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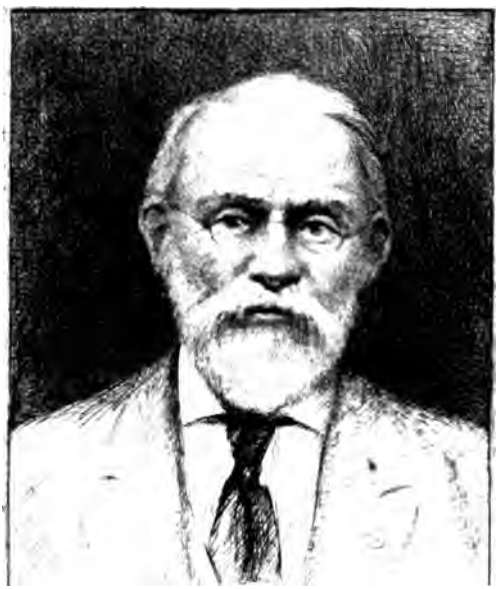
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TODD LECTURE SER

VOL. VIII

THE METRICAL DINDSE

PART I

TEXT, TRANSLATION, AND COMME

BY

EDWARD GWYNN, M.

Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin
Todd Professor in the Royal Irish Acaden



DUBLIN
HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO.,
LONDON: WILLIAMS & NORGATE
1903
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Royal Irish Academy

TODD LECTURE SERIES

VOL. VIII.

THE METRICAL DINDSENCHAS

PART I.

TEXT, TRANSLATION, AND COMMENTARY

BY

EDWARD GWYNN, M.A.

Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin;
Todd Professor in the Royal Irish Academy.



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CONTENTS.

PAGE

PREFACE, ... v

LIST OF MANUSCRIPTS, ... ix

ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED, ... x

TEXT AND TRANSLATION :—

TEMAIR I., ... 2

TEMAIR II., ... 6

TEMAIR III., ... 14

TEMAIR IV., ... 28

TEMAIR V., ... 38

ACHALL, ... 46

NOTES, ... 55

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PREFACE.

THE *Dindsenchas* is a collection of legends connected with the origin of Irish place-names. These legends have been handed down in two forms, prose and verse. Most of the prose versions have been published in vols. 15 and 16 of the *Revue Celtique* by Dr. Whitley Stokes, who has taken as his basis the copy contained in the Rennes MS., adding supplements from the Book of Lecan and the Book of Leinster.

In the seventh volume of the Todd Lecture Series, I printed a few specimens of the metrical versions; and in the preface I expressed my intention of attempting a complete edition of the verse *Dindsenchas*. The present volume is the first instalment of this undertaking. Of the poems on Tara, the first four have already been twice edited; first in Petrie's essay on the Antiquities of Tara Hill, the translations being apparently due to O'Donovan; secondly, by J. O'Beirne Crowe, in vol. 2, ser. 4, of the Kilkenny Archæological Journal. Neither of these editions contains anything like a complete critical apparatus. The composition described as "Temair V." is so called for convenience, and because it is grouped in the MSS. along with the Tara poems; it is really little more than a string of names. The poem on Achall has already been edited by O'Curry in his Lectures on the Materials of Irish History.

In constructing the text, the reading of LL has generally

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been followed (when not intrinsically objectionable), even against the consent of all other MSS. In passages where it is the sole authority, its text is reproduced without alteration (except at Achall, 84). Collations of S_2 and V were originally included in the critical apparatus, but were subsequently discarded as superfluous, except for Temair I. which is partially illegible in some copies, and Temair V. which is not contained in the best MSS.; and in a few scattered cases. Mere varieties of spelling are not recorded, excepting in the case of place-names: the symbol "etc." denotes that different MSS. have the same reading differently spelled. Contractions have been expanded without the use of italics where there appeared to be no possibility of error. In the choice of forms, considerations of metre make it impossible to be quite consistent. I have taken as my standard the general practice of the LL copy; it is to be observed that this part of LL differs in certain points from other sections of the Book, such as its copy of the *Táin Bó Cualnge*. Even within the limits of the *Dindsenchas*, LL exhibits much variety; thus in case-endings, *e* and *i* interchange without other apparent law than the caprice of the scribe. So far as I have observed (taking all genders together), *e* predominates in nom. gen. and dat. sing.; while in the acc. sing. and nom. plu. *i* is equally common. The difficulty of obtaining any general rule is increased by the uncertainty as to the gender of many nouns, and the tendency of nouns which in Old Irish are neuter, to pass into the masculine or feminine.

In marking aspirations I have been guided by Pedersen's treatises (I. Aspirationen i Irsk., Leipzig, 1897: II. Die Aspiration im Irischen, Kuhn's Zts., XXXV. 3); in doubtful cases, I have followed LL where it was possible.

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As I hope some day to publish a complete Glossary to the whole *Dindsenchas*, I have not added one to the present volume; where the rendering given is more or less conjectural, my grounds are stated in the commentary.

Questions as to the origin of the collection, the relation of the prose to the metrical versions, and the grouping of the MSS. must be deferred for the present. On points of topography, I have relied on O'Donovan; in the absence of any Dictionary of Geography, I have thought it useful to give copious references to printed works.

My thanks are due to Dr. R. Atkinson for constant criticism and assistance; and to M. Georges Dottin by whose kindness I have been able to procure a photograph of the Rennes copy of the *Dindsenchas*.

EDWARD GWYNN.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
March, 1903.

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MANUSCRIPTS OF THE *DINDSENCHAS*

CITED IN THIS VOLUME.

L (*or* LL) = The Book of Leinster, Trinity College, H. 2. 18 (1339).

R = The Rennes MS.

B (*or* BB) = The Book of Ballymote, Royal Irish Academy.

Y (*or* YBL) = The Yellow Book of Lecan, Trinity College, H. 2. 16 (1318).

H = Trinity College, H. 3. 3. (1322).

H_2 = Trinity College, H. 1. 15 (1289).

G = O'Clery's Leabhar Gabhála, Royal Irish Academy. (This MS. contains a few poems from the *Dindsenchas*.)

S = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe Collection, D. II. 2.

S_2 = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe Collection, B. II. 2.

S_3 = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe Collection, B. III. 1.

V = Royal Irish Academy, Reeves, 832.

X = Royal Irish Academy, 23. N. 11. (This MS. contains two of the Tara poems.)

Bd = Bodley Library, Rawlinson, B. 506.

Ed = Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, Kilbride, xvi.

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ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THE COMMENTARY.

ACL	= Archiv für Celtische Lexicographie, Meyer's Contributions.
AU	= Annals of Ulster, ed. Hennessy and McCarthy.
BL	= Atkinson's Glossary to the Ancient Laws of Ireland.
CGG	= War of the Gaedhill with the Gaill, ed. Todd.
CML	= Cath Muighe Leana, ed. O'Curry.
Corm	= Cormac's Glossary, ed. O'Donovan and Stokes.
Ds	= Dindsenchas.
FB	= Fled Bricrend, ed. Windisch, Irische Texte, i.
FM	= Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan.
Ir Gl	= Irish Glosses, ed. Stokes (Irish Archæological Society).
Ir Nenn	= The Irish Version of Nennius, ed. Todd and Herbert.
IT	= Irische Texte, ed. Windisch and others.
KZ	= Kuhn's Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Sprachforschung.
Laws	= Ancient Laws of Ireland.
LBr	= Leabhar Breac.
LHy	= The Irish Liber Hymnorum, ed. Bernard and Atkinson.
LnaC	= Leabhar na g-Ceart, ed. O'Donovan.
MC	= O'Curry's Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish.
MMcr	= Cath Maige Mucrime, ed. Stokes, Revue Celtique, xiii., Glossary.
MR	= Battle of Magh Rath, ed. O'Donovan.
McAlp	= McAlpine's Gaelic Dictionary.

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O'C Lect = O'Curry's Lectures on the MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History.
O'Dav = O'Davoren's Glossary, in Stokes' Three Irish Glossaries.
O'D Suppl = O'Donovan's Supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary.
O'R = O'Reilly's Dictionary.
Oss = Transactions of the Ossianic Society.

Petrie = Petrie's Paper on Tara Hill, Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 1839.
PH = Passions and Homilies from the Leabhar Breac, ed. Atkinson (Glossary).

RC = Revue Celtique.

Serg Conc = Serglige Conchulainn, ed. Windisch, Irische Texte, i.
SG = Silva Gadelica, ed. S. H. O'Grady.
SnR = Saltair na Rann, ed. Stokes (Anecdota Oxoniensia).
SM = Senchus Mór (Ancient Laws of Ireland).

Tigern = Annals of Tigernach, ed. Stokes, Revue Celtique, xvi, xvii.
Toch Becf = Tochmarc Becfola, ed. O'Looney, Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy, 1870.
Top P = Irish Topographical Poems, ed. O'Donovan.
TT = Togail Troi, ed. Stokes.

V Trip = Tripartite Life of S. Patrick, ed. Stokes.

Wi = Windisch's Lexicon to Irische Texte, i.
Wi Gr = Windisch's Kurzgefasste Irische Grammatik.
ZCP = Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie.
ZdA = Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum.

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PART I.

—

TEMAIR AND ACHALL.

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TEMAIR I.

Temair Breg, cid ní diatá
indisid a ollamna!
cuin do dedail frisin mbruig?
cuin robo Temair Temair?

In ac Partolan na cath,
nó 'n ac cét-gabáil Cesrach,
in ac Nemed co neim n-úr
nó ac Cigal garb gligar-glún?

In ac Feraib Bolg na mbád?
nó do líne Lupracán?
sloindid cá gabáil díb-sin
ó tá Temair ar Temraig.

A Dubán, a Findchaid féil,
a Brain, a Chualad éim,
a Thuain, bar cóiciur cain,
cid ón cid diata Temair?

Dobí tan ba coll-chaill cháin
i n-aimsir meic áin Ollcáin,
noco roslecht in caill cais
Líath mac Laigni lethan-glais.

Ó áin amach ba Druim Léith,
a harbur ba harbur méith,
noco toracht Cáin cen chrád,
mac-sen Fiachach Cendfindáin.

RBB$_2$ HSS$_2$S$_2$X VH$_2$ (*see Commentary*). 2. *a*] na BB$_2$R. 3. *dedail*] deghail, &c., *codd. frisin*] resin R. 4. *ropo*] do ba B; dobo R. 5. *in ac*] inad B. *na*] tug B$_2$. 6. *'n ac*] do BR. 7. *in ac*] mag B; no in ac, &c., SS$_2$S$_2$. *n-úr*] ndúr S$_2$V. 8. *ac*] inac, &c., B$_2$SS$_2$V. *garb*] RB; *om. cæt.* 9. *na mbád*] &c., RBB$_2$; narb fand, &c., *cæt.* 10] no in ac tuathaib de dhanand, &c., SS$_2$S$_2$V; no acc t. d. d. X; *illeg. in* H. 11] sloindig cia feaghan dibhsin B$_2$. 12. *ótá*] garaibh B$_2$. 13. *Dubán*]

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TEMAIR I.

Temair Breg, whence is it named?
declare O sages!
when did the name part from the stead?
when did Temair become Temair?

Was it under Partholan of the battles?
or at the first conquest by Cesair?
or under Nemed of the stark valour?
or under Cigal of the knocking knees?

Was it under the Firbolgs of the boats?
or from the line of the Lupracans?
tell which conquest of these it was
from which the name Temair was set on Temair?

O Duban, O generous Findchad,
O Bran, O quick Cualad,
O Tuain, ye devout five!
what is the cause whence Temair is named?

There was a time when it was a pleasant hazel-wood
in the days of the noble son of Ollcan,
until the tangled wood was cut down
by Liath son of Laigne Lethan-glas.

Thenceforward it was called Druim Leith—
its corn was rich corn—
until there came Cain free from sorrow,
the son of Fiachu Cendfindan.

---

thuan B_2. 14. *Chualad éim*] cualadéin R; cuaraidh éim S_2. 15. *Thuain*] duban R; tuban B; dubain S_2; findan B_2. *bar*] na $BB_2R\,S_2$; nar S; *illeg. in* H. *céiciur*] cóig B. 16. *ón*] amh B_2. 17 *dobí*] robai B_2. *coll*] call, &c., RBB_2S. 18. *Ollcain*] ollcaim B. 19. *caill*] chaill B_2S_3V. *cais*] S_3V; cas, &c., *cet.* 20. *Laigni*] Lugna, &c., HSS_2S_3XV. *lethan*] leagan B_2. *glais*] RSS_3; glas *cet.* 21. *druim*] caill R. 24. *sen*] siden H S_3VX. *Fiachach*] Fiacha RBB_2S_2.

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Ó sin amach ba Druim Cáin
in tulach a téigdís máir,
noco toracht Crofind chain,
ingen Alloid oll-bladaig.

Cathir Chrofind, nírbo chamm,
a hainm ac Túaith Dé Danann,
co toracht Tea, nar chlé,
ben Erimóin co n-ard-gné.

Roclaitea clad imma tech
ac Tea móir ingin Lugdech ;
roadnacht iar múr amuig,
conad uaithi atá Temair.

Forad na ríg ba hainm di,
rígrad mac Miled inti ;
cóic anmand uirri iarsin,
ó tá Fordruim co Temair.

Is mise Fintan fili,
nirsam écne óen-lindi ;
is and romtócbad co mblaid
ar in fót-brug os Temair.

---

27. *noco toracht*] co toracht and SS_2. *Crofhind*] croaind RB. 28. *oll-bladaig*] ollgothaig, &c., SS_2. 29. *Crofhind*] Croaind RSS_2. 30. *Túaith Dé Danann*] tuaith dé dano R ; tuath. d. d., &c., BSS_2VX; tuatha de donann S_3 ; *illeg. in* H. 31. *co*] gor B. 33. *ro claitea*] ro clóitea R ; ro claidte, &c., S_3V ; ro claoitte X. 34. *Tea móir*] Tea mhoir S_2 ; Témoir, &c.,

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Thenceforward it was called Druim Cain,
the hill whither chieftains used to go,
until Crofhind the chaste came,
the daughter of all-famous Allod.

Cathair Crofhind ('twas not amiss)
was its name under the Tuatha De Danand,
till there came Tea, never unjust,
the wife of Erimon lofty of mien.

Round her house was built a rampart
by Tea daughter of Lugaid;
she was buried beyond the wall without,
so that from her is Temair named.

The Seat of the Kings was its name:
the kingly line of the Milesians reigned in it:
five names accordingly were given it
from the time when it was Fordruim till it was Temair.

I am Fintan the poet,
I am a salmon not of one stream;
it is there I was exalted with fame,
on the sod-built stead, even Temair.

RBBS$_2$; teas B$_2$ 35. *iar*] tar R. *már*] núir S$_2$; *om.* B$_2$. 36. *conad*] gurub B$_2$. 39. *anmand*] a n-anmanna S$_2$; anmandse S$_2$; anmanda, &c., B$_2$SV. 40. *ótá*] a do BB$_2$R. *Fordruim*] Temair S$_2$. *co*] ar S$_2$; do X. 42. *dn*] en RBB$_2$S$_2$V. 43. *rom*] ro RBS$_2$. *co mbláid*] iarsin, &c., RBB$_2$S$_2$; *illeg. in* H.

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TEMAIR II.

Ní cheil maissi dona mnáib
Temair cen taissi ar tócbáil;
fúair ingen Lugdach 'n a láim,
tul-mag bad líach do lot-báig.

Ellom rogáid ben Géde
for a céle, rochúala,
dindgna dath-glan, dréim n-áine,
ba hathlam áine im úaga.

Árus ba dún ba dindgna,
ba cádus, múr cen mannur,
forsmbiad lecht Tea iar tuinnem,
combad fuilled fria hallud.

Robói ic Erimón umal
ben i ngle-medón gemel;
ruc uad cach roga romer;
atnóimed cech ní atbered.

Brega Tea, treb tuilltech,
roeluinter úair ba haird-ben,
fert fosfail in mór mergech,
in róm relgech ná rairged.

Ingen Foraind co lín argg,
Tephi rolaind, lúaded leirg,
rochum cathraig, croda in chuird,
dia luirg rostorna is dia deilg.

LR B HSS$_2$S$_3$VH$_2$. 1. *ni cheil*] L; dobeir *cet.* *dona*] do L. 3. *'n a láim*] nallâim H. 4. *bad*] ba HSS$_2$. *-báig*] -báidh, &c., RBH.; -badhadh S$_2$. 5. *gdíd*] gaed *with* guid *superscr.* B; ghuidh SS$_2$. 6. *ro*] do LHS. 7. *dréim*] delm S. *ndine*] ndâeine R. 8. *ba*] bad RB. *im uaga*] &c., LRB; a mbuadha S; mbuadha, &c., HS$_2$. 9. *ba . . . ba*] bad . . . bad B; budh . . . budh S. 10. *ba*] bad B. *con*] con R. 11. *biad*] bia H; bói S$_2$. *Tea*] Aeda L. *iar*] cen L. *tuinnem*] duinnim H. 12. *fhuilled*] L; tuilled, &c., *cet.* *fria*] ria L; dia *cet.* *h-allud*] thallud S; a

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TEMAIR II.

Temair free from feebleness hides not
the glory due to women for its building;
the daughter of Lugaid obtained in her possession
an open plain that it were pity to pillage.

The wife of Gede begged a dower
from her husband, as I have heard,
the clear-hued fortress, stately ascent;
keen was the game for graves.

The abode was a keep, was a fortress,
was a pride, a rampart free from ravage,
whereon was to be the grave of Tea after death,
so that it should be an increase to her fame.

Erimon the lowly had
a wife in the very midst of imprisonment;
she got from him all her eager desires;
he granted everything she spoke of.

Brega Tea, a teeming home,
is famed because Tea was a noble dame;
the funeral mound under which is the great one of the standards,
the burying ground that was not rifled.

The daughter of Pharaoh, with tale of warriors,
Tephi the bright, who used to cross the hill-slope,
framed a stronghold (hardy the labourer!)
with her staff and with her brooch she traced it.

---

h-allud H. 13. *ro bói*] L: bái RB; bói dano, &c., *cæt.* 14. *i ngle-*] i ngler B; ic gler- L. 17. *Brega*] Bregdha, SS_2. *Tea*] Temair, &c., SS_2. *tuillteach*] tuillmech H. 18. *ro*] do SS_2; de H. *haird-ben*] B; hairdbert R; haird-treb &c., HSS_2. 19.] *sic* S_2; fir i fail in mór mergge L; fert fosfuil in mór mergech, &c., SH; fert fḟail in mor mergech RB. 20. *is*] SH; ni L RB S_2. *róm*] roim SS_2. *relgech*] railged L; railgech S_2. 22. *luaded*] L BR; luaidhes, &c., *cæt.*

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Dorat ainm dia cathraig cáim
in ben co n-áib rathmair rígh ;
Múr Tephi fristoirged dáil,
asnoirged cen gráin cech ngnímh.

Ní clethe in rún ria ráda,
múr thair Tephi, rochúala;
fúisain sund, cen dúal dígna,
cumsat mór rígna rúama.

Fat lethet tige Tephi,
cen trethi midit súthi,
sesca traiged cen tláthi,
confégsat fáthi is drúthi.

Atchúala i n-Espáin uillig
ingin lesc-báin láech-buillig,
cin ó Bachtir mac Buírig ;
dosfuc Camsón cáem-chuingid.

Tephi a hainm ó cech gérad ;
mairg forsmélad a múrad !
ráth sescat traiged tólach
leo dorónad dia rúnad.

Nístuc rí Bregoin cen brón,
ciarbo debaid la Camsón,
combeth a haisec dia hón,
cid mór cid mín cid marb-són.

---

25. *dia cathraig* da cathir I.; don cathraig H. *cdim*] chæm L. 26. *dib*] *obliterated in* L. *rathmair*] rathmar L. 27. *fristoirged*] fraistoirge B; fristoirgi R. *dáil*] aig S_2. 28. *asnoirged*] astoirgeth R; astraoirgead B. *cen*] L; cach, &c., *cæt*. 29. *clethi*] cleith S_2. *in rún*] amrún SS_2; in ūr B. *ria*] ra BR. 30. *tair*] dar BR. *ro*] do HSS_2. 31. *fúi sain*] L; foesain RB; fœsain H; fæsair SS_2. *sund*] sunna L. *cen*] cē H; cā R; cā S_2. *dual*] *om.* L; duil S_2. *dígna*] dingna RHS_2; ndingna S. 32. *cumsat*] comsat R; gursat? S_2. *mór rígna*] morigna L. *ruama*] ruamna L. 33. *tige*] *om.* L. 34. *trethi*] creithi R. *midit*] mided, &c., RB S. 36. *fegsat*] fedad S; feghat S_2. 37. *uillig*] uille S_2. 38. *ingin*] *om.* L; ingen RH. *lesc-*] losc- R. *buillig*] dhuillidh S_2. 39. *cin*] cinn L;

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She gave a name to her fair stronghold,
the king's wife gracious and lovely:
the Rampart of Tephi, who would affront an army,
who would dare without dread any deed.

Not hidden is the secret place that it should not be spoken of,
the Rampart of Tephi in the east, as I have heard;
in such wise at that place with no unworthy tradition
did many queens build their sepulchres.

The length and breadth of the House of Tephi
not ignorantly the learned measure—
sixty feet in full;
diviners and druids beheld it.

I have heard in many-cornered Spain
of a maiden fair and indolent, heroic in fight,
offspring of Bachtir son of Buirech;
Camson, gentle champion, bore her away.

Tephi was her name, from every warrior;
ill-luck to him whom her entombment should wear out!
a rath of sixty feet, full measure,
was built by them for her concealment.

The king of Bregon free from sorrow did not bear her away,
though there was strife between him and Camson,
that she might be restored to her . . . .
were it for better or for worse, or were she dead.

---

cian S_2. 40. *Camsón*] caanson? L; canton BS; cannton HS_2; anton R. *cuingid*] chuinnid L; cuindig B. 41. *a h-*] a LRB. *ó*] LRB; os, *cat. gerad*] ngerad LH; deiridh S_2. 42. *forsmelad*] forsmerad S; forsmberad, H; forsmbeired S_2. 43. *rdth*] lá S; la S_2; *om.* H. *tolach*] tóladh, &c., SS_2; con tolad H. 44. *leo*] L; le, &c., *cat.* *doronad*] donad B. *rúnad*] runar HSS_2; rumar VS_3. 45. *rí*] rig, &c., LS_2. 46. *debaid*] tebaid R: debaig B; meab H: thobind S_2. *Camsón*] L; cacton B; cantón R; cannton H; candton SS_2. 48.] *sic* L; ó rig na mBretan mbladhmór, &c., HSS_2; ó rig na mB. mbadbron, &c., BR.

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Erlam Camsóin, ní clethe,
Etherún, ba herchrede,
is slúag na nglas-derc nglethe
úad fri tassec trén-Tephe.

Ec trúag Tephe tánic túaid,
nír gním clethe fri hóen-úair,
Camsón ro léic luing cen lúaig
lé dar tuind sáili sóeb-úair.

Roscart barr Bretan ó'n brúch,
ar ba hetal Etherún,
co marblaig fria mess 'sin múr
tess forstarblaig Tephi-rún.

Is fon samla-sin sunna
gníth co calma a cét-chuma
Temrach, cen táidlius trumma,
ar áibnius, ar étrumma.

Temair cech n-ard cech n-irgna
forsmbít sosta so-dindgna;
Temair cech mbennach mbirda,
acht mad Emain airirgna.

Temair tuathi ocus tigi
cen luathi cen læch-miri,
mathair anai cech fíni,
co nosbrathaig bæth-bini.

49–52] *after* 56 *all but* L. 49. *Erlam*] L; coimdiu, &c., *cæt.* *Camsóin*] camson L; catoin B; canthoin R; cannton H; cantoin S; canntoin S_2. *clethe*] clithi BR. 50. *erchrede*] erchreade L; erceti B; erceithi R; ircleith H; inclethe S; imcreithe S_2. 51. *is*] i L S_2; co S. 52. *fri*] L; in BRS_2; am S; um H. 54. *nír*] ní L. *fri*] ri L; ra RB; re *cæt.* 55. *Camsón*] L; cacton B; canton RS; cannton HS_2. *cen*] ger R. *lúaig*] lúaid, &c., RS_2. 56. *le*] L; *om. cæt.* *dar*] for HSS_2. *tuind*] druim S_2; in tuinn R. *sáili*] sále L; ansaile S; intsaile, &c., HS_2. *sæbuair*] RB ssæbruade L; tæerbruaid, &c., *cæt.* 57. *roscart*] rosgart B; rosgar S_2. *barr*] bar, L B; bár R. *brúch*] múr SS_2. 58. *ba*] bad BR. *etal*] *bis* B. 59. *marblaig*] L H; marblaidh, &c., *cæt.* *fria*] L; fri *cæt.* *'sin*] si

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The tutelar of Camson, not hidden,
Etherun (he was transitory),
and the host of the clear grey eyes
were sent by him as a pledge for the restitution of mighty Tephi.

The sad death of Tephi who came to the north,
was a deed not concealed for a moment;
Camson launched a vessel without payment
with her over the surface of the cold and treacherous sea.

The chief of Britain sent them from the shore,
(for Etherun was pure;)
with the lifeless body to do it honour in the rampart
in the south, on which settled the name Tephirun.

It was after this likeness in this place
was made boldly the first frame
of Temair, that has no match nor mate
for beauty and for gaiety.

'Temair' is the name of every lofty and conspicuous spot
whereon are dwellings and strong keeps;
'Temair' is the name of every peaked and pointed hill
except the far-seen Emain.

Temair of the cantred, and of the house,
without hurry, without frenzy of heroes,
was mother of the wealth of every tribe
till a foolish crime destroyed her.

L; don H. 60. *fors*] L; i RB; a *cæt.* *tarblaig*] tarblaid R; tarblaidh S. *rin*] LB; r. R; múr, &c., *cæt.* 61. *fon*] fo L; ón SS_2. *samla*] tsamla, &c., SS_2. *-sin*] sain L. 62. *gnith*] L; gni.(?) H; gnfd, &c., *cæt.* 63. *Temrach*] LH; Temra B; Temraid R; Temair, &c., *cæt.* *taidlius*] taiblius, &c., HS. *trumma*] cuma S. 65. *n-ard*] R; aird L; ard *cæt.* *n-irgna*] nirgnæ R; irgna, &c., *cæt.* 66. *mbit*] mbí S; mbói S_2; míd B. *so-*] ssr- SS_2. *dindgna*] irgnæ R. 67. *mbennach*] ben nā L; bendach BS_2; bennach R; mennnach S. *mbirda*] birda LB; birrgha RS_2; mirgha S. 68. *mad*] *om.* L; ma S_2. *airirgna*] irirgna, H; fhír irgna, &c., SS_2; oiridga R: forirgna LB. 69–72] *in* L *only.*

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Ba targa triath ocus tor,
ba hadba niath, níth co neim ;
Temair cen taissi cen tráig
a maissi do mnáib ní cheil. D.

---

73. *targa*] tarba SS_2. 74. *ba adba*] L R ; ba badba B ; robadba, &c., HSS_2. *niathi*] L H ; niad, &c., RBS ; nid S_2. *co*] im BR.

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It was a shield of lords and chiefs
it was a home of heroes, valiant in fray,
Temair free from feebleness and faintness
hides not its glory from womankind.

---

75. *con trdig*] gatoigh S_2. 76. *a*] *om.* HS. *do*] for L; dona HSS_2.
ni chéil] L; dobeir *cet.*

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TEMAIR III.

Temair toga na tulach,
foatá Ériu indradach,
ard-chathir Cormaic meic Airt,
meic Chuind chét-chathaig comnairt.

Cormac, ba cundail a maith ;
ba súi, ba file, ba flaith ;
ba fír-brethem fer Féne,
ba cara, ba cocéle.

Cormac, rochlái cóicait cath,
roáflaig Saltair Temrach ;
isin tSaltair-sin atá
a n-as dech sund senchusa.

Is í in tSaltair-sin adbeir
secht n-aird-ríg hÉrend inbir,
cóic ríg na cóiced dosgní,
rí hÉrend is a hairrí.

Is inde atá do cech leith
ina ndlig cech rí cóicid ;
ina ndlig rí Temrach thair
do ríg cech cóicid cheólmair.

Coimgned, comamserad cáich,
cech ríg diaraile do ráith ;
crícha cech cóicid fo chrúaich
ótá traíged co trom-thúaith.

RBYHGSS$_2$S$_3$VH$_3$. (The first 33 stanzas are nearly illegible in Y.) 2. *foatá*] H ; fottá G ; fotá S ; fota RBS$_2$. 6. *súi*] flaith SS$_2$. *ba flaith*] firdaith S ; firghaith S$_2$. 10. *roáilaig*] R ; ro sil, &c. SG ; ro sila a S$_2$; do silad H ; ilaid B. 13. *í in*] sin BR. 14. *inbir*] inḋ R ; indbir H ; indḋ S$_2$; inber S. 15. *dosgní*] RB ; fosgní, &c., HGSS$_2$. 16. *hairrí*] herri HG ; hurrí S ;

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TEMAIR III.

Temair noblest of hills,
under which is Erin of the forays,
the lofty city of Cormac son of Art,
son of mighty Conn of the hundred fights.

Cormac, constant was his prosperity,
he was sage, he was poet, he was prince;
he was a true judge of the men of Fene.
he was a friend, he was a comrade.

Cormac, who gained fifty fights,
disseminated the Psalter of Temair;
in this Psalter there is
all the best we have of history.

It is this Psalter that tells of
seven warlike high kings of Erin;
five kings of the provinces it makes,
the king of Erin and her viceroy.

In it is set down on every hand
what is the right of every king of a province,
what is the right of the king of Temair eastward
from the king of every songful province;

The correlation, the synchronising of every man,
of each king one with another together;
the limits of every province marked by a stone-rick,
from the foot to the full barony.

---

huiridhi S_2; hairdri BR. 17. *do*] de H; dia R; da G. *leith*] breith R. 18. *ina ndlig each rí*] a ndṫ righ gach S_2. 19. *ina ndlig*] a ndṫ S_2. 21. *coimgned*] coimgne, &c., SS_2HG. *comamserad*] comamserai, &c., HG; comaimsir S_2. 22. *do*] da HS; dia S_2. 23. *críchа*] crioch̄ HG; crichad B. *fo chruaich*] ó cruaich RB; fo cruaith, &c., HS_2.

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Tricha ar thrichtaib-cét fosgeib
do thrichtaib-cét cech cóicid;
in cech cóiciud díb atá
secht prím-ṙichit prím-dingna.

Rosfitir Cormac, ba rí;
ro lá cúairt hÉrend fo thrí;
tuc giall cecha múir amuig,
co rostaiselb i Temraig.

Duma na nGiall, glaine glac,
do na giallaib thuc Cormac;
do Chormac tarfás 'n-a tig
cech decair atá i Temraig.

Rostarfás d' Fergus mar tá
áit i fuil Cros Fergussa;
Fán na Carpat concerta
etorro is na Cláen-Ferta.

Cláen-Ferta a ngaeltís aindre,
Cláen-Ferta na cláen-chaingne,
fri Ráith Grainde aniar anís,
atáit cen erchra a n-óendís.

O Ráith Grainde sair 'sin glinn
atá Sescend Temrach tind;
atá fri Sescend anair
Ráth Nessa, Ráth Chonchobair.

Corus Cind Chonchulainn chrúaid
ó Ráith Chonchobair sair-thúaid;
tomus a Scéith fo a Chobrad
is ingnad is imadbul.

---

25. *trichtaib*] trichait, &c., RBS (*see Commentary*). *fosgeib*] RB; nosgeib *cet.* 26. *cóicid*] coigedh S; coiċ, &c., RHG. 29. *ba*] S_2V; fo RB; fa *cet.* 31. *tuc*] co tuc S_2. *cecha*] gach BS_2. *múir*] amuir BS; muir *cet.* 32. *Temraig*] Temoir, &c., RG. 33–36] *om.* B. 33. *gloine*] glí R. *glac*] nglac RH. 35. *tig*] thigh S_2. 37–52] *after* 128 RB. *rostarfas*] tarfás RB; rotarfás SS_2. *mar tá*] mur ta H; a marta S_2; baile i tá RB. 38. *dit i fuil cros*] hi fail croisi R. 39. *concerta*] concercca, &c., RB; ganċta S_2. 40. *is na*] sa Y; saun H.

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Baronies thirty in number it finds
in the baronies of each province;
in each province of them there are
seven noble score of chief fortresses.

Cormac knew the number being king;
he made the circuit of Erin thrice;
he brought away a hostage for every walled town,
and showed them in Temair.

Duma na Giall (purity of palms),
is called from the hostages Cormac brought;
to Cormac was revealed in their house
every marvel that is in Temair.

There was revealed to Fergus, as it is,
the place in which is Fergus' Cross;
the Slope of the Chariots marks the limits
between it and the Crooked Trenches.

The Crooked Trenches where they slew the maidens,
The Crooked Trenches of the crooked dealings
west from Rath Grainde below,
they remain free from decay both of them.

Eastward from Rath Grainde in the glen
is the Marsh of strong Temair;
east of the Marsh there are
Rath Nessa and Rath Conchobair.

The Measure of the Head of grim Cuchullin
lies north-east from Rath Conchobair;
the dimension of his Shield under its Boss
is wonderful and huge.

---

41. *a n-gaeltis*] a caldais Y; in gældis (*with* .i. inguintis *superscr.*) G; inglæ dais R; aceiltis S_2. 42. *Clden-Ferta*] caiduta (?) Y; andentai S; andentais S_2. 43. *fri*] RB *ó est.* *anis*] andis H; annis G. 44. *atdiat*] ét YS. *a n-condis*] n-anmis RB; n-ainbis (*with* vel aindis *superscr.*) Y; nanfhis S_2. 47. *atá fri*] ét S. 48. *Nesas*] esa R; r. esa B. 49. *corus*] cros S_2. 50. *esir*] ssr BYS. 51. *fo a*] fo HYSS_2. 52. *is* (1)] as SS_2G. *is* (2)] 's as YGSS_2.

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Lige Mail ocus Midna
i Temraig iar n-a tigba ;
de atá a lige s a lecht,
dáig in chind rochommáidset.

Immráidem fós Long na Láech
frisanabar Barc Ban mbáeth ;
Tech na Fían, nirbo long lac,
co cethri doirsib deac.

Duma na mBan iar n-a mbrath
forsin innell uachtarach ;
Dall is Dorcha fris andes,
rocromtha fri comaidces.

Dall tes-thiar Dorcha dogra ;
ba díb Duma Dall-Bodra ;
romarb cách díb araile
ac cosnam a n-almsaine.

Doluid in t-abac, trúag dó,
do etargaire etorro,
co romarbsat in abacc
fo a cossaib iar crín-amarc.

Ó lecht ind abaic-sin siar
Mael, Bloc, Bluicne, borb a cíall,
forru atáit na tri clocha
dusfarlaicc Mál mór-Macha.

Múr clethe na trí cocur
etir luing is láech-thopur ;
Lia na Fían fri slige anair
ar inchaib Rátha Senaid.

53–56] *om.* RB. 54. *iar*] ar YS_2. *tigba*] tidhbhai H ; tighba S ; tiugba S_2 ; ttioghba G. 55. *de*] is de, &c., YSS_2. 56. *dáig*] ar daigh S_2. *commaidset*] chomaighset S. 57. *immráidem*] imraidim HSS_2. 59. *fían*] RB ; lsech *est*. *nirbo*] ni B ; bro R. 60. *co*] mo RB. *doirsib*] doirrse R. *deac*] xx. B. 62. *forsin*] forand H ; foran YG ; forsinn S ; for S_2 ; ara RB. *innell*] ochair RB. 64. *ro*] ri RB ; re S_2. *comaidces*] comeces R ; comaices B ; comaighthes, &c., GS ; comuighchius H ; coimidhches S_2 ; comaidceas (?) Y. 65. *tes*] tair, &c., YSS_2. *thiar*] tiar *codd*. 66. *ba díb*] ota S_2 ; fota, &c., RB. *duma*] duba YS.

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The Grave of Mal and Midna
is in Temair since their slaying:
thence is their grave and their sepulchre,
on account of the head they boasted.

Let us consider too the Hall of the Heroes
which is called the Palace of Vain Women;
the House of the Warriors, it was no mean hall,
with fourteen doors.

The Mound of the Women after their betrayal
was hard by the upper structure;
south of it are Dall and Dorcha,
they were bowed down both alike.

Dall is south-west of sad Dorcha,
from them was called Duma Dall-Bodra;
each of them killed the other
in fighting over their alms.

The dwarf came, to his sorrow,
to interpose between them,
so they killed the dwarf
under their feet, through their dimness of sight.

Westward from the Grave of this dwarf
are Mael, Bloc, and Bluicne—foolish their wisdom!
over them are the three stones
that the Prince of great Macha flung.

The secret Rampart of the three Whispers
is between the Hall and the Heroes' Well;
the Stone of the Warriors is east of the road,
over against the Rath of the Synod.

dall bodra] dall bodrai H; indall brogadh S_2. 67. *each dib*] cechtar, &c., YHG; cechtar de, &c., SS_2. 68. *as*] hi, &c., RYHSS_2. *a n-almsaine*] na h-almsaine S; andalmsaine S_2; nanalmoine Y. 70. *etargairs*] etorgair H; etargain, &c., RB. 72. *fo a cossaib*] H; fo cossaib G; fo cossaib *cet.* *iar erin*] RB; oer clann, &c., *cet.* 73. *ind*] R in *or* an *cet.* 75. *forru atdit*] forthai hitait, &c., HY. *clocha*] clacha RSS_2. 76. *do*] ro S_2. 79. *sligi*] lige, &c., YSS_2 *amair*] mair H. 80. *ar*] for YSS_2. *Senaid*] ant senaigh, &c., GS.

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Ráth na Senad, ségda búaid,
fri Fál na Temrach atúaid;
ó'n ráith sair i táeb ind Líac
in tech as' terna Beníat.

Senad Pátraic 'con ráith ráin,
Senad Brenaind is Ruadáin,
Senad Adamnáin iarsin,
ac escaine Irgalaig.

Fri Ráith Ríg anís, ní gó,
Lecht Con, Lecht Cethen, Cnoc Bó,
atá frisin ráith anair
Lecht Maine meic Munremair.

Maraid fri Ráith Ríg andes
Ráth Loegairi is a Les,
is a Lecht for lár a lis,
fírén Fiadat rodforbris.

Fégaid Tech Mairise mend,
ar prímit áille hÉrend,
ard aniar irard atúaid,
ísel úad sair, ba sáer-búaid.

Is ann rosuidiged-se
in tech ar brú Nemnaige;
'mon tech-sin tar Mide amach
rosílta tige Temrach.

Temair diatá Temair Breg,
Múr Tea mná meic Miled,
Nemnach úad sair, sruth fo glenn,
fors' tart Cormac cét-muilenn.

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81. *na Senad*] Senaid, &c., RBHS. *ségda*] segead RB; soīg S. *búaid*] gach buaid, &c., BS; each mbuaid, &c., RH. 82. *na*] *om.* B. 83. *ón raith*] ó raith Y; uaidi, &c., RB. *ind*] na YSS$_2$G. 84. *as' terna*] aterno, &c., RB; asatterna G. 85. *'con*] on H. 89. *fri*] RB; *ó oss.* *ríg*] na rig H. *anís*] RS$_2$ (*in maryin*); nais B; sair sins S; sair, &c., YGHS$_2$. *ní*] nocho, &c., YG. 90. *Cethen*] ceithlen G. 91.] ana . . . ther na ratha tair Y (?); anairrter na ratha sair S; a oirrter na rath soir S$_2$. *atá*] hita H. 92. *lecht*] ata lecht YSS$_2$. *Maine*] *om.* S. 95. *a*] in R. 96. *fírén fiadat*] firen fiadhait H; firen fiadha

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The Rath of the Synods, noble excellence,
lies north of the Precinct of Temair;
eastward from the Rath beside the Stone
is the house whence Beniat escaped.

The Synod of Patrick was at the noble Rath,
The Synod of Brendan and of Ruadan,
The Synod of Adamnan thereafter,
assembled to curse Irgalach.

Below from the Rath of the Kings (it is not false)
are the Grave of Cu, the Grave of Cethen, the hill of the Ox;
east of the Rath is
the grave of Maine son of Munremar.

There remains south of the Rath of the King
the Rath of Loegaire and his Keep
and his Grave on the floor of his Keep;
the righteous one of the Lord overcame him.

Behold the noble House of Mairise
chief for beauty in Erin;
it is high to the west, very high to the north,
level eastward of it,—it was a triumph of the mason.

It is there was situated
the house, on the margin of Nemnach;
about this house away across Meath
were scattered the houses of Temair.

Temair, whence Temair Breg is named,
Rampart of Tea wife of the son of Miled,
Nemnach is east of it, a stream through the glen
on which Cormac set the first mill.

SG; fiaddaid fiadad B; fiadadad fiadadad R; fidren (?) . . . Y; fiadhat fiadhat S_2. *rod-*] S; ros- S_2; ro- *cæt*. 97. *mend*] mbenn HS_2; nambenn S. 98. *ar primit*] ar primait RB; i priomait G; primaiti, &c., HSS_2. *dille*] aille G; aile RBH; uile, &c., SS_2. 99. *atuaid*] tuaid B; antuaid H. 100. *uad*] uaidh HG; uait RB. *ba*] co S. *saer-*] sain-RB. 101. *ro*] fri (?) Y. 102. *intech*] a thuaid, &c., YSS_2; thuaid G. *ar*] for $YGSS_2$. 103. *'mon*] *om.* R. *tar*] ar YS; for S_2. 104. *rosilta*] doronta SS_2. 105. *diata*] diadha R. 106. *Tea*] téad R: tead(?) B. *meic*] mac R. 107.] in N. uadha soir fo glenn S_2.

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Ciarnait cumal Cormaic cóir
mór cét nobiathad a bróin;
deich méich lé cech lái do bleith,
nírb opair duine denmeich.

Rostarraig aicce in rí rán
i n-a tig a hoenurán;
co rostoirccestar fo chleith;
iarsin forémid robleith.

Iarsin rosairchis úa Cuind,
tuc sáer muilinn tar mór-thuind;
cét-muilenn Cormaic meic Airt
robo chobair do Chiarnait.

Caprach Cormaic i Ráith Ríg;
ó Ráith Ríg sair, is é a fír,
atá in topur tuirme cland,
frismapar na tri hanmand.

Liaig Dáil Duib Duirb, Túath Linne,
ocus Tipra Bó Finne,
tri hanmand dia sloind amach,
do áflad topuir Temrach.

Topur aile, adbal tres,
a Temraig áiles siardes;
Láeg a ainm, cen co dín bú;
Cuchtair Cormaic for a brú.

Bruindid a Temraig atúaid
Adlaic Diadlaic in talúaig,
dá thopur fo dechair de
sís co Carn na Macraide.

109–120.] *quoted* Eg. 1782, 44: *see note.* 110. *mor cét nob.*] dob. mor ndam S; rob. mor ndaim S_2; mor ndámh nob. G. 111. *deich*] ix. SS_2 Eg. *le cech lái*] la cach lai B; gach lai le, &c., S Eg. 112. *nírb*] nir RH. 113.] tairrustair uirre in rí rán Eg. 113–116.] *om.* SS_2. 114. *a*] 'n-a G. 115. *eloith*] leth Eg. 116. *forémid*] ro eimigh H; co nárfét Eg. 117. *iarsin rosairchis*] iarsin rostoirrchis R. Cormac rocluinim (*with* iarsin rosairchis *superscr.*) HSS_2; airchisis uirre Eg. 123. *atá*] co ata B; co ta R. *tuirme*] HG;

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Ciarnait, hand-maid of upright Cormac,
used to feed from her quern many hundreds,
ten measures a day she had to grind,
it was no task for an idler.

The noble king came upon her at her task
all alone in her house,
and got her with child privily;
presently she was unable for heavy grinding.

Thereupon the grandson of Conn took pity on her,
he brought a mill-wright over the wide sea;
the first mill of Cormac mac Art
was a help to Ciarnait.

The Caprach of Cormac is in the Rath of the Kings;
eastward from the Rath of the Kings (that is the truth of it)
is the Well of the Numbering of the Clans,
which is called by the three names:

Liaig Dail Duib Duirb, Tuath Linde,
and Tipra Bo Finne,
three names to designate it,
to make known the well of Temair.

Another spring (mighty force),
which flows south-west from Temair;
Calf is its name, though it never sucked a cow;
Cormac's Kitchen is on its margin.

There rise north of Temair
Adlaic and Diadlaic of the host;
two springs flow diverse thence
down to the Carn of the Boys.

---

truime, &c., *cæt.* 124. *frisnapar*] RB; frisanabar HG; arfhuilit S_2; for a fuiled S. *na tri*] tri HG; .u. &c. SS_2. 125. *Liaig*] *om.* RB; lia G; liag *cæt.* *dail*] SS_2; dael *cæt.* *duib duirb*] duirb B; drui bet R; dub doirb G. 127. *tri*] .u. SS_2. *anmand*] anmandain, &c., SS_2G; anmanna aide H. *dia sloind*] B; dia sloinne R; sloindeth S_2; sloind S; sloint H; sloinnte G. 128. *do*] di B. *do silad*] dia sioḋ G; in .uii. mad SS_2. *topair*] topur SS_2. 129–144] *om.* RB. 134. *Diadlaic*] anadlaic &c. YSS_2. 135. *dech sir*] deascair YSS_2.

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Etir dá Charn na nGillai
Deisel Temrach tes Crinnai;
fót co rath ria ndul ar cel,
a sóitís dáine deisel.

Atúaid frisin tulaig truimm
Ráth Cholmáin in Domnain duind;
Lecht Caelchon fo chochma cloch,
sair-thúaid ó Luing Ban Temrach.

Caelchu mac Loairn meic Rúaid
meic Cormaic Cais, carad búaid,
prím-giall fer Muman amach,
ó táit ruirig Ruis Temrach.

Tech Temrach imatá in ráith,
asa tardad dliged cáich,
maraid fós míad dia samlaib
ac rígaib ac ríg-domnaib.

Rí ocus ollam filed,
súi, brugaid, bertís dliged,
lepta ná loiscti lochit,
láraig ocus lón-chrochit.

Liaig is dálem, goba gúr,
rechtaire, randaire rún,
máil na cethra dóib uile
i tig ind ríg barr-buide.

Rindaide, ráthbuige réil,
scíathaire, is fianaide féig,
i tig ríg noibdís corn,
ba hé a ndliged dfles dorn.

139. *ar*] tar SS_2. 140. *deisel*] ar deisel, &c., YGS. *a sóitís*] a soidh dis H; isoidtís G; asuiddis Y; asoighdís S; asuighdís S_2. 141. *frisin*] forin S; forsin Y. 142. *domnain*] domain SS_2. 143. *cochma*] chocho Y. 145. *Loairn*] Loghairn, &c., SS_2. 146. *Cormaic*] *om.* YSS_2. *cais*] cais cais B; cais nech SS_2; caisneach Y; *om.* G. *carad*] RB; bet̄ H; dobeired, &c., YG; dochanad, &c., SS_2. 147. *giall*] giallu Y; gilla S_2. *fer*] ar YS. *Muman*] n-Erenn B. 148. *táit*] tá Y. 149–180] *om.* B. 150. *asa*] as YHG. *cáich*] do cach YSHG. *tardad*] tarat S_2. 151. *míad*] ni R; droncc H. 155. *lepta*] R; lepaid, &c.,

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Between the two Carns of the Lads
is the Deisel of Temair south of Crinna,
a sward that brings luck before going to death,
where men used to make a turn right-hand-wise.

North of the great hill
is the Rath of Colman, the brown Domnan;
the Grave of Caelchu under a like heap of stones,
lies north-east from the Hall of the Women of Temair.

Caelchu son of Loarn son of Ruad
son of Cormac Cas, who loved victory,
was the first hostage out of the men of Munster;
from him descend the princes of Ros Temrach.

The House of Temair, round which is the rath,
from it was given to each his due;
honour still continues to such as them
at the courts of kings and princes.

King and Chief of the Poets,
sage, farmer, they received their due,
couches that torches burn not,
the thighs and the chine-steaks.

Leech and spencer, stout smith,
steward, portly butler,
the heads of the beasts to all of them
in the house of the yellow-haired king.

Engraver, famed architect,
shield-maker, and keen soldier,
in the king's house they drank a cup;
this was the special right of their hands.

---

cæt. lochit] *ed.* lochuid R; loichet, &c., *cæt. na loiscti*] nach loisceann, &c., YSS$_2$. 156. *láraig*] R; laarc, &c., *cæt. crochit*] *od.* crochuid R; crochait S$_2$; croicheat, &c., *cæt.* 158. *rechtaire randaire*] r. ramuidhe R; rannaighe rachtaire S. 159. *mdil*] S; maoil H; maol R; mæl YGS$_2$. 161. *Rindaide*] randaidhi S$_2$; rannuire R. *ráthbuige*] rathbuidhe, &c., SS$_2$; rathuige R. *réil*] rel HYS; reidh R. 162. *is*] *om.* RGS. *fianaide fíg*] luamuire leir R; fianuidhe leir S$_2$. 163. *noibdis*] R; do ibdis, &c., YHG; ro ibdis S; nobitis S$_2$.

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Drúth, fidchellach, fuirseóir fáen,
cuislendach, clesamnach cláen,
colpa a cuit feóla iar fír,
in tan tigdís i tech ríg.

Rigthech cuit senmaire sáir,
caisleór is cerda ima stáib;
cornaire, bonnaire ar bríg,
déde romeltís midmír.

Muiridin do Mál Midi,
cairemain is cirmairi,
dliged don droing threbair thréin,
ichtar remur in tálinnéin.

Dromanna dronna in cech threib
do drúithib, do doirseóirib;
uruscla ingen cen ach
iar n-indrum tige Temrach.

Colum Cille, crenad brait,
robris in cath for Diarmait,
re ndul dó tar muir amach
rongiallsatar tuir Temrach.

Cretem Crist, rochés i crí,
rochuir cech nert ar nemní;
ar brón do dáim Dé 'n-a tig
ní tart termann do Themraig.

---

165. *drúth*] R; drái, &c., *cet.* *fidchellach*] fidchellaigh, &c., YSS$_2$. 166. *cuislendach*] cuislendaigh, &c., RSS$_2$. *clesamnach*] clesnide, &c., YSS$_2$H. *clan*] caom R. 167. *colpa*] colptha, &c., HG. *a cuid*] iccuid G. 168. *tigdis*] tiagaid YHG. *i*] ó Y; *om.* R. *ríg*] in rig R. 169. *rigthech*] richneach Y? S; rithnech S$_2$. *senmaire*] senmure R; senmoiri, &c., HGS$_2$. *sáir*] R; saer, &c., *cet.* 170. *caisleor*] cuisleor R; casleóir YSH; cuisleoir S$_2$G. *cerda ima stáib*] *ed.* cerdn imastaib R; cerd imarach G; cerda mar cen, &c., *cet.* 172. *ro*] no G; do R. *mid-mír*] mimir G; in mir R. 173.] Marcighi dar mûr maighe R. *mdl*] mûr S$_2$. 175. *dliged don*] dleaghait an G. 177. *dronna*] droma R;

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Jester, chess-player, sprawling buffoon,
piper, cheating juggler,
the shank was their share of meat in truth,
when they came into the king's house.

The shins were the share of the noble musician,
of the castle-builder and artificer, round the bowl;
the cup-bearer, the lusty foot-servant,
both consumed the broken meats.

A charge on the prince of Meath,
were the cobblers and comb-makers,
the due of the strong skilled folk
was the fat underside of the shoulder.

The backs, the chines in every dwelling
were given to druids and doorkeepers.
there was protection for maidens with never an "ach"!
after serving the house of Tara.

Colum Cille, who used to redeem captives,
broke the battle against Diarmait;
before he went away over-sea
the lords of Temair gave him obedience.

The faith of Christ who suffered in the flesh
has brought all strength to nought;
because of the sorrow of the people of God in its house
He gave not protection to Temair.

---

dronndha S_2. 178. *doirseoirib*] furseoirib SS_2. 179. *uruscla*] eroscla R; uruscla H; urusgail S; uarascala S_2. *ingen*] RS; I. S_2; dingin, &c., YG; dingein H. *con ach*] amach S_2. 180. *indrum*] Y; innrim S; indrom S_2; indr RG; indradh H. 181. *crenaid*] RB; crenuid H; ro cren, &c., YSS_2G. 182. *ro bris . . . for*] RB; dorat . . . do *cat*. 183. *re*] iar R. *dul*] dulu H; dula YS. *tar*] ar HGSY. 184. *rongiallsadar*] B; rogiallsatar RS; rogiallastar S_2; rogiallsad, &c., YG; dogiallsad H. *tuir*] turi (?) R. *Temrach*] na Temrach YHG. 186. *rochuir*] dochuir YHG. 187. *do ddim*] do dann B; deghrand S; deaggand S_2. *'n-a tig*] do nim RS. 188.] robé ar termand ó theamraig S.

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TEMAIR IV.

Domun duthain a lainde,
comul caire cét cuire,
bréc ilar líth fri labrad,
acht adrad ríg na n-uile.

Rofáith cach recht im road,
roscáich cach cert co grian;
Temair indiu cid fásach,
bói ré ba násad niad.

Nirbo thráig a tor tóebach,
diarbo hóenach scor scélach;
ba mór ndám diarbo domgnas
in dúnad fondglas férach.

Ba dind n-ordnide n-imglice;
ba borg-bile co mbodb-álait;
fri taidbsin ba druimm n-airdirc
i n-aimsir ui Chuind Cormaic.

Is cáem in gairm noscóema,
ainm doróega sech rúama;
tarca Bóind bró bága
Cathir Chrófind, cró búada.

L RBYHGSS$_2$S$_3$VH$_2$. 1. *duthain*] duthaine L. *a lainde*] *om.* L. 2. *caire*] *om.* L. *cuire*] caire L. 3. *fri*] re (*with* ri *superscr.*) R; re BG; ri Y; rea H. 5. *rofáith*] rofaid RBY; rofaidh H; rofhaidh S; rofaith G; roafaidh S$_2$; atchiu L. *recht*] creach S$_2$. *im*] mar G. *road*] L; roadh S; roát S$_2$; raad BHG; rāad R. 6. *roscáich*] roscait, &c., S$_2$H; roscaid, &c., YS; dechliu L. *cach*] *om.* L. 8. *ré*] tan RBH. 9. *nirbo thráig*] L; dobo blaith S; robo blaith, &c., *cæt.* *tor*] tort L. 10. *diarbo*] ciarbo, &c., BS$_2$G; ropo R. *scor*] scoit L. 11. *ba mór ndám*] socaid B; sochī R;

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TEMAIR IV.

This world, transient its splendour!
perishable gathering of an hundred hosts;
deceitful to describe is the multitude of delights,
save only the adoration of the King of all things.

Perished is every law concerning high fortune,
crumbled to the clay is every ordinance;
Temair, though she be desolate to-day,
once on a time was the habitation of heroes.

There was no exhaustion of her many-sided towers,
where was the assembly of storied troops;
many were the bands whose home was
the green-soiled grassy keep.

It was a stronghold of famous men and sages,
a castle like a trunk with warrior-scions,
a ridge conspicuous to view,
in the time of Cormac grandson of Conn.

Fair is the title that adorns it,
the name he chose [to mark it out] among cities;
the Fort of Crofind, pen of victory,
excels Boand, millstone of combat.

---

bui mór ndam, &c., HGSS$_2$. *domgnas*] domgnáis L; domnus SS$_2$. 12. *in dunad*] L; aniu cid, &c., *cæt*. *fondglas*] foglass, &c., LS. 10-12] *illeg. in* Y. 13. *dind*] fond L. 14. *ba*] bad Y. *borg-bile*] L; boirgbile G; foirglige, &c., BS; forglidhe, &c., *cæt*. *bodb-slait*] badb slait RH; bodu slait, G; blad blait L; bad slait B; blad slait S; blad loit Y; blath tslait S$_2$. 15. *fri*] L; dia SS$_2$; ria *cæt*. *taidbsin*] taibhsin S; taibsib S$_2$. *ba druimm*] ar druing S$_2$ 17-20] *only* L, *and* R *in top margin*. 18. *ainm*] amal L. *doroega*] doragha R. 20. *Chrofhind*] Chroind L.

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Dia mbói Cormac fri clotha,
ba réil roblad a retha:
ní fríth dún amail Temraig,
ba sí rún belaig betha.

Balc a brig-sain fiad buidnib
ind rig-sain réided Temraig;
is ferr dúin tólaib fine
tuirem a thige teglaig.

IN tech mór mílib amus
do dínib nirbo dolus;
cathir glan glérib glain-fer
secht cét traiged a tomus.

Nístairchell báise burba,
ná cumga gáise garga;
nirbo rubach fria terba,
sé cóic cubat a harda.

Nói cluid, nísclúi garb-drend,
la nói ndúi 'n-a timchell,
fri find-airbert na find-chrand,
cathir imairdere imthend.

Adba ind rig, riad rinde,
forsndáilte fín co finde,
ba dín, ba dún, ba dindgna,
tri chóicait imda inde.

---

21. *fri*] L; fa S; im S_2; fo *cæt*. *s*] do RB. *roblad*] roblat LS. 23. *ní*] nir S_2; noco, &c., RB. *amail*] mar RBS_2. *Temraig*] Temair *codd*. 24. *ba sí*] L; do bai Y; robói, &c., RB; robé, &c., HGS_2; robí S. *rún*] a rún S. *betha*] an betha S_2. 25. *Balc*] bailoe B. *s*] in L; a m- Y. *fiad*] L; uas, &c. *cæt*. 26. *réided*] L; rogab RBG; dogab, &c., HYS; rogab dogab S_2. 27. *dúin*] dún, &c., BSS_2. *tolaib*] tóla RB. 28. *tuirem*] tomus RB. 29–36] *om*. B. 29. *in*] a $YHGS_2$. *mílib*] mile R. 30. *do*] con $YHSS_2$. *dínib*] dainib, &c., YSS_2; dáine R. *dolus*] donus YS_2. 31. *glan*] mor S_2. *glerib*] glere G. *glain-*] YGS; glan- *cæt*. 32. *secht*] tri $YHGSS_2$. *tomus*] thomoss L. 33. *tairchell*] tairmchell, &c.,

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When Cormac was among the famous
bright shone the fame of his career;
no keep like Temair could be found;
she was the secret place of the road of life.

Strong before hosts was the might
of this king who used to ride through Temair;
better for us than tribes unnumbered
is the tale of his household retinue.

The great house with thousands of soldiers
was not obscure to posterity;
the shining fort with distinctions of the illustrious,
seven hundred feet was its measure.

Fierce folly did not hold sway over it,
nor strictness of harsh wisdom;
there was no violence to annoy it,
six times five cubits was its height.

Nine walls it had, fierce fight could not demolish,
with nine ramparts round about them;
with noble equipment of the noble scions,
it was a fort illustrious and impregnable.

The dwelling of the king, commotion of lances,
whereon was poured out the sparkling wine,
was a refuge, a keep, a fortress,
there were thrice fifty chambers in it.

YHGS; tairm R. 35. *rubach*] robeac Y; robeg H; robecc G; rubeag S; bhec S_2. *fria*] fri RYGH. *torbs*] hantbe R; hearba S. 36. *oiic*] cóicait L. *cubat*] comfhad S_2. 37. *cluid*] cluidhe R. *nisclis*] no clai R (?) B; no cluidi Y; no cluidh H; no cludha G; noscluidhedh S; naclaidhi S_2. *garb-drend*] L; gairb-thend, &c., *cet.* 38. *la*] *om.* L. *ndui*] nduma YHG; nuidhe SS_2. 39. *fri*] *om.* L; re YH; ré S; le G. *find-airbert*] in airbirt L. *chrand*] chland LG; carnn R. 41. *ind*] in L; *om. cet.* *rlad rinde*] *ed.* ri adranna L; ri adrindi Y; ri uasrenda R; ri uarranda B; ri uas rinni H; ri uas roinde G; righ os runda S; ri co raindi S_2. 42. *forn-*] coan- B; con- R. *finde*] finda R. 44. *imda*] imdaigh, &c., BHS_2. *inde*] imme, &c., $RBYSS_2$.

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Tri chóicait láech co laindib,
nírbo borg báeth ar bruidin,
ba sé lucht, línib dindgnai,
cecha imdai de suidib.

Ba hálaind in slóg samlaid;
taitned ór ar a n-idnaib:
tri chóicait airel n-ergnaid,
cóica cach airel imglain.

Secht cubait, cen nach condail,
fiad in dáim drongaig drennaig,
fri hannud sutrall solus,
ba sé tomus in tellaig.

A secht n-aile, rochuala,
fri cert glaine cen séna,
ségda sainemla sáera
cáema caindelbra créda.

IN chathir gríanach glan-sin
fledach fíanach co fondsib,
inde fri soichli solus
dá secht ndorus de dorsib.

Ba hé dliged ind ríg-sin,
ól asnibed in slóg-sin;
ba mét mór-mór in lán-sin,
tri chét ól isind ól-sin.

---

45. *tri*] bíid RB; bi (*with a* d *erased*) H; bad YS; boi G. *coicait*] LS$_2$; coeca, &c., *cæt.* *co laindib*] collaine L; co lainib, &c., BS. 46. *nirbo*] robo RBS. *borg*] L; brog G; broc, &c., RBHS; borb YS$_2$. *bæth*] *om.* L. *bruidin*] bruighin, &c., YGSS$_2$; bruicc̄ H. 47. *ba sé*] L; ba he HGS$_2$; ba he a YS; he a RB. *línib*] línaib LS. 48. *cecha*] cach, &c., LY. *de suidib*] do shaigidh R; do taigib B; di suidin Y; fri suidhe S; fri suidib S$_2$. 49. *ba*] L; rop, &c., *cæt.* *in slóg*] na sloigh G. 50. *taitned ór*] taitnem óir, &c., YHGSS$_2$. *ar a*] L; ósa L; osin S$_2$. *n-idnaib*] *om.* L; dingnaib, &c., RB; imdhaib S$_2$. 51. *tri chóicait*] *om.* L. *n-ergnaid*] nairgnaid L; ergna S$_2$; [ergnaid, &c., *cæt.* 52. *cach*] L; in R; in cach, &c., *cæt.* *imglain*] inmain, &c., RBH; nimdaib, &c., YG; imdaigh S; nimdaigh S$_2$. 53–68] *om.* B. 53. *cubait*] coicait I.

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Thrice fifty heroes with coronets,—
(it was a castle not foolish and brawling)
that was the tale, according to the counts of fortresses,
in every chamber of the number.

Goodly was the throng in this wise,
the gold gleamed from their weapons;
thrice fifty stately couches there were,
and fifty men to each shining couch.

Seven cubits, without any dividing,
before the crowded warlike company,
with blazing torches burning,
that was the measure of the hearth.

Other seven, I have heard,
made in truth a brightness beyond denial,
majestic, notable, noble,
beautiful chandeliers of brass.

This sunny shining citadel,
festive, martial, with cask-staves,
therein, amid radiant hospitality,
were doors twice seven in number.

This was the right of that king—
a vessel from which that host would drink,
a vast capacity was the full content thereof,
three hundred draughts there were in that vessel.

---

cen naeh] cannach L; conach R; cindach H; cendach, &c., YS. *condail*] connail L. 54. *fiad*] fiada, &c., YGS$_2$. *in*] gach n- S. *drongaig drennaig*] ndrongaich ndrennaig L; ndronga ndremaidh R; ndrongaigh ndrennaib S; dronḡ dreṁ G. 56. *sé*] L; he, &c., *cæt*. *in tellaig*] a hall R. 57. *a secht n-aile*] secht coicait aile g. b. L. *aile*] ee R. 58. *glaine*] L; glı R; nglaine, &c., *cæt*. *cen séna*] *om*. L. 59. *segda*] sega, &c., RS. *sainemla*] sain dille L. 62. *fianach*] ianach HG; fiadhach S$_2$. *fondsib*] L; foinsib, &c., RYHGS; foicsib S$_2$. 63. *fri*] fa YH; ba RGSS$_2$. *soichli*] sochla R; soichle H; soithlib Y; soichleach G. *solus*] sobus L. 64. *secht*] sé L. 66. *asnibed*] nosnibid, &c., RHG.

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A n-ól n-uidech fri húabur
na ruirech rúad, na ráin-fer,
nirbo dimbraig don áirem ;
tri chét dáilem nosdáiled.

Nói cóicait stáb a roga,
ba sí dál, toga a tuile,
sech ba carrmocol glan-balc,
ba hór ba hargat uile.

Tri chóicait coica ngalach,
cen nach n-anad fri fuirech,
fri hairer, cennach tólach,
na ríg rógach, na ruirech.

Cóica rechtaire ránda
lasin flaith fálda fírda ;
cóica foss fledach fír-glan
la cóicait ríglach rígda.

Cóica láech i n-a sessam
connóitís in fáel fossad,
céin bíd in rí ac óul,
ar ná bad dóud dossam.

Ba hán don mál ba móu,
ar cach lóu ba lia :
tricha cét nochonfuirged,
mac Airt tuirmed cach dia.

---

69. *a n-ól*] L; anuall *cæt.* *nuidech*] núag L; nuall RB; noideoh H (*see Commentary*). *fri*] ria n- H ; rianan RB. 70. *ruad na ran-fher*] ruam na raidead B ; ruamda raidhet R. 71. *nírbo*] nidat, &c., RBH ; niba S ; nírbod G. *dimbraig*] L ; dimgaid R ; dimdaig, &c., BS ; dimdaid SS_2 ; dimd, &c., HG. 71. *don airem*] ind árim L ; an airem Y ; intairem, &c., SS_2 ; dian aireamh G. 72. *tri chét*] tricha L ; .l. G ; tri coeca Y. *ddlem nosddled*] ro dosdailead Y. 73. *nói*] L ; tri *cæt.* *stáb a*] stába, &c., LRBHG ? *roga*] L ; toga, &c. *cæt.* 74.] *sic* L ; fiadh cech daim tolai tuile H ; do [di RB] cach daim tola tuile, &c., *cæt.* 75. *sech*] acht RBYS ; *om.* S_2. *glanbalc*] glanmac RB. 77–80] *om.* BSS_2. 77. *coica*] .l. a R ; coca G ; coicea H ; coeca Y. 78. *cen nach*] connach R ; cenach HY. *nanad*] annach R ; nannac, &c., HGY. *fuirech*] ruirech R. 79. *connach*] chidnā R ; cendach H ; cenach Y. 80. *rógach*] roga R ; rogach *cæt.* 81. *ránda*] G ; randa LH ; ranta Y ; rámda, &c., $RBSS_2$. 82. *lasin*]

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Harmonious and stately was the carouse
of the fiery chieftains and noblemen;—
there were none neglected of the number;
three hundred cupbearers dispensed the liquor.

Nine times fifty beakers to choose from;
this was the custom,—a plentiful choice for all;
except what was carbuncle, clear and strong,
all was gold and silver.

Thrice fifty steaming cooks,
in attendance unceasingly,
with victuals, an abundant supply,
on the jolly kings and chieftains.

Fifty noble stewards
with the lordly honourable prince,
fifty festive spruce lackeys,
with [each] fifty of kingly champions.

Fifty men standing
guarded the sturdy wolf,
as long as the king was a-drinking,
that no trouble might visit him.

It was glory to the prince that was greatest,
every day [his retinue] was more numerous;
thirty hundreds whom he kept in attendance
the son of Art counted daily.

---

risin RBSS$_2$. *fálda*] falga RB. *fírda*] fi . da L (ficda *fcs.*) 84. *la*] ri RB. *ríglach*] riglœch YS$_2$; firláoch R; primlœch, &c., BH; priomlach G. *rígda*] primda, &c., RBHG. 85. *lœch*] fer LRB. 86. *connóitis*] L; condoitis H; conoidis S; conoghdais G; conettis R; connetis B; conestais Y; coneisdis S$_2$. *fossad*] fosaidh H. 87. *in rí*] in rig, &c., BSS$_2$, and righ H. *ac ól*] *ód.* acool HYS; ac a ol L; ocool E; accoal G; conool B; aginola S$_2$. 88. *ar na bad*] ar na ba RBHG; conabad Y; conabat S$_2$; con nabudh S; ar na hobbad L. *dóud*] S; doad LG; dood B; dosodh R; dora S$_2$. *dossam*] dosum, &c., BGS; dosan, &c., RY; dossain H; dsan S$_2$. 89. *hán*] L; mó S$_2$; mo *cæt.* *mou*] modha S$_2$. 90.] ar gan cloadh ba liadh S$_2$. *lou*] bou B. 91. *tricha cét*] trí mile L. *nochon fuirged*] nochan fuirged R; noco fuirged B; nochonuirgedh S; nochonuidmead Y; nochnuidbed S$_2$; neach no fhuirged G; nonbur fuirged H; banairmech L. 92. *tuirmed*] éirned L; truimed ? R.

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Cend-drong filed fó fírda,
saigtís dliged a ndála,
is derb ní báes cia 'tbera
co n-áes chena cach dána.

Tuirmem teglach i ndálaib
tige Temrach do dínib :
is í-seo a n-árim fíre,
tricha míle de mílib.

Diambói Cormac i Temraig,
ar roblat ós cach rogail,
ríg-athgein meic Airt Óenfír
ní fríth de dóinib domain. D.

Cormac co céme chrotha
ba fotha fond-balc flatha ;
genair ó Echtaig imgil
mac do ingin Uilc Acha.

O bói Solom oc siriud,
ferr cach ciniud fri comul,
gein bad chumma fri Cormac
a Dé in tormalt domun ? D.

---

93. *cend-*] L; an R ; a *cæt.* *fó*] L; ba *cæt.* 94. *saigtis*] L ; cuintís, &c., BS_2 ; cuingidis H ; condís S ; cuingtis, &c., $RYGS_2$. *a ndála*] atcuala S_2. 95. *is derb*] L ; ocus, &c., *cæt.* *cia*] ced Y. 96. *co n-*] cen L. *cach dána*] cach duana S_2 ; *om.* R. 97. *tuirmem*] tuirem R. *i ndálaib*] na tolaib, &c., RBYHG ; co tolaib S ; na toraib S_2. 98. *do*] de ? L ; da Y. *dínib*] dainib, &c., GSS_2. 99. *í*] L ; é *cæt.* *a n-árim*] L ; an airim B ; an airem R ; anairiom H ; ant aiream, &c., YGS_2 ; ant uirim S. 100. *tricha*] L ; cóica ar, &c., *cæt.* *mílib*] miltib S_2 ; dainib no domilib S. 101. *Temraig*] Temr̄ S_2 ; Temair, &c., *cæt.* 102. *ar*] L ; a *cæt.* *roblat*] robladh HG ; roblad Y ; roblaidh S_2 ; robl̇ S. *rogail*] rogain, &c., $BYGSS_2$; rc̄g R ; rogein H.

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The chief company of the good genuine poets
who declared the rule of their assembly,
along with the professors of every art in general,
'tis certain whatever that company says is not folly.

Let us tell in full tale the household
of the house of Temair for posterity;
this is their right number,
thirty thousands in all.

When Cormac was in Temair,
beyond all high prowess for his great might,
a kingly equal to the son of Art Oenfer
was not to be found among the men of the world.

Cormac, fair of form,
was the firm set foundation of the kingdom;
he was born of white-skinned Echtach,
[he was] son of the daughter of Ulc Acha.

Since Solomon was . . .
who was better than all progenies together,
what offspring that would match Cormac
hath the earth devoured, O God?

---

103. *rig-athgein*] ri aithghein GS; rig aithin Y; rigad gein B; ridha gein R. 104. *ní frith*] L; nircin, &c., RBHG; nir gein, &c., YSS$_2$. 105–108] *om* BYSS$_2$. 105. *cæme*] caine R. *crotha*] clotha R. 106. *flatha*] flaithe G. 107. *Echtaig imgil*] Ectai findgil R; Eaichtghe finngil G. 108. *do*] d' G; don R. *Uilc Acha*] uilcfath R. 109–112] *om*. BYS$_2$. 109. *oc*] L; fri *cæt*. *siriud*] sirud R. 110. *ferr*] L; fer *cæt*. *fri*] do HGS. *comul*] comid *fcs. of* L *wrongly*. 111. *gein*] cein H. *chumma*] commai R; commaith, &c., HGS. 112. *a Dé*] ata *fcs. of* L *wrongly*. *tormailt*] tormaic *fcs.* of L *wrongly*. *domun*] in domun, &c., RHGS.

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TEMAIR V.

Temair, Tailtiu, tír n-óenaig,
Raigne, Rachru, ráith n-úabair,
Cuillend co n-abainn Crommad,
Tromra, Trommad, Druim Suamaig,

A síd i mBruig, bíd cuman,
Cumar Druman, Druim Calad,
Belat, Blatine, Bruigin,
Muincille, Mured, Maigin,

Cermna, Caprach, is Callann,
Mag mBreg co n-ilar drummann,
Cnoc Dabilla, Mag-Mellenn,
Crinna, Cerrenn, Colt, Cuillend,

Muirtemne, Tlachtga, Tuirbe,
Súilighe, Slanga, Semne,
Síd Muine máerda mrechtgna,
Echtga, Ochaine, Ai, Aigle,

Nás, Carman, Cualu, Celbe,
Raigniu, Rafann, is Rairenn,
Dún Inteing, Dún Cláir, Dún Crea,
Dún mBrea, ocus Dún Cairenn,

Bd Ed HSS$_2$S$_3$VX. *Partly illegible in* Ed & H, *almost entirely so in* S$_2$. 3. *Cuillend*] cuillind Bd. *abann*] obann BdS; abann, &c., HVS$_3$. *Crommad*] crom̄ H; croma S$_3$V. 4. *Tromra*] tromara Bd. *Trommad*] tromma H; troma S$_3$V. 5. *síd*] Bd; sítha S; síth *cæt.* *bíd*] bruig Bd. *cuman*] cummal Bd. 6. *druman*] comor H. *Druim*] drummnan Bd. *Calad*] calaid, &c., HS$_3$. 7. *Belat*] belgat Bd; belaid Ed.; beluid H; belad S. *Blaitine*] blaithme 7 S. 8. *Mured*] muirenn H; muirig S$_2$. 9–12] *after* 16 H. 9. *Cermna*] Bd; cerna, &c., SS$_3$V; cernad (?) H. 11. *Dabilla*] da pilla Bd. 12. *Cuillend*] cuillind S. 3. *Tuirbe*]

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TEMAIR V.

Temair, Tailtiu, land of assembly,
Raigne, Rachru, proud rath,
Cuillend with the river Crommad,
Tromra, Trommad, Druim Suamaig,

The Mound at Brug, it shall be remembered,
Cumar Droman, Druim Calaid,
Belat, Blaitine, Bruigin,
Muincille, Mured, Maigin,

Cermna, Caprach, and Callann,
Mag Breg with numerous hills,
Cnoc Dabilla, Mag Mellenn,
Crinna, Cerrenn, Colt, Cuillend,

Muirtemne, Tlachtga, Tuirbe,
Suilighe, Slanga, Semne,
Sid Muine, majestic, many-hued,
Echtga, Ochaine, Ai, Aigle,

Nas, Carman, Cualu, Celbe,
Raigniu, Rafann, and Rairenn,
Dun Inteing, Dun Clair, Dun Crea,
Dun Brea, and Dun Cairenn,

---

tuirme, &c., HS. 14. *Suilighe*] Suilidhi Bd; suilge, &c., S_3V. *Semne*] simne Bd: saeimne S_3. 15. *Sid muine*] S; dmuine Bd; sigmuine H; sithmuine S_3V. *maeda*] mœrna BdS. *mrechtgna*] mbrechtgna Bd; mbrēda H; mbrechtge S_3V; brechtgha S. 16. *Ochaine*] Bd; eochaine HS; ochain S_3V. *Ai*] Bd *om. cæt.* *Aigle*] aigli Bd; aichliu H; aicchle V. 17. *Celbe*] ceilphiu Bd; ceilbiu Ed. 18. *Rairenn*] *ed.* rairiu Bd; rairbe, &c., SS_3; rauirbe H; ruirbe V. 19. *Inteing*] Bd; intang? Ed; ince H; eng S; eing S_3V. *Clair*] clar Bd. *Crea*] crega Bd; creua H. 20. *mBrea*] mbern Bd; mbreua H. *Cairenn*] *ed.* cairiu Bd Ed; corpri H; cairbre, &c., SS_3V.

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Uisnech, Athais, Ard Feda,
Slemun, Sláine, Síd Coba,
Dermag dairechda druimnech,
Lusmag, Luimnech, Lecc Lega,

Druim Rúaid, Druim Ríg, Druim Rossa,
Druim Criad, Druim Cáin, Druim Cressa,
Druim nDían, Druim nDailb, Druim nEssa,
Druim Meith, Druim nAird, Druim nDressa,

Eithmann, Aisi, Ard nGabla,
Cernna, Collamair, Cnogba,
Crufot, Crinna, Crúach Aigle,
Uachtar nAilbe, Ard Odba.

Brí Scáil, Brí Airc, Bri Áine,
Brí Breg, Brí Ech, Brí Féle,
Brí Molt, Brí Dam, Brí Díle,
Brí Léith, ocus Brí Ele,

Loch Dá Dall, Loch Faife find,
Loch nIng, Loch nGabur, Loch nGand,
Loch nDub, Loch nDreman, Loch nDond,
Loch Corr, Loch Cera, Loch Camm,

Loch Ríb, Loch Cúan, Loch Codail,
Loch Uair, Loch Airc, Loch Enaig,
Loch Lein, Loch Láig, Loch Lugair,
Loch Cuil, Loch Cimmi Cnedaig,

---

21. *Uisnech*] Uiss Bd. *Athais*] aithais Bd. *Feda*] ferna S. 22. *Slaiṅe*] Bd; slaingiu H; slanga, &c., SS$_2$V. *Síd Coba*] 7 Cnodbha S. 23–30.] *om.* S. 23. *dairechda*] Ed H; daireach dairmag Bd; dairedhach, &c., S$_3$V. 24. *Loga*] bloga Bd; blagha Ed. 25. *Ríg*] ri Bd. 26. *Criad*] criedh H; cad Bd; caid Ed; cain S$_3$V. *Cáin*] cruaid, &c., S$_3$V. 27. *ndailb*] ndalb H; nalb Ed; ndall Bd. *n-Essa*] essa Bd. 29. *Eithmann*] Bd; Eatmaud Ed; Eathmainn V. *Aisi*] aisi Bd Ed; indsi ? H. 30. *Collamair*] collamar Bd. *Cnogba*] cnoba Bd; cnodhba V. 31. *Crufot*] crufann Bd; crufaidh? Ed; cruthaigh S. *Aigle*] oigli S; aicchle V. 32. *n-Ailbe*] &c., Bd Ed; aighne HS; aidhne S$_3$; aicchne V. *Odba*] oba Bd. 33. *Scáil*] scairb H.

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Uisnech, Athais, Ard Feda,
Slemun, Slaine, Sid Coba,
Dermag of the oakwoods and the hills,
Lusmag, Luimnech, Lecc Loga,

Druim Ruaid, Druim Rig, Druim Rossa,
Druim Criad, Druim Cain, Druim Cressa,
Druim Dian, Druim Dailb, Druim Essa,
Druim Meith, Druim Aird, Druim Dressa,

Eithmann, Aisi, Ard Gabla,
Cernna, Collamair, Cnogba,
Crufot, Crinna, Cruach Aigle,
Uachtar Ailbe, Ard Odba,

Bri Scail, Bri Airc, Bri Aine,
Bri Breg, Bri Ech, Bri Fele,
Bri Molt, Bri Dam, Bri Dile,
Bri Leith, and Bri Ele,

Loch Da Dall, bright Loch Faife,
Loch Ing, Loch Gabur, Loch Gand,
Loch Dub, Loch Dreman, Loch Dond,
Loch Corr, Loch Cera, Loch Camm,

Loch Rib, Loch Cuan, Loch Codail,
Loch Uair, Loch Airc, Loch Enaig,
Loch Lein, Loch Laig, Loch Lugair,
Loch Cuil, Loch Cimmi Cnedaig,

Airc] airg Ed SS_3; aircc V; scail H. 34. *Brí Ech*] bri each Bd; bri aird H; bri ard S; oocus, &c., SS_3. *Fele*] feile ? H; ele SS_3V. 36. *Leith*] leth S. *ocus*] bri airg Bd. *Ele*] hele Bd; eilride ? H; berre S_3. 37. *Dá Dall*] dadall Bd; dabuil Ed; ndabuill H; dabhaill S; dabhal S_3V. *Faife*] bailbe ? Ed; failbe HS_3V. 38. *n-Ing*] nding SS_3V. 40. *Cera*] ceraimh S. 41. *Rib*] ri Bd Ed. 42. *Uair*] uar S_3. *Airc*] airg HSS_3; aircc V. 43. *Lein*] lai Bd; lain S. *laig*] ait Bd; laoidh ? H; lait S; láigh S_3; laicch V. *Lugair*] lubair S; lubhair S_3V. 44. *Cuil*] cul Bd. *cnedaig*] cnedaid Bd.

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Mag mBreg, Mag Find, Mag Ferai,
Mag Luirg, Mag Lí, Mag Line,
Mag Slecht, Mag Cé, Mag Cummai,
Mag Moen, Mag Marc, Mag Mide,

Sinann, Sligech, Sruth nDomna,
Boand, Banna, ocus Berba,
Goistine gleórda, Gréne,
Féle, Life, Lind Segsa,

Áth Clíath, Áth Croich, Áth Cuile,
Ath Í, Áth Orc, Áth Éle,
Áth Luirg, Áth Lúain, Áth Cráibe,
Áth Fráich, Áth Fían, Áth Féne,

Uasal esnad na cóic n-ess,
Ess Rúaid, ba rí na sen-ess,
Ess Croich, Ess Muiriath amuig,
Ess Dubthaig, Ess Tigernaig,

Ráth Guill, Ráth Goirt, Ráth Gabra,
Ráth Mór, Ráth Máel, Ráth Medba,
Ráth Becc, Ráth Eich, Ráth Emna,
Ráth Truim, Ráth Tail, Ráth Temra ;—

Dindgnai hErend íarsodain
fosfácbus, rád cen mebail,
do nach ailiu bus chiallda,
nodastrialla co Temair.

---

46. *Mag Luirg*] *om.* Bd. 47. *Cé*] cein Bd. *cummai*] cuma SS_3; cumu V; dummæ? H. 48. *moen*] maoin H; main SS_3; máin V. *marc*] mairc S_3V. 49. *Sligech*] sliccech BdHV. *n-Domna*] S; domna Bd; nomnæ? H; nomna S_3V. 50. *Banna*] bandæ H; barrainde Bd; barrinde? Ed. *ocus Berba*] breba Bd; bearba Ed. 51. *Goistine*] goissden Bd. *gleorda*] *om.* Bd; gleore S; gleoire? S_2. *Gréne*] greine, &c., HS_3V; is greine Ed. 52. *Segsa*] tseaghsæ H. 54. *hÍ*] æi H; ai SS_3V. 55. *Áth Luirg, Áth Lúain*] ath luain ath luirg Bd. *Craibe*] craoibe H. 56. *Féne*] V; fene HSS_3; feine Bd. 57. *esnad*] essad Bd; osnad H; osnadh S; esa V. 58. *ba rí*] bri Bd; fa rig H; fa ri S; ba ricch V. *sen-ess*] sémess Bd. 59. *Ess Croich*] ess coir Bd. *Muiriath*] moria Bd; muiredhaig (*with* vel ia *supersc.*) S. *amuig*] amuid

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Mag Breg, Mag Find, Mag Ferai,
Mag Luirg, Mag Li, Mag Line,
Mag Slecht, Mag Ce, Mag Cummai,
Mag Moen, Mag Marc, Mag Mide,

Sinann, Sligech, Sruth Domna,
Boand, Banna, and Berba,
shining Goistine, Grene,
Fele, Life, Lind Segsa,

Ath Cliath, Ath Croich, Ath Cuili,
Ath I, Ath Orc, Ath Ele,
Ath Luirg, Ath Luain, Ath Craibe,
Ath Fraich, Ath Fian, Ath Fene,

Lordly the roar of the five cataracts,
Ess Ruaid, that was king of the ancient cataracts,
Ess Croich, Ess Muiriath beyond,
Ess Dubthaig, Ess Tigernaig,

Rath Guill, Rath Goirt, Rath Gabra,
Rath Mor, Rath Mael, Rath Medba,
Rath Becc, Rath Eich, Rath Emna,
Rath Truim, Rath Tail, Rath Temra;—

The strongholds of Erin after these
I have left—I say without shame—
to someone else that shall be wiser,
who may traverse them unto Temair.

Bd. 60. *Ess Tigernaig*] ess ess tigernaig Bd; ess tigernā V. 61. *Guill*] S; nguill *cæt.* *Goirt*] S; ngoirt *cæt.* *Gabra*] ngabra *codd.* 62. *mór*] mæl, &c., Ed V; mháil S_3. *Medba*] meba Bd. 63. *Becc*] fec Bd; mbeg Ed. *Eich*] ech, &c., Ed H. *Emna*] abhna S; eabna Ed. 64. *Truim*] tromm Bd; tróm S. 65. *iar*] cē Bd; fri (*over an erasure*) Ed. 66. *fosfácbus*] forfagbus H; ffagbus, &c., S_2V; fadhbus (*with* doruirmeas *supersc.*) S; rosfuarus Ed. *rád*] ragh Bd; raid Ed. 67. *do nach ailiu*] donachailliu Bd; gunachailliu Ed; do neoch aile, &c., *cæt.* *ciallda*] cilla Bd; cialla Ed S_3; gialla S. 68. *no*] na Ed; ro HSV; o S_2. *co*] fri Bd Ed.

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Ce beith ós Banbai brainig
  ríg amrai, ard a medair,
ní fuil rechtas ríg foraib
  acht a ríg techtas Temair.

Maelsechlaind, géc co nglan-rath,
  focheird síth ima sen-mag;
sech brón mbáis ós cach díniu,
  robé i rígiu Temrach.

Iarsin co bráth rosfodail
  re cách ós chách cen mebail,
a chland fri soichle sírblad,
  narab díbdad i Temair. T.

---

69. *Ce beith*] ce beit Bd; gumbeth S. *brainig*] brainchi Bd; brænaigh Ed; broinigh H; bruinigh S; mbrainigh S_2V. 70. *ríg amrai*] Bd; rig amra Ed; ri amra *cæt*. *ard a*] arda a Bd; arda S. 71. *fhuil*] uil Bd. *rechtas ríg*] racht is fir Bd; reacht ac righ H. 72. *a*] Bd; and H; an S; on Ed S_2S_3V. *techtas*] techtbus (?) H. 73. *géc*] set Bd Ed. *glan-rath*] glan maith Bd; glanmod Ed. 74. *síth*] síd Bd Ed S; *om.* V. *ima*] Bd; imma S; iman S_2; imon Ed HV. 75. *sech*] o Bd Ed. *mbáis*] bais H; báiss V. *díniu*] Bd; dine, &c., *cæt*. 76. *ro bé*] robe Bd; rombeth S; combeith, &c.,

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Though there be over imperial Banba
famous kings—high their mirth!
no kingly authority is binding on them
save from the king that possesses Temair.

Maelsechlaind, branch of bright fortune,
spreads peace about the ancient plain,
free from mortal pain beyond all generations,
may he be in the kingship of Temair!

Thereafter, till Doomsday, may it be shared,
before and above everyone without shame,
by his line, ever famed for hospitality;
may it never be extinct in Temair!

HS$_2$V; guraib Ed. *i rigiu*] hir rigu Bd; a righea Ed; a righe SS$_2$; a ricche V; *illeg. in* H. *Temrach*] a teamair Ed; a Temraigh, &c., S$_2$V. 77. *roafodail*] S$_2$; rusfod V; roafogail H; roafoghail SS$_2$; fodairi Bd; iarsodhain Ed. 78. *re*] Bd; ria *cæt.* 79. *chland*] Ed; clann BdS$_2$; sil, &c., *cæt.* *sir-blad*] silblad, &c., Ed HS$_2$V. 80. *narab dibdad*] na ro didbad (?) H; narab dibad S$_2$V; nirba dibad Bd; nirab dibhaidh Ed; niro dibad S; nirob dibdhadh S$_2$. *i Temair*] hi tem̄ Bd; a temair, &c., Ed HS$_2$; in temhair, &c., SS$_2$V.

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ACHALL.

1 Achall ar aicce Temair,
roscarsat óic a hEmain;
rocáined in tan atbath
ainder gel Glain meic Carbad.

2 Ingen Chairpri dorochair,
ingen d'Feidlim nói-chruthaig,
do chumaid Eirc, erctha raind,
góita i ndígail Conchulaind.

3 Conall Cernach tuc cend Eirc
dochum Temrach im thráth teirt;
is trúag gním dorigned de,
brissed cridi úair Aichle. A.

4 Duma Find, Duma na nDrúad,
Duma Créidne, grúad fri grúad,
Duma 'ma ndernad gleicc glé
Duma nEirc, Duma nAichle. A.

5 Táncatar mathe Ulad
im Chonchobar na curad;
rofersat graffaind ngil nglain
d'Achaill ar aicce Temair. A.

a. 6 Duma nEirc, ní haichde cress,
'sin druim fri Temraig aness,
Erc, is and tánic a ré,
derbráthair álaind Aichle. A.

L B R Y HSS$_2$S$_3$VH$_2$. 3. *ro cóined*] ra cóined L; do cáinead Y. 4. *ainder gel Glain*] in aindir geal S$_2$. 5–12.] *quoted* SM III. 84. 6. *ingen*] 7 S$_2$; is SM. 7. *erctha*] ercdais S$_2$; æbda in SM. *raind*] rind, &c., RHSS$_2$. 8. *góita*] L; gáodæ R; gæd, &c., *cæt*. 10. *dochum*] re tæb SM. *im*] ria L. 11. *is truag gním*] L; is truag in gním SM.; truag in gním, &c., *cæt*. *dorigned*] doronad, &c., HS$_2$; dodechaidh SM.

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ACHALL.

Achall over against Temair,
the youths from Emain loved her;
she was mourned when she died,
the white bride of Glan, son of Carbad.

The daughter of Cairpri perished,
the daughter of Fedelm Noichruthach,
from grief for Erc, (provinces were filled with it),
who was slain in vengeance for Cuchullin.

Conall Cernach brought the head of Erc
to Temair about the hour of terce;
Sad was the deed was done by him,
the breaking of the cold heart of Achall.

The Mound of Finn, the Mound of the Druids,
the Mound of Creidne, cheek by cheek;
the Mound about which was fought the famous fight,
the Mound of Erc, the Mound of Achall.

The nobles of Ulster came
round Conchobar of the champions;
they held races bright and pure
for Achall over against Temair.

The Mound of Erc (it was no narrow work)
on the hill south of Temair;
Erc, it is there his time came,
the comely brother of Achall.

---

ridi] cairde R. *iair*] uar, &c., RBH. 13. *duma* (2)] is duma S_2.
14. *fri*] ar BR. 15. *mandernad*] madndernad R; moo andernadh H.
16. *duma* (2)] is duma HSS_2. *nEirc*] Eirc *codd.* *nAichle*] Aichle *codd.* 19. *ngil nglain*] gil glain, &c., RB; glicc glain, &c., SS_2.
f. aichde] aicci H. 22. *sin*] is L; sa H.

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f 7 Bráthir Find a hAlind úair,
is Ailill a Cruachain chrúaid,
Cairpre Niad a Temraig thall,
diarbo hingen ñal Achall. A.

b 8 Duma na nDrúad, fris aness
Temair na ríg, in ríg-less,
fri Temraig anair anall
is and-sin atbath Achall. A.

g 9 'S andsin roadnacht in ben,
ingen aird-ríg na nGáedel,
roślaided di in ráth-sa thall,
and fúair a haided Achall. A.

h 10 Sé mná 's ferr robói ar bith-ché,
tar éis Maire máthar Dé,
Medb Sadb Sarait, ségda rand,
Erc is Emer is Achall. A.

d 11 Óclach do Chairpre Nia Fer
Eochu garb gérait Gáedel
tarmairt co mbeth ní dia chlaind
frisinn ingin, fri Achaill. A.

e 12 Dobiur teist suaichnid iarsin
for ingin Chairpri chrichid,
ná fríth a húair tháidi thall;
sech óc-mnáib áille Achall. A.

p 18 Guidim mac Dé, dorat meirg
tar Meidb leth-deirg tar Meidb ndeirg
tar Saidb tar Sarait tar Faind
tar Gairb tar Eirc tar Achaill, A.

---

26. *a*] o R. 27. *a*] i BH. *Temraig*] Temair L; Temra R. 28. *diarbo*] diambo Y. 31. *Temraig*] Temair, &c., LYS$_2$; Temra R. *anall*] adall L; annall S. 32. *andsin*] and L. 33. *'s and sin*] is and sin LS$_2$; amsin YH; is and S. 35. *ro slaided dí*] di roclaided L; roclaidhedi R; roclaided, &c., YS$_2$. 36. *and*] L; da *cæt*. 37. *robói*] dobói Y; dobí HS. 38. *Dé*] maic Dé S$_2$; *om*. B. 39. *segda*] séchda L; seda H. *rand*] L? raind RB; in roinn H; rind, &c., YSS$_2$. 42. *Eochu*] Eochaid B. 45. *dobiur*] dobér, &c., HS; doḃ YS$_2$. *iarsin*] iartain L. 46. *fer*] L;

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Brothers were Finn from cold Alend,
and Ailell from stern Cruachan,
of Cairpre Nia from Temair in that country,
whose noble daughter Achall was.

The Mound of the Druids, south of it
lay Temair of the Kings, the royal hold;
eastward of Temair yonder,
it is there Achall died.

It is there the woman was buried,
the daughter of the high Kings of the Gaels,
for her was raised this rath on that spot;
there did Achall meet her death.

The six women that are the best that were in the world,
after Mary the mother of God;
are Medb, Sadb, Sarait (noble portion),
Erc and Emer and Achall.

A squire of Cairpre Nia Fer,
Eochu the fierce, champion of the Gaels,
attempted to have one of his children
by the maiden, by Achall.

I give sure testimony thereon
to the daughter of Cairpre . . . . . .
that a stolen hour with her was not to be had in that place;
Achall surpasses all damsels in beauty.

I pray the Son of God who brought decay
on Medb Lethderg, on Medb Derg,
on Sadb, on Sarait, on Fand,
on Garb, on Erc, on Achall,

---

dar RB; ar *oat.* *orichid*] cruthaig (*with* vel crichid *superscr.*) L; crith̄ R; crich̄ B; crichaig, &c., *oat.* 47. *na*] L; nach, &c., *oat.* *a h-úair*] RB; úair L; anuair, *oat.* 48. *óc-mndib*] ocmna R; ac mn̄ H; mnáib S_2. 49. *guidim*] guidme L. *dorat*] rorat S; rad Y. *meirg*] merc Y; mḟeirg B; feirg R. 50. *tar . . . tar*] ar . . . ar YHSS_2. 51. *tar . . . tar . . . tar*] ar . . . ar . . . ar YHSS_2. *Faind*] gainn (*with* vel f *superscr.*) H. 52. *tar . . . tar . . . tar*] ar . . . ar . . . ar YHSS_2.

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q 14 Co raib inad for nim nár
do Chináed úa Artacán;
rofitir rind-chert cech raind;
is é ic imthecht i nAchaill. A.

c 15 Noco tart ar thalmain traig
bad ferr im búar nó im graig;
no co r'alt i Temraig thall
ben bad ferr indá Achall. A.

i 16 A gillai geib m'ech it láim,
na tí nech do m'imforráin;
Gáidil for creich ocus Gaill;
it lúatha a n-eich tar Achaill. A.

k 17 In t-inad atáit ar n-eich,
robói caill trít ar cech leith;
tír ind écis Maine maill,
nogairthe de ria nAchaill. A.

l 18 Maraid ráth Chonaire chain,
maraid ráth Chairpri chrichid;
ní mair Essa siu nó thall,
ní mair Erc, ní mair Achall. A.

m 19 Fogartach robói i nDind Ríg,
ba flaith Fodla co find-gním,
fetatar Gáedil is Gaill
guss in óen-fhir i nAchaill. A.

n 20 Súairc in dremm dedgair data,
cland Chernaig meic Diarmata;
gegnatar cúana cose
im tháebu úara Aichle. A.

53–56] *in* L *only.* 58. *bad*] bid L. *nó*] nas HY; ná S; ina S_2. 59. *r'alt*] ro alt L. *i*] ar L. *thall*] truim S_2. 60. *ben bad*] sen ben bo S_2. *inda*] na S_2. 61–64.] *in* L *only.* 61.] *Three or four letters have been erased from* L *after* geib. 66. *ro bá*] do bói HS_2. 67. *ind écis*] an eic is Y; indeach is S; fhinechais S_2. 68. *no*] L; di H; do *cet.* *de*] di RH. *ria*] re RBYH. 70. *chrichid*] cathaidh S_2; crichaid Y; crichaigh S; crich

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That there may be a place in high heaven
for Cinaed ua Hartacain:
he knows the rule of rhyme for every verse;
it is he that goes to and fro in Achall.

Never set foot on earth
one that surpassed her in herds nor horses;
never was bred there in Temair
a woman that surpassed Achall.

Boy, take my horse in thy hand;
let none come to trouble me;
the Gael and the Gall are on the foray;
swift are their horses across Achall.

The place where our horses are,
there was a wood through it on every hand;
the land of the poet Mane the indolent,
it was called from him before it was named Achall.

The rath of pure Conaire endures,
the rath of Cairpri . . . . . endures;
Essa endures not, here or elsewhere,
Erc endures not, nor Achall.

Fogartach was at Dind Rig;
he was a king of Fodla with doughty deeds;
the Gael and the Gall knew
the valour of that single hero at Achall.

Pleasant the folk, brisk and cheerful,
the clan of Cernach, son of Diarmait;
they have slain hosts till now
round the cold flanks of Achall.

RBH. 71. *nó*] ná YSS$_2$. 73. *i nDind*] anind Y. 74. *co*]na YHSS$_2$. 75. *fotatar*] fegar, &c., YS$_2$; fedhar S. 76. *gues in donfir*] L gusanœnfher, &c., YS gusnœnfer S$_2$; cusinaoinfer H; imanœnfer R; fri inœnfer B. *i n-*] LB; im R; co h-, &c., *cet*. 77. *dodgair*]; deighfer S$_2$; degdair, &c., RBYH. 79. *cuana*] sluaga, &c. YS. 80. *thdebu*] taebaib, &c., RBH; tæb S$_2$. *uara*] uar S$_2$.

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o 21 Amlaib Átha Cliath cétaig
rogab rígi i mBeind Étair;
tallus lúag mo dúane de,
ech d'echaib ána Aichle. A.

22 [Tánic co Temraig na ríg
Colum Cille cen imsním;
cumdaigther leis eclais ann
'sin chnoc-sa a radnacht Achall.] A.

81–84] *in* L *only*. 84.] *ed.* dechaib ana aicce L

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Amlaib of Ath Cliath the hundred-strong,
who gained the kingship in Bend Etair;
I bore off from him as price of my song
a horse of the horses of Achall.

[There came to Temair of the kings
Colum Cille free from sorrow;
by him a church is founded there
on the hill where Achall was buried.]

85–88.] *in* B (*marg.*) Y (*marg.*) H S_3V *only.*

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NOTES.

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NOTES.

TEMAIR I.

This poem is translated in Petrie's *Tara*, p. 131, from BB 349. It is not found in L. There is another copy at BB 40 *b* (quoted as B_2).

The metre is lax. Alliteration is irregular. Monosyllables rhyme together (13 and 14; 21 and 22; 25 and 26); monosyllables rhyme with trisyllables (9 and 10; 19 and 20; 23 and 24; 27 and 28): disyllables rhyme together (11 and 12; 35 and 36; 39 and 40). A long vowel rhymes with a short (1 and 2). A slender vowel assonates with a broad (23 and 24.) Responses occur twice (3 and 4; 39 and 40).

3, 4. The sense of these lines ought to be: 'When did Temair Breg come to be called simply Temair?' I do not see what meaning 3 can have as it stands, and I suggest that for *brwig* should be read *Brig*, the accusative singular corresponding to *Breg*, from nominative *Brí*. The dative and accusative of this word are given by Windisch (Wörterb. 879) as *brí* or *bríg*; but the long vowel in *bríg* is irrational, and Stokes (Celt. Decl. 24) seems to be right in proposing to substitute *brig*. The lines would then mean, 'When did the name drop the *Breg*? when did the place come to be called Temair [instead of Temair Breg]?'

7. *n-úr*. As frequently happens in later Middle Irish, *co*, 'with,' is confounded with *co*, 'to,' and the noun is put in the accusative. *Núr* may be written for *núr* (so S_2 V); but *úr*, 'noble,' is attested by Metr., O'R; cf. O'Rahilly (ed. Dinneen), s. v. *úr-ghas*, *úr-mhac*.

5–7. As to these personages see LL 5 *a* 6, 4 *b* 27, 6 *a* 12; or the first pages of FM, or Keating, 114, 106, 121.

8. Cigal, leader of the Fomorians, is called *Grioscohos* LL 5 *a* 21; *Grigenchosach* FM *anno* 2530; *Gligarcos* BB 23 *b* 37; *Cichul Grigechglún* LL 169 *b* 10.

9, 10. The reading given in the text is that of the two best mss., and is certainly *lectio difficilior*.

On the origin of the Lupracans see SG ii. 563; they seem here to stand for the *áes síde*, who came to be confounded with the *Túatha Dé* (see Zimmer, Z d A xxxiii.

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276 *note*): so that *líne Lupracán* may simply be put for *Túatha Dé*. This, however, would be inconsistent with the genealogy of the Túatha Dé given in BB 34 *a* 39, where they are traced to Japhet, whereas the Lupracans descend from Ham. It is expressly said that the Túatha Dé do not belong to 'devils and fairies,' *is follus nach do deamhnaib na do sídhaibh dóibh*: BB 35 *a* 31.

13–15. As to these five sages, see Petrie's *Tara*, p. 132 *note*; and MC iii. 61. The name *Tuan* is dissyllabic, as appears from the poem printed by K. Meyer, ZCP iii. 31.

15. Here and at 27 the rhyme shows that *cain* has a short vowel, and is therefore distinct from *cáin*, 'fair, kind.' So in *Mórthimcell Érenn* (ed. Hogan, 1901), stanzas 3, 11, 13, and in LL 33 *b* 23. O'R. has '*cain*, chaste, devout, sincere,' &c. Meyer ACL renders by 'fair.'

Fiachu Cendfindan: see FM *anno* 3278; Keating 132; LL 8 *a* 26.

25. *Druim Cáin*: cf. LL 13 *b* 30.

26. *a* for *ina*.

28. *Allod* was one of the Tuatha Dé, brother of the Dagda: BB 34 *a* 51.

29. *Cathair Crofind*: cf. Temair iv. 20.

31. *Tea* is a dissyllable here and in Temair ii. 17, iii. 106; in line 34 it must count as a monosyllable.

39. S_2 avoids the hiatus after *sirri* by reading *a n-ammaus* for *ammaud*. But a similar hiatus occurs in 42: and cf. Temair iii. 98, 129, 167. For other cases see Todd Lectures, vol. vii.: Rath Esa, 4, 53, 67; Almu, 5, 38; Ath Fadat i. 8; Ailech i. 4, 15, 21, 37, 52, 58, 64, 66, 91; Ailech ii. 34, 38, 40, 57, 64; Bend Etair i. 14, 18, 28, 53, 65; Bend Etair ii. 8, 26, 60, 98, 102, 105.

42. *níream*: for the form see Stokes, Neo-Celtic verb substantive (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1885), p. 246, and *nirset*, IT 4.

écne. The salmon symbolises the art of the poet and seer: so Finn mac Cumaill is styled *in t-eó éir* (IT iv. 2531). Fintan calls himself 'the salmon not of *one* stream only,' because after voyaging from east to west, he survived from the time of the Deluge to the sixth century after Christ: MC iii. 59.

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TEMAIR II.

This poem is translated in Petrie's *Tara*, p. 133, from BB. It is attributed in BRSS, to Cinæth ua hArtacan (not, as Petrie says, to Cuan ua Lochain), who died in 974, according to AU and Tigernach; in 973, according to FM.

The metre is highly elaborate. In each stanza the second and fourth lines rhyme; the rhyming words always contain an equal number of syllables, whether one, two, or three. In the first stanza and in lines 45–72 all four lines rhyme, the final words of the first and third lines in each case agreeing with one another, but differing from the second and fourth in number of syllables. In every stanza there are either rhymes, responses, or echoes between 1 and 2, and between 3 and 4: thus, in 25–28, *esthraig*, *ódim*, are answered by *rathmair*, *díb*; and *-toirged*, *ddil*, by *-oirged*, *grdin*. The only exceptions are 15, 16; 17, 18 (proper names); 39, 40 (proper names). Alliteration is general, but is absent from 18, 24, 34, 50, not counting lines which contain proper names.

3 and 5. *ingen Lugdach*, *ben Gede*: that is, Tea: see the prose version, RC XV 277 and cf. LL 159 *a* 2. Gede Ollgothach appears to be here identified with Erimon: though he is placed nearly 500 years later by FM A.M. 3960: cf. Petrie, 153. So in Temair i. 32, Tea is called wife of Erimon: cf. LL 13 *b* 29: *Tea imorro ingen Lugdach meic Itha. Is í thuc Herimón dar esi Odba, cous tilach mothogfad in Herind ina tindscra. Issed ceibehi rothogastar, Druim Cóin in tilach hí sen .i. Temair, Tea mur, már Teé ingine Lugdach meic Ítha.*

4. According to P O'C *tul-* in composition means (1) 'sudden,' (2) 'bare, naked, exposed.' Temair was not as yet built over and fortified. *lot-bdig* is not a good rhyme to *tóebdil*; but cf. 50, 52 *erchrede—trén-Tephi*.

7. *drdim n-dine*, 'ascent of splendour.' R's reading *ndscine* is favoured by the alliteration, but is unsupported by other MSS., and *ddine* is not a sufficiently emphatic word.

8. This line seems to mean that a soldier's grave was the ἆθλον for which men played the game of war round Tara.

11. O'Reilly has *tuinneamh*, 'death.'

13, 14. Apparently Erimon kept his wife a prisoner, but I find no other trace of such a story.

16. *atnóimed*: from *atóibim*.

19, 20. L's reading can hardly be right; but in any case the meaning is highly doubtful. Alliteration requires that *mór* should be a noun; it can hardly be the

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abstract neuter, which means 'a great number'; for then we should have *mór*, not *in mór*. But if it is masculine, who is meant? *Mergech* occurs as a proper name, Oss. iv. 94.

In 20, L's *roilged* (with *ní rom*) if it stand for *ro-oilged* would satisfy alliteration better than *relgech*: but (1) it does not respond so well to *mergech*; (2) the sense would be more obscure than ever.

17. *tuilltech*. O'R gives the meaning 'floody,' as if the word were derived from *tuile*. More probably it is derived from *tuilled*, 'increase,' as *tuillmech* (H's reading) from *tuillem*; the latter form occurs in the *Acallam na Senórach* with the meaning 'bountiful': IT iv. Index.

21. *Ingen Forsind*. Two other 'daughters of Pharaoh' appear in the annalistic history: (1) Scota, wife of Niul: Keating, 157, 164; (2) Scota, wife of Miled: Keating, 177. I can find no mention of Tephi and Camson (or Canton) except in this poem and the corresponding prose, where Camson is said to be son of Cathmenn, king of Britain (RC xv. 277, from R).

22. *luaded loirg*: cf. LL 194 *a* 45, *do laim Indich, luaded loirg*. SnR 8207, *luadfit lergga luathlasra*. *Loirg* is a 'cognate accusative': cf. *rúided Temraig*, Tem. iv. 26.

23. *cuird*. Some such meaning as 'labourer' seems to be required: P O'C has *córd*, 'ploughman.'

28. *anoirged cech ngnim*, 'who used to destroy every deed,' i.e. 'do all deeds of destruction,' *gnim* being a cognate accusative. The pron. infix. seems otiose.

29. *rún* here and *rúnad* in 44 seem to refer to the name *Tephi-rún* (60).

31. *fúisain* I take to be equivalent to *fon innas-sin*: or it may mean 'thereafter,' as at IT 2. ii. 1714, 1837, or simply 'under this rampart.' *Digne* seems to be an adjective: cf. Wi *s. v.* But it would perhaps be better to read *dignae* (g. s.), and in 32 *rignae* (g. pl.).

32. L's reading *mo* (for *immo*) may be right: 'they built sepulchres round queens.'

34. If we are to read *tríthi*, 'ignorance, weakness,' the assonance to *Tephi* is false.

39. *cin ó*. Petrie makes *Cino Bachtir* a proper name; but the prose has simply *Bachtir*.

For the omission of *ro*-cf. Ailech ii. 5, 35 (Todd. Lect. VII. 42, 44). LL 152 *a* 18: SnR 6781. SnR 7409 should probably read *Rí roeder Teolai ndiascaig* (omitting *ndil*).

42. *forsmélad*, 2 fut. of *formelim* with infix: rel. pronoun. For the special meaning of *múrad*, cf. IT iv. 3985.

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43. *tólach* is not a good assonance to *doronad*: some texts read *tólad*, a word which occurs in SnR 1434, *fri tolad mordruing*; but this reading I cannot translate.

47. *ón*. According to Stokes, ZCP iv. 364, *on*, 'blemish,' is short in quantity; if so, this must be a different word, for the metrical rules require that it should rhyme with *Camsón*, *marb-són*.

48. *eid már eid mín*, 'whether the restitution were great or small,' *i.e.* whether he got compensation along with his daughter, or not.

49. *Erlam* is generally 'a patron saint'; here it is applied to a heathen deity as the epithet *erchrede* implies. LL reads *Camson*. Petrie 135, note, identifies Etherun with the British deity Taran.

51, 52. The story is obscure; it appears only that Tephi met her death in Ireland, and that Camson sent her body back to Spain, where her tomb was raised. *barr Brotain*, i.e. Camson: see note on 21. *glethe* seems to be an adj. cognate to *glé*.

58. The ordinary meaning of *étal* seems out of place here.

59. *marblaig*: P O'C has *mairbleach* 'stupid, numb, debilitated': this may be the same word with the meaning 'inanimate.' Or it may be a compound adj., *marb-lag*, 'weak in death.'

60. *-tarblaig* for *-tarblaing*, 'alighted.' The phrase seems to be a metaphor to express that the name Tephirun settled upon the place.

63. *tdidlius trumma*, 'approach in importance': *cutrumma*, 'equal importance, equality.'

67. Petrie reads *each benn nach birda*, but the analogy of 65 makes it more natural to regard *benach* as an adj.

68. With the exception of 24, the fourth line of every stanza has an alliteration, so that H's *irirgna* is preferable to LB's *forirgna*.

69–72. As this stanza occurs in LL only, I print it as it stands in the MS.

69. Cf. prose *dindsenchas* (RC xv. 278): Sic in prouerbio Scotico reperitur, ut dicitur *Temair na tuaithi* et *Temair in toighi*, etc. This refers to Cormac, *s.v. Temair*, where occurs the gloss: *temair na duath .i. grianan no tulach. temair in tige .i. grianan.*

71. *anai*, g. of *ana*, 'riches,' ACL.

74. *nith co noim*: literally 'a fight with valour': the phrase stands in vague apposition to the preceding clause.

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TEMAIR III.

THIS poem, which is not found in L, is attributed in RYHGSS$_2$S$_3$ to Cuan ua Lochain (*ob.* 1026), in BV to Cinæth ua hArtacan (*ob.* 974). It is edited in Petrie 143 from H.

The metre is not of a strict type: long vowels rhyme with short in 12, 28, 38, 70; another loose rhyme is *lecht, commdidset* (55). Alliteration is general, but not regular. There are no internal assonances with the exceptions (probably accidental) of 64, 104, 184.

10. *rosilsig*: *silaim* is used metaphorically of spreading the faith (see Wi); of diffusing legend, *ro-silad a senchas*, LL 196 *a* 57: so here *silaigim* means 'put in circulation, publish.' Or we may read *ro-s-ilsig*, 'multiplied.'

On the Psalter of Tara see Zimmer ZdA XXXV. 121.

14. *inbir* is the reading best supported by the MSS., and the slender vowel is required by the rhyme. If it is sound, it is probably an adjective, derived from *bir*, 'spear,' as *infhir*, 'manly,' M Mcr. Nominatives stand in place of accusatives throughout the stanza.

22. *do ráith*. The length of the *á* in this phrase is proved by this passage: cf. PH 4658, IT i. 179. The varieties of meaning seem to be:—

(1) 'together': here and IT i. 136, 22 *Conchobar ann ostamus ina charput ocus Deotiri a siur ar a bélaib do raith*: cf. PH 8014.

(2) 'altogether, completely': *mine tesctar do raith on churp in ball-sin* PH 4225; *co rusindarba doraith as a faithius*, PH 4192, cf. 4658; IT ii. 1, line 197.

(3) after negatives, 'at all': *ní cluinter din gárb-thoroind-sin acht lamboc do ráith* IT i. 179.

Atkinson PH, p. 21, renders by 'at once, immediately.'

23. *erdach* here seems to denote a cairn marking territorial boundaries; or the meaning may be 'every province under corn-rick,' i.e. 'fertile in corn.'

24. *troiged*. Petrie translates 'rood.' The *túath* is equivalent to the *tricha-cét*: see MC i. xcii.

25. The MSS. are divided between the readings *trichait cét* and *trichtaib cét*, neither of which can well be right. If we adopt the former, we have the phrase *tricha ar trichait-cét*, which is meaningless; or, if it means anything, must be a circumlocution for 'thirty-one baronies'; the other reading which is adopted in the text would imply that each province had thirty baronies. But, apart from the tautological mode of expression, the number would be wrong. According to the poem quoted by O'Curry from H 3. 18 (Battle of Magh Leana, 107, note), Meath had 18,

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Connaught 30, Ulster 35, Leinster 31, Munster 70; total, 184. Giraldus, quoted MC i. xcvi., gives the number as 176. Keating 93 makes it 185. I suggest that the true reading here is *tricha ar tri cóicteib*: the abbreviation ꝯpicoicꝯ might easily, under the influence of *trichtaib-cét* in the next line, be wrongly expanded into *trichait cét* or *trichteib cét*. We should thus obtain 30 + 150 = 180, a number half way between the 176 of Giraldus and the 184 of the anonymous poet. Considering what a favourite number 150 is with Irish writers, the mode of expressing 180 in verse seems not unnatural.

33. *glaine glac*. Hostages denote peace and 'purity of palms' in contrast to the blood-stained hands of war: cf. note on Achall 19.

38. *Cros Forguso*: see Petrie 144, note 9.

Rosterfas: the infix. pron. is otiose, but RB's reading *tarfas . . . boile ita* involves an awkward tautology in the next line.

40. *etorro is* 'between *it* and . . .' This use of *etir* in composition with the plural, instead of the singular, form of the third personal pronoun is similar to the anticipative plural in the idiom *corancatar ocus Dubthach*, '[he] and Dubthach came,' illustrated by Zimmer KZ xxxii. 153.

Zimmer quotes from LL 103 *b* 40 *darala eturru ic imbert fhidchilli 7 Forgus*. The idiom is fairly common in the case of *etorro*: for example, FB § 26, *doberat tríamnai don tig ocus nír thiargaibset eid co tiad gãth etorro ocus talmain*, 'so much that the wind could go between [it] and the earth.' Toch. Becf. 178, 13 *eturru ocus fraig*, 'between him and the wall.' IT i. 175, *etarro ocus in sluag*, 'between [the Exalted, *in ordnide*] and the host.' LL 106 *a* 21 *eturru 7 eranna* 'between her [Ness] and the weapons.' So in LL 136 *a* 46, 135 *b* 36; BB 4 *a* 20; MR 128, 17; PH 43.

On the other hand, in IT i. 208, 17, we have *Forgus etir ocus fraigid, Conall Cernach etir ocus crand, Lugaid Reoderg etir ocus adart*.

41. On the slaughter of these maidens, see Tigernach, anno 222, cited by Petrie, p. 36.

42. The 'crooked dealing' is the false judgment of Lugaid mac Con: see Petrie, 219.

49. *Corus Cind Conchulainn*: called in the prose version, RC xv. 283, *Corus cind 7 meide Conculainn*.

On the monuments of Cuchulainn's head and shield at Tara, see Petrie, 226. *Corus* seems to denote the extent of ground occupied by his head: for *corus* in the sense of 'proper amount, or extent,' see BL Glossary (*corus bíd*): MC index (*corus a airlis*).

53. For Mal and Midna, see Petrie, 227. Conall Cernach found them playing hurley with Cuchulinn's head, and killed them.

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54. *tigba*: cf. MR 172, 2, *cia d' ard-chlannaib Hir fusir tormann ar thingbe, nd mairius gan marbad ?* and BL s. v. *tingbe*.

56. Petrie reads *commaoideacht*, but without authority.

57. *Long na Léch*: called in the prose *Long na mBan*, and *Tech Midchuarta*, RC xv. 282. *Long* and *bare* are both used metaphorically of buildings. *Long ingine Forainn* and *Barc Crimthainn Nia Nair* are enumerated among the remains of Brug on the Boyne, RC xv. 292: cf. ACL *s. v.*

64. *fri comaidess* seems to mean 'in community of misfortune (blindness)': *comaidess* usually means 'neighbourhood': O'R; TT; LL 135 *b* 21, etc.

65. *tes-tiar*. The prose version has *Dall teas 7 Dorcha tiar* (RC xv. 282), and Petrie accordingly punctuates *Dall tes, tiar Dercha*. But this order of words is unnatural, and the bearings of the different spots would be obscure. It seems likely that the prose redactor has misunderstood the passage.

73. *Lecht ind abaics*: see Petrie, 180.

74. *Mael, Bloc, Bluicne* are named as the three druids of Conn in *Baile an Scéil*, ap. O'Curry, Lect. 620. As to the stones called after Bloc and Bluicne, see Petrie, 179.

borb a ciall: that is, their paganism is folly to the Christian.

76. Mál of Macha is identified by Petrie, 178, with Mal son of Rochraide whom Tigernach records as reigning 33 years in Emain [Macha]: cf. FM 106, 107.

81, 85. As to the Synods, see Petrie, 171 *seq.*; and for the story of Beniat (or Benen), see Petrie, 176.

82. *Fál na Temrach*, i.e. the *Lia Fáil*; see Petrie, 159, 179; O'C Lect. 620, and the references given, RC xv. 288.

89. *Rdth na Rig*: see Petrie, 152 *seq.*
For Cu and Cethen, see the prose version, RC xv. 285.

94. *Rdth Laegairi*: see Petrie, 169.

96. *Firén Fiadat*, i.e. S. Patrick: so in *Echtra Condla* 5 (Wi Gr., p. 120), he is called simply *firén*. The readings of R and B may be corruptions of *fiadu Fiadait*, 'the witness of the Lord.'

98. *primit*. This seems to be the singular form assumed by Windisch (Wörterbuch) and Atkinson (Glossary to PH): HSS_2 have the plural, but their reading involves an awkward hiatus.

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100. *bá sár búaid*: perhaps rather 'it was a high excellence,' because houses built on this pattern were lucky, according to the prose version, RC xv. 284.

109. *Ciarnait*. This story is shortly told, and lines 109–120 are quoted in Eg. 1782, 44 *b* 2; see Meyer, Otia Merseiana, ii. 75.

125. The reading is uncertain, the text of both R and B being evidently corrupt; Y is illegible. The prose version gives the names as *Lisig*, *Derc dub*, and *Tipra bó finde*, RC xv. 281. Perhaps the first name should be *lisig dail duib duirb*, 'the healer of the venomous black chafer': for the meaning of *duirb*, cf. MR 120, where O'Donovan renders *brain doirbi duba*, 'ravenous black ravens.' The modern name for a centipede (?) is *darb-daol*, and the insect is regarded as venomous: see Hyde, *An Sgéuluidhe Gaedhalach*, iii. 230 (where the word is spelt *dardaol*). *Tuath linde* may then mean 'water-witch': cf. RC xv. 311, *ben-tuathaib*.

128. *silad*. The verb is commonly used of disseminating knowledge, &c.: cf. note on 10; here we seem to have an extension of this use: 'to spread [the fame of].'

131. *Ldeg*. This name is attested by the Book of Armagh, quoted by Petrie, 167.

135. *fo deschair*. The prose writer says: *di tipraid indsin Adlaic indara n-éi; Diadlaic arcile acht ni uil deschair eturra* (RC xv. 284), which seems rather meaningless. Perhaps he understood *fodeschair* as an adj., 'little different.'

140. *a* for *ina*. On the *deisel*, see Petrie, 221.

143. *eochna*: Corm. p. 47, has *eochne*, .i. *ballan*, 'drinking vessel'; but this does not fit the passage. P O'C gives "*eochna* a contraction for *comhchana* [*co-chosna*?] 'the parity of one thing with another.'"

150. For this distribution of joints according to the rank of the guests, cf. Laws i. 48; ii. 232; v. 109: and IT iii. 188.

155. Does this mean that people of consideration slept on regular couches as contrasted with straw litter which would serve for the commonalty, and would be burnt as it became unfit for use?

In the *Crith Gablach* the number of beds appropriate to different ranks is sometimes specified: see MC iii. 495, 499.

158. *rón* may be identical with O'R's *rón*, 'strong,' 'fat.'

159. *máil na esthra*; possibly 'the hornless of the beasts'; but more probably some part of the animal is meant—perhaps the head, stripped of horns and skin.

162. *flanaide fáig*. R has *luamuire loir*: cf. IT iv. index, *luamaire*, 'pilot.' Pilots are classed with the *fodúna*, Laws v. 108.

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164. *dliged dorn* should apparently be construed together, 'due of fists.'

165. Cf. Laws v. 108.

169. For *rigthech*, *rigthecha*, as pl. of *rig*, *rige*, see BL Gloss.

173. *Muiridin* seems to be the same as the modern *muirighin*, 'a burden,' 'a family,' O'R. These people were part of the *familia* of the *Mal Mide*.

R has the curious variant *maroighi dar mur maighe*, partly supported by S_2, which reads *mṡr* for *mál*. *maroighi* is presumably the plural of *maróc*, gl. *hilla*, Ir. Gl.

174. *cairemain is cirmairi* are classed together, Laws v. 106.

179. *wrueela* may be connected with *wreclaide*, 'defending' O'D Suppl. (Atkinson BL Glossary renders by 'act of smiting' (?): but the passages which he quotes from MR prove that the true sense is 'defending' or 'warding off.') The meaning might then be that the maids who served the feast were courteously treated.

Con ach, perhaps for *con acht*, 'without doubt': cf. IT iv. index, s. v. *ach*.

182. The reference is to the battle of Cul Dreimne, FM 555.

187. The story of S. Ruadan appears to be intended: see Petrie, 125.

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TEMAIR IV.

This poem is edited in Petrie 188 from H. It is attributed in L to "Cormac the Poet": in RBYHGS$_2$S$_3$ to Cinaeth ua hArtacán.

The metre is intricate and regular. (*a*) Every line ends with a dissyllable; the particles *no* and *ro* (17, 57) do not count metrically with the verb they precede; in 95 there is prodelision of the *a* in *athera*. In each stanza (*b*) 2 and 4 assonate; (*c*) either the final words of 1 and 3 are echoed in 2 and 4, *or* there is internal assonance (response), single or double, between 1 and 2, 3 and 4; *or* there are both echo and response (*e.g.* 23 and 24, 59 and 60). There is, however, this difference between the treatment of 1 and of 3: 1 is echoed in 2 only ten times in 28 stanzas, whereas 3 is echoed in 4 in all cases but five, viz., 19, 35, 39, 51, 67: in each of these cases 3 has an imperfect assonance with 2 and 4. (*d*) There is an *imperfect* assonance between 1 and 2 and 4: that is, the last syllable only of 1 assonates with the last syllable of 2 and 4, while these two have a dissyllabic assonance between themselves. The only exceptions are 73 and 89: in each of these cases 1 is echoed in 2. In 10 cases out of 28 there is a similar assonance between 3 and 2 and 4. (*e*) Alliteration is general but not regular: about 22 lines are without it.

1–4. The first stanza is a pious reflection on the transient nature of the glory which the poem celebrates.

2. This line is quoted in this form by O'Dav. p. 72, *s. v. comol*. *Caire* is here, perhaps, 'brittleness,' not 'faultiness': see ACL, *car*, *caire*. So Chaucer speaks of "false worldes brotelnesse."

5, 6. For *rofáith*, *rosédich*, L has the readings *atchiu*, *dechliu*, which I cannot explain.

rosád. A dissyllable is required; the word seems to be the intensive of *dá*, 'prosperity,' the long vowel being reduced by the influence of the accent on the prefix. The same word seems to be contained in Carn húi Néit 10 (BB 375 *a* 5); but the meaning of that passage is obscure to me.

14. The line must end in a dissyllable so that L's *blad blait* can hardly be right. Probably *bodb blait* was written *badblait*, and a wrong division gave rise to *blait*. Tara is compared to a tree trunk whose branches are armed men.

forglide, the reading of all mss. but L and G, does not alliterate, and spoils the image.

19. *bró bágu*. In such descriptive tags the noun frequently does not follow the case of the word with which it is in apposition; *bágu* is written for *bágae*, as at LL 57 *a* 42.

For the metaphor, cf. FB 27 *rongab imbrith brón*; FB 52 *brdo mara* (?) Ds. Ailech i. 26 *be brátu berbleng*, and see Zimmer ZCP i. 74.

24. *rún* here, as in Temair ii. 29, seems to denote a secret *place*; but what the line really means I cannot say.

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26. *réided Temraig*: cf. *in chaillech reided Currech*, LHy i. 126: so *rí na ríg réided rótu*, FM 907 (p. 576) (O'D. translates 'make smooth,' referring the form to *réidim* not *riadaim*).

33–36. The meaning of this stanza is very doubtful: *tairchellaim* is a verb whose signification is not precisely ascertained, but it certainly sometimes has the sense 'restrain': I take the first two lines of the stanza to mean that Tara never suffered from rulers who were either reckless and violent, or calculating and severe.

bdise burba, literally 'folly of fierceness,' *burba* being written for *buirbe*, to respond to *cumga*; so *gargo*, *arda* for *gairge*, *airde*: cf. note on metre above (*c*) and (*d*).

cumga is Wi.'s 'cumce Enge, Noth': *cumga menmanmraid*, SnR 6306, 'stinginess.'

35. The metre requires a response to *cubat*, and the reading *robecc* must therefore be ruled out. *Rubach* may be identical with *ropach*, *robach*, for which Atkinson (BL) gives the meanings 'striking, assault, violence.'

torba has the meaning 'prevention, hindrance,' in IT iii. 338 (Stokes renders 'separation'). O'Dav. 120 glosses *torbadh* by *imarbadh no dolugudh*: cf. IT ii. 2, 228, *dia tairmesc no dia torbaid*. The meaning and derivation of the word are made clear by a passage in the Annals. Under the year 806, FM have *Torbadh aighes oenaigh Tailten dia Sathairn co nd raacht each na carpat la hAedh mac Néill .i. muintir Tamhlachtae do dererba tre edrighadh tearmainn Tamhlachta Maelruain do Uibh Néill.*

The corresponding passage in AU 810 gives *derbaid* for *torbadh* and *dodrerbai* for *do dererba*.

Strachan, ZCP iii. 481, refers the forms in AU to *di-ror-fen*. The word may here bear the meaning 'interference, annoyance.'

39. *findairbert*: a trisyllable is required to respond to *imairdere*, so that L's *in airbirt* cannot stand.

crand is here used metaphorically for 'warrior,' like *gas*, *bile*, etc.

41. The text is doubtful. Metrical considerations (*a*) and (*d*) above, are in favour of Y's reading, if we divide as in the text: I take *riad* to be the verbal noun which means 'riding, travelling,' &c., applied here to the coming and going of weapons through the palace.

44. *tri chóicait imda*. The word *imda* means (1) 'bed' (Wi); (2) 'bedroom' (*Liadain and Curithir*, ed. Meyer, p. 14); (3) here it must denote some sort of compartments dividing the great hall. The word is similarly used in the account of the *Suidigud Tige Midchuarda*: see Petrie, 197 *seq*. Compare further the passages collected by O'B. Crowe in his edition of *Tóin Bó Fráich* (Proc. R. I. A., 1870), p. 160, and add LBr. 130 *b* 41. The number of men in each *imda* is given by some texts as 50, by others as 150. There is the same variety of reading in the *Suid. T. Midch.* Adopting the number 150 in each of the 150 *imdas*, we get 22,500; add to this 50 men in each of the 150 *airels* (line 51) or 7500 more, and we have a total of 30,000, which corresponds to the number given by L. in line 100 of this poem.

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The *airel* seems to be another sort of compartment; according to *Suid. T. Midch.* (LL 29 *a*), there were *tri choicait imdad isin taig, 7 tri coicait fer in each imdai, 7 tri coicait airel esib, et coica each airel.* I have not found the word except in these two passages (of which one is very probably drawn from the other) and in a passage in the *Coir Anmann* (IT iii. 390) which is the work of an etymologist.

45. *tri chóicait.* Wi gives *cóica* as masc., but cf. Pedersen KZ xxxv. 429.

co laindib. The metrical structure (see (*d*) above) is adverse to L's *col-laine* (i.e. *co láine*). *Lann* seems here to mean the crescent of gold worn on the head (see Wi) rather than 'sword-blade' as at MR 78.

46. *ar bruidin,* 'engaged in brawl,' like *ar meisce,* 'drunk.' The reading *ar mbruiden* (Petrie adopts *ar bruiccin* from H) is excluded by the rhyme.

Fighting was not allowed in Tara during the *Feis Temrach*, see Ds of Loch Garman, 61–68 (LL 196 *b* 21).

47. *ba sí.* I follow LL; the other mss. give the more correct *ba hé* both here and at 56. So in Sliab Mairge, ii. 9 (216 *b* 24) LL has *ba sed*; cf. Pedersen, Asp. i. Irak, 133.

50. *taitned ór*: the reading *taitnem óir* is excluded by the prosody which requires a response to *slóg*.

52. *airel* must be regarded as nom.: *Suid. T. Midch.* (LL 29 *a* 8) also has *coica edch airel. Imglain* is written *metri gratia* for *imglan.*

53. Petrie, following apparently L, translates, 'without any sparingness.' I cannot find any authority for this meaning of *condail.* It seems to be infinitive of *condailim* (see BL Glossary) as *fodil, fodail,* of *foddilim.*

62. O'R has *fonsa,* 'troop, band,' and M'Alp. *fonnsair,* 'trooper': *fonnsa* also means 'hoop, band' (O'R and BL).

P O'C gives *fonnsa,* 'hoop, circle for a barrel': *fonnsaire,* 'hooper, cooper.' I suspect that OR's 'troop' and M'Alp.'s 'trooper' have arisen from misreading 'hoop' (in manuscript) as 'troop.' Here the barrel-staves seem to be put for the casks themselves.

63. *seichli* is gen. dependent on *solus.*

64. *dá secht*: so iii. 60, *co seithri doirsib deas.*

67. Perhaps we should divide *ba mét mór, mór in lán-sin,* but the repetition of *mór* would be awkward.

69. *A n-ól n-uidech.* L has *náeg,* so we should perhaps read *a n-ól n-úag*: the metre is equally good: for the dissyllable *ól,* cf. 87. In 68, also, we might read *ót ól 'sind úul-sin,* which would agree with the *ot n-ol inna dabaig* of *Suid. T. Midch.* (Petrie 198). But in 66 *ól* must be a monosyllable.

71. *don airem.* The response *ddlem* is against L's reading, *ind árim.* If, however, this is right, it must be the 'adverbial case' found in *ind úair, ind innas,* etc.; Wi 634 *a.*

For *dimbraig,* '*ἄπρακτος,* empty-handed,' cf. SnR 3549: *Ní dimraig lotar dia tír.*

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74. *toga a tuile*, literally, 'choice of their plenty.'

77. *coice* for *coice*.

80. *rógach*. The long vowel is required by the response to *tólach*. P O'C has *roghach*, 'merry, cheerful, pleasant.'

81. *rdnda*, if correct, is related to *rdn* as *firda* to *fir*, *mórda* to *mór*. But several mss. have *rámda*, *ramda*, etc.; we must then take the word to be the verbal noun of *rdmaim*, 'I row,' O'R; and *reotaire rámda* to mean 'boatswain.'

82–84. *lasin*... *la*: the meaning seems to be that fifty stewards were in attendance on the king, and fifty lackeys in attendance on fifty champions. I assume this meaning for *riglach*: O'R renders the word, 'old hag, grey-bearded old man.'

86. *fdel*, 'wolf': metaph. for 'warrior,' like *cú*, *bethir*, &c.: cf. LL 8 *b* 15 *ba fuilech fael i cath Maige Tured tiar*; BB 58 *b* 8 *a torchair in fael fossaig*.

87. Since in this poem all lines end in dissyllables, *úul* must here be scanned as in Old-Irish: see Strachan, Deponent Verb 557, note 2: *doud* in 88 is therefore also a dissyllable; consequently L's *ar na hobbad* cannot stand, though it is not easy to see how this reading arose.

90. Cf. BB 19 *b* 11 *ni roibe laech bu lia*, 'there was no hero who had a larger following'; but 89 is obscure to me.

91. *fuirged*. *Fuirigim* means both 'I wait,' and 'I keep waiting,' Wi, PH. L's *ban airmech* seems to be corrupt, but may conceal the true reading: for *airned* in 92 (L's reading) has the support of LL 29 *a* 8 *teora mili cech lái noerned Cormac*.

94–95. The change of number from *saigtis* to *athera* may be explained by regarding *saigtis* as relative to *fled* and *cend-drong* as nominative to *athera*.

97. *i nddlaib*, literally, 'in divisions,' κατὰ μέρος: cf. Liad. and Cur. 24 *ni crdidfed frim Cuirithir do ddlaib cacha ndénaimn*.

99. *árim*: for this form of the nom. cf. LL 8 *b* 46, *arim al-long trí longa*.

100. I follow L's reading: cf. note on 44.

107. As to Cormac's parentage see RC xiii. 455; SG ii. 286, 355, 534. His mother's name is variously given as Etan, Achtan, or Echtach.

109. As *siriud* answers to *ciniud* it cannot be referred to *sirim*. I can make nothing of the word.

109. *Solam*. The writer of the *Suidigud Tige Temrach*, which in LL follows this poem, also had the comparison between Cormac and Solomon before his mind. He writes (LL 29 *a* 10): "There came to the king Gauls and

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Romans, Franks and Frisians, and Lombards and Scots, Saxons and Welsh and Picts; for all came to him with gold and silver, and horses and four-wheeled chariots. They all came to Cormac, for there was none in his time that was more famous than he in his bounty, and in honour, and in knowledge, except Solomon,* son of David.' Even if we had not the direct reference to Solomon, we should be reminded of the description in 1 Kings ix. and x., where the Kings of Egypt and Tyre and Arabia vie with the Queen of Sheba in doing honour to Solomon:—

"So King Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom. And all the earth sought to Solomon to hear his wisdom which God had put in his heart. And they brought every man his present, vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and garments, and armour, and spices, horses, and mules, a rate year by year. And Solomon gathered together chariots and horsemen."—1 Kings x. 23–26.

It is possible, I think, that a similar comparison with Solomon's House and Temple may have influenced the description of the Hall of Tara in certain points of detail. Thus it is asserted (Temair iv. 100) that the household (*tellach*) of Tara amounted to 30,000—a figure which staggers even the robust faith of O'Curry (MC iii. 7). It may be taken from 1 Kings v. 13, where it is said that to build the Temple "king Solomon raised a levy out of all Israel; and the levy was thirty thousand men." Again, the height of the Hall of Tara is given as thirty cubits (iv. 36): that was also the height of the Temple (1 Kings vi. 3). The length of the latter was, however, only sixty cubits, whereas the length of the Hall of Tara is put at 700 feet; according to Petrie, 185, this corresponds roughly with the actual length of the remains identified by him as the *Teach Midchuarda*, which measure 759 feet. It is to be noted that at iv. 36 the Biblical 'cubit' is used as the measure of length for the Irish palace. So also the loan-word *coindelbrai* (iv. 60) recalls the ten 'candlesticks of pure gold' (candelabra aurea) of 1 Kings vii. 49. Take again the description of the drinking cups in Cormac's house (iv. 73), "nine times fifty cups; except what was carbuncle pure and strong, all was gold and silver." Solomon was still more magnificent—"All king Solomon's drinking vessels were of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold; none were of silver"—1 Kings x. 21.

Perhaps from the same point of view one may find an explanation of the enigmatical lines, *ni frith dún amail Temraig; ba si rún belaig betha*, iv. 23, 24. The phrase *rún belaig betha*, 'secret of the road of life,' can only have a religious meaning; but what is its appropriateness as applied to Tara? So far from its containing any *arcanum* of the Christian religion, Tara is represented as a stronghold of paganism; it was ultimately destroyed, according to

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* Singer, ZdA xxiii. NF 184 quotes from Konrad's *Rolandslied*: "Sit Salomôn erstarp sone wart nie so grôz hêrscaft noh newirdet niemer mêre [as in Charlemagne's reign]." He adds: "Konrad überträgt auch sonst Züge von Salomon auf einen von ihm verherrlichten Mann."

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iii. 187, "because of the sorrow of the people of God in its halls." But the Temple of Solomon had its sacred *arcanum*, the Ark of the Covenant. It may be that iv. 24 is merely an attempt to claim, in vague terms, a similar sanctity for Tara.

The parallel between Cormac's Palace and the House of Solomon meets us again in the abstract of Biblical history which begins on fol. 109 of the Lebor Brec. Thurneysen has shown that this document is in the main a prose redaction of the *Saltair na Rann* (RC vi. 99). The description of Solomon, his house and the state he kept, which occupies the second half of f. 130 *b*, corresponds generally to lines 6997–7028 of SnR, but certain details are added from the narration in 1 Kings iv.–x. At line 27 we read: *Suidiugud tige Solman tra .i. ui. cét ag mor ann cech lái .ui. cét ol fina ann cech dia .xxx. coire do mhin-arba ann cech dia ocus .xxx. miach in cech coire .lx. ban oc fuine arba ann cech dia .lll. immda isin tig ocus tri hochtair in cech immdaid. lochrand itir cech da cethrur dib.* "The ordering of the House of Solomon: videlicet, six hundred great steers [read perhaps *dge*, 'joints'] there every day; six hundred draughts of wine there every day; thirty caldrons of fine meal there every day, and thirty measures to every caldron (cf. 1 Kings iv. 22); sixty women grinding meal there every day; a hundred and fifty chambers in the House (cf. 1 Kings vi. 5), and three parties of eight in each chamber; a torch between every two parties of four." This corresponds generally to SnR 7013–7022, but the choice of detail and the turns of phrase show a similarity to the description of the Hall of Tara which cannot be accidental: compare Temair iv. 68, 44, 55, and the title of the *Suidigud Tige Midchuarda* LL 29 *a* 1. There is nothing in SnR about the 150 chambers, nor yet about the amount of meat and drink, and instead of the phrase *Suidiugud tige Solman* we have *frithalim tigi ind rig*. He had warrant for the 'chambers' in 1 Kings vi. 5, but the number of them and the idea of specifying the number of occupants seem to be drawn from the documents in LL. Either then the compiler, having in mind the analogy between Solomon and Cormac, has sought to improve on his original by introducing a reminiscence of the Hall of Tara: or he was drawing from a document which had also been used by the poet of Tem. iv. for his description of the palace of Cormac.

That the compiler of L. Br. had some earlier account of Solomon's house before him, other than SnR, is rendered probable by the fact that the passage which has just been quoted is found again almost word for word in the Yellow Book of Lecan, col. 245 (= facs. 419 *a*). And here it is cited expressly in order to institute a comparison between Solomon and Cormac, being interpolated into a copy of the *Suidigud Tige Midchuarda*. This document, which in LL follows immediately upon Temair iv., is in Y separated from the Tara poems, which are incorporated with the *Dindsenchas*, and occur in quite a different part of the codex. The opening paragraphs of the *Suid T. Midch.* in Y's copy (edited Petrie 197) do not contain the sentence about the different nations that came to Cormac quoted above from LL. After the words *ocus erredha isin* (Petrie 199) follow a couple

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of paragraphs on the *Innsoin in Dagda*, *Bir Dechin*, and *Fulacht na Morrigna* (edited Petrie 213, 214): and then comes this paragraph:—

Suidiugud tigi Solman .ui.c. aighi mora ann gach læi .de. ol fina each læ .xxx. eor do min ann each læ .xxx. miach each oenchuir .lx. ban hic fuine arba ann each læ .lll. imdhaig ann .l. in gach imdaigh .c. molt .xxx. mart. Selg na slogh os humn [*ós chiunn ?*] *ut ailni* [*alii*] *dicunt:*

Cet molt la trichait mart mbán.
la tæb scalga na slóg slán.
da .c. miach darbur fo tri.
feiss Solman esch oenaidhchi. 7c.

(This stanza is found also in LBr 186 *b*.)

After this the *Suid. T. Mideh.* is resumed as in Petrie 199. Evidently the first part of this comes from the same source as the passage in LBr, presumably a prose account of the reign of Solomon; while the latter part (which versifies 1Kings iv. 22) is drawn from some poem on the same subject, other than that in SnR. Whether the former of these documents—that employed by the scribes of both LBr and YBL—was influenced by the Tara documents in LL, or whether the converse is the truth, must be left an open question. In either case the paragraph in YBL is fresh evidence that the comparison between Cormac and Solomon was familiar.

The "Panegyric on Cormac," edited SG ii. 96 from Eg 1782, a MS. of the 15th century, makes the same comparison in general terms. "Saving David's son, Solomon, there never was in the world a king that for lustre of his intellect, for opulence of his reign, might be likened to Cormac. For he never gave judgment but he had the three judicial requisites," &c. After comparing him also to Octavius the writer goes on: "In the world there was not a king like Cormac, for he it was that excelled in form, in figure, and in vesture, in size, in justice, and in equity . . . He it was that in respect of sagacity, of wisdom, of eloquence, of action, and of valour, of royal sway, of domination, of splendour, of emulation, of ethics, and of race, was vigorous in his own time. Of Ireland he made a land of promise, she being then free of theft, of rapine, of violence," &c.

These repeated parallels between Cormac and Solomon suggest the question whether the figure of the Jewish king—so well known in the Middle Ages not only from the Bible history, but from the aftergrowth of legend—may not have served as a model after which the personality of Cormac was developed? The quasi-historical Cormac of the Annals of Tigernach appears in popular tradition and in scholastic literature with a variety of traits, and in characters not always mutually reconcilable. In two principal attributes, however, he resembles Solomon: he is the type of regal magnificence and prosperity, and he is the type of kingly wisdom.

(1) The former is the point of comparison in Tem. iv. 109, and in the other passages hitherto adduced. A description of the peace and prosperity of Cormac's reign, similar to that already quoted from Eg 1782, introduces the romantic tale edited Ir T iii. 185 from BB:—"At the time of that king the world was full of

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every good thing. There were mast, and fatness, and sea-produce. There were peace, and ease, and happiness. There was neither murder nor robbery at that season, but every one abode in his own proper place." This is not very consistent with the account in Tigernach (RC xvii. 13–19) which represents Cormac as a man of war: on the other hand it resembles the description of Solomon's rule, "Judah and Israel were many, as the sand which is by the sea in multitude, eating and drinking and making merry. . . . . And [Solomon] had peace on all sides round about him. And Judah and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig-tree, from Dan even to Beersheba, all the days of Solomon."—1 Kings iv. 20, 24.

(2) Cormac is the type of the wise and learned king. He was a lawgiver: the *Lebor Aichle* is in part ascribed to him, Laws, iii. 85: cf. Ir T iii. 211, and the character given to him, Tem. iii. 6. On this side he resembles Solomon especially in two points:

(*a*) By the *precocity* of his wisdom: the story of Cormac as a boy correcting the false judgment of Lugaid mac Con (see Petrie, 220) is a pendant to the decision of the boy Solomon as to the dead child.

YBL, col. 776 (= facs. 123 *a*), and LBr 37 *b* 30 *seq* have, in slightly different versions, a tale of Solomon's criticising the judgments of David (for tardiness, however—not falsity) much as Cormac criticises Lugaid (see RC ii. 382).

(*b*) Cormac epitomised his wisdom in the *Tecosc na Rig*, a series of moral precepts on the art of kingship and the whole duty of man, addressed to his son Cairbre Lifechair, just as Solomon addresses his son in the *Book of Proverbs*. (The homily entitled *Tecosc Solmain* in YBL, col. 863 (= facs. 166 *b*), does not offer a parallel to the *Tecosc na Rig*: it purports to contain the instruction imparted by God to Solomon.)

I do not mean to deny that a genuine tradition underlies the poetical descriptions of Tara, or that the romantic tales about Cormac are in the main of popular growth. But the mediæval authors who rehandled the native stuff were men of scholarly training, versed especially in Biblical and patristic learning; and it is as well to allow for the influence of their literary studies; their erudition and their patriotism alike tempted them to discover and underline points of resemblance between the culture and history of primitive Ireland and the elder civilisations of Rome and Palestine.

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TEMAIR V.

There does not seem to be any consistent principle of arrangement in this tiresome catalogue of names, so that in many cases it is impossible to say which of several places is intended; in many more I have not been able to propose any identification.

The metre is irregular: in stanzas 2, 3, and 15 the first and second lines rhyme and the third and fourth; in the rest the second and fourth lines rhyme, and the first line has generally (as in the last four stanzas) an *imperfect* rhyme with these.

1. *Tailtiu* = now Teltown in Meath, once famous for its fair: RC xvi. 50.

2. *Reigne*, the name of a plain in Kilkenny, FM 859. *Rachru*, the old name of Lambay Island, off Malahide, Ir. Nenn. 139: also of Shannon Bridge, King's Co., FM, p. 1545.

Rdth n-iasair. Here and in 61 (see Critical Notes) *rdth* seems to be neuter; unless indeed the whole list of names is to be regarded as in the accusative, governed by *foafdebus* (66).

3. *Cuillend*, presumably the Cullen near Limerick Junction, close by which rises the Camoge river, a confluent of the Maigue on which is Croom, formerly *Cromad*, FM 1151, p. 1100.

4. *Druim Suamaig*: see RC xvi. 81: not identified.

5. Most of the places mentioned in the next two stanzas seem to be in the province of Meath. *Sid mBruig*, the famous fairy mound of Brug on the Boyne, usually called *Sid in Broga*.

6. *Cumar Drumen* may be the Comar mentioned in Cuan O'Lochain's poem on the privileges and obligations of the kings of Tara, L na C 12: cf. Top. P. x.

7. *Blatine*, somewhere in Meath; according to Reeves now Platin, in the parish of Duleek; V. Trip. 306: cf. Tigern. *a* 617.

8. *Mured*: a Mag Muireda in Bregia is mentioned, FM a.m. 4606.

Maigin. The name survives in the parish of Mayne in Westmeath: see L na C 10, note *w*: cf. FM 1012, p. 768, *Co Maighin attaed i ttaobh Cenannsa*, where *attaed* has perhaps arisen by dittography from *i ttaeb*.

9. *Cermna* in Meath: RC xv. 479. *Callann*: a Magh Callaind is mentioned, L na C 10, among places in Bregia.

11. *Cnoc Dabilla*, on the Boyne, RC xv. 292, 315.

12. *Crinna*, near Stackallan on the Boyne, FM 226.
Colt, somewhere in Meath: see FM 890, note *y*.

13. *Muirtemne*, the plain round Dundalk, L na C 21.
Tlachtga, now the Hill of Ward, near Athboy, L na C 10.
Tuirbe, now Turvey, near Donabate, Co. Dublin, FM 898.

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14. *Suiligc*. Lough Swilly is called *cuan Suiligke*, FM 1587, 1595, 1607. *Semne*, now Island Magee, Co. Antrim, L na C 170, FM a.m. 2859.

16. *Echtga*: *Sliab Echtga* was the old name of Slieve Aughty, on the borders of Clare and Galway, FM Index.

Ai: there was a *Mag Ai* in Roscommon; FM 1189 (*Mag Nasi*); *Campus Ai* V. Trip. 312.

17–20. Of the twelve names contained in this stanza, nine are mentioned together in the Ds of Slige Dala, LL 169 *b*, edited SG ii. 524 (the Rennes copy printed RC xv. 455 differs considerably).

Nás, now Naas.

Carman is the old name of Wexford; but the Ds of Slige Dala mentions a *Carmun Liphi*, which seems to be a different place.

Cualu, according to O'Donovan, L na C 13, "coextensive with the half barony of Rathdown in the north of the county of Wicklow." But the district must have included Dublin, which is sometimes called *Áth Cliath i Cualainn* or *Áth Cliath Cualann*, to distinguish it from the western *Áth Cliath Medraige*: see LL 192 *a* 56, RC xv. 455.

Rafann: the place is named in L na C 93; but O'Donovan is mistaken in identifying it with Grafann: the two places are mentioned as distinct on p. 89; which of them is the same as *Cnoc Rafann* (Corm. 7) I cannot say. A lady of the name is mentioned in Ds of Slige Dala (LL) as having died at *Rairiu in uib Murcdaig*, now Reerin, near Athy: RC xv. 419.

Dun Inteing is mentioned in Ds. of Slige Dala, as "among the hui Garrchon," and also in Ds. of Dun Maisc, RC xvi. 270.

Dun Clair is probably the same as Dun Glaire, named in Ds of Slige Dala: according to O'Donovan, L na C 92, there are two forts called Dun g-Claire, one in Limerick, one in Kerry.

Dun Crea, called in Ds of Slige Dala Dun Grea, and placed in *sliab Airgiall* (Slieve Oriel ?). (O'Grady, SG ii. 477 and 524, has displaced the words *in uib Garchon*, which in LL follow *dún Inteing*.)

Dun Brea, placed *in uib Briuin Cualand*, Ds of Slige Dala: cf. RC xv 331.

Dun Cairenn, now Dunkerron, the name of a parish near Roscrea, King's Co. Bd reads *Dun Cairiu*, the other MSS. *Dun Cairbre*, &c.; *Dun Cairenn* is mentioned in Ds of Slige Dala, and the form *Dun Cairiu* is ungrammatical; but if we read *Dun Cairenn* we must read *Rairenn* in 18, where Bd has *Rairiu*, the other MSS. *Rairbe*, &c. *Rairiu* is no doubt the genuine form of the name, but in place-names the oblique forms began early to supersede the nominative; *Almain* for *Almu* is a common example.

21. *Uisnech*, now Usnach Hill, in West Meath: RC xv. 297.

22. *Slemun*, now Slewen or Slane, in West Meath: FM 492, MC iii. 91.

Sláine, now Slane, in Meath, FM Index: it is also the old name of the river Slaney.

Síd Cobe. A 'king of Coba' is mentioned L na C 165: according to O'Donovan, *Magh Cobha* was in the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in Co. Down.

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23. *Dermag*, now Durrow, in King's Co.: FM 1186.

24. *Luimnech*, now Limerick, FM Index.
Lusmag, see RC xvi. 59, now Lusma, in King's Co., FM 1595 (p. 1991).

25. *Druim Rig*, now Drumree, near Ratoath, in Meath, FM 793.
Druim Criad, now Drumcree, in West Meath, MC ii. 262.
The reading of Bd and Ed no doubt arose from the contraction $\dot{c} = cri$.
Druim Cain: there were many places so called in Munster according to O'Donovan, L na C 91. It was one of the old names of Tara (Temair i. 25), and there was a place of the name in Tyrone, FM 1212.

30. *Cnogba*, now Knowth, on the Boyne, FM 861.
Cerrna, 'the principal burial-place of Bregia and the eastern part of Meath,' RC xvi. 67: cf. OML 66, note *s*.
Collamair: a *Síd Collomrach* is mentioned RC xv. 473: *Collamair Breg* (in Meath) IT 4, Index.

31. *Crufot*: FM 847 mention Crufat, 'now probably Croboy, in Meath.'
Cruach Aigle may be the same as *Cruachan Aigle*, 'now Croaghpatrick, a mountain about five miles west of the town of Westport' (in Mayo), RC xv. 469.

32. *Ard Odba*: Odba was the name of a hill near Navan, FM 890: cf. RC xvi. 55. I have not thought fit to supply the eclipsing *n* in the absence of MS. authority: in place-names it seems to have been treated capriciously: thus we have Lough Neagh (*loch n-Echach*), but Loch Owel (*loch Uair*): cf. 42.

35. *Brí Dam*, in the parish of Geashill, King's Co., FM 3501, note *a*, but there was also a *Brí Dam Dile* in Meath: RC xv. 478.

36. *Brí Léith*, near Ardagh, Co. Longford, RC xvi. 79.
Brí Ele, now the hill of Croghan, in King's Co., FM 1385 (p. 701): cf. RC xv. 457.

37–40. A list almost identical with these names occurs in LL 169 *b* 18 (Ds of Clasnloch: ed. SG ii. 468, 513). *In cen bliadain tomaidm locha Dachæch 7 Cloenlocha 7 locha Da Dall 7 locha Faft 7 locha nIng 7 locha Gabur 7 locha Gainn 7 locha Duib 7 locha nDromainn 7 locha Duind 7 locha Coraim 7 locha Camm.*
Here *loch Dachæch* and *loch Dadall* are no doubt identical, and *Cloenloch* perhaps corresponds to the *loch Corr* of our text.

38. *Loch Gabur*, 'now dried up, but the place is still called Loch Gobhar, *anglice* Lagore,' FM a.m. 3581: according to Stokes, RC xvi. 59, it is near Dunshaughlin in Meath.

40. *Loch Cara*, now Lough Carra, in Mayo, RC xv. 469, FM 1586, p. 1847.

41. *Loch Rib*, now Lough Ree, RC xv. 483.
Loch Cuan, now Strangford Lough, FM Index.

42. *Loch Uair*, now Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in West Meath: RC xvi. 81, FM a.m. 3581.

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43. *Loch Lein*, now the lake of Killarney, RC xv. 451, FM Index.
Loch Ldig, now Belfast Lough, RC xvi. 49, FM a.m. 3506; there was another Loch Láig in Co. Mayo, FM 848.

44. *Loch Cuil*, perhaps the same as *Loch Cuile* in Annaly, Co. Longford, FM Index.
Loch Cimme, now Lough Hacket, in Galway, FM Index.

45. *Mag mBreg*, a plain in east Meath, RC xvi. 63.
Mag Find, in Roscommon, FM 948.
Mag Ferai, see RC xv. 436.

46. *Mag Luirg*, see RC xv. 472, now Moylurg, Co. Roscommon, FM 1187.
Mag Li, on the west side of the Bann, according to O'Donovan, L na C 123.
Mag Line, now Moylinny, in Co. Antrim, L na C 170.

47. *Mag Slecht*, in Co. Cavan, FM a.m. 3656: cf. RC xvi. 36.
Mag Cumai. A Mag Cuma is mentioned RC xvi. 61 (cf. FM a.m. 3529), but not identified.

48. *Mag Móen*, mentioned RC xvi. 32: not identified.
Mag Mide, the plain of Meath.

49. *Sinann*, the Shannon, see RC xv. 456.
Sligech, the river Sligo or Gitley, in Co. Sligo: FM 1595 (p. 1974).

50. *Bóand*, now the Boyne, RC xv. 315.
Banna, now the Bann, FM Index.
Berba, now the Barrow, RC xv. 304.

52. *Fele*, perhaps the Feale in Co. Kerry.
Life, the Liffey, RC xv. 303.
Lind Segsa may be so called from *Segais*, the old name of the Curlew Mountains (FM Index).

53. *Ath Cliath*: either Ath Cliath in Cualu, the old name of Dublin, or Ath Cliath in Medraige, now Clarin Bridge, FM Index: see RC xv. 469.
Ath Croich, near Shannon Harbour, King's Co.: FM 1547.
Ath Í, now Athy: FM 1546 (p. 1496).
Ath Oirc: see RC xv. 302, from which it appears to have been a ford on the Feeguile river in King's Co.

55. *Ath Luain*, now Athlone: cf. RC xv. 464.

56. *Ath Frdich*, where Fraech was drowned by Cuchulainn, apparently identical with "Ath Omna on the edge of Sliab Fuait": see RC xvi. 139, and the passage from LU there quoted. Sliab Fuait is in Co. Armagh: FM, Index.
Ath Fine, near Ories, Co. Westmeath, FM 1160, note *w*: cf. RC xvi. 148.

58. *Ess Ruaid*, now Assaroe, near Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal: RC xvi. 31.

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62. *Rdth Mór*. There were several places so called: in Mag Line, Co. Antrim, FM 558, note *l*, cf. RC xvi. 48; in Tyrone, FM 111; in Mag Fea, Co. Carlow, SG ii. 210; in Limerick, FM 1579 (p. 1721).

Rdth Medba, at Tara, called after Medb, daughter of Eochu Feidlech, and wife of Ailill, SG ii. 201; according to others after Medb Lethderg, daughter of Conan, SG ii. 534; O'C Lect. 480.

63. *Rdth Becc*. There was a place of the name in Mag Line, Co. Antrim, FM 558; another in Co. Tyrone, FM 965; a third is mentioned, RC xv. 312.

Rath Emna, or Emain Macha, now Navan Fort, in Co. Armagh, FM A.M. 4532.

64. *Rath Truim*, perhaps the same as *Sid Truim*, "a hill east of Slane," FM 512.

65–80. In these stanzas there are, besides the end-rhyme, internal assonances (responses and echoes) between 1 and 2, 3 and 4.

68. *nodastrialla*: compare O'Dubhagain's formula *triallam timcheall* . . . *triallam siar* . . . *triallam co luath*, Top. P. 4, 58, 74, &c.

Temair is of course properly the nominative, but none of the codices gives the correct form *Temraig* here or in 72, 80; cf. note on Achall, 1.

69. *brainech* means properly 'having a prow': the sense must be either that Ireland is pre-eminent among the nations, or that she is led by one ruler.

73. *Maelsechlaind*: presumbly Maelsechlaind Mor, who died A.D. 1022, at the age of 72, after a reign of 43 years: see FM.

74. *ima*. Although the poem belongs to the eleventh century, Bd and S have here the neuter form of the article. So in 67, Bd and Ed preserve the older form *nach ailiu*.

77–79. *a chland* is nom. to *rosfodail*.

79. *soichle* I take to be gen. depending on *sírblad*.

80. *díbdad*. In the three preceding stanzas there is a response between the third and fourth lines: we must therefore read *díbdad*, not *díbad*. The word seems to be the verbal noun of *díbdaim*, 'I extinguish, or become extinct,' BL Glossary. The line will then mean 'may there not be extinction [of it] in Tara!' Perhaps, however, we should read *sír-blaid* in 79 (both *blad* and *blaid* are found for the acc.: see ACL *s.v.*) and in 80 *na ro díbdaid*, 'may it not be extinguished!'

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ACHALL.

This poem professes to be written by Cinaeth ua hArtacan, for Amlaib, king of Ath Cliath (54, 81). The order of the stanzas is in evident confusion: the Book of Leinster has one arrangement, the rest of the mss. another. Further, the scribe of L, seeing that something was wrong, has suggested a different sequence by means of letters in the margin, which are reproduced in the text. We have thus three different arrangements to choose from, but none of them is satisfactory. I have followed the original order of L's copy, numbering the stanzas for facility of reference. The order in the other codices, according to these numbers, is: 1 to 6 as in L, 8, 15, 11, 12, 7, 17, 18, 9, 10, 13, 19, 20. The stanzas numbered 14, 16, 21, are given by L only; 22 is a later addition. The cause of confusion is no doubt the name *Achall* (*Aichle*, &c.), which ends 19 of the 22 stanzas; these similar endings would naturally lead to the omission of one or more stanzas, which would afterwards be inserted out of place. More than one rearrangement might easily be suggested, but I have not found one that seems altogether satisfactory.

St. 4 is evidently out of place, and should probably follow st. 5: then st. 6, 7, 8, form a commentary on the names mentioned in st. 4. St. 9 follows naturally on st. 8; after st. 9 we should perhaps insert st. 15, which is certainly misplaced in L. St. 10 should naturally be placed before st. 13, which takes up the same names; this would bring st. 11 and 12 (which cohere) immediately after st. 15: the instance of Achall's virtue would illustrate the praise of line 60. The remaining stanzas may be allowed to keep the order of L: we shall then have the arrangement: 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 11, 12, 10, 13, 14, 16, &c.: the result will be a piece not more disjointed than these compositions usually are.

The metre is not of a strict type: alliteration is irregular, internal responses are found only 11 times: viz. at 9–10; 15–16; 19–20; 23–24; 27–28; 47–48; 55–56; 61–62; 63–64; 75–76; 77–78; 79–80.

O'Curry has edited the poem from BB (Lect. 514).

Achall is now the Hill of Skreen, near Tara; from it was named the *Lebor Aicle*, published in the third volume of the Laws. The name is usually spelled *Acall* (*Accall*, *Acald*, &c.) in all mss. except L.

1. *Temair* here and in 20 is treated as indeclinable, *metri gratia*: *Temrach* would not rhyme. At 27 and 31 also L reads *Temair* for *Temraig*: cf. critical notes on Temair iv. 23, and 101, and commentary on Temair v. 68.

4. *Glan* is mentioned as Achall's husband in the prose version (RC xv. 289), and also at LL 138 *a* 43. The same authorities say that Cairpre Nia Fer and Fedelm Noichruthach were the parents of Achall and Erc.

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7. *eretha raind*: the phrase might mean 'stanzas were filled'; but, at Tond Clidna II. 11 (BB 374 *a* 24), where the same expression occurs, 'divisions' of territory seem to be meant.

8. *góita*; past. part of *gonim*, here used as pf. pass.: cf. LHy. Index s. v.

9. According to a poem in LL 45 *a* 11 (edited by O'Curry, Lect. 482), Erc cut off Cuchulainn's head in the battle of Murthemne, in revenge for his father, who had been slain by Cuchulainn. In the *Tóin Bó Cualnge* the deed is attributed to Lugaid, son of Curói: see RC iii. 182, or Miss Hull's Cuchullin Saga 260.

13. *Duma na nDruad* can hardly be the place in Sligo mentioned in the *Sluaged Dathi*: see O'C. Lect. 284.

Duma Find: presumably called after Find mac Rossa: see 25.

14. *Duma Créidne*, named no doubt from the famous artificer of the Tuatha De Danann, who worked at Tara: MC iii. 43, 210, Corm. 123, s. v. *nescoit*.

19. *glain*. The word here seems to mean 'pure of blood': the friendly contest is contrasted with real war. Compare the phrase *glaine glac* Tem. iii. 33, and cf. *glan-graifni*, Carmun 8: *glan-armaib*, Carmun, 152 (LL 215 *a* 34, *b* 42).

25. Find Ailill and Cairpre were sons of Ross Ruad and Matamuirsce: see Serg. Conc. 22: LL 45 *a* 8; SG ii. 527. Find was slain by Conall Cernach, and his head brought (with that of Erc and many others) to Emer, Cuchulainn's widow: see *Dergruathar Conaill Chernaig*, Gaelic Journal, April, 1901, p. 66 *a*.

39. *sigda rand*. The facs. of LL here reads *raind*, but the MS. has *ra-nd*. O'Curry substitutes *Faind* (from 51); but we should then have *seven* ladies, not six.

Medb, the famous Queen of Connacht, wife of Ailill mac Rossa.

Sadb: perhaps the daughter of Conn Cetchathach, and wife of Ailill Olomm, is meant: see IT iv. Index.

Sarait, the name of another daughter of Conn: SG ii. 518.

Garb: a lady so named was mother of Fiachna mac Deman, king of Ulster: SG ii. 546.

Erc, probably the mother of Muirchertach Mór, King of Ireland: MC ii. 156; SG ii. 516; Ir. Nenn. 180, and ci.

Emer, wife of Cuchulainn: IT i. 205, &c.

42. *Eochu*. In the poem LL 138 *a* 44, Achall is said to have been the wife of Glan mac Carbad *or* of Eochu mac Carbad; but at line 4 of our text her husband's name is given as Glan mac Carbad, so that the Eochu here mentioned was presumably Glan's brother.

43. *tarmairt* means 'intended (but in vain)': 'went within a little of . . .'; 'tried (but failed).'

46. *crichid*. This word occurs frequently in SnR, but it is hard to fix the exact meaning. It is applied there to *cathir*, *clase*, *cuaird*, *Pardus*, *Eva*, *scél*, *cruth*, *Moisi*, *greim*, *aithesc* (tidings of wrath), *cumtach*: and FM 926 to *crábad*.

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47. Literally 'that there was not found her hour of secrecy': *i.e.* she would not give Eochu an assignation: cf. Laws iii. 38, *cland adaltrach ná ban taide*.

48. *dille* seems to be the comparative of *dlaind*, but the construction is unusual.

49. *dorat meirg tar*: cf. PH 3938, *dorat airrde na crochi tar Adam*. The word *merg*, 'wrinkle,' Wi., seems to be the same as *meirg*, 'rust,' Wi, here used metaph. of old age.

50. *Medb Lethderg*, wife of Fedlimid Rechtmar and poetess: see the account of her at LL 44 *b* 42, and the passage edited by O'Curry, Lect. 480, from some other source.

55. *rind-chert*, 'metrical law': *rind*, 'verse-end,' IT iii. 130.

67. *Maine*: mentioned in a list of famous poets, IT iii. 114.

70. A *Rath Chairbre* is mentioned, RC xvi. 68; but it was named for Cairbre Lifechair, not Cairbre Niafer.

71. *Esa*, daughter of Eochu Airem and Etaine; after whom Rath Esa was called: see Todd L vii. 2.

73. *Fogartach*. The Annals of Ulster, *anno* 780, record the battle of Righe gained by the men of Bregia over the Leinstermen, and name among the victorious princes Maelduin and Fogartach, "duo nepotes Cernaig": cf. line 78. The nroads of the Northmen began, according to the Annals of Ulster, in 794.

81. Amlaib of Ath Cliath is no doubt the Danish king mentioned by FM at the years 943, 965, 976, 978. His name in Danish was Olaf Cuaran: for an account of his life see CGG xcix. (note 2) and 280. He died, according to FM, in 978, three years after Cinaeth ua hArtacain.

83. *tallus luag*: cf. RC xv. 302, *tallas luagh mor fo* (the MSS. divide *talla sluag*: Stokes reads *tall sluag*).

84. This line is corrupt in L, the only MS. which has the stanza. *Aichle* for *aicce* is an obvious correction; nearly every stanza of the poem ends with some case of Achall. The line is a syllable short, and I have no hesitation in supplying *ech*: for the idiom, cf. Tem. iv. 64, and Wi 476*a*.

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CONTENTS

PAGE

PREFACE, ... v

LIST OF MANUSCRIPTS, ... vii

TEXT AND TRANSLATION :—

RÁTH ESSA, ... 2

BRUG NA BÓINDE I., ... 10

BRUG NA BÓINDE II., ... 18

INBER N-AILBINE, ... 26

OCHAN, ... 36

MIDE, ... 42

DRUIM NDAIRBRECH, ... 46

LIAGIN I., ... 50

LIAGIN II., ... 52

SLIAB BLADMA, ... 54

FID NGABLI, ... 58

MAG LIFE, ... 60

BERBA, ... 62

MÓIN GÁI GLAIS, ... 64

FAFFAND, ... 66

ALMU I., ... 72

ALMU II., ... 78

ALEND, ... 80

NOTES, ... 89

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PREFACE

Of the eighteen poems here edited, five have been already published: those on Ráth Essa, Faffand, and Almu I., in the Todd Lecture Series, vol. vii.; that on Inber n-Ailbine, in *Atlantis*, iv. 235, from materials left by O'Curry; that on Lagin II. in Stokes' *Bodleian Dindshenchas*, p. 7, and in Atkinson and Bernard's *Liber Hymnorum*, ii. 58.

As in former volumes, I have based my text as far as possible on the Book of Leinster, and have taken the ordinary practice of this codex as my standard of orthography. The critical apparatus is, I hope, reasonably full; the symbol "&c." is used to include various spellings of the same reading. In the text of Almu I., which is found only in L, the expanded contractions are scrupulously italicised: this has not been done elsewhere, except in doubtful cases. I have given more weight than formerly to the readings of S_3, a late, but accurate, codex. I have made use of M, a copy which I had unaccountably overlooked until my attention was drawn to it by Prof. Meyer.

My thanks are due to two friends: to Prof. Atkinson, who has given me constant sympathy and advice; and to Mr. W. J. Purton, who has read my proofs, and helped me with useful criticism.

EDWARD GWYNN.

Trinity College, Dublin,
May, 1906.

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MANUSCRIPTS OF THE *DINDSHENCHAS*

CITED IN THIS VOLUME.

LU = Leabhar na Huidhre.

L = The Book of Leinster.

R = The Rennes MS.

B = The Book of Ballymote.

Y = The Yellow Book of Lecan.

H = Trinity College, H. 3. 3 (1322).

E = Trinity College, E. 4. 1 (1436).

M = The Book of the Hui Maine, Royal Irish Academy, Stowe, D. II. 1.

S = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe, D. II. 2.

S_2 = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe, B. II. 2.

S_3 = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe, B. III. 1.

V = Royal Irish Academy, Reeves, 832.

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PART II

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RATH ESA.

Sund dessid domunemar,
iar tíchtain bruthmar báire,
ingen Echdach Aireman
ocus Étáine áine.

Esa ainm na hingine;
is di atá Ráth Ésa;
cét cech míl cen timdibe
tucad lé, ba búaid mbésa.

Midir roalt in find-ben-sin
fri hól fína ocus meda;
nói mbliadna dond ingin-sin
i mBrí Léith, láthar nena.

Tar cend Echdach Aireman
ruc Midir Étáin n-ólaig
a Fremaind, ciarb aire-glan,
co farcaib Banbai mbrónaig.

Asbert Codal crín-chossach:
"Ní écen dúib a fochmarc;
i mBrí Leith ar fír-thossach;
é leth luidi for tochmarc."

La tóeb Echdach Aireman
lótar slúaig Érend áine
a Fremaind, ciarb aire-glan,
do thogail Brí Léith láine.

LRBYMSS$_2$S$_3$HV. 2. *tíchtain*] tíchtu L. *bruthmar*] bruthmair S. 6. *is di*] is de RBM; uaithi, &c. YS$_2$; is uaithi, &c. HS. 8. *buaid*] bóan L. *mbésa*] LRB; fheasa M; mesa, messa, &c. *cæt.* 9. *roalt*] ronalt S$_2$; dalt RMHSY *ben*] mnai RBMS. 13. *Tar cend*] do chinn L. 14. *n-ólaig*] eolaigh, &c. SS$_2$. 15. *ciarb aireglan*] LL; gerb oreglan V; ciarb airerclan R; ciarboreagail M;

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Eochaid Airem - Etain

Eochaid A - Esa

RATH ESA.

Here settled, as we believe,
after coming to a goal eagerly sought,
the daughter of Eochaid Airem
and of Etain the noble.

Esa was the name of the maid,
from her is Rath Esa called:
a hundred of every [sort of] beast without abatement
were brought by her, it was a choice tribute.

Midir kept the fair woman
with wine and mead to drink;
nine years did the maiden spend
at Bri Leith with the spirit of a handmaid.

In spite of Eochaid Airem
Midir bore off the festive Etain
from Fremand, though bright of brow;
so she left mournful Banba.

Said Codal of the withered foot:
"Ye need not to search for her;
in Bri Leith is the beginning of our search;
'tis thither she has gone a-wooing."

By the side of Eochaid Airem
came the hosts of noble Erin
from Fremand, though bright of brow,
to sack bright Bri Leith.

---

ciarbairerglan, &c. *cæt.* 16. *co farcaib*] co fargaib L; foragaib BS; for facaib, &c. RMYS$_2$H. 17. *asbert*] atbert, &c. LM. 19. *ar*] a YS; iar HS$_2$V. 20. *é leth*] is é leth, &c. HS$_2$; alleith M; is and S. *luidi*] luide LB; doluidh SS$_2$; luid H. 21. *la*] ro L. 23. *aireglan*] L; ore . . glan Y; oiredh glan S; ainsiubal S$_2$; imairi M: airerglan, &c. *cæt.* : *see Notes.*

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Nói mbliadna 'con togail-sin,
nírbo romór a hoibne;
Midir ocon dolaim-sin,
oc admilliud na hoipre.

Iar togail in tsída-sin
doluid cóica fer fuilngech,
(ropo delbda in díne-sin)
d'acallaim na ríg ruibnech.

Tuctha and dia cétáine
(ba scél n-irdairc rochúala)
do Echdaig i richt Étáine
tri cóicait ban, bríg búada.

Is díb-sin doróega-seom,
a ingin fír-glain fessin;
ba gó aní romáide-seom,
conid sí dál forsndessid.

'S í sin ruc Meiss mBuachalla
máthair Conaire chélig;
ba dál amnas fuachalda:
rosalt for slúag n-ard n-Ébir.

Dia luid Eochaid atherruch
do thogail Brí Léith láine
tuc a mnái iar n-athelluch
ó Midir, monur n-áine.

Is andsin dorimgart-seom
a eneclaind for Midir
Eochaid firén find-balc-som,
conosruc iar ndáil dligid.

---

25. *'con*] don YHS$_2$. 26. *a hoibne*] a opre (vel n *superscr.*) L; a noipni MS$_3$. *dolaim*] doloim L; dolum, &c. RB; dolmad S dlomad *cæt*. 28. *na hoipre*] anoipre, &c. RBS$_3$. 30. *fuilngech*] furmech, &c., LYS$_2$; fuigleach M. 31. *delbda*] delba, &c. RM; dédla, &c. YS$_2$S. 33. *tuctha*] dafuctha M; tucadh S. *and*] *om.* LRB. 36. *cóicait*] L; fichit *cæt*. 37. *dib*] L; and *cæt*. *doroega*] doraga YS$_2$; doraighi H; doraidhi S$_2$. 39. *aní*] an L; inní S. . *ro máide*] L; romaid H; romaigi Y; imaigi S$_2$; romaid M; romaidhedh S$_3$; romaighedh S; domáid R; domaidid B. 40. *conid*] conad, &c. YSS$_3$H. *si*] L; í, &c.

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Nine years were they about that sacking;
its speed was none too great.
Midir was causing that delay (?),
he was busy destroying the work.

After the sack of the fairy fort
there came fifty hardy men,
(shapely was that tribe)
to talk with the slaughtering kings.

Then were brought on a Wednesday
('twas a famous tale, I have heard)
to Eochaid, in form like Etain,
thrice fifty women, excellent might!

From them he chose out
his own right pure daughter;
false was the declaration [Midir] made
that this was the meeting agreed upon.

She it was bare Mes Buachalla
mother of friendly Conaire,
(it was a cunning . . . union),
she reared her to be over Eber's high race.

When Eochaid went again
to sack bright Bri Leith,
he bore off his wife, having reunited with her,
from Midir—glorious feat!

'Twas then he demanded
his honour-fine from Midir—
did Eochaid the upright, the fair and strong—
and obtained it after award by law.

---

cæt. *forsndessid*] forsneidseon M. 41–44.] *om.* S. 42. *chélig*] chelig LR; ceblig *oel* ceillig B; ceolaig, &c. MYS$_2$; ceillidh, &c. HS$_3$V: *see Notes.* 43. *dál amnas*] L; scél n-irdairc, &c. *cæt.* *fuachalda*] L; nuachalla, &c. RBS$_2$Y; nuachalda H: nuacolla, &c. MS$_3$V. 44. *rosalt*] roselt L. *sluag*] L; síl *cæt.* *Ébir*] Eogain YS$_2$: *see Notes.* 45. *dia*] L; do *cæt.* 46. *Brí*] bria L; brith M. 52. *conosrue*] L; comoruc, &c. *cæt.* *iar ndáil*] L; dodaíl, &c. RY; dail B; adail SS$_2$; andail MHS$_3$V.

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Is é-so in cetharda
  doróegai Eochaid Airem,
co n-ilur drong decharda
  co lín scíath ocus claideb.

Tochur for móin Lámraigi,
  fid for Brefni co feochra,
dichlochad más már-Midi,
  ocus luachair for Tebtha.

"A ingen domrimgair-se"
  ar Eochaid "ráid 'sind úair-se
ca dindgna dom dindgnaib-se
  cosnotidnastar úaim-se."

Is andsin doróega-si
  Ráith n-Ésa, fál fri find-blai,
suide asnasoerad-si
  asnaccad na tri dindgnai.

Síd in Broga belgaig-se,
  in tress dindgna cóir cétach,
Duma nGiall is' Temraig-se,
  Dún cáin Crimthaind i n-Étar.

Is andsin doridnacht-si
  ó Echdaig, rád cen fulla,
co cach neoch dorimgart-si,
  co n-ilur a sét sunda.

Midir iar cúl mithisi
  doluid imon dáil ndétla
co Echdaig doridisi,
  imon caingin cóir cétna.

---

53. *so*] sin L. 54. *doróegai*] L; dorimart RB; dorimgart *cæt.* 55. *decharda*] L; n-dreacharda, &c. YS; ndrechferda, &c. *cæt.* 57. *for*] L; tar *cæt.* 58. *for*] L; tar *cæt.* 59. *mar*] &c. SS_2S_3H; mór, &c. *cæt.* 60. *for*] L tar; *cæt.* 61. *domrimgair*] L; domimgair, &c. *cæt.* 63. *ca*] LM; cia *cæt.* 64. *cosnotidnastar*] L; gustignastar S_2; cosatidnastar, &c. *cæt.* *uaimse*] in uairse S_2. 65] *doroegai-si*] dosregaimsea, &c. RB; daragasi YS; doraidhesi S_2; roraegaisi M. 66. *fal*] LS_2; fial *cæt.* 67. *asnasoerad*] L; asasoerfad RB; asa

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This is the fourfold demand
that Eochaid Airem made,
with many a distinguished company,
with tale of shields and swords:

[To build] a causeway across the bog of Lamraige,
[to plant] a wood growing wild over Brefne,
to clear stones from the Bottoms of great Mide,
and [to set] rushes over Tebtha.

"O daughter, demand of me,"
said Eochaid; "tell me now
which fortress of my fortresses [thou desirest],
and it shall be bestowed on thee by me."

Then it was she chose
Rath Esa, a precinct with a fair lawn,
a seat whence she might plunder (?),
whence she might see the three fortresses.

The Mound of Brug of the roads,
one of three fortresses built aright, fit for a hundred,
Duma Giall in Tara,
fair Dun Crimthaind in Howth.

Then was [the Rath] bestowed
by Eochaid—a word without delusion—
with everything she demanded
with plenty of treasures therein.

Midir after the expiry of truce
came about the bold award
to Eochaid once more,
about the same just business.

---

soerfaid M; as a sailfead, &c. YHSS$_2$; as a saillfi, &c. S$_3$V: *see Notes.* 68. *accad*] L; aicfed, &c. *cæt.* 69. *belgaig*] belgaid, &c. RBYMSS$_2$H; braenaidh S$_2$. 70. *in*] i L. *cetach*] L; cetsut R; cedsud B; cedsuth M; cetsaith (?) Y; cetna, &c. *cæt.* 71. *nGiall is'*] L; nGiall sa RY; nG·sin, &c. MS; naG·is S$_2$; nanG·sa BS$_3$H. 73–76.] *not in* L. 74. *rád*] dail S$_2$. 75. *neoch*] ní, &c. YSS$_2$. 77. *cúl*] coll L. 78. *imon*] mo LL. 79. *doridisi*] L; afrithisi, &c. *cæt.*

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Gáid Midir in find-bile
'mo les ndían 'mondernta
Sigmall mac a ingine,
fail i Síd noithech Nennta.

Ogniad ainm a máthar-som,
ingen-side do Midir;
nochon olc a láthar-som
cen descin cirt ná dligid.

Rucad Étáin aire-glan
siar, ciarbo tolcda in tustiu,
la cend Echdach Aireman,
co mbói i Síd Nenta iar n-usciu.

Atá thiar in slóg-drongach
oc Sigmall, síd cen fulla,
oc úa Midir mór-glonnach,
ocus ní thoracht sunda.

---

81. *'mo les*] móles L; moleis S_1; molais S_2; imoles, &c. RS_3V; umon leas M; moales, &c. BH; modoles Y. *ndían*] dian LR; indail S_2; ni Y. *mondernta*] L; mandernta S_2; conderna B; conearnta M; condernta, &c. *cæt.* 84. *noithech*] nathach R; næthech B; naitheach YS_2. 86. *side*] isein M. 87. *láthar*] luthar L? 88. *descin*] L; decain, &c. YSS_2; detin, &c. BHS_3V;

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midir's daughter Ogniad - Mananan
Sigmall

Midir prayed the noble prince
for the strong keep where was begotten
Sigmall, his daughter's son,
who dwells in noble Sid Nenta.

Ogniad [was] his mother's name;
she was daughter to Midir;
not evil was her disposition
though she knew not rule nor law.

Etain of the bright brows was borne
to the West, though proud was her birth,
with the head of Eochaid Airem;
so she was in Sid Nenta beyond the water.

In the West is the mistress of numerous hosts
with Sigmall,—a fairy place without delusion—
with the valorous grandson of Midir;
and she has not returned hither.

---

didin M. 89. *aireglan*] L; oiredhglan S; airedglan H; aireadha M; airerglan *cæt.* 90. *siar*] siur RBM. *ciarbo*] cobo, &c. RB; corbha M; nibo S_2. *tolada*] tolc YS; olc S_2. 91. *la*] ro L. 93. *thiar*] hiar M. *morglonnach*] morglonnaig L. 96. *torachi*] &c. LS_2; tainic, &c. *cæt.*

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BRUG NA BÓINDE I.

CINÁED UA HARTACÁN *cecinit.*

Án-sin a maig mic ind Óc,
fairsing do rót, rethaib cét:
forolgais mór flathe fír
d' aicme cech ríg immotrét.

Rotbrecai cach n-ingnad n-án
a chlár find-glan, fichtib slúag,
a thir férach fénach féig,
a iath n-énach n-indsech n-úag.

Tech mic ind Óc ós do dind,
rígda fót fri féle find:
taircet éim ós do lind duind
géill a sídib Érend ind.

Ingen Foraind fort lár luind,
cáin mál, ba molbthach in mind:
furri rolád in tor thall:
ní gann in nath ós a cind.

Atchíu lind find Féic na Fían
frit aniar, ní timm in gním,
co lá brátha, brígach bág,
meraid hi fán rátha ríg.

Lánamain contuiled sund
iar cath Maige Tuired thall:
in ben mór, in Dagda donn:
ní duaichnid a n-adba ann.

LURBMHSS$_2$S$_3$V. 1. *a*] i B. *maig*] bruigh SM. 2. *do*] i H; da M. *rethaib*] LUB; srethaib *cæt.* *cét*] LU; sét, &c. *cæt.* 3. *forolgais*] LU; dalais did M; rolais dit *cæt.* *flathe fír*] LU; flan iar fir RBMSS$_3$; flan co fir HS$_2$V. 4. *cech*] LU; na S$_2$; mór *cæt.* *immotrét*] V; mótret LU; imotréd, &c. RBSS$_2$S$_3$; imatret H; rigatred M. 5. *Rotbrecai*] LU; dogabais S$_2$; rogabais, &c. *cæt.* *cach*] LU; mór *cæt.* *fichtib*] fithib R; fitib H. 7. *férach fénach*] ferach fénach LU; fremach ferach *cæt.* 8. *n-uag*] LU; n-uar, &c. *cæt.* 9–12] *in* LU *only.* 13. *Foraind*] araind LU. *fort lár*] LU; cain ar S$_2$; ar lár, &c. *cæt.*

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BRUG NA BÓINDE I.

Bright is it here, O plain of Mac ind Oc!
wide is thy road with traffic of hundreds;
thou hast covered many a true prince
of the race of every king that has possessed thee.

Every bright wonder hath adorned thee,
O clear shining plain with scores of hosts,
O lucent land of grass and waggons,
O virgin mead of birds and islands!

The house of Mac ind Oc above thy stead,
a royal sod with true hospitality;
there come in sooth above thy brown stream
hostages from the fairy-hills of all Erin thither.

The daughter of bold Pharaoh [lies] on thy floor
a kind princess, precious was the diadem;
over her was set the tower in that place,
not sparing was the dirge over her head.

I see the clear pool of Fiacc of the warriors
west of thee,—not feeble the deed—
till the day of Doom—mighty boast—
shall he abide on the slope of the royal rath.

Here slept a married pair
after the battle of Mag Tuired yonder,
the great lady [and] the swart Dagda:
not obscure is their dwelling there.

---

luind] LU; luing *cæt.* 14. *cain*] *om.* S_2. *mail*] LURB in mal, &c. *cæt.* *ba*] da M. *molbthach*] molfach R; molbtha BH; molta S_2; mholaind M. *in mind*] LUH; mind mind M; mind *cæt.* 15. *furri*] LU; impi, &c. *cæt.* 16. *in nath*] BS_2; iná R; anath S_3V; inath MS; annad H; ignod LU. *Read perhaps* in gnod. *ós*] uais H. *a*] do LU. 17–20] *only in* LU. 18. *timm*] tim LU. 21. *contuiled*] contuilled, &c. RBMSS_2. *sund*] sann BS_3. 22. *iar*] ria LU. *cath*] *after this word a folio is missing from* S. 24. *duaichnid*] duaithnid R; duichnid H; duithnidh M.

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Lecht in Máthai iarna guin
léir fort a Bruig, breccas graig:
a chnáim rochorbai in muir,
diatá Inber Colptha cain.

Sechi bó Boadain buain
ós grúaid a liac budi báin:
Termond na Fían fedil féig
im réid airthir Nemid náir.

Hi Fertai na Fáilenn fand,
is and romaided in glond:
mór in gním n-úalle do rind
écht Find forfein Lúagne lond.

Génair inneot mellach mac
Cellach roslat leirg for lorc;
ba túalnge trebe, rotchacht,
conappad éc n-úalle fort.

A barc brainech na tor tromm,
tathig trethan-tonn do dind:
otha Chrimthainn Niad co Niall
ba tu relec na fian find.

Fintan Feradach fecht fland
rothecht do thalmain in trom:
Tuathal Techtmar, triath ar cland,
foluing do land lechtach lom.

---

25. *Lecht*] *cnoc* LU. *Máthai*] LU; mata, &c. *cæt.* *iar n-a guin*] ar mag uin B (*corr. by a later hand to* iar n-a guin); ar in maigh S_2; ardamhuigh M. 26. *léir-fort*] LU; o raith S_2; orut, &c. *cæt.* *a*] in S_2. *Bruig*] muicch H. 27. *a chnáim*] LU; is é a cnám, &c. BH; isedachnamh M; se cnama S_2. *ro*] *om.* M. *chorbai*] cobra (*corr. by a later hand to* corb) B; corb HS_2. 29–40] *in* LU *only.* 31. *fedil*] fedeil LU. 32. *réid*] reid LU. 33. *fáilenn*

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The Grave of the Matha after his slaying
is plain to see on thee, O Brug, studded with horses:
The sea has rotted his bone,
whence pleasant Inber Colptha is [named].

The Hide of the Cow of undying Boadan
over the cheek of his yellow-white stone:
the Precinct of the staunch keen warriors
about the eastern level of noble Nemed.

At the Trench of the gentle Seagulls
it is there was wrought the deed—
great the proud feat of the spear—
the slaying of Finn whom the bold Luagne smote.

In thee was born a beguiling boy,
Cellach, who plundered the plain on his track;
he was able to face a tribe, he captured thee,
and died in thee a death of pride.

O beaked bark of the strong towers,
the sea-tide visits thy stead:
from the days of Crimthand Nia to Niall
thou wast the burying-place of the fair-haired warriors.

Fintan Feradach, of bloody battles,
possessed thy land, the strong prince;
Tuathal Techtmar, lord of our clans,
thy bare sepulchral soil sustains.

---

failend LU: *see Notes.* 36. *Lúagne*] Lúagni LU. 38. *leirg*] léirg LU. 41. *brainech*] brænach RB. 42. *trethan*] traetren B. *tond*] trom LU. *do dind*] LU; do lind S_3: fo lind BH; fot lind, &c. RMS_3V. 43. *otha*] LU; o *cæt.* *niad*] LUB; nía nár, &c. RS_3V; níathnar, &c. MH; nia ceitri S_2. *co Niall*] nall S_2. 44. *ba*] LU; is, &c. *cæt.* 45–48. *in* LU *only.* 46. *thalmain*] thalam LU.

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Fedelmed Rechtach it rím,
ba gein gleccach fri cech tóir ;
nidat écradach hi tír,
focheil Conn cét-chathach cóir.

Ní thoracht Art, aidble uird :
immanaigtís luirg ar leirg :
rogab lige n-uachail n-ard
arg na láech i Luachair Deirg.

Ní thoracht Cormac cen lén :
déad na fírinne, rodfír,
rogab fos ós Bóind báin
forsin tráig ic Ros na Ríg.

Cairpre Lifechair fort lár :
Fiachu Sraptine rán réil :
Muiredach tírech dim Brí :
in rí Eochu athair Néil.

Ní thoracht Niall, nuall nad gó ;
dirsan dó in rian rorá,
iar ndul co hElpa fo secht
ro fes a lecht áit itá.

Iarsin tánic cretem glan
for Mag Fáil, bés nirbo rom,
co fail cách i reilcib noém
dia scarad fri clœ́n fri col.

---

49. *Fedelmed*] LU ; feidlim, &c. *cæt.* *Rechtach*] LU ; rechtaid, &c. RBM ; rechtmar, &c. HS_3V ; rech- S_2. *it rím*] LU ; art lár B ; ar do lár RHS_3V ; ar triall S_2 ; ardha lar M. 50.] LU ; nirbu elcmar fri gach toir, &c. MHS_2S_3V ; nirbu elcmar ar gach coir B ; nirbo helcmar ar cach tóir R. 51. *nidat*] LU ; nirbo S_2 ; ciarbo, &c. *cæt.* *écradach*] brec brathach S_3. *hitír*] LU ; iar fír *cæt.* 52. *focheil*] LU ; do riacht HV ; do triacht, &c. RBS_3 ; dotriath, &c. MS_2. 53. *aidble*] LUV ; aille, &c. *cæt.* 54. *immanaigtís*] *ed.* ; immánaig tess LU ; imon gebdís, &c. *cæt.* *ar*] for LU ; tar HV. 55. *n-uachail*] nuachal LU ; n-uathaid, &c. *cæt.* ; naid B. *n-aird*] nard LU. 56. *arg*] LUS_3 ; airg *cæt.* i] &c. LUBM ; a, &c. *cæt.* 58 *déad*] LU ; dáig *cæt.*

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Fedelmed the Lawgiver is in thy tale;
he was a warlike wight on every chase;
they are not at enmity in the ground:
thou hidest Conn the just, the hundred-fighter.

There came not Art, highest in rank,
round whom rode troops on the battlefield;
he found a grave proud and lofty,
the champion of the heroes, in Luachair Derg.

There came not Cormac free from sorrow:
after receiving the Truth (he affirmed it)
he found repose above limpid Boyne
on the shore at Rossnaree.

Cairpre Lifechair lies on thy soil,
Fiachu Sraptine noble and famous,
Muiredach Tírech from the Hill,
the king Eochu father of Niall.

There came not Niall (a cry that is not false)
unlucky for him the course he rowed!
after going seven times to Scotland
the place where his grave is was known.

Thereafter came the pure Faith
to Mag Fail, a law that came not too soon,
so that each lies in burial-grounds of holy men,
to sever them from iniquity and sin.

---

rodfir] LU; notfir HS_2; nodfír *cæt.* 59. *ós*] LU; ic, &c. BMS_3; a *cæt.* 60. *forsin*] LU; acon S_2; isin *cæt.* 61. *fort*] LU; art LRBH; ard V; ar do S_3; ar S_2; ad M. 62. *Fiachu*] fiacra LU. *Sraptine rán*] rán roiptine LU. 63. *dimbrí*] LU; it tír, &c. RBV; a tír, &c. MS_2S_3; athir H. 66.] *so* LU; ro fess a luam [uam S_2; ruam (*with* vel l *superscr.*) H] leth rola [rora M, *corr.* rola], &c. *cæt.* 67. *iarndul*] LU; i cuaid H; rogabh M; do chuaid *cæt.* *co*] do LU. 70. *for*] LU; co *cæt.* 71. *fail each*] LU; fail S_2; failet, &c. *cæt.* *i*] it S_2. 72. *scarad*] LU; snadad, *cæt.* *fri—fri*] LU; ar—ar RBV; ar—'s ar MHS_2S_3.

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Focheil cúane calma cáin
a mag mic in Dagda déin:
ná dersat adrad Dé móir
andso dóib hitát hi péin.

Iatsom dimbúan, tussu búan,
immotréide cech slúag slán:
iatsom dosrogéth a ngés,
tussu fogéba és n-án.

Bóand bale roglas réil
mana sechut la séil sláin
cenn indais ui úabrig úaib
Senbic a túaim immais áin. Án-s.

Congalach col-lí cond fían,
dían a buille, dond a dál:
is búale rán-tor co rian,
is cúane n-ard-chon, is án. Án-s.

73–76] *in* LU *only*. 73. *caima*] *colma* LU. 75. *nd*] na LU. *dersat*] *read perhaps* dernsat: *see Notes*. 77. *iat*] LU; siat *cæt*. 78. *immotréide*] LU; imdasraidhi M; amraidhit S_2; imusraidi, *cæt*. 79. *iat*] LU; siat *cæt*. *dosrogæth*] *ed*., dosrogæd LU; dosrubaid RB; dosrulaid S_3V;

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Thou hidest a brood bold and kind,
O plain of the son of the swift Dagda!
let men not punish the worship of the great God;
it is worse for them where they are in torment.

They are transient, thou abidest:
every believing band rides around thee:
as for them, their wisdom has befooled them;
thou shalt attain a noble age.

Boyne, a spot right green and bright,
an omen with sound . . . beside thee
. . . from you of the proud grandson
of Senbec from the stead of noble poesy.

Warlike and splendid is the centre of champions!
swift their stroke, noble their assembly!
it is a fold of glorious chieftains, with a track,
it is a kennel of high-bred whelps, it is glorious.

---

dosruluaid H; dosrulluaidh M; rosroluaidh S_2. *a ngǽs*] *ed.*; a mbés LU; in gæs, &c. *cæt.* 81–88] *in* LU *only.* 83. *úabrig*] *read perhaps* Ebric: *see Notes.* 87. *rán*] ran LU. 85. *collí*] *ed.* culli LU.

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BRUG NA BÓINDE II.

MACNIA MAC OENGUSA *cecinit.*

A chóemu Breg, bríg nad bréc,
co rinnib reb, rígda in rót:
in eol dúib senchas cech thuir
fuil sund i mBruig mic ind Óc?

Fégaid in síd ar bar súil,
is fodeirc dúib, is treb ríg,
rogníth lasin Dagda ndúr,
ba dín, ba dún, amra bríg.

Fégaid Imdai nDagdai deirg:
forsind leirg, cen galmai ngairg;
rofer surge sóir iar seilg
fri mnái cóim cen meirg cen mairg.

Fégaid Dá Cích rígnai ind ríg
sund iar síd fri síd-blai síar:
áit rogénair Cermait cóem
fégaid for róen, ní céim cían:

Dia luid ben mic Námat náir
i ndáil ar chend Dagdai déin,
ocus in cú in a diaid,
ciarbo thurus cian do chéin:

Dia luid Midir a Brí Léith
fri tócbáil tréith, ba fó fríth:
co tuc mac ind Óc ónd áth
co scíath 'na scáth, ciarbo scíth.

LRBYMHS (81–*end only*) S_2S_3V. *Oengusa*] oenna R; oen̄ B; aonagain H. 1. *chóemu*] cō̄m S_2. 2. *rinnib*] raindib M. 6. *treib ríg*] tre brig R. 7. *rogníth*] rogníd RB; do gníth S_2; rongní S_3V. *lasin*] risin L; lasinin S_2. *ndúr*] n̄dún (n *expunct.*) L; núr S_2. 8. *bríg*] a bregh S_2. 9. *imdai nDagdai*] L; imda in Dagda, &c. *cæt.* *deirg*] n̄deirg LS_3. 10. *cen galmai*] foran galmagh R. 11. *ro fher*] rob fherr, &c. MS_2; robfear Y. *iar*] ar BR. *sóir*] soer, &c. LRMB; sair *cæt.* 12. *fri*] YS_3; ria L; for *cæt.* *cóim*] cáin R.;

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BRUG NA BÓINDE II.

O nobles of Breg, a might that is not deceitful,
with featful points (royal is the road):
know ye the story of every lord
that is here in the Brug of the Mac ind Oc?

Behold the fairy mound before your eyes:
it is plain for you to see, it is a king's dwelling,
it was built by the harsh Dagda:
it was a shelter, it was a keep renowned for strength.

Behold the Bed of the red Dagda:
on the slope, without rough rigour;
he paid noble court after the chase
to a fair woman free from eld and sorrow.

Behold the two Paps of the king's consort
here beyond the mound west of the fairy mansion:
the spot where Cermait the fair was born,
behold it on the way, not a far step;

Whither came the wife of the son of noble Nemed
to a tryst to meet the swift Dagda,
and her dog after her,
though it was a long journey from afar:

Whither came Midir from Bri Leith
to bear off the prince, it was a lucky find;
so he bore the Mac ind Oc from the ford
with a shield in his protection, though he was weary.

·coem, &c., LB. 14. *sid blai*] sithbla RB; sirbla YS_2. 15. *dit ro genair*] L; airm i ngenair, &c. *cæt.* 16. *for róen*] L; maróen, &c. *cæt.* *ní*] in RBS_2; an (*with* vel ni *superscr.*) Y. *céim*] *om.* S_2. 17. *dia*] do S_2; da M. 19. *is*] a $RBMS_2$. 20. *thurus*] theros LRM; theras Y. 21. *dia*] do RHS_2. 22. *toebdil*] LBM; togail, &c. *cæt.* *fó*] LV; fou H; fo *cæt.* 23. *ind Óc*] nOc LYH; in oic M; in oc, &c. *cæt.*

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Iarsain tucad, cialla cor,
in mac dia nói mbliadna mbil,
coa athair, ba cadla gair,
dia thaig cosin Dagda ndil.

Dogníth ergnam leis dond ríg
isin tsíd, tre brégrad mbúan,
de atá, ní ceist cen rún,
Duma Treisc ar súil na slúag.

Iarsin dlomais Dagda dúr
asa dún, níb adba mbróin,
co mbái i n-Ochain, fecht co núaill,
iar n-othur slúaig, iar n-úair óil.

Ferta Escláim, érimm sruith,
a telctís cesta fir maith,
fót co mbalc-raind, gním cen chleith,
do mac Calpraind ba rót raith.

In eol dúib Derc mBuailc bil
comarba fil immon mag,
asa n-ésib loimm lúath lib
a dig don tslúag, fiad glund glan.

In eol dúib Lecht Cellaig crúaid
co núaill ellaig, erctha gáeth :
atbath tre beirt láechda lúaith,
dia mbói thúaith for báethla báeth.

---

25. *cialla*] cialda M. *cor*] L ; in cor, &c. *cæt.* 26. *in*] *om.* B. 27. *a*] *om.* BYM. 29. *dogníth*] dogníat S_2. 30. *tre*] fria M. *mbúan*] buair L. 31. *de*] desin Y ; is de M. *ní*] *om.* B ; in S_2. 32. *Treisc*] L ; intreisc, &c. HYV ; in treist M ; in tres RB ; in treisi S_2. *súil*] sur R ; uil Y. 33. *Dagda*] in Dagda R (*corr.*) S_2. *dúr*] ńdúr LR. 34. *asa*] a sin Y ; isin S_2. *níb adba*] L ; ba badba *cæt.* *mbróin*] L ; bróin *cæt.* 35. *in Ochain*] oc Ocháin L ; inacind (*with* anochain *superscr.*) Y ; innochain S_2 ; in Ochaind, &c. *cæt.* 36. *othur*] othrus R. *óil*] oir B. 37–40.] *not in* L. 37. *ferta*] fert H. 38. *a telctís*] in t-eiges B ; hi teilgdis, &c. RYM. 40. *do*] di H ; da M. 41–44.] *om.* S_2.

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Thereafter was brought, a clever compact,
the boy, on that day nine full years after
to his father, it was a short-lived joy,
to the loved Dagda at his house.

Entertainment was made by him for the King
in the mound by means of lasting deception;
thence is [named],—it is not a question without a key—
Duma Treisc before the eyes of the hosts.

Thereafter the stern Dagda refused his request,
to whom belonged the keep, it was no abode of grief:—
so he dwelt in Ochan, a journey with lamentation,
after warlike labour, after a time of carousing.

The trench of Esclam, pilgrimage revered,
where good men used to cast questions:
a sward with a brave portion, a deed without concealment,
for the son of Calpurn it was a path of grace.

Know ye the Well of Bualc the good,
his successor throughout the plain,
from which he drew a draught . . . .
a drink for the host, in presence of a bright hero (?).

Know ye the Grave of grim Cellach
[surrounded] by wailing in unison, the breeze was filled
[with the sound]:
by a swift heroic pair he died,
when he was in the north on a foolish act unwise.

---

41. *mbuaile*] &c. HS$_3$V; ṁba Builc L; mBualc, &c. RB; mbuilc Y; muaalc M. *bil*] L; mil Y; mbil *cæt.* 42. *comarba*] comsarba L; a comforba R; a comarba, &c. BYMH. *fil*] *om.* L. *imon*] imo B; fon M. 43. *asa*] asasa H. *ésib*] deisib, &c. RB; eibsib Y. *loimm*] luim L; lomm M; lom *cæt.* *luath*] luaith L 44. *a dig don tsluag*] asanib dig M. *fiad glund*] B; fiad glonn H; fiad glun L; fidglun Y; flaglunn R; flaglond M; fiadhnglonn S$_3$V. *glan*] nglan YM. 45. *erlaid*] cain (*with* vel crū *supersor.*) H. 46. *nilaill*] nuill R; naill B. *eretha*] eroda YH; erc S$_2$. *gaeth*] gáith, &c. LYS$_2$H. 47. *tre beirt*] tre beir L; tria beirt, &c. RBYS$_2$H. 48. *dia mbói*] diai L; combói S$_2$. *baethla*] lethblai L; baethbla, &c. MS$_2$HS$_3$V. *báeth*] báith, &c. LYS$_2$; mbæth H.

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In eól dúib Lecht Gabra ind ríg
Cinaeda cen galma ngáid;
ruc búaid a siblachaib sréin
do réir mic Irgalaig áin.

A Cír a Currel na mná,
cia bale itá cechtar de,
meraid ó 'ndiu co tí bráth;
ní ba messu ar chách a ngné.

Fégaid lib, ba bág cech báird,
ba fert fir áin, fuaim cen meirg,
forglitís iath ngáela gairg,
síd Æda Lurgnig for leirg.

And dogníth rúamna dia thríath
for cúan-bla clíach ocus crích;
ba h-ed slóg-dígal na túath,
Mórrígan múad áitt i mbíth.

In eól dúib tre gnímrad ngnáth,
fri fáth fír-glan, fichtib tríath,
iath n-acht-glan i mbátar scéith,
Carcar ind Léith i mbái in Líath.

In eól dúib tre chátha cend
in glend i mbíd Mátha mall?
robíth iar n-inriud slóg seng;
dogníth mór do imniud and.

---

50. *Cinaeda*] cinæth S_2. *cen*] con Y. *galma*] calma Y. *ngaid*] L; ngráin H; gráin, &c. *cæt*. 51. *ruc*] tuc S_2M. *siblachaib*] siublachaib RS_2S_3. 54. *cia*] ciap B. *bale*] bail MH. *cechtar*] centar B; gantar M. 55. *meraid o ndiu*] L; is dóig mberaid Y; is dóig meraid, &c. *cæt*. *bráth*] in bráth, S_2: brach R. 56. *ba*] L; *om. cæt*. *ar chách*] sa cach, &c. YMHS_2S_3 (*see Notes*). 57. *ba bág*] fa bad Y; fadhbaigh S_2; ba baid M. *báird*] dind L. 58. *fuaim*] uaim S_2. 59. *forglitís iath*] furgliadh a sidh S_2. *gairg*] L; ngairc H; ngairg *cæt*. 61. *and*] L; tan *cæt*. *dogníth*] dognid L. 62. *cuanbla*] cuan bladh S_2. *cliach*] cliath H; sciath S; sciath (*with* vel cliach *superscr.*) Y. 64. *mórrígan*]

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Know ye the Grave of the Horse of the king,
Cinaed free from rigour of need?
he bore off victory from fleet ones of the bridle
at the will of the son of noble Irgalach.

The Comb, the Coral of the woman,
in whatever place each of them is,
it shall abide till the Doom come;
their beauty shall not grow less and less.

Behold before you—it was the boast of every bard,
it was the grave of a noble man, fame without decay—
they celebrated the meadow-land of a fierce slaying (?)—
the mound of Aed Lurgnech on the hill-slope.

There was caused bloodshed by its chief
upon the resort of ridges and territories:
that was a general vengeance of the tribes
in the place where the great Morrigan was smitten.

Know ye for noted deeds,
with true-clear learning, with scores of chiefs,
the plain of bright actions, where shields used to be,
the Prison of the Grey, where the Grey Steed was?

Know ye by the refuse of heads
the Glen where the sluggish Matha dwelt?
it was slain after the incursion of lithe hosts:
much havoc was wrought there.

---

mon rigi S_2; morghlana M. *múad*] ruadh L; mbuaidh S_2. *ditt*] L; airm *cæt*. *i mbíth*] i mbíd LS_3V; a frith M. 65. *eól*] *om.* B. *tre*] tria MH. *ngndth*] ngæth M. 66. *nacht*] L; nac R; nach BS_2; dat H; ndath, &c. YMS_2V. *scéith*] *om.* S_2. 68. *i mbdi in*] imbái L; uman M. 69. *eol*] *om.* B. *tre*] tria RBYH; tri S_2M. *chátha*] *ed.* chatha, &c. $LYHS_2$; cáta R; chata, &c. BS_3V; cath M. 70. *mbíd*] mbai, &c. RB; mbít Y; mbith S_2; mid M. *Mátha*] matha LS_2; in mada S_3V; mata *cæt*. 71. *ro bíth*] do bid S_2; nobith R. *inriud*] indred B; indrad Y. *slóg*] RBM; sluaig *cæt*. 72. *dognith*] dognid dognid L; rogníth RB; dognid M. *do imniud*] dimniud L.

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Iarsin tictís, gním cen chleith,
ind ríg dia leith ó thír thoich,
do descin in Máthai múaid,
co cland cách fair crúaid a chloich.

Clandais Buide a liic laind
'sind raind forsmbíd Suide Find:
fácaib fiad churib na nglend
a chend for Maig Murid mind.

Iarsin lótar Ulaid uill
Leth cubaid Cuinn ar a chend,
do gleic fri nert Máthai maill,
combrúithe a baill for Líic Bend.

Doringned leo duma ndúr
do múr for cnámaib in míl:
ba hé in coscur, fecht co núaill,
rothecht fri búaid ocus bríg.

Caisel n-Oengussa cen chol,
Airther n-Oenlussa rodlen:
mic Crundmáil forsndessid cin
dia n-essib mid corbo mer.

Forsin Róot rígda in gleó
in mic Óoc, cid dia mbói?
dia robriss súil Midir múaid,
in fail úaib nech asidchói? A.

---

73. *cleith*] clith B. 74. *ind ríg dia leith*] *om.* L; in rig ar leth S_2; na righ dia leith, &c. S_3V; in ri dia leith RBY; and ri dia leth H. *ó*] dia L; oa H. 75. *descin*] feachsain S_2. *mdtha*] matha LS_2; mada MS_3V; mata *cæt.* 76. *cland*] clannad R. *fair*] *om.* L; fir S_2; fer R; uair M. *a*] fair R; o B. 77. *clandais buide*] lintais uile L. *a liic*] alsag (*with* vel alig *superscr.*) Y; abraig M; alsat S_2. *laind*] lind S_2M; lind (*with* luind *superscr.*) Y; luind H. 78. *raind*] rind YS_2; druim S_3; rannlind M. *forsmbíd*] *twice* L; forsmbœi, &c. RBH; forsmbith S_3; ambidh S_2; forsmœ M. 79. *cuirib*] cuibrib, &c. BM; curid R. *na nglend*] *om.* L. 80. *for*] ar Y. *maig*] mac HV. *Murid*] Murida L. 81. *uill*] il L. 82. *Cuinn*] *om.* L. 83. *do gleic*]

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Thereafter came (a deed without concealment),
the kings from a pleasant land on account of him,
to view the vast Matha,
and each planted on him pitilessly his stone.

Buide planted his keen stone
in the portion which is called Finn's Seat:
in presence of the hosts of the glens he left
his head on the plain of Muired Mend.

Thereafter came the mighty Ulstermen
(Conn's proper Share) against him,
to strive with the might of the sluggish Matha
so his limbs were broken on Lecc Bend.

A solid barrow was built by them
for a rampart over the bones of the beast:
that was the trophy, a fight with lamentation,
which it possessed with victory and might.

The wall of Oengus the blameless,—
([the name] Airther Oenlussa clave to it,—)
the son of Crundmael on whom fell guilt,
when he had drunk mead till he was mad.

Royal the contest at the Cast
of the Mac ind Oc—whence did it arise?
when the eye of mighty Midir was broken:
is there any of you who can recount it?

---

glend L. *máthai*] matha S_2; máta YR; mada M; mata *cæt.* 84. *baill*] mboill Y. *léic*] L; lic R; leic *cæt.* *Bend*] mBend S_3. 85 *ndúr*] *om.* L; núr S_2. 86. *do múr*] ṅdrena (*with* vel dremur *superscr.*) L. 87. *nuaill*] nuall LSS_2S_3; naill B. 88. *frí*] ri L; for S_3. 89. *cen*] *om.* L. 90. *airthir*] athesc L; airthír Y; airthir H; ardior S_3. *oen lussa*] enlussa B. *rodlen*] rod rodlen L; rotlen H; ro lean Y. 91. *dessid*] essid B; eissead Y; edsludh, &c. MS; deisib R. *cin*] sin HS_2; sin (*with* vel cin *in margin*) Y. 92. *essíb*] desib R. 93. *forsin*] ní L. *gleó*] geo B. 94. *in*] i B; *om.* S. *Ooc*] an oog S. *cid*] ced L. *mbói*] bói L. 96. *fail úaib nech*] fuilneach uaib Y. *asidehói*] assidchoi, &c. LS_2M; asatcai R; asasidcai B; isadcai, &c. HS_3V; isidcai S.

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INBER N-AILBINE.

A fhiru Muirid, miad ngle,
do nach tuirim tailmire,
ráidfed frib im threbthus te
senchus n-aithglicc n-Ailbine.

Bái riam fri rót-bla rorá
uas Fótla cen fodála:
ba lúam cech líg-druing fria lá
Rúad mac Rígduind rodána.

Riacht réim raith, roga cen raind,
dar muing maith mora moch-maill,
d'acallaim a charat Gaill:
ba réim rabalc co Lochlaind.

Luid tri nóithib, noithech glé,
ba soithech co sír-gairge:
sochtsat, duba domna de,
for formna na fír-fairge.

Femidset lúd as nach letli;
robo dúr in dron-fuirech;
isin muir múad már cen meth
doluid Rúad rán roguinech.

RBYMHSS$_2$S$_3$V. 1. *fhiru*] flora H. 2. *tailmire*] tailmhiri M; toilmhire, &c. S$_3$V; tuilmire, &c. YSS$_2$H; talmire R; taimire B. 3. *frib*] daib RB. *im*] am HS$_2$; cen, &c. *cæt*. *threbthus*] trebthus, &c. *codd. te*] de RBYMS$_2$V. 4. *naithglicc*] ndaithglic R. 5. *ro rá*] rogha SS$_2$; rorádh R. 6. *fodala*] fologha S. 7. *fria*] re B; fri YS$_2$. 8. *duind*] druing BM. 9. *riacht*] recht RBS$_2$V; rieacht S$_3$; racht M. *raind*] rinn, &c. SM. 10. *moch*] mor S$_2$. 11. *gaill*] goill RYHS. 12. *ba*]

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INBER N-AILBINE.

O men of Muired, bright honour
among any headstrong company!
I shall tell you in my warm dwelling
the cunning story of Ailbine.

There was once [a prince] famed for travel who rowed
north of undivided Ireland:
he was pilot of every brilliant band in his day,
Ruad son of valiant Rigdonn.

He fared on a lucky journey, a choice without dispute,
over the goodly mane of the sea early and late;
to converse with his friend the Norseman,
a right brave journey it was to Norway.

He came with three boats, splendid and bright,
it was a vessel ever terrible;
they stopped short (the deeper dole!)
on the shoulders of the open sea.

They had no power to stir on any side,
firm was the strong durance:
into the mighty main without shrinking
went noble Ruad the smiter.

---

fa Y. *rabale*] YM; rabailc B; robailc R; robalc *cæt*. 13. *nóithib*] noitib RB; næithe YS_2; naithe, &c. SS_3; noite H; noiche M. *noithech*] othech S_2; nœthech S. 14. *soithech*] soigteac B; sœthrach Y; sœtrach SS_2. *sír*] sith RB. 15. *duba*] doba H; dobo S_2. *domna*] domnu RYM. 17. *femidest*] femid B; feimdis M. *lúd as*] luth ar YS; lathar S_2; lúth as, &c. *cæt*. *naeh*] cach, &c. YSS_2M. *robo dúr*] robádur R. 18. *dron*] droch RBS_2. *fuireeh*] tuideach M. 19. *isin*] forsin YSS_2. 20. *-guineeh*] fhuilech R.

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O mosláí dia tairdbe tra
dar sál fairge sruth-sóeba,
fuair, i sain-delgna rosná,
nói mbain-delba dluth-chóema.

Ráidset ris tre gle-alt nglan
ba hed . . . fodroirgetar
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
a nónbur ban búadach bil
bá crúadach a n-indsaigid.

Fois nói n-oidche lasna mna
cen doirche cen dér-guba,
fon fairge cen tonna tra
for nói longa créduma.

Ciarbo halacht ben díb de
(robo malart mithise)
luid uadib cen chísal clé
co tísad afrithise.

O rafáid co muintir múaid
ráid fri tuintib a throm-álúaig:
ba soalt sochlaind ní súail
co toracht Lochlaind lonn-gluair.

---

21. *moslái*] *ed.* mosluid Y (*originally* moluaid) H; musluidh S_3V; moluidh S_2; doluidh S; moluaid RBM. *tairdbe*] hairdbe, &c. Y (*with* t *added later*) SS_2. 22. *dar sál fairge*] *ed.* fairgi tar sal, &c. RBMHHS_3; tar fairgi sal, &c. YS_2V; tar fairgi sáil S. *sruth-saeba*] sroth-saoba H; saebtshrotha S_2; saebsrotha, &c. *cæt.* 23. *i sain-delgna*] *ed.* in sandelgna RB; in saindelcca H; in saindealgna, &c. S_3V; isindelgna, &c. $YMSS_2$. *rosná*] rosna *codd.* 24. *mbain*] H; mná SS_2; mbna M; mban $RBYS_3V$. *delba*] delbda BYS_3; remhra S. *dluth*] RB; dath Y; deagh S_2; ro $MHSS_3V$. 25–32.] *om.* S_2. 25. *tre*] tria YMS_3V; fria S. *nglan*] *om.* B. 26. *hed*] hét R; het B; he fhad M; ead (*with two letters obliterated*) Y; heat H; héat S_3V. *A syllable appears to be wanting. Read perhaps* ba hé fast: *see Notes.* *fodroirgetar*] fodroirngertar R; foruirgetar H; rodfuirgidar S; rofuirgeadar Y; fotoirgeadar M. 27–30.] *Four lines*

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When he hastened to cut loose the ship in truth
through the salt depths of the sea's treacherous waters,
he found, in the secret spot he swam to,
nine female forms, fair and firm.

They said to him in pure clear strains
this it was that delayed him :

. . . . . .
. . . . . .

. . . . . .
. . . . . .

nine women of them, excellent and strong;
hard it was to approach them.

He slept nine nights with the women
without gloom, without tearful lament,
under the sea free from waves
on nine beds of bronze.

Though a woman of them was with child by him,
—it was a disfigurement of a little space—
he departed from them without wrongful offence (?)
on condition that he should come back again.

When she had let him go to his noble comrades,
he rowed with the companies (?) of his strong host:
it was a happy start, . . . no short space
till he reached Norway of pure valour.

---

seem to have dropped out : see Notes. 31. *in nonbur*] o nonbur B ; ononmur **M** ; a nonmur HS_3V ; inænmar Y. *ban*] *om.* Y ; ba R. *buadach*] buadh R. 32. *cruadach*] cruadbach, &c. $YHSS_3V$; cradhach M. *a n-indsaigid*] &c. HS ; anindsaidig Y ; inindsaigid, &c. *cæt.* 38. *fois*] faoi H ; fais (*with* idh *superscr.*) S. 34. *doirche*] dairchi Y ; dairci M ; dairti RB ; dairthe &c. SS_2. *derguba*] derduba SS_3V. 36. *longa*] longaib RBS_2. 38. *malart*] malairt HS_2 ; maralt RBM. 39. *chisal*] chisa S ; cisiu S_2. *cle*] gle Y ; ngle HS_3V ; de S. 40. *afrithise*] aridhise S ; arigisi S_2 ; doridise Y. 41. *rafáid*] *ed.* rofáidh, &c. RS_3V ; rofaid BYMH ; rofaidh, &c. SS_2. *co*] co a B. 42. *rdid*] ruadh SS_2. 43. *soalt*] *om.* R. *sochlaind*] soclaind RBS_2 ; socloinn S_3 ; so chluaing S. 44. *lonngluair*] longbuain S.

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O rancadar dar sál sair
co n-ád is co n-oll-bladaib,
anait secht mbliadna ar blaid
ic a charait comramaig.

Cechaing iarom Rúad na renn
tar srothaib, fial-mod fég-ṡeng,
anair dar muir tríath-glan tend,
co toracht íath-mag n-Érend.

Eismech robói in rí co recht,
nírbo deis-breth ná daig-bert;
cen dul co mná tar sruth slecht
in cruth cétna rothairngert.

Tan rogab triath-tuirid tess
i n-iath Muirid na mag-les,
co crúad-chalad, clú cen ches,
rochúaladar in arm-gres.

Amrán sin na mban-ón binn,
tria glan-rád nglan-óg nguth-binn,
ic tetarracht Rúaid co rinn
tar srúaim setal-balc sruth-glinn.

Seólsat curchán, créd nad clé,
nír dub-chlár dér drongdige,
a nónbur garg grinn-gel glé
i n-Inber n-ard n-Ollbine.

---

46. *co n-ád*] conad, &c. BY; conar M; conágh, &c. *cæt*. 47. *ar blaid*] comblaid S; for blaid M: iarsin S_2. 48. *comramaig*] comradaig, &c. RB. 49. *renn*] rann Y; rand MSS_2. 50. *fial-mod*] S_3V; fialmo RY; fialmac BM; fialmag H; falma SS_2. *fég-seng*] fedeng, &c. YMS. 52. *toracht*] rainic S_2. *iath-mag*] iartur S_2; iathmag in M. 53. *co*] *om.* RBV; re M. 54. *breth*] bert Y. 55. *cen*] co S_2. *dul*] dal Y. *co*] do S_2. 57. *tuirid*] tured, &c. RBM. *tess*] des RB; tass H; thés S_2. 58. *Muirid*] mured, &c. RBM. 59. *co cruad*] crichad M. 60. *ro*] co S_2; da M. 61. *amrán*] amband (*with* vel abran *in margin*) S; amra and S_2. *mban*]

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When they arrived in the east across the sea
with luck and with high renown,
they remain seven years seeking fame
with his friend triumphant.

Thereafter Ruad of the spears went his way
across the waters, the noble youth keen and slender,
from the east over the strong pure billows of the sea,
till he reached the level plain of Erin.

False was the lawful prince:
it was no right judgment nor honourable act,
not to go to the women across the smooth water,
in the same way as he promised.

When the lordly chieftain touched land southward
at the plain of Muired of the lowland steads
with unclouded fame for stern strength,
men heard the martial strain.

That was the song of those tuneful women
in their pure mellow sweet-sounding speech,
as they pursued Ruad with the spear point
over the impetuous clear-streaming tide.

They sailed a boat of flawless metal,
(it was no . . . black hull of mourning)
nine of them, fierce, radiant, and bright,
to high Inber Ailbine.

---

mna S_2; man M. *ón*] ogh S. *binn*] mbinn HSS_3; mbend Y; beind M; linn R; rind S_2. 62. *tria*] tre MH. *nglan*] glan S; *om.* S_2. *-óg*] od, &c. YS_2. 63. *tetarracht*] techtairecht S; techttareas S_2; eatarracht M. 64. *sruaim*] sruth SS_2. *setal-balc*] sidhal balc S_2; sidhal bhalb S. *-glind*] binn R. 65. *cred nad cle*] cerd nad gle S; cen ceilg dhe S_2; criad ni cle M. 66. *nír*] ni YSS_2. *der*] dær MSS_2. *drongdige*] drongaide Y; drongaidhi S_2; drongaige S; drong daighe M. 67. *a*] *om.* RB. *grinngel*] glinngel R; grindglan MS_2.

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Olc-gním rogene andsin
ben díb cen ere n-essil,
marbad maic Rúaid co mblait bil
ocus a maic fodessin.

Erchor don mac mó cach cair
(ba treb-chol dó for talmain)
rolá amach tria cacad cain
conidn-apad cen anmain.

And asbert slúag son-ard-se
rothecht Rúad rogarg rige
uili cen chond im glonn nglé
" Ba holl, ba holl in bine!"

Desin atá, tairm cen tnú,
a hainm, ní do dailb didu,
na haba, nad celam clú,
feib adberam a firu. A F.

Mad ainm for maige, míad n-ait,
gairm cían cen chaire comraic,
ráiter ón tuiredach tailc
ó Muiredach mac Cormaic.

Nó mad ferr la tuaichliu tra
sell fri buaibthiu bladmara,
ráidfit Builiath, bái nad ba,
ó Muiriath mnái Labrada.

---

69. *royene*] rodgene, &c. YS_3; rótgéne V; dogeine H; rogniadh S; doronad S_2. 70. *ere*] era HS_3V; erim Y (*originally* eri); eirghe S_2. *n-essil*] deisil S_2; reisil M. 71. *marbad*] marbaid M. *blait*] blaith MH; bloid Y; bladh S; blaidh S_2HS_3. 73 *cair*] coir Y. 74. *treb-chol*] tre achar S_2. *dó*] tó, &c. RBS_3V. 75. *rola*] dala M. *imach*] a mac MS. *tria*] tre RBS_2 *cacad*] caca H; cagad BMS; cogad S_2. 76. *conidnapad*] conadabadh, &c. YSS_2S_3; conatnabadh M; conatnapai H. 77. *and*] andsin R. *sonard-se*] nasard de S_2. 78. *ro thecht*] ro gab S_2; re techt RM (*altered to* ro). *rigi*] ridhe H. 79. *cen*] nir SS_2. *im*] an YSS_2. *glonn ngle*] an glonn gle (*in litura*) Y; gnim gle, &c. SS_2. 81. *tnu*] tru $RBMSS_2$.

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An evil deed then wrought
a woman of them, with no unconscious burden,
even the slaying of the son of Ruad strong and good,
and her very own son.

[She made] a cast with her son, worse than any crime,
(it was a stain on his house for him on earth)
she hurled [him] out in fair combat
so that he died the death.

Then said that loud-voiced host,
whom fierce Ruad . . . . possessed,
all of them astounded at the open crime
" Dreadful, dreadful was the deed ! "

Hence comes (a title free from envy)
the name (not in deceit however)
of the river, whose fame we conceal not,
even as we tell you, O men !

If the name of your plain (pleasant pride !)
be the title long free from blame of combat,
let it be called from the stout pillar
Muiredach son of Cormac.

Or if the instructed prefer
[to have] an eye to glorious deeds of pride,
they shall call it Builiath, a good that is not dumb,
from Moriath wife of Labraid.

---

82. *nído*] HY; nidu RB; aniu, &c. MSS_2; nita S_3; nida V. *dailb didu*] dailbineu S; dailbiu M; dalbhdiu S_3V. 83. *na*] ainm S; ba M. *aba*] adba, &c. MS_2. *celam*] celim, &c. HS_2. 84. *adberam*] adberim S_2. 85. *nait*] nacht S. 89. *la*] lat S_2. *tuaichliu*] tuaithcliu R; tuaichle, &c. S_2S_3V; tuaiclu M. *tra*] tre B. 90. *fri*] for H; fria M. *buaibthiu*] buaibtiu H (*altered*); buaithbiu RB; buaidhthiu YS; buaitre S_2; buaitriu M; buaidfi S_3V. 91. *raidfit*] raidfid, &c. RS_3V; raidfed, &c. YH; raid fri S_2. *bdi nad ba*] boi anadhba S_2.

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Labraid loingsech co n-úath alt
tadchaid, túath toimsech tlacht-balc :
fi feb fuil-iath, fer co facht,
ba hí a ben Muiriath macdacht.

Muiriath mór rodlecht mo dú,
co slóg roslecht a fidu :
tan rothriallad nírbo thrú,
mar adfiadar, a fíru.

94. *tadchaid*] B; tadclaid Y; tadcolaith H; tadcloidh S; tadcloich S_2; tachlaidh M; taga R; tadhglaith S_3V. 95. *fi*] faoi H; fri RSS_2. *fuiliath*] fuilliath R; fuilliat B; foliath YSS_2. *fer*] fri M. *facht*] fecht RS_2.

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Labraid the Mariner with terrible limbs
came with a huge mail-clad people,
. . . the bloody plain, a man of war :
she was his wife, the youthful Moriath.

Moriath, great honour she deserved about the spot
with the host that cleared her woods :
when she visited it, she brought no ill luck,
as is related, O men !

96. *ba hi*] hi B ; is a M. *macdacht*] macacht RH ; mactacht M. 98. *ro*] re RB. 99. *ro*] no M. *triallad*] triall S_2. *nirbo*] nibo YS. 100. *adfiadar*] dofiadfraid R ; dofiadar BMS_2S_3.

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OCHAN.

CINAED ÚA HARTACÁN *cecinit.*

Déccid ferta níthaig Néill
ós lecht fïr déin díchmaig dúir:
sund for ur slige na slúag
rogab lige n-úar i n-úir.

Níall mac Echach, assa lecht,
luid fo ṡecht tar trethan tricht:
roreraig comarbas Cuind
co ngaet ós muing mara hIcht.

Dia ráid in drong dúr din múr
"Ail dún descin ríg nondlig,"
atracht in mál sůas iarsein,
in gein ba huallchu fo nim.

Eochu, ba hed ainm ind fïr
de Lagnib lir, lám co neim;
i tóeb Néill co ngúalaind glain
sadis fiad na slúagaib sleig.

Cid ruc in Lagnech inund
fri báig Saxan ngalbech ngand
guin ind ríg dond imram oll,
ingnad glond dorigned and.

Tan nosticed cith nó chrúas
tócabtha súas, serig dúis:
ba fír flatha iar ndáil báis:
maidm secht catha rena gnúis.

LRBYMHSS$_2$S$_3$V. *Cinaed úa Hartacán*] L *only*. 1. *ferta*] fert in YHS$_2$S$_3$; firt i S. 2. *lecht fïr*] &c. SS$_2$; leachtaigh M; lettir, &c. *cæt*. 3. *sund for ur*] sunna for Y; sund for S$_2$. 4. *n-úar*] uar LB. 5. *assa*] isa YHMSS$_2$S$_3$. 6. *tricht*] tricc L. 7. *roreraig*] coriaraidh S$_2$. 8. *con*] ro B. *muing*] tuind M. *mara*] mar h- H. 9. *ráid*] ráded L; raidhi RM; raidid YS; raidhit S$_2$; raidhe S$_3$. *in*] *om*. YS$_2$S$_3$. *din*] di L; do S$_2$. *mur*] LS$_2$; muir *cæt*. 10. *ail*] áill L. *ríg*] in rig L. *nondlig*] rondlig RBMYHS$_2$; rodlig, &c. SS$_2$. 11. *iarsein*] arsain B. 12. *ba*] is M; bat S$_3$. 13. *hed*] LH; he *cæt*. 15. *con*] coa RS$_2$. *glain*] L; gil RS$_3$; ngil *cæt*.

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OCHAN.

Behold the martial trench of Niall
over the grave of a man keen, . . . , strong
here, by the side of the track of the hosts
he found a cold couch in the soil.

Niall, son of Eochu, whose is the grave,
went seven times swiftly across the main;
he ruled the heritage of Conn
till he was slain above the surf of the Ictian sea.

When the grim folk said from the rampart,
"We desire to look on the king that owns us,"
uprose thereupon the prince erect,
the being that was proudest under heaven.

Eochu, that was the name of the man
of the numerous Leinstermen, a hand of venom;
in the side of Niall, the white-shouldered,
he lodged his spear, in presence of the hosts.

Though the Leinsterman achieved yonder,
in concert with the violent grasping Saxons,
the slaying of the king after his great voyage,
strange the wonder that was wrought there.

Whenas trouble or danger came upon them
he would be raised aloft (potent the treasure):
it was a true king's act after doom of death,
the breaking of seven battles before his face.

---

16. *flad na*] fiadh ua M; fiana S. *sluagaib*] sluaga Y. 18. *fri báig*] ri báig L; fri baid B; a mbaig, &c. RYHS$_2$S$_3$; in baigh S; combaid M. *ngalbech*] nailbech M. 19. *dond imram*] dind iram R; di ammram B; ba himrall S$_2$. 20. *glond*] in glonn, &c. RMH. *doringned*] doigneadh B; rognid R; dognidh M. 21. *Tan*] in tan L. *nosticed*] dosfiged, &c. RBMS$_3$; dofiecced H; . . ficed Y; rosfighed, &c. SS$_2$. *cith*] L; cath *cæt*. 22. *tocabtha*] ba tocabtha L; dogaibthea S; tocbaidis S$_2$.; tocfaithea M. *serig*] L; seric (*with* vel seg ric *superscr.*) B; sethnach, &c. YHSS$_3$; seirech, RMS$_2$. *diis*] tuis YHSS$_2$.

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Fírían-focul atbert Níall,
dia ngaet forsin rian tria rún,
áitt i clanta ilad Néill,
co teilctís a ngéill for cúl.

Aire-sin roléicthea ass
dar gáeth-rian nglass, trom a thress,
géill Saxan, ba mór-dál mass,
géill Fhranc, géill Rómán andes.

Lótar asin Temraig síar
fían a theglaig trelmaig tréin :
ba de bói iar mbaisse brón
Ochan mór muntire Néill.

Celebrais i n-Ochain aird
cách diaraile, aidble uird,
Lagin, Mumain, rodasní,
Connaicht, Ulaid, fir lí is luirg.

Láech dosrimthais, ropu rí ;
nírb fand a chlí for bith-ché ;
ba suail do Níall, násad dín,
co toracht creitem dil Dé. D.

Rannsadar a maic iarsin
inis n-Airt, ba hamra fir ;
is dóib dobertar a ngéill,
céin beti neóil im gréin ngil.

---

25. *Firian*] fir in, &c. YMSS$_2$. 26. *rian*] rian muir L. ; trian M. *tria*] cen LS$_2$. 27. *áitt*] &c. LMS$_2$; airm *cæt*. *i clanta*] a clannfai H ; a clanfa S$_3$; a claita S$_2$. *ilad*] ilaig, &c. YS$_3$; iolach H. 28. *co teilctis*] collingtis L. *ngéill*] gell B ; geill RMS$_2$. *for*] L ; ar *cæt*. 29. *aire*] aræ YS ; arai S$_2$; ar M. *ro léicthea*] ra leicthea L ; tarlaicthi, &c. *cæt*. 30. *gaeth*] ngaeth RY ; angaeth H. *rian*] LH ; *om. cæt.* : *see Notes*. *nglas*] glass BMS$_2$S$_3$. *trom*] *ed.* ba trom *codd*. 31. *mass*] *om.* L. 35. *bói*] bőe L. *iar mbaisse*] iar masse L ; iarm·aise Y ; iar mbraisi, &c. HS$_3$. *brón*] mbroin YSS$_3$; broin BS$_2$H. 36. *mór*] moir, &c. BYMS$_3$.

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A just word spake Niall,
when he was slain on the sea by stealth,
in the spot where Niall's tomb was built,
that their hostages should be dismissed homeward.

Thereafter they were sent free
over the green stormy sea (wild its warfare)
hostages of the Saxons (they were a great and comely company)
hostages of the Franks, hostages of the Romans from the south.

Westward from Tara came
the warrior band of his warlike powerful retinue:
thence was called, after grief and beating of breasts,
great Ochan of the following of Niall.

There parted in high Ochan
one from another the noblest in rank,
Leinstermen, Munstermen, (he caused them grief)
men of Connaught, men of Ulster, famous men and troops.

A hero united them, who was king;
not weak was his frame in this world:
it was a short space from Niall (his fame was a shelter)
till came the blessed Faith of God.

His sons thereafter divided
the island of Art, who was a wonder of a man,
it is to them their hostages shall be given
so long as clouds shall be round the white sun.

---

37. *celebrais*] celebraid BYMSS$_3$; celebrait, &c. RH; ceilebradh S$_2$. 38. *aidble*] aible, &c. BYM. 39. *rodasni*] rodadni L; rodusmairg S$_2$. 40. *fir*] ic L. *li is*] lis R. 41. *dosrimthais*] doremthus, &c. RB; doromtas M; dorimthus, &c. HSS$_2$. 42. *nirb*] L; nirbo S$_2$; nir *cæt*. *for*] ar YB. *chli*] thli M. *for*] ar RYS$_2$. 43. *din*] L; ndin B; in din R; nin *cæt*. 44. *torachi*] LH; tarat S$_2$; tardsat, &c. *cæt*. *dil Dé*] ndil nde RBMS. 45. *randsadar*] ronset L. 46. *fir*] LM; in fir BYSS$_2$S$_3$; ind fhir RH. 47. *ngéill*] gell H. 48. *céin beti*] &c., LR; gein bai M; gen bed, &c. *cæt*. *neóil*] &c. LR; aniuil, &c. BHSS$_2$S$_3$; aneill Y; teimel M. *im*] in B.

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Dá Chonall, Eogan atúaid,
Fiachu, Cairpre, Mane mín,
Enna, ba hóen-baile in tslúaig,
gabais Lóegaire do ríg.

Rí dosrat fo thalman tói,
mairg na n-adrann for bith-ché!
rorand Muir Romur i ndó
ba ar omun tuaithe Dé.

Cland maic Cairne, cengta róe,
diamtís umle imalle,
ar imad óc ocus ech
nísfórfed nech acht mac Dé.

Luid sair dia n-éis, arm-char clí,
Dathí, ba talchar fria ré;
nírb fand a chomul for cóe
rorand in domun indé.

Ua as dech ós grían glan-gné
rochin ó Níall, násad nglé,
Colum Cille rogab h-Í
búaid fir bí fil i tig Dé. D.

---

50. *Cairpre*] Enna, &c. YHS$_2$S$_3$. 51. *Enna*] Cairpri, &c. YHS$_2$S$_3$. *oen-baile*] hœnguine S. 52. *gabais*] L; gabsat, &c. *cæt.* 53. *dosrat*] L; dorad, &c. *cæt.* *fo*] fon RBMS; for Y(?)H. *thalman*] *ed*: thalm̄ L; talmain, &c. BYS$_2$; talm̄ RMSS$_3$. 54. *na n-*] L; na h- RBM; nach *cæt.* *for*] ar RBYMS. 55. *indó*] ineo RB; inteó S; aned M. 56. *ba ar omun*] ba heromun, &c. BS; indoaorum R. 57. *cland maic*] L; clanna, &c. *cæt.* *cengta róe*] cengtar róe L; centár rí S$_2$; ceangta rí M. 58. *diamtís*] diambidis B. *umle*] LY; umla *cæt.* 60. *forfed*] forfet B; foirred Y; foirgfeth

The two Conalls, Eogan in the north,
Fiachu, Cairpre, Mane the gentle,
Enna, there was one resort of the host,
it got Loegaire for king.

The King that brought them under the silence of earth,
woe to him that worships him not in his lifetime!
he divided the Red Sea in two parts,
it was through fear of the Lord's folk.

The children of the son of Cairenn, who stride through the battlefield,
to whom men were obedient altogether,
against the multitude of young men and horses
none could succour them save the Son of God.

After them came to the East a weapon-loving champion,
Dathi who was headstrong in his day;
not weak was his muster at the meeting-place;
he divided the world in two.

The descendant that is best above the bright-hued soil
of all that sprang from Niall (splendid glory),
is Colum Cille, who possessed Iona,
the noblest living man that is in the house of God.

M; foirccedh, &c. HS_3. 61. *sair dia n-eis*] dia eis L; soir diandeis YS_2. *armchar*] LR; armcor HS_3; armclar B; armo M; romchar, &c. Y (*with* vel arm *superscr.*) SS_2. 62. *Dathi*] nathi, &c. RMHS_3; dahí S. 63. *nírb fhand a chomul*] S_3; nírbo comlond L; nir gand a comol M; nirb fand a comul, &c. *cæt. for*] ar B. 64] roranda doman dil de S_2. 65-68] *om.* L. 65. *úa*] ua sin R. *glan-gné*] gnæi (*with* glã *superscr. by later hand*) B; gnoe R; glan a gne, &c. YHS_3; gu gnæ M. 66. *ngle*] e S_2.

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MIDE.

Aed úa Carthaig *cecinit.*

Mide magen na marc mer,
slige forsmbíd Art Oen-fer,
lerg lán lainne Lugdech luid,
clár clainne Chuind is Chobthaig.

Cid diatá Mide ar in maig,
fine síl Chuind chét-chathaig?
cia gass glúair garg, glan in mod,
cia harg ó fúair ainmnigod?

Mide mac bruthmar Bratha
meic dirmannaig Deatha,
co roatái tenid ndiamair
ós chlaind Nemid nert-giallaig.

Secht mbliadna lána ar lassad
don tenid, ba trén-fassad,
corscáil gairge in tened trell
tar cethri hairde hÉrend.

Conid ón tenid-sin tra,
(ní hanfót ní himmarba)
condlig a sír-chennach ind
cach prím-thellach in Érind.

Condlig a chomarba cain
maige Midi medar-glain
miach móeth-bleithe la muic find
cacha hóen-cleithe in Érind.

LRBYMHSS$_2$S$_3$V. *Aed úa Carthaig*] L *only.* 1. *marc*] mbarc LSS$_2$. 2. *forsmbíd*] forsmboi R. 3. *lainne*] claind B (*with* nó loinne *in marg.*); clainni R. 7. *gas garg glúair*] gas gluairgarg RBY; gaisced garg S$_2$. *glan*] *om.* L. *mod*] magh H. 10. *dirmannaig*] dfirmannaig M; echta (*with* r *under the line and* no dirmandaid *above*) R. *Deatha*] de ata R; deaghatha M; dethatha S$_2$. 11. *co roatái*] co ro h-atda L; co adai B; coradaid R; corfataid H; dofada M; ro fado YS; ro fodogh, &c. S$_2$S$_3$. *tenid*] tene, &c. RS$_2$M. 12. *ós*] for B; fri R; ri Y; re H.

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MIDE.

Mide, place of the eager steeds,
the road whereon Art the Solitary used to be
the lowland full of the splendour of Lugaid . . .
the level ground of the clan of Conn and Cobthach.

Whence is the name of Meath given to the plain?
to the heritage of the seed of Conn the Hundred Fighter?
what pure bold scion (bright the hero),
what warrior was it whence it got its naming?

Mide it was, the ardent son of Brath
the host-leading son of Deaith;
for he kindled a mystic fire
above the race of Nemed, seizer of hostages.

Seven years good ablaze
was the fire, it was a sure truce:
so that he shed the fierceness of the fire for a time
over the four quarters of Erin.

So that it is from this fire in truth
(it is not a rash saying, it is not a falsehood)
that their head-man has a right for ever
over every chief hearth of Erin.

So the right belongs to the gentle heir
of the plain of Mide mirthful and bright;
even a measure of fine meal with a white pig
for every rooftreee in Erin.

---

14. *ba*] ar H. 15. *teined*] tene, &c. RBYS$_2$. *treil*] tenn, &c. YSS$_2$; tall M. 16. *tar cethri h-airde*] clár cech ri airdde L; fo cheitri hairdi, &c. YM. 17. *tenid*] te B; teine, &c. RS$_2$. 18. *anfót*] ȟad R; afot B; annod Y; hanodh S; hónadh S$_2$; hofat M. *immarba*] immargha, &c. YMS. 21. *co ndlig a*] condligeand Y; conadh dligh, &c. SS$_2$. 23. *bleithe*]; cleithe, &c. LRBM; mbleithi Y. *find*] ind M. 24. *cacha h-*] cach LM; in gach YS. *óencleithe*] hoenceithi R; primteallach M.

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Co roráidset, nír snim súail,
drúide hĒrend i n-óen-úair,
" Is mí-dé tucad dún tair,
dorat mí-gné d' ar menmain."

Corthinól Mide cen meth
drúide hErend i n-óen-tech :
co tall a tengtha, túar ngarg,
a cendaib na ndrúad ndron-ard.

Co rosadnaicc fo thalmain
Uisnig Midi mór-adbail,
co ndessid ar a tengthaib
in prím-súi in prím-senchaid.

Gáine ingen Gumóir glain,
muime Midi mid-charthaig,
ba ferr cach mnái, ciarbo thúi,
ba sái ba fáith ba prím-drúi.

Co n-erbairt Gáine co n-úaill
re Mide cosin mór-búaid :
" Is *ós neoch* rosníad ar tech
conid deseo bías Uisnech."

Uisnech ocus Mide múad
asngabar hĒriu arm-rúad,
feib adfét in súidi snas,
is desin a dind-senchas.

Dín, a Dé, Aéd úa Carthaig
ar iffern co méit anfaid :
Dia d' iráil a grésa glé
for ríg mid-charthach Mide.

---

25. *nír*] L; ní *cæt*. 26. *drúide*] druid L. 27. *dúinn*] don R; do M. 28. *dorat*] dobert Y. *d'ar*] da M. 33. *adnaicc*] adnaidh B; adlaicc Y; adhnacht S_2. *fo*] a YMSS_2. 35. *ar*] for YSS_2; foro M. 36. *in*] im B. *súi*] L; drui, &c. *cæt*. *in*] LRB; sa *cæt*. 37. *Gáine*] L; Gairē B; Gair Y; Gairech H; gaire, &c. *cæt*. *midcharthaig*] meadartuig Y; medarglain S; mormethraig S_2. 39. *ciarbo*] nirbo M. 40. *súi*] ... *drúi*] drai ... shái, &c. YSS_2. 41. *Gáine*] L; Gairec H; gaire, &c. *cæt*.

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And they said (no small grief it was),
the druids of Erin all together,
"It is an ill smoke was brought to us eastward:
it has brought an ill mood to our mind."

Then Mide the untiring assembled
the druids of Erin into one house,
and cut their tongues (a harsh presage)
out of the heads of the strong and noble druids.

And he buried them under the earth
of Uisnech in mighty Mide,
and sat him down over their tongues,
he, the chief seer and chief poet.

Gaine daughter of pure Gumor,
nurse of mead-loving Mide,
surpassed all women though she was silent;
she was learned and a seer and a chief druid.

And Gaine said with lamentation,
before Mide of the great victory,
"It is *over somewhat* our house was built,
and hence shall Uisnech be named."

Uisnech and mighty Mide
from which Erin of the red weapons is held,
according as the learned relate the cutting,
hence is derived its story.

Guard, O God, Aed ua Carthaig
from hell with all its storms,
God enjoining his clear protection
on the mead-loving king of Meath.

---

43. *ós neoch*] oisneach B; onech R. *ro sniad*] LH; busniad, &c. RB; atiat M; do gniad, &c. YS; dognid S_2; dusgni S_3. 44. *de-seo*] desin Y. *bias*] ata R. 46. *asngabar*] asangabtar S_2; ongabthar M. *Eriu*] Ereo L. 47. *adfét in*] adfegad Y; adfedad S; atfeghat S_2; rosfet in R. *Read perhaps* adfiadat: *but see Notes.* *snass*] a snas YS. 48. *é*] sé L. *a*] in RH. 50. *anfaid*] L; uanfaid Y; n-anfaid, *cæt.* 51. *d' iraitl*] d' furail YHS_2; durail S. *glé*] glaine L, glaine M. 52. *rig*] ri RB. *mid-charthach*] mi chartach L; mid caraig B; midhcuartaig M; micharach SS_2.

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DRUIM NDAIRBRECH.

FULARTACH *cecinit.*

Cid diatá in druim Druim nDairbrech?
ba mór lá rathuill teglach;
rem dán atchí co cuimnech
clár buidnech mar thír Temrach.

Druim nDairbrech is dún álaind,
múr gainmech fo thuind tóeb-śeing;
láid báird bas greimm ria glé-raind
fégaim din beinn aird óebind.

Druim ndrech-ślemon na ndath-bord,
cuing leth-remor 'na leth-leirg,
port mar Raigne na rath-bard,
múr cath-garg Dairbre drech-deirg.

Dairbre drech-derg mac Lulaig,
ba prap sreth-chelg iar samain,
mac Ligmuine co leraib,
irlaime im debaid danair.

Fidgai Fochmaind is Gaileoin
niptar moch-maill dia lán-réir:
Firbolg, Fir Domnand dírím,
ba sír-mín gairbe in gád-méin.

Fine Chrecraige ind úr-óir
Gúmóir Brecraige bán-áir,
Mendraige Dairbre dúan-féil,
ba búan-léir gairbe grán-áig.

LRBYMHSS$_2$S$_3$V. *Fulartach*] F. L; *om. cæt.* 2. *rathuill*] L; datuill M; rotuill, &c. HS$_3$; dotuill *cæt.* 3. *rem*] rom L; rim H; reim S$_2$M. *atchí*] adchim Y (the *m* added by later hand); atcim H; docim RS$_2$S$_3$. 5. *dún*] druim n- SS$_2$. 6. *táebsheing*] tæbeing Y; taibḟind M; taibind, &c. SS$_2$. 7. *ria*] re YHS$_2$S$_3$; don M. 8. *din*] L; don, &c. YMSS$_2$S$_3$; do RB; da H. *beind*] muing S$_2$. 9. *shlemon*] lemain BS. 10. *remor*] lemur S. *leirg*] L; bord S; lerg *cæt.* 11. *port*] *om.* R. *mar Raigne*] maraigne Y; maraidhni M. *na*] nar L. *bard*] bord- Y; bord SS$_2$M. 12. *múr cath*] *ed.* ba rath S$_2$; nar cath H; morchath S$_3$; mar cath *cæt.* *-deirg*] *ed.* garg S$_3$; dḡ *cæt.* *See Notes.*

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DRUIM NDAIRBRECH.

Whence is the hill of Druim Dairbrech named ?
great was the day when the house earned the name ;
by mine art thou mayst see in memory
a plain populous as the domain of Tara.

Druim Dairbrech, it is a fair fort,
a sandy rampart by the lank-sided billow ;
the lay of a bard that will be mighty in tuneful verse
I see, from the lovely lofty height.

The smooth-browed hill of the gay banks,
the broad-flanked ridge with sloping sides,
a spot like Raigne of the lucky bards,
fiercely assailed rampart of Dairbre Ruddy-face.

Dairbre Ruddy-face, son of Lulach,
who was sudden as a chain-trap (?) in winter-time,
son of Ligmuine leader of hosts,
readiest in savage conflict.

The Fidgai, the Fochmaind, and the Gaileoin,
were not their own masters, early or late ;
the Firbolg, the countless Fir Domnand,
tame for ever was the violence of their imperious need.

The tribe of the Crecraige of the raw gold,
the Gumóir, the Brecraige of bloodless battle,
the Mendraige of Dairbre generous to song,
famed for ever was the fierceness of the horrid fight.

---

14. *iar*] L ; ar *cæt.* *im debaid*] M ; imdebaib L ; andebaid, &c. *cæt.* 19. *fir*] YS ; *fer* S_2 ; is *cæt.* *dírim*] dirmhein M. 20. *in*] im, &c. MHSS_2S_3 ; am Y. 20. *gád-méin*] granair M ; gadméin, &c. *cæt.* 21. *Chrecraige*] L ; acraighi M ; ecraige, &c. *cæt.* *ind*] ind h- L ; *om.* M ; in *cæt.* *úr-óir*] SS_2 ; uróir L : umoir M ; uroir *cæt.* 22. *Gúmóir*] co múr S_2 ; gumnaige (*omitting* Brecraige *and with* " vel gumoir brecrē *superscr.*) B ; gumóir, &c. *cæt.* *bán-áir*] bansair RB ; banáir S_3 ; banair *cæt.* 23. *Mendraige*] mentraidhi S_2 ; menraide, &c. YHS. 24. *léir*] ler HS ; leirg S_2. *gairbe*] airbre S_2 ; gairm R. *grándig*] granáig L ; in granaigh, &c. HS ; angranaid Y ; ingranáir R ; imgranair B ; imgranaib S_2 ; um granaidh M ; im granáigh S_3.

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Tuc Tuathal na ferg fuilid
do Dairbre derg 'mon grellaig
maidm immach dar cach mongaig,
cath Commair gairb ós glennaib.

Dairbre drech-derg 'con drumain
ní'rondegtherb ria dremmaib :
Tuathal cosin grúaid glonnaig
dia chongaib chrúaid rochengail.

Tuathal techtmar in mílid,
mór a recht-blad dar rígaib :
docer Dairbre co ndúanaib
dia thúagaib, aidble in dídail.

In cnocc-sa catha in chomlaind,
a éicsiu datha derbaim :
maith dia fír in lá labraim
d' faglaim cid diatá in deg-druim.

---

25. *fuilid*] S_2; fuillid LH; fuilech R; fuil- B; fuilligh MS_3; fuilich Y; fuiligh S. 26. *'mon*] moan n- LBH; mun n- YSS_2S_3; fan n- M. 27. *maidm*] S_3; tairm H. *tar*] ar M. *mongaig*] mongaid, &c. RS_2; monaigh S. 28. *gairb*] garb LHM. *glennaib*] greallaigh M. 29. *'con*] in RB. 30. *ni rondegtherb*] LBS_3; niro degtearb H; nirbo degsearb, &c. YSS_2; ni ro methcerb R; ni ra aithcearb M. *ria*] dia $YHSS_2$. *dremmaib*] demmaib

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Tuathal of the bloody warriors inflicted
on red Dairbre, about the swamp
headlong defeat across every moorland
[in] the battle of Commar, rough beyond other glens.

Dairbre Ruddy-face, on that hill
in evil hour did he separate from his soldiery;
Tuathal of the martial cheek
bound him with his iron grip.

Tuathal the Wealthy, the warrior,
great his rightful fame among princes:
Dairbre of the songs fell
by his axes—fearful was the cleaving!

This hill of the array of battle
O swift poets, I declare,
good for [hearing] the truth about it is the day I speak of,
for learning whence is named the noble hill.

LB; dreamnaib Y; ndremaib RS; ndreannaib M. 31. *gruaid gl.*] ngruaid ngl., &c. RYHMS$_3$; gruaid ngl., &c. BS; ngruaid nglongaidh S$_2$. 32. *ro*] re R. 34. *dar*] da BS; do R; dia S$_2$; os H. 36. *dia*] de L; di R; la M. *didail*] LM; digaib B; digail, &c. *cat*. 39. *fhir*] firu S$_2$M. 40. *d' fhaglaim*] L; do faglaim B; faglaim, &c. RS$_3$; dagloim H; dadlaim Y; dadhlaim S; derbaim S$_2$M. *deg-druim*] deth-druim S$_2$; deadruim M.

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LAGIN I.

Rohort in rigrad 'moa ríg,
(ba gním olc, ba domna hír);
loisc Loingsech móen, méit gaile
Cobthach cóel mac Ugaine.

Ba Túaim Tenbath cosin olc
in ríg-dind rán, in rochnocc,
cornoirg Labraid, lán ngaile,
diarchuir ár a maccraide.

O rohoirged, 's é a fír,
Cobthach cóel, a thrichait ríg,
corgénair mac mór Maire
cóic cét bliadna bith-glaine.

Ba tossach glíad is gaile
pían Chobthaig for Lóegaire;
de dorochair Cobthach cairn
la húa Lóegaire lond-gairb.

Luidset dond orgain for sét
Labraid, Dubgaill trichat cét,
'na congaib ágmair assaid,
cona lágnib lán-glassaib.

O na lágnib-sin ille
rogairit Lagin Láigne:
la Loingsech Móen, co méit olc,
Cobthach cóel ba díb rohort.

Meraid 'ca chlaind co tí bráth,
corob cocad ríg rognáth:
Oilill Lóegaire do lot
la Cobthach Cóel cétna hort.

LRBYMHSS$_2$S$_3$V. 1. *in*] *om.* RH. *moa*] L; mon S; mo *cæt.* *ríg*] ríg rúad, &c. RBH. 2.] L; in dind rig ba tenba (teannbad S; tennbladh S$_2$) truag, &c. *cæt.* 3. *Loingsech*] Labraid L. *maen*] *om.* L; nœn B. *gaile*] L; ngaile, &c. *cæt.* 4. *Ugaine*] Augaine L. 5. *Tenbath*] L; teanma YS; tenba, &c. *cæt.* 6. *in rochnocc*] L; in rig chnocc, &c. RBMS; in ri chnoc H; in rig port (*vel* cn̄c *superscr.*) Y; isincnoc S$_2$. 7. *cornoirg*] &c. BS; coronoirg L; coroirc, &c. RYMHS$_2$. *lán*] med S; lath S$_2$. 8. *a maccraide*] amcc*r*aide L; na læcraighi M; na rigraide, &c. *cæt.* 9. *ro*] ra LM.

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LAGIN I.

The princes were slain round their king
(it was an ill deed, it was matter for wrath):
the Dumb Exile of martial might burnt
Cobthach Cael, son of Ugaine.

Till that crime, Tuaim Tenbath was the name
of the noble kingly hold, the noted hill,
till Labraid full of valour sacked it,
when he made a slaughter of its young men.

From the day he was slain (this is sooth)
even Cobthach Cael, with his thirty kings,
till the birth of the Son of Mary
is five hundred years ever pure.

The beginning of struggle and strife was
the vengeance of Cobthach on Loegaire:
thereby fell Cobthach of the cairn
by the grandson of Loegaire fierce and fell.

There came on the march to that slaying
Labraid and thirty hundred of the Dub-Gaill
in their battle-harness, warlike and staunch,
with their deep-blue lances.

From those lances thenceforth
were the men of Leinster called the Spearmen;
at the hand of the Dumb Exile, with heavy disaster,
by these lances Cobthach Cael was slain.

This doom shall abide with his family till the Last Day
that there be war between kindred kings:
the destruction of Oilill and Loegaire
at the hand of Cobthach Cael was the first slaying.

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10. *Cobthach cael*] LS_2; cæl na mbreg, &c. *cæt.* *a*] na R. 11. *cor'*] coro L; co S_2; con *cæt.* 12. *cóic*] tri M. *bith glaine*] L; buad gaire, &c. RBMH; barrbuidi Y (*with* bua gairc *supersor.*) SS_2. 14. *pian*] L; riad, &c. BYMS; riagh H; ria RS_2. *for*] fri S_2. 15. *dorochair*] dorocer RBM. 19. *assaid*] RB; fhassaid, &c. LMH; asaidh SS_2; osaid Y. 21. *na*] la B. 22. *rogairit*] rogairid B; nogairid YS; dogairid M; raidhter S_2. *láigne*] fri laigne S_2. 23. *cle*] nolc $RBSS_2$. 24. *ba díb*] cetnæ H. 25–28] *om.* L. 25. *ca*] ga M: co RBH; da, &c. YSS_2. *bráth*] brach R; in brath, &c. MHS_2. 32. *cétna*] tren S_2. *hort*] ro ort S_2; thort S.

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LAGIN II.

Labraid Loingsech, lór a lín,
lasrort Cobthach i nDindríg,
co slúag lágnech dar lind lir,
díb roainmnigthea Lagin.

Tuaim Tenba a ainm riasin
cnuicc in' rogniad ind orgain :
is Dindríg ósin ille,
ó marbad na rígraide.

Da cét ar ficchit chét nGall
co lágnib lethna leo anall :
de na lágnib tuctha andsin,
de atát Lagin for Lagnib.

L [159] L [377] S_2M. 2. *lasrort*] ro ort L 377 S_2M. 4. *díb roainmnigthea*] de rolainmnichea M. 5. *riasin*] roimisin M. 6. *cnuicc*] in cnuic S_2; cnoc L 377. 7. *is*] in S_2. 8. *na*] m̄c S_2. *rígraide*] macraide

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LAGIN II.

Labraid the Exile, (full his number,)
by whom Cobthach was slain at Dindrig,
came with a lance-armed host over the sea-water;
from them Lagin was named.

Tuaim Tenba was the name aforetime
of the hill where the slaughter was done;
Dindrig is its name from that time forth,
since the slaying of the chieftains.

Two and twenty hundreds of the Gall
came oversea having with them broad lances;
from the lances that were carried there—
thence the men of Lagin get their name.

L 377. 9. *nGall*] call M. 10. *lethna*] lethnaibh L 377. 11. *dona*] eon M. 12] dibh ro ainmnignighthe L. L 377. *de atát*] raidhter S_2; ataid M.

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SLIAB BLADMA.

FULARTACH *cecinit.*

Blod mac Con maic Caiss clothaig
maic Uachalla ilchrothaig
romarb Bregmáel, gobaind glain
Cuirchi maic Snithe snámaig.

Cuirche cendmar, ba rí rot
for Medraige is for Herot;
is lais ná fúair fóesam fír
Blod mac Con meic Caiss clothmín.

Cechaing 'n a luing, láthar nglé,
ó Bun Gaillme glan-úaire,
ó Áth Clíath in Herut uill
cosin n-Áth Clíath i Cualaind.

Dolluid iarum iar lín chor
co Ross Náir maic Eidlicon,
co roselb i sain-rainn son
in slíab dianid bunad Blod.

Atbath fer find, figed gail,
i Sléib Bladma, blad adbail,
Blad mac Bregoin, buidnib tor,
do thám i Sléib bledaig Blod.

Aliter Nó 's ó mac Bregoin borrfaid
Sliab Bladma co mban-tolcaib;
a tarba ní cian ó crad
in slíab mar tarla ó trén-Blad.

LRY (*on a slip in later hand*) EHS$_3$V. S$_3$ *has the last stanza only.* *Fulartach*] L *only.* 1. *Blod*] L; Bladh R; Blaodh Y; Blad H; Bladma E. 2. *uachalla*] tuachail aird Y. *ilchrothaig*] ilchlothaig LE. 4. *Snithi*] R; Snithche H; sær LE. *snámaig*] samaig R; snamanaig E. 5. *rot*] rod RY; rót S$_3$. 6. *Herot*] L; eorot R; erfhod Y; erot H; heret E; erót S$_3$. 7. *fúair*] *om.* R; frith S$_3$. 8. *Blod*] Blaod Y; Blad *cæt.* *clothmín*] LE; clothmir H; cloth- RY; clothghil S$_3$. 11. *ó Áth Cliath*] cath cliach R.

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SLIAB BLADMA

Blod, son of Cu, son of Cass the renowned,
son of Uachall the many-shaped,
killed Bregmael the famous smith
of Cuirche, son of Snithe the swimmer.

Curche Cendmar was a daring king
over Medraige and over Herot;
through him Blod, son of Cass Clothmin,
found never sure protection.

He fared in his ship—clear purpose!—
from the Bottom of pure-cold Galway,
from Ath Cliath in wide Herot
to Ath Cliath in Cualu.

Thence he came after many a turn
to the Point of Nar, son of Edliuc,
and possessed, as his special portion,
the mountain whose name derives from Blod.

A valiant man who used to wage battle died
at Sliab Bladma—vast renown!
even Blad, son of Bregon, with troops of warriors,
died of disease in the monster-haunted Sliab Blod.

Or, it is from the son of Bregon the wrathful
that it is named Sliab Bladma, with onsets of women;
their profit (?) not far removed from destruction (?)
was the mountain where it happened through strong Blad.

Herut] L; erait R; éroit H; heret E; eruot S_3; erfhod Y. 13. *iar*] co H. 15. *roselb*] russelb H; rosealbuith S_3. *i sain-rainn*] in sáin rainn R; asan roinn Y; a sabrainn H; sealbhrainn S_3; hí senraind E. 16. *diantá*] diana H. *Blod*] Blad, &c. EH. 17–20] *in* LE *only*. 18. *blad*] bláđ L. 19. *Bregoin*] Breguin L. *bledaig Blod*] bladaig blad E. 21–28] *in* RYHS_3 *only*. 21. *Bregoin*] Breogain, &c. RH. *tolcaib*] tolchaib H. 23. *tarba*] tharba S_3.

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Nó bleda mara nar mall,
bíasta, ruisenda a n-anmand,
tánic fo thalmain na treb,
conid uatha atá Sliab Bled.

Blod mac Con meic Caiss clothmín
romarb buachaill Bregmáil báin,
gobann Cuirchi meic Sníthe,
rogab ac Ross Tíre Náir.

---

25. *Nó*] nois Y. 26. *ruisenda*] R; ruisegda H; ruisedha S_3; ruisdeda Y. 27. *treb*] tor Y. 28. *conid*] gurab Y. *uatha*] uathad R. *Bled*] R; blad, &c. YHS_3. 29–32] *in* LL 159*b* BdHS_2; *not in* RYES_3. 29. *Blod*] Bd; Blad LH; Bladma S_2. *Caiss*] *om.* S_2. *clothmín*] clotgil H;

Or the monsters of the sea that was not calm,
beasts—*ruisenda* was their name—
came throughout the land of the tribes,
so that from them is named Sliab Bled.

Blod, son of Cu, son of Cass Clothmin,
slew the herd of Bregmael Ban,
the smith of Curche, son of Snithe;
he settled at Ross Tire Nair.

cloich- S_2. 30] romarb bregmáel ingobaind mbáin L. *bdin*] mhair H. 31] iar marbad goband cuirchi meic snithi L; gabann cuirchi moir meic snithe, &c. HBd; gabaind sein curc meic sneithi S_2. 32. *ae*] hi Bd. *Ndir*] inair S_2; innair Bd.

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FID NGABLI.

FIND *cecinit.*

Inmain dam in Gabol glan
tuc forom for fid flesc-glan :
ní'r dáig luaige co logud,
rogáid uaid a ainmnigud.

Tarclam Ainge grinne nglan
cen taidbe fri tinsanad :
cach crand cen timme ria thúr
isin grinne buc barr-úr.

Drochta dogníd dia ingin
ós gním ochta aird-inbir :
ní śiled cen lán mara :
nodiled dál n-óentama.

Is é dafall, forum sceóil,
Gaible glass mac Ethedeóin ;
dafarlaic cen lúag n-astair
a Beluch fúar Fhualascaig.

Rogab foss ic finib Flaind :
dligid a doss a derb-chaill
fer rothóid is rothall tair :
ic mnáib cach amm rop inmain.

LRBYMEHSS$_3$. *Find*] RB *only*. 1. *dam*] lind R ; lám E. *Gabul*] gabrán, &c. ES. 2. *tuc forom*] tuc form L ; rotathaigh R ; dathaiged M ; dotathaig, &c. *cæt.* *in fid*] forsind L (*but* for fid *at* 159 *b* 7). *flesc-glan*] fleccach LRBHS$_3$. 3. *nir*] ni ar R. *dáig*] daig, &c. LBM ; daighi R ; dag HS$_3$; gæ (*with* d *superscr.*) Y ; ghái, &c. SE. *luaige*] &c. LM ; *om.* R ; luaide, &c. *cæt. co*] cen, &c. RYS ; ge E. *logud*] luided E ; ludadh S. 4. *rogáid*] ragaid LB ; roguid Y ; daraidh M ; rogab H ; dogab R ; corgabh S$_3$. *úaid a*] uaid LS ; uaide RYHS$_3$; uaiti M. 5. *tarclam*] tarchland M. *Ainge*] aine RE ; in gæ M. *grinne*] &c. LM ; in grinne, &c. *cæt.* *nglan*] LHS$_3$; glan *cæt.* 6. *taidbe*] taidi L ; time (*in litura*) S ; timme E ; taibi M. *fri*] fria H ; tré SE ; tria M.

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FID NGABLI.

Dear to me is bright Gabul
who set moving the bright-stemmed wood,
not for the sake of a reward that should decay,
he prayed that from him it should be named.

Ainge gathered a bright faggot
which dripped unless it was ebb-tide:
every kind of tree without exception is to be sought
in the soft fresh-leaved faggot.

A tub was made for his daughter
above the breast-work of the high river mouth;
it would not leak unless the tide were full:
she loved (?) the lot of virginity.

He it was who stole it (burden of a tale)
even Gaible the pale, son of Ethedeon;
he cast it without payment for labour
from the cold Pass of the Thicket.

It found rest in the confines of Fland;
he claims of right his copse and his own wood,
the man who thieved and stole in the east;
to women he was at all times dear.

---

7. *each*] LS; cen, &c. *cæt.* *timme*] tindi M. *ria*] ra L; tria B; re R; *om.* E. *thúr*] tnud B. 9. *drochta*] droctga BME; drocht Y. *dognid*] donid L; dogní, &c. MES; doroigne Y. *dia*] da L. 10. *os*] is R. *ochta*] ochtga E. 12. *no diled*] &c. RHS$_3$; diled L; dilad Y; dodilad, &c. MES; no dliged B. *dal*] dail B; daul H. *næntama*] do oentama L; doentuma, &c. RBHS$_3$. 13. *dafall*] L; dofall BMHS$_3$; dofaill R; rofeall, &c. YES. 14. *Ethedeoin*] etamoin M. 15. *dafarlaic*] M; dosfarlaic R; dofarlaic *cæt.* *luag*] luad, &c. RSHME. 16. *a Beluch*] os bealach M; óbel E; o bealach S$_3$. 19. *ro tháid*] L; rostaid E; rossaidh Y; rotait M; rosaid, &c. *cæt.* *ro thall*] rota all B; rostall E. 20. *rop*] bus Y.

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MAG LIFE.

Life luchair, leór do blaid,
ingen Channain chét-churchaig
fuair gairm ngaire il-lóg astair
ainm in ma ge, is mór-ascaid.

Tuc ascaid togaide tig
dálem Conaire chélig
d' ingin Channain cét codal
Deltbanna dét drech-solam.

Lámnad roloit Lifi laind
i Purt Ágmar i n-Áraind:
ruc mudaid mac Druchta de,
di chumaid lór léch-Life.

LRBYMEHSS$_3$. 2. *Channain*] Candan B; Camain H. *chet-churchaig*] LE; coir cruthaig RM; coir cruchaig BY; coir curchaig, &c. SS$_3$H. 3. *ngaire*] gaire L. *illóg*] L; iarnocc R; iarn M; iarnog, &c. *cæt*. 5. *tig*] tich L. 6. *chélig*] chelig L; celic B; ceillig, &c. *cæt*. 7. *cét*] chet L. *codal*] comul L;

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MAG LIFE.

Life the bright (fame in plenty!),
daughter of Cannan of the hundred coracles,
got as reward for her labour a title of pious observance,
even the name of the plain; it is a mighty boon.

A choice, pleasant boon gave
the spencer of friendly Conaire
to the daughter of Cannan,—an hundred hides,
Deltbanna of the gleaming teeth.

Child-birth was the death of eager Life
at Port Agmar in Aran;
thereby the son of Drucht got his death,
from his great grief for heroic Life.

---

codhail, &c. ES_3. 8. *solam*] solus *fcs. of* L, *wrongly*. 9. *ro*] ra L. 10. *dgmar*] aloind R; admor Y. *Araind*] feraind, &c. ES_3. 11. *ruc*] ro HS_3; rod (?) Y; ru S; guc M. *mudaid*] mugaid, &c. RYEH; mudaig M; mugaig, &c. BS. *di chumaid*] damaigh M. 12. *lór*] loir RBSS$_3$M.

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BERBA.

In Berba búan a bailbe,
saiges dar slúag sen-Ailbe;
is fis fedma fáth dia fail
Berba, bláth cech blad-focail.

Ni fuailfed focheird inti
luaithred Mechi mór-millti:
rosbalb rosberb cen athbach
salchur serb na sen-nathrach.

Nathir fo thrí focheird cor
tathig in mbeirg dia bronnud:
cnáifed dia álaig óg n-ell
slóg sádail na sen-Érend.

Aire-sin romarb Diancecht:
ba fotha garb din glan-echt,
dia chosc co búan din bronnud
ós cach cúan, din chomlongud.

Eól dam a lecht leth rolá
fert cen tech is cen tuga:
a lúaith olc cen áib n-enga
fofúair socht i sær-Berba.

LRBYMEHSS$_2$H$_3$. 1. *a*] L; co m- *cæt.* 2. *dar*] L; co, &c. *cæt.* 3. *fáth*] L; in fath, &c. *cæt.* 4. *bláth*] bláith, &c. *codd.* *cech blad focail*] *These words are displaced and partially obliterated in* L. 5.] Nosfáidhset cofed inte S; nosfáidset coféig inti E 6. *Mechi*] LB; Meich *cæt.* *mór-millti*] mormilti L; na mormilti M; na mormillti, &c. RB; in mormillti, &c. *cæt.* 7. *rosbalb rosberb*] rosearb robalb M; 7 rosbalb E. *cen athbach*] cen adbath S; cach atbath E. 10. *in mbeirg*] LR; in mberg, &c. BHS$_3$; in berg Y; in mbert E; umbeirt M; imbert S. *dia*] L; a RBM; do *cæt.* 11. *cnáifed*]

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BERBA.

The Barrow, enduring its silence,
that flows through the folk of old Ailbe;
a labour it is to learn the cause whence is called
smooth Barrow, flower of all famous names.

No motion in it made
the ashes of Mechi the strongly smitten:
the stream made sodden and silent past recovery
the fell filth of the old serpent.

Three turns the serpent made;
it sought out the soldier to consume him;
it would have wasted by its doings all the kine
of the indolent hosts of ancient Erin.

Therefore Diancecht slew it:
there was rude reason for clean destroying it,
for preventing it for ever from wasting
worse than any wolf-pack, from consuming utterly.

Known to me is its grave where he cast it,
a tomb without walls or roof-tree;
its ashes, evil without loveliness of innocence
found silent burial in noble Barrow.

---

cnaidhfidh M; clæfed E; claifid S. *álaig*] LS; álaid RBYE; alaibh HS_3; falaig M. *og n-ell*] ganeill M. 13. *airesin*] iarsin M; arâisin ES. *romarb*] rosmarb and M. *Diancecht*] L; mac Cecht *cæt*. 14. *fotha*] fatha LYHE; fota RB. *don*] din L. 15. *dia*] do RBME. *din*] dia LH; don *cæt*. 16. *din*] L; dia *cæt*. 17. *ro*] ri RB; re M. 18.] fert cen tech fert cen teith is cen tuca R. *tech*] tes̄ B. *tuga*] tiugba B. 19. *cen*] con RBS_3. *nenga*] enga L. 20. *fofúair*] forfuair YM; foruair S; fotruair HS_3; *fer* E. *socht*] focht L. i] ar RB; na S_3.

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MOIN GAI GLAIS.

Culdub mac Déin dia Samna
luid hi céin, in cath-amra,
do chuingid chomraic óen-fir
co Fidrad físl forfáilid.

Desin dorochair Fidrad
d'imairiuc na trén-bidbad:
aided Fidraid féig iar feirg
do láim maic Déin daiger-deirg.

Gae Glass úa Loga na lecht
ba mass, fri fola frithbert:
bái leis sleg taith fri tola
dorigne Aith án-goba.

Is é ba nia Fiachach féil
úa Loga liamna lonn-géir:
ba greit gáid cen dil im dul:
dia láim dorochair Culdub.

RBYMEHSS$_3$. 2. *hi*] RB; a *cæt.* *amra*] chalma MS$_3$. 3. *chuindgid*] cuindgi, &c. HS$_3$. 5. *dorochair*] adrochair BMS; atorchair Y. 6. *d'imairiuc*] do imairc R; dimfarruch, &c. MHS$_3$; diamaireg S. 10. *fri*] fria MH.

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MOIN GAI GLAIS.

Culdub, son of Dian, at Samain tide,
went afar, the famous fighter,
to demand duel man to man
with joyous generous Fidrad.

Thereby fell Fidrad
by encounter with doughty foes:
the death of keen Fidrad in his fury,
[came] by the hand of the red-knived son of Dian.

Gai Glas, grandson of Lug of the graves,
was comely, a bulwark against enmity:
he bore a spear . . . against shields,
which Aith, the noble smith, forged.

'Tis he was champion of generous Fiachu,
the grandson of Lug Liamna, bold and keen:
he was the warrior who prayed to go without hire;
by his hand fell Culdub.

---

11. *fri*] fria M. *taith*] thaith Y; staith S. 12. *in-goba*] engoba Y; aengoba SE: angoba *cæt.* 13. *Fiachach*] fiachna lt; fiachra BHM; fiacrach S_3; fricach E. *féil*] fen S; féin E. 14. *longéir*] langéir E. 15. *gaid*] aidh Y. *im*] in BR. *dil*] E; diol S_3: dil *cæt.* 16. *dorochair*] adrochair HS_3.

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FAFFAND.

FULARTACH (?) *cecinit.*

Broccaid brogmar co ngním gíall
do chiniud gorm-glan Galían,
dó ba mac Faifne in file,
ní gó taithme tiug-mire.

Ba hí máthair in maic maiss
Libir ind láthair lond-braiss;
ingen dóib in dían dírmach
ind Aige fial il-gnímach.

Oll-mass in cethrur cáem cass;
ba clethchur sáer co sognass;
athair is máthair co n-áib,
ingen is bráthair bláth-cháin.

Tucsat na siabra side—
nír gním tiamda téithmire—
delbsat i ndeilb láig allaid
Aigi sáir co serc-ballaib.

Roáir hÉrinn or i n-or
re cach n-albín rúad rogor,
corchúardaig Banba mbrethaig
co calma fo chaém-chethair.

Tarnic a gním is a gal,
fríth sund co sír a sernad;
tucsat i mbrianna i mbine
fianna Meilgi Imlige.

LRBYMESS$_3$H. *Fulartach*] F. L; *om. cæt.* 1. *con*] LY; cen, &c. *cæt. giall*] gial L; ngiall RBE. 2. *chiniud*] chungid L. 4. *ní gó*] ni co R; ni gon Y; nig M; nia na E; nia S. *taithme*] taichle L; taichme, &c. BYES. *tiugmire*] acht (*inserted*) tigmire B; acht tigmire HS$_3$. 6. *lond-braiss*] L; londmais RBYSS$_3$H; læchmais SE; landglais M. 8. *ind Aige fhial*] ind Aigi fhial L; in fhial Ainge S; in fhial Aige, &c. *cæt.* *il-*] oll- YSE. 11. *athair*] ingen L. 12.] athair is mac co mor . . . L; *the last syllable erased, and* aeb (?)

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FAFFAND.

Broccaid the powerful with winning of hostages,
of the bright and famous race of the Galian,
he had a son, Faifne the poet;
the record of his final journey is no falsehood.

It was she was the mother of the comely son,—
even Libir quick and eager of mood:
their daughter was the swift lady of the hosts
Aige, the noble and skilful.

Exceeding fair were the four, curled and gentle;
they were a noble kin, of virtuous behaviour,
the father and the lovely mother,
the daughter and the brother soft and fair.

The evil spirits made an onset
(it was no feeble deed of wanton folly):—
they changed into the form of a wild doe
the noble Aige of the love-spots.

She traversed Erin from shore to shore
fleeing before all the fierce and fiery packs;
so that she coursed round Banba, land of judges,
bravely, four fair times.

Her doings and her valiance had an end,
here came to pass her final dissolution;
they tore her in pieces in their wickedness,
did the warriors of Meilge of Imlech.

---

added in margin. *ingen is*] siur 7 M. *chdin*] chaem, &c. MHS$_3$ 14. *side*] síde E; a side RB. *teithmire*] &c. LES; teidmiri Y; teidmini M; acht teidmire, &c. RHS$_2$; acht tecmire B. 16. *serc-*] sith- YSE. 17. *i n-or*] indor E; cohor M. 18. *re*] RS; ria LHS$_3$; ro BYME. *albin*] albain B; aillin, &c. YE; allaim M. 21. *gnim*] ngnim E. *gal*] ngal E. 22. *frith*] fuil M. *sund*] *om.* L. *sir*] sær, &c. RBS$_2$. *sernad*] særnad B; srâenadh SE; særbladh M. 23. *i* (1)] in LRB; a *cæt*. 24. *Imlige*] imilige LBR; milidi, &c. YESS$_2$H; milmile M.

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De-sin atá Aige úar
for sruth in maige, mét snúad;
ó roscráided cen chuiscle,
rosdáiled ar dían-uisce.

Sruith-lind sin cen bás co bráth,
snás dar Lifi co lond-gnáth;
mod táire, ní tairm cen taig,
Aige a hainm in cach inbaid.

Moslúi síar inna síde
in drúi dían in deg-fíle,
d' ainmed ríg Beirre co mblaid,
Meilge maic Cobthaig cundail.

Fúacrais ar in ríg co recht
anim is on i n-óen-fecht,
's aithis fri sír-gail sethad
i ndígail a deg-sethar.

Dorochair in file féig
dind fochaind amnais acbéil;
romairned co sír segma
ar ainmed ríg ro-Themra.

Rocúrad rosedlad se,
rodedlad fri doenmige;
for Faffaind na fían fergach
fúair grafaind dían díbergach.

25–28. This stanza is quoted in the prose Ds. LL 160. 25. *Aige*] ath Aighi S. 26. *for*] L [191]; ar *cæt*. *snuad*] sluagh M. 27. *cen*] *Read perhaps* co: *see Notes*. *chuiscle*] chuis gle L [191] S_3; cuisle R. 28. *rosdáiled*] rodailead M; rosdailid E. *ar*] in, &c. YME. 29. *cen bás*] gabhus S. 30. *snás*] snass L; súas SE. 31. *mod táire*] mothaire L; mo tairi Y; mod taire, &c. RBSEH; mogh tairi M; madh taire S_3. *ní*] *om.* L; in R. *cen taig*] ocathich L. 32. *inbaid*] inmaid Y; inmaig E. 33. *moslúi*] musluid, &c. YSE; dolai M. *inna*] L; marcach RBYEH; mar gach,

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Hence is the name of chill Aige
given to the river of the many-coloured plain
since she was tortured without secrecy
and flung upon the flowing water.

That ancient stream is deathless till Doomsday,
which pours across Life in furious wise:
(a deed of shame, not wrongly noised abroad (?))—
Aige is its name for all time.

Westward came rushing,
the swift druid, the skilled poet,
to blemish the famous king of Berre,
Meilge, son of kindly Cobthach.

He denounced rightfully upon the king
reproach and shame together,
and disgrace with lasting stain . . .
in revenge for his sweet sister.

The keen poet fell
by the harsh and horrid cause;
he was betrayed for ever . . .
for blemishing the king of high Tara.

He was chastised, he was maimed,
he was parted from his misery;
in Faffand of the wrathful warriors
he met the pursuit of swift spoilers.

&c. MSS$_3$ 35. *ainmed*] ainfed R. *Beirri*] birra E. 37. *in*] a M. 38. *anim*] ainm B. 39. *'s aithis*] athais, &c. SEY; sadhair S$_3$. *sethad*] sead M; srethad E. 40. *deg*] derb R. *shethar*] athair B. 41–48] These stanzas are quoted in the prose Ds. LL 160. 41. *dorochair*] adrochoir M. 45. *rocúired*] rocuired E. 46. *dedlad*] delgad R. *fri*] ra L [191]; ri L [160]; ger M; co, &c. *cæt*. 46. *doenmige*] dommige, &c. B; domhine M. 47. *fer Faffaind*] LR; afhorafaind M; i faffaind, &c. *cæt*. *fian*] fiann LYE. *diam*] na n- L.

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Rosgáid imascaid andsin,
áitt immasclaig in mílid;
combeth fria gairm—gním nguba—
a ainm sír in sen-duma.

Is eol dam fri tibri tra
aided Libri is Broccada;
ní hamdarc in fáth dia fail
ráth in' roadnacht Broccaid.

---

49. *rosgdid*] roscaid RMS$_3$; roccaid H. 50. *immasclaig*] immasclaid, &c. YES$_3$; immasclaith H. *in*] im L. 51. *fria*] re RYMES. 52. *sen-*] saer- L. 53. *tibri*] tibrib YS; tibir M; tibre RE. *tra*] *om.* L.

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There he begged a boon
at the place where the soldier cut him down (?)
that his name should serve—O deed of woe!—
to designate the ancient hill for ever.

Known to me with laughter (?) in sooth
is the death of Libir and Broccaid;
not obscure is the cause whence is [named]
the rath where Broccaid was buried.

---

55. *ní h-emdaro*] L; nir amhdacht M; ni harmdocht E; nirarmdocht, &c. *cet. dia*] ma M. 56. *rdth in rohadnacht*] in rath aradnacht M.

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ALMU I.

Almu Lagen, les na Fían,
port ragnathaig Find fir-fial,
dorala sund a slicht sain
inní d'atá Almu ar Almain.

Almu ainm ind fir rosgab
re linn Nemid na nert-blad;
marb thall sin tilaig úane,
do thám opund oen-uaire.

Almu rop alaind in ben
ben Nuadat móir mic Aiched
rachunig, ba fír in dál,
a ainm ar in cnocc comlán.

Nuada drúi ba duni garg;
darónad leis dún dronard;
racomled leis almu i n-aill
don dún ule ar n-a thorainn.

Oen-gel in dún, dremne drend,
mar nogabad él h-Erend;
dond alamain tuc d'a thaig,
is de atá Almu ar Almain.

Tadc mac Nuadat, nertaid gail,
drúi Cathair Moir cu mór-blaid,
dó rafacaib a athair
Almuin cona hard-rathaib.

Ingen gnoach oc Tadg thrén,
darab ainm Murni mun-chém;
rocunged o Chumull in ben;
rosérastar Tadc tæb-gel.

L *only*, except stanzas 3, 5, 21, which are quoted in LU; see notes. 17. *dremne*].

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ALMU I.

Almu of the Leinstermen, a fort of the Fians,
an abode that Find the truly noble used to frequent:
hither came by chance one of no common line,
the woman from whom Almu is so called.

Almu is the name of the man who got the place
in the time of Nemed of mighty renown;
he died there on the green hill
of a sudden sickness in a moment.

Almu, beautiful was the woman!
the wife of Nuadu Mor, son of Achi;
she entreated—just was the award—
that her name should be on the entire hill.

Nuadu the druid was a fierce man;
by him was built a fort strong and high:
by him alum was rubbed on the rock
over the whole fort, after it was marked out.

All white is the fort (bitter strife),
as if it had received the lime of all Erin,
from the alum he put on his house,
thence is Almu so named.

Tadc, son of Nuadu, who strengthens valour,
the druid of Cathair Mor great in fame,
to him his father left
Almu with her noble possessions.

Tadc the strong had a lovely daughter
whose name was Murni Fair-neck;
the woman was demanded by Cumall;
Tadc the white-sided refused him.

---

drenni LU. 18. *no*] na LL. 19. *d'a*] dia LU. 22. *cu*] co *facs. of* L *wrongly*. 26. *darab*] darb MS.

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Rasuc Cumull ar écin,
*in*gin Taidc, cer gním étig;
bliadai*n* can chert is can chlód
do Murni ic C*um*ull chath-mór.

Cíís Tadc cu tren athach
re Cond calma cét-chathach,
roni*m*derg, adbul in t-olc,
ronglám, ba mór i*n* mudocht.

Focairther o Chund chalma
do Chumull facbáil Banba;
corchurset cath Cnucha thall,
co torchair re Cond C*um*all.

Nói tráth re cur in chatha
darónad fer i*n* ratha
re hi*ngin* Taidc i*n* tæib-gil,
darronad Fi*n*d fír-fe*n*nid.

Luid Murni ar marbad a fir,
cu ránic Almai*n* n-oen-gil;
ba caintech c*um*thach rabæi;
nirbo dethbir do*n* deg-mnái.

Alaind bái i*n* rígan cu rath,
oc*us* si thæb-lán torrach;
ra*ſ*ocair Tadc, mór i*n* mod,
a marbad a*m*-mu*ſ*ugod.

Roraid Cond co ṅgili glacc:
"Ba ferr lim co mbéra macc,
i*n*und máthair cor-rathaib
do Chu*m*all is do *m*'athair."

Diultaider ic Taidc co trén;
do Murni ba do*m*na dér;
ar nírla*m* a labrad,
a*m*-milliud, *nó* a*m*-moch-marbad.

59. *ar*] *Read* arái, *which is translated*: *see Notes*.

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Cumall carried her off by force
the daughter of Tadc, though it was an ugly deed;
for a year, without right and without victory,
did Cumall the warrior possess Murni.

Tadc wept sore awhile
before Cond the brave of the hundred fights:
he taunted him—enormous the evil!—
he reviled him,—great was the hurt!

Sentence is given by Cond the brave
against Cumall that he should leave Banba;
so they fought the battle of Cnucha there,
and Cumall fell before Cond.

Nine hours before the battle was fought
was begotten the Man of Luck;
on the daughter of Tadc the white-sided
Find the true warrior was begotten.

Murni came after the slaying of her husband,
and fared to Almu the all-white;
plaintive, sorrowful she was,
it was not fitting for the high-born lady.

Lovely and gracious was the princess,
and she was great with child;
Tadc threatened (great the deed!)
to kill and make an end of her.

Said Cond of the white palm:
"I hold it better she should bear a son;
the same mother, with her substance,
had Cumall and my father."

Vehemently is she rejected by Tadc,
(to Murni it was cause of tears)
yet he did not dare to do what he spoke of—
to destroy them or slay them suddenly.

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Dolluid co Temair find Fail
Murni mum-chaim cnis . . . .
coroiarfaig do Chund can chol
a himthús a hordugod.

"Imthig-siu," ar Cond, "is ced lind
co Fiacail Fí mac Conchind
der-fiur Cumaill tall istaig
Bodmall B . . . ."

Dolluid co Temraig Margi
Murni mun-chai[m]cu n-ardi;
Conla gilla Chuind can chol
ca . . . . d'a ordugod.

Ba fælid ria in gilla grind
in Fiacail Bi mac Conchind,
ba fálid Bodmall cu becht,
ba fælid uile in t-airecht.

Arsain rucad Find febda
rí na Fian, mór a menma;
nói mbliadna . . . mod tend,
rop é rig-fénnid h-Erend.

Cungis Find ar Tadc na tor
íc Cumull móir do marbod
cath can chardi dó, can dáil,
nó comrac oen-fir d'fagbáil.

Tadc uair nir thualaing catha
i *n*-agaid ind fir-flatha,
rofacaib leis, ba lór dó,
mar robái uile Almó. A.

---

81. ar] for LU.

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She came to fair Temair of Fail,
Murni Fair-Neck . . . -Skin ;
she asked the blameless Cond
of her destiny and her disposal.

"Go thou," said Cond, "(it is good in my eyes)
to Fiacail Fí, son of Conchend :
the own-sister of Cumall dwells with him
Bodmall . . . ."

She went to Temair Margi,
did Murni White-neck the high-born ;
Conla, servant of Cond the blameless
. . . . to dispose of her.

Joyful to see her was the pleasant youth
Fiacail Fí, son of Conchend ;
joyful was Bodmall, right heartily,
joyful was the whole company.

Thereafter was born Find the honoured,
king of the Fians, high his spirit !
. . . nine years precisely
was he the royal champion of Erin.

Find demanded from Tadc of the towers,
a price for killing Cumall Mor,
battle without respite without delay,
or to get a duel with him man to man.

Tadc, since he could not face battle
against the true-born prince,
abandoned to him (it was enough for him)
all Almu as it stood.

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ALMU II.

Almu robo chæm dia cois,
ingen Beccáin brat-ṡolois,
ben Iuchna na cíab, cét crod,
ó r' iarr Almu ainmniugod.

Mór dia búadaib, dia buidnib,
dia slúagaib, dia sen-bruidnib,
rofes co fonnmar a clú,
dia n-apar ollmar Almu. A.

In tan musdáiltís 'n-a dáil
fian mic Cumaill enech-náir
bat forud fer ngarg im gú,
ropat all ard a Almu. A.

O thictís a hesair áin
Clanna Bresail in buan-áig
fri toisc sóid tar Segsa snu,
almain dóib in deg-Almu. A.

RBYMSS$_3$HE. 2. *brat*] brath R. 3. *crod*] cor E. 4. *ó r' iarr*] o riar BRY; orgabh M. 7. *fonnmar*] RM; fonnmor, &c. *cæt.* *a*] in R. 8. *dianapar*] diambad M. *ollmar*] M; almor R; ollmor *cæt.* *Almu*] a almu M. 9. *musdailtis*] muscailtis B; musluidhtis, &c. HS$_3$. 10. *fian*] fiann E. *mic*] *om.* E. 11. *bat*] bad RY; ba ME. *gú*] ga M; dú SE. 12. *ropat all*] R; robotall BM; robotalla YS; roba thalla E; rob- oll H; robad

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ALMU II.

Almu, she was fair on foot,
the daughter of Beccan the bright-robed,
the wife of Iuchna of the tresses, with a hundred head of cattle,
from whom Almu sought to be named.

Many were its excellences, many its troops,
many its hosts, many its ancient hostels,
its fame was known in melody,
whence it is called mighty Almu.

When there mustered in their meeting-place
the Fianna of Cumall's son, frank of face,
thou wast a seat of men fierce with the spear,
noble and lofty wast thou, O Almu!

When Clann Bresail of the ceaseless strife
came to her splendid feast,
with desire of good cheer, across .... of Segais,
noble Almu was *aliment* for them.

---

all· S_2. *a*] *om.* YSS_3E. *áis*] aigh H; áig, &c. ES_3. buanáid R; buangaid, &c. BHS_2. *tar*] fri MH. *Segsa*] seca H. almu H; almóin S_3; almoin, *cæt.* 13. *ó thictís*] otchidis R; a tigdis BS. 14. *buandig*] E; buanaigh Y; buanaidh SM; 15. *sóid*] sloig, &c. $YEHS_3$; soidh, &c. *cæt.* *snu*] sna S. 16. *almain*] ahalmain B; *Almu*] almsa Y; alma S; duma E.

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ALEND.

Alend óenach diar n-ócaib,
ráth Airt cona ríg-rótaib,
fertas búada for a blai,
conosfuair Fál mac Fidgai.

Fert in' rochland Conchend clí
mac Fergnai, fer co find-lí,
lerg-luam Lugdach, letrad cailc,
for adba Setnai síthbaicc.

Brug forsmbíd Messdelmond dúr,
leis conuargbad a ard-múr;
is d' a brunnib attib dig
Mess Scott Scegra di Laigaib.

Faithche Ruamaind, ruamnad rind,
co falgib flatha forFind,
tír chadla, cathir crichid,
grianán i mbíd Andrithir.

Ferand Fergusa fairge,
orba uais co n-imarde,
flesc Find maic Rossa rebaig,
ríg-dinn Bresail Bregamain.

Luchdond letrad lecne líach
ótá Gabrán co Áth Clíath,
i Fáil Segi snáad lind,
ba garga a gluind im Alind. A.

LRBYMHSS$_2$E. 2. *cona*] co L. 3. *fertas*] L; ferdais *cæt*. *for a blai*] foroblai M. 4. *co*] L; dia *cæt*. 5. *in*] and M. 6. *-lí*] cli RB. 7. *luam*] *om.* BR (luā *superscr. in* B). *letrad*] leactrad Y; leatcra M. 8. *for adba*] forad ba RB; forad ua HS$_3$; forad. h. Y. *sithbaicc*] sithbailc, &c. MS. 9. *forsmbíd*] formbith B. 10. *conuargbad*] conaurgbad L; connuargaib R; contuarcbadh M. *a*] int E. 11. *brunnib*] bruighnib S; brugindib M. 12. *Mess Scott Scegra*] meas reot sega R; measgeadragod Y.

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ALEND.

Alend, meeting place for our youths,
rath of Art with his royal roads:
the chariot pole of victory was he on its plain
till Fal, son of Fidga, met him:

The grave where Conchend planted his roofpole,
the son of Fergna, a hero of fair fame,
field-captain of Lugaid, hewer of targes;
over the seat of Setna Long-staff:

The stead where dwelt stern Messdelmond,
by him was reared its lofty wall;
from its springs a draught was drained
by Mess Scegra the Scot of Leinster:

The lawn of Ruamand, where the spear-point grew red,
with the sties of the honourable prince;
a lovely land, a perfect citadel,
the soller where dwelt Andrithir:

The demesne of Fergus Fairge
a proud and eminent heritage:
the portion of nimble Find mac Rosa
the royal keep of Bressal Bregaman:

Luchdond, grievous scarring of cheeks,
from Gabran even unto Ath Cliath!
in Fal Segi would he swim the water,
dire were his deeds around Alend:

---

13. *Ruamaind*] rumaind BYS; rumaing R. 14. *falgib*] failgidh M. *forfind*] ferinn S; foirind M. 15. *chrichid*] tricid R; cridigh E. 16. *i mbíd*] L; forsmbit, &c. *cæt.* *andrithir*] manindir RB; mænindir, &c. YHS$_3$; maininnir M; minaindir SE. 17. *Fergusa*] Fergais RB. 18. *orba*] gorba M. *imairde*] imairge YS; imgairge E. 21. *liach*] liath YS. 22. *Gabrán*] Garban R. 23. *i fáil*] for selb, &c. BYMHS$_3$; for sleib RSE. *snáad*] snadhad E; snadai H. 24. *garga*] garg HES$_3$. *im*] in L.

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Bethir bethrach, breó co ngail,
lepad luithech do læchraid,
fri ré Niad Corb, calma cend,
bat adma adba Alend: A.

Carpat Catháir, comrar sét,
tailc rothairmcell triathu trét,
lúad cech medra, monur nglé,
ard-rí Emna is Alinde: A.

Fidchell Fhiachach, búadach rí,
dracon daigrech, dron a chrí,
ruamnais tria rígu rinne,
nenaisc niathu Alinde: A.

Brí Bresail beólaig fri gail:
leis ba Tuaim Tenbad Temair:
rí gorm for gabru grinne
rochroth armu Alinde: A.

Sruthar sæglond nodassaig,
Segsa snás a Síd Nechtain;
Life, luathem a linne:
tibit tulmag Alinde. A.

Triar trén-fer, trialla clas,
Buirech, Fiach is Aururas,
ite cen meth, monor nglé,
acclaidset múr nAlinde. A.

---

25. *bethrach*] bretec R; brach S; berchich E. *co ngail*] L; coneim, &c. *cæt.* 26. *læchraid*] læchrad L; læchraib BH; læchaib YSE. 27. *fri*] ri L. *niad*] mog, &c. YSE. *cend*] L; in cend *cæt.* 28. *bat adma alba*] latadba adhmo Y; ba tadhma a fadba M; ba tadhbha alma S; ba hadba alma E; ba hadbho albhai, &c. HS_3. 29–32] *om.* E; *added in margin* YS. 29. *comrar*] L; comra, &c. *cæt.* *thairmchell*] taircell R. 31. *luad*] luath S. *medra*] medrad R. *ngle*] nglind R. 32. *ard-rí*] airdi B; airde R. 33. *Fiachach*] fiacrach, &c. YS; fiacra E. *buadach*] buadan B. 34. *dracon*] L; dracu, &c., *cæt.* *daigrech*] draidneach Y. *dron a chrí*] L; dronach B; dron a cli, &c. *cæt.* 35. *rígu*] rígu a L; riga, &c. RES_3; rigai H; rigi M. 36. *nenaisc*] cenaisg *with* vel n *supersc.* Y; cenaisc E. *niathu*] L; nitha, &c. RH;

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A furious (?) bear, a flame of valour,
a resting-place giving vigour to heroes
in the time of Nia Corb (brave chief!)
thou wast a home of the wise, O Alend!

The chariot of Cathair, coffer of treasures;
valiantly did he encompass the leaders of herds;
burden of all discourse (clear fact!)
is the high king of Emain and Alend.

The chess-board of Fiachu, victorious king,
fiery dragon (stout his body!);
through his kings he made spear-points red;
he bound the champions of Alend.

The hill of Bressal Beolach the valorous,
to him belonged Tuaim Tenbath Temair,
against spruce steeds the famous king
brandished the weapons of Alend.

A lordly river visits it,
the Segais which flows from Sid Nechtain,
[and] Life, swiftest his waters:
they drain the bare plain of Alend.

Three mighty men [made] essays of trenchings,
Burech, Fiach, and Aururas:
it is they who without flagging (clear fact!)
dug the rampart of Alend.

---

níthu, &c. BYMSE; niothe S_3. 37. *beolaig*] belaig, &c. ME. *fri gail*] ri gail L; co mblaid, &c. *cæt*. 38. *Tenbad*] Tenba RES$_3$; tenfa, &c. YM; tenbai H. 40. *armu*] arbrú, &c. YSS$_3$H; forba M. 41. *sæglond*] saiglend, &c. YSE. *nodassaig*] nodasfail L (*with* vel saig *superscr.*); nosussaig (*with* d *superscr.*) B; nodsusaigh R; rodussaig E. 42. *snds*] senas L. 43. *Life*] Liphea L; is liphe S. *luathem linne*] L; luath imlinde, &c. BS; luath imalinde, &c. RHS$_3$; luathama lindi Y; luathina linde E; luath umlinde aille M. 44. *tibit tulmag*] L; fri forgla. h. RB; fri forgla huath, &c. YSS$_3$H; fri forgla tuath E; frith forcla thuath M. 45. *trialla*] triallta BRHS$_3$; triallta a SE; telta a M; cartriallta a Y. 46. *Buireoh Fiach is*] fiach burech L. 47. *monor*] imgnim SE. *ngle*] *om.* R. 48. *acclaidset*] roclaisead M; acláiset, &c. SE; conclaidhsid S$_3$.

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Buirech focheird uad do ráith
dar in múr, nírbo rothláith,
ail focheird dia rigid rind
conid hí 's ail i n-Alind. A.

Robái sund . . ben Balla,
ingen Lugdach lœch-banna,
fria gairm nirbo dirgna dremm,
diarbo ainm rígda Alend. A.

---

49. *Buirech*] Buiredach B. *do*] a M; co E. 50. *in*] *om.* L; a M. *nirbo rothláith*] mbruineach mborbthlaith, &c. YE; mbruidhneach mborbthláith S; mbrainech morblaith H; nimur rothlaith M;

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Buirech cast from him straightway
across the rampart (no weakling he!)—
a stone he cast from his spear-arm;
and that is the *ail* in Alend.

Here dwelt the wife of Balla,
heroic daughter of Lugaid;
the clan was not disgraced by her repute;
from her came the royal name of Alend.

---

mbrainnech morbluith S_3. 51. *ail focheird*] L; cloch da triall M; cloch rotelg, &c. *cæt.* *dia*] uad dia L. 52. *hi*] ni L. 53-56] *in margin of* L *only*.

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NOTES.

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NOTES.

RATH ESA.

ETAIN (or Etaine) was a princess of the *áes síde*, among whom she lived a thousand years as wife of Midir, till through the jealousy and magic arts of her rival Fuamnach she was carried off from her fairy husband, and underwent a second birth as the daughter of a mortal. She became the wife of Eochaid Airem, King of Ireland; but Midir won her back from him at chess, and carried her, along with her daughter Esa, to his fairy palace of Bri Leith. This poem tells how Eochaid won back wife and daughter. The sequel to the fortunes of Etain, Midir and Eochaid is contained in the *Bruden Da Derga*. For the literature on the subject, see the introduction to Stokes' edition of that tale; and to Windisch's edition of the *Tochmarc Etáine* (*Irische Texte* 1, 113). A translation of the LU text of the *Tochmarc* will be found in Thurneysen's *Sagen aus dem alten Irland*, 77. The whole series of legends, and the different versions of each, have been fully discussed by Nettlau in vols. xii. and xiii. of the *Revue Celtique*.

Midir's abduction of Etain is referred to again in the Dindshenchas article on Rath Cruachan.

This poem is ascribed in S_2 to Cinaeth úa Hartacáin: in H to "Maicniadh mac Aonaccan."

2. As *tichtain* is feminine, we must either read *bruthmair* against the MSS., or regard *bruthmar* as a nominative agreeing with *báire*.

5. Esa is also called Etain: see IT i. 130, 15.

7. The prose Dindshenchas says that 'a hundred of every kind of cattle were brought [by Esa] to Midir, after Etain had been carried off from Eochaid.'

8. *bés* seems here to mean 'tax, tribute' (cf. Meyer, *Contribb.*), and to refer to the cattle gathered by Esa.

LL reads *búan* for *buaid*; and this may be right, but I have no other instance of this word used as a substantive.

12. The gloss on this poem printed by Meyer in ACL iii. 143 from H. 3. 18, p. 467, explains *nen* by *cumal*; and this is supported by LBr 238^{d} *a* 24 where *a nen* is glossed *a hinilt*. It is also possible that we should read *n-ena*: this adjective, which means perhaps 'proud,' occurs in SnR 4431 *immon n-eclais n-ena n-aird*; LL 192 *b* 35 *comul n-ena*; BB 374 *a* 32 *conid and sid n-ena* (a proper name?); BB 17 *b* 7 *reim n-eana*.

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14. *ólaig*. It was at a banquet that Midir appeared and carried off Etain. He promises her *Cid mesc lib coirm Inse Fdil, is mescu coirm tíre mdir* (LU 131 *b* 35).

15. *aire-glan*. This epithet is repeated in 23, and in 89 is applied to Etain. It seems to be derived from *aire* 'the temples.' As applied to a place it can only be understood metaphorically; *gruaid* 'cheek' is similarly used of places; e. g. LL 164 *b* 19, *for gruaid Ailig*; 215 *a* 38 *dar slim-gruad sær sen-Charmuin*. But in 15 it may refer to Etain, and perhaps it may have found its way thence to 23, by the error of an early scribe. The variant *airerglan* is glossed by O'Cl. *oirearglan .i. aoibhinnglan*.

27. *dolaim* is defended by the rhyme. I do not know the word as a substantive, but suppose it to be connected with *dolam* 'slow,' *dolma* 'delay' SnR. The true reading may, however, be *oca ndlomaisin* 'repulsing them': cf. O'Cl. *dlomaisin*.

32. *ruibnech*. H. 3. 18 (as above) explains this word as *robuidnech*: cf. Wi. s. v. *ruibne* (2). But this meaning does not suit Bend Etair ii. 66 (Todd. Lect. vii. 60) *cend ruad ruibnech*; cf. Cath Finntr. index *s. v.*

41. *Mess Buachalla*: see *Bruden Da Derga* (ed. Stokes), pp. 11, 12.

42, 44. *chélig—Ébir*. L has *chelig*, without the mark of length: the other readings give no rhyme. But what does *chelig* mean? At Mag Life 6 (*infra*) L again reads *Conaire chelig* against the other MSS: at Ráth Chnamrossa 10 (LL 195 *a* 34) we have *mac Conaire chélig*: for *célech* see Meyer, *Contribb.* The objection to reading *chélig* in our passage is that *Eber* has generally no mark of length. But this is by no means always the case: see LL 14 *a* 2, 14 *b* 18, 15 *a* 3, 21, 16 *b* 2, 37, 42. It seems, then, that the quantity is undetermined, and I feel justified in writing *Ébir*.

43. *fuachalda*: reading and meaning are uncertain. O'Cl. has *nuacholla .i. uathbásach*.

Midir induced Eochaid to commit unwitting incest with his daughter: Mess Buachalla was the fruit of this unnatural union: see Rev. Celt. xii. 235–9. To this 43 seems to refer.

46. *Brí Léith*. L has *bria*. The true genitive is *breg*: dat. *brig*: in 12 and 24 all MSS. have *brí*.

55. *decharda* may be referred to *dechur* 'division' (so Meyer, ZCP iii. 429), or to *dechrad* 'fury.'

57. The fragmentary tale in LU 131 gives an account of the making of the *tochur*. Eochaid learnt from the *Síde*, on this occasion, the art of making oxen work in the yoke; hence his cognomen *Airem*, 'Ploughman.' *Iarsin doberar uir ocus grian ocus clocha forsin monai. For etnu dam dano bátdr fedmand la firu h-Erend cosin n-aidchi-sin, conaicces la lucht in t-shide for a formnaib. Do gníth samlaid la Eochdaig, conid de atá do-som Echaid Airem, ar is aice toisech tucad cuing for muinélaib dam do feraib h-Erend.*

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It seems from this that the four things demanded are corvees imposed on Midir's people rather than rights claimed by Eochaid, as Stokes suggests, RC xvi. 308. Cf. LU 132 *a* 5.

67. *-asserad* seems to be impf. subj. of *asorgim*, for *-esorrad* (?).

69. These three fortresses are named together in a verse written on the top margin of LL 164 (quoted Sil. Gad. ii. 520). *belgach* seems to be a derivative of *belach*: at all events it must be distinct from *bélgach* 'talkative.'

70. *cétach* is a bad rhyme to *Étar*; and the disagreement of the MSS. indicates corruption.

77. The reading of L, *coll* for *cúil*, is perhaps right: 'after a breach of the truce.'

81. *bile*, like *gas*, &c., is used metaphorically of persons. See Meyer, *Contributions*: and compare Temair iv. 14 *ba borg-bile co mbadb-slait*. (Todd Lect. viii. 28.

89–96. The events here referred to are known only by casual allusions. In LL 121 *b* 52 occur these lines:—

Atá cend Echdach indiu
is-Sid Nenta iar n-usciu.

It seems that Sigmall carried on the quarrel of his grandfather Midir, and finally destroyed Eochaid Airem at Fremand: see LL 23 *a* 37, 131 *b* 39: FM 5084. His own fate is recorded in LL 11 *b* 20 (cf. LU 129 *b* 18). O'Donovan identifies his palace of Sid Nenta (in his note on FM 5084) with Mullaghshee in Roscommon. In his *Hy Many*, p. 6, he had placed it at Fairymount near the north end of Lough Ree. The words *iar n-usciu* need not be regarded as a note of real place: such dwellings of the *dés síde* were often imagined as opening on 'seas in fairy lands forlorn': cf. Nutt, *Voyage of Bran*, i. 229. In the Bruden Da Chocae, this place is again called *Sith Nenta ier n-usce* (RC 21, 152); while in the *Cophur in da Muccida*, it is referred to as *Sid Nento fo huisce* (IT iii. 238 (line 90), 240 (line 280)). *Argain Síde Nenta* is the title of one of the lost tales: see O'Curry, *Lectures*, 591.

85. Ogniad is mentioned in the catalogue of women, LL 137 *a* 30.

94. *sid*: perhaps 'peace.'

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BRUG I.

THE Brug mic ind Óc is the famous Brug na Bóinde. The story of the trick by which the Mac ind Oc obtained it from his father the Dagda is told in LL 209 *a* 50, *seq.*

1. *a maig.* All MSS. except S agree here on this form of the vocative, whereas in 74 LU (the only MS.) has *a mag.*

2. The reading of all the later MSS. *srethaib sét* would mean 'with a series of roads'; cf. Ailech ii. 31 (Todd Lect. vii. 44) *dar sreith slige.*

3. *forolgais*; from *folaigim.*

4. *immotrét* seems a t-pret., from **imm-emaim.*

7. *féig.* Cf. IT iii. 535 *escra féig*, where Windisch renders 'klares.'

8. *indsech* possibly means 'peaceful': cf. IT ii. 1, 41, line 1280, *bith-indes* (sic leg.). But *indsech* 'islanded' occurs in *Togail Trói.*

13. *Ingen Foraind*: presumably the wife of Miled is meant: see O'Mahony's Keating, 164.

14. *mál*: as a rule not applied to a woman; but see O'Cl. s. v.

16. The reading is doubtful. LU's *ignod* is difficult to explain. Perhaps it should be *in gnod.* This would supply alliteration, and a response to *tor* in 15; but the meaning would be obscure: *gnod* is glossed *rinn*: see Stokes, *Metrical Glossaries*, 22, 85.

17. 'Fiacc's Pool' is mentioned as 'on the Boyne,' IT iv., lines 56, 2346: cf. LL 209 *b* 42 *Féic lind.*

25. For the Mátha (or Máta) see the Dindshenchas of Ath Cliath, Todd Lect. vii. 21.

29. *Boadan* is mentioned by the Four Masters 861 (cf. Annals of Ulster, 862) as the herd of Elcmar, one of the princes of the Tuatha Dé. The 'Cowhide' is evidently the name of some landmark or notable object.

30. *a liac.* The *a* is added below the line: it may be an interpolation, *liac* being scanned as a disyllable.

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33. I suppose *Ferta na Fáilenn* to be another local name: *foilenn* glosses *alcedo*, Thes. Palæo-Hib. ii. 136, 231. The modern *faoileann* means 'sea-gull.' The word may here have a metaphorical application, ike the "Wild Geese" of later days.

For *fertae* 'trench' (fem. sing.), cf. Thes. Palæo-Hib. ii. 259 *ad Ferti virorum Fece quam foderunt* etc.: ibid. 263 *hi Ferti virorum Feicc.*

36. *forfein*: from *forbenim*. Finn was killed by Aichlech, one of the Luaigne, a tribe who lived near Tara: see Sil. Gadel. i. 91.

38. This Cellach is probably the son of Cormac whom Aengus Gaibuaidech killed for seducing his niece: Laws iii. 82; LU 53 *a* 41; *mellach* will therefore have the sense of 'cajoling,' which appears in the modern use of *meallaim*.

41. *barc*. The prose Dindshenchas (RC xv. 292) mentions the Barc Crimthainn Nia Nair among the 'remarkable things of the Brug.' *Barc* like *long* is applied metaphorically to houses: cf. Temair iii. 57, 58 *long na læch, frisanabar barc ban mbæth* (Todd Lect. viii. 18). *Brainech* may mean 'eminent' or may denote the shape of the structure. *Tor* 'tower,' by a common metaphor, means 'champion.'

42. *tonn* is preferable to *trom* (the reading of LU) as giving a response to *tromm* in 41. In Irish (as in French) poetry, words of identical form are admissible rhymes only if they differ in meaning.

43. According to the *Senchas na Relec*, all the kings of Tara down to Cremthann were buried at Cruachan. But "the nobles of the Tuatha De Denann were used to bury at the Brug . . . and Cremthann followed them because his wife Nar was of the Tuatha Dea" (Petrie, *Eccles. Archit.* 100–101).

45. I know nothing of Fintan Feradach.

51. *écradach*. Strachan (*Middle-Ir. Decl.* 18) has collected instances in which the predicative adjective is uninflected: cf. 77 *iatsom dimbúan*.

53, 57. The *Senchas na Relec* explains why Cormac and Art were not buried in the Brug: (*Eccles. Archit.* 100–101).

54. *imman-aigtis luirg*: cf. LL 50, 14 *immundaigtis buidne bend*. It might be better to render 'round whom were driven chariot-tracks.' If *lorg* 'club' ever followed the masculine declension, we might translate 'on whom clubs were plied.'

70. *bés nirbo rom*. Cf. *bes ni rom* LU 40 *a* 39. In both instances *bés* might be rendered 'perhaps.'

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75. If *dersat* is right, it must be 3 pl. pres. subj. of *dofichim* 'I punish': cf. Strachan, Sigm. Fut. 4. The meaning then is general: if men persecute the faithful, they will suffer worse things themselves hereafter.

But it is tempting to read *dernsat*: we may then regard the collective *cúane* as the antecedent, and line 74 as a parenthesis, and translate: 'a brood . . . that did not pay worship to the true God: so much the worse for them now!'

78. *slán* seems to mean 'saved by their faith.'

81–84. I can make nothing of these lines. *Séil* may be the river Sele: cf. *flumen Séle*, Thes. Palæo-Hib. ii. 263; and Dinds. of Tailtiu, 78 (LL 200 *b* 50). *Senbec ua Ebric* is mentioned (BB 308 *b* 27) as a *sai ecsidh*: according to O'Curry, MC ii. 50, he was a historian of the Tuatha De Danann. Perhaps in 83 *uaibrig* should be *Ebric*. And *Cennindais* may be the place-name (now Kells).

85. *cond* 'head' seems here to mean 'headquarters.'

86. The meaning of *dond* is doubtful: it is glossed by O'Dav. *uasal nó brithem nó righ*.

87. *rán-tor* seems to be intended as a response to *ard-chon*.

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BRUG II.

15, 16. I have kept L's text, as it is defensible; but the reading of all other MSS. *airm i ngénair . . . mar óen* is preferable.

17. *ben mic Námat.* Boand, wife of Nechtain. She bore Oengus to the Dagda. Her dog's name was Dabilla (see prose Dindshenchas). The poem (ascribed to Cinad Ua Hartacain), which begins LL 209 *b* 25, and is continued at 208 *b* 1, tells the story of the birth of Oengus: how he was abandoned by his parents, and how Midir carried him off to Brí Léith (209 *a* 6): how he returned to seek out his rightful father, the Dagda, and made a feast for him: how the Dagda offered him a boon in return: and how Oengus won the possession of the Brug from him by a verbal quibble (209 *a* 50). To this trick the words *cialla cor* (25) seem to refer.

22. For *fríth* 'discovery, trouvaille,' cf. Sil. Gad. i. 33, 10 *fó fríth fuaramar*; LL 147 *b* 40 *ní hinunn frith fogeib cách*: LU 114 *b* 23 *ba hamrae in fríth.*

32. *Duma Treisc*, 'the Barrow of Offal,' named from the broken meats of the feast: cf. Tochm. Emire (quoted by Meyer, index to Aisl. M. C.): *ait in rocuired a tresc dorigne cnocc mór de: ba hé a ainm, Tresc in Mdirimdill.* O'Reilly has *treasg* 'refuse,' 'chaff'; and *tresc* 'lees,' 'hogwash.'

34. *adba mbróin.* I have not elsewhere found *adba* neuter: but the change from neuter to feminine is very common. All MSS. except L have *ba badba bróin*, which seems meaningless.

38. *a teletis cesta.* This seems to imply some kind of *sortilegium*, but I can find no other reference to the place or the custom. Esclam, according to the prose Dindshenchas, was the Dagda's brehon. Perhaps, then, we should translate 'used to solve questions,' but I have no instance of *dolécim* in this sense.

41. It is difficult to determine the reading for want of information as to the incident referred to. L has *inba Buile* (not as in the facsimile *mba*): most of the other texts, and the prose, read *Buale* or *Buailc*. I can find nothing about this person; and lines 43, 44 are consequently obscure to me. *lib* (43) is apparently an adjective. Dinneen has *líb* 'dripping.' I read *gluud* in 44, supposing it to be dative of *glond*: the meaning assigned is doubtful: see Rev. Celt. xxiv. 69. Perhaps *fiad-glond* 'honourable deed.'

45. This Cellach is called in the prose 'son of Maelcoba': he is, then, the Cellach who was the joint-king of Ireland with Conall, and died at Brug na Boinne, according to the Four Masters, 656 (653 AU). His partner Conall is there said to have been killed by Diarmaid, son of Aed Slaine: it seems, then, that Cellach was killed at the same time, and that the 'pair' referred to in 47 are Diarmaid and his brother Blathmac, who took the kingship on the deaths of Conall and Cellach. There were different accounts of the death of Cellach: see AU 657, 663. The Cellach mentioned in Brug i. 38 is probably quite a different person.

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48. I can only guess at the meaning of *bæthla*—if that be the true reading. Most of the MSS. have *baethbla*, which O'Cl. glosses by *baothbaile*.

50. Cinaed, son of Irgalach, was king of Ireland A.D. 720 to 722.

galma: cf. SnR 5547 *galma 7 glóir*. O'Clery glosses the word .i. *crúas*.

53. *Currel*. Stokes RC xv. 292 translates 'casket.' But in his edition of the *Bruden Da Derga* he translates the phrase *cír chuirréil argit* 'a bright comb of silver,' and suggests a derivation from **con-réil*. This may be right, but does not explain our passage. It seems to me that we have to do here with a different word; *curel* 'coral' occurs in the Irish version of Marco Polo ZCP i. 384: O'Begley has *coiréal*. On the use of coral among the Celtic peoples, see S. Reinach in Rev. Celt. xx.

56. For *ar chách* see Meyer, *Contribb.*, s. vv. *cách*, *achách*.

59. *gásla*. O'Reilly has *gaol* 'wound': cf. *gáelim* 'I break,' SnR. But perhaps we should refer the word to *gael* 'kinship,' though the genitive is regularly *gaeil* (Atk. PH: Dinneen, Dict.).

60. The word *síd* seems to imply that Aed Lurgnech belonged to the Tuatha De, but I have found no other reference to him.

61, 62. *ruamna* means properly 'redness': *cúan-bla* seems to be compounded of *cúan* 'troop' and *bla* 'place': *cliach* I understand as gen. pl. of *clíu*.

64. This presumably refers to the wounding of the Morrigan by Cuchulainn: see Miss Faraday's 'Cattle Raid of Cualnge,' pp. 79–81. The ford where the fight took place has not been identified, but it cannot have been very far from Brug na Bóinne.

69. I conjecture *cátha*, regarding it as plural of *cáith* 'husks, rubbish,' Meyer, *Contribb.*: here the debris of a skeleton. This supplies a response to *Mátha* in 70.

As to this monster, see Ds. of Ath Cliath (RC xv. 329, Todd Lect. vii. 20), where it is said to have been slain at "Lecc Bend on Brug tuic ind Oc." LL gives the form *mátha* here and in 75, 83: so in Brug i. 25, LU has *mátha*.

74. *toich* seems to be the word found in Wb. 9 *a is toich dom* gl. est accepta mihi: see Wi. *s.v.*, and cf. LL 147 *a* 6 *in bé thondgel toich*.

88. The meaning seems to be that the barrow (called in the prose Duma na Cnám) belongs to the Matha whose memory it preserves.

89. The obit of Oengus, son of Crundmael, abbot of Duleek, is recorded by the Four Masters *a.* 778: in the Annals of Ulster *a.* 782.

93. *Róot* is here a disyllable, answering to *Ōoc*. The prose has *róut súla Midir*: I know of no other allusion to the incident, except O'Clery's gloss, s. v. *ród*, and perhaps the verse at LU 149 *a* 21.

95. *robries* may be either transitive or intransitive.

96. *asidchói*: pres. sbj. of *ascúad*: see Meyer, *Contribb.*

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IMBER N-AILBINE.

THIS poem has been published from BB by O'Curry with a translation in *Atlantis*, vol. iv. 235.

The legend is told in the Tochmarc Émire: see ZCP iii. 243. The poet has drawn from this source several phrases which are noted below.

The metre is extremely elaborate. All four lines of each stanza rhyme, the first and third lines ending in monosyllables, the second and fourth either in disyllables or in trisyllables. There are internal responses (sometimes double) between the first and second lines and between the third and fourth. Alliteration is strictly observed.

1. *Muired.* The prose says that Ruad was grandson of the king of the Fir Muirid.

2. *do nach* seems here to be used as in the construction illustrated by Atkinson, PH 817 *a*: *tailmire* (or *tuilmire*) is compounded from *toil* and *mire*: cf. note on *talchar*, Ochan 62.

3. *trebthus* seems to mean 'dwelling': cf. Mag Luirg 1 (LL 211 *a* 48) *Is eol dam im threibthas tó*: Mag n-Aidni 7 (LL 156 *b* 40) *as mo threbthus co turad.* These passages support the reading of YH.

5. *rót-bla.* The second element of the compound seems to mean 'noise, fame.' The word occurs at LL 10 *b* 25 in an obscure poem.

9, 10. It seems natural to take *maith-mora* as a compound: this would involve writing, in 9, *raith-roga* 'chief of courses' (*raith* for *rith*).

10. *moch-maill*: cf. Druim Dairbrech 18, and Dinneen's Dict.

13. *tri nóitib*: so ZCP iii. 243 *teuora noaib*. *noithech* responds to *soithech*, but in Rath Esa 84 LL has *nóithech*: so too O'Clery. The word occurs eight times in SnR without the mark of length: in SnR 13 it rhymes with *immchloithech*, a word of doubtful derivation: none of the other passages demands a long vowel.

17. *lúd as* 'to stir thence in any direction': *as* = inde.

21. *'moslái*: see Wi. *immlai*, and cf. Faffand, 33. *tairdbe*, 'cutting,' see Glossary to Laws.

22–24. These lines are variously corrupted in the different MSS. They must be emended by the aid of the metre. The only pair of end-rhymes offered are *sroth saoba* (H) with *dluth-choema* (RB). *bain-delba* (cf. ZCP iii. 243) must be answered by *sain-delgna*. The second element of this word probably means 'retirement,' 'separation,' or the like: cf. *delgnaide* 'outlaw,' O'R; *dealgnach* 'outlaw,' Dinneen; *delgnaim* in SnR seems to mean 'I distinguish.' *sruth-sóeba*, which O'Cl. glosses .i. *saobchoire* 'whirlpool,' is probably gen. fem. of a compound adjective (for *sruth-sóibe*) in agreement with *fairge*. I have therefore changed the order of the first three words, but perhaps the inversion is deliberately adopted for the sake of alliteration; if so, we may keep *fairge tar sál.*

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25, 26. *Fodroirgetar* is certainly sound: cf. Tochm. Em. ZCP iii. 243 *atdamnatar dobatar se fotrergatar na longa.* But this gives no rhyme to *indsaigid*, so that four lines must have fallen out. Further, line 26 is in all texts except M short of a syllable, and M's *ba he fhad* is unintelligible. A response to *glé-alt* (see O'Cl.) is required: perhaps we should read *ba hé fast*, which would also supply alliteration in 26. O'Reilly has *fast* 'a prison': cf. *fastaim* 'I arrest.'

33. Cf. ZCP iii. 243 *dobertatar noi longæ oir ar noi n-oidcib dia fess leu.*

38. *malart*: this form (not *malairt*) is required to answer *alacht*. For the miswriting *maralt* cf. SGI 84, line 33: *iarum ba hálacht in ben*: *ropo máralt dirmiten*, where the word has again the sense of 'altering for the worse': cf. Stokes' O'Davoren, 1236.

39. *éisal*. This word elsewhere is explained to mean 'the devil': here it perhaps has the sense of 'sin' or 'harm.'

42. *tuintib*: cf. Four Masters, p. 2060 *x*, *rocheimnighsiot . . ina ttuinntibh tiugha toirtemhla 7 ina ndoiredhaibh dluithe doccaoilte* 'they proceeded in close and solid bodies and in compact, impenetrable squadrons' (lit. 'oakwoods'). The expression is evidently metaphorical, and *tuinntibh* is perhaps literally 'balls of thread'; hence 'compact companies': cf. *toinnt* 'thread,' Coneys: *taoinnte* (and *tuinnte*) 'thread,' Dinneen.

43. *so-alt*: this compound occurs again in an unintelligible passage LL 119 *a* 18. O'Clery has *soalt* .i. *léim maith*; so also O'R.

50. I have adopted the reading *fial-mod*, although it is supported only by two late MSS., because otherwise there is no internal response between 49 and 50: besides, the *fial mo* of RY points in this direction. The word is found also at LL 18 *b* 5. O'Clery has *mod* .i. *fear*: cf. Mide 7. At BB 327 *b* 21 *mod* is explained as *cach ferda*. If this curious passage contains anything more than the vagaries of a grammarian, the word may be a legacy from a pre-Goidelic population.

53. O'Clery has *eismeach* 'lying,' 'unready.'

60. Cf. ZCP iii. 244 *Rocolatar ind fir ind amar ina nói umaidi.*

64. *setal-balc* for *selat-balc* 'moment-strong': for the metathesis cf. Carn uí Cathbad 41 (LL 199 *a* 56): BB 37 *b* 45: O'Cl. *seadal.*

66. *drongdige* is well supported, and gives a good rhyme, but what does it mean?

75. *cacad* for *cocad*, answered by *-apad.*

78. *rige*: cf. LL 157 *b* 33, *a rí rige*. O'R. has *righe* 'depredation.'

81. *tnú*. Most MSS. read *trú*: if this is right, it must be regarded as an abstract noun, 'ill-luck.'

87. *tuiredach* is no doubt a derivative of *turid*, which is applied metaphorically to chieftains, cf. 57.

94. *toimsech*: a derivative of *tomus*. Cf. Ailech ii. 46 (Todd Lect. vii. 46); Loch Dachaech 18 (BB 372 *b* 21).

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OCHAN.

The story of the slaying of Niall of the Nine Hostages by his enemy Eochu, son of Enna Cendselach, is fully told in the tract edited by Meyer in *Otia Merseiana* ii. 84.

There is a copy of a different recension of this tract at BB 134 *b* 27. It is there prefaced by an introductory notice of Eochu, in which lines 17–20 of our poem are quoted (BB 134 *b* 7). In this passage, as in LL, the poem is attributed to Cinæth ua Hartacain, who died in 973 (FM) or 974 (AU, Tigern.). K. Meyer (Festschr. Wh. Stokes) has edited an elegy on Niall. See also O'Mahony's Keating, 390 *seq.*

2. These adjectives can only refer to Niall, so that the reading adopted gives a much better order than the *lettir* of L, which is supported by most MSS.

dichmaig. This word occurs also in SnR: cf. LL 35 *b* 53, *debaid dichmaig.*

3. *sligе* for *sliged.*

7. *roreraig*: for this use of *rigim* see Atk., *Lib. Hymn.* i. 262.

18. For *bág* 'pledge, alliance' see Meyer, *Contribb.* The line is quoted at BB 134 *b* 7 with *fri baig.*

22. *serig*: see SnR, index. *dúis* is explained by O'Dav. 682, first by *uasal* and then by *sét.* Cf. V. Bran, index.

24. Cf. BB 135 *a* 42 *romeabadar .vii. catha riana gnuis iarna egaib.*

26. *cen* gives no satisfactory sense, unless indeed it is to be construed with *atbert. tria rún* 'through his (Eochu's) secret plot.'

30. *gáeth-rian.* O'Clery has *gaeth .i. fairge.* Cf. *gaethamail* 'marshy,' *gáith-luch* 'marsh,' Windisch. So that *rian*, which is found only in LH, may be merely an intruding gloss. In 26 *muir* has similarly found its way into the text of L. We may, then, omit *rian*, and keep *ba trom.*

31. So BB 135 *a* 15 *cóic geill Erend 7 geill Alban 7 Saxan 7 Breatan 7 Frange*: ibid. 26 *do dt'acallaim-si dodeacha[d]sa o Romancaib. Alla-sa* [*hi*] *cind coicidis dodticfad a ngeill*: 'I have come from the Romans to speak with thee, and this day fortnight their hostages will come to thee.'

33. *Lótar*: for the plural verb with the collective *fían*, cf. Almu ii. 9.

35. *brón baisse* = planctus: cf. *bass* 'a smack with the hand' Meyer, *Contribb.*

39. *rodasní. Sníim* has two principal meanings (1) 'I join, rivet, weave,' (2) 'I vex.' The meaning might be either 'he had joined them together under his sovereignty': or 'he had caused them grief,' *i.e.* by his death, or, perhaps, by his domination. The second meaning is required in the similar passage, Slige Dala 80 (LL 155 b 46) *is rempu sain, rodasní*; 'flying before them (he had angered them).' O'Clery has *rodasní .i. dosín.*

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41. *doerimthais*: cf. *doimmthastar* 'is combined,' Thes. Palæo.-Hib. ii. 50; *timmthastaib*, gl. fixis labris, *ibid.* ii. 56.

44. *dil* should perhaps be *díl* 'fated end,' echoing *din* in 43. P. O'C. has *din* .i. *crioch*: cf. IT iii. 547: IT iv. index. But I doubt whether this is really a different word from *díl* 'payment, remuneration.'

53. I read *thalman* against the MSS., for the sake of the response to *adrann*.

57. *Cairenn*: mother of Niall, LL 33 *b* 23.

63. For *cóe* in the sense of *compitum* see Meyer, *Contribb.*

62. *tal-char* from *toil*: cf. O'R. *tolchurthanach* (i.e. *tolcharthanach*) 'self-willed.'

MIDE.

This poem is attributed in L to Aed ua Carthaig: cf. 49.

7. Cf. O'Cl. *glan an mod* .i. *glan an fear*.

11. *roatdi*: see Kuhn's Zts. xxx. 98; Meyer, Contribb. *adsúim*.

14. *fassad*, i.e. *fossad* 'truce'; apparently the fire was a symbol of peace, or the word may simply mean 'a continuing, lasting,' referring to the length of time: see O'R. *fosadh*. O'Cl. has *asadh* .i. *adannad nó lasad*, quoting this line.

18. *anfót*: cf. LL 125 *b* 55 *anfót do rád*.

23. *muic finn*: explained by O'Cl. s. v. *flonn*, as *muic laehdmair mar atá crúin*.

47. The best MSS. give *adfét*; and possibly Windisch is right in suggesting that *adféit* or *adfét* may be a contracted 3 pl. pres. of *adfiadaim*: though the editors of Thes. Palæo.-Hib. treat the word as singular in the passages cited by Windisch. The alternative is to read *adfiadat súidi snas* (or *a snas*); in either case *snas* probably refers to the cutting out of the druids' tongues.

51, 52. The meaning seems to be that God enjoins the king of Meath to take the poet under his protection.

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DRUIM DAIRBRECH.

The metre of this poem must be carefully observed in determining the text. Every line ends with a disyllable: the second and fourth lines of each stanza rhyme fully; while they also contain responses and echoes to the first and third respectively.

According to the prose version, Dairbre belonged to the Aithech-Tuatha, who were defeated in the Battle of Commar by Tuathal Techtmar. It does not appear where Commar and Druim Dairbrech were situated.

The poem is ascribed in LL to "F.": either Fulartach or Find may be intended.

7. *bas greimm*: literally, 'that will be a strength.'

10. *cuing* seems here to mean, like the latin *jugum*, 'a hill, ridge.'

11, 12. I take Raigne to be a place-name: there is a Mag Raigne in Kilkenny (FM 859).

I can extract no sense from *mar*, the reading of the MSS. in 12. I conjecture *múr*, which may easily have been corrupted under the influence of *mar* in 11. This reading also makes the position of *cath-garg* more natural. It follows that we must read *drech-deirg* in 12, against the MSS., and consequently *leth-leirg* in 10, following L against all other MSS.

14. *sreth-chelg*. The rendering offered is a mere guess: for *celg* 'snare' see Meyer, *Contribb.*: I take the word to denote one of those traps where a weight falls suddenly by the pulling of a string or chain; the image would be apt enough for the ambush laid by a guerilla chief.

15. According to the prose, Dairbre was son of Lulach and grandson of Ligmuine. *Túath Ligmuine* is mentioned as one of the *Aithech-túatha*, BB 255 *a* 27.

18. *moch maill*: cf. Inber Ailbine, 10.

17–24. Most of the tribes mentioned here occur in the enumeration of the Aithech-tuatha at BB 255 *a* 11, 19, 20, 25, 26.

20. *gdd-méin* is required to rhyme with *lán-réir*: it is a compound of *gdd*, 'need,' a word which is sometimes confused with *gábud*, 'danger.' The meaning seems to be that the pangs of hunger drove the *Aithech-túatha* into rebellion.

22. *bán-dir*. The long vowels are required by the rhyme. For this use of *bán* cf. *bán-gleó*, SnR 3038, *bán-béim*, Cath Ruis na Rig. 115.

25. *fuilid*: I have not met this form elsewhere: *fuilide* is found in SnR, and Ériu, ii. 56.

27. *mongach* appears to be a derivative of *mong*, 'moorland, fen,' etc., Dinneen.

30. *ní ro-n-deg-therb*, if sound, seems to mean 'he did not fortunately separate himself.'

36. *dídail* may be infinite of a compound **di-in-dlung*. The word occurs in Thes. Palæo.-Hib. ii. 295, where it is rendered 'reproach.'

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LAGIN I.

THE incidents here alluded to are fully told in *Orgain Dind Ríg*: see ZCP iii. 1. Cobthach murdered his brother Loegaire, King of Ireland, and afterwards Loegaire's son, Ailill Aine: cf. 27. Labraid Loingsech, also called Moen, son of Ailill Aine, avenged his father by burning Cobthach at Dind Rig, and thirty kings with him: cf. 10.

12. *cóic céit.* The verses quoted in the *Orgain Dind Ríg*, ZCP iii. 8, give the date as *trí chét mbliadan re ngein Crist*: but cf. ZCP iii. 14, where another version has *cóic* [*céit*]. The Four Masters make the date 542 B.C.

22. *Láigne* is properly n. pl. of *láigen* 'lance.' S_2 reads *ráidter Lagin fri Laigne*, which is simpler grammar, but is unsupported.

LAGIN II.

THE first and third stanzas of this poem are quoted by the glossator of the Amra Columcille in the Trinity College copy of the *Liber Hymnorum*: translated by Atkinson, *L. Hymn.* ii. 58. All three verses are translated by Stokes, Bodleian Dindshenchas, p. 7. The first stanza occurs again in another poem, LL 19 *a* 23: the second is quoted in the *Cóir Anmanna*, IT iii. 364.

There is a second copy of the poem at LL 277 *a* 13, where an additional stanza is inserted after line 4 :—

A tuaim Tenba traṡta tuirc,
robith Cobthach in caolcuirp:
odhin (?) ceol consmbert (?) hi bhus,
ised (?) consert ar coibnus.

'At Tuaim Tenba chieftains were overcome; Cobthach of the lean body was slain; since by means of the music I conceived (?) here, 'tis that joined our union.' With the second couplet cp. ZCP iii. 5, 6.

14. The same number is given in the *Orgain Dind Ríg*, ZCP iii. 14: in Lagin I. 18 it is three thousand.

SLIAB BLADMA.

5. *rot.* This word occurs in Cath Muige Ratha 40, rhyming with *cloc, boc*: O'Donovan renders 'daring'; cf. LL 150 *b* 31 *rot a ngal.* The literal meaning is perhaps 'red': Cormac, s. v. *rotta*, has *ar is rot cech nderg.* So *ríad* means both 'red' and 'fiery.'

6. *Herot.* Bury, *Engl. Hist. Review*, 1902, pp. 263–4, connects this place with the *rig Hirotae* of L. Ardm. 14 *r* b. In 11 the name is treated as a feminine: perhaps we should there read *Heruit*, and suppose it to be a *u*-stem of uncertain gender.

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22. *ban-toleaib* may be referred to *toile* 'pride' Wind.: but is more probably the word rendered 'breach' in IT iii. 533: cf. SnR 6767 *co toleaib na tor tale trén* LL 258 *a* 48: 101 *a* 13, etc. Dinneen has *tolg* 'force, effort': *tolgaim* 'I tear, smash.'

23, 24. For want of independent information as to the incident referred to, the true meaning of this passage remains obscure. *Crad* is perhaps written for *crod*, which may mean either 'cattle' or 'destruction': Meyer, *Contribb.*

27. *tánic*: singular for plural.

FID NGAIBLI.

THE name survives in the Feeguile, a stream which joins the Barrow near Monasterevin. We have to do here with a myth imperfectly reported and consequently unintelligible. The prose says that Ainge was daughter of the Dagda; from 9 it would rather appear that he was father of the girl for whom the *drochta* was made. For parallels to the mysterious sympathy between this object and the tide, see Miss Hull's article on *Geasa* in Folklore, 1901, p. 51.

2. The best MSS. read *flescach*, but this gives a bad rhyme.

3. *luaige* seems to be an abstract noun from *luag*: cf. *luaigim* 'I buy,' Lism. Lives, index.

6. The prose says *ní anad de thinsaitin céin nobíd in muir for línad* (cf. 11), *7 ní ticed banne ass céin ba haithbe* (LL 159 *b* 2). Presumably, then, *taidbe* = *aithbe*, though I have not met the word elsewhere in this sense.

7. *timme* 'abridgment'? Cf. *gan brón báis agus time saoghail d'imirt air*, Oss. iii. 92 (quoted by Wind.): and compare with this the phrase *rothimdibsit a seghul*, IT i. 130, 19. Compare also with our passage Rath Essa 7, *cét cech míl cen timdibe*. Cf. further LL 119 *b* 16; SGI 68, line 41.

9. *dognid* for *dognith*, answered by *gnim*. *drochta*: see ZCP iii. 468. It may here mean a kind of boat.

12. *nodiled*. I have no other instance of this verb; but it seems to be connected with *dil*, *dile*.

13. *dafall*: pret. of *tallaim*.

14. *Gaible* is called *Gabol* in 1: so in the Bodleian prose he bears both names: in the Rennes version he is called Gaible.

19. *rothdid* seems to be pret. of a verb *tdidim*: cf. *tdid* 'thief,' *tdide* 'stealth.'

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MAG LIFE.

It is to be noted that Life is properly the name of the plain through which the Liffey flows: the river is usually called *aba Life*.

3. *gaire* seems to mean the piety with which her memory is kept alive.

6. *chélig*. Cf. note on Rath Esa 42.

8. According to the prose, Deltbanna, son of Drucht (*i.e.* Dewdrop, son of Dew) was spencer to Conaire, and married Life.

BERBA.

Now the River Barrow.

2. *Mag n-Ailbe* was a plain in the south of Kildare on the east bank of the Barrow: FM 906.

4. Substituting *bláth* for *bláith* of the MSS., we get a response to *fáth*, and better sense.

5. The prose explains that Diancecht (or MacCecht) killed Mechi, son of the Morrigain, burnt his three hearts, in which were three serpents, and cast the ashes into the Berba.

7. *athbach*, from *athbongim*, would naturally mean 'a second stroke': the meanings given by Meyer, *Contribb.*, under 1, 2, 3, seem to be approximations of various glossators. Here the meaning may be either that a 'second stroke' was not required: or, more probably, that 'recovery' was impossible. This would accord with P. O'C.'s .i. *aithearrach* and O'R.'s 'renewal.'

9. The prose says there were 'the shapes of three serpents' in Mechi's heart: here they are the coils of a single snake.

11. *óg n-ell*. For this substantival use of *óg*, cf. *óg mo charat* Lia Nothain 31 (BB 393 *b* 48); *óg cána*, Cáin Adamnáin 29.

16. *Cúan* seems to be written for *cúain* dat. of *cúan* 'pack,' in order to answer *búan*. This gives a much better sense than can be extracted from *cúan* 'haven.'

MOIN GÁI GLAIS.

The incidents here referred to are told more fully in the prose.

8. *daiger* is rendered "javelin" by O'Donovan, Magh Rath 152. It is probably the English 'dagger,' and distinct from *daigir* 'fire' (IT iv. index).

10. *fola* for *fala*: cf. IT iv. index; M'Sweeney, Caithr. C. C., p. 3, note.

11. *tola*: a. pl. of *tul*, properly the 'boss of a shield.'

12. *Aith* appears to be a proper name: none of the MSS. has a mark of length over this word, nor over *taith* in 11.

13. The prose says Culdub was champion of Fiachu Sraiptine.

15. O'Cl. has *ba greit gáid* .i. *ba gaisgeadach i ngábad*. Possibly we should write *dílim*, a word which occurs in *Cáin Adamndin*, § 52, and may mean 'compensation' or the like.

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FAFFAND.

Of the personages mentioned in this poem, Meilge is the only one of whom anything seems to be known from other sources. He expelled his cousin Labraid Loingsech from the overkingship of Ireland: see Four Masters, *anno mundi* 4658–4694. Meilge is called "King of Beirre" (35), and "Meilge of Imlech" (24). As Broccaid is called in the prose version "Broccaid of the Galians of Labraid Loingsech," we must consider him to belong to Meilge's enemies, which explains the persecution of his family.

1. *co n-gnim giall* 'with deed of hostages,' i.e. prowess by which hostages are won: cf. *nert-giallach* 'winning hostages by force,' LL 199 *b* 39.

2. *gorm-glan*. O'Dav. 1033 has *gorm .i. urdairc*: cf. *gorm-sluag*, LL 158 *a* 5 *gorm-rig*, Mart. Oeng.

4. For *taithme* or *taichme*, cf. Carmun 7 (LL 215 *a* 34) *tictis dia thaichme*, where O'Curry (MC iii. 529) renders 'came to celebrate it': Bend Boguine 2 (BB 397 *a* 22) *hi taichme treb tuaige*. In all these passages the MSS. vary between *taichme* and *taithme*. The latter form is preferable, if the word is connected with *taithmim*, which occurs in Laws v. 322, 24 (the same passage repeated at 338, 13), where Atkinson renders 'contemplate.' *taithme* seems to be a shorter form of *taithmet* 'remembrance,' Wind.

17. *or i n-or*: cf. FM. p. 116, 16, '*ba han tra baoi crioch 7 torann Breann or ind or.*'

22. *sernad* I suppose to be the verbal noun from O'R.'s *sernaim* 'I loose, untie': cf. Wd. *sernim* (1).

27. *cen chuiscle*. O'R. has 'private affair, sorcery'; and something of this latter sense appears to be present in the passages LL 197 *a* 41, LL 157 *b* 32: in the former, it is applied to the hidden lower limbs of sirens; in the latter, to secret and magical knowledge. In the present instance, the reference seems to be to the magical arts by which Aige was transformed into a bubble of water: see prose, *ni frith di acht bolg uisci*. Read then *co cuiscle*.

31. *ni tairm cen taig*, literally 'not a fame without right.' I suppose *taig* to be a writing of *toich*.

38. The prose says, 'three blotches were raised' on Meilge by Faifne's satire: cf. LL. 81 *a* 40 *go tócbaitis teora bolga bar a agid, ail 7 anim 7 athis.*

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39. *sethad* seems to be a genitive; but if so, I have no instance of the word: it can hardly be the same that occurs RC xv. 311 *x*, *ic sethad in buair*. O'R. has *seith*, *seitheadh* 'a skin,' 'hide'; but this is no doubt merely a misspelling of *seche*.

43. *segma*. This word is found also in BB 297 *a* 31 *ri segma*.

45. *rosedlad*. Cf. Rev. Celt. xvi. 44 *rosedlad buinde a sliasta* 'his shin-bone was fractured' (?) Stokes; also Tipra Sengarmna 123 (LL 197 *b* 52) *sedlais co sæb iarsaine Crimthand Cæl*.

50. *immasclaig* seems to be a preterite, formed presumably from **imm-ad-con-sligim*.

51, 52. The natural syntactic order seems to be *combeth a ainm sír fri gairm in tsendumai*; but *fria* being written, anticipating the dependent genitive, the nominative *in sen-duma* is added by way of explanation, just as appositional locutions are commonly put in the nominative without regard to the case of the substantive to which they relate.

53. *tibri* 'laughter' seems curiously inappropriate; but I can find no more suitable meaning for the word.

ALMU I.

ALMU, now the Hill of Allen in Kildare, was the chief stronghold of the Fianna. In the later Ossianic ballads it is usually called Almhain. For the story, see the *Fotha Catha Cnucha*, edited by Hennessy, RC II. 86, from LU, and printed by Windisch in his *Kurzgefasste Grammatik*, p. 121. See also the *Macgnimartha Find* in Oss. Soc. iv. 288; reprinted by K. Meyer, RC v. 195. FCCn agrees with this poem closely for the most part, but adds the origin and issue of the feud between Finn mac Cumaill and Goll mac Morna.

Stanzas 1, 2, 4, and 5 of our poem are also found incorporated in *Acallam na Senórach*: IT iv. 36. A different couplet is, however, substituted for lines 15, 16.

13. At LL 50, 13, Tadc is called the son of Nuadu Necht; but this must be wrong, as Nuadu Necht was son of Setna Sithbacc, king of Leinster, Silv. Gad. ii. 519 (iv.) *a*, whereas our Nuadu was son of Achi, and druid to Cathair Mor (FCCn). This confusion is repeated in the document quoted in Silv. Gad. ii. 519 (iv.) *b*.

15. *almu*. At 19 we have *alamain*: cf. FCCn *rocomled alamu*.

25–28. These lines are metrically defective: *thrén*, *mum-chdem* is a bad rhyme. 26 has in the MS. a syllable too few, and 27 one too many.

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31. *can chert is can chlód.* As D'Arbois points out (Rev. Celt. xxi. 247), the meaning is that Cumall neither obtained Tadc's consent, nor established his right by defeating Tadc in duel. Compare the *dindshenchas* of Snám dá Én, where Conan fights Aed Rind for his daughter Ceilg: LL 203 *b* 39 seq.

Luid Conán, ba crúaid in fis,
co fuair Aed Rind ina liss,
co rochunnig fair cert claidib
no ingin co imdemin.

59. FCCn § 6 has "*rodiúlt a athair dí ocus nir léic euci hí, ar robo torrach hí, ocus asbert fria muntir a breoad ocus arai nir lam ammudugud fri Cond.*"

60. 'them': sc. Murni and her child.

62–72. The MS. is partly illegible here; in 62 a disyllable has dropped: the meaning required is 'white, fair,' &c. In 68 *b* may be the first letter of *Bendron*: cf. FCCN, § 6. But in the Macgn. F., Bodmall is called a *ban-drui*: perhaps *Bendron* is a corruption of this.

ALMU II.

This composition appears to be made up of scraps of different pieces tagged together.

10. *Fiann.* All texts except E read *fian.* Whether the two forms are originally distinct or no (as to which see Zimmer, Zeitschr. f. deutsch. Alt. 35, 52), they are certainly constantly confounded in our MSS.: see, for example, Fáfand 47. The word must here be a collective with the plural verb.

12. *gú* for *gáe* or *gái.* The forms *gó*, *góo*, *gou* also occur.

16. This is an attempt to explain the name Almu (acc. Almain) by connecting it with *ailemain*, the verbal noun of *ailim.* Other equally worthless etymologies will be found in the prose *Dindshenchas.*

ALEND.

Alend, now Knockaulin, in Kildare, was one of the principal strongholds of the kings of Leinster.

This poem consists principally of a string of titles by which the place might be described, in memory of various chieftains who had possessed it.

2. Art Messdelmond was son of Setna Sithbacc: see the prose version.

7, 8. Setna Sithbacc was son of Lugaid, son of Bresal Brec (Silv. Gad. ii. 519 (iv.) *a*).

7. For this use of *luam* 'pilot,' cf. *luam gaiscid géir*, LL 195 *b* 55. *letrad cailc* 'the shield was hacked.'

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8. The grammar is doubtful. Perhaps we should adopt the reading *forad úa Setnai* 'the seat of the grandsons of Setna.'

9. Messdelmond, *i.e.* Art: see note on 2.

12. No doubt the person meant is Messgegra, king of Leinster, who appears in the *Talland Etair* (RC viii. 47).

16. The reading is uncertain. I know nothing of Andrithir (or Maenindir), if indeed it be a proper name.

17. Fergus Fairge was son of Nuadu Necht, and father of Ross Ruad, whose son Find is mentioned in 19: see LL 346, col. 6.

20. Bresal Bregaman is perhaps identical with Bresal Brec, grandfather of Setna Sithbacc, Silv. Gad. ii. 519 (iv.) *a*.

21. I have not found the name Luchdond among the Leinster genealogies. It is perhaps rather an epithet than a proper name. In *Fled Bricrend* 22, 46, it is applied to Loegaire Buadach: Thurneysen, Sagen aus dem alten Irland, 35, translates 'Mäusehaut' (*luch-thond*).

25. *bethir bethrach*, so LL 146 *b* 19: cf. LL 247 *a* 16 *ruathar bethrach*, and see Meyer, *Contribb.*

30. *trét* 'herds' is here put for *slúag*.

33. Cathair Mor left Alend to Fiachu Baicid: see L. na gCeart, p. 203.

35. The MSS. point to *rígu*: we should rather expect *rígi* 'by his kingship.'

36. *nenaisc* 'made captive.' But why should Fiachu be fighting against the 'champions of Alend'? Perhaps the reference is to the custom of chaining the fighting ranks together, as in Cath Muige Rátha, p. 178: cf. Joyce, *Social History of Ancient Ireland*, i. 144.

37. Bresal Beolach was son of Fiachu Baicid: see FM 435.

41. *nodasnaig*: from *adsagim*.

42. Sruthar Segsa, *i.e.* the Boyne, which rises in Sid Nechtain, RC xv. 315, 334.

48. *adclaidim* usually means 'hunt': but the prose here has *conacclaid mur*: cf. Meyer, Contribb., *concladim*.

51. *rind* is here regarded as gen. pl.: but it is perhaps an adjective: cf. *Aed Rind* LL 203 *a* 30: *a rigi rabartaig rind* BB 58 *a* 36.

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ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

TODD LECTURE SERIES

VOLUME X.

EDWARD GWYNN

THE METRICAL DINDSHENCHAS

PART III.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

PREFACE, ... v

LIST OF MANUSCRIPTS, ... viii

CORRIGENDA, ... ix

TEXT AND TRANSLATION:—

	PAGE		PAGE
Carmun,	1	Loch Dácháech,	184
Bóand I,	26	Port Lairge,	190
Bóand II,	34	Mag Raigne,	194
Cnogba,	40	Mag Femin I,	198
Nás,	48	Mag Femin II,	200
Ceilbe,	54	Tond Chlidna I,	206
Liamuin,	66	Tond Chlidna II,	210
Dún Gabail,	78	Carn úi Néit,	216
Belach Dúrgein,	84	Crótta Clíach,	224
Bairend Chermain,	88	Cend Febrat,	226
Duiblind,	94	Cend Cuirrig [Currech Life],	234
Fornocht,	96	Temair Lúachra,	236
'Ath Cliath Cúalann,	100	Slíab Miss,	240
Bend 'Etair I,	104	Tipra Sengarmna,	242
Bend 'Etair II,	110	Findglais,	254
Dún Crimthaind,	120	Srúb Brain,	256
Ráth Chnámrossa,	128	Loch Léin,	260
Maistiu I,	134	Carn Feradaig,	266
Maistiu II,	138	Luimnech,	270
Róiriu in 'Uib Muiredaig,	140	Slige Dala,	276
Róiriu in 'Uib Failge,	142	Sinann I,	286
Mag Mugna,	144	Sinann II,	292
Eó Mugna,	146	Slíab n-Echtga I,	298
Eó Rossa,	148	Slíab n-Echtga II,	304
Belach Conglais,	150	'Ath Cliath Medraige,	314
'Ath Fadat I,	152	Medraige,	318
'Ath Fadat II,	156	Loch Ríach,	324
Belach Gabrán,	158	Mag nAidni,	330
Slíab Mairge I,	160	Móenmag,	334
Slíab Mairge II,	162	Loch Dergdero,	338
Ard Lemnacht,	164	Ráth Chrúachan,	348
Loch Garman,	168	Carn Fráich,	356

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TEXT AND TRANSLATION—*continued.*

	PAGE		PAGE
'Ath Lúain,	366	Ard na Ríag,	414
Turloch Silinde,	376	Inber Múada,	418
Findloch Cera,	378	Carn Amalgaid,	422
Mag n-'Ai,	380	Mag Muireisce,	426
Mag Mucrime,	382	Mag Tibra,	432
Duma Selga,	386	Sliab n-Gam,	436
Mag Luirg,	396	Ceis Choraind,	438
Loch Cé,	400	Carn Conaill,	440
Loch Néill,	404	Loch Rí,	450
Loch Con,	408	Loch n-Erne,	460
Loch nDechet,	410		

NOTES, 469

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PREFACE.

MOST of the poems in this volume are now printed for the first time. The corresponding prose versions will be found in Stokes' edition of the *Rennes Dindshenchas*, in vols. xv and xvi of the Revue Celtique. I have followed in general the order of the Rennes manuscript, but have inserted some poems which do not occur in that codex. Some of these are late additions to the Dindshenchas, and are here printed as nearly as possible in the places which they occupy in the Book of Lecan and the other codices in which they are found. As no two copies of the Dindshenchas, among those which I have used, have exactly the same contents, an editor is obliged to use his own judgment to some extent. The arrangement here adopted seems to me preferable to that of Stokes, who relegates these later additions to an appendix, thereby obscuring the geographical order which the compilers of the Dindshenchas observed. That there is such an order was first noticed, so far as I know, by Mr. G. H. Orpen, in the Journal of the Society of Antiquaries (Ireland), March, 1906, p. 29.

In some cases a poem which is found only in the Book of Leinster or in some small group of manuscripts has been set beside a different poem on the same place which occurs in the Rennes codex and other copies. On the same principle the poem on Róiriu in Úi Failge is placed beside Róiriu in Úi Muiredaig, and those on Eó Mugna and Eó Rossa after Mag Mugna.

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The problem of arrangement will become more complicated in my next volume, in which I hope to complete the text of the Metrical Dindshenchas. When I reach the final volume, which is intended to contain, among other matters, a description of the manuscripts, I hope to state fully the facts as to the order followed in the various copies.

In constructing the text of the poems I have attached rather less weight than in former volumes to the authority of the Book of Leinster, and rather more to that of R and B (which are very closely related), especially when they are supported by H and S_2. The Book of Lecan, the Book of Úi Maine, and the Stowe manuscript D II 2 are very untrustworthy guides in doubtful places.

In orthography I have as a rule tried to approximate to the general practice of the Book of Leinster; but no uniform standard can be fixed, especially as the spelling is constantly varied in order to mark the rhymes.

The poem on Eó Mugna (which is only preserved in S) and those on Carn Fráich, Ard na Ríag, Inber Múada, Carn Amalgaid, Mag Tibra, and Sliab Gam (only in Lc.) are reproduced as they stand in the manuscript, except as specified in the critical notes; but I have not thought it necessary to indicate expansions by italics, unless some shade of doubt were possible. On the other hand, in editing the poems which are only found in L (Maistiu II, Róiriu in Úi Failge, Eó Rossa, Sliab Mairge I, Mag Femin I), I have supplied marks of length and introduced some slight alterations of spelling. This applies also to that part of the poem on Carmun for which L is the only authority.

These and other inconsistencies are partly due to the long time which has elapsed since the earlier pages of this volume were put in type, and to the necessity of printing off each sheet

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as it was finished. The same cause is in part responsible for the long list of Corrigenda.

Mr. W. J. Purton has been good enough to read the proofs of the whole volume and suggest corrections. Dr. Bergin has kindly done the same for pp. 49–80. To the Rev. Charles Plummer I owe a collation of the Rawlinson text of Tond Clidna I.

EDWARD GWYNN

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
February 11th, 1913.

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MANUSCRIPTS OF THE *DINDSHENCHAS*

CITED IN THIS VOLUME.

L = The Book of Leinster.

R = The Rennes MS.

B = The Book of Ballymote.

Lc. = The Book of Lecan.

Y = The Yellow Book of Lecan.

H = Trinity College, H. 3. 3 (1322).

E = Trinity College, E. 4. 1 (1436).

G = Royal Irish Academy 23 K 32.

M = The Book of Úi Maine, Royal Irish Academy.

S = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe D. II. 2.

S_2 = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe B. II. 2.

S_3 = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe B. III. 1.

S_4 = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe D. IV. 2.

V = Royal Irish Academy, Reeves 882.

Rawl. = Bodleian Library, Rawlinson B 487.

Ed. = Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, Kilbride XVI.

Laud = Bodleian Library, Laud 610.

Franc. = Franciscan Convent, Dublin.

Lism. = The Book of Lismore.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 2, lines 7, 8 read *tictis, arfigtis*: so in lines 193, 210, 211, 213. **3,** 16 for 'smooth' read 'lean'. **3,** 19 read 'that won a title of . . . . without disrepute'. **4,** 23 see Notes. **7,** 69 delete 'extinction'. **8,** 78 read *fetabair*. **8,** 90 see Notes. **10,** 100 delete comma after Herech. **14,** 170 read *chórgud*. **17,** 189 see Notes. **18,** 234 read *chróes-tolla*. **19,** 234 for 'fiddles' read 'harps'. **20,** 259 read *egair*. **20,** 264 read *ndán*. **21,** 259 delete 'profane'. **23,** 286 read 'horse-fights'. **24,** 301 read *táidliud* and see Notes. **24,** 322 read *deg-cóem*. **25,** 303 see Notes. **26,** 7 read *asnaid*: see Notes. **26,** 11 read *otá sin*. **26,** 19 read *gairthir* (L). **31,** 55 read 'to the well, without being thirsty'. **34,** 15 read *comraiset* and render 'they meet'. **35,** 18 read 'through Loch Munremair past Tailtiu'. **46,** 83 read *achdch*. **50,** 27 read *issí*. **70,** 54 read *ndag-céil*. **70,** 63 read *Oll-dóitig*: see Notes. **72,** 81 read *dreim* (L). **73,** 73 for 'fared' read 'had gone'. **75,** 114 read 'at the Black Fords'. **81,** 26 read 'in the islands of the Red Sea'. **82,** 70 read *abainn*. **83,** 53 read 'those two grappled with each other'. **84,** 7 read *issí*. **84,** 16 read *cét col*: see Notes. **84,** 19 read *Herccaid*. **85,** 7 see Notes. **86,** 2 read perhaps *arbdig*: see Notes. **90,** 21 read *ddltait raind* 'verses decide (?)': in the passage quoted in the Notes the rhyme requires *ddltaid*. **91,** 39 read 'Cliath'. **94,** 14 read *sobarthain*. **96,** 6 read *bind guth*. **100,** 6 read *cluiche dremn*. **106,** note at foot: for *prius* read *proprium*. **106,** 49 read *dian' mag* 'to whom the plain belongs'. **107,** 41 for 'pleasing' read 'active'. **108,** 64 read *ruada*. **108,** 69 read *mac-blait*. **108,** 75 read *chlóiter*. **108,** 84 read *a h-Étar* 'from Etar'. **109,** 64 read 'the red sons of Ross'. **109,** 65 for 'champions' read 'curraghs'. **112,** 21 read *tria*. **147,** 10 see Notes. **149,** 9 for 'hallowed' read 'joyous'. **152,** 15 for *das* read *dar*. **154,** 38 read *gébat*: see Notes. **158,** lines 17–20 should follow line 8. **158,** 9 read *glé*. **160,** 9 read *sceól suin*. **164,** 5 read *Crimthand*. **164,** 10 read *cían ind ail*. **165,** 1 for 'bright' read 'perfect'. **165,** 24 read 'the way to subdue them is to behead them'. **171,** 50–51 read 'of laws and ordinances, which were made,' etc. **173,** 71 read 'Boimm'. **176,** 134 read *andess*. **177,** 131 read 'O sir!'. **178,** 160 read *comalltair*. **186,** 50 read *chatha*. **203,** 43 read 'May they sit in heaven!'. **208,** 37 read *lotar*. **214,** 49 read *Mogénair*. **216,** 7 read *is maic Thabuirn*: see Notes. **224,** 20 read *file*. **225,** 8 see Notes. **225,** 23 see Notes. **226,** 18 read *Cathgus*. **231,** 67 for 'in general' read 'by far'. **234**: the title should be CEND CUIRRIG. **234,** 2 read *rodamair* and see Notes. **236,** 2 see Notes. **236,** 16 read *nofoilgtis*. **238,** 27 see Notes. **240** read throughout *Miss* for *Míss*, and in 19 read *ndiss*. **246,** 72 read *immat*. **251,** 119 read 'the king of the Fianna'. **253,** 127 read 'in the noose of a gad'. **258,** 32 read *co Rámaind is co Redgaig*. **261,** 16

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read 'Fand'. **263**, 37 read 'the lake of the hero Len'. **271**, 14 read 'of the fleet'. **277**, 4 for 'dissolution' read 'the ring of battle'. **281**, 58 read 'by stric custom'. **283**, 73 for 'mute' read 'muttering'. **286**, 8 read *láech-luchair* and see Notes. **288**, 46 read *sáir sin*. **289**, 32 read 'to everyone it is not unlovely'. **290**, 54 read *ben luchair*. **303**, 53 read 'to sleep'. **306–308**: lines 49–52 should come after lines 53–56. **307**, 43 read 'Both'. **311**, 83 delete 'casket' and see Notes. **314**, 16 see Notes. **317**, 30 read 'Elg'. **319**, 4 see Notes. **322**, 57 see Notes. **322**, notes: for 58–59 read 59–60. **328**, 49 read *bail*. **334**, 7 read *labrad* and see Notes. **336**, 35 read *in Móen sin*. **336**, 44 read *Móenaib sin*. **337**, 26 see Notes. **344**, 87 read *fo rúin* 'mysteriously'. **346**, 99 read *comlúd*. **351**, 24 read 'horse-fights'. **355**, 87 see Notes. **359**, 44 see Notes. **363**, 102 see Notes. **366**, 3 read *thaiss*. **377**, 13–16 see Notes. **382**, 13 read *noclechta*. **385**, 39 read 'it severs not'. **393**, 99 see Notes. **397**, 20 read 'Mianna . . . Magen'. **397**, 21 read 'of the Martine'. **401**, 20 read 'on a cairn of the Curlew Mountains'. **403**, 27 read 'when he was laid in the cairn of stones'. **405**, 6 read 'Elg'. **407**, 25 see Notes. **409**, 5 read 'From the Isles of the chieftain Mod'. **414**, 14 read *fa hiad*. **415**, 16 read 'all four'. **419**, 1 and **421**, 29 read 'Inber Muada'. **419**, 11 read 'Elg'. **427**, 15 see Notes. **431**, 46 see Notes. **438**, 11 read *óiged sona*. **440**, 4 read *Conaill*. **441**, 18 see Notes. **443**, 26 see Notes. **443**, 44 *sq.* for 'is driven' read 'is planted'. **453**, 34 read 'their kine and oxen he killed in the first hour'. **458**, 108 read *ba tairm tocha* 'it was an appropriate name'. **465**, 51 see Notes. **465**, 53 read 'free from venom'. **465**, 57 see Notes. **465**, 64 for 'swift' read 'sullen'.

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PART III.

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CARMUN.

FULARTACH *cecinit.*

Eistid, a Laigniu nal-lecht,
a ślúaig ós Raigniu rath-chert,
co fagbaid uaim as cech aird
cáem-śenchas Carmain chloth-aird.

Carmun céte óenaig fḟil,
co faithchi róenaig roréid,
in tàluaig tictís dia thaichmi,
arfigtís a glan-graifni.

Is railecc ríg a rúam rán,
cid sain-śerc slúag co sóer-grád;
fail mór fo dumaib dála
dia ślóg bunaid bith-gráda.

Do cháiniud rígan is ríg,
d' fáidiud dígal is dígním,
ba mence find-ślúag fagmair
dar slim-grúad sóer Sen-Charmain.

In fir nó in fer co mét gal,
nó in ben co n-ét anbal,
ruc gairm cen mímes marggaid,
tuc ainm díles deg-Carmain?

LRBYMEHSS$_3$V. Parts of L are nearly illegible, especially 110–150. *Fulartach*] Ful- L; Flann E; *om. cæt.* 1. *Laigniu*] LY: laigni, &c. *cæt.* 2. *ślúaig*] śluag, &c. *codd.* *ós Raigniu*] *ed.* os-aigni L (oraigne *fcs.*); ua raigne, &c. YS; uar aighne M; narraigne B; uas raigne, &c. *cæt.* *rathchert*] racert, &c., RB; rocert, &c., YHES$_3$; na ceart M. 3. *fagbaid*] fagthai Y; fabhaig E; faghaib M. *as*] os RB; is ES$_3$. 4. *cæm-*] LE: dind-, &c. *cæt.* *chlothaird*] clethgair Y; clethgairce S. 6. *faithchi*] faitcib H; flaithib M. 7. *in tàluaig*] an sluag YS$_3$; *thaichmi*] taithmi, &c., RYHS$_3$; taichne E; faiche M. 8. *arfigtís*] arafaiodis R; arfichtis YHS; airfichdis M. *glan-*] nglan YMSE. 9. *a*] in LE. 10. *cid*] cidat M. *sain-*] sam- RBY; am- S. *slúag co sóergrád*] a sluag ssergrad S; sluaig ssergrad M. 11. *fo dumaib*] fodumaid YE; do dumaib SS$_3$M; do damuim H. 12. *dia*] do t- E.

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CARMUN.

Hearken, ye Leinstermen of the graves,
O host that rule Raigne of hallowed rights,
till ye get from me, gathered on every hand,
the fair legend of Carmun high in fame!

Carmun, gathering place of a hospitable fair,
with level sward for courses:—
the hosts that used to come to its celebration
conquered in its bright races.

A burial-ground of kings is its noble cemetery,
even specially dear to hosts of high rank;
under the mounds of assembly are many
of its host of a stock ever-honoured.

To bewail queens and kings,
to lament revenges and ill deeds,
there came many a fair host at harvest-time
across the noble smooth cheek of ancient Carmun.

Was it men, or a man of mighty prowess,
or woman with passionate jealousy,
that brought the market a title not unreputed,
and gave its proper name to noble Carmun?

-gráda] gradhach H. 13. *do*] di BR; da Y. *cháiniud*] dumaid R; cumaid B. 14. *d'fáidiud*] du faidiud RB; d'fáiged E; daidheadh S. *dignim*] mignim (?) L; dognim ME. 15. *ba*] bat L; bad RBE. *mence*] menci LRB; minca E; menic, &c. YHS$_3$. *-sluag*] -slúaig LBS$_3$. *fagmair*] fagmur, &c. YE; fagmair L. 16. *-gruad*] gruaid, &c. RBHS$_3$; ruad E. *sóer*] sæir BS$_3$; sair H. *-Charmain*] Carman, &c. RYHE. 17. *fir—fer*] fer—fir R; fear—fer B. *gal*] LB; ngal *cæt*. 18. *in ben*] in bead B; in bet M; in beth S; in hí ben E. *co n-ét*] coméit E; conceat M; connet H. *anbal*] nadbal E; angabal M; nimadbal YHS$_3$. 19. *gairm*] ainm L (?) B; a hainm E. *mimes*] mes LE. *marggaid*] *ed.* marggaig E; mar *gr*aaid (?) L; margnaig R; margnaid, &c. BYSM; margn̄ HS$_3$. 20. *deg-*] sen- R; do E; nde S.

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Ní fir is ní fer fergach,
acht óen-ben dían díbergach,
glúair a tarmun is a tairm,
ó fúair Carmun a cét-ainm.

Carmun ben maic Díbaid déin
maic Doirche dírmaig dag-ḟéil
maic Aincgeis co méit ratha,
ba cend airdmeis ilchatha.

Nistailged tairecc tarba
fri sain-ṡeirc na sóer-Banba,
dáig ba snímaig cech amm thair
cland maic Díbaid 's am-máthair.

Cengsat siar dind ara chur
Dían ocus Dub is Dothur,
ond Athain aidben anair,
ocus Cairmen am-máthair.

Nomiltís im Thúathaib Dé
in t-áes núachair náimtide
torad cach thalman co tráig:
ba fogal adbal écáir.

Cairmen as cach bricht co mblaid
aidcgled cach ṁblicht mborr-thoraid,
iar ṅgleicc as cach dán nar dlecht,
na meicc tria ág tria anrecht.

Iarum rosrathaig Túath Dé,
rosbrathaig úath is amgné,
ar cach n-om-gním gníset so
sníset a comlín chucco.

21–24.] *om.* LE. 23. *a tarmun*] a tairmen H; ar talmain, &c. YS; a glandradh M. *tairm*] gairm MS_3. 24. *ó*] oa HS_3. 25. *Carmun*] Cairmen, &c. RBH. 27. *Aincgeis*] ancheis E. 28. *airdmeis*] airdmes, &c., $RBYHS_3$. *ilchatha*] ardratha S. 29. *tailged*] tailced L; taiiged B; taidlead Y. *tarba*] tarbda H. 30. *fri*] re YS; fria E; ra H. *sain-*] sen- E. 31. *ba*] bad L (?) R. *snímaig*] sniomach S_3. *cech amm*] cech ainm, &c. LS; cen tairm E. 33. *din*] in &c., HS_3. 36. *Cairmen*] Carmen LY; Carman ES. *am-mathair*] LS; a mathair *cæt.*

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Not men it was, nor wrathful man,
but one fierce marauding woman—
bright was her precinct and her fame—
from whom Carmun got its name at the first.

Carmun, wife of the son of fierce Dibad,
son of right hospitable Doirche of the hosts,
son of Ancgeis rich in substance,
was a leader with experience in many battles.

No supply of gain appeased them
in their ardent desire for noble Banba;
because they were distressed perpetually in the East,
the children of the son of Dibad and their mother.

They fared westward for the second time
—Dian and Dub and Dothur,—
from the East out of distant Athens,
they and Carmun their mother.

In the borders of the Tuatha De
the folk of a hostile wedlock ravaged
the fruit of every land to the shore:
it was a dreadful lawless pillage.

Carmun, by means of every spell of fame,
destroyed all sap of swelling fruit,
after strife waged with all arts unlawful,
and the sons through battle and lawlessness.

Then the Tuatha De perceived them;
horror and hideousness betrayed them:
for every cruel deed they did,
the Tuatha De inflicted the like number upon them.

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37. *nomiltís*] &c., LE; fognidís, &c. *cæt.* 38. *nuachair*] duachair L; nuathmar R. 39. *co*] LE; do *cæt.* 40. *ba*] bad R; fa S. 41. *Cairmen*] H; Carmen YS; Carman *cæt.* 42. *aidcgled*] LB; aicgled R; aidhgleadh, &c. YSHS$_3$; adhchlaid E; aigclead M. *cach*] i R. *mborr-*] mor- RBYSM. 43. *as*] os RB. 45. *Iarum*] LE; ba luath *cæt.* *rosrathaig*] rusrothaig S. 46. *rosbrathaig*] rosrathaig E; rotbrathaid Y. *amgné*] L; omgne, &c. BYHMSS$_3$; oengné R; ainmne E. 47. *omgním*] dognim ME.

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Crichinbel, ni sáibad sin,
is Lug Láibach mac Cachir,
Bé Chuilli ós cach rái na rag,
ocus Ái mac Ollaman,

Roráidset riu ar rochtain
in cethrur crúaid comfortail:
" Ben sund i cend for máthar,
triar fer don triur derbráthar.

" Bás dúib, ní rogain roga,
ní soraid, ní sóer-thoga,
nó fácbaid co glé-grind giall;
ércid a Hérind óentriar."

Na fir-sin dochúatar úain,
fríth a rúacad co rochrúaid,
ciarb aidben leó fácbat sund
Cairmen beó 'n-a crú chumung.

Cach fír dar' ná tecar slán
muir míl, nem, talam tond-bán,
na tístais tess na tuir thind
céin nobeth muir im Hérind.

Cairmen ruc bás is báide,
nosaidled as écáine;
fuair a aidid, mar rodlecht,
eter dairib na ndron-fert.

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49. *Crichinbel*] Crithinbel RBYSM; Cridenbél, &c. ES$_3$. *ní sáibad*] . . saib . . L (ba saib *fcs.*); ba sæbad E; noco saob R. 50. *Láibach*] libach E; lsechbán S. *Cachir*] Cathair E 51. *Chuilli*] cuil B; cuill E. *ós*] ar LE. *rái*] ræn R; rí E; drái S. *na rag*] na radh Y; ro rad, &c. S$_2$H. 53–56.] *in* LE *only*. 53. *ar*] a E. 55. *i cend*] a chenn E. 57. *rogain*] L; raga in H; ragha an S$_2$; roguin, &c. *cæt*. *roga*] ragha Y. 58. *soraid*] LE; saguir RB; soghair YS; sogar H; soghar S$_3$; soghuir M. *ní sóerthoga*] in sætaga Y. 59. *nó*] *om.* LE; nod- SM. *fácbaid*] fagbad Y; fácbadh, &c. MS. *grind*] rinn H. *giall*] bar ngiall E. 60. *ércid*] is eirg M. *óen-*] cen R; a aen M. 63. *ciarb aidben*] ciarbad ben, &c.

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Crichinbel—no deception this!
and Lug Laebach son of Cacher
Be Chuilli . . . above all battlefields
and Ai son of Ollam,

The stern four, equal-strong,
said to them on overtaking them,
"A woman is here to match your mother,
three men to the brothers three;

"Death to you—no choice ye would choose,
no blessing, no lucky wish!
or else leave with good grace a hostage;
depart from Erin ye three only!"

Those men departed from us;
stern means were found to expel them;
though it seemed distant to them, they leave here
Carmun—alive in her narrow cell.

Every pledge [was given] that is not transgressed with safety,
the sea with its beasts, heaven, earth with its bright array,
that the strong chiefs should not come southward
so long as the sea should be round Erin.

Carmun, death and extinction carried her off,
it came upon her in ungentle shape:
she found her fate, as was right,
among the oaks of the strong graves.

LRBYS; ciar bo ben E. *fácbat*] E; facbad B; facbait, &c. *cæt.* 64. *Cairmen*] BH; carman *cæt.* 65–68.] *om.* H. 65. *fír*] fer S. *na*] nach RB. 66. *muir míl, nem*] mil muir din (?) Y (*s.m.*); muir mil (nó niuill *s.m.*) n-(nó tein *s.m.*) B; mur niúil tein S_3; muir neam M. 67. *tistais*] tisat L; tissed E. *thind*] tenn S. *céin nobeth*] L (robeth *fcs.*); cen nobeth E; airet bes, &c. *cæt. im*] in B. 69. *Cairmen*] BH; Carman, &c. *cæt.* *báide*] báidi L; baide RBH; baidi Y; baidhe S_2; buide E; blaidhe S. 70. *nosaidled*] na saidled, &c. YHSS_2; no śailed R; na saighleadh M. *as*] is RYMHSS_3. 71. *aidid*] baidid L. *ro-*] do RESS_3; nar Y; o M. 72. *dron-*] droing Y; dornn E.

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Tancas sund tria gáine ngnó,
dia cáine dia cét-gubo,
la Túaith Dé dar sóer-mag sair,
cétna óenach cóir Carmain.

Fertán Carmain cía rochlaid,
in fagbaid nó in fétabair?
iar mes cech deg-athar dil
Bres mac Eladan, éistid. E.

Cethri fichit cóic cét cain
fail úad (ní bréc) do bliadnaib,
ó Charmein fo chísu cacht
co salm-gein Ísu iar ndóennacht.

A dó trichat ceithri cét
ó gein Críst, ní sóeb in sét,
co Crimthann ós Charmun cacht
co Pátric n-adbul n-étracht.

Cóic ríg trichat cen tríst tair
do Lagnib ria Críst creitim:
a núall ós Hérind rosaich
dít chúain chél-bind, a Charmain:

Cóic ríg cóicat, sáethraig se,
do láechraid na Cristaide
ó Chrimthunn comdas na cned
co Diarmait dron-mas durgen:

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73. *tria*] dia RB. *gáine*] caine RB; ngaine, &c. ES$_3$. *ngnó*] gnó L; ngó, &c. RYSM. 74. *cáine*] cained &c. HE. 75. *dar sóer-mag*] dar saormod, &c. HS$_3$; da scœrmagh S; scœrmaighi E. *sair*] sain LE; *om.* Y; sœir S. 77. *rochlaid*] rusclaid E. 78. *fétabair*] feadair Y. 79. *deg-athar*] degnathar R. 80. *Bres*] is bres B. 82. *uad*] uaid, &c. BYS. 83. *fo*] iar R. *cacht*] cucht H; ceacht (.i. nert *superscr.*) S. 84. *salm-gein*] LE; harmgein H (*s.m.*); tairmgen Y; hairm B; hairmgein, &c. *cæt.* *doennacht*] œnfecht, &c., BM. 85.] LE; da bliadain trichat tri cet, &c. *cæt.* 86. *sét*] sáet L. 87. *co*] o S$_3$. *cacht*] LRS$_3$; cucht, &c. *cæt.* 88. *étracht*] étrucht, &c. YEM; etrocht H;

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Thither came, for the delight of her beauty,
to keen and raise the first wailing over her,
the Tuath De over this noble plain eastward:
it was the first true fair of Carmun.

The grave of Carmun, who digged it?
do ye learn, or do ye know?
according to the judgment of every esteemed elder
it was Bres son of Eladu: hearken!

Five fair hundred four score
years it is since then—no lie!
from Carmun, a captive under tribute,
to the psalm-sung birth of Jesus in human form.

Four hundred two and thirty
from the birth of Christ—not false the count!
to Crimthand [ruler] over captive Carmun
to Patrick great and glorious.

Five and thirty kings in the east without a curse
of the Leinstermen before the faith of Christ;
the noise of them reached over Erin
from thy sweet-omened company, O Carmun!

Five and fifty kings—laborious these!—
of the warriorhood of Christendom
from Crimthann, mark for wounds,
to Diarmait Durgen, stout and goodly:

---

dédrucht S. 89. *ríg*] *om.* BM. *cen*] cein R; co Y. 90. *do*] o LE. *ria*] iar YS; re E. *creitim*] *ed.* craitid (?) L; creidig R; creitid, &c. *cæt.* 91. *a nuall*] anuail L; anuaill REM; anhuail B. *roiaich*] L; roseich E; roaig RBH; rosaid, &c. YS. 92. *dit*] dot, &c. HS; din E; don YS_3. *chúain*] chúan, &c. YSS_3; qan H. *chélbind*] ceibfind, &c. RE; ceibind Y; c̄bind S. 93. *saethraig*] saethrach, &c. LE; saethr̄, &c. RHS_3. 94.] do laighnibh na criostoidhib S_3 (*in litura*). 95. *cned*] cend E. 96. *dronmas*] dornmas, &c. LEH. *durgen*] nuirgean, &c. YS; ndroigean M.

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Ocht maic Galaim, lín a slóg,
Dond, Hír, Eber, Herimón,
Amairgin, Colptha cen chrád,
Herech, Febria, is Erennán:

Rop iatsin rátha ind óenaig
cech trátha fri trén-móidim,
oc tocht ind, oc tuidecht ass,
cen nach n-écraitius n-amnass

Ó Thúaith Dé co claind Mfled
ba dín roban is rígfer;
ó chlaind Mfled, ba gním nglé,
ba dín co Pátric Machae.

Nem, talam, grían, esca, is muir,
toirthe tíre ocus turscuir,
beóil, clúasa, súli, selbtha,
cossa, láma, láech-thengtha,

Eich, claidib, carpait cáine,
gái, scéith is drecha dáine,
drucht, mess, daithen la duile,
lá 's adaig, tráig, trom-thuile.

Doratsat sin uile n-óg
buidne Banba cen bith-brón
co ná beth fo chiabair chest
cech tress bliadain ar tairmesc.

Doringset genti Góidel
ar menci fri mór-móidem
óenach cen cháin, cen chinaid,
cen gním áig ná essidain.

97–156.] *in* LE *only*. 97. *Galaim*] Golaim E. *slóg*] slóig E. 102. *cech*] cen E. *fri trénmóidim*] re trenmáidem E; re . . . L. 108. *Machae*] maithe E. 110] toirthe t . . . cuir L. 111. *selbtha*] selbda E. 112. *láech thengtha*] lae . . . L. 114. *is drecha dáine*] . . drecha . . . L; is drecha duine E (?). 115. *duile*] du . . . L; duille E. 116. *lá*] . a L.

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Eight sons of Galam, with the number of their hosts,
Donn, Hir, Eber, Heremon,
Amairgen, unvexed Colptha,
Herech, Febria, and Erennan :

These were the warranties of the Fair,
loudly acclaimed at all seasons,
at coming in and at going forth
without any rude hostility.

From the Tuatha De to the children of Mil,
it was a refuge for noble ladies and princely men ;
from the children of Mil ('twas a clear fact),
till Patrick of Ard Macha, it was a refuge.

Heaven, earth, sun, moon, and sea,
fruits of earth and sea-stuff,
mouths, ears, eyes, possessions,
feet, hands, warriors' tongues,

Horses, swords, chariots fair,
spears, shields, and faces of men,
dew, mast, sheen on leaf,
day and night, ebb and flow :—

The hosts of Banba, free from enduring sorrow,
gave all these completely [as pledges]
that it should not lie under gloom of disputes
to interrupt it, every third year.

The Gentiles of the Gaels held
often time with great acclamation
a Fair, without law, without sin,
without deed of violence, without impurity.

---

tromthuile] is tuile E. 117. *sin*] sain L ; si E. *n-óg*] anógh E. 119. *cheat*] cheit *fcs.* 120. *ar*] L ? (tar *fcs.*) air E. 121. *genti*] graide (?) E. 122] . . . re [t]ren m[aid]em L ; ar menee re mormæidem E. 123. *óenach*] cen agh E. 124. *na*] E ; † L (cen *fcs.*).

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Lucht baistid Crist, ná celid,
caistid ris, dáig is demin
is mó dlegait trist ar techt
ó Christ is a Cristaidecht.

Ríg ocus náim Hérend and
im Phátric is im Chrimthand,
iat rothennfastsat cach cath;
robennachsat in óenach.

A nói re Túathaib Dé daith
ós brúachaib Carmuin chloth-maith,
cóica n-a trén-medón trait
ó Hérimón co Pátraic.

A cóic cethri deich data
ar sreith óenaig allata,
ó Bresal bróenach cen brath
cosin n-óenach ndédenach.

Ó Chrimthund in chrotha cain
co cath ard Ocha anbail
a nói raglana cen raind
la síl Labrada láech-maill.

Sé ríg déc, roderbaig dam
cech súi cech senchaid solam,
ó Charmun na cúan cróebach
dorat slúag 'sin slat-óenach.

A hocht a Dothra dóinig,
slúag sochla fri sír-móidim,
gníset óenach cóir Carmain
fo glóir is fo glan-armaib.

---

125. *baistid*] baisti (?) L; . . . id E. 126. *caistid*] c . . . tid L. *ris*] is *fcs.* 128. *is a*] E; assa L. 129 *náim*] naem L. 131. *iat ro thenn-*] . . . trenn (?) L. *cath*] c . . . L. 133. *re Túathaib Dé daith*] r . . . athaib . . d . ith L (. . . ard dobith *fcs.*). 134.] os bruachaib . . . L. *Carmuin*] carman E. 135. *na trénmedón trait*] . . . renmedon . . . L.

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People of Christ's baptism, conceal it not!
hearken to him, for it is certain
men deserve a curse the more when they depart
from Christ and from Christianity.

Kings and saints of Erin there
around Patrick and Crimthand:
they it was who strictly checked every fight;
they blessed the Fair.

Nine fairs before the time of the active Tuatha De
over the borders of well-famed Carmun:
fifty in the midst of her, quickly,
from Herimon to Patrick.

Five times forty pleasant
glorious fairs in succession
from Bresal Broenach without treachery
till the final fair.

From Crimthand pure of beauty
to the high battle of violent Ocha
nine right famous fairs without division
[held] by the seed of heroic-gentle Labraid.

Sixteen kings, I am certified
by every sage, every glib shanachie,—
from Carmun of the winding harbours
did the host bring into the mighty fair.

Eight from populous Dothra,
a host of renown, ever boasted,
duly held the fair of Carmun
with pomp and with pure weapons.

---

137. *data*] dat . L. 139. *cen brath*] *illeg. in* L. 140. *ndedenach*] ndeiginach E; *illeg. in* L. 141. *cain*] L (?); cáid E. 142. *co*] o E; .o L; *the rest of the line is illegible to me in* L. 143. *nói*] ní E. 144. *la*] ra LE. 149. *dóinig*] dóinich L (dobuch *fcs. wrongly*); dáinid E. 150. *fri*] ra L; re E.

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A dó déc cen rudra im raind
d' óenaigib urgna, atmaim,
do churi gríbda in gaiscid
on táil rígda a ro-Maistin.

A cóic a Fid Gaibli garg
fichset ós Charmun chloth-ard
óenach saidbir co srethaib,
co saidlib, co srian-echaib.

Sessiur de Raigne réimnig,
de ásil Bresail bric béimnig,
slúag find fri faglaib funid
ós grúad Charmain chét-guinig.

Pátric, Brigit imalle,
Cóemgen is Cholumcille,
iat is airthech ar cech slúag
ná rolaimther a marc-slúag.

Oenach na náeb, nert dia chur,
ar tús, is cert dia chorgud :
óenach ardríg f . . . s glain
issed bís ina degaid.

Cluche ban Lagen iar ló
on talúag ragel, ní rád ngó,
bantrocht nach bec mess immach
issé a céte in tress óenach.

Lagsig, Fothairt, fota a mblad,
leó dar éis chota na mban :
is leó Lagin, lín a sét,
na dagfir dod . . chomét.

---

153. *rudra im raind*] L (?) (rud imraind *fes.*) ; rudrad rann E. 154. *d' óenaigib*] *O'Curry*: doenaigim L ; daenaib E. *atmaim*] L ; naninam E. 156. *a*] ar L ; E *ends with this line.* 157–192.] *in* L *only.* 162. *bric*] *doubtful.* 163. *fri*] ra L. 164. *grúad Charmain*] *ed.* chruaid Carmuin L.

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Twelve without long possession of a share
in famous fairs, I own,
were of the falcon-like company of valour
sprung of the royal seed from great Maistiu.

Five from fierce Fid Gaibli
gathered above Carmun high in fame
a fair rich with streamers,
with saddles, with bridle-horses.

Six men from Raigne of the races,
of the seed of Bresal Brec the smiter;
a fair-haired band for raidings of the west
over the cheek of hundred-wounding Carmun.

Patrick and Brigit together,
Caemgen and Columcille,
it is they that are warranty against every troop
that none dare assail their own troop of riders.

The fair of the saints in the first place,
strength to hold it and law to direct it:
the fair of the high kings with pure . . .
it is this that comes next in order.

The game next day of the women of Leinster
from the radiant host—no false saying—
womenkind not small in esteem abroad;
this is their gathering, the third fair.

The Laigsi, the Fothairt, enduring their fame—
their turn was after the women's share:
Leinster with all her treasures is theirs,
the brave men set to guard them.

---

171. *f . . . s*] flaithis *fcs.*, *O'Curry*; *perhaps* fri gris: *see Commentary.* 173. *cluche*] cluch . L. 175. *bantrocht*] b . . trocht L. 176. *céte*] ceti (?) L; cet *fcs.* 177. *Lagsig*] L (?); Laisig *fcs.*, *O'Curry.* 179. *leó*] *doubtful.* 180. *dod . . . chomét*] dod . . chome . L (danimchomet *fcs.*).

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Ra rígdamnaib sruthi sund
in cóiced cluchi i Carmund :
slúaig enig Hérend, mased,
dóib ra thrén-gell in sessed.

Fa deóid ra clannaib Condla
cluche Carmain dag-comga :
sech cech slúag sóer in sochur
ós cach róen is ríg-thorud.

Secht cluchi, mar dámair dait,
issed forfácaib Pátraic :
in cach lá ra sechtmain sain
ar bar serc-blaid sír-éistid. E.

Donítís Lagin in sin
iar trebaib iar tellaigib,
ó Labraid longsech, lín slúag,
co Catháir comsech cleth-rúad.

Nífarlaic Catháir Carmain
acht dia maicne mór-adbail ;
'n-a tosach co saidbri sain
síl Rossa Failgi fégaid.

Forud ríg Argatrois áin
for deis ríg Carmuin chóem-náir ;
dia láim chlí cen daidbri ṅdúail
forad ríg Gaibli géc-lúain.

Is lorg la síl Lugdach lóir
Láigsig maic Conaill chend-móir,
is Fothairt, nach taidli tart,
cen daidbri dia n-iarmoracht.

181.] *read* la rígdamnu. 184.] *read* fri trén-gell? 185. *ra*] *read* la. 191. *ra*] *read* fri. 193. *donitis*] L ; fognidis, &c. *cæt.* *in sin*] in sain L ; and sin, &c. YHS. 195. *lín*] L ; lir *cæt.* *slúag*] suad RB snuadh HS_3. 197. *nífarlaic*] nisfarlaic YMS. 198. *maicne*] mac nde M. 199. *tosach*] thossach, &c. LS_3. *sain*] L ; sin RB ; arsin Y ; iarsin *cæt.* 202. *for*] ar YS. 203. *láim*] L ; *om. cæt.* *chlí*] L ; clíi S ; cliu *cæt.*

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By honoured princes there
was held the fifth game in Carmun:
the honourable companies of Erin, however,
to them was firmly pledged the sixth.

Lastly by the Clann Condla [was held]
the game of well-protected Carmun:
noble was the compact beyond every host
above every triumph and high fruition.

Seven games, as he granted to you,
that is the charge Patrick left,
every day for a week set apart:
for the sake of your loved fame, steadily hearken!

The Leinstermen use to do on this wise
by tribes and by households,
from the days of Labraid Longsech, with number of hosts,
to powerful Cathair of the red spears.

Cathair of Carmun left nothing
save only to his mighty offspring:
at their head, with special wealth,
behold the seed of Ros Failge!

The seat of the noble king of Argatros
on the right of the pleasant, modest king of Carmun;
at his left hand, with no beggarly inheritance,
the seat of the king of bright-scioned Gaible.

The Laigsi are descendants of the seed
of mighty Lugaid son of Conall Cendmor;
and the Fothairt, whom drought visits not,
free from poverty to persecute them.

---

cen daidbri] dia gach luathgair Y; fri cech luathgair, &c. *cæt.* *induail*] L; ngluinn R; laind H; luind, &c. *cæt.* 204. *Gaibli géc-luain*] L; cruachain clethchuirr, &c. *cæt.* 205. *la*] ra L; do YMS. 207. *Fothairt*] fothart LY. *nach taidli tart*] L; co saidbri sét, &c. *cæt.* 208. *daidbri*] dairbri M. *dia n-iarmoracht*] L; dandicoméd R; dondicoiméd B; cen dichoimét, &c., YHS$_3$; cē drái coimhéd S.

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Hi Kalaind Auguist cen ail
tiagtís ind cech tress blíadain;
agtís secht ngraifne im gním nglé
secht laithe na sechtmaine.

And luaitís fri bága bil
certa ocus cána in cóicid,
cech recht ríagla co rogor
cech tress blíadna a chórogod.

Ith, blicht, síth, sáma sona,
lína lána, lerthola,
fir ríglaich, co combáid cind
dirmaig forráin for Hérind.

Acra, tobuch frithir fíach,
écnach, écraite, anríad,
ní lamar la graifne in gáid
élud, aithne, athgabáil.

Cen dul fer i n-airecht mban
cen mná i n-airecht fer findglan
mad aithed and, nír'chlunter,
cid athfer cid athmunter.

Cipé tí dar recht na ríg,
Benén co becht rabúan-scríb,
ná beth ar ás 'na fine
acht a bás 'n-a bith-bine.

Is iat a ada olla
stuic, cruitti, cuirn chróes-tholla,
cúisig, timpaig cen tríamna,
filid, ocus fáen-chlíara.

---

210. *tiagtís*] tiagait L. 211–220] L *omits* 211–212 *and* 215–220, *and instead of* 213–214 *reads* and luadit co dana ar daig cert cech cana 7 costaid: *see Commentary.* 211. *agtís*] adnaidsead Y; adadhtais S. *im gnim ngle*] de Y; imne S. 213. *luaitis*] luaigdis, &c. BHMS; luaiddis RYS$_3$. 214. *certa*] cert R. *cána*] dana Y. 215. *cech*] cen RB; gē M; cē S. *co rogor*] R co

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On the kalends of August free from reproach
they would go thither every third year:
they would hold seven races, for a glorious object,
seven days in the week.

There they would discuss with strife of speech
the dues and tributes of the province,
every legal enactment right piously
every third year it was settled.

Corn, milk, peace, happy ease,
full nets, ocean's plenty,
greybearded men, chieftains in amity
with troops overbearing Erin.

Suing, harsh levying of debts,
satirising, quarrelling, misconduct,
is not dared during the races . . . :
evasion, injunction, nor distraint.

No men to go into an assembly of women,
no women into an assembly of fair, pure men;
as for elopement, it is not to be heard of there,
neither a second husband nor a second family.

Whoever transgresses the law of the kings
Benen prescribed firmly for ever
that he should not thrive in his tribe,
but should die in his mortal sin.

These are the Fair's great privileges:
trumpets, fiddles, hollow-throated horns,
pipers, timpanists unwearied,
poets and meek musicians.

---

rogar, &c. BYHSS$_3$; corgor M. 217. *sdma*] samad, &c. YS; isama M. 218. *lána*] le6 S. *lerthola*] lerdola R; fa lántola S. 219. *riglaich*] riglaid Y; ighlaigh S. *co combdid*] R; co combaig H; co combaid, &c. BYS$_3$; combaid, &c. MS. 220. *for*] fo S. 221–284.] *in* L *only*. 231. *ar dá 'na fine*] aras na fine L.

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Fian-śruth Find, fáth cen dochta,
togla, tána, tochmorca,
slisnige, is dúle feda,
áera, rúne romera.

Ároisc roscada ri gail,
's tecusca fíra Fithail,
dubláidi dindśenchais dait,
tecusca Cairpri is Chormaic.

Na fessa im feis truim Temra,
óenaige im óenach Emna,
annálad and, is fír so,
cach rand rorannad Héreo.

Scél tellaig Temra, nach timm,
fis cech trichat in Hérind,
banśenchas, buidne, bága,
bruidne, gessi, gabála.

Deich-thimna Catháir chétaig
dia chlaind racháim ríg-métaig
foirb cech duine mar as dlecht
co mbet uile 'ca éistecht. E.

Pípai, fidli, fir cengail,
cnámfir ocus cuslennaig,
sluag étig engach égair,
béccaig ocus búridaig.

Turcbait a fedma uile
do ríg Berba bruthmaire:
conérne in rí rán fri mess
ar cach dán a míad díles.

Aitte, oirgne, aidbse cheóil,
coimgne cinte cóem-cheneóil,
a réim ríg, rath dar Bregmag,
a chath is a chrúad-engnam.

---

237. *fianśruth*] fianruth L. 242. *'s*] is L. 254. *racháim*] rachaem L. 255. *duine*] duni L. 256. *ca*] co a L. 263. *fri*] ra L. 264. *dán*] ndán L. 265. *oirgne*] airggni L. *aidbse*] aidbsi L. 266. *cinte*]

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Tales of Find and the Fianna, a matter inexhaustible,
sacks, forays, wooings,
tablets, and books of lore,
satires, keen riddles:

Proverbs, maxims of might,
and truthful teachings of Fithal,
dark lays of the Dindsenchas for thee,
teachings of Cairpre and Cormac;

The feasts round the mighty Feast of Tara,
the fairs, round the Fair of Emain;
annals there, this is true;
every division into which Erin has been divided:

The tale of the household of Tara, that is not scanty,
the knowledge of every cantred in Erin,
the chronicle of women, tales of armies, conflicts,
hostels, tabus, captures:

The ten-fold Testament of hundreded Cathair
to his right pleasant offspring kingly of stature:
[assigns] the estate of each man as is due,
so that all may listen to it.

Pipes, fiddles, gleemen,
bones-players and bag-pipers,
a crowd hideous, noisy, profane,
shriekers and shouters.

They exert all their efforts
for the King of seething Berba:
the king, noble and honoured, pays
for each art its proper honour.

Tales of death and slaughter, strains of music;
exact synchronising of the goodly race;
his royal pedigree, a blessing through Bregmag
his battle and his stark valour.

---

cinti L. 267. *a réim rig rath*] *read perhaps* a réim ratha: *see Commentary.*
268. *chath*] *read perhaps* chatha. *is a*] sa L: *see Commentary.*

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Is é sin seor ind óenaig
ón tálúag beóda bith-fóelid,
co tabar dóib ón chomdid
talam cona cóem-thorthib.

G . . . . . Lagen iar ló
nóem in chotaig, ní clóen-ró,
ós rath-lind Charmain co cáid
affrind, slechtain, salm-gabáil.

Troscud i fagmur, fofecht,
i Carmun uile i n-óen-fecht
ra Lagnib, nach sam-therc sund,
ra anrecht, ra écomlund.

Clérig, láeich Lagen ille,
mnái na ndagfer co ndemne
Dia rofitir mar rosdlig:
ria n-itgib ána éistid. E.

Oegidacht úa nDrona de,
ocus ech-thress Ossairge,
ocus núall fri crunnu sleg
ón tálúag sunnu, 's é a dered.

Cid Firt Mesca atbermais de,
ní hespa ní hécraite,
is Sengarman fíar a fer,
is sund co cían roclaided.

Cid uádib sin nogairthe
etir slúagaib samaigthe,
rosdlecht cen daidbri is rosdlig:
a Laigni na lecht éistid. E.

---

271. *dóib*] *read perhaps* dúib: *see Commentary.* 273. *Lagen*] *doubtful.* 279. *ra*] *read* la. 280. *ra . . ra*] *read* fri . . fri. 282. *mnái*] mnaa L. 285. *úa nDrona*] uondron H. 286. *ech-thress*] eachrais YS. 288. *sunnu 's é a*] sũ ase B; sunnu isé a *cæt.* 289. *Firt*] frith R; fir YM; fír S. *Mesca*] mescdo H. 291. *is*] i YMS. *fíar*] iar M. *a fer*] in fer, &c. RYHS$_3$; a feas S; na fír M. 292. *is sund*] issand L;

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That is the [sign for] breaking up the Fair
by the fortunate ever-joyous host:
may there be given to them, from the Lord,
the earth with her pleasant fruits!

. . . . . of the Leinstermen next day
the saint of the compact—no deceitful blessing—
above the hallowed water of Carmun, devoutly,
mass, genuflection, chanting of psalms.

A fast was held in autumn
in Carmun, all at once,
by the Leinstermen, not thinly gathered here,
against wrong and oppression.

Clerics and laymen of the Leinstermen there,
wives of the warriors assuredly,
God knoweth how they have deserved;
to their noble prayers He hearkens.

Hospitality of the Ui Drona next,
and horse-racing of Ossory,
and a shout raised with spear shafts
by the host there—that is the end.

Though we should call it *Firt Mesca*,
it were not raillery nor malice;
[she] and Sengarman the crooked, her husband,
it is there she was buried for eternity.

Even from them was it called
among leaguered hosts;
it belonged to them, without poverty, and they to it;
O Leinstermen of the graves, hearken!

---

isunn BS; isann Y: issond H; hisund M; sunn S_2. *roclaided*] rochláicas S. 293. *no-*] L; ro *cæt*. 294. *slúagaib*] samaib RB. *samaigthe*] samsaigte, &c. RBM; samaithe Y; samthaighthe S. 295. *is*] s B; *om*. R. 296. *Laigni*] laigniu L.

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Ráth ar ḟichit, is búan blad,
i fail slúag fo tháth talman,
'sa lín railec cor-rablaid,
i fail sain-ṡerc sær-Charmain.

Secht ndumai cen taidliud de
do cháiniud marb co mence,
secht maige tarmain cen tech
fo chluiche Charmain cháintech.

Trí marggaid 'sin tír treóraig,
marggad bíd, marggad beóchraid,
marggad mór na nGall ngrécach
i mbíd ór is ardd-étach.

Fán na n-ech, fán na fuine,
fán na mban, dál fri druine,
fer do slúag . . . ngáirech
nísmáided nísimcháined.

Fil ara nemdénam de
máile is meth is moch-léithe,
ríg cen géri, cen grinni,
cen ḟéli cen ḟírinni.

Co se ba brígach bara
slúag línmar lis Labrada;
cach slúag nach saigthech bíd secc,
laimther ocus ní laimet. E.

Fáilte ic slúag nemda na nóeb
dam, ic Dia delbda deg-chóem,
rí cor-rath-buidnib nosrig:
ri cach n-athchuingid éistid. E.

297–312] *in* L *only*. 298. *tháth*] thath (?) thaeth (?) L. 301. *de*] te (?) L. 302. *mence*] mce L. 311.] *read perhaps* Gáidel ngáirech. 313–316] *placed after* 288 *in all codd. except* L. 314. *is meth is*] methi L.

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One and twenty raths—their fame endures—
where lies the host under earth's sod,
and their count of graveyards right famous
where lies the beloved of noble Carmun.

Seven mounds next, unvisited,
for frequent keening of the dead,
seven plains, purlieus without a house,
under the funeral games of Carmun.

Three busy markets in the land,
the market of food, the market of live stock,
the great market of the Greek foreigners,
where were gold and fine raiment.

The slope of the horses, the slope of the cooking,
the slope of the women met for embroidery;
no man of the host of the noisy [Gaedil]
boasted of them nor reviled them.

There comes for neglect of it
baldness, weakness, early greyness,
kings without keenness or jollity,
without hospitality or truth.

Vigorous till now has been the wrath
of the numerous hosts of Labraid's keep:
every host that is not aggressive is sapless,
men dare, and they dare not.

A welcome with the heavenly host of the saints
for me, and with God, beautiful, noble, and kind!
the King with blessed hosts offers it;
to every supplication he hearkens.

---

315. *rig con géri*] L; ri dana, &c. RBS; ri dona M; ri dagai Y; righ aghae H; righ oga S_3. *con grinni*] conainble bil R; conamble hil B; conam bleibil Y; conamblæ mil M; conainblib il, &c. S_2H; connailbe a shil S. 316.] L; do laignib ana eistid, &c. *cæt.* 317–324] *in* L *only.*

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BOAND I.

Síd Nechtain sund forsin táléib,
lecht mic Labrada lán-géir,
assa silenn in sruth slán
dianid ainm Bóand bith-lán.

Cóic anmand déc, demne drend,
forsin tṡruth-sin adrímem,
otá Síd Nechtain asmaig
co roṡaig pardus Adaim.

Segais a hainm issin tṡíd
ria cantain duit in cach thír:
Sruth Segsa a hainm otá-sin
co Lind Mochúi in chlérig.

Otá Topur Mochúi chóir
co cocrích Midi mag-móir
Rig mná Nuadat 's a Colptha
a dá ainm ána imarda.

Otá cocrích Midi maiss
corrici in fairgi fond-glaiss
Mór-Chuing Argait gairther di,
ocus Smir Find Fedlimthi.

Trethnach-Tond óṡin immach
connici Cúalnge cráibach.
Sruth Findchuill ó Chúalnge chrúaid
co Loch n-Echach Abrat-rúaid.

LRBYMSS$_2$H. 2. *lán-géir*] lán tréin &c. YS; lan reidh H; lainngéir S$_3$. 3. *silenn*] sirind &c. RBM. 4. *-lán*] ban SM. 5. *anmand*] anmanna S$_2$ *demne drend*] dreimne drend H; ceand a ceand (*corrected in late hand*) M; *read perhaps* demniu drend. 7. *asmaig*] asmaid L; amaig R; asamuig B; samuig Y. 8. *corṡaig*] coroaig LB; corosoich Y: corrici H; nocoroich, &c. MSS$_2$: co R. *pardus*] partus nuasal R. 9. *issin*] isa B. 10.] ria rochtain di tresan tír S$_3$. *thír*] fir YS. 12. *lind*] L; tobar, &c. *cæt.* 14. *cocrich*] crich L.

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BOAND I.

Sid Nechtain is the name that is on the mountain here,
the grave of the full-keen son of Labraid,
from which flows the stainless river
whose name is Boand ever-full.

Fifteen names, certainty of disputes,
given to this stream we enumerate,
from Sid Nechtain away
till it reaches the paradise of Adam.

Segais was her name in the Sid
to be sung by thee in every land:
River of Segais is her name from that point
to the pool of Mochua the cleric.

From the well of righteous Mochua
to the bounds of Meath's wide plain,
the *Arm of Nuadu's Wife* and her *Leg*
are the two noble and exalted names.

From the bounds of goodly Meath
till she reaches the sea's green floor
she is called the *Great Silver Yoke*
and the *White Marrow of Fedlimid.*

Stormy Wave from thence onward
unto branchy Cualnge;
River of the White Hazel from stern Cualnge
to the lough of Eochu Red-Brows.

---

16. *a*] L: *om. cæt.* 17. *cocrich*] crich L. 18. *fond-*] folt Y. 19. *mór*] man Y (*in litura*) HS_2: mor (*with* nó man *superscr. in late hand*) M. *argait*] gairit (*with two dots over the* g) L. 21. *trethnach*] LRB; trethan &c. *cæt. consici*] &c. LS_2; coruigi M; nocoroich, &c. YHS; a hainm co &c. RB. *erdibach*] craibtach R. 24. *Loch nEchach*] L; sruth néchtach S; sruth Nechtain &c. *cæt.*

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Banna ó Loch Echach cen ail,
Drumchla Dílenn co h-Albain;
Lunnand hí i n-Albain cen ail
nosturrand iarna tucsain.

Sabrann dar tír Saxan slán,
Tibir i ráith na Román,
Sruth n-Iordanen iarsain sair,
ocus Sruth n-Eufrait adbail.

Sruth Tigir i pardus búan,
fota sair síst fri himlúad:
ó phardus daris ille
co srothaib na síde-se. S.

Bóand a h-ainm coitchend cain
otá in síd co fairge fraig:
mebur lim aní diatá
usce mná mic Labrada.

Nechtain mac Labrada laind,
diarbo ben Bóand, bágaimm,
topur diamair bói 'na dún,
assa maided cech mí-rún.

Ní fail nodécced dia lár
nach maided a dá rosc rán:
dia ngluased do chlí nó deis,
ní thargad úad cen athis.

---

25. *Echach*] cain L. 26. *Drumchla*] drumclad, &c. RH; is druim clai S. *dílenn*] daim díle L; dil BM. *co hAlbain*] L; i nAlbain, &c. *cæt.* 27. *Lunnand*] luanunn M; luamhain S. 28. *nosturrand*] R; nosturrunn B; nosturann H; noasturann S_4; nostuarand MS; nostuaraind Y; rosturam L. *tucsain*] thuigsin, &c. YHS. 29. *dar*] a MS. 30. *i ráith*] a rath M; i sruth BS. *na Román*] orthanan B. 31. *n-Iordanen*] imordanen B; iniordanen, &c. MS_3. 33. *Tigir*] tibir B. 34. *fri*] ri R; ra LB; re a S_3; re n- S; re YMH. 35. *daris*] aris YH; tairis R; tar sruith M.

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Banna is her name from faultless Lough Neagh:
Roof of the Ocean as far as Scotland:
Lunnand she is in blameless Scotland—
The name denotes her according to its meaning.

Severn is she called through the land of the sound Saxons,
Tiber in the Romans' keep:
River Jordan thereafter in the east
and vast *River Euphrates*.

River Tigris in enduring paradise,
long is she in the east, a time of wandering
from paradise back again hither
to the streams of this Sid.

Boand is her general pleasant name
from the Sid to the sea-wall;
I remember the cause whence is named
the water of the wife of Labraid's son.

Nechtain son of bold Labraid
whose wife was Boand, I aver;
a secret well there was in his stead,
from which gushed forth every kind of mysterious evil.

There was none that would look to its bottom
but his two bright eyes would burst:
if he should move to left or right,
he would not come from it without blemish.

---

37. *coitchenn*] cinte R. 38. *otd in*] L; o M; ota, &c. *cæt. fraig*] fria fraig M. 41. *laind*] luind, &c. RYSS$_3$; loinn H. 42. *diarbo*] ba hi a H. *Bóand bdgaimm*] boand bogaimm? B; boand mbaguim airrtruim (*the last word erased*) Y; bagach boaind R. 43. *bói na*] in a R. 44. *maided* maidhend S. 45. *nodéoced*] nodecced L; nondech- R; nondeced B; nodeachad Y; no dechad SS$_3$; nodech- H; noneicead M. *dia*] L; da YSS$_2$; do RBMH. 46. *maided*] muidfead Y; maidig H. 48. *thargad*] tardad RB.

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Aire níslaimed nech de
acht Nechtain 's a deogbaire:
it é a n-anmand, fri gním nglan,
Flesc is Lam ocus Luăm.

Fecht and dolluid Bóand bán—
dosfuargaib a dímus n-án—
cosin topur cen tarta
d' airigud a chumachta.

Immar rothimchill fo thrí
in topur co n-étuachli,
maidit teora tonna de
dia tánic aided Bóinne.

Rosiacht cach tond díb ria chuit,
romillset in mnái mbláth-buic:
tond ria cois, tond ria súil sláin,
tres tond brisid a leth-láim.

Rethis co fairgi, ferr de,
d' imgabáil a hathise,
ar nách acced nech a cned:
furri féin a himathber.

Cach conair dolluid in ben
moslúi in t-usce úar imgel:
ón tsíd co fairgi nách fand,
conid di gairthir Bóand.

Bóand do bruinni ar mbrúich braiss
máthair Oengussa oll-maiss,
mac ruc don Dagda, miad nglé,
dar cend fír na síde-se. S.

---

49. *aire*] a aire R; arai &c. YSH. *níslaimed*] nislained R; ni lamadh &c. YSH. 51. *nglan*] ngal L; gual R; ngual B; ngle (*corr. to* nglan) S; gl- H. 52. *Lam*] lesc &c. YSS$_2$H. *Luam*] luman Y; luaman &c. MS. 53. *fecht and dolluid*] fecht noen musluid H. 54. *dosfuargaib*] dofuargaib YS; dosnuargaib R. 55. *cen tarta*] con tarta H.; cert marta M. 56. *d'airigud*] do airdibad R. 57. *Immar rothimchill*] mardotimcell R. 58. *con étuachli*] L; cona tuaichli, &c. RBHS$_3$; cona

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Therefore none of them dared approach it
save Nechtain and his cup-bearers:—
these are their names, famed for brilliant deed,
Flesc and Lam and Luam.

Hither came on a day white Boand
(her noble pride uplifted her),
to the never-failing well
to make trial of its power.

As thrice she walked round
about the well heedlessly,
three waves burst from it,
whence came the death of Boand.

They came each wave of them against a limb,
they disfigured the soft-blooming woman;
a wave against her foot, a wave against her perfect eye,
the third wave shatters one hand.

She rushed to the sea (it was better for her)
to escape her blemish,
so that none might see her mutilation;
on herself fell her reproach.

Every way the woman went
the cold white water followed
from the Sid to the sea (not weak it was),
so that thence it is called Boand.

Boand from the bosom of our mighty river-bank,
was mother of great and goodly Oengus,
the son she bore to the Dagda—bright honour!
in spite of the man of this Sid.

---

thuaithli Y; cona tuaith M; can tuaichlí S. 61. *ria*] re R. 64. *tres*] L; in tres, &c. *cæt.* *brisid*] bris RYS; fris M. *a*] *om.* HS_3. 66. *d'*] ar L. 67. *ar*] co YS. *nach acced*] na hacced H; na faicfead, &c. YMS_3. 69. *dolluid*] luid L; fosluid R. 70. *moslúi*] LH; luid R; foslui &c. BSM; doluid S_3; roslái Y. *imgel*] imglan (*in late hand*) M. 73. *mbrúich*] L; mbruic RB; mbruig, &c. YHS_2; mbruidh S; mbuic M. 74. *oll-mais*] L; ardmais, &c. *cæt.* 76. *síde-se*] seadaise Y; hidise (*with* no s *superscr.*) R; sithaige M.

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Nó Bóand bó ocus find
do chomrac in dá rígh-lind,
in t-usce a sléib Guaire glé
ocus sruth na síde-se. S.

Dabilla ainm in chon chóir
robói oc mnái Nechtain nár-móir,
messán Bóinne co mblaid
luid ina diaid dia torchair.

Rosróen sruth in mara immach
corrici na cairge clach,
co ndernsat dá gabait de,
conid úad rohainmnigthe.

Atát i n-airthiur Breg mbrass
in dí chloich 'sin loch lind-glass;
Cnoc Dabilla ósin ille
di choin bic na síde-se. S.

---

78. do] da M. *in*] na LYHS$_3$. 79. *a*] i S$_3$. 80. *síde-se*] seagaise Y. 82. *robói*] rombæ Y. *nár-móir*] nertmoir YS; nardmoir, &c. MS$_2$. 83. *co mblaid*] L; buad ar blaid R; bud ar blaid, &c. BM; bagh co mbloid, &c. YS; bagh ar blaid &c. HS$_3$. 84. *luid ina*] dia luid na L. *dia*] dian YMS; co L. 85. *rosroen*] nosroen Y. 86. *corrici*] conuige S$_3$; corainic, &c. YS. 87. *dernsat*] dernto H.

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Or, Boand is *Bo* and *Find*
from the meeting of the two royal streams,
the water from bright Sliab Guaire
and the river of the Sids here.

Dabilla, the name of the faithful dog
who belonged to the wife of Nechtain, great and noble,
the lap-dog of Boand the famous,
which went after her when she perished.

The sea-current swept it away,
as far as the stony crags;
and they made two portions of it,
so that they were named therefrom.

They stand to the east of broad Breg,
the two stones in the blue waters of the lough:
Cnoc Dabilla [is so called] from that day to this
from the little dog of the Sid.

---

dá gabait] da gabsait M; dagbaig L. 88. *rohainmnigthe*] rohainmniged R. 89. *mbrass*] L; brais RHS; bras, &c. *cæt.* 90. *in*] YS; na *cæt.* *'sin*] L; con, &c. *cæt.* *glass*] glaiss LMH. 91. *cnoc Dabilla*] Dabilla ric L; dabillam ric B; dauilla in roc R; dabhilla M; dabilla a ainm H. *ó sin ille*] osainle RB. 92. *di choin*] da coin M; docum B.

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BOAND II.

A Máilsechlainn mic Domnaill
do chlainn ingine Comgaill,
adcós duit, a máil Mide,
senchas Bóinde báin-gile.

Bóand, bendacht forsin sruth
roordaig Críst co cóem-chruth,
conid hí ó glenn do glenn
sruth Eorthanan na Hérenn.

Find Life, Find Gaileóin gairb,
do chomóentaid dá chomainm,
dia comrac atá Mag Find,
Find lúath Life ocus Mífind.

Oén Find díb-sin, beres búaid,
sech tóeb Temrach anairthúaid:
ann comrecat 'con chommar
ocus Bóand bán-bronnat.

Bó Gúairi sech Tailtin tair
síles tre loch Munremair:
Bó Gúairi ainm na haba
ria ráiter in mór-Banna.

Mar atá *Ordan* is *an*,
ó' ráiter sruth Eorthanan,
in Bóand *bó* ocus *find*,
do chomrac in dá rig-lind.

YSS$_2$HEV. 3. *adcós*] adeoss Y; ateos E. 5. *forsin*] fora S. 6. *Críst*] co crist Y. 9. *Gaileóin*] gaileon Y: gailian S$_3$V. 10. *do chomóentaid*] da comaontaid &c. HE; da ccomhaontaidh S$_3$. *dá chomainm*] *ed.* da comainm HSV; da chomainm E; da ccomainm S$_3$; do comainm Y. 11. *dia*] da YSEV. 12. *Mífind*] midfinn H; miing E; mining S; miseang Y. 13. *Oen Fhinn*] anind Y; an fhinn V; an find S$_3$; aendind E. 13. *díbsin*]

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BOAND II.

O Maelsechlainn son of Domnall
of the family of Comgall's daughter!
I will tell thee, O prince of Meath!
the tale of white bright Boand.

Boand—a blessing on the stream
did Christ fair of form ordain;
so she from glen to glen
is the river Jordan of Erin.

Find Life, Find of the fierce Gaileon,
from the union of two names,
from their meeting is Mag Find named:—
swift Find Life and Mifind.

One of the two Finds, that wins victory,
flows past Tara from the north-east:
there at the Confluence it meets
with white-bellied Boand.

Bo Guairi which flows eastward
past Tailtiu through lough Munremair,
Bo Guairi is the name of the river
which is called great Banna.

As there is *ordan* and *an*
from which the river Jordan is called,
so Boand is *bo* and *find*
from the meeting of the two royal waters.

---

iarsin YHS$_3$V. 15. *comrecat*] comregaid E; comraigit S; comraices, &c. *cæt.* *con*] can E. 16. *Bóand*] bó ann V; bodbad (?) E; bodb do S. *bronnat*] *ed.* bronnad E; brondad, &c. *codd.* 20. *ria*] *ed.*; re S; *ó cæt.* 21. *ordan is*] H; iordan is S$_3$V; eor 7 Y; ior 7 S. *an*] en HS$_3$V. 22. *ó'*] re YS. 23. *bó ecus*] isin YS. *in dá*] *ed.*; ina S; na dá, &c. *cæt.* *rig-lind*] righ glind S.

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Tánic Bóand ann andes
ben Nechtain cosin cairdes
co tech Elcmairi na n-ech,
fer dobered mór ndeg-breth.

IS ann dorala in Dagda
i tig Elcmairi amra:
rogab for guide na mná:
rodusasáit re hóen-lá.

IS ann fastaitís in ngréin
co cend nói mís, mór in scél,
ic gorad in raeóir ráin
i cléithi in aeóir imláin.

And asbert in ben abus
"Comrac rit, bad é m' óen-gus":
"Is bad Oengus ainm in meicc":
asbert Dagda tre daigbeirt.

Luid Bóand ó thig co tric
dús dá tairsed in tiprait:
derb lé docheiled a col
da soised lé a fothrucod.

A thrí deogbaire in drúad,
Flesc ocus Lesc ocus Lúam,
Nechtain mac Námat dorat
do chomét a chóem-thiprat.

Doruacht chucu Bóand mín
dochum na tiprat iar fír:
ércid tairsi in tobar tenn,
corosbáid hí cen forchenn.

---

25. *Bóand ann*] ann iarsin S. 28. *dobered*] nobered S. 30. *i tig*] co teach SV. 31. *for*] ar *codd.* 32. *rodusasáit*] rodusathsáid Y. *re*] fri H. 35. *ic gorad*] ag goradh S_2; agoradh V; agarad Y (*with* ł*asdad superscr. by later hand*); *om.* H. *raeóir*] raifheoir S_3. *ráin*] áin S. 36. *i cléithi*]

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Thither from the south came Boand
wife of Nechtain to the love-tryst
to the house of Elcmaire, lord of horses,
a man that gave many a good judgment.

Thither came by chance the Dagda
into the house of famous Elcmaire:
he fell to importuning the woman:
he brought her to the birth in a single day.

It was then they made the sun stand still
to the end of nine months—strange the tale—
warming the noble ether
in the roof of the perfect firmament.

Then said the woman here:
"Union with thee, that were my one desire!"
"And Oengus shall be the boy's name,"
said the Dagda, in noble wise.

Boand went from the house in haste
to see if she could reach the well
she was sure of hiding her guilt
if she could attain to bathe in it.

The druid's three cup-bearers
Flesc, and Lesc, and Luam,
Nechtain mac Namat set
to watch his fair well.

To them came gentle Boand
toward the well in sooth:
the strong fountain rose over her,
and drowned her finally.

---

ed. a cleith *codd.*: *see Commentary.* *imldin*] iméláin S. 37. *asbert*] dosbert S. 40. *tre*] tria H. 41. *ó*] oa S_3. 42. *dús*] tús &c. YS. *dá*] an S_3V. 44. *soised*] riseadh S_3. 51. *tobar*] tiopra S_3V. 52. *cen forchenn*] tre foirtheann.

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Dogabad uirre in cach trácht
nách soised inber na mbárc
ic Máelmórda, mét ratha,
ic mac maisech Murchada.

Dorónad trócaire Dé
for leith Chuind don chomairle,
coréló in aidchi déin daill
chucut, a Máil féil Sechlaind.

53. *in*] *om.* $8S_3$. 54. *nach soised*] nach roisedh V; co riacht co S_3.

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It was contrived against [the river] on either shore
by Maelmorda, vast of wealth,
by the comely son of Murchad,
that it should not reach the inlet of ships.

God's mercy was shown
on Leth Chuind by that counsel,
so that it escaped the swift night of gloom
unto thee, O generous Maelsechlainn!

57. *dorónad*] doroin dia Y. 58. *for*] ar *codd.* *don*] an H_3.

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CNOGBA.

FLAND MAC LONNÁN *cecinit.*

Búa, ingen Rúadrach rúaid
ben Loga mic Céin cleth-rúaid,
is ann rofoilged a corp;
fuirri romúrad mór-chnocc.

Cnocc ic Búa i medón Breg,
baile i tartad in deg-ben,
isin phurt-sin sund ana;
is ainm don chnucc-sin Cnogba.

Acht cid étromma ria rád
d'anmannaib Cnogba comlán
dílsi dó cnocc Búi amach
ó Búa ingin Rúadrach.

Ingen Elcmair ann robái:
ba lendán Mider don mnái:
lendán di-si féin in flaith
fer a Síd Midir mór-maith.

Englec ingen Elcmair áin
lendán Óengussa imláin;
Óengus mac in Dagdai dil
nírbo lendán don ingin.

Dolluid Mac in Óc ergna
fodess co Cerainn Cermna
'sin tsamuin teintig thríallaig
do chluiche fri comfíannaib.

YHSS$_3$. *Fland mac Londn*] S; Flann file, &c. YHS$_3$. 2. *cleth-*] cath S. 6. *baile*] bail HS$_3$. 7. *sund ana*] sunna anai H; sunna ana S$_3$. 9. *étromma*] etroma Y; etrom HS$_3$; é dumha S. 10. *d'anmannaib*] S; danamnaib ar Y; dona mnaibh S$_3$; doañaimb (?) H. 11. *dílsi*] S; disli YH; diale S$_3$. *dó*] SS$_3$; do YH. 12. *ó*] uair YS. *ingen*] ainm ingine S.

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CNOGBA.

Bua, daughter of Ruadri Ruad,
wife of Lug mac Cein of the red spears,
it is there her body was hidden;
over her was a great hill built up.

A hill had Bua in the midst of Bregia,
where the noble woman was laid,
in that spot yonder:—
the name of that hill is Cnogba.

But though easiest to utter
of its names be perfect Cnogba,
yet its more proper style is Cnocc Bui
down from Bua daughter of Ruadri.

Elcmar's daughter dwelt there: ——— i.e. in Bua's cairn
Mider was the woman's darling:
a darling of her own was the prince,
the man from great and noble Sid Midir.

Englec, noble Elcmar's daughter,
was the darling of perfect Oengus;
Oengus, son of the loved Dagda,
was not the maiden's darling.

The illustrious Mac in Oc came
southward to Ceru Cermna
on the blazing hurrying Samain
to play with his fellow-warriors.

---

15. *flaith*] fer Y. 16. *fer*] flaith Y. 17. *Englec*] S; einglic Y; englech HS_3. 18. *imlâin*] imslâin S. 19. *Oengus*] œn Y. 21. *ergna*] iarcna S_3. 22. *co*] a HS_3. 23. *'sin*] sa *codd.* 24. *fri*] re *codd.* *comfiannaib*] cœmfianaib Y.

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Dolluid Mider, messu de,
rosfarraid daranése:
berid Engleic leis ó thig
assin co Síd Fer Femin.

Ó rochúala Óengus án
a lenmain imma lendán,
dothéit dia fochmarc, fír dam,
cosin rochnocc óa rucad.

Rob é lón a slúaig, líth nglé,
cnói cró-derga na caille;
léicid a lón de for lár,
feraid guba immon cnocán.

Cía 'dberar fris cnoc Búi drend,
is é in cotarsna comthend,
fuaramar conid de atá
don chnó-guba-sin Cnogba.

Cométar ocainn 'malle
a mebrugud na láide,
ocus cía bé dlug bías duib
is uáithe in brug dar búadaib.

Senchas aile-so, is éol dam,
a chnuic út atá oc Dubthach:
dorónad, cid mór in mod,
lasin mBresal mbó-díbod.

Díbad ar búaib bái ria lind
in cach inad i nÉrind,
acht secht mba is tarb tuilltís tress
oc cach brugaid ria remess.

---

26. *rosfarraid*] S₃; rosfaraid H; rofaraid Y; rohsaraidh S. *daranése*] araeisi, &c. YS. 27. *Engleic*] einglic Y; englec HS; englech S₃. *ó*] do H; go S₃. 28. *assin*] .hin Y; osin S. *Fer*] ar Y. 31. *dothéit*] dothœd Y; teid S. *fochmarc*] tochmarc S₃. *fír*] is fir S. 33. *rob é*] rebe Y; robiat S. *a slúaig*] contsloig Y. 35. *leicid*] leicit H; legit S. *lón de*] *ed.* lonne Y; loinde H; loinne S₃; loinnti S. 37. *cía 'dberar*] gedb- YS; ce derur S₃. 40. *guba*] dubba S. *sin*] sa Y. 41. *cométar*] connanaidthair Y; conaidhter S. *ocainn*]

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Mider came—alas the day!
he came upon her after they had gone,
he carries off with him Englec from her home
thence to the Sid of the men of Femen.

When noble Oengus heard
of the pursuit of his darling,
he went in search of her (I say sooth)
to the famous hill whence she was borne off.

This was the food of his band—bright feast—
blood-red nuts of the wood:
he casts the food from him on the ground;
he makes lamentation around the hillock.

Though it be called the Hill of Bua of combats,
this is the equal-valid counter-tale:
we have found that hence
from that 'nut-wailing' Cnogba is named.

By us is preserved together
the memory of the lay,
and whichever [of these tales] ye shall prefer
from it is named the region of surpassing worth.

There is another tale—'tis known to me—
of that hill, which Dubthach possesses:
it was made, though great the exploit,
by Bresal Bodibad.

In his time there fell a murrain on kine
in every place in Ireland,
except for seven cows and a bull that increased strength
for every farmer in his time.

---

ochund Y; ochunn S. 42. *mebrugud*] memnad (?) Y; rinninadh S. *na*] ina HS_3. 43. *cia bé*] cebe Y; gibe S; cidbe, &c. HS_3. *duib*] de duib Y. 44. *dar búadaib*] diambruigib Y (*with* no buaib *superscr.*) Y; dambuaibh S; darmbuadaibh, &c. HS_3. 45–48.] *om.* YS (*supplied by a late hand in margin of* Y, *now illegible*). 46. *oc*] a H; ac (?) S_3. 49. *ria*] re YS_3. 51. *tres*] fes S. 52. *oc*] a Y. *cach*] an S. *ria*] re YS.

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Tócaibther leis in cnocc crúaid
fo chosmailius tuir Nemrúaid,
co mbad de tísad for nem;
is é fáth ara fuaibred.

Fir Érend dia dénum dó
in chnuicc sin uili i n-óenló:
rothócaib díb giallu in gein
fri hobair in laithi-sin.

Adubairt fris a fiur féin,
nách leicfed rith don rogréin,
ní biad adaig, acht lá glan
co roiched súas in sáethar.

Sínid uaithe a fiur for fecht,
doní co dron a drúidecht:
nir utmall grían ósa cind;
rofasta hí 'sin oen-rind.

Dolluid Bresal, báes ragab,
ón chnucc dochum a sethar:
dorónsat slúaig deccra de:
fosfúair i Ferta Cuile.

Luid ina gnáis, ciarbo chol,
don tsiair, ciarbo sárugod:
frisin cnoc sin sunda amne
adberar Ferta Cuile.

In uair nár lá dóib iarsin,
is dóig linn corbo adaig,
ní dernad in cnocc co cend;
tíat for cúlu fir Érend.

---

55. *co mbad de*] *ed.* comad Y; comade S; conadh de HS_3. *for*] ar S. 56. *ara fuaibred*] arar fuaibread Y; arandernad, &c. HS_3. 58. *in chnuicc*] in cnoc, &c. HS_3. 59. *rothócaib*] *ed*; do togaibh S_3H; do tobaid Y; do tobadh S. *fri*] re *codd.* 61. *adubairt fris*] ann adubairt HS_3. *fiur*] siur *codd., but cf.* 65. 62. *nach*] ní YS. 63. *biad*] bia HS_3. *adaig acht*] adaiges H. 64. *co*] dia H; da S_3; *illeg. in* Y. 65. *uaithe*] uad HS_3. *fiur*] siur YS. 66. *dron*] dédla S. 67. *nír utmall*] nirbu mall S_3. 68. *rofasta*]

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By him is built the solid hill
in the likeness of Nimrod's tower,
so that from it he might pass to heaven,
—that is the cause why it was undertaken.

The men of all Erin came to make for him
that hill—all on one day:
the wight exacted from them hostages
for the work of that day.

His own sister said to him,
she would not let the sun run his course;
there should be no night but bright day
till the work reached completion.

His sister stretches forth her hands . . .
strongly she makes her druid spell:
the sun was motionless above her head;
she checked him on one spot.

Bresal came (lust seized him)
from the hill unto his sister:
the host made of it a marvel:
he found her at Ferta Cuile.

He went in unto her, though it was a crime,
though it was violation of his sister:
on this wise the hill here
is called Ferta Cuile.

When it was no longer day for them thereafter
(it is likely that it was night),
the hill was not brought to the top,
the men of Erin depart homeward.

---

rofasto YS; rofosdadh H; rofosdaidh S_3. *óenrind*] œnand S. 69. *ragab*] rogab *codd.* 70. *ón chnucc dochum*] on cnuc sin cum, &c. YS_3; on cnucsin coma H. *a*] na S. 72. *fosfuair*] HS_3; rosfuair Y; rosfuar S. *i*] ar S; a YHS_3. 73–76.] *om.* S. 75. *sunda*] sund Y. 78. *linn*] lim, &c. HS_3. 79. *co cend*] co chend Y; gó chenn S; co tend, &c. HS_3. 80. *tíat*] tiad HS_3; dochuaid YS. *for cúlu*] ar cula HS_3; ar cul YS.

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Atá in cnocc óśin ille
cen tuilled air ar airde:
ní ba mó achach óśeo immach
co tí in bráth briste brethach.

Fland sunna, solus a dán,
innises sin, ní sóeb-rád:
rogu sceóil, scáilid mná is fir,
mebrugaid beóil oc buádaib.

---

82. *tuilled*] uilleadh S. *air ar*] ara YS. 83. *ni ba*] S; ni bud̀ S_3; sni bud̀ H; nirbo Y. *mó achach*] mou (*with* acach *superscr.*) H; mó chach S; mo cach Y; mo ag cách S_3. 84. *briste*] esti Y. *brethach*] buidnech YS.

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From that day forth the hill remains
without addition to its height:
it shall not grow greater from this time onward
till the Doom of destruction and judgment.

It is Fland here—bright his art— 85
who tells this tale—no deceptive speech:
a choice story—spread it abroad, men and women!
lips, make mention of it among excellences!

---

86. *indiss*] innsis S; indisim, &c. HS_3. *sin*] sunna S_3; in senchus S. *ní socbrdd*] scernár S. 87. *scdilid*] scaoilit S_3; ailit H. 88. *mebrugaid*] meauraid H. *beóil*] bur mbeóil S. *búadaib*] búadhibh S_3: boad*aibh* H; buaibh YS.

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NAS.

Mac Nia *cecinit.*

Rúadri mac Caite na n-ell
nírbo thruag-lí traite thall,
cliamain Loga, línib long,
co ngliad-gail glond, gona Gall.

Dí ingin Rúadrach in ríg
Bretan na mbríg mbúadach mbán
dí mnái Loga, roslúi ás,
Búi in broga ocus Nás nár.

Nás máthair Ibic na n-ech
dligid a drech is a dath,
ó thesta co ngaile grith,
cía festa ar bith baile atbath ?

Nás rogaibi gním cen gáis ;
(fír cen báis) rosbáidi bás,
co nglúairi im gairg-dliged grés
's úadi rohainmniged Nás.

Nás Lagen co nglan-gart glan,
is and rohadnacht in ben,
di ráiter fri derbthas ndein,
ní cheil sein senchas na sen.

LBRYMSS$_3$H. *Mac Nia*] L *only.* 1. *Caite*] aitte, &c. RBMHS$_3$. *nell*] nall Y (*s.m.*) HS$_3$. 2. *traite*] traiti L ; traide R ; i traiti, &c. *cæt.* 3. *línib*] line, &c. BR. 4. *gliaid*] glia RBY. 5. *dí*] da YS. 7. *dí*] da YMS. *roslúi*] noslui RB ; roslái, &c. MSS$_3$ 8. *in broga*] mbroga RB. *ocus*] oc L. 9. *Ibic*] ibich YS$_3$; ibith S ; dibich M. 10. *dligid*] dligthig B ; dligitg R ; dlidith S. 11. *ó*] L ; uair *cæt.* *grith*] ngrith YM. *cia festa*] RBS$_3$;

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NAS.

Ruadri, son of Cailte of the flocks,
was no faint splendour swift-passing yonder;
father-in-law of Lug with tale of ships,
with prowess of feats in war and slaying of foreign foemen.

The two daughters of Ruadri, the king
of Britain, of conquering white-clad forces
[were] the two wives of Lug,—fruitfulness came to them—
Bui of the Brug and modest Nas.

Nas, mother of Ibic of the horses,
claims of right the brow and the beauty [of the spot],
since she is gone, with the noise of combat,
how should ye know at all the spot where she died?

Nas took in hand a deed unwise:
(truth and not folly) death o'erwhelmed her;
'tis from her Nas was named,
famous perpetually for stern law.

Nas of the Leinstermen, bright with splendid bounty,
'tis there the lady was buried;
from her it is called with clear certitude:
the lore of the ancient hides not this.

---

ciadfeasa Y; ciatfesta M; giadfesta S; co festa L. *ar*] ara YS; for S_3. *baile*] L; *om. cæt.* *atbath*] otbath YS. 13. *rogaibi*] rogaebe M; roge S; rogabe Y. *gáis*] bæs HS_3. 14. *fir*] fhir L. *báis*] gaos S_3. *rosbáidi*] robuidia M. 15. *dliged*] lind S. 16. '*s*] is L; *om. cæt.* 17. *glan*] nglan *codd.* 19. *raiter*] maiditir L. *fri*] L; con S_3; cen &c. *cæt.* *dein*] ndil H; deam S. 20. *ní cheil sein*] sin ni cel R; *om.* B.

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A siur i Cnogba cen chlói
iar lot a comga 's a crúi :
nirbu mall marb-alt don mnái,
is and bái 's roadnacht Búi.

Cnogba cnoc Búa na mbág ;
nísbrúa sár snomda slúag ;
acht iss í im garg-mathim ngním
is ard-chathir na ríg rúad.

Tancatar slúaig Gáidel nglan
do cháined na mban don brug ;
ó Thaltin i tócab tein,
assin dollótar la Lug.

Láiset gáir cáine cach than
na mban cen chláine cen chol ;
roacht leo a cluche cned
i muche, nirbu mer mod.

Máidiud is assin roás :
ní hé in fáidiud fás fri fés :
óenach Talten, talci gleós,
la cach n-antem beós din bés.

Ba hed násad'Loga láin
násad sona, sáim nach súail,
fáidiud find-gel fúamnach Fáil,
cáiniud ingen Rúadrach rúaid. R.

---

21. *A siur*] siū B; siu HMS$_3$; sluag R; a siur *corr. to* sunn Y. *Cnogba*] L; cnuc Cnogba &c. *cæt.* *cen chlói*] adclai YS. 22. *lot*] lucht BRM. 23. *mall*] malt L; meall Y. *marbalt*] balt R. *don*] moa^{n}L. 24. *is and bái 's*] is andsin S$_3$. 25. *Bua*] buada R. *mbág*] mbuad Y; magh muadh S$_3$. 26. *nisbrua*] L; nimbrua RBHM; nimruba YS; nomrua S$_3$. *sár*] dar YMSS$_3$. *snomda*] snodba Y; snobga M. *slúag*] sluaig RB. 27. *acht*] seach S$_3$. *iss í*] *om.* R. *im*] in L. *mathim*] maitem H; maithib RB. 28. *is*] *om.* RB. 29. *nglan*] ngeal S. 30. *don*] on RB. 31. *í*] do S$_3$. *tócab*] tocaib, &c. *codd.* 32. *assin*] osein L. *dollótar*] dollotair L.

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Her sister was at Cnogba free from ravage,
after the havoc of her shelter and her precinct:
not tardily came the death-dirge for the lady;
'tis there Bui abode, and was buried.

Cnogba is the Hill of Bui of the battles;
the pillaging violence of hosts does not wreck it;
but 'tis it that, for [repose from] fatigue of fierce deeds,
is the lofty hold of the fiery kings.

The hosts of the pure Gaels came
to bewail the women from the Brug;
from Tailtiu where he raised a fire
thence they came with Lug.

They lifted a cry of lamentation perpetually
for the women free from guilt and guile;
the game of wounds was waged by them
untimely, in no merry wise.

Thence grew the boasted gathering—
(it is not an empty lamentation with the lips)
the assembly of Taltiu with mighty preparations,
held by every hero moreover according to custom.

That was the gathering of accomplished Lug,
happy satisfaction, no small pleasure,
the lamentation of the fair-skinned vocal women of Fáil,
the keening for the daughters of Ruadri the red.

---

la] co Y. 33. *cach than*] cachan L; cach han S. 35. *ro haeht*] ro hadnacht R; rothacht M. *a*] *om.* R. 36. *nirbu*] nirbud R. *mod*] in mod L. 37. *mdidiud*] maitem H; maidheam S_3; maidiud &c. *cæt.* *assin*] ass sain L; iarsin H. *fhás*] ás LH. 38. *hé*] hi RB. *fri*] ra L; ro M. 39. *talci*] L; tailc a *cæt.* 40. *antem*] antnem R. *din*] L; dun RB; dian YHS_3; diam MS. *bes*] bés L. 42. *nach*] nam Y; na MS. *súail*] sluagh &c. MS. 43. *fáidiud*] faidid RB; faide HS_2; saidead Y. 44. *cdiniud*] cainid B.

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Tri maic Dorchlaim, tromm testan,
Nás Roncc ocus 'Ailestar,
siar cen chairdiu ós Chúan chestach,
Tailtiu búan rosbádestar.

Ráth i nUltaib, cían in cháin;
ráth cóicid Chonnacht co mbúaid;
ráth cóicid Lagen cen tláis;
magen do Náis ingin Rúaid. R.

45-52. *In* L *only*.

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The three sons of Dorchlam (strong testimony!),
Nas Ronce and Ailestar
in the west without respite above troublous Cuan,
Taltiu extinguished them for good.

A rath in Ulster (long the law);
a rath of the province of Connacht the excellent;
a rath of the province of Leinster without weakness,
a site for Nas daughter of Ruad.

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CEILBE.

MUIRGHES MAC PHÁIDÍN ÚI MÁOLCHONAIRE *cecinit.*

Mithid dam comma Ceilbe,
is airilled d' Athairne,
ré th'aithme, ní hicht mbille,
ris cen aisde is inglinne.

Caibdel cen chomma ar Cheilbe
dob éisledach d' Fhercheirtne :
tlacht ní thig cen rúad, ge raib,
ris cen a dúar 'na dechair.

Frecnairc fri hecnairc anois,
a lucht imdénma in fenchuis,
Ceilbe cen chur i comma
nochor sona a serthonna.

Commáin ria cur romermais
oirb-si a aidne in dinnsenchais ;
gerr co ngada a dallbach de,
in t-aba ó' ccantar Ceilbe.

Der sin do Chairpre Nia-fer
Bé gel-chnes bresda báin-gel,
ba búaid tlossa ocus tascair,
'san chnoc-sa rochleachtastair.

YHS$_3$. Ascription only in S$_3$. 3. *mbille*] melle Y; mille S$_3$.
11. *i comma*] a cuma Y; i cumma H; iccommai S$_3$. 12. *sherthonna*]

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CEILBE.

It is time for me to make verse on Ceilbe,
it is a service due to Athairne;
to commemorate thee—no paltry favour—
a tale without verse is insecure.

A chapter without verse on Ceilbe—
it was remiss of Fercheirtne:
polish comes not without a dye of some sort,
nor does a tale [last] without a lay to follow it.

Present with absent now,
ye that adorn the code of law!
since he put not Ceilbe in verse,
his learning has not been lucky!

It has fallen to my lot to make requital therein
unto you, O teachers of the Dindsenchas!
soon shall I strip its obscurity
from the cause why Ceilbe is sung of.

Daughter to Cairpre Niafer was she,
Bé Gelchnes, spirited, fair and bright,
pre-eminent for live stock and household gear;
in this hill she was wont to dwell.

---

sertonna Y; serthondaie H; sherthonnae S_3. 16] *illeg.* in H. 19. *ba*] fa *codd.* 20. *san*] sa *codd.*

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Olc leisi ger thriall tathaim
cen urgnam 'ca hard-athair,
cen scur oibre na haitrib
a coigle gur críchnaiged.

Ann dobrethnaig Finn file
mac Rossa rúaid Ráirinde,
in géir-fíle co ngrethaib,
céilide 'ca cháim-séthair.

A thoisc dobo thúar rige
do thig na mná mídige,
cen grád cen oman uirre
tre folach a hurgnaime.

Tig cuige, nír chéim cubaid,
bíad nar máite ar mogadaib ;
tarla ara chinn fairthe fled :
doathain Finn gur foilged.

Aithis in file fechair
a díbe ar a droich-sethair ;
a rú co crích nír cuired
clú líth arar' lámuiged.

Gaduis do druim a doirre
cen saogal fri sentuinne
d' ingin a derbráthar dil :
a nemláthar donóisig.

---

27. *co ngrethaibh*] S_3; congressaib, &c. YH.
rige] ruidi Y; ride H; ridhe S_3.
29. *tuar*] tur Y.
30. *mídhighe*] mididhi Y;

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She held it wrong (though it was a fatal project)
that her noble father should lack entertainment,
or that work in her home should not cease
till her purpose was accomplished.

Then Finn the poet bethought him--
the son of Ross Ruad of Rairiu,
the keen poet used to war-cries—
to pay a visit at his fair sister's house.

His errand was an omen of reproach
to the house of the valiant woman;
neither love nor fear she felt
in hiding her preparation.

There is brought to him—it was no seemly step—
food that was only fit for slaves;
there was festal preparation near by;
Finn perceived that it was kept secret.

The stern poet repaid
his wicked sister for her churlishness:
her purpose was not brought to completion,
wherein fame for feasts was sought.

On account of his wrath he prayed
for his dear brother's daughter
not to live to old age;
he made notorious her mean spirit.

---

midhidhe (*with* gh *superscr.*) S_3: *illegible in* H. 35. *chinn*] cinn YS_3; ccinn H. 44. *donóisig*] dhonoisigh S_3; donoisib Y.

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Ó' tcluini Bé gel-chnes gel
aithesc aicher an ſiled,
ann adbeba co mbraise
's a fleda 'na fiadnaise.

Mairg dodiult rena dathad
derbráthair a degathar:
a fled a haithle a huile
ba hed fairthe a fornime.

" Claiter fert don mnái mongaig "
adeirdis a Domnannaid
" focheil Bé 'san tulaig the
dagné fon chubaid Ceilbe."

No mad áil dúib 'na dechair,
mór riam egla ind inchrechaid,
dogéb-sa tráth ar thulaig
fáth far' chnesda a canamain.

Cairpre Coilbe, nír chondla,
ba hé in fó co fresabra:
adranacht sunn, até beó,
géill na Helga, dob andró.

Ó 'tchíat claon-glonna in gille,
adbert cách a coitchinne
" Rochol bí 'san tulaig the,"
conad di is cumain Ceilbe.

---

46. *aicher*] fechair YH. 49. *mairg*] mair Y. *dathad*] datad Y; dhathadh S_3; dagne YH. 51. *huile*] hoile S_3; hoili YH. 55. *'san*] sa YS_3;

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When bright Bé Gelchnes heard
the poet's bitter saying,
then she died on a sudden,
with her feast before her eyes.

Alas that she refused to give it
to her noble father's own brother:
her feast after all
was the entertainment his journey gained.

"Let a grave be dug for the long-haired woman";
her Domnanns used to say;
"hide Bé in the hill yonder:
let her make it suitably Ceil-be."

Or if ye so desire, to follow this story,
(great is ever the fear of the critic)
I will presently find for the hill
the reason why it is seemly to sing of it.

Cairbre Coilbe (it was not seemly)
he was the stout warrior trained in contest;
there were buried here—and they alive—
the hostages of all Elga—it was a cruelty.

When they saw the wicked deeds of the youth
each and all cried out
"A great crime—live men in the hill yonder!"
so that thence Ceilbe is remembered.

---

56. *dagné*] dhaghné S_3; dagne YH. 59. *tráth*] tra Y; trá S_3. *ar*] ar in HS_3. 63. *adranacht*] adradnacht Y; rohadnacht HS_3.

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Cairpre Coilbe is dlecht-ainm dó,
do mac rolangach Rosso,
Cairpre Nia-fer co faichlib,
cía lia fer le' fír-gairthir.

Ingen cen lúad ní leicéb
do Cherball mac Muiregén :
a hairm 'na eigre dissi :
Ceilbe a hainm 'ca hindissi.

Táet sunna dia saigid sin
fáith rob ergna 'na aimsir,
cen dailb ní fann-ád rofess :
Dallán ba hainm don éicess.

Tig Ceilbe d' fáilte is d' furáin
fri Dallán mac Machadáin :
tig cráeb co n-iaraib aice
fo diamair a díllaite.

Ar comrac dóib 'sin deg-ṡeilb
atbert fri húa n-Echtigeirn
" Foillsigther lib cen doirr de
a bfuil fom' choimm má cuimge."

Cen intreib is cen uráil,
scél fromtha ar mac Machadáin :
adfét in drái don moill móir
a mbái foa coimm a cédóir.

---

70. *rolangach*] roglonnach (*with* no rolangach *in margin*) Y. 72. *fír*] ffir S_3. 73. *leicéb*] celeb Y. 75. *eigre*] eidri Y ; oigri H ; oighre S_3. 77. *taet*] taod HS_3. 79. *fannád*] fannagh Y ; fannadh S_3 ; fandad H. 81. *d'furdin*] durain

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Cairpre Ceilbe is the proper name for him,
even for the treacherous son of Ross,
though by many he is rightly called
Cairpre Niafer, giver of wages.

I will not leave unsung the daughter
of Cearball son of Muiregen:
her place was heir to her,
Ceilbe her name when she is mentioned.

Thither to seek her goes
the seer who was famous in his day,
(in sooth he was noted for no lowly fortune);
Dallán was the poet's name.

Ceilbe comes to greet and welcome
Dallán son of Machadán:
she comes having a branch laden with berries
concealed under her cloak.

When they met in her fair domain
she said to the grandson of Echtigern,
'Let it be declared by you, without offence thereat,
what is under my bosom, if thou canst."

Without need and without compulsion
she spoke only to test the son of Machadan;
the druid declares to the great indolent lady
what was under her bosom straightway.

YH; durâin S_3. 82. *Machadáin*] muchadain Y. 85. *Ar comrac*] iar comrad Y. *sin*] sa *codd*. 88. *má*] am Y. *cuimge*] cumhge S_3. 89. *intreib*] indtreb Y; intreabh S_3; indtr̄ H. 90. *Machadáin*] muchadain Y. 91. *moill*] maill H.

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" Atá lat a ingen finn,"
adbert in drái cen díchill,
" cless doilig, táeb fri tairngib,
cráeb droigin fo dub-airnib.

" Bid aithrech, a ingen féig,"
doráid in t-éicess anséin :
" millfet lí th' aigthe ar m' fechtus :
bid é th' aithe ar m' eisceptus."

Ann adbert Ceilbe chubaidh :
" mé ar th' inchaib, a ollomhain :
tre cen taidbred in toraid
cen m' ainmed fom' adabair."

" Uaim do chosc do dimda duib
dia do chumail am' chinaid
mar íc im áilgis oraib
in fáid-lis a bfuarabair.

" Mo selb uile cen anád
bid lat, a mic Machadáin :
cen lúad m' eigre fom' inad,
acht Ceilbe uaim d' ainmniugad."

Gé thug sissi a seilb don fáid
fúair ingen Cherbaill chnes-báin
ainm an lissi cen lagad :
nách snaidm dissi a derlagad ?

---

94. *díchill*] dithiull H ; dichell YS_3. 99. *th' aigthe*] haidce H ; haighthe, &c. YS_3. *m'fechtus*] mechtus H. 100. *th' aithe*] haithne Y ; haithe HS_3. *m'eisceptus*] fesceptus Y, *with* meisg *in margin*. 102 *.h' inchaib*] hinchaibh *codd.*

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"Thou hast, O fair-haired maiden,"
said the druid not carelessly,
("a hard feat to lean upon spikes,)
a branch of blackthorn covered with dark sloes.

"Thou shalt rue it, keen maiden,"
said the ill-boding poet:
"I in my turn will mar the colour of thy face;
this shall be thy reward for vexing me."

Then said comely Ceilbe,
"I am under thy protection, O poet!
blemish me not for my sport
because I did not show the fruit.

"Thou shalt have of me, to check thy black displeasure,
as sufficient satisfaction for my offence,
in compensation for my demand of you,
the prophetic *liss* where you got your asking.

"All my domain without detriment
shall be thine, son of Machadán,
without my heir being mentioned in my place;
only Ceilbe shall be its name, after me."

Though she gave her domain to the seer,
the daughter of white-skinned Cearball gained
the unfading name of that keep:
was it not difficult for her to bestow it?

---

103. *taidbred*] taibreadh *codd.* 104. *adabair*] agamair Y. 105. *do chosc*] di chosc H. 107. *im ailgis*] amailgeas S_3; amailghes H. 109. *andá*] anagh HS_3; anad Y. 112. *m'eigre*] mairce (*with* meig . . . *in margin*) Y. 115. *lissi*] lissin H.

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In file is tromma tomrai
tre febus a eladnai,
gar da thromma a ndligthir de:
mithid dam comma Ceilbe.

Ná sir comairem, mochen,
má tái a Choimde rem chuired,
crét doní im nóin re t' fine,
más í in chóir docaithfide.

Mór céim 'nar chintaig mise,
dá mad amm da indise,
ler' dinged in cló na chneid:
filled is mó ná mithid. M.

---

117. *tromma*] tromai H; troma YS$_2$. 119. *thromma*] truma Y; tromai H; troma S$_2$. 121–128.] *These two stanzas are added in* Y *in a different*

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The poet that is strongest to protect
through excellence of his knowledge,
what is due from him is little for his power:
it is time for me to make verse on Ceilbe.

Seek not recital—all hail,
if thou, O Lord, purposest to invite me!
of what thou doest about noontide with thy people,
if it is the true account that would be required.

Many a step have I gone astray,
if it were time to tell thereof,
whereby the nail has been driven into His wound:
it is more than time to turn.

---

hand. 123. *re*] do Y. 125. *céim*] gceim Y; ccéim S_3. 127. *dinged*] dirgedh H.

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LIAMUIN.

FULARTACH *cecinit.*

Dindgnai Lagen, líth ngaile,
in sluindet na senchaide ?
na dindgnai, na rátha ar-rec,
imda fátha dia fuilet.

Sluindfet-sa féin fáth dia fail
nonbur dindgna dia ndindgnaib ;
co bráth bid blad cen malairt,
ná raib cách 'n-a chumtabairt.

Liamuin, Forcarthain na fót,
Miannach, Trustiu na trom-rót,
dindgnai dia ndechraib garmand
co n-a cethrib cém-anmand.

Miannach, Fercarthain na fled,
Liamuin, is Trustiu tóeb-gel,
ingena, selb-gním saine,
di chlaind deg-ríg Dubthaire.

Dubthach Dubthaire drech garg,
rí Dése Breg na mbúan-bard,
leis co hech-brug na n-inber,
diarbo chethrur cóem-ingen.

LRBYMSS$_3$H. *Fulartach*] L only. 2. *sluindet*] sloindfet, &c. RB. 4. *imda fatha*] is imdha fáth S ; at imda fato H. 5.] sloindfet féin in fath dia bfuil, &c. YS. 7. *bid*] bud L. *blad*] blath R. 8. *chumtabairt*] L ; cuntabairt, &c. *cæt.* 9. *Forcarthain*] fercartain, &c. BM. 10. *Miannach*] mianan M. 11. *dindgnai*] *om.* L. *dia ndechraib*] dianechrub L ; dianechraib, &c. BM ; dianeacruibh S ; diandecrab H ; diandechrabh S$_3$.

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LIAMUIN.

The notable places of Leinster—wealth of valour!
do the historians declare them?
the notable places, and next the raths,
many the causes whence they are named.

Myself will declare the cause whence are named
nine of their notable places;
till doomsday it shall be a fame unfading,
let none cast doubt upon it!

Liamuin, Forcarthain of the sods,
Miannach, Trustiu of the broad roads;
are notable places known by various designations
with their four fair names.

Miannach, Forcarthain of the feasts
Liamuin, and white-sided Trustiu
were maidens, a precious possession,
of the family of the good king of Dubthair.

It was Dubthach of Dubthair fierce of face,
king of the Desi of Bregia of the undying bards,
(his was all as far as the horse-rearing region of the estuaries,)
whose four fair daughters they were.

---

12. *cethrib*] cethruibh, &c. SM: cethri, &c. *cæt.* 13. *Forcarthain*] forcarthain, &c. LRHS3. *fled*] fed, &c. RBSM; fead *corr. to* flead *by late hand* Y. 17. *dreech*] derc M. *-garg*] -derg YS. 18. *-bard*] berg (?) Y; *obliterated from* L. 19. *hechbrug*] echrub L; heacbrud B; hachbrug Y. *-inber*] ingen L. 20. *diarbo*] diarbart L; diarba B; dierbad, &c. HS3. *cethrur*] cethri L; ceth- R; .iiii. BM.

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Mí bendachtan, clechtas cách,
'sind amsir-se ní hingnáth,
Dubthach ar tús rathuill sin:
d'úib Cuinn is rús in riagail.

Othur bliadna, ba breth gáeth,
ó cach ríg do cach roláech,
acht Dubthach, ba h-adbal ed,
ní thabrad cen a thuilled.

Dubthach mac Fergnai féil find
maic Muredaig maic Sinill
maic Bregoin búadaig co mblaid
maic Oengusa maic Eogain.

Eogan brecc sluinter cose
mac Saer-Fiachach Suidige
maic Fedlimthe Rechtmair róin
maic Tuathail Techtmair trén-móir.

IS é sin senchas cose
Dubthaig deg-rig na nDése
dom aisneis dán-irlaim dam
etir lán-dindgnaib Lagen.

Maic Achir Chirr cháim ón chúan,
d'Érnaib Muman na marc-slúag,
fúaratar bás, nar thimm techt,
romill a n-ás i n-oenfecht.

---

21. *mí*] mo M. *bendachtan*] bennacht L; beandachtain Y. *clechtas*] chlechtach S. 22. *'sind*] isind L. 23. *tús*] dus S. 24.] dub cui . . . L. *d'uib*] dub B; daib H. *Cuinn*] ciunn R. is rús] S; as rus S_3; is ri R; irrus BHM; irus Y. 25. *ba breth gáeth*] breth ba baeth Y. 26.] *o cach rí* . . . L. 27. *acht*] ac B; *om.* R. *adbul*] ádba R. 34. *mac saer-Fiachach*] mac side fiatach M; degmac sair fiachach S_3. *Suidige*] Y; Suidge, &c. LS_3; súide R; suigide B; suighdhe S; suidide H; suighe M. 35. *Rechtmair*] rechtaid L; re-; R

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The month over the bargain that all observe,—
at the present time it is no novelty,—
Dubthach was the first to add it,
the rule is well known to the Ui Chuinn.

A year's wage (it was a judgment of the wise)
from every king to every warrior,
only Dubthach would not give it
without additional work, (it was a long space).

Dubthach was son of Fergna noble and fair
son of Muredach son of Sinell
son of Bregon the famous for victory,
son of Oengus, son of Eogan.

Eogan Brec is still spoken of,
the son of well-born Fiachu Suidige,
son of noble Fedlimid Rechtmar,
son of Tuathal Techtmar great and strong.

That is the pedigree till now
of Dubthach good king of the Desi,
for my art-prompted tale to set forth
among all the noted places of Leinster.

The gentle sons of Acher Cerr from the harbour,
sprung of the Erainn of Munster of the cavaliers
met their death, it was no mild visitation,
it blasted their growth all at once.

---

echtaig M. *róin*] rain, &c. YSHS$_3$. *trén-móir*] trénmáir, &c. YSH. 37. *é sin*] R; é LS; se sin B; e in Y; se H; e i M; e a S$_3$. *senchas*] senchass sin, &c. LYSS$_3$HM. *na nDese*] dubthaire S. 39. *dom*] don R. *dan-irlaim*] dan erlam L; dain irlaimh, &c. YSS$_3$; dan irlam H; dand irrlaim M. 41. *Achir*] chaithir Y. *cáim on cúan*] on chuan L; caem on cuan, &c. RBS; on chuan chaeim Y. 42. *d'Ernaib*] dferaib R. 43. *nar*] na M.

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Rocuired geis co ngus garg
for in cethrur cóem comard,
nírbo dál deis fo demi,
ba geis tria grád ngentlidi,

Co tuctais ar bruig bethad
cethrur dfles derb-ṡethar,
nó co n-agbaitís a n-éc:
dóib nirbo cáine a comét.

Fomu ocus Roimper réil,
Fernocht, Ferdub co ndag-chéil,
ruc úan dag-rand, mar rodlecht,
lúad a n-anmand i n-oenfecht.

Na maic-sin a hÉrnaib úan
ropdar sain-ṡerca, sóer-ṡlúag,
maic Achir Chirr in chóicid,
maic Echach find andóitig,

Maic Moga Láma cen locht
maic Lugdach luind na longphort
is Olldóitche, forgle find,
maic Corpre chruthaig chrom-chind.

Tancatar, trén in t-astar,
cor' tuiltis a tuarastal
cethri brugthaid, breth ngaile,
co tech Dubthaig Dubthaire.

---

45. *Rocuired*] rochured L; dochuir ead Y. *fo demi*] fo demni L; fo deimib R; bo deine M. 51. *nó co n-agbaitís*] L; no conaigbitis, &c. RBS; nocofadbadis Y; nocanfaigbidis, &c. MHS$_3$. *a néc*] and ec MH; ann écc, &c. RBYS$_3$. 52. *dóib*] *om.* L. *nirbo*] nirbud R. *cáine*] *ed.*; chainim L; cáini R; caim B; cain Y; caem S; cham, &c. MHS$_3$. *a*] in &c. YSS$_2$H. 53. *réil*] reill HS$_3$; rel S. 54. *Fernocht*] fornocht YHS$_3$. *ferdub*] fordub HS$_3$. *dagchéil*] dagcel R; dagceil M; deghceill, &c. SS$_2$H; deiceill Y. 55. *ro*] L; o B; do *cæt*. 56. *luad*] luag H. 57. *úan*] uann YM; uain, &c. S$_2$H. 58. *ṡerca*] sercta R; saerc Y; erca S.

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An injunction of stern force was laid
on the fair and lofty four;
it was no pleasant tryst in the dark,
it was an injunction in virtue of pagan love,

That they should not wed, in the land of the living,
the four beloved sisters,
or that they should meet their death;—
the keeping of the injunction was no easy task for them.

Fomu and renowned Roimper,
Fernocht, Ferdub the sagacious;
the mention of their names together
has gained from us, as was due, a noble stanza.

These youths from the Erainn far from us
were fervent lovers, a noble band,
the sons of Acher Cerr of the province
son of Eochu Find the handless,

Son of Mug Lama the stainless
son of fierce Lugaid of the encampments
(and of Olldoitech, choice of fair women)
son of shapely Cairpre Cromchend.

They came,—hard the toil—
to earn their guerdon,
the four thanes, winning [a name for] valour,
at the house of Dubthach of Dubthair.

---

slúag] sluaig HS_3. 59. *Achir*] caiter Y. *chirr*] chaim M. 60. *Echach find*] uair M. *andóitig*] antotig, &c. LRBS; andtoidigh Y; antodaig M. 61. *Moga*] mue L. 62. *Olldóitche*] *ed.* olldotig L; olldóidig, &c. RB: olldothaidh S; alldath- H; ollath- (?) Y; ioldhathaigh S_3. *forgle*] forcle LM, forgcle RB; foirgle Y; foirgl- HS_3; fhairgi S. 64. *chromchind*] croiginn Y; croimgind M. 65. *t-astar*] *read perhaps* tascur. 66. *cortuiltis*] corotultis, &c. LBSHM; corotuillset, &c. RS_3; gurthuilldis Y. *a*] L; *supplied by late hand in* Y; *om. cæt.* 67. *cethri*] ceitri maic Y; cethrar S_3. *brugthaid*] LB; brugthaig M; brath- R; bruth- H; bruthaigh, &c. YSS_3.

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Cethrur ingen Dubthaig dil,
cethri maic dóibsium demnig,
mar is gnáth sorthan cose,
rochomchar cách a chéile.

Dochúaid Dubthach, cath cen chlód,
i cóiced Lagen lán-mór;
'con chethrur rocharsat de
roansat dara ése.

Iar n-anad dar ése ind ríg
tancatar ass cen imsníim,
dar cend calaid cech céte,
dremm in galair glé-bréce.

Romarb Dubthach in dremm cóem
iar comrac dóib toeb fri tóeb:
marait ferta a fót-ráth ndil,
etir óclách is ingin.

Lentair Miannach dar cech mag
co Miannach in' romarbad;
marbthair in ben co mbrut baidb
cor'len don chnuc a comainm.

Marbthair Fercarthain na fled,
i Forcarthain rofoirged;
súil-mall mongach cen marthain
fúair forrach i Forcarthain.

---

70. *cethri maic*] cethrur mac MS. *dóibsium*] doibsin, &c. YSS$_3$HM. 72. *rochomchar*] rachomchar L. 73. *cen*] chen L. 75. *con*] *om.* L; an Y. *rocharsat*] docarsad Y. *de*] se S$_3$. 76. *roansat*] roansatar S. *dara*] ara BYHM; ar S. 79. *dar*] do R; du B. *cech*] in M. 80. *dremm*] dremin L. *galair*] galar RY. *glebréce*] ngnathbreigi R; gnatbrége B. 82. *dóib*] *om.* HS$_3$. *tóeb fri tóeb*] tæb re tæb Y; and do thæib L; ann don tæb RB; ann do tæb, &c. SM; ann

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The four dear daughters of Dubthach
four youths they had, for certain;
as is the prosperous custom till now,
each loved his mate.

Dubthach fared to a fortunate battle
in the mighty province of Leinster,
with the four they loved therein
the youths remained behind him.

After waiting behind the king,
they made off untroubled,
despite the hardships of every path,
the company who had feigned sickness.

Dubthach slew the comely company,
after they had met, side to side:
the barrows of their dear sod-built raths remain,
for youth and maid alike.

Miannach is followed across every plain
to Miannach where she was killed;
the woman with martial array is killed,
so that her name clave to the hill.

Fercarthain of the feasts is killed;
in Forcarthain was she smitten,
slow-eyed, long-haired, short-lived,
she met destruction at Forcarthain.

---

immarœn HS_3. 83. *fótráth*] fotrád L; fodrot R. *ndil*] *om.* L; sin S_3 85. *dar*] ar Y. 86. *in*] go S_3. 87. *in ben*] mianach M; ben L. *co mbrut*] donbrut, &c. RB. *baidb*] mbaidb YH; mbraidbh S: mairb S_3. 89. *Fercarthain*] Fchartain Y; Forcharthain HS_3. 90. *Fercarthain*] Fercharthain MS. *rofoirged*] roforred R; roforded, &c. BS; dofoirrgead Y. 91. *marthain*] martain LRY.

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Marbthair Liamuin láthair láin,
barr-chass clechtach im chongbáil ;
fuair bás dia sár-airbirt sain
triasnid lán-airdirc Liamain.

Marbthair Trustiu i Trustin tes,
mesti don cháim a cairdes ;
sluinter cnocc cairn in bile
triana hainm na hingine.

Marbthair Fomu i Fomain,
in find-chass co find-choraib,
tic mór slim-slúag ar saine
dar dá find-grúad Fomaine.

Rolenad darna linntib
co Glaiss Rompair Roimper,
co torchair Roimper rúad,
ní dointnem a imlúad.

Fernocht i Fornocht na fled
a chnes co crúaid roclaidbed ;
fúair in gein aradain olc
ac fagadaib i Fornocht.

Ferdub drech-garg na ngaisced
ic Dubathaib derg-Maisten,
'con chnuc, fo scíth crech claidbech,
fríth a drech do dian-airlech.

---

93. *marbthair*] marb YS. *Liamuin*] liamnai H ; liamu in LM ; liamna S_3. *lathair*] in lathair, &c. YSS_3H. 94. *im*] can L ; acim B ; mc (?) Y (*retraced*) ; an H ; in S_3. *chongbáil*] connaigh Y (*retraced*) ; conaigh H ; conáig S_3. 95. *sárairbirt*] sairbirt, &c. LB. 96. *triasnid*] triaas RB ; triasnad YS ; triasna HS_3 ; triasa M. *lán*] len R. 97. *i*] ic, &c. $BMHS_3$. 98. *don cháim a*] din chæm a L ; don caom a, &c. RB ; don chaoimh an S_3 ; di triana M. *cairdes*] chaires Y. 101. *Marbthair*] marb- L ; romarbu Y ; romarbad, &c. *cæt.* 102. *findchoraib*] RB ; comóluib, &c. $LYSS_3H$; comfolaib M. 104. *dar*] tre S_3. *da*] a L. 108. *ni*]

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Liamuin is slain, perfect of temper,
thick-haired, skilful in defence;
she met death through her peculiar prowess,
wherefore Liamuin is full famous.

Trustiu is slain in Trustiu southward;
the gentle woman suffered for her alliance;
the hill of Cairn in Bile is called
by that maiden's name.

Fomu is slain at Fomain,
he thick-haired warrior with fair locks;
many a lean host comes frequently
over the two fair cheeks of Fomain.

Roimper was pursued
across the waters to Glass Rompair;
so hot Roimper fell,
it is not a . . . to tell of it.

Fernocht in Fornocht of the feasts,
cruelly was his flesh mangled;
the youth met ill treatment
among the spears in Fornocht.

Ferdub, fierce of face, of doughty deeds,
at Dubatha of red Maistiu,—
at the hill, outwearied by bloody forays,
his face was found after keen combat.

---

on R. *do*] tich M. *intnem*] indtibh (*retraced*) Y. 109–112] *om.* S_3 109. *i*] ac, &c. RBSH. 110. *ro claidbed*] ra claidbed L; re claidh R; o claidhedh S; roclaided, &c. YM. 111. *fúair*] do fuair R. *ein*] gen LR; gég, &c. *cæt*. *aradain*] adháin R; conadhaib S. 112. *ac*] i RB; o (⁵) Y; ég S. *fagadaib*] foadaib Y. 113. *Ferdub*] fordub HS_3. *drechgarg*] drechderg YS. 114. *Dubathaib*] dubtachaib, &c. RM. *derg*] drag R. 115. *'con*] o L. *fo*] RB; fon *cæt*. *crech*] cleth M. 116. *frith*] fúair LYSM. *do*] *om.* L; a SM.

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Luachair Bairendach co mblaid,
máthair chumthach in chethruir,
doriacht dia haidid ind find
etir maigib na mórdind.

Fomu fer Liamna malle ;
comáesa na dá chéile,
días gasraide na ngel-lám
casmaile in dá chóem-lennán.

Fercarthain, ba féta a drech,
a serc, áirmim cen fuirech ;
is triana comrád chinntir
a rograd do Roimpir.

Fernocht ac Miannaig cen meirg ;
ní roscabair dia chrúaidh-cheilg :
rosluit léch na ferg fromtha,
a chelg nir chelg chobartha.

Ferdub ac Trustin tóeb-glain ;
rocáinte na comsæglaig ;
co a sloind nít sæba sunna
mo raind chæma chutrumma.

Na dindgnai-sa turmim trell
molfait eolaig na hÉrenn ;
sluindfitit co sádail sin
dia ndálaib is dia ndindgnaib. D.

117. *bairendach*] airennach L. 119. *haidid*] haghaidh R ; haigid B. *ind*] L ; in, &c. *cæt*. 121. *Fomu*] Fomain L. *Liamna*] *om.* M. 122. *comáesa*] combaos S_3. *na dá chéile*] in dá chæmchéle S. 123. *gasraide*] gasraid L. *na*] anda, &c. YS. 124. *casmaile*] it cosmaile L ; casmhail S. *in da chæmlenddn*] na da lendan R. 125. *Fercarthain*] Fercathrai R ; Frcarthain Y ; Forcarthain HS_3. *ba*] *om.* L. *a*] *om.* R. 126. *a*] is R. *serc airmim*] sercarmin L ; searc airim M ; saor airim R ; seir airmim B. 129. *Fernocht*] Fomo L ; Fornocht HS_3. *ac*] tuc L. 130. *dia*] a RYS.

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The famous Luachair of Boirend
was the sad mother of the four;
the fair woman came to her death
among the plains of the strong places.

Fomu, husband of Liamuin, rests with her;
the spouses were of like age,
the white-handed soldier-pair,
alike are the lovers twain.

Fercarthain, lovely was her face,
(her love, I reckon him without delay,)
through their converse is assured
her great love to Roimper.

Fernocht belongs to unwrinkled Miannach:
he helped her not by his cruel cunning;
the warrior of the proved troops destroyed her,
his cunning was no helpful cunning.

Ferdub belongs to white-sided Trustiu,
their equal date was lamented;
in naming them here not misleading are
my pleasant harmonious verses.

These places that I number presently
the learned of Erin shall praise;
at their ease shall sages name them
among their assemblies and their noted places.

---

chrúaidh] cruad LBH; cruaidh, &c. RYS. *nir chelg*] *om.* M. 133. *Ferdub*] fordub S_3. *ac*] is YHMS$_3$; i S. *Trustin*] truistiu RYS; truisti H; truiste S_2. 134. *roedinte*] docanti R; nocanti B. *comsæglaig*] caemsaeglaig L; comsæglaidh, &c. RB; comsægal Y; comsæghail S. 135. *co a*] co YSM. *nit*] ni YSS$_3$. *sæba*] sæb RB. 137. *Na dindgnai-sa*] L; intochtar sa, &c. *cæt*. *turmim*] turbim R. 138. *molfait*] molfat RB; molfaidid Y. *na Herend*] Erend Y. 139. *sluindfitit*] *ed.* sluindfet, &c. LR; sloindfidit Y; sluindfidid, &c. *cæt*. *sin*] sain LRB. 140. *dia* (2)] na L; *om.* Y.

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DUN GABAIL.

Tochmarc ingine Guill glais,
maic Feidlimid aird aurbrais,
do Lutur mac Lurgnig láin,
dind leith iartharaig d'Espáin.

'S amlaid robái Lutur lór,
dune fír-fota fír-mór ;
cethri cind déc, ní bág bras,
ós a muineól mothar-glas.

Cid Gablach, ba mór in ben,
ingen d'Feidlimid find-mer ;
cóica cubat ina fat,
ocus a leth 'na lethat.

Cethrur tancatar anair
im Goll is imma ingin,
im Lutur thánic cen luing,
im Lurgnech mac Calatruimm.

Corothomliset a fleid
'na muntir chóem-náir chethrair ;
cét cech míl, ba mór in mod,
cét míach cach arba ar domun.

Corodeirged dóib iarsain
a cethrur i n-óenlepaid ;
tucsat bennachtain cach fir ;
maith dóib is nirbat sathig.

LRBYLcHMSS$_3$. 2. *aurbrais*] urglais YS. 3. *do*] m̄ H. *Lutur*] LB ; luthur, &c. *cæt.* 4. *dind*] do R. 5. *'s*] *om.* YHS$_3$. *Lutur*] lothar, &c. YSS$_3$H. *robái*] bói R. 6. *fír-fota fír-mór*] difregra dímhor S$_3$. 7. *cethri—déc*] .xvii., &c. RBSM. *ní*] L ; nocha R ; ba BHS$_3$; robo YS ; *om.* M. 8. *ósa*] asa RYHS$_3$. *mothar-glas*] motharmass, &c. HS$_3$. 10. *d'*] LM ; *om. cæt.* *findmer*] indmer Y ; naninber, &c. HS$_3$.

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DUN GABAIL.

The wooing of the daughter of Goll Glas,
son of noble mettlesome Fedlimid,
by Lutur son of powerful Lurgnech,
from the western side of Spain.

Thus was mighty Lutur,
a man right tall and big,
fourteen heads—no rash boast—
above his shaggy grey neck.

As for Gablach, big was the woman,
daughter of fair quick Fedlimid;
fifty cubits she was in height,
and the half of that in breadth.

Four of them came from the east
both Goll and his daughter,
and Lutur, who came without ship,
and Lurgnech son of Calatrom.

So they partook of their feast,
a pleasant modest household the four of them;
a hundred of every beast—great was the amount—
a hundred measures of every grain on earth.

A bed was made for them thereafter,
all four in one couch;
they gave a blessing to each other;
happy they were and not replete.

---

15. *Lutur*] LB; lothar, &c. *cæt.* 16. *Calatruim*] calathdruim L; calcatruim R; alatruim S_3. 17. *thomliset*] thoimlidis YS; tinoilset M 18. *na muntir*] &c. LS_3; a muinter, &c. *cæt.* *chóem-nair*] HS_2; chaem na L; cæmnar RBM; comlan, &c. YS. 20. *cach arba*] gharba M. 21. *corodeirged*] doderaidead, &c. YS; conderghad M. 22. *a*] an S_3. *comlepaid*] comlepaid Y. 24. *nirbat*] M; nirbo LY; nirbot S; nirbad, &c. *cæt.*

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Oclach aile robái thair,
i n-insib mara romair,
Fuither mac Forduib co feirg,
maic maic Labrada lámdeirg.

Rothinóil buidin mórmóir,
tánic anair fochétóir,
is demin rop osnad áig,
do chosnam a chóem-lendáin.

Anmand tóisech tuc anair,
lúithech lámfota Labraid,
Brothur mac Sciach, Glas mac Gairb,
Ibar mac Sciach maic Sceobailb.

Mó cach buidin díb anair
i ndegaid cecha tréṅfir;
cét láech i ndegaid cach fir
d' Fomórchaib is d' Arsaidib.

IN tan robatar 'sin tig
'na commond comméit chethruir;
cocluinet in guth immaig;
"táit 'mach ar áis nó ar écin."

Conéracht Lutur ar leth
coroscail roaib in ríg-thech,
leis rosuc ri gúalle immach
etir chúalle ocus cháilach.

---

27. *co*] gan S. *feirg*] féigg L (*with* r *in marg.*). 28. (2) *maic*] L, in RB; ui, &c. *cæt.* 29. *mórmóir*] móir L. 31. *rop*] L; ba h- &c. *cæt.* 32. *chóem-*] choimh- S_3. 33.] *The Lecan copy of the* Dindsenchas *begins with this line.* *anmand*] ainm na S_3. 34.] andeadaid cacha trenfir Lec. *lamfota*] lamata L. *Labraid*] is labraid M. 35. *Brothur*] Brodar R; brotur B; brotar Y. *Sciach*] sciath RS_3; sceith LcY. *Glas*] glais RLc. *Gairb*] L; scairb, &c. *cæt.* 36. *Sciach*] Sceith YLc. *maic*] in YSLc. *Sceobailb*] L; scemairm Y; sceomairb, &c. *cæt.* *After* 36 Lc *has an additional stanza: see Commentary* 37. *mó*] mor YSLc. *buidin*] buiden, &c. $LRBS_3$. *anair*] co mblaid Lc. 38. *tréṅfir*] coraid Lc. 40. *d' Fomórchaib*] ỉ' fomoirib H; domorchaib Lc.

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Another soldier was in the east,
he dwelt in the isles of the Sea,
Fuither son of Fordub the wrathful
son of the son of Labraid Lamderg.

He gathered a vast following;
he came from the east on a sudden—
it is sure that there was groaning and carnage—
to contend for his leman.

The names of the captains he brought from the east:—
vigorous Labraid Lamfata,
Brothur son of Sce, Glas son of Garb,
Ibar son of Sce son of Sceobalb.

There came of them from the east more than any other band
in the following of each champion;
a hundred heroes in the following of each man,
of the Fomoraig and Arsaide.

While the others were in the house,
the four of them, a fellowship of equal size;
they hear the call without:
"Come out, of your own accord, or else by force!"

Up rose Lutur half his height,
and opened the royal house from before them;
he carried out with him before his shoulder
both pole and palisade.

Arsaidib] airsiib R; arsibib B. 41. *'sin tig*] L; astig, &c. *cæt.* 42. *na*] a M. *commond*] L; muinter Lc: muintir, &c. *cæt.* *commèit*] L; coemnair, &c. RBHMS$_3$; comláin, &c. YS; comlan Lc. 43. *cocluinet*] docluinid, &c. Y (*with* no g *superscr.*) LcS: go ccluinid S$_3$. *in guth*] *om.* Y, *supplied in top margin.* *immaig*] immaich L; amuigh, &c. *cæt.* 44. *táit 'mach*] tæt amach, &c. RMHS$_3$; amach YLcS. *ar ais*] dais, &c. RHS$_3$. *ar écin*] decin, &c. RHS$_3$; reicin, Lc. 45. *Lutur*] lothar, &c. YLcSS$_3$H. *ar leth*] tar lear Lc. 46. *coroscail*] corfoslaic Lc; goroscaoil S$_3$; *read perhaps* coroscáil. *roaib*] L; díb, &c. *cæt.* 47. *leis rosuc*] L; conusruc, &c. RY; conorug, &c. BLcM; conaruc, &c. HS; gorug S$_3$. *ri*] tria R; ra BHMS$_3$; re YSLc.

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Corogab sonn in dúne
dóib dar sróin is dar súile;
comdar lána na linde
do bráinib a n-inchinde.

Comorogaib dóib a ndís,
nírbu maith in dín iar scís;
coromarb Gablach Fuither;
ba turus troch, trom-thuitted.

IN lín tancatar dar tuind
do chosnam ingine Guill,
noco terna óen díb ass,
nírbo chóem in tochmarcas. T.

O Gabail ingin Guill glain
Dún Gabail hi Cuthraigib
ann fáe la Lutur, lín mbarc,
ba cutul in comthochmarc. T.

Dorat Goll glas ind inbir
dindgna is dún dia dag-ingin,
ós Lifi Lagnech nách lacc,
ba cangnech a cét-tochmarc. T.

Iarum tuc Goll co lín chless
aband is dún is deg-ess,
dia ingin cen gáibthe gat,
búar-brat is táinte is tochmarc. T.

---

49. *sonn*] sona L; sund R. *in dúne*] an nuine Y; ann amne, &c. LcS. 50. *dóib*] *om.* LRB. *sróin*] srona YM. *súile*] suilib R. 51.] ro chaichlaig cuirp roscirri L. *lána na linde*] lan analm de R. 52.] do maithlaib uilc inchinni L. *bráinib*] bruindib, &c. YSLc. *a n-*] in S_3. 53. *comorogab*] comoragaib LYLcM; commarogab H; commaroga ibh S_3; comór aighib S. *dóib*] LH; díb, &c. *cæt.* 54. *in dín*] annin Y; ainm Lc. *iar scís*] iar naiscis Lc. 56. *ba turus troch*] L; etir tús is etc. *cæt.* *-tuitted*] L; tuit- S; duibt- R; duibter B; ait- Y; duithear M; duith- H; duther S_2; aidthear Lc. 59. *no co terna*] L; niherno Lc; níterno, &c. *cæt.* *óen*] L; nach oen R; nech noen, &c. *cæt.* *as*] sin Lc. 60. *nirbo*] nibu L; nirb H. *in*] a RBHMS_2. *toch-narcas*] tcch morcsiu Lc.

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He laid a stake of the keep
on them across nose and eyes;
so that the pools were full
of spatterings of their brains.

Those twain laid on them stoutly,
not good was the shelter when fatigue came on;
so Gablach slew Fuither,
it was a fatal journey, a heavy overthrow.

The number that came over sea
to contend for the daughter of Goll,
not one of them escaped;
ungentle was that wooing.

From Gabal daughter of bright Goll
comes Dun Gabail in Cuthraige;
there she slept with Lutur of the many ships,
futile was the rival wooing.

Goll Glas of the river-mouth gave
fortress and keep to his brave daughter,
above Life of the Leinstermen, that is not sluggish,
contentious was her first wooing.

Thereafter Goll of the many feats gave
river and keep and famous weir
to his daughter free from perilous theft,
cattle-raids, and reavings, and wooings.

61–64.] *om.* LB. 61. *Gabail*] gobail, &c. YHS$_3$. *ingin*] ingine R. 62. *Gabail*] ngobail, &c. YHS$_3$. *hi*] as YLcS; is S$_3$. 63. *fde*] fúair S. *la*] re YS; ra HM; *om.* S$_3$. *Lutur*] lutar, &c. RH; lothar, &c. *cæt.* *lin*] co lin S$_3$. *mbarc*] marc RYLc. 64. *cutul*] cuthal SM; cothul S$_3$; cudal YLc. *in*] a M. 65–68.] *om.* S. 65. *ind inbir*] ind inbir L; in irbir M; din-db- Y *in margin*; in inbir, &c. *cæt.* 66. *dag-ingin*] LR; ingin, &c. *cæt.* 67. *ós*] as BLc; is R; aas M. 68. *cangnech a*] cach caingneach YLc. 70. *deg-ess*] daigles, &c. YLcMSS$_3$H. 71. *gdibthe*] gaibti R; gaibte H; gaibthi LB; aife Y (*altered by late hand to* gaife) Lc; aithbe S. *gat*] ngad HS$_3$. 72. *is tdinte*] &c. LS$_3$; itaircti, &c. R; itairethi BYS; a tairete H; i tairce, &c. Lc; i tairche M. *is* (2)] L; *om. cæt.*

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BELACH DURGEIN.

Durgen fúair ingir cech aird
do láim Indich, lúaded leirg,
ingen Luaith co comlund chned,
forlund cét, fer figed feirg.

Eol dam in máthair rosmill,
rosbráthaig tria ming in meng;
is í ba sond selaig sund
for fund Belaig in da Bend.

Herccad in máthair rosmill
co feib láthair in cech amm,
ingen Trescat, tólaib tond,
rescmar in glond rogníth and.

Luid co mogaid, is derb lib,
ba rogain mir ó rofrom,
dar cend Luaith, ba détla dlug,
luid in mug cétna chét-chol.

Feithis ind ingen co féig,
gleithis in séig sidmer slúaig,
co Herccad téiged 'na dáil
mug cen báig, il-lepaid Lúaith.

LRBYLcMHSS$_3$. 1. *fuair*] *om.* LcY (*supplied in* Y). *cech*] in gach YLc (in *expunct in* Y). *aird*] ard YLc. 2. *lúaded leirg*] L; luaiged leirg M; lúaid a leirg, &c. RLc; luaid alleirg H; luaid allerg Y; luaidh i lerg S$_3$; luada leirg B; luaith dar lerg S. 3. *comlund cned*] forlonn fer, &c. RB. 4. *forlund*] comlonn RB; co forlond, &c. YLc (co *expunct in* Y). *fer*] cned RB. *figed feirg*] ar ferg Y; ar feirg Lc; in gach ferg S. 6. *rosbráthaig*] rosbrataig, &c. LRM; rosbrathaig, &c. *cæt.* *tria*] tri Lc; tre HMS$_3$. *ming*] BLcYS; min L; meing *cæt.* *in*] *om.* L. 7. *selaig sund*] selaid sonn HS$_3$. 8. *fund*] fonn HSS$_3$. *in*] na L. 11. *Trescat*] trescud B; trescaid, &c. YLcHMS$_3$; trescaigh S. *tond*] L; glond,

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BELACH DURGEIN.

Durgen found suffering on every side
by the hand of Indech, who traversed the battle-field,
she was daughter of Luath, bloody in combat,
overcomer of a hundred warriors, one that knit strife.

Known to me is the mother who wrought her ruin;
by her falseness the false woman destroyed her;
'tis she was the pole that [Indech] cleft here
on the soil of Belach da Bend.

Herccad, the mother who wrought her ruin,
excellent in disposition at all times,
was daughter of Trescu, with floods of waves;—
celebrated the deed that was done there!

She went to her slave—this is truth for you—
(it was a madman's choice, when she had tasted him:)
in spite of Luath—daring was the desire—
came the slave to the first original crime.

Sharply the daughter watched:
the alert hawk of the host revealed the secret:
to a tryst with Herccad was coming
a slave without repute, into Luath's bed.

&c. *cæt.* 12. *rescmar*] *ed*; sescmart L; rescmart RBHMS$_3$; rescmair YLcS. *in*] *om.* S. *rognith*] rernad Lc; ronadh S. 13. *eo mogaid*] coa mogaib L; co moagaig M. 14. *rogain*] roguin RBYMS. *mir*] fir Lc. *from*] rom, &c. LYLcS. 15. *dlug*] dluig L; cor HS$_3$; cur *cæt.* 16. *in mug*] amugh S; amuig YLc; imuig M. *cetna*] fa. c. na Lc. *chét-chol*] L; cor Lc; a céd col S$_3$; cét col, &c. *cæt.* 17. *ingen*] ingin M. 18. *sidmer*] sidmir R; sidglan Lc. 19. *téiged*] ticead Lc; teig M. *na*] nan Lc; ma M.

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Ón dáil sin rochertaig thair
ar báig Herccaid co hIndig,
na slúaig sumig nodosdlig,
Durgen fofuair a hingir.

---

21. *On*] L; don, &c. *cæt.* 22. *báig*] *báid*, &c. RBYLc; bhaidh S_3. *Herccaid co Hindig*] innigh earcaigh tuir S_3. *Indig*] ingin S. 23. *sumig*] suimnig R; suinig BM; sumid Y; uile Lc; fuinidh S; suidhmigh

From that tryst which she arranged in the East
with Indech on account of Herccad

. . . . . .

Durgen met with her suffering.

S_3. *nodosdlig*] L; roduslig, &c. SS_3; rodusdlig, &c. *cæt.* 24. *Durgen*] fuirgen R. *fofuair*] cofuair Lc. *a hingir*] durgin duir S; in ingir, &c. *cæt.*

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BAIREND CHERMAIN.

Bairend Chermain cid diatá,
fri degblaid fri dian-garta?
nirbo therman robái threll,
diambúi Cerman cethar-chend.

Dorat tochmarc ar tharba
Cerman calad-chnes calma;
ingen Etarbai na cath,
ba sí Digais diupartach.

Digais ba dedgair ba dron,
ruc claind cendmair do Chermon;
bert dó secht maccu mera
ocus a cóic ingena.

Anmand nam-mac, monor n-án,
Fulach, Liath, ocus Cassán,
Fledach, Dímain, is Dormna
ocus in Scál scíath-brogda.

Cóic ingena ind láich, nár liúin,
bátar fer-gnímaig forthriúin,
Cappa, Cliath, Bernsa na mbend,
Malu maith, ocus Bairend.

LRBYILcMHSS$_3$. 1. *Chermain*] cerman, &c. RMS.: cermna HS$_3$. 2. *fri degblaid*] ní degblaid S; ni deaglad Lc. 3. *nirbo*] nirbu L; robo, &c. *cæt.* 4. *Cermun*] &c. LRM; carmun, &c. *cæt.* *cetharchend*] L; caladcend, &c. *cæt.* 5. *Dorat*] L; dofuc RBYS; dosfuc, &c. LcHMS$_3$. 6. *Cerman*] carman, &c. YLcSS$_3$. *calad-chnes*] calad cnes LYLcHS$_3$; cadat cnes R; cadad cnes B. *calma*] chalma LS. *Etarbai*] L; detarba, &c. *cæt.* 8. *ba sí Digais*] ba sí dighsa S; digais robo Lc. 9. *dedgair*] L; degdair, &c. HSS$_3$; degair BYLc;

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BAIREND CHERMAIN.

Bairend Chermain, whence is it named,
with its good fame, and ready hospitality?
it was a precinct that lasted not for a short span,
where dwelt Cerman Cetharchend.

Cerman Caladchnes the valiant
went a-wooing for increase:
the daughter of Etarba of the battles
was deceitful Digais.

Digais was alert and strong;
she bore a princely family to Cerman;
she bore him seven active sons,
and five daughters.

The names of the sons—glorious work!—
were Fulach, Liath, and Cassan,
Fledach, Dimain, and Dormna,
and Scal of the mighty shield.

Five daughters of the hero, who was no sluggard,
manlike in deeds were they, exceeding strong;
Cappa, Cliath, Bernsa of the peaks,
good Malu, and Bairend.

---

digair R; daghair M. 10. *cendmair*] cendmor, &c. LcY; cenmair R. 11. *bert*] L; ruc, &c. *cæt.* 12. *a cóic*] L (*supplied in lower margin*); ruc coic, &c. *cæt.* 13–16] *So* L; *all other texts follow a different version*: *see p.* 92. 16. *in Scál*] in scál in L (*the first* in *supplied above the line*). 18. *fergnímaig*] fergnima ic R; feirgnima M; fergnimach Y. 19. *Cappa*] L; cappach, &c. *cæt.* *Cliath*] cliach YLc. *Bernsa*] b-nsa L; berrsa HS_3; b-sa *cæt.* 20. *maith*] maich R. *ocus*] *om.* B.

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Dlomais Digais, daltait raind,
dia daltaib is dia derb-chlaind;
atbert Cerman, mar cham cas,
"Fognad dúib ág is ernbas."

Rogab cách a chonair díb,
scáilset ó threib is ó thír,
coragbatar a sosta
bátar ainble anfosta.

Cechaing Scál co Scairb ind Eóin;
dessid Dímain for Drobeóil;
dessid Dornmar, dúr a graimm,
ic Áth modmar Mónadmaill.

Dolluid Cassán co Glend Cuill;
dolluid Fer Líath co Líathdruimm;
dolluid Fulach co Glend Smóil;
dolluid Fledach co Dergmóin.

Dessid Cappa i nGlind Dá nGrúad,
dessid Bairend for Bablúan,
rogab Cliath sencharn fria lá;
it iatsin derb-chland Digsa.

Digais 'na sléib mar atchlos;
fail and iar céin a tothchos;
ic Bablúan ba slúagda sell
ind arm-rúad búada Bairend. B.

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21. *daltait*] daltaig R; daltaid BYLcS. *raind*] rind R. 22. *daltaib*] dalta H; daltaidh Lc. *derb-*] dec- Y; deg- Lc; der B; sær M. 23. *atbert*] asbert RB. *mar*] bar RB; már S. *cham*] LMS; cam B; car? R; caem, &c. HS_3; cain YLc. *cas*] cass L. 24.] L; sniid uan ra bagh reimmas R; sniid uan ra bag roemimas B; snid uan re agh re hernmas, &c. YS_3; snidh uann robadh ernmas S; snaid uann ro robo earnmas Lc; sunn uain re hag re hernmas H; snidhuann ribagh ra enn . . . as M. 25. *Rogab*] dagab Y; rorabh S. 26. *scáilset*] scailid, &c. YLcS. *ó threib*] ottreib S_3. *ó thír*] oattír S_3. 27. *coragbatar*] corabatar, &c. RM; corabardar B; congabadar, &c. YLc; congabsadar S. *a sosta*] *om.* B. 28. *ainble*] aimle Lc; aimble S: amblæ M. *anfosta*] amfosta R; anposda Lc; anbosta M. 29–32] *after* 36 *all codd. but* L. 30. *dessid*] L; nosluid M; musluid, &c. *cæt.* *Dimain*] dima R. *for*] L; co *cæt.* 31. *dessid*] L; imsói, &c. *cæt.* *dúr a*] cona S_3. *graimm*] graini B; druim YLcS; druing S_3. 32. *ic*] L; co *cæt.* *modmar*] modar R;

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Digais (whom verses cherish) drove out
her nurslings, even her own children;
said Cerman—since . . .
"May danger and destruction attend you!"

Each of them took his path;
they scattered from home and land,
till they found their abodes
they were vagrant reprobates.

Scal fared to Scarb ind Eoin,
Dimain settled at Drobel,
Dornmar settled—stern his grip—
at stately Ath Monadmaill.

Cassan went to Glenn Cuill,
Fer Liath to Liathdruim,
Fulach to Glend Smoil,
Fledach to Dergmoin.

Cappach settled in Glend da Gruad,
Bairend settled by Babluan,
Cliach possessed the ancient cairn in her day;
these are the own children of Digais.

Digais lived on her mountain, as was reported;
there long after holds her tenure;
at Babluan—it was populous once—
is Bairend of the red weapons, victorious maid.

---

monadh Y. *mónadmaill*] moadmaill L; madadmuill Lc. 33. *co*] L; in, &c. *cæt.* *Cuill*] guill YLc. 34. *dolluid*] d. L; luidis, &c. *cæt.* 35. *dolluid*] d. L; dessid, &c. *cæt.* *co*] in, &c. RB; for LcSS$_3$M; co (*with* no for *superscr.*) H. 36. *dolluid*] d. L; dogab Y; rof... [*illeg.*] M; rogab, &c. *cæt.* *co*] an R; for BYLcMSS$_3$. *derg*] B; d-g *cæt.* *After this line a stanza seems to be wanting in* L: *see Notes.* *Lines* 37–40 *are found in* L *only*: *the other texts follow a different version*: *see p.* 92. 37. *cappa*] cappach L. 38. *dessid*] d. L. 39. *cliath*] clidna L. 41. *'na*] L; dont *cæt.* *mar atchloss*] L; mar doclos, &c. RM; marad clos Y; maradclos *cæt.* 42. *tothchos*] LB; tochus, &c. *cæt.* 43. *Babluan*] bablua L. *sluagda*] sluagadh R; sluaga, &c. LcMSH; sloghda Y; samhda S$_3$. 44. *ind*] L; in, &c. *cæt.* *buada*] bodba, &c. YLcHSS$_3$.

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The following version of stanzas 4 *and* 10 *is found in all texts except* L:—

Anmann na mac modmár mór 13
Scál, Dímain, Dornmar drech-mór,
Fulach, Fledach, fír amne,
Cassán ocus Liath lainne.

Cappach, Glenn Dá Grúad rograind, 37
ocus Malu co Malaind;
brogais Bernsa béim don maig;
comlaid Clíath co Cliathbernaid.

Anmann] anmanna H. *modmar*] modomar R; modha M; modmor YLc. *mór*] *om.* Lc. *dornmar*] dornmor, &c. RLcSS$_3$H. *drech-mór*] drech glor Lc. *Fulach*] fúalach S. *lainne*] YS$_3$; laime R; laimne BSM; is laimne Lc; muine H. *Cappach*] capan M; capaid YLc. *Glenn*] co glenn HS$_3$; a nglind, &c. YLcS.

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The names of the tall stately sons 13
were Scál, Dímain, broad-faced Dornmar,
Fulach, Fledach—thus in truth—
Cassán and Liath of the head-band.

Cappach followed to Glenn Da Gruad 37
and Malu came to Malu:
Bernsa advanced a pace over the plain;
Cliath fared to Cliathberna.

Gruad] RBM; ruad YLcHSS$_3$. *rograind*] RBM; raind, &c. YLcHSS$_3$. *Bernsa*] R; berrsa, &c. S$_3$H; brsa B; bisa *cæt.* *don*] din RBM. *comlaid*] RB; coml- YH; comluid, &c. MS$_3$; comla Lc; comhlái S. *Cliath*] con RB(?); cliach H; liath Lc. *Cliathbernaid*] cliathabernaid R; cliathberndaig M; cliathanmuig Y; liathanmuig Lc; chathbernaig B.

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DUIBLIND.

Ingen Roduib chaiss chalma
maic Glais Gluair maic Glais Gamna,
ben Enda meic Nois co neim,
rogab in ſathaib Etair.

ba drúi, ba ban-ſile ſíal
ingen Roduib co rind-níam,
ba fáith fri tairem cech thuir;
rosbáid aided óen-urchuir.

Ben dó co n-áibe ſinde
Áide ingen Ochinde:
mac Cnucha cháil, charad guin,
tuc trucha d' ingin Roduib.

Rogab ét ingen Roduib,
nirbo ſét co sobartain,
diarchan bricht mara ar mucha,
uair nír chara cáel-Chnucha.

Rosrathaig Margin glan grind,
gilla co n-ardréir Ochind,
focheird chaer cliss ar chonair,
diarbriss ingen ríg Roduib.

Fuair bás in bidba rosort
ó athair irgna étrocht;
bíth in find-bile ria fuin
iar ndíth ingine Roduib. IN.

LRBLcYMHSS$_3$. 2. *Glais gluair*] cais gluair YHS$_3$; cais chain Lc; cais chaim S. *Glais* (2)] glas LLc. 3. *co*] fo R. 4. *i n-iathaib*] for ái R; for fad B; for fód Y; for fóidh, &c. MSS$_3$H; for reid Lc. *Etair*] L; forcarmuin Lc; forcartain, &c. *cæt.* 5. *ba ban-file*] ba lanfile Lc; 7 ba file S$_3$. *fial*] in fial L. 6. *co*] cen, &c. LBLcMH. *rind-niam*] roníamh S; rimiad H; righmiadh S$_3$. 7. *tairem*] hairem Lc; tairten M. 8. *rosbáid*] corosbáid, &c. LB; corbáidh, RHS$_3$. *aided*] uidel R. *óen-*] en RY; den l.c. 9. *co n-áibe finde*] con áibi fhindi L; enda conáibhe S; conaibe inde, &c. *cæt.* 11. *chail*] L; caem, &c. RBH; chaim, &c. YLcMSS$_3$. *charad*] S; caruid R; carat H; carad *cæt.* *guin*] cain YLcSS$_3$HM. 12. *d'*] *om.* B.

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DUIBLIND.

The daughter of Rodùb, curly-haired, brave
son of Glas Gluar, son of Glas Gamain,
was wife of Enna son of Nos the valiant
who settled in the meadows of Etar.

She was a wizard, she was a noble poetess,
Rodub's daughter, of starlike beauty,
she was a prophetess to take count of every chieftain,
till death by a single shot extinguished her.

Enna had a wife fair and lovely,
Aide daughter of Ochind:
the son of slender Cnucha, who loved combat,
gave short span to Rodub's daughter.

The daughter of Rodub conceived jealousy:
it was a journey that brought not good fortune,
when she sang a spell of the sea in the morning;
for slender Cnucha was no friend.

Margin bright and brisk marked her;
the squire, by Ochind's high command
cast in her path a cunning ball
whereby the daughter of king Rodub was destroyed.

The foe who killed her met his death
by her famous magnificent father:
the noble warrior was slain before sunset
after the destruction of Rodub's daughter.

---

13. *Rogab*] dagob Y. 14. *sét*] et YL. 15. *ar*] ara R; ier, &c. HS$_3$. 16. *úair*] co fuair S. *nír chara*] ni cara R; iro car Y; in chara Lc; cara S; char ua S$_3$. *cǽl*] L; caem, &c. *cæt*. 17. *Rosrathaig*] rosfarraid YLc. 18. *co n-ardréir*] conadreir L; conairdmen S; cardreir H. 19. *focheird*] conceird M. *chdor*] chair Y; châir S; car Lc. *ar*] for BHS$_3$; dar M. 20. *diarbris*] dairbri Lc; corbris, &c. SS$_3$H. *ingen*] ingin B. 21. *in*] ni Lc. 22. *ó athair*] cathair LR; o athair (*with* no tathla *superscr.*) Y; othathl(?) H; othar M; óahathair S$_2$; *read perhaps* 'ca athair. *étrocht*] gerb etrocht M. 23. *bith*] bid L. *in*] ār Y; ur Lc.

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FORNOCHT.

FIND *cecinit.*

Fornocht do dún, a Druim nDen,
lomnocht do múr, do magen;
atchíu don bláth fertha fort
ó' ndiu co bráth bat fornocht.

Álaind do brúach, do braine,
bind-guth cúach it chomnaide,
étrocht do múr maignech mass,
do dún dairgech dulend-glass.

Bat dín ar gád 's ar guba,
bat fál is bat fidruba;
mian leinn ar cúl 's ar n-agid
rit múr is rot mór-magin.

Missi i n-iarthur Insi Fáil,
is tussu thair fo thendáil,
gelair scor glethe i ngurt feóir,
melair blethe sech mulleóir.

Tic a annum nech is ferr,
cech n-allud bid airísell:
ba bruiden ban ndérach ndocht,
ciatái co férach fornocht. F.

LRBYLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *do*] di H. *druim*] ndruim R. *nden*] nen L; ndean B; den, &c. *cæt.* 2. *do* (2)] di H; sdo M. 3 *don*] do MS. *fertha*] fortá, &c. S$_3$H; ferta (*with* no fortha *superscr. by later hand*) Y. 4. *bat*] ba M. 5, 6.] *only in* L. 7, 8.] *after* 10 *in all codd. except* L. 7. *étrocht*] L; inmain, &c. *cæt.* *múr maignech mas*] ur maidnech glas Lc. 8. *dairgech*] L; dairbrech, &c. *cæt.* *dulend glas*] *om.* B; duilleand mas Lc; duille glas HS$_3$. 9. *bat*] LRB; bad S$_3$; ba *cæt, ar gád*] argat RB. *'s ar*] ar RBMSS$_3$H. 10. *bat . . . bat*]; bad . . . bad M; ba . . . ba R. *fidruba*] firduba RLc; firduma (*with* no fidruma *superscr. in later hand*) Y. 11, 12] *only* in L. 14. *is tussu thair*] L: tuusa anairrthear S; tu na hairthiur, &c. *cæt.* 15. *gelair*] LM; gelur, &c.

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FORNOCHT.

Bare is thy keep, O Druim Den!
bare and desolate thy rampart and thy site:
I see it, of the bloom that bedecked thee
from now till Doomsday shalt thou be bare.

Lovely are thy borders and thy outskirts,
pleasant the calling of cuckoos that dwell with thee,
radiant thy rampart, spacious and seemly,
thy keep of the oak woods and the green leafage.

A shelter wast thou against need and sorrow;
thou wast a fence and a forest fortress,
our desire is to set back and front
against thy rampart and toward thy wide demesne.

I in the west of Inis Fail,
thou in the east, a-blaze;
the pasturing herd grazes in the grass-meadow,
the meal is ground and the miller away.

Seldom comes one that is [Find's] better;
all renown shall be humbled;
thou shalt be a lodging of tearful austere women,
though thou art grassgrown and bare.

BYLcS; geilt ar R; gealtoir HS_3. *scor*] *om.* R; scur YLcS. *glethe*] gleithi L; cleithi, &c. *cæt.* *i ngurt*] g̃t S_3; argoit H. 16. *melair*] melar LY H; mealtoir S_3; bera R; berar BLcMS. 17. *Tic a annum nech*] tic andam aneach M. 18. *allud*] alla S; allu BLcM; allum Y. *bid airiseall*] L; is airiseall &c. $RBHS_3$; is aire is iseall, &c. YMS; is airi is inell Lc. 19. *ba*] LR; bad BM; baud H; bud, &c. YLcS; bat S_3. *ban*] ba Y; fa H; fo S_3. *ndérach*] L; denach R; ndenach B; dhenumach Y; ndenam LcM; denamh HS_3; nenduin S. *ndocht*] LS_3; anocht (*with* d *supersor. in later hand*) Y; nocht *cæt.* 20. *ciatdi*] ciatu B; ciatha ? R; ceti Lc. *co*] *om.* R.

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Is it dígail, a Druim nDen,
Ossin is Cháilte cnes-gel
robeotar Unchi diandeóin
ic áth Unchi eochair-beóil.

Oén for trí secht doriacht and
la hUnchi mbrúachda mbél-chamm;
roslechta 'n-a sechtaib sain
i sechtmain immon Samain.

Unchi triana thétnais tind
atá 'n écmais a cháil-chind:
dosfucsat sithfír i socht
co frithir is co fornocht. F.

---

21. *Is it dígail a*] is iat rodighail B; asiad do digail, &c. LcS. *-nden*] den HS_2. 22. *is*] *om.* S. *cnesgel*] cneisglegeal, &c. YS; glemear Lc. 23. *robeótar*] beóatar S_3; robeobdar Lc; rohortsat L. 24. *ic áth*] o raith. &c. S_2H. 25. *trí*] trib, &c. RBSH. *secht*] sechtaib, &c. LcS. *doriacht*] doruacht L; siacht Lc; luidh S. 26. *mbrúachda*] mbrogda (*with* uach *superscr.*

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'Twas to avenge thee, O Druim Den,
that Ossin and white-skinned Cailte
slew Unchi in his spite
at the Ford of Unchi Eochairbel.

One and thrice seven came thither
with Unchi corpulent and crooked-mouthed;
they were slain in their sevens
in the week about Samain-tide.

Unchi (by reason of his warlike rage)
is bereft of his lean head;
tall men bore it off in silence,
zealously and in bareness.

---

in later hand) Y; mbrodga Lc; mnucha M. *-chamm*] L; -ball H; -mull, &c. *cæt.* *sain*] sin YLc; soin S_3H. 28. *i sechtmain immun*] L; isin sechtmain ria, &c. *cæt.* 29. *triana*] trena MH. *thétnais*] LS; tetnais, &c. MHS_3; tednais Y; tendais R; tentais B; ndendais Lc. 30. *atá*] L; robói, &c. *cæt.* *cháil*] chail L; chæm, &c. *cæt.* 31. *dosfucsat*] YS; dofucsat *cæt.*

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ÁTH CLÍATH CÚALANN.

Áth Clíath fégaid lib colléic:
a thuir imthéit Góedel gnáth,
cía lóech cía lóiches rodmbrat,
dorat a ainm forsin n-áth?

Cin mná Adaim dosrat forn
am-mſl cen chond cluiche-drenn:
cían ó dorairngert in drúi
in béist robúi for Licc Benn.

In béist robúi for Licc Benn,
secht fichit coss, ceithri chend:
rosiacht a cholpa 's a dóit:
roslíg Bóind corbo glend.

In béist dia roás in cóel,
diamsat eól i n-ilib óc,
am-mſl n-ingnad, rogab tass,
roslass for bruig maic ind Óc.

Ciaso sóer rofích in cléith?
inna méit dosfuc 'sin n-áth:
cade in chlíath, is ingnad linn:
meraid hi lind co tí bráth.

LRBYLcMSS$_3$H. Attributed to Colum Cille and Mongan mac Fiachna. 1. *colléic*] coléir B. 2.] a rigraid on greic co gnath R. *imtheit*] L; tet B; eit M; teit nan, &c. YHS$_3$; tead an Lc; théd an S. *gnáth*] ngnath YLc S. 3. *cía lóiches*] ces Y. *rodmbrat*] rodinbrad Lc; rodinbráth S; rodusmairn M. 5. *cin*] cluichi B. *dosrat*] L; durad B; dorat, &c. *cæt*. *forn*] sonn S$_3$. 6. *ammíl cen chond*] L; an mil cin conn, &c. YHS$_3$; ainmiu can cond R; amniu gan corn B; amucen cœm Lc; amucen coim M; a mochen cein S. *cluiche-*] cluithi LR; cluithe YS. 7. *dorairngert*] dothairngir S; rothairrngir, &c. YLc; rairngert M. 8. *licc*] líg R; lig B. 9. *licc*] lic R; lig B. *robúi*] rombui S$_3$. 10. *secht*] coic S. *cethri chend*] L; ceth R; cethri cend, &c. *cæt*. 11. *a cholpa*] Lc; a colpa YS; a colpta R; colptha LB S$_3$; colpa MH. *'s a dóit*] S; as cach áitt L; na dromall R; atoaid B; atoid Y;

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ÁTH CLÍATH.

Behold Áth Clíath before you awhile!
O tower that ever guardest the Gael,
what warrior, what dame has plundered it,
and given its name to the ford?

The sin of Adam's wife brought upon us
the senseless rough-sporting beast:
long since had the seer foretold
the beast that was on Lecc Benn.

The beast that was on Lecc Benn
had seven score feet, four heads;
its shank and its toe reached [hither],
it licked up Boyne till it became a valley.

The beast, when the narrow swelled—
(if thou art skilled among the numbers of the young)—
the strange beast, it found rest:
it was slain on Brug maic ind Oc.

Who was the wright that planted the palisade?
in its great size he set it in the ford:
what is this palisade, we wonder?
it shall abide in the pool till Doomsday.

---

atoait M; atoait uill S_3; atouith uill H; cem cam (cain?) M. 12. *roslig*] R; rosleic Lc; roslig, &c. *cæt.* *corbo*] ciarbo Lc; coboicc S. 13. *cóel*] cail (*with* punctum delens *under* a) L; cael, &c. *cæt.* 14. *diamsat*] L; diamat R; diamdat BHS$_3$; diamtat M; diamdar YLc; diamtar S. *inilib*] milibh RBM; ilib Y. 15. *am-*] in *codd.* *ningnad*] M; ningna R; nignad B; ingnad *cæt-tass*] ás S. 16. *slas*] LcMS; rolas (*with* s *superscr. in later hand*) Y. *for*] LRB; in *cæt.* 17. *ciaso*] ciasa R; caidhe an S_3; cia *cæt.* *sóer*] sœra YLcSH. *cléith*] cleth, &c. YLcSH; cleith *cæt.* *rofich*] L; rofigh S_3; rofaid, &c. YMLcH; rofháidh, &c. RS; rosær B. 18. *inna méit*] in met H; ina meith M; nonæmaid Lc; inrænmuir S. *dosfuc sin nath*] dosnat M; dosfuc sinnach L; dosficc sin ath S_3; rosfuc cusan ath H; o rusfuc sinath Y. 20. *mesraid*] LRS$_3$; maraid *cæt.* *hi*] an Y. *bráth*] inbrath YLcMHS$_3$.

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Curach a chléib rolá cor
im Hérind, or finnad cách,
conusforlúaid in muir mer:
iarum doscer isin n-áth.

Rí na ndúile, forum n-án,
coimsid rúine do cach óen,
flaith na folad, mac mo Dé
is é adchomad cach cóel.

Innis dam, a Mongáin maiss,
úair at eólach cech ernmaiss,
cía lín dorochair, is glé,
hi tulaig na segainne.

A búaid Hérind dar dá ler,
a mind gel rofitir cách,
memor latt, a breó dond Í,
aní dosfuc isin n-áth.

21-24. *om.* Lc. 21. *rola*] rolad Y. *cor*] dor B. 22. *im*] LS$_3$; in, &c. *cæt. or finnad*] *om.* B; or (*altered to* óir) findaid Y; or findaigh S; co finnad H (?); corus findod M; conil*ur* R. *cách*] *om.* M. 23. *conosforluaid*] conos folluaid (*displaced*) M; conis foluaig, &c. YS. 24.] *om.* B; conid de rolean int ath R. *iarum*] iarsin YSS$_3$H. *doscer*] docear, &c. YSM. 25-28.] *om.* L. 25. *dúile*] uile RBS. 27. *na folad*] folad fa Lc; na fola R; naufoluth, &c. HS$_3$. 28. *adchomad*] atcomad MHS$_3$; notcomaid Lc.; *cóel*] ancœl H. 29. *Innis dam*] innidh damh, &c. HS$_3$; inid adaim M. *maiss*] mín YLcS. 30. *uair*] *om.* YLcS. *ernmaiss*] ernbaiss L; ernmhais S$_3$; ernmais áin, &c. YLcS.

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The frame of the beast's chest made a cast
round Erin—a coast that everyone knew—
and the restless sea tossed it:
thereafter it befell that it reached the ford.

The King of the elements—noble motion—
the Lord of each man's secret thoughts,
the Prince of nature, the Son of my God,
He it is that would protect every weakling.

Relate to me, O comely Mongan
since thou art acquainted with every violent deed,
what number fell—'tis clear—
in Tulach na Segainne.

O pride of Erin across two seas,
O bright diadem whom all men know,
thou rememberest, O light from Iona,
the thing that set it in the ford.

---

31. *dorochair*] adorchair M; adrochair YLc; itrochar R; itocair B. *is glé*] *om.* L. 32. *hi tulaig*] "i tulaig de" L. *na segainne*] na seghsa saimh S; na sedsa saim Y; ni sedsa saim Lc. 33. *dar dá*] cota L; daran R; dorad Lc; dorat S. 34. *gel*] R; Alband, &c. *cæt.* *roſitir*] R; roitir B; dfitir, &c. YLcS; fitir, &c. LHS$_3$. 35. *dond-I*] ohí R; do nim YHS$_3$. 36. *aní*] andí H; cach ni Lc; an mí S. *dosfuc*] dosfuc (*with* no fich *superscr. in later hand*) Y; dusfic H; dosfig S$_3$.

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BEND ETAIR I.

Cinæd ua Artacain *cecinit.*

Etar étan ri dílind,
in clár cetach tuath-Cualand,
ni fail aslaig ar Hérind
congair glas-muir ria gualaind.

A gualú dess ri Dothra,
Ruirthech ria chness co feochra,
fachta tuili, tond aithbe,
aichre ri trachta trethna.

Drecht d' écsib ceta bátar
cardáis tractad cech cetail
is tsenchoss ardospeitted
cid dia n-eper ainm Etair. E.

Tárcai lind . . . ind óclaich
uas rind ind échta éc-baith;
bás Bethi dia báis betaig
.Aés. maic Etair maic Étbáith.

Mac Etbáith assa horba
roart co huru Alba,
fúair mnái . . . cen chend cumga;
ba sí Mairg ó Shleib Marga.

Dó ba mathair chóir chlainne;
focheirded id n-óir immi;
nád baded fairge foa,
nach rubdais roa rindi.

Desein bói, ni do brécaib
adfét cech súi iar setaib
siu is tall immon sáile,
nasc mall mná na re Étair. E.

In L *only.* 13] A sign is added in the margin which the facsimilist interprets as a *t.*

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BEND ETAIR I.

Etar, forehead to the flood,
the hundred-strong barrier of northern Cualu,
there is no attempt made on Erin
the grey sea roars against his shoulder.

His right shoulder fronts the Dothra :
the Ruirthech dashes wildly against his side,
onset of the flood-tide, wave of the ebb,
furious are the seas against the shore.

A number of the poets who were the first
loved a commentary on every song
in the legend that chanted to them
the reason why the name of Etar was given.

The pool caused [the death] of the youth
above the point of the deadly-foolish deed ;
the death of Bethi came by the violent folly
of Aes son of Etair son of Etbaith.

The son of Etbaith whose is the inheritance,
a great chieftain, known as far as the shores of Alba,
found a wife . . . . . .
she was Mairg from Sliab Marga.

She was a fit mother of children for him ;
she used to cast a golden chain about him :
the sea should not drown him while he wore it,
nor should spear-points of battle be able to wound him.

Thence came [the name] (not in falsehood
does every poet in succession relate it
on this side and that about the sea)
the pliant Chain of the modest wife of Etar.

---

28. *na re*] so written in MS.

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Ba baith a cland ar tossuch,
bítis and *in* cec*h* dessiuch ;
mac lesseo*m* nárbo lési,
ingen lési narbo lessium.

Lotar fon fairggi fog*rai*g
d' i*m*marbaig sn*á*m*a* sedlaig ;
i*n* m*ac* and fodúair imned,
ocus i*n*n i*n*gen ergnaid.

Aés rodmbádi tond dilend,
rodmert a bæs, buan fualan̓g,
i *n*dáil fo thuin*n*e telchai*n*d
ingi*n*e C*rem*thai*n*d Cualan*d*.

Dolluid i*n* beist, bág dathe,
cucu t*r*ésin sál sithi ;
Ri*n*d Chi*n*d Aíse, cia 'tchethe,
Aú Bethe f*or* Lind Liphi.

Foracsat m*ac* slán slatt*ra*
Aes is Bethe bán bechta,
Dond m*ac* Aís, carad indred,
fer diarbu i*n*gen Elta.

Elta dian-mag fo ócaib,
i*n* clár glan c*us*na cétaib,
fert na n-airech di G*r*écaib,
décaid ar ainech Etair. E.

Dia luid Aithirni aṅgbaid,
ro*m*uir isi*n* slíab sadbir
secht cét ṁbó oi-derg fi*n*d-glan :
ti*m*nad dó tuc o Lagnib.

Ba gúr dollotar Lagi*n*
do breith f*or* cúl i*n* dligid,
sair is-slíab Etair oraig,
dia thogail f*orsin* filid.

37] There is a symbol in the margin which seems to be a contraction of *prius*.

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His family were foolish at the first
they were there . . . . .
he had a son that was not hers,
she had a daughter that was not his.

They went over the sounding sea
for a swimming match . . . . .,
the son who brought about sorrow there
and the illustrious daughter.

Aes, a mighty wave drowned him,
his folly betrayed him,—lasting frenzy—
at the meeting under the wave's roof
with the daughter of Crimthand of Cualu.

There came the beast, a pleasing combat,
toward them through the level sea:
the Point of Aes' Head, how should ye see it?
Bethe's Ear is over the Liffey-Pool.

They left a son sound and lusty
(did Aes and fair trusty Bethe)—
Dond son of Aes, who loved forays,
a man whose daughter was Elta.

Elta, fierce plain covered with warriors,
the pure level with hundreds of men
the grave of the nobles of the Greeks
behold it in front of Etar!

When Athirne the cruel came
he abode in the rich mountain:
seven hundred kine, red-eared, pure white,
he carried off as a gift to him from the Leinstermen.

Boldly came the Leinstermen
to bring back the tribute;
eastward to Sliab Etar by the shore
to sack it over the poet.

44] Over *aú* is written the gloss *.i. cluasa.*

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Luid *Con*chob*ar* m*ac* Nessa,
secht cét co ṅgairgi gossa,
do chosna*m* *in* búair buada
f*or* maccu Ruada Rossa.

Mag n-Elta erctais curaig
i*m* Chonchob*ar* dia chobair
i *n*-iṅg i *m*batar Ulaid,
gabsat Étar find f*or*aib.

Dobert Messdia t*r*é m*ac* Blait
i*n* ṅgell ba erchor tecmaicc,
co rodmbádi Fi*n*d fili
oc ól digi assi*n* tip*r*ait.

Bursit Ul*aid* dia mbaded
Messdia ba dui*n*e doit-gel;
rói*n*set Ul*aid*, nád chlóite*a*,
f*or* cethra choiced Góid*e*l.

Súigsit li*n*n, láthair ṅdoiṅg
i*m*-maig Find aithle i*n*d roi*n*g;
cen usce sreth-glan snámach
iarnabarach bói Boi*n*d.

Ba iar n-ár na cúan créchtach
ruc leiss a búar ṁbán ṁbetach:
luid Aitherne is ni rubad
d' i*n*chaib Ulad, a Étar. E.

65] *rel d* written over the last letter of *curaig*.

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Conor mac Nessa came,
seven hundred with him in fierceness of might,
to dispute the spoil of cattle,
with the sons of Ruad Ross.

Mag Elta was filled with champions
round Conchobar to help him,
in the straits in which the Ulstermen were;
they took bright Etar against [the Leinstermen].

Messdia, in his boyish strength, gave
the pledge—it was a chance shot struck him,
so that the poet Find drowned him
as he was drinking a draught from the well.

The Ulstermen shouted when was drowned
Messdia who was a white-fingered man;
the Ulstermen who were not subdued inflicted defeat
on the four provinces of the Gaels.

They drank up the pool, a spot not narrow,
in Mag Find after the great hardships;
without water flowing in pure streams
was Boyne on the morrow.

It was after the slaughter of the wounded hosts
he carried off with him his white herd, prize of deeds;
Athirne went his way and was not hurt
through the protection of the Ulstermen, O Etar.

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BEND ETAIR II.

Cid dorcha dam im lepaid,
cid scél fromtha is fír-deccair,
imréil fri solad slimda
cach romag cach rodindgna.

Mar nobeinn fri forgla fert
ós cech forba cen anrecht,
gním cech cuiri fo chuimsi
condat uili imṡuilsi.

Atchíu chóiciur ndindgna ndocht
co hirgna ocus co hétrocht;
ní fand-éirge dar samlaib
barr-féile ocus bith-adbail.

Bend Etair, étan fri tuind,
Dún mBrea maic Senboth Særuill,
Óe Cualand fri fogla frais,
Druim Ing maic dobga Dorb-glais,

Slíab Lecga in láthair iarsain,
fri fáthaib is fri fogail,
in cóiced find-fadb fromtha,
cid imard ní himdorcha.

LRBYLcMSS$_3$H. 2. *is fír-*] fir S; fri Lc. 3. *imréil*] LH; amreil *cæt.* *solad*] solam, &c. HS$_3$. *fri*] *fer* R. 4. *cach . . . cach*] gan . . . gan R. 5. *no*] do RLcYHSS$_3$; da M. *beinn*] benn S; beann Y. *forgla*] fogla R. *fert*] fecht L; fort R; fṫ H. 6. *forba*] formna Lc. *cen anrecht*] cen amnert, &c. YLcS; in oenfecht RB. *cech*] can R. *fo*] L; *om.* Lc; co, &c. *cæt.* 8. *imṡuilsi*] imsirsoillse M; am trenshoillsi S. 9. *choiciur*] L; coiciur, &c. *cæt.* *ndindgna*] ningna RBLc. *ndocht*] nocht LcM; anocht S; 10. *co hirgna*] co hingna R; conidhna S. 11. *ní*] na R. *fandeirge*] faind deirge R. *dar samlaib*] do samlaib Y; da samlaibh S; darsam láim R; do

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BEND ETAIR II.

Though it be dark to me in my bed,
though it be a tale of testing and difficult indeed,
[yet] illustrious with profit of laudation
is every famous plain, every famous fortress.

When I had to do with the most famous monuments,
[ranked] not unjustly above every domain,
the achievement of every host [was set] in order due,
so that all are illuminated.

I see five strong fortresses
of renown and splendour,
no weak array among their peers,
chief in honour and mighty for ever.

The Hill of Etar, forehead to wave,
The Dun of Brea son of Senboth Særoll,
The Stone of Cualu against assault of pillage,
The Ridge of Ing . . . son of Dorbglas,

Mount Lecga, the next spot
prepared against ruses and pillage,
is the fifth bright "knot of testing,"
though it be very high it is not very dark.

---

samlaid Lc. 12. *barrfhéile*] barreile LMHS$_3$; bairreile RB. 13–16] This stanza, with lines 33–40, is found also in S, fol. 87. 14. *mBrea*] mbregh R. *Særuill*] Senuill S 87. 15. *fri fogla*] H; frigla L; fri foglaib, &c. RBMSS$_3$; fodlaib Y; fodlaid Lc. *frais*] fris R; frass H. 16. *dobga*] dogbai B; dobaig R; dobgaid L; dodbaid YLcM; dodhbaigh S; dogbaid, &c. S 87 S$_3$; dogb- H. 17. *Lecga*] L; lecca, &c. RBMS; lega, &c. YLc; leac HS$_3$. *in*] a S$_3$. 18. *fogail*] foglaib R; fodlaib Lc; fodail H. 19. *in cóiced*] ni tuicead Lc. *find-fhadb*] L; findadhb S; finnfad, &c. BYMS$_3$; finnfhat H; findad Lc; *om.* R. 20. *imard*] dingnad R.

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Adfias dúib fria chobra cáim
cen dogra ocus cen doláid
a senchas cen bóeth-rún mbocc,
etir scér-dún is scér-chnocc.

Partholon rotherba thair,
co mbeith ós Elga oll-blaid
Brea mac Senboth co sír-gail
fri hengnom fri hairm-dígail.

Comrac óen-fir, nách maith mod,
fríth la mac sóer-dil Senboth,
na fian-flescaig fothuga,
na hiarn-lestair imduba.

Fúair Brea mac Senboth na sleg
dún is inber is ard-ler;
is é sin, nír théit-mer tra,
ba cét-fer a n-aittrebtha.

Andsin atbath Brea co becht,
is a chland uile i n-óen-fecht;
al-lechta fri slúag-bann slatt
i crích Cúaland atcondarc.

Cóic mná tucsatar ille
cóic maic Dela cen duibe;
rop hí in chóiced ben bladmar
Etar étrocht imadbal.

---

21. *adfías*] atcías, &c. RB. *tria*] fri (*with* tria *superscr.*) Y; fri LcS. *odim*] cain Y; caoin S_3. 22. *cen* (2)] *om* L. *doldid*] dolaig Y; dolaich Lc; domáin S. 23. *bœthrún*] L; mœthrun, &c. *cœt*. 24. *is scærchnocc*] is ardchnocc L; iscærchnoc BLc. 25. *rotherba*] roderba B; rotreaba M; rothrebtha Lc. 26. *combeith*] combet R. *ollblaid*] ollblaghaigh S. 27. *co*] fri RB. *sír-*] *om*. S. 28. *airm-dígail*] firdigail L; hairdigail Lc; hairdirghail S. 29. *nach*] ba (*with* nac *superscr.*) Y; ba S. 30. *scérdil*] sairgil, &c. HS_3; scærgein M; seadmar Lc. 31. *fian-fiescaig*] fian flescaid R; fia flescaig B; fiain fleasccaibh S_3; fian-lescaig, &c. LYHM; fian leasaidh S;

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I will tell you in pleasant converse,
without lamentation or sorrowful song,
the history, free from secret of soft lust,
of noble fort and noble hill alike.

Partholon detached in the East,
that he might be over far-famed Elg,
Brea son of Senboth of abiding valour,
for exploits and armed vengeance.

The duel (not good the custom)
was instituted by the noble gracious son of Senboth,
the roofed hunting-booths of osier,
and the all-black iron vessels.

Brea son of Senboth of the spears got
a dun and a river-harbour and a noble sea;
'tis he truly (he was not wanton-foolish)
who was the first man to inhabit them.

There died Brea, assuredly,
and his whole family along with him;
their graves, with deed of war and rapine,
have I seen in the territory of Cualu.

Five wives they brought hither,
—the five sons of Dela without stain—
the fifth famous woman was
Etar the splendid and stately.

---

fianleastair Lc. *fothuga*] fotuaga L. 32. *hiarnlestair*] hiar lescaid Lc; hiarlestair R. *imduba*] L; iarduba *cæt.* 33–40] *These lines are found also in* S, p. 87. 35. *nir theitmer*] L; ní tétmer S 87; in cetmer M; in tetmer, &c. *cæt.* 36. *ba*] is ba Y; lia S 87. *a naittrebtha*] L; nó aittreabha S; an aitreba, &c. *cæt.* 39. *al-lechta*] a leacht B. *slatt*] co slad B; eo slad Y. 40. *hi*] ic, &c. HS_3. 41. *tucsatar*] tucsat H; doratsat leo S. 41–44. *These lines are found in* Eg. 1781: *see Commentary.* 42. *cen duibe*] cen duilgi Eg; condilsi S. 43.] da mnai dibh Cnucha co mbladh Eg. *rop*] L; ba *cæt.* 44.] is Etur otrocht imglan Eg.

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'Sí conapaid sund ar thús
ria mnái cech ríg, is rorús,
di chumaid Gaind gécaig glúair
hi mBeinn Étair fri hóen-úair.

I n-Étar, fúair duilge de
cen chuibde cen chomnairte,
ruc bás in glé-mall gasta
ben ríg Frémann forusta.

Desin atá Etar án,
in ríg-phort cétach comlán,
cia rothecht fri selba sáith
Etar ergna mac Étgáith.

Etar co n-elgnus cech áig
robúi i clemnus Manannáin;
marb sund dar sáile iar saine
do seirc Áine imglaine.

Crimthand Sciath-bél, scíam fri cath,
las' torchair Cúalu cétach,
tuc a chend slúag-barr samlaid
i n-Óe Cúalann crech-adbail.

Ind ail úag fors' ruirmed sain
cend rúad ruibnech ind ríg-fir,
is di as ainm ós chói chabsaid
ind Ói airdirc imarsaid.

'Sin chath chétna chomdas cailc
docer mac Dorb-glais dorn-bailc,
is rohadnacht cen esair,
i nDruim Ing cen imresain.

---

45. *sund*] ann, &c. LcHS$_3$. 46. *is*] i B; co Y. 47. *gécaig*] gregaid, &c. RB. 49. *fuair*] L; gan, &c. RBH; fri YLcMSS$_3$. 50. *cuibde*] cuidbe RBM. *chomnairte*] *chon*airte L. 54. *rígphort*] rioghchnoc S$_3$. 55. *cia*] co L. *rothecht*] rottecht B; roslecht Lc. 57. *cach áig*] cach naig Y; cach naich Lc; congáibh S. 58. *i clemnus*] cliamain Lc. 59.] marb sund saile iarsaine R; marb sunda iar saile saine B; marb sund dar sail iarsaine M; marb sund dar sáile saine S; marbthar saile iarsaine Lc. 60. *imglaine*]

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'Twas she died here, first of all
before the wife of any king ('tis well known),
of grief for long-limbed radiant Gand,
in Bend Etar, suddenly.

In Etar (which found sadness from this cause
without compare, without equal)
she died, the softly-bright active
wife of the steadfast king of Fremu.

Hence is named noble Etar
the royal harbour, hundred-strong, complete;
though there possessed it, in wealth and plenty,
Etar the famous, son of Etgaeth.

Etar, murderous of mood in every strife,
was allied to Manannan;
he died here apart across the sea
for love of radiant Aine.

Crimthand Shield-mouth, goodly in battle,
by whom fell Cualu the hundred-strong,
put his head, leader of the host, in this wise
on Oe Cualand of the vast plundering.

The unblemished stone whereon that head was set,—
the red mangled head of the kingly man,—
thence comes the name, above the abiding road,
of the renowned, the ancient Oe.

In the same well-matched battle of shields
fell the son of heavy-handed Dorb-glas,
and was buried without litter
at Druim Ing without contention.

---

imgile Lc. 61. *sciam*] sciath LS$_3$. *fri cath*] friscath LcS. 63. *sluag-*] snuad Lc. 64. *crech-adbail*] nimadbhauil (*with* al^{-} cr̄ *superscr.*) H. 65. *uag*] uad, &c. RB; uadha S. *sain*] *om.* S. 66. *ruibnech*] ruipmeach Y; ruirmech, &c. LcS. 67. *is di as ainm*] LLc; ainm di M; di is ainm *cæt.* *chói*] choe L; chai Lc; gachái H; cach cae, &c. *cæt.* *chétna*] chedna Lc; cetna, &c. *cæt.* *chomdas*] a comdas Lc; comgass S$_3$; comdas, &c. *cæt.* *chailc*] S; cailc, *cæt.* 70. *dorbglais*] dorbglas B; dornglas L; dornglais Lc. 72. *Ing ecu*] ingen R; ing gan SS$_3$; ing an LcH; ing in BY; ing ind L.

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Díb-sin gairther cen góe nglé
Druim Ing is Óe co n-airde ;
dia ndíth fri slúagaib segair,
dia n-úagaib dia n-aidedaib.

Diarchengsat fri holl-baind n-uilc
tri maic Conmaind maic Conmaicc,
's tri húi Duind Désa dámaig,
forbái bésa bith-gábaid,

Aidche Samna sainriud sain,
damna d' indriud is d'irgail,
co tech nDeirg dorsig daire,
diamtar comsig Conaire,

Ba hí a slige al-Luing Laga,
sech thuind Uair-beóil imthana
do Glind-dá-Grúad dar Gabair,
dar Súan is dar Sencharaid,

Do déscin radairc co réil
i n-Óe Chúalann fo chomréir,
do Chuiliund chíar, dar Crecca,
dar Sruthair, dar Slíab Lecga.

Slíab Sobail maic Sengaind sin,
as cach deg-raind deirb deithbir,
co hIngcél nóisech néime,
ainm tóisech in tsen-sléibe.

Andsin asbert Lomna drúth
cen dogra is cen dothnúth ;
" Fácbaid sund fri báire mbil
liac láime cech léch-fir.

74. *co nairde*] conaire M. 75. *segair*] legair Lc. 77. *diarchengsat*] diarcensat BM ; diarcersat R ; diachindsed, &c. YLc ; dochinnsid S. *hollbaind*] hollblaind Lc ; hollghrem S. 78. *maic* (2)] hui L. 79. *is*] *om.* YLcS ; s HS_3. *Duind*] L ; *om. cæt.* *damaig*] L ; nandamaib, &c., *cæt.* 80. *for bái*] LS ; for búi RBMHS_3 ; forbæ L ; diambæ Lc. 82. *indriud*] ollbladh S. *irgail*] fhogail L ; argain, &c. YLcS. 83. *Deirg*] derc YH. *dorsig*] doimsich Lc. 84. *diamtar*] L ; diarbo RLcSS_3 ; diarbad, &c. BYMH. 85. *hí*] si YLcHS_3. *laga*] loga, &c. LcS_3. 86. *sech*] L ; do *cæt.* *uairbeóil*] anfaigh S. *imthana*] imgona Lc. 87. *gríad*] LRB ;

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From them is called, without clear error,
Druim Ing and lofty Oe;
from their destruction is the name mentioned among hosts;
from their graves, from their deaths.

When there went forth for an evil exploit
the three sons of Conmand, son of Conmac,
and the three grandsons of Dond Desa lord of troops,
who was leader in a life of peril,

(It was on the very night of Samain,
an occasion for foray and fighting),
up to Derg's oaken house, full of doors,
where were the captains of Conaire,

This was their road from Long Laga,
along far-stretching Tond Uairbeoil,
to Glenn da Gruad across Gabar
across Suan and across Sencharaid,

To the point of outlook clear
at Oe Cualann under like rule,
to dark Cuilend, over Crecca,
over Sruthar, over Sliab Lecga.

The 'Mountain of Sobail' son of old Sengand,
by every certain lawful division,
till the time of Ingcel noble and splendid
was the original name of the ancient mountain.

Then said Lomna the buffoon,
without sorrow, without malicious envy,
" Leave ye here for a lucky goal
a hand-stone for every hero.

---

ruad, &c. *cæt.* 88. *Sencharaid*] sencoraid, &c. RYLcM; coraid B. 89. *réil*] leir RB. 90. *fo*] foa S_3; dia L. 91. *Crecca*] cerca R; certa, &c. YLcS; crectha M. 92. *dar* (1)] co Y; do S. *dar* (2)] L; i RB; *om. cæt. Lecga*] senlecca, &c. YLcMHSS_3. 93. *Sobail*] L; smoil R; somail, &c. *cæt. sin*] *om.* L. 94. *as*] L; in, &c. *cæt.* 95. *nóisech*] nosi Lc; nóissi S; noisig Y. 96. *tóisech*] tóisig, &c. YS. *tśen*] L; tsin H; tren, &c. *cæt.* 99. *facbaid*] L; fuirmid, &c. *cæt. báire*] baidhe R; baile B. 100. *liac*] L; liic BM; licc, &c. RH; lig S_3; alig YLcS. *cech*] cecha HS_2.

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Cech óen in tèlúaig-se báid bil
bas túairse áir is airlig,
tecat sund fri toiche tig
ar chend cloiche cech óen-fir.

" De-sin fesfaide uile
tesbaide for trén-chuire ;
ní bia sund fri gairm ngairthi
acht cloch cech mairb mudaigthi.'

Ó na lecaib-sin ille
réil ós tecmaisin tíre
Slíab Lecga im radarc fromtha
cen amarc ní himdorcha. C.

---

101. *cech*] cen M. *in*] don YLcS. *tsluaig se*] &c. LS_3H ; tàluag sin, &c. *cæt. bdid*] bâig, &c. $LMSS_3H$. 102. *tuairse*] L ; tuairsiu RBYLc ; tuairs- S ; tuairsin MHS_3. 103. *tecat*] L ; ticedh S ; ticfaid, &c. *cæt. toiche*] teiche L ; toich R ; toiced H. 104. *óenfhir*] læchfhir L ; caoimhfhir S_3. 105. *fesfaide*] fesbaide LMS_3 ; fesbuide H ; feasbaidi Y ; easbaidi Lc ; mesfaidhther S. 107. *ní bia*] nimbia R. 108. *mudaigthi*] mugaiche, &c. YM.

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" Everyone of this loving lucky host
that is left after the slaughter and havoc
let them come hither in due order
to fetch each man his stone.

" Thence shall ye all know
the losses of your brave band;
there will not be present at the roll-call
aught but a stone for every dead man slain."

From those stones till now
clear above the occurrences of the land
is Sliab Lecga to my searching gaze;
even without sight of eyes it is not wholly dark.

---

110. *réil ós*] is rel Lc; leir os S; rel nos S_3; *illeg. in* M. *tecmaisin*] techannsin R; tecandsin B; teacmaisi S; teccaimhsan S_2; tig maisi (*with* no tecaib *sa supersor.*) Y. 111. *Sliab Lecga*] L; in sliab, &c. *cæt.* *im*] L; ria RB; fri *cæt.* *fromtha*] Y; romtha, &c. *cæt.* 112. *con*] cach, &c. $LcSS_3H$; cach (*altered to* can) Y.

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DÚN CRIMTHAIND.

Madochód i n-echtra n-áin
  a dáil Uisnig esnaig úair:
is mór do muir is do thír
  do mac ríg, don ruide rúaid.

Lód-sa for séit, slicht nad mer,
  tre bréic ocus aslach mban,
isin tír moaniada ler,
  dianid múr ngel argat nglan.

Condomrala dochum slúaig
  ós grúaid maige Eolairg áin;
tri nói cóicat, tri nói ríg,
  ba sed al-lín ina ndáil.

Tucus-sa cúach mbendach mbán
  Tuathail dar sál romra réin;
tri nói deog, ba sed a lán,
  focress di grán, mass a méin.

Tucus fidchill Guaire gil
  do thondaib Lir, línaib gal;
sét bad ferr ní fríth fo nim,
  i fil tri cét gemann nglan.

RBLcYMHGSS$_3$. 1. *Madochód*] ladochuaid R; madochuaid, &c. BLcMS. *in*] RB; an *cæt*. *náin*] nán GS$_3$. 2. *a*] in R. *dáil*] dál LcS$_3$. 3. *is do thír*] 7 tir RB. 4. *don*] an GS$_3$. *ruide*] ruire, &c. LcS. *rúaid*] rúad SM. 5. *nad*] nach LcY. 6. *tre*] RB; do M; tria, &c. *cæt*. 7. *moaniada*] moaniad R; moniamda LcY. *ler*] in muir ler M. 8. *dianid*] dianad GS$_3$; dienat H; dia ni R; dinid B; domid M; donid, &c. LcYS. *ngel argat*]

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DUN CRIMTHAIND.

Well I fared on a glorious adventure
from Dal Uisnig of the cold . . . ;
much sea and much land were traversed
by the king's son, on that gallant journey.

I went on a way, a track not rapid,
through the deceitful wiles of women,
into the land that ocean encloses,
which has a white wall of pure silver.

I happened on a host
over the cheek of glorious Mag Eolairg ;
thrice nine fifties, kings thrice nine,
that was their number in their muster.

I brought away the pointed polished beaker
of Tuathal across the salt of the ocean-road ;
thrice nine draughts, that was its content,
were pressed from a single grain,—goodly its metal.

I brought the chess-board of white-skinned Guaire
from the waves of ocean, with numbers of exploits ;
there was not found under heaven a treasure to surpass it,
wherein are three hundred bright gems.

---

argat ngel RB. 9. *condomrala*] conamralo H. 12. *sed*] head, &c. LcYS. *a lín*] allin, &c. BH. *ina ndáil*] inarndail Lc ; anardail Y. 13. *tucussa*] tucus a, &c. RLc ; tugoss a H ; tucusa, &c. MHSS$_3$; tugus BG. *mbendach*] mbn̄an B ; mbeand̄ G. 14. *romra*] romara R. *réin*] rem B ; ren Y ; reil Lc. 15. *sed*] head, &c. LcYSM. 16. *di grán*] digrain R ; do gran GS$_3$. *mass*] maith Lc. 19. *bud*] bo Y ; fa Lc ; as S. *fríth*] fuil LcS. 20. *i fail*] a fuilet S. *gemann*] ngeam S ; ngemann, &c. BYMH.

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Tucus lenid Loga luind
dom thír do thuind mara mind;
sechis ór forloiscthe fland
rofuacht ó hall cota hind.

Tucus claideb lasrach lond
Congaile, cond échta uill;
ba mind rígraide Inse Fáil
cét nathrach n-óir iarna druim.

Tucus scíath ba Dáire deirg
assin leirg dia ngontis bidg;
tri nói saiget argait gil
immon bil tria crechad cirb.

Tucus sen-sleig maic Dá Dend,
lia chend, nirbo choscar fland;
ní fil ó turgbáil co fuin
rofesed cia luib a crann.

Tucus delg Labrada lúaith,
maic Áeda Abrat, iar n-ár;
tri nói gem carrmocail choir,
ba foir 'na sreith ara lár.

Tucus dá choin Canann ciúil,
nirb obair liúin rodusclái;
fíu cét lánamna tar ler
in tálabrad gel ardusmbái.

---

21. *lenid*] leine RHS$_3$. 22. *do*] tar YLcSG. 23. *sechis ór*] sin sor R; is or M; acht as ór S. 24. *rofuacht*] do ruach Lc; rosiacht YGS$_3$. *hall*] thall M. *cota hind*] coha ind Lc; cota a hind SS$_3$. 25. *lond*] luind S$_3$. 26. *congaile*] con áille, &c. LcS; conaili (*with* g *superscr.*) Y. *cond*] con R; glonn Y (*in litura*) G; gluinn S$_3$. 27. *mind*] *om.* M. *rígraide Inse Fáil*] &c. HS$_3$G; rig ramindsi fail R; rig rainse fail B; rigrad inse fail M; rigra indsi fail, &c. LcY; rígh ba soillsi dóibh S. 28. *nathrach*] naithir G. *iarna*] ara LcSY. 29. *sciath ba Daire deirg*] sciatha Daire dḡ R; sciath ua daire ndḡ S$_3$; sciath corcra cen cheilg, &c. LcYSG. 30. *assin*] isin

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I brought the shirt of fierce Lug
to my country from the water of the Irish sea;
all of refined red gold,
that reached from bridle to head.

I brought the fierce flashing sword
of Congal, author of dreadful havoc;
it was a treasure of the kings of Inis Fail,
a hundred golden snakes along its blade.

I brought a shield that was Daire Derg's
from the field where spear-casts wounded men:—
thrice nine arrows of pale silver
round the rim through dint of hewing.

I brought the old spear of Mac Da Dend
with his head—it was no bloody trophy;
from sunrise to sunset is none
would know of what wood is its shaft.

I brought the brooch of swift Labraid
son of Aed Abrat, after battle;
thrice nine gems of brittle carbuncle
were set as a border on its surface.

I brought the two hounds of Canu the musical;
it was no idle man's work that broke them;
worth a hundred couples over sea
was the white chain that was on them.

HSM. *dia ngontis*] diangondais, &c. RBMS$_3$H; angondais, &c. LcYSG. 32. *immon bil*] immoabil H; imofil M; imobil *cæt.* *tris*] tre R. 33. *senaleig*] senleag Lc; seindaleig M. *chend*] cend, &c. *codd.* *nirbo*] gerbo, &c. YHG; robo S; roba S$_3$. *fland*] *om.* B. 35. *ní fuil ó turgbáil*] nilotur cafuil M. 36. *luib*] luid R. 37.] tucus foirenn admuid uir, &c. LcYS. 39. *trí nói gem*] congemaib, &c. LcYS. *choir*] LcYS; *om.* B; coir *cæt.* 40. *'na*] no Y. *sreith*] sreath LcM sretha S. 41. *choin*] S$_3$G; coin *cæt.* 42. *nirb obair*] ni robdar RB. 44. *ardusmbái*] RBS$_3$; ardusbai, &c. *cæt.*

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Tucus licc co slabraid báin
  Tuathail maic Smáil, mellach máen,
co failgib findruine fonn,
  co figi ronn tara táeb.

Tucus tábaill maic Da Dés
  crichid in grés, acht mad cel,
óen da móided, anmain nglain,
  ní fil ó thalmain co nem.

Tucus tallainn Fiachach fois
  ba fiach fir fois, cend tar ais,
ba sed a frithatad fir
  glas-ordnech gim chulind chais.

Tucus echflesc, trichait ndúal,
  Ruadrach rúaid don rígraid réil,
cona dúalaib cissib coir
  don luib is gilithir gréin.

Donarraid mór fer co feirg
  for cach leirg in Érinn aird:
ar n-adaig ic Druim da Roth
  rodonclái gol ocus mairg.

I mBeind Etair, aidbli bág,
  cos'tathig sál sétaib snúad,
fail dún dianad murbach án
  múr már maic Lugdach ria lúad.

---

45. *báin*] mbáin, &c. LcHS; mbán, &c. YGS$_3$. 46. *meic smáil*] meic imail R; meic insmail, &c. BLcS; in scail, &c. YHGMS$_3$. *mellach maen*] mala (*altered in late hand to* mealach) main Y; mellach mæin, &c. S$_3$G; meallan moen M; mala- moin H; maræn, &c. LcS. 48. *co fige*] cobfige G. 50. *crichid*] crithite H; crithide S$_3$; crithir Lc; critid G. 51. *óen da móided*] en da maidead LcY (*with* vel ib-maide *superscr. in late hand*); œnmad máided R; uad maidead B; én no mhaoidedh S$_3$; en no maid- G; in ba mati H; enbad maiged M; an budh maide S. *anmain nglain*] anmuin gloin Y; anmand nglain Lc; inba glain H; anbudh glain S. 52. *talmain*] taurgbail H. 53. *tallainn*] R; atud BM; atúdh S$_3$; athad Lc; adudh G; attádh Y; adádh, &c. S; audaudh H. *Fiachach*] fiachra LcY; fiacrach S; fiacha S$_3$G. 54. *ba*] robo LcY. *fir*] fer H. *fois*] ois Y; co foais Lc. *cend*] *om.* Lc.

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I brought the stone, with its polished chain,
of Tuathal mac Smail—pleasant possession;
the bottom set with rings of pale metal,
with woven chains down its side.

I brought the sling of Mac Da Des—
perfect the work, only for death;
there is not between earth and heaven
one fit to praise him, pure of soul.

I brought also the special possession of Fiachu Foss:—
it was the debt of a steadfast man, a head across his back:
this was its . . . for a man,
a green splinter, a sliver of thick-leaved holly.

I brought the horse-whip with thirty strands
of Ruadri Ruad of the famous royal house;
with its strands in twisted plaits
from the plant that is shining white as the sun.

There came upon us many a furious warrior
on every field in noble Erin;
after a night at Druim Da Roth
weeping and woe subdued us.

In Bend Etair of the terrible conflicts,
which the sea visits in its shining ways,
there is a stronghold whose famous breakwater
is the great wall of Lugaid's son, fit for story.

---

55. *sed*] set M. *frithatad*] frithadut R; frithfadod, &c. Y; frithadud BHGS$_2$M; frithdod Lc. *fir*] fír, &c. YHGSS$_3$; fri fir Lc. 56. *gim*] gnim Lc. 57. *echfiesc*] echfleisc M; echlasc, &c. *codd.* *ndúal*] nual M. 59. *cissib*] B; cisaib R; cimsaib, &c. YGHS$_3$; casaib, &c. LcS; cibaib M. *coir*]cóir SG. *don luib*] dublaibh S; do luib LcY. *gilithir*] gile er R. 61. *donarraid*] domfarraid, &c. RBMS$_3$H; donfarraid, &c. *cæt.* 62. *in*] don R. 63. *adaig*] adaid LcY; ag⁻ RH. *ic*] ar R. *roth*] rach (*with* vel ot *superscr.*). 65. *aidbli bag*] aidblib ag R. 66. *costathig*] costathaid LcY. *sétaib*] setal R. *snúad*] slúag Lc. 67. *dianad murbach an*] diam durbach án R; diam durbach an B; dianad urbach an Lc; diam daurbarœn (?) M; dian murb-an mur S$_2$H; dían murbach an mur, &c. SG; dian murbach án Y. 68. *mic*] mac M. *ria lúad*] rea lúadh G; re luad, &c. YLcH; ria luan RB; re luan MS.

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Robrises mór carpat múad,
fofúar argat ocus ór ;
ni gó sin uile acht is fír,
is echtra ríg madochód. M.

---

69. *mór*] ma R ; maror (?) M. *múad*] nuag, &c. RBMS$_3$; nuad H.
70. *fofúar*] fouair S. *argat*] gad B. 72. *echtra*] feacht, &c. LcS ;

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Many a mighty chariot have I broken,
I have gained silver and gold;
not false is all this but true,
on a kingly adventure well I fared.

---

fechtra Y. *ríg*] rigda Lc; fir S. *madochód*] in a ro R; mar do chuaid Lc; an fecht dochuaidh S.

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RATH CHNÁMROSSA.

Fail lim do Laignib cach ló
senchas saidbir, nach sóeb-ró,
ó fail gairm (gníthe gossa)
ainm cēm críche Chnámrossa.

Sund doriacht fri duilge de,
iar cath bruidne breó-deirge,
co n-ilur chrécht ocus chned,
mac Cécht maic Slaide Seched.

Tuc leis in fomaire fir
ríg-mac Conaire chélig,
Lé fri Flaith, co fír focail,
dáig is é rochomthócaib.

Hi tul a scéith chimsaig cóim
rothimsaig tuc in maccóim ;
in mac cen arm-gail ngossa
bái 'n-a charnail chnám-rossa.

Rombáid fuil is tesbach tromm ;
fuair esgal is anforlond,
dia toracht, dál fo deime,
co fán Corra Eidnige.

LRBYLcMSS$_3$H. 2. *sæb-ró*] saobghó S$_3$. 3. *gníthe*] gnithi L ; ngnithi, &c. YLc. *gossa*] ngosa YLcHS$_3$; ingosa BRM. 5. *fri*] cin R ; can H. 6. *breódeirge*] belderge RB. 8. *Slaide*] slaiti LcS ; snaidte H ; snaite S$_3$. 9. *fomaire*] foire B. 10. *chélig*] L, celig BM ; celid R ; cheillig, &c. *cæt.* 11. *Lé fri Flaith*] S$_3$; le fri laith L ; le fer flatha RS$_3$; le fer flaith, &c. LcYMSH. *co*] *om.* RB. 12. *rochomthócaib*] rocœmtocaib RB ; docontogaib M. 13. *cháim*] cœm LBM. 14. *tuc*] thuc YLc. *maccdim*] maccœm, &c. LRM.

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RATH CNAMROSSA.

I have for the Leinstermen day by day
rich store of legend—no spurious wealth—
whence comes the title (mighty shouting)
the noble name of the territory of Cnamros.

Hither came in suffering
after the fight at the red-flaming hostel,
with many a hurt and wound,
Mac Cecht, son of Slaide Seched.

The giant soldier bore with him
the kingly child of friendly Conaire
Le fri Flaith, truly named,
for it was he that lifted him from the ground.

Into the hollow of his fair fringed shield
he packed and bore the child;
the boy that had not force for valour in arms
was made like a heap of scattered bones.

The blood whelmed him and the heavy heat,
he met tumult and oppression,
when he kept a darkling tryst
at sloping Corra Ednige.

---

16. *charnail*] carngail M. *Chnámrossa*] cnamfrosa S_3. 17. *rombáid*] robaid S; ronbaid S_2; rombaith Y; rombai B; romboi R. 18. *esgal*] L; escal RB; eascar (*with* l *superscr. in late hand*) Y; eascur S; esgar S_3; esccor H; escon Lc; easgan M. 15, 16, *and* 19, 20 *are transposed in all codices but* L. 19. *dia*] L; co *cæt*. *dáil*] dail RB. *fo deimes*] fo dene B; co ndeine, &c. LcS; bud deine R. 20. *Corra*] chorraib L; corrai H; chorra S_2; corrad Y; corad Lc; choradh S.

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Andsin asrubart mac Cécht
dáig romudacht in mór-écht,
" ním-chin fri tarrgraig tossaig
dít charnail dít chnám-rossaib."

Topacht a thul dia thargu
co r'adnacht 'mon ríg-damnu ;
co tí in dál-sa, maras det,
is sí ind ráth-sa dosfailet. F.

Hiburni mac Deduis daill
doriacht sund co mac Cumaill
co cnóib seirce Segsa arsain
ó mnái Bernsa a Berramain.

And asbert Find flaith na fer
fri Hiburni ndaith ndorn-mer,
nachdat cnói dag-ruis dálaig
acht cnói amruis ansádail.

Ó na cnóib dar fál-gus féig
dogarar Cnámrus comréid ;
foscress Find fo thalmain traig
ní fess adbair ardosfail. F.

Robriss Bressal bélach bailc
for clannaib Cairpri chomthailc
co n-a chlaind (gníthe gossa),
cath crúaid críche Chnámrossa.

---

21. *asrubart*] adubairt R ; asrubairt *cæt*. *Cécht*] echt B. 22. *romudacht*] romughaidh S ; romudach L ; romuág Lc. 23. *nímchin*] nimchen S_3 ; nimthic L. *fri*] in S. 24. *dít . . . dít*] dot . . . dot, &c. YS_3 ; don . . . don S ; do . . . do Lc. *charnail*] carnghail M. *chnám-rossaib*] chnamdosaib Lc chnamrosaigh S ; cnamfrosaib S_3 ; camros M. 25. *topacht*] tobach (*with* t *superscr. in late hand*) Y ; tobach Lc. *thargu*] hargu, &c. YLcS. 26. *'mon*] mo RM ; mor B ; moa (?) Y (*in litura*) ; moa HS_3 ; dia LcS. 27. *co tí in dál-sa*] L ; cosin dáil-se, &c. *cæt*. *maras det*] maris dlecht, &c. LcS ; mar rosdett S_3. 28. *is sí ind ráth-sa*] L ; and sa raith se, &c. RB ; isin raithsi, &c. *cæt*. *dosfailet*] L ; nosfuilet, &c. RBMH ; dia fuilet, &c. YLcS ; na bfuilead S_3. 29. *Deduis*] dados Y ; dades Lc ; dadhois S. 30. *doriacht*] *richt* B. *co*] la Lc. 31. *seirce Segsa*] seirce

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Then said Mac Cecht,
because the dreadful deed was perpetrated
" woe betide him that starts on a journey
from the heap of thy scattered bones! "

He cut the belly from his targe,
and it was buried round the royal child;
until that Judgment that awaits thee
this is the rath where they abide.

Hiburni, son of Dedos the blind,
came hither to the son of Cumall
with love-nuts of Segais thereafter
from the wife of Bernsa from Berramu.

Then said Find, prince of the warriors,
to the active, the nimble-handed Hiburni,
that they were not nuts of the famous wood of meetings
but nuts of doubt and uneasiness.

From these nuts, stronger than eager strength of chieftains,
is named level Cnamros;
Find embedded them a foot under earth,
the cause why they came was not known.

Strong Bresal Belach won
against the clans of stout Cairpre
with his clan (mighty shouting)
a tough fight in the territory of Cnamros.

---

seirgsa R; segsa seirci Y. *arsain*] sain, &c. LS$_3$. 32. *Bernsa*] berrsa HS$_3$; b-sa YLcSM. *Berramain*] bearramail Lc. 34. *ndaith*] an R. *ndornmer*] L; dorngel R; ndronggeal S; ndorngel, &c. *cæt.* 35. *nachdat*] L; nidat, &c. *cæt.* 36. *aniddail*] L; anádaig, &c. *cæt.* 37. *dar*] sin LcS. 38. *dogarar*] dogairter RB; dogairgar M; dogairthear Lc; dogarthar Y. 39. *foscress*] focreas Y; fochres S. *fo*] co Lc. 40. *ní fess*] nis feas M. *adbair ardosfail*] L; cia hadbur diafuil, &c. RBYLcS; cia hadbar nosfuil, &c. MH; cia hadbaidh nosfoil S$_3$. 42. *clannaib Cairpri*] L; cairpri cellach M; cairpri celach, &c. *cæt.* *comthaile*] comtail R. 43. *gnithe*] gnithe S$_3$; ngnithe S; gnithi *cæt.* *gossa*] ngosa SS$_3$H. 44. *Chnámrossa*] cnamfhrosa S$_3$.

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Esbuid nónbuir is nói cét
is nói míli, ba mór-bét,
ó Chairpre co tríathaib thair,
im Fhíachaig, im dá Eochaid.

Atát sund fo charcraib cairn
ó romachtait 'sin mór-maidm;
co tí in bráth-sa, in tan bas chet,
dosceil in ráth-sa i failet. **F.**

---

46. *ba mór-bét*] mór mét L; mor in bet, &c. HS$_3$. 47. *tríathaib*] trichaib Lc. 48. *im*] o S$_3$. *im dá*] is im, &c. YLcS; ó dha S$_3$; is um da M; 49. *charcraib*] charcair, &c. YLcS. 50. *'sin*] issin L; sa S$_3$. 51. *co tí in*

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A loss of nine men and nine hundred
and nine thousand ('twas a great calamity)
was sustained by Cairpre and his chieftains in the east
along with Fiachu and the two Eochaids.

There they lie imprisoned under a cairn
since they were slaughtered in the great rout;
till Doomsday come at the time appointed
the rath in which they lie conceals them.

---

bráth-sa] co ti brat sa RBM; co la bratha Lc. *in tan*] tan LH. 52. *doscoit*] nisceil L; doceil M (*in late hand*); scela, &c. LcS; foscel Y (*in late hand*). *in ráth-sa*] na ratha LcS. *i failet*] o fuiled S.

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MAISTIU I.

Robái brón for bantrocht ban
sund 'sin maig mór ria n-imscar,
do díth Maisten, méit núachair,
tánic aister n-étúachail.

Mac Echach tóeb-fata thair
tuc in sóer-data sulchair
a crích Comul, grían gossa,
a forud fíal Oengossa.

Feib rosill Grís for in nglain,
romill cech mís a menmain;
roscar fria náire is fria nert
dag-mnái Dáire tria dráidecht.

Tarlaic Dáire dímer dron
don téleig míled cen míchor
urchur thuc Snúaid dar sise
dar ingin rúaid Richise.

Aided Maisten cen scís nglé
la Grís ingin Richise;
aided Gríse co ceird chrúi
di áleig Dáire deirg drech-núi.

Monúar cen mairer na mban,
trúag a n-aided a n-imscar;
tuc cói for in slóg i socht
diambói brón for in mbantrocht. R.

LRBYLcMHSS$_3$. 1. *robái*] robo Y. *for*] ar L. 2. *sund sin*] L; isa RBY; isin, &c. YLcHMSS$_3$. *maig*] uair YLcS *om.* M. *mór*] *om.* YLcS. *ria n-imscar*] H; ra minscar L; rianaimsir R; rianimsear B; ria nin scarad Y; ria nimscarad M; rena nimscar Lc; riananimscar S; iar niomsccar S$_3$ 3. *do*] *om.* S. 4. *étúachail*] etuathail RY. 6. *saerdata*] sairdatta L; særſada Lc. *sulchair*] sair luchair L. 7. *crích*] *om.* L. 7. *Comul*] cumail YLcS; comuil M. *grían*] gan S. *gossa*] gasta Lc. 8. *a forud*] o forum H. *Oengossa*] mic oengusa R. 9. *rosill*] rusfill Lc. *Grís for in*] forinngrís L;

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MAISTIU I.

There was grief on the company of women
here in the great plain at their fatal encounter,
for the loss of Maistiu, goodly bride,
who came on a heedless venture.

The son of Eochu Toebfota in the east
bore off the noble charming radiant lady
from Crich Comul—sun of valour—
from Oengus' hospitable seat.

According as Gris looked on the bright lady
she perverted her mind month by month;
she deprived of modesty and of might
the goodly wife of Daire, by her wizardry.

Daire steadfast and strong hurled
with his unerring battle-spear
a cast that brought the waters of Snuad over her,
over the fiery daughter of Richis.

The death of Maistiu came without glorious effort
by Gris daughter of Richis;
the death of Gris, skilled in bloody arts,
came by the spear of Daire Derg fresh of face.

Alas! that the company of the women are gone;
sad their death and their fatal encounter;
it brought mourning silently on the host
when grief fell on the company of women.

---

gris form B. 10. *romill*] romuil M. *mis*] mais B. 11. *fria . . . fria*] fri . . . fri YLcMHS$_3$. 13. *tarlaic*] targlaim Lc. 14. *tsleig*] L; leic, &c. *cæt.* *michor*] imchor S. 15. *dar*] tair R. 19. *co*] cen L. *chrúi*] crúi, &c. *codd.* 20. *sleig*] L; líc, &c. *cæt.* *deirg*] *om.* Y; derg, &c. BS. *drechnúi*] drechmín R. 21. *na*] ní M. 22. *a n-imscar*] sanimscar LcSH; sanimscarad M. 23. *in slóg*] slóg L. i] a RLcSM; ag Y; is HS$_3$. 24. *brón*] *om.* B. *for*] ar L.

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Ingen d' Oengus in Máer mall,
ba hemain cáem fri Conall,
tuc díth a sethar ria slóg
crích a bethad fo bith-brón.

Sund tuc Oengus deilb croisse
do Maistin co cóem-loisse;
roscum co samrúin samlaid
ingen mag-rúin míadbail.

Ba caill chnesta chíar chnómar
in fíad mesta mid-ólach:
iar ndíth a ruirech co rath
fríth a mbuiden co brónach. R. b.

---

25. *d' Oengus*] oengusa R; oengus B. 26. *ba hemain*] emain ba L; eamain YLc; ba he mar S. *cdem fri*] is a cæm YLc. 27. *dith*] dia Lc; diath YM. *a sethar*] sreathad Lc; a sreathadh S; a seat M. *ria*] fri L; dia RBY; arm Lc. 28. *fo*] for S. 30. *cdemloisse*] mormaise Lc.

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The gentle Maer was daughter to Oengus;
she was Conall's pleasant twin;
the loss of his sisters, with their following, brought about
the end of his life in mortal woe.

Here Oengus brought the form of a cross
to Maistiu of lovely radiance;
the maiden fashioned it thus as a mutual secret,
a potent secret of evil power.

It was a pleasant wood, obscure, full of nuts,
the wild spot rich in mast and draughts of mead;
after the loss of its gracious princes
their folk were found in sorrow.

---

32. *magruin*] madruin YLc. *miadbail*] imadbail R; moradbuil Lc.; midadbail &c. BYMSS$_3$H. 33. *chmesta*] cheasta Lc. 34. *mid-dlach*] midolmar, &c. YSS$_2$H; midolmair Lc. 36. *a mbuiden*] L; in buidhen S; a buiden, &c. *cæt.*

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MAISTIU II.

Dare derg, roderg frossa,
tuc rí Náis in nóeb-gossa,
iar ceird gascid is gossa,
Mastin ingin Óengossa.

Co toracht Gríss na geisse
ó Bóind na ban-breisse,
muime diabuil cen deissi,
d'iarraid fuirre algessi.

Nísfuair Mastiu aní connaig
do Gríss a leith Chuind chlíaraig,
ben in gillai móir don maig,
in tinni óir roiarair.

L *only*. 1. *Dare derg*] rí lagen *superscr*. 5. *co*] cu L. 6. *ban-breisse*] *read perhaps* bán-breisse.

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MAISTIU II.

Daire Derg, who made red rain,
king of Nas strong in sanctity, won to wife,
after feats of prowess and force,
Maistiu daughter of Oengus.

Griss of the binding spell came
from Boand, famed for beauty of women,
(a devil's dam was she, without fair dealing,)
to exact a demand from Maistiu.

Maistiu gained not what she sought
for Griss of tuneful Leth Cuinn;
the wife of the tall youth from the plain
gained not the lump of gold she demanded.

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RÓIRIU IN ÚIB MUIREDAIG.

Fail folach ós grían cen gái,
i fail fer fíal co n-óen-mnái,
dí Roirind, snúad co seinge,
i nduma rúad Róirinde.

Róiriu ba mac Senáin sláin
maic Setnai is maic Branáin,
ba hé in fer fíal asa fert,
dianid Róiriu ríam ríg-lecht.

And roadnacht Róiriu reil,
ingen Rónáin don ríg-méin:
a ndíth ba romoch ar-rec:
ní fríth folach dia failet. F.

LRBYLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *grían cen gái*] grianan glan gnái S. 2. *i*] in L. 3. *dí*] do R; da Y; dia LcSM. *Róirind*] roerim Lc; roreim S. *seinge*] seine Lc; seimge M. 4. *róirinde*] roerne Lc; roerne Y. 5. *ba mac Senain*] mac senain saeir R; mac senain sær B. 6.] mac setl- mac branain H.

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ROIRIU *in* UI MUIREDAIG.

There is in truth a hiding-place above ground,
where lies a generous hero with his wedded wife;
the two Roirius, beautiful and slender,
in the red Mound of Roiriu.

Roiriu was son of stout Senan,
son of Setna and son of Branan;
he was the generous hero whose is the grave
whose royal sepulchre was Roiriu from of yore.

There famous Roiriu was buried,
daughter of Ronan of kingly temper,
their loss was early and sudden;
the hiding-place where they lie was never found.

---

7. *fial*] L; *om.* B; fúar, &c. RMSS$_3$H; fuair YLc. *asa*] isa YLcMSS$_3$; issa H. 8. *dianid*] diama R; diambai YLc; diata S. *riam*] L; ruad, &c. *cæt*. *rig-lecht*] roirecht R; insenfecht B. 9. *roadnacht*] do adnacht Y. 12. *dia failet*] abfuileatt S$_3$.

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RÓIRIU IN ÚIB FAILGE.

FIND MAC CUMAILL *cecinit.*

Nímutánic ó thír thend
Róiriu mac Setnai in sith-chend,
a crích Néil, comul n-ena;
fuair forom féig fían-bera.

Ó condrancatar ind fir,
síl nEchdach 's na láech-Lagin,
robeótar buidni bána
lasna ruibni rodána.

Dorochair Róiriu, réim rot,
lasna Féine i cét-chomruc,
co fil cen idus, nár mit,
a thirus nímmutánic. N.

L *only.* *Find mac Cumaill*] *Find* L. 2. *Róiriu*] Reriu L.

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ROIRIU *in* UI FAILGE.

Not luckily came from a strong land
Roiriu mac Setna, the long-headed,
from Niall's country, meeting-place of waters;
he met the flight of a soldier's keen spear.

When the warriors met,
the sons of Echaid and the martial Lagin,
they pierced white-skinned troops
with intrepid lances.

Roiriu perished—fierce onset—
by the hands of the Feine, at the first encounter,
so that he was left without comeliness . . .
on his enterprise not luckily he came.

---

6. '*s*] is L. 7. *robeótar*] robatar L. 11.] *read perhaps* nár ṡmit.

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MAG MUGNA.

Mugna, mo gnia feda féil,
rondelba dia do rochéin,
eó co sorthaib co saine,
co trib torthaib togaide.

Dercu ocus cnú chumang chíar,
ocus uball, ba fó fíad,
dosfuc in rí co ríagail
fair fo thrí cach óen-blíadain.

Eó Mugna, ba mór in crann,
tricha ed a himtacmang,
fodere fiad cách áit i mbí,
tri cét ed ina airdi.

And dorascrad in gass glan,
diarben gáeth Bile Tortan ;
fogní duthain cech ugra,
mar eó suthain sen-Mugna. M.

RBYLcMHSS$_3$. 1. *féil*] fail Lc. 2. *rondelba*] rondeilbe R ; rondelbae B ; rodealba, &c. LcMHS$_3$. *do rochéin*] corocen H ; drochdaim Lc. 3. *co sorthaib*] co soirche, &c. RBM ; corrthaib S. *saine*] soinib &c. YS. 4. *trib*] tri YLcMS. *toirtib*] torthi R ; toirte B. *togaide*] togaidib &c. YS. 6. *ba fo fíad*] ba fo fo fiad R ; ar aen rían, &c. YLcS. 8. *fair*] air YLcHSS$_3$.

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MAG MUGNA.

Mugna, my sister's son of the glorious wood,
God fashioned it long ago,
a tree blest with various virtues,
with three choice fruits.

The acorn, and the dark narrow nut,
and the apple—it was a goodly wilding—
the King sent by rule
on it thrice a year.

The Tree of Mugna, great was the trunk,
thirty cubits its girth,
conspicuous in sight of all the place where it stood,
three hundred cubits it is in height

Then was the bright plant laid low,
when a blast broke Tortu's Bole;
He makes transient every combat,
like the long-lived Tree of ancient Mugna.

---

10. *a himtacmang*] na imtacmang Y; na thimthacband Lc. 11. *fiad cach*] fiadach M. *i mbí*] ambrai Lc. 12. *tri cét*] .i. tri ced Y; tri ccc. M. *ina airdi*] a imairdi &c. LcBMHSS$_3$. 13. *dorascrad*] RB; rorascrad M; rotrascrad &c. *cæt.* *gas*] HS$_3$; glas *cæt.* 15. *duthain*] dubth- R. *cech*] cen Y; cend Lc. 16. *sen-Mugna*] sær mugna, &c. RBM.

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EÓ MUGNA.

Eó Mugna, mór in crann cain;
ard a barr ós na barraib;
deich n-eda fichet, nír fann,
is ed tarla 'na thacmang.

Tri cét, airde in chrainn cen chol,
míle comged a foscad;
fo díamair robói thuaid tair,
co haimsir Chuinn chét-chathaig.

Fiche cét láech, ní lúad lac,
fri tóeb deich cét cethrachat
noainced sin, ba garb gleó,
co torchair lasna hécseo. EO.

S *only.* 3. *n-eda*] feadha S. 6. *comged*] coméd S. *foscad*] foscad S.

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EO MUGNA.

Eo Mugna, great was the fair tree,
high its top above the rest;
thirty cubits—it was no trifle—
that was the measure of its girth.

Three hundred cubits was the height of the blameless tree,
its shadow sheltered a thousand:
in secrecy it remained in the north and east
till the time of Conn of the Hundred Fights.

A hundred score of warriors—no empty tale—
along with ten hundred and forty
would that tree shelter—it was a fierce struggle—
till it was overthrown by the poets.

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EÓ ROSSA, EÓ MUGNA, *etc.*

Cía dorochair Cróeb Dathi ?
mór n-amsach cóem roscathi :
unnius, crand na slúag solom,
rop é in barr cen búan-torod.

Unnius i Tortain, tuirmid,
unnius Uisnig il-buidnig :
tuitset na cróeba, nár chlé,
i ré mac Æda Sláne.

Dair Mugna, ba sét sogor ;
nói cét míach a mór-thorod ;
dorochair i nDairbre dess,
dar Mag nAilbe na n-úar-thress.

Eó Rossa, ibur adlaic,
co n-ilur a mór-admait,
in crand cen chúasach, cen chair,
eó úasal, cía dorochair ?

L *only* 13.] inteo rosa nirbibar adlach L. 14. *-admait*] admat L. 16. *eó*] ropeo L.

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EO ROSSA, EO MUGNA, *etc.*

How fell the Bough of Dathi?
it spent the strength of many a gentle hireling:
an ash, the tree of the nimble hosts,
its top bore no lasting yield.

The Ash in Tortu—take count thereof!
the Ash of populous Usnech.
their boughs fell—it was not amiss—
in the time of the sons of Æd Slane.

The Oak of Mugna, it was a hallowed treasure;
nine hundred bushels was its bountiful yield:
it fell in Dairbre southward,
across Mag Ailbe of the cruel combats.

The Bole of Ross, a comely yew
with abundance of broad timber,
the tree without hollow or flaw,
the stately bole, how did it fall?

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BELACH CONGLAIS.

Rochúala seilgg, srethaib gal,
cen meirg ocus cen míbal;
ba hé roslass, in selgaid,
Glass úa Désa díbergaig.

Trúag turus tancatar and
conart Chonaire Chualann;
fíchset co ferda a fechta
mucca delbda drúidechta.

Olc díl i torchair mac Duind,
cen síl sorthain fri sáigluind;
dofucsat tréith i tescad
co Brí Léith, nír báigestar.

Fir na selgga sin amne,
mucca derga Dreibrinne,
mairb 'sin báig-sin cen búada
din dáil-sin, rachomchúala. R.

LRBYLcMHSS$_3$. 1. *seilgg*] *om.* R. 2. *míbal*] LRB; mebal, &c. *cæt.* 3. *ba hé*] LS$_3$; uae H; ba sé, &c. *cæt.* *roslass*] roglas M. *selgaid*] seilgg cain L; selgaig LcYM; selg⁻ BH; selg R; sealga S$_3$. 4. *Desa*] duind desa L. *díbergaig*] dibhearga S$_3$. 7. *fichset*] fidset, &c. BLcY. *a*] *om.* M. *fechta*] ferta, &c. LcYS. 8. *delbda*] delba RLc. 9. *díl*] líth L. 10. *sáigluind*] særgluind, &c. YLcMHSS$_3$. 11. *i*].

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BELACH CONGLAIS.

I have heard of a chase, with series of exploits
free from oblivion and obscurity;
he it was that was slain, the hunter
Glass, grandson of the brigand Dond Des.

Alas for the venture they went on there,
the pack of Conaire of Cualu!
manfully they fought their fights,
the enchanted swine of wizardry.

Evil the fate by which fell the son of Dond Des,
leaving no prosperous seed among chieftains;
the wild boars carried him mangled
to Bri Leith—he uttered no boast.

The heroes of that hunt were in this shape—
they were the red swine of Dreibrend:
they died in this combat without victory
after this encounter, as I have heard.

---

a MHSS$_3$; in, &c. YLc. 12. *Brí*] briaid L; brig Y. *nir báigestar*] nirdailestar L; nirbaidestair, &c. YLcS. 13. *Fir*] fer S$_3$. 14. *dergа*] derca H. *Dreibrinne*] L (*with a line over the word, and* didile *added in margin*); diblidhe HS$_3$; didile, &c. *cæt.* 15. *mairb*] marb LHS$_3$. *báig-sin*] baig RB; baidsin, &c. YS; baidbsin Lc. 16. *rachomchuala*] L; docœmcuala M; rochœmchuala &c. *cæt.*

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ATH FADAT I.

ETAN *cecinit.*

Monúar ní-for-tathaig
ní ba deog di bláthaig,
ní béra for máthair
mac ósund immach:

Fadat ó Loch Lurgan,
atbeir frib in t-augtar,
dofaeth do gái bulgach
fri Laigni i cath.

FADAT *cecinit.*

Ticfa Dóe, ní dínech,
co leind is co mílech
co n-arm daigrech dírech
do chur choscair chrúaid:

Ticfa Caichni chabsaid
co n-arm ágmar arsaid
ragaid das for n-amsaig
is hí béras búaid.

ETAN *cecinit.*

Is é a fír nách fetar
ní-dom-geibend ecal
dim leod nó dim letrad
i cath chlaidbech chrúaid:

dofaethsaid dom thathlaib,
is dofaeth for mbráthair;
rosia co for máthair
is mé béras búaid.

LRBYLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *-tathaig*] táthaig L. 4. *ósund*] o sin YLcS$_3$H; o sunna S. *immach*] *om* R. 6. *in t-augtar*] antucat R. 7. *bulgach*] bulga, &c. SS$_3$H. 8. *fri*] la S$_3$H. *Laigni*] laignib YLcSS$_3$. 9. *ticfa*] ticfad RY. *ní dínech*] ni doeneoch YLcS; an daoinech, &c. S$_3$H. 10. *leind*] lind, &c. YLcS. 11. *dírech*] thirech L. 12. *do*] di RB. 13. *ticfa*] ticfaid R. 14. *arm*] ág L. 15. *ragaid*] roraid Lc.

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ATH FADAT I.

ETAN.

Alas, the thing that comes upon you
wilt be no draught of buttermilk!
your mother shall not bear
a son from this time forth:

Fadat from Loch Lurgan
(the author declares to you)
shall fall by a broad-headed spear
before the Leinstermen in battle.

FADAT.

Doe shall come—no healing draught!
with mantle and with brooch,
with a fiery straight weapon
to win a ruthless victory:

Caichni the steadfast shall come
with a warlike ancient weapon;
she will overcome your troops;
'tis she will gain the day.

ETAN.

This is the truth of it which thou knowest not,
there never touches me fear
of my wounding or mangling
in the stern encounter of swords:

Ye shall fall by my sling-stone,
and your brother shall fall;
word will reach your mother
that 'tis I shall gain the day.

---

amsaig] L amsaib, &c. *cæt.* *letrad*] letraair *fcs. of* L *wrongly.* *thathlaiḃ*] tatlaib H; tatluib S_3; tatlaim Y. *for*] mo YLcMS. *máthair*] fmamathair (*sic*) M. 19. *dim . . . dim*] L; dom . . . dom *cæt.* 21. *dofæthsaid*] dofæthsat, &c. LcMS. do faigh Y (?); dothoit Lc; dothuit S. 22. *dofæth*] 23. *co for béras*] beris R. 24. *is*] gor S_3.

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FADAT *cecinit.*

Hé dó díl a dáir-fír!
ní-don-coiscfet Gáidil;
do chlaideb féin fáindil
tescfas dít do chend:

Dotrua Dóe na ndond-bratt,
ocus Caichni chomnart,
is Fadat fer fond-balc;
bid comrac tri tend.

ETAN *cecinit.*

Is mise in caur cétach
ó slúag adbul échtach;
am draic díne ndréchtach;
derb is dam is dúal:

Tucus mór do chathaib;
ní gébaid frim athaig;
torchair lim for n-athair,
tóeth in mac, monúar!

25. *dáir-fír*] dárfir L. 26. *-don-*] LRB; dom- *cæt.* *Gáidil*] sárfir L.
27. *do chlaideb*] dod chlaideb, &c. YS; dodclaind Lc. *fáindil*] *om* L.
28. *tescfas*] tescas L. 29. *dotrua*] docrua R. *dond-bratt*] dœnbrat M.
31. *is*] la S_3 i M. *fer*] an fer, &c. YLc. 32. *tri tend*] tre tend R;

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FADAT.

Woe for thy fate, thou caitiff!
the Gaels shall not stop us;
'tis thine own errant sword
shall cut off thine head:

Doe of the dun mantles shall come to thee,
and Caichni of equal strength,
and Fadat, firm-set hero;
it will be a conflict with three strong ones.

ETAN.

'Tis I am the champion worth a hundred
from a vast valorous host;
I am the dragon of numerous peoples;
in sooth 'tis my birthright:

I have fought many a battle;
ye shall not resist me for a moment;
by me has your father fallen;
his son shall fall, alas!

---

tri ceand B. 33. *in caur*] cur R. 34. *ó*] L; co *cæt*. 35. *dine*] dana Lc. 38. *gebaid*] L; gebat RB; gebad YLcMS; geba S_3; geb H. *frim*] prim M. *athaig*] ath H. 39. *torchair lim*] L; dorochair *cæt*. 40. *in*] a S_3.

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ATH FADAT II.

Líath Lurgan lúam gaiscid géir
robói sund ó śléib do śléib,
trén-fer d' úib Falgi na fled,
nosfémded cach dechenbar.

Tri hingena in láich nad lac,
Dóe Caichni ocus Fadat,
fúaratar dígu ndelba,
dáig rostréic a tigerna.

Dolluidset co Lind na Tarb
a triur ingen, ba scél ngarb,
co fuaratar ferdu fer
fothu féin, fota in t-ainmed.

Imsói Fadat, fota in col,
co Ath Fadat dia bádud;
luidis Dóe, trúag in tśét,
co Lind Dóe dia lán-éc.

Caichni, rosícc Sinchell slán
co himthend co henech-nár;
ar a hícc ba hé in fíach,
in chlúain ba lé ó Luirgniuch Líath.

LRBYLcMSS$_3$H. 4. *nosfémded*] L; nofoenadh S; nofeimed, &c. *cæt.* 5. *Tri*] mac S$_3$H. *nad*] nar YLcSS$_3$H. 6. *Dóe Caichni*] L; Caichni Doe, &c. *cæt.* 7. *dígu*] didu BYLcMS; dioghda S$_3$. 8. *dáig*] L; o *cæt.* 9. *Dolluidset*] L; mosluidset, &c. *cæt.* *co*] i S$_3$; a H. 10. *a triur*] an dias, &c. S$_3$H. 11. *fuaratar*] L; facatar, &c. *cæt.* *ferdu*] ferrdacht, &c. YLcS. 12. *fota in t-ainmed*] ed; fota inthimned L; foda ainmed, &c. RB; fata aimnead, &c. YLcMS; fota dimneadh S$_3$; fato animnedh H. 13. *in col*]

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ATH FADAT II.

Liath Lurgan, pilot of the sharp weapon,
lived here from hill to hill,
a mighty man from Offaly of the feasts;
no ten men were a match for him.

The three daughters of the hero (no weakling he!)—
Doe, Caichni, and Fadat,
suffered degradation of shape,
because their lord forsook them.

They came to Lind na Tarb
these three damsels (harsh is the tale)
and they saw a man's male features
beneath them—a lasting blemish!

Fadat turned her about (lasting the crime!)
to Ath Fadat to drown herself;
Doe went (sad the way!)
to Lind Doe to her final death.

Caichni, Sinchell cured her whole,
soundly and honourably;
for her healing this was the payment,
the meadow-land she had from Liath of Lurgan.

L; a col B (?) YS$_2$H; a chol RLcS; *illeg. in* M. 15. *luidis*] is luidis S$_3$H. *tríag in tiet*] L; cen dalmud, &c. *cæt.* 16. *dia lán-éc*] L; dardian bathad Lc; dia dianbadud, &c. *cæt.* 17. *rosicc*] rusbicc B. 18. *imthend*] imchend Lc. 19. *hicc*] icc L. *ba hé in*] dorobe a YLcS. *fiach*] fhiach Y; iach Lc. 20.] L; cluain cæchní clann lurgan liat R; cluain cæcni cl$^{\text{-}}$ lurgan liath, &c. BY; cluain caichne cluain lurgan liath, &c. LcS$_3$; cluain caich is cluain lurgan liath H; cluain cl$^{\text{-}}$ lurgan liath S; *illeg. in* M.

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BELACH GABRAN.

FINN FILE MAC ROSSA *cecinit.*

Inmain dam in Gabrán glan,
eccmaing sund for slicht Lurgan ;
ní rontétlai fíad dar fráech,
acht mad óen mucc líath leth-cháech.

Cechaing 'na luirg, láthar nglé,
co crích indúair Almaine,
co ruc rúathar fo thalmain
in mucc úathmar immarsaid.

Imsói dia thig iar scís nglé,
iar mbeith fo múr mithisse,
inna side dían mar daig
a chride cían rochnómaid.

And conacclad fo thalmain
isin beluch blad-adbail,
frisnapar Gabrán co ngail,
ic slúag arm-rúad nách inmain ?

Engais Gabrán cléir chachta,
mén co n-abrán anrachta :
for slicht Lurgan, líth ngaile,
robíth i móin Almaine.

LRBYLcM (*much rubbed*) SS_3H. *Finn File mac Rossa*] HS_3 *only*.
1. *glan*] *om.* R. 2. *for*] RB ; ar *cæt*. 3. *ní rontétlai*] ni ronteclai L ; o nach tétla R ; noco tetlai, &c. BSS_3H ; nochadedla Y ; nochordedla Lc. 6. *co crích indúair*] L ; co himdorsi, &c. RB ; co himdoirrsib *cæt*. 8. *mucc uathmar*] muic nuathmair S. *immarsaid*] L ; imangbaidh, &c., $RBHMS_3$; imadbuil Lc ; nimadbuil, &c. YS. 9. *iar*] can, &c. YLcS ; co HS_3.

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BELACH GABRAN.

Dear to me is bright Gabran,
who made his way hither on the trail of Lurgu:
no quarry ever escaped him over the heather
except a grey one-eyed pig.

He went on its track (bright spot),
to the chilly territory of Almu,
till it made a rush underground,
the loathly long-lived pig.

He turned homeward after great fatigue,
after pausing under the rampart a breathing space,
in his rush swift as flame
his heart burst like a nut for ever.

There was he buried underground,
at the Pass high in renown,
which is called after valiant Gabran,
is he not dear to the red-weaponed host?

A band of bondmen followed Gabran's track,
with a frenzied chant in their mouths;
on the trail of Lurgu (fulness of valour)
he was slain in the bog of Almu.

---

10. *fo*] for Lc; -f Y. *múr*] mar B. 11. *mar*] mor S. 14. *beluch*] belut, &c. LB. *blad-adbail*] bithadbail RB; blathadbail, &c. YS; moradbal Lc. 15. *frisnapar*] frisconabar Y. *co ngail*] ngloin Y. 16. *ic*] in L; a YLc. *armrúad*] anbail YLcS. *nách*] is L. 17–20.] *in* YLcS *only*. 17. *cléir chachta*] gleir gachta Y; cléir cachta LcS. 18. *mén*] men YS; mein Lc.

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SLIAB MAIRGE I.

Ba garg in gein im gnim ṅgá,
ingen Rotmand maic Tacca,
cia doluid i n-écaib hí
do bás Etair is Bethí.

Hi Sléib Margga ba marb hí,
Marg in ben, do bás Bethi,
issin tsléib-sin cen túachli tich,
conid úadi ainmnigthir.

Din sceólsain atberar sund,
feib adfedar cech forlund,
ba marb Marg in monairṁir,
ba dogair garg din gein sin. B.

L *only*.

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SLIAB MAIRGE 1.

Fierce as to prowess of spears was the lady,
daughter of Rotmu son of Tacca,
though she went the way of mortality
because of the death of Etar and Bethe.

In Sliab Mairge she died,
the lady Marg, because of the death of Bethe,
on this mountain with no seemly cunning,
so that from her it is named.

In the tale which is told here,
according as every calamity is related,
Marg of the bold deed died;
to this lady it was a cruel trouble.

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SLIAB MAIRGE II.

Margg mac Giúsca co ngné glain,
maic Lodain léith al-Lúachair,
tánic dar tredan tuiscthe
co tech Echach Muniste.

Tánic in rechtaire rán
ó ríg na cét clúas comlán,
do chungid chobaig co cían,
co tech ríg golaich Galían.

Ba sed cáin rosamlad ris,
cóica bó, damrad dígrais;
ba gress don deóra dagfir
a chuit feóla i n-óen-magin.

Feib nách toracht a deog níad,
maróen ocus a læch-bíad,
rommarb tart ar déne de
i cind Sléibe sen-Mairgge. M.

And fríth a dedail ria dreim,
dia mbíth for Belaig Edind,
immesc slúaig na n-airer n-ard,
dia fúair aided in mór-Margg. M.

LRBYLcM (*rubbed*) SS_3S_4H. *co ngné glain*] cen gním ńglain L; mon gnai nglain S. 3. *tredan*] L; trethan, &c. *cæt.* *tuiscthe*] tuscthi L; tuicsí M; tuisci, &c. *cæt.* 6. *comlán*] comslán SM. 7. *chobaig*] tobaig, &c. YLcS. 8. *golaich*] galaidh, &c. RS; colaig Lc. 9. *sed*] head, &c. YLcS. *rosamlad*] dosamlad YM; dosamlaid Lc. 10. *bó*] do L; fa Lc. *damrad*] damraid LLc. *dígrais*] dilis S_3. 11. *don*] din LY; a Lc. *deóra*] beolaid Lc. *dagfir*] a fir Lc; daighir S. 12. *a chuit*] L; feis a, &c. *cæt.* *i n-oen-magin*] a hænmaigin, &c. RBS_4M; anænmaidin YLc. 13. *Feib*] feili M. *ndch*

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SLIAB MAIRGE II.

Margg, son of Giusca, fair of form,
son of Lodan Liath from Luachair,
came, in spite of fasting from food,
to the house of Eochu Muniste.

The noble steward came
from the powerful king of the hundred ears
to demand tribute afar
to the house of the valiant king of the Galian.

This was the tax that was expected of him,
fifty oxen, excellent cattle;
hurtful to the chieftain's guest was
his portion of meat on that same spot.

As the champion's drink did not arrive
along with the warrior's food,
thirst killed him thereafter by its violence,
over against old Sliab Mairge.

There his parting from his people came to pass,
when he was slain at Belach Edind,
when great Marg met his death
among the host of the high territories.

---

toracht a] natorracht a S_3H; nachatoracht RBS_4M; onachtoracht YLc; onatoracht S. *deog*] oig Y; læch Lc. *niad*] diad M. 14. *marḃen*] a mbai marœn Lc. *a læch-biad*] læch biad LS; niad Lc. 15. *rommarb*] L; romarb, &c. *cæt.* *ar*] L; con *cæt.* 17–20] *om.* H. 17. *dreim*] dreimnidh S_4. 18. *dia mbíth*] diambet B; diambeith S_4Lc; diambí S_3. *Belaig*] belaib Lc. *Edind*] eind Lc; edrinn (?) M. 19. *immesc*] in mesc Lc; ní mesc S. *na n-airer n-ard*] L; na cloidem ngarg, &c. *cæt.* 20. *dia fúair*] L; fuair a RYLcS_3S_4; fuair BM; fuair in S. *in mór-Margg*] L; in tardmarg S; in ríg mairg, &c. *cæt.*

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ARD LEMNACHT.

Senchas Arda Lemnacht láin
fil lim fri ferdacht find-cháid,
adbar dia fríth túaichle tra
do marbad túaithe Fidga.

Crimthaind Sciath-bél, roscáil scíam,
ba rí ós gasraid Galían ;
is dó ropdar birda baill
túatha Fidga ocus Fochmaind.

Níslaimed turbaid ar bith,
nísgaibed urgail arm-grith ;
cach a ngontais, cían in ail,
ní blaissed bíad ná bethaid.

Comlund cét cach óen-fer díb,
forlund am-mét ria mór-rím ;
gabsat 'na fichaib thall thair
co rosdíthaig cland Chruthnig.

Solen, Ulfa, Nechtan nár,
Oengus, Lethend, is Drostán,
sé maic Gelóin cen gním ngand,
fríth a ndeg-fóir do Chrimthand.

Iarum asbert Drostán drúi
fri muintir Crimthaind cleth-núi :
" mad ail am-marbad co mer,
is é a ndamnad a ndíchned :

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *Arda*] aird Lc. *Lemnacht*] lemnachta, &c. LcMS. *láin*] L ; loir *cæt*. 2. *fil*] fir R. *find-cháid*] lN. findcháid L ; finnchóir, &c. MS$_3$; fri coir R ; fir-chóir *cæt*. 4. *do*] dar Lc. *túaithe*] tuatha Lc. 5. *roscáil*] rosclai Lc. 6. *ba rí ós gasraid*] L ; ós gasraid gasta, &c. BLcMSS$_3$; for gassraid gasta H ; o gasraigh gasta R. 7. *ropdar*] badar Lc ; robat S$_3$. *baill*] amboill S. 9–12.] *om.* M. 9. *níslaimed*] nislamaid Lc ; níslamadh S$_3$; nílamadh S. 10. *nísgaibed*] niscailit Lc. 11. *in ail*] S ; an ail H ;

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ARD LEMNACHT.

The story of Ard Lemnacht the bright
is known to me for noble worshipful heroism:
the means whereby a device was found
for slaying the tribe of the Fidga.

Crimthand Sciath-bel, whose beauty shone,
was king over the stock of the Galian;
the tribes of the Fidga and Fochmand
were to him as pointed tools.

No mischance dared touch them at all,
no clang of arms in conflict could hurt them;
whomsoever they wounded—lasting was the injury—
he tasted neither food nor life [again].

Every man of them was match for hundreds;
overwhelming was their stature and their numbers;
they settled in their lands there eastward,
till the Clann Cruthnig destroyed them.

Solen, Ulfa, noble Nechtan,
Oengus, Lethend, and Drostan,
the six sons of Gelon, no niggards of deeds,
they were found a stout support to Crimthand.

Then said Drostan the druid
to the followers of princely Crimthand:
"If ye desire their sudden destruction,
here is the means to subdue and behead them:

---

anoil LcS_3; annoil R; indail LB. 12. *blaissed*] blaisfed RB; blaisdís S. *nd*] no LS_3H. 15. *'na fichaib*] nar fichaib RB; narb fich˙ S_3; naufich˙ H; na fidgaid Lc; na fiachaib M. 16. *cland Chruthnig*] cland Crimthain LcSM. acruith R. 18. *Lethend*] L; leithtend S; leitind Lc.; lethfind, &c. *cæt.* 19. *sé*] secht SS_3. *Gelóin*] &c. BS; Gleoin, LR; Gaileoin *cæt.* *een*] &c. L; Lc; ní S; con, &c. *cæt.* 20. *ndeg-foir*] anegoir B. *do*] la S_3H. 21. *Iarum*] LB; iarsin, &c. *cæt.* 24. *is é*] *om.* B. *díchned*] ditned R; dítean S.

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"Anan-gonfat Fidgai fir
mescthar i lind lemnacht gil:
ó ág arm ndremun ndréchtach
atré slemun slán-chréchtach."

Tuctha cóica ar cét bó mbocc
co hóen-magin co hóen-chnocc;
rotomlacht cen lúag al-lacht
i cnucc úar Ardda Lemnacht.

Fríth in cach deg-amm don draimm
ferand Fidga ocus Fochmaind;
ar chlód na fer máerda mass
dianid sód sáerda senchass. S.

---

25. *gonfat*] gonsat HS; consad Lc. 27. *ó ág*] dáig L; dágh S_3; oca Lc. *arm*] na narm L; an arm S_3. 29. *tuctha*] L; tucthar Lc; tuccad, &c. *cæt.* 30. *cnoc*] RBMH; phort, &c. *cæt.* 32. *úar*] uag BM; uadh R. 33. *deg-amm*] degam, &c. MS_3H; dagammum L; deg-ainm RBLcS. 33. *draimm*]

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"Whomsoever the Fidga men shall hit,
let him be plunged in a pool of white milk:
from the strife of dreadful numerous weapons
he shall arise smooth and sound of wounds."

There were brought a hundred and fifty tender kine
to one spot and to one hill;
their milk was drawn without price paid
on the cold hill of Ard Lemnacht.

There is found in every noble division of the people
land of the Fidga and the Fochmaind,
on account of the rout of the lordly goodly men,
whence the tale is a lofty delight [to hear].

L; dreim RBM; drem LcS; dm̄ H; druing S_3. 35. *ar chlód*] L; ar clod, &c. *cæt. máerda*] mairda L. 36. *dianid*] diana R; dianut H. *sód*] seadh S. *senchass*] in senchas, &c., RBLcMS_3.

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LOCH GARMAN.

Eochaid Eólach úa Ceirín *cecinit.*

Rí na loch in loch-sa thess,
Loch Garman na nglan-écess,
cúan cróebach lethan nal-long,
óenach na n-ethar n-étromm.

Inad as ruidles do-ríg,
i comraic muir is mór-thír,
dún iar ndíchur ídal as,
súairc rosílad a senchas.

Cía díb ropo thúsciu threll,
iarfaigther d'eólchaib Erend,
loch na slúag ria thadall tair,
nó ind aband úar ronindsaig.

Imchían etarru moalle,
mad-dia-fégthar fírinne,
ó maidm na haband cen ail,
co maidm in locha lind-glain.

Ind aband atracht ar tús,
am eólach ina n-imthús,
ní rabi in loch mór-glan mall,
co cían dar éis na haband.

Fri ré Catháir na cath crúaid
maidm locha Garman glan-úair;
fri ré Fer mBolg cen báne
maidm sunna na sen-Sláne.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H Ed. (149–188 *only*). *Eochaid Eólach úa Ceirin*] S; Eochaid Eolach L. 5. *as*] is LHM. *do*] da M. 7. *iar ndíchur*] arnícur M. 8. *rosílad*] rea sioladh S$_3$. *a*] in RM. 9. *díb*] duib L; de HS$_3$. *threll*] thall S. 10. *iarfaigther*] iarfaighidh S$_3$. 11. *loch*] magh M. *ria*] fri RBS; re M. *thadall*] L; tagall R; tadall, &c. *cæt.* 12. *nó*] inda L. *ronindsaig*] roindsc? H; roinnsaigh, &c. RMSS$_3$; doindsaid Lc; noninsaig B. 13–16.] Lc *and* S *substitute for this stanza another which is*

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LOCH GARMAN.

King of loughs is this lough in the south,
Loch Garman of the famous poets,
wide and winding haven of the ships,
gathering-place of the buoyant boats.

A place that is a king's demesne,
where sea and mainland meet,
a stronghold, after the ejection of idols,
merrily was spread its story.

Which of them was earlier in date,
let it be asked of the learned of Erin—
the lough of the hosts wont to frequent it on the east,
or the cold river that ran down to it?

'Tis long between one and the other,
if the truth be well tried,
from the outburst of the stainless stream
to the outburst of the limpid lough.

The river first arose—
I am versed in their fortunes—
the broad pure placid lake was not
till long after the river.

In the time of Cathair of the bitter battles
came the outburst of pure cold Loch Garman:
in the time of the unblenching Fir Bolg
came the outburst here of ancient Slane.

---

given in the Commentary: H *has both forms.* S_3 *has both the stanza in the text and a different form of the alternative stanza.* 14. *mad-dia*] madia R; madda B; madha M. *-fegthar*] fecdo M. 17. *atracht*] tanic, &c. LcS. *ar thús*] ar dus R. 18. *am*] sam Lc. *nimthús*] &c. LS_3; thimthus M; himthus, &c. *cæt.* 19. *ní rabi*] nad raibe, &c. MH; na rabi B. 20. *dar*] ar SM. 21. *Fri*] re Lc; i S_3. *cath*] crech, &c. LcS. 23. *fri*] re Lc; i S_3. *cen báne*] na mbaide Lc; na baighi S. 24. *sen-*] &c. LM; sær, &c. *cæt.*

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Tri fodla for Feraib Bolg,
cid a n-imlúad, ní hanord,
gabsat Érinn iar n-edaib
co trén a tri hinberaib.

Oén trían dib áirmither and
i n-inbiur dóinech Domnann;
in dara trían cen taisse
i n-inbiur dían Dubglaisse.

IN tres trían tánic ille
co hinber slúagach Sláne,
im Sláne cen gairm bad gand,
ó fuil a hainm na haband.

IS ed tancatar i tír,
longes Fer mBolg mbríathar-mín,
co port Cóelrenna, ná ceil,
úair ba hé a ainm ind úair-sin.

IS and tancatar na slóig
i purt Chóelrenna in chomóil;
ó na rámaib rucsat and,
is úadib ráitir Ramand.

Senchas anma in locha láin,
dia tucam a thuarascbáil,
ria aisnéis, cid mór in mod,
is é a maith, a mínigod.

Feis Temra cech tres blíadna,
do chomull recht is ríagla,
dognithi in tan-sin co tend
ic rígaib allib hErend.

---

25. *fodla*] fogla, &c. BSM. 26. *cid a n-imlúad*] L; gidh gan imradh M; gan a nimlúad, &c. *cæt.* *ní*] fri RBHS$_3$. 27. *n-edaib*] ndedaib R. *hinberaib*] ninberaib LcM. 29. *trían*] triar L. 30. *dóinech*] data RB. 31. *dara*] darna M. *trian cen taisse*] ind can gaeisse L. 32. *in*] co LcS. 35. *im Sláne*] imlaighi M. *cen*] ba HS$_3$; re M. *bad*] nar MS$_3$H; fá S. 36. *na*] in RLc. 37. *i*] a RLcMSH. 39. *ná ceil*] nad cel LcH; nad ceil, &c. SS$_3$. 40. *ba hé*] dobé, &c. RH; robe BLcS. *a*] *om.* Lc. *ind*] L; in, &c. *cæt.* 42. *i*] co LcSM. *in chomóil*] L; comcóir, &c. RBHS$_3$;

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Three divisions there were among the Fir Bolg;
as to their movements there was no disorder;
they conquered Erin at intervals
by force, from three river-mouths.

One-third of them is numbered there
at populous Inber Domnand;
the second third, without feebleness,
at warlike Inber Dubglaise.

The last third that came hither
came to Inber Slane of the armies,
led by Slane, whose repute would not be scanty,
from whom the river has its name.

It is there they came to land,
the expedition of the Fir Bolg, smooth of speech—
to Port Coelrenna—conceal it not!—
for that was its name at that time.

It is there the hosts arrived,
at Port Coelrenna of the carouse:
from the oars they brought thither,
from them is Ramand named.

The story of the name of the brimming lough,
if we give an account of it,
in the narration—though great the undertaking—
the profit lies in the exposition.

The Feast of Temair every third year,
for accomplishment of law and justice,
was held at that time punctually
by the noble kings of Erin.

---

commóir, &c. LcS; achedoir M. 43. *rucsat*] tucsat, &c. LcS; rucadh M. 44. *úadib*] uad L; uada R. *ráitir*] ainmnigter B. 45–48.] *after* 8 LcS. 45. *locha*] lacha LcM. 46. *dia tucam*] dlegar dind, &c. LcS. *a*] iar S. 47. *ria*] L; re RBMH; a LcS. *cid*] sin LcS. 48.] asi in mhaith do mhédugadh S; asi a maith a medogud Lc. 50. *do*] di H. *recht*] reachta M. 51. *dognithi*] fognithi, &c. RBS; fognith Lc; danithi M. 52. *allib*] L; aillib RB; aille, &c. LcSS$_3$H; naisli M.

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Dorigne Catháir clemnach
feis rachaim na rig Temrach;
tancatar 'mon feis, ferr de,
fir hÉrenn co hóen-baile.

Tri láa re Samain, búan bés,
tri laá na diaid, ba deg-bés,
don tslúag, rias' ba dímór daig,
ic sír-ól frissin sechtmain.

Cen gait is cen guin duine
occu ind airet-sin uile,
cen imbert n-airm ná hálad
cen écraite d' imrádad.

Cipé doneth ní díb-sein
ba bidba troch co trom-neim;
ní gabtha ór arand úaid
acht a anam fri hóen-úair.

Robái trén-fer 'sin taig thall
for cúl Chatháir, ní chelam,
Garman mac Bomma Licce
di slúag Berba barr-bricce,

Dia tarla dó 'sin taig the,
diambái in mór-slúag ar mesce,
mind óir na rígna do gait,
nirbo gním cóir do charait.

Élaid immach le mind n-óir
otá Temraig in trom-slóig
co ruacht inber Sláne seng
i n-airthiur descirt Érenn.

---

54. *rachaim*] rachæim L; ramhor M; racháin, &c. *cæt.* 55. *tancatar*] teagaidh M. *ferr de*] feardi de M. 56. *co h-*] a n- M. 59. *don*] din L. *rias' ba*] LB; robadh R; robo, &c. LcMS$_3$H; ba S. 60. *frissin*] fri L. 61. *is*] *om.* L. 63. *imbert*] nochtad R. *airm*] arm R. *ná*] LR; can, &c. *cæt.* 64. *écraite*] eachraidh M; ecaird B. *d' imrádad*] dimrad R; dimragad B; da imraghadh M. 65–68.] *om.* M. 65. *doneth ní díbsein*] doní ní díbsin, &c. LcS; neoch doni marsin B. 66. *ba bidba*] L; robadh bidhg R; robu bidg, &c. S$_3$H; dobognim B; robochin Lc; robo

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Cathair of the many kinsmen held
the right pleasant feast of the kings of Temair;
to keep the feast came—the better cheer!—
the men of Erin to the same spot.

Three days before Samain, a standing custom,
three days after it, it was a good custom,
the gathering spent, and vast the blaze before them,
carousing ever the length of the week.

No theft, no manslaying,
among them at this season;
no play of weapons nor wounds,
no brooding over enmity.

Whoever should do any of these things
was a culprit fated to evil doom;
money in atonement would not be accepted from him,
but his life was required straightway.

There was a champion there in the house
at Cathair's back (we conceal it not):
Garman, son of Bomma Licce
of the people of dappled Berba,

When it came to pass there in the house,
while the great host was in drink,
that he stole the queen's golden coronet;
it was no right deed for a friend to do.

He makes off with the golden coronet
from Temair of the mighty host;
till he reached narrow Inber Slane
in the east of the southern part of Erin.

---

gnim S. *trom-neim*] dronneim H. 67. *gabtha*] gebtha LR; gebtai B. 68. *a anam*] an t-anam RH; ananam Lc. *fri*] re LcSS$_3$H. 69. *'sin taig*] asti S. 70. *cúl*] cur LBHMS$_3$. 71. *Garman*] carman B; garma S$_3$. 72. *di*] da M. *Berba*] LRM; banba, &c. *cæt.* 73. *Dia*] co LcSS$_3$H. *'sin*] sa LcSS$_3$. *the*] de R. 75. *do gait*] do goid M. 76. *nirbo*] nochor, &c. LcS. *gnim*] ciall, &c. S$_3$H. 77. *le*] ra L; re RS; rea S$_3$. 78. *tromsloig*] trensloig, &c. LcS. 79. *inber*] an inber S. *Sláne*] slanti H.

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Tecait atúaid 'na degaid
munter Chathâir chorr-beraig:
nafairthet 'con tiprait tall,
robái i n-inbiur na haband.

Tan rogabsat Garman ngarg,
maidid in tipra trén-ard,
otá carraic co muir mass;
ó sain is loch lethan-glass.

Báitir Garman 'sin loch lán;
na heólaig aca imrád;
cúan na scen is na scíath nglan
is úad rolen loch Garman.

Is é sin senchas cert cóir
ind locha roglain romóir,
is na haband, óebda al-lí,
ica n-anann cach ardrí.

Fecht robái Cathâir cíall-glan
i tossuch búan a bethad,
co tarfas dó físs, rofess,
tuc slúag Érenn i n-ard-chess:

Ingen briugad cétaig cáim
co ndeilb luchair co lán-áib
do thócbáil chind, nirbo chol,
don churaid ina chotlod.

Cach dath cóem atchí duine,
do gurm do bricc do buide
is do chorcair, ba súairc sin,
ina hétgud 'mon n-ingin.

---

82. *chorr-beraig*] LR; corrslegaig, &c. *cæt.* 83. *nafairthet*] L; nosfairset, &c. RB; nosfairsidh M; nusfarth⁻ H; nostarrtat S_3; gabaid he, &c. LcS. *'con*] an R. 84. *robái*] combai, &c. LcS. *i n-inbiur*] a fochraib, &c. LcS; abfochair S_3; anochair H. 85. *tan rogabsat*] L; tráth rogabad, &c. RHS_3; in trath rogabsat M; o dagabad B; mardogabsat, &c. LcS. *Garman*] garma S_3; ba gním, &c. RB; gnim M. 86. *maidid*] moidig Lc; muigid, &c. BM. 87. *carraic*] caraít R; choraid Lc; córaidh, &c. S. *muir*] mur LcS. 89. *Báitir*] báithid S. *Garman*] carman B; garma S_3. *'sin*] sa RBLcM. 91. *cúan*] loch BLcS. *scen*] sean R; sgiam B.

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After him, from the north, comes
the household of Cathair of the pointed spears;
they overtake him there by the well
that was at the river's mouth.

When they took fierce Garman,
the spring burst forth strong and high,
from the rock to the lovely sea;
since then it is a lough, green and broad.

Garman is drowned in the brimming lough;
the learned are continually making mention of it,
haven of knives and bright shields;
from him the name Lough Garman clave to it.

That is the right and true story
of the lough so bright and broad,
and of the river,—lovely their splendour!
whereby tarries every high king.

Once on a time, clear-souled Cathair was
in the prosperous prime of his life,
when there appeared to him a vision that became known,
which threw the host of Erin into deep distress.

The daughter of a goodly landowner, lord of hundreds,
radiant of form, perfect in beauty,
appeared (it was no sin)
to the hero in his sleep.

Every fair hue man can see,
blue, dappled, yellow,
and purple—the sight was pleasant—
were in the raiment the lady wore.

---

sciath] L; scath LcS; scoth, &c. *cæt*. 92. *is iiad*] uad riam BS. *rolen*] dolean R. *Garman*] carman BH. 94. *locha*] lacha LRBLc. 95. *is na haband*] isi in abann M. *al-lí*] hí, &c. LRBM. 96. *ardrí*] ænri B; erí M. 99. *rofess*] gan ceas M (*added by later hand*). 100. *ard-chess*] airdmes R. 101. *edim*] cáem LB; cain M. 102. *dib*] áeb L. 103. *do*] da BM. *chind nirbo*] chind diarbo R; do chinḍ can, &c. LcS; a cind gan M. 104. *churaid*] carit R; caraid B. *ina*] na L. 105. *atchí*] dochí, &c. RLcSM. 107. *sáairc*] cǽm LM; ǽær R. 108. *ina*] na LM. *'mon*] con Lc; umon M; moan L.

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'S amlaid robói in ben bán,
torrach, is a brú bith-lán,
co cend ocht cét mblíadna mbil,
cid ingnad fria innisin :

Co ruc mac, ba maith a mét,
rochuir mór léch i lúath-éc :
in lá rucad, ba sóeb sin,
tressiu in mac indá a máthir.

Triallaid in máthir ós mnáib
techt úaid ara imgabáil ;
ní fuair conair, cuirit gleic,
acht tre medón a mór-maic.

Cnocc áibind ósa cind chóem
na mná is a maic maróen ;
léir dia mullach in bith búan ;
nirbo menic cen mór-slúag.

Bile óir 'sin chnucc cen chath,
ricced a barr nem nélach ;
airfitiud fer ndomain de
atchloss do baurr in bile.

IN tráth nobenad gáeth gúr
frissin mbile mbocc mbarr-úr,
nobíd lán adbal, a fir,
ar lár talman dia thorthib.

Cach torad nothogtais slúaig
anair anes is atúaid
immar thuile mara maill
ticced d'uachtur ind óen-chraind.

---

109. *'S*] *om.* L ; is, &c. *cæt.* *robói in ben bán*] tarla in bean M. 111.] da mhíle bliadhain go mbloidh S_3. *mbil*] buan M. 112.] acht ge ingnad re imluadh M ; nuimhir caogat sa cethoir S_3. *fria*] L ; re *cæt.* (*except* S_3). 113. *Co ruc*] beris, &c. LcS. *maith*] mor Lc. 115. *lá*] tan M. *ba*] ni LcM. 116. *in*] ina H. *indá a*] &c. LS_3 ; ina, &c. *cæt.* 117. *Triallaid*] triallais, &c. LcSH. 118. *techt*] tocht M. *úaid*] uada Lc ; uaide S_3. *ara*] ar L. 119. *cuirit*] curit L ; curid, &c. LcS ; cuireadh MS_3. 120. *tre*] tria LLc ; *om.* R. *medón*] oman LcM. *a*] in MH. 121. *áibind*] alaind M. *cind*] chind L. 122. *na mná*] in bean Lc.

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In this wise was the white woman,
great with child, and her womb ever full,
to the end of eight hundred good years,
though strange it be to relate:

Till she bore a son, brave was his bulk,
who brought many a champion to sudden death;
the day he was born (this was illusion)
the son was stronger than his mother.

The mother, great above women, attempts
to go from him, so as to avoid him;
she found no way (they join strife)
but through the midst of her great son.

A beautiful hill above the comely head
of the woman and her son together;
clear to view from its summit the enduring earth;
not often was it without a great host.

A tree of gold on the hill free from battle,
its crown reached the cloudy welkin;
thence the music of the men of the world
was heard from the tree's crown.

Whenever the violent wind would beat
on the soft fresh foliage of the tree
there would be vast plenty, O men!
of its fruits on the soil of earth.

Every fruit the hosts would choose,
from east, from south, and from north,
like the flood-tide of the lazy sea,
would come from the top of that one tree.

---

is a] gusa M. 123. *dia*] L; da *cæt*. 124. *nírbo*] niba M. *menic*] meirc *fes. of* L *wrongly*. *cen*] in R *with* no cach *superscr*. *mor-sluag*] marsluag Lc; marc sluag S. 125. *'sin*] sa M. 126.] leir da barr in bith brænach, &c. LcS. *ricced*] rithed R; roithed H; roiceadh, &c. MS$_3$. 127. *fer ndomain*] fer ndoman, &c. RB; in domain LcS; sluaig domhain M. 128. *atchloss*] doclos LcS; roclous H; tigidh M. 129. *nobenad*] dobeanad, &c. LcM. *gúr*] dur MH. 131. *nobid*] dobid, &c. LcSM. *adbal*] talmon H (*with* no adbol *superscr*.). *a fhir*] ar sin, &c. HS$_3$. 132. *ar lár*] ar clar L; for clar M. *dia*] do Lc. 133. *nothogtais*] dacaithdis M. 136. *ticced*] tigidh M.

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Is í sin físs fir ind áig
'moandéntais Lagin lúthgáir,
Catháir maic Feidlimthe find
ardríg Érenn a hAlind.

Iarsin dúscid in flaith fíal
asa rochotlud rochían,
cend slúaig Lagen immalle,
d'innisin a aislinge.

Garthir chucci in drúi dámach
ocon ríg ba rográdach,
dó co roeirned dia ailt
na huile cesta atchondairc.

"Ernifetsa" ar in drúi daith,
"dianamraib lúag bas lán-maith,
lat chátaid it chrí chena"
atbert Brí mac Baircheda.

Tecait cura daingne dó
fri lúag d'fagáil in cach ló,
is fri cátaid thall 'na thig,
fri séta mar rochuinnig.

Iarsin berid in drúi dóib
breith na físsi co fír-chóir;
feib ruc riam in mbreith co mblaid
dia éis cid cían comailtair.

---

137. *í*] sí BLcS; sed, &c. S_3H; e M. *ind áig*] máidh M. 138. *'moandentais*] fandendais Lc. *Lagin*] laigne R. *luthgáir*] &c. LS_2; luathgair, &c. *cæt.* 140. *a h-*] os M. 141. *Iarsin*] asin Lc. *dúscid*] duiscis, &c. S_3H; musglaigh M. 143. *cend*] a cend, &c. S_3H. 144. *d'innisin*] da indis M. 145. *Garthir*] L; goirtear M; gairmther, &c. *cæt.* *in*] *om.* M; a S_3. 146. *ocon ríg*] ba rathmor M. 147. *coroeirned*] coroseirnidh M. 148. *cesta atchondairc*] ceist dacondairc M. 149. *Here* Ed. *begins.* *Ernifetsa*] eirnfead duid MEd. *in*] *om.* M. *drúi daith*] druim ndaith R; dan daith Ed. 150. *dianamraib*] dianmoraib R; dia fagur M. *lúag*] luad R; lodh M. 151. *lat*] le M Ed. *it chrí*] ad cru, &c. LcS; od chli M; idodcli Ed. 152. *atbert*]

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This was the vision of the warrior of the combat,
round whom the Leinstermen made rejoicing,
Cathair, son of fair Fedilmid,
the high king of Erin from Alend.

Thereupon the noble prince awakes
from his slumber long and deep,—
the head of the people of Leinster generally,—
to relate his dream.

There is called to him the well-attended druid,—
high in favour was he with the king,
that he might solve for him, even for his chief,
all the riddles the king had seen.

"I will solve them," said the keen druid,
"if I have a reward that shall be fully sufficient,
"with honour from thee all thy days as well,"
said Bri, son of Bairchid.

Firm covenants are given to him
for receiving reward every day
and for honour there in his house
and for wealth, as he demanded.

Thereafter the druid gives them
the interpretation of the vision faithfully:
according as he gave of yore the famous interpretation
it is fulfilled in later times, though long after.

---

adairbert R; asbert B. *Bri*] bru, &c. LcS; ri MEd. *Bairchedaʒ* mureadhada M; mareada Ed. 153–156.] *om.* LMEd. *tecait*] tecar, &c. LcSS$_2$H. *cura*] curu LcS; cauro H. 154. *fri*] re *codd.* *d'fagáil*] dagbail, Lc; dfaghbail, &c. SH. 155. *is fri*] mar do R; mar da B; is re LcS$_3$; is ré, &c. SH. *cataid*] cataich, &c. LcS. 156. *fri séta*] re setaib, &c. *codd.* *rochuinnig*] dochuinnigh, &c. *codd.* 157. *berid*] beris, &c. LcS. 159. *feib ruc am*] imaruc R; imar rug, &c. BH; amail rug S$_3$; mar do ruc, &c. LcS; amail ruc rim M; amail rug riamh Ed. *co mblaid*] mbil MEd; blaithbil S$_3$ 160. *dia éis*] dies R; dieis B; daeis MLc; dearb da éis S; dæs S$_3$. *cid*] co LcSM; snir S$_3$. *cían*] *om.* S. *comailtir*] comaillfidh MEd.

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" Is í ind ingen adbal ard
atchondarc-su a rí rogarg,
ind aband fail it tír the,
dianid ainm sír-búan Sláne.

" Is iat na datha atbere
i n-étgud na hingine,
és cach dána núi fo nim
cen inandus 'na n-aistib.

" Is é in briugu cétach cind,
rop athair don ingin find,
talam," ar in drúi dia deóin,
" triasatá cét cech ceneóil.

" Is é mac robái 'na broind
ocht cét bliadna, mar bágaim,
loch geinfes uaidi ar gurt glas,
ocus frit lind-siu lethfas.

" In lá geinfes cona gáir,
báidfid in n-abaind n-imsláin :
cách 'ca hól-si dara hor,
acht cid mór-si bid mó-som.

Is é in cnocc mór, mó cach dind,
atchonnarcais ósa cind,
do nert-su ós chách, is mochen,
cen tráethad is cen tairnem.

---

161. *ind*] *om.* M. 162. *atchonnarcsu*] L ; atconcais, &c. RM ; adconnarcais B ; adchondairc tu, &c. LcSHEdS$_3$. 163. *it tír*] L ; atir, &c. RLcSMEd ; itir B. 164. *dianid*] diana R. *sirbúan*] sirglan Lc. *Sláne*] slange Lc. 165. *na*] in L. *atbere*] adere, &c. LcSMEd. 167. *cach dána núi*] gacha dano, &c. S$_3$H ; gach dana bai MEd. 168. *cen inandus*] cen immus L ; conimas, &c. MEd. *na naistib*] anauaistib M. 169. *briugu*] brughaigh, &c. MSEd. *cétach*] cach B. 170. *rop athair*] dobadair M. 171. *in*] a M. 172. *triasatá*] treasa, &c. MEd. *cét ceeh*] cet gacha Ed ; ceoil gacha M. 173] an mac báoi na broind ghloin S$_3$. *mac*] in mac, &c. BLcSHMEd. *robái*] dabi M. 174.] dá míle cáoga a

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"This is the young woman, mighty and tall,
thou sawest, O fiercest king!—
the river that is in thy land yonder
whose abiding name is Slane.

"These are the colours thou speakest of
in the young woman's raiment,—
the men of every new art under heaven,
without sameness in their qualities.

"This is the landowner lord of hundreds, be sure,
who was father to the fair woman,—
the earth," said the druid of his own accord,
"through which every kind yields a hundred-fold.

"This is the son who was in her womb
eight hundred years, as I pledge my word,—
a lough that shall be born from her on green sward,
and shall spread abroad in thy time.

"The day he shall be born with his shouting
he shall drown the brimming river:
everyone shall be drinking of her along her margin,
but great though she be, he shall be greater.

"This is the great hill, greater than any eminence,
which thou sawest above their heads—
thine own might over everyone, good luck to it!
unbroken, unsubdued.

---

cethair S_3. *ocht*] .uii. M. *mar bágaim*] marbagoin B; marboind R; barbadcoim Lc; marbadhcoim S. 175. *loch*] locc, &c. RB. *geinfes*] cenfeis R; gan fheis M. 177. *in lá*] is é in la R. *cona gáir*] conngair R. 178. *nimsláin*] imlan, &c. LcHS_3. 179. *each*] *om.* R. *'ca hólsi*] coa ólsi L; ca hoilsi B; ca olsi Lc; da hollsi R. *dara hor*] dara hór L; ara ór Lc; ara hor S. *bid mósom*] &c. LcS_3H; bid morsom L; ba morsam, &c. RB; ba móson S; ba morson M; bad morson Ed. 181. *mór*] is, &c. S_3H. *mo*] mor M (*added by later hand*) Ed. 182. *cind*] chind LcS. 183. *nertsu*] nert Lc. *ós chách is mochen*] os talmhain na tor MEd. 184.] gan tairneam is gan træthad, &c. LcMEd. *tairnem*] toirned R.

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Is é in bile óir ainbthech
gécach, lethan, lán-toirthech,
tussu it ríg for Banba bind
is for cach adba in hÉrind.

s é in t-airfitiud co n-úaill
robái i mbaurr in bile búain,
th' aurlabra fíal, óebdu de,
ic sídugad sochaide.

" Is í in gáeth cobsaid cen chrúas
rothascair na toirthe anúas,
th'enech, a déit-gil dúanaich,
ic dáil chruid do chóem-slúagaib.

" Dait atá a breth bunaid
na físsi ar cach prím-thulaig ;
ní fail do chreitim it chrí
ar hÉrinn corbat óen-rí."

Eochaid eólach, diarb assa,
fofuair súithi senchassa
do loch Garman tall na thír
ic adnad rand do roríg. R.

[Cuintgim itge ar Día dam,
co rob maith imthús m'anman,
ná rosléna cin i crí,
'con fiur ac'nárba haithri.]

---

185. *ainbthech*] ambeth R; ainbech B; aibnech Lc; oinfeach MEd. 187. *ríg*] rige L. *for*] MEd; ar *cæt*. 188. *in*] d' BLcSS$_3$H. *for*] ar *codd*. 189 *to end*] *om*. MEd. 190. *robái*] bái, &c. LcS. *in*] *om*. B. *búain*] bratruaid, &c. LcS; uain H. 191. *th' aurlabra*] hurlabra, &c. RBH. *osbdu*] L; œbda, &c. *cæt*. 192. *ic*] i RB; do LcS. *sídugad*] sidheochad Lc; shidhachadh S. 194. *rothascair*] L; rotrascair, &c. *cæt*. 195. *th'enech*] heneach, &c. RBSH; enech Lc. *a*] in Lc. *dúanaich*] duanaid, &c. RLc. 196. *do*] dia L. 197. *dait*] dáig lim R; is duit, &c. LcHS$_3$; duit fen S. *a*] *om*. RHS$_3$; i B; in Lc.

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'This is the storm-tossed tree of gold,
branching, wide, full of fruit,—
thyself in thy kingship over tuneful Banba,
and over every dwelling in Erin.

"This is the stately music
that was in the crown of the enduring tree—
thy noble eloquence, lovelier thereby,
when appeasing a multitude.

"This is the wind, steady without harshness,
that shook down the fruits,—
thy generosity, O white-toothed king, sung in lays,
when dividing kine among the comely hosts.

"To thee pertains the peculiar import
of the vision on every chief hill;
thou shalt not believe the Faith in thy life-time
till thou art sole king over Erin."

Eochaid the Learned, to whom it was easy,
found legendary lore
for Lough Garman yonder in his country,
while kindling the light of verse for a great king.

[I crave a boon for myself from God,
that good may be the fortune of my soul
(may no sin in the flesh do it harm)
with Him who had no father's kin.]

---

198. *ar*] L; in *cæt.* 199. *it*] cin H; ic S_3. 200. *corbat*] corob Lc. *énrí*] airdrig Lc; airdri S. 201. *diarb assa*] diarbusa RBS_3; dierbusu H; darfeasa Lc; darfessa S. 202. *fofúair*] rofuair Lc; fouair S; fosfuaigh S_3. 203. *do*] du B; dul R. *Garman*] carman H. *thall*] thic Lc; thíar S. *na thír*] nartir Lc. 204. *ic adnad*] icanad R; icandad B; adadr̄ H; agadradh S_3. *do roríg*] L; cā airdri R; dia rorig, &c. *cæt.* 205–208.] *in* RBS_3H *only.* 205. *itge*] idei B. *ar*] for HS_3. 207. *léna*] lena RB; leno H. 208.] agan fir nab-athri H; agan fior narbam aithrí S_3. *con*] cā R; gun B. *fiur*] fir RB.

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LOCH DACHÁECH.

Tancatar sund
óigid do chéin
co féin ramóir,
Cicul mac Guill,
maic Túathmair thruim,'
ó Sléib Amóir.

Ba sed al-lín
muintire in ríg
ir-róen-chossair,
trí cétaib fer
fri crannu sleg
for óen-chossaib.

Luid lasin ríg
a máthair mín
co mbríg deóraid:
in deilm dúanach
in Loth lúamnach
co lúas leómain.

Tucastair leis
a mnái fri feis
do deis dírma,
Fuata bé Fáil,
cechaing 'sin báig
i ndáil dígla.

RBHLcMSS$_3$. 2. *óigid*] óeig R. *do*] a LcS. 4. *Guill*] Cuill R. 5. *thruim*] druim M. 6. *Amóir*] fomoir Lc; omhóir S. 7–12.] *om.* LcS. 9. *ir-róen-chossair*] aroenchosair, &c. HS$_3$; hiri cosair R; is ræn cosair M. 10. *fer*] *om.* B. 11. *crannu*] crannoib, &c. HS$_3$. 14. *a mathair*] aniathair R.

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LOCH DACHAECH.

Hither came
strangers from afar
with a mighty warrior-band,
Cicul on of Goll,
son of strong Tuathmar,
from Sliab Amor.

This was the number
of the king's following
strewn in rout,—
three hundred men
with spear shafts,
each on a single leg.

With the king went
his gentle mother
an invader of strength,
the burden of song,
Loth Luamnach,
swift as a lion.

He brought with him
his wife to the feast
on the right of the host,
Fuata Be Fail:
she advanced into the conflict
into the encounter of vengeance.

---

15. *bríg*] bri RB. *deoraid*] B; ndeorad Lc; ndeor̄ HS$_3$; ndeóraidh S; deoraid M; treoraid R. 18. *luas*] cluais B. *leomain*] leoman Lc. 21. *do deis*] do dhess S; fodeis HS$_3$. 23. *Fdil*] bail BLc. 23. *'sin bdig*] sin mbáidh, &c. RLcS; sin muig M; na baidh S$_3$.

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Amlaid doluid
torrach tar muir
co sóer-inbir
Dachaech co clú,
cortháeth a brú
ruc óen-ingin.

Lochtach in chland
in droch-der dall
co ndínirte:
Dachaech a hainm
cach amm, cach airm,
gairm glífite.

Feib rosuacht lár
ba sí in bág
co mbán-gábud:
rethis co moch
musling 'sin loch
dia lán-bádud.

Desin atá
ó ainm na mná
in comainm-se
for Loch Dachaech;
fuair adbur sáeth
in sogairm-se.

Rob é a fatha
do chlód catha
for chlaind Míled;
toirsech bass de,
rothoimsech fe,
fri cnes ríg-fer.

---

26. *muir*] in muir Lc. 27. *co*] LcS; a crich, &c. *cæt*. 28. *Dachaech*] dochæn R; dochæi B; dochaech S. *co*] do R; o M. 29. *cortháeth*] corte, &c., RB; gurtaoi H; curtho Lc; gurthóth S; cortho M; rothaoth S_3. *a*] ar B. 30. *ruc*] *suppl. ed.*: *see Commentary*; an MS_3. 31. *Lochtach*]l ochtan B. 32. *drochder*] drochtach LcS. 33. *dínirte*] inirte B; draimrite M. 35.] cach ga gairm R; caoh airm fri B; cacamm cach airm H; cocam cacairm Lc.

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Thus went she
over the sea—pregnant,
to the noble harbour
of famous Dachæch,
till her womb fell:
one daughter she bore.

Blemished her offspring,
the blind misshapen daughter
feeble of health;
Dachæch was her name
at all times and places,
designation of suffering.

As she reached the ground
this was the strife,
with peril, not of bloodshed,
she ran betimes,
she leapt into the lough
to drown herself quite.

Hence is given,
from the woman's name,
this title
unto Loch Dachæch;
an ill occasion had
this noble nomenclature.

This was her motive,
to conquer in battle
against the Cland Miled;
weary was the palm thereby,
with frequent smiting—alas!
upon the flesh of royal men.

---

36. *gairm*] LcS; fri gairm *cæt.* 38. *ba sí*] ba baisi LcS; baisi M. 39. *bán-gébud*] buangabad R; biangabad ? Lc. 41. *musling*], &c. RB; moslui S_3; musluid, &c. *cæt.* *'sin loch*] comoch Lc. 42. *lán bádad*] dianbathad Lc; dianbaghadh S. 44.] cin mana ma R; ceandmanama B; inmanama H; cen mana ma M; gan mana má S_3. 49. *a fatha*] a fato, &c. MH; a fatha Lc. 51. *for*] ar R. *chlaind*] an S_3. 52. *bass*] bás S. 54. *rigfer*] ndinfer Lc.

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Cach fer ba díb,
cach ben co mbríg,
  ní rancatar :
dom chubus úag
ba turus trúag
  dia tancatar. T.

55. *ba*] bói, &c. HS_3. 58. *dom chubus*] dincubus RB; domcubais, &c.

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Every man there was of them,
every woman of might,
they came not back:
by my innocent conscience!
'twas a luckless journey
whereon they came.

HS_3; dochubais Lc. *úag*] &c., MS_3; uad, &c., *cæt.* 59. *ba turus*] fadurus Lc. 60. *dia*] dian B.

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PORT LAIRGE.

Fil sund áige do churp ríg ;
dafuc sáile dar srib-gnim
fri sóer-seirc sith-baill suilig
óen-meicc Cithaing cét-guinig.

A hInis Âine na n-arg
ruc Rot a báire bith-garg,
in taur testa cach thíre :
ba caur cnesta cocríche.

Etir tír ocus tuind tig
cechaing mac in duind déinmig :
a chlé fri muir nIcht n-etal,
a dess fri bruig mbúan-Bretan.

Cocúala in fagur andsin,
ropo magur co mór-nim,
muirn na mur-duchand mara
ós na tonnaib tóeb-glana.

Cáine suire fri cach seilb ;
ba cáime cech duine-deilb
a cuirp ós tonnaib tuile,
cona mongaib ór-buide.

Tuilfitis slóig in betha
ria nglóir is ria nglan-gretha :
nístibred im báig mbíthe
dáil fria cness fria cóem-chíche.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *áige*] oigid B. *churp*] purt R. 2. *dafuc*] L; dofuc RBLcM ; dosfuc SS$_3$H. *sribgnim*] seirbgnim Lc. *sóer-*] *om.* M. 4. *Cithaing*] cichaing H ; ciochdoinn S$_3$. 6. *Rot*] LBM ; roth *cet.* 7. *taur*] LM ; tur RBS$_3$; tuir LcSH. 8. *caur*] LM ; cur RBLcSS$_3$; cuir H. 9. *tig*] tich L. 10. *deinmig*] deinmich L ; deimhnigh S$_3$. 11. *etal*] ethal, &c. RBLc ; etoil H. 12. *bruig*] mbruig L ; brug MH. 13. *fagur*] fagus B ; fogar, &c. LcMSH. *andsin*] ierain, &c. HS$_3$. 14. *magur*] monor, &c. LcS. 16. *toebglana* tœbtana, &c. RLc. 17. *caine*] caeme B (?). *suire*] a suire R ; a suir LcS ; suir M.

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PORT LAIRGE.

There is here a limb from the body of a king:
over the streaming currents the sea bore him
towards the noble love, long-limbed, winsome,
of hundred-wounding Cithang's only son.

From Inis Aine of the heroes
Rot ever-fierce, won his goal,
the chieftain renowned in every land:
he was a gentle border-champion.

By land and fair sea alike
fared the idle prince's son;
his left hand to the pure Ictian Sea
his right to the country of enduring Britons.

And there he heard the sound,
it was a lure of baleful might,
the chant of the mermaids of the sea
over the pure-sided waves.

The loveliness of the sea-maids equalled any wealth:
fairer than any human shape were
their bodies above the waves of the tide,
with their tresses yellow as gold.

The hosts of the world would fall asleep
listening to their voice and their clear notes;
Rot would not give up for woman's troth
union with their bodies, with their pleasant bosoms.

---

seilb] sleib R; cerd Lc. 18. *duine*] SS_3; nduine, &c. LRBHM. *deilb*] ndeilb L; andelb S; adelb B; ar deirg Lc. 19. *a cuirp*] a chorp Lc. 20. *cona*] cosna L. *orbuide*] L; finnbuide, &c. *cæt*. 21. *tulftis*] tuillfidis BLcM. 21–24] *after* 28 *all but* L. 21. *slóig*] slog, &c. MHS_3. 22. *ria nglóir*] S; fri nglor R; ria nglor, &c. *cæt*. *ria nglangretha*] fri nglangretha R; ria langreatha M. 23. *im báig*] imbaig LS_3; in mbaig B; ambaig, &c. MH; ambáid R; ambaidh S; ambiad Lc. 24. *fria cnes*] friones, &c. RBLcSM; re accnes S_3. *fria cæmchíchi*] fri cæmciche, &c. RBLc; fri cæmcrichi S; na cæmcrichi M.

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Ina mbíd fo uisce díb
ropo chuiscle cen cháin-bríg :
métithir tulaig tend-glain
do muraig do mór-femnaig.

Tuc mac Cithaing sain-seirc sáir ;
ní fríth serc dó 'na chommáin :
fuair Rot, cen grés ria nguide,
olc ba bés don ban-chuire.

Romúchad, romarbad Rot,
is rodamnad a dond-chorp :
cen bad buidech, mar báigid,
dia bith marb 'na min-áigib.

Doriacht anair dar sál seng
corogab íath-port nÉrenn
lárac ós bund, mar báige,
co fil sund a sóer-áige.

Desin is ráitte cach íath
Port Láirgge nal-lethan-scíath :
dáine is dían ar gurt mad glecc
dóig is lucht fíal co failet. F.

---

25. *uisce*] uiscib M. 26. *chuiscle*] cuis chle B ; chuis le Lc. *cen*] co BH. *cháinbríg*] chæmbrigh, &c. SH. 27. *metithir*] medaigter R ; meidighter S ; metoigter H ; meiditi M. *tendglain*] tonnglain LcS ; dennglоin H ? 28. *muraig*] mauraich L ; muirig R. *femnaig*] fomnaib Lc ; fomhnaigh S ; eamnaigh M. 29. *Cithaing*] cichaing RH ; ciching M ; ciochduinn S_3. *sainseirc*] særseirc M ; særerc S ; særdearg Lc. 30. *serc*] erc, &c. LcS. *na*] nach LcM. *chommáin*] comæn R ; chomæn S ; comain BH ; camain M ; comchæm Lc. 31. *Rot*] L ; rod M ; roth *cæt*. *cen*] nan B. *ria nguide*] re guide, &c. RM ; renguide, &c. LcS ; rea guidi, &c. HS_3 ;

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As much of them as was under water—
it was a secret with no kindly power—
was big as a broad bright hill
of shell-fish and heaps of weed.

The son of Cithaing gave strong fervent love:
no love was got in return;
Rot found, without persistence in beseeching them,
the evil fate that was the custom of the women-folk.

Choked and killed was Rot
and his noble body overcome,
without being satisfied, as ye may guess,
by his being dead and torn piecemeal.

There came from the east across the narrow sea,
till it found a level shore of Erin,
a thigh-bone, from the sole upward, as thou mayest guess,
so that here rests his noble limb.

Therefore to be told of in every land
is Port Lairge of the broad shields;
men that are swift in the field if there be strife,
it is likely that they are generous folk.

---

fænguidi B. 32. *bés*] ben R. *ba*] bud H. *don*] con, &c. RB; rem LcS. 33. *romarbad*] romarmadh R; romar bad B; is romarbad M. *Rot*] LM; roth *cæt*. 35. *cen*] cé B; cean LcS; aen M. *bad*] LB; badb R; ba *cæt*. *mar báigid*] marbaidig Lc; murbaige H. 36. *dia bith*] diambith LcS; diambeth R. *min-ágib*] minaidhib R; minmaigib Lc. 37. *sál*] sâle L. 38. *corogab*] gur fagaib B. 39. *lárac*] laarcc R; laarg S. *mar báige*] muirbâge L. 40. *a*] BLc; na *cæt*. *sær-áige*] &c. LLc; hardaide, &c. RB; ardaighe S; hardâighe, &c. MHS$_3$. 41-44] *in* L *only*. 41. *ráitte*] ratte L. 43. *dáine*] daine L. *ar*] ara L. 44. *dóig*] daig L.

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MAG RAIGNE.

Atchúala daig-fer ndámach,
diarb ainm Raigne Románach,
do thiachtain fri serc-blaid snéid
i crích nertmair Narbonéin.

Tri dán tucsat for Raigne
srab na Gallia glan-aidble,
tarthúd úire for fénaib,
tascrad feda find-frémaig,

Scáiled in mur-gabuil múaid,
cos'tathig Ligir lond-glúair,
co mbeth fo mud cach inse,
do thóeb tharpech Torinse.

Rosforb Raigne in rámai ráin,
cen daidbre ocus cen dodáil,
fer cos'nárthathig terca,
fri trib lathib lán-cherta.

Étlais úadib in fénnid
cosna búadib bith-réillib,
ná beth fo dáire thailc thall;
tuc leis túaig baicc is rámann.

Cechaing co forud Fótla
cen robud, cen rig-fócra;
dessid in deil degrach donn
i n-Imliuch menmnach Mecconn.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *Atchúala*] rochuala S. 2. *Raigne*] ragen, &c. RBS$_3$; rogen Lc. 3. *thiachtain*] thoigecht, &c. HLcS. *fri*] re Lc. *serc*] saer M. *snéid*] sein Lc; sem S. 5. *dán*] dana H. *tucsat*] digsat B. 6. *aidble*] aible BH. 7. *tarthúd*] tarrud, &c. BLc. *for fénaib*] fo renaib Lc; for rénaibh S. 8. *tascrad*] trascrad, &c. LcMHSS$_3$. *find-frémaig*] R; findremaig, &c. BHS; findremaid, &c. LcM; findremaib L; a finn frémaibh S$_3$. 9. *múaid*] uaid, &c. LcS. 11. *mud*] mug, &c. MH. 12. *tharpech*] L; tairpthech, &c. *cæt.* 13. *ráin*] sáin L. 14. *dodáil*]

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MAG RAIGNE.

I have heard of a brave man, leader of troops,
whose name was Raigne the Roman,
how he came with desired fame swiftly
into the powerful territory of Narbonensis.

Three tasks they put on Raigne,
the populace of Gaul splendid and vast:
to pile clay on wains,
to level a wood with tangled roots,

To release the mighty inlet of the sea
that the pure impetuous Ligir visiteth,
so that it should be after the manner of an island
by the stately side of Torinis.

Raigne of the noble spade completed the tasks—
(he was free from poverty and misadventure,
a man whom want did not visit—)
in just three full days.

The warrior escaped from them,
with his excellences ever-manifest,
that he might not stay there under strict bondage;
he took with him hatchet, bill-hook, and spade.

He fared to the seat of Fotla
without warning, without kingly proclamation;
he settled, the noble fiery scion,
in cheerful Imlech Mecconn.

---

domblaid L. 15. *thathig*] thaich Lc. 16. *trib*] &c. LHS$_3$; tri, *cæt.* *ldn-cherta*] lanerta R. 17. *etldis*] L; teltais LcS; tetlais, &c. *cæt.* 18. *-réillib*] réillid L; reille H; chelligh, &c. LcS. 19. *fo ddire*] fodóre S. 20. *tuaig baicc is*] tuaidh baic is R; baicc 7 tuc, &c. LBLcSM; bac s tuag 7 H; baicc is tuagh S$_3$. *rámann*] ramaind L; remand B: Ramhann S$_3$. 21. *forud*] forum H. 22. *robud*] rogad R. *ríg*] frith, &c. S$_3$H; rith Lc. 24. *Mecconn*] mecdonn RLc.

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Slechtais in flaith féig fartail
in fidbaid réil ríg-slattaig;
conid Mag Raigni rúanaid,
co saidbri, co sóer-búadaib.

Mac Ugaine, aidble gíall,
Raigne roscadach ríg-fíal
rogab in mag slúagda sel;
rochúala corbo daig-fer. A.

---

25. *féig*] fed Lc. 26. *réil*] red B; reid, &c. MH. *ríg-slattaig*] rig flataig B; rofartail Lc; roslataigh S_3. 27. *conid*] cundag M.

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The keen commanding prince felled
The conspicuous royal-branching forest:
so it is called the Plain of Raigne the champion,
rich in prosperity and in noble qualities.

The son of Ugaine, with hostages unnumbered,
Raigne the poetic, the royal-generous,
held the populous plain a while;
I have heard that he was a brave man.

28. *búadaib*] sluagaib LB. 31. *in mag*] immaig L. *slúagda*] sluaghach S_3. 32. *rochúala*] dochuala, &c. LcM; adcuala S_3.

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MAG FEMIN, MAG FERA, MAG FEA.

Femen ocus Fera find,
mílid mera na mór-dind,
is Fea fri fid-ḟogail Fáil,
maic Inogaich maic Dacháir,

La claind Míled ṁbadba ṁbrais
brogsat co Banba ṁbarr-glais;
a n-airm fri dúal a ndána
bacc is túag is trom-ráma.

Túag oc tamnad oc trén-mud,
ocus bacc ic eirémud,
a n-airm ána cen úabur,
ocus ráma oc rorúamur.

Slechtsat tri maige, méd n-amm;
techtsat tria gaire a ngarmann:
Mag Fea, ní dela do deir,
Mag Fera ocus Mag Femin.

Nochuired cach eile,
cen ḟuirech cen aithméile,
cen bæth-rún rosmairn immaig,
cléemchlúd airm ocus ernaig.

Mag Fea, nírthréic, ciarbo thúi,
Fea ben Néit maic Indúi,
find-ben ba sercaigthi serc,
ingen Elcmairi ḟíal-chert.

Atchúala, co ngile gné,
dá dam Dile derscaigthe,
Fe ocus Men fria ngairm sein,
ó fail ainm ar Maig Ḟemin. F.

L *only*. 9. *oc*] *read* ò. 17. *cach eile*] *read* cách ra chéile.

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MAG FEMIN, MAG FERA, MAG FEA.

Femen and fair-haired Fera,
eager soldiers of the great strongholds,
and Fea, famed for timber-havoc in Inis Fail,
sons of Inogach son of Dachar,

With warlike bold Clann Miled
they pushed on to verdurous Banba;
the tools of their hereditary calling
were bill-hook and axe and heavy spade.

The axe a-lopping in stout style
and the bill-hook . . .
were their tools, noble yet not proud,—
and the spade hard a-digging.

They cleared three plains, after many a spell;
through their piety they gained their titles:
Mag Fea, no . . . for a girl,
Mag Fera and Mag Femin.

Each in turn would make,
without delay, without regret,
without idle desire that lured him away,
exchange of tools and weapons.

Fea, wife of Neit son of Indui,
did not desert Mag Fea, though it was silent,
the fair-haired woman,—she was a love beloved—
the right-generous daughter of Elcmaire.

I have heard of the two oxen of Dil,
radiant of beauty, conspicuous;
Fe and Men are they called,
whence Mag Femin gets its name.

---

25. *ngile*] ngili L. 26. *Dile*] Dile L.

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MAG FEMIN II.

Cumine. Femen indiu cid fásach,
robói nech diarbo násad:
Mac dá Cherda. Uime roferad frossa
d'éis Lugdech maic Oengossa.

C. Cíarbo dú dogra don tír,
ar ái in ríg-sin sech cach ríg?
M. Uair is hé-sin rí as dech
oc imdegail a enech.

C. Cía enech mór dorigne,
a maic ind ríg ó Thibre?
M. Indarbad na nGall tar muir,
's ár ar síl Iriail glúnmair.

C. In fil gním aile dogneth
riasiu ademad búaid míled?
M. Brúd Banba, blad do mac ríg,
issin chath immon fiad-míl.

C. In cath il-Luchut rolá
for leith Chuind for Connachta:
M. Tuascert Muman iarna raind
is hé descert a feraind.

C. In carn fil il-Lotain láin
in memor latt, a Chomgáin?
M. Cloch cach fír thánic 'sin cath
maróen fri Lugaid lúamnach.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. *Attributed to* Cumine *and* Mac dá Cherda *in* L *only.* 2. *robói nech*] fobíth neich L; dobói nech, &c. *cæt.* *diarbo*] diarbud R. *násad*] anĭasach Lc; ansasach S. 3. *uime roferad*] ba méite nochiad L. 4. *d'éis*] dar éis L. 5. *Ciarbo*] ciarba L; ciaba R; ciabad, &c. *cæt.* 6. *ar di*] ar B. 7. *Uair*] L; dáig, &c. *cæt.* *as*] L; ba, &c. *cæt.* 8. *imdegail*] imdecail L; amidh édail S. *a enech*] æn 7 ech R; anenech Lc; ar oineach, &c. HS$_3$. 9. *Cía*] L; ca, &c. *cæt.* 10. *a maic*] m̄r Lc. *ríg*] ri BLc. *ó Thibre*] don tidle L; do roine (*with* "*vel* ot ibre" *superscr.*) R; o tibri BM; o thibri H; o thibrie Lc. 11. *Indarbad*] marbad L; indarba, &c. BLcM. 12. *'s ár ar*] sair do L; sair ar M; is ar S; sarar, *cæt.* *Iriail*] neil L; iriai M. 13. *gním*] L; buaid *cæt.* *dogneth*] doneth L. 14. *ademad*

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MAG FEMIN II.

Cumine. Femen, though it be deserted to-day
there was one whose dwelling it was:
Mac da Cherda. For him were shed showers of tears
after Lugaid, son of Oengus.

C. Why was lamentation meet for the land
on account of that king more than any king?
M. Because he it is that is the best king
in guarding his honour.

C. What great deed of honour did he do
O son of the king from Tibre?
M. The driving of the foreigners over sea,
and a victory over the line of Irial Glunmar.

C. Is there another deed that he did
before, that would confess his martial prowess?
M. The subduing of Banba (fame for a king's son),
in the fight about the wild beast.

C. The battle at Luchut he fought
against Leth Cuind, against Connacht:
M. The northern part of Munster, after its partition,
is the southern part of his territory.

C. The carn that is at faultless Lotan,
rememberest thou, O Comgan?
M. A stone for each man that came into the battle
along with active Lugaid.

---

bláid miled] atecmad buaid miled R; adfeided miadm . . t . L. 15. *Brúd*] brud LM; bru BLc; brug, &c. *cæt.* *blad*] comblad L; buaid, &c. *cæt.* 16. *issin chath*] L; ocus cath, &c. HS_3; ocus cach, &c. *cæt.* 17. *il-Luchut* L; a luchat R; ac luchut, &c. *cæt.* *rold*] rela (*with* "vel o" *superscr.*) R. 18. *Chuind*] om Lc. *for*] re Lc. 19. *M.*] *om.* L. *iarna raind*] L; arna roind, &c. *cæt.* 20. *is*] L; ba *cæt.* *feraind*] &c. SS_3; feraind, &c. *cæt.* 21. *il-Lotain*] olodain S. 22. *memor*] *ed.* memo L; fitir, &c. *cæt.* *latt*] L; tussu, &c. *cæt.* 23. *Cloch each fir*] cloch gach comgan cloch gach fir B. *thánic*] tanicatar L. *'sin*] sa RBH. 24. *mar*] L; ar *cæt.* *fri*] ri L; le S_3; re *cæt.* *luamnach*] L; luaibrech B; luaimnech, &c. *cæt.*

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C. Carn ind ríg in fess cía rí
dianid dír, dech a deg-gním?
M. Rí rogab Mumain, mét nglond,
Lugaid lám-derg lebor-mong.

C. Doratad crích fri Mumain,
conid as rolá Lugaid.
M. Bátar a longa for muir:
ba graiffnech ar Femen-maig.

C. Gabsat secht ríg for Mumain
eter Ailill is Lugaid.
M. Ní roga ríg rí díb-sin
is ferr lim Lugaid Femin.

C. Tricha ríg, rímther búaid,
do chiniud Chuirc fri óen-úair,
M. .... taichnefaid Cassel;
trebfait echtraind Mag Femen. F.

C. Ná dermat in ríg las 'tái
ocus ná dermat a mnái.
M. Rasisset in nem iarsain
Mór ocus Fingen Femin. F.

C. Is ferr d'andrib Inse Fáil
Mór, ingen Aéda Bennáin.
M. Ferr Fingen inná cech fer
immarédi dar Femen. F.

25–28] *after* 20 *in all codd. except* L. 25. *in fess*] L; ade, &c. *cæt.* *cía*] L; ca, &c. *cæt.* 26. *dianid d'r*] L; dara dír R; dara dil BH; dara diol S_3; dara fuil (*with* "*vel* a" *superscr.*) S; tara fuil Lc. *dech a deg-gním*] *om.* LRB; nech a degnim Lc. 27.] *sic* L; eol dam in rí dara fond, &c. RBMHS; eol dam an rí darbo fonn S_3; eol dam in ri tara fond Lc. 28. *lebor-mong*] L; lebargorm, &c. *cæt.* 29. *fri*] for LR; la Lc; don S. 30. *conid*] L; cona R; oda B; otha H; ota MS_3; ado, &c. LcS. *as rola*] ath- la RBS_3; aath- la H; athair la LcSM. 31. *Batar a*] L; imraidet R; inraided B; imraidead, &c. LcSH; imrigid M; iomrama S_3. *for*] ar L. 32. *ba*] L; co R; ger, &c. *cæt.* *graiffnech*] grais nech Lc. *ar Femen-maig*] L; a femen muig, &c. RHS_3; amuig femin, &c. BLcMS. 34. *eter*] ota, &c.

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C. The king's carn—was it known what king it is
to whom it belongs—best his brave deed!
M. A king who seized Munster—great exploit—
Lugaid Red-hand of the long locks.

C. A boundary was set to Munster
so that thence Lugaid sallied:
M. His ships were on the sea:
there was racing over Femen-mag.

C. Seven kings held sway over Munster
between Ailill and Lugaid.
M. No king of them was the flower of kings:
nobler to my mind was Lugaid of Femen.

C. Thirty victorious kings are counted
of the race of Corc together.
M. . . . . . Cashel;
strangers shall inhabit Mag Femin.

C. Forget not the king with whom thou art,
and forget not his wife!
M. They shall go to heaven hereafter,
Mor and Fingen of Femen.

C. Best of the women of Inis Fail
is Mor daughter of Aed Bennan.
M. Better is Fingen than any hero
that drives about Femen.

HS_3. *Ailill*] ollamh S. *is*] co HS_3. 35.] *sic* L; toga rig dibsin ria dlig R; toga rig dibsin rodlig B; toga rig dibsin nirdlig, &c. HLcMSS$_3$. 36.] *ed.*; ferr lim lugaid femin L; ni ferr linde na fem̄ R; nir ferr linni no femin B; nir ferr linde na feimin, &c. MHSS$_3$; ni ferr lindi co femin Lc. 37–44.] *in* L *only*. 37. *búaid*] *perhaps* co mbúaid. 38. *chiniud Chuirc*] ciniud Cuirc L. 40. *trebfait*] *with* "*vel* gebait" *supersc.* L. 41. *in*] ind L. 45. *Is ferr d'andrib*] *ed.*; is ferr domdreib L; fearr do bantracht, &c. RBHS$_3$; fearr doba n̄t S; fearr dobi n̄t Lc; ferr duba .ig. M. 47. *innd*] L; fodlai H; fodla *cæt*. *Fingen*] fingin L. 48. *immarédi dar*] L; imoroithid tar R; imareithead dar, &c. *cæt*.

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C. Cacha imlodmar cose
de bruig Banba barr-glaine,
M. Ní fuaramar mag is fer
amail Fingen sceo Femen. F.

C. Daim Dile tuargaibset cend
ar in maig ac loch Ṡilend,
M. Ité a n-anmand, Fe is Men:
is díb dogairther Femen. F.

C. Tussu Mac dá Cherda i crí,
ocus messi Cummini.
M. Bid hé ar ṅdíl ar ṅdís, nem,
ocus bid fásach Femen. Femen.

---

49. *Cacha imlodmar*] L; gacharlodmairni, &c. RBHS$_3$; cacharlogmarni, &c. LcS. *cose*] L; amolle S$_2$; malle, &c. *cæt.* 50. *de bruig*] L; tar fiad, &c. *cæt.* *barr-glaine*] barrglaise, &c. BHLcMS; barrgl- R. 51. *fuaramar*] fuar L. *is fer*] L; is ferr, &c. RBH; as ferr MS$_3$; bad fearr, &c. LcS. 52. *amail Fingen*] a maic fingin, &c. BS; a maic i. R. 53–60] *om.* M.

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C. Wherever we have gone about till now
through the country of bright-swarded Banba,
M. We have not found a plain and a man
like Fingen and Femen.

C. The oxen of Dil appeared
on the plain by Loch Silend.
M. These are their names, Fe and Men:
from them is Femen called.

C. Thou art Mac da Cherda, in the flesh,
and I am Cumine.
M. This shall be our reward for the two of us—heaven!
and Femen shall be deserted.

---

53. *Daim*] dam RBLcS. *Dile*] dilenn RB; dile ann H. *tuargaibset*] tuariscbail, &c. LcS. *cend*] tend LcS. 54. *ar in maig*] for in maig L; aramuig, &c. BS; armuigib Lc. *ac*] L; os R; i, &c. BHSS$_3$; o Lc. 56. *dogairther*] dogarur, &c. HS$_3$; dogartha S. 57–60] *in* L *only*. 59. *Bid*] bud L. LcSS$_3$H *add after* 60 *another stanza: see Commentary.*

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TOND CHLIDNA I.

Clidna chend-find, búan a bét,
'con tuind-se tánic a héc;
damna d'a máthair beith marb
inní dia tarla in sen-ainm.

Dia ndernad in t-óenach the
ac lucht tíre tairngire,
is é thuc in mnái tre cheilg,
Ciabán mac Echach imdeirg.

Rígan ind óenaig thall tra,
ingen dar' chomainm Clidna,
tar in ler lethan longach
tuc leis Ciabán cass-mongach.

Rofácaib hí forsin tuind,
luid uaithi echtra n-étruimm,
d'iarraid selga, monur mass,
luid roime fon fid folt-chass.

Tánic in tond tara éis,
do Chiabán nírbo deg-séis;
mór gním, ba dimda linne,
bádud Clidna cend-finde.

Tond dúine Téite na tríath,
'sí a hainm roime in bar n-íath;
nocorbáided 'mon tuind tra
ben diarbo chomainm Clidna.

RBM (rubbed) LcHSS$_3$Ed Laud 610 Rawl. B 487 Lism. Franc. 1. *a*] i B; in, &c. MS$_3$Lc Laud Ed Lism. 2. *con tuind-se*] ar in traig Laud Fr Lism.; sá traighsi Rawl. *tánic a*] dofuair Fr. 3] isse sin gidh garbh in gairbh Laud Rawl. *d'a*] do R. 4. *tarla*] fuil M. *sen-ainm*] forainm Lc. 5-8] *om* Rawl. 5. *dernad*] derna Ed. *the*] de B Lism.; *om.* Ed; te *cæt.* 7. *is é*] issē R. *thuc*] ruc Lism. *in*] a S. *tre*] tria LcS. 8. *imdeirg*] airmdeirg, &c. BLcMHS$_3$. 10. *ingen*] *ben* B Rawl. *dar'*] dara B; dan, &c. LcSS$_3$H Laud EdFr. 12. *tuc*] rug, &c. BLc Lism. 13. *forsin*] ar in H Laud Fr. Rawl Lism. 14. *echtra*] eathra R; ar echtra Lism. *n-étruimm*] etrom R; etruim, &c. BH. 15. *selga*] éalg R. 16. *luid roime*] téit ciabán Lism. *folt-chass*] fótghlas, &c. R Rawl; bfoltghlas S$_3$;

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TOND CLIDNA I.

Clidna Cendfind, lasting her calamity,
at this wave came her death;
cause for her mother to die
was the matter whence arose the ancient name.

When the gathering was held yonderj
by the people of the Land of Promise,
'twas he carried off the woman by deceit—
Ciaban son of Eochu Imderg.

The queen of the gathering yonder in sooth,
the maiden whose name was Clidna,
Ciaban the curly-haired bore with him,
over the wide ship-ridden sea.

He left her on the wave,
he went from her on a giddy venture,
to seek a chase,—fair deed!
he went forward under the tangled wood.

The wave came after he was gone:
to Ciaban it was no lucky sound:
a great event,—we grieved thereat—
was the drowning of Clidna Cendfind.

The Wave of Dun Teite of the chiefs,
that was its name before in your land,
till there was drowned in the wave in sooth
a woman whose name was Clidna.

---

fōchas H. 17. *éis*] hais Fr. 18. *deg-séis*] degsess, &c. BH; déiges R; deghéis, &c. SMEd Rawl; deigfhés Lc; deggres, &c. Lism Laud; deghmais Fr. 19.] mor in gnim is a luindi Fr. *mór*] in Rawl. 20. *bádud*] docum Fr. 21. *Téite*] céiti Fr. 22. *'sí*] isí, &c. BMHSS$_3$; assí R; ase Lc; issé, &c. Laud Fr Lism; *om.* Ed. *a hainm*] ainm LcM Laud Fr Lism Rawl. *roime in bar n-iath*] in roime nar niath B; remi in cech ieth, &c. S$_3$H; bái ar in iath Rawl; robói ar in iath, &c. LcM Laud Fr Lism. 23. *báided*] báid, &c. Lc Laud Fr Lism Rawl. *'mon tuind*] contuinn S; intondsa Lc; intonnsin Laud Fr Lism Rawl; on tuind Ed; san tuinn S$_3$. 24. *ben*] *ingen* Lc; ingin M Lism. *diarbo*] darba BEd; dara, &c. RS Laud Rawl; dar Lc Lism; dana H; darub Fr; dan MS$_3$.

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Lecht Téite 'sin tráig-se thúaid ;
rogáet immesc a mór-álúaig ;
lecht Clidna 'sin tráig-se thess,
fri Síd Duirn Buide anairdess.

Fliuchthar folt in Duirn Buide
i tondaib in trom-thuile :
cid imda do neoch fuil ann,
is sí Clidna nosbáidenn.

Ildathach is a dá macc,
robáitea in triur ac tochmarc ;
is mairg roadair don luing
náchasanaig ar óen-tuind.

Cóica long lótar tar sál,
teglach tige Manannán ;
nocharb í 'n chongaib cen gái :
robáitea ar thondaib Clidnai. C.

---

25. *'sin*] &c. Laud S_3 ; sa *cæt.* *tráig*] taib Fr. *thúaid*] theas Lc. 26. *rogáet*] do ghæda R ; digaot H ; doghæd, &c. Ed MSS_2. ; ráidhim Rawl ; acaib Lism. *a*] in, &c. Laud Rawl Lism HS_2 ; i B. *-álúaig*] meas Lc. 27. *'sin tráig-se*] san traigsi S_2 ; ar in tuile Laud ; sa tuili Fr Rawl ; sa traigse, &c. *cæt* ; isin leith bud Lism. 28. *fri*] B ; re *cæt.* *anairdess*] benas Lc Fr Laud Rawl ; buinges Lism. 29–32] *om.* Rawl. 29. *Fliuchthar*] fliuchadur R ; fliucar B. *in Duirn*] duirnn R ; im dornd Fr. 30. *i*] o LcM. *in*] i R. *trom*] mor H. 31. *fuil*] thic Lc. 32. *nosbáidenn*] rosbáighenn, &c. RSM ; robait ann B ; rosbaiteand Ed. 33–36] *after* 40 Laud Lism. 33. *Ildathach*] Illadhā R ; Illathach, &c. BLc Laud ; illathathach M. 34] robaithed iad an ainecht Rawl. *robáitea*] báidter Lism. *in*] a Fr.

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The grave of Teite and her strand are northward ;
she was slain amid her great host :
the grave of Clidna and her strand are southward,
south-east of Dorn Buide's Mound.

The locks of Dorn Buide are wetted
in the waves of the mighty flood :
though many a one is there,
it is Clidna that it drowns.

Ildathach and his two sons
were drowned all three on their wooing :
woe to them that stuck to the ship,
that protected them not against a single wave !

Fifty ships went over sea,
the folk of the household of Manannan ;
that was no capture, in sooth :
they were drowned in the waves of Clidna.

---

ac tochmarc] a comrac Lc. 35. *is mairg roadair*] Fr ; is mairg do udhair H ; mairg dadhair, &c. Lism Laud ; is mairg do adhair, &c. *cæt.* *don luing*] in luing, &c. LcS Lism ; don luing dā Laud ; don droing Rawl. 36. *nachasanaig*] nacaranaic, &c. BFr. ; nachascabair LcS ; nara inic iad Rawl. *ar óen-tuind*] for œntuind, &c. RH ; tonn chlidna Laud Lism. 37. *tar*] ar BLcSS$_3$H Rawl. 39. *nocharb í*] nocorbí, &c. BS ; nochorbai Lc. ; gin go raibhe Rawl. *'n chongaib*] an conair R. *cen gái*] gan ga, &c. RBSS$_3$ Laud Ed ; can chai Lc ; cin gaoi H ; cen gan gai, &c. MEd ; a clí Rawl ; gan ghnái Lism. 40. *robáitea*] robáiged Laud ; robaithed Rawl ; báidter Lism. *ar thondaib*] ar tuind Laud ; ac tuinn Rawl. *Clidnai*] LcFr ; clidna *cæt.*

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TOND CHLIDNA II.

Genann mac Triúin, torum ndil,
ba hé tríath in tíre-sin;
ó rogab fonn flatha fáe,
ba cáime dia chlaind Clidnae.

Brígda in bedg, bresta in forrach,
doluid Ciabán cass-mongach,
dia ránic Mag medrach Mell
tar drong ndegrach na dílenn.

Iar techt i tír, tólaib gal,
conid ann roarlastar
trí cóicta gol, erctha raind,
im Chlidna ingin Genainn.

Trí cóicta túath fil 'sin raind;
gíall cach túaithe il-láim Genaind;
dofil sund ingin cach ríg
'm irla ingine ind ard-ríg.

"I n-anmaim Dé tíag-sa dó;
biur-sa lium in ingin-so:
is sí doróega cen locht,
Clidna chend-find chness-étrocht."

Cechaing céim ina churach,
fácbaid in tír trén-brugach,
conid iarsin Síd nEna;
guilsetar na hingena.

RBLcMSS$_3$H. 2. *hé*] *om.* B. 3. *ó*] co R. *rogab*] nagab Lc. *fáe*] foe RS; faoi HS$_3$ 4. *dia*] MHS$_3$; do, &c. RBLcS. 5. *Brígda*] bridgha R. *in bedg*] beadc, &c. LcM. 6. *doluid*] dialuid BMHS$_3$. 8. *drong*] druing, Lc; dron R; druim S$_3$. 9. *Iar*] ar Lc. 10. *roarlastar*] rothairrlastair Lc; rotharlastar S. 11. *tri*] *om.* S$_3$. *gol erctha*] co lercha R; go learca Lc. *raind*] rinn S. 13. *'sin*] sa Lc. *raind*] rind S. 14. *túaithe*] tuaith R. 15. *dofil*] fail, &c. BS$_3$. *ingin*] S; ī R; inḡ S$_3$; ingen BHLc. 16. *'m irla*] inerla R;

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TOND CHLIDNA II.

Genann son of Tren,—pleasant . . . . !
he was chief of this land;
since he got the kingly seat under him,
the fairest of his children was Clidna.

Vigorous the dash, spirited the onset,
wherewith came the curly-haired Ciaban,
when he reached cheerful Mag Mell
over the fierce concourse of ocean.

After coming to the land, with brave deeds in plenty,
it is there he uttered
thrice fifty cries, as staves declare,
for Clidna daughter of Genann.

Thrice fifty tribes are there to the province;
a hostage for every tribe in Genann's hands;
hither comes a daughter of every king,
to tend the tresses of the high-king's daughter.

"In the name of God, I will go thither,
I will bear off with me this maiden:
she it is that I have chosen, the faultless
Clidna Cendfind, radiant of skin."

He stepped forward into his boat,
he leaves the land of strong keeps,
so that thereafter it was called Sid nEna;
the maidens lamented.

---

meirla BMH; mír la, &c. SS$_2$; farre Lc. *ingine*] R; hingin, &c. *cæt.* 17. *i n-anmaim Dé*] a muig mell do Lc; amuigh meall de S; in anmair tia M. *tiagsa dó*] diadsa do M; techa arsin Lc. 18. *biur-sa*] adbiursa Lc. *ingin*] ingen, &c. BHSS$_2$. *so*] *om.* Lc. 19. *dorágsa*] doraga, &c. LcS. 20. *chness-*] cass, &c. RBMHS. 23. *iarsin*] sin R; and B; arsin LcMS. 24. *guilsetar*] roguilsed, &c. LcS. *na hingena*] aningeana S.

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Tuir ocus túatha in maige
dosfúartha fon golgaire:
línsat airer na trága,
d'imfastud na gabála.

Atbert Genann—garg a gráin:
"Cia fuaitges i n-athgabáil,"
atbert-som tar ler longach,
bertis Ciabán cass-mongach.

Atbert Genann, ósin tslúag:
"Maith, a Chlidna chaindel-grúad:
ind inbaid ticfa do lá,
cía mod arafesur-sa.

"Bíd th'aire frissin lá atbél:
atbiur frit, bid é mo scél,
ticfa tond tennfas trilis,
corua tar th'adba it inis."

Conid iarsin, trúag in dál,
doluid Clidna la Ciabán;
dirgset in seól, sóeb in sess,
timchell hÉrenn aniardess.

Esnad na gáithe gairge,
ocus anfad na fairrge
dosrat fri grian, síd nad lac,
i n-inbiur Trága Tellat.

---

25. *Tuir*] tuirc S. 26. *golgaire*] galgairi Lc. 27. *na*] in RBMHS. 28. *na*] an LcS. 29. *Atbert*] asbert, &c. BMHS$_2$. 30. *fuaitges*] BH; fuaithges R; fuaidges, &c. SS$_3$; fuaideas Lc. *i n-*] an LcHS$_2$. 33. *ósin tslúag*] ossin tslúaig R. 35. *ind inbaid*] H; dimbaid M; an inbaid, &c. *cæt.* *ticfa*] ticfaid Lc; tiocfas S$_3$. *do*] o Lc; da M. 36. *mod*] mogh, &c. RLc. *arafesur-sa*] ara fáessarsa R; ara fessura, &c. BLc; ara bfesarsa S$_3$. 37. *bíd th'aire*] bithaire H. 38. *bíd*]

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The lords and the folk of the plain
were overwhelmed with noisy grief;
they filled the tract by the shore
to arrest the rape.

Said Genann—fierce his hate:
"Whoever reaves in reprisal,"—
said he across the ship-ridden sea,
"they should carry off curly-haired Ciaban!'

Said Genann, over the host:
"'Tis well, O Clidna, with cheeks aflame!
some time shall come thy day
in such wise as I shall declare.

"Keep watch for the day of my death!
I tell thee—this shall be my message!
there shall come a wave whose crest shall sparkle,
and shall whelm thy home in thine island."

So thereupon—woe for the tryst!
Clidna went her way with Ciaban;
they hoisted sail—unstable the craft—
round Erin from the south-west.

Roar of the rude wind
and storm of the sea
carried them on the sand—a mound of strength—
in the estuary of Traig Tellat.

---

bud S_3. 39. *tond*] dond M. *tennfas*] tend fas Lc. 40. *corua*] coria S_3; cuti B; corba M. *adba*] adfa Lc. *it inis*] hinis LcMS. 41. *iarsin*] desin HS_3. *dál*] dall R. 42. *la*] na B. 43. *dirgset*] sdrigset B; dricsead Lc; drigseat S; dirgigsit H; dirgidset S_3. *in seól*] seol HS_3. *sóeb*] segda B. *aniardess*] danierdhes H. 45. *Esnad*] B; hes na R; osnad, &c. *eæt*. *na gáithe*] gnathgaithi R. 47. *frí*] fria R. 48. *Tellat*] teillet S_3.

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Mogenar do Chlidna cháid,
ó doluid issin éc-dáil,
issin airm rochlóechlói deinn
co fil a hainm ós hÉrinn.

Ní sochtmar anocht in tracht,
Tond Chlidna cid aréracht:
benaid béim fri Banba mbind
iar sáeth ingine Genainn. G.

---

49. *mogenar*] mongena Lc. 50. *doluid*] dalind Lc. *éc-dáil*] ecail R; etail M. 51. *deinn*] denn R; dinn HS_3; teind B; donn Lc; a denn S.

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Hail to chaste Clidna,
since she went to the tryst with death,
at the place where she changed hue,
so that her name is known over Erin.

Not silent to-night the strand,
if the Wave of Clidna have arisen:
it striketh a blow against resounding Banba
after the woe of Genann's daughter.

---

53. *anocht*] in socht R. ararat R; araracht *cæt*. *in*] dun B; a LcS. 54. *aréracht*] aratracht Lc; 56. *sáeth*] ndíth, &c. LcS; nece S_3.

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CARN HÚI NÉIT.

Lecht Bressi co mbúada,
cosna gessi gráda,
maic Elathan óebda
deg-athar ar ndála,

Dag-maicc Néit maic Indúi
co nglan-gairt, ba hAlldai,
maic Thait as mac Thabuirn
co ramuirn co rablai,

Maic Endai maic Báad,
ráad iarna rethaib,
maic Ibaid co n-óebdacht
robo sóer-macc Bethaig,

Maic Iarboineóil fátha
co ngliaid bireóil úatha,
maic Nemid co congaib,
luid il-longaib lúatha.

Ba hé sin a cairdes,
ní hairdmes co mertain,
Túathe Dé co demin
fri claind Nemid nertmair.

L (*partly illegible*) RBLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *búada*] búadaib, &c. LcMSS$_3$. 2. *gessi*] LR; ge issi B; gressi, &c. *cæt.* *gráda*] gabaigh S. 3. *Elathan*] eladadan L. 4. *deg-athar*] deghathair, &c. LcMSS$_2$; degair R. *ar n-*] cach L. 5. *dag*] da B. 6. *glan-gairt*] glart . . . L; glangort Lc, *hAlldai*] *ed*: *see Commentary*; hullui L; haille R; hallai BHM; halla Lc; hollái S; hall saoi S$_3$. 7. *as mac*] *ed*: *maic* L; is mac, &c. *cæt.* 8. *ramuirn*] ragmuirn R. *co rablai*] *ed*; da . . . L; corobói R; diarabai, &c. *cæt.* 9. *Endai*] cena LM; enai H. *Báad*] baaith, &c. RLcS.

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CARN HUI NEIT.

The grave of Bress, gifted with excellences,
master of love-spells,
the son of comely Elatha,
the brave ancestor of our gathering,

The brave son of Neit, son of Indui,
who was son of Allda, splendid in bounty,
son of Tat, son of Taburn,
high in courage, high in fame,

Son of Enda, son of Baa,
who went rowing on his voyages,
son of Ibad the comely,
who was the noble son of Bethach,

Son of Iarbonel the seer,
with strife of dreadful lance,
son of Nemed, armed with weapons,
who came in swift ships.

This was their alliance—
it was no counsel of weariness—
between the Tuatha De for certain
and the powerful Cland Nemid.

---

10. *ráad*] . . . ad L; raath HS_3; road Lc. *iarna rethaib*] *ed*: *see Commentary*; darna methaib L; darnaretaib B; tarnarathaib M; tarnareotaib HS_3; arnareothaib Lc; arnarathaib S; ararnathaib R. 11. *co n-óebdacht*] conæmdacht R. 12. *robo*] baé L. 13. *fátha*] fada L. 14. *bireóil*] bineoil B; duireoil S_3; ireoil H; irel Lc; firéil, &c. MS. *úatha*] *illeg.* in L; fuatha LcS; ha B. 16. *luid il-longaib*] con a longaib, &c. B; cusnalongaib M. 17. *hé*] se M. 19. *Túathe*] tuatha R; toatho H.

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Bress, ba cóem in cara,
ba sóer is ba sona,
mind slúaig cen gné nguba,
do Thúaith Dé ba toga.

Ól cét cacha cléithi
cen tréithi don tríathach,
do lacht búair co n-uidre:
fúair duilge don bíathad.

Hi flaith Nechtain bass-cháin,
co serc-blaid co sith-rúin,
forríg na dá Muman,
fríth bunad don bith-dúil.

Búar Muman cach baile,
pudar búan, la suide
forollscad for ratha,
comdar datha duibe.

Foillged littu lúatha
lasna gliccu gnátha
'mon búar co mblaid ítha
cosa frítha fátha.

Delbsat crann-búar cobsaid
in sam-slúag sóer slim-sain:
Lug, ba gor cach n-am-sain
rostog is rostimsaig.

---

21. *in*] a Lc. 22. *is*] hé S. 23. *cen*] BM; *illeg. in* L; con, &c. *cæt.* *nguba*] gubai H. 24. *do*] dia L; di B. *Dé*] *om.* L. 25. *cacha*] cach *fes. of* L. 26. *cen*] ní S. *tréithi*] treith *fos. of* L. *tríathach*] triathor S_3. 29. *bass-chain*] boscain BM; uascain H. 30. *co*] L; ro RB; re *cæt.* *sercblaid*] searcblaith Lc; sercblaigh S. *sith-rúin*] sidrúin L; sithrún S; sithriuin Lc. 31. *forríg na*] *for* rigra L; for ri na B; fa rí na R; forrig in Lc; forrigh an S. 32. *fríth*] fuair LcS. *don*] in LcS. 34. *la suide*] suide B; as ludi L. 35. *forollscad*] forollscat R; forallsaid L; forfollscad, &c. LcS. *for*] cach L; fos B. 36. *comdar datha*] comard

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Bress, a kindly friend was he,
noble he was and fortunate,
ornament of the host, with visage never woeful,
of the Tuath De he was the flower.

The drink of a hundred for each roof-tree
was brought to the chieftain without fail,
of the milk of dun-hued kine:
he suffered from that fare.

In the reign of Nechtan bass-chain,
of dear fame, of deep mystery,
overlord of the two Munsters,
occurred the cause of the enduring name.

The kine of every townland in Munster—
lasting harm!—by Nechtan's orders
were singed, over ferns,
till they were black of hue.

A mess of ashes was smeared
by the noted men of cunning
on the kine famed for fatness
. . . . . .

They fashioned stout kine of wood—
that whole host noble and slender:
Lug, who was dutiful on all occasions,
chose them and brought them together.

---

i . . . L; *cum* datha R; comdarda (*with* t *written over the second* d) H; comdar tatha M. 37. *foillged*] foillget H; foillcid Lc; foillgid SM. *littu*] L; lichta R; lictu B; licta M; licte H; litiu LcS; lite S_3. 38. *glicc*u] glice HS_3. 39. *'mon*] fon L. *co mblaid itha*] comblá ditha L; comblaid dita B; comblai ndithi H; combai ditha Lc; comblath mbithe S_3. 40. *cosa*] cusau H; corsad Lc. *fritha*] frithi H; bfrithe S_3. *fdtha*] fuatha R. 42. *slim-sain*] slimcur R. 43. *gor*] gar Lc. *n-am-sin*] namsaid R; amsaid Lc; naimsir S_3; naimsion H. 44. *rostog is*] rosaiges *fes. of* L (*wrongly, I think*).

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Linpaite 'na ngablaib
fri sir-traite sulbair ;
rota cen bracht mbal-glain,
's é lacht rodasurmaid.

Tri chét, ba hé al-lín-sin
ar sét cosin slúag-sin :
tria cheó ngó don gliaid-sin
nír beó bó don búar-sin.

Dolluid Bress co mbruth-gail
dia mess co lár n-achaid ;
desin cen síl sorthain
torchair ocus tathaim.

Romessad ónd albín
tri chét sessar serb-dúr,
dia ól don ríg rindmor :
ba tirgnom cen deg-rún.

Geiss do Bress a n-opa,
na cless dobreth chuca :
mos-ib cen nach n-ecal :
ní fetar cid thuca.

Hi Carn húi Néit níamda
romarb in géic grúamda,
mar attib cen omun
dig don rodub rúamda.

---

45. *Linpaite*] linpaitib R. 46. *sirtraite*] sir . . . pe (?) L ; sirtraitib R ; sirthaici Lc ; sirtáice S ; sirthaicri, &c. MS_2H. 47. *rota*] roeta L ; roda BSS_3 ; rodu H ; rodal R. *mbalglain*] L ; mbalglan RB ; mballglain, &c. *cæt.* 48. *'sé lacht*] isellacht L ; e lacht S_3. *rodasurmaid*] rosullmaigh S ; rotsaturmaid M. 49. *hé*] L ; sé *cæt.* *sin*] sain L ; som *cæt.* 51. *tria*] tri RB. *ngó*] gnó S ; ngno S_2 ; ngnao H ; dno Lc. 52. *nír beó bó don*] nirbeo dona L ; nirbo beo don R ; nibeo bon Lc ; níbeó bó don S. *búar-sin*] buair (?) L. 54. *mess*] nes R. *achaid*] arnathaidh R (*with* ar *partially erased*). 55. *síl*] sin B. 57. *ónd*] donn R. *sessar*] seser R ; seasra, &c. SS_2H. *serb-dúr*] searbúr, &c. LcS. 58.] *illeg. in* L. 59. *dia ól*] da

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Pails in their forks were set
with cheerful nimbleness;
red stuff, with no bright shining fatness,
that is the milk that filled them.

Three hundred, that was their number
on the road to that gathering:
at this contest, through his cheating illusion,
there was not a cow of these kine alive.

Bress, hot of valour, came
to the middle of the field to judge them:
thereby, without prosperous issue,
he perished and died.

From the drove were measured
three hundred buckets, bitter-harsh,
for the spear-attended king to drink:
it was a preparation of ill-presage.

Bress had a vow not to refuse
any feat that was offered him:
he drank it off without flinching:
I know not what it brings.

At the Carn of radiant Ua Neit
it killed the stern scion,
when he had drunk without dread
a draught of the dark ruddy liquor.

ól L; docur R. *rig*] ri BLcH. 60. *tirgnom*] th . gn . . L; tignon Lc; tioghnodh S_2; tighnom, &c. MHS; tirom R. *cen deg-rún*] . . . . egruin L; condegrun S; cen degrúin R. 61. *a n-opa*] inopa B; anobua H; anobad R. 62. *na cless*] no cleas M; na chles H; no chless (?) L; nach les S_2. *dobreth*] dabreth H; na breath (*with* "*vel* d" *superscr.*) M; diabreath Lc; dob't R; *illeg. in* L. 63. *mos-ib*] nos . . L; nosibh S; muisib BM; mustib Lc. *cen nach*] cendach Lc. 64.] *illeg. in* L. *ní fetar*] nisnedar R; nietar B. *thuca*] thuga LcS. 66.] *illeg. in* L. *romarb*] ba marb S_3. 67. *mar attib*] *illeg. in* L; inaraittib B. 68.] *illeg. in* L. *rodub*] roda RHS_2.

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Dind ail-sin cen uisse,
iar scaichsin a geisse,
gráid cen dlecht cen deisse
dofil fair lecht mBreisse. L.

70.] *illeg. in* L. *scaichsin*] scathsin R; scailsin LcS; scaidsin H. *geisse*] desi, &c. LcS. 71. *dlecht*] dlus R. *deisse*] *illeg. in* L; dese B; disi,

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By reason of this reproach, without due observance
since the failure of his vow,
without rightful and seemly honour
the grave of Bress covers him.

&c. *cæt.* for *cæt.* 72.] *illeg. in* L. *dofil*] dusfuil, &c. HS$_3$. *fais*] HS$_3$;

CROTTA CLIACH.

Sunda sefain fer síde
Clíach na cruite ceól-míne :
fuair gráin fri gorm-greis ngrinde
ic dáil chomdeis Chonchinde.

Robói bliadain, buidnib tor,
cen chóemna ocus cen chotlod,
feib sennad slóg na síde,
nothendad brón ban-bríge.

Ní tharlaic Bodb, brígda tor,
Clíach dochum síd fer Femon ;
atgeóin fri fochmarc fuired,
in tochmarc, in tochuired.

Oslaicc talam, tólaib tlacht,
fiad na slógaib i sír-chacht ;
amra brígaib, bág n-uide,
sám fri sídaib sám-chuire.

Airm i tathaim ar thimme
Clíach, rochachain ceól-binde ;
and rolúath-gab cen lumma
draic úathmar fili sunna.

Loch Bél Dracon—dremne gal,
cen meirbe is cen míbal—
tríath trethain co trumma thair
diarbo Clíach, sunna sefain. S.

RBLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *fer*] S$_3$; for H ; ⁻f RBMS ; cliach Lc. 2. *Clíach*] fear Lc. *ceól-míne*] ceoilbinne, &c. MS$_3$. 3. *grdin fri gorm-greis*] grain re goirm ghres S$_3$; grain rogorm greis, &c. RBM ; grain rogairm gres, &c. LcS ; grainne ngorm gis H. 4. *ic ddil*] andail Lc S. 7. *sennad*] sendaid H ; senta, &c. LcS ; nosendadh B : senad M. 8. *nothendad*] notendat R ; rotendad B ; natenta Lc ; notenna M ; nothendta S. *ban-*] bain S$_3$; bith B. 9. *brígda*] bridgha R ; brigau H ; briogha S$_3$. 10. *Clíach*] cliath R. *síd*] side H ; sida, &c. LcS. *fer Femon*] M ; fer fem R ; fer femheon S ; ar fem B ; arufem H ; ar femin Lc ; ar feimhen S$_3$. 11. *fuired*]

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CROTTA CLIACH.

Here a man of the fairies made music,
Cliach of the harp sweet sounding:
he met a horror, amid the charm of his noble chant,
at his timely tryst with Conchend.

He was a year, among throngs of chiefs,
without food and without sleep:
while the Fairy host was making music,
the grief of woman's might was urging him.

Bodb, powerful prince, would not allow
Cliach to approach the fairy hill of the men of Femen;
with inquiry he divined the design,
the wooing, the solicitation.

The earth opened, with plenty of delights,
before the hosts in endless durance:
a wonder of might, a boast of journeys,
ease among the indolent fairies.

At the spot where he died of terror,
Cliach sang sweet melody;
there seized him there suddenly, not unprotected,
the loathly dragon that dwells in this place.

Loch Bel Dragon—fierceness of exploits,
without mistake and without obscurity—
a great and mighty sea in the east,
where Cliach was, in this place made he music.

---

fuiriud, &c. RBLcM. 12. *tochuired*] tochuiriud, &c. RB. 13. *Oslaicc*] fossuic R; fosluicc, &c. *cæt.* *tólaib*] tolam R. 14. *sír-chacht*] sirchert Lc. 15. *amra brígaib*] ann robrigaib R; amrob rigaib B. 16. *sídaib*] sídh R; sinuib, &c. LcMSH. 17. *i tathaim*] a taitim M; atatoim H; athathim Lc; atathaim RS. *ar*] cin (*with* "*vel* ar" *superscr.*) H; a S. 18. *rochaehain*] na cruite S_3; rochain M. 19. *rolúath-gaib*] rosluathghabh S; roeluagaib Lc. 20–24.] *om.* Lc. 20. *flí*] B; fil hi R; fil a H; fil ann, &c. LcS; dofuil MS_2. 21. *Dracon*] dragan RS_3; drego B. 22. *con . . . con*] co . . . co RBMS. 23. *trethain*] trethaimh R.

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CEND FEBRAT.

Mac Raith uá Paain *cecinit.*

Cend Febrat, álaind slíab sen,
adba robúan na ríg-fer,
atchíu, is adba fír-fíal hé,
d'éis na rig-fían co rogné.

Tánac-sa lá co moch-moch
tar Cend Febrat na n-úar-scoth :
ní dál do dermat dúane,
tar Cend Febrat folt-úane.

Domrimart gáir na gáithe
im chotlud co cíall-báithe,
ba dál fri gáise glaine,
eter láime láechraide.

Mar rochotlas, cóem in mod,
and foſúaras m'airfiteod :
tarfas dam co fír i fat
cach síd fail i Cind Febrat. C.

Iarsin co facca in dún dron,
i fail cath-gus cen chrínod :
im-mullach Cuillen cuillech,
i mbíd cruind-fer crúad-buillech.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. *Ascription in* L *only.* 1. *Febrat*] abrad Lc. 3. *atchíu*] *om.* Lc. *fír-fíal*] rígfial L; fear-firfial Lc. 4. *d'éis*] de deis S. *ríg-fían*] rignia Lc. *co rogné*] co roigne BLcS$_3$; doroighne S. 6. *Febrat*] abrad Lc. *úar-scoth*] úrscoth S. 7. *ní*] in M. 8. *Febrat*] abrad Lc. 9. *Domrimart*] dorimmart, &c. LLcM. 10. *im*] in M.

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CEND FEBRAT.

Cend Febrat, a beautiful mountain it is,
enduring home of the royal men;
I see it is a home right hospitable
since the days of the royal warriors, noble of form.

I came on a day in early morning
over Cend Febrat of the cool flowers,
(no occasion to cause forgetfulness of song)
over Cend Febrat of the verdant tresses.

The sound of the wind thrust me,
sleeping with vacant mind,
amid the hands of warriors;
it was a gathering with purity of wisdom.

As I slept (pleasant the manner)
therein I met with the theme of my song:
there was shown me truly and in full
every fairy-mound that is at Cend Febrat.

I saw thereafter the strong keep,
wherein is battle-force unfailing:
on hazel-set Mullach Cuillen,
wherein abides the stern-smiting thickset hero.

---

12. *laime*] lámhaib, &c. RLcSS$_3$; láma, &c. *cæt.* LcMSS$_2$H. 13. *cóem*] mor, &c. 14. *m'airfiteod*] mairbfhiteth R. 17. *facca*] fakaid R. 18. *cath-gus*] catdhos R; cadhus S$_2$H; caithghi S. 19. *Cuillen*] cuiléin R. 20. *cruind-fer*] cruimthir Lc. *crúad-builleach*] cetguinech, Lc.

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Fúaras nech roaisneis dam
issin dúnud cen dorchad
sudigud na fert i fat,
fail co cert i Cind Febrat. C.

Fert Cáin maic Deirg dúalaig druin,
ó fail slíab Cáin in choscuir,
rosamlad ar mo láim deis ;
rop adbar áig in éislis.

Atchondarc and fert n-úathaid,
duma nEirc a hIrlúachair ;
'sind leccain dind leith atúaid
atá 'na lepaid lán-chrúaid.

Fert Garbáin maic Dedaid déin,
airm i n-adnacht 'sind aursléib ;
cert a níam mar atá thair,
ní cían ó lecht mná Dubthaig.

Fertán Dubthaig féin rofess
'sind leccain dind leith andess :
'sin tulaig ónd lecht ille
fert i fail Lugaid Láigde.

Atát ferta na tri mban,
im mnái Dáire cen dorchad,
im Eithni, im Máir, im Mugain,
táib fri táib 'sin trom-thulaig.

Dofil úadaib thair 'sin chnucc
fert Dodera fo dond-brutt,
iarna guin co fíar i fat :
noco chían ó Chind Febrat. C.

---

21. *nech*] fear, &c. LcS. *roaisneis*] L ; fofaisnéigh R ; roasneid, &c. BMS$_3$; rofais^{u} H ; roindis LcS. 22. *issin*] an R ; isa B. 24. *fail*] a fuil Lc. *i Cind Febrat*] cenn abrad Lc. 25. *dúalaig*] dulaig, &c. BS. *druin*] déin L. 27. *rosamlad*] rosamlaim, &c. LcS. 28. *rop adbar*] robadar, Lc. *in*] is LLcS$_3$. 29. *fert*] firt LBM. *n-úathaid*] nanua . . . M. 30. *nEirc*] heirc LM ; eirc, &c. *cæt*. 31. *'sind*] súin R. 32. *lán-chrúaid*] lámchruaid L (*retraced by a recent hand*). 33. *Garbáin*]

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I met one that described to me
the situation of the graves in full
in the well-remembered stronghold,
set in due order on Cend Febrat.

The grave of Cain son of Derg, long-haired and strong,
from whom is named Sliab Cain of the victory,
appeared to be on my right hand;
the neglect was cause of strife.

There I saw a lonely grave,
the mound of Erc from Irluachair;
on the northern side of the slope
he abides in a bed full hard.

The grave of Garban son of keen Dedad,
the spot where he was buried on the hill-side;
duly placed is its splendour where it is, to the east,
not far from the tomb of Dubthach's wife.

The grave of Dubthach himself was known
on the southern side of the slope:
on the hill, this side of the tomb,
is the grave where lies Lugaid Laigde.

The tombs of the three women
—to wit, the wife of Daire, well-remembered,
and Eithne, and Maer, and Mugain—
are side by side on the great hill.

East of them comes on the mount
the grave of Dodera in his brown cloak,
after he was foully slain for ever:
it is not far from Cend Febrat.

---

gabrain, &c. RLcS. *Dedaid*] deagad Lc; dead S. 35. *thair*] an tuir M. 37. *Fertan*] fert R. *féin*] féine R. 39. *lecht*] leith Lc. 40. *Laigde*] laigei H; ligde Lc; luaighne S. 43. *Máir*] maer LRB. *Mugain*] LB; mumain, &c. *cæt.* 44. *'sin*] sa RLc; is B. 45. *uadaib*] búdaibh R. *thair*] sair, &c. LLcS$_3$. *'sin*] sa Lc. 46. *fert*] firt RB. *Dodera*] derá R; darera, &c. LcS. *fo*] fan LcM. 48. *Febrat*] abrad Lc.

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Atá in tibar, áille blad,
cen chúas ocus cen chrínad,
ós lepaid Lugdaig in lúain,
ic dún Dubthaig anairthúaid.

In tibar diarlen in t-ainm,
i Cind Febrat in dá thairm,
fair, mar atchúala messe,
atát búada is búan-gesse.

Cipé fongeib dia láim deiss,
méraid cen galar, cen geiss,
ra haiss Mac Dé rodlúthaig,
conid laiss a lán-dúthaig.

Cipé fongeib dia láim chlí,
roordaig rí in betho bí,
is sí a déin-breth ria dérge,
a glé-meth nó a gair-sécle.

Ó rogabsat Túatha Dé
for fund Fótla co find-gné,
ós róen na ndrúad find i fat
atá in chróeb i Cind Febrat. C.

Cend Febrat is Cend Cuirrig
is Cend Cláire chrúaid-buillig,
ocus Cend Áife a mná,
frismben sáithe sen-labra.

---

49. *tibar*] tibra Lc; tiprad S. *blad*] dath Lc. 50. *chúas*] cruas Lc. 51. *Lugdaig*] luth R; lugaid, &c. LcSS$_3$. 52. *anairthúaid*] LR; aniartuaid, &c. *cæt.* 53–56] *om.* M. 53. *tibar*] tipra S. 54. *Febrat*] abrad Lc. *in dá*] in dagh R; ina, &c. BHS$_3$. 55. *fair*] fuair BLcS. *mar atchúala*] mairit cúla R; marad chualaid Lc. 56. *búada*] *om.* B. *búan-gesse*] bangeisse L; buadgese Lc. 57–60] *after* 64 M. 57. *Cipé fongeib*] cipé fogeib L; gidh bé fóngeibh, &c. RH; ciabe diangaib B: cebe nogeib Lc. *dia*] fo B; dí R. 58. *méraid*] L; marait R; marat B; maraid, &c. LcSS$_3$H. 59. *ra*] L; ro BM; re *cæt.* 60. *conid*] cona R; gurub H. 61–64] *om.* L; *rewritten by a later hand in upper margin of* B. 61. *cipé*] cidbe, &c. RB (*marg.*) H. *fongeib*] nodgeb Lc; rongaibh S$_2$. 62. *rí an*

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The well famed for beauty,
made without a pit, and never failing,
is above the bed of the warrior Lugaid
by Dubthach's keep to the north-east.

The well to which the name clave,
at twice famous Cend Febrat,
on it, as I have heard,
rest virtues and solemn spells.

Whoever gets it on his right hand
shall remain free from disease, free from spell,
the Son of God has confirmed it to him,
so that it is his in perpetuity.

Whoever gets it on his left hand,
the King of the World of Life hath ordained—
this is his sudden doom before his departure,
quick decay, or shortening of his days.

Since the Tuatha De seized
the soil of Fotla, noble in beauty,
above the ranks of the noble druids in general
is the branch at Cend Febrat.

The Head of Febrat, the Head of Currech,
and the Head of stern-smiting Claire,
and the Head of Aife his wife
which ancient speech of sages touches upon.

---

betho bí] *om.* B (*supplied in marg.*). 63.] ret maderge B (*supplied in marg.*). *is sí*] aisi R. *déin-breth*] dianmeath Lc. *ria dérge*] re déirghe R; ria adcē S_3; madḡe B; renderge B (*marg.*) LcMS. 64. *sécle*] B (*marg.*) H; seighle R; selge, &c. BLcMS. 65. *rogabsat Túatha*] rosgabastar tuath L; rogabsadar tuath R; rogabastar tuat B. 66. *for fund*] fearand Lc; for find, &c. BS. *co*] na S_3. 67. *na*] a Lc. 68. *atá*] am. L. *Febrat*] abrad Lc. 69. *Febrat*] abrad Lc. *Cend Cuirrig*] curraid Lc. 70. *buillig*] L; duillig, &c. RLc; uillig, &c. *cæt*. 71. *a mná*] L; amra, &c. *cæt*. 72. *frisnben*] fri mben S; re mbean Lc. *saithe*] uithe, &c. RBMS; saite H; suith Lc.

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Ó mac Flaind ónd loch Slemain,
a n-imthús ní hanmebair:
marait sund ria techta trell
cethri slechta na sen-chend. C.

---

73. *Flaind*] loinn M. *ónd loch*] o loch R; nocho Lc.

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By the son of Fland of Loch Slemain
their doings are not unremembered:
there remain here for a while, with their possessions,
four memorials of the ancient heads.

74. *a n-imthús*] innimtus R. 75. *ria*] re RB.

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CURRECH LIFE.

Currech Life cona lí,
is terc rí dia rodamain:
rucad a chend úad i cían
cosin slíab ós Bodamair.

Currech Life, línaib slóg,
rothimsaig brón bán-bidbad:
óen-fer do thamnad in troch
matan moch—ba lán-ingnad.

"Is mé Find, am féith fromtha,
co cléith brogtha bróen-uillig:
topacht co Bodamair mbuirr
a chend co muing móel-Chuirrig." C.

Roselt for Fothud in feidm,
is dó ba deilm dóer-buillech:
ba hinund brú rothochair
Fothad ocus cóel-Chuirrech. C.

Ingen maic Niad co méite,
Téite, notharcitis tuir,
ben maic Regamna co rind,
do láim Find ferad a fuil.

Din dáil-sin torchair Téite,
dar cach féice fóen-buillech,
is mac Regamna robthaig,
ocus torchair cóel-Chuirrech. C.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 2. *is terc*] is t$\bar{c}$ L; in gach H; ní cach, &c. *cæt. rodamain*] *ed*; fodomair L; ragamair RB; rogamair M; robamair Lc; rodamair SS$_3$H. 3. *a chend úad*] uad a chend, &c. BLcMS. *cían*] céin, &c. RLcSS$_3$H. 4. *slíab*] tleib Lc; sléib, &c. RSS$_3$. 6. *bán*] bain S$_3$; ban *cæt.* 7. *do thamnad*] do thaimnad L; rothamnad, &c. LcMSS$_3$H. 9. *am féith*] in feith L; am féig R; am feigh, &c. HS$_3$; am feth Lc; am féth S; ba fet B; ba feith M. 10. *cléith*] cleith, &c. *codd.* *brogtha*] fromta R; fromda Lc. *bróen-uillig*] brainuillig RBM; mbraonbhuilligh S$_3$. 11. *topacht*] dobacht S$_3$; tobas Lc. 12. *chend*] chenn S; cend, &c. *cæt.* *co muing*] conamuing BM; chumaing Lc. *móel*] cæl Lc. 13. *Roselt for*]

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CURRECH LIFE.

Currech of Life, with his splendour,
few kings there are fit to subdue him:
his head was taken from him afar
to the mountain above Bodamair.

Currech of Life, with numbers of hosts,
whom the grief for a fair enemy gathered:
a single hero to cut off the doomed man
in early morning—it was full wondrous!

"I am Find, I am a withe well-proved,
with a powerful battalion of dripping edges:
I cut off [and brought] to proud Bodamair
the head of shaven Currech with his hair."

The effort . . . on Fothad;
to him it was the sound of a dishonouring blow:
it was the same womb that bore
Fothad and slender Currech.

The daughter of Mac Niad the mighty,
Teite, whom chieftains used to guard,
wife of the son of Regamain, spear-armed,
by the hand of Finn her blood was spilt.

By this encounter fell Teite,
who excelled every slant-smiting stay of battle,
and the son of violent Regamain
and slender Currech fell.

---

roslecht in Lc. 14. *deilm*] ndelb Lc. 15. *ba hinund*] L; ba hæn in, &c. RMHS$_3$; ba hæn B; 7 ba haen LcS. *rothochair*] rotheichair L (?); rotochur R; rototh- S$_3$; dothochair Lc. 16. *Fothad*] fothaid, &c. LH. *cóel*] sær LcS. 17. *Niad*] niad móir, &c. LcS. 18. *notharcitis*] nactaircitis B; rotairgitis S; rotairrngidis Lc. 19. *maic*] find mc̄ L. *Regamna*] *ed*; regamain, &c. LBM; ragamoin, &c. RS$_3$; regoman H; radamain, &c. LcS. *co*] L; on, &c. *cæt*. 20. *ferad*] L; feraig B; feraid, &c. *cæt*. 21. *ddil-sin*] dailse R; dailsin *cæt*. *torchair*] atorchair LcS; tocair M. 23. *Regamna*] radamna R; regoman H; radamain, &c. LcS; reagamain M. *robthaig*] romth- S$_3$.

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TEMAIR LÚACHRA.

In Lúachair dano, in Lúachair,
diamsad cuman, a búachail,
robo mag find-lethan fóen
co n-imat róen is rúathair.

In Lúachair dano, in Lúachair,
ba treb glan, toga túachail;
ind inbaid rochlóechlói gné
ba cáime tír tarngire.

In Lúachair dano, in Lúachair,
ba hadba niad is núachair;
robo mag scothach fo scí
co remes mac nUgaini.

In Lúachair dano, in Lúachair,
ba himda sleg 'na slúag-thaig;
i n-aimsir Dedaid maic Sin,
nosfuilngtis a scoth-semair.

Rob áibind do chlainn Dedaid
dia raibe a tech i Temair;
ba háibind Temair 'moa tig
i n-aimsir Dedaid maic Sin.

Tucad d'ingin Lugdach luind,
ar thóchim do thír fo thuind,
cach forba togad ar thlus,
ar brogad forsin turus.

RBLcMS (*fragmentary*) S_3H. 1. *dano*] dī B. *dano, in Lúachair*] *om.* S. 2. *diamsad*] S_3; damsat RBH; damsad Lc; damsa S; *illeg. in* M. *cuman*] cumain RBS_3; qm̄ H; cumail, &c. LcS; *illeg. in* M. *a*] in R. 5. *dano*] dī B. *dano, in Lúachair*] *om.* S. 6. *toga*] R; toghda S_3; togach H; docach LcS; trebach B; *illeg. in* M. 7. *inbaid*] inmaid R. *rochlóechlói*] rochlœchmái R; roclœmcloi B. *gné*] agné S. S. *ba cáime*] caime na, &c. LcS. 9. *dano, in Lúachair*] *om.* S. 10. *ba hadba*] robad ba Lc. *is*] co LcS; *om.* RB. 11. *fo*] for B; co S. 12. *remes*]

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TEMAIR LUACHRA.

The Luachair!
if I remember aright, O boy,
it was a fair wide level plain,
with many a raid and onset.

The Luachair!
it was a bright home, a wise choice;
at the time when it changed its seeming
it was fairer than the Land of Promise.

The Luachair!
it was a home of hero and bride;
it was a flowery plain, set with thorn,
till the date of the sons of Ugaine.

The Luachair!
many a spear was in its hostel;
in the time of Dedad son of Sen,
its clover-flowers were beneath their feet.

It was comely for the children of Dedad,
when their home was at Temair;
comely was Temair round their house
in the time of Dedad son of Sen.

There was given to the daughter of fierce Lugaid,
for her journey from the land beneath the wave,
every holding she chose for live-stock,
for advancing on the journey.

---

am is R. 13. *dano, in Lúachair*] *om.* S. *dano*] dī B. *slúag-thaig*] uag-thoil S. 14. *nosfuilngtis*] nofuilgitis, &c. BS$_2$H; nosfuilngis Lc. | i B; *om.* S$_3$H. *scoth-semair*] scotemraich Lc. 17. *dia*] B. *a tech*] teach B; atteach S$_3$. 19. *'moa*] inoa B; ina MS. 2. *ar thóchim*] ar toitim R; ar toichim, &c. BLcMH. *do*] ó, &c. cS. *fo*] for Lc; ⁻f *cæt*. 23. *ar*] dia S$_3$. 24. *ar*] ara RBLcS. *·ogad*] broad R. *forsin*] do Lc; don S; ar in, &c. S$_3$H; forin BM.

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Oc Eremón robói in ben ;
is sí robói i Temair Breg,
ocus a mbói sunda ana :
is di atá Temair Lúachra.

In aidche rogénair Conn,
ba fáilid riss Ériu oll ;
innti rochinsetar tra
Siuir, ocus Eóir, is Berba.

In aidche rogénair Conn,
asracht cech flaith co foroll ;
innti rofessa, búan bla,
Bile Tortan, Eó Rossa.

In aidche rogénair Conn
ronassa Ériu óen-glonn ;
Loch Riach, is ann rochin sin
ocus Loch Léin ós Lúachair.

Is mé Fintan ; am fer sen ;
rochlóechlói mo ré is m'ed ;
tánac i nInis Fáil find
cethri tráth déc ria ndílind.

O rodoirt díliu for bith,
rochiúir m'áes—ní gúach in grith :
nomfil oc Dún Tulcha tra,
i n-iarthur thúaiscirt Lúachra.

26.] *Here a folio is lost from* S. 27. *sunda ana*] sunda na B ; sund ana M. 31. *innti*] and B. *rochinsetar*] rocidsetar R ; rodocinseda B ; rochindistair Lc ; rogeinsetar S_3 ; rocinsidatar M. 32. *Eoir*] beoir (*corr. to* neoir) R ; beoir LcM. 34. *asracht*] astracht Lc ; atracht S_3. *foroll*] forlond Lc. 35. *bla*] blad R. 38. *ronassa*] M ; ronasa *cæt*. *óen-glond*] a aon glonn, &c. S_3H ; eglond M. 39. *rochin*] rocim M ; tochim Lc. 41. *am fer sen*] in

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Eremon's wife was she ;
it is she that dwelt at Temair Breg,
and his were all the treasures there :
from her it is called Temair Luachra.

The night Conn was born
great Erin was glad to welcome him ;
on that night arose
the Suir, the Nore, and the Barrow.

The night Conn was born
uprose every prince in his might ;
in that night were made known—lasting fame !
Tortan's bole, the yew of Ross.

The night Conn was born
Erin was flooded at one blow ;
'twas then Loch Riach arose
and Loch Lein above Luachair.

I am Fintan ; I am an aged man ;
my date and my era have altered ;
I came into noble Inis Fail
fourteen hours before the Flood.

When the Flood was spilt on earth
my life faded,—not false the cry !
I abide in sooth at Dun Tulcha
in the north-west of Luachair.

---

fer sen R ; ba fear sean B ; amham fer M. 42. *rochlóechlói*] rochlaemchlae B ; roclæcmo M. *mo ré*] moire M. *m'eá*] maimser Lc. 43. *i nInis*] a hinis R. 44. *cethri tráth déc*] ceitri tra deg B ; cethracha trath, &c. MS_3. 46. *rochiúir*] *eá* ; docur Lc ; rochuir, &c. *cæt*. *m'des*] R ; inæs, &c. BM ; cach æs, &c. LcS_3H. *ní gúach*] *eá* ; guach BLc ; nguach *cæt*. 47. *nomfil*] namfuil RB ; namsail Lc ; na fail M. *óc Dún*] i ndun, &c. RM.

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SLÍAB MÍSS.

Míss, ingen Maireda múaid,
maic Caireda claideb-rúaid,
rogab slíab 'n-a selb-raind sain
co cían ós derb-chlaind Dedaid.

Dia farcabsat crích maic Sin
clanna Maireda mór-mir—
Echaid is Rí, rígda in scor,
barr-thús dírma cen dochor,

Ba sóer-ben slúaig co saine
do Chóemgen chrúaid chongnaide,
Míss, fúair, cen a dedail de,
sóer-druim Senaig 'n-a slaibre.

Senach garb mac Dedaid déin,
is and ba marb forsin tśléib:
and fail fo tháth fo thuba
a ráth is a róen-guba.

Fúair Míss ós dairib na ndám,
ingen Mairid co mór-grád,
fri fosnaidm, cen déine ndíss,
sogairm sóer sléibe sen-Míss. M.

LRBLcMHS$_3$. 1. *Maireda*] muredaig R. 4. *ós*] o LcMHS$_3$. *derb*] dealb M. 6. *mór-mir*] mir L; morgil Lc. 7. *is*] in RM; a Lc. *Rí*] rib HS$_3$. *rígda*] riga R. *in*] *om.* Lc. 8. *barr-thús*] bartus LRBLc; baartus H; baartús S$_3$. *dírma*] ndirma BLc. 10. *chongnaide*] codnaige B. 11. *Míss, fúair, cen a*] o fuair mís can BLcM; oafuair mis can, &c. HS$_3$; o fuair nis cen R. 12. *na slaibre*] islabre L; co slaible B.

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SLIAB MISS.

Miss, daughter of mighty Mairid
son of Cairid Red-Sword,
took a mountain as her own special portion
for ever over the genuine line of Dedad.

When the children of great, active Mairid
left the land of the son of Sen—
(Echaid and Ri, royal the band,
first beginning of a host free from mischance)—

Coemgen, stern ally,
had to wife a noble woman chosen from the host,
Miss, who obtained, never to part from it,
the noble hill of Senach as her bride-gift.

Fierce Senach, son of keen Dedad,
it is there he died, on the mountain:
there close covered by the sod is
his rath, with the wail for his defeat.

Miss, the much-loved daughter of Mairid,
above the thickets of the troops, acquired
by covenant, with eagerness not slight,
the noble, lucky title of the mountain of Sen-Miss.

---

13. *Dedaid*] deaga Lc. 14. *ba*] ro Lc. 15. *and fail*] is and Lc. *fo thâth*] S_3; fo thath is L; foth R; foth- B; fotha Lc; fothad H; fothach M. *thuba*] duba Lc; tugha S_3. 16. *ráth*] raith Lc; rath *cæt*. *a róen-guba*] a righdumai, &c. HS_3; œnguba LcM. 18. *Mairid*] airid Lc; maraig M. *mór-gráid*] morthráth L. 19. *fri fosnaidm*] fri fonsnaidm L; na fonsnaidm RM; na fosnaidm B; na fofonsnaidm Lc; na fonaidm HS_3. *cen*] con RLcH. *ndíss*] ndis *codd*.

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TIPRA SEN-GARMNA.

Tipra Sen-Garmna fo a snas,
cía sen-labra dia senchas?
is cid diatá araile.
Airer créchtach Criblaige?

In t-airer-sin cid diatá,
ocus tipra Sen-Garmna,
conécius dúib, dígrais band,
aní diatát a n-anmann.

Sen-Garman sléibe maic Sin,
ó loch Léin a hIrlúachair,
ránic mór rót in ríglach:
uair nirb óc, rop il-gnímach.

Dorigne creich thess 'con tuind
i nderna crúach-bás Crochduind;
uais athbach dogéne iarsain,
orgain Cathrach Comfossaid.

Iarsin luid rempi fo thúaid
ind athben fergach fír-chrúaid:
robí in fer fallán co fraig
Gannán 'na nóid hi Caislib.

LRBLcMSS$_2$H. (*The first fifty-two lines missing from S.*) 1. *a snas*] śnas, &c. LLc. 2. *dia*] LR; dian, &c. *cæt.* 4. *créchtach*] crechta R. 5-8.] *om.* Lc. 7. *conécius*] condécius L; coneces R; conigeas M; atdeosa S$_2$. 8. *aní*] inní, &c. RMH. *diatát*] L; diafuilet, &c. RBMH; obfuilet S$_2$. *a n-anmann*] anmand RM. 10. *a*] in R; co Lc. 12. *uair nirb óc*] oen corb og Lc; oair gerb og, &c. HS$_2$. 13. *dorigne creich*] doringni chrich L; dochrech cach dorigni Lc. *'con*] ar Lc. 14. *i nderna*]

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TIPRA SEN-GARMNA.

The Well of Sen-Garman, with its chip of wood,
what is the old tale to tell of it?
and whence comes another name,
the bloodstained Field of Criblach?

Whence this Field is named,
and the Well of Sen-Garman,
I shall declare to you—excellent feat!—
the cause whence the names arise.

Sen-Garman of the Mount of Mac Sin,
from Loch Lein out of Irluachair,
many roads the beldame traversed;
since she was not young she was skilled in many feats.

She made a foray southward by the wave,
wherein she wrought the heaped slaughter of Crochdond:
a noble aftermath she reaped thereto,
the sack of Cathair Comfossaid.

Thereafter she went onward to the north,
the fierce woman, furious, right grim:
she smote the lusty shielded man,
Gannan, in his home in Caisle.

---

niderna B; condearna Lc; atérna S_3. *cruach-bds*] cruaidbas M. 15. *athbach*] atbath L; athlach Lc. *dogéni*] dogenc, &c. LS_2; dogena *cæt*. 16. *cathrach*] cathrag L. *comfossaid*] comfasaich Lc; comosaig M. 17. *iarsin*] L; iarum, &c. *cæt*. 18. *athben*] aidben S_2; aithben *cæt*. *fergach*] beargach Lc. *firchrúaid*] firchrúaich L. 19. *robí*] rophé L. *co fraig*] nar dil L. 20. *Gannán*] candan H; caman M. *'na nóid*] na noid LB; na doid LcS_3H; na doit M; nóit R. *hi Caislib*] iccaislib R; iacasib Lc; icaisib M.

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Ránic rempi, monor ngrind,
co Mongfind, co muime Find,
cor' loisc macraid, dia fúair blad,
in-Nóid Dromma búain Bertach.

Tánic rempi cen temel,
ránic co síd fer Femen,
coromarb Dub Róit ind ráin,
inna nóid féin oc Formáil.

Sen-Garman 'sa mac co mbail
sníset fri fat hi fogail;
andsin gníset cairddes cain,
is Criblach cáin a Cruachain.

Mac do Chriblaig Crimthann Cass:
nírb é in t-imgand ar ernmass;
cid a chomáes, ba calma
im sogáes mac Sen-Garmna.

Nert nónbair robói i Criblaig,
airm i mbenad fri hirgail:
ocus nert nónbair samlaid
fri slóg-blaid i Sen-Garmain.

Nert dá nonbur lethu a ndís,
gním cen chlethu cen athscís;
gráin cethri nónbur samlaid,
ed robói dia comchablaig.

Ba hingnad la Find a rád
don chethrur chalma chomlán,
fogail cen laicce ria lind
do dénam aicce in hÉrind.

---

21. *monor ngrind*] tar cach lind Lc. 23. *cor 'loisc*] coroloisc L; roloisc LcMS$_3$H. *dia*] do Lc. 24. *in-nóid*] L; inoid BLc; indoid M; indoit R; andoid S$_3$H. *buain*] buan L. *Bertach*] bertaig S$_3$; bertad Lc 26. *fer*] RB; ar *cæt*. 27. *ind ráin*] indráen L; indrain M; andrain H; anraoin S$_3$; inrain B; indrui R; inroind Lc. 28. *inna nóid*] inanoit R; inannoid Lc; inandoid MS$_3$H. *oc*] i Lc; a H. *Formdil*] formáel L; formoill Lc. 29. *'sa*] ansa R. *bail*] blaid, &c. LcS$_3$H. 30.] sinata fad re fogail Lc. 31. *andsin*] isann, &c. S$_3$H. *cairdes*] chairddes L.

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Onward she went—joyous exploit!—
to Mongfind, Find's fostermother,
and burnt the children, whereby she won fame,
at enduring Noid Dromma Bertach.

Onward she came without disguise;
she reached the mound of the men of Femen,
and slew Dub Roit of the rout
in his own home at Formael.

Sen-Garman and her fortunate son
harassed and plundered far and wide:
there they made fair alliance
with gentle Criblach from Cruachan.

Son to Criblach was Crimthann Cass:
he was no shirker in the mêlée:
as for his compeer, he was strong
in wisdom, was the son of Sen-Garman.

The force of nine was in Criblach
where she mingled in the strife;
and the force of nine likewise,
with martial renown, in Sen-Garman.

The two of them had the force of twice nine men,
(doings without concealment, without respite:)
the terror of four nines likewise,
this their united force possessed.

A surprise for Find was the declaration
of the bold four complete,
that in his time reaving undismayed
should be wrought by them in Erin.

32.] criblach a cruachain Lc. 33. *do*] don RBM. 34. *ar ernmass*] ar endmus R; airermas Lc: *perhaps* ar indmass. 36. *im sogdes*] an sogaes S_3; in soga M. *Sen-Garmna*] særgarmna Lc. 40. *slóg-blaid*] slogaib, &c. RBLc. 41. *dá nónbur*] nonbuir M. *lethu*] leath Lc; aleith M. 42. *chlethu*] L; cleatu B; cleithe, &c. RLcS_3H; cleitiu M. *athscís*] LLc; cámhscís R; cainscis, &c. *cæt.* 44. *ed*] L; sed, &c. RBM; asead, &c. LcS_3H. *roboí*] baoi S_3. *dia*] di Lc (?) na S_3. *comchablaig*] chomchablaig L; ccaomhcablaigh S_3: cablaid, &c. RLc; coblaid BM; acabluidh H. 47. *fogail*] fuil (*with* d *superscr.*) H. *via*] re BMH. 48. *do*] *om.* R.

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Noslenann Find féin iarsain
co ndeochatar don talmain;
co ná fúaratar a ndín
ar maig nó ar muir nó ar mór-thír.

Co fúaratar lathe n-and
topur uisci úar-abann,
iarna tichtain a talmain,
ciarb ingnad la Sen-Garmain.

Cuirid Garman sís a mac
iar scís ocus iar comrac,
consói Slechtaire na slat
i n-agid trell na tiprat.

Geibid glanad na hadba
co látir co lán-chalma;
focheird úad dia múr immach
a húr is a hard-grenach.

Iarsin luid immach ar cúl
ocus ní rocheil a rún:
fúair dín ar arm-gail álóig Find
tech mór fo thalmain tirimm.

Lotar in cethrur calma
do saigid na sen-adba;
rucsat co diamair dia ndín
immad fíadaig is fíad-míl.

Luidset laithe for Lúachair,
ciarbo thaithbe imúathaid:
atchíat din rót, nád fetar,
óclach n-óc ná 'dgénatar.

49–52.] *om.* R. 50. *don*] fon S_3. 51. *co ná*] na L; conda M; conac B. 52. *nó* (1)] *om.* BMS_3; na Lc. *nó* (2)] *om.* MS_2; na Lc. 53. *n-and*] S_2H; and *cæt.* 54. *topur*] tibra Lc. *uisci*] dusci LcS_2H. *úar*] fuar BS_2H; uair S. *abann*] L; imgand, &c. *cæt.* 55. *tichtain*] L; tiachtain, &c. *cæt.* 56. *ciarb*] ger Lc; rop S_2 57. *a mac*] ammac L. 58. *comrac*] comarc L. 59. *consói*] consni S_2. 60. *i n-agid*] inadaig, &c. LcSMH. 61. *na*] L; a *cæt.* 63. *focheird*] foceirdid R; focert S. *immach*] gananadh S_2. 64. is a hard-grenach] L;

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Thereupon Find himself pursues them
till they went from the land;
and they found no place of refuge
on plain, on sea, nor on firm land.

Till on a day they found there
a spring of water, a cool stream,
just issuing from the earth,
though unfamiliar to Sen-Garman.

Garman lays down her son
after fatigue and after fighting;
Slechtaire of the forays turns
toward the well for a space.

He sets to cleansing the dwelling
stoutly, right boldly;
he flings from him out from its wall
the clay thereof and high-piled gravel.

Thereafter he came out again
and hid not his secret:
he found a shelter against the assault of the army of Find,
a great house under the dry earth.

The bold four came
toward the ancient dwelling;
secretly they brought to their shelter
plenty of game and wild stock.

They went on a day upon Luachair
though it was an infringement of utter seclusion:
they see coming down a road I know not
a young warrior whom they did not recognize.

---

na himglanad Lc; iarna himglanad, &c. *cæt.* 67. *arm-gail*] armguin M. *slóig*] slog B. 68. *tirimm*] tirim L; taebgrind, &c. RBMHS$_3$; tæbfind, &c. LcS. 70. *do saigid*] do said Lc. 74. *ciarbo*] ciarbod B; ciarbot S; ciarbad H; ciabtar S$_3$; ciaba M. *taithbe*] aithbe, &c. SS$_3$H; saithi Lc. *imúathaid*] inuathaig M. 75. *atchiat*] atchít, &c. LR; adcid, &c. BMS; dochind Lc. *din*] LB; do M; don *cæt.* *nad fetar*] L; donnarach R; donarach, &c. BMHSS$_3$; arcach ar Lc. 76. *n-óc*] óc, &c. *codd.* *nd 'dgenatar*] connemgnatach M; natgenatar S$_3$; nad aithgenatar L.

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Ossíne is é robói and,
trúag in tecmong nárb admall:
recait a ngleó cen chabra:
berait leó dia prím-adba.

Lá d' Ossín issin tig thall,
inna chumriuch co himgand:
tuc dó crand sóer dia snaide
Crimthand Cóel mac Criblaige.

Rosnas Ossín dó a chrand
co hadnár is co hadmall:
indsmais cen docair gái nglan
immar rosfocail Crimthan.

Dorigne Ossín foa choimm
liathróit do chasnaide in chraind:
rollá úad a hind a glac
immach ar lind na tiprat.

Fechtas bói Find forsind áth
dered lái i n-etarthráth:
co facca chuice in snaide
do brú Féile find-glaine.

Gebis 'n-a láim, mod n-ergna,
ba móite leis a menma:
Ossín fogní, ar cach fer,
cipe baile asar'teilced.

77. *Ossíne*] LR; osin M; oissin, &c. *cæt.* *is é*] alle M. *robói*] dobi, &c. LcS$_2$. 78. *in tecmong*] L; indimtecmaic, &c. RS; inimtecmaic B; animtacmac, &c. HS$_3$; animthacmong Lc; imtimtecmaing M. *nárb*] L; *om. cæt.* 79. *recait*] regait L; regaid B; rengaid R. *a ngleó*] in gleo H. 80. *dia*] na Lc. 81. *issin*] sin LRBM. 82. *himgand*] hinmall LcS. 83. *dó crand*] dá chrand, &c. LcS. *dia*] re Lc. 84. *Cóel*] LH; caem *cæt.* 85. *Rosnas*] &c. LR; fosnas, &c. *cæt.* *Ossín dó*] do osín R. *a*] an S$_2$. 86. *adnár*] adhmar S; adnar, &c. *cæt.* 87. *indsmais*] intsnaiss L; imsnais B; insnas LcS. *docair*] doccair L; dochair RS. *nglan*] LM; glan *cæt.* 88. *immar rosfocail*] *ed.* immar rofacaib L; feib mar dofocail, &c. RB; feib

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Ossin, he it was;
alas the chance that he was not swift of foot!
they come to blows without parley:
they carry him with them to their chief abode.

One day Ossin was in the house yonder,
in rigid bondage:
Crimthand Coel son of Criblach
gave him a noble spear-shaft to plane.

Ossin planed his shaft for him
submissively, rapidly;
he fitted the bright spear without difficulty
as Crimthand directed.

Ossin made covertly
a ball of the shavings of the spear-shaft:
he cast it from him from his finger-tips
out on the water of the spring.

On a time Find was at the ford
at close of day in the twilight;
and he saw the shavings coming towards him
down the bosom of pure, bright Fele.

He caught it in his hand—famous act!
his spirit was strengthened within him:
"Ossin is the maker!" saith each man,
"whatever the spot whence it was thrown."

marrus focail, &c. *cæt.* 89. *Dorigne*] doriṅgni L. *Ossín*] oisíne R; *om.* B. *foa*] fo LRLcS. *choimm*] chaim Lc. 91. *rollá*] L; rola BMS$_3$; rolád R; rolaud H; doluid, &c. LcS. *úad*] amach S$_3$; *om.* LcSH. *glac*] glac nglan SH; ngat Lc. 92. *immach*] mach LB; uad, &c. LcSS$_3$H. *ar*] tar H. *lind*] M; topur, &c. LRBS; tondaib, &c. LcHS$_3$. 93. *Fechtas*] fechta RM; fecht, &c. LcS. *bói*] diambái, &c. LcS. *forsind*] for in, &c. BMHS$_3$. 94. *ldi*] oidchi S$_3$. 95. *facca*] focaid M. 96. *find-glaine*] fianglaine L; inglaine M. 97–100.] *om.* S$_3$. 97. *Gebis*] geibid R. *'n-a láim*] cuice (*with* vel na laim *supersc.*) H. *mod*] mac LcSM. 98. *ba móite leis*] moidi leis fein, &c. LcS. 99. *fogní*] fognig M; dogni, &c. LcS. 100. *cipe*] ciped, &c. LB. *asar' teilced*] &c. LcSH; asrotheilced L; as roteilged, &c. RBM.

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Lotar ind ïan uile as
cosin sruth coa bunadas:
atchíat fotholl tói talman,
áitt i sír-bói Sen-Garman.

Dosberat slega chuccu,
focherdat úadu a mbruttu;
fúaprait tochailt in talman
conusfacca Sen-Garman.

Dolluid Criblach úadu immach
dar in cét n-erred n-armach:
rosmarb Find fíal iar saine
thiar i nAiriur Chriblaige.

Sernais Slechtaire, seól ngar,
conair aile, astur talman,
luid díb, feib digsed in gáeth,
in leó luthmar labur-gáeth.

Dolluid Find, ba mod n-amra,
i ndegaid maic Sen-Garmna:
rí ïan co nglére rangell
thiar oc Bérre na mbémmend.

Cechaing Crimthand dar in féin
ocus ropo chrúaid a chéim:
sedlais co sóeb iar saine
Crimthand Cóel mac Criblaige.

---

101. *ind*] L; in, &c. *cæt*. 102. *coa*] co, &c. RLcSM. 103. *atchíat*] atchit L; adchid, &c. LcS; dociad S_3. *fotholl tói*] fothoi toll L. *talman*] intalmon Lc. 104 *áitt*] airm RM. *i sír-bói*] is ro bói, &c. RM; do siorbaoi S_2. 105. *Dosberat*] L; nosnagat, &c. S_2H; musnagat, &c. RB; musnadad, &c. LcS; musnacad, M. 106. *focherdat*] focherat L; focearad, &c. BLcM. 107. *in*] &c. LBS_2; na *cæt*. 108. *conusfacca*] conusfacaid Lc. 109. *Criblach*] criblag L. *úadu*] úaide, &c. RBLcH; uaidiu M; uaidhibh S. 112. *thiar*] triar LLc. *i nAiriur*] a turlach LcS. 113. *Sernais*] ternais S_2. *ngar*] L; nglan RLcSM; ngal BHS_3. 114. *astur*] ahur RLcS; ahuir HS_2.

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All the warriors went forth
up the river, to its source:
they see a silent hole in the ground,
the place where was Sen-Garman's home.

They take their spears to them;
they cast aside their cloaks;
they set to digging up the earth,
till Sen-Garman saw them.

Criblach got away from them
in spite of the hundred armed warriors:
the noble Find slew her apart
in the west at Airer Criblaige.

Slechtaire fled a short way
by another road wandering through the land:
he went from them as the wind might go,
the vigorous lion, wise and proud.

Find went (it was a famous exploit)
after the son of Sen-Garman:
the kingly warrior far famed held him in pledge
in the west, at Berre of the blows.

Crimthand advanced through the warriors
and hard was his path:
Find caught him treacherously apart,
Crimthand Coel son of Criblach.

---

talman] thalman LcS. 115. *digsed*] ticsid Lc; thigsidh S; digset RB. 116. *luthmar*] L; luamnach, &c. *cæt.* *labur-gásth*] L; nar langaeth M; ar lanbaeth B; nar lanbæth, &c. *cæt.* 117. *ba mod*] fa mog Lc. *n-amra*] L; nargdha S_3; nergna *cæt.* 118. *i ndegaid*] andeadaich Lc. 119. *fían*] féne, &c. LcS. *co nglére*] co ngéire L; cugleire H; na ngleire (*with* vel co *superscr.*) R. *rangell*] roṅgell, &c. LS_3; rungall H; ngeall S; gell Lc. 120. *thiar*] siar H; thâiar S. 121. *dar in*] darm R; da in B. 122. *a chéim*] L; in rem LcS; a réim, &c. *cæt.* 123. *sedlais*] selais HS_3; seglais Lc. 124. *Cóel mac*] L; caoml (l *expunct.*) mac H; maccaem Lc; caem mac, &c. *cæt.*

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Sen-Garman dobert anís,
(nirbo chéim cert) iar n-athscís:
atnaig a cend i ruth gait;
cuirthir a corp 'sin tiprait.

Ni farcaib Currech, cluintir,
mac nothuilled trén-muntir,
acht techtaire cen tarba,
Slechtaire mac Sen-Garmna.

IS é sin senchas iar fír
ocus ba hé sin a ngním
ind lochta lúaidset din tslait,
fúaigset Ossín fon tiprait.

---

125. *dobert*] donbert S_3. 126. *nirbo*] nirbad, &c. RHS. *chëim cert*] caem ceart B; chaemnert, &c. LcS. *iar n-athscís*] condagacís R; arndaghsgís S. 127. *atnaig*] *ed.* atnagar LM; adnadar, &c. LcS; atnadhar R; anagar B; nagar H; atnacht S_3. *cend*] cheand Lc. *i ruth gait*] L; arruth ngaitt S_3; asruth ngait, &c. RLcS; isrut gait B; asrut ngaid H;

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Sen-Garman he fetched from underground,
(it was no sure path) after fresh toil:
he set her head in a withen chain;
her body is put in the well.

Currech left not, it is heard,
a son who should increase the strong brood,
except the messenger unprosperous,
Slechtaire son of Sen-Garman.

This is the authentic legend
and these were the doings
of the crew who fared on the foray,
who bound Ossin under the spring.

. . . ngaid M. 128. *cuirthir*] L; laiter, &c. *cæt.* *corp*] chorp Lc. 129–132.] in L *only*. 129. *farcaib*] fargaib L. 133. *IS é*] asedh S_2. *senchas*] inseancus, &c. LcS. *iar*] *om.* LcS. 134. *hé*] se M. *a ngnim*] ingnim, &c. RLcMH. 135. *lúaidset din tslait*] L; dognisead goid Lc; fogniset gait, &c. *cæt.* 136. *fuaigset*] L; sniset, &c. *cæt.*

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FINDGLAIS.

Roort Bláthnat ingen Mind
in orgain ós Airget-Glind:
mór-gním do mnái brath a fir,
dóig is friss rodasmidir.

Trúag a n-imscar imalle,
Bláthnat ocus Ferchertne,
co fail a lecht díblínaib
i Rind Chind Bera brígmair.

Ferbrecach is Senfiacail
ropdar araid do thriáthaib;
Fergaire a Fráechmaig i fat,
mór do laéchaib roortsat. R.

L (*one stanza*) RBLcMSS$_2$HY (*col.* 780, *stanzas* 1 *and* 2). 2. *in orgain*] a orgain S; la horcain Y; orgain, &c. LRBLcM. *ós Airget-Glind*] osar .c. glind L; osar cet in glind, &c. RBLc; osairgcet in glind M. 4. *dóig*] L; dáigh HY; air RLc; ar *cæt*. *friss*] fri Lc. *rodasmidir*] rodamidir Y; rodus inmhuin S. 5–12] *not in* L. 5. *a n-*] in RY. *imscar imalle*]

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FINDGLAIS.

Blathnat the daughter of Mind wrought
the slaying above Airget-Glend:
a dreadful deed for a wife, the betrayal of her husband,
for it was against him that she aimed it.

Alas for the fatal encounter
of Blathnat and Fercertne alike!
the tomb of both is
at the Point of strong Cend Bera.

Ferbrecach and Senfiacail
were charioteers to the chieftains;
Fergaire came from Fraechmag afar,—
many a hero they slew.

---

iomsccaradh malle, &c. S_3H; comroc imale Y. 8. *i Rind*] illaind Y. *Cind Bera*] bera cinn B. *brígmair*] YLcS; siraim RB; isirimh S_3; siraib M; sirauimh (*with* as *superscr.*) H. 9–12] *om.* Y. 9. *Ferbrecach*] ferbregda R; ferbethrach S_3. 10. *do*] R; co, &c. *cæt.* 11. *Fergaire*] fergair, &c. LcSS_3. *a*] is B; i M. 12. *do*] ro M.

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SRÚB BRAIN.

Matan do Choin na Cerdda
for múr dron dúne Delga,
fri sechem slúag 'na saige,
ic fethem úar irgaile.

Co facca in muir n-uár n-altach
co slúag adbal ingantach,
fer co fathaib rafollaig,
ria rathaib ria rodrongaib.

Línsat triáth-mag a téite,
in slúag scíath-glan scíth-méite:
rochansat ceól cen chobra
for a seól co sír-solma.

Ba leór do brón in betha
a nglór is a ngarb-gretha:
leór do déstin co dergnaid
déscin for a ndub-delbaib.

Tri cóicait 'sind éill fo thrí;
leór ba léir al-línmairi:
duibithir funchi fedil
culchi cach eóin imthemin.

LRBLcSS$_3$MH. 1. *na*] in R. 3. *fri*] L; ac, &c. *cæt*. *sechem*] setem B; feithemh S; fechain Lc. *slúag*] sluaig, &c. LcHS$_3$. *saige*] suide RS$_3$; saide, &c. BLcS. 4. *ic*] L; *for* LcS; fri *cæt*. *fethem*] feichem, &c. RSS$_3$. *úar*] uair LcS$_3$. 5. *altach*] eltach, &c. LcSS$_3$H. 6. *adbal*] allaind (*with* vel adbul *superscr.*) R; nadbal, &c. BLcSS$_3$H. *ingantach*] ningantach, &c. BLcSS$_3$H. 7. *co*] os Lc. *rafollaig*] rafollaich L; rofollaidh R; rofolloig, &c. HS$_3$; rofallaig M; romfolaig Lc; romfolaidh S; cofollaib B. 9. *a*] in R. *téite*] theite L; teite, &c. RBM; teitte S$_3$;

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SRÚB BRAIN.

On a morning the Hound of the Smith
was on the strong rampart of Dun Delga
keeping cold watch for combat,
to pursue hosts on the march.

And he saw the cold cliff-bound sea
covered with a monstrous marvellous host—
the man of . . . . paid no heed—
in . . ., in great droves.

They filled the sea-plain with their gathering
the bright-winged enormous host:
they sang a joyless strain
on their ceaseless rapid course.

It was a world of grief to hear
their calling, and their hoarse cries:
full loathly and uncomely
was the sight of their black forms.

Thrice three fifties in the flock;
full plain to see was their multitude:
black as long-lived scaldcrow
the cowl of each dusky bird.

---

teide H; thigi Lc.; tighe S. 10. *sciath-glan*] sciathach M. *scith-méite*] scithmeite, &c. LR; scitmede, &c. BM; sgmettiu H; scithmithi Lc; sciath-midhe S; sgáthmeide S_2. 11. *chobra*] chorbra L. 12. *for a*] sa L; for in RS; forsin Lc. *solma*] tholma Lc. 13. *leór*] mor R. 15. *do déstin*] da descin Lc. *co*] do B; con MS_3H. *dergnaid*] derenaid, &c. LcH. 16. *for*] ar Lc. *dub-*] dun *facs. of* L (*doubtful*); din Lc. 17. *Trí cóicait*] tri coica H; trí chæca S; baoi caocca S_3. *sind éill*] isindeil L. 18. *leor ba*] do bo R. 19. *duibithir*] duibideóir, &c. LRBHM. *fedil*] feimin (*with* vel feidil *superscr.*) R.

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Remra a cuirp is a cossa :
mosnáitis muir dia mbossa :
sithithir seóil for sessaib
scéith cach eóin cen imresain.

Secht n-artim fo thri tadbain
gulban cach óen-eóin angbaid :
secht cubait riged ránac
i tacmung a mun-brágat.

Imsói fothu, feochar ngal,
Cú na cath is na comram :
rosoirg dia thábaill in daig
co rámaind is co redgaig.

Desin roort uile n-óg
in énlaith olc ecal-mór,
tar cach ngaibél col-lín bla
cossin mbrainén ba tiugba.

Rotheip a méide assa muin,
indlais a láma 'n-a fuil,
roúaig cach rúin in challait,
tuc srúib forsin sen-charraic.

Desin asberar Srúb Brain :
fégar cech rún tria rogail,
do gním in Chon, nár chatail,
sír in mod, cach moch-matain. M.

21–24] *om.* R. 21. *is a*] ša L. 22. *mosnditis*] mussnaiddis Lc ; musnaidhdis S. *dia*] da L. 23. *sithithir*] sithid iar B. *seóil*] feoil Lc. *for*] fri B. 24. *scéith*] sciath, &c. LcSS$_3$H. 25. *n-artim*] ndairtim Lc. *tadbain*] taidbuid H ; dodbaid Lc ; dadhbhaid S$_3$; dadhaib S. 26. *gulban*] gulba R ; angulbain, &c. LcHS$_3$: *om.* M. *óen*] *om.* LLcHS$_3$M. *angbaid*] adbail L. 27. *secht*] tri L. *riged*] rigi LBMS ; rici Lc. 28. *i*] LS$_3$; in M ; a *cæt.* *tacmung*] LS ; tacmuc, &c. BMHS$_3$; tacmaing, &c. RLc. 29. *fothu*] focru ? M. *feochar ngal*] feth feochar S. 31. *in daig*] indaid RLc ; intaidh S. 32. *rámaind*] L ; romaind M ; ramaind, &c. *cæt.* *redgaig*] redgaich L ;

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Gross their bodies and their legs:
they paddled the sea with their feet:
long as a sail on the thwarts
were the wings of each bird, past dispute.

Handbreadths thrice seven displays
the beak of each cruel bird:
seven cubits of the forearm I counted
in the girth of their necks.

Against them turned—fierce valour!—
the Hound of battles and encounters:
the fiery hero slew them with his sling,
with frenzy and fury.

Thereupon he slew them all entirely,
the evil formidable fowls,
across every inlet, with fulness of fame,
to the last surviving raven.

He severed its neck from its shoulders;
he bathed his hands in its blood;
he wove all the mysteries of the craft;
he laid the bill on the ancient rock.

Hence is it called the Raven's Bill,
(through his valour every mystery is seen)
from the deed of the Hound that slept not
(long the measure) any early morning.

---

redgaid, &c. RBMHS$_3$; radgaid Lc; radgaig S. 33. *n-óg*] L; ogh B; nód S; nod Lc; innóg, &c. RM; anog, &c. S$_3$H. 34. *in*] ind L. 35. *gaibél*] gabeal L. 37. *méide*] &c. S$_3$H; mét R; méid, &c. LBM; med LcS. *assa*] isa LB. 38. *indlais*] ionnmais S$_3$. *láma*] lam, &c. MS. *'n-a*] ina MS. 39. *úaig*] uaid, &c. LcM; fuaid S; ucc S$_3$. *rúin*] rún, &c. SH. *in challait*] L calaid Lc; acalaidh S; in callait, &c. *cæt*. 40. *tuc*] fuair L. *srúib*] srúib brain L. *forsin*] fori L; forin &c. HSS$_3$M. 41. *asberar*] L; aderar Lc; atberar, &c. *cæt*. 42. *fégar*] fedar LcS. *tria*] co L; tre LcS; tri M. 44. *sír*] fir, &c. HS$_3$. *in*] a S$_3$. *cach*] L; ar *cæt*.

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LOCH LEIN.

Dlegair do lind locha Léin
athchomarc a heterchéin,
mar tá ós chách cen chuit mbróin
fo bláth ocus fo bith-glóir.

Robói tan ba fíad fertach,
co n-ilur tríath tairbertach :
cía beith 'na rath-lind, lín bla,
for seilb Fathlind maic Áeda.

Ó dolluid for selbai sláin
Fathlind maic Aeda Daméin
loch in chuire cháim cen chair,
láid dó cach duine dlegair.

Atchúala Lén, col-lín uird,
do bith fo brúch a bláth-buird,
diarchum cen tíam-gestal tais
níam-lestar Fainne Flidais.

Oc Síd Buidb ba cerdd cen chair,
Lén Lín-ïaclach mac Bolgaig :
Bolgach mac Bannaig, blad bil,
ba mac Glammaig maic Gomir.

Cid carbad, cid cathbarr óir,
cid cúach, cid cairche ciúil chóir,
do Lén ba fír deg-blad de,
ba gním erlam ria n-aidche.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 2. *heterchéin*] hetergéin, &c. LLc. 4. *fo . . . fo*] co . . . co LcS. 7. *'na rath-lind*] narndaith lind Lc ; na trathlind M. 9. *dolluid*] daluid BLc. *selbai*] L ; selb- S$_3$H ; selbaid, &c. *cæt.* 10. *Damáin*] bennain domuin (*with* vel damain *written over* bennain) M. 11. *cháim*] caem LRB. *chair*] chor Lc ; coir S$_3$. 12. *láid*] lægh S. *dó*] L ; da S$_3$H ; do *cæt.* 14. *fo brúch*] fo bruch L ; fo bruig, &c. RMSH ; for bruig S$_3$; for buird Lc ;

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LOCH LEIN.

There is due to the water of Loch Lein
a question from of yore,
as it is free from sorrow beyond all,
in beauty and endless glory.

There was a time when it was a waste, a place of graves,
with many a vigorous chieftain,
though it be now a hallowed water, with fullness of fame,
over the domain of Fathlind son of Aed.

Since the lake of the fair blameless host
spread over the entire domain
of Fathlind son of Aed Daman,
a lay is due to it from every man.

I have heard of Len with hammers in plenty,
as being under the marge of its blooming bank,
where he shaped by no feeble forceless work
the shining vessels of Fainne daughter of Flidais.

At Sid Buidb he was a wright without reproach,
Len Linfiaclach son of Bolgach:
Bolgach son of Bannach—fair fame—
was son of Glammach son of Gomer.

Were it chariot or helmet of gold,
were it cup or well-made instrument of music,
justly Len won good fame therefrom,
it was finished work ere night.

---

fobith fo bruig B. 15. *diarchum*] darchum LB. *tiam-*] tian B; *illeg. in* L. 16. *Fainne*] sainne *facs. of* L, *wrongly*. *Flidais*] slidais Lc. 17. *Oc*] o LcS. *ba cerdd*] focheard Lc. *chair*] coir S_3. 18. *Lin-*] lind L. 20. *ba*] LS_3; deg, &c. *cæt*. *Glammaig*] blamaid Lc. 21. *óir*] noir HS_3. 23. *fir*] sir L.(?) 24. *ba gnim*] fir ba L. *erlam*] genmn B; adbal, &c. LcS.

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Iar scur cech aidche, gním cert,
dond fíur foirbthe, nírb amnert,
dia indeóin, focherdded-se
úad co hindeóin na nDése.

Tri frossa focherdded-si
ind indeóin co n-óibligi,
fross usci fedil fedma,
fross do thenid trichemda:

In tress-fross co nglé-raind glain
do némaind cháim chorcar-glain,
conid iat co ndénma dil
némna locha Léin lind-gil.

Maraid loch Léin in laga,
co n-immud tond tóeb-thana:
i crích na nDése dia deóin
maraid dia ése a indeóin.

I flaith Éremóin cen ail,
iar nglé-dedóil cen debaid,
túargaib, tar cach soairm sair,
tomaidm locha Léin lindmair.

Atberat sund iar saine
sáir-fír ocus senchaide,
co ná fríth ri taidbsin thair,
co haimsir Cuind Chét-chathaig.

---

25. *aidche*] naidci R. 26. *fíur*] *ed.* fhior S_3; fír, &c. *cæt.* *foirbthe*] foirfe H. 27. *dia indeóin*] dia a inneoin S; diadindeoin B; *illeg. in* L. *focherdded-se*] focerdese B; focheardside Lc. 28. *co*] RS_3; an LLcM; a h-, &c. BSH. *na nDése*] co dese, &c. LBMHS. 29. *focherdded*] foceired R. 30. *ind*] L; an HS_3; in RBLcS; *illeg. in* M. *co n-óibligi*] *ed.* conoebligi LM. conœmligi R; conaibligi B; conaidblidhi, &c. SS_3H; ba haidblili Lc. 31. *fedil*] fetil L. 32. *trichemda*] trithemda, &c. RM; trithimdha S; tritheamra Lc. 33. *glain*] LM; nglain &c. *cæt.* 34. *do*] fros do, &c. LcS. *chdim chorcar-glain*] do chorcarglain L; caoin corcargbloin S_3; nosmarglain, &c. LcS. 35. *conid*]

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After work ceased each night (right deed),
for the accomplished man (no weakling he),
at his anvil, he would fling it
from him to the anvil of the Dese.

Three showers would it fling forth—
the anvil with its sparkles:
a shower of water, unfailing, vigorous,
a shower of flaming fire:

The third shower of pure bright quality
was of lovely pure purple jewellery,
so that these, lovely in purity,
were the jewels of Loch Lein's clear waters.

Loch Lein of the hero endures
with multitude of lean-sided waves:
in the land of the Dese by Len's will
endures his anvil after him.

In the reign of blameless Eremon
after clear dawning free from strife
sprang up, famous beyond every noble place in the east,
the outburst of the waters of Loch Lein.

They tell here variously
both nobles and gleemen,
that it was not found and manifested in the east
till the time of Cond Cetchathach.

---

cona R. *co ndénma*] can denma, &c. LcSS$_3$H. *dil*] ndil LcSH; ndail S$_3$. 36. *lind-gil*] lindglain, &c. LcMSS$_3$H. 39. *i*] ic S$_3$. *dia deóin*] diandeoin Lc. 40. *ése*] eis B. *a*] L; in RBS; inn Lc; an MS$_3$H. 42. *dedóil*] degail, &c. RLcH; dhoil S. *debaid*] deagail, &c. LcMS. 43. *tíargaib tar*] tuargaim sar B; and fríth dar L. *soairm*] sosnaidm L; sotairm R; sogairm BM. *sair*] soin Lc; sain S. 44. *tomaidm*] togairm B. *lindmair*] lindglain, &c. LcH. 47. *ná*] nach MS. *ri*] L; re RB; ria LcMSH; re a S$_3$. *taidbsin*] taeibsin R; taibsib Lc.

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Desin atá, ni tairm tó,
senchas locha Léin iar ló:
is bretti a buide diar mblaid:
do cach duine ised dlegair. D.

49. *ní tairm tó*] toraind L. 50. *iar*] ar Lc. 51. *bretti*] breithi

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Hence comes—no silent sound—
the legend of Loch Lein in after days:
thanks should be paid for our report:
from every man this is due.

LcH ; beirthe S_3. *diar*] iar M. *52. do*] laoidh da S_3. *ised*] *om* S_3.

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CARN FERADAIG.

In carn-sa atchíu co ndechair
Feradaich co fír-brethaib:
am eól co húain in cech airm
'sin sceól ó fúair a chomainm.

Feradach don rothuilg ráin
ba mac Rochuirp maic Golláin:
Gollán cosin gol-gáith gil
ba mac Conmáil maic Ebir.

Rogab tríath temraig tíre,
Tigernmas co trén-ríge:
tri nói cath a crannaig cáil
robriss for clannaib Conmáil.

Romarb Conmáel cond catha
i cath óenaig mór-Macha:
i cath Eille ar moch-ord áig
romarb Rochorp mac Golláin.

Romarb Feradach iarsin,
romacc Rochuirp co ríg-gail:
corp as'rulaid iarna mairn
fail fot dumaib, a chóem-chairn.

LRBLcMHS$_3$. 1. *carn-sa*] L; carn, &c. *cæt.* *atchíu*] atchi R. *co n-*] cen, &c. LS$_3$. 3. *am*] im R. *húain*] huaim LcM. 4. *'sin sceól ó fúair*] in seol dia fuil Lc; sin sceol o fuil M. *a chomainm*] in comainm Lc; in forainm, &c. HS$_3$. *don*] du B. 5. *rothuilg*] roduilg M; roddluid Lc. 6. *ba mac*] L; rig mac, &c. *cæt.* 7. *gol-gáith*] golgæth L; ngolgaith R; ngolgaoith S$_3$; golgait H; golgaid M; colgait B; colcbaid Lc. *gil*] L; ngil RBHS$_3$; bil Lc; *om.* M. 8. *ba mac*] mc do Lc. 9. *temraig*] L; temrach, &c. RBHS$_3$; temair Lc; tem M. 10. *ríge*] mine Lc. 11. *a crannaig*] L; forcbail (*with* vel crannaib *superscr.*) R;

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CARN FERADAIG.

This carn I see, pre-eminent,
the carn of Feradach of the true judgments:
I am versed completely in every spot
in the tale whence it took its name.

Feradach of the noble pride
was son of Rochorp son of Gollan:
Gollan with the bright 'wind of wailing'
was son of Conmael son of Eber.

A prince seized the high ground,
even Tigernmas, with powerful sway:
thrice nine battles with his line of slender spears
he won against the children of Conmael.

He slew Conmael, head of battle,
in the battle of great Oenach Macha,
in the battle of Eille in fight early-arrayed
he slew Rochorp son of Gollan.

He slew Feradach thereafter
the noble son of Rochorp, kingly in valour:
the body whence he departed after his slaying
lies under thy mounds, O pleasant carn!

---

fricrannaib S_3; forchranaib Lc; a crannaib, &c., BMH. *cáil*] cáel, &c. LBM. 13. *cond*] chond L. 14. *mór*] moir RLcS$_3$. 15. *Eille*] ele Lc. *moch-ord áig*] mochor daig, &c. BS$_3$; mochaird aig M; coranair Lc. 18. *romacc*] L; deagmac Lc.; rigmac *cæt*. *co*] Lc HS$_3$; ba *cæt*. *rígh-gail*] ríogh goil S$_3$; riagail LBLcM; rigail RH. 19. *corp*] corob Lc. *as'*] is H. *rulaid*] rúlaid L; rulaig, &c. BM; rul-, &c. RHS$_3$; rolulaid Lc. *iarna mairn*] iar na maidm HS$_3$; iarnarmu B; airm Lc. 20. *fot*] fon Lc; fo MHS$_3$. *dumaib*] dumaid Lc. *a*] LR; *om*. B; in, &c. *cæt*. *chóem-chairn*] cæmarmu B.

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Feradach, ferad catha,
conidromarb mál Macha :
fuair dáil ná rodlecht adiu,
rothráig cocert a cairdiu.

Tigernmas co n-immud áig,
co libernmas, co lond-báig,
cona slóg co soblad sain
tuc mór congal im charnaib. IN.

---

21. *ferad catha*] feradacha, &c. LRM : feadaca B. LcMHS$_3$. *mál*] mæl RM. 23. *ná*] mar L. Lc ; a cert &c. *cæt*. *a*] L ; co LcH ; coa, &c. *cæt*. 22. *conid*] conad, &c. 24. *cocert*] L ; a neart *cairdiu*] chairdiu S$_3$H.

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Feradach, who offered battles
till the prince of Macha slew him,
met an encounter hence—better he had not!
the fixed term of their truce had expired.

Tigernmas with many a conflict,
with . . . slaughter, with furious strife,
with his army high in renown
gained many victories about the cairns.

---

26. *co*] L; la R; ba *cæt.* *libernmas*] li bernbras S_3; liernmus R. *lond-báig*] lanbaid Lc. 27. *co*] ba B. *soblad*] soglad R (*with* b *superscr.*); soblaid Lc; sodblag M.

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LUIMNECH.

A fir fadlas sós na sen,
labras cach nós co núa-gel,
druit lat ós druimnib daire
cuit Luimnig na laechraide.

Luimnech, lethan in labrad,
rosrethad co sír-adbal,
co fail cech tráth cen tairbirt,
co bráth conid bith-airdirc.

Is céte óenaig agair
co róenaib co robladaib;
rongab slóg saidbir sattail
co saidlib co sról-brattaib.

Sochaide rodál cose
co lár Luimnig na loingse:
ó dáil slúaig ba tuillmech tairm,
ó fúair Luimnech a láech-ainm.

Cóiced n-Echach rodál dó,
ba srethad sám co sáer-gnó,
'n-agid slúaig Lúachra luinne,
dagfir Crúachna cloth-chuirre.

Tucsat in rígrad ille,
co sír-blad co sóinmige,
dag-días cen utmaille fill,
dá mac Smucaille smitt-chind.

LRBLcMS$_3$H. 1. *fadlas*] fodlas LcH. 10. *robladaib*] rogbladaib Lc; rodbladhaib M. 11. *rongab*] rogab, &c. LcMS$_3$H. 12. *saidlib*] claidbib L; saidblib, &c. RBM; sailgib Lc. *sról-*] sar Lc. 14. *loingse*] linde Lc. 15. *ó*] da LcS$_3$; do H. 16. *a*] in, &c. BLcS$_3$. 17. *Cóiced*] cœca M. *nEchach*] LR; nechad B; necha LcM; neachdach S$_3$; neach- H. 18. *srethad*] srethach S$_3$H. *sám*] sam LLcMH; saim S$_3$;

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LUIMNECH.

O thou that dispensest the lore of the learned,
that declarest every usage with fresh radiance,
approach, above the slopes of oak-wood,
the portion of Luimnech, home of the hero-folk.

Luimnech—wide-reaching the story,
it has been spread abroad mightily—
at all times it is unsubdued,
so that it is ever famous till doomsday.

It is a market-place of a gathering that is held
with victories, with great renown;
a proud and wealthy people held it,
a people with saddles and silken raiment.

A multitude assembled here
at the flats of Limerick of the voyages;
from the meeting of the host voluminous rose the sound,
whence Luimnech got its martial name.

Eochu's province assembled there,
it was a concourse peaceful, noble of mien;
over against the host of eager Luachair
came the champions of Cruachan, pinnacle of fame.

The princely leaders brought thither,
endowed with lasting fame and prosperity,
a noble pair free from shifty treachery,
the two sons of Smucaille Smitchend.

---

sain R; saml. B. *sáer-gnó*] sargno, &c. S_3H. 19. *'n-agid*] inaged, &c. LRB; inaidig M; oigid Lc; andail S_3H. *sluaig*] laoig M. *luinne*] luind R. 20. *Cruachna*] a cruachain R. *cloth-chuirre*] clothbuirr R; clothbuirri, &c. BM. 21. *in rigrad*] in rigraid, &c. RH; a rigraig M; an laochra*idh* S_3H. 22. *sir-blad*] saorbladh H. 23. *dag-*] daer L. *cen*] con H. 24. *smitt-chind*] simcind B.

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Smucaille mac Bacduib buirr,
in gilla glac-duib glé-chuirr :
maic dó, fri ferga fige,
fir na cerda cath-mire.

Rind ocus Fáebur, fégair,
cen báegul ria mbeó-dédail,
feib noslabram dar cach ler,
ba hiat anmann na n-ard-fer.

Iar techta don chath-gail chóir
ind fir athlaim aiged-móir
suil adralsat a ngliaid nglé
rogabsat a commairge.

Ochaill a Cruachain chróebaig
rogab fóesam fír-Fóebair ;
oc Síd Buidb ná fóelsad fill
fofríth fóesam do rúad-Rind.

Oc tintúd don chúan ar chúl,
dorat cech slúag hi sochlúd,
co mbói in loch fo luimnib de,
ina druimnib, demnigthe.

Amlaid doluid 'n-a lungair
cach láech ina líath-lummain,
conid lind Luimnig rosnacht
Muimnig is fir Ólnecmacht.

---

26. *glac-duib*] glacdai L ; glacdub LcS$_3$ *glé-chuirr*] gletruim Lc. 27. *fri ferga*] L ; fri fergua ? H ; fri fergda S$_3$; fir (*altered to* fri ?) fergca R ; k fergca B : ferga, &c. LcM. *fige*] fine L ; fide H ; na figi Lc. *cath-mire*] caithmide Lc. 29. *fégair*] fegar L. 30. *ria*] L ; re *cæt*. 31. *feib*] feidb R. 32. *anmann*] ananmand L. 33. *techta*] na techt, &c. LcS$_3$H. 34. *ind*] cach Lc. *aiged-móir*] aigenmoir S$_3$. 35. *adralsat*] atralsat, &c. S$_3$M ; dorallsad Lc. *ngle*] LB ; de, &c. *cæt*. 36. *a*] L ; da *cæt*. 37. *Ochaill*]

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Smucaille son of huge Bacdub,
that black-fisted carle, bright-eminent;
sons to him, good at weaving strife,
were the men of martial arts.

Rind and Faebur, plain to see—
no danger . . . . . .
as we proclaim across all seas,
those were the names of the noble warriors.

On coming to the fair-fought combat
the nimble warriors, broad-visaged,
before they entered on their famous contest,
took to them sureties.

Ochaill from woody Cruachan
undertook protection of true Faebur;
at the Sid of Bodb, who would not endure treachery,
was found protection for fierce Rind.

When the tide turned to flow again
it brought each host to fame;
so the lake was strewn with cloaks thereby
on its surface—affirm it!

On this wise came, in . . . . .
every hero, clad in a grey cloak;
so the waters of Luimnech carried them off,
from Munstermen and men of Connaught.

---

eochall Lc; eochaill S_3. *a*] on RBS_3H; o M. 39. *ná fóelsad*] no fœlsad B; na faelsat RM; na faol$\bar{s}$ &c. HS_3; nad fœbsad Lc; na sasad L. *fill*] sin L. 40 *fofríth*] forrith L; rofrith M. 41 *tintúd*] tinntóg R. *chúan*] L; talúag, &c. *cæt*. 42. *dorat*] doraidh S_3. *slúag*] snuad Lc. *hi sochlud*] L; a soclú R; ic sochlud, &c. BMH; co soclú S_3; iclochlud Lc. 43. *co mbói*] fombae L. 44. *demnigthe*] deamnaiche Lc. 45. *Amlaid doluid*] L; doluid amlaid RB; doluid iarum, &c. LcMS_3H. *'n-a*] L; mar *cæt*.

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Desin roráidset in slóg
ó thul Tuinne tulach-mór
" is *lumnigthe* in t-inber oll,
cían bas chumnigthe in comlond."

Desin dogarar cach airm
Luimnech, labar in láech-airm ;
ón dáil-sin, mar samlait sin,
in' rafadbait a fír-fir.

Nó dia ruc sech íathu úaib
scíathu mathe for mór-slúaig
do muin gilla co ngripe
sruth na Sinna séol-brice.

Lumman ainm cech scéith scenbda,
fo nách tréith cech tigerna,
comad díb co cuimnech cind
rolen Luimnech in láech-lind.

Robátar láich 'ca labrad
ic tul Thuinne trom-adbal,
" is *luimnechda* lind maic Lir
nidat tuillmecha a trénfír." A.

49–52] *om.* R. 49. *in slóg*] an tsloigh S_3. 50. *ó*] os H. *tulach-mór*] tulachmhoir S_3. 51. *lumnigthe*] luimnigi M. 53. *dogarar*] dogairthar M. *cach airm*] in airm Lc; intainm, &c. S_3H. 54. *Luimnech*] luimnig B. *labar*] leabar Lc. *-airm*] ainm, Lc. 55. *samlait*] samlat B; samlaid, &c. LcS_3H. 56. *rafadbait*] L; rofagbait R; rafadbaid, &c. BM; rofadbaid LcS_3; rofaccbait (*corrected to* rofadbait) H. *a fír-fír*] L; na fir-sin Lc; na fir-fir, &c. *cæt.* 57. *Nó*] na B. 58. *sciathu*] scithu R. *for*] bar LcS_3; bur H; ba M

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Therefore said the host
from high-mounded Tul Thuinne,
"'Cloaked' (*lumnigthe*) is the mighty estuary called,
as long as the combat shall be remembered."

Hence is named everywhere
Luimnech—proud the home of heroes—
from this gathering, as the learned deduce,
wherein its true warriors were despoiled:

Or else, when the stream of sail-dotted Shannon
carried away from where you stand, past meadow lands,
the shields of the chieftains of your mighty host
from the shoulders of the nimble gillies.

Lumman is the name of every spiky shield—
no weakling is the chieftain that bears it;
from these, it may be, mark it mindfully!
the name *Luimnech* clave to the river of heroes.

The heroes were saying
on massy Tul Thuinne,
"'Shielded' (*luimnechda*) is the stream of Mac Lir:
unfruitful are its strong men!"

---

59. *co ngripe*] co nglicci L; conusbé Lc. 60. *sruth na*] a sruth Lc; i sruth M. 61. *Lumman*] luiben S_3H. *cech*] in L. 62. *nách*] nar Lc. *cech*] cē L; a *cæt*. 63. *comaż díb*] conid desin L. 64 *in*] don Lc. 65. *Robátar*] roptar M. *'ca*] coa LRBM; can Lc; ga S_3H *labrad*] labra H. 66. *ic tul*] ós tucht S_3. *trom-*] tren Lc. 67. *luimnechda*] luimneacha M. 68. *nidat*] nida RB: do nach L. *tuillmecha*] tuillmecda B; tuillmech Lc. *a*] *om.* L; in RB.

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SLIGE DALA.

Senchas cía lín noniarfaig
sliged Dala dag-bríathraig,
ind fir dangin cen dinge
co fúair mandir mílinde ?

Dalo don Scithia scíathaig,
mac Edlicon iltríathaig,
sund robái ic brait, ic borb-gail,
ic slait is ic sír-orgain.

Cethrur tancatar dar tuind,
munter Edlicon imthruim,
dáig ba sith-eclaig slúagid,
re Scithecdaib scíath-úainib.

Dalo ba fallán fri feirg.
ocus Cannán co crúaid-cheird,
Cré is Caire na clethchur,
ba lúath maige in mór-chethrur.

Dalo tathaim diarbo thimm
ó fuair fachaid is immchimm,
conid úaid, cid fóen a airm
fofúair in róen a ríg-ainm.

LRBILcMSS$_3$H. 1. *noniarfaig*] nosfiafraig B; rosfiarfaid, &c. LcS; rosfiafraigh S$_3$; rosfiabr̄ H. 2. *sliged*] sligi Lc. 4. *co*] fo LcHS$_3$. *mílinde*] midlindi Lc. 5. *Dalo*] dala RLc. *don*] do Lc. *sciathaig*] sciathglain Lc. 6. *Edlicon*] adnocoil Lc. *iltríathaig*] imtriathaich Lc. 7. *sund robái*] dobai Lc. *ic borb-gail*] borbgail L; is ac borbguin Lc. 8. *is*] *om.* L. 10. *Edlicon*] aednocail Lc. 11. *ba*] bat RS$_3$; bad BS. *sith-eclaig*] sitheagda Lc; sieglaigh S. *sluagid*] sluagaid Lc; sluaghaigh S.

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SLIGE DALA.

What company asks us the legend
of the Road of Dalo the affable,
of the strong man, unsubdued
till he met dissolution in an evil hour?

Dalo from shielded Scythia,
son of Edlec, head of many chiefs,
was here, busy with plunder and fierce fight,
with raiding and ceaseless ravage.

Four of them came over sea,
the family of puissant Edlec,
fleeing before the green-shielded Scythians,
because they were sore afraid of invasions.

Dalo, who was stout to face wrath,
and Cannan skilled in stern arts,
Cre and Caire of the palisades,
swift and mighty were the famous four.

Dalo died when he grew feeble,
when he met trouble and outrage,
so that from him, though low is his resting-place,
the Road got its royal name.

---

12. *re*] ra LM ; ria RLcS$_3$. *sciath-úainib*] sciathuadib *facs. of* L, *but the* d *is doubtful*; sciathbuadaid, &c. LcS. 13. *Dalo*] dala RBLcS$_3$. *fri*] ra L; ria S ; ri M ; re *cæt*. 17–20.] *om.* L. 17. *Dalo*] BM ; dalu H ; dala *cæt*. *tathaim*] tathim RS ; taithim Lc. *diarbo*] nirbo S$_3$. 18. *fachaid*] fachain S$_3$. 19. *conid*] conad, &c. LcS. *fóen*] fæna B. 20. *fofúair*] douair Lc. ; dofuair S. *a*] in H. *ríg-ainm*] roainm Lc.

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'Ca chaslib fri fand-ág fír
torchair Cannán in cath-míl:
rogab thúaid in síthfe-se
clúain Cannán críche Éle.

Sétig Dala Cré na crech,
cen gné n-étig n-imthursech,
co fúair i fuss brath is brón,
icon russ co rath romór.

Caire, ba ben Channáin chrúaid,
co mbraine barráin bith-rúaid:
ic dún Chairin cét costud
fúair éc ocus imfostud.

IS í sin a fodail fír
iar scur monair is mígnim,
feib fúair tria munigud mass
a sudigud, a senchass. S.

Tathum buidin do brethaib,
do chuirib, do chóem-srethaib;
fail lim dliged is damna,
senchas sliged sóer-Banba.

Cóic róit Hérenn cen glór camm,
slige mór, slige Chúalann,
slige Dala thréin túachail,
ocus slige Midlúachair:

---

21. *'Ca*] coa LRBM; co, &c. *cæt.* *chaslib*] L; caislib *cæt.* *fri*] *ed.* ra LBMS$_3$; re R; a LcSH. *fand-ág*] fandad RBLcS. *fír*] R; fir *cæt.* 22. *in cath-míl*] caithmilig, &c. LcS. 23. *in síthfe-se*] frisithe se L; sitbi se B; in sithbe de Lc. 24. *clúain Cannán*] a cluain chandáin S; cluain canda B. *críche*] a crich R; i crich Lc. 26. *cen gné*] co ngne, &c. HS; cin R. 27. *brath*] brat LcMS$_3$. *brón*] buar Lc. 28. *icon*] ic Lc. *co*] cuv M. *romór*] co rumuar Lc. 31. *ic*] o R. 32. *fúair*] uair LcS. 33. *fodail*] fadail L; fogail

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At his ramparts, in a paltry fight in sooth,
fell the warrior Cannan;
this chieftain possessed in the north
Cluain Cannain in Crich Ele.

Wife of Dala was Cre of the forays,
neither unseemly nor cheerless of mien,
till she met betrayal and sorrow in this life
at the Wood rich in blessings.

Caire was wife of stern Cannan,
with a fringe to her poll right red:
at Dun Cairin of a hundred feastings
she met death and surcease.

This is her just portion
after ceasing from effort and ill-doings,
as through her fair confidence she gained
her dwelling place with its story.

I have an array of judgments,
of melodies and staves in order fair;
I have legal lore and matter for song,
even the story of the roads of noble Banba.

Five roads of Erin with no sinister fame,
the Great Road, the Road of Cualu,
the Road of Dalo strong and cunning,
and the Road of Midluachair:

RLcM. *fír*] LS; fior S_3; fir *cæt*. 34. *scur*] coscur L. *monair*] monar R; monor H. *mígnín*] mórghnim, &c. M (*corr. to* mignímh) S_3. 35. *tria*] LB; in Lc; a *cæt*. *munigud*] mineadud Lc. 36. *a senchas*] i senchas S_3. 37. *tathum*] taithim RLcS; tataim B; tathainm M. *buidin*] bud dín R. 37–40.] *om.* S_3. 39. *senchas*] shenchais S. 41. *camm*] ngann (*with* vel cam *superscr.*) M. 43. *tréin*] RM; tren LBHS_3; thren LcS. *túachail*] tuathail *facs. of* L: *perhaps* tuathaib. 44. *Midluachair*] im midluachair S; i midluachair S_3.

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Slige Assail maic Dóir duinn
i crích móir Mide mór-Chuinn:
in cóiced rót co ngné glass,
cid hé ní óc a senchas.

Bátar fo díamair dulig
ic Fíannaib ic Fomurib;
co ngénair Cond cét catha
ní fríth in sét sen-flatha.

Ó rogénair Cond cen chair,
rosfégaid rosfetabair,
tria gním in chóicir roscind
atát óic-fír 'ca n-immrimm.

Iar fuin gréne ba geiss dul
do Themraig co trén-chostud:
d' fiur na geisse ba gledrach
dochum feisse fír-Themrach.

Aidche samna co sós sen
ba damna do nós núa-mer:
frítha a díamraib, a dairib,
ó síabraib, ó sídaigib.

Díbergaig Midi, mét marc,
tucsat d' Assal écomnart:
rolensat úa Domblais déin,
dia fúair in soglais soréid.

---

45. *Dóir*] dor LcS; doire H. 46. *móir*] mor LR. *mór*] moir R; in mor Lc. *Chuinn*] gluind Lc. 47. *co ngné*] cen gne Lc; gne S. *glass*] LH; ngus Lc; congus S; nglas, &c. *cæt.* 48. *a senchas*] in senchas, &c. RLcS$_3$H. 49. *fo*] ba R; fada fo Lc. *dulig*] *om.* Lc. 50. *ic*] o R; ac na Lc. *ic Fomurib*] ic Fomórib L; co moruib Lc. 51. *catha*] ratha S$_3$. 52.] nirbó frithise an flatha S; ni frith cach set serlatha Lc. *in*] L; a RBHS$_3$. 53. *ó*] on lo LcS. *cen chair*] cen tair *facs. of* L, *wrongly*; gan choir S$_3$; cain LcS. 54. *ro . . ro*] no . . no RBS$_3$H. 55. *chóicir*] choicfir, &c. LB. 56. *'ca n-immrimm*] coanirim L; coanimrim RBM; gaanimrim S$_3$; conimrim Lc; canimrind S; *illeg. in* H. 58. *do*] co LcS. *co*] na LcS. 59. *d' fiur*]

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The Road of Assal, son of Dor Donn,
in great Conn's great land of Meath,
the fifth Road green of hue:
as for it, not new is its story.

They were hidden, inaccessible,
in the days of Fianna and Fomore,
till the birth of Conn of the hundred fights
the ancient prince's path was not discovered.

Since Conn the faultless was born
ye can see them and know them;
thanks to the five who fixed them,
young men are riding over them.

There was a ban against going to Temair
to a banquet after sunset:
to him that was under ban there was . . .
toward the feast of Temair.

Samain night with its ancient lore
was occasion for new and merry custom:
it was learned in deserts, in oakwoods,
from spirits, and fairy folk.

Reavers from Meath, many their horses,
gave unequal conflict to Assal:
they pursued the grandson of keen Domblas,
when he found the good smooth sward.

---

do fir L; dfir LcS; dofiur R; don fir B; don fiur MH; don fior S_3. *na geisse*] geisi, &c. RBMH; greisi S_3. *gledrach*] H; glondrach L; glegrach, &c. RM; grednach, &c. BLcSS_3. 60. *fir*] rig S. 61. *co*] ba B. *sós*] S; soss H; so M; sos *cæt*. 62. *nua-mer*] nua glan R; nuafear Lc; niamfear (*with* i *expunct and* u *superse.*) M. 63. *fritha*] LB; frith, &c. *cæt*. *dairib*] doirib LLcH. 64. *ó . . ó*] o . . o LR; a . . a *cæt*. *sídaigib*] sidhbroghaibh S. 66. *tucsat*] togsat S_3. *d'Assal*] assal S_3; dasat M. 67. *ua Domblais*] herind doblais L; hua in domblais R; ua domlas S. *dóin*] den LcS. 68. *fúair*] uair Lc. *in*] i L. *soglais*] soglas LcS; so blais M.

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Midlúachair, miriu cech máin,
mac do Damairne delb-cháin:
Damairne co serc-blaid sain
mac Deccraig maic Diupaltaig.

Úa rig Srúba Brain bailbe
Midluachair mac Damairne,
fer co finib ná furad
fúair sligid na sen-churad.

Sétna secc-derg, slaido slúaig,
mac Durbaidi daiger-múaid,
fer cen irdubad, cen fell,
drúid Irmuman 'na thimchell.

Is rempu-sin, rodasní,
mac dron-solus Durbaidi,
oc saigid óc do Themraig
fúair rót Dala deg-menmnaig.

Mac Eogabail, co ceird chrúi,
cosna gleó-galaib gnáth-núi,
fúair sligid na slúag-arm sen
i crích Cúalann na coibden.

Sab rainne Hérend i ndó
escir Riadda, nír óen-gó,
dianid comainm fo glór glan
Slige Mór, mó cech mag-ar.

---

69. *miriu*] L; mireo RBM; mire *cæt.* *máin*] mæn BLcM; maoin S_3. 70. *mac do*] L; degmac, &c. *cæt.* *Damairne*] do daire Lc. 71. *sain*] L; saig, &c. *cæt.* 72. *Deccraig*] dercaid Lc. *maic*] .h. Lc. *Diupaltaig*] L; diubaraig S; dibeartaich Lc; diubartaid, &c. *cæt.* 73. *rig Srúba*] riga srub B. 74. *Damairne*] dairine Lc; amairne M. 75. *finib*] fini S. *ná*] na *codd.* *furad*] ffurad S_3. 76. *sligid*] sligi, &c. LcS. 77. *secc-derg*] sercderc Lc; sercderg S. *slaide*] *ed.* sloigi, &c. LcS; slaided L; slaiged, &c. *cæt.* 78. *Durbaidi*] durbudi, &c. LB; dirmaide, &c. LcS. *daigermuaid*] daigearmoir Lc; daigharmcruaidh S; daigfermuaid M. 79. *irdubad*] firbunad L; firdubad Lc; cirdubad R. 80. *drúid*] druidhi S; draoi S_3. *n-a thimchell*] LcS; ratimchell L; rotimcell, &c. *cæt.* 81. *sin*] sain L. *rodasní*] rodosni B. 82. *dron-solus*] dornsolus LR; drondsolus,

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Midluachair, sprightlier than any treasure,
was son to Damairne, fair of form:
Damairne, with special fame in love,
was son of Deccrach, son of Diupaltach.

The grandson of the king of mute Srub Brain
Midluachair son of Damairne,
a chief with kinsmen that he could not feed,
found the road of the heroes of old.

Setna Seccderg, hewer of a host,
son of fiery-fierce Durbaide,
a man safe from obscurity or treachery,
the druids of Irmumu were round him.

Fleeing before them (whom he had vexed)
the strong-bright son of Durbaide,
in making for warriors from Temair
found the road of high-hearted Dalo.

The son of Eogabal skilled in bloody arts,
famed for deeds of valour ever new,
found the road of old battle-weapons
in the land of Cualu of the hosts.

The line that divides Erin in two
was Escir Riada (it was no lie),
whose name, held in bright renown,
was the Great Road, greater than any tilled plain.

&c. BM. *Durbaidi*] durmaide, &c. LcS; du durbuidi M. 83. *óc do*] do co Lc; dó do S; oc cu, &c. MHS$_3$. 84. *fuair*] da fuair R; uair Lc. *rót*] *om.* RBH. *Dala*] dalo BH. *deg-menmnaig*] condaigmenmain H. 85. *chrúi*] crai LcS; craoi S$_3$. 86. *cosna*] cosin L. *gleó-galaib*] gleconaib Lc; gleghonaibh S. *gnáth-núi*] gnath nai LcS; gnath naoi S$_3$. 87. *sligid*] sligi SS$_3$ 88. *i erich*] L; criche, &c. *cæt. coibden*] caibden LMHS$_3$; caidbean, &c. LcS. 89. *Sab rainne*] Sabh ronna S$_3$; a bruindi Lc; a brinne S. *indó*] anó S; nino Lc. 90. *Riadda*] riata R; riatta S$_3$. *nír ben*] ní raen B; ni rian, &c. S$_3$H. 91. *fo*] *om.* L; fa R. *glan*] nglan LcSM. 92. *mó*] *om.* H. *mag-ar*] mor mag R; magdur H.

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Nár mac Oengussa airgthig,
a crích Umaill ech-cairpthig,
fúair sligid na ngorm-lann nglass,
ria finib Domnann drech-mass.

Is amlaid-sin fofrítha
na sligthi, na sen-chrícha,
mar fúarus a mbunad mbrass,
a ndúalus, a ndind-śenchas. S.

93. *airgthig*] airgid R; aircich S; riacach Lc. 94. *ech-cairpthig*] echtairpthig, &c. HS_3; echttairptigh M; na norblath Lc. 95. *sligid*] sligi S. *gorm-lann*] glorlann R. 96. *finib*] fine R; fianaibh S.

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Nar son of Oengus Airgthech,
from the land of Umall, strong in horse-chariots,
found the Road of the grey-blue blades
before the tribes of the fair-faced Domnanns.

In this wise were discovered
the roads, the ancient mearings,
as I found their high origin,
their traditional rights, their local legends.

drech-mas] dearcmas Lc. rofitha Lc. 99. *a*] *om.* B. 100. *dúalus*] dual is H. 97. *fofritha*] fritha L; rofritha, &c. SH; *mbrass*] brass L; mas, &c. S_3H.

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SINANN I.

Sáer-ainm Sinna saigid dún,
dáig rolaimid a lom-thúr:
nirb imfann a gním 's a gleó
dia mbói Sinann co slán-beó.

Rop ingen rogasta ríam
Sinann ṡolasta ṡír-fíal,
co fúair cach ndodáil nduthain
ingen Lodáin láech-Luchair.

Hi tír tarngire co túi,
ná geib anbthine imchrúi,
fúair in suthain blaid rosmill
ingen Luchair glain lúaidimm.

Tipra nad meirb fon muir mass
for seilb Chondlai, ba comdass,
feib adrímem ria rélad,
luid Sinann dia sír-fégad.

Topur co mbara búaine
ar ur aba indúaire,
feib arsluinnet a clotha,
asmbruinnet secht prím-ṡrotha.

Immas na Segsa so dait
co febsa fond fír-thiprait:
ós topur na tond tréorach
fail coll n-écsi n-ilcheólach.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. *Attributed to* Cuan úa Lochán *in* Lc. *only.* 1. *dún*] uaim LcS. 2. *dáig rolaimid*] L; mad dia lamaid, &c. RB; mad laimid M; mad dia lamur, &c. S$_3$H; madad loindid Lc; madat lainnigh S. *lom-thúr*] lomsur B; lomathur M; lomluaid, &c. LcS. 3. *nirb imfann*] ni himand Lc; ni hinann S. *a gním*] anguin M. *gleó*] ngleo M. 4. *sldn*] sar BLc. 5. *rogasta*] gasta L. 6. *soldsta*] forusda Lc. *sír-*] fir Lc. 7. *cach*] an S$_3$. *ndodáil*] nduta B; nodain LcS. *nduthain*] ndodail B. 10. *ná*] no LcS: nad S$_3$H. 11. *in suthain*] in tuthan Lc; in tsuthan S. *blaid*]

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SINANN I.

The noble name of Sinann, search it out for us,
since ye venture to lay bare its origin:
not paltry was the action and the struggle
whereby the name of Sinann became immortal.

Sinann, radiant, ever-generous,
was once a maiden right active
till she met all earthly misfortune,
the daughter of Lodan from heroic Luchar.

In the still Land of Promise,
that no storm of bloodshed mars,
the deathless maid gained the fame that was her undoing,
the daughter of bright Luchar, whom I celebrate.

A spring (not sluggish) under the pleasant sea
in the domain of Condla (it was fitting,
as we recount in telling the tale):—
to gaze upon it went Sinann.

A well of lasting sorrow
is by the edge of a chilly river
(as men celebrate its fame),
whence spring seven main streams.

Here thou findest the magic lore of Segais
with excellence, under the true spring:
over the well of the mighty waters
stands the poets' music-haunted hazel.

---

blad LR. 12. *Luchair-glain*] glain luchair M. 13. *fon*] fo Lc. 14. *ba comdass*] L; co comdas B; chomadas, &c. LcS; comadas, &c. *cæt.* 15. *adrimem*] adrimaim S; adrimeim S_3; aderim Lc; rod rimaim M. 16. *dia*] re M. 17. *co mbara*] comara R. *búaine*] &c. LR; ar buaine, &c. *cæt.* 18. *ur*] ar B. 19. *arsluinnet*] non sloinnett S_3. *clotha*] clocha (*with* vel t *supersor.*) R. 20. *as*] ara L. 21–24] *om.* LcS. 21. *so dait*] saigid B; seghaid S_3. 22. *febsa*] feibh M. *fond*] forsan M.

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Síltair sopur na Segsa
for topur na trén-chennsa,
ó thuitit cnói Crínmoind cain
fora ríg-broind réil roglain.

In óen-fecht n-a tuile thrumm
turcbat uile don chóem-chrund,
duille ocus bláth ocus mess,
do chách uile ní hamdess.

IS amlaid-sin, cen góe nglé,
tuitit n-a róe dorise
for topur sográid Segsa
fo chomdáil, fo chomfebsa.

Tecait co húais, ra gním nglé,
secht srotha, búais cen búaidre,
doris isin topur the
dianid cocur ceól-éicse.

Adrímem in uide n-úag
dia luid Sinann co sóer-lúad
co lind mná Féile fuinid
cona gléire glan-fuirid.

Ní thesta máin bad maith linn
for in sáir-sin na sáel-find,
acht immas sóis co srethaib,
ba gním nóis dia núa-bethaid.

---

25. *sopur*] sogar LcS; tobur M. 26. *trén-chennsa*] trenoensa L. 27. *ó thuitit*] o tuitit, &c. RMH; o ttuiteid S_3; co tuitid B. *Crínmoind*] crimaill LcS; crimaind, &c. BMS_3H. *cain*] chain LcSS_3. 28. *réil*] reid B; reig Lc. *roglain*] raglain L; rodglain B. 29. *In*] ar R. *tuile*] tuil B; torud R. 30. *turcbat*] R; turcbait, &c. LB; tuitid Lc; thuitit, &c. SM; tuitet S; tuitsit H. *chóem*] aen B; en (*with* cam *superscr.*) M. 34. *na róe*] na re Lc; maráon S_3. *dorise*] doridise L; arise S_3. 35. *for*] *om.* R. 36. *chomdáil*] chomgail Lc. *chomfebsa*] chaimfebsa, &c. SM. 37. *ra*] re RLcS; fo B; raid M.

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The spray of the Segais is sprinkled
on the well of the strong gentle lady,
when the nuts of fair Crinmond fall
on its royal bosom bright and pure.

Together in plenteous foison
shoot forth all at once from the goodly tree
leaf and flower and fruit;
none of them all is unlovely.

In this wise, clear without falsehood,
they fall afterwards in their season
upon the honoured well of Segais
at the like hour, with like excellence.

Nobly they come, with bright activity,
seven streams, in an untroubled gush,
back into the well yonder,
whence rises a murmur of musical lore.

Let us recount the entire journey
whereon went Sinann of noble repute
to Lind Mna Feile in the west
with the choicest of her splendid equipment.

There lacks not any treasure we could desire
to the noble lady of the . . .
save magic lore in its sequences :—
it was a wonted practice for her fresh life.

---

39. *the*] te LRBS. 40. *dianid*] diani B; diadh M. *ceól-éicse*] comeicse L; ceolcaire M; ceolesce Lc. 41. *Adrímem*] adrimim LcS; atrimenn R. *in uide*] ni huigi M. *n-úag*] núad, &c. RS$_3$H; muad, &c. LcS. 42] L; doluid Sinand o sáer slúag, &c. *cæt*. 44. *cona*] nirbo H. *gléire*] ńglére L. *ḟuirid*] fuirig, &c. RSMH; ḟuirich Lc. 45. *máin*] S$_3$; main LLcSH; maen B; moin R. *bad*] ba M. 46. *for*] L; ar *cæt*. *in*] ni S. *sdir*] sair H; saoir S$_3$; sær LBLcSM; soir R. *na sdel-find*] LR; na sail find LcS; na sælind B; no sailfind M; adrimimm, &c. S$_3$H. 48. *ba gnim*] bad gim M. *bethaid*] breathaidh M.

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Rotheich in topur, toirm nglé,
tria chocur na ceól-éicse,
re Sinainn, rothadaill túaid,
cor-riacht in n-abainn n-indúair.

Rolen sruthair na Segsa
ben Luchair na lán-chennsa
cor-riacht huru na haba
co fúair mudu is mór-mada.

Andsin robáided in breiss,
is rothráiged fo throm-greiss:
cid marb in ben co mbruth baidb
rolen dia sruth a sáer-ainm. S.

Desin fri déine ndile
lind mná Féile fír-gile:
fail cech óen-airm, cúairt n-assa,
sáer-ainm súairc na Sinna-sa. S.

---

49. *Rotheich*] dateith M; roreith H. 50. *tria*] re Lc; tre S. *éicse*] esce Lc. 51. *re Sinainn*] L; resin mnái, &c. *cæt.* 52. *cor-riacht*] cosruact B. *n-indúair*] nimhuair L. 53. *sruthair*] sruthar L. 54. *lán-chennsa*] &c. SM; langensa L; langennsa, &c. RBS$_2$H; lanbeannsa Lc. 56. *mudu*] muu Lc. *mada*] maga BM; mana, &c. LcS. 57. *in breiss*]

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The well fled back (clear fame
through the murmur of its musical lore!)
before Sinann, who visited it in the north,
and reached the chilly river.

The woman of Luchar full of gentleness
followed the stream of Segais
till she reached the river's brink
and met destruction and utter frustration.

There the comely lady was drowned
and perished under heavy injury;
though the woman of warlike ardour is dead,
her noble name clave to her river.

Hence with zealous affection
is called the Pool of the pure-white modest woman.
in every place (an easy visit) is known
the noble pleasant name of this Sinann.

---

an mbreis HS_3. 58. *rothráiged*] ro rathaiged L. *fo throm-greiss*] in tromgres Lc; a troimgeis S; fo tromgeis MH. 59. *baidb*] mbaidb LcH; maidb S; maid M; mairb S_3. 60. *dia*] don S_3H. 61–64] *om.* Lc. 61. *fri*] fria M. 62. *fír-gile*] L; fialgile R; findgile, &c. *cæt.* 63. *cuairt*] cuaird L. *nassa*] LS; nasa *cæt.* 64. *sáaire*] suair L.

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SINANN II.

Sinann, cá hadbar diatá,
inneósad cen immargá :
atbér cen snaidm co solus
a hainm is a bunadus.

Innisfed do chách uile
bunad Sinna srib-glaine :
ní chél in dag-blad diatá :
atbér adbar a hanma.

Tipra Chonnlai, ba mór muirn,
bói fon aibeis eochar-guirm :
sé srotha, nárb inann blad,
eisti, Sinann in sechtmad.

Nói cuill Chrimaill, ind fir glic,
dochuiret tall fon tiprait :
atát le doilbi smachta
fo cheó doirchi dráidechta.

I n-óen-fecht, amail nách gnáth,
fásas a nduille 's a mbláth :—
ingnad ciarsad sóer-búaid sin
's a mbeith i n-óen-úair abaig.

In úair is abaig in cnúas
tuitit 'sin tiprait anúas :
thís immarlethat ar lár,
co nosethat na bratán.

LcSS$_3$H. 3. *con snaidm*] na snaidm S. 9. *ba*] S ; fa LcS$_3$; fo H. 11. *sé*] .uii. Lc. 13. *ind fir*] ba fer S. 14. *dochuiret*] H ; tocuread Lc ; docuredh S ; docuir S$_3$. 15. *doilbi*] doilfhi Lc ; doirbhi S ; doilbthe S$_3$H. 16. *fo*]

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SINANN II.

Sinann—the reason why it is so named,
I will declare without deception:
I will report clearly without perplexity
its name and its origin.

I will declare to each and all
the origin of bright-streaming Sinann:
I will not hide the source of its renown,
I will report the reason of its name.

Connla's well, loud was its sound,
was beneath the blue-skirted ocean:
six streams, unequal in fame,
rise from it, the seventh was Sinann.

The nine hazels of Crimall the sage
drop their fruits yonder under the well:
they stand by the power of magic spells
under a darksome mist of wizardry.

Together grow, in unwonted fashion,
their leaves and their flowers:—
a wonder is this, though a noble quality,
and a wonder their ripening all in a moment.

When the cluster of nuts is ripe
they fall down into the well:
they scatter below on the bottom,
and the salmon eat them.

---

na Lc. *doirchi*] ndoirche S_3; doilpi Lc; ndoilbthi, &c. SH. 19. *ciarsad*] gersat H. 22. *tuitit*] tuitis S. *'sin*] sa S_3. 24. *bratán*] bradain S_3H.

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Do súg na cnó, ní dáil diss,
dogníat na bolca immaiss;
tecait anall cach úaire
dar na srothaib srib-úaine.

Bói ingen, ba buide barr,
thall a túathaib dé Danann,
Sinann gasta co ngné glain
ingen Lodain luchair-glain.

Smuainis ind ingen adaig,
in bind bél-derg banamail,
co mbói da hindus cach mblad,
acht in t-immus a óenar.

Lá da tánic cosin sruth
ind ingen, ba cóem a cruth,
co facca, nochor dál diss,
na bolca áilli immaiss.

Téit ind ingen, toisc úaille,
'na ndiaid 'sin sruth srib-úaine:
báiter hí da toisc anall;
conid úaidi atá Sinann. S.

Dénum aile, mad áil lib,
uáim ar in Sinainn srib-gil,
cé bethir lim 'ca légud,
ní ferr hé 'ná in cét-dénum.

Lind mná féile, ba fír dam,
ainm na linde 'nar 'báided:
is é a dír maras dise,
más fír é fri indise.

---

27. *úaire*] nuaire *codd.* 28. *dar*] ar Lc. *srothaib*] srebaib, &c. LcS. 29. *ba*] fa LcS$_3$H 32. *glain*] moir Lc. 35. *co*] na S$_3$H. *hindus*] hingus, &c. S$_3$H. *cach*] co S$_3$H. 38. *ba*] ger S; fa *cæt.* 40. *áilli*]

From the juice of the nuts (no paltry matter)
they form the mystic bubbles;
thence come momently the bubbles
down the green-flowing streams.

There was a maiden yellow-haired
yonder, sprung of the Tuatha De Danann,
the sprightly Sinann, bright of face,
daughter of Lodan Luchair-glan.

One night the maiden bethought her,—
the sweet-voiced red-lipped maiden—
that every sort of fame was at her command
save the mystic art alone.

The maiden,—fair was her form,—
came on a day to the river
and saw—it was no paltry matter—
the lovely mystic bubbles.

The maiden goes on a lamentable venture
after them into the green-flowing river:
she is drowned yonder through her venture;
so from her is Sinann named.

Another version if ye so desire
ye may get from me concerning white-flowing Sinann;
though it is to be read in my verse,
it is no better than the first version.

Lind Mna Feile, (I speak truly),
is the name of the pool where she was drowned:
this is its proper title inherited from her
if that be the true tale to tell.

---

aile S. 42. *'sin*] sa *codd.* 47. *'ca*] da S_3. 49. *ba*] fa LcS. 51. *dír*] díl, &c. LcS. *maras*] maris LcS_3. 52. *más fír é*] mar is fír Lc. *fri*] re *codd.*

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Dénum aile, is mebair lemm,
rochúala cách co coitchenn ;
Cú Núadat, ba mór maise,
robáite 'sin chrúad-glaise.

Nó combad Sinann co becht
Sín Morainn, tre eterchert :
nó *sí in moirenn*, aidble gníṃ :
áille Sinann 'ná cach *sin*. S.

---

54. *rochúala*] dochuala, &c. *codd.* 55. *ba*] S ; fa *cæt.* 56. *'sin*] S ; an *cæt.* 59. *sí in moirenn*] asi an mhoireann S_3 ; sinn moir̄ H ;

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Another version, I remember,
every one in general has heard:
Cu Nuadat—great was his beauty—
was drowned in the cruel stream.

Or perchance Sinann is literally
by interpretation *Sín Morainn*:
or *sí in moirenn*—might of deeds:
Sinann is fairer than any weather.

---

so morann, &c. LcS. *aidble*] aiblib Lc; aille S_3. 60. *Sinann*] sina Lc.

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SLIAB N-ECHTGA I.

Senchas Echtga áine,
tria nert-bla co ndéine,
táthum cona dálaib
do dámaib fer Féine.

Rongab duine delb-glan,
mac Ruide co roblad :
's é fúair in tír tul-glan
ó cach ríg dia fognad.

O ríg Crúachan cloth-chóir
fúair núachar co nert-máin ;
ba leis, daig cen dédail,
feib fégair cech cert-láid.

Lusca beist a lenmus
ainm d'Fergus mac Ruide,
alta i Síd Nenta :
ní rogelta a guide :

Ba cuchtaire ar chúanaib
co mbruthmaire brígaig
mac Ruide rúaid, rélaid
fégaid ocus fíraid.

Rogab gnímu dálim,
doárim a dag-dáin,
dia fúair deg-raind dind-móir
i crích Sengaind sam-náir.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 2. *tria*] tre, &c. BLc. *bla*] blad, &c. BMS ; blaide, Lc *co ndeine*] cordéine L. 3. *cona*] con RM ; conan BLcS. 5. *Rongab*] LB ; rogob in Lc ; rogab, &c. *cæt.* 6. *co*] cona Lc. 7. *'s é*] is é L ; e, &c. *cæt.* 8. *fognad*] fognam M. 9. *Crúachan*] cruachna L. *-chóir*] mor B ; moir Lc. 10. *núachar*] nuachrad L. *co*] LcHS$_3$; ar LRBM ; is S. 11. *ba leis daig*] bale is dáig L ; leis ind foirb, &c. *cæt.* *cen*] oen L. *dédail*] dedail LB ; deghdhail M ; degail, &c. *cæt.* 12. *fégair*] dlegair, &c.

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SLIAB N-ECHTGA I.

The legend of noble Echtga
by reason of her mighty fame and ardour
is present to me, with her gatherings
of the companies of the men of Feine.

A man bright of mien possessed it,
Mac Ruide high in fame:
'twas he that got the bright-swelling land
from every king that he served.

From Cruachan's king justly-famed
he got a bride rich in substance;
she belonged to him,—a fiery hero without fickleness—
as is seen in every exact verse.

Lusca Beist was from childhood
the name for Fergus mac Ruide,
who was reared at Sid Nenta;
his petition was not vouchsafed.

Kitchener for the hosts
with active ardour,
was the son of Ruide Ruad—declare it!
look ye and speak truth!

He took on him the spencer's office,
innumerable were his excellent arts,
whereby he got a noble share of strong places
in the territory of all-generous Sengand.

LcS. *cech*] cen, &c. RLcS; in M; im HS_3. 13. *a*] L; na *cæt.* 15. *alta*] L: roalt *cæt.* 16. *ni rogelta*] &c. LM; in rogellta, &c. RHS_3; ann rogellta B; nirbo gelta Lc; nirbo dealbtha S. 17. *cuchtaire*] cuthchaire LH; cuchuiri, &c. $LcSS_3$. 18. *brigaig*] brigach R; imbrigaib Lc; ar mbridhaib M. 19. *ruaid*] reid, &c. LcS. 22. *doairim*] dairim R; ranarim L. *a*] ara R. *dag-ádin*] deg-dan, &c. *codd.* 23. *deg-raind dind-móir*] degrand drinn mór L. 24. *sam-náir*] samnar L; samnair, &c. *cæt.*

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Robói i ngrádaib rorígh
tria dánaib co n-il-áeb ;
acht cen gái dia glan-fír
ní fúair mnái ronirfáem.

Rothecht Fergus filte,
do serb-lus a sainte,
ó Móen na treb tuilte
cosin róen ic fairge.

Targaid uile i n-óen-ló
mac Ruide co róen-gái
a thír cona thoirthe
ina coibche d'óen-mnái.

Hi crích Echtair airig,
ic fertaib fer fuinid,
roalt in gein grádmar
Echtga ágmar fuirid.

Deir co núachraib núa,
do thúathaib dil Déa,
Aurscothaig maic Thinne,
gein co ngrinne gnéa.

Cach máin bói for talmain
bói lasin sáir sobraig,
acht foirb dáer ar dílse :
nírb ísle dia roblaid.

---

26. *tria*] tri M. 27. *acht cen gái*] acht gæn gáe L ; acht cinn gæ R ; *cacht* diagnæi B; acht gan gnái S; for cach ngnæ Lc. *dia glan fír*] *ed.* dia glaniuir LR; gan glaniuir B ; conglanuir Lc ; dia nglanuir M ; dia ghlanuir S_3 ; dia glanuuir S ; di glanuir H. 28. *ní*] L ; nach LcS ; na *cæt.* *mndi*] m ain S. *ronirfdem*] &c. LS_2; ronfirfæm, &c. RH ; ronfiræm B ; rofiræn M ; rouraim Lc ; rourfaem S. 29. *Rothecht*] rosleacht Lc. *filte*] fillte, &c. RBSS$_3$H. 30. *serb- lus*] threblus, &c. LRB ; searbus Lc. 31. *tuilte*] L ; tuilti LcM ; tuillte, &c. *cæt.* 32. *ic*] a S. 33. *Targaid*] tarcaig M. 34. *róen-gái*] hœngne Lc. *After this word a late hand has added in* L dia glan *in faded ink.*

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He was in favour with great kings
through his arts of various beauty:
only, without falsehood, in pure truth,
he found no woman that accepted him.

Crafty Fergus acquired land
by dint of his bitter greed
from Moen of the teeming homes
to the levels by the sea.

He offered all in one day—
Mac Ruide of the victorious spear—
his land with the fruits thereof
as her bride-price to a lawful wife.

In princely Crich Echtair
by the graves of the men of the west
was reared the lovely offspring
martial Echtga . . . . . .

A fresh girl sought by suitors,
dear to the Tuatha De,
daughter of Aurscothach mac Tinne,
an offspring winsome of mien.

Every sort of substance there was on earth
the noble sober maiden possessed,
except tenant-land held in fee:
it was no lowering of her fame.

---

35. *thoirthe*] Lc : toirthib M ; toirthe, &c. *cæt.* 36. *ina*] cona M ; a Lc. *d'óen*] donœn Lc. 38] cona fertaib fúirib L. 39. *in gein*] in gean L ; ingem B ; ingin Lc ; īg. M ; ingen S ; anngein S_3H. *grádmar*] ngradmair, &c. LcS_3H. 40. *ágmar*] ághmuir, &c. S_3H. *fuirid*] fuinid L ; fuirich M ; uirid Lc. 41. *Deir*] dear SS$_2$; dearb Lc. 43. *Aurscothaig*] urscothach LcS. 44. *gein*] cen Lc. *gnéa*] ńgea Lc. 45. *bói*] *ed.* robae, &c. *codd.* *for*] L ; ar *cæt.* 46. *bói*] ba Lc. *sdir*] saoir H ; sær *cæt.* 47. *acht foirb dáer*] forb fa dær, &c. LcS. *dílse*] disli, &c. LcH. 48. *nírb*] nirbo B. *dia*] do L. *roblaid*] rogblad R ; sroblaid B.

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Dorat airle ndúalais
ara dailbe dílis
dia daltu, gním góach,
Dóach Móel-chend mímis.

Feis la Fergus frithir
ar ergnus a fuithir,
ar a fúair do deg-raind
í crích Sengaind sruith-fir.

Dorat uile i slabraid
mac Ruide co rind-blaid
in slíab, cosa saigid,
co ndairib, co ndindgnaib.

O fuair slíab cen chísu
in ben dían fri dúasu,
ó sain, gairm fri gnásu,
dofail a hainm úasu.

Is desin asberar
Echtga, trebar tel-glas ;
sluind fiad chách cen trom-glas,
dianid somblas senchas. S.

---

49. *airle*] airbe, &c. LcS. *ndúalais*] nualais M ; anuasal Lc. 50. *ara dailbe*] ar dailbe L ; ara dairbri Lc. *dílis*] ndisil Lc ; ndilais S_3 ; ndilis *cæt.* 51. *daltu*] nalt a Lc. *góach*] L ; ngoach Lc ; gnoach, &c. *cæt.* 52. *Doach*] moach BLcSS_3H. *mímis*] mimeas B ; ni mimheis M. 54. *ergnus*] fergnus L. 55. *ar a*] RLcS ; arna *cæt.* *deg-raind*] derbraind L. 56. *sruith-fir*] sruthair R ; sruithir, &c. LcMSS_3H. 57. *i*] *om.* B. 59. *cosa*] co L. *saigid*] saide RM.

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Doach Moelchend of ill fame
gave appropriate counsel
according to his peculiar affection
to his nursling—deed of deceit.

She slept with harsh Fergus
for the worth of his estate,
for the sake of the goodly portion he got
in the land of venerable Sengand.

Mac Ruide spear-renowned
gave in dower all
the mountain that ye visit
with oak woods and strong places.

Since she got the mountain free of tax,
the woman eager for gifts,
since then, a customary title,
her name is upon it.

Hence is called
Echtga, a green-swelling plough-land;
name it without constraint among all
who can taste poetic lore.

---

60. *co ndindgnaib*] coandingnaib R; coningnaib Lc. 62. *dían*] *om.* L. *fri*] can Lc. 63. *ó sain*] osáin L; ohin Lc; othàin S. 64. *dofail*] dia fuil B. *a hainm*] an ainm *facs. of* L (*wrongly*); intainm B; a ainm Lc. 66. *tel-glas*] thelglas, &c. LLc; treabghlas S. 67. *sluind fiad chách*] sloinnfed cách, &c. SS_3; sloinnfid cach H. 68. *dianid*] dian S. *somblas*] somlus H. *senchas*] a seanchas, &c. BLcS.

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SLIAB N-ECHTGA II.

FLAND MAC LONÁIN *post mortem suam cecinit.*

Âibind, áibind, Echtge ard,
adba na fían foébur-garg,
fond forsambítis maic Eirc,
maigen Dublaithi im Derg-deirc,

Dindgna n-Echtge, Óenach Find,
damsa ind úain, ronindisfind:
ní búi róm, ní bia tar m' éis
nech bus eólchu 'na n-aisneis.

Aurgna dí mnái, diarbu mían,
nognáthaigtis in ṅgarb-slíab,
Echtge ingen Dedaid druin,
is Echtach ingen Lodain.

Cía slointer in slíab slemain
ó Echtge ingin Dedaid,
cid é gairm nogairthe di,
is ainm dó slíab nEchtaigi.

Etarba na fích fuilech,
crích na coibden cét-guinech,
nostregtais conart chalma
ina ndairib dond-garba.

Domgnus rochosnatar thall
clann Gairb do thúaith dé Danann:
dind forsndessid Dolb drennach,
forsmbíd Crochán cuslennach.

LY. 2. *adba*] forud L. 3.] fond forsṁbíd matta mac meirc L. 4. *maigen Dublaithi im*] maiden dublaithi im Y; maigen os diblaib L. 5. *nEchtge*] echtge L. 6.] diamsa uain noinnisfind L. 7. *bia*] bái L. 8. *n-aisneis*] faisnes Y. 9.] ba heargna indamnai darmian Y. 10. *nognáthaigtis*] nognathaidis Y; nothathigtis L. 11. *Echtge*] echta Y. 12. *Echtach*] echta Y. 13. *Cía slointer*] ca ślunter L. *slemain*] illeg. in L. 14. *ó*] illeg. in L.

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SLIAB N-ECHTGA II.

Fair, fair is noble Echtge,
the home of the grim-bladed warriors,
the ground where the sons of Erc used to dwell,
the place of Dublaithe near Dergderc:

A notable place of Echtga, Oenach Find,
if there were leisure I could tell of it:
there never was before me, there shall not be after me,
any man better versed in the account thereof.

Famous were two women who desired it,
who used to frequent the rugged mountain,
Echtge daughter of strong Dedad,
and Echtach daughter of Lodan.

Though the smooth mountain be named
from Echtge, daughter of Dedad,
whatever title was called after her,
the mountain's name is Sliab Echtaige.

Etarba of the bloody battles,
country of the hundred-slaying companies:
a bold pack of hounds used to rend it
with their rough-brown squadrons.

The abode which was contested yonder
by Clann Gairb of the Tuatha De Danann
the strong place where settled Dolb Drennach,
where the piper Crochan used to dwell.

15.] cid he ciall nofogthai di Y. *dí*] illeg. in L. 16. *is ainm dé*] *ed*; is ainm don tliab Y; illeg. in L. *Echtaige*] echtgi Y. 17. *na*] *da fes. of* L. *wrongly.* 19. *nostregtais conart*] nostregtai . . . art L; *co*nolisdis conairt Y. 20. *ina ndairib*] cona dairib L. 21, 22] Adba rachossainset cland guilb de thuathaib de danann L. 23. *Dolb drennach*] dollucrennach *fes. of* L *wrongly.* 24. *forsmbíd Crochán*] imbith *Co*nán L.

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Crochán do chúanaib Crúachan
nímarulaid a rúathar:
torchair la Dolb mac nDáilim,
ruc coscur is chommáidim.

Is and dessid Dolb détla
for maigin in mór-échta:
don chind ruc leis ina láim
is de atá Cend Crocháin.

Caille Candán, Clochar nGuill,
Ross dá Corr, is Druim nDícuill,
Druim Cairn, Druim Crocháin, Druim Cais,
Druim Bainb, Druim Lochán leth-glais:

Loch Gréine, Grían ingen Find,
Loch nIbrach i n-Ibar-glind,
Loch forsndessid Trom Tórach,
forsngairet Corr Crúad-glórach:

Loch Cipp, loch Cori, loch Cnó,
loch mBricc, loch mBairchi, loch mBó,
loch na mBarc, ic Boith in Máil,
loch nEitte, loch nEthludáin.

Loch ind Eich, loch ind Áige,
loch na nDrúad, loch na Dáime,
loch Láig, loch na Fer Fuinid,
loch Nechtain, loch nAthguinig.

Áth na hOirgne, áth na nOss,
áth na nDam adam dorus,
áth nDergmóna, áth nDega,
áth Aithlessa ind Féindeda.

---

25. *Crochán*] *Conán* L. 26. *nímarulaid*] nimarulaig Y; nimadluid ruc L. 27. *torchair*] *ed.* dorochair LY. *la*] *ed.* ra L; ri Y. *ndáilim*] ndail Y. 28] *ed.* ruc a choscur a chommaidim L; ruc a coscur sa comaid Y. 29. *Is and dessid*] Arsain dolluid L. 30. *for maigin*] ar maigin Y; do máidim L. 31. *ruc leis*] *ed.* tuc leis Y; ruc L. 32. *is de atá*] L; conid de ita Y. *Crocháin*] crichain L. 33. *Canddn*] cannáin L. *Clochar nGuill*] cluichi archaill L. 34. *Ross dá Corr*] na da chuirr L. *is druim*] a druim L; *perhaps* dédruim; *se*

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Crochan of Cruachu's bands
sallied on an unlucky foray:
he fell by the hand of Dolb son of Dailem,
who gained a victory and a vaunt.

There settled valiant Dolb,
on the spot of the great slaying:
from the head he bore off in his hand,
thence comes the name Cend Crochain.

Caille Candain, Clochar Guill,
Ross Da Corr, and Druim Dicuill,
Druim Cairn, Druim Crochain, Druim Cais,
Druim Bainb, Druim Lochan Leth-glais,

Loch Greine (Grian was Find's daughter),
Loch Ibrach in Ibar-glend,
the loch by which Trom Torach settled,
which they call Corr Cruad-glorach,

Loch Cipp, Loch Cori, Loch Cno,
Loch Bricc, Loch Bairchi, Loch Bo,
Loch na mBarc, at Boith in Mail,
Loch Eitte, Loch Ethludain,

Loch ind Eich, Loch ind Aige,
Loch na Druad, Loch na Daime,
Loch Laig, Loch na Fer Fuinid,
Loch Nechtain, Loch Athguinig.

Ath na hOirgne, Ath na nOss,
Ath na nDam, ...
Ath Dergmona, Ath Dega,
Ath Aithlessa ind Feindeda.

Commentary. 35. *Cairn*] criad L. *Crochdin*] crimthaind L. 38. *nIbrach*] ibrach Y; mbraidi L *Ibar-glind*] argat-glind L. 39. *forsndessid*] forandessid L; forambid Y. *Trom*] tor Y. 40. *forsngairet*] forsngairid Y; 7 a chorr L. 41. *Cipp*] cirb L. *Cori*] ngaire L. *Cnó*] cró L. 42. *mBó*] mbló L. 43.] loch na mbroc ic boind anoir Y. 44. *nEitte*] neidig Y. 45–56] Y *only*. 45. *ind Eich*] inneich Y. *ind Aige*] innaigi Y. 47. *fuinid*] fuinig Y. 52. *ind Feinneda*] andfeindeada Y.

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Áth na hEigme, áth na n-óc,
áth na Raite itir dá Rót,
áth Ruba, áth Roiss Murchon,
áth nDimma maic Edlicon,

Áth ind Escrai, áth nUidir,
áth Mór, áth Mothair muinig,
áth in Mfl, áth nam-Meirgge,
áth Luinge, áth Leth-dergge,

Áth na Licce, áth ind Lúain,
crech átha Callainn fothúaid,
áth Feda, áth Ferta in Daill,
áth Lethan, lechta Conaill,

Caille Conrúi friu andess,
fris' fertais óic écen-chless,
Caille Nathfráich ó sin 'mach
cor-ragaib Óengus Tírech:

IN tress-ainm dó iar tanaib,
iar cathaib, iar congalaib,
ba hé Caille in chlaideb-deirg
ind láich luind Lugdach lám-deirg.

Nert na n-óc ic rige andess,
dorairngert Find flaith-écess,
bid la Connachta a slat,
brait cid Mumnig nosmelat.

Fri Leth Cuind cáin in tsléibe
Echtge áine amréide,
is a hescáin co bráth mbalc
fri Leth mór Moga Nuadat.

55. *Murchon*] murchoin Y. 56. *nDimma*] nima (*with* d *superscr.*) Y. *Edlicon*] eidneacuil Y. 57. *ind Escrai*] eascra 7 Y. 58. *Mothair*] mothor L. 59. *in Mil*] indil Y. *nam. Meirgge*] in mergi Y. 60. *Luinge*] ruba L. 62. *átha Callainn*] at. oinis Y (*blurred*). 63. *in Daill*] faind (*with vel* in daill *superscr*) Y. 65.] *ed.*; cáilli conrui anes L; fil cailli conrai anneas (*with* ria *superscr.*) Y. 66. *fris'fertais*] friaferddáis L; fanimred (foanimred?) Y. 67–70.] *om.* Y. 71. *ta hé*] is e Y.

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Ath na hEigme, Ath na nOc,
Ath na Raite itir Da Rot,
Ath Ruba, Ath Roiss Murchon,
Ath Dimma maic Edlicon,

Ath ind Escrai, Ath Uidir
Ath Mor, Ath Mothair Muinig,
Ath in Mil, Ath na Meirge,
Ath Luinge, Ath Leth-dergge,

Ath na Licce, Ath in Luain,
the havoc of Ath Callain northward,
Ath Feda, Ath Ferta in Daill,
Ath Lethan, Lechta Conaill,

South thereof Caille Conrui,
against which the young men displayed their feats of force:
Caille Natfraich was its name thenceforth,
till Oengus Tirech possessed it:

Its third name in after days,
after battles, after combats,
was Caille Lugdach, from the red-sworded warrior,
the fierce hero, Lugaid Lam-derg.

The might of the young men extending from southward,
Find the poet prince had foretold it:
"The reaving shall be wrought by Connaught,
though Munstermen enjoy the spoil."

Towards Leth Cuinn lies the smooth side of the mountain
of noble rugged Echtga,
and its rough side, till the mighty Doom,
is turned to great Leth Moga Nuadat.

---

chlaideb] chlaidib L. 72. *ldich*] laech Y. *luind Lugdach*] lugdach luind L. 73–76] *after* 80 L. 73.] a nert na nog uirri anndes Y (th *added below after the first* a). 74. *dorairngert*] rothairngir Y. 75–76.] athcetha *conacht* sladbrad is mumnig rodus melad Y (*the* ath *of* athcetha *in a later hand*). 76. *brait*] brat L. 77. *Fri*] ra L; ri (*with* a *subscript in late hand*) Y. *edin*] gaine Y. 78. *aine*] airdi Y. 79.] a eascain co ti brath balc Y. 80. *fri*] ri L; ria Y. *Moga*] modha Y; maige L.

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Romolus Dál Cais cétach,
ní fúar indus da n-écnach :
do Dál Chais, caiscid na clíar,
ac nach aicind nech ainfial.

Inbaid robsom fáilid Fland,
diamba ar sligid na sóer-chland,
ní fúar i mBanba co mblad
túaith rob ferr icht is engnam.

Óen-fer díb tarla ar mo chind
thúaid i tír Mane i Maig Find :
bói i faichill ri bliadain mbuic
ac tuilliud óen-bó is óen-bruit.

Adubairt rim tria thúaichle,
" geib dam senchas mo thúaithe :
is bind riam chride roclos
a ngrés cen chor cennaiges."

Arsin geibim-sea dó in dúain,
dó-som ní tharla a dimbúaid :
do neoch rothuill, nír thairm terc,
dorat dam uile in óen-fecht.

Atchúalatar Dál Cais cert,
fúair onóir ina n-airecht,
doratsat, in gasrad glan,
deich mba cacha cethraman.

Ní closs terce brait ná bíd
ar Dáil Chais nach ar a ríg,
síl na carat, mar adcloss,
ní rabat 'ca n-anáibniuss.

Éirig is taccair ri Brian,
cid focus, cid gar, cid cían,
ní fil a thotim can chath,
noco tair a sáegul-rath.

81–120.] *in* Y *only*. 81. *Dál*] dail Y. 83. *Dál*] dail Y. 85. *fáilid*] failig Y. 87. *fúar*] fuair Y. 90. i . . . i] a . . . a Y.

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I have praised Dal Cais of the hundreds,
I have found no occasion to reproach its men,—
thy Dál Cais, casket of companies,
where I used to see none ungenerous.

Once on a time I, Fland, was light of heart,
when I was on the road to the noble clans:
I found not in glorious Banba
a people superior in clemency and prowess.

A man of theirs happened to meet me
northward in Mag Find of Tir Mane:
he was on hire for an easy year,
earning one cow and one cloak.

He said to me, in his wisdom,
"Chant me the lore of my people:
sweet is it to my heart to hear
one that sells their music without bargain."

Thereupon I chant him the lay:
it chanced that he was not displeased therewith:
all he had earned,—it was no scanty phrase—
he gave it me all together.

The just Dal Cais heard of it:
he gained honour in their assembly:
they gave him—the bright scions—
ten cows for every quarter.

Scarcity of vesture or food was never heard of
in the Dal Cais or their king:
that friendly line, as has been heard,
can never be brought to wretchedness.

Arise and declare to Brian,
whether near, or soon, or far,
he shall not fall without a battle
until his worldly prosperity be accomplished.

91. *i*] a Y.
99. *thairm tere*] *ed.*; tair theare Y
108. *rabat*] rabad Y.

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Bid airdrí ar Érinn fechtaig,
ná ceil air, a Ilbrechtaig,
ní chluin ceól, ní chren anu
óen-rí dianat áibinniu. A. A.

Abair thúaid ri mac Coscraig
ri aig rogab Tuaim nDoss-glain,
imgaibed Cúil, cian rocloss,
nó biaid ina anáibniuss. A. A.

Tadc mac Faelán, flaith find-Fáil,
Corr Buide ocus Cend Gécáin,
rucsat úaim mo chuit cinad,
romgonsat co hessidan.

Maith roordaig Crist romchar
in fingal dorinnetar:
atú-sa ar seilb Ríg na Cross,
atát-som cen áibinniuss. A. A.

Ropo mé Fland, file féig,
nobítis ríg dom roréir,
ciarbam treórach, nírbam timm,
ropo mé in t-eólach áibinn. A. A.

Ciarán cend cach náib fo nim,
acht mór-athair na muintir;
ba misi cend na mbárd mbind
dar'giall écse ard áibinn. A. A.

---

114. *a Ilbrechtaig*] aillrectaig Y. 116.] æn ri diana haibniuniu Y. 120. *biaid*] bíd Y. 121–124] *after* 132 *in* L. 121. *Fdil*] L; fan Y. 122.] mac cuirr buide ceandgegan Y. 123. *rucsat úaim*] roſucsat L. 124. *romgonsat*]

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He shall be high-king over martial Erin—
hide it not from him, O Ilbrechtach:—
there hears not music, there buys not treasure
any king that has fairer possessions.

Speak to MacCoscraig in the north,
to the stag that won Tuaim Doss-glan:
let him shun the far-famed Cuil,
or he shall be plunged in wretchedness.

Tadc mac Faelan, prince of noble Fal,
Corr Buide and Cend Gecain,
bore away from me my share of sin;
they slew me foully.

Well did Christ, who loved me, ordain
the murder they committed:
I am in the portion of the King of Crosses:
they are deprived of happiness.

I was Fland, the ardent poet;
kings were once submissive to my high command:
though I was a guide, I was not weak:
learned and fortunate was I.

Ciaran is chief of all saints under heaven,
save only the great Father among his folk:
I was chief of the sweet-voiced bards,
who were served by poesy, noble and fortunate.

---

romfacsad Y. 125-126] *om.* L. 127-128] *after* 124 *in* L. 126. *dorinnetar*] dorindidar Y. 127.] tusa ar sealbaid Crist roclos Y. 128.] ataid sean anainaibnes Y. 130.] donidis rig mo roréir Y. 133-136.] Y *only*. 136. *écse*] ecsi Y.

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ATH CLIATH MEDRAIGE.

Diambad mé nochinged ind
i n-áth na find-fer fíal-grind,
bam-sa heól, fri fecht fátha,
do sceól chert in chlíath-átha.

Rop adba scíath ocus scen,
co n-ilur chlíath is coibden:
ropsat bróenaig a daig-fir
i róenaib ria rig-Mainib.

Áth moa mbi fuil dar feraib
iarna ṅguin do gnáth-beraib:
dia rotróeta co trúaige,
fir rogóeta glan-grúaide.

Áth moa tucsat debaid ndeirg
clanna Dedaid fo díbeirg
do secht Mainib, sét rosern,
cona trichait cét cethern.

Olc in t-adbar diambói sin,
ciarbo adbal ind imgletin,
im tháin bó Dartada dil
trias'romachtada mór-fir.

Eochu bec mac Cairpre chain,
rí Clíach cen airdde ágmair,
ó Chuillind, fri fáth fessa,
doroacht áth in arm-thressa.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 3. *bam-sa*] L; robsam, &c. *cæt.* *heól*] hel L. 4. *sceól*] LRB; seol, &c. *cæt.* *in chliath-átha*] na cliathchatha Lc; na cliathatha BS. 6. *coibden*] caibghean M; caidbhean S; cloidhem, &c. RBLc. 7. *ropsat*] L; robdar, &c. *cæt.* *bróenaig*] brœn Lc; bramaigh M. *a*] na R; an LcMS$_3$H. 8. *róenaib*] srœnaib MS. 9. *moa mbí*] nambœ, &c. LcS. 10. *gnáth-beraib*] ruadberaib L. 11. *dia rotróeta*] trœta de B; dia rothegtach Lc. *co trúaige*] cen trúage L; cach nuairi, &c. LcS; co traigi M; *om.* B. 12. *glan-grúaide*] glan ruaide B; glan chruaidi Lc; glan graidi M; rocruaidhe S.

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ATH CLIATH MEDRAIGE.

When I was wont to wend thither,
to the Ford of the generous, joyous, noble men,
I was instructed, through lore of battles,
in the true tale of the Ford of Fences.

It was a home of shields and skenes,
with plenty of stake-fences and of troops:
blood-stained were its braves
on raids with the kingly Maines:

The Ford where men were covered with blood
when wounded by the wonted lances:
when they were vanquished miserably,
bright-cheeked men were slain:

The Ford where the Clanna Dedaid waged
red strife on a foray
against the seven Manes, a journey that stretched far,
with their three thousand kernes.

Ill was the cause whence that name arose,
though tremendous was the conflict
about the reaving of Dartaid's loved kine,
whereby great warriors were slaughtered.

Eochu the Little, son of pure Cairpre,
king of warlike Cliu, low of stature,
came from Cullend, instructed in knowledge,
to the Ford of the mellay.

---

13. *Áth moa tucsat*] ath na tucsat R; tucsat sin ath, &c. LcS. *debaid*] a ndebaid L. 16. *cona*] co L. *trichait*] trichtaib LS_3; tricha Lc. 17. *adbar*] arba Lc. *diambói*] fombói R. 20. *trias'romachtada*] L; moarmachtada, &c. RBM; imarmachtada, &c. $LcSS_3$; immar machtnado H. 22. *Cliach*] cliath MS_3H. *cen*] con B; in LcS. *airdde*] aird Lc; airdrigh S. *agmair*] admair, &c. LcS; agmair, &c. *cæt*. 23. *fri*] is Lc. 24. *in*] nan Lc.

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Fri homun tairir na tríath
clíatha draigin is derg-scíach
gníset moa n-áth dia aire
ríg na ráth na ro-Maine.

Ó na clíathaib-sin amne
i n-íathaib Elga áine
is Áth Clíath co tresse threb,
mar bad messe nochinged. D.

---

25. *tairir*] L; tairid, &c. RBSS$_2$H; thairid Lc; taraid M. 26. *clíatha*] cliath L. *sciach*] sciad B; sciath, &c. RLcMS; sg̃ H. 27. *gníset*] guinsead Lc. *moa n-áth*] moannath L; moanat B; monath, &c. *cæt.* *aire*]

In fear at the coming of the chieftains,
the kings of the raths, the noble Maines,
made round the ford to guard it
fences of black-thorn and of red-thorn.

From these fences in sooth,
in the meadows of noble Elga,
is named Ath Cliath, with its strong tribes,
where I was wont to wend.

---

faire, &c. RLcS$_2$H. 28. *rig*] ri, &c. BMSS$_2$H. 30. *iathaib*] athaib L. *dine*] L; aille, &c. *cæt*. 32. *nochinged*] nochindead LcS.

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MEDRAIGE.

Medraige mac Dorcain maill,
maic Tromda maic Calatruimm.
do muintir maic Con don dáim
ó inis iarthair Espáin.

Séolais for muir, nochar mall,
muinter Maic Con co mbarann,
cor' gab in trácht-sa uile
ocon áth-sa Medraige. M.

Clíath mac Cuillinn maic Duib-duinn
do thegluch maic Con don tuinn
adrochair ina thám de,
ocon áth-sa Medraige. M.

IS desin atá Áth Cliath
forsind áth-sa ósin ríam,
ocus bíaid co bráth mbuide
forsind áth-sa Medraige. M.

Duibre mac Dubáin maic Deirg
do muintir maic Con don leirg,
rogab ocon trácht-sa adchí
isind áth-sa Medraigi. M.

Desin atá Duibre donn
forsind áth-sa ríam romam,
ocus biaid co bráth mbuide
forsind áth-sa Medraige. M.

LcSS$_3$H. 4. *iarthair*] siar íar S. 5. *Seólais*] seolaid LcS. *nochar*] nachar S; monur Lc. 6. *co mbarann*] nach marand Lc; nach mairenn S. 7. *cor'gab*] corgobsad Lc. *trdcht-sa*] tracht Lc. 11. *adrochair*] attorchair S$_3$. *thám*] atham S. 12. *ocon*] ar in, &c., LcS.

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MEDRAIGE.

Medraige son of Dorcan Mall
son of Tromda son of Calatrom
was of the folk of Mac Con, one of the band
that came from an island to the west of Spain.

The folk of ireful Mac Con
set sail over the restless sea,
and seized all this shore
by this Ford of Medraige.

Cliath son of Cullenn son of Dubdonn,
one of the household of Mac Con from over sea,
fell swooning thereafter
by this ford of Medraige.

Hence the name Ath Cliath
was given to this ford thenceforth of yore;
and it shall remain till sere Doomsday
on this Ford of Medraige.

Duibre son of Duban son of Derg,
of the folk of Mac Con from the battlefield,
settled by this shore thou seest
at this Ford of Medraige.

Hence the name Duibre Donn
was given to this ford of yore, before my day;
and it shall continue till sere Doomsday
on this Ford of Medraige.

14, 16, 22. *forsind*] ar in *codd.* 19. *ocon trácht-sa*] acon tracht Lc; isin trachtsa S_2H; atrachtsa S. 20. *isind áthsa*] cosin athsa S; cusan ath ac Lc. 23. *co bráth mbuide*] acach duni Lc. 24.] am diaid chaich 7 ac meadraidi Lc; arind athsa medraide, &c. *cæt.*

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Neide níth-gonach, nar mín,
is úada atá uisge mín
do muintir maic Con uile
itir Chron is Medraige. M.

Gáeth mac Nechtain maic Firmóir,
ba mac airderc Éremóin,
maic Rois maic Inbir buidi
dorat ingin Medraigi. M.

Marcán mac Duinn mac Dathaig
do muintir Chuinn chét-chathaig,
dofóeth Marcán cóem cride
ar óen ocus Medraige. M.

Gaillem ingen Breasail búain
rosfotraic 'sin lind lán-fúair:
and robáided in géc gel:
is úaidi ráiter Gaillem.

Facus da chéli in dá lecht
Medraigi is Gaillme, dar lett:
and atá Gaillem chride
tóeb ri tóeb is Medraige. M.

Laigen garb-líath mac Dáire,
maic ard-ríg na hEspáine,
rogab ocon áth adchí
co tí in bráth tar Medraigi. M.

Ath Laigin ósin ille
forsind áth, is biaid caidche,
is biaid cosin mbráth-sa adchí
forsind áth-sa Medraigi. M.

---

26. *úada*] uad H. *uisge*] uisin H. *mín*] nin Lc. 28. *itir Chron*] athair cron Lc; athair cróini S. 30. *buidi*] muigi, &c., LcS. 33. *Dathaig*] duthain S_2. 37. *Gaillem*] gaillibh S_2; gaillimh S; gaill- H. 39. *gel*] ghlan S. 40. *is úaidi ráiter*] is uaithi ainmnighter S; uaithi

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Neide of the deadly wounds, not smooth of mien,
from him is called the smooth water
among all the folk of Mac Con
between Cron and Medraige.

Gaeth son of Nechtan son of Fermor,
who was the famous son of Eremon
son of Ross son of Inber Buide,
took to wife the daughter of Medraige.

Marcan son of Donn son of Dathach
was of the folk of Conn Cetchathach:
Marcan the kindly, the beloved, fell
along with Medraige.

Gaillem, daughter of long-lived Bresal,
washed herself in the chilly water:
there the white sapling was drowned:
from her is named Gaillem.

Close to each other are the two graves
of Medraige and Gaillem, thou deemest:
there lies beloved Gaillem
side by side with Medraige.

Laigen Garbliath son of Daire,
son of the high king of Spain,
settled by the Ford thou seest
till the Doom come over Medraige.

Ath Laigin from thenceforth is the name
given to the ford, and shall be for ever,
and shall be, till this Doom that thou seest,
the name of the Ford of Medraige.

---

ainmnithear Lc. *Gaillem*] gaillimh S; gaill- S_3H. 41–42.] *in* Lc *only*. 42. *Gaillme*] *ed*: gailleam Lc. 43. *Gaillem*] guill- SS_3H. 44. *ri*] ar H. 45.] Laigin gairbfiaclach malle Lc. 48. *tar*] ac Lc. 50, 52. *forsind*] ar in &c., *codd*. 50. *ath*] ath sa LcS. 51. *brdth-sa*] S; mbrath *cæt*.

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Fáilenn mac Illainn maic Neir
tánic ón Gréic airtheraig,
do chobair maic Con, dar lemm,
cor 'gab i n-inis Fáilenn.

Tar éis a gona is a chath
mac Illainn, Fáilenn fledach,
doluid ina réim roime
co fil féin oc Medraige. M.

Bairenn mac Bolcáin maic Báin
maic Illainn asind Espáin
luid cona fairinn roime
co Bairinn ós Medraige. M.

Is de atá Bairenn na mbenn,
is inis folt-glan Fáilenn :
lotar isin tráig-se de,
isin maig-se Medraige. M.

---

53. *Neir*] ner LcS$_3$.
54. *ón Gréic*] o Ghreig S$_3$; on traig Lc.
57–58] *in* Lc *only*.
57. *is a*] asa Lc.
58–59] Lc; *om.* S$_3$H;

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Failenn son of Illann son of Ner
came from the eastern parts of Greece
to aid Mac Con, as I deem,
and settled on Inis Failenn.

After his slayings and his battles
Illann's son, Failenn the feaster,
went his way onwards
and himself rests at Medraige.

Bairenn son of Bolcan son of Ban
son of Illann from Spain
went onward with his following
to Bairenn above Medraige.

Hence is named Bairenn of the peaks
and white-tressed Inis Failenn:
they came to this strand thereafter,
even to this Plain of Medraige.

---

7 doluid fen roimme . inarém co medhraidhe S. 65. *na mbenn*] in bend S. 66] inis faillenn ó fhailleann S. 68. *maig-se*]mbaig si H ; mbáidh si S_3.

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LOCH RIACH.

Loch Ríach, cá Ríach asa loch ?
  do lindib cloth, comtig dath :
in fetabair cóich in Ríach,
  co línaib scíath scáiles cath ?

Cethri ríg bátar 'sin maig :
  dorétis graig, ba gním gar ;
Cáimell ocus Étar úar,
  Casta ocus Ríach na ngrúad nglan.

Ingen maith oc Cáimell cháem,
  ingen aile oc Étar úar :
Celbil bél-maith, bíthe int ainm,
  Land leth-derg a hainm 'sin tslúag.

Cuindgid Casta, nír gním cloth,
  cuindgid Ríach iat immasech :
eitchither iat im na mnáib
  i ndáil dia tánic a mbrath.

Andsin fócrait na fir thess
  cath rofess ar in lucht túaid :
is desin tánic a ndíth :
  ní-ma-fríth in fáth forúair.

LLcMS. 1. *asa loch*] M ; isa LcS ; *om.* L. 2. *do lindib*] do lintib Lc ; gu linib M ; cluinid S. *cloth*] cloch M. *comtig dath*] coimdi rath M ; con ilar ndath S. 3. *in fetabair*] no in fetabair M ; nochon fhetar S. *cóich in*] co he M. 4. *co línaib*] Lc ; do linnib L ; dasciledh M ; conilar S. *scáiles*] Lc ; scailter L ; scailidh S ; coimdi M. *cath*] dath LM. 5. *Cethri ríg*] cethrar S. *bátar*] dobadar M : robatar S. *'sin*] sa Lc. 6. *dorétis*] dorrétis L ; dariadis M ; doriadhtais S ; doriagdais Lc. *gar*] glan L. 7. *Cáimell*] cainell M. 8. *Casta*] gasda M. 9. *oc Cáimell*] ag caineall M ; in caimeill S. 10. *oc*] in S. 11. *Celbil*] cana Lc ; cainell M ; cáimhell S.

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LOCH RIACH.

Loch Riach—who was Riach to whom it belongs?—
famous among lakes for its wonted colour:
know ye who was Riach
who scatters the battle, surrounded by shields?

Four kings there were in the plain
who drove steeds,—it was not for long:
Caimell and cruel Etar,
Casta and Riach of the bright cheeks.

A noble daughter had fair Caimell,
cruel Etar had a daughter too,
Celbil Fair-lips, womanly the name,
and Land Half-red—that was her name among the host.

Casta woos one—it was no famous action:
Riach woos in his turn:
the women are refused them
at the meeting that led to their undoing.

Then the men of the South declared
battle, as all know, against the men of the North;
thence came their destruction—
alas for the cause that brought it to pass!

bél-maith] baill gel Lc; belbog M. *bithe*] bithi L; bithi LcMS. *int ainm*] read perhaps *in tairm*. 12. *a hainm*] anainm Lc; a tairm S. *'sin*] con, &c. LcMS. 13. *cuindgid*] cuindgis, &c. LcMS. *Casta*] gasda M. *nir gnim cloth*] nirba cloch M; is riach rán S. 14.] an dias ban sa radh fa rath S. *Cuindgid*] is cuindgis Lc; cuinces M. *iat immasech*] iad masech Lc; nirbargar M. 15. *im na*] imma L; fa na M. 16. *i ndáil*] indál L; is dail Lc. 17. *na fir*] in lucht M. 18. *lucht*] locht Lc. 20. *ní-ma-frith*] ni fa frith M; anni fa frith Lc. *in fáth*] fath Lc; ni fatha M. *forúair*] fuair M; rosfúair, &c. LcS.

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IS samlaid rochuirset cath,
ir-rechtaib dam n-idnach n-ard :
acht óen-fer díb iarna mbrath
ní therna ón chath codnaib celg.

Marbthair 'sin chath Cáimell cáem,
ocus marbthair Étar úar :
marbthair Casta and ria thóeb,
marbthair ar óen a dá ślúag.

Ní therna díb iarna mbrath
assin chath, nírbo gním cloth,
acht amáin Ríach railbech rúad
diarlen ainm ria lúad don loch. L.

Int inad i tuctha a cind
'sin glind fri tóeb Dromma Sam,
genid tipra and ria túr,
fichid dar múr is dar mag.

Dogní Ríach tech ós a cind,
dar linn robo lór do neim :
cuiris comla dar a bél,
ciarbo thrén nír anacht sin.

Fecht n-óen nár íadad ínt en :
robói tan tall issin tig :
fichis in topur co trén,
in scél diar' bádit na fir.

---

21. *IS samlaid*] amlaid, &c. LcMS. *cath*] in cath LcMS. 22. *n-idnach*] ni duach *fcs. of* L (*wrongly*) ; neangach Lc ; neimneach M. *n-ard*] niard (*corrected apparently to* nard) L : nderg M. 23. *mbrath*] M ; brath LLcS. 24. *therna*] therno LcM ; thig S. *codnaib*] comna M ; congb- S : na Lc. 25. *Marbthair*] marbthar LcMS. *Cdimell*] cáibell L ; cainell M. 26. *marbthair*] marbthar LcMS. 27. *marbthair*] marbthar LcM ; marbt- S. *Casta*] gasta M. 28. *marbthair*] marbthar LcM ; marbt- S. *a dd*] ad S. 29. *therna*] therno LcM. *iarna mbrath*] arna mbrath L ; asin chath, &c. LcS ; asa cath M. 30. *assin chath*] iarna mbrath, &c. LcMS. *nírbo*] nocho Lc ; nir M. 31. *acht amáin*] ammain acht L ; acht bain M. *railbech*] relgeach S. 32. *diarlen*] orlean M ; rolen S. *ainm*] a ainm M : *ria luad*] re luad LLcS ; buan M. *don*] in MS. 33. *i*] a LcS ; na M. *tuctha*] tucaidh M. 34. *'sin*] sa M. *fri*] re MS ; i L ;

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They 'set the battle in this wise,
even in the form of lofty warlike stags:
none escaped from the battle, with its treacherous . . . .
save one of the four, after their undoing.

Fair Caimell is slain in the battle,
and cruel Etar is slain:
Casta is slain there beside him;
both their armies are slain together.

None escaped after their undoing
out of the battle—it was no famous action—
save only fierce mountainous Riach,
whose name clave to the lake to designate it.

At the spot where their heads were brought
in the glen beside Druim Sam,
a spring rises there, to reward search:
it boils over wall and plain.

Riach builds a house over it:
great enough, I ween, was its evil power:
he put a door across the mouth thereof:
strong though it was, it availed not.

Once on a time, when the water was not sealed up,
and he was away in the house meanwhile,
the well boiled up mightily—
that was the history of the men's drowning.

---

do Lc. 35. *genid*] L; snaidig Lc; fasas M; conadh S. *and*] *om.* L. *ria túr*] re túr S; re sur M; re tæb Lc. 36. *fichid*] S; fiched L; figid Lc; muigi M. *múr*] mœn Lc. *dar mag*] ar mag Lc. 37. *ós a*] asa L. 38. *dar linn*] dar lind Lc; dar lium S; sead dar lium M; ara lind L. *robo lór*] ba lei . . L (ba leir *facs. of* L); robo leór S; fa leor M; robo din Lc. *do neim*] do nem S: da nimh M: ar neim Lc; a néim L. 39. *cuiris*] cuiridh S. *dar a*] ara L; fora Lc. 40. *ciarbo*] acht ger M. *nír anacht*] niraínic LcM; niranaic S. 41. *nar íadad*] nar thiadad Lc; nar hiadh M; do riach S. *int en*] in teg Lc; in tan M; aidche ann S. 42. *robói tan tall*] robái thall tan S; dobi cach thall Lc; dabi thall ceana M. 43. *fichis*] fiuchaidh S; moigis Lc; muigeas M. *topur*] tibra LcM. *trén*]trom Lc. 44. *bádit*] badeadh, &c. MS; folldith Lc. *na*] an Lc.

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IN míle robói 'sin dún,
is derb dún, rosbáid co moch :
ocus bádis Ríach nar-róen :
atát mar óen issin loch. L.

IN fail rolegsat na fir
fo lind Lir, col-lín a scoth,
dath fola cach fir ar úair,
is é dath fofúair in loch. L.

Cáirig Hérenn uili ind
cach sechtmad bliadain, ba búan :
ba finna ic techt isin loch,
corcra co cloth cingtis úad.

Scé na Cáirech ós a chind
immon dind, bo dígrais dath,
ocus Áth na Cáirech cóem,
is de atát mar óen, is rath.

Fót, diatá Mag Fót co fír,
ar rót nar-ríg robo chloth :
is é in Fót-sin, féta a slóg,
ba rechtaire lór don loch.

Mess Alluda is Rúathar sóer
lotar tóeb fri tóeb co moch
do chorcrad a cáirech ind,
co rosbáid fo lind in loch. L.

---

45. *IN*] coic Lc ; na M. *míle*] míli, &c. LcS ; miled, &c. MS. *'sin*] sa LcMS. 46. *rosbáid*] robaid L. 48. *atát*] itat L ; is de ata M. *mar óen*] fa rœn LcM. *issin*] sa M ; isa Lc. 49. *fail*] bail MS. *rolegsat*] roleicsead Lc ; daleathsat M. 50. *lind*] lintib, &c. MS. *col-lín a*] co linaib Lc ; co lín S ; linib M. 51. *ar úair*] ar nuair, &c. LcS ; dar nuair M. 52. *fofúair*] fouair L ; rofuair Lc ; rosfuair M ; foruair S. 54. *cach*] gacha M. *ba búan*] buan M ; bind búan S. 55. *ba*] bat L ; gid M. *finna*] finn, &c. LcM. *oc techt*] dothedis M ; ic tocht L. *isin*] isa Lc ; cusin S ; fan M. 56. *corcra co cloth*]

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A thousand men who were in the keep
it drowned speedily, 'tis certain;
and it drowned Riach of the victories:
they lie all together in the lake.

In the place where the dead men rotted
under the waters of Ler, with their wealth of blossoms,
the colour of each man's blood in turn
is the colour that the lake acquired.

All the sheep in Erin were plunged therein
every seventh year,—it was a lasting custom:
white they were when they entered the lake,
famously red they stepped forth.

The Sheep's Thorn, that stands above it
overshadowing the spot, excellent of colour,
and the Ford of the fair Sheep
are named from this, both of them,—it is a grace.

Fot, from whom in truth Mag Fot is named,
was famous on the Road of the Kings:
this Fot,—comely was his host—
was bailiff in charge of the lake.

Mess Alluda and noble Ruathar
went early side by side
to dye their sheep crimson therein,
and the lake drowned them beneath its waters.

---

fa corcra croth M. *cingtis*] cindis Lc; cindsid S; tigdis M. 57. *immon*] ina L; in M; mon S. *bo digrais*] robo lor M. *dath*] a dath S; da rath M. 60. *is*] *om.* S. *atát*] ata M. *mar óen*] farœn LcM; ar œn S. *i srath*]sa loch M; cona rath S. 61-*end*] *mainly illegible in* M. 62. *ar rót*] a rath Lc; ar fód S. 63. *féta a*] fegtha Lc. 65. *Mess Alluda*] Mesc illudha S; is me sillœb Lc. *is Ruathar*] ruathar Lc; sruthar S. 67. *ind*] cœm S. 68. *co rosbdid*] corbaided Lc. *fo lind*] mar œn S. *in*] sa Lc; sin S.

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MAG N-AIDNI

Mag nAidni, co muriur mag,
co saidbri is co sóer-ślonnad:
fir maige Aidni na n-ech
fir nachdat daidbri im deibech.

Bágaim mo dul dia labrad
coa slúag n-álaind n-imadbal,
as mo threbthus fo thurad
ria senchus ria sóer-bunad.

Fiche is cethrur ráth-mug recht
do gnáth-chur ria comaitecht:
do chlainn Míled ba molad
a ngraimm ríg-fer ráth-mogad.

Dá dag-mag déc cobo dó,
sét co sablad, ni sóeb-ró,
slaidset fri sobail, sercaid,
do chlainn Golaim gáirechtaig.

Ba díb mac Allgubad find,
glac nach amdlugad Érinn:
trén-chaur nochlechtad claide
is noślechtad mór-maige.

LRBLcMHS (*two stanzas*) S_3. 1. *mag*] L; mor *cæt*. 2. *-ślonnud*] L; lon *cæt*. 4. *fir nachdat*] fir nach RS; fir nach dad, &c. BMHS_3; is fir nach Lc. *daidbre*] adbli R. 5. *Bágaim*] bagand Lc. 6. *coa*] L; co, &c. *cæt*. 7. *as*] is RLc. *fo*] co L; fa M. 8. *saer-*] sir Lc; sen MS_3H. 9. *ráthmug*] ramog Lc; ratmag M; rathmod, &c. S_3H. 10. *do*] di LS_3. *ria*] do L; re Lc. 12. *a ngraim*] LR; angairm BLcMS_3; in ghairm H. 13. *dagmag*] B; deghmagh H; dagmac LS_3; dagba R; deagmog Lc; dagmod M. *cobo*] LM;

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MAG N-AIDNI.

Mag Aidne, a plain blèst with increase,
with wealth and with noble name:
the men of Mag Aidne of the horses,
men that are not stinting in strife:

I proclaim that I am going to tell of them
to their host, beautiful and vast,
bringing their legend, the story of their noble origin,
from my fruit-laden homestead.

Four and twenty fit rath-building serfs
in company, by regular covenant:
the vigour of the kingly men, the rath-builders,
was a glory of Clan Miled.

Twice twelve goodly plains,
a possession of fair fame, no false prosperity,
they cleared successfully,—love ye them!—
for the children of loud-shouting Golam.

One of them was son of fair Allguba,
a hand that misliked not Erin,
a strong warrior that practised digging
and used to clear great plains.

---

coba BH; coma RLc; gobhá S_3. 14. *sablad*] RM; soblad, &c. LBHS_3; slabrad Lc. *sóeb*] saer Lc. 15. *slaidset*] slaidet R. *sobail*] S_3; sabul Lc; sabail, &c. *cæt*. *sercaid*] sercaig, &c. HS_3; *om.* B. 16. *Golaim*] galaim, &c. LMH; gamail R. 17. *Allgubad*] allgubæ R; allguba, &c. LcHS_3. 18. *glac*] fer L. *nach amdlugad*] noch amdlugad, &c. BHS_3; nacamlugud M; nochamdubad Lc. 19. *trén-chaur*] trenachaur L. *nochlechtad*] rocleacht a Lc. 20. *noslechtad*] ro slechtad Lc; no slecta B. *mór*] sœr Lc; mormor M.

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Claide fidbad co fonnaib,
irgnam ráth i ríg-drommaib:
fogníd in cech throm-thuirt te
tene longphuirt is longse.

Snigtis tenid a meóir maith
cach tráth ba deóin don deg-flaith,
ó condrictis-dáil fri dé,
a dí láim cech óen-aidche.

De conattaig in ríg-fer
fid co maccaib mór-Mfled,
dia slaide, fri sámus slaind,
combad árus dia chóem-chlaind.

Dligid cen gairbe cen gol
ainm ó Aidne imadbol,
dáig dofuc a dairib draimm,
co fail 'na maigib mór-chlaind.

Is and bebais in bladmar
adfét Segais sóer-adbal,
dianid sogairm slóg cose
comainm mór maige Aidne. M. 40

21. *fidbad*] fidbaid B. 22. *irgnam*] airgnaim R. *ráth i*] ratha R; rath is L; ratha a, &c. S_3H. *drommaib*] drommain S_3. 23. *fognid*] fogníth L; fognad RB; fodnom, &c. LcM; fognam, &c. HS_3. *-thuirt*] thuire R; thuir H; tuirc S_3. 24. *tene*] teinedh S_3. *longphuirt*] loṅgphort L. *is*] na LcHS_3; la M. 25. *Snigtis*] snítis, &c. RLc. *tenid*] tine RLc. 27. *ó condrictis*] ocondrictis, &c. LRMH; ocondrigtis B; ocan richthis S_3; nocondrictis Lc. 28. *a dí láim*] a di land L; oc dilaim R; a dilaim B. 29. *conattaig*] conattaib L; conatach B; conadaidh R; conataid Lc. 30. *co*]

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Digging up of woods with their stumps,
construction of raths on royal hills:
there was wont to be made in huge piles yonder
fire for encampment and expedition.

His noble fingers used to drip fire
whenever it was the will of the brave prince,
when they assembled together by day:
his two hands [made fire] every night.

Therefore the kingly man demanded
a wood from the sons of great Mil
to level it, a name full of pleasantness,
that it might be a home for his kindly race.

It claims, free from fierceness and sorrow,
its name from huge Aidne,
because he brought a people from the oakwoods,
so that a great race dwells in the plains thereof.

It is there the famous man died,
as noble great Segais relates;
whence the appellation of the hosts till now
is the great surname of Mag Aidne.

---

ar Lc; o M. *maccaib*] maccu R. 31. *sámus*] samad M. *slaind*] sloind, &c. LcS$_3$. 32. *combad*] L; com M; comad, &c. *cæt.* *chóem*] L; deg, &c. *cæt.* 33. *cen gol*] cin col R; is can chol Lc. 35. *daig*] *om.* R. *dofuc*] rusfuc Lc, dafuc L. *draimm*] dramm, &c. LRB; dream Lc; droimm S$_3$. 36. *na*] in M. *mórchlaind*] morchland, &c. LB; mureland R; dileand Lc. 37. *bladmar*] bladmár R; bladhmor S$_3$. 38. *adfét*] L; asbeir, &c. *cæt.* *Segais*] fegais L. *sóer-*] sír R. 39. *dianid*] dianad, &c. LcMS$_3$. *sogairm*] togairm L.

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MÓENMAG.

Móenmag, cá Móen ótá in mag,
tar cach róen ba ríg-adbal:
fúair in ainm sóer co suba
ó Móen maith mac Allguba.

Mar óen is clann Mfled mass
tuc Móen in ríg-fer robrass
Labraid luchair, nad erchra,
adnad suthain sáer-berrtha.

Dá dán oc Móen, monur ndaith,
ó fúair solud in sóer-flaith,
gním berrtha ós braine belaig
ocus maige a mór-fedaib.

Fúair forba fénnid cen brón
ó Ébir ó Érimón,
corslecht Móen, ba genand guin,
ferand fuithir mac Forduib.

Móen ruc ar tús, búan a blad,
lúag tria rús ar roberrad,
(foclaid slóg sencha ar Samain)
il-lóg berrtha, Berramain.

Berramain, somáin berrtha,
fúair ro-Máin in ríg-threbtha
ó chlainn Galaim na ngáire
dáig bad bladaig bith-náire.

RBLcM‖S₃. 1. *cá*] LcM; in, &c. *cæt.* *ótá*] onat R; onad S₃. *mag*] RS₃; in mag *cæt.* 2. *ba*] mag Lc. 3. *in ainm*] ainm R; intainm Lc. 5. *mass*] mais Lc. 6. *Móen*] ræn Lc. *robrass*] roblais Lc. 7. *Labraid*] labrad BM; ladrad Lc. *nad erchra*] donnercra (*with* vel na *superscr.*) R. 8. *adnad*] anat R. 9. *Da*] dag R. 10. *ó fúair*] oafoair H; oaffuair S₃. 11. *braine*] bruindi Lc; brain M. 12. *a*] *om.* S₃. 15. *corslecht*] coslecht R. *ba*] fa LcM. 16. *Forduib*] callduib R.

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MOENMAG.

Moenmag—who was the Moen whence the plain is named,
that was royally spacious beyond all battle-fields?
it got the noble and joyous name
from good Moen son of Allguba.

Along with the goodly Clann Miled,
Moen was brought by the powerful prince
Labraid Luchair, whose fame decays not,
to begin the enduring custom of noble shaving.

Two arts had Moen (active employ)
whereby the noble prince got his reward:
the business of shaving the gap above the fringe
and [of clearing] a plain of great woods.

The warrior free from grief got a heritage
from Eber, from Eremon,
so Moen, that was . . . . cleared
the tenant-land of the sons of Fordub.

Moen first received (lasting his fame)
by his science reward for much shaving
(the company of historians declares it at Samain),
in reward for shaving he got Berra-main.

Berra-main, noble guerdon of shaving,
Moen of the kingly household got it
from the children of Golam of the shouts,
so that they might be famous for unfailing generosity.

---

17. ***rue***] R; tue *cæt.* *a*] i B; in, &c. HS_3. **18.** *lúag*] M; luad, &c. *cæt.* ***tria rús***] M; tre árus R; tre rus, &c. *cæt.* *ar roberrad*] arabearrad Lc; aroberrad M; ar robertadh S_3. **19.** *foclaid*] focla Lc. **20.** *il-lóg*] **alló in** R; log a Lc. *Berramain*] aberramain M. **21.** *somáin*] **somáine** R. *berrtha*] M; in berrta, &c. RBS_3; mbearrtha, &c. LcH. **22.** ***in***] is Lc. *rig-threbtha*] roberrta B. **24.** *bad*] ba **LcM** S_3.

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É roberrad sund ar tús,
(noco tennad cen trén-rús).
Forbarr sáer na sluag, sellad :
a grúad cháem rocét-berrad.

Fail sund, ós cech cúan-bla, cind,
tria chobra mbúada bél-bind,
derbthas ní baisech blaide,
senchas maisech Móenmaige.

Cethrur Móen, co mbúada breth,
ferr atchúala ar bith buidnech :
in Móen-sin fri síd-blai seng,
ciaptar rígdai, ba rothend.

Móen mac Etna in file féig,
Móen mac Ugaine airm-géir,
Móen moraind Inbir Ella,
molaim Móen mac nAilella.

Fríth tria cach sóer-blaid samail
do Móenmaig do Berramain :
gairther oc cóemaib na crad
ó na Móenaib-sin Móenmag. M.

---

26. *tennad*] tenda B. *cen*] cach Lc.; cā M; gā H. 27. *na*] ra B. *sellad*] sellaich Lc. 28. *grúad*] grug B. *berrad*] bearraig Lc. 30. *tria*] tre Lc HS$_3$. *chobra*] cuanbla B. *bél-bind*] mbithbind Lc; mbelbind, &c. *cæt.* 31. *blaide*] bladhaigh R. 33. *búada*] buad in M. 34. *ferr*] is ferr, &c. MS$_3$; sferr BH. *atchúala*] docuala B; adcual M. *buidnech*] brænach Lc. 35. *fri*] co B. *sídblai*] sidblaid B; sidblad (?) M; sirblad Lc. *seng*]

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He it was who was shaved here first
(he was not urged thereto without sure knowledge)
Forbarr the wright of the hosts, a sight!
his fair cheek first was shaved.

Here is the pleasant legend of Moenmag,
renowned above all places of resort—mark it!—
in honorific clear-tongued discourse,
no . . . assurance of fame.

There are four Moens, excellent in judgments,
the best I have heard of on populous earth:
but this Moen, slender, of peaceful fame,
though they were kingly, he was passing strong.

Moen son of Etna, the eager poet,
Moen son of Ugaine of the keen weapons,
Moen Moraind of Inber Ella—
I praise Moen son of Ailell.

There was found, through the noble fame of each, a derivation
for Moenmag, for Berra-main:
among lords of kine is named
from these Moens, Moenmag.

---

seing BM. 36. *ciaptar*] gerbad, &c. LcM; ciabad HS_3. *rigdai*] rigi R; riga, &c. LcM. *ba*] bad BLcH. *rothend*] roteind B. 37. *Etna*] ena R; setna M. *file*] filig Lc. 39. *moraind*] mor in R. *Ella*] RLc; alla, &c. *cæt.* 40. *Ailella*] allguba M. 41. *tria each*] triathach Lc. *sóer-blaid*] sirblad Lc. 43. *oc*] o BLcM (?); a S_3. 44. *sin*] in BLcM.

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LOCH DERGDERC.

IN lind-se lúadim cech lá,
dia n-úagim sós senchassa:
lind nach serg-therc fri sam-dul,
dian ainm Derg-derc dron-adbul.

Atchúala ríg co ngus glan
i fus for thír Thúad-Muman,
clí co ndeochair chuchta cain,
Eochaid mac Luchta línmair.

Luchta mac Lugair dind lind
maic Lugdach luchair lám-find,
maic Anle fáechda fotai
maic Leo láechda lám-fotai,

Maic Smirduib, maic Molaig máith,
maic Gáith golaig, maic Ingáith,
maic Cormaic coraig, cluine,
maic Ailella láeb-chuire,

Maic Rúaid, maic Márthened mir,
maic Find, maic Sithchind śaidbir,
maic Galaig, na giallaim gail,
maic Riagaill ráin, ba riagail,

Maic Eóin bric ós chrícha, cluin,
maic Ítha, ocus maic Breguin,
maic Bratha bannaig, blad bil,
do chlannaib Gáedil gnáth-gil.

LRBLcMHS$_3$S$_4$ 2. *dia n-úagim*] dian fuaigim R; dia fuaidim Lc. *sós*] son Lc. 3. *nach*] nan M. *serg-therc*] seirtherc L; seicserc R; sergserc H; seirgderc S$_3$; deirgdearc M. *fri*] fria M. *samdul*] sámdul L. 5. *ríg*] L; rí, &c. *cæt.* 6. *for*] a LcM. *Thúad-Muman*] atuamuman R. 7. *co ndeochair*] candecair Lc; coneocair M. 8. *línmair*] lindmuir, &c. RM; laimgil Lc. 11. *Anle*] ainb- M. *fáechda*] læchda Lc: fraochdha S$_3$. *fotai*] facai B. 12. *Leo*] beo R. 13. *Maic Smirduib*] m̄c m̄c smirduib L. *máith*] maeth L; maoith S$_3$;

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LOCH DERGDERC.

Daily I celebrate this lake,
when I weave the lore of legend:
a lake not shrunk and scanty at summer-tide,
whose name is Dergderc strong and vast.

I have heard of a king of pure strength
ruling here over the land of Tuath-Mumu;
a prop of his people, notable for goodly shape,
Eochaid son of opulent Luchta.

Luchta son of Lugair of the lake
son of bright Lugaid Lamfind,
son of tall . . . Anle,
son of heroic Leo Lamfata,

Son of Smirdub, son of gentle Molach,
son of Gaeth Golach, son of Ingaeth,
son of Cormac Corach (thou hearest),
son of Ailill Laebchuire,

Son of Ruad, son of eager Marthene,
son of Find, son of wealthy Sithchend,
son of Galach, whose wrath I provoke not,
son of noble Riagall, who was a ruler,

Son of Eoin Brec, lord over territories (hearken!),
son of Ith and son of Breogan,
son of doughty Brath (good renown),
of the race of Gaedel ever fair.

---

maith *cæt*. 14. *Gaith*] gæth LR; gaeith BH; gaoith S_3. *Golaig*] dolaig R. *Ingdith*] ingaeth L; ingaeith B; ingaoith S_3. 17. *Mārthened*] maircened B; mairtenuig, &c. HS_3. 18. *Find*] cinn BS_4. *saidbir*] uaibrigh M. 19. *Galaig*] gala R; galaim, &c. HS_3. *na giallaim*] nangiallaim, &c. HS_3S_4M; na tiallaim B; maic giallaim Lc. 20. *ba*] fa Lc. *riagail*] riail M, righail S_4. 21. *cluin*] chuin Lc. 23. *bannaig*] brannaig M. *blad*] ba BS_4. 24.] maic death do clainn gaeidil Lc.

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Senchas Echach cen ainble
rosrethad co sáer-aidble,
dáig ní herenach anbal
a genelach gnáth-adbal.

Ní rogaib Cláire cétaig
rí bad náire im níam-sétaib :
in cach níth ba dáel dolaid,
co fríth fáen i Findchoraid.

Luid file Ulad, ainble
cen bunad, dia bith-faigde,
dáig rachúala (gléire gal)
ná bói in Éire noérad.

Óen-rosc oc ríg Dromma derg,
ba hé in cóem-losc claideb-derg :
adbul brath-gnó thuc ó thig
mac Athgló dia athchungid.

" Tuc dam do rosc roglas réil "
ar in drúi dognas doréir :
" is tu rodelig d'feraib
clú enig do Gáedelaib."

" Rotbia cen chaire ceilge
an condaige, a Firchertne,"
ar fer in gascid guinig,
" cid hí ind ascid imduilig."

---

25. *ainble*] aimle Lc. 26. *rosrethad*] rusreithet R. *co sáer-aidble*] gan saor faibhle S_3. 27. *ní herenach*] is erenach L. *anbal*] amgar Lc. 28. *a genelach*] genilach co Lc ; an geinilach M. *Cláire*] caire R. 30. *rí bad*] bad L ; ba R ; rig bid BS_4. *im*] moa L. 31. *dolaid*] doluid RH ; doilid Lc. 33. *file*] filid Lc. *ainble*] anble L ; aible Lc ; aidble, &c. *cæt.* 34. *dia*] diam M. *-faigde*] aidge L ; aigdi M ; faidhgi R ; faidhghe S_4 ; ainme Lc. 35. *rachúala*] LMS_4 ; rocuala, &c. *cæt.* *gléire*] ingle Lc. *gal*] a gal LBS_3S_4H ; roglan Lc. 36. *ná*] ni HS_3S_4. *in*] ind H. *noérad*] roerad, &c. $RHMS_3$, roærfad Lc. 37. *derg*] deirg LB ; dg *cæt.* 38. *losc*] blosc HMS_3 ; rosc Lc. *claideb-derg*] claideb deirg L ; claideb R ; claidebg H ; clæb-deirg M ; claidhebheirg S_3.

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The history of Eochaid,—no sordid giver,
has been spread abroad far and wide:
for his illustrious pedigree
is no sordid preface.

A king more generous with his splendid treasures
never held Clare of the hundreds:
in every conflict he was a "beetle of havoc"
till he was found laid low at Findchora.

There came a poet of Ulster (sordid greed
without reason) on his continual questing,
because he had heard (choice his exploits!)
there was none in Erin to whom Eochaid would say nay.

A single eye had the King of Druim Derg
—he was the kindly one-eyed man of the red sword:
terrible the treacherous business that brought from home
the son of Athglo, to demand it.

"Give me thine eye grey and bright,"
said the surly malignant druid:
"thou among all men art specially distinguished
by fame for generosity among the Gaels."

"Thou shalt have, without reproach for deceit,
what thou seekest, O Ferchertne!"
said the warrior of wounding weapons,
"though that is the hard request."

---

39. *adbul*] L; mor in, &c. *cæt.* *brath-gnó*] brathlo, Lc. *thue*] Lc; tuc *cæt.* *ó thig*] oatigh H; anoir Lc. 40. *Athglé*] L; athgno (*with* vel i *superscr.*) R; athlo &c. *cæt.* *dia athchungid*] dia athcuingi R; diatcuindgid B; diathacuinghigh M. 41. *do*] da M; di H. *roglas*] roglain, &c. BS_4. 42. *ar in drúi*] aairdrig Lc. *dognas*] fognos Lc. *doréir*] domrer Lc. 43. *is*] L; uair, &c. $RBHS_3S_4$; fuair LcM. *rodelig*] redelig Lc; dodeilig M. *d'feraib*] do feraib L; fdearaib M. 44. *do*] os HS_3; tar Lc. 45. *Rotbia*] rodbai Lc. *chaire*] cairte H; cairde S_3; cair M. 46. *an condaige*] anconnaide R; a connaide H; a chonaigi Lc; a condaig M. *Firchertne*] feircherdne L; fercertne, &c. $RBLcMS_4$. 47. *gascid*] gaiscich Lc. *guinig*] guine R. 48. *hi*] *om.* $BLcS_4$. *ind*] L; in, &c. *cæt.*

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Dorat rí Cláire is Chodail
(ba gním áille is immomain)
a mér fo súil glais mar gló,
co mbói for bais maic Athgló.

Roráid tria debech i ndul
(robáid cech n-enech n-adbul:)
" d'feraib is messe rotfost:
díl gresse d'emain t'óen-rosc."

Cid Echaid éim, nírb essil:
dodechaid réim rodessil,
d'iarair usce úair imglain
co fúair diamair dag-ingnaid.

Óen-fer foláma cen locht
sóerfer gráda glan-étrocht:
ní rofaem nech fri sét síd,
acht óen do chét, in n-ard-ríg.

Rosír cech lúachair 'masech
in fer túachail, ba tóisech;
rosáil, iar cóir chuscle cain,
co mbad fóir usce imglain.

" Sáegul duit, a rí rigi,
cen báegul cen brath-bini:
ní fail sund fri dúise ndil
nigi do gnúise, a glan-fir."

---

49. *Chodail*] cobail R. 50. *áille*] aile LR; aille BS_4; aie M; aine LcH; áine S_3. *is*] *om.* BS_4. 51. *fo súil*] foa suil H; fo Lc. *glais*] nglais LRBLcS_4. *mar gló*] iar gho M. 52. *co mbói for*] gurcuir ar M. *Athgló*] athchló L; atglo M; athlo, &c. *cæt.* 53. *Roráid*] robaid Lc. *tria*] tre LcHS_3. *in*] ag M. 55. *d'feraib is messe*] L; is messe dferaib, &c. *cæt.* *rotfos'*] rusort Lc; rosfort M; rosfosd S_3. 56 *díl*] diol S_3; dil *cæt.* *t'*] LBS_4; d *cæt.* 59. *iarair*] L, iarr RH; iarraid, &c. *cæt.* 60. *ingnaid*] dergnaig Lc; dingnaid M. 61. *foláma*] folamad R.

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The King of Clare and Codal put
(it was a deed of praise and of horror)
his finger under his grey ball-like eye,
so that it lay on the palm of mac Athglo.

He said, upbraiding him as he went,—
(he had extinguished all vast generosity)
"of all men it is I that have checked thee:
thy one remaining eye hath satisfied my importunity."

As to Eochaid, however, he was not ignorant;
he went thence on a right fortunate road
to seek water cold and pure,
till he found a lonely unfrequented spot.

One blameless man alone takes charge
of the high-born man bright and splendid:
there was but one in a hundred that would receive
the high king with peaceful welcome.

The sagacious warrior who was his guide
sought out every rush-bed in turn:
he deemed, by rule of harmless sorcery,
that there would be help in pure water.

"Long life to thee, O king far-ruling,
free from danger and treacherous crime!
there is not to be had here for precious treasure
the means to wash thy face, noble sir."

---

62. *soerfer*] særfir B. *glan-étrocht*] grab nétrocht L. 63. *frí*] ra L. *sét*] fet M; fed Lc. *sid*] fid Lc. 64. *in n-ard-rig*] intairdrig, &c. MHS$_3$. 67. *rosdil*] roscer L: rosael RMS$_4$; roṡáoil S$_3$. *cóir*] cur R; cor LcM. *chuscle*] cluiscle R; cuisli BS$_4$; cuisce, &c. LcHS$_3$. *cain*] chain Lc. 68. *co mbad*] conad Lc. *fóir*] for Lc. 69. *rigi*] LLc; rigi R; rige, &c. BHS$_3$S$_4$; adrighi M. 70. *brath-*] bæth L. 71. *dúise ndil*] dús sindil L; dúsndil R; duisi ndil, &c. *cæt.* 72. *gnúise*] gnuis R. *glan-*] gnaith BS$_4$; chain Lc.

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Aidlis Eochaid in lúachair,
nirb aimdeis, nirb étúachail:
'na diaid, cen glond mar rosgat,
doriacht topur, tonn tiprat.

Do chosc na fola, fír sain,
negair rosc in ríg rathmair
a topur na tonn táide,
moambí bocur beó-báige.

Tuc Eochaid a chend cen chol
fo thrí co tend fon topor,
corbo chró-derg in derc dron
d'ḟuil ríg, rogerg na rochor.

Fúair Eochaid na fert féile,
tria nert ríg na rogréine,
fó rúin, raga cech roimse,
da súil glana glé-soillse.

Feib rosill Eochaid Assail
for in lind co ló-chassair,
roráid tre bedg-bert in bres
"is ainm duit Dergderc díles."

Desin, ba togairm tocha,
fail comainm in chóem-locha,
ó condrecat, cocur cind,
in topur is in trom-lind.

---

74. *aimdeis*] aindeas B; aimleas Lc. 75. *'na*] inna L. *cen glond*] cen glóir L; marglonn Lc. *mar rosgat*] *ed.* madrosgat L; mardosgat, &c. RMHS$_3$; mardoscat B; mar toscat S$_4$; ge rosgad Lc. 76. *doriacht*] coriacht Lc. 77. *fír*] R; fir *cæt.* 78. *rosc in*] co rosc Lc. 79. *táide*] taithi M. 80. *bocur*] bócur R; bochar, &c. LcM. *báige*] baide, &c. RLcHS$_3$. 82. *fo thrí co tend*] L; co tend fo thrí, &c. *cæt.* *fon*] mon Lc. 84. *rogerg*] LHS$_4$; rogharg S$_3$; roderg, &c. *cæt.* *na rochor*] rachor *facs. of* L, *wrongly.* 86. *tria*] tre LcHS$_3$. 87. *fó rúin*] *obliterated in* L; forun Lc; foruin *cæt.*

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Eochaid approached the rush-bed;
he was not awkward, he was not indiscreet:
following his hand, as he plucked up the rushes without violence,
came the spring, the water of a fountain.

To stanch the blood (this is true),
the gracious king's eye is bathed
from the spring of the secret waters,
round which hung a threat of mortal combat.

Eochaid put his head without offence
firmly under the spring thrice:
so that the deep hole was red and gory
with the king's blood, champion of famous compacts.

Eochaid, marvellous in hospitality, received
through the might of the King of the high sun
(a happy mystery—best of all abundance)—
two bright clear-shining eyes.

As Eochaid of Assal looked
on the pool with its shower of drops,
he said, by a sudden impulse, the mighty man,
"*Dergderc* (Red-pool) is thy proper name."

Hence comes—it was an appropriate title—
the name of the pleasant lake,
when meet, with . . . murmur,
the spring and the broad lake.

---

raga] roga L. *roimse*] roinnse BS_4. 88. *glé-soillse*] gelśoilse L. 89. *Assail*] aśuil Lc. 90. *for in*] LBS_4; ara Lc; arin, &c. *cæt.* *lô-chassair*] locastair B; cair (*with* lo *superscr.*) M. 91. *rordid*] an roraidh H; ann rorâidh S_3; rena gairm Lc. *tre*] ni L; tría RBS_4. *in bres*] *ed.* mbres, &c. $LRLcHS_3$; mbreis BS_4; in mbreas M. 92. *is ainm duit*] is ainm di Lc; bidh he a hainm M. *Dergderc*] derdcrc Lc; dergert M. *díles*] dileis B. 93. *ba*] fæi BS_4. 95. *ó condrecait*] ocondrecait, &c. $RBHS_3S_4$; condrecaid Lc. *cind*] a cind Lc. 96. *in* (2)] a LcM.

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Desin rolád cen logad
in cath for fál Findchorad,
comlud catha, inad rúad rind,
is fatha trúag in tiug-lind.

Don ríg rochés, ferr cach flaith,
ní rob gerr mo grés glé-maith:
mo flaith ic ríg na ngáeth ngrind,
ná lámaig láech na loch-lind. IN L.

[Acsin senchus, srethaib gal,
lacha Dergderc na ndamnad,
mar frithi a lebraib lindi,
fis sedmar na saer-lindi.]

97–100] *after* 104 *in* L. 97. *rolád*] rolaad L; rolag M. 98. *for*] ic M. 99. *inad ruad rind*] na ndruad ngrind L; ina ruad rind Lc. 100. *is fatha*] in fath L. = *in tiug-lind*] is . . . L (*omitted in facs.*); is tiug lind BS_6; donduiblind Lc. 102. *ní rob*] nirbo Lc. *grés*] *óm. facs. of* L, *wrongly*; gles (*with* r

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Hence was fought, unforgotten,
the battle at the fence of Findchora:
shock of battle—red place of spears—
a sad subject is that final hour.

To the King who suffered, better than any prince,
let not my earnest supplication be scanty!
that I may reign with the King of the bright winds,
whom the hero of the lake-waters assails not.

[Here is the legend, with series of exploits,
of Loch Dergderc of the conquests,
even as we found in books
the precious knowledge of the noble lake.]

---

subscript.) H; $\overline{\text{ds}}$ M. 103. *mo ṁflaith*] maflaith L; molaich RH; malaich BS_4; moflait Lc; molaith M; moláoidh S_3. *rig*] lsech BS_4. 104. *ná*] ni HS_3. *lámaig*] lamaig BMS_4; lamaich LLc; lamaidh R; lamuit H; lamhaid S_3. *láech*] laichLc H; laoich S_3. *ná*] in Lc. 105–108] Lc *only*: *printed here as in codex.*

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RÁTH CRÚACHAN.

Estid a churu im Chrúachain
fri dumu cach dag-núachair:
a ślúag ónad sír-blad smacht,
a rígrad fer n-Olnécmacht.

A ślúag na nglond fata fír
col-lín drong ṅdata is dag-ríg,
a dremm is déniu dolud,
diargell Ériu il-torud.

Ferda i fáen-gliaid co romsib
síl sáer-Briain co sár-longsib:
is dia réir roseólta sain
géill na hEórpa co Cruachain.

Mad dia n-áirmem nós cech nirt,
noco dáilfem sós sáer-chirt
do Chrúachain cháid cen chaite,
ac'nach úathaid écraite.

Eól dam fri sogairm snaitte
comainm Crúachna comnairte:
ní súail in tairm in tescul
ó fúair gairm is glan-gestul.

1.] LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 2. *dumu*] R; dámu L; duma, &c. LcSS$_3$H; duin BM. *cach*] gacha B. 3. *ónad*] LB; ona RMHS$_2$; na LcS. *smacht*] can smacht Lc; fri smacht S; macht M. 4. *rígrad*] rigu Lc. *fer n-*] LM; fer, &c. *cæt.* 6. *drong*] nglonn R. 7. *déniu*] dene, &c. RLcHS$_3$. *dolud*] dalud, &c. BSS$_3$H; doluid M. 8. *diargell*] diarogell L; doroghell R. *Ériu*] ere, &c. RMS$_3$. *il-torud*] allantorud L: illtarud, &c. RBSS$_3$H; iltathaig M. 9. *Ferda*] LB; ferrda, &c. *cæt.* *co romsib*] L; fithib cath Lc; fichtib cath, &c. *cæt.* 10. *co sár-longsib*] L; mic airdech-, &c. *cæt.* 11. *is dia réir*] L; conade

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RÁTH CRÚACHAN.

Listen, ye warriors about Cruachu!
with its barrow for every noble couple:
O host whence springs lasting fame of laws!
O royal line of the men of Connacht!

O host of the true, long-remembered exploits,
with number of pleasant companies and of brave kings!
O people, quickest in havoc
to whom Erin has pledged various produce!

Manly in battle-rout multitudinous
is the seed of noble Brian, with their strong fleets:
in express submission to them have been sent
hostages from all Europe to Cruachu.

If we stay to recount its fame for every power,
we shall not be able to pour out the lore of noble science
for Cruachu, holy without austerity,
whose foemen are not few.

Known to me by smooth-spoken eulogy
is the designation of powerful Cruachu:
not slight the din, the uproar,
whence it got its name and fame for bright achievement.

R; conid de, &c. *cæt.* *sain*] sin RLc. 12. *co*] do **RM**; da B. 13. *dirmem*] airmind Lc; airmim, &c. SM. *nirt*] cert Lc. 14. *noco ddilfem*] dodailfind, &c. LcS. *sós*] fos a Lc; sós a S. *-chirt*] cheart (*with* vel n̄t *supersor.*) Lc. 15. *do*] dun B. *chaite*] chate L; caiti R; chaide, &c. *cæt.* 16. *ac'nach*] achnach R; cusnarb L. *úathaid*] S; uathad, &c. *cæt.* 17. *snaitte*] LH; snaite, &c. RBM; slaidi Lc; slaiti S; snaidhte S_3. 18. *Cruachna*] **LM**; cruachan SS_3; cruach- *cæt.* 19. *in* (1)] LS; a Lc; *om. cæt.* *in* (2)] L; sa LcS; ocus *cæt.* *tascul*] tascul **BM**; tasgal S; tresc . . . R. 20. *glan-gestul*] glanestal S; gnáthgeastal, &c. S_2**H**.

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Eochu Airem, éraimm n-ard,
diambái i Frémainn in fíal-garg,
fer rochóemaig na clessa,
ic gním óenaig ech-thressa,

Dolluid chucu Mider maith,
(nirbo chridfer 'mon cóem-flaith)
d' fuatuch Étáine co n-úath,
diambái écáine iltúath.

Ba dothfer in fer rosfuc
Étáin is Crochen chatut,
in rígan is a cumal,
co sír-blad ba sár-umal.

Siar ruc Midir in mbrait báin
hi slait iarna sáer-gabáil
co síd Sinche na slúag sen,
dáig ba dúal do dag-Mider.

Co ceud nómaide roan
'sin tsíd glóraide glé-glan :
is gnáth iar ngreiss co torud
bág fri feiss fri fledugud.

And atbert Crochen chalad
" cía rothreb hi roanad ?
a Midir na reb raglan
inní do threb thóeb-adbal ? "

Athesc clothfir na ceirde
fri Crochin co cró-deirge :
" nessa do gréin dia gorud
mo threb réil co rothorud."

---

21. *éraimm*] eraim LB ; eruim S_3H ; airim LcS ; eirim M ; airem (?) R. *n-ard*] ard L. 22. *fíal-garg*] firgarg HS_3. 23. *rochóemaig*] rocœmai M. 24. *ic gním*] ognim, &c. LcS ; agnim H ; ognimaib B. *óenaig*] a B. *ech-thressa*] echtrosa Lc ; echtrasa S : *the word has been rewritten in* L, *and some letters are added in the margin, which the facsimilist reads as* rasa. 25. *chucu*] acu M. 26. *chridfer*] churdfer L ; crider R ; crifer M. *'mon*] mo M. *cóemflaith*] L ; ard laith Lc ; ardflaith, &c. *cæt.* 27. *dfuatuch*] do fuatuch L ; duatuch M. 29. *in fer*] *om.* Lc. *rosfuc*] rusruc Lc. 30. *chatut*] charat Lc. 32. *sár-*] saer Lc.

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Eochaid Airem—high career!
when the fierce, generous man was at Fremu,
the man who cherished feats of skill,
holding a meeting for horse-races,

There came to them noble Midir
(he was no favourite with the gentle prince)
to carry off Etain in dreadful wise,
whence came lamentation of many tribes.

Ill-favoured was the man who bore off
Etain and hardy Crochen
the queen and her handmaid,
who was right lowly, yet ever-famous.

Westward Midir bore the fair captives
after boldly seizing them as booty,
to Sid Sinche of the ancient hosts,
because it was noble Midir's hereditary possession.

Till three days were out he stayed
in the radiant noisy Sid:
after fruitful enterprise it is custom
to boast at board and banquet.

Then said strong Crochen
"What fine house is this where we have halted?
O Midir of the splendid feats,
is this thy spacious dwelling?"

The answer of the famous man of arts
to Crochen blood-red of hue:
"Nearer to the sun, to its warmth,
is my bright and fruitful home."

---

34. *hí*] in LcSS$_3$. *saer-*] sir R. 36. *dáig ba*] robo Lc. *do*] da L. 37. *nómaide*] naemaide M. *roan*] doan R. 38. *sin tsíd*] sa sith, &c. LcS. 39. *iarn*] tre, &c. LcS. 40. *fri . . . fri*] ra . . . ra L. *fledugud*] fledugh B. 41. *atbert*] isbert H. 42. *cia*] ci L; cias S. *hí*] hi R; an Lc; a SS$_3$H. 43. *reb*] rabh R; sreb, &c. LcM. 44. *inní*] inhí R; indní S; indi M; ionnso S$_3$; indso H. *do*] ro M. 45. *cloth-*] croth (*with* vel l *superscr.*) R. 46. *fri*] ra L. *co*] L; na *cæt*. 47. *do*] dun, &c. BMHS$_3$. *gorad*] garad, &c. RBLcSM. 48. *co*] dia Lc. *-thorud*] tharad, &c. RBLcSM.

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Atbert Crúachu co caidle
fiad na túathu tóeb-aidble :
" a Midir, cen maidm cose,
imbia m'ainm forsin téíd-se ? "

Tuc in rothreib, lóg n-astair,
do Chrochin, cóir tuarastail :
ó Midir, tairm thúaid 'ca thig,
a hainm úaid, amal étsid. E.

Desin asberar Crúachu,
ní celar for cóem-thúathu,
ó thuc Midir, cen gái nglé,
a mnái co Sinig síde.

Cid Midir, nir thréith iar tain,
luid co Briaid Léith maic Celtchair,
ruc leis in glé-maill nglain-gil
thuc a Frémainn ar écin.

Robái Echaid, (aidble uird,
for srethaib saidbre a soluirg,
ba didil a chlí chonaid)
ar tí Midir mór-choraig.

Asbert a drúi fri Echaid
" ní bat rúi it robethaid,
rotirmais écáine uilc
d'ingnais Étáine in ór-fuilt.

---

50. *fiad na*] fæna Lc ; fiana, &c. SM. *túathu*] tuath R. 51. *maidm*] maid L. 52. *imbia*] in mbiadh R ; ambia LcM ; anmbia S ; anmbiaidh, &c. S_3H. *forsin*] LcS$_3$: forin, &c. *cæt*. 55. *thúaid*] tucaid R. *'ca*] LcM ; ga BS ; coa, &c. *cæt*. 56. *amal étsid*] L ; eisdig eistig M ; amal eistid, &c. *cæt*. 57–60] *om*. S. 57. *asberar*] asbera B. 58. *celar*] chelar LRLc ; celfar M. *for cóem thúathu*] fia cœmthuathu R ; fiadcœmthua thu, &c. BHS_3 ; a cœmthuathæ Lc ; cēcentuata M. 59. *cen gái*] congne Lc. 60. *síde*] sidse M. 62. *Briaid*] L ;

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Said Cruachu the lovely,
in presence of the spacious tribes,
"O Midir, yet unconquered,
shall my name be on this Sid?"

He gave the fine dwelling as reward for her journey
to Crochen, a fair recompense:
by Midir, report says, northward at his home,
by him her name was given to it as ye hear.

Hence men say *Cruachu*,
(it is not hidden from kindly tribes,)
since Midir brought (clear without falsehood)
his wife to Sinech of the Side.

As for Midir, he was no sluggard thereafter,
he went to Bri Leith maic Celtchair:
he carried with him the bright indolent lady, whitely radiant,
whom he bore off by force from Fremu.

Eochaid (mighty in dignity was he,
his brave troops lived in wealthy quarters,
. . . . . .)
was on the track of Midir, the great champion.

Said his druid to Eochaid,
"Thou shalt not be fortunate all thy life long:
lamentation for evil has come upon thee
for the loss of Etain of the golden tresses:

---

brid RM; bri *cæt.* 63. *ruc*] tuc LcS. *nglain-gil*] ngil L; nglain S. 64. *tuc*] ruc LLc. 65. *Echaid*] eochaid *codd.* 66. *saidbre*] saibri Lc. *a soluirg*] R; soluirc H; a soluirg *cæt.* 67. *ba didil*] ba dilid, &c. LcS. *a chli*] aichli M. *chonaid*] LR; chonnaid H; conaidh M; chonaig, &c. BSS$_3$; congail Lc. 68. *morglondaig*] morchoraig LB. 69. *asbert*] L; atbert, &c. *cæt.* *a*] in Lc. 70. *ní bat rúi*] nirbat rui L; nibatui Lc; nibatrai S; nibad roi H; nibad Rí S$_3$. 71. *rotirmais*] dodirmais Lc. *in ór-ṡuilt*] in morfuilt L; morfuilt, &c. LcM.

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" Tair a forud na Fótla
cen robud cen ríg-fócra ;
tuc co Briaid Léith lat iar tain
do slúag nach tréith dia thogail.

" Is and fogéba do mnái
cen díl séna fo soer-gnái :
hi tláis ná bí i fat, a fir,
tuc lat hí ar áis nó ar écin."

IS tossach sin fri gúais nglé
do thochmarc úais Étáine :
cid senchas túachail re techt
don Chrúachain ria cométsecht. E.

[IS i Croichen Chruachna coin
mathair Meidbe co mor-gail
dobi a Cruachain, fa scem ngle,
sel re nuachar nEdaine.]

---

73. *Tair*] tarr LcS. *a*] ara M. *forud*] forfud Lc.
74. *robud*] rebad Lc. *ríg-fócra*] urogra Lc ; rithfogra S_2 ; frith focra H. 75. *Briaid*] LR ; briad B ; bri, &c. *cæt.* 76. *nach*] nar H. *tréith*] treich Lc ; tc- S. *dia*] iar Lc ; ara S. 78. *cen díl*] aidil Lc. *fo soerg-nai*] B ; fo saergné L ; fo sargnai, &c. RSMH ; sa sargnai

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"Come from the judgment-seat of Fotla
without warning, without royal proclamation;
bring with thee thereafter to Bri Leith
thy host—no cowards they—to sack it.

"There shalt thou find thy wife
in noble beauty, beyond denial:
be not faint-hearted for long, O warrior;
bring her with thee by consent or by force."

This is a beginning, with famous perils,
for the proud Wooing of Etain,
though it be a pithy tale to hear,
[the tale] before they came to Cruachu.

[It was Crochen of pure Cruachu
who was mother of Medb great of valour:
she was in Cruachu—it was an open reproach—
awhile with Etain's spouse.]

Lc; foa sargnaoi S_3. 79. *hi tídis*] ittláis S_3. *ná bí*] na bai Lc. nóbí S. 81. *tossach*] tossan R. *sin*] cain L; sain RLc. *fri*] ria Lc. *gúais*] gnuis RM. 82. *do*] dia B; di H. 83. *re techt*] ria techt L; rothecht S_3; rodleacht, &c. LcS. 84. *do*] don L; din B. *ria*] R; re *cæt. cométsecht*] coimetecht H. 85–88] Lc *only*: *printed here as in codex.*

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CARN FRÁICH.

Carnd Fraich, ca hadbar dia fuil,
fiarfaidear dona heolchaib :
in Fraech o fuil in carn coin,
nachar mœth arm a n-imgoin.

Fiarfaidim dib, ni fath fand,
a eolcha ata 'na thimchall,
caidi ced-ainm in chairn chuirr ?
far gairm baid bet buachaill.

Sloindfead-sa daib, in fis fir
can imresain, can imsnim,
in Fraech o fuil in carn cruaid
isin muig thall co tren-buaid.

Cnoc na Dala a ainm roime
re re Meidbe mor-gloine :
dobi se co sen arsin
is cach fear and ca airim.

Cid mor n-ainm do clœchlo in cnoc,
co tanic Conn, fuair formod :
dochuadar sin uili as,
is cach duni dar duschas.

Oidi Chuind moir mac Fheilim
Conall Cruachna in clair-leibind :
ce dobi a Cruachain na clach,
robo ri ar tuathaib Temrach.

Lc *only* ; *printed as in codex* 6. *read* atát 9. *read* is fiss

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CARN FRÁICH.

Carn Fraich—what is the reason of the name?
let it be asked of the learned:
the Fraech from whom the goodly cairn is named,
his weapon was not feeble in the fray.

I ask of you no petty matter,
ye learned that dwell round the spot,
what was the former name of the pointed cairn?
. . . . . .

I will name to you—'tis true lore
without contention or wrangling—
the Fraech from whom the strong cairn is called
in the plain yonder, excellent in might.

Cnoc na Dala was its name aforetime,
in the days of Medb great and glorious:
it endured to old age thereafter
with every man that dwelt there, past counting.

Though many names belonged to the Hill in succession
until the coming of Conn, who provoked envy,
they all departed from it,
and likewise every man to whom the Hill belonged.

The foster-father of great Conn mac Felim
was Conall of terraced Cruachu;
though he dwelt in stone-built Cruachu,
he was king over the tribes of Temair.

---

16. *ca*] *réad* can 20. *read* duthchas

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Ceathrar mac, fa mear teglaig,
ac Conall a clæn-Temraid :
rohoilead i Cruachain chuirr,
sa tuathaib oirir Umaill.

Corc is Condla is Ceitgen cæm
ocus Fraech, mearda in macaem,
cleathcur fa calma in cach cath
in ceathror merda menmnach.

Dofas cocad itir Chonn
ocus Eogan na nard-glonn :
rointer Eri leth ar leth
ac in da menne meadrach.

Sul docheartaid cach a crich
doerig aqo eisith,
corbean cach da chele crod :
nochor thrath reid im ruathar.

Tainic Eogan taidlech trom
co Cruachain na clad comdond
is taseach a theaglaig thréin
deadlaid craisech re crand-scem.

Doniad chreich isa Cruachain
gasraid Muman mor-chuachaig,
Eogan ocus Fraech fearrda,
da leoman laech loindearda.

Beris Conall 'sa cland chruaid,
'sa menne mearda marc-sluaig,
ar crechaib Chruachna na cnead
d'eachaib fuartha na fenned.

---

25. *read perhaps* fa múr

34. *na*] nana Lc

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Four boys, the rampart of a household, (?)
had Conall in sloping Temair,
they were reared in pointed Cruachu
and among the tribes of Airer Umaill.

Corc and Connla and gentle Cetgen
and Fraech, vigorous youth;
they were a fence that was doughty in every battle,
the vigorous spirited quartet.

There grew a war betwixt Conn
and Eogan of the proud exploits:
Erin is divided share and share
between the two lusty kids.

Before each defined his territory
there arose variance between them,
and each harried the other's kine:
no hour was safe from raiding.

Mighty Eogan Taidlech came
to Cruachu of the dun ramparts,
along with the captain of his stout household
who severs the spear-point from the shaft (?).

The youth of Munster, long-haired,
commit ravage in Cruachu,
even Eogan and manly Fraech,
two flaming lion-like heroes.

Conall and his strong clan,
and the lusty kids of his horsemen,
overtook the spoilers of Cruachu, field of wounds,
with the . . . horses of the warriors.

---

40. *read perhaps* réide im

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Gonais Fraech mac Conaill chais
Eogan an aignich neambrais:
beantar a chrod d'Eogan ann,
ar son seolad na saer-clann.

Congbais a sciath co sceanmda
Fraech an aignid oireagda,
mac rig Espaine na neach,
brig a deas-laime, is dligthech.

Frecrais mac Conaill chneadaich
Fraech an aignid oilmeadaig:
in da Fhraech a hiath Eorpa
da laech na triath tren-seolta.

Suigid na sluaig ca slegaib
ca fhaicsin 'na n-oic-feraib,
sa dias deig-fer can dearbad
ar deibead le deig-engnam.

Rob i crich in chomraic chruaid,
marbthar mac Conaill cleath-ruaid:
tegar ár Mumnech na mag,
fuiglech na nar ca niamad.

Deadlaid re chele sa chath
clanna Conaill co crechtach,
ocus is log ur aile
can lug mor ac Meadraide.

Tocbaid ar crandaib craisech
leo in macne mer mor-thaisech,
berar leo a Cruachach na clach
int eo do thuathaib Temrach.

---

75. *read perhaps* úar, ale! 79. *read* Crúachain

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Fraech son of curly-haired Conall
wounded Eogan mild of nature:
there was Eogan robbed of his kine
by reason of the forays of the noble clans.

Fraech, lordly of nature,
the King of Spain's son, famed for horses,
defended his shield at the spear's point,
by the might of his right hand, as is fitting.

The son of Conall, dealer of wounds, answered him,
Fraech of the even-balanced nature:
the two Fraechs from Europe's plains
were the two champions of the strong and skilful chiefs.

The armies sit down by their spears
to behold the young warriors,
and to watch the pair of untried heroes
contending in doughty deeds.

This was the end of the fierce conflict—
the son of red-speared Conall is slain:
there followed a slaughter of the Munstermen of the plains:
the spoils left by the nobles decked the victors.

The children of Conall, sore wounded,
part from each other in the battle,
and it is a chilly reward—alas!
to be without the great hero at Medraige.

They raise on the shafts of their spears
the vigorous sons of great chieftains:
they bear away from stone-built Cruachu
the Salmon of the tribes of Temair.

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'Cuirthear sa carnd-sa rem thaeb,'
ar Conoll in cleath nemdaer :
'biaid a ainm ar in carn coin
aca gairm and ac eolchaib.'

Carn Fhraich on Fhraech sin ille,
ce be uil ca fiarfaidhe :
mac Conaill, nar cruaid im chrad,
molaim na sluaig co sulchar. C.

Doni dream denam aile
ar Charn Fhraich na rigraide,
a beith o mac Fhidaid ain,
slat dominaid ar mor-daim.

Cindis do beith in carn cruind
o Fhraech an aignid edruim,
sa beith re lind Meadba amuig,
dochind a menma ar macraid.

Re Coinculaind na cleas coin
dothoit co tenn an tanaid :
a comroc usci, cerb oil,
dothuit si lesin tren-choin.

Ar bord Slebe Fuaid fledaig,
a cath Omna oil-meadaig,
robaithead mac Fidaich fen,
glac nar minaid ar michell.

D'eis a baiti sa lind lain
beantar de a chenn 'sa chongair :
dobi in slog ara sleagaib,
sa ri mor ca mieamain.

---

85. *Fhraech*] raech Lc 108. *read perhaps* 'ca midemain

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'Let him be laid in this cairn by my side,'
said Conall, the highborn chief:
'his name shall be on the fair cairn
to designate it there among men of lore."

Carn Fraich it is ever since, from that Fraech
(whoever it be that inquires thereof),
even the son of Conall, never hard about cattle:
I praise its people joyously.

Some tell another tale
concerning Carn Fraich of the princely house:
how it was called from glorious Fidach's son,
the stripling who crushed a mighty band.

They have settled that the round cairn is named
from Fraech, buoyant of soul,
and that it was in the time of Medb long since,
who stirred his spirit against the foemen.

By the hand of Cuchulainn, famed for goodly feats,
the slender youth surely perished,
in a river-fight (though it be a reproach)
he fell by the hand of the strong Hound.

By the edge of festive Sliab Fuait
in the even-balanced battle of Oman
was drowned the son of the champion Fidach,
whose hand made no senseless havoc.

After his drowning in the brimming stream
his head was severed and his war-cry silenced:
the army leaned on their spears,
while their great prince fought a fatal match.

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Doniad in slog sin uile
trell iman ceann comnaidi :
leagaid iman ceann gair guil :
dobad fearr daib a diguil.

Sul doſacaib Meadb in mag,
atchondairc chuici ingnad,
bandtrocht guth-bind, as buan blaid,
a snuad sa sruth-lind surchair.

Bearaid in bandtrocht builich
leo in corp sa sith sidamail :
doniad guba is toirrsi theann :
nir choimse a *cuma* choitchend.

Baister sith Fraich ac fearaib
o mac Figaid oir-sleagaig :
ara sith, fa caem cuaine,
dith in laich, is lan-truaide,

Acsin an oiged uair thall
maic Fidaich, Fraech a hUmall,
ar Tain Bo Cuailgne na crech :
lor a truaidi da teaglach. Carnd Fraich.

---

116. *read* sulchair 117. *read* bulid 124. *in*] i Lc

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All that army make a pause
round the head awhile;
they utter round the head a cry of mourning;
it had been better for them to avenge it.

Before Medb quitted the field,
she saw a strange sight drawing nigh,
women-folk, sweet-voiced, famous long after,
their beauty reflected in the stream's shining waters.

The blooming women-folk bear
the body away with them to the peaceful elf-mound:
they utter wailing and vehement grief;
unbefitting was their general woe.

Sid Fraich is so christened by men
from Fidach's son of the gilded spear:
at his Sid—'twas a goodly brood—
befell the warrior's destruction, 'tis right pitiful.

In such wise came his death yonder of yore,
to Fraech son of Fidach from Umall
at the Tain Bo Cualnge, with its forays:
heavy the sorrow of it for his household.

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ÁTH LÚAIN.

A fír théit im-mag Medba
do láide bid lán-mebra :
sluind do ríg rátha im thúaim tairs
senchas 'Atha Luain læch-maiss.

Ath Lúain, cía lón asa lecht ?
cid dia fail in glór glúair-chert ?
Ath Mór, cen máetnúd madma,
co fúair cáemchlúd comanma.

Rogab rígi Connacht crúaid
rígan, co nglonnacht gorm-slúaig,
diarb ainm serb, rosrethad sith,
Medb ingen Echach Fedlich.

Céle don don-úaig, dar lemm,
mac Rossa rorúaid Ráirenn :
ba gairm gráta ós Bairind brisc
Ailill mac Máta Murisc.

Tri rígna co mbríg brotha
'ca mbítis ríg rochrotha,
for triun tellaig is techta ;
nírbtar ellaig óen-fechta.

LRBLcMSS$_3$S$_4$ (*fragmentary*) H. 1. *im-mag*] amuig, &c. S$_3$H. 2. *bid*] LcM ; budh S ; bad, &c. RBHS$_3$; bat L. 3. *tais*] thais LcS ; thass S$_3$. 4. *læch-maiss*] lindmais B ; lind glais Lc ; lanmhais S. 5. *asa lecht*] ota slecht Lc. 6. *gluair-*] glan LcS. 7. *mór*] olor L. *máetnúd*] maethnud RB ; maitnud LM ; maothtnud, &c. S$_3$H ; mæthnug*ud* S ; mæthmog Lc. 8. *co*] dia, &c. S$_3$H. 10. *co nglonnacht*] roglonnach L. *gorm-*] M ; nglan Lc ; ngorm *cæt*. 11. *rosrethad sith*] rosreathad sid, &c. BH ; re sreathadh S$_3$; co sretaib sid M ; re sreatha gail Lc ; fri srethaibh gail S. 13. *Céle*]

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ATH LUAIN.

O thou that enterest the plain of Medb,
thy lays shall be fully remembered;
declare to the king of the rath, in my poor dwelling,
the story of Ath Luain of the goodly champions!

Ath Luain, what is the haunch that lies buried there?
whence comes the sure-clear name?
it was called Ath Mor, free from the craven spirit of defeat,
till it came by a change of appellation.

A queen, strong in the prowess of a famous host,
gained the sovereignty of strong Connaught,
whose bitter name, spread far and wide,
was Medb daughter of Eochu Fedlech.

Mate to the noble maiden, I ween,
was the son of Ross Ruad of Rairiu
(it was an honoured name over crumbling Bairenn),
Ailell son of Mata of Muresc.

Three queens there were of fiery force
who had right comely consorts;
they had rights over a third of hearth and having:
theirs were not unions of a moment.

---

bean LcS. *don-úaig*] anuaig L; danuaigh S_3H; danuaid, &c. RBLcMS. ***dar lemm***] hi dar lem LcS; dar lenn, &c. RBM. 14. *rorúaid*] ruaid L. **15.** *gráta*] grada LM; *om.* Lc. *Bairind*] broinich Lc. 17. *brotha*] **LB**; mbrotha, &c. *cæt.* 18. *rig*] righa S_3. 19. *for*] fri M. ***is techta***] L; cach thelcha, &c. LcS; cach techta, &c. *cæt.* 20. *nirbtar*] **L**; **niptar**, &c. RBS$_3$H; nimptar M; robdar LcS. *ellaig*] L; **erraig**, &c. *cæt.* *óen-fechta*] oen echta, &c. LRBMS$_3$H; urthrebtha, &c. **LcS.**

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Ailill nírb ingáeth ic Meidb:
Macha ós Chimbæth fo chomdeilb;
Art cen chleth-cheird fo chaire
ic Meidb leth-deirg Liamaine.

Fognítis gnímu garga
ós na rígu roarda,
feib roclass, iar selaib slúaig,
Emain la Macha mong-rúaid.

Feis Temrach, ba tromm a tress,
co n-immud glond is gnáth-bress:
dosfuc fo thairniam thaisse
Medb Gailían co nglór-maisse.

Ingen Echach Fedlig Fáil
Medb a h-Ednig úair imsláin:
cen gái nír íad éc airbe
mnái bad lía sét sóer-seilbe.

Acht a bith i tacha in tairb,
robói ic ríg Macha mid-gairb,
feib rostub a dag-fer daith,
mac ríg Lagen in láech-flaith.

Medb, ropo thúalnge ó thaig,
for argain Chúalnge chétaig,
dia ruc réim ndodaing ar daig,
co tuc mnái Conaill Chernaig.

---

22. *ós*] is RS$_3$H. *fo chomdeilb*] co cæm delb, &c. LcS. 23. *Art cen*] art cen can Lc; art cengan S; art eochaidh cen M. *chaire*] choir Lc; chair S. 24. *Liamaine*] L; lorgmáide R; lorcbuide B; lorcmuige H; lochmuighe S$_2$; a lorcmhaigh S; do laignib Lc; *illeg. in* M. 25. *Fognítis*] rognidis R. 26. *rígu*] rigaib, &c. RLcS$_3$. 27. *feib*] bean LcS. *roclass*] rochlass L; roclasai H; roclasa S$_3$; roslecht LcS. *iar*] ar LcS. 29–32. *om.* Lc. 29. *a tress*] tress L; i tres B; a treas S. 30. *bress*] cles, &c. RS$_3$; tres H. 31. *Here* S$_4$ *begins.* *fo*] for L. *thairniam*] tairnem L. *thaisse*] taisig M.

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Ailell, who was not unwise, was husband to Medb:
Macha lorded over Cimbæth in like fashion:
Art, whose skill of spear was faultless,
was husband to Medb Lethderg of Liamain.

They performed deeds of daring
more than all the exalted kings:
thus, by labours of a host, was built
Emain, by Macha Mongruad.

The feast of Tara,—sore was the strife,
with plenty of feats and wonted riot,—
was brought to impotent abasement
by Medb of the Gaileoin, with her pure beauty.

The noble daughter of Eochu Fedlech, ruler of Fal,
Medb from cold inviolate Ednech,
in truth the fence of death never closed upon
a woman that was richer in store of lordly substance:

Except for her being in want of the bull
that belonged to the king of Macha wild with mead:
even as her noble husband reproached her,
the son of the king of Leinster, the warrior-prince.

Medb (out of her own household she was fit for war)
went raiding Cualnge of the hundreds,
when she fared on a path of peril against a warrior,
and bore off the wife of Conall Cernach.

---

32. *glór-maisse*] gor maissi S; gorm glaissi M; glemaise, &c. HS_3. 34. *Ednig*] eted Lc. *imślain*] imlain MS_3H. 35. *gdi*] gnæi B; gnæ S_4. *nír íad*] ni ria BHS_3S_4. *éc airbe*] ech eirbe L; reicc airbe B; ecc eirbhe S_3. 36. *mnái*] .iii. M; bean Lc. *bad*] ba M. *ṡeilbe*] serbe Lc. 39. *feib*] mar L. *a dag-fer*] fer L; in dagfer, &c. RHS_3; in daiger Lc. 40. *flaith*] maith L. 41. *thúalnge*] tualaing $LcSS_3$. *ó*] oa S_3H. *thaig*] taig, &c. *eodd.* 42. *argain*] airdrig Lc; airdri S. 43. *dia*] L; co, &c. *cæt. ar*] mar LcS. 44. *co*] dia, &c. S_3H.

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Mar roairgset Cúalnge cain
tre gním n-úabre n-étrocair,
sóiset a mbáire dia brath
co tarb nDáire maic Fiachrach.

Dond Cúalnge, ba grinn in glé,
robói i nGlinn na Samaisce:
imme rosernsat sreith slait,
co ndernsat imme in mbó-brait.

Slúag Banba fo bét 'mon mbress
diarb adba éc is úar-chess;
roscacht i ngrísaib gemlig
fri tri mísaib mór-gemrid.

Mór cure, mór cét cen chol
dia tucsat éc is úamon,
do brón brúachda cech buille,
slóg na Crúachna cloth-chuirre.

Iar n-imbulg, ba garb a ngeilt,
rosiacht in tarb cen tairbeirt
Cnoc Tarbga co túath-gnáis tig:
nírb adba úathbáis óen-fir.

Rogníset úaibre ellach,
Dond Cúailnge is ind Findbennach
fiad slúag, sadba co saidbre,
im thúal Tarbga tóeb-gairbe.

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54. *roairgset*] rosairgset L. *cain*] chain, LcSS$_4$. 46. *tre*] tria LR. *n-étrocair*] 7 nochair Lc. 47. *brath*] mbrath M. 48.] ros 7 dairi is inchad Lc. 49. *grinn in glé*] gnim ngle BS$_4$. 51. *sreith*] *om.* L; sreth, &c. BLcSS$_4$. 52. *co ndernsat*] LS$_3$S$_4$H; conandernsat, &c. BM; conadernsat, &c. RLcS. *imme in*] in LBS$_4$; im RMLcS; ime an H; inne an S$_3$. *mbóbrait*] robroid, &c. LcS. 53. *Banba*] ban LcS. *'mon*] moa B. 54. *diarb adba*] diar badhbha S; rob adhbar S$_3$. *éc*] ecca S$_3$. 55. *gemlig*] RBS$_4$; geimlid M; ngemlig L; gemlib, &c. LcSS$_3$; geimt H.

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When they had plundered pleasant Cualnge
by proud and pitiless doings
they changed their goal, to entrap
the bull of Daire son of Fiachru.

The Dun Bull of Cualnge,—comely was the splendid brute—
was in the Heifer's Glen:
round him they drew a ring of reavers,
and made the Cattle-Raid to catch him.

The people of Banba suffered hurt through the comely hero,
whose home was death and chilling gloom:
he bound them in galling chains
for the space of three winter months.

To many a band, to many a hundred of harmless people,
the host of Cruachan, eminent in fame,
brought death and dismay
by sorrow more piercing than any wound.

After Candlemas (rough was their herding)
came the unvanquished bull
to Cnoc Tarbga, fair resort of the people:
it was a dwelling of dread for many a man.

They made a proudly-matched pair,
the Dun Bull of Cualnge and the White-Horn,
before the eyes of a host (a wealthy dwelling)
about the rough-flanked hill of Tarbga.

---

56. *fri*] fo BLcS$_4$. 59. *do brón*] debrón L. *ceeh*] H; gach B; can, &c. LcS$_3$; cē &c. *cæt*. 60. *cloth*] cloch MS$_3$; clod R. 61. *a ngeilt*] a gleo Lc; an gleic, &c. MSS$_3$H. 63. *eo*] gan S; cin R. *-gnáis*] bas Lc; gâis S. 64. *nirb adba*] nir badhba S$_3$; nir bhadhbhdha S$_4$. 65. *Rogniset*] fogniset, &c., LcS. *ellach*] S$_3$; ell- BS$_4$H; is allaich, &c., LcS; ellaig, &c. LRM. 66. *is in*] is ind L; sa S$_3$H; san Lc; is B. *Find-bennach*] BS$_3$; fhindbennaig, &c., LLcSS$_4$; finnbēn RH$_3$; *illeg. in* M. 67. *fiad*] d. fied H. 68. *thúal*] thulaig L; thul S$_3$.

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Gníset gleic gairb ós grellaig
i sechtmad ló lán-erraig:
co torchair Findbennach de
la fid-glennach Fúat-slébe.

Desin atá Tarbga thúaid
'sin chrích badba co mbeó-búaid,
do chath na cethra, céim ndil,
'ma mbátar debtha, a deg-fír. A.

Roscáil a chnáma 's a chorp,
ruc cach n-ága co hard-phort:
tuc leis co Ath Mór 'mo anait
a lón ocus a láraic.

Rolen co húain in gairm glan
desin Ath Lúain na lestar:
ciarb Áth Mór cen báeth-gnó mbil,
rocháemchló in lón, a láech-fír. A.

Bas ind Find, fo bini braith,
i Loch Digi, ba deg-maith:
a dá airbe fri glond ngrind
ruc Dond maigne co Mucfind.

Ruc a chríde co Dún Cromm:
ba múr cach mire in mór-Dond:
ruc céim ria chóel-druimm i fat
co sóer-druing Assail abrat.

Tuc a less ria ais ria or
co h-Inis nGlais na nglomor:
is súail naptar decra daill:
ruc a lecna co Leccainn.

---

70. *i*] in LcH. 72. *-glennach*] gennach L. *Fúat-*] fuair Lc. 74. *'sin*] i L. *beó-búaid*] bladbuaid Lc. 75. *cethra*] cethrar M. *céim*] cœm S. 76. *'ma mbátar*] rombadar Lc. *debtha*] deathra Lc. *a*] *om.* LcSS$_3$MH. 77. *'s a*] na L. 78. *ruc*] tuc H. *co*] coa, &c., S$_3$H. *ard-*] rig LcS. 79. *tuc*] ruc RLcS. *'mo anait*] moarait? L; moraid M; fanaich Lc; fonaidh S. 81. *in*] is LcS. 83. *Mór*] gnor Lc. *bdeth-*] maeth L. *mbil*] mibil R. 84. *rochdemchló*] BS$_4$; rochlaechló, &c. LRLcSM; roclaomchlodh, &c. S$_3$H. *in*] *om.* LcSS$_3$H. *a*] in, &c. LcSS$_3$H. 85. *fo bini braith*] ba bine braith,

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They fought a fierce combat on miry ground
on the seventh day of spring:
and the White-Horn fell therein
by the wild-wood bull of Sliab Fuait.

Hence is named Tarbga in the north,
in a martial land excelling in kine,
from the battle of the beasts (pleasant path),
about which there were conflicts, noble sir!

The Dun Bull scattered his bones and his body;
he bore each limb to a famous spot;
he carried with him to Ath Mor, where they abide,
his chine and his thigh.

The noble name clung to it perpetually
thenceforth,—Ath Luain of the vessels:
though it was once Ath Mor, with no soft and kindly beauty,
the chine gave it a new name, valiant sir!

The White Bull's hoof through treacherous crime
is at Lough Dige (Dige was a noble chief):
his two ribs—a brilliant exploit,
the mighty Dun Bull bore to Mucfind.

He bore his heart to Dun Cromm:
a fortress against frenzy was the great Dun Bull:
he strode with his haunch afar
to the noble tribe of Asal Abrat.

He carried his buttock across his back, across his mane,
to Inis Glas of the bridles:—
(they were wonders for a blind man almost to see)—
he carried his cheek to Lecan.

&c. LcS; fo bine mbraith S_3H.; bind braith M. 86. *ba*] fo BS_4. 87. *a dá airbe*] a dairbe L; a dairbri M; a da airbri Lc; is a dairbi S. *fri*] ri R; ra LH; re $LcSS_3$; ro BMS_4. 88. *Mucfind*] muiccind BM; muincind, &c. LcS_4; muinchind S; muighfinn S_3. 90. *each*] go S_3. 91. *ria*] le BSS_4; re Lc. 92. *-druing*] druim MS_4H. *Assail*] nuasail Lc. 93. *or*] ór *facs. of* L, *wrongly*. 94 *to end illegible in* M. 94. *glomor*] glomór, *facs. of* L, *wrongly*; glantor Lc. 95. *is súail*] suail, &c. BS_4; a suaill Lc. *naptar*] narpoar, *facs. of* L, *wrongly*; narbod Lc. 96. *ruc*] tuc L. *lecna*] leca Lc.

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Iat sin na fodla ergna
la Dond mbrogda mborb-emna
ind Fhind co mbennaib brúachda
robói i rengaib ro-Chrúachna.

For cach airm ir-ruc ní de
maraid a ainm dia éise:
co lúan mbrátha fo blaid bil
ós chúan cach átha, a óen-fir. A.

A Chríst cen chaire nomchar
ar grád Maire do máthar:
a Rí in tslúaig-siu téit for cel
at úaisliu 'ná cech óen-fer. A.

---

97. *Iat sin*] acsin L (?) Lc; asin S; iat sa RBS$_4$. *na*] a LS$_3$H. *fodla ergna*] fogla ferrda Lc; fodla ferrdha S. 98. *mbrogda*] mbroda Lc. *mborb-emna*] mborbmhenma S. 99. *Fhind*] L; find, &c. *cæt.* *co mbennaib brúachda*] co mbeandach mbruachda Lc. 100. *rengaib*] rendaib Lc; rennaibh* S.

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These are the famous fragments
left by the vast Dun Bull, the fierce . . . .
of the White Bull with the piercing horns,
who lived in the byres of noble Cruachan.

On every spot where he bore a piece of him
abides its name thenceforward:
till the day of Doom it enjoys fair fame
beyond the haven of any ford, excellent sir!

O sinless Christ, love thou me
for the sake of Mary thy mother!
O King of this people that goeth toward death
thou art more exalted than any man!

---

101. *ir-ruc ní de*] irug de, &c., BS_4; a rucad de, &c. LcSH; ina ruc dhe R. 103. *mbrátha*] in bratha R. 104. *a*] *om.* BS_4. 105. *chaire*] chair L. *nomchar*] LBS_4; romcar, &c. *cæt.* 106. *ar*] for LS_4. 107. *ilúaig-siu*] sluaigsin LcS.

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TURLOCH SILINDE.

Turloch Silinde seo indé,
  indiu is loch dianid lán lind:
is sí Blonac ingen Túi
  ic sádud a crúi rosmill.

Cid hí Silend rodaselb,
  is gním derb, is cobra gnáth,
atá Silend cen a seilb
  dáig cech meirb is mettu, ar cách.

Cesfaid Silend, sáethar sír,
  is é a fír, is cían in cur:
biaid ic Blonaic loch na láech:
  bid hí Silend táeth don tur. T.

Sirfid Silend sair is síar
  dar cach slíab co roa a bun:
tetha Silend, ná ba samda,
  adba ná ba tairsech tur. T.

Dar na mnáib fo roblai raith,
  cen gním daith, fo dóer-ban dul,
cía rolensat lindi láech-ban,
  ropo sáethar troch dia tur. T.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *Silinde*] *om.* B. *indé*] in re L; anne Lc; amne S. 2. *dianid*] dianab Lc; dian BSS$_3$; diain H. *lind*] in linn S$_3$H. 3. *is sí*] issi S$_3$; isí, &c. *cæt.* *Blonac*] blonach M. *ingen*] in bean Lc. 4. *rosmill*] romill, &c. LMSS$_3$; ramill H. 5. *rodaselb*] rodoselb B: rodusseilb, &c. RLcSS$_3$. 6. *cobra*] corba R. 7. *cen a*] ina S$_3$. 8. *mettu*] measa Lc. *ar*] *om.* Lc. 9. *Cesfaid*] L: roches, &c. *cæt.* *sdethar sír*] saethair sín L. 10. *is cían*] LS; ba cian, &c. *cæt.* *in*] i B. 11. *biaid*] L; ata *cæt.* *na*] no M. 12. *bid hí*] L; cid, &c. *cæt.* *táeth*] L; dotæth, &c. RLcS rotæth, &c. BMS$_3$H.

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TURLOCH SILINDE.

Silend's Lake-bed was here yesterday;
to-day it is a lake whose waters are full:
Blonac daughter of Tue it was
who ruined it in planting the stakes of her cattle-pen.

Though it is Silend who owned it
(it is a certain fact, it is common talk),
yet is Silend deprived of her own,
because 'a weakling is ever a coward,' men say.

Silend shall suffer under endless toil:
that is the truth, long is the labour:
to Blonac shall the warriors' lake belong:
it shall be Silend that shall perish by the lake-bed.

Silend shall search east and west,
over every mountain, till she reach its base:
Silend, who was not . . . shall come to
a dwelling whose threshold is not dry.

Famous above women were these for grace,
they plied no business, after the fashion of low-born women;
though their lakes clave to the heroic women,
Silend had a fatal toil from her lake-bed.

---

don] do M; da S_2; dam H. 13. *sirfid*] L; rosir, &c. *cæt*. *is*] i LBLcM. 14. *roa*] L; riacht *cæt*. *bun*] bhun M. 15. *tetha*] L; co fuair, &c. *cæt*. *nd ba*] L; *ba* S_3; narba, &c. *cæt*. *samda*] sâimh. da R; samh. da S. 16. *nd ba tairsech tur*] L; nar tair sechtur R; nar thairseach tur, &c. BLcS; nar tairseach a tur, &c. MH; nar tuirsech a tur S_3. 17–20] *om*. M. 17. *Dar*] do Lc. *fo*] for S_3. *roblai*] robla LS_3. 18. *fo*] fa Lc. *dóer-ban dul*] L; derba ndul R; derb andul, &c. BS_2H; derb indul LcS. 19. *cia rolensat*] rolensat H. *láech-ban*] loch S. 20. *ropo*] rop L; ro*budh* S_2. *sáethar*] træthad S_2H. *dia*] diandian Lc.

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FIND-LOCH CERA.

Atbér frib co húain iar n-an
mar fúair Find-loch co fír-glan
aní rafind co fedil,
ar is limm is lán-demin.

Diambái Pátric in raith réil
for Crúaich maith ina mór-phéin,
ba snim fri sáethar in sel,
ic dín láech-ban is láech-fer,

Rofóid Dia dia dídnad de
énlaith fír-glan anglide :
forsin loch léir cen lacad,
nochantis cléir cain-abbad.

Ba hed adglaitis fo bail
" a Phátric tairche ocus tair,
a dín Gáedel fo glóir glé,
a áebel óir ordnide. "

Búailtis in loch 'na línib
dona scíathaib scath-mínib,
co mbíd a tháeb-ler nach té
mar cach n-áebel n-airgdide.

Ed-sin fodera in gairm nglan
Find-loch Cera na comram,
mar atchúala-sa in cach cill
in bríg búada-sa atberim. A.

LRBLcMSH. 1. *Atbér*] ader Lc ; atbeir B ; atber, &c. *cæt.* 3. *aní*] is and Lc. *rafind*] rofind L ; rosfind, &c. LcS ; rofind *cæt.* 4. *ar*] L ; dáig, &c. *cæt.* *is limm*] is lind Lc (*in litura*). *is* (2)] a B ; co Lc. 6. *for*] fora Lc. *-phéin*] féin L. 7. *fri*] LB ; re Lc ; ra RMH ; *om.* S. *sáethar*] saethair S. 9. *dia*] do R. *dídnad*] dignadh R ; dingnad B. 10. *énlaith*] enlaich B. *fír-glan anglide*] thiri tairngire, &c. LcH. 11. *forsin*] for in *codd.* *loch*] loc RB. *lacad*] loccad B. 12. *nochantis*] rochandais Lc. *cléir*] ceol LcH. *cain*] cæm, &c. LcS

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FIND-LOCH CERA.

I will tell you how the White Loch purely bright
received, for a year and a day,
that which turned it white enduringly,—
for it is I that have certain knowledge.

When Patrick, famed for holiness,
dwelt on blessed Cruach Patrick, greatly suffering,
(labour and sorrow was that time!)
protecting warrior-women and warrior-men,

God sent, to comfort him at that season,
a flock of birds angelic, purely bright,
over the clear loch unremittingly
they sang a chorus, a gentle admonition.

This was their auspicious summons:
"O Patrick, rise and come!
O protector of the Gaels, bright in glory!
O golden exalted star!"

In numbers they smote the lake
with their smooth-shadowing wings
so that the ruffled surface unsunned
showed like sheen of silver.

This it is that gave rise to the bright name
of Find-loch Cera, scene of combats,
as I have heard in every church:
this glorious meaning I declare.

---

13. *adglaitis*] atbertis H. 15. *a*] fa L. *fo*] fa R. 16. *debel*] abéil L. 17. *línib*] lindib Lc. 18. *dona*] donaib L. *scath-mínib*] sciath-mínib L; scathmindib Lc; scithnimib M. 19. *a thdeb-lor*] ar tœbler L; a tœblear BMS; in taibler H. *nach tí*] nacht de Lc. 20. *nairgdide*] airgdide L. 21. *Ed*] Is sed L; iad LcS. *fodera*] fotera L. *in*] *om.* LcS. 22. *Find-loch*] dfindloch L. 23. *atchúala*] LM; adcuala, &c. RBH; dochuala LcS. 24. *in brig*] brig na Lc; in brí S. *búada*] buadh M.

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MAG nAI.

A fir, dia téis i mag n-'Ai,
  sloind-siu dúinn in séis rosúa,
ocus glindig dóib in gairm
  ó fuil cen dailb a ainm núa.

'Ai mac Allguba na n-ág,
  lúath a lám ac letrad chrand,
is é cét-fer diarbo thoisc :
  raloisc etir bun is barr.

Ruc leis methil mogda móir,
  mór a tóir fri cobra cain :
cethri seisir curad crúaid
  ba mod slúaig a slaide sain.

Cethri húaire ar fichit dóib,
  mar is dóig, co tairnic leo :
cía bái rempu slúag ba saidbre
  ní ba gairbe a ngním nó a ngleó.

'Ai rosgáid iar scur a n-oipre
  báig co n-oipne tria blaid mbil,
combad móide a brig's a búaid,
  combad úaid a ainm, a fir. A F.

Mise fort greis, a rí richid,
  cen nach ndichil corbam dil ;
a rí dianad mór cach maithius
  becc it flaithius flaith cach fir. A F.

RBLcMSS$_3$H. 2. *sloind-siu dúinn*] R ; sloindid Lc ; ní día sloindidh S ; sluind, &c. *cæt.* *rosúa*] sua LcM ; suadh S. 3. *ocus*] R ; *om. cæt.* *glindig*] grimmid Lc. 4. *cen dailb*] gan dailb R, *om. cæt.* *a ainm*] intainm LcS. *núa*] innua Lc ; co nua S. 5. *'Ai*] *om.* Lc. 6. *ac*] a S$_3$H. *chrand*] carnn, &c. BM. 8. *raloisc*] ed ; roloisc, &c. *codd.* 9. *mogda*] mogha R. 10. *a*] in, &c. LcS$_3$H. 12. *mod*] S$_3$H ; mo RM ; mor BLcS. *a*] ac R ; i S$_3$. 13. *Cethri húaire*] ceitriu ara B ; ceithri ara, &c. LcMS. *dóib*] leoib Lc. 15. *slúag*] sloig B. *ba*] a Lc ; i S. *saidbre*] saibri LcH. 16. *ní ba*] RB ; nirbo, &c. *cæt.* *gairbe*] gairge S$_3$. *a ngním*] gnim B ;

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MAG nAI.

Good sir, if thou comest into Mag Ai,
declare to us the lore of noble sages,
and assure to them the designation
when comes in very truth the new name of the plain.

Ai son of Allguba, hero of the battles,—
swift his hand at hewing trees—
was the first man on whom the task was laid:
he burnt the place from top to bottom.

He brought with him a band of labourers, big and brawny,
great was the service they gave, with kindly help,
four times six strong champions:
that hewing of theirs was work for an army.

Four and twenty hours they wrought,
as it seems, till their task was done:
though before them there was a host that was wealthier,
no fiercer was their vigour nor their valiance.

Ai begged of them, when their labour was ended,
to promise instantly, for his good fame's sake,
so that his power and pride might be increased,
that the place might be named after him, good sir.

Let me be under thy protection, O King of Heaven,
that I may be dear to thee without neglect:
O King that art great in every good thing,
in thy kingdom the lordship of any man is little worth.

---

angim M. *nó a ngléo*] ina a gleo R; na ngleo Lc. 17. *rosgáid*] roscáid, &c. RBLc; rosguidh S_3. *scur*] sur S. *a n-oipre*] na hoibri Lc; oipri S. 18. *oipne*] oipri M. *tria*] tre LcS_3H. *blaid*] blad, &c. RS_3. 19. *combad*] combat R; comba M. 20. *combad*] combat R. *úaid*] uait R. *a ainm*] sin ainm LcS. 21. *greis*] genis, &c. LcS. *richid*] *om.* S; an richidh S_3H. 22. *com nach*] cean B; ceandach Lc; tucais S. *ndichil*] ndichel, &c. S_3H; a cli S. 23. *dianad*] dianat R; dian S. 24. *it flaithius*] dodlaithus S. *flaith*] mait B.

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MAG MUCRIME.

Mag Mucrime molas cách,
mag ir-ragam cor-rognáth,
mag na tige is na trebthach
rosgab fine find-Echdach.

Ferann réid amréid ria ar,
fota rolethan roglan,
clár itát claidib cressa,
lán do dairib dair-messa.

"Diamair" ar cach sluág sona
"senchas maige Mucroma:
ní furáil sái no ollam"
ar cach ái "dia fursonnad."

A húaim Chrúachan, roclechta,
tánic dub-thrét drúidechta,
cor'brost demun in seilb seing
co Meidb ocus co Ailill.

D'ingantaib ind albín mucc
cet 'ca n-árim in óen-chnucc:
dia mbette co bráth 'ca rím,
nísfuigbed cách foa chomlín.

Rochoillset torad is tlacht
i cóiciud chlíarach Connacht,
coná bíd acht meiss is cheiss
in cach thúaith i taidlitis.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *Mucrime*] mucrama L. 2. *ir-ragam*] ar argain S. *cor-rognáth*] LLc; cen anfath, &c. *cæt.* 3. *tige*] tighedh R. 4. *rosgab*] L; rongab R; rogab, &c. *cæt.* *Echdach*] eachach Lc; eachdan M. 5. *ria ar*] re ar RB; roar LLc. 6. *fota*] fairsing Lc. 7. *claidib*] cloidmi Lc. 8. *dairib*] dairgib R; dairdib Lc. *dair-messa*] doindmhesa S. 10. *Mucroma*] mucrama L; mucruma BM. 11. *ní*] nir BLc. 12. *di*] húi L; ói R; cai S. 13. *Chrúachan*] cruachna S. *roclechta*] *ed.* rocrenta L; rodlechta Lc;

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MAG MUCRIME.

Mag Mucrime, that all extol,
the plain where we shall go as familiar visitors,
the plain full of homes and householders,
the kin of fair-haired Eochaid possessed it.

A land for tillage, smooth and rough alike,
long, wide, and shining;
a flat country where girded swords are seen,
full of oak woods laden with oak fruit.

"A secret," saith every fortunate host,
"is the legend of Mag Mucrime:
needful is the help of sage or bard,"
saith each of them, "to illuminate it."

From the cave of Cruachu, where they were used to dwell,
came a black herd of magical nature,
and a demon urged the lean stock
towards Medb and Ailill.

It was a wondrous property of the herd of swine—
a hundred men busy counting them on the same hill,
though they stayed till doomsday counting them,
no two would find them alike in number.

They ravaged fruit and sheen
in the tuneful province of Connacht,
so that nought was left but ruin and blight
in every district that they visited.

---

rodechta, &c. *cæt.* 15. *cor'brost*] corobrost L; corbris R; corbros, &c. BM. *in*] na Lc. 18. *'ca n-árim*] ocarim R; gan airim, &c. BS; ga a nairemh S_3; coanairem H; cauairim M. 19. *'ca rím*] coarim B; co airim M. 20. *nisfuigbed*] &c. LB; ni fúidbed R; ni fuigbead, &c. MSS_3H; ni roisead Lc. *foa*] L; a Lc; fo *cæt.* 21. *Rochoillset*] rachoillset L. *tlacht*] tart LLc. 22. *chliarach*] chendfind Lc. 25. *conâ*] conach, &c. BLcS. *bíd*] LLc; bith RBMS; beith, &c. S_3H. *cheiss*] geas Lc. 24. *thúaith*] tir, &c. LcS_3H.

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Tánic Ailill ocus Medb
dia seilg dia rím co roderb,
co frítha ar in gainmig glain
ina failgib i Froéch-maig.

Rofúaprad a selg 'masech
is a rím co rofeithmech:
co Meidb hi mBelach na Fert
tuctha ar enach in oén-fecht.

Roling mucc díb co ndath oiss,
co rogab Medb a mór-choiss,
co fargaib fri hethad n-áig
a lethar ina leth-láim.

'On ló rorímthe thiar thair
na mucca fíata i Fróech-maig,
ní scar fri scélaib fíra,
in mag is Mag Mucríma. M. M.

---

27. *frítha*] frith LcSS$_2$H. fasech, &c. LcM. 29. *selg*] ndil Lc. 30. *a rím*] a nárim L. 31. *hi*] &c. LLc; co R; ar *cæt.* 32. *enach*] enaich R; enaig B; ænaig M. 33. *Roling*] raling L. *dath*] LLc; doit BM; doith RSH. *oiss*] nois LcS. *'masech*] doithe S$_2$; 34. *co rogab*]

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Ailill and Medb came
to hunt them and number them aright:
and they were found upon the bright sands
in their lairs in Mag Fráich.

The hunters set to chase them one by one,
and to count them right heedfully;
to Medb at Belach na Fert
they were brought all together at a marsh.

One pig, deer-like in hue, made a spring,
and Medb caught hold of his strong foot,
and with the haste of danger he left
his skin in one of her hands.

From the day that the wild swine were counted
east and west in Mag Fraich,
(sever it not from truthful tales)
the plain is called Mag Mucc-rima.

---

coragaib L; corgaib B; conusgob Lc. *a mór-choiss*] ar oenchoiss L (*with* mór *in margin*); ar morchois LcSH. 35. *co fargaib*] cor facaib Lc. *fri hethad*] fri hedadh R; re hathaig Lc. *n-áig*] aigh S. 37. *rorímthe*] rorímed, &c. LLc. 39. *ní scar*] nir scar Lc. *fri*] re Lc. 40. *is*] sa Lc. *Mucrima*] mucruma, &c. MS.

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DUMA SELGA.

Duma Selga sund 'sin maig
fors'mbítis maic Muredaig:
maraid dia n-éis iar ndula
cía bói rempu in ríg-duma.

Lecht Fir Fota for Ard Cháin:
sochaide dia tart domáin:
Duma Selga sund cose
iar seilg sé mucc nDrebrinne.

Mucca Drebrinne fo dreich,
ingine Echach Feidlich,
cia forúair a mbreith chucca?
canas fúair na fíad-mucca?

Fír-chét-serc do Mac ind Óc
Drebriu, dia tartad mór póc,
ocus fír-muinter 'malle
na mucca diamtar dóine.

Ní dénaim deccair do ní
acht rodeónaig int aird-rí:
flesc Móisi, ba mór a rath,
rosóad i ndeilb nathrach.

Doróine trócaire riu
Mac Dé dia mbátar sund siu,
nach ruc úadib a n-érgna
a céill nach a combérla.

RBLcMS$_3$H. 2. *fors'mbítis*] formbi is R; ambidis Lc. 3. *dia n-éis*] diar neis B; dianeise, &c. S$_3$H. 4. *cía bói*] robai Lc. *ríg-*] deag Lc. 5. *Fir*] fri M. 6. *tart*] tarat H. *domáin*] somain (*with* d *superscr.*) M. 8, 9. *Drebrinne*] derbrinde R. 10. *ingine*] ingen, &c. S$_3$H. *Echach*] eachdach finn S$_3$; eth*ach* M. 11. *forúair*] fofuair B; rosfuair Lc; fuair M. 14. *Drebriu*] deirbriu LcM.

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DUMA SELGA.

Here stands Duma Selga in the plain
where the sons of Muredach used to dwell:
now they are gone the royal barrow endures,
although it was here before their day.

The grave of Fer Fota is on Ard Cáin:
many there be whom he brought to beggary:
Duma Selga is its name here to this day,
since the chase of Drebriu's six swine.

The swine—so they seemed—of Drebriu
daughter of Eochu Feidlech,
who caused them to be brought to her?
how did she come by the wild swine?

Mac ind Oc's own darling
was Drebriu, she was given many a kiss:
and the swine, when they were men,
were likewise her own housemates.

I hold naught too hard,
if only the High King have willed it so:
Moses' rod—great was his grace—
was turned into the shape of a serpent.

The Son of God showed them mercy
when they were here in this life,
in that he took not away their understanding,
their reason, nor their power of speech.

---

tartad] tard RB. *mór*] trom Lc. 15. *ocus*] fuair is Lc. 18. *rodeónaig*] rodechnaidhe R. 20. *rosóad*] *ed*: rosódh R; rosod BM; roshod Lc; doshoadh S_3; diesodh H. *i ndeilb*] indelb, &c. BM. *nathrach*] BS_2; na nathrach *cæt*. 22. *dia mbátar*] diamdar Lc. *sand*] sunna Lc. 23. *ergna*] derna Lc. 24. *nach a*] nasa Lc; nachat M. *combérla*] caimberla, &c. LcS_3.

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Máthair chéile na mban mbláith,
Garbdalb dubadach díbláith,
rolá bricht forru asa hucht,
condusrala hir-richt rúad-mucc.

Conn ocus Find ocus Fland
na fir, ba híat a n-anmann:
Mel ocus Treg ocus Treis
anmann na mban ria n-áisneis.

Ón ló rodorchad a ndath
ar mess chnó-chaille Achad,
ba híat anmann na láech lán
Fráechan, Banbán, Brogarbán.

Fodera brón do Brug Breg
in richt hi ralad cach ben:
Cráin-chrín, Cóel-chéis, Treilech tenn
a n-anmann nam-mucc mboinenn.

Bátar blíadain oc Buichet;
Óengus in rí dosruichelt:
dia rogab mían a mnái in máil
im stáic do broinn Brogarbáin.

Ba brón do Brogarbán Breg
ó 'tchúaid dó in fer asa ben:
"marbthar againn in ben bán,"
ar Buichet do Brogarbán.

"Ni holc rodlecht dím do ben,"
and atbert in torc tóeb-gel,
"mad mían lé stáic dom ḟeóil máith,
rosbia fot dáig, a deg-láich."

---

25. *mban*] mbanban M. 26. *Garbdalb*] garbdall BLcM. 31. *Treg*] teig Lc. 32. *ria n-aisneis*] rembaindleas Lc. 33. *ndath*] dath R. 34. *Achad*] eachach S_3H. 35. *anmann*] ainim R; anmanda M. 37. *Brug*] bruth RBM. 38. *ralad*] rala R; rabha S_3; rabai H. 39. *Coel-chéis*] cáonceis R. 40. *a n-anmann*] R; anmann, &c. MH; anmanna LcS_3; anm̄ B. 42. *in rí*] imrin Lc. *dosruichelt*]

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The mother-in-law of the tender women
was Garbdalb, gloomy and ungentle:
she cast on them a spell from her bosom,
and turned them into the form of red swine.

Conn, Find, and Fland
were the men,—those were their names:
Mel, Treg, and Treis
were the names recorded of the women.

From the day that their hue was darkened
after eating the fruit of the nutgrove of Caill Achad
these were the names of the faultless warriors,
Fraechan, Banban, Brogarban.

The shape to which each of the women was turned
caused grief to the Brug of Brega:
Crainchrin, Coelcheis, strong Treilech
were the names of the sister-swine.

They spent a year with Buichet;
the King Oengus concealed them,
when the chieftain's wife was seized with longing
for a steak off Brogarban's belly.

It was a grief to Brogarban of Brega
when the woman's husband told him of it:
"Let us slay the white woman,"
said Buichet to Brogarban.

"No evil hath thy wife deserved of me,"
said then the white-flanked swine:
"if she desire a steak of my tender flesh,
she shall have it for thy sake, brave warrior!"

---

dosruithelt R; dusruchead Lc; dusroichcealt S_3. 43. *a mnái*] domnai Lc; mnai, &c. S_3H. *in mdil*] mbain B. 44. *Brogarbáin*] broarbain R; bargabain M. 46. *dó in fer*] don fhir Lc. *asa*] isa LcS_3H. 47. *againn*] agcund B. 49. *do*] i B. 50. *atbert*] atbath R. *torc*] tort M. 51. *mad*] inad R. *stáic*] scaic B. 52. *rosbia*] rosbiath R; rodbia Lc; rotbia H. *fot ddig*] fodga B; fadeoid Lc; fodgaidh M. *ldich*] flaith LcS_3.

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Rothinól, ba báeth in ben,
cét láech, cét con roduslen,
cét ngái is cét scíath co ngráin :
ba do brondud Brogarbáin.

Rosbrúi Brogarbán Buirg Brain
a oenur tria immargail,
ocus roanacht in mnái
ar dáig Buichet oca mbái.

Co Brug maic ind Óc iarsin
rucc Brogarbán a muintir,
dia rogab láid dóib fri dé
" bátar inmaine gnúise."

Conaitchetar a chobair :
ciaptar imda a n-anfolaid
" fri blíadain, a láich, a flaind,"
ar Mac ind Óc, " ní chumcaimm.

" Co rochrothaid in mbile
fil for brú Tarbga tige,
ocus co tormalaid praind
éisc uisci Inbir Umaill."

Iarsin sínset fo brón balb
cosin crích i fil Glascharn :
na sé classa adchí 'sin chnucc,
it é leptha na láech-mucc.

Lotar co Drebrinn, ba dus,
ar ba etargnaid d'Óengus,
co mbátar blíadain fo chleith
oc ingin Echach Fedlich.

---

54. *cét ldech cét con*] cet con cet læch, &c. LcS$_3$H. *roduslen*] darob lear Lc. 55. *is*] *om.* BLcS$_3$. *grdin*] angrain Lc. 57. *rosbrúi*] rosbai Lc. 58. *a*] *om.* Lc. 59. *roanacht*] roadnacht M ; rusadnocht Lc. 61. *Brug*] mbruig R. 63. *fri dé*] fir dhe S$_3$. 64. *bátar*] diamdar, &c. S$_3$H. *inmaine*] inmain an Lc. 67. *fri blíadain*] co ceann blíadna Lc. *a flaind*] luind Lc. 68. *ar*] for Lc. *chumcaimm*] chumaing, &c. RLc 69. *Co*] ce Lc. *rochrothaid*]

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She mustered—foolish was the woman—
a hundred warriors, a hundred dogs followed them,
a hundred spears, a hundred shields sharp-edged,
it was for the killing of Brogarban.

Brogarban of Borg Brain destroyed them
by his unaided prowess,
and he spared the woman
for the sake of Buichet, whose wife she was.

To Brug maic ind Oc thereafter
Brogarban carried his household:
And there Oengus sang them a chant all day
"Dear were the faces!"

They asked for his help;
though many were their wrongs,
"For a year's space, O warriors blood-stained,"
said Mac ind Oc, "it may not be,

"Till ye have shaken the tree's bole
that stands on the bank of fair Tarbga,
and till ye have eaten a meal
of the fish of Inber Umall's waters."

Thereupon they pursued their way in dumb grief
to the parts where stands Glascharn:
the six trenches thou seest on the hill,
they are the beds of the warrior-swine.

They went their way to Drebriu, who was a shelter to them,
for she was known to Oengus,
and they spent a year in hiding
with Eochu Feidlech's daughter.

---

rocroichet R; rocrotait M. 70. *for*] ar M. *brú*] taobh, &c. S_3H. 71. *co*] cor RB. *tormalaid*] tormola, &c. S_3H. 72. *éisc*] iasc B. 73. *sínset*] snísiott S_3. *fo*] fa M. *brón balb*] broin mbailb Lc. 74. *Glascharn*] clascarn B. 75. *classa*] clasca Lc. *adchí*] idcid, &c. BM; adchim Lc. 77. *Drebrinn*] dreiblind R; derbrinn, &c. BLcM. *ba*] fo Lc. 78. *etargnaid*] hedargrain Lc. 79. *co*] do Lc.

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Hi cind blíadna iar saine
rochroithset in cáin-bile :
ropo do Meidb a maisse
in lá for múr Muccaisse.

Iarsin sínset síar fon chaill
co rancatar crích nUmaill,
ocus is é sin in lá
tuargabad in duma-sa. D.

Assin chnucc-sa dochúaid Medb
co port Dubinse co derb,
co rogaib Dubinis ndeirg
forsna muccaib tria mór-feirg.

Rotinólta la Meidb múaid
otha Luimnech co hEss Rúaid,
ó Uisnech co hIndsi Bó,
fir Olnecmacht in óen-ló.

Mairg dochúaid in slúaiged síar,
cid fota robás 'ca triall :
aní romarb cach mucc menn
ba lór d'ulc d'feraib Erenn.

Iarsin tancatar amach
forru ar écin, cíarb arbach :
de dorochratar uile
acht Brogarbán barr-buide.

Mucc díb oc Muccelta maill,
is mucc eile i Céis Choraind :
mucc hi maig Threga, ba trú :
mucc hi Cuallacht hi con-chrú.

---

81. *iar saine*] S_3 ; ba bine Lc ; iarsine *cæt.* 82. *rochroithset*] rochroichset, &c. LcS_3. 83. *a*] i S_3. 84. *múr*] muin S_3H. *Muccaisse*] muctaise M. 88. *tuargabad*] tuarcaibsead Lc. 90. *co port*] coro Lc. 92. *forsna*] frisna Lc. *muccaib*] mucca, &c. BM. *tria*] tre Lc. 93. *Rotinólta*] tionóiltear S_3. *la*] re Lc. *múaid*] combaois S_3. 94. *hEssRúaid*] drobhaois S_3. 95. *ó*] so Lc. *hIndsi*] hindsib, &c. RB ; hinis Lc. 96. *Olnecmacht*] nolnegmacht, &c. BM.

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At the end of a year apart
they shook the fair tree's bole:
it was the day for Medb to hold her state
on Mur Muccaisse.

Thereafter they fared westward through the wood,
till they reached Crich Umaill,
and that was the day
on which this barrow was raised.

From this hill Medb went
to Port Dubinse in sooth,
and she took red Dubinis
against the swine in her fury.

Mighty Medb gathered
all the men of Connacht in one day,
from Luimnech to Ess Ruaid
from Usnech to Inis Bo.

In an evil hour the host marched westward,
though they were long upon the road:
the event that killed each of the dumb swine
was full evil for the men of Erin.

Thereupon the swine came forth
against them perforce, as for a pitched battle:
and so they perished, all of them
save yellow-crowned Brogarban.

One of the swine fell at soft Muccelta,
and another at Ceis Choraind:
one swine at Mag Trega—it was doomed,
and one at Cuallacht, amid the blood of dogs.

---

98. *robás 'ca*] bas oga B. 99. *each*] a B. *mucc menn*] mucind R. 100. *d 'feraib Erenn*] aniath nerenn Lc. 102. *ciarb arbach*] ger bharbach S_3; cer forrach Lc. 103. *de dorochratar*] deadorcratar R; dedrochradar M; do rochradar S_3. *uile*] uile de S_3. 105. *oc*] a, &c. LcS_2H. *maill*] uill LcS_3. 106. *is mucc eile*] 7 muc Lc. 108. *Cuallacht*] cuallachta S_3. *hi*] R; na LcS_2H; nana BM. *con-chrú*] conchu M.

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In cóiced mucc hi maig Find
hi crích Maine, mórtha dind:
a cóic cind sin chrích fors'tá
ructha cosin duma-sa. D.

110. *mórtha dind*] mortha mind BLc; mor taidbhim S_3. 111. *a*]

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The fifth swine died at Mag Find
in Crich Maine,—the spot was ennobled:
their five heads were brought to this barrow
in the territory where it stands.

---

om S_3. *chrích*] cnuc H. 112. *ructha*] tuctha Lc; rugadh S_3.

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MAG LUIRG.

Is eól dam im threbthas tó
in senchas súairc, nach sóeb-ró,
dia n-abar, cuird co caisse,
Mag Luirg co lín lór-maisse.

Dia mbói Conall, úath-bla áig,
ic ríg Crúachna in chét-gáid
ar brú deróil a derce
ina ṡenóir dímelte,

Tuc brón hi Crúachain Chera
Conall túachail trén-bera,
mar rothairind túaid 'ca thaig
Ailill mac Rúaid cor-roblaid.

Rongab gairbe risin scél,
rotheich, ba hairde étrén,
dar Mag Luirg cen écht mbréithre
co Mag Slécht na sen-Bréifne.

Fríth a lenmain assa lurg
do ṡlúag dedgair fo donn-chulg,
co torchair leó in buanna bil
ic 'Ath na Mianna ic Magin.

Na tri Rúad-choin Martín mir
báidsit balc-bríg in blaid-fïr;
tallsat a chend, cía búi de,
hi cin Chonrúi maic Dáire.

LRBLcMS (*fragm.*) S_3H. 1–17.] *not in* S. 1. *im*] in M. *threbthas*] theasbas Lc. 2. *nach*] ni Lc. 3. *dia n-abar*] mara fuair L. 4. *co lín*] L; gusa R; cosin, etc. BMS_3H; cona Lc. *lór-maisse*] laechmaisi Lc. 5. *úath-bla*] i rath bla L. 6. *ic ríg*] hi crich, &c. RMH. *chét-gáid*] chétáig L; chedaig Lc. 7. *ar*] for S_3H. *a*] an L. 8. *ina*] na L. *senóir*] deroil Lc. *dímelte*] immieilte L; somelte Lc. 10. *-bera*] feda Lc. 11. *rothairind*] do dotairind B; dathairind Lc; dotoirinn S_3H. *'ca*] co LR; coa M. 12. *cor-roblaid*] robladhaigh R. 13.] Roṅgab garbi risin sel rogabe resin scél L. *Rongab*] LR; romgab B; rogab, &c. LcMS_3H. *risin*]

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MAG LUIRG.

Known to me in my silent dwelling
is the pleasant tale of no false prosperity
from which is named—an intricate task—
Mag Luirg with its plenty of adornments.

When Conall, dread centre of strife,
dwelt with the King of Cruachu, chief in danger,
as an old man forspent
on the feeble brink of his grave,

Conall, cunning with the stout spear,
caused grief in Cera's Cruachu,
when he laid low at his home northward
Ailill mac Ruaid, high in fame.

Fierceness seized him at the tale;
he fled (it was sign of feebleness)
over Mag Luirg, without crime of note,
to Mag Slecht of old Brefne.

The way to follow was known from his track
by the fleet host girt with brown blades;
so the stout soldier fell by their hands
at Ath na Minna near Magin.

The three active Red Wolves of Martin
quenched the sturdy strength of the famous man:
they took his head from him, whatever came of it,
in revenge for Curui mac Daire.

---

riasin RLcS$_3$H; resin BM. 15. *cen écht*] nanecht Lc; conecht, &c. MS$_3$H. *mbréithre*] breithre L; mbrefre Lc; mbreithre S$_3$; mbretri &c. RBMH. 16. *co*] dar, &c. BMS$_3$H. *na*] dar B. 18.] *here* S *begins*. *do*] la S$_3$. *dedgair*] S$_3$; degdair H; deogair L; degair, &c. *cæt*. *fo*] na Lc. 19. *co torchair*] coṅdrochair R. *buanna*] L; brianna RLcMS; briana BS$_3$H. 20. *na*] *om*. S$_3$. *Mianna*] mían R; miana BMS$_3$H. *ic*] ar Lc. 21. *Martin*] martine L; marthain Lc; martin, &c. *cæt*. *mir*] mín L. 22. *báidsit*] báid a L. *bale-brig*] dobaile Lc. *in blaid-fir*] ṁblad fír L; na brig fír Lc. 23. *cia búi de*] &c. can baid de, &c. LcS.

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Rucsat leó fo glére a ngell
hi Crích Bérre in mbúan-chend,
co fail tíar fo thalmain tall
in cend cíar robái ar Chonall.

Is don gním-sin ic Cúain Chairn
foſúair in mag a mór-ainm:
gaire Conaill na cét ceól
dam cen dodaing is dag-éol. IS.

Ni raib mo chend, a Chríst cháid,
trell fo thríst is fo thiug-báig:
m'anam mo chorp is mo cheól
rop sáer ar olc ar aneól. IS.

---

25. *glére a ngell*] L; gáine angell, &c. BMSS$_3$; gaine in gell LcH; gáine ngell R. 26. *Bérre*] L; laidhe, &c. RH; laigde, &c. BM; laoighde S$_3$; laighi S; laigen Lc. *in mbúan-chend*] L; na leibenn, &c. RB; na laech bend, &c. *cæt.* 28. *cíar*] cía S. 29. *ic Cúain Chairn*] LS$_3$; iccui ain

They bore with them among their choicest pledges
the long remembered head, into Crich Berre,
and yonder in the west it lies underground,
the dark head that once was Conall's.

From this deed at Cuan Cairn
the plain received its great name:
the Cherishing of Conall, hero of a hundred songs,
is well known to me without obscurity.

Let not my head, O pure Christ,
lie anywhile under curse and final contention!
my soul, my body, and my song
let them escape evil and oblivion!

---

cairn B; acai inchairn Lc; achái chairnn S; coain in cairn H; i cind chairnd M; hi cluain cairnn R. 30. *fofuair*] douair LcS. *a*] in Lc. 31. *na*] co Lc. 32. *cen dodaing*] can dodáim L. 33–36.] *not in* L. 34. *fo thrist*] for sist Lc *is fo*] is for Lc. 36. *rop sáer*] rom sáer S.

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LOCH CÉ.

Loch Cé, cid imar' mebaid,
dia mbái 'na maig mín-ṡlemain?
int usce idan, a fir,
cá hinad asa rérig?

Fiarfaigim díb cúich in Cé
ó ṡloindid cach uile hé?
cía 'ca mbái ar Banba co mblaid
in drái amra imar' forbair?

Crét hé int adbar imar' fás
in loch úaine cen úathbás?
int usce fáilid glan glas,
ráidid dam a dind-ṡenchas!

Drái Núadat, nonertad báig,
maic Echtaig maic Etarláim,
is óa fert ainm in lacha
iar techt ó maidm mór-chatha.

Tánic ó Maig Tured te,
ó rogáetsat gái nime,
iarna guin d'arm co ngéire,
cor' ṡuid i carn chuirr-ṡléibe.

Iarsin éirgis Cé don charn:
robo súail nárbo secc-marb:
tánic roime asa thám thais
co lár in maige mín-glais.

LcSS$_3$H. 2. *ṡlemain*] lebair LcS. 5–8] *after* 12, SS$_3$H. 5. *cúich*] caidhe S$_3$H. 6. *ó*] oa H. *ṡloindid*] Lc; ṡloindeann S; ṡloinnit S$_3$H. 8. *in*] ca S. *imar'*] car Lc; gar S. 9. *Crét hé*] Craed S; No caidhe S$_3$H. *imar'*] diar, &c. S$_3$H. 10. *úaine can*] uainegdha in S. 13. *nonertad*] *ed.*; ronertad LcSH;

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LOCH CÉ.

Loch Cé,—what was the cause of its breaking forth,
when it was as yet a plain level and smooth?
the pure water, good sir,
where is the spot whence it rose?

I ask of you all, who was the Cé
from whom everyone names the lake?
to what ruler of famous Banba belonged
the renowned druid who caused the lake to spread?

What was it that caused the growth
of the green lake free from horror?
the joyous bright pale water,
tell me of its story!

The druid of Nuadu, heartener of the fray,
son of Echtach, son of Etarlam,
from his grave comes the name of the lake,
when he came to it from the rout of a great battle.

From Mag Tured yonder he came,
when poisoned spears dealt wounds,
smitten by a keen-edged weapon;
and he sat him down in the cairn of the mountain-peak.

Thereafter Cé arose from the cairn:
he was all but stark-dead:
emerging from his swooning weakness he went on
to the middle of the smooth green plain.

---

ronertuidh S_3. *bdig*] baid, &c. *codd*. 15. *óa*] o LcS. 16. *ó*] a Lc. 17. *ó*] a S_3H. 19. *géire*] dene Lc. 20. *cor'ùuid*] roshuidh S. 21–24] Sul doerich ce asin charn | domoid in loch na timchall | dolin cach doiri nar thais | is clar in moighi minglais Lc. 21. *don*] sa S. 22. *nárbo secc-marb*] S; nachar trenmarbh S_3H. 23. *asa*] na S. 24. *maige mín-glais*] locha linnglais S.

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Carraic atchondarc 'sin maig'
is ann tugad fo thalmain:
ó rolád isin carn cloch
atracht fon marb in mór-loch. L.

IS desin atá loch Cé,
atberim cen immargáe,
ó drái Núadat, níamda a gail,
atá loch ós na lochaib. L.

25–28] *not in* Lc. 25. *Carraic*] carn cloch S. *atchondarc*] dochuala S. 26. *fo*] fon S. 28] *so* S; is ann romuigh in

There is a stone that thou hast seen in the plain:
there was he laid under ground:
when his stone was cast upon the cairn
under the corpse rose up the mighty lake.

Hence comes the name Loch Cé:—
I declare it without deceit:
from Nuadu's druid—splendid his valour—
is named the lake above all lakes.

---

morloch S_3H. 29–32] *in* Lc *only*. 30. *atberim*] aderim Lc.

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LOCH NÉILL.

Lúadim Loch Néil, násad nglé,
i fúair básad brónaide
mac Enna aignig ergna
do ślúag śaidbir sáer-Themra.

Nél, ba tóisech selgga sláin
i n-íath Elgga co n-ard-gráin
i flaith Chonaill chrom-deirg cain,
rogní cach n-oll-beirg n-ágmair.

Drebrenn rofáid assa hulc
serb-dremm i rechtaib rúad-mucc :
a Collomair, ág engach,
rosní in sráb sen-grennach.

Roslen Nél assa lurg lumm
(ba scél fo chulg in comlund)
cona chonairt ós chái chain
ar fut Maige 'Ai imglain.

'Ai, ba comainm in chon chrúaid
Ennai aignig co n-ág-búaid,
dia n-apar, gnái fo glaisse,
Mag n-'Ai cona óg-maisse.

Mar dústar na mucca mess
daire Tharbgai na trom-thress,
luidset in soth co sír-blad
cosin loch dia lán-dídnad.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *Lúadim*] luaidem, &c. LcS$_3$H. *Néil*] neil L ; neill, &c. *cæt.* 2. *i*] fo B. *básad*] nasad L. 5. *Nél*] nell MSS$_3$H ; niall Lc. 6. *-gráin*] gair R. 8. *-beirg*] brig L : meirg S$_3$H. *n-ágmair*] nadhbail S$_3$. 9. *rofdid*] rofai B. 10. *serb-*] sreb B. *-dremm*] drend, &c. LLc. 11. *a*] hi S. *óg*] S$_3$H ; con ág, &c. LRBM ; gad, &c. LcS. *engach*] ennach L. 12. *-grennach*] grednach Lc. 13. *Nél*] *om.* Lc ; nell, &c. MSS$_3$H. 14. *ba*] fo B. 16. *imglain*]

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LOCH NEILL

I tell of Loch Neil—bright gathering—
where the famous son of Enna Aignech
of the wealthy host of noble Temair
met a lamentable death.

Nel was leader of a full band of hunters,
greatly dreaded in the meadow-lands of Elga:
in the reign of goodly Conall Cromderg
he wrought all warlike deeds of rapine.

Drebrenn out of her evil heart sent
a baneful drove in the shapes of red swine:
from Collomair—a noisy strife—
the hoary-bristled drove wrought havoc.

By the track they left bare Nel followed them
—the contest was a 'tale at sword-point'—
with his pack of hounds over a fair road
throughout radiant Mag Ai.

Ai was the name of the fell hound
of Enna Aignech, excellent in strife,
after whom is called Mag Ai,
fair under green sward, perfect in beauty.

When the swine had eaten the mast
of the oakwood of Tarbga, scene of mighty conflicts,
they went, the ever-famous brood,
to the lake to satisfy their thirst.

---

indglain] B.
don, &c. BMLcS.
LcM; dag, &c. LRS; oll S_3H.
20. *cona óg-*] conard L.
mess] thes Lc.
23. *in soth*] i foth L; a saoth R.
24. *cosin*] isin BLc.
17. *comainm*] comain L.
chon] L; choin, &c. *cæt.*
19. *fo glaisse*] fo maise R; conglaisi LcS.
21. *dúatar*] adúadar R; aduaid, &c. S_3H.
22. *daire*] meas dairi Lc.
co sír-blad] co sirladh MS; dia silad Lc.
in] L; do RS_3; di H; 18. *dg*] ag B; ad, &c.
trom-] *om.* Lc.

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Roslen Nél, ba hord uátha,
a lorg dar na láech-thúatha :
ropo thurus troch fo thráig :
luid 'sin loch co roslán-báid.

Desin, do réir cach aire,
Loch Néil cona nél-glaine :
aided Néil in teglaig thind
atá il-lebraib mar lúadimm. L.

A rí, robáid Forainn féig,
réidig romainn dot ríg-réir
for do deis, a rí báid bind,
iar ngreis do cach láech lúadimm. L.

---

25. *Nél*] niall Lc; nell SS_2H. *hord*] hord lén L. *uátha*] ha B; uathaid, &c. $LcSS_2H$. 26. *a lorg*] illorg S_2 *-thúatha*] thuathaib, &c. $LcSS_2H$. 27. *ropo thurus*] ropo thuri L; fa roturus, &c. LcS; rothurus M. 28. *'sin*] L; sa R; fon B; isa Lc; isin MSS_2H. *co roslán-báid*] co ro luathbaidh R; corlanbaid, &c. $LcMSS_2H$. 30. *Néil*] L; nel B; neill, &c.

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Nel followed them—a path of terror
was their track through the warrior tribes:
it was the journey of one doomed to a wretched end:
he entered the lake and it drowned him.

Hence by the wish of every chieftain
is named Loch Neil, with its cloudy brightness:
the death of Nel of the stout retinue
is found in books, as I tell it.

O King that drownedst keen Pharaoh
make ready for us, by thy royal will,
a place on thy right hand, O tender, sweet-speaking King,
as thou didst protect every warrior of whom I tell.

---

cæt. cona] co L. 31. *aided*] aideda Lc; aidhedh S. *Néil*] nel B; *om.* LcS; neill, &c. *cæt in*] i M. 32. *mar*] nar S. 33–36] *not in* LLcS. 34. *romainn*] romham S_3. *dot rig-réir*] dod righ reir M; do rig réir, &c. BS_3: co ro réidh R. 35. *for do deis*] ar do dheisi M; fortt greis S_1. *bdid*] bædh, &c. RB; buain M; buadhaigh S_3. 36. *ldech*] laegh R; laoidh S_3; leith M; *om.* B.

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LOCH CON.

Loch Con, cía ná fitir,
ac' ná bía in son socair,
in gním talchair tiachair
rochriathair rochocain ?

A hinsib Mod muirech,
co ngibsib gol nginach,
tucsat a rith robalc
in chonart dia n-ilach.

Conart Mod cen meirbe,
tomalt im thor Tuirbe,
engsat in muicc maigne
dar cach ndairbre nduilge.

Luid rempu 'sin loch-sa,
tuc tenntu don tur-sa :
lasin muicc, mó áirmit,
robáidit fon mbrug-sa.

Luid i n-indsi in locha,
feib rochind-si a catha :
rosgab i sód seilbe :
ba nód feidle in fatha.

IS dia roimsib retha,
iar toircsin a trocha,
iarna mairn co mucha,
dofil ainm in locha. L.

RBLcMSS$_2$H. 1. *ná fitir*] nach fidir LcS; rofitir R. 2. *ac' na bia*] ig na B; ac cach biad Lc; ac cach bia S. *son*] *om.* Lc. 3. *talchair*] R; taulchauir H. talchar, &c. *cæt.* *tiachair*] tiachmair S. 4. *rochocain*] rochacain Lc. 6. *gibsib*] ginsib B. *gol*] RB; ngol LcMS$_2$H; nglonn S. 7. *a rith*] airidh S$_3$. *robalc*] calma S$_3$. 8. *in chonart*] a conart LcMS; coin amhra S$_3$. *dia nilach*] dianhilach B; dia hiolach (*altered from* niolach) S$_2$; dia hilach H. 9. *conart*] BM; conairt *cæt.* 10. *tomalt*] B; tomailt, &c. *cæt.* 11. *in muicc*] amuic RM; amuig B;

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LOCH CON.

Loch Con, whose name shall never tell of peace—
who is there that knows not
the wilful woeful deed
that made it a pillage and a prey?

From the sea-girt islands of Mod
baying with jaws agape
the hound-pack towards its destruction
bore its impetuous course.

The pack of Mod unfaltering,
which the beast overcame round Tuirbe's tower,
tracked the mighty swine
through every impenetrable thicket.

It fled before them into this lake,
it brought distress upon this tower;
the dogs were drowned beneath this homestead
by the swine, in countless numbers.

When it had settled its battles
it went to an island of the lake,
and took it as a pleasant domain:
the soil was its perpetual domicile.

From the length of that pursuit
when their doom came upon the hunters
and they met an untimely fate—
the lake derives its name.

---

imuc Lc. 12. *ndairbre*] ndairbe, &c. S_3H. 13. *Luid*] LcS; doluid, &c. *cæt.* *'sin*] LcS; in *cæt.* 14. *don*] do S. 15. *mó áirmit*] móo airmit R; mo airmid, &c. BLcS; mo airmit M; mo airmed, &c. S_3H. 16. *robáidit*] robaid B; robaidhid S; robaidhedh, &c. S_3H; robaigid Lc. *fon*] in B. 18. *rochindsi*] rochindse, &c. RBS_2. *a*] *om.* Lc. 20. *nóa*] nodh RS_2; nod LcH; mod, &c. BS; nog M. 21. *retha*] ratha LcS. 22. *trocha*] tocha Lc; trochta S. 23. *mairn*] maidhm S_3.

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LOCH NDECHET

Adfethet laech, línib slúag,
diarb ainm Dechet daiger-múad:
ba fer tromm, techtaide treb,
in sond slechtaide sliged.

Glass mac Caiss, ba coimsech cuir
for Dechet ndúr mac nDerguir:
lais rotócbad cach thrátha
ós cach rót-blad ríg-rátha.

Túargaib ós cach búaid in bress
suide Rúaid ósin ríg-ess:
fer co ramuirn na túath tair,
Áed Rúad mac Baduirn bladmair.

IS é lúag dorat in rí
Rúad úa Mane Mil-scothi
do Dechet, dál fri dessa,
torad rán in rúaid-essa.

La claind n-Ailella sech cách,
co tí in lathe bas lúan-bráth,
torad Essa Rúaid, ní rom,
mar fúair Dechet, ní dáer-chor.

Hi crích Ailella na n-ech
rotócbad tor, ba tiug-breth,
ná beth ria chlaind, comul nglé,
cosnam nó raind doríse.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *Adfethet*] adféithed L; adfeted BLc; adfedad S; adfeichet RM. *laech*] laich LcS. 2. *diarb ainm*] *om.* L. *daiger-múad*] daigfermuad, &c. LS. 3. *ba*] far Lc. 4. *in*] fa, &c. LcS. 5. *coimsech*] cuimnech R. 6. *ndúr*] dur LcS. *mac n-*] in BLcMS. 7. *rotócbad*] nathócbad L; notocbad, &c. BM; dotogbadh S$_3$; rotoglad Lc. *cach*] gacha M. 8. *rót-blad*] fotblad R; ródbla S$_3$; rodmhagh S; rogmag Lc. 9. *in bress*] mbres, &c. BS$_3$H. 10. *suide*] suidhe in, &c. S$_2$H; *om.* M. 11. *na túath*] na tuaith RB; na thuaith, &c. LcH; úathath L. 12. *Áed*

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LOCH DECHET

They tell of a warrior with numbers of troops,
whose name was Dechet of fiery force:
he was a mighty man, a lord of lands,
a staff for clearing of roads.

Glass mac Caiss had authority by covenant
over strong Dechet son of Dergor:
by him a rath was raised to be for all time
far-famous beyond all royal raths.

The mighty man built a rath of surpassing strength
Suide Ruaid, above the royal cataract:
Aed Ruad son of famous Badorn
was leader of the shouting troops of the eastern tribes.

This is the reward given by the king
Ruad, grandson of Mane Milscoth,
to Dechet—a fair compact—
the noble produce of the red cataract.

The children of Ailill and only they,
until the coming of Doomsday,
own the produce of Ess Ruaid—no hasty gift,
as Dechet got it, no sorry bargain.

In the territory of Ailill, lord of steeds,
a tower was built—it was his last award,
that there should not be among his children (famous conjunction)
strife nor division for the future.

Rúad] Aeda ruaid L. *bladmair*] blathmoir, &c. RBLc. 13. *in*] don Lc. 14. *úa*] mac L. *mil scothi*] mill scoithi muaidh M. 16. *rúaid-*] ríg-, &c. LcSS$_3$H. 17. *nAilella*] Ailella L. 18. *lúan*] buan LcS. 19. *Essa*] ind essa L. *ns*] in BLcMS. 20. *ni*] in LRLcS. *dóer-*] sær Lc. 21. *n-ech*] crech Lc. 22. *rotócbad*] rotoglad Lc. *tiug-*] tuir M. 23. *ná*] nach S. *ria chlaind*] L; re beith Lc; ria claind, &c. *cæt.* 24. *nó*] na S$_3$H. *doríse*] daraeise L.

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Rochaith a mír béssa búain,
iar scur in gréssa glan-úair,
ar lár Maige Loingthe, in let
dál dia fúair doirthe Dechet?

Romesc, romeraig 'masech,
rodedail a chruth coimsech,
ba toirm troch riana thrágud:
luid 'sin loch dia lán-bádud.

Desin, fo thrumma toirthe,
fail Mag Lunga in láech-loingthe:
don láech co demin rodet
a ainm fedil, adfethet. Ad.

---

26. *in*] a S_3H. 27. *Loingthe*] loingsi (*altered*) L. *in*] na L; ni S_2; *om.* S. *let*] leth S_3. 28. *ddl*] *om.* L. *doirthe*] doirtin R; doirche S; toirrche Lc. 30. *rodedail*] rodelaid &c. Lc.S. *chruth*] L; cruth *cet.* 31. *riana*] iarna RLc. 32. *'sin*] sa Lc. *dia*] ria M. *lán-*] luath R; dian Lc. 33. *fo*]

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Dechet ate his portion, by standing usage,
after ending the bright cold work,
on the plain of Mag Lunga—knowest thou
the carouse that brought trouble upon Dechet?

He grew drunk and mad by turns,
his seemly bearing forsook him,
it was the noise of one doomed before his dissolution:
he plunged in the lake and was drowned utterly.

Hence, from the heroic repast,
is called Mag Lunga, laden with crops:
its enduring name was granted assuredly
to the warrior, as they tell.

---

fó L; fa Lc. *toirthe*] toirche Lc. 34. *Mag*] loch R. *Lunga*] lonḡe L. 35. *don lásch*] ocon loch L; don loch Lc. *co*] *om.* L. *rodet*] torad Lc; dorat S. 36. *fedil*] demin B. *adfethet*] adfeidet L; adfeted B; adfetat Lc; adfédad S; atfeithchet M; rofeichet R.

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ARD NA RIAG.

Ard na Riag, raid a foros
duind, ma fedaich fir-thomas:
cred thuc baisdead anma air n-aiss?
cir mar tharla ar tengaich?

Abair bec rind na Riada,
ota in t-ainm a n-imciana:
na gne can tarba a thorad,
o tharrla he ar illrugad.

O cheithri riabaib raiter
in t-ainm an uair imraiter:
beithri nach somolta sin,
ceithri comalta Cellaich.

Cellach mac Eogain Eoga
hiad a æs fritholma:
cleathchor, nar chair a charcrad,
a cethrar caid comaltad.

Mælcroin is Mælsenaich sin
ocus Mældaluad lendmair
ocus Mælteoraid don droing,
roclæn seolaid ar sær-cloind.

Guairi doclæn in curi,
nir anse, ca sir-guidi:
tuc doib cach ni ar chrad Chellaich:
rob i dal an dichennaich.

Ar marbad Chellaich chrechtaich
da fir-muintir ainechtaich,
do chind luaidi nachar leas,
dobi Guairi can gnath-leas.

1.c. *only.* 9. *riabaib read* riagaib.

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ARD NA RIAG.

Ard na Riag—declare to us its origin
if you can gauge it aright!
how came it to be so christened to after-times?
how came this name upon the tongues of men?

Tell us a while of the gibbets
whence comes the name perpetually:
make not its yield profitless,
since its produce began to multiply.

From four gibbets is it called
by this name, when it comes to mind;
reprobates fierce as bears were they,
the four foster-brothers of Cellach.

Cellach son of Eogan of Eig,
his henchmen were they,
a body-guard that deserved not to be fettered,
virtuous foster-brothers all fair.

Their names were Maelcroin, Maelsenaid
and Maeldalua, lover of ale,
and Maelteoraid of the throng:
a chieftain corrupted the noble kin.

Guaire corrupted the band of warriors—
it was not hard—by his constant urging:
he gave them all they asked to murder Cellach;
it was the doom of a headless man.

When mangled Cellach was slain
by the wicked deed of his own people,
for the sake of a bribe that profited not,
Guaire was deprived of lasting profit.

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Cuchoingelt do uair arach
ar an droing ndair dualach :
ranic do a mbreith leis a laim,
do nochor ges a ngabail.

Tuc co port Rig da riagad
na hiuidail, da n-il-pianad :
and rochrochad in ceathrar,
fa sochar a sir-chechrad.

Ard na Riag de na deadaich
gnath-gairthear ac Gœidelaib :
sibal is clecht le cach mbard
a lecht a n-inad irard. A.

30. *dair*] *perhaps* dairech.

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Cuchoingelt put fetters
on the . . . long-haired band:
he succeeded in carrying them off captive:
there was no ban upon his seizing them.

He brought the heathens to Port Rig
to gibbet and to torture them:
there they were hung all four:
a muddy death for them was a fair requital.

From that time forth Ard na Riag
is the name in vogue among the Gaels:
it is the wont of every bard to visit
their graves, their lofty abodes.

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INBER MBUADA

INber mBuada sloindter sin,
coir d' eolchaib a indisin :
cuich in buaid o fuil in t-ainm
dia uair in Muaid a mor-gairm ?

Indeosad daib, is eol dam,
cach buaid o buil do bunad :
biaid in fis ar lar lebair
dam onis can ainmebair.

Tanic Parrthalon puirt Breag
on Greic, is arsaid inber,
co hiath Elga da ririb :
triath cach cerda in caith-milich.

A n-inis Saimer can bron
and dogob port Parrthalon :
dam ochtair mar tharla is traig
do rochtain Banba in buan-aig.

Dosail Parrthalon na port
aibne Erenn da furtocht :
cach cert dochuaid on curi
car terc sluaig i sochaide.

Cid fada thanic o thig
Parthalon, dar chreid cæm-fir,
ni uair iasc co Muaid medaid ;
sluaig fan riasc ac rodebaig.

Lc *only*. 6. *buil*] *read* fil. 13. *Saimer*] aimer Lc.

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INBER BUADA.

Inber Buada this place is named,
it is right for the learned to tell its story:
what was the excellence whence the name comes,
from which the Muaid got its famous title?

I will tell you, for well I know
every excellence whence its name is derived:
the knowledge shall be set forth in the middle of my book,
. . . . . without fault of memory.

Parthalon of Port Breg came
from Greece—'tis an ancient harbour—
to the land of Elga in good sooth:
the martial soldier was a chief in every art.

In Inis Samer free from grief,
there Parthalon came to land,
where the troop of eight found a shore
when they reached Banba, land of ceaseless conflict.

Parthalon of the harbours hoped
that the rivers of Erin would give him help:
every law had departed from his band of men:
seldom did host or company visit them.

Though it was long since he left his home
Parthalon, in whom the noble men believed,
he found not a fish till he reached mead-loving Muaid;
the hosts were quarrelling along the marshy ground.

---

20. *car*] *read perhaps* cor. i] *read* is.

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IS buadach int inber oll,
ar Parrthalon na prim-long :
biaid fa buadaib do bunad
o śluagaib ca śir-siubal.

INber mBuada, biaid da eis
na heolaig aca aiśneis :
co ti brath na mbuidean mear
scuiread cach ath 's cach indber. INDber.

Lo *only*.

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'Full of excellences is the vast river-mouth,'
said Parthalon, primal lord of ships;
'its origin shall be crowned with excellences
by the hosts that visit it continually.'

Inber Buada, in after-times
the learned shall be telling thereof;
till the Doom of the eager throngs arrive,
let every ford and river-mouth cease to vie with it!

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CARN AMALGAID.

Seanchos chairnd Amalgaid feil
sloindfed uili don aird-reim
am lis can dailb can debaich,
fis in chairnn-sa chinedaig.

Fiachra ealgach na n-ech seng
robo mac d' aird-rig Erenn,
do Dathi, fa tend fodail,
ri 'na chenn ni chualamair.

Fa mac d' Fhiachra na ngruad ṅglan
Amalgaid na n-arm n-admar,
o fuil in carn can taisi,
sa muig thall co tren-maisi.

IS he rothochail ar tus
in carn sin, fa cæm-arus,
mac Fiachra, nar fill ar fear,
ler bind briathra na maidden,

Do dḟegain a long lebar,
is cum œnaig d'aitegud:
fa cabsaig sloig far slaitni
sna roim arrsaig adlaici.

Hirfada doib na degaid
co bas in rig rorebaid,
co fuil na carn fen in fer:
leir in cach am a oiged.

Lc only.
15. *ḟear*] ear Lc.
3. *dailb*] .i. dorcha *supersor*. Lc
17. *dḟegain*] *read* déchain.
10. *admar*] *read* ṅgmar.

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CARN AMALGAID.

I will relate in full the legend
of noble Carn Amalgaid to the proud race
in mine abode, without deceit or dispute,
even the lore of this ancestral cairn.

Fiachra Elgach, lord of slender steeds,
was son to the High King of Erin,
even to Dathi—it was a strong branch—
we have heard of no king who could match him.

Son to Fiachra of the bright cheeks
was Amalgaid of martial arms,
from whom is named the cairn exempt from weakness
that stood yonder in the plain exceeding fair.

He it was that first trenched
that cairn—it was a fair abode—
the son of Fiachra, who never wronged a man,
(the words of maidens are many and sweet):

In order to behold his long ships,
and to have a place of assembly to dwell in:
the hosts of your line rested quiet
in the ancient place of burial.

Long time they spent thereafter
until the death of the athletic king,
until the hero lay in his own cairn:
famous for ever is his death.

---

20. *sna*] *read* 'sin *adlaici*] *read perhaps* adlaicne.

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Acsin a denan demin
carn Amalgaid anenig,
inad sloig na foind-fear fras,
coir a sloinded 's a senchas. S.

Amalgaid mac Fiachrach fen,
uad tir Amalgaid foid-reid,
bunad næm is chell is chros,
dar lem is sær in senchus. S.

Fearsad Treisi don thaib thuaid,
bean Amalgaid co n-oll-buaid
a hoiged san ath abos,
fath far boinead a blath-chros. S.

Amalgaid, nar fell ar fear,
mac Dathi na ngruad ngle-gel,
is uada an inis anos,
trilis chuanna na cæm-dos. Sen.

Brathair Manandain co mblad
Brón, ler slaidead in sen-mag,
is uada mag mBroin abus,
mar nar an foir re Feargus. S.

Acsin na dinda diamra
sloindim daib do reir riagla
ni lean eolach ind anos,
(is treorach sinn) in senchos. Seanchos.

---

25. *denan*] *read* dénam 26. *carn*] *read perhaps* cairn 32. *is sær*] iser Lc.

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This is the veracious account
of honoured Carn Amalgaid,
the hosting-place of alert levies:
it is right to tell its name and story.

Amalgaid himself son of Fiachra
from him is called the level sod of Tir Amalgaid,
home of saints and churches and crosses:
noble, I trow, is its story.

Treise's Ferry on the northern side
is called after Amalgaid's wife of high worth,
she died at the ford hard by,
for which cause her smooth cross was hewn.

Amalgaid, that never wronged a man,
son of Dathi of the radiant cheeks
from him is the island now called,
the lovely precinct of the gentle guardians.

The brother of renowned Manannan,
Bron, who cleared the ancient plain of trees,
from him Mag Broin hard by is named,
where no help stood by him against Fergus.

Here are the names of the secret places
that I name to you according to rule:
no man of learning nowadays
follows the legend yonder—we are the leaders.

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MAG MUIREISCE.

A fir a Muirisc na marc,
cosa tathig tond táed-balc :
cid dia fil in blad bassech,
rogab in mag mór-massech ?

Atbér frit cen dogra ndóis,
tri láide solma sóer-sóis,
in fáth cen chacad ceiste,
dia n-apar mag Muireisce.

Tóla muir-éisc maigrig mín
tuc muir saidbir co sothír,
cor'lín a treba tenna
etir feda is fán-glenna.

Blíadain lán cen lobad dó :
ba hé in torad cen tár-gnó :
tuc rí cach datha dia deóin,
ba turchur flatha fíreóin.

ISed sin romairn in mag,
ó fil a ainm co n-ard-blad,
mag sír na sond is na sleg,
co lín glond ocus gnáth-fer.

LRBLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *fir a*] firu Lc. *Muirisc*] muriusc L. *marc*] mbarc RM. 2. *táed-balc*] tæbalc LS. 5. *frit*] rutt L ; frib RS. *ndóis*] nóis S$_2$; anois LcS. 6. *tri*] tria LRS$_2$H. *láide*] laidib, &c. *codd.* 7. *in fáth*] ni fath L ; inn Lc. *cen*] sen L. *ceiste*] chleithi Lc ; gan ceist, &c. S$_2$H. 8. *dia n-apar*] fanabar RMS ; imanabar S$_2$H. *mag*] in S. *Muireisce*] muireisg, &c. S$_2$H. 9. *muir-éisc*] mairbesc LcS. *mín*] LS ;

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MAG MUIREISCE.

O man from Muiresc of the steeds
that is visited by the strong-rushing wave,
whence comes the applausive fame
that the great and goodly plain has won?

I will tell thee without complaint of ignorance,
in ready verse full of liberal lore,
the cause, beyond contest or question,
why Mag Muireisce is so named.

A flood of sea-fish, slippery fry,
the abounding sea brought to the rich land,
till it filled its thriving homesteads,
both woods and sloping glens.

A full year it lay without rotting:
that was a harvest of unfading lustre:
the king received of every colour at his wish;
it was the wealth fit for a righteous ruler.

This it is that betrayed the name of the plain;
hence comes its name high in honour:
the plain of stakes and spears eternally,
numerous in exploits and indwellers.

---

min *cæt*. 10. *co sothír*] co soithir R; co sotir Lc; cosoitar M; cosatir BS; go sairthír S_3; co sarthir H; isatír L. 11. *treba*] treabtha S. 12. *feda*] fead Lc. *fán-*] an B. 13. *lán*] *om*. L. 14. *ba hé*] bathe M. 15. *rí*] ria Lc. *dia deóin*] deonaid, &c. LcS. 16. *ba*] *om*. LcS. *fíreóin*] fireonaich, &c. LcS. 17. *ISéd*] issed L; is he, &c. LcS. 18. *con*] gan B. 19. *sír*] sis L. *sond*] súd *fcs. of* L (*doubtful*). 20. *gnáth-*] dag L.

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IN cet a lúad issin láid,
dáig is cetfaid súad sír-gáith,
in mſl imma raba in cheist,
hi fích in mara ac Muireisc ?

Ba muir-iasc mór, mſlib mod,
ná tuc co tírib [torod,
dianid ainm rosualt, rád ngle,
co n-ilur ág is arde.

IN n-úair nochuired co holl
in bíast buidech a brocc-lomm
for na tírib fo thár thair,
dosficed sár sáeth-galair.

IN tan nalád in nellaib
ba hág ar na hairdenaib,
in tan nalád sís 'masech,
plág ar mſlib na muirbech.

Mar thuc hi fích Muirisc múaid
díth for dóinib a dond-slúaig,
selt for slúag railgech in réisc
mór-ainm maignech in muir-éisc.

Ainm in mſl-sin, cen chur de,
rolen in tír-sin chaidche:
rosmairn ós áth cach enaig,
cid gairm gnáth dia glan-feraib.

---

21. *cet*] L; cóir, &c. *cet*. 24. *ac*] *om.* L; ó S. 25. *mór*] *om.* B. *mod*] tor S_3H. 26. *ná*] nach Lc; nech S. *co*] do LcS; a S_3; i H. 28.] *After this line* SS_3H *interpolate a stanza: see Notes.* 29. *n-úair*] L; tan *cet*. *nochuired*] docuread Lc; dachuireadh S_3; rochuired H. 30. *brocc-lomm*] brochlom Lc; brochlonn S. 31. *tíríb*] tib B. 32. *dosficed*] &c. LH; do fichet RM; dofiched &c. LcS; dofiiced B; dofiiedh S_3. *sár sáeth-*] sáeth sar- L. 33. *nalád*] L; rolad, &c. LcSH;

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Is it allowed to mention in the lay,
according to the opinion of sages everwise,
the monster, round whom the trouble arose
at Fich in Mara by Muiresc?

It was a great sea-fish, huge a thousand fold,
that brought no harvest to the lands;
its name is Rosualt—clear saying—
with many a conflict and many a portent.

When the sated beast would cast up
its stinking gorge in huge flood
over the lands eastward, defiling them
an affliction of sore disease beset them.

When he cast it up to the clouds,
it was war upon the constellations:
when he cast it downward in turn
it was a plague upon the creatures of the sea-shore.

When it brought destruction on the men of the swarthy host
in the steads of mighty Muiresc,
there settled on the oaken people of the marsh-land
the lordly name of the sea-monster.

The name of that creature clave immovably
to that land for ever:
it designated the spot, above every marsh-ford,
with the familiar title for its illustrious men.

---

nolad, &c. *cæt.* *nellaib*] nelaib LB. 34. *hág*] har, &c. LcS$_3$; plagh H. 35. *tan*] brath RB. *naldd*] *ed.*: rolad, &c. LcSH; nolâd, &c. *cæt.* 36. *muirbech*] muirbrech L. 37. *mar*] S$_2$; ma *cæt.* *thuc*] tug, &c. BH. 38. *for*] ar S. *a*] in R. 39. *selt*] slæt Lc. *iluag*] slu B. *railgech*] reilgech R. 40. *maignech*] maigrech, &c. LS$_3$H; maigmech Lc. 41. *con*] con Lc. 42. *in tír*] don tir Lc. 43. *cach*] ca Lc. 44. *dia*] di LcH. *glan-*] nglan R.

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Rogab in n-inber, cid ail, 45
ingen Ugaine adbail,
Muiresc ós míne medaig,
bói 'na ríge ós roferaib.

A Críst iar m' écaib áise
tóg i sétaib sír-gáise 50
m' anmain issin síd-blaid sin
ocat rígraid, a rígfír. A fir.

---

45. *Rogab*] rolen LcS. *in n-inber*] ind ingen R. *cid*] gen R (*with* vel cid *supersor.*) 46. *adbail*] atbail L. 47. *ós*] can L; is R. *míne*] muine S_3. 48. *ríge*] rig RS_3H. 49–52] *om.* L. 49. *m'écaib*]

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The daughter of mighty Ugaine,
Muiresc, surpassing in . . . smoothness,
took possession of the river-mouth, though it is a reproach;
she was sovereign over the noble men.

O Christ, after the close of my mortal life,
raise thou my soul, in the ways of eternal wisdom,
to dwell in that realm of peace and fame
among thy kingly train, O kingly one!

---

necaib Lc. 50. *tóg*] toc Lc; tog, &c. *cæt.* i] a RLcSS$_2$. 51. *m'anmain*] in anmain BLcMS. *issin*] sin LcMSS$_2$; san H. *sid-*] sir Lc. 52. *ocat*] otait Lc. *a*] is Lc.

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MAG TIBRA

Mag Tibra, treab co caime,
in fedadar forb-daine?
sciam nach coillter ar a chrad:
cia o sloindter in sen-mag?

Tibir, robo bean co mblad;
is uaithi sin rosealbad:
ingen Chais clothaich na cland,
bean do Thuathaib De Danann.

Hirial mac Eremoin uill
dogob co læchda Liathdruim:
dobo ri can easbaid ech:
dobi in bean sin a buimech.

Teit Irial a fecht rigi
timchell Erend ard-chaime,
co riacht Dun Tibra truime,
d' agallaim a ard-buime.

Andsin dogob galar gerr
aird-ri aireda Erend,
co fuair bas nachar foill de,
cerbo thasc broin da buime.

Tecaid fir Erend uile
fa thasc Ireil folt-buide,
da breith co Cruachain na clann,
reilec Tuaithe De Danann.

Lc only.

2.] *perhaps* in tedaid, a forb-dâine.

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MAG TIBRA

Mag Tibra, that fair dwelling-place,
do the vassals know its story?
brightness undimmed rests upon its wealth:
whence comes the name of the ancient plain?

Tibir was a woman of renown,
from her comes the title of possession:
she was daughter of Cass Clothach, ruler of clans,
a woman of the Tuatha De Danann.

Irial son of mighty Eremon
won Liathdruim by his valour:
he was a king with no lack of horses:
that woman was his nurse.

Irial went from a fight for kingship
round fair noble Erin
till he came to the Dun of strong Tibra
to hold speech with his noble nurse.

Then a brief sickness seized
the lordly high-king of Erin,
and he met a death that gave him no respite,
though it was grievous tidings for his nurse.

All the men of Erin came
at the tidings of yellow-haired Irial,
to bear him to Cruachu of the clans,
the burying-ground of the Tuatha De Danann.

---

13. *rigi*] *perhaps* áige. 18.] *read* airegda.

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Tocbaid leo corp in rig rain,
des le Herind, cle re traig:
nir soinmech a feis co froig:
fagbaid crich Breis co Borraich.

Tromaigis arna fearaib
ma chorp in rig rorebaig,
cor' claisead fert in rig rain
im chorp in rig a Hespain.

Dochuaid Tibir isa muir
do chumaid Irel uasail,
cor' chuir in tonn tiug da treoir
ben Palaip maic Eremoin.

Tucad i tir Tibir thruag,
nocor' cuir i socht in sluag:
ni uair dimiad re ndula:
tais Irial fœn-duma. M.

Dun na nGairthi ainm in chnuic,
o gairthib lochta in long-phuirt:
dobadar secht laithi and
a cur graifne na thimchell.

Mag nGlas ainm in moigi bain
ota Borraich co riacht traig:
o dachuaid in rigan de
ainm don min-mag Mag Tibra. M. T.

---

40. *tais*] *perhaps* techtais 44.] *read* ac cur.

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They bear with them the body of the noble king,
having Erin on the right and the sea-shore on the left:
not joyous was their feast at all:
they leave Crich Breis for Borrach.

Heavily went the men
round the body of the featful king,
till they dug the noble king's grave,
for the body of the king of Spanish blood.

Tibir plunged into the sea
for grief of noble Irial,
and the solid wave buried with its force
the wife of Palap son of Eremon.

Hapless Tibir was brought to land,
and the sight caused the people to break silence:
she had no lack of honour at her decease,
Irial . . . . the sloping mound.

Dun na Gairthe is the hill's name
from the cries of the folk of the encampment:
seven days they spent there
in holding races round Irial's grave.

Mag Glas was the name of the bright plain
from Borrach down to the shore:
but since the queen departed hence
the name of the smooth plain is Mag Tibra.

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SLIAB NGAM

Gam, gilla Eireamanon oirrdric,
o n-ainmnigthear Sliab nGam gluair:
o Gam thra, can dailb can deni,
ita ainm in tlebe atuaid.

Oiged ingnad fuair in gilla,
gilla Eremoin, dar lem:
na moigi co tren dothocair,
scel dar goiri obair ann.

Ar bord tibrad Slebe glan-Gam
dogerrad in ceand co li:
curthear in cend seal 'sa tobar:
serb re hed on obar hi.

Seal do lo 'na saile searb-glas,
seal aile 'na huisqi glan,
co fuil 'na hingnad 'san Eri
tibra indglan Slebe Gam.

Lo *only*. 1 *read* Eremóin

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SLIAB GAM

Gam was the gillie of famous Eremon,
from whom bright Sliab Gam is called:
from Gam indeed, without deceit or violence,
comes the name of the mountain in the North.

The gillie met with a strange death,
Eremon's gillie, as I believe;
he disputed violently with the . . . .
an offence against piety was the deed that was done there.

On the edge of the spring on bright Sliab Gam
his head was cut off in its beauty:
the head was thrown a while into the well,
that turned bitter for a time from that deed.

One while in the day it was a salt stream grey and bitter
another while it was pure water,
so that it is a wonder in Erin,
the tarnished spring of Sliab Gam.

---

4 *read* tăléibe

11 *sa*] *read* 'sin

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CEIS CHORAIND.

Sunda robói Corand cáin
ac seinm chruitte, ba deg-máin ;
ac Diancécht na soball slán
ba hollam Corand cness-bán.

Tucsat Túath Dé, digraiss deilm,
ferand dfles ar deg-śeinm
do Chorand na ceól cnesta,
ar a eól is ard-mesta.

Sund robói, cen bethaid mbuirb,
in fer talchair cen túath-chuird :
rop adba óiged 's ana,
dia raba in sóir-fer sunna. S.

Caelchéis, dia rosernad sí,
dalta degrach Derbrinni,
ria cúain Connacht, nír mod mall,
doriacht a cor co Corand.

Rogab cách láim a chéile
immon muicc co mór-déine,
co torchair in chéis chalad,
nirbo thréis in timscarad.

Céis Choraind na comul cét
ósin magen na mór-thrét,
ó thorchair cen trumma thall,
'sin chrích sunna imbói Corand. S.

LRBLcMSS$_2$H. 1. *robói*] robid, &c. LcS ; nobid, &c. RBMS$_3$. 3. *ba*] no R ; fa Lc. 4. *Corand*] coro R. *cness-bán*] comlan Lc. 5. *tucsat*] tuc LcS. *túath*] tuatha M. *digraiss*] L ; can dimeas, &c. LcS ; dimes, &c. *cæt.* *deilm*] ndelm LcS. 7. *ceól*] scél L. 8. *is ard-mesta*] in ardmesca L. 9. *sund*] sunna S. *robói*] nobith R. *bethaid*] debaid L. 11. *'s ana*] sona BS ; soana LcS$_2$; soanai H. 12. *sóirfer*] sær S.

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CEIS CHORAIND.

Here abode gentle Corand
playing on the harp—it was goodly riches:
Corand white of skin was a poet
in the service of Diancecht, giver of sound limbs.

The Tuatha De (excellent name) bestowed
land in fee, for his goodly music,
on Corand of the soothing strains:—
for his knowledge he deserves high esteem.

Here abode the wayward man
plying no fierce vocation and no sinister art;
it was a home of guests and of plenty,
when the noble man dwelt here.

When Caelcheis was driven abroad,
the savage nursling of Derbrenn,
fleeing from the hounds of Connacht, at no tardy pace,
her way brought her to Corand.

Each man took his fellow's hand
round the swine, right eagerly,
and the sturdy sow was slain:
not . . . . was the combat's close.

Ceis Choraind, where hundreds gather,
was thenceforth the name of the place of mighty herds,
since the swine was slain yonder unlamented
here in the land where Corand abode.

---

13. *rosernad sí*] *L's reading is doubtful.* 15. *ria*] re Lc; ri MH. *nír*] ni R; can Lc. 16. *doriacht*] rosiacht LcS. *co*] *om. L*; sa Lc. *Corand*] coro R; chorann Lc. 17. *láim*] lám L; a laimh M. *a chéile*] i ceili H. 18. *immon*] ime in M. *mordéine*] magdeine L. 19. *co torchair*] condrochair RLcS. *chalad*] charad Lc. 20. *nírbo*] nir M. *thréis*] thnéis L; tress S. 21. *comul*] cumal H. 22. *ósin*] isin Lc. *magen*] maigin LcMS. 24. *sin*] sa LcS; con L.

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CARN CONAILL.

Mac Líac cecinit.

Finnaid in senchas diatá,
nocho n-aithesc immarba,
carn forsn-dessad-sa innossa
Conail cháil maic Oengossa.

Oengus mac Úmóir anall
dó-side ba mac Conall:
is do Chonall dorat Medb
Aidni n-álaind, ní hinderb.

Lotar a crích Cruithne cóir
dar in muir muinter Úmóir
do saigid Chairpri Nía Fer
co Mide, medón Gáedel.

Conaitchetar ferand find,
a n-as dech Breg, búaine dind:
ráth Chennaig, ráth Chommair chain,
Cnogba Breg, Brug mná Elcmair,

'Oenach Tailten, treb Chermna,
Tlachtga, na trí Find-emna,
'Ath Sige Slige, Brí Dam,
ba hed íath conaitchetar.

Conattig forru Cairpre
cosna firu dar fairgge
fognam Temrach mar cach túaith
céin trebait Hérinn n-ech-luáith.

LBLcMSS$_3$H *Ascription in* L *only.* 2. *immarba*] immargha S. 3. *forsn-dessad-sa*] forsndesad-sa L; forsnesead M; forndeisich Lc; forsndesid, &c. *cæt.* 4. *Conaill*] LM; Conall *cæt.* *cháil*] L; cæm Lc; chæl M; cael, &c. cæt. 5. *'Oengus mac*] conall ua LcS. 6. *dó-side*] L; is do sen B; dosein, &c. MS$_3$H; ba mac, &c. LcS. *ba mac*] roba mac, &c. S$_3$H; dosengus, &c. LcS. *Conall*] na nurlann, &c. LcS. 8. *n-álaind*] L; alaind, &c. *cæt.* 9. *a*] hi S. *Cruithne*] L; cruithnech, &c. *cæt.* 10. *in*] em. M. 12. *medón*] a medon, &c. LcMS. 14. *a n-as dech*] anaistesch M.

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CARN CONAILL

Learn ye the legend whence is derived
(it is no deceitful utterance)
the name of the cairn where I am seated, even now,
the cairn of slender Conall son of Oengus.

Oengus son of Umor from over sea,
his son was Conall:
on Conall Medb bestowed
lovely Aidne, this is sooth.

From the land of genuine Cruithne
came Umor's household, across the sea,
seeking Cairpre Nia Fer
in Meath, centre of the Gaels.

They asked for goodly lands,
all the best of Brega, with its enduring strong places;
Rath Cennaig, pleasant Rath Commair,
Cnogba of Brega, the Brug of Elcmar's wife,

Oenach Tailten, the tilth of Cermna,
Tlachtga, the three Findemains,
Ath Sige of the roads, Bri Dam Dile—
that was the land they asked for.

Cairpre laid a demand
upon the men from over the sea,
to do service to Tara, as other tribes do,
so long as they till Erin, land of swift horses.

Breg] breth M; breat S. *búaine*] huaine M; buaidni H. 16. *Breg*] *om.* L. *Elcmair*] elcamair L. 17. *Chermna*] cherna L. 18. *Tlachtga*] is tlachtga Lc. 19. *Brí*] brig, &c. MS$_3$H. 20. *ba hed ṫath*] ba sé lath L; robiad iad iath Lc. *conaitchetar*] doaitchedar S; dodeachadar M. 21. *Conattig forru*] L; rochuindig cucu, &c. *cæt.* 22. *cosna*] cosona B. 24. *céin trebait*] L; cetaitherb B; cet aitreab, &c. *cæt.* *Hérinn*] erenn S; eī &c. BMS$_3$. *n-ech-lúaith*] L; echluaith, &c. *cæt.*

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Ronascetar a curu
cen ní as mó, cen ní as lugu;
gab Cairpre cethri ráth riss,
im mór-fognam a mór-liss:

Cet mac Mágach am-maig Máin,
Ross mac Dedad a Druimm Cháin,
Conall Cernach, crúas fo thuind,
fer in chlesraid Cúchulaind.

Amail roscóraigset tair
na túatha im Themraig tond-glain,
suidigis Cairpre, cét ngal,
cís forru ná fulngetar.

Lotar anair cona seilb
co hAilill ocus co Meidb;
gabsat tiar ri fairrge faind
im dún Oengussa i nÁrainn.

Doratad Cutra coa loch,
tucad Cimbe co Cimloch,
rogní Adar thess a thech,
atagar Míl for Muirbech,

Atagar Dalach for Dáil,
rogní Enach tech dia tháib,
atagar Bir ina rind,
atagar Mod for Modlind.

27.] congab ceithri ratha ris Lc. *gab*] gabais M. *ráth*] ráith LS. 28. *im mór-fognam*] imor fognam B; im urfognam, &c. LcS$_3$. 29. *am-maig*] L; imuigh, &c. S$_3$H; a muig, &c. *cæt*. 30. *Dedad*] dead Lc. 33. *roscóraigset*] rocoraigsead Lc. 34.] im tem̄ na tuatha comglain Lc. 35. *suidigis*] suidhis M; soighis S$_3$. *cét ngal*] nia fer, &c. LcS; c. feargal M. 36. *na fulngetar*] L; nar fuilngedar Lc; na foerlangtar, &c. BM; na faolangar, &c. S$_3$H; nacharfuilngedh S. 37. *Lotar*] L: asluat &c. BMH; muslúait S$_3$; a sluag Lc; an sluagh S. *anair*] amach Lc. 39. *gabsat*] rogabsat M. *tiar*] *om.* B; siar Lc. *ri*] re L; ra BMH; ria S$_3$; co Lc; tar S. *faind*] fuind, &c. MS$_3$H; find Lc. 40. *im*] co Lc. 41. *coa*] L; có S;

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They bound their pledges
without more or less ado:
Cairpre took four sureties as well,
in respect of the service of his great stronghold.

Cet mac Magach from Mag Maein
Ross mac Dedad from Druimm Cain,
Conall Cernach, hard of thews,
and the man of feats, Cuchulaind.

When the tribes had settled themselves in the east
round the shining sward of Temair,
Cairpre of the hundred exploits imposed upon them
a tax that they would not endure.

They departed out of the east with their belongings
unto Ailill and Medb;
they settled westward of the sluggish sea,
round Dun Oengussa in Aran.

Cutra was carried to his lough,
Cimbe was borne to Cimloch,
Adar built his house southward
Mil is driven upon Muirbech.

Dalach is driven upon Dail,
Enach builds his house beside him,
Bir is driven ashore at his Point,
Mod is driven upon Modlind.

---

gó S_3; co, &c. *cæt.* 42. *tucad*] doratad L. *Cimbe.*] L; cimme SS_3; cime, &c. *cæt.* *co*] o L. 43. *rogní*] dogni, &c. LcS_3; is dogní S. *a*] i H. 44. *atagar*] adaghar S_3; adnadar &c. LcS. *Míl*] in míl S. *for*] co LcS. 45. *Atagar*] adaghar S_3; adnadar &c. LcSH; adar M. *Dalach*] LB; dælach &c. LcSH; doloch &c. MS_3. *for*] ar LcS_3H. 46. *rogní*] L; musgni, &c. BMS_3H; dogni Lc; is doghni S. *Enach*] oenach L; endach B; annach S_3; ernan M. *tech*] dún L. *dia*] re Lc; rie H. 47. *atagar*] adaghar S_3; adnadar, &c. LcS. *rind*] raind M; bind Lc. 48. *atagar*] adaghar S_3; adnadar, &c. LcS. *for*] L; ar Lc; co, &c. *cæt.* *Modlind*] molind, &c. BLcM; moghlind S.

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Rogab Irgus Cend mBairne,
rogab Cing i n-íath Aigle,
il-Láiglinne, nírbu lén,
rogab Bairnech barann-bél.

Rogab Conchuirn a chuit cóir
for muir i n-Inis Medóin,
rogab Lathrach tulaig tind,
rogab Toman Toman-rind,

Luid Asail atúaid dar tuind
co riacht 'sin Mumain mór-gluind :
atúaid 'na láiding doluid
is úad Druim n-áibind n-Asail.

Rogab Conall i n-Aidne
Conall cóem, cía ba caible :
is é sin suidigud slóig
muintire uile Úmóir.

Amal rochúala Cairpre
téit a aicned i n-airdde:
congarar úad immalle
for a chethri aitire.

Dothíagat atúaid coa thech
ón Chróeb-Rúaid na dá cairpthech:
dothéit Ross a hÉrnaib sair
dothéit Cet a Connachtaib.

" Dálid damsa," ar Cairpre cóir,
" mór immirge mac nÚmóir,
nó dálid na cethri chend
ronaisces foirb co forcend."

---

50. *Aigle*] aidli Lc; aidhne S. 51. *il-Láiglinne*] illáigline L; anaighlinde M. 52. *Bairne*] bairnech L. *barann*] batan BMS$_3$H. 53. *Conchuirn*] conchor Lc. *cóir*] chóir, &c. LLc. 54. *i n-Inis Medóin*] inis medoin L; do muintir umoir Lc. 55. *rogab*] roluaid BMS$_3$H. 56. *rogab*] rothecht, &c. BMS$_3$H. *Toman Tomanrind*] L; taman tamanrind, &c. *cæt.* 57–60.] *om.* LB. 57. *dar*] for S$_3$H. 58. *mór-gluind*] moruill S. 62. *cóem*] LLc; cáin, &c. BMS$_3$H cæl S. *ba*] bad B; budh S$_3$; b'-H. *caible*] L; caibne, &c. *cæt.* 63. *slóig*] coir B. 64. *uile*] aille H. 66. *téit*]

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Irgus took possession of Cend Bairne,
Cing settled at Aigle's field,
at Laiglinne—it was no mishap—
settled Bairnech Barann-bel.

Conchuirn took his just share
upon the sea in Inis Medoin,
Lathrach took a strong hill,
Toman took Rind Tomain.

Asail came out of the north over the waves
as far as Munster of the great doings;
out of the north he came in his galley;
from him is lovely Druim Asail named.

Conall settled in Aidne—
Conall Coem, though it was but guest-right:
that is the settling of the host,
even of all the household of Umor.

When Cairpre heard this
his temper swelled high:
he sent his summons all at once
to his four guarantors.

From the north come to his house
the two chariot-fighters, from the Croeb Ruad:
Ross comes from the Erainn eastward,
Cet comes from the men of Connaught.

"Bring before me," said upright Cairpre,
"the great horde of the sons of Umor,
or bring me the four heads
whereon I made covenant with you for a term."

---

doso a Lc. 67. *congarar*] congar S. *úad*] uadha S; *om.* M. 68. *for a chethri*] na ceithri rath Lc; na cethre rátha S; acht a ceithre M. *aitire*] deidire Lc. 69. *dothíagat*] *ed.*; dothoegat, &c. LBM; dotegat H; dotegad S_3; dothegaid S; dothecaid Lc. *coa*] co L LcS. 70. *ón*] a L. *na dá*] na cæmh S; nat M. *cairpthech*] tairpteach B. 71. *dothéit*] *ed*; rotæd B: dothæt, &c., *cæt*. 72. *dothéit*] *ed.*; rotæd B; dotbaet, &c., *cæt*. 73. *Dálid*] doluid, &c. LcS; dioghluidh S_3. *damsa*] L; dam BH; dō, &c. *cæt*. 76. *ronaisces*] fora nascius L; ronaiscis LcMS. *foirb*] *om.* L; foribh M. *forcend*] foirtend, &c. BS_2H.

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Lotar ass co Ráith Crúachan
cethrar eclonnach úathmar:
triallsat troscud, trén in smacht,
for fáithche Cruachna Connacht.

Rogáid díb ben maic Mágach
cairde co arnabárach,
co ndernad Óengus in rí
imma churu a chomairli,

IN for cúl noragad sair
nó in tíar anfad hi Crúachain,
nó a thrí bráthir 's a mac,
ragtais dia chind i comrac.

IS sí comairle rochind:
i cend Rossa rochart Cing:
co Conall Cernach, cét ngell,
dorat Cimbe cethar-chend:

Dorat Irgus, ilair chath,
i n-agid Cheit maic Mágach:
dorat in'ba dech dia chlaind,
Conall, i cend Chonculaind.

IN cethrar thánic anair
dochúatar ass foa n-inchaib:
romarbsat in cethrar cóir
ba dech do muintir Úmóir.

---

78. *eclonnach*] L; anglaca (*altered to* anglannach) M; anglonn S; anglondach &c. *cæt.* *úathmar*] adhuathmar S. 79. *triallsat*] LH; triallait M; triallaid *cæt.* 80. *for*] ar LcS. *Cruachna*] cruachan, &c. MS. 81. *Rogáid*] L; rocuind B; rochuindig, &c. *cæt.* *dib*] ann M. *ben*] L; *om. cæt.* *maic*] m̄H; mc̄ *cæt.* 82. *co arnabarách*] oniugh coti amarach Lc; coharmharach M. 84. *imma churu*] L; re chairdib Lc; sech na curu, &c. *cæt.* *a*] *om.* MSS$_3$H. 85. *noragad*] dorachtais Lc; dorachadh S; roreachgud M. 86. *in tíar anfad*] itiar no anfad B; antiar danfad, &c. LcS; in tshiar uanfadh M; an anfadh tiar, &c. S$_3$H. *hi*] ag B; o M. 87. *a thrí*] na tri &c. LH;

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They departed thence to Rath Cruachan
the formidable valorous four,
they set to fasting—strong the compulsion—
on the green of Cruachan of Connaught.

The wife of Magu's son besought them
for a respite until morning,
so that Oengus the king
might take counsel as to his pledges,

Whether he would go back to the east
or would stay at Cruachan in the west,
or whether his three brothers and his son
should engage in combat on his behalf.

This is the counsel that he fixed on :
against Ross he sent Cing,
to face Conall Cernach of the hundred trophies
he set Cimbe Cethar-chend :

He set Irgus the man of many fights
over against Cet mac Magach,
he set the flower of his family,
Conall, to face Cuchulaind.

The four warriors who came out of the east
departed thence under guarantees :
they had slain the well-matched four
that were the pick of Umor's household.

---

atri BLcM. *brdthir*] braithri, &c. BLcSS$_3$H. *mac*] mic S$_3$. 88. *ragtais*] ragad L. *dia*] da LLc. *chind*] cind, &c. BMS$_3$. 89. *Is si*] Hisin M. 90. *i cend*] acaind S. *rochart*] rachuir L ; rochar Lc. 91. *ngell*] gell L. 93. *Dorat*] L ; iofaed, &c. *cæt*. *ilair*] L ; ilar *cæt*. *chath*] L ; cath *cæt*. 94. *in agid*] L ; inadaich Lc ; dosaigid, &c. *cæt*. 95. *in 'ba dech*] inbaidech L ; inasdech Lc ; in badbhach S ; in badb cach M. 97. *thánic*] tancatar H. 98. *ass*] *om*. B ; sair, &c. LcS. *foa n-inchaib*] S$_3$; fonincaib, &c. BMH ; fo inchaib, &c. LcS ; foanmodaig L. 100. *dech*] ferr L.

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Adnacht Conall ria athair
fon charn-sa cona chlachaib:
is demin is súi rosloind,
conid de atá Carn Conoill.

Rochobra in Comdiu cen chess
mac Líac linne na n-écess:
a Chríst, dorónam dothal
Fiadat find rofinnadar.

---

101. *ria*] re L; sa Lc; lia S_3H. 102. *chlachaib*] claibh M. 103. *is súi*] ise LcS. *rosloind*] roluind M; rossloinn S_3; noslaind B. 104. *de*] uad H. 105. *Rochobra*] romcobra, &c. LcS. *cen chess*] romcess, &c. LcS.

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Conall was buried with his father
under this cairn with its pile of stones—
'tis certain he was a sage that named it—
so thence Carn Conaill has its name.

May the Lord free from sadness succour 105
Mac Liac, of Linn na n-Ecess;
O Christ, let us do the pleasure
of the noble Lord who knoweth!

107]. tre lan les mar is ler lib Lc; tre lán les fegh mar as ler S. do*thal*] dothall M. 108]. do airmeas fen is findaid, &c. LcS; fiadat rofi*nnat*ar find M; fiadhad finn rofinnathadn S_3.

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LOCH Rl.

IN lind-se lúadit ethair,
cid lind fo thuile threthain,
ropo mag scothach fo scí,
co fúair lochrad lind-usci.

Mag nAirbthen fo mess muine,
cen ainbthen cen imduibe,
co ndessid Rí, ruamna gais,
for a brí búana barr-glais.

Fechtas dollotar anír
maic Maireda, mílib gíall:
ba tigernaig tuir throgaig
co libernaib lán-chrodaib.

Co Belach Líac na láth ngle
rolen cách díb a chéle:
robrog Eochaid na sleg seng,
co riacht Brug Breg na mbémmenn.

Eochaid ra láim lécmait ass,
dáig mad-deochaid a senchass:
feib romairn a chrotha crí
maidm lond Locha Lindmuni.

LBLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *lúadit*] luidhid S. 3. *ropo mag*] rob dingna LcS. 4. *lochrad*] L; locrac B; lochan LcS; lochlán, &c. MS$_3$H. 5. *nAirbthen*] ndairbthen LM. 6. *ainbthen*] anben L. *imduibe*] midusbe L; dimbuile Lc; indilu M. 7. *ruamna*] ruaman Lc; rumna S. 8. *a brí*] BH; a bru (?) L; (a biu *facs.*) ambrí S; ambi Lc; anbri M; a bhrigh S$_3$. *buana*] L; buada, &c. BMH; mbuadha S; buadhaigh S$_3$; muadam Lc. *barr-glais*] mbarr-glais LcS. 11. *throgaig*] troghaigh S; throgaich L; trogaid, &c.

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LOCH RI.

This lake that shallops stir,
though it be now a lake under a stormy flood,
was once a plain blooming with whitethorn,
till it was inundated by the waters of a lake.

Its name was Mag Airbthen, laden with blackberries,
free from storm and gloomy skies,
until Ri, blood-stained stripling, settled
on its green-topped harvest-bearing hill.

Once on a time there came out of the west
the sons of Mairid, with thousands of hostages,
lordly were the prolific chieftains
with galleys full of wealth.

To Belach Liac of the bright warriors
each of them followed his fellow:
Eochaid of the slender spears pressed on
till he reached the Brug in Brega of the blows.

Eochaid we leave on one side
because his story has spread far and wide:—
how the furious outburst of Loch Lindmuine
wrought the ruin of his shapely form.

BMS$_3$; throgai Lc; trog̃ H. 12. *lán-crodaib*] lan crogaich L; lancrodaig, &c. BM; lancrod̃ H. 13. *láth*] luth L; slat S; lat BH. 15. *robrog*] LH: co brud Lc; robrod, &c. *cæt*. *na sleg seng*] nach lesc lem Lc. 16. *co riacht*] corroch L. *Brug Breg*] brog breg LBM; a breg Lc. 17. *ra láim*] rolaim B; relaim, &c. LcS. 18. *mad-deochaid*] L; maideochig B; ma thecmuid Lc; maid eoch- M; mategmaidh S; madech-, &c. S$_3$H. *a*] i B. 19. *cri*] acri Lc. 20. *maidm*] ic maidm M; maidid L. *lond*] lind L.

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Dolluid Rí co rind ria aiss
co lár Maige Find forglaiss:
fair tuc cen táth a thascur
Rí na ráth co romascul.

Tir n-Óenaig Midir 'masech,
Mag Find co róenaib robreth,
crich fo nóemaib indossa,
iar ndíth 'Oenaig 'Oengossa.

Olc la Midir in tslúaig sin
in geilt do búaib 'sin bruig-sin,
co tuc cach plág rofocail:
fri trí tráth nír' throm-chotail.

Roscacht inna ngubu gnáth
a mbú 'sa ndumu in cét-tráth:
a n-echrad, cen bráth mbraise,
romarb in tráth tánaise.

Doroich cuccu, d'éis a uird,
Midir fodess a Donnchuilg:
fúacrais flaith find-chert Féine
imthecht dóib co n-imdéine,

Nó co dáilfed brothlaig mbáis
for a slóg sochraid sognáis,
dia nolentais, líth cen locht,
imma síd, imma sær-gort.

---

21. *co rind*] *om.* LcS; idrinn B. *ria*] ri L. 22. *co lár*] *belongs to* 21 *in* S. *Maige Find*] in moigi Lc. *forglaiss*] minglais Lc; firglais B; férghlais S_3; forglais comhlán S. 23. *tuc*] thuc L. *táth*] taith L; tath *cæt.* *thascur*] thascol Lc. 24. *co*] do Lc. 25. *n-'Oenaig*] oenaig L. 29. *in tsluaig*] na sluag Lc. 31. *rofocail*] rafoccail L; corofocail B; corofocaibh M; rothocaib LcS. 32. *fri*] ra L; re S_3; ri *cæt.* *trí*] trib L; *om.* H. *tráth*] tra B. *nír*] ni B. 33–36] *after* 40 L. 33. *Roscacht*] rosacht Lc. *inna ngubu*] inguba, &c.

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Ri came, with a spear across his back,
to the midst of green Mag Find;
upon it Ri of the raths, fierce in onset,
brought his cavalcade without . . .

The plain was called in turn Tir Oenaig Midir
and Mag Find, with triumphs of rich winnings;
it is now a land guarded by saints
since the destruction of Oenach Oengusso.

Ill-pleased was Midir at that host
grazing their kine on that spot,
so he brought upon them every plague that he threatened:
for three hours he slept not sound.

He afflicted them with continual wailing
for the loss of their kine and oxen in the first hour,
their horses—no sudden destruction—
he slew in the second hour.

Midir came to them, in the next place,
from Donncholg in the south:
the noble righteous prince of Feine warned them
to be gone with all speed;

Or that he would dispense a mess of death
among the seemly orderly host,
if they should tarry—pleasure without flaw—
near his Sid, and his noble field.

LcS; ina gubha S_3. *gnáth*] co gnath, &c. LcS. 34. *a mbú*] imbu S_3H. *dumu*] damu, &c. BMS; dumha S_3. 35. *brdth*] breith L; brigh S_3. 36. *romarb*] rosmarb, &c. BMS_3H. *tánaise*] tanais B; tanasti Lc; tanaiste M. 37. *a uird*] anuird M. 38. *Midir fodess*] fodess fodess L. 39. *fúacrais*] funcra Lc. 41. *co*] L; no BMS_3H; ro LcS. 42. *fora*] ara LcS; fath M. 43. *nolentais*] lentais, &c. LB; rolendais Lc. 44. *imma . . . imma*] imo . . . imo, &c. LcS. *-gort*] port Lc.

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" Ní fil 'na bethaid i fuss
ech diar n-echaib 'nar n-áruss,"
atbert Rí Fúait co feraib,
" béras úait ar libedain."

" Ech acum dúib i n-aicce,"
ar Midir co mór-chaitte,
" béras for máine, mór mod,
etir dáine ocus derb-chrod.

" IN baile il-lécfaid ar lár
dond airiuch álaind imślán,
ní thuca ar múal in maige
a fúal, cían ón ergaire.

" Ní rolúaide, línib tor,
a imchoss nó a immarchor :
ní rolaige, síar nó sair,
acaib co cían ar chonair.

" Co hathlam úaib nacartaid,
iar trachlad a thrén-marclaig :
a śrian 'ma chend lecar leis
co tí cen fell cen eisleis.

" Mad dia tuca a fúal acaib
in t-ech rúad in romarclaig,
ní ba maithmech, mór in smacht,
bid aithrech ón is iasacht.

---

45. *bethaid*] mbeathaid, &c. LcS. 46. *'nar n-áruss*] na aruss L. 47. *Rí*] righ M. *Fúait*] tuait B. 48. *béras*] rusber, &c. LcS. *úait*] SS$_2$; uaib Lc; úad, &c. LBMH. *ar libedain*] *om.* S. 50. *co*] cen, &c. BMSH. *-chaitte*] caichte M. 51. *for*] ar Lc. *mod*] in mod B. 52. *derb-chrod*] deccrod B; decrodh S; daorchrod, &c. S$_3$H. 53. *baile*] bhail S$_3$. *il-lécfaid*] alegar S$_3$. *ar*] iar LLcS; for H. 54. *imślán*] imbairn M; imlán, &c. S$_3$H. 55. *thuca*] tucar B. *in*] a LLcMS.

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"There remains not alive
one of our horses in our dwelling,"
said Ri of Fuat with his men,
"to carry our chattels from thy presence."

"I have a horse for you hard by,"
said Midir, right sternly,
"to carry your substance, great amount,
persons and property alike.

"In the spot where ye shall let loose on the plain
the beautiful robust pack-horse,
on the . . . of the plain he must not shed
his water, far from the herdsman.

"He must not stir, with your numbers of chieftains,
to roam or to stray:
he must not lie down, west or east,
under your charge, till far on your journey.

"Send him from you speedily,
after loosing his heavy load:
let his bridle be left on his head
that he may come home without fraud or neglect.

"If so be he should stale under your charge,
the fiery horse with the heavy load,
I will not pardon it—great the punishment,
ye shall rue loan and lending.

---

56. *cian on ergaire*] cian oergaire B; cian onfer gaire S; cian o fergaire Lc. 58. *nó a*] na Lc; no M. 59. *rolaige*] rolighe S_3H. 60. *chonair*] conar *faca. of* L *wrongly*: conair, &c. *cæt.* 61. *nacartaid*] nocartaid, &c. LS_3; nochartaid H: nacharthaich, &c. LcS. 64. *co tí*] con L. *cen*] chen L. 65. *a*] i S_3. 66. *in*] i B. 67. *ba*] L; bu B; bud, &c. *cæt.* *in*] a L. 68. *bid*] bud, &c. LS_3H. *ón*] onni Lc. *is iasacht*] in tiasacht SS_3H.

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"Cráidfid do chlaind, curfid de,
báidfid do raind, do ríge,
bid loch lond iar lín laithe,
curfes co tromm trén-śaithe."

Mar 'tberad Midir, maith dit
dia tecma, a Rí, mar rádmit,
tarla dó, cen deg-blaid de,
cach ní roergair uile.

Tuc a fúal cen rigne iar ndul,
is dorigne a immarchur:
doríacht in t-ech thíar dia thaig,
ocus a śrían forácaib.

Rogab fond fo thalmain tais
fúargg ind eich angbaid amnais,
corb écen clár dia dlúthad
ós a lár dia lán-múchad.

Cometaid Rí in topor tend:
doní a thech inna thimchell:
tecbaid in fiál co fír dait
a lepaid tíar ós tiprait.

Tricha blíadna uasu anúas,
dó 'na lepaid cen lán-chrúas,
cor' maid co glúair dia glasaib
aidche lúain in Lugnasaid.

Báidid andsin Rí cen raind
ocus cráidid a chóem-chlaind:
dosrat fo thráig thái 'na thig
robáid in mnái 'sa muintir.

69.] cuirfidh duine do claind de M. *curfid*] craidhfidh S. 70. *ríge*] raige M. 71. *lond*] lom LcS. 72. *trén-saithe*] L; trenfaiti, &c. BM; trenfaichi Lc; trenaithe S_2; trensaitche H; trefaiche S. 73. *mar 'tberad*] B; mar atberad L; mad berad, &c. *cæt.* *dit*] dhit S_3; dith M; tid Lc; thic S. 74. *mar*] *a* S. 75. *cen*] ga S. 76. *roergair*] rothergair L (*with* th *expunct*) roarghair 3; rothairrngir Lc. 77. *a*] *om.* B. 78. *a*] *om.* Lc. *immarchur*] imagar, &c. LcS. 79. *thiar*] siar LcS. *thaig*] taig, &c. BMSS_3H. 80. *foracaib*] L: focluasaib Lc: forfagaib, &c. *cæt.*

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"He will destroy thy children, he will throw them from him,
he will drown thy portion, thy kingdom:
it shall be a stormy lake after a number of days,
that shall overthrow in violent wise the mighty throng."

Well for thee, O Rí, as we declare,
if it turn out as Midir said:
but everything that Midir forbade
happened to him, and no good report came of it.

The horse staled without delay after the journey,
and contrived to stray:
it came home in the west,
and left its bridle behind.

The stale of the ruthless intractable horse
found bottom under the damp earth,
so that a sluice was needed over its bed
to confine it and to dam it wholly.

Rí guards the mighty well,
he builds his house about it,
the generous man sets up in truth, look you,
his bed to the west over the spring.

Thirty years he lived over it
in his bed—no hard couch,
till it burst with noise from its bonds
on the eve of a Monday at Lugnasad.

Then it drowns Rí completely
and destroys his fair children:
it brought them under the silent ebb-tide in his house,
it drowned his wife and his household.

---

81. *fond*] L; *om.* BM; sel, &c. *cæt.* *fo*] for Lc; fon S_3. 82. *fuargg*] L; fual *cæt.* 83. *corb'*] corbo L. *clár*] chlar L. *dia*] fo LBM. 84. *ós*] as M. 86. *a thech*] ithech H; tech Lc. *inna*] na LS; moa B; mo M. 87. *tecbaid*] LH; tebaid, &c. BMS; tæbaid Lc; tog*baidh* S_3. 88. *ós*] osin L; osa B. 89. *úasu*] do ȧṅúasu L (*with* an *expunct.*) 92. *in*] im MS_3H. 93. *Bdidid*] baiter LcS. *Rí*] ríb, &c. LS_3. *raind*] rind LcS. 94. *cráidid*] craiter, &c. LcS. 95. *fo thráig*] ighraid M; for traig Lc. 96.] etir mnæ is muntir L. *in*] a S_3H. *'sa*] sin M.

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Rogab lethad cen locad,
ba trethan co trén-chocad,
rodáil a ainbthen uile
dar Mag nAirbthen ndond-buide.

Deäin asberar cach airm
Loch Rí, ná celaṛ comainm :
ó' tbath Rí co ngestul grinn
fo thescul is fo thiug-lind. IN.

Blíadain ar a deich ar chét
iar mbreith Chríst, ni sóeb in sét,
maidm Locha Rí, dar cach rind,
ba tairm tacha, ba tiug-lind. IN lind.

---

100. *nAirbthen*] nanbthen L; ndairbten B. 101. *asberar*] L; adberar, &c. *cæt.* 102. *nd*] nad, &c. BS$_2$H; nach M. 103. *ó 'tbath*] atbath, &c. LLcS$_3$H. *co ngestul*] coneastal Lc; conagestul M. *grinn*] I ;

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It spread abroad without pause,
it was a rolling sea at violent war.
it poured forth all its stormy waters
over yellow-brown Mag Airbthen.

Hence is named in every place
Loch Rí—let not its name be hid!
since Rí with his graceful . . . perished
beneath stormy wave and fatal waters.

Years a hundred and eleven
after the birth of Christ, not false the reckoning,
was the bursting forth of Loch Rí, higher than every summit:
it was a . . . sound, it was a fatal water.

---

ngrinn, &c. *cæt.* 104. *thescul*] testtal S_3. *fo*] fa *faes. of* L, *wrongly.*
tiug] thing M. 106. *in*] *om* L. 107. *dar*] ar LcS. *cach*] can M.
rind] lind LcS. 108. *tacha*] *om.* L. *ba*] fan L.

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LOCH N-ÉRNE.

Loch nÉrne, ard a oscur,
ba lind garg cen glan-fostud,
diar' thadbain a thescul túaid
i fescur fagmair find-lúain.

Fiachu Labraind, línib slúag,
ós cech arm-raind co n-imluad,
glacc cen imroll im gním nga,
macc do Smirgoll macc Smertha.

Smertha co n-engnom fuilech
macc do Senboth sír-guinech
fer i n-il-ernmais fichthig,
macc Tigernmais trén-rigthig.

Rochuir cath Carmain in chleth
Fiachu Labrain ba láech-breth,
hi fúair brath mbaeguil cen báig
Eochu Faebuir mac Conmáil.

Iarum rorígad cen raind
Fiachu fír-glan, fúair Labraind,
fiche a cethair, nocho gó,
co rodmarb Echaid Mumo.

Cethri tomadmann, tomsid,
hi flaith Fhiachach fír-longsig :
ní rosmairn mesce 'malle,
maidm Flesce is fír-Mainne,

LBLcMSS$_3$H. 1. *nĒrne*] érne, &c. LLcM. *ba lind*] fa bind Lc. *cen*] con LLc; *om.* M. *-fostud*] foscad Lc. 3.] a thescul diartadbain tuaid L. 4. *fagmair*] admair Lc. *findlúain*] innuair Lc. 6. *ós*] is L. *cech*] can M. *arm-raind*] armglind L; armglond Lc; armlaind S; armrind H. *co n-*] LcSS$_3$; ra L; ca H; cen, &c. RM. *imlúad*] ilbuad Lc. 7. *im*] ní L; in B. 8. *macc Smertha*] mac smirta B; mac smretha H; sáoirfhiacha S$_3$. 9. *Smertha*] smirta, &c. BM; smirgoll, &c. LcSS$_3$; smretha H. *fuilech*] guinech L. 10. *do*] *om.* LS$_3$. *Senboth*] eanbotha S$_3$. *sír-guinech*] sir fuilech L (fír fuilech *facs. wrongly*) argghuineach S$_3$. 11. *il-ernmais*]

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LOCH ERNE.

Loch Erne—high its leap!
was a turbulent pool, without bright tranquillity,
when first it showed its troubled waters in the north,
on a radiant evening in harvest.

Fiachu Labraind, with numerous hosts
extolled beyond every armed squadron,
unerring hand in use of spears,
was son to Smirgoll son of Smertha.

Smertha, famed for bloody prowess,
was son to ever-combative Senboth,
a warrior proved in frequent carnage,
son of strong-armed Tigernmas.

The chieftain arrayed the battle of Carmun,
even Fiachu Labraind—it was a warlike arbitrament—
wherein Eochu Faebuir son of Conmael
fell ingloriously by treacherous chance.

Fiachu right radiant, he that found Labraind,
was made king thereafter without division,
and reigned four and twenty years, 'tis sooth,
till Echaid Mumo slew him.

Four outbursting reckon ye
in the reign of right-adventurous Fiachu—
strong drink hath not confounded them together—
the bursting of the Flesc, and of the Mand,

---

milernais M; tairlenmais L. *fichthig*] fictib M. 12. *macc*] *om.* L. 13. *Rochuir*] rachuir L. *Carmain*] cermuind S. 14. *ba*] na LcS. 15. *hi*] o S. *brath*] breit BM; breith S_3; breath S; mbreit H. *mbaegail*] baidib Lc. *cen báig*] in baid Lc. 17. *iarum*] iarsin M. *rorígad*] rarígad L; dorioghadh, &c. S_3H. 18. *fúair*] mac BLc. 19. *fichc a*] fichi sa LcS. *nocho*] nad L; can, &c. LcS. 20. *rodmarb*] rodmar L; romarb, &c. *cæt.* *Echaid*] eocho, &c. BM. 23. *rosmairn*] rosbáid L; (*with* niair iu *in marg.* 24. *is*] *om.* S_3H. *fir-Mainne*] firmaidm mainde, &c. LcS.; maidm firmainne, &c. S_3H.

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Tomaidm Labrandi al-Líathmaig
ó samlam-ni ar sóer-Fhíachaig:
maidm locha Érne cen ail:
tairm dar trocha rathócaib.

Cethri catha re Fíachaig,
réim ratha, for rothríathaib,
roscuir rí Béirre bladaig
co cath sléibe Belgadain.

Cath Fairgge, fedil in fúaim,
cath sléibe Femin find-lúain;
is ardd rothatlaig in tress,
cath garg Gatlaig na ngnáth-bress.

Cethramad cath rochuir de
or Ernaib, rorath reme:
súail ná rusdílgenn dia gail
Fiachu fír-thend flaith Fobair.

Andsin romemaid in loch
fosin fedain, ronúar-chroth:
isin chrích, ra glé-raind glúair,
hi mbátar Éraind arm-rúaid.

Desin atá in gairm co ngail,
ainm locha Erne adbail,
cía robáided and iarsain
Erne áilgen imchubaid.

25–28] *om.* LcS. 26. *ó samlamni*] osamlaimni B; rosamlaim, &c. S_3H. *-Fhiachaig*] fhiach B. 28. *tairm*] ainm L. *rathocaib*] L; rotodhail S_3; rothogaib, &c. *cæt.* 29. *re*] LB; ria MS_3H: la LcS. 30. *rothríathaib*] rofhiachraid Lc. 31. *Béirre*] line L. 32. *co*] *om.* L. 33. *fairgge*] cairrgi Lc. *in*] i L; ni BM. 34. *-lúain*] búain LB. 35. *ardd*] orra S_3. *rothatlaig*] roaltaid Lc; roatlaidh S. 36. *Gatlaig*] gatláig L; cadlaig Lc; cathlaigh S.. *gnáth-bress*] gnathtres (*with* vel bres *super scr.*) Lc. 37. *Cethramad*] in cethramad *codd.* *cath*] *om.* Lc. *rochuir*]

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The outbreaking of the Labraind from Liathmag
whence we draw a like name for noble Fiachu:
the bursting of blameless Loch Erne,
an imperishable name hath exalted it.

Four battles were won by Fiachu
over high chieftains (a prosperous career);
the king of Berre set them in array,
down to the battle of Sliab Belgadain.

The battle of Fairge—enduring the name—
the battle of radiant Sliab Femin:
loudly he demanded the third battle,
the fierce battle of Gatlach, scene of conflict.

A fourth battle he arrayed thereafter
against the Erainn,—fortune went before him:
he well-nigh obliterated them by his valour,
strong Fiachu, lord of Fobar.

Then the lake burst forth
under the array, till it quaked with cold,
in the country, with its pure bright portion,
where dwelt the red-armed Erainn.

Hence comes the valiant title,
the name of vast Loch Erne;
though afterwards there was drowned there
the gentle comely Erne.

---

rachuir L. *de*] *om.* S_3H. 38. *rorath reme*] na roth reme Lc; riamh romeabuidh, &c. S_3H. 39. *na rusdilgenn*] na rodilgend L; nachasdilgend, &c. LcS. 40. *fir-thend*] firthen Lc; fircenn, &c. MS_3H. *flaith Fobair*] sanirgail Lc; sinirghail S; sl^ fobair M. 42. *fosin*] forsin LcS_3M. *ronúar-chroth*] S_3; ronuacrot B; romarbchroth L; ronuarcroch, &c. *cæt*. 43. *ra*] L; ba B; fo *cæt*. 44. *arm-ríaid*] armuaid Lc. 45. *atá*] ntar B. *gairm*] tairm *facs. of* L *wrongly*. 46. *ainm*] comainm S. 47. *cía robáided*] carabaded L. 48. *imchubaid*] imadbuil, &c. LcS.

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Érne chaid cen chuird cnedaig
ingen Buirg báin búredaig
ba sárgad sáir-thrin in son
bán-mac Máinchin maic Mochon.

Érne nóisech cen nemain
ba tóisech for ingenaib
hi Ráith Crúachan na reb réid;
nirb úathad ben 'ca bith-réir.

Aicci nobítis ria mess
min-séoit Medba na mór-thress,
a cír a criol cen chlód
cona diol do derg-ór.

Co tánic hi Cruachain cais
Olcai co n-úath-blaid amnais,
cor' chroith a ulcha ar in slóg
in garb-fer doith daiger-mór.

Roscaindre fo Chrúaich Cera
na haindre, na hingena,
taidbsin a chrotha fo chair,
gairbsin a gotha glóraig.

Rotheich Érne, ilur mban,
fo loch Érne, nách inglan,
cor' dáil tairsiu a thuile thúaid,
corosbáid uile i n-óen-úair.

---

49. *cen chuird*] chándhuird ? L (*blotted*). *cnedaig*] cendaigh S. 50. *báin*] *om.* L. 51. *sárgad*] sárgud L; sargud B; sargad, &c. S_2H; saragad, &c. LcS; sarughudh M. *sáirthrin*] sáerthrin BS; sairthrin H; sarthrín S_3; særthrum M; sæthrin Lc; særthir L. *in*] *om.* LcS. 52. *bán*] ba L. 55. *Ráith Chrúachan*] cruachain L. *na reb réid*] na reb reib Lc; in reabraidh S; na cned i céin (*with* do *over* i) L. 56. *ben*] *om.* S. *'ca bith-réir*] ca comréir L; ga bith leanmhain S. 57. *nobítis*] nobisdis B; nobeitis M; robidis, &c. LcS. *ria*] re LcS. 59. *cír*] ciora, &c. S_2H. *a criol*] sa clicir, &c. LcS. 60. *cona diol*] *ed.*: conandiol LB; conandhioil M; conandior, &c. S_3H; arnandioil S;

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The chaste Erne, who knew no art of wounding,
the daughter of loud-shouting Borg Bán
. . . . . .
the white-skinned son of Mainchin son of Mochu.

The noble Erne, free from malice,
was chief among the maidens
in Rath Cruachan, home of lightsome sports:
women not a few obeyed her will.

To her belonged, to judge of them,
the trinkets of Medb, famed for combats,
her comb, her casket unsurpassed,
with her fillet of red gold.

There came to thick-wooded Cruachu
Olcai with grim and dreadful fame,
and he shook his beard at the host,
the swift and fiery savage.

The young women and maidens
scattered throughout Cruach Cera
at the apparition of his grisly shape
and the roughness of his brawling voice.

Erne fled, with a troop of women,
under Loch Erne, that is never dull,
and over them poured its flood northward
and drowned them all together.

---

iarnatinol Lc. 61. *Co*] dia L. *hi Crúachain cais*] cruachain L; a cruaich cheara Lc. 62. *úath-blaid*] uathblad, &c. BMH; uathaidh S; uath Lc. *amnais*] namhnais SS_3; nimthana Lc; amnaise L. 63. *cor'chroith*] corochroth L; gur croich S. 64. *doith*] S_3; dóith L; daith *cæt*. 65. *Roscaindre*] roscanrad, &c. LcS; roscaindreadh, &c. S_3H. *fo*] fa S_3H. *Chrúaich*] chrich L; cruaidh S_3. 67. *taidbsin*] taibsin Lc; na taibh M. *chair*] choir Lc. 68. *gairbsin*] glansin Lc. 69. *Rotheich*] rogab L. 70. *fo*] co Lc. *Erne*] neirne Lc. 71. *cor'dáil*] musdail L. *a thuile*] L; a tuili BH; in tuile, &c. $LcSS_3$; na tuili M.

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Cía bad úadaib, is breth chert
fiad na slúagaib, ni sóeb-recht,
is tairm dar trocha rothairg
ainm locha Erne imaird. Loch.

A rí, rop fedil fír dam
fáilte demin dom dídnad,
for nim co mbúadaib rombé,
a fír túargaib loch nÉrne. Loch.

---

73. *Cía bad*] ciambad, &c. BMS$_2$H; giamad, &c. LcS; cambad L. (*I think*); cansoad *facs. of* L. 74. *ni*] in S. *-recht*] chert L. 76.] Loch *at end of line is wrongly omitted in facs. of* L. 77–80.] *om.* L. 77. *A rí*]

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Though it may be from them—'tis a sure judgment
in presence of the hosts, and no crooked law,—
it is an imperishable title that it has achieved,
even the name of noble Loch Erne.

O King, may I have, safe and certain,
a sure welcome to comfort me!
may I find it in glorious Heaven,
O thou that dost exalt Loch Erne!

---

aairdri Lc; airdri S. *rop*] *om.* LcS. *fedil*] *om.* B. *fir*] is faid S. 78. *fáilte*] sailti S. *dom didnad*] doimidhnadh M. 79. *co mbúadaib* combunadaib M.

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NOTES.

CARMUN.

THE fuller form of this poem is found only in the Book of Leinster. All other MSS., except E (and H_3, which is merely a copy of E), are agreed in presenting an abridged version, which omits 188 lines contained in the LL recension. The manuscript quoted as E occupies an intermediate position. This codex has not hitherto been described. It consists of two vellum folios inserted by mistake in the medical MS. numbered 1436 (formerly E. 4. 1) in the Trinity College Library. They contain the *dindsenchas* of ten places, among the rest Carmun. This copy agrees closely with LL, so far as it goes, and contains, in common with LL, 64 lines which are not found in the abridged recension. There remain 124 lines for which LL is our sole authority; and unluckily the folio which contains our poem is much rubbed, and in places quite illegible. Some stanzas which are almost obliterated in LL can, however, now be restored from E. The condition of LL must have grown much worse in the last fifty years, since O'Curry was able to read some passages which it is now impossible to decipher, even in the most favourable light. A comparison with E corroborates his reading of some lines which are now quite obliterated in LL. On the other hand, the same test shows that he misread a good many passages. This is not surprising, considering the state of the folio; but it is unfortunate that there are no indications in the transcript printed in Manners and Customs, III. 528, to distinguish what he could read with certainty from what was merely conjectural. It must be remembered that O'Curry is not entirely responsible for this text, which was published by his editor, Sullivan, from posthumous papers. The translation is in part the work of Sullivan, but most of it is taken from O'Curry's Lectures (II. 41–47), with corrections drawn from his notes.

The value of the poem as a description of a typical *Oenach* has long been recognized. The nature and origin of such gatherings has been studied by Hennessy (Proc. R.I.A. IX. 349), D'Arbois (Les Assemblées Publiques de l'Irlande), Rhŷs (Celtic Heathendom, 410 ff.; The Coligny Calendar, Proc. Brit. Acad., 1910), Nutt (Voyage of Bran, II. 184), Joyce (Social History of Ireland, II. 438). In the Triads (ed. Meyer, p. 4) the three most famous *Oenaige* are said to be those of Tailtiu, Cruachu, and Colman Ela. Those at Tailtiu and Cruachu were held, like

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that of Carmun, at the Lugnasad, or gathering in honour of the god Lug, and it is possible that they may originally have had a ritual character.

Petrie (Eccl. Archit. 107) remarks that the site of an Oenach was usually a famous burying-ground; but it is more likely that the place of burial was determined by the existence of the gathering. Whatever the origin of the institution, it came to be important as the stated assembly of a tribe or whole province. The traditional rendering 'Fair' is misleading, and I regret that I have used it. Amusements were, of course, the most obvious feature of such occasions, but they had a more serious significance. It is quite credible, as we are told in both the prose and verse *dindsenchas* of Carmun, that various enactments were adopted or confirmed, especially in regard to the dues of the various tribal chiefs. Again, the Oenach served as a parade or review, and helped to strengthen the consciousness of tribal unity and tribal connexions. The Annals record several instances where an Oenach was held in order to celebrate success in war, or demonstrate the ascendancy of a king where his authority had been disputed. Thus in 1006 the Oenach Tailten was held by Maelsechlainn, after a period of seventy-nine years during which the gathering had been in abeyance, on account of the Danish invasions, the intention being evidently to exhibit the superiority lately established by Brian Boroimhe. So again in 1120 Turlough O'Connor, having deposed the Ard-Rí, proceeds to hold this Oenach by way of celebrating his triumph. The Oenach Carmain was held in 1033 by Donnchad mac Gillapatraic to mark his conquest of the Kingship of Leinster. This, by the way, is not (as O'Curry asserts) the last recorded celebration of this gathering: Mr. Orpen notes that it was held again in 1079.

The situation of Carmun is matter of controversy. O'Donovan identified it with Wexford, but gave no evidence for the assertion; it was no doubt an inference from the old name of Wexford Harbour, Loch Garman. His view was challenged by Hennessy, who says in a note on AU 840 that Carmun was in the south of Co. Kildare, but in a later note on AU 1033 asserts that it 'was really the name of a place in the present county of Carlow'; in neither passage does he attempt to determine its position more exactly. The point has recently been discussed by Mr. G. H. Orpen in a masterly paper contributed to the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, March, 1906. He proves to demonstration that Carmun cannot be identified with Wexford, and brings evidence tending to show that Carmun was connected with Mag Lifi, and must be placed in the neighbourhood of Naas, Knockaulin, and the Hill of Allen, all in the present county of Kildare; and he argues that the Oenach was held on the Curragh of Kildare, which has been famous as a race-course from time immemorial. O'Donovan had already pointed out in his Ordnance Survey Letters (in the keeping of the Royal Irish Academy) that Cormac's derivation of Cuirrech, 'a curribus,' implied (1) that he must have had the Curragh of Kildare in view, since *currech* usually denotes swampy ground, impracticable to chariots; (2) that the Curragh was associated in his mind with chariot races. Hennessy, in his paper in Proc. R.I.A. IX. 343, had previously collected references to games held on the Curragh: these, no doubt, were part of the entertainment at the Oenach Lifi referred to in FM 954

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and elsewhere. According to Mr. Orpen's view, this Oenach Lifi is another name for the Oenach Carmun.

There is, however, one difficulty in the way of this identification. The Curragh is a waterless region: there is no lake within twenty miles, and no river except the upper waters of the Liffey, which, even at Newbridge, is of trifling size. Yet our poem speaks of the *rath-lind Carmuin* (275), and again of *Carmun na cúan cróebach* (147). Neither of these phrases would naturally suggest a small stream: *cúan* usually means a harbour, and *lind* a lake or a deep pool in a river. One does, however, find *cúan* applied to the reaches of a river, e.g. ds. Ath Lúain 104 (*infra*, p. 375). It is curious that Loch Garman is called *cúan cróebach lethan na long* (*infra*, p. 168); but this must be regarded as a casual coincidence.

Dr. Hogan, in his Onomasticon, also rejects the notion that Carmun is Wexford, but would place it in Carlow, near the confluence of the Barrow and the Burren. This position would not be open to the objection just urged against Mr. Orpen's view; the words *cúan* and *lind* might be as appropriately applied to a river like the Barrow (which, as Hogan observes, is tidal above Carlow) as to the Shannon at Athlone. Besides, this identification would bring Carmun within Ui Drona, and would agree with the phrase about the 'hospitality of Ui Drona,' line 285. I cannot, however, regard the positive arguments by which Hogan supports his view as convincing: they depend very much on the supposed agreement in name between Carmun and Bairend Chermain; whereas all the best MSS. agree in spelling the eponym of the latter place Cermun, not Carmun. So far as I can see he has not adduced any evidence which directly associates Carmun with the spot in which he places it.

The poem is attributed in the Book of Leinster to Fulartach, whose date is unknown: in E it is ascribed to 'Flann,' that is to say, no doubt, Flann Mainistrech, who died in 1056. If the Diarmait mentioned in line 96 as King of Leinster is Diarmait mac Mael na mBó, the poem must have been written after 1040, as Diarmait did not become King of Leinster until after that date: see note on line 96: and the chronological data in 137-144 show that the 'last fair' mentioned in 140 must be that held in 1033: consequently this passage must have been written not later than 1079, when the Oenach was again held by Conchobar úa Conchobair Failge (FM). Perhaps it was written for that occasion. This would explain the compliment to Ui Failge in line 200.

1. *nal-lecht*: because Carmun was a burying-place as well as the site of the Oenach.

2. *a slúaig*: all the MSS. have *sluag* or *slóg*.

rath-chert: this is the reading of L and S: most copies have *rochert*, *rachert*, &c. The force of *rath-* is not very clear: cf. *rath-lind* (line 275), *rath-buiden* (l. 323), *rath-ordan*, *rath-ruanaid* (Br. Da Derga).

7. *taichme*: both the form and the meaning of this word are doubtful: we should, perhaps, read *taithme*, and regard it as a by-form of *taithmet*, 'remembrance, observance': cf. Faffand 4 (Todd Lect. ix. 66), and Ceilbe 3 (*infra*, p. 55).

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12. *slóg bunaid*, the original, native inhabitants.

bith-gráda, a genitive used adjectivally: for this form of the genitive see Pass. and Hom. Index.

14. *fáidiud* seems a derivative of *fáid*, *fáed*, 'a cry': cf. Nás, 38, 43 (*infra*, p. 50).

15. *fagmair*: the gathering was held in the beginning of August, RC xv. 314.

16. *slim*, 'slender,' with a short vowel, is distinct from *slím*, 'smooth': cf. *slim-slúag*, Liamuin 103 (*infra*, p. 74); Zimmer, ZDA xxxii. 278. Render 'lean cheek.' For the use of *gríad* cf. Liamuin 104, and Todd Lect. vii. 40.

18. *ét*: perhaps the verbal noun of *étaim*, 'getting': cf. Thes. Pal. i. 497, 37.

19. *marggaid* is a doubtful conjecture: most copies have *margnaid*, which I do not understand.

23. The translation offered in the text assumes that *tarmun* is written for *termunn* to supply a rhyme to *Carmun*. But there seems to be a word *tarman* still in use, meaning 'noise'; so O'R., and see Claideamh Soluis of Dec. 24th, 1909, p. 7, col. 2; this accords better with *tairm*: translate then 'loud was the noise and din she made.' Cf. 303, *infra*. O'Curry renders 'loud her rustling and her tramp' (MC ii. 41).

28. *airdmeis* seems to be intended as gen. of *airdmes*; put instead of *airdmessa* for the rhyme.

36. *Cairmen*: most copies have this form in order to make a rhyme with *aidben*: cf. 41, 64, 69.

38. *dés núachair*: this is obscure: cf. *méit núachair*, Maistiu 3 (*infra*, p. 134): *adba níad is nuachair*, Tem. Lu. 10 (p. 236), *fri dumu cech dag-núachair* Rath Cru. 2 (p. 348), *gním núachair* 'dalliance' (?), Crechmael 7 (LL 199 *b* 2). O'R. has *núachor*, 'stranger': O'Curry renders 'newly come.'

39. *co tráig*: cf. Ailech i. 22 (Todd Lect. vii. 34), *as cach thír . . . co tráig*.

42. *aidegled*: v. Meyer, Contribb. *adcellim*.

45–46. Windisch's Lexicon gives *ráthaigim* twice with mark of length; but it rhymes here and in SnR 1317–8 with *brathaigim*, which seems to be derived from *brath* (*mrath*), not *bráth*.

57. *ní rogain roga*, 'not a choice of choosing': *roga* = *rogu*, which is indeclinable in O. Ir.: for *rogain*, pl. *roigne*, cf. FM ii. 934, 5; vi. 2028, 10; Cath. M. Lena 74, 18.

58. *soraid*: cf. ITD *sóraidh*, 'farewell, blessing.'

66. *muir míl*: so Benn Boirche ii. 13 (BB 403 *a* 28) *ós muir míl*: cf. *muir milach*, Fél. Oeng.

69. *bdide* can hardly mean 'affection': it may possibly be a by-form of *báidud*.

73. *Tuncas*, 'men came.' It would be better to put a full stop after *cét-gubo*, and supply a verb, such as *roächt*, 'was held,' after *la Túaith Dé*. For *gáine* cf. IT iv. 547, 552: *gaine* .i. *maith*, O'Cl.

80. Bres mac Eladan belonged to the Túatha Dé: cf. FM *a.m.* 3304. He figures in the battle of Mag Tuired; see Rev. Celt. xii. 61, &c. The chronology of our poem does not agree with FM.

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83. *fo chisu* for *fo chisaib*, to rhyme with *'Isu*: *cacht*, literally 'captivity,' in apposition to *Carmein*. Or *chisu* may be gen. sing. for *cisa*: in either case the sense is obscure. Perhaps the meaning is that Carmun was a captive held to ransom. Zimmer would interpret the phrase as meaning the spiritual bondage of paganism: see Sitzber. d. preuss. Ak., 3 Dec., 1908, p. 1122.

87. *cacht* seems to be a gen. pl.: 'Carmun of fetters' = the imprisoned Carmun.' Cf. SnR 4035 *a ternam iar ngábud cacht*. There is a variant *cucht*.

Crimthann, son of Enda Cennselach, was King of Leinster in St. Patrick's time: see V. Trip. index.

90. The reading of the MSS. *creitid* should be kept: translate 'before [the knowledge of] Christ—believe it!'

91-2. The best MSS. read *núaill—chúain*: the latter word must then be dat. of *cúan*, 'a pack,' metaph. 'a throng,' &c., and *núaill* is written metr. gr. for *núall*. It would be easier, however, to read *núall—chúan* ('harbour, resort'). By *niall* is meant the shout raised at the election of an Irish king.

95. *comdas na cned*, if taken together, may mean that Crimthann could give blows and take them; but perhaps we should read *chomdas* (adj.), and regard *na cned* as an attributive genitive.

96. *Diarmait*: this must be Diarmait mac Maelnambó, as 55 kings are counted from Crimthann down to this king: see LL 39, columns 2 and 3. Diarmait mac Maelnambó is frequently mentioned in the Annals from 1036 (FM) onwards. He was originally king of the Ui Cennselaig, FM 1040. In FM 1037 he seems to be an ally of Donchad mac Gillapátric, who held the Oenach Carmuin in 1033. It is not clear from FM in what year Diarmait made himself accepted as King of Leinster. The list in LL 39 gives three kings between Donnchad mac Gillapátric, who died in 1039 (FM) and Diarmait: two of these reigned only one year each; the regnal period of the third is not stated.

The epithet *dúr-gen*, 'hardy offspring' or 'born with hard travail,' is applied to another Diarmait in Dallán mac More's poem, Rev. Celt. xx. 10.

97. *Ocht maic*: cf. Dinneen's Keating ii. 82; also LL 12, col. 2, where the number is wrongly given as seven.

98–100: these lines are taken from Eochaid ua Flainn's poem, *Toisig nal-longse* LL 16 *a* 13-15. In 100 Herech Febria should be read as the name of one person.

109-116. A similar enumeration of guarantees is found in a poem in a Stowe MS., D iv. 3, fol. 30^{b}.

Hite ratha rogab Tunthal tren fri tobuch:
nem, talam, grian, esca idan, muir, tir, torud,
cossa, lama, beoil im thengtha, cluasai, suile,
eich, roith, gai, sceith, claidib croda cona nduire,
drecha daine, drucht la daithein . . . la tule
ith, blich mes, cach maith ar chenai fo . . .

Cf. also BB 43 *b* 55.

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110. *turscuir*: the exact meaning of this word is uncertain: cf. Mart. Oeng. p. 50, where it is used in connexion with *slicceda*, 'sea-shells': see also the authorities quoted in Stokes' index, and add Ir. T. ii. 2, 64, l. 722, *turrscar 7 landgar a nemi*, 'slime.' In the *Acallam na Senorach* it is used of terrestrial gear. O'Reilly has cpurȝap, 'sea-weed'; cpurbap, 'dirt, filth'; cuppȝap, 'equipage.'

115. *daithen*: Meyer, Contrib. has *dathen*, 'light,' but the meaning seems to be less general. The word is frequently associated with *druicht* (especially in this guarantee-formula), as here and in the passages quoted by Meyer: cf. also BB 43 *b* 56, Magh Léna 104, 10. So *druicht ocus dathe, druicht la daithgen* (Contrib.).

103–4: these lines are found also in the *dindsenchas* of Tailtiu, 71–2 (LL 200 *b* 47).

117. *uile n-óg*: for this phrase cf. poem on Srub Brain 33 (*infra*, p. 258); and see note on Berba 11 (Todd Lect. ix. 104).

119–120: i.e. they undertook that the *Oenach* should be held in peace once in three years.

125. *baistid*: the rhyme *caistid* in the next line shows that this is the right reading.

127–128: the meaning is: if the pagans (*genti Góedel* 121) could keep the peace, how much more should Christians!

137–140. Two hundred assemblies, at intervals of three years, occupy 600 years. If the 'last *óenach*' is that held by Donnchad mac Gilla Pátric in 1033, then Bresal Bróenach must be the same as Bresal Bélach (ninth son of Cathâir Mór, king of Leinster), who died in 435 (FM, AU: cf. LL 39 *b* 1).

141. For Crimthand cf. note on 87: he was king of Leinster next but one after Bresal Bélach, LL 39 *b* 3. Hennessy (note on AU 461) says that he succeeded his father Enna Cennselach as king of S. E. Leinster, about the year 444. It is not clear from what point the 'nine fairs' are reckoned: the date of the battle of Ocha is uncertain; it is given by FM in 478, by AU both in 482 and in 483.

147. *na cúan cróebach*. If we accept the view that Carmun is to be placed in the neighbourhood of the Curragh of Kildare, it becomes difficult to see the appropriateness of a reference to 'branching harbours.' This is the natural meaning of the phrase; and it is used in this sense of Loch Garman, Wexford Harbour (*infra*, p. 168), and describes very suitably the windings of a great estuary. The word *cúan* also means 'a pack of hounds,' and hence metaphorically 'a company, band or family of warriors': possibly then we should here render 'of the wide-branching troops, or families': *cróebach* being used of the ramifications of kinship.

145. *Sixteen kiugs*. From this to 164 we have apparently a division of the kings who successively held the Oenach, according to their different districts. Counting Crimthand separately there are in all 48. In line 93 there is mention of 55 kings, beginning from Crimthand; but this number refers to the succession of

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kings of Leinster, whereas the present passage seems to show that the privilege of presiding at the Oenach passed from tribe to tribe, no doubt by the right of the strongest: this is perhaps implied by the choice of warlike expressions in 148, 152, 155, 160, 163, 169.

148. *slat-óenach.* O'Cl. has *slat .i. ldidir*: cf. *slat-brig* SnR 5187.

149. *Dothra*: this is the name of the little river, now the Dodder, which rises in the Dublin mountains and flows into the Liffey at Ringsend, near the mouth. It is not obvious why petty kings belonging to this district should hold the great gathering in Carmun. There may have been another river or district of the same name in Leinster.

153. *rudra* seems to be sound, as it rhymes with *urgna*. It is probably a by-form of *rudrad*, a legal term which Atkinson, Glossary to the Laws, renders by 'prescription, *usucapio*': cf., however, Rev. Celt. xxiii. 97.

158. *fichset*: perhaps from *figim*, properly, 'I weave': cf. *rofiged gleó*, Ir. Text. ii. 1, 48, line 1510; *figed gail*, Todd Lect. ix. 54, 17: *figed feirg*, *supra*, p. 84, 4: *ca froech na figed fri feirg*, LL 255 *a* 34.

159. *co srethaib* should perhaps be rendered 'with ranks (of fighters).' In MC iii. 539 *note*, it is said to mean 'the double-reined or parade bridle': this explanation is perhaps founded on Laws i. 138 *x*; but there *in dd sreith* seems to mean 'the two reins' or 'double reins.' In Tochm. Feirbe 122 (Ir. Text. iii. 472), *sretha sítai fria gel-chnes* must mean something like 'silken ribbons along her white skin.'

161. *Raigne* is here treated as feminine, in line 2 as masculine.

162. Bresal Brecc is identical with Bresal Bélach, according to O'Donovan (note *a*, FM 941). The *bric* cannot be clearly read, and metre would lead one to expect a trisyllabic compound, say *balc-béimnig*. O'Curry's transcript gives *bric*.

166. Coemgen is joined with the Three Patrons, as being 'exclusively a South Leinster saint' (Plummer Vit. Sct. Hib. lvi).

170. *cert* should be rendered 'justice' rather than 'law.' *chorgud* = *chórugud*.

171. O'Curry's transcript (followed by the facsimile of LL) reads *flaithis glain*, but this seems unlikely to be right. A rhyme to *bís* is required. I suggest *fri gris glain* as a tag meaning 'bright-glowing.'

177. Fothairt and Laigsi: these two tribes are called 'the two chief *forslonnti* of the Leinstermen,' LL 312 *a* 19: 380 *b* 53. (In the latter passage the reading *primsloinned* is evidently a mistake for *prím-forsloinned*, cf. Atkinson, Contents of LL 78 *b*). By *forslonnud* is meant an off-shoot thrown out by one of the main stocks (*prím-sloinnti*) of the *gens*: so in the prose *dindsenchas* of Carmun these two tribes are described as a *forgabál* or ('dependent branch,' Stokes) of the Sil Rossa Failge, who in their turn are a main division of the Lagin. On the origin of the Fothairt and Laigsi, see O'Donovan's learned note in L na gCeart, 214, and Atkinson, Contents of LL, pp. 21 *b*, 24 *a*.

181–184. Apparently the fifth and sixth days were respectively assigned to the sons of kings (*rígdamnu*), and persons of high rank (*slúaig enig*) who did not belong to the Lagin.

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185. The Clanna Condla are the same as the sept of Mac Gilla Patraic, according to O'Donovan, L na gCeart, 40.

186. *conga* is used especially of the protection of a saint: see Plummer, Vitæ Sct. Hib. clxxix. note 1). The Oenach was under the guardianship of four saints, 165–6.

188. *rig-thorud*: cf. T. B. C. (Wi.) 2617, *rig-aball fo rig-thorud*.

189. *mar dámair dait*: render 'as thou art taught'; *dámaim* 'I instruct' (Contrib.).

197. *Carmain* may be dat. or acc., as from a nom. *Carmu* (Hogan, Onom., Carman, sub fin.), so that it is better to render 'Cathair left Carman exclusively to his own offspring.'

204. *Gaible* = Fid Gaible (157), now Feeguile in King's County. If we read *Cruachain*, either Cruachan Brí Eile (in Offaly) or Cruachan Cloenta (the Hill of Clane in Kildare) may be meant. The meaning of *géc-lúain* is obscure.

205. *Is lorg la sil*: cf. prose dindsenchas, Rev. Celt. xv. 312, *a forgabail 7 a ndeoraid i lurg in ænaig*. O'R. gives lorg, 'progeny,' etc.: probably an extension of the meaning 'track.'

209. *On the Kalends of August*; that is, on the date of the Lugna sad or gathering in honour of Lug: see Rhŷs, Celtic Heathendom, p. 418; Orpen, as above, p. 15. The Oenach of Tailtiu was held on the same date.

211. The Book of Leinster reads *and luadit co dana ar daig cert cech cana 7 costaid*, 'there they discuss freely in strife (?) the right amount of every tax and custom.' *costaid* is gen. of *costud*, for which see Meyer, Contrib.: here it means 'customary impost.' I am doubtful as to *ar daig*. The same phrase perhaps occurs in ds. of Ath Luain 43 (*infra*, p. 368), *dia ruc réim ndodaing ar daig*. It is probably a metaphorical extension of *daig*, 'flame, fire,' which also means 'warrior.' Such a collocation as *cen cath cen indrud cen daig ndeirg* (Contrib.) shows how easily the meaning 'fire' may pass into 'strife.'

213. *fri bága bil*: for *bil*, 'speech,' see O'Dav. ed. Stokes, 293. This interpretation of the phrase would agree with the suggested rendering of *ar daig*. It is easy to believe that there was usually a pretty hot discussion over the triennial budget of the province of Leinster.

217–220. This stanza (which is not found in LL) has no grammatical connexion with the context, and seems to be out of place. It is evidently intended as an enumeration of the blessings which will attend the due observance of the rules of the Oenach. Compare lines 73–76 of the ds. of Tailtiu (LL 200 *b* 48).

Ith ocus blicht for cach dind
sid ocus soinend dia chind
doratad do gentib Grec
ar firinni do chomét.

Cf. also the concluding paragraph of the prose ds. of Carman, RC 15, 312.

217. *sáma* is for *sáime*, to rhyme with *lána*.

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218. *ler-thola*: probably for *ler-thuile*, 'sea-plenty,' i.e. abundance of fish. There is a word *lerthol* (*lerthól*?) which occurs in SnR 610, but it rhymes with *dermór*, and must therefore be separated from *ler-thŏla*.

219. *fir riglaich*: cf. prose ds. sub fin. *fir riglaig leó*: Stokes renders 'that they should have men, royal heroes.' But O'Clery has *rioghlach* .i. *seanchailleach* and *rioghlach*, .i. *céid-sheanóir*, .i. *duine breic-liath*; hence O'Reilly, '*rioghlach*, an old hag, a grey-haired old man': in Tipra Sengarmna 11 (p. 242, *infra*), the word is applied to an old woman. It occurs also in Temair iv. 84 (Todd Lect. viii. 34), and in V. Trip. The point would be that, in times of peace, men live to old age.

cind is rendered 'chieftains' (cf. Meyer, Contrib.), but it is perhaps the imperative of *cinnim*, which is used as a cheville, 'mark!': cf. ds. Loch Garman 169, Luimnech 63, Moenmag 29 (*infra*, pp. 180, 274, 336): in that case *co combáid* must be construed with *fir riglaich*.

220. Literally 'incursions in force against Erin': a natural symptom of Leinster's prosperity. The prose has *cen forran coigid in Hérinn foraib*, 'no other province of Ireland being able to oppress (or invade) them.'

221–224. Cf. ds. Tailtiu 57–60 (LL 200 *b* 40).

223. *lamar* seems a mistake for *laimthor*. For the use of *la*, cf. Ir. T. i. 106, 17, *ní launtis chena la Conchobar*, 'they did not dare on account of Conchobar.' I do not understand *in gáid*.

224. For these technical terms, see Atkinson's Glossary to the Laws.

225–6. Cf. ds. of Tailtiu, 65–6, *Cen techt fer i forud mban, cen mná i forud fer find-glan*.

228. *athfer*, *athmunter* may mean 'worthless man, worthless people': so Meyer, Contrib.: but the meaning seems to be that no woman takes advantage of the Oenach to desert her husband and form new connexions. *Athben* is used (apparently) in the sense of 'a fresh wife'—in this case a *third* wife—in the lines (I have forgotten to note the reference) *treas-bean ná hiarr . . . gidh sleamhain sliasad athmná*.

230. Tradition ascribed to S. Benén (or Benignus) a work on the rights of the kings. See O'Donovan's introduction to Leabhar na gCeart.

231. *ná beth for ás na fine*. This seems to mean that he should be rooted out of the tribe for his offence: cf. ds. of Móin Tire Náir, 3: *rug Nar for as 'sa fine* (*for fás a fine*, R) *co fuair bás ka hEitsine*, BB 405 *b* 2.

235. *cúisig*. I have no other instance of *cúisech*, 'piper': *cúisech*, acc. *cúisig* means 'piping': Meyer, Contrib.

timpaig seems to be an abbreviated form of *timpánaig*.

236. *fáen-chliára*: here as in *faen-bir*, Mag Rath 52, *fóen-glinne* TBC (Wi.) *fáen-maithes* Sil. Gad. i. 6, 35, the adjective may have a depreciatory force, and the word may denote the minor performers. Or possibly it refers to jugglers and buffoons: cf. *fuirseóir fáen* (Todd Lect. viii. 26).

237. *fiansruth*. See Stern's article in ZCP i. 471; and cf. *finnruth Fithil* (a collection of legal maxims?) Laws, Glossary, p. 786.

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239. *slisnige*. Coneys has ꝓlꝛneaċ, 'a quantity of wood-shavings or chips.' Probably the word here denotes tablets made of bark: Joyce, Social Hist., i. 484.

dúle feda, 'wooden books': the *Dúil Feda Máir* is quoted in O'Dav. 369, 1286.

241. *Roscada*: cf. *Roscada Flainn Fína* YBL. fcs. 411 *a* 42, Tec. Corm. pp. 10, 44. O'Dav. 589 has *drechta .i. duana no laidhe 7 roscada*.

242. On the *Tecosca Fithail*, see Meyer's edition of *Tecosca Cormaic*, p. vi. Thurneysen, Gött. Abhandl. n.f. xiv, 2, p. 11. Cairpre is Cormac's son, to whom his teachings are addressed.

245 *seq*. These are the subjects of tales, poems, &c., recited at the Oenach. The 'Feast of Tara' is one of 17 *Fessa* enumerated in the list of *prím-scéla* given in LL 189 *b*.

246. *Oenach Emna*: perhaps the story of Macha's race is meant.

248. This refers to some such composition as the *Saltair Temra* or *Lebor na Cert*.

249. *Scél tellaig Temra*: perhaps the *Suidigud Tige Midchúarta*, of which there is a copy in LL 29.

250. *fis cech trichat*: a poem on this subject is quoted by O'Curry, Battle of Magh Leana, 107, note, from H. 3. 18.

251. There is a *Ban-senchas* in BB 282 *seq*.: cf. LL 136 *b*.

252. *Bruidne*; i.e. tales of the sack of a hostel, such as the *Bruden Dá Derga*, *Bruden Da Choca*: other such are mentioned among the *prím-scéla*: see O'Curry, MS. Mat. 584, and d'Arbois, Catal. 261.

253. For the Testament of Cathâir Mór, see L. na Cert, 192.

Deich-thimna is a compound like *deich-dúan*, 'a poem in ten cantos,' Contrib.

257. As *cengal* is used for the refrain of a song, *fir cengail* may be singers of glees or catches.

259. The meaning suggested for *egair* can hardly be right; the contradictory of *gor* is *ingor*. Also the MS. has *egair* (not *égair*), and a short vowel is required by the rhyme. But I cannot offer a better explanation.

264. The reading of the MS. *ndán* should have been kept: *ar* governs the accusative in such locutions.

265. The list of *prím-scéla* includes many *Aitte* and *Oirgne*: see LL 189 *c* 34, 190 *a* 16.

267-8. The text seems corrupt. *Réim ríg* usually means a succession of kings: why should the recital of the King of Leinster's ancestors be a blessing to Bregmag (or Mag Breg), which is part of Meath? And in 268 one would expect *chatha* rather than *chath*. I propose to read *a réim ratha dar Bregmag, a chatha 's a shrúad-engnam*, comparing Mag Rath 148, 5, *acht sluaiged re réim ratha is comergi cruad-chatha*. If Diarmait mac Mael na mBó is the King of Leinster intended, the allusion might be to his invasion of Meath and plundering of Fine Gall in 1053 (FM).

271-2. This seems to be the final benediction with which the Oenach is formally dissolved: if we read *dúib* for *dóib*, it becomes a quotation of the actual formula employed; the construction will be then less elliptical.

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273. Most of this line is now illegible: *lag* is visible, and probably stands for *Lagin* or *Lagen*, but the horizontal stroke marking the contraction is gone. O'Curry read *Gníset noem Lagen iar ló*.

274. *noem in chotaig*: one would expect *nóim* (plural), understanding a reference to the saints mentioned in 165–6 as guarantors of the Oenach.

277. *Troscud*: so in ds. Tailtiu 145–6, a fast is held to avert disease from Erin during the coming year.

fofecht, pret. pass. of *fofichim*, a verb which is found in the Laws and in Cáin Adamnáin; but its usual sense is 'commit an offence': or else read *fó fecht* 'a good occasion' (not 'journey').

279. *sam-therc*: can this mean 'sparsely gathered,' *sam-* being = 'together,' as in *sam-il-dánach*?

283. *mar rosdlig*: the translation offered assumes that the phrase is impersonal; but this is very doubtful.

286. *ech-thress*: see note on p. 350, 24.

287. As the gathering separates, the fighting-men raise their spears aloft and utter a parting cheer.

289. The prose account says that Mesca had been carried off from Sid Finchada in Scotland by Sengarman, and died in Mag Mesca, and that Sengarman met his death in the same place.

290. *ní hespa*: this refers to the literal meaning of *mesca* 'drunkenness.'

295. 'it was due to them, and it has a claim to them.' For *dligim* used of the legendary rights of a departed hero to the place which keeps his name, cf. ds. of Fid nGabli 18 (Metr. Dinds. ii. 58), *dligid a doss, a derb-chaill.*

298. *táth*. This word seems to mean 'close-packed clay.' Cf. ds. Sliab Mís 15 (p. 240, *infra*), *fo tháth fo thuba*; BB 408 *a* 28, '*cuirther sin muir fo tháth tess in cend*,' *ar cách eo comdess*; LL 187 *c* 23, *is chend isin táth*; LL 30 *d* 23, *i táth na lettrach* = *hi taob léitrech*, Rev. Celt. xv. 284; *fo thath na rátha* .i. *fo thaob*, O'Cl. (*tath*). Cf. also *táthaim*, 'I conjoin,' 'I squeeze,' Festschr. Wh. Stokes 11, note; hence the verbal noun *táth*; Cath Finntrága, p. 76, *ag tath an grotha*; C. Maige Leana, 100, 7, *tír do tháth*, 'to consolidate a country.' Hence again, *táth*, 'unpressed cheese; glue,' Index to Aisl. M. Con.

301. As *táidliud* rhymes to *cháiniud*, it cannot be referred to *taidlim*, I visit. Possibly it is formed from *tádle*, 'sparks' (Br. Dá D. index, *túidle*), and the meaning may be 'without radiance from them': i.e. no lights, or bright dresses, were allowed on these sepulchral mounds.

303. *tarmain*. This is rendered as plural of *termun*, altered for the sake of the rhyme. More probably it is adjectival genitive of *tarman*, 'din;' see above, 23. Translate then 'seven plains full of uproar.'

304. *eluiche cáintech* and *elutche cáinte* are both used for funeral games: see Contrib. s. v. *cluche* and *cóintech*: cf. Rev. C. xxiv. 184.

305. These 'three markets' are not mentioned in the prose version as printed by Stokes, but in the Book of Leinster there is this paragraph: *Trí marggaid*

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and .i. marggad bíd 7 etaig. Marggad beochruid bó 7 ech, et cetera. *Marggad Gall 7 deorad ic creioc óir 7 argait*, et cetera.

The 'market of the Greek foreigners,' or 'Greek Gauls,' suggests a traditional memory of traders from Marseilles.

309–312. Apparently three pieces of ground were reserved, one to tether the horses; one to do the cooking; and one where the women could find privacy and do their needlework. Cf. *mnd fri druine* LL 188 *a* 40.

313–6. This stanza is certainly out of place in LL and should come (as it does in all other MSS.) after line 288.

318. 'Less Labrada' is probably Dinn Ríg, also called Tuaim Tenbath, which was sacked by Labraid Longsech. See ds. of Lagin, Rev. Celt. xv. 299; Metr. Dinds. ii. 50–52; ZCP iii. 12, § 22.

BOAND I.

In LL traces are visible of the name of the author to whom this poem is ascribed: . . . *an. h.* . . . *aī*: probably Cuán úa Lochâin. No other MS. has any attribution.

The story of Boand's death is told in Tochmarc Emire (ZCP iii. 242), and also in Liber Flavus Fergusiorum i. 27 r° *a*.

This poem has lately been edited (from L and B) in ZCP viii. 516, where its relation to Tochmarc Emire is discussed.

5. *demne*. We should perhaps read *demniu*, 'too certain for dispute.'

6. *otá*: here and in 11, 13, 17, 38, the MSS. vary between *ótá*, *otá*, *ota*, *ótha*, and *otha*: LL has *otá* four times, *ota* once: R has *ota* three times, *óta* once, and once *otha*.

asmaig: read with L *asmaid* 'breaks forth' from *asmaidim*: cf. Rev. Celt. xi. 130, 41.

9–20. These names are mentioned in Tochm. Emire (as above), with *Smir mnd Fedelma* for *Smir Fedlimthe*, and *Mann-chuing Airgit*, instead of *Mór-chuing* (19). *Manchuing* is read by three of our MSS., and M has *man* written over *mor*.

Inber Colptha is the usual name of the Boyne estuary.

24. Loch n-Echach, now Lough Neagh.

28. *nosturrand*: reading and meaning are very doubtful. Perhaps we should write *nó is Torand*, and translate 'or its name is Torand, according to its meaning.' Torand is found as the name of a river (Hogan, Onom.), and the point may be that the meaning of this name, 'thunder,' is appropriate to the Boyne.

26. LL's reading *drumchla daim díle*, is probably suggested by the phrase *dún dílenn*, for which see Ir. T. ii. 2, 182; Ir. T. iv. index.

48. *thargad*, M.I. for *thergad*, 2 fut. of *dotíag*.

52. In four MSS. the three are called Flesc, Lesc, and Luam (Luman, Luaman): so in Boand ii. 46, Tochm. Emire, ZCP iii. 242, and Airne Fingein,

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Anecd. ii. 2. In 51, RB have *gual, ngual* for *nglan*: if this is right, we must read *Flesc ocus Lam ocus Lúam*: so in ii. 46, *Lúam* rhymes with *drúad*. But what is the meaning of *gnim ngúal*?

55. *tarta*: is this plural of *tart*? Render 'without being thirsty.'

68. i.e. the affront she had tried to put upon the powers of the Well recoiled upon herself.

70. *mosluí*: for this form v. Wi. s. v. *immlai*, and cf. Metr. Ds. ii. 28. 21, and 68, 33; BB 405 *b* 22.

91. *Cnoc Dabilla*. The true reading is perhaps *Dabilla in roc ósin 'le*. See O'R. poc. This would explain the readings of L and B. The place meant seems to be Rockabill, a rocky island which lies a little north of Lambay. See Hogan, Onom.

BOAND II.

The poem is addressed to Maelsechlainn mac Domnaill, who was ousted from the high-kingship by Brian Boroime, and afterwards fought with him against the Danes at Clontarf. He died in 1022 (FM); the poem was therefore composed before that date. If my view of lines 53–60 is right, it was written after 1012.

1, 2. These lines are quoted by O'Clery, s. v. *comhghaill*, which is glossed .i. *comhgaoil*, as if it were an adjective.

4. *Bóinde* is here a disyllable; so in i. 60: but in i. 83 it is a trisyllable (if we adopt LL's reading). The nominative *Bóand* is treated as a disyllable in these two poems, except perhaps in i. 73, where *brúich* is probably disyllabic (Contrib. *brúăch*) and *Bóand* a monosyllable.

9–24. The object of these lines is to explain the derivation of the name *Bóand* from the junction of two rivers named *Bó* and *Find*: cf. i. 77. The first of these, Bó Guairi, flows from Loch Munremuir, now Lough Ramor or Virginia Water, in Cavan, past Teltown (16): this is the northern Blackwater. Find is therefore a name for the upper Boyne before it is joined by the Blackwater near Navan. It is described as flowing past Tara 'from the north-east' (14). If this reading is sound, the poet must here be tracing the course of the river up-stream, as it flows from S.W. to N.E. Perhaps we should read *aniar-thuaid*, which would mean that it passes Tara to the N.W.

What, then, is Find Gaileóin (9)? As one of the two Finds is said to flow 'past Tara,' the other must join it below that point. Line 15 should, as I now think, be rendered 'they (the two Finds) meet at the Confluence,' *'con Chommar*. This is the name given to the meeting of the Boyne and Blackwater (cf. O'Curry's Magh Leana, 67, note *k*): the full form of the name is Commar (or Commor) Mana: see Hogan, Onom. The two Finds are therefore the upper Boyne and the Blackwater. Find Lifi must be the Boyne, which rises in Mag Lifi, and Find Gaileoin, also called Mífind (12) Bó Guairi, and Banna (20), is the Blackwater. The two Finds are said to meet with the Boyne at Commar Mana (15–16); we should express the same idea by saying that 'they meet and form the Boyne.'

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The translation of lines 15–16 given in the text is grammatically possible; but it makes the context unintelligible.

16. I can make nothing of *bán-brondad*. The conjecture *bán-bronnat* gives good sense, but a bad rhyme.

20. *Banna* is not a good rhyme for *aba*: possibly we should read *Mana*: this might explain the name Commar Mana.

25 *sq.* This story of Boand's intrigue with the Dagda is told briefly in the foretale to *Tochmarc Etdine*, published by Stern in ZCP v. 523. She is there made wife of Elcmar (or Elcmaire). Stern does not seem to have observed that the same incident is related at greater length in metrical form in LL 208 *b*. In this version of the story, as in our poem, Boand is wife of Nechtan, and Elcmaire is her brother. The Dagda finds her in Elcmaire's house, and after vainly trying to get her from Elcmaire's keeping, he invents a pretext for getting the inconvenient brother out of the way. Elcmaire is unwilling to go: the Dagda gives him leave to return in the same day; but he is detained by a feast which he cannot avoid, and is absent for nine months. During all that time the sun does not sink (cf. 33–36): thus the undertaking that he should come home before nightfall is not violated. Meanwhile the Dagda gains his end with Boand, and before the end of the nine-month day a son is born, who is Oengus mac Ind 'Oc. This is how Boand was brought to bed in a single day (line 32). Neither the foretale of *Tochm. 'Etdine* nor the poem in LL 208 says anything of Boand's drowning: this is probably due to a later diasceuast.

33–36. This stanza is taken from LL 208 *b* 21 (a druid is offering to enwrap Elcmaire in a magic mist).

'Missi fossaigfes in g[r]éin · co cend nói mís, mór in búaid
do gorud in raíeor ráin · i cleithi áin aeóir úair.'

Cf. FM vi. 2028, 9, *i ccléithib aeóir*. I take *raeóir* to be *ro-aeóir*. Dinneen has ɲaeɲ 'darkness.'

44. *soised*: this seems to be past subj. of *saigim*, used impersonally: cf. Dinneen, ɾoiȼim 'I reach;' Strachan, Verbal system of Saltair na Rann, 73, *rosagim, rosochim*.

53–60. These stanzas seem to refer to the fighting which went on in Meath between Maelmorda mac Murchada, King of Leinster, and Maelsechlainn in the year 1012. In that year Maelmorda, supported by Flaithbertach ua Neill, King of Ailech, and other chieftains, made an incursion into Meath, and, after suffering a reverse at Maelsechlainn's hands, joined forces with the Danes under Sitric, and inflicted a heavy defeat upon Maelsechlainn (Cogad Gaedel re Gallaib, pp. 146–148). The sense of 53–4 is not clear: *uirre* must refer to the Boyne; *dogabaim* means 'I commit an offence, do injury,' Wb 22 *b* 9, Ériu ii. 56; but perhaps *dogabad* = *rogabad*. The meaning may be that the Boyne is choked by the heaps of slain men. In 58 *leth Cuind* stands for the forces of Maelsechlainn, who was recognized by Brian as over-lord of Leth Cuinn in 998 (CGG 109).

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CNOGBA.

The prose *dindsenchas* of Cnogba (Knowth, near Drogheda) is edited in Stokes' Bodleian Dindsenchas, no. 43. I print here a fuller text from Y, with corrections from HSS_3.

Cnogba, canas rohainmniged? nínsa. h-Englic ingen Ealcmaire, rochar Aengus mac in h-Oc, 7 ni roichestair. [an tan] do theaglaimsed cluichi eter Cleiteach 7 Sid an Broga, doaithidis [sídchaire 7 aos án] Erend an cluichi sin cach aidchi samna, 7 a cuid mesraidi leo .i. cna. dolodar tri meic Deirg meic Eadamain atuaid a Síd Findabrach. dorucsad ingin Ealcmair leo a fuadach, timcheall na macraidi cen fis doib. IN tan rofedadar rorithsead na diaid conigi in dind dianad ainm Cnogba. doronsat guba mor ann, 7 isi feis fosrailangair (forrailangair S; foraolangar S_3; fosraolangar H) ann, cnó-mes. unde derivatur don guba imna cnóib: [*ut dicitur*]

IS de ata Cnogba na cúan · conad ai[r]dric la gach slúag
don guba iar mbuain cnó de · d'éis [dfess Y] ingine Ealcmaire

no comad ó ingin ríg Breatan .i. Búa bean Loga : 7 is iad so mná Loga, *ut dicitur*:

Echtach ingen Deaga [Daghdha HS_3] déid-ghil · Englic, Nás, Búi cen brath,
is iad sin mná Logha línmair · rug rogha ó rignaib co rath.

Cnogba, whence was it named? not hard to tell. Englic, daughter of Elcmaire, Aengus mac ind Oc loved her, and could not win her. They held a gathering for sports between Cleitech and Sid in Broga, and the fairy people and the noble folk of all Erin used to attend these sports every Samain eve, bringing with them provision of shell-fruit, that is, nuts. The three sons of Derg, son of Etaman, came from the North out of Sid Findabrach, and bore off the daughter of Elcmaire at a swoop, unknown to the young men (*timcheall* = *cen fis dóib*). These, when they knew of it, pursued after the reavers as far as the knoll that is called Cnogba. There they raised a loud lament, and this is the feast that sustained them there—the nut-crop. Hence the name is derived, from the lament over the nuts (*cnó-guba*):—

"Hence comes Cnogba of the troops, so that it is famed among every folk,
from the lament after stripping its nuts, when the daughter of Elcmaire was lost."

Or else it was named after the King of Britain's daughter Búi, wife of Lug: and these are the wives of Lug, as the poet says:—

"Echtach, daughter of white-toothed Daig, Englic, Nas, guileless Bui,
these are the wives of Lug, lord of hosts, who won the flower of gracious queens."

Our poem is attributed in S to Flann mac Lonán, who died in 918; but this cannot be right. The other manuscripts prefix the name of *Flann file*, meaning, perhaps, Flann Mainistrech.

2. Lug mac Céin is another name of Lug mac Eithlenn.

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7. *ana* for *ane*, which is sometimes used of place: cf. BB 407 *a* 45 *dia dudcaid aniar ane.*

9–10. *amach ó Búa*, 'from the days of Búa.'

17. Englec is mentioned in Gilla Modutu's *ban-senchas* LL 137 *a* 30.

26. *rosfarraid*: probably for *dosfarraid* (*tarraid*).

33. Cf. Oss. iii. 118, 13, *Is é lón tugadar Tuatha Dé Danann leo a Tír Tairngire* .i. *enódha eorcra*, &c.

43. *dlug*: on this word see Contrib., also a note in Ériu iv. 238. The rendering 'possession' suggested in the latter locus does not suit our context. In Ir. T. iii. 504 *dluig legis* seems clearly to mean 'desire of healing.'

46. Dubthach is presumably a contemporary king of Meath.

48. Bresal Bó-díbad is mentioned by the annalists, LL 23 *a* 28; FM a. m. 4991; cf. Cóir Anm. 269, Keating ii. 181; but nothing is said of his tower.

59. *rothócaib*, cf. Rev. Celt. xxiv. 180, *tócbáil giall ocus cána*; but I should now prefer to read *rothobaig* (derivative of *tobach*).

65. *for fecht*: read, perhaps, *fó fecht*, as a cheville.

71. *deecra*, plural of *deccair*, is used especially of places notable for some association.

79. *ní dernad co cend*, 'was not completed.'

80. *tíat*: a late substitute for *tíagait*, formed from *tít*.

83. *mó achdch*: see Contrib. *achdch*.

NAS.

The metrical system of this piece is exceedingly complex. The end-words are all monosyllables, except in 45–48. Those of the second and fourth lines are perfect rhymes: those of the first and third make imperfect rhymes (assonances) with the second and fourth end-words: that is, they agree in quantity of vowel, and the consonants belong to the same rhyme-classes. Further, the first and third end-words in most have an echo-rhyme in the following lines: there are also in every stanza internal rhymes between 1 and 2, 3 and 4. Finally, there is alliteration in almost every line. The natural consequence is that the diction is highly artificial and difficult.

The author's name is given in L only as Mac Nia. He is, no doubt, the same person as the Mac Nia to whom one of the poems on Brug na Bóinde is attributed: Metr. Ds. ii. 18. His name is there given in YMS$_2$S$_3$ as Mac Nia mac Oengusa, in the Rennes MS. as Maic Nia mac Oenna, in H as Maic Niedh mac Aonagain. O'Curry (MS. Mat. 505) writes it Mac Nia, son of Oenna, on the authority of BB's copy of the same poem; but in that manuscript it is written 'MᶜNia mac Oeñ.' The poem on Rath Esa is attributed to him in H, where he is called Maicniadh mac Aonaccan.

2. *traite* may be an adjectival genitive, or we may read *i traiti* with most MSS.

3. Lug: this is Lug mac Céin: see Cnogba 2.

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6. *mbán*, 'white-skinned' rather than 'white-clad.'

7. *roslúi ás*: literally, 'growth stirred them,' i.e. they conceived; for *lúaim*, 'I move,' see Wi., and cf. Rev. C. xiv. 408 § 18, *luathium luis Goll a ldma*: LL 166 *b* 35, *diaslói for slicht a charpait* (reflexive).

10. This line is quoted by O'Clery, with the gloss *is dearsgaithe no saineamhail a dhreach is a dath*. He seems to regard *dligid* as an adjective. For the rendering given in the text see note on Carmun, 295.

drech is the 'aspect' of the place: cf. *druim ndrech-ślemon*, Metr. Ds. ii. 46.

11. For *testa* = 'has died' see ZCP ii. 50, 4: Pass. and Hom. s. v.

13. *rogaibi*. Strachan notes (Verbal System of SnR) that the *-i* of the *s*-pret., 3 sing. is sometimes extended from *i*-verbs to those of another class: he quotes *rogaba* (for *rogabai* ?), SnR 6383.

15. *grés* is perhaps put for *do grés*; or possibly the construction may be *im grés gairg-dligeḍ*, 'on account of the fashioning (?) of stern laws.'

23. *marb-alt*. O'Dav. has *alt*, .i. *aircetal*: cf. Mart. Oeng. index, *altae*: Metr. Ds. ii. 28, *glé-alt*: O'Clery *glealt*, .i. *glain innsce*. The line means 'she died young.'

26. *snomda*, I take to be an adjectival genitive = *snomtha*, gen. of *snomad* 'act of stripping bark' (Laws, Glossary) = *snobad*, from *snob*, 'bark,' see ZCP iv. 359.

27. *garg-mathim*: the second element must be acc. of *maithem*, 'forgiveness, remission': *garg* seems to belong to *gnim*, but is transferred by hypallage.

33–34. *eáine—chláine*. I have kept these forms as they are written in most MSS. instead of the older *cóine—chlóine*.

29. Lug was the legendary founder of the Oenach Tailten: see ds. of Tailtiu, Rev. Celt. xv. 50.

35. *cluche cned*: this seems to imply that the funeral games included something like a tournament.

37. *Máidiud* seems to be verbal noun of *móidim* (the usual form is *móidem*). Does it mean 'subject of boasting,' or 'panegyric of the deceased'?

38. *fdidiud*, from *fdid* (*fded*), 'cry': cf. 43. *fés* is used in Br. Da Derga § 61, *fés ichtarach*, 'beard on the lower lip': cf. Magh Rath, 20, 8–9, *fés ichtair—fés iachtair*. O'Cl. has *fés* .i. *bél*, which may be a secondary meaning: *fdidiud fds fri fés* will then mean 'lip-mourning.'

39. *gleós* I take to be = *glés*, so spelled to rhyme with *beós*.

40. *antem*: Meyer, Contrib. suggests that this word = *an-timm*, 'untimid': if so, it may mean here 'a man of valour.'

45. *testan*: I have not found this word elsewhere; it may be = Welsh *testun* 'theme, argument' (Pughe), which Loth regards as a loan from *testimonium* (Mots Latins, 211).

47. *ós Chúan*: the prose version says they had been summoned to cut down the wood of Cuan.

48. The rendering offered assumes that *búan rosbádestar* = *ros-búan-badestar*. But it is simpler to translate 'enduring (ever-famous) Taltiu extinguished them.'

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CEILBE.

The prose legend of Ceilbe is found in most copies of the Dindsenchas, but without the usual metrical version. The poem printed here is given in four copies only. (Of one of these, V, no account is taken.) It is attributed in one copy to an O'Mulconry, whose death is recorded by the Four Masters *anno* 1543, with the following notice: 'Maurice the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, a man learned in history and poetry, a man of wealth and affluence, a learned scribe, by whom many books had been transcribed, and by whom many poems and lays had been composed, and who had kept many schools superintending and learning, several of which he had constantly kept in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.' He was evidently held in considerable esteem, and if we may judge by this specimen he was a master of the cryptic style which constituted the principal merit of scholarly poets. It has been pointed out in *Hermathena*, 1907, p. 474, and 1909, p. 389, that O'Clery's glossary contains a number of quotations from this composition. The drift of the first four stanzas is that the author is called upon to repair the omission of older poets who had neglected to put the story of Ceilbe into verse.

1. *comma*. Meyer, Contrib. quotes a gloss from H. 3. 18, *coma* .i. *ceol*: cf. Ériu i. 192, *comae ríaguil in Choimded*: but this word rhymes with *nospromae*, ibid. 202, whereas in line 120 of our poem *comma* rhymes with *tromma*.

2. O'Clery, s. v. *airilleadh* quotes this line, with the gloss .i. *as dlightheach d' Athairne*. O'R. gives 'hire, wages,' as the meaning of *airilleadh*: in the Laws *airilliud* designates some sort of title to property: cf. O'Dav. s. v.

It is not clear why Athairne's name is introduced. The legendary author of the Dindsenchas was Amairgen; perhaps bardic tradition allowed a share in the work to his contemporaries Athairne and Ferchertne.

3. *th'aithme*: so S_3: *haithme* Y: *taithme* H: the word should alliterate with *icht*. It is a by-form of *aithmet* 'commemoration.'

iocht is variously explained by O'R. 'clemency, justice, good nature, confidence': Dinneen adds 'pity.' It occurs in ds. Sliab Echtga ii. 88 (p. 310), *icht is engnam*.

4. *inglinne* 'insecure,' O'R.: rather 'bad security,' the opposite of *glinne*.

5. *caibtel* may be rendered 'stanza' (Mart. Oeng. index): the order of words being then *cen chomma caibdil* 'not to compose a stanza.'

6. *eisledach* I have found only in the Lecan Glossary (ACL i. 57), where it is explained by *meata* 'cowardly.'

7. This line is quoted by O'Clery s.v. *ruadh*, with the gloss *ni thigh dath ar bith gan ruamann*. P. O'Connell explains *ruamann* as 'the first dye or tinge, or the stuff that gives it, and prepared (*sic*) for the second or last.'

8. Also quoted by O'Clery s.v. *deachair* (but with *dhuain* for *duar*), and explained *sgél gan a dhuain ina leanmhain*. For *duar* 'quatrain,' see Stokes, Metr. Gloss.

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9. *Freecnairc fri hecnairc*, i.e. bards of the present and of the past. *can ecnairc fri frecnaire* is a metrical term, LL 37 *b* 36.

10. O'Cl. has *feanchas* .i. *seanchas*: cf. *fénechus*, Wi.

12. O'Cl. quotes this line under *searthonna*, which is glossed .i. *eigsi no ealadha*.

13. *ria cur*, i.e. *ria cur i comma*.

With *romermais* cf. *rotirmais éodine*, p. 352, 71; *roshirmais aen-ainm uile*, BB 402 *a* 35.

14. *aidne* .i. *aos*, *mar ata aidhne na Borama 7 aidne an dinnseanchais*, O'Cl. Bergin suggests that this may be a mistake for *aigne*, 'advocate.'

15. *gadæ* is third person: *in t-aba* is its subject.

19. *tascur* should rather be rendered 'attendants, retinue': cf. O'Dav. 1501, 1606.

21. *tathaim*, adjectival genitive of *tatham* 'death': cf. Dinneen, caiṫéam, and ds. of Odras, 53 (Lc. 523).

23. This line seems to mean that Ceilbe thought all other household work should be suspended while the feast was being prepared.

24. *coigle*: see Contrib. *coicle*.

29. *túar righe* .i. *tuar imdheargaidh*, O'Cl. s.v. *righe*. A poem in H 4. 5 (T.C.D.) begins *Tuar righe rath tighearna*, Abbott, Catalogue 367.

30. *midige*: is this gen. of *midech*, which is glossed *laidir no calma*, Ir. T. iii. 276? Bergin suggests that it may be 'belonging to Meath.'

34. *nar máite* lit. 'not to be grudged' (*móidim*): cf. Dinneen, maoiṫe.

35. *fairthe*: O'Cl. has *fairthe* .i. *fleadh*, and also *fairthe no a bfairthe* .i. *go uath*.

39–40. These lines are obscure. O'Cl. has *rú* .i. *rún* . *a rú* . *a rún*.

41. O'Cl. has *dorr* .i. *fearg* . *do dhruim a dhoirre* .i. *a fheirge*.

For *do druimm* 'by reason of,' see Pass. and Hom. index.

Under *gadaim* O'Cl. has *gadais* .i. *guidis*: if this is right, the word is a late formation 'from *gdid* 'prayed.' But perhaps we should read *gadais* . . . *cdin saogail* 'deprived her of length of life.' *sentuinne*, which also means 'an old woman' (Wi.), here probably means 'old age.' Compare the verses quoted in the prose version, Rev. C. xv. 319, *sægal sund co sentainne for rathaib nitraib* (so LL) 'may you not have long life lasting to old age!'

44. *donóisig*: cf. O'Cl. *nóis* .i. *oirdheirc* . *do noisigh* .i. *do oirdhearcaidh*.

49. *diultaim* (*dosluindim*) is usually found with *fri* governing the person (not, as here, the thing) refused: v. Wi., and cf. Togail Trói, 375, *radiult* . . *riu*.

O'Cl. has *dathadh* .i. *tiodlacadh*: I have not met the word elsewhere.

51. *fairthe*: cf. note on 35.

foruime: perhaps gen. of *foram*, 'motion,' &c., Wi.

55. *the*: the rendering 'yonder' here and in 67 supposes the existence of a word related to *ane*, as *thall* to *anall*, *thair* to *anair*, &c. The same word is perhaps to be recognized in Metr. Ds. ii. 26, 3, *im threbthus te*; *supra*, p. 172, 73

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sin taig the; 332, 23 *in each thromthuirt te*; 288, 39 *isin topur the*; 206, 5 *in tóenach the* (*de, te* MSS.); BB 406 *a* 15 *ria cath Muige Tuired te*. In all these passages, however, it is possible to regard the word as a somewhat otiose adjective. For *ane*, Meyer Contrib. gives the meaning 'then, therefore': but it seems also = 'there': cf. BB 407 *a* 45 *dia tudcaid aniar ane*; Ir. T. i. 100, 5 *annas ane*.

58. H reads *indinerech*; Y and S_2 have *aninerech*. Read *in t-inchrechaid*, and translate 'the critic is ever a great terror.'

61. *condla*: cf. Contrib. *cundla*.

62. For *fresabra* 'opposition,' cf. Mag Rath, 118, 10; Rev. C. xiii. 121, I.L 26 *a* 24, 26.

70. *rolangach* .i. *romeablach*, O'Cl.

71. *co faichlib*: O'Cl. has *go bfaichlibh* .i. *go tnarastal*.

73. *leicéb*: see Bergin, ZCP iii. 487.

74. Cerball, son of Muirecén, King of Leinster: see Rev. C. xx. 7. His death is recorded by FM 904.

75. *'na eigre*: i.e. the place inherits her name: she has no other heir; cf. 111–2.

79. *fann-áid* rhymes with *Dallán*, and must therefore be a compound, formed apparently from *áid* 'luck.'

81. *d'fúrdin*: O'R. has ꝑuꝛꝺn 'welcome, salutation'; so Dinneen, ꝑoꝛꝺn. It is, no doubt, the same word as *erdin* (*urdin, furdin*), which means (1) 'excess': (2) 'advance,' cf. Meyer, RC xxxiii, 97: here 'advancing to greet.'

88. *cuimge*: apparently for *cumcai*.

89. O'Cl. has *intreabh* .i. *easbaidh*. The word usually means 'furniture.' The rendering in the text is a mere guess.

90. *scél fromtha* 'merely to prove'; like *cuit adaill* 'merely a visit,' Ml. 102 *a* 15.

99. *millfet lí th' aigthe* = 'I will kill thee': cf. *gur cláechlódh a lí* 'till he died,' Contrib. s.v. *conimchlóim*.

ar m' fechtas: cf. Laws i. 224 *fri fechtas fadesin* 'in his own turn.'

100. *eisceptus* is common in the Laws in the sense 'exception,' but this seems out of place here: O'Cl. has *eisceptus* .i. *eur in agaid*.

103–4. The order of words is *cen m'ainmed tre cen taidbred*.

106. This line is parenthetical. For *dia* 'enough,' see Contrib. It is usually employed in interjectional phrases (Bergin).

O'R. gives 'toll' as one meaning of *cumal*: it is an extension of its usual employment as a unit of value.

am' chintaid: for this use of the preposition *in* see *Monastery of Tallaght*, p. 166 (note on 130, 18). So in the next line *im* = *i mo*.

116. *snaidm* properly = 'knot': hence 'difficulty,' Dinneen; but perhaps the meaning is, 'was not the bestowal of it a compact binding upon her?': cf. Wi. s.v.

117–120. The closing stanzas are very obscure. O'Cl. has *trom* .i. *tomhra* .7 *tomhra* .i. *tearmonn*: so also s.v. *tomhra*.

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119. For *tromma* (*trumma*) 'dignity,' v. Meyer, Triads, index. The meaning may perhaps be: As a return for supplementing the omission of the poet of the *Dindsenchas* (cf. 1–2, above), I hope for his protection, which is a small matter for so great a personage as he is.

121–4. As to the meaning of these lines, I conjecture that the writer is apologizing for not being more devout in attending Mass. Or perhaps we should translate: 'Seek not strict account—if thou, Lord, purposest to . . . . me: what dost thou do with thy family at noon if the exact account is required?' (i.e. what profit is there in the sacrifice of the Mass if an exact account is demanded of us for our sins?)

LIAMUIN.

The situation of Liamuin has been discussed by G. H. Orpen, Journ. R.S.A.I. for 1906, pp. 76 sq. He rejects the usual identification with Dunlavin in Wicklow, and holds that Liamuin is now represented by Newcastle Lyons, which lies about eight miles from Dublin, a little off the road to Naas. Hogan, Onom., recognizes two or more places of the name in Leinster. The other places mentioned in this poem, so far as they have been identified, might have been associated either with Dunlavin or with Newcastle Lyons.

The story is concerned with two families, one belonging to the Dési, settled in East Munster, the other to the Erainn of Munster. The pedigrees of both are found among the tribal genealogies (see below on 29 and 63).

3. *ar-rec*: see Thes. Pal. ii. 63 note *b*, and 162 note *d* (*hi rece*); also p. 140, 11 *supra*; LL 147 *a* 47; 166 *b* 45. The phrase means something like 'forthwith,' 'ohne Weiteres.'

7. *cen malairt* 'without change,' especially 'change for the worse, detriment': see Wi.: O'Dav. 1236.

9. *Forcarthain*: the manuscripts vary between *Forcarthain* and *Fercarthain* each time either name occurs; but the balance of evidence is in favour of calling the place Forcarthain and the girl Fercarthain. The place was somewhere near Rathcoole, half way between Dublin and Naas (Onom.).

10. *Trustiu*: in the prose version Trustiu is said to have been killed at Ath Truisten, which O'Donovan places near Mullaghmast in Kildare (FM ii. 635). Miannach has not been identified.

16. Dubthach is called king of the Dési of Brega, in a historical sense; the tribe had been expelled from Meath in the time of Oengus Gái-búaibthech several generations earlier; see FM 265, and note on line 29 below.

Hogan identifies the Dubthair here mentioned with Duffery, near Baltinglass; but this is neither in the original home of the Dési nor in the lands which they had colonized in the south.

21. *mí bendachtan* 'month of blessing,' must mean an extra month beyond the year contracted for, but I can cite no parallel.

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29–36. The same pedigree is given for Dubthach in Rawl B 502, p. 143 *d* 31. The Oengus mentioned in 32 is there called Oengus Gái-Buaibthech, who was the cause of the expulsion of the Dési from Meath: see FM 265, Anecd. i. 15, etc. If Dubthach's grandfather was grandson of Oengus, Dubthach's date would be somewhere about 400 A.D.; but see note on 57 below.

35. *róin*. O'R. has *rón*, 'strong, fat.' Four kings called Aed Róin or Rón,' are mentioned in FM index. It is perhaps the same word as *rún* which occurs in Metr. Ds. i. 24.

47. This is an obscure line: *dál fo demi* is used as a periphrasis for 'death,' Contrib.

51. Read *co fagbaitis*.

57–63. The genealogy of Acher Cerr is given in LL 336 *b* in ascending line as follows: Acher Cerr, Eochu Antóit, Fiachra (.i. Cathmail), Eochu Riata (is eside Carpre Rigfota), Conairc, Mug Lama, Lugaid, Corpre. In Rawl. B. 502, p. 162 *d*: Acher, Eochaid, Fiachu, Feidelmid, Cincce, Guaire, Cintae, Coirpre Rig*fota*, Conaire Cœm, Lugaid, Cairpre *Crom-chend*. In FM 186 Cairpre Rig-fota is mentioned as fighting in the battle of Cennfebrat. If this date is right, Acher Cerr's birth-year would be somewhere about 300 A.D. according to the genealogy in LL: that in Rawl. would bring him down to 400 or so. The date of Acher Cerr can also be approximately determined from the descending line, as he was ancestor of the kings of Dal nAraide; Fergus mac Erca, who *cum gente Dalriada partem Britanniæ tenuit* (Tigernach 502 = FM 498), was tenth in descent from Acher. This, however, would put Acher (and consequently Dubthach) back into the third century.

It will be observed that both LL and Rawl. B. 502, omit Olldóitech (or Alldathach) mentioned in line 63. Now in Cóir Anmann (Ir. T. iii. 314) we have a Lugaid Alldathach in company with Cairbre Crommchenn and Mug Láma (otherwise called Eochaid Ilchrothach). It would seem, then, that Olldóitech (or Alldathach) is not a separate person, but a cognomen of Lugaid: *is Oll-dóitig* (the reading of LRB) will then mean 'also called Oll-dóitech.' My conjecture *Olldóitche* is therefore wrong. The form *Oll-dóitech* is much more likely to be right than the fanciful *All-dathach*, which is supported by some inferior mss.

71. This is obscure: it should mean literally 'as prosperity is usual till now.'

75. *de*, i.e. out of the province of Leinster.

79. *calaid* seems here to be a substantive. For *céte*, 'path,' see Contrib.

92. *forrach*, verbal noun of *forrgim*, Wi. See Ir. T. iv.; Festschr. W. Stokes, 9, note.

94. *congbáil*, 'military service,' Contrib.: *congbáil catha* Tog. Trói, 1696.

102. *find-choraib*, from *cor* 'plait,' Contrib.; *abrat-chor* 'eye-lashes,' *ibid.*

108. *dointnem* (trisyll.): Bergin suggests that this may be intended as a verbal noun = *di-ind-snim*, meaning perhaps 'hardship.

109. Fornocht is identified with Forenaghts, near Naas.

111. This line is quoted by O'Cl. s.v. *aradhain uile*: he reads *ghég* for *gein*.

114. Read *ic dub-dthaib*.

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135. *oca* is frequently written *ca* or *coa*.

139. *sluindfitit*: if this is the true reading, it is an instance of the affixed pronoun in *-it*, which is found already in Wb. 26 *a* 8 *gébtit*. For examples from LU, see ZCP ii. 489.

140. Read with L *dia nádlaib isna dindgnaib* 'to their gatherings in the notable places' (at which these poems were recited).

DUN GABAIL.

This place was in Cuthraige on the Liffey (lines 62–67), but has not been more exactly located. The Cuthraige were one of the sub-divisions of Dál Cormaic Luisc, who were one of the four *prím-sloinnti* of Leinster: Rawl. B. 502, p. 118 *b* 43.

3. *Lutur*, not *Luthar*, is the correct form: it rhymes with *cutal* in 64.

9–12. The corresponding sentence in the prose version is: *Airdiu each ralaig é: caéca cubat 'na gabul 7 a leth 'na leithe*: 'he (Lutur, not Gabal) was taller than an oak: fifty cubits in his fork, and half as much in his shoulder.' The word *leithe* may mean either 'shoulder-blade' or 'breadth': the prose-writer understands it in the former sense; the author of the verse substitutes the kindred word *lethet*, meaning 'breadth.' How has this discrepancy arisen? Has the prose-writer misunderstood the verse, or *vice versa*? or have they placed different interpretations on a common source? I am inclined to think that the last explanation is the true one, and that the prose is in error: it is suspicious that the word *gabal* 'fork' is virtually identical with the name of the woman; this is, I think, the cause of the *double entendre*.

The woman is called Gablach in 9 and 55, Gabal in 61.

15. *cen luing*: i.e. these giants did not need a ship, but walked through the sea, like Gulliver invading Blefuscu.

21. *Co rodéirged* (*sic leg.*), from *déirgim* 'I make a bed'; cf. *dergithir do is tilaig*, Contrib.

26. I have treated *romair* as a verb, but more probably *mara remair* = 'of the Red Sea.'

28. The prose does not give Fuither's pedigree, but makes Lugaid *lám-derg* one of his captains, in place of Labraid *lám-fota*.

36. After this line Lec. interpolates a stanza:—

Anmand desi ele dib · tanic anoir can dimbrig
Luitheach Lamfada co mblaid · 7 Labraid a brathair.

47. *gúalle* for *gúailne*, plural of *gúala*.

51, 52. In place of these lines L has *rochaichlaig cuirp roscirri do maithlaib uilc inchinni*. Here *rochaichlaig* (which rhymes with *máithlaib*) is probably redupl. perfect of *conclichim* (for *ro-com-cichlaig* > *rocóichlaig*). The lines perhaps mean: 'he bespattered the bodies which he mangled with horrible messes of brains': *cuirp* for *curpu*; *uile*, adjectival gen. of *olc* (subst.): *máithlaib* 'puddings' *máethal*): *roscirri* (*cirrim*), parenthetic.

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53. *Co 'morogaib dóib*: for instances of this idiom see Wi. 515, col. 1; *imngabaim* here = 'catch hold of one another.'

54. This seems to mean 'when the assailants were worsted they found little protection.'

56. *trom-thuitted*: read rather *trom-duith-fer* 'of strong churls'; cf. *duith* 'base' SnR index: *dothfer*, cf. p. 350, 29; *doithir* .i. *doidhealbh* O'Cl.; *duthair* 'surly' Lism. index.

64. *ba cutul*: O'Cl. has *cudal* .i. *saoth no olc. bá cudal* .i. *bá saoth no ba hole*, which is perhaps founded on this passage. The word is probably the same as *cutal* 'empty' (**com-toll*): see Contrib.

71, 72. literally 'without dangers of thefts, of cattle-raids,' &c.

BELACH DÚRGEIN.

Not identified.

2. *láaded leirg*: the same phrase occurs in Metr. Ds. i. 6, 22. The reading *luaith il-leirg* would give a rhyme to *fúair*.

4. *fer fíged feirg*: cf. Metr. Ds. ii. 54, 17, *fer find, fíged gail*: Ir. T. ii. 1, 48, line 1510, *roſíged gleó*: *infra*, 272, 27 *fri ferga fíge*. The verb is *fígim*, 'I weave.'

7. Read *issí ba sond selaig*, and translate 'she was a halbert for hewing': *selaig* is gen. of *selach*, verbal noun of *sligim*: cf. SnR 5355, *ic selach na slúag*. For *sonn*, cf. Mag Rath 202, y *am sonn catha*: Wi. (s. v. *sonn*) *am sond slaide*: *infra* 410, 4 *sond slechtaide sliged*.

16. As the end-word must be a monosyllable, the line should read *luid in mug cétna éit col*, 'the same slave went to a hundred crimes,' i.e. the offence was repeated a hundred times.

18. *sidmer* = *sithmer*, from *mer* with *sith* intensive.

22. *Hercaid* is properly accusative (sic leg. in 19), but here is put for nom., *metri gratia*. Read *arbdig* (from *arbdgaim*), 'Hercad denounced her to Indech': *rochertaig* 'she ascertained.'

23. This line means perhaps 'the liberal (?) hosts, she has a right to them': for this use of *dligim*, cf. note on Carmun 295. For *sumig* we should perhaps read *súinig*, an adjective of uncertain meaning found in SnR 6544.

BAIREND CHERMAIN.

The name of this place is preserved by the river Burren in Co. Carlow (Onom.). See note on 38.

4. *cethar-chend*. So L; all other mss. read *calad-chend*, which is the sobriquet given to Cerman in the prose version, as also in the note at foot of LL 194 *a*. This note only allows him three daughters, Bairend, Capp, and Cliathna.

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5. *ar tharba* means I think 'for profit,' such as a rich wife might bring. Atkinson, Glossary to the Laws, understands *torba* as meaning the fertility of cattle: in i. 190. 3 *na dartada no na colpacha oous na samasce .i. na hindlithe re torba*, the last clause is translated 'cattle before they are productive'; and the rendering in my text was influenced by this passage. But cf. Laws, v. 270. 7. *na buirb nar hindled fri torbu isin re suthain bid ag lath* (? *isin re sotha i mbiat oc láth*) 'fieree beasts that have not been yoked for profitable labour during the bearing season while they are in heat': i. 190. 3, should be rendered 'the heifers, etc., which have not been yoked for profitable labour.'

21. *daltait raind*. Cf. BB 401 *b* 24 *co hArd Macha daltaid fir*: the verb is a derivative of *dalta*.

24. *fognad*: literally 'let it serve you.' *Ernbas* (so L) is more correctly written *ernmas*: the spelling *ernbds* is due to false analogy.

There are many variants of this line, but most begin with *sniid uann* (or the like). This seems to mean 'Begone from us!' but I have met with no similar use of *sniim*.

28. *ainble*: pl. of *anbil* (for *ainbli*).

29-38. Only two or three of these places have been identified. Glenn Smóil, in the Dublin mountains, still keeps its name. Glenn Da Gruad (Glenn Cappaige in the prose version) is placed by Hogan, Onom. (Glenn Caipche, Glenn dá Ruad), near Delgany: the Babluan is said in the prose version to be the older name of the Bairend, a river in Co. Carlow.

31. *graimm* = modern ɡɲeim 'grip'; cf. SnR 1467 *ní tldith a glé-graim*; 3687 *maith a ngraim*; *infra* 330, 12 *a ngraimm rig-fer*; Metr. Ds. ii. 46, 7 *bas greimm ria gle-raind*. In all these passages the rhyme proves that the vowel is short. Wi. and Stokes (SnR index) mark it long in *gréimm*, which they distinguish from *greim, gratm*.

37-40. In the alternative version of this stanza printed on p. 92, *rograind* is presumably a verb, but its sense is uncertain. The phrase *brogais béim* is also obscure to me. O'Cl. has *béim .i. céim*. In the fourth line *comlaid* should be written *comlúi*. Cliathberna is elsewhere placed south of Glenn Smóil (Onom.).

42. *tothchos* = *tochus*, Wi., Laws; Tec. Corm.

DUIBLIND.

This poem is translated in O'Curry's M. C. ii. 289. He identifies the 'black pool' with the Poolbeg, a reach of deep water at the mouth of the Liffey.

4. *in fathaib Etair*: that is, the meadow-lands on the landward side of Bend Etair (Howth).

7. *tairem* = *tuirem*, so written to rhyme with *aided*.

8. *rosbádid* should be rendered literally 'drowned her,' as Mairgin's shot cast her into the pool: see prose.

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13. Five of the MSS. have *ingen*: in the other two the word is abbreviated. In such phrases with *gabaim* the person affected by the feeling is usually object of the sentence, but may be subject: see Atkinson's Keating, 381 *a*; Dinneen, s.v. *gabhaim*.

19. *chaer*: the direct object is occasionally aspirated in LL; e.g. *supra* p. 110, 9 *Atchíu chóiciur*.

16. It is not obvious why Cnucha, who is Aide's grandfather, should be mentioned here. Perhaps we should write *cétel Cnucha* 'Cnucha's slender son,' sc. Ochind. But LL has *Chnucha*, and the metre demands a trisyllable.

FORNOCHT.

SEVERAL places of this name are mentioned in Hogan's Onomasticon: this is probably the place referred to in ds. Liamuin 109, and identified with Forenaghts, near Naas. Fornacht is mentioned among other strongholds of Leinster in the poem *Slán seiss a Brigit*, LL 50 *a* 17 (ed. Meyer, 'Hail Brigit,' p. 17). Our poem is attributed in all MSS. to Find, i.e. to Find mac Cumaill.

3. *fertha*: pret. pass. of *feraim*.

7. *maignech*: this epithet is applied in Fled Bricrenn to a horse; it occurs also at p. 428. 40.

10. *fid-ruba* 'a wooded spur': cf. Rev. Celt. xiv. 412, 10 *for rubu na rígrátha*. Stokes (ibid. 447) identifies the word with Scotch Gaelic *rudha*, 'a promontory.'

11, 12. These two lines are found only in L: they are printed as they stand in the MS. *Rit* and *rot* = *fri* + possess. pron. 2 sing.

13–16: the prose says that Find returned from the west (*aniar*) after fighting against Uinche Ochair-bél at Ath Cinn Mara, and found his stronghold burnt down.

19, 20. Apparently there was a convent of nuns on the site of Druim Den at the time that the poem was composed.

24. Hogan, Onom., places 'Ath Uinchi in West Munster, but this poem and the prose version seem to be his only authority.

26. *brúachda*: see note on p. 370, 60.

29. *télnas*: see Wi. *tethna*, and cf. BB 402 *a* 4 *tria tetnas*.

ATH CLIATH CUALANN.

THIS poem on the legend of Dublin was edited in the seventh volume of the Todd Lectures Series, p. 20. It is attributed in all the MSS. to Colum Cille and Mongán mac Fiachna, the legendary King of Ulster († 621), who came to be identified with Find mac Cumaill (Voyage of Bran, i. 45). Line 2, and the theological turn of line 5, indicate that Mongan is the questioner and Colum Cille answers. In lines 29–32 the position is reversed; but the metre suggests that this stanza is an interpolation.

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6. *cluiche drenn* should be printed as two words, 'rough sport.'

8. The beast here described is called in the prose version the Máta: cf. Wi. *mát*, 'swine'; Glend in Mátai (Máthai) is one of the notable places near Brug na Bóinde; see Metr. Ds. ii. 22–24, Rev. Celt. xv. 293; it is there said to have been killed at Lecc Benn.

11. This line is corrupt: the last word should be a disyllable rhyming with *Bóind*.

13. Here again the text is faulty: instead of *cóel*, which gives no satisfactory meaning, one would expect either a rhyme for *eól* or a word assonating with *óc*.

14. Also a difficult line. I take *diamsat* to be 2 pr. sbj.: for the adjectival use of *eól* cf. *infra*, p. 266. 3 *am eól*. What is meant by *i n-ilib óc*? O'Cl. has *óc* .i. *fili* . *innilibh óc* .i. *iomad na bfhileadh*; probably an attempt to explain this passage.

17. *rofích*: we should perhaps read *rofúig* (which is supported by the *rofháidh*, *rofaid*, &c., of six MSS.), understanding this as perfect of *figim* 'I weave, plait,' &c.: cf. *rodfáig*, ds. of Ailech, 52 (Todd Lect. vii. 36), used of building a wall; *figim* is used of constructing a fortress, Todd Lect. vii. 42, line 8: it would apply naturally enough to palisades of mingled timber and earth, such as Cæsar describes.

18. *inna méit* is suspicious: *méit* should be a word rhyming with *cléith*.

21. *rolá cor*, 'took a turn, made a circuit.'

24. *doscer isinn áth*: cf. *dacer* 'it fell to him (by lot),' Turin Gl. 132. The construction is then like *contarla il-Laeg* 'so that it lodged in Laeg,' Rev. C. iii. 178. Or we may read *docer*, which is supported by three MSS.

28. Stokes, ZCP iv. 372, renders this line ''tis he that used to protect every small one,' referring *adchomad* to **ad · com · óim*.

31–2. L's reading is intended to be *cia lín dorochair de i tulaig na segainne*: the scribal marks indicate that *de* has been accidentally misplaced. Tulach na Segainne is not identified.

33. L reads *cota ler*: see Contrib. and ZCP viii. 76, note.

BEND ETAIR I.

A PROSE version of the legend of Etar, Mairg, and their children is found in LL 216 *b* 1, where it introduces the poem on Sliab Mairge, printed at p. 160. As it is omitted by Stokes, it may be well to give it here.

Margg ingen Rotmand maic Thacce, ben side do Echaid Muniste rí Galian. Oen ingen lee .i. Bethe a hainm. Tuc Etar mac Etgáith íside iarsain 7 ruc a hingin lee co tech Etair. Et oen mac ar a cind oc Etar .i. Aes mac Etair, conastuc side Bethi do mnái 7 co ruc mac dó. Dond dano a ainm-side. Oen ingen dano laíside .i. Elta a hainm-side. Romarbait dano Aes 7 Bethi oc immarbáig snáma issin muir. Beist rodosmarb. Et a quibus dicuntur, Rind chind 'Aisi, 7 ó Bethi, 7 cnocc ńDuind 7 mag nElta 7 bend Etair. Luid Margg iarsin iar n-éc

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caich di chumaid araile uadib co riacht in sliab n-ucut, ar ba sain-treb di, conabbad and. Unde sliab Mairgge.

Here Etar is called son of Etgáeth: so also, in the prose version printed in Rev. Celt. xv. 330, Benn Etair is said to be named from Etar mac Etgaith; but he is there said to have been son-in-law of Manannan mac Lir, and to have died of love for Aine; Mairg is ignored. The Kilbride MS. quoted in Silv. Gad. ii. 521 (xii. v. *b*) says that "Edar mac Edgaeth's wife was Marga." In Ac. na Senórach Howth is repeatedly called Bend Etair maic Etgaeith in fénneda: see Ir. T. iv. index. Mairg Etar and Bethe (not Aes) are mentioned in ds. of Sliab Mairge, p. 160.

3. *ní fail aslaig*: the meaning is not very clear: *aslaig* is not the regular acc. of *aslach* (: *adsligim*), which belongs to the *o*-declension.

5–6. Ruirthech is the older name of the Liffey. The Dothra is now the Dodder, a little river which falls into the Liffey at Ringsend, near the mouth.

7. *fachta* for *fechta* 'battles': cf. *fer fo facht*, Metr. Ds. ii. 34. It seems intended to rhyme with *trachta*, in spite of the *a*. The quantity of *tracht* is perhaps unfixed; in LU 40 *a* 22 it rhymes with *immomracht*, and at p. 214, *supra*, with *aráracht*.

8. *aichre trethna* 'fury of the sea.'

10. *cardais* is for *nocartais*.

11. *is tsenchoss* for *isin tsenchus*: cf. modern ɑɾʇɔiǯ = *isin tig*.

ardospeitted, from *arpetim* with infixed *dos-*. It is perhaps passive; 'there was chanted to them.'

13. *Tárcai* = *dóairci*. The word lost after *lind* may be *éc*.

The metre compels us to read *óoldich*, a literary form reminiscent of *óe-laech*.

16. *'Aes* should be *'Ais*, as in 47; in 43 the gen. is *'Aise*.

19. The line wants a syllable, and seems corrupt.

23. *nad báded fairge* 'that the sea might not drown him,' &c.

28. There must have been a spot (a reef of rocks perhaps) known as Nasc Mná Etair.

29. This line perhaps means that when Etar and Mairg married, their children (by former unions) were still infants (*báith*).

32. The line is hypermetric: read *narb*.

37–40. This stanza does not harmonize with the account of the death of Aes and Bethe given in the prose legend. Two different versions of the story seem to be here combined: according to one Aes and his wife Bethe had a swimming-match, and were attacked and killed by a sea-monster; according to the other, he went to a tryst in the sea with the daughter of Crimthann, and was drowned. The second version of the story is perhaps that on which two stanzas of the Ban-senchas in LL 137 *b* 13–19 are founded. They run as follows:—

Cland Fergusa gnai maer medar · mná Etair Béthech [is] Marg.
Bethech ingen Chremthaind Chualand · rodeg-thuill mór n-ualand n-ard.
Mór-mac Ugaini féin Fergus · co méin is co mer-gus garg.

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Margo mór-ben 'Ais maic Etair · 'Ais ba hathair Duind na ndúan.
'Ais athair cen terca tall mán [*leg.* talman] · Elta don maig barr-glan búan
O roráded Mag an Elta . tan do tham ślechta na sluag.

Here it would seem that Etar had two wives Bethech and Marg: Bethech (= Bethi) is the 'daughter of Crimthann of Cualu,' mentioned in line 40 of our poem; and Aes must have been intriguing with his step-mother, and neglecting his wife Margo. *Báes* (38) often means 'wantonness,' and *dál* (39) 'a love-tryst.'

According to the list in LL 39 *b* 22 Crimthann, son of Aed Cerr, called also Crimthann Cualand, was king of Leinster between Ronán mac Colmáin and Faelán mac Colmáin. Ronán died in 624 (FM), and in 628 Faelán defeated and slew Crimthann mac Aeda, king of Leinster. If this is the Crimthann of line 40, the personages of the poem belong to the early seventh century.

37. The symbol which stands in the margin of L opposite this line should be read *proprium*, and means that *Aés* is here a proper name, not the noun substantive *áes*.

39. *telchaind*. This seems to be the same word which is found in SnR 4269 (in the description of the Tabernacle) *deil telchinni . . . fri torgbdil na drumslaite*. This seems to mean 'a roof-pole—to support the roof-tree.' If so, *telchind* would mean 'roof,' and would be another form of *tulchinne* which occurs in Mesca Ulad, LU 19 *a* 14: *lasndain ingid Cuchulaind i n-ardai co mbói for tulchinniu ind lis*.

41. *dathe* should be rendered 'nimble': it is an adjectival genitive; see Contrib. *daithe*.

42. I take *sithi* to be participle of *sinim*, literally 'stretched.'

43. Rind Cind 'Aise is perhaps the present Ringsend.

46. *bechta*, participle of *bechtaim*, is used in the Laws = 'established by evidence.'

49. Read *dian mag*, 'whose is the plain.' Mag nElta = Moynalty, the name of the plain which forms the northern part of Co. Dublin.

65. For 'champions,' read 'curraghs': cf. Rev. Celt. viii. 54, 24; *ar dochoid Leborcham do thochostul Ulad, co tístais i curchaib no co tístais ar tír dia cobair*.

69. Read *mac-blait*: a disyllable is required by the metre.

The exploits of Cuchulainn's fosterling Mess Dead are recounted in Talland Etair (Rev. Celt. viii. 54), but not this incident.

75. Read *nad chlóiter*, 'who are never beaten.'

84. Read *a hEtar*, 'from Bend Etair.'

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BEND ETAIR II.

1. With this opening, cf. Metr. Ds. ii. 26. 3, *rdidfed frib im threbthus te*: p. 396, 1 *supra*, *Is sól dam im threbthus tó*; p. 422. 2, *sloindfed . . . am lis*, etc.

2. *secél fromtha*: cf. 19, *find-fadb fromtha*: 111, *radare fromtha*.

3. This is a hint that a proper reward will elicit the poet's lore. *slimda*: this is regarded in the text as gen. of *slimad* 'eulogy'; but this word has in modern Irish a long ī: see Dinneen.

14. *sq.* Dun mBrea = Bray Head; Sliab Lecga, perhaps = Three Rock Mountain (Onom.): the other places not identified.

Senboth: there may have been a nom. Senub (cf. Cathub), but Senboth is found as nom.

15. *frais* is acc. of *frass* 'shower,' metaph. 'assault': cf. V. Bran 24 note; Oss. Soc. i 160. 9, *tabair frasa tréana*.

16. *dobga*: in Fél. Oeng. lxxvii *cen sobchai* glosses *cen sotla* 'without pride': one may infer the existence of an adjectival *sobcha* 'proud' and *dobcha* or *dobga* 'humble.' In SnR 4046 the Red Sea is called *dogba dub-ruad*; where *dogba* = *dobga* may mean 'low-lying.'

18. *fri fáthaib*: translate perhaps 'with subjects of song,' i.e. 'noteworthy associations': *fdth* 'cause, occasion,' means in poetry especially 'occasion for a lay.'

23. *rún* is generally fem., and makes acc. *rúin*: but cf. p. 220, 60 *cen deg-rún*; 198, 19 *cen baeth-rún*; 246, 66 *ní rocheil a rún*.

26. Literally, 'above the great fame of Elg': Elg is an old name for Ireland, Metr. Gloss. *Elga* is gen. after *oll-blaid*.

34. *dún is inber is ard-ler*: cf. Ériu iii, 14, in a poem on wandering thoughts: *dún no ler no lom-daingen ní astaid dia rith*. The ordinary meaning of *ler* 'sea' seems out of place.

39. *Slaug-bann* 'host-exploit': cf. BB 408 *b* 48 *Diach na sluagh-band*. *bann* is originally neuter (Contrib.), but becomes fem.; cf. 77 *fri oll-baind*.

Slat is gen. pl.

41–44. This stanza is found in ds. of Cnucha (ed. Stokes, The Edinburgh Dinnshenchas, p. 77, from Eg. 1781), but with a different third line, and *o tracht* corruptly for *étrocht*.

47. *gécach* from *géc* 'branch, off-shoot,' is found also in LL 396. 5 *Macaem gegach gorm-rosgach*: King and Hermit, index, where Meyer renders 'vigorous, flourishing, keen.'

50. *cen chuibde* perhaps rather 'without measure.'

52. Fremu or Fremann = Frewin in West Meath (Onom.); but according to Keating, i. 106, Gann's kingdom extended from Waterford to Cork.

55. *fri selba sdith*: literally 'with sufficiency of possessions.'

57. *elgnus* (< *elc-gnds*) 'intention (of crime)' Laws: cf. O'Dav. 767; BB 392 *b* 32 *rop saer ar olc ar elgnos*.

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60. Aine, daughter of Manannán, is mentioned in a poem edited by Meyer in his *Cath Finntrága*, 74, 52.

63. *sluag-barr*, 'host-leading': cf. O'Gr. Cat. 350 *ó theasda Brian barr in tsluaig*.

samlaid is perhaps imper. of *samlaim*, used as a cheville 'imagine!'

71. *cen esair* without any straw litter, such as was used at a regular interment: see RC. xii. 462: ZCP iii. 432: Ir. Nenn. 206; ZCP viii. 560.

75. *segair* 'is referred to': on this use of *sagim* see Sarauw, Irske Studier, p. 82.

83. *daire* is perhaps an adjectival gen. of *daire* 'oak wood,' meaning 'oaken.' For *tech nDeirg* cf. Br. Dá Derga, § 16, § 31. *dorsig* must agree with *Deirg*.

85, 86. Long Laga and Tond Uairbeóil are no doubt proper names. Hogan, Onom. s.v. Glenn Caipche, identifies them with Long Hill and Tonduff, but this is arbitrary and improbable. The pirates naturally started from the seashore: from Trácht Fuirbthen (= Merrion Strand: see J. H. Lloyd in Ériu ii. 69) according to the LU. text of Bruden Dá Derga (ed. Stokes, p. 57); but the Egerton copy says that they marched from Sescenn Uarbeoil (p. 160). This is, no doubt, the same as Tond Uarbeoil, or close by. Long Laga (perhaps = Long Loga 'Lug's ship') would then be a name for one of the sand-banks off the mouth of the Liffey.

The positions of the other places mentioned in this passage have not been accurately determined. Sliab Lecca is called in Br. Dá Derga, § 68, *Lecca in úiḃ Cellaig*.

103. *toiche* is an abstract noun corresponding to *toich* 'fitting, acceptable.'

105. *fesfaide* = O. Ir. *rofeste* 'would be known.'

DÚN CRIMTHAINN.

DUNGRIFFIN in Howth still keeps the name of Crimthann's stronghold. The story of his birth is referred to by Keating (ed. Dinneen, ii. 234) and other authorities. His adventure over sea formed one of the *prím-scéla* enumerated in LL 189 *c*. It is briefly described in the older Lebor Gabála, LL 23 *b* 2. *Is é dochoid inn echtra a Dún Chrimthaind re Ndir ban-sídaige co mbói coicthiges for mís and. Co tuc seotu imda leis, imon carpat n-órda 7 imon fidchill n-óir 7 imon cetaig* (.i. *leni*) *Crimthaind. Co n-erbailt iar tiachtain immuig i cind cóicthigis ar mís.* This account is expanded in O'Clery's Leabhar Gabhála, p. 131 (R.I.A. 23 K 32 = 'G'). Besides the chariot, *fidchell* and tunic, there is mention of the sword engraved with serpents, the shield with silver bosses, the spear from which none escaped unhurt, the sling that never missed its mark, and the brace of hounds fastened by a silver chain. The Four Masters, A.D. 9, reproduce this description almost word for word. It corresponds in the main with our poem; but the latter omits the chariot, and adds a beaker (line 13), a brooch (37), a stone (45), a *tallann* (53—whatever it may be), and a horse-whip (57). The poem agrees with O'Clery's

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Leabhar Gabhála in making Crimthann start from Dál Usnig, whereas the older Lebor Gabála says that he went from Dún Crimthainn. The prose version has: *Is é docuaid i n-echtra a Dun Cremthainn (nó a Dáil Uisnig, ut ipse dixit).* According to the Four Masters he died at Dun Crimthainn; O'Clery's Leabhar Gabhála adds that he was buried there. But in the Senchas na Reilec (LU 51 *b* 5) he is said to have been buried at Brug meic ind Oc, among the Tuatha De Danann, *ar ba do thúaith Dé a ben .i. Nár, 7 is si roaslaig fair, combad he bad reilec adnaicthi dó 7 dia chlaind in Brug, conid hé fáth ann.*

There seem to have been different stories as to the origin of the name Nia Náir, and as to the connexion between Crimthann and Nár. The reason for the masculine genitive *Náir* must be sought in a passage in Bruiden Da Derga (ed. Stokes, p. 133). Here Nár *túath-chæch* is a man, 'the swine-herd of Bodb from Síd Femin.' This suggests an explanation for the name Nia Náir. In order to cloak the incestuous birth of Crimthann (see Keating ii. 234) he is feigned to be the son of a fairy mother (unnamed), sister to Nár of Sid Femin (also called Síd Buidb): Nia Náir = Nár's nephew. Next the name Nár is transferred to his fairy mother: the Bansenchas in LL 138 *b* 13 makes Nár *thúathech* (for *thúath-chǽch*) mother of Crimthann and of Feradach Fechtnach (who is Crimthann's son in the Annals). But the compiler of the Bansenchas knows the true story, for he adds *no 'sí máthair Chrimthaind Clothra* (sic leg.). The next step is that the connexion with the *aes síde* gives rise to the Echtra Crimthainn, the voyage of adventure over sea from which he brings back wonderful treasures. To suit the romantic story Nár becomes his wife: this is the account adopted in Senchas na Reilec, quoted above, and in the Dindsenchas, and also in an entry in Cóir Anmann (Ir. T. iii. 332), which runs thus: *Crimthan Nía Nár* (*Náir* BB.). *níadh .i. trén .i. trénfear Náire .i. Nár thúathach* (*thúathchǽch* BB and Lec. quoted Ir. T. iii. 415) *a sídhibh ben Chrimthain. Is sídhe rug Crimthan lé a n-echtra n-ordhaire a Dún Chrimthain a n-'Edur.* So again in Airne Fingein (quoted by Stokes from Bk. of Lismore (Lismore Lives, xxx: the text printed in Anecd. from Irish mss. ii. 4 is corrupt at this point): *Fidcheall Crimthain Niad Nár tuce a hAenuch Find, dia luid la Náir túath-chǽich is-sídh Buidb for echtra co mbúi fo dhiamraibh na fairgi, ata fo dhichleith isin ráith ind Uisnech cusanocht.* In this passage I would read *assíd Buidb.* Nár came from that place (as in Br. Da Derga, above), but the starting-point of the Echtra was Dun Crimthainn (or Dál Uisnig).

1. *Madochód i n-echtra n-áin.* Atkinson, Three Shafts, and Dinneen make *echtra* masc., but cf. p. 206. 14.

2. *Dál Uisnig* is not given in Onom. Usnech = Usnagh Hill in Westmeath.

3–4. These lines are glossed in G .i. *as iomdha muir 7 tír ina rug mac an Riogh .i. Criomthann fodhein a rouidhe læchdha no laidir.* Cf. LU 56 *b* 1, *ó dodeochatar a cetna rude* ("leg. *nude*," Eriu, Suppl. 7); LL 394 *w*, *mac do Murchad ri ruidhe.* In SnR 1078, 7074, *garg-ruide*, *rorude* seem = 'prince,' &c.; but this meaning will not suit with the fem. *rúaid.*

5. Read *for séit* (: *bréic*); the mss. have *sét*; Strachan, Eriu i. 2, and Thurneysen, Hdb. 125, make *sét* an *u*-stem, in spite of dat. *séit*, W 24 *a* 17.

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6. *tre aslach mban*: cf. LU 51 *b* 6, quoted above: *Nár . . . issí roaslaig fair.*

10. Mag Eolairg, the sea between Lough Foyle and Iona (see Reeves' Adamnan, 274, note), or possibly it may be a 'kenning' for the sea generally.

14. The phrase *romra rían* occurs also in Ir. T. iv. 311, note on 4569.

15. Here and in 12 and 55 the best MSS. present *ba sed* for the historical *ba hed.*

16. I can only guess at the meaning of this line: Tuathal's cup may have had the virtue of multiplying indefinitely the liquor it contained.

For *méin*, 'metal' (= *mían*), see Laws i. 170, 17, LL 16 *b* 50.

17. This *fidchell* is referred to in LL 145 *a* 20, Ac. na Sen. 3945; also in the tale Airne Fingein (quoted above).

21. The 'shirt of Lug' must be the same as the *cétach Crimthainn* mentioned in the different prose versions of the story, and also in the ds. of Luibnech RC xvi. 73, and BB 407 *b* 46 *sq.* Perhaps *lug* is here the noun meaning 'hero': see O'Dav. 1188, 1202.

24. *rofuacht*: this is the reading of the best MSS.: it is formed from *-ruacht* by false analogy, as in LL 210 *b* 1 the monstrous form *rosfuachtastar* (corresponding to *dochúnid chucu* in other texts) probably means 'she came to them.' The *cétach* may have been a short riding-cloak.

29. A Dáire Derg, grandson of Ailill Ólomm, is mentioned at pp. 134, 138; and a Dáire Derg mac Find is named] in Acallam na Senórach: there was also a Dáire Derg, ancestor of the Three Fothaids: Rev. Celt. xxxii. 393.

30. *bedg*, properly 'bound'; here perhaps the sudden spring of a swordsman.

31, 32. This shield is described by FM and O'Clery's L. Gab. as *sciath co mbocóidib airgit*: the thrice nine arrows are another kind of ornament. The meaning of *crechad* is uncertain; *cirb* is probably gen. of *cerb* 'cutting.'

34. Read with YHG *ciarbo choscur* 'though it was a bloody trophy.'

37. This is a daring anachronism, as Aed Abrat, King of Connacht, was killed A.D. 576, AU: cf. BB 57 *b* 5.

40. *foir*. Dinneen has ꝼoıꝛ 'a hem, fringe, border,' &c. If this is our word and the quantity short, then *choir* in 39 may be = *chair*, gen. of *car* 'brittle.' But perhaps we have to do with *fóir* 'a ship's crew, a number of people stowed together' (O'R.): it might conceivably be used of a set or row of gems, as *foirenn* of a set of chessmen. We should then write *chóir* in 39. There is no mark of length in the MSS over *foir* or *choir.*

'na sreith = 'ranged in a row.'

43. *lánamain* usually denotes a married couple: in legal language any pair of persons connected by some social tie. Here it seems to be applied to a couple of dogs.

45. On stones used in warfare, see O'Curry MC. ii. 263, *sq.*

50. *acht mad cel*: G has a gloss *rob ineglaighthe an gres do tuagmiolaibh baoi arna riondad . . . . isin tabaill munaptais mairbh*, 'the ornamental animals engraved . . . . on the sling would be formidable only that they were dead.'

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52. This stanza is a nest of riddles. The word *tallainn* is found only in R: it is adopted in the text on the supposition that it is a rare word which has been replaced in other copies by *atód*, &c. *Talland* = lat. *talentum* is used in the metaphorical sense of 'special gift,' see Wi. Cf. Ir. T. iv. 3193 *tallann do thallannaib na fiannaigechta*, which O'Grady renders 'one of the special articles of Fian-lore.' But this word is masc., and the acc. should be *tallann*; besides, the context calls for some more precise expression. Perhaps R's reading is a mere corruption due to *talmain* in the preceding line. We must then adopt the alternative reading *atód*, which can only be the verbal noun of *addóaim* (see Thurneysen in ZCP viii. 64), which usually means 'kindling': does it here signify 'a tinder-box,' and is 56 a description of the wood used for the purpose? A 'sliver of holly' seems unpromising material. O'R. has ȝlom, 'a lock of hair: a fleak (flake?).' I can make nothing of 54: in 55 *frithatad* is unknown to me.

57. This *ech-flesc* seems to be really a whip, not a goad.

66. *snúad* is an adjectival gen. pl.

67. *murbach*, 'place where the sea breaks,' 'sea-beach.'

68. *mac Lugdach* = Crimthann: his father was Lugaid Sriabnderg.

RATH CHNAMROSSA.

O'Donovan says (note on FM i. 11, note *c*) that Cnamross is probably the ancient name of Camross, near Barry's Cross, Co. Carlow. The death of Lé fri Flaith is an incident in Bruiden Da Derga: see Stokes' edition, pp. 147, 161.

3. *gnithe*, n. pl. of *gnith* 'shout': cf. *gnithech* 'shouting,' Death Tales, index; *gossa* is an adjectival genitive. So also in 43. The reading of YLc *ngnithi* is in favour of this interpretation. O'Cl. has *gnithe* .i. *gniomhacha*, quoting *go raghonsad Gaoidhil ghnithe*, which is a line from a poem found in LL. 11 *a* 16.

9. *fomaire fir* 'giant of a man,' a phrase like *peta eóin*, 'Eriu Suppl. 768, *pettæ cuirre* Aisl. Mac C. 51, 28; *deóra dagfir*, p. 162. 11 *bidba troch*, p. 172. 66 *supra*.

16. *charnail chnám-(ḟ)rossa*; so in the prose ds. *ní fuair acht carnail cnam . . . 7 fosceird in cnam-fros sin inde*.

18. *egal* or *escal* 'roaring of water, storm, onslaught': cf. Cormac s.v. *Coire Brecáin*; Rennes Ds. index; Rev. Celt. xiv. 441.

19. *dal fo deime* 'a meeting in darkness,' a periphrasis for 'death.'

20. Read *co fán Corra Ednige*: the rhyme with *dal* requires *fan* as a monosyllable: *Corra* must be regarded as a genitive. None of the places called Eidnech mentioned in Onom. seems likely to be meant.

23. *nimchin* is the opposite of *mochen*: cf. LBr. 85, lower margin, line 7, *nimochin ogan congail hi saidfithea in sen-fiacail* 'woe betide him in whom the old tooth is fixed in the combat!': LBr. 94 lower margin: *nimochin nech nosfothraic na tib dig* 'woe to him that bathes himself and does not drink a

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draught (f)' I regard *tossaig* as the verb of which *tossach* is the verbal noun (*to-od-siag-* Thurn. Hdb. 475).

31. The nut-grove of Segais is described in ds. of Sinann, pp. 289, 293: other references in Joyce, Social Hist. i. 446.

35. *cnói dag-ruis*: so in the prose legend *nidat cna rois acht is cna amrois*, which Stokes renders 'they are not nuts of knowledge, but nuts of ignorance.' But *ruis* 'knowledge' has a long vowel; either then the quantity is shortened in *dag-ruis*, to rhyme with *amruis*, or *cna rois* means 'nuts of the wood,' and there is a play on words in *ruis—amruis*.

37. *fáil-gus*: a compound of *fal* 'prince': the magical knowledge which the nuts bestow is superior to the might of warriors.

39. This corresponds to the prose *rosadnacht Find traig i talmain*. I have no other example of *foeressaim*.

40. *adbair ardosfail* 'the cause which is upon them': *adbair* for *adbar*, for the sake of the rhyme with *talmain*.

41-48. According to FM. Cairbre Lifechair died in 284, and Bresal Bélach, grandson of Cathâir Mór, in 435; but there is an error somewhere in the annalistic chronology of the Leinster kings; see introductory note to Loch Garman, p. 508.

MAISTIU I.

Maistiu is identified with Mullaghmast, in Co. Kildare.

2 and 21. *imscar* sometimes means 'encounter' (properly 'the result of an encounter, the condition in which the combatants part'): cf. p. 254, 5 : *Trúag a n-imscar imalle*, said as here of two enemies whose meeting is fatal to both. So in BB 435 *a* 52 *ar rofedar ni bad imscar mac mbec im chuail fithiucan a n-imscar na da ardmiled*.

5. Eochaid Tóeb-fota, son of Ailill Olomm, was killed A.D. 241, FM.

8. *forud Oengussa* = *Oenach Oengussa* in the prose : cf. note on p. 452, 28.

9. *rosill*, cf. Metr. Gl. *sillid* 'a witch.'

10. *romill*, cf. Corm. *milled* .i. *mí-silled* and Zeuss 954 *na ramillet mna*.

15. *thuc Snuaid dar sise*: the prose says she was drowned in the river Snuad. *dar sise* seems to be put for *tairse*.

17. *con scís nglé*, i.e. she died ingloriously, not in the toil of battle.

19. *co ceird chrúi* cf. p. 282, 85. O'Cl. has *ceird chrúi* .i. *ceird imdeargtha no ceird bhasaighthe*. Cf. also p. 138, 3, *iar ceird gascid*.

21. For *mairer* 'troop,' &c., see Rev. Celt. xiv. 446, Ir. T. iii. 539, LL 111 *a* 25. It is no doubt the same as *murer* 'burden, family,' Ir. T. iii. 539.

25-6. As to Oengus mac Umóir and his son Conall, see ds. of Carn Conaill, p. 440. The Oengus mentioned in 29 is, according to the prose legend, Oengus mac ind 'Oc.

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27–28. I have translated according to the natural order of the words; but the prose makes the two sisters Maistiu and Máer die of grief for the loss of Conall, regarding this as an alternative account of the fate of Maistiu.

30. *écem-loisse*, cf. Wi. *luisse*: O'Dav. 1185, 1200.

31, 32. *sam-rún*, *mag-rún* seem to be both compounds of *rún*.

34. For this use of *fiad* cf. Lism. Lives 2485 *co torocht in sceich fil isin fiadh re cill Eochaille aníar* 'in the wood,' Stokes; *ba fiad fertach*, p. 260, 5 *supra*; SnR index.

MAISTIU II.

1. This must be the same Dáire Derg, grandson of Ailill 'Olomm, as in the last poem; yet here he is a Leinster king.

8. Neither Wi. nor Meyer gives *ailges* with *á*: but it has the mark of length in Atk. P. and H. 4026, 7991, 8215; so in Three Shafts and Dinneen: cf. also ds. Ceilbe 107 (p. 62 above); LL. 114 *b* w.

10. Apparently Grís demanded a mass of gold from Maistiu; and as Maistiu could not satisfy the demand, she suffered the vengeance of the *ban-licerd*, as the prose legend calls Grís.

ROIRIU IN UI MUIREDAIG.

Now Mullagh Reelion, 5 miles S.E. of Athy in Co. Kildare (Onom.).

6. *is maic* B; see note on p. 216, 7.

11. *ar-rec*: see note on p. 66, 3.

ROIRIU IN UI FAILGE.

Now Reary or Rerymore, 5 miles N. of Mountmellick (Onom.). This poem found in LL only; there is no corresponding prose legend.

3. *comul n-ena*; see note on Metr. Ds. ii. 2, 12: *ena* may be an adjective, or possibly gen. pl. of *en* 'water.'

6. *Síl nEchdach* = Ui Echach (also Ui Echdach) an Ulster sept: see Onom.

9. *rot*: cf. Mag Rath 40, 9, *in mac rot* (: *clocc*): LL 150 *b* 31 *rot a ngal*: it is probably the same as *rot* 'red' Corm. Tr. 146 *is rot cech nderg*.

11. *idus*: is this Cormac's *hidoss* = *elōos*? O'R. has *iodhus* 'a tower, fortress.' Can *nar mit* be = *nár smit*? The modern ꝑmıoc or ꝑmuc 'a piece of anything' (Dinneen) = *smit* 'lobe of ear' Wi: *nár smit* then might mean 'not a scrap.'

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MAG MUGNA.

According to Stokes, Rev. Celt. xv. 420 Mag Mugna was in the *east* of Leinster along the Barrow; this is a slip for *west*: see the note to which Stokes refers in Félire Oeng. p. clxxxi, Mart. Oeng. 258. The name Mugna survives in the barony of Kilkea and Moone in the south of Kildare. The local relation between Mag Mugna and Mag nAilbe has not been clearly determined, if one may judge from Hogan's articles on Belach Mugna, Eó Mugna, Mugna, Mag Mugna, and Mag Ailbe.

1. *mo gnia*. The prose version has: *Nó Mugna moo gnia .i. mo macaib sethar, quia fit gnia mac sethar, ut dicitur i mBrethaib Neimedh gnia sethar .i. mac sethar mac som didiu caera dona cæraib dobert trefuilngid treorach for a craeb.* Stokes regards *mo gnia* here as = Christ: see his note, Rev. Celt. xv. 420, but he does not explain the connexion between Christ and the Tree of Mugna, and his rendering of the last sentence can hardly be right. I think we should translate: "*gnia sethar*, i.e. sister's son; now it (the Tree) is the son of one of the berries which *trefuilngid treorach* put upon his bough." What *trefuilngid treorach* means I cannot say; but the general sense seems to be that the Tree of Mugna sprung from a berry which grew upon one of the trees from which the Cross was made; and in this way it is sister's son to the Cross, *mo gnia feda féil*. If this is right, *mo* in *mo gnia* must be hypocoristic. O'Cl. has *gnia .i. bile*.

3. *sorthaib*: d. pl. of *soraid* 'blessing' Dinneen.

6. *ba fó fiad*. O'Cl. s.v. *fiadh* quotes *ubhall ba fó fiadh* and explain .i. *ubhall ba maith an biadh*. But cf. *fiad-ubla* 'crab-apples' Rev. Celt. xv. 460.

9–12. This stanza is quoted in the notes to Félire Oengusso, Dec. 11, with a different third line, *fo diamair re hed dobí*: this is preferable, as the prose legend and the poem on p. 146 say that the Tree was hidden until the birth of Conn Cét-chathach. Its discovery is not mentioned, however, among the marvels attending Conn's birth which are described in Airne Fingein.

EO MUGNA.

6. I read *comged* for *coméd* of the MS.
míle 'a thousand cubits,' not men.
10. Translate 'and fifty hundreds to boot'; the total number intended is 7000.
12. 'The poet Ninine cast it down': Rev. Celt. xv. 420.

EO ROSSA, etc.

The corresponding prose version is edited in Rev. Celt. xvi. 277.
9. *sogor* is the opposite to *dogar* (*dogur*), Wi. Translate 'joyous.'
12. *iar-thress*: see note on p. 324, 7.

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BELACH CONGLAIS.

Now Baltinglass in the south of Co. Wicklow.

Between the prose version edited by Stokes and the poem there is a composition beginning *Cain treith tadbanar*, which I cannot translate.

2. *merg*, properly 'rust' (*meirg* Wi.), means also 'decay, decrepitude' etc.: cf. Metr. Ds. i. 48, 49; ii. 22, 58.

míbal is the opposite of *bal* 'brightness' (?): cf. p. 224, 22.

4. The grandsons of Dond Désa, Conaire's foster-brothers, play a part in Bruden Da Derga.

10. For *sorthan* see Ir. T. iv. index, and p. 220, 55 *supra*.

sáigluind seems to be written *metri gratia* for *saeglonnu*.

11. *tréith* is probably metaphorical, and means the chieftains who joined in the hunt, not the boars who were the quarry.

14. Dreibrenn (or Derbriu) was daughter of Eochu Feidlech, and sister to Medb; see Táin Bó Cúalnge, ed. Wi. 15, and compare p. 386, 10 *supra*. Her red swine are mentioned again in ds. of Duma Selga, Loch Néill, and Ceis Corainḍ. They were men and women who had lost their proper shape: see ds. of Duma Selga, p. 386.

ATH FADAT I.

Ath Fadat is now Ahade on the Slaney in Co. Carlow; see O'Curry, MC. iii. 404, where there is a translation of this poem. But the prose account says that the fight between Etain and Fadat was caused by a dispute as to the produce of the river Barrow. In the LL. copy of the prose Lind Doé is said to be 'on the Barrow.' Besides O'Curry's translation of the poem, it has been edited by Stokes, Rev. Celt. xv. 422, and in Poems from the Dindsenchas (Todd Lect. vii). It was evidently not written for the Dindsenchas collection.

Metre- *Ocht-foclach mór* (Meyer, Ir. Metr. 72).

5. Loch Lurgan: see note on Belach Gabran.

1–2. *-tathaig* : *blâthaig* is an imperfect rhyme. So too 21–2 *thathlaib*: *mbrâthair*.

15. *amsaig*, an abstract noun, acc. sing. Meyer, Contrib. quotes gen. *amsaige*.

23. Perhaps 'it shall reach your mother,' i.e. she (Caichne ?) also shall fall.

25. O'Cl. quotes this line s.v. *é*, explaining *as truagh do dhíol*.

38. *athaig*. O'R. has *athaidh* 'a period': cf. Mairthimchell Eirenn (ed. Hogan) 17, 3 *athaid* 'for a while.' But the usual form is *athach*, and it is better to rea *ni gébat frim athaig*, and translate with Stokes 'giants will not prevail against me.'

ATH FADAT II.

FADAT is here a woman: in the last poem he was a man.

The prose version refers to the *mirabilia duorum Sinecllorum*, as authority for the legend: but this document, so far as I know, is no longer extant.

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BELACH GABRÁN.

This is perhaps the pass leading to Gowran in Kilkenny, south of Sliab Mairge: so Hogan, Onom.; Stokes, Rennes Ds.; Orpen in Journ. R.S.A.I. xxxvi. 30. There was, however, another Belach Gabráin in Maistiu, Co. Kildare (see Onom.), and this would be more naturally connected with Almu (the Hill of Allen in Kildare). Loch Lurgan where the pig disappeared was according to the prose version in the Bog of Allen; authorities quoted by Hogan, Onom., place it near the Slieve Bloom mountains, to the west of Maryborough.

3. *rontétlai* cf. *rotetlaidhsid*, TBC (Wi.) index, and *etlaim*, Wi. At p. 194, 17 *supra* most texts have *tetlais*.

9. *iar scís glé* (sic leg.) 'after glorious toil' cf. p. 134. 17.

10. *fo mér*: does this mean 'under the rampart of Almu'?

17–20. This stanza, which is found in three MSS. only, is accidentally displaced in the text; it should follow line 8. It does not agree with the story, which says the pig escaped, whereas line 20 seems to assert that it was killed (at Loch Lurgan) in the bog of Allen. Line 18 probably refers to the baying of the hound, not to the cries of the hunters: translate 'whose mouth made furious music.' The semicolon after *anrachta* should be deleted; *robíth* is relative, and refers to Lurgan.

SLIAB MAIRGE I.

The Slieve Margy hills extend from Queen's County southwards into Kilkenny, to the west of the Barrow.

For the legend, see the first poem on Bend Etair.

7. This line is hypermetric: read *'sin tsléib sin*.

SLIAB MAIRGE II.

3. *tuiscthe* gen. of *toschid*.

4. Eochu Muniste *rí Galian* is mentioned in the prose legend printed above under Bend Etair I.

8. *golach* may be for *galach* or (more probably) may mean 'causer of weeping.' Cf. p. 338, 14, *Gdith golaig*.

9. *rosamlad* 'was thought appropriate,' 'was estimated.'

11. *gress* may here have the meaning 'injury' as in *dígail greisse cinéoil* and other phrases in the Laws.

daóra dagfir: perhaps 'valiant stranger,' *dag-fir* being merely a descriptive genitive: cf. note on 128, 9 *in fomaire fir*.

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ARD LEMNACHT.

In the territory of Ui Cennselaig, in Wexford (Onom.).

Crimthann Sciath-bél is mentioned by FM. *a.m.* 3502. The story of his battle with the Tuath Fidga is told in LL 15 *a* 22, where they are said to be a British tribe: cf. BB 43 *a* y; Ir. Nenn. ed. Todd ch. xxvii, ch. xxx, and p. lxv seq.: Keating's History, ed. Dinneen, ii. 111.

This poem was edited in Todd Lect. vii. 30.

7. *birda baill* 'pointed tools,' dangerous to handle: cf. *ball urlainn*, *ball acra*, Dinneen's Dict.

11. Read with LB *ind ail*: cf. SG. ii. 473, 7: the word means 'insult' not 'injury.'

8. The Fidga and Fochmaind are mentioned together in the poem on Druim nDairbrech, Metr. Ds. ii. 46, 17. Túath Fidga and Tuath Ochmaine are two of the three sections of the Gaileóin. MacNeill, Population Groups, pp. 90–1 (Proc. R.I.A., April 1911).

22. *cleth-núi*. *cleth* 'stake,' &c., is often used metaphorically of a chieftain: see Meyer, Contrib. *núi* = Cormac's *noe* .i. *duine*; cf. O'Dav. 1291.

24. Translate 'the way to overcome them is to behead them': so also the prose.

27. *ó dg arm*. The reading of L *ddig na n-arm* seems to have arisen from reading *ó* as *d*.

33. *in cach deg-amm*: this is probably a phrase like *cech than*. When vacant land was wanted for the people (*draimm* = *dreim*), it could be had in the former territory of the Fidga and Fochmaind. Translate, then, 'there was found on every occasion for the people,' &c.

LOCH GARMAN.

This is the Irish name of Wexford Harbour.

There is a deep-rooted confusion as to the date of Cathâir Mór and his sons. According to FM he was king of Ireland, A.D. 120–122, and was slain by Cond Cét-chathach and the Luagni of Temair. Tigernach, Rev. C. xvii. 7, gives the same account of his death at a somewhat later date. Authorities vary as to the length of his reign: the annalistic document LL 24 *a* 11 says: *Cathair mor mac Feidlimthe coica* (*nó tri*) *bliadna, co torchair la fein Luagni i Temraig*: see also the poems of Gilla Coemáin LL 129 *b* 9, and Fland Mainistrech LL 132 *a* 19. Again in the Leinster pedigrees at LL 315 *b* 42, *In Cathair mar-sa . . . l. bliadna do ir-rige hErenn i Temraig. . . . Comameer dano don Chathair-seo 7 do Chund chet-chathach sist máir*. In the tale of Cath Cnucha (ed. Windisch, Grammar 121), Cathair is connected with Conn and with Cumall, father of Finn. These notices make it necessary to place him in the second century. Now this same Cathair Mor, son of Feidlimid Ferurglais, is father of a number of sons, one of whom is Fiachu Ba Aiccid, LL 315 *b* 50, LL 313 *b* 12–20. So in Leabhar na gCeart, 203–5, Cathâir

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Mór, father of Fiachu Ba Aicid, was killed by the *fían* of Luaigne. And Fiachu Ba Aicid is father of Bresal Bélach (AU 483, 604; FM 435; LL 315*c* 1, 5). With Bresal Bélach we are on historical ground: he died in 435 (FM) or 436 (AU), and his successor Enda Cennselach is mentioned in the Book of Armagh (Thes. Pal. ii. 240). If then Cathâir Mór was really grandfather of Bresal Bélach, his birth-date cannot be put much earlier than 350 or so. O'Donovan, L.na gCeart 208 note *g*, speaks of Enna Cennselach as "fourth in descent from Cathâir, monarch of Ireland and king of Laighin or Leinster about the year 358," but does not mention how he arrived at this date, nor notice the discrepancy with the annalistic account. Assuming that Cathâir was born about 350, he might have lived to see the advent of Christianity. Lines 199–200 of Eochaid Eólach's poem seem to imply that Cathâir became a convert after attaining the position of Ard-Rí. This, however, is probably quite unhistorical, the explanation of the chronological difficulties being that there is a hiatus of 200 years or so in the pedigree between Fiachu Ba Aicid and Bresal Bélach. See also note on p. 130, 41 *sq*.

The poem has already been edited by O'Beirne Crowe in the Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Association, Jan., 1872.

Eochaid Eolach O'Ceirin, to whom the authorship is ascribed in the Book of Leinster, flourished in the eleventh century (see O'Curry MC ii. 113, 153). The style and metre of the poem are unusually simple. Internal rhymes are absent from more than half the stanzas.

11. *ria thadall* simply means 'frequented.'

14. *mad dia*: a strengthened form of *dia*; cf. *mad dia lamaid*, p. 286, 2, crit. note, and p. 454, 65 *mad dia tuca*.

26. This line means perhaps 'as to mentioning them, it is no dishonour' = *quos honoris causa nomino*.

29–36. Gilla Coemain (LL 127*a* 28–31), followed by Keating (Ir. Text. Soc. i. 194), gives as the three landing-places Inber Slâine (Wexford Harbour), Irrus Domnann (Erris in Mayo), and Tracht Rudraige (Dundrum Bay). Keating also mentions that some authorities substitute Inber Domnann (Malahide Bay) for Irrus Domnann.

Hogan, Onom., suggests three different identifications of Inber Dubglaisse.

51. *dognithi* should be taken as relative, the antecedent being *recht is riagla*.

52. *allib*: is this for *aillib*? or should we read *áillib* (*álaind*)?

59. *dimór daig*: this may mean the blaze of light at the feast, or it may be metaph. for 'the mighty warrior,' i.e. Cathâir.

67. *ór arand* must mean something like 'gold as compensation'; but I have no authority for *arand*, unless it be a sentence in Laws i. 300, 3 *aithgin gatu arann*, which I cannot translate. Should we write *a rand*?

73. *the*: see note on p. 58, 55.

73–76 Render, 'when he happened to be in the house etc. . . . to steal the coronet was no right deed' &c.

83. *nafairthet*; a middle-Irish development of *arrethim*.

115. *soeb* rather means 'paradoxical.'

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119. *cuirit gleic* = *cuirit gliaid* in the prose version § 5.

127. *fer ndomain* 'of the men of all the world.'

131. *a fir* = 'O sir!' a common tag.

147. *ailt*: perhaps dat. of *alt* = *airccetal* O'Dav. 6.

151. *it chrí*: see note on p. 450, 19.

169. *cind*: I take this to be the imper. of *cinnim*, 'I determine,' etc., used as a cheville. Cf. pp. 274, 63; 336, 29; 344, 95, and perhaps also p. 18, 219, *ante*. The word may, however, be an adjective.

204. *adnad*: for this metaphorical use of *adannaim* see Contrib., and add *rohadnad a cluiche cdinte*, Rev. C. xxiv. 184; *adnad saerberrtha*, p. 334, 8, *supra*.

LOCH DACHAECH.

This is the old name of Waterford Harbour.

The unusual metre (*Dá trian randaigechta móire*, Ir. T. iii. 155, no. 48) has troubled the scribes, and the text has needed a somewhat eclectic treatment.

4. Cicul is called in the prose Glicer-glún, 'knock-knee': in LL 5 *a* 21 he is Cichol Gricenchos of the Fomóraig: at LL 137 *a* 36 his name is corruptly written *Ceochur glicc gel glún*. Keating (Ir. Texts Soc. i. 162) calls him Ciochal mac Níl from Sliab Ughmóir.

29. *cor thúeth*: for this irregular preterite of *tuitim* cf. Rev. Celt. xiv. 69, *rothdeth*, and *supra*, p. 376, 12, *var. lect.*

30. After *a brú* most texts have simply *den ingin*, which gives a defective line. S_3 supplies the gap by writing *an aoin inghin*: M has *anaengin*. I suppose *rue* to have fallen out after *brú*.

39. *bán-gabud*: cf. *bán-martra*, *bán-maidm*, Contrib.

41. *musling*: see Wi. *immling*.

44. I have adopted the reading of LcS: the corrupt readings of the other copies have given rise to the ghost-word *manama* (O'Cl., O'R., Dinneen): see Hermathena for 1909, p. 394.

53. *rothoimsech*: I take this to be an adjective derived from *tomus*, and meaning something like 'abundant': cf. Metr. Ds. ii. 34, 94.

PORT LAIRGE.

Now Waterford.

2. According to Dinneen *gniomh* is 'a division of land equal to the twelfth part of a ploughland,' so that *srib-gnim* may be the streaming furrows of the sea.

7. *taur* = *tor* 'tower, chieftain'; *testa*: g.s. of *teist* 'testimony.' The phrase means 'the chieftain to whose valour all lands bore witness.'

14. *magur*: properly 'bait': on the evolution of this word see Ériu iii. 190.

17. O'R. has *suire* 'sea-nymphs, mermaids.' Highland Soc. Dict. *suir*, *suireadh* 'a maid, a nymph.'

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18. The metre is in favour of regarding *duine-deilb* as a compound; but *duine* may be gen. dependent on *deilb*.

28. *muraig*: Coneys has mupac (g. mupaiġe) = murex. So O'R mupac (*sic*).

31. *cen grés ria nguide*; cf. Fél. Oeng. Epil. 226 *rommain gress a nguide* 'let urgency in beseeching them protect me,' Stokes (first edition; in the second he reads *ronnain gréss a nguide*, and renders 'may the work of their prayer protect us'): but the quantity and meaning of *gress* are alike doubtful.

35. This line seems corrupt; the grammar is faulty, and there is no internal rhyme with 36.

39. *ós bund*: perhaps 'above the bottom of the sea'; *bond* = *fond*.

43. *dáine is dían*: if this is right, one must suppose that the original sense of *dáine* as an abstract noun was still felt when the poem was written.

ar gurt: L (the only authority for this stanza) reads *ara gurt*, which will n t scan. *Gort* may here be 'field of battle.'

MAG RAIGNE.

Mag Raigne is a plain in the barony of Kells, Co. Kilkenny (FM index).

3. *sere-blaid*: this compound occurs also at pp. 16, 192; 218, 30; 282, 71.

6. *srób*: O'R. explains this word by 'much, plenty, diffusion, stream, rivulet': in SnR 6780 it means 'stream'; here it perhaps means 'the common people.' At p. 404, 12, it is used of a drove of pigs.

7. *tarthud úire*. Cf. LL 6 *b* 18 *tardúth uire*: BB 405 *a* 47 *ag tárrud eisc*: *tarradh, tarrudh* 'a drawing' O'R. The prose legend has *uir do tarrad*. We should perhaps read *tarthad* (: *tascrad*). S_3 has *tarrúdh*, the other texts *tauthud, tarrud, tarrad*, &c.

14. *dodáil*: cf. p. 286, 7; Tec. Corm., p. 22, 39 (adj. ?).

20. Most texts read *tuc leis baice is tuc rámann*, &c; but the prose has *bac 7 rama 7 túag lais*: cf. p. 198, 8: *bacc is túag is trom-ráma*.

21-2. Cf. p. 354: *Tair a forud na Fótla . cen robud cen rig-fócra*.

24. *menmnach* = 'haughty' rather than 'cheerful.'

MAG FEMIN, MAG FERA, MAG FEA.

The Dindsenchas now leaves Leinster for Munster. Mag Fea indeed is said by O'Donovan to be 'a plain in the barony of Forth, Co. Carlow'; but Mag Femin is in Co. Tipperary: its exact position and extent are discussed by Hogan, Onom.

Femin, Fera, and Fea are mentioned among the slaves of Cland Miled BB 39 *a* 7. A different account of Mag Fea is given in LL 5 *a* 18.

LL being the only authority for the poem, its text is reproduced without alteration, except as noted on p. 199.

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10. *eirémud*: corrupt; a trisyllable is required alliterating with *bacc* and rhyming with *trén-mud*.

12. For *rúamor* 'digging' see Rev. C. xiii. 123: it also means 'rowing' just as *rámа* means both 'oar' and 'spade.'

15. *ní dela do deir*: this perhaps means something like 'no suitable lot for a girl'; i.e. it requires a warrior to live and thrive there. Cf. Silv. Gad. 346, 20, *Alainn in tír i tanac, mochen rí dámad dela*: which is equivalent to *álainn an tír-se, ocus mochen damad betha bhunaid beith innti*, 'I could give him joy whose natural lot in life it were to dwell on in the same!' (O'Grady): LL 394, 45 *dé fíon-fuil, fa deala dhaibh*; Hy Fiach. 187 (quoted in Contrib.) *deig-mhéin as deala don druing*.

17. The emendation proposed for this line is suggested by the prose version: *foceirded cach úaidib dia chéliu clæchtúd ernnaid*.

26. Cormac's Glossary s.v. *Femen* gives the names of the two oxen: they are also mentioned in Lebor Gabála, LL 9 *b* 35, in the account of the Tuatha Dé Danann. They are there called *dí rígdamraide .i.Fea 7 Femen*. See also the following poem, 53–56.

MAG FEMIN II.

The prose Dindsenchas of Mag Femin corresponds to the first poem (although this only exists in L); it has no relation to the second, which is found in all texts of the Dindsenchas. There are also late copies of this poem in RIA 23 E 26, p. 33, and 23 G 22, p. 11, where it is included in a notice of Lugaid Lámderg. In L there is the heading *Cummine 7 Mac Da Cherda cecinerunt. in cet leth-rand la Cummini, leth-rand tanaise la Mac Da Cherda*. As to these two persons see O'Curry MC II 204; Rev. Celt. xxix. 219; Eriu v. 18. The poem is chiefly concerned with the exploits of Lugaid Menn, also called Lugaid Lám-derg (28), son of Oengus Tírech; in FM 267 he is mentioned as *Lugaid Mend mac Aongusa d' Ultoib*. Cf. *Aided mac nEchach* (ed. O'Grady, Silv. Gad. i. 335, from L. Breac; Stokes, Rev. Celt. xxiv. 186, from YBL) *Lugaid mend mac Aengusa tírig meic Firchorp is é rogab ar eicin ferann Tuadmuman ar tús, ocus is desin ráidter gairb-ferann claidim Luigdech lám-deirg*, &c., cf. lines 27–8. The same paragraph is found with an addition in H 3. 17, p. 749 *b*: *Lugaid mend mac Ængusa tírig maic Firchuirp maic Moga Corp maic Cormaic maic Cais is e rodselaig 7 rosgab tír ar eigin. inde dicitur garb-ferand claidim Luigdech lám-deirg. ní deachaid a n-arem rainde o feraib Muman do dal Cais in tír sin. ní dlig rig Erenn giall na comindnse* [sic] *bes don tír sin acht rig dal Cais a aenur*.

2. *násad* 'place of assembly.'

2–4. L's text of these lines differs from all other copies. If we adopt *fobith neich* in 2, there is no verb in the first *leth-rand*, while in 3 *ba méite nochiad frosse* is hypermetric, besides being difficult to construe: *tar éis* in 4 also gives a hypermetric line.

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7. Read *ba* with all MSS. except L.

8. *enech* for *enig*, to make a rhyme.

10. Mac Dá Cherda was son of Maelochtair, king of the southern Dési. I do not know what or where Tibre may be: L reads *Tidle*, which may be right: see Hogan, Onom., Tidil, Tedel, Cell Tidil, Dál Tidil.

14. Read perhaps with R *a tecmad* 'from which he would gain martial fame': for *tecmaim* see Lism. Lives, index, *teicemaid*. The reading *ademad* may be referred to *addamim*. L's *adfeided* (*adfíadaim*) means 'which would declare': the end of the line is illegible in L; perhaps *miad míleth* (= *míled*).

17. The battle of Luchat must have been one of the seven encounters in which Lugaid Menn defeated the men of Connaught, Keating iii. 71. Luchad is now Lowhid in Clare, O'Don. FM 1564.

21. Hogan identifies Lodan with Ludden, near Sixmilebridge in Co. Clare.

As to the carn with a stone for each man, see p. 118, *ante*, and Stokes' note, Rev. Celt. xv. 331.

30. The reading and meaning are doubtful, but alliteration is in favour of *rolá*.

32. *Femen-mag* = Mag Femin.

33. Lugaid Menn's descent from Ailill Olomm is given in O'Curry's MS. Mat. 209.

37–44. L is the sole authority for these stanzas. I can make nothing of *taichnefaid* in 39.

43. *Rasisset in-nem* (read *nim*) tr. 'may they sit in Heaven'! Cf. *slán seiss*, Meyer, Hail Brigit, 12.

44. As to Fingen of Cashel and his wife Mór, see O'Nolan's 'Mór of Munster' in Proc. RIA, Aug. 1912. Aed Bennán's death is recorded in FM 614, AU 618; that of his daughter Mór in AU 631. Aed and Fingen are both mentioned in a poem on the kings of Cashel, LL 150 *b* 2, 3.

45. *d'andrib*: this is an emendation of L's *domdreib*, which is otherwise unaccountable: the other texts have *do bantracht*, &c.

47. *inná*: so L: all other texts have *Fodla*, &c., except H. i. 7, which reads *oldas*. Perhaps this was the original reading which has been altered in L and corrupted in the other copies.

48. *immarédi*: cf. Metr. Ds. ii. 10, 4, *cech ríg immotrét* (tr. 'of every king that drives about thee').

49. *cacha de bruig*: cf. Wi. s.v. *cacha*, and add Liadain and Curithir ed. Meyer, 24, 18, *cacha ndénainn*.

53. *tuargaibset cend*: for this idiom cf. Wb. 26 *d* 11: also *tócbaim cend*, Wi.; Irish Æneid, 1194.

60. After this line four MSS. add the stanza *Femen Fera*, &c., printed by Stokes in Rev. Celt. xv. 436 (where for *deg-Datha* the other texts have *Deätha*).

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TOND CHLIDNA I.

O'Curry, MS. Mat. 306, places Tond Clidna in or near Clonakilty Bay, Co. Cork, but according to O'Donovan it is to be sought somewhat further west in Glandore Bay: see his note FM v. 1548.

The story of Clidna and Ciabán is told in Acallam na Senórach, where this poem is introduced; it is translated in Silv. Gad. ii. 201. For the readings of the Laud and Lismore texts of the Acallam I have relied on Stokes (Ir. Text iv. 109 with notes): Mr. Plummer has kindly supplied me with a collation of the copy in Rawlinson B 487.

5. *the*: see note on p. 58, 65 *ante*: in the present instance the texts vary between *de* and *te*.

8. *Ciabán*: the prose story calls him Iuchna Ciab-faindech.

21. Teite, daughter of Ragamain, and the Strand called after her, are mentioned in the Acallam story.

31. *do neoch*: this usage is illustrated by Atkinson, Pass. and Hom. 817 *a*.

33. Ildathach and his two sons are not referred to in the prose Dindsenchas; but in the Acallam the son of the King of India and the son of the King of Greece share Ciaban's adventure: these are, no doubt, the same persons in a later dress.

37–40. These ships must have pursued Clidna when she eloped from the Land of Promise.

39. *chongaib* seems to be put *metri gratia* for *congab*, which may mean either 'seizure' or 'assembly.' The line may perhaps mean 'that was not a gathering without a spear,' i.e. they were well armed.

TOND CHLIDNA II.

1. *torum*: this word is often used in SnR in chevilles; but I do not know its meaning.

5. *forrach* is the verbal noun of *forrgim* 'I crush, strike, &c': cf. p. 72, 92; ZCP ii. 471.

11. *erctha raind*: cf. Metr. Ds. i. 46, 7; *ibid.* ii. 20, 46, *eretha gaith* (sic leg.) which Meyer renders (ZCP vi. 247) 'wise men declare it.' There is another *ereaim* = 'I fill': see Ir. T. iii. 2 index; SnR index.

17, 18. *tiag-sa*, *biur-sa* are 1 sg. imper.: cf. Kuhn's Zts. xxxviii 467, Thurn. Hdb. 350.

23. *Síd nEna* should perhaps be *Síd Nena* from *nen* .i. *eumal* ACL iii. 143; but the glosses there quoted are of little or no value.

26. *dosfuartha*: pret. passive of *tuargim*; one would expect *dufuarta* (< *to-fo-orta*), but the form may have been influenced by *dofuarthaim*. BH have *dusfuarta*, *dusfoarta*, but these texts habitually omit the signs of aspiration, so that their evidence does not count.

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30. *fuaitges*: this verb is specially used of forcible abduction, as when Midir carries off Etáin, Ir. Text, i. 128: cf. Laws, Glossary, *fuatach*, *fuataigim*. The construction is, I think, *cía fuaitges, i nathgabáil bertis Ciabán*: 'if anyone carries off a woman, her friends would seize in reprisal the person of the abductor, videlicet Ciabán.'

36. *arafesur* seems to be an anomalous fut. rel. of *adfiadaim*, influenced by *rofesur*; but reading and meaning are both open to doubt.

43. *sess*, properly 'thwart,' 'oarbench,' is here put for the whole boat.

49. *Mogénair* (sic leg.) = *mad-genair*, Wi. s.v. *mad*: cf. Ir. T. ii. 190, note 1, 213 (63).

51. *rochlóechlói deinn* = she died: see Contrib. *conimchlóim*.

54. Read *cid ar' éracht*? 'why has it risen?' (for *cid ara n-éracht*). For the quantity of *trăcht* cf. note on p. 104, 8.

CARN UI NEIT.

Hogan places this Carn near Mizen Head in south-west Cork. According to Stokes it is said to be the Old Head of Kinsale, but he does not name his authority.

The extremely complicated metre has the usual effect of making the poem difficult to construe. It is written in Rindaird (the metre of Félire Oengusso), and there is a lavish profusion of rhyme. Besides the obligatory couplet-rhyme (2 and 4 of each stanza), there is regularly one internal rhyme, sometimes two, between 1 and 2, and also between 3 and 4. The end-words of 1 and 3 also assonate with the couplet-rhymes, except when they themselves rhyme with a word in the following line. Alliteration is general, but not quite regular.

The personages mentioned belong to the Tuatha De Danann; their names occur e.g. in Cath Maige Tured: see Rev. Celt. xii. 63, etc. The subject is a trial of strength in magic arts between Bress and Lug mac Ethlenn, in which Bress gets the worst of it: the *geiss* which he has laid upon the men of Ireland, as stated in the prose story, is turned against himself, and he dies of the results. It is an example of the comic grotesquerie which takes the place of humour in the older legends of Ireland. The story is referred to by Fland Mainistrech in his poem on the Tuatha Dé, LL 11 *a* 39–40.

1–2. *búada . . . gessi* are written for *búadaib . . . gessib*, to mark the rhyme: so 35, *for ratha*.

With *gessi grádda* cp. *ba geis tria ngrádngentlidi*, p. 70, 48.

5. This pedigree is given also in BB 34 *a* 55 (and 23). *Neit mac Indai maic Alldai maic Thaid maic Tabairnd.* Hence I restore *ba hAlldai*; for the construction cf. *sciath ba Ddire*, p. 122, 29. In 7 read with all texts except L *is maic Tabuirn*: cf. p. 140, 6; p. 338, 22, where the mss. have *mc itha 7 mc Bregoin* (*mc itha et m breoguin* H), also LL 205 *b* 41, 42, 44, 45.

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8. *rublai*: this is a conjecture, to give a rhyme with *Alldai*. I take *bla* to be a shorter form of *blad*: thus *rot-bla* LL 10 *b* 25, Metr. Ds. ii. 26, 5 = *rót-blad*, p. 410, 8, *supra*; *lín-bla*, pp. 258, 35 and 260, 7, *supra*.

9–10. The MSS. have *Baad*, *raad* without marks of length; but I can make nothing of *raad* unless it is imperf. of *rádaim*.

iarna rethaib is conjectural: *rethaib* is demanded by rhyme and alliteration: *tarna* (so most MSS.) may be right; but cf. *iar sétaib*, p. 104, 26, and Ir. T. ii' 133.

14. *birdil*, g. of *birdl*, which may = *bir*.

31. *forrig*. The reading of RS$_3$ *fa rí* gives a simple text, but does not explain the readings of other MSS. I have assumed the existence of a compound *for-ri* like *airrí*; but possibly we should read *forrig* (*forrgim*).

32. *bith-dúil*: cf. O'Dav. 667 *duil* .i. *sluinned*.

33. *cach baile* tr. 'in every part.'

33–36. These lines and 45–48 are quoted in a glossary printed in Arch. Celt. Lex. iii. 146.

40. *frítha fatha* perhaps means 'expedients were discovered,' but what is *cosa*?

43. O'Cl. quotes these lines s.v. *gor*, explaining .i. *Lugh dorinne gairidhecht no maith isin am-soin*.

44. *rostimsaig* perhaps 'put them together, compegit.'

46. *sir-traite* is the reading of B only.

48. *rodasurmaid*: from *airmaidim* 'I hit, attain.'

51. *chéo ngó*, literally 'a deceptive mist' such as druids had power to diffuse; it made the wooden cows seem alive.

54. *ldr n-achaid* is perhaps a place-name.

60. *tirgnom* is B's reading = *turgnam*: the other texts have various forms, unintelligible to me.

deg-rún: see note on p. 113, 23.

61. *opa* for *opad* (*obbad*), for the sake of the assonance. The grammar is somewhat irregular: 'to refuse them, any feat, &c.': the plural possessive refers to any sort of *cless* in general. Meyer, Contrib., gives *cless* as masc.; but it is neuter in Old Irish (Stories from Táin, index).

68. Wi. gives *rúamdae* 'very great, magnificent' on O'R.'s authority; but cf. *rúam* 'red dye' C. Ad. The prose has *cét duib-sesra do rodo ruad mona*. We must, however, read *rodub* to rhyme with *omun*.

69–72. The meaning seems to be that the grave of Bress is not held in honour on account of his failure to fulfil his *geiss*.

69. *uisse* 'propriety, proper respect,' an abstract noun corresponding to *usse* 'fitting.'

70. *scaichsin*: cf. SnR 2904 (of Isaac in old age) *iar scaichsin a chétfaide* 'after his senses had failed him.'

71. *grdid* is gen. after *cen dlecht con deisse*.

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CROTTA CLIACH.

O'Donovan (Topogr. Poems, lxxxiii), followed by Hogan, Onom., says that this is an old name for the Galtee Mountains.

The legend of Cliach and Bodb's daughter is told in Leabhar Breac 242*b*, where it is followed by two other legends, accounting for two names of the lake which burst forth when the ground opened under Cliach (see O'Curry, MS. Mat. 426). These two legends are not in any other way connected with the fairy harper: the author of our poem has tried to supply a connexion with one of them in lines 17–20.

3. The phrase *fri gorm-greis ngrinde* is obscure. I withdraw the rendering offered, but cannot suggest any probable explanation.

8. I should now prefer to render this line 'the smart of womanly desire was burning', or 'was constraining (the maiden).' For *brig* applied to the physical appetites, cf. *anbhaindi na brigi tochlaigthi*, quoted in Contrib.

10. *Sid fer Femon* = here, as constantly elsewhere, the MSS. vary between *sid ar F.* and *sid fer F.*

11. *fuired*: the meaning is doubtful: O'R. has *fuireadh* 'preparation, feast,' cf. *gleire glan-fuirid*, p. 288, 44; *dobadh fuireadh Eachmarcach obuir Eirinn fhulang* (corrupt?) Misc. Celt. Soc. 1849, p. 412, 15 tr. 'E. was ready.' But in these instances we probably have to do with *fúired* (= *fúr*) verbal noun of *fúirim* (prototonic of *fosirim*).

14. *slógaib*: the poet seems to conceive Cliach as attended by followers from his own *sid*, cf. 5, 7. In the LBr. version of the story he is not a *fer sída* at all but the harper of a human king, Smirdub mac Smáil, and he seems to go on his adventure alone.

i sír-chacht, i.e. they were benumbed with fear.

15. *dág n-uide*: that is, it was worth making a journey to be able to talk of such sights.

amra brígaib 'more wonderful than deeds of might,' a variation on *amra bríg* or *amra brige* (see Contrib.).

16. *sám-chuire*, either 'an indolent band' or = *sám-chairi* 'ease-loving.'

22. *cen meirbe*: rather, 'without feebleness.'

23. *triath trethain*: this should be predicate to *Cliach* tr. 'when Cliach was a mighty lord of the sea eastward.'

CEND FEBRAT.

This name is often written Cend Abrat. It belonged to a part of Sliab Riach, now Slieve Reagh, lying to the south-east of Kilmallock, on the confines of Limerick and Cork: O'Donovan FM 186: Suppl. to O'R. s.v. ceann ᵃbᵣᵃc; Ir. T. iv. index: see further Wars of G. and G., cxxvii *n.*, clx *n.* Of the heroes mentioned in this poem, some (if not all) belong to the Clann Dedad or Érainn of Munster. Febra, according to the prose version, was brother of Deda mac Sin,

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and was slain by Cáin mac Deirg (25), who was killed in turn by Garbán son of Deda (33). Lugaid Laigde (40) was one of the sons of Dáire Doimthech (or Sirchrechtach) (42), ancestor of the Dairfine: for his pedigree see the Genealogy of Corcu Lai[g]de in Misc. Celt. Soc. (1849), pp. 25, 57: Fianaigecht, 28; LL 325 *e* 56 *sq.* As to Dáire's sons, see LL as above; Cóir Anm. § 68; Misc. Celt. Soc. 25; ds. of Carn Máil *ibid.* 67 *sq.* Dodera (46) is the jester of Lugaid mac Con, who was killed in the battle of Cenn Febrat (Rev. Celt. xiii. 441, cf. Fianaig. 35).

9–12. I would now translate these lines somewhat differently. 'The sound of the wind lulled me to sleep with vacant mind; and there I met with pure poetic lore among the hands of warriors': (literally, 'it was a meeting with purity of wisdom'). A contrast is intended between the war-stained warriors and the pure visions which are revealed to the poet 'in a wise passiveness.' With the whole passage compare the opening of Cúirt an Mheadhón-Oidhche.

18. *Cathgus* is perhaps a proper name, as in ZCP viii. 297, 10.

28. Perhaps 'it was a cause of strife (something worth fighting for) lying neglected.'

31. *leccain*, literally 'cheek': so *grúad*, p. 2, 16: *Lecco* enters into many place-names.

41. *na trí mbean*: but *four* are mentioned: perhaps we should render 42 'round the wife of Dáire': or possibly *im mnái* should be *trí mná* 'the three wives of Dáire, viz. Eithne, Maer, and Mugain,' but I have not been able to find elsewhere any mention of his wives. There are several women bearing these names.

50. *con chúas*: i.e. it sprang up naturally, without digging.

51. *in lúain*: Metr. Gl. and O'Cl. have *lúan* .i. *cú*: perhaps then *lúan* is intended to suggest Lugaid mac *Con*.

54. *dá thairm*: it is worth noting that three mss, LLcS, mark the aspiration of the gen. dual.

59. *ra haies rodlúthaig*: does this mean 'has loaded on himself, has undertaken'? cf. *gabhas rem ais* 'I undertook,' Dinneen, s.v. *ais*.

63. *déin-breth*, if right, must be put for *dían-breth*, but it gives a faulty rhyme with *glé-meth*. Possibly we should restore *dé-breth* 'divine judgment,' an artificial compound analogous to *dé-brdth* the supposed original form of (*mu*)*debroth*. There is also a genuine compound *dése* > *dére* 'love of God, charity.'

67. *i fat* 'by far,' modern *a bhfad*.

68. *in chróeb i Cind Febrat*: is this a hall like the famous Cróeb Rúad? or is it a complimentary description of a person, perhaps the poet's patron, or possibly the poet himself?

69–71. As to Cend Cuirrig, see the next poem. Cend Cláire is 'a hill east of Knocklong in Co. Limerick,' Onom. Cend Aife has not been identified.

73. Who is 'the son of Fland'? Presumably the author himself. His name is given in the superscription of L as Mac Raith úa Paain. Nothing further is known of him under that name; but Meyer, Primer of Metrics, quotes the name of a poet Mac Raith mac Flaind mac Echthigern, from BB 182 *b* 32, where it occurs in a genealogical account of Dál Cais: the passage runs thus: *Da mac dec* nero

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ag Ceindetigh, cóic maic dib aga fuil sil .i. Brian otait sil m Briain etc., 7 *Echthigern otait hui Echtigern . is do rob ua Mac Raith ſlí .i. Mac Raith maic Flœind maic Echthigern.* This poet therefore belongs to the end of the tenth or first half of the eleventh century. He may be identical with the author of our poem: however the strange 'úa Paain' is to be explained, it is not a genuine Irish patronymic.

75. *techta*: plural of *techtad*, verbal noun of *techtaim*. Cf. p. 366, 19, *for triun tellaig is techta* (: *óen-feehta*); Mesc. Ul. 8 *topar tuli* 7 *techta*; BB 296 *b* 23 *topur techta*; LL 295 *b* 29 *techta in talman*. The 'possessions' must be the mounds where the heads are buried.

It is also possible that *ria* (*re*) *techta* may mean 'before going (vanishing in death),' *techta* being a plural form of *techt*, as *dula* of *dul*.

CEND CUIRRIG [CURRECH LIFE].

The title of this poem is wrongly given in the text: it is the *dindsenchas* of Cend Cuirrig, which is, according to O'Donovan, Suppl. O'R., "a townland on the south side of the Suir, in Co. Waterford, about one quarter mile from Killaloan old church, in the barony of Iffa and Offa east." See also the authorities quoted in Onom. It is therefore distinct from Cuirrech Life, the Curragh of Kildare. It is associated both in the prose and in our poem with Badammair (Bodamair) or Ráth Badamrach, which is said to be near Cahir in Co. Tipperary: see O'Don. Suppl., Onom., and Rev. Celt. xv 444. The origin of Finn's feud with Currech and his family is set forth in the prose, and also, more fully, in the tale Bruiden Atha, ed. Meyer, Rev. Celt. xiv 242, where the slaying of Teite and her husband Find mac Regamna is also narrated.

1–4. This stanza is quoted Ir. T. iii 32, as an example of *dian airsenc*. It is there ascribed to Cáilte.

2. *rodamain*. This is a conjectural reading, intended as verbal noun of *damnaim* 'I subdue' with intensive *ro-*. But the *rodamair* of SS,H should be kept: it is a prototonic form of *rodámair* (*damim*), with the accent on the first syllable. Translate 'there are few kings to whom he yielded.'

6. *bán-bidbad*, i.e. Badammair, Finn's mistress, whom Cuirrech slew. Grief for her death made her friends gather for revenge, but it was a single hero, Finn, that killed Currech.

bidba here means 'culprit' or 'victim' rather than 'enemy.'

10. For *cliath* 'phalanx' see Contrib.; but here I think it means the wicker-work shield, whose sharp edges or corners dripped with blood.

13–14. Fothad Cananne was Curreeh's half-brother (see the prose), and would be expected to avenge him. I cannot explain *roselt*. The form occurs in the following passages: ZCP vi 269 *roselt ó gaeith* 7 *grein* 'sheltered from wind and sun' (?): *supra*, p. 428, 39, *selt for sluag railgech in réiss mór-ainm* &c., 'settled upon' (?): Metr. Ds. ii. 4, 44, *roselt for sluag* (so L): LL 316, 2, *Fe ſirt a demuin romselt* (gl. .*i. nommarb*), LU 89 *b* 38 *roséilt ar borg mbúredach*.

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15. *rothochair* from *tochurim* = pono, Wi. Cf. p. 292, 14 *dochuiret* 'drop their fruit.'

17. The prose says that Teite daughter of Mac Niad had the same mother as Currech and Fothad, and that her husband was Find mac Ragamna. In the prose ds. of Lumman Tige Srafain, LL 193 *b* (omitted by Stokes) another complication is added to the relationships. *Bái cath-milid in tan sin, 7 ba faid 7 ba fili é .i. Fer Bern mac Regamna, brathair do Find mac Regamna. Et oca-saide bói Teite ingen Maic Nia a quo Oenach Teite nominatur. Inund mdthair* (in margin .i. *Fainchi trechichech ingen Airmora do Aradaib Cliach*) *la Currech mac Cathbad* (?) *7 la Fothad Cananne 7 la Teiti la mndi Find maic Regamna 7 inund athair la Fer Bern 7 la Find mac Regamna.* 'There was a warrior at this time, and he was a prophet and a poet, namely Fer Bern mac Regamna, brother to Find mac Regamna. And they had (in common) Teite daughter of Mac Nia, from whom Oenach Teite is named. Currech mac Cathbad (?), Fothad Cananne and Find mac Regamna had the same mother (namely, Fainche Trí-chíchech of Arada Cliach), and Fer Bern and Find mac Regamna had the same father.'

20. *ferad*: so L: all other MSS. read *feraid*, and perhaps the verb may be used here in a passive sense. Cf. Cathréim Cong. Clár. 42, *ferfaid fuil* 'it will rain blood.'

22. *féice*: a metaphorical use of the word which properly means 'ridge-pole.'

23. *robthaig*: cf. *robda* (*rodba*) 'aggressive' Ir. T. iii. 443: *robdaim* 'I wound,' and *robdach* s.v. *ropach*, Laws Glossary.

TEMAIR LÚACHRA.

THIS place was somewhere near Castleisland in Co. Kerry, Onom.: cf. O'Donovan at FM p. 1731. Line 40 says that Loch Léin (the lakes of Killarney) sprang up 'over Luachair,' so that this district must have extended along the shores of the lake, which is about fifteen miles due south of Castleisland. It was part of the region occupied by the Clann Dedaid, or Erainn of Munster, when driven back by the increasing power of the Eoganachta. The MSS ascribe the poem to the legendary Fintan mac Bóchra, who names himself in 41. One of the poems on Tara is attributed to him, Metr. Ds. i. 4, 41. [illegible]

2. Read *damsat cuman* 'if thou rememberest.'

4. *rúathair* for *rúathar*, to give a rhyme.

6. *toga túachail*, i.e. a place such as a knowing man would choose for his home.

7. *róchlóechlói gné*: i.e. when it was flooded by the outburst of Loch Léin.

10. RB read *níad núachair*, making *níad* a disyllable, as in Old Irish. Can *nía núachair* mean 'a newly wedded hero?' cf. *des núachair*, p. 4, 38.

16. Read *nofoilgtis* (*folaigim*), 'they used to hide its clover-flowers' with their numbers.

19. *'moa tig*: dat. for acc., for the sake of the rhyme.

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21. As to Tea, daughter of Lugaid mac Itha, see Metr. Ds. i. 4, 31: 6, 3. Here she is treated as belonging to the *aes síde*.

22, 24. *ar thóchim . . . ar brogad*, 'in return for, as a reward for' leaving the Land under the Sea to join in the colonization of Erin. *Cach forba ar thíus* may mean 'the best of every kind of live-stock,' given as her *tochra*; in Metr. Ds. i. 6, 15, it is said that Erimon granted his wife everything she asked for.

27. The rendering given in the text will not do; it would require *a mbói di anaib*. Probably *ana* = *ane*, 'then, therefore,' Contrib. Delete the semicolon, and translate 'and when she was here thereafter, it is from her that T. L. is named.'

29. The wonders attending the birth of Conn Cét-chathach are enumerated in Airne Fingein: see Anecd. from Irish MSS, ii. 5 *sq*.

38. *ronassa* might be pret. pass. of *nigim*, but why plural?

46. This line is conjecturally restored. I suppose *rochiúir* to be an artificial form, abstracted from *arrochiúir*; but it would be simpler to read *docer*, which may have been corrupted to *dochuir* (as in Rev. Celt. x. 78, 14), and then to *rochuir*.

47. *Dún Tulcha*: Fintan died there, LU 120 b 33.

SLIAB MISS.

This is still the name of a mountain in Kerry, between Tralee and Killarney, *anglice* Slieve Mish.

The story of the Children of Mairid is told in Aided Echach maic Maireda: see ds. of Loch Rí, p. 450.

10. *congnaide* may be a derivative of *congniu* = 'helper': more probably from *congna*, 'horns': cf. Ir. T. iv. 4451 *in conynach cruaid* (of a stag).

15. *fo thath*: see note on ds. Carmun, 298, p. 24.

17. *daire* is sometimes used metaphorically for 'troops,' as at p. 304, 20; FM, p. 2060 y.

1. *fosnaidm*: see Laws, Glossary.

TIPRA SENGARMNA.

This well must be one of the sources of the river Féil or Féile (see line 96). There were two rivers of the name in Kerry, according to O'Donovan, note on FM i. 37; they are confused in Onom. s. v. Aba Féile. We are concerned with the northern Feale, which flows past Abbeyfeale and Listowel in north Kerry, and discharges into the sea a little south of Ballybunion. It is fed principally from the mountains north of Castleisland, so that the Well of Sengarman must be somewhere on their northern slopes.

The story is a continuation of the feud between Find mac Cumaill and Currech Lifi, which forms the subject of the legend of Cend Currig.

The poem s attributed in most MSS to Fergus Fín-bél, a poet of the Fianna (see Ir. T. iv index).

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1. *fo a snas*: this refers to the shavings which Oisin used as a signal (89–96): they are called in the prose *snas, snas-chur*.

11. *riglach*: cf. note on p. 18, 219.

14. *crúach-bás*, a killing where the dead were piled like stacks of corn: not from *crúăch* 'bloody' which is disyllabic.

athbach 'a second reaping' continues the metaphor.

19. *co fraig* may mean 'armed with a shield' (for *co fraigid*): but the phrase seems sometimes to mean 'completely, utterly' (literally 'to the wall'): cf. p. 434, 27; LL 18 *a* 49 *ba flaith Fáil co fraig*.

20, 28. *nóid*: 24 *in-Nóid D*. Cf. p. 408, 20 *ba nód feidle*: O'Dav. 1282 *nodh nó noudh .i. teghdhais no durthech*. Noiddruim is, however, found as a spelling of Nóendruimm, Onom. In 28 *nóid* does not give a good rhyme with Dub Róit, and R reads *ina nóit*, but the metre is apt to be lax where proper names are concerned.

24. There is a Druim Berthach, now Burt in Inishowen, Co. Donegal (Onom.); but this must be a different place.

30. *sníset*: see Metr. Ds. ii. 99 (note on Ochan 39), and add p. 404, 12, *supra*: O'Cl. *snísiot .i. dorighneadar cosnamh no cathughadh*: cf. Sarauw, Irske Studier 73 (86). See also note on line 136.

42. Read *cen chdin-scís*, for alliteration, and translate 'they wrought without spears or fair toil of fighting': i.e. they did not fight fair, but used black arts: *clethu* is for *cletha* (*cleth*).

45–6. *a rád don chethrur*: rather 'that it should be said of the four.'

54. *úar-abann* is of course genitive.

63. *dia múr immach*: this may mean 'out from the rampart they were raising', (but a wall is hardly necessary if you live underground;) or else 'out of the miry soil': for *múr* = 'mire' see ZCP iii. 470; cp. Windisch, TBC p. 63, note 6; *ibid.* p. 378, note 5.

64. *grenach*: cf. Death Tales, index: LU 81 *b* 34.

74. *taibde* is used of the decease of kings in BB 53 *b* 16 *ger trusag a taidbi*; BB 56 *a* 32 *a taidbe thall, robo throm*; BB 45 *a* 4 *nertsus beannacht, bdg taithbi, Pátraic*, &c., translate 'Patrick strengthened them with a blessing, a word at parting' (?). Here the word seems to mean the dissolution, dispersal, of solitude.

75. Note that here and in 103 *atchíat* is a disyllable.

86. In *ad-ndr* the prefix is apparently intensive 'very modest,' whereas in *ad-mall* it must be negative.

87–88. *docair . . . . rosfocail* give a rhyme: for *doccair* see Lism. Lives index.

89. *foa choimm* i.e. hiding it in the bosom of his dress.

92. Reading *'mach ar topur* (or *tondaib*) *na tiprat*, we should have alliteration, but no internal rhyme: besides I am doubtful whether the prodelision of *immach* is legitimate: cf. however p. 308, 67.

98. *ba móits* see Wi. s.v. *mó*.

103. *fotholl*: this word is used also in the prose: it occurs in FM vi 1956, 26 *i fotholl talman*.

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105–8. *doberat, focherdat* (*musnagat* most MSS), *fuaprait*. The MSS retain the conjunct endings in the deuterotonic forms, but discard them in the prototonic.

113. *sernais* usually means 'spread, extended'; here 'held on his way.'

119. *rí fían*: rather 'king of the Fianna.'

rangell seems to mean 'held him as a pledge,' or 'exacted a pledge from him': so in the prose ds. of Findglais, Rev. Celt. xv. 448, *Isí rogell Coinculainn* 'she it was that exacted a promise from C.' (?).

123. *sedlais co séb*: a verb *sedlaim* is found also in Rev. Celt. xvi. 44 (ds. of Mag Coba): Metr. Ds. ii. 68, 45, but its meaning is uncertain. It seems necessary to assume that Find is subject to the verbs *sedlais* . . *dobert* . . *atnaig*. According to the prose version Crimthand alone got clear away, whereas the poem says that Sengarman's son Slechtaire was the only survivor.

126. *nírbo chéim cert*, i.e. it was a ticklish business getting the old witch out of the hole.

127. *i ruth gait*: *ruth* is dat. of *roth* 'a wheel, a circle,' here a noose. A gad was commonly used in Ireland for hanging, instead of a rope. Cf. Dinneen s.v. *gad*, Oxford Dict. 'gad.' O'Cl.'s *ruth ghaid* .i. *rathán gadraigh* comes no doubt from this source. O'R. has ɲuċ 'a chain, a link.'

135–6. If L's reading is adopted, we must write *don tslait*, and translate *fuaigset* 'they bound.' The other MSS. read *fogniset gait* 'they committed robbery' and *sniset* 'they tormented.'

FINDGLAIS.

THIS is the name of a stream flowing down from the Sliab Miss range, a little south of Tralee, among which stood Cathair Chonróí. The story of Curió's death by the treachery of Bláthnat is told in Aided Conróí ed. Best, Ériu ii, 20, from YBL (quoted as Y on pp. 254–5). See also Brinna Firchertne, ed. Meyer, ZCP iii. 40. The first two stanzas of our poem are introduced into these compositions.

1. *Roort*: it is perhaps better to take this as passive 'Blathnat was killed in the fighting.' Brinna Firch. (st. 8) has *romert*.

2. This Airget-Glenn must be a valley among the Slieve Mish mountains: it is not in Hogan's Onom.

4. *rodasmidir*: is this intended as dep. pret. of *asmidiur*? Brinna Firch., stanza 8, reads *dáig ba maith donderuidir*.

5. *imscar*: cf. note on 134, 22. Aid. Con. and Br. F. (st. 33) read *comrac*.

8. In Br. F. '*hi Laind Chind Bera assin Rind*.' In Keating's version of the story (ii. 222–6), Blathnat is carried off to Ulster, after the death of Curói, and Rind Cind Bera would consequently be somewhere in the North: but the old tale makes her death take place during the fighting at Cathair Conróí. (The three entries in Onom. under Rind Cind Bera all relate to our tale.)

9. Fer Brecach is called Fer Becrach, Curói's charioteer, in Aid. Con. § 9, Senfiacail is mentioned *ibid.* § 7, and in Br. F. st. 13, Fergaire in Br. F. st. 14.

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SRÚB BRAIN.

THIS is Srúb Brain in West Kerry, not the place of the same name in Donegal: see Onom. and Aided Conrói, § 4, where the story is briefly told.

9. *téite* means properly 'a fair, a gathering,' Triads index.

10. *scith-méite*, i.e. so big that you would get tired in trying to count them.

18. Literally 'it was enough to make all the world sorry.'

15. Meyer Contrib. has *dergnaid* 'common, ordinary;' but in SnR 8317 the devils are called *drong dergnaide*: *ibid.* 948, Satan is *discir, doescuir, dergnaide*, so that some stronger word is evidently wanted.

20. *cuilche*, 'cloak, cassock,' is aptly used of the ravens' plumage.

22. *mbossa* = *mbassaib*.

27. *ranac*: literally 'I reached, I found.'

32. Ramand and Redgach are place-names, as in prose: trans. 'as far as Ramand and Redgach.'

35. *ngaibél*: cf. *gobél*, 'a strait of the sea,' Tec. Corm. index.

39. *roáaig*: cf. Fél. Oeng. Jan. 20, *in esthrur consíagu*; *supra*, p. 338, 2, *dia n-síaigim sós senchassa*.

40. So a victorious warrior laid the head of his foe on some conspicuous rock.

LOCH LÉIN.

THIS is the Irish name for the Lakes of Killarney.

2. *athchomarc* i.e. an inquiry as to the origin of the name.

5–8. The breaking-forth of the lake is mentioned in Airne Fingein as one of the events that happened on the night when Conn Cétchathach was born (Anecd. from Ir. MSS ii. 5). Lén and his craftsmanship are also mentioned, *ibid.* p. 4.

5. *fíad*: cf. note on p. 136, 34.

7. *rath-lind*: cf. *ós rath-lind Charmain*, p. 22, 275 *ante*.

10. The pedigree of Faithlend son of Aed Damán is given in Rawl. B 502, p. 151 *a* 4. His uncle Aed Bennán died A.D. 614 FM: see note on p. 202, 46.

13–24. These lines are translated in MC iii. 203.

col-lín uird = *uird col-lín*: *uird* is nom. pl. of *ord*.

14. *bruich* dat. of *bruíach*, Contrib.

15. *tiam-gestal*: cf. *glan-gestul*, p. 348, 20. *tiam* I have not found elsewhere: *tiamda* = 'timid' O'Dav. 1571.

28. *Indeóin na nDése*: the name is said to survive in Mullaghnoney near Clonmel, Onom.

28. *co n-óibligi*: I take *óiblige* to be an abstract noun, corresponding to *óiblech* 'sparkling,' *óebligud* 'glittering' ZCP iii. 223, §8. Stokes divides *co noeb-ligi* 'to the holy grave' (Rev. Celt. xv. 452), and this is how the prose compiler understood

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it, as he writes: *Iar seur a oipre each n-oidhchi foceirded uad a hindeoin sair co hIndeoin na nDeisi cusin fert.* But I cannot help thinking that he has been led astray by misinterpreting the verse.

31. *fedma* is gen. of *feidm* used as an adjective.

33. *co nglé-raind*: literally 'with bright share,' viz. one of the three showers Cf. p. 462, 43.

36. *némna* for *némanna.*

37. *laga* = *loga* g.s. of *lug* .i. *laoch* O'Dav.

41. Loch Léin must have been included by some authorities among the lakes which burst forth in the reign of Erimon: it is not one of those mentioned in LL 15 *a* 47, FM i. 33, Keating ii. 108.

51. *bretti* must, I think, be partic. necess. of *berim*: one would expect **brethi* (cf. Thurn. Hdb. §718). For the phrase *berim buide* cf. LL 13 *a* 23, ZCP iii. 222, 13.

CARN FERADAIG.

The exact situation of this Carn has not been determined, but it was somewhere not far from the town of Limerick (Onom.).

co húain: other instances of this phrase are p. 372, 81 *Rolen co huain in gairm glan* 'the name stuck perpetually': p. 378. 1 *Atbér frib co húain*: BB 398 *a* 16 *findat na druidi co huain*: Archiv iii. 232, *ar do maith co mór, ar do flaith cen lén, co hopunn co huain tuc dam topur dér* Silv. Gad. i. 105. 10, *ar laich ar ngadair co huain ag fagail umman cæmchluain.* In this last instance O'Grady renders 'at their discretion,' Stokes (Ir. T. iv. index) 'leisurely,' which would be *co n-úain.* The meaning suggested by a comparison of the above passages is 'to the end, completely.' Perhaps *uain*, verbal noun of *oidim*, which means properly 'loan,' and secondarily 'leisure,' 'delay,' may have also developed the sense of 'the term when a loan falls due,' 'échéance,' and hence generally 'a fixed term or date.'

5. *rothuilg*: see Wi. *toile* 'pride,' *tolgda* 'haughty': but more probably the meaning is 'breach' (made in a fight): see Windisch, note Ir. T. iii. 533.

7. *gol-gdith* is perhaps the name of Gollan's weapon.

8. *Conmáel* was the only son of Éber, who left issue ZCP viii. 302, LL 319 *a* 4.

9. *temraig tíre*: cf. Wi. s.v. *temair*: Metr. Ds. i. 10, 69, and note *ibid.* p. 61.

19. *mairn*, verbal noun of *mairnim* 'I betray,' seems to mean sometimes 'destruction' without any idea of treachery, cf. p. 408, 23; 450, 19; Metr. Ds. ii. 68, 43: so perhaps *tond mairnech*, Fled. Br. 52.

24. This line is obscure. *Rotrdig* is properly 'had ebbed': *cocert* 'adjustment, etc.: here 'time arranged': *cairdiu* for *cairde* to give a rhyme.

26. *libernmas* is perhaps a compound, *lib-ernmas*: but then what is *lib*?

28. *tuc mór congal*: tr. 'fought many a combat.'

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LUIMNECH.

The name survives in the town and county of Limerick; but it originally denoted the whole estuary of the Shannon (Onom.: FM 661). In this poem it is applied both to the town (9–16) and to the river (47, 64). The poem is founded on the tale Cophur in dá Muccida. Rind and Faebur are the two swine herds Friuch and Rucht, in one of their transformations: see Windisch's edition, Ir. T. iii. 243 and 245. The encounter of the two in the Shannon is briefly described in the Egerton text, *ibid.* p. 237.

2. *nós* has perhaps here the sense of 'fame (famous place or legend)' suggested in Ir. T. iv. index: cf. Wi. TBC index; O'Dav. 423, where *a nos fer nErenn = ind urdarcugud sin im fearaib Ereand.*

3. *druit lat.* I have not found any parallel to the construction of this passage. In modern Irish *druidim le* means 'I approach,' the objective being indicated by the preposition.

6. *rosrethad* may apply in a concrete sense to the river; but cf. *sinm rosrethad sith*, p. 366, 11: *co fail* depends on *labrad, rosrethad.*

7. *cen tairbirt* may mean 'unsubdued' or 'unsurpassed.'

11. *sattail* seems = *sotal*, 'proud.'

14. *na loinge*, 'o the fleet.'

17. *cóiced nEchach*, i.e. Munster, cf. Ir. T. iii. 288, MC ii. 9.

15, 16. Read *fofúair L.* and translate 'from the gathering, which was productive of sound, L. got its name.' For *tuillmech*, see note on 68.

23. *áll* may be either gen. or acc. of *fell*, which is both masc. (Wi.) and fem. (Three Shafts, index: line 39 of this poem).

26. What may be the precise meaning of *glé-chuirr* is not easy to say: *corr* is applied to anything pointed or prominent: render perhaps 'of the bright spear-point.'

27. *fri ferga ége*: cf. p. 84, 4, *fer áiged feirg.*

30. I cannot translate *beó-dédail.* Meyer, Contrib. explains *dédail* doubtfully as = *de-fedil*; but here and at p. 298, 11 it is a substantive.

35. *suil*: a mid. Ir. form for the older *(re)siu ro.*

adralsat: is this the sigmatic pres. subj. of *adsligim* (in the sense 'I attempt') with *ro*? More probably it is for *adrelsat*, from *adellim.*

42. The rhyme demands *sochlúd*: is it = *sochlú* 'fame,' O'R.?

44. *druimne* is used of the surface of the sea, SnR 4046, Br. Dá D. § 44 (v.l.).

demnigthe is the imper. of *demnigim* (deponent), used as a cheville.

45. If *lungair* is a noun, I can throw no light on its meaning, unless it = O'R.'s lonɡpaiɲ, 'a ship's crew.' All texts but L have *mar lungair* (*longair*), which must be a verb. In RC xi 129, we have *langaim* (*longaim*) 'I betray': can *mar lungair* = '*ut traditur*'?

47. *Rosnacht* is apparently pret. of *agim.*

48. *Mumnig is ár Olnecmacht*: these words are in loose apposition to *cach ldech* in 45.

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50. Hogan, Onom., identifies Tul Tuinne with Tounthinna in County Tipperary, 3 miles N.E. of Killaloe ; but this is too far inland, as the Shannon is tidal only a few miles above Limerick.

55. *samlait*: this verb means properly 'liken, compare': hence infer by comparison, here 'etymologize' : cf. p. 462, 26.

61. *scenbda*: cf. Ir. T. i. 108, 31, *dar sclath scenb*: and see note on p. 390, 55.

62. *fo ndeh tréith*, &c., for *foa nach tréith*, &c., literally 'under which every chieftain is not weak.'

68. *tuillmech* is a derivative of *tuillem* 'earning' or 'wages': the adjective means 'able to earn, productive, profitable.' The sense here is that the warriors, having lost their shields, are no longer worth their wages. Wi. gives for *tuillem* the meaning 'Hinzufügen' (as well as 'Verdienen, Lohn'): Stokes' Ir. T. iv, glossary, has *tuillmech* 'bountiful,' and in Mart. Oeng. gloss. translates *tuillem* by 'enhancement, addition.' Meyer, Tec. Corm. gloss. has *tuillmech* 'adding, increasing.' I think these meanings belong rather to *tuilled*, and its derivative *tuilltech* (Metr. Ds. i. 6, 17). In Fél. Oeng. Prol. 55, I would translate *ar fír-thuillem buide* 'in reward for fair earning of thanks,' and in Tec. Corm., p. 30, 51, *tuillmecha augrai* 'fit to earn (nothing but) strife.'

SLIGE DÁLA.

As to this and the other roads enumerated in lines 41–8, see O'Donovan, Introd. to L. na gCeart lviii. According to him Slige Dála was the great south-western road of Ireland, which extended from the south-western side of Tara in the direction of Ossory. Slige Assail was a western road extending from the hill of Tara in the direction of Loch Uair (Lough Owel) near Mullingar. Slige Midluachra was the northern road frequently mentioned in Táin Bó Cualnge. Slige Cualann extended from Tara in the direction of Dublin and Bray. Slige Mor was the great western road, the lie of which is defined by the Escir Riada, a line of gravel hills extending from Dublin to Medraige, near Galway. See also FM 123.

The prose version edited by Stokes refers to Airne Fingein ; and the particulars it gives about the roads are taken from that authority : see the text in Anecd. ii. 4. Some of these are details omitted from the poem and from the prose version in LL (ed. in Silv. Gad. ii. 477).

4. *mandir* can hardly be referred to *mandar* 'dissolution,' which belongs either to the *o*-decl. or *u*-decl., see O'Dav. 1255 : cf. *cen mannur* LL 163 *a* 5, BB 53 *a* 45. It is probably *mainder* 'enclosure,' properly 'pen for sheep or cattle,' used metaphorically : cf. Three Shafts 75, 17, *i mainnir mhíothaomaigh an domhain-se*; 209, 14, *i mainnir na mímhéine*. *cró* in the same way means either 'a cattle-pen' or 'a ring of fighters.'

5. *Dalo*. Lgives the nom. as *Dalo* here and in 13, the gen. as *Dala* in 2, 25, 43, 84. The other MSS. vary. In 17 (which is not in L) four MSS. have *Dala*, three *Dalo*.

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16. *maige* is found as adj. in Cath Catharda, where it is applied to Pompey.

18. *immchimm*: on this word see Laws, Glossary. O'Dav. 1116 explains it by *sarugh*[*ud*]; but it is doubtful whether it could bear this sense unless defined by a dependent genitive. Here it probably means 'wandering, flight.'

19. *Cid fóen a airm*: perhaps 'though powerless are his weapons': the predicative adjective is sometimes indeclinable even in early Middle Irish; see Strachan, Mid. Ir. Declension, p. 18.

24. Ele was a district covering a large part of the modern Tipperary and King's County: it included Thurles, Roscrea, and Birr.

22. Is Cannán the same as Gannán who was slain by Sengarmain *a caislib Gannain*, Rev. Celt. xv. 447?

28. *icon russ*: i.e. at Ross Cré, now Roscrea in King's Co.

31. Dún Cairin = Dunkerron near Roscrea.

cét costud perhaps 'of an hundred quarrels.'

35. *munigud*: Dinneen gives muiniuġaḋ, 'act of hoping or confiding in' = O. Ir. *muinigin*.

37. With *táthum* = est mihi, we ought to have *buiden*: so perhaps the true reading is *tdthaim* 'I conjoin, compose.'

38. *chuirib*; is this d. pl. of *cor* 'a tune'? With *chóem-srethaib* compare *immas sóis co srethaib*, p. 288, 47. But perhaps these words denote the audience; and we should render 'for companies and gentle ranks (of listeners).'

58. *co trén-chostud*: It would perhaps be better to translate this 'by strict custom,' and to remove the semicolon, regarding line 59 as parenthetical.

gladrach occurs in Ir. T. iv as an epithet for water. Two mss read *glegrach*; cp. LL 133 *b* 30, *rogab in mbith nglesach nglegrach*, and LL 146 *b* 26 *a ngol nglechrach ngarg*.

61. *Áidche Samna*: the Feast of Tara lasted from three days before Samain (Nov. 1) to three days after: others allow a longer period: see Joyce, Soc Hist. ii 436.

62. *nós*: perhaps 'fame, story': cf. note on p. 270, 2.

67. L's reading *herind doblais* arose, no doubt, from a wrong expansion of the symbol .*h*. = *ia*.

71. *serc-blaid*: this compound seems to mean 'loved fame' rather than 'fame for love.' Cf. note on p. 194, 3.

Instead of L's *sain* the other copies have *saig* etc., which I do not understand.

73. *balb*, literally 'stammering,' is used to describe the noise of water: cf. Metr. Ds. ii. 62, 1 *In Berba, búan a bailbe*.

75. *nd furad*: the rendering offered is not likely to be right. There is indeed a verb *fiuraim* 'I satiate' (see Ir. T. iii. 279) which is also written *furaim* (*fúraim*? cf. Ir. T. ii. 2, 31 line 3), but *'na furad* might mean 'in his stronghold': cf. *forad Fótla*, p. 194, 21. The mss. all have *na*, not *nd*.

79. *irdubad*: the rendering 'obscurity' is a guess. O'R. has *urdhubha* 'blackening.'

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81. *rempu*: the prose version (R etc.) says: *Slige Dalo, fosfuair Setna Secederg mac D. ria ndruidib hIrmuman oc saighidh Temra.* In the same way Asal is said to have found Slige Asail *re ndibergachaib Mide*, and line 65 of the poem shows that the *díbergaig* was pursuing Asal: therefore in our passage *rempu* means 'flying from them.'

83. *oc saigid óc*, i.e. he was trying to join friends who would defend him.

89. *Sab rainne*: cf. FM 123 *Slige Mór tra as isidé Esccir Riada .i. sabh ronna Ereann a dó etir Chonn 7 Eoghan Mór.*

94. Crích Umaill, now the Owles, Co. Mayo (Onom.).

SINANN I.

THIS legend of the Shannon traces its origin to the Well of Segais in the Land of Promise. This is the fountain from which the Boyne also is supposed to spring: see p. 26, 9. The legends are very similar. References to the mystic hazels and the salmon of knowledge will be found in Rev. Celt. xv. 457: see also Ir. T. iii. 195 § 35.

2. *lom-thúr*: for *túr* 'searching' see O'Dav. 1585.

8. *láech-luchair*, tr. 'warlike-radiant': he is called Lodan *Luchair-glan* at p. 294, 32 and prose: so in 12 tr. 'daughter of Luchair-glan.'

14. The Land of Promise is called *selb Chondlai* in memory of Condla Coem's adventure: see Thurneysen, Sagen aus dem alten Irland, 73-76. At p. 292, 9 the well is called *tipra Chondlai*.

17. *co mbara búaine*: either 'with permanence of sorrow' (see Contrib. *bare*) or 'with perpetual motion' (Contrib. *bara*, 3).

25. Stokes Metr. Gl. p. 111 gives *sopor* 'a well,' but the word does not occur in the glossary to which he refers. He quotes, however, *sopor somma .i. am topur co n-immad eolais*, LL 187 *a* 5 (copied by O'Cl.). The rendering 'spray' is a guess.

27–8. As to the hazels of Crinmond see Cormac s.v. *caill Crinmon*. At p. 292, 13 *supra* they are called *cuill Chrimaill*. See also Contrib. s.v. *crimann*. In the present instance L reads *Crinmond . . . rig-brond*; R has *Crinmoind*, Lc S *Crimaill*, B *Crimoind*, MS$_3$H *Crimainn* etc. The prose has *i n-ben-frois dofuitet forsin tiprait, co tuarcaib rig-broind chorcarda fuirri*, which seems due to a misunderstanding of the verse.

32. Translate: 'to everyone the sight is not unlovely': cf. p. 292, 5.

38. *secht srotha*: cf. p. 292, 11–12.

39. *the*: see note on p. 58, 55. None of the MSS reads *thé*, which would be a singularly inappropriate epithet.

44. For *gléire* 'the choice' of anything cf. Rev. Celt. xxiv, 69; p. 398, 25, *supra*; *gleire maitheasa*, .i. *iomad maitheasa*, O'Cl.

glan-fuirid: see note on p. 224, 11.

46. *édel-find*: in this compound *find* probably means 'hair,' but what is *édel*?

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47. *co srethaib*, i.e, strings of names or verses, such as would be used in an incantation.

48. *guim ndis* may mean 'famous practice': see note on p. 270, 2.

53. *sruthair* for *sruthar*, to rhyme with *Luchair*.

54. Read *ben luchair* 'the radiant woman.'

58. Read *rotrdiged*. This verb is usually intransitive, but see Ir. T. iv. index, and ZCP i. 73.

59. *baidb* must be for *baidbe*, an unusual licence.

SINANN II.

This poem is ascribed in Lc to Cuán úa Lochâin. It has recently been edited in the Miscellany presented to K. Meyer, 193.

14. *dochuiret*: see note on p. 234, 15.

15. For *dolb* (*dalb*) 'sorcery' see Cath Finntr. glossary.

23. *immarlethat* = *immforlethat* 'they spread about.'

35. *da hindus* seems to mean 'for her attempting': cf. Stories from Táin, glossary, *indass*.

51. *maras dise*: literally, 'which remains from her.'

58. This etymology (more absurd than usual) refers to 'Morann's Collar,' as to which see Ir. T. iii. 188.

59. *sí in moirenn*: I do not understand this: Dinneen gives muipeann 'a weight, load (of hair, &c.)': a family, considered as a burden or charge.'

SLIAB N-ECHTGA I.

We now pass from Munster into Connaught. Slieve Aughty is a range of hills extending westward from Lough Derg.

The metre of this poem is Rindaird: see introductory note to ds. Carn úi Neit, p. 216. As often happens, the complicated metrical system is responsible for various irregularities in grammar.

11. *dédail*: see note on p. 272, 30.

daig is a conjecture. I do not understand L's *ddig*, and the reading of the other mss sacrifices alliteration.

13. *a lenmus* = *asa noidendacht* in the prose. O'R. has leanbar 'childishness.'

15. Síd Nenta is well known in Irish legend as the home of Midir: its terrestrial locality is uncertain.

16. *rogelta* is required by the rhyme, so *guide* must be regarded as plural.

20. Cf. LL 203 *b* 8: *rádid fir 7 fegaid*.

22. *dodrim* is not a good rhyme for the disyllabic *ddlim*.

dag-ddin: the mss show *dog-dan*, and in 24 *samnair* (L *samnar*). But in order to assonate with *dind-móir* in 23, the rhyme-words must have a long palatal

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diphthong in the second syllable. I have therefore written *dag-ddín*, although the regular plural would be *dag-ddána*; and *sam-náir*, which I take to be a compound similar to *sam-therc* at p. 22, 279.

26. Alliteration is wanting: read perhaps *co ndil-deb*.

27. *dia glan-fír*: this conjecture gives a satisfactory assonance; the *glanuir*, &c., of the MSS do not, and are unintelligible to me. For the phrase compare Metr. Ds. ii 48, 39, *maith dia fír in lá labraim* 'good in sooth is the day,' &c.

29. *fillte*, literally 'folded, twisted': O'R. has fillce 'treacherous.' The word occurs in LL 201 *a* 15, *na teora fogla filte*; Laws iv 290, 14 *ata fodeiliugud fillti for fini na fodaer* (tr. 'manifold'), BB 407 *a* 20 *Is desin adbearar forainm fegar filte*.

30. *do serb-lus*. The best MSS (LRB) read *threb-lus*, but this does not give alliteration. The phrase may mean 'for bitter increase of his greed'; but Mr. Purton suggests that *do lus* may be used like *al-los* 'on account of,' 'by the help of.'

31. *tuilte*: gen. of *tuilled* used adjectivally.

35. *thoirthe* for *thoirthib*, to rhyme with *coibche*.

47. *foirb dder* means, I take it, land cultivated by serfs.

49. *airle ndualais*: cf. p. 284, 100, *a ndúaltus a ndind-senchas*; LL 213 *a* 50, *a haided can dualus ndil*. The form *dualgus* is commoner: see glossaries to Laws, Pass. and Hom., Three Shafts, Ir. T. iv. *dual* is 'what is according to kith or kind' (Dinneen), so that *airle dúalais* would be 'such counsel as might be expected from him.' But perhaps it simply means 'lawful counsel.'

tailbe may be 'affection' (so Contrib.) or 'deceitfulness.'

53. *feis* is the verbal noun 'sleeping with.'

54. *ergnus*: see Contrib. *airgnas*.

As to *fuithir*, see Stokes' note, Rev. Celt. xv 458.

62. *dúasu*: cf. Ir. T. ii. 2. 250 note.

66. As Echtga is the name of a mountain, it is better to regard *trebar* as an adj. 'strong' (Airl. M. C. glossary) rather than a compound substantive *treb-ar*.

67. *trom-glas*, literally 'a heavy lock.' Cf. p. 292, 3, *atbér cen snaidm*.

SLIAB N-ECHTGA II.

Of this poem there are two copies, one in the Book of Leinster, the other in the Yellow Book of Lecan. In the latter manuscript it occurs in a part of the volume which has otherwise nothing to do with the Dindsenchas, and is introduced by a tale which explains the heading of the LL copy, *Fland macLonáin post mortem suam recinit*. An abstract of this story will be found in MC ii 99, 100, where lines 93–108 of the poem are translated. As O'Curry suggests, the real author of the poem is very likely Mac Liag († 1016), to whom MacLonáin is supposed to recite it. Mac Liag's patron, Brian Boroime, is addressed by name in line 109.

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The textual problems involved are very difficult. There are continual points of disagreement, more or less serious, between the two copies; the order of the stanzas is different; L has four lines, 67–70, which are not in Y, and Y has fourteen stanzas, 45–56, 81–120, 133–136, which do not occur in L. A further complication is introduced by the list of names entitled *dindsencas Echtga* in LL 170*a*; this is based on a text of lines 1–72 which must have been closely similar to (but not identical with) that of L. I have not found it possible to follow either L or Y throughout.

The introductory tale in Y (col. 916 = facs. 195) runs as follows:—

Tri hollamain Chondacht .i. mac Liacc 7 mac Coisi 7 Fland mac Lonain .i. mac De 7 mac duine 7 mac deamain. Fland mac Lonain, mac deamain side ara geri 7 ara duilgi, uair ni deachaid a tig riam cen easba aire do denum and. Mac Liac imorro mac duine ar febas a thigidis 7 ara febus arai in duine fen. Mac Cosi imorro mac De ar met a derci 7 is bas ailithri ruc. Illrechtach imorro ainm timpanaich meic Liac 7 timpanach meic Lonain roime he 7 dobai ac mac Liac iar n-ec meic Lonain. Dochuaid mac Liac do indsaigid Briain dia acallaim 7 Illrechtach mailli fris. IS amlaid notheighed co menic o loch Riach tar Echtgi fodeas co Luimneach ocus da puitric dec lais con a mbiad dingbala leo. Uair is da radarc dec atat a n-Echtgi 7 puitric noibead in cach radarc dibsin. Feacht and tra dochuadar fodeas 7 rosuidsedar i n-aroile cnuc inti .i. ceann Crochain 7 adbert mac Liag: Is imda cnoc 7 loch 7 dingna 7 robad fis mor a fis uili. Atbert Ilrachtach: damad he mac Lonain nobeith sunn nobiad aici a fis dindsenchais cach inaid sund. Adbert mac Liag: Gabair sut 7 crochair he. Rochunnig Ilrechtach dal co maidin 7 tucad do can a chrochad, 7 rothraisc an aidchi sin co toracht anum Floind meic Lonain dia chobair. o drechtadar madan moch iarnabarach, adchonncadar chucu mac Lonan 7 adbert riu: Leigid uaib in cimid 7 indisfead duib seanchas cach dingna sunna isin nEchtgi. Rosaerad amlaid sen in timpanach cen a chrochad ac mac Liag 7 adbert mac Lonan and sin in duan-sa and.

'There were three learned poets of Connaught, Mac Liac and Mac Coise and Fland mac Lonain, that is, the son of God, the son of Man, and the son of the Demon. Fland mac Lonain was called the son of the Demon, for his covetousness and surliness; for he never entered a house without causing loss therein. But Mac Liac was called the son of Man for the good cheer of his house and for the goodness of the man himself. Mac Coise again was called the son of God for the greatness of his charity, and he died on a pilgrimage.

Now, the name of Mac Liac's harper was Ilbrechtach (*infra*, 114); he had formerly been harper to Mac Lonain, and after Mac Lonain's death he served Mac Liac. Mac Liac went to visit Brian and converse with him, and Ilbrechtach went with him. He would often go from Loughrea southward across Slieve Aughty to Limerick, carrying with him twelve bottles and suitable victuals thereto. For there are twelve points of view in Slieve Aughty, and he used to drink a bottle at each of them. Once upon a time they went southwards and sat them down on a certain hill named Cend Crochain, and Mac Liac said: 'There be many hills and

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lakes and notable places, and 'twere great knowledge to know them all.' 'If Mac Lonain were here,' said Ilbrechtach, 'he would know the story of every spot we see.' Said Mac Liac, 'Let some one take this fellow and hang him!' Ilbrechtach begged a respite until morning, and it was granted to him; and he fasted all that night until the soul of Fland mac Lonain came to his aid. When they rose early next morning, they saw Mac Lonain approaching, and he said to them: 'Let the prisoner go, and I will tell you the story of every notable place here in Slieve Aughty.' So the harper was set free and escaped hanging at Mac Liac's hands, and then Mac Lonain uttered this lay."

3–4. The *dindsenchas* in L 170 has *Fond Maitae maic en . . e diupla . ig usnic*: unfortunately the MS is partly illegible at this point. Cf. Contrib. *diupla* 'shelter.'

6. L's reading of this line is preferable.

12. Echtach was apparently sister to Sinann, daughter of Lodan Luchairglan; see p. 286, 8.

15–16. The meaning of L's reading seems to be that the mountain was properly named after Echtach, not after Echtge. Y calls both women Echta, in 10, 11, and reads in 16 *is ainm don t[s]liab sliab Echtgi*.

17. Etarba occurs as a personal name at p. 88, 7. This line and the next two are partly illegible in L.

19–20. *conart . . . dairib*: metaphorical terms for soldiery. Cf. FM p. 2060 y, *ina ndoiredhaibh dluthe doseeaoilte*.

27–28. Both lines are hypermetrical in L. Y reads *dorochair ri Dolb mac nDail ruc a coscur sa comaid*: and L 170 *a* 5 has *isé dorochair fri Dolb mac Dail*; but I do not understand *comaid*, whereas *commdidem* is the special term for exultation over the head of a fallen foe.

33. In this list of names I have followed Y where it differs from L, but it would need the researches of a local topographer to decide between the two authorities. The notes in L 170 agree with the L text of the poem, and omit the names in lines 45–56, which are only found in Y.

Clochar nGuill. In LL 50, 45 Goll Clochair is mentioned as castle-builder to [Oengus] son of Natfroech: (cf. MS Mat. 222, 578); this is perhaps the place from which he derived the name.

34. L 170 has here *Dedruim nDicuill cona chorraib* 'the double hill of Dicoll with its peaks.' In Y, *is* is added by a corrector.

35. For *Druim Cairn* L 198 (the poem) has *Druim Criad*, L 170 *Druim Criaich*.

36. Hogan identifies Druim Bainb with Drumbonniv in the barony of Upper Bunratty.

37. L 170 has *Loch Grene .i. Grian ingen Find nosfothraiced ann*. It is still called Loch Graney (Onom.).

41. Here L 170 agrees with Y in giving *Loch Cipp*.

43. Y's reading is clearly wrong.

50. *adamdorus* seems corrupt, but possibly Damdorus may be the name of a place.

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53–56. These lines have been inadvertently displaced in printing and should come after 48.

57. *Ath ind Escrai*: Hogan suggests that this may be the same as Ath Escrach, now Ahascragh, a little to the N.W. of Ballinasloe.

For *Ath nUidir* L 170 has *Ath Airthir*.

59. L 170 agrees with Y in reading *Ath in Meirgge*.

62. *crech dtha Callainn*: I do not understand this: L 170 has *Ath crichi Collain*: Y's reading is not fully legible.

72. *Caille . . . Lugdach lám-deirg*: this name was given in honour of Lugaid Menn, also called Lugaid Lám-derg, son of Oengus Tírech: see introductory note to the poem on Mag Femin, p. 512.

73–76. This stanza seems to refer to some encounter between the men of Munster and the men of Connaught; but I have not been able to discover the historical clue, without which it is hardly possible to determine the correct reading or to explain the meaning with certainty.

73. I take *rige* to be the verbal noun of *rigim*, 'I extend': see glossaries to Laws and Triads.

74. Find is probably Find mac Cumaill, not Find mac Rossa, who belongs to Leinster.

83. *caiscid* is perhaps for *caistid* 'hearken!' inserted parenthetically: 'casket' is a mere guess.

90. *tír Mane*: the country of Ui Maine comprised parts of Roscommon, Galway, Clare, and King's County: see the map in O'Donovan's Hy Many: Mag Find is there marked between the Shannon and the Suck, S.W. of Lough Ree.

91. *i faichill*: cf. Laws' Glossary, s.v. *foichell*.

bliadain mbuic: cf. *secht mbliadna bocca biadmara toirthecha* (quoted in Contrib.), where *bocc* means 'soft' in the Irish sense, i.e. 'moist' (and therefore fertile). Here it is a merely ornamental epithet.

96. This line is obscure and perhaps corrupt. The meaning may be that the wayfarer had enough shrewdness (*túaichle*) to like to hear poetry gratis. But the construction is very awkward, and *cennaiges* does not rhyme with *roclos*. *Grés* is applied to any sort of work of art.

98. O'Curry, MC ii 100, renders this line 'nor then did he show aught of loth'; but perhaps it rather means 'there befell him no misfortune therein,' i.e., 'he was in luck's way.' Coneys, followed by Dinneen, gives *diombúaidh* 'misfortune, defeat' (fem.); *diombuadh*, 'indignation, displeasure,' (masc.).

99. This idiomatic use of *do neoch* is illustrated in Atkinson's glossary to Pass. and Hom. 817 *a*.

104. *cach cethraman* 'for every quarter of his own cow,' O'Curry; but it may mean 'for every quarter of land': *cethrama* is the quarter of a townland (*baile biatach*): see Joyce, Names of Places i 235.

108. *'ca n-andibniuss*: it is also possible to divide *can a n-dibniuss*.

119. On this line there is a gloss in Y: .i. *Cuil Forta a n-aib Fiachrach Aidne, is ann romarbad mac Coscraig*: that is, 'Mac Coscraig was killed at Cúl Forta in

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Ui Fiachrach of Aidne.' There was a Coscrach brother to Cennetig, father of Brian Boroime: Rawl. B 502, facs. p. 152 *b* 29.

121. Flann's murder is mentioned FM 891: *Flann mac Londin, Uirgil shil Scota, primh-file Gaoidheal uile, file as deach bdi i nErinn ina aimsir, do mharbhadh* [*la mharbhadh* added by mistake] *la macaibh Cuirbhuidhe* (*do Uibh Fothaith iatsen*) *hi nduine-taidhe hic Loch Dachaoch i nDeisibh Mumhan.* It is recorded a second time in almost the same words FM 918. The event is briefly noted in AU 895 (896). In Chron. Scot. 896, and Ann. Inisf. 896, ap. O'Reilly, Irish Writers lix, the murder is ascribed to the Ui Cuirrbuide. There is thus a preponderance of testimony, so far as the annalists are concerned, in favour of a date before the end of the ninth century; and O'Donovan assumes that the entry in 918 is an error. On the other hand, O'Curry, MC ii 102, quotes an elegy on Ednechán mac Dálaig, chief of Cinél Conaill, who died in 901 FM (905 AU), which is ascribed to Flann. This ascription, however, rests, so far as I know, on the sole authority of a seventeenth-century manuscript belonging to The O'Conor Don (see MC ii, xiii).

In view of the annalistic notices, Y's reading of 122 should be adopted, *mac Cuirr Buidi, Cend-Gécán.* There would then be two murderers named, Tadc mac Faeláin and Cend-Gécán mac Cuirr Buidi. The death of Tadc mac Faeláin, king of Ui Cennselaig, is mentioned in AU 921 (922). Cend Gécáin was a king of Cashel; the list in LL 150 *b* 15 equates him with Fedlimid, who is next in succession after Cormac mac Culennáin; but according to AU 900 he is identical with Finnguine who was deposed by Cormac in that year, Cend Gécáin being merely a nickname. The Glossary attributed to Cormac, s.v. *Rer*, quotes a poem in which Mac Lonáin and Cend Gécáin are referred to. O'Donovan's note ad loc. (Corm. Transl., p. 145) describes Mac Lonáin as Cend Gécáin's poet, but this seems to be a hasty inference. I should rather suppose the lines to be a citation from a satire made by Flann upon Finnguine under his nickname of Cend Gécáin: this may have been the provocation which led to the poet's murder.

123. The meaning seems to be that the murderers made themselves responsible for the sins of their victim when they cut him off 'unhouseled, disappointed, unaneled.'

136. Cf. Atlantis vii 130: *A ghiolla dar' ghiall gach céard.*

ATH CLIATH MEDRAIGE.

The name Medraige survives in Maaree, a peninsula five miles south of Galway. Ath Cliath Medraige is identified with Clarinbridge, at the mouth of the little river which flows down past Athenry to Galway Bay.

The story is connected with Táin Bó Dartada (cf. line 19), but nothing is said in the extant versions of that tale as to the fight at the ford or the palisade.

3. *fri fecht fátha*: 'with subject-matter of battles': *fátha* is acc. pl. of *fáth*, which is used (like *adbar*) for the subject-matter of poetry. Or possibly *fecht* may be the verbal noun of *figim* 'weave,' and *fecht fátha* = 'weaving of poetry': cf. p. 338, 2 *dia n-úagim sós senchassa.*

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6. *cliath* is perhaps used in a metaphorical sense 'battalions'; or else 'wicker shields': see note on p. 234, 10.

15. *sernim* means 'I draw up (battle, &c.)': (1) transitive: *rosern in cath* Ir. T. ii. 1. 53, 3; *rosernsat sreith slait*, p. 370, 51 *supra*; *rosernsat sreith* SnR 2143; *rosernad cech sluag iar sreith* SnR 1385; (2) intransitive: *tancatar na Troidnaig asin chathraig 7 rosearnatar fon chath, 7 rosernsat Grécaig dun leith eli* BB 438 *b* 14: also 'I draw out, extend': *rosernter in mag* TBC (Wi.) 5605; *sernais . . . . . conair*, p. 250, 113–4 *supra*. Here the verb is intransitive.

16. Rather 'with their cantred of kernes,' i.e. 'with the kernes of their cantred.'

22. *con airdde*: this refers to Eochu's cognomen *Bec*.

23. Cuillend is called Dún Cuillne in Táin Bó Dartada: it is in the barony of Clanwilliam in Co. Tipperary: see Ir. T. ii. 2. 185.

25. *tairir*: I have no other example of *tairer* (or *taired*).

MEDRAIGE.

Lugaid Mac Con was defeated by Eogan son of Ailill Olomm in the battle of Cenn Febrat, and took refuge in Scotland. He returned to Ireland supported by the King of Scotland and other allies from the country of the Saxons and Britons to fight the battle of Mag Mucrime: see the tale edited by Stokes in Rev. Celt. xiii 449. Our poem enumerates the names of some of those who fought with him on this occasion.

4. Spain is thought of as an island: tr. 'from a western island—Spain.'

15. *buide*: this may mean either 'flaming yellow' or 'yellow with heat': cf. *mí buide* as a name for August, Contrib.

35, 43. *cride* (gen. sing.) is used adjectivally: cf. *is mise Oisín cride*, Contrib.

40. Gaillem = Galway.

57. Read *isin chath* 'after being wounded in the battle.'

64. *Bairinn*: this is presumably the district in North Clare still known as the Burren.

LOCH RIACH.

Now Lough Rea in Galway. The bursting forth of the lake is mentioned in Airne Fingein among the wonders which attended the birth of Conn Cétchathach (Anecd. ii. 5. z). The personages of the legend belong to the *fir side*. The text of the poem depends principally on L, as the other three copies belong to the least trustworthy Mss. of the Dindsenchas. M is here worthless, and the scribe of S has evidently taken great liberties with his original.

2. The reading is uncertain, but there is no doubt an allusion to the property of the lake described in lines 49 *sq*.

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7. *úar* 'cruel': cf. lines 10, 26, and *onchú úar* BB 51 *a* 42; *úar-thress*, p. 148, 12 *supra*.

22. *idnach* 'armed with weapons': cf. Metr. Gl. *idna*; LL 21 *a* 6, BB 36 *b* 53.

31. *railbech* 'huge as a mountain' from *roilbe*. O'R. has roilbeac 'hilly': *breac-roilbheach*, Life of Hugh Roe 282, 16; *Breifne ródhach, roilbheach* Hardiman ii. 302, 9.

38. The reading of this line is doubtful. *Nem* is used of other mysterious dangers besides poison.

40. *anacht* is pret. of *angim* 'I protect.'

49. *fail*: read *bail*.

61. Mag Fót, according to Hogan, is now Moyode townland, near Loughrea.

MAG N-AIDNI.

Mag n-Aidni, according to O'Donovan, note on FM 3727, is a level district comprised in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, Co. Galway; see map of Dioceses in Onom. Aidne is mentioned in LL 12 *c* 9 = BB 39*a* 4 as one of the twenty-four serfs whom Clann Miled brought with them to Ireland. Ai from whom Mag n-Ai was called, Femen, Fea, and Fera from whom Mag Femin, Mag Fea, and Mag Fera are named, were also among the number.

S has an introductory stanza, not found in any other copy.

Aidhne fer in mhaighe moir . mac Allguba maic Etheoir
é noadaidh tenidh treabh . re maccaibh mora Miledh.

This Ms preserves only this and one more stanza; a folio is lost which contained the rest of the poem and the *dindsenchas* of Moenmag and part of Loch Dergdeirc.

1. *co muriur mag* = *mag co muriur* 'a populous plain': *murer* means 'a burden,' especially the burden of a family.

7. *as mo threbthus*: compare the openings of the poem on Mag Luirg, p. 396, *is eól dam im threbthus tó*, and of that on Inber n-Ailbine, Metr. Ds. ii. 26, 3 *ráidfed frib im threbthus té*.

10. It would be better to remove the colon after *ria comaitecht*, and punctuate after *Miled*.

12. *graimm* = *greimm*. See note on p. 90, 31.

15. *sercaid*. This seems to be an imperative used as a cheville. Dinneen gives peapcaim 'I love.'

17. *amdlugad*: I can only guess at the meaning of this word; it may be a derivation of *dlug* .i. *accobar*.

21. *co fonnaib*: Dinneen has bonn 'stump of a tree': *bonn* and *fonn* are interchangeable forms.

23. *fognid*: the verb *fogní* was sometimes used in a passive sense 'is employed:' see Monastery of Tallaght, note on p. 127, 16. But it is also used = 'I make,' 'I construct,' as in *fogní fulucht*, LL 199 *b* 30: Archiv i. 272, 1 *is a*

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ſidnemedaib fognitis ſilid a ngressa; translate then 'he used to make fire,' etc. As to *te* see note on p. 58, 55: here it may = 'hot.'

trom-thuirt: a compound of *toirt* (*tort* ?) 'mass': the word is especially used of fires: cf. *toirt teinneadh* Oss. iii. 76, 2: *tene 'na throm-thuirt* (of the tropics) LL 135 *a* 33.

24. *longphort* and *longes* are properly applied to the invading forces of Clann Miled.

25. *Snigtis tenid*: in the same way the fingers of the saints often gave light or fire: see Vit. Sct. Hib. i. cxxxviii. Plummer regards this as evidence of solar origin; but it has to be remembered that lighting fires with the aid of a flint is a difficult feat which borders on the miraculous.

31. *slaind* = *sloind* 'name' Pass. and Hom.: or imper. of *sloindim*.

35–36. The best MSS have *dremm* and *chland*, but *dremm* is fem. (in Middle Irish at all events; cf. p. 166, 33 *supra*: Cath Catharda 5673) and *ſil* requires the accusative.

38. *Segais*, i.e. the source of poetic lore: cp. p. 287, 21.

MOENMAG.

THIS plain lies east of Mag n-Aidne, round Loughrea: see Onom. Moen was son of Allguba and therefore brother to Aidne, but he is not mentioned among the twenty-four serfs of Clann Miled in LL 12 *c* 7.

7. *Labraid*, which is R's reading, is a blunder: it should be *labrad*, which is the reading of BM: Lc has *ladrad* (a mere error), HS₂ *labr̄*. The line is parenthetical: render: 'Moen, powerful hero—a splendid boast that fades not—began the lasting use of shaving.'

11. *belaig* is gen. dependent on *berrtha*, and seems here to mean the part left bare by the razor. The phrase implies that a fringe is left in front, which points to the Roman *corona* rather than the characteristic native tonsure; see Rhŷs, Celtic Britain, 3, p. 73; Bury, St. Patrick, 239 *seq*.

12. *maige* also depends on *berrtha*, an instance of zeugma.

24. *ddig bad bladaig*: the singular verb is used with a plural subject because a verb following *ddig* is treated as relative: see Atkinson's statement of the practice in modern Irish, Proc. R.I.A. ser. iii, i. 430.

bith-ndire is gen. 'in point of generosity.'

26. *noco tennad*: rather 'he was not mangled for want of science': Moen was a skilful barber. Cf. O'Dav. 1542 *tenn .i. letrad*. Stokes quotes LL 116 *b* 19 *rosteind cona scin*.

27. *sellad*. O'R has ꝑeallaḋ 'a sight, prospect,' verbal noun of *sellaim*. Forbarr was no doubt 'a sight' after his first shave.

29. *cúau-bla*: either 'place of troops' or 'fame of troops.'

30. *tria* is written for *tri*, as frequently.

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31. *baisech*: cf. p. 426, 3 *in blad bassech*: perhaps from *bass* 'palm': if so, it may mean 'lamentable,' as the clapping of palms, *bass-gaire*, was an expression of grief.

33. *co mbúada* for *co mbúadaib*, to rhyme with *atchúala*.

41. *samail* is here a noun 'likeness (of name), etymology': cf. note on p. 274, 55.

44. The rhyme shows that *Móenaib sin* should be written separately.

LOCH DERGDEIRC.

This story of the naming of Loch Derg is told in the beginning of Talland Etair; see Rev. Celt. viii. 48. The importunate poet is there called Athirne, whereas in our poem he is Ferchertne mac Athgló. Stokes, Rev. Celt. xxvi. 6, mentions three other poets named Ferchertne; but they all seem to be different from the son of Athgló. Another incident from Talland Etair is referred to in the first poem on Bend Etair, p. 106, 53, *supra*, and there also the poet is called Athirne.

In preparing my collation I accidentally overlooked the copy in S, which wants the first four stanzas, owing to the loss of a folio. Its readings are unimportant.

3. The meaning assigned to *sam-dul* is conjectural.

6. In Talland Etair Eochaid is called King of Descert Connacht; in Cath Ruis na Ríg, however, ed. Hogan, § 16–17, he is King of the Clanna Dedad (in Kerry). His 'Judgments' are mentioned in the Senchas Mór (Laws i. 18, 23).

15. *cluine* is perhaps to be regarded as a subjunctive-imperative after the model of *cuire*: see Thurn. Hdb, § 586.

19. *giallain*: literally 'I lash': cf. *fo chosmailius tairb ddsachtaig da ngialland a gal* LL 243 *b* 4: so BB 435 *a* 35, 477 *a* 10.

20. I have not elsewhere found *riagail* in this sense.

22. *ocus maic*: see note on p. 216, 7.

25. *Echach*: so all the mss.: it should be *Echdach*.

27. *erenach*. Cf. *airenach in chatha*, Ir. T. ii. 2. 16, 1; *airenach in tige*, Ir. T. iv. gloss.; *i n-airenuch phéine*, Fel. Oeng. Prol. 118.

31. *ddel dolaid*. The black chafer is regarded by the Irish with the same superstitious horror as attaches in other countries to creatures equally inoffensive, the blind-worm, shrew-mouse, salamander, &c. See O'R. ᵭɑol, 'a bug, beetle, chafer: a fierce animal.' Dinneen, ᵭɑol, 'a beetle, &c., figuratively, a devil.' Hence the names Dubthach Dael-tengthach, Dubthach Dóel Ulad, Ir. T. iii. 399, where the compiler remarks *is adhúath le cach nduine in bhéist daru comainm in ddel d'faicsin*. The word is used metaphorically of a warrior *mac Ingoir, dóel nar dingned*, ds. of Cloenloch, 2 (Rennes MS 123 *a*).

32. In FM 1157 it is recorded that the head of Eochaid mac Luchta was found in that year at Findchora: 'it was larger than a great cauldron: the largest goose would pass through the hole of his eye and through the hole of the spinal marrow.'

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O'Donovan *ad loc.* identifies Findchora with Corofin in Clare. The battle fought there is mentioned among famous encounters in Keating's preface (i. 80): see also Cath Ruis na Rig, p. 58: Mag Rath, p. 210.

35–6. Or 'because, as I have heard, there was none in Erin who would say him nay.'

As to *gléire* see note on p. 288, 44.

39. *brath-gnó*. The rendering offered supposes *gnó* to be the modern gnó 'business.' But there is evidence for *gnó* 'mockery,' see O'Dav. 1028 and Metr. Gloss.; Dinneen has d'aon-gnó 'for a joke': so perhaps we should translate 'traitorous mockery.'

42. *dognas* cf. *dognás*, 'ill-breeding.' Triads: *sognais* 'sociable,' Tec. Corm. *doréir* I have not seen elsewhere.

51. The meaning of *gló* is uncertain. Stokes (Celt. Decl. 21) renders it by 'ball.' It may be the first element in *gló-béim*, Cath Ruis na Rig 114; *gló-lethar*, Cath Catharda, *gló-snáthe* 'model,' Ir. T. iii² gloss.: Pass. and Hom.: (see KZ xxx. 557).

56. *gress* with a short vowel means (1) protection, (2) insult, injury, attack. The latter sense is required in such phrases as *digal greisse ceniúil*, which occurs five times in the Laws: cf. *locud mo greisi cenil*, O'Dav. 581 (where Stokes writes *gréise*); *digaltach greisse*, Mag Rath 310, 18. So here *díl gresse* may mean 'satisfaction for insult': Ferchertne may have had some grudge against Eochaid. Translate then 'thy one eye of a pair is satisfaction for my wrong.'

58. *reim rodessil* literally 'road of a right-hand turn.'

62. For *glan-étrocht* L has *grdb nétrocht*, but this is probably a mere scribal error.

63. *fri sét síd* 'with peace of ways.'

69. *rigi* may perhaps be gen. of *rige* 'stretching.'

71. Is *dúise* an abstract noun = *dúis* 'treasure'? or should we read *fri dúise díl* 'for payment of treasure,' and in 72 *a glanfír* 'in pure truth.'

80. I suppose this line means that it was dangerous for an imprudent intruder to visit the spring: compare the legend of Boand, pp. 28–30, lines 41–64. Boand approached the magic well imprudently, *co n-étsíachli*, and lost her eye: Eochaid was not imprudent, *nírb étsíachail* (74) and regained his sight. As to the virtues of such fountains see Plummer, Vit. Sct. Hib. i. cxlviii, *sq.*

84. *rogerg* is an imperfect rhyme for *chró-derg*. O'Clery has an entry which is evidently founded on this passage: *gearg .i. garg. d'fuil riogh roghearg .i. roghárg*. This, like many of his other glosses founded on the Dindsenchas, is a misunderstanding (see Hermathena, 1907, p. 469). *ríg* is singular, and *rogerg* cannot agree with it. *gerg* is the name of a bird, perhaps the grouse: cf. Duanaire Finn, 84 *y ní chodail in gerg*: it is mentioned in a poem Silv. Gad. i 365 *z*, along with woodcocks and wild geese. Here it is applied metaphorically to a king.

85. *na fert féile* 'of the miracles of generosity': in O.Ir. *fírt* is of the *u*-decl. g. pl *ferte*, Wb. 12 *b* 15.

87. Read *fo rúin* 'mysteriously,' like *fo chleith*, &c.

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raga = *roga*: *roimse* 'abundance': cf. p. 348, 9 *co romsib*, p. 408, 21 *dia roimsib retha*: Bruden Da Derga § 100 *a*, and O'Dav. 1399, *roimse robortae*; Triads, 202, *roimse inna flaith*.

89. Assal seems to be a proper name: Assal and Druim n-Assail are in Co. Limerick according to Hogan, Onom.

93. *togairm tocha*: cf. *ba tairm tacha*, p. 458, 108: *tocha* (*toiche*), from *toich* 'proper, suitable, acceptable.'

97. *logaim* 'I forgive,' means also 'I forget': cf. ds. of Mag Lena 7 (Rennes MS. 122 *d*) *dith lúath Léna cen logud*: Metr. Ds. ii. 58. 3 *nír ddig lúaige co logud*. I can find no satisfactory evidence for Wi.'s *logaim* (1) 'I rot.'

100. *fatha* = *fotha* 'subject-matter.'

101-4. This stanza is full of difficulties. *gress* (quantity uncertain) seems to mean sometimes 'continuance' or 'urgency' in prayer: see Fél. Oeng. Feb. 11 *maith leis gress dia garmain*, Epil. 226 *rommain* (*ronnain*) *gress a nguide*. Stokes marks the vowel long in Mart. Oeng., but there is no mark of length in either passage in the three texts printed in his original edition. In any case I doubt whether *grés* alone could mean 'supplication,' and the adj. *glé-maith* points rather to the meaning 'poetic composition.' Translate, then, 'For the King who suffered (i.e. Christ) let not my clear noble poem be curtailed' (i.e. let me not end without a pious reflection). Consequently the rendering of *mo flaith* in 103 must be altered: does it mean 'my Prince' = Christ, as distinguished from the 'King of the Winds' = God the Father? In 104 *na lamaig* is a crux: no manuscript has a mark of length on either word; but *ná lámaig* seems to be intended: this would be for *ná lámaigi* (cf. *nolessaig* Pass. and Hom. Gloss.); but the meaning of the line remains a puzzle. *lámaigim* means 'I handle, treat.' Three Shafts, Gloss: cf. BB 237 *a* 25, 430 *b* 44.

RATH CRUACHAN.

THIS is the legend of Rathcrogban, the famous home of Ailill and Medb. A group of raths is still to be seen by the roadside about three miles west of Tulsk, Co. Roscommon. The prose follows closely the Egerton version of Tochmarc Etâine, §§ 15-16, Ir.T. i. 128.

2. *dumu cach dag-núachair*: so Temair Luachra is called *adba niad is nuachair* p. 236, 10.

3. This means, I suppose, that laws were made at the gatherings held at Rath Cruachan as they were at Carmun and at Tara.

8. i.e. all Erin was bound to pay to the kings of Connacht dues of various kinds, such as are enumerated in Leabhar na gCeart.

10. *síl sáer-Briain*: most kings of Connaught traced their descent either to Brian, eldest son of Eochaid Muigmedon, or to his brother Fiachra.

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13–16. This is an elaborate way of saying 'if we stay to enumerate all the glories of Rathcroghan, we shall never get to our story.' *nós cech nirt*: so LBr. 124 *b* 6, *cu nós nirt.*

15. *chaite*: perhaps from *catut* (*cotut*) 'hard': cf. *coitte* O'Dav. 1004; *co mór-chaitte*, p. 454, 50, *supra.*

16. *ae' nach* = *ica nárb'*: literally 'which had not the hostility of a few.'

17. *snaitte* 'polished' 'smooth hewn': cf. *lecht do chlochaibh snaitte* FM iii. 312, 10; Isaiah ix. 10; Dinneen, snoidhe.

19. *tescul*: this is O'R.'s tearghal, targhal 'a storm, a great wave': *tessgal* Rev. Celt. xiv. 448: cf. p. 458, 104; 460, 3, *supra.*

23. *rochóemaig*: O'R. has caomhaigim 'I complete' Coneys. caomhaigh 'cherish, protect, save, defend, keep, perfect.' This line is quoted by O'Cl. *s.v.*

24. Cf. Tochm. Et. § 15 (Ir. T. i. 128). *Ech-thress* (according to Stokes, Rev. Celt. ix. 473 *n.*) means a 'horse-fight,' not 'horse-race.'

26. *cridfer*: this is the reading of most MSS: cf. Contrib. *cridserc.*

27. *d'fuatuch*, cf. Tochm. Et. 15, *fúaitgid leiss hí.*

29. *Ba dothfer in fer*: cf. Tochm. Et. 15, *ba doithfir in dealb i tanic Mider chuccu.* O'Cl. has *doithir* .i. *doidhealbh. ba doithir an fear* .i. *ba doidhealbhdha.*

35. *co síd Sinche*: cf. T. Et. 16 *dochúatar iar tain co sith Sínighe Crúachan . . . ocus robatar co cenn nómidi ann* (cf. 37).

39. *greiss* here 'attack, raid.'

41–52. This dialogue follows closely T. Et. 15.

66. The rendering offered is very doubtful. *sreth* is used of soldiers' quarters: it is Spenser's 'shrah': as to the use of *for*, cf. *beith for usciu ocus bargin.*

68. *mór-chorach* may mean 'great at throwing the spear': cf. *Cormac corach*, p. 338, 15. Most of the MSS have *mór-glondaig*, etc., which is translated.

70. The meaning given for *rúi* is a mere guess.

71. Cf. Tochm. Et. 19, *rotirmaiss écáine ocus mór olce ocus imniuth duit bith i n-ingnaiss do mnd.*

73–4. Cf. p. 194, 21–2.

78. I do not understand *cen díl séna*: it seems to be connected with the legal phrase *cen dil cen séna*, *for díl ocus séna*, of uncertain meaning: see Laws, Glossary, *díl* (2).

81. *Is tossach.* The tale *Tochmarc Etáine* as we possess it is fragmentary; the later fortunes of Etain and the ultimate fate of Eochu Airem are known only by brief allusions.

87. If *scem* is right, it gives a rhyme to *sel*: the word means 'yelp, snarl,' Ir. T. iv, and might possibly here mean 'backbiting, reproach'; but probably we should read *fo scéim glé* 'in bright beauty.'

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CARN FRAICH.

Now called Carnfree; it is in the townland of Carns, in the barony and county of Roscommon, 3 miles S.E. of Rath Croghan: see O'Donovan's note in FM iii. 221.

8. This line is corrupt: it wants a syllable.

15. *co sen*: cf. Wb 4 *b* 29 *hó siun co núie*.

22. Conall Cernach spent his last days at Rath Cruachan: see the tale Goire Conaill ZCP 1, 102.

lébend is used of the raised terraces by which a rath built on a large scale (*prím-dún*) is approached: see LBr. 109*a* 58, 60 (quoted in Aisl. M.C. glossary).

25. I do not understand *mear*, and suggest *múr*, which is often used metaphorically: see glossary to Fél. Oeng.

28. *Airer Umaill*, now the Owles in Mayo, a territory including the baronies of Borrishoole and Murrisk, Hy Fiach. 181, 303.

33. The war between Conn and Eogan Táidlech (also called Mog Núadat) is the subject of Cath Maige Léna: cf. Keating ii 263.

44. As *crúisech* is fem., it is perhaps gen. pl., and *dedlaid* is a nomen agentis.

crand-scem cannot be a compound of *scem* 'scream,' which has a short vowel: read *fri crand-scéim*, and translate the line 'divider of lances, with glory of spears.'

56. *seólad* should belong to the *u*-decl., but even in O.-Ir. the *o*-decl. and *u*-decl. are confused: Thurn. Hbd. § 308. Dinneen has ꝑeólaḋ 'act of driving, leading (as cattle).'

62. *oilmeadaig*. O'R. has oıllmeaḋ 'a balance,' but 'even-balanced' is a very inappropriate epithet for an impetuous fighter. Perhaps it is for *oll-medaig* 'great at drinking mead' from *mid* g.s. *meda*. In line 102 the same word is applied to a place, meaning, perhaps, 'abounding in mead.' In the Laws *oilmedach* is a measure of capacity, see Glossary s.v. *ól*.

64. *trén-seólta*: Dinneen gives 'educated, instructed' among the meanings of ꝑeólꞇa. Perhaps 'of the strong expedition.'

66. *na n-óic-feraib* 'in their young manhood.'

71. *tegar ár*: cf. Silv. Gad. i. 37, 1 *teagar ár forra* 'carnage is inflicted on them,' O'Grady. The prose legend says that the Munstermen were finally defeated and deprived of their booty.

75. The reading suggested would mean that the victory had cold comfort, having lost their best man.

87. *nar cruaid*: this means that he was as ready to give away cattle as to seize them.

88. *sluaig*: nom. for acc., *metri gratia*.

89. This legend belongs to Fraech mac Fidaig (or Idaid), whose death is recounted in Táin Bó Cúalnge. Medb set him on to fight Cuchulainn.

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92. *dominaig*: cf. Three Shafts mionuiġim 'I pulverize.' Ir. T. iv 1816 *domhinaigh in cath ar Lir* (where O'Grady renders 'dwindled'): LL 386 *b* 51 *rominaig gach cath*; TBC (Wi.) 5138 *raminaig beirn . . isin chath.*

102. No Cath Omna is mentioned in the Táin; but just before the fight with Fraech Cuchulainn set up an oak-trunk (*omnai*) with an ogam thereon, forbidding anyone to pass it unless he came alone. And just after the fight is over there is added: *lingid Fergus darsin omnai inna charput.* So that the duel may have been known as *Cath Omnai.* Read, then, on p. 363 'Fight of the Oak.'

104. *ar mí-chéill* 'out of mere mischief.'

108. If *mí-emain* is right, *emain* must mean 'a pair of combatants.' But this seems unlikely. *midemain* would be a slight change, but would not give a satisfactory meaning; it is used in FM v 1766, 21; 1864, 4 for 'reconnoitring, examining.'

111. *leagaid* for *léicit.*

113–120. This amplifies a sentence in the Táin (LU 63 *b* 26) *Conacentar banchuri in inaraib úanib for colaind Fráich maic Idaid. Focessat úadib issa síd).*

123. *ara sith*, etc: rather 'the loss of the warrior fell upon his Síd' (*for a síd*).

ATH LUAIN.

The story of the naming of Athlone is told in the final section of Táin Bo Cualnge (LL recension): see Windisch's edition, p. 905.

1–2. A poem in Rawl. B. 502, p. 165 *a* 36 begins with almost the same lines:

A fir theit i mag Medba . do scéla bat scoth-mebra.

Compare also the opening of the poem on Mag n-Ai, p. 380.

2. *lán-mebra*, adjectival genitive of *lán-mebuir.*

3. *im thuaim thaiss* (sic leg.): cf. note on p. 330, 7.

taiss means literally 'moist' as at p. 456, 81; hence 'weak, feeble,' p. 260, 15. Here perhaps the meaning is 'in my moist (and therefore fertile) homestead.' It is also possible that the phrase may mean 'concerning the moist demesne,' viz. Athlone.

5. *asa lecht*: literally 'whose grave it is.'

7. *náetnúd*: the readings *naitnud*, *naothtnud*, and the rhyme with *caémchlúd* point to taking this as a compound, *naeth-tnúth*: *tnúth*, which usually means 'envy' or 'jealousy,' may be used of other strong feelings, anger, longing, hope.

13. *don-úaig* = *donn-úaig*, so written to rhyme with *rorúaid.*

15. *brisc.* This epithet describes the lime-stone formation characteristic of the Burren of Clare and the Arran Islands.

19. *techta*: I take this to be gen. of *techtad*: cf. note on p. 232, 75.

20. *ellaig* is pl. of *ellach* 'union, connection.' The three women were honourable wedded wives, and as such had their men in due subjection.

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21. *nírb ingdeth*: Ailill was the model of complaisant husbands.

22. As to Macha Mong-ruad and her treatment of Cimbaeth, and the building of Emain Macha, see FM A.M. 4532.

23. Literally 'Art without spear-craft under blame.'

29–32. Medb Leth-derg, daughter of Conán of Cualu, was wife first of Cúchorb, grandson of Conchobar Abratrúad: he was killed by Fedlimid Rechtmar, who thereupon took Medb to wife: LL 44 *b* 42–46. Her poetical lament over Cúchorb is edited by O'Curry MS Mat. 480, from LL 44 *b*. We are told in the same locus that she poisoned Lugaid Laigse at Temair (LL 44 *b* 48): this is no doubt the incident referred to in our poem. The same authority goes on to say that she split up the Laigsi and Fothairt into seven divisions, to prevent their uniting and to weaken their resistance to the king of Leinster. A Kilbride MS quoted in Silv. Gad. ii. 486 (xv. ii.) makes her wife of Art, the son of Conn and grandson of Fedlimid Rechtmar.

27. *selaib*: properly 'spells of work.'

31. *thairniam*: is this for *tairnem* 'lowering' (*tairndim*), so written to rhyme with *Gailian*?

34. Ednech is according to Hogan the present Inagh in Co. Clare, nine miles west of Ennis.

35. The reading is uncertain: *ní ria* would give a rhyme to *lia*, but would require *ben* in 36.

éc airbe 'fence of the dead' = 'the tomb.'

39. *rostub*: cf. *rothub ina agaid* 'threw in his teeth,' Ir. T. iv.: *tuba*, Wi.

41. Cf. LL 200 *b* 45 *acht caech fria charus ó thaig* (*rách a cúdus*, other MSS).

44. Nothing is heard of Conall Cernach's wife in any version of the Táin, so far as I know: perhaps Conall is here confounded with Celtchar, whose wife Findmór was carried off by Medb from Dun Sobairche; TBC (Ériu) 1351. The LL version (Wi. 2048) says Medb killed her.

51. What is the construction of this line? *slat* is fem. (Pass. and Hom.), so *slait* must be dat. or acc. *sreith* must also be dat. or acc. Should we read *sreth slait*, making *sreth* gen. pl. after *slait*? This is not easy to understand. Or *sreth-slait*? The metre is against this. Or finally is *sreith* an instrumental dative?

53. *'mon bress*: this refers to Cuchulainn, who kept the army of Ailill and Medb in check (*roscacht*) for three months. Cf. TBC (Wi.) 2472 *ón lúan re samain sainriuth* (Nov. 1) *cossin cétáin iar n-imbulc* (Feb. 1) *ní rachotail Cúchulaind*. So TBC 2900.

55. *grís* is generally used of anything red-hot: here of the searing caused by fetters. *gemlig* from *gemel*: cf. SnR 5591 *co cath gér geimlech*.

60. *buille* 'blow, disaster.'

brúachda literally 'having wide banks': hence 'wide-spread, spacious,' &c.; cf. 99 and p. 98, 26.

65. *uaibre* is an adjectival genitive.

67. *sadba* = *soadba*, cf. LL 187 *c* 12; FM i 524, 12.

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68. I have found *túal* only in Laws i 140, 22, where it is said to mean 'the upper stone of a mill.'

73. Hogan's third entry under Tarbga refers to our passage, but he is mistaken in supposing that Tarbga was in Ulster. It was a hill in Mag nAi (Roscommon): see Windisch TBC, p. 898, note 7, *co comarnic fri Findbeannach hi Tarbga hi Muig Ái*. It must have been near Rath Croghan, where the people of Connacht gathered to see the fight: TBC, p. 891.

74. *co mbeó-búaid*: perhaps 'of living excellence.'

81. *co húain*: see note on p. 266, 3.

82. *lestar*: cf. *lóech-lestar* 'a warrior ship,' Aisl. Maic C. leaptan 'a small boat,' Dinneen.

88. *maigne*: cf. *in muiec maigne*, p. 408, 11: no doubt cognate to *maignech*, an epithet of horses, Wi.

I should be inclined to read *Muinchind* rather than *Muccfind* or *Muccind*, if it were better supported: there is a river Muinchind (now Munhin) in Erris. Onom.

89. *Dún Cromm*: Stokes reads *Dun Croin* in the prose, but R has (as I read the photograph) *Dun Crom* in the prose, *Dún Croín* in the verse; the latter is evidently a mere scribal error.

91. *chóel-druimm*: 'the small of the back, the chine,' cf. Contrib. s.v. *cóil* (qu. *cóil-druimm*, *cáel-droma*).

93. *ria or*: Cormac derives *biror* from *bir* [.i.] *tipra no sruth*, and *hor* .*i.* *mong*: but this may be an etymologising coinage.

92. Render 'to noble Drong Assail Abrat.'

98. If *emain* can be used in the sense of 'a pair of fighters,' 'a match' (see note on p. 362, 108), then *borb-emna* may be an adjectival genitive; but is *emain* ever fem.?

99. *briáchda* 'spreading': see note on 60.

100. *i rengaib*: the meaning suggested is a mere guess.

TURLOCH SILINDE.

This lake is identified by Stokes with Lough Sheelin, at the meeting-point of the counties of Cavan, Westmeath, Meath, and Longford. But it is a long way to the east of the places treated of in this part of the Dindsenchas. Besides, the prose account implies that the name Turloch Silinde was superseded by another name, given by the intruder Blonac. Now one manuscript, S (Stowe. D ii. 2), has a prose account of Loch mBlonac (*sic*) which is not included in Stokes' edition.

Loch mBlonac, cid diatá? ninsa. Blonac ingen Tái roaitreb ann, 7 ba banbriugaid amra isidhe: conidh a n-inadh lías a gamhna rofásastair in loch. Silend ingen Machair meic Duthain meic Rúin is sí robái isinn inadh sin ria mBlonaic, 7 ba holc re Silind [a] gabail di fuirri co rimgaib hi 7 co forgaib (read *fargaib*) an tir lé co Cuil Silinde a Muigh 'Ai, conid uaidhe raiter loch Silinde fri

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loch Cairrgin 7 Cúil Silinde frisinn inadh atá. "Loch Blonac, whence its name? not hard to say. Blonac daughter of Tai dwelt there, and she was a famous landowner; and it was on the site of her calf-pen that the lake spread forth. Silend daughter of Machar son of Duthain son of Run had lived on that spot before Blonac came, and she was vexed at Blonac's taking it from her. So she shunned her and left the land to her [and went] to Cuil Silinde in Mag Ai. So Loch Cairrgin is called Loch Silinde from her, and the spot where she abides is called Cúil Silinde." It seems then that Turloch Silinde = Loch Blonac, and the Loch Silinde (Silend) mentioned in the prose account = Loch Cairgin. This is supported by two glosses in LU 56 *a* and *b*, printed in Archiv i. 21: *Cuil Sibrinne* (= *Cul Silinne* in LL) .i. *Loch Carcin* 7 *o Silind ingin Madchair roainmniged*; and below: *hi Cúil Sibrinne* .i. *dit hi fil Loch Carrcin indiu*. According to Hogan Loch Cairgin is near Tulsk in Roscommon, south of Elphin. Loch mBlonac is mentioned BB 102 *a* 35, and seems to be near Corcaraige Feda Manach. Fid Manach was between Dunmore and Ballymoe to the north-east of Tuam (Onom.).

9–16. The tenses are future in L, historic in all other MSS.

12. *tur*: Wi. has *tur* 'a journey,' on O'Donovan's authority, and this might be the meaning here and in 20, but in 16 it gives no sense. I take the word to be *tur* 'dry,' here 'a dry place.' Cf. TBC ('Eriu) 1344 *Badb ina thur*.

12–16. Translate: "Silend shall search east and west over every mountain till she reach her outlet: Silend, that shall not be a summer stream, visits a dwelling whose threshold shall never be dry." Here Silend seems to be the name of a river: *bun* means 'a river-mouth': there probably was a place called Bun Silinde.

samda (which rhymes with *adba*) is most likely derived from *sam* 'summer.'

tetha: cf. *doeth* TBC ('Eriu) 1126, *adethim* Contrib: it is a future-present. *ba* in 15 and 16 is future.

Lines 15, 19, and also, no doubt, 3 are octosyllabic, with disyllabic end-rhymes (*Túi, erúi*, &c.). So at p. 380, lines 15, 17, 21, 23.

18. *fo dóer-ban dul*: cf. Ml 101 *c* 6–7 *fun dul-so* 'according to this way (of interpreting)'; Wb 10 *b* 20 *fon dul toisech* 'according to the first way (of interpreting).'

19. *cía rolensat*. This means that the lakes faithfully preserved the names of the women: *lenim* is constantly used of a name clinging to a place. Literally 'though the waters of the heroic women held fast [to them].'

20. Literally, 'it was the toil of one doomed, by reason of her dry place.'

FIND-LOCH CERA.

THIS is Lough Carra near Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo. The story of the forty days spent by Patrick on the top of Cruachan Aigli, and of his angelic visitors, is told in V. Trip. i. 114. *Ciid iarum Patraic combo ſiuch a agaid* 7 *a chassal ara belaib . . . Luid in t-angel iarum do chomdidnad Patraic* 7 *glanais in casail* 7 *dobert énlaithi gela immon Cruachán* 7 *nocantais ceula bindi dó. Doberau-sa a lin ucut, ol in t-angel, de anmannaib a péin.* Cf. V. Trip. ii. 476.

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1. *co húain iar n-an.* This is a crux. There is no variety among the MSS except that Lc reads *co fuain* and M *co huan.* O'R. gives 'year' among the meanings assigned for *an*, and it may very well be a loan from *annus*; but I have no other instance. As to *co húain* see note on p. 266, 3. I assume that the words are to be construed after *mar fúair*, and signify literally 'to a term after a year,' meaning 'an indefinite period.'

7. *sáethar* is often used of the labour of prayer: *qui orat laborat.*

8. For 'protecting' substitute 'to the protector of.'

12. To mark the rhyme one should write *cain-apad*: this is the reading of M: *caemapad* LcS; *caimabad* H; *cainabbad* LB; *cainabaid* R. *apad* is usually a legal term 'notice, warning.'

One might read *cléir chán-apad* and translate 'they sang—the gentle abbot's choir.' But (1) the sg. nom. *cléir* (for *cliar*) after the plural verb is awkward; (2) no MS has *chán-* (or *chóem-*) with the aspirate; (3) a cognate accusative is needed after *nochantis.*

19. *nach té*: literally, 'which was not warm.'

MAG N-ÁI.

As to the exact extent of Mag n-'Ai, which occupies a large part of Roscommon, see O'Donovan's notes, FM i p. 301, iii p. 87.

'Ai was brother to Aidne mac Allguba; see introductory note to ds. of Mag Aidne, p. 330. A different derivation of the name is given in ds. of Loch Néill, p. 404, 17.

2. *rosúa* for *rosúad*, to make a rhyme.

8. Read with the MSS *roloisc* and translate 'he burnt (the trees) root and top.'

10. *tóir*: see SnR glossary.

15. *saidbre*: perhaps 'more numerous': cf. ZCP vi 264, 8 *co ndéraib saidbrib* 'copious.'

22. If *dichil* is for *díchill* (*díchell* 'neglect'), it is not a good rhyme to *richid.*

MAG MUCRIME.

This is a plain lying west of Athenry.

The story is told rather more fully in Cath Maige Mucrime: ed. Stokes, Rev. Celt. xiii 448.

5. *réid amréid* 'undulating.'

13. I can make nothing of the MS readings *rocrenta, rodechta, rodlechta*: I suggest *noclechta* 'it was frequented,' impf. pass. of *clechtaim* 'I practise': cf. p. 54, 20 *'san chnoc-sa rochleachtastair* 'she was wont to dwell.'

The Cave of Cruachu is mentioned in Echtra Nerai, Rev. Celt. x 216. It is a small fissure in the limestone formation near Rathcroghan.

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19. *bette* is past subj. pass. of the substantive verb.

20. Literally 'each would not find them of the like number [as the rest].'

23. Over *meiss* there is in L the gloss .i. *donus*, and over *cheiss* is written .i. *do-blath*. O'Cl. quotes this line s.v. *meis*, and explains .i. *nach biodh achd olc 7 ceasacht*.

26. *gainmig* seems to be dat. of *gainmech* in the sense 'sandy ground.'

32. For *enach* 'marsh' see Ir. T. iv; Fél. Oeng.; and p. 428, 43. But perhaps *ar enach* is written *metri gratia* for *ar enech* 'face to face.' S has *ar eneach*.

35. *fri ethad n-dig*; is *ethad* verbal noun of *ethaim* 'I go'?

37. *fiata* is related to *fíad* as *grdta* to *grád*.

39. *ní scar* 'it severs not.'

DUMA SELGA.

This place is now 'a green moat to the east of Carnfree' (Carn Fráich) in Mag 'Ai: FM iii 221, note. These bewitched swine must surely be somehow connected with the 'enchanted herd' of the last poem. They have already appeared in the ds. of Belach Conglais: see the note on p. 506.

2. The Ui Muiredaig or Síl Muiredaig were one of the chief tribes of Connaught, including several great families such as 'the O'Conors, MacDermots, Geraghtys, &c., of Roscommon' (Onom. Síl Muireadaigh). They descended from Muiredach Muillethan, who died in 700 (Hy Many, 73). O'Donovan, Hy Many 138 note, quotes a passage from the Annals of Clonmacnois describing how in the fourteenth century a MacDermot 'was invested King of Connaught by the twelve chieftains of Silemorrie (Síl Muredaig), twelve coworbs and other spirituals,' at Carn Fráich.

3. *iar ndula* 'after (their) departure' = *dia n-éis*.

9. *fo dreich* = 'sub specie.'

17. Literally 'I do not make a marvel of anything.'

26. *dubadach*: I have not met this word elsewhere.

33. R and Lc treat *chnó-chaille* as a compound; it would be more natural to read *chnó caille*.

41. As to Buichet the 'hospitaller of Leinster,' as he is called in the prose, see Esnada Tige Buchat, ed. Stokes, Rev. Celt. xxv 18.

55. *grain* is used of a spear-point, Ir. T. iv: shields are called *scenbda* 'spiky,' . 274, 61. Or *co ngráin* may mean 'horrible,' 'dreadful.'

66. *anfolaid*: the regular plural of *anfola* is *anfolta*.

70. *Tarbga*: cf. note on p. 372, 73; but here it seems to be the name of a river.

72. *Inber Umaill*: probably one of the arms of Clew Bay.

74. *Glascharn*: there is a townland so named, north-west of Mullingar. (Onom.). But in ds. of Loch Néill, p. 404, 11, it appears that the swine took refuge with Drebriu in Sid Collomrach in Meath.

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77. *dus*: perhaps = *doss* 'a bush,' which is used metaphorically of a champion or protector; cf. Ir. T. ii. 1. 39, 2, *doss a ndíten*; BB 405 *a* 19, *is dus didna degrach dos*.

83. The rendering offered can hardly be right: perhaps the meaning is 'Medb was by good luck on M.M.'

94. Ess Rúaid, at Ballyshannon, in Donegal; Uisnech, in Westmeath; Inis Bó Finde (Inisboffin), an island off Renvyle Point in Connemara.

99. *muco* is nom.; translate therefore 'the amount (number) that each swine killed was loss enough for the men of Erin.'

106. Céis Choraind = Keshcorran in Sligo; cf. p. 438.

107. Mag Trega is a plain in Co. Longford which includes Newtownforbes (Onom.).

108. Cúallacht: a singular form of Cúallachta, the name of O'Dubgin's lands in Co. Clare (Onom.).

109. Mag Find is a plain lying south-west of Lough Ree; see map to Hy Many.

110. *mórtha dind*: perhaps 'strongholds magnify it,' if the termination *-tha* is indeed used for 3 pl. + affix. pron., as Meyer assumes, ZCP vi 247 (*erctha gáith*).

MAG LUIRG.

The full name is Mag Luirg in Dagda: "it was the name of the plains of Boyle that is, of the level part of the present barony of Boyle (in Roscommon) lying south of the river Boyle," Hy Fiach. 77 note. The legend is taken from Aided Ailella 7 Conaill Cernaig, ed. Meyer, ZCP i. 102.

3. The precise meaning of *cuird* is uncertain: cf. Metr. Ds. i. 6, 23; BB 273 *b* 28; Silv. Gad. i. 409, 12; *supra*, p. 438, 10, and p. 464, 1.

caisse may be referred to *cass* 'curled, tangled,' or *cass* 'swift.'

9. Rath Crúachan did not lie in the territory of Cera. Is Cera here a name for the Dagda? see Cormac s.v., and cf. *fo Chruaich Cera*, p. 464, 65.

13. *risin scél*, i.e. at Medb's words: see ZCP i. 104, 17.

14. *ba hairde étrén*: perhaps 'it was nobleness robbed of strength': Conall was too old and weak to face his enemies.

15. *cen écht mbréithre* may mean 'without a crime worth words'; cf. *ní da bladh breithri aderim sin*, Ir. T. iv 903.

16. Mag Slecht is a plain in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west corner of Cavan: FM i 43, note. The territory of Brefne included the modern counties of Cavan and Leitrim (Onom.). Neither *echt* nor *Slecht* has a mark of length in any of the MSS.

19. *buanna* is the reading of L: it does not give a good rhyme, but I can make nothing of the alternative *brianna*.

20. Ath na Mianna has not been identified; but we learn from Aided Ailella ZCP i 105, 8–10) that Conall was killed at a ford where miners were washing ore.

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The iron-mines of Sliab in Iarainn, just to the east of Lough Allen in Leitrim, were close to Mag Slecht: one would therefore look for Ath na Mianna on the upper Shannon to the north of Lough Allen.

21. *Martín.* The usual form is *Mairtine*, which stands here in L, but this reading will not scan. The rhyme with *bale-brig* shows that the second syllable is treated here as long. The Mairtine belonged to the 'Erainn of Munster; hence their desire to avenge Curúi, the hero of the 'Erainn: see ZCP iii. 41, note 5. They were settled in Limerick and Tipperary (Onom.); in ZCP i. 105, 11, they are called the Mairtine of Fermoy (in Cork): the reference to Crích Bérre in 26 looks as if they were also established south of the Kenmare River. Conall Cernach was Cuchulainn's foster-brother (Ir. T. i. 142, 18), and as such was involved in the blood-feud between Cuchulainn and Curúi.

25. *glére*: cf. note on p. 288, 44.

31. Goire Conaill is the name given to the tale which introduces Aided Ailella: see ZCP i. 102.

LOCH CÉ.

Now Lough Key, in the barony of Boyle, in the north of Roscommon. Three different prose versions of the legend are found, one in Lc, another in S, and a third in S_3H. The Lecan copy and the poem are printed and translated by Hennessy in his introduction to the Annals of Loch Cé, xxxvi seq. This prose version supposes that the battle referred to in the poem is the *first* battle of Mag Tured, known as Cath Maige Tured Conga. But this is plainly an error. This first battle was fought close to Cong on the northern shore of Lough Corrib, fifty miles to the south-west of Lough Key: so that the druid would never have got to the Curlew Mountains, as the prose compiler makes him do, by flying in a south-easterly direction from the scene of battle. The Book of Lecan also differs from the other prose copies in making the lake drown Cé in his sleep.

The prose in H is founded directly on the poem. Here the battle is rightly understood to be the *second* battle of Mag Tured, known as Cath Maige Tured na Fomórach. It was fought in the parish of Kilmactranny, in Tir Ailella, at a spot somewhere to the east of Lough Arrow, and a few miles to the north-east of Lough Key: see Onom. Mag Tuired na Fomorach: D'Arbois, Catalogue 80: Rev. Celt. xii 52. This version will be found in Stokes' Edinburgh Dindsenchas: it is not included in his supplement to the Rennes Dindsenchas.

The version in S consists of a few lines only, and gives no fresh details.

8. *imar' forbair*: tr. 'round whom it spread.'

20. *Chuirrsléibe*: this is the Irish name of the Curlew mountains. The cairn must have been one of the remarkable stone-heaps which are scattered over Carrowkeel mountain, though this is not now counted as one of the Curlew group. See the paper by R. Ll. Praeger and R. A. S. Macalister in R.I.A. Proc., January, 1912.

27. Translate: 'when he was laid in the cairn of stones.'

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LOCH NÉILL.

THIS was the name of a lake somewhere in Mag n'Ai (Onom.).

We have already met the red swine of Drebriu in ds. of Belach Conglais, and of Duma Selga. This poem seems to be founded on a somewhat different form of the legend. The events of ds. Belach Conglais take place in the time of Conaire and in ds. Duma Selga Medb appears, who is Conaire's contemporary: whereas here we have to do with the son of Enna Aignech, who was king of Ireland from A.M. 4888 to 4907 (FM), about 200 years earlier than Conaire according to the chronology of the Four Masters. In the beginning of Tochmarc Etáine (Ir. T. i. 117), Enna Aignech is eight generations earlier than Eochaid Airem, who was Conaire's great-grandfather.

Besides the swine are differently represented. In ds. Duma Selga they are persecuted first by a witch-stepmother, and then by the wife of Buichet: they are harmless and amiable creatures. Here they are mischievous and aggressive.

But as to the main points of the legend all three poems and that on Ceis Choraind are in agreement. The swine are men and women transformed by a witch: they are under the protection of Oengus mac ind 'Oc: they take refuge with Buichet of Leinster: they escape from his wife and hide with Drebriu in Sid Collomrach: after the lapse of a year they go westward by direction of Oengus to the Oak-tree of Tarbga in Roscommon: they are chased by the hounds of Medb, and killed at various points in north Connaught.

5. *selgga slain*: the gender is puzzling: *selg* so far as I know is always feminine: was it originally neuter? The prose calls Nél *tóisech dibergach 'Erenn*.

7. Conall Crom-derg must = Conall Collomrach (i.e. Conall of Collomair) who reigned A.M. 4876 to 4880 (FM): he was slain by Nia Sedamain, who was killed in turn by Enna Aignech.

12. *srâb*, cf. note on p. 194, 6.

rosni: this is perhaps to be compared with *snîid uain* (see note on p. 90, 24), which seems to mean 'be gone from us!'

22. *daire Tharbgai*: cf. p. 390, 70.

25. *ba hord úatha*: this should be taken as parenthetic; translate 'Nél, who was a sledge of terror, followed their track': cf. *ord essoirgne* (of a warrior), TBC (Wi.).

27. *fo thrâig*, cf. *con taissi cen tráig*, Metr. Ds. i. 12. *tráig* = (1) 'ebb-tide'; (2) 'exhaustion, misery.'

29. *aire*: put for *airech*, to make a rhyme.

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LOCH CON.

This is a large lake in Co. Mayo, to the south-west of Ballina.

The metre is Rindaird : see introductory note to ds. Carn úi Néit.

2. Literally 'which shall not have the peaceful name (sound).'

4. *ro chriathair*, pret. of *criathraim*, 'I sift,' 'I riddle,' 'I devastate.' Contrib. Cf. French *cribler*.

5. Insi Mod are the islands of Clew Bay. *muirech* is gen. of *muire*, 'a chieftain'; cf. Cáin Adamnáin ed Meyer, p. 46. Mod is the owner of the pack (see prose). Why then is the genitive not *Muid*? LL 167 *a* 40 has *cuanart Muid*, but the islands are always called *insi Mod*. Probably *Mod* is really a gen. pl., and the eponymous Mod is an afterthought.

6. *co ngibsib* : cf. LL 167 *a* 41 (a stanza at end of prose ds. of Loch Con) *rosmudaig mucc Mod dia gibis*. O'R. has *gibhis* 'a glen, valley' : the original meaning seems to have been *fauces*.

8. *dia n-ilach* 'to their lamentation, to the dirge for their death.'

10. *tomalt* seems to be used in the sense 'ground, crushed' : cf. *conmelim*.

11. *maigne*: see note on p. 372, 88.

14. *tenntu*: cf. FM vi 2030, 18 *Robái tra an gobernóir cona slóg i ttennta 7 i n-iomchumga nóir*, and Three Shafts, glossary.

15. *áirmit*: I cannot explain this form : it is presumably a dative after *mó*.

20. *nód feidle*: cf. note on p. 242, 20.

in fatha, perhaps 'the subject of my poem' : cf. p. 346, 100.

21. *roimsib*: cf. note on p. 344, 87.

23. *mairn*: cf. note on p. 266, 19.

co mucha: i.e. early in life.

LOCH DECHET.

Loch Dechet is now Lough Gara on the confines of Sligo and Roscommon.

4. *in sond slechtaide*: cf. *am sond slaide cach soeraid* qu. Wi. s. v. *sond*.

5. *cuir* : perhaps gen. of *cor* 'covenant.' The word occurs as an adjective (or adjectival genitive) in Mag Rath 162, 13 (of an army) *a fidach cuir comdlúitha* translated 'its well-shaped thick-set wood'; also in R.I.A. 23 F 16, p. 92, 35, *sa tig dúnaid claid-réid chuir* : in these passages it perhaps means 'well-knit' (gen. of *cor* 'plait,' etc.)

8. *rót-blad* < *rofot-blad*, cf. Metr. Ds. ii. 26, 5 *fri rót-bla* 'far-famed.'

11. *ramuirn* : *muirn* is said to mean (1) 'clamour,' Tog-Trói index ; (2) 'high spirit,' etc. Aisl. M. C. : gloss. : Ir. Æneid 1085.

12. Aed Ruad mac Baduirn : from him according to one account, Ess Ruaid (Assaroe, near Ballyshannon) is named : see ds. of Ess Rúaid, Rev. Celt. xvi 31.

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14. Rúad úa Mane Milscothi: in the ds. of Ess Rúaid we have a Rúad ingen Maine Milscoith.

16. *rúaid-essa = Essa Rúaid.*

17. Cland Ailella = Ui Ailella, to whom belonged Tír Ailella. But they must have extended much further north than the boundaries of the present barony of Tirerrill if Ess Rúaid fell within their territory.

19. *ní rom*: literally 'not too soon.'

28. *dál*: perhaps quite vaguely 'the affair.'

doirthe is pl. of *doraid* used as an abstract noun: cf. Ir. T. iii. 279.

34. Mag Lunga, 'now Lung, near Ballaghaderreen,' on the eastern edge of Mayo: Hy Fiach. 494.

ARD NA RIAG.

This is now the Castle Hill beside Ardnarea, a village on the Moy, opposite Ballina: see Hy Fiach, p. 34, note, where the text refers to the murder of Cellach. The story is fully told in the Life of Cellach, O'Grady, Silv. Gad. i 49.

2. Read *ma féta a fír-thomus.*

4. Read *cid mar tharla for tengthaib?* but this gives a bad rhyme.

7. *na gne* is probably corrupt.

8. Perhaps rather 'since it (the name) has come to be diffused (commonly known).'

13. Cellach's father was called Eogan Bél: *Eoga* does not rhyme, and is no doubt corrupt.

20. *rocláen ar*: cf. TBC (Wi.) 2354, and note.

24. *díchennaig* is anticipatory, as in Keats' 'So the two brothers and their murdered man Rode past fair Florence.' Cf. LU 100 *b* 37 *bid cía cen chend intí doraga dia chosnum frim.*

29. *doíair* (= *fofúair*) *árach* 'found means to bind.'

30. This line wants a syllable: possibly we should read *dairech*, as *daire* is used metaphorically of a squadron: see note on p. 304, 20, and cf. *slúag railgech*, p. 428, 39.

32. *nochor ges*: i.e. the treachery of the foster-brothers had released him from all obligations to them: Cuchoingelt was brother to Cellach.

34. *na hiuidail*: nom. pl. for acc. As to *iudal* 'idolater, heathen,' see KZ xxxvii 252.

36. *sochar = so-chor* 'a fair bargain.'

sír-chechrad: cf. Contrib. *cechrad* 'splashing with mud': here perhaps metaphorically of aspersions cast on their memory.

37. *na deadaich = ina degaid.*

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INBER MBUADA.

As the legend shows, this name should really be Inber Múada (or Múaide), the mouth of the river Moy in Killala Bay. The true form is given in the last line of the prose, where Stokes has obscured the meaning by interpolating a B.

8. I can make nothing of *damonis*: the syllable *is* gives a rhyme to *fis*, and alliterates with *ainmebair*; but I do not know of such a noun.

13. Parthalon is said to have landed first at Inber Sceine in Kerry (LL 5 *a* 9, Keating i. 158); but the first place where he dwelt was Inis Saimér near the Erne (Keating, *ibid.*).

15. *dám ochtair*, i.e. Parthalon and his wife, his three sons and their wives (Keating, i. 158).

is traig = isin tráig.

17–24. The meaning of these stanzas is not very clear; and I have not found light in the annalistic story. It would seem that Parthalon's followers under pressure of hunger were wandering about, looking for food, and had ceased to obey orders (20), when at last fish were found in Inber Muaide.

19. Cf. *roscdich cach cert co grían*, Metr. Ds. i 28, 6.

20. In this line *terc* and *slúaig* are probably right, since they rhyme and alliterate: *car* must then be a noun; is it for *cor* 'a visit' (Dinneen)? They could find no neighbours to give them food.

22. The singular *dar creid* (*dia rochreit*) with plural subject is strange; there may be corruption.

CARN AMALGAID.

O'Donovan, Hy Fiach. 443, finds the site of this carn on Mullaghcarn, half a mile from Killala, where there are still the remains of "an earthen fort with round stones of great size placed in a circle on its border." This circle "commands a most extensive view of the country in every direction, also of Killala Bay and of a great extent of the sea": cf. lines 17, 18.

2. *don aird-réim* should perhaps be construed with *Amalgaid*: 'A. of the noble line.'

5. Fiachra Ealgach son of Dathi is so called in a genealogical table, Hy Fiach. 133. Stokes (Rev. Celt. xvi, 142) wrongly makes 'Elgaid' a separate person.

15. *nár' fill ar*: this idiom is still in use: Dinneen gives d'fᵹeall fé orm 'it failed me.' Cf. *clóenaim ar*, note on p. 414, 20.

16. *ler bind*: perhaps for *lé'rbo bind* 'to whom they were sweet.'

20. If *slaitni* (= *slaitne*) in the preceding line is right, we should probably read *adlaicthe*.

27. *na foind-fear* 'men of the soil, Territorials.'

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33. O'Donovan, Hy Fiach. 9, identifies Fersat Treise with Fearsad Raith Bhrain 'just under the abbey of Rafran,' which stands about two miles to the north-west of Killala.

40. *trilis*. Cf. Aisl. M. C. 45, 21 *cacha tige ocus cacha trillsi* where Meyer translates 'every fold'; *trilis* 'tress of hair' may have developed a secondary meaning 'wattled fence.'

39. *inis*: i.e. Inis Amalgaid in Loch Con: see the prose version.

43. The name of Mag mBróin survives according to O'Donovan, Hy Fiach. 236, in the townland of Killybrone.

48. *is treórach sinn*, i.e. 'I am first in the field.'

MAG MUIREISCE.

This was the name of a plain in the barony of Tireragh (anciently Tír Fhiachrach) to the east of the river Moy. Its extent is accurately defined by O'Donovan, Hy Fiach. 257. Muiresc is sometimes treated as masculine, sometimes as feminine: in the poem it must be fem. in lines 8, 24; but seems to be masc. in 37 (if the reading is correct).

2. *taed-balc*: Dinneen has *taod* 'impulse, wilfulness': cf. *taodach* 'sudden, inconstant': *taodaim* 'I revolt,' O'R. Or is the word akin to *tóiden* 'radiance': see O'Dav. 1578.

3. *bassech*, perhaps 'lamentable': see note on p. 336, 31.

5. *dóis*, g. of *dós* = *dofis*, as *sós* = *sofis*.

9. *maigrech* is adj. to *maigre* 'salmon': as *magar* = 'fry, spawn,' I suppose that *maigre* means properly the young fish, the 'peel.' Cf. *'san Mumain maigrid*, Miss Brooke's Reliques, 270, 1.

14. *tár-gnó*: this seems to be a compound of *tár* 'disgrace,' and *gnóe* (*gnó*) 'beauty' (but the mss. have no mark of length on *tar*). O'Cl. has *targnó* .i. *tár nó tarcaisne ar ghné*.

15. Translate: 'the king of every hue (i.e. God) bestowed it of his bounty.'

16. *turchur*: *turchar* 'riches' O'R. *torchar* 'riches, abundance,' Dinneen. The reign of a righteous king was always blessed with plenty: see V. Trip. ii. 507 note.

17. *rosmairn*: here and in 43 *mairnim* seems to mean 'I inform on, give information about': our 'betray' shows the same evolution of meaning.

30. *brocc-lomm*: I take this to be = *brocc-loimm*: cf. *scéid iterum in loimm sin súas*, Cormac s.v. Coire Brecáin. Meyer, Contrib. would read *brocc-slamm*.

36. Read *mílaib*.

37. *Mar thuc*, so S_3: all other texts have *ma thuc* (*ma tug*, &c.)

39. The meaning of *selt* is uncertain: see note on p. 234, 13.

railgech = 'oak-like,' from *rail*, *ralach*: cf. Ir. T. iv. index.

41. *cen chur de* 'without moving thence.'

45. *cid ail*, i.e. it was a scandal that its men should be ruled by a woman.

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47. *ós mine medaig = ós mine meda* 'smoother than mead.'

M has another poem on this legend, which it did not seem worth while to print in the text.

Muiriasc foceard in mhuir mhor . diamadh [dianad] ainm Rosualt romhor :
ba hangmaidh in gnim co ngle . dia tairngair Colum Cille.

Tolo mairb-eisc tuili te . re lind Gairbeisc Glunraighe :
fobrucht in muir milib clann . fo ceithri hairdib Erenn.

No 'si Muireasc ciar creachach . ingen dia ua deidh-Eachach :
ba buaidh a bladh gan cuir cuir . fofuair in magh co mor-muir.

In SS_3H the first of these stanzas is interpolated in the longer poem after line 28.

MAG TIBRA.

From the prose version it appears that this was a plain near the mouth of the river Moy; it extended from Borrach to the shore (line 46, below), and the exact position of Borrach is fixed by O'Donovan, Hy Fiach. 262.

19. *foill*: this seems to be the word (adj. or subst.?) found usually in *co fóill*: it rhymes with *bróin*.

24. Oenach Crúachan was the burying-place of the kings of Connaught: see Senchas na Relec in Petrie's Eccl. Archit. p. 100; according to another document, however, the Tuatha Dé did not bury their dead there, but at Brug na Bóinde: *ibid.* 106-7.

27. *co froig*: see note on p. 242, 19.

28. Crích Breis. Mag Tibra is said to be the same as Mag Glass in Tír Breis mac Nealaidh (Nélaig?): see Onom.: so Crích Breis no doubt = Tír Breis; but I cannot find either name in Onom. or Hy Fiach. As the funeral train was moving eastward, it must be to the west of Borrach.

29. *Tromaigis* is impersonal.

35. *cor' chuir*: Dinneen gives 'I bury' as one meaning of cuipim. Cf. p. 456, 72, *curfes trén-saithe*. I do not know whether the verb can have that sense when used absolutely. If so, we must read *bein* in 36.

38. Literally 'she did not put the host in silence': or possibly 'the host did not bury her in silence.'

SLIAB GAM.

This is the Slieve Gamph range in Sligo.

1. The first and third lines of each stanza are octosyllabic, so we must read *Eremóin móir* for the corrupt *Eirsamanon*, or else suppose a hiatus after *gilla*.

7. The prose has *is he rosaraigsead nahamaidi no na maidi im a chenn*, showing that the copyist was puzzled by his original.

dothocair (: *obair*) is perhaps for *rothaccair*, from *taccraim*, Wi.

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CEIS CHORAIND.

KESHCORRAN is a hill in Sligo, a few miles west of Lough Arrow. As to the swine of Drebrenn (or Drebriu) see introductory note to Loch Néill.

8. *ard-mesta*: cf. Dinneen, meapca 'estimable,' part. necess. of *messaim* 'I measure, judge.' Or L's *i n-ard-mesca* may be right: the gift was made on a festive occasion.

10. *túath-chuird*: see note on p. 396, 3.

11. Read, I think: *adba óiged sona* 'a happy hospitable dwelling.'

20. *timscarad*: see note on *imscar*, p. 134, 22.

CARN CONAILL.

STOKES quotes from BB 30 *a* 22 sq. a version of this legend from which it appears that Clann Umóir were survivors of the Fir Bolg who had taken refuge in various islands off the coast of Ireland and also among the Cruithne (Picts) in Scotland. In this passage and also in the historical story Cath Cairn Chonaill (ed. Stokes, ZCP iii. 203) Carn Conaill is placed in the district of Aidne, as to which see introductory note to Mag Aidne. O'Donovan, FM i. 260, suggests that the name is now represented by Ballyconnell near Gort in the south of Galway (barony of Kiltartan). There is a copy of the poem in the BB 30 *a* 44 *sq.* which is not included in my collation. It differs from the copy in the BB Dindsenchas, and occasionally agrees with L against the other MSS. This text is printed with a translation by Connellan in Oss. Soc. v. 282.

14. Rath Chennaig = Rathkenny in the barony of Upper Slane, Co. Meath (Onom.).

Rath Chommair 'probably at the confluence of the river Boyne with four or five small rivers at Clonard, Meath' (near Navan, Onom.).

16. Cnogba Breg = Knowth: cf. ds. of Cnogba, p. 40. Brug mná Elcmair = Brug na Bóinde; cf. p. 36, 25 *sq.*

17. Oenach Tailten = Teltown in Meath. Cermna, not yet identified.

18. Delete the comma after Tlachtga. Hogan gives *na trí Findemna* as a place-name; but it is really the designation of the three twin sons of Eochu Feidlech, Bres, Nár, and Lothar; Ir. T. iii. 333, Keating ii. 184.

Tlachtga is identified with the Hill of Ward in Meath.

19. Divide *Ath Sige* (Assey, near Tara), *Sligi Brí Dam* (= Bri Dam Dile, now Geashill in King's Co., Onom.).

26. Render 'neither more nor less (than four)': the *cethri rath* in 27 are the same as the *curu*, and *riss* means 'to secure this': the prose has *tucsat clann Umóir cethra curu fri sodhoin.*

29. Cet mac Mágach is the great Connaught hero. Mag Máin = Moenmag: see p. 334.

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30. Ross mac Dedad is a hero of the Erainn of Munster.

Druimm Cáin: there are several places in Munster so called.

31. *crúas fo thuind*: does this mean that he was all hard muscle under the skin?

41. Loch Cutra = Longh Cooter in Aidne, Co. Galway, Onom.

42. Cimloch or Loch Cimme, now Lough Hacket in Galway.

43. Adar's home, according to the prose, was in Mag Adair, now Moyare between Ennis and Tulla in Clare, Onom.

44. *atagar*: tr. 'is planted': cf. Rev. Celt. xv. 481 (ds. of Loch Rí) *Ataig Oengus trí prím-phlaga foraib* 'inflicts.'

Muirbech = Kilmurvey in Aranmore Island, Onom.

45. Hogan s.v. Dael regards Dáil as acc. of Dael = the river Deel in Tirawley.

46. Tech Ennaig is not identified.

47. Rind Bera = Cend Bera, now Kinvarra, near Galway.

48. Hogan places Modlind in Kiltartan, Co. Galway; but the prose says Mod went to Insi Mod, the islands in Clew Bay.

49. Cend Bairne (i.e. Head of Bairenn), identified with Black Head near Lisdoonvarna in the Burren (Bairenn), Co. Clare.

50. Iath Aigle is presumably the low country at the bottom of Cruachu Aigle.

51. Láiglinne perhaps near Loch Láiglinde in Ui mac Cuais (Moygoish in Westmeath): see Onom., Loch Láiglinde and Ui mac Cúais.

54. Inis Medóin, one of the Aran islands.

55. Tulach Lathraig is not identified.

56. Tomanrind = Rind Tamain = Towan Point, a little south of Galway.

60. Druim n-Asail is in the parish of Croom, ten miles south of Limerick. Hogan states that there is a place of the name 'in Ulaid and in Dal n-Araide,' but this is not supported by the passages which he refers to in Acallam na Senórach.

62. *caible* (L's reading) seems = *coible* 'hospitality': the other texts have *caibne* = *coibne* 'kinship,' except BB 30, which reads *cia bha saibhre*. The meaning is not very clear.

70. *na dá cairpthech*: i.e. Cuchulainn and Conall Cernach. But why not *in dá*?

74. *immerge* means 'a horde on the move, a Volkswanderung.'

104. After this line BB 30 interpolates a stanza:

Roadnacht in triar aile . a ndumachaib Findmaighe
is de ita cnocán na ceand . túas i Raith Umaill imtheand.

'The other three were buried in the mounds of Mag Find; hence is named Cnocan na Cend, northward, in strong Rath Umaill.

106. I find no such place as Linn na n-Eices: perhaps the phrase is metaphorical, 'Mac Liac of the Pool of Poets.'

107. I can only guess at the meaning of *dothal*.

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LOCH RÍ.

The tale called Aided Echach maic Maireda tells how Eochaid, son of Mairid, king of Munster, eloped with his step-mother Ebliu, accompanied by his brother Ríb (called in this poem Rí). The legend of Lough Ree is there briefly mentioned, and an exactly similar account is given of the origin of Lough Neagh. The story is edited and translated (with certain reserves) in Silv. Gad. i. 233, ii. 265. Our poem supplies details which are not found in Aided Echach. The tale also told in ds. of Túag Inbir.

M contains a second poem on the same subject, which I have not thought it worth while to include in the text, but it may as well be given here:—

Loch Ri, cred ba fail in tainm . a eolcha Fail re fir-gairm?
raidhid ce in Ri o fuil . a eolcha dana in domain.

Ri mac Muireada co mblaidh . do mhuigh Mighi meagar-glain
dadaghab [*read* rogab] aitribh and re headh . a muig n-Airften na n-aingeal.

Gearran robo dedla dhe . damhun a haithli a eire:
darin tipra, ba glan glor . dan mhun mor ina mhedon.

Leathnais in tibra tren . tar mag nAirftean [na] n-ard-sgel:
baithis Ri, bha dedla dhe . eidir each is innile.

On rig sin ba fortail feidhm . ainmnnichear he fo Erinn
is uadha sin, sloind co moch . ata co dedla in dead-loch.

Loch Rí, whence comes its name, truly given, O ye learned of Inis Fail?
Say who was Rí from whom it is called, ye learned poets in all the world!

Rí, son of famous Muirid, of the bright joyous plain of Meath, got a home there for a time in Mag Airbthen of the angels.

A gelding—the braver was he!—when loosed of his burden staled and made a spring—it was theme of talk—of the abundant flow in mid-plain.

The copious spring spread over Mag Airbthen famed in story; it drowned Rí—the braver was he!—with his horse and all his cattle.

From that Rí—it was a masterful effort—the lake is named throughout Erin: from him—a title early won—bravely arose the noble lake.

3. This line is used also in ds. of Temair Luachra, p. 236, 11.

7. For *ruamna* 'blood-shed' see Metr. Ds. ii. 22, 61.

8. *buana* gen. of *buain* 'reaping': cf. *trí berta buana* 'three reaped trusses,' Cath M. Léna 80, 3.

11. *trogaig*: cf. *trog*. i. *clann*; *trogais*. i. *tusmis*, Wi.

13. Hogan says, referring to this passage, that Belach Liac was west of Loch Rí, but there is nothing here to support this statement. The travellers came up the Shannon in boats (12), and reached Belach Liac (or Belach Da Liac, Silv. Gad. i. 234, 6), where they parted. Eochaid going eastward to Meath, and Rí westward to Mag Finn (also called Tir n-Oenaig Midir), which O'Donovan (Hy Many, 77), identifies with Keogh's Country between Lough Ree and the River Suck.

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19. *romairm*: cf. note on p. 266, 19.

a chrotha crí = crí a chrotha: *crí* is, I think, really an alternative form of *criaid*: dat. or acc. of *cré* 'clay,' cf. *scí* in line 3, = *sciaich* dat. of *scé*. It is usually found in *hi crí* 'in clay,' i.e. 'in the mortal body,' a phrase of Christian origin.

20. Loch Lindmuine = Loch nEchach (Lough Neagh): see ds. of Túag Inbir, Rev. Celt. xvi. 152.

24. *romascul*: cf. *muscul* 'onset (?)' Rev. Celt. xiii. 122.

26. The sense of *co róenaib robreth* is very doubtful.

28. I cannot explain the allusion. Oenach Oengussa is said by Hogan to be in Mag Find, but also to be near Fremainn, which is near Lough Owel, a long way to the east of Mag Find.

29–30. The construction is very awkward; it seems = *in slúag sin do geilt a mbó*.

32. *trí tráth*: in the first and second hours their cattle and horses were destroyed: in the third they themselves would have perished if they had not taken warning.

33–4. Punctuate after *gnáth*, and delete colon after *cét-tráth*: *a mbú*, &c., is governed by *romarb* in 36.

41. *brothlach* is properly 'a cooking-pit': for the metaphor cf. *deoch tonnaid*.

47. *Fuait*: I take this to be a place-name, but it cannot well mean Sliab Fuait (the Fews mountains).

48. *libedain*: O'Cl. explains this word .i. *cruidh no clanna*.

50. *co mór-chaitte*: see note on p. 348, 15.

55. O'Cl. has the gloss *mual* .i. *mullach*, '*ar mual an mhaighe*' .i. *ar mullach an mhaighe*.

56. *ergaire*: cf. LU 58 *b* 37 *ergaire mór-slúaig*.

58. *imchoss*: I have not met this word elsewhere, but the meaning is determined by the context.

62. *trachlad*: Peter O'Connell's Dict. has *trochladh* .i. *sgaoileadh no truaillead*h: cf. *trochailte* 'worn out,' Dinneen.

68. *ón* seems to be = *óin, uain*: the word is written *huan* in Ml. 28 *d* 12 (so Thurn. Hdb. p. 74).

77. *cen rigne*: perhaps 'without restraint.'

81. *Rogab fond fo thalmain = rogab fotha fo thalmain* in the prose.

82. *fuargg*: I keep L's reading, as it cannot well be a scribal error: it is more probably a rare word, for which the other copies have substituted the usual term *fúal*. I have not seen it elsewhere.

93. *cen raind* 'without division,' i.e. Rí and every one in his house.

95. *fo thráig thái*: a metaphorical expression for the silence of death.

103. *gestul* means something like 'achievement': cf. p. 260, 15; p. 348, 20.

106. *ní sóeb in sét*: the same phrase is used at p. 8, 86.

108. *ba tairm tacha* means something like 'it was an appropriate name,' literally 'sound': cf. p. 344, 93 *ba togairm tocha*.

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LOCH ERNE.

Lines 49 to end of this poem were edited and translated by O'Beirne Crowe in R.I.A. Irish MSS. Series, 1876, p. 186.

1. This line is quoted by O'Cl. s.v. *oscar*, with the gloss *is ard lingeas sé*.

4. *find-lúain*: perhaps 'white-mooned,' but cf. 34.

5. Fiachu Labraind (usually Labrainde), king of Ireland, 3727 to 3751.

15. *brath baegail* 'treachery that gets an opportunity': for *baegul* in the sense of 'an opening, an unguarded moment, a chance to injure some one,' see Contrib.

17. *cen raind*, i.e. over all Ireland.

23. *ní rosmairn mesce*: this seems to mean that, in spite of strong drink, the bard's memory has not betrayed him into confusing the names.

24–25. The river Fleak keeps it name; the Mand is now the Maine: both are in Kerry; so the Labrann may also be there: see FM 3751, note *a*.

26. *samlam*: cf. note on p. 274, 55.

28. *tairm dar trocha* (cf. 75) literally 'a sound (fame) beyond short life.'

29–36. As to these battles see FM A.M. 3751.

31. *Béirre* = Berehaven, south of the Kenmare River.

35. *rothatlaig*: perhaps from **to-ad-tluchur*, which would give Mid. Ir. *tatlaigim*, as **ad-tluchur* becomes *atlaigim*. The same verb is used in a short poem on Fiachu's reign, LL 18 *a* 4 = Lec. p. 63 *a* 33 = H. 1. 15, p. 100.

Rothatlaig tria cheilg . i cath Gatlaig gairg
mac Eochach inn airm . Mafemis, ainm n-airg.

O'Cl. has *tathlaigh nó rothathlaigh* .i. *docheannsaigh* 'he tamed' (*tatailcim*), which would suit the line just quoted, but not our passage.

39. *na rusdilgenn*: this a strange form, but has much more authority than *nachas dilgend*.

40. It is not obvious why Fiachu, who was styled King of Beirre in 31, should here be called lord of Fobar, which is in West Meath.

49. *chuird*, see note on p. 396, 3.

51. *sárgad* is a contracted form of *sárugud*: cf. Silv. Gad. i. 73, 37; *ibid.* 361 *y*. The line seems to refer to the opprobrious name *Búredach* 'the Bellower' and to mean 'the name (sound) was an insult to the noble . . .': I can make nothing of *-thrin*.

53. *cen nemain* 'without venom,' cf. LL 213 *b* 21 *tuc doib nemnain ocus neim*.

57. Translate 'She had in keeping to her credit': the prose calls her *banchométaid do chíraib 7 do chlióríb Meidbe*.

64. *doith* 'sullen, forbidding': cf. *dothfer*, p. 350, 29.

65–8. *taidbsin* (for *taidbsin*) is nom. to *roscaindre*.

I cannot explain the form of *gairbsin*.

fo chair, literally 'under reproach.'

75. *rothairg* 'she (Erne) has acquired,' from *taircim*.

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