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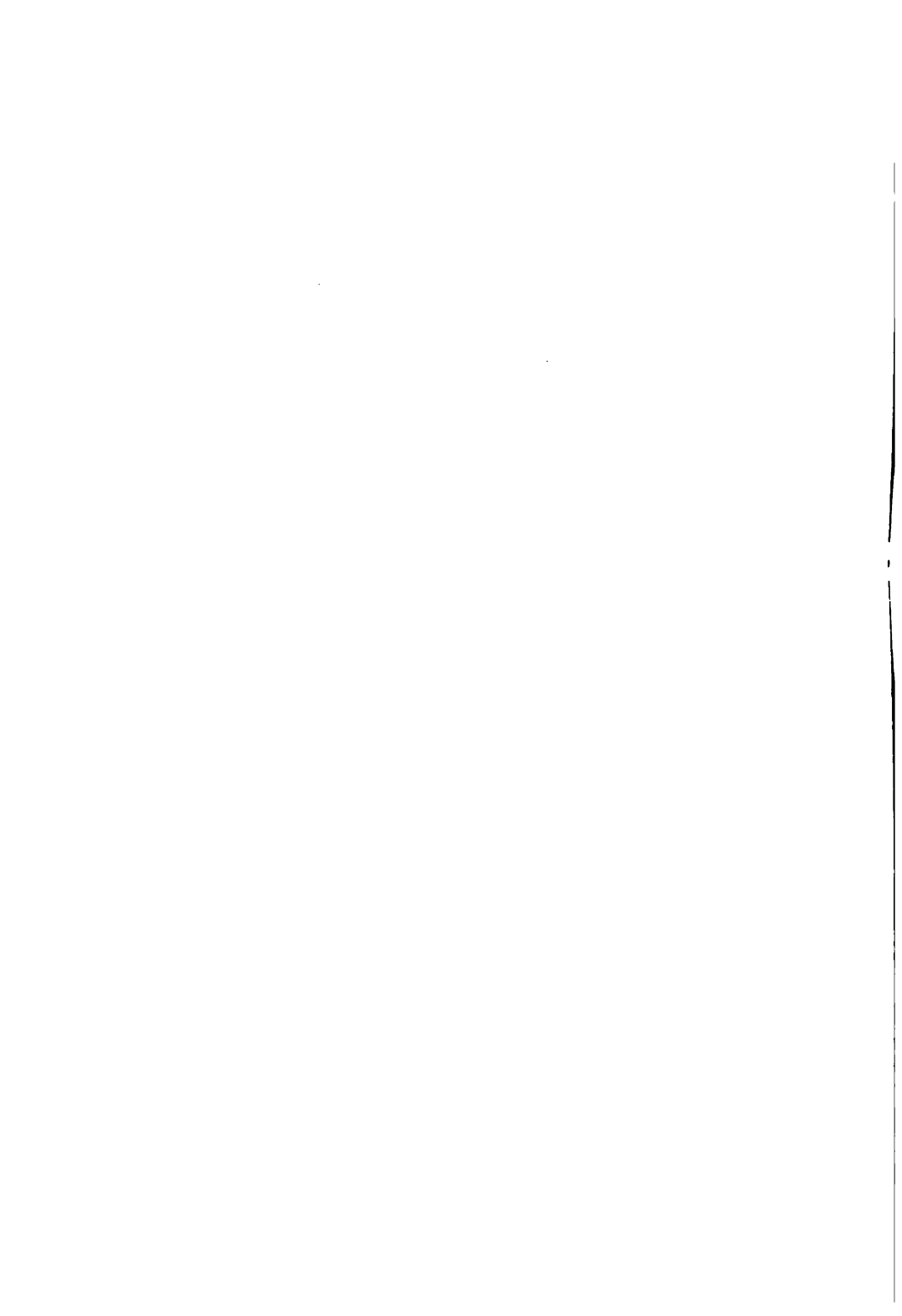
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THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

(TEXTS, TRANSLATIONS AND INDICES.)

BY

B. MAC CARTHY, D.D.,

Royal Irish Academy's Todd Professor of the Celtic Languages;

Examiner in Celtic, Royal University of Ireland.



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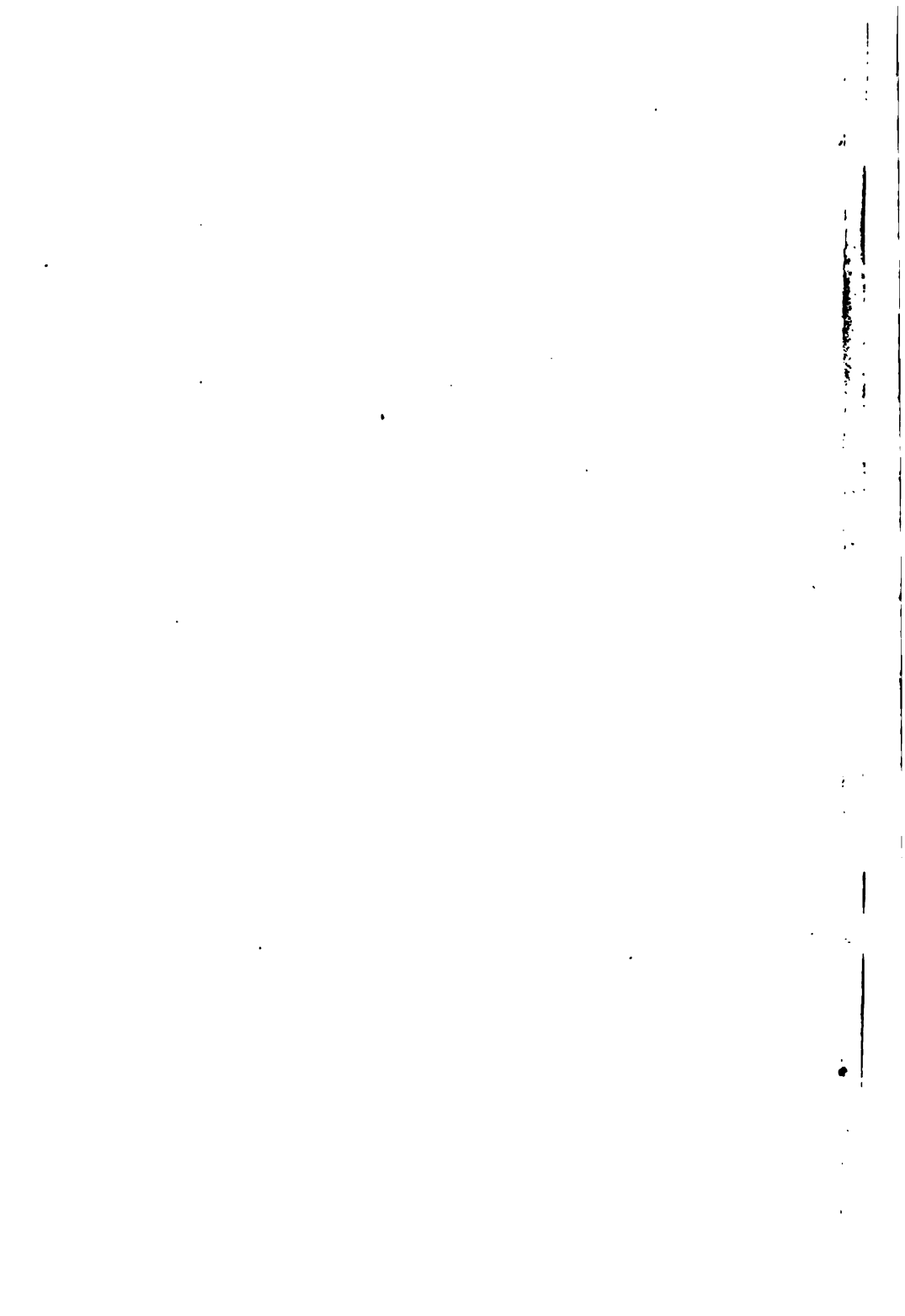
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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE luni-solar criteria employed in the following pages, and Tables I., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., of Lecture IV. belong to the Old Style, which was superseded in 1582 by the Calendar of Aloysius Lilius, commonly designated the Gregorian.

The numbering, sectional distribution and lettering of the texts are an arbitrary arrangement for the purpose of reference.

After Lecture II. had gone to press, I learned that the metric tracts in the Book of Ballymote were published, without a translation, by Prof. Thurneysen: this transcript I have not read.

YOUGHAL, *October, 1892.*

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LECTURE I.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

TODD LECTURE SERIES.—VOL. III.

CORRIGENDA.

- Page 13, line 32, to "here set forth" add "underneath the diagram."
,, 243, *de* II. 22-5.
,, 259, line 18, for "son of Con," read "son of Cu."
,, 266, ,, 35, after "Faelan," insert "son of Colman."
,, 394, ,, 21, for "DE TEMPORUM RATIONE," read "DE
DOCTRINA TEMPORUM."

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

CREATION OF HEAVEN: CREATION, FALL AND PENANCE OF ADAM AND EVE.

(From *LIBER BREC.*)

DURING the Thirty-years' War, after Maximilian of Bavaria gained the battle of Prague over Ferdinand of Bohemia, the Palatinate was occupied by the Imperial troops. Two years later, Heidelberg, the capital, was captured. The collection of MSS. in the Library was forwarded to Pope Gregory XV. in the year following. By him the donation was deposited in the Vatican. In the Catalogue it is denoted the *Palatine*. In 1816, most of the MSS. were restored by order of Pope Pius VII. Amongst those retained is a thick vellum quarto, bound in boards and covered with red velvet. It bears the number 830. On the inside of the cover is pasted a printed note which reads as follows:—

Sum de bibliotheca quam, Hiedelberga capta, spoliū fecit et P. M. Gregorio XV. trophaeum misit Maximilianus, utriusque Bavariae Dux, S. R. I. Archidapifer et Princeps Elector. Anno Christi Clq. Iq. CXXIII [1623].

On the first folio is written: *Iste liber pertinet ad Librariam S. Martini, Moguntias*, 1479. How it passed from that monastery to Heidelberg, we have no means of determining. The volume contains the well-known Tripartite Chronicle of our countryman, Marianus Scotus. During the time that I worked in the Vatican Library, I took occasion to go carefully more than once through the entire Codex. In setting forth the results, I shall deal first with what is known of the Compiler; next, with the contents and characteristics of the MS.; thirdly, with the entries that throw

light upon persons and events of domestic interest; finally, with the text and linguistic value of the native items.

Respecting Marianus, all the known facts connected with his life, save one, have been put on record by himself and in his own handwriting. An instance of being one's own biographer and amanuensis is unique, as far as I am aware, in our native literature. As such, some interest attaches thereto. He was called in Irish *Maol Brigte* (Calvus Brigitae), *devotee of Brigit*, the national patroness. The name Marianus (*devotee of Mary*) was doubtless given on the occasion of his becoming a monk on the Continent. Hewas born in 1028.* Of his parentage or tribe he has left no mention. That he belonged to the *half of Conn*—to use the term retained by himself—that is, the northern half, can be inferred from the fact that he gives a Catalogue of the Irish kings who sprang from that moiety of Ireland.

In 1052, at the age of twenty-four, he abandoned the world:‡ most probably entering the monastery of Moville, Co. Down. The establishment was then presided over by Tigernach of Mourne, who died in 1061. Four years later, he became a pilgrim; went over sea and arrived at Cologne, as he is careful to note, upon Thursday, August 1, 1056.‡ That the expatriation was not of his own seeking can be plainly deduced from an entry in the Chronicle, under date 1043. Recording the death of an incluse in the monastery of Fulda, he says the deceased had been a religious of Innisceltra (in the Shannon). For having, however, given a drink to some brethren without permission, he was banished by his superior, Corcraan (ob. A.D. 1040), not alone from the community, but from Ireland. A similar sentence, he adds, was pronounced upon himself by Tigernach, for some slight fault not stated.§

Why he wended his way to Cologne we learn from some of his entries. In 975, Archbishop Eberg donated the abbey of St. Martin in that city to the Irish monks. The obits of four of the superiors are recorded. As will be seen, however, the years of their respective incumbencies as given in the text cannot be reconciled with the marginal dates. The sum of the former erroneously falls short by twenty years of the latter. The error (of transcription) occurs in reference to Elias (so called on the Continent from the partial simi-

* Note A.

† Note B.

‡ Note C.

§ Note D.

larity of the name to the native Ailill). This we learn from the Annals of Ulster, which agree with Marianus respecting the year of his obit.* In this community, becoming a monk, he remained for close upon two years.

In connexion herewith, it will not be out of place to describe the salient features of the profession to which the remainder of his career was devoted. Inclusion, in the technical sense, was a phase of monachism which never made its appearance in Ireland. It originated on the Continent, in conjunction with the Benedictine monasteries. Thereby an effort was made to unite the active life of the cenobites with the contemplative existence of the anchorites. Incluses, that is to say, were more restricted than monks and less isolated than hermits. Their existence, it may be concluded, was owing to a desire on the part of the Church authorities to utilize as teachers and spiritual directors men whose lives were solely devoted to study and prayer.

A *Regula Solitariorum*, in sixty-nine chapters, has been preserved.† It was the composition of a monk called Grimlaicus, who dedicated the compilation to his namesake, a priest. The latter, Mabillon conjectures, lived at the papal Court during the pontificate of Formosus (A.D. 891-6). The date, accordingly, falls within the second half of the ninth century. From this Rule it will suffice to mention such portions as are pertinent to the life and literary labours of Marianus.

The abode of the incluse consisted of a cell, an oratory and small garden: the whole surrounded by a high wall. Outside the precincts were cells for disciples who were instructed by the solitary and supplied him with necessaries through an opening. The oratory lay so contiguous to the monastery church, as that the occupant could hear the reading and join the brethren in psalmody through the aperture. Postulants were selected from those most distinguished for piety and learning. Foreigners had to come provided with commendatory letters, signed by the bishop or abbot. The period of probation was two years. The ceremony of inclusion consisted of the selected brother prostrating before the bishop and community and reciting a formula of perseverance. On rising, he was inducted into the cell. The doorway was then built up and sealed by the officiating bishop

* Note E. † It is given in Migne's *Patrologia*, tom. ciii., col. 575-584.

with the episcopal signet. Thenceforward the solitary was not to issue, except by command of lawful superiors, or upon occasion of unavoidable necessity. Of the latter we have an instance in the burning of Paderborn, when an Irish inculse refused to come forth from the cell to save his life.

The work-a-day routine consisted of devotional practices, advising such as came for instruction and teaching the pupils. These duties alternated with manual labour and recreation. Sundays and festivals were devoted exclusively to religious and studious exercises. Daily celebration of Mass was, however, left discretionary. Knowledge of Scripture and the Canons was prescribed, in order to be enabled to counsel persons differing in age, sex and profession. Erudition sufficient to confute Jews and heretics was to be acquired. As such opponents were not likely to come to hear, it follows that the inculse had to draw up written refutations. The library at his disposal must consequently have been of fair amplitude.

Of the furniture of the cell, incidental mention is made in the Chronicle of the *matta*, or mattress. Respecting burial, the Rule is silent. But from Marianus it can be collected that the body was deposited where death took place. He had a grave, which he was not destined to occupy, dug during his first enclosure.

At Eastertide, A.D. 1058, Siegfried, Superior of Fulda, visited the abbey of St. Martin. Whether by invitation or at his own request, Marianus accompanied him on returning, in order to become a recluse. On the Friday before Palm Sunday (April 10), an event had occurred which naturally excited great interest, especially amongst the Irish inmates, in continental monasteries. The episcopal city of Paderborn, in Westphalia, with its two abbeys, was burned to the ground. In one of them an Irishman, named Padernus, had lived an inculse for a number of years. He had foretold the catastrophe and, when his prediction came true, refused to leave the enclosure, losing his life in consequence. Marianus adds that he was regarded as a martyr. Wherefore Siegfried and his companion went northwards out of their way to visit the scene. On the Monday after Low Sunday, the 27th of the same month, Marianus informs us that he prayed on the mattress from which his countryman had passed to his rest.*

* Note F.

Within a year, on Midlent Saturday (*i.e.* the Saturday before the fourth Sunday of Lent), March 13, 1059, Marianus was promoted to the priesthood. This took place, he tells us, at Würzburg, in the church containing the body of St. Kilian, the Irish martyr-apostle of Franconia. Herein we have a circumstance that deserves to be noted. Contrary to the custom that prevailed in Ireland, the community of Fulda had no bishop-monk for the performance of episcopal functions. Otherwise, a candidate for enclosure would not have been sent elsewhere to receive Holy Orders. Being thus ordained, Marianus became a professed inmate, on the Friday after the festival of the Ascension (May 14). The cell had probably been vacant since the death of Animchad, whose name sufficiently denotes his nationality, sixteen years previously.*

A decade having passed and Siegfried having been meanwhile appointed to the see of Mayence, Marianus, by order of the bishop (by whom he was evidently appreciated), with the consent of the new abbot, was conducted to that episcopal city. He arrived there, he does not fail to note, on the Friday before Palm Sunday, April 3 (1069). On Friday, the tenth of the following July, the feast of the Seven Brothers, Martyrs, the oratory of the inclusory of St. Martin was dedicated in honour of the Apostle St. Bartholomew. Immediately after the ceremony, Marianus was enclosed for the second time.† Here he lived thirteen years and died in 1082, at the age of fifty-four.‡

Respecting the contents and characteristics, the MS. consists of 170 folios. Of these, the matter of the first twenty-four (folio 25 is blank) has no necessary connexion with what is contained in the remainder. It was prefixed, partly as being the work of the Compiler§ and partly as being made up of illustrative and cognate material. The chief items are nineteen Solar Cycles of 28 = the Dionysian (so-called) Great Paschal Cycle of 532 (fol. 1-3); three "Emendations" of the Vulgar Era,—one, a rearrangement of the consular series from Lentulus and Messalinus to A.D. 532; another taken from St. Jerome; the third, from the Roman Martyrology, Passions of Popes and Decretal Epistles (fol. 4-13); a list of native kings (fol. 15); a catalogue of Popes from

* Note G.

† Note H.

‡ Note I.

§ It is also in his handwriting. See p. 15, *infra*. The parchment is likewise inferior.

St. Peter to John [XII.], *de regione Violata* (recte : *Vias Latas*), who is said to have succeeded on the fourteenth Indiction (A.D. 956 [It is continued down to Paschal II. (1099-1118) in a different hand.] fol. 16); two Dionysian Great Paschal Cycles,—A.D. 1-532 : 533-1064, with a historical event attached to each year (fol. 18-24). Some of these entries are strangely inaccurate. For instance, Elias, Abbot of Cologne, is said to have died A.D. 1012 (= 990). The true year (Note E (a, b)) was 1042. The slaying of Brian Boru is assigned to 1029 (= 1007). In the Third Book of the Chronicle, we find correctly at A.D. 1036 (= 1014) : *Brian, rex Hibernias, parasceus Paschae, feria vi., ix. Kal. Maii, manibus et mente ad Deum intentus, occiditur.*

Folio 26 a. Along the upper margin runs the following in rubric:—

In nomine Sanctae Trinitatis, Resurrectionis Christi inquisitionis incipit, quam Marianus Hibernensis, inclusus, congregavit.

In this *Prologus*, Marianus professes to have discovered, "with great labour," partly from authority and partly from reason, why [in assigning Easter to March 28, moon 21] the thirty-fifth year of the (five) Dionysian Cycles (= the Passion year, A.D. 34) is opposed to Scripture and the Church, which, according to Marianus, place the Resurrection on March 27, moon 17.

His proofs will be considered later on.

Folio 27 b. *Finit Prologus. Incipit hinc Mariani Scoti Cronica clara. Incipiant capitula primi libri.*

The chapters number 22. Three of them are noteworthy. The first is : *De disputatione Dionysii Exigui supra Passionem et Resurrectionem Christi.* This is the well-known *Epistle to Petronius*, which Dionysius prefixed in explanation of his five Paschal Cycles. The third and fourth are :

De inquisitione capitis mundi et primas hebdomadae initii saeculi.

De Pascali ordinatione et de Passione et de Resurrectione Dominica, argumentata et inquisita (sic) a capite mundi.

These are the longer recension of the *Epistle of Theophilus*, or the spurious *Acts of the Council of Caesarea*, which imposed upon Bede (*De temp. rat., xlvii*), as well as upon Marianus. Owing no doubt to the misleading diction of the headings, the present transcript escaped the notice of the latest editor of the forgery.*

* Krusch : *Der 84 jährige Ostercyclus u. seine Quellen*, Leipzig, 1880, pp. 303-310.

Folio 28. *Incipiunt capitula libri secundi, qui est Incarnationis usque in Ascensionem Domini.*

These amount to 83 and are followed by those of the Third Book. The latter divisions, 96 in number, are not carried into effect in the text of the Chronicle.

Folio 31 b. *Primus liber, ab Adam usque ad Christum.*

Folio 71 a. [The Second Book begins here without any title.]

Folio 101 a. *Incipit tertius liber.*

Folio 165 b, at A.D. 1098 (= 1076), the following is found in the hand-writing of Marianus:—[The book is represented as addressing the reader.]

*Multum ob excerptos legimus barbaricos
Reges iustificandos gestaue turbida egenos:
Collige litteram anteriorem; uoloito summam,—
Existat numeratus author: intra require,—
^{et librum}
Rectus omnes me tulit in nouum ordinem laudis.*

“Collecting” the initial letters of the words in the two opening lines, we get Moelbriȝce; in the next two, claurenar; in the last line, pomcinoł: Moel-briȝce, claurenar, pomcinoł—*Mool-Brigte, the incluse, collected me.* With this is to be compared the expression, folio 26 a, *Marianus, inclusus, congregauit.*

Of the foregoing, the Third Book has been edited by Waitz, in the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica* of Pertz (*Scriptorum tom. v.*)* It was reprinted in Migne's *Patrologia* (tom. cxlvii.). A notable, in fact a fundamental, characteristic of the Chronicle, as may be seen in the edition of Waitz, is that the reckoning of Marianus differs by 22 from the Vulgar Era. On the left are placed his own; on the right, what he calls the Dionysian years. The method of arriving at this conclusion is explained in the *Inquiry* on folios 26, 27 and at greater length in his Second Book.

First (*Lib. II., cap. xii.*), he follows Bede (*De temp. rat., cap. xlvii.*) in fixing the Resurrection in the 34th year of our Lord, March 27, moon 17. In the first of the Decemnovental Cycles written by Dionysius, this Easter occurs in the 13th year, namely A.D. 544. It

* He has also described the contents of fol. 1-26 and transcribed all the headings.

consequently belongs to the previous 532nd year, which is likewise No. 13 in the Cycle of 19. A.D. 12 should accordingly be A.D. 34.

Bede had already applied the same principle in a different way. Since A.D. 566, according to Dionysius, has the Paschal criteria of A.D. 34, he ironically bids you thank God, if, upon opening the Dionysian Cycles, you find moon 14 on Thursday, March 24 and Easter on March 27, moon 17, assigned to 566.* (The year in question has the 14th of the moon on Sunday, March 21 and Easter, as already observed, on March 28, moon 21). But to point out a defect is easier than to supply the remedy. Bede propounded no solution himself. *Plurimum observatus, nihil lucis infudit.*†

Whether Bede and Marianus were right or wrong, or partly right and partly wrong, respecting the Resurrection, is irrelevant in this place. For, beyond prefixing its years to his cycles and giving rules for finding the cyclic (Golden) number of a given A.D. year, Dionysius had demonstrably nothing to do with determining the Vulgar Era. St. Cyril of Alexandria wrote five Paschal Cycles, from the 153rd to the 247th of Diocletian (A.D. 437-531). Commencing with the 248th, Dionysius wrote five more (A.D. 532-626). For the reasons set forth in his Preface,‡ the continuator substituted the years of the Incarnation for those of Diocletian.

To render his work of any practical utility, St. Cyril must have had a Reckoning showing the ferial incidence and bissextile position of the 153rd of Diocletian. To construct a Cycle irrespective of the two main elements of the Paschal lunisolar computation were to labour

* Sicut quingentesimus tricesimus tertius primo, ita quingentesimus sexagesimus sextus tricesimo quarto per universos solis et lunæ concordat discursus. Et ideo circulis beati Dionysii apertis, si quingentesimum sexagesimum sextum ab Incarnatione Domini contingens annum, quartam decimam lunam in eo ix. Calendarum Aprilium, quintâ feriâ, repereris et diem Paschæ Dominicum vi. Calendarum Aprilium, lunâ decimâ septimâ, age Deo gratias, quia quod quaerebas, sicuti ipse promisit, te invenire donavit (*De temp. rat., cap. xlvii.*).

† Anonymous Preface to the Dionysian Cycles, in the works of Bede.

‡ Nos a cccxlviii.º anno eiusdem tyranni potius quam principis inchoantes, nolimus circulis nostris memoriam impii et persecutoris innectere, sed magis elegimus ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Iesu Christi annorum tempora prænotare: quatenus exordium spei nostræ notius nobis existeret et causa reparationis humanæ, id est, Passio Redemptoris nostri, evidentius eluceret (*Epistola ad Petronium*).

in vain. The futility of an attempt of the kind is proved conclusively by the spurious Anatolius.* A genuine Easter Computus, in fact, presupposes an Era. Now, the requisite solar criteria of the opening year of St. Cyril can be found only by reference to the Vulgar Reckoning. Thereby we get A.D. 437; first after Bissextile; Dominical Letter C. Applying the Alexandrine Epact (9 = Golden number I), the result is Easter upon April 11.

This fundamental principle will carry us farther. Theophilus, the predecessor of St. Cyril, composed a (lost) Paschal Table of 100 years, from the fifth consulship of Gratian. In 457, Victorius of Aquitaine published his discovery, the Great Paschal Cycle (the solar of $28 \times$ the lunar of 19). That the solar basis of these two dissimilar works was the Vulgar Era, is shown, to give but one proof, in a note appended to the Leyden transcript of the Prologue of Theophilus. In the first year, we are told, March 1 was Sunday, moon 9 and Easter was April 12, moon 21: that is, in the 380th from the Incarnation and the 353rd of Victorius.† The sole clue to this is the Common Computation. A.D. 380 is therein Bissextile, with the Dominical letters E D. March 1 thus coincided with Sunday. With respect to the Epact, in the Alexandrine Cycle the year is the same as 437, Golden Number I. The different ferial incidences, however, alters the Paschal recurrence noted above by a day.

With regard to Victorius, the same Computation proves that his Cycle began (proleptically) with A.D. 28, to which year he (erroneously) assigned the Passion. Hence, to equate his numeration with the A.D., we have, as the Leyden computist rightly calculates, to add thereto the 27 Incarnation years which he omitted. In this way we get $353 =$ A.D. 380. The Epact is 9 (Victorian Golden Number XI = Alexandrine I), which, in connexion with D, gives the Easter of Theophilus.

Now, the Cycle of Victorius was a modification of the lunar portion of the Cycle of 84, the solar criteria of the prototype being preserved

* Bucherius: *De Doctrina Temporum, etc.*, Antwerp. 1633, pp. 439-449.
Krusch: *Der 84 jährige Ostercyclus, etc.*, pp. 316-327.

† An. I, Graciano u. et Theodosio, Kal. Mar. fer. i., luna nona: dies Pasche ii. Idus Apl., luna xxi: hoc est, anno ab Incarnatione XPI. cccclxxx.; iuxta cyculum uero Victorii anno cccliiii (Krusch, *ubi sup.*, p. 226).

in their integrity. The Vulgar Era is thus carried up to A.D. 46, the initial year of the Paschal Cycles and Tables of 84. The five Decemnovennal Cycles of Dionysius, it accordingly follows, contain no data for rectifying error in the Vulgar A.D. Era.

The 22 years in question Marianus next professes (*Lib. II., cap. xviii., xix.*) to find in the regnal years, months and days (as given by Bede) of the Roman Emperors, from the 15th of Tiberius to A.D. 703, the date employed in Bede's Tract *De temporibus (cap. xiv.)* to exemplify the rule for finding the Incarnation year. But the uncertain character of such a calculation is strikingly exhibited in the following typical examples, in which Marianus differs from Bede and, what is of more significance, both are at variance with a far higher authority, the *Imperis Caesarum* of the fourth century.

	(a) Marianus.*	(b) Bede.†	(c) Imper. Caes.‡
Caligula,	4 y., 10 m., 8 d.	3 y., 10 m., 8 d.	3 y., 8 m., 12 d.
Claudius,	14 y., 8 m., § 28 d.	13 y., 7 m., 28 d.	13 y., 8 m., 27 d.

In addition, the sum of the months and days of (a) is, according to Marianus, one year, five months and thirty-six days!¶

The system constructed with such labour is thus seen to be without foundation.

The caligraphy is an uncial minuscule with capitals of the same class. The execution (of which no fair opinion can be formed from the imitations given in the edition of Waitz) is fully equal to that of any coeval MS. which I have examined, either in fac-simile or in the original. In some parts, the writing is done in columns; but in the greater portion it has, most inconveniently, been carried across the page. There are forty lines in each column or page. A compara-

* *Lib. II., cap. xviii.* † *Chronicon (De temp. rat., cap. lxi.)*.

‡ Mommsen: *Ueber den Chronographen vom J. 354 (Abhandlungen d. K. S. Ges. d. Wiss. Erster Band, Leipzig, 1850), p. 646.*

§ 7 m., in the Third Book of the *Chronicle*, A.D. 44 [= 22].

¶ Gaius imperavit annis quatuor, mensibus decem, diebus octo. Claudius, annis quatuordecim, mensibus octo, diebus viginti octo. Adde menses decem Gaii: fit annus et menses quinque, dies triginta sex (*Lib. II., cap. xviii.*). The reading of the Third Book of the *Chronicle* makes the total of the Second Book correct.

tively rare feature, in works of the kind, is the insertion of pictures and a diagram explanatory of the text.

Folio 37 a. Nearly one-half of the column is occupied with two illustrations, placed side by side, respectively representing the Fall and the Redemption. In that to the left of the reader, the tree with leaves and fruit stands in the centre. Entwined round the trunk appears the serpent, with a yellow apple in its mouth. On the left (of the spectator), stands a figure superscribed *Adam*. At his feet flows a fountain, with *fons* written overhead. On the right we have Eve, her left hand holding an apple, the right presenting a larger one to Adam. He has his left raised in the act of refusing, whilst the right is placed upon the tree.*

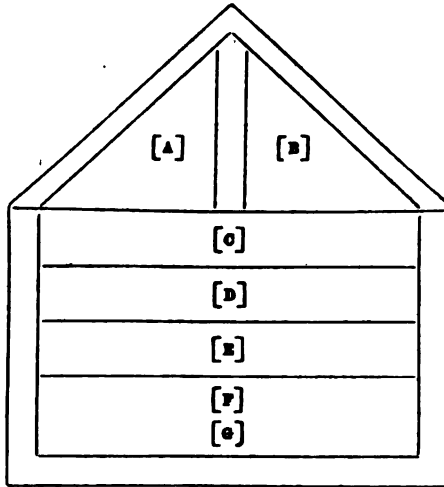
The picture in juxtaposition depicts the Crucifixion. Rather high over the body is a tablet with *Ihs. Nazaronus*. The feet rest upon a board. Neither in them, nor in the hands, do nails appear. On your left is a figure with a nimbus inscribed *S. Maria*. The left hand is placed on the mouth, the other points upward towards the cross. On the opposite side appears a second figure, the nimbus lettered *S. Iohannes*. The right hand rests on the mouth, with the left pointing up to the cross.

Folio 103 a. Here are two representations, the Deposition and Crucifixion, one above the other. In the upper, *Maria* holds the left hand of the body—Joseph has his hands placed around the waist and united in front. Overhead is written *Ioseph deponit corpus*. A third person holds a hammer in the right and with the left applies an instrument to the nail in the right foot, evidently intended to portray the act of extraction.

In the lower, stands the Cross bearing the body, having at each side two figures respectively marked overhead *Maria* and *Iohannes*.

Folio 40 b. At the top of the second column, the following representation of the ark is drawn (see next page). The compartments have inscriptions which for convenience are here set forth (see next page).

* One of the sculptured niches in the western gable of the eleventh-century church of St. Declan, Ardmore, co. Waterford, has a representation of the Fall, which, as far as it goes, is identical in design with that of the Marianus Codex. In the centre is the Tree of Life, with the serpent coiled round the trunk. At either side stand Adam and Eve.



- [A] *Hic Noe cum filiis,—typus Christi cum apostolis.*
 [B] *Hic erant aves,—typus martyrum.*
 [C] *Oves hic,—typus virginum.*
 [D] *Hic animalia qui carnem non edunt,—typus coniugum.*
 [E] *Hic qui carnem edunt,—typus peccatorum vel ferocium hominum.*
 [F] *Hic stercus misce,—typus inferni.*
 [G] *Arca super undas,—typus ecclesie super fluctus huius seculi.*

[Compare the *similitudo Arcae Noe* in the *Dubia et Spuria* of Bede (Migne, *Patrol.* xc., col. 1179), the inscriptions of which are substantially the same as those here given.]

The execution was in all cases the work of the scribe (to be mentioned immediately) and is extremely crude.

The facts relative to the transcription of the Codex are of such interest as to render it matter of regret that more of a similar kind have not been placed upon record. Marianus had passed three years in his second enclosure, when one day a compatriot presented himself at the monastery. He had come through Scotland on his pilgrimage. Being a competent scribe and knowing Latin, he was employed to

copy the Chronicle.* During the progress of the work, on Thursday, June 28, of the year of his arrival, he paused from his copying to write the following note along the top margin of folio 33 a :—

Ir oemen bñn inbñu, a Moel-Brigte, clārenaur, irin clurail in Magancia, irin Darbden rñā pēl Pecaur, irin cet bliabin den blegarb, .i. irin bliabin irromarbat Darmaid, rñ Laigen : ocur ir iribe cetna bliabain tanacra a Albain in perigrinitate mea. *Et scripsi hunc librum pro caritate tibi et Scotis omnibus, id est Hibernensibus, quia cum ipse Hibernensis.*—It is pleasant for us to-day, O Moel-Brigte, include, in the inclusory in Mayence, on the Thursday before the feast of Peter, in the first year of the [penitential] rule [imposed upon me], that is, in the year in which was killed Diarmait, king of Leinster : and this is the first year I came from Scotland on my pilgrimage. And I have written this book for love for thee and the Scots all, that is, the Irish, because I am myself an Irishman.

Den blegarb, the parchment shows at a glance, is a correction made by the writer. Of the original reading, all, except ðenn, was erased. Then, by prolonging the connecting stroke to the left and joining the down lines at foot, the second n was made into a b. Next, an l was drawn, resting upon the upper right hand angle of the (second) b, and eǵarb (with the e curved) was added on. The lection thus became denbleǵarb = ðe in blegarb.

An entry in the Chronicle enables us to fix with certainty the year in which the foregoing was written : A. D. 1094 [= 1072]. *Diarmait, rex Lagen, viii. Idus Februarii, ferid secundā, occisus.*† Diarmait, King of Leinster, was slain February 6, on Monday. That being leap-year and the Dominical Letters A G, February 6 fell on Monday and June 29, the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, on Friday. The scribe and Marianus were, accordingly, correct in the notation of the year and days of the week.

That his pilgrimage was not voluntary, the foregoing shows. To judge from a splenetic outburst that took place a calendar month later, his temper, in all probability, was the cause of his banishment.

* His work extends from folio 26 to folio 150.

† In the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*, it is stated that he was slain on Tuesday, the seventh of February. Note K.

Fol. 67 a.* *Ir obenn bñn mbiu, a M6l-Brigte, clupenar, Dia-Maurc, n. Kl. Aug., manı b6pntar pcoloca manepcech Maupicu bnaplace bampa pop lebeunn in tize coitccenn, ut coocidi cum tabulis in fundo stercoris. Sed gratias ago, nec morsus sum in stercore Francorum. Sed tamen oro discentes, ut dent illis maledictionem.*—It is pleasant for us to-day, O M6l-Brigte, incluse, Tuesday, the second of the Kalends of August [July 31], if the farm-workers of the monastery of [St.] Martin had not made a trap for me on the platform of the common house, *ut coocidi, etc.* *Discentes*, doubtless, has reference to the students under the instruction of Marianus.

The unique feature of the Codex consists in this, that another hand (the *secunda manus* of Waits) went throughout, correcting and supplementing the work of the copyist. What has been done of the kind in the Third Book will be found marked off in the edition of Pertz. My examination has resulted in the discovery that the alterations and additions were effected by the Compiler. It has, likewise, supplied rectifications of some of the published Latin and Irish readings and yielded additional native gleanings.

The items of domestic interest fall, for convenience of treatment, into three divisions,—hagiographic, linguistic and historical. In dealing with these, I shall illustrate them in connexion with cognate material to be found in other authentic sources.

I.—Of Irish Saints, but four are found mentioned with any detail in the Chronicle,—Patrick, Brigit, Columba and Columbanus. Respecting the first named, the following, in the hand-writing of the scribe, is given at the year 394 [= 372].

(1) *Sanctus Patricius nascitur in Britania insula ex patre nomine Calpuirn. Presbyter fuit ipse Calpuirn et filius diaconi nomine Fotid. Mater hautem erat Patricii Conches, soror sancti Martini de Gallia.*

The Notes will show to what extent these statements are borne out by the Confession of St. Patrick, the Patrician Documents in the Book of Armagh† and the Tripartite Life.

* Comparison of his two notes shows that the scribe's rate of progress was a folio per day: proving him to have been an expert penman.

† In quoting the *Book of Armagh*, I assume that the contents of the missing (first) folio have been supplied by the *Brussels Codex*. Note L.

On the margin, Marianus added, in five lines :—

- (2) *Sucac nomen in bap̄tismate,*
 Cochræge, diambde ic po-
 gnam do cecharcpeb,
 [Cothraege, whilst he was a-serving four tribes]
Magonius a Germano.
Patricius, id est, pater civium, a papa Celestino.

With this is to be compared what is given in Tirechan.* It corresponds almost verbally with the Tripartite: *Sucac a ainm o cupcibb. Cochrægi, diambui ic pognam do cechrup. Magonius a Germano. Patricius, id est, pater civium, a papa Celestino.* *Sucac* [was] his name from [his] parents; *Cothraigi*, whilst he was a-serving four, etc.

At folio 138, A. D. 410 [= 388], the text has :

- (3) *Sanctus Patricius cum duabus sororibus suis, id est, Lupait et Tigris, venditur in Hiberniam. Sanctus quidem Patricius venditur ad regem nomine Miluc, filius nepotis Buain, in aquilone Hibernias, cuius porcorum pastor erat Patricius. Et Victor angelus loquebatur saepe cum eo. Duas vero sorores venditas sunt in Conallas Muirtemna.**

Six folios farther on (fol. 144, lower margin), additional matter is given by the Compiler, with *hoc ante sex folia debuit scribi* appended.

- (4) *Sanctus Patricius, genere Brittus, cum esset xvi. annorum, venditur in Hibernia ad Milco[?], regem Dalnaraode. Cui sex annis servivit, et ab angelo Victore semper consolabatur, de lapide quodam cum eo loquens, qui ibi manet.†*

The passage relative to Victor agrees with Tirechan and with Fiac's Hymn.‡ The corresponding portion of the Tripartite is missing.

A. D. 416 [= 394]. In the text we have :

- (5) *Cum Sanctum Patricium noluit dominus suus dimittere, nisi pro massa aurea, servavit sanctum[-us] Patricium[-us] precepto Victoris angeli quidam [quemdam] porcorum (quorum custos fuit Patricius et pastor), qui fodit massam auream quam sanctus Patricius [reddit] domino suo pro se.*

* Note M.

† Note N.

‡ Note O.

On the same folio, in the margin, Marianus gives the substance as follows :

(5 a) *Sanctus Patricius reddit massam auream domino suo pro se. Cum enim dominus eius noluit eum dimittere nisi pro massa aurea, servavit Patricium[-us] precepto Victoris angeli quidam [quemdam] porcorum (quorum erat pastor), qui fedit massam.*

Somewhat similar statements are to be found in the scholia upon Fiac's Hymn in the Franciscan copy of the *Liber Hymnorum*. But they seem to be unhistorical and only prove that those who gave them currency were not acquainted with the *Confession* of St. Patrick. The captive, we are there informed, had no thought of escape until it was suggested by a voice in his sleep. Even then, he was not blind to the obstacles. The ship was some two hundred miles away. The seaport was unknown to him, nor had he any acquaintance there. This shows that he felt there was great risk of re-capture.*

A. D. 424 [= 402]. The text contains :

(6) *Sanctus Patricius, cum esset xxx. annorum, veniens Turoniam tenditur a Sancto Martino tonsura monachica, quia servilem tonsuram antea hucusque habuit. Deinde trans Alpes ivit, ad occidentalem partem australem Italiae, ad Germanum, episcopum civitatis nomine Al[is]iodorus, et legit apud eum xxx. annis divinam Scripturam in insula nomine Alanensis.*

The connexion between Martin and Patrick is also stated in the Tripartite Life. Ɔapall Ɔacraic Ɔino co Marcan : Ɔopunop Ɔ roberp beppab manaiƆ Ɔaun, ap ba beppab moƆab ba[i] Ɔaun Ɔiam Ɔopin—Patrick indeed went to Martin in Tours and [Martin] shaved the tonsure of a monk upon him, for it was the tonsure of a slave that was upon him hitherto.

At A. D. 453 [= 431], the copyist wrote :

(7) *Ad Scotos in Christum credentes ordinatus a papa Celestino Palladius primus episcopus missus est. Sanctus Patricius, genere Brittus, a sancto Celestino papa consecratur et ad archiepiscopatum Hibernensem, ubi signis atque mirabilibus predicans totam insulam Hiberniam convertit ad fidem.*

The opening sentence is taken from the Chronicle of Prosper, with the variant *missus est* for *mittitur*. With regard to the

* Note P.

second sentence, Marianus made alterations that are of special significance. To understand them, I reproduce the arrangement of the lines in the MS.:

(7 a) *Sanctus Patricius, genere Britus, a sancto Coelestino papa consecratur et ad archiepiscopatum Hibernensem, ubi signis atque mirabilibus predicans totam insulam Hiberniam convertit ad fidem.*

In the first line, *post ipsum* (referring to Palladius) was placed before *Sanctus*. Then, after *Hibernensem*, in line 2, *mittitur* was written overhead. A line of deletion expunged *sig.* and *per annos lx.* was added after *ubi*. Finally, in line 3, Marianus prefixed *sig* to *nis*. The reading thus became:—*Post ipsum Sanctus Patricius . . . mittitur, ubi per annos sexaginta signis . . . convertit ad fidem*,—new evidence in support of sixty years as the duration of the missionary life of St. Patrick in Ireland.

Finally, at A. D. 513 [= 491], the text runs:

(8) *Sanctus Patricius, Hibernias archiepiscopus, anno cxxii. beatissime sine obiit. Annorum xvi. venditur; vi. annos in servitute; xl. in Romanis partibus;* lx. annos in Hibernia predicavit.*

The textual figures in (6) and (7 a) amount to 120, the received age of St. Patrick. They are in agreement with the marginal dating. Similarly, the total under A. D. 491 (8) corresponds with the items there given. No correction was made by Marianus to bring the two sums into harmony. The discrepancy, which is trifling, occurs in determining the period between the liberation of St. Patrick, in his twenty-second year and the commencement of his mission in Ireland. That the time was of lengthened duration is proved by a passage in the *Confessio*, which, so far as I know, has hitherto been overlooked. The cause of his coming hither to preach the Gospel were the voices of those by the wood of Fochlut, which he heard in the house of his parents. According to the Book of Armagh† and as was to be expected, he journeyed to that locality soon (in the second year) after his arrival in Ireland. The visit took place, he himself informs us, very many years—*post plurimos annos*—after he received

* Note the expression *Romanas partes*, which includes Britain. † Note Q.

the invitation.* This demolishes at once the fantastic hypothesis lately propounded, that St. Patrick came as a missionary priest before he arrived as a bishop.† The duration of his labours here assigned is in accord with all reliable authority. The birth and death are, however, dated two years in advance.

With reference to St. Brigit, at folio 148, A.D. 543 [- 521], Marianus inserted in the text: *Sancta Brigitta, Scotta, virgo, in Hibernia obiit.*

On the upper margin of the same folio, he wrote in five lines: [The first quatrain is in *Rannsidhacht Bce*,—heptasyllabic lines, ending in dissyllables; the second, in *Debide* (for which see Lecture II).]

OI PATPAC:

O bPigic, a n6eb challe6,
O bpe6 6ip 6o na 66pe6,
Epfca blfaban gen 6p66em,
6ennac 'Epen n 6ap m'6pe:

6ennac 'Epen n in ce6 66,
6ennac Ulcu ep Conac6u,
6ennac Lagniu in cech can,
Acup 6ib6ennac 6ipu Muman.

Quoth Patrick:

O Brigit, O holy nun,
O flame of gold to the Desies,
Thirty years without faith,
Bless Eriu after myself:

Bless Eriu in every place,
Bless the Ultonians and Connacians,
Bless the Lagenians at every time [always],
And ever bless the men of Munster.

Anno 5100-4
These quatrains are also to be found, according to Mr. Stokes, in a MS. in the Royal Library, Paris.‡ The second couplet of the first is quoted by Usher§ from what he calls the *Testament of Patrick*, but he has not given a reference to any accessible authority. The author of the *Life of St. Brigit* given in the *Bollandists* was ac-

* Note R.

† *The Tripartite Life, &c.*, Ed. W. Stokes, p. cxli.

‡ *The Tripartite Life, &c.*, pp. cxxxiv-v.

§ *Britan. Eccles. Antiq.*, p. 450.

quainted with a document somewhat similar. He gives the same lines, with the omission of *gen crebem—without faith*. *Per triginta annos, beata Brigitta, post mortem meam benedic Hiberniam*. The kernel was, doubtless, that she lived for thirty years after St. Patrick—a fact attested by every authority of repute. As her death took place in, or about, 523 (Marianus being here likewise two years in advance), the theory that places the obit of the national apostle before A.D. 470 has no reliable basis.

Respecting St. Columba, four of the leading facts in his life have been recorded. Of these, the first and second were marginal addenda of the Compiler.

A.D. 545 [= 523]. *Colum Cilli nascitur in Hibernia*.

A.D. 585 [= 563]. *Colum Cille egit cath Culi Drenns*.

[Colum Cille caused* the battle of Cuildevny.]

A.D. 587 [= 565]. *Colum Cilli de Hibernia predicaturus [enavigavit] in Britania, cum esset xlii. annorum, predicavit vero postea xxxviii. annis*.

With this is to be connected one native portion of the heading of Chapter 63 (Book III.): *Et in his temporibus [circa A.D. 595] fuit Columba Bactinicus in Scotia [Scotland]*.

Here the intervals are the same as in Adamnan, who states that in the second year after the battle of Cuildevny (near Drumcliff, co. Sligo), at the age of forty-two, the Saint set out for Iona, where he lived for four-and-thirty years (until his decease). *Hic, anno secundo post Cule Drebinas bellum, aetatis vero suae xlii., de Scotia ad Britanniam pro Christo perigrinari volens, enavigavit (Vit. Col., pref. ii.). Per annos xxxiv. insulanus miles conversatus (ib.).*

To settle the chronology, accordingly, it only requires to determine the time of either the birth, the battle, or the death. As was to be expected, the data relative to the last are the fullest and most reliable. To deal adequately with those given in Adamnan would entail the discussion of questions lying outside the scope of the present Lecture. This becomes the less necessary, as certainty is attainable by methods more direct and equally conclusive. The choice,

* Note how the battle is attributed to the instigation of St. Columba. Cf. *Adamnan*, Additional Note, p. 247 sq.

† Singular, according to the Irish idiom, whereby the number of the verb is determined by that of the subject next following.

it is conceded, lies between 596 and 597.* St. Baithine above mentioned was first cousin of St. Columba and second abbot of Iona. His Acts relate† that he died on the festival of his predecessor, St. Columba, namely, Tuesday, June 9. These criteria denote 593, 599 (Lit. Dom. D) and 604 (Lit. Dom. E D). As Baithine, there is no doubt, was alive in the first and dead before the last of these years, his obit is thus to be referred to 599.

The question next arises, by how long did St. Columba predecease him. A quatrain in a Brussels MS. (quoted by Dr. Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 309) professes to give the information.

ba cup eona, peša a ln,	There were moreover, behold the complement,
Ceicpe bliathna, nī hamfip;	Four years [between them], not untrue;
Debenču baichin' i pur,	Later [was] Baithine on this side,
Colum for cup i papcup.	Colum [was] first in Paradise.

Taken in connexion with 599, this stanza, as it stands, assigns the death of St. Columba to 595: an impossible date, as can be shown indisputably. According to the Computation followed in Iona, the Easter of 595 fell in March. But we have the Saint's word that in the year wherein he was called to his reward Easter fell within April (In Paschali solemnitate nuper Aprili peracta mense.—*Adamnan*, *Viz. Col.* iii. 23). This Paschal incidence belongs to 596 and 597. As *vi* (two) would make the line a syllable short, we have consequently to read *ceopa* (three), which satisfies the scansion and, in addition, agrees with the solar data given above in referring the death of St. Columba to A.D. 596. The conclusion thus derived from independent and undesigned evidence is confirmed by the above quoted figures of *Adamnan*, which give the Saint an age of seventy-six years.

In each of his three dates *Marianus* is accordingly three years in arrear.

The year of the decease of St. Columba being thus established, we are enabled to correct, once for all, a calculation connected with

* See *Adamnan*, p. 312.

† Note T. Strange, notwithstanding, that the Bollandist editor concluded Baithine died in 601. Note U. Dr. Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 182) makes no use of the passage, except to show the coincidence of the festivals of Columba and Baithine. O'Clery (*Martyrology of Donegal*, June 9) characteristically states that St. Columba died in 599 and St. Baithine, *four years later*, in 600!

the advent of St. Patrick as missionary. The wonder is how anyone at all conversant with native chronological reckoning could have been betrayed into an error so uncritical and misleading. Gilla Coemain, it is asserted,* places the coming of St. Patrick 162 years before the death of Gregory the Great. But that pope, as everyone is aware, died A.D. 604. Accordingly, St. Patrick's arrival must be fixed at A.D. 442. But, what is the fact? The versifier in question makes Columba and Gregory die in the same year.† Yet, with this before him, a recent editor‡ prints two notes, one under the other, the first giving the death of Columba in 592; the second, that of Gregory in 604. To the last he appends, with approval, the deduction just dealt with. How far Gilla Coemain was justified in synchronizing the death of Gregory and the death of Columba, is beside the question. The fact that he did so is the foundation for any historical conclusion from this part of his poem.

Of St. Columbanus we have but a meagre *résumé* of the principal events in his career. It is in the hand of the scribe:

A.D. 611 [= 589]. *Sanctus pater Columbanus ex Hibernia, insula Scotorum, cum sancto Gallo aliisque probatis discipulis venit in Burgundiam ibique, permittente Theodorico rege, monasterium quod Luxovium dicitur edificavit. Exinde a Brundichilda fugatus Almanniam ingreditur, ubi sanctum Gallum reliquit. Ipse vero in Italiam transiens monasterium quod Bovium dicitur edificavit, ubi multorum pater monachorum extitit.*

To the heading (already mentioned) of Chapter 63, Marianus added: *Tunc sanctus pater Columbanus ex nostra sanctissima insula Hibernia, quas sanctorum nominatur, cum sancto Gallo et aliis probatis discipulis in Burgundiam venit. Et in his temporibus* [&c., as given p. 21, *supra*].

