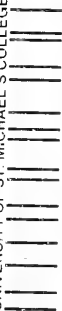


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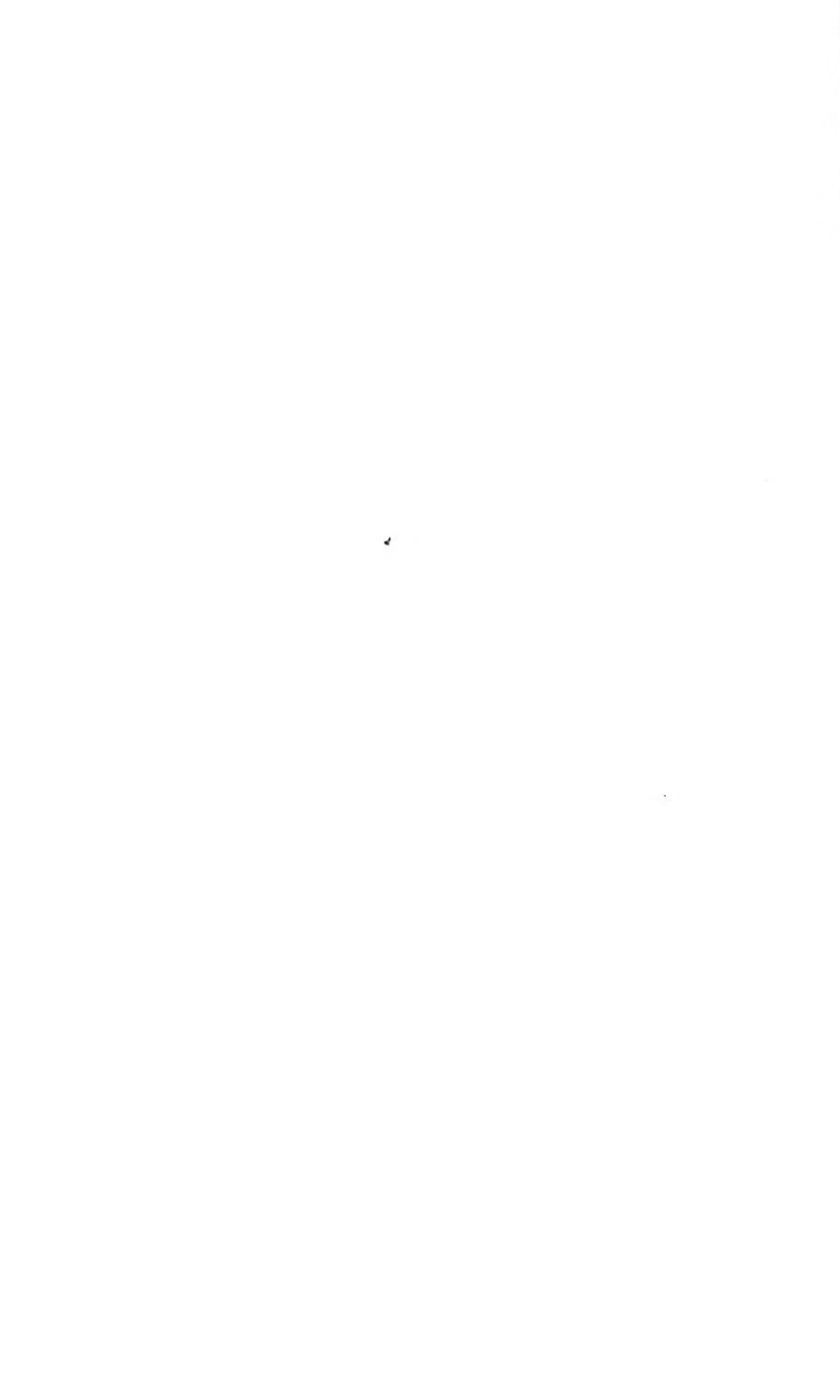


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STAIR ERCUIL OCUS A BÁS

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF HERCULES

EDITED AND TRANSLATED, WITH NOTES, GLOSSARY, ETC.

BY
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TO

EDWARD JOHN GWYNN, LITT.D.,
Hon. Fellow, Trinity College, Dublin,

IN GRATITUDE.



PREFACE

'STAIR ERCUIL' is an adaptation of part of an extant, dated Anglo-French source, and this fact among others makes it possible to assign a fairly accurate date to the composition of the Irish text. In these circumstances it seemed desirable to devote a considerable amount of time to a detailed working out of the relation between text and source, and to the compilation of a complete Glossary. The latter has been supplemented (in the Introduction) by some notes of a general character on the language of the piece, for this shows peculiarities not easily dealt with in a glossary, and has enabled me to make some tentative suggestions as to the activities of the scribe Uilliam mac an Lega. I hope that any result I may have obtained will justify the delay in the publication of the work, and also the trouble taken by those to whom I have appealed for assistance, and whom it is now my pleasant duty to thank.

My gratitude to Dr. E. J. Gwynn, to whose kindness and assistance I owe much more than is represented by this book, I record on another page. My warmest thanks are due also to Dr. Eleanor Knott, who not only sent me to the source of the text, but has helped me in innumerable other ways and given generously of her time in the reading both of typescript and proof. To Dr. E. H. Alton I am indebted for assistance with classical references, and to Mr. W. B. Stanford for help with proper names. I must also thank Dr. Myles Dillon for some suggestions, and Miss C. Sheppard, whose assistance with the Glossary was of particular value.

For permission to consult manuscripts and incunabula in their possession I have to thank the Librarians at Trinity College and the King's Inns, Dublin; at the British Museum, London, where in particular I had the valuable assistance of Dr. Robin Flower; at the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris; and at the Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels.

Finally, I would thank the printers for their accuracy, and for their patience with a work over-long in the press.

G. Q.



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ABBREVIATIONS

[For titles not given here see Acad. Dict. Fasciculus E.]

ACAD. DICT.=RIA Dictionary of the Irish Language.

CAITHR. CELLAIG=Mediaeval and Modern Irish Series, vol. iv.

CAXTON=The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye, translated from the French of Raoul Lefevre by W. Caxton, ed. H. O. Sommer, London, 1894.

DE CONTEMPT.=De Contemptu Mundi, ed. Geary, Washington, 1931.

ET. CELT.=Etudes Celtiques.

F(EIS) TC.=Mediaeval and Modern Irish Series, vol. vii.

GAEL. JOURN.=Gaelic Journal.

GUY=The Irish Lives of Guy of Warwick and Bevis of Hampton, ed. Robinson, ZCP vi.

IR. SYLL. POETRY=Irish Syllabic Poetry, ed. E. Knott, 1928.

LING. VAL.=Stokes, On the Linguistic Value of the Irish Annals, Transactions of the London Philological Society, 1888—1891.

LUC. FID.=Francis Molloy, Lucerna Fideium, Rome, 1676.

ML²=Mediaeval and Modern Irish Series, vol. ix.

N.E.D.=The Oxford English Dictionary.

SOMMER. See Caxton.

TADHGID.=The Bardic Poems of Tadhg Dall Ó Huiginn, ed. E. Knott, ITS xxii, xxiii.



INTRODUCTION

MANUSCRIPT AND SCRIBE

1. The text 'Stair Ercuil 7 a Bás' (SE) exists, as far as I know, in one manuscript only, that numbered H.2.7 in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. On the composite nature of this manuscript see the Catalogue of the Ir. MSS. in the Library of T.C.D., pp. 78 ff. The section containing SE also contains other translation texts, which are more fully dealt with in §§ 58-64. Note that d'Arbois de Jubainville, *Essai d'un Catalogue*, p. 149, confuses SE with the account of Hercules in TTr., which, however, has no connection with our text.

2. The portion of the manuscript occupied by SE consists of forty-two pages written in double columns, with about forty lines to each column. Between pages 263 and 264 there is a leaf (or leaves?) missing, which probably contained (see § 6) an account of Hercules' fight with the sea-monster at Troy, his subsequent ill-treatment at the hands of Laomedon, and his destruction of Troy. Further, the synopsis of the exploits of Hercules (2549 ff.) is incomplete, but as the word FINIT occurs immediately before this synopsis the latter may perhaps be considered as an addition made in order to fill out the page. A new text begins on the next page (300), which however is not the verso of 299, but the recto of a new leaf. It is therefore not impossible that another leaf may be missing here, though the rest of the synopsis could hardly have run to two pages. In addition to these lacunae col. 258b is badly blurred, and can only be partially deciphered, while certain pages towards the end of the text have been torn, and make the reading of some isolated words and phrases difficult, without, however, seriously interfering with our understanding of the passages concerned.

3. Some extracts of the tale were published by Nettlau in RC x 178 ff., though he was mistaken in saying that the text was complete except for the few sentences at the end. See also ZCP xiii 146 x-z.

A poem about the Garden of the Hesperides apparently derived from our text has been published by Dr. E. Knott in her "Irish Syllabic Poetry," p. 62 (see also § 30).

The title I have chosen occurs in a note in col. 299a (2544) : *Comdh i stair Ercuil 7 a bas connicci sin*, and in col. 270 (857) we have the colophon : *Uilliam mac an Legha qui scribhsit ut bona morte peribit*. An account of the activities of this prolific and versatile scribe will be found in the Catalogue of the Irish MSS. in the British Museum, vol. ii, p. 470. I will have more to say of Mac an Lega when discussing the date of the text and the possible identity of the translator. But the question of source has an important bearing on that of date, and must be discussed first.

SOURCE.

4. The source of SE is Raoul Lefevre's "Recueil des Histoires de Troyes," finished, according to numerous colophons in the MSS., in 1464, and printed by Colard Mansion, probably about 1478. William Caxton began an English translation of this work on March 1st, 1468, and finished it on September 19th, 1471 (see H. O. Sommer's edition, London, David Nutt, 1894, pp. lxxxv, 3. All references are to pages of this edition, as being the most accessible. There is no modern edition of the French text). Caxton printed his translation at Bruges probably in the year 1474 (Sommer, p. lxxxiv), under the title "The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye." The popularity of the work in both languages is shown by the fact that it exists in at least eleven French MSS., and that it ran to six editions in French and fifteen in English, one of which, the "eighteenth," was published in Dublin by Th. Brown in 1738 (Sommer, p. cvi). Recent English editions are that by William Morris (London, 1892), and Sommer's, the Introduction to which is exhaustive, and has been of the greatest use to me.

5. The "Recueil" is divided into three books. For his first two books Lefevre has drawn chiefly on Boccaccio's "Genealogia Deorum," but also on another (unidentified) work dealing with Hercules' exploits in Spain, to which he refers as the "croniques despaigne." The source of the third book is Guido delle Colonne's "Historia Destructionis Troiae." For fuller details see Sommer, pp. cxx ff.

The exploits of Hercules occupy part of Book I and the whole of Book II of the "Recueil" (Sommer, pp. 226-501). Lefevre's account of Hercules differs considerably from others, both mediaeval and classical. The following is a list of his more important innovations, together with indications of the closeness with which the Irish translator has in most cases followed him.

6. Lefevre ignores classical tradition and relates three destructions of Troy (probably, according to Sommer, p. cxxix, in order to have one in each of his three books), two of which he attributes to Hercules (Sommer, pp. 285-296 and 348-351). Only the second of these is found in the Irish, but it is clear that the first occupied part of the leaf that is now lost (see § 2). The narrative breaks off at the end of col. 263 b (382) with the arrival of Hercules at Troy; Priam, son of Laomedon, is mentioned as if already known to the reader at 712; at 911, which corresponds to the second destruction in Lefevre (Sommer, pp. 348-351), we are told that Hercules destroyed Troy twice; and the incident is distinctly mentioned in 2556 ff.

Hercules' first exploits radiate from Thebes, then suddenly we find him in Spain, and finally he is in Italy and Thrace. In this the Irish follows Lefevre faithfully.

The story of Jason, which occupies an important position in most mediaeval Troy stories, receives no more than a passing mention in either Lefevre or in the Irish (Sommer, p. 348, SE 896-906). Lefevre had already written a history of Jason (Sommer, p. cxxix).

7. Mediaeval customs figure plentifully in the "Recueil" and also in SE. Note for instance the knighting of Hercules (Sommer p. 312, SE 546), and the sending of Megeira to a "religion" (Sommer p. 346, SE 889).

Both in Lefevre and the Irish Proserpine is the wife of Orpheus and is ravished by Pluto (Sommer pp. 320 ff., SE 649 ff.).

Lefevre has chosen his incidents from Boccaccio's long list in an arbitrary manner, and SE follows him faithfully, incident for incident, with one addition and only two important changes in the order (see §§ 23-27).

The "Recueil," and following it SE, is unique among mediaeval versions of the Troy-legend in giving a long and detailed history of Hercules. Compare the cursory list in

TTr.², and occasional references to Hercules in CCath., TTebe and Aen.

8. Finally, the following similarities in detail place the indebtedness of the Irish to Lefevre beyond doubt.

"The squyer vnknowen is neyther the somme of amphitriou ne the somme of Iupiter, but he is the somme of god of nature," Sommer p. 257, compare SE 207.

"Dvryng these deuyses and promyses. The daye sterre That the poetes calle aurora began to arise in his regne," Sommer p. 267, SE 334.

"how he hit the cronycques of spayne telle that hercules slewe not his wyf, but that he put her in to a religion that he ordeined in thebes in the temple of dyane . . . and that thys was the first religyon that euer was in thebes," Sommer p. 346, SE 887.

"In remembrance of this victorye hercules dide do make in the felde the statue . . . of a man slepyng in the place where he had putte to deth antheon . . . whyche was made of the boon of an ellephant," Sommer p. 366, SE 1099.

"ffor at that tyme the women were there all comune, etc.," Sommer p. 365, SE 1102.

"And there was oon of the ymages that helde a table wherin was wretou wyth letters of gold Passe no further for to seke land ne goo for to conquere further ony Royames in the weste ffor thou shall fynde no more lande," Sommer p. 397, SE 1382.

"he maad an ymage of copre loking in to the see and gaf hym in his hand a myrrour," Sommer p. 414. "And this estudye dured after vnto the tyme that saynt Iaques conuertyd Spayne vnto the Crysten fayth," p. 426. With these two passages, which have been run together in the Irish, compare SE 1633 ff.

"ffor he louyd bookes aboute all the Rychesse of the world," Sommer p. 427, SE 1830.

"Lyke as the gold passith all other maner metallis semblably he passith all other werkis of nature in all prosperitees," Sommer p. 456, SE 2148.

"About fyue of the clock in the morenyng," Sommer p. 461, SE 2093.

"Ne ther is no wynde so grete ne so rygorous but hit attemperid. ther is no nyght so derke but that hit is surmounted wyth the day . . . My daughter suche ben the

toures of loue. ofte tymes men seyth. that after grete hate cometh grete loue," Sommer pp. 472 f., SE 2243 ff.

For further resemblances of detail see the Notes.

9. Caxton's is a close, if not always perfectly accurate, translation of the French. The Irish is a paraphrase rather than a translation, with expansion here and contraction there, so that in attempting to decide whether the Irish adapter used Caxton or Lefevre we have little to help us except the treatment of the proper names (*cf.* the specimen passage, §42). Here Caxton has diverged from the French in certain instances, and from these we can deduce some proof as to the direct source of the Irish.

10. The following is a list of the French MSS. mentioned by Sommer:—

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------------|
| I | Fonds français | no. 50. |
| II | „ | no. 252. |
| III | „ | no. 253. |
| IV | „ | no. 255. |
| V | „ | no. 22552. |
| VI | „ | no. 697 (first two books only). |

Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal, Paris.

- VII No. 5068.

Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels.

- | | | |
|------|-------------|---|
| VIII | Nos. 9261-2 | (First two books only in separate vols., referred to here as i and ii). |
| IX | No. 9263 | (First two books only). |
| X | No. 9254 | |

Bibliotheca Regia, British Museum.

- XI Royal 17 E II.

These MSS. are here referred to by the Roman numerals, while F. 1 and F. 2 denote the 1st and 2nd French printed editions (?1478 and 1486).

Three stages can be distinguished in the manuscript development of the "Recueil." Caxton made his translation

from a MS. belonging to the third and final stage, and there can be no doubt that it is here that SE also belongs. I have, however, examined all the MSS. mentioned by Sommer. The Paris MS. 697 (VI) differs from all the others in being an amalgam of the Troy and Jason legends. But much of it agrees with Caxton, and I have included it in quoting proper names. On the other hand the Arsenal MS. (VII) diverges considerably from the ordinary version of the "Recueil," a fact not explicitly mentioned by Sommer, though in his stemma (p. lxxxii) he gives it a place apart. I have omitted most of the material from this MS.

11. In the following examples changes introduced by Caxton and not found in any French version are followed by SE.

SE	CAXTON	FRENCH VERSIONS
aragont, naragune, naraguine (single '	aragon; <i>cf.</i> also several exx. of aragonnoys; (arragon 423).	arragon.
auentyn, ouenti.	aventyn.	auentin, aduentin (-i- not -y- in final syll.).
barsilone.	barseloyne (bar- selone 428).	barcelon(n)e, barcelongne, berse- lonne IV 138a, berselone V 177a.
cartagene, cartagine, cartane.	cartagene.	cart(h)agienne.
catilogne.	cateloygne.	castelongne, casteloigne, casta- longne IV 138a, cathelonne VI 122d.
coroghne note corungne, Caxton corongne 497.	coroigne.	cour(r)ongne, coulongne.
lodeum.	lodeum (ledeum 319 has no correspondent in SE).	ledenun, ledeum, ledenom, ledeon, ledeun, leseon, the commonest being ledeun. All forms have -e- in first syll.

SE	CAXTON	FRENCH VERSIONS
megra 887, megera.	megra 312, 342, megera.	megera, megere.
	[Here <i>megra</i> in SE does not exactly correspond to <i>megra</i> in Caxton 342, while to <i>megra</i> Caxton 312 corresponds <i>inghen</i> 547. The sentence in which <i>meghegra</i> (877) occurs has nothing corresponding in Caxton. It seems possible, however, that <i>megra</i> may be due to the two misprints in Caxton (corrected to <i>megera</i> in the 2nd ed. by Wynkyn de Worde, see §15). At all events no such forms occur in the French versions.]	
melane.	melane.	mil(l)an; mylan IV 138c.
mirannodon.	myrondone, myrodonne.	mirmidoine, mirmidon(n)e(s).
moschaio.	monchaio, mon- chayo.	mon(t)cayo.
	[In no French version does this name end in <i>-chaio</i> , though I cannot explain the <i>-s-</i> in SE].	
nauerre.	nauerre, nauare, nauarre.	nauarre; nauare X 114c, corre- sponding to Caxton's navare 415.
	[SE has extended Caxton's mis-spelling to all three occurrences. I have found no instance of <i>nauerre</i> in the French versions].	
patriarre.	patrace.	patras.
patrone.	patrone 476, 7 (see § 41).	patron.
piotanes.	phiotones, pheo- tones.	phertenes, pheotenes, pheo- tones.
	[Most French examples have <i>-ten-</i> in the penult, but I have found <i>-ton-</i> in VIII ii 20b (three times), <i>passim</i> in IX, and once in F. 2. No French form, however, begins with <i>phio-</i>].	
senica.	seneca.	sene(c)que.
	[Here, of course, latinisation, as in the case of <i>asia</i> , <i>libia</i> , etc., is possible].	
tisi.	sithee and other forms with <i>-t-</i> .	sichie, sychie, siche, sichye, no forms with <i>-t-</i> .
	[The Irish seems to be simply a metathesis of the form in Caxton].	

SE	CAXTON	FRENCH VERSIONS
volec = 0030, all other exx volec	volec 130 (twice)	volec.
all other exx volec	all other exx volec.	volec.

Though SE has only one ex. of *volec* it agrees in context with and includes Caxton's two on p. 130^r.

Note also in the case of *barsiloine*, *catiloigne*, *coroighne* above how Caxton writes *-oigne* for Fr. *-o(n)gne*, and is followed by SE, and compare the modern English pronunciation of *Bardone*.

12. Next I give cases where the reading in Caxton and in SE occurs in the French versions also, where, however, there are found important variants not existing in the English and Irish.

SE	CAXTON	FRENCH VERSIONS
oeneus.	oeneus.	oenuens III <i>pass.</i> , oenous VI 107b, oniens F. 1 <i>pass.</i>
auffer.	auffer.	auffer I 185b, <i>cf.</i> auffrique IV 118b, V 149d.
achelous.	achelous.	achelons VI <i>pass.</i> , X 104d, athelous II <i>pass.</i> , acheolus F. 2 <i>pass.</i>
placeus.	alceus.	placeus II 72b, III 66a, V 90c, F. 1, F. 2, palceus IX 84d, X 58c, palemis I 102a.
callabre.	calabre.	callabre VIII ii 100a, IX 165c, X 121c.
cremone.	cremone.	cremoine V 128 (chapter-heading), F. 2, cremongne VI <i>pass.</i>
ethee.	echee.	ethee VI <i>pass.</i>
eneander.	euander.	enander II 153b, IX 66c, 170b, F. 1, eneander VI 125d, 127b, 138b, 145a.
grigneus.	gryneus.	grigneus V 128a.

SE	CAXTON	FRENCH VERSIONS
megida.	megeda, megida.	mediga VI 114a, 116a, madiga 115c, madigans <i>ib.</i>
morian.	moryane.	morienne II 123a.
motaighin (<i>n</i> -stroke omitted?)	montaigne.	mortaigne VI 101a, IX 133c, XI 174d, moritaine VIII ii 43b.
pepos.	pepos.	pelops <i>pass.</i> except pepos X 65c, pelopos IV 82d.
perili.	perelye 251 (<i>sic leg.</i> with 1st ed.).	perebie, perebye <i>pass.</i> except perelye X 65c.
pirotes.	pirothus, pyr-othus.	pirithous, pirithons, pirothous, pirothus.
<p>[Here I, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX and F. 2 have forms with <i>-i-</i> in second syllable throughout. II has <i>-o-</i> throughout in the same syllable, as in Caxton and SE. X, XI, and F. 1 have forms with <i>-o-</i> corresponding to the first three or four examples in Caxton, and from there on <i>-i-</i> forms. Caxton and II have everywhere replaced <i>-i-</i> forms by <i>-o-</i> forms, and SE has done the same].</p>		
piseum.	piseon.	peseon VI 83d, piscon (?) V 128b.
sir(a).	sera, seres.	forms with initial <i>se-</i> , <i>e-</i> very common, cheres VI <i>pass.</i>
terracone.	teracone, terracene 418 (not in SE in this context).	tarrence I 197a, tarracone VIII ii 95a.

It is worth noting also that the *et reliqua* at the end of sections in SE seems to have been inspired by Caxton's '&c.,' which occurs in chapter-headings as well as endings (353, 401, etc.). The French versions show nothing similar, though they of course have chapter-headings like Caxton.

13. The names dealt with in the foregoing seem to indicate Caxton as the source. I now add the only names whose evidence might seem to be to the contrary.

SE	CAXTON	FRENCH VERSIONS
aeneus	oeneus.	aeneas occurs once, VII 107b.
othia, oethia.	oethea.	othea II, IV, V, VI, XI, F. 1, F. 2, oethia I, III, VIII, X, oetha IX.
piscum.	piseon.	piscun XI 158c, where, however piseon also occurs.
pluton.	pluto.	pluton once in VII.

Of these *aeneus* and *pluton*, occurring as they do in a MS. which diverges so considerably from the usual form of the "Recueil" (see § 10), may be disregarded. The similarity between *piscun* and *piscum* is imperfect. The only case therefore which would seem to point to a French MS. as source is that of *othia*. As the form used by Caxton occurs a few lines lower down in our text one is inclined to dismiss the form *othia* as a scribal error, the more so as it is completely isolated in its agreement with the main body of the French versions and its disagreement with Caxton. The *aitilas* of SE (§ 12), Fr. *athelous* II *pass.* could only be used as corroborative evidence (*cf.* § 39). The same applies to *lerue lirue*, which corresponds to *lerue* of VI *pass.*, VIII ii 72a and XI 192d. Sommer's edition of Caxton has only *lerne*, but in three cases this has been corrected by Sommer from *lerue* of the 1st edition (389, 393, see Sommer, p. cxv).

Other proper names are either identical in all three versions or show divergence on the part of SE as against Caxton and the French.

14. The evidence collected above, though at best scanty and entirely dependent on the whims of scribes and printers, seems to me to be fairly conclusive. Beyond the four cases mentioned in the third list above I have found no indication whatever which would incline me to think that SE is an adaptation of a French rather than an English version, and of those four only one carries any weight (*othia*). Further, it is *a priori* more likely that a copy of Caxton's work should have found its way to Ireland than that a French MS. or edition should have done so, though either is quite possible.

15. It remains to discover which of the English editions was used by the Irish adapter. The third edition, by William

Copland, dates from 1553, and follows Caxton's spelling in almost every detail. It would therefore be possible that this edition was used were it not for the date, for Mac an Léga can hardly have been active as late as the middle of the 16th century (see §§ 17-19). This leaves the choice between the first and second editions. Wynkyn de Worde has in some cases corrected Caxton's spelling. The following are the cases which are important for SE. (The pages in W. de Worde's ed. are not numbered).

SE	CAXTON	WYNKYN DE WORDE
alexandria.	alexandre.	alexander.
auentyn.	aventyn.	auenttyn (one ex.), auentyn.
barsiloine.	barseloyne.	barselone.
lerue, lirue.	lerue (3 exx.) lerne (2 exx.).	lerne <i>pass.</i>
megra.	megra.	megera <i>pass.</i>
moschaio.	monchaio.	monchayo.
piotanes.	phiotones.	phyotones.
senica.	seneca.	senaca.
yolee.	yolee.	yole <i>pass.</i>

16. The above indicate the first rather than the second edition as the direct source of SE, but in the following the contrary is indicated :—

SE	CAXTON	WYNKYN DE WORDE.
nauerre.	nauerre (once)	nauerre (twice).
othia, oethia.	oethca.	othea.
petrus.	petrens.	petrus.

Here the form *petrus* is particularly striking, as it occurs nowhere but in SE and W. de Worde. But *othea* carries no

more weight here than in the case of the French versions, and the evidence as a whole goes to indicate Caxton's 1st edition as the source. It is just possible, however, that the Irish adapter may have used a copy of the second edition also, though 1503 seems a trifle late for Mac an Léga (but see §§ 17-19).

My conclusion is therefore that though many details, not only in proper names, but also in other respects (see §§ 23ff. and Notes) in SE cannot be explained from the first edition of Caxton's "Reuyell" this is its main and only important source.

DATE.

17. The latest dated colophon known to me written by Uilliam mac an Léga is that in Paris MS. Celt. no. 1: *Tri bliadina decc - tri .xx. ⁊ ceithri .c. ⁊ míli bliadain aís mic dé ⁊ is misí uilliam mac an legha do sgríbh in sdair so re dha lá shamraid - tabrad gach aen leighfes so bennacht ar anmain in té do scríbh so - a cluain lorg dam anuis a tigh chormaic i bethnachain* (fo. 7b). See PRIA 1846, 223-9.

18. The earliest possible date for the printing of the 'Reuyell' is 1474. As Mac an Léga was already at work in 1493 (see SG II vii. Flower, Brit. Acad. xiii 283 mentions an even earlier date for Add. 30512), our text can hardly have been put together later than the second decade of the 16th century. Note also the following colophons from King's Inns MS. no. 15, fo. 76b: *Mise maileachluind mac iluind meic an leaga do scríbh deired in libair-si re n-abur petrus del argellata do budein ⁊ a crích iustasac a mbaile hoiriberd a tig uilliam talman do forbad. isí aís an tigerna ann .i. MCCCCXII - rla.* Between the lines of this colophon occurs the following in a smaller hand: *Oraid raith don tí do ut dam an esimplair so an liuba i r-si (?) .i. conaire mac tona mailchonaire - is dírán lim a fad ata am ecmaís uair is m' a ebsaid dam uair is triamain ata m' inntinn uair is gada aím siar m'athair isin mumain (?) ⁊ mo brathair .i. Egan - is rofada lim co faicim mo shesí ⁊ mo brathair .i. Amlaí mac an lega ata a muig luirg - is romhor a ecla orm gur m' an sluaig so iarla cille dara he. Et is fad(a ?) ata mo dalta - mo comdalla .i. cormac mac in lega. Is imda india isin*

ailt atú uair is nunach imberach e dorraith. See Plummer, Colophons and Marginalia of Irish Scribes, p. 25.

19. Here we might be inclined to see a reference to Uilliam mac an Lega in the words *m'athair* in the interlinear colophon, and to suppose that he was alive in 1512. But *Uilliam* and *Illann* are two very distinct names, and in every one of the half-dozen or so colophons in this MS. Mailshechlaind very explicitly calls himself *mac Illainn*. Dr. Flower has suggested to me that Mailshechlaind was the grandson, not the son, of Uilliam. If this is the case Uilliam can hardly have been transcribing MSS. after, say, 1500. Another possibility, suggested to me by Dr. E. Knott, is that Mailshechlaind may have been a nephew of Uilliam's. But even here there is nothing to justify us in assuming that Uilliam's period of activity extended into the 16th century. Further, as I have shown above (§ 16), the adapter seems to have used the first rather than the second edition of Caxton's work. So that the last quarter of the 15th century is probably the most accurate conjecture that can be made as to the date of SE.

TREATMENT OF SOURCE.

20. In this section I attempt an analysis of the Irish adapter's treatment of his source. It should be compared with Dottin's analysis of TTr. in RC xli 149 ff., to which I owe many useful hints. But there are radical differences between SE and TTr. TTr. is three centuries older than SE. It is an adaptation of the somewhat arid and not particularly literary work of the Pseudo-Dares of Phrygia, whereas SE is from a work which is by no means lacking in literary imagination. TTr. is more than twice as long as its source and has preserved most of its detail, whereas SE, as we shall see, is a drastically abridged version of Caxton and Lefevre.

21. Both SE and TTr. are good examples of the Irish treatment of classical and other tales of foreign origin. While the main theme is on the whole faithfully adhered to the adapter is by no means a slavish follower of his original. In addition to adopting a peculiarly Irish phraseology and making free use of the commonplaces of the native literature he draws wherever it suits him on other sources and alters proper

names at will. The result is a tale which except for its central theme is thoroughly Irish.

22. In the case of SE the Irish adapter seems to have aimed above all at conciseness. This is shown by the difference in length between the Anglo-French and Irish versions, and the omission of much unimportant detail, including over forty proper names. See the sample passages (§ 42), and the short description of the second destruction of Troy, SE 806-912, which in Caxton occupies four and a half pages (Sommer, pp. 347-351). This process of abridgement has on the whole been skilfully carried out, but it is only to be expected that certain incoherences and inconsistencies should occur. Before dealing with these, however, mention must be made of an important addition on the part of SE.

23. Towards the end of the text the Antaeus incident has been reintroduced under another form. The name *Antaeus* occurs in the English and French versions as *Antheon*, and in the Irish (923 ff.) as *Anntenon*. In Lefevre the incident has become vague in the extreme, "Antheon" being an African tyrant, with no mention of his mother Terra or of the usual details which characterise the classical story. The Irish adapter can therefore hardly be blamed for failing to recognise the incident, and his reintroduction of it under its older and more distinct form (2378 ff.), though not authorised by Caxton or the French, is understandable. He evidently came across the story somewhere and inserted it as an additional ornament to his work, without the slightest suspicion that he was repeating himself.

24. It is tempting to find the source of this second and more accurate version of the episode in the account given in CCath., the Irish version of Lucan's *Pharsalia* (ed. Stokes, *Irische Texte*, iv 2).

The incident occurs at *Pharsalia* iv 593 ff. (Teubner), and has been taken over into CCath. at 2888 ff. It is perhaps worth noting that the incident occurs also in Statius, *Thebais* VI 867 ff. (Teubner), but has not been included in TTebe (ed. Calder). Nor have I found it in the "Roman de Thebes" (ed. Constans). It is mentioned in Jean Mansel's "Fleur des Histoires," but there is no mention of smearing (see *infra*) and the account is short. Above all the following circum-

stance seems to be much in favour of my supposition. SE (2390) and CCath. (2934) agree in saying that Antaeus smeared his body with oil, no mention being made of similar preparations by Hercules, whereas Lucan follows the classical tradition and says that Antaeus covered himself with sand (iv 616), while Hercules smeared himself with oil.

Antaeus is called *Anteus mac Terrae* once in CCath. (2805), of which the *Ainntius mac Terra* of SE (2381) would be a faithful enough reproduction.

Further, there are one or two details of vocabulary which might lead one to suspect borrowing on the part of SE from CCath., e.g., *Ba hadma colach Ercaill isin ceird sin*, CCath. 2938 (in Antaeus incident): *co haidme colach*, SE 1366; *gressacht-laidiudh*, CCath. 2447: *greasachtlaidiugud*, SE 378; *iudus*, CCath. (Gloss.): *iubus*, SE (Gloss. See Bidrag 15 ff., 110); *Lama . . . litarrda*, CCath. 4029: *troighteach . . . lidarrdha*, SE 772; *al-los neirt* ⁊ *niachais*, CCath. 2-3: *dichill a neirt - a nidechuis*, SE 189.

25. These considerations seem to me to make it very likely indeed that we have in this passage of CCath. the source of the episode in SE. Three of the MSS. of CCath. were written in the 17th century (Introd. vi-vii). The version in H. 2. 7 (not included in the section containing our text, see §§ 1, 58-64) is incomplete and does not contain the Antaeus-episode, which is also missing, as the result of a lost leaf, from Stowe D. iv. 2. The MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, contains the beginning of the episode only, and a rather illegible colophon which seems to bear the date 1315; see Mackinnon, Catalogue 201, and Graves, PRA iv 258. But it can hardly be doubted that there existed, at the time of composition of SE, a copy of CCath. containing the complete episode. Stern sees a borrowing from the same source in the comparison in the poem he prints ZCP ii 362. Here there is one striking resemblance in vocabulary: *o thaidhleadh a taobh talamh*, l. 24: *O no thaidhleadh a thueb an talmain*, CCath. 2897-8. Corresponding to this SE has *tastill*, 2390.

26. SE makes two changes in the order of incidents. Thus Hercules' exploit in Hell comes after the Andromadas incident in SE (752 ff.), and before it in Caxton (Sommer, pp. 329 ff.), a displacement which neither improves nor spoils the tale.

27. The Nessus incident (2266 ff.) is placed after Hercules' marriage with Iole! In Caxton it comes immediately after the killing of Achelous and Hercules' marriage with Deianira (Sommer, p. 384), which is obviously the right place for it. The incident does not begin a new leaf in H. 2. 7, so that unless there was an earlier MS. the possibility of a misplaced leaf is excluded. Its position can only be due to an oversight; and, as shown by 2321 f., the adapter seems to have realised the awkwardness involved by the displacing of the incident. Note its omission from *Dichuma Dianira* (2545ff.), though the Hydra incident, which it should have preceded if Caxton's order had been followed, ends the list.

28. Certain minor additions due to stray learning on the part of the adapter are to be found here and there. A striking example of this occurs in the Hydra incident (1223 ff.), where the words *repeticion* (see note to 1313), *arrgumint for da teóra* correspond to "seven sofymes . . . seven argumentes" in Caxton (Sommer, pp. 391 f.). This 'argument about two limits' (?), as Dr. Alton has suggested to me, is no doubt a reminiscence of mediaeval logic, perhaps a phrase found in some commentary on Martianus Capella (who seems to have been known in Ireland, see ZCP vii 499, viii 566, ix 159). It may be a reference to the sophism of the Heap (Sorites. Cf. Cicero Acad. ii 49), to which that of the Tail (cf. Horace, Ep. II i 45) is very similar. But even the translation given is doubtful, and I have not found any direct source for the expression.

29. To Caxton's "astronomye" (Sommer, pp. 355, 360, cf. *esdroluicce*, SE 1386) corresponds *ars memoratiua* (971). Dr. Alton has pointed out to me the following:—Fulgentius, Virg. Contin., p. 97 (Helm, Teubner): *Hercules aurea mala de horto Hesperidum tollit: quattuor enim Esperides dictae sunt, id est Egle, Esper, Medusa, et Arctusa, quas nos Latine studium, intellectus, memoria et facundia dicimus, quod primum sit studere, secundum intellegere, tertium memorari quod intelligis, inde ornare dicendo quod terminas.* See also Mythographus Vaticanus ed. Bode, III 13. 5.

30. Another innovation in SE is the colour of the sheep, *aeirigh corra* (227 ff.), for which the Irish adapter had good authority, cf. Servius ad Aen. iv 484: *Hesperides, Atlantis filiae nymphae, secundum fabulam hortum habuerunt, in quo*

erant mala aurea Veneri consecrata, quae Hercules missus ab Eurystheo occiso pervigile dracone sustulit. re vera autem nobiles fuerunt puellae, quarum greges rufam lanam habentes abegit Hercules . . . propter ruborem autem lanae quae similis auro est, existimasse eos qui audierant, male aurea in Africa nasci. See also *Myth. Vaticanus* I 38, II 161, III 13, 5. (Dr. Alton).

This detail has been taken over by the writer of the poem on Hercules in "Irish Syllabic Poetry"; a striking proof of the source of the poem (see § 3). Compare also *aon reithe corcardha*, ITS i 114, and "Peredur mab Efrawc" ed. Meyer § 56.

31. *Is leisín soigid sin ro marbh Alaxander mac Prim mac deirbhscethar a athar .i. Palamides* (2207) corresponds to "thys was the arowe that Achilles was slayne with after in ye temple of phebus in troie for the loue of polixene" (Sommer, p. 388). Compare: "Parys seeyng the grete damage that Palamydes dyde to them . . . shotte to hym an arowe enuened . . . and palamydes fyll down dede to the erthe" (Sommer, p. 627; cf. "the second sone was named Parys and to surname Alixandre," p. 506).

The second and third citations above are from the third book of the "Recuyell," and show that the adapter of SE had at his disposal a complete copy of Caxton, though he dealt only with Hercules. Note also the form *Calcus* for "Caecus," perhaps influenced by the later "Calcas" (Sommer, p. 542), cf. *Aen.* 475; also *Ipolites* (1126), Caxton "Ypolyte" (Sommer, p. 368), perhaps due to "Ipolitus" (Sommer, p. 83); and *Anntenon* (§ 39).

32. The destruction of the "myrroure" by "Nabugodonosor" (Sommer, p. 414) and the abolition of the "estudy" after the conversion of Spain by St. James (Sommer, p. 426) are run together in SE (1633 ff.), where the destruction of the mirror is attributed to St. James. In fact the whole point of the device has been obscured, whether wilfully or not, cf. "yf hit happend that ony men of warre were on the see in entencion to do ony harme to ye Cyte sodaynly their Oost and theyr comynge shold appere in thys said myrroure And that dured vnto the tyme of Nabugodonosor that was aduertysed of the properte of the myrroure fyllyd hys galayes wyth whyte thynges and grene bowes and leues that hyt semed a wode and that in the myrroure ne apered none other thyng but a wood," Sommer, pp. 414-5.

33. In Caxton Pious will not allow Iole to be married (Sommer, p. 439). In SE Cacus marries her (1930).

In SE it is Iole's mother who persuades her to marry Hercules (2231 ff.), while in Caxton it is "a wyse lady," who, however, addresses her as "daughter" (Sommer, pp. 470 ff.).

SE ends with a detailed list of Hercules' exploits, which forms the substance of Deianira's lamentation. In Caxton Deianira praises his deeds in general terms only (Sommer, pp. 500 f.).

34. As is usual in Irish texts of this period persons and battles are described in full and picturesque detail. Striking examples of this are the description of Megara (509 ff.); the end of the drought in Egypt (479 ff.); the description of Cerberus and Hell (627 ff., 762 ff.); the Hydra incident (1223 ff.); and the Geryon and Cacus incidents (1389 ff., 1644 ff.). Although these are based on corresponding descriptions in Caxton they are purely Irish in diction and style.

35. In addition to this there are to be found here and there certain details typically Irish in character which are missing in Caxton. Such are the invoking of God as guarantee of the pact between Hercules and Philoctetes (332); *cin nach n-uiressbaidh dia n-ilmianaib ctar nua fin 7 sen corma - midh cuill olchena* (623); the dramatic throwing off of his mantle by Hercules in the presence of Atlas (998), cf. however, (Sommer, p. 344): "hercules caste a way his mantell a ferre and toke his swerd" (in the incident of the retaking of Thebes, SE 859 ff.); the metaphor *cith cloichshnechta* (1551); *do fedfuithi snam for sruthlinntibh fraidhbhle fola fordeirgi* (2198); ll. 1346-8; the fitting of hooks by Cacus (1673); Cacus breaks suits of armour (1669); the expression *co melfaidis muille* (1745); *locc alainn oircachtais* (2386), which, however, occurs in the Antaeus episode; and the expressions *macgnimartha* (554), *damdubhach* (595) and *ro daisedh impea* (1333). With *Cathair Plutoin* (772 ff.) cf. *Glenn na mBodur* in Compert Conculaind, ed. van Hamel, p. 86. The list of comparisons in Fatua's praise of Hercules (2048 ff.) has been expanded from the single comparison in Caxton: "as the gold passith all other maner metallis" (Sommer, p. 456); though Caxton's passage as a whole is longer than that in SE.

36. Sometimes there is an already existing Irish idea which tallies fairly well with the foreign one, e.g. *serglidi* (13),

fodhmoir, which is used to translate both "centaur" (571) and "giant" (1833), a *ngradhaibh in gaiscid* (564), although *g. ridirechta* is also used (546). Caxton's chapter-headings (e.g., "How Hercules fought agaynst the serpent of palu(s) of Ierne and slewe hym &c.," Sommer, p. 388) are neatly replaced by the Irish chapter-endings beginning with *Conidh* (*Conidh e comhruc Ercuil re Monstrac connicci sin*, 1367).

37. The gods mentioned in Caxton are retained as gods in SE. Thus Juno is a goddess (*bandee* 9, but *bandraigh* 92; note *tempull na ndee* 105), as is Diana (2499); while Mars and Apollo are still gods (2037, 2479), though at 208 Jupiter is contrasted with *Dia na Naduire*.

TREATMENT OF PROPER NAMES.

[For references see the Indexes in this volume and in Sommer.]

38. Most of the proper names are mere transliterations of those in Caxton. Some show slight changes only. See also the section on Source.

In a few cases forms have been given Latin case-endings, e.g., *Ampitronis*, *Monstrac*. Note also *Asia*, *Libia* for Caxton's "Asye," "Libye."

Some well-known names appear in their traditional Irish forms, e.g., *Afraicc-ech*, *Apaill*, *Coluch*, *Inis Creit* (ZCP iv 238), *Edaille* (also *Itali*), *Éigipte*, *Ercuil* (also *Ircail*, *Ercules*), *Eson*, *Espáin*, (*E*)*spáinnech*, *Etha*, *Gréig*, *Grégach*, *Ioib* (usually *Iubiter*), *Iunaind*, *Prim*, *Sin Sém* (ITS xix 68), *Teid*, *Tiab-anach*, *Trac*, *Troigenach*.

In a few cases the functions of one of Caxton's characters have been merged in those of another, presumably in order to lessen the number of proper names. Thus *Craidon* includes Eurystheus (Hercules' fosterfather in Caxton, Sommer, p. 246, &c.). At 1124 ff. Hercules fights with *Sinoip*, whereas in Caxton (p. 368) "Menalipe" is his opponent, "Synope" not taking part in the combat at all. See also the note to 1807.

39. Conflation is fairly frequent. Thus *Aitilas* corresponds both to "Athlas" and "Achelous." *Anntenon*, corresponding to "Antheon," seems to have been influenced by "Antheonor"

(Sommer, pp. 505, etc.). *Botheme* for "Thelleboye" may be a mixture of the names of Boeotia and Bohemia. *Calidoine* does duty for both "Calcedonye" and "Calidonic," though we find *Calidoni* once (1216). *Gailinnse* corresponds to "Galvee" at 1623 (*cf.* ITS xix 68), but at 2309 it is the country of "Patrone," while Caxton's "Trace" is replaced by *Galale*, see *infra* § 41. *Ispirne* seems to be a conflation of "Epire" and "hesperiens," for Caxton says that "Ypodame" (*ingen rich na hIspirne*, SE 556) came from "Aphyte a cyte of Epire" (p. 316), and his "(H)esperye" (the Island of the Sheep) is always *Espain* in SE. Another possible instance is *Lisne*, see *infra* § 40. *Magionda* (which has nothing corresponding in Caxton except possibly the personal name 'Malyam,' p. 352) is perhaps a conflation of the names of Macedonia and Mygdonia; while *Pires* for "Cirene" may be due to the influence of "Cipres."

40. On the other hand there are two Irish forms for Aeson, for in addition to the usual *Eson* the form *Iason* (usually for Jason) is used. "Arges" (Argos) gives Irish *Arges* and *Airdissi*. For Athens we have *Atenus* and *Tenes*. "Cilarus" give *Cilarus* and *Celarus*, apparently meant as two different persons at 607-8. While for Italy, in addition to the usual *Edaille*, the Irish has also *Itali*. There are three forms of the name of Lycia. *Ligsi* and *Lisi* are simple. *Lisne* is perhaps due to the influence of "Yconie" (p. 314), which is the name in the properly corresponding passage, "Licie" occurring later ("passyng by Licie where hercules was maad kynge," p. 347). For Thebes we have *Teib*, *Tebet* and *Tebes*. In the cases of *Getuli*: *Cotuli*, *Triopoli*: *Tripulin* Caxton also has two forms.

41. *Itali* (see note to 1648), *Catiloigne* and *Galale* (*infra*) are the names of cities in SE, while *Cartagine* would seem to be the name of a country at 1646, though at 1742 it is plainly a city, as it is in Caxton, p. 415. Note also *cathair Lisi* (Lycia), and perhaps *Calidoine* (2125-6 and note).

In a few cases common nouns in Caxton become proper names in SE. *Monstrae* is from "monstre" (Sommer, pp. 389 ff. See also § 38), *Castilliens* from "the castillyens, the castylian," Sommer, pp. 416-7. "The patrone of the galeye," Sommer, p. 476, becomes *Patrone on Galinnse* . . . *ata ri* . . . *isin Galale* (2308 ff.), where the last name replaces Caxton's "Trace." *Cf.* Padron in Galicia, North Spain.

Names which have no equivalents in the corresponding

contexts in Caxton are *Adam*, *Ainultius mac Terra* (see §§ 23 ff.), *Alexander*, *Cam*, *Iuthfé*, *Palamides* (see § 31), and *Seth*.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH VERSION—SAMPLE PASSAGE.

42. I here give side by side the French and English versions of a typical passage. Compare SE 1878-1883.

Fonds français no. 22552 fo. 180c.

Sommer, p. 435.

Quant ceuz de cremone veirent les geants morts ils les eurent tost ploures car ils leur auoient este rudes Sur la fin de la bataille au point quilz veirent que hercules vaincuoit ils sassamblèrent en conseil et conclurent ensamble quilz se rendroient a hercules et se metteroient en sa merci A celle conclusion ils yssirent des portes en grant nombre et vindrent deuers hercules qui estoit au dessus de ses ennemis. Premièrement ils sagenoullèrent deuant luy iusques a terre. Secondement il luy prierent merci et tiercement ils luy habandonnerent leur cite et leurs biens et lui dirent quilz le tiendroient a seigneur toute leur vie. Hercules qui estoit piteux et doulx a ceulx qui se humilioint recheut en sa grace les cremoniens et les fist leuer puis manda querir ceulx de son ost. Quant ils furent venus il les mena en cremone ou grant joye leur fut faicte car ils estoient ioyeux de la mort des geants et ny auoit femme ne enfant qui nen loast les dieux.

When they of Cremone sawe their lordes ded they had sone maad an ende of their wepyng and sorowe. for they had ben to hem hard and troblous At the ende of this bataill they assemblied to counceyll whan they sawe that hercules had wonne the batayll. And concluded to geder that they wold yelde hem to hercules and put them in his mercy With this conclusion they yssued out of the gates in grete nombre. And cam vnto hercules whiche was thoo vaynqueur of his enemyes first they kneled to fore hym down to the ground. Secondly they prayd and requyred of hym mercy: And thirdly they abandoned to hym their Cyte and their goodes and sayd to hym that they wold hold hym for lord durvng their lyl hercules that was pietous and gentyll vnto them that were meke and humelid them self receuyd the Cremonyens in to his grace and maad hem to ryse and stande vp. And after sente for them of his ooste. Whan they were come he brought hem in to cremone. where grete Ioye was maad vnto them. for they were glad of the deth of the geantes. And there ne was man. woman. ne childe that ne thanked the goddes.

LANGUAGE.

43. As the Glossary is complete, the following notes deal with special peculiarities of the language of the text rather than with SE as an example of the usual language of the period. But it will be found that what I call the "normal" parts of the text agree in the main with the results obtained by O'Carhain, ZCP xix 1 ff., and by Geary in the Introduction to his edition of the Irish 'De Contemptu Mundi' (Washington 1931). On the other hand deliberate archaisms abound in SE, and a detailed examination of their occurrence shows that they are grouped in a rather remarkable way.

44. The most 'archaic' passage is that dealing with the Hydra incident (1223-1307). Here we find, in addition to a pretentious, inflated style, a thicker sprinkling of old spellings and forms, few of them correctly used, than occurs anywhere else in the text. We may note the spellings *fod* 1240, *tírea* 1255, *a huileá ballai* 1258, *boí* 1274, *rethai* 1293, *hatharrdai* 1298, *lagim* 1303, *fothai* 1325, *-calmai -niatai danai* 1326-8, *impea* 1333, *-borhai* 1336, *robae* 1338, *gudai* 1339, *forrai* 1334. In addition to nasalisation after neuters and accusatives (1225, 1235, 1311, etc.) note its incorrect use at 1234 and 1276.

45. Old inflectional forms occur as follows: In the noun we find Gpl. *beolu* 1319. In the adjective Dpl. *algenuibh* 1267 (cf. 181). In the pronoun *hisin* 1263, 1285, *foraill* 1279, *cisi* 1295, *ind* (article) 1232, etc., *la soduin* 1318, while of the six examples of infixed pronouns in the text three occur in this passage, at 1300, 1301, and 1320. In the verb we have *roloduir* 1223, *dorala* 1226, 1227, 1234, 1304 (*tarrla* 1288), *ro fothaighesdar* 1293, *hithath* 1308 (a similar 'future' occurs at ZCP xiii 216. 10, see § 61), *-dehairt* 1314, *co ro ort* 1355, *doradhne* 1361 2. The pret. sg. 3 in -s, rare in SE, occurs twice in this passage, at 1228 and 1298. For some points of syntax see notes to 1232 and 1284. We also find some unusual and archaic words (see Gloss.): *commuidhe* 'horny(?)' 1239, 1323, *éa graine* 1241 (see note), *sechtfhilleach* 1243, *séd* 'road' 1272, *coblidhi* 'problem(?)' 1303, 1306, 1313, *is inb chlain* 1319.

46. The limits of the other archaic passage are less easily fixed, but it seems to run from the beginning of the text

to the end of the Centaur incident (626), the language being 'normal' from there to the beginning of the Hydra incident. The following notes on the occurrence of archaisms may be supplemented from the Glossary. It will be seen that many of these forms occur also in the Hydra incident.

47. *Adcirim*. The pret. *ilpert(sat)* occurs only at 183, 206, 272, (*isbert* 433), and at 1262, 1295, 1318, 1364: *adubairt* does not occur between 109 and 665, but is found from there as far as 1173.

Ag. (*h*)*ic* occurs at 84-623 and 1266-1335 only. Apart from sg. 3 *aigi* the *g*-form occurs only four times (93 *bis*, 98, 517) before 604, the regular form being *ac(c)*. Between 627 and 1223 *ag* and *ac* are both common. After 1367 *ag* is to *ac* approximately in the ratio of 5 to 1.

Archena. *olchena* occurs at 83-624 only.

Aris. *dorisi* occurs at 41-622 only.

Cenmothá occurs at 166-617 and 1287 only.

For cula occurs at 12-620 and 1356 only.

Eile. Forms in *-a-* (e.g., *aile*) occur only at 317-627, 782 and 1203-1383. Forms in *-e-* and *-o-* (*aroile* etc.) are found *passim*.

Fós. *beos* occurs at 206-451 only, though *budcin* beside *féin* and *budesta* beside *fésta* are found *passim*.

Gach. The inflected forms *gacha*, *cacha* occur only at 155-163.

Gan. *cen* and *cin* occur only at 23-640 and 1285-1353.

The preverb *no* does not occur after 530.

Ós. The only example of *uas* after 584 is at 1683.

Side. Common up to 622 and at 1224-1361. There are only 8 examples of the word outside these two archaic passages, its place being taken by *sin*.

Tarrla. *dorala* occurs only at 269-601 and 1226-1351.

48. Reference to preterite verbal forms will be found in the Glossary. It may be mentioned here that the deponent ending *-astar -estar* occurs only at 130, 303, 305, 361, 437, 465, 1291 and 1293. *T*-preterites (apart from *adubairt*) occur as follows: *atracht* (pl. *-sat*) 182-582 and 1271-1357, *ro fiarfacht* 223-521 (note that the deriv. *fóchtain* is not confined to any part of the text), *ro ort* 1253 (perhaps to be considered merely as the pret. of *ortain*, see Gloss.). On the other hand the pret. sg. 3 in *-s*, considered as an archaism by Geary (p. 7), occurs at 997, 1216, 1228, 1298, 2423 and

422). Here, however, we may have a genuine survival, as in the case of pl. 3 *síl -sal*, which occurs throughout the text beside *-clár* (see Ó Catháin, pp. 29-43); *-sclár* does not occur, but note *donalsabair* 1422.

43. Thus it is evident that two portions of the text have been heavily 'archaised.' It might be argued from this that Mac an Léga was working from two separate Irish exemplars. But the uniform grammatical structure which in spite of archaisms can be observed throughout the text is against this, and indeed it is tempting to regard Mac an Léga not only as the scribe but also as the translator of SE (see §§ 58-64). A glance at the text 'Betha Mhuire Éigiptacdhá' (Et. Celt. i. 80, § 60) will show how fond Mac an Léga was of archaism. But the distribution of this in SE is difficult to explain. We can only assume that he began the text in an archaic style, and then dropped into a simpler one perhaps from lack of time, renewing his efforts for the Hydra incident, which offered such attractive possibilities for fine writing.

The following notes are of a more general nature, and apart from a few archaic features apply to the text as a whole.

50. In spelling the tendency is to adopt the modern system, and I have been guided by this in expanding contractions. Thus in unaccented syllables I use *-ad*, *-adar*, etc., in preference to forms in *-u-*, though these are common in *plene* readings. Final *-e* and *-i* alternate freely. In accented syllables *-ca-* occurs sporadically, but has not been used in expanding. I use *-ua(i)-* in preference to *-ó(i)*. The length-mark is rare except over *i*, in which case I print it only when the *i* is long.

51. The unlenited mediae are written both *b d g* and *p t c*. In expanding I use the former. *cc tt* belong almost exclusively to the 'archaic' parts of the text and can represent either mediae or tenues (142, 413, 420, 960). Confusion of the lenited mediae is found here and there, e.g., Npl. *foghmoráib* 1860, *na hEdaillibh* 2193, Apl. *doirrsiribh* 2107, *aighidh* 'night' 122, ipf. sg. 3 *donibh* 1942 (cf. Et. Celt. i. 80. 16, 23), cond. sg. 3 *dodhénium* 2477. Confusion is less common in the case of the tenues: *cennaighchi* 225, *deithnebar* 1433. Silent consonants are omitted fairly frequently, and have generally been restored in square brackets.

52. Lenition is in all cases very irregularly marked. In expanding I have marked it in the case of the mediae and tenues and *f*, which perhaps gives to the text a larger number of lenited consonants than is warranted by *plene* readings. In the case of *m* and *s*, where lenition is only exceptionally marked, I have not done this.

53. Nasalisation is marked only in the case of the mediae and vowels, though in the interior of words that of *f* is denoted by the contraction for *m*, see notes to 1417, 2230, etc., and compare *neimfui* 2247. We sometimes find nasalisation after old neuters like *cd*, *urchar*, but not regularly, see 306, 588. See also *gach*. Note its omission in Gpl. at 1989 and 2265, cf. *De Contempt.* 2194 *v.l.*, 2204.

54. Spellings influenced by the pronunciation are not uncommon. Thus *-ci-* is frequently noted *-i-*, e.g., *ro shinnsit* 156, *tinedh* 2500 beside *do shecinn* 667, *mcisnech* 1702, etc. *Iuranuis* 3 seems to reflect the English pronunciation of *u*. Devoiced mediae appear in *leapa* 1221, *sliþa* 1543, *foirfi* 95, *sgribfa* 1381. Initial *f-*, besides in some cases representing Caxton's *Ph-* (*Filoces*), is occasionally written for lenited *þ-*, e.g., *ben Firotas* 835, *ben fosta* 1106 (? *phósta*, see Gloss.). In the case of *Frigia* 901 (see Aen., LU 1) Caxton also has *F-*. The Anglo-French pronunciation of *c* is reflected in *Se(i)ribrus* 852, etc. (usually *Ceribrus*) and *Filosas* 235, etc. (*Filoces*, cf. *Fiol-Oiseas*, Ir. Syll. Poetry 63 § 9, etc., and ITS XIX xiii f.). The writing of the *m-* abbreviation for lenited *b* (see notes to 250, 1104, etc.) is doubtless only a matter of convenience.

55. The Noun. Of the original neuters *muir*, *talam*, *tír* occur both as m. and f. *Ainm* and (*cath*-)*réim* are m., and *cd* and *urchar* frequently show nasalisation in stereotyped phrases. 'Long' plurals are fairly common, see *maigistír*, *muir*, *múr*, *tír*, etc. The Ddu. in *-aib* is found occasionally as an archaism, see *lám*, *táisech*. Many of the masc. personal names are *o*-stems, with palatalisation in Gsg., e.g., *Affeir*, *Aitilais*, *Craidhoin*, *Iasoín*, etc. Note f. *Sinoiþ*, Gsg. *Sinoiþi*. In *ā*- and consonantal stems the tendency is to make the Asg. the same as the Nsg., but it frequently goes with the Dsg., see *anam*, *ben*, *cathair*, *ciall*, *lorg*, etc.

For archaic inflection of the adjective see § 45. There is a possible case of inflection of a predicatively used form at 575, but see the note. Infix pronouns are of course

archaisms, and in addition to the three mentioned in § 45 occur at 118, 265, and 974.

56. The Verb (see also the compound verbs in Gloss.). The preverb *ro* is a good deal more frequent than *do*. See O Catháin, pp. 14-20. For *ro*-less preterites in archaic parts of the text see *atáim, lenaim*, and § 48.

In the pres. indic. note sg. 2 *adciridh* 90, *-fáilidh* 1115. In sg. 3 the usual endingless forms occur in strong verbs (e.g., *doibéir, dogní*, etc.). The absolute ending *-(a)idh* occurs at 2312-3, and the dependent *-enn -ium* at 1253, 2312. Rel. *-es* as 2103, 2245.

The *ó* future is well established (for the older forms in *-é*-see (*doibéirim, dogeibim, dognim, gabaim*): *ní foighceona* 1994, *juilcóngad* 2529, *impóghas* 1927; cond. *do chriuchnochadh* 1387, *ni cirochadh* 2228, *ro indeosaínn* 606, *do thoigeoradh* 1103.

57. Forms of the impf. pass. are *ní haithenntaigi* 1817, *gartai* 773, *-teighthi* 1749. For the pret. see § 48. The passives *clós* and *fés* are common.

Subj. pres. forms are: sg. 1 *-fagar* 1970, sg. 2 *-cuimgi* 1307, *-fechair* 682, *-dechair* 2316, sg. 3 *-ernea* 1306, *-fagha* 2313, pl. 1 *-cuirem* 1949, pl. 2 *-tuchtai* 701, pl. 3 *dechuid* 1951.

THE TRANSLATOR OF 'STAIR ERCUIL.'

58. To form the MS. H. 2. 7 several more or less fragmentary MSS. have been bound together (see Gwynn Cat., pp. 78 ff.). The section containing SE runs from p. 229 to p. 375, and SE in this section is immediately followed by the Irish Lives of Guy and Bevis (ZCP vi. Here referred to as Guy). Though a colophon is found only in SE, it can hardly be doubted, from an inspection of the hand, that Guy also was transcribed by Mac an Léga.

59. Further, the language of Guy is identical with the 'normal' parts of SE, and on every page we meet with unusual or characteristic words and phrases common to both. Some of these, indeed, seem to occur nowhere but in SE and Guy. The following words will be found in the respective glossaries: *achar* (= *athchur*) 7 *innarba, craidhail, crber* (Acad. Dict. gives ref. to Guy only. Cf., however, de Contempt., where we have *eiribeir* (pl.) from Eg. 91, another of Mac an Léga's MSS.), *glæde, gunna* (see note to 1480. The meaning 'missile' seems to be confined to SE and Guy),

míthaemamach, modarda, nídechus, othráil (note *th* for *f*), *paills, poinnige, úsc*. Note also *tochaithe mh* Guy 25.8; *aenduine rob aansa lium rotharaill talmain riam* 49.23 (cf. SE 230, 762), *Docomraicedur . . . co nua . . . nemarrsaid* 41.27 (cf. SE 1694), *guim greannmur gaiscidh* 281.12 (cf. SE 1171), *d'innrudh* ⁊ *d'argain na M.* 281.17 (cf. SE 1401). An inspection of the two texts will reveal many more such phrases. It is also significant that both SE and Guy seem to be from English sources, and that no second copy of either is known to exist. It therefore seems to me very likely that we have in H.2.7 the autograph copy of these two tales, and that they were both translated and written down by Uilliam Mac an Lega.

60. The unique MS. of 'Betha Mhuire Eigiptaédha' (Et. Celt. i) was also transcribed by Mac an Lega. Though a different type of tale from SE and Guy, Freeman (p. 118) sees in it 'in substance a romance and in manner an essay in style,' both of which characteristics suit well with our conception of Mac an Lega as a translator. In grammatical structure the language is that of SE, and resemblances in vocabulary are as striking here as in the case of Guy. The following words from Freeman's list (pp. 112-3) occur also in SE: *aghar, bitaillighi, gaeta, lota, rechtaigenntach, seithe, sdrapaib, ro thenc, urán, urmaisnech*. Note also: *do briathraibh ailgena* 79.22 (cf. SE 181, 1267), *merrdhanta* 80.9, *ar taidhlibh in dunaidh* ⁊ *ar barr na cathrach* 81.4 (cf. SE 1871), *fhívarrachta* 81.8, *ro long* 84.30, *chosmuilius* 86.8, *mur gac mbethadhach allta ele* 86.10 (cf. SE 1909). The text does not agree in detail with any of the extant French versions (there is also a short English version which, however, cannot be the source). Freeman (p. 106) tentatively postulates another English version intermediate between the French and the Irish, a state of affairs which is in striking agreement with SE and Guy.

61. 'Stair Nuadat Find Femin' (ZCP xiii) follows in H. 2.7 immediately after Guy (§ 59) in a hand which seems still to be that of Mac an Lega. The language of this tale resembles that of SE, without, however, being so close to it as that of the two texts just dealt with. Characteristic words and phrases are *nídechus* 199.13, *ogla* 202.6, *rothath* 216.10 (see § 45), *marbh gan anmain* 231.11, *roéirigh co prap prímrulm* 235.13 (cf. SE 1726). Here, however, we are dealing with a native tale, so that if Mac an Lega was the scribe he was

presumably working from an Irish exemplar, though the tale seems completely isolated, and we should not exclude the possibility of its being an original composition on his part.

62. One at least of the MSS. of the Irish 'De Contemptu Mundi' (Eg. 91) was written by Mac an Léga. We have here, however, not a unique MS., but a group probably going back to an exemplar earlier in date than Mac an Léga, so that in spite of a general resemblance in language (see Geary's Introduction) the question of his being the translator need not be considered.

63. It seems highly probable, then, that in SE, Guy, and Betha Mhuire we have three texts translated from English sources by Uilliam Mac an Léga. Even when allowance is made for the fact that he was only one of many writing a fairly uniform Early Modern Irish, the method of relation, the style, and many idiosyncrasies in diction point to him as translator. Especially significant is the fact that no one of the tales is found in a second MS., and the wealth of archaism points in the same direction. This is more striking in SE and Betha Mhuire than in Guy, but as we can see from SE itself Mac an Léga was by no means consistent in this respect.

64. I have expressed the belief that Mac an Léga was, if not actually an original writer of Irish prose, at least a translator and not merely a scribe. But I doubt if this can be fully proved from internal evidence alone, and certainly not from the small selection of forms given in the preceding paragraphs. A fuller degree of certainty might be reached by a detailed examination of all texts known to have been transcribed by him, based on thorough excerpting and a comparison with other texts of the period. In this way we might arrive at a more exact assessment of his contribution to Irish literature, translated and native.

NOTE ON TRANSCRIPTION.

In the Irish text square brackets enclose additions required by grammar or sense, round brackets redundancies in the MS. Words written in the margin are silently inserted, except where they call for special remark, when they are mentioned in the Notes. Here also are recorded all departures from the MS. reading. Doubtful expansions are italicised. In the translation round brackets enclose additions necessary to the sense.

STAIR ERCUIL OCUS A BÁS.

LIFE AND DEATH OF HERCULES.

STAIR ERCUIL OCUS A BAS.

H. 2. 7. 258a1. Bui rí uasal oirnide don cinel Ghregach, Ampitrionis mac Alisius mic Gorgofon mic Saduirn mic Iuranuis. Ro sanntaigh immorro in rig-side mnai a dhingmala don chinel cedna .i. Alcamena ingen Electrion mic Gorgofon, 5 7 ni bui hi comhre re ben robo caoime cruth 7 cuma inas. Ocus doronadh coibfledh co miadhamla leo, 7 doradsat tocured dia coibnesaib 7 dia tuistighib do longadh na fesside. Doradudh ann a senathair dibhlinaibh ina ndochum .i. Iubiter mac Saduirn, 7 a bansaitce .i. Iunuind bandee. 10 Ocus ar faicsin Alcamena do Iubiter ro las dia grad (?), 7 iar tochaitimh na fessi dhoib ro imthigh cach dib dia cathraichaibh. Iubiter immorro dochoidh for cula co hInis Cret, 7 ro bui a serglidi do ghradh Alcamena gan rathughudh. Ocus do thuice Iunainn damna in galair sin Iubiter, 7 dorad 15 si miscaís 7 morfhuath d'Alcamena. Dala Iubiter immorro ro bui se acca serudud ina menmain cindus no gebadh dil a shaimnti don rigain .i. d'Alcamena. Ro bui ri uasal in inbhaidhsidhe i comfhochraib do Iubiter .i. Craidhon ri na Tiabanach, 7 ro bui conblicht 7 coccadh mor fair ac ri na Botheme. 20 Ocus ro ataigh Craidhon .i. ri na Tiabanach Iubiter im dhul lín a slógh a n-aighidh ri na Botheme. Robo luth menman la Iubiter sin, uair ba deimin lais Alcamena do fhaiccsin annsa Téib. Ro imthigh Iubiter cen dicheall lín a sloigh for amus na Tebhe. Ocus rob failigh cach remhe, 7 ro fhiarfaigh 25 Iubiter ca rabe Ampitrion, do mian scéul a mna do clos. Ocus ro innis Craidon co raibhe a caistiall comdaingin fil itir in Téibh 7 Atenus a comlfhochraibh in tsrotha moir fil ann. Nír cian iarum in tan dochonncadur (258b) Ampitrion lín a sloigh ina ndochum, 7 ni raibhe Alcamena ina fharradh, 30 7 rob ole la Iubiter sin. Ro gluaisidar na sloigh sin diblinaib for amus na Bothemhe, 7 ro thriallsat dia toghail. Ocus ro caithigsit co calma lucht na cathrach friu sechtair cathraigh

LIFE AND DEATH OF HERCULES.

There was a noble crowned king of the Grecian race, Amphitryon son of Alcaeus son of Gorgophon son of Saturn son of Uranus. This king, moreover, desired a fitting wife of the same race, namely Alcmena daughter of Electryon son of Gorgophon, and there was not in her time a woman fairer in shape and form than she. And they made a solemn feast, and invited their relatives and parents to partake of that feast. There were brought to them there their grandfather, Jupiter son of Saturn, and his wife, Juno the goddess, and when Jupiter saw Alcmena he became inflamed with love for her. And after they had partaken of the feast they all departed to their cities. But Jupiter returned to the island of Crete and lay sick in secret for love of Alcmena; and Juno saw the cause of that sickness of Jupiter's, and conceived an enmity and great hatred for Alcmena. As for Jupiter, however, he was searching his mind for a means of obtaining the satisfaction of his desire from the queen, that is, from Alcmena. There was a noble king at that time near Jupiter, namely Creon king of the Thebans, and he was involved in strife and great war with the king of Boeotia(?); and Creon king of the Thebans beseeched Jupiter to go with his army against the king of Boeotia. Jupiter was overjoyed at that, for he was sure he would see Alcmena in Thebes. Without delay Jupiter set out for Thebes with his full muster. All were pleased at his coming, and Jupiter asked where Amphitryon was, wishing to hear news of his wife; and Creon told him that he was in a strong castle which is between Thebes and Athens beside the big river there. It was not long afterwards that they saw Amphitryon (coming) towards them at the head of his army, and Alcmena was not with him, and Jupiter was displeased at that. Both of those armies moved off towards Boeotia (?) and set about destroying

amuig fri hathaidh foda, 7 ro bris dibh astegh dia n-aimdheoin. Docotar iarum fora n-iu[*bh*]usaibh debtha 7 for taighlib
 35 na tor treabhardaingen, 7 doronsat imairecc aingidi co himcian friu. [Ta?]nice didiu ri na Botheme amach cuca 7 dorone sidh suthain 7 caincomrucc cairdemail friu, 7 tuc e fein cona maithis for cumus *Chraidon*.

Robo memnach lasna righaibh a ttoseca (?), .i. Iub[iter]
 40 7 Craidhon 7 Ampitrión. Ocus iar mbuaidh coscair fora naimdib doib (7) ro thriallsat for cula doriisi. Ampitrión dano is e ro thriall for tus, uair ro adhbul med gradha a mna laiss. Iarna faiccsin sm do Iubiter r ona muindtir
 ciu acht aonmilidh laiss 7 ro g[luais?] a n-athgairid na
 45 conaire ar amus na righna .i. ben Ampitrión [7?] fuath Ampitrión ath miledh dia muindtir fora cumthach, 7 rainicc sa catraigh fora sin dh a seomra na rigna iarum. Ocus ro *fh*er si a richt Ampitrión 7 ro thriall si do denum do. Iubiter immorro ro ig
 50 a lebaidh na righna, 7 rob agaidh ann in n-inbhaidh sin. Ro luid Alccamena ina fharrad 7 do choiblig fria. Ro cunnaim Iubiter dorcadus re(?) fead da(?) la 7 da aidhci ac sirdenum a toile risin righain, 7 dar la cach rob agaid ann in fad sin do tshinnrudh, 7 ro badar sloigh 7 sarbuidhne na cathrach
 55 ina toirrthinli sain suain frisin re sin. Ocus do chuir iarum Iubiter conblicht duaibsech draighechta forna gaothaibh dia toirmesc d'Ampitrión techt docum na cathrach fora n-aghaidh. Docuaidh Iubiter ar dorus na cathrach a richt modad (?) do muindtir Ampitrión a n-inad an (?) doirrsiri.
 60 Ocus nir cian iarum co tainicc Ampit[rion] ina ndocum 7 ro leicsit seoca isin cathraigh e. Ocus docuaid reime coruigi in pallas prim[daingin ina?] roibhi Alccamena. Roba mach?]tnadh menman lasin righain a ferceile do faiccsin ina ndeadh (?) (259a) in dara fecht iar coiblidhi ré riam.
 65 Ocus do tuic an righan arna hairmertaibh sin gur imidh *fordol* eigin druidhechta fuirri o cheile comuighthech 7 ni fess di cia doroine. Ba halacht immorro Alccamena o Iubiter 7 o Ampitrión don cumusc sin. Conidh e toghail cathrach

it ; and the men of the city fought bravely against them outside the city for a long time. An entry was forced against them despite their efforts. Then they took to their fighting-fortresses and to the battlements of their sure and impregnable towers. They carried on a vindictive struggle with them for a long time. Then the king of Boeotia (?) came (?) out to them and established permanent peace and friendly relations with them and gave himself and his wealth into Creon's power.

The kings, that is, Jupiter and Creon and Amphitryon, were heartened by their fortunes. And having won a victory over their enemies they returned again. Amphitryon, moreover, set out first, for his love for his wife was very great. When Jupiter saw that from his men, accompanied only by one soldier, and journeyed (?) by the shortest possible route towards the queen, that is Amphitryon's wife, in (?) the form of Amphitryon, and his companion in the form of one of his soldiers (?) ; he reached the city then (?) into the room of the queen then ; and she welcomed him(?) disguised as Amphitryon, and went to do him Jupiter moreover in(to ?) the queen's bed, and it was night at the time ; Alceme lay down beside him and he lay with her. Jupiter preserved darkness for two days and two nights, continually satisfying his desire with the queen ; and everyone thought it was night for that particular space, and the hosts and great battalions of the city were in a sound and peaceful sleep during that time ; and then Jupiter threw the winds into horrible, bewitched conflict in order to prevent Amphitryon from coming to the city against them. Jupiter went to the gate of the city in the form of one of Amphitryon's slaves (?) instead of (?) the gate-keeper, and it was not long then till Amphitryon came towards them. And they let him past them into the city, and he went on to the strongly (-fortified ?) palace (in which ?) Alceme was. The queen was surprised to see her husband the second time after lying with her before ; and the queen realized from those happenings that some magical deceit had been practised on her by a strange husband, and she did not know who had done it. However Alceme became pregnant by Jupiter and

na Botheme 7 geinemain Ircail connigi sin.

70 Dala Iubiter iarum docuaidh reime dia chrich budein, 7
ro foillsighedh sin dia banseitce .i. Iúnaind bandee, gur
cinntaigh Iubiter re mnaí Ampitrión. Ocus dochuaidh idha
adhuathmar eóda isin uasalmaí sin. Ocus a n-aimsir tuis-
midhthi a toirreesa d'Alccamena do ghabh Iunainn re haiss
75 dul dia hoilithri. Ocus ro imthidh roimpi ina haenar gan ced
ó Iubiter, 7 ní seuir co rainic tempall na ndee a cathraigh
Ampitrión. Ocus ro buí aenben do bantracht Alcamena ac
denum idhbarta dona deib la furtacht d'faghail don ríghain.
Uair ro buí sí a nguasacht mór a tuismedh a toirreesa. Ocus
80 ro fhiarfaigh Iúnaind scela do mnaí na hidhbarta, 7 ro innis
di gan gaí, 7 ro imthigh fein asa haithli. Dala Iunainne iarum
ro dhelbh sí hi fein i saine fhuatha n-anmann n-indlighthech
itir coin 7 cethra 7 bu olchena, 7 do cunnaim a cosa 7 a sliasta
co cumang cadat hic toirmesc tuismidhthi don rígain la
85 draidhecht, conar fhed in ríghan tuismedh de sin. Ocus ro
tuic ben do bantracht [Alccamena ?] foran abairt sin corb
e in t-anmann ilchrothach-side ro buí ac aidhmilledh na
ríghna im thuismedh a toirreesa. Ocus ro imthigh don tempull
7 dorat buidecus dona deibh, 7 ro innis co rug in ríghan a
90 toirrees gan tinnes gan *turbroth*. “An fir an scel adeiridh ?”
bar Iunaind. “Is edh co derbh,” ar an ben. Iarna clos sin
do'n] bandraigh do scuir da haidhmílltibh 7 da heladhmaibh
draidhechta 7 do ghabh ag egnach 7 ag imdhergad na ndee.
Is ann sin dorug Alcamena a toirrees .i. dias mac, 7 ro buí
95 mac díbh foirfi feramail firarachta, 7 aroile co dis díbhliidhi
(259b) deroil. Ocus tucadh Ércules mar ainm aran mac fa
mó 7 tucad aran mac ba lughá.

Dala Iunainne immorro ro buí aga thúr ina menmain cinnus
do claidhfed sí in da naidi[n] sin. Ocus docuaidh sí iarum ar
100 ind in tsleibhi ro buí a comfógus di 7 ro gabhudh da nathraigh
naimdemla *neimhe* lé, 7 docuaidh leo co hincleith, 7 ro fhagaibh
itir in da naidhin iat, 7 ro marbsat in mac bec. An mac ele
immorro .i. Ercuil, ro thacht se in da nathraigh .i. piast in
gach doid do, 7 ní fédsad timthirigh na ríghna na nathracha
105 *neimhe* do buain asa dornaib no co rucadh co tempull na
ndee an laechlenub 7 gur benadar legha co laidir lanceolach

by Amphitryon through that confusion. That, then, is the destruction of the city of Boeotia (?) and the begetting of Hercules thus far.

As for Jupiter then he went on to his own country. And it was revealed to his wife, Juno the goddess, that Jupiter had sinned with the wife of Amphitryon, and a very terrible pang of jealousy assailed that noble lady. And when it was time for Alcmena to be delivered Juno undertook to go on her pilgrimage. And she set off alone without permission from Jupiter, and did not stop till she reached the temple of the gods in Amphitryon's city; and one of Alcmena's female attendants was (there) making sacrifice to the gods in order to obtain help for the queen. For she was in great danger in bringing forth. And Juno asked tidings of the woman who was making sacrifice; and she told her truthfully, and departed herself afterwards. As for Juno then she transformed herself into various shapes of brutish beasts such as dogs and cows and other cattle, and held her legs and thighs closely and firmly together, hindering the queen in her delivery by witchcraft, in such a way that the queen could not bring forth. And one of (Alcmena's?) women perceived from that procedure that it was this many-formed animal that was injuring the queen in her delivery. And she departed to the temple and gave thanks to the gods, and said that the queen had been delivered without pain or hindrance. "Is this news you tell true?" said Juno. "It is indeed," said the woman. When (the) witch heard that she ceased from her magic arts and began to revile and insult the gods. Then Alcmena brought forth her offspring, that is, two sons; and one of them was perfect, manly and very mighty, and the other was puny, weak, and wretched, and the bigger boy was named Hercules, and the smaller (Iphicles).

As for Juno, moreover, she was searching her mind for a means of overthrowing those two infants; and she went then to the top of the mountain which was near her and caught two dangerous serpents and brought them secretly and left them between the two infants, and they killed the small boy. However, the other boy, that is, Hercules, strangled the two serpents, that is, a serpent in each of his fists, and the queen's servants could not get the serpents out of his hands till the warrior-child was brought

- na nathracha asa dornuibh. Ocus do moladar curaidh ⁊
 catmilidh na cathrach in gnimh sin dorighni Ercuil. Ocus
 adubhairt cách a coitcinne da mairidh in mac sin co cuirfedh
 11 a ehlú fon domhun. Conidh e sin cedgnimh gaisgid Ercuil.
- Dala Iu'naijne bandee o nar fhed si malairt na
 mornaighen (?) sin ro eirigh sí itir na nelluibh os cinn na
 cathrach. Ocus is edh adbert: "A Aimpitrión," ar sí, "gidh
 lúth let tuismedh na morgéine fil hicin righain, ni uait-si ro
 115 geinedh e, acht for do cenn doronad. Ro lín igha eda Am-
 pitrión don aithisec sin Iunuinde, ⁊ ro chuir Ercuil for loinges
 uadha. Craidhon immorro .i. ri na Tiabhanach, iarna clos
 sin dó dorug sé Ercuil les ⁊ ronalt amlaidh so hé .i. sliabh
 adhbulmor bui hi comfochraibh do, ⁊ roba heimilt la gach
 120 n-aen tuarascbail in tsleibhi sin do innisin, fora ghairbhe ⁊ fora
 airdi ⁊ fora fuaire ⁊ fora adhuathmaire. Rob ecen didiu do
 Ercuil teora fecht gach aonaighidh dul for firmullach in
 tsleibhe-sidhe suas a n-aighidh na ngaeth ⁊ na drochsine
 cen caemna edaigh isin bith imme. Ro hoiledh mar sin co
 125 cenn secht mbliadhan e, ⁊ rob foirtill ferrdha in inbuidh sin
 é, ⁊ tainic on tsiabh ar amus na cathrach risi n-abarr Teibh.
 Ro cinn for gach n-aon innti in gach uile gnim, (260a) itir
 luth ⁊ lámhach ⁊ lancalmacht, etar med ⁊ maisi ⁊ móraicnedh,
 etar cruth ⁊ ceill ⁊ cennsacht.
- 130 Ercuil didiu ro guidhestar a oide im thechta do chur fo
 ceithri hairdibh na Greige ⁊ im lucht furfhogartha do chur in
 gach tellach ⁊ cum gach tromthinoil dha roibhi sechnoin na
 Greige uili, ⁊ a immisin doibh co roibhi mac a cinn a secht
 mbliadhan aige sa Téibh do cinnfedh forra uile in gach cluidhe
 135 budh dir do milidh no do laech do beith aige. Do cuireadh
 lucht furfhogartha lasna haithescaibh sin sechnoin na Greige.
 Is iat so immorro anmanna na tuath ⁊ na tellach docum a
 ndechudar na techta sin .i. Atenus ⁊ Tebet ⁊ Arges ⁊ Lasedomon
 ⁊ Arsed - Aidhsige ⁊ Perili ⁊ Magnaisi ⁊ Cret ⁊ Efes ⁊ Pepos
 140 [-] Triopoli - Tesailli. An fad immorro ro bui an lucht fur-
 fhogarthla adubhramar ac tochuiredh na nGregach as gach
 aird ana rab[ā]dar ro bui Ercuil acc imordughudh cranncais-
 tiall - iubhus fairecina - lotadha lanradhairc do lucht caduiss

to the temple of the gods and doctors took the serpents out of his hands through strength and great knowledge; and the warriors and soldiers of the city praised that deed which Hercules had done, and everyone said that if that boy lived he would send his fame throughout the world. And so that is Hercules' first deed of valour.

As for Juno the goddess—since she had not succeeded in destroying that great infant (?) she rose up among the clouds above the city, and said, "Amphitryon," said she, "though thou art overjoyed at the bringing forth of the great offspring which is the queen's, it is not of thee he has been born, but he was engendered by another before thee." A pang of jealousy went through Amphitryon at that speech of Juno's, and he sent Hercules into exile from him. Creon, however, the king of the Thebans, when he heard that, took Hercules away and reared him in this manner, namely:—there was a huge mountain near by, and everyone would find it wearisome were the description of that mountain to be related, with its ruggedness, its height, its cold, and its horror. However, Hercules had to go to the very top of that mountain three times every night against the winds and the severe weather without any covering of clothing on him whatsoever. He was reared in that way during seven years, and he was strong and manly by the end of that time; and he came from the mountain to the city which is called Thebes. He vanquished everyone there in every deed, in athletics and shooting and in great bravery, in size and beauty and courage, in form and intelligence and gentleness.

Hercules then begged his fosterfather to send messengers to the four corners of Greece and to send heralds to every court and assembly that existed throughout all Greece, and to inform them that he had in Thebes a boy of seven years who would vanquish them all in every accomplishment which it was meet for a soldier or a warrior to have. Heralds were sent with this announcement throughout Greece, These are the names of the states and courts to which those messengers went:—Athens and Thebes and Argos and Lacedaemone and Arcadia and Achaia and Perrhaebia and Magnesia and Crete and Ephesus and Paphos (?) and Tripolis and Thessaly. Moreover, while the heralds we have mentioned were inviting the Greeks from every quarter in which they were to be found, Hercules was arranging wooden stands and viewing-towers and full-viewed platforms for

- ⁊ anora .i. do ríghuibh ⁊ do ruiribh ⁊ do lathaibh gaile na
 145 Greige archena. Dala na nGregach didiu ro teclantar as
 gach aird docum cede na cathrach sin iat. Ro fer oidi Ercuil
 mórfailti fri cach a coiteinne ⁊ ro seól da ríghuibh ⁊ da
 rodháinibh na teg'dh]jaisi togtha ⁊ na farthae fairesina do-
 ronadh doib a mortimceall na cede a coiteinne. Ro toghsat
 150 didin lucht fiadhnuise do ríghuib na Greige do imcoimed na
 cluidhcedh ⁊ na cles gin guforgull do lecan do denum doibh.
 Ocus is iat so a n-anmanna-sidbe .i. Craidhon rí na Tiabanach
 ⁊ Gorgofon rí na hAirdissi ⁊ Eson rí Miranndon, ⁊ rob
 esidhein athair Iasoin. Doronadh immorro dinn deghradhaire
 155 ⁊ loc derrsnaighthech a n-edermedhon na cede do aés gacha
 dana ⁊ gacha saerealadhau olehena, ⁊ ro shinnsit a cuisledha
 ciuil (260b) ⁊ a cuirm caismerta ⁊ a n-organa furfhógartha
 olehena. Cidh fil ann tra acht nirba sorim[th]ea do lucht
 airdmesa *nó* gemetre na cruinne a tanic do dirmadhuibh
 160 deghslóigh ⁊ do coirighthibh catha ⁊ do anrudhaibh urunta ⁊
 do uaislibh gacha droinge ⁊ do lathaibh goili na Greigi docum
 na dala-sidhe. Defir on, uair ro bui a righan cona bantracht
 hi fochruib gacha rígh ⁊ cacha hardflatha ⁊ gacha taeísigh
 díb, uair ní raibi do Ghregaibh og na sen, saidhbir na daidhbir,
 165 itir shaermaicne ⁊ daermaicne nach tanic isin comdhail-si
 cenmótha Iubiter ⁊ Ampetrion, iarna erbadh do Ercuil forra
 cin toighecht ann for imecla in trennia ⁊ in cur calma .i.
 Ercuil, uair ní raib m[ia] [dh] lais a mbeith diblínaibh hica shena
 nach uatha ro tuismedh hé.
- 170 Ercuil immorro ro erigh asin locc inclethi ina rabe a cert-
 medhon na cede, ⁊ ní raibhi d'erradh uime acht fuathrog
 shoimeimail scrollaidhi ima ichtur ⁊ leine do [] shomaisech
 sidamail imma ghelchmes. Ocus dorad builli foran adhaire
 nfurfhocurtha ro bui ina laimh, eo closs in bladhbéced sin
 175 ilmílti for ceclí leth. Ro bidhsat nuá ⁊ begnertaigh ⁊
 daesgarshloigh lasin fuaim ⁊ lasin delm do ben Ercuil asan
 mbeinn mbuabuill-sidhe. Do thenesat na sloigh uile hé, ⁊
 rob ingnath leo didiu a fhaicsin for fherrdacht a denmusa
 - for med a choirp ⁊ for aille a dhelbha ⁊ fora oige ar aí

those of dignity and honour, that is, for kings and nobles, and for the rest of the warriors of Greece. As for the Greeks, then, they came together from every direction to the assembly-place of that city. Hercules' fosterfather gave each and all a hearty welcome, and showed to their kings and great men the choice buildings and viewing-stands that had been made for them all round the whole assembly-place. Judges, moreover, were chosen from among the kings of Greece to watch over the games and exercises so as not to allow any deceit to be done by them, (*i.e.* the competitors); and these are their names:—Creon king of the Thebans and Gorgophon king of Argos, and Aeson king of (the) Myrmidon(s); and the last-named was the father of Jason. Moreover a full-viewed platform and outstanding vantage-point was constructed in the middle of the arena for those of every accomplishment and every other liberal art, and they sounded their musical pipes and their rousing trumpets and their other announcing-instruments. Of a truth, it were not easy for the calculators and geometricians of the universe to reckon up all the divisions of fine armies, and all the battle-companies, and all the valiant champions, and all the nobles of every rank, and all the warriors of Greece who came to that meeting. And that were little wonder, for every king and every great prince and every leader of them had his queen and her female attendants with him; for there was no one of the Greeks, young or old, rich or poor, whether of noble or base descent who did not come to that gathering, except Jupiter and Amphitryon, who had been ordered by Hercules not to come there for fear of the strong champion and the brave warrior, namely, Hercules, for he felt he would be dishonoured if each of them denied being his father.

Then Hercules rose out of the hidden place where he was in the very centre of the arena, and the only armour he wore was a rich satin apron about his lower parts and a tunic of beautiful silky () about his white skin. And he gave a blast on the warning trumpet which was in his hand, so that that loud clamour was heard for many miles on every side. Women and the infirm and the rabble started at the sound and the clamour which Hercules made on that trumpet. All the hosts looked on him, and they were surprised moreover at the sight of him, on account of the manliness of his build and the size of his body and the beauty of his appearance

150 n-aeísi. Ocus ro fher Ercuil fircháin failti do bhriathraibh
 flathemla 7 do fluiglibh ailgenaibh fri cach a coitcinne. Is
 ann sin atracht Teseus .i. mac righ Atenus, 7 dochoidh for
 amus Ercuil 7 ro umluigh dó, 7 is edh itpert: "A cur calma
 7 a thrennía fer talman 7 a inneoin fhotbaidh na ferrdachta,
 185 ní do coim[m]ess frit ticcim-si do tsinnrudh, acht d'faghbail
 fhoghluma uaid." Do raidh Ercuil, "Dobudh cora don
 tsensser in sosar do munadh," ol Ercuil. Ocus doronadh
 imthrascradh iarum. Teseus immorro ro chaith dichill a
 (261a) (a) neirt 7 a nidechuis fri hErcuil 7 nír cuir do ait a bonn
 190 é. Ro thogaibh Ercuil Teseus ar inn a gualann 7 ro leicc co
 mún docum talman e, 7 ro imthrascair tri ced dibh an lá
 sin. Cid tracht ro cind Ercuil forro uli an la sin, 7 doroinne
 coimhling friu iarum, 7 ro fhagaib etar ech 7 duine 7 coin 7
 mil 7 anmann inndlighthech iat, 7 in ti roba nesa do dib ro
 195 buí se primcoisceim míledh roime. Ocus do diurucadh na
 soighed immorro ní tabhradh Ercuil urchar n-imroill. Fri
 teora la tra ro badar foran abairt sin. Ocus ro buí fuath
 elifinnti do dergor mar airrde claéite acon ti no bheradh
 buaidh na n-imthras[c] arthae, 7 rogha eich acon tí ba luaithi,
 200 7 an ti nach tabhradh urchar n-imroill lamhann do dhergor
 do, 7 in ti rob foirdi [] dó, 7 in ti no cinnfedh ar aei
 cloichi lice loghmar dó .i. diamont, 7 colg déd don tí no
 cinnfedh for aighe eoch. Ocus doradadh na seoid sin ule do
 Ercuil. Ocus ro fhoghuil Ercuil sin uli do aes dana 7 d'fel-
 205 macaib na Greige, na seoid sin co fuilledh oir 7 inmuís 7
 lec loghmar doib beos. Is ann sin itpersat a coitcinne nar
 mac do Iubiter ná do Ampitrion Ercuil, acht gur mac do
 Dia na Naduire e, oir minbudh ed ní muirbfeadh se in da
 nathraigh ina naeidin, 7 ní chinnfedh forna huili dainibh ina
 210 aenur. Ro lín immorro clú Ercuil fon uili domun, 7 ro ghradh-
 aigedar mná na Greige co hadhbulmór he. Ocus dorat-san
 gradh dífaisneisi do ingin *Chraidoín* .i. rí na Tiabanach, 7
 roba mó na sin gradh na hingine do-san. Ro ghabhsat na
 sloigh iarum ced ac Ercuil 7 acan oide, 7 ro thriallsat for cula
 215 iar sin docum a crich budhein. Conidh amlaidh sin dorug
 Ercuil gell ar macraidh na Greige a n-Aenach na mBuadh.

and his youthfulness in age. And Hercules gave a cordial welcome to all in general in princely words and in kindly utterances. Then Theseus, the son of the king of Athens, rose up and went towards Hercules and did him reverence and said: "O brave warrior and strong champion of the men of the world and firm anvil of manliness, it is not indeed to claim equality with thee I come, but to learn from thee." Hercules said: "It were meet for the elder to teach the younger," and they wrestled then. Theseus moreover put forth his strength and prowess to the utmost against Hercules and did not move him from his foothold. Hercules lifted Theseus to the tip of his shoulder and lowered him gently to the ground; and he threw three hundred of them that day. Hercules, in short, vanquished them all that day, and afterwards ran a race with them and outdistanced horse and man and dog, animal and beast. And he was a warrior's full stride in front of him who was nearest to him. And at shooting arrows moreover Hercules did not give one misdirected shot. For three days then they continued in these exercises, and the winner of the wrestling contests was to receive the image of an elephant in pure gold as a sign of victory, and the swiftest a choice horse, and he who did not give a misdirected shot a glove of pure gold, and he who was furthest (*omission in MS.*), and the winner of the stone-throwing a precious stone, that is, a diamond, and he who was victorious in the horse-racing an ivory-handled sword; and all those treasures were awarded to Hercules. And Hercules distributed them all to the bards and students of Greece, with more gold and riches and precious stones in addition. Then everybody said that Hercules was the son neither of Jupiter nor of Amphitryon, but that he was the son of the God of Nature, for were it not so he would not have killed the two serpents while still an infant, and would not have vanquished all men single-handed. Indeed, the fame of Hercules spread over the whole world, and the women of Greece fell greatly in love with him. And he himself conceived an indescribable love for the daughter of Creon king of the Thebans, and greater still was the love of the girl for him. The hosts then took leave of Hercules and the (his ?) fosterfather and forthwith returned to their own countries. So thus it was that Hercules established his superiority over the youth of Greece at the Tournament of the Victories.

Iar n-imtecht do sloghaibh na Greige in gach aird doroinc
 oide Ercuil .i. Craidhón, fes cethri la 7 ceithri n-aidhici do
 Ercuil 7 dona sloghaib a coitcinde hi commaidem na ngnim-
 220 sidhe dorone Ercuil. Nir cian iar sin co facadar in long
 lanmór (261b) ac techt sa cuan ina ndochum, 7 tangadar
 fuirind na luinge a fiadhmaise in rig 7 edaighi ingnathacha
 co n-edrocht ndatha impu. Ocus ro fiarfacht a n-imtus dibh
 7 secla na n-edaighi n-ihniamach bui leo. Ocus ro indsidar
 225 lucht na lunga gur cennaighchi comaidhici iat ro buí ic imluadh
 a cennaighechta sechnoin in domhun, 7 ro innsidar beos co
 rabhe ailen suthach sidhamail balclan do cairibh con n-oluind
 co r]era leo annsan Espain do tsinnrudh; 7 corob don oluind-
 sidhe doronadh na heduighi ildathacha buí leo. Ocus atpertsat
 230 beos nar tharail talmáin riam aonfher ba treisi nan ri
 buí forin tir sin .i. Filoces, 7 nach roibhe isin chr]inne aen-
 oilen roba daingne difhogluighi innas. Defir ón, uair ata aill
 ard imslemáin a n-urtimcill ind alein cin chonuir ind ná as
 cennotha essruis imcaél co ceimeannaibh cumgae comdirgae
 235 ac dul suas foran alen. Ocus ro gab Filoses in tir sin fora
 dubhachasachaibh budhein, 7 ro marbh uili iat. Ocus is
 amlaidh ata in tslighi incumang sin 7 fodhmoir arachta
 ainichtach aca foruire, 7 é corpreamar cliabhléthan
 crobhremar, 7 hé niata nertmar naimdemail, 7 he daer
 240 danardha documáin ic imcoimed na slighedh sin co sírighi
 sarinill; 7 lorg imremar agarb iarnaigi (i) faebarger ina
 gar bh?]doidibh, 7 inar do chrocnib leogan gan lesughudh
 ime, - tromhúrech threabraighi threngarbh thulborb for
 sidhe anechtair. Ingnathach immorro in trenfer sin etar méd
 245 7 aicnedh 7 ardnert, etar arm 7 errad 7 ainmíne. Bi sidhe ic
 imcoiméd na slighedh atbertamar connach teit cladhach
 ina bethaidh seocu cin malairt, 7 is frisín n-alen so adbeirdis
 na fileda in lu]bh]gort con n-ubluibh oir fair 7 serpens hicca
 imcoiméd. Ocus cid be don cinedh daona nech do rachadh
 250 do fhromad na n-uball-sidhe co tibhredh an serpens atpertamar
 indrudh saeghail do cennotha in ti no crenfadh (262a) fora
 comthrom do dher]g]or cech ubull dib. Is iat na hubla oir
 immorro na cairigh corera atpertamar, 7 is i in [n]aithir
 neime .i. in t-aithech aingide etrocar-sidhe ro buí hic malairt
 255 gach acin.

When the armies of Greece had departed in all directions Hercules' fosterfather Creon held a festival lasting four days and four nights for Hercules and the armies in general to celebrate those deeds which Hercules had done. It was not long afterwards that they saw a very big ship coming into the harbour towards them, and the ship's crew came into the presence of the king dressed in wonderful, brightly-coloured clothes; and he inquired of them their business and asked them for information about the resplendent clothes which they had. And the men of the ship related that they were foreign merchants who were travelling with their wares about the world, and they related further that there was a fertile, peaceful island full of sheep with crimson wool in Spain, and that it was from that wool that the many-coloured clothes which they wore had been made; and they said also that there had never come on the earth a stronger man than the king who ruled that country, namely Philoctetes, and that there was no island in the universe stronger or more impregnable than that one. That might well be, for there is a high and very smooth cliff around the island, with no path leading in or out except an exceedingly narrow track with narrow, abrupt steps going up to the island. And Philoctetes took that country from its original inhabitants and killed them all. And that very narrow way has a terrible, merciless giant watching it—a giant stout, broad-chested, and burly-handed, valorous, strong, and vindictive, base, barbarous and hateful, guarding that way perpetually and very securely. And (he has) a very thick, rough, iron club in his coarse hands, keenly whetted, and a tunic of untanned lions' skins about him, and a heavy, triple (?), strong, rough, rude-fronted breastplate outside that. Wonderful indeed is that warrior both in size and courage and great strength, in arms and armour and fierceness. That (giant) guards the way we have mentioned so that no one escapes alive past him without being destroyed, and it is that island which the poets used to call the garden with the golden apples and a serpent guarding it; and whatsoever human being went to taste of those apples the serpent we have mentioned would make a murderous onslaught on him, except him who bought every one of the apples for its weight in pure gold. Now the golden apples are the crimson sheep we have mentioned, and the venomous serpent is that wicked, merciless giant who was destroying everyone.

Atpert didiu in rí .i. oide Ercuil: “Ceim mair dun aca
 mbeith da chairigh dibh fri siledh 7 a comthrom do dher[g]or
 uaind orra.” Atpert Ercuil co mbeith fo cenn begain aimsiri.
 Is and sin immorro ro ghabh foluamain menman 7 airde aicenna
 do mian na caorach corera Ercuil, uair ro thuic se co mbeith
 200 clú 7 alludh 7 ardnós don tí no cinnfedh for Filoses 7 foran
 athach, 7 no benfadh na cairig-sidhe dibh. Ocus docuaid
 Ercuil a luing iarum, 7 fuirenn arrachta fírcalma mar aon
 ris, 7 robo chian dó iar sin for echran na hardbochna 7 for
 205 imarchor an oicein anfenaigh, connus tarla a cinn trill iar
 sí n é a n-Oiléin na Caerach Corera. Ocus dochunnaic Ercuil
 in t-athach taile tren adhuathmar 7 in fodmoir ferrda
 foirtill firarrachta ro buí ic imcoimed na slighedh 7 na
 hasraisi imeaoili atpertamar rian. Dorala didiu coir
 270 n-imagalma eturra, itir Ercuil 7 in fomoir imcoimeda na
 caerach. Ocus ro fiarfaigh in t-athach secla do Ercuil. Ro
 innis immorro Ercuil a toscá 7 a turus, 7 itbert in fodhmoir
 mina beith ilimud oir 7 ngen ngloinigi 7 leg logmar aice
 corbo turus dimáin. Atpert Ercuil corob le nert gae 7 cloidim
 275 do benadar-san in t-oilen cona cairibh da dú[th]c[h]asachaibh
 budhein, 7 co mbenfadh-san dib-sein samlaidh. Cuma ro
 raidh 7 atracht asin luing docum an athaigh. Iarna fhaicsin
 sin don athach dorad builli foran corn catha 7 foran mbeinn
 mbuabuill ro buí fora incaibh co clos fon cathraigh 7 fon
 280 oilen uli e. Filoces didiu .i. in rí, ro buí ina colladh in tan sin,
 ro duigsit in bantracht co hutmall e, 7 atracht Filoces
 iar sin co tairpech troidhescaidh ina ceimennaibh curad
 7 ina ruathar righmiledh 7 ina baire baíssi do imfurtacht inn
 eocmluind buí foran athach. Ocus ger grib tanic ni ruc fora
 285 ceile ein dicennudh ac Ercuil. Ro fogair immorro Filoces
 for Ercuil 7 atpert cor dímain ina nderna, 7 co toitfedh fein
 ind. Atracht Ercuil iar ndích(262b)(c)ennudh in athaigh
 suas co reimhorach a n-aighidh na hailli a ndáil Filoces, 7
 tainic Filoces co discir ina chomdail-sim dochum na hailli.
 290 Ocus ro thogaibh Filoces in luirg imremair athgeir inaltena
 ro buí ina laimh for amus Ercuil, 7 dorat brathbuille bidhbadh
 dochum Ercuil don letanluirg-sidhe. Ro dhín Ercuil é budhein
 on nertbeim sin. Cidh edh ro cuireadh ceim for culu Ercuil

Then the king, Hercules' fosterfather, said: "Fortunate were we had we two of those sheep to breed from in exchange for their weight in pure gold." Hercules said that he would have them in a short while. Then of a truth Hercules was filled with excitement and high courage through desire of the crimson sheep, for he saw that he who should vanquish Philoctetes and the giant and take those sheep from them would be famous and renowned and celebrated. And then Hercules went on board ship, together with a valiant, truly-brave crew, and for a long time after that he was contending with the mighty sea and being tossed about by the stormy ocean till, after a time, he arrived at the Island of the Crimson Sheep. And Hercules saw the violent, strong, terrible giant, the doughty, stout, truly-valiant monster who was guarding the way, the very narrow passage which we have mentioned above. Moreover, there followed a parley between them, between Hercules and the giant who guarded the sheep; and the giant asked Hercules his business. Hercules, moreover, related his business and the reason for his journey, and the giant said that unless he had much gold and gems and precious stones it was a journey in vain. Hercules said that it was by force of spear and sword that they had taken the island and its sheep from their natural owners, and that he would take (it) from them in the same way. No sooner had he spoken than he left the ship and came towards the giant. When the giant saw that he gave a blast on the bugle, on the trumpet which was in front of him, so that it was heard throughout the whole city and island. Philoctetes the king, moreover, was asleep at that time, and the women awoke him hurriedly, and Philoctetes rose up then impetuously and swift-running, with warrior-like steps and with the rush of a kingly fighting-man and with an impetuous swoop to help the giant in his unequal contest, but though he came quickly he did not reach his fellow before the latter had been beheaded by Hercules. Philoctetes, however, challenged Hercules, and said that what he had done was in vain and that he himself would perish for it. Hercules, after beheading the giant, went triumphantly (?) up the face of the cliff to meet Philoctetes, and Philoctetes came fiercely to the cliff to meet him. And Philoctetes raised the stout, very sharp, whetted (?) club that was in his hand against Hercules, and dealt Hercules a destructive, vindictive blow with that broad club. Hercules warded off that

de sin, 7 ro thogaibh Filoces dorúisi in luirg cedna, 7 ro buí
 10 ac sirbualadh Ercuil do balebeimennaibh bidhbadh 7 do
 brathbuillib edmara 7 do thromurluigi thairpigh thorann-
 adbhail fri hathaidh fada. Ercuil immorro ro buí hica
 airseiligi co glíce ciallgaesmar forna trenbemennaibh sin
 Filoces. Dorone Filoces gen gaire iarum uair roba menmarec
 150 lais co claifedh se Ercuil o nach facaidh ara cosaint hé.
 Ercuil didin ro lín robhurta rechtfhéirge 7 faelscuchadh
 fiachaiceemta - confadh cithanfaidh a ciall 7 a cedfaidh,
 7 dorad sidhi samtach for amus Filoces, 7 ro iadastar a
 doit miledh iman luirg ro buí ac Filoces 7 dorat tarraing
 200 tharpech thrennertmar fuirre iarum gur bena(a)star de dia
 amdeoin hí, 7 tue urchar athlam urmuisnech di gur cuir a
 fudomain in mara edh radhaire hi. Filoses inmorro robo
 machtnudh menman lais gilla oec amulcach do bein na
 luirgi lethanaidbli asa doítibh dia aimdeoin, 7 nach tarra
 ris riam da linmairecht catha nait ceda nait cetherna, curaidh
 300 naid cathmilidh ar nach cinnfedh da cedcuindsleo co
 rochtain do Ercuil cuigi. Cidh ed beos ro cuimnigh a
 chloidheam co ciallmar 7 dorad builli miledh for amus
 Ercuil de. Atracht Ercuil ceim ina aighidh isin strapa
 315 n-incumang-sidhe 7 derónsud comrucc gan coigill 7 debhaidh
 ein díchill 7 urluidhi cen osudh 7 imairecc cen imdeghail
 ein tocht cen toirisin lic timdibi alale no comadh dorche
 ind aghaidh doib.

Doronsat immithissi co muiche na maidne arabarach.
 320 Ro suidhsitt in da rígh milidh oinech (263a) fri hoinech a
 fochruibh arale. Dorala immorro coir n-imagallma 7 sof[i]ne
 comraidh doibh in oidhce sin .i. setal ac ecnach alale 7
 athaigh ele ac innis a ngnimarta gaile 7 gaiscidh diaraili.
 Filoses didiu mor comruc 7 comlunn 7 mór n-echtra 7
 325 n-imthecht n-angbuidhi ro buí aigi re innisin a ndorone
 riam. Ercuil immorro níro tshamilaidh dó, uair rob e sin
 a cedgním gaile cennothae buaidh na (na) n-uili chluidhchi
 do bhreith o Ghregaibh a n-Aenach na mBuadh ar faidhchi
 na Teibe amail atpertamar riam. Doronsad iarum cunnradh
 330 friaraile .i. ce be dibh ro claifidhe, cen tescadh ein timdibhe
 do dhenum fora cumtach, acht a fostad i n-aruidhecht airm
 7 erraidh 7 imfhritholma aigi co bas ; 7 do chuirsit Dia nime

strong blow, but even so Hercules was forced back a step by it, and Philoctetes raised the same club again and was perpetually dealing Hercules vindictive, mighty blows and malicious, mortal strokes, and hacking at him violently, powerfully, and clamorously for a long time. Hercules, however, was warding off those strong blows of Philoctetes' cleverly and astutely. Then Philoctetes laughed, for he thought to vanquish Hercules, for he did not seem to him to be on his guard. But the mind and senses of Hercules became filled with a torrent of furious anger and fierce-tempered wrath and tempestuous fury, and he made an eager rush at Philoctetes and closed his warrior's fist about the club which Philoctetes had and jerked it violently, strongly, and forcefully, so that he took it from him against his will, and threw it with a quick, well-directed cast and sent it into the depths of the sea as far as the eye could see. And Philoctetes was amazed that a young and beardless lad should wrench the broad, huge club out of his hands, for till the arrival of Hercules he had never met with regiments or battalions or companies of warriors or soldiers, however numerous, whom he could not overcome at his first onset. However, he resourcefully remembered his sword, and dealt Hercules a warrior's blow with it. Hercules moved up a step against him in that very narrow stair, and they waged unsparing conflict and unremitting battle and ceaseless sniting and uninterrupted, ceaseless, unrelenting combat, hacking at each other till dark night descended on them.

They made a truce till early next morning. The two kingly warriors sat down face to face with each other. And they had seemly and varied conversation together that night, now abusing each other, now relating to each other their deeds of prowess and arms. Philoctetes, indeed, had many battles and conflicts and many adventures and wicked exploits to relate, all he had ever done. But Hercules was not in the same case, for that was his first deed of prowess, except for that of winning the victory of all the games from the Greeks at the Tournament of the Victories in the arena of Thebes as we have mentioned before. Then they made a pact with each other, that whichever of them should be overcome his helmet should not be hacked or disfigured, but that he should be retained in service of arms and armour and attendance till death ; and they made the God of

a rathnachus imbe-sidhe. Is ann sin dochunnaic Ercuil
 retla fúrfogartha na maidne dia ngairit na filedha Auróra ;
 335 do dh'ersnaigh si do retlannaibh. Ocus rob[o l?]uth
 leo-san sidhe.

Nir cian doib in tan do fhortamblaigh soillsi in lae forro,
 - atrachtsat iarum - doronsat comlunn anathlum urmuisnech
 tri hathaigh foda. Ocus ro bui imarcraigh adhbultmór ac
 10 Filoces o Ercuil i. a beith da ceim osa cinn foran asrais
 cumuing atpertamar, ⁊ nert cech aonbuilli ac toitim anuas
 for Ercuil gan admhilledh. Ercuil didiu ar mbeith Filoces
 uasa cinn a fad ni roichedh a nirt fein a n-aonbeim ina docum.
 Ro dhore Ercuil seocha ⁊ rocunnaicc log socuir hi com-
 355 fhochrubhl do isin aill, ⁊ ro leic a n-ennirtte dia dheoin é,
 - ro thriall for culu docum na socrachta, ⁊ ro len Filoces co
 dian dreaman dasachtach he, uair robo deimin lais corob ac
 teichedh ro buí Ercuil. Lucht na lunga immorro ro lín gubha
 - dobron iad d'imecla Ercuil do clódh. Iar rochtain na
 50 socrachta do Ercuil ro an ina certsesam fris. Filoces didiu
 do buail se brathbuilli bidhbadh for Ercuil cor tescc in t-ededh
 - in croicenn - feoil na righedh clé co domuin, (263b) gur
 doirt a fuil co hadbhul. Ercuil [immorro ?] ro daisedh imbe,
 - ro buail builli ar Filoces cor bloidh in cathbarr a n-ilpairtibh
 355 - cor cuir a cloidim asa laim. La sodain immorro dorad
 Ercuil bedhg de for incaibh Filoces ⁊ ro thogaibh co hard
 uasa gualaind é ⁊ do chruadhcuibrigh co nert ndigaind iarum.
 Ro cuimnigh Filoces do Ercuil in caingen cona ráthnachus
 tuesatt roime in comrucc, ⁊ ro scail Ercuil de iar d[t]ain.
 360 Ocus atracht Filoces ⁊ ro tuirn fora gluinibh i fiadhnuise
 Ercuil - dorad a lamh [in ?]a laim. Atgladhastar iarum
 Ercuil for lucht na lunga ina docum, ⁊ docuadar co prap
 docum na cathrach, ⁊ doronsat feis ann. Ocus do chuir
 Ercuil tri .xx. dona cairibh corera ina luing, ⁊ a leth firenn ⁊
 365 aloile boinenn dibh. Filoces dano ro imthigh la hErcuil, ⁊
 nir scarsat friaroile in cein robsat beo iat. Ocus adeirid
 na heolaigh nach tuc rí amra riam a lamh a laim righ ele is
 ferr do chomhuill a cunnradh ⁊ a fhírinde na Filoces d'Ercuil.
 Tuc Ercuil iarum .xxx. caora dona caeirib corera sin dia
 370 oide iar rochtain na Greige do, ⁊ tuc an .xxx. caera ele dibh
 d'uaislibh - d'ardmaitibh na Greige. Conidh hi echtra
 Ercuil a n-Oilen na Caerach Corera connicci sin ⁊ reliqua.

Heaven their security for that (pact). Then Hercules saw the star that heralds the morning, which the poets call Aurora. She excelled (all other) stars. And they were glad(?) at that.

They were not long thus when the day dawned on them, and then they arose and waged very vigorous, resolute battle for a long time ; and Philoctetes had a very great advantage over Hercules, for he was two steps above him in the narrow passage we have mentioned, and the force of every blow was coming down on Hercules unbroken. Nor could Hercules, since Philoctetes was far above him, put his full strength into any blow which he aimed at him. Hercules looked behind him and saw a level recess near him in the cliff ; and he pretended to be weakening, and retreated to the firm position, and Philoctetes followed him swiftly, fiercely and furiously, for he was convinced that Hercules was running away. Moreover, the ship's company were filled with sadness and sorrow for fear that Hercules should be overthrown. When Hercules reached the level ground he stopped and opposed him firmly. Philoctetes, however, dealt Hercules a vindictive, destructive blow and cut through armour and skin and deep into the flesh of his left arm so that it bled profusely. Hercules, maddened (by the blow), struck at Philoctetes so that he smashed his helmet into many fragments and knocked the sword out of his hand. Thereupon, moreover, Hercules leaped at Philoctetes and raised him high above his shoulder and then bound him fast and full strong. Philoctetes reminded Hercules of the guaranteed pact which they had made before the fight, and then Hercules loosed him, and Philoctetes came and fell on his knees before Hercules, and put his hand in (his?) hand. Then Hercules called the ship's company to him, and they went quickly to the city and made a feast there, and Hercules put sixty of the crimson sheep into his ship, half of them male and the other half female. Philoctetes, moreover, went away with Hercules, and they did not separate from each other as long as they were alive. And the sages say that no great king ever put his hand in that of another king who fulfilled his agreement and word of honour better than Philoctetes (did) to Hercules. Then Hercules gave thirty of those crimson sheep to his fosterfather after reaching Greece, and gave the other thirty of them to the nobles and great lords of Greece. And that is the adventure of Hercules in the Island of the Crimson Sheep thus far, etc.

Lar forba in morguima sin do Ercuil docoidh docum a
 375 lunga cona muindtir, 7 do thriallsat do imluad mara. Mor
 do dhuadh 7 do documal, mor do anfene 7 do eccoimhnert,
 mór do echran 7 do imarcor na tonn treathanmor 7 na bochna
 bruchtaidhbli dorala doibh secluinoin in mara, no cor cuir
 esculuanfadhach 7 greasachtlaidiugud na ngaeth a port na
 Frae iat. Ro bui didiu comdhail imsloigh for ur in cuain sin,
 380 7 ro leic Ercuil dia saidhe. Airm a facaidh merge in righ, is
 ann ro thriall for tos, 7 ro fiarfacht cisi damna broin 7 torsi
 doibh, uair ro bui airde cuma orra .i. eduigh duba

*(Here probably followed Hercules' fight with the sea-monster
 at Troy, his ill-treatment at the hands of Laomedon, and his
 first destruction of Troy, see Introd.).*

. (264a) ualaidh an guth imeclach eccruaidh uassad
 hi crand ard adhibulmór, 7 rocunnaic in t-aonfher ann, 7 ro
 385 fiarfacht secla de. Ocus ro innis do corob do du[th]cas[achaibh]
 na tiri-sidhe do, 7 amail ro ma[r]bhsat na leoghain a n-uili
 cethre 7 indile, maccu 7 ingena. A mbuí ann iarum
 connfaca na tri leogain lanmora 7 na tri hanmanna
 angidhe urbadhacha for dreman 7 for dasacht ina ndocum.
 390 Bui didiu leogan dibh-sidhe ro saraidh ind uili anmann
 indlighthech for airdi 7 for urghrain, for nert 7 for naimdigi,
 for gairbi 7 for greannmaire, for fích 7 for firnert, for
 udmoille 7 [for] arrachtas. Defir on, uair nir foibhredh riam
 dia ait[h]e 7 dia ailtínecht etar cloidhem 7 biail, etar gáe 7
 395 glace, etar shoigit 7 sleigh, arm no thescfadh aenruainni
 a curp in leoghain sin do tsinnrudh. Ro theich iarum Filoces
 isin crum anairde d'imecla na leoghan. Ercuil didiu dorad
 aghaidh forra, 7 dorad gliaidh ngairbh doibh fri hathaigh
 fhoda. Ro bui didiu in leoghan mór-sidhe fora incaibh a[c]
 400 comruc fris, 7 leoghan fora dheis 7 alaile fora clí dibh olchena.
 Dorat Ercuil beim dighla do leoghan dib gur ben a lethcos
 de. Ro sgrech in leoghan 7 ro thurn docum talman, 7 ro
 bui a crolighi de. Ocus dorat fathbem fíramnas don dara
 leoghan gur bean a cend de. Ro bui Ercuil ac sírcaitthemh a
 405 nairt frisín leoghan mór, aca bualadh do bemennaibh talce
 tulborba 7 d'imbualadh arrachta ollnertmar 7 do saittibh
 sanntacha sírcalma, 7 nír gherr 7 nir these aenruainne ina
 curp fedh in tsamlae. O rocunnaic Ercuil nar fhed fordecadh
 foran leoghan ro cuimnigh in sab iarnaidhe ro facciaibh na
 410 shesam frisín crann atbertamar, 7 ro imthigh fora culu ina
 dhocum 7 hé ac sirbualadh an leoghain, 7 ro glacc in sab 7

After Hercules had completed that great exploit he went to his ship with his men and they departed to travel over the sea. Much trouble and hardship, much storm and stress, much buffeting and tossing hither and thither on the great, strong waves and the greatly-belching sea did they meet with throughout the ocean, till the tempestuous foaming and urging and inciting of the winds brought them to the port of Troy. Now there was a very numerous gathering at that harbour, and Hercules made towards it. He first went to the place where he saw the king's standard, and asked what was the cause of their sorrow and grief, for they wore signs of sorrow, that is, black clothes

. heard (?) a frightened, feeble voice above him in a high, huge tree and saw a man in it and made inquiries of him. And he told him that he was one of the natives of that country, and how the lions had killed all their cattle and flocks, all their boys and girls. As he waited there then he saw the three very great lions, the three wicked, baleful animals (coming) towards them in fury and madness. There was one of those lions, moreover, which exceeded all beasts in height and in hideousness, in strength and in vindictiveness, in roughness and in aggressiveness, in fierceness and in great strength, in agility and in might. That might well be, for there was never whetted, however keen or sharp, any weapon, sword or axe, spear or blade, arrow or lance, which would cut one single hair from the body of that same lion. Then Philoctetes fled up into the tree for fear of the lions. But Hercules turned on them and gave them savage battle for a long time. Now that big lion was in front of him fighting with him, and (there was) a lion on his right and another on his left. Hercules dealt one of the lions a vengeful blow and cut off one of its legs. The lion roared and fell to the ground and lay wounded from it ; and he gave the second lion a truly cunning, skilful blow and cut its head off. Hercules was all the time putting forth his strength against the big lion, striking it with violent, impetuous blows and with valiant, mighty hammering and with eager, valorous thrusts, and he did not cut or sever one hair of its body during the whole day. When Hercules saw that he could not wound the lion he thought of the iron staff which he had left standing against the tree we have mentioned, and he retreated towards it, striking the lion all the time, and seized the staff

dorat buille miledh for inchaibh in leoghain de conar fhagaibh
 aenni don tighbhaidh fotta aithgher fhiacal bui ina cinn cin
 brū - cin minughudh don nertbeim sin, ⁊ ro thrasgair in
 leoghan de sin beos. Ocus dorat Ercuil bedhg de for amus in
 leoghain - ro iadh a dhá doid miledh im ubull braghad in
 leoghain, gur ro thacht ⁊ guro traeth in leoghan samlaidh ; ⁊
 a n-aenfhecht ro sceinn a dha shúil ⁊ a annuin as o nertglac
 in churadh. Ro gairm Ercuil Filoces ina docum, ⁊ ro fhensat
 a chroiccenn don leoghan iarum, ⁊ tanic in fer ro buí isin
 chrann cuca ⁊ ro mol an gnim gaiscidh sin. Ocus dorat feis-
 dithad na haidhí sin doibh, ⁊ ro fhrithoil co mia[^{dh}]amla iat
 (264b) i fastoigh buí a comfochraibh. Ocus nir tuil Ercuil an
 aidhí sin la neim a chrecht. Atracht iarum Ercuil ar
 maidin iarnamarach ⁊ ro thaiselb do Iunaind croicenn in
 leoghain moir, ⁊ ro innis a tosca ⁊ a thurus di. Atbert
 Iunuind : “ A Ercuil,” ar si, “ do nertaigis na fainn ⁊ do
 thraethais na diumsaigh ⁊ ro leonuis na ladrainn ⁊ ro coim-
 nertaigiss an coir ⁊ ro lacais lucht an anndlighidh.” Conid e
 comruc Ercuil ⁊ na leoghan ⁊ adhmoladh Iunuinde for Ercuil
 connigi sin.

Bui Iunuind iarum ica scrudud ina menmain cinnus no
 thraetfadh si Ercuil, ⁊ isbert : “ A Ercuil,” ol si, “ ata ri
 aingidi etroccar co fill ⁊ co fínghuil forind Eighipti, Busir a
 ainm, ⁊ bannrigan na Libia a mathair. Ocus ro ceilsit na
 neoill a mbraonu - an talam a toradh, ⁊ ro thraigsit na
 husedha i tir Egepta in cein fil na rí. Ro gaidhestair na
 dee imma foillsiughudh doibh cred in ní ro fhoirfedh iat.
 Atpertsat na dee dia ndoirtitis fuil duine echtrancineoil ⁊
 a idhbuir dona deibh co fuigbidis uisci ona deibh. La soduin
 didiu ro idhbuir in righ aingidhe mor mac ⁊ n-ingen, mor
 n-uasal - n-anradh, mor saer ⁊ ndaer, etar fheidhb ⁊ bannscail
 dona hEigeptaib, - ní fuaradar uisci beos. Ro bui in ri ac
 ecnach a fhiledh ⁊ a fellsuman tre gan uisci d'fagbail amail
 do. Doronsat na felmacu ⁊ na filedha na dee do
 guidhe dorii-si ima foillsiughudh doibh cidh no fhoirfedh iat.
 Ocus is edh atpertsat, dia ndoirtitis fuil deoraidh a n-anair
 na ndee co fuigbidis a lordaethain don uisci. Cid fil ann
 immorro acht ní dechaidh aonnech ina ndocum for toisc na
 for turus nach dingentaidhe d'í[^{dh}]buirt dona deibh, - ní

and gave the lion a warrior-like blow in the face with it so that with that strong blow he left none of the long, sharp row of teeth which was in its head without being smashed and broken to bits, at the same time knocking the lion down. And Hercules jumped at the lion and closed his two warrior's fists about the ball of the lion's throat so that he choked and exhausted the lion thus, and simultaneously its two eyes started from its head and life left it from the very strong grip of the warrior. Then Hercules called Philoctetes to him and they skinned the lion, and the man who was in the tree came to them and praised that deed of arms. And he fed and lodged them for the night and entertained them honourably in an empty house which was near by, and Hercules did not sleep that night on account of the smart of his wounds. And Hercules rose the next morning and showed Juno the skin of the big lion and related his adventures and journey to her. Juno said: "Hercules," said she, "thou hast strengthened the weak and reduced the proud and cut down robbers, and thou hast strengthened justice and weakened the unjust." And that is the battle between Hercules and the lions and Juno's praise of Hercules thus far.

Afterwards Juno was searching her mind for a means of bringing Hercules low and said: "Hercules," said she, "there is a wicked, merciless king, treacherous and murderous, over Egypt, Busiris by name, and the clouds have hidden their rain and the earth its fruit, and the waters have receded in the land of Egypt ever since he became king. They beseeched the gods to reveal to them what would help them. The gods said that if they should shed the blood of a person of foreign race and sacrifice him to the gods they would get water from the gods. Whereupon the wicked king sacrificed many boys and girls, many nobles and warriors, many people both of noble and base descent, widows and ordinary women from among the Egyptians, and yet they did not obtain water. The king reviled his poets and sages because water had not been obtained as they had promised him. The scholars and poets again beseeched the gods to reveal to them what would help them. And they said that if they should shed the blood of a foreigner in honour of the gods they would get as much water as they needed. In short no one went to them on business or on a journey who was not sacrificed to the gods, and yet

maradar uisce beos. Ocus a Ercuil," ar Iunainn, " dia tecmadh duit in rí erodha anserg-sidhe do traethadh do rachadh do elu fon uili domhún." Ro thinghell didiu Ercuil in ní sin. Ocus dorone inar enis do chroicenn an leoghain moir at-pertantar, ⁊ ro bui aigi in cein do mair, ⁊ ní gabhadh rind na faebhar trit (é). Ocus dorone Iunaind fesdithad na haidhchi sin co miadhamla do tre ceil[g], a ndoigh a mellta docum till fair.

(265a) Atracht Ercuil ar madain, ⁊ ro fhagaibh Inis Chreit, ⁊ ro imthigh for amus na hÉghepta. Ocus dorala co dorus na cathrach a mboi in rí angidhe Egeptagdaé, ⁊ dochuaidh innti, ⁊ ro an Filoses a ndorus na cathrach. Nir cian d'Ercuil ann sin in tan nocunnuice in rí ⁊ drechta deghdhaine ina farradh ae toigecht ina comdáil. Is amlaidh didiu boí Ercuil ⁊ in sust foda fomordhae fria gualainn. Adgladhastar ri Egepta iarna fhaicsin sin, ⁊ ro greis a muindter for amus in righmiledh .i. Ercuil, ⁊ ro bruchtsat lucht na cathrach na urtimecill iarum. Rob imdha lath gaile ⁊ fenne firchalma ⁊ cur catha co erodha ⁊ cathuile a[c] comhdiurucudh Ercuil in inbhaidh sin (sin). Dorat Ercuil bedg de a n-edermedhon na miledh ait a facaidh in rí, ⁊ ro buail ⁊ ro bruidh ⁊ ro basaidh, ro cerb ⁊ ro cuarr ⁊ ro cirrbaigh, ro lacc ⁊ ro leon ⁊ ro leadair Ercuil ina timcell iat. Ocus dorat sé bualadh sanntach ⁊ enamcumthach curadh ⁊ tescadh ⁊ timdibe forra dia dheis ⁊ dia clí, riam ⁊ iarum, gur ro muidh forru do gach leth docum na tor treaburdaingen ⁊ na n-iu[bh]us ndebtha buí leó. Ro thoguib Ercuil in rí uasa glonn ⁊ ro thrascuir for talmain, ⁊ ro chruadhchuibrigh iarum. Ocus dorat lais for amus tempuill na ndee he ⁊ ro idhbuir iarum. Ro muidh etar locha ⁊ limti, uarana ⁊ usceda sechnoin na hÉgípti úle de, ⁊ doronsad na neoill tromfhlechadh ciach, drucht mara, ⁊ balchad braonboc, coro fhas luibi ⁊ torthae in tíre de sidhe, ⁊ ro sasadh a n-ede ⁊ a n-indile, a mnae ⁊ a mic. Tangadar lucht na cathrach co n-ardhe sídha for amus in righmiledh, ⁊ doronsat anora ⁊ umla, miadhamla ⁊ mormuirnn uime, ⁊ ro molsat a gnima ⁊ a echa. Ocus atpertsat corb e in rí gubrethach gnimellnidhi sin in t-echtarcineol ⁊ in deoradh atpertsatt na (n)dee do idbuir, dia fuigbidis a comdingna; uair ba hechtarcineol doibh é. Ro thairgedar do Ercuil a

they did not obtain water. And Hercules," said Juno, "if it should fall to thee to overpower that brave, hostile king thy fame would spread throughout the whole world." And Hercules promised that thing, and then made a tunic to be worn next the skin of the hide of the big lion mentioned above; and he had it as long as he lived, and neither point nor edge could pierce it. And Juno lodged and fed him in honour that night through treachery, hoping to lure him into a trap.

Hercules rose up in the morning and left the Island of Crete and departed towards Egypt; and he came to the gate of the city in which the wicked Egyptian king was and went in, while Philoctetes remained at the gate of the city. Before Hercules had been long there he saw the king with a group of nobles around him coming to meet him. Now Hercules had the long giant's staff on his shoulder. The king of Egypt shouted when he saw that and urged his men towards the kingly warrior Hercules, and thereupon the men of the city crowded round him. Many were the warriors and valorous fighters and brave battle-heroes and soldiers throwing together at Hercules at that time. Hercules leaped among the soldiers to where he saw the king, and Hercules struck and bruised and killed, hewed and bowed down(?) and lacerated, weakened and wounded and mangled them round about him. And he smote them eagerly and hacked the warriors and cut and hewed at them on his right and on his left, in front of him and behind him, till they broke in all directions (and fled) to the sure and strong towers and fighting-stations which they had. Hercules raised the king above his shoulder(?) and threw him to the ground, and then bound him fast and brought him to the temple of the gods and there sacrificed him. And lakes and pools, springs and sources burst forth throughout Egypt therefrom, and the clouds gave a heavy, wet mist and a dew from the sea, and soft-dropping moisture(?), so that the herbs and fruits of the country grew therefrom, and their flocks and herds and women and children were satisfied. The townspeople came towards the kingly warrior carrying a sign of peace, and treated him with honour and submission, respect and great acclaim, and praised his deeds and exploits; and they said that that king of false judgments and foul deeds was the foreigner and stranger whom the gods had ordered to be sacrificed, whence they would get relief, for he was of another

80 uighi 7 nír fhaem-sam sin. Cid ed dorone cert dlighid 7
 caenbesena dóib, 7 ro seris a n-andlighidh 7 a n-ecora, 7 ro
 faccaib lucht an dlighidh 7 an cert do coimed acu, conach
 dechdais taran caenbesena dorone. Ro fas clú 7 alludh
 90 Ercuil de sin, 7 ro badar na fil(265b)edha 7 na fellsamain aca
 adhmoladh sechnoin in domain. Ocus atpert fer dibh :
 " Mar theid in fínemhain iarna freacar ar thorudh uas chrann-
 aibh na cruinne, is amlaidh sin docuaid Ercuil for clu 7
 alludh 7 ardnós, for gaois 7 for glicus 7 for caoncomruc os
 100 fheruib in talman." Atpert alale iarum : " Amail teit baladh
 an arruine 7 an balsume 7 na mblathann mbaladhmar uas
 baladhaibh in bhetha fhreaccnaire, is amlaidh sidhe ro erigh
 clú Ercuil uas cach etar nert 7 niamaille, etar cert 7 caoín-
 besena. Conidh hi gabhail na hEgepta la hErcuil 7 agedh a
 righ connic[i] sin.

505 Fanic Ercuil iar sin isin nGreicc. Ocus boi arole lá didiu ac
 fiadhach a ndithreabh na Tiabhanach, 7 ro smvain Ercuil
 an la sin ar inghin rí na Tiabhanach, 7 Megera ainm na
 hingine sin Chraidhoin. Ocus ní bi hi comré fria a hindsamail
 ar deghdeilb. Uair ro buí si seda segaind suilbir soghradach,
 100 milla malachdubh mongorniamae, taebthrom tlaithmin taith-
 nemach, salchruinn síthamail sengremar, rosegorm righnaigi
 roalainn, buadhach bélcorcra banamail, de[gh]dhelbha dell-
 raighthech donningech. Roba lán gach n-alt 7 gach n-aighi
 do Erc[uil] do ghradh na hingine macdachta mongbuidhi
 150 sin, 7 nír indis do neoch é. Ocus tanicc on fiadhach for amus
 na cathrach 7 fuair in n-ingen cona bantracht a n-erber
 uaingech a[c] cluichi 7 ag aines. Ocus tangadar uli a comhdal
 in righmiledh, 7 ro fhailti[gh]sit fris, 7 ro pocsat co miadhamla
 he, 7 roba dubhach domenmach Ercuil acu iar sin. Ocus ro
 520 fhiarfaighsit fath a bhroin de, 7 ro diult iat uli fo scelaibh.
 Tanicc Megera ina dhail 7 dorat poic dó, 7 ro fhiarfacht fath
 a bhroin co hincleith, 7 ro innis uli fis a ruin di. Ocus atpert
 sisi : " A thuir nar traethadh 7 a thrennia fer talman 7 a chur
 calma uas chur[adh]aibh na cruinne, is tusa mo cedghradh-sa
 525 7 serc mo chridhe 7 mo rogha nuachair. Defir dam-sa, uair

race than they. They offered Hercules his kingdom and he did not accept it, but he established proper law and good customs among them, and stamped out oppression and injustice from among them, and left with them those who would maintain law and order, so that they might not violate the good customs which he had established. Hercules' fame and renown grew on account of that, and the poets and sages extolled him throughout the world ; and one of them said : " As the vine when cultivated excels the trees of the universe in fruit, so has Hercules excelled the men of the earth in fame and renown and great reputation, in wisdom and skill and amiability." Another said : " As the perfume of arum and balsam and of scented blossoms excels the perfumes of this world, so Hercules' fame has excelled (that of) all, both for strength and splendid beauty, both for justice and moral uprightness." And that is how Hercules took Egypt and killed its king thus far.

After that Hercules came to Greece. And moreover he was hunting one day in the wilds near Thebes, and Hercules thought that day on the daughter of the king of the Thebans ; and Megara was the name of that daughter of Creon's. And there was not in her time anyone to be compared with her in beauty, for she was slender, graceful(?), affable and lovable ; gentle, dark-browed, and with radiant fair hair ; stately, soft and pleasing ; round-heeled, peaceful and shapely ; blue-eyed, queenly and very beautiful ; gifted, red-lipped and womanly ; fair, resplendent and pink-nailed. Every joint and every member of Hercules was full of the love of that ripe, fair-haired maiden ; and he spoke of it to no one, and he came to the city from hunting and found the girl with her female attendants in a lonely arbour playing and diverting herself. And they all came to meet the kingly warrior, and welcomed him and embraced him respectfully ; and Hercules was sorrowful and low-spirited with them then, and they inquired of him the reason of his sorrow, and he refused to tell any of them. Megara came to meet him, and kissed him, and asked him privately the cause of his sorrow, and he revealed to her his whole secret. And she said, " O hero never overthrown, strong champion of the men of the earth, and brave warrior excelling the warriors of the world, thou art my first love and the beloved of my heart and my chosen husband. And that were small wonder,

atat ingina rígh 7 toisech in domun lan dod ghradh do neoch
 nach faicadh tú ot urseclaib do clos. Uair da mbedais
 ardríghna na cruinne a[c] cummail a n-oighi 7 a ngenmnuid-
 ehta fa comuir aenfhir isin cluzinne-si (266a) is tusa in
 60 t-aeinflher sin 7 in rogha náfachair 7 in mian menman no
 beith acu ule." Robudh luth menman la hErcuil in ní sin,
 7 ro imthigh for amus a oide 7 a athar .i. Ampitrión, 7 ro
 erb forru cuinge ingine rígh na Tiabanach do seitei dó. Do-
 ronsat ule samlaidh. Atpert Craidon nach rabe 7 nar mair
 35 don Adhamcloinn cliamain dob fherr lais aigi nas. Ro cuireadh
 inmorro lucht fufogartha for amus rígh 7 rure, amus 7
 ogtígherna, filedh 7 fellsamán na Greige, dia tochuiredh
 docum in tochmaire-sidhe. Ar tinol na slog so co cede
 cathrach na Tebhe ro earb Craidon forro an oíbuidh ule do
 40 dlul fora n-eochaibh 7 fromadh a neirt 7 a luith for aighe
 na n-eoch do denum foran faidhchi. Doronsat samlaidh la
 forcongrae in rígh, 7 atracht Ercuil iarum 7 Iason mac Esoin
 7 a brathair Pírotes 7 Teseus 7 mic rígh na Greige olchena,
 7 tuesat a n-aghaidh for Ercuil dibhlínuibh. Ocus ro thrasgair
 45 nli iat cennotha Iason, uair bui caradrad eturra diblínuibh.
 Ro hoirdnedh iarum Ercuil a ngraduibh ridirechta, 7 ro
 méduighed a clú lais na fileduibh, 7 ro naidhmedh in inghen
 fris didiu. Ocus tangatar sloigh na Lisne ro buí foran fes-
 sidhe, 7 doratsat a ríghi do Ercuil, 7 ro cuireadh coroin rígh
 50 inme. Atracht Pírodes 7 ro fhocair dona sloghaib techt a
 cinn trill for tochmarc mna n-aile do-sum. Ro ghabhsat na
 sloig cet ac Ercuil, 7 ro imtighset na sloigh iarum dia
 mordingnuibh budeim iar caithedh na fleide bainnsi sin leó.
 Conidh é macgnimártha Ercuil 7 tochmarc Megera connici
 55 sin.

Dala Pírotes mic Esoin 7 ingine rígh na hÍspirne, Ypodam
 a hainm-sidhe, iar tiacht inmadha iarum na hingine ro thinoil-
 sit na sloigh as gach n-aird docum an tochmaire sin. Ocus
 docuaid Ercuil ann a cuma caich docum na feiside. Atorchair
 60 gudha 7 toirrsi Megera .i. ben Ercuil, ar son Ercuil do dul
 docum an tochmaire sin, 7 gid edh ro imthigh Ercuil docum in
 tochmaire. Ocus fuair Iason mac Esoin 7 Teseus 7 mic rígh na
 Greige ara cinn ann, 7 roba luth menman leó Ercuil do techt

for daughters of the kings and captains of the world who have never seen thee are full of love for thee from the great accounts they have heard of thee ; for if the great queens of the earth were preserving their virginity and chastity for any one man in the world, thou art that man and the chosen husband and heart's desire which they would all have." Hercules was overjoyed at that, and went to his fosterfather and his father, that is, Amphitryon, and enjoined on them to seek for him the daughter of the king of the Thebans to wife. They both did as he asked. Creon said that there did not exist and did not live a son-in-law of Adam's race whom he would prefer to him. Moreover, heralds were sent to the kings and chiefs, soldiers and nobles, poets and sages of Greece, to invite them to that marriage. When those armies had come together to the arena of Thebes Creon ordered that all the youths should mount their horses and engage in a test of their strength and vigour in horsemanship in the open space. They did accordingly at the command of the king, and then Hercules rose up, together with Jason, son of Aeson, and his brother Pirithous and Theseus and the rest of the princes of Greece. And they all(?) opposed Hercules and he threw them all except Jason, for there was a bond of friendship between the two of them. Then Hercules was initiated to the ranks of knighthood, and his fame was enhanced by the poets, and moreover the girl was married to him ; and the armies of Lycia, which were at that banquet, came and made Hercules their king, and a king's crown was placed upon his head. Pirithous rose up and announced to the hosts that they were to come after a time to his own wedding with another woman. The armies took leave of Hercules, and departed then to their great strongholds after they had partaken of that wedding-feast. And those are the youthful deeds of Hercules and the wooing of Megara thus far.

As for Pirithous son of Aeson and the daughter of the king of Hesperia, Hippodamia by name, when the day for the nuptials of the girl arrived the hosts came together from every direction to that marriage. And Hercules went there to the feast like everyone else. Megara became sorrowful and wretched because Hercules was going to that wedding, but nevertheless Hercules went to the wedding, and found Jason son of Aeson and Theseus and the princes of Greece there before him, and they were overjoyed that Hercules

eua. Ro iar Iason ar Ercuil a oirnemh a ngradhaibh in
 100 gaiscid, 7 nar miadh lais nech (266b) aile dia oirdnedh cen-
 mothá ríghmíldh fer talmán i. Ercuil. Dorone Ercuil
 sanlaidh, - ro adhmol co hadhbul in tí Iason, 7 docuadar
 isin cathraigh iarum. Ocus ro naidmedh didiu Pirotes 7
 150 lpodam ingen rí na hIspirne. Do suidhghedh na sloigh iarum,
 - ro cuireadh an oigrighan a n-inadh rigna acu. Ocus ro buí
 didiu ced fomoir fírcalma d'feruib ferrda foirtilli fedhmlaidiri,
 - roba dorrdha danarrdha dasachtach na fir corpremhra
 cliabhlethna crutghranna cruadhcomlannacha sin. Ocus ro
 suidhghed co gar don ríghain iat, 7 ro dailedh o biúdh 7 o
 200 linn iat dibhlínuibh. Ocus roba subaigh somescaí[gh]thi na
 sloig iar sin. Dala na fer ferrda don cinedh fhodhmhordha
 atpertamar, ro lín mesca 7 míciall 7 moraicnedh iat o med 7
 o minca ro doirtsit na fínta forra. Atractsat a n-aenfecht
 7 ro glaesat a n-arma ingnathacha allmarrdha athghera, 7
 250 ro thogadar in righan leo co hamdheonach tar dorusbel na
 cathrach amach. Ocus atpertadar immorro nabudh agar
 leo na Gregu uli cenmotha Ercuil aonar. Atracht Ercuil 7
 Iason 7 Pirotes 7 Teseus 7 na Gregaigh uli olchena 7 Ercuil
 rempu amail sigi gaithi uas maghsliabh, 7 is amlaidh ro buí 7
 300 fídbac 7 saigedbolcc aigi. Ocus dorad urchar d'fodhmoir
 dibh 7 ro buail a tul a eduin don tsoighit e cor chruaidh-
 chengail cúl a cinn do chrann buí fora incuibh. Grineus ainm
 in fhir sin. Ocus dorat urchar athlam urmaisnech do neoch
 ele dibh cor cuir tre ucht trenfir ele dibh, coro ort de. Petrus
 350 a ainm-sidhe. Ro dail iarum a soigidbolc forra con nd[t]orcair
 fer ferrda fodhmordha do gach urchar da tug, uair ní tug
 urchar n-imroill riam, 7 ní gabh cruaidh na comna na sciath
 na ededh fri harm diar diuraic riam. In tan immorro at[c]onn-
 400 catar na fogmoraigh iar caithem a shoighet é doronsat
 damdabhach dibh ina timcill ar aenslighi. Ro togaibh
 foghmoir dibh biail belfota brathbemennach tromiarnaidhi
 trenshaebhrach ina dia[n]doid míledh, 7 ní rabhe (267a) do
 clannuibh Seth na Iathifé nech ro tocebhadh do lár í rena
 tromaidhble cenmotha Ercuil. Ocus dorat builli for amus in
 450 rígmíledh, 7 dorone Ercuil a errsclaighi co luthmar lánglicc
 don [n]ertbeim-sidhe, 7 dorala an biail i talmáin co mbuí a

had come to them. Jason asked Hercules to initiate him to the ranks of knighthood, since he did not see fit to be knighted by any other than the royal warrior of the men of the earth, that is, Hercules. Hercules did accordingly, and praised Jason very greatly, and they then went into the city. And then Pirithous and Hippodamia daughter of the king of Hesperia were married. The hosts were seated then, and the young queen was placed in a position befitting a queen among them. Now there was a band of valorous centaurs, manly, strong men; mighty in ability and grim, brutal and fierce were those stout, broad-chested, ugly-visaged, hard-fighting men; and they were seated close to the queen, and all were served with food and drink, so that the hosts became merry and intoxicated. As for the doughty men of the race of centaurs whom we have mentioned they became filled with drunkenness and wildness and high spirits from the lavishness and frequency with which the wines were poured out for them. They rose up together and seized their wonderful, strange, keen weapons, and took away the queen with them by force out through the gate of the city; and they said that they feared none of the Greeks except Hercules alone. Hercules and Jason and Pirithous and Theseus and the rest of the Greeks rose up, with Hercules at their head like a hurricane over an open moor, and he had a bow and quiver, and he shot at one of the centaurs and struck him in the forehead with the arrow so that he fixed him firmly by the back of his head to a tree which was near him. Grineus was the name of that man. And he sent a quick, well-aimed shot so that he put it through the breast of another of them so that he died thereof. Petreus was his name. Then he scattered his quiver-full among them so that a doughty man of the centaur race fell at every shot he gave, for he never gave a misdirected shot, and no steel nor protection nor shield nor armour ever withstood any weapon which he threw. However when the centaurs saw that he had shot (all) his arrows they made a shield-circle round him together. One of the centaurs raised a long-bladed, death-dealing, strong-edged axe of heavy iron in his swift warriors' fist, and there was no one of the descendants of Seth or Japheth who could raise it from the ground on account of its weight and size except Hercules; and he aimed a blow at the kingly warrior, and Hercules warded off that mighty blow vigorously and cleverly, and the axe went into the earth

lennuin ann. Doratt didiu Ercuil bedg de 7 ro glac in biail,
 7 ro ben di a¹ aindeoin as trendoidibh in foghmora hi, 7 ro
 buail builli míledh air fein di gur ben a lámh des aga slinnén
 608 de, con torchair samlaídh. Cídh fil ann didiu acht ro ghabh
 Ercuil sraidhléim sanntach srengfhoghalta forro con d[t]orcair
 sesir dibh samlaídh .i. Piotanes 7 Cílarus 7 Pisium 7 Lotium
 7 Celarus 7 cetera. Is ann sin tanice Iason 7 Teseus do fhurtacht
 Ercuil, 7 in tan rocunnaic Ercuil iat ina docum ro luath-
 610 aigedh a lámha laís ac traethadh 7 ac timdíbe na foghmorach
 7 ac malaírt 7 ic mughudh na míledh lena mbiail budheín.
 Tuccadar immorro na fir fheirdha fhoghmordha trist 7
 miscaid don tí ro imcuir in mbiail mbellethain-sidhe riam dia
 tanice a cirrbadh 7 a enamcumcach. Ro bris díbh didiu
 615 sruthmaidhún sretluaimnech dochum srotha ro buí ara
 n-incaibh, 7 dochuadar da fher deg taran sruth díb, 7
 atochradar uli la hErcuil archena cenmótha Lingcus, tremíle
 dochoidh for faesam Ercuil 7 dorat snamugh a anma do.
 Ro impaidh Ercuil 7 Iason 7 na maithi olcena 7 in rígan leo
 620 cin fuiliughudh cin fordergadh for nech díbh for cula dochum
 na cathrach, 7 robo mór medhair 7 menma luchtá na cathrach
 de sídhe. Ocus ro suídhgedh na sloigh doriisi, 7 ro badar
 co cenn ocht la íca fledhugudh cin nach n-úiressbhaidh dia
 n-ílmianaib etar nua fín 7 sen corma 7 midh cuill olcena.
 625 Conídh e tochmarc íngine rígh na hÍspirne 7 Pírodes mic
 Iasoín connicci sin.

Bui immorro arale tír ísin domhún in inbhaidh-sídhe, Molos
 a hainm. Ocus ro buí didiu rí angídhe etrocur ac (267b)
 adhmíledh na cruinne co coítceann forsin t(h)ír sin .i. Pluton.
 630 Ifern didiu a ainm a cathrach; 7 rob e fochuín in anma sin
 uair nír eirígh grian osa cinn riam. Ocus ro buí ceide cumhung
 a ndorus in dunaidh daingín duaíbsígh sin. Ro buí immorro
 .u.ced dég ceim cruaidhdaingen cloíchi ar airdí ísin aill ro buí
 ina thímíll sin, 7 enpurt lanbeg lúngi a n-ucht cairrg(h)í
 635 gairrbi grainemla, 7 aenconuir cumang ceimdírech as sin
 co hinn 7 co hardmullach in tsleibhí iarna denum le píccoidib
 primdaingní 7 le clodhuibh cadadríghne cruadhach. Ocus
 ro buí fodmoir foirtíll fedhmlaídír fírraracha a[c] coimed
 na conuire sin do shír, 7 Ceríbrus a ainm-sídhe. Ocus nírba
 640 doich d'fheruib in betha in t-oílen sin do ghabháil cin co

and stuck there. Then Hercules gave a leap and seized the axe and pulled it by force from the strong hands of the centaur and struck the centaur himself a warrior's blow with it, and cut off his right arm at the shoulder so that he fell thus. Then indeed Hercules gave an eager, muscle-wrenching, swift jump at them so that six of them fell thus, namely Phaiocomes, and Cyllarus, and Pisenor, and Lotium, and Cyllarus, etc. Then Jason and Theseus came to help Hercules, and when Hercules saw them (coming) towards him he quickened his blows, overpowering and hacking the centaurs and destroying and slaying the warriors with their own axe. Moreover, the doughty centaur-men cursed and abused him who had borne that long-bladed axe before, from which had come their hacking and hewing. Then they broke in torrent-like, whirling flight towards a river which was in front of them, and twelve of them went across the river, and they all fell by Hercules except Lycus, a warrior who threw himself on the mercy of Hercules, who spared him his life. Hercules and Jason and the rest of the nobles, not one of them bleeding or wounded, turned back towards the city with the queen, and great were the joy and exultation of the townspeople at that. And the hosts were seated again, and they were feasted for eight days with no lack of anything they might desire, whether it was new wine or old ale or hazel-mead. So that that is the marriage of the daughter of the king of Hesperia and Pirithous son of Aeson thus far.

Now there was a certain country in the world at that time called Molossia, and moreover there was a wicked, merciless king, who was afflicting the whole earth, ruling over that country, namely Pluto. Infernus moreover was the name of his city, and the reason for that name was that the sun had never risen above it. And there was a narrow meeting-place in front of that strong, gloomy fortress. Moreover there were fifteen hundred impregnable stone steps to the top of the cliff that was about that (meeting-place), and one very small harbour for ships in the face of a rough, ugly rock, and a single, narrow, straight-stepped path from there to the summit and high top of the mountain, made with very strong picks and tough, steel spikes. And there was a strong, very capable, very terrible giant for ever guarding that path, Cerberus by name, and it were not likely that (all) the men of the world (together) would take that island,

beith aca incoimed acht in foghmoir sin ina aenar. Is amlaidh ro buí rí in tír sin .i. Pluton, 7 ro buí coir 7 conach fer talman ina aimsir aigi dia n-aimdheoin, 7 ní rba tualaing fir in betha in t-oilen sin do ghabhail fair rena daingni.

- 645 Docuaidh iarum Pluton co ndrehtaibh dermala 7 co mbuidhnibh mercalma uime ar creich loingsi a crichuibh na Sisaile, 7 fuair se aonach adbhulmór ara cinn isin tír sin. Is é fa rígh isin tSisaile in n-inbhaidh sin Orfius a ainm, 7 Proserpíni ainm a mna, 7 Síra ainm a mathar. Dochuaidh
- 650 immorro co hincleith 7 drong dia muindtir mar aon ris, 7 a n-ededh umpa don taebh astigh dia n-édach, 7 docuadar a cuma cáich a tempull na ndee. Is ann sin dochunnaicc Pluton in righan rathmur rouasal .i. Proserpíni, ben righ na Sisaile, 7 ro fuadaigh les hi as lar in aenaigh, 7 dochuaidh
- 655 ina luing co lanurrlum, 7 docuaidh co hIfern asa haithli. Iarna clos sin do rí na Sisaile a ben do bhreith uadha ro buí co domenmach dia heis. Is amlaidh ro buí in rí sin 7 roba cruitiri ceolbinn carthanach é, 7 do chuir a chruit ina cumdach, 7 docuaidh ina luing co lánurrlum. Nír an 7 ní r fhosaidh no co ranic co cuan Molos, 7 ro ghabh ac sepnadh 7 ac sirseinn a chruiti isin cuan sin (sin). Iar clos immorro in ciuil sin don fodhmoir (268a) .i. Ceribrus, ro flech seocha 7 dochunnaicc in t-aonfher de[gh]dealbha diairm, 7 cairci ceoilbind ciuil aga seinm aigi. Ocus
- 660 roba binn le Ceribrus in ceol sin, 7 is edh adubhairt: “Tarra lium a comdhail Plutoin 7 dein in ceol sin do.” Dochuadar iarum a cenn Plutoin 7 do sheinn rí na Sisaile in ceol cedna don rí .i. do Pluton, 7 roba bind la Pluton in ceol sin. Proserpíni immorro iar faicsin a ferceile ro lín
- 670 gudha 7 dobron hi. Ocus adubhairt Pluton: “Is binn linne in ceol sin,” ar sé, “7 ní binn lesin righain hé. Ocus da seinntea adhbunn do coiscfedh dia geran hí dobheruind do bhreith fein duit.” Atpert Orfius co seinnfedh. Ro cuir immorro Orfius athrughudh ghlesa foran cruit, 7 ro seinn
- 675 cairci ceolbind carthanach, 7 ro claen a rosc fora righain. Ocus ba subhach suilbir in righan de sidhe. Atpert Orfius: “Is lem-sa mo breath fein budesta,” ar se. “Is let co derb,” ar Pluton. “Mas edh,” ar sé, “is i sin for do ghualuind mo ben-sa, 7 is i cuingim foruib-si.” “Is docuir lium-sa,” ar

even though there were no one guarding it but that giant alone. And this was the state of Pluto, the king of that country—he held the dues and riches of the men of the world in his time without their consent, and the latter were not capable of taking that island of his by force on account of its strength.

Then Pluto went on a plundering voyage into the land of Sicily, surrounded by huge bands and swift, brave companies, and found a great festival going on in that country. The king of Sicily at that time was Orpheus by name, and Proserpine was the name of his wife and Ceres the name of her mother. Then he (*i.e.*, Pluto) set out secretly, with a party of his men, wearing their armour underneath their clothes; and they went with everyone else into the temple of the gods. Then Pluto saw the gracious, noble queen, Proserpine wife of the king of Sicily, and carried her off with him from the midst of the assembly. And he boarded his ship with all speed, and then made his way to Infernus. When the king of Sicily heard that his wife had been taken from him he was sorrowful at her loss. Now that king was a melodious, tender harper, so he put his harp in its case and boarded his ship full quickly, and made neither stop nor stay till he came to the harbour of Molossia, and began to play and continually sound his harp in that harbour. When the giant Cerberus heard that music he looked round and saw a handsome man, alone and unarmed, playing a melodious strain of music, and that music was sweet to Cerberus, and he said: "Come with me to Pluto and play that music to him." Then they went to Pluto, and the king of Sicily played the same melody to the king, Pluto, and that music was pleasing to Pluto. Proserpine, however, when she saw her husband, was filled with sorrow and sadness. And Pluto said: "That music is sweet to me," he said, "but not to the queen, and if thou wert to play a strain which would make her cease from her lamentation I would give thee whatever thou shouldst ask." Orpheus said that he would. Then Orpheus altered the tuning of his harp, and played a melodious, tender strain of music, and bent his gaze on his (the ?) queen, so that the queen became merry and cheerful. Orpheus said: "Now I have a right to whatever I desire," he said. "Thou hast indeed," said Pluto. "Well," said he, "that woman beside thee is my wife, and it is she that I ask of thee (*lit.* you)." "I am loth (to part with her)," said

680 Pluton, “ 7 gid edh ní dingen brég ar mo gelladh, 7 do-
 gebhair-si hi ar cunnrudh d’airighti .i. a breith co hurrlum
 let, 7 dia fechair ar h’eis tírre no co fagair in t-oilén so do
 ben uait asa haithle.” Dala rí na Sisaile immorro ro imthigh
 685 iar sin, 7 doruc a bhen lais. Ocus níir cian do ac ascnam na
 conuire gur sill for ais arin righain, 7 docunnaic Pluton sin 7
 ro ben an ben de, 7 do chuir é fein don oilen. Imthus righ na
 Sisaile tainice tar ais sa Sisaile gan mnai gan bancéile.
 Conidh i cuairt rí na Sisaile a n-Iferrn connici sin.

Sír immorro .i. mathair mná righ na Sisaile, tanic roimpi
 690 san nGreice do cosaid a hingine do bhreith uaithi do Pluton,
 7 dofuair si uaisli 7 ardmaithi na Greigi a[c] caithemh na
 fleidhi bainnsi dorindedh d’ingin ri na hIspirni 7 do Pirodes
 nac Esoin .i. rí na Tesaili. Ocus tarrla Pirotés 7 Teseus uirtthe
 ar ceide na cathrach, 7 fochtuid scela di. Adubhairt in
 695 rígan: “ Da f(h)aguind (268b) uaisli na Greigi uli do lathuir
 ro indeosainn mo scela doibh.” Adubhradar in da milidh
 merchalma sin: “ Indis scela duinne,” ar siat, “ 7 dodenum
 do les in cach conuir a mbeir.” Atpert in rigan: “ Ata
 m’ingen,” ar si, “.i. ben righ na Sisuile, ag Pluton ri [I]firm
 700 arna breith leis ar eigin. Ocus is nár dib-si maithi na Greige
 mina tuchai m’ingean cugum o Pluton meblach mithae-
 munnach. Uair ata coir fer talman air 7 ní fuil a coir ar
 aennech acu.” Adubhradar in da ardthaeisech sin .i. Pirotés
 - Teseus, co racdis fein da tabhach ar Pluton. Ocus docuadar
 705 sa cathraigh iarum 7 ro innsidur na scela sin dona Gregachaib,
 - adubhradar co rachdis do thabhach mna rí na Sisaile.
 Atpert Ercuil co rachadh fein leó. Ocus adubhradar-san nach
 rachadh, 7 nar beg leó iat na ndís do comlunn re haenduine
 isin cruinde. Ocus ro imgetar rompa iarum.

710 Is ann sin adubhairt Ercuil re Filoces Lingcus .i. in fogmoir
 buí ina cime lais, do bhreith da choimed don Téib 7 a chur
 isin carcair coiméda ina roibe Prim mac Laimedon a ngialla
 lais. Dala Filoces iarum doruc se Lingcus leis, 7 docuaidh
 ar muir, 7 níir cian do in tan docunnuicc in cablach móradhbul
 715 ina dochum. Ocus ro buí fodhmoir fíchmar forniata a tus in

Pluto, "but I will not break my promise, and thou shalt have her on one condition, namely, that thou take her away quickly, and if thou look behind thee on her before thou leave the island thy wife (will be taken) from thee then." As for the king of Sicily, moreover, he departed after that, taking his wife with him, and before he was long travelling the road he looked behind him at the queen, and Pluto saw that and took the woman from him and sent (the king) himself from the island. As for the king of Sicily he returned to Sicily without wife or spouse. So that that is the visit of the king of Sicily to Ifernus thus far.

Then Ceres, mother of the wife of the king of Sicily, came to Greece to complain of Pluto's taking her daughter from her, and found the nobles and great lords of Greece enjoying the wedding-feast that had been prepared for the daughter of the king of Hesperia and for Pirithous son of Aeson, king of Thessaly; and Pirithous and Theseus came on her in the assembly-place of the city and asked her what was her business. The queen said: "Had I all the nobles of Greece together here I would tell them my business." Those two swift, brave warriors said: "Tell us thy business," they said, "and we will do what is advantageous for thee in all thy ways." The queen said: "My daughter," said she, "the wife of the king of Sicily, is with Pluto king of Ifernus, having been carried off by him by force, and shame on you nobles of Greece if you do not bring me back my daughter from treacherous, evil-doing Pluto, for he has wronged all the men of the earth, and not one of them has wronged him." Those two great chiefs, Pirithous and Theseus, said that they would go themselves to obtain her from Pluto. And they went into the city then and related those tidings to the Greeks, and said that they would go to recover the king of Sicily's wife. Hercules said that he would go with them himself. And they said that he would not, for they considered the two of them sufficient to fight with any one man in the world; and so they set out.

Then Hercules ordered Philoctetes to bring Lycus, the centaur who was his captive, to Thebes to be guarded there, and to put him in the prison where he held Priam son of Laomedon hostage. Then Philoctetes took Lycus and put out to sea; and before long he saw a huge fleet (coming) towards him. And there was a fierce, valorous giant in the

cablaigh, Andrumadas a ainm-sidhe. Ocus do fhiarfaigh se
 secla do Lingcus iarna aithne dó. Atpert Lingcus: "Ataim
 am chime chrpaillti ac Ercuil iar marbhadh mo thigherna
 70 cona muindtir do, ⁊ atathar com breith don Teibh dom
 coimed." Ocus Andrumudas immorro iar clos na scel sin
 do do ghabh se in long ⁊ Filoces, ⁊ do sgair a glais ⁊ a gebenna
 do Lingcus. Ocus atpert Lingcus: "A airdrigh," ar sé,
 "cuir festa do gabhail na Teibhe, ⁊ dicenntar Craidon rí
 na Tiabhanach lat, ⁊ beir ben Ercuil a ngialla lat, ⁊ gabh
 75 lanríghi na Tiabhanach." Ro imthigh Andrumudas iarum do
 gabhail na Teibhe ⁊ se mili fodhmoir mar aen ris, ⁊ do
 ghabhsat cuan a crichaibh na Tiabhanach. Do airgedur
 (269a) ⁊ do innrudar in tir sin co leir. Iar clos na scel sin do
 Chraidhon .i. rí na Tiabhanach, do chuir se techta ar cenn
 730 Ampitrión, ⁊ tanicc se cuigi cona morteghlach, ⁊ tugadar
 [cath?] da ceile ⁊ Andrumudas. Ocus tarra Lingcus ⁊ Craidhon
 da ceile isin cath. Ocus doronsad comrucc frithir, fergach,
 forniata reoile, ⁊ do buail Lingcus tri beimenna brighmara
 bais ar rí na Tiabhanach con torchair marbh gan anmain.
 735 Uair ro gherr a chathbarra caem clochbuadhach cumdaigh
 don cedbuilli, ⁊ do thrascair e don dara beim, ⁊ do ben a
 cenn de don treas beim. Ro brisedh iarum arna Tiabhan-
 achaibh iar marbhadh a righ, ⁊ ro theithsit isin cathraigh ⁊
 Ampitrión mar aen riu iarna chrech[t]nughudh co mor isin
 740 cath. Ocus len Andrumudas cona fhodhmoraibh iat innus
 co ndechudar a n-enfecht ⁊ na Tiabhanaigh isin Teibh, ⁊
 ro ghabhsat in cathraigh, ⁊ do marbudar a sloigh uili. An
 uair docunnuicc Megera .i. ben Ercuil, a hathair iar toitim
 ro gabh eneirte hi, ⁊ adubhairt: "Ni heidir dul sech an
 745 cinneadh," ar si, "⁊ is truag duind gan Ercuil acar n-imdidin
 budesta." Ocus ro gabhadh Megera ⁊ Ampitrión le hAndrum-
 adas, ⁊ dorindi se rí ar cathraigh na Teibhe do Lingcus. Ocus
 ro fhagaibh se ceithri céd fodhmoir fare Lingcus a[c] coimed
 na cathrach sin. Ocus do leicc se Prim mac *Laimedon* ro bui
 750 a ndaeirsi ac Ercuil amach. Conidh e gabhail na Teibhe ⁊
 marbhadh righ na Tiabhanach connicci sin.

Dala Ercuil iar n-imtecht don da taisechaibh Gregacha
 uadha ro gluais roime ina ndiaigh co cuan Molos. Ocus is
 755 amlaidh fuair sé Pirodes mac Esoi[n] iar toitim la Cerebrus,
 ⁊ Teseus a ndeiredh a neirt aga imdidin ar scath a sceith, ⁊
 sé ar merughudh ar treicin a fhola. Atpert Ercuil do guth
 ard arachta, "Is truagh duit," ar se "beith ag forrach ⁊

van of the fleet, Andromadas by name ; and he asked Lycus for tidings, having recognized him. Lycus said : " Hercules holds me fettered and captive, after killing my lord and his men, and I am now being brought to Thebes to be guarded." And when Andromadas heard those tidings he seized the ship and Philoctetes, and loosed Lycus' fetters and bonds, and Lycus said : " O great king," he said, " go now and capture Thebes and behead Creon king of the Thebans, and take away Hercules' wife as hostage, and assume full sovereignty over the Thebans." Andromadas departed then to take Thebes with six thousand giants, and they entered harbour in the land of the Thebans. They plundered and pillaged all that country. When Creon king of the Thebans heard of these things he sent messengers to Amphitryon, and he came to him with his great host, and they and Andromadas gave battle to each other. And Lycus and Creon came together in the battle, and they fought a keen, angry, fierce contest with each other, and Lycus dealt the king of the Thebans three strong, mortal blows, so that he fell dead and lifeless. For with the first blow he cut open his fair, gem-studded, protecting helmet, with the second he knocked him down, and with the third he cut off his head. Then the Thebans were defeated, their king having been slain, and they fled into the city, together with Amphitryon, who had been severely wounded in the battle. And Andromadas followed them with his giants, so that they and the Thebans entered Thebes at the same time ; and they took the city and slew all its hosts. When Megara, Hercules' wife, saw that her father had fallen, she was seized with faintness, and said, " There is no avoiding destiny," said she, " and piteous is our plight without Hercules protecting us now." And Andromadas took Megara and Amphitryon captive, and he made Lycus king of the city of Thebes, and he left four hundred giants with Lycus guarding that city, and he released Priam son of Laomedon, whom Hercules had been holding prisoner. So that that is the taking of Thebes and the death of the king of the Thebans thus far.

As for Hercules, when the two Grecian leaders had departed, he went on after them to the harbour of Molossia, and found Pirithous fallen at the hand of Cerberus, and Theseus, at the end of his strength, defending himself from behind his shield, reeling from loss of blood. Hercules said in a loud, bold voice,

ag feoilgherradh in (269b) ridiri ata marbh chena, ⁊ dena
doigh dím-sa budesta." Docuaidh immorro Ercuil iar sin
75 do leim luthmar lanedrum a tir d'aimdheoin Ceribruis, ⁊
do comhruice ris asa haithli. Ocus rob é sin comrucc fa calma
ro tharail Ercuil riam gusan uair sin. Ocus is amlaidh ro
bui Ceribrus .i. fodhmoir romor, ⁊ dath dubh duaibsech
75 fair, ⁊ cluasa faidi firlethna fair a cosmailius cluas gadhair,
- sron fhada cuaschrom fair. Ocus do rachadh dorn miledh
in gach poll da shroin, ⁊ suili lethna lanmora a cosmailius
sula daimh ina cinn, ⁊ giall fada firlebhar fodclumhach lais,
⁊ ulcha garb ghrainemail co himlinn fair; ⁊ lámha laechdha
760 firleabra forra. Ocus medhon calma cliabhairsing coimnert-
mar curata, ⁊ cosa calma cnamremra cruadhnertmara, ⁊
troighteach lethan lidarrdha lanchama fae. Ocus is amlaidh
ro bui in cathair sin dia ngartai Ifernn a nglinn domuin
duaibsech a senntrom na (na) talman .i. u.ced deg ceim curadh
775 ar doimni. Ocus ní eirigh grian co glanrúithnech o tus in
domhain os cinn in tsleibhi sin ara airdi. Ocus ro badar
ailltecha leathna landirga osa cinn na cathrach sin ar gach
taeb, ⁊ srotha segmara silltecha sruthluaimnecha ac siledh as
gach aird don ailltech sin a cenn na cathrach. Ocus ceo
780 dorcha doinnennta ac turnadh co tromfliuch fon cathraigh a
coiteinne. Ocus da mbeith gair catha co moir isin cathraigh
sin ní cluinfedh in drong do *beith* don taebh araill don
cathraigh é. Ocus damadh amuigh do *beith* in gair ní
cluinfidi astigh hi la siansan serbglorach sruthluaimnech na
785 sruthann ac siledh co seitreach a su[gh]muirib na cathrach.
Conidh i tuarascbail Ifirn .i. cathrach Plutoin sin.

(270a) Dala immorro Ercuil ⁊ Seribrus doronsat comhlunn
calma cruaidhnertmar curata, ⁊ cuindsleo cefadhach catha,
⁊ gleo guasachtach greannmar grainemhail. Ocus a forcenn
790 in comruic sin tuc Ercuil beim bithnertmar ⁊ builli
buandithach bratha do Ser(i)brus innus gur theilg in lann co
lanurrlum asa laim. Ocus do thrasccair he don dara beim, ⁊
ro luidh fora muin iar sin ⁊ ro chengail co firchalma in
fodhmoir. Rob ail leis a dhicennad, ⁊ adubhairt Teseus ris
795 a cummail gan marbhadh no co mbeirdis beo leo he docum
seitci Pirotés mic Esoin dia pianadh. Ocus doronsad amlaidh,
⁊ dorugsat leo cengailti co firmullach in tsleibhi e, ⁊ do

“Pity it is for thee,” he said, “to be attacking and hewing at a knight who is already dead, and from now on you must reckon with me.” Then indeed Hercules jumped vigorously and lightly ashore despite Cerberus, and fought with him after that, and that was the bravest contest which had ever fallen to Hercules’ lot till that moment. And this is the description of Cerberus—(he was) a very great giant, dark and gloomy in colour, with long, very broad ears like the ears of a dog, and a long nose with twisted nostrils. And a warrior’s fist would go into each of his nostrils. And (he had) broad, huge eyes like the eyes of an ox in his head, and a long, far-protruding, long-whiskered jaw, and a rough, ugly beard down to his navel, and warrior-like, valorous arms, and rough, thick-palmed hands, and twisted, hairy (?), very long claws on them; and a valiant, broad-chested, firm, warrior-like waist, and brave, thick-boned, hard, strong legs, and broad, dragging (?), very crooked feet under him. And that city called Infernus was in a deep, gloomy valley in the centre of the earth, fifteen hundred warrior’s paces in depth, and the sun had never risen clear and shining from the beginning of the world over that mountain on account of its height. And there were broad, very steep cliffs over that city on every side, and there were swift (?), dripping, gushing streams flowing from every point in those cliffs to the city; and a dark, rainy mist settling heavy and wet over the whole city. And if there were a great clamour of battle in that city those who were on the outer side of the city would not hear it. And if the clamour were outside it would not be heard inside, with the harsh, reverberating sound of the streams flowing mightily into the vents of the city. So that that is the description of Infernus, the city of Pluto.

Hercules and Cerberus, then, waged a brave, hard, powerful, warrior-like battle, and shrewd battle-onset, and dangerous, fierce, ugly conflict, and at the end of that fight Hercules dealt Cerberus a mighty blow, an ever-destructive, death-dealing stroke, so that he knocked the blade suddenly out of his hand. And he knocked him down with the second blow, and lying on top of the giant bound him very valiantly. He wished to behead him, but Theseus told him to keep him without killing him that they might bring him alive to the wife of Pirithous, son of Aeson, to be tortured. And they did thus, and brought him bound to

chuirsit a ghlin gnusgorm greannach grainemáil fae. Ocus do
 fagad Teseus aga imcoimed. Dala Ercuil iar sin docuaidh
 800 se astegh co hincleith isin cathraigh, 7 nír turn don *tuirinn*
 sin no co rainic in dinn deghdaingin ina roibhi Pluton.
 Atpert Ercuil: "A Plutoin," ar sé, "is rofada ataei ag
 indrudh 7 ag argain na crich n-echtrann 7 a[c] tabhairt a
 n-oir 7 a n-argaid, a mban 7 a macam lett gan *chert* gan
 805 dlighedh, 7 coiscfed-sa do diumus 7 do dasacht budesta."
 Is amlaidh adubhairt 7 ro thogaib in libher lancialma luirgi
 ro bui aigi, 7 ro buail builli bithnertmar bais for Pluton di
 innus co nderna ceirín combuidhti do churp in curadh 7
 do chre na cruadhtalman trenaroile. Is ann sin ro ergedar
 810 in gasraidh greannmar guasbertach 7 na milidh mera miceillidi
 7 teghlach tegmalach tromnertmar poinnighi primarrachta
 Plutoin a combdail Ercuil. Ocus ro fheradur comhlunn
 ferrdha feramail firarrachta roile innus nar fhagaibh
 Ercuil eladhach betha beo dib acht Proserpini aonar.
 815 Ro ghabh uaman imarcach 7 egla adhbul Proserpini ar
 faicesin Plutoin cona teghlach marb ina timcell. Adubhairt
 Erc[uil] risin righain beith neimeglach, 7 corub ara cenn
 tanicc dia breith sa Sisaile docum a ferceile budein. Ocus
 ro ghabh ar laim hi, 7 doruc leis fon cathraigh in rigan. Ocus
 820 dorugadar *sloigh* 7 sartinol na cathrach (270b) ule ar Ercuil
 in tan sin. Ocus ní roibi acht aondorus daingin dohrisdi
 foran cathraigh, 7 docuadar na sloigh uile roime aran aon-
 dorus sin, 7 do leigedar cetha srubhgera soiget 7 ilimud
 cecha hairm ar aonslighi d'innsaighi Ercuil. Do chuir immorro
 825 Ercuil Proserpini do lethtaebh na conuire ar uaman a hingona
 dona harmaibh. Dorug iarum Ercuil sidhi sanntach sarnert-
 mur fa sloghaib Ifirnn, 7 ro torchair .x. ced co deghtapaidh
 dona drongbuidhnib sin leis. Ocus nirb é sin amain a ndith,
 uair ro bris sé muiníl na miledh 7 lairgi na laechraidhi, cinn
 830 7 cuirp na curadh 7 na cathmiledh, 7 ro bhris orra asa
 haithli iar cur a n-air 7 n-esbadha. Ro airg 7 ro inmraidh iar
 sin tor Ceribruis, 7 dorucc les a uili maithes. Ocus dofuair
 slabra laechda landaingin iarnaiddhi isin tor sin, 7 do chuir
 for Ceribhrus é. Ocus docuadar ina luing iarum, 7 ro ghabhsat
 835 cuan isin Tessaille mar a roibe ben Firotes, 7 tugadar in
 fodhmoir fora cumus. Doronadh gubha 7 toirrsi 7 basguire

the very top of the mountain and laid him with his blue-tinged, hairy, ugly mouth downwards, and Theseus was left to guard him. As for Hercules after that he entered the city stealthily, and rushed without a stop to the strong fortress in which Pluto was. Hercules said: "Pluto," he said, "too long hast thou been plundering and pillaging foreign countries and carrying off their gold and their silver, their wives and their children without right or justice, and now I will put a stop to thy pride and fierceness." As he spoke he raised his doughty, staff-like club and dealt Pluto a mighty, fatal blow with it, so that he mixed the body of the warrior with the clay of the hard ground in a crushed pulp. Then the fierce, dangerous band of warriors, and the swift, frenzied fighting men, and the battlesome, mighty, powerful (?), very valorous following of Pluto rose up to meet Hercules. And they gave manly, valiant, truly doughty battle to each other so that Hercules did not let one soul of them escape alive save Proserpine alone. Exceeding terror and mighty fear seized Proserpine when she saw Pluto with his followers dead around her. Hercules told the queen not to be afraid, and that it was for her he had come, to bring her to Sicily to her own husband; and he took her by the hand and brought the queen with him through the city. And then the army and great host of the whole city came up with Hercules, and there was only one strong, impregnable gate to the city, and all the hosts went before him to that one gate, and loosed showers of sharp-pointed arrows and great numbers of every (kind of) weapon simultaneously at Hercules. Then Hercules put Proserpine aside from the path for fear of her being wounded by the weapons. And thereupon made an eager, very powerful rush at the armies of Infernus, and a thousand from among those banded regiments fell very quickly at his hand. But that was not their only loss, for he broke the necks of the soldiers, and the legs of the warriors, the heads and bodies of the fighting-men and the battle-fighters, and then defeated them after slaughtering and inflicting (great) losses on them. Then he plundered and pillaged Cerberus' tower and carried off all his riches; and he found a warrior-like, full strong, iron chain in that tower, and he chained Cerberus with it. And they boarded their ship afterwards and reached harbour in Thessaly, where Pirithous' wife was, and gave the giant into her power. Great were the sadness and grief and lamenta-

7 dercáinedh adhbhul la teghlach na crichi sin a[c] cainedd
 Pírotes. Is ann sin ro saithedd peler poinnighi primarrachta
 leo for faidheci in dúnaidh 7 ro cengladh Ceribhrus de. Ocus
 810 ro badar lucht na cathrach ule teora la do shinnrudh 7 teora
 aidhehí ac pianadh in fodmorach, aca caiteam do clochuibh
 eruaidhí 7 do caebuibh eriadh. Ocus do thairrnedar he iar
 sin. Ocus adubhradar na filedha 7 na feallsamain co rabhudar
 tri cinn ar Ceribrus. An cedcem dibh .i. cenn sainti, uair
 815 ní facaidh sé aonni maith ag duine ele riam nach boinfed
 se de he ar ais no ar eigin. An dara cenn bui fair .i. cennus
 diumuís, uair ní roibi isin bith ina reimes aenduine roba
 dímsaighi nas é. An tres cenn bui fair .i. cenn dasachtach
 druísí, uair ní facaidh se ben deghdelbha ag fer *nó* gan *ther*
 850 riam ina aimsir nach *beith* si d'ais no d'eigin aigi. Ocus ní
 roibhí isin domun aonduine ina aimsir nach roibi uaman 7
 imegla roime [aige?], 7 ní roibhí eglá ag Seiribrus roim aon-
 duine d'fheruibh an betha uli co haes na huaire ar comruicc
 sé re hErcuil. Ocus do goiredar na filedha madra doruis
 855 Ifirnn de. Conidh i toghail Ifirnn 7 marbhadh Plutoin 7
 dicennud Ceribruis connicci sin 7 reliqua.

(Uilliam mac an Legha qui sgríbhst ut bona morte peribit).

(271a) Dala Ercuil iar sin tainic roime co tír na Tiabhanach,
 860 7 Teseus mar aon ris, uair ní fes doibh olc dia ndernadh innti
 on uair fo ndechar do thogh[ail] Ifirnn co haos na huaire
 sin. Ocus ní cian doibh ac siubhal na tírí sin co fuair fis
 cech uile dia ndernadh innti dia [n-]eis. Docuaidh Ercuil
 ina aonar co hincleith gan airiughudh isin Teibh, 7 ro badar
 865 ced fodhmoir firarrichta ac imcoimed na Teibhe an la sin do
 tshinnrudh; 7 ní airighedar Ercuil no co facadar ina mesc
 é, iar folach in chroicind leoghain 7 a airm dó. Ocus ro
 buailidar cuigi as gach aird dia malairt 7 dia mor[mar?]bhadh,
 7 do gairedar uime do gach leth. Ocus iar clos na gaire
 870 greannmaire sin do Lingcus tanicc amach asa daingin a
 ndoigh gurb iat a muindter fein do bi ag crechnughudh 7
 a[c] cnaimgherradh a ceile. Ocus tarra da ceile é 7 Ercuil,
 7 do comraicsit co lonn lanfhergach roile, 7 ro ben Ercuil

tion and sorrowing of the populace of that country, mourning for Pirithous. Then they planted a powerful (?), very great pillar in the field before the castle, and they bound Cerberus to it, and all the townspeople tortured the giant during some three days and three nights by pelting him with hard stones and with lumps of clay. And after that they drew him. And according to the poets and sages Cerberus had three heads. The first of the heads (was) a head of greed, for he never saw any good thing in the possession of another without taking it from him by fair means or foul. The second head he had (was) a head of pride, for in his time there was not in the world anybody prouder than he. The third head he had (was) a raging head of lust, for he never saw a beautiful woman, married or single, during his lifetime whom he would not obtain, either with her consent or by violence. And there was not in the world in his time any person who did not go in fear and trembling of him, and Cerberus was not afraid of any one of the men of the world till the actual occasion on which he fought with Hercules. And the poets called him the watchdog of Infernus. So that that is the destruction of Infernus and the killing of Pluto and the beheading of Cerberus thus far.

(Uilliam mac an Legha, who wrote this, that he may die a good death).

As for Hercules after that he came on to the land of the Thebans with Theseus, for they did not know of any of the evil that had been done there between the time of their setting out to destroy Infernus and that moment. But before they had been long travelling through that country they came to know of every evil that had been done there in their absence. Hercules went alone, stealthily, and without being perceived into Thebes; and there were a hundred mighty giants guarding Thebes on that particular day. And they did not notice Hercules till they saw him in their midst, for he had hidden the lion's skin and his weapons; and they made for him from every direction to destroy and slay him, and shouted around him on every side. And when Lycus heard that fierce shout he came out of his stronghold, thinking that his own followers were wounding and hacking each other, and he and Hercules happened together, and they fought fiercely and full angrily together,

a lámh des do Lingeus isin laechirghail sin. Ocus ro toitidar
 laechraidh *Linguis* uli la hErcuil isin morgleo sin. Is ann
 sin ro scail Ercuil a cuibhrigi ⁊ a cengail do Ampitrión ⁊ do
 Meghegra iar sin. Ocus dob ail leisín righain poice do thabhairt
 d'Ercuil. Adubhairt immorro Lingeus: "A Ercuil," ar se,
 "na dena anoir do Megra, uair is ben dom-sa lí in fedh
 880 ataim sa cathraigh so. Ocus is sí is mó dil lánamnuis da faca-
 sa do mnaibh na cruinne." Ocus gid edh is mar aimles atpert
 Lingeus sin uair nar eidir leis díth ele do dénum. Ro gabh
 immorro cineirte adhbul Megera tre adhnaire in sceoil do
 cuireadh uirthi. Docuaidh immorro igha uathmar angidhi
 885 eoid a cenn Ercuil tre comradh *Linguis*, ⁊ do nocht a lann
 asa haithli ⁊ doróne da orduin cudruma comora do Lingeus.
 Ocus doróne in cetna do Megra. Ocus adeirid drong ele nar
 marbh Ercuil Megera, acht co tuc se innarbadh uadha uirthi,
 ⁊ cor cuir a mainistir caillech ndub isin Teib hi. Ocus is sí
 890 sin cedmainistir caillech ndub ro buí isin Teib riam. Ocus
 nir luaiti sruth sanntach síradhbul sleibhi ag dul re fantaibh
 (271b) naid srotha falcara foirrderga fola in la sin isin
 cathraigh ac siledh as meidibh míled ⁊ a slesaibh saerclann
 socineol iarna toitim la hErcuil a ndigail a clemna ⁊ a carat.
 895 Conidh amlaidh sin ro ghabh Ercuil in Teibh for Lingeus.

Iar forba na mórecht sin la hErcuil docuaidh roime fon
 muir n-adhbul n-ardanfaidh, ⁊ tarra Iason mac Esoin fair
 a[c] dul a tír na Colach d'fagail in chroicinn ordha do bí ag
 Etha rí na Colach. Ocus docuaidh Ercuil leis, ⁊ do buail
 900 stoirm ⁊ ardanfadh adhbul forra, ⁊ do cuireadh a tír (a purt)
 isin Frigia (iat) a purt na Traee iat dia n-aimdheoin. Ocus
 nir lig Lamedhon .i. rí na Troigenach aedhiacht puirt isin
 crich sin doib, ⁊ tuc a[th]chur ⁊ innarbadh fon muir a
 n-aghaidh in ardanfaidh forra. Ocus do gell Ercuil sin do
 905 dhigail for Laimedon. Ocus docuaidh iar sin roime co tír
 na Colach ⁊ dofuir in croicenn orda. Ocus tanic tar ais isin
 nGreig ⁊ dorinne sluaighedh ar Troigenaibh, ⁊ tuc cath do
 Laimedon, ⁊ torchair Laimedon leis ar cur air a muindtíri.
 Ro airg ⁊ ro innraidh in Trae ⁊ ro bris a muir ⁊ a mórclocha.
 910 Conidh amlaidh sin ro dígail Ercuil a esanoir fa dhó ar

and Hercules cut off Lycus' right arm in that heroic combat ; and all Lycus' warriors fell by Hercules in that fierce conflict. Then Hercules loosed Amphitryon's and Megara's bonds and fetters after that. And the queen wished to kiss Hercules, but Lycus said : " Hercules," said he, " do not treat Megara with honour, for she has been my wife as long as I have been in this city. And of all I have seen of the women of the world she is the worthiest mate." But it was merely to make mischief that Lycus said that since he was unable to do harm otherwise. And then great faintness seized Megara through deep shame at the charge which was brought against her. Further, a terrible, vindictive pang of jealousy shot through Hercules because of what Lycus had said, and he bared his sword then and made two even, equal pieces of Lycus, and did the same with Megara ; and others say that Hercules did not kill Megara, but that he banished her from him, and put her in a convent of nuns in Thebes. And that is the first convent of nuns which was ever in Thebes. And not swifter were an impetuous, mighty mountain-stream flowing down slopes than (the) copious, crimson streams of blood in the city that day, flowing from the necks of warriors and from the sides of well-born nobles, who had fallen at the hand of Hercules in vengeance for his father-in-law and his friends. So that it was thus that Hercules took Thebes from Lycus.

When Hercules had completed those great feats he went off over the mighty, greatly-storming sea, and he met Jason son of Aeson going to the land of the Colchians to get the Golden Fleece which Aeëtes king of the Colchians had. And Hercules went with him, and they were overtaken by a storm and mighty tempest, and driven landwards to Phrygia into the harbour of Troy against their wills. And Laomedon, king of the Trojans, would not grant them harbourage in that country, but expelled and banished them across the sea in the teeth of the great storm. And Hercules vowed that he would avenge that on Laomedon, and went on then to the land of the Colchians and got the Golden Fleece. And he returned to Greece and made a hosting against the Trojans, and gave battle to Laomedon. And Laomedon fell at his hand after his men had been slaughtered. He (*i.e.*, Hercules) plundered and pillaged Troy and broke down its walls and great castles. So that it is thus that Hercules twice avenged

Laimedon, uair ro toghladh in Tra(a)e fa dó les ⁊ do marbhadh Laimedon fein aran toghail *deidh*inaigh.

Tainic iarum fon muir amach co n-ilmud nGregach mar aen ris, ⁊ ro ghabh ac sírascnam na mara moraidhble. Ocus
 915 ro ghabhsat cuan cluthar comdhaingen a n-Alaxandria. Ocus docunnaic Ercuil in long luchtmar lanmór isin cuan, ⁊ meirgi maisech maethsroill ina shesam innti. Tainic immorro fer leidmech lancalma asin luing a comdhaíl Ercuil iarna aithne do, ⁊ ro leig fora di glun a fiadhuise Ercuil é. Ocus
 920 doróne umla do, ⁊ atpert ilimud maithesa ris. Ocus ro fhiarfaigh Ercuil (272a) ce he in mile mercalma adubhairt in maith sin ris. Adubhairt in t-oglach: “Is misi Affer mac Abram .i. rí na Magionda Moire,” ar sé, “⁊ Antenon .i. rí na Libia, ata ag buain mo righachta dím, ⁊ dob ail lium
 925 cabhair ⁊ comfurtacht d’faghail uait-si.” Ocus ro buí in Libia ⁊ Pires ⁊ Tripulin ⁊ Motaighin ⁊ ilimud do thirthaibh ele iarna ngabail ag Anntenon in n-inbuidh sin. Doruc Afer iar sin Ercuil les isin luing, ⁊ dochunnaic Ercuil in rigan og alaind ilchrothach ⁊ in moighden milla malachdubh ar teineclar na luinge. Ocus tuc Ercuil serc síradhbul di. Ocus robu í sin Echee inghen Affeir .i. rí na Maighionda. Ocus fochtais Ercuil di narb ail le é fein d’fherceile. “Ni horum ata,” ar si, “acht forma tuismidhtoraib .i. m’athair ⁊ mo mathair. Ocus gid edh fós ni tucadh arna *deithib* buidhechus is mó
 935 na a tiubhruind-si orra dia faghaind tusa do fherceile.” Iarna clos sin d’Afer ⁊ dia banceile fa luth lanmor leó é, ⁊ dorucadar a buidhechus risna *deithib* Ercuil d’iaraidh a n-ingine. Ocus tucadh do hi asa haithli, ⁊ doronadh banfais buantighluicthech leo, ⁊ ro luidh le iarum. Conidh e tochmarc
 940 Echee ingine Affeir connicci sin.

Doronad iarum morsluaighedh mor la hErcuil ⁊ la hAfer, ⁊ docuad[ar ?] isin Libia dia hinrudh ⁊ dia hargain. Iarna clos sin d’Anntenon .i. rí na Libia, do thinoil a sloigh as gach aird a rabhadar, ⁊ tanicc a n-arrthaisc Ercuil ⁊ na nGregach,
 945 ⁊ tugadar cath ogle aimshergach ainriarmartach daroile. Ocus tarra immorro Ercuil ⁊ Anntenon rí na Libia da ceile isin cath, ⁊ doronsad comruc feramail foirtill fírrachta,

his dishonour on Laomedon, for he destroyed Troy twice, and Laomedon himself was killed at the second destruction.

Then he came out across the sea together with many Greeks and began to travel unceasingly over the mighty ocean, and they put in to a sheltered, strong harbour in Alexandria, and Hercules saw a well-manned, very big ship in the harbour flying a handsome standard of soft satin. Moreover a brave, full valorous man came from the ship to meet Hercules, having recognized him, and knelt down on his two knees before Hercules, and did homage to him and paid him many compliments. And Hercules asked who was that active, brave warrior who thus praised him. The soldier said: "I am Afer son of Abraham, king of great Macedonia," said he, "and Antaeus, king of Libia, is taking my kingdom from me, and I would like to get help and assistance from thee." And Libia and Piraeus and Tripolis and Mauretania and many other countries had been taken by Antaeus at that time. After that Afer took Hercules with him into the ship. And Hercules saw a young, handsome, mobile-featured queen, a gentle, dark-browed maiden, on the deck (?) of the ship. And Hercules fell deeply and lastingly in love with her, and that was Echea daughter of Afer king of Macedonia. And Hercules inquired of her whether she would not like to have him as husband. "It is not for me to say," said she, "but for my parents, that is, my father and my mother. And yet never have greater thanks been given to the gods than I would give to them if I got thee as husband." When Afer and his wife heard that they were overjoyed. And they thanked the gods because Hercules was seeking their daughter, and she was given to him then, and they made a long and generous marriage-feast, and he lay with her after that. So that that is the wooing of Echea daughter of Afer thus far.

Then a great hosting was made by Hercules and Afer and they (?) went into Libia to plunder and pillage it. When Antaeus, king of Libia, heard of that he gathered his armies together from every quarter in which they were and came towards Hercules and the Greeks, and they gave each other fierce, malevolent, mortal battle. And moreover Hercules and Antaeus, king of Libia, met in the battle and fought manfully, strongly, and

7 ro buail Ercuil builli brighmar borbnermar don luirg
 imremair iarnaidhi a cenn Anntenon, 7 ro thrasgair a cenn
 950 ara gualaind elé 7 tue enedh guasachtach fair. Docuadar
 sloigh na Libia eturra do cabhair Anntenon, 7 tangadar
 (272b) na Gregaigh do cabhair Ercuil, 7 dorucadh o cheile
 amlaidh sin iat. Ro bui Ercuil iarum ag ledairt 7 ag lan-
 marbhadh slogh na Libi[a], 7 ro bui Anntenon ac marbhadh
 955 na nGregach. Do bhui immorro Ercuil ac scoltadh na sciath
 7 ac marbhadh na miled 7 ac leonad na laechraidhi sechnoin
 in catha ag iarraidh Anntenon. An uair immorro docunnaic
 Ercuil ina docum ro theith roime astegh ina cathraigh, 7
 ro lensat a muindter é iar mbrisedh orra le lain arrachta
 960 Ercuil, 7 ro badar Gregaigh aga marbhadh co mithroccar no
 gur dúnsat in cathair orra. Deich .c. 7 da .xx. c. to[r]chuir le
 hErcuil do sloghaib na Libia an lá sin. Ocus ro bui in rí
 Anntenon anb[f]ann eneirt o bemennaibh arrachta Ercuil,
 7 adubhradar a legha nach beith Anntenon slán co cenn mís.
 965 Ocus ro ghabh Anntenon comosadh re hErcuil re fedh na mís
 sin. Conidh e sin an cedcath do cuir Ercuil ar Anntenon.

Do smuain Ercuil ina menmain nach testa do threigib
 righachta uadha acht amain a beith gan eladhain dó, 7 do-
 cualaidh se co roibi rí isin domun in n-inbhaidh sin 7 gurb
 970 ardmaigistir isna *secht* n-eladhnaibh somaisecha saera he, 7
 co ndenadh se ars memoratiua .i. eladha na cuimni, do cach
 a coitinne. Ocus ro thriall Ercuil cuigi d'faghail foghluma
 uadha, 7 dorinde comairle re Filoces. Ocus atpert Filoces
 fris: "Isim eolach-sa isin chrich sin," ar sé. Ro ceileabhair
 975 immorro Ercuil dia mnaí 7 dia cliamain cona muindtir, 7
 adubhairt riu iad fein do choimhed co maith ar fed na mís
 sin. Dala Ercuil immorro ro gluais roime cusin crich inar
 menmarc les dul, 7 ro ghabh cuan innti, 7 docuaidh a tír
 asa haithli, 7 ro fagaibh Filoces a[c] coimhed a luingi. Ocus
 980 nír cian do ac siubhal in tan docunnaic se aenduine ina
 docum. Ocus fochtsais Ercuil scela de ca roibh se 7 carbh ail
 les dul. Adubhairt in t-oglac co roibh se a farradh Aitilais
 .i. rí in tiri-side, ar mullach sleibhi aird adhuair. "Ocus
 985 ataim-si ag dul uadha," ar se, "do tinol slogh 7 teghlach na
 crich 7 na cathrach so do chur catha a n-aghaidh Ercuil
 (273a) 7 Afer rí na Maighionda 7 na nGregach archena. Ocus
 dogebair-si do cennach co maith ó Aitilais," ar an t-oglach,

with true valour, and Hercules struck a powerful, violent blow at Antaeus with the broad iron club and knocked his head on to his left shoulder and wounded him dangerously. The armies of Libia placed themselves between them in order to help Antaeus, and the Greeks came to help Hercules, and they were separated thus. After that Hercules was maiming and killing outright the armies of Libia, and Antaeus was killing the Greeks. Moreover Hercules was splitting the shields and killing the warriors and wounding the fighting-men throughout the battle in his search for Antaeus. Now when he (*i.e.* Antaeus) saw Hercules (coming) towards him he fled into his city, and his men followed him, after being defeated by the mighty hand of Hercules; and the Greeks continued to kill them mercilessly till they closed the city on them. Five thousand from among the hosts of Libia fell by Hercules that day; and king Antaeus was weak and feeble from the mighty blows of Hercules, and his doctors said that Antaeus would not be well for a month. And Antaeus made a truce with Hercules for that month. So that is the first battle in Hercules' campaign against Antaeus.

Hercules bethought himself that he lacked none of the accomplishments of kingship except that he was not versed in the arts. And he heard that there was a king in the world at that time who was a great master in the seven elegant, liberal arts, and that he taught the "ars memorativa," that is, the art of memory, to everyone in general. And Hercules journeyed to him to obtain learning from him, and he took counsel with Philoctetes. And Philoctetes said to him: "I know that country," said he. Then Hercules said good-bye to his wife and to his father-in-law and his men, and told them to guard themselves well during that month. As for Hercules moreover he journeyed on to the country to which he wished to go, and anchored there and went ashore after that, and left Philoctetes guarding his ship. And before he had been long on the way he saw a man (coming) towards him unaccompanied, and Hercules asked him where he was from and where he was making for. The warrior said that he was with Atlas, the king of that country, (who lived) on the top of a high, cold mountain, "and I am going by his orders," said he, "to collect the armies and hosts of these countries and cities to give battle to Hercules and Afer, king of Macedonia, and the rest of the Greeks. And you will be well paid by Atlas,"

7 do scarsat o cheile iarum. Ocus dochuaidh Ercuil docum
 an palais do bi forin sliabh, 7 dofuair se cethrar ridiri a ndorus
 990 an palais, 7 ro fiarfaighsit secla de. Atpert Ercuil corob le
 techtairecht tanic docum Aitilais. Ocus is amlaidh ro badar
 teglach in palais sin ag límadh a n-arm 7 a[g] glanadh a
 n-eididh 7 a[g] derbhadh a mbuilli 7 aca n-ullmughudh do
 995 thabhairt catha d'Ercuil 7 dona Gregachaibh. Ocus docuadar
 techta uatha da innisin co tainice athach adhbultmór le
 techt airecht cum Aitilais. Tanic immorro Aitilas a comdhail
 Ercuil 7 fochtais secla de. Is ann sin do theilg Ercuil a bhrat
 de 7 ro leig a lorg 7 in croicenn leomain ro buí re cnés ris.
 Ocus atpert: "Is mise Ercuil, 7 is me ro ghabh hoglach-sa
 1000 i. Filoces, 7 a shiur 7 Oilen na Caerach Corera. Ocus gebud
 tusa anosa d'ais no d'eigin." Atpert Aitilas: "A Ercuil
 buirb dímsaigh dochasaigh andlighthigh egortaigh, is borb
 duid sin da rad rium-sa a mesc mo muindtiri 7 ar lar mo
 daingin 7 tú at aenar, 7 toitifir fein ann." Docuaidh in rí
 1005 iar sin ina seomra co luindi 7 co lanfheirg, 7 do chuir trealam
 catha co comdaingen uime, 7 ro ghlac airm mora miletta, 7
 doronsat a muindter mar an cedna, 7 do buailedar uile ar
 aenslighi ar Ercuil. Dala Ercuil iarum do toititar da ridiri
 deg do da buille deg diaigh ar diaigh les, 7 ro buí ag sechna
 1010 in righ do marbhadh ar uaman na n-eladhan saer ro bui aigi
 do dhul do dith. Ocus ní mar sin ro buí Aitilas, uair ba mian
 les Ercuil do marbhadh 7 do malairt co prap. Ocus ro buail
 builli nemhshanntach ar Aitilas 7 ro thrascair e, 7 tuc cnedh
 guasachtach fair. Ocus torcair a roibi isin palas leis acht
 1015 Aitilas aenar. Docuaidh Ercuil a seomra in ri iar sin,
 7 tug a lebhair les 7 na seoid ele rob uaisli ann, 7 do chuir
 Aitilas (273b) for inn a gualann cona eidedh (é), 7 dorug
 les ina lui[n]g é, 7 ro fher Filoces failti fris. Adubhairt Ercuil:
 "A Aitilais," ar sé, "ataí ar mo bhreith-si budesta, 7 dena
 1020 dam na heladhna saera fil lat no dobhér-sa bas anuasal
 duit." Adubhairt in rí: "Ataim gaeta guasachtach," ar se,
 "7 ni heidir lium a ndenum duit fós." An uair immorro do-
 cummaic Aittila[s] Ercuil ar mbuain a eididh de, 7 é mín
 maertha maccanta muindterach, 7 se dedgeal dathalaind,

said the warrior; and then they parted. And Hercules went to the palace that was on the mountain, and found four knights in front of the palace, who asked him his errand. Hercules said that he had come with a message for Atlas. And this is what the household of that palace were doing—sharpening their weapons, and cleaning their armour, and proving their blows, and preparing themselves to give battle to Hercules and the Greeks. And messengers went from them to say that a huge giant had come with a message for Atlas. Then Atlas came to meet Hercules and asked him his business. And Hercules threw his mantle from him and showed him the club and the lion's skin which he had next his skin. And he said, "I am Hercules, and it was I who captured thy servant Philoctetes and his sister and the Island of the Crimson Sheep, and I will take thee prisoner now with thy consent or without it." Atlas said, "O Hercules, violent, proud, self-confident, lawless and unjust, it is foolhardy of thee to say that to me among my men and in the very midst of my fortress, thou being alone, and thou thyself wilt fall therefor." Then the king went into his room in fury and great anger, and fastened battle-equipment firmly about him, and seized great, warrior's weapons, and his men did likewise; and they all attacked Hercules together. As for Hercules then twelve knights fell at his hand with twelve successive blows, and he avoided killing the king for fear that the liberal arts which he possessed should be lost. Atlas, however, had different intentions, for he wished to kill and destroy Hercules quickly. Hercules dealt Atlas a reluctant blow which knocked him down and inflicted a severe wound on him; and all that were in the palace were killed by him save Atlas alone. Then Hercules went into the king's room and took away his books and the most valuable of the other treasures there, and put Atlas on his shoulder, together with his armour, and brought him to his ship, and Philoctetes bade him welcome. Hercules said: "Atlas," said he, "thou art in my power now, and teach me the liberal arts of which thou art the possessor, or I will put thee to a shameful death." The king said: "I am wounded and in a dangerous condition," he said, "and I cannot teach them to thee yet." But when Atlas saw Hercules after he had taken off his armour, and (saw that) he (was) smooth, stately, gentle, kindly, and (that) he (was) white-toothed, handsome in colour, and (that) he (was)

1000 7 se sonairt suaire socartanach, 7 sé caín ceilligi cartbanach,
 7 se glic gaesmar gairechtach, dothuice sé serc síradhbul 7
 gradh dermail dofbuluing do Ercuil, uair ba doigh lais co ró
 sin gurba hathach modardha misgiamach e. Ocus dorinde
 1005 iarum na healadhna saera dó connach roibhi isin domun uli
 ina comaimsir aenduine is ferr ro buí innta nas e. Dochuaidh
 Ercuil isin Libia iar sin, 7 roba mor in machtnughudh menman
 la hAfer Ercuil do thabhairt na n-eladhan saer les re re mís.
 Ocus ba mór in t-ingnath les mar do gab Ercuil nert ar Aitilas
 1010 ina aenar a mesc a muindtiri. Conidh i ecbtra Ercuil ag denum
 na n-eladhan conniceí [sin]. Ocus tairnic in t-osadh in tan
 sin, 7 ro buí gach drong dibh ar tí in catha do chur in tan
 sin.

Ar caithem na mís sin doibh ba hogh[s]lan rí na Libia
 1015 ona othrus, 7 do chuir a dirmadha degsloigh ar aenslighi,
 7 do gluais a coindi Ercuil 7 na nGregach. Ocus dorindi
 trí coirighiti comlunnrcruaidhi catha díbh. Ocus do chuir
 da míle deg sa cedcorughudh, 7 .xx. míle sa dara corughudh,
 7 .x. míle .xx. sa treas corughudh. Ocus ro buí rí men-
 1020 mach móraicenttach na cenn ar cach corughudh dibh
 .i. rí na Sisaile roimh an cedcorughudh 7 rí Cotuli
 aran dara corughudh 7 rí na Getuli aran treas corughudh.
 Dogní immorro Ercuil da chorughudh da muindtir budein,
 7 do chuir se Afer .i. rí na Maigionda roim an ced-
 1025 corughudh 7 é fein roim an dara corughudh. Ocus doruc
 ben (274a) Ercuil mac in tan sin, 7 do cuireadh coroin fona
 cend iarna bhreit ar righacht na Libia. Ocus fuair a mathair
 bas sul nar fagaibh Ercuil in tír sin. Docuadar na catha
 cechtarrdha fo ceile in tan sin .i. sluaigh línmara lan calma
 1030 na Libia cona cairdib, 7 sluaigh ghreannmara gaesmara na
 Greige. Ocus tucatar cath niata naimdighi nemhearthanach
 daroile. Ocus tarlla Anntenon 7 Ercuil da cheile isin cath,
 7 dorónsat comruc dian disgir dána dasachtach, 7 ro buail
 Anntenon builli oireghdha arrachta ar Ercuil, 7 ro gherr a
 sciath ar dó. Tuc iarum Ercuil builli ele ar Anntinon, 7 ro
 1035 thrasgair he, 7 dorugadar sluaigh línmara lanrcruaidhi na
 Libia Anntenon on laechmilidh gan malairt. Is ann sin do
 chruinnighedar gasraidhi greannmara grodgnimacha 7 drechta
 dana deghsluaigh 7 saichí seghmar sar calma a n-urtimecall
 1040 Ercuil dia malairt 7 dia mormarbhadh. Ocus tanice Afer .i.

strong, merry, and lovable, and (that) he (was) beautiful, sensible, affectionate, and (that) he (was) clever, wise, laughter-loving, he bestowed mighty affection and great, unbearable love on Hercules ; for he had thought till then that he was a grim, ugly giant. And he afterwards taught him the liberal arts, so that in his time there was not in all the world anybody better in them than he. After that Hercules went into Libia. And great was Afer's astonishment that Hercules had learnt the liberal arts in a month's time. And he wondered greatly that Hercules had overcome Atlas single-handed in the midst of his people. And that is the story of how Hercules acquired the liberal arts thus far. And by then the truce had expired, and each of the armies was about to give battle at that time.

After they had passed that month the king of Libia was quite recovered from his sickness, and he assembled the companies of his fine army and moved against Hercules and the Greeks; and he formed them into three hard-fighting divisions. And he put twelve thousand in the first division, and twenty thousand in the second division, and thirty thousand in the third division ; and there was a bold, high-spirited king at the head of each of the divisions ; the king of Sicily at the head of the first division, and the king of Cotulia at the head of the second division, and the king of Gaetulia at the head of the third division. Moreover, Hercules made two divisions of his own men, and set Afer, king of Macedonia, at the head of the first division and himself before the second division. And Hercules' wife bore a son at that time, and as soon as he was born he was crowned king of Libia ; and his mother died before Hercules left that country. Then each of the armies advanced towards the other, the numerous, very brave hosts of Libia, together with their allies, and the fierce, skilful armies of Greece, and they gave each other brave, hostile, unloving battle. And Antaeus and Hercules met in the battle, and they fought vigorously, fiercely, boldly and furiously, and Antaeus dealt Hercules a mighty, doughty blow, and cut his shield in two. Hercules then gave Antaeus a return blow and knocked him down, and the numerous, unyielding hosts of Libia took Antaeus away from the warrior-soldier without his being slain. Then fierce, quickly-acting bands and bold army-companies and a swift (?), exceedingly brave swarm gathered round Hercules to destroy

1000 ri mermenmach milita mordhalach na Maigionda do comfhur-
 tacht Ercuil on eigin sin. Ocus tanic rí na Cotuli do cumnadh
 la rí na Libia, 7 tugadar in da rí sin cath diaroile. Ocus is
 naimdigi nemcharthanach do feradh in mórgleo sin, 7 torchair
 1050 rí Cotuli co n-ilimud dia muindtir mar aen ris la hirgail
 arrachta urunta Afer. Tanic immorro rí na Getuli .x. catha
 .xx. cuca fon am sin 7 tuc cath do rí na Maigionda, 7 ní mór
 ro torchair do muindtir righ na Getuli sa cath sin in tan tainice
 Ercuil do cumnadh d'Afer. Do thogaibh Ercuil osa gualainn
 in laechlorg inreamar iarnaidhi 7 in sust segmar sarbuilleach
 1075 - ro ghabh do beimennaibh bedgnimacha bais for sluagaibh
 na Getuli no gur bhris rian madhma 7 mormarbhta forra.
 Dorug an aidhchi orra in tan sin, 7 do ghabhsat comosadh co
 mucha na maidne iarnamarach. Ocus doronsat comnaidhi
 ar comhuir a ceile co maidin. Ocus roba doigh la hErcuil co
 1080 fuighedh cath iarnamárach o Anntenon. Is ann sin adubhairt
 Anntenon rena muindtir: (274b) "Ní fuil sen maith catha
 oruind," ar se, "7 ní tabhraid ar ndee lam linn, 7 torchair
 forgla ar muindtiri la hErcuil, ocus ní fuilmid lín catha do
 1085 amarach, 7 fagam in magh so 7 ergem co cathraigh na Morian
 anocht." Doronsat samlaidh. Dala Anntenon iarum do
 tinol se na fir gorma mar aen ris 7 tainice a fritheing na
 conaire cedna. Ocus tuc se rí na Tingi 7 ilmud do sluaighib
 les 7 tucadar cath daroile. Tarra Ercuil 7 Anntenon da cheile
 isin cath, 7 do comraiesit co foirtill firarrachta. Ocus ro bui
 1090 Anntenon aca claf isin comruc. Is ann sin do togair Anntenon
 imthecht re luas a retha o Ercuil, 7 do rith Ercuil ina diaigh 7
 dorug air, 7 do chuir ara gualaind é, 7 do buail fo lig lanmoir
 e conar fagaibh edh n-ordlaigh ina churp gan combrughadh,
 co fuair bas co hobunn. Ocus torchuir rí na Tingi iar sin la
 1095 hErcuil 7 ilimud do rigaibh ele mar aen riu, conar eidir in
 magh do imthecht la himud na corp crechtach cnaimgherrtha,
 7 la falcaib fairsinge firdoimni fola for fiarlaid in muighi.
 Do hanluicedh Anntinon iar sin, 7 ro ordaigh Ercuil dealb
 alainn do denum do cnaim elifinnti do Anntenon, 7 a cur
 1100 osa cinn mar comartha cuimnighthi in coscair sin. Tuc
 immorro Ercuil righi na Libia d'Afer. Ocus is e recht ro bui
 isin Libia in n-inbuidh sin .i. gan fer d'airighthi do beith ag
 mnaí ann, 7 gach ben do thoegeoradh fer isin tír sin do *bidh*

and kill him. And Afer, the impetuous, soldierly, haughty king of Macedonia, came to help Hercules from that extremity. And the king of Cotulia came to help the king of Libia, and those two kings gave battle to each other, and vindictively and unlovingly was that great conflict waged, and the king of Cotulia fell, with many of his men, by the valorous, powerful fighting of Afer. Moreover, the king of Gaetulia came to them at that moment with thirty battalions and gave battle to the king of Macedonia, and not many of the king of Gaetulia's men had fallen in that battle when Hercules came to help Afer. Hercules raised the thick, iron warrior's club, the swift (?), great-striking staff above his shoulder, and attacked the armies of Gaetulia with harmful, mortal blows, so that they were defeated with rout and great slaughter. Then night overtook them and they arranged a truce till early the next morning, and encamped opposite each other till dawn. And Hercules thought that Antaeus would give battle to him the next day. Then Antaeus said to his men: "The fortune of battle is not in our favour," said he, "and our gods are not helping us, and the best of our men have fallen by Hercules. And we are not strong enough in numbers to give him battle tomorrow, and let us leave this field and go to the city of Mauretania tonight." And thus they did. And Antaeus collected the black men about him and came back by the same route. And he brought the king of Tingi with him, together with numerous hosts, and they (*i.e.*, Antaeus and Hercules) gave battle to each other. Hercules and Antaeus met together in the battle and fought strongly and very powerfully; and Antaeus was being overcome in the fight. Then Antaeus would have fled away from Hercules, but Hercules pursued him, laid hold on him, put him on his shoulder, and beat him against a great stone till he had left not an inch of his body unbruised, so that he died a sudden death. And after that the king of Tingi fell at Hercules' hand, and many other kings with them, so that the battlefield was impassible owing to wounded and lacerated bodies and wide, deep floods of blood (flowing) across it. Then Antaeus was buried, and Hercules ordered a handsome ivory statue of Antaeus to be made, and placed above him in memory of that victory. Moreover Hercules gave the kingship of Libia to Afer; and the law of Libia at that time was—that no woman had one particular husband, and any woman whom a man desired in that country

aigi, ⁊ ní bidh a fis ag mnaibh na crichi sin cia da mbeirdis a
 1105 clam la himud fer ag luide leo. Ocus dorinde Ercuil recht
 nua doibh .i. gnathughudh na nGregach .i. ben fosta ag gach
 aéu dibh. Conidh amlaidh sin do choisc Ercuil díumus ⁊
 goir Amtenoin.

Is and sin docunnaicc Ercuil moighden alaind edrocht
 1110 ac tocht ina docum, ⁊ fochtais scela di. Atpert in moighden :
 “Tanag-sa,” ar si, “a techtairecht o bannrighain na hEigipti
 ⁊ na Tisi ⁊ na Capadoisi ⁊ na hAsia ule (275a) .i. Sinoib a
 hainm, ⁊ do ghabh si in Eigipti a n-cruicc a ferceile do toit
 leo, ⁊ ata,” a[r] si, “a[g] gabhail in domun, ⁊ doclos di co
 1115 fuilidh-si a[g] gabhail neirt a n-aird ele don domun ⁊ ní míadh
 le tusa na nech ele a[g] gabhail neirt ina reimes. Ocus dob ail
 lé dias da banntracht do chur do cathughudh cugud-sa ⁊
 cum ridiri ele dod muindtir-si. Ocus cidh be acaibh claiter
 isin cathughudh sin righe in domhun do ligen gan imresain
 1120 don droing ba treisi.” Atpert Ercuil: “Docuala,” ar se,
 “nach incomruicc aenduire da nertmairecht risna righnuibh
 sin, ⁊ gidh edh dogebhuid comhlann sa lo amarach buaim-
 si.” Ocus tuc Ercuil aiscedha amra don moighdin, ⁊ ro
 imigh sí úadha iarum. Dala Sinoipi iar clos na scel sin
 1125 di tainic ar maidin iarnamarach a comdhail Ercuil, ⁊ táinic
 Ipolites do comhruc re Teseus rí *Atenus*. Ro fheradar gleo
 gaibthech grainemal re seal, ⁊ ro thrascradar a ceile dona ced-
 beimennaibh. Roba machtnughudh menman la Gregachaibh
 Ercuil ⁊ Teseus do thrasgairt la días do mnaibh na cruinne,
 1130 ⁊ nír lugha in machtnughudh la mui[n]dtir na mban sin a
 trascairt la dias d’fheruibh in talman. Do comhraicsit iarum
 dia cois, ⁊ nír cian iarum gur cengail Ercuil Sinoip co
 sardaingen. Ro bui Teseus aca claf isin comhlunn. Atpert
 Ercuil re Teseus gur adhnair les a imisle ro bui sé isin comlunn.
 1135 Ro gab naire in t-airdrih man greasacht sin tuc Ercuil fair,
 ⁊ ro medaigh a menma leis sin, ⁊ tuc se cor arrachta don
 ríghain ⁊ ro thrascair hí ⁊ ro cuibhrigh asa haithli. Is ann
 sin ro aduim Sinoip a claf la hErcuil, ⁊ adubhairt co tibradh
 si righi ⁊ rocennus do Ercuil, ⁊ do sidhadadar amlaidh sin.
 1140 Ocus atpert Teseus co roibhe serc siradhbul aigi do[n]
 mnaí rer comruic se ; ⁊ do posadh ris í asa haithli, ⁊ docuaidh

would become his ; and the women of that region knew not to whom they were bearing children, for each knew many men. And Hercules made them a new law, (according to) the Greek custom, namely, that each man should have one, permanent wife. Thus did Hercules put an end to the arrogance and injustice of Antaeus.

Then Hercules saw a beautiful, resplendent maiden coming towards him, and he asked her her errand. " I have come," said the maiden, " with a message from the Queen of Egypt and Scythia and Cappadocia and all Asia, namely Synope, and she has taken the land of the Egyptians in revenge for her husband, who was killed by them. And," said she, " she is conquering the world ; and she has heard that you are gaining power in another part of the world, and she deems it dishonourable that thou or any other shouldst be gaining power during her reign. And she wishes to send two of her women to fight with thee and another knight of thy company, so that, whichever pair be overcome, the sovereignty of the world may be left to the stronger party without dispute." " I have heard," said Hercules, " that no one, however powerful, is fit to fight with those queens. However, I will meet them in combat tomorrow." Hercules gave wonderful gifts to the maiden and she departed from him. As for Synope, when she heard those tidings she came the next morning to meet Hercules, and Hippolyte came to fight with Theseus king of Athens. And they waged a dangerous, vindictive conflict for a while, and they threw each other to the ground with the first blows. The Greeks were surprised to see Hercules and Theseus thrown down by any two women in the world, and no less surprised were those women's followers to see them overthrown by any two men of the earth. Then they fought on foot, and before long Hercules had bound Synope firmly. Theseus was being overcome in the contest. Hercules said to Theseus that he was ashamed of him for his poor position in the fight. The great king was ashamed that Hercules should thus (have to) incite him, and he took courage, and gave the queen a powerful throw and knocked her down and then bound her. Then Synope admitted her defeat by Hercules, and said she would give him sovereignty and great power, and thus they made peace. And Theseus said he was greatly in love with the woman with whom he had fought, and she was married to him subsequently, and

iarum dia chrich budhein ⁊ in rigan mar aen ris. Conidh amlaidh sin doruc Ercuil buaidh forna mnaibh mercalma mileta sin ⁊ reliqua.

- 1115 Dala Ercuil iar sin ro imthigh roime a crichaibh na Calidoine, ⁊ doróne Aeneus .i. airdrigh in tíre sin anoir ⁊ urgairdiughudh don righmilidh .i. do Ercuil. Ocus ro badar da ingin ag Aeneus .i. Dianira ⁊ Gorge (275b) a n-anmanna, ⁊ tue Dianira gradh adhbulmor do Ercuil ⁊ nír lugha gradh
- 1150 Ercuil di-si, ⁊ nír innis cechtar acu da cheile e. Tangadar iarum techta o Aitilas d'iaraidh a ingine do bancheile fair .i. Dianira; ⁊ atpert mina fagbhadh d'ais hi co fuighedh ar eigin. Ocus adubhairt Aeneus co tibhradh freagra forna techtaibh iarnamarach. Ocus ro buí Aeneus co bronach begmenmach aga
- 1155 tur ina menmain cred in freagra dobheradh sé forna techtaibh. Iarna airiugh[udh] sin d'Ercuil co roibhi bron for Aeneus ro fiarfaigh fochuin a broin de, ⁊ ro innis dó o tus co deiredh. Ocus atpert Ercuil: "Créd dodenuir-si air sin?" ar se. Adubhairt Aeneus: "Ní tiubar-sa m'ingen dó," ar se, "uair
- 1160 is ri falla fírbregach dimbuan dian drochbertach hé, ⁊ gid edh atá a uaman orm, uair is eidir leis mo díth do denum." Atpert Ercuil: "Dobhéir-sa mo lá bagha lat," ar se, "ar son gach anora da tucuis damh. Ocus adeirim rit gach uair bes in coir agud na hob irgal." Ar techt an lae iarnamarach
- 1165 adubhairt Aeneus re techtaibh Aitilais nach tibhradh se [in ?] ben doibh. Ro imgedar na techta. Ocus aroile la iar sin ro osluic Ercuil seinistir ar taebh in dunaidh, ⁊ dochunnaicc se Dianira a n-erber aluind uaingech, ⁊ si co mbron ⁊ co mímenmoin moir la truma a seirci for Ercuil. Ocus ro buí Ercuil
- 1170 mar sin di-si, ⁊ fós nír miadh lais scela d'innisin di no co ndernadh sé gnim greannmur gaiscid ina fiadhnuise. Ocus nír chian iar sin gur gabh Aitilas cuan isin crich sin co n-ilimud righdamhna mar aen ris. Adubhairt Aeneus re sluaghaibh na Cailidoine beith co crodha coscarthach in la sin. Ocus do-
- 1175 rinde da cath do sluaghaibh na Cailidoine ⁊ an treas cath d'Ercuil ⁊ dona Gregachaibh. Ocus dochuaidh Ercuil ⁊ na Gregaigh sa cedcath, ⁊ tue se cath d'Aitilas. Ocus an uair immorro docunnaicc Aeneus imud na lamh ag ludhi for Ercuil tanicc cona dirmadhuibh (276a) deghsluaigh dia
- 1180 cabhair, ⁊ do cuireadh iarum in cath co dichra dasachtach idir na deghlaechuib. Cidh tracht ro brisedh in cath co foirtill

he departed to his own country with the queen. Thus was Hercules victorious over those brave, warrior-like women, etc.

As for Hercules then he departed into the country of Calydon, and Oeneus, the king of that country, received the royal warrior Hercules with honour and rejoicing. Now Oeneus had two daughters, Deianira and Gorge by name; and Deianira fell deeply in love with Hercules, while Hercules was as deeply in love with her; but neither told the other. Then messengers came from Achelous demanding his (*i.e.*, Oeneus') daughter Deianira to wife; and he said that if he did not get her willingly he would get her by force. And Oeneus said he would give the messengers an answer on the morrow. And Oeneus was sad and dispirited, seeking in his mind for an answer to give the messengers. When Hercules perceived that Oeneus was sorrowful he asked him the cause of his sorrow, and he told him from beginning to end. And Hercules said: "What wilt thou do about this matter?" Oeneus said: "I will not give him my daughter, for he is a false, lying, capricious, harsh, evil-doing king, and yet I am afraid of him, for he is able to destroy me." Hercules said: "I will give thee my day's fighting for the sake of all the honour thou hast done me. And I say to thee, whenever thou art in the right do not refuse battle." The next day Oeneus told the messengers of Achelous that he would not give them a wife (the woman?). The messengers departed. And on a certain day after that Hercules opened a window in the side of the fortress and saw Deianira in a beautiful, lonely arbour, sorrowful and greatly dispirited from the greatness of her love for Hercules. And Hercules had the same feelings towards her, but did not think it meet to declare his love till he should have done a fierce deed of valour in her presence. And not long after that Achelous landed in that country, accompanied by many princes. Oeneus told the hosts of Calydon to be brave and victorious that day. And he divided the hosts of Calydon into two battalions, and made a third of Hercules and the Greeks. And Hercules and the Greeks entered the first engagement and gave battle to Achelous. And when Oeneus saw that many hands were turned against Hercules he came to his rescue with his excellent battalions, and the battle was waged eagerly and furiously between the fine warriors. At all events Achelous

firarrachta for Atilas 7 ro theith se co firluath conar mhair dia muindtir mar aen ris cum a long, 7 do marbhadh da mili deg an la sin la hErcuil do muindtir Aitilais. Atpert Ercuil co lenfadh se Aitilas ar muir, 7 nach beradh se do sluaghaibh lais acht da ced. Ro gluais roime asa haithli, 7 ro gab cuan a crich 7 a caemfherund Aitilais. Ro buí Aitilas in n-inbhuidh sin ar taiglib a dumaidh, 7 dochunnaic se in began buidhni a g] gabhail cuain, 7 ro aithin corob ina thóraighecht fein ro badar, 7 ro greis a muindter cuca dia malairt. Ocus doconuice fer dib Ercuil cona luirg iarnaidhi, 7 ro ghab uaman iat uli aca fhaicsin, 7 ro dunsat dorus in tuir orra, 7 ní fhuair Ercuil baeghal in tuir seocha.

Dorindedh iarum ced tapur caemalaind ciara re cuic lá deg diaigh a ndiaigh la hAit[i]llas, 7 do teighedh Ercuil gach lae risin ré sin coruigi in caislen ina roibhi Atilas, 7 ní fhuair a baegal. Is ann sin do chuir Atilas lucht luingi ar muir a n-eidirmedhon na haidchi, 7 do lasadar in ced tapur ro bui acu ar aenslighi ar comair muindtiri Ercuil. Ocus roba machtnughudh menman leo in tsoillsi sin d'faicsin, 7 rob ingnath leo é. Ocus ro eirigh Ercuil aran traigh da fhechain, 7 nír cian do ann in tan tainice Atilas ina dhocum 7 mili fer n-armach mar aen ris don taebh araill dibh. Ocus ro fhech Ercuil orra 7 ro ghreis a muindter im calma do denum, 7 ro glac fein in sabh srainti sloigh, 7 ro ghabh se do beimennaibh brigmara borbnermara forra co torchuir da ced dib don cuindsgleodh sin. Ocus atpert Ercuil rena muindtir calmacht do denum, 7 co rachadh fein d'iaraidh uaingis in caislein ina roibhe (276b) Aitilas dia gabhail. Ocus ní cían do rainic in tan tarrla a mescc na slógh e, 7 ro thogaibh a lamh don tsail iarnaidhi con nderna raen rofhairsing da deis 7 da cli, 7 roba dithmar lucht cathrach Patriarce don gleo sin Ercuil. Ocus ro ela[i]dh Aitilas iar maidhm da muindtir, 7 ro gabh Ercuil in ríghacht sin co himlan itir cathraigh 7 caistiall, 7 dorad in rigi sin d'Aeneus. Ercuil immorro iar forba na ngnim sin impuighis co Calcidoni co mbuaid coscair 7 comaidhmi, 7 docuaidh Aeneus ina docum 7 a dha ingen mar aen ris .i. Dianíra 7 Gorge. Ocus ro fhersad failti co michur muindterach re hErcuil. Is ann sin ro iar Ercuil Dianira do banceile for Aeneus. Ocus roba luth la hAeneus in t-aithesc sin, 7 tucadh Dianíra dó ar feis laime leapa, 7 dorindedh a mbanais, 7 do luidh le asa haithle.

was strongly and valorously defeated, and he fled very quickly with all who survived of his men to his ships, and Hercules killed twelve thousand of Achelous' men that day. Hercules said that he would pursue Achelous by sea, and that he would bring with him a force of two hundred only. And he then set out, and landed in the country and fair territory of Achelous. Achelous was at that time on the battlements of his fortress, and he saw the small force landing, and seeing that they had come in his pursuit he urged on his men to destroy them; and one of them saw Hercules with his iron club, and they all became afraid when they saw him and shut themselves in behind the gate of the tower, and Hercules was unable to effect an entry past it into the tower.

Then Achelous made a hundred handsome wax tapers in fifteen days one after the other. And Hercules went every day during that time to the castle in which Achelous was and could not take him by surprise. Then Achelous sent sailors out to sea in the middle of the night, and they lit the hundred tapers they had together in front of Hercules' men. And they wondered at seeing that light, and were surprised at it, and Hercules went to the sea shore to look at it. And he had not been there long when Achelous approached him with a thousand armed men from the opposite direction; and Hercules looked at them and urged his men to fight bravely. And he himself seized the host-destroying staff and plied them with strong, vigorous blows, so that two hundred of them fell in that onset. And Hercules told his men to fight bravely, and that he himself would seek out the secret place of the castle where Achelous was, that he might take him prisoner. And before he had gone far he found himself in the midst of the hosts, and he laid his hand to the iron staff and cleared a wide track to his right and to his left; and the townsmen of Patras suffered much loss through that fighting of Hercules'. And Achelous escaped after his men had been defeated, and Hercules took the whole kingdom, city and castle, and gave the sovereignty of it to Oeneus. Then Hercules, after completing those deeds, returned with victory and triumph to Calydon, and Oeneus came to meet him with his two daughters, Deianira and Gorge; and they welcomed Hercules kindly and affably. Then Hercules asked Oeneus for the hand of Deianira. And Oeneus was rejoiced at that request and Deianira was given to him in full wedlock, and their wedding-feast was held and he lay with her after that.

Tar eis na n-ilgnim sin do denum d'Ercuil rolo d'uir cona
 1225 d'irnadhuibh deghsloigh co Lerue. Cathair i sidhe co
 n-ilimud n-oir 7 n-indmuís 7 ngem nglainidhe, 7 co n-ilimud
 slogh 7 lath ngaile, 7 rí allata uasal uirre. Dorala immorro
 d'Ercuil 7 dia muindtir riachtain don cathraigh sin. Dorala
 didiu sloigh na cathrach sin co hErcuil, 7 imcomairces cách
 1230 scela diaroile díbh. Ro innis in rí do Ercuil torathar
 ingnathach do torachtain ina tír, "7 roba doaing deacrach
 do neoc[h], gemadh fili no fellsam fireolac[h], triall fhais-neisi
 na beiste bithgharbe buanolcuighi 7 ind adhfhuath angide
 etrocuir 7 in torathar namdighi, tulborb, trennertmar 7 ind
 1235 athaigh naimdighi n-ecennuis dorala ina tír, co ndeibh ndaenna
 fora hagaihdh 7 co fuath dragunda foran leth n-ale. Is
 amlaidh immorro fil sidhe 7 lama laechda lancalma lé, 7
 cosa calma coimmertmara con n-ingnibh lánghera leoganda,
 7 fiacla fírcalma forníata dathghranna ina cinn, 7 bot cruaidh
 codad commuidhe co (277a) ceteora troighidh trenmiledh
 1240 ina fod, [7] finnfadh fada firamnas forníata amail chraeibach
 sciach no amail eó graine no aittinne fuirre. Is amlaidh
 immorro fil in torathar trenfoburtach sin cona luirigh thruim
 threndualaigh ria cnes 7 lethansciath *secht*fhilltech fria
 gualaind, clogadceinnbeirt cethairfheochair comnart a[c]
 1245 coiméd a cinn, 7 arm ingnathach arrachta oire[gh]da ace .i.
 glaede gerfaebranch gabaltach, co mbalelan di doit miledh
 a n-imthachmang a shamhtaigi. Com[b]a bail fri buantescadh
 bidhbhadh, 7 comba cloidem fri cirrbadh curad, 7 comba
 tuadh fri tescadh trénmiledh, 7 comba hord fri hurlluigi
 1250 arderradh, 7 comba sab sraini sochraidi in trenarm angidi
 ingnathach sin. Cidh fil ann tra," ol an rí fri hErcuil, "acht
 ro crín 7 ro fhasaigh na tírtha 7 na cennacha inda(?)
 comnesam, 7 ro ort a ndaíne 7 a n-indili, conach leicenn a
 huaman na [a] hurecla d'uathadh curadh *nú* cathmiledh
 1255 ascnamh na tírea acht mina thecmadh ilceda a[c?] comhdin aroile."

Dorad Hercuil buidhechus na sceol sin frisim rígh, 7 ro lín
 luth lanmor 7 bruth 7 brig a huileá ballai don aithese sin
 ro chan in rí fris. Uair iss edh ba gnathdaladh 7 ba menmarc
 1260 la hErcuil .i. cech inadh a cluinedh olc difuluíng 7 andlighedh
 ecortach riachtain dia scrís 7 dia dibirt ar ais no ar eigin.
 Iss edh itpert Ercuil co rachadh se isin maidin arnamarach
 do comruc frisim torathar hisin. Dianira immorro .i. [ban-?]
 seitce Her[cuil], rola gudha 7 toirrsi 7 tromgheran hi iar

After Hercules had accomplished all those deeds he went with his battalions of fighting-men to Lerna. This was a city containing much gold and treasure and precious stones, and numerous hosts and warriors, and governed by a noble and renowned king. Hercules and his men arrived at that city. Moreover Hercules was met by the hosts of the city, and each asked tidings of the other. The king told Hercules that a wonderful monster had come to his country, "a monster such that it would be hard and difficult for anyone, though he were poet or learned philosopher, to describe the rough, evil-doing beast, the wicked, merciless inspirer of terror, the hostile, impetuous, powerful monster, the fierce, untameable prodigy with a human face and the rest of it in the form of a dragon which had appeared in his country. Moreover, it has warlike, terrible paws and fierce, powerful feet with sharp, lion-like claws, and fearsome, dangerous, discoloured teeth in its head, and a hard, tough, horny (?) tail four warrior's feet long. It has long, ruthless, dangerous hair on it like the branches of a thorn-bush or like the spine of corn or of furze. Moreover that strong, aggressive monster has a heavy, strongly-woven breastplate next its hide, and a broad, seven-fold shield on its shoulder, a square, very strong helmet-headress protecting its head, and it has a wonderful, powerful, noble weapon, namely a sharp, aggressive sword, the circumference of whose handle would stretch to the full the two hands of a warrior. That strong, wicked, wonderful weapon is as it were an axe to hew enemies, a sword to hack warriors, an axe to hew mighty fighting-men, a sledge to beat down high champions and a staff to rout an army. In short," said the king to Hercules, "it has devastated and laid waste the countries and provinces in its vicinity and killed their people and herds. So that for fear and terror of it no single warrior or soldier will approach the country, but only when there are many hundreds for mutual protection (?)."

Hercules thanked the king for those tidings, and his whole body was filled with great vigour and energy and strength by that speech which the king had made to him. For Hercules' usual business and pleasure was, wherever he heard of intolerable evil or unrighteous tyranny, to go and destroy and do away with it either peacefully or by force. So Hercules said that he would go next morning to fight with that monster. However, Deianira, Hercules' wife, became sad and sorrow-

1265 tingealladh Hercuil do chur in comruic ar madain, ger dimain
in ges di. Filoces didiu ro buí hi[c] comdingna na rigna
7 hica cennsughudh d'fúiglibh algenuibh, 7 eclta 7 aithesca
7 ardgnima Hercuil ca faisneis di feibh dorone riam, 7 nír
feirrdi dhó, uair nír tuil acht a[g ?] guda 7 hi[c ?] toirrsi 7
1270 hic tromneimeile co madain.

Atracht Hercuil hi crepuscul na maidni iarum, 7 ro ghabh
a armgaiscedh, 7 ro gluais a fritheing (277b) in tseada docum
Palus .i. ainm ind luicc hi mbuí ind torathar. Ocus comchruinn
feib speire boí in luce sin, 7 teora mili do theccmadh ina
1275 intachmong, 7 ilimud uarana 7 uiscedha ind, 7 dubhloch
beg duaibsech ina medon, 7 inis mbicc for lar in locha, airm
hi codladh an beist. Ocus is edh didiu robo comainm di
ind inbhaidh sin .i. Idir, uair Idir ainm don uisci isin
Ghreibelradh. Ocus Monstrae a hainm forail. Iar
1280 rochtain didiu do Ercuil du a mbuí ind torathar ro thenc
co forniata fair. Dia fris, ci[dh] bé docidhfedh ind sealladh
angidhe adhuathmar dorad in beist for Hercuil, robadh
dána in dasacht 7 roba calma in croidhi 7 robadh ard in
t-aignedh ennech isin chruinne triall indsaighi forind arracht
1285 n-ingnathach hisin cin catha 7 cin ceda 7 cin cetherna do
roighne laech lancadad 7 do churadhaib calma coimnertmara
hica imcoiméd, cenmolia Hercuil do shinnrudh. Uair ní
tarrla ris riam d'arracht *nú* d'anmannaib heccennais, etar
bledhmil muirida, leogan 7 ticcris, matghamain 7 dragun,
1290 gribh 7 unocorn, etar foghmoir 7 cur 7 cathmilidhi, ethach
7 arderrad 7 fogmoir ennech ro aghasdar.

Atracht immorro in beist a n-aghaidh Ercuil ina raen
roarrachta rethai. Ercuil didiu ro fothaighesdar ina cert-
shesam fria. Iar rochtain aroile doibh ro labhair in beist
1295 do glor daenna fri h'Ercuil, 7 is edh itpert: "Cisi miciall
no mormenna ro thogluais in foghmoir im aghaidh?" ol
si. "Do dighailt h'anndlighidh 7 h'ecora fort-sa," for Ercuil.
Imcomairces in torathar cisi slonnud no hainm no hatharrdai
do. Is edh didiu ra raid Hercuil: "Do Ghregaibh mo
1300 bunadhcinel, 7 Ercuil mac Ampitronis atamconnaicc," ol
se, "7 do comruc rit-sa romnug ann so in tshinnrudh."
"A Ercuil," ar an beist, "in fetar tusa in dal i fil (?)"
(278a) "Ní fetar emh," for Ercuil. "Coblidhi 7 ceist lagim-si
for cech n-aon doralá him dhocum, 7 in tí dano nach tuicenn
1305 an caingen sin ortaim 7 muguighim don cedruathar hé.
Dia n-ernea immorro ind ccoiblidhi leccim imclogh co
sidhamail dó. Tusa didiu curfed-sa ceist fort, 7 dia cuimgi

ful and full of complaint because of Hercules' promise to fight in the morning, though it was in vain that she forbade it. Moreover Philoctetes tried to comfort the queen and soothe her with soft words, and related to her the exploits and sayings and great deeds of Hercules, as many as he had ever done, but his efforts went unrewarded, for she did not sleep, but sorrowed and grieved and mourned till morning.

Then Hercules rose up in the early dawn, and took his arms and went off along the road to Palus, the place where the monster was. And that place was circular like a sphere and three miles in circumference, and contained many wells and springs and a dark, gloomy little lake in the middle, and a small island in the middle of the lake where the beast slept. Now its name at that time was Hydra, for "hydra" is the name for water in Greek, and Monstra was its other name. When Hercules reached the place where the monster was it looked fiercely at him. And God is witness that if any had seen the wicked, terrible look which the monster gave Hercules, headstrong were the fury and brave were the heart and high were the courage of anyone in the world who would attempt to approach that wonderful monster without regiments and battalions and companies of chosen, unyielding warriors and brave, strong fighting-men to guard him, except Hercules only, for he had never met monster or untamed beast, whether sea-serpent, lion, or tiger, bear or dragon, griffin or unicorn, centaur, warrior or soldier, giant, great warrior or ogre of whom he was afraid.

The monster rose up and ran powerfully to meet Hercules. But Hercules solidly and erectly stood his ground against it. When they had reached each other the monster spoke to Hercules with a human voice and said: "What stupidity or great courage has moved this giant to come against me?" "To avenge thy tyranny and unrighteousness on thee," said Hercules. The monster asked him what was his surname or first name or fatherland. Hercules said: "My family is of the Grecian stock, and I am Hercules son of Amphitryon; and it is (desire) to fight with thee that has brought me to this particular place." "Hercules," said the dragon, "dost thou know the matter thou must deal with? (?)" "I do not, indeed," said Hercules. "A problem and question which I put to everyone who comes to me, and I kill and slaughter at the first rush him who does not understand that matter. But if he solve the problem I allow him to depart in peace. Now

ni di dobiur maithem n-anacail det, ⁊ mina dernuir hitbath
 fceodoir. Uair ro ortas[-s]a ilmili do lathaibh gaile na tíri-si
 1310 ind tsainnruighudh do neoch nar thuic mo caingen, uair cidh
 daíne ar aí fluatha is [ann]anna indligthecha ar aí n-ecna.”
 Ro cuir iarum ceist for Hercuil, ⁊ ro eirn Hercuil co fírglic
 fíranmas in coiblidhi sin. Dorone in torathar repiticion
 for Ercuil, ⁊ dorad solaid ina ndebairt, ⁊ dorone arrgamint
 1315 for da teóra a n-aghaidh Ercuil do tsinnruighudh. Ro badar
 athaigh fada oc tacra co fírglicc fellsamanta foculaith fri-
 arole, gur coiscead in beist samlaidh.

La soduin didiu hitbert Ercuil: “Coscem d’imarecc ar
 mbeolu budesta, ⁊ fromum imairecc ar lamh.” Is inbechtain
 1320 ma rainice fuin na himagallma sin la hErcuil ind tan(n) ros
 buail an torathar corcin (?) di bheim n-annas n-etroccar for
 Ercuil .i. beim timcill don erbull chruaidh cadada comremar
 connuidi ina thimthachmang ar medhon, ⁊ buille don glaedhe
 ghergoirt guasachtmor ina cenn. Ro cuireadh Ercuil da ait
 1325 ⁊ da fhothai don trenbeim sin, ⁊ is [s]uail nar trascradh é.
 Adraigh Ercuil co foirtill fircalmi ina haghaidh, ⁊ dorónsat
 comrucc fichdai forniatai fedhmlaidir, ⁊ imairecc anntrennta
 ogulborb, ⁊ urluidbi danai díumsach dúrcraidemail fri hathaidh
 foda. Ercuil didiu rob ingnathach les aennech a ndeigh
 1330 dilenn do fothadh ina agaidh amlaidh sin. Ocus dorad beim
 ndiglai don torathar coro these in cathbarr, ⁊ ro crechtnuigedh
 in beist co hadhbul de. Atracht immorro bruth (278b) na
 gona isin torathar, ⁊ ro daisedh impea, coro lín bruth ⁊ brígh
 ⁊ faelscuchadh feirge fírgairbe ind. Ocus ro fuabair co
 1335 fircalma ⁊ co nertmar naindighi inn tí Ercuil, ⁊ ro buí hica
 forrach co fíranmas do threinbeimennaibh tailci tulborbai
 tulamuis. Dia fris, robadh mór ind t-a[dh]bhar lutha
 d’escairdib Ercuil a shealladh isin mórgabhadh sin hi robea, ⁊
 ro damna gudai ⁊ toirrsi dia chairdib a tencsain isin moreigin
 1340 sin. Deifir on, uair ní tharla frisin torathar sin riam do
 chathaibh *nú* do cedaibh, do thriathaib *nú* do threnfheruib,
 do laechaibh *nú* do lathaibh gaile cidh *beith* da línmairecht
 nach cinnfed forrai. Dorad in beist niathbeim curadh do
 Hercuil coro these in cathbarr, ⁊ dorad immorro tinfedh
 1345 theinedh asa dibh rosc do[n] nertbeim sin. Ocus ní ro
 bualadh for Ercuil riam builli a baramail sin. Ercuil immorro
 atracht a luindi leomhain ⁊ a ainbfine onchon ⁊ a adhuath

I will ask thee a question, and if thou canst answer any of it I will pardon thee and spare thy life ; and if thou answer it not thou shalt die at once ; for I have killed many thousands of the warriors of this particular country who did not understand my question ; for though men in form they are brutish beasts in intelligence." Then it put a question to Hercules, and Hercules solved that problem very cleverly and cunningly. The monster subjected Hercules to an examination and gave solutions to all he said, and argued about two limits (?) against Hercules. For a long time they were arguing cleverly and philosophically and keenly with each other till the monster was silenced in that way.

Thereupon Hercules said : " Let us cease from wordy conflict now and test each other in feats of arms." Hardly had Hercules finished this speech when the monster struck . . . two cunning, merciless blows at Hercules, one circular blow with the hard, unyielding, stout, horny(?) tail around his middle, and a(nother) blow with the keen, biting, dangerous spear at his head. Hercules was put from his place and position by that strong blow and was nearly thrown down. Hercules rose strongly and bravely against it (*i.e.*, the monster), and they waged fierce, valiant, strenuous combat and rough, violent contest and bold, proud, hard-hearted battle for a long time. Hercules, moreover, was surprised that anyone since the flood should thus withstand him. And he struck the monster a vengeful blow which clove through the helmet, and the monster was grievously wounded thereby. Enraged by its wound, the monster became filled with madness and fury and strength and boiling, fierce anger ; and it attacked Hercules bravely and powerfully and vindictively, and plied him cunningly with strong, rough, impetuous, onrushing blows. God is witness that it were a great source of joy to Hercules' enemies to see him in that great danger in which he was involved, and it were a cause of sorrow and grief to his friends to see him in that terrible extremity. That were credible, for there had never come against that monster battalions or hundreds, chieftains or mighty men, warriors or fighting-men, however numerous, whom it had not vanquished. The monster dealt Hercules a valorous warrior's blow which pierced his helmet, and gave forth fiery breath from its eyes with that powerful stroke, and never before had such a blow been struck at Hercules. But Hercules' lion's rage and hero's fury and

errad 7 a chruas churadh 7 a menma miledh ind, uair ba
 sonairt seitrech sircalma ind ti Ercuil in gach eigindal 7
 1350 fri gach airsídecht. Ocus dorad builli miledh don arracht
 7 do togaibh in t-arracht in sciath dia arsc[I]aidhe, 7 do-
 rala in builli a mbili uachtarach in scéith coró dluidh 7 coró
 dhelaigh an sciath, 7 nír fagaibh ed n-ordlaigh ina cenn cen
 brughadh 7 cin minughudh, etar cnaim 7 incinn, co torchuir
 1355 docum talman cin anmain, cor ro ort samlaidh la hErcuil.
 Ro impogh Ercuil for culu iar sin don cathraigh, 7 ro indis
 don rígh in mórgnim sin. Atrachtsat didiu rúirí 7 rodaine,
 treoin 7 toisigh na cathrach do fechain in torathair hisin,
 7 roba mór in t-uaman 7 an t-uathfas leo selladh fuirre fora
 1300 hadhuath 7 fora grain. Uair ro badar .x. troighti Ercuil
 ina fad 7 in oired cedna ina lethad. La soduin didiu do-
 radhne Ercuil breo telecha 7 tor tenedh trithinruaidhe, 7 do-
 roine idhbúirt don abach forin teinidh samlaidh. Ocus
 hitpertsat na filidh co rabhadar *secht* cind foran arracht
 1365 sin. Ocus is amlaidh ro thuic Senica sin corb iad cinn na
secht n-eladhan saer ro bui co h(279a)aidme eolach aici sin.
 Conidh e comhruc Ercuil re Monstrae connicci sin.

Do fhagaib Ercuil in cathair sin 7 dochuaidh co cathraigh
 Atenus .i. in cathair ina roibhi Tesius, 7 ro buí seal innti
 1370 ag denum forceduil isna heladnaibh saera do scoluibh na
 crích sin, 7 sel ele ag munudh gaiscid doibh. An tan ba
 hullam isna cerduibh sin iat ro fhagaibh iat, 7 docuaidh
 don cathraigh re n-abarr Ligsí isin Ghreig, 7 doríndi in
 forcedul cedna do scoluibh na cathrach sin 7 do lucht
 1375 foghluma in gaiscidh. Ro fagaib in tremíle crícha na Greige
 iar sin, 7 dochuaidh roime san Espain 7 coruigi in muir
 Afraicci, 7 ro shaith cetra colamna certa cudruma comora
 innti .i. colún poinnigi prímdaingin prais, 7 colun minalainn
 marmuil, 7 colun cadaddaingen criadh loisc[th]e, 7 colun
 1380 arrachta iarnaídhí. Ocus ro ordaigh a fuath fein fo míadhamla
 7 fo maisí a colun díbh, 7 ro buí sgríbfa a colun ele díbh :
 “Na heirgedh aendúine don Adhamhloinn d’iaraidh tíre
 no talman don taebh araill díbh so. Uair ní fuil talam ann.”
 Ocus do tinnscain Ercuil cathair do denum isin tír sin, 7 Sibil
 1385 a hainm. Ocus in tan tra ro airigh Aítílas Hercuil ag denum
 na cathrach ro delbh se co heladhnach le hesdroluicce arna
 nellaibh nach é Ercuil do chrichnochadh in cathair sin.
 Ocus do scuir Ercuil do denum na cathrach leis sin 7 reliqua.

warrior's fearsomeness and fighting-man's sternness and soldier's courage rose in him ; for Hercules was strong and mighty and brave in every dangerous situation and in every feat of valour. And he dealt the monster a warrior-like blow, and the monster raised the shield to ward it off, and the blow fell on the upper edge of the shield and split and clove it, and left not an inch of its (*i.e.*, the Hydra's) head which it did not bruise and reduce to small pieces, bone and brain, so that it fell lifeless to the earth, and was killed thus by Hercules. Then Hercules turned back to the city, and related that great deed to the king. Moreover the lords and nobles, the strong men and leaders of the city came out to look at that monster, and they were in great fear and terror in looking on it on account of its fearsomeness and ugliness ; for measured by Hercules' foot it was ten feet long and of the same width. Then Hercules lit a great fire, a red-blazing tower of flame, and sacrificed the entrails on the fire ; and according to the poets that monster had seven heads. And Seneca took this to mean the seven liberal arts in which it was skilled and accomplished. And that is Hercules' fight with Monstra thus far.

Hercules left that city and went to the city of Athens, the city where Theseus was. And he stayed for a time teaching the liberal arts to the schools of those regions, and stayed a further space and taught them prowess in arms. When they had fully acquired those arts he left them and went to the city called Lycia in Greece and taught the same to the schools of that city and to those learning the art of arms. The great warrior then left the land of Greece and pursued his way through Spain as far as the African Sea. And he planted four straight, equal, matched columns there, one strong, firm column of brass, one smooth, fair column of marble, one hard, secure column of baked earth, and a powerful column of iron ; and he ordered an image of himself (to be placed) on one of the columns in honour and beauty. And there was written on another of them : " Let no one of Adam's race go to seek land or country on the other side of these for there is no land there." And Hercules began to build a city in that country called Seville, and when Atlas heard that Hercules was building the city he foretold by the clouds through his great skill in astrology that it was not Hercules who should finish that city. And with that Hercules stopped building the city, etc.

Do buí ri angidhi etroccar isin Espain in n-inbhaidh sin
 1370 - dorindi sé breid sínti saraightli don Afraice uli, da slad
 - da sarughud. Cirion a ainm, 7 ro bhadar dias derbhrathar
 aici, 7 roba rígh acfuindech urrunta gach aón dibh. Ocus
 ro badar in triar toiethech trennertmur sin comole in gach
 uile míthaém, 7 donidís toil a ceile in each cás. Uair rob e
 1395 in mignim 7 an egoir 7 in t-aíndlighedh mían gach acin
 dibh. (279b) Doclos a cein 7 a fogus fon uili doman egoir
 in trir sin. Do chosaid Afer gnúmartha na fer sin re hErcuil,
 uair ro buí inghen Afeir na mnaí ac Ercuil an cein ro mair
 si roime sin. Dala Ercuil immorro ba medughudh menman
 1400 leis na scela sin do clos. Do chuir iarum Ercuil tinol ara
 theglach 7 ara thromshochraidi, 7 dochuaidh d'innrugh 7
 d'argain na hEspaine, 7 do ghabh cuan co coimnert ag dúnadh
 ri na hEspaine an lá sin. Ocus is ann ro buí in cathair sin
 laim re sruth adbulmór. Ocus ro buí ri na hEspaine an la
 1405 sin ar ardmúr na cathrach ag silleadh na senfhairrgi do gach
 taebh, 7 nír cian dó ann co facaid in loinges lethan lanmor
 ina docum, 7 roba lúth leis a faicesin do mian cathaighi
 friu. Ro deisigh Cirion a cabhlach co prap, 7 docuaidh ar
 muir a comdhail Ercuil 7 na nGregach dia ndichur 7 dia
 1410 n-indarbadh. Ocus fuair se luingin beg aran tracht ara
 cinn, 7 fochtuis scela dibh .i. d'foirind na luingi, ce hiat
 7 ca as a tangadar. Atpertsat an fhoirinn: "Gregaiigh
 sinn," ar siat, "7 Ercuil mac Aimpitrionis do chuir cugad-sa
 sinn dia erbadh fort gach ainndlighed dia ndernais aran
 1415 Afraice do lesughudh riu budesta, no cath do fhreagra dó
 do dighail h'egora ort. Ro fergaighedh in rí don aithesc sin,
 7 is edh adubhairt: "Is dana díumsach 7 is econn ainbfesach
 d'Ercuil na briathra sin do rádh. Ocus beirim-sí a buidhechus
 rem deibh Ercuil d'faghail a n-inadh na mbriathar sin do
 1420 digail fair. Uair da mbeinn-sí co hegortach ní d'Ercuil do-
 bheruind mo chertughudh, 7 gid edh fós is docuir lium sib
 fein do leigin as tar eis in aithisc doradsabair." Docuadar
 iarum na techta a comhdháil Ercuil, 7 ro indsidar dó freagra
 rígh na hEspaine forra. Roba luth la hErcuil na scela sin
 do clos. Tanic Ercuil iar sin co prap primluath a comdhail
 1425 (280a) ri na hEspaine, 7 do fherudar gleo gaibthech
 grainemhail 7 cath níata naimdighi nemcharthanach roile
 forin muir. Ro glac immorro Ercuil a lorg iarnaidhi, 7 ro
 ghabh se do beimennaibh buanolcacha bais for longaibh
 1430 lethna luchtmara lanmora rígh na hEspaine, indus co

There was a wicked, merciless king in Spain at that time, and with plunder and outrage he had reduced Africa to a prostrate and devastated waste. Geryon was his name, and he had two brothers, each a wealthy, powerful king. And that wealthy, powerful trio were equals in every form of evil deed, and did each other's will on all occasions; for their common desire was misdeed and injustice and tyranny. The injustice of these three was heard of near and far throughout the whole world. Afer complained to Hercules of the deeds of those men, for Afer's daughter had previously been the wife of Hercules till the time of her death. As for Hercules, he was overjoyed to hear those tidings. Then Hercules gathered together his following and his great army, and went to pillage and ravage Spain, and entered harbour in full force the same day beside the king of Spain's fortress. That city was beside a huge river, and the king of Spain was that day on the high wall of the city scanning the sea on all sides. And before long he saw a wide-stretching, huge fleet approaching, and he was glad to see the ships from desire to fight with them. Geryon hastily put his fleet in order and put to sea against Hercules and the Greeks in order to repel them and drive them away. And he found a small boat waiting for him on the shore, and he demanded information of the boat's crew, who they were and whence they came. The crew said: "We are Greeks, and Hercules, son of Amphitryon, has sent us to thee to command thee to make amends to the Africans for all the oppression thou hast wrought in their country, or to give him battle in order that he may be revenged on thee for all thy injustice." The king was enraged at this answer and said: "Hercules is bold and haughty and foolish and ignorant to say those words, and I thank my gods that I have Hercules here where I may avenge those words on him. For even were I an evil-doer I would not permit Hercules to correct me, and I am loth to let even you escape after the answer ye have given." Then the messengers went to Hercules and related to him the answer given them by the king of Spain. Hercules was glad to hear those tidings. Then Hercules came quickly and speedily to meet the king of Spain, and they waged a perilous, hateful conflict, a valiant, vindictive unloving battle with each other on the sea. And Hercules gripped his iron club and attacked the broad, well-manned, huge ships of the king of Spain with malignant, mortal blows,

mbaidhedh an long cona foirind a n-íchtar an aigein. Ro
 buí dílin Cirion risin ré sin a[c] enaimgherradh na nGregach.
 Ocus gid edh fós torcuir deithnebar laoch lancalma la hErcuil
 fan fer dar thuit la Cirion. Ro muigh in cath roim na Gregach-
 1135 aibh 7 docuadar Gregaigh a tír dia n-aimdheoin arna hEspain-
 echaib. Ro sechain rí na hEaspaine in cathair, 7 dochuaidh
 sé mar a ro(b)hbadar a días bh^hrathar do chosaid a esanora
 friu. Dochuaidh Ercuil iar sin docum na cathrach dia
 gabhail, 7 fuair cathughudh calma 7 cuindseleo cruadh-
 1110 nertmar a lucht na cathrach. Ocus o nach facadar lucht
 na cathrach cobhair no comfhurtacht cuca d'iaradar grasa
 for Ercuil, 7 tucadar iat fein cona cathraigh dó. Docuaidh
 Ercuil iarum ar [fh]ud na cathrach, 7 ro buí aca cuartughudh,
 7 dofuair delbh rígh uasail innti iarna denum d'ór aithlegtha,
 1445 7 cloidemh nocht ina laim, 7 egluis amhra oire[gh]dha ina
 huirtimcill, 7 delbha .xxx. ridiri mar aen ria iarna ndenum
 d'airged aengeal, 7 iad gan cind orra, 7 ilimud do dealbaibh
 ele ina timcill. Fochtuis immorro Ercuil fochain na ndealbh
 sin. Atpert aroile fris: "Rí merdanta mormenmach ro
 1430 buí isin cathraigh so," ar sé, "7 do toitidar trichad rígh a
 cathaibh leis cona muindtir mar aon riú, 7 ro ordaigh in rí
 delbh aluind oir do denum dó budhein mar inncomartha
 impirechta 7 ardcennuis for cach, 7 delbha in trichad rígh
 ele do toit les do chur ina farrad mar comartha cuimnighthi
 1455 fora cathreim. Is iat sin na scela ro fiarfaighis dim, a Ercuil,"
 ar an t-oglach.

Dala Cirion .i. rí na hAfraici iarum do chuir se sluaigh aidble
 ar aenslighi 7 a días derbrathar cona mui[n]dtir. (28ob) Ocus
 is edh lín tangadar .i. .x. mili 7 da .xx. mili do laechraidh
 1460 lancalma. Ocus uighi .u. la ro buí itir Cirion fon am sin - in
 cathair ina roibhi Ercuil. Ocus ro ghabh Cirion cuan iar sin
 acan cathraigh ina roibi Ercuil, 7 ro fhluuing Ercuil la co
 n-aidhci foran cuan iat gan cathughudh friú, a ndoigh corob
 moidi dodendais na hAfraccaigh doigh de. Do sháil Cirion
 1465 nach roibi Ercuil 7 na Gregaigh lin catha do thabhairt doibh
 uair ro buí Cirion ced curadh.cruadhealma a n-aghaidh gach
 aeín dia raibi a farrudh Ercuil. Tanic Cirion iarum cona
 sluaghaibh a tír ar faidhchi na cathrach, 7 ro ordaigh Ercuil
 doirrsi in dúnaidh d'foslughudh rempu, 7 doronadh samlaidh.
 1470 Is ann sin ro fhech Ercuil orra, 7 ba menmarc leis co mberadh
 se buaidh orra acht ge bhadar ced fan fer dó. Ocus ro erb

so that ship and crew were sunk to the bottom of the sea. Moreover Geryon was at the same time hewing down the Greeks, and yet ten brave warriors fell by Hercules for every one that fell by Geryon. The Greeks won the battle and forced a landing against the Spaniards. The king of Spain, avoiding the city, went to where his two brothers were to complain to them of his dishonouring. Then Hercules went to take the city, and met with brave resistance and hard, powerful fighting from its defenders. And since the townspeople saw no help or assistance coming to them they threw themselves on Hercules' mercy and surrendered themselves and their city to him. Then Hercules went about the city, searching it, and found in it the statue of a noble king made of refined gold, with a bared sword in its hand and a wonderful, noble church around it, together with the statues of thirty knights made of silver of uniform brilliance, all headless, and many other statues around them. Then Hercules inquired the reason for those statues, and a certain man said to him: "There was a bold, courageous king in this city, and he killed thirty kings with their armies in battle, and the king ordered a handsome statue of gold to be made to himself as a sign of empire and supreme, absolute headship, and the statues of the thirty kings who had fallen at his hand to be put beside it to commemorate his triumph. That is the information thou didst ask of me, Hercules," said the warrior.

As for Geryon king of Africa (*recte* Spain), he brought huge hosts to join his two brothers and their followers. And their number was fifty thousand brave warriors; and at that time there was a five days' journey between Geryon and the city where Hercules was. Afterwards Geryon entered harbour at the city where Hercules was, and Hercules suffered them to remain in the harbour for a day and a night without giving them battle, hoping that by so doing he would make the Africans more self-confident. Geryon thought that Hercules and the Greeks were not numerous enough to give them battle, for Geryon had a hundred hard, brave warriors for every one that was with Hercules. Then Geryon and his hosts landed at the open space before the city and Hercules ordered the gates of the fortress to be opened to them, and this was done. Then Hercules looked on them and his one desire was to vanquish them even though they outnumbered him by a hundred to one. And Hercules enjoined

Ercuil fora muindtir calma do denum in lá sin isin cath. Is ann sin ro aithnigedar na hEspainnigh Ercuil a mese a muindtiri ara comartaibh .i. lorg imreomar iarnaídhí, 7 croicenn
 1175 lancadad leómuin, 7 meirgi mo[r]adhbbul do shroll dherg dathalúnd. Atpert Cirion iar n-aithne Ercuil do: “Is beg in cin ata acan tren n’iadh ugud oirne,” ar se, “7 diglum a diunus 7 a ainddligedh fair, 7 tabhram dubhruathar dána
 1180 dasachtach ar aenslighi dia rochtuin, 7 diuruictes a n-aeinfecht do gach arm e itir gunna 7 sleigh 7 shoigid, 7 do clochuibh tairpthecha tabhall.”

Cid tracht, do fhreagradar na catha cechtardha sin a ceile co misgnech mirunach. Tarrla immorro Ercuil 7
 1485 brathair do Cirion da ceile isin cath, 7 do comraicsit co dichra duthrachtach, 7 ro buail Ercuil builli don luirg iarnaídhí fair, 7 ro thrascair e. Ocus tanic Cirion d’fhurtacht a bhrathar on cathmilidh, 7 ro scairt 7 ro screch sé co hadhuathmar ac dul co lathair do. Ocus do buail builli brighmar bithnertmar do glaeidhe gheyrghorm ghrainemáil bui aici for Ercuil, innus
 1490 gur ben timtech as clogud in cathmiledh. Ocus do buailedh tuilledh 7 da ced dairt ar aenslighi for Ercuil in tan sin, 7 nir dhergadar fair. Docuadar iarum drecht dána do(r)frestail do ridiribh mera menmacha do muindtir Cirion le dremirib arda aidhble do dhul tar mur na cathrach, 7 ro len Ercuil
 1495 iat co prap 7 ro theilg do murthaibh 7 do mullach na cathrach iat co ronortsat samlaidh. (281a) Is ann sin ro erigh brathair Cirion asa neoll on methbuilli ro buail Ercuil fair, 7 docuaidh fona Gregachaibh, 7 ro ghabh aga malairtt co mithrocar. Ro fer g’áigedh Ercuil de sin, 7 docuaidh da rochtain, 7
 1500 do buail builli don luirg iarnaídhí fair. Ocus gid seitreach sircalma fuair, is g[an] anmain ro fagaibh. Cid tracht is ann sin do chuiredar na sluaigh a n-aighthi a n-aeinfecht ar Ercuil, 7 do leigedar frasa firmeinnecha da n-armaib a n-aeinfecht cuigi, uair rob e a mian uli crú cuirp in cathmiledh
 1505 do beith fo n-armaibh. Ro bui immorro Ercuil aca indidin fein co fathach firglie forma feruibh fuathmara firmiscecha sin. Iar clos d’Ulixes .i. toisech Gregach, Ercuil do beith isin eigin sin, do chuir sé Mailion .i. ridiri mermenmach dia chabhair co sloghaibh aidhbli mar aen ris o cathraigh Megida. Ocus is anlaidh fuaradar Ercuil 7
 1510 .x. mili .xx. marbh ina tincill o luathbuillibh lancalma na luirgi iarnaídhí ro bui aici. Tangadar iarum in gasraidh ghveannmar gaesmur Ghvegach ina cipi comhdaingin catha 7

on his followers to fight bravely in the battle that day. Then the Spaniards recognised Hercules among his men by his insignia, namely a stout iron club, and an impenetrable lion-skin, and a huge standard of fair red satin. When Geryon recognized Hercules he said: "Small is the respect yonder strong champion has for us; let us avenge his haughtiness and tyranny on him, let us rush on him together boldly and furiously, and let him be pelted simultaneously with all manner of weapons, with missile and spear and arrow and with violent sling-stones."

At all events those opposed forces engaged each other with hatred and fell purpose. Now Hercules and one of Geryon's brothers met together in the battle, and they fought eagerly and unshirkingly, and Hercules struck him with the iron club and knocked him to the ground. And Geryon came to save his brother from the warrior, and shouted and cried out terribly while entering the fight. And he dealt Hercules a strong, powerful blow with a sharp-blue, ugly sword which he had so that he drew sparks from the warrior's helmet; and more than two hundred darts were thrown simultaneously at Hercules at that time and did not wound him. Then a bold, irresistible band of swift, courageous knights from among Geryon's men went to scale the wall of the city with huge, high ladders, and Hercules followed them quickly and hurled them from the ramparts and top of the city so that they were killed thus. Then Geryon's brother rose out of the swoon (into which he had fallen) from the shattering blow which Hercules had dealt him and made for the Greeks, and began to slaughter them without mercy. That enraged Hercules and he went to him and struck him with the iron club, and strong and valiant as he was when Hercules reached him he was lifeless when he left him. Then the hosts turned together against Hercules and shot venomous showers of their missiles at him simultaneously, for they all desired that their weapons should be stained with the warrior's blood. However, Hercules was protecting himself skilfully and cleverly against those hateful and vindictive men. And when Ulysses, a Greek leader, heard that Hercules was in that plight he sent Malion, a courageous knight, with great hosts from the city of Merida to help him. And they found Hercules with thirty thousand dead around him, killed by the quick, valorous blows of the iron club which he had. Then the fierce, skilled Greek band came in a solid battle-

ina maindir mercalma ina urtimchill, 7 do chuirsit in cath
 1515 co calma coinuertmur for sloghaibh na hAfraicce. Do
 brised ar Cirion cona muindtir in tan sin. Is ann sin tuc
 Cirion builli forin mbarr mbuabhuill ro buí fo bhraigid, 7 do
 theith co hurrhum aibeil docum in mara 7 gach aen do mair
 dia muindtir mar aen ris. Ercuil immorro iarna faicsin sin
 1520 dó is edh ro raidh: "A Mailión," ar sé, "fagain coimed na
 cathrach so agud, 7 rachad-sa a toraighecht Cirion." Conidh
 e sin in dara cath do chuir Ercuil for Cirion connicci [sin].

Dala Ercuil iar sin docuaidh sé for muir 7 morfairrgi a
 ndeghaidh Cirion. Teora la dó ina deghaidh, 7 ro imgedur
 1525 ilinud do marannaibh garbha (281b) grainemla 7 d'uiscibh
 arda aduathmara risin re sin. Atpert Cirion iar sin: "Ro
 eirigh ferg na ndee rind, 7 ro imigh ar sen 7 ar toici
 buain[n], 7 atá in mishén agar mescbuaidhredh. Ocus in
 tan ro buí in toici linn ro buí sen oruind, uair nír beg duind
 1530 ar lamha do chur romhuind 7 do bhristi linn forar naimdibh.
 Ocus ata an cur aingidi etroccar acar lenmain co luthmar,
 7 atamaid-ní ced fan fer dó. Ocus cingem a tír budesta 7
 cathaigem co calma, 7 na teithedh aenduine buain[n] on
 gleo." Do ghabhudar cuan iar sin a purt na cathrach re
 1535 n-abarr Corungue, 7 do chuiredur innell crua[d]daingen catha
 7 grenn grainemhail gaiscidh forra. Fa treicen anma 7 fa
 guasacht gabaidh 7 ba buain ceille do chabhair 7 fa dul a
 n-agaidh ardanfaidh cur a n-aghaidh Cirioin cona mórmuindtir
 fon am sin.

Dala Ercuil 7 na nGregach ro lensad Cirion co seitreach
 1540 sircalma docum tiri, 7 tugadar gasraidh Cirion frais do
 gunnaibh greannmara 7 do gainnibh gera guasachtacha 7 do
 shoigdidh seghmara srubhghera 7 do shlegaibh slip[th]a
 sodiubruicci 7 do clochuibh tai[dh]bhsecha a taidblich 7 do
 1545 gach uili arm diubruice archena. Ro badar immorro tri
 huaire do ló foran abairt sin nar lamhsatt Gregaigh adhaig
 ar tír. Is ann sin ro glac Ercuil luingin lanbeg 7 arthrach
 imdaingen, 7 ro thoguibh seol fair, 7 dorindi imrud docum
 tiri. Do caithedar immorro na Spainnigh ilmilti do liagaibh
 1550 lámh 7 do clochuibh na talman re hErcuil, innus nar tigi
 cith cloichsnechta da tainic ona duilibh uachtaracha inaid
 clocha na caemtalman ag ergi do churp 7 do caemcoluind in
 cathmiledh fon am sin. Do línudh in luingin co lá[n]urrllum
 (282a) do clochuibh in caemmuighi fon am sin, innus co

line, in a valiant ring all round him, and battled bravely and powerfully against the African hosts. It was then that Geryon and his men were defeated. Then Geryon sounded a note on the trumpet which hung from his neck and fled quickly and swiftly towards the sea together with all those of his followers who survived. When Hercules saw that he said: "Malion, I leave thee to guard this city, and I will go in pursuit of Geryon." That is the second battle which Hercules fought against Geryon thus far.

As for Hercules then he went by sea and ocean in pursuit of Geryon. He was three days pursuing him, and they travelled over many rough, hateful seas and in many high, terrible waters during that time. Then Geryon said: "The anger of the gods has risen against us, and our luck and prosperity have departed from us, and misfortune is confounding us; and when fortune was on our side we prospered, for it was enough that we should put forth our hands and we defeated our enemies. And the wicked, merciless warrior is pursuing us swiftly, though we outnumber him by a hundred to one. Now let us land and fight bravely, and let no one of us flee from the battle." Then they made harbour in the port of the city called Corunna. And they donned hard, impregnable battle-equipment and ugly fighting-accoutrements. And to oppose Geryon and his great men at that time would have been a giving up of life, a perilous danger, a despairing of help, a going against a great tempest.

As for Hercules and the Greeks they followed Geryon strongly and bravely to land, and Geryon's men shot a shower of fierce missiles and keen, dangerous darts and swift (?), sharp-pointed arrows and polished, easily-hurled spears and huge stones from slings and every other kind of throwing-weapon. Moreover, they continued in this procedure for three hours, so that during that time the Greeks did not dare to make for land. Then Hercules took a very small boat, a very strong vessel, and raised a sail on it and sailed for the shore. And the Spaniards threw many thousands of hand-stones and stones from the ground at Hercules, so that no shower of hailstones that ever came from the upper elements was thicker than (that of) the stones of the fair earth rebounding from the body and fair form of the warrior at that moment. Whereupon the boat was quickly filled with the stones of the gentle plain, so that it began to

1555 roibhi in long ac tuitim a ndomuin in aigein iar mbrisedh
 a croim 7 a tacladh on toruindgles sin. Ro lonnaighedh
 7 ro luathflergaiged in riglmile co rechtaigeanntach, 7 ro
 eirigh asan luing do leim luthmar lanedrum, 7 ro turn ar
 teoruid na tiurmtalman. Ocus do toguib iar sin in susta
 1560 segmar seiniaraind 7 in liber lanchalma luirgi re gualaind, 7
 ro ghabh ag ledairt 7 ag lanmarbhadh na Spainnech gan
 cuidiughudh carat na companach mar aen ris. Ocus
 d'fedfaidis eeh 7 echrada snam co seitreach sírcalma for
 1565 srúthlinntib fola fordeirgi fon am sin o laimh echtaigh
 arrachta Ercuil. Tangadar iarum .l. laech lanchalma
 d'uaislibh 7 d'ardmaithibh na Greige ann sin d'aimhdheoin
 na Spainnech. Ocus do chuiredar in cath co calma coinnertmar.
 Is ann sin do chuir Cirion a chlú co cefadhach osna cathaibh,
 7 ro gabh se ag luathledradh na nGregach innus co torcair .l.
 1570 laech lanchalma les dib. Dala Ercuil iarum torchair .ii. milli
 fer n-armach n-incomluind leis dona Spainnechaibh a n-eruc
 in .l. Gregach sin do toit le Cirion. Is ann sin ro ghreis Cirion
 a muindter im calma do denum a n-aighidh Ercuil 7 na
 nGregach, 7 docuadar in tan sin ar lár catha na nGregach
 1575 mar budh é mian gach aen dibh a malairt isin mórgleo sin.
 Ro figedh iar sin in cath co discir dana dasachtach eturra,
 7 ro brisedh ar Cirion cona muindtir la hirgail arrachta
 ainntreannta Ercuil 7 na nGregach archena. Ro teithedar
 na Spainnigh iarum docum na mara, uair ba rogha leo a
 1580 mbadh[adh ?] sechnon in mara na gnuis adhuathmar aingidhi
 Ercuil do faicsin doibh. Ro laídh immorro Cirion a muindter,
 7 ro mol a gnimartha gaisgid, 7 ní moidi ro ansat aigi sin.
 Is ann sin dochuaidh Cirion co sírcalma a comdail Ercuil
 do comruc fris. Iarna faicsin sin dona hAfraiceeachaibh
 1585 ro impoighedar co luthmar lan(282b)beogha, 7 ro comruic
 Cirion 7 Ercuil rooile in tan sin. Tug immorro Cirion builli
 bithnertmar d'Ercuil innus nach fes do ca hard ina roibhe,
 iarna buaidhirt don builli. Is ann sin ro scairt 7 ro screch
 Ercuil for Gregachaibh, ag iarraidh a fhurtachta forra, 7
 1590 tangadar cuigi i tír in drong ro buí isna longaibh dibh, 7 ro
 cathaigedar co calma a timcill Ercuil. Tuc immorro Ercuil
 builli bracha bithnertmar don luirg adhbuil iarnaighi do
 Cirion, 7 ro thrascair co hathlumh urmaisnech é. Ocus do-
 rugsud a muindter leo o Ercuil e fon am sin, 7 docuaidh
 1595 sé asin cath amach do ligen a anala. Ocus ro buí se ag
 imdhergadh 7 ag athaisiughudh a muindtiri ar son mar
 tugadar cum catha a n-aghaidh Ercuil é. Docuaid iarum

sink into the depths of the ocean with its mast and tackle broken from this crashing onslaught. A frenzy of anger and swift rage overcame the royal warrior, and he rose out of the boat with a vigorous, light leap, and landed on the edge of dry land. And he then raised the swift (?) iron flail, the valorous, staff-like club to his shoulder, and began to slaughter and slay the Spaniards unaided by any friend or ally. And horses and cavalry could have swum strongly and bravely on the eddying pools of crimson blood shed by the wonderful, powerful hand of Hercules at that time. Then fifty brave warriors from among the lords and high nobles of Greece came to the spot despite the Spaniards and gave battle bravely and powerfully. Then Geryon intrepidly exalted his reputation among the hosts, for he fell to a quick slaughtering of the Greeks, so that he slew fifty brave warriors of them. As for Hercules, he killed five thousand armed, battle-skilled Spaniards in compensation for those fifty Greeks who had fallen at Geryon's hand. Then Geryon urged his followers to fight bravely against Hercules and the Greeks, and this time they went into the midst of the Greek contingent as if it were the desire of every one of them to be slain in that conflict. Then the battle was fought fiercely and boldly and furiously between them, and Geryon and his men were defeated by the powerful, fierce fighting of Hercules and the rest of the Greeks. Then the Spaniards fled towards the sea, for they chose to be drowned (?) throughout the sea rather than look on the terrible, malignant face of Hercules. And though Geryon urged on his men and praised their deeds of arms none the more did they remain with him for that. Then Geryon went bravely against Hercules to fight with him. When the Africans saw that they turned back swiftly and vigorously, and then Geryon and Hercules fought together. Moreover Geryon dealt Hercules a very powerful blow so that he knew not where he was, dazed as he was by the blow. Then Hercules shouted and cried out to the Greeks, asking them to help him, and those of them who were in the ships landed and fought valiantly around Hercules. Moreover Hercules dealt Geryon a mortal, powerful blow with the great iron club and knocked him quickly and unerringly to the ground. And then his men took him away from Hercules and he left the battle in order to draw breath; and he was reviling and cursing his men for bringing him into battle against Hercules. Then Geryon

Cirion fon cath arís, 7 ní fetar a innisín febhus a laimhe isín
 cath in tan sin. Ocus tarra da cheile é 7 Ercuil, 7 dorónsat
 1600 comruc fergach sínceimnech fedhmlaidir. Túc inmorro
 Ercuil builli bédgnimach bithecalma brachamail don luirg
 ainntreannta iarmaidhí do Cirion, 7 ro buail a foscullach a
 ciun in cur calma cathbuadhach comlonnchruaidh, innus gur
 cuir teora troigh tremiledh in lorg iarmaidhí tre cloiginn in
 1605 caemrigh, co torcuir marbh gan ainmain don trenbeim sin.
 Gurub amlaidh sin fa fuin do Cirion gubhreachach grod-
 bhriathrach 7 da diás bhratar. Ocus ro theith in drong ro
 mair do muindtir Cirion fo cnocuibh ciachdorcha 7 fo
 glenntaibh grainemla 7 fo sleibhtibh fuarfliucha 7 fo díamruibh
 1610 dluithi doelais. Ocus ro gabhadar na Gregaigh aga
 luathmarbhadh no co rucc duibnell dorca doelais na haidhchi
 forra. Ocus fa línta fanta 7 fiadghlennta na crichi sin dia
 fuil 7 dia fulrachta, uair ní fedadh rímh na ro-airemh a torcair
 dib. Tangadar na Gregaigh tara n-ais ina longuibh, 7 do-
 1615 ríndedh ceol 7 ealadhna doibh, 7 ro caitheadar a lórdaethan
 bídh 7 lenna, innus co ndechaidh a toirrsi 7 a truaghneimeile
 don aes gaeta guasachtach la luth in deghnima doronsad
 in la sin. Gurub amlaidh sin tainnic in cogudh sin la hErcuil
 arna Spainechaibh.

1620 (283a) Dala Ercuil iar sin ro mol se co hadhbulmór in cuan
 sin a rabudar a longa, 7 adubhairt gur maith in t-inadh
 cathrach do denum ara comghar. Ocus do chuir techta uadha
 ar fud na Gailinnsi d'iaraidh lucht denmusa na cathrach sin.
 Ocus tanic ben cuigi darb ainm Coroighne, 7 ro geall co
 1625 n'd]ingnedh sí(n) in cathair, 7 dorinde maille hilimud inntlechta
 7 eladhan, 7 drong mór mar aen ria do lucht na ceirde cedna.
 Ocus tucadh a hainm fein aran cathraigh .i. Coroighne.
 Ocus is uime ro ordaigh Ercuil in cathair sin do dhenum .i.
 do cuimniughudh in cathreime sin co fuin in betha, 7 mar
 1630 comartha gur claidh se Cir[i]on cona muindtir. Ocus do
 ordaigh tempull uasal do dhenum dona deibh annsa cathraigh
 sin, 7 do chuir lampaidh ar lasadh do ló 7 d'aidhchi isín
 tempull cedna, 7 dorucc in tsoillsi sin ced bliadhan. Ocus do-
 ronadh fúath firalainn isín cathraigh sin la taebh na mara,
 1635 7 mírront ina laim, 7 do cuireadh ilimud do chrannaibh aille
 ina timcill. Ocus is mar coimed aran cathraigh ro ordaigh
 Ercuil sin. Ocus an uair docidis lucht na long 7 na sluagh
 echtrann sin dar leo fein is na haoncoill uí ro buí in cathair,
 7 do sechnaidis in cuan sin d'uaman na deilbhe. Ocus ro
 1640 mair in delb mirbulda sin no co tainic Sin Sém tar eis paisi

went into the battle again, and the prowess of his hand in the battle at that time cannot be described ; and he and Hercules met together and fought an angry, venomous, powerful combat. Moreover Hercules dealt Geryon an injurious, brave, fatal blow with the rough iron club and struck the brave, victorious, battle-hardened warrior on the level crown of his head, and put the iron club three warrior's feet through the skull of the noble king, so that he fell down dead and lifeless from that strong blow. So that thus was made an end of the unjust, sharp-tongued Geryon and his two brothers. And those of Geryon's men who still survived fled to dark and misty hills and hateful glens and cold, damp mountain-sides and fast, undiscoverable hiding-places ; and the Greeks fell to killing them till they were overtaken by the dark, impenetrable blackness of night, and the slopes and wild glens of that country were filled with their blood and gore, for so many of them fell that it was impossible to count or number them. The Greeks came back to their ships and were treated to music and entertainment ; and they took their fill of food and drink, so that the dangerously wounded forgot their pain and misery for joy at the good deed they had done that day. And thus ended that war waged by Hercules against the Spaniards.

As for Hercules then, he praised greatly that harbour where his ships were, and said that beside it would be a good place to build a city. And he sent messengers throughout Galicia to seek people to build that city, and a woman named Corunna came to him and promised to build that city. And this she did with great skill and art, assisted by a great number of people of the same trade ; and the city was called Corunna after her. And it was for this reason that Hercules ordered that city to be built, to commemorate for ever that victory, and as a sign that he had defeated Geryon and his men. And he ordered a noble temple to be built to the gods in that city, and he placed a lamp in the same temple alight both day and night, and that light lasted for a hundred years. And a beautiful statue was made in that city beside the sea with a mirror in its hand, and many beautiful trees were placed around it. And it was as a protection to the city that Hercules ordered that ; for when foreign crews and armies saw that they thought the city was all one forest, and avoided that harbour for fear of the statue. And that miraculous statue

Crist isin Gailinnsi, 7 is leis do milleadh in delbh sin. Ocus do-rindedh maír 7 baillighi 7 mera la hErcuil amsa cathraigh sin, - ro fhagaibh í asa haithle 7 reliqua.

Tanice iarum Ercuil tar ais co cathraigh Megida isin Ghreig.
 1045 Ocus ro innsidar lucht na cathrach sin d'Ercuil co roibí rí aingidhí imthnúthach isin Cartagene, 7 co torcuir rí Aragont - rí Nauerre cona mnaibh 7 cona cloind leis, 7 7uc sé cís in da theallach sin leis co cathraigh na hItali. Ocus is amlaidh ro buí in cathair sin 7 sliabh ard adhbulmór osa cind. Atpert
 1050 Ercuil co cuirfedh (283b) sé a aithrechus sin ar Calcus. Do chruinnigh Ercuil a muindter as gach aird ina docum, 7 do gluaisidar rempa a coindi Calcuís. Ocus do chuir techta roime do fhuacgra catha fair. Ocus ní dernaidh Ercuil díth isin chrich sin no co rainice co Calcus. An uair immorro do-
 1055 chualaidh Calcus Ercuil ac techt ina docum do chuir se toísech da muindtir cuigi darb ainm Castilliens, dia radh ris impogh a fritheing na conaire cedna no co fuighedh se bas anuasal cona muindtir. Ocus ro gair se athach econn d'Ercuil. Ro fhreagair Ercuil co ciuin cennuis cairdemail in techtuire, 7 is
 1060 edh ro raidh: " Ní maith in modh do rígh uasal urrunta athach no fomoir fíngalach do gairm do rí uasal ele mar missi, 7 gid edh fós is fer innarbtha athach 7 daíne n-aingidhí n-etroccar mé asa n-ait 7 asa n-inadh budhein. Ocus innis do Chalcus gurob gerr co mbiad a fis aigi cia aguind bus threisi." Ro im-
 1065 thigh Caisstilliens mar a roibhí Calcus, 7 ro innis aithesc Ercuil do. Ro ghabh immorro luinne 7 lanfberg adhbulmor Calcus, 7 adubhairt co toitfedh Ercuil 7 gach athach ara mbeireadh sé leis a ndighail comraidh Ercuil. Do chruinnigh Calcus a muindter iarum, 7 tugadh a eidedh cuigi, 7 do brisedh leis é
 1070 ona chrothadh, 7 ro bhris ilimud eaidh mar sin la méd a fheirgi. Ocus tugadh cuigi iarum eidedh caid comnaidí crua[d]daingen, 7 ro ghabh uime he. Do cuireadh iarum ilimud do chorranaibh iarnaidhí 7 do baccánaibh daingní dobhridí a lenmuín d'eidedh Calcuís a ndoigh co mbeireadh se ar Ercuil
 1075 re glaccudh, co mbeith se a lenmain dona baccanaibh iarnaidhí, 7 gur amlaidh do berthai re malairt fair. Ocus ro mol Calcus a muindter budein, 7 adubhairt riu calma do dhenum a n-aighidh Ercuil.

Is ann sin tanic Calcus cona muindtir a n-arrtaise Ercuil

lasted till Saint James came to Galicia after the Passion of Christ, and it was he who destroyed that statue. And Hercules appointed mayors and bailiffs and officials in that city and then left it, etc.

Then Hercules came back to the city of Merida in Greece (*sic*), and the people of that city told Hercules that there was a wicked, jealous king in Carthagera, and that the kings of Arragon and Navarre, with their wives and children, had fallen by his hand, and that he had carried off the tributes of those two households to the city of Italy (*sic*). Now that city had a high, huge mountain above it. And Hercules said that he would make Cacus regret that deed. Hercules gathered his men together from every direction, and they set out against Cacus, and he sent messengers on before him to declare war on him, and Hercules did no harm in that country till he reached Cacus. Now when Cacus heard that Hercules was coming to him he sent to him a captain from among his men named Castilliens, ordering him to return by the same route, saying that if he did not he would die an ignoble death together with his followers, and calling Hercules a stupid tyrant. Hercules answered the messenger calmly and gently and amicably, saying: "It is unworthy of a noble, powerful king to call another noble king like me a tyrant or a murderous giant; further, I am a man who drives tyrants and wicked, merciless people from their own place and station; and tell Cacus that he will know before long which of us is the stronger." Castilliens departed to where Cacus was and related to him what Hercules had said. Cacus was angered and greatly enraged, and said that he would slay Hercules and every tyrant whom he should catch in revenge for Hercules' words. Then Cacus collected his men, and his armour was brought to him, and he shook it so that it fell to pieces, and he did the same with many more suits of armour in the greatness of his anger; and finally a hard, durable, impregnable suit of armour was brought to him, which he put on. Then many curved iron knives and firm, unbreakable hooks were fixed to Cacus' armour that he might catch Hercules in their grip, and that gripped by the iron hooks he might be seized and slain. And Cacus praised his own men and exhorted them to fight bravely against Hercules.

Then Cacus and his men came against Hercules and the

1680 7 rí Naragune 7 rí Nauerre cona muindtir mar aen riu. Tanice immorro Ercuil cona muindtir a coindi Calcuis, 7 tugadar (284a) cath dian dasachtach daroile conarba leir doibh a ceile la himud na n-arm ndiúbraicci ar eitillaigh uas ceannaibh na curadh 7 na cathmiledh. Ocus ro marbhadh
 1685 míli laech lancalma ar gach taebh eturra don cedfhrais tugadar, 7 do marbhadh an cedcorughudh dona Gregachaibh docuaid sa cath. Cidh tracht is ann sin do chuireadar ua Gregaigh a clú osna cathaibh, 7 roba derg in talam futha in tan sin o fuil muindtiri Calcuis, 7 roba fliuch in talam fona
 1690 Gregachaibh dia n-allus bucein la med a saethair. Ro fergaighedh Calcuis ar faicsin a muindtiri dia malairt 7 dia micorughudh la Gregachaibh. Ocus ro badar sluaigh na Cartagene in uair sin ar tí theite ina cathraigh. Tugadar iarum urrluighi nua nemharraigh diaoroile. Is ann sin do chuir
 1695 Calcuis a clú osna cathaibh, 7 ro buí se ag oirlech 7 ag athcuma na nGregach, 7 ní buailedh acht aenbeim ar gach fer, 7 ní ternaighthi on beim sin. Is ann sin ro scairtsit 7 ro sgrechsat na Gregaigh ag iarraidh a comfhurtachta, innus co clos a mac alla isin firmamint 7 a n-ailltibh 7 a n-uamaibh
 1700 na talman, 7 ro badar cum brisdi forra fon am sin le hirgail Calcuis. Tanic iarum Ercuil do chabhair na nGregach, 7 a long iarnaighi ina laim, 7 do chuir meisnech 7 moraignedh ina muindtir, 7 do chomruic fein 7 Calcuis. Ocus do buail Calcuis builli bithnertmar for Ercuil, innus gur theilg a chlogud dia chaemcenn. Ro shailedar muindter Calcuis gurbā marbh
 1705 Ercuil on beim sin. Tug iarum Ercuil builli ele do Chalculus don huirg iarnaighi ina cenn, 7 do theilg a cumdach dia cenn a mesc in catha, innus gur taibhrighedh dó ilimud do dhrithlennaib lasanna a timchill a ruisc 7 a radhairc. Ocus gid edh fós nír fedadh a thrascairt don trenbeim sin. Docuaidh Calcuis iar sin a mesc a muindtiri 7 ro len Ercuil he a certlar catha na
 1710 Cartane, innus nach (284b) fhidir na Gregaigh car ghabh Ercuil uathadh. Is ann sin ro impaidh Calcuis re hErcuil, 7 do comraicsit roeile, 7 ro buail Calcuis brachbuilli bithnertmar for Ercuil, - ro leigedar sluaigh na Cartane gartha aidhble asta a commaidhem in builli sin. Ercuil immorro robo moide leis a menma na gartha sin do clos, 7 do thuircedar cách a ceile dib innus nach fuair cehtar acu riam a co[m]maith sin do comruc. Ocus do liged eturra fein a certlar in catha. Ocus ro

kings of Aragon and Navarre and their followers. Moreover Hercules and his men came against Cacus, and they waged hard, furious battle with each other till they could hardly see each other for the number of throwing-weapons flying over the heads of the soldiers and warriors ; and a thousand bold warriors were slain on each side by the first volley they launched, and the first detachment of Greeks to enter the battle was killed. However, it was then that the Greeks exalted their reputation above the battalions, and at that time the earth under them was red with the blood of Cacus' men ; and the ground under the Greeks was wet with their own perspiration from the greatness of their exertions. Cacus was enraged on seeing his men slaughtered and put to confusion by the Greeks, and at that moment the hosts of Carthagera were on the point of fleeing into their city. Then they fell upon each other with new and refreshed vigour. Cacus exalted his fame above the battalions, and slaughtered and maimed the Greeks, and he only struck one blow at each man, and no man recovered from that blow. Then the Greeks shouted and cried out for help so that the echo of their shouts was heard in the firmament and in the glens and caves of the earth, and at that time they were on the point of being routed by the prowess of Cacus. Then Hercules came to help the Greeks, iron club in hand, and filled his men with courage and spirit, and he himself fought Cacus. And Cacus himself dealt Hercules a powerful blow and knocked his helmet from his fair head. Cacus' men thought Hercules had been killed by that blow. Then Hercules dealt Cacus a return blow on the head with the iron club and knocked his helmet from his head into the midst of the battle so that many flaming sparks appeared before his eyes and filled his vision. And yet that powerful blow was not enough to knock him down. Then Cacus went among his men, and Hercules followed him into the midst of the army of Carthagera, so that the Greeks knew not whither Hercules had gone from them. Then Cacus turned on Hercules and they fought together, and Cacus dealt Hercules a mortal, powerful blow, and the hosts of Carthagera shouted hugely in exultation at that blow. But Hercules became all the more spirited on hearing those shouts, and they both smote each other so that neither of them had ever met with such an excellent contest before, and they were left to themselves in the very midst of the battle with the

1720 badar na catha cechtardha sin a[c] commarbhadh a ceile ina
 tuncill. Calcus immorro do chuir se delbh duaibsech draigh-
 ehta air fein fon am sin re fedh in comruic, ⁊ ro bui delb
 alainn aingleada for Ercuil frisín re sin. Tuc immorro Ercuil
 1725 builli don tsabh iarnaidhí do Calcus ⁊ ro thrascair é, ⁊ roba
 marbh on builli sin é mína *beith* febhus na feilme ro bui uime.
 Ro erigh Calcus co prap primurlumh, ⁊ ro theith reimhe
 sechnon in catha, ⁊ ní len Ercuil é iar sin.

Dala sluaigh na Cartagine do chothaighedar co calma re
 Gregachaibh a haithli *Calcuís* do dul uatha. Is ann sin ro
 1730 medaigh menmanna na míledh nGregach, innus co tabhraidís
 da builli fan mbuilli do muindtir Calcuís. Ocus nírb aidhbli
 na gartha geranacha gola doronsat na Gregaigh in tan rob
 ecruidh doibh isin cath naid na gartha leidmecha luth[gh]aire
 do leigedar asta in uair fa rugadar buaidh coscuir ar sluaighaibh
 1735 na Cartagine. An uair immorro docunnaice Calcus a muinnter
 a[c] cothughudh re Gregachaibh, ⁊ é fein ar mbreith ar[a ?]
 anail, tanice fon cath do c(oth)athughudh a mesc a muindtiri ⁊
 gach aen dar theith leis. Iar faicsin Calcuís do Ercuil do-
 chuaidh se ina docum do cathughudh fris. Ar faicsin luirgi
 1740 iarnaidhí Ercuil do Chalcus ro ghabh uaman e, ⁊ ro theith
 asin cathraigh ⁊ .l. da muindtir mar aen (285a) ris aran
 sliabh ro búí os cinn cathrach na Cartagine. Moschaio ainm
 in tsleibhí sin. Ro fech immorro Calcus tar ais fora muindtir,
 ⁊ ní fhacca se aen díbh gan gabhail *nú* gan marbhadh, ⁊ do-
 1745 chunnaice se co melfaidís muilli gan meirtnighi arna
 srothaibh falcmara firdoimní fola ro bui ac síledh re slesaibh
 na slighedh. Docunnaice Calcus gur gab Ercuil in tir dia
 ainneoin fair. Ocus is amlaidh ro bui in sliabh sin ⁊ ní roibi
 acht aonconair cumang ara tei[gh]thi suas ann, ⁊ docuaidh
 1750 Calcus di ar ai betha na haidhí sin. Iar mbreith cosgair in
 chatha do Ercuil ro len se Calcus sa sliab, ⁊ ro ghabhsat
 lucht coimeda in tsleibhí do leccaib lanaidhbli ⁊ do mur-
 liagaibh mora forra, innus gur marbhudar drechta dermala
 ⁊ dronga dirime do Ghregachaibh, ⁊ gurb eigin doibh impogh
 1755 tara n-ais on tsliabh. Dorighní immorro Ercuil ⁊ na Gregaigh
 foslongport fo tharr an tsleibhí a[c] coiméd na conuire imcaile
 ro bui sa tsliabh, ⁊ ro thuing fona deibh nach fuicfedh in fos-
 longport sin mína curtai ar eigin as é no co cuireadh se Calcus
 do gorta. Uair ní roibhí conair ele aigi a fuicfedh e acht an
 1760 aenconuir sin ara rabudar na Gregaigh. Do togbhadh iarum
 a pupul d'Ercuil, ⁊ do cuireadh leabaidh urluachra fai. Ocus

two armies slaughtering each other around them. Now Cacus had the expression of a scowling wizard at that time during the combat, but the face of Hercules was that of a fair angel the while. Moreover Hercules gave Cacus a blow with the iron staff and knocked him down, and he would have been dead from that blow had it not been for the excellence of the helm which he wore. Cacus rose quickly and fled with all speed through the battle, and Hercules did not follow him after that.

As for the hosts of Carthagera they fought bravely against the Greeks after Cacus had left them. Then the courage of the Greek soldiers rose so that they struck two blows for every one struck by Cacus' men, and no greater were the complaining, tearful cries of the Greeks when growing faint in the battle than the eager shouts of joy they gave when they were triumphant over the hosts of Carthagera. Now when Cacus saw his men fighting against the Greeks and (found) that he himself had regained his breath he entered the battle with all those who had fled with him in order to fight among his men. When Hercules saw Cacus he went towards him to fight with him. When Cacus saw Hercules' iron club he became afraid, and fled the city together with fifty of his men to a mountain which was above the city of Carthagera called Moneayo. Then Cacus looked behind him at his men and he could not see one of them who had not been either captured or slain; and he saw flooded, deep streams of blood flowing along the sides of the road sufficient to drive grinding-mills without wearying. Cacus saw that Hercules had taken his country in spite of him. Now that mountain was ascended by one narrow path only, and to this Cacus took that he might live through that night. Hercules, after his triumph in the battle, followed Cacus to the mountain, and those who were guarding the mountain pelted them with huge stones and great blocks so that they killed vast crowds and numberless bands of Greeks, so that they had to turn back from the mountain. Then Hercules and the Greeks made an encampment under the mountain to guard the narrow path which ascended it, and he swore by the gods that he would not leave that camp unless driven from it by force till he starved Cacus out, for there was no other path by which he could leave it than that one path on which the Greeks were (encamped). Then Hercules' tent was erected for him, and a bed of fresh rushes laid down for him,

- ro erb ar droing dibh faire do denum, 7 re droing ele colladh. Ocus roba luth leo-san sin, uair ba tuirsech iat tar eis in catha. Ocus nír benadar a n-eidedh dib in aidchi sin. Ocus
- 1765 ro buí foruire amuigh acu a[c] coimed doibh. Iar tiacht in lae immorro do chuir Ercuil drong dia muindtir le ri Naraguine, 7 (285b) drong ele le ri Nauerre. Ocus adubhradar na righthi sin: "A Ercuil," ar siat, "ní roibi oruinde riam co ro so ri is ansa linn na thu, 7 dodenum gach ní bus toil let."
- 1770 Ro an immorro Ercuil a[c] coimed in tsleibhi sin; 7 in uair ro gabh gorta Calcus ro ordaigh se teinnté 7 tennala mora do dhenum foran sliabh, 7 ro seol se co heladhnach le draighecht detach na teinntedh sin docum Ercuil 7 cum na nGregach. An uair immorro docunnuic Ercuil a muindter aca
- 1775 muchudh on detaigh ro theith leo, 7 ro fhagaibh in foslongport. Do shail immorro Ercuil corob innechad tainicc ona deibh forra. Doruc iarum Calcus biadh 7 bitaille leis isin sliabh frisín re sin, 7 ro delbh se co healadhnach in sliabh dorchá doradháire do cach, 7 solus taithnemach do fein 7 da muindtir.
- 1780 Rob ingnath la hErcuil cinnus doroihne Calcus na cerda geinntlighi sin. Is ann sin do chruinnigh Ercuil a maigistreacha moreladhnacha 7 a cleirigh canonda ina docum, 7 adubhairt riu: "Is o *deithibh* diablaidhi doroiné Calcus na cerda ugud, 7 ní ho *deithibh* nemaigi." Ocus ro buí Ercuil a[c] cuartughudh
- 1785 a leabhar 7 ac scrududh a n-inntleхта dus cinnus dorinde Calcus na cerda draighecta sin. Do chuir iarum Ercuil techta ar cenn Aitilais .i. ardmaigistir isna heladhnaibh draighecta, 7 ro fiarfaigh de cinnus dofuaire Calcus dorcachт do denum do cach 7 soillsi do fein 7 da muindtir. Adubhairt
- 1790 Aitilas: "A Ercuil," ar se, "acht gidh misi dorindi (286a) na healadhna duid-si is ferr tusa innta na misi 7 na aennech at aimsir. Ocus ataim-si arsaidh senordha anosa, 7 ní heidir lium na healadhna draighecta do dhenum. Ocus is sé a athair siud .i. Ucan, dorindi do Calcus iat, uair ro buí
- 1795 Ucan a nguasacht a anma ag righ na Sisaile mar do buí Calcus agud-sa, a Ercuil," ar sé, "7 ro delbh sé teine draighecta isna sleibhtibh, 7 ro imigh Ucan as mar sin o rígh na Sisaile. Ocus mairid na teinnté sin fos ar lasadh." Dorighni Ercuil didiu amrus ar Aitilas, 7 docuaidh fein na
- 1800 aonur isin sliabh, 7 ní fuair se Calcus na [a] muinnter ann. Ocus ro impo tar ais mar a roibi Aitilas, 7 doroiné gen gaire fris: "Ní dingen amrus ort festa, a Aitilais," ar sé, "uair ro imigh Calcus asan sliabh lena dhraighecht."

and he ordered some of them to keep watch and the others to sleep ; and they were glad of that, for they were tired after the battle, and they did not take off their armour that night ; and they had a watch outside keeping guard for them. When the day came Hercules put a section of his men under the king of Aragon and another under the king of Navarre, and those kings said : “ Hercules, we have never had over us so far a king whom we preferred to thee, and we will do everything thou mayest desire.”

Moreover Hercules remained guarding that mountain, and when Cacus' supplies failed he ordered fires and great beacons to be made on the mountain, and he directed the smoke of those fires through skill and magic towards Hercules and the Greeks. Moreover when Hercules saw his men being choked by the smoke he fled with them and left the camp. Indeed Hercules thought it was a punishment inflicted on them by the gods. Then Cacus brought food and drink to the mountain during that time, and he brought it to pass through his arts that the mountain was dark and invisible to everyone else, while it was bright and shining to him and his men. Hercules wondered as to how Cacus performed those magic arts. Then Hercules gathered his skilled masters and canonical clerks to him and said to them : “ It is through the help of devilish gods that Cacus has performed those arts, and not of heavenly gods.” And Hercules searched their books and examined their minds to find out how Cacus had performed those magic arts. Then Hercules sent messengers to Atlas, high master in the magic arts, asking him how Cacus had contrived to make darkness for everyone else and light for himself and his men. Atlas said : “ Hercules, though it was I who taught thee the arts thou art better in them than I or any of thy contemporaries. And I am old and full of years now and cannot perform the magic arts. And it was his father Vulcan who taught them to Cacus, for when Vulcan was in danger of his life at the hands of the king of Sicily as was Cacus at thy hands, Hercules, he made a magic fire in the mountains ; and thus Vulcan escaped from the king of Sicily ; and those fires are still burning.” Now Hercules doubted Atlas, and went alone to the mountain, and found neither Cacus nor his men there. And he returned to where Atlas was and greeted him with a laugh. “ I will doubt thee no more, Atlas,” he said, “ for Cacus has departed from the mountain by means of his magic.”

Ro fech immorro Ercuil in tír ina timcheall, 7 rob ahuind in
 1805 tír sin. Ocus docunnaic iarum cathair caem clocasach 7
 na pilaidi rigdha roaille .i. Terracone a hainm-sidhe. Ocus
 tue se righe ?] in tír sin do mac rígh Terracone, 7 adubhairt
 ris cert maith do cummail isin tír sin.

Dala Ercuil iarum ro imthigh roime cona mortheghlach co
 1810 cathraigh ele darb ainm Salamanque, 7 ro buí sel innti ag
 dénum eladhan a n-uain thalman. Ocus docuaid as sin co
 Cataloigne .i. cathair ele i sidhe, 7 ro buí seal innti ag denum
 eladhan isin cathraigh sin. Ocus docuaidh sé as sin a proinnsi
 ele, 7 dorindi cathair daingen innti darb ainm Barsiloiné.
 1815 Ocus ro fhas conach 7 saidhbhreas aigi innti. Ocus dorindedh
 immorro delbh alainn d'ór brúndti d'Ercuil, 7 ind uair do
 bith se a ngar don deilb ní haithenntaigi iat sech aroile. Ocus
 do cuir Ercuil isin deilb sin co healadhnach freagra do thabhairt
 ar gach aon isna secht n-ealadhnaibh saera 7 a ndenum
 1820 doibh. Ro gair (286b) immorro Ercuil ridiri uasal dia muindtir
 ina docum, Yspan a ainm-sidhe, 7 atpert fris: "Is maith do
 lámh 7 is firindech innruic tú fein, 7 dobheirim-si ríghí na
 crích so duit .i. tigherntus Calcuis mic Ulcain, 7 gach ríghí
 diar gabus isin Espain; 7 medaigh[th]er gach maith let,
 1825 7 loighter gach andlighedh 7 gach egoir." Ocus tue se cet
 d'Aitilas 7 d'Filoces imtecht, 7 adubhairt Filoces nach
 scarfadh se re hErcuil no co faghadh cehtar acu bas. Ocus
 is on Yspan sin dia tue Ercuil in Espain do len Espain don
 talmáin sin. Ro buí immorro sgríbneoir a coimidecht Ercuil
 1830 a[c] sgríbhadh a staire budhein, uair rob annsa le hErcuil
 liubhair 7 ealadhna saera na ríghí na talman ule.

Dala Ercuil iarum doclos do co rabhudar aonfher deg
 d'fomorchaibh ainmíne do slicht Caim colaigh a[g] gabhail
 neirt mhoir ar fud in domhan. Ocus is ann ro bhui a comnaidhi
 1835 a cathraigh na Cremone 7 a cathraigh na Melane. Ocus ríghacht
 na Melane ro buí acu. Sadurn 7 Nestor dias roba sine dibh,
 7 ro buí a fis acu co tiucfadh Ercuil do cathughudh friu, 7
 do chuireadar Nestor ina dochum dia radh fris da fai[gh]dis
 radharc fair nach ligfidis as ina bethaid he. Dala Nestor
 1840 iarum níir cian do ac siubhal na conuire in tan tarrla Ercuil

And Hercules looked on the country around him, and it was a beautiful country. And afterwards he saw a fair, towered city with its majestic, very beautiful palaces, Tarragona by name; and he gave (the sovereignty?) of that country to the prince of Tarragona, and bade him maintain proper justice in that country.

As for Hercules then he went on with his great following to another city called Salamanca, and stayed there for a time practising magic arts in a subterranean cave; and from there he went to Catalonia, another city, and was there for a space practising magic arts in that city. He went from there to another province and built a strong city there called Barcelona, where he gained wealth and riches. Moreover a beautiful statue of Hercules was made of refined gold, and when he was near the statue they could not be distinguished from each other; and Hercules skilfully contrived that that statue should answer all in the seven liberal arts and teach them to them. Moreover Hercules called to him a noble knight from among his men, Hispan by name, and said to him: "Thou hast a strong arm, and thou thyself art righteous and blameless, and I give thee the sovereignty of this country, the domain of Cacus son of Vulcan, together with every kingdom I have conquered in Spain. And increase every good and lessen every tyranny and injustice." And he gave Atlas and Philoctetes permission to depart. And Philoctetes said he would not separate from Hercules till one of them died. And it was from that Hispan to whom Hercules gave Spain that that country got its name. Moreover there was a scribe waiting on Hercules writing his own (*i.e.*, Hercules') history, for Hercules loved books and liberal arts more than the kingship of the whole world.

As for Hercules then he heard that there were eleven burly giants of the race of sinful Ham gaining great power throughout the world; and they lived in the city of Cremona, and in the city of Milan, and the kingdom of Milan was their domain. Saturn and Nestor were the two eldest of them; and they knew that Hercules would come to fight with them, and they sent Nestor to him to inform him that if they once caught sight of him they would not let him away alive. As for Nestor then he was not long on the road when he met

cona sloghaibh fair. Dorinde immorro Nestor auragull fri
 hErcuil, ⁊ atbert dia ndechadh Ercuil do chathughudh ris
 nach tífadh se beo tar ais, ⁊ adubhairt co raedis in t-aenfher
de g sin d'fogmorcaib do cathughudh re hErcuil cona sloghaibh.
 1845 " An dibh tusa ? " bar Ercuil. " Is dib co derb," bar Nestor.
 " Is mor do med ⁊ is mait do dhelbh," bhar Ercuil, " ⁊ gid
 edh ní geb-sa (287a) an imarcaidh sin buaibh. Uair do
 rachuid-si an aenur do comruc rib-si uili." Ro impa in
 foghmoir .i. Nestor, tar ais a comdail a bhraithrech, ⁊ atpert
 1850 co facaidh se Ercuil cona luirg imremair iarnaidhi. Ocus
 adubhairt Nestor nar incomhluind fir in talman r(i)isin
 tre[n]milidh sin, ⁊ adubhairt iarum rena bhraithreachaibh
 freagra co humul ailgen do. Do fhreagradur a bhraithreacha
 Nestor co hogla ainbfsach, ⁊ tugadar aithis ⁊ imdhergadh
 1855 do tri sin do radh. Ocus nir cian dóibh mar sin co facadar
 Ercuil ina aenur ac techt ina ndocum. Ocus tanic se co lathair
 cuca, ⁊ ro fiarfaigh Ercuil dibh an fuighedh se ced slighedh
 uatha trena cathraigh, uair ní roibi a athrughudh do chonuir
 aigi. Ocus adubhairt [gurb ?] ferr les a sídh na a coudh.
 1860 *Adubhradar* na foghmoraib nach ligfidis ced slighedh ar
 ais na ar eigin tresin cathraigh e. Is ann sin ro cengladar na
 fir arrachta fheramla fhoirtille sin a cuirp dia catheidedh, ⁊
 ro glacadar a lorga ina laechlamaibh, ⁊ do caithedar frais da
 n-armaibh diubraici re hErcuil. Ocus dorindi Ercuil an imirt
 1865 cedna riu-san. Do eid[ed]ar ⁊ ro sgrechadar na hathaigh
 aintreannta irgalacha a comdail Ercuil, ⁊ ro fuluing Ercuil
 doibh a nertbeimenna do dherbhadh fair. Is ann sin ro
 thoguibh Ercuil a lorg co lancalma re gualaind, ⁊ ro buail
 beim dighla for fer dhibh cor(?) torcair marbh gan anmain.
 1870 Ocus roba moidi fich ⁊ fala na droingi ele dibh re hErcuil sin.
 Ocus ro badar sluaig cathrach na Cremone ar thaidhlibh in
 dunaidh ⁊ ar barr na cathrach ac feitemh in comhruicc sin,
 - Filoces ⁊ na Gregaigh don taebh ele. Ro fergaigedh Ercuil
 fon am sin, ⁊ ro thorchair cethrar dibh leis in tan sin. Ocus
 1875 doruce an aidhci forra, ⁊ ro iaradar na fomoraigh comosadh
 (287b) na haidhchi sin re hErcuil, ⁊ ro diult Ercuil iat uime
 sin. Ocus torchuir *cuiger* dibh ar maidin arnamarach. Ocus
 docuaidh Nestor le luas a retha as. Ocus ro leicedar lucht
 na cathrach gartha luth[gh]aire asta a commaidemh na
 1880 feinnedh foirtill sin, uair rob ole in cenn do lucht na cathrach
 na hathaigh sin. Is ann sin tangadar lucht na cathrach a
 comdail Ercuil, - do leigedar ara ngluinibh dó iat, ⁊ ro iaradar
 grasa fair, - tugadar iat fein do. Ocus fuair se feis ⁊

Hercules and his hosts. And Nestor addressed Hercules and said that if Hercules went to fight with him he would not come back alive. And he said that those eleven giants would go to fight with Hercules and his hosts. "Art thou one of them?" said Hercules. "I am, indeed," said Nestor. "Great is thy size and goodly is thy appearance," said Hercules, "and yet I will not accept that advantage from you. For I would go alone to fight against you all." The giant Nestor returned to his kinsmen and said he had seen Hercules and his thick iron club. And Nestor said that the men of the world were not fit to fight with that strong warrior, and then advised his kinsmen to answer Hercules humbly and gently. Nestor's kinsmen answered him angrily and stupidly, and reviled and insulted him for saying that. And they were not long thus till they saw Hercules coming towards them alone. And he approached them and asked them if they would permit him to pass through their city, as he had no other route; and added that he would rather be on peaceful than on hostile terms with them. The giants told him that he would not get their permission to pass through the city either by negotiation or by force. Then those powerful, manly, strong men buckled their battle-armor to their bodies and took their clubs in their valiant hands, and shot a volley of their throwing-weapons at Hercules, and Hercules retaliated in the same way. The violent, warlike giants shouted and yelled in front of Hercules, and Hercules suffered them to test their strong blows on him. Then Hercules raised his club bravely to his shoulder and dealt one of them a vengeful blow so that he fell down dead and lifeless. And the rage and spite of the rest of them against Hercules were all the greater for that; and the hosts of the city of Cremona were on the battlements of the fortress and on the housetops of the city watching that fight, with Philoctetes and the Greeks on the other side. Then Hercules, becoming infuriated, felled four of them. And night overtook them, and the giants asked Hercules for a truce for that night, and Hercules refused them that. And five of them fell the next morning, and Nestor fled quickly away. And the townspeople gave shouts of joy in exultation over those strong warriors, for those giants were bad rulers to the townsfolk. Then the townspeople came to meet Hercules and knelt before him and asked him for mercy and surrendered themselves to him; and he and his hosts were feasted and

1885 fledhughudh na haidchi sin dó fein ⁊ da sluagaib. Ocus ro orduigh se cuirp na foghmorach do thabhairt isin cathraigh, ⁊ dorindedh tempull taitnemach ina timcill, ⁊ dorindedh fuata primarrachta prais doibh isin tempull cedna do cuimniughudh na ngnim sin. Ro fhagaibh Ercuil comhedaidhi ceirt ⁊ cora uadha fein isin cathraigh.

1890 Ocus docuaid Ercuil as sin a cathraigh ele ro buí isin crich cedna, ⁊ ro cruindigh cleirigh na crichi sin cuigi, ⁊ do-cuadar do sduider a leabhar ⁊ do scrudadh a n-indtlechta dus cinnus dodendais soillsí doibh fein ⁊ dorcacht do cach .i. mar dorindi Calcus mac Ulcain. Ocus ní cian doibh in uair
1895 do tuicedh in caingen sin leo, ⁊ is é Ercuil do tuic e. Ocus do moludar na maighistreacha eгна ⁊ *eoluis* Ercuil, ⁊ adubhradar ilinud maithesa re hErcuil.

Dala Ercuil iar sin ro fhagaibh sé in tír sin, ⁊ docuaidh roime san Edaille mar a roibe Euander .i. rí na hEdaille.
1900 Ocus tanic Euannter a comdail Ercuil, ⁊ doroine umhla ⁊ anoir do, ⁊ tuc e fein cona tigherntus fora cumus. Ocus ro indis d'Ercuil co roibi Calcus faris, ⁊ co tuc diultadh dó ar son Ercuil. Ocus roba buidhech Hercuil don aithese sin. Ro hinnsedh immorro d'Ercuil co robhi Calcus ar Sliab Auentyn.
1905 Docuaid Ercuil aran sliabh cedna a comdhail Calcuis, ⁊ ro delb Ercuil soillsí dó fein ⁊ dorcacht do Chalcus. Ocus is bronach begmenmach ro buí Calcus (288a) in aidhchi sin la huaman Ercuil. Ocus ní roibi betha aigi fon am sin acht beith ag tomait in fheoir mar gach ainmídi mbruidemail
1910 ele. Do chuir iarum Calcus a chenn ar adhart cloichi bigi, ⁊ do tuil samlaidh. Ocus an uair ro shail soillsí d'fhaicsin ní faccaidh aenní acht imud dorcaduis. Iar tiacht an lae cuigi ní roibhi craidhi na menma aigi, ⁊ do smuain dul mar a roibi Priccus .i. rí na Calidoine, da ngoirter in Calabre aniugh.
1915 Ocus ro imthigh roime co himeclach, ⁊ tarra Priccus fair, ⁊ dorindi Calcus cosaíd fris, ⁊ adubhairt: "Tuc Ercuil innarbadh orm as mo tigherntus," ar se, "⁊ docuaidh mo chraidhi uaim, ⁊ ní fuil menma agum. Ocus ní fuil ní is mó do shailfind do thabhairt craidhi dam na ben do beith agum.
1920 Ocus is edh is ail lium tusa, a Phriccus, do thabhairt ingine dot ingenaib damh mar banceile." Adubhairt Priccus: "Is aithnid damh-sa gur mór h'inne ⁊ h'ardflaites no gur boin Ercuil dít é, ⁊ gíd edh atait cethrur inghen agum-sa,"

banqueted for that night. And he ordered the bodies of the giants to be brought into the city, and a handsome temple was built around them, and massive brazen statues were erected to them in the same temple in memory of those deeds. Hercules left certain men to maintain right and justice in the city on his behalf.

And Hercules went from there to another city in the same country and the scholars of that country gathered about him ; and they fell to studying their books and examining their minds as to how they could make light for themselves and darkness for everyone else, as Cacus son of Vulcan had done. And before long they had found a solution to that problem ; and it was Hercules who discovered it. And the masters of wisdom and knowledge praised Hercules and paid him many compliments.

As for Hercules then he left that country and went on to Italy, where Evander king of Italy was. And Evander came to meet Hercules and greeted him with humility and honour, and surrendered himself and his dominions into his power. And he told Hercules that Cacus had been with him, and that he had refused him (his requests) for the sake of Hercules, and Hercules was grateful when he heard those words. Moreover Hercules was informed that Cacus was on the Aventine Hill. Hercules went to that mountain to meet Cacus, and Hercules caused it to be light to himself and dark to Cacus. And Cacus was sad and dispirited that night for fear of Hercules, and his only means of sustenance at that time was to be eating grass like any brutish beast. Then Cacus put his head on a small stone as pillow and slept thus ; and when he thought he would see light he saw nothing but great darkness. When day arrived he had neither heart nor courage, and he resolved to go to where Picus was, that is, the king of Calcedonia, which is called Calabria now. And he departed fearfully, and he met with Picus, and Cacus complained to him and said : " Hercules has banished me from my dominions, and I have lost heart and have no courage left ; and there is nothing I should think more likely to raise my spirits than that I should take a wife. And I want you, Picus, to give me one of your daughters to wife." Picus said : " I know that great were your wealth and high sovereignty till Hercules deprived thee of them; however I have four daughters," said he.

ar sé, “ ḡ dogebhair-si do rogha dibh, ḡ dogebhair do chunn-
 1925 mail uaim-si madh olc maith le hErcuil é.” “ Atait caladhna
 imda agum-sa.” ar sé, “ ḡ dodhén a aithne arna nelluibh in
 tan impoghas in sen òrum. Ocus atá uaim daingen agum
 nach fes do nech ele, ḡ bed innti san bliadhain so.” Tucudh
 iar sin ceithri hingena Phriccuis co lathair, ḡ tucadh a roga
 1930 do Calcus díbh, ḡ dorug-san Yolce do roguin. Ocus ro buí
 se teora lá a farradh Phriccuis, ḡ do tairg Priccus drechta
 dermhala ḡ dronga doairme do ridiribh ḡ do curadhaibh
 calma ḡ do maighdinibh uaisle do chur a coimhidecht a
 ingine. Ro diult Calcus sin acht aondias deirbhshethar da
 1935 mnaí, ḡ do gluais roime iar sin. Ocus an baile ba nesa (288b)
 aran conair dó ro marbh iat o beg co mór a roibh innti, ḡ
 nír fagaib duine n[a] ainmidhi da fuair aran conair roime
 gan marbhadh. Ocus ro gaid Calcus doim ḡ toirbh leis, ḡ
 docuaidh a n-uaim Sleibhi Auentyn. Ocus is annam do tige dh
 1940 sé amach acht re diu láe no re tosach aidhci, ḡ do bidh se
 fedh na haidhci ag marbhadh ḡ ag losgadh, ag indrud ḡ ag
 argain na hEdaille, ḡ ní fes cía donibh na mordightha sin.
 Ocus do sailedar corob innechudh ona *deithib* tanic orra.

Ro indis immorro Euan[d]er na scela sin d'Ercuil, ḡ ní
 1945 fidir nech cía doroine na gnima sin. Atpert Ercuil fris :
 “ Leigid bur cruidh ḡ bur cethra amach anocht,” ar sé, “ ar-
 an fergort, ḡ ní husa les na deib a coiméd in bur cathrachaibh
 dib na for fairsingi in muighi.” Adubhairt Euanner : “ Da
 cuirem amach iat,” ar sé, “ ní faicfer aenainmí agúind dib.”
 1950 “ Cuirfeam-ne amach iat da fechain sin,” bar Ercuil, “ ḡ
 bermaid lorg orra gidh be conair dechuid.” Do cuire dh na
 cetra ar lar in muighi iar sin, ḡ tainic Calcus ḡ a thriar ban
 asan uamaidh fon am sin, ḡ tarra a mesc na n-ainmínti iat.
 Ocus do ghabh uaman Calcus ar faicsin ilimud na n-ainmínti,
 1955 uair ba menmarc leis gurob e Ercuil doroine in t-inntlecht
 sin, ḡ co roibhi fein aga n-imcoiméd. Dala Calcus iarum ro
 ghabh se ac marbhadh na cethra, ḡ adubhairt Calcus gur
 ferr doib lon do bhreith leo san uamaidh, ḡ nar díth la hErcuil
 a marbhadh. Is ann sin ro cengail Calcus *secht* ndaim ḡ
 1960 cethra ba a ndiaigh a n-erball dibh, ḡ do chuir an cenn ele
 don cengal ima bhraighid, ḡ ro tarraing leis co foirtill
 fircalma isin sliab iat a ndegaidh a n-erball, ḡ do chuir a
 n-uamaid in tsleibhi iat. Ocus do shaith cloch marmail co
 healadhnach a ndorus na huama, innus nach fes

“and thou shalt have thy choice of them, and I will maintain thee whether Hercules like it or no.” “I have many arts,” said he (*i.e.*, Cacus), “and I will find out by the clouds when fortune turns against me, and I have a strong cave which no one else knows of, and I will stay there this year.” Then Picus’ four daughters were brought to the spot and Cacus was offered his choice of them, and he chose Iole. And he stayed three days with Picus, who offered to send great bands and countless companies of knights and brave warriors and noble maidens to escort his daughter. Cacus refused them all except two of his wife’s sisters, and then set out. And he killed all the inhabitants of the town which was nearest to him on the road, from small to great, nor did he leave one animal or human being he found on the road before him unslain. And Cacus carried off oxen and bulls and entered the cave of the Aventine Hill, and seldom did he issue forth except at twilight or at nightfall, and he spent the night killing, burning, ravaging and pillaging in Italy, and nobody knew who wrought this great devastation. And they thought it was a punishment from the gods that had descended on them.

And Evander related those things to Hercules, and no one knew who did those deeds. Hercules said to him: “Let your herds and four-footed beasts out to graze tonight, for it is no easier for the gods to preserve them for you in your cities than on the broad plain.” Evander said: “If we put them out not one animal will be left us.” “We will put them out to test that,” said Hercules, “and we will find their tracks whichever way they go.” Then the animals were put in the middle of the plain, and at that time Cacus and his three women came out of their cave and found themselves in the midst of the animals, and Cacus was afraid when he saw so many animals, for he was convinced that it was Hercules who had carried out that stratagem and that he himself was guarding them. As for Cacus then he began to kill the cattle, and Cacus said it would be better to bring a supply to the cave, for if they were killed it would be no loss to Hercules. Then Cacus bound seven oxen and four cows by their tails and put the other end of the rope across his chest and dragged them powerfully and valiantly to the mountain tail first. And he put them in the cave of the mountain and thrust a marble stone skilfully across the mouth of the cave so that it was not known The track (?)

- 1965 Dofrith lor[g?] (289a) isan sliabh tucadh iat,
 7 do hindsedh sin d'Ercuil. Ocus docuaidh Ercuil isin
 sliabh iarum 7 Euanner cona mhuindtir, 7 ní fuaradar
 lorg na mbó secha sin. Atpert Ercuil: "Tuicim," ar se,
 "nach iat na dee doní na foghla so oruibh, 7 co fuil gadaigi
 1970 co hincleith isin tsiabh, 7 brisfi misi in sliabh no co fagar
 é." Ro ordaigh inmorro Ercuil ilimud bó do chur foran
 sliabh, 7 troscadh do thabhairt fora laeghaibh, 7 ro geimedar
 na laigh ag iarraidh a maithrech, 7 ro geimedar na ba ro buí
 fo talmáin ag Calcus iar clos na laegh doibh. Ocus docualaidh
 1975 Ercuil 7 Euanner 7 na sluaigh uili sin, 7 ní fes doibh ca
 robudar. Ro buí Ercuil tri huair do ló ac cuartughudh carrac
 7 cabharn in tsleibhi ag iarraidh na mbo, 7 ní fuair iat. Ocus
 adubhradar a muindter ris gur dimain an saethar ro buí fair.
 Ocus is *minic* ro inged se ar muin an luice ina roibhi Calcus
 1980 cona buaib. Ocus ro gherr Calccus sgornacha na mbó ar uam-
 han co n[d]ingendais geimnech. Ro gabh luinne 7 lanfberg
 Ercuil iarum, 7 ro glac se bile buinnlethan 7 crann duillech
 dosmor ro buí a fosmullach in tsleibhi, 7 ro tharraing co
 hainndeonach (é) asin talmáin é. Ocus ro crigh lecc lethan
 1985 kanmor ro buí ar bel na huama ina roibhi Calcus leisín mbile,
 7 doconnuice se Calcus cona buaib 7 guna mnaibh in tan sin.
 Adubhairt Ercuil: "Is olc in t-inadh airdrig uasail beith a
 n-uamaidh fo thalmáin, 7 gan do bethaidh aigi acht
 gadaighecht 7 esanoir na n[d]aine innruicc. Ocus dobu cora
 1990 duid beith a farradh righ no prinnsa, impir no airdtigherna
 maille hanoir na beith a[g] gadaighecht a huaim talman, 7 na
 mítaemanna doní tu aga cur arna deibh. Ocus a Cal
 udh holec duit (289b) anois gach mítaem dia ndernuis co ro so.
 Ocus ní foigheona do teine na do detach duit festa." Do leicc
 1995 Calcus lasracha teinntigi 7 detach adhuathmar cuca asin uam-
 haidh amaíl cosmailius lasracha in bhratha no peine Ifirnn, 7
 ro ghabh uaman adhbulmor na sluaigh uili de sin. Is ann sin
 ro leim Ercuil co hedrum aintrennta a certlar na huama
 a mesc na teinedh a coinde Calcuís, 7 doronsat comruc
 2000 nertmar naimdemaíl reoile. Ro buail Calcus builli bith-
 nertmar a cenn in righmiledh, 7 ro gherr in clogud cruadhach,
 7 tuc cned guasachtach for Ercuil. Ocus ro badar tri hingena
 Phriccuís a[c] cumnadh do Calcus fon am sin, 7 fa cruaid

was found they had been brought to the mountain, and that was related to Hercules. And then Hercules went to the mountain with Evander and his men, and they did not find the tracks of the cattle any further than that. Hercules said : " I perceive that it is not the gods who are carrying out these raids on you, but that there is a robber hiding in the mountain, and I will break the mountain to pieces till I find him." Then Hercules ordered many cows to be put on the mountain, and their calves to be kept from feeding ; and the calves lowed trying to reach their mothers, and the cows which Cacus had under the ground lowed when they heard the calves. And Hercules and Evander and all the hosts heard them though they did not know where they were. Hercules was three hours searching the rocks and caverns of the mountain in quest of the cows and did not find them. And his men told him that his labour was in vain, and many a time did he pass over the very place where Cacus and his cows were. And Cacus cut the throats of the cows for fear that they should low. Then Hercules became enraged and furious, and he seized a broad-bottomed trunk, a leafy, bushy tree which was on the level top of the mountain and tore it violently from the ground. And a (the ?) broad, huge stone which was over the mouth of the cave in which Cacus was came up with the tree, and he saw Cacus with his cows and his women then. Hercules said : " An underground cave is no place for a high and noble king to be, with no means of livelihood but robbery and the outraging of innocent people, and it were meeter for thee to take thy place in honour beside king or prince, emperor or great lord than to be plundering from an underground cave and allowing the gods to be blamed for the mischiefs thou wraekest. And, Cacus (?) evil to thee now every crime thou hast committed so far, and neither thy fire nor thy smoke will avail thee henceforth." Cacus blew fiery sparks and terrible smoke towards them from the cave like the flames of the day of doom or the torments of hell, and all the hosts were struck with great fear at that. Then Hercules leapt lightly and fiercely into the middle of the cave in the midst of the fire against Cacus, and they fought powerfully and vindictively together. Cacus dealt a powerful blow at the royal warrior's head and pierced the hard helmet and wounded Hercules dangerously ; and the three daughters of Picus were helping Cacus at that time and Hercules was hard-

d'Ercuil eturra. Iarna faicsin sin dona Gregachaibh ro
 205 leimsid isin uamaidh do comfhurtacht Ercuil, ⁊ do thorchuir
 dronga diairme ⁊ drechta dermala dibh la Calcus. Ocus ro
 buí fein co mermenmach, ⁊ roba doigh lais co claifedh se
 Ercuil fon am sin. Ocus atpert Calcus co rachadh se amach as-
 2010 in uamaidh do comruc re hErcuil. Ocus do treicedur ilimud
 da n-allus le roméd a saethair. Ocus is cían ro badar foran
 n-abairt sin, ⁊ ro bui an aidheci ag breith orra, ⁊ robo nair le
 hErcuil imísli a inaidh isin comlunn. Ocus ro luathaigh a
 lamba fora beimennaibh, ⁊ ro buail builli adhbulmór for
 Calcus, ⁊ ro theilg a biail asa doidibh don brachbuilli sin ⁊
 2015 ro thrascair é fein. Ocus do theitidar tri hingena Phriccus
 docum na fidhbuidhí, ⁊ ro lenadar na Gregaigh iat da malairt
 ⁊ da mormarbhadh no gur thoirnesc Ercuil impu é. Ro mol
 immorro Euanner gnímartha gaiscidh Ercuil, ⁊ atbert gurub
 mó do maith doroine Ercuil in bliadhain sin doibh na a
 2020 ndernsat fein re hi[]bliadhnaib.

Is ann sin ro shanntaigh Calcus imthecht le luas a retha
 o Ercuil, ⁊ doruc Ercuil air ⁊ ro thogaibh itir a di laim he,
 (290a) ⁊ do chuir a ndiaigh a cind é a log domhain duaibhsech
 ro buí a n-íchtar na huama. Ocus do chúredar na Gregaigh
 2025 ⁊ na hEdailligh lecca lanmora ⁊ ilimud murliag for muin
 Calcuis, co fuair bas amlaidh sin. Ro earb immorro rí na
 hEadaille corp Calcuis do bhreith cirrtha cnaimgherrtha
 astegh isin cathraigh da thaisbenadh do cách a coitcinne.
 Ocus nírfagadh encathair ar fedh na hEadaille ina nderrna
 2030 Calcus míthaem nach rugadh a chorpe dia commaidhem innti.
 Ocus adubhradar maithi na hEadaille gur dhoigh leo gur mac
 do dee uasal Ercuil tri fhebbus na ngnímh doroine. Ro
 ordaigh immorro Ercuil teampull taithnemhach do denum
 dona deibh ansa locc inar clái sé Calcus, a ndoigh corob
 2035 lugaidi dodéndais cách drochbheart é, ⁊ da foillsiughadh corob
 trina olcc fein do torchuir Calcus. Dorindedh in tempull
 iarum, ⁊ ro hannluiced Calcus ann. Ocus tanic iarum Mars
 .i. dee uasal, docum na nEdaillech, ⁊ ro indis doibh gur
 mac do Ioibh mac Saduirnn Ercuil, ⁊ narb e Ampitrión dob
 2040 athair dó. Gurub amlaidh sin do choisc Ercuil diumus ⁊
 goir Calcuis corpthe claenbhreathaigh.

Tar eis na n-ardgním sin do dhenam d'Ercuil dochualaidh
 Pricus a cliamh[ain] do malairt la hErcuil, ⁊ ro grennaigh se
 Ercuil, ⁊ adubairt co tiubradh se cath d'Ercuil.

pressed between them. When the Greeks saw that they jumped into the cave to help Hercules, and countless numbers and huge bands of them fell at the hand of Cacus, and the latter was full of courage and thought to vanquish Hercules at that moment. And Cacus said he would go out of the cave to fight with Hercules ; and they perspired greatly from their huge exertions. They continued in this way for a long time, till night began to overtake them. And Hercules was ashamed of his poor position in the fight, so he began to strike more quickly, and dealt Cacus a tremendous blow and dashed his axe from his hands with that mortal blow and knocked him down. The three daughters of Picus fled to the wood and the Greeks followed them to slaughter and slay them till Hercules caused them to let them be. Moreover Evander praised Hercules' deeds of valour and said that Hercules had done more for them that year than they themselves had done in many years.

Then Cacus would fain have fled away from Hercules, but Hercules caught him and raised him in his arms and thrust him head first into a deep, dark pit in the bottom of the cave. And the Greeks and Italians put huge stones and many blocks on top of Cacus so that he died thus. Moreover the king of Italy ordered Cacus' body to be brought, lacerated and hacked to pieces, into the city to be shown to all in general. And there was no city in Italy in which Cacus had committed a crime to which his body was not brought to be exulted over. And the nobles of Italy said that they thought that Hercules was the son of a noble god on account of the excellent deeds he had done. Moreover Hercules ordered a handsome temple to be built to the gods on the spot where he had vanquished Cacus, that it might deter all from doing evil deeds, and to publish it abroad that it was through his own evil-doing that Cacus had fallen. Then the temple was built and Cacus was buried therein. And Mars, a noble god, came to the Italians and told them that Hercules was the son of Jove son of Saturn, and that Amphitryon was not his father. So it was thus that Hercules put a stop to the pride and wrong-doing of the sinful, unjust Cacus.

After Hercules had done those great deeds Picus heard that his son-in-law had been slain by Hercules, and he challenged Hercules and declared his intention of giving him battle.

2045 Tainice bainntigherna Laurinnci mar a roibh Ercuil, 7
 Facua a hainm, 7 Fauus mac Priccuís fa ferchele di. Ocus
 ní fes dí ré re ocht mbliadhan ca roibh Fauus. Ocus tug
 sí seoid 7 mainí do Ercuil. Et adubhairt sí so .i. mar ro
 bí an t-ór osna mítilibh, 7 an ghrian osna hairdrannaibh,
 2050 - an duine osna hainminntibh, 7 an colam osna henaibh, 7
 an luídan osna híasgaibh, 7 an fhin(290b)emhain osna
 crannaibh, co roibhí Ercuil mar sin ar uaislí os fheruib in tal-
 mhan do dheilbh 7 do dhenum, do gaeis 7 do gliccus, do gais-
 cedh 7 do gnathirghail. Ocus do bí Facua ag sírdfechsain
 2055 Ercuil risin ré sin, 7 ní dherna Ercuil uran uirre, acht beith
 a c] cluithi 7 a[c] comradh re Carmenti .i. ba[n]sheitce Euander
 .i. rí na hÉdaille. Ocus adubhairt immorro Facua: “A
 Hercuil,” ar sí, “in fedh bes Euander ag denum in tempuill
 tar-sa lium-sa ar cuairt dom cathraigh fein.” Ocus adubhairt
 2060 Ercuil co rachadh. Docuaidh iarum Hercuil le Fauca.
 In uair docunnaice Ercuil in rigan ag diugaire 7 ag dobrón
 ro atain fath a dobroin, 7 adubhairt re craidhí maith do
 beith aici, 7 co n[d]ingnadh fein a toil. Ba binn lasin righain
 in t-aithisc sin, 7 docuadar sa cathraigh iarum, 7 doronadh
 2065 ilimud anora d’Ercuil innti. Ocus do luidh in trénníli in
 aidhchi sin co hincleith le Fauca. Ocus tanic Fauus mac
 Priccuís a tír isin crích in tan sin. Ocus ro ghabh brón 7
 begmenma Fauca trít sin, 7 adubhairt co rachadh sí co
 hobunn a n-cslainí 7 a n-egeruas do cumaidh Ercuil le
 2070 roméd a gradha fair. Adubhairt Facua co tanic a fer ceile
 .i. Fauus mac Priccuís, “7 ní facamar re ré cethri mbliadhan e,
 7 tanic se anosa isin tír so.” Ocus adubhairt Ercuil: “Na
 bí-sí súarach uime,” ar se, “uair is fer posta duit é, 7 munu
 edh do beith[he]a agum-sa.” Ocus docuaidh Facua ina
 2075 seomra iar sin, 7 ro glan a rosc 7 a radharc ona deruibh, 7 do
 chuir deisi aénaigh 7 oirechtais uimpi, 7 docuaidh sí fein 7
 Hercuil a comdhail Fauuis mic Priccuís, 7 doronsad anoir
 dó. Dorinde Fauus ilimud anora do Ercuil, uair doclos
 clú 7 ardnós Ercuil in gach conuir dar ghabh. Ocus do-
 2080 cuadar iarum sa cathraigh, 7 do badar cúig la a[c] caitthem
 fhesta 7 urgairdighiti innti. Dala Hercuil iarum do ceilebhair
 doibh 7 ro imigh uata.

(291a) Dala Priccuís iar sin do chuir sé techta docum
 Ercuil dia radh ris gurub egoir ro marbh se Calcus mac
 2085 Ulcain, “do bí na bhrathair 7 na cliamain agum,” ar sé.
 “Ocus doirtfed fuil Hercuil annsa locc inar doirt sin fuil

The queen of Laurentum came to where Hercules was. And Fatua was her name, and Faunus son of Picus was her husband, and she had not known for eight years where Faunus was. And she gave jewels and riches to Hercules, and said this : " As gold excelled metals, and the sun the heavenly bodies, and man the animals, and the dove the birds, and the leviathan the fish, and the vine the trees, that thus Hercules in his nobleness excelled the men of the earth in countenance and form, in wisdom and cleverness, in arms and in fighting." And Fatua gazed ceaselessly on Hercules during that time, and Hercules paid no attention to her, but sported and talked with Carmenta, wife of Evander king of Italy. And Fatua said : " Hercules, while Evander is building the temple come with me on a visit to my own city." And Hercules replied that he would. Then Hercules departed with Fatua. When Hercules noticed the queen lamenting and sorrowing he perceived the reason for her sadness and told her to take heart and that he would do her will. Fatua was pleased at those words, and they went into the city afterwards, and much honour was paid Hercules there ; and the strong warrior lay secretly with Fatua that night. And Faunus son of Picus landed in the country then ; and Fatua became sad and dispirited on that account, and said that she would fall suddenly into sickness and decline through longing for Hercules on account of her great love for him. Fatua said that her husband, Faunus son of Picus, had come, " and we have not seen him for four years, and he has come into this country now." And Hercules said : " Be not ungracious to him, for he is thy lawful husband, and were he not thou wouldst have been my wife." Then Fatua went to her room and washed the tears from her eyes, and dressed herself as for festival and assembly, and she and Hercules went to meet Faunus son of Picus and received him with honour. Faunus paid Hercules great honour, for the fame and great reputation of Hercules had been heard along every route by which he had travelled. And they then entered the city and were there five days feasting and rejoicing. And then Hercules bade them farewell and departed from them.

Then Picus sent messengers to Hercules telling him that he had done an injustice in killing Cacus son of Vulcan, " who was my kinsman and son-in-law," said he, " and I will shed the blood of Hercules in the place where he shed the

Calcuís.” Ocus roba luth menman la hErcuil in t-aithese
 sin do chlos, 7 adubhairt Ercuil co tiubhradh sé cath do
 Phriccus ar maidin iarnamarach. Ocus tug sé guna do sgarloid
 2090 dirg deghdatha do techtair Phriccus tri luth[gh]air au
 sceil ro innis do. Is é immorro inadh a ndernaídh Priccus
 foslongphort na haidhici sin laim re Sliabh Ouenti ar bhruaich
 na Fibre. A cinn cúig mbuilli don clog iarnamárach do
 2095 fhreagradar na sloigh sin a ceile. Ocus is é lín ro buí Priccus
 ac techt isin cath sin .i. .x. mili .xx. Ocus iarna faicsin do
 Hercuil do rith ina comhdhail conarba luaithi fiadh
 foluainnech fasaigh nas é. Ocus ro erb fora shluaghaibh
 beith co mall ina diaigh, 7 dochuaidh sé lethmili roim n-a
 2100 muindtir a n-arrthaisc sloigh na Calidoine. Ocus ro aithin
 Priccus Hercuil ag techt na docum, 7 ro ghabh uaman
 adhbhulmór é cona sloghaibh, 7 do leigedar gartha aídhbhli
 asta aga faicsin. Ocus do caithedar frais da n-armaibh ar
 aenslighi fris, 7 nír dhergsat fair. Ocus mar thurnas braen
 na Bealltaine in toirnech adhbhulmór 7 in gaeth greannmar,
 2105 is mar sin do thurn in ríghmile Ercuil uaíll 7 ardaignedh
 Phriccus cona slugaibh. Ocus fós nír an in trenfer togaídh
 no co ndeachaidh a certlar slogh na Calidoine mar a fhaccaidh
 a mbun 7 a meirgedha, 7 ro ghabh aga ledairt co láncalma do
 gach leth ina urtimechill, innus co roibi fuil ar fuil 7 corp ar
 2110 chorp ann ansan inadh a torchuir Calcus. Tanice immorro
 Teseus .i. rí *Atenas*, 7 na Gregaigh do comfhurtacht d’Ercuil,
 7 Euander 7 na h(291b)Edaílligh mar aen ris. Is ann sin fa
 sanntaigi in sarcomlunn, 7 fa mini na milidh, 7 fa treisi na trenfir.
 Ocus ro badar foran irghail sin co diu lai 7 lansoillsi. Ro fhaga-
 2115 aibh Priccus in cath in tan sin, 7 tug sé builli aran mbarr
 mbuabhaill ro bui aigi, 7 ro lenadar a muindter é iarna aithne
 doibh. Ocus tanic Hercuil tar ais uathudh fon am sin, uair
 ba doigh leis co fuighedh se cath sa ló iar[na]márach uathadh.
 Is ann sin do chruinnighedar gach ar mair do mhuindtir
 2120 Phriccus ina thimcill, 7 atbert friú: “Ata mísen catha
 oruind,” ar sé, “7 ro eirigh in sén inar n-adhaigh, 7 eirgem
 romhuinn inar cathraibh.” Ocus doronsat samlaidh.
 Conidh e sin cedcath do chuir Hercuil for Pricus.

Dala Ercuil ar maidin iarnamarach or nach fuaradar
 2125 Priccus naid sloigh na Calidoine ara cinn ar láthair catha ro
 lenadar iat coruigi in cathraigh, 7 dorónsat foslongphort
 ina timchill. Ocus do marbhadh drechta dermala dibh ann

blood of Cacus." And Hercules was glad on hearing that speech, and said that he would give battle to Picus the next morning. And he gave a gown of red, richly-coloured scarlet to the messenger of Picus for joy at the news he had related to him. Moreover the place where Picus encamped that night was beside the Aventine Hill on the bank of the Tiber. At five o'clock the next day those armies engaged each other. And Picus' numbers on entering the battle were thirty thousand. And when Hercules saw him he ran towards him with such speed that a wild, leaping deer were no faster than he. And he ordered his men to follow him slowly, and he went on half a mile ahead of his men towards the army of Calcedonia. And Picus perceived Hercules coming towards him, and he and his hosts were greatly afraid and gave tremendous shouts on seeing him. And they shot a volley of their weapons together at him and they did not wound him. And as the May shower abates the great thunder and the raging wind, so did the royal warrior Hercules reduce the pride and high spirit of Picus and his hosts. Nor did the choice warrior stop till he reached the midst of the Calcedonian host, where he saw their base and their standards, and began to slaughter them valiantly on every side all round him, so that there was blood on blood and body on body in the place where Cacus had fallen. Then Theseus king of Athens and the Greeks came to help Hercules, together with Evander and the Italians. And it was then that the great battle was the most eagerly fought, that the warriors were most hacked, that the strong men were strongest; and they continued in that encounter till the end of day and daylight. And then Picus left the battle, and gave a blast on the trumpet which he had, and his men, recognizing it, followed him. And Hercules came away from them then, for he thought that they would give him battle the next day. Then all that yet remained of Picus' men gathered round him, and he said to them: "The fortune of battle is not in our favour, and our luck has turned against us, so let us go on to our cities." And they did as he said. So that was the first battle Hercules fought against Picus.

As for Hercules the next morning, as they did not find Picus or the Calcedonian hosts before them on the field of battle they followed them to the city and encamped round about it. And huge numbers of them were there killed from (?)

(s)asin chathraigh le hurcruibh, 7 nír cumgadar ní di
 frisin re sin. Doroine immorro Ercuil comairli rena muindtir
 2130 7 is edh atbert : “ Ní *beirter* buaidh cogaidh gan guasacht
 d’fulung, 7 tairefed-sa dul isin cathraigh úd. Uair cuirfed
 eadaighi amhra unam, 7 eidedh don taebh astigh díbh, 7
 rachad am aenar isin cathraigh. Ocus cuiridh-si cumnadh
 aran cathraigh do gach taebh di, 7 na leigidh edrum-sa 7
 2135 iat.” Do geallsad na Gregaigh 7 na hEadailigh sin do denum.
 Dochuaidh immorro Hercuil co dorus na cathrach, 7 guna
 co talmain uime, 7 eidedh don taebh astigh, 7 ro iar oslugudh.
 Ro ffarfaigedar na doirrsirigh cuidh buí ann. Atpert Hercuil
 ba tecltaire do agallaim in righ .i. Pricus. Ocus ro fecludar
 2140 na doirrsirighi fair, 7 docunncadar co díairm ina aenar é,
 7 do ligedar astegh é asa haithli. Ocus docunncadar eidedh
 uime (292a) co hincleith, 7 adubhradar ba treturach 7 ba
 fer fill é do mairnedh na mórchathrach. Ocus do ghabhudar
 é, 7 adubhradar co mberdis docun Pricuis é dia milledh.
 2145 Ocus roba maith la hErcuil a bhreith coruigi in righ, uair ní
 fes dó ca roibhi se ; 7 gid edh ro iar orra gan a bhreith da
 milledh cum Pricuis. Dorugudh immorro a cenn in rígh é,
 7 is edh *adubhradar* : “ A Phriccus,” ar siat, “ ag so treturach
 ag mairnedh ar cathrach, 7 millter let é.” Ocus ro buí
 2150 Priccus sedal aca feithemh, 7 ro aithin iarum gurbh e Ercuil
 buí ann. Docuaidh Priccus ina sheomra, 7 do chuir a eidedh
 uime, 7 adubhairt rena muindtir dul ina n-erradhaibh catha.
 Is ann sin tainic Priccus co lathair mar a roib Ercuil. Ercuil
 immorro iar faicesin Priccus cona muindtir cuigi, ro buail
 2155 in drong ro buí aga imeoiméd fo thalmain, 7 do combhris a
 enama 7 a cuirp trinaroile. Ro badar ceithri coluin iarnaidhi
 ar urlar in halla sin ina mbidiss lochruind ar lasadh, 7 ro
 tharraing colún díbh asin talmain, 7 ro buail for muindtir
 Phriccus é. Ocus ro heidhedh isin cathraigh fón am sin.
 2160 Iarna clos sin dona Gregachaibh do chuireadar cum na cathrach
 co calma ; 7 ro línadar shuaigh na cathrach a timchill Hercuil,
 7 ro ghabhadar aga ledairt co lancalma, innus co ndernadar
 blodha bega da roibhi d’edach ar muin a eididh uime.
 Cidh tracht is ann sin do comruicc Priccus co poindighi
 2165 primdana re hErcuil. Ro thoguib Ercuil in colun iarnaidhi
 7 ro buail builli ar Priccus de, 7 ro thrascair co lár é idir na
 doirrsiribh, gurba marbh gan anmain. Ocus robha línta in
 halla righdha do corpaibh curadh 7 cathmiledh in tan sin.
 Ocus ro theith drong ele asin pailis comdhaingin claraigh ro

the city by shots, nor could they damage it at that time. Then Hercules took counsel with his men and said: "Victory is not gained in war without risks being taken, and I will undertake to go into that city; for I will put on magnificent clothes with armour underneath them and go alone into the city. And put auxiliaries round the city on every side, and do not leave me single-handed against them." The Greeks and Italians promised to do that. Then Hercules went to the gate of the city wearing a gown reaching to the ground and armour underneath it, and asked to be admitted. The gatekeepers asked who was there. Hercules said it was a messenger to speak to the king, Picus, and the gatekeepers looked at him and saw that he was unarmed and alone and let him in. Then they saw that he was wearing concealed armour, and said that he was a deceitful, treacherous man (who had come) to betray the great city. They seized him and said that they would bring him to Picus to be destroyed. And Hercules was glad at being brought to the king, for he did not know where he was; and for all that he beseeched them not to bring him to Picus to be destroyed. Then he was brought to the king; and they said: "Picus, here is a traitor betraying our city, and do thou destroy him." And Picus looked at him for a while and then recognized him as Hercules. Picus went to his chamber and put on his armour and told his men to don their battle-accoutrements. Then Picus came to where Hercules was. And when Hercules saw Picus and his men making for him he felled those who were guarding him to the ground, and crushed their bones and bodies together. There were four iron columns in the floor of that hall which were used for holding lighted torches, and Hercules pulled one of them from the ground and struck at Picus' men with it, and at that moment a shout was raised in the city. When the Greeks heard that they approached the city bravely; and the host of the city swarmed around Hercules and began to hack at him valiantly so that they reduced to small rags all the clothes which he wore over his armour.

And then indeed Picus fought powerfully and very boldly with Hercules. Hercules raised the iron column and dealt Picus a blow with it and felled him to the ground among the gatekeepers so that he was dead and lifeless. And the royal hall was full of the corpses of warriors and fighting-men at that time. And another band fled out of the strong, boarded

2170 buí a ndorus in dúnaidh. Ro chruinnigedar ann sin ilimud do
 laechraidl (292b) lánalma ⁊ do churadhaibh comlann-
 chruaidí a timcill Ercuil. Cidh tracht is ann sin ro fhagaibh
 Hercuil sluaigh catharrdha cruadhcomlannacha na Calidoine
 ina luidhí leoin lanmarbh ina urtimehill, ⁊ ní fhuair se slighi
 2175 na conair da fagbail fon am sin acht imthecht ar chorpuibh
 curadh ⁊ cathmiledh. Ro fhas immorro aengair gola ⁊
 basgaire ⁊ mairgnighi ⁊ lamhcomairti ar fud na cathrach fon
 am sin. Dorugadar sluaigh na cathrach uili ar aenslighi ar
 Ercuil in tan sin, ⁊ do diuraicedar frais do soighdibh srubh-
 2180 ghera ⁊ do gainnibh guasachtacha ⁊ do gunnaibh greannmara
 ⁊ do clochuibh tréncalma tabhall ⁊ do liagclochuibh lánmóra
 lamh, innus nar thighi cith cruadhnertuar cloichshnechta ag
 eirgi do shlinntech naid na cetha cruadhncimnecha caemairm
 ro buí ag ergi do chorp Ercuil fon am sin, ⁊ nir dhergsad sin
 2185 fair. An uair nar fedsad curaidh na Cailidoine dergadh for
 Hercuil dia n-urcharaibh ro ghabhsad a lamharma urluidhí
 cuca, ⁊ ro ghabhadar do beimennaib borbnermara bithncim-
 necha fair do biaillibh bellethna, ⁊ do glaedibh gerfhaebhracha,
 ⁊ do sleghaibh slinnghera, ⁊ do cloidhme clasletna
 2190 cruadhach, ⁊ do gach uile arm arcena. Ocus gid edh fos
 ní leó docuaidh gan dighail, uair ní therna eladhach betha
 díbh da tainic ar comgar Ercuil. Is ann sin do chuiredar na
 Gregaigh ⁊ na hEdaillibh dremirí arda oireghdha re muraibh
 na mórcathrach, ⁊ tangadar astegh ar eigin ar sluaighaibh na
 2195 Calidoine, ⁊ do brisedh ar lucht na cathrach fon am sin, ⁊
 ro cuireadh a n-ár. Ocus ro theith drong díbh, ⁊ ro iar drong ele
 anacal. Ro gabh Hercuil in cathair uli co himlan in tan sin.
 Ocus do fedfuidhí snam for sruthlinntibh fraidbhle fola
 fordeirgi fon am sin. (293a) Ro ordaigh Hercuil in cathair
 2200 do glanadh ⁊ na cuirp d'annlucudh, ⁊ Priccus do chur a tuma
 caemalaind cloichi. Conidh hi toghail cathrach na Calidoine
 la hErcuil ⁊ marbhadh Priccus connici sin.

Do buí Ercuil iarum a[c] cuartughudh na cathrach, ⁊ do-
 chunnuicc se in rigan óg aluind ilchrothach ac diúcaire ⁊
 2205 ag lamhcomairt .i. Yole inghen Phriccus, an ben ro buí ag
 Calcus mac Ulcain, ⁊ bantracht adhbulmór ina timcell.
 Ocus ní facaidh se riam aenben ro ferr delb ⁊ denum nas í.
 Ocus tuc Hercuil serc abdul di, ⁊ docuaidh se ara comgar, ⁊

enclosure which was in front of the fortress. Then many brave warriors and battle-hardened soldiers gathered round Hercules. However it was then that Hercules left the hard-fighting city-army of Calcedonia lying wounded and dead all round him, and he could find no way or path by which to leave it (*i.e.*, the palace) at that time except by walking on the bodies of warriors and fighting-men. Moreover one single clamour of weeping and wringing of hands and lamentation and beating of hands mounted up through the city at that time. Then the hosts of the whole city came up with Hercules together and shot a flight of sharp-pointed arrows and dangerous darts and fierce missiles and strong, valiant slingstones and great handstones so that no thicker were a hard, strong shower of hailstones rebounding from slates than the hard, venomous showers of goodly weapons which were rebounding from the body of Hercules at that time. And those (missiles) did not wound him. When the warriors of Calcedonia could not wound Hercules with their shots they took their slaying hand-weapons, and attacked him with rough, venomous blows of broad-bladed axes and sharp-edged swords and slate-keen lances and broad-grooved steel swords and every other type of weapon. And yet they were not to remain unpunished, for of those of them who approached Hercules not one escaped alive. Then the Greeks and Italians put high, excellent ladders against the walls of the great city and forced their way in against the hosts of Calcedonia; and then the townsmen were defeated and slaughtered, and some of them fled and others begged to be spared. Then Hercules made a complete and thorough conquest of the city. And it would have been possible to swim on the huge, eddying pools of deep-red blood at that moment. Hercules ordered the city to be cleaned and the bodies to be buried, and Picus to be put in a fair and handsome tomb of stone. So that that is Hercules' destruction of the city of Calcedonia and the killing of Picus thus far.

And while Hercules was searching the city afterwards he saw a young, beautiful, mobile-featured queen mourning and beating her hands, namely Iole daughter of Picus, she who had been the wife of Cacus son of Vulcan; and she had a great company of women round her. And he had never before seen any woman better in countenance and form than she. And Hercules fell deeply in love with her, and approached

do theith si roime ina seomra. Ocus dochuaidh Ercuil ina
 2210 diaigh, ⁊ is edh ro raidh ria : “ A Yole,” ar se, “ gabh craidhi
 maith eugud, ⁊ *beir* at aenmnaí agum-sa.” Do fhreagair
 Yole e, ⁊ is edh adubhairt : “ A fomoir fhoirtill fhirfhellaigh
 ⁊ a Ercuil aingidhi etroccair, ní biadh c[r]aidhi maith agum-sa
 2215 caidhcei iar marbhadh m'athar co hegoir duit-si ⁊ m'fir posta
 .i. Calcus mac Ulcain.” Atbert Hercuil : “ Is coir do mar-
 bhús[-s]a Calcus,” ar sé, “ oir roba gadaighi greannmar
 grainemáil é ro bui re slad ⁊ re sárughudh ⁊ re heigniughudh
 moighden ⁊ ban fer. Ocus aní ro ghabus[-s]a rem ais a tus mo
 2220 betha do dhenum dodhén he co crích mo bais .i. in coir do
 chunnmail ⁊ an egoir do sgris ⁊ do *thraethudh*. Ocus is
 ar son na hegóra do beith ag Calcus do marbus é. Ocus
 is uime ro marbhús h'athair-si .i. Priccus, uair adubhairt
 se gurb egoir do marbus-[-s]a Calcus, ⁊ co rachudh da suidh-
 iughudh orm. Ocus ní hobadh (293b) sin lium-sa iar mbeith
 2225 na cora agum. Ocus ro bhrisius cath ar Priccus, ⁊ ro theith
 se romum annsa cathraigh so, ⁊ ro marbus é innti, ⁊ ro
 ghabhus in cathraigh. Ocus mina *beith* in coir agum ní
 eireochadh na hairdechta sin lium. Ocus a Yole,” ar sé,
 “ Caithfir-si beith ad banchéile agum-sa feasta.” Iar clos
 2230 na mbriathar sin do Yole ro ghabh anb[f]ainde hí, ⁊ tanic a
 mathair co lathair ⁊ atpert : “ A Ercuil,” ar sí, “ a airdimpir
 uasail oire[gh]dha ⁊ a threinfhir fer an talman ⁊ a rogha
 gaiscedach na cruinne, leig do Yole anocht, uair ata sí ag
 eg do cumaidh a hathar. Ocus dodhén-sa a hágallam co
 2235 caín censa carthanach duit. Ro faguibh Hercuil da ridiri
 deg do Ghregachaibh ag imcoiméd Yole in aidhchi sin, ⁊
 ro fagaibh fo pein a n-anma orrtha a comhéd co maith. Ocus
 dochuaidh fein fon cathraigh iar sin. Adubhairt immorro
 a mathair re Yole : “ A inghen,” ar si, “ car-sa co comh-
 2240 ghradhach Ercuil, oir ní [fh]uil isin domun uili a co[m]maith
 do rígh na do tigherna. Ocus ro ghabh se urmór in domun,
 ⁊ is romaith a delbh ⁊ is mín carthanach macanta sona
 senamail hé fein. Ocus is é caislén an ghradha in fuath ar
 tosaigh, uair mar thicc lá maith tar eis na drochaidhchi,
 2245 ⁊ mar míniges in gaeth mór on ferthuín bicc ciuin, is mar sin
 rachas in fuath mór atá ar Hercuil agud fa dheogh ar
 neimfui.” “ Na habair sin, a mathair,” ar Yole, “ uair da
 mbeninn-si clann d'Ercuil dobo mían leó mé fein do marbhadh
 co mithrocar, uair roba nama dam iat.” “ Dena mo comairle-si,
 2250 a inghen,” ar an ríghan, “.i. gabh Ercuil mar *fhéiceile*
 eugud, ⁊ *biaidh* in chathair-si agud ⁊ in ríghdacht co laidir.”
 Docuaidh (294a) Yole amach iar sin a n-erber aluinn ina

her, and she fled from him to her room. And Hercules followed her and said to her: "Iole," he said, "be of good heart, and thou shalt be my only wife." Iole answered him and said: "O strong and very treacherous giant, O wicked, merciless Hercules, I will never be of good heart again since thou slewest unjustly my father and my wedded husband, Cacus son of Vulcan." Hercules answered: "I slew Cacus justly, for he was a fierce, hateful robber who spent his time in plunder and outrage and ravishing of maidens and married women. And that which I undertook to do in the beginning of my life I will do till the day of my death, namely to uphold the right and destroy and suppress injustice, and it was because of Cacus' injustice that I slew him. And the reason why I slew thy father Picus was that he said that I killed Cacus wrongfully and that he would come and prove it on me. And I did not refuse that challenge, for I was in the right. And I defeated Picus and he fled before me into this city and I killed him here and took the city. And had I not had right on my side I would not have succeeded in doing those great feats. And Iole," said he, "thou must be my wife from now on." When Iole heard those words she swooned, and her mother came to them and said, "Hercules, noble, excellent, high emperor, and champion of the men of the earth and pick of the heroes of the universe, let Iole be for tonight, for she is ready to die of grief for her father; and I will speak to her mildly and gently and lovingly for thee." Hercules left twelve Greek knights guarding Iole that night, and enjoined on them to watch over her well at peril of their lives, and went off through the city himself. Moreover Iole's mother said to her: "Daughter," she said, "love Hercules affectionately, for there is not in the world a king or lord as good as he, and he has conquered the greater part of the world. And he is very fair in countenance, and he himself is gentle, loving, honourable, prosperous and fortunate. And hate is the castle whence love ultimately issues, for as a fine day follows a stormy night, and as the great wind is calmed by the slight, gentle rain, so will the great hate which thou bearest Hercules finally disappear." "Do not say that, mother," said Iole, "for if I bore children to Hercules their desire would be to kill me without mercy, for they would be my enemies." "Follow my advice, daughter," said the queen, "take Hercules as thy husband, and thou shalt have this city and the kingdom will be strong." Then Iole went out

roibhí dee uasal, ⁊ doroinne umhla ⁊ idhbairt dó, ⁊ ro ataigh
 fair gan a ligen docum Ercuil. Ocus ro buí sí ac síratach in
 2255 dee mar sin co hurtosach na maidní mochsoillsi iarnamarach.
 Tanic iarum Ercuil ar maidin co mín cennsa dia hagallaim,
 ⁊ ro fech Yole fair, ⁊ do thuic sí nach tiucfadh a hathair da
 furtacht co brach, ⁊ tuc sí langhradh d'Ercuil. Ocus ro fhaídh
 leis, ⁊ is é rob annsa le d'fheruibh in talman. Ocus ro buí
 2260 Ercuil sel isin cathraigh sin, ⁊ ro fhacaibh taeísech do Ghreg-
 achaibh a[c] coimhéd na cathrach ⁊ na righachta iar sin.
 Conidh e tochmarc Yole ingine Phricuis la hErcuil connici
 sin.

Do chuir Ercuil Euander uadha san Edaille co n-imud
 2265 n-éidid ⁊ n-airm ⁊ seód uasal ele leis ó cathraigh Phricuis.
 Dala Ercuil dochuaidh roime docum tire ele dia certughudh,
 ⁊ tarra cúan rena n-ucht. Ocus ní fuaradar arthrach ann
 acht énluingín lanbeg, ⁊ do chuir Dianira inghen righ na
 Cailidoine .i. banceile Ercuil, ar tus isin luing taran cuan, ⁊
 2270 d'an (?) fein for deiredh cona muindtir. Ocus do bí athach
 aingidhi etróccar fa bídhbha ⁊ fa hescara d'Ercuil é. Uair is
 é Ercuil ro marbh a caraid ⁊ a comgael uili roime sin. Ocus
 ro aithm se Ercuil cona muindtir uadha, ⁊ do rith se ann
 sin a n-arrthaisc in bantrachta, ⁊ ro iadh se a di laim a
 2275 tim[ch]íll mna Ercuil, ⁊ ro fuadaigh les í. (294b) Ro eidhmidar
 in bantracht, ⁊ docunnuicc Ercuil a ben aga fuadach uadha.
 Ocus do chuir se srang suas, ⁊ do chaith soighed a ndeghaid
 in fodhmóra ⁊ do buail a mullach a lethochta é. Ocus ba
 marbh in fodhmoir de sin, oir ní tuc Ercuil urcar n-imroill
 2280 riam, ⁊ nír derg ar nech naba marbh é. Is ann sin ro theilg
 Ercuil a lorg iarnaigh d'urchar taran cuan, ⁊ docuaidh fein
 ar snámh na diaigh, ⁊ ro rith a ndiaigh a mná ⁊ in fodhmora.
 Dala in fathaigh o ro airigh sé é fein marbh adubhairt:
 "A Dianira," ar se, "is tusa ben is annsa lium-sa do mhnaibh
 2285 in domun, ⁊ fuicfed comartha in ghradha sin agud .i. ola in
 ghradha." Ocus is amlaidh adubhairt ⁊ tug ola neime dí.
 Ocus adubhairt re: "A Dianira," ar sé, "ata Ercuil ar tí do
 ligin, uair ata ben ele is annsa leis na thú, ⁊ in uair bes se
 gu[t] tveicin cumail in ola sin do leine Ercuil ⁊ ní threicfe
 2290 sé thú co brach o sin amach." Fuair in fodhmoir bás in tan

to a beautiful arbour where there was a noble god, and did the god reverence and sacrifice, and beseeched it to keep her from Hercules ; and she was continually beseeching the god in that way till the beginning of the early light of morning. Then Hercules came quietly and gently in the morning to speak to her, and Iole looked at him ; and she realised that her father would never (again) come to her aid, and she fell completely in love with Hercules. And she lay with him, and he was dearer to her than all other men. And Hercules remained for a while in that city, and afterwards he left a Greek captain to guard the city and kingdom. So that that is Hercules' wooing of Iole daughter of Picus thus far.

Hercules sent Evander away to Italy bearing much armour and weapons and noble jewels from the city of Picus.

As for Hercules he set out for another country to correct it. And they came to a harbour which lay across their way, and they found no vessel there except one very small boat. And he sent Deianira daughter of the king of Calydon, that is, Hercules' wife, across in the boat first, and remained behind himself with his men. And there was a wicked, merciless centaur (there) who was the enemy and foe of Hercules, for it was Hercules who had killed all his companions and relations previously. And he recognized Hercules and his followers in the distance, and then he ran towards the women and closed his two arms round Hercules' wife and carried her off. The women cried out, and Hercules saw his wife being carried off from him, and he fitted a string to his bow and shot an arrow after the centaur. And he struck him in the top of one breast, and the centaur was dead from that, for Hercules had never fired an inaccurate shot, and had never wounded anyone without killing him. Then Hercules threw his iron club across the harbour and swam after it himself and pursued his wife and the centaur. As for the centaur, when he felt himself mortally wounded he said : " Deianira, thou art the woman whom I most love of all the women of the earth, and I will leave thee a token of that love, namely the ointment of love." And as he said this he gave her a poisonous oil and said to her : " Deianira, Hercules is about to abandon thee, for there is another woman whom he loves more than thee. And when he is about to leave thee rub this fluid into Hercules' shirt and he will never desert thee from then on." Then the centaur died and

sin, 7 tanice Dianíra tara hais a n-arrthaisc Ercuil. Ocus do-
 rug sí buidechus ris mar do marbh sé in t-athach. Ocus
 adubhairt sí co roibhli slicht lámh an athaig innti. Ocus is
 2295 amlaidh ro buí Dianíra 7 a[n] neim tug an t-athach dí a
 n-édach lín aice co hincleith ann sin. Docuaidh Ercuil da
 fechain nar mair in t-athach, 7 dofuair marbh é. Ocus
 fuair in tsoighe ar lár rena thaeabh. Ocus is leisín soigid
 sin ro marbh Alexander mac Prim mac deirbhsethar a
 athar .i. Palamides. Ocus do chuir Ercuil Dianíra a cathair
 2300 connaidhí iar sin. Conidh amlaidh sin ro marbh Ercuil in
 fodhmoir 7 ro fhostoigh se a banchéile .i. Dianíra inghen righ
 na Cailidoine.

(295a) Imthus Ercuil iarum ro fhagaibh in tír sin cona
 muindtir, 7 dochuadar a cois cuain 7 cala(i)dhpuirt. Ocus
 2305 ní cían doibh mar sin in tan dochoncadar in long luchtmar
 lanmór ina ndocum, 7 tanic fuirenn fherrdha fhermail aiste,
 7 ro aithin Ercuil nach don tír sin iat, 7 fochtuis scela díbh.
 Ocus adubhairt taeisech na lunga: "Is misi Patrone on
 Galinnse, 7 do cosaid rit-sa thanac(h), uair ata rí aingidhí
 2310 etroccar isin Galale, 7 is edh is gnathughudh do bas d'ímirt
 gan fhochain ar gach n-aen ara mbeirinn, 7 in drong nach
 marbunn díbh cuiridh a carcair coiméda iat a ngill rena
 fuaslugudh. Ocus mina fagha a mian fein asta gerraidh a
 cuirp 7 doní aighedha ega díbh, 7 dobheir da n-echaib iat
 2315 re n-ighiti. Ocus ní mo na se huair o d'fagamair-ne in rí
 sin, 7 da ndeachair-si isin tír sin dobhera sé bas duit madh
 treisi é na thú. Ocus ata .x. míl meirlech do gadaighibh
 geinntlighi mar é ara teglach, 7 rachaidh sé d'fiadhach anosa,
 7 drong dona meirrechaibh sin mar aen ris." Ba binn la
 2320 hErcuil na scela sin. "Ca hainm in rí sin?" ar Ercuil.
 "Diomidess," ar se. Ocus is í ba bancheile ag Ercuil in tan
 sin .i. Yole inghen Phriccus. Ocus ro buí Yole ag diucuire
 7 ag dobrón d'uaman 7 d'imegla co rachudh Ercuil do chath-
 ughudh risin rígh sin. Ocus ro buí sí aga rádha re hErcuil
 2325 nach do gnath tearg ona guasachtaibh mora. Ocus adubhairt
 ris gan dul foran echna sin, 7 ba dímaín dí. Dochuadar iar
 sin 7 ní ansat gur ghabhsat cuan isin Galale, 7 docuaidh
 Patrone cona fhoirind leó. Ocus docuaidh Ercuil a tír, 7
 ro fhagaibh a mhuindter ina longaibh, 7 ní rug les acht
 2330 Filoces .i. rí Oilein na Caerach Corcra. Docuadar coruigi
 (295b) in choillidh a ndubhradh Diomides do beith ag
 fiadhach. Is ann sin dochunuicc Ercuil Diomides uadha a
 mescc a muindtiri co n-ilimud con 7 gadhar mar aen ris. Ro

Deianira came back towards Hercules and thanked him for slaying the centaur. And she said that she bore the marks of the centaur's hands. And Deianira had the poison given her by the centaur hidden in a linen cloth there. Hercules went to see that the centaur was not alive, and found him dead, and found the arrow on the ground beside him ; and it was with that arrow that Alexander son of Priam killed his cousin Palamedes. And Hercules sent Deianira to dwell in a city after that. So that thus did Hercules kill the centaur and retain his wife, Deianira daughter of the king of Calydon.

As for Hercules then he left that country with his men and they went along by the side of a harbour and port. And they were not long thus before they saw a big, well-manned ship (coming) towards them, and a manly, brave crew came out of her. And Hercules saw that they were not of that country and asked them for tidings. And the captain of the ship said : " I am Patrone from Galicia, and it is to make a complaint to thee that I have come, for there is a wicked, merciless king in Galilee, and his custom is to put to an undeserved death every one whom he catches, and those whom he does not kill he puts into prison to be ransomed. And if he does not get what he wants from them he cuts up their bodies and puts them to death (?) and gives them to their horses to eat. And it is only six hours since we left that king, and if thou go into that country he will put thee to death if he be stronger than thou. And he has ten thousand thieving heathenish robbers like himself in his household, and he is about to go hunting now with a band of those robbers. Hercules was glad to hear those tidings. " What is the name of that king ? " said Hercules. " Diomedes, " was the reply. And Hercules' wife then was Iole daughter of Picus. And Iole was lamenting and sorrowing for fear that Hercules would go to fight with that king, and said repeatedly to Hercules that seldom does one escape from great dangers, and told him not to go on that venture. But her efforts were in vain. Then they departed and did not tarry till they harboured in Galilee. And Patrone and his crew went with them. And Hercules landed, leaving his men in their ships, and bringing no one with him but Philoctetes, king of the Island of the Crimson Sheep. They went to the wood where Diomedes was said to be hunting. Then Hercules saw Diomedes in the distance among his followers, together with

fhagaibh Ercuil Filoces ann sin, 7 [rug ?] in sabh iarnaidhi
 235 les, 7 docuaidh ina aenar a cenn Diomides. Ocus do badar
 ced meirrlech ina thimchill. In uair immorro docunnuice
 Diomides Ercuil ina dochum tanic co prap cuigi 7 ech eidighti
 fae 7 trealam comdaingin uime fein. Ocus tuc se sáthudh
 2310 samntach sleighi ar Ercuil, 7 tuc Ercuil builli don liber iarnaidhi
 do Diomides 7 ro thrascair he asa dílait. Ocus dorugadar a
 muindter Diomides o Ercuil 7 do chuireadar fora ech é. Do
 saith in t-ech arís ar Ercuil, 7 ro buail builli brachnertmar a
 cenn Ercuil, innus gur claen a cenn fora ghúalainn, 7 gur
 benadh lasracha teinnemla asa chlogad. Ocus do shail
 2315 Diomides gurba marbh Ercuil don builli sin. Ro fergaigedh
 Ercuil on builli sin, 7 ro ghabh sé Diomides ar chael coisi 7
 ro tharraing don ech é, 7 ro buail builli don luirg iarnaidhi
 fair. Ocus nírfhagaib edh n-ordlaigh ina chorp gan a bhrisedh
 don bhrathbeim sin, gurba marbh de. Ocus torcuir .i.
 2350 meirrlech da muindtir leis, 7 docuadar in .i. ele as dibh man
 caillidh le luas a retha. Adubhairt Ercuil: “An bhreath
 do bheiredh Diomides ar cach .i. a marbhadh 7 a tabhairt
 mar biadh da echaibh, berad-sa in bhreath sin air fein.”
 Ocus ro gherr se corp an righ, 7 tuc da echaibh e, 7 ro longsát
 2355 na heich feóil *chuirp* in rig. Docuaidh Ercuil a cenn Filoces,
 7 ro indis in gnim sin do, 7 tuc sé eidedh Diomides (296a)
 d’Filoces, 7 adubhairt re Filoces dul co cathraigh na Galale
 7 a radha re slugaibh na cathrach sin techt ina comhdhail
 7 freagra dó, 7 mina dernaidis sin da n-ais co n[d]ingnadais ar
 2360 eigin. Dochuaidh Filoces gusan cathraigh 7 dorinne a
 techtairecht, 7 ro innis doibh gur marbhadh Diomides la
 hErcuil, 7 nírfhchreidsit lucht na cathrach sin no gur thaisbein
 Filoces in t-eidedh doibh. Ocus rob ail le droing díbh Filoces do
 malairt, 7 adubhradar an drong rob aésmaire díbh nach
 2365 dingendais sin. Ocus adubhradar gurb ainndlighthech egórtach
 in righ Diomides, 7 gur maith leó a marbhadh. Ocus adubh-
 radar uili d’aithisc aeínfhir co tibhraidis iat fein cona cathraigh
 7 cona n-uili maithes d’Ercuil. Ro imigh Filoces leisín
 2370 freagra sin. Do chuir iarum Ercuil techt[a] uadha ar cenn
 a mna 7 a muindtiri, 7 dochuadar le ceile isín cathraigh,
 7 doronsad maithi na cathrach anoir 7 urgairdiughudh
 d’Ercuil 7 da muindtir. Ocus do bí Ercuil *deich* la annsa
 cathraigh sin no (?) co torchuir lucht ainndligidh 7 egora na

many hounds and dogs. Hercules left Philoctetes there and (took) his iron staff with him and went alone to meet Diomedes; and there were a hundred robbers around him (Diomedes). Moreover when Diomedes saw Hercules making for him he came quickly towards him. And he rode an armoured horse and wore very strong armour himself. And he made an eager lance-thrust at Hercules, and Hercules dealt Diomedes a blow with the iron staff and knocked him from his saddle. And Diomedes was taken from Hercules by his men and put on his horse. He spurred the horse at Hercules again and struck a mortal, powerful blow at Hercules' head so that he knocked his head over on to his shoulder and fiery sparks were struck from his helmet. And Diomedes thought that Hercules had been killed by that blow. Hercules was enraged by that blow, and seized Diomedes by the ankle and dragged him from the horse and struck him with the iron club. And he left not an inch of his body unbroken by that mortal blow, so that he died. And fifty of his robbers fell with him, and the other fifty fled away with all speed throughout the wood. Hercules said: "The fate which Diomedes used to meet out to everyone, namely to be killed and given as food to his horses, that same fate I will meet out to him." And he cut up the king's body and gave it to his horses, and the horses ate the flesh of the king's body. Hercules went to Philoctetes and related that deed to him, and gave him the armour of Diomedes; and he told him to go to the city of Galilee and tell the hosts of that city to come to him and give an account of themselves, and that if they did not do it willingly they would be forced to do it. Philoctetes went to the city and delivered his message, and told them that Diomedes had been killed by Hercules. And the people of the city did not believe that till Philoctetes showed them the armour. And some of them wished to kill Philoctetes, and others who were older said that they would not do that. And they said that Diomedes had been an unlawful and unjust king and that they were glad he had been killed; and they all said with one voice that they would surrender themselves and their city and all their wealth to Hercules. And Philoctetes departed with that answer. Then Hercules sent for his wife and followers and they went together into the city; and the nobles of the city received Hercules and his followers with honour and rejoicing. And Hercules remained for ten days in that city till he had slain all the law-

cathrach uili leis, 7 gur nerta[igh lu ?]cht a ceirt 7 a cainbes.
 2375 Ocus ro [fhagai ?]bh lucht coiméda in cheir[t]
 ma do Ghregachaibh ina so D(o)io(i)mides
 la hErcuil 7 ro g(?)

Is and sin ro hinnsedh d idh calma 7 trenfher
 ingnathach do beith ag fasughudh na c[ri]ch 7 na ferunn,
 2380 7 se ag malairt ban 7 fer, óg 7 arrsaidh. “ Ca hainm in curaid
 sin ? ” ar Ercuil. “ Ainntius mac Terra .i. mac do geinedh
 asin talmain gan athair gan mathair collaidhi aigi acht in
 talam.” Iarna clos sin d’Ercuil do ullmaig é, 7 docuaidh
 roime ina luing, 7 do ghabh cuan isin chrich ina cualaidh
 2385 Ainntius do beith. Ocus do bi ag siubal na crichi sin. Ocus
 nir cían do co facaidh in tulach ibhinn 7 ind locc alainn
 oirechtais os ur in cuain, 7 docuaidh ar inn (296b) na tulcha,
 7 do bí ag féchain do gach taebh de. Ocus dochunnuic in
 fodmoir foirtill fíarrachta, 7 delbh dubh duaibsech diablaidhi
 2390 fair. Ocus do féch sé co hadhuathmar for Ercuil, 7 do smer
 sé a chorp le husc esgunn 7 le holuibh sleabhnaigthecha ele.
 Ocus tanic se co prap primurrum a comdhail Ercuil, 7 ro
 iar spairn fair. Ercuil iarum nír diultadh sin les, 7 ro sínedar
 na fir *fherryda* sin na lamha laechdha lancialma tar taebhuib
 2395 tenna tailce tarrletna aroile, 7 tugadar cuir borba 7
 snadhmanna arrachta. Ocus doronsad gleic crodha coimthenn
 curata re hadh 7 re hathaigh. Ocus ro thoguib Ercuil os inn
 a gualann in fodhmoir, 7 do thrascair co hainmín co talmain
 he. Iar tastill na talman do tanicc nert ced ann os cinn a
 2400 neirt fein. Teora fecht ro thrascair Ercuil mar sin hé co
 talmain, 7 tanic nert ced ann le gach uair dib. Iarna aithne
 d’Ercuil co tabhradh in talam fuilledh neirt 7 calmaduis
 d’Anntius ro togaibh Hercuil o thalmain itir a di lamhaib
 é, 7 tug fasnudh foirtill fedmlaidir fíarrachta fair etar a
 2405 ucht 7 a lama innus gur chroith a dennmur
 ass fagaibh edh n-ordlaigh da chorp gan bhrisedh,
 [co fu ?] air bas mar sin. Ocus do len Tulach na [Gle ?]acca
 in talach o sin amach. Conidh [a]mlaidh sin do thoit Anntius
 mac Terra la hErcuil. Ocus tanicc iarum a cenn a muindtire.

2410 Dala Ercuil iar sin ro imtigh roime cona muindtir mar en
 ris 7 Yole inghen *Phriccus*, uair rob í ben rob annsa leis

less and unjust persons of the city and had strengthened those of them who were righteous and followed good customs. And he left Greeks to maintain right (?) Diomedes by Hercules and

Then it was related that a brave and wonderful champion was laying waste the countries (?) and territories, and slaying men and women, young and old. "What is that warrior's name?" said Hercules. "Antæus son of Terra, a son born of the earth only, with no human mother or father." When Hercules heard that he prepared himself and set forth in his ship and entered harbour in the country where he had heard Antæus to be. And as he travelled through that country, and he saw before long a fair hill, a beautiful place of assembly above the shore of the harbour. And he went to the top of the hill and looked about him on every side. And he saw a strong, very powerful giant with a black, gloomy, diabolical face. And he looked fearsomely at Hercules. And he smeared his body with filthy grease and other slippery oils, and came quickly and very speedily towards Hercules and demanded that he should wrestle with him. As for Hercules, he did not refuse that, and those doughty men stretched their warrior-like, brave arms round each other's stout, rough, broad-stomached sides, and threw and gripped roughly and powerfully. And they fought bravely and stoutly and valiantly for a long time, and Hercules raised the giant above his shoulder and threw him violently to the ground. When he touched the ground he received the strength of a hundred over and above his own strength. Three times did Hercules throw him thus, and he received the strength of a hundred every time. When Hercules perceived that the earth gave Antæus fresh strength and courage he lifted him from the earth between his two arms and crushed him strongly, forcefully and powerfully between his breast and his arms so that he shook the excrement out of him. an inch of his body unbroken died thus. And the hill was called "The Hill of the Struggle" from that time on. So that thus did Antæus son of Terra fall at the hand of Hercules. And after that he returned to his men.

As for Hercules after that he went on together with his followers and Iole daughter of Picus, for of all the wives

da roibi aigi hi. Ocus docuadar san nGreig .i. co cathraigh Lisi. Cathair i sidhe dorinnedh la hErcuil roime sin (hí). Ocus ba lúth[gh]airech lucht na cathrach sin reime. Do
 2115 sgaileadar na Gregaigh da nduntaibh budhein, ⁊ do bidh Ercuil itir Tenes ⁊ Tebes .i. da cathraigh uaisli sin, ⁊ is innta is mó do bidh a comnaidhi do ghrés (?). Ocus doclos fan nGreig uili (297a) a chlú ⁊ a alludh uai (?) s foran echtra sin. Dochualaidh Dian[ira] co tanicc Ercuil co cathair
 2120 Lisi. ⁊ do gabh luth lanadhbul hi. Ocus do chuir si (?) sguiger dia muindtir darb ainm Licas docum Ercuil co cathair Lisi. Ocus tarra sguiger do muindtir Ercuil dó forin conair, ⁊ fochtuis scela ca roibhi Ercuil. Adubhairt in t-oglach co roibhi sé a cathair Lisi. “Ocus ata ben aigi ann is annsa
 2125 leis na Dianira .i. Yole inghen Phriccuis rí na Calidoine .i. in ben is ferr delb ⁊ deghdenum do mnaibh na cruinne ina coimre.” Iarna clos sin do Licas ro impo tar ais a fritheing na conuire cedna co domenmach, ⁊ ro innis na scela sin do Dianira. Do toit taisi ⁊ tromnell fuirre iar clos na scel
 2130 sin di, ⁊ do badar a bantracht co bronach begmenmach. Ar n-ergi dí asa neoll is edh ro ráidh: “A Dianira doim deroil bocht, cred dodhénuir budhesta, uair tairnic do ghrasa, ⁊ do fag[bhadh ?] at aenur gan cheile tú. Ocus a Ercuil,” ar si (?), “gidh ard in ceim dínite ⁊ impirechta
 2135 ilidh anosa ro buí uair ele ⁊ ni t[hreic ?]fea misi ar mnai sa domun.” Ocus d techta ⁊ sgríbhenn leisin aithese in ⁊ ar ndul da míli ar comgar c[athrach Lis ?]i do tarla oglach do muindtir [Ercuil ?] dó, ⁊ fiarfaighis de ca roibi Ercuil. Ocus adubhairt in t-oglach
 2140 co roibhi sé ag fiadhach a forais, ⁊ gur marbh sé damh allta. Docuaidh iarum Licas annsa forais, ⁊ tarra Ercuil dó, ⁊ tuc in sgríbhinn ina laim. Ocus do leigh hi, ⁊ tanicc loisi de iarna leighed.

Docunncadar Yole cuca in tan sin, ⁊ dorindi si anoir
 2145 d'Ercuil, ⁊ ro badar trí ced d'uasalmnaibh mar aen ria an lá sin. Do thaisigh Ercuil in litir, ⁊ dochuaidh se a n-arrthaisc Yole, ⁊ do glacc ar barr laime hí ⁊ dorug leis mar (297b) sin isin cathraigh hí. Ocus docuaidh fein a n-inadh uaingech, ⁊ ro leigh arís an litir. Ocus do sgríbh fein litir ele, ⁊ is edh
 2150 adubhairt: “Na creided Dianira ainles orm-sa, ⁊ coimedadh si í fein co maith mar is cubuidh re deghmnaí gaesmair.” Ocus tuc an litir do Licas. Dochuaidh Licas tar ais a cenn Dianira ⁊ tuc an sgríbhinn ina laim. Ocus do leig é, ⁊ ní tuc

he had had he loved her the most. And they went to Greece, to the city of Lycia, a city which had been built by Hercules previously. And the people of that city welcomed him joyfully. The Greeks dispersed to their own castles, and Hercules passed his time between Athens and Thebes, two noble cities, and it was in them that he usually (?) lived. And his fame and renown were heard throughout all Greece on that adventure. Deianira heard that Hercules had come to the city of Lycia, and she was filled with great joy. And she sent a squire named Lichas from among her followers to Hercules in Lycia. And he met one of Hercules' squires on the way and asked where Hercules was. The warrior said that he was in the city of Lycia. "And he has a wife there who is dearer to him than Deianira, namely Iole the daughter of Picus king of Calcedonia, the most beautiful and shapely of all the women of the world in her time." When Lichas heard that he returned sorrowfully by the same road and related those tidings to Deianira. She fainted and swooned when she heard those tidings, and her female attendants were sad and dispirited. When she had recovered from her swoon she said: "O poor, miserable, unfortunate Deianira, what wilt thou do now, for thou art no longer in favour and thou hast been left (?) alone without a husband. And O Hercules," said " , though high the rank of dignity and empire now who at another time wouldst not have me for any woman in the world." And messengers and a writing with the speech and when two miles from the city of Lycia (?) he met a servant of Hercules' following and asked him where Hercules was, and the servant said he was hunting in a forest and that he had killed a stag. Then Lichas went into the forest and met Hercules and gave the writing into his hand. And he read it, and he blushed on reading it.

They saw Iole (coming) towards them at that moment, and she greeted Hercules respectfully, and she had three hundred noblewomen with her that day. Hercules put away the letter and went to meet Iole and took her by the hand and brought her with him thus into the city. And he himself went to a lonely place and re-read the letter. And he himself wrote another letter saying—"Let not Deianira believe evil of me, and let her guard herself well as becomes a wise noblewoman." And he gave the letter to Lichas. Lichas went back to Deianira and gave the writing into her hand, and

sin snilbhirecht na solas dí. Ocus is edh adubhairt : “ A
 2455 Ercuil,” ar sí, “ is truag duit Yole naimdemail nemcarthanach
 ata ina namait duit iar marbhadh a fir ⁊ a hathar ⁊ a
 bunudheiniil do beith ina righain ⁊ ina mathair cloinni agud,
 ⁊ an righan do pósais ara gradh ⁊ ara cairdes ⁊ ara degheoilbh
 do threicin. Ocus dohbéir-sa mo mhallacht duit a bucht
 2460 na ndee. Oir is inghen do Ioib do gairinn dim fein dod
 ghradh-sa ⁊ ri nime ⁊ thalman do goirind do Iubiter. Ocus
 ní gair[f]ed sin co brach aris. Ocus a Ercuil,” ar [si?],
 “. . . . se roba bes duit a tosach do be[tha?] gh . . . s
 na locht ⁊ na hegora ⁊ an cheirt ⁊ na cora. Ocus do
 2465 thre is ⁊ do gradaighis in egoir [t?]osach maith
 ar nech ⁊ droch gad (?) tic drochtosach ag duine
 . . . d . . cath (?) mar nach fuil ort-sa, a Ere[uil],” ar sí.
 “ Ocus ní feduim-si trina ndenumn tu d’ole orum biadh na
 deoch do chaitheam, na colladh do dhenum, uair in tan
 2470 toites colladh orum taibhrigher damh daine ar tí mo marbthha
 ⁊ airm nochta ina lamhaibh, ⁊ leoghain ⁊ draguin ⁊ ilpiasta
 neimi ar tí mo marbthha. Ocus ní binn lium ní da cluinim,
 ⁊ ní hait lium ní da faicim, ⁊ do buaidredh mo menma uili.”
 Ocus do sgríbhadh na briathra sin uili. Ocus do chuir Licas
 2475 leis cum Ercuil, ⁊ do leigh se an litir sin. Ocus do gabh
 bron ⁊ aithrechus e, ⁊ docuaidh ina seomra, ⁊ ro bui aga
 sduider ina menmain (298a) cinnus dodhénum se. Ro
 fagaibh in seómra iarum, ⁊ atbert co rachadh co Sliab Othia
 do denum othrala d’Apail. Ocus tuc se craidhail fo pein
 2480 a anma ar gach nech gan aonduine do dul les sa sliabh acht
 Filoces ina aenar. Ocus ag fagbhail na cathrach do tarla
 Licas fair, ⁊ fochtuis de créd in fregra do**hbeiredh** a[r] Dhiánira.
 Adubhairt Ercuil : “ Ní cían co rach-sa dia fis,” ar sé, “ no
 cuirfed techta cuici.” Ocus ro imtigh leis sin mar a roibh
 2485 Dianíra, ⁊ ro fhíarfaigh sí scela de créd dorinde Ercuil ar
 leighedh na litreach. Adubhairt Licas co tainic loisi de ar
 tosaigh, ⁊ co roibi co bronach asa haithli, “ ⁊ do geall sé
 techt co luath mar a mbéir-sí, no techta do chur cugud.”
 Ocus ba bind leisín righain na scela sin. Ocus docuaidh
 2490 iarum ina seomra ⁊ tuc le in gum neimi ro fagaibh Nesus
 aici .i. in fodhmoir torchair la hErcuil, ⁊ tuc sí sgúird do
 sgúirdibh Ercuil cuichi, ⁊ ro erb ar mnai da bantracht a
 glanadh co prap ⁊ an ola neimi do chumusc trithi. Ocus
 docuaidh boladh na neimi fan mnai do glan an leine, ⁊ ba

she read it, and that neither cheered nor comforted her. And she said: "O Hercules, thou art to be pitied in having as thy queen and as the mother of thy children the hostile unloving Iole who, since thou hast slain her husband, her father and her family, is thine enemy, and in deserting the queen whom thou didst marry for her love and friendship and beauty. And I curse thee by the gods. For I was wont to call myself Jove's daughter on account of thy love, and I called Jupiter the king of heaven and earth, and I will never call him (?) that again. And Hercules," said she ". . . . it was thy custom in the beginning of thy life (?) of the crimes and injustice and of right and justice. And and thou hast loved injustice good beginning on a man and a bad a person has a bad beginning as there is not on thee, Hercules," said she. "And from the evil thou doest me I can neither eat nor drink; neither can I sleep, for when I fall asleep I dream that there are people about to kill me, with bared weapons in their hands, and lions and dragons and various venomous reptiles about to kill me; and nothing I hear sounds sweet to me and nothing I see pleases me, and my whole mind has been troubled." And all those words were written down, and she sent Lichas therewith to Hercules. And Hercules read that letter, and he was filled with grief and remorse and went to his room and pondered in his mind as to how he should act. Then he left the room and said he would go to Mount Oeta to make an offering to Apollo. And he gave a general decree on pain of death that no one should follow him to the mountain except Philoctetes alone. And as he was leaving the city he met Lichas, who asked what answer he should give Deianira. Hercules said: "I will go to see her before long, or else I will send her messengers." And with that he (*i.e.*, Lichas) departed to where Deianira was, and she asked him what Hercules had done after reading the letter. Lichas said that he blushed at first and that afterwards he was sad. "And he promised to come to thee soon or else to send thee messengers." And the queen was pleased with the news, and she then went into her room and fetched the poisoned ointment which Nessus, the centaur whom Hercules had slain, had left with her. And she took one of Hercules' shirts and ordered one of her women to clean it quickly and to mix the poisoned oil through it. And the fumes of the poison affected the woman who cleaned the shirt

2195 marbh hí de. Ocus in uair rob fada la Dianíra ro bui in ben
 ro len hi 7 fuair marbh hi. Ocus ro erb ar mnai ele don
 bhanntracht an leine do cengal a n-edach, 7 dorighne
 amlaidh. Ocus do cuireadh Licas le cum Ercuil. Ocus is é
 inadh a fuair se Ercuil a tempall Deaain ar Sliab Oethia, 7
 2500 Filoces iar ndenum tinedh moraidhbli dó mar idhbuirt dona
 deibh, 7 os alaind allta ro marbh Ercuil arna chur innti.

Is ann sin tue Licas an leine do Ercuil, 7 dorug in rigmile
 buidhechus na leined re Dianira, uair do shail corob ara les
 dofuaire hi. Ocus do ben a edach de, 7 do chuir an leine
 2505 uime. Ocus ro airigh se a lan cneidi 7 galair arna línadh
 ar cur na leined uime. Ocus iar teighedh na leinedh ma
 enes do len sí (298b) da chorp, 7 do las se ar lár na lénedh,
 7 ro aithin ann sin neimh do beith innti, 7 gur thruaill
 sí a chorp uili. Ocus ro ben sé a edach de coruigi in leine,
 2510 7 ní fhléd se in leine do buain de. Ocus is ann sin ro buí
 in trenmíle ag tarraing na leinedh in[a ?] blodhuibh bega
 da chorp, 7 do tairngedh sé a apach 7 a inathar ass re cois
 gach boill don leine. Is ann sin dorug se ar cois ar Licas,
 7 ro buail fa cloich é gurba marbh amlaidh. Ocus an tí a
 2515 ro bui a farrudh Licas do teith man caillidh. Ocus ro bui
 Ercuil iarum re buili ar lár na leinedh, 7 sé ina rith suas 7
 anuas re cairrigibh corracha 7 re fantaibh fuarfluicha an
 tshleibhi.

Ocus adubhart Ercuil: "A Dianira," ar sé, "is fada o
 2520 erus duit mar ole 7 (?) do mnaibh in domun mo marbhadh-sa
 tre idhain aingidhe adhuathmair éda. Ocus ní tue[th]a
 d'fher d'fheruibh in domun taebh re mnai tar m'eisi, 7 ní
 gebuid seoid na socar uatha. Ocus a Dianira," ar se, "is
 2525 truagh duid, 7 is mor a[n] nert aingidhechta duid in tí nar
 fhedudar fir in talman 7 bleidhmíla in mara 7 ilpiasta in
 domun 7 dée demnachta in beta do chur cum bais co tainic
 dod drochbheirt-si a marbhadh; 7 fós ní bia re rad tar eis a
 ndernus[-s]a do deghnímarthaibh corob le mnai do toitfim,
 acht fuileongad mo marbhadh don duil is uaisli dona
 2530 duilib .i. don teine." Ocus do gabh se ag tarraing na crann asa
 premuib, 7 ag togbail na cairrgedh co mór cloch da n-aitibh,
 7 aga mbrisedh itir a glaccaib. Ocus tue a bodhbha 7 a
 shoighde d'Filoces, 7 do chuir a bennacht docum Yole 7
 cum a bunaidheinél budhein. Is ann sin dorinde Ercuil tor

so that she died. And when Deianira grew tired of waiting for the woman she followed her and found her dead. And she ordered another woman to bind the shirt in a cloth, which she did, and Lichas was sent with it to Hercules. And he found Hercules in the temple of Diana on Mount Oeta, where Philoctetes had made for him a huge fire as a sacrifice to the gods, on which had been placed a beautiful wild deer which Hercules had killed.

Then Lichas gave the shirt to Hercules, and the royal warrior thanked Deianira for the shirt, for he thought that it was for his own good that he had received it. And he took off his clothes and put on the shirt. And when he had put on the shirt he felt himself filled with many wounds and much sickness, and when the shirt became heated on the skin it stuck to his body and he became inflamed with the shirt around him; and then he perceived that there was poison in it and that it had infected his whole body. And he took off his clothes till only the shirt remained on him, and the shirt he could not take off. And then the strong warrior fell to tearing the shirt in small pieces from his body, and with every piece of the shirt he tore out his entrails and intestines. Then he seized Lichas by the leg and struck him against a rock so that he died. And he who was with Lichas fled through the wood. And then Hercules, still wearing the shirt, became frenzied and fell to running up and down the uneven rocks and the cold, wet slopes of the mountain.

And Hercules said: "O Deianira, long is it since I refused to admit that thou of all women wouldst be evil enough to kill me through a wicked, terrible pang of jealousy. And no woman is to be trusted by any man after me, nor will they have wealth or profit of them. And Deianira," said he, "woe to thee, and great is thy wickedness that it was through thy evil deed that came the death of him whom the men of the world, the monsters of the sea, the reptiles of the earth, and the devilish gods of the world could not do to death. And yet it shall not be said after all the good deeds I have done that I fell by the hand of a woman; but I will suffer myself to die by the most noble of the elements, namely fire." And he began to tear trees from their roots and to raise the rocks together with many stones from their positions and to break them between his hands. And he gave his bow and arrows to Philoctetes and sent his blessing to Iole and his own family. Then

2535 treathanruagh tromlasrach teinntighi, ⁊ ro síu in treimile
 é fein isin teine. Ocus do síu a lama docum nime, ⁊ do dírih
 a rosc osa (299a) (osa) cinn docum an Duileman, ⁊ fuair bas
 amlaid sin. Ocus do chruinnigh Filoces corp an trenmiledh dia
 2540 bhreith dia annucudh don tempull ro ordaigh fein do denun
 san Édaille ar Euander. Docuaidh Filoces co cathraigh Lisi,
 ⁊ ro innis in morecht sin. Ocus do cainedh acu co tromtaibh-
 senach e ⁊ ar fedh na Greige uili mailli heighim arda acaintecha,
 ⁊ re goluibh greannmara guthfínecha, ⁊ re lamcomairt lamh.
 Conidh i stair Ercuil ⁊ a bas comicci sin. FINIT.

2545 Dichuma Dianíra ingine rígh na Cailidoine fa Ercuil ann
 so. Oir in tan dochualaidh Dianíra bás d'fagbhail d'Ercuil
 adubhairt: "Is truag in gnim sin," ar sí, "⁊ is maírg
 mathair dorad idain gum breith ar son in morechta sin do-
 ronus. Ocus is truagh a thecht dím bas d'faghail don te ro
 2550 marbh in da nathraigh neime ina naidhin, ⁊ an te do-
 rug geall gaiscidh o Ghregachaibh uili a cinn a *shecht*
mblíadhan ar faidhí na Teibhe. Ocus is e Ercuil ro marbh
 atach coimeda Oilein na Caerach Corera, ⁊ is e ro cengail
 Filoces co feramail (?), ⁊ tug a anam do iar n-anmain aigi
 2555 na oglach indraic co bas. Ocus ro ghabh in t-oilen, ⁊ do bronn
 na caeir[i]gh corera do Ghregachaibh. Ocus is e Ercuil ro
 marbh in bleidhmil muiridhí ar cuan na Trae, ⁊ d'ainic ingen
 Laimedon ar bas. Is ré sin adubhradar na filidh da mbeith
 trí ced cursun cnamremar coillti ag tarraing in bleidhmil
 2560 sin ar aentshlighi nach berdais aencoisceim da hait ⁊ da
 hinadh hí. Ocus ro tarraing Ercuil ar tiurmach na talman
 lena lethlaim í. Is e Ercuil tuc cath do Laimedhon, ⁊ ro
 bhris air, ⁊ do marbh forgla a mhuinn[tir]e, ⁊ ro innraidh
 (299b) a chathair ⁊ ro loisc iarum. Conid i cedtoghail na
 2565 Trae sin. Is e Ercuil ro marbh na leomain ro buí ag innrudh
 na críh ⁊ na ferann. Ocus fa croicenn leomhain dib fa hin[ar?]
 cnis do re fedh a betha. Is e Ercuil ro marbh in rí coirpthe
 claenbrethac[h] ro buí aran Eigipti, ⁊ drong mor da muindtir.
 Ocus do gabh in Eigipti uili iar sin. Is e Ercuil ro marb ced
 2570 fomoir ferrda fedmlaidir ar banais Phírodes mic Iasoin ⁊

Hercules made a red-blazing, densely-flaming piled fire, and the strong soldier laid himself down in the fire. And he stretched his arms towards heaven and directed his eyes above him to the Creator and died thus. And Philoctetes gathered up the body of the strong warrior to bring it to be buried in the temple which he (*i.e.*, Hercules) himself had ordered Evander to build in Italy. Philoctetes went to the city of Lycia and related that great death. And he was mourned by them with great pomp, and throughout all Greece, with loud, mournful cries and fierce, sorrowful weeping and with beating of hands. So that that is the story of Hercules and his death thus far. THE END.

This is the lamentation of Deianira daughter of the king of Calydon for Hercules. For when Deianira heard that Hercules was dead she said: "Pitiful is that deed," said she, "and woe to the mother who suffered pangs in bearing me, on account of the great crime I have committed. And pitiful it is that from me should come the death of him who killed the two serpents while yet an infant, of him who at the age of seven excelled in feats of arms all the Greeks in the arena of Thebes. And it was Hercules who killed the giant guarding the Island of the Crimson Sheep; and it was he who bound Philoctetes bravely (?) and spared his life on condition that he should remain with him as a faithful servant till death, and captured the island, and bestowed the crimson sheep on the Greeks. And it was Hercules who killed the sea-monster in the harbour of Troy, and saved Laomedon's daughter from death; and it was of that (monster) that the poets said that if three hundred thick-boned, gelded chargers were pulling that great serpent together they would not have moved it one pace from its place and position; and Hercules dragged it on to dry land with one hand. It was Hercules who gave battle to Laomedon and defeated him and killed the pick of his men and pillaged his city and then burnt it. That was the first destruction of Troy. It was Hercules who killed the lions which were devastating the countries and territories, and it was the hide of one of them which he wore as a tunic next his skin during his lifetime. It was Hercules who killed the sinful, unjust king who ruled over Egypt, together with a great number of his followers, and conquered all Egypt afterwards. It was

ingine rig na hIspirne. Is e Ercuil ro marbh Lingcus cona
 ched fonoir mar aen ris, ⁊ do gabh da aimdeoin a cathair fair
 a ndighail a clemna ⁊ a oide .i. Craidon ri na Tiabhanach.
 Is e Ercuil ro marbh Lainhedhon ⁊ ro innraidh in Trae in
 2575 dara fecht a ndigail in uair do chuir stoirm anfaidh a tir e ⁊ e
 ag dul d'fagail in chroicinn ordha le hIason mac Iason co tír
 na Colach. Ocus nír fulaing Laimedon doib dul na tír in
 aidhchi sin, ⁊ do tilg amach fon muir iatt. Is e do chuir da
 cath for ri na Libia, ⁊ torcair .x.c. ⁊ da .xx.c. le Iaim Ercuil
 2580 annsa cedcath dib. Is e Ercuil ro ghabh caislen Aitilais
 in[a] aenar, ⁊ do marbh a muinŕter, ⁊ ro cengail Aitilas fein.
 Is e Ercuil dorindi na secht n-eladhna sacra re mi amain. Is
 e Ercuil ro marbh rí na Libia annsa dara cath tug se do.
 Is e Ercuil ro cengail Sinoip da hainneoin .i. righan uasal ⁊
 2585 bangaiscedhach crodha ro bui a[g] gobhail in doman no gur
 coise Ercuil da diumus hi. Is e Ercuil tuc cath d'Aitilas ⁊
 do marbh a muindter ar son mar adubhairt nach gebad gan
 Dianira *inghen* righ na Cailidoine d'fhagail d'ais no d'eigin.
 Is e Ercuil ro marbh in cur ingnatach [ar ?] comgar na cathrach
 2590 re n-abarr Liree. Ocus is amlaidh ro bui an bethadhach
 sin ⁊ cenn ⁊ lamha duine aigi, ⁊ erball adhuathmar, ⁊
 airm throma, ⁊ eidedh daingin, ⁊ urlabhra duine. Ocus do
 thoit se la (la) hErcuil. Monstrae a ainm."

Hercules who killed a band of valiant, powerful centaurs at the wedding-feast of Pirithous son of Aeson and the daughter of the king of Hesperia. It was Hercules who killed Lycus with his band of centaurs and took his city by force from him in revenge for his father-in-law and fosterfather, Creon king of the Thebans. It was Hercules who killed Laomedon and pillaged Troy the second time in revenge for the time when he had been driven ashore by a storm when on his way to the land of the Colchians with Jason son of Aeson to get the Golden Fleece; for Laomedon had not allowed them to land in his country that night, but had driven them out to sea. It was he who twice engaged the king of Libia in battle, and five thousand fell at Hercules' hand in the first of the battles. It was Hercules who captured Atlas' castle single-handed and killed his men and bound Atlas himself. It was Hercules who learnt the seven liberal arts in one month. It was Hercules who killed the king of Libia in the second battle which he fought against him. It was Hercules who bound by force Synope, the noble queen and brave female warrior who was conquering the world till Hercules humbled her pride. It was Hercules who gave battle to Achelous and killed his men because of his avowed determination to get Deianira daughter of the king of Calydon by consent or by force. It was Hercules who slew the wonderful fighter near the city called Lerna; and that creature had a human head and arms and a terrible tail, and heavy weapons, and stout armour, and a human voice. It was slain by Hercules, and "Monstra" was its name."



NOTES

[The Notes deal mainly with differences and resemblances between SE and Caxton (reff. to pp. of Sommer's edition) not mentioned in the Introduction. In addition all departures from the MS reading are here noted, and a few words and passages discussed.]

1-118. "How Iupiter laye with Alcumena And how quene Iuno sente two serpentes for to slee hercules And how hercules stranglid the two serpentes." 226-245.

2 ff. The genealogies are from Caxton 224, with addition of Saturn and Uranus by SE.

7. MS *coibnesaim*; *feisside*, cf. 559.

19. *Botheme* "Thelleboye," 228. Introd. § 39.

26. *caistiall* "The castell of arciancie," 220.

43 ff. Col. 258b is badly rubbed. In Caxton 230 Jupiter disguises himself as Amphitryon and Ganymede as Amphitryon's squire.

52. *re fead da la* On an erasure. "a nyght and a day," 233. "a day and two nyghtes," 234.

59. *modad* (?) "oon of the seruantes of the place," 233.

66. *fordol eigin druidhecta* "And wende she had dremed," 234.

68. *cumusc* The transl. should perhaps be corrected to 'cohabiting,'

cf. *Contribb. s.v. cummasc.*

69. *Ircail* The usual form is *Ercuil*, cf. *Ercules* 96.

77. *aenben* "Galantyse," 235.

79. *Leg. ag tuismedh*?

82. *ro dhelbh si hi fein* "she made her legges to crosse on ouer that other . . . Alcumena . . . began the same wyse her legges to crosse on ouer that other . . . they fonde her neuer in oon semblance and likenes'. For at eche a tyme she transfigured her in diuerse liknes and figures of bestes or of women . . . and had transformed her in to the guyse and forme of a cowe," 236-8.

97. A space has been left in the MS as if the name was to have been inserted later. "And that other had to name ypecleus," 239.

98. *ro buí aga thír* In Caxton Juno has here a long soliloquy on her misfortunes, 239-240.

104. *nír fédsad* "alle were aferd to take away the serpentes fro fere of Anguysse . . . the serpentis that he held in his handes which were swollen of the venym," 243. *timthirigh* MS *timthír*—

105. *tempull na ndee* Not mentioned in Caxton, cf. 652, 1631.

112. *mornaighen* MS *morranaighin*, with some undecipherable word above the line. *Leg. malaírt ná mormarbhadh na naidhen sin?*

Cf. 868, 1064. *ro cirigh si* In Caxton (244-5) Juno is in the crowd when Amphitryon is exhibiting Hercules, and spreads a rumour that Jupiter is his real father.

117. *Craidhon* "he (Amphitryon) callyd the kyng Eristeus and praid hym that he wold do norysshe hercules," 245. See *Introd.* § 38.

118-210. "How hercules began to Olympades and how he waxe amerous of Megeira the doughter of the kyng of Thebes And how he shewid his strength in alle maner of games And apertyses," 246-201.

118. *sliabh adhbulmor* "hercules was norysshid in an hous that stood in the playn felde, and was often tymes put oute in to the rayn and wynde. And laye the moste parte of that tyme vpon the ertle wyth oute ony other bedde," 247. "he thought that he wold goo vpon the mount Olympus," 248. These two passages have been run together in SE, and Mount Olympus is replaced by *faidhche na Téibhe*.

125. *Co cenn secht mbliadhan* "At .xiii. yer of his Age," 247. "he was than .xiii. yer old full accomplisshid," 253.

138 ff. *Atenus, etc.* The lists in SE and Caxton are identical. For the names see *Index*, and *Introd.* § 40.

142 f. *cranncaistiall, etc.* "Theyr tentes and loggys of howes (leg. bowes) and leues and theyr tabernacles," 251. "scaffoldes and places," 252.

148. *togtha* See *Gloss*.

153. *Airdissi* *Introd.* § 40.

172. Some masc. name of a kind of cloth omitted. No space in MS.

193. *ro fhugaib* "And cam . . . to fore alle the ryders & rennars . . . and some men saye that he ran also swyftely as an herte," 256.

197 ff. *ro bui fuath clifinnti, etc.* In Caxton this list is contained in the letter sent by Hercules to the various towns and provinces, 249-250.

201. *inti rob foidi* There is an obvious omission here. Caxton has "And he that is best at ferre shall haue a bowe and a sheef of Arowes," 250.

204. *ro fhoghuil* From *fo-dāli*, cf. *doib* 206. This detail is not in Caxton.

208. *Dia na Naduire* See *Introd.* § 8.

209. MS *nanathraigh*.

211. *do rat-san gradh* "The fayr megeira herde gladly the loes and preysing that men gaf hym," 257. In Caxton Megara is mentioned earlier, 254-5.

SE omits the tourneys between Ixion and Tandarus and others, which Hercules helps the weaker party, Caxton 258-261.

216. *Aenach na mBuadh* See note to 118.

217-372. "How hercules saylled by the see in to esperye. And how he vaynquysshid the yle with the moutons or shepe And vaynquysshid philotes And slewe his felawe," 262-270. See also Introd. § 3.

225. *comaidhci* MS *jaidhci*.

227. *aiten suthach* "the regyon of hesperye," 262. *cairibh con n-oluind corcra leo* See Introd. § 30.

232-255. The descriptions of the island and the giant are due to SE. Caxton has merely—"The geant that was comysid to kepe the entre and the warde of the yle slepte not at that tyme/whan the grekes descendid But yssued oute of his hows And cam alle Armed vnto the strayt passage/where myghte no man gon vp but oon at ones," 265.

241. Perhaps the MS reading *i facbar ger* should stand, but *cf.* 1246, 2188.

247 ff. γ *is frisín n-alcu so* For the confusing of the sheep and the apples *cf.* the quotation Introd. § 30, and "For mala in greke is as moche to saye as sheep in englyssh or moutons in frenshe." 284, "By this gardyn is vnderstonde the yle/By the serpent wakyung/the subtyll geant comysid to kepe hit that allway wook at the paas And by the Apples of gold ben vnderstand the sheep/Extymed to the valeur of the weyght of fyn goold, *ib.*

250. *uball* MS. *umall*.

252. *comthrom do dhergor* "they that may haue them muste bye them at grete pris of gold," 263, and *cf.* the notes to 247 and 256.

256 ff. *Cein mair dun* "sayng to hem that he wold that hit coste hym as moche golde as a payr moutons weye and that he hadde a ram and an ewe for to engendre in his contre/In that tyme were no sheep in grece," 264.

273. *ilimud oir* Expanded from "money Inowe," 265.

279. *fora incaibh* "there hangyng on a tree," 265.

288. *reimhorach* Doubtless a scribal error, but it is difficult to suggest what the original reading was.

299. *menmarcc* See Gloss.

321 ff. *coir n-imagallma* "philotes had many wordes vnto hercules and demaunded fro whens he was. And hercules told hym the trouthe After they spack of theyr bataylle," 267.

323. *innis* Leg. *innisin*?

325. *a ndorone riam* Cf. 1268.

329. *cunradh* "And at the seching and pourchas of philotes They promysid eche to other That yf ony of hem were vainquysshid/he that were vainquysshid and ouercomen for to saue his lif/shold be holden to serue truly the vainqueur all his lif duryng &c.," 267.

330. MS *friaaraili*.

331. *aruidhecht airm* "he wolde bere his Armes After hym in alle place where he shold goo," 270.

332. *Dia nime* Not in Caxton.

334. *Aurora* See *Introd.* § 8.

335. *rob|a l'uth* "hercules was alle esioyed Philotes . . . was ryght loyous," 268.

339. *imarcvaigh* "yet he myght neuer attayne to smyte philotes a playn strook (*Fr. atteindre a playn coup*) for as moche as philotes was aboue on the paas 'whiche conteyneth well two cubites of heichte," 269.

345. *ro leic a n-ennirte* "began to smyte more febly . . . reculed hym self . . . the grekes were a ferd philotes sprang down fro the paas . . . repentyd hym that he descended fro the paas," 269.

360. MS *friaaroile*.

367. *nach tuc ri amra* "phylotes . . . after loued well hercules & trwly serued hym cuer after," 270. See *Gloss. s.v. lám*.

390 ff. In Caxton Hercules kills the monster at Troy on his way back with the sheep, the distribution of which does not take place till after Hercules has been ejected from Troy, while there is no mention of sheep being given to any other than Eurystheus, 283.

373-382. "How hercules fought at the poort of troye ayenst a monstre of the sec for the daughter of kyng laomedon," 271-280, "How Laomedon shette hercules oute of troye And how hercules sware that he wolde avenge hym," 280-285, "How hercules had batayll agaynst the kyng laomedon And how he vaynquysshid and destroyed troye the first tyme &c.," 285-296. Only the first few lines of this episode are to be found in SE. See *Introd.* § 2.

383-431. "Howe hercules foughte ayenst thre lyons in the foreste of nemece. and how he slewe them and tooke their skynns or hides &c.," 297-302. Juno incites Hercules to go against the lions, 297-8.

384. *in t-aonfer* "a pastour or a hierdman named melorcus," 299.

390 ff. *Bui didiu leogan* "he was as hyhe as an olyphant And his hede was twyes so grete as the hede of a bool but the grete lion had his skyn so hard that his swerd myght no more entre therein than hit myght on a grete stedy," 299-300.

393. MS *arrasacht*.

394. *aillinecht leg. aillni[d]echt?*

427 ff. *A Ercuil, etc.* In Caxton (304-5) Juno makes a longer speech, which belongs to the next (Busiris) episode and is part of Juno's plan to make Hercules risk his life again.

432-504. "How Iuno sente hercules in to egypte for to be slayn of the tyrant Busire and how hercules slewe the tyrant ayenst the hoope and will of Iuno," 302-308. Cf. *Ériu* v 145 ff.

444. *filedh 7 fellsuman* "his clerkes that helden the science of zorastes," 303.

457. After MS *ceil* there are some indistinct marks possibly denoting insertion of *-g*.

461. *na cathrach* "cyte of menphyn," 306.

477. *glonn* Scribal error for *gualainn*?

479. *ro idhbuir* "they prayd hym. that he wold sacrefyce their sayd kynges," 307.

486. *corb e in ri* "the goddes by this answer wold haue in sacrefice the blood of busire," 303.

496 ff. *Mar theid in finemhain* This eulogy is quite different from that in Caxton: "yf he were puyssant and stronge of body he was yet more stronge of vertue for hit was sette in hym as the precyous stone is in gold and as the odour is in the flour And as the raye or sonne beme is in the sonne/he was belouyd of kynges, etc.," 308.

505-555. "How hercules espoused megera and how he was made knyghte in thebes &c.," 308-315.

509 ff. *Uair ro bui si, etc.* This description is of course entirely due to SE.

516. *erber* "The gardyn of the palays," 310.

518. *ro pocsat* "he made to them the reuerences," 310.

523 ff. *a thuir nar traethadh* This passage has been expanded from Caxton's "by what fortune fynde I me in the grace of so gentil a man as ye be/your excessiue proves your gloryous labours your resplendant vertues ben so moche of value that ye ar worthy to haue to wyf the flour of ladyes and the choys," 311.

527. *mbedais* MS *mb⁷dais*.

532. *a oide 7 a athar* "hercules assemblid Euristus and amphitriton/ and . . . prayed them that they wold goo to kynges Creon to knowe yf he wold give hym his doughter megera," 312; see Introd. § 38.

539 ff. In Caxton the jousts take place after the marriage of Hercules at a special meeting held when he is being knighted, 312-3.

545. *nair bui caradrad* "reseruyd Iason/whiche . . . gaf hym many grete strokes . . . so moche that no man abode on the place but Iason & he And than he lefte and sessed the Ioustes for the vailliance that hercules fonde in Iason/and ever after he had a specyall love to hym/and toke acqueyntance of hym and fested hym & made hym grete chere," 314.

548. *Lisne* Introd. § 40.

550. *techt* "in thessalonyque," 315.

556-626. "How the centaures rauysshed ypodame at the wedding of Pirothus. And how Hercules recouerd her agayn and vaynquysshid in batayll the centaures," 315-320.

556. *ingine righ na hIspirne* See Introd. § 39. It is difficult to know whether we should read *hIspirne* or *Hispirne*, as the name occurs only in Gsg. after the article. Cf. however the name *Yspan* 'Hyspan.'

557. *innadha* The meaning is that of *inbotha*, but the form

seems influenced by *inbaid*, which in the pl. can mean 'time of bringing forth.' Cf. Guy 90.8, Arch. iii 164, no. 573.

550. *feiside* Cf. 7. *Atorchair* For a similar idiom see 1264.

564. *io ian Iason* "the frendes of Iason wolde that Iason sholde be maad knyght . . . presented hym to hercules," 316.

571. *ced fomoir* Captained by "Euricus," 316.

575. *subaigh* This apparent inflexion of a predicatively used adj. may be an archaism or may conceal the adj. *subaid* (Arch. iii 230, 145. ZCP x 347 § 15).

581. *nabudh agar leo* "they hatyd hercules secretly. And they had envie of his glorye. they swore all the deth of hercules," 317. For *agar* see Gloss.

582. See Gloss. s.v. *acnar*.

584. *sigi gaithi* A typically Irish expression. Cf. TBC 3381 ff., *Féis Tighe Chonáin* (Med. and Mod. Ir. Ser.) 984 ff. "lightly and also swyftely as the herte rennyth in the valeye," 317.

587. *fora incuibh* See Gloss. s.v. *oinech*.

588-9. This rather clumsy sentence is due to the fact that SE here suppresses a proper name. In addition to Gryneus and Petreus Hercules slays Dorillas, Caxton 318.

592. *comma* See Gloss.

596. *foghmoir dibh* "Pheotones," 318.

597 f. *Seth na Iuthfé* "a mannys burthou," 318.

607. *Piotanes 7 Cilarus 7 Piseum* "Cilarus. pheotones. nessus. myncus. astilo lodeum. and pison," 318. Note the omission of three names and the repetition of one in SE.

611. *mughudh* Leg. *mudugud*? See Gloss. s.v. *mudaigim*.

618. *dorat snamugh a anma do* We should perhaps take *Lingcus* as the subject of the verb and translate 'left it to him to spare his life.'

626. *Iasoín* Introd. § 40.

627-709. "How pluto rauysshid proserpyne/And how Orpheus wente for her in to hell/and how quene Sera cam vnto the wedding of pirothus and how theseus and pyrothus fought wyth Cerberus porter of the sayd helle &c." 320-329. On this episode see Introd. § 26.

630 ff. *fochuin in anma sin* This description and that in ll. 762 ff. seem both to be derived from Caxton 329-30, which deal with the descent of Pirothous and Theseus into Infernus.

641. *ina aenar* The first *-a* has been added later under the line, cf. 2581.

649. Leg. *Sir a* (?), cf. 689.

652. *tempull na ndee* Not mentioned in Caxton, who has merely "feste of her (= their) goddes," 321. Cf. 105, 1886.

675. *ro claen a rosc* "by the mene of certayn tokens and signes that orphens maad with his eyen/made her to cesse of her wepyng," 324.

679. There are insertion-marks after *lium-sa*, but the word to be inserted is not to be found in the margin. Leg. *sin*?

682-3. *do ben uait* A verb may have been omitted here, but the construction as it stands seems possible. Cf. 257-8, and also 686.

685. *gur sill for ais arin righain* "for to see yf ony man folowed hym And then he fonde at his heles Cerberus that toke proserpyne away fro hym," 325.

709. In Caxton (329 ff.) the narrative goes straight on to deal with the rescue of Theseus, Pirithous and Proserpine by Hercules, the Andromadas incident coming later.

710-751. "How Andromadas deliuerid lincus of his enemyes And how he slewe in bataill the kyng Creon and toke the cyte of thebes &c.," 337-342.

712. *Prim mac Laimedoin* is not mentioned by Caxton in this context.

716. *Andrumadas* "A. kyng of Calcide . . . cosyn vnto lyncus," 338. I have been unable to identify this name.

721. *do sgair* See Gloss. s.v. *scurim*.

723. *cuir festa* In Caxton Andromadas decides of his own accord to attack Thebes in order to wreak vengeance on Hercules for the death of the centaurs, 339.

733. *tri beimenna* "thre strokes with his swerd oon after an other/And with the fourthe strook he all to brake his helme from his hede and slewe hym," 341.

751. SE here omits Caxton's account of Lycus' attempt to persuade Megara to become his wife, 342. Cf. 879.

752-856. "How hercules fonde pirothus ded at the yates of hell And Theseus in daunger and how hercules vaynquysshid Cerberus. And how he conquered proserpyne vpon pluto &c.," 329-337. SE here omits Caxton's account of the beginning of the fight between Cerberus and Theseus and Pirithous. See however notes to 630 and 762.

757. *ag forrach* "Thou hast put to deth vpon the erthe my good frende pirothus," 333.

762 ff. *Is amlaidh ro buí Ceribrus* This description is taken (with typical modifications) from the beginning of the fight in Caxton, 330. See note to 630.

781. *da mbeith gair* Not in Caxton. Introd. § 36. Leg. *mor*?

785. *seitreach* Following Thurneysen, ZCP xi 310 f., I give this under *séidrech* in Gloss., but I know of no ex. where it is spelt with *-d-*. See Dioghluim Dána lxvii § 16, and Dinneen s.v. *éitir. su[g]hmuirib* "a lowe swalowe or abysme in the erthe," 330. *na cathrach* MS *nachtathrach*.

810. *milidh* MS *mil—i*.

829. Leg. *lairgni*?

833. *slabra* "A chayne of ademont yron" (336), with which

Cerberus bound his prisoners. Hercules releases the prisoners and binds Cerberus with the chain.

838. *peler* "a stake," 337.

842. *do thairrangedar* "noyed and pyned hym thre dayes longe contynuelly/drawynd hym by the berde and cracchyng hym in the visage and after slewe hym luhumaynly and horribly," 337. The Irish author seems to have had in mind the legal punishment of drawing, on the varieties of which see N.E.D. s.v. 'drawn.' Cf. FM iii 550. 16.

843 ff. *adubhradar na filedha* This is from the beginning of the fight between Cerberus and Theseus and Pirithous, Caxton 330-1, where the order is "to pryde, to auaryce. And to luxurye or lecherye."

846. *cennus* The scribe here confuses on the one hand the concrete idea (*cenn*) and on the other the abstract one of "leadership, pre-eminence."

856. On the colophon see SG ii. vii, and Mélusine iv col. 135.

859-895. "How hercules entrid in to Thebes in vnknown habyte/ And how he put to deth the geant lycus and his complices and his wyf megera &c.," 342-346.

862. *Leg. fuaradar?* Or *cis* (MS) instead of *n-cis* in 863?

868. For *mórmarbhadh* see note to 112.

870-1. *a ndoigh gurb iat* "wenyng that hit had ben his porters that affrayed," 344.

873 ff. SE omits the assistance given by the women of Thebes to Hercules in his fight, Caxton 345.

880. *is mó díl lánannuis* "the moste luxurious lady, etc.," 346.

881. *mar aimles* "lincus that thought on no thynge but for to do enyll by the secrete Introduccōn of Iuno," 346.

887 8. *nar marbh* See Introd. § 8.

889. *mainistir* This confusion of the Boeotian and Egyptian Thebes is also in Caxton, "a religion that he ordeined in thebes in the temple of dyane," 346.

890 ff. *Ocas nír luaithe* This passage has no equivalent in Caxton.

896-912. "How hercules put to deth the kynge laomedon And destroyed Trove the seconde tyme," 347-351. At the beginning of this section SE omits to mention "And passyng by Licie where hercules was maad kynge," 347. but cf. 548, and Introd. § 40. SE omits also all mention of Caxton's "ysiphyle," "Lenos," and "Phyneus," 348.

906. *dofuair in croicenn orda* See Introd. § 6. SE also omits the giving of Hesione to Telamon, the first of the Greeks to enter Troy. The whole episode is dealt with very summarily both in SE and Caxton.

913-999. "How hercules and Affer assaillyd by batayll the geant Antheon and how they vaynquysshid hym in batayll the first tyme &c.," 351-355. See Introd. §§ 23-25.

922. *Affer mac Abram* "Affer sone of inadyam the sone of habraham," 352. Cf. Solinus 108 (Mommsen): *quidam . . . Africam ab Afro Libyis Herculis filio dictam receperunt.* and Mart. Cap. 607: *Africa vero ac Libya dicta ab Afro Libyis Herculis filio.*

923. *Maigionda* See Introd. § 39. In Caxton Afer's army is composed of "egipcians," 352, though in SE Hercules is leading Greeks throughout.

926. *in Libia* "the most conqueryng (geant) that was in all the parties of europe and libye/Cirene. Trypolyn. Montaigne and all the yles inhabited in this contres vnto the yles fortunate," 353. For *Pires* see Introd. § 39, and for *Tripulin* § 40. In *Motaighin* an *n*-stroke has doubtless been omitted.

929. *teineclar* Obviously the name of some part of a ship, but there is no hint in Caxton as to its exact meaning. Cf. *clár teine* 'fender,' Dinneen. *Teine* may of course be for *teinne* 'strength.'

931. *Echee* I have failed to identify this name. If it occurred in SE only we might perhaps explain it as an alteration of Caxton's "Exione," which we do not find in SE, but both names occur in Caxton.

942. MS *docuadh*.

952. *dorucadh o cheile . . . iat* "hercules and antheon were departed by force of the pres," 354-5.

961. *deich .c. 7 da .xx. c.* "thretty thousand men," 356.

967-1037. "How hercules toke the kyng Athlas. and how he began to studie the scyence of astronomye and the seven sciences lyberall &c." 355-361.

971. *ars memoratiua* see Introd. § 29.

981. *ca roibh se* "fro whens he cam," 357.

982. *Aitilas* Introd. § 39.

987. *do cennach* "yf ye will serue hym in this armee. & be his soldyour, goo vp & ye shall fynde hym in his castell, etc.," 357.

993. *ag derbhadh a mbuilli* "assaying them with swerdes and axes," 358.

998. *ro leig . . . ris* This point is not in Caxton. Introd. § 35. *Re* = *rena*, and *ris* goes with *ro leig*.

1000. *shiur* "thy daughters," 358.

1013. *uenhshanntach* "withoute employyng of all his strength," 359.

1016. *na scoid cle* Not in Caxton.

1018 ff. *Adubairt Ercuil* There is no dialogue in Caxton.

1022. *An uair . . . do cunnaic* In Caxton (360) Philoctetes merely has to praise Hercules and Atlas is converted.

1031. MS *bilta*.

1038-1108. "How hercules assemblid his batayll ayenst Antheon kyng of the libyens. the whiche he put to flyght & slewe the kyng of Cothulie," and "How hercules fought agayn. ayenst kyng Antheon and putte hym vnto the deth &c.," 361-366.

1041 fl. *tri coirighi* " batayllis," 361. The numbers tally exactly with those in Caxton, who, however, makes Antaeus command the first " batayll" himself, no mention being made of the king of " Sicily." For the names Cotuli, Getuli, which seem to be mere variants of the same name, see Introd. § 40.

1048 fl. *do chuir se Afer* " Hercules had made of his folke two bataylles wherof he conduyted and ledde the first Afer and Theseus conduyted and guyded that other," 361.

1050. *mac* " a fair sone whiche the egypcyens had crowned kyng of egypte . . . and was callid dedoum &c.," 360.

1051. *fuair a mathair bas* SE here anticipates. In Caxton this is mentioned in the episode of the Amazons, 366.

1068. *toichair ri Cotuli* " theseus and Afer slewe the kyng of Cothulye," 363. Note the absence of Theseus' name from SE at this point.

1081 fl. *ni fuil sen maith*. This speech is not in Caxton.

1086. *na fir gorma* " moryaus," 365.

1095. *riu leg. ris?*

1098. *dealb* SE omits " the neck of the ymage began to sowne like as hit had ben a man slepyng, etc.," 366.

1102. *gan fer d'airighi* " The women were there all comune & whan hit happend that the women had children. they gaf hem to the men after their phisonomyes," 365.

1104. *mnaibh* MS *mnaim*.

1109-1144. " How hercules and Theseus fought to geder ayenst the two damoysselles of Sythy &c.," 366-370.

1111. *a techtairrecht* Leg. *la t.?* Cf. 990, 995.

1112. *Tisi* See Introd. § 11.

1113. *ferceile* Caxton here has pl. " ladies . . . taking vengeance of the Infortune of their husbondes," 366. The transl. given follows the sg. *do ghabh si*.

1115. *ni mladh le* " for as moche as ye be of the lygnage of the egypcyens," 367.

1120. *ba* The *bus* of 1664 and 1769 would suit better here. *Ba* as it stands is presumably condit.

1123. *aiscedha amra* Caxton has merely " dyde grete honour and reuerence vnto the damoyssell," 367.

1125. *tainic* For omission of Caxton's " menalipe " see Introd. § 38.

1133. *Atpert Ercuil* " Broder what shall this bee etc.," 369, giving actual words of Hercules.

1143. *mnaibh* MS. *mnaim*.

1145-1193. " How Hercules began to waxe amerous of deyanra And how achelous & hercules had bataill that oon ayenst that other/ and how achelous was vainquissid," 370-378.

1146. *Calidoine* " calcedonye," 370, see Introd. § 39. *Aeneus* " Oeneus," 370, see Introd. § 12.

1151. *Aitilas* Introd. § 39.

1156. *sin* Superfluous here, having been taken over from constructions of the type *iarna clos sin dó*, where no explanatory clause follows.

1162. *lá bagha* "I shall helpe yow yf hit be nede," 373. See Gloss.

1167. *osluic* MS *esluic*.

1168. *erber* "a grene place," 374, cf. 516, where the word translates Caxton's "gardyn."

1169. *la truma a seirci for E.* The translation gives the meaning as required by the context, but the phrase should mean "from H.'s great love for her," with objective gen. Cf. 2069-70.

1175. *da cath 7 an treas cath* "two bataylles/oon and the fyrste of his peple 'and that other of the calcedonyens," 376.

1175-6. *sluaghaibh na Cailidóine. Gregachaibh* Caxton mentions "calcedonyens" and "yconyens." Opposing them are "achayens," 377.

1183. *da mili deg* "twelue thousand," 378.

1192. *in tuir* "castell," 380.

1194-1222. "How hercules put to vtterance the kyng Achelous And how he espoused deyanyra &c." 378-84.

1194. *tapur* "torches," 381. SE does not bring out as clearly as does Caxton the point of this incident, namely that it was an attempt made by Achelous to lure Hercules and his men unarmed into an ambush.

1212. SE omits all mention of Achelous' magic transformations, Caxton 384.

1213. *ro ela[i]dh* "oeneus sente kyng achelous in exyle," 385.

1222. Here follows the Nessus incident in Caxton, see Introd. § 27, and text 2266 ff.

1223-1367. "How hercules fought agaynst the serpent of palu of lerne and slewe hym &c.," 388-394. Note the change in style in this episode, on which the author of SE seems to have concentrated all his literary ability and learning, sometimes with fatal results to grammar.

1223. *roloduir* Evidently to be taken as sg. 3!

1225. *ilimud n-oir* Not in Caxton.

1229 ff. *torathar* This description is greatly expanded and heightened from Caxton's, 389-91.

1232-3. *adhfuath, torathar* We would expect Gsg. The construction seems to have been lost sight of in giving the list of epithets, though the Gsg. recurs in *athaigh* 1234.

1236-7. *-calma . . . calma* One of these should perhaps be *cama*.

1239. See 2 *comnaide* in Gloss. *Troighidh* MS *troig7*. We should perhaps read *troigh*, cf. 1604.

1241. *eó graine* Acad. Dict. gives *eograinde* 'point (?).' Cf. *fograinne*, with similar meaning, Sg 67^b1, Mer. Uil. 58, Ccath. 5834.

But the general construction seems to require two words, the second in gen., for *aíttinne* is apparently Gsg. f. (see *Contribb.*, Dinneen); and as *nó* is contracted we cannot emend to *na ha*. *eó* is frequently equated with *rinn* and *delg*. *gráinne* means 'the point of a spear or sword.' We could therefore take the two words separately 'the point of a spike,' but in my translation I prefer to maintain the comparison with prickly plants, though I have no exx. of *gráinne* ('grain of corn') in the meaning 'ear of corn.'

1246. *co mbalclan* It seems better to take the Irish as it stands, though the MS has a capital C, which might justify us in emending to *Comba balclan*; but a similar inconsistency occurs at 1372, where *Ro fhagaibh* has the capital.

1252. *inda* Reading doubtful. MS seems to have *hida*.

1263. [*ban-?*]*scitce* At 533, 796 etc. we have *scitche* without qualifying *ban-*, but here there is a space left by an erasure before *scitce*, and *banscítche* occurs at 9, 71, etc.

1264. *rola* We would expect a following prep. *i*, but the archaisms in this passage are seldom correctly used. Cf. 559.

1268. *feibh dorone riam* Cf. 325.

1279. *Greigbelradh* "This monstre was called ydre for as moche as he dwyled in the waters," 389. The detail about the Greek word is due to SE. Cf. Boccaccio, *Gen. Deorum*, Book XIII chap. I: *quam uocaueret Hydram, quia more hydrae circumflecteretur et serperet, ac etiam Hydor Gracee aqua est*, and *Mythographus Vaticanus* III, 13. 4: *Nam Hydra ab ἵδωρ, id est aqua, dicta est*, as examples of the current explanation adopted by SE. *Monstrae* *Introd.* § 41.

1284. *enuech* The construction is loose. We would expect perhaps *d'enuech*.

1299. *Do Ghregairbh* This typically Irish touch is not in Caxton.

1302. *in dal i fil* Reading very doubtful.

1309. *leccim imelogh* The sense apparently is that whoever answers the questions is allowed to depart in peace. This is only implied in Caxton—"I am accustomed to make a questyon to suche men as I fynde and them destroye yf they can not answer therto. and for as moche as I ne fynde . . . but peple as bestes & with oute entendment I have . . . destroyed their blood etc." 391. Hercules was of course the first who could hold his own in argument with the Hydra, and in Caxton he promises to fight the Hydra even "yf hit happe that thy seyence may not overcome me," *ib.*

1313. *repeticion* For the meaning "examination" cf. Du Cange s.v. *repetere*: *in Universitate Tolosana dicebantur noui doctores, qui auditas iam quaestiones proponbant soluendas*. For *arrgamin* for *teóra* see *Introd.* § 28.

1318. *MS coscemh*.

1321. *corcin* MS possibly *coroin*, but the passage is very obscure.

1334. *ind* MS perhaps *intí*.

1339. *ro* Might possibly be taken as the intensive, but cf. 42, 2207.

1363. *idhbuir don abach* "made sacrefyse vnto the goddes. And by the fyre he consumed the monstre ydre," 393.

1364. *secht cind* Caxton gives more detail about the classical myth, 392.

1368-1436. "How hercules wente in to spaigne/& how he fought in the see ayenst kyng Gerion & vaynquissid hym and how he toke the cyte of megeda and entrid therin," 394-400.

1371. *gaiscid* SE lays more emphasis on military prowess than does Caxton—"in honour in armes. in phylosophie. in astronomye and in alle other perfeccion &c.," 394.

1376. Delete 7?

1377 ff. *cethra colanna* SE has dealt freely with Caxton here: "he dide do make pylers or colompues hyghe And vpon euery pilar he did do make an ymage of hard stoon in the semblance and likenes of a knyght lyke vnto hercules And there was on of the ymages that helde a table wherin was wretton wyth letters of gold/Passe no further Seuyle a cyte of grete renom/ wherfore in memorye therof he edefyed in that place a pilar of hard stones, etc.," 396-7.

1386. *ro delbh se* "But Athlas by the scyence of Astronomye counsellid hym contrarye/shewyng hym by certayne signes that hit was destyne that another shold make the Cyte," 397. Cf. 1926.

1391. *Cirion, dias derbrathar* Caxton gives the classical tradition of the three heads, 394.

1398. *ingen Afeir* i.e. *Echee*, see 928 ff., 1051 f.

1402 ff. In Caxton Hercules and Geryon meet on the river. Megida may be mod. Mérida, which is on the Guadiana but miles from the sea.

1404. *sruth adbulmór* "the Ryuer of guadiana," 398. SE also omits other geographical details about Geryon and Spain mentioned by Caxton.

1417 ff. *Is dana* A very free rendering of Caxton (399), with the touch in *is docuir lium*, etc. added in SE. *ainmfesach* MS *ainmfesach*.

1439. *indus co mbaidhedh* The vb. must be impf. sg. 3, but the pret. pass. would have been closer to Caxton, cf. "in smytyng one of the galeyes . . . he made hit to foundre," 400.

1436-1522. "Howe gerion assaylled hercules the second tyme to fore megida. and how hercules slewe his brethern and vaynquysshid his bataylles, And constraynd geryon to flee &c." 401-407.

1439. MS *cathghudh* bis.

1444. *delbh righ* The king in question is of course Geryon himself, Caxton 402.

1450. *trichad* see Gloss.

1446. *.xxx. ridiri* ".xxx. kynges," 402.

1457. *ri na hAfraici* Africa and the Africans and Spain and the Spaniards are frequently confused in this episode. Cf. 1389-90 and 1464, 1473, 1515, 1584.

1459. *.x. mili 7 da .xx. mili* "well fyfty thousand men," 403.

1460. *uighi .u. la* "wynde and fortune suffrid them in fewe daies to come, etc.," 403.

1469. *d'foslughudh* "he dide do opene the yate. for to beholde & see what newe thyng was there," 404.

1477. *níadh* Probably for *nia*, with loss of inflection in archaic word.

1480. *gunna* Here, as at 1542 and 2180, the word obviously means a missile of some description. Similarly Guy 46.28. The N.E.D. gives for *gun* the meaning "a missile hurled from an engine of war" up to the 15th. century, whence presumably the sense here. The above seem the earliest exx. of the word in Irish. In the Annals *gunna* has the modern meaning. See Journ. of the Galway Arch. and Hist. Soc. viii. Compare the development of *pirrél*, *pílér*, O'Gr. Cat. 12-13 n., RC 50. 275. 28, ALC i 328. 17 and n.

1491. *da ced dairt* "more than an hondred dartes," 405.

1493. *le dremirib arda* "They that bare ladders and other engyns were constrained to caste hem down to the ground and to goo to the bataille," 406.

1507. *Ulixes . . . do chuir sé Mailion* Hercules had already divided his army into two "batailles," one, his own, of a thousand men, being brought to his rescue by Malion, Caxton 403-4, 406. I have not identified Malion.

1511. *.x. mili .xx.* "Gerion loste moo then thertty thousand men," 407.

1514. *do chuirsit* MS *do chuirsin*.

1517. *forin mbarr mbuabhuill* "horne," 407.

1520 ff. *A Mailión* The direct speech is due to the author of SE.

1523-1619. "How hercules poursiewyd geryon. And how he wente and vaynquysshid hym. and put hym to the deth at the poort of the Corongne." 407-13.

1523. *-uir 7* has been inserted again in margin.

1524. *Teora la* "thre daies," 408.

1526 ff. *ro eringh feng* Substantially the same as Caxton, 403-9.

1545. *tri kuanre* "more than thre oures," 409. *Adhug* presumably for *aghaidh*.

1550 f. *nar tigi* This metaphor is not used by Caxton.

1563. *ech leg. eich?*

1568. *do chuo Cinon a chlu* This may have been inspired by "Gerion prouyd hym self terribly," 406, and similar expressions, but the idiom seems to be Irish.

1579. *ba rogha leo* "they that sawe hym/wold well that they had ben in their moders wombes And that in fleyng they were in haste destressid they bete eche other in the see," 411.

1582. *ni moidi* Not in Caxton.
1584. *Afraicceachaibh* See note to 1457.
- 1595-6. *ag imdergadh* In Caxton Geryon curses Fortune, 412.
- 1597-8. *Do cuaid Cirion fon cath* "putte hym in the prees cryyng geryon. geryon," 412.
- 1607 ff. *ro theith* Substantially as in Caxton 413-4, but the Irish is as usual more colourful.
- 1620-1643. "How Hercules founded the Cyte of the Coroigne vpon the tombe of gerion," 413-415.
1624. *tanic ben cuigi* "that the first persone that wold come for to put hand therto shold haue the domynacōn . . . a woman named coroigne was the fyrst that cam," 414.
1631. *tempull* "a tour," 414. See note to 105.
1632. *lampaidh* "a lampe," 414.
1633. *ced bliadhan* "thre honderd yere," 414.
- 1635 ff. *mirron, Sin Sēm.* See Introd. § 32.
1642. *mair ḡ baillighi ḡ mera.* Not mentioned in Caxton, 415, where Hercules merely holds a "solempne feste," and departs.
- 1644-1831. "How hercules assaylled the kyngc Cacus and had bataill ayenst hym. and ouercam hym/And how cacus began to tyrannyse in Italye &c.," 415-427.
1644. *co cathraigh Megida isin Ghveig* A bad mistake in geography even for SE. The following lines show that we cannot read *ó chathraigh, etc.*
1645. *ri* SE omits the name, and at 1650 mentions it as if it had already been used. On the form *Calcus* see Introd. § 31.
1647. *tuc leg. co tue?*
1648. *cathraigh na hItali* "helde in subieccion alle the contrey in to ytaly," 415. SE is confusing here, the city in question really being Cartagena, and the mountain Caxton's "Monchaio," 416.
1653. *ni dermaidh Ercuil* Not in Caxton.
1656. *Castilliens* See Introd. § 41.
1658. *athach econn* "open tyrant that haste the herte gretter than thy body," 416.
- 1669 ff. *eidedh* There is no mention of armour in Caxton, see Introd. § 35.
1676. *do berthai* We should perhaps read *mberadh* in 1667 and 1674.
1680. *ri Naragune ḡ ri Nauerre* These kings had been killed by Cacus, see 1640-7; *cf.* perhaps "them of tyre and of ancone whiche were in the firste fronte of the batayll of hercules," 419. Also "aragonnoys, etc.," 421, "arragon and nauarre . . . nauarroys & of the aragonnoys," 423. *Riu leg. ris?*
1686. *an cedcorughudh* See previous note.
- 1694-5. *do chuir Calcus a clú* See note to 1568.
1704. *a chlogud* "clefted his shelde in two partis," 419.

1708. *ilimud do dhythlennaib lasamna* "hit semed to cacus that he saw an honderd thousand candellis," 420.

1712. *Cartane* This form occurs again at 1715.

1721 ff. *do chuir se delbh duaibsech* "Cacus foughte in the spyrite of a tyrant chauffid . . . Hercules fought in a vertuous herte founded and nourisshid in vertu, etc.," 420.

1737. Leg. *chomchathughudh* ?

1701. *urluachra* "fressh grasse," 423.

1766. *do chuir Ercuil drong dia muindtir* "hercules departed his oste in tweyne And sente hispan with oon of them in to arragon and nauarre And he abode there with the other," 423.

1770 ff. This episode has been considerably modified in SE. In Caxton (424) Cacus causes smoke to issue forth from his men's mouths as they come down the mountain-side, whereby they escape (they do not come back with provisions), and there is no mention of any "punishment from the gods"—"hercules and the grekes wende that hyt had ben an orage of lyghtnyng of the heuen And had brente the montaigne, etc." The idea in *dorcha doradhairc do chach* is less explicit in Caxton—"the smoke was so materyell. that hit semed tenebres or derkenes," 424.

1783. *o dcithibh diablaidhi* Not in Caxton.

1791. *is ferr tusa innta* Not in Caxton.

1795. *righ na Sisaile* All Caxton says is "He maad certayn montaignes in cecylle to brenne, etc.," 425.

1803. *lena dhraighecht* "for as moche as he was so gentylmanly escaped," 425.

1805. *docunnaic* "founded," 426. *Clocasach* The second *c* seems to have been altered from something else. See Gloss. .

1807. *mac righ Terracone* "to the sone of the kyng of Ancone," 426. SE avoids introducing another proper name, see Introd. § 22.

1812. *Catiloigne .i. cathair* see Introd. § 41.

1816. *delbh* In Caxton this image is made in Salamanca, because its inhabitants were "so rude and dulle, that their wyttes coude not compryse ony connyng of scyence," 426.

1820. *sgribneoir* "wryters," 427.

1832-1043. "How Hercules fought ayenst the enleuen geantes of Cremone And how he vaynquysshid them," Sommer pp. 428-440.

1832. *aonfher deg* MS *aonf^s*, similarly 1843-4. That this is the correct expansion is shown by Caxton and 1809, 1874, and 1877-8.

1833. *slicht Caim colaigh* "all brethern And sones of Neleo the sone of Saturne," 428.

1836. *Sadurn ⁊ Nestor dias roba sine dibh* Not in Caxton.

1844. *do cathughudh* "oon after an other," 429, which explains *imarcaidh* 1847.

1852. *adubhairt rena bhraithreachaibh freagra* In Caxton (430-1) Nestor advises the giants to accept Hercules' offer to fight them all

together rather than one by one, but there is no mention of a suggested surrender nor of any cursing of Nestor.

1854. *ainbfsach* MS *ainmfesach*.

1859. *ferr les a sidh* Not in Caxton.

1865. *do cidedar* Reading doubtful.

1873. *don taeibh ele* "vpon an hyll ferre vnowh fro the place where hercules was abidyng the geantes," 432.

1875. *ro iaradar na fomoraig* "The geantes began to cesse ffor to smyte. ffor fro the mornyng vnto the euenyng they had foughte wyth oute ony cessyng," 434. No mention of truce.

1880. *rob olc in cenn* "fior they were glad of the deth of the geantes," 435.

1886. *tempull* This more or less corresponds to Caxton's "tour" (436) on which the statues are placed; see notes to 105, 652.

1890. *cathraigh ele* "a cyte standyng nyghe the mounte Auentyn, where regned a kynge named Euander," 436.

1895. *do tuicedh in caingen sin leo* Caxton has merely "he studied so moche that he coude make the fyre arteficiall as well as cacus/and fonde the remedies ayenst the same," 439.

1896. We could also read *colus* and translate "the masters praised the wisdom and knowledge of Hercules."

1902-1906. *co tuc diultadh dó ro delb Ercuil soillsi* Caxton (439-7) merely mentions that Hercules comes to Euander, and that Cacus longed for the day, which arrived in due course.

1909. *mar gach ainmídi mbruidemáil ele* "ne wote not where to logge but yf hit be with the bestes," 437.

1926. *dodhén a aithne* Not in Caxton, cf. 1386.

1930. *Yolee* see *Intro.* §§ 11, 33.

1931. *teora lá* "two daves," 439.

1931-2. *drechta dronga* "ten knyghtes & ten squyers," 439.

1936. *a roibh innli* Added later in margin.

1942. *donibh* For some similar spellings see *Hermathena* xlv 185. Cf. also note to 2167.

1943. *innechudh ona deithibh* "some men saye and wole mayntene, that they ben the goddes that thus punysshé vs for oure synnes," 441.

1944-2044. "How Cacus stale away the Oxen & kyen longyng to hercules/And how hercules fought with hym therfore and slewe hym," 440-454.

1946. *cruidh cethra* They were of course Hercules' cattle, cf. Caxton 415: "he departed fro thens, and wente vnto megida where were presentyd to hym an honderd oxen the fayrest of the world."

1957. *adubhairt Calcus* "counceyllid hym that he shold not slee the bestes. Sayng that yf he slewe hem, hercules shold lese no thyng, for he shold ete them hit were better sayd his wyf that ye take and lede away as many as ye may," 443.

1050-60. *secht ndaim 7 cethra ba* "And toke eighte of the beste that he coude chese foure oxen and foure kyen," 443.

1064 ff. The bottom of col. b has been torn away.

1065. *lor[g?]* "fonde the paas and foot of the oxen," 444.

1066. *nach iat na dee* "I haue lasse suspescion to the goddes than vpon the theef," 445.

1076. *ti huaine do ló* "thre owres," 446.

1081. MS *geimhnech*.

1087 ff. *Is olc in t-inadh* This is substantially the same as, though shorter than, the diatribe in Caxton 446-8.

1092. Bottom of col. a torn.

2004. *iarna faicsin sin dona Gregachaibh* Not in Caxton.

2018-19. *guib mó do maith* "Thou . . . haste seen more in a momente, than all the eyen in generall of all the ytalyens haue seen, not only in one yere, but in an honderd yere . . . thou haste more achieuyd than the grete tourbes and all the assemblies, etc.," 452.

2023. *log* "a depe pytte," 452.

2033, 2037. *teampull . . . Mars* The temple was built to Hercules at Evander's suggestion, Caxton 452, and cf. "some bookes saye that longe tyme afore the god Mars had promysed to hercules that there shold be a temple made vnto hym and for that cause he was come in to ytalye for to wete yf his destynce shold happe or no," 454. Cf. also 2539-40.

2042 ff. *do chualaidh Pricus* SE here anticipates the Picus incident, of which there is no mention at this place in Caxton.

2045-2093. "How the quene of laurence enamoured on hercules/ And how the kynge Pricus cam in to ytalye with a grete ooste and sende to defye hercules," 454-460.

2046. *Fauus mac Priccus* "Fanus sone of the kynge pricus the sone of Saturne," 454.

2047. *le re ocht mbliadhan* "in foure yere," 454. See 2071.

2048 ff. *mar ro bí an t-ór* See Introd. § 35.

2049. *airdrannaibh* Leg. *-rcannaibh?*

2055. *in dherna uran uirre* "he deuysid ofte tyme with her And with the wyf of the kynge cuander," 456.

2067. *crích* MS *crith*.

2069-70. *le roméd a gradha fair* See note to 1109.

2071. *le ré cethri mbliadhan* "foure yere," 458. See 2047.

2073. *suarach* "sayd to her that syn hit is so that she was maryed that hit was reson that she abode styлле wyth her husband," 458.

2074. *do beitheá* MS *dobhta*.

2079. *shabh* The subject of the verb is *Fauus*, as is clear from Caxton 459.

2080. *cúig* "abode there foure dayes . . . on the fyfthe day . . . he toke leue of the kyng fanus, etc.," 459.

2089. *guna do sgarloid* "his gowne that he ware," 460.
- 2093-2202. "How hercules fought ayenst the kyng prycus in batayll and how he fledde in to his cyte. where hercules allone slewe hym and many moo with hym," 461-468.
2093. *A cinn cúig mbuilli* See Introd § 8.
2095. *.x. mili .xx.* "moo than thretty thousand men," 460.
2096. *conarba luaiti* "not lyke an hors/but lyke an herte that no man myght ouertake," 461.
- 2103-4. *mar thurnas bracn na Bealltaine* "lyke as a small rayne abatyth or leyth doun a grete wynde, etc.," 461.
2108. *a mbun 7 a meirgedha* "the chief banyere of the kyng prycus," 462.
2112. Better sense would be given by *riu*.
2113. *mini* MS *mini*, but the length-mark proves nothing in the case of an *i*. Cf. *minughudh* 414, 1354. Or leg. *miri*? Cf. Ériu v 180. 319.
2115. *Priccus* MS *Calcus*.
2122. *cathrachaibh* "contrey," 463.
2126. *in cathraigh* The city is not named in Caxton, "Calidoine" being the name of the country, 464. Introd. § 41.
- 2127-8. There is an erasure here. Perhaps *annsa* has been altered to *asin*.
2134. *cuiridh-si . . . na leigidh* "I will that ye assaill the cyte assone as I shall be with Inne to thende that the calidoniens may have to do with yow as wel as with me/And that I have hem not all attones vpon me," 464.
- 2156-7. *ceithi coluin iarnaidhi* "the tabernacle that stode vpon foure grete barres of yron," 469.
2107. *doirrsiribh* Perhaps for *doirrsirigh* (2138), cf. Npl. *foghmorai* 1860. Cf. also 1942.
2169. *asin pailis comidhaingin* This is not in Caxton. Note, however, the word 'palais,' 467, though *pailis* means something quite different.
2180. *gunnaibh* See note to 1480.
2183. *slinntech* This metaphor is due to the author of SE. See Introd. § 35.
2189. *cloidhme* Leg. *cloidhmibh*?
- 2198-9. *do fedfuidhi* See note to 2183.
- 2203-2205. "How hercules was anamoured on Yole the doughter of kyng prycus, and how he requyred her of loue and how she acorded vnto hym," 469-470.
2212. *A fomoir* "O myserable tyrant," 469.
2227. *mina beith in coir agun* Not in Caxton.
2230. *anbfainde* MS *annainde*.
2231. *A mathair* See Introd. § 33.
2243. *caislén an ghradha* "suche ben the toures of loue. ofte tymes men seyth. that after grete hate cometh grete loue," 473.

2245. *mar mfiniges in gaeth mór* See Introd. § 8.
 2247-8. *da mbeirinn-sí clann* Not in Caxton.
 2251. MS *b*7.
 2252. *Docuaidh . . . a n-erber . . . ina roibhi dec uasal* "entrid in to her garderober where as was the presentacion of the goddesse dyane," 474.
 2260. *taciscech* "certayn knightes of the grekes," who at Iole's request had been married to her sisters, 475.
 2264-5. *co n-imud n-eidid* Not in Caxton.
 2266-2302. "How Nessus rauysshid deyanira fro hercules whan he passid wyth her ouer the ryuer And howe hercules slewe Nessus with an Arowe," 384-388.
 On the position of this incident see Introd. § 27.
 2267. *cúan* "the ryuer of hebenus," 385.
 2268. *énluingín* "there was a centaure named Nessus that practyqued there his lyf by the mene of a lityll boot In the whiche he lad the peple ouer the ryuer," 385.
 2269-70. *γ d'an* MS *adan*. *Athach* i.e. *Nesus*, see 2490.
 2272. *roime sin* See 556 ff.
 2285. *ola in ghradha* "a precious thyng/and hauyng such vertu that yf ye boyll hit with oon of the shertes of hercules with the blood that renneth out of my wounde/and yf than ye gyue the sherte to hercules and that he were hit/he shall neuer after loue other woman ner lady but yow," 387.
 2295. *ann sin* On erasure. The loop of the *n*, the *n*-stroke and the word *sin* are in lighter ink. Perhaps altered from *aice*, which would have been redundant.
 2297. *is leis in soigid sin* See Introd. § 31.
 2303-2377. "How hercules foughte ayenst Dyomedes in the forest of trace and how he maad his hors to ete hym," 475-482.
 2308. *Patrone on Galinnse . . . Galale* See Introd. § 41.
 2313. *gerraidh a cuirp* "smyteth hem in to morsellis and gyueth hem to his horses for to ete and deuoure," 476.
 2314. *aighedha ega* The second word is certainly *ég* 'death'; what the first is is not clear, see Gloss. s.v. *ég*.
da n-echaib Note the discrepancy between this and 2353, which follows Caxton, "his horses," 476.
 2317. *.x. míli meirlech* "ten thousand theuys," 476.
 2325. *nach do gnath* "prayd hym . . . that he wold leue and departe hym of the aventure in so grete paryll," 478.
 2334. [*rug* ?] Cf. 2339, 2347.
 2336. *ced meirlech* "his honderd theuys," 478.
 2349. *.i. meirlech* "he slewe syxty," 480.
 2353. See note to 2314.
 2357. *Galale* "trace," 481. Introd. § 41.
 2362. *nir chreidsit* Not in Caxton (481), though Philoctetes exhibits the arms.

2363. *Filoces do malairt* "were full of grete fureur And wold haue taken the armes fro philotes," 482.

2372. *deich la* "putte alle the theuys to deth. not in the same nyght/but duryng the space of ten dayes that he sojournyd there," 482.

2373. *no* MS perhaps *mo*.

2374 ff. MS torn.

2378-2409. On this repetition of the Antacus episode see Introd. §§ 23-25.

2391. Transl. 'eels' grease'? Cf. O'Gr. Cat. 184. 32. The expression is not in CCath.

2397. *adh* Probably for *edh*. See gloss. s.v. 2nd.

2407. *Tulach na [Gle]acca* This is the name of the hill in CCath. (2889, 2988).

2410-2475. "How deyanira was full of sorowe for as moche as hercules louyd yole &c.," 482-493.

2416. *Tenes* 7 *Tebes* "Theseus . . . wente to Athenes and to thebes." 483. The usual names in SE are *Atenus* and *Teib*. Introd. § 40.

2418. MS rubbed.

2426. MS *mnaim*.

2434 ff. Page torn.

2436. *techta* 7 *sgribhenn* In Caxton Deianira is advised by Lichas not to go to see Hercules, 486-7. The text of the letter is given *after* the meeting of Lichas and Hercules in Caxton, 487-8.

2437. *da mili* "two myle nyghe the cyte he enconuntrid hercules," 487.

2440. *damh allta* "a wyld boor," 487.

2445. MS *mnaim*.

2453. *é* Leg. *i*?

2455 ff. *is truag duit* This letter is drastically abridged from that in Caxton, 489-493.

2462 ff. Page torn.

2475. *leis* Leg. *lé?* *leo?*

2475-2544. "How deyanira sente to hercules a sherte enuynymed And how hercules brente hym self in the fyre of hys sacrefyse And how deyanira slewe her self whan she knewe that herecules was ded by the cause of her ygnorance &c.," 493-501.

2494. *boladh na neimi* "the fyre sprange in her handes so anguysshously, etc.," 494.

2496. *fuair marbh hi* "wherof she had grete meruayll. Neuerthelesse she passid the deth lightly," 495.

ar mnai ele "But so doying she was seruyd of the poyson in suche wyse that she loste her speche and deyde anone after," 495.

2501. *os* "an herte," 495.

2519. *o erus duit* The usual construction is *éraid x imm y*, see Acad. Dict. But the meaning here seems a little different from the

usual 'refuse somebody something,' though I have no other ex. of the construction. *Erus* may of course be a noun, but neither *aires* 'tryst,' nor *airis* 'knowledge' (Contribb.) would make very much sense. Caxton does not help: "Thou haddest neuer so moche honour and worshipp as thou now hast deseruyd blame/not onely for the allone. but for all the women that ben or shall be euer in the world," 498. Leg. *urusa*?

2520. *ole* 7 The reading is very doubtful, the 7 having been almost obliterated by the ink of a capital on the verso. My first reading was *olcus*. *mnaibh* MS *mnaim*.

2523. *seoid na socar* "credence ne affiance," 498.

2524. *in ti nar fhedudar* "Thy false Ialousye hath more power to extermynne my lyf than haue had all the monstres of the worlde," 499.

2529. MS *uaislibh*.

2545-2593. *Dichuma Dianira* On this section see Introd. § 2.

2547 f. *is maing mathair* The nearest to this in Caxton is: 'Alas alas what am I born in an vnhappy tyme,' 501. Note that SE omits the suicide of Deianira, the list of Hercules' exploits being incomplete (Caxton 501).

2554. *feramail* This is a mere guess. The word is on an erasure and practically illegible.

2570. *Iasoín* Introd. § 40.

2572. *cathair* On erasure, reading doubtful. Note the unusual order of words (*da aimdcoin*).

2573. *a ndighail* Inserted later above column.

2581. *in[a] aenar*. Cf. note to 641.

GLOSSARY

The Glossary is complete, but *reff.* to recurring identical forms are not given in full. Genders are given only where established by the text, and no account is taken of the neuter. The spelling of head-words is that of Mod. Ir. (length marks being inserted), but lenition is marked only in the case of *c, p, t*, the broad glide-vowels *a* and *o* are not used, and the slender glide-vowel *i* is omitted in the case of prefixes such as *an-, ath-, for-*, etc. O. Ir. *oé, oí*, Mod. *ao(i)* is spelled *ae ai*. Certain archaic words are given in Mid. Ir. spelling, *e.g. cuindsleó*, etc. Compounds are given under the first element, verbal nouns under their verbs (when finite forms occur).

1a voc. part. 113, 183, 523.

When several vocatives are joined by 7 the particle is expressed before each, *e.g.* 184.

2a rel. part. *ca* as a *tangadar*

1412, *an ti a ro bui* 2514, *co haes na huair* ar *comruice sé* 853, *docum a ndecludar* 137. With nasalisation and dependent form *all that, all who* a *tanic* 159, a *ndorone* 325, *ina nderna* 286; 1314(?), a *tiubhruind* 935, a *roibi* 1014. *Cf.* *gach aen do mair* 1518, *gach ar mair* 2119. With *prec. mar where, see mar.* Neg. *nach, nár, q.v.* See the prepositions.

3a conj. *when A mbui ann . . .*

connfaca 387.

4a poss. adj. of sg. 3 m. *his, its*

(leniting 1910, 1952, 2509), sg. 3 f. *her* (prefixing *h-* to vowels 1627, 1638, 2234. For *asa haithle see aithle*), and pl. 3 *their* (nasalising 1402, 1962, 2237). Combines with certain of the simple prepositions, *q.v.* Pleonastic in : a *ainm a cathrach* 630, *Sír a ainm a mathar*

649 (*sic leg.?*), *osa cinn na cathrach* 777. *Cf.* a *beith gan eladhain dó* 968. Anticipates a noun in : *ro bui a righan . . . hi focheuib gacha righ* 162; 420, 721. With certain nouns : a *lan cneidi* 2505, a *chéile see céile*, a *leth* 364, a *cinn a secht mbliadhan* 133, a *athrughudh do chonuir* 1858, *see also baramail, commaith, comthrom, innsamail.* For the constructions in *e.g. na rig* 437, *ina colladh* 280 *see i* and *acnar.* Replacing noun or pronoun in *vn*, constructions : a *ndenum* 1819, a *coiméd* 1947, a *cláí that she had been defeated* 1138, *ag iarraidh a fhurtachta* 1589, *mnai a dhingmala* 3, a *mbeith* 168, *iarna toitim* 894. Similarly in compound *prepp.*, *see dáil, dochum, éis* etc. Also with nouns which though not authentic *vnn.* have an active sense, *e.g. iar cur a n-air* 831; 2196, a *aithrechus sin* 1650, *ní fhuair a baegal* 1197, a *esanoir* 910; 1437, *ro las dia grad* 10,

feri les a sidh na a cocudh 1850, atá a naman orm 1101, cf. 1253 f. and note to 1109.

Prolepsis: with airiugh[udh] 1150 (omit sin?), aithne 1926 (?), 2401, buidechus 937, erbad 1414, da fechain nar mór in t-athach 2205, tús 1104, foillsiugud 438, gur adhnair les a inisle ro bui sé isin comlunn 1134, innisin 133, rád 1656, 1838, acca scrudud . . . cindus 16, 432, séna 168, a thecht dim bas d'faghail don te 2549, dia toirmese d'A. techt 57.

5a *see as.*

6a *see i.*

abairt *game, feat, performance* Dsg. foran abairt sin 86, 197, 1546, 2011. Cf. imirt.

abach *cutails* Asg. apach 2512, Dsg. don abach 1393.

accaintech *sorrowful, lamenting* pl. mullí heighim . . . acaintecha 2542.

acfuinnech *wealthy* rígh acfuindech 1392.

acht conj. *but* 641. Introducing the alternative after a negative statement, type: ní uait-sí ro geinedh e, ishit for do cenn doromad 115; 185, 207, 331. After negative in meaning *nothing but, only* nar fhagubh . . . acht P. aenar 814; 821, 1014, 1189, em acht aonmíidh laiss 44, acht amain 968. Strengthens *mina unless* acht mina thecmadh 1255; acht ge bhadar 1471; 1709. In phrase: cid fil ann tra ámm-orro, didiuj acht *at all counts, however, indeed* 449, 125', etc.

ad *see 2ed.*

adaig *see agaid.*

adarc *horn, trumpet* Dsg. foran adhaire nfurfhocurtha 173. Cf. buaball, corn.

adart *pillow* ar adhart cloichi bigi 1910.

adbar m. *material, cause, reason* ind t-a[dh]bhar lutha 1337.

adbul *great, huge* 42, 815. Dsg. f. adhbuil 1592. ADpl. aibble, aibdli 1457, 2101; 1494, 1509. Cpv. auidbli 1731. Adv. co hadhibul 353, 567, 1332. Cpd. -mór 119, 384, 647, co hadhibul-mór 211. *See* brúcht-, fír-, lán-, letham-, mói-, sír-, torann-.

adbunn *strain of music* Asg. 672.

adeirim *say* Pres. adeirim 1163. sg. 2 adeiridh 90, pl. 3 adeirid 366, 887, pass. rel. risi n-abarr 126; 1373, 1535, 2590; impv. na habair 2247; impf. adbeirdis 247. Preterite. a) The commonest form is sg. 3 adubairt 109, 665, etc., pl. 1 adubhramar 141, pl. 3 adubhradar 703, 706, 707, pass. rel. a ndubhradh 2331. b) sg. 3 adbert atpert 113, 256, 258, pl. 1 atpertamar 249, 250, 253, pl. 3 atpertsat 229, 439, 447, atpertadar 581. c) The form sg. 3 itpert 183, 272, 1262, pl. 3 (h)itpertsat 206, 1364 is not found after 1364; isbert occurs only at 433. -debairt at 1314. d) do (ro) raidh 186, 277, 1299. Vn. rád 1003, 1418, 1656, ráda 2324, 2358.

In sense of *say* adeirim is followed a) by a dependent clause introduced by a conjunction 274, 887, 1165. The conj. is omitted at 1163, 2138, 2142. b) By the actual words of the speaker 499, 665, 2212, etc., frequently with added ar, e.g. Atpert Cirion . . . "Is

beag in cin . . ." ar sé. "7 diglum etc." 1176, *cf.* 1767, 2547. c) By a vn. construction: in choillidh a ndubhradh D. do beith 2331. d) By a noun or demonstrative in the accus., *e.g.* briathra 1418, in maith sin 921, sin 1003, 1855, so 2048. *Cf.* ina ndebairt 1314.

Other meanings. e) *mention* an lucht . . . adubhramar *above-mentioned* 141; 246, 250, 253. f) *order, command* with foll. vn. construction 710, 816, 1173 etc. g) *call, name* na cathrach risi n-abarr Teibh 126; 247, 1373, 2500.

adfuath *see* aduath.

adgládistar *called out, hailed* 301, 465.

admáim *admit, acknowledge* pret. ro aduim . . . a clái 1138.

admoláim *praise greatly, eulogise* ro adhmol 567, vn. admoladh 430 (*eulogy*), 495.

adnaim *kindle* pret. sg. 3 doradhne 1361.

adnáir *shameful* gur adhnáir le a imisle 1134.

adnáire *great shame* 883.

adraig *see* éirgim.

aduar *very cold* ar mullaigh sleibhi . . . adhuair 983.

aduath a) *horror, terribleness* Nsg. a adhuath errad 1347; fora hadhuath 7 fora grain 1360. b) *a monster* ind adhfhuath . . . 7 in torathar 1232 (*cf.* fuath).

aduathmar *horrible, dreadful, terrible* 73, 267, 1222. Dsg. f. -air 2521, Dpl. -a 1525, co ha. 2390.

aduathmaire *horror, terribleness* 121.

aduim *see* admáim.

aediacht *see* aigidecht.

aen aon, én, forming cpd. with following wd. 1. num. adj. a) *one, a single* (emphatic) aenben 77; 530, 634, 635, gach aonaighidh 122, cech aonbuilli 341 *every single*. Note also: na haoncoill uli 1638, d'aithisc aoinfhir 2367, airged aengeal 1447, aonfher *deg* 1832, 1843. b) *mar aen re together with, as well as* 263, 1203, 1451, 2310. c) *any*, generally with neg. verb: aonfher 230; 231, 395. acenduine *anybody* 847, 852, 1121, aennech 449, 703, 1291, aenni *anything* 413, 815, 1912. But at 529, 1284, 1791 the sense of *any* is fully developed and independent of the negative.

II pers. pron. *one, one person* ní fhacca se aen dibh gan gabhail 1744. But usually with gach *each (person), everyone* gach aen (dibh) 1107, 1392, 1518, gach n-aen 120, 1304, 2311, Gsg. gach aoin 255, 1395, 1497.

aenach m. *assembly, festival, fair* Aenach na mBuadh 216, 328 (*see* Index of Placenames), aonach 647, Gsg. aenaigh 651, deisi aenaigh 2070.

aenar *one person* in phrase: ina aenar *alone* am a. 1848, at a. 1004, ina a. 210, 641, ina ha. 75. The prep. and poss. adj. are sometimes omitted: Ercuil aonar 582, Proserpini aonar 814, Aitilas aenar 1015. *Cf.* 641, 2581.

aenfecht in phrase: i n-a, *together, simultaneously* 418, 741, 1502, 1594.

aenslige aentsáighi 2500. In phrase: ar a, *together, simultaneously* 595, 1470, 2103, do chuir a dirmadha . . . ar aenlighi

1030, do chuir se sluaigh aidble ar a nshli 7 a dias derbrathar 1458.

1 aes *people* Dsg. do aes gacha dana 155, do aes dana na Greige 204, don aes gaeta 1617.

2 aes *age* ar ai n-aeisi *in respect of age* 180. In phrase: co haes na huaire ar comruice sé 10 hÉ. 853, co haos na huaire sin 801.

aesmar *old* cpv. aesmaire 2364.

ag *at* 93, 517, 699, ac(c) 19, 52, 141, (h)ic 84, 225, 240, 245 (last ex. 1335), oc 1316. Before foll. guttural generally written a 399, 679, 1260. But note: ac cuartughadh 1976, a[ŋ] derbhadh 693, a[ŋ] sgribhadh 1830. With pron. agum 1918, 2211; agud 1521, 2457; aigi 852, 1759, aige 134, 135, aici 1392, 1480, a(i)ce 273, 1245; f. aici 1390, 2063, aice 2295; aguind 1664, 1949; acaibh 1118, acu 570, 1718. With poss. adj. com 719, gum 2548; gu[t] 2289; aga 799, 1498, ac(c)a 405, 1090, (h)ic(c)a 168, 248, ca 1268; agar 1528, acar 745, 1531. With rel. aca mbeith 250. With art. aon 198, 199, acan 214, 1477, hici 114.

a) *at, among, with* robo dubhach E. acu 519, a n-inadh rigna acu 570, aga slinnén 604, ag dúnadh ri na hEspaine 1402, ag so *here is* 2148. b) *by, at the hands of* ro bui conblicht . . . fair ac ri na B. 19, cin dicennudh ac E. 285, a nguasacht ag righ na S. 1795, do cainedh acu e 2541, and *cf.* 664, 927. c) denotes (with atáim) possession 304, 898, 1836 (*cf.* also le). The verb is dispensed with at 535, 1106, 2591, *cf.* ni fucaidh

sé aonni maith ag duine *in the possession of* 845; 849, 2321.

d) hence *obtain, get* ro bui fuath . . . acon ti no bheradh buaidh 198, nach beith si aigi *whom he would not obtain* 850; 1104.

e) ag is the prep. usually used with vnn. to express the present participle, exx. *passim*. When a poss. adj. is added the construction can be either active 405, 1192, 1413, or passive 623, 1090, 1774. f) with pl. pron. expresses partitive: cechtar acu 1150, 1718, 1827, aennech acu 703, cia aguind 1664, eith be acaibh 1118. See also de.

g) With various nouns and verbs: ni roibhi eglá ag S. roim aonduine 852, ro ghabhsat ced ac E. 214, fágbaim ag 192, 1521, 2491, anaim ag 1582, 2554, ro fhas conach . . . aigi 1815, a fostad . . . aigi 332.

1 agaid *aigid, adaig face*. Dsg. co ndeibh ndaenna fora ha. 1235. Generally in prepositional expressions: nar lamhsatt . . . adhaig ar tír 1546, a n-a. *against* 21, 904, 2121, dorad a. forra 398, tucsat a n-a. for E. 544, do chuireadar a n-aighthi a n-aeinfecht ar E. 1502. See ég.

2 agaid *see aidche*.

agallam *addressing, conversing with* Asg. 2234, Dsg. do agallaim 2139; dia ha. 2256.

agar *fear* nabudh agar leo na Gregu uli 581 (note). *Cf.* is agar lind ar tregan, Ériu viii 58.8, aghar na uiregla, Et. Celt. i 82.7, aghar na imegla *ib.* 85.15, *see also* RC xxviii 310 § 23, 324.

agarb *rough* lorg a. 241.

ágastar pret. sg. 3 ro aghasdar *feared* 1291.

agus *see* ocus.

aí in phrase : ar aí n- *as regards, with respect to* ar aí n-aeisi 179, ar aci cloichi *at stone-throwing* 201, ar aí fhuatha, n-ecna 1311, ar aí betha *for the sake of* 1750.

aibéil *quick* ro theith co hurrlum aibeil 1518.

aibinn *beautiful* tulach ibhinn 2386.

aidble *hugeness, see* trom-.

aidche *f. night.* The usual form is aid(h)c(h)i Nsg. 1077, Asg. an a. sin 424, Gsg. 422, Dsg. 1463, Gdu. 52, Apl. 841, Gpl. 218. Other forms: Asg. oidhce 322, Nsg. agaid 50, 53, 318, Asg. gach aonaighidh 122.

aidme *skilful, cunning* co ha. colach 1360.

aidmilled *destroying, spoiling, afflicting* ac a. na rigna . . . im thuismedh 87, nert gach aonbuilli . . . gan a. 342, ac a. na cruinne *afflicting* 629, Dpl. aidhmilltibh *spells(?)* 92.

aige *driving, racing* for aighe eoch 203; 540.

aige *joint* gach n-alt 7 gach n-aighi 513. *See* ég.

aiged (*aided*) *death* Nsg. agedh a righ 503. For aigeda éga *see* ég.

aigén *m. ocean* Gsg. aigein 1431, 1555, oicein 265.

aigennta *-natured, see* fich-. *Cf.* aigned.

aigenntach *-natured, -spirited, see* mór-, recht-. *Cf.* aigned.

1 aigid *see* agaid.

2 aigid *see* aidche.

aigidecht *hospitality* aedhiacht puirt 902.

aigned *mind* Gsg. aicennta 259; *courage* móra. 128; 245, 1284, meisnech 7 mora. 1702; mesca

7 míciall 7 mora. 577, uaill 7 arda. 2105.

áil in phrase : is áil leis, etc. *he, etc. wishes, wished, etc.* 794, 924, 1116, 2363; *intend* 981.

aile *see* eile.

ailén *see* oilén.

áilgen *gentle, soft, mild* do fhuiglibh áilgenaihb 181, 1267, co humul a. 1853.

aill *f. cliff, precipice* Nsg. 232, Gsg. na hailli 288, 289, Dsg. aill 345, 633, Npl. ailltecha 777. *Cf.* ailltech.

áille *beauty* aille a dhelbha 179, niama. 502.

ailltech *coll. cliffs* Dsg. don ailltech sin 779.

áiltinecht *see* next.

áiltnidecht *sharpness* 394 (note).

aimdeóin *unwillingness* ainneoin 1748, 2584; in phrase : do a. *in spite of, against the wishes of, hence frequently by force, violence* 33, 309, 643, 901, 1566, 2572.

aimdeónach *contrary to the wishes of* co hamdheonach 580, co hainndeonach *violently* 1984.

aimles *false charge, mischief-making* 881, 2450.

aimsir *f. time, lifetime* Gsg. aimsiri 258, a n-a. *at the time of* 73, ina a. *during his lifetime* 643, 850, 851, at a. 1792.

ain- *prefix, see* an-.

aincim *protect, save, spare* (ar from) pret. sg.3 d'ainic ingen L. ar bas 2557, vn. anacal 1308, 2197.

áines *playing, sporting* a[c] cluichi 7 ag aines 517.

aingide *wicked, cruel* angbuidhe 325. Of adhfhuath 1232. an-manna 389, arm 1250, athach 2271, cur 1531, daíne 1662, Ercuil 2213, gnuis 1580, ida

- 884, *mairece* 35, *imthecht* 325, *rí* 441, 628, 1040, 2300, *sealladh* 1282.
- aingidecht** *wickedness, cruelty* Gsg. -a 2524.
- aingleada** *angelic* *deibh* a. 1723.
- ainm** m. *name* Nsg. 1273, Gsg. *ainma* 630, Npl. *ainmanna* 152, 1148. Y. a *hainm-sidhe* 557, M. *ainm na hingine* 507. *cf.* 640, 1742. I. *ainm don uisci* 1278; with *pleonastic* poss. adj. 630, 640, *darb ainm* 1624, 1810, 2421, *tucadh E. mar a. aran mac* 66; 1027, *ca hainm?* *what is the name of?* 2320, 2380.
- ainmide.** *animant* m. *animal*. Only the second form is found before 1900, Nsg. *ainmann* 87, Asg. 194, 300, Npl. *ainmanna* 1311, Apl. 388, Gpl. *ainmann* 82, Dpl. *d'ainmannaib* 1288. From 1000 on the form is Asg. *ainmide* 1909, 1949. Gpl. *ainmin/niti* 1953, 1954, Dpl. *osna hainminntibh* 2050.
- ainneóin** *see* *aimdeóin*.
- aird** *direction, quarter, point of the compass* *ca hard* 1587, *fo ceithri hairdibh na Greige* 131, *a n-aird de don domun* 1115, *in gach a.* 217, *as gach (n-)a.* 142, 808, 1051, *gach a. don ailltech* 770.
- 1 **airde** *sign, token* *mar airde claéite* 198, *airde cuma* 382, *co n-airde sídha* 484.
- 2 **airde** *height, loftiness* *of leoman* 391, *sliab* 121, *airdi aicemta* 250, *ar airdi in height* 633, *isin crunn anairde up into the tree* 397.
- áirem** *counting, numbering* *ro-airmh* 1612.
- airged** *silver* Gsg. *argaid* 804, Dsg. *d'airged aengeal* 1447.
- airgim** *plunder* pret. *ro airg* 831, 909, *do airgedur* 727, vn. *argain* 803, 1402, 1942.
- airgim** *perceive, notice, feel* *ro airigh* 1385, 2283, 2505, pl. *nir airighedar* 866, vn. *airiughadh* 864, 1156.
- áirigthe** with prep. *do a certain, a particular* *ar cunnrudh d'airighiti* 681, *fer d'airighthi* 1102.
- airm** *place* *airm a faicadh* 380, *airm hi codladh* 1276.
- airmert** Dpl. *airmertaibh happenings* 65. Is this the word *airmert preparation* of the Glosses? (*reft. Ped. ii* 176). Or *cf. aniamartach?*
- airsclaige** *warding off, parrying* 1351, *hica airsligi . . . forna trenbemennaibh* 298; *errsclaighi* 600.
- airsidecht** *see* *arsaidecht*.
- 1 **ais** *back*. Only in phrases: *tar ais back* 687, 1644, *tara hais* 2201, *tara n-ais* 1614, 1755, *for ais* 685; *do ghabh . . . re hais undertook* 74, 2218.
- 2 **ais** (*áis*) *will, consent* in phrase: *ar a. no ar eigin* 846, 1261, 1861, *d'a. no d'e.* 850, 1001, 2588, *d'a . . . ar e.* 1152, *da n-a. . . ar e.* 2359 *willy-nilly, willingly or unwillingly*.
- aiscid** *gift* Apl. *aiscedha* 1123.
- ait** *pleasant* *ni hait lium* 2473.
- áit** *place* Dsg. *asa n-áit 7 asa n-inadh* 1663, *da ha.* 2560, Dpl. *da n-aitibh* 2531; *ait a faicadh in rí* 471 (*cf. airm*); *position, stance* *do ait a bonn* 189, *da áit 7 da fhothai* 1324.
- aith-** *see* also *ath-*.
- áith** *sharp* *foculaith* 1316. *Cf. athgér.*

áithe *sharpness* 394.

aithech *see* athach.

aithesc m. *speech, announcement, answer* Nsg. in t-aithesc 2087, -isc 1221, 2064, Asg. aithesc 1665, Gsg. aithisc 1422, Dsg. -esc 1258, 1903, 2437, -isc(c) 116, 2307, Npl. aithesca 1267, Dpl. lasna haithescaibh sin 136, d'a. acínfhír *unanimously* 2367.

aithis *reproach, contumely* Asg. a. 7 imdhergadh 1854. *See* athaisiugud.

aithle in phrase : a haithlí *after* 1729. With poss. adj. asa haithlí 81, 683, 761 (*h-* from form with foll. gen. ?).

aithne *see* aithnigim.

aithnid *known, familiar* is aithnid damh-sa 1022.

aithnigim *recognise (person), realise (state of affairs)* impf. pass. ní haithenntaigi 1817, pret. sg. 3 ro aithin 1189, 2273, 2508, ro atain 2062, pl. 3 ro aithnigedar 1473, vn. aithne 717, 1470, 2401.

aithrechus *repentance, regret* 1650, 2476.

aittenn *furze* Gsg. aittinne 1241 (note).

alacht *pregnant* 67.

alaile *see* cile.

álainn *beautiful, handsome* pl. aille 1635, 1806; roalainn 512. Of colun 1378, crann 1635, delb 1099, erber 1198, loec 2386, moighden 1109, os 2501, pilaidi 1806, rigan 929, tír 1804. *See* caem-, dath-, fuath-, mín-.

alla in : mac alla *echo* 1699.

allata *famous* ri a. 1220.

allmarrda *foreign, strange* arma a. 579.

allt *glen* Dpl. ailltibh 1699.

allta *wild* damh a. 2440, os a. 2501.

allud *fame* 261, 493, 498, 2418.

allus *sweat* Dsg. 1690, 2010.

alt *joint* gach n-alt 7 gach n-aighi do E. 513.

(ron)alt *see* oilim.

am *time* fon am sin *then, at that time* 1071, 1460, 1553.

amaech *out* after vbs. of motion : tigim 36, téigim 2008, cuirim 1949, leigim *release (prisoner), let loose (cattle)* 750, 1946, teilgim 2578. With preposition : tar dorusbél na cathrach amach 581; 913, 1595; o sin amach *from then on* 2290, 2408. *Cf.* amúig.

amail a) prep. *like, as* a. sígí gaithi 584, a. chraeibach sciach 1240-1, a. cosmáilius lasracha 1906; b) conj. *as* a. atpertamar 329; 444, a. teit . . . is amlaidh *sidhe as . . . so* 499, a. ro ma[r]bhsat *how they had killed* 386.

amáin *only, alone, one* nírb é s. u amain a ndíth 828, acht a. 968, re mí a. 2582.

amárach *tomorrow* 1084, sa lo a. 1122. *Cf.* iarnamárach.

amlaid *thus, in this (that) way* doronsad a. 796; 2498, gurba marbh a. 2514; gur a. do berthai . . . air 1670, a. sin *thus* 953, 1330, 2538, a. so 118; is a. sin (sidhe) *so* (in comparison) 497, 501; in chapter-endings : conid a. sin 215; 2040 *thus did, etc.* Common in the idiom : is a. ata in tsliohi . . . 7 fodhmoir . . . aca fóruire 237; 464, 641, *thus . . . namely, viz.* Note : is a. adubhairt 7 ro thogaib 806, 7 tug 2286, where amlaidh is used in the same way as 2 cuma, *q.v.* Note also : is a. fuair se P. iar toitim la C. 754, is a. ro bui . . . a nglinn

772, *cf.* 901, 1365. In 762 7 is replaced by *i*.

amnas *cunning, harsh, cruel* béim a. 403, 1321, hmfadh a. 1240, co líra. 1313, 1336.

amra *wonderful* áisceodha a. 1123, cdaighi a. 2132, egluis a. 1445, tí a. 307.

amrus *doubt, distrust* Deaighní amrus ar A. 1700, 1802.

amuig *outside* 783, 1705, sechtair cathraigh amuig 33.

amulchach *hardless* gilla occ a. 308.

1 amus *attempt, attack, hitting the mark* tukamuis 1337. In phrase: ar (tor) amus *to, towards, against, at* 45, 120, 291. After 599 this is replaced by dochum *q.v.*

2 amus *soldier* Gpl. 536.

1 an def. art. the sg. an. in. Gsgf. na; Du. in 99, 320, 703, 1047, etc.; pl. na; frequently combined with prepp., *q.v.*; archaic occasionally ind 233, 390, 1232-1349, 1816; inn 283, 1335; the *n* is somet. dropped before following *n*: a[n] nert 2524; 2204, *cf.* in [n]aithir 253. See ani. Eclipsis in Asg.: in mbiaíl 613, in n-ingen 516, in n-inbhaicé sin 648, san nGreice 690.

Usual before placenames: na Sisaile 689; 691, etc., but: cathair Lisi 2143. Also before nouns denoting virtues, vices, qualities, etc., *e.g.* an coir 429; 1395, 2219. Frequently used for emphasis before nouns not necessarily definite, *e.g.* in t-aonther *a man* 384. In: ced fan fer 1471, 1532 the article has the sense of *one, each, every*. See also sinnrud, and the temporal accusatives

containing cian, fad, inbaid, tan, uair. Omitted when the noun is otherwise marked as definite: a) By foll. gen., *e.g.* d'fheruibh an betha 853, but damna in galair sin Iubiter 14. b) By céd-: cedmainistir 890; 2123, but: an cedcath 966. c) By foll. rel. clause: is tusa ben is annsa lium 2284. d) Frequently in the case of nationality-nouns: dorinne sluaighedh ar Troigenaibh 907; 1692, 2260, but: dona Gregachaibh 994; 1498. e) In the case of personal names *passim*, but *cf.* in tí *s.v.* 1 tí.

2 an interr. part. an fuighedh 1857, in fetar 1302. With copula (*see is*) 90, 1845. See 1 nach.

anacal *see* aincim.

anáil *breath* Gsg. anala 1595, Dsg. anail 1737.

anaim *remain, stay, stop* pret. sg. 3 ro an 350, 1770, d'an (?) 2270, nír an 659, 2106, pl. 3 ro, nír ansat 1582, 2327, vn. anmain 2554.

anam *life, soul* Nsg. anmuin 418, Asg. anam 2554, but generally anmain 734, 1355, 1501; Gsg. anma 618, 1536, 1795; (marb) gan a. 734, 1869, 2167, fo pein a anma 2237, 2480, snamugh a a. 618, fu treicen a. 1536, a nguasacht a a. 1795.

anathlam *vigorous, prompt* 338.

anbf-, anbh- *see* anbf-.

andliged m. *lawlessness, injustice, wrong* a n-andlighidh 7 a n-ecora 491, 1297, a. ecortach 1260, gach a. *every act of injustice* 1414, 1825, diumus 7 a. 1478, lucht a. 429, 2373.

andligthech *unjust* 1002, 2305.

anechtair *from without, outside* for sidhe a. 244.

anfadh m. *storm arda.* 900, Gsg. ardanfaidh 904, 1538, fon muir . . . n-a. 897, stoirm a. 2575, confadh citha. 302.

anfainne *weakness, faintness* ro ghabh anb[f]ainde hí 2230.

anfann *weak* anb[f]ann eneirt 963.

anfach *stormy* Gsg. an oicein anfenaigh 265.

anfene *storm, stormy weather* 375, ainbfine onchon *anger, fury* 1347.

anfesach *ignorant, stupid* ainb-fesach 1417, co hogla a. 1854.

angbuide *see* cingide.

aní O. Ir. n. of intí (*see* 1 tí), aní ro ghabus *that which* 2218. Cf. 2 ní.

aniarmartach *having evil consequences, fatal* cath a. 945.

anichtach *cruel, merciless* fodh-moir a. 238.

aniug *today, at the present day* 1914.

anmain *see* anaim.

anmann *see* ainmide.

anmín *rough, ungentle* d'fomorchaibh ainmine 1833, co hainmín 2398.

anmine *roughness, fierceness* 245.

ann *see* i.

annam *seldom* 1939.

annlaicim *bury* pret. pass. Do (ro) hannluicedh 1098, 2037, vn. annluicedh 2200, 2539.

annsa cpv. *dearer* ri is a, linn na thu 1769; 1830, 2424, superl. *dearest* is é rob a. le 2259; 2284, 2411.

anocht *tonight* 1085, 1940, 2233.

anoíir *honour* Gsg. lucht . . . anora 144, ilimud a. 2065, 2078; maille hanoíir 1901, a n-anair na ndee 447; Apl. anora 485; generally with dognim: na dena

a. do M. 879, similarly 1146, 2077, 2444; ar son gach anora da tucuis damh 1163.

anois *now* 1993, anosa 1001, 1792, 2435; with pret. 2072.

ánrad *champion* Gpl. anradh 442, Dpl. anrudhaibh 160.

anserg *unfriendly, hostile* ri crodha a. 452.

ansergach = prec. cath a. 945.

antrennta *rough, fierce, violent* athaigh a. 1866, imairecc a. ogulborb 1327, irgail a. 1578, luirg a. 1602, co hedrum a. 1998.

anuas *down from above* ac toitim a. 341, suas 7 a. 2517.

anuasal *ignoble, shameful* bas a. 1020, 1057.

aon *see* aen.

1 ar *said, ait, inquit* introducing actual words of speaker 113, 699, 1082 etc. (the usual form *passim*); bar 91, 1845-6, 1950, for 1297, 1303, ol 187, 433, 1251, 1296, 1300. See also s.v. adeirim.

2 ar, for *on*. With pron. orm 1161, orum 1927, 2470; ort 1416, fort 1297, 1307, 1414; air 1158, but usually fair 2309; uirre, -i 682, 1226, uirthé, -i 693, 888, fuirre, -i 66, 305; oruind 1082, oruinde 1768, oirne 1477; oruibh 1069, foruibh 679; orra 1470, orrtha 2237, forra 1424, forro 539, forru 475, 533, forrai 1343. With poss. adj. ar mo 1019, forma 933; ara 1022, forá 1991; forar 1530. Rel. ara 1967, 2311, ar nach 311. With art. aran 1936, etc. arin 685, foran 2418, forin 2422 etc., forind 434, forsin 629; arna 1019, forna 298.

1. a) In senses *on, at, in, by* etc. in a large variety of idioms, e.g.: *on* 340, 834; *ar gach*

taebh 1685; cluasa . . . fair 704; ar banais P. *at* 2570; ro ghabh ar laim hi 810; for dreman 7 for dasacht *furiously* 380; ar enairt 2059; ar maidin 1125; ar dó *in two* 1059; diaigh ar diaigh 1000; foran abairt sin 197; ro aithnigedar . . . É . . . ara comartaibh 1474; ri . . . ro buí aran Eigipti 2508; doctadar . . . a tír . . . arna hEspainchaib *against* 1435; Ni horum ata *it is not for me to say* 932; a comthrom do dhergor naind orra 258; Ata misen . . . oruind 2121; ata coir fer talman air *he has wronged all the men of the earth* 702. b) *With regard to* for airdi 391 ff.; 633, ar deghdeill 509. c) *For the sake of, on account of* ara airdi 776, ní t[hreic ?]íea misi ar mnai sa domun 2436. *See* 2 ré (g). d) *With nouns of feeling, sensation, etc.:* le roméd a gradha fair 2070; 1156, 1161, 1169; with ag: in fuath . . . atá ar Herceuil agud 2246; 1477.

II. *With verbs:* of *asking* (ataigim, cuingim, iarraim), *ordering* (erbaím, ordaigim), *seizing* (beirim), *looking* (téchaim, sillim, tencaim) *inflicting* (buailim, cuirim, diglaim, dobcirim, dognim), *defeating* (brisim, muidim); *verbs of motion generally, e.g. inthigim tarrla, téigim, toitim, turnaim, etc. See also aineim, cinnim, crenaím, tógraím, gabaim, smuainim.*

III. *Alter certain nouns unaccompanied by verbs:* adhmóladh 430, cogudh 1610, coimed 1636, comartha 1455, fell 458, freagra 1424.

IV. *Before nouns.* a) *In prepositional and adverbial phrases, see* aenslige, aí, ais, amus, cenn, comair, comgar, cúl, deired, éigin, éis, fed, fud, inn, lár, muin, oínech, son, 2f. tús, ur. b) *Before verbal nouns of state or condition:* cosaint 300, eítillaigh 1683, lasadh 1798, loinges 116, merughudh 756, snámh 2282. c) *Before other nouns, e.g. breith* 1010, cumus 1901, faesam 618, ar feis laime 7 leapa 1221.

3 ar *rel. part, see* 2 a.

4 ar *see* iar.

1 ár *poss. adj. pl. 1 our* 1082, 1318, 1527; as object of vn. 745, 1528; with cpd. prep. inar n-adhaigh 2121.

2 ár *slaughter* ro cuireadh a n-ár 2196, Gsg. iar cur a n-air 831, air a muindtíri 908.

araidecht *charioteership* i n-aruidhecht airm *in service* (?), as squire (?) 331 (note).

araile, arail *see* eile.

archena. olchena. a) *in general, generally* 83, 156, 624, leoghan fora dheis 7 alaile fora clí dibh olchena 400. b) *the rest of* do lathaibh gaile na Greige archena 145, also 583, 986, 1578, 2190. Somewhat vaguely applied, especially in sense (a).

ard *high, of aigned* 1283, aill 233, ceim 2434, crann 384, dréimire 1494, éigem 2542, guth 757, sliab 983, uiscibh 1526; co hard 350. Cpds. (in many cases merely for the sake of alliteration): -aigned 2105, -anfadh 807, 1538, -bochna 204, -chennuis 1453, -cehta 2228, -errad 1250, -flaith 163, -flaithes 1922, -gním 1268, -impir 2231, -maigistír 970, -maithe 691,

-mesa 150, -mullach 636, -múr 1405, -nert 245, -nós 498, -rann 2049, -rí 1135, -ríghna 528, -thaeisech 703, -thigherna 1000.

argad *see* airged.

argain *see* airgim.

arís *again* 1508, 2342, 2462, doriisi 41, 294, 446, 622.

arm *weapon, arms* Nsg. 305, Asg. 245, Dsg. 593, Gsg. ilimud cecha hairm 824, Npl. airm 2471, Apl. 1006, arma 579, 2186, Dpl. armaibh 826. Gsg. with collective force : i n-armidheacht airm 331 ; 867, 2183, 2265, but Gpl. arm 992, 1683 ; armgaiseadh 1272.

armach *armed* Gpl. fer n-armach 1203, 1571.

arnamárach *see* iarnamárach.

aroile *see* eile.

arracht m. *monster (of Hydra)* in 1-a, 1351 ; 1284, 1288, 1350, 1364.

arraichta *powerful, mighty, brave* of arm 1245, béim 963, buille 1058, colun 1380, comlann 813, comrac 947, cor 1136, fagudh 2404, fer 1802, fodmoir 638, fuata 1887, fuirenn 263, guth 757, imbualad 406, irgail 1070, lám 1565, mac 95, peler 838, raen 1293, snaidm 2396, teglach 811, co foirtill fira, 1089, 1182.

arrachtas *might, bravery* 393 (note).

arrgamint *argument* 1314.

arrthaise in phrase : i n-a, *towards, against* 944, 1670, 2099.

arruime Gsg. m. *arum* 500.

ars *memoratiua* 971.

arsaid *old, aged* 1702, 2380, *nemharrsaigh new, renewed* 1694.

arsaidecht *feat of valour (?)* in gach eigindal 7 fri gach airsidecht 1350. Cf. airsighecht *erradh champion's ardour* Guy 44.6 ;

T Tebe 3184 ; O'R. airsideheacht *the act of standing up, arsuigh-eachd ancient deeds.*

arthrach *vessel, boat* Asg. 1547, 2267.

as prep. *out of.* Before subst. 603, 654, 803, 1490 ; a 893, 1544, a h- 1001 (*see also aithle, ucht*). With pers. pron. as(s) 418, 1758, 2406, 2512 ; aiste 2306 ; asta 1715, 1734, 1870. With poss. adj. as mo 1017, asa 105, 107, 309. With article asan, asin 170, 277, 1558.

a) With verbs of motion *out of, from* docuaidh sé asin cath 1595 ; 2008, tainic 870, 1953, 2306, ro imigh asan sliabh 1803, ro theith asin cathraigh 1741 ; 2169, ac siledh as 893, ro eirigh asin locc 170 ; 277, 1558, 2131, ro sceinn . . . as 418. b) Sg. 3 m. (O. Ir. n.) as adverb *away* docuaidh as *escaped* 1878 ; 2350, sib fein do leigin as *let you go* 1422 ; 1830, ro imigh as 1797, cin chonuir in l no as 233, ca as a tangadur 1412. Cf. also : as sin co *from there to* 635, 1811, 1813.

c) With various trans. vbs. benaim 105, 309, 1490, cuirim 355, 1758, tue E. innarbath orm as mo tigherntus 1917, crothaim 2406, dorad tinfedh . . . asa dibh rose 1345, mina fagha a mian asta 2313, ro fuadaigh hi as lar in aenaigh 654, ro leigedar gartha asta 1715, 1870, 2102, ro tharraing asin talmain é 1984 ; 2158, 2530, gur theig in laun . . . asa lúim 792 ; 2014, ro thrascáir he asa dílúit 2340. d) Of the source, origin, direction from which an action is performed : do clochuibh . . . 2, taidlibh

1544. ag gadaighecht a huaim
1991. do leicc . . . cuca asin
uamhaidh 1905. do marbhadh
. . . asin chathraigh 2128. do
gineadh asin talmhain 2382. as
gach aird *see* aird.
- asenam** *travelling, traversing* ac a.
na conuire 684. na mara 914.
na tíreá 1255.
- asrais** *f. path, track* Dsg. 340.
Asg. essruis 234. Gsg. na
hasraisi 200.
- asteg** *in, into* after verbs of
motion : do ligedar a. é 2141.
ro bris dibh a. 33 ; with foll.
i n- 958, 2028. tangadar a. . .
ar sluaghaib na C. 2194.
- astig** *within, inside* 784 ; don
taeib astig de 951, 2132.
- ataigim** *ask, pray, beseech* pret.
sg. 3 ro ataigh 20, ro ataigh
fair 2253 ; vn. ac siratach in
dee 2254.
- atáim** subst. verb *be* Pres. sg. 1
atáim 717, 1792. sg. 2 ataei 802.
atai 1010. sg. 3 atá 702, 2120.
pl. 1 atamaid 1532. pl. 3 atait
1923, 1925. atat 526. pass.
atathar 719. Rel. occasionally
fil in earlier part of text :
caistiall . . . fil itir in Téibh 7
Atenus 26 ; 114, 437, 1020.
1362 (?). Is amlaidh fil sidhe
1239 ; 1242 ; cidh fil ann *see*
1 cid. Dependent sg. 2 co
fuilidh-si 1115. sg. 3 fuil 1383.
1960. ní dhjuil 2240. pl. 1 ní
fuilmid 1083. Habitual sg. 3 Bi
sidhe 245. Ipv. sg. 2 na bi-si
2073. Impf. sg. 3 do bidh 1103.
1817 -th). 2415. ní bidh 1104.
pl. 3 ina mbidiss 2157. Fut.
sg. 1 beid 1928. sg. 2 beir 2211.
-leir 698. 2488. sg. 3. biaidh
2251. ní bia 2527. ní biadh 2213.
co mbiadh 1064. rel. bes 1104.
2288. Condit. sg. 2 do beith_hjea
2074. sg. 3 no beith (*plene*) 531.
do beith 782. -beith 257 -8, 260.
850 (?), 964. Subj. pres. cid be
etc. *see* 1 cid. Subj. past sg. 1
da mbeinn-si 1420. sg. 3 (-)beith
(always contracted) 273, 781.
1725. pl. 3 da mbedais 527
(note). Pret. sg. 3 Bui 1, 390.
627. -bui 5, 601, 1280. ní bi
508. boi 505 ; frequently rel.
284, 711, 2138 ; A mbui ann
(*when*) 387, boi 461, 1274 ;
pl. 3 acit ge bhadar 1471.
Perf. sg. 3 ro bui 13, 1036, 2149
and *passim*, do (ro) bi 871,
989, 2049. pl. 3 ro badar 197,
1720, 2445. Dependent sg. 3
roibhe, roibhi 801, 1555, 2424
and *passim*. roibh 982, 1936.
2047. raibhe. raibhi 227, 534,
1467. hi robea 1338. pl. 3
rabhadar, rabhudar 142, 1364,
1700, ro(b)bhadar 1437, robudar
1970. Vn. beith 135, 968, 2508.
- atamcomnaice** *I am* 1300 (from
pret. of in-com-icc- with inf.
pron. sg. 1).
- athach** m. *giant, churl* 1067. in
t-aithech 254. ethach 1290. Gsg.
fathaigh 2283. Gpl. athach 1662.
Applied to the custodian of the
Garden of the Hesperides 254-
287, 2553 ; to Hydra 1234 ; to
Hercules 995, 1028, 1600 ; to
the followers of Saturn and
Nestor 1805, 1881 ; to the
Centaur Nessus 2270-2296 (*cf.*
fodmoir).
- athaid** *while, space of time* setal
ac . . . 7 athaigh ele ac 323.
ro badar athaigh fada oc tacra
1316. tri ha. foda *for a long*
time 33, 297, 1328 ; re hadh 7
re hathaigh 2397.
- athair** m. *father* 154, 743, 933.
Gsg. athar 532, 2234 ; senathair
grandfather 8.

athaisiugud *reviling, cursing* ag imdhergadh 7 ag a. 1596. Cf. aithis.
atharrda *fatherland* 1298.
athchuma *wounding, slaughtering* ag oirreoch 7 ag a. 1695.
athchur *expulsion, banishment* Asg. a[th]chur 7 innarbhadh 903.
athgairid *very short* a n-a. na conaire 44.
athgér *very sharp* fighbhaidh . . . aithgher 413, arma . . . athghera 579. But see also áith and TSh. gloss. *s.v.* áith-ghéar.
athlam *quick, prompt* urchar a. 306, 588, co ha. 1593.
athlegtha *refined (of metals) d'ór* aithlegtha 1444.
athrugud *changing, alternative* a. ghlesa 674, a a. do chonuir a different route 1858.
atorechair see toitim.
atracht see éirgim.
auragall *specch. conversation* dorinde a. fri 1841.

B

ba see is.

baccán *hook* Dpl. baccánaibh 1073, 1075.
baegal *danger, chance* ní fhuair E. b. in tuir seocha, a b. could not take by surprise 1193, 1197.
baes *jolly, see báire*.
bág *fighting lá bagha day's support* 1162 (note). Cf. ZCP xiii 239, 9. IM v 1826, 1. MR 284, 23.
báidim *drown* ipl. sg. 3 -baidhedh caused to sink 1431 (note), vn. badh[adh?] 1580.
baile *town* 1935.
báille *bailliff* pl. baillighi 1042.
báire *game* in phrase : ina báire báissi 283. Cf. TTr. 1496 ff., baoithréim ar mbáireine, Ir.

Syll. Poetry 73-4, Hackett xlvi 30, rith báise, TBC 893, cf. 904.
balad *smell, scent* b. an arruime . . . uas baladhaibh 499, boladh na neimi 2494.
baladmar *sweet-smelling* 500.
balc *strong, mighty* -beimennaibh 295, -lán chock-full 227, 1246.
balchad *moisture, wetting (?)* b. braonboe 482. This is Meyer's example, Contribb. 171.
ball *limb, part, piece* Apl. ballai 1258, Gsg. gach boill don leine 2513.
balsaime m. *balsam* Gsg. an balsume 500.
banais (ban-feis) f. *wedding-feast* 2570, banfais 938. Gsg. na fleide bainnsi 553, 692; dorindedh a mb. 1222.
banamail *womanly* 512.
bancheile *wife* 930, 2269, 2321, gan minai gan b. 687, do b. to wife, as wife 1151, 1220, mar b. 1921, ad b. agum-sa 2229.
bandee *goddess (of Juno)* 9, 71, 111.
bandraí *druidess, sorceress (of Juno)* 92.
banfais see banais.
bangaiscedach *female champion* b. crodha 2585.
banrigain f. *queen* bannrigan na L. 435, bannrighain na hE. 1111. See rigain.
banscál *woman* etar fheidhb 7 bannscail 442.
banséithe *wife* 9, 71, 1203 (note), 2950.
bantigerna *lady, mistress, queen* bainntigherna Laurinnci 2045.
bantracht m. *band of women, female attendants* 77, 519, 2206, 2439, Gsg. in banntrachta 2274.
bar see r ar.
baramail *comparison* builli a b sin 1340.

- barr** *top, tip* ar b. na cathrach 1872, ar b. laime 2447; b. buabuill *see* buaball.
- bás** m. *death* stair F. 7 a b. 2544, d'anic ingen L. ar b. 2558, co crích mo bás 2210, dogeibim b. 1004, 1057, do chur cum bás 2526, dohbér-sa bás duit 1020; 2316, bás d'imirt ar 2310. Gsg. as adj. *mortal, deadly (of blows)* trí beimenna . . . bás 734; 807, 1075, 1420.
- básaigim** *put to death* pret. sg. 3 ro basaidh 471.
- basgaire** *clapping of hands (in grief)* 836, 2177.
- bé** in eíd bé *see* 1 eíd.
- béd** *deed -gnímach harmful, injurious (of blows)* 1075, 1601.
- bedg** *jump* dorat b. de gave a jump 356, 415, 470, 602.
- beg** *small* blodha bega 2163, 2511, is beg in cin 1476, cloichi bigi 1910, on fertbuin bicc 2245, inis mbicc 1276, loch b. 1276, luingin b. 1410, luingin lanb. 2268, enpurt lanb. luingi 634, mac b. 102, o beg co mór *small and great* 1036; nar b. leó *that they considered sufficient* 708, nír b. duind *it was sufficient for us* 1529; begmenma *low spirits* 2068, -ach 1007, 2430. *See also* begnertach.
- begán** *a little, small quantity* in began buidhni 1188, Gsg. fo cenn begain aimsire 258.
- begnertach** *weak, infirm* as subst. Npl. mná 7 begnertaigh 175.
- béiced** *screaming, clamour* bladh-bhéiced 174.
- béim** *blow, stroke* Eclipsis following orig. neut. as archaism in: béim ndiglaí 1330, di bheim n-amnas 1321. Asg. 790, Dsg. 243, pl. beimenna 733, 1867, Dpl. -aibh 1205. *See also* bale-, bráth-, fáth-, nert-, niat-, trénn-, buailim.
- béin** *see* benaim.
- beirim** *bear, bring* pres. beirim 1418, sg. 3 -beirim 2311, pass. Ní beirte 2130; ípv. beír 724; impf. do bheireadh 2352, pl. 3 -beirdis 1104; fut. berad 2353, pl. 1 bermaid 1051; condit. no bheradh 108, -beradh 1185, 1470, pl. 3 -berdais 2560, pass. do berthai 1676; subj. past sg. 1 -beirinn 2248, sg. 3 -beireadh 1667, 1674, pl. 3 -be(í)rdís 705, 2141; pret. dorug, doruc(c) 215, 1077, 2513, -rug, -ruc(c) 80, 284, 1611, 2320, romnug 1301, pl. 3 dorugsat 797, dorugsud 1594, dorugadar 820, 1060, 2178, -rugadar 1734, pass. dorucadh 952, Dorugudh 2147, -rucadh 105, -rugadh 2030; vn. breith 719, 1051, 2548.
- a) *Carry, bring* Lingus . . . do bhreith . . . don Téib 711; 1301, 2146. b) *Bear, bring forth* co rug . . . á toirces 89; 94, doruc . . . mac 1049; 1104, 2248. c) *Beirim buaid (ar)* *see* buaid, doruce in tsoillsi sin ced bliadhan *lasted* 1633, dorugsan Yole do roguin 1930. d) *With various prepositions.* i. Dorug air *seized him* 1092; 1667, 2022, ar mbreith arfa?] anail 1736; ní ruc tora ceile *come up with* 284; 820, Dorug an aidhchi orra 1077; 1011, 2011. *See* breith, gell, 2 lorg, 2 side. ii. dorug sé E. les *brought E. with him* 118; 684, 1594. iii. Dorucadh o cheile . . . iat *they were separated* 952; 1060, 2340, a ben do bhreith uadha *that his wife had*

- been abducted* 656; 600. iv. Beirim buidechus ré *see* buidechus. *See* dobeirim.
- béist** f. *monster (of Hydra)* 1277, 1302, 1343. Gsg. beiste 1232.
- beith** *see* atáim.
- bél** *mouth, lip, gate, edge (of an axe)* ar b. na huama 1985, tar dorusbel na cathrach 580, Gpl. beolu 1319. Cpd. -corera *red-lipped* 512, biail -fota 596, -lethain 613, 2188.
- bélráid** *language* isin Ghreigbélradh 1279.
- Beltaine** f. *May* braen na Bealltaine *May shower* 2104.
- ben** f. *woman* 73, 86, *wife* 25, 45, ban fer 2218, Asg. ben 684, 724 (the usual form), mnai 3, gan mnai 687, Gsg. mná 551, Dsg. mnai 975, Npl. mná 175, mnae 483, Gpl. ban 1130, Dpl. mnáib 881.
- benaim** *condit. sg. 3* no benfadh 262, co mbenfadh 276, pret. sg. 3 ro (do) ben 401 etc., pl. 3 ro (do) benadar 275, 1764, bena(a)star 305, pass. benadh 2344, vn. buain 105, 924, 1023, bein 308. I With as. a) *pull from (the hands of)* na nathracha do buain asa dornaib 105; 106, 308, 603. b) *strike (sparks)* from gur ben tinntech as cloguál etc. 1490; 2344. c) *produce (a noise)* from lasin delm do ben E. asan mbeinn mbuabuill 176, II With de. a) *take from* no benfadh na cairig-sidhe díbh 262; 305, 686, 924. b) *cut off* gur ben a lethchos de 401; 601, 873. c) *take off (armour or clothes)* ar mbuain a cididh de 1023; 1764, 2509; ba buain ceille do chabhair 1537.
- benn** b. buabuill, *see* buaball.
- bennacht** *blessing* Asg. 2533.
- beó** *alive* 366, 705, 1843, cladhach betha beo 814.
- beóda** *lively, vigorous* co luthmar laubeogha 1585.
- beós** *see* fós.
- 1 bert** *clothes, gear* -ceimibeirt *headgear* 1244.
- 2 bert** *deed, behaviour* Asg. 2035, Dsg. dod drochbeirt-sí 2527.
- bertach** *-doing* guash. *dangerous* 810, drochb. *evil-doing* 1160.
- bés** *custom, habit* raba bes duit 2463, Gpl. caimbés 2374. Cf. next.
- bésena** *custom, habit* caimb. 491, 493, 592.
- betha** *life* Nsg. 1908, Gsg. 814, 1750, Dsg. bethaid 247, 1839, 1988. a) *life* ina bethaid *alive* 247, 1839, ar ai betha 1750, cladaich betha 814, 2191. b) *lifetime* a tus mo betha 2219; 2463, 2567. c) *sustenance, livelihood* ní roibi b. aigi . . . acht beith ag tomáil in fheoir 1908; 1988.
- bethadach** *animal, monster (Hydra)* 2590.
- biad** *food* biadh 7 bitaille 1777; 2353, 2468, Gsg. bidh 1616, Dsg. biúdh 571.
- biail** *axe* 304, 509, 602 etc.; b. fri buantescadh 1247, Dpl. biailíbh 2188.
- bidba** *enemy* Nsg. 2271, Gpl. bidhbhadh 1218. Gsg. as adlj. *hostile, vindictive (of bl . . .)* brathbuille bidhbhadh 291; 295, 351.
- bidgaim** *jump, start* pret. pl. 3 ro bidhsat 175.
- 1 bile** *edge, rim* a mbili uachtarach in sceith 1352.
- 2 bile** *tee* b. buinnlethan 1082, leisín mb. 1085.
- binn** *sweet, melodious, pleasing* In phrase: is binn le finís

- pleasing, as sweet to* 605, 2063, 2480. *See* ceol.
- bitáille** *drink, liquor* biadh 7 b. 1777.
- bith** m. *world* Gsg. nas baladhaibh in bhetha 501, d'fheruib in betha 643, 853, co fuin in b. 1020, dée . . . in b. 2526, Dsg. isin bith 847, ceo caemna edaigh isin b. imme *any clothing at all* 124. In cpds. intensive, frequently alliterating; -calma 1601, -garb 1232, -neimnech 2187, -nertmar 790.
- blad** -bhéed *loud clamour* 174.
- bláth** *flower, blossom* Gpl. na mblathann 500.
- bleidmil** m. *sea-monster* Asg. b. murríde 1280, 2557, Gsg. ag tarraing in bleidhmíl 2559, Npl. bleidhmíla in mara 2525.
- bliadain** *year* in b. sin 2019, san mb. so 1928, Gpl. co cenn secht nblíadhán 125; 1633, 2047, Dpl. re hi l]bliadhnaib 2020.
- blog** *piece, fragment* Apl. blodha 2193, Dpl. in'a ?] blodhuibh bega 2511.
- blogaim** *break in pieces, shatter* pret. sg. 3 cor blóidh in cathbarr 354.
- bó** *cow* Npl. ba 1973, Apl. bu 830?, ba 1960, Gpl. bó 1968, 1971, Dpl. buaib 1980, 1986.
- bóchna** f. *sea, ocean* Gsg. for ecran na hardb. 264, do imarcor . . . na b. 376.
- bocht** *unfortunate* a D . . . bocht 2432.
- bod** *tail* bot cruaidh 1238.
- bodba** *see* boza.
- bog** *soft* balchad braonb. 482.
- boga** *bow* a bodhbha 7 a shoighde 2532.
- boinenn** *female (of sheep)* 305.
- boinim** with foll. *de take away from* condit. sg. 3 nach boinfed se de he 845, pret. sg. 3 gur boin E. dít é 1923.
- bolad** *see* balad.
- bolg** saigedbolg *quiver* 585, 590.
- bonn** *sole of foot* Gpl. nír cuir do ait a bonn é 189; *base of a tree* bile buinnlethan 1982.
- borb** *rough, violent* a E. buirb . . . is borb duit 1002, cuir borba 2395, -nertmar 948, 2187. *See* ogal-, tul-.
- brách**, bráchamail *see* bráth, bráthamail.
- braen** *drop, shower* Apl. ro ceilsit na neoil a mbraonu 436, balchad braonboc 482, b. na Bealltaine *May shower* 2103.
- brága** *neck, throat* Gsg. ubull braghad 416, Dsg. fo bhraigid 1517; 1901.
- brat** *mantle, cloak* Asg. 997.
- bráth** m. *doom* Gsg. lasracha in bhratha 1996, as adj. *fatal, mortal* builli b. 791, bracha 1592; co brach *never* (with neg. vb.) 2258, 2290, 2462. In cpds. -beim 2349, -bemennach 596, -builli 351, 1714, builli -nertmar 2342.
- bráthair** *brother, kinsman* Nsg. 543, Dsg. 2085, Gsg. brathar 1486, Gdu. 1437, Npl. braithrecha 1853, Gpl. braithrech 1849, Dpl. braithreachaibh 1852.
- bráthamail** *mortal, fatal* builli . . . brachamail 1901.
- brég** *lie* Asg. ní dingen brég ar mo gelladh 680.
- brégach** *lying, deceitful* ri . . . fírbregach 1160.
- bréid** *cloth* metaph. of a strip of land breid sinti saraighthi 1390.
- breó** *flame, blaze* b. telcha 1362.
- breth** *judgement, sentence, choice* an bhreath do bheireadh ar 2351, 2353; do bhreath fein 673; 677, ataf ar mo bhreith-si 1019.

- brethach** *-judging* claenb. 2041, 2568, gub. 487, 1606.
- briathar** *word* NApl. briathra 1418, 2474, Gpl. briathar 1419, 2230, Dpl. briathraibh 180.
- briathrach** *-speaking* Círon grodb. 1607.
- bríg** *strength, power, vigour* bruth 7 b. 1258, 1333.
- brímar** *strong, vigorous (of blows)* 733, 1206, 1488.
- brisim** a) *break* fut. brisfi misi 1970, pret. sg. 3 ro bris 900, 1670, pass. do brisedh 1660, vn. brised 1555, 2406; dorus dobhrisdi 821. b) *defeat* i. with de : ro bris dibh astegh 33, ro bris dibh sruthmaidhm 1070, cf. gur bhris rian madhma forra 1070. ii. pass. with ar (for) : ro brisedh arna T. 737; 1510, ipf. do bhrisi linn forar naimdibh 1530; 1181, 2105. iii. vn. iar nbrisedh orra 959, ro badar cum brisdi forra 1700. iv. with subject expressed or understood : ro bhris [sc. sé] orra 830, 2563. v. See cath.
- brón** *sorrow, grief* co roibhi bron for A. 1156, ro ghabh b. F. 2067; 7 si co mbron 7 co mimenmoin 1168; damna broin 381, fath a b. 520, 522, fochuin a b. 1157.
- brónach** *sad, sorrowful* 1907, co b. 1154, 2487.
- bronnaim** *bestow, give* do bronn na caeirigh do Ghregachaibh 2555.
- brú** see brúgaim.
- bruach** *edge, bank* ar bh. na Tibre 2092.
- brúcht** *bursting, belching* na bochna -aidhbli 377.
- brúchtaim** *burst, belch, break forth* ro bruchtsat . . . na urtimcill 467.
- brúgaim** *crush, bruise* pret. sg. 3 ro bruidh 471, vn. brughadh 1354, brú 414.
- brúidemail** *brutish* mar gach ainmídi mb. 1060.
- bruinnte** *smelted, refined (of gold)* d'or bruindti 1810.
- bruth** *vigour, ardour* bruth 7 bríg 1258, 1333, b. na goma 1332.
- buaball** *bugle, trumpet* benn buabail 177, 279, barr b. 1517, 2110.
- buadach** *gifted, precious, victorious* 512; a chathbarra . . . clochb. *studded with gems* 735, cur . . . cathb. 1603.
- buaid** *victory* Gpl. Aenach na mBuadh 216, 328; buaid na n-uili chluidhechi 327; buaid coscair 40, 1210, 1734, b. cogaidh 2130; no bheradh buaidh 190, doruc b. forna mnaibh 1143; 1471, 1734.
- buaidrim** *confuse, trouble, agitate* pret. pass. do buaidredh mo menma uili 2473, vn. iarna buaidhirt don builli 1588, agar mescbuaidhredh 1528.
- buailim** *strike* 471, 1602, vn. -bualadh 411, b. sanntach 473. Common with cognate accus. builli, béim: do buail builli ar 604; 2000, ac sirb. E. do . . . beimennaibh 295, cf. 405; do buail fo lig e *struck him against a stone* 1092, cf. 2154, 2514; ro buail don tsoight e *hit him with the arrow* 586, cf. 2278; ro buailidar cuigi *made for him* 868, do buailedar ar E. *attacked* 1007; do buail stoirm . . . forra 899; do buailedh . . . da ced dairt for E. *were thrown at* 1490; 2158.
- buain** see benaim.
- buan** *lasting, constant* in cpds., generally alliterating: builli

- dithach 701, na beiste -olcuighi 1232, 1429, -tescadh 1247, -tighlmeithech 930.
- bud** *see is.*
- budéin** *see fein.*
- budesta** *see festa.*
- buide** *yellow, golden* mongbuidhi 514.
- buidech** *grateful, thankful* 1903.
- buidechus** *thanks* dorat b. dona deibh 89, frisín rig 1257, ní tucaidh arna deithib b. is mo 934, dornadar a b. risna deithib 937; 2503. With proleptic a 937, 1418; b. mar do marbh sé 2292.
- buiden** *company, band (of soldiers)* Gsg. began bhuidhni 1188, Npl. sarbhuidhne 54, Dpl. bhuidhmb 646, 828.
- buile** *frenzy, madness* re buih 2516.
- buille**, -i m. *stroke, blow* 412, 1009. a) *blow, stroke (of weapon)* 341, 799, 1323; after dobeirim 412, 1592, and buailim 948, 1704 (*see these vbs.*) b) *blast (on a trumpet)* b. foran adhaire 173; 278, 1517. c) *stroke, chime (of the clock, bell)* A cinn cúig mbuilli don clog at five o'clock 2003. *See also* bráth, luath-, meth-,
- buillech** *gwing, blows, see sár.*
- bun** *base* Asg. a mbun 7 a meirgedha 2108.
- bunad** *origin* in cpd. bunadchinél 1300, 2457, 2534.
- bur** *poss. adj. pl. 2 your* 1946-7.
- bus** *see is.*
- les dul 981, car ghabh 1712; ca as a tangadar 1412.
- 2 cá** *what? ca hard* 1587, ca hainm in ri sin 2320, in curaid sin 2380.
- cabair** *help* Nsg. 925. Asg. cobhair 1441, Dsg. cabhair 951, 1180, 1509. As vn. with foll. gen. e.g. do chabhair na nGregach 1701.
- cabarn** *cavern, cave* Gpl. cabarn 1977.
- cablach** m. *flect* 714, 1408, Gsg. cablaigh 716.
- cach**, *eacha see gach.*
- cách** *everyone, all* 24, 502, 1453. With sg. verb: ro imthigh cach dib 11, imecmairecs cách (*of two persons*) 1228, with pl.: do thuaircedar c. 1717; 2035; c. a coitchinne *see coitchinne*; Gsg. a cuma cáich *see* 2cuma.
- cadad** *hard hot* codad 1239, clodhuibh cadadrighne 637, colun -daingen 1379, croicenn lanc. 1475, laech lanc. 1286, co cumang cadat 84.
- (?) **cadada** *hard* don erbull . . . c. 1322.
- cádus** *reverence, veneration* Gsg. lucht caduiss 143.
- caeb** *clod, lump* Dpl. do caebuibh criadh 842.
- caega** *fifty* not written *plene*. With foll. Gpl. J. laech 1565; 2349; J. da muindtir 1741, in J. cle dibh 2350.
- cael** *narrow* ar ch. coisi *by the ankle* 2346.
- caem** *fair, beautiful* always alliterating: cathbarra c. 735, cathair c. 1805; cpds. -airm 2183, -alaind 1194, -cenn 1705, -coluind 1552, -fherund 1187, -muighi 1554, -righ 1605, -talman 1552. Cpv. caoim 5.

C

1 cá *where? ca rabe* 25, ca roibh 981; 2423; in pret. carbh ail

- eaemna** *protection* cen c. e. daigh . . . imme 124.
- caera** *sheep* Ndu. da chairigh 257, Npl. cairigh 253, Apl. 262, 2556, Gpl. caerach 260, 1000, 2553, .xxx. caera 309, 370, Dpl. cairribh 227, 275, 364, 369.
- caid** *hard* eideadh c. 1671. Cf. sceith chaidi, TTebe 1279; CCath. 5208; As cruaidhe no cloch, as caide no enáimh. F. v. 3 p. 189. Or leg. cruaid?
- caidhe** *never* after neg. vb. 2214.
- caill** *see* coill.
- caillech** c. dub *nan* Gpl. mainistir c. nd. 889, 890.
- caín** *gentle, good* c. ceilligi 1025, co c. cennsa 2235; firchain faulti 180. *See also* bás, béscna, comrac.
- caingen** *affair, matter* 1305; *question, problem* 1310, 1895; *pact, covenant* 358.
- caimim** *mourn, lament* pret. pass. do cainedd 2541, vn. cainedd 837.
- cairche** *melody* NAsg. caircí ceol-buid 664, 675.
- cairdemáil** *friendly* 37, co . . . c. 1059.
- cairdes** *friendship, friendliness* 2458.
- cairib** *see* caera.
- caislén** m. *castle* 1196, 2580, Gsg. uaingis in caislén 1208; c. an ghradha 2243. Cf. caistiall.
- caismert** *signal, clamour* cuirn caismerta trumpets 157.
- caistiall** *castle* 26, 1214; Gpl. crannaistiall 142. Cf. caislén.
- caithim** vn. caithem *infra*, caithedd 553. a) *throw, shoot (of weapons)* aca caiteam do clochuibh 841, do caithedar ilmúlti do liagaibh re hE. 1549; 1863, 2277. b) *use up, expend* i. ro chaith dichill a neirt 188, 494, iar caithem a shoiget 594, ii. ac c. na fleide 553; 691, 2080; with biad 1615, deoch 2460, iii. Ar c. na mis sin 1038. c) *be obliged to* caithfir-sí 2229.
- calad** *see* port.
- 1 calma** *brave* 761, 1283, cathugud c. 1439, comlann c. 788, cosa c. 771, 1237, cur c. 524, medhon c. 770, co c. 1515. *See* bith-, cruaid-, fir-, lán-, mer-, sár-, sír-, trén-.
- 2 calma** *bravery, valour* c. do dénum 1204, 1472, 1573, 1677.
- calmacht** = prec. 128, c. do dénum 1207.
- calmadus** = prec. Gsg. -uis 2402.
- cam** *crooked, bent* troigtheach . . . lanchama 772.
- canaim** *say, utter* ro chan 1259.
- canónda** *canonical* cleirigh c. 1782.
- cara** *friend* Apl. caraíd 2272, Gpl. carat 894, 1562, Dpl. cairlib 1054, 1339.
- caradrad** *friendship* 545.
- caraim** *love* ipv. sg. 2 car-sa 2239.
- carcar** *prison* Dsg. carc air coiméda 712, 2312.
- carráig** *rock* Gsg. cairr(h)ji 634, Gpl. carrac 1976, cairrgeadh 2531, Dpl. cairrgibh 2517.
- carthanach** *loving, agreeable* caircí . . . c. 675, cruitiri c. 658, of Hercules 1025, 2242, co. . . . c. 2235. *See* nemch., soch.
- cás** *case, circumstance* in each cás 1394.
- 1 cath** m. *battle, engagement* Gsg. catha 1053, Dpl. cathaibh 1451; with various vbs.: brisim c. ar 1181, cuirim c. ar *fight a b. against* 1514, dobeirim c. do *give battle* 1055, dogeibim c. ó 2118, do fherudar c. 1427, ro ngedh in c. 1576, c. do fhreagra do 1415, do thuacgra catha fair 1053, ro naidh in cath

- rom na G. 1434. Gsg. as adj. cipi . . . c. 1513, coirigthe c. 1041, com c. 278, cuindsleo c. 788, cur c. 108, erradhaibh c. 2152, gair c. 781, láthair c. 2125, lin c. 1083, misen c. 2120, seil c. 1084, trealam c. 1006, Cpds. -buadhach 1003, -eidedh 1802, -barr *see infra*, -míle 830, -reim *see infra*.
- 2 cath m.** *battalion, regiment* Gsg. -a 1574, Adu. da cath 1175, pl. -a 1052, 1285, Dpl. -aibh 1088, 1005.
- cathaigim** *fight, do battle* (tri aith ipv. pl. 1 cathaigim 1533, pret. pl. 3 ro cathiágsit 32, ro cathaigedar 1501, do choth-aighedar 1728, vn. cathugud 1117, 1737, cothughudh 1736, mian cathaighti 1407).
- cathair f.** *city* Nsg. 1309, Asg. 1430, cathraigh 742, 2227, co cathair 2410, 2421, but usually cathraigh after co and idir: 1084, 1368, 1044, 1214. Gsg. cathrach 1495, Dsg. cathraigh 2200, cathair 2299, 2424, Ndu. da cathraigh 2410, Dpl. cath-rachaibh 1947. *See mór-*.
- catharrda** *civic, belonging to the city* sluaigh c. 2173.
- cathbarr** *helmet* 354, 1331, 1344, chathbarra 735.
- cathréim m.** *campaign, victory* 1455, Gsg. in cathreime 1629.
- cé** *see* cia.
- cech** *see* gach.
- cechtar** *one or other, either* c. acu 1827, with neg. vb. *neither* 1150, 1718.
- cechtarrda** *each, both* always with catha (2 cath), na c. c. 1053, 1482, 1720.
- ced** *permission, leave* gan ced ó I. 75, tuc se c. do 1825, c. slied 1857, 1860, ro ghabhsat c. ac E. *took leave of* 214.
- 1 céd** *first* prefixed, -beimennaibh 1127, -builli 736, -cath 966 etc., -cenn 811, -corugud 1048, -cuindsleo 311, -fhrais 1685, -gním 110, -ghradh 524, -mainistir 800, -ruathar 1395, -toghail 2504.
- 2 céd** *hundred* MS. c. 191, 633. *See* il-.
- 3 céd** *company, band (of soldiers)* pl. ceda (MS. c.a) 310, 1285, Dpl. cedaibh (MS. c. aibh) 1311.
- cédfadach** *shrewd(?)*, *resolute(?)* cuindsleo c. 788, co c. 1508.
- cédfaíd** *sense, senses* Asg. 302.
- cédna** *same* a) as adj.: in luig c. 204; 2428. b) as subst.: doróne in c. 887, mar an c. 1007.
- céadóir** *see* fochadóir.
- céide** *f. assembly-place, arena* 631, Gsg. 140, 149, 155, 171, ADsg. 538, 694.
- céile** *m. fellow, mate* 285, *husband* 66, 2433, *see* banchéile, fer-chéile. In phrase: a chéile *each other* 872, 1127, da ch. 872, 1056, fo c. 1053, le c. 2370, o ch. 952, 988.
- ceilebraim** *bid farewell to (do)* pret. sg. 3 ro ceilebhair 974; 2081.
- ceilim** *conceal, withhold* pret. pl. 3 ro ceilsit 435.
- céillide** *sensible, prudent* 1025.
- céim** a) *step, pace* ina ceimennaibh curad 282, ceim for culu 293; 314, 340, .u. ced deg ceim curadh ar doimni 774. b) *step (in flight of steps)* co ceimeann-aibh cumgae 234; 633, -direch 635. c) *grade, degree* c. dínite 2434.
- céin** *see* cian.
- ceirín** *plaster* 808.
- ceist** *question* 1303, 1307, 1312.
- ceithern** *see* cethern.

- ceithre** *four* c. hairdibh na Greige 131; c. hingena 1929; re ré c. mbliadhan 2071; 2156; cethra 1377, 1960; ceteora troighidh 1239; cethairfheoch-air 1241.
- ceig** *deceit, treachery* tre coil[g] 457.
- cen** *see* gan.
- chena** *already* 758.
- cengal** *fastening, halter* 1961, pl. bonds a cuibhrigi 7 a cengail 876.
- cenglaím** *bind* pret. sg. 3 ro chengail 793, 1959, pl. 3 ro cengladar . . . a cuirp dia cathaidedh 1861, pass. ro cenglad C. de 839, vn. cengal 2497, va. cengailti 797. *See* cruaid-.
- cenmothá** *except* 166, 251, 545, cenmothaé 327. No ex. after 1287.
- cenn** m. a) *head* Nsg. 844, Asg. 949, Gsg. cinn 1245, Dsg. cinn 413, 767, 1238, cenn 1051, 1353, 1705, 1707, Npl. cinn 1364, Apl. 1447, Dpl. ceannaibh 1684; a ndiaigh a cind *see* diaig. b) *metaph. head, leader, ruler* 1014, 1880. c) *end* an c. ele don cengal 1960. d) *in various cpd. prepositions.* i. ar cinn *ahead of, in front of* 647, 2125, ar cenn *to, towards* 817, 1787. ii. co cenn *till the end of, for (of time)* 623, 964. iii. fo cenn *again aimsiri within* 258. iv. a cinn *at the end of, after* 551, 2093, a cenn *to, towards, at (of striking a blow)* 667, 2343. v. ós cinn *above* 631, 1100. Cpd. -bert *see* 1 bert.
- 1 cennach** (cennadach) *province* Apl. cennacha 1252.
- 2 cennach** *buying, paying* dogebair-si do c. ó A. 987.
- cennadach** *see* 1 cennach.
- cennaige** *merchant* Npl. cennaigh-chi 225.
- cennaigeacht** *merchandise* Gsg. -a 226.
- cenna** *gentle, mild* 2235, 2256.
- cennsacht** *gentleness, mildness* 120.
- cennsugud** *appeasing, soothing* 1267.
- cennuis** *gentle, mild* 1659.
- cennus** *leadership* righi 7 roe. 1139, Gsg. ardennais 1453. Replacing cenn in: cennus diumuis 846, cf. note and cenn (b).
- ceó** *mist* Nsg. 779, Gsg. ciach 481; ciachlorcha 1608.
- ceól** m. *music* Nsg. 609, 1015, Asg. 666, Gsg. ciuil 662, 664, cuisledha ciuil 157; ceolbinn *sweet, melodious* 658, 664, 675.
- cerbaim** *cul, lac.* pret. sg. 3 ro cerb 172. Cf. cirbaim.
- cerd** f. (*magic*) *art* Apl. cerda geinntlighi 1780; 1783, c. draighechta 1786, Dpl. cerduibh *arts, accomplishments* 1372, Gsg. lucht na ceirde *cedna trade, profession* 1626.
- 1 cert** *straight, upright* colamna certa 1377; a -lar *in the very middle of* 1711, 2107, a -medhoun 171, ina -sesam 350, 1293.
- 2 cert** m. *right, justice* c. dlighid 490; 502, gan ch. 804, c. do cunnmail 1808, Gsg. comheldaidhi ceirt 1888; 2464.
- certugud** *correcting* 1421, 2266.
- cethair** *see* ceithre.
- cethern** *troop, band (of soldiers)* pl. cetherna 310, 1285.
- 1 cethra** *see* ceithre.
- 2 cethra** coll. *cattle* 83, 1946, 1952, cethre 387, ac marbhadh na cethra 1957 (as Gpl. ?).
- cethrar** *four persons* 989, 1923, c. dibh 1874.
- cethre** *see* 2 cethra.

chum *see* dochum.

cia interr. pron. *who? what? which?* cia doroinne 67, 1945; cia da mbairdis a clann 1104; ce he in m'le adubhairt 021, ce hnat *who they were* 1411; cia aguind bus threisi 1064; fem. cisi damna 381, miciall 1205, slonnud 1208. Cf. 2 cá, 1 cid.

ciall *sense* Asg. 302, ceill 129, Gsg. buain ceille do chabhair 1537; ciallgaesmar 298. Cf. miciall.

ciallmar *sensible, prudent* co c. 313.

cian *long, distant (of time and space)* robo ch. dó . . . ar echrán 204, is c. ro badar 2010; nír c. . . . co *it was not long till, before long* 684, 1855, nír c. . . . in tan 462, 1840, ní c. do raime in tan tarra 1209, in nair 1894. An cain *as long as, during the time that in c.* robsat beo iat 306; 437, 455, 1398. Ccin mair 256. A cain 7 a fogus 1396.

ciar *wax* Gsg. ced tapur . . . ciara 1194.

1 cid interr. pron. *what? who?* cidh no fhoirfedh 446, cid fil ann *at all events* 158, 448, 605, gidh be conair *whatever* 1951, cidh beith da linmairecht *however numerous* 1342; cuidh bui ann *who (what?) was there* 2138; cid be . . . nech do rachadh *whoever* 240; 330, 1118, 1281. Cid trácht *see* trácht. *See* cia, gé.

2 cid *see* gé.

cime *captive* ina c. 711; 718.

1 cin *regard, esteem* 1477.

2 cin *see* gan.

cined *race, species* Dsg. don c. caena 249, don c. fhodhmordha 576.

cinél *race* Dsg. don cinel Ghregach 1, don ch. cedna 4. *See* binnad-, echtarchineoil, sochineoil.

cinned *fate, destiny* ní heidir dul sech an cinneadh 745.

cinnim for *excel, surpass* pret. sg. 3 ro cinn 127, 192, condit. sg. 3 do (no) cinnfedh 134, 209; without the prep. 201, 203; *defeat* 261, 311, 1343.

cinntaigim *sin* pret. sg. 3 gur cinntaigh I. re mnai A. 72.

cinnus *how?* with condit. : c. no gebadh 16; 1893; with pret. : c. doroinhne 1780; 1788; c. dothénum *se what he should do* 2477.

cipe *phalanx* cipi 1513.

cirrbaim *cut, hack, hew* vn. cirrbadh 614, 1248, va. cirrtha 2027, cf. cerbaim and next.

cirrbaigim *cut, hack, hew* pret. sg. 3 ro cirrbaigh 472, cf. cerbaim and prec.

cis *tribute, tax* Asg. 1647.

cisi *see* cia.

cith *shower (of hail, of weapons)* Nsg. 1551, 2182, Npl. cetha 2183, Apl. 823; cpd. -anfaidh 302.

ciuin *quiet, calm, gentle* co c. 1659, on ferthuinn bice c. 2245.

claen *see* -brethach.

claenaim *bend, decline* pret. sg. 3 ro claen 675, gur c. 2343.

claidim *subdue, overcome* pres. pass. claiter 1118, condit. sg. 3 do (co) clai(dh)fedh 99, 300, 2007, pass. ro claidhe 330, pret. sg. 3 gur claidh 1630, inar clai 2034, vn. clae(i) 1090, 1138, clódh 349, mar airrde cláite 198.

clann a) *offspring, children* Asg. 1105, Gsg. mathair cloinni 2457, Dsg. cona cloind 1647. b) *descendants, race* don Adham-

- cloinn 535, 1382, Gpl. a slesaibh saerclann 893, Dpl. do clannuibh Seth 598.
- clárach** *boarded, made of boards* asin pailis . . . claraigh 2169. But see Gael. Journ. xix 168.
- clas** *groove (of sword)* do cloidhme -letna 2189.
- clé** *left* na righedh c. 352, ara gualaind c. 950; fora cli 400, d(i)a c. 475, 1211.
- cléirech** *cleric, scholar* NApl. cleirigh 1782, 1891.
- cles** *game* Gpl. 151.
- clí** see *clé*.
- cliab** (*human*) *chest* -lethan 238, 573, -fairsing 770.
- cliamain** Gsg. clemna. a) *father-in-law* 894, 975, 2573. b) *son-in-law* 535, 2043, 2085.
- cló** *nail, spike* Dpl. clodhuibh 637.
- clód** see *claidim*.
- clócásach** *having bellies* 1805, cf. Maund, s.v. clogcás.
- cloch** f. *stone* Asg. 1963, Gsg. cloichi 1910, ar aei cloichi at *stone-throwing* 202, as adj. of *stone* 633, 2201, Dsg. cloich 2514, Npl. clocha 1552, Gpl. cloch 2531, Dpl. clochuibh 1480; Apl. mórclocha *great castles(?)* 909 (Contribb.); cpd. clochbuadach 735.
- clog** *bell, clock* A cinn cúig mbuilli don c. 2093.
- clogad** *helmet* 1490, 1704, 2344. Cpd. -ceinnbeirt 1244.
- cloichsnechta** *hailstones* Gsg. cith c. 1551, 2182.
- cloidem** *sword* NAsg. 355, 1248, Gsg. -im 274, Dpl. cloidhme (*sic*) 2189.
- cloigenn** *skull* tre cloiginn in caemrigh 1604.
- clos** see *dochluinim*.
- clú** *fame* 110, 453, 2079, do chuir a chlú co cefadrach osna cathaibh 1568 (note); 1688, 1695.
- cluas ear** Npl. cluasa 764, Gpl. cluas *ib*.
- cluiche** *play, game, sport* in gach cluidhcei 134, Gpl. cluidhcedh 151, chluidhcei 327; as vn. a[c] cluithi 2056.
- clúmach** *-haired* fodec. 767.
- cluthar** (*cluthmar*) *sheltered* cuan c. 915.
- cnáim** *bone* etar c. 7 incinn 1354, do c. elifinnti *ivory* 1099, Apl. cnama 2156. Cpds. -cumthach 474, 614, -gherradh 872, -gherrtha 1096, -remar 2559.
- cned** *wound* tue c. fair 950, 1013, 2002, Gsg. a lan cnecid 2505.
- cnés** m. *skin* re (ria) cnés 998, 1243, ma cnés 2507, imma ghelech. 173, Gsg. inar cnis 454, 2567.
- cnoc** *hill* Dpl. cnocuibh 1608.
- 1 co** *with*, with poss. adj. cona (exx. *infra*), guna 1986, rel. conar mhair 1182. a) *with, having* cairibh co n-oluind corcra leo 227; 248, 184, 1246. b) *accompanying, accompanied by* a righan cona bantracht 162; 816, 1509. c) *as well as, in addition* cona maithis 38; 275, 1431, cf. la co n-aidhcei 1462. d) With noun forming adverbial or adjectival phrase: ri . . . co fill 7 co fínghuil 434; 357, 1005, 1168.
- 2 co** *to*, with art. gusan 702, 2360, cusin 977; with pron. cugum 701; cugud, cugad 1117, 1413, 2251; cuigi 868, 2154; cuicci 2484, cuichi 2492; cuca 421, 1441.
- a) With verbs of motion *to, towards* dochoidh co hInis C. 12; 1084, 1811, leigedar frasa . . . cuigi 1504; 1995, mina

tucthai m'ingean eugum 701; 1060, ro ghabhsad a lamharma . . . cuca 2187; 2251. Implying motion without verb: o nach facadar . . . comfhurtacht cuca 1441; 2154; co láthair *see* láthair. b) *as far as* co himhu 768; 2106. c) *o* tus co deireadh 1157, o beg co mór 1936. d) *of time till, until* co rochtain do E. cuigi 311, co madain 1270; 2255. *See also* bás, bráth, conn. c) Forming adv. from adj. 701, 800, 1402.

- 3 **co** conj. *that*, with *ro* generally *gur*, but *cor* 351, 580, *coro* 482, 580, *guro*, *gur ro* 417, *con torchair* 734, *connfaca* 388. With *neg.* *con nach* 246, 1020, 1253, *conar* 85, 412, 1093 (in meaning (*a*) the *neg.* is *nach*, *nár*, *q.v.*). a) After verbs of saying, thinking, seeing, hearing etc. *that* (foll. by *indic.* and *condit.*) *adubhradar co rachdis* 706; 1050, 1747, 2423, 2486 etc., *ar uamhan co* 1981, *is [s]uaill nar* 1325, *comartha gur* 1630. Omitted in: *atpert ba techtaire* 2139; 2142. b) consecutive *so that gur bean a cend de* 404; 601, 1352, 2407. *See also* *innus*. c) *till, until* *co rainic* 76; 265, 1172, 1664, 2327; *Co ró sin till then* 1027, *co ró so till now* 1768, 1993. *See also* *connicci*, *coruigi*; no *co mbeirdis* 795; *see nó*. d) final *in order that conach dechdais* 492; 1470 (?), 1075. *Cin co see gan. See is.*

cobair *see* *cabair*.

codad *see* *cadad*.

codlaim *sleep* ipf. sg. 3 *codladh* 1277, vn. *colladh* 280, 1762.

cogad *war* 19, 1618, *ferr les a sidh na a cocudh* 1859, Gsg. *cogaidh see* *buaid*.

coibfled *feast* *doronadh* c. 6.

coiblide *question, problem* (?) c. 7 *ceist* 1303; 1306, 1313.

coibligim *lie with, copulate* pret. sg. 3 *do choiblig* *fría* 51, vn. *coiblidh* *ré* 64.

coibnes coll. *relations* Dpl. *coibnesaib* 7.

coigill *stint, sparing* *conruce gan* c. 315.

coill *wood* Dsg. 1638; *man caillidh* 2351, 2515; *cornuigi in choillidh* 2331.

coillim *geld* va. *cursun . . . coillti* 2559.

coim- *See also* *com-*.

coimédaim *guard, keep* ipv. sg. 3 *coimedadh* 2450, vn. *coiméd* in *fi. exx.* a) *guard*: of persons 711, 976, 2237, of cities, ways etc. 638, 979, 1636, of cattle 1947. b) *cert do coiméd* 492, 2375. c) *protect* *clógad a[c]* *coiméd a cinn* 1245. Gsg. *carcair coiméda* 712, 2312, *lucht* c. 1752, *atach* c. 2553.

coimédaide *one who guards, maintains* Apl. *comhedaidh* *ceirt* 1888.

coimidecht *accompanying, escorting* a c. E. 1829, a c. a *ingine* 1933.

coinne *meeting* in *phr.*: a c. *against, to meet* 1040, 1652, 1681, 1990.

1 **cóir** *fit, right, just* *Is coir do marbhus* 2215, *cpv. dohu cora* *duid* 1989.

2 **cóir** *f. right, justice* 429, 2210. Gsg. *cora* 1888, *na c.* 2464; *rights* 642, *ata c. fer talman air* 702, *see* TD xxiv § 2 and note. C. *n-imagallma* 269, 321.

coirpthe *wicked, sinful* *Calcuis c.* 2041, *rí c.* 2567.

- coiscéim** *pace, step* *princ. miledh* 195; 2560.
- coiseim** *restrain, put a stop to fut.* coiscfed-sa do diumas 805; 1107, 2040; *cond.* do coiscfedh dia gerán hí 672; 2586; *pret. pass.* gur coisced in beist *was silenced* 1317; *ipv.* coscem d'ímarecc *let us cease from* 1318.
- coitchenn** *general, common* co c. 629.
- coitchinne** *generality* in *phr.*: a c. *in general* na cede a c. 149; 219, 781; cách a c. 109, 181, 2028.
- colach** *sinful* do stícht Caim colaigh 1833.
- colainn** *body* Dsg. -coluind 1552.
- colam** *dove* Nsg. 2050.
- colamain** *see* colún.
- colg** *sword* Nsg. 202.
- coll** *hazel* Gsg. midh cuill 624.
- collaíde** *bodily, human* gan athair . . . c. 2382.
- collaim** *sleep* *see* codlainn.
- colún** m. (é 2158-9, de 2105-6) *column* (of Pillars of H., etc.) Nsg. 1378-9, Asg. 2158, 2105, Dsg. 1381, Npl. colúin 2156, Apl. colamna 1377.
- comad** *see* is.
- comaigthech** *foreign, strange* o cheile c. 66, cennaighbhi comaidhí 225.
- comailim** *fulfil* *pret.* sg. 3 do chomúill 368.
- comaimsir** *same time* ina c. 1030.
- comainm** *name, cognomen* Nsg. 1277.
- comair** in *phr.*: ar c. *in front of* 1079, 1199, fa c. *for* 529.
- comairle** *counsel, advice* dorinde c. re *took counsel with* 973, 2129; dena mo c. *follow my advice* 2249.
- comairt** *striking, clapping, beating* (of hands in grief), ag lamh-
- comairt 2205, l. lamh 2543, Gsg. lamhchomairtí 2177.
- comartha** *sign, token* mar c. cuimnighthe 1100, 1454, c. in ghradhá sin 2285, mar c. gur claidh 1630, Dpl. ara comar-taibh 1474.
- comba** *see* is.
- combrisim** *break together, crush* *pret.* sg. 3 do combhris 2155.
- combrúgaim** *crush together* vn. gan combroughadh 1093, va. ceirin combruidhí 808.
- comehruinn** *circular* c. feib speire 1273.
- comdáil** *meeting, assembly, gathering* c. insloigh 379, Dsg. 165; in *phr.*: a c. *to meet, towards, against* 289, 812, 1423; ro sgrechadar . . . a c. E. 1866.
- comdaingen**, -in *very strong, impregnable* co c. 1006, caistiall c. 26, cípi c. 1513, cuan c. 915, asin pailis c. 2169, trealam c. 2338.
- comdín** *mutual protection* (?) a[c ?] c. aroile 1256.
- comdingna** (comdínad) *comforting, relief, solacing* 488, 1266.
- comdírech** *abrupt, steep* (steps) co ceimeannaibh . . . comdirgae 234.
- comdiúrucud** *throwing together* 499. *See* diubraicim.
- comfochair** *proximity* Dpl. in *phr.*: a comfochairibh *near by* 423; a c. in tsrotha 27, í c. do 18, 119, 345.
- comfogus** *neighbourhood* in *phr.*: a c. di *near* 100.
- comfurtacht** *help* cabhair 7 c. 925, 1441; do c. E. 1005, 2005, do c. d'E. 2411, Gsg. ag iarraidh a comhurlta lta 1698.
- comgael** coll. *relations, kindred* Asg. a c. nílí 2272.

comgar *proximity* in phr.: ar c. *near* 1622, 2102, 2208.

comgrádach *loving* co c. 2230.

comlann. *comlann* *combat, fight* sarc. 2113, ro theradur c. 812, doronsat c. 787, dogebhuid c. 1122, isin c. 1133, mor comrue 7 c. 324; cpd. -chruaid (*of soldiers*) 1041, 1603.

-**comlannach** *-fighting* cruadhcomlannach 573, 2173.

comling *race* doroinne coimhling friu 193.

commaidem *boasting, exulting over* Dsg. hi c. na ngnim 210, in builli 1710; a c. na feinnedh 1879; 2030; co mbuaid . . . comaidhmi 1217.

commaithe *as good as* a c. do comrue 1718, do righ 2240.

commarbad *killing* a[c] c. a ceile 1720.

commes *comparing, vying with* do coim[m]ess frit 185.

commór *equally big* da orduin . . . comora 886, cetra colamna . . . c. 1377.

comna *protection (?) (comge ? coemna ?), horn (?) (congna ?)*, Dr. Knott, *cf.* 2 comnaide, cumnad) nir gabh . . . c. . . . fri harm 592.

1 **comnaide** *living, dwelling* 1834, 2417, doronsat comnaidhi . . . co maidin *camped* 1078; cathair c. *permanent city* 2300.

2 **comnaide** *hard, horny* bot cruaidh . . . c. 1239, erbull . . . c. 1323, eidedh . . . c. 1671. *Cf.* congnaidhi TBC² 2209 ? (Dr. Knott). *See* comna.

comnart *very strong* clogad c. 1244, co coimnert 1402.

comnertaigim *strengthen, confirm* pret. sg. 2 ro coimnertaigiss an coir 128-9.

comnertmar *strong* cosa . . . coimnertmara 1237, churadhaib c. 1286, medhon . . . coimnertmar 770, co calma c. 1515, 1567.

comnesam *nearest, hence neighbourhood* inda c. 1253.

comole *equally bad* c. in gach . . . míthaém 1393.

comosad *joint truce* 965, 1077, c. na haidechi sin 1875.

compánach *companion, ally* Gpl. 1562.

comrae *comrue(c) m. fight, combat* 359, 1090, dorónsat c. 315, 947. Gsg. comruic 790, 1265. Cpd. cáinecomrue *peace, amiability* 37, 498. As vn. *see* comraicim.

comrád *conversing, conversation* sofi ?]ne comraidh 322, a[c] comradh re C. 2056; *speech* tre comradh L. *through what L. said* 885; 1668.

comraicim *fight, do battle with* (fri) pret. sg. 3 ro (do) comruice 1141, 1585, do ch. fein 7 C. 1703, pl. 3 do comraicsit 873, 1484, vn. comrue 400, 1263, *see* comrae.

comré *same time, period* in phr.: hi c. re 5, 508, ina c. 2427.

comremar *very fat, very stout* erball . . . c. 1322.

comthach *see* cumthach.

comthenn *very firm* gleic c. 2306.

comthrom *equal (in) weight* a c do dher[g]or 252, 257. *Cf.* cudrum.

con *see* 3 co.

conách *prosperity, wealth* 642, 1815.

conair *f. way, path, road* Nsg. 1749, Asg. 233, gidh be c. dechuid 1951, Gsg. conuire 825, Dsg. conair conuir 698, 1936. *See* athgairid, fritheing.

- conblicht** *conflict, war* c. 7 coccadh 19, do chuir c. . . forna gaothaibh 56.
- confad** *fury, rage* c. cithanfaidh 302.
- eongbaim** See *cunnamaim*.
- conid** see *is*.
- connici** in phr. : c. *sin thus far* in chapter-endings : Conidh e . . . geinemain Ircail connigi sin 69 ; 1035, 2262. Cf. co ró s.v. roichim, coruigi.
- 1 cor** *throw (in wrestling)* Asg. c. arrachta 1136, Apl. cuir borba 2395.
- 2 cor** see 3 co.
- eorbo** see *is*.
- (?) **corein** 1321.
- corera** *crimson (of sheep)* Oilén na Caerach C. see caera ; bélecorera 512.
- corn** *horn, trumpet* Dsg. c. catha 278, Apl. cuirn caismerta 157.
- corob** see *is*.
- coróin** *crown* ro cuireadh c. imme 549, fona cend 1050.
- corp** m. *body* 179, 830, 2184 ; *corpse* 1096, 1885, 2200 ; corp ar ch. 2109-10 ; -remar 238, 572.
- corrach** *uneven, rough* re cairrigibh corracha 2517.
- corrán** *curved knife* Dpl. 1673.
- córugud** *battalion, division, section (of an army)* 1042 ff., 1686, Apl. coirighi 1041 (note), Dpl. coirighthuibh 160.
- coruigi** *to, as far as* c. in pallas 61 ; 1376, 2145. See *connici*.
- cos** *foot, leg* Asg. lethe. 401, Gsg. coisi 2346, NApl. cosa 83, 771, 1237. Ar cois *by the leg* 2513, dia c. *on foot* 1132 ; a c. *cuain alongside* 2304, re cois *in addition to, together with* 2512.
- cosaídim** *complain* pret. sg. 3 Do chosaid A. gnímartha na fer sin re hÉ. 1397, vii. do cosaid rit 2309 ; 600, 1437, 1916.
- cosaint** *defending* ara c. 300.
- coscar** m. *triumph, victory* Gsg. coscair 1100, iar mbreith cosgair in chatha 1750, and see buaid.
- coscarthach** *victorious, co* crodha c. 1174.
- cosmailius** *likeness, similarity* a c. cluas, sula 764, 766, amail c. 1996.
- cothaigim** see *cathaigim*.
- creabach** coll. *branches* amail ch. sciach 1240.
- craidail** *proclamation* c. fo pein a anma 2470. See Guy, gloss. s.v. craidhail.
- craide** *heart* serc mo chridhe 525 ; croidhi 1283 ; *courage, spirits* craidhi 1918, 2213, gabh c. maith eugud 2210.
- craidemail** see *dúr*.
- crann** *tree* Asg. 1982, Gsg. croinn *mast of a ship* 1556, Dsg. crann 384, 587, crunn 397, Gpl. crann 2530, Dpl. crannaibh 1635, Cpl. -caistiall 142.
- crapailte** *bound* am chime ch. 718.
- cré** *earth, clay* Gsg. criadh 842, c. loise[th]e 1379, Dsg. do chre 809.
- crech** *raid, plundering expedition* Dsg. ar creich loingsi 646.
- crécht** *wound* Gpl. 124.
- créchtach** *wounded, covered with wounds* 1006.
- créchnaigim** *wound* pret. pass. ro crechtnuigedh 1331, vii. crechtnugud 730, 871.
- créd** interr. pron. *what?* Créd dodenuir-si 1158 ; 2432, 2485, cred in ní 138 ; 1155, 2482.
- creidim** *believe* ipv. sg. 3 Na creided . . . aimles orum-sa 2450, pret. pl. 3 ní creidsit sin 2302.

- crenaim** *buy* condit. sg. 3 no crenadh 251.
- crepuseul** *down* hi e, na maidni 1271.
- crích** f. *end, boundary, land* Dsg. 1142. Gsg. críchi 1104. Apl. crícha 1375. Gpl. crích 985. Dpl. críchaibh 1145. Co e. mo bái 2210. In sg. *territory, country, exx. supra.* In pl. *country* (lit. *confines*) 1375, 1823. or *countries* 215, 1371.
- críchnaigim** *finish, complete* condit. sg. 3 rel. do chríchnochadh 1387.
- críde** *see* craide.
- crínaim** *lay waste* pret. sg. 3 ro crín. . . . na tírtha 1252.
- crob** *hand, paw* Npl. cruib 769. -romar 230.
- crod** *cattle* Apl. cruidh 1040.
- cróda** *brave* bangaisgedhach c. 2585. gléic e. 2396. ní e. 452. co c. 409. 1174.
- croicenn** m. *skin, hide* Nsg. 1474. A sg. 998. Dsg. 454. Gsg. in chroicid 867. Dpl. do chroicibh 242. Of the Golden Fleece *see* Grda.
- croide** *see* craide.
- cróilige** *lying in* goe ro bui a c. de 493.
- croim** *ent, twisted-sron, . . . cuase.* 765.
- crot** *see* cruit.
- crothach** *see* íl hrothach.
- crothaim** *shake* pret. sg. 3 gur droith 2405. vn. crothadh 1670.
- crú** *head, gore* Nsg. 1504.
- 1 cruaid** *hard* fa c. d'F. eturra *hard pressed* 2063; bot c. 1238. do clochuilbh cruaidhí 842. crúil c. 1322. Cpds. -calma 1406. -chenglaim 586. -comlannach 573. -chuíbrigim 357. -daingen 1535. -neimnech 2183. -nortmar 771. -talman 800. *See* comlann-, lán-,
- 2 cruaid** *steel* 502. Gsg. cruadach as adj. of steel 637, 2001, 2190.
- cruas** *hardness, rigour, harshness* a ch. churadh 1348.
- cruinn** *round* salch. *round-keeled* 511.
- cruinne** f. *the round world, universe* Dsg. isin chr. strengthens a preceding aen *any* 231, 709, 1284. cf. bith; Gsg. 159, 629, 1129.
- cruinnigim** *gather, collect* Trans. Do chruinnigh E. a muindtir 1651; 1781, do chruinnigh F. corp an trenmíledh *gathered up* 2538. Intrans. do chruinnighedar . . . a n-urtimeall E. 1062; 1891, 2170.
- cruit** *harp* ADsg. 658, 674. Gsg. chruiti 661.
- cruitire** *harper* 658.
- cruth** *form, appearance* 5, 129. Cpdl. -ghranna 573.
- cú** *dog, hound* A sg. coin 83 (?), 193. Gpl. con 2333.
- cuairt** f. *visit* Nsg. 688, ar c. 2059.
- cuan** m. *harbour* 2267. Gsg. cuain 379, 2304. Dsg. cuan 661, 1463, gabaim cuan 1402, 2327.
- cuartugud** *searching* 1443, 1784, 1976, 2203.
- cuarraim** *bend, bow down* pret. sg. 3 ro cuarr 472.
- cuas** *hole, nostril* sron . . . -crom 765.
- cubaid** *meet, proper* mar is cubuidh re deghmnaí 2451.
- cudrum** *even, equal in size* da orduin cudruma 886. cetra colamna . . . cudruma 1377. Cf. comthrom.
- cuibrech** *binding* Apl. cuibhrigí *bonds* 876.
- cuibrigim** *bind* pret. sg. 3 ro cuibhrigh 1137. *See* cruaid-,
- cuid** *see* 1 cid.

euidiugud *help, assistance* gan c. carat 1562.

cúig *five* cúic 1194, in all other cases .u. 774, etc.

cúiger *five persons* c. dibh (.ú.) 1877.

cuingi *see* cumgaim.

cuilim *rub* ipv. sg. 2 cumail in ola do leine E. 2289.

cúimne *f. memory, recollection* Gsg. cladha na cúimni 971.

cúimnigim *remember* ro cúimnigh a cloidem 312; 409; *remind a person* (do) of (accus.) Ro cúimnigh F. do E. in cáingen 358; *commemorate* comartha cúimnigh 1100, 1454, do cúimniughadh in cáithreime 1629, na ngim 1887.

cúindseleó *attack, onset* 511, 788, 1207, 1439.

cuingim *ask, request* is i c. foruib-si 679; vn. cuinge 533.

cuirim vn. cur 1099, 2501. a) *put, place* i. Defined by various prepositions in concrete meanings: ar 833, 1092, 2341; fá 798, 1761; i 889, 2023, 2501, a lenmuin do 1672; im 1960; ós 1999; ré 2192; roim 1048, ii. Cuirim agaid, aithreachus, athrugud, cath, ceist, conblicht, cumnadh, delb, innell, scél (cf. 1992), tinól ar. *see* these nouns. iii. With prepp. in special idioms: do chuir lampaidh ar lasad 1632; do chuirsit Dia . . . a rathnachus *made God their guarantee* (?) 332, do chuir meisnech ina muindtir *encouraged* 1702, do chuir isin deilb freagra do thabairt 1818; do chuir an leine uime *put on* 2504; 1050, 2076; do chuir drong . . . le ri Naraguine *put in charge of* 1766; do chuir a clú osna cathaibh 1694, *see*

clú; ar lamha do chur romhuind *put forth our hands* 1530. iv. With adverbs: amach 1649-50, and *see* aenslige, srang. b) Absolutely in: cuirim ár, cath, comrac, *see* these nouns. c) *send*, with various prepp: for amus 535, ar cenn 1786, co 2484, do 1508, dochum 2083, fá 100, 130, i 131, ó (uadha) 116, 1622, roime 1652, sechnoin 135, tar 2268. d) Hence *drive, throw, expel*: for culu *drive back* 293, as 355, 1758, de 1324, do 1758, (do)chum báis *see* bás, i 300, 000, tre 580. e) *set out towards, make for* cuir festa do gabhail na T. 723; 2160. cf. 1538.

cuisle *pipe* Apl. cuisledha ciuil 156.

cúl *back* c. a cinn 587; in phr. for culu, eula *back, backwards* 41, 620, 1356.

1 cuma *form, appearance* ben robo caoime . . . cuma 5.

2 cuma *same in phr.*: a c. cáich *like everyone else, together with everybody* 550, 652; cuma ro raidh 7 atracht 270. cf. amlaid.

3 cuma *grief, sorrow* Gsg. 382. Dsg. cumaidh 2069, 2234.

cumail *see* cuilim.

cumang *narrow* foran asrais cumuing 341, cede cumhung 631, co ceimeannaibh cumgae 234, conair cumang 635, 1740, co c. 84.

cumdach *covering* a chathbarra . . . cumdaigh 735; 331 (?). 1707; *case, cover* (of a harp) 650.

cumgaim *be able* subj. sg. 2 dia cuingi ní di 1307, pret. pl. 3 nír cumgadar 2128.

cumnad *helping, help* c. do 1073, 2003, c. la 1060, cuiridh-si c. aran cathraigh 2133.

- cumtach** *see* cumdach.
1 cumthach *hacking, hewing* enám. 171, 614.
2 cumthach m. *companion* 16.
cumus *power* for c. *in(to) the power of* 38, 830, 1001.
cumuse *mixing, cohabiting* don c. sin 68, da . . . do ch. trithi 2493.
cunnaim *keep, retain, preserve* pret. sg. 3 ro cunnaim 51, 83, vn. a c] cunmail a n-oighi 528, a c. gan marbhadh 795, cert do c. 1808; 2220; dogebhair do ch. uaim-sí 1024.
cunrad *covenant, bargain* Doron-sad c. 320, do chomluill a c. 308, ar c. d'airighti *on one condition* 681.
cur m. *warrior, hero* 167, 1200, 2580, Vsg. 183, ca hainm in curaid sin 2380, Gsg. curad 410, 1348, (frequent as adj. *warrior-like*), Npl. curaid 310, 2185, Gpl. curad 830, 2176, Dpl. curadaib 1286, 2171.
curata *brave, warrior-like* medhon c. 771, comlunn c. 788, gleic c. 2397.
cursún *charger, war-horse* Gpl. 2559.

D

- 1 dá** *two* 690, 1183. Dá is both m. and f. (e.g. 418, 1217) but : di doit 1246 (a dhá 416), di lam 2022; fora di glun 910. Dat. asa dibh rose 1345, dibli-nuib *see* 2 lin. Da .xx. *forty* 2579; fa dó *twice* 910, ro gheir a sciath ar dó *in two* 1050.
2 dá *dia if* foll. by snbj. a) present : Da cuirem 1048; 2316, dia fechair 682; 1306-7, b) past : da maireadh 109; 671, 1838, dia ndoirtitis 139; 935, 1812. With copula damadh 783.
3 dá *see* de.
4 dá *see* 3 do.
daenna *human* don cinedd daona 240, co ndeill ndaenna 1234, glor d. 1295.
daer *base, of low descent* 7 he d. danardha 230, mor saer 7 nd. 442; cpd. -maicne 165.
daescar in : daesgarshloigh *rabble* 170.
daethain *sufficiency* Asg. a lordae-thain don uisci 448; 1615.
daidbir *poor* 164.
dáil f. *meeting, business, affair* Gsg. na dala-sidhe 162, Dsg. eigindal 1349, a ndáil *towards, against* 288, 521 (*cf.* comdáil). *Cf.* in dal i fil (?) 1302, iss edh ba gnathdaladh . . . la hÉ. 1259. Pl. dála with foll. Gen. *as to, as for* 111, 576, 2081.
dáilim *distribute* ro dailedh o biúdh . . . iat 574, ro dail a soigidbole forra .590; vn. -daladh *see* dáil.
1 daingen *firm, strong, impregnable* do baccánaibh daingni 1673, cathair daingen 1814, dorus d. 821, dunaidh d. 632, eidedh d. 2592, uaim d. 1927. Cpv. daingne 232. *See* cadad-, comdaingen, cruaid-, deg-, imdaingen, lán-, prim-, sár-, trebar-.
2 daingen *fortress, stronghold* asa daingin 870, ar lar mo daingin 1004.
daingne *firmness, strength, impregnability* rena daingni (*of an island*) 644.
dairse *bondage, imprisonment* i ndaearsi ac É. 750.
dairt *dart* Gpl. da ced dairt 1491.

dáised ro dáisedh imbe, impea
became maddened, furious 353.
1333. Cf. *dásacht*, etc.

dála-d see *dáil*.

dam ox Asg. *damh allta stag*
2440 (note), Gsg. *sula daimh*
767, Apl. *doim* 1938, *daim*
1959.

damdabach *testudo, shield-circle*
Asg. 595.

damna *cause, reason* Nsg. *cisi d.*
broin 381, *d. gudai* 1339, Asg.
d. in galair 14; Gpl. *có n-ílimud*
righdamhna 1173.

dán *profession, calling, accomplish-*
ment Gsg. *aés gacha dana* 156;
204.

dána *bold, courageous* *robo d.* in
dasacht 1283, *is d. . . d'E.*
1417, *có discir d. dasachtach*
1576, *comruc . . . d.* 1057,
drécht d. 1063, *ruathar d.* 1478,
urluithe d. 1328.

danarrda *fierce, brutal* 240, 572.

dano *moreover, indeed* 42, 365,
1304, used like *didiu*, *immorro*,
q.v.

-danta See *merdanta*.

dar in phr. *dar la each* *they all*
thought 53, *dar leo* 1638.

dara *second* 403, 1042; in *d. fecht*
a second time 64.

dásacht *madness, fierceness* 389,
805, 1253. Cf. *dáised*.

dásachtach *mad, fierce* *cath . . .*
d. 1682, *comruc . . . d.* 1057,
cenn d. druisi 848, *ruathar . . .*
d. 1479, *roba . . . d. na fir*
572, *có dian dreaman d.* 347.
dath *colour* *d. dubh . . . fair* 763,
Gsg. *có n-edrocht ndatha* 223,
sgarlóid . . . deghdatha 2000,
Cpds. *-aláind* 1024, *-ghranna*
1238.

-dathach see *ildathach*.

de *from*. The simple form is
always *do*. The vowel is

usually elided before vowels
and *f* (17, 1102, 1833), but
sometimes not: *do aít* 189;
271, 375-6, *do fhuiglibh* 181.
With pers. pron. *dím* 924; *dít*
1923; *de* 839; *f. di* 306; *díbh*
1041; *diaroile* 1229. With
poss. adj. *dod* 2460, *dot* 1921;
dia 1099, *da* 1863. Rel. *dia*
488, *diar* 593, 1824, *da* 501,
1914, *dar* 1738. With art. *don*
413, *dona* 1176.

A. In the general meaning
from. a) *From, on account of*
dod ghradh-sa 2460; 1258,
1407. b) Introducing the
material *from* or *of* which
something is made: *meirgí . . .*
do shroíl 1475; 454, 1099.
c) Introducing the racial or
family origin of a person: *don*
chinel cedna 4; 1299, 2307.
d) *By, through, by means of* *aca*
bualadh do bemennaibh . . .
495, *aca caiteam do clochuib*
841; 756, 1206. The sg. *3*
de means *therefrom, on account*
of it *ba marbh hí de* 2495;
676, 1499. e) *With respect to,*
as regards *do diurcad na*
soighed 195, *do dheilbh* 2053.
B. Partitively: *drong díbh*
1036; 1129, 1924. See also
daethain, ílimud, mór and other
words expressing quantity.
With foll. rel. clause: *olc dia*
ndernadh 860; 2103. An
extension of this usage is found
in sentences where the word
following the preposition ex-
plains the word preceding it:
aonfher deg d'tomorcaibh
1833; 571; *do bancheile as*
wife 1151, 1220; see also
athrugud, cummaith, frais.
Note also the idiom: *da nert-*
mairecht 1121; 394. C. a)

After various nouns : Doratt . . . bedg de 602, builli . . . don letanluirg 202, tanice loisi de 2442, tue urchar . . . di 306. b) After adjectives meaning *full* lan dod ghradh 526, linta . . . dia fuil 1612. c) After comparatives : moide *the greater* for *it* 1710, see also ferr, luga. d) With nouns (*q.v.*) in prepositional and adverbial phrases : aimdeóin 1435, 1566, 2572, ais 2359, dia cois *on foot* 1132, deoin 345, dia [n-]eis 803, do gnath 2325, do ló *by day* 1032, do lár 598, do roguin 1030, do tshinnrudh 54, do shir *perpetually* 639, d'naman 2323. D. Determining the meaning of verbs (*q.v.*) : benaim 1023, brisim 614, ceinglain 587, coiscim 2586, cuimlim 2280, dersenaim 335, dogeibim *get from* 17, dognim x do y *make y into x* 886, 1390, and see dóig; fíarfaigim 997, gabaim do beimennaib for *ply with blows* 1420, gairim x do y *call y x* 1661, léigim *leave alone* 2233, lenaim 1675, scailim 359, seuirim 92, téigim *depart from* 1617, tigim *come from, have as cause* 2527. Sometimes difficult to distinguish from 3 do, *q.v.*

debaid *fight, contest* A sg. 315. Gsg. fora n-iu'bh|usaibh debtha 34.

dechaid, -r &c. see téigim.

decrach *difficult* 1230.

déd *tooth* d-edgeal 1024; colg déd *wory-handed sword* 202.

dee see 1 dia.

deg- pref. adj. *good*, frequently used for sake of alliteration : -ben 2451, -dath 2090, -daingin 801, -duine 493, -delb see delb, -dénun 2426, -gním 1617, -laech

1181, -radarc 154, -slóig (Gsg. as adj.) 1039, 1224, -tapaid 827.

dég see deich.

degaid in phr.: a nd. *after, in pursuit of* 1524, 2277, a nd. a n-erball *tail first* 1962. See diaig.

deich *ten* MS .x.; .x. troighti 1360, deich la 2372; 2317. In larger numbers : .x. mili .xx. *thirty* 1043, Deich ced 7 da .xx. ced *fifty* 961. Dég in cpd, numerals : aenfher deg 1832, 1844, da fher d. 616, cúig . . . d. 774, 1194.

deichnebar *ten persons* deithnebar laoch 1433.

deidenach *last* aran toghail deidhinaigh 912.

deifir (deithbir) *reasonable, natural, fitting* in phr.: d. ón *that were little wonder* etc. 162, 393, 1340; Deifir dam-sa 525.

deimin *certain, sure* ba d. lais 22, 347.

deirbsiur *sister* Gsg mac deirbhsethar a athar 2298, Gdu. dias d. 1934.

deired *end* a nd. a neirt 755, o tus co d. 1157, d'an (?) for d. *remained behind* 2270.

deise *clothes, apparel* d. aénaigh 7 oireachtas 2076.

deisigim *arrange, prepare* ro deisigh . . . a cabhlach 1408.

deithnebar see deichnebar.

deithbir see deifir.

delaigim *split* coró dhelaigh an sciath 1353.

delb f. *form, figure* N A sg. 1444, 2207, Gsg. na deilbhe 1639, a dhlbha 179, degdelba (gen. as adj. or for delbda ?) 663, 849, D sg. deilb 1234, 1817, N pl. delba 1446, G pl. na ndealbh 1448, D pl. do dealbaibh 1447.

- a) *form, face, appearance* co ndeibh ndaenna fora hagaidh 1234; 2207, 2389; *expression* do chuir se d. duaibhsech draighechta fair 1721. Cf. *degdelba handsome, beautiful, supra.* b) *statue* ro crdaigh dealb . . . do denum . . . do A. 1098; 1444, 1816.
- delbaim** *form (by magic).* a) ro delbh teine draighechta 1796. b) *bring about, cause to be* ro delbh se in sliabh dorcha do each 1778; 1906. c) *transform* ro dhelbh . . . hi fein . . . i saine fluath 82. d) *presage, foretell* ro delbh . . . le hesdro-luice arna nelluib nach é E. do chrichnochadh 1386 (note).
- delbda** *see delb.*
- dellraigthech** *bright, shining (of a woman)* 512.
- delm** *report, clamour* 176.
- demnacht** *devilry, magic* Gsg. dée demnachta in beta 2526.
- dénmus** *make, build, form* Gsg. for fherrdacht a denmusa 178. Used as vn. of dogním in: lucht denmusa na cathrach 1623. *See dénum s.v. dogním.*
- dennmur** *excrement* 2405.
- dénúm** *see dogním.*
- deoch** *drink* d. do chaitheam 2469.
- deoig** *see diaig.*
- deóin** *will* dia dh. *purposely* 345.
- deorad** *foreigner, stranger* Nsg. 487, Gsg. fuil deoraidh 447.
- dér** *tear* Dpl. deruibh 2075.
- derb** *sure, certain* co d. *certainly, indeed* 91, 677, 1845.
- derbad** *proving, testing* a[g] d. a mbuilli 993; 1867.
- derbráthair** *brother* Gpl. dias derbrathar 1391, 1458.
- dercaim** *look* pret. sg. 3 ro dherc seocha 344.
- dérchained** *mourning, sorrowing* 837.
- derg** *red* roba d. in talam lutha 1688, do sgarloid dirg 2000, do shroil dherg 1475. Cpl. dergór *pure gold* 108, 252, 257.
- dergaim** *for wound* pret. sg. 3 ní derg ar nech 2280, pl. 3 ní dhergsat 2163, ní dhergadar 1492, vn. dergadh 2185.
- dérmail** *huge, great, vast* drechta dermala 645, 1932, 2127, gradh dermail 1027.
- deróil** *insignificant, miserable, wretched* 90, 2432.
- derscnaigim** *excel* pret. sg. 3 do dh'erscnaigh si do reklannaibh 335.
- derscnaigthech** *excelling, outstanding, prominent* loc d. 155.
- des** *right* a lámh d. 604, 874, dia dheis 474, 1211, beghan forr dheis 400.
- detach** *smoke* NAsg. 1773, 1991-5. Dsg. on detaigh 1775.
- dí** *see* 1 dá.
- 1 dia** m. a) *God* Dia nime 332, Dia fris *God is witness that* 1281. b) *dee (pagan) god*, in pl. *the gods* Nsg. 2038, Gsg. 2255, Dsg. 2032, Npl. 1082, Apl. 438, Gpl. 652, 2460, Dpl. deib 1419, deithib (MS d'íib) 1783.
- 2 dia** *see* 2 dá.
- 3 dia** *see* de.
- 4 dia** *see* 3 do.
- diablaide** *devilish* o deithibh d. 1783, delbh . . . d. 2389.
- diaig** Dsg. forms of O. Ir. *dead end.* a) *re* diu láe 1940, *co* diu lai 2114, *at (till) the end of day.* b) *ina* ndeadh (?) *after her* (?) 64. c) *fa* dheoigh *at last* 2246, *a* ndeoigh *dilenn after, since* 1329. d) *a* ndiaig *after, in pursuit of* 1091, 2098, *a* nd. *a* n-erball *tail first* 1960, *a* nd. *a*

- cind 2023; d. ar d. 1000, d. a nd. 1105 *one after the other*.
See degaid.
- diarm** *unarmed* 664, 2140.
- diáirme** *countless* 2006.
- diamair** *hidden place* Dpl. fo diámuibh . . . docolais 1009.
- diamont** *diamond* 202.
- dian** *swift, vehement* cath d. 1682, comruc d. 1057, ri . . . d. 1160, co d. 347; cpd. dia[n]doid 597.
- dias** *couple, pair, two persons* dias mac 94; 1391, dias da bann-tracht 1117, dias roba sine dibh 1836, ADsg. na ndís 708, la dias 1129, da dias bhratar 1007.
- dib** *see* 1 dá.
- díbert** *driving away* Dsg. dia d. 1261.
- diblide** *decrepit* 95.
- 1 dichell** *neglect* cen d. *without delay* 23, debhaidh cin dichill 316.
- 2 diche'll** *effort, endeavour, best of* ro chaith dichill a neirt 188.
- dichennaim** *behead* ipv. pass. dicenntar 723, vn. dicennudh 285, 794, 856.
- díchra** *zealous, vehement (of fighting)* 1180, 1484.
- díchuma** *grief, lamentation* D. Dianira fa E. 2545.
- díchur** *expelling* dia nd. 7 dia n-indarbadh 1409.
- didiu** *hence, then, moreover*. Generally the second word in the sentence serving to emphasize the first: Dorala didiu coir n-imagalma eturra 209; 505, 1318. With subject or object of verb in emphatic position: E. didiu ro guidhestar 130; 1266, 1307. Note also: Dala na nGregach d. ro teclamar 145, is amlaidh d. boí 464, Cid fil ann d. 605. At end of sentence 548.
- difaisnéise** *indescribable, untellable* gradh d. 212.
- difoglaide** *which cannot be taken, impregnable* cpv. difhogluighi 232.
- difulaing** *unbearable, insufferable* olc d. 1260. Cf. dofulaing.
- digainn** *ample* co nert ndigaind 357.
- diglaim** *avenge* ipv. pl. 1 diglum a diumus . . . fair 1477, pret. ro dígail 910, vn. dighail 905, 1416, 2191, a nd. a clemna 894; 2575, dighailt 1297. Gsg. digla as adj. *vengful* béim d. 401, 1331, 1869.
- díl** *satisfaction* d. a shainnti 16, d. lánamnuis 880.
- dílait** *saddle* Dsg. 2340.
- díle** *flood, deluge* Gsg. a ndeoigh dílenn 1330.
- dimain** *vain, fruitless* ba d. di 2326, cor d. ina nderna 286; 1978, turus d. 274.
- dimbuan** *transient* ri . . . d. *capricious (?)* 1100.
- dimsach**, dímus *see* díumsach, díumus.
- dínaim** *protect* pret. sg. 3 Ro dhín 292.
- dingbáil** Gsg. -ála *fitting, suitable* mnai a dhingmala 3.
- dínite** *dignity* ceim d. 2434.
- dinn** *height, vantage-point* d. deghradhaire 154, *fortress* 801.
- dinnгна** *fortress* Dpl. merdingnuibh 553.
- dir** *due, proper, meet* 135.
- dírech** *sleep, perpendicular* conuir . . . ceimd. 635, ailltecha . . . landirga 777.
- dirgim** *direct* pret. sg. 3 do dirigh 2536.
- dirim** *countless* dronga dirime 1754.

dirma *troop, band* pl. dir-
madha(íbh) deghsloigh 150,
1039, 1224.

dis *insignificant, puny* co d. 95.
dísceir *fierce* comruc . . . d. 1057,
co d. 289, 1576.

dith a) *damage, harm, destruction*
dith . . . do denum 882, 1161,
pl. mordightha 1942. b) *loss*
828, do dhul do dith *be lost*
1011, nar d. la h'E, a marbhadh
1958.

díthach *destructive* builli buand.
791.

dithad (-í-?) *meal* feisd. na
haidhchi 422, 459.

díthmar *having suffered loss,*
depleted 1212.

díthreb *wilderness, wilds* 509.

diu *see* diaig.

diubraicim *throw, hurl (of weapons)*
ipv. sg. 3 pass. diuructer. 1479,
pret. sg. 3 diar diuraic 593,
pl. 3 do diuraicedar 2179, vn.
diurucadh 195, comdh. 460,
Gsg. as adj. *throwing (-weapon)*
diubruice 1545; 1894, sodiu-
bruiceí 1544.

diúgaire *crying out, lamenting* ag
d. 2061, 2322.

diúltaim *refuse* pret. ro diult íst
fo scelaibh 520, uime sin *refused*
them that 1876, ro diult C. sin
1934, nir diultadh sin leis 2393;
vn tue diultadh dó 1902.

díumsach *proud, haughty* a E. . . .
dimsaigh 1002, urluidhí . . .
díumsach 1328, ls d. . . . d'E.
1417; cpv. dimsaighi 848;
subst. Apl. na díumsaigh 428.

díumus *pride* 805, 1478, 2040,
Gsg. -uis 847.

diuraicim *see* diubraicim.

diliged m. *law, justice* gan d. 805,
Gsg. cert dlighid 499, lucht
an d. 492.

dluigim *split* pret. coro dluidh
. . . an sciath 1352.

dlúith *close, dense* fo diamruibh
dlúithi 1610.

1 do poss. adj. *thy* 115, 678, 698,
Before vowels h': ar h'eis
682, h'oglach 990, h'ecora 1207,
For the forms following prepp.
see these.

2 do prefix of pret., ipf., condit.,
past subj. 452, 783, 1103, 1274,
1719. Lenition is sometimes
marked in pret. act. There
is none in pass. e.g. Do hann-
luicedh 1098, do hindsedh 1966,
Elision may or may not take
place before vowels and f,
e.g. Do airgedur 727; 1865,
d'iaradar 1441; 2557; do
fhiarfaigh 710; 1853, d'fcl-
fáidis 1563; 2315. In pret.
do alternates freely with ro
but is less frequent.

3 do *to, for*. The vowel is generally
elided before vowels and f (937,
etc.), but sometimes not: do
E. 1147, do imthecht 1096,
With pers. pron. dam 525, dom
879; duit duid 452, 1791, det
1308; dó 118; f. dí 930;
duind 745, dun 256, duinne-
697; dib 700; dóib 382,
Diaraili 323, diaroile 1067,
daroile 945. With poss. adj.
dom 719, 2059; dia 71, 369,
dá 1201. Kel. dia 1828, da
1104, darb ainm 1024, 1656.
With article don 186, dona 78.

a) After adjectives: aithnid
1922, nir beg duind *it was*
sufficient for us 1529, borb
1003, nir cian doibh 862, cora
186, Defir 525, dimaín 2326,
dir 135, eigin 1754, ferr 1958,
gar 574, leir 1683, nar 700,
nesa 194, nirbo tshamlaidh dó
326, truagh 2524; Cein mair

dun 256, ro buí F., mar sin di-si 1170. b) After nouns : ainm 1624, ben 870, bes 2463, cuant 2059, doich (s.) dóig) 690, escara 2271, fer posta 2073, gnathugadh 2310, gradh 213, lin catha 1083, nama 2270; inghín do Ióib *a daughter of Ióib* 2400; 1484, 1034. c) With verb *to be* (sometimes unexpressed) in general sense of *was*, etc. *csi damna bróin . . . doibh* 382; 1200, 1524; *lic leghmar dó *he was to get** 232; *ba hechtarcíneol doibh é* 480; *cf.* 1338, 1600, 1770; *co mbíth . . . ardnós don tí* 261. d) After verbs (*q.v.*) : beirim clann do 1104, bronnaím 2559, ceilebraím 975, cuimnígam 358, cuirim do gorta 1759, cumgaim 1308, cumnad 1073, dobeirim *give* 930, dogním, éram 2520, fogkaim 200, fognaím 1094, fógraím 559, foillsigim 71, freagra 2359, fuilngim 2577, innisim 420, idbraím 350, leigim 1254, munudh 1371, sólaím 147, taidbrígim 2470, tairgim 489, taisbénaím 2363, tarra 946, tegmáim 452, toirmescáim 84, umlaigim 183. After verbs of motion introducing the objective: beirim 719, imthígim 552, téigim 1142. *cf.* 1749-50. After passives : doclos di 1114, ní fess di 67. e) Of frequent and varied use in verbal noun constructions. i. Introducing the agent : *iar marbhadh m'athar . . . duit-si* 2214, *co rochtain do E. cuigi* 312, *ac dul co lathair do* 1488. Generally, however, introducing the verbal noun : ii. Type : a haithli C. *do dul uatha* 1729, *torathar . . . do torachtain* 1230; *cf.* 135,

530, 1265, 1610. iii. Type : *scéul . . . do clos* 25; 130, 1855. After verbs of *ordering* *Ro ordáigh . . . in cathair do glanadh* 2200; 711, 2062. iv. With poss. adj. expressing present or continuous action : *da sarughud* 1304, *cf.* 565; pass. *dia malaírt being slain* 1001, *cf.* 1003. v. Expressing purpose : *ro cirigh . . . da fhoclaím* 1201; 185, 995, 2144. vi. After *dogním* : *doronsat . . . na dee do guidhe* 445; 459; *cf. do lecan do denum* 151. 1) In prepositional and adverbial phrases : *hi comthochruibh dó* 345, *a comfogos di roo, a rgar don deilb* 1817, *d'innsaighi* 824, *do lethtaebh na couire* 825, *do gach leth* 869, *do gach taebh* 1405, *don taebh araill dibh* 1203, *dia rochtuin* 1470; *do dith* 1011, *do ghrés (?)* 2417, *do lathuir* 695.

4 do see *de*.

dó see 1 dá.

doáirme *countless* 1932.

doaing *difficult* d. *decrach* 1230.

dob see *is*.

doberim *give* pres. *dobheirim* 1822; *dobheir* 2314; *ní tabhraid* 1082. Ipv. pl. 1 *tabhram* 1478. Impf. -*tabhradh* 196, 2402, -*tibhredh* 250 (?); -*tabhraidis* 1730. Fut. *dobhéir* 1020, 1162, 2459, *dobiur (plene)* 1308; *Ní tiubar* 1159; *dobhera* 2316. Condit. *dobheruind* 672, 1421; -*tiubhruind* 935; *dobheradh* 1155 (*cf.* 2482); -*tibhradh* 1138, 1165, -*tiubhradh* 2044, 2088; -*tibhraidis* 2367. Subj. pres. *mina tucthai* 701, past *dobheirédh* 2482 (? *cf.* 1155). Pret. Forms in -*rad* occur up to 1350, and from there on only at 1422

and 2548 : dorad, dorat 291, 1215, 1330; doradsabair 1422; doradsat 6, 549; doradudh 8, 203. The regular forms throughout are : -tucuis 1163; tug, tucc 37, 1136, 2286, dothuucc 1026; tucsatt 359, 544, tugadar, tuccadar 612, 2395; tugadh, tucad 938, 1928. Vn. tabhairt 803, 1885. Part. of nec. tuc[th]a 2521.

a) With *do give . . . to* tu an litir do L. 2452; 369, 1828; with a large variety of objects (*q.v.*) : aithis 1854, a anam 2554, anóir 1163, bás 1020, béim 1343, (*ben wife*) 938, 1221, do bhreith fein 672, buidechus 89, builli 1730, cath 2044, cet 1825, mo chertughudh 1421, cor 1136, craidhí 1919, diultadh 1902, feisdíthad 421, gliaidh 398, grádh 211, indrudh saeghail 250, maithem 1308, mallacht 2459, miscais 14, poice 877, a roga 1929, serc 1026, snamugh 618, sólás 2453, tocured 6, trist 612, urchar 588, urrluighi 1693. With reflexive *give oneself up to, surrender oneself* tucadar iat fein . . . dó 1442; 1883, 2367, and *see* cumus. b) Without preposition *give, perform, shoot (a shot), etc.* : aithesc 1422, caingen 359, cor 2395, frais 1541, idain 2548, urchar 591; dorad sidhí . . . for amus F. 303; 1478. c) With *de see* bedg. d) With *ar (for) give (name, answer, etc.), inflict, enjoin on* with various objects (*q.v.*) : aghaidh 397, ainm 1627, bualadh 473, buidechus 935, dorad builli foran corn *gave a blast on the horn* 278, cned 2002, craidhail 2479, greasacht 1135, fásghudh

2404, fregra 1155, innarbadh 1916, sáthudh 2338, sealladh 1282, tarraing 304, troscadh 1972. e) With *i :* dorad a lamh [in ?]a laim 361, 367, tuc an sgríbhinn ina lain. 2441, 2453; dorad solaid ina ndebairt 1314(?); cuirp . . . do thabhairt isin cathraigh *bring* 1885; 8, 1965. f) dorad . . . tinfedh . . . asa dibh rose 1344. g) With *co bring . . . to* mina tuethai n'ingean cugum 701; 1669, 1928; tuc sí sguird . . . cuichí *took* 2491. h) With *le (ré) bring, carry off* dorat lais . . . he 478, 1016, 2490; do thabhairt na n-eladhan . . . les *learn, master* 1032; ní tabhraid . . . lam linn *do not help us* 1082, *cf.* 1162; Dorad buidhechus . . . frisín ríog 1257; ní tuetha d'fher . . . taebh re mnai 2521. i) a[c] tabairt a n-óir *carrying off* 803. *See* beirim.

dobó *see is.*

dobriste *unbreakable* aondorus . . . d. 821, do baccanaibh . . . d. 1673.

dobrón *sorrow* ro lín, . . . d. iad (hi) 349, 670, ag d. 2061, 2323, Gsg. fath a dobroin 2002.

dobud *see is.*

docair *hard, difficult* is d. lium 679, 1421.

dóchasach *confident* A. E. . . . dochasaigh 1002.

dochim *see pres. -faicim* 2473; impf. docidis 1637; condit. docidibfedh 1281. Pret. sg. 1 -faca 880, sg. 3 rocunnaic 384, 609, dochunnaic 206, 1805, nocunnaic 463; connfaca 388, ní fhacca 1744, -facaídh 471, 1850; ní facamar 2071; at'c]onnatar 593, dochonne-

adar documcadar 28, 2140, 2305; -facadar 806, 1855. Vn. faiceisín 816, 1581.

Generally with noun or pron. in accus., but occasionally with following verbal clause: O rocunnaic . . . nar fhed 408; 1747. Note also: o nach faicadh ara cosaint *he for he saw that he was not on his guard* 300; 593, o nach facadar . . . cobhair . . . cuca 1440; 1774, 2140. Cf. also: rob ingnath leo a fhaicisín *for fherdracht a dennusa they were surprised to see him so* . . . 178; dochunnuic Ercuil Diomides uadha 2332.

dochluinim *hear* pres. sg. 1 2472, ipf. sg. 3 cluinedh 1260, condit. sg. 3 ní cluinfeadh 782, pass. ní cluinfidí 784, pret. sg. 1 Docuala 1120, sg. 3 dochualaidh 1974, ina cualaídh 2384, pass. doclos 1396, 1832, co clos 279, 1699, vn. clos 1974.

Generally with foll. subst. *e.g.* 527, 1974, iarna clos sin 943, 2383 etc. With dependent clause introduced by *co*: docualaidh se co roibí 968; 1114, 1832. With vn. construction: *Iar clos d'U. E. do beith* 1507, dochualaidh C. E. ac techt *that E. was coming* 1655, *cf.* 2042, 2384, 2546. *Hear of* inadh a cluinedh oic 1260, *cf.* doclos clú E. 2078, 2417.

dochóid, dochuaid *see* téigim.

dochum. Less frequently *chum* 996, 1597, 2534. Lenition of *c* seldom marked. *To, towards, in the direction of,* with verbs of motion. a) With foll. noun in gen.: d. talman 191, na tellach docum a ndechudar 137, d. nime 2536; a ndeigh a

meilta docum fill fair 457, ro badar cum brisdi forra *on the point of* 1700, do chuireadar cum na cathrach 2160, do chur cum bais 2526. b) With prep. *i* n- and poss. adj.: ina (n)d. 221, 1217, 1304. Verb of motion omitted: connfaca na trí leogain . . . ina nd. 389; 958, 2306.

dochumainn *unloving, hateful* 240.

documal *hardship* Dsg. 375.

dodaing *see* doaing.

doeólais *undiscoverable, impenthrable* fo diamruib . . . d. 1610, duibnell . . . d. na haidheli 1611.

dofrestail *irresistible* drecht . . . do(r)frestail 1492.

dofulaing *intolerable* gradh dermail d. 1027.

dogeibim *get* fut. dogebhair 680, 1924; dogebhuid 1122, ní gebuid 2523. Condit. no gebadh 16; -fuighedh 1080, 1857; -fuigbidis 440, 488. Subj. pres. -fagar 1970; -fagha 2313; past -faghaind 935; 695; -fag(bh)adh 1152, 1827; -fai[gh]dis 1838. Pret. dofuair 832, 2296; (-)fuair 516, 1977; (-)fuaradar 1510, 2124; Dofrith 1965. Vn. fag(b)ail 444, 2549.

a) *Get* with various objects (*q.v.*): baeghal in tuir 1192, bás 1657, cath 1080, cathughudh 1439, ced 1857, do cennach 987, comdingna 488, comfurtacht 925, comhlann 1122, dil a shainnti 16, feis 1883, fis 862, fogluim 185, fortacht 78, a lordaethain 448, a mian 2313, radharc fair 1838, rogha 1924. Cf. also: Da f(h)aguind naisli na Greigi uli do lathuir 695; E. d'faghail a n-inadh na mbriathar sin do digail fair

1419; cinnus dofuair C. dorcacht do denum *had contrived to make* 1788. b) *Find* dofuair se cethrar ridiri a ndorus an palais 989; 1510, 2297; dofuair marbh é 2296; gid seitreach . . . fuair 1501.

dogním *do, make* pres. doní tu 1992; -denunn tu 2468; Dogní 1047, doní 2314; rel. doní 1969. Ipv. dena 758, 1019, dein 666. Impf. donibh 1942 (note); -denadh 971; donidís 1394. Fut. dodhén 1926, 2219; ní dingen 680, 1802; dodenuir 1158, 2432; dodenum 697, 1709. Condit. dodhénuun se 2477; -dingnadh 1625, 2063; dodéndaís 1464, 2035; -dingendais 1981, 2365, -dingnadais 2359; nach diugentaidhe 450. Subj. pres. mina dernuir 1308; past -dernadh 1171; -dernaidís 2359. Pret. a) dorighní 108, 1755, 2497, doroioghne 1780. b) doronus 2549; doroi(ine) 490, 1146 (the commoner form for sg. 3 up to 1314); doronsad 787, 1999 (the only form in pl. 3). Pass. doronadh 938, 1469, 2064 (except for a few instances gives way to dorindedh after 941). c) dorindi, dorinne 747, 1105, 1548. Pass. dorindedh 1042, 1886, dorinnedh 2413. Cf. the remarks on (b). Dependent: -dernus 2528; -dernuis 1993; -derna 286, 2029, -dernaídh 1653, 2091; -dernasat 2020, -dernaídar 2162; -dernaídh 860, 863. Vn. dénum 1034, 2219, denmusa (Gsg.) 1623.

a) *Do, make, create, build, etc.* 533, 1469, 2219. With a large variety of objects (*q.v.*) banais 1222, -bert 2035, caenbesna 493, calma 1204,

calmacht 1208, cathair 1814, cerda 1783, coibfledh 6, ccolladh 2469, comairli 2249, comhlunn 787, comnaidhi 1078, comruce 1326, -conuir 636, díth 882, echa 1268, eladhna *perform* 1793, *learn, acquire, master* 1034, 2582, *teach* 1028, 1794, faire 1762, feis 363, feisdithad 456, -fhlechadh 481, foghla 1969, foslongport 1755, fromadh 541, 1 fúath 1634, gartha 1732, geimnech 1981, gen gaire 299, gleic 2396, gnim 1171, gubha 836, guforgell 151, immithísi 319, imrud 1548, imthrascradh 187, inntlecht 1955, les 697, maír 1642, maíth 2019, míthaem 2029, olc 860, raen 1211, -sluaighedh 941, techtairrecht 2300, teine 2500, tempull 1886, toil 1394, tor teinntighi 2534. With prepositions: b) With ar *inflict on, subject to, etc.*, atnndlighed 1414, amrus 1802, arrgamint 1314, brég 680, olc 2468, repiticion 1313, shuaighedh 907, timdíbe 331, uran 2055. Cf. also: for do cenn doronad *beget* 115. Créd dodenuir-si air sin? *what steps wilt thou take with regard to that?* 1158. c) With de *make of (material etc.) delbh . . . iarna denum d'ór* 1444; 229, 454; *make into, reduce to, etc.* conderna ceirín . . . do churp 808; 1390, dorinde da cath do sluaighaibh na C. 1174; 1047; dorindi se rí . . . do L. 747; *see* damdabach, dóig, idbraim. d) With do *do to* anóir 879, ceol 666, cert dlighid 490, delbh 1815, dorcacht do denum do cach 1789, cf. 1893, eladhna (*teach*) 1019, fled 692, forcedul 1373, fuata 1886, ac

- denum idhbarta dona deibh 78. *cf.* 2479, recht 1105, umhla 2253. e) With *in* : doronsat anora . . . nime 485. f) With *ré do to, with, towards, against, etc.* auragull 1841, coimbling 192, comairle 973, comrue 1999, cosaid 1916, cunnradh 329, gen gaire 1801, imairece 35, an imirt cedna 1864, sídh 36-7. g) As auxiliary with *vn.* : Doronsat . . . na dee do guidhe 445 ; 450, dodhén-sa a hagallam 2234 ; 600, 1926. h) Occasionally *act, behave* doronsat . . . mar an cedna 1007, cinnus dodhénus se 2477. i) The *vn.* dénum has also the meaning *form, shape, appearance* delbh 7 denum 2207 ; 2053, 2429. *Cf.* dénmus.
- dóich** *see* dóig.
- dóid** *hand, fist* in gach doid 104, Ddu, doidib 603, 2014 ; doir miledh 304 ; 597, 1246.
- dóig** *hope* a) a *nd.* a mellta 457, a *nd.* corob 1463 ; 1674, 2034. b) *nirba doich d'fheruib . . . in t-oilen do ghabhail it was not likely* 640. c) a *nd.* gurb iat *thinking that* 871, ba doigh *kais he thought* 1027 ; 2007, 2118. d) *dena d. dim-sa reckon with me* 759 ; 1464.
- doim** *poor, unfortunate* 2431.
- doimne** *depth* 775.
- doinnennta** *stormy, rainy* ceo dorcha d. 780.
- doirrsire** *m. doorkeeper, gatekeeper* Gsg. doirrsiri 59, Npl. doirsirigh 2138, doirrsirighi 2140 ; idir na doirrsiribh 2167 (note).
- doirtim** a) *pour* ro doirtsit na finta forra 578, *intrans.(?) gur doirt a fuil so that he bled* 353. b) *spill, let, shed (of blood)* past subj. pl. 3 dia ndoirtitis 439, 447, fut. sg. 1 doirtfed 2086, pret. sg. 3 inar doirt *ib.*
- domain** *deep* co d. 352, a *nglim* d. 773, a *log d.* 2023, pl. doimni 1097, 1740. As *subst.* : a *nd.* in aigein *into the depths of the ocean* 1555.
- doman** *m. world* Dsg. 1029, fon uili d. 453, 1396, ar mnai sa d. *any woman* 2436, Gsg. domain 495, 776, but generally doman domun 526, 1119, 2520.
- domenmach** *dejected, dispirited* 519, co d. 657, 2428.
- donn** *brown* cpd. -ingnech *pink-nailed* 513.
- doradaire** *invisible* dorcha d. 1779.
- doradne** *see* adnaim.
- dorala** *see* tarrla.
- dorcha** *dark* 317, 1778, ceo d. 780, duibnell d. 1611, fo cnocuibh ciachd, 1608.
- dorchacht** *darkness* dorcaicht 1788, 1893, 1906.
- dorchadus** *darkness* Asg. 52, Gsg. -uis 1912.
- doriisi** *see* arís.
- dorn** *fist* d. miledh 765, Ddu, -aib 105, 107.
- dorrda** *surly, harsh* 572.
- dorus** *gate (of city, etc.)* 821, 2136, Gsg. madra doruis Ifirín 854, Apl. doirrsi 1469, a ndorus na huama *the mouth of the cave* 1964, dorusbel na cathrach 580, a *nd.* in front of 632, 989, 2170.
- dos** *bush* -mor 1983.
- dragún** *dragon* 1289, Npl. draguin 2471.
- dragúnda** *dragon-like* co fuath d. 1235.
- drai** *see* bandraí.
- draidecht** *draígecht magic, witchcraft* la d. 85, 1803. Gsg. draídechta as *adj.* *magic* cerd d. 1786, comblicht d. 56, delb

- d. 1721, cladna d. 93, 1788, fordól d. 66, teine d. 1796.
- drécht** *band, company (of soldiers, etc.)* 1492. Pl. drechta(íbh) 645, 1062, 2006.
- dréimire** *ladder* Apl. dremiri 2193. Dpl. dremirib 1493.
- dreman** a) *fierce* co dian d. 347. b) *fierceness* for d. 7 for dasacht 389.
- drithle** *spark* Dpl. do dhrithlennaib 1708.
- droch-** *pref. adj. bad -aídehe* 2244, -bert 2035, -bertach 1160, -sín 123, -tosach 2460.
- drong** 1. *band, party, portion* NAs2, 1709, 2155. Gsg. droinge, -í 191, 1870, Dsg. droing 1762, 2305, NApl. dronga 1754, 2006. a) *band, army* 1036, 1754. b) *a portion, some of* drong dia muintir 650; 2304 etc. c) *those who* in drong do beith don taeibh arail 782; 1590. d) *some . . . others* ar droing dibh . . . re droing ele 1702; 2196. Cf. adeirid drong ele *others say* 887; do uaislibh gacha droinge 161. Cpdl. drongbuidhneib 828.
- drúcht** *dew* d. mara 481.
- drúis** *lust* Gsg. cenn . . . druisi 849.
- dú** *place* du a mbuí 1280.
- duad** *trouble, hardship* Mor do dhuaadh 375.
- duaibsech** *dark, gloomy* conblicht d. draighechta 56, dath dubh d. 793, Gsg. daingin duaibsigh 632; delbh duaibsech 1721, a nglinn d. 774, loch d. 1276, log d. 2023.
- dualach** *-woven, -plaited* cona luirigh . . . thredualaigh 1243.
- dub** *black* caillech d. *see* caillech, dath d. 763, delbh d. 2389, euaigh duba 382, malachd, *dark-browed (of woman)* 510, 929. Cpds. -loch 1275, -nell 1611, -ruathar 1478.
- dubach** *sad, dispirited* d. domemach 519.
- dubachasach** *see* dúthchasach.
- duil** *element* Dpl. ona duilibh uachtaracha 1551, don duil is uaisli dona duilibh i. don teine 2529-30.
- duilem** m. *Creator* Gsg. docum an Duileman 2537.
- duillech** *leafy* crann d. 1982.
- duine** m. *man, human being* 845, 1937, Gsg. 439, 2591-2, pl. daíne 1253, 1989, Dpl. danibh 148, 209. *See* acn-, deg-, 2 ro-.
- dúiscim** *waken* pret. pl. 3 ro dhuigsit 281.
- duí** *see* téigim.
- dúnad** m. *fortress, stronghold, fort* 1402, Gsg. a ndorus in dunaidh 632; 1409, 2170, Dpl. da nduntaibh 2415.
- dúnaim** *close, shut* pret. pl. 3 gur dúnsat 961; 1192.
- dúr** *hard, stern* -craideamail 1328.
- dús** *in order to find out (do thus)* dus cinnus dorinde 1785; 1892.
- dúthchasach** *native, inhabitant* Dpl. dubhachasachaibh 236, dú[th]c[h]asachaibh 275, du[th]-cas[achaibh] 385.
- dúthraachtach** *diligent, zealous* co dichra d. 1485.

E

é *see* 1 sé.

éc(c)- *see* égc-.

ech *horse* NADsg. 2337, 193, 2341, Gsg. eich 199, Npl. eich 2355, Gpl. eoch 203, 511, Dpl. echaibh 2314, 2353, eochaibh 549.

echraid coll. *horses* Npl. echrada 1563.

- echran** *trouble, difficulty, contending* 204, 370.
- écht** *m. deed, exploit* Asg. 2541, Gsg. in *morechta* 2548, NApl. *echta* 480, 1207, Gpl. *-echt* 800.
- échtach** *processful, destructive* o *laimh* *echtaigh* . . . E. 1504.
- échtarchineol** *m. stranger, foreigner* in *t-e.* 487, *ba he.* *doibh é* 489.
- echtra** *f. expedition* *Conidh i e.* E. 1034, *foran e. sin* 2326, Gpl. *mór n-e.* 324.
- echtrann** *strange, foreign* Gpl. *na crích n-e.* 803, *na sluagh e.* 1638. Cp. *fuil duine -cineoil* 439.
- écdach** *see égnach.*
- 1 ed** *see i sé.*
- 2 ed** *space, distance* *edh n-ordlaigh* 1353, 2406; *edh radhaire* 307; *re hadh 7 re hathaigh* 2397 (*see* RIA Dict. E-Fasciculus 62.5). Differentiated from *fed* (*q.v.*) in the above stereotyped idioms.
- éd** *jealousy, throughout* in Gsg. after *ida pang éda* 115, 2521, *eóda* 73, *coid* 885.
- édach** *clothes, clothing, cloth* Asg. 2504, Gsg. *edaigh* 124, Dsg. *édach* 651, 2163, NApl. *edaighi* 222, 2132, *eduih* 382, Gpl. *na n-edaighi* 224.
- édan** *brow, forehead* Gsg. *a tul a eduin* 586.
- ede** *see éid.*
- édmar** *jealous, malicious* *do brath-buillib edmara* 296.
- édrecht** *bright, shining* *moighden* . . . e. 1109, *as subst.:* *co n-e. ndatha* 223.
- edrum** *see idir.*
- édtróccar** *cruel, merciless* *di bheim n-amnas n-etroccar* 1321; *rí aingide é.* 628, 2310, *adhfhmath a. e.* 1233, *aithech a. e.* 254, 2271, *eur a. e.* 1531, *dafne n-a. n-e.* 1662; *a Ercuil a. etroccair* 2213.
- édtrum** *light* *leim luthmar lane-drum* 700, 1558, *ro leim* . . . *co he.* 1098.
- ég** *death* Gsg. *aighedha ega* 2311 (*agaid? aided? áige?*); *ag eg* 2234.
- égennais** *wild, untamed* Gsg. *ind athaigh naimdighi n-eccennais* 1234.; *d'anmannaib heccennais* 1288.
- égoimnert** *unequal odds* *mor* . . . *do eccoimhnert* 375.
- égoíir** *f. wrong, injustice, act of injustice* NAsg. 1395, 2041, Gsg. *égcóra* 1297, *na he.* 2221, Apl. *a n-ecora* 491. *As adverb:* *co hegoir* 2214, *gurb egoir ro marbh se C.* 2084; 2223.
- égomlann** *m. unfair odds* Gsg. *inn ecomhuind* 284.
- égonn** *lacking sense, stupid* *econn* 1417, *athach e.* 1658.
- égoirtach** *unjust, wicked* *egórtach* 2365. *A Ercuil* . . . *egortaigh* 1002, *andlighedh ecortach* 1261, *co heg.* 1420.
- égeruaid** *weak, infirm* *guth* . . . *ecruaidh* 383, *in tan rob e. doibh isin cath* 1733.
- égeruas** *weakness, infirmity* *co rachadh* . . . *a n-e.* 2069.
- egla** *fear* *ro ghabh e. adhbul P.* 815, *egla ag S. roim* 852.
- eglais** *church* 1445.
- egna** *wisdom, knowledge* Gsg. *ar aí n-ecna* 1311, *na maighis-treacha egua 7 eoluis* 1890 (*note*).
- égnach** (*écdach*) *reviling* *ag e. 7 imdhergad* 93, *ag ecnach* 322, 444.
- éid** *herd of cattle* pl. *ede* 483.
- éided** *m. armour, suit of armour* NADsg. 593, 351, 1674, *dia cathededh* 1862, Gsg. *-id* 1023, 2163.

- éidigthe** *wearing armour, armoured*
ech e. 2337.
- éidir** in phr.: is é. (le) *it is possible*,
(he etc.) *is able* Ni heidir
dul sech an cinneadh 744;
1095, is e. leis 1161, ni he,
lium 1022.
- éidirmedón** *very middle* a n-e.
na cede 155, na míledh 470, na
haidhí 1198.
- éidmim** *see éigmim.*
- éigem** *see next.*
- éigim** *cry out* pret. pl. 3 Do
eid'ed]ar 1865, pass. ro
heidhedh 2159, vn. pl. mailli
heighim arda 2542. *See*
éigmim.
- éigen** *necessity, compulsion* Rob
ecen . . . do E. . . . dul 121;
1754; ar eigin *by force* 700,
1758, ar ais nó ar é. *see* 2 ais.
Difficulty, extremity do com-
thurtacht E. on eigin sin 1060;
1508. Cpd. eigindal 1349.
- éigin** *some* fordol e. druidhecta
66.
- éigmim** *cry out* pret. pl. 3 Ro
eidhmidar 2275.
- éigniugud** *forcing, ravishing* re he,
moighden 2217.
- eile** *other* an .xxx. caera ele 370;
1814, a(i)le 551, 1235; don
taebh araill de 782, 1383; a
hainm fcaill 1279. Drong . . .
drong eile *see* drong; mar gach
ainmídi n-bruidemáil ele *like*
any brutish beast 1910. Hic
timdíbi alale *each other* 317;
322, arale 321, aroile 1256,
2395. *See also* de, do, fri,
tre; mac . . . 7 arcíle *the*
other 95; 365; leoghan . . . 7
alaíle *another* 400, 499; Atpert
aroile fris *a certain man* 1449;
aroile lá 505, 1166, arale tír
627.
- éilifinne** Gsg. *elephant* tuath
elifinnti 198, cnaim e. *ivory*
1099.
- éillnide** *corrupt, foul* gnimellnidhi
487.
- eimilt** *tedious, wearisome* roba he,
la gach n-aen 119.
- éineirt** *weak* eneirt 963.
- éineirte** *weakness, faintness* ro
leicc a n-ennirtte . . . é 345,
ro gabh éneirte hi 744; 883.
- éirgim** *rise* ipv. sg. 3 Na heirgedh
1382, pl. I ergem 1084; condit.
ní eireochadh 2228; pret. ro
eirigh 112, 775; ro ergedar
809; atracht 314, 582, Adraigh
1326 (?); atrachtsat 578, 1357
(these archaic forms do not
occur after 1357); vn. e(i)rgi
1552, 2183. a) *rise*, 1984, ní
eirigh grian 775; *rise (from*
sleep) Atracht E. ar madain
459; ro eirigh sí itir na nelluib
112; *see* as; ag ergi do
rebounding from (as hailstones,
weapons) 1552, 2183; *of*
passions, feelings, etc. ro erigh
clú E. uas cach 501. Atracht
. . . bruth na gona isin torathar
1332, a huidi leomhain 1347,
Ro eirigh ferg na ndee rind
1527, in sén inar n-adhaigh
2121. b) *go, come* eirgem
romhuinn 2121; eirgem a tír
1532; atracht F. 7 ro tuirn
fora gluinibh *came and* 360;
see also 809, 1201, 1382. c)
With *le succeed* ní eireochadh
na hairdecta sin lium 2228.
- éirnim** *solve* subj. sg. 3 Dia n-ernea
1306, pret. sg. 3 ro eirn 1312.
- eirr** *see err.*
- éis** in phrase: tar eis *after*
(generally of time) 1640, 1763,
tar eis na n-ílgnim sin do
denum d'E. 1223, tar eis a

- ndernus 2527, t. e. in aithise dorad-sabair *on account of what you have said* 1422, tar m'eisi *after (what has happened to) me* 2522, cf. Guy 55. 4; dia heis *when she had gone* 957; 863, ar h'eis *behind thee* 682.
- eitillach** *dying, flight* Dsg. ar eitillaigh 1683.
- elada** *art, science, magic* ars memoratua .i. eladha na cuimni 971, Asg. gan eladhain 968, Gsg. and pl. eladan 156, 1010, NADpl. eladnaib) 1020, 1793, 1787. Na secht n-eladhna sacra *the seven liberal arts* 2582; 1370; eladna draidhechta 62, 1793; ceol 7 ealadhna 1615.
- éladaeh** *survivor* 246, e. betha 814, 2191.
- eladnach** *skilful, skilled (in magic arts)* maigistreacha moreladh-nacha 1782; co he, *skilfully, by means of magic arts* 1386, 1772, 1064.
- élaigim** *escape* pret. sg. 3 ro clajjil) 1213.
- ém** *indeed* 1303.
- 1 én** *bird* Dpl. osna henaibh 2050.
- 2 én** *see aen.*
- enech** *see oinech.*
- eó** *point* amail eó graine 1241, *see note.*
- eochair** *edge, rim, clogad . . .* cethairfheochair 1244.
- 1 eólach** *knowing, skilled* co . . . lane, 106, Isim eolach-sa isin chrích sin *familiar with* 974, felsam fire, 1231, co haidme e. 1300.
- 2 eólach** *wise man, learned man* Npl. na heolaigh 367.
- eólas** *knowledge* Gsg. -uis 1896 (*see note*).
- éraic** *compensation* a n-erúice a ferceile 1113; 1571.
- éram** *refuse, deny* pret. sg. r is fada o erus duit mar ole *refused to admit of thee* 2520 (*note*).
- erbaim** *command, enjoin* pret. sg. 3 Ro earb . . . corp C. do bhreith 2026; generally with foll. ar (for); ro earb C. ferro 539; 2097; vn. erbad 1414.
- erball** *tail* 1322, 2591, a ndiaigh a n-erball 1960.
- erber** *garden* Dsg. 516, 1168, 2252. *See notes.*
- err** *warrior* Gsg. and pl. adhuath errad 1348; 1250; etar . . . ethach 7 arderrad 7 fogmoir 1291, *leg.* erraid ?
- errad** *armour, equipment* Asg. 245, Dsg. 171, Gsg. -aidh 332, Dpl. erradhaibh 2152.
- errsclaige** *see airsclaige.*
- esanóir** *dishonouring, insult* 610, 1989, Gsg. esanora 1437.
- esbaid** *deficiency* Gsg. iar cur a n-air 7 a n-esbadha 831.
- éscaid** *speedy, swift* co . . . troidhescaid 282.
- escal** *storm, roar (of water)* esculuanfadhach, 378.
- escara** *enemy* 2271, Dpl. d'escaird-ibh E. 1338.
- escong** *el.* *See note to 2391.*
- esconn** *unclean, filthy* le husc esgunn 2391 (*note*).
- esdroluicee** *astrology* Dsg. le he. 1386.
- esláinte** *illness* Dsg. a n-e. 2069.
- essruis** *see asrais.*
- etar** *see ocus, reliqua.*
- étar** *see idir.*
- ét(t)-**, *see édt-*
- ethach** *see athach.*

F

fa *see is.*

fá *under, about* fa 911, 2246, but more usually fo 520 etc. With

pers. pron. : fae 798, 2338. fá 1701; futha 1688. With poss. adj. : fo 1053, 1517, fona 1050. Rel. fa 1734, fo ndechatar 801. With art. fon 453, fan 1434; fona 1498.

(In many cases fá has taken the meaning of ina (*q.v.*), with which it has been phonetically confused). a) Of place. 1. *Under* fo talmain 1974, troigh-teach . . . fae 772, do chairsit a ghin . . . fae 798, ech . . . fae 2338; 1688, 1701, fo tharr an tsleibhi 1759. 2. *Around* do cuireadh coroin fona cend 1050; 1517. 3. *Throughout* dochuaidh . . . fon cathraigh 2238, fon muir 806; 130, 1608. 4. With verbs of motion *go towards, attack* Docuadar na catha . . . fo cille 1053; 2494. Dorug sídhi fa 827. 5. *Buailim fá strike against* do buail fo lig . . . e 1092; 2155, 2514. 6. *Ced fan fer a hundred to one* 1532; 1731. 7. After certain nouns and verbs : Dichuma D. fa E. 2545, ro diult iat uli fe scealaibh 520, ro thúing fona deibh 1757. 8. *Fo maisi* 1381, fo pein a anma 2470, fa comuir 520. b) Of time : fon am sin *see am*; in uair fa rugadar 1734; 861; fa dó *twice* 910-11; fo cenn begain aimsiri 258; fa dheoigh *at last* 2246.

fad *length (of time and space) in f. sin during that space of time* 53. An fad . . . ro buí *while* 140; cetheora troighidh. . . ina fod (*of Hydra's tail*) 1240, ina fad (*of Hydra*) 1301; nasa cinn a fad *far above him* 343. Cpd. fodclumhach *long-haired* 767. *See fud.*

fada *long* a) *of space* biail belfota 596, pl. cluasa faidi 764; fighbhaidh fotta . . . fhiacal 413, fínnfadh fada 1240, giall f. 767, sron fh. 765, sust foda 465; cpv. rob foirdi 201. b) *of time* is rofada ataei 802, in uair rob fada la D. ro buí in ben *when D. grew tired of waiting for the woman* 2495, is fada o erus duit 2519, fri hathaid foda *see athaid*.

faebar *edge (of weapon)* 456. cpd. -ger *sharp-edged* 241.

-faebrach *-edged* biail . . . trenth. 597, glaede gerf. 1246, 2188.

faeiscuehad *fury, rage* f. fichaiice-ennta 301, f. feirge 1334.

faemaim *consent, accept* pret. sg. 3 níir fhaem 400.

faesam *protection* dochoidh for f. E. 618.

fágbaim *leave* pres. fagaim 1520. Ipv. fagam 1084. Fut. fuicfed 2285; pass. ní faicfer 1949. Condit. -fuic(c)fedh 1757, 1759. Subj. pres. co fagair 682. Pret. ro (do) fagaibh, -fhagaibh 459, 1937, 2490; d'fagamair-ne 2315; pass. do fagad 799, níir fagadh 2029; 2433. Vn. fagbhaíl 2175, 2481.

a) *Leave, depart from (a place)* ro fhagaibh Inis Chreit 459; 2114, conair . . . a fuicfedh é 1759; 2175. b) *Leave (a person) behind* ro fhagaibh iat 1372; 2315; note: ro fhagaib etar ech 7 duine . . . iat *out-distanced* 193. c) *Leave (a person) in charge of, in a place* do fagad T. aga imcoimed 709; 1520, 2260; ro fhagaibh a mhuidter ina longaibh 2329; 2334. Of things : in sab . . . ro facaibh na shesam 409; 101. d) *Leave (a thing) with*

- (a person) fuicfed comartha in ghradha sin agud 2285; 1040, 2400. c) *Leave (a person) in a certain state is gan]* anmain ro fagaibh 1501; 2172. d) With neg., e.g. nar fhagaibh . . . cladhach . . . beo dib 813; 2020, conar fagaibh edh n-ordkaigh ina churp gan combrughadh 1003; 2348, 2406. g) ro fagaibh fo pein a n-anma orrtha *enjoined on them* 2237.
- faidhe** *open space, green, field* 541, for f. in dúnaidh 839, na cathrach 1468, ar f. na Teibe in the arena of Thebes 328, 2552. Cf. céide.
- faidim** *sleep, pass the night* pret. sg. 3 ro fhaidh leis 2258.
- faílíd** *joyful* rob faíligh cach remhe 24.
- faílte** *welcome* Ro fer . . . mórfailti fri cach 147, firchain failti 180; 1018, 1218.
- faíltigim** *welcome* pret. pl. 3 ro fhailti[gh]sit fris 518.
- fairesin** *looking, surveying* Gsg. iubhus fairesina 143, farthae f. *viewing-lovers, stands* 148.
- faire** *watching* f. do denum 1762.
- fairrge** f. *sea* ag silleadh na sen-fhairrge 1405, for muir 7 morfairrge 1523.
- fairsing** *broad, wide* raen rofhairsing 1211, pl. la falcaib fairsinge 1007; ctiabhairsing *broad-chested* 770.
- fairsinge** *breadth, open space* for fairsingi in muighi 1948.
- faisnéis** *relating, describing* ar-dgnima E. ca faisneis di 1268, Gsg. triall fhaisneisi na beiste 1231.
- fáith** *see* 2 fáth.
- faitheche** *see* faidche.
- fala** *enmity, spite* fich 7 f. 1870.
- falc** *flood, torrent* Dpl. la falcaib fairsinge . . . fola 1007.
- falemar** *flooding, copious* strotha falemara . . . fola 892, 1746.
- fallsa** *false, deceitful* ri f. 1100.
- fánaid** *see* fánta.
- fann** *weak person, weakling* Apl. fainn 427.
- fánta** pl. *slopes, declivities* 1612, Dpl. ag dul re fantaihb 891; 2517.
- fare** *with, together with* 748, with pron. sg. 3 m. faris 1002.
- farrad** *proximity* in phrase: a f. *near, in the company of, together with* a f. Aitilais 982; 403, 1467, 1931.
- farthae** *see* forad.
- fás** *empty* i fastoigh 423.
- fásach** *desert, wilds* Gsg. fiadh foluaimnech fasaigh 2097.
- fásaigim** *lay waste* pret. sg. 3 ro fhasaigh 1252, vn. ag fasughudh 2379.
- fásaim** *grow, increase* pret. sg. 3 coró fhas 482, Ro fas clú E. de sin 493, ro fh. conach aigi 1815. Ro fh. aengair gola . . . ar fud na cathrach *spread throughout the city* 2176.
- fásgud** *squeezing* tug f. fair 2404.
- 1 fáth** *reason, cause* fath a broin 520; 2062.
- 2 fáth-** (fáith) *fathem skilful blow* 403.
- fathach** *see* athach.
- fáthach** *skilful* co f. fírglic 1506.
- febus** *excellence* f. a laimhe isin cath 1598, na feilme 1725, na ngnímh 2032.
- féchain** *look* pret. ro fhech seocha 663; 1743, subj. dia fechair ar h'eis uirre 682, vn. ag féchain do gach taebh de 2388. a) with foll. ar (for): ro fhech E. orra 1203; 1470,

- ro fechudar . . . fair 2139. b) With accus. : Ro fech in tír 1804, da fhechain *to look at it* 1201; 1358, ag sírdfechsain E. 2054. *Test, try* da fechain sin 1950, da f. nar nair in t-athach 2296.
- fecht** *time, 'fois'* in dara fecht *a second time* 64, 2575, teora fecht *three times* 122, 2400.
- fed** *space, length of time* in prepositional and conjunctive phrases : fedh in tsamlae *throughout* 408, na haidhí 1941; in fedh ataim *as long as* 879; 2058. Ar fed na mis sin *during* 976, ar f. na hEadaille *throughout* 2029, 2542 (*plene, cf. fud*). Re fead da la *for two days* 52, re f. na mis sin 965; 2567. *Cf.* 2 ed.
- fédaim** *be able* pres. ní feduim-si 2408, condit. d'fedfaidís 1563, pret. conar fhed . . . tuismédh 85; 408, 2510; nírfédsad 104; 2185, in tí nar fhedudar do chur eum lais 2525. In pass. *it is possible, it can be done* pres. ní fetar 1598, condit. do fedfuidhí snam 2198, pret. ní(r) fedadh 1613, 1710.
- fedb** *widow* Asg. etar fheidhb 7 bannscail 442.
- feib** *like, as feib speire* 1274, feibh dorone 1268.
- feidm** *effort* Only in cpd. -láidir *powerful, vigorous, etc.* : comrnc f. 1327, fagudh f. 2404, d'feruib fedhmláidiri 571, fodmoir fedmláidir 638, 2570.
- feilm** f. *helmet* Gsg. na feilme 1725.
- féin** *self, own* budein 553, 1663, 2415. *Cf. festa, fós.* a) After noun : Laimedon fein L. *himself* 912; 2581. b) After pron. : mé f. *me* (emphatic) 2248; 932, 1822. c) After poss. adj. *own* do bhreith fein 673; 1506, 2036. d) After prep. : air fein *on him* (emphatic) 604; 1719, 2338. e) Emphasising the subject of verbs *e.g.* ro imthigh fein 81; 707, 1799. Here a pronominal subject is occasionally expressed, *e.g.* docuaidh sí fein 2076.
- féinne** *warrior* fenne 468. Gpl. feinnedh 1880.
- feis** f. *feast, banquet, wedding-feast* (*cf. banais*) 363, 548, f. 7 fíedhughudh 1883; Gsg. na fesside 7, na fessi 11, na feiside 559; ar feis laime 7 leapa *in full wedlock* 1221; feisidhad *see* dithad.
- feithem** *watching* ac f. in comhrúicé 1872; 2150.
- fell** *treachery* Gsg. docum fill fair 458, fer fill *traitor* 2143; co fill 7 co fínghuil 434.
- fellsam** *philosopher, sage* always with file, *e.g.* filí no fellsam 1231, Npl. na filedha 7 na fe(a)llsamain 494, 843. Gpl. (na) filedh 7 (na) fellsaman 444, 537.
- fellsamanta** *philosophical, wise* co fírglicé f. 1316.
- felltach** *treacherous* A fomoir . . . fhírfhelltaigh 2212.
- felmac** *scholar, student* Npl. felmacu 445, Dpl. d'felmacaib na Greige 204.
- fennalm** *skin, flay* pret. ro fhennast a chroicenn don leoghan 419.
- feochair** *see* eochair.
- feóil** *flesh* Asg. 352, 2355; cpd. ag feoilgherradh 758.
- fer** m. a) *man* NADsg., Gpl. 230, 384, 849, 1105; da fher deg 616. Gsg., NApl. fíir 529, 643,

- 1086, Dpl. feruib 571, b) *husband* 1102, f. *posta* 2214. But in this sense usually the cpd. *fercheile* 669, 935, 1113. See also *gorm*, *trén*.
- fér** m. *grass* Gsg. in *fheoir* 1909, cpd. *fergort* 1947.
- feraim** a) *wage* (*battle, etc.*) pret. ro *fheradur comhlunn* 812, *gleo* 1429, pass. do *feradh* in *mórgleo* 1068, b) f. [*fáilte fri*] *welcome* 48 (?), see *fáilte*.
- feramail** *manly, brave* fir . . . *fheramla* 1862, *fuirenn fheramail* 2309, *mac f.* 95, *comhlunn* . . . f. 813, *comruc f.* 947, *co f.* (?) 2554.
- ferann** *land, territory* always with *crích*, e.g. Dsg. a c. 7 a *caem-fherund* 1187, Gpl. na c. 7 na *ferann* 2379, 2566.
- ferg** *anger f.* na ndée 1527, Gsg. *feirge*, *feirgi* 1331, 1671, Dsg. *co lanfheirg* 1005; see *lán*, *recht*.
- fergach** *angry, fierce* *comruc f.* 1600, *co lonn lanth.* 873.
- fergaigim** *anger, enrage* pret. pass. Ro *fergaigedh* 1499, 1873, 2345.
- ferr** *better, best* (cf. *maith*) is f. *tusa imnta na misi* 1791, *ben ro f. delb a more beautiful woman* 2207; *ri . . . is ferr do chomhuill who fulfilled better* 368; *cliamain dob fherr lais whom he would prefer* 535; *gur ferr doib that they had better* 1958; *nír feirrdi dhó he was none the better* 1269.
- ferrda** *manly, brave* 125; *comhlunn f.* 813, *fer f.* 571, *fomoir f.* 297, *fuirenn fh.* 2306.
- ferrdacht** f. *manliness, manhood* 178, Gsg. na *ferrdachta* 184.
- ferthain** *rain* Dsg. on *ferthuim* 2245.
- fes(s)** see *fidir*.
- fešta** The commoner form is *budesta* 759, 1532, 2432. Cf. *féin, fós*. a) *now* 1019, 2432; *immediately* 1415. b) *henceforth, from now on* 759, 1094.
- fésta** *feast* Gsg. a[c] *caithem fhesta* 2081.
- fetar** see *fédaim, fidir*.
- fethanta** *hairv* (?) *ingne . . . f.* 769. Cf. *feathan no feathan .i. fionnfadh*, O'Cl.
- fiacail** *tooth* Npl. *fiacla* 1238, Gpl. *fiacal* 413.
- 1 fiad** *deer* 2096.
- 2 fiad** *wild* -ghleunta 1612.
- fiadach** *hunting* ag f. 506, 2332, on f. *from the chase* 515, d'f. 2318.
- fiadnaise** *witness* *lucht f. judges, referees* 150; *presence a f. in(to) the presence of* 919, 1171.
- fiar** *crooked, twisted* *ingne fiara* 769.
- fiarfaigim** *enquire* pret. sg. 2 ro *fiarfaighis* 1455, sg. 3 ro *fiarfaigh* 920, 1157, *fiarfaighis* 2439, ro *fiarfacht* 381, 521, pl. 3 ro *fiarfaighsit* 520, 990. Ro *fiarfaigedar* 2138. Ro *fhiairfaigh ca rabhe* 24, *cisi damua broin doibh* 381. Generally with *de*: ro *fiarfaigh de cinnus* 1788; 223, 1857. See *fochtain, scél*.
- fiarlaid** *oblique direction* for f. in *muighi across the plain* 1097.
- fích** *fury, fierceness* 392, 1870, cpd. -aicennta 302.
- fíchda** *fierce* *comrucc fíchdaí* 1327.
- fíche** *twenty* MS always .xx. 1042; .x. *mili* .xx. *thirty* 1071, da .xx. *forty* 1459, *tri* .xx. *sixty* 364.
- fíchmar** *fierce* *fodhmoir f.* 715.
- fidbac** *bow* (for arrows) 585.
- fidbaid** f. *wood, forest* Gsg. na *fidhbuidhi* 2016; *ñghblaidh . . . fhiacal row of teeth* 413.

- fidir** *knows, knew* Sg. 1 and 2 fetar 1302, 1303; innus nach fhidir na Gregaigh 1712, ní fidir nech 1945; pass. ní fess di 67; 1964, 2047. Ní fess cía donibh *it was not known* 1942; nach fes do nech ele *unknown to anyone else* 1928; 860.
- figim** *fight* pret. pass. Ro fígedh . . . in cath 1576.
- file** *poet* fili 1231, Npl. filídh 1364, 2558, filedha 445, 494, 854; Gpl. filedh 444, Dpl. fileduibh 517. Cf. fellsam.
- filltech** *having . . . folds, layers* sciath sechtfh. 1243. Cf. dé-filltech, RIA Dict. D-Degóir 219, 26, sechtíhille, Aisl. MC 9, 22.
- fin** *wine* Gsg. 624; pl. finta 578.
- finemain** *f. vine* 496, 2951.
- fangail** *slaughter of a kinsman* co till 7 co fínguil 434.
- fangalach** *murderous* fomoir f. 1661.
- fínit** 2544.
- fínnfad** *hair* 1240.
- fír** *true* 90. Generally prefixed with intensive force. *very, great, and frequently alliterating*: -adbul 2198, -álainn 1634, -amnas 493, -arrachta 813, -bregach 1160, -chain failti 180, -calma 1962, -domain 1097, -eolach 1231, -fhelltaigh 2212, -garb 1334, -glic 1316, -lebar 770, -lethan 794, -luath 1182, -misenech 1507, -mullach 797, -neimnech 1503, -nert 392.
- fírenn** *male* 364.
- fírinne** *word of honour* (Mid. Ir. fír) 368.
- fírinnech** *truthful, righteous* fírin-dech innruic 1822.
- fírmamint** *firmament* Dsg. 1699.
- fís** *knowledge* uli f. a ruin 522; 862; with proleptic a: a f. . . . cía da mbeirdis a clann 1104; 1664, 1837; co rach-sa dia f. *to her* 2483.
- flaith** *prince, ruler* Gsg. cecha hardflatha 163.
- flaithemail** *princely* do bhriath-raibh flathemla 181.
- flaithes** *kingdom, sovereignty* h'ardf. 1922.
- flechad** *wetting, rain* tromfh. 481.
- fled** *f. feast* Gsg. na fleide bainisi 553, 692.
- fledugud** *feasting* (trans.) ica f. *being feasted* 623, f. na haidchi sin 1884.
- fliuch** *wet* 1689; fo sleibhtibh fuarfliucha 1609, re fantaibh f. 2517; co tromfliuch 780.
- fo** *see fá.*
- fóbartach** *attacking, aggressive* torathar trenf. 1242.
- focal** *word* cpd. foculaith 1316.
- fochain** *reason, cause* rob e fochuim in anma 630, f. a brain 1157, fochain na ndealbh 1448, gan fh. 2311.
- fochair** *proximity* Dpl. in phr.: hi fochruib gacha rígh *in the company of* 163; 321.
- fóchéadóir** *immediately* 1309.
- fochtaim** (*fiarfaigim*) *enquire* pres. pl. 3 fochtuid 694, pret. fochtais 997, 2307, 2423.
- fod-a** *see* fad-a.
- fodmoir**, -morda *see* fomoir, -orda.
- fogail** *plundering* Apl. foghla 1069.
- fogalta** *-destroying* sraúdhleim . . . srengfhoghalta 606.
- fogas** *near* a ceim 7 a fogus *far and near* 1396.
- 1 foglaim** (*fo-dáli*) *distribute, bestow* pret. sg. 3 re fhoghuil . . . sin uli do aes dana. . . . na Greige 204.

- 2 foglaim** *learning, instruction* Gsg. d'faghbail fhoghluma uaid 186; 972, lucht foghluma 1375.
- fogmoir**, -morda *see* fomoir, -morda.
- fognaim** *serve, avail* fut. sg. 3 ní foigheona do teine . . . duit 1904.
- fograim** a) *order* pret. sg. 3 ro fhocair dona sloghaib techt 550. b) *challenge* Ro fogair . . . for E. *challenged* E. 285, vn. do fhuacgra catha fair 1653. Cf. furfógairt.
- foguil** ro fhoghuil *see* 1 foglaim.
- foibrim** *temper, sharpen* pret. pass. ní foibhredh . . . arn 393.
- foillsigim** *reveal* pret. pass. ro foillsighedh 71, vn. foillsiughadh 438, 446.
- foir-** *see also* for-.
- foirbthe** *perfect, mature* foirfí 95.
- foirenn** f. *crew (of a ship)* Nsg. fuirenn 263, fuirind 222, an fhoirinn 1412, Dsg. foirind 1411, 2328.
- foirfe** *see* foirbthe.
- foirim** *help* condit. sg. 3 in ní ro fhoirfedh iat 438, no fh. 440.
- foirtill** *strong, powerful* 125, comruc f. 947, fiasgudh f. 2404, na feinnedh f. 1880, d'feruib . . . foirtilli 571, fo(d)moir foirtill 638, 2212; co f. 1089, 1961.
- folach** *hiding, concealing* iar f. in chroicind 867.
- foluaimnech** *flying, hovering, leaping* fiadh f. fasaigh 2097.
- foluamain** *flying, hovering* f. menman excitement 259.
- fomoir** fodmoir, fogmoir m. *giant* Nsg. 763, Vsg. 2212, Asg. 836, Dsg. 662, Gpl. 865, Gsg. fodhmora foghmora 603, 2278, Dpl. cona fhodhmoraibh 740. Also Gsg. fodmorach 841, Npl. fo(g)moraigh, -b 594, 1860, 1875, Gpl. -ach 1885, Dpl. fo(g)morchaib 1833, 1844 (IGT 103, 10). Applied to the guardian of the Island with the Sheep 237-272; to the Centaurs 571-610, 2570; to Lycus 710; to Andrumadas and his giants 715-865, 2572; to Cerberus 638-841; to Nestor and Saturn and their giants 1833-1885; to Nessus 2278-2301, 2491; to Antaeus 2389, 2398; to Hercules 1296, 1661, 2212. In general sense of *giant, monster* 1290-1.
- fomorda** -d-, -g- *pertaining to a giant or centaur, giant-like* don cinédh fothmhordha 576, fer f. 591, 612, sust f. 465.
- 1 for** *see* 1 ar.
- 2 for** *see* 2 ar.
- forad** *mound, raised place* Apl. farthae fairesina 148.
- foraill** *see* eile.
- foraire** *guard, guarding* fodhmoir . . . aca fouire 238, ro bui f. amuigh acu 1765.
- forais** *wood, forest* Dsg. 2440-1.
- forba** *completion* Iar f. in morgnima 373; 896, 1215.
- forcedal** *teaching, instruction* Asg. forcedul 1374. Gsg. ag denum forceduil 1370.
- forcenn** *end* Dsg. a f. in comruc 789.
- forcongra** *order, command* la forcongrae in rígh 542.
- forderg** *very red (of blood)* srotha foirderga . . . fola 892, Gsg. f. fola fordeirgi 1564, 2199.
- fordergad** *wounding* f. for 408, 620.
- fordol** *error, going astray* 66.
- forfógartha** *see* fur-.
- forgeill** *see* gó.
- for gla** *choice portion, best part* f. ar muindtiri 1083; 2563.

- forniata** *fierce, furious* comrucc f. 1327, *fiacra* . . . f. 1238, *finnfadh* . . . f. 1240, *fodhmoir* f. 715; co f. 1281.
- forrach** *injuring, attacking* ag f. 757, *hica* f. 1336.
- fortacht** *see* *furtacht*.
- fortamlaigim** *overcome* pret. sg. 3 do *fhortamhlaigh* *soillsi* in *lae* *forro* 337.
- fós** *yet* *beos* 312, 415, 451. From 934 on the only form is *fós*. Cf. *fein, festa*. a) *furthermore, in addition* co *fuilledh oir* . . . doib *beos* 206, ro *innsidar* *beos* *they related further* 226; 415. b) *yet* (after neg.) *ní fuaradar* *nisci* *beos* 443; 1022. c) *still* *mairid* na *teinnte sin* *fós* ar *lasadh* 1798. d) *however* 7 *fós* *ní* *miadh* *leis* 1170; 2527. In phrase: 7 *gid* *edh* *fós* 312, 1433, 2190.
- fosaigim** *stay, rest* pret. sg. 3 *Nír* an 7 *nír* *fhosaidh* 660.
- foslongport** *camp, encampment* *Asg.* 1775, 2092, 2126.
- foslugud** *see* *oslaigim*.
- fosmullach** *very top, summit* a f. a *cinn* 1602, a f. in *tsleibhi* 1983.
- fostaigim** *hold, keep fast* pret. sg. 3 ro *fhostoigh* a *bancheile* 2301, vn, a *fostad* i n-*aruidhecht* *airm* 331, va, *ben fosta* a *permanent wife* 1106 (but *see* *pósaim*).
- fotha(d)** *foundation, stance* a *inncoín* *fhothaidh* na *ferrdachta* 184, Ro *cuireadh* . . . da *fhothai* 1325.
- fotha(ig)im** *stand firmly, make a firm stand against* pret. sg. 3 ro *fothaighesdar* ina *certshesam* *fria* 1293, vn, do *fothadh* ina *agaidh* 1330.
- frais** *shower (of missiles)* *Apl.* *frasa* 1503; *frais* da n-*armaibh* *diubraici* 1863; 1685, 2179.
- freacar** *cultivation* in *finemhain* *iarna* *freacar* 496.
- frechnaire** *present (of world)* *uas* *baladhaibh* in *bhetha* *fhreaccnaire* 501.
- fregra** *answer* 2369, *freagra* *righ* na *hEspaine* *forra* 1423; co *tibhradh* *freagra* *forna* *techtaibh* 1153; 1818, 2482. As vn, *see* next.
- fregraim** *answer* With *accus.*: pret. sg. 3 Ro *fhreagair* . . . in *techtuire* 1659, pl. 3 Do *fhreagradur* 1853; do *fhreagradar* na *catha* . . . a *ceile* *engaged each other* 1482; 2094. With do: *cath* do *fhreagra* *dó* 1415; *freagra* . . . do *answer him* 1853, *give an account of themselves* 2359. *See* *prec.*
- fri** *see* 2 ré.
- fritheing** *return track* in phrase: a f. na *conaire* *cedna* 1657, 2427, a f. in *tseda* 1272.
- frithir** *eager, keen* comrucc f. 732.
- frithóilim** *attend, serve* pret. sg. 3 ro *flrithoil* . . . *iat* 422.
- fromaim** *try, test, taste* *ipv.* pl. 1 *fromum* *imairecc* ar *lamb* 1319, vn, do *fhromad* na n-*uball* 250, *fromadh* a *neirt* . . . do *denum* 540.
- fuabram** *attack* pret. sg. 3 ro *fuabair* 1334.
- fuadaigim** *seize, carry off* pret. sg. 3 ro *fuadaigh* *les* *hi* 654, 2275, vn, *fuadach* 2276.
- fuagra** *see* *fógraim*.
- fuaim** *noise, clamour* 176.
- fuaire** *coldness* 121.
- fuair** *cold* *cpd.* -*fluicha* 1609, 2517.
- fuaslugud** *releasing* a *ngill* *rena* f. 2313.

- 1 fuath** *form, shape, appearance* Gsg. ar aí fhuatha 1311; pl. fuatha 82(?), 1886; co f. dragunda foran leth n-ale 1235, *cf.* 45. *Statue, image (cf. delb):* f. elifinnti 197, a f. fein 1380; 1880.
- 2 fuath** *hate* morfh. 15, fuath 2243, 2249.
- fuathmar** *hateful, terrible* forna ferniibh fuathmara . . . sin 1506. *Cf.* aduathmar, uathmar.
- fuathróg** *apron, a garment covering the waist* fuathróg . . . ima ichtur 171.
- fud** in phr. : ar fud *throughout, all over* ar [fh]ud na cathrach 1443; 1623, 2177. *See* fad, fed.
- fudomain** *depth* a f. in mara 307.
- fuigell** *word, sentence* Dpl. do fhuiglibh ailgenaibh 181, 1267.
- fuil** *blood* 439, 1689, Gsg. treicin a thola 756, srotha . . . tola 892; 1504.
- fuiliugud** *wounding* f. for 620.
- fuilled** *increase, additional quantity* co f. oir 205, f. neirt 2402.
- fuilngim** *bear, tolerate, allow* fut. sg. 1 fuileongad mo marbhadh 2529, pret. sg. 3 ro fhluuing 1462, ro f. doibh 1860; 2577, vn. guasacht d'fulung 2131.
- fuin** *end* f. na himagallma 1320, Gurub amlaidh sin fa f. do Cirion 1606, co f. in betha 1629.
- fuirenn** *see* foirenn.
- fulang** *see* fuilngim.
- fulracht** *gore* pl. dia fuil 7 dia fulracha 1613.
- furfógartha** Gsg. *warning, announcing, heralding* foran adhaire nfurfhocurtha *warning trumpet* 174, a n-organa f. 157, retla f. na maidne 334, lucht f. *heralds, messengers* 131, 140, 536.
- furtacht** *help* la f. d'fhagail 78, Gsg. ag iarraidh a fhurtachta 1589; taince do fhurtacht E. 608; 1486, 2258.

G

gábad *danger* isin mórgabhadh sin 1338, Gsg. guasacht gabaidh 1537.

gabaim *take, receive* Ipv. gabh 724, 2210; impf. ní gabhadh 455; fut. gebud 1000, ní geb-sa 1847; ní gebuid 2523; condit. nach gebad 2587. Pret. ro ghabhus 2227; ro (do) ghabh 1075, 2108; ro (do) ghabhsat 1077, 2186; ro (do) ghabhadar 1534, 2187; pass. ro gabhadh 100, 749; vn. gabhail 503, 1439, gobhail 2585.

a) *take, seize, capture* i. *a person* : ro gabhadh Megeira 749; 1000, 2143, ro ghabh ar laim hi 819; 2346. ii. *A country, city* do ghabh si in Eigipti 1113; 2197, 2585. With foll. ar : ro ghabh E. in Teibh for L. 895; 1747. iii. Ro ghabh a armgaiscedh 1271; gabh lanrighi na Tiabhanach 724. b) *Accept* nach gebad gan D. d'fhagail 2587, gabh E. mar fherecile 2250. c) With words meaning joy, sorrow, anger etc. as subject *fill, overcome, etc.* : do gabh bron . . . e 2475. *see* anfainne, éineirte, foluamain, gorta, hoinne, lúth, náire, uaman. *Cf.* ní gabhadh rind . . . trit é 455? d) With various objects : comosadh 1077, conuir 2079, *cf.* car ghabh E. uathadh 1712, cuan 1189, nert 1833. e) With prepositions, i. ag and vn. *begin, fall to* do gabh ag

- tarraing 2530; 1498, 1569. See ced. ii. ar : ro ghabh do beimennaibh forra *plied them with blows* 1205; 1751, 2187, ro ghabh sraidhleim . . . forro 605. do gab . . . nert ar A. 1033. iii. co : ro ghabhsad a lamharma . . . cuca 2186, gabh craidhi . . . eugud 2210. iv. im : ro ghabh uime he (*armour*) 1672. v. ó : ní geb-sa an imarcaidh sin buaibh 1847. vi. ré : ní gabh cruaidh . . . fri harm diar diuraic 592; do ghabh . . . re haiss dul *undertook* 74; 2218.
- gabáltach** *attacking, aggressive* (? gabáil, cf. ZCP xiii 146.2) glaede gabaltach 1246.
- gach** *each, every* 1414, 2480; cech 341, 1260, 1304; cach 698, 1044, 1394; Gsg. of both genders generally gach, cech, but gacha 155, 161, cecha 824, cacha 163. Nasalisation due to old Asg. or neut. : la gach n-aen 119; 558, 2311, gach n-alt 7 gach n-aigh 513; in gach 217, 766. In the meaning *each* generally followed by de : gach drong dibh 1036, le gach uair dib 2401. When this is omitted the sense is the more general one of *every, all, e.g.* do gach arm 1480, gach lae 1195, mar gach ainmídi 1909. Sometimes strengthened by uile : gach uile gnim 127; 1545, 2190. Note : gach ben do thoirgeoradh fer *any woman* 1103, gach uair bes *whenever* 1163, cech inadh a cluinedh olc *wherever* 1260, gach ar mair 2119. See also aen, aird, 2 leth, taeb.
- gadaige** *robber* gadaig(h)i 1969, 2216, Dpl. do gadaighibh 2317.
- gadaigecht** *robbery* 1989. a[g] g. 1991.
- gadaim** *steal* pret. sg. 3 ro gaid 1938.
- gadar** *dog* Gpl. 2333, Gsg. gadhair 764.
- gae** *spear* Asg. 394, Gsg. 274.
- gaesmar** *wise, skilful* 1026, gasraidh gaesmur 1513, re degmnaí gaesmair 2451, sluaigh gaesmara 1054, ciallgaesmar 298.
- gaeta** *wounded* g. guasachtach 1021, 1617.
- gaeth** *wind* NAsg. 2245, 2104, Gpl. 123, 378, Gsg. amail sigi gaithi 584, Dpl. forna gaothaib 56.
- gai** see gó.
- gáibthech** *dangerous* gleo g. graine-mail 1127, 1426.
- gaid** ro gaid see gadaim.
- gáinne** *dart, arrow* Dpl. gáinnibh 1542, 2180.
- gaile** see gal.
- gáir** f. *shout, cry* 783, g. cutha 781, aeng. gola 2176, Gsg. gaire 869, NApl. gartha 1717, 1732-3, 1879.
- gairbe** *roughness* 120, 392.
- gáire** *laughter* Doronc . . . gen gaire 299, 1801.
- gáirechtach** *smiling, laughing* 1026.
- gáirim** *call (a name)* pres. dia ngairit . . . A. 334, pass. da ngoirter in Calabre 1914; fut. gair[f]ed 2462; impf. do gairinn 2460, do goirind 2401, pass. dia ngartai Ifern 773; pret. sg. 3 ro gair 1658, pl. 3 do goiredar 854; vn. gairm 1661. *Summon* Ro gair ridiri . . . ina docum 1820. cf. gairmim.
- gáirim** *shout, cry aloud* pret. pl. 3 do gairedar uime 869.
- gairmim** *summon* pret. sg. 3 Ro gairm . . . E. ina docum 419. Cf. gairim.

gais *wisdom, skill* for gaois 7 for glicus 498; 2053.

gaisced n. *valour, prowess in arms* do g. 7 do gnathirgail 2053. Gsg. ag munudh gaiscid doibh 1371; 1375, a ngradhaibh in gaiscid 565, geall g. 2551, gnim(artha) g. 323, 1171, 2018. *Arms, armour* armgaiscedh 1272, grenn . . . gaiscidh 1536. Cf. gal.

gaiscedach *warrior, champion* Gpl. 2233.

gal *valour, prowess in arms* Gsg. gnim(artha) gaile 323, 327, goili 101, láth gaile *see* láth. Cf. gaisced.

galar *disease, sickness* Gsg. galair 14, 2505.

gan *without* the usual form *passim*: cen occurs only at 23, 124, 310-7, 330, 1353, cin frequently 44, 310, 1285 etc.) up to 1355, gin only at 151. a) With nouns *-less, not having* comrucc g. coigill 315, gan mnai gan banceile 687, ag fer no gan flier 849; cin acht aonmhilidh laiss 44. *see* acht; marb g. anmain *see* anam. As neg. before vn. b) *connach teit* . . . seocu cin malairt *unharmed* 247; 342, 795, conar fhagaibh edh n-ordlaigh ina churp g. combrughadh 1093; cf. 151, 1463, 2130. c) With vn. forming noun clause: cunnradh . . . cen tescadh . . . do dhenum *not to* 330; 167, 2254, 2587; tre gan uisci d'fagbail 444. d) The construction: is truag duind gan E. acar n-imdidin 745; 1285, 2382 is usual, but note: gan fer . . . do beith ag mnai ann 1102. e) As conjunction (with co): cin co

beith aca imcoimed acht in foghmoir sin 640.

gar *near* co gar don ríghain 574, a ngar don deilb 1817.

garb *rough, fierce* ulcha g. 768, Gsg. f. cairrgi gairrbi 635, Asg. gliaidh ngairbh 398, pl. garba 769, 1525; cpd. -doidibh 242. *See* bith-, fir-, trén-.

gasraid *band, company (of warriors)* 810, 1512, 1541, Npl. gasraidhi 1062.

gé *though* acht ge bhadar 1471. With subj. of is: gidh lúth *let though thou art glad* 113; cidh daíne *though they be men* 1310; 2434, acht gidh misi 1700; past: gemadh fili *though he were a poet* 1231. In pret.: ger dimain 1265. Frequent in: gid ed *howbeit, however* 501, 1160, 1846, Cid ed 490. *See* 1 cid, is.

géibenn *fetter* Apl. gebenna 721.

géimim *low (of cattle)* pret. pl. 3 ro geimedar 1972-3.

géimnech *lowing (of cattle)* Asg. 1981.

gein f. *offspring, child* Gsg. tuis-medh na morgeine, 114.

geinim in pass. *be born* pret. ro (do) geinedh 115, 2381; vn. geinemain Ircail 69.

geinntlige *heathen, supernatural* gadaighibh geinntlighi 2318, na cerda g. *magic arts* 1781.

gel *white, bright* dedgeal 1024, d'airged aengeal 1447, cpd. -chues 173.

gell *wager, prize, pledge* dorug gell ar *excelled* 216, dorug geall gaiscidh o 2551, a ngill rena fuaslugudh 2312.

gellaim *promise* pret. sg. 3 do gell sin do dhigail 904, ro geall co n'djingedh 1624, do g. sé

- techt 2487, pl. 3 ro geallsat do 445; 2135, vn. gelladh 680.
- gem** *gem* Gpl. ilimud . . . ngem 273, 1225.
- gémad** *see* gé.
- gemetre** *geometry* Gsg. 159.
- gen** *smile, laughter* g. gáire *see* gáire.
- genmnaidecht** *chastity* Gsg. -a 528.
- 1 gér** *sharp* lorg . . . faebarger 241, gainnibh gera 1542. Cpds. -faebrach 1246, 2188, -goirt 1324, -ghorm 1489. *See* athgér, lán-, slinn-, srub-.
- 2 gér** *see* gé.
- gerán** *complaint, complaining* 672, tromgh. 1264.
- geránach** *complaining* gartha -a 1732.
- gerr** *short (of time)* gurob g. co mbiadh 1604.
- gerraim** *cut, hack* pres. sg. 3 gerraidh a cuirp 2313, pret. sg. 3 (ro) gherr 407, 1980, 2354. Vn. gerrad, *see* cnáim-, feoil-.
- ges** *prohibition* ger dimain in ges di 1266.
- giall** *jaw* g. fada 767.
- gialla** (giallna) *hostageship* a ng. lais 712; 724.
- gid** *see* 1 cid, gé.
- gilla** *youth, boy* g. occ amulcach 308.
- 1 gín** *mouth* Asg. 798.
- 2 gín** *see* gan.
- glac** *hand, grip* aga mbrisedh itir a glaccaib 2532, o nertglac in churadh 418. Cpd. -remra 769.
- glacaim** *take, seize* pret. sg. 3 ro glac in sab 411; 1006, 1982, ro g. luingín 1547, do g. ar barr laime hí 2447, pl. 3 ro glacsat a n-arma 579, ro glacadar 1863; vn. re glaccudh 1675.
- glae** m. (1247) *sword* etar gáe 7 glae 395; 1323, 1489, Dpl. glaedibh 2188.
- glan** *clear* grian co -ruithnech 775.
- glanaim** *clean* pret. sg. 3 ro glan a rosc 2075, an leine 2494, vn. a[g] glanadh a n-eididh 992; 2493.
- glas** *lock* Apl. a glais 7 a gebenna 721.
- gleic** f. *fight, contest* Asg. 2396, Gsg. Tulach na [Gle?]acca 2407.
- glenn** *valley* Dsg. a nglinn 773, pl. fiadhghlennta 1612, Dpl. fo glenntaibh 1609.
- gleó** f. *fight, battle* Asg. 789, ro fheradar g. 1126, Dsg. 1212, 1575; Asg. gliaidh 398.
- glés** *tuning, key (of musical instrument)* Gsg. athrughudh ghlesa 674. *See* also torann-.
- glic** *clever, skilful* 1026, co glicc 298. *See* fir-, lán-.
- glicus** *cleverness, skill* for gaois 7 for g. 498; 2053.
- gloinide** *clear, bright* ilimud ngem ng. 273, 1225.
- glonn** *shoulder (?)* Ro thoguib in ri uasa g. 477 (note).
- glór** *voice* Dsg. do glor daenna 1295.
- glórach** *-voiced, -sounding* siansan serbg. . . . na sruthann 784.
- gluaisim** *move forward (romam) towards* (dochum, a coinne, etc.), *journey towards* pret. sg. 3 ro gluais roime 753; 1186, 1935, ar amus 44, a coindi 1040, a fritheing in tseda 1272, pl. 3 do gluaisidar rempa 1052; 30.
- glún** *knee* Ddu. ro tuirn fora gluinibh 360; 1882; ro leig fora di glun . . . é 919.
- gnáth** *usual, customary* do gnath usually 2325. Cpds. -daladh 1259, -irghail 2054.
- gnáthugud** *custom, habit* 1106, 2310.

- gním** *m.*, *deed (of valour)* Nsg. 327, Asg. 421, Dsg. 127, Gsg. -*gníma* 373, 1617, NApl. 1268, 1045, Gpl. na *ngním* 210, 2032, Cpđ. -*ellmidhi* 487. See *ard-*, *céd-*, *deg-*, *gaisced*, *gal*, *il-*, *mac-*, *mígním*, *mór-*.
- gnimrad** *coll.*, *deeds* NApl. *gnimmartha* 554, 1582, Gpl. 323, Dpl. -*gnimmarthaibh* 2528.
- gnúis** *face* 1580, cpđ. *gnusgorm* 798.
- go** *see* *co*.
- gó** *falsehood* Asg. *gan gáí* 81. Cpds. *gubrethach* *see* -*brethach*, *guforguill* *unfairness* 151.
- goile** *see* *gal*.
- goirim** *see* *gairim*.
- goirt** *bitter, biting (of weapon)* *don* *glacdhé ghergoirt* 1324.
- gol** *weping* Gsg. *gartha* . . . *gola* 1732; 2176, Dpl. *re goluibh* 2543.
- gorm** *blue* *na fir gorma* *black men* 1086, *glacdhé ghergh*. 1489. See *gnúis-*, *rosce-*.
- goit** *field, see* *fér-*.
- gorta** *hunger* *co cuireadh se C.* *do g. till he should starve C. out* 1759; 1771.
- 1 grád m.** *love* Gsg. *med gradha a mna laiss* 42, *le roiméd a g. fair* 2070 (*see* 1169 note), *caislén in gh.* 2243; *ola in gh.* 2286, *Dorat-san gradh* . . . *do ingin C.* 212; 1027, 2258; *ro las dia g.* 10; *lan* . . . *do g. na hingine* 514; *g. na hingine do-san the girl's love for him* 213; 1149; *do gh. A. for love of A.* 13, but: *dođ gh. -sa on account of thy love for me* 2461; *an righan do pósais ara g.* 2458; *is tusa macedgh.-sa* 524.
- :2 grád** *grade, rank* Dpl. *a ngraduibh ridirechta* 546, *in gaiscíd* 564.
- grádaigim** *love* *pret. sg.* 2 *do gradaighis* 2465, *pl.* 3 *ro ghradh-aigedar* 210.
- gráin** *horror, ugliness* 1360.
- gráinemail** *horrible, ugly, hateful* *gadaighi g.* 2217, *gin g.* 798, *glacdhé gh.* 1489, *gleo g.* 1127, *greinn g. gaiscíd* 1536, *ulcha gh.* 768, *a n-ucht cairrg(h)i grainemla* 635, *glenntaibh g.* 1600, *marannaibh g.* 1525.
- gráinne** (*grain of*) *corn, point* *amail eó graine* 1241 (note).
- gránna** *ugly* *fir* . . . *crutgh.* 573, *fiacra dathgh.* 1238.
- grása** *grace, pardon* *d'iaradar grasa* *for E.* 1441; 1883; *tairnic do gh. thou art no longer in favour* 2433.
- greis** *ro greis see* *gresaim*.
- greinn** *hair, bristle, armour* *g. grainemhail gaiscíd* 1536; *greann coguidh, Guy* 71.29.
- greinnach** *hairy, bristly* *a ghin* . . . *greannach* 798.
- greannaigim** *challenge* *pret. sg.* 3 *ro grenmaigh se E.* 2043.
- grennmar** *fierce, aggressive* *gadaighi g.* 2216, *gaeth g.* 2104, *na gaire greannmaire* 870, *gasraidhi -a* 1062, *gleo g.* 789, *gnim g. gaiscíd* 1171, *goluibh -a* 2543, *gunnaibh -a* 1542, *sluaigh -a* 1054.
- greannmaire** *roughness, aggressiveness* 392.
- grés** *in phrase:* *do ghrés(?) always, usually* 2417.
- gresaim** *incite, urge* *on pret. sg.* 3 *ro greis a muindtir for amus in righmitedh* 466, *cuca* 1190, *im calma do denum* 1204, 1572; *vn. greasacht* 1135, *-laidiugud na ngaeth* 378 (CCath.).
- grian** *sun* Nsg. 631, 775, 2049.
- grib** *quick, swift* *ger g. tanic* 284.
- gríb** *griffin* 1290.

grod *prompt, quick* Cpds. -bhriath-rach 1607, -gnimach 1062.

gú- *see* gó.

guais *danger* Cpd. -bertach *see* -bertach.

guala *shoulder* Gsg. gualann 190, 2398; Dsg. gualainn, gualaind; ro thrasgair a ceim ara g. clé 950; 2343; for do gh. *beside thee* 678; Do thogaibh osa g. in laechlorg 1073; ro thoguibh . . . a lorg . . . re g. 1868; sust . . . fria g. *on his shoulder* 465.

guasacht *danger* g. gabaidh 1537. gan g. d'fulung 2130, Dsg. a ng. mór 79, a ng. a anma 1795. Dpl. guasachtaibh 2325; cpd. glaedhe . . . -mor 1324.

guasachtach *dangerous* cned g. 1014, gainnibh -a 1542, gleo g. 789; *in danger* gaeta g. *dangerously wounded* 1021, 1617.

guba *sorrow, grief* Nsg. ro lín gubha . . . iad 348; 836, gudha 670; Atorchair gudha . . . M. 560; 1264. Gsg. damna gudai 1339. Dsg. a[g ?] guda 1269. *Cf.* guthfinech ?

guda *see* guba.

guidim *pray, beseech* pret. sg. 3 ro guidhestar a oide im thechta do chur 130, pl. 3 Ro gaidhestair 437; vn. guide 446.

guin *f. wound* Gsg. bruth na gona 1333.

gum *gum, ointment* in gum neimi 2490.

guna *see* 1 co.

gúna *gown, mantle* Asg. guna do sgarloid 2089; 2136.

gunna *missile, dart* (?) itir gunna 7 sleigh 7 shoigid 1480 (note). Dpl. gunnaibh 1542, 2180.

gur *see* 3 co, is.

gusan *see* 2 co.

guth *voice* Asg. g. imeclach 383. Dsg. do g. ard 756.

guthfinech *sorrowful* re geluibh . . . -a 2543. *Cf.* guba ?

H

h' thy, *see* 1 do.

halla *m. hall* Nsg. in h. righdha 2168, Gsg. 2157.

I

i. Contraction for *id est* (ed ón), introducing clause explanatory of: a) a preceding word or clause: imarcraigh . . . i. a beith da ceim osa cinn 340; 94, 681, 1411. b) a proper name: Teseus i. mac righ A. 182; 560, 1787. c) name of a person or place already mentioned by a common noun: don rigain i. d'A. 17; 532, 1794; cathair . . . i. T. a hainm 1806; 1148. d) The clause *i.* introduces is anticipated by a pronoun: is edh lín tangadar i. .x. míl 7 da .xx. míl 1459; 152, 2322. Similarly: ron alt amlaidh se hé i. sliabh etc. 118, is uime ro ordaigh in cathair sin do dhenum i. do cuimnuighadh in cathreime 1628.

i *in, into* Simple form generally a, but i 331, 601, hi 384, 598. With pers. pron. ann 167, 1004, occasionally and 1109, ind 233, 287, 1275, 1348; innti 978, inti 1334(?); innta 1791. With poss. adj. am 718, im 1290, him 1304; at 1004, ad 2229; ina 1782, na 437, inda (?) 1252; inar 2121-2; in bur 1947. In

gach 131, in each 698. With rel. ina 801, ana 142, inar 2034, with cop. 977; frequently without rel. particle : a mbeir 698, i fil (?) 1302, hi mbui 1273. With article isin 568, 1800, isan 1065, sa 221, 880, san 1028, 1899, 2412, annsa 2034, 2441, annsan (before vowels) 228, 2110; isna 1590.

a) *In* 1. Of place 627, 1389, a n-Aenach na mBuadh 328, a lenmuin ann 601, co roibhi slicht lámh an athaig innti 2293. 2. Fiacla . . . ina cinn 1238, conar fagaibh edh n-ordlaigh ina churp 1093; 306. 3. Before nouns denoting *arts, trades, etc.* : ardmaigistir isna heladhnaibh 1787, ullam isna cerduibh 1372. 4. Atracht a luindi . . . ind 1348; 1333. 5. The sg. 3 ann frequently means *there* 1202, 2110, ann sin *see* sin, ann so *here* 2545. 6. Of time : san bliadhain so 1928, ina aimsir 850; 1122, 1262. b) Constructions with poss. adj. 1. With verbal noun : ina shesam *standing* 917; 1293, 2516. 2. With other nouns : ina bethaidh 247, atracht . . . ina eimennaibh 282, Tangadar . . . ina cipi 1513, ag tarraing na leinedh ina blodhuibh . . . da chorp 2511. 3. With nouns denoting persons : ina naedin *when a child* 209; *see* aenar. 4. To the construction in (3) the prep. ag is frequently added, *e.g.* beir at aenmnaí agum-sa 2211; 2085, 2457. Note also : ina namait duit 2456, ina cime lais 711. c) After verbs of motion *into, e.g.* do chuir meisnech . . . ina muindtir 1702, *cf.* 1818, delbaim 82, tuc

in sgríbhinn ina laim 2442, *cf.* 1885, ro leic a n-ennirtte . . . é 345, linaim 1334, oirdnim 546, roichim 343, silim 785, tarra 1352, téigim 1813, co rachadh a n-éslainti 2069, dul ina n-erradhaibh 2152, teithim 738, tigim 2067, tuitim 1555. Without verb : ein chonuir ind ná as 233; 688. Note also 354, 1004. d) Very common in prepositional and adverbial phrases, with *e.g.* aenfecht 1479, agaid 1330, áirde 397, arrthaise 944, cenn 1707, cian 1396, coinne 1652, coitchinne 972, comdail 1125, comfogus 100, diaig 1960, dochum 715, dóig 870, farrad 1454, gar 1817, inad 59, mesc 1003, richt 48, timchell 1709, tús 715, ucht 634. e) Before a large variety of other nouns, *e.g.* anóir 447, aruidhecht 331, athgairid 44, bith 847, coimidecht 1829, commaidem 219, cosmailius 704, a cuma caich 559, daeirsi 750, deireadh 755, digail 894, eruicc 1571, fad 1361, forcenn 789, fritheing 1086, gialla 712, guasacht 1795, íchtar 1431, intachmong 1274, lenmuin 1674, rathnachus 333, serghidi 13, techtairecht 1111 (note), tóraighecht 1189; ? 286, 1314, *cf.* 1819.

í *see* 1 sé.

iad *see* 1 sé.

iadaim *close, shut* pret. sg. 3 ro iadastar a doid . . . iman luig 303, ro iadh 416, 2274.

iar (eclipsing) *after*, less frequently ar 815, 1038, 2431. With pers. pron. riam 7 iarum 475. With poss. adj. iarna (*ex. infra*), arna 700, 2505. With vn. forms a past participle active : iarna fhaicsin sin *having seen*

that 466; 557, In *tan* . . . at[c]onncatar na fogmoraigh iar caithem a shoiget é 594; Ar caithem na mis *when the month was over* 1038; 1912, 2505; passive: Ar tinol na slog 538, iar marbhadh a righ 738; 959, 2501; in *finemhain* iarna freacar *when cultivated* 496; aenconuir . . . iarna denum le piccoidib *made with* 636, delbh . . . iarna d. d'ór *made of* 1444, 1446. The agent is generally introduced by *do*: Iar forba in morgnima so do E. 373; 1156, 2431. Iar(ua) clos (sin) do 117, 869. Iar(na) faicesin (sin) do 1738, etc. But also by *le*: iar caithedh na fleide . . . leó 553; 896; iarna ngabail ag A. 927; iar tinghealladh Hercuil do chur in comruic 1264. When the *vn.* is *beith* the meaning is *since, seeing that*: ar mbeith F. uasa cinn 342; 2224. Cf. iar coiblidhi ré riam 64. Note also: iar n-anmain aigi *on condition that he should remain* 2554.

Iar d[*t*]ain *then, thereupon* 359. Very frequent is: iar sin *after that, then* 684, 1523, 2083. Cf. iarnamárach, iarum.

iarann *iron* Gsg. susta . . . sein-iaraind 1560.

iarnaide iarnaide *iron (of weapons)* The usual epithet of Hercules' club (*lorg*) 241, 1702, 2281; baccanaibh i. 1675, biail i. 596, colun i. 2150, do chorranaibh i. 1673, liber i. 2339, sab i. 1724, don tsail i. 1211, slabra i. 833.

iarnamárach arnamárach *the next day* 1080, 2093, Ar techt an lae i. 1164, sa ló i. 2118, ar

maidin i. 1125, isin maidin a. 1262, na maidne i. 1078. Cf. amárach.

iarraim *ask for* pret. sg. 3 ro iar oslugudh 2137; 2196, *vn.* d'iaraidh a n-ingine 937; 1698. Generally with *for*: ro iar D. do banceile for A. 1219, d'iaradar grasa for E. 1441; ro iaradar comosadh re hE. 1875. With following *vn.* Ro iar I. for E. a oirnemb 504. *Vn.* frequently in meaning *look for, seek out* ag iarraidh A. 957, d'iaraidh tíre 1382; 1977.

iarum *then, afterwards* 1085, 2303. Frequently like *didiu, immorro* after the first stressed word of the sentence: Tuc iarum E. 1059; 1180, 1312; nír cian i. gur cengail 1132. Note also: Dala F. i. doruc 713; A mbuí ann i. connfaca 387; Ercuil i. nír diultadh sin leis 2393.

iasg *fish* Dpl. osna hiasgaibh 2051.

ic *see* ag.

ichtar *bottom, lower part* Dsg. a n-i. an aigein 1431, na huama 2024; fuathrog . . . imi ichtur 172.

ida iga pang. *anguish* Nsg. i. eóda 72; 115, 884; Asg. tre idhain éda 2521, mathair dorad idain gum breith 2548.

idbraim *offer, sacrifice* pret. sg. 3 ro idhbuir 441, 479; *vn.* idhbuir 440, mar i. dona deibh 2500; 2253, dorone i. don abach *sacrificed the entrails* 1393, Gsg. ac denum idhbarta 78, na hi. 80.

idir *between* 1181, 2160, itir 1480, etar 1354. With *pers. pron.* edrum 2134; eturra 2004. a) *Between (two objects)* itir in da maidhin 102, itir Tenes 7 Tebes

2416, *itir a di laim* 2022, *Dorala coir n-imagalma eturra* 270; *do liged eturra fein they were left to themselves* 1719; 2134 (note); *Docnadar . . . eturra came between them (to separate them)* 951. Very common with following η *both . . . and* *etar nua fin* η *sen corma* 624; 1354, 1480. b) *itir na nelluibh among the clouds* 112; 1181, 2166.

iga *see* *ida*.

lgthe *see* *ithe*.

ilbliadna *re hi[l]bliadhnaib in many years* 2020.

ilcheda *many hundreds* 1255.

ilchrothach *many-formed, -featured* *annam* i. 87; *rihan* i. 929, 2204.

ildathach *many-hued* *na heduighi* -a 229.

ilgnim *Gpl. Tar eis na n-i. sin do denum many deeds* 1223.

ilimud *great quantity, much, many* a) With following *gen.* : *i. oir* 273, *i. cecha hairm* 823; 913, *i. uarana* 1275; 1625, 2333; *ar faicsin i. na n-ainm-innti how many animals there were* 1954. b) With *foll. de* : *i. do thirthaibh* 926; 1447, 2170, *i. da n-allus* 2009. *See* *imud*.

ilmiana *various desires* *dia n-ilmianaib* 624.

1 ilmilte *many thousands* *ilmilti* 1549, *ilmili* 1309.

2 ilmilte *many miles* 175.

ilniamach *very bright* *na n-edaighi n-i.* 224.

ilpáirtib *see* *páirt*.

ilpiast *see* *piast*.

im *about* With *pers. pron.* *umam* 2132; *uime* 869, *im(m)e* 124, 243, 550, *imbe* 333, 353; *i. uimpi* 2076, *impea* 1333; *umpa* 651, *impu* 2017. With *poss.*

adj. *im(m)a* 173, 1961, *ma* 2506.

With *article* : *man* 1135, 2515, *iman* 304. a) *About, around* *ro iadastar a doit . . . iman luirg* 304; 416, 1961, *co mbuidhnibh . . . uime* 646; 869. b) Of *putting on (clothes etc.)* *guna . . . uime* 2137; 1725, *do chuir an leine uime* 2505; 2076, *ro ghabh uime he* 1672. c) *Throughout* *man caillidh* 2350, 2515 (But usually *fá* in this sense). d) After *verbs of asking, praying, etc.*, : *Ro gaidhestair na dee imma foillsiughudh* 438; 1573. e) *As regards, in the matter of* *ac aidhmilledh na righna im thuismedh* 88, *ro duint iat uime sin* 1876; 333, 2073. f) *On account of* *is uime ro marblus h'athair-si* 2222; 1135, 1628. g) After *certain verbs* : *ro daisedh imbe* 353; 1333; *doronsat anora . . . uime* 485; *gur thoirmesce E. impu é* 2017.

imagallam *f. conversation* *Gsg. fuin na himagallma* 1320, *coir n-i.* 270, 321.

imairecc *battle, contest* *Asg. doronsat* i. 35; 316, 1327. *Dsg. i. ar mbeolu . . . i. ar lamh* 1318-9.

imarc(r)aid *excess, advantage, odds* *ro bui i. . . ac F. o E.* 339, *Asg. imarcaidh* 1847 (*see* note).

imarchor *carrying, tossing about* *for i. an oicein* 265, *mor . . . do i. na tonn* 376.

imarcrach *excessive* *uaman* i. 815.

imb *see* *im*.

imbualad *mutual smiling, great smiling* 406.

imchael *very narrow* *essruis* i. 234, *na hasraisi imcaoil* 269, *na conaire imcaile* 1756.

imcharaim *carry* pret. sg. 3 ro imceir 613.

imehian *very long (of time)* co hi. 35.

imehlód *turning, returning* imeclogh co sidhamail 1306.

imchoiméd *guarding, watching over* ic i. na slighedh 240, serpens bicca i. 249; 1287, 2155. Gsg. fomoir -a na caerach 270; do imcoimed na cluidhedh; 150.

imehomaireim *ask, inquire* pret. sg. 3 imcomairces cách scela diaroile díbh 1228; 1298.

imchumang *very narrow* in tslighi i. 237, isin strapa n-i. 315.

imda *many, numerous* Rob i. lath gaile 498, ealadhna i. 1926.

imdaingen *very strong, very secure* arthrach i. 1548.

imdegail *separating, parting* imairece cen i. 310.

imdergad *reproaching, insulting* ag i. na ndee 93; 1506, aithis 7 i. 1854.

imdiden *protecting* acar n-i. 745, aga i. ar scath a sceith 755, aca i. . . . forna feruibh 1506.

imegla *great fear* for i. in trennia 167, d'i. na leoghan 397; d'i. E. do clódh 349, d'i. co rachudh E. 2323; i. roime [aigi?] 852.

imeglach *very fearful* guth i. 383, co hi. 1915.

imfrithóilem *attending, serving* Gsg. i n-aruidhecht . . . imfritholma 332.

imfurtacht *help* Dsg. 283.

imguin *wounding* Gsg. ar uaman a himgona 825.

imig ro imig *see* imthigim.

imirt 1. *game, procedure, inflicting* dorindi . . . an i. cedna riu-san *retaliated in the same way* 1864, cf. abairt; bas d'i. ar 2310.

imisle *great lowness, poor position (in a fight)* a i. ro bui sé isin comlunn 1134, i. a inaidh isin c. 2012.

imlán *complete* co hi. 1214, 2107.

imlinn *navel* Asg. ulcha . . . co hi. fair 768.

imluad *moving, carrying* ic i. a cennaighechta *hawking* 225, do thriallsat do i. mara 374.

imm *see* im.

immíthisse *truce* 319.

immorro (MS $\bar{a}u.$, \bar{u} , \bar{y} .) *however, moreover, indeed etc.* Used like didiu to emphasise the first stressed word of the sentence: Ro fogair i. Filoces 285; 1681, 2018, Ba halacht i. A. 67; 2091, is amlaidh i. fil sidhe 7 lama . . . lé 1236; 1242, Is and sin i. ro ghabh 259, Cid fil ann i. acht ni dechaidh 449. Separating subject from verb when the former is placed first for emphasis: Ercuil i. ro bui 297; 1215, Dala Iubiter i. ro bui se 15; 103, cf. 787. The pronoun is necessary with the object of a verb: Lucht na lunga i. ro lín gubha . . . iad 348; 669, 1263.

imordugud *arranging* acc i. cranna-caistiall 142.

impaigim *turn, return* fut. sg. 3 rel. in tan impoghas in sen orum 1927, pret. sg. 3 ro impaidh C. re hE. *turned on* 1713, *returned* 619, ro impo(gh) 1356, 1801, 2427, Ro impa 1848, impuighis 1216, pl. 3 ro impoigh-edar 1585, vii. impogh 1956, 1754.

impir *emperor* Vsg. a airdimpir 2231, Gsg. 1990.

impirecht *empire, dominion* Gsg. -a 1453, ceim i. 2434.

impoigim *impuigim see* impaigim.

imram *rowing, sailing* Asg. dorindi imrud docum tíri 1548.

imremar *very thick, epithet of Hercules' club* (Iorg) 241, 1074, 1474.

imresain *strife, contention* Asg. gan i. 1110.

imroill (Gsg. of imroll *wandering*) *crooked, misdirected* urchar n-imroill 196, 592, 2279.

imrud *see imram.*

imslemain *very smooth* aill ard i. 233.

imsloíg *numerous (?) comdhail* imsloigh 379.

imthachmang *circumference* Dsg. a n-i. a shamhtaigi (*of a sword*) 1247. lucc . . . 7 teora mili . . . ina imtachmong 1275.

imthigim impf. ro imged 1979; pret. ro imthigh 75 (-dh), 1809, ro imigh 65 (-dh), 1803, 2368; ro imgedar 1166, 1524; vn. imthecht 1091, 2175. a) *go, depart* 81, 683, 1166; ro imthigh roime 1145; 1915, 2410; ro imigh úadha 1124; ro i. . . . for amus na T. 23; ro i. . . . dia cathrachaibh 11; 725; ro i. . . . mar a roibhi C. 1664; ro i. fora cula *retreated* 410, i. . . . docum in tochmaire 561. b) With *as escape* ro i. as . . . o righ na S. 1797; 1803; imthecht re luas a retha o E. 1091, 2021. c) *walk, travel over* in magh do imthecht 1096; 1524, 1979, 2175. d) *gur imidh fordol . . . fuirri happened* 65. e) *mór . . . n-imthecht many exploits* 325.

imthnúthach *very jealous* rí . . . i. 1646.

imthrasraim *knock down, throw* pret. sg. 3 ro imthrascair 191. Vn. imthrasradh *wrestling* 188, Gpl. na n-imthras[c]arthae 199.

imthús *adventure, history, business* ro fiarfacht a n-imtus dibh 223. Used like dála (*see dáil*) Imthus righ na S. 686; 2303.

imud *great quantity, much, many* i. dorcaduis 1912; 2264; la hi. na corp *there were so many* 1090; 1105, 1683. *See ilimud.*

in *see* 1 and 2 an.

inad *place, position, situation* 2448. asa n-áit 7 asa n-inadh 1663; i. rigna 570; 1987; i. cathrach do denum 1621; Gsg. imíslí a inaidh isin comlunn 2012; cech inadh a cluinedh *wherever* 1260; 2091, 2499; E. d'faghail a n-i. na mbriathar sin do digail fair 1419; a n-inad au (?) *doirsirí instead of (?)* 59.

ináid *see* 3 ná.

inaltena *sharp (?)* in luírg . . . athgeir inaltena 290. *Cf. alt. altan, Contribb.*

inar *tunic, jacket* i. do chroenib leogan 242, i. cnis *see cues.*

inás *see* 3 ná.

inathar *entrails* Asg. 2512.

inbaid *time in phrase*: in i. sin *then, at that time* 50, 469, 1187, in i. -sidhe 17, 627; iar tiacht inmadha . . . na hingine *when the day for the nuptials of the girl arrived* 557 (note).

inbechtain *hardly, scarcely* Is inbechtain ma rainic . . . ind tan(n) 1319.

inchaib *see oinech.*

inchinn *brain(s)* Asg. 1354.

inchleith(e) *secret, concealed* locc inclcithi 170, co hincleith *secretly, in secret, hidden* 864, 1970, 2142.

inchomارtha *sign, symbol* inncomartha impirechta 1452.

inchomlainn, -uinn *fit for combat* nar i. fir in talman r[í]isín

- tre[n]milidh 1851, .u. mili fer n-armach n-incomluind 1571.
- incomraic** *fit for combat* nach incomruicc aenduine . . . risna righnuibh sin 1121.
- ind-** see inn-.
- 1 ind** see i.
- 2 ind** see inn.
- 3 ind** see I an.
- indligthech** *irrational, stupid, brutish (of animals)* ind uili anmann i. 391; 82, 194, 1311.
- inga** *nail, claw* Npl. ingne fiara 769, Dpl. con n-inguibh 1237.
- ingen** f. *daughter* Nsg. 699, Vsg. 2239, Asg. 701, Gsg. ingine 625, Dsg. ingin 212, Ndu. 1148, NApl. ingena, ingina 387, 526, 1929, Gpl. ingen 441, Dpl. ingenaibh 1921; Alcamena ingen Electrion 4; 940, 2205; inghen do Ioib 2460. *Girl, maiden* gradh na hingine do-san 213; 441, 557; na hingine macdachta 514.
- ingnath** m. *strange thing, wonder* rob i. leo 178; 1200, ba mor in t-i. les 1033.
- ingnathach** *strange, wonderful* arm i. 1245; 579, arracht n-i. 1285, cur i. 2589, edaighi -a 222, torathar i. 1230, trenfer i. 2379; rob i. les 1329.
- ingnech** see donn.
- inill** *safe, secure* co . . . sarinill 241. Cf. coinredaig inill 'vigilant,' MR 170. 17.
- inis** *island* Nsg. 1270.
- inmada** see inbaid.
- inn** *point, top* co hinn . . . in tsleibhi 630, ar i. a gualann on top of, on 190; 1017, ar ind in tsleibhi 100; 2387, os inn a gualann 2397.
- innarbad** *banishment, expelling* indarbath 1410, tuc . . . innarbadh . . . forra 903; 888, 1917. Gsg. fer innarbtha athach 1662.
- innás** see 3 ná.
- innehad** *vengeance, punishment* i . . . ona deibh 1776; 1943.
- innell** *preparation, equipment* innell . . . catha 1535.
- inneóin** *anvil* Vsg. a inneoin fhothaidh na ferrdachta 184.
- innile** *cattle, herds* a n-uili cethre 7 indile 387; 483, 1253.
- innisim** *tell, relate* ipv. Indis 697; condit. ro indeosainn 696; pret. ro innis, indis (exx. *infra*); ro innsidar, indsidar 224, 705; pass. ro, do hinnsedh 1904, 2378; vn. innisin 325, 1598, ac innis 323 (note). Generally with do *to*. a) ro innis di gan gáí 80; 1157. b) With accus.: Ro i. a tosca 272; 515, 1150, ní fetar a innisin febhús a laimhe 1598; 2541. Cf. scél, toisc. c) With vn. construction: Ro innis . . . do E. . . torathar . . . do torachtain 1229; 2378. d) With dependent clause introduced by co: ro innis . . . co raibhe 26; 995, 2038.
- innme** *wealth* Nsg. 1922.
- innmus** *wealth, treasure* Gsg. innmuis 205, 1225.
- innraic** *upright, innocent* 1822, na n[d]aine i. 1989, na oglach indraic *faithful servant* 2555.
- innrud** *attacking, raiding, devastating* ag i. 2565, indrudh saeghail 251, ag indrudh 7 ag argain 803; 942, 1401. Vn. of O. Ir. in-reith, which appears in pret. pl. 3 as do innrudar 728. The corresponding sg. 3 is not written *plene*. It has been expanded ro innraidh 831, 909, 2563, 2574.

innsaige *approaching, attacking* triall innsaighi forind arracht 1284; d'innsaighi E. 824.

innsamail *the like of a hindsamail* ar deghdeilb 508.

inntleacht m. *intellect, skill* Asg. in t-inntleacht sin *stratagem* 1055. Gsg. maille hilmud inntleachta 1625, ac scrududh a n-inntleachta 1785; 1892.

innus *mode, manner* With foll. co. nach, etc. *so that*, always consecutive with foll. pret. or impf.: innus co nderna 808; 1698, 1753, 2405. With impf.: indus co mbaidhedh 1430 (note), co tabhraidis 1730.

irgal *fighting, combat, attack* ADsg. la hircail arrachta A. 1069; 1577, 1700, foran i. sin 2114, na hob irgal 1164. *See* gnáth-, laech-.

irgalach *aggressive, warlike* na hathaigh . . . -a 1866.

is copula *be*. Unexpressed 1148, 1812, 2413. Pres. is 772, 1325 and *passim*, iss 1259, 1262, isim 974; ní h- 744, 1792, ní uait 114; nach 1969, 2325, depending on pret. vb. 1387, 2307; an 90, 1845; más 678; Conid 1142, 2201, Gurub 1606, 2040. Fut. rel. bus 1664, 1769. *see* 1120 note. Condit. budh 135, dobu(dh) 186, 1989, dobo 2248, robadh 1282, 1337, roba 2249; nabudh 581; corob 1463. Subj. pres. madh 1925, 2316, gidh 1790, cidh 1310, *see* gé. Subj. past: budh 1575, minbudh 208, munu edh 2073; damadh 783; gemadh 1231; Pret. ba h- 480, fa h- 2271, 1536-7; roba 575, robo 1277, robu(dh) 531, 930, rob (before vowels and f) 630, 125; robsat 366; ro adhbul 42, ro ferr

2207; 1339; dob (before vowels) 877, 2039; uir 28, nirb (before vowels) 828, 1731, nirbo tshamlaidh 326; nar 565, narb (before vowels) 932, 2039, naba 2280; cor 286, corb 86, 486, 1305, corbo 274, corub corob 817, 1776; no comadh 317, comba 1247 ff.(?); gur 1134, 1676, gurba h- 1028, 1705, gurb (before vowels) 969, gurub 2018; conar 1095, conarba 1682, 2096; carbh 981; darb ainm 1656; ger 284, 1265; inar 977. In modal sense (*cf.* condit. *supra*) 1537, 119, 1339, 891, 643, etc.

(h)ísín *see* sin.

itbath hitbath (at-bail), incorrectly used in meaning *thou shalt die* 1308. *Cf.* ZCP xiii 216.10.

ithe *eating* re n-ighiti 2315.

itir *see* idir.

iubus *fort, blockhouse* iubus(aib) debtha 34, 476, iubhus faircína 143. *See* CCath., Bidrag.

L

la *see* le.

1 lá m. *day* Nsg. 2244; Asg. arole lá 505, an lá sin 507, 1618; la co n-aidhici 1462; Gsg. lae 337, gach lae *every day* 1195. Ar techt an lae 1164, diu lae 1940; Dsg. do ló 7 d'aidhici 1632, tri huaire do ló 1546, sa lo amarach 1122; teora la 840; Gpl. uighi .u. la 1400, fes cethri la 218. Lá bága *see* bág. *See* sam-.

2 lá rola *see* tarra, toitim.

labraim *speak* pret sg. 3 ro labhair 1294.

lac(e)aim *see* lagaim.

ladrann *thief* Apl. na ladrainn 428.

- laech** *warrior* Dsg. 135, Gpl. 1433, 1685, Dpl. do laechaibh 1342. Cpds. -irghail 874, -lamaibh 1863, -lenub 106, -lorg 1074, -milidh 1061. *See* deg.
- laechda** *warrior-like, pertaining to a warrior* láma l. 768, slabra l. 833.
- laechraid** *f. coll. warriors* Nsg. 875, Dsg. 1459, Gsg. laechraidhi 829.
- laeg** *calf* Npl. laigh 1973, Gpl. laegh 1974, Dpl. laeghaibh 1972.
- lagaim** *weaken* (trans.) pret. sg. 2 ro lacais 429, sg. 3 ro lace 472.
- lagim** *see* luidim.
- laídím** *incite, urge on* pret. sg. 3 ro laídh 1581, vn. laidiugud *see* gresaim.
- laídir** *strong* co laidir 106, 2251. *See* feidm-.
- laídiugud** *see* laídím.
- lairgi** (láracc) Apl. *thighs* 829 (note).
- lám** *hand, arm* Asg. 361, Gsg. ar feis laime 1221, do glacc ar barr l. hí 2447, Dsg. laim 174, ro ghabh ar laim hí 819, Adu. itir a di laim 2022, lamhaibh 2403, Npl. lamha 768, 1530, Gpl. lamh 1178, do liagaibh lámh 1550, Dpl. lamhaibh 2471. Dorad a lam [in ?]a laim 361; 367 (*cf.* Guy 283.4, Caithr. Cellaig 649 ff.); ní tabhraid ar ndee lam linn 1082; ar lamha do chui romhuind 1530; iar mbrisedh orra le laim . . . E. 959, feibus a laimhe 1598; 1822; laim re sruth *beside* 1404; 2092. Cpds. -arma 2186, -chomairt *see* comairt. *See* laech-, leth-, luathagim.
- lámach** *shooting* 128.
- lamaim** *dare* pret. pl. 3 nar lamhsatt 1549.
- lámánn** *glove* Nsg. 200.
- lampa** *lamp* Asg. lampaidh 1632 (note).
- lán** *full* lan dod ghradh 520; 513; a lan cneidi 2505. In cpds. generally intensive and alliterating: -adbul 1752, -beg 1547, -beogha 1585, -cadad 1475, -chalma 1511, -chalmacht 128, -chama 772, -cruaidhi 1060, -daingin 833, -dirga 777, -edrum 760, -colach 106, -fherg 1606, -fhergach 873, -gera 1237, -glicc 600, -ghradh 2258, -marbh 2174, -marbhadh 1561, -mór 1430, -radhaire 143, -ríghi 725, -soillsi 2114, -urrlum 792. *See* balc-.
- lánamnas** *wedlock, love* Gsg. dil lánamnais 880.
- lann** *blade, sword* Asg. 791, 885.
- lár** a) *middle* as l. in aenaigh 654, ar l. mo daingin 1003, ar l. na lénedh 2507, 2516. *Cf.* cert-. b) *ground* ro tocebbadh do l. í 598, co l. 2166, ar l. 2297.
- láracc** *see* lairgi.
- lasaim** *light, kindle* pret. pl. 3 do lasadar 1198; *become inflamed* ro las dia grad (?) 10; 2507; vn. ar lasadh *alight* 2157.
- lasair** *flame* pl. lasracha 2344, l. in bhratha 1990.
- lasamain** *flaming* do dhrithlennaib lasamna 1709.
- lasrach** *flaming* tor . . . tronlasrach 2535.
- láth** *warrior* l. gaile 468, Gpl. ilimud l. ngaile 1226, Dpl. lathaibh gaile 144, 1342.
- láthair** *place, presence* do l. 695; tanic co l. cuca 1856; 1929, 2153; ar l. catha 2125, ag dul co l. do 1488.
- le** *with* 990, etc., frequently also la 941, etc. With pers. pron.

lium 1022, 2224, lem 677; let 1709, lett 804, lat 724, 1162; le(i)s 1136, 1329, lais 1180, laiss 43; f. le 1222; linn 1530, linne 670; leo 1201. With poss. adj. lena 1803, 2562, le ceile 2370. With article leisín 877, lesín 671, lasín 63, 176, 2003; lasna 39, 136.

a) 1. *With, by means of* (instrument): le nert gae 274, le luas a retha 2021; 1577, 2297. *See* 2 ré (g). 2. *Introducing agent after passives*: millter let é 2149; 1642, 1824. 3. *After vnn.*: a trascairt la dias d'fheruibh 1131, a cliamhain do malairt la hE. 2043. *Cf.* tochmarc Y. la hE. 2262; 1618. *Note also*: iarna denum le piccoidib 636; 1320. 4. *on account of, by reason of, through* nir tuil . . . la neim a chrecht 424, la huaman E. 1907; 1105, 1690, la forcongrae in rígh 541. b) *With verbs in various idioms (with verbs of motion in sense of accompanying)*: beirim *bring, carry off* 1186; do cuireadh L. le cum E. *L. was sent with it (letter) to E.* 2498; 2475, *cf.* 1706-7; dobeirim *carry off* 1016, 1648, ní tabhraid . . . lam linn *do not help us* 1082; 1162; éirgim *succeed* 2228; ro fhaidh leis 2259; ro fuadaigh les hÍ *carried her off* 654; ro gaid 1938; imthigim 365, 2368; luidim 1105; tairrngim 1961; téigim *accompany* 899, *bring* 1493; *cf.* 2191; teithim 1738; tigim *accompany* 666, *bring* 990; tógbaim 580; toitim *die at the hands of* 1009. c) *After adjj. and nouns in the opinion of, etc., e.g.* ail 794, annsa 1709,

beg 708, deimin 347, doigh 2007, fada 2495, ferr 535, ingnath 1780, maith 2145, olc 30, rogha 1579, toil 1769. *Note also*: dar leo 1638, is eidir leis 1161, med gradha a mna laiss 43. d) *In various constructions denoting possession, ownership.* 1. is lem-sa mo breath fein 677. 2. Na n-edaighi . . . bui leo *which they had* 224; 1020, 1529 (only in earlier part of text, *see* ag (c)). 3. Lámha . . . lais 769; 1236. 4. Cin acht aonmilidh laiss 44; 610, 711. 5. Strengthening 1 co: con n-oluid . . . leo 228; 2265. e) *With vn. expressing purpose*: la fortacht d'faghail 78. f) *In prepositional and adverbial phrases*: le ceile 2370, La soduin 1361, leis sin 2484, la taebh na mara 1034, le gach uair dib 2401. *Cf.* 2ré.

lebaid *bed* leabaidh urluachra 1761, Dsg. 50, Gsg. leapa 1221.

1 lebar *book* Npl. liubhair 1831, Apl. lebhair 1016, Gpl. leabhar 1785, 1892.

2 lebar *slender, long* giall . . . firl. 767, ingne . . . firleabra 770.

lec *see* lia.

lecc *flagstone* Nsg. 1984, Apl. lecca 2025, Dpl. leccaib 1752.

ledraim *hack, lacerate* pret. sg. 3 ro leadair 472, vn. ledairt 953, 1561, 2162; -ledradh 1569.

leg *see* lia.

léidmech *eager, daring* fer . . . l. 918, gartha -a 1733.

leigim (-é-? *But note the forms in -i-*) *let, allow, leave, throw* (forms *infra*). i) *Without foll. prep. or adv.*: do ligen a anala 1595, ar tí do ligen *about to*

abandon thee 2288. ii) With ar (for) : ro leig fora di glun . . . é 919; 1882; iii) With as : ro leigedar gartha asta 1715; 2101; sib fein do leigin as 1422; 1839. iv) With co : do leigedar frasa . . . da n-armailb . . . cuigi *shot at* 1503. Do leicc C. lasracha . . . cuca 1994; *cf.* ro leicc . . . docum talman e. 190, gan a ligen docum E. 2254, ro leic E. dia saidhe *made towards it* 380. v) With de : leig do Yole *leave Y. alone* 2233. vi) With do : gin guforgull do lecan do denum doibh 151, nir lig aedhiacht . . . doibh 902; 1306, righe in domhun do ligen . . . don droing *cede* 1119, conach leicenn a huaman d'uathadh curadh . . . asenambh 1253. vii) With idir : do liged eturra fein 1719, na leigid edrum-sa 7 iat *do not leave me single-handed against them* 2134 (note). viii) With i : ro leic a n-enmirte . . . é *pretended to weaken* 345. ix) With ré : ro leig a lorg . . . ris *revealed to him* 998. x) With sech : ro leicisit seoca e 61. xi) With tré : nach ligfidis ced slighedh tresin cathraigh e 1860. xii) do leicc se Prim . . . amach 749; 1946, 2141.

léigim *read* pret. sg. 3 ro (do) leigh (litir) 2442, 2475; vn. leighed 2443, 2486.

léim *jump* Asg. sraidhleim 606 (*see sraid-*), Dsg. do leim 760, 1558.

léimim *jump* pret. sg. 3 ro leim 1998, pl. 3 ro leimsid 2005.

léine f. *shirt* Nsg. leine 172, Asg. 2494, Dsg. 2289, Gsg. na leined 2503, 2511.

léir *clear, visible* conarba leir doibh a ceile 1682; co leir *all, entirely* 728.

lenab *child* laechlenub 106.

lenaím a) *follow, pursue* condit. sg. 3 co lenfadh se Aitilas 1185, pret. sg. 3 len 740, ro (do) len 346, 2496 etc., pl. 3 ro lensad 959, 1540, ro lenadar 2016, vn. acar lenmain 1531. b) *adhere to* (generally with de) : do len si (leine) da chorp 2507; 1674-5, do len Espain don talmain sin 1828, do len T. na G. in talach 2407; co mbui a lenmuin ann (*of an axe in the ground*) 602.

leóman, leógan n. *lion* Nsg. 390, Asg. 415, Dsg. 401, Gpl. 242, Gsg. -ain, -uin 410, 1475, N.Apl. 386, 388.

leómanda *lion-like* leoganda 1237.

león *wound, injury* Gsg. ina luidhi leoin 2174.

leónaim *wound* pret. sg. 2 ro leonuis 428, sg. 3 ro leon 472, vn. ac leonadh 956.

les *benefit, good* dodenum do les 698, ara les 2503.

lesugud *improving, making amends* gach ainndlighed . . . do lesughudh riu 1415; inar do chrocnib leogan gan l. *untanned* 242.

1 leth *half a l.* . . . dibh 364, co fuath dragunda foran leth n-ale *the rest of it* 1235. Cpds. -mili 2098, do -taebh na conuire 825, -cos *one foot* 401, a mullach a -ochta 2278, -laim 2562.

2 leth *part, direction, side* do gach l. *on every side* 809, 2109, for cech leth 175.

lethad *width, breadth* .x. troighti . . . ina l. 1361.

lethan *wide, broad* ailltecha leathna 777, chasa . . . firlethna 764,

- lecc lethan 1084, loinges l. 1400, longaibh lethna 1430, suili l. 706, troighteach lethan 772. Cpds. -aidbli 309, -luirg 292, -sciath 1243. See *bél*-, *bonn*-, *clas*-, *cliab*-, *tarr*-.
- lia** *stone* Nsg. liec loghmar *gem* 202, Dsg. do buail fo lig lanmoir c 1092, Gpl. lec, leg logmar 206, 273, ilimud murliag 2025 (see *múr*), Dpl. do (mur) liagaibh 1549, 1753. Cpd. liagelochuibh 2181.
- liaig** *physician* Npl. legha 106, 964.
- libedán** see *liuidán*.
- liber** f. (806-7) *club, cudgel* (of Hercules' weapon) in l. lancalma luirgi 806; 1560, 2339. Aen. 2208 has *libaraib*, but the last two exx. *supra* are written *plene*.
- lice** see *lia*.
- lidarra** *awkward* (?), *dragging* (?) troighteach . . . l. 772. Liodar a dawdler, Dinneen. See Hessen s.v. *litar*. Lama . . . *litarra*, CCath. 4029, but Stokes' derivation from *liothra* (gloss.) does not seem correct.
- lig** see *lia*.
- ligim**, *ligen* see *leigim*.
- límad** *polishing* ag l. a n-arm 992.
- 1 lín** *linen* Gsg. a n-édach lín 2295.
- 2 lín** *the full number, all, number* (of men in an army) is edh lín tangadar 1459, is é lín ro buí P. 2094; lín a slógh 21, 23; ní fuilmid lín catha do 1083; 1465. Ddu. diblinaib, -uib both 30, 168, 545; but apparently *all* 544, 575.
- línaim** *fill* a) Do línudh in huingin . . . do clochuibh 1553; 1612, 2167. b) Ro lín igha eda A. 115; 301, 1257, a lan encidi . . . arna línadh 2505. c) coro lín bruth . . . ind 1333. Ro lín . . . clú E. fon uili domun 210, ro línadar sluaigh . . . a timchill E. 2161.
- línmairecht** *abundance* (in numbers) 310, 1342.
- línmar** *numerous* sluaigh -a 1053, 1060.
- 1 linn** *pool* Apl. linnti 480, Dpl. sruthlinntibh 1564, 2198.
- 2 linn** (*intoxicating*) *drink* ro dailedh o biúdh 7 o linn iat 575, Gsg. a lórdaethan bidh 7 lenna 1616.
- litir** f. *letter* Asg. 2440, 2475, Gsg. na litreach 2486.
- liubar** see *lebar*.
- liuidán** *leviathan* Nsg. 2051.
- loc** (-g) m. *place* Nsg. lucc 1274, Asg. 155, locc oirechtais 2386, Gsg. ainm ind luice lu mbuí 1273; 1979, Dsg. asin locc inlethi 170; 2034, 2080. Some of these perh. to log, *avn*.
- loch** m. *lake* Nsg. 1275. Gsg. for lar in locha 1276, Apl. 480.
- lóchrann** *lamp, torch* Npl. lochrúind 2157.
- locht** *fault, sin* Gpl. (?) 2474.
- (ro) **loduir** see *téigim*.
- log** *pit, recess, hollow* Asg. l. socuir 344, Dsg. a l. domhain 2023 (note). See *loc*.
- lógmar** *valuable, precious* (of stones) see *lia*.
- loigdim** *lessen, diminish* ipv. pass. loighter 1825.
- loinges** Asg. *fleet* 1406; ro chuir E. for l. uadha *banished* 110; Gsg. ar creich loingsi *on a plundering voyage* 646.
- loiscim** *burn* pret. sg. 3 ro loisc 2564, vn. ag losgadh 1041, va. colun criadh loisc[th]e 1379.
- loise** *blush* Nsg. tainic loisi de 2442, 2486.

- lón** *provision* 1958.
- long** *f. ship, vessel* Nsg. 1555, Asg. 220, Gsg. lunga 348, 2308, luinge, -i 634, 1197, Dsg. luing 1558, Npl. longa 1621, Gpl. long 1183, Dpl. longaibh 1429.
- longaim** *eat* pret. pl. 3 ro longsát 2354, vn. longadh 7.
- lonn** *fierce, angry* co l. lanfhlegach 873.
- lonnaigim** *anger* pret. pass. Ro lonnaighedh 1556.
- lór** *enough*, see daethain.
- 1 lorg** *f. club, cudgel (Hercules' weapon)* Nsg. 241, Asg. 998, luirg 290, Gsg. luirge, -i 1560, etc., Dsg. luirg 948, Apl. lorga 1803. Sometimes replaced by liber, sab, sail, súst, see these words.
- 2 lorg** *track* Asg. ní fuaradar l. na mbó 1968; 1965 (?), bermaid l. orra 1951.
- loscad** see loiscim.
- lota** *loft, platform* Gpl. lotadha lanradhaire 143.
- luachair** *rushes*, see úrluachair.
- luaimnech** *swift, rushing*, see sruth-.
- luas** *speed, swiftness* imthecht re l. a retha 1091; 1878, 2351.
- luath** *speedy, swift* co l. 2488, cpv. luaithe 199, 891, conarba l. fiadh . . . nas é 2096. Cpds. -buillibh 1511, ro -fhergaiged 1557, ag -ledradh 1569, -marbhadh 1611. See fir-, prim-.
- luathaigim** *quicken* pret. sg. 3 ro luathaigh a lamha 2012, pass. ro luathaigedh 609.
- lubgort** *garden, orchard* Asg. 248.
- luce** see loc.
- lucht** *people, folk, inhabitants, crew* Gsg. -a 621; l. ainndligid 429, l. airdmesa 158, l. caduiss 143, l. na cathrach 621, l. na ceirde cedna 1626, [lu ?]cht a ceirt 2374, l. coiméda *guardians* 1752, cf. 492, l. denmusa na cathrach 1623, l. fiadhnúise *referees* 150, l. foghluma in gaiscidh 1374, l. furfogarthá *heralds, announcers* 536, l. luingi 1197.
- luchtmar** *having a large crew, well-manned* long l. lánmór 916, 2305. -a 1430.
- luga** *cpv. of beg smaller, less* aran mac ba l. 97, ní l. 1130, corob lugaidi dodéndaís 2035.
- luib** *plant, herb* Npl. luibi 482.
- luicc** see loc.
- luidim** *lie* pret. sg. 3 ro luid A. ina fharrad *lay down beside him* 51; ro luidh le 939; 2065, vn. ag luidi leo 1105; ro luidh fóra muin 793; imud na lamh ag luidhí for E. 1178; ina luidhí leoin lanmarbh 2174. *Lay, impose* ceist lagim-sí for cech n-aon 1323.
- luingin** *small ship, boat* 1410, 1547, 2268.
- luinne** *jury, rage* co luindí 7 co kanfheirg 1005; 1060, 1981, a luindí leomhain 1347.
- lúirech** *breastplate* 243, Dsg. cona luirigh 1242.
- lúth** a) *vigour, power* 128, luth lanmor 1258 (or to (b) ?), Gsg. fromídh . . . a luith 549. b) *joy, gladness* Gsg. ind t-a[dh]bhar lutha 1337; do gabh luth . . . hi 2420; la l. in deghnima doronsad 1617; gidh l. let 114; 1407, 1763; robo l. menmún la l. sin 21; 531.
- lúthgáir** *joy, gladness* tri luth[gh]-air an sceil 2090, Gsg. gartha. . . luth[gh]aire 1733, 1879.
- lúthgáirech** *joyful, glad* 2414.
- lúthmar** *vigorous, powerful* leim luthmar 700, 1558; co l. 1531.

M

-m- int. pron. sg. 1, *see* *mé*.
ma *see* *im*.
má *if* Is inbechtain ma rainice 1320. With copula : Mas cdlh *well* 678 ; madh olc maith le hE. é 1025 ; 2310. *Cf.* *mina*.
mac *m. son. Plene readings Gpl.* mac 441, Apl. nuic 562, cpd. macgnimartha *youthful exploits* 554. Note also Npl. *felmacu* 445. Apl. *macu* 387. Dpl. *d'felmacaib* 205. Mac do Iubiter 207 ; doruc ben E. mac 1050. mac do geinedh asin talmáin 2381 ; mac deirbh-seithar a athar 2298 ; Theseus .i. mac rígh Atenus 182 ; Iulíter mac Saduirn 9 ; 993. *Boy, youth* 100, *mor mac* 7 n-ingen 441. Perhaps also 133. Mac alla *see* *alla*.
macám *child* Gpl. 804.
macánta *mech. gentle* 1024, 2242.
maedachta *adult, mature* na hingine m. 514.
machtad *wonder, surprise* [mach ?]-tnadh menman 63 ; 308. *Cf.* *machtugud*.
machtugud *wonder, surprise* 1130 ; m. menman 1031, 1128, 1199. Used like *machtad, q.v.*
macraid *coll. youth, young men* Dsg. ar m. na Greige 210.
madain *see* *maidin*.
madra *dog m. doruis Ifirnn (Cerberus)* 854.
maer *steward, mayor* Apl. mair 1642.
maerda *stately, dignified* 1024.
maeth *soft* cpd. -sroill 917.
mag *m. plain* Gsg. do clochuibh in caemmuighi 1554, for fair-singi in muighi 1948 ; 1952. *Battlefield* 1084, 1096-7. Cp. maghsliabh 584.

maicne *descendants* itir shaerm. 7 daerm. 165.
maidim *see* *maidm, muidim*.
maidin *1. morning* madain 450, 1205. Gsg. co mucha na maidne 1078, retla furlfogartha na m. 334. maidm 2255. Ar maidin *in the morning* 2259, ar m. iarnamarach *the next morning* 1125, 2080, isin m. 1262, co m. 1270.
maidm *defeat, rout* iar m. da muindtir 1213. Ro bris díbh . . . sruthm. . . dochum srotha 615. Gsg. rian madhma 1076. Vn. of *muidim, q.v.*
maigden *see* *moigden*.
maigistir *master* ardm. isna secht n-eladhnaibh 970 ; 1787. NApl. maigistreacha 1781, 1896.
maille *with, together with* m. bilinud inntleхта 1625 ; 1991, 2542.
main *wealth* Apl. maini 2048.
mainistir *monastery, convent* m. caillech ndub 889-90.
mainner *pen, enclosure* Tangadar . . . ina maindir . . . ina urtiin-chill 1514.
mairg *woe* is m. mathair 2547.
mairgnech *sorrow, lamentation* Gsg. mairgnighi 2177.
mairim *live, last, survive* pres. p^l. 3 mairid na teinnte sin fos ar lasadh 1798, past subj. sg. 3 da mairidh in mac sin 109 ; pret. sg. 3 nar mair 534, 2290, 10 mair in delb . . . no co tainic Sin Sém lasted 1640, in cein do mair 455, 1398 ; c nar mhair dia muindtir 1182 ; 2119. Cein mair 256.
mairned *betraying* do m. na mórchathrach 2143.
maise *beauty* 128, fo m. 1381.
maisech *beautiful* mairgi m. 917.

1 **maith** adj. *good* is m. do dhelbh 1846, is m. do lamh 1821, ní m. in modh 1660; cert m. 1808, craidhi m. 2062, lá m. 2244, sen m. catha 1081; do cennach co m. 987, iad fein do choimhed co m. 976; madh olc m. le hÉ. é 1925; 2366.

2 **maith** subst. *good, good thing, deed* adubhairt in m. sin ris *who thus praised him* 922, medaigh[th]er gach m. let 1824, gurub mó do m. doroinne E. 2019.

maithe, maithi pl. *nobles, lords* 700, 2371. See ard-.

maithem *forgiveness* Asg. m. n-anacail 1308.

maithes *property, riches* Asg. 832, Dsg. cona maithis 38, maithes 2368, Gsg. ilimud maithesa 920, 1897.

malach- *-browed* -dubh *dark-browed* 510, 929.

malairt *injuring, destroying, slaying* 1012, 2043, gan m. 1061, dia m. 7 dia mor mar ?-bhadh 868; 1064, ac m. 7 ic mughuidh 611, dia m. 7 dia micorughuidh 1691.

mall *slow* co m. 2098.

maliacht *curse* dobhér-sa mo mh. duit 2459.

man see im.

mar I. prep. a) *like, like to* rí . . . mar missi 1661, mar gach ainmídi 1909, mar é 2318, Mar an cédna *likewise* 1007. Mar sin *in that way, thus, so* 1170, 2052. Mar aen ré *together with, see aen.* b) *as (serving as, etc.)* tucadh E. mar ainm aran mac 96, delbha . . . mar comartha 1454; 1169, 1629, mar banceile *to wife* 1921; 2250. See also 881, 2353,

2520. II. conj. *as, how* mar do gab E. nert ar E. 1033, dorug buidechus ris mar do marbh 2292. Mar budh é mian *as if* 1575. Mar theid . . . is amlaid sin 496, mar thurnas . . . is mar sin do thurn 2103; 2048, 2244-5. Ar son mar *because* 1596, 2587. Cf. amlaid. With rel. part. and dep. form of verb *where* mar a roib: ben F. 835; 1437, 2107.

mara, marannail see muir.

marb *dead* 1511, 2496; con torchair m. gan anmain 734; 1605, 1869; roba marbh *died* 1725; 2167, 2349; *mortally wounded* 2283. See lán-.

marbaim *kill* pres. nach marbunn 2312, condit. ní muirbfeadh 208, pret. ro. do marbhus 2215, 2223; ro. do marbh 888, 2292, 2550; ro marbsat 102, 386, do marbudar 742, 1753, pass. ro. do marbhadh 611, 2127, vii. marbhadh 855, 2202, Gsg. mo marbtha 2470, 2472. See lán-, huath-, mór-.

marmail, -uil Gsg. *marble* 1379, 1063.

máthair *mother* Nsg. mathair 1051, Vsg. 2217, Asg. 2382, Gsg. mathar 649, Dsg. ina mathair cloinni 2457, Gpl. maithrech (*of cows*) 1973.

mathgamain *bear* 1289.

mé pers. pron. sg. 1 *I, me* mé fein 2248; with copula: is mé ro gabh 990, is fer innarbtha athach . . . mé 1693. Infixed: lsim colach 974, atameonnaice 1300, romnug 1301. See mise.

meblach *treacherous* 701.

méd *amount, quantity, size (plene* 577, 1609, 2079) for m. a choirp 179; 244, ls mor do m. 1846; m. gradha a mna laiss 42.

médaigim *increase* ipv. pass. medaigh[th]er gach maith let 1824; pret. ro medaigh a menma 1130; 1730. pass. ro méduighed a clú 547. vn. medugluadh menman 1309.

medair *joy, merriment* 621.

medón *middle* ina m. (*of a lake*) 1270. *Haist* m. calma 770; 1323. See cert-, cidirmedón.

meíde *neck* Dpl. as meídibh míled 893.

meinic see minic.

meirge *banner, standard* Nsg. meirgi 617, 1475. Asg. merge 380. Apl. meirgedha 2108.

meirrelech *robber, villain* Gpl. 2317, 2350. Dpl. dona meirreleachaibh 2310.

meirtnige *fatigue, weariness* gan meirtnighi 1745.

meisnech *courage* do chuir m. ina muindtir 1702.

melaím *grind* condit. co melfaidis muilli 1745.

mellad *deceiving* Gsg. a ndoigh a mellta 457.

memoratiua ars m. 971.

menma *mind* Nsg. do buaidredh mo menma uili 2473. Gsg. menman. attributive after foluamain, lúth, machtna'l, -ugud, mian, *q.v.* Dsg. acca scudud ina menmain cindus 16; 98, 432. Do smuain ina m. 967; 1155, 2477. *Spirits, courage* medhair 7 menma 621; 1717, 1913. menma míledh 1348. See beg-, mor-.

menmach menmach 39. *spirited, courageous, bold* ri m. 1043. do ridiribh . . . -a 1493. See beg-, mer-, mór-. For the form without the second *n* see ZCP xiii 217, 12, 237, 9.

menmarc *wish, desire* cusin crich mar m. les dul 978; 1259.

1470. But note: roba menmarc lais co claifedh se E. *thought to* 209; 1955. Meanmarc .i. smuainead, Arch. i 59 no. 479.

mer *swift, bold* na mílidh mera 810, do ridiribh m. 1493. Cpds. -calma 921, 1514, -menmach 1065, 2007.

méra *mayor, official* Apl. (sg. ?) dorindedh . . . mera la hE. 1012.

merdanta *bold, courageous* Ri m. 1449. Et. Celt. i 80, 9, 81, 3, 2 Tim. iii 4. Luc. Fid. 2, 6.

merugud *wandering, confusion* ar m. 756.

mes *calculating* Gsg. lucht aird-mesa 159.

1 mesc in phrase: i m. *in the middle, midst of* ina m. 809, a m. mo muindtiri 1003, a m. na slógh 1210, na n-ainminti 1953. With sg.: a m. in catha 1707, a m. na teinedh 1909.

2 mesc *mixed, confused* cpd. -buaidhredh 1528.

mesca *drunkenness* ro-lin m. . . . iat 577.

mescaigthe see somescaigthe.

meth *decay* cpd. -builli 1407.

mí 1. *month* re mí amain 2582; Gsg. mis 964-5.

miad *honour* in phrase: nír mia[dh] lais *considered it dishonourable* 168; 565, 1170.

miadamla *honour, dignity* m. 7 mormuirn 485. fo m. 7 fo maisi 1380; co m. *with honour, honourably* 6, 422, 518.

mian *desire, wish* 1504, 2313, m. gach ain dibh 1395, m. menman *heart's desire* 530, dia n-ilmianaib *various desires* 624, ba m. les 1011; 2248, do m. scéul a mna do clos 25; 260, 1407.

míchar *kind, friendly* co míchur muindterach 1219.

míchéillide *out of one's senses, frenzied* na mílidh . . . míceillidi 810.

míchiail *lack of sense, overboldness* mesca 7 míciail 577; 1295.

míchórugud *disarranging, routing* dia malairt 7 dia m. 1692.

míð *mead* míð cuill 624.

mígním *evil-doing* in m. 7 an eogir 1395.

míl *animal* Asg. 194.

1 míle, -i *thousand* m. fer 1202; 1685; after numerals: da m. deg 1042. n. m. 1570. See *ilmilte*.

2 míle *mile* teora míli 1274, lethm. 2008, da míli ar comgar 2437.

3 míle m. *soldier, warrior* Nsg. 921 (*plene* 617. 2065), Asg. mílidh 44 (*plene*), 566, Gsg. in -míledh 1490, Dsg. -mílidh 1147, du. 320, Npl. 810, Gpl. na míledh 470. Gsg. as adj. *warrior's, warrior-like* builli míledh 313, menma m. 1348. See *í cath-, laech-, rí-, trén-*.

míleta *warrior-like, valorous* airm . . . míleta 1000, mnaibh míleta 1144, rí . . . míleta 1065.

mílla (*míla*) *gentle, amiable* 510, moighden m. 929.

míllim *destroy* ipv. pass. míllter let é 2140, pret. pass. is leis do mílledh in d-llbh 1041, vii. mílledh 2147.

mímenma f. *low spirits, dejection* Dsg. co míbron 7 co mímenm an 1168.

mín *small, fine* superl. fa míni na mílidh 2113. See *note*.

mín *smooth, gentle* 1023, 2242, co m. 191, 2250. Cpl. -akaim 1378. See *tláith-*.

mína *if not, unless* With pres. subj. mína tucthai 701; 1308, 2313. With past subj. mína fagbhadh 1152; 273, 2227, roba marbh . . . mína beith febhus na feilme *were it not for* 1725: acht mína thecmadh 1255; mínbudh ed 208, munu edh 2073. Cf. *má*.

mínca *frequency* o m. ro doirtsit 578.

mínic *often* 1979.

mínigim *become calm, abate* pres. rel. mar míniges in gaeth mór 2245.

mínugud *breaking into small pieces, pulverising* cin brú 7 cin m. 414, 1354.

mírbulda *miraculous* delb m. 1040.

mírront *mirror* 1035.

mírúnach *malicious, malevolent* co mísgnech m. 1483.

míseaid *curse* Trist 7 m. 613.

míseais *hatred* m. 7 mórfluath 15.

mísciamach *ugly, ill-favoured* athach . . . mísgiamach 1028.

mísenech *hateful* fereabih . . . fírmísenecha 1507, co mísgnech 1483.

míse *emphatic form of mé, q.v.*: brisfí mísi 1970, is ferr tusa . . . na mísi 1701, rí . . . m'ur mísi 1061, Asg. 2135, is mísi After 922; 2308, acht gidh mísi dorndí 1700.

mísen *bat om. n. ill-luck* 1528, m. catha 2120.

míthaem *crime, evil deed* 1394, 1903, 2030, pl. míthaemanna 1902. See *next*.

míthaemannach *evil-doing* P. meblach m. 701, Perh. *deceitful, cf.* feall 7 meabul 7 míthaem, Fíandóg, 705. Gay 275.17.

míthréar *merciless* co m. 990, 1198, 2249.

mitill *metal* Dpl. osna mitillibh 2040.

mo poss. adj. *my* 924, 1010. Before vowels and *f*: m'ingen 609; 933, 2214, m'fir posta 2214. For the forms foll. prepp. see these. See also 4a.

mó cpv. of *mór* *greater, greatest* aran mac fa mó 97; 213; buidhechus is mó na a tiubhuind 934; 1918, gurub mó do maith 2019, ní mo na se huairé o d'fagamair 2315, is innta is mó do bidh 2417. Corob moidi dodendais 1464, ní moidi ro ansat aigi sin 1582; 1870.

moch *early* cpd. na maidni -soillsi 2255.

mod *manner, courtesy* 1660.

modad see *mog*.

modarda *grim, surly* athach m. 1028. ITS i 42.1, iii gloss., Ériu v 166, 46, 182, 355. Gny. Cf. mothardhorca, Et. Celt. i 81.32, 87.24.

mog *slave, servant* Gsg. (?) modad 59 (note). Cf. Ériu v 166, 46.

moigden *girl, maiden* 929, 1100. Dsg. don moighdin 1123. Gpl. moighden 2218, Dpl. do maighdinibh uaisle 1933.

molaim *praise* pret. ro mol 421, 1620; do moladar 107, 1896, ro molsat 486.

mong *mane, hair* cpds. -orniamae 510, -buidhi 514.

1 mór *great, large* of very wide application, e.g. 10, 621, 1359, 2325; na Magionda Moire 923, in tsrotha moir 27, co mimenmoin moir 1109, tennala mora 1772. Co m. 730, 781. O beg co m. 1936. Cpds. -adbul 714, -aicenntach 1044, -chathrach 2113, -dalach see *infra*.

-gnim 373, -marbhadh 2017, -menma 1206, -menmach 1449, -muindtir 1538, -theglach 730, -timceall 140. See *adbul*, *commór*, *dos*-, *guasacht*-, *lán*-, 2 ro-, *trethan*-.

2 mór *much, large number* m. comruc 324; 441-2, 2531. M. do dhuadh 374; 1071.

mórdálach *proud, haughty* ri . . . m. 1065.

mucha see *muiche*.

múchad *suffocating, choking* 1775.

mudaigim *kill, slaughter* pres. sg. t muguighim 1305, vn. mughudh 611, cf. ZCP xiii 206.6.

muiche *earliness* co m. na maidne 310, mucha 1078.

muidim *break, defeat* a) Ro muidh etar locha 7 linnit burst forth 470. b) ro muidh forra do gach leth they broke in flight 475. Ro muigh in cath roim na Gregachaibh 1434. See *maidm*.

muige see *mag*.

muilenn *mill* Npl. muilli 1745.

muin *back* in phrase: ar m. on top of, over ro luidd fora m. 793, ar m. an luice across the place 1979; 2025, 2163.

muindter *people, men, followers* muinnter 1735, 1800. NAsg. 466, 1100, Gsg. -iri 1003, -e 2400, Dsg. -ir 1227. See 1 *mór*.

muindterach *friendly, kind* 1024, 1219.

muinél *neck* Apl. muinil 829.

muir *m. and f. sea* Asg. 1376, Dsg. ar m. 1185, fon m. 897, Gsg. in mara 307, 1518, na m. 914, 1634, Dpl. do marannaibh 1525.

muiride *pertaining to the sea* bledhmil muirida 1289, muiridhi 2557.

- muirn** *affection* miadhamla 7 mormuirn *honour and acclaim* 485.
- mullach** *top, summit* ar m. sleibhí 983. do m. na cathrach 1495. a m. a lethochta 2278. See ard-, fir-, fosmullach.
- múnad** *teaching*, in sosar do m. 187. ag munudh gaiscid doibh 1371.
- munu** see mína.
- múr** *wall (of city)* tar m. na cathrach 1494. Apl. muir 900. Dpl. re muraibh 2193. do murthaibh 1495. Cpd. -liag 1752. 2025. See ard-.

N

- n-** rel. part. used as archaism in : romnug 1301. ronortsat 1490.
- 1 ná** *not* neg. with ipv. : na dena 879. na hob 1164. na heirgedh 1382 ; 2134. 2450.
- 2 ná** *nor* after negative verbs 164. 1116. 2454. With following poss. adj. : a huaman na hurecla 1254 ; 1800. With plural nouns occasionally náid : catha náid ceda 310-11. See nó.
- 3 ná** *than* after comparatives : roba mó na sin 213 ; 1769. 2425. With article : nan ri 230. With pl. noun sometimes náid : nír luaithi . . . náid srotha 802 ; 1733. 2183. inaid 1551. With following pronoun : nas é 848 ; 1030. 2097. nas í 2207. With omission of pronoun : nas 535 ; inas *than she* 5. innas 232.
- 1 nach** neg. part., in pret. nár. a) In rel. clauses : an tí nach tabhradh 200 ; catha . . . ar nach cinnfedh 311 ; ní facaidh aonni . . . nach boinfedh . . . he 815 ; 1343 ; encathair . . . nach rugadh a chorp . . . innti 2030 ; o nar fhed 111 ; uair nar fedhad 2185 ; tri huaire . . . nar lamhsatt 1546 ; is [s]uaill nar traseradh 1325 ; mar nach fuil 2467. b) Neg. of 2 an : fochtais dí narb ail le 932. da fechain nar mair in t-athach 2296 (But cf. IGT 7.2). c) Neg. of 3 co (a) : atpertsat . . . nar tharaill 230 ; 408. 1465 ; adubhradar-san nach rachadh 707 ; 1800. 2560. d) Neg. after 3 co (b) : conar fhed 85. connach teit 246 ; 1253 ; innus nar fhaigaibh 813 ; 1718. e) conach dechdais 492. f) sul nar fagaibh 1052. g) With copula : nach, nár, nárb, conar, conárba, nába, nábudh, see is.
- 2 nach** *any* cin nach n-úiressbhaidh 623.
- naíd** see 2. 3 ná.
- naíde** (Perh. f. at 112, but reading doubtful, see note) *infant* Gsg. (?) -naighen 112. Dsg. ina nafejidin 209. 2550. du. in da naidhin 90. 102.
- naidmim** *bind, marry (trans.)* pret. pass. ro naidhmedh in inghen fris 547. ro n. didiu P. 7 L. 508.
- naímdemáil** *hostile* 230. comruc n. 2000. da nathraigh naimdemla 101. Yole naimdemáil 2455.
- 1 náimdíge**, -í *hostile* 1068. ind athaigh n. 1231. cath n. 1955. torathar n. 1233. co nertmar n. 1335.
- 2 náimdíge** *hostility* náimdígi 391.
- náir** see 1 nár.
- náire** *shame* 1135.
- naithir** see nathair.

- náma** *enemy* Nsg. 2249. Dsg. ina namait 2450. Dpl. naimdib 41. 1530.
- 1 nár** *shameful* is nár dib-sí 700. robo nair le hE. 2011.
- 2 nár** *see* 1 nach.
- nás** *see* 3 ná.
- nathair** f. *serpent* Nsg. in [n]aithir neime 253. du. in da nathraigh (neimhe) 100. 200. 2550. pl. nathracha 104. 107.
- ne** emphasising pron. of pl. 1: atamaid-ne 1532. Cuirfeam-ne 1050. d'fagamair-ne 2315. With prepositions: linne 670. duinne 607. oirne 1477. oruinde 1768.
- nech** *someone, anyone* Dsg. neoch 515. 1231. nech 620. 1928. 2280. Roba doaing . . . do neoch 1231; 2460; níir indis do neoch é 515; 620. 1945; aennech *anybody* 449. *see* aen; ar gach nech 2486; nech aile *anybody else* 505; 1116. Cid be don cinédh daona nech do rachadh 249; 1291; 1284 (note); ingina . . . do neoch nach faicidh tú 520; 1310.
- neim** f. *poison, venom* Nsg. 2294. Dsg. la n. a chrecht 424. Gsg. l. oladh na neimi 2494. as adj. *poisonous, venomous*: gum n. 2490. ilpiasta n. 2472. nathair n. *see* nathair. ola n. 2493.
- neim-** *see* nem-.
- neiméile** *sorrow, sorrowing* hic tromn. 1270. truaghn. 1916.
- neimnech** *venomous, deadly* beimneab -a 2187. cetha -a caomairm 2183. comruc . . . firnein. nech 1600.
- néll** *cloud* Nsg. duibnell . . . na laidhchi 1611. Npl. neoill 436. Dpl. nelluibh 1926. *Swoon, fainting-fit* taisí 5. tromnell 2429; 1497.
- nem** *heaven* Gsg. Dia nime 332; 2461. 2536.
- nemaige** *heavenly, divine* ho deithibh nemaigi 1784.
- nemarsaid** *new, fresh* urlluighi nua nemharrsaigh 1694.
- nemcharthanach** *unloving, fierce* naimdigi n. 1068. cath . . . n. n. 1055. Yole n. n. 2455.
- nemeglach** *fearless* 817.
- nemní** *nothing* rachas . . . ar neimní 2247.
- nemsanntach** *unwilling, reluctant* buill n. 1013.
- neoch** *see* nech.
- neoil** *see* néll.
- nert** *strength, power, might* Nsg. 341. 2399. nirt 343. Asg. nert 502. Gsg. dichill a neirt 189. a ndeiredh a n. 755; 2400. Dsg. la nert gae 274. Do gab E. nert ar A. *overcame* 1033. a [g] gabail neirt *conquering, gaining power* 1115-6. 1834. Is mor a n] nert aingidhechta 2524. Cpds. -beim 601. -glac 418. *See* ard-, fir-.
- nertaigim** *strengthen* pret. sg. 2 do nertaigis na fainn 427. sg. 3 gur nertaigh lu ?]cht a ceirt 2374.
- nertmairecht** *strength* 1121.
- nertmar** *strong, powerful* 239. comruc n. 2000. co n. 1335. Pl. 771. 2187. *See* bith-, borb-, bráth-, connertmar. cruaid-, oll-, sár-, trén-, trom-.
- nesa** cpv. *nearest* in tí roba n. do 194; 1935.
- 1 ní** *not* 702. 1159. 2468; ní haithenntaigi 1817. In pret. ní 180. 775. But with certain verbs ní: ní bui 5. dechaidh 449. derna 2055. faicidh 845. fess 60. fuair 1800 (fhuair 1192). raibhe 20. ruc 284. tarrla 1287 (tharla 1340). therna 2191. tuc

2453. With pass. ní fedadh 1709, ní hobadh 2224, ní diultadh 2393, ní ro bualadh 1345; ní tucadh 934, ní fedadh 1613. With copula ní, nírb, nírb, nírb, nírb *see is*. *See* ná, nach, mína, 2 uair.

2 ní *thing, anything* cred in ní ro fhoirfedh iat 438, in ní sin 453, gach ní bus toil let 1709, ní binn lium ní da cluinim 2472-3; *see* cumgaim. Aenmí *anything, see* aen. Cf. aní.

nia m. *warrior, hero* Vsg. a threonna 184, 523, Gsg. 167, Dsg. 1477. Cpd. niathbeim 1343.

niam *brightness* Cpd. -aille 502.

niamda *bright* mongorniamae 510.

niata *warrior-like, fierce* 239, cath n. 1055, 1427.

nidechas (-í-?) *proweess, valour* Gsg. nidechuis 189.

nír *see* 1 ní.

nirt *see* nert.

no prefix of condit. : no gebadh 10; 198, 251, 395, 449, 530. With pret. nocunnuice 493. *See* 2 do, 1 ro.

nó *or* do milidh no do kach 135; 1296, 1996; ar ais no ar eigin 840 (ar ais na ar eigin 1801) *see* 2 ais; dena dam na healdhna . . . no dohbér-sa 1020; 1415, 2488. Omitted in : madh ole maith le hÉ. é 1025. Twice written *plenc* after negative verb : Na heirgedh . . . d'iaraidh tíre no talman 1383; 1411. Hence *nó* 159, 849; but *ná* 233, 1288, 1744, though *ná* is generally written *plenc*. *Nó* *co till*. a) with pret. : no coranice 600; 1076, 2107. b) with subj. : no co lagair 682; 1170, 1827.

nocht *bare, naked* cloidemh n. 1445, airm -a 2471.

nochtaim *lay bare, draw (sword)* pret. sg. 3 do nocht a lann 885.

nós *fame* ardnós 498, 2079.

nua *new* recht n. 1106, urrluighi n. *fresh* 1694. As subst. : nua fin 624.

nuachar *spouse, mate, husband* Gsg. mo rogha nuachair 525; 530.

O

1 ó *from* With pers. pron. uaim 1918, buaim 1122; uait 925, uaid 186; uadha 1124; f. uaithi 690; buain n] 1528, 1533, uaind 258; buaibh 1847; uathadh 995, 2118. With poss. adj. 6t 527; o 577, ona 43, 1039. With article : on 1533, ona 1551.

a) With verbs of motion *going, escaping, carrying off from, etc.* Dorugadar D. o E. 2341; 701, fuadach 2276, car ghabh E. uathadh 1713, impogh on tsiabh 1755, imthigim 753, imthecht . . . o E. *escape* 2022, téigim 984, 1918, teithim 1533, tigim 120, 1551, teara ona gnasachtaibh 2325, ro thogaibh o thalmáin é 2403. b) With various verbs denoting *separation* comfhurtacht on eigin 1066, Ro dhín . . . é budhein on nertbeim 203, ro glan a rosc ona deruibh 2075, mbarbadh uadha 888, do scarsat o cheile 988, ternáigim 1697, testa 908. Note also : ba hogh sílan . . . ona othrus 1039, a comthrom do dhergor uaind orra 258; 683. c) Personal forms referring to a preceding vb. : ro aithin se E. uadha *in the distance*

- 2273; 2332, do chuir techta uadha 1622. Ro fhagaibh comhedaiddhi ceirt . . . uadha fein 1880. d) With verbs of *getting, obtaining, etc.* buaidh . . . do bhreith o 328, dorug geall . . . o 2551, dogeibim o87, 1122, ro buí imarcraigh . . . ac F. o E. 340. e) With verbs denoting *birth* ni uait-si ro geinedh 114, nach uatha ro tuismedh he 169. Note also: Patrone on Galimse 2308. f) Denoting the agent, the instrument: ro dailedh o biúdh . . . iat 574. Ba halacht . . . Alccamena o Iubiter 67; 1783; roba derg in talam o fuil 1680; 577, 963, 2245, ot urscealib do clos 527, ona chrothadh 1670. g) In adverbial and prepositional phrases: On uair fo ndechar *from the time that* 861; o tus in domhain 775; o beg co mór 1936; 1157; o sin amach 2290, 2408.
- 2 ó** conj. *since, because* is fada o erus 2519 (note); 2315; o ro airigh sé é fein marbh 2283; o nar fhed 111; 300, 408; o nach faeadar cobhair cuca 1440. Cf. 2 uair.
- obaim** *refuse* ipv. sg. 2 na hob irgail 1164, pret. pass. nir hobadh sin lium-sa (*of a challenge*) 2224.
- obann** *sudden* co hobunn 1094, 2069.
- oc** *see* ag.
- óce** *see* óg.
- ocht** *eight* 623, 2047.
- ochta** *see* ucht.
- ocus** *and* (not written *plenc*, et 2048). In addition to its ordinary use as conjunction with words and sentences the following may be noted:— i.

- In tautological phrases, *e.g.* in laechlorg 7 in sust 1074; 1517, 2114. With gan 7 is not used: gan muai gan banceile 687; 801. ii. Introducing a circumstantial clause: 7 hé ac sibualadh 111; 1991, 2136, ro buí uair ele 7 ni t[fhreic?]feamisi 2435. Continuing *amlaidh*: Is *amlaidh* fil sidhe 7 lama . . . lé 1236; 1649, 1748; is a. adubhairt 7 rothogaib 806; 2286. iii. *tarrla da ceile é 7 E.* 872, ar aenslighi 7 a dias derbrathar 1458, tugadar [cath?] da ceile 7 A, *they and A, gave battle to each other* 731; *tanice fon cath . . . 7 gach aen dar theith leis* 1737. iv. *Re iar I, ar E, a oirnemh . . . 7 nar miadh leis etc. since, seeing that.* 565; 708, 1958 (note); 7 ní husa 1947. v. *After tuilledh: t. 7 da ced* 1491. vi. *idir . . . 7 . . . both . . . and . . . see idir.* vii. In phrase: 7 gid edh fós 1661, 1709, *cf.* 2106. viii. Note also: *dia ndoirtitis fuil duine . . . 7 a idhbuirt* 430; *Is o deithibh diablaidhi . . . 7 ni ho deithibh nemaigi* 1784.
- ofráil** *see* othráil.
- óg** *young* gilla occ 308, rigan og 928. As subst. ní raibi do Ghregaibh og na sen 164, ag malairt . . . óg 7 arsaidh 2380. Cpds. oigrighan 570, ogtigherna 537.
- ogal** *see* oglea.
- ógbaid** f. coll. *youth, young men* an ogbuidh ule 539.
- ogla** *angry, fierce* cath o. 945, co ho. 1854; ogulborb 1328.
- óglach** m. *warrior* Nsg. 922, 982, 1456. Synonymous with *sguiger* 2423. *Servant* 2438, 2555.

- ógslán** *sound, recovered (after illness)* ba hogh[s]lán . . . ona othrus 1038.
- oidche** *see* aidche.
- oide.** -i *fosterfather* (of Hercules' fosterfather Craidon) 130, 256, 2573.
- oided** *see* ég.
- 1 óige** *youthfulness* 179.
- 2 óige** *virginity* Gsg. a[fc] cunnmail a n-oighi 7 a ngenmuidechta 528.
- oilén** *m. island* NAsg. 232, 682, 2555. Dsg. 280; a(i)len 227, 247; Gsg. oilein 2330, 2553, ind alein 233. O. na Caerach Corera 372, 1000.
- oilim** *nourish, rear* pret. sg. 3 (pass. ?) ron alt . . . hé 118; ro hoiledh 124.
- oilithre** *pilgrimage* dul dia hoilithri 75.
- oinech** (enech) *face* o, fri ho, *face to face* 320. Dpl. in phrase: for inchaib *in front of* foran mbeinn . . . ro bui fora i. 279; 399. But: dorad bedhg de for i. Filoces *at* 356; 412; *near, beside* (the context demands *behind*) 587?
- óir** *see* 2 uair.
- oirnim** *ordain, knight* pret. pass. Ro hoirdnedh . . . E. a ngraduibh ridirechta 546, vn. oirdnedh 565, oirnemh 564; ri uasal oirnde 1.
- oirechtas** *assembly* Gsg. deisi . . . oirechtais 2076, locc . . . o. 2387.
- oired** *amount, quantity* in o, cedna 1361.
- oiregda** *noble arm* . . . o. 1245, builli o. 1058, dremiri arda o. 2193, egluis . . . o. 1445, a airdimpir . . . o. 2232.
- oirnem,** oirnde *see* oirdnim.
- oirrleach** *destroying, slaughtering* ag o. 1695.
- ola** *f. oil, ointment* ola in ghradhá 2285, an ola neimi 2493. Dpl. le holaibh sleabuagithecha 2301.
- olann** *wool* Dsg. oluind 227-8.
- 1 olc** *bad, evil* 1880, 1087; rob ole la I. sin 30, madh ole maith le hE. é 1025; 1093.
- 2 olc** *badness, evil thing, deed* 860, Gsg. fis cech uile 863; ole difuhuing 1260, corob trina olcc fein do torchuir C. 2036; 2468, 2520 (?).
- olcach** *evil, harmful* na beiste buanolecuighi 1232, beimennaibh buanoleacha bais 1429.
- olchena** *see* archena.
- ollnertmar** *very strong* imbualadh . . . o. 406.
- ón** *that* in phrase: deifir ón, *see* deifir.
- onchú** *wolf, hero* Gsg. a ainbfine onchon 1347.
- 1 ór** *m. gold* Nsg. 2049, Dsg. d'ór aithleghtha 1444, d'ór bruindti 1816; Gsg. oir 804, 1225; delbh . . . oir 1452, na hubla oir 252; 248. Cpd. mongorniamae 510; *see* derg.
- 2 ór** *see* 2 uair.
- ord** *hammer, sledge* o, fri hurrhuigi 1240.
- orda** *piece* Adu. da orduin 886.
- órda** *golden* in croicenn orda *the Golden Fleece* 606; 808, 2576.
- ordaigim** *order, command* ro ordaigh . . . dealb do denum 1098; 1468, 2033; ro o. . . sin 1636; ro o. 9 huath fein . . . a colun dibh 1380; don tempull ro o. fein do denum ar Euander *ordered E. to make* 2530.
- ordlach** *inch* Gsg. edh n-ordlaigh *see* 2 ed.
- orgaim** *see* ortaim.

- orgán** (*musical instrument* Apl. a n-organa furfhógartha 157.
- ortaim** (from t-pret. of orgaid) *kill* pres. sg. 1 ortaim 1305, pret. sg. 1 ro ortas 1309, sg. 3 ro ort 1253. In pret. pass. *was killed, died* sg. 3 coro ort de 589; 1355, pl. 3 co ronortsat 1496.
- os** *deer* 2501.
- ós** *was above*. Both spellings frequent, but the only ex. of *was* after 584 is at 1683. With pron. *uassad* 383. With poss. adj. *uasa, ósa* 477, 1100. With art. *osna* 1568, 2049. a) In concrete sense *above* ro thogaibh . . . uasa gualaind é 357; 477, 1073; *uassad hí crand* 383; *amail sígí gaití uas maghsliabh* 584; *uas ceannaibh na curadh* 1683. See *cenn, clú, inn, ur*. b) In abstract sense *excelling* Mar theid in finemhain . . . uas chzannaibh na cruinne, is amlaid sin docuaid E. . . os fheruib in talman 496 ff.; 524, 2049 ff.
- osad** m. *cessation, pause, truce* urluidhí cen osadh 316; *tairnic in t-osadh* 1035. Cf. *comosad*.
- oslaigim** *open* pret. sg. 3 ro osluic seínistir 1167, vii. oslugudh 2137, foslugudh 1469.
- othras** *sickness* Dsg. 1030.
- othráil** *offering, sacrifice* Gsg. do denum othraí d'Apáil 2479.

P

- pailís** *palisade* Dsg. asin pailis comdhaingin claraigh 2169.
- páirt** *part, piece* Dpl. a n-ilpairtibh 354.
- páis** *Passion* Gsg. tar eis páisi Crist 1640.

- pálás** m. *palace* Asg. pallas 62; Gsg. docum an palais 989, a ndorus an p. 990, teglach in p. 992; Dsg. isin palas 1014.
- pelér** m. *pillar, stake* peler poinnighi primarrachta . . . de 838-9 (note). Guy.
- pian** *punishment, penalty, torture* Gsg. amail cosmailius . . . peine Hírur 1996. Dsg. fo pein a n-anna 2237; 2479.
- pianad** *torturing* dia p. 796, ac p. 841.
- piast** *serpent, reptile* Nsg. piast 103, Npl. ilpiasta 2471, 2525.
- piccóid** *pick, mattock* Dpl. aen-conuir . . . iarna denum le piccoidib 639.
- piláid** *palace* Apl. pilaidi rigdha roaille 1800.
- pógaim** *kiss* pret. pl. 3 ro pocsat 518.
- póig** *kiss* Nsg. poicc do thabhairt d'E. 877, Asg. poic 521.
- poinnige** *powerful (?)* Colún poinnighi 1378, peler p. 838, teghlach p. 811, do comruicc . . . co poindighi 2164. See Guy, gloss.
- poll** *hole, nostril* Dsg. in gach poll da shroin 766.
- port** *port, harbour* Nsg. enpurt lanbeg luingi 634. Gsg. aedh-iaicht puirt 902, cois cuain 7 cala(i)dh-puirt 2304, Dsg. a port (purt) na Trae 378, 901, a purt na cathrach 1534.
- pósaim** *marry* pret. sg. 2 do pósais 2458, pass. do posadh ris í 1141, va. fer posta 2073, 2214, (?) ben fosta (phósta) 1106, cf. Fírotes 835.
- prap** co p. *quickly* 302, 1726, 2493.
- prás** *brass* Gsg. colún prais 1378, fuata p. 1887.
- prém** *root* Dpl. premuib 2531.

prím *chief, best* Only in cpds. (generally with alliteration): -arrachta 811, -coisceim 195, -daingin 62, -dana 2165, -luath 1425, -urlumh 1726.
prínnsa *prince* Gsg. 1990.
proinnse *f. province* Dsg. a proinnsi ele 1813 (imti 1814).
pubul *tent* pupul 1761.
purt *see* port.

R

raehaid etc. *see* téigin.
racht *see* 1 recht.
radare *sight, eyes* da fai'ghJdis radhare fair 1830, a rose 7 a r. 2075; Gsg. a ruise 7 a radhaire 1700, edh r. 307; lotadhá lanradhaire 143, dinn deghr. *full-viewed* 154; dorcha dor. 1779.
rád, ráid *see* adeirim.
raen *way, track* co nderna raen . . . da deis 7 da eli 1211; ina raen . . . rethai 1292.
ráinig *see* rigim.
rann *heavenly body* Dpl. osna hairdrannaibh 2049 (note).
rathmar *fortunate, gracious* righan r. 653.
 (?) **rathnachus** *guarantee* (?) do chuirsit Dia nime a r. imbesidhe 333, in caingen cona r. 358.
ráthugud *perceiving, noticing* gan r. *unnoticed* 13.
1 ré *lifetime, period, while* re re mis 1032, re ré cethri mbliadhan 2071; frisín re sin *during that time, for that period* 55, 1196, 2129.
2 ré *towards* 891 etc., fri 320 etc. With pers. pron. rium 1003; rit 1301, frit 185; ris 1808, fris 1916; f. ré 2558, ria 1626,

fria 51; rind 1527; rib 1848; riú 1677, friu 1408. With poss. adj. rem 1419, 2218; rena 1852, re 325, 998, 2315 (possibly also 1560, 1868), ria 1243, fria 465, 1243. Reroile 1586, friaroile 360. Rel. re n-abarr 1373, 2590, risi n-abarr 126, rer comruic 1141. With article: risin 1432, frisín 1340; risna 937, 1121.

a) Of place. 1. *Towards, against, at, etc.* na shesam frisín crann 410, ro an ina certsesam fris 350, oínech fri hoínech 320, Ro cirigh ferg na ndee rind 1527, re cnes *next his skin* 908, Dia fris 1281, 1337. 2. With verbs of motion *along* ag dul re fantaibh (*stream*) 891; 2517, 3. Mar aen ré *see* aen. b) Of time: re diu láe 1940, in gach eigindal 7 fri gach airsídlecht 1350; re ní amain 2582; 1194, 2020; in phrases with athaid, comré, ted, 1 ré, sel. *q.v.* c) After various nouns and adjj.: coimmiss 185, cubuidh 2451, fala 1870, a ngill rena fuaslugudh 2312, incomhluind 1851, taebh re *trust in* 2522. d) After verbs in various idioms implying in general *contact with*: adeirim *say to, call (a name)* 920, 1373, 2152, (do-) beirim buidechus re 1257, caithim *throw at, put forth (strength, etc.) against* 405, 2103, canaim 1259, cathaigim 2324, coibligim 51, comraicim 2165, cosaíd 1397, *see* dognim 11, erbaim 1762, feraim 813, 1018, *see* gabaim, iarraim 1870, leigim *reveal* 998, lesugud 1415, naidmim 548, pósaim 1141, scaraim 1827, tarlla 1288. e) With vn. expresses purpose:

fri síodh 257, 1247. note also : co mbeireadh se ar É. re glaccadh 1675. ro bui re slad *was occupied in* 2217; 2516. f) In prepositional phrases, with ais 74, cois 2512, taob 2297, ucht 2267, laim re 2092. g) Sometimes replaces le (*q.v.*), e.g. do caineadh . . . e . . . re goluibh 2543; 72. 1091. Note also : rena daingni *on account of* 644; 598 (*see* 2 ar).

3 ré *see* roim.

1 recht (racht) *fit, outburst, fury* cpds. -aigcanntach 1557. robhurta -fheirge 301.

2 recht *law* 1101, 1105.

rédla *star retla* furfogarthar na maidne . . . do retlannaibh 334-5.

reime *see* roim.

reimes *lifetime ina r. contemporary with him* 847; 1116.

(?) **reimorach** 288 (note).

reliqua 7 r. = *et cetera* 372, 1388, 1643.

remar *fat, thick* pl. -remra 572, 771. *See* cnáim-, corp-, crob-, glac-, seng-.

renn *see* note to 2049.

repticion 1313 (*see* note).

rétda *see* rédla.

rí m. *king* Nsg. 1069. Asg. 2315. Gsg. rí 609. Dsg. 1357. Du. in dá rí sin 1067. Npl. ríghí 1767. Gpl. rígh 1453. Dpl. rígaibh 1095. The guttural being silent is frequently omitted or misplaced, e.g. 441, 706, 1067. Cpds. -damhna 1173, -míle 460. *See* caem-, ard-.

riachtain *see* rígm.

riam adv. a) *before, formerly* iar coiblidhí ré riam 64, amail atpertamar riam 329; 269,

613. b) *ever* a ndorone riam *all he had ever done* 326; 1268, comrucc fa calma ro tharail E. riam 762; 890. c) After negative vb. *never* nach tarra ris riam 310; 1768, 2207. *See* roim.

rián *path, track* r. madhma 1076.

richt *shape, form* a r. *disguised as* 48, 58.

ridire m. *knight* 758, 1508. Dpl. rídiribh 1932.

ridirecht *knighthood* Gsg. a ngradnibh rídirechta 546.

rígacht *See* rígdacht.

rígain f. *queen* 605. Except for this ex. NAsg. always rígan 65, 819, 2204; Gsg. rígua 570, 1260. Dsg. rígain 574, 1137. Npl. -ríghna 528. Dpl. ríghnuibh 1121. *See* ard-, óg-.

rígdá *royal* halla r. 2168, pílaídi r. 1806.

rígdacht f. *kingdom* 2251, ríghacht 1051. Gsg. -a 924, 2261; *kingship* do threigib ríghachta 908.

ríge f. *forearm* Gsg. na ríghedh clé 352.

ríge *sovereignty* ríghí na Libia 1101, r. in domhun 1119, r. 7 rocennus 1139; 1831. *Kingdom* 490, 1215. *See* lán-.

rígm *reach, attain* pret. sg. 3 ráinic : a) ní cían do r. in tan 1209, is inbechtain ma r. fuin na himagallma 1320. b) With accus. : co r. tempall na ndee 76; 801. c) With co : co r. co cuan M. 660; 1654. d) With i : r. sa catraigh 47. e) Vn. riachtain : r. don cathraigh sin 1227; 1261. *See* coruigi, roichim.

rígin *tough* le clothuibh cadad-ríghne 637.

ríгнаide *queenly* ríghnaigi 511.

rim *enumerating* 1613.

rinn *point* rind 455.

ris, rit, etc. *see* 2 ré.

rithim *run* pret. sg. 3 do (ro) rith 1091, 2090, 2282; vu, ina rith 2516. Gsg. ina raen . . . rethai 1293, re luas a retha *see* luas.

1 ro prefix of pret. (O. Ir. perf.), in simple verbs much more frequent than do, *q.v.*; ra 1299. Occasionally with condit. 330, 438, 696, and once with impf. 1979. Ro hoiledh 124; 1903, 2037. No elision before vowels and f (*cf.* 2 do and *infra*). Note, however, do-radhae 1361. Occasionally replaces 2 do in compound verbs: rocunnaice 344, 609, roelos 2417. Becomes -r in combination with prec. particles, *see* 2 a, 1 cá, 3 co, gé, 1 nach, 1 ni; combines also with prepositions (*q.v.*) in rel. clauses; is an integral part of the pret. (O. Ir. perf.) of certain verbs, *see* beirim, dognim, is; also atáim, where the old pret. (*i.e.* without ro) occurs in the earlier part of the text.

2 ro intens. prefix (with nouns and adjectives) *too, great, very*, but frequently used merely for alliteration: -airemh 1613, -alaim 512, -arrachta 1293, -cenns 1139, -caine 1357, -fada 802, -fhairsing 1211, -maith 2242, -méd 2010, -mor 793, -uasal 653.

ró *see* roichim.

rob(ad) *see* is.

roburta *flood* r. rechtfheirge 301.

rochtain *see* roichim.

roga *choice* mo r. nuachair 525; do r. díbh 1924; r. cích a choice horse 109. *cf.* 2232; ba r. leo *they preferred* 1570; Dsg. dorug-

san Y. do roguin 1930. Pl. do roighne leech 1286.

roichim *reach, attain, come to* impf. sg. 3 ní roichedh a nirt fein a n-aonbeim 343. Vu. rochtain: tabhram dubhruthar . . . da r. 1479; iar r. na soerachta do E. 349; 1280, 1294; co rochtain do E. cuigi 312. Subj. pres. in phrase: co ró so *till now* 1768, 1903. *Cf.* rigim.

roigne *see* roga.

roim *before* The simple form ró n- does not occur, being replaced by sg. 3 roim 852, 1049, etc., roime in comrucc 359. With pers. pron. romum 2226; roime 1015, re(i)me 24, 1726, riam 7 iarum 475, rompi 75, 689; romhuind 1530; rempu 584, rempa 1952, rompa 709. With poss. adj. roim n-a 2098. a) Of time: roime in comrucc 359, roime sin *before that, formerly* 1399, 2272, 2413. b) Of space. 1. Pronominal forms referring to the subject with verbs of motion *forward, on, ahead* docuaidh roime 905; 1899, 2410. 2. *At the head of* é fein roim an dara corughudh 1949; 584. 3. *Ahead of* pinn oiscim . . . roime 195; 822, 2098; do chuir teclta roime 1953. 4. In various other idioms: duine . . . da fuair aran conair roime 1937, ar lamha do chur romhuind 1530, doirrsi in dúnaidh d'foslughudh rempu 1469, rob failigh cach rembe 24; 2414, ní roibhi eglá ag S. roim aonduine 852, do theith si roime 2209, Romung in cath roim na Grega-chabhbh 1434.

rolá *see* tarra.

rose *eye, eyes, sight* Gsg. ruise 1709; a rose 7 a radharc 2075; ro claen a r. fora righain 675; 2537; asa dibh 502 1345. Cpdl. -gorm 511.

ruad *red* tor tenedh trithinruaidhe 1302; -ruagh 2535.

ruainne (*single*) *hair* aenruainne 395, 497.

ruathar *rush, onset, attack* r. righmiledh 283, don cedr. 1305, dubhr. 1478.

ruire *lord, noble* rure 530, Npl. ruirí 1357, Dpl. ruiribh 144.

ruithnech *bright, shining* co glair. 775.

rún *secret* Gsg. uli fás a ruin 522.

S

-s- inf. pron. used as sg. 3 masc., connus tarla 205, ros buail 1320.

1 sa, si (after palatals), emphasising pron. of a) sg. 1 da taca-sa 881; 1418; lem-sa 677; buaim-si 1123; mo bhreith-si 1019; Isim eolach-sa 974. b) sg. 2 dogebhair-si 681; 2059; cugud-sa 1117; 2214; dod muindtir-si 1118. c) sg. 3 f. di-si 1150, 1170. d) pl. 2 foruib-si 679; 700, 2133.

2 sa *see* i.

sab m. *club, staff* (Hercules' weapon, *see* lorg, liber, sail, súst): in s. iarnaidhe 409; 1724, in s. srainti sloigh 1205.

saegal *life* Gsg. -ail 251.

saer *noble* insna secht n-eladhnaibh . . . saera *the seven liberal arts* 970; 1831. Cpds. -clann 893, -ealadhan 156, itir -maicne 7 daermaicne 165. As subst.: mor saer 7 ndaer 442.

saethar m. *exertion, labour* 1078, Gsg. la med a saethair 1690; 2010.

saiche *see* saithe.

saidbir *rich* 164.

saidbres *riches* 1815.

saide (saigid) *approaching* ro leic E. dia saidhe 380.

saiged *see* soiged.

sail *beam, club* (Hercules' weapon, *see* liber, lorg, sab, súst), Dsg. 1211.

sailim *think, expect* pret. sg. 3 do sháil . . . nach roibi 1464; 2503, pl. 3 Ro (do) shailedar 1705, 1943. With vn. clause: ro shail soillsi d'haicsin 1011; 1019.

saine *variety* s. fhuatha 82, so ijne comraidh 321.

sainnrugud *see* sinnrud.

sainnt *lust, avarice* Gsg. dil a shainnti 17, cenn s. 844.

saithe *swarm, troop* saichi 1063.

sáithim *thrust, push, plan!* pret. sg. 3 ro shaith cetra colamna 1377; 1963, do saith in t-ech . . . ar E. 2342; pass. ro saithedh 838. Vn. sáthudh sleighi 2338, Dpl. do saittibh 406.

sál *heel* cpdl. salehruinn 511.

1 sam emphasising pron. sg. 3 m.: nír fhaem-sam 490, do-sun 551. After palatal: ina chom-dail-sim 289. Cf. san.

2 sam *summer* cpdl. -lae 408.

sám *sound (of sleep)* ina toirrthimh saim suain 55.

samlaid *thus, in like manner* nírbó tshamlaidh dó 326; 417, 1363; co mbenfadh-san dib-sein s. *in the same way* 276. Doronsat ule samlaidh they all did accordingly, as they were told 534; 1085.

- samhach** *handle (of sword)* Gsg. a shamhtaigi 1247.
- san** emphasising pron. a) sg. 3 m. dorat-san 211; do-san 213. b) pl. 3 do benadar-san 275; leo-san 336; 1865.
- sanntach** *eager, fierce* bualadh s. 473, -leim s. 606, sáthudh s. 2339, sidhi s. 303, sruth s. 891, Superl. sanntaigi 2113.
- sanntaigim** *desire* pret. sg. 3 ro sanntaigh 3, ro sh. imthecht 2021.
- sár** intensive prefix (adj. and nouns) *very, exceeding, excelling* (often for alliteration) -buidhne 54, -builleach 1074, -calma 1063, -comlunn 2113, -daingen 1133, -inill 241, -nertmur 826, -tinol 820.
- sáraigim** *exceed, excel* pret. sg. 3 ro saraidh 390. *Outrage, plunder* vn. da slad 7 da sarughud 1391; 2217; va. saraighthi 1390.
- sásaim** *satisfy* pret. pass. ro sasadh 483.
- sáthad** *see* sáithim.
- scailim** *release, let loose* pret. sg. 3 ro scail E. a cuibhrigi . . . do A. 876, ro s. . . de *let him go* 359, pl. 3 Do sgaileadar *dispersed* 2415.
- scairtim** *scream, shout* pret. sg. 3 ro scairt 1487, 1588, pl. 3 ro scairtsit 1697.
- scaraim** *part, separate* nir scarsat friarioile 366, condit. sg. 3 nach scarfadh 1827; do scarsat o cheile 988. *See* scuirim.
- scárlóid** f. *scarlet* do sgarloid dirg 2089.
- scáth** *shelter* ar s. a scéith 755.
- scé** *thorn-bush* Gsg. sciach 1241.
- sceinnim** *jump, start* pret. sg. 3 ro sceinn 418.
- scél** m. *story, information* 95; Gsg. adhnaire in sceoil *accusation* 883, trí luth[gh]air an scéil *news* 2091. NApl. scéla, Gpl. scél *news, tidings, information* ro fhiarfaigh . . . scéla do 80; 606, 1124, 2320; scéul a mná 25; buidhechus na sceol 1257; fo scealaibh 520; scéla na n-edaighi *an account of* 224.
- sciach** *see* scé.
- sciath** m. *shield* NAsg. 592, 1059, Gsg. sceith 755, 1352, Gpl. sciath 955.
- scoil** *school* Dpl. scoiluibh 1379, 1374.
- scoltad** *splitting* ac s. na sciath 955.
- scoraim** *see* scuirim.
- scórnaeh** *throat* Apl. sgornacha 1980.
- scréahaim** *screech, yell* pret. sg. 3 ro sgrech 402; 1588, pl. 3 ro sgrechsat 1698, ro sgrechadar 1865.
- scríbaim** *write* pret. sg. 3 do sgríbh . . . litir 2449, pass. do sgríbhadh na briathra sin 2474, vn. a e] sgríbhadh a staire 1830, va. sgríbfa 1381.
- scríbinn** *writing, letter* 2412, 2453, -cun 2439.
- scríbneóir** *scribe* sgríbneoir 1520.
- scrísaim** *destroy, do away with* pret. sg. 3 ro scrís a n-andlighidh 491, vn. scrís 1261, sgrís 2220.
- scrúdad** *searching, investigating* acca scrúdud ina menmain cindus 16; ac s. a n-inntlehta 1785; 1892.
- scuiger** *squire* 2421-2. Guy.
- scúird** *shirt* sguird do sguirdibh E. 2491-2.
- scuirim** *cease from, desist from* pret. sg. 3 nir scuir co rainic 76, do s. da haidhmulltibh 92;

1388. Perh. also do sgáir (*unharness, loose*) 721; or from scaraim? Or *leg. sgáil*?

sd- see *st-*.

1 sé pron. of 3rd. pers. a) Sg. 3 m. sé, f. sí, pl. siat. i. As subject of verb: 647, 2509. Siat occurs only after ar: ar siat 1768. ii. Occasionally (beside é, í) in the construction: 7 sé ar merughudh 756; 1168. Note also: is sé (iss é?) a athair dorindí 1793; 889.

b) Sg. 3 m. é, hé, f. í, hí, pl. iad, iat. i. As accus. after trans. verbs: 834, 1152, 2451. ii. As nom. with passive verbs: 115, 1141, 1965. iii. After tarra: t. da céile é 7 E. 872. iv. After prepp.: mar é 2318; edrum-sa 7 iat 2135. v. With the copula 648, 1224, 2249. Note also: in tsoillsi . . . rob ingnath leo é 1201. Conidh é macgnimarthá E. 554. vi. In the construction: 7 é corpreamar 238. Cf. ocus and (a) *ii supra*. vii. After 3 ná, q.v. For ésidheín see *síde*, for hisín see *sin*.

c) The neuter ed is found only as the predicate of is, e.g. is edh itpert 183; Is edh co dcrbh 91; 2310: is edh lin tangadar 1459 nis é lin 2001. See also gé, má, mína.

2 sé *six* 729, 2315.

sech *past, beyond* With pers. pron. seocha 344, 663, 1193, secha 1968, scoocu 247; seoca 61; ro leicsit seoca . . . e 61; 247, 1193, secha sin 1968; dul sech avoid 744, ní hathenntaigi iat sech aroile 1817; ro dhé E. seocha *looked behind* 344; 663.

sechnaim *avoid* impf. pl. 3 do sechnaidis 1639, pret. sg. 3 ro sechain 1436, vn. ag sechna 1009.

sechnóin *throughout* s. na Greige 132, s. in dombun 226, s. in catha 956, s. in mara 1580.

secht *seven* 125, 970. See *filltech*.

sechtair s. cathraigh amuig *outside the city* 32.

1 séd see *seód*.

2 séd m. *road* Gsg. a fritheing in tseda 1272.

seda *slender, graceful* 509.

sedal *while, space of time* setal ac ecnach akale 312; 2150.

ségainn *graceful (?)* 509.

segmar (-é-?) *swift (?)* saichi s. 1063, do shoigdibh -a 1543, srotha -a 778, susta s. 1560.

séidrech *strong, powerful* (co) seitreach sírcalma 785 (note), 1349, 1500.

séin *demonstr.* adj. (see TSh.) díb-sein 276.

seinistir *window* Asg. 1167.

seinnim *play* (*music, musical instrument*) past subj. sg. 2 da seinntea 672, condit. sg. 3 co seimfedh 673, pret. sg. 3 do sheinn 667, pl. 3 ro shinnsit 156, vn. seinm 661, sepnadh 660.

seinnser *elder, senior* Dsg. don tsennser 187.

seirglige *illness* a s. do ghradh A. 13.

seiser *six persons* Nsg. sesir 607.

séitche *wife* 533, 796, 1264.

séitrech see séidrech and note to 785.

sel *while, turn* re seal 1127, seal . . . sel cle 1369; 1810, 2260.

sellad *sellaim* see *sillim*.

sen *old* 164, superl. sine 1836; prefixed when attributive: na -fhairrígí 1405, seiniaraínd 1560; senathair *grandfather* 8.

sén *m. omen, fortune* **sen maith** catha 1081; 1527, in tan impoghas in s. orum 1927; 2121.
séna *denying* 168.
sénamail *fortunate* 2243.
seng *slim, slender* cpd. -remar 511.
senntrom *centre* a s. na talman 774.
senórda *old, aged* 1792.
seochoa, -u *see* sech.
seóid *jewel, treasure* Apl. seoid 203, 1010, 2048, Cpl. seóid 2205; seoid na socar 2523.
seól *sail* 1548.
seóilaim *guide, direct* pret. sg. 3 ro seól da ríghuibh . . . na teg[dh]jaisi 147, ro seól . . . detach . . . docum E. 1772.
seómra *room* 47, 1015, 2151.
sepnad *see* seinnim.
serb *bitter, harsh* cpd. -glorach 784.
serc *love* s. mo chridhe 525, serc . . . aigi do[n] muai 1140, tuc E. serc . . . di 930; 1026, 2208; Gsg. truma a seirci 1169.
serpens 248, 250.
sesam *standing* na sh. 410, 917, ro an ina certsesam fris 350; 1293.
setal *see* sedal.
sg- *see* se-.
1 sí *emphasising* pron. *See* 1 sa.
2 sí *demonstr.* adj. *see* so.
sí *see* 1 sé.
siad *see* 1 sé.
siansán *noise, clamour* 784.
sib *pers. pron. pl. 2 you* sib fein 1421.
sid *peace* 37, a sidh *peace with them* 1859, Gsg. ardhe sidha 484.
sidaigim *make peace* pret. pl. 3 do sidhadadar 1139.
1 sidamail *silken* 173.

2 sidamail *síthamail peaceful, peaceable* 511, ailen . . . s. 227, co s. 1307.
1 side *anaphoric* pron. and adj. *that* (rare in second half of text), used like *sin, q.v.* a) As pron. 336, la sodain *thereupon* 355, 1318; for *sidhe* 244, (?) de *sidhe* 482, 676 (note that the simple form of this prep. is usually do), Bi *sidhe* 245, fil *sidhe* 1230. b) As adj. : na tiri-*sidhe* 386, a ainm-*sidhe* 590, na fesside 7, 559 (*cf.* 549), i *side* 1224, 1812, esidhein 154, imbe-*sidhe* 333, is anlaidh *sidhe* 501. *Cf.* seín.
2 side *rush, swoop, blast (of wind)* 303, 826, sigi gaithe 584.
siled *flowing, dropping* srotha . . . ac siledh 778; 785, 893, 1746.
siled *generating, breeding* 257.
sillim *look at, see* a) With direct obj. : vn. a shealladh 1338, ag silledh 1405. b) With prep. ar (for) : gur sill arin ríghain 685; 1359. Sealladh a look 1281.
silltech *dripping, dropping* srotha . . . -a 778.
sim *see* 1 sam.
sin *demonstr. adj. and pron. that, thence.* a) As adj. : na techta sin 138, e sin 110, Iarna clos sin 943, inar doirt sin 2086, Forind arracht . . . hisin 1285; 1263, 1358. b) With prepp. i. The preposition is conjugated : aici sin 1366, leis sin 1136, ann sin *then, there* 838, anlaid sin *see* anlaid. ii. Sin is substantival after the simple form of the preposition : o sin amach 2200, tri sin do radh 1855; iar sin *see* iar, mar sin *see* mar. iii. As sin 635, and de sin 294 probably belong to *i.* c

- Substantival : ní tue sin 2454, ní fhaem-sam sin 400, ro foill-sighedh sin 71, do gell sin do dhigail 904, Roba luth . . . la I, sin 22 ; Mó na sin 213, roba moide fich . . . na droinge . . . sin 1870.
- sín** f. *weather* Gsg. na drochsine 123.
- sínim** *stretch* ro sín . . . é fein isin teine . . . do sín a lama docum nime 2535-6 ; ro sinedar 2393 ; va, sínti *prostrate* 1390.
- sinn** pers. pron. pl. I *we. us* 1413-4.
- sinnim** *see* seinnim.
- sinnrud** *particular, special* sainnrughudh 1310, sinnrughudh 1315. Only in phrase : do tshinnrudh *especially, in particular, just* in fad sin do tsh. *just that space* 54 ; 185, 396, 866, do sh. 1287, in tsh. 1301, 1310.
- sír** *long, lasting* do shir *for ever, always* 630. As prefix *ever, always*, but frequently merely intensive and alliterating : -adhbúl 891, -ascnam 914, -atach 2254, -bualadh 295, -caithemh 404, -calma 497, -denum 52, -dfechsain 2054, -scinm 601.
- síraide** *everlasting* co sírighi 240.
- sise** emphatic form of sí (*see* sé), sísi 523.
- sithamail** *see* 2 sídamail.
- siubal** *walking, travelling* ac s. 980, ac s. na tíri sin 862 ; 1840, 2385.
- siúd** demonstr. adj. *that, yon* 1704.
- siúr** *sister* 1000.
- slabra** m. *chain* Asg. 833.
- slad** *plundering* 1390, 2217.
- slabnaigthech** *see* slennaigthech.
- sleg** *spear* Asg. sleigh 305, 1480, Gsg. sáthudh sleighi 2339, Dpl. sleigaibh 1543, 2189.
- slennaigthech** *slippery* le holuibh sleabhnaigthecha 2391
- sliab** m. *mountain* Nsg. 1649, Asg. 1778, Dsg. 126, Gsg. in tsleibhi 120, Dpl. sleibhtibh 1609, 1797 ; maghsliabli *see* mag-.
- sliasaid** *thigh* Apl. sliasta 83.
- slibtha** *polished* do shlegaibh slip[th]a 1543.
- 1 slicht** *offspring, descendants* do s. Caim 1833.
- 2 slicht** *track, mark* s. lámh an athaig 2293.
- slige** f. *way, path, road* Nsg. in tslighi 237, Asg. 2174, Gsg. na slighedh 268, 1747, ced slighedh 1857.
- slinn** *slate* cpd. -ghera 2189.
- slinnén** *shoulder (-blade)* 604.
- slinntech** *slate roof (-ed house)* 2183.
- slípa** *see* slibtha.
- slis** *side* Dpl. slesaibh 893, 1740.
- slóg** *see* sluag.
- slonnud** *name* 1298.
- sluag** m. *army* Gsg. slóig sluag 29, 1728, NApl. 54, 1000, 2125, Gpl. slóg, sluag 934, 1637. Dpl. slógib sluagaib 219, 1175. *See* daescar-, deg-, imslóig, 2 lín.
- sluagied** *hosting* 907, mors. mor 941.
- smeraim** *smear* do smer a chorp 2390.
- smuainim** *think, reflect* ro smuain . . . ar 500, Do smuain . . . nach testa 967, do smuain dul 1913.
- snádud** *protection, saving* saamugh a anna 618.
- snáidm** *knot, grip (in wrestling)* Apl. snadhmauna 2390.

- snám** *swimming* 1563; 2198, ar snámh 2282.
- snámug** *see* snádud.
- snehta** *see* cloichsnehta.
- so** demonstr. adj. and pron., *this, these* used like *sin, q.v.* a) na slog so 538, iat so 137, dibh so 1383, ann so *here* 1301, 2546, amlaidh so 118, ag so 2148. b) adubhairt si so 2048, and *see* roichim. Also si (after palatals): isin chruinne-si 529; 1309, 2251.
- socair** *level, firm* log socuir 344.
- sochar** *profit, advantage* seoid na socar 2523.
- socharthanach** *lovable, amiable* 1025.
- sochineóil** *well-born* a slesuib saerclann socineol 894.
- sochraide** *army, forces*, thromshochraidi 1401; sab srainti sochraidi 1250.
- socracht** *f. level ground* Gsg. docum na socrachta 346; 350.
- sodain** *see* 1 side.
- sodubraicthe** *easily thrown, suitable for hurling* do shlegaibh . . . sodinbruicci 1544.
- sográdach** *loving, amiable* 509.
- soigid** *f. arrow* Asg. 2297, soigid 1480, Dsg. soigid 586, Apl. a shoighde 2533, Gpl. soighed 823, Dpl. do shoighdibh 2179. Cpdl. saigedbolecc *quiver* 585, soigidb. 590.
- soillse** *f. light, brightness* 1789, in tsoillsi 1209, s. in le 337; 2114.
- soimemáil** *rich* fuathrog sh. 172.
- soine** *see* same.
- solaid** *explanation, solution* 1314.
- sólás** *solace, comfort* 2454.
- solus** *bright* s. tathnemach 1779, na maínni mochoslaí 2255.
- somaisech** *beautiful* 172, cladhnaibh -a sacra 970.
- somescaigthe** *intoxicated* 575.
- son** in phrase: ar s. *for the sake of, on account of* ar s. Ercuil 1903; 1163, 2548, ar s. E. do dul *because E. was going* 500; 2221; ar son mar tugaadar 1596; 2587.
- sona** *fortunate, happy* 2242.
- sonairt** *strong* 1025, 1349.
- sorímthea** *countable, calculable* nirba s. . . a tanic 158.
- sósar** *m. the younger, junior* 187.
- spairn** *fighting, wrestling* 2393.
- spéir** *sphere* Gsg. speire 1274.
- sraid** *cpd. -leim* 606. Cf. sru(i)thléim Guy 51.16, Todd Lect. iv 104.6, and sreth-, sruth-*infra*.
- sraigned** *defeating, routing* Gsg. sab srainti sloigh 1205; 1250.
- srang** *bowstring* 2277.
- sreng** *cpd. -fhoghalta muscle-wrenching* 606. *See* TSh., ML² s.v. reng, and srang-.
- sreth** *cpd. -luaimnech* 615, *see* sruth-.
- sróil** *m. satin* 1475. Gsg. maethsroill 917.
- sróllaide** *made of satin* fuathrog . . . strollaidhi 172.
- srón** *f. nose* 765, Dsg. da shroin 766.
- sруб** *rain: (f arrow)* *cpd. da* shoigdibh -ghera 1543; 823, 2170.
- sruth** *m. stream, river* NADsg. 610, 891, 1491, Gsg. in tsotha 27; Npl. 778. Gpl. na sruthann 785, Dpl. arna sruthaibh . . . lola 1749. Cpds. -hinnibh 1594, -luaimnech 778, 784. (Guy 28.35), cf. srethl. 615, and *see* sraid-; -maídhm 615 (ZCP xiii 238.1)).
- stair** *story, history* s. Ennol 2514, Gsg. staire 1839.

- stoirm** *storm* s. 7 ardanfadh 900, s. anfaidh 2575.
- strapa** *steps in a cliff* 314.
- stuidér** *studying* sduider 1892, 2477.
- suail** *trifle* is [s]uail nar trascradh é 1325.
- suaire** *cheerful, merry* 1025.
- suan** *sleep* Gsg. ina toirrtimh . . . suain 55.
- suarach** *insignificant, mean, ungracious* 2073.
- suas** *up, upwards* dul . . . s. 123; 1749, atracht . . . s. 288, do chuir srang s. 2277, s. 7 anuas 2516.
- subach** *merry, cheerful* 676, pl. (?) subaigh 575 (note).
- subaid** *see* note to 575.
- súgmaire** *sump, swallow, vent* Dpl. a sughmuirib na cathrach 785.
- suidigim** intrans. *sit* Ro suidhsitt 320; trans. *seat* Do suidhghedh na sloigh 569; 622. Vu. da suidhuighudh orm *establish, prove* 2223-4.
- suil** *eye* Ndu. a dha shúil 418, Npl. suili 766, Gpl. (du. ?) a cosmailius sula daimh 767.
- suilbir** *cheerful, merry* 509, 676.
- suilbirecht** *cheerfulness* 2454.
- sul** *before* sul nar fagaibh 1052.
- súst** m. *flail* (Hercules' weapon, *see* lorg, liber, sab, saíl): Nsg. 465, Asg. 1074, susta 1559.
- suthach** *fertile* ailen s. 227.
- suthain** *everlasting* sídh s. 37.

T

- tabach** *lectying, exacting* 704-6.
- taball** *sling* Gpl. 1481, 2181, Dpl. a taidblibh 1544.
- tachtaim** *choke, strangle* ro thacht 103, 417.
- tácla** *tackle, gear* (of ship) Gpl. (?) taclaith 1550.

taeb *side* Dsg. 1203, taeib 2137, Dpl. taebhuib 2394. Ar t. in dunaidh 1167, la t. na mara 1634, tar taebhuib aroile 2394, do gach t. (de) 1406, 2134, don t. araill don cathraigh 782; 651, 1203, ar gach t. 1685; rena th. 2297; ni tuc[th]a . . . t. re mnai *no woman is to be trusted* 2522. Do letht. na conuire 825. Cpl. -throm 510.

taei- *see* taí.

taem -annach *see* míthaem-annach.

tagra *pleading, arguing* 1316.

taibled *see* taiglib.

taidbrigim *show* taibhrigher damh daine 2470, gur taibhrighedh dó 1708.

taidbsech *conspicuous, huge* -a 1544.

taidbsenach = prec. co tromt. 2541.

taiglib taidlib Dpl. *battlements, galleries* for t. na tor 34; 1183, 1871 (taibled).

taile *strong, violent* athach t. 267; pl. ta(i)lce 405, 1336, 2395.

tain *see* tan.

táinic *see* tigm.

tairgim *offer* taircfed-sa dul 2131, do tairg 1931, Ro thairgedar do E. a righi 489.

tairnic pret. sg. 3 *came to an end* t. in t-osadh 1035; 1618, t. do ghrasa 2432.

tairp(th)ech *strong, violent* 206, tarraing tharpech 305; -a 1481, co t. 282.

tairngim *draw, pull, drag* impf. do tairngedh sé a apach . . . ass 2512, pret. ro tarraing leis . . . iat 1961; 2158, ro th. don ech é 2347, do thairngedar he 842 (note), vn. ag tarraing 2511; 2530, dorat t. . . fuirre 304.

- taisbénaim** *show* gur thaisbein . . . doibh 2362, vn. da thaisbenadh 2028.
- taise** *weakness, swoon* 2420.
- taisech** *leader, chief* taisech 703, 2260, toisech 1507, 1655, Gsg. taiseigh 163, Npl. toisigh 1358, Cpl. toisech 520, Ddu. taisech-aibh 752; taisech na lunga 2308.
- taiseibaim** *show* ro thaiseib 425.
- taisigim** *keep, conceal, guard* Do thaisigh . . . in litir 2440.
- taistell** *journeying, touching* Iar tastill na talman do *when he touched the ground* 2399.
- tait(h)nemach** *shining, bright, beautiful* 510, 1779, tempull t. 1886, 2033.
- talach** *see* tulach.
- talam** m. and f. *earth, ground* Nsg. 436, Asg. talmain 230, co t. 2137, Dsg. 601, Gsg. in talman 499, 1851, na talman 509, 1550. Ro buail in drong . . . fo thalmain *to the ground* 2155, a n-uaim thalman 1811; *dry land* 1383; *country* 1820. *Earth, world* os fheruib in talman 499; a senntrom na t. 774, ri nime 7 th. 2461.
- tan** *lime* in phrases: in tan *when* in tan immorro at[c]ionnatar 593; 1371. Nir cian doib in tan do fhortamhlaigh *till* 337, 1202. In tan sin *then* 280, 1053. Iar dtain *then, afterwards* 359.
- tapaid** *quick, swift* co deght. 827.
- tapur** *taper, torch* ced t. . . ciarú 1194 (note); 1198.
- tar** *past, across* dochuadar . . . taran sruth 616; 1494, 2281; tar dorusbél na cathrach amach 580; ro sínedar na lamha . . .
- tar taebhuib . . . aroile 2304; conach dechdais taran caen-bescna *transgress* 493. *See* 1 ais, éis.
- tarraill** pret. sg. 3 *visited, came to* 230, comruc fa calma ro th. E. riam 702.
- tarb** *bull* Apl. toirb 1038.
- tarr** *lower part, belly* fo th. an tsleibhi 1756. Cpd. -letna 2395.
- tarraing** *see* tairngim.
- tarrla** *dorala* pret. sg. 3 *impers. with accus. came, happened, chanced, etc.* i. tarrla Pirotas . . . uirthé *she met P.* 603; 1830. ii. *dorala co came to* 460; 1227. iii. tarrla L. 7 C. da ceile *met* 731. t. sguiger . . . dó 2422. Mor do dhuadh . . . dorala doibh 377; 209, 321, D. d'E. . . riachtain 1226. iv. *connus tarla* . . . é . . . a n-Oiléa 265; 601, for cech n-aon d. him dhocum 1304. v. nach tarrla ris 309, t. cúan rena n-ucht 2267. vi. rola gudha . . . hi 1264 (*cf.* toitim).
- té** *see* 1 ti.
- tech** *house* Dsg. a fastoigh 423.
- techt** *see* tigem.
- techta** *see* techtaire.
- techttaire** -uire *messenger, envoy* 1659, 2139. The corresponding pl. is techta 138, Dpl. techtaibh 1153; im techta do chur fo ceithri háirdhí na Greige 130, do chuir se t. ar cenn A. 729, docuadar techta natha 995, do chuir techta roime 1652.
- techttairecht** *message* 901, 909, Tanag . . . a t. 1111 (note), dorinne a t. 2301.
- teclamtar** *see* teglamaim.
- tegdais** *dwelling-place, building* Apl. teg dháisi 118.

teglach *household, retinue, army* 2318; t. na críochí 837, slogh 7 t. 984, t. in palais 992. See *mór-, tellach*.

teglamaim *collect, assemble* ro teclamtar 145.

tegmaim *happen, chance, fit* impf. do theccmadh 1274, past subj. dia tecmadh 451, acht mina thecmadh 1255.

tegmálach *aggressive, battlesome* teghlach t. 811.

teiched, teichim *see* teithim.

téiged *heating* 2506.

téigim *go* pres. teit, teid 246, 496, 499. Impf. do teighedh 1195, pass. ara tei[gh]thi 1749. Fut. rachad 1521, 2135, co rach-sa 2483; rachaidh 2318, rel. rachas 2246. Condit. do rachuid 1848; do rachadh 249, -rachadh 707; rac[h]dis 704, 1843. Subj. pres. -dechair 2310; pl. 3 dechuid 1051, past -dechadh 1842; -dechdais 493. Pret. dochoídh 12, 182, 373, 618, doch(u)aidh 497 and *passim*, roloduir 1223; docotar 34, doc(h)uadar 2350 and *passim*; dependent -dechaidh 449, 1616; -dechudar 138, 711, -dechatar 861. Vn. dul 1729.

a) Most frequently the meaning is determined by prepp. i. ar: ar comgar 2437, ar creich loingsí 615, foran echtra 2320, fora n-eochaibh 540, for faesam E. 618, fora n-iubhusaibh 34, ar lár catha na nGregach 1574, ar muir 1408, ar neimhíní 2246, aran shlabh 1905, ar snámh 2281. ii. as: docuaidh as *escaped* 1878; 2350; asin cath amach 1594. iii. Co: docuaidh co hI. 655. *ac* dul co lathair *going into battle* 1488; cornúgí 2330. iv.

de: co ndeachaidh a toirrsi . . . don aes gaeta 1616. v. do. Most frequently with vn. expressing purpose: co rachad . . . d'iaraidh 1208; 1843; don cathraigh 1372; docuaidh di (conair) 1749 (?) (*cf.* 1951). do dith 1011, dia fis *to see her* 2483, dia hoilithrí *on her pilgrimage* 75. vi. dochuun 373. vii. eturra 950. viii. fo: docuaidh fona Gregachaibh *attacked* 1497; docuaidh boladh na neimí fan mnaí 2494; fona cath 1597, fon muir 896, fon uili domhun 452. ix. i *enter* 741, 1015; do rachadh dorn míledh in gach poll *would fit* 765; dochuaidh idha . . . códa isin uasalmai 72; 884; ina n-erradhaibh catha *put on* 2152, a n-eslaintí 2068, a tír *land* 978, a toraighecht C. 1521. x. le *accompany* 707, 2060; docuaidh leo *brought them* 101, ní léo docuaidh gan díghail 2191. xi. Dul mar a roibí P. 1913; 1436. xii. ó 984, 1729; docuadar techta uatha 604, docuaidh mo chraidhí uaim 1917. xiii. ós *excel* Mar theit in finemhain . . . uas chrannaibh 496 ff. xiv. Ag dul re fantaibh (*stream*) 891. xv. Docuaidh roimhe *set out, went on, departed* 70, 1370; *cf.* 2008. xvi. sech 249; dul sech an cinneadh 744. xvii. tar: taran caenbesna *transgress* 403, tar mur na cathrach 1494.

b) With adverbs: amach 2008, astegh 799, suas 1740. d) Absolutely: Docuaidh . . . 7 drong . . . mar aon ris 640. Dochuadar . . . 7 nír ansat 2320. e) gidh be conair dechuid 1951 (*Cf.* 1719).

- teilgim** *throw, hurl* gur teilg in lann . . . asa laim 791; do th. . . a bhraic de 997; 1495, 2280; do tilg 2578.
- teine** *f. fire* NAsg. 1796, 1994, Gsg. na teinedh 1999, tinedh 2500; 1345, 1362, Dsg. teimdh 1363, teine 2530, Apl. teinnté 1771, Gpl. na teinntedh 1773. Cp. teineclar 929 (note).
- teinemail** *fiery lasracha teinnemla* 2344.
- teinntech** *lightning, sparks* timntech 1490.
- teinntide** *fiery lasracha teinntigi* 1095, tor . . . t. 2535.
- téit** *see téigim.*
- teithim**, teichim *fly* ipv. na teithedh aenduine . . . on gleo 1533, pret. Ro theich 396, ro (do) theith 1182, ro th. roime *from him* 958, ro th. reimhe *took to flight* 1726; Ro teithedar 1578, do theitidar 2015; vn. ac teichedh 348. Gsg. ar tí theite 1093.
- telcha** *see tulach.*
- tellach** *hearth, but used like teglach, q.v. : in gach t. 7 cum gach tromthinoil* 132; 137; 1648.
- tempall** *tempull m. temple* 88, Gsg. -uill 2058; t. na ndé 652, t. Deaáin 2499.
- tencaim** *look at* ro thenc . . . fair 1280, Do thencsat . . . hé 177, vn. a tencsain 1339.
- tenn** *stout, powerful* taebhuib -a 2395.
- tennáil** *five pl. tennala* 1771.
- 1 teora** *boundary* 1315 (?). Dsg. teoruind 1559.
- 2 teora** *see tri.*
- térnaigim** *escape, recover* impf. pass. ní ternaighthi 1697, pret. ní therna 2191.
- tescaim** *cut, hew* condit. arm no thescfadh 395, pret. cor tescce in t-ededh 351; 407, 1331, vn. tescadh 330, 471, biail fri buantescadh 1247; 1249.
- testa** *is wanting* nach t. . . uadha acht 967.
- 1 tí** *pers. pron. sg. 3* formed from t of article and the pron. í; an te 2549-50. Before relative clause *he who* in tí roba nesa do 194; 613, 2514. Emphasising a proper name: in tí Iason *him, Jason* 507; 1335, 1349. *See aní.*
- 2 tí** *in phrase : ar tí on the point of* ar tí in catha do chur 1039; 1693, 2287.
- tiacht** *see tígim.*
- ticcris** *see tigris.*
- tidlaicthech** *bountiful, generous* buantighluicthech 939.
- tigerna** *lord* 718, 2241, ogt. 537, airdt. 1990.
- tigerntus** *domain, realm* 1823, 1901, 1917.
- tigi** *see tiug.*
- tigim** *come* pres. ticcim 185; mar thicc 2244, tic 2406; pass. tegar 2325. Ipv. tarra 666, tar 2059. Impf. do tigidh 1939. Condit. -ticfadh 1843, -tiuctadh 1837, 2257. Pret. Tanag 1111, thanac(h) 2309; tainic, tanic, etc. 165, 1641; tangadar 517, 2191. Vn. tocht 1110, toigecht 107, 494, tiacht 557, 1705, 1912, techt 1655, 2488.
- The meaning is determined by prepositions and adverbs. i, ag: tic drochtosach ag duine 2406. ii, ar: tocht . . . tor tochmarc 559, im-chudh . . . tanic orra 1913, tangadar astegh . . . ar shluagháibh na C. 2194. ní, as: asin luig 917, asan

- uamaídh 1952; ca as a tangadar 1412. iv. co 503, co kathair 1850, lar tiacht an lae cuigi 1912. v. de: dia tanice a cirrbadh *which was the cause of* 614; 2526, tanice loisi de *blushed* 2442, 2486. vi. do. Generally with *vu*, expressing purpose: co tinfadh . . . do cathughbudh 1837; 185, 2257. vii. docum 901, 1655. viii. fo: Tanic . . . fon muir amach 913; 1737. ix. í 1640, a tír land 1467, 2066; ann 167, tanice nert ced ann 2399. Tanag . . . a techtairrecht 1111. x. le: tarra lium 666; 2059. xi. mar: Tainic mar a roibh E. 2045, 2488. xii. ó 126, 515; innechadh tainicc óna deibh forro 1776, *cf.* 1551, nach do gnath tegar óna guasachtaibh *escape* 2325. xiii. tanic roimpi 689; 859. With adverbs: amach 870, astegh 2194, tar ais 906. Absolutely 284, 2070, etc.; Ar techt an lae 1164, is cdh lín tangadar 1459.
- figluicthech** *see* tidlaicthech.
- tigris** *tiger* ticcris 1289.
- tilg** *see* teilgim.
- timehell** *circuit* in phrase: i t. around ina timc(h)e(a)ll 473, 1804, -ill 595, a t. a ruisc 1709; 2275. Beim timeill 1322. *See* mór-.
- timdibe** *hacking, hewing* 317, 330, 610, dorat . . . t. forra 474.
- timthachmang** *circumference* ina th. ar medhon 1323.
- timthirech** *servant* Npl. timthirigh 104.
- tinfed** *breath* t. theinedh 1344.
- tingellaím** *promise* Ro thinghell . . . in ní sin 453, vn. tingcalladh: 1205.
- tinnes** *sickness, pain* gan t. gan turbrodh 90.
- tinnsenaim** *begin* do tinnscaim 1384.
- tinntech** *see* teinntech.
- tinóilim** *collect, gather together, assemble* do thinoil a sloigh 913, do tinol 1086, ro thinoilsit na sloigh 557; vn. tinol 538, 1400; sart. na cathrach 820, Gsg. cum gach tromthinoil 132.
- tír** m. and f. *country* 627, 1747, 2072. Gsg. in tíre 482, na tír 386, na tírea 1255, Apl. tírtha 1252, Dpl. do thirthaibh 926; t. Egepta 437. *Land* (as opposed to *sea*): d'iaraidh tíre no talman 1382, Docuaidh a tír landed 760; 1468.
- tiug** *thick, dense* cpv. tigi 1550, 2182.
- tiurm-** *dry* Cpd. -talman 1559.
- tiurmach** *dryness, dry place* ar t. na talman 2561.
- tláith** *soft, gentle* cpd. -min 510.
- tocébad** *see* tógbaim.
- tochaitheam** *eating, consuming* 11.
- tochmare** m. *wooing* t. Megera 554; 930, Gsg. -aire 538, 562. The meaning *wedding* seems frequently to suit the context better. *e.g.* 561, 625.
- 1 tocht** *silence, ceasing* imairecc cin tocht 317.
- 2 tocht** *see* tígim.
- tochuiread** *inviting, invitation* 7, 141, 537.
- togaide** *chosen, choice* trenfer togaidh 2106.
- togail** *see* togkaim.
- togaim** *choose, elect* Ro toghsat 149; na teg^{dh}laisi toghtha 148 (or from tógbaim?).
- togair** *see* tograim.
- tógbaim** *raise* condit. ro tocébadh do lár í 508; pret. ro thogaibh . . . in luig 200, Ro th.

- Ercuil Teseus ar inn a gualann 190, ro th. a lamh don tsail 1210, ro th. seol fair (*boat*) 1548; ro thogadar in righan leo *carried off the queen* 580; pass. Do toghadh a pupul *was erected* 1760; vn. ag togbail na cairrgeadh da n-aitibh 2531; va. na teg[dh]laisi togha 148 (or from togaim ?).
- toilaim** *destroy (city)* pret. pass. ro toghladh 011; vn. togail f. *destroying, destruction* 31, 855, 2201.
- toigluisim** *move (trans.), impel* ro thogluais 1296.
- tograim** *desire, attempt* condit. gach ben do thoigeoradh fer 1103, pret. do togair . . . imthecht 1090.
- toice** *luck, prosperity* 1527, 1529.
- toicthech** *prosperous* 1393.
- toig** *see* tech.
- toigecht** *see* tigim.
- toigeórad** *see* tograim.
- toil** *will, desire* 1394, 2063. Gsg. toile 53; gach ni bus t. let 1769.
- toirb** *see* tarb.
- toirsem** *staying, ceasing* imairecc . . . cen toirsim 317.
- toirmescaim** *prevent, hinder* pret. gur thoirlesc E. impu é 2017; vn. dia toirmesc d'Á. techt 57; 84.
- toirnech** *thunder* Asg. 2104.
- toirrech** *toetus, offspring* co rug . . . a toirrees 90; 94; Gsg. -a 74, 79, 88.
- toirre** *sorrow* toirrsi 836. hi[c] ?] t. 1269, damna . . . t. 381, rola . . . t. . . . hi 1204; 560. *Pain, fatigue* 1616.
- toirreoch** *lived* tuirreoch 1763.
- toirrthim** f. *sleep, swoon* ina t. saim suain 55.
- toise** *business, mission* for t. na for turus 449; pl. toisca 39, 272, 426.
- toisech** *see* taiscech.
- toitim** *fall, die, be killed* pres. rel. in tan toites colladh orum 2479; fut. toitfir fein ann 1004; condit. corob le mnai do toitfinn 2528; co toitfedh 280, 1007. Pret. a) Do toit 1572, 2420, d'ir thuit 1434; ro (do) toitidir 874, 1450. b) More frequently con (d)torchair 590, 605, torchair 1068, ro (do) torchair 2005, 2036; [Atorchair gudha . . . Megera 559, cf. rola s.v. tarla]; pl. atorchradar 617. Vn. toitim 341, 743, tuitim 1555.
- tomailt** *eating* 1096.
- tongaim** *swear* pret. ro thuing fona deibh 1757.
- tonn** *ware* Gpl. 376.
- tor** m. *tower* Asg. 832, Dsg. 833, Gpl. 35, Gsg. tuir 1192-3 (note); tor tenedh 1392; 2534. Metaph. *chief, warrior* Vsg. a thuir 523.
- torachtain** *reaching, arriving* 1230.
- torad** *fruit* Asg. 436, ar thorudh 496, Npl. torthae 482.
- tóraigecht** *pursuit* 1189, a t. Cirion 1521.
- torann** *noise* cpl s. -adblhuil 296, -gles 1550.
- torathar** m. *monster (Hydra)* Nsg. 1220, MDsg. 1293, 1331, Gsg. -air 1358.
- torchair** *see* toitim.
- tós** *see* tús.
- tosach** *beginning* t. maith 2495, drocht. 2496, a t. do betha 2493, re t. aithéi 1949; ar tosaigh at first 2244, 2187.
- trá** *however, indeed*, used like immorro, q.v. 153, 197, 1251.

1 **trácht** in phrase : *cídh trácht at all events, however* 192, 1687, 2104.

2 **trácht** *strand, shore* 1410.

traethaim *subdue, overcome* condit. sg. 3 no *traethfadh* 433, pret. sg. 2 do *traethais* 428, sg. 3 *guro traeth* 417, pass. nar *traethadh* 523, vn. *traethadh* 610, 2220.

traíg *strand, shore* 1201.

traígm *ebb, recede, dry up* ro *thraígsit na huscédha* 436.

trascraim *overthrow, knock down* pret. sg. 3 ro (do) *thrasgair* 414, 2106, ro th. a *ceim ara gualaind* 949, ro th. *he asa dilait* 2340, pl. ro *thrascradar* 1127, pass. nar *trascradh* 1325, vn. *trascairt* 1131, 1710.

tré *through* 457 etc., *tri* 1855, 2090. With pers. pron. *trit* 459, 2068; f. *tríthi* 2493. With poss. adj. *trena* 1858, *trina* 2036. *Trenaroile* 800, *trinaroile* 2156. Rel. *trina* 2498. With art. *tresin* 1861. a) *Through* ní gabhadh rind . . . *trit* (é) 456; 1604, 1858. b) In sentences containing the idea of *mixing*: do *combhris a cnama* 7 a *cuirp trinaroile* 2156; 809, 2493. c) *On account of, as a result of* *tre adhnaire* in *seoil* 883; 2521; *tri sin do radh* 1855, *tre gan míscí d'fagabail* 444; cf. also: *tre céil'g* 457.

trebar *strong, firm* cpd. *treabhardaingen* 35, 476.

trebraide *plaited?* *triple?* *tromluirech* *threabhraighi* 213.

tréide *tribute, quality* Dpl. do *threígib ríghachta* 967.

tréigim *leave, abandon* fut. sg. 3 ní *threífe sé* 2280, condit. sg. 2 ní *t'hréic ?|feá* 2435; pret.

pl. 3 do *treiccedur ílimud da n-allus* 2009; vn. *treicen anma* 1536; 2289, ar t. a *fhola* 756.

treise *see* *trén*.

treiam *arms, armour* 2338, t. *catha* 1005.

trell *while, space (of time)* Gsg. a *cinn trill* 265, 551.

trén *strong* *athach* t. 267. Cp. and superl. *treisi* 1664, 2317. Cpds. -*arm* 1250, -*beim* 298, -*calma* 2181, -*doidibh* 603, -*dualaigh* 1243, -*fhaebhrach* 597, -*fhér* 1341, -*foburtach* 1242, -*garbh* 243, -*míle* 1249, -*nertmar* 305, -*nia* 1477. Subst. *treoin* 1358.

tres *third* 1043, 1175.

trethan *storm, fury* cpds. na *tonn treathanmór* 376, *tor treathanruagh* 2535, *tríthinruaidhe* 1362 (*trichem* ?).

trétúrach *traitor* 2142, 2148.

1 **trí** *see* *tré*.

2 **trí** *three* 733, 1545, *tri .xx.* 364, *tri ced* 191. The fem. *teora* is used sporadically with both genders: t. *aidhchi* 840, la 197, *míle* 1274.

triailaim *proceed, travel* ro *thriall . . . enigi* 972, ro th. *for culh* 346; 49, ro *thriallsat* 41, 214, do th. do *ímluad mara* 374; vn. *triall indsaighi* 1284; 1231.

triar m. *three persons* 1393, a *thriar ban* 1952; Gsg. in *trír* 1397.

triath *chieftain* Dpl. do *thriathaibh* 1341.

tricha m. *thirty* .xxx. 369-70, 1446. Nsg. *plene trichad* 1450 (*see* TSh. s.v. *triocha*), Gsg. 1453.

trist *curse* 612.

tríthinruad *see* *trethan*.

troig *fool* after numerals: co *ceteora troighidh trenniledh*

- ina fod 1230, .x. troighti 1360,
teora troigh 1604. Cpd.
troidhescaid 282.
- troigthech** coll. *feet* 772.
- trom** *heavy* airm throma 2592,
cona luirigh thruim 1242. Cpds.
-aidhble 599, -fhleachadh 481,
-fliuch 780, -gheran 1264,
-iarnaoidhí 596, -lasrach 2535,
-luirech 243, -neimeile 1270,
-nell 2429, -nertmar 811,
-shochraidi 1401, -taibhsenach
2541, -thinoil 132, -urluigi 296.
See taeb-.
- troscad** *fasting, fast* 1972.
- truag** *sad, pitiful* is t. duind 745 ;
2524, 2547, is t. a thecht dim
2549. Cpd. -neimeile 1616.
- truaimm** *corrupt, infect* gur
thruaill 2508.
- truma** *heaviness, greatness* t. a
seirci 1169.
- tú** pers. pron. sg. 2 *thou, thee*
Nom. doní tu 1992 ; accus.
nach faicadh tú 527, thú 2290 ;
do fag[bhadh ?] . . . tú 2433 ;
is firindech . . . tú fein 1822 ;
na thu *than thou* 2317 ; 7 tú
at aenar 1004.
- tuag** *axe* tuadh 1249.
- tuairgim** *strike, beat* do thuaircedar
1717.
- tualaing** *able, capable* 643.
- tuarascáil** f. *account, description*
t. in tsleibhí 120, t. Ifirnn 786.
- tuath** *people, state* Gpl. 137.
- tuigim** *understand, realise* pres.
Tuicim . . . nach iat 1968 ; nach
tuicenn an caingen 1304 ; pret.
do tuic 65, do thuicc 14 ; 1310.
is amlaidh ro thuic Senica sin
took this to mean 1365 ; pass.
do tuicedh 1895.
- tuilim** *sleep* pret. do tuil samlaidh
1911, nir tuil 423, 1269.
- tuilled** *addition, increase* t. 7 da
ced 1491.
- tuing** *see* tongaim.
- tuir** *see* tor.
- tuirinn** *rush, swoop* nir turn don
t. sin 800. LB 153 a 5,
toruinn Fier. 66 (*v.l.* ruathar),
107, Gael. Journ. xix (1900) p.
169. Dinneen *s.v.* turraing.
- tuirirse-ch** *see* toirirse-ch.
- tuismigtheóir** *parent* Dpl. tuis-
midhtoraib 933.
- tuismim** *bring forth, bear* pret.
pass. nach uatha ro tuismedh
hé 169 ; vn. tuismedh 85, t.
na morgéine 114, a t. a toirreasa
79. Gsg. tuismidhthi 73 ; 84.
- tuistige** *parent* Dpl. tuistighib 7.
- tuitim** *see* toitim.
- tul** *forehead, front* a t. a eduin
586. Cpds. -amuís 1337, -borb
243, 1233, 1336.
- tulach** f. *hill* Nsg. 2407. Asg.
2386, talaich 2408. Gsg. na
tulcha 2387, breo telcha 1362.
- túma** *tomb* 2200.
- túr** *searching* aga th. ina menmain
98, 1155.
- turbrod** (-ó-?) *interruption,*
hindrance gan tinnes gan t. 90.
- turnaim** *abate, humble ; descend.*
a) Trans. mar thurnas braen
na Bealltaine in toirnech 2103 ;
do thurn 2105. b) Intrans.
ro tuirn for a gluinibh 360 ;
402, 1558, nir turn don tuirinn
800 ; vn. ceo . . . ac turnadh
fon cathraigh 780.
- turas** *journey* a tosa 7 a t. 272 ;
426, 450 ; t. dimáin 274.
- tús** *beginning* for t. *first* 42 ;
2209, for tos 381, a t. in cablaigh
715, mo betha 2218, o t. in
domhain 775, o t. co d'áireadh
1157.
- tusa** *emphatic form of* tú. *q.v.*
As nom. in fetar t. 1302, accus.
dia faghaid t. 935. With

copula: is t. mo cedgradh 524; 2284, An dith t. ? 1845; 1791. With vn. 1116, 1920. T. didiu curfed-sa ceist fort 1307.

U

uachtarach *upper* a mbili u. in sceith 1352, ona duilibh -a 1551.

uaill *pride* Asg. 2105.

1 uaim f. *cave* Nsg. 1927, Gsg. na huama 1964, 2024, Dsg. a n-uaim thalman 1811, a n-u. Sleibhi A. 1939, uamaidh 1953, 2005, Dpl. uamaibh 1699.

2 uaim, uait etc. *see* 1 ó.

uaingech *lonely* erber u. 517, 1168; inadh u. 2448.

uainges *secret place* Gsg. uaingis in caislein 1208.

1 uair f. *hour, time, occasion* Gsg. co haes na huaire (sin) 853, 861, pl. tri huaire do ló 1546; 2315. Gach uair bes *whenever* 1103, le gach uair dib *each time* 2401; uair ele *another time* 2435; in uair sin *then* 1693; gusan uair sin 762. An uair *when* 1022, 1771, nír cian doibh in uair do tuicedh *till* 1894. An uair nar fedsad *when they found that they could not* 2185, a ndigail in uair do chuir 2575, on uair fo ndecharar 861; 1734.

2 uair *since, because, for* oir 208, 2216, or 2124, but the regular form is uair: uair bui 545, but ro generally remains, e.g. 162, 1466. The following neg. is regularly ní(r) e.g. 164, 1529, 2191, but: uair nar eidir 882, or nach fuaradar 2124. *See* 2 ó, PH s.v. uair, ZCP xix

268 ff. With fell. copula: uair is 1159, robo 347, rob 326, ba 489, uair idir ainm don uisci 1278, uair eadh daíne 1310.

uaisle *nobility* 2052.

uaman m. *fear* atá a u. orm 1161, u. . . . roime [aigi ?] 851, Ro ghabh u. . . . P. 815, conach leicem a hu. . . . d'uathadh curadh . . . ascnamh 1254, roba mór in t-u. leo selladh 1359, ar u. 825, d'u. 1639, la hu. 1908.

uanfadach *foaming* esculu. 378.

uarán *well, spring* Npl. uarana 480, Gpl. 1275.

uas *see* ós.

uasal *noble* superl. uaisli 2529; da cathraigh uaisli 2416, dee uasal 2032, impir uasail 2232, maighdinibh uaisle 1933, rí uasal 17, ridiri u. 1820, righan u. 2584, seód u. 2265, tempull u. 1631. Cpd. -mnaí 73; 2445. As subst. in pl. *nobles* uaisli 691, 695, Gpl. mor n-uasal 442, Dpl. uaislibh 161.

uathad *small number*, d'u. curadh 1254.

uathbás m. *terror* 1359.

uathmar *terrible, horrible* igha u. eoid 884. Cf. aduathmar, fuathmar.

uball *apple* Asg. ubull 252, Npl. na hubla oir 252, Gpl. na n-uball 250, Dpl. con n-ubluibh oir 248; u. braghad *Adam's apple* 416.

ucht *bosom, breast* 589, 2405, Gsg. a mullach a lethochta 2278. In phrases: a hu. *for the sake of* 1440, 2459, a n-u. *in the middle of* 634, tarlla cían rena n-u. 2267.

úd *demonstr. adj. that, you* 2131; ugud 1477, 1783.

- udmall** *quick, speedy* co hutmall 281.
- udmoille** *quickness* 393.
- ugud** *see* úd.
- uide** *journey* uighi u. la 1460.
- uile**, uili, ule, uli *all, every, the whole* na Greige u. 133, na haoncoill u. 1638, fon u. domun 210; na sloigh u. 177, forna hu. danibh 209, a huilea ballai 1258; sin u. 204, iat u. 520, ro marbh u. iat 230; 545; Doronsat u. 534, forra u. 131, a mian u. 1504; gach uile 1545, 2190.
- uir-** *see* ur-.
- uisce** *water* Asg. 451, uisci 440. Dsg. 448, 1278, NApl. na huscédha 437; 480, Gpl. 1275. Dpl. d'uiscibh 1525.
- ulcha** *beard* 768.
- ule** *see* uile.
- ullam** *ready, accomplished* u. isna cerduibh 1372.
- ullmaigim** *prepare, make ready* do ullmaig é 2383, vn. ullmughudh 693.
- um** *see* im.
- umal** *humble* co humul 1853.
- umla** *obedience, submission* dorón u. do 920; 1000, uime 485.
- umlaigim** *in the submission, do reverence to* unluigh dó 183.
- unocorn** *unicorn* 1200.
- ur** *shore, brink* in phrases; for ur in cuain 379, os ur in c. 2387.
- uran** (-á-?) *attention, notice* ní dherna E. uran uirre 2055. Cf. Et. Celt. i 82.13, 15.
- urbadach** *destructive, baleful* trí hanmanna . . . -a 359.
- urchar** *shot* Asg. tue u. . . . di 309, Dsg. urchar 591, 2281, Dpl. le hurecuruibh 2128; 2186; u. n-imroill *see* imroill.
- uregla** *great fear* 1254.
- uresbaid** *want, need* cin nach n-uiressbaidh 623.
- urgáirdiugud** *rejoicing* 1147, 2371, Gsg. urgairdighi 2081.
- urgráin** *horror, ugliness* 391.
- urlabra** *speech, faculty of speech* u. duine 2592.
- urlár** *floor* ar u. in halla 2157.
- úrluachair** *fresh rushes* leabaidh urluachra 1761.
- urluide** *urluige* *smiling, hacking, conflict* Asg. 310, 1328, 1694, Gsg. lamharra u. 2186, Dsg. do thromu, 206; ord fri hu. 1249.
- urlum** *see* urrlum.
- urmaisnech** *accurate, hitting the mark* urchar athlam u. 309, 588; 1593, comlunn . . . u. 338.
- urmór** *greater part* u. in domun 2241.
- urrlum** *ready, quick, speedy* co hu. arbeil 1518; 681. *See* lán-, prim-.
- urrúnta** {urradanta} *noble, brave* anrudhaibh u. 100, irghail . . . u. 1070, ri . . . u. 1302, 1960.
- urscél** *famous story, reputation* Dpl. ot urscelaibh 527.
- urthimehell** *in phrase: a n-u. ml alein around* 233, na u. around him 307; 1093.
- urthosach** *serv beginning* co hu. na maithi 2255.
- usa** *qv casier* 1047.
- úsce** *grease, fat* 2301.

PERSONAL NAMES

[The forms in italics are Caxton's.]

- Abram** *Habraham* 923.
Ádam cpd.—cloinn 535, 1382.
Aeneus *Oeneus* 1146-1220.
Afer, *Afer* *Affer* 922-1101, 1397.
 Gsg. -eir 931, 949, 1398.
Afraiceech *Affriquans* Npl. na hAfraiccaigh 1464, Dpl. dona hAfraiceeachaibh 1584.
Ainntius (mac Terra) 2381-2408.
Cf. Anntenon.
1Aitilas (Gsg. -ais) *Athlas* 982-1033, 1385, 1787-1826, 2580-1.
2Aitilas (Gsg. -ais) *Achelous* 1151-1213, 2580.
Alaxander (mac Prim) *Alivandre* 2208.
Ale(c)amena *Alcumena* 1-94.
Alisius *Alceus* 2.
Ampitrión *Amphitrión* 25-77, 113, 116, 207, 532, 739, 739, 746, 876, 2039, Ampetrión 166, Ampitriónis 2 (Nsg.), 1300, 1413 (Gsg.).
Andrumadas *Andromadas* 716-716.
Anntenon *Antheon* 923-966, 1056-1099, Anntinon 1098, Gsg. Anntenoin 1108. *Cf.* Ainntius.
Apail *Appollo* 2479.
Aurora *Aurora* 334.
- Busir** *Busire*, *Busirie* 134.
- Calcus** *Cacus* 1650-1893, 1823, 1894-2041, 2084, 2087, 2110, 2206, 2215-2223.
Cam Gsg. do slicht Caim colaigh 1833.
- Castilliens** *the castilian, the castillyens* 1656, Caistilliens 1665.
Carmenti *Carmente* 2056.
Celarus *see* Cilarus.
Ceribrus (Gsg. -uis) *Cerberus* (corrected from *Creberus*, Sommer 337. 1) 630-665, 754-763, 832-850; *Seiciribus* 787, 791, 852.
Cilarus *Cilarus* 607, *Celarus* 608.
Cirion *Geryon, Gerion* 1301-1630, *Cirrión* 1526, Gsg. *Cirioin* 1538.
Colach Cpl. 808-9, 906, 2577.
Coroigne *Coroigne* 1621.
Craidon *Creon* 18-26, 38, 49, 117, 152, 218, 534, 539, 723-731, 2573; Gsg. -oin 212, 508.
Crist Gsg. 1641.
- Deeain** *Diane, Deane, Dyane* 2499.
Dia na Nádúire *God of Nature* 208.
Dianira *Devanyra, Deyanira, Deianire* 1148-1168, 1218-1221, 1293, 2268-2301, 2419-2546, 2588.
Diomides *Diomedes* 2331-2376, *Diomidess* 2321.
- Echee** *Echee* 931, 949.
Edáillech *Ylalyens, Ylaliens* Npl. *Edailligh* 2025, 2112, 2135, -ibh 2103, Cpl. na nEdailligh 2038.
Éigepta *Egypteans* Dpl. dona hÉigeptaib 413; *rí . . . Égeptagdaé* 491.

- Electrion** *Electrion* Gsg. 4.
Ercuil, *Hercuil* *Hercules* passim.
 Written *Ercuil* 1228, 1320,
Ercules 60, *Ircuil* 60.
Eson *Eson* 153. Gsg. -oin 512,
 550, 502, 603, 751, 700, 807;
 replaced by *Iason* 626, 2570,
 2570.
Espáinnech *see* Spáinnech.
Etha *ri na Colach* 890.
Euander *Euander* 1860, 1914,
 2050, 2058, 2112, 2264, 2540,
Euannder 1975, *Euannter* 1900,
Euanner 1948, 1967, 2018.

Facua *Facua*, *Fatua* 2046-2074,
Faucua 2066, 2068.
Fauus *Fanus*, *Famus* 2046-2078.
Filoces *Philotes*, *Phylotes* 231, 280-
 304, 340-368, 396, 419, 710-721,
 073-079, 1000, 1018, 1266, 1820,
 1873, 2330, 2334, 2355-2368,
 2481, 2500, 2533-2540, 2554;
Filoses 235, 261, 307, 462,
Filosses 324, *cf.* *Fiol-óiseas*, *Ir*,
Syll. Poetry 63 §9, 66 §§21, 22.
Firotés *see* *Pirotés*.

Gorge *Gorge* 1148, 1218.
Gorgofon *Gorgophon* 2, 4, 153.
Gregach *Grekes* *Npl.* *Gregaign*
 1698, 2024 etc., *na Gregu* 582;
Gpl. *na nGregach* 145, 1010
 etc.; *Dpl.* *Gregachaibh* 994,
 1692 etc., *Gregaihbh* 164, 328,
 1200. *As adj.* *toisech G.* 1507,
in gasraidh . . . Gh. 1513, *don*
cinel Gh. i. *na miledh nG.* 1730,
don da taisechaibh -a 752.
Grineus *Gryneus* 587.

Hercuil *see* *Ercuil*.

- Iason** *Jason* 512-619, 807. Gsg.
 -oin 154 (626, 2570, -on 2576
 for *Eso(i)n*, *q.v.*).
Iathfé 598.
Idir *Ydra* 1278. *Cf.* *Monstrae*.
Ióib 2039, 2460. *See* *Iubiter*.
Ipodam *see* *Ypodam*.
Ipolites *Ypolyte* 1126.
Ircail *see* *Ercuil*.
Iubiter *Jupiter*, *Jupyter*, *Jubyter*
 9-70, 166, 207, 2461. *Cf.* *Ióib*.
Iunaind, *Iunnind* *Juno* 9, 71-91,
 425-432, 456; *Iunainn* 14, 74,
 451; Gsg. *Iunuinde* 116, 430,
Iunainne 81, 08, 111.
Iuranus *Iranus* Gsg. -uis 3.

Laimedon *Laomedon* 905-912,
 2562, 2577, *Laimhedhon* 2574,
Lameddhon 902; Gsg. 712,
 749, 2558.
Lega, *Uilliam Mac an.* 857.
Licas *Licas*, *Lycas* 2421-2515.
Lingcus *Lyncus* 617, 710-748, 870-
 805, 2571.
Lotium *Lodeum*, *Ledeum* 607.

Mailion *Malion* 1508, 1520 (-6-).
Mars *Mars* 2037.
Megera *Megera*, *Megere*, *Megra*
 507-746, 883, 888, *Megra* 879,
 887, *Meghegra* 877.
Monstrae *the monstre* (*Sommer pp.*
 391 ff.) 1279, 1367, 2593. *See*
Idir.

Nádúire, *Dia na God of Nature*
 208.
Nestor *Nestor* 1836-1878.
Nesus *Nessus* 2490, and *cf.* 2260
 ff.

- Orfius** *Orpheus* 648-676.
- Palamides** *Palamydes* 2299.
- Patrone** *the patron of the galeye*
(Sommer p. 476) 2308, 2328.
- Piotanes** *Pheotones, Phiotones* 607.
- Petrus** *Petrens* 589.
- Pirotas, Pirotas** *Pirotus, Pyrotus*
543-583, 625, 692-703, 754, 799,
838, 2570; *ben Pirotas* 835.
- Pisium** *Piseon* 607.
- Pluton** (Gsg. -oin) *Pluto* 629-704,
786, 801-816, 855.
- Priccus** *Pricus, Prycus* 1914-2015,
2043-2225, 2262, 2265, 2299,
2322, 2411, 2425. Gsg. silently
expanded -uis.
- Prim** *Pryant* 712, 719, 2298.
- Proserpini** *Proserpine, Proserpyn*
649-669, 814-825.
- Sadurn** *Saturne, Satorn, Satorne*
1836, Gsg. -uirn(n) 2, 9, 2039.
- Sém** *see* Sin Sém.
- Senica** *Seneca* 1365.
- Se(i)ribrus** *see* Cerebrus.
- Seth** 598.
- Sin Sém** *saynt Jaques* 1649.
- Sinoip** *Synope, Sinophe* 1112-1138,
2584; *Sinoib* 1112; Gsg.
Sinoipi 1124.
- Sir** *Ceres, Seres, Scra* 689. *Sira*
649 (note).
- Spáinnech** *Irpeiyas* (Sommer p.
407 etc.) *Npl. Spáinnigh* 1549,
1579. *E-spáinnigh* 1173. *Gpl.*
Spáinnech 1591, 1595; *Dpl.*
Spáinnicheadh 1574, 1619,
Espáinnechaib 1435.
- Terra** 2381, 2409. *See* Amnthus.
- Teseus** *Theseus* 182-199, 543, 592,
583, 608, 693, 794, 753, 794,
799, 860, 1129-1149, 2111;
Tesius 1360.
- Tiabanaech** (-á-?) *Tiabans* *Gpl.*
18, 20, 117, 152, 212, 599, 597,
533, 724-754, 859, 2573; *Npl.*
Tiabhanaigh 741. *Dpl. Tiabhan-*
achaibh 737.
- Troigenach** *Troidans* *Gpl.* 992;
Dpl. ar Troigenaibh 997.
- Uilliam** *mac an Iegha* 857.
- Ulean** *Ulcian, Ulean* 1741-7;
Gsg. *Calcus mac Ulean* 1823,
1894, 2085, 2299, 2215.
- Ulixes** *Ulixes* 1597.
- Yole** *Yole, Yole, Yolle* 2295, 2292,
2322, 2411, 2425, 2414, 2455,
2533; *Yolee* 1930.
- Ypodam** *Ypodame, Ypodane* 559.
Ipodam 599.
- Yspan** *Hyspan, Hispan* c. 1821,
1828.

NAMES OF PLACES

[The forms in italics are Caxton's].

- Aenach na mBuadh** *Olympades*.
Olimpade 216, 328.
- Afraice** *Affrike*, etc. 1399, 1415.
Gsg. *Afraici* 1377, *Afraici* 1457.
Afraice 1515.
- Aidsige** *Achaye* 139.
- Airdissi** *Arges* (Sommer p. 252)
Gsg. 153. Cf. *Arges*.
- Alaxandria** *Alexandre* 915.
- Aragont** *Ar(r)agon* 1646, ri
Naragu(i)ne 1680, 1766 (na
Ragu(i)ne ?).
- Arges** *Arges* 138. Cf. *Airdissi*.
- Arsed** *Archade* 139.
- Asia** *Asye* Gsg. 1112.
- Atenus** *Athenes* 27 (*plene*), 138.
Gsg. 182 (*plene*), 1126, 1309,
2111. See *Tenes*.
- Auentyn** *Auentyn* Sliab A. 1904,
1939. Cf. *Ouenti*.
- Barsiloine** *Barseloyne* 1814.
- Botheme** *Thelleboye* Gsg. 19-36,
69.
- 1 Cailidoine** *Calcedonye* (*Calce-
doyne*, Sommer 370.25) Gsg.
1146, 1174, 1175, 2269, 2302,
2545, 2588; co *Calcidoni* 1210.
- 2 Cailidoine** *Calidonie*, *Calidoine*
Gsg. 1914, 2099-2125, 2173-
2201, 2425.
- Calabre** *Calabre* 1914.
- Calcidoni** see 1 *Cailidoine*.
- Capadoisi** *Capadoce* Gsg. 1112.
- Cartagine** *Cartagene* 1646. Gsg.
1693-1742, *Cartane* 1712, 1715.
- Catiloigne** *Cateloygne* 1812.
- Coroigne** *Corongne*, (*Coroigne*)
1627, *Corungue* 1535. (See
Index of Personal Names).
- Corungue** see *prec.*
- Cotuli** *Cothulye* Gsg. 1945, 1066,
1069.
- Cremona** *Cremona* Gsg. 1835, 1871.
- Cret** *Crete* 139, *Inis Cret* 13, *Inis
Chreit* 459.
- Edáille** *Ytalye* Dsg. 1899, 2264,
2540, Gsg. 1899, 1942, 2027-
2031, 2057.
- Eles** *Ephese* (Sommer p. 251) 139.
- Égypte** *Egypte* Asg. *Eigipti* 1113,
2569; Gsg. 480, 1111, *Egepta*
437, 460, 465, 503; Dsg.
Eigipti 434, 2568.
- Espáin** *Spaigne*, *Espaygne* NAsg.
1828, Dsg. 228, 1376, 1389,
1824, Gsg. na hE(a)spaine 1402-
1436.
- Frigia** *Frigie*, *Frygye* 901.
- Gailinnse** *Galyce*, *Galyse* 1623,
1641, 2309 (*cf.* next).
- Galale** (*the patronne of the galeye*
(Sommer p. 476) Gsg. 2357.
Dsg. 2310, 2327. Cf. *prec.*

- Getuli** *Gethulye* Gsg. 1046, 1070-1076.
- Gleacca**, Tulach na, 2407.
- Gréig** *Grece* Gsg. Greige, Greigi 131-161, 205-217, 370-1, 537-563, 691-700, 1055, 1375, 1506, 2542. Dsg. Greicc, Greig, 690, 907, 1373, 1044, 2412, 2418. Ghreigbelradh 1279.
- Hispirne** *see* Ispirne.
- Ifern(n)** *Hell(c)* 630, 655, 688, 773; Gsg. -irn(n) 699, 786, 827, 855, 861, 1996.
- Inis Chreit** *see* Cret.
- Ispirne** (*Hispirne*?) *Hesperye*, *Esperye*, *Hisperye* Gsg. na hIspirne 556 (note), 569, 625, 692 (-i), 2571.
- Itali** *Ytaly* co cathraigh na hItali 1648. *See* Edáille.
- Lasedomon** *Lacedomone* 138.
- Laurincci** *Laurence* Gsg. 2045.
- Lerue** *Lerne* (but *leg.* Lerue, Sommer 389.2, 393.16, 22, *see* *ib.* cxv) 1224, Lirue 2590.
- Libia** *Libye* 435, 924-962, 1031-1067, 1101-2, 2579, 2583.
- Ligsi** *see* Lisi.
- Lirue** *see* Lerue.
- Lisi** *Lycye* Gsg. 2413-2438, 2540; Nsg. Ligsi 1373. Lisne 548.
- Lisne** *see* prec.
- Magnaisi** *Magnesic* 139.
- Maigionda** Gsg. 923, 931, 986, 1048, 1065, 1071.
- Megida** *Megida*, *Megeda* Gsg. 1510, 1644.
- Melane** *Melane* 1835-6.
- Mirannodon** *Myrondone* Gsg. 153.
- Molos** *Mol(l)ose* 627, Gsg. 660, 753.
- Morian** *Moryane* Gsg. 1084.
- Moschaio** *Monchaio*, *Monchayo* 1712.
- Motaighin** *Montaigne* 926 (note).
- Naraguine** *see* Aragont.
- Nauerre** *Nauare*, *Nauerre* Gsg. 1647, 1680, 1767.
- Oethia** *Oetha* Gsg. 2499, Othia 2478.
- Ouenti** *Aventyn* Gsg. 2092. *Cf.* Auentyn.
- Palus** *Palus* (of *Lerne*) Gsg. 1273.
- Patriarce** *Patrace* Gsg. 1212.
- Pepos** *Pepos* 139.
- Perili** *Peresy* 139.
- Pires** *Civene* (*cf.* *Cipres*?) 926.
- (?) **Raguine** *see* Aragont.
- Salamanque** *Salamanque* 1810.
- Sibil** *Seuyle* 1384.
- Sisaile** *Secile* Gsg. 647-706, 1045, 1795, 1798; Dsg. 648, 687, 818.
- Sliab** *see* Auentyn, Oethia, Ouenti.

- Tebes** *Thebes* 2416. *see* Teib.
- Tebet** *Thebes* 138. *see* Teib.
- Teib** *Thebes* ADsg. 23, 27, 126, 134, 711, 719, 741, 864, 889-95; Gsg. na Te(i)be 24, 329, 539, 723-750, 865, 2552. *See* Tebes, Tebet.
- Tenes** *Athenes* 2416. *see* Atenus.
- Terracone** *Terracene, Teracone* 1806-7.
- Tesailli** *Thesaylle* 140, Gsg. 693, Dsg. 835.
- Tibre** *Tybre* Gsg. 2093.
- Tingi** *Tyngie* Gsg. 1087, 1094.
- Tisi** *Sithee, Sythye etc.* Gsg. 1112.
- Trae** *Trove, Troies, Troyes* Asg. 009, 011, 2574, Gsg. 379, 2557, 2595, na Trace 901.
- Triopoli** *Tripolye* 140. *See* next.
- Tripulin** *Trypolyn* 926. *See* prec.
- Tulach na Gleacca** 2497.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Page	XXIX	line	39	leg.	'galeyes'.
..	XXXI	..	25	..	<i>Tcib.</i>
..	XXXIX	..	16	..	(p. 106).
..	39	..	11	..	'Infernus'.
..	51	..	999	after	<i>Ercuil</i> , insert <i>or se.</i> Leg. <i>h'oglach.</i>
		..	1012	..	<i>buail</i> .. <i>Lrcuil.</i>
..	55	..	1075	..	<i>ghabh</i> .. <i>sé.</i>
..	91	..	1221	..	<i>laine</i> .. 7.
..	75	..	27	..	'Africans' .. 'immediately'.
..	84	..	1615	leg.	<i>lórdaethain.</i>
..	110	..	2158	after	<i>tharraing</i> insert <i>Ercuil.</i>
..	140	..	1	leg.	'influenced'.
..	193	..	25	col. b after	<i>oir</i> insert . . . <i>lell</i> and transfer example to (g).
..	197	..	11	leg. <i>dúlem.</i>
..	205	..	33 <i>fóchtain.</i>



PB 1347 .I7 v.38 SMC

Stair Ercuil. English &
Irish.

Stair Ercuil ocus a bas
= the life and death of
AWL-6630 (mcsk)