The date here given is that of the advent of the Saint into Burgundy. It is a matter of regret that the year of his death was not given. Owing to a mistake of transcription (*xi. Kal. Dec.* for *ix. Kal. Dec.*), the feast is assigned in some of the later Martyrologies to November 21. But the obit took place on the morning of Sunday, November 23, A.D. 615.§

* *St. Patrick*, by Dr. Todd, p. 396. † Note S. ‡ *Tripartite Life*, p. 537.

§ See *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, Series III., vol. 5, p. 771 *sq.*

II.—The portions of linguistic interest are the following twelve quatrains, in *Debide* metre, upon four independent subjects :

A.—Folio 38, top margin :

Cenn arh Abaem, ecpodc pado, A cir glan, grianba Garab ;	The head high of Adam, brilliant saying, [Was formed] from the earth pure, sunny of Garad ;
A bpunnedor, nab brecobron, A cir alaenn Arabion (no Arabon, no Abilon).	His breast, not a lamentable falsehood, From the land beauteous of Arabion (or of Aradon, or of Adilon).

A bpu a Laban ir lia, A corra a cir Dagaria* (no Dagonia), Do darigne Dia dia beom, A h[ʃ]uil do uirceʃ imb aeo[ʃ]n ;	His belly from Laban His feet from the land of Dagaria (or Gagonia) ;— For him God made them of his good-will— His blood of the water of the air ;
---	--

A anim do cirpiub De, Dorubnac do, ba znum glé, Fep coenio hnat, buibnib zell, Ir ler ced rat, ced ropcenn.	His soul from the spirit of God, (God) granted [it] to him, it was a deed conspicuous, [God is] the man who hath power over doom, with troops of vouchers, To him belongs every cause [beginning], every end.
--	---

Cenn [arh] Abaem.

The head [high] of Adam.

The transcription displays much carelessness and, by consequence, corruption, especially in the vocalismus. Thus we have *Abaim*, *Abæm*, *alaen* ; *huil* [= *h[ʃ]uil*]. In declension, the dative of a masculine *ia*-stem is made to end in *e* (*uirce*), instead of *iu*. (*Cirpiub*, dative of an *a*-stem, is given correctly.) The most glaring instance of the kind, however, is *aeop* for *aeoir*, where the omission of the letter destroys the rhyme and sense.

With respect to the composition, the variants of lines 4 and 6 go to prove that Marianus was the author and, furthermore, that he employed some of the proper names from memory. The sense, at least to me, is in part enigmatical. I have found the subject similarly treated in the text appended to this Lecture and in the following from a Tract on the Creation in the Book of Ballymote :‡

[The original is doubtless a mediæval Latin legend.]

* Perhaps this is to be read *b'Agoria*—of *Agoria*. Cf. the Ballymote extract (p. 26) and the L. B. text (e).

† The MS. form is *uirq* ; (i. e. *uis* and the contraction for *que*).

‡ Photographed edition, p. 16 b.

Ἰρ ἀμλιᾶθ εἴα θορηγῆνι θία ἰν It is thus indeed God made man,
 buine, idon, a c[h]orpp do calum : namely, his body of earth : to wit, his
 idon, a θενθ a εἴρ Ἰαράθ ; a υότ γ head from the land of Garad ; his bosom
 a θρηυῆθι a εἴρ Ἀραβία ; a θρη a and his breast from the land of Arabia ;
 ῶδαιν ; a c[h]orppa a εἴρ Ἀγορία ; his belly from [the land of] Lodain ; his
 a φῦλ do υἱρο[υ] ἰν ἀε[ι]η ; a ἀναῖθ feet from the land of Agoria ; his blood
 do ἀεορ ; a c[h]εαρ do τεῖνῶθ ; a from water of the air ; his breath from
 αιμ do εἰρηθ Ὀε. Ἰρ ἀμλιᾶθ air ; his heat from fire ; his soul from
 ῖν ἀτατ να ἰν. θῦνι ἰ η-ζαθ the spirit of God. It is thus the four
 buine. elements are in every human being.

B.—Folio 39 b, left margin, about half-way down :

Eve mater humani generis.

Θεθ βλιαθνα [η]ο]βαε Ευα Ὀ'εῖρ Ἀβαεμ ἰ η-ἰμνεθα, Ἐο κοι θερ ῖο]ῖ]η[ε]ἰ]ζηυῖοι, Κο πορρηυε ρεηθ ῖρηλιζι.	Ten years was Eve [alive] After Adam in afflictions, A-weeping tears with great diligence,* Until exhaustion of long illness took her off.
--	--

In the third line, θερ was at first omitted by oversight and subsequently placed overhead. The fourth line stands thus, without a break, in the MS. :

Κοπορρηυερεηθῖρηλιζι.

The quatrain is a transcript. It is to be found in *Leber Brec* (Lith. ed., p. 90, lower margin) :

Χ. η-βλιαθνα ηοβοι Ευα Ὀ'εῖρ Ἀβαιμ ῖρη ἰμνεθα, ηιο κοι θερ [η]ο]ῖ]η[ε]ἰ]ζηυῖοι, Κο ηυρμᾶηθ ρεηθ ῖρηλιζε.	Ten years was Eve After Adam [exposed] to afflictions, A-weeping tears with [great] diligence,* Until exhaustion of long sickness killed her.
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With respect to fidelity in copying, comparison results favourably for the fourteenth-century (L. B.) scribe. Thus we have βοι—βαε, Ὀ'εῖρ—Ὀ'εῖρ, Ἀβαιμ—Ἀβαεμ (gen), ῖρη[ε]ἰ]ζηυῖοι—[ῖ]ρη[ε]ἰ]ζηυῖοι (gen. of masc. *u*-stem). On the other hand, ῖρηλιζι (gen. of masc. or neut. *is*-stem) of Marianus, not ῖρηλιζε of L. B., is the true reading. The errors in the transcription of the final words of the second distich arose from overlooking the fact that ε and ἰ assonate with each other.

* Literally, of tears of great diligence.

C.—Folio 40 a, lower margin :

Ceópor, coic [lege ré] [þ]óic iap þip, Ðen uabor, ðen imárim, Iþ e lin in ðreza ðlaen, Claenne Eua acur Abaim.	Four persons, [and] five [read six] score, in truth, Without boast, without over-reckoning, It is the complement of the pure flock Of the children of Eve and of Adam.
Da maco beac ap þióic ann, Oen ben ceó þip, noþbígann; Eþ þiói maco, moþ in leþ, Eþ da mnac im ceó oen þeþ.	Two sons [and] ten over twenty therein, One wife marries each man [of these];* And twenty sons, great the amount, And two wives to† every one man [of these].
Coica maco, da maco co m-blaeb, (Da mac ap coicaec co m-blaec) Da ingen ap reócmogaec, Eb ón þuc Eua do clæen	Fifty sons, [and] two sons with fame, (Two sons over fifty with fame) Two daughters over seventy, This [number] indeed Eve bore of children
(Iþ eb) [þuc Eua do clæen] D' Abam, cén bæ i colainn.	(It is this) [number, etc.] For Adam, whilst he was in the body.
Sil, þorap na maco min Ruc in þigan do'n þoriz; Seóna, þolur, ðþian þa ðel, baliþ þorap nan n-ingen.	Sil [was] the youngest of the sons fair, [Whom] bore the queen for the great king; Sechna, light, sun that was bright, It was she (‡) was youngest of the daughters.

These verses I have not succeeded in discovering elsewhere. The variants of the third quatrain and the debased graphic forms may perhaps be taken as proofs that we have here the work of Marianus himself. Against this is scarcely to be placed the fact that the numerals (104) of the opening line do not correspond with the sum of those in the second and third stanzas. The substitution of ré (six) for coic of the text (= 124) would have removed the discrepancy. Three-fourths of the composition present serious corruptions in almost every line.

* Literally, one wife of each man takes them (respectively).

† Literally, around.

‡ da hi þ

C. forms.	Old-Irish forms.	C. forms.	Old-Irish forms.
1. 1, oetpov,	oetpav.	1. 9, blaeb,	blaeb.
2, gen,	oen.	„ coicaet,	coicaic.
3, glæen,	glam.	(9a), blaet,	blaic.
4, clæenne,	clænne.	10, ba,	bi.
7, ep,	ip.	„ peotmogæc,	peotmogaic.
„ fió,	fióe.	11, clæen,	clam.
8, ba,	bi.	12, bæc,	baic.
„ mnae,	mnaic.	15, pa,	ba.

blaeb and blaet, glæen and clæen, clæen and clæenne show that the foregoing list was the result of carelessness or caprice.

Respecting the subject matter, I know of nothing cognate, except what is stated in *Sellair na Rann*—that, namely, Adam had seventy-two sons and an equal number of daughters.

D.—Folio 47 b, lower margin :

ben romapbrac p̄p̄ ḡaba,
ingen p̄p̄ do ep̄eib luba,
a p̄p̄ do ep̄eib leui loip,
ip̄ p̄p̄ [no]h̄impeb* ecorp.

A woman the men of Gabaa killed,
Daughter of a man of the tribe of Juda,
Her husband [was] of the tribe of
valiant? Levi,
It is upon him was committed injustice.

Coica¹ [l̄ȳs coic] mile, moḡ² in cat,
Serca mile p̄p̄ n-arp̄maó,³
Do h̄[r̄]n̄⁴ lacuib, ep̄⁵ eol dam,
Gen⁶ [l̄ȳs im] aén⁷ mnae⁸ baḡoḡra-
cap.⁹

Fifty [read five] thousand, great the
battalion,
[And] sixty thousand of armed men,
Of the seed of Jacob, it is known to me,
On account of one woman they fell.

Timcell ban acup mac¹⁰ m̄n¹¹
ḡebe beoba beniaminn,¹²
Ip̄ timcell mb̄ aip̄ p̄olab
P̄p̄ munc̄p̄¹³ lob̄ip̄¹⁴ ḡalab.

Besides† the women and sons fair
Of the spirited tribe of Benjamin,
And besides† the destruction that was
inflicted
Upon the people of Jabes Galaad.

VARIANTS OF HARLEIAN, 1802.

¹ Coic. ² map. ³ n-arp̄maó. ⁴ r̄il. ⁵ ip̄. ⁶ imm. ⁷ oen.
⁸ mndi. ⁹ baḡoḡracap. ¹⁰ macc. ¹¹ m̄n = m̄n of text. ¹² beniamin.
¹³ munc̄ip̄. ¹⁴ lab̄ip̄.

* The omission of the verbal particle arose from pronouncing h̄impeb as a trisyllable; m and p̄ not coalescing in sound.

† Literally, *around* (governing the genitive).

Continued on folio 48 a, top margin :

Ἐπίοι τρεῖς [ἐ]πὶ ἄν ὄντ' ἑπὶ,	[In all] thirty brave men over an exact
ἄντ' ἐπὶ [ἐ]πὶ τοῖς ἑκατῶν,	hundred,
Ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἢ ἑπταχίλις ἑκατῶν—	And three [read five] thousand [and]
ἄντ' ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἢ ἑκατῶν—	sixty [thousand],
	Pitiful the cause that was for them
	[—they had]—
	To be killed, all of them, on account of
	one woman.

Of some of these quatrains there is evidence to prove that Marianus was not the author. The second and third are found in the *Mool-Brigte Gospels*, a twelfth-century MS. of exquisite caligraphy in the British Museum (Harleian, 1802, folio 11 b, top margin).^{*} They were inserted to illustrate *Rachel plorans filios suos* [Jer. xxxi. 15] of Matt. ii. 18 : concerning which expression the following is also given, with the heading *Ag[ustinus]*: *Rachiel plorans—quia tribus Benjamin pene deleta est a toto Israel, quae erat de semine Rachel, propter stuprum in uxorem Levitis commissum.*

The reference is Judges xix.—xx. In the second verse, the reading of Marianus makes the total of Jews slain 110,000! The Harleian reckoning falls 30 short of the true number. *Coic* has to be read as a dissyllable to satisfy the scansion. In the final quatrain, *coic* (five), in place of *τρί* (three), is requisite to make the text correspond with the original (65,130).

In transcription, the opening stanza, except the fourth line, which requires another syllable, is given accurately. In the portions occurring in both MSS., nine of the fourteen variants (1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14) establish the superiority of the later copy. Marianus, as was his wont, gave *ae* for *ai* in *πορορβαε* and *μναε* of the two closing lines.

In reference to the date of the composition of A, B, C, D, the depraved vocalismus and consonantismus of the Marianus Codex would at first sight lead the pieces to be classed under the so-called Middle-Irish. Here, however, an inference of the kind would be unwarranted. In the first place, B and D, which are demonstrably copies and not originals, exhibit forms that are quite Zeussian in *Lebar Breac* and the *Mool-Brigte Gospels*. Furthermore, instances of pronominal in-

* See *Proceedings B. I. A.*, vol. v., p. 45 sq.

fixation, such as $\text{b}[\text{o}]-\text{a}-\text{r}i\text{g}ne$ [$\text{a} = \text{es}$] (A), $\text{r}o-\text{r}-\text{r}uc$ [$\text{r} = \text{cum}$] (B), $\text{r}o-\text{b}o-\text{r}-\text{bae}$ [$\text{r} = \text{eis}$ ($\text{b}o$ is metrical)] (D), constitute internal evidence of a kind to place the compositions wherein they occur in the category of Old-Irish.

We have, accordingly, to conclude that to determine the date of authorship from the mere linguistic phenomena of mediæval Irish MSS. is uncritical and illusory.

In connexion with A, I append a text from *Lebar Brecc*. It gives the names of the "sods" from which the parts of Adam's body were formed, namely, *Malon, Arton, Biblon* and *Agore*. What these signify, I am unable to explain. The main interest of the Tract consists in its relation to *Saltair na Rann*. *Saltair na Rann*, or *Psalter of Verses*, so-called in imitation of the number of Psalms, is made up of one hundred and fifty, mostly short, poems in *Debide* metre, amounting to 1947 quatrains. They deal with Old Testament incidents, except $\text{c}xli$, $\text{c}xlii$, which treat respectively of John the Baptist and the Incarnation and $\text{c}xliii-\text{cl}$, which are devoted to the life of our Lord. The work, as far as our present knowledge extends, exists in its entirety only in one MS. (of the twelfth century), in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Rawlinson B 502. From this it has been "edited," that is, printed, with a meagre Index verborum, but without translation, collation or explanatory notes, in the *Anecdota Oxoniensia*.*

To show the radical imperfection of the publication, a note to the Preface informs us, with respect to No. I., that a prose abstract of part of the poem is to be found in the first volume of the *Brehon Laws*, pp. 26-30. Incredible as it seems, no use has been made of that material to clear up any of the many textual difficulties. Nay more, judging from the note and another statement in the Preface, the writer was unaware that what had been done in the *Brehon Laws* in the case of sixty quatrains had been effected for more than eleven hundred in *Lebar Brecc*.

As regards the authorship, the title is followed by a statement that the *Psalter* was composed by Oengus Cele De. (He flourished at the close of the eighth century and the opening of the ninth and was the compiler of the well-known native rhymed Calendar (or Martyrology) called by his name.) This attribution may be well

* Oxford, 1883.

founded. For the verbal corruptions can be fairly charged to the transcription. No doubt, events and persons of the tenth century are mentioned. In No. XII., namely, it is stated that one thousand years, less eleven, elapsed from the Nativity to the first Cattle Plague (in Ireland). The names of contemporary kings at home and abroad are also given, together with a notice of an incursion of Danes. Mention is also made of Dubdalethe,* successor of St. Patrick (Archbishop of Armagh). But the eleven quatrains in question (XII., ll. 2337-80), as they have no necessary connexion with the context, are, it may be safely concluded, adventitious. Their presence can be naturally accounted for. A tenth-century computist connected to his own time the chronology from Adam to the Nativity contained in the *Psalter* and then added the historical items just named. We can go even farther. The internal evidence, as set forth hereunder, enables us to detect the work of a second interpolator :

Saltair na Rann, XII. (ll. 2298-2344).

	a	ll. 2298-6,	From Adam	to Deluge,	2240 years.	
1	{	b	2297-2300,	Deluge	Abraham,	962 years [944].†	}
	a	2301-4,	Adam	Abraham,	[3202]‡	3184.	
2	{	b	2305-8,	Abraham	Exodus,	540 years [524].	}
	a	2309-12,	Adam	Exodus,	[3742]	3708.	
3	{	b	2313-16,	Exodus	David,	500 years [456].	}
	a	2317-20,	Adam	David,	[4242]	4164.	
4	{	b	2321-24,	David	Captivity,	569 years [585].	}
	a	2325-28,	Adam	Captivity,	[4811]	4749.	
5	{	b	2329-32,	Captivity	Incarnation,	566 years [447].	}
	a	2333-36,	Adam	Nativity,	[5377]	5196.	
6	{	b	2337-40,	Nativity	Cattle Plague,	98‡ years [988].	} %
	c	2341-44,	Adam	Cattle Plague,	[6366]	6184.	

The mere juxtaposition, it will scarcely be questioned, establishes that no author could, with serious intent, have composed the *a* quatrains and the *b* quatrains of the foregoing. The reckoning of the

* In the preface to the Oxford edition, he is stated to have died A.D. 1061. But this is egregious confusion. Dubdalethe, who, the text says, lived at the same time as Brian Boruma (to take the best known of the rulers mentioned), died A.D. 998—more than half a century before his namesake.

† The bracketted figures in this column are derived from the *a* verses.

‡ The bracketted figures in this column are derived from the *b* verses.

former is in the total within three years of that of Eusebius (who was known to Oengus);* that of the latter is based upon the computation of the Septuagint. Furthermore, 6 *b* is one year in excess of 6 *e*— 5 *e* and equally in arrear of the (correct) date (A. D. 988) derivable from 6 *e*, which agrees with the Annals of Ulster. The *b* verses are thus discovered to be interpolations,—at variance not alone with the original text, but likewise with the quatrain (6 *e*) introduced by the hand that inserted the other historical matter.

The *Leber Bros* version embodies, with the exceptions pointed out in the textual Notes, the contents of Nos. II., IV., VI., VII., VIII., IX. and XI. of the *Psalter*. The similarity of expression, too close and too frequent to arise from coincidence, to which may perhaps be added the formula *ut dixit [poeta]*, proves that the prose was a precis of the corresponding poems. If so, the abstract was made from a somewhat shorter recension and a better transcript than those of the Bodleian Codex. This is confirmed, with regard to the form, by the variants of No. X.

The Variants and Notes exhibit the data upon which the deductions regarding the recension and the text have been based.

NOTES.

A.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A. D. 1050 [= 1028]. Ego, miser Marianus, in peccatis fui in hoc anno natus.

B.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A. D. 1074 [= 1052]. Ego, Marianus, seculum reliqui.

C.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A. D. 1078 [= 1056]. Ego, Marianus, peregrinus factus pro regno coeleste, patriam motuavi, et in Colonia, v. feria, Kal. Aug., monachus effectus.

D.—(a) CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A. D. 1066 [= 1043]. Animchadus, Scottus, monachus et inclusus, obiit iii. Kal. Feb. in monasterio Fuldensi. Super cujus sepulchrum visa sunt lumina et psalmodia audita. Super quem ego, Marianus Scotus, decem annis inclusus, super pedes ejus stans cotidie cantavi missas.

Willihelmus, monachus et presbiter conversus clericus et sapiens, districtius[-or]

* The (lost) Martyrology of Eusebius was one of the sources of the Calendar of Oengus (Epilogue of the Calendar, l. 140).

et religiosior omnium monachorum Fuldensium, sicut nos vidimus, Animcadum rogavit ut se benediceret. Eadem vere ipse nocte, sicut mihi incluso super Animcadum confirmavit, somniavit Animcadum in suo sepulchro stantem, nimio fulgore candentem, et extensa sua manu se ab eo benedici. Cumque etiam fossa sepulchri mei iuxta latus ejus in nocte nondum completa permaneret aperta, totam ipsam noctem mellifino odore scilicet conduxi.

Qui, quia cum licentia senioris sui, nomine Coreram[-n], in insola Kelt[r]a caritatem fratribus fecit, paucis vero remanentibus post alios exeuntes potumque petentibus ipse sine licentia prebuit, et inde etiam tunc sicut primum potum seniori misit. Ideo die crastino non tantum de insola Kelt[r]a, sed de tota Hibernia ipsum senior projecit: quod humiliter complevit. Ita Tigernach Boreheob [*lege -ch*] mihi culpabili in aliqua levi culpa pronuntiavit.

(b) ANNALS OF ULSTER.

A.D. m.° xl.° Κοροραν κλειρεός, A.D. 1040. Corcran, the cleric, head
 οων Θορρα ιη οραβυδ γ ιη εκνα, of Europe with respect to piety and to
 ιη Χηριτσο παυραυιτ. wisdom, reposed in Christ.

E.—(a) CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A.D. 997 [= 975]. Ebergus, archiepiscopus Coloniensis, immolavit Scottis in semipiternum monasterium Sancti Martini in Colonia. Quibus primum abbas preerat Minnborinus Scottus, annis xii.

A.D. 1008 [= 986]. Minnborinus, abbas Scottorum monasterii Sancti Martini in Colonia, obiit xv. Kal. Aug. Kilianus, abbas Scottus, successit annis xvi.

A.D. 1026 [= 1003]. Kilianus, abbas Scottorum Sancti Martini Coloniae, xix. Kal. Jan. obiit.

A.D. 1026 [= 1004]. Helias, Scottus, post eum successit annis xx.

A.D. 1058 [= 1036]. Propter religionem districtam disciplinamque nimiam et propter aliquos Scottos, quos secum habebat Helias, Scottus abbas, qui monasterium Sancti Pantaliois et Sancti Martini in Colonia pariter regebat, Piligrinus, Coloniensis episcopus, invidia viris instigatus, Heliae ait: Nisi usque dum ipse, Piligrinus, de curte regia revertisset, nec Helias neque alius Scottus in monasterio Pantaliois fuisset.

Tunc Helias atque alii Scoti quibus episcopus dixit condixerunt: si Christus in ipsis fuit peregrinis, ne umquam omnino ad Coloniam vivus venisset de curte episcopus Piligrinus. Et ita Dominus complevit; atque Helias duo monasteria regnavit.

A.D. 1064 [= 1042]. Helias, Scottus abbas, obiit iii. Id. Apr.: vir prudens et religiosus, et ideo monasterium Sancti Pantaliois cum suo, id est, Sancti Martini, sibi datum est.

Ipe obtinuit missalem monachi etiam Franci sine licentia conscriptum in commune monachorum, in monasterio Sancti Pantaliois, igne consumpsit, ne alius sine licentia conscriberet, aut tale aliquid fecisset.

Cui successit Maiobus, Scottus, virgo, patiens et sapiens, annis xviii.

A.D. 1083 [= 1061]. Maiobus, abbas Scottorum Coloniae, obiit.

[Foillanus post eum successit, Marianus added.]

(b) ANNALS OF ULSTER.

A.D. m^o.xl^o.ii^o. Ailill Muconoma, A.D. 1042. Ailill of Mucknoe [Co. cenn manaó na n- D oisibél in Monaghan], head of the Irish monks in Cologne, quiescit.

F.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A.D. 1080 [= 1053]. Badaebrunna civitas cum duobus monasteriis, id est episcopatus et monachorum, feria vi. ante Palmas, igne consumitur. In monasterio autem monachorum erat Paternus nomine, monachus Scotus, multisque annis inclusus, qui etiam combustionem prenuntiabat, ambiens martyrium pro nullo foris exivit, sed in sua clausola combustus per ignem pertransiit in refrigerium. De cuius etiam sepulchro quaedam bona narrantur.

Ipsis vero statim diebus, feria ii. post octavas Paschae, exiens de Colonia, causá claudendi, cum abbate Fuldense ad Fuldam, super mattam in clausola ipsius, ubi supra eandem mattam combustus et passus est, ego oravi.

G.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A.D. 1081 [= 1059]. Ego, Marianus indignus, cum Sigfrido, abbate Fuldensi, iuxta corpus Sancti Kiliani, martiris, Wirziburg ad presbiteratum, sabbato med[ia]e Quas[er]agesimae, iii. Id. Mart., [promotus]; et feria vi. post Ascensionem Domini, pridie Idus Maii, inclusus in Fulda per x. annos.

H.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A.D. 1091 [= 1069]. Ego, miser Marianus, iunione episcopi Mogontini et abbatis Fuldensis, feria vi. ante Palmas, iii. Non. Apr., post annos x. mese inclusionis solutus, de clausola in Fulda ad Mogontiam conductus.

Dedicatio capellae clausulae monasterii Sancti Martinii in Mogontia, in honore Sancti Bartholomei apostoli, vi. Idus Iul., feria vi., Sanctorum vii. Fratrum in festivitate. In qua clausola eodem die ego, Marianus, pro peccatis meis secundo includor.

I.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

Folio 166 b. A.D. 1082. Obiit Marianus, inclusus.

K.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

A.D. m^o.lxx^o.ii^o. D iarmaid, mac Mail-na-mbó, ní L aigen η D all, do cuirim i caé (Caé Odbá) la Conchobur hUa Mael-Sechlainn, la ní η C empac: η ar D all me (D on, i Maire η i re p c lo F eb η a).

A.D. 1072. Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, fell in battle (the battle of Odbbha) by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [namely] by the king of Tara and slaughter of the Foreigners [took place] around him (that is, on Tuesday and on the seventh of the Ides of February [Feb. 7]).

L.—(a) CONFESSION OF ST. PATRICK.

Ego, Patricius . . . patrem habui Calpornum, diaconum, filium quendam Potiti, filii Odiasi presbyteri, qui fuit [de] vico Bannavem Taberniae.—*Book of Armagh*, folio 22 a.

(b) LIFE OF ST. PATRICK [*Brussels Codex*].

Patricius, qui et Sochet vocabatur, Brito natione, in Britannis natus, Cualfarni[-o] diaconi[-o] ortus, filio, ut ipse ait, Potiti presbyteri, qui fuit [de] vico *Bannavem thabur indocha* . . . matre etiam conceptus Concesso[-a] nomine.—Cod. Brux., *Documenta*, etc., ed. Hogan, p. 21.

(c) TRIPARTITE LIFE.

ḂḂḂḂḂ, ḂḂḂ, ḂḂ ḂḂḂḂḂ
ḂḂḂḂḂḂ ḂḂḂḂḂḂ. ḂḂḂḂḂḂ
ḂḂḂ ḂḂḂ ḂḂḂḂḂḂ ḂḂ.
ḂḂḂḂ ḂḂḂ ḂḂ ḂḂḂḂḂḂ;
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ. ḂḂḂḂḂ ḂḂḂ ḂḂ
ḂḂḂḂḂḂ; ḂḂ ḂḂḂḂḂḂ ḂḂ ḂḂ ḂḂḂ
ḂḂ ḂḂḂḂḂḂ ḂḂ.

Patrick, then, of the Britons of Ail-
cluade [was] his descent. Calpairnd
[was] the name of his father; an arch-
priest [was] he. Fotid [was] the name
of his grandfather; a deacon he chanced
[to be]. Concess [was] the name of his
mother; of the Franks [was] she and a
sister to [St.] Martin [was] she.

M.—TIRECHAN.

Inveni quatuor nomina in libro [ad]scripta Patricio apud^o Ultanum, episcopum Conchuburnensium: Sanctus Magonus, qui est clarus; Succetus, qui est [deus belli]; Patricius [qui est pater civium]; Cothirthiacus, quia servivit quatuor domibus magorum.—*Book of Armagh*, folio 9 b.

N.—(a) TIRECHAN.

Et empait illum unus ex eis [scil. magis], cui nomen erat Miliuc Maocu Boin, magus et servivit illi septem annis omni servitute et duplici labore et porcarium possuit eum in montanis convallibus. Deinde hautem vissitavit illum angelus Domini in somniis in cacuminibus montis Scirte, iuxta montem Miss.—*Book of Armagh*, folio 9 b.

(b) MUIRCHU MACCU MACHTHENI.

De quo monte [*Miss*], multo ante, tempore quo ibi captivus erat [et] servierat, pres[er]s[er]o vestigio in petra alterius montis, expedito gradu vidit angelum Victoricum in conspectu eius ascendisse in caelum.—*Ib.*, folio 3 a.

* *Apud*.—Literal rendering of Irish *la* (by).

O.—FIACC'S HYMN.

Gr̄beπt Uictop̄ gn̄i gn̄iob̄
 M̄it̄ concep̄eb̄ for̄ conna;
 F̄opp̄uib̄ ā doir̄r̄ f̄opp̄r̄imb̄ leio,
 Man̄aib̄ diā aer̄, n̄i b̄ronna.

Said Victor to the slave [waves:
 Of Mil[iuc] that he should go over
 He planted it, his foot, on the flag,
 It remains after him, it wears not out.

P.—CONFESSION OF ST. PATRICK.

Et ibi scilicet quadam nocte in somno audivi vocem dicentem mihi: *Bene isianus, cito iturus ad patriam tuam.* Et iterum, post paululum tempus, audivi responsum dicentem mihi: *Ecco, navis tua parata est.* Et non erat prope [navis]; sed forte habebat ducenta milia passus et ibi nunquam fueram, nec ibi notum quemquam de hominibus habebam. Et deinde postmodum conversus sum in fugam et intermissi hominem [quo]cum fueram sex annis. Et veni in virtute Dei qui viam meam ad bonum dirigebat et nihil metuebam donec perveni ad navem illum.—*Book of Armagh*, folio 23 b.

Q.—BOOK OF ARMAGH.

Fœdus pepigerunt per manus Loiguri, filii Neill, Patricius et filii Amolngid cum exercitu laicorum [et] episcoporum sanctorum et inierunt iter facere ad montem Egli. Et expendit Patricius etiam pretium quindecim animarum hominum, ut in scriptione sua adfirmat,* de argento et auro, ut nullum[-us] malorum hominum impederet eos in via recta transeuntes totam Hiberniam; quia necessitas poscit illos ut pervenirent Silvam Fochlithi ante caput anni Pascæ secundâ, causâ filiorum clamantium clamore magno, [quorum] voces audivit in utero matrum suorum dicentium: *Veni, Sancte Patrici, salvo nos facere.* Foll. 10 d, 11 a.

R.—CONFESSION OF ST. PATRICK.

Putabam enim ipso momento audire vocem ipsorum qui erant iuxta Silvam Focluti, quæ est prope mare occidentale. Et sic exclamaverunt: *Regamus te, sancte puer, venias et adhuc ambulas[-es] inter nos.* Et valde conpunctus sum corde et valde amplius non potui legere. Et sic expertus sum, Deo gratias, quia post plurimos annos prestitit illis Dominus secundum clamorem illorum.

S.—GILLA COMEAIN'S CHRONOLOGICAL POEM.

Tr̄iob̄a bliaban, tr̄i bliabna,
 C̄óir̄ ō f̄en̄ doia iarp̄ma,
 Co bar̄ maic̄ f̄haeb̄id̄im̄t̄i i n̄-hl̄,

Thirty years, [and] three years,
 It is right from that to go afterwards,
 To the death of the son of Fedilmidt̄ in
 I[ona],

Ir̄ cō ep̄ceōc̄ ḡr̄igoriū.

And to the decease of Gregory.

—*Book of Leinster*, p. 131, ll. 42-3.

* Vos autem experti estis qua[n]tum erogavi illis qui indicabant per omnes regiones quos[-as] ego frequentius visitabam; censeo enim non minimum quam pretium quindecim hominum distribui illis.—*Confession of St. Patrick.*

† That is, to St. Columba.

T.—EXTRACT FROM ACTS OF ST. BAIITHINUS.

Tertia feria, dum Sanctus Baithinus in ecclesia iuxta altare Dominum oraret, sopor pene mortis super eum illic cecidit. Cum autem fratres circa eum lamentarentur, Diernitius, minister Columbae, ait: *Eccce, fratres, videtis quod inter duas solemnitates seniorum vestrorum magnum intervallum non erit.*

Haec eo dicente, Baithinus, quasi de gravi somno excitatus, ait: *Si inveni gratiam in oculis Dei et si cursum perfectum in conspectu eius consummaverim usque hodie, ego confido in eo quod usque ad natale senioris mei non obiturus ero.* Quod sic, fere post sex dies, factum est (AA. SS. Jun. ii. 238).

U.—EXTRACT FROM EDITORIAL PREFATORY NOTE TO FOREGOING.

Tempus mortis et regiminis ita definit Colganus in Appendice 5 ad vitam Sancti Columbae, cap. 3, sect. 4, ut dicat ipsum quarto post decessoris sui mortem anno obiisse; unum dumtaxat annum ubi invenerit Usserus non indicat ipse: secundum quem ea ratione obiisset Baithenus DXCVII., cum in ipsius sententia S. Columba decesserit anno praecedenti. Ego, qui in commentario praevio ad prolixiora Acta S. Columbae eorum opinionem praetuli qui affirmant Sanctum istum ex hac vita migrasse uno anno serius, et ex communi Hibernorum sententia (quamdiu nulla in contrarium affertur ratio) credere malo quatuor annis Sanctum Baithenum praefuisse: consequenter eum anno DCI. finem vitae pariter et regimini imposuisse existimo (*Praefatiuncula*, ib. 233).

lebar brec.

**CREATION OF HEAVEN: CREATION, FALL AND
PENANCE OF ADAM AND EVE.**

LEBAR BREC.

P. 109 a. a. Dorigne¹ Dia imorro in ruzet² uactarac³ do flog⁴
 ampa aircaingel⁵, hi filet⁶ veid eucpuma in domain. Acas
 eri muir⁷ and dino hi cimbell⁸ in ruzetige : ibon, mūr do
 glaine⁹ uaine¹⁰ 7 mūr do¹¹ dergor 7 mūr do¹² corcair glain.
 Fū¹³ caēir and 7 ri comlecan, co ceēri pprimboirriū fūirri.
 Ir e met caē¹⁴ dorair¹⁵ dib rin, ibon, mile ceiment¹⁶ fūi a tomur.
 Fū¹⁷ dino eror¹⁸ de or in ceē¹⁹ dorur dib rin. Hice pemra,
 roarba²⁰ 7 en derzōir for ceē²¹ eror 7 gemu²² dermaur²³ do
 lica lozmaur ceēa eror. Aingel dino co n-a flog²⁴ o ruz in
 ruzetige ceē laei²⁵ co clairceclai²⁶ 7 ceolai²⁷ hi cimbell²⁸ ceē²⁹
 oen ēror.³⁰ Fū³¹ and faicē³² fo comair ceē³³ dorair³⁴ 7 ir
 eucpuma fūi calmain co n-a muraib³⁵ ceē³⁶ faicē³⁷ dib 7 fonb
 arzait fūib. Ocur bruize fo blaē 7 luibib³⁸ liguib³⁹ 7 mur
 arzait zil im ceē⁴⁰ faicē⁴¹. Sedc n-airporcaig⁴² ann iar rin,
 imon pprimcaēraig⁴³ di ceē⁴⁴ leē co rorcaib diairuib 7 mur cre-
 duma im ceē⁴⁵ n-airporcaē.⁴⁶ Ocur ir amlaib⁴⁷ attac, i n-a rreit
 imon pprimcaēraig 7 ni paguba ramail do met ceē⁴⁸ airporcaig⁴⁹
 dib 7 riat lan do luibib⁵⁰ examlai[b]. Da mur dec dino na
 n-airporcaē⁵¹ 7 na faicē⁵², cinmotac⁵³ na eri muir filet⁵⁴ imon
 pprimcaēraig. Ceēraēa dorur dino hi c-[r]reib in ruidib, cen-
 motac a ruzoirre. Eri dorair⁵⁵ ceēa faicē[ē] 7 eri dorair
 ceē⁵⁶ airporcaig⁵⁷ 7 ceēri dorair⁵⁸ uaba[ib] immac o'h airporcaē

VARIANTS OF SALTAIR NA RANN.

(The bracketed numeral indicates the number of the Poem.)

- a.—(II.) ¹ dorigne. ² ruzig. ³ aircaingel. ⁴⁻⁴ glain huaine. ⁵ bi.
⁶ fail. ⁷ dorur. ⁸ eror. ⁹ caē. ¹⁰ b doubled. ¹¹⁻¹¹ gemm dermor.
¹² lai. ¹³ claircecal. ¹⁴ ceol. ¹⁵ caēa. ¹⁶ ēror. ¹⁷ faicēi.
¹⁸ muiruib. ¹⁹⁻¹⁹ luibib liguib. ²⁰ n-airporcaig. ²¹ caē.
²² n-airporcaē. ²³ airporcaig. ²⁴ cenmtac (the elision is to suit the
 metre). ²⁵ failet. ²⁶ airponcaē.

LEBAR BREC.

a. Moreover, God made for the distinguished host of archangels the upper royal dwelling, which¹ is ten times as large as the world¹. Now, there are therein three walls around the royal dwelling: namely, a wall of² green crystal² and a wall of red gold [colour] and a wall of pure purple [colour]. There is a city therein and it³ is square, with four chief doors thereto⁴. This is the size of each door of those, to wit, a thousand paces [wide] in its measure. There is also a cross of gold on each door of those. They are thick [and] very high and a bird of red gold [is] upon each cross and very large gems of precious stone [are] on⁵ every cross⁶. Now, an angel with his host [is placed] by the king of the royal dwelling every day with choirs and melodies around each cross. There is in it a lawn in front of each door and as large as the earth with its walls is each lawn of them and a foundation of silver under them. And a sward in⁷ bloom and [with] beauteous herbs and a wall of pure⁷ silver around each lawn. Eight⁸ porticoes [are] therein also, around the chief city on every side, with numberless supports and a wall of bronze around each portico. And it is thus they are: [namely,] distributed⁹ [equally distant] around the chief city. And there hath not been found the like of¹⁰ the [great] size of each portico of them and they [are] full of divers herbs. Twelve also [are] the walls of the porticoes. and of the lawns, besides the three walls that are around the chief city. Forty doors likewise [are] in the circuit of the royal abode, besides its regal doors. Three [are] the doors of each lawn and

a.—¹⁻¹ Literally, in which are ten equalities of the world.

²⁻² The expression can also signify of *pure green* (lit., of *green purity*).

³ Lit., she; *caṭip* (city) being feminine.

⁴ Lit., upon her.

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., of every cross.

⁶ Lit., under.

⁷ Lit., white.

⁸ The reading of *S. R.*; *L. B.* has *seven* (*reōc*).

⁹ Lit., in their distribution.

¹⁰ Lit., to.

[a] imedētraē immaō p̄riŋ cēna aēcomarce. Ocuŋ comla arɣaie cēē doŋar⁷ do na paicēib ŋin ȝ comla cpebuma p̄ri doŋriŋ²⁷ na n-aiŋp̄orcaō²⁸. Na p̄riōmuŋ p̄ilec o'n muŋ moŋ amaō²⁹ hi cāicēll na n-aiŋp̄orcaō²⁸, ŋamaileŋ³⁰ a n-aiŋbe o ēalmain co heŋca³¹. Muŋ na paicē¹⁷ dino, doŋanca do p̄indruine³² ȝ iŋ e comuŋ a n-aiŋbe, idon, o ēalmain co ȝreŋ. Ōri muŋ dino p̄ilec imon p̄riōcāŋraiz, ŋamaileŋ a n-aiŋbe o ēalmain co p̄riŋmamio³³. Suioŋuȝub³⁴ na muŋ imon cāŋraiz, idon, cŋian cēē muŋ dib ŋēē aŋaile beoŋ. Iŋ e dino in c-aiŋp̄oriȝ uilecumaēcaō ŋoŋraizŋ na ŋoŋca ŋin imon p̄riōcāŋraiz ȝ im na paicēib ȝ im na heŋp̄orcaōib.

b. Roŋoic¹ dino ŋloiz² ŋll Ōbaim d'indraizib cēē ŋoŋraib dib ŋin. Dno dino cēē ŋloz³ ŋoleiē dib 'n-a n-ep̄orcaib⁴ ȝ 'n-a paicēib⁵ ŋeŋriŋ. Na noim⁶ dino ȝ na noimuȝa⁷, ŋceŋŋaiŋ⁸ iacŋibe p̄riŋriŋ ŋloz amuiȝ⁹ ȝ beŋŋaiŋ doēum¹⁰ na moŋcāŋraē iac. Ocuŋ ŋi ēiŋ iŋin cāŋraiz ŋin aēcmaō [ŋeŋmaō, MS.] oen cŋiar do doimō¹¹ in doŋain: idon, daine¹² co n-dan n-dizcēē ŋ-Ōe ȝ daine oȝ co coimec a p̄riŋne ȝ daine amŋa, aiŋŋiȝēē. Coimŋceŋŋaiŋ¹³ dino na noim¹⁴ iŋin noemcāŋraiz: idon, cāē dib ŋoŋ¹⁴ a p̄riŋdoŋuŋ.¹⁵ Na doŋŋe¹⁶ ŋin imoŋŋo, co n-delbaib¹⁶ ȝ co lecaib loȝmaŋraib ȝ co comlaib doŋgoŋ. Ōri haēcomaiŋc cēē doŋar¹⁷ dŋb ŋin ȝ aēcomarce ŋe¹⁸ cēē¹⁹ n-oen¹⁹ muŋ dib oŋin amaō. Auŋŋoēaiŋc dino na n-dorūŋ noem ŋin, hiŋe cāicŋemaēca do doŋgoŋ. Aiŋbe²⁰ cēē ceimē²¹ [aŋ]aile²² inŋciŋ, co ŋiaēē in p̄riŋmbun. Iŋ cain in ŋloz³ ŋoŋoic²³ in conaiŋ ŋin doŋ lebēndaib ȝlainibe. Iŋ moŋ cēē ȝ iŋ moŋ inle do noemaiŋ ŋoŋoic²³ in conaiŋ ŋin illebēndaib ȝlainēndaib ȝ auŋŋoēciŋ doŋgoŋ. ŋilec ann paicēi blaicē²⁴ ȝ iac biēna

²⁷ doŋriŋ. ²⁸ n-ŋp̄orcaō ²⁹ immaō. ³⁰ ŋamaileŋ. ³¹ heŋca.
³² p̄indruim. ³³ ŋriŋmamio. ³⁴ ŋuioŋuȝub.

b.—¹ ŋoŋoic. ² ŋloiz. ³ ŋloz. ⁴ n-aiŋp̄orcaō. ⁵ paicēib.
⁶ noem. ⁷ nāibhuȝa. ⁸ ŋceŋŋaiŋ. ⁹ immaiz. ¹⁰ doēneib. ¹¹ dain.
¹² conȝēŋraiz. ¹³ naem. ¹⁴ doŋ. ¹⁵ -doŋoŋ. ¹⁶ doŋriŋ. ¹⁷ doŋuŋ. ¹⁸ ŋoŋ.
¹⁹⁻¹⁹ cāē oen. ²⁰ aiŋbe. ²¹ ceim. ²² aŋaile. ²³ ŋoŋaiz ²⁴ blaicē.

* After this word there is a lacuna (= space for three letters) in the Lithograph. Perhaps the word was oŋ—of gold.

three [are] the doors of each portico and four doors from them outwards, [a] [that is, one] from [each] external portico out towards the first bulwark (?). And a fastening of silver [is] on¹¹ each door of those lawns and fastenings of bronze [are] upon the doors of the porticoes. The connecting walls¹² that are from the great wall out around the porticoes, their height equals [that] from earth to moon. Now, the walls¹² of the lawns, they are made of copper and this is the measure of their height, namely, from earth to sun. The three walls¹² also that are around the chief city, their height equals [that] from earth to firmament. The [relative] position¹² of the walls around the city [is this], to wit, a third each wall of them [is] beyond the other. Now, it is the high-king all-powerful that establishes those supports around the chief city and around the lawns and around the porticoes.

b. Now, fare the hosts of the seed of Adam to attain each seat of those. However, each host of them is apart in their own porticoes and lawns. But the saints and the holy virgins, these are separated from the host outside and they are carried unto the great city. And there goeth not into that city except one-third of the people of the world: namely, the person with the righteous gift of God and the pure person that¹ kept his truth¹ and the person of² distinguished penance². Moreover, the saints are separated in the chief city: to wit, each of them over a chief door. Those doors also, [they are adorned] with figures and with precious stones and with fastenings of pure³ gold. Three bulwarks(?) to each door of those, and a bulwark(?) to each wall of them from that outwards. Now, the passages of those holy doors, they are delightful [and made] of pure³ gold. Higher [is] each step than the other in them, until one reaches the chief fortress. Fair is the host that fares on that path over crystal platforms. Many⁴ hundreds and many thousands of saints fare⁴ on that path, on crystal platforms and passages of pure³ gold. There are therein lawns of bloom

¹¹ Lit., of. ¹² Nom. abs.; the subject, as a rule, following the vb.

b.—¹⁻¹ Lit., with keeping of his truth.

²⁻² Lit., distinguished, penitential.

³ Lit., red.

⁴⁻⁴ Lit., it is a great [number] of hundreds, and it is a great [number] of thousands of saints that fares, &c. The neut. adj. (mop) is used as sb. (with dependent gen.).

[b] co cor[ēib]²⁶ cēē ēorab co m-bolcnugub. Fil²⁷ ann parca cen P. 109b. coriri 7 rarrab diēbuan, [*roillre²⁸ cen epibab²⁹ 7 ceol cen anab. Fil³⁰ ann dino in nī farar cēē ploz: idon, pōzar na n-ḡrab 7 na ceol 7 bolub na m-blaē. Fitec andrin mop rarrab 7 mop clarr 7 mop ceol cēē clarre.³¹ Fil ann dino mop lind romblarca. Fil and dino mop do rroēab 7 do ēeniul cēēa³² lenna romilir p̄ria rarrab na ploz. Fil³³ and dino mop do ēoppib p̄ina³⁴. Fil ann lecca³⁵ lozmarā; fil ann p̄orab p̄oropba[ī]³⁶; fil³⁷ ann mop do riḡ[r]rocaib³⁸; fil³⁹ ann mop m-[b]ile⁴⁰ m-brōza; fil ann mop cipe⁴¹ n-inḡrab; fil⁴² ann mop cec do muigib; fil⁴³ ann mop rreāt⁴⁴ 7 mop cec ceol natroiē⁴⁵ cuirēm⁴⁶ na airneir. Fil⁴⁷ ann dino cec 7 a cēair cēp̄acat piab ḡnuir De do imm̄pocraicib.⁴⁸ Cland Abaim dino o ēorac⁴⁹ domain⁵⁰ co brāt⁵¹, nī coemracir⁵² uile oen pōēraicc bib rin do p̄airner.

e. Fil ann dino rarrab in riḡ uilecumaēcaiz por lap na p̄rimcātrac. De¹ ḡr derḡ dino d̄orontac² riḡf̄uide in riḡ or na murab urarabab³. Sorab⁴ aingel dino, ir nera⁵ do na p̄rimd̄oirrib. Arēanḡil⁶ co n-a n-airbrib, ir nera⁷ do na hainglib: Uircuter, ir nera⁸ do na harēainglib⁹: Poceracater ir nera¹⁰ do Uircuter: P̄rincipatur, ir nera¹¹ do Poceracater: D̄ominationer, ir nera do'n p̄orpc̄eniul fil p̄o'n riḡf̄uide. Fil[ec] ann dino Troni co n-a n-brongzab aingel. Slog¹² hiruphin i c̄imēuairc in¹³ riḡroraib¹⁴: Saraphin (no Seraphin) co n-a ploz tuar, imon arbriz p̄errin. Amlaib dino atcac noi n-ḡraib nime, cen c̄nut, cen p̄ormac.¹⁵ Ir e imorro a n-airēm na ploz rin: idon, da p̄e p̄ercac ploz¹⁶ cēē oen ḡraib do na ḡrabab. Ocur nī fil nec connirab na ploiz rin, aēc in riḡ d̄orpoine do nephni¹⁷. Aca imorro in c-arbriz uaral uarab¹⁸

²⁶ corēib. ²⁷ par. ²⁸ roillri. ²⁹ r̄irb̄iab. ³⁰ clarr. ³¹ cāc.

³²⁻³³ r̄imb̄c̄or̄raib. ³⁴ lecca. ³⁵ p̄oropba. ³⁶ riḡrrocaib. ³⁷ m-bile.

³⁸ c̄iri. ³⁹ r̄reāt. ⁴⁰ nabrd̄iḡ. ⁴¹ cuirēm. ⁴² pōēraicab. ⁴³ corucc.

⁴⁴ domuin. ⁴⁵ brab. ⁴⁶ coemracir.

e.—¹ bi. ² p̄oḡrib. ³ ep̄or̄baib. ⁴ r̄orraib. ⁵ nerraim. ⁶ arēanḡeil.

⁷ nerram. ⁸ -ainglib. ⁹ p̄luaiḡ. ¹⁰⁻¹² inb̄ riḡroraib. ¹¹ im̄p̄or̄bac.

¹³ nemp̄ni. ¹²⁻¹³ uar̄baib uilī.

* This line marks commencement of MS. column.

and they [are] ever-new with aromatic² fruits of every kind³. There [b] is therein felicity without weariness and satiety ever-constant; light without waning and music without ceasing. There is therein also the thing that satiates every host: to wit, the sound of the [heavenly] grades and of the melodies and the perfume of the flowers. There are therein many⁴ seats and many⁴ choirs and many⁴ melodies of every choir. There is therein also much⁵ of liquors pleasant-tasting. There are therein, likewise, many⁷ streams and [many] a kind of every pleasant-sweet liquor for the satiating of the hosts. There are therein also many⁷ wells of wine, precious⁸ stones, golden⁸ thrones, many^{2,7} royal streams, many^{2,8} large⁹ trees², much^{2,8} wondrous land, many^{2,8} hundreds of plains, many^{2,8} ranks and many⁹ hundreds of melodies that numbering or telling attaineth not. There are therein also a hundred and four [and] forty rewards before the face of God. Now, the children of Adam from the beginning of the world to doom, they could not, all of them, recount one reward of those.⁹

c. There is therein also the seat of the king all-powerful, in¹ the centre of the chief city. Of pure² gold, in sooth, was made the regal seat of the king, above the very high walls. The seat² of the angels is next to the chief doors. Archangels² with their troops are⁴ next to the Angels: Virtues² are⁴ next to the Archangels; Powers² are⁴ next to Virtues: Principalities² are⁴ next to Powers: Dominations² are⁴ next to the footstool that is under the regal seat. Therein likewise are Thrones with their throngs of angels. The host of the Cherubim [is] around the royal seat: the Seraphim with their host [are] above, around the high king himself. Thus, in sooth, are the nine grades of heaven,—without jealousy, without envy. Now, this is the² tale of those hosts: to wit, twelve⁶ [and] sixty hosts in⁷ each grade of the

²⁻⁶ Lit., fruits of every fruit with perfume.

⁶ Lit., a great (number of, etc.): same idiom as in ⁴⁻⁶.

⁷ Lit., much of (too, corruptly for bi, be, used as a partitive).

⁸ *There is therein* (פיל אוב) is prefixed in the original.

⁸⁻⁹ Lit., trees of (i.e. trees as large as those that surround) a burgh.

⁹ There is an additional quatrain (ll. 521-524) in *S. R.*

e.—¹ Lit., upon.

² Lit., red.

³ Nom. abs. in the original.

⁴ Sing., according to native idiom, in the text.

⁵ *Their*, by prolepsis of the possessive, in the original.

⁶ Lit., two sixes.

⁷ Lit., from (with partitive meaning).

grades. And there is no one that could know those hosts, except the [e] king who made them from nothing. Now, is the noble high-king above them all, in his regal seat and in his regal position⁶. It is He that ordered over that host the chant of the fair four score and it is this they sing continually—Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth. It is He also that ordered the beauteous flock⁹ of birds⁹ that is in¹ heaven; namely, that they sing a perfect song, without ceasing and that they be satiated with the fruit of the foliage. Beauteous, indeed, is that flock⁹ of birds⁹: namely, one hundred wings¹⁰ upon each bird and one hundred melodies¹¹ in¹² each wing.¹² It is He also ordered the flock of the innocent lambs around the undefiled, faultless Lamb, to move upon the mountain: namely, forty and four thousand innocent¹³ lambs¹³ behind that Lamb, so that they sing a wondrous melody continually, a-praising of the Lord. It is He, too, that ordered the choir of the virgins without defilement, so that they sing melody behind the Lamb pure-shining. And they [are] equally comely, equally swift on the mountain, behind the Lamb and the name¹⁴ of their Father [is] written on¹⁵ their countenances.

d. There are also nine orders and nine grades in¹ the angels. Now, said the Lord to Lucifer: "There shall be under thee," quoth He, "many troops of archangels and² give reverence to Adam, to my own very likeness." "I will not give, indeed," said Lucifer, "reverence to Adam; for I am senior and I am nobler than Adam and I will not place myself under the junior." Said the Lord unto him: "You shall not merit reverence with me, since you do not the will of Adam." But said Lucifer, through haughtiness and pride: "I will be king myself," quoth he, "over many troops of angels and they will make submission to me and build my dwelling in the north-east of heaven, in a deep place and there shall not be another king over me." So that then was cast Lucifer from heaven with the full tale of his

⁶ Three quatrains (ll. 569–580) follow in *S. R.* In addition, the order of the *birds* and the *Lamb* is inverted. The treatment is likewise more diffuse. The poem concludes with eight verses (ll. 625–686) upon heaven.

⁹⁻⁹ The textual word (enlaur) is a collective.

¹⁰ Lit., of wings (part. gen.).

¹¹ Lit., of melodies (part. gen.).

¹²⁻¹² Lit., of each wing.

¹²⁻¹² Part. gen. in the text.

¹⁴ *Nemes* in the original.

¹⁵ Lit., in.

d.—¹ Lit., upon. ² The conjunction has here a conditional force, "provided that."

[4] acberuc na rcribenda¹³ co puil mile¹⁴ bliaban o erucugub in aingil conice a tairmceccur. Acberac araile rcribenda ir eri huairi dec collet o erucugub in aingil co a tairmcecc, ut dixit poeta:

Letuair ir eri huairi dec,
Ir rir ir ni himerbréo,
O erucugub domain bil
Co himarbur in aingil.

Uair ar mebon lai oen loóc,
Indurimm co réib, roboóc,
Re Eua rin i Pappcur
Ir Adam ria n-imarbur.

Oen uball do'n abail am
Dócoirmiró Dia cen doóbil;
Rorbean Eua, boyb in bneé,
Adam, roóat a óercléé.—Letuair.

Dorigne¹⁵ imorro in ruz rorrab rucáé ar eúr do duine, ibon, Pappcur¹⁶ co n-a éoréib 7 co n-a ildeolaid. Ocur dino roorbaiz cobur¹⁷ na cecri rrué: ibon, rrué pína 7 rrué olai 7 rrué lemnácca 7 rrué mela, rri rárab na noemanmanb.¹⁸ Ocur borac ainm por ceé rrué fo leit dib: ibon, Firron, Deon, Cibriur, Supracen. Firron in olai 7 rair rruiger; [Deon in lemnácc 7 fo éuaib rruiger;*] Cibriur in pín 7 riar rruiger; Supracen in mil 7 fo dear¹⁹ rruiger. Mur berzoir dino ril acimcéll Pappcúir.

e. Ir anhríde era pocruéab Adam ria n-benam imarbaír do. Cri epac dino bui' corp Adam cen anmain do éabairc ind, oc² ruzgrab³ erérgi Criurc, co rahorbaizgeb ainm do iarum o na cecri rreblannaib.⁴ Ic e dino a n-anmudríde: ibon,

¹³ enna. ¹⁴ mili. (VI.) ¹⁵ dorigno. ¹⁶ Pappbur. ¹⁷ cobur.
¹⁸ noebanman. ¹⁹ ber.
e.—¹ bai. ² ic. ³ ruzgrab. ⁴ réccglannaib.

* The omission of this sentence was doubtless owing to homœoteleuton—a fruitful source of lacunæ in transcripts.

hosts, through his pride and he was thrust into hell without limit, [d] without end. And the writers say that there are a thousand years from formation of the angel to his transgression. Other^d writers say it is thirteen hours and a half from formation of the angel to his transgression, as said the poet :

Half an hour and three hours [and] ten,
It is true and [it is] not a very great falsehood,
From formation of the world pleasant
To the offence of the angel.

An hour beyond^e mid-day, without defect,
I tell plainly, very precisely,
That [was] the time of Eve in Paradise
And of Adam before [they committed] offence.

One apple of the apples^f fair,
God commanded^g not to partake [thereof];
Eve took it, foolish the decision,
Adam, he consumed its exact half.—Half an hour.^h

Now, the king made a pleasant place at first for man, namely, Paradise with its fruits and with its many melodies. And moreover he prepared the spring of the four streams: namely, the stream of wine and the stream of oil and the stream of new milk and the stream of honey, to satisfy the holy souls. And he placed a name upon each stream of them separately, to wit, Phisson, Gehon, Tibris and Euphrates. Phisson [is] the oil and eastward it flows; [Gehon, the new milk and northward it flowsⁱ;] Tibris, the wine and westward it flows; Euphrates the honey and southward it flows. A wall of pure^j gold likewise [it is] that is around Paradise.

e. It is there indeed was formed Adam before¹ his commission of offence¹. Now, three periods was the body of Adam without a soul being put in it, to typify the resurrection of Christ, until a name was arranged for him afterwards from the four stars. These are their

¹ From this to the end of the quatrains is omitted in *S. R.*

⁴ Lit., on.

² aḡaḡl is employed collectively in this place.

⁵ Lit., prohibited.

⁷ The repetition of the opening words is to show that the poem is completed.

⁸ Seven quatrains (ll. 965-992) follow in *S. R.*

⁹ Five and a-half verses (ll. 1013-1030) are inserted here in *S. R.*

¹⁰ Lit., red.

e.—¹⁻¹ Lit., before the doing of offence by him.

[e] Anacale⁸ in τ-οιπτες; Ουριρ in τ-ιαπτες; Αρροτ⁹ in τιαρ-
 ρετ; Μιριμβρια⁷ in δερρετ, ut dixit [poeta]:

Anacale,⁸ in τ-οιπτες ταιρ;
 Ουριρ, ιαρτες 'n-a αγαθ;
 Αρροτ, in τιαρρετ ρηαθ, ρερε;
 Ιρ Μιριμβρια,⁷ in δερρετ.

It he inro anmanna na ceétri fóc dia n-bernat Adam : ibon,
 Malon, Arton, diblon, Agore. Do Malon vino a ceand ;
 do Arton a uóc ; do diblon a bry ; do Agore a éorra. Ir e
 tra cet rabarce acconhairc Adam iar tabairc a anma inb,
 ibon, Slebcí Papiach. Ocur do'n oécmab arna uadéarac
 éleib a léci veir Abaim doronca Eua, indur co m-[b]ab
 cucruma do hi. Ocur ir e oen fóc do éalmain tar na cainic
 dilu, ibon, Golgotha : ibon, pongc mebonac [*MS.* mebononac]
 in domain : n-Ierusalem, oc fiugrab Crirc do éroéab iarcaim.
 Ir aipe vino doronca corp Abaim do'n calmain éoicéinb, uair
 roperr co n-elnogritea γ co m-[b]ab do éalmain gloin nemel-
 nigci Parbair dogneteá corp Muire iarcaim γ co m-bab o
 éorp Muire nogenpíteá corp Crirc, iar piriinde na Scerepra
 noethi γ na paéa γ na n-uapalacraé aréena. Ir e vino
 ainmm in luicc in rocputab Adam, ibon, in agro Damurgo.
 Co rotairmécemniγ arrein i Paréur. Noi mfr vino ó'n uair
 arroc⁸ Adam anmain co roceipeb Eua ar a éoeb. Ocur ir
 fo'n aicneb rin bir ceé bannpéal dia ríe corpac opin ille. Ir
 annrin vino ropáid⁶ in Coimbiu in n-aicere pa ppi hAdam γ
 Eua ar oen. "Coímib," ol re, "coréi¹⁰ Parbuir uile, cenmota
 oen érand¹¹ namá, co peparabair¹²," ol re, "beé¹³ fom' pmaéc pa
 γ fom' éumaécá : cen érine, cen galur¹⁴ γ dul dúb for neam i
 n-bar corpaib i n-oeir¹⁵ ériécáibe¹⁶." Roporpceiγ¹⁷ vino Lucirer
 (ibon, diabol)† ppi hAdam. Dearb lair ir e Adam nobereá
 innem dar a érrí.

⁸ Anacole. ⁶ Aréon. ⁷ Μιριμβρια. ⁹ rohec. (VII.) ⁸ ropabe.
¹⁰ coréi. ¹¹ épann. ¹² peparabair. ¹³ bié. ¹⁴ galur.
¹⁵ n-aer. ¹⁶ ériécáige. (VIII.) ¹⁷ ba ropmécó.

* In the scansion, e of Anacale and a of Μιριμβρια are to be elided.

† These two words are an interlinear gloss, placed above *Lucifer*.

names: namely, Anatole (Ἀνατολή), the East²; Dusis (Δύσις), the [e] West; Arctos (Ἄρκτος), the North; Mesembria³ (Μεσημβρία), the South, as said (the poet):

Anatole, the East, easterly ;
 Dusis, the West, opposite it ;
 Arctos, the North, wretched, poor ;
 And Mesembria, the South.

These are the names of the four sods of which was made Adam : namely, Malon, Arton, Biblon, Agore. Of Malon, to wit, his head ; of Arton, his breast ; of Biblon, his belly ; of Agore, his feet. This is the first sight Adam saw after the putting of his soul into him, namely, the mountains of Pariath. And of the eighth upper rib of the breast of the right side of Adam was made Eve, so that she should be equal to him. And this is the one sod of earth over which did not come the deluge, namely, Golgotha : that is, the middle point of the world in Jerusalem, to tipify that⁴ Christ was to be crucified⁴ [thereon] afterwards. Now, it is for this [reason] the body of Adam was made of the common earth, for it was known that it would be defiled and in order that afterwards the body of Mary should be made from the pure, undefiled land of Paradise and in order that from the body of Mary should be born the body of Christ, according⁵ to the truth of the holy Scripture and of the prophets and of the patriarchs besides. Howbeit, this is the name of the place in which was formed Adam, namely, in the land of Damascus. And⁶ he passed therefrom into Paradise. Nine months, indeed, from the time Adam received a soul until issued Eve from his side. And it is according to that precedent is every woman of her seed pregnant from that hither. It is then, indeed, spoke the Lord this precept to Adam and Eve together. "Eat," said He, "all the fruits of Paradise, save one tree alone, that ye may know," said He, "that⁷ ye are⁷ under my sway and under my power. [Ye shall be] without old-age, without illness and ye⁸ shall go⁸ to heaven in your bodies at⁸ the age of thirty⁸." Now, Lucifer

² The equivalents and the stanza are not in *S. R.*, which gives instead four quatrains (ll. 1061-1076) upon the creation of Eve.

³ That is, the initials of the four words, Anatole, Dusis, Arctos, Mesembria, spell ADAM.

⁴⁻⁴ Lit., Christ to be crucified.

⁵ Lit., after.

⁶ Lit., so that.

⁷⁻⁷ Lit., [ye] to be.

⁸⁻⁸ Lit., going for [= by] ye.

⁸⁻⁸ Lit., in thirtieth age.

P. 110b.

1. Na huile¹ anmand² poſeēt epi³ 7 beſaid, doſſat in Coimbu a ſomamur do Adam 7 ip e norſollamnaigeb⁴. In can dino noſeſcip⁵ ſloig na ſeēt nime doſum in arborig, ceigeb⁶ dino ceēt anmamba ſop biēt doſum Adam dia anoir 7 dia⁷ abrad 7 dia oirſciub⁸. Ip e dino in Coimbe norſmaēſad⁹ iac, co m-bicir ſop¹⁰ dpeid¹¹ Paſſdair¹² amuiſ ſpi dpeid Adam. Tegeb caē dib iarum dia abduib¹³, iar m-bennaēub¹⁴ do Adam. Dui dino diabul oc a ēur indur nomellſad ſe Adam. Ip hi dino comairle ſuair Lucifer: idon, dul immerc na n-anmand¹⁵ ſpia¹⁶ Paſſdur amuiſ¹⁷ a n-eēſcip. Conib andrin ſuair in naēſraig ſeēſcip ēdiēt. “Nip¹⁸ ēoir imorro,” op diabul ſpūrin naēſraig, “dobeē¹⁹ pi²⁰ amuiſ²¹ ap ē’amairſe 7 ap do ēuaiēli²²”. Ap ip mor in col,²³ ol ſe, “ſopar²⁴ na n-dūli²⁵ do airmuicniugub ſeēuc 7 no ſub mor in ein mannur²⁶ no ſluarācē do ēabairſe ſair; uair ip turca²⁷ ſocurmeb²⁸ cu ſen olcar Adam 7 nip²⁹ ēoir duit do ēairberſe ſo’n³⁰ ſopar³¹,” ol diabul ſpūrin naēſraig. “ſeib³² mo ēomairle³³,” ol ſe, “7 denamm cotaē 7 cairber³⁴ 7 na heirſ ſop amur Adam 7 cabair inab damſa ic’ēurp co n-beēſram, n-ar³⁵ n-bir, doſum³⁶ Eua 7 epailem³⁷ ſopri³⁸ copad in ēpoinb³⁹ aurſarēi⁴⁰ do ēomairle, co ſuperali⁴¹ Eua ſop Adam iarum in cerna. Ocur cipeait iar pin dar cimna a cigernā⁴² 7 nipbia a n-ſrad oc Dia dia ep 7 carſairber a Paſſdur immaē iac iarum.” “Cia lōg⁴³ dino,” ol in naēir, “arſomcarā⁴⁴ dia ēind pin, idon, comairſeib duit im’ ēurp do abmiliub Eua 7 Adam?” “Roēbia dino,” ol diabul, “idon, ap comairmniugub⁴⁵, ap n-bir, doſſer iar pin.”

1. huili. 2 anmanna. 3 norſorſdairgeb. 4 ceigſcip. 5 do ciceb.
6 ſpia. 7 airſciub. 8 norſmaēſarſar. 9-9 ap d[ſ]eic. 10 Paſſdur.
11 abba. 12 -ēab. 13 n-anmanna. 14 ſpi. 15 immuic. 16-16 dohic.
17 ēuaiēle. 18 opar. 19 n-duli. 20 manſrad. 21 coirēdu.
22 ſocurſegeb. 23-23 ſo’nd oppor. 24 ſeib. 25 ēomairle. 26 carſber.
27 ap. 28 doſum (the prothesis is for the metre). 29 aurpailem. 30 ſupri.
31 epaimn. 32 -ſairēi. 33 pohepala. 34 -nai. 35 luag. 36 nomēa.
37 n-anmniugub.

* The mark of aspiration is wanting in the Lithograph.

(that is, the devil) envied¹⁰ Adam. [It was] certain to him [that] it [e] is Adam that would be taken into heaven in¹¹ his place¹¹.

f. All the animals that possessed body and life, the Lord gave them in subjection to Adam and it is he that used to govern them. Now, the time the hosts of the seven heavens used to come unto the high-king, every being in¹ the world used also to come unto Adam, to honour him and to adore him and to delight him. It is the Lord indeed that used to compel them so that they used to be in sight of Paradise, outside, in the sight of Adam. Each of them used to go afterwards to his dwelling, after paying respects to Adam. Now, was the devil a-thinking how he could deceive Adam. This, then, is the council that Lucifer found: namely, to go amidst the animals [that were] hard by Paradise, on the outside. So that then found he the serpent [suited to his intent] beyond every [other animal.] "It was not just indeed," quoth the devil to the serpent, "to have thee outside for thy subtlety and for thy cunning. For great is the wrong," quoth he, "the younger of the beings to be honoured beyond thee and it were not a great crime to inflict destruction or temptation upon him; for sooner wast thou begotten thyself than Adam and it were not right for thee to place thyself under the junior," quoth the devil to the serpent. "Take my counsel," quoth he, "and make we covenant and friendship and go thou not to³ wait on Adam² and give a place to me in thy body, that we may go, both³ of us², unto Eve and enjoin upon her to eat the fruit of the forbidden tree, so that Eve may enjoin the same upon Adam afterwards. And thereby⁴ shall they transgress the command of their master and God⁵ will not love them⁶ after that and they shall be driven from out Paradise afterwards." "What reward, now," quoth the serpent, "is there for me on account of that, namely, co-dwelling for thee in my body to destroy Eve⁷ and Adam⁶?" "There shall be for thee, indeed," quoth the devil, "[this] namely, our being named together, both⁷ of us⁷, constantly after that."

¹⁰ Lit., envied against.

¹¹⁻¹¹ Lit., after him.

f.—¹ Lit., upon.

²⁻² Lit., upon attack of Adam (an idiomatic expression).

³⁻³ Lit., in our duality.

⁴ Lit., after that.

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., there will not be their love with God (possessive used objectively).

⁶ Gen., governed by vbl. sb. (the infinitive), in the original.

⁷⁻⁷ Lit., our duality.

g. Annriin þorlai¹ Lucifer ı n-veib na natırac ı doðoib² cu þopor³ Þarþu[ı]r, cor'garı in⁴ natıř amuiđ⁵ ı acþerı: "A Eua, a ben Adam, þena mo acallam," ol řı. "Ni huain þam acallam neıđ," ol Eua, "ar acu⁶ oc⁷ řrıtailem⁸ na n-uile anmand⁹ [n-ı]nblıgıteđ." "Mařa eı Eua, ıř þorı epailım ře mo leřř do þenam," ol in natıř. "Tan¹⁰ nacbı¹¹ Adam inb, ıř miře ðoımetur¹² Þarþur¹³ ı dođnı řřerıul na n-uıı anmann¹⁴," ol řı. "Cıa leđ¹⁵ teıř Adam uair," ol in natıř, "in tan nacbı¹¹ řrı řřerıal na n-anmand?" "Do abıab in þuileman," ol Eua. "Abair řřım, a Eua," ol in natıř, "in maıe þar¹⁶ m-beıa ı Þarþur¹³?" "Ni eııngım¹⁷ nı ıř mo," ol Eua, "olþar a řıl ı Þarþur, co n-beđřam ı n-ar corıarıb¹⁸ dođum řıeıb. Uair ceđ maıe dořonřarı¹⁹ Ðıa ı Þarþur¹³ co řıl řor ar comar, ađe aen²⁰ đřann nama. Ocur řohaiınev bıno cen nı do đorab in đřoınbřın²¹ do đaiıem. Ocur řođebab řřınb đıa caiımıř co řıııbemıř þar." Acþerı in natıř řři Eua: "Ni mo þar řıřř, no þar n-đlıccur olcar ceđ anmanna þorþ inblıgıteđ arđena ı ni eıc þar eıđerına řıř uııcc đıb, ađe řıř maııura namá: ıř mor þar²² n-erıarıb²³ ı aca 'đa þar²⁴ tođaeıab²⁵ in tan nacleıcc²⁶ đıııb nı do đorab in đřoınb ıc aca řıřř uııcc ı maıııura do đomaiıe²⁷," ol in natıř. "Ocur ıř ar oıřeđur²⁸ in đřoınbřın²⁹ na[cleıcc] a đomaiıe đıııb, arđarđ na řarıb [ınb]cleđe occarıb³⁰ řıřř maıııura ı uııe," ol in natıř. "Na³¹ ba đlomab đıııe,³² eıřđ do'n | đřunn³¹ đıa řřomab ı řođıa ođ'eıđerına řen řıřř uııe ı maııııura, ađe co comııı aen uball do'n đřıınb," ol in natıř. Acþerı Eua řřıřın natıřarıđ: "Cıb maıe do đomarııe ı do³² inđcleđe,³³ ni lamaim³⁴ đııı eıřřın³⁴ eranıb, ar na řoebıar³⁵." Conıb ann acþerı Eua: "Cair řen, a natıř, eıřřın³⁶ eranıb³⁶ ı eıc þam in uball,³⁷ co řorannar eřřam ı Adam, co řerıam in ba řřıř ceđ ni řođřıa de."

P. 111a.

g.—¹ þoramlai. ² doþeođoıb (to suit the metre). ³ þopor. ⁴ inb.
⁵ immaıđ. ⁶ ıcu. ⁷ ıc. ⁸ -alım. ⁹⁻⁹ n-anmanna n-inblıgıteđ. ¹⁰ in can.
¹¹ nabđı. ¹² đomear. ¹³ -þor. ¹⁴ n-anm[ann]a. ¹⁵ leıđ. ¹⁶ řor.
¹⁷ -đem. ¹⁸ corı. ¹⁹ dořonřarı. ²⁰ oen. ²¹ eranıb. ²²⁻²² řor n-erřarıb.
²³ řor. ²⁴ tođaeı. ²⁵ nacleıc. ²⁶ đormaiıe. ²⁷ arıannar. ²⁸ erann.
²⁹ accarıb. ³⁰⁻³⁰ Nabbađ đolam. ³¹ erann. ³²⁻³² e'ıııııeđe. ³³ lamur.
³⁴ corııı. ³⁵ heřřalıur. ³⁶⁻³⁶ do'n erann. ³⁷ ubull.

g. Then cast Lucifer himself into the figure of the serpent and went to the door of Paradise and the serpent called outside and said: "O Eve, O wife of Adam, address² me³," quoth it¹. "[There] is not time for me to address any one," quoth Eve, "for I am attending all the lawless beings." "If thou art Eve, it is upon thee I enjoin to assist me," quoth the serpent. "The time Adam is not here, it is I care for Paradise and perform attendance on⁴ all the beings," quoth she. "What direction goeth Adam from thee," quoth the serpent, "the time he is not in attendance on⁴ the beings?" "To adoring of the Creator," quoth Eve." "Say to me, O Eve," quoth the serpent, "is [it] good, your life in Paradise?" "We ask not aught that is more," quoth Eve, "than what is in Paradise, until we shall go in our bodies unto the kingdom. For every good [that] God made in Paradise, it is at our disposal, save one tree alone. And he commanded [us], indeed, not to eat a whit of the fruit of that tree. And he assured us if we should eat, we should⁵ die." Said the serpent unto Eve: "Not greater [is] your knowledge or your acuteness than [that of] every ignorant, lawless being besides and your Lord gave not knowledge of evil to ye, but knowledge of good alone: great is your deficiency, and he is deceiving⁶ ye⁶, when he does not allow ye to eat a whit of the fruit of the tree that has the knowledge of evil and of good," quoth the serpent. "And it is for pre-eminence of that tree that he does not allow ye to eat it, in order that ye may not understand the knowledge of good and of evil," quoth the serpent. "Do not refuse; go to the tree to try it and you shall have from your own Lord knowledge of evil and of good, provided you eat one apple of the tree," quoth the serpent. Said Eve to the serpent: "Though good thy counsel and thy intelligence, I dare not go to the tree, lest I die." So that then said Eve: "Come thyself, O serpent, to the tree and give me the apple, that I may divide between me and Adam, that we may know whether everything be true that shall be from it." So then said the serpent to Eve: "Open before me the door of Paradise, that I may give the apple

g.—¹ Lit., so that. ²⁻³ Lit., make my addressing (possessive used objectively).

³ Lit., she; nat:ɪn (serpent) being feminine.

⁴ Lit., of.

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., should get death.

⁶⁻⁶ Lit., at your deceiving (same idiom as in ²⁻³).

[5] Conib ann acberc in natir ppi hEua: "Orlaic pemum³³ dorup Parbu[ir],³⁴ co tucap in uball³⁵ duic do'n ěrundo³⁶." "Cia orlaic³⁷ dorup Parbu[ir]," ap Eua, "ġ cia ěir imb, nurbia³⁸ puipe³⁹ forc ann, aċc co tucap in uball⁴⁰ dam do'n ěrundo⁴¹." Acberc in natir ppi Eua: "Aċc co tucap in uball⁴² do'n ěrundo, doġena dib beoċair icer ole ġ maie ġ dorazara⁴³ imad iarrin ġ nomcair⁴⁴ caċc na cuirpe⁴⁵."

h. Orlaicib¹ iarum Eua in dorup pppin natraiz, co riacċ 'n-a² ruc for amur in cpainb herġairċe, co caruc in³ uball⁴ be ġ dorac do Eua, co⁵ n-ġuaid⁶ a leċ ġ dorac anail do Adam. Opund dino a tuaid⁷ Eua in uball⁸ rin ġ poċloecċla⁹ a delb ġ a cpuc ġ dorocair iar rin in ċlaċc ċairnemad bui impe bi; cor'ġab¹⁰ cpuc ġ puacċ ġ ba hingab lee a beċ¹¹ lomnacċ¹². Conib ann polaic ġuċ n-abuacmar for Adam. Đobecair dino Adam po ġairm Eua ġ pop' ingab lair a beċ lomnacċ¹³. Acberc Adam ppi Eua: "Nico¹⁴ n-poelair amal¹⁵ acai, a n-ingair do ċlaċca ġ cia porben dicit?" "Noco n-ebċr¹⁶ ppuc¹⁷," ol Eua, "cu n-ċta leċ in¹⁸ ubaill¹⁹ pail im' laim." Ĥabair Adam dino a leċ in²⁰ ubaill²¹ ġ poċtomail, cu torċair a ċlaċc be, co m-bai carnoc²², pib pobui Eua. Conib ann acberc Adam: "A Eua," ol pe, "cia²³ poċboecair²⁴ ġ romboecair²⁵ imalle ppuc? Ir e inci cerna," ol pe, "idon, Luciper ġ bemie perca ċofocċe ppi paecair ġ ġallraib exaill²⁶," ol pe. Acberc Eua: "In natir poċġuib²⁷ dumm²⁸ allecub²⁹ i Parbur³⁰ ġ iar ċibeċ³¹ bi imb, dorac p' dam uball³² do'n cpainb³³ herġairċe³⁴ ġ acberc³⁵ ppim³⁶: "A Eua," ol ri, "ġuib uaimm³⁷ in³⁸ uball³⁹ pa⁴⁰, co paib ocuc beoċair maieura la hulc. Ocuc p'oinb⁴¹ acpuc⁴² ġ Adam," ol ri. "Roġabura⁴³ in uball⁴⁴ iarum ġ nico n-pecur

³³ póm. ³⁴ -uir. ³⁵ cpauun. ³⁶ orlac. ³⁷ nurbia. ³⁸ uboll.

³⁹ dorpeġ. ⁴⁰ manimcair. ⁴¹ cumpeċ.

h. —¹ po orlaic (pret.). ² for a. ³⁻³ inn ubull. ⁴⁻⁴ doġuaid.

(IX.) ⁵ duab. ⁶ poċlaemcċi. ⁷ porġab. ⁸ biċ. ⁹ imnocċ. ¹⁰ -nocċ.

¹¹⁻¹¹ Noco n-alainb mar. ¹² n-epċr. ¹³ puc. ¹⁴ imb. ¹⁵ ubuill pe.

¹⁶ ubuill. ¹⁷ lomnuċċ. ¹⁸ ci (c, by oversight, for c). ¹⁹ poċbaecairġ.

²⁰ ġaid. ²¹ dim. ²² a ċiccu. ²³ -or. ²⁴ ċicċaim. ²⁵ cpauun.

²⁶ aurġairċe. ²⁷ acpudairc. ²⁸ pum. ²⁹ uaim. ³⁰ painb. ³¹ ċpuc.

³² -ppa. ³³ ubull.

to thee from the tree." "Though opened be the door of Paradise," [6] quoth Eve, "and though you come into it, there shall be no tarrying for thee therein, save until you give the apple to me from the tree." Said the serpent to Eve: "Provided I give [thee] the apple from the tree, it will make for ye distinction between evil and good, and I will go out after that, if [neither] subjection nor bondage come to me.

b. Afterwards opens Eve the door for the serpent, so that it¹ went running to² reach³ the tree forbidden and⁴ took the apple from it and gave to Eve, so that she ate the half and gave the other to Adam. Suddenly in sooth, when ate Eve that apple, changed her figure and her shape and there fell off her after that the beauteous garb that was around her, so that she got shivering and cold and it was a wonder to her to be stark-naked. So that then sent she forth a dreadful cry towards Adam. Thereupon went Adam at the call of Eve and it was a wonder to him her being stark-naked. Said Adam unto Eve: "You will not endure [to be] as thou art, without thy raiment and who took it from thee?" "I will not say to thee," quoth Eve, "until thou shalt eat half of this apple that is in my hand." Then takes Adam the half of the apple and ate, so that his raiment fell off him⁵ and he was stark-naked, as was Eve. So that then said Adam: "O Eve," quoth he, "who hath deceived thee and deceived me myself along with thee? It is the same," quoth he, "namely, Lucifer and wo shall be henceforth ever [exposed] to various labours and diseases," quoth he. Said Eve: "The serpent that asked of me to allow it⁶ into Paradise and, after its⁶ coming⁶ therein, it¹ gave me an apple from the tree forbidden and said to me: 'O Eve,' quoth it¹: 'take from me this apple, that thou mayest have [knowledge of the] difference of good from⁷ evil. And divide [it] between thyself and Adam,' quoth it. Myself took the apple afterwards and I knew not [that] harm [would] be therefrom, until I saw⁸ myself to be stark-naked and I knew not evil before

⁶ Lit., and may . . . not come (the copulative = condition, "provided that").

b.—¹ Lit., she.

²⁻³ Lit., upon attack (of).

³ Lit., so that.

⁵ "Her" in the original.

⁶ Lit., coming for (= by) her.

⁷ Lit., with.

⁸ Lit., saw it [namely], myself, etc. (neut. pron. = object. of *saw*, used proleptically).

[B] hepcōit do beč de, co nur[š]acca³⁴ mo beč³⁵ lomnačt³⁶ 7 ni řecap olc³⁷ řemiryn. Iř hi in načir řin," ol řua, "řonmill,³⁸ a Abaim." Conib and acberc řri řua: "Ni³⁹ mananacap⁴⁰ buic řrič' uball⁴¹ 7 ir řeill⁴² dñn ata ap n-bual řri mor olc řerca in řan acam lomnačt.⁴³ Ocur dino ata nř ir meřa⁴⁴ dñn de, idon, řcarab⁴⁵ cuiřp řri hanmain 7 na cuiřp do leřab i calum⁴⁶ 7 in animm⁴⁷ do bul dočum iriřn⁴⁸ cen cřič." Đoročair dino dibřium a clačt indřin. řinair iar řin cřombáčt la cřuaiře iac, co m-ba dočřaib leo a cuiřp cen řial impu oc⁴⁹ a n-imbřcen.⁵⁰

1. Iř annřin dino ba řeill' do čač dib bač cuiřp ařaile. Conib annřin cučřac buille² na řailme³ řor a řčáč a řeli.⁴ Ni řrič dino i řarbur cřand řorřa m-beč buille, ačt in⁵ řiccommna.⁶ Conib annřin iccualab Abam řuč Mičil ařčangil oc⁷ a řab řri řabriel⁸ aingel: "Seinceř," ol ře, "cořn⁹ 7 řeoc řocčřa lib, co cluinncę řo na řečt nimib¹⁰ 7 eřcib¹¹ uile¹² i combail bar n-buileman. Ocur eřcib uile, a řlogu 7 a aibřiu aingel na řečt nime, co n-bečřaib mar aen řia bar n-builemain dočum řarbu[ř].¹³ | Đolluio in Coimbib čuca iarum, co n-a morřlōř¹⁴ lair, co řarbur¹⁵ 7 clara aingel oc claircęcul imme. Đeřib¹⁶ dino hiřupřin oc řiřřuibe in¹⁷ aibřiř i řarbur, ic c-ęřmečon řarčair, baile i řa cřand¹⁸ bečab. locc řučáč, dino, eřřibe hi řarbur. Roreřnad dino ceč řlōř¹⁹ dib iarum i n-a řřeič 7 ceč řřab co n-a ainglib imme. Ocur deřib²⁰ in řiř²¹ řen i n-a řiřřuibe řor hiřupřin.²² Iř ann dino řoloiřřec²³ cřoinb 7 řibbuio²⁴ řarču[ř].²⁵ co lar čalman ap oirřiočin²⁶ in buileman. Conib annřin acberc Đia řri muinncę nime: "In cualu[b]ařři²⁷," ol ře, "in řnim đoroine²⁸ Abam, idon, mo řarřuřubřa 7 čibečt čar²⁹ mo čimnai³⁰ 7 čar³¹ mo řorčęcul³²?" Iř and dino dočōio³³ Abam 7 řua řor řčáč in cřoinb,³⁴ řor čečeb

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³⁴ co řacca. ³⁵ olcc. ³⁶ řonmill. ³⁷⁻³⁷ nimanřacamar. ³⁸ uboll. ³⁹ řeil. ⁴⁰ nočt. ⁴¹ meřřu. ⁴² řcarčain. ⁴³ calmain. ⁴⁴ anmain. ⁴⁵ n-irřiřn. ⁴⁶⁻⁴⁶ dia n-imbřcen.

1.—¹ řeil. ² builli. ³ řailme (corrected into řiče). ⁴ řéile. ⁵ imb. ⁶ řicommna. ⁷ co. ⁸ -al. ⁹ cořnn. ¹⁰ nime. ¹¹ heřřib. ¹² huii. ¹³ -řluag. ¹⁴ -bur. ¹⁵ deřřib. ¹⁶ cřann. ¹⁷ ni. ¹⁸ -řein. ¹⁹ -řeb. ²⁰ ind [ř]ibbab. ²¹ -buir. ²² aibřiočiu. ²³ cualabařři. ²⁴ đoriřni. ²⁵ řar. ²⁶ -na. ²⁷ -čal. ²⁸ đobečair. ²⁹ čřainn.

that.⁹ It is that serpent," quoth Eve, "that deceived us, O [h] Adam." So then said he unto Eve: "It has not succeeded for thee respecting thy apple and it is clear to us our destiny is for much evil henceforth, now¹⁰ that we are stark-naked. And, moreover, there is a thing that is worse for us from it: namely, separation of the body from the soul and the bodies to decay in earth and the soul to go unto hell without end." Then indeed fell from them their raiment. After that heaviness with wretchedness fills them, so that it was miserable to¹¹ them [to have] their bodies without a veil around them to¹² protect them¹³.

i. It is then, indeed, manifest to each of them the colour of the body of the other. So that then took they foliage of the palm for the concealment of their nakedness. Now, there was not found in Paradise a tree upon which was foliage, except the sycamore. So that then heard Adam the voice of Michael, the Archangel, a-saying¹ to Gabriel the Angel: "Let there be sounded," quoth he, "the horn and trumpet of summoning by ye, that they be heard throughout the seven heavens and go ye all into the assembly of your Creator. And go ye all, O hosts and O troops of angels of the seven heavens, that ye may proceed together with your Creator unto Paradise." Went the Lord to them afterwards, with his great host along with him, to Paradise and the choirs of angels a-quiring around him. Then sit the Cherubim by the royal seat of the high king in Paradise, at the very centre of Paradise, the place wherein is the tree of life. A pleasant place, in sooth, this in Paradise. Ranged indeed was each host of them afterwards in its rank and each grade with its angels around it. And sits the king himself in his royal seat above the Cherubim. It is there, indeed, bent the trees and forests of Paradise to the level of the earth, for reverence of the Creator. So that then said God to the people of heaven: "Have ye heard," quoth He, "the deed Adam did, namely, to² affront me³ and to transgress my commandment and my precept?" It is then, indeed, went Adam and Eve under the shade of the tree, upon fleeing before the voice of the Creator. So that there spoke

⁹ A quatrain (ll. 1337-1340) is inserted here in *S. R.*

¹⁰ Lit., the time.

¹¹ Lit., with.

¹²⁻¹³ Lit., at their protecting.

i.—¹ Lit., at its saying; the possessive, = object of vb., being employed proleptically.

²⁻³ Lit., my affronting.

[1] րե շտէ in buileman. Conib ann acberc Adam in n-aicerc n-epcoicec ra, ibon: "Ma poraparizer²⁰ do rmacc, ր 1 in den doratayru dam poraplayz²¹ porp,²² ibon, Eua." Acberc Dia քր²³ hAdam²⁴: "Uair nac acmai²⁵ do cin," ol pe, "beric do eland epia bitu a n-imperain քրicc. Ocur dia²⁶ m-[b]ab²⁷ aicpize²⁸ bognetea²⁹, bollogpaitca duit a n-bernair 7 dobetaa րin maicuy cecna."

k. ր andrin vino porporconzar¹ Dia por a aingliu²: "Cuyub³," ol pe, "Adam a Parcur⁴ doctum in calman corcino beor." Antrin vino poblompat aingil քր Eua 7 Adam a Parcur amac, co canic doib iarum, ibon, bograi 7 bomenma 7 bommai 7 zortai 7 lumbc 7 corpi 7 gallra hile examla. Conib ann acberc Adam քր haingliu nime: "Lecib puipec dice dam," ol pe, "co m-blairub⁵ ni do corub epoinb⁶ betab." "Ni blairpea⁷ icer," ol riat, "ni do corab in epoinbrin⁸ na betab, oipcc⁹ ber¹⁰ do corp 7 c'animm imalle.¹¹ ր andrin vino pohetepcarab Adam քր Parcur opin immac, uc dixic [poeta]:

Riz¹² poraibi,¹³ epim n-glan,

քր hEua 7 քր hAdam:

"Uair¹⁴ doctubap¹⁵ bar mo rmacc¹⁶,

Nipca¹⁷ ni do¹⁸ deolaibec.

"Ercib¹⁹ 1 m-betaid m-boetpaz,¹⁹

Sep[gc]ig,²⁰ rnumaz, rirfaetpaz,

Corpig,²¹ epuazaz,²² cen ril²³ poir²⁴,

Rorbica²⁴ luaz bar n-imorbo[ir]²⁴.

"bar²⁵ clanna, bar²⁵ meic, bar²⁵ mna,

Ɔoznam²⁶ doib ced aen epaca,²⁶

Nocturca²⁷ maic, monar n-glan²⁸,

Co²⁹ ci²⁹ allur bar³⁰ n-ecan³⁰.

²⁰ -puzur. ³¹⁻³¹ porom porpacc. ²²⁻²² d'Adam. ²³ acamar.
²⁴⁻²⁴ dia m-bab. ²⁵ aicpize. ²⁶ bognetc.

k.—¹ porporconzar. ² aingleib. ³ Cuyub. ⁴ Phandur. ⁵ -ppinb.
⁶ epaimn. ⁷ blappi. ⁸ epaimb. ⁹⁻⁹ heb beic. ¹⁰ 'mole. (X.) ¹¹ րi.
¹² porpdi. ¹³ omitted. ¹⁴ -bar huaim. ¹⁵ pecc. ¹⁶ nipca. ¹⁷ dom'.
¹⁸ epigcib. ¹⁹ m-baetpaz. ²⁰ քepigcig. ²¹ coirpec. ²² epog.
²³⁻²³ քiala por. ²⁴⁻²⁴ porbia log քar n-imorbor. ²⁵ por. ²⁶⁻²⁶ քozniac
duib cad oen laa. ²⁷ nocorca. ²⁸ n-den. ²⁹⁻²⁹ conortc. ³⁰⁻³⁰ por hecen.

Adam this plea injurious, namely: "If I have violated thy authority, [1] it is she, the woman thou thyself gavest to me, suggested [it] to³ me, to wit, Eve." Said God unto Adam: "Since thou dost not confess thy crime," quoth He, "thy children shall be always⁴ in contention against thee. And if it were penance thou hadst done, there would be pardoned to thee what thou didst do and thou wouldst be in the same happiness."

k. It is then indeed God enjoined upon his angels: "Put," said He, "Adam from Paradise unto the common land straightway." Then therefore forced the angels Eve and Adam from Paradise forth, so that there came to them afterwards anguish and dejection and poverty and want and anger and weariness and diseases many [and] various. So that then said Adam unto the angels of heaven: "Allow respite brief to me," quoth he, "until I taste a whit of the fruit of the tree of life¹." "You shall not taste at all," said they, "a whit of the fruit of that tree of life, the while shall be² thy body and thy soul together." It is then, in sooth, was separated Adam from Paradise from that out, as said [the poet]:—

[It is] the king who said, perfect the tale³,
Unto Eve and unto Adam:
"Since ye have transgressed my command,
There is not aught [for ye] of favour.

Go into life deceptive,
Bitter, anxious, ever-toilsome,
Wearying, wretched, without germ of rest,
It shall be the reward of your offence.

Your posterity, your sons, your wives,
They must serve at every time,
There is not good [to ye], perfect the work,
Until cometh the sweat of your brows.

³ Lit., upon.

⁴ Lit., through ages.

k.—¹ Here follow two quatrains (ll. 1425–1432) in *S. R.*

² Sing., agreeing with the next following subject, in the text.

³ The first, second, third and fourth of these quatrains each contain one line that has no Concord in either MS. The metre of the Poem is accordingly Irregular Debide (explained in Lecture II.).

[k]

“Imað³¹ ceð galapn rurtæ³¹,
Scapab oupp 7 anma
Oour³² ræcæp noþbia an ðan³²,
Oer³³ ip³⁴ crine³⁵ ip³⁶ criclám.

“Fritóilub³⁷ arlað³⁸ diabuil,
Ceð latí³⁹ ip⁴⁰ ceð⁴⁰ bliabain,
Nad þor[þ]uca⁴¹ laip dia eið,
Dodum ipþipn⁴² n-abuætmaip.

“ðap³⁸ n-ðrimraba, dia⁴³ m-ba[c]⁴⁴ ðlam,
Iar⁴⁴ cimnab, iar⁴⁴ þorceclab,
Ðobercæp⁴⁶ nem, cloeðeð⁴⁶ oluc⁴⁶,
Do óað iar⁴⁷ n-airillub⁴⁷.”

Ri rióð þannmaip⁴⁸, ni ruail⁴⁹,
Ri beða bliabmaip, biðbuan,
Nicolat þri⁵⁰ ðle ðraim⁵⁰ ceð tan,
Ri þoraib, erimm⁵¹ n-ðle ðlan⁵¹.—Ri þoraib.

I. Ðoribnaðc ðino Ðia ðo Abam¹ in calmain coicéinþ þea,
iar n-imarþur 7 Þarþur 7 ni bað² ðimmac³ þum ðe þin, min⁴
beð⁴ erþra⁵ iar n-airþipr ðó. Ðuf⁶ ðino Abam þeðcmaim iar
n-a ðiur⁷ a Þarþur⁸ cen etað, cen ðið, cen ðiab, cen teð,
cen cenub⁹, þo¹⁰ ðorri¹⁰ 7 aicmela ðerþmaip, co n-airþer 7
imarþer¹¹ occu þria araile. Conib andþin acþerc Abam þri
hþua: “Ronlaab¹² a Þarþur⁸ eria éinab imarþoir,” ol þe, “7
ip moþ þorþæcum¹³ ða¹⁴ ceð maie ann. Uair þobui Þarþur¹⁵
co n-a uile airþicitin þor ap comar: iðon, aicce¹⁶ aille 7 þlancti¹⁷
cen galap 7 aibner¹⁸ cen erþrai, | þruigi¹⁹ blaði, ¹⁹ luibe²⁰ amþai,
ouppiceð²¹ biðbuan, þarab²² cen ræcæp, beða cen þrón, aibner
cen erþþað, nóime ðiap n-anmanþaib, comþab cunnail þri
hainðlu, biðbeða²³ cen þap, 7 na huile²⁴ Ðé oc²⁵ ár n-airþicitin

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31-31 immað n-oñgalap þorþæ. 32-32 þrim ocup ræcæp ceð tan. (This and the foregoing are the true readings.) 33 ðer. 34 ocup. 35 crini. 36 omitted. 37 -alim, corrected into -alib. 38 correction of arlaig. 39 laiti. 40-40 ceð oen. 41 þorþuca. 42 n-ipþipn. 43-43 dia m-[b]ac. 44 iar m'. 45 -cæp. 46-46 noiðeð crut (wrong reading). 47-47 iar n-a ðain airþub (the true reading). 48 þannmaip. 49 ruail. 50-50 a ðle ðraim. 51-51 éraim n-erþlan.

I.—(XI.) 1 Abaum. 2 noþ'bo. 3 ðimbað. 4-4 manþab. 5 airþra. 6 ðái. 7 cæcþor. 8 -þor. 9 cen. 10-10 þri coipri. 11 imarþerþur. 12 þonlab. 13 -þam. 14 þo. 15 -þur. 16 oeciú. 17 þlaince. 18 oebinneor. 19-19 þruigi þalæai. 20 lubai. 21 airþicitub. 22 þarþab. 23 -cu. 24 buile. 25-25 'co ap n-airþicitin.

Much of every disease is [for ye],
 Separation of body and of soul,
 And labour shall be the lot,
 [Old] age and decrepitude and palsy¹.

[k]

Endurance of assaults of the devil,
 Each day and each year,
 That he carry ye not with him to his house,
 Unto hell very horrible.

Your actions, if they be pure,
 According to commands, according to precepts,
 Heaven shall be given, renowned the fame,
 To each according to merit.

The king of the kingdom spacious, not trifling;
 The king of life famous, everlasting,
 Not remiss [is he] for a conspicuous deed every time,
 The king who said—tale bright, perfect. The king, &c.

1. Then granted God to Adam this common earth, after the offence in Paradise and [Adam] would not be displeased therewith, if there were not dissolution after a time for him. Now, was Adam [for] a week after his expulsion from Paradise without raiment, without drink, without food, without house, without fire; under very great weariness and distress, with reproach and recrimination by¹ them towards each other. So that then said Adam to Eve: "We have been cast from Paradise through guilt of offence," quoth he, "and great is what we have left of every good there. For there was Paradise with all its honour at² our command: namely, youth joyous and health without disease and delight without decay; meadows of bloom, herbe excellent, pleasure ever-constant, satiety without toil, life without sorrow, delight without failure; holiness for our souls, converse fitting with³ angels, lasting life without death and the elements⁴ of God reverencing⁵ and honouring us.⁵ And all

¹ Lit., trembling of hands.

1.—¹ Lit., with.

² Lit., upon.

³ Lit., towards.

⁴ The reading of *Sellair na Rann*. The text has "the [things] all."

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., at our reverencing and at our honouring. The possessive, as elsewhere, is used objectively with the verbal substantive (infinitive).

[1] Դ օճ ճր ն-օնօր. Օճը նա հուի²⁶ անման²⁷ ԲԱՅԱՐ թօր ԵՒՔ, Ի[ր]րոն²⁸ նօրօրճալցե²⁹. Օճը ունկօրթե³⁰ շեն Դ ուրԲալթե³¹ սրթե³² Դ ուրթեթթա³³ թօԵԲը³⁴ նօ ԻԱՐՆ Դ ուրթեԲԱԾ ԶԱԼԱՐ նօ թաԷՔ. ՆԻ ԵՈՒ³⁵ ԵՈՆՈ ԻՆՈՒՄ նօ հԻ ՇԱԼՄ³⁶ ԵՒԼ ԷՐԱԾ³⁷ թրոն, մԻՆԷ ԷՐԱԾ ԼՍԻԹԵՐ³⁸. Օճը ԵԻԾ ԼՍԻԹԵՐ³⁹ ԵՈՆՈ, ՆԻ ԸՅՅՄԻԱԾ⁴⁰ ԱՐ Ն-ԱԻՄԼԵՐ⁴¹, ՇԵՆ⁴² ԲԱՄԱՐ թօ ՐՄԱԷՔ ԻՆ ՇՈԻՄԵԾ. Օ թօթարալց-րԻՄԱՐ⁴³ ԵՈՆՈ ԻՆ ՇՈԻՄԻԾ, ԱՇԱ ՇԷՔ ԵՒԼ Ի⁴⁴ ՇՈՐԱՐԻՆԱ⁴⁵ թրոն⁴⁶ Դ ՆԻ ՀԵ ՕՒԱ ԵԱ ԵԻՇԱԷ թրոն⁴⁷, ԱԷՔ ՐԻՆՆԷ թօթարալց ԵՐԻՄՄ Դ ՇՍԵ ՐՄՄ ՇԷՔ մաԻՔ ԵՄՆ, ԸՅՈՒՆ ԲԱՄԱՐ թօ [ա] ՐՄԱԷՔ ՐՄՄ.” ԱՇԵՐԵ ԵՈՆՈ ԷՍԱ թրօ հՅԱՄ: “ԱԻՐ ԻՐ մԻԹԷ ԱՐ ԵԻՇԱԷ ԱՆՆ, Ա ԱԾԱՄ,” ՕԼ ՐԻ, “ՇԱՐԻ ԷՍԿԱՄՄ Դ ԻՄԵՐ ԵՒՐ թօՐՄ ԻՄ’ ԷՆՇԱԻԾ. ԱՐ, ԱԷՔ ՇՈ ՇԱԷՒԱՐԻՆԱ⁴⁸ ԱՄ’ ԷՆՇԱԻԾ, ԻՐ մօՇ⁴⁹ ԵՅԶԵՆԱ ՕՒԱ ԵՐՈՇԱԻՐԵ ՕՐՄԵՐԱ.” “ԻՐ ԼՅՐ ԸՆԱ թօԷՐԱԻՐԻՄ⁵⁰ ԻՆ ՇՈԻՄԻԾ,” ՕԼ ԱԾԱՄ, “Դ ՈՒ⁵¹ ԵՈՆ-ԶԵՆԵՐ⁵² թԻՆԶԱԼ⁵³ թօՐԵՐԱ,” ՕԼ ՐԵ, “ԱՐ ԱՇԱԻ ՇՈ ԵՐԱԶ Դ ՇՈ ՇԱԵՆՈՇԷ Դ ՆԻ ԷՅԸԱԻԼԵԾ մօ թուԼ թԵՆ թօ ԷՍԱՄ,” ՕԼ ՐԵ. “ԱՐ Ի[ր] ՐԻՐԱՆԵՄ ԵՄՈՒ’ ԷՍՐԹ ԷՐԱ, Ա ԷՍԱ,” ՕԼ ՐԵ, “Դ ՆԻ ԸՅՐ ԵՄՆ ԱՇԱՄՍ ԵՅՈ ԷԲԱԻՐԵ ԱՐ ԻՆ ՇՈԻՄԻԾ, նօ ԱՐ Ն-ԵԻԾԵԾ,⁵⁴ նօ ԱՐ Ն-ԵԻԸՇԵՆԾ,⁵⁵ ՇՈ ՆԱ թօԵԻՐԻԶԵԱ ԻՆ ՇՈԻՄԻՍ րոն ԵՅ ԵՄՆԱԻԾ Ի թուԵՄԱԻՄ ԻՐԻՐՈՒ Դ ՆԱ⁵⁶ թօԵԻՐԻԶԵԱ ՐԻՆՈՒ⁵⁷ ԵՐՈՐԻՐԷ⁵⁸ ԵՅ ԼՍԻԹԵՐ⁵⁹. ԱՐ ԱՇԱՄ ԸՆԱ Ի Ն-ԱՐ թօՐՈՒՆ Դ ԱՇԵԼԱՄ ԵՒ թուԱԷՔ Դ ԶՅՐԵԱ ԵՆ ԵԻԱ, ԵՆ ԵՇԱԷ.” “Ա թր մաԻՔ,” ՕԼ ԷՍԱ, “ԵԻԾ ՆԱ ԵՍԻՐԵ ԵՍԱԻՐԷ⁶⁰ ԱՐ⁶¹ ՇԷ⁶² ԼԷՔ, ԵՒՐ ԻՆ թուլցԵԻՇԱ⁶³ ԵՒՆ ՆԻ ՆՈՒԼՄԱՐ.”⁶⁴

■. ԱՇԲԱՔ ԱԾԱՄ ԻԱՐ ՐԻՆ, ՇՐ’ԼԱԱ ԵՍԱԻՐԷ՛, ՕՇ ԻԱՐՐԱԾ ԵՆՈ ՆՈՇԱԻՐԵՐԻ. Օճը ՆԻ թուԱՐ ԵԻԱ, ԱԷՔ ԼՍԻԵ³ ԻՆ ՇԱԼՄԱՆ Դ ԵՍԻՔ ՆԱ Ն-ԱՆՄԱՆԾ² Ն-ԻՆԵԼԻԶԷԸ. ՆԻՐ’ԲԱՇ թԱՐԵԱ՛ ԼԵՅՈ ԵՐԻԵ ԻԱՐ Մ-ԵԻԱԵԱԻԾ ԵԼԱՐԵԱ՛ թԱՐԷՍ[Ի]Ր.¹ ՇՈՆՈ ԱՆՐԻՆ ԱՇԵՐԵ ԱԾԱՄ թրօ ԷՍԱ: “ԵՆՄ⁶,” ՕԼ ՐԵ, “թԵՆԱԻՐ՛ Դ ԱԻՐԻԶԷ⁵, ՇՈ ԵՍԻՐՄԻՐ ԵՈՆ

²⁶ հուի. ²⁷ -նն. ²⁸ ԻՐ րոն. ²⁹ նօրօր[ալց]ե[ծ]. ³⁰ ունԲալթե.

³¹ օմիտե. ³² թԵԲը. ³³ ԵԱ. ³⁴ ՇԱԼՄԱՆ. ³⁵ ՆՈՇԻՐԹԵ.

³⁶ -թը. ³⁷ ՇՅՅՄԱՇԱՐ. ³⁸ Ն-ԱՄԼԵՐ. ³⁹ ՇԵՆ. ⁴⁰ թԱՐԹԱՐԱԶՐԵՄ.

⁴¹⁻⁴² հԻ ՇՈՐԱՐՆԱ. ⁴³ թրոն (sing.) ⁴⁴ րոն. ⁴⁵ ՇՈՐԹՈՐԱ. ⁴⁶ մօՇ.

⁴⁷ -թմ. ⁴⁸⁻⁴⁹ ՄԵՆ (fut. 1. sg.). ⁵⁰ թԻՆԶԱԼ. ⁵¹ Ն-ԵԻԾԱԾ.

⁵² ԼԱՆԵԼԶԵՆ. ⁵³⁻⁵⁴ ՆԱՇԱՐՆԵԻՐ. ⁵⁵ ԵՐՈՐԻ. ⁵⁶ -թը. ⁵⁷ ԵՍԱԻՐԵ.

⁵⁸ թօր. ⁵⁹ ՇԱԸ. ⁶⁰ թօԶԵԸԱ. ⁶¹ ԵՅՄԵԼՄԱՐ.

■.—¹ ԵՍԱԻՐԵ. ² ԼՍԱ. ³ Ն-ԱՆՄԱՆ. ⁴ ԵԻԱԻԾ. ⁵ -ԵՍԻՐ. ⁶ ԵՆԱՄ.

⁷ թԵՆՆ-. ⁸ ԱԷՐԶԵ.

the beings that were in² existence, it is we that used to control [1] them. And fire would not burn us and water would not drown us and edged⁶ weapon⁶ or iron would not cut us off and illness or weariness would not seize us. There was not, moreover, in heaven or on⁷ earth an element that would have come against us, if Lucifer had not come. And even Lucifer, indeed, he could not have caused our destruction, whilst we were under the obedience of the Lord. Since however we have offended the Lord, every element is in opposition to us and it is not God that was the⁸ cause thereof to us², but ourselves who have offended him, although⁹ he gave every good to us, whilst we were under his obedience." Then said Eve to Adam: "Since it is I that am guilty therein, O Adam," quoth she, "come you to me and inflict death upon me for⁷ my crimes¹⁰. For if I be destroyed for⁷ my crimes, the¹¹ more will God work mercy upon thee." "Enough¹¹ already have we afflicted the Lord," quoth Adam, "and murder¹² shall not be done upon thee," quoth he; "for thou art wretched¹³ and stark naked¹³ and I will not shed my own blood along the earth," quoth he. "For⁹ true portion of my body art thou, O Eve," quoth he, "and [it is] not just for us to give fresh offence to¹⁴ the Lord, or to destroy ourselves or to annihilate ourselves, that the Lord may not forfeit us to demons in the depth of hell and may not forfeit us again to Lucifer. For we are already in¹⁵ punishment¹⁵ and we are dying of cold and hunger, without food, without raiment¹⁶." "O good man," quoth Eve, "why dost thou not make¹⁷ circuit on every side, to know whether there should be found for us anything we would consume?"

ma. Uprose Adam after that and¹ made circuit, a-seeking food that they would eat. And he found not food, save herbs of the earth and the pittance of the lawless beings. That was not sufficient for them after the savoury foods of Paradise. So that then said Adam unto Eve: "Let us do," quoth he, "penance and contrition, that we may put

⁶⁻⁶ Lit., edge. More likely, *edge or iron* is a hendiadys = edged iron (weapon).

⁷ Lit., in.

⁸⁻⁸ Lit., guilty against us.

⁹ Lit., and.

¹⁰ Another quatrain (ll. 1529-1532) is spoken by Eve in *S. R.* It is an amplification of what is given here.

¹¹ *It is* stands prefixed in the text.

¹² The textual word, *բնցուլ*, means slaying a relative.

¹³ The original phrase is adverbial. ¹⁴ Lit., on. ¹⁵⁻¹⁵ Lit., in our punishment.

¹⁶ In *S. R.* the second clause of this sentence is spoken by Eve. She adds (ll. 1557-1560) that they had food and raiment before transgression and neither one nor the other thereafter.

¹⁷ Lit., put.

ma.—¹ Lit., so that.

put from us something of our crimes and of our transgression," quoth [ma] he. Said Eve indeed: "Instruct² thou me³," quoth she, "for I know⁴ not⁵ how is done penance or contrition."⁶ But said Adam: "Let us adore the Lord and spend⁶ a time⁶ without conversing, one⁶ with the other of us, at all. Go thou, O Eve, into the stream of Tigris and I will go myself into the stream of Jordan," quoth he, "and be thou three days [and] thirty in the stream of Tigris and I will be myself seven days [and] forty in the stream of Jordan. And take with thee a flagstone [to put] under thy feet and let the water reach thy throat and be thy hair loosened upon every side upon the surface of the stream. And raise thy two hands on high towards the Lord and thy eyes towards the heavens and pray the Lord for forgiveness to thee on account of thy offence." Said Eve: "We are not pure [enough] to pray the Lord. For defiled are our lips after the eating of the apple forbidden." But said Adam to Eve: "Let us beseech all the elements that were made in⁷ purity, that they may pray the Lord with us for forgiveness to us for our transgression and perform like that thy measure and thy work and persevere and stir not out of it." Seven days [and] forty after that [were spent] by Adam in the stream of Jordan and three days [and] thirty by Eve in the stream of Tigris. And there used to come angels of heaven from God each day, to converse with Adam and to instruct him, to the end of nine days [and] ten. It is then, indeed, besought Adam the stream of Jordan with its many creatures, that it might fast with him to God for forgiveness to him for his transgression. Then stood the stream and every living creature that was in it, they assembled around Adam and besought they all, both⁸ creature and stream, the Lord and they made wailing great to all the grades that are around the Lord, for forgiveness to Adam in his offence. But God caused for his grades full forgiveness of his crimes to be given to Adam and a dwelling on⁹ earth to him and heaven after separation of the soul from his body. And he gave [the same] to his children after him, except whoever should transgress the law of God.

²⁻³ Lit., do thou my instructing (possessive used objectively).

³⁻⁵ Lit., know it not: the infixed pronoun (r) used proleptically.

⁶ In *S. R.* another quatrain (ll. 1581-1584) is given to Eve. In it she asks for instruction, that she may not err by excess or deficiency.

⁶ Lit., make going.

⁶ Lit., for [= by] anyone. ⁷ Lit., through. ⁸ Lit., between. ⁹ Lit., in.

m. Actuala imorro diabul in aitére tucab do Adam o Dia
 7 doðoio þor amur Æua doþioþire¹ i riðe aingil: dia bþecab
 arin rpuð 7 do loce a aitérige impe. Co nð-eþere þria: "Iþ
 þaca² acai i rpuð Tigr, a Æua," ol þe, "7 cþr³ maie doþné,
 þoclaeðlaip⁴ cþeð," ol þe. "Roctmarþaip⁵ þuben 7 caip co luac
 arin rpuð. Ocur Dia þomcuipþe doct e-aipþeðe 7 doct cabairc
 arin rpuð." Tic ðino Æua arin rpuð⁶, co m-bof oc⁷ a cþmugub⁸
 þor cþr 7 canic iapum nell⁹ ðuice, co cþmairc ðec¹⁰ cen
 anmain. Ocur nip¹¹ aido¹² Æua co m-bab he Lucifer cþrad i riðe
 in aingil 7 boi¹³ a menma¹⁴ i cunnecabairc¹⁵ moip ime. Acþere
 Lucifer: "A Æua," ol þe, "ip moþ do imþaic¹⁶ doþni; uair
 ip þe¹⁷ þorþongra¹⁸ ðé do nim canucþa ðucuc. Tiazum arþ,"
 ol þe, "doðum Adam, co n-þuioðem Dia lib im vñgub do
 ðabairc ðuib ða þap cinctaib." Doðuacur¹⁹ iapum co hairm
 i m-boi Adam, oc rpuð Iorþanén. Amal²⁰ þoþercc²¹ Adam þor
 Æua 7 Lucifer,²² þorþab²³ cþie 7 þrain þe þnóip diabul. "Mo
 nuar, a Æua," ol þe, "þocmellurcþar incu þocmell i Þarþur²⁴.
 Tþoz þin cþa, do ðibeðe a rpuð Tigr, co cþrad aingel þlan
 o'n Choimþio doct cabairc arþ." Amal²⁵ icðuala²⁶ Æua aþcoran²⁷
 Adam, doþuic²⁸ þor lapéalmain, conio þec na ðeðaio ðian-
 þar. Conio ann acþere Adam: "A Lucifer, a diabul," ol þe,
 "cib cai ðiap lenþaio²⁹? Ocur þorþinþarþaip a Þarþur 7 þor-
 cþrþacur ap cuipþ þþi ap n-anmannaio aþc þec 7 þopacair
 i caþc 7 i cuipþeð. Ocur nþ þino þocþab³⁰ do þlaicþur 7 nþ
 þino þoccuip a n-þeþerþ do ðingþaio þúio (no þúioþ)³¹. Ni
 þino ðino þo [þ]urail þorþ ðuimur 7 anþmle doct cþþerþa."³²

m.—¹ doþioþe (synoapated form, to suit the metre). ² cian. ³ þocoemclaiþ.
⁴ þocmarþaip. ⁵ e-rpuð. ⁶⁻⁸ cocup. ⁷ nél. ⁸ héc. ⁹ ni harþgen.
¹⁰ þe. ¹¹ -ma. ¹² cumc-. ¹³ -ceib. ¹⁴ la. ¹⁵ þorþþaip. ¹⁶ -cþr.
¹⁷ mar. ¹⁸ þoþeip[c]e. ¹⁹ -þur. ²⁰ þoþþab. ²¹ -þor. ²² ac-
²³ aþcoran. ²⁴ doþþuic. ²⁵ lenamun. ²⁶ þoþþab.

* Over the -io of þúio is placed no (in the contraction of the Latin *no*)
 ð-or g; meaning that the true reading was perhaps þúioþ.

m. Howbeit, heard the devil the precept that was given to Adam by God and he went to tempt Eve¹ again in guise of an angel²: to entice her from out the stream and to³ injure her in respect to her penance.³ So said he to her: "It is long art thou in the stream of Tigris, O Eve," quoth he, "and though good is what dost thou, thou hast changed [thy] shape," quoth he. "Thou hast [almost] killed thyself and come quickly from out the stream. And God [it was] that sent myself to spare thee and to bring thee from out the stream." Then comes Eve from out the stream, so that she was a-drying herself upon land and there came afterwards a swoon to her, so that she had like to die without consciousness. And Eve did not know that it was Lucifer that would come in guise of the angel and her mind was in great perplexity regarding him. Said Lucifer: "O Eve," quoth he, "many⁴ are the [vain] thoughts thou hast⁴; for it is by command of the God of heaven came I myself unto thee. Come we from this," quoth he, "unto Adam, that we may beg God with ye to give forgiveness to ye for your crimes." They went afterwards to the place wherein was Adam, at the stream of Jordan. When looked Adam upon Eve and Lucifer, took⁵ he trembling and abhorrence at sight of the devil. "Woe is me, O Eve," quoth he, "there hath deceived thee the one that deceived thee in Paradise. Sad [is] that in sooth, thy coming out of the stream of Tigris, until the angel pure would come from the Lord to bring thee thereout." When heard Eve the reproach of Adam, fell she down upon the very earth, so⁶ that she nearly met with sudden death⁶. So that then said Adam: "O Lucifer, O devil," quoth he, "why art thou a-following us? And thou hast expelled us from Paradise and our bodies have all but⁷ separated from our souls and thou hast given us into subjection and into bondage. And [it is] not we took thy kingdom from thee and [it is] not we put thee into hell from the heights of the [heavenly]

m.—¹⁻¹ Lit., upon attack of Eve.

² S. R. says (l. 1671), like a swan in guise of a white angel (map hela ἰππιότ αἰγιῶν ἄγγεῶν).

³⁻³ Lit., to injure her penance respecting her

⁴⁻⁴ Lit., [It] is much of thoughts thou makest.

⁵ Lit., he took them; the pronoun (r) being used proleptically.

⁶⁻⁶ Lit., so that it [is] little that she went not swift death.

⁷ Lit., except a little.

●. Ածբերտ Lucifer: “Ա՛ բարսրա ծե սկե՛,” օլ թե, “յր էրե՞՞ ծալոյրե՞՞ բարսր. Ocur ծոնօ Ինօրբերտա՞ ծուե ամալ՞ րոնցուրեծ՞ ար օեո ծօ ում: Իծօն, ծա եարծա՛ծ է՛աւոմբեա օ Օ՛ա ծօճւմ ծօ ճւրր 7 րօտըրտալց քօ ճօրմալեթ՞ ա ծելի՛՛ ԲսԲեո 7 ծա ռօ-ճրա՛ծ՞ քրա ճե՛՛ ռ-ծնլ ծօ արմուռնսցսԲրա 7 ծա՞՞ րօքքնո՞՞ Օ՛ա Մի՛ճել ծօ ում ճսւււ, ճօ ռ-ծաքս՞ ծօ Գրա՛ծ Իո ծուլեմա՛ն՞ 7 օ րաճրար ծօ րոց ռա ռ-աւցել, րօքրօնցքրա՛ծ քօք ճե՛՛ ռ-ծնլ է՛աւոմուռնեա ծօ ծեմա՛մ էրա ծի՛ւ. Conոս անոյրո րօքքսո Օ՛ա Մի՛ճել քօ ռա րե՛՛ ռոմօ, ճօ էրքար արցոլ ճօ ռ-ա ռ-Բրոնց-ալ ԻԼԻ՛ ծօ արմուռնսցս ա ծելբերսմ՞. Ocur րօրա՛ծ Մի՛ճել քրոմքա ճս ռ-Բա՛ծ մե Բս՛ ճօրե՛՛ թեմքս. | Լար րո Իմօրքօ ծօԲե-ճսԲրա քա՞՞ ծեօլ ճօր՛քսուԲեթ՞ 7 քաճնալթե Իո ծուլեմա՛ն՞. Ocur ածբերտ՞ քրոն՞՞ Իո րոց՞՞, Իծօն, քրա ռօլ ռ-ցրաճալ ռօմե: “Եարթա՛ծ սլե սարլ 7 օյրուոլոն՞ ծօմ՞ ճօմԲելԲրեա,՞՞ Իծօն, ծօ Աճա՛մ,” օլ թե. Իր անոյրո ածբերտ Մի՛ճել: “Իր ճօր ծօ՞՞ ճե՛՛ ճրա՛ծ քլ թօք ում ծօ ճօմԲելԲալԲրեա՞՞ ծօ Գրա՛ծ 7 ծօ արմուռն՞.” Conոս ածբերտա: “Նա՛՛ ճ Աճա՛մ րօքրա՞՞ ռա ռ-սլ՞՞ ծնլ՞՞ 7 ռօ ճօր Իո րոնոթր ծօ արմուռնսցս Իո է-թօրար 7 ռա՛՛ ճ Իո րօքրա ծօ ճօր ծօ արմուռնսցս Իո է-րոնոյր?” Անոյրո ծօնօ րօրալԲե՛՛ էրա ռսուոլթե ռօմե, Իճը՞՞ արցել 7 արճալցեալ,՞՞ ճօ ռ-Բա ճօր ան ածբերտա. Իր անոյրո ածբերտ Իո րոց քրոնե: “Իր Ե Իո րօքրա՞՞ Բսր՞՞ սալթե ճե՛՛ ծեօրա քօք ում.” “Ածբերտա,” օր Lucifer, “ռա րաջալ թեո ծօ արմուռնսցս՞՞ Աճալմ, ճե՛՛ ծլքե՛՛ ճա՛՛ սլե; սալթ՞՞ Բա՛մ՞ րոնս օլճար. ՐօմլաճԲրա Իար րո ծօ ում քօ ճե՛՛ օյր էրա՛՛ ճօնալԲրս, ա Աճալմ,” օր Lucifer; “օյր ճա՛սս 7 ռ-աջալ ճօլե մօ էլցերնա, Իծօն, Լրս Երրտ: ճօ րոնցուրեԲե, Լն ար րլօց, 7 քսճօմալո Իքրոք 7 էրա 7 Բարքսր՞՞ ծ՛ար՞՞ ռ-ճր՞. Ocur Բա րլոնե՛՛ ծօ Բե՛՛ս ան, մոնա Բե՛՛ ճսմքսցս թօք էրճ.

P. 113 a.

●.—1-1՝ ռա բարսր ծ՛սլճ. 2՝ էրա՛՛ ծաջալմ. 3՝ Գրալթա. 4՝ քլ. 5՝ ծօնքալա՛ծ. 6՝ -Լար. 7՝ ծելի. 8՝ ռ-էրԲրա՛ծ. 9-9՝ ծար՛քն. 10՝ ճօնքս. 11՝ ծսլ-. 12՝ ծելիքօմ. 13՝ ծօԲե՛՛ ճա՛՛. 14՝ ճօ էարրար. 15՝ րօքքնօ. 16՝ րոն. 17՝ ռօ. 18՝ արմուռն. 19՝ ճօմԲելԲր. 20՝ ծօ. 21՝ -ԲելԲր. 22՝ -ճալմ. 23՝ ճրքար. 24-24՝ ռ-ծնլ ռ-սլե. 25-25՝ էքր արցել Իր արճալցեալ. 26՝ է-թօրար. 27՝ Բար. 28՝ ճեոն. 29՝ -ոլցս. 30-30՝ քսալթ Իո. 31՝ -Բօք. 32-32՝ Բար ար ռ-էրրոնե.

kingdom^o. [It is] not we, moreover, that enjoined upon thee haughtiness and want^o of humility^o to thy Lord.”

e. Said Lucifer: “What I have gotten of evil,” quoth he, “it is through thy account I got [it]. And moreover, I shall tell thee how we were put together from heaven: namely, when was given thy soul by God unto thy body, and [God] formed thee in^o likeness of his own form and when it was said unto every element to reverence thee and when God sent Michael from heaven to thee, so that he took thee to adore the Creator and when thou didst adore the King of the angels, it was enjoined upon each element to^o do reverence to thee^o through ages. So that then sent God Michael throughout the seven heavens, that the angels might come with their many throngs to reverence his image. And said Michael to me that it is I should be first before them. After that indeed went I at^o length^o and^o sat^o in presence of the Creator. And said unto us the king, namely, unto the nine grades of heaven: ‘Give ye all [of you] eminence and respect to my likeness, namely, to Adam,’ said He. It is then said Michael: ‘It is just for every grade that is in^o Heaven to adore and to honour thy likeness.’ So that said I: ‘Is not Adam the junior of all the elements and [it is] not just that’ the senior should honour’ the junior and is it not the junior it were just should honour the senior?’ Then, indeed, said^o a third of the people of Heaven, both^o angel and archangel, that what I spoke was just. It is then said the king to us: ‘It is the junior is noblest whilst I am in^o heaven.’” “Said I,” quoth Lucifer, “that I would not go myself to honour Adam, though every one else should go; for I was older than he. I was cast after that from Heaven immediately^o through thy fault, O Adam,” quoth Lucifer, “since I went against the will of my Lord, namely, Jesus Christ: so that we were put, the whole of our hosts, in

^o Six additional quatrains (ll. 1733–1756) are spoken by Adam in *S. R.* One couplet (ll. 1761–1762) corresponds (not very closely) to the final sentence of this section. ^{o-3} Lit., inhumility.

e.—¹ In *S. R.* Satan proceeds to remind Adam, in seven quatrains (ll. 1767–1784), of the various evils inflicted upon himself on account of Adam. ² Lit., under.

²⁻³ Lit., to do thy reverence (possessive used objectively). ⁴⁻⁴ Lit., at the end.

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., so that I sat. ⁶ Lit., upon. ⁷⁻⁷ Lit., the senior to honour.

^o Plural in the original; third (српѣн) being a collective.

^o Lit., between.

¹⁰ Lit., under the first hour.

[●] Ocuŕ acberumŕea ƕruct²³, a Adam,²⁴ op Lucifer, "cēd ole ȝ cēd imneb ƕozēba, ȝ ȝ mȝ ƕozēba duic ȝ cēd ole doȝēn, ȝ ƕructa doȝēncap, a Adam," ol ȝe. "Ocuŕ duno doberŕa do ēloimb ȝ c'arŕaȝe ȝ caēaib ȝ ȝ n-gallŕaib²⁵ ȝ cēdmannaib ȝ imnebaib moŕa[ib], cēn co n-dicŕet ƕo ēalman, cȝarȝn n-impŕarȝn ƕil cŕum ȝ cu," ol ȝe.

ƕ. Cane² duno Adam aȝn ƕruct, ȝar ƕoŕba na ƕēdē la cēŕaēat ƕo aēŕȝe ȝ pennat n-dēŕa. Ocuŕ doēoib² Lucifer uadib, co ƕurŕacaib Adam ȝ Eua amlaib ƕin ƕo mēŕcȝn ȝ mēla. Baŕap duno in lanamaȝn cȝoz ƕin a n-oenur co cenb m-bliabna, cen ƕarab bȝ no dȝe, aēc luiberab ȝ ƕēŕ in calman do ēaēem, amaē cēd n-anmanb n-inbliȝcēd aŕēna ȝ ȝŕcē dȝ a m-baŕaib do dȝ ƕaȝ : cen cēd, cen cēnib, aēc ƕo³ ƕoŕcabaib³ cȝanb⁴ ȝ uamaib⁵ cȝmaib calman, ȝ aŕaile.⁶

²³ ƕruct. ²⁴ n-gallŕaib.

ƕ.—¹ doŕuapȝaib (arose). ² ȝoŕdȝb. ²⁻³ hȝ ƕoŕcabaȝ. ⁴ na cȝann.
⁵ ȝ n-huamaib

* In the MS., ȝ aŕaile is represented by ȝc, the contraction for *et cetera*. Similarly, *cēd* (once written in full, but in all other places represented by *s* with horizontal line overhead) is regularly put for *aēc* (but). The Roman notation is likewise frequently employed to express the numerals.

the depth of hell and thou [wast put] in Paradise in our stead. And [●] pleasant were thy life there, if¹¹ thou hadst not been disturbed¹² therefrom¹³. And I say to thee, O Adam," quoth Lucifer, "every evil and every misery you shall get, it is I shall cause [it] to thee and every evil I shall do, it is against thee it shall be done, O Adam," quoth he. "And, moreover, I shall bring thy children and thy posterity into trials and into diseases and plagues and miseries great, until they go under earth, through the contention that is between me and thee," quoth he.

p. Howbeit, came Adam out of the stream, after completion of the seven days [and] forty in¹ contrition and penance earnest. And went Lucifer from them, so that left² he Adam and Eve in that manner in¹ misfortune and deception. Now, were that wretched wedded couple alone³ to the end of a year, without sufficiency of food or of drink, but to consume the roots and grass of the earth, like every other lawless animal besides and water from their palms for drink therewith⁴: without house, without fire, but under the shades of the trees and [in] dry caves of the earth, and so on.⁵

¹¹⁻¹¹ Lit., if there were not disturbance upon thee.

¹² Two additional quatrains (ll. 1866-1872) are spoken by Satan in *S. R.*

p.—¹³ Lit., under. ² Lit., left them; the infixed pron., *r*, being used proleptically.

³ Lit., in oneness.

⁴ Lit., upon it.

⁵ The phrase *and so on* (lit., *and the rest*) refers, perhaps, to the fact that the poem in *S. R.* contains thirty-one quatrains (ll. 1897-2020) in addition. The chief contents of these are:—Birth of Cain; sending of Michael by God to teach Adam agriculture and use of animals; birth of Abel; Eve's vision of Cain drinking Abel's blood; building of house for each son by Adam; Gabriel's announcement that Cain would kill Abel and Seth be born; seventy-two sons and as many daughters born for Adam; Abel killed at the age of 200 years; Adam's children commanded by God not to kill Cain, whose forehead is marked by a protuberance which struck against a tree and killed him, in the valley of Jehoshaphat (thenceforth barren in consequence); birth of Seth in place of Abel.

INDEX VERBORUM. (I.)

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 сѣрѣдѣ, 2.
 сѣрѣдѣ, г, п; (н)сѣрѣдѣ, м.
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 сѣмѣ, е; сѣмѣ, е.
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 сѣд, 21, 27; сѣдѣ, о.
 сѣдѣ, а; сѣдѣ (ac. s.), а, б.
 сѣ, (conj.), н, о.
 сѣдѣ, е.
 сѣд, 20, 24, 25, а, б, с, д, е, 2, г, 1, 2,
 1, м, о.
 сѣдѣ (g.), а, б; сѣд н-, а, б, с, о.
 сѣмѣ, б; сѣмѣдѣ, а.
 сѣм, 1.
 сѣн (conj. temp.), 25, 1, о.
 сѣн (prep.), б, с, д, е, г, 2, 1, м,
 н, п.
 сѣна, 1.
 сѣдѣ, 25, м, п.
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 сѣнѣдѣ, е; сѣнѣдѣ, а.
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 сѣл, а, б, с, д; сѣлѣдѣ, а.
 сѣрѣдѣ, 25; сѣрѣдѣ, д.
 сѣрѣдѣ (first), е.
 сѣрѣдѣ (num.), 15, 23, а, б, с.
 сѣрѣдѣ, б; -сѣрѣдѣ, 17.
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 сѣрѣдѣ (num. ord.), 15, а.
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 сѣрѣдѣдѣ, а, о.
 сѣрѣдѣдѣ, б, м, п.
 сѣрѣдѣ, с, д, е; -сѣрѣдѣ, 25.
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 сѣдѣ (procl. inter.), 1, н.
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 сѣмѣдѣ (ac. s.), 1; (g. p.), м.
 сѣмѣдѣ (ac.), о.
 сѣдѣ, 2.
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 сѣмѣдѣдѣ, а.
 сѣдѣдѣ, 1; сѣдѣдѣ, 1, м, н.
 (p.) сѣдѣдѣ, н.
 сѣдѣдѣ, 25; сѣдѣдѣ, б, 1.
 сѣдѣдѣ, 25; сѣдѣдѣ, 2.
 сѣдѣдѣдѣ, а; сѣдѣдѣдѣ, 1.
 сѣдѣдѣ (p.), 1.
 сѣдѣдѣ, б, с.
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 сѣдѣдѣдѣ, 9, 15.
 сѣдѣдѣ, е.
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 (p.) сѣдѣдѣдѣ, н.
 сѣдѣдѣдѣ, 2.
 сѣдѣдѣдѣ (d.), м; (ac.), о.
 сѣдѣдѣдѣдѣ, 1.
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 сѣ (prep.), а, б, 1, м, н, п.
 сѣ м- (co n-), 25, б.
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- co (néib), d.
 co (caebnóct), l.
 co (cpuas), l.
 co (conj.), 25, b, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p.
 co n- (conj.), e, e, f, g, h, i, m, n, o.
 co nb- (conj.), n, o.
 coémpad, l.
 coempacur, b.
 coi, 25.
 coic, 26; -oa, 26, 27; -aet, 26.
 (bo)coib, g, i, n, p.
 coibóe, h.
 Coimbe (n.), d, f; coimbed (g.), e, l.
 coimbelbarb, d.
 Coimbid (d., ac.), i, l, m, n.
 Coimbiu (n.), d, e, f, l.
 coimec, b; coimecur, g.
 coimpceréair, b.
 cóir, f, l, o.
 coircóib, e, k, l; coircceann, 16.
 col, f.
 colainn, 26.
 col[leč] (co n-), (prep.), d.
 col[lin] (co n-), d.
 com (co n-, conj.), comba, h, o;
 combab, e, n; combicur, f;
 combui, h; comblairib, k.
 comail, m.
 comainniuğub, f.
 ómair, a.
 comairle, f, g.
 comaircebb, f.
 comar, g, l.
 comóeama, e.
 combail, i.
 ómbelb, o; aib, o.
 comla (n.s.), a; comlabarb, b.
 comlabra, m.
 comlan, e.
 comlečan, a.
 comluaca, e.
- comrad, l.
 Conadócu, 20.
 conair, b.
 conice, d.
 conib, d, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n.
 conniрад, e.
 doрcair, a.
 coru, i.
 doрp, 25, e, k, m.
 corraib, e, g.
 doрpa, 24, 25, e; doрpaib, m.
 doрmailiur, e.
 ocaó, f.
 ocairra, l.
 cocnic, 24.
 Coépaige, 17.
 (no)ópaibrim, l.
 opaib (g.), h.
 opanb (n., d.), e, g, h, i; (g. p.), p.
 ópann, g.
 (dapo)ópacar, 27.
 ópedem, 20.
 cpebuma (g. a.), a.
 cri, f.
 crió, d, h.
 crine, e, k.
 Criуc, e, o.
 crič, h, n; cričlám, k.
 ópoóab, e.
 ópoib (g. a.), f, g, i, k.
 cpoib (g. a., n. p.), i.
 cpoir (d.), a; -re (g.), a.
 cpor (n.), a; ópori (g.), a.
 ópurb (d.), g; ópunn (d.), g.
 cpuč, h, n; nocpučab, e.
 (noc)cpučaig, o; ópučugub, d.
 cu (prep.), g.
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 cuairc, l, m.
 (bo)cuabar, k; (bo)cuacur, n.
 cualu[b]arri, i.

óuca, i; óucamm, i; óucuc, n, o.
 (co and pr. suf. 3 p., 1 s. and 2 s.
 respectively.)
 óuibreb, g, n.
 óuice (co and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), n.
 óuigim, g.
 (noc)óuir, n.
 óuire, l.
 (non)óuireb, e; (non)óuirebne, o.
 óuirib, k; óuirimur, m.
 (nom)óuirre, n.
 óuirp (g.s.), g, h, i, o; (n.p.), h, n.
 óuic, m.
 Culi-óuimne, 21.
 cumáóca, e.
 cumfocig, m; cumfocugub, o.
 cunnal, l.
 cunncaoiric (ac.), n.
 óurp (d., ac.), f, l.
 cúrin (co and art.), g.
 cucruma, a, e; cucrumma, a.

 ó' (de, vi), 25.
 ó' (do, poss. 2 s.), m; (prep.) 26.
 óa (do), n.
 óa (num.), 25, a, o.
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 Óazaria, 24.
 óaigin-re, o.
 óam (do and pr. suf. 1 s.), 27, d, g, h, i.
 óamra (do and pr. suf. 1 s.), 16, f.
 óan, b, l.
 óar, 20, b, e, f, k, m.
 óar(cenb), m.
 Óaróóen, 16.
 ó'ar n- (de ar n-), o.
 óac, l.
 Óé (g.), 24, 25, b, l, n; n-Óe, b.
 de (prep.), a, e, d, l, o.
 de (de and pron. suf. 3 sg. masc.), h.
 de (de and pron. suf. 3 sg. neut.), g, h.
 deac (num.), 26.

deapb, e.
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 óubra, e.
 deóraib, i; deóram, f.
 deió (num.), a.
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 deirceirt, e.
 delb, h; delbarb, b.
 delbe, o; delbi, (g.), o.
 demnaib, l.
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 dénam, e, g, e; denamm, f.
 bene, d; benum, m.
 deóair, g, h.
 deoir, o.
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 (no)deirc, n.
 deirg, e.
 deirgop, a, b; deirgopir, a, b, d.
 deirmair, a, l.
 deirnad, e.
 deirnair, i; -ncair, 16.
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 decib, i.
 Déreb, 20.
 Deur, e.
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 di (do), o.
 di (num.), m.
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 Dia, 24, 25, a, d, f, i, k, l, m, n, o.
 dia (conj. temp.), o.
 dia nd- (conj. temp.), o.
 dia (conj. conditional), g.
 dia m-[b]ab, i.
 dia (de and a, poss. masc. 3 sg.), 24, m.

- δια (de and a, poss. fem. 3 sg.), e, z.
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 διαρ n- (do ar n-), 1.
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 διορεθ, o; -εθ, o.
 διόρυ, 1.
 διγ, 1, p; διγε (g.), p.
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 n-διλοεθ, 1.
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 (ρο)διλυγεα, 1.
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 διηθαυθ, n.
 διηο, a, b, c, d, e, z, l, m, n, o, p.
 n-διρ, z.
 Διρρ, e.
 διττ (δι and pron. suf. 2 s.), h.
 διυμυρ, d, n.
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 διομαθ, g; -ρατ, k.
 δο (vbl. pcle.), δοβερρα, o:
 δοβερτερ, k; δοβετσα, i;
 δοδοιβ, g, i, n, p; δοκυαβαρ, k;
 δοκυατυρ, n; δοβεδαυθ, h;
 δοβεδυβρα, o; δορυτ, n;
- δολλογρατσα, 1; δαιριγνε, 24;
 δοριγνε, a, d, m; -1, 26;
 δο λοττ, n; δολλυθ, 1;
 δορατ, d, h, m; δορρατ, z;
 δορατυρ, n; δορατρυυ, 1;
 δοδαιρμιρ, d; δοριθναθτ, 24, 1.
 δο (prep.), 17, a, e, d, z, h, i, k, l, m,
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 δο (δι, δε), 24, 25, 26, 27, a, b, c, d,
 e, g, k, m, n, o.
 δο'n (δι (de) and η, art.), d, g, h.
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 δο (do with pron. suf. 3 sg. masc.), 24,
 e, l, m.
 δο (poss. 2 sg.), z, g, h, i, k, m, n, o.
 δοδραυθ, h.
 (ρο)δοδτ, d.
 δοδυμ, b, d, z, g, h, i, k, n, o.
 δοδδιλ, d.
 δοζρατ, k.
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 δοιβ (do and pr. suf. 3 p.), k.
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 δοιρρε, b; δοιρριυθ, a.
 δοm' (do mo), d, l, o.
 δοmαη (g.), a, b, d, e.
 δοmεmα, k.
 δοmιnαtioneρ, e.
 Δοmιnυρ, e.
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 δυαθ, h.
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 buileman (ac.), f; buileman, g, i, o.
 buille, f; buillepab, e.
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 buic, f, g, h, i, m, o.
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 (no)ebiar, g.
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 n-endaoc, e.
 enlaic, e.
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 n-epóicicépa, i.
 eporai, e.
 epórai, l.
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 epailem, f; epailim, g.
 (nur)epali, f.
 Epenn (ac.), 20.
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 epri, e, m; epribe, f.
 epci (a (arp) and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), o.
 eta, h.
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 n-ecan (g. p.), k.
 (no)ecerpacab...epri, k.
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 paguba, a.
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- (noc)բիս, ք.
 բիս, Բ.
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 յար, *26.*
 յար, *24.*
 յարմ, *a.*
 յար, *20, 24.*
 (օ)յար, *o*; (օ)յարա, *g, l.*
 (օ)յարա, *d.*
 (ո)յարաւ, *o.*
 (օ)յարա, *o*; (օն)յարա, *l.*
 յար, *d.*
 յար (g.), *a.*
 յար, *26*; յար (d.), *a*; (n. p.), *k.*
 յարա (sb.), *m.*
 յարաւ, *b*; յարաւաւ, *b.*

յար, *24, k, m.*
 յար, *24, k.*
 յարմ, *k.*
 յարա, *g.*
 յար, *o*; յարա, *a.*
 յարաւ, *f.*
 (օ)յար, *n.*
 (օրո)յար, *a, d, m*; (օրո)յար, *25*;
 (օրո)յար, *24.*
 (օ)յարաւ, *a, i.*
 (օ)յար, *g, n.*
 յարմ, *24, l.*
 ո-յարաւ, *k.*
 (օ)յարաւ, *m.*
 յար, *b, n.*
 յարաւ, *o.*
 յարա, *k, l.*
 յարաւ, *o.*
 յար, (n. d.), *b, z, l, o.*
 յարա (n. p.), *d.*
 յարաւ, *o, m, o.*
 յար (g. s., n. p.), *o.*
 յար, *n.*
 յարա, *26.*
 յար, *a.*
 (օ)յար, *o, z.*
 յար, *26*; -նա, *24.*
 յար (imp.), *m.*
 (ո)յար, *m.*
 յարմ, *n.*
 յարա, *m.*

հարմ, *o, k, l, m.*
 հարմ, *o.*
 հարմ (ac.), *k, l.*
 հարմ, *n.*
 հարմ, *h.*
 հարմարմ, *o.*
 հարմարմ (n. p.), *b.*
 հարմ, *o, l, n.*
 հարմ, *z.*
 հարմ, *h.*

һергаһтс, h; -т, m; -гаһт, h.
 һерроһсадаһ, a.
 һерса, a.
 һеса, g, k.
 һи (pron.), e, f, h; һи (rel.), a.
 һи (prep.), a, i, l.
 һ[р]һ, 27.
 һиле, k.
 һимаһбуһ, d.
 һимерһбһео, d.
 һимреб, 27.
 һингнаб, h.
 һирүһһиһ, o, i.
 һирса, k.
 һире, a, b.
 һогаһб, o.
 һуаһ, g.
 һуаһи, d.
 һ[р]һиһ, 24.
 һуиле, f, l; һулиб, m.
 һулс, h.

 и (pron. 3 s. fem.), 15.
 и (prep.), 26, c, e, h, i, l, m, n, o.
 и n- (prep.), 20, 25, a, c, d, e, g, i, l,
 m, o.
 и m- (и n-), k.
 иһ(бои и n-), n.
 и р-(и n-), 15.
 и n-агаһб, o.
 и (rel.), g, i; и р-(и n-), 15.
 иаоһб, 27.
 иаһ, 26, e, h, k, m, p.
 иаһ m-, f, m.
 иаһ n-, k, l, m.
 иаһһуб, m.
 иаһ һиһ, a, c, f, g, h, m, o.
 иаһсаһге, o.
 иаһсаһи, e.
 иаһтсһ, e.
 иаһум, e, f, h, i, k, n.
 иаһ, b, f, h; иаһрибе, b.

ио, 17, i.
 ион, 25, a, b, d, k, l, o.
 иерүһалем, e.
 ирһиһ, d, h; ирһиһиһ, k, l, o.
 ил (и n-), b, d.
 ил(сеолаһб), d.
 иле, d; илиб, o.
 илле, e.
 им, 26, 28, a, m, n.
 им' (и мо), f, h, l.
 имао, g.
 иһасаһлаһи, m.
 иһао, k.
 иһаицсһ, l.
 иһалле, h, k.
 иһаһбуһ (g.), e.
 иһаһбоһ (g.), k, l.
 иһаһбуһ (ac.), m; и-иһаһбуһ (g.), l.
 иһаһи, 26.
 иһиһ, l.
 иһицсһ, h.
 иһе, n; иһе (иһ and pr. suf. 3 s.), i.
 иһеоцсао, a.
 иһиһао, o.
 иһиһао, a, f.
 иһиһеһс, f.
 иһиһоһсаһицсһ, b.
 иһиһеба, 25; -баһб, o.
 иһиһи (иһ иһ), a, c, m.
 иһиһоһо, a, b, c, d, f, n, o.
 иһиһе (иһ and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), h, n.
 иһиһу (иһ and pr. suf. 3 p.), h.
 иһиһаоһб, n.
 иһиһреб, 27.
 иһиһреһаһи, i, o.
 иһ (art. n. s.), 26, 29, a, b, d, e, f, g,
 h, i, l, m, o, p.
 иһ (art. g. s.), 16, 24, 25, 26, 27, b, c,
 d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, o, p.
 иһ (art. ac. s.), 25, b, c, d, f, g, h, l,
 m, n.
 иһ n- (nom. s.), m; (ac. s.), e, i.

ԻՆ n- (acc. p.), m.
 ԻՆ (conj.), l.
 ԻՆ (interrog.), g, i.
 ԻՆ (in which), e.
 ԻՆԸ (1 and pron. suf. 3 sg. masc.), h.
 ԻՆԸ (1 and pron. suf. 3 sg. neut.), e, g.
 ԻՆՅԸ, f
 (բոքո)ԻՆԵՐԲԱՐԲԱՐ, n.
 Ի Ն-ՅԻՆԸ, e.
 ԻՆԻՐԲԵՐԱ, o; ԻՆԻՐԻՄՄ, d.
 ԻՆԻՍ, 15, 16.
 ԻՆԻՏԵՃԵՃ, g; n-ԻՆԻՏԵՃԵՃ, m, p.
 ԻՆԻՐԱՅԻՆԸ, b.
 ԻՆԻՐԻՄ, h, m.
 ԻՆՇԵԼԵՃ, g.
 ԻՆԻՐ, e, f.
 ԻՆԵՆ, 26, 27.
 ԻՆԶՆՅԸ, h; n-ԻՆԶՆՅԸ, b.
 ԻՆԶՆԱՐ, h.
 ԻՄՄ (art. g. s.), o.
 ԻՄՐՕ, e.
 ԻՆ Ե- (art. n. s. m.), 28, a, e, e.
 ԻՆ Ե- (art. g. s. m.), o; (n.), m.
 ԻՄՇԻ (he who), h, m.
 ԻՄՇԻԸ (1 and pr. suf. 3 p.), b.
 ԻՅԻՐ ԾԱԼՅԸ, 27.
 ԻՅՐՆԱՆԵՆ, m.
 ԻՐ (vb.), 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, a, b, c, d,
 e, f, g, h, i, k, l, n, o.
 ԻՐ (conj.), d.
 ԻՐԻՄ (1 and art.), 15, b, c, i.
 ԻՐԱ, o.
 ԻՐ' (1 and ԾՕ, poss. 2 sg.), f.
 ԻՐ, e.
 ԻՇՇԱԼԱ, n; ԻՇՇԱԼՅԸ, i.
 ԻՇԵՐ (adv.), k, m.
 ԻՇԵՐ (prep.), g, m, o.
 ԼՅԱ, 27.

 ԼԱ (g. p.), m, p; ԼԱԱ (n. p.), m.
 ԼԱ (prep.), h.
 (ԿՕՐ')ԼԱԱ (co polaa), m.

(non)ԼԱԾԸ, l; ԲՕԼՅԸ, 27.
 (nom)ԼԱԾՐԱ, o.
 ԼԱԲԱՆ, 24.
 ԼԱԵՒ, a; ԼԱԻ, d, m.
 ԼԱԶՆԻՍ, 20; ԼԱՅԵՆ, 15.
 ԼԱԻՄ (d. a., ac. dual), h, m.
 ԼԱՐԻ (la and pr. suf. 3 s. m.), e, h, i,
 k, m.
 ԼԱՄԱԻՄ, g.
 ԼԱՆ, a.
 ԼԱՆԱՄԱՆ, p.
 ԼԱՐ, e, i; ԼԱՐՇԱԼՄԱՆ, n.
 ԼԱԸ (la and pr. suf. 2 a.), m.
 ԼԱՇԻ, k.
 ԼԵԲԵՆԵՆԻՆԸ, b; ԼԵԲԵՆՆ, 16.
 ԼԵՕԱԻՆԸ, b; ԼԵՕՕԱ, b.
 ԼԵՃԻՆԸ, k; (a)ԼԵՕՅՆԸ, h.
 ԼԵՍ (la and pr. suf. 3 a. f.), h.
 (ԾՕ) ԼԵՃՅԸ, h.
 (ՆԱԸ)ԼԵՐՈՇ, g.
 ԼԵՐՇ, d.
 [ԼԵՄՆԱՇՇ], d; ԼԵՄՆԱՇՇԱ, d.
 ԼԵՄՆԱՄ, n.
 ԼԵՆՆԱ, b.
 ԼԵՕ (la and pr. suf. 3 p.), h, m.
 ԼԵՐ, 26.
 ԼԵՐ (le and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.), 24.
 ԼԵՇ, a, d, e, g, h, l, m.
 ԼԵՇԻ, e.
 ԼԵՍԻ, 27.
 ԼԻԱ, 24.
 ԼԻԲ (la and pron. suf. 2 p.), i, n.
 ԼԻՇԱ, a; ԼԻՇՈՇ, m.
 ԼԻՃՅԱԻՆԸ, a.
 ԼԻԻ (hi f), 26.
 ԼԻՄ(ՐԱ) (la and pr. suf. 1 s.), d.
 ԼԻՆ, 26, d, o; ԼԻՆԱՐԻ, h.
 ԼԻՆԸ (sb.), b.
 ԼԻՆԸ (la and pron. suf. 1 p.), m.
 ԼՕՇ, d; ԼՕՇՇ, i.
 ԼՕՇՇ, d.
 ԼՕԾԱՆ, 25.

- λόγ, *f*; **δολογραφία**, *f*.
λογμαρ, *a*; **λογμαρα**, *b*.
λογμαραυ, *b*.
(no)λοισρεσ, *f*.
(nin)λοισρευ, *f*.
λομναδ, *b*.
λορ, *f*; **λορ**, *27*.
δο λοττ, *n*.
luas, *k*.
(co)luas, *n*.
Luciper, *d, e, f, g, l, n, o, p*.
luibe, *l, m*; **luibib**, *a*.
luiberab, *p*.
luicc, *e*.
(dol)luib, *f*.
luinde, *k*.
- m** (pron. inf. 1 s.), **romtinoi**, *9*;
romboeaiurea, *k*;
romcuire, *n*; **romlaabra**, *o*;
nomtau, *g*; **nomtauiberuib**, *d*;
arodomtau, *f*.
- m for n** (**ni m-ananacar**), *k*.
m' (mo), *20*.
ma, *16, g, i*.
mac, *27*; **-cc**, *26*.
maic, *g, k, l, n*.
maicur, *f*; **maicur (g.)**, *g*.
maicura, *k*.
Malon, *e*.
manerced, *16*.
mannur, *f*.
mar (aen), *f*.
marbab, *28*; **(roc)marbau**, *n*;
(no)marbac, *16*; **-brac**, *27*.
me, *o*.
mebon, *d*; **mebonad**, *a*.
meic, *k*.
Mel-brigce, *16*.
mela, *d, p*.
(roc)mell, *n*; **(no)mellrab**, *f*.
(no)melmair, *l*.
(roc)mellurcar, *n*.
- menma**, *n*.
mercun, *p*.
mera, *k*.
met, *a*.
Miodel (*n, ac.*), *o*; **Miodil** (*g.*), *f*.
mfl, *m*.
mile, *27, 28, a, b, d*.
min, *26, 27*.
mina, *l, o*.
mino, *l*.
mir, *e*.
mirre, *g, i*.
Mirumbria, *e*.
mna (*p.*), *k*; **mnae** (*s. and d.*), *26, 27, 28*.
mo (poss. 1 sg.), *d, f, g, h, l, k, l, m, n, o*.
mo (comp.), *g*.
mod, *m*.
Moel-brigce, *9, 16*.
moir (*ac.*), *m, n*.
molab, *e*.
monar, *k, m*.
mor, *26, 27, a, b, f, h, l, n*;
morai[b], *o*.
morcairad, *b*.
morrlag, *f*.
mor (*adj. asab.*), *b*.
moti, *l*.
muigib, *b*.
muir (*n. p.*), *a*.
Muire,
muincer, *f*; **muncer**, *27*.
muincire (*g.*), *o*.
Muman, *20*.
múr (*n. s.*), *a, d*; (*g. s.*), *a*; (*d. s.*), *a*;
(ac.), *b*; (*n. dual*), *a*; (*g. p.*), *a*.
murab, *a, c*.
- 'n** (*i n-aphæresis of i*), *b, c, e, h*.
n (pron. inf. 1 p.), **poncuireb**, *o*;
poncuirebne, *o*; **porruinbau**-
baur, *n*; **ninloisreb**, *l*;
nonmell, *k*.

na (art. g. s. f.), b, c, g, i, k.
na (art. n. p.), 25, a, b, d, f, h, l.
na (art. g. p.), 26, a, b, c, d, e, i, p.
na (art. ac. pl.), a, c.
na (conj. neg.), b, d, f, g, l, m, n, o.
na (naib, d. p. of in, art.), 20, a, c,
e, i, m, o.
na m- (na n-, art. g. p.), b.
'n-ap (for i n-ap; aphæresis of i), f.
na n- (art. g. p.), a, b, c, e, f, g, o.
na nn- (art. g. p.), 26.
naó (conj. neg.), i, k.
nac (interj. neg.), o
nad, 24.
nama, e.
naçip, f, g, h.
nacleicc, g.
naçnad (g. s.), g; naçnaiz, f, g, h.
neam, e.
neó, e; neió (g.), g.
nell, n.
nem, k, m; nembau, m.
nemelnizçti, c, e.
nemloóçad, c.
neoc, m.
nephni, e.
nera, c.
ní (ab.), b, g, h, k, l, m.
ni (neg.), 16, a, b, c, d, f, g, h, i, k,
l, m, n, o.
nico n-(pecup), h; -(poelair), h.
ni m-(ananacup), h.
nim, c, d, l, m, n, o.
nime, c, d, f, i, k, o; nimib, i, o.
no (vbl. pels.), noberçta, e;
noçaitçipicup, m; conur-
[ç]acca, h; norçollam-
naizend, f; norçibzann, 26.
nogençpicea, e; nomellçab, f;
noheltair, l; norçorçauizend, l;
norçmaóçab, f; notegçip, f.
no (conj.), 24, c, f, g, l, m, p.

noco m-(luarpu), d.
noco n-, h.
noeb, 20.
noem, b; -maib, b.
noemanmanb, d.
noemcaçnaiz, b.
noemni, e.
noi (num.), e, m, o.
noim (n. p.), b; noime, l.
noimuaçza (n. p.), b.
noi n- (num.), c, d.
nuallçuba, m.
nuar, n.
o (prep.), a, b, d, e, m, n, o.
o (conj. temp.), l, o.
obenn, 16.
oc, c, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n.
ocainb (oc and pron. suf. 1 p.), m.
occaib (oc and pron. suf. 2 p.), g.
occu (oc and pron. suf. 3 p.), l.
oóçmab, e.
oour (ç), passim.
ocuc (oc and pron. suf. 2 s.), h.
oemenn, 15.
oen, 26, 28, a, b, c, d, e.
oer, e; oer, k.
oç, b.
oir (conj.), o.
oirççur, g.
oirçer, k.
oirçpiceb, l; oirçpiciub, f.
oirçmiciu, i, o; oirçmiciu, d.
oirçer, e.
ol, 20, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o.
olai (n. g.), d.
olc, g, h, o.
olbar, d, g.
olcar, f, g, o.
o'n (o in), e, n.
on, 26, d.
n-onoir, l.

opunb, h.
 op (sb.), a, e; օր (g.), 20.
 op (vb.), d, f, o.
 (no)opnbaig, e, d.
 (nor)opnbaigeb, l.
 opucpa (oir and pron. suf. 2 s.), l.
 op, e.
 opin, b, e, k.
 opiaic, g; opiaicop, g.
 opiaicib, h.
 oc' (o do), g.

 nop' (no pa), h.
 paime (g.), i.
 paiaach, e.
 paibaip (g.), e; -uir (g.), e, g, i.
 paibup, f, g, h, i.
 paipbaip (g.), f.
 paipcaip (g.), d.
 paipceup, d.
 paipcaip (g.), i; -uir (g.), m.
 paicup, d, i, k, l, n, o; -cup, a, l.
 paicraeo, 20.
 peinn, l.
 penbaic, m; pennaic, p.
 pongc, e.
 petaip, 15.
 petepcater, e.
 peimcaetpaig, a, o.
 peimboiprib, a, e.
 peimborup, b.
 peimbus, b.
 peincipacup, e.

 padb, 24.
 padapcc, e.
 paguib, o.
 paib (no bai), g, h.
 pahonpaigeb (= no-), e.
 paodib, e, k, o; paopaib, k.
 paopaibrec, o.

panhnaip (g.), k.
 (no)pannar, g.
 (do)pac, d, h, m; (dor)pac, f.
 (do)pacaip, n; (do)pacaipriu, i.
 pe (le), b, d, i, n.
 peoc, m.
 peblannaib, e.
 pegucpa, m.
 peill, h, i.
 peip, d.
 pemupin, h; pempu, o; pemum, g.
 pemra, a.
 perin, h.
 pi, 15, k.
 pia, 15, i.
 pia-n, d, e.
 piacoc, b, h.
 piocib, a, g, k, n; piocig (g.), n.
 pioc, n.
 pig (n.), a, d, i, k, o; (g.), e; (d.), a, o.
 pigan, 26.
 pigboipre, a.
 pigropuib, o; pigtoprab, e; -ub, o.
 pig[r]nocuib, b.
 pigfuidc, e, i.
 pigced, a.
 pigcic, a; pigcige, a.
 pit, h.
 po (vbl. pele.), no adraip, o;
 p'aidin, n; pohaitned, g;
 paib (no bai), h; pobopbae, 28;
 nop'bac (no pobac), m.;
 porben, d; porben, h;
 porbia, k; pocbia, f, g;
 pocboetaig, h; pobui, l;
 pocait, d; poclaedlaip, n;
 pocloeda, h; poclaiprim, l;
 pocrutab, e; pocrutacig, o;
 poccup, n; poncupreb, o;
 poncuprebne, o; pomcupre, n;
 pobepcc, n; pobilrigca, l;
 poblompac, k; poebiar, g;

no (vbl. pale.)—continued.

nurerahi, f; nohetepreca-
 nah, k; nurpacaib, p;
 norparlaig, i; norper, e;
 nocria, g; noroncongair, k;
 noroncongah, o;
 noronmciag, e; norruib, o;
 no[ʃ]urail, n; norgab, n;
 nozabura, h; nozabutar, m;
 cor'gar, g; nozebab, g;
 nozuib, m; noczuib, h;
 noronndarhair, n; nacrhoic, b;
 noioeb, m; cor'laa, m;
 norlai, g; nolab, 27;
 nonlaab, l; nomlaabra, o;
 noleic, h; noloigrec, i;
 nocmarhair, n;
 nomarbra, 27; -bac, 15;
 noorbaig, o, d;
 nahorbaigeb, e; nor', h;
 noraid, e, k, o; noraidi, k;
 noraidrec, o; norannar, g;
 nofarai, l; nofaraijer, i;
 nofaraijrimar, l;
 norerhab, i; norocic, b;
 noroic, b; cor'fuider, o;
 nurca, k; nočairur, m;
 nočairmceannig, e; nočec, f;
 nočeped, e; nomcinol, 9;
 nočinoilric, m; nočomail, h;
 nocparorab, d;
 nocporiceb, m; nuc, 26;
 norruc, 25; conbacruc, o;
 nocurmeb, f.

no (vbl. pale. infixed), arpoet, e;
 baroóracar, 27; bernab, e;
 bernair, i; borağara, g;
 boribnac, 24, l; borigne, 24;
 borigne, a, d, m; -ni, 25;
 borimar, d; borodair, h;
 boroine, i; borpoine, e;
 boronraic, g, m;

boronca, e, e, m; boruca, k;
 carbab, o; carmaric, n.

no (intena.), noarba, a;
 no[ʃ]ni[ʃ]gnumi, 25; norig, 26.
 noind, h.
 norc, m.

r (pron. infx. 3 a. m.), norgab, n;
 norruib, o; norlai, g.

r (pron. infx. 3 a. f.), norruc, 25.

r (pron. infx. 3 a. neut.), nirbia, f, g;
 norbia, k; nurerahi, f;
 conur[ʃ]acca, h;
 nurrecur, m; nurca, k;
 nodurca, k; nurca, k.

r (pron. infx. 3 p.), noborbae, 23;
 nurpacaib, p;
 norpollamnaigeb, f;
 nororbaigeb, l; borpoine, e.
 —ra, 15, 16, d, e, f, h, i, m, n, o.
 Sabaoth, e.
 raet, l; raetaib, h.
 raetar, k, l.
 raip, d.
 ramaijrec, d.
 ramail, a; ramailcep, a.
 rancc (g. p.), e.
 Sanctur, e.
 (no)farai, l; -airrimar, l.
 (no)faraijer, i; faruzub, i.
 Saraphin, e.
 rarab, d, l, p; farar, b.
 rarrab, b; rarcai, m; rarcar, e.
 rcailce, m.
 rcarab, k; rcarab... rri, h.
 (no)rcarratur... rri, n.
 rca, l.
 rcerčair, b.
 rcoloca, 16.
 Serperca, e.
 rcribenda, d.
 rcribca, e.

- re (pron.), d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o.
 —re, o.
 re (num.), e.
 —rea, d, h, l, o.
 reč, a.
 Sečna, 26.
 rečt, f, i, m, o, p; rečt n-, a.
 rečtair, f.
 rečtman, l; -ctmogac, 26.
 rečut (reč and pron. suf. 2 s.), f.
 reinter, i.
 Sepaphin, e.
 reř, 26.
 reřennab, i.
 reř[č]iř, k.
 reřca, 27; reřcat, 28, e.
 ri, a, f, g, h, i, l, m.
 riar, d.
 riac, a, c, k.
 —ribe, 16, e, e.
 ril, 27, b, e, k.
 Sil, 26.
 rin (dem.), 26, a, b, c, e, f, g, h, k, l,
 m, n, p.
 rinb, l, n; rinne, l.
 rine, d; rinou, o.
 rinuřer, o.
 c-rinuřir (g.), o.
 rirliř, 26.
 rirpanbuř, l.
 rirřačtairiř, k.
 —riu, m.
 —rium, d, o.
 řlandilřub, m.
 řlantı (n. s.), l.
 řleib, e.
 řlebtı, e.
 řlog (n., ac. and d. s.), a, b, c, i;
 (g. p.), b, c, d, o.
 řlog (d. s.), a.
 řloiř (n. p.), b, c, f.
 řlogu (voc. p.), i.
 řmačt, e, i, k, l.
 (no)řmačtab, f.
 řniřer, d.
 řnumaiř, k.
 řnorčit, b.
 řnoritč, b.
 řolur, 26.
 řoilře, b.
 řoinneč, o.
 řombiarca, b.
 řomilir, b.
 řorab, e.
 řorřab, b, c, d.
 řorřairb (g.), b.
 řorřar, 26, d, f, o.
 c-řorřair (g.), o.
 řorřca, a; řorřcaib, a.
 řreac (g. p.), b; řreic, a, i.
 c-[ř]reib, a.
 c-řroča (g.), m; řročaib, b.
 řřut, d, m, n, p.
 řrocc, i.
 —řu, m.
 řuall, k.
 (cop')řuibet (co řorřuibet), o.
 řuibiuřub, a.
 řum, l.
 řučáč, d, i.
 c (pron. infx. 2 s.), ročbia, f, g;
 roččruitairiř, o; roččuir, n;
 ročřab, n; ročřmarřair, n;
 ročmell, ročmellurřar, n;
 cončacřuc, e.
 c (pron. infx. 3 s. neut.), ročřuib, h;
 nacleicc, g.
 č' (do, poss. 2 sg.), f, k, m, o.
 ča, i.
 (arřom)čara, f.
 (řur)ča, k.
 (nočur)ča, k.
 čabairc, e, f, l, m, n.

cəbrəb, o.
 cəbnəb, l.
 cəcəbrə, l.
 cəi, n.
 cəmic, e.
 cəp, e, g, n.
 cəpberc, f.
 (no)cəpiv, m.
 (no)cəpiməmnig, e.
 cəpimcəb, d.
 cəpimcəbəc, d, m.
 cəpiməb, h; -əb, b.
 cəlmə (d., ac.), a, e, h, l, m, o.
 cəlmə (g.), i, k, m, p.
 cəlum (a., d., ac.), 25, l.
 cən, 20, f, g, h, k.
 cənac, 16, n.
 cənic, k, n, p; cənuo, o.
 cəp (vb.), l; cəp (prep.), e, i.
 cəpəb, o.
 cəpəp, n.
 cəpəb, h.
 cəpəc (cəp and pron. suf. 2 a.), h.
 cəp, 25.
 cəb, l, p.
 cəbəb, l.
 (no)cəb, f.
 cəbmannəb, o.
 cəgdəp, d.
 cəgeb, f; cəgeb, f.
 cəmib, 25.
 (no)cəpəb, e.
 cəic, b, g.
 cəne, l; -nib, l, p.
 cəpcc, e.
 cəpmedon, l.
 (nir)cəpəc, l.
 cə, k.
 cəgum, n.
 cəber (fut.), d.
 cəpiv, d.
 cə, n; cəbiv, m.

cəpəc, m; -pəc, f.
 cəbəb, h, i, n.
 (don)ibnəb (donəcəbnəc), 24, l;
 cəg, k; cəge, 16.
 cəgəp, f, g, n, o.
 cəgiv, m, n.
 cəməb, 27, a.
 cəməp, e.
 cəmnə, f; -nəb, k.
 cəmnə, l.
 cəməp, m.
 cəpəb, 25; -pəb, 24.
 (nom)cəno, 9; (no)cənoiv, m.
 cəp, 24, 25, n; cəp, b.
 cəpəb, p; -məgəb, n.
 cəp, g.
 cəpəc, l, n; cəpəc, o.
 cəb, h.
 cəbəc (g.), h.
 cəb, k.
 cəb, e.
 cəb, d.
 cəb, m.
 cəbəb, l.
 cəb, e.
 cəgəc, g.
 cəle (g.), o.
 cəmləb, e.
 cəpiv, b.
 cəpəc, o.
 cəməp, f, g, m.
 cəml, g.
 cəp, a.
 cəp, f, g, k.
 cəp, b.
 cəpəc, e.
 cəpiv, k, l; -piv, k.
 cəp, e; -cəb, b, d.
 cəp, k.
 cəp, b.

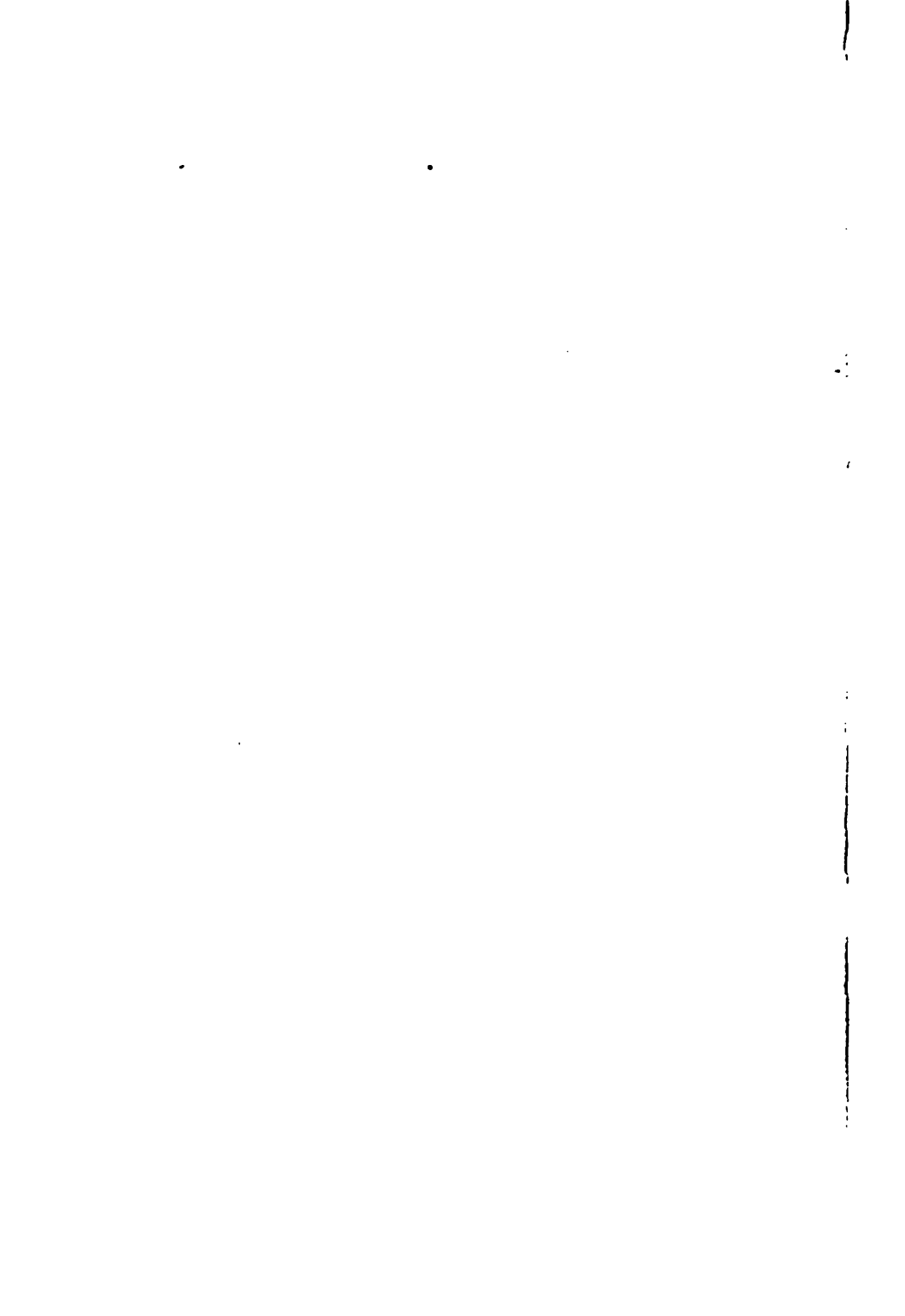
cpa, 26, e, m.
 (no)cpapcpab, d.
 cpac, e; -ca, k.
 cpab, 17; -be, 27; etb, 27.
 c-[r]peib, a.
 cpem[ʔ]ep, 28.
 cpes (sb.), e.
 cpes' (cpes do), o.
 cpi (num.), 28, a, b, d, e, m.
 cpa, d, l, l, m, o.
 cpa n- (prep.), d.
 cpian, a, o.
 cpian, b.
 cpian n-, o.
 cpiač' (cpia do, poss. 2 sg.), o.
 cpiač, 20, 28; -oč, m.
 cpiačibe, e.
 cpocape, l.
 cpog, n, p.
 (no)cpoipeb, m.
 cpombac, h.
 Cponi, o.
 cpuač, 28, e, l; -čaič, k; -če, h.
 čá, ž, g, o.
 čuaióli, f.
 [čuaió], d.
 čuaircepc, d, e.
 čuap, o.
 čuó, g, l.
 čuca, g; -ab, n; -ap, g.
 čuopac, i.
 čuideóc, m.
 čuipem, b.
 čup, f.
 čup, d.
 čupa, l, o.
 čupca, f.
 (no)čupmeb, f.

uabop, 26.
 uáčcpa, m; -áč, a, e.
 uaba[ib], a; -ib (ua with pr. suf.
 3 p.), p.
 noimuaga (n. p.), b.
 uail, d.
 uaimm (ua and pron. suf. 1 s.), h.
 uaim (g. s.), e.
 (h)uaim, g.
 uaima, a.
 uair (sb.), d, e.
 uair (conj.), d, e, ž, g, i, l, m, n, o.
 (h)uairpe (p.), d; huairi (p.), d.
 uairliu, d.
 uaic (ua and pr. suf. 2 s.), g.
 uamaib, p.
 uan, e.
 uapab (uap and pr. suf. 3 p.), o.
 uapalacpač (g. p.), e; uapli (sb.), e.
 uapum (uap and pron. suf. 1 s.), d.
 ubail (g.), h, m; (ac.), h, m.
 uball, d, g, h.
 uóc, 26, e.
 uile (g.), g; uilec (g.), g.
 uile, b, o, e, g, i, o.
 (h)uile, ž, l.
 uileóumaáč, a.
 uileóumaáčaič (g.), o.
 uipb (n. p.), d.
 uipcepc, o.
 (h)ulc, h.
 ule, 28; uli (n. p., g. p., ac. p.), g,
 m, o.
 (h)ulib, m.
 um, m.
 upapbaib, o.
 upce, 24, p; uipci[u], 26.
 Uicu, 20.

LECTURE II.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.



THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

SUCCESSIONS FROM BOOKS OF LEINSTER AND BALLYMOTE.

III.

AT folio 15 b, Marianus inserted the following catalogue of Irish kings who belonged to the northern half of Ireland :

hí punct plachí [principes] hiberniæ qui ex dimedia parte eir, id est, do Lech Chuinn [ex dimedio Connu], pegerunt, o Chunn cetchatach co Flann, mac Mail-Sechnaill.

Conn, Art, Cormac, anní 60.
Corpri, mac Cormaic, anní 30.
Fiache Mulletan, anní 25.
Muredach Tireach, anní 4.
Euchu Mugmedoin, anní 25.
Conlae Roiss, anní 4.
Niall, anní 27.

These are the princes of Ireland of the moiety [called] the Half of Conn, that reigned from Conn of the Hundred Battles to Flann, son of Mael-Sechnaill.

Conn [of the Hundred Battles], Art, Cormac, 60 years.
Corpri, son of Cormac, 30 years.
Fiache Mullethan, 25 years.
Muredach Tireach, 4 years.
Euchu Mugmedoin, 25 years.
Conlae Roiss [*read* Colla Uais], 4 years.
Niall, 27 years.

Nachi [Oachi], annir lx.
 Loegaere, mac Nell, annir lxi.
 Aillill Molt, mac n[O]achi, annir xx.
 Lugaeb, mac Loegaere, annir xxiii.
 Murchertach, mac Ercca, annir xx.
 Tuathal Mailgarb, annir xiiii.
 Diarmeac, mac Fergura, annir xx.
 Fergur 7 Domnall, da mac Muirchertaig meic Ercca,
 annir xxx.
 Muirebach Munberg, annir xii.
 Anmire, mac Setnai, annir iii.
 Baican, mac Muirchertaig 7 Echoid, mac Domnaell,
 meic Murchertaig, annir iii.
 Baetan, mac Murchada, annir xvi.
 Anmire, annir vii.
 Colman bec, mac Diarmata 7 Aeb, mac Anmepach,
 annir xiiii.
 Suibni, mac Colma[ⁱ]n moir, annir vi.

Dathi, 60 years.
 Loegaere, son of Niall, 66 years.
 Aillill Molt, son of Dathi, 20 years.
 Lugaed, son of Loegaere, 23 years.
 Murchertach, son of Erc, 20 years.
 Tuathal Mailgarb, 18 years.
 Diarmait, son of Fergus, 20 years.
 Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Murchertach, son of Erc,
 30 years.
 Muiredach Muinderg [Red-neck], 12 years.
 Anmire, son of Setna, 4 years.
 Baican, son of Muirchertach and Echoid, son of Domnall, son
 of Muirchertach [son of Erc], 4 years.
 Baetan, son of Murchad, 16 years.
 Anmire, 7 years.
 Colman the Little, son of Diarmait and Aed, son of Anmire,
 13 years.
 Suibni, son of Colman the Great, 6 years.

Aed Slane, mac Diarmata, annor iiii.
 Aed Alaeinn, mac Domnall, annor iii.
 Oengur, mac Colma[1]n, annor iiii.
 Suibni Mend, mac Fachtna, annor iii.
 Domnall, mac Aeda, annor xxv.
 Conall 7 Cellach, da mac Mailecoba, annor xv.
 bladmecc 7 Diarmait, da macc Aeda Slane, annor iiii.
 Sechnarach, mac bladmeicc, annor u.
 Cendfaelad, mac bladmeicc, annor iii.
 Finnachta, mac Dunchada, annor xviii.
 Longrech, mac Oengura, annor xviii.
 Congall, mac Fergurra, annor iii.
 Fergal, mac Maelebuin, annor xii.
 Fogartach, mac Cernach, annor ii.
 Cinaid, mac Irgalach, annor iii.
 Flaithbertach, mac Longrech, annor vi.
 Aed, mac Fergael, annor x.
 Domnall, mac Murchada, annor xx.

Aed Slane, son of Diarmait, 4 years.
 Aed Alaeinn, son of Domnall, 7 years.
 Oengus, son of Colman, 9 years.
 Suibni Mend, son of Fachtna, 7 years.
 Domnall, son of Aed, 35 years.
 Conall and Cellach, two sons of Mailcoba, 15 years.
 Bladmecc and Diarmait, two sons of Aed Slane, 9 years.
 Sechnasach, son of Bladmecc, 5 years.
 Cendfaelad, son of Bladmecc, 4 years.
 Finnachta, son of Dunchad, 18 years.
 Longrech, son of Oengus, 9 years.
 Congall, son of Fergus, 7 years.
 Fergal, son of Maelduin, 12 years.
 Fogartach, son of Cernach, 2 years.
 Cinaid, son of Irgalach, 4 years.
 Flaithbertach, son of Longrech, 6 years.
 Aed, son of Fergael, 10 years.
 Domnall, son of Murchad, 20 years.

Níall, mac Fergaele, anníꝛ x.ii.
 Donnchad, mac Domnael, anníꝛ xiiii.
 Aed, mac Neil, anníꝛ xxi.

—*

Conchobor, mac Donnchaba, anníꝛ xiiii.
 Níall, mac Aeda, anníꝛ xiii.
 Maelrechnaell, anníꝛ xii.
 Aed, mac Nel, anníꝛ xiii.
 Flann, mac Moilrechnaill.

Níall, son of Fergael, 15 years.
 Donnchad, son of Domnall, 18 years.
 Aed, son of Nial, 22 years.

Conchobor, son of Donnchad, 19 years.
 Níall, son of Aed, 13 years.
 Mael-Sechnaill, 12 years.
 Aed, son of Nial, 13 years.
 Flann, son of Moil-Sechnaill.

With respect to the transcription, the word Mulletan was first written Mullachletan. Marianus then placed a deletion-dot under each letter of lach. Eppca, of Mupcheptach, mac Eppca, was originally ceppca, but a point was put over, and another under, the initial c. These and such variants as Muirceptaig—Muircheptaig—Mupcheptaig, Mupbeach—Muirpebach, Nell—Neil were probably the result of oversight.

The following, however, cannot be accounted for in a similar manner. They show how early, and to what extent, phonetic forms and the consequent corruption made their appearance in the transcription of Irish MSS. Passing over the *vox nihili*, Nachu, in which the radical Ǿ was omitted, as not being pronounced when eclipsed by n, we have evidence under his own hand that the copyist,

* A line is drawn here in the original.

whether he worked from memory or from an exemplar, had the accurate forms available. Yet he wrote the same words correctly or corruptly at haphazard.

Corrupt forms.		Correct forms.
(Ge.)		(Gi.)
Geb.		baican.
Glaenn.		Cinab.
baecan.		Maitgarb.
Diarmaec.		Maitcoba.
Domnaell.		
Peprael.		
Pepraele.		
Loegaene.		
Lugaeb.		
Mael-Sechnaill.		
Maelbun.		
	(Nominative.)	
blabmecc.		Copmac.
	(Genitive.)	
Colman.		Colman.
Domnael.		Domnaill.
Peprael.		Pepraele.
Mael } Sechnaill.		Maitcoba.
Moil }		Sechnaill.
Sechnaell.		

This confirms the conclusion already drawn, that, namely, the presence of such phenomena can form no linguistic basis whereon to determine the date of a composition.

Respecting the subject matter, the list was manifestly drawn up to show that since the bipartite division of Ireland, in the second century of the Christian era, between Conn of the Hundred Battles and Eogan Mor, or Mogh Nuadhat, the Half of Conn, namely, the northern moiety, supplied nearly all the over-kings. Why the compiler stopped short at Flann (*ob.* 916), it is apparently useless to suggest; especially, as Donnchad, son of Flann, reigned from A.D. 919 to A.D. 944.

There is no break to correspond with the native division of national history. Irish chroniclers divide our annals into Pre-Christian and Post-Christian: the point of discrimination being the

advent of St. Patrick as missionary. The pagan portion of the Catalogue of Marianus includes from Conn to Dathi. The errors contained therein are considerable. Conlæ Roiss is an unaccountable form for Colla Uais. The true sequence is: Fiacha, Colla Uais, Muridech Tirech, Coelbad, Eochu Mugmedon, Niall. This will be apparent by comparison with the poem appended from the *Book of Leinster* (L) with variants from the *Book of Ballymote* (B).

The author, Gilla Coemain (Devotee of St. Coeman; of, perhaps, Russagh, co. Westmeath), flourished in the second half of the eleventh century. The other chronological poem composed by him and already referred to* is dated A.D. 1072. One of the additional verses in I. calls him son (*mac*); the B copy, grandson, or descendant (*ua*), of Gilla Samthainne—Devotee of [abbess] Samthann (*ob.* 739). He may thus have belonged to the Ui-Cairbre: a sept that inhabited the barony of Granard, co. Longford, in which the establishment of the saint in question was situated.

He gives the names, regnal years and modes of death of the over-kings who ruled Ireland from the grandson of Noah to Loegaire, the contemporary of St. Patrick. To discuss the reliability of the information thus afforded is beside the present purpose.† The piece is here given for two reasons. It presents in a convenient form the traditional knowledge of the subject. The chief object of the selection is, however, to illustrate the metrical form—Debide—in which the great bulk of native poetry has been cast. In connexion herewith, one fact is of special significance. The synopses‡ sub-joined relative to *Concord* prove that, as regards one of the chief elements, B is superior to L,—fresh proof that an older MS. is not necessarily the more reliable.

The data to my knowledge appertaining to Debide are as follows:—

The authorities in MS. number five. They will be found, text and translation, appended to the present Lecture. I.–IV. are taken from the *Book of Ballymote*. I. is contained in a tract upon metric forms; II. in a treatise explanatory of the measures peculiar to the different orders of bards. III. and IV. belong to the *Book of the*

* Lect. I., p. 23.

† The chronology derivable from the text is annexed, for comparison with that of the Synchronistic Tracts appended to Lecture III.

‡ Notes L, M.

Ollam, or Professor of Poetry: the former, to a section treating of metres; the latter, to a recapitulation thereof. V. is from the *Book of Leinster*. The *a* and *b* verses are respectively the eighth and ninth of fourteen quatrains descriptive of twelve chief kinds of poetry (*ard aiste in dana*). The *e* stanza occurs amongst verses illustrative of bardic technical terms.

I., in the present recension, to judge from one of the examples, was compiled in the latter half of the eleventh century. Flannacan O'Kelly, king of Bregia (the eastern portion of Meath), died, according to the *Annals of Ulster*, A.D. 1060. In the following year, his son, Flann, was slain by Garvey O'Casey, head of a rival family, who thus acquired the kingship.* This Flann was, perhaps, the person to whom the bardic exhortation in *ma* was addressed.

The Tract is one of the two authorities which give details of the metres. It opens, somewhat inauspiciously, by reproducing without comment a statement calculated to render dubious the distinction between Regular and Irregular Debride. According to what is given below under Rule 3, the *a* quatrain would seem to belong to Regular Debride. The *Clithar* mentioned therein was probably a wooded plain either near Dundalk, or in Fir-Cell (barony of Eglisli, King's Co.).

The lines in *e* show the vitality of tradition, being the most ancient to be found in the five pieces. They deal with a subject that is purely pagan, and were apparently composed to deride the inefficacy of the Lobe Charm.† Of the author, the Ultonian poet, Flann, I know nothing more.

In the *Book of Ballymote*,‡ the opening line of the example in *a* is given as an instance of *Emain*, or Duplication (of the initial letter). The authorship is there ascribed to no less a personage than Cuchullain: *the doughtiest hero of the Scots*§ thus acquiring a fresh title to fame.||

That the Composite in *e* was not merely theoretical, but brought into operation at an early period, is proved by the occurrence of the

* Note A.

† Note B.

‡ P. 302 a, ll. 46-7.

§ *Fortissimus heros Scotorum*, Tigernach. O'Flaherty, as if not to be outdone, calls him *decanatissimus pugil* (Ogygia, Pars III., cap. xlvi., p. 279).

|| Note C.

same metre in the *Tale of the Swine of Mac Dathó*, given in the *Book of Leinster*.*

The similar formation in *g* is of interest, as being that in which the "Ten poems [= 94 quatrains] of the Resurrection" appended to *Sallair na Rann* are composed. It likewise supplies the name, which has not been given in the published transcript of the *Pealtor*.† In the Rules, to be mentioned hereafter, the measure is one of those included under the term *Oglachus*.

The metre of *l* is employed in a quatrain upon St. Mochta of Louth (Aug. 19), quoted in the Martyrology of Tallaght, in the *Book of Leinster*. The verse is mutilated, but another copy occurs amongst the *Lebar Breac* glosses on the *Calendar of Oengus*.‡

The versification, such as it is, of the final section (©) reflects more credit on the composer than the biographical and historical knowledge displayed therein.

II., if *Donnchad the Brown* (a) be the same as *Donnchad the Brown* of a quatrain in the *Annals of Ulster* (A.D. 929), cannot date, in its present form, beyond the second quarter of the tenth century.§

The references in the e stanza are explained by another entry (A.D. 840) in the same *Annals*: which likewise has a copy of the verse that fortunately preserves the true reading, *hostages*, instead of the unmeaning words of II. and III.||

Attention may be directed to the charming description (j) of the blackbird in song. It will bear comparison with the two similar quatrains on the margin of the St. Gall *Priscian* (fol. 203-4), of which Nigra¶ wrote with such true feeling.

Amo figurarmi il povero monaco che, or fa più di mille anni, stava copiando il manoscritto, e, distratto un istante dal canto dei merli, contemplava dalla finestra della sua cella la verde corona di boscaglie che circondava il suo monastero nell' Ulster o nel Connaught, e, dopo avere ascoltato l'agile trillo degli uccelli, recitava queste strofe e ripigliava poi più allegro l'interrotto lavoro.

Mael-fabaill (k) may have been either the king of Carrigabracky,

* Note D. For the text, with the variants of two other MSS., see Windisch: *Irische Texte*, pp. 96 sq. † P. vi.

‡ Note E.

§ Note F.

|| Note G.

¶ *Reliquie Celtiche: Il MS. Irlandese di San Gallo*, Torino, 1872, p. 23.

in Inishowen, co. Donegal, who died A.D. 881; or the king of Aidhne, a territory in Galway, co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmaduagh, who died in 891.*

III. is of equal authority with II. The example in the opening section may be taken as showing that the authorship was different. The same writer would hardly have varied in the illustration of one measure. In a poetic eulogy of king Aed, preserved in an eighth-century MS. of the Monastery of St. Paul, Carinthia, Rairiu (the hill of Reerin, co. Kildare) signifies the province of Leinster. It has probably the same meaning here; not Rairiu = Offally, Queen's Co., as in Gilla Coemain's poem (f 6).

In accordance with the quatrain in **k**, the composition may date from the last quarter of the ninth century.†

The verse (**g**) ascribed to the national patroness is more in keeping than the similar attribution in Terminational Debidé given in the *Tripartite Life*.‡

The connexion of St. Columba (**h**) with the Cauldron, or Charybdis, of Breacan (between Rathlin Island and the northern coast of Antrim) took place, according to the Life of St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise,§ when the saint was returning to Iona after his final visit to Ireland, a few years before his death.

With reference to the stanza in **m**, Robartach and Suibne, sons of Maenach, died as stewards of the monastery of Slane, co. Meath, A.D. 787 and 814, respectively.|| The quatrain in question, with its mention of *meal-sifting and door-keeping*, may accordingly embody the complaint of a lay-brother of that establishment respecting the comparative lightness of the duties assigned to the *Son of Cu-abba* by one of the above mentioned *oeconomis*.

IV. is chiefly valuable for the statements respecting the abbreviated line in Short Debidé. The substitution of the opening lines as mnemonics instead of the full text of the examples is proof that the piece was transcribed, perhaps composed, with knowledge of II. and III.

V. **a**, **b** are intended to exemplify in themselves the formation of the measures they respectively describe. The author belonged

* Note H.

† Note H (a).

‡ Rolls' Ed., p. 150.

§ Quoted in *Admannan*, p. 263.

|| Note I.

to the sept of O'Rooney, hereditary poets of Mac Gennis, king of Ulidia (cos. Antrim and Down). His death took place, according to the *Annals of Ulster*, A.D. 1079.* V. e supplies independent authority for Lobe Debidé. Its chief importance, however, consists in the reading of the example.

The pieces, it will be seen, afford no information, except in a few instances, beyond the name and example of the metre. They were, in fact, mere memoranda for proficient. The principles of the art and the application thereof must consequently have been imparted orally. That instruction of the kind existed in active and continuous operation is sufficiently attested by the magnitude, influence and vitality of the Bardic Order.

The metric doctrine thus delivered finds a partial echo in the Rules formulated by the Franciscan, O'Mulloy, in his *Grammatica Latino-Hibernica*, published at Rome in 1677. (From that work they were transferred by O'Donovan into his *Irish Grammar*.) In the author's time, versification was still cultivated as a hereditary avocation. To judge, however, from accessible material, bardism had already in part become a lost art.

In reference to the present treatment, it has to be mentioned that the lines of the verses are written without a break in the MSS. Furthermore, the labour of discrimination is rarely relieved by punctuation, or otherwise. Not infrequently indeed it is aggravated by considerable illiteracy of transcription. To these difficulties has to be added the meagreness of the native vocabularies within reach. (For obvious reasons, the illustrative character of the examples can seldom be preserved in the translation.) Under the circumstances, no finality is claimed for the conclusions arrived at in this Lecture.

To illustrate the Rules, I set down the opening lines of Gilla Coemáin's poem :—

hEriu apb, uoir nappfē,
 Inágen moidéad na mopeuim,
 Noco n-foiur bunu a buad,
 Co noppuaru hua lamfad.

Eriu sublime, isle of the kings,
 Laudible scene of great deeds;
 Nor knows any person its state,
 Until the grandson of Lamech found it.

* Note J.

1. The verse or quatrain is called *rann iomlan*, and consists in its normal form, as seen above, of four *quarters* (*cothramhna*), or lines. Each quatrain must make independent sense. Not infrequently, each distich is similarly complete. The first half-quatrain is called *the leading* (*soolad*); the last, *the closing* (*comhad*).

To this Rule, I. 1, j, m, o form exceptions. The example of heptasyllabic *Laid Luascach* (o) given elsewhere in the *Book of Ballymote** has five (not six) lines in the verse.

2. Each line is made up of seven syllables. In the numeration, what is called *vowel-drowning* (*bathudh guthaigh*) is taken into account. When, namely, a word ending in a vowel is followed by a word commencing with a vowel, elision of the first takes place, when necessary for the scansion. Thus, line 3, $\text{dun} \text{ } \alpha \text{ } \text{b} \text{ } \alpha \text{ } \text{c}$, is to be pronounced $\text{dun}' \alpha \text{ } \text{b} \text{ } \alpha \text{ } \text{c}$, three syllables. In all other cases, they are retained, each being counted separately. Thus we have, a 1, $\text{h} \text{ } \text{e} \text{ } \text{r} \text{ } \text{i} \text{ } \text{u} \text{ } \text{a} \text{ } \text{p} \text{ } \text{o}$ (three syllables).

By means of this Rule we can conclude, for instance, that the B reading of a 1, which omits $\text{b} \text{ } \alpha \text{ } \text{c}$, is correct. The L lection makes the line hypermetrical, $\text{u} \alpha$ being a dissyllable. $\text{b} \text{ } \alpha \text{ } \text{c}$ was, accordingly, a gloss that crept into the text.

Aphaeresis is likewise employed to produce the requisite number of syllables. Thus we have (a 4):—

'Sín Mumáin do mall éirne.

In [S]lécc Scáirín 'rín debarb dúnob (b 3), the omission of r was owing to the scribe of L reading Scáirín as a dissyllable. 'rín is correctly given in B.

To the Rule relative to heptasyllabic lines, there are the following exceptions: namely, four (opening) syllables are wanting (1) in the first line (II.-III. b, d, h, i, l, IV. c, e, g: the authority for the amount omitted is IV. d); (2) in the first and fourth lines (II.-III. e, IV. a, V. e); (3) in the second and fourth (I. k, l); (4) four syllables in the first line and six in the fourth (I. b, c, II.-III. f, if my arrangement be correct); (5) three in the fourth (I. l, according to my division).

* Note K.

How completely the short initial line, which is so well authenticated, had become forgotten is shown, to take a typical instance, in the first volume of the new edition of the *Annals of Ulster*.^{*} The opening lines of a quatrain are printed thus: [The metre is *Rannaidacht Bec*.]

Cí muilinn,
Ce ro míc mop bí cúirinn.

At foot is a note: "Cí muilinn. These words should be repeated, to complete the line, according to a practice frequently followed by Irish poets."

But, in the first place, repetition of the words will still leave the line a syllable short; secondly, this distich is proof in itself that the abbreviation took place in the beginning of the line. For *muilinn* is in *Correspondence* (Rule 5) with *cúirinn*. The collocation accordingly is:—

Cí muilinn,
Ce ro míc mop bí cúirinn.

3. In every line, two words, whereof neither is to be the article, possessive pronoun, preposition, or conjunctive, must begin with a vowel, or the same consonant. This is called *Concord* (*uaim*). Hence, line 1, we find *Ériu—aró* (vocalic); l. 2, *maigen mólbcach na mopgnim* (consonantal): where *na*, being the article, does not hinder the *Concord*.

(a) In compounds, the *Concord* is formed by the initial letters:—

Coíca ingen ingnatác (i—i), a 2.
ImMaig Rúaid pobacaóin (r—r), h 4.
Deḡ mac Slánuill, ní raeb-ró (r—r), j 4.
Arpin ḡnec uaémar, acḡairb (u—a), b 5.

(b) The verbal particles *do* and *ro* (when not joined with other particles), *no* and negatives do not form *Concord*:—

Docep coemboḡr Cindmara (c—c), p 6.
Noco n-ḡicir buní a diać (b—b), a 1.
Co rocoḡlav Top Conainb (c—c), b 6.
Co noḡruair Ua lamfác (u—u), a 1.

* *l*p. 110 11.

(c) The eclipsing letters are not employed in *Concord* :—

Nuabu Ar̄ḡac̄lām na n-eč (a—e), ¶ 6.
Ar̄im c̄p̄ n-veič m-bliaban b̄p̄ar (b—b), § 1.

From this it follows, either that *Concord* was introduced before Eclipsis; or that the eclipsing letters were rightly regarded as not radically connected with the words to which they were prefixed.

(d) Similarly, p̄, f̄ and č are not available for *Concord* :—

- (p̄) I top̄c̄ar̄ ar̄ p̄[h]er̄ ñ-h̄er̄enb (e—e), § 2.
D' h̄er̄imōn ir̄ b'Ēber̄ pol̄c̄caem (e—o), ¶ 1.
- (f̄) C̄óic̄ bliabna b̄o Shec̄na ar̄c̄ (e—a), ¶ 6.
bliabain b̄o Shl̄áne, b̄o'n̄ laeč (l—l), ¶ 1.
- (č) Co n-ep̄baic̄ b̄e čám iap̄c̄ain (a—i), ¶ 6.
D̄oč̄oib̄ Neimeb̄ éc̄ b̄e čám (e—a), ¶ 2.

The quiescence of these letters was accordingly established prior to the Rule relative to *Concord*.

(e) According to the Rule, r̄, when followed by a vowel or consonant, requires a vowel or the same consonant to form the second alliterative. This, however, has to be modified with respect to l, n and p. Thus :

Slánoll—r̄úair̄c̄ (¶ 6);	Séct̄na—r̄l̄ám (¶ 4);
Slánuill—raeb̄ (¶ 4);	S̄ir̄lam̄ r̄aiḡeb̄ r̄luaz̄ (¶ 3);
S̄ir̄na—r̄lac̄c̄c̄ain̄ (¶ 5);	r̄l̄n̄az̄—r̄aep̄ (¶ 1);
S̄ir̄na—r̄r̄s̄an̄aib̄ (¶ 6);	r̄n̄omaiḡ—r̄ir̄p̄aet̄raiḡ.*
S̄ir̄na—r̄leč̄c̄aib̄ (ib.);	

It may consequently be concluded that r̄ forms *Concord* with r̄l̄, r̄n̄, r̄p̄ and *vice versa*.

Concord is twofold—*Improper* and *Proper*. The *Proper*, or *true*, *Concord* (*firuaim*) takes place when the vocalic or consonantal agreement (as defined above) is found in the two final words of the line; otherwise, it is called *Improper* (*uaim gnúise*). Hence we have,

* Lecture I., p. 58 k. *supra*.

l. 2, molbchach—μορχνημ; l. 3, δυνι—διαχ, *Proper Concord*:
l. 1, Εριυ—αρβ; l. 4, (ρ)υαιρ—υα, *Improper Concord*.

The *Improper Concord*, it is laid down, may replace the *Proper* in the first and second lines; but the *Proper* must of necessity occur in the third and fourth. With respect to Irregular Dehide, however, V. b and the poem of Gilla Coemain show that this Rule has to be taken with some exceptions.* The test of Regular and Irregular Dehide may be respectively defined, according to these, as the presence or absence of *Concord* (whether *Proper* or *Improper*) in all, or from any, of the lines of a quatrain.

It may be well to quote a few examples to show the textual value of *Concord*. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*,† O'Donovan gives the text and translation of the second line of a quatrain as follows:—

“ hīc at cuma in c-ferir—At Ath-Cuma-an-tseisir: i.e. the Ford of the Slaughtering of the Six. This name is now obsolete.”

In Vol. I. of the *Annals of Ulster*,‡ we have:

“ hīc atcuma inb ferir.—The Ford of the Slaughter of the Six. Not identified.”

Here the *Concord* is plainly between the a of atcuma and the e of ferir. This proves that at is the inseparable particle; not the substantive at, a ford. The meaning is consequently: “At the cutting-off of the six” (whose names follow). Besides, there is no ford at the place in question.

In the Rolls' edition of the *Tripertite*,§ the following occurs: “Aed . . xxvii . cotorchair icath Da Fherta—Aed [reigned] twenty-seven [years] and fell in the battle of Da Fherta.” That is, the combination icath is resolved into i cath, in the battle. In the poem from the *Book of Ballymote*|| appended to Lecture IV., there is a quatrain (¶ 4) on the subject, which presents the same MS. grouping. But the *Concord* gives the true division:—

lc Gē-ba-ferca innpuar—At very cold Ath-da-ferca.

This agrees with the *Annals of Ulster* (A.D. 819), which have the Latin equivalent:¶ iuxta Uabum-buapum-urpcurum—near the Ford of the two (marvellous) feats.

* Note L. † Vol. I., pp. 244-5. ‡ Ed. Hennessy, pp. 96-7. § Pp. 320-1.

|| P. 50 b. ¶ Most probably, the meaning is *Ford of two tombs*.

The conditions above laid down respecting *Concord* are verified in V. a, the typical example of Terminational, or Regular Debide. Herewith agree II. a, b, III. b. The *Concord* of I. a, l. 2, is *Improper*: peaparıb-peapıan; not b'[p]eapıan-beıpeoıl, which was a scribal error. Hence, doubtless, the statement with which the quatrain is introduced in the text: namely, that the verse, according to some, was Irregular Debide. II. b is included as amended by the reading of III. b. III. a is excluded; the first distich being obscure to me, I am unable to restore the *Concord*.*

Irregular Debide may accordingly be defined as that which contains a hemistich without *Concord*. This is the criterion in V. b, in which the final line is thus composed. The same holds good of I. a (l. 2), II.-III. c (l. 1). From V. b we likewise learn that the metre was peculiar to historical poems. In illustration of this, synopses are appended, giving the references of (1) first, (2) second, (3) third and (4) fourth lines not containing *Concord*.† On verifying these, the reason, it will be seen, was that proper names, as a rule, did not accommodate themselves to the requirements of *Concord*.

4. *Termination*, or *Rınn*, is the characteristic of Debide. It signifies that the second and fourth lines of the quatrain shall respectively exceed the first and third by one syllable. The ending of the first and third is called *rınn* (*ımrınn*); that of the second and fourth, *ardrınn* (*cenn-ımrınn*). Thus, in the quatrain quoted, pıŷ is the monosyllabic *rınn*; whilst moıŷnım, the corresponding *ardrınn*, is dissyllabic. Likewise, bıac, the second *rınn*, is exceeded in one syllable by its *ardrınn*, lamıac.

Compounds and words with proclitics may be employed to produce this excedence. When the *rınn* consists of two syllables, the *ardrınn* has three; when the *rınn* has three, the *ardrınn* has four. The present poem contains but three instances of a distich without *Termination*: pıŷarıb-nıŷarıŷ, e 3; pıngarıb-ınbarıŷ, x 4; pıŷ-pıŷı, y 5.

To this Rule are to be referred the statements in I. e, f, g, i. To understand them, an explanation of the technical terms employed therein becomes necessary.

Terminational Debide (a) is a quatrain with the first and third

* Very probably, it is a-ı (phacep-ımmcenn). III. a can thus be included.

† Note M.

lines ending in monosyllables and the second and fourth in trisyllables.

Duplication of Termination (*aa*) is a quatrain with the first and third lines ending in dissyllables, the second and fourth in trisyllables.

Rannaidacht Mor (β),	} A quatrain	} Monosyllables.				
Cashardne (γ),			} of hepta-	} Trisyllables.		
Ac frealige (δ),					} syllabic	} Alternate Trisyllables and
Rannaidacht Bec (ϵ),						
	} ing in :—					

Now, transpose α (given in I. \mathfrak{d}): that is, replace the first and third lines by the second and fourth respectively and *vice versa*. The result (I. ϵ) will be a Composite of γ and β .

The text heads the example γ , from the opening line being in that measure. The previous textual statement respecting the Composite of β and γ has reference to I. \mathfrak{d} , in which the first line belongs to β . I. \mathfrak{d} , in fact, by having a monosyllabic ending in the first and third, with a trisyllabic in the second and fourth lines, is one of the irregular kinds (made in imitation of the normal measures) to which the Rules give the generic title of *Oglachus*.

In the same way, transpose *aa* (given in I. \mathfrak{f}). The result (I. \mathfrak{g}) will have a twofold appellation: δ and a Composite of γ and ϵ . In the text, it has the same heading and for the same reason as I. ϵ . It likewise comes under *Oglachus*.

The distinction with which I. \mathfrak{g} closes is this. The example there given is δ . *Separate* the lines by transposition (as described above): the result (\mathfrak{f}) will be a Composite of ϵ and γ .

With reference to I. \mathfrak{h} , \mathfrak{i} , *great imrinn* signifies trisyllabic *rinn*; to correspond with which the *head imrinn*, or *ardrinn*, must (according to Rule 4) be quadrisyllabic. It is called *great*, because thereby the *ardrinn* can be duplicated: a process confined, it is stated, to the *rinn* in the other Debides. In \mathfrak{h} accordingly, *pa \acute{c} a pa \acute{c} b* forms the *rinn*; *pla \acute{c} a p \acute{r} nb \acute{c} aip*, the *ardrinn*. How the latter is doubled, appears in \mathfrak{i} . Whatever metrical arrangement be adopted (that given below being merely tentative), the change, it will be seen, has transformed the original almost out of the semblance of Debide. I. \mathfrak{i} , as it stands, is a Composite of β and ϵ .

That the alteration is purely arbitrary seems proved by the fact that the *ardrius* of the second distich has not been similarly treated. In fact, it is a good example of Regular Debride, with monosyllabic *rius* (ρᾰϑ-μαῖ) and dissyllabic *ardrius* (ρῑουθουῖρ-ουῖνζβαῖ).

5. The final requisite is what is called *Correspondence* (*comharda*). To understand this, the native classification of vowels and consonants has to be attended to.

The vowels are divided into *broad*: α, ο, υ, and *slender*: ε, ι.

The consonants are classed as follows:—

1. ρ.
2. c, p, τ (smooth).
3. ζ, b, v (middle).
4. č, p(č), č (aspirates).
5. ll, m, nn, nζ, ρρ (strong).
6. ǃ, ǃ, č, l, m, n, p (light).

Perfect Correspondence means that in each distich the last syllable of each line shall agree with the last syllable of the other in vowels and consonants of the same class. This frequently approaches, and occasionally becomes, rhyme. Initial consonants need not be taken into account, unless when two or more (whether belonging to the last syllable, or partly thereto and partly to the penultimate) come together in (1) one, or (2) both of the syllables in question. *Correspondence* then takes place (chiefly in the finals), in (1), between the single consonant and one of the group; or, in (2), between one consonant of one group and one of the other. Thus, in ρίζ and μοργουμ, the agreement between ζουμ and ρίζ is perfect: consisting of the same vowel, ι, with the *light* consonants ζ and ρ (which, although not thus marked in the MSS., were aspirated), ρ and n. In the second distich, λα in λαμῖαč is not taken into account. The vocalic consonance is identical (ουῖαč—μῖαč); the consonantal is also perfect, ǃ and ρ (for the m in λαμῖαč was inflected) belonging to the *light* division.

Imperfect, or broken, Correspondence (*Comharda bristo*) is defined a vocalic consonance, without any regard to consonantal agreement. This species, it is added, allows one word to terminate in a vowel and the other in a consonant.

An example of this rarely-occurring *Correspondence* is found in the opening distich of w 5:—

Fengur Dubbecad, cen bianblau,
Cen ecnad, pi oen bliadne.

But the instance is more apparent than real; for the final *b* of *bianblau* was not pronounced.

Under this Rule are to be classed the examples of which the characteristic is *Correspondence* without *Termination* (Rule 4). They fall into three classes: quatrains having *Correspondence* (1) between all the lines (II. *l*); (2) between those of each distich (I. *b*, II.—III. *e*, *f*—with a sub-division of monosyllabic, II.—III. *j* and dissyllabic, II.—III. *k*); (3) between the first and third, second and fourth, lines (II.—III. *g*, *h*).

Of these, *e*, *g*, *k* belong (not to *Debide*, but) to ϵ ; *h* and *j* to β . II.—III. *l*, being a Composite of β and ϵ , is misnamed. With it are to be grouped I. *b*, II.—III. *f*, *i*. I. *e* is an imitation (*Oglachus*) of β ; II.—III. *e* and V. *e* are modelled upon ϵ .

Debide, it may thus be concluded, was applied generically to a quatrain, of which the basis was a heptasyllabic line.

II.—III. *g*, *h* enable us to correct with certainty a scribal error which possesses a prescription of more than a thousand years, and which may be quoted as an instance of the conservatism of copyists. The MS. of St. Paul, Carinthia, contains two verses of a poem (in β), preserved in its entirety in the *Book of Leinster* and elsewhere.* The first quatrain is as follows†:—

Ir én immo n-raba rár,
Ir nau toll dian t-epinn guar,
Ir lepcar rár, ir cpand cpín,
Nab déni coil mb píg cuar.

He is a bird, around which closes a snare,
He is a leaky ship, to which is fated destruction,
He is an empty vessel, he is a withered tree,
Whoso doeth not the will of the king above.

* For the Poem and the legend connected therewith, see *The Calendar of Oengus* (R. I. A. edition), pp. civ.—vi.

† Windisch: *Irische Texte*, p. 319.

Throughout the poem, *Concord* (Rule 3) is subordinated to *Correspondence*. The clauses of the third line have consequently to be reversed, and the reading will thus be:—

Ir cranb crín, ir leŕcar fár.

He is a withered tree, he is an empty vessel.

Some of the terms (*s.g.* Meagre Debide, I. e, II.-III. m, Distiched Debide, I. j, etc.) it has not been deemed necessary to deal with in detail. The explanation of them lies in the application of the general principles and will present no difficulty, when these have been mastered.

To facilitate reference, the accompanying Tables exhibit the results derived from the foregoing discussion respecting the connexion between the Rules and the MS. authorities.

They will likewise show that the fresh material amounts very closely to two fifths. When it is added that the present texts form but a small portion of the general subject, as treated in the *Book of Ballymote*, the native language will be conceded to have been rich in forms of versification. To what extent the bardic compositions, as a whole, are entitled to rank as poetry, in the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to decide.

A.—SYNOPSIS OF DEBIDE.

No.	RULE.	EXAMPLES.	EXCEPTIONS.
1.	Four-line Verses,	I. a-h, k, l, m; II.-III. a-m; V. a, b, c.	I. i, j, n, o.
2.	Heptasyllabic lines,	I. a, h, j, m-o; II.-III. a, c, g, j, k, m; V. a, b.	(1) II.-III. b, d, h, i, l, IV. e, e, g; (2) II.-III. e, IV. a, V. c; (3) I. k, l; (4) I. b, c; (5?) I. i.
3.	Concord,	[Quatrains containing Concord (whether Proper or Improper) in every heptasyllabic line :—]	[Quatrains containing at least one heptasyllabic line without Concord (whether Proper or Improper) :—]
4.	Termination,	I. a, b, c, f, h; II. a; II.-III. b, i, k. I. a, h-l, n; II.-III. a, b, c, m; V. a, b.	I. d, e, i-o; III. a; II.-III. e-h, j, l, m; IV. b, d; V. b. I. b-g, i, m, o; II.-III. d, e, f-l; V. e.
5.	Correspondence,	[Quatrains containing Correspondence in each distich :—] I. a, b, d-g, k-o; II. a; II.-III. b, d-g, i-m; III. a; V. a, b.	[Quatrains containing a distich without Correspondence :—] I. c, h, i, j; II.-III. e, h.

B.—TABLE SHOWING THE REGULARITY AND IRREGULARITY (RELATIVE TO THE RULES) OF THE ITEMS IN I. II. III. IV. V.

+ denotes Example; - denotes Exception.

Section.	I. RULES.					II. RULES.					III. RULES.					IV. RULES.					V. RULES.				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[- e II.] [- m II.] [- b II.] [- c II.] [- d II.] [- g II.] [- h II.]	+	+	+	+	+				
b	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	-	+	+				
c	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+		+	-	-	-	+				
d	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	[+]	-	[-	+	+										
e	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	[+]	-	[-	-	+										
f	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	[+]	-	-	-	[+]										
g	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+										
h	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+										
i	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	[+]	-	-	[-	+										
j	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+										
k	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+										
l	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+										
m	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+										
n	-	+	-	+	+																				
o	-	+	-	-	-																				

C.—TABLE SHOWING THE RESPECTIVE AND COLLECTIVE TOTALS OF REGULARITY AND IRREGULARITY (RELATIVE TO THE RULES) OF I. II. III. IV. V.

+ denotes Example; - denotes Exception.

	No. of Sections.	RULES.									
		1		2		3		4		5	
		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
I.	15	11	4	10	5	4	11	8	7	12	3
II.	13	13	0	6	7	3	10	3	10	13	0
III.	13	13	0	6	7	3	10	4	9	13	0
IV.	7	[7	0	3	4	1	6	2	5	7	0]
V.	3	3	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	0
		47 4		27 24		12 39		19 32		48 3	
	51	51		51		51		51		51	

NOTES.

A.—(a) ANNALS OF ULSTER.

<p>A.D. m°. ʒʒ°. uiii. Siciuic, mac míó Amlaim, pí Ǿall Ǿ Flannacan, hUa Ceallaig, pí bneǾ, a n-bul bo Rom.</p>	<p>A.D. 1028. Siciuic, grandson of Amlam, king of the Foreigners and Flannacan O'Kelly, king of Bregia, went to Rome.</p>
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(b) ANNALS OF ULSTER.

<p>A.D. m°. lʒ°. Flannacan hUa Ceallaig, pí bneǾ, bo ec i n-a aithne.</p>	<p>A.D. 1060. Flannacan O'Kelly, king of Bregia, died in his pilgrimage.</p>
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(c) ANNALS OF TIGERNACH.

<p>[A.D. m°. lʒ°. i°.] Flann hUa Cellaig, pí bneǾ, bo marbad bo na Saicmb.</p>	<p>[A.D. 1061.] Flann O'Kelly, king of Bregia, was slain by the Saitni.*</p>
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<p>Ǿairbneó hUa CaturaiǾ, pí bneǾ, moṛcuur eṛc [in peni- tencia. Ann. Ulc.].</p>	<p>Garvey O'Casey, king of Bregia, died [in penance. <i>Annals of Ulster</i>].</p>
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B.—LOBE CHARM.

(a) Cormac's Glossary (*Lebar Brecc*, p. 264a).

<p>bri Ǿaó n-[Ǿ]accair (no, caó n-[Ǿ]occur), uc eṛc a m-bneṛaib Nemib[-eb]. Ibon, briamon ṛmet- P. 264b raige : ibon, ainm nemṛeorrā boǾniac ṛilib [im n]eó abacoing. Melib ṛmict in buine icer a dá ṛheṛ Ǿ boécci in buine im a ṛ-béni nemṛeṛṛ. ṛiṛ inṛon, amal ar ṛṛia in buine a n-eócair aca in ball ro, ir ṛṛia buine[-i] a</p>	<p><i>Bri</i> is every contiguity, as in [the Brehon Law Tract called] <i>The Laws of the [privileged] Grades</i>. Namely, <i>bri- mon smelthraige</i>: to wit, the name of a charm the poets perform respecting one who has forsworn them. He [the poet] grinds the lobe of the person between his two fingers and the person respecting whom he performs the charm dies. That [comes] true [thus]: as it is externally</p>
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* A sept in Fingal, East Meath, the chief family of which was O'Casey.

n-eccair aca in buine peo. Amal ar cimme 7 ir elaci in ball po quam alia membra, pio ec hio homo.

this member is upon the person, so in regard to people this person is external. [Or,] as this member is thinner and weaker than the other members, so [is] this man also.

(b) *Book of Leinster* (p. 187 a).

briamon rmeτραδ: ibon, bri, briačar 7 mon, clep; ibon, clep briačarba rin doğniur ind fionb. Ibon, cenéle nemčiuřa in rin: ibon, rmuč a đluarí do gabđil 1 n-a laim: ibon, amal nd pil endim anbrin, ir amlaib na pil ened, no neřt acón čí éonaiřer in file.

Briamon smetrach: that is, *Bri*, word, and *Mon*, feat; namely, a verbal operation [is] that which the poets used to perform. That is a species of charm: namely, to catch the lobe of his ear in his hand: to wit, as there is not bone in that, it is thus there is not honour or strength in the person whom the poet satirizes.

(c) *Book of Ballymote* (p. 326 b).

briamon rmeτραδ. Đerla na fileb po: ibon, in gne đeidenad irunb. Ibon, bri, ibon, briačur; mon, ibon, cleap 7 rmuč, ibon, cluar 7 řorřad, ibon, řuđu. No, bri, ibon, briačur 7 mon, ibon, cleap 7 rmeτραδ, ibon, rmuč-řorřad: ibon, co řorřuřibur nead. Cleap briačurba rin đonubur na fileb oc egnud: ibon, rmuč a cluarí do gabail 1 n-a laim: ibon, amal nac pil enaim řunb, ni paib eneac hicon čí egnaiřer in fileb [file].

Briamon smetrach. The language of the poets [is] this: to wit, the last species [is] here. Namely, *bri* = word; *mon* = operation, and *smi* = ear, and *forrach* = satirizing. Or [thus]: *bri* = word, and *mon* = operation, and *smetrach* (that is, *emit-forrach*) [= lobe-satirizing]: they used to satirize a person. A verbal operation [was] that which the poets used to perform in satirizing: to wit, to catch the lobe of his ear in his [the poet's] hand. That is, as there is not bone here, there [is] not honour for the person whom the poet satirizes.

C.—DUPLICATION.

Emain eli đino, Cu-Cullain:

Another Duplication indeed [is the verse] Cu-Cullain [sang]:

O bo began, gabur gle 7 aparle.

Since he was small, he took pasture, etc.
—*Book of Ballymote*, p. 302 a, ll. 46-7.

D.—COMPOSITE OF CASBARDNE AND BANNAIDACHT MOR.

Tucad curbaid doctla	There was caused disturbance of sleep
Do Mac Dathó co [a] céo:	To the son of Dathó [Two Mutes] with his house:
Rorbdó: ní no comairleb,	There was a thing he used to counsel
Gen co labradar fpi neó.	Without his speaking to any one.

—*Book of Leinster*, p. 112 a.

E.—UNUSUAL IRREGULAR DEBIDE.

Nip' bo doc[h]ca do Moéca	Not strait was for Mochta
Lugmaib [lir]:	The fort of Louth:
Trí céo ragarc, céo ércop,	[For] 300 priests [and] 100 bishops
Graen fpiir.	[Were] together with him.

—*Book of Leinster*, p. 361, marg. inf.
Lebar Brece, p. 94, gloss between ll. 5, 6.

F.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

A.D. 929. Slogad la Donnad co Lia[h]-druim fpi [Muirceada] mac Neill.	A.D. 929. A hosting by Donnchad to Liath-druim against [Muirceatach] the son of Niall.
Abbré neó fpi Donnad Donn, Ririn ronnad plaidi clann:	Let some one say to Donnchad the Brown, Unto the protector of the raiding of the clans:
Cia beic Lia[h]-druim ar a óinn, Aca gilla diarbainn ann.	Though Liath-druim be in front of him, There is a very stubborn wight there.

* The parts of the text within brackets are from *Lebar Brece*; the place in the *Book of Leinster* having been illegible to the facsimilist.

† *L. B.* has ar céo—above a hundred; to the ruin of the metre.

Colgan (*Acta SS.*, p. 734: quoted in the *Martyrology of Donegal*, p. 224) is far worse. He reads, in the first line: Nip' bo doéca muinncep Moéca—*Not straitened was the community of Mochta*—and, in the third: Trí céo ragarc um óeo n-erroc—*Three hundred priests, along with one hundred bishops*: thus making each of the lines a syllable too long.

The *L. B.* copyist altered doc[h]ca (*strait*) into doéca (*poverty*). Mr. Stokes (*Cal. Oengus.*, p. cxxxii.) adopts and improves upon this by translating the nom. lir "in the burgh," as if the text were llir. Throughout the edition of the *Calendar*, he prints the short lines as though the abbreviation took place at the end, not at the beginning.

G.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

<p>A.D. 840. <i>ḡḡḡḡ.ḡḡ.</i> <i>F</i>oiblimid, <i>ḡḡ</i> Mumán, do inbhuid Míbe ḡ bhreḡ, conibbeirḡ ḡ <i>T</i>erbhairḡ. <i>E</i>c in illa uice inbhreḡ <i>C</i>ell ḡ beirḡi la <i>N</i>iall, mac <i>C</i>eḡa :</p> <p><i>I</i>r he <i>F</i>oiblimid in <i>ḡḡ</i>, <i>D</i>ianid opair oen lair,— <i>E</i>irḡe <i>C</i>onnaḡc oen caḡ</p> <p><i>O</i>ur Míbe do manbhair.</p>	<p>A.D. 840. Fedilmidh, king of Munster, plundered Meath and Bregia, so that he eat down in Tara. And on that occasion [took place] the plundering of [Fir]-jell and Beithre by Niall, son of Aed :</p> <p>Fedhlimidh is the king, To whom it was the work of one day,— [To get] the hostages of Connacht without battle</p> <p>And Meath to devastate.</p>
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H.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

(a)

<p>A.D. 881. <i>ḡḡḡḡ.ḡḡḡḡ.ḡḡ.</i> <i>M</i>ael-fabaill, mac <i>L</i>oingḡiḡ, <i>n</i>ex <i>C</i>airḡe-bhraḡaibe, morbhair.</p>	<p>A.D. 881. Mael-fabaill, son of Loingsech, king of Carraig-brachaide, dies.</p>
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(b)

<p>A.D. 891. <i>ḡḡḡḡ.ḡḡ.ḡḡ.</i> <i>M</i>ael-fabhuill, mac <i>C</i>leirḡiḡ, <i>ḡḡ</i> <i>A</i>idhne, morbhair <i>e</i>rc.</p>	<p>A.D. 891. Mael-fabhuill, son of Cleirech, king of Aidhne, died.</p>
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I.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

(a)

<p>A.D. 787. <i>ḡḡḡḡ.ḡḡḡḡ.ḡḡḡḡ.</i> <i>R</i>obairḡaḡ, mac <i>M</i>oenairḡ, <i>e</i>conimur <i>S</i>lane ḡ <i>a</i>bbair <i>C</i>ille-<i>F</i>oibhriḡ [<i>m</i>orbhair <i>e</i>rc].</p>	<p>A.D. 787. Robartach, son of Moenach, steward of Slane and abbot of Cell-Foibrigh [perhaps Kilbrew, co. Meath], died.</p>
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(b)

<p>A.D. 814. <i>ḡḡḡḡ.ḡḡ.ḡḡḡḡ.</i> <i>S</i>uibne, mac <i>M</i>oenairḡ, <i>e</i>conimur <i>S</i>lane [<i>m</i>orbhair <i>e</i>rc].</p>	<p>A.D. 814. Suibne, son of Moenach, steward of Slane, died.</p>
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J.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

<p>A.D. 1079. <i>mḡ.ḡḡḡḡ.ḡḡ.</i> <i>C</i>eallach hUa <i>R</i>uanada, <i>a</i>ḡḡ ollam <i>E</i>ḡenn, <i>ḡ</i>uieuic in pace.</p>	<p>A.D. 1079. Ceallach Ua Ruanadha, chief bardic professor of Ireland, rested in peace.</p>
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K.—LAID LUASCACH.

Incipit do laib Luascach :

O bacuir in gaet a n-ber
 For cir Saeran reiatan glar,
 Do eparcain conn mri Scié,
 Uorparac docur Calad nit,
 A bhrac Luimnead haetan glar.

It beginneth concerning *Laid Luascach* :

When put the wind from the south
 O'er the land of the Saxons a fresh wing,
 Overwhelmed a wave the Island of Sky
 As it put Calad nit [under water],
 . . . Luimnech grey-green.

—*Book of Ballymote*, p. 292a, l. 23 sq.

L.—POEM OF GILLA COEMAIN.

(a)

Quatrains containing Improper Concord in third line :—

m 1.*	n 3.
„ 3.	o 4.
„ 4.*	r 3.
b 6.	u 6.*
d 2.	v 3.
f 4.	„ 5.
h 6.	w 1.
i 4.	y 1.
k 4.	
l 1.	
m 1.†	

* No Concord in L.

† Proper Concord in B.

(b)

Quatrains containing Improper Concord in fourth line :—

m 1.*	p 6.
„ 4.*	q 1.
b 2.	s 4.
„ 6.	t 5.
e 1.	u 5.
e 3.*	v 4.
j 3.	w 1.
k 3.	x 1.
l 4.	y 1.
m 2.*	„ 2.
p 4.	

* No Concord in L.

M.—POEM OF GILLA COEMAIN.

(a)

Quatrains not containing Concord in first line :—

b 4.	h 3.*
e 3.	„ 4.
„ 4.	i 1.
e 1.	„ 4.
„ 5.	j 4.
f 1.	k 1.
„ 4.	„ 2.
g 5.	„ 3.

(b)

Quatrains not containing Concord in second line :—

m 5.	e 6.
e 2.*	g 2.
„ 4.	„ 4.
„ 5.	„ 6.
d 3.	h 5.
„ 4.	i 5.*
e 4.	j 1.
„ 5.	k 3.

k 4.	u 3.
„ 5.	v 5.
l 2.	w 4.
o 4.*	x 3.
q 3.	„ 6.*
„ 5.*	y 3.
t 4.	„ 5.

* Proper Concord in B.

l 5.	v 5.*
m 6.	w 2.
q 6.	„ 3.
s 5.	y 1.
u 1.	„ 2.
„ 3.	y 4.†‡
v 1.	

* Proper Concord in B.

† If the author took $\text{D}\alpha\text{C}\iota$ [*recte*, $n\text{-D}\alpha\text{C}\iota$] to be the correct form of the name, this line has Proper Concord.

‡ In y 5, the Concord is $\beta[= \text{p}]\alpha\text{-}\rho\alpha\iota\text{c-p}\iota\eta$.

(c)

Quatrains not containing Concord in third line :—

a 4.*	m 1.
b 3.	„ 2.
„ 5.	„ 4.
c 4.	r 4.†
d 1.	s 3.
„ 6.	t 1.
e 1.	„ 4.
„ 2.	„ 6.
„ 5.	u 1.
h 4.	„ 2.
„ 5.	„ 6.
i 2.	w 3.
„ 3.†	x 2.
„ 6.	„ 3.
J 4.	„ 4.
m 3.	y 2.

* Improper Concord in B.

† Proper Concord in B.

(d)

Quatrains not containing Concord in fourth line :—

a 2.	J 6.
„ 3.	k 1.†
„ 4.*	l 3.
„ 5.	„ 6.
e 2.	m 2.*
„ 5.†	„ 5.†
d 4.	„ 6.
„ 5.	n 1.
e 2.	o 1.
„ 3.*	„ 6.
„ 6.	p 1.‡
f 3.	q 4.
g 3.	t 3.†
„ 6.	„ 4.
h 1.	v 5.
i 1.	w 2.
„ 3.	„ 3.
„ 4.	x 4.
J 1.	y 4.†
„ 5.	

* Improper Concord in B.

† Proper Concord in B.

‡ Proper Concord in L.

LEBAR DAILI IN MŌCĀ, p. 289 a.

L

[Deibide.]

a Cia lín aifce an aip[ce]dail? Nín. A cuiŕ fearcac
ar tŕi ceadib, ar e a lín. O Deibidib imorro a tínŕcebul.
Deibide Scailce tŕa ro ar cur, iar ŕairind:

Uar in abaiŕ i Moin hóir,
Fearaid b'[ŕ]eapcan*, ní deirneoil:
Dorŕdan porcib in gaet glan,
ŕeirib of éaili Chéaŕ.

b Deibide baiŕi ŕe coin and ro:

Ročuala
In c-obair: eócu ar buana;
Dobep indí ir buéaiŕ do—
bo.

c Deibidí Smoc ann ro 7 Flann, ŕili, do Ullcaib, doroinde:

Rogaċ o
Cho buidí bor: norŕobe
Dia ep[í] ar a mac
ŕmoc.

Deibide ŕočael acubaid ann ŕeo. A imallŕura, níbae
neŕini: ní ganb dorala buic b'a ŕcŕibeand.

d Obŕa becan, gabur ŕlet
A tŕi caic, gan ŕiappaiŕib:
Noco n-[ŕ]aca beolu eic,
Amal beolu in liačanaic.

* Over this word is a gloss: tbon, ŕneacca—namely, snow!

BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 289 a.

I.

[DEBIDE.]

a What is the number of the kinds of Versification? Not difficult [to answer]. Five and sixty above three hundred, that is their number. Now, from the Debides [is] the beginning. Irregular Debide, indeed, is this [which is placed first], according to some :

Cold is the night in Moin-mor [Great Bog],
It pours rain, not trifling :
A loud noise has the pure wind laughed,
That shrieks over the Wood of Clithar.

b Debide *baisi re toin* [*palmas* (gen.) *ad podicem* follows] here :

I have heard of
The deed,—horses [to be given] for poems ;
I shall give that which is due thereto—

A cow.

c Lobe Debide [follows] here. And Flann, the poet, of Ulster, made it :

He caught the ear
With [his] yellow palms* : [but] there was
After that upon the youth

A lobe.

Meagre Non-Correspondent Debide [is] here. Its enticements are not [a mere] nothing [i.e. they are considerable] : not seldom [i.e. often] chances it [to be convenient] to you to write it.

d Since he was small, he took pasture
In the land of every one, without question :
I have not seen the mouth [*lit.*, lips] of a horse,
Like the mouth of the grey.

* Literally, yellowness of palms.

[I.] e Ɔeibidi Impirib ann ro. A himpob ro 7 ip ead parar
 ve rin, co nað Ɔeibidi Impirib, aæc Cpo Cumairc ecer
 Rannaidæc Moir 7 Carðairni. Carðairðni andro:

I cfr caic, can piarraizib,
 O bur becan, [ðabur] ðleic:
 Amal beolu in liatanaiz,
 Noðo n-[ð]aca beolu eic.

Ip e rin in Cpo Cumairc.

Ɔ Ip pirið caibi deiðber idir Ɔeibidi Impirib 7 Eamain
 Impirib. Nin. A himpirib ðeamnað conib coimðear a cumare
 ppi eadæcarra da Rannaidæc. Ip i roo in Eamain Impirib:

Ip imða ðuine ðaca
 Ocur cuire ip cialbraca,
 Ip imða ramæad þaca
 Ið rluaz ðabcað Ðiarmaba.

g Ip e ro a himpob na hEamna. Ocur paraid ða airðe
 ðe: idon, Ae [ð]replige, idon, airðere poraizige [ðreplige]
 7 Cpo Cumairc ider Rannaidæc m-bic 7 Carðairðni. Car-
 þarðne ro:

Ocur cuire ip cialbraca,
 Ip imða ðuine ðaca
 Ið rluaz ðabcað Ðiarmaba,
 Ip imða ramcað þaca.

Aei [ð]repligi [ð]ria ha cancaim i n-aen baili 7 Cpo
 Cumairc ppi a n-ðeliuzub.

e Terminational Debide [is the verse just given] here. [Pro- [L.] ceed] to invert this and what arises therefrom is that it is not [any longer] Terminational Debide, but a Composite of [*lit.*, between] Rannaidacht Mor and Casbardne. Casbardne [follows] here :

In the land of every one, without question,
 Since he was small, he took pasture :
 Like the mouth [*lit.*, lips] of the grey,
 I have not seen the mouth of a horse.

That is the Composite.

f It is to be known what is the difference between Terminational Debide and Duplication of the [first-and-third-line] Termination. Not difficult [to tell]. From Duplication of the [first-and-third-line] Termination [arises] that its Composite is suitable to each of two Versifications. This is the Duplication of the [first-and-third-line] Termination :

There is many a worthy person
 And troop and deadly banner,
 There is many a battle-axe lengthy
 In the warlike host of Diarmaid.

g This [which follows] is the inversion of the Duplication. And there arise two species therefrom : namely, Ae Freslige, that is, normal Ae Freslige and a Composite of [*lit.*, between] Rannaidacht Bec and Casbardne. This [is] Casbardne :

And troop and deadly banner,
 There is many a worthy person
 In the warlike host of Diarmaid,
 There is many a battle-axe lengthy.

Ae Freslige [is applied] to pronouncing them [the lines] in the same place [as they are in the example just given] ; and Composite [of Rannaidacht Bec and Casbardne], to their separation [by inversion].

[L] h Ip i po in Deibide Impind Mofp :

Ricpat mopainn, rata rato,
Co hUa Flainb, rata pindnair;
Cpinmainb epainb capb[*p*]aic mail,
In biglaim baill do bingbail.

i Ip aipe ip Deibide Impind Mo[*i*]p, uair ip of farar
Eaman im ceandimpind. Ocuip ni farann do Deibide ele, ac̄c
Eamain Impind nama. Ip i po deipmip̄ēc̄c̄ :

Do bingbail in biglaim baill,
Capb[*p*]aic cpuar, cpinmainb epainb :
Capb[*p*]aic mail co hUa Flainb,
—rata pindnair—
Co hUa pindnair rata Flainb,
Rata rato, capc[*p*]aic mopainb.

j Deibide Scailke coppanac̄ anpo :

A mic Conleamna, a laip zeapp,
Dean do cleamna ni coicgleann :
A corp liat̄poici lubain,
A colb̄eac̄, a cenbac̄ n-daim,
A ol op̄blac̄ d'airzeclairb,
A iuc̄pa maiz̄ri a Mumain.

k Deibide Impind eccoiccenn inbro :

Noto n-rop̄leac̄tan in bpuig
Doc' buabairb,
Maine corp̄gic̄eap̄ ra daim
Do buanairb.

m This [which follows] is the Debide of Great [first-and-third-**[I.]** line trisyllabic] Termination :

[of saying],

There shall come many, felicitous the words [*lit.*, felicities
To Ua Flaínd of sovranty fair, noble ;
Seasoned [*spear-*]wood heroes shall bear
The vengeance blind to repel.

i It is for this it is [called] Debide of Great [first-and-third-line trisyllabic] Termination, because it is therefrom arises Duplication respecting the Head [second-and-fourth-line quadrisyllabic] Termination. And there arises not from any other Debide [any Duplication], except Duplication of the [first-and-third-line] Termination alone. This is an example [of the Inversion and Duplication] :

To repel the vengeance blind, [wood :
[Heroes] shall bear hard [*lit.*, hardness] seasoned [*spear-*]
Heroes shall bear it to Ua Flaínd
—Of sovranty fair, noble—
To Ua Flaínd of sovranty fair, noble : [bear [it].
Felicitous words [*lit.*, felicities of saying], many shall

j Distiched Irregular Debide [follows] here :

O son of Cu-learnna, O
The wife of thy son-in-law
ball
Her heifer, her ox,
Her great of silver,
Her salmon from Munster.

k Unusual Terminational Debide [follows] here :

Not full-wide [is] the burgh
For thy spoils,
Unless they are prepared by poets
For poema.

[I.] ■ Deibide Scailce eoirccenn annro:

Aicneab [A éneó] in milet pobmarb,
 Ir azarb,—
 Ecep domuincir dolam
 Do leppad.

■ Deibid Impirib cennctrom annro:

A mic Flannacain I Ceallaig,
 A pi in cirí caicebbennasg,
 A gabail rrenbrufnig, bennaisg,
 Or Muingairig a ceppellaig.

P. 289b ■ | Deibid Impirib porbalac annro:

A mic Murcaba moir,
 Rir [?ric] na zeib fió na fiabmoir,
 Maidm ar bar n-zeincib cu boir,
 Ria bar n-gaillmeirgib zrianrpoill.
 Sceirvic[-ac] hroióg rneéca ar a rroin
 Occaib, bar Eéca im iarpoir.

● Ir aipe na ceóccann Deibide Impirib corpanac, ar na rocomnaiéer co m-bab laib luarcac. Ar aerin, doóuabar na fileó ar a tuigrin, co n-berpnrabar corpan porrain, amal ata i n-ar n-diaib:

Feacur docuaib Cir, mac Daip,
 Do triall porbure i n-Ebasl,
 Aipreer na éipe carpnear;
 Siblaib fo creé ir fo cain
 Augairc ir Choilí Frecam[-ain];
 Por in Sícle rraigleap.

Finit do na Deibidib.

■ Unusual Irregular Debide [follows] here :

[I.]

His wound [it was] that killed the warrior,
 It is very bitter,—
 Amongst ill folk [and] slow
 It was [badly] healed.

■ Heavy-headed Terminational [second-and-fourth-line trisyllabic, or quadrisyllabic] Debide [follows] here :

O son of Flannacan O'Kelly,
 O king of the princely-peaked country,
 O reign [*lit.*, possession] victory-leading, pre-eminent,
 O noble-minded [ruler] over Mungairech.

■ Terminational Excedent Debide [follows] here :

O son of Murchadh the great,
 To whom [? thee] may neither wood nor hare belong,
 [May] defeat [be inflicted] upon your Foreigners, down to a cow,
 Along with your foreign banners of sun[-bright] satin.
 May flakes of snow issue from the nostril [of each man]
 With ye, [as ye retreat] over Echtga* towards evening [?].

● It is for this that Debide does not possess a Distiched Termination, that it may not be supposed that it is *Laid Luascaoh*. For all that, the poets came to understand it, so that they made an [excedent] final distich [*lit.*, distich of the end], as it is in the following [*lit.*, after us] :

Once went Cyrus, son of Darius,
 To essay conquest in Italy,
 The east of the territories subdues he ;
 Places [*lit.*, pours] he under raid and under tribute
 Augusta and the Frentani ;
 Greatly Sicily scourges he.

It endeth concerning the Debides.

* Slieve Aughty, on the confines of Clare and Galway.

(lebar baili in mōta, p. 298 a, l. 44).

II.

Do Dhebidib fo rir.

a. Debidib Impirib fāta 7 Debidib n-Impirib gairer 7 Debidib Scailci [fōta 7] gairer 7 Debidib bairi firi eoin 7 Deidib[di] Smīcāb 7 Decubaid fōta 7 Decubaid Gairer 7 Decubaid [Debidib] Chenelāb 7 Debeti Guilbneab dealcāb 7 Debeti Guilbneab pecomarcāb 7 Deibeti Cumairc 7 Debidib dātel acubaid.

Deidib n-Impirib fōta fo rir:

P. 298 b¹ Eirig ruarf, a Dhonnēab dūind,
Fop Foblai fīnt[gaill, fopuill:
bid do ēpct op ēoprlae Cuinn,
a hUī cafn corcrai Conaill.

b. Debidib n-Impirib gairer, ut ep̄t:

In gaēt glar,
Luairer innair, nī[?ra] [ep̄]brar,
Acēiu fīrīnaiḡ-nuall a fpar,—
Dodebaid co [n-fuāt] dūr[ep̄-]glar.

c. Debeti Scailci fōta dono, ut ep̄t:

Iḡ e Fēblimēt in rī,
Diar'[b]a monur aen laiti,—
Arbriḡi [airiri] Connāct cean ēat
Ocur Mībe do mannpāb.

d. Debeti Scailci gairer, ut ep̄t:

Rorḡāc ruab,
O parcuirḡēar in rluarḡ,
Tatiḡ mor fēar ocur ead
Dōcum Craibi fīrct luḡāc.

(BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 298 a, l. 44).

II.

OF DEBIDES HERE BELOW.

a Long Terminational Debide and Short Terminational Debide and Irregular Debide [Long and] Short and Debide *baisi fri tois* and Lobe Debide and Long Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debide] and Short Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debide] and General [Quadruple-Correspondent] Debide and Monosyllabic [Double] Binary[-Correspondent] Debide and Dissyllabic [Double] Binary[-Correspondent] Debide and Composite Debide and Meagre Non-Correspondent Debide.

Long Terminational Debide [follows] here below :

Arise up, O Donnchadh the Brown,
Over Fodla fair-valorous, very noble :
Be thy right over the portion of Conn,
O descendant excellent, brilliant, of Conall.

b Short Terminational Debide, as is :

The fresh wind,
That sweeps swiftly [with great] force,
I hear the pelting-roar of its rain-drops,—
Fell strife of [*lit.*, with] very fresh [fury].

c Long Irregular Debide, indeed, as is :

Fedlimidh is the king,
To whom it was the feat of one day,—
[To get] the hostages of Connacht without battle
And Meath to devastate.

d Short Irregular Debide, as is :

Rossach red,
When reached it the host,
Great [was] the recourse of men and horses
Unto the branch[ing Tree] of the Grave of Lugaid.

[II.] e Debeti Smítac po:

Ir camgim
 Det porrin lear ni[m]bai[n]gen,
 Ocur gairim neid 'n-a dopur
 Dopomur [dopoinur].

f Debeti baiiri ppi com po:

Er[u]aban eruat,
 Noco cabair do neod luag;
 Dober inbi ir cumung do—
 b6.

g Deatneb [Deubair] Poca, amal adubairc dorigta:

Da het argnum do plata,
 Ma[b] dian [dron]ta do c[h]umul,
 A pi berur na breata,
 Do fearc ocur do omun.

h Deatneb [Deubair] Gairer, ut erc:

Ir apb n-uall,
 Fidear in doiri na n-bruat:
 Dirran, a pi reitear gre[i]n,
 Na6 a cen bompala uad.

i Debeti Chenelat, dono:

Ni etar,
 Cta pear pe faitrea Etan;
 A6c porpeter Eatan an,
 Noco n-pai[é]rea a henaran.

j Debeti Guilbneac dealcat, ut erc:

In e-6n gairer ipin e-fail,
 Alaino n-gulban ir glan gar;
 Raino [Rino] bind buid pirbuib n-bruin,
 Carr cor cuirper gut in luit.

e Lobe Dehide [is] this :

[II.]

It is a peril
To be upon the fort [that is] unfortified,
And the shout of the person in its door
That has conquered.

f Dehide *baisi fri toin* [*palmas ad podicum* is] this :

The wretchock wretched,
He gives not to anybody recompense ;
I shall give that which is possible to him—
A cow.

g Long Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Dehide], as said
[St.] Brigit :

It were access to [*lit.*, of] thy kingdom,
If fervently were done thy service,
(O king that gives the judgments)
Thy love and thy fear.

h Short Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Dehide], as is :

Loud is the roar,
That seethes the Cauldron of the druids :
Alas, O king that makes the sun to run,
That afar I betook me not therefrom.

i General [Quadruple-Correspondent] Dehide, indeed [is as follows] :

I know not
What man will Etan smile upon [*lit.*, with] :
But knows Etan the brilliant
That she will not [always] smile alone.

j Monosyllabic [Double] Binary[-Correspondent] Dehide, as is :

The bird that calls within the swallow,
Beauteous [his] beak and clear [his] call ; [bird],
The tip [is] charming yellow of the true-black glossy
A trilling lay is warbled the note of the merle.

[II.] k Debeti Ğuilbneac pecomarcac rir inro :

Riu mor do maic Mael-pabaill,
 I[n]ma[i]n ri, aŃra, alainb;
 Ebrocc harr [MS., barr] ro benb [buabaill],
 Duib rolc por rinn ġulbainb [ġualainb].

l Debeti Cumairc ro :

Noċo [Nom-]ġeib fearġ
 Rri cac n-immar, ac[h]c mo dealġ;
 Ğae [Cia] ċeir cpe mo bernainb,
 Fearġ [ġ]ripride nġ bearrnaim.

m Deibde roceil acubaid :

Mac Conaba, noċ[o] vein
 Moba, acċ criaċra[ċ] mine;
 Do'n [mac] Mhaenaig i rineall,
 Corrġac ir [ocur] doirpreoraċc.

(LEBAR DALI IN IŃOTA, p. 303 a, l. 28.)

III.

n Airib dobarib annro rir : idon, Deibib n-Imrind ġ
 Deibib Scailc ecep roċ ġ ġar [ġ araile].

Deibib n-Imrind roca, idon :

Ğeib do p[h]acep imm imcenn,
 A cpiac caicib, a c-uibell:
 Ir rġrbliġeb deic, ni fell,
 Dan mic rġrġleċ Ruirpib.

k Dissyllabic [Double] Binary[-Correspondent] Debide [is] [II.]
here below :

Worth much of excellence is Mael-fabaill,
Beloved king, distinguished, handsome :
Brilliant eyes [*lit.*, brilliancy of pupils] beneath a [very
Yellow hair upon a fair shoulder. [haughty] head,

l Composite Debide [is] this :

Me seizes anger
Against every treasure, except my brooch-pin ;
Although it goes through my palm,
Anger against this I do not display.

m Meagre Non-Correspondent Debide :

The son of Cu-abba, he doeth not
Tasks, except sifting of meal ; [favour [?],
With [*lit.*, for] [the son] of Maenach [he was] in
So that he asked for that [*lit.*, it] and door-keeping.

(BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 303 a, l. 28.)

III.

a The species of the Bo-Bard [follow] here below : namely,
Terminational Debide and Irregular Debide, both Long and
Short [etc.].

Long Terminational Debide [is as follows], namely :

Say thy *Pater*
O chief worthy, O thou flame :
It is true right for thee, not a mistake,
The avocation of the son of the royal poet of Rairiu.

[III.] b Đebibi Īmpurob ġairic đino :

In ġen [ġaet] ġlar,
 [Lu]aġer anġ [innaiġ] ra n-erbrar,
 Arfu rriřnaiġ, n-uall cen ĩar,—
 Īr đobeabaiđ co n-[ř]uađ erġlar.

c Đebibe Scaġci řoca :

Īr e řebliuđ in ři,
 Điar' đo monur aen aiđei,—
 Aiđriřġe [aiđri] Connađc cen ĩađ
 Ocur Īiđi đo manřarđ.

d Đebibe Scaġci ġairib :

Rorřan řuađ,
 O đurcuiġedar in řluaġ, ġ araiġe.

e Đebibe Smiđađ :

Īr canġen
 đeđ řriřin [řorřin] ġiř [MS., bř], ġ araiġe.

ř Đebibe đorř řri coin :

Āruaġan řruađ,
 Noco řabař đo neođ luab ;
 Đober, ġ araiġe.

ř Đecubeb řoca, řicuc đriġib đixic, ġon :

ba et ar[c]nam ġriř řlaiđ,
 Īab đianñ đronca a đomul,
 Īn ři đerur đriġ[h] řor cađ,
 A ř[h]erġe ocur a omun.

- b Short Terminational Debide, indeed [is as follows]: [III.]

The fresh wind,
That sweeps swiftly with great force,
I hear the pelting—a roar without ceasing,—
It is fell strife of [*lit.*, with] very fresh fury.

- c Long Irregular Debide :

Fedlimidh is the king,
To whom it was the feat of one night,—
[To get] the hostages of Connacht without battle
And Meath to devastate.

- d Short Irregular Debide :

Rossach red,
When reached it the host, *etc.* [II. d.]

- e Lobe Debide :

It is a peril
To be upon the fort, *etc.* [II. e.]

- f Debide *bess fri toin* [*palmarum ad podicom*]:

The wretchock wretched,
He gives not to anybody recompense ;
I shall give, *etc.* [II. f.]

- g Long Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debide], as [St.]
Brigit said, namely :

It were access into the kingdom,
If fervently were done his service,
(The king that gives judgment upon every one)
His love and his fear.

[III.] **h** Decubed Ȝairic, [ricac] Colam-cille [dixic] ȑri Coiri
m-bpeccain :

Iȑ apb n-uall[ic]
L[u]aiger im coipe na n-b[ri]uab :
Durrān do'n [ra] ri reitȑȑ ȑrȑin,
Nac a cem romlara uab.

i Debide Cenelat :

Ni edap
Cia lapa mibia Ecan [ȑ apale].
[*Read* : Cia lapa m-bia.]

j Debide Ȝui[l]bneac Dialca, ibon :

In t-en ȑairȑ arin t-ȑail,
Alainn ȑuilbnen iȑ ȑlan ȑair ;
Rinn linn [binn] buide ȑirbuib dȑuin,
Capp cor cupȑair ȑuȑ ind linn.

k Debide Ȝuilbneac [Recomarcat] :

ȑiu mop do maic Mael-pabaill,
Inmain ogri, apb, alainb ;
Eȑoȑȑ liap [MS., bar] ȑo beind buabaill,
buib ȑoȑȑ ȑop ȑind ȑualainb.

l Debide Cummurc :

Nomȑeb ȑerȑȑ
ȑri ȑac n-innmur, acȑ mo delȑ ;
Ci[a] ȑȑȑ ȑria m[o] dȑrnainb,
ȑerȑȑ ȑri ȑuib ni dȑrnnuim.

m Debide ȑocail acubaid :

Mac Conabba, noco bene [dein]
Mob[a], acȑ ȑriaȑad mine,
La mac Maenaiȑ [i ȑineall],
[Coppȑac] ocȑȑ dȑirȑȑȑacȑȑ.

h Short Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debide], [as St.][III.]
Colum-cille [said] to the Cauldron of Breccan :

Loud is the roar
That sweeps around the Cauldron of the druids :
Alas for the [? O] king that makes the sun to run,
That afar I betook me not therefrom.

i General [Quadruple-Correspondent] Debide :

I know not
Who [is he] with whom Etan shall be [*etc.* II. 1.].

j Monosyllabic [Double] Binary[-Correspondent] Debide,
namely :

The bird that calls from out the swallow,
Beauteous [his] beak and clear [his] call ; [bird],
The tip [is] charming yellow of the true-black glossy
A trilling lay is warbled the note of the merle.

k [Dissyllabic Double] Binary[-Correspondent] Debide :

Worth much of excellence is Mael-fabail,
Beloved young king, noble, handsome :
Brilliant eyes [*lit.*, brilliancy of pupils] beneath a very
Yellow hair upon a fair shoulder. [haughty head,

l Composite Debide :

Me seizes anger
Against every treasure, except my brooch-pin ;
Although it goes through my palm,
Anger against this I do not display.

m Meagre Non-Correspondent Debide :

The son of Cu-abba, he doeth not
Task[s], except sifting of meal ;
With the son of Maenach [he was in favour?],
[So that he asked for that] and door-keeping.

(lebar baili in thota, p. 307 b, l. 1.)

IV.

a. Aca vino aifoi aili ann 7 ip ppi Duanbarbne doberap, idon, Rannaigad̄c. Acat vino pobla pop Rannaigad̄c, [idon,] Cetarcubaid 7 Rannaigad̄c Scailc̄ed̄.

Idon :

Ip caingon
dīe p̄p̄p̄in [p̄p̄p̄in], ut pup̄pa.
.

l. 5 b | Aca gne n-aill pop Debide Scailc̄i, idon, Rannaigad̄c
doceil acubaid, idon :

Mac Conaba, 7 apaile.

e. Acat da pobail pop Rannaigad̄c, idon, Cetarcubaid 7 Scailc̄ed̄]. Ocur ni p̄p̄p̄in d-apa n-af arberap Debide n-imp̄p̄inn, ut epe (idon, Debide Imp̄p̄inn 7aip̄et inpo p̄p̄):

In gaēt glap [7 apaile].
.

l. 19 d | Ocur Rannaigad̄c Scailc̄ed̄ vino, acat da gne p̄p̄p̄i : idon, a Debide Foca 7 a Debide 7aip̄et. Ap̄ inunn a Debide 7aip̄et Cetarcubaid i comur : idon, cēp̄i [ep̄i] claidemni 7 iarcomar̄c in cād̄ hāei. Ocur ip̄ p̄elur cēp̄ca de, co da duan. Ocur noraentaiḡeap̄a dono ; ap̄ ip̄ dial̄c̄ p̄or̄c̄en̄d̄ap̄i p̄or̄ba ḡad̄a cēp̄amun i cēt̄ap̄ n-aei. Ocur ip̄ lancomur duaine dono in Debide Foca. Ocur ni ḡnaice i p̄or̄ba in dial̄c̄ ol̄d̄ap̄ in p̄ecomar̄c, ut epe :

Ip̄ e p̄ed̄limīd̄ in pi, ut pup̄pa.

(BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 307 b, l. 1.)

IV.

a There is indeed another species and it is to Duanbardne it is referred, namely, Rannaigacht. There are also divisions in [*lit.*, upon] Rannaigacht: [to wit,] Quadruple-Correspondent [Rannaigacht] and Irregular Rannaigacht.

[Irregular Rannaigacht is] namely:

It is a peril

To be opposite the, *as above*. [II. e, III. e.]

.

b There is another kind in [*lit.*, upon] Irregular Debide, namely, Meagre Non-Correspondent Rannaigacht, to wit:

The son of Cu-abba, *and so on*. [II. ma, III. ma.]

c There are [as said above] two divisions in Rannaigacht, namely, Quadruple[-Correspondent and Irregular]. And it is not to one of them [alone] is applied [the term] Terminational Debide, as is (namely, Short Terminational Debide [is] this below):

The fresh wind [*etc.* II. b, III. b.].

.

d And indeed [with regard to the second division, to wit] Irregular Rannaigacht, there are two species therein [*lit.*, -on], namely, its Long Debide and its Short Debide. Its Short Quadruple-Correspondent Debide is the same [as the normal Short Terminational Debide] in scansion: that is, there are three heptasyllabics and a trisyllabic in each [of them]. And it is a quadrasyllabic that is wanting from it to be a stanza [in scansion]. And [the Long and the Short Rannaigachts] agree nevertheless [in Termination]; for it is a monosyllable completes the ending of every quarter in each [of them]. But the Long Debide is the full measure of a stanza. And not more usual in termination [is] the monosyllable than the disyllable, as is:

Fedlimidh is the king, *as above*. [II. c, III. c.]

[IV.] e An Deibide Zairer vino, ir airi ni ruba an zairic,
ar a binnur 7 ar a rezbadc la ca6, uc :

Rorrad ruab; no: Rurcad ruab.

f Deirimpredc ar Decubed Fotc, uc vixic brixica:
ba he arcnum irin plait.

g Decubed Zairic ro:

Ir ar6 uall, uc puppa.

(LEBAR LAIGEN, p. 38 a.)

V.

Cellac hUa Ruan[aba] cecnic.

a Ir airci pacmar cor-rind,
Ir eicriu aciam, indlim:
bagaim conib baipbni bimb,
Debibi alainb Impind.

b Debide Scailce na pcel,
Ni hfride nab aczen;
Irr hi reo ind airce blait bparf,
In n-gnatcizcer in renccarf.

(Ib., p. 37 b.)

c Can Rogair.

Ir caihgen,
Dc pprin [porrin] lerr nimbaigen,
Ocur zairm neic 'n-a borur,
Raromur [rarprouur].

e [With respect to] the [Irregular] Short Debide, indeed, it is [IV.] for this it does not cut off the short [line], for its sweetness and for its stateliness in the opinion of every one [*lit.*, with every one], as :

Rossach red ; or : Ruscach red [*etc.* II. **d**, III. **d**].

f An example of [*lit.*, upon] Long Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debide is], as said [St.] Brigit :

It were access into the kingdom [*etc.* II. **g**, III. **g**].

g Short Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debide is] this :

Loud is the roar, *as above*. [II. **h**, III. **h**.]

(BOOK OF LEINSTER, p. 38 a.)

V.

CELLACH UA RUAN[ADA] SANG.

a It is a felicitous species with Termination,
It is a pliant poesy which I compose :
I engage that it is bardism melodious,
Beauteous Terminational Debide.

b Irregular Debide of the Tales, [recognise it] :
It is not this I will not recognise [i.e. I shall willingly
This is the species blooming, vigorous,
In which is practised History.

(Ib., p. 37 b.)

Very Short Correspondence.

c It is a peril
To be upon the fort [that is] unfortified,
And the shout of the person in its door
That has conquered it.

LEBAR LAIGEN.

[Ḫilla-Coemairn cecinric.]

1.

P. 127 a a hEriu¹ arb, inir narpfḡ,
Magen molbḡaḡ² na morḡnrim,
Noco n-ḡicir³ buin⁴ a diaḡ
Co norḡuar⁵ diḡ, hu⁶ lamf⁷iaḡ.

2.

Labru ir diḡ, Fincan¹ f²ḡaḡ,
Coica inḡen iḡḡnaḡaḡ,
Luḡc roḡeḡḡab³ banba binḡ⁴,
Ceḡraḡa la⁵ r⁶ia⁷ n-bilinḡ.

3.

Aḡbaḡ Ceḡrair do ḡám¹ traic²
C[ḡ]ḡar, i³ Cúil Ceḡra⁴, a⁵ coicair⁶:
Do'n robanuḡ⁷, ru⁸aḡar ḡanḡ⁹,
Aḡbaḡ Labru¹⁰ i n-Aḡb Labranḡ.

VARIANTS.—BOOK OF BALLYMOTE (p. 45 b).

a 1.—¹ Eḡfu. ² molḡcaḡ. ³ noco n-ecir. ⁴ buine. ⁵ cinnur[ḡ]uar.
⁶ ua. ⁷ lamf⁷iaḡ. 2.—¹ Fincan. ² ceḡḡab. ³ m-binḡ. ⁴ no cḡách (*or periods*), placed above in a modern hand as an alternative reading. ⁵ re.
3.—¹ no eib (*or jealousy*), given overhead in a modern hand as an alternative
lection. ² cḡicc. ³ a. ⁴ Ceḡraḡ. ⁵ em. ⁶ coicaf⁶. ⁷ bu'n rabanaḡ.
⁸ n-ḡanḡ. ⁹ Labra.

a ¹ Eriu.—Regarding the derivation of this name :

Philologi certant et adhuc sub iudice lis est.

The legendary origin is given in *L.L. [Book of Leinster]*: Foḡla, ben M^{ic} Ceḡc ;
banba, ben M^{ic} Cuill ; hEriu, ben M^{ic} ḡrene (p. 10 a)—Foḡla (e ḡ) [was]
the wife of Mac Cecht (e ḡ) ; Banba (e ḡ), the wife of Mac Cuill (e ḡ) ; Eriu, the
wife of Mac Grene (e ḡ).

BOOK OF LEINSTER.

[GILLA-CORMAIN SANG.]

1.

a Eriu¹ sublime, isle of the kings, [B. C.*]
 Laudable scene of great deeds;
 Nor knows any person its state,
 Until Bith, grandson of Lamech, found it. —

2.

Ladru and Bith, Fintan prophetic,
 [And] fifty maidens wondrous,
 [Were] the folk that first occupied Banba pleasant,
 Forty days before the Deluge. [2636]

3.

Died Cessair of a sudden plague,
 West, in the Angle of Cessair², [with] her fifty [maidens]:
 Of [grief for] the great destruction, fatality rare,
 Died Ladru on the Height of Ladru³.

[* The regnal dates are those of the initial years.]

¹ *Angle of Cessair* (Cuil-Ceara).—In Connaught, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 4b). O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. i., p. 162, Londini, 1685), says it was near *Carn Ceasraich* (Mound of Cessair), in the Barony of Clare, co. Galway. O'Donovan (*F.M.* i., p. 4) states this must be wrong: "for in Eochaidh O'Flynn's poem on the early colonization of Ireland, as in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 3, Carn-Ceara is placed ór búill meirnaib, over the fruitful [River] Boyle." But the reading (p. 5, l. 13) is:

Ocon Óarn, ic muir meirna, At the Carn, at the fruitful sea,
 Maib Ceirna : Cuil Óerna. Died Cessair in the Angle of Cessair.

Herewith agrees the *Book of Ballymote* (p. 24b, l. 9), which has an muir meirna, on the fruitful sea.

² *Height of Ladru* (Ard Ladrand).—Co. Wexford (O'Flaherty, *ib.*). O'Donovan (*F.M.* i., p. 3) thinks it is the place called Ardamine, "where there is a curious moat near the sea coast."

4.

[a] Gebat¹ Fintan², pat píne³,
 'Sin⁴ Mumain do maill⁵ épine⁶:
 Dít¹ n-a pleib⁷ b⁸ aibed reirc⁹,
 Marb⁹ de cúmaid⁹ a oen mic.

5.

Oen¹ bliabain déc, darca¹ in bliab,
 Iap² n-bliuib epi cet n-bliaban,
 Do² n² h-Érinn² galairg can³ glór,
 Conarragaib Páirtolon⁴.

6.

Páirtolon¹ puirc Dúec² glan² gúinn,
 Epi cet² bliaban bá¹ i¹ n-hÉrinn²,
 Co n epbaile de³ éam iarcaim,
 No¹ mile ra hoen⁷ fechtmain.

1.

b Oén¹ epiá bliaban, can² búrón,
 Da pá² h-Érinn² iar Páirtolon⁴,
 Co tora² Neme⁵ anair⁵,
 Dar⁵ muir co n-a mop maccaib.

4.—¹ mapb. ² Fintean. ³ ip pat píni. ⁴ 'ra. ⁵ maill. ⁶ epini.
⁷ i n-a pleb. ⁸⁻⁹ luaided reirc. ⁸⁻⁹ cuaid do cumaid. On the
 margin, no mapb (or dead), the reading of L., is given.

5.—¹⁻² aen bliabain de², darca. ³ ap. ⁴⁻⁵ du'n n-Érinn galairg
 gan. ⁶ go nurrōgāb Páirtolon.

6.—¹ Páirtolon. ² Dúec. ³ glain. ⁴ epiá, with no epi cet
 (or three hundred), the L. lection, on margin by modern hand. ⁵⁻⁶ a n-Érinn.
⁶ do. ⁷ re hen.

b 1.—¹ cept. ² gan. ³ Epi. ⁴ Páirtolon. ⁵⁻⁶ Neme anair.
⁶ cap.

⁴ Fintan.—For the legend of Fintan, see Keating's *History of Ireland*, chap. v.,
 and O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, pp. 4, 5.

4.

[B. C.]

[a] Died Fintan⁴, prophet of truth,
 In Munster, of slow decay :
 Bith on his Mountain⁵ died a death of affection,
 Died he of grief for⁶ his only son.

5.

One year⁷ [and] ten, pleasant the fame,
 [And] three hundred years after the Deluge,
 [Were] for valiant Eriu without renown,
 Until Partholon occupied it.

[2324]

6.

Partholon of the very vigorous Grecian Land,
 Thirty⁸ years was he in Eriu,
 Until died he of a plague afterwards,
 [With] nine thousand in one week.

[2294]

1.

b One thirty years without sorrow
 Was Eriu deserted after Partholon,
 Until arrived Neimed from the East,
 Over sea with his mighty sons.

[2024]

[1994]

⁴ *His Mountain*.—That is, *Slieb Beitha* (the mountain of Bith); *anglice* Slieve Beagh, on the confines of Fermanagh and Monaghan.

⁶ *For*.—Literally, *of*.

⁷ *One year*, etc.—

ba páf cpa hEriu iar pain ppi Now, Eriu was deserted after that
 pé cpi óc th-bliaban, no .xii. ap for the space of 300 years, or of twelve
 .ccc., quob uenur ert.—*L.L.*, p. 6a. above 300, which is more true.

⁸ *Thirty*.—The reading of *B.B.* [*Book of Ballymote*]. The text has *three hundred*; on which O'Flaherty observes: *Proinde triginta et tercentum non adeo Hibernice praeter quantitatem absonant, quin tríoeb, ter centum, pro tríoáb, triginta, imprudenter usurpatum censendum sit (Ogygia, Pars III., cap. v., p. 168). But cpi óc (three hundred) and cpióa (thirty) are readily distinguishable. The meaning is, no doubt, as stated in the poem of O'Flynn (L.L., p. 6 a), that the race of Partholon occupied the country for three centuries.*

2.

[b] Շէրի¹ մեռ ին Լաւձ² Ծո՛ն Լինձ,³
Տարն⁴, Քերցար, Արձան⁵, Արնոն⁶;
Սոճօւն⁷ Նեյմեծ է՛ք ծե էճմ⁸,
Բի՛ւնն շէր ։ Շրի՛ն Լաւձ[ի]ն⁹.

3.

[S]Լե՛ծ Տարն¹ ՚րոն ծեբաւ² Ծունձ,
Լա Քեբաւ ։ Շէր³ Շօրանձ;
Մարն[է]՛ք ծե շալլանձ, ունն է՛ն,
Արնոն⁴ օսար Լարնոնէ՛ն.

4.

Արնոն¹ Լան Քերցար² ունն է՛ն,
Շօրնոն³ Շէրաւ Շօրանձ⁴,
Սոճօւն⁵ Քերցար յա Քերց⁶
Լա Մորն, մա՛ Սեւե՛ն ծրե՛ծբարն.

5.

Սա շէր Երան, Երան շէր ծրուց¹,
Օ՛ն մաւնն ՚րոն Շէրա՛ն Շօրանձ,
Շօրնոն² Շօրանն Շօրանն³
Արնոն⁴ Շրե՛նն յա՛նն, աճարն⁵.

2.—¹ Շէրի. ²⁻³ Լաւձ Ծո՛ն Լինձ. ⁴ Տարն. ⁵ Արն. ⁶ Արնոն.
⁷⁻⁸ Սոճօւն. ⁹ Սոճօւն Նեյմեծ է՛ք ծե էճմ. ¹⁰ Կանանն Շօրանն (*of county Cork*), on margin in modern hand.

3.—¹ Տարն. ² ՚րոն ծեբաւ. ³ Շէր. ⁴⁻⁵ մարն Ծո՛ն շալլանձ, ոճօ շէր. ⁶ Արնոն. ⁷ Լարնոն.

4.—¹ Լարն. ²⁻³ Քերցար լե շօրան. ⁴ ունն Շօրանն. ⁵ Շօրանն.
⁶ om.; շօրնոն given on margin in modern hand.

5.—This quatrain follows 6 in B. ¹⁻² Ծո՛ն ծրուց. ³ Շօրանն.
⁴ Տարն. ⁵⁻⁶ արն Շրե՛ն. ⁷ աճարն.

b. ¹ *Arden*.—Read *Iarbenel* (*L.L.*, p. 6 a); which, being trisyllabic, could not be introduced into the line.

2.

[B. C.]

[b] Four sons of the hero [were] of the party,
 Starn, Fergus, Ardan¹, Annind;
 Underwent Neimed death from plague, [1978]
 [Along with] twenty hundred, in the district of Liathan².

3.

The destruction of Starn [took place] in the noble com-
 By [the son of] Febal³ in Ces-Choraind; [bat,
 Killed by a valiant host, I shall not conceal it,
 [Were] Annind and Iarbonel.

4.

Then went Fergus with his children,
 So that he broke down the Fortress of Conand⁴;
 Fell Fergus of the heroes
 By Morc, son of Deiled the red-faced.

5.

Two hundred years, general the fame, [1978]
 From that destruction of the Fortress of Conand,
 Until came the children of Starn⁵
 From Greece dreadful, very stern.

¹ *District of Liathan.*—The Barony of Ballymore, co. Cork.

² *Febal.*—*ḡṡ mac ḡebair*, by the son of Febor (*L.L.*, p. 7 a).

³ *Conand.*—Son of Febor, or Febar, who gave his name to the *fortress, or tower*, of Tory Island, off the north-west coast of Donegal: *mac ḡebair, bria cā ṡor Conand, ṡor n-ḡarar ṡor-ṡor Cēcnṡ indiu*—son of Febar, from whom is [named] the Tower of Conand, which is called Tor-Island of Cetne to-day (*L.L.*, p. 6 a).

⁴ *Starn.*—After the destruction of the Tower of Conand, More engaged and defeated the victors at sea. Starn escaped to Greece, where his posterity were subjected to such slavery (carrying clay in *bags*—hence Firbolg, *bagmen*—to rough mountains, so that they became flowery plains), that they fled to their original country, 230 years after the time of Nemed (*L.L.*, p. 6 b).

6.

[b] Sé bliadna déc¹ ip da céct,
 Re árim² ní himmarbrec³,
 Roáit Neitheo co n-a élainb⁴,
 Co⁵ rocozlab⁶ Top Conainb⁷.

1.

e Coic¹ ríe ríppin mupiuéc mapp²
 Caneacar³ dar⁴ muip mozglarr;
 hi⁵ epí lozgríb⁶, ní fáé fanb⁷,
 Šailiun, Fírboz, Fír Domnainb.

2.

Flait Fep m-bolz, Rubraige¹ in rí,
 Šabar² por Tpaéc³ Rúbraigi⁴;
 I n-Inbiur⁵ Slaine na rrián,
 Slaine ne Fepaib Šailiun⁶.

3.

Fír Domnainb¹ co epí rígaib,
 Lam ber rpi² h-Épinn n-fraig³;
 Senzainb, Šenainb⁴ ocur Šainb,
 Šabrac ipRur⁵ bacca⁶ Domnainb.

4.

Oen¹ éofceob ic² Fepaib bolz,
 Coiceob Fep Šaelian³ cen⁴ anorb⁵,
 Ocur epí éofceob in panb
 Rucpac⁶ Fír bacca⁷ Domnainb⁸.

6.—¹ deš. ² ne n-árim. ³ himirbrec. ⁴ élainb.

⁵⁻⁶ no cop'cozlab. ⁷ Conainb.

e 1.—¹ coiz ní ríppin mupiuéc map. ²⁻³ canagar car.

³ n-a. ⁴⁻⁶ loizgríb co in élainb. 2.—¹ Rubraib. ²⁻³ rogab a Tpaéc.

³ n-Inber. [P. 46 a.] ⁴ Šailiun. 3.—¹ Domnainn. ² ne.

³ rípglain. ⁴ Šenainn. ⁵ a n-irpur. ⁶ om. 4.—¹ éen. ² ag.

³ n-Šailiun. ⁴⁻⁶ n-šlan orb. ⁷ šabrac. ⁸⁻⁹ bacca Domnainn.

¹ Six years, etc.—From this distich (with seven for six), the second distich of b 1 (with since for until) and the second of b 5, Keating (*History of Ireland*,

6.

[B. C.]

[b] Six years⁶ [and] ten and two hundred,
To count, not excessive falsehood,
Spent Neimed and [with, with] his children,
Until [Read: By whom] was razed⁷ the Tower of Conand.

[1994-
1778]

1.

c Five kings [there were] with the sea-farers excellent
That came over the great green sea;
In three fleets, not paltry the cause,
[Were the] Gailions, Firbolg, Men of Domnand.

2.

The prince of the Firbolg, Rudraige the king,
Landed he upon the Strand of Rudraige¹,
In the Estuary of [the river] Slaine² of the bridles,
[Landed] Slaine with the Men of Galion.

3.

The Men of Domnand with [their] three kings,
[Sailed they with] the right hand to Eriu³ of the plains;
Sengand, Genand and Gand
Landed in famous Roe-Domnand⁴.

4.

One Fifth⁵ [was assigned] to the Firbolg,
A Fifth⁵ [was the portion] of the Men of Galion without
And three Fifths [were] the portion [murmuring,
The famous Men of Domnand received.

chap. viii.) makes a verse, to certify the interval between the advent of Nemed and that of the Firbolg!

⁷ *By whom was razed.*—I suggest O no coꝑlab—*by whom* [Nemed's children] was razed; thus giving 216 years as the Nemedian period.

c. ¹ *Strand of Rudraige.*—In Ulster, according to O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. viii., p. 171).

² *Estuary of Slaine.*—The mouth of the Slaney, Wexford Harbour.

³ *Right hand to Eriu.*—That is, sailed up along the western coast.

⁴ *Roe-Domnand.*—The Promontory of Domnand, in the north-west of Mayo.

⁵ *Fifth.*—Ulster: from Assaroe, near Ballyshannon, to Drogheda.

⁶ *Fifth.*—Leinster: from Drogheda to Waterford Harbour.

5.

[e] Doraetrac' in cœtur cain
 Rīgī' n-hĒrēnn' dia m-bracair;
 Conib é Sláne rder renig
 Céc rí rogab air' n-hĒrēnn'.

6.

Ērcib' rī haibib caó pīr',
 Ra' ainm ir pa amfir',
 Co' ponnurur dūib uile'—
 Rīgū' Foela foelcubē'.

1.

d bliabain do Shláne, do'n' laet,
 Co' rosmarb' galap garbgaet',
 Abnacc i n-Dumu' Sláne',
 Céc rí h-Ērēnn' eóbdáne'.

2.

Dí bliabain Rábrarige' ruicé',
 Co' n-epbaile irin' apd ĥruig;
 Ĥanb', Ĥeanand, marb[é]a de' éám,
 Cœri bliadna a plait poplán.

3.

Cóic bliadna Sengainb iar rein',
 [No]co' corchair la Fiacraig':
 Cóic bliadna Fiacraç' rinnaid',
 Conibromarb' ruab Rindail.

5.—¹ noranbrac. ^{2,3} rige n-Ērēnn. ^{2,3} iac n-Ērēnn. 6.—¹⁻¹ eiribig
 ne hoibib gaó pīr. ^{2,3} ne n-anmaib, ne n-amfir. ^{2,3} co n-i[n]durur
 baib uili. ⁴ rige Foela fonbglaini.

d 1.—¹ du'n. ^{2,3} gururmarb. ³ garbaet. ⁴ a n-Duma
 Slaine. ⁴ Ērēnn eóbdaine. 2.—¹ da. ^{2,3} Rugnairi in ruic.

^{2,3} co ruair eg iran. ⁴ Ĥann, Ĥeanand, marb do. 3.—¹ iar rin.
² no co. ³ Fiacraig. ⁴ rinbaig. ⁵ conurromarb.

5.

[a. c.]

- [c] The four generous [kings] assigned
 The kingship of Eriu to their brother ;
 So that Slane, noble, prudent, is
 The first king that occupied the land of Eriu.

6.

List to the fate of each man,
 To his name and to his time,
 Until I tell them all to you,—
 The kings of Fodla the yellow-surfaced.

1.

- d A year [was reigned] by Slaine, by the hero, [1778]
 Until killed him sharp disease,
 Buried was he in the Mound of Slaine¹,
 The first king of Eriu of the white steeds.

2.

Two [were] the years of Rudraige, the champion, [1777]
 Until died he in the lofty Brugh²;
 Gand, Ganand, died they of plague,
 Four years their full sovrantry. [1776]

3.

Five [were] the years of Sengand after that, [1771]
 Until fell he by Fiachra:
 Five [were] the years of Fiachra, the warrior, [1766]
 Until slew him the bright [weapon] of Rindal.

d. ¹ *Mound of Slaine*.—"This place is still well known. It is situated in the townland of Ballyknockan, about a quarter of a mile to the south of Leighlin-Bridge, near the west bank of the River Barrow. Nothing remains of the palace but a moat, measuring 237 yards in circumference at the base, 69 feet in height from the level of the River Barrow, and 135 feet in diameter at top" (O'Donovan, *P.M. i.*, pp. 14, 15).

² *Brugh*.—On the Boyne.

4.

[a] Sé bliabna Rinnail' do'n painb',
 Robmarb' Oobgen, mac Sengainb';
 Oobgen², roðait a cetair,
 Dorochair' la Airbechair⁴.

5.

Eocu, mac Eirc', in rí' raité,
 Dec' m-bliabna a pláctiur lánmaic²;
 'E' rin [in] céc rí' do riond'⁴
 Rogae² ar cúr i n-hÉrinn⁶.

6.

Nuabu' Argaclám' na n-éó
 Robmarb' balap balcbemne²;
 Fíche⁴ bliaban a pláctiur
 'Or hÉrinn⁶ i' n-ardmaic⁷.

4.—¹⁻¹ Rinnail' du'n painb. ²⁻² gur'marb' Oobgen, mac Sengainn.
³ Forbbgen. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-berodair la hAirbeodair. 5.—¹ Eirc. ² i[n] rí.
²⁻³ nemei' deó bliaban m-bicmaic. ⁴⁻⁴ gu numarb'rabar i[n] rí.
⁴⁻⁴ cri' meic Nemid, maic Óabrai. 6.—The following two quatrains are
 inserted here :—

Anmanb cri' mac Nemid no,—

The names of the three sons of noble
 Nemid

Ceraib, Luam ocu' Luacro:
 Siab nomarb, ceó fer do riond,

[Were] Cesard, Luam and Luacro:
 Them slew, each man with [spear-]
 point,

Eódo, mac Eirc, a n-Érinn.
 Eri' arb.

Eocho, son of Ero, in Eriu.

Eri sublime.

bner, mac Eladain, maic Neb,
 Robo rufri co nomeib;

Bres, son of Eladhan, son of Ned,
 He was a great king with much great-
 ness,

Séoc bliabna do, nír' b[é]oda,

Seven years [were reigned] by him, it
 was not long,

Eg abbat do'n ruab roba.

Death died he of the dire plague.

In the second line of the first quatrain b is placed above b, to make the reading
 Ceraib. ¹⁻¹ Nuada Airgeblam. ² b em. ³ balcbemneó. ⁴ crióda.
⁵ h em. ⁶ a. ⁷ maicur.

4.

[d] Six years [were] the portion of Rindal, [B. C.]
 Slew him [F]odbgen, son of Sengand; [1761]
 [F]odbgen, spent he four [years], [1765]
 Fell he by Ardechar.

5.

Eochu, son of Erc, the fortunate king,
 Ten years his full-good sovrantry; [1751]
 That was the first king that by a [spear-]point³
 Was slain in the beginning in Eriu.

6.

Nuadu Silver-Hand⁴ of the steeds,
 Him slew Balar⁵ Strong-smiting;
 Twenty years his sovrantry [1741]
 Over Eriu in exalted goodness.

³ [Spear-]point.—Thus explained in a poem in *L.L.*, p. 8 a:

Co n' [p]ár Rinnal, ní bof púnd	Until grew Rinnal, there was not a point
Foṛ arṃ eceṛ ; n-hṛnub,	Upon a weapon at all in Eriu, [finish
Foṛ ḡáib aḡarḡa[ib], cen ólúe	Upon spears rough, without perfect
oam,	But the whole run of them was unpointed
Óc a m-búe ; n-a púcṛannaib.	wood. [<i>Lit.</i> , But to be in running trees.]

Tuṛac Tuat-be-Donnanb bíl	Brought the diligent Tuath-de-Donnand
Laḡne leo ; n-a lamuib :	[Pointed]spears with them in their hands:
Óib reim pomanbab Coḡaib,	With these was slain Eochaid,
La píl Nemib neṛcṛetaig.	By the seed of Nemid the severe-judging.

⁴ *Silver-Hand*.—His hand (according to *L.L.*, p. 9 a) was cut off in the first battle of Magh Tuired (near Cong, co. Mayo). But he was not the worse, rather the better, in consequence, according to the veracious legend:

Lám arḡaic co lánlúe caḡa	A hand of silver with the full supple-
láma in caḡ meḡṛ ḡ in caḡ alc	ness of each hand in every finger and in
boṛac fair Diancecṛ, in liaḡ ḡ	every joint Diancecht, the leech, and
Créidne, ceṛṛ, ; coḡnam pṛir.	Creidne, the wright, assisting him, placed
	upon him.

O'Flaherty's observation is perhaps worth quotation (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. x., p. 174): "Non ita pridem in Italia Hieronymus Capivacius vir inaudita medendi ratione præcelluit, qui labra, nares, aures hominibus, quibus decessent, adeo affabre reponerat, ut proxime miraculum ars esset (*L.H. a Pflaumern: in Bononia, pag. 84*)."

⁵ *Balar*.—For the Fomorian Balar, see O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, pp. 18 sq.

1.

e ɔpɛr, mac Elaban¹, mic Néire²,
 Ropo³ ruiri co roméire⁴;
 Secc m-bliabna do, nup⁵ foca⁶,
 Éc⁷ acbaé⁸ do'n ruab foca⁹.

2.

P. 127 b Rogiallab do Luḡ¹, do'n laeé,
 Da fiúic bliaban baprgaé²:
 Mór³ eóe ɔopriḡni⁴ Mac Cuill,—
 báir hui ɔiancée⁵ i Cañbpuim⁶.

3.

Eoóu Ollaéair¹ íarma,
 Ceír² fiúic fiñb bliabna;
 báir in ɔagba³, ɔepḡ na n-ɔpenó⁴,
 Do'nó epóor⁵ taplaic Ceitnend⁶.

4.

Deic m-bliabna do'n¹ Delbaet bí,
 Co ɔopéair do lám Chaiéir².
 Deic m-bliabna Fiaéac³ fiñbḡil,
 Co ɔopmarb⁴ Eogan Airó⁵-inbí.

e 1.—This quatrain precedes # 6. ¹ Elabam. ² Ne[í]o. ³ bo. ⁴ ro-meib. ⁵ b'[f]oba. ⁶⁻⁹ eḡ abbaé. ⁷ roba. 2.—¹ The second hand placed h after Luḡ (Luḡair), and, to make the emendation more certain, wrote Luḡ(air) overhead. ² blaécaem. ³ epuaḡ. ⁴ ɔopriñb. ⁵ Ua ɔenceé. ⁶ a Cañbpuim. 3.—¹ Eoóair Ollaéair. ² ceirí. ³ ɔagba. ⁴ ɔpeam. ⁵⁻⁶ upcup do ceilḡ Ceitner. 4.—¹ do. ² Fiaéaig. ³ ḡup'marb. ⁴ arb.

e. ¹ *Bres*.—ḡabar ɔperrr . . . riḡe . . . co roíccab lam Nuabac. *Bres* took the kingship, until the hand of Nuadu was cured (*L.L.*, p. 9a). He and Nuadu fell in the second battle of Magh Tuired (Barony of Tirerrill, co. Mayo), which was fought twenty-seven years after the first (*L.L.*, p. 9b).

² *Was obeyed*.—Literally, *it was served to Lug* (impersonal construction: *servitum est Lugadio*).

1.

[B.C.]

e Bres¹, son of Eladan, son of Net,
 He was arch-king with exceeding greatness;
 Seven years [were reigned] by him, it was not long, [1721]
 Death died he of the [gory-]red wound.

2.

Lug, the hero, was obeyed²,
 Two score of very prudent years: [1714]
 A great deed did Mac Cuill,—
 The death of the grandson of Diancecht at Caindrum.³

3.

Eochu Ollathair afterwards,
 Four score fair years [reigned he]; [1674]
 The death of the Dagda, sorrow of hosts,
 [Took place] from the thrust Ceithnend cast⁴.

4.

Ten years [were reigned] by Delbaeth devoted, [1694]
 Until fell he by hand of Caicher.
 Ten [were] the years of Fiacha the very fair, [1684]
 Until slew him Eogan of Ard-inber⁵.

¹ *Caindrum*.—*Pleasant ridge*.—A name for Tara.

Λιὰβρυμ γ Ὀρυσμκαῖν γ Μῦρ- Grey ridge and Pleasant ridge and
 Tea γ Κατίρ ὀροῖνδ ἀνμανδ Mur-Tea and Cathir-chroind [were] the
 Τεμπαδ ἰ κορρυδ. names of Tara in the beginning (*L.L.*,
 30 a).

⁴ *Ceithnend cast*.—Ὀδὸμοξδα δο'ν Ὀαξδα, σο ν-επδαίτ δο γαι ερο
 δια ποξωῖν Cετλεανδ α κατ ἴσορ Μοίξε Τυριδ: Eighty years [were
 reigned] by the Dagda [Eochu Ollathair], until he died of [the wound of] the
 spear wound [*lit.*, spear of gore] with which Cετλεανδ wounded him in the
 [second] great battle of Magh Tuired (*B.B.*, p. 33 b, ll. 33-4).

⁵ *Ard-inber*.—Called *Inber-mor* in *B.B.* (p. 33 b, ll. 38, 39). The estuary of
 the Ovoca, at Arklow, co. Wicklow.

5.

[e] Noi' m-bliabna ríðet 'malle,
Mac Cuill, mac Ceét, mac Ğrene,
Cpí meic Cerpatac² co n-úall³,
Ippíge⁴ of danba bpaerúaid.

6.

Do-rocharp Mac Ğrene zel¹
I Talcin² la hAmairgen;
Mac Cuill la³ 'Eber inn⁴ óir;
Mac Ceét do laim hErimoin⁵.

1.

f bliabain ippíge¹ map oén²
D'h'Erimón³ ír⁴ b'Eber folcáem;
Co corðair Eber iartain,
Do laim hErimón³ imglain⁵.

2.

h'Erimón¹, airðairc cen¹ on,
da leir ind hEriu² a oenop³;
Ré rēðc³ m-bliaban dēc⁴ do'n dor⁴,
'Ec⁵ acbaē i n-Ārgacpof⁵.

3.

A tpi meic, rē¹ bliabna ap blab,
Co bāp² Mumne im Maiġ³ Cpuaāan.
Luizne² ír Laizne⁴ nallanb⁴,
Romarbēa i caē Āipb⁵ Labpanb.

5.—¹ beid. ²⁻³ Cerpatac, co m-buaid. ⁴ ippíge. 6.—¹ zeal.
² Talcin. ²⁻³ re hEber in. ⁴ h om.
f 1.—¹ ippíge. ² aen. ³ h om. ⁴ om. ⁵ indglain.
2.—¹⁻² Erimon, oirðairc gan. ²⁻³ an Eri a aenup. ³ oēc.
⁴⁻⁴ beg bu'n dur. ²⁻³ eġ abbaē i n-Āirġedpuf. 3.—¹ cpí.
²⁻³ ga bair Mumni a Moiz. ³ Luizni. ⁴⁻⁴ Laizni na lann. ⁵ apb.

⁶ Mac Cuill, Mac Ceelt, Mac Grene.—Thus explained in *L.L.* (p. 10 a):
Mac Cuill .i. Setop, coll a dēa; *Son of Hazel*, namely, Sethor was [his

5.

[B. C.]

[e.] Nine years [and] twnty together, [1574]
 Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Grene⁶,
 Three sons of Cermat with haughtiness,
 [Were] in kingship over Banba ruddy-vestured.

6.

Fell Mac Grene bright
 In Tailtiu⁷ by Amairgen;
 Mac Cuill, by Eber of the [sweet] voice;
 Mac Cecht, by hand of Erimon.

1.

f A year in kingship together [1545]
 [Was spent] by Erimon and by Eber beauteous-haired;
 Until fell Eber thereafter,
 By hand of the very sincere Erimon.

2.

Erimon, illustrious without fault,
 To him belonged Eriu by himself; [prop.
 A space of ten years [and] seven [was reigned] by the [1544]
 [Natural] death died he in Argatros⁸.

3.

His three sons, six years [reigned they] for fame, [1527]
 To the death of Mumne in Magh Cruachan⁹,
 Luigne and Laigne of the swords,
 Slain were they in the battle of Ard Ladrاند⁹.

Mac Ceót .i. Cētop, ceót a déa; first name], hazel [was] his god; *Son of*
 Mac Ġrene .i. Cētop, Ġrian a *the Plough*, namely, Tethor, the plough
 déa. [was] his god; *Son of Sun*, namely,
 Cethor, the sun [was] his god.

⁷ *Tailtiu*.—Teltown, co. Meath.

f. ⁸ *Argatros*.—Silver-wood, on the Nore, parish of Rathbeagh, barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 51).

⁹ *Cruachain*.—Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, co. Roscommon (*id. ib.*).

⁹ *Ard Ladrاند*.—See a 3, note 2.

4.

[f] [S]lecca ceéprí meic 'Ebir²
 La Iriel¹, fáid, fionnfhennit².
 Leébliabain⁴ a flaité⁶, nír' mór⁷,
 Aer⁸, Orba, Fozgna⁵, Fozon⁵.

5.

Iriel¹, fáid, fíóit² gail gáit²,
 A veid pemep in polasó,
 Co n-erbaile im Maig⁴ Muáde⁴
 De⁵ galap olc⁶ oen⁶ uaire.

6.

Eépríel¹, mac Irioi² na n-ec,
 Cept³ fíde bliaban buidneó⁴,
 Co coróair⁵ írRafriú⁵ rúaid,
 Do laim Conmail élaibeb⁶ ruaid.

1.

g Conmael¹, mac Ebir, cen² ail,
 Cécfilai² mop danba² amMumain;
 'Árim⁴ epí n-veid m-bliaban bpar,
 Co coróair la Tigeppmar⁵.

2.

Tigeppmar, ba epén a ríó,
 Seéc¹ th-bliadna ap pecc n-veéib¹;
 Co n-erbaile² íppin² cáim éenb,
 I coróair ár pep ní-hépenb².

4.—¹ ceacra. ² n-Ebir. ³⁻² hÍriai, fáit fionnfhennit. ⁴ leicbliabain.
⁶ flaitéur. ⁶ lop. ⁷ Ep. ⁸⁻⁵ Fozgna, Fozon. 5.—¹ Iriai. ² peccob.
³ n-gaeit. ⁴⁻⁴ a Muig Muaidi. ⁵ do. ⁶⁻⁶ uile aen. 6.—¹ Eicriai.
² Iriel. ³ om. ⁴ immbuidneó. ⁵⁻⁵ co bpoóair i Ropúnd. ⁶ cloibem.
 g 1.—¹ Conmal. ² gan. ³⁻² ní Epenn. ⁴ aipem. ⁵ Tigeppmar.
 2.—¹⁻¹ peccmoga pecc do bliadnaib. ²⁻² co n-bebaile íppin. ³ n-Epenn.

⁴ *Plain of Muaid.*—According to O'Donovan (*F.M. i.*, p. 34), either the plain of the river Moy, which flows between the coe. Mayo and Sligo; or, more probably, the plain of Knockmoy, six miles south-east of Tuam, co. Galway.

4.

[a. c.]

[f] Destroyed [were] the four sons of Eber
 By Iriel, the prophet, the fair warrior.
 Half-year the sovrantry, it was not much, [1521]
 [Of] Aer, Orba, Forgna, Foron [Feron, *L. L.* p. 15 b].

5.

Iriel, the prophet, exciter of the din of battle,
 Ten [years] the period of the great hero, [1521]
 Until perished he in the Plain of Muaid⁴,
 Of evil disease of one hour.

6.

Ethriel, son of Iriel of the steeds, [1511]
 Just twenty crowded years [reigned he],
 Until fell he in Rairin⁴ red,
 By hand of Conmail ruddy-sword.

1.

g Conmail, son of Eber, without objection,
 [Was] first prince of great Banba from Munster;
 A tale of thrice ten vigorous years [reigned he], [1491]
 Until fell¹ he by Tigernmas.

2.

Tigernmas, stout was his kingship,
 [For] seven years above seven tens; [1461]
 Until perished he in the severe plague², [of Eriu.
 In which fell vast numbers [*lit.*, slaughter] of the men

⁴ *Esiris*.—"It is the place now called *Raeine mon*, in the territory of *Irean*, or barony of *Tinnahinch*, in the Queen's Co., which was part of the ancient *Ui-Failghe*, or *O'fally*" (*O'Donovan, F.M. i.*, p. 38).

g. ¹ *Fell*.—In the battle of *Emain Macha* (*Navan fort*, near *Armagh*), according to *L. L.* (p. 16 b).

² *Plague*.—His death is thus told in *L. L.* (*ubi sup.*):

Co n-epbailc imMaig-*fléoc*, Until he died in *Magh-Slecht*, in the
 immóndil Maige-*fléoc* ⁊ ceona great convention of *Magh-Slecht* and
 cetrnámáne pep ñ-hEpenⁿ'malle three fourths of the men of *Eriu* along

3.

[E] Eoúu étzudá¹ ampa,
Ceépi bliadna ór bpec banba:
Ni dalb, i caé Tempac épic²
Rodmarb³ Cerpna, mac Ebpic.

4.

Cerpna, Sobairé, peol m-bil,
Da mac Ebpic, mic hÉbir¹:
Dafúic bliaban co m-blaib,
Céct ríg hÉpenn¹ a Ulcaib².

5.

Aíveb¹ Sobairé 'n-a bán,
La Echairg² Mínb bar in múir³.
Aíveb³ Cerpna 'rin caé car,
La Eochairg² rínb fáeburglar.

6.

Fíde¹ bliaban, blaob co n-áib,
Flacúir² Écá, mic Connáil:
Fíaca Labraim³ nalleirg²,
Romarb Écáir⁴ fáeburberg.

3.—¹ Eodáir eozotád. ² épic. ³ gup'marb. 4.—¹ h om. ² hUlcaib.
5.—¹ oíe. ²⁻³ hEodairg Menn car in mur. ³ oíe. 6.—¹ ríóí. ² flacur.
²⁻³ Labraimbe na leirg. ⁴ Eodáir.

բրւր, ւօ արած զրօւմ զրճւօ, րւզւ-
բաւ հԵրենն. Կոնն շքնա ամաւծ
րւն աժտ օեն ճէրար քեր ն-հԵրենն
արբ. ՄնԵ Մազ-րլեժտ.

with him, [whilst] in adoration of Crom
Cróc, the royal idol of Eriu. So that
there escaped not like that but just four
persons of the men of Eriu therefrom.
Whence *Magh-Slecht* [Plain of Destruc-
tions].

Magh-Slecht is a plain in the barony of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan.—O'Donovan,
F.M. i., p. 43.

³ *Egudach*.—The vested. The rationale is given in *L.L.* (p. 16 b).

Իր արւրւԵ ԵօրօնԵ ւԵրեժԵ ։ It is by him were made many varieties
n-ecairgib hÉpenn .i. օեն Եաժ ։ in the garments of Eriu: to wit, one

3.

[n. c.]

[6] Eochu Etgudach³ illustrious,
 Four years [reigned he] over diversified Banba : [1384]
 Not false, in the vigorous battle of Tara,
 Him slew Cermna, son of Ebrec.

4.

Cermna, Sobairche, good the deed,
 Two sons of Ebrec, son of Eber :
 Two score years [reigned they] with fame, [1380]
 First kings of Eriu from the Ultonians.

5.

The fate of Sobairche [took place] in his fort⁴
 By Eochu Mend [who came from] over the sea⁵.
 The fate of Cermna [took place] in the contested battle⁶,
 By Eochu the fair of the green weapons.

6.

A score of years, pleasant the fame, [1340]
 [Was] the sovranly of Eochu, son of Conmail :
 Fiacha Labrainni of the shields,
 Slew he Eochu Ruddy Weapon.

n-écaig moḡab, ba baé : n-écaigib
 aicéó, ceḡi baéa : n-écuó moḡab
 7 oclach, ceḡi baéa : n-écuó
 óócigeḡn, coic baéa : n-écuó
 coḡpéó, íé baéa : n-écuó íé 7
 ollam 7 íleó, uú. n-baéa : n-écuó
 íé 7 íúgan. ír appín ío[é]ár
 mbú na húlí baéa : n-écuó
 eḡcop.

colour in the garment of slaves, two
 colours in the garments of peasants,
 three colours in the garment of slaves and
 warriors, four colours in the garments of
 young lords, five colours in the garment
 of chiefs, six colours in the garment of
 kings and ollams and poets, seven colours
 in the garment of kings and queens. It
 is from that arose [*lit.*, grew] to-day all
 the colours in the garment of bishops.

⁴ *Fort*.—That is Dun-Sobhairche, or Dunseverick, near the Giant's Causeway, co. Antrim.

⁵ *Over the sea*.—He was son of the Fomorian king (*L.L.*, p. 17 a).

⁶ *Battle*.—Fought at Dun-Cermna, or the Old Head of Kinsale, co. Cork. This quatrain is given in *L.L.* (p. 17 a), with the variants Coócáig, mup and carrp.

LEBAR LAIGEN.

1.

h Fide a ceatair¹ cen daimme²,
 ba plait Fida Labrainne³;
 Uocor n⁴ Fene pabair
 I⁵ cat Slebi⁶ belgabain⁶.

2.

bliabain for a veid fa d6,
 For¹ plata Etad¹ Mum6,
 Co corbair² in caembor eain
 Larinn³ Oengur n-Olmudab.

3.

Se bliabna fa¹ d¹, in cucab¹?
 ba² n² in c-Oengur Olmudab;
 Uocor i Capmon³ in dlet
 La hEnna n-abbol⁴ n-Dirceec⁴.

4.

Arim¹ noi m-bliaban fa² ep¹
 O¹Enna Dirgeec², do'n arbor⁴;
 Rodmarb⁵ Rotecab, mac Mafn,
 ImMaig R⁶ab⁶ podacaofn⁶.

5.

R6 d6id¹ m-bliaban co m-blab
 Rogiallab² do Rotecab²;
 Dorobair⁴ la Setna n-Dir⁴,
 Ippin⁶ Chruabain cecna Connad.

h 1.—¹ ceatair. ² daimme. ³ Labrainne. ⁴ a. ⁵ Slebi.
⁶ belgabain. [P. 46b.] 2.—¹ for plaitur Eodad. ² Co dorobair.
³ larinn. 3.—¹ fo cru, eugab. ² om., probably by oversight.
³ Capmun. ⁴ n-abbul n-Dirceod. 4.—¹ arbor. ² fo. ³ arbori.
⁴ arbori. ⁵ gur'marb. ⁶ Ruab, raib n¹ pccain. 5.—¹ da coic. Over
 da (in another hand) is cuir; which would make the total 26 (6 x 6), instead of 10.
² bogiallab. ³ Rotecab. ⁴ co n-dorobair. ⁵ Dir. ⁶ pin.

h. ¹ Fian.—The native military force.

² Belgada[i]n.—Bulgaden, near Kilmallock, co. Limerick.

1. [a. c.]
 In Twenty [and] four [years] without duplicity, [1320]
 Was Fiasche Labrainne prince;
 Fell the king of the active Fian'
 In the battle of Mount Belgada[i]n².
2. [1296]
 A year above ten by two [-21],
 [Was] the length of the sovranity of Eochu Mum³,
 Until fell the fair prop beauteous
 By Oengus Olmuchaíd.
3. [1275]
 Six years by two, understand ye?
 Was Oengus Olmuchaíd king;
 Fell in Carmon⁴ the support [of Eriu]
 By mighty Enna the Silvery⁵.
4. [1263]
 A tale of nine years by three
 [Was reigned] by Enna the Silvery, by the arch-king;
 Slew him Rothechtaíd, son of Maen,
 In Magh Ruad⁶ the very pleasant.
5. [1236]
 A space of five years with fame
 Was Rothechtaíd obeyed⁷;
 Fell he by Setna the Tall,
 In very Cruachan of Connacht.

² *Mum*.—O raicep Mumu—from whom is called Munster (*L.L.*, p. 18 a).

⁴ *Carmon*.—Wexford.

⁵ *Silvery*.—Ir leir dárónca rōic aipebide i n-Argatrop 7 dorac do aipeóab hEreenn.—It is by him were [first] made silver shields in Argatros (Silver-Wood) and he gave them to the leaders of Eriu (*L.L.*, p. 18 b).

⁶ *Magh Ruad*.—In the battle of [Magh] Roigne, according to *L.L.* (p. 18 b). This was a plain in ancient Ossory, at the foot of a hill called Dornbuidhe (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 51).

⁷ *Obeyed*.—It was obeyed, etc. The impersonal construction.

6.

[h] C6ic bliadna do Shecna¹ Arce,
 Docep² in rí rd³ ro mac:
 Ní rumaic⁴ in mac, mlib cor,
 Dia a⁵air a farugub⁶.

1.

1 S6 bliadna d6c¹ ra¹ 66air,
 Flaic[ur]² Fiada6 fialcne6aic³;
 Fiada, flaic², ro6air na r66g,
 Dor6air⁴ la Munemon.

2.

Munemon¹, c6ic bliadna ar blaid
 Fac² flaca maic Cair 6lo6oir;
 Acba6³ rí Dairbpe⁴ do 66m,
 ImMaig⁵ 'Aidne immelb6n⁶.

3.

Arim¹ deid in-bliaban can¹ br6n
 Do mac moigair² Munemoim²:
 Docep³ Aidberg 66ic in raic²,
 La hOllomain [i Tempair⁴].

6.—¹ do'n c-Setna. ² gur'cep. ³ re. ⁴ ní r'maic.

⁵ do farugob.

i 1.—¹⁻¹ de6 'r a. ²⁻² flaicur Fiadna fialcne6aic. ³ fer.

⁴ dobr6air. 2.—¹ Munemon. ² rad. ³ docep. ⁴ Dairbri.

⁵⁻⁵ Muig Aidri imelban. Over Aidri, the textual reading, Aidne, is placed as a variant by a different hand. 3.—¹⁻¹ ceic rí6a bliaban gan. ²⁻² maibglan Munemon. ³⁻³ acba6 Oidberg, bata in daig. ⁴ i Tempair.

⁶ *Outraged*.—Rothechtaid (*L.L.*, p. 18 b) was slain in Rathcroghan, co. Roscommon, by Setna, whilst under the protection of Fiacha, son of the slayer. The dishonour thus put upon him Fiacha avenged by killing his father. Rumaic governs a farugub. The possessive, a, is employed objectively, in reference to mac (son).

6. [n. c.]

[n] Five years [were reigned] by Setna the Tall, [1231]
 Fell the king by his great son [Fiacha]:
 Forgave not the son, great [?] the deed,
 To his father his being outraged¹.

1.

f Six years [and] ten by four [- 64]* [1226]
 [Was] the sovrantry of Fiacha, the generous raider;
 Fiacha, the prince, succour of the hosts,
 Fell he by Munemon.

2.

Munemon¹, five years with [lit., for] fame [Cas; [1206]
 [Was] the length of the sovrantry of the famed son of
 Died the king of Dairbre of plague,
 In Magh Aidne² the white-bordered.

3.

A tale of a decade of years without sorrow [1201]
 [Was reigned] by the very stern son of Munemon:
 Fell Ailderg Dóit³ of felicity,
 By Ollam [in Tara].

1. * The B reading, 20, is adopted in the chronology.

¹ *Munemon*.—Thus explained in *L.L.* (p. 18 b):

<p>lꝛ lꝛiꝛ noꝛmꝛoꝛcaꝛdꝛ mꝛnꝛoꝛca óꝛiꝛ ꝑꝛoꝛ bꝛaꝛgꝛoꝛibꝛ doꝛeꝛne ꝛ n-hꝛoꝛiꝛnnꝛ .i. mꝛiꝛnꝛmaꝛfne .i. maꝛfne ꝑꝛo mꝛnꝛoꝛ- caꝛibꝛ.</p>	<p>It is by him were introduced [lit., begun] necklets of gold about the throats of persons in Eriu: that is, [<i>Munemon</i> signifies] neck-valuable, to wit, valuables around the neck.</p>
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² *Magh Aidne*.—"A level district in the present county of Galway, all comprised in the diocese of Kilmacduagh" (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 45).

³ *Dóit*.—*Of the Finger*. lꝛ 'n-a aꝛmꝛiꝛiꝛ bꝛacꝛ ꝑꝛaꝛgꝛe óꝛiꝛ iꝛm doꝛoꝛibꝛ—It is in his time were rings of gold on [lit., around] fingers (*L.L.*, p. 18 b).

4.

P. 128 a [1] Cpíða bliabán pop a veid
 Co' éc Olloman, écpib':
 Rí na n-écep', apb a pat,
 Co' n-berhab ééc popp' Tempát.

5.

Cpen a mac, Finnabca' pdil,
 A veid éucab' 'n-a berzodil';
 Im' Maiz Inip', do éám cpá,
 Fuair cpáb pí míhr Maáca'.

6.

Mac b' Ollomain', sídnoll rúairc,
 Veid m-bliabna, pécc pop róepéuairc':
 Acbaé cen' éloeméldó' pop baé
 Immebdón' cíge Tempát.

1.

‡ Cpí' pécc m-bliabna, buan m pat',
 Rócair' Débe' Ollgoéab;
 Co copcair' Débe' ingarca
 La Fíacaiz, mac Finnabca'.

4.—¹⁻¹ ga baip Olloman, eipibz. Over Olloman the gloss Ollam Fodla is written by the second hand. ² eizer. ³ le. ⁴ peip. 5.—¹ Finnabca.
²⁻² pa do 'na beglaim. ³⁻³ a Maiz Inaif. ⁴ Macaa. 6.—¹⁻¹ Ollamon.
² raepcair. ³⁻³ gan clae[n]clab. ⁴ pop laeclap.

‡ 1.—¹⁻¹ bi bliabain beo, peit a pat. ²⁻² pob' pí Débí.
²⁻² bopocair Débí. ⁴ Finnabca.

⁴ Tb.—Literally, is.

⁵ *Magh Inis*.—The barony of Lecale, co. Down (O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. xxxi., p. 245).

4.

[B. C.]

[1] Thirty years above ten [1191]
 Until the death of Ollam, list ye,
 The king of sages, high his felicity,
 Instituted he the first Assembly of Tara.

5.

Powerful his son, Finnachta of liberality,
 Ten [years] were assigned to⁴ his distinguished portion; [1151]
 In Magh Inis⁴, of plague severe,
 Found the pleasant king of [Emain] Macha⁴ destruction.

6.

The son of Ollam, Slanoll generous,
 Ten years [and] seven [were] in [his] noble course: [1141]
 Died he without change⁷ upon [his] colour
 In the centre of the palace of Tara.

1.

j Thrice seven years, lasting the felicity, [1124]
 Spent Gede Ollgothach¹;
 Until fell Gede the very liberal
 By Fiacha, son of Finnachta.

⁴ [Emain] Macha.—That is, king of Ireland. The term is here used proleptically, as Emain was not then founded. See e 4, *infra*.

⁷ Change.—The explanation is given in *L.L.* (p. 18 b):

Ní fep ca galap nobnuc, aóc a
 fagbdál mapb; feó nír'gae bat,
 nírlob a ópp 7 eucab a calman
 tra mac, la Ailill, bia fír, 1 cimb
 xl. bliaban.

It is not known what disease took him off, but he was found dead; moreover he changed not colour, nor decayed his corpse. And he was taken from earth by his son, Ailill, to certify it, at the end of forty years.

j. ¹ *Ollgothach*.—*Excellent-voiced*.—ba binnóir eéca m-[b]enbopoc gúe 7 amon caró dume inna flaic—Sweeter than the strings of *henn*-harps was the voice and of every person in his reign (*L.L.*, p. 18 b, 19 a).

LEBAR LAIGEN.

2.

[J] Fíci' bliaban, bliab cen² zerr²,
 Fac² plata Féic por lonzerr²:
 Docer ní Cera na ciab
 I' caé bpeza² la berragal.

3.

berragal, mac Zebe, in zdeé¹ zpinb,
 Da bliabain dée a baglinb²:
 Roéairinb² 'rin gleice a gail²
 Ailill⁴, mac mic d² Ollomain².

4.

Ailill⁴, pecc² th-bliabna fa dé,
 Dez mac Stánuill, ní raeb ró²:
 Fúair [a] aibed⁴ la Sírna,
 La rí² Tempa caebitna².

5.

Temair Fáil, fúair éarair¹ caim¹,
 Dia² coraéc² Sírna placcain²:
 A⁴ ériéair céé laéé iar ló⁴,
 Rorcar² ríge [r]ní Ulco⁴.

6.

Roéair Sírna co rrfanaib¹
 Re cpi peccairb roerp² bliabnaib:
 Aibed² Sírna [co] pleccairb²
 I n-Ailind⁴ la Roéécaib².

2.—¹ epica. ²⁻² naó dir. ²⁻² pocairé Fiacáó fíndilénir. ⁴ a. ² bpeaga.
 3.—¹ zeg. ² befglinb. ²⁻² gur'coirind 'rin gleice a gal. ⁴ Oitill.
²⁻² Olloman. 4.—¹ Oitill. ² oóc. ² go. ⁴ a oibid. ²⁻² pi
 Tempaó caebéirna. 5.—¹⁻¹ canaib cain. ²⁻² o coraéc. ² placcain.
⁴⁻⁴ gu n-a cpi cet laéé ar lo. ² burcar. ⁴ ne hUllo. 6.—¹ rrianaib.
² do faer. ²⁻² oibid Sírna co rerp blaid. ⁴ Ailind. ² Roéécaib.

2.

[n. c.]

[J] A score of years, fame without ill omen,
 [Was] the length of the sovranty of Fiach :
 Fell the king of Cera of the excavations²
 In the battle of Breg³ by Berngal.

[1103]

3.

Berngal, son of Gede, the champion vigorous,
 Two years [and] ten [were] his good complement :
 Finished in the battle his valour
 Ailill, son of the son of Ollam.

[1083]

4.

Ailill, seven years by two [reigned he],
 Good son of Slanoll, not foolish the proceeding ;
 Received he [his] fate by Sirna,
 By the king of fair-sided Tara.

[1071]

5.

Tara of [Inis]fail, it received a dear friend,
 When reached [it] the erect, comely Sirna :
 [With] thirty hundred heroes after a long time,
 Parted he the kingship from the Ultonians⁴.

6.

Spent Sirna with restrictive laws
 Thrice seven honourable years :
 The fate of Sirna with slaughters
 [Took place] in Alend⁵ by Rothechtaid.

[1057]

² *Excavations.*—The *Four Masters* state (O'Donovan, i., p. 56) that Fiacha was the first who sank wells in Ireland.

³ *Breg.*—A plain in co. Meath.

⁴ *Ultonians.*—That is, the race of Ir, son of Milesius, who occupied the northern half of Ireland.

⁵ *Alend.*—The hill of Allen (Knockaulin), near Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

ԵԲԱՐ ԱՅԵՆ.

1.

Է Բօժէճար՝ քօճարոնք քօճ,
 Բարի՞ քէճ Խ-Եւիսան Խ-Եւծօք՝;
 Օճ՝ Օնն Տօճարճէ՞, ճր ԻՆ Ե-Դճ,
 Բա՞ Լօրք Ի՞ն՝ ԵՆԵ Յէճին՞.

2.

Ճաճար Էլիմ՝ ԵՈ Ն-Ճիճլիս
 Բիճ՞ օր հԵրոն՞ օճ՝ Եւիսան :
 Օրօճար՞ Էլիմ՞ ԵՈ Ն-ճիճ
 Լա մաճ Ալիլի՞ճ Օլճին.

3.

՛Արիմ՝ յոյ Խ-Եւիսան յամմա՞
 Բօճիլլաճ մաճ Ալիլի՞ճ :
 Օրօճար՞ Ճիլլճճ, ճարք ճրոնք,
 Լա հԱրք Լմլճ՞, մաճ Էլիմ՞.

4.

Արիմ՝ քճ Խ-Եւիսան քա ծօ
 Օ՛Արք Իարս, յի հիմարճ՞ :
 Լա Նուսար՞ Բճիլ, քիճիճ Եւս,
 Օրօճար՞ Արք Լմլճ՞.

5.

Ալիս՞ Նուսաճ, քօքքր՞ Եւս,
 Լա Երքք՞, քիճմաճ Արք Լմլճ՞ :
 Եճրո՞ Եւիճ Եւիսոն Երիճ՞
 Բօքիճ՞ Նուսո՞ [1] յերք քիճ.

Է 1.—¹⁻¹ Բօժէճարճ քաճա յրոյ յոն [քաճարոյ[ն] յոն ?]. ² քօքքր.
³ Խ-Եւծօք. ⁴ օճ. ⁵ Տօճարճ. ⁶ ԵՈ. ⁷⁻⁷ ԵՆԵ ճարք ճէլան.
 2.—¹ Էլիմ. ² քիճ. ³ Երոն. ⁴ օն. ⁵⁻⁵ ԵՈ Ն-Օրօճար Էլիմ. ⁶ Օլիլի.
 3.—¹ արք. ² յամմա ³ Օլիլի. ⁴ ԵՈ Ն-Երօճար. ⁵ Լմլճ. ⁶ Էլիմ.
 4.—¹ արք. ² յոյ. ³ հիմարճ. ⁴ Նուսաճ. ⁵ Եւիսոն. ⁶ Լմլճ.
 5.—¹ օլիճ. ² քք. ³ Երք. ⁴ Լմլճ. ⁵ Խ-Երիճ. ⁶⁻⁶ Եւիսոն Նուսաճ.

1.

[n. c.]

k Rothechtaid, who marked out a [carriage] road¹,
 A space of seven ever-mild years [reigned he]; [1036]
 At Dun Sobairche, over the brine,
 Burned him the fire of lightning.

2.

Took Ellim with hostages
 Kingship over Eriu one year: [1029]
 Fell Ellim with distinction
 By the son of Ailill Olcain.

3.

A tale of nine years only [1028]
 [Was the space] the son of Ailill was obeyed:
 Fell Giallachad, strong the renown,
 By Art Imlech, son of Ellim.

4.

A tale of six years by two [1019]
 [Was reigned] by Art thereafter, not excessive falsehood;
 By Nuadu Fail, cause of fame,
 Fell Art Imlecha.

5.

The fate of Nuadu, it is known to you,
 [It was inflicted] by Bress, royal son of Art Imlech:
 Four decades, years of might, [1007]
 Spent Nuadu [in] power of kingship.

k. ¹ *Roed.*—*Roí* is said in Cormac's Glossary (*sub voce*) to signify a track wide enough for a chariot. In *L.L.* (p. 19 b) it is said of Rothechtaid: *l̄r l̄eip ar̄r̄oíoc c̄appac̄ c̄eṫr̄; n-eó i n-h̄eṫr̄oib ar̄ c̄úr*—It is by him was introduced the chariot of four horses in Eriu at first.

6.

[k] Nól¹ m-bliabna ðpeppi na m-bepg²,
Ra³ po mop epeppia⁴ a épen pebg;
Aibeb⁵ mic Aipe in⁶ aipm épúab,
Im⁷ nulluó Cairn óaip⁸ Chonluain⁹.

1.

I Ceépi¹ ráci ráci² oacé
Do³no⁴ Eodab urðairc⁵ Apeac⁶:
Docer Eodab Aca-Luain
La Fínb, mac ðraca ðpacpúab.

2.

bliabain¹, pecc m-bliabna² po épi,
Foc placa³ Fínb Fopmáil:
Aibeb⁴ inb Fhínb ócena élé⁵
La Sécna m-bínb⁶, mac ðpeppe⁷.

3.

Secna aipegða¹ appab,
Dopac² épod do éec ampab:
Cerc píóí bliaban cen³ ðpón,
Co⁴ nopiagab⁵ la Simón.

4.

Simon ðpec, ré bliabna ap¹ becc,
Rop² é³ in c-iarla cen⁴ anpecc⁵:
La Duac Fínb, mac Sécna pláin⁶,
Fuar in⁷g⁸ éca⁹ mac Aebáin¹⁰.

6.—¹ noe. ² na m-bepg ³⁻³ po do mop epeppi. ⁴ oibib. ⁵ inn.

⁶ 1. ⁷⁻⁷ cair Connluain.

I 1.—¹⁻¹ ceépi ráci ráci.

² bu'n.

³ oipþic.

2.—¹⁻¹ nemei pecc m-bliaban.

² plaitur.

³ oibib.

⁴ gle.

⁵ fínb.

⁶ m-ðpepe.

3.—¹ inn Aipab.

² ðpac.

³ gan. ⁴⁻⁴ gu nupiagab.

4.—¹ ip.

²⁻² ba pi.

³⁻³ gan.

annpecc.

⁴ Seubai pian.

⁵⁻⁵ i[n] cecna.

⁶ Aeban.

6.

[n. c.]

[k] Nine [were] the years of Bress of the [967]
 Great was the force of his strong
 The fate of the son of Art of the hard weapon,
 [Took place] on the summit of winding Carn Chonluain².

1.

1 Four quarters [of a year] of continuous battles, [958]
 [Were reigned] by the illustrious Eochu Apthach¹:
 Fell Eochu of Athlone [tured.
 By Finn, son of Brath [Blath, *L. L.* 196] the red ves-

2.

A year [and] seven years by three [= 22] [957]
 [Was] the length of the sovranly of Find Formail:
 The destruction of the same Find [it was] manifest,
 [Took place] by Setna sweet [voice], son of Bress.

3.

Setna, distinguished he presided,
 He gave stipend³ to one hundred retainers:
 Just a score of years [reigned he] without sorrow, [935]
 Until he was executed by Simon.

4.

Simon the Speckled, six years completely [reigned he], [915]
 He was the ruler without injustice:
 By Duach the Fair, son of Setna the perfect,
 Received the son of Aedan the fate of death.

² *Carn Chonluain*.—"Not identified" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 61).

1. ¹ *Apthach*.—*Destructive*; which is explained in *L. L.* (p. 19 b):

Uám caó mír inna flait, .i. sa tam déc 'rín bliabain—A plague (occurred) each month in his reign, that is, twelve plagues in the year.

³ *Stipend*.—lrr é toíreó doíac éroó b'ampóib 1 n-hÉrinn .i. in n-arrab—It is he first gave stipend to retainers in Eriu, namely, the compensation (*L. L.*, p. 19 b).

lebar laigen.

5.

[1] Eo' beic' m-bliadan co m-blabairb
 Rochar' Duac', mac Indaraid':
 Dorodair' p' Clair' i cae'
 ImMáze' la Mupead'.

6.

Mupead', m' pop bliadain
 Robo' p' co' rogiallaib':
 Fuair' Muirid' ceis' epia' dae'
 la hEnna, n'-berg' mac Duac'.

1.

m Da bliadain d'ec', réil a raé,
 Ropo' p' mac béin Duac':
 Marb, cuinnib' cae' l'p' cumnig',
 i Slerb' M'p' co' morbuib'.

2.

Noi' m-bliadna, riaglom réil' bla,
 Luzbac' lapndont', mac 'Enna:
 Dorodair' in pupi' pán
 Ip'Raic' Chloair' la Siplam.

3.

Siplam raigeb', r'udg' Muinneé',
 Da n-odc' m-bliadna b'p'ebuib'neé':
 Fuair' a éairb'ic' [1]p'p' ep'ep'
 la Eodaid' n-airb'ic' n-Uárc'ep'.

5.—¹ pe. ² Indaraid'. ³ Máze. ⁴ Mupead. 6.—¹⁻¹ cor-
 rogiallaib. ²⁻² Mupead' ceis' i. ³⁻³ mac n-berg' n-Dhuac'.
 m 1.—¹ beg. ² robo. ³⁻³ cuinnib' i ón'p' cuinnig'. ⁴⁻⁴ Slerb' M'p' la.
 2.—¹ nde. ² leip. ³ lapndont. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-berodair' in pupi.
⁵ i cae'. 3.—¹ raigeb'. ² Muinnead. ³ odc. ⁴⁻⁴ coirberc' ip'p' ep'ep'.
⁵⁻⁵ hEodaid' n-airb'ic' n-Uair'ep'.

² Indaraid.—Of the compensation, as in note 2.

⁴ Clair.—The plain in which stands Duntrileague, co. Limerick.

⁵ Mage.—“Not identified” (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 63).

⁶ Treacherous death.—Literally, treachery.

5.

[a.c.]

- [1] The space of a decade of years with glories [909]
 Spent Duach, son of [Setna] Indaraid²:
 Fell the king of Clair⁴ in battle,
 In Mage⁶ by Murethach.

6.

Muredach, a month over a year [899]
 Was he king with many hostages:
 Received Muredach a treacherous death⁴ in battle
 By Enna, the ruddy son of Duach.

1.

- m Two years [and] ten, manifest his felicity, [897]
 Was the son of energetic Duach king:
 Died¹ he—let everyone remember a memorable loss—
 In Sliab Mis with great multitudes.

2.

Nine years, let us arrange the manifest fame, [885]
 [Reigned] Lugdach Iarrdond, son of Enna:
 Fell the great king noble
 In the rath of Clochar² by Sirlam.

3.

Sirlam the Reacher³, of the hosts of Munster,
 Two octaves of years varied, crowded [reigned he]: [876]
 Received he his fate in the combat
 By the illustrious Eochu Uarchess.

m. ¹ *Died*.—Co n-epbaic de tdm i Sléib-mis, co rocaibe móir imme—until he died of plague in Sliab Mis, with a great multitude along with [*lit.*, around] him (*L.L.*, p. 20 a). O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. xxxiii., p. 249) says Sliab Mis was in Munster. (It is situated near Tralee. There is another mountain of the name in Antrim.)

² *Rath of Clochar*.—"Not identified" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 64). In the Royal Irish Academy copy of the *Ogygia*, "C. Tyrone" has been placed on the margin (p. 249). In *L.L.* (p. 20 a) the reading is *Rath Clocharis*.

³ *Reacher*.—Ro raiceb a lám lár 7 ré 'n-a rerróm—His hand reached the floor and he standing (*L.L.*, p. 20 a).

LEBAR LAIZEN.

4.

[m] Eofo Uápcerr¹, arh a blaíé,
Seéé² m-bliabna coic roéaemóaté³:
Uopóatir⁴ pí danba ar blaíó⁵
Ri maccaib calma Congail.

5.

Eofo¹ ocup² Conainz co n-gail,
Da mac Congail éorcabaiz³,
Dácar⁴ da pééé⁵ iarla in paíé
Ré coic m-bliaban⁶ i comblaíé⁷.

6.

P. 128 b

Eofo¹ Fíomaine² na fepz³,
Uocer⁴ la⁵ Luzaid kámbepz⁶;
Seéé⁷ m-bliabna⁸ do Luzaid kaimn⁹,
Iar¹⁰ pin porpudaiz¹¹ Conainz.

1.

m Conainz, mac Congail, cleé¹ glan,
Ní² ponómnaiz pí riam³;
Fíóí⁴ roéaté⁵ for ead léé⁶,
Co romarb⁷ Ape, mac Luzbed⁸.

[P. 47a.] 4.—¹ Uápcer. ² blaó. ³⁻³ rocaíé ceitíri coic bliabna.
⁴ Úup'coic. ⁵ co m-blaó. 5.—¹ Eofoib ir. ² corcupaiz.
³ badar. ⁴ nepc. ⁵⁻⁶ ceircbliabnaib comóaté. 6. 1-1 Eofoib
Fíomaine. ² fepz. ³⁻³ porpudaib. ⁴ kámbepz. ⁵⁻⁶ oóc
m-bliabna. ⁶ kaimn. ⁷⁻⁷ no gu porpudaib.
m 1.—¹ cleat. ²⁻² noóor'omnaiz neo riam. ³⁻³ roceóc
ar gao leac[h]. ⁴ conurmarb. ⁵ Luzbed.

⁴ *Uarchess.*—Dí bliabain déc illoñgar for muir. Ir aipe acberar

4.

[n. c.]

[ma] Eochus Uarchess¹, exalted his sovranly,
 Seven years [by] five nobly spent he : [860]
 Fell the renowned king of Banba
 By the [two] brave sons of Congal.

5.

Eochu and Conang with valour,
 The two sons of Congal the contentious,
 They were two just rulers of felicity,
 [For] the space of five years in co-sovranly. [825]

6.

Eochu Fair-neck of the heroes,
 Fell he by Lugaid Red-Hand ;
 Seven years [were reigned] by Lugaid the generous, [820]
 After that destroyed him Conang.

1.

m Conang, son of Congal, column shapely¹,
 Terrified² not him a king ever ;
 Twenty [years] spent he [prepared] on every side, [813]
 Until slew him Art, son of Lugaid.

udínceŕ be. For innarba robaf ó Sirlám—Twelve years [was he] in
 exile on sea. It is for this he is called Uairces [Solitary]. In [*lit.*, upon] ex-
 pulsion he was by Sirlam (*L.L.*, p. 20a).

m. ¹ *Shapely*.—Literally, *clean*.

² *Terrified*.—Ir aine acberŕte bececlaó, uair ní édnóó áair n-ómar
 no ecla óó ptam—It is for this he was called Little-fearing, for there came not a
 time of fright or fear to him ever (*L.L.*, p. 20a). “According to the *Book of Fenagh*,
 he held his royal residence at Fenagh, in Magh Rein, in the present co. of Leitrim,
 where he built a beautiful stone fort, within which the monastery of Fenagh was
 afterwards erected” (O’Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 66).

2.

[■] Ar̄c, mac Lūgbeó¹, laeóba a gluinn²,
 bliadain a³ coic i Caíndruim⁴ :
 Dorodair⁵ Ar̄c 'r̄in deabuid⁶
 La Fiaópa⁷, mac Murebaid̄.

3.

Mac Ar̄c, oen¹ bliadain d̄eó² dait̄
 Ailill³ F̄ind, pécca in f̄ir[̄]laic⁴ :
 Dorodair⁵ i Cat Odba
 La Ar̄gacmár⁶ im̄éolma.

4.

Roóir̄ec¹ a céim cupab,
 Eódo², Lūgaid, laeó Cupac³ ;
 Co cend⁴ pécc̄ m̄-bliadain d̄ap⁵ r̄ál
 Roinnar̄brac Ar̄gacmár⁶.

2.—¹ Lūgbeó. ² an gluinn. ³ ar a. ⁴ Caendruim. ⁵ co
 corcair. ⁶ 'ra deabaid̄. ⁷ Fiaópa. The following quatrain is inserted :—

Fiaópa, mac Murebaid̄ moir,	Fíacha, son of great Muredach,
Oóc m-bliadna im corraib co-	Eight years [were reigned] by him
moil,	amidst drinking-horns,
Co fuair a m-dóir̄in a b̄rac	Until received he in Borend his doom,
La hOillil, mac mic Lūgbeó.	By Ailill, son of the son of Lugaid.

3.—¹ aen. ² dēg. ³ Oillil. ⁴ laic. ⁵ co corcair.
⁶ hAr̄gacm̄ar. 4.—¹ poc̄in̄br̄ec. ² Eódaib̄. ³ Muman. ⁴ cenn.
⁵ ar. ⁶ noim̄dar̄brac Ar̄gacm̄ar.

³ *Caendruim*.—The Concord, coic-Caendruim, shows that the reading is
 i Caendruim, not ic Aindruim (at Aindruim). For the locality, see e 3, note 3.

⁴ *Odba*.—A name, now obsolete, of a mound on the summit of a hill giving
 name to a territory in ancient Meath (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 31).

⁶ *Covenanted*.—The substance of this and the following quatrain is given more
 clearly in *L.L.* (p. 20 a). After stating that Ailill the Fair after nine years fell by
 Ar̄gacm̄ar, Fiachra and Duach, son of Fiachra, the text proceeds :

Pécca cat ēter Ar̄gacm̄ar i A battle was fought between Ar̄gac-

2.

[B. C.]

[M] Art, son of Lugaid, heroic his descent,
 A year [and] five [reigned he] in Caindruim³: [793]
 Fell Art in the combat
 By Fiachra, son of Muredach.

3.

The son of Art, one year [and] ten of renown, [787]
 Ailill the Fair, the true prince, spent:
 Fell he in the battle of Odba'
 By Argatmar the very brave.

4.

Covenanted⁴ his chief champions,
 Eochu, Lugaid [Duach], the hero of Munster⁴;
 To the end of seven years over sea
 Banished they Argatmar.

Fiachra Tolcrach i n-oenuó
 Talcen, corrhoimeb for Argat-
 mar. Feóca oac ecupru i m-
 bregaib, co coróair Fiachra
 Tolcrach 'rin oac rin.

Tinolaic rin Muman iar fein
 im Eóais, mac Aililla Fínd 7 im
 Lugaid, mac Eóad Fiadmuine 7
 im Duad Labrad co rí hErimóin.
 Ocuí innarbraz Argatmar bar
 muir ri ré. u. m-bliaban. Eódo,
 mac Aililla Fínd, ríuon re rin
 iurugi hEreenn, co coraóc Ar-
 gatmar bar muir 7 co n-berna
 ríó ri Duad Labrad, co coróair
 leo Eódo i n-oenuó 'Ane.

mar and Fiachra Tolcrach in the Fair
 of Teltown, and it went against [*lit.*,
 so that it was broken upon] Argatmar.
 A battle was fought between them in
 Bregia, and Fiachra Tolcrach fell in
 that battle.

Assemble the Men of Munster after
 that around Eochu son of Ailill the
 Fair and around Lugaid, son of Eochu
 Fiadmuine and around Duach Ladrach,
 with the seed of Heremon. And they
 banished Argatmar over sea for the
 space of seven years. Eochu, son of
 Ailill the Fair, [was] during that space
 in kingship of Eriu, until arrived Ar-
 gatmar over sea and made peace with
 Duach Ladrach, so that there fell by
 them Eochu in the Fair of Ane.

⁴ *Munster.*—The *Ballymote* reading.
 to me.

The lection of the text is unintelligible

5.

[■] Eodo, mac Ailella¹ Fínb,
Romarb² Arzacmár imgríob³,
R⁴ Capmuin, Clape ír Chac⁵,
I n-'Ane⁶ na n-arrpíac⁷.

6.

Aríom¹ epi n-béic m-bliaban m-bán²
Rogiallab do Arzacmár³;
Rorcarrac⁴ ríac⁵ gargbliab n-glain⁶
Duac, Labgair ír Lugaib.

1.

- Lugaib Laibe¹ ro lín ma²,
Oét m-bliabna a bpi³ ror⁴ borrrab:
Docer⁵ craeb cumne⁶ [in cairn]⁷
La hAed m-buidne⁸, mac m-bauiirn.

2.

Aéd, mac bauiirn, ór banba
'Aríom¹ epi peét raeréalma:
bar rí² Maige³ cruaid Cétne
I⁴ n-Err-rúaid ra [lege na] roéne⁵.

5.—¹ Oíllla. ²⁻³ ne peét m-bliaban a beiglíob. ²⁻³ marb rí Cernna
ír Clape ír Chac. ⁴⁻⁵ Aine na n-barríac. 6.—¹ aipem. ² ban.

³ Arzacmar. ⁴⁻⁵ roarrac ne. ⁶ rreogil. Here follows a quatrain:—

Deic m-bliabna do Duac Lab- gair, Aríom n-Eríom ardbabail; bar in mail mupuíg maídmí ⁸	Ten years [were reigned] by Duach Ladgair, In Eriu sublime, extensive; The death of the conquering hero full active [Took place] by the hand of full-active Lugaid.
--	---

Do laim Lugaib lanlaigí⁹.
● 1.—¹ Laigeó. ² bliab. ³ ar. ⁴ gur'íoit. ⁵⁻⁶ cumneó
in cairn. 2.—¹ aipem. ² Maige. ³⁻⁴ aig Er-puaid na rígegne.

⁷ Carmon.—See II 3, note 4.

⁸ Clair.—See I 5, note 4.

5.

[n. c.]

- [m] Eochu, son of Ailill the Fair,
Slew [him] Argatmar the very valorous,
The king of Carmon⁷, Clair⁸ and Cliu⁹,
In Ane¹⁰ of the armour shields.

6.

A tale of three decades of years fair [776]
Was service rendered to Argatmar;
Separated [him] from his strong fame puro
Duach, Ladgair and Lugaid.

1.

- Lugaid Laidech, who filled the plain¹ [with his fame],
Eight years [was] his power in defiance: [746]
Fell the remembered Branch of the Carn²
By Aed Buidnech, son of Badorn.

2.

Aed, son of Badorn, [reigned he] over Banba
A tale of three sevens noble, excellent: [738]
The death of the king of hard Magh³ Cetne,
[Happened by drowning] in Ees-ruad⁴ of the large salmon.

⁷ *Cliu*.—The territory of which the capital was Knockany, Co. Limerick.

¹⁰ *Ane*.—Knockany, co. Limerick.

●. ¹ *Plain*.—This may be the same as the *Cleir*, or level district, mentioned in I 5.

² *Carn*.—Perhaps the hill which stands near Duntrillogue.

³ *Magh*.—Probably Magh Ene, a plain in co. Donegal, between the Erne and the Drowse. In *L.L.* (p. 20 a) Aed is said to have been king of Tir-Aeda, whence Tirhugh (land of [this] Hugh), in which Magh Ene is situated.

⁴ *Ees-ruad*.—*Red cataract*: Assaroe, on the Erne, at Ballyshannon. So called from the drowning of this *Aed ruad* (Aed the Red). *babub pobdubub* ; *n-Erruabub* ; *co cucab a doqqi uiri uiri uiri*. Unde *Sfo n-Aeba* ; *Erruabub*—Drowning drowned him in *Ees-ruad* and his corpse was carried into that hill [a description of which was doubtless given in the preceding part of the work which the compiler employed]. Whence the Hill of Aed and the Red Cataract (*L.L.*, p. 20 b). *Sith-Aeda* is Mullaghahec at Ballyshannon (O'Donovan, *F.M.i.*, pp. 70-1).

3.

[●] Doroðair¹ Dúorba doib
 Rir² na cuanaib í Copoib:
 Fíde ír bliabain glan glé,
 Rí³ por⁴ Fíannaib Fáil-Inre⁵.

4.

Fíde¹ ír a recc co m-blaib²
 Do Chimbæet, mór mac Fhincam³;
 Cimbæet cæm, cécflaet Emna,
 'Ec⁴ abba⁴ rí roChempa.

5.

Remir¹ oéc m-bliaban co m-blaib²
 Dúá³ éir íapam do'n⁴ rígam,
 Macha, co⁴ m-beptaib na m-beptæ⁵,
 Co⁶ porparb⁷ Reccaitb Rígeberg.

3.—¹ abrocair. ² leir. ³ a. ⁴ ba rí. ⁵ ap. ⁶ mbre.
 4.—¹ fíde. ² íar rín. ³ Fíncam. ⁴⁴ eð abba. 5.—¹ neme.
 ² m-blofð. ³ ba. ⁴ bu'n. ⁵ gu. ⁶ m[-b]epg. ⁷⁷ gupurparb.

¹ *Corond*.—A barony in the co. Sligo (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 311).

² *Emsis*.—"Usually latinized *Emsia*, now corrupted in English to the Navan Fort (from the Irish an Earhain), a very large rath, situated about two miles to the west of Armagh" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 72). *Fossis latis, vestigiis murorum eminentibus et ruderibus pristinum etiamnum redolet splendorem* (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. xxxvi., p. 268). The traditional derivation is given in *L.L.* (p. 20 b, 21 a). After the death of Dithorba, Queen Macha defeated and banished his five sons into Connaught and wedded Cimbæth. A little after, she got them into her power (the strategem is also narrated by Keating) and, according to the text:

Norbeir 1 n-oen deingul lé íac
 co hUlta. Arbecatar Ulaib a
 marbad. Ní éð, ap ríri, ap ír
 coll fírlaéta damra, aóc a n-
 boirub fo doíre. Ocur claidet
 raít immurra, co por' hí bar
 pñimóacir Ulaib co brac. Co

She took them in one gyve with her
 to the Ultonians. The Ultonians said
 to kill them. *Not so, said she, for it is*
a prohibition of a true sovereign for me,
but [what shall be done is] to enslave
them in [grievous] servitude. And let
them dig a fort around me, that it may

3.

[n. c.]

[●] Fell Dithorba the noble
 By the multitudes in Corond¹:
 A score and a year pure, brilliant, [717]
 [Was he] king over the Fenians of Inisfail.

4.

A score and seven with fame [696]
 [Were reigned] by Cimbaeth, great son of Fintan ;
 Cimbaeth mild, [was] first prince of Emain¹,
 [Natural] death died the king of great Tara¹.

5.

A space of eight years with fame [669]
 After him afterwards [were reigned] by the queen,
 Macha, with feats of heroes,
 Until slew her Reichtaid Red-Arm.

noóópaib rí dóib in dán oo n-a
 heo (.i. delg) óir imm a muin .i.
 emuin .i. eo muin .i. eo imm a
 muin Maóá.

Cóic[a] bliaban ar .cccc. ría
 á-gein Crírc. Ocur .i. bliaban
 aile ar .cccc. o gein Crírc co
 cuprcup Emma Maóá do na cpi
 Collaib, iar m-brírrub áca
 Adáib-leitdeirg, i Fehmaig, i
 corcair Fergur Foga, mac Fna-
 óair Fohren, cuiglaic Ulab i
 n-Emain Maóá.

*be the chief city of the Ultonians to
 doom. So that marked she for them
 the fort with her circlet (namely, [its]
 pin) of gold [that was] around her neck.
 That is, Emain, namely, circlet of neck :
 to wit, a circlet around the neck of
 Macha.*

Fifty years above 400 before the
 Birth of Christ [that happened]. And
 another fifty years above 400 [elapsed]
 from the Birth of Christ to the destruc-
 tion of Emain of [Queen] Macha by
 the three Collas, after gaining [i.e.,
 breaking] the battle of Achad-Leithderg,
 in Farney [co. Monaghan], in which
 fell Fergus Foga, son of Fraichar the
 very strong, the last prince of the
 Ultonians in Emain of Macha.

For the chronology, which is erroneous by more than a century in the A.M.,
 as in the A.D., period, see Lecture III.

¹ *Tars.*—Here employed to signify the king of all Ireland.

6.

[**⚭**] Reddair, rochair fúic péig,¹
 Mac Lugde² Laibig³ kángéir⁴,
 Rí Clochair ip Chind⁵ Maige,
 Doróchair⁶ la Ugame⁷.

1.

⚭ Ugame maic¹, [mor] miab¹ n-*glan*²,
 Flait ceteri³ veic³ dagbliaban⁴,
 Ní cian⁴, or bpuinne⁵ in *braga*,
 Romarb⁶ buille⁶ dabbdáta⁶.

2.

Da bliabain¹ Laegaire¹ Luire¹
 Ippige¹ or danba¹ brecbuic²;
 Ralóirab² in éraeb² cen² cól²
 La Cobtác² cael² i Capmon.

3.

Cobtác¹, cóic² veic² bliabna² n-budn²
 Ropiarab² in pí² ropúab,
 Co³ poloirc³ cene³ ipin³ tíg³,
 Ic ól³ na³ flebe³ ic³ Labraib.

6.—¹ pen. ²⁻³ Laigib, lanpéil. ³ cimb. ⁴ co n-bróchair. ⁵ hUgame.

⚭ 1.—¹ mor miab. Overhead is placed, *alias manu*, maic, with corresponding marks, to show it was to be inserted after mor. ² n-*gal*. ³ n-*dei*-bliaban. ⁴ balb. ⁵ bpuinni. ⁶⁻⁶ gur'marb buille dabbdáda. Here a quatrain is given:—

dabbdáad, bab rí¹ benur¹ cat,
 Scainreab, congalac, coctac,
 Genlati¹ co leit¹ a lind,

Badbehadh, he was a king that wins battle,
 Fearful, brave, warlike,
 One day with a half [was] his comple-
 ment,

Gur'marb¹ Loegaire¹ or boainb.

Until slew [him] Loegaire over the Boyne.

2.—¹ Ippigi. ² blaebufg. ³⁻³ bolóirab. ⁴ gerp'col. ⁵ Coptác.

3.—¹ Coptác. ² re. ³ n om. ⁴⁻⁴ gur'loirc. ⁵⁻⁵ cail 'n-a tairg.

⁶ na om. ⁷ la.

⁶ *Clochar end of Cond Maige [head of the Plain].*—Clogher, co. Tyrone, which was anciently the *head*, or capital, of Magh Lemna, the plain occupied by the Airghialla. Hence the latter expression is employed to fill up the line.

⚭ ¹ [River] *brink of Bregha.*—In *L.L.* (p. 22 a) the place is said to be *Telach*

6.

[n. c.]

[●] Reichtaid, spent he twenty vigilant [years], [661]
 Son of Lugaid Laidech the full-vigourous,
 King of Clochar and of Cend Maige²,
 Fell he by Ugaine.

1.

■ Ugaine the good, [great] pure dignity, [641]
 Prince [was he] four decades of good years,
 Not long [thereafter], over the [river] brink of Bregha¹,
 Slew [him] a stroke of Badbhoath.

2.

Two [were] the years of Laeghaire Lorc [601]
 In kingship over Banba diversified, gentle;
 Destroyed was the branch without fault
 By Cobthach the Slender in Carmon².

3.

Cobthach, five [times] ten years lasting [699]
 Was served the king very illustrious,
 Until burned³ [him] fire in the house,
 A-partaking of the banquet with Labraid.

is *choiseir* (Hill of victory), in Magh Mairedu, in Bregia. The locality, according to O'Flaherty, was Kill-droicheat on the estuary at Drogheda (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. xxxviii., p. 261). This O'Donovan (*F.M. i.*, p. 76) was unable to correct. Not so, however, Dr. Reeves: who, in an admirable note (*Adamsen*, pp. 108-9), shows that *Magh Mairedu* was *Meymurthy*, near Gormanstown, where the Delvin, on the brink of which the *Hill* probably stood, flows into the sea.

¹ *Carmon*.—See II 3, note 4.

² *Burned*.—A different cause is assigned in *L.L.* (p. 22 a, b):

Do-ro-dair era Cobcáid Cael
 breag i n-Dindriag 7 .xxx. ríag
 imbi, abaid Noclac mór, la
 Labraid Longred, i n-b'igail a
 atar 7 a fenatar [p. 22 b]. Uu.
 m-bliabna 7 .ccc. bliaban o'no
 aibéi rin corrin aibéi inproge-
 nar Cnre i m-bechil luda.

Now, fell Cobthach the Slender Hand-
 some in Dinnrig [Mound of Slane, II 1,
 note 1, *supra*] and thirty kings along
 with [*lit.*, around] him, the eve of
 Great Christmas, by Labraid the
 Mariner, in revenge of his father and
 of his grandfather. Seven years and
 three hundred years from that night to
 the night in which was born Christ in
 Bethlehem of Iuda.

LEBAR LAIGEN.

4.

[P] Labraib Loingre¹ lae², ro³ai⁴
 Noi bliabna d⁵ec co⁶ d⁷egma⁸it:
 Labraib d⁹erpe¹⁰ corin¹¹ m-blaib,
 Romar¹² Meilge¹³, mac Cob¹⁴taig.

5.

Ro¹ai² Meilge, ma³it a li,
 Se⁴ct m-bliabna d⁵ec⁶, ba⁷ d⁸egri;
 Do⁹ro¹⁰ai¹¹, darbor¹² cia b¹³e¹⁴,
 'Sin e¹⁵at la¹⁶ Mo¹⁷gcorb Cl¹⁸aipe.

6.

Mo¹gcorb² a Mu³main cen⁴ me⁵irg⁶,
 Mac⁷ mic Re⁸ctai⁹[e] Ri¹⁰gbor¹¹,
 Do¹²cer¹³ co¹⁴embor¹⁵ C¹⁶indma¹⁷ra
 La Oengur¹⁸, hua Labra¹⁹ba²⁰.

1.

Q Oengur¹ Ollam, a ho²ct d³ec⁴,
 Do⁵ra⁶ ro⁷ct for⁸ r⁹ia¹⁰g ra¹¹er g¹²re¹³,
 Do¹⁴cer r¹⁵ E¹⁶one¹⁷ cen¹⁸ a¹⁹il
 La mac Meilge²⁰, mic Cob²¹taig.

2.

Mac Meilge¹, l²ri³peo⁴ an,
 Re⁵mir o⁶ct m-bliaban bi⁷clan⁸:
 La⁹ Fe¹⁰rcorb¹¹, mac Mo¹²gacuir¹³b,
 Do¹⁴cer r¹⁵ b¹⁶roza¹⁷ in b¹⁸re¹⁹cuir²⁰no²¹.

4.—¹ Loingreab. ² fa. ³ berpai. ⁴ gurin. ⁵⁻⁶ domar⁶ Meilge.
 5.—¹ ro²ai³. ⁴ deg. ⁵ a. ⁶⁻⁶ nocon corpai⁶ gu bor⁶ de. ⁷ le.
 6.—¹ Mo²gcorb. ³⁻³ gan me³irg. ⁴⁻⁴ a ho⁴ct do Re⁴ctai⁴ Ri[⁴g]ber⁴.
⁵⁻⁵ gur⁵ e⁵oic caembor. ⁶⁻⁶ hAengur o Labra⁶ba.
 Q 1.—¹ Aengur. ² deg. ³ polai. ⁴ cap. ⁵ g⁵re⁵. ⁶ eli.
⁷ gan. ⁸ Meilge. 2.—¹ Meilgi. ² lareneo. ³ re³ct.
⁴ m-bi⁴clan. ⁵⁻⁵ re Fe⁵rcorb. ⁶⁻⁶ i[n] b⁶roza b⁶re⁶cuir⁶b.

4.

[B. C.]

[P] Labraid the Mariner, the hero, spent he
 Nine years [and] ten excellently well :
 Labraid of Berr with fame,
 [Him] slew Melge, son of Cobthach.

[549]

5.

Spent Melge, excellent his splendour,
 Seven years [and] ten, he was a good king ;
 Fell he, haughty though he was,
 In the battle by Mogorb of Clair⁴.

[530]

6.

Mogorb from Munster, without defect,
 Son of the son of Rectaid Red-Arm,
 Fell the fair column of Cendmara⁵
 By Oengus, grandson of Labraid.

1.

q Oengus Ollam, eight [years and] ten [reigned he],
 Imposed he silence upon the noble shouting host ;
 Fell the king of Eli¹ without offence
 By the son of Meilge, son of Cobthach.

[513]

2.

The son of Meilge, Irireo noble,
 A space of eight years ever-full [reigned he] :
 By Fercorb, son of Mogorb,
 Fell the king of Brug² of the speckled fist.

[495]

⁴ *Clair*.—See 1 5, note 4.

⁵ *Cendmara*.—*Head of the sea* ; Kenmare, co. Kerry.

q. ¹ *Eli* (the *Ballymote* reading).—There were two territories so called—Ely O'Carroll in the King's County and Eliogarty (Eli-Ua-Fhogartaigh), co. Tipperary.

² *Brug*.—Perhaps, *Brugl-rig*, Bruce, co. Limerick.

3.

[¶] bliabain ap' a deic v' Fhiréorb,
 Ropó² ruicneé a rígeorb³:
 Dorobbas⁴ inn⁵ omna apb,
 Arponb⁶ig⁷ Conla cleátgar⁸.

4.

A ceátair¹ pa' dóic cen² deo
 Remir³ irbairc Ipepeo⁴;
 'Sin⁵ Tempair⁶ monza cen mair⁷
 Abat⁸ Conla⁹ hua¹⁰ Cobéair¹¹.

5.

Cóic¹ bliabna rídeé ppa² re³
 Ailella⁴ 'n-a arbrige⁵;
 Amátair⁶, mac Fhiréuirp⁷ cair⁸,
 'E' roglaice in buirb bpeéair⁹.

6.

Deid¹ m-bliabna po epí i cuilge²
 Mac Fírúuirp³ i co[e]mrigé⁴;
 Docer la Eócaib⁵ co n-áib
 Amátair⁶ Fhibair polcódoin.

1.

P. 129 a r Fice¹ acé ré bliabna ap bliab²
 ba rí Eóco³ Aleléan⁴,
 Co coréair, c[í]sar inn-a éair⁵,
 La Fepgur rial Forcamail.

3.—¹ for. ² robo. ³ rígeorb. ⁴ po eparepaó. ⁵ in.
⁶⁻⁸ reib norb⁶ig Conla cleátgar. 4.—¹⁻¹ ceátair po. ² gan.
³⁻³ do mac aurbirc Ipepeo. ⁴⁻⁴ i Tempair⁶ monzmaré bunmar⁷.
⁵⁻⁶ Conlaeó ua. 5.—¹ re. ²⁻³ ppa. ³⁻³ re Oilella i n-airbrige.
⁴ Abamair. ⁵ Fírúuirb. [P. 47b.] ⁶ cair. ⁷ ir e.
⁸ n-bracmair. 6.—¹ re. ² cuilce. ³ Fírúuirb.
⁴ caemrige. ⁵ hEocair. ⁶ Abamair.

3.

[B. C.]

[C] A year above ten [was reigned] by Fercorb, [487]
 Shining was his royal rule:
 Destroyed was the lofty oak,
 When Conla, the strong prop, demanded the debt³.

4.

Four by five [years] without obscuration, [476]
 [Was] the space of the illustrious [son of] Irereo;
 In Tara spacious without delay
 Died Conla, grandson of Cobthach.

5.

Five years [and] twenty [were] in the span [466]
 Of Ailill in his arch-kingship;
 Amathair, son of Ferchorp the curled,
 He [it was] that took off the hero fair-visaged.

6.

Ten years by three in [431]
 [Was] the son of Ferchorp in excellent kingship;
 Fell by Eochaid with honour
 Amathair Flidais the beauteous-haired.

1.

r Twenty, except six years¹, with fame [401]
 Was Eocho Altlethan king,
 Until fell he, west in his house,
 By Fergus Fortamail the liberal.

r 1.—¹ cpi bliadna dec, dara in bliad. ²⁻² in c-Eochaid Polclethan.
³ 1 n-a c1g.

³ Demanded the debt.—Fercorb had slain Irereo, the father of Conla.
 r. ¹ Twenty, except six years.—This periphrasis for *fourteen* is employed to make up the requisite number of syllables in the line.

LEBAR LAIGEN.

2.

[F] Fergur¹, fuair óen bliaban óc,
 Maic porfarab² in rogec³.
 Docer, bit cumned in⁴ caé,
 La Oengur⁴ Turmecc⁴ Tempac⁴.

3.

Urf ríde bliaban co¹ m-blar¹
 U'Oengur² Turmed² i² Tempaig:
 Da rním rí² cuane Ónuic bpeg²,
 'Ecc² ríg Tuage ír Talcen⁴.

4.

Cóic¹ bliabna 'n-a ré curraé¹,
 Conall cialla² Collompaé²:
 Nia Segamain² romábaig²,
 Fer² feramail rindóbaib.

5.

Fuair Nia Segamuin¹ a récc
 Or in² 'Eriud cen andrecc²:
 Dorócair² in carpécc cair²
 La hEnna n-Áirgdecc⁴ n-amnarra⁴.

6.

Enna Áirgdecc¹, arbd² a blab²,
 Roóaic ceéru éóic bliaban⁴:
 Rí banba, docer í⁴ caé
 La Criméand calma Coreraé⁴.

2.—¹ Fergur.
 Turribig.

²⁻² doriarab iprogeg.
 3.—¹⁻¹ ar blab.

³ 1. ⁴⁻⁴ hOengur
²⁻² Oengur Turribig a.

²⁻² ne cuame onuic bpeag.

⁴⁻⁴ e3 ru Tuaid ír Talcen.

4.—¹⁻¹ Turraib récc m-bliabna gan bpaé.

²⁻² calma Collompaé.

²⁻² Seaamair porceobain. ⁴ cpaé. 5.—¹ Segamair. ²⁻² n-Eriud
 gan andrecc. ²⁻² co corcair in carpécc cair. ⁴⁻⁴ n-Áirgdecc

2.

[B. C.]

[r] Fergus, received he one year [and] ten,
Well was obeyed the excellent branch.
Fell he, remembered to the battle,
By Oengus Turmech of Tara. [387]

3.

Three score of years with fame [376]
[Were reigned] by Oengus Turmech in Tara :
It was anguish to the multitudes of the Hill of Bregha²,
The death of the king of Tuadh³ and of Tailtiu⁴.

4.

Five years in his span with felicity [316]
[Reigned] Conall Collomrach the judicious :
Nia Segamain destroyed [him],
A man⁵ brave [and] very loyal.

5.

Received Nia Segamain seven [years in kingship] [311]
Over Eriu without injustice :
Fell the charioteer curled
By Enna the Raider the cruel.

6.

Enna the Raider, exalted his fame,
Spent he four [times] five years : [304]
The king of Banba, fell he in battle
By Crimthand brave, the conqueror.

n-annar. 6.—¹ Aíthneó. ² aró. ³ blaó. ⁴ blaíona. ⁵ a. ⁶ corḡnac.

² *Hill of Bregha*.—That is, the Hill of Tara.

³ *Tuadh*.—Probably, the Tuath-Luighne, the barony of Lune, co. Meath. See v 6, notes 5, 7.

⁴ *Tailtiu*.—See e 6, note 7.

⁵ *A man*.—Namely, Nia Segamain.

LEBAR LAIGEN.

1.

- Ceſſri¹ bliadna Criméainb éairp²
 'Or inb³ hÉirind immelglair⁴:
 Docer⁴ pſ cumraibé in éairn⁴
 De⁴ laim Rubraige⁴ rogarib⁴.

2.

Rubraige⁴; pſ Fáił eo⁴ m-blaib⁴,
 Seéſ deic bliadna de⁴ bliadnaib:
 Dpat⁴ ip⁴ béſ⁴ do⁴ banba binb,
 'Éc⁴ acbat⁴ i n-Árſaſglinb⁴.

3.

In⁴ Fintair⁴ Mári⁴ a Mumain maic,
 Á nói do⁴n⁴ éurab⁴ éombairé;
 Dorobair⁴, mar roſirab⁴,
 Larin m-breſal m-bodibab⁴.

4:

Dreſal⁴ bodibab⁴ co beéſ⁴,
 Nói⁴ m-bliadna ór hÉirind a neſé⁴;
 Docer⁴ pſ Cualhſgne 'con tſairé,
 Do⁴ láim Luagne, mic Fhincairé.

- 1.—¹ ceirri. ² cair. ³⁻³ an Éirinn eóðarſlar. ⁴⁻⁴ ſur'coia
 éraeb cubraibí in cairn. ⁵ do. ⁶⁻⁶ Rugraibí in roſairn.
 2.—¹ Rugraibí. ²⁻² ſu ſraib. ³ do. ⁴⁻⁴ om.; ip is placed on
 margin. ⁵ do'n. ⁶⁻⁶ eſ abbat i n-Árſaſglinb.
 3.—¹⁻¹ Findab Mar. ²⁻² bu'n éurab. ³ co n-borſer.
⁴ dorſirab. ⁵ m-bodibab. 4.—¹⁻¹ Dreſal, bliadain ſor a deic.
²⁻² an Fiannaib Fáił ba cuinſib. ³⁻³ ſur'ſer ri Tuairí 'ra ériú.
⁴⁻⁴ le Luſ Luaigní, mac Indob.

■. ¹ *Carr.*—I do not know what mound is here intended.

² *Doom and evil.*—Hendiadys for *evil doom* (to make up a heptasyllabic line).

³ [*Plague*].—bat tſá Rubraige .lxx. bliadun hipriſe, co n-érbairé

1.

[B. C.]

- Four [were] the years of Crimthand the accomplished [284]
 Over Eriu the green-bordered :
 Fell the king pleasant of the Carn¹
 By the hand of Rudraige the very stern.

2.

Rudraige, king of [Inis]fail with fame,
 Seven [times] ten years of years [reigned he] : [280]
 Doom and evil² [was it] to Banba pleasant,
 [Plague³] death died he in Argatglond⁴.

3.

The great Fintait from Munster good,
 Nine years [were reigned] by the champion active ; [210]
 Fell he, as hath been certified,
 By Bressal of the Cow-plague⁵.

4.

Bressal of the Cow-plague with perfection,
 Nine years over Eriu [was] his power ; [201]
 Fell the king of Cualgne⁶ at the contest,
 By hand of Luagne, son of Fintat.

do édm i n-Argatglind—Now was Rudraige seventy years in kingship, until died he of plague in Argatglend (*L.L.*, p. 23 a).

¹ *Argatglend*.—*Silcer-glen*.—"This was the name of a glen in the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan" (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 84).

² *Cow-plague*.—*Uáno bíc do búib, conna cérna d'ib aóc tarb i pamaio i n-ġlind-pamaioe*—There came murrain to kine, so that there escaped not of them except a bull and heifer in *Glend-Samhaig* (*L.L.*, p. 23 a). "Glenn Samhaig, or Glen of the Heifer, is the name of a remarkable valley in the county of Kerry, where this tradition is still vividly remembered" (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 86).

³ *Cualgne*.—Cooley, a district in the north of co. Louth, well known as the scene of the *Cattle-Raid of Cualgne* (*Tain-bé Cuailgne*), in which figured Cuchullain, Tigernach's fortissimus heros *Scotorum*.

LEBAR LAIGEN.

5.

[■] Luḡaib¹ Luagne¹, léir² a bliab,
Cen³ buaire³ erí éóic bliabna;
Dopóair⁴ hua airc⁴ lmlig
Do glaic Congaib Chláirínḡ⁴.

6.

Congaib, éóic bliabna déc¹ doḡ
Do mac Rubraige² pomoir;
Lairín³ Duac, dailec⁴ Deabair⁴,
Fúair eráig⁴ ocuḡ epomdeabair⁴.

1.

† Duac, balca Deabair¹, ind airḡ,
Ippige² or Tempairḡ éolḡair²:
Nó⁴ m-bliabna d'a⁴ rmacc immac⁴,
Copolairb⁷ Faccna Faccac.

2.

Faccna, píci, acc a ceair¹,
Do mac Ropra ipriḡ² beabair²;
La éabair³ Feiblig, mac Fínb,
Docep in pí de⁴ puac rínb⁴.

3.

Ré¹ da bliaban déc, buan brec¹,
Rogiallab² Eóc² Feiblec;
Ipin Tempairḡ moḡair², maic,
Fuair dḡ⁴ conairb in c-arpflair⁴.

5.—¹⁻¹ Luḡ Luaignec. ² leir. ³⁻³ gan buaire. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-dopceir
o hAirc. ⁵ Clairínḡ. 6.—¹ deḡ. ² Rubraib. ³ lairan.
⁴⁻⁴ balca Deabair. ⁵⁻⁵ gan ocuḡ gairḡdeabair.
† 1.—¹⁻¹ Deabair ind airḡ. ² 'n-a pí. ³ condbair. ⁴ beiró. ⁵ do.
⁶ amac. ⁷ gu ruyairb. 2.—¹ ceair. ²⁻² rigbrecabair. ³ hEóabair.
⁴⁻⁴ bu rorínb. 3.—¹⁻¹ da íe m-bliaban, buan í[n] brec.

5.

[a. c.]

[s] Lugaid Luague, manifest his fame,
Without molestation [reigned he] thrice five years; [192]
Fell the grandson of Art Imlech
By hand of Congal Flat-face.

6.

Congal, five reputable years [and] ten [177]
[Were reigned] by the son of very great Rudraige;
By Dusch, fosterling of Dedach,
Received he reverse and heavy destruction.

1.

t Duach, fosterling of Dedach, of the good fortune,
In kingship over haughty Tara [succeeded he]:
Nine years of his sway [had passed] away¹, [162]
When slew [him] Fachtna the Prophet.

2.

Fachtna, twenty [years], except four², [163]
[Were reigned] by the son of Ross in royal life;
By Eocho Feidlech, son of Find,
Fell the king by the red [spear-]point.

3.

The space of two years [and] ten, abiding decision, [137]
Was obeyed Eocho Feidlech;
In Tara grassy, excellent,
Received the arch-prince a drink of death³.

²⁻³ ποριπαδ Coδαιδ. ³ μονηαιδ. ⁴⁻⁴ δι[ς] conβαιγ ι[n] επηνπλατ.

t. ¹ *Away*.—Literally, *out*.

² *Twenty [years], except four*.—Cf. F 1, note 1.

³ *Drink of death*.—Cc acbat ι Compaiγ—[Natural] death died he in Tara (*L.L.*, p. 23 a).

LEBAR LAIGEN.

4.

[4] Cóic¹ bliadna déc dó iar rín¹,
 D'Éodair² bíte, dia² bpdáir :
 Noco² bprec in rcel² dia élainb,
 Raloirc² cene í² Fnemairb².

5.

Eceprcel¹, per rígba in paré¹,
 Fuair² cóic bliadna co bíemair² ;
 Docep rí na reóc do rínb
 La² Nuabair² Neéc i n-Álínb².

6.

Álínb¹ Nuabac i caé Chléac
 La Conair² na cóemraic² :
 Ní² rocair² acé da rdé²
 I plair² hÉrenb ardbláic².

1.

■ Ardbláic Conair² pop cáé,
 Seóc n-deic m-bliadna¹ co degnáic¹ :
 Dár rí² nallaéc² rín bpuib²
 La íncél² caéc, cpeóbulic².

4.—¹ fuair epí cóic bliadna 'ar blairb. ²⁻² Éodair Oírem a.

²⁻² nír'brég in rcel e. ⁴ no gur'loirc. ⁵⁻⁵ a Fnemairn.

5.—¹ fuair Eceprcel i roib paré. ²⁻² bliadain ar cóic do'n óaemraic.

²⁻² le Nuabu. ⁴ Álínb. 6.—¹ oibí. ² Conair. ³ caemraic.

⁴⁻⁴ nocur'óair. ⁵ paré. ⁶⁻⁶ plairur Érenn ardbláic.

■ 1.—¹ m-bliadna fo bíébláic. ²⁻² rí na laéc a m-bpuibn.

² hÁingcel. ⁴ cpeóbulic.

⁴ Burned.—Siugmall noloirc i Fnemairn—Siugmall burned [him] in Fremand (*L.L.*, 23 a).

⁵ Fremand.—“It is now called, *anglice*, Frewin and is applied to a lofty hill rising over the western shore of Loó Uair, *anglice*, Lough Owel, in the townland of Wattstown, parish of Portlemon and county of Westmeath” (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 89).

⁶ Alend.—See § 6, note 5. *L.L.* (p. 23 a) adds :

Ir hí reo epa amper inroge- Now, this is the time in which was
 nair Cpirc, mac Dé bí, do born Christ, son of the living God, to
 cépparóain in óinuda doonbai. deliver the human race.

⁷ Clu.—In Ui-Dróna (barony of Idrone, co. Carlow), according to *L.L.* (p. 23 a).

4.

[m. c.]

[4] Five years [and] ten [were reigned] by him after that, . [125]
 [Namely] by Eocho Bithe, by his brother
 Not false the tale for his children,
 Burnod⁴ him fire in Fremand⁴.

5.

Eterscel, royal person of felicity,
 Received he five years of constant goodness; [110]
 Fell the king of equities by [spear]-point
 By Nuadu Necht in Aland⁴.

6.

The destruction of Nuadu [took place] in the battle of Cliu'
 By Conairo of the beauteous shields:
 Spent he not except two quarters [of a year] [106]
 In sovranly of very blooming Eriu.

1.

u The arch-prince Conaire, over everyone [ruled he]
 Seven [times] ten years with excellent customs: [105]
 The death of the king of heroes [took place] in the Bruden'
 By Incel One-eye², the plunder-minded.

u. ¹ *Bruden*.—In the *Togail Bruidne Da Derya*, or *Demolition of the Court of Da Derya* (a tale in *L. U.* [*Lebor na hUidri: Book of the Dun (Cow)*, an 11th cent. MS.]), we are told that the Bruden stood on both sides of the Dodder (near Dublin). King Conaire, after returning from slaying a number of the outlaws who had surrounded the Court, asked for a drink. N₁ fúaracacur na deogbairne b₁g b₆ i₁ru Doctrae (.i. aband) 7 robor in Doctra curarun ceó—The drinkbearers found not drink for him in the Dothra (namely, a river), although [lit., and] the Dothra ran [lit., was] through the house (p. 97 b, ll. 4, 5). The place is at present called Boher-na-breana (*Bothar na bruidhne*—Road of the Court).

² *One-eye*.—Literally, *blind*. The reason is thus given in *L. U.* (p. 84 b, ll. 21-3).
 Fep anmin, mór, úacmar, A man rough, gross, repulsive, un-
 anairónt in c-Ingcél. 'Oen fúil natural [was] that Ingcel. One eye in
 ; n-a ómb; leóib₁ur dampeóe, his head; larger than an oxhido,
 baibóir begab₁ 7 ep₁ maic im- blacker than a chaffer? and three pupils
 leppen ince. in it.

He is said (*ib.*, ll. 19, 20) to have been the son of Ua Chonmaic, of the Britons. Of

LEBAR LAIGEN.

2.

[■] Cóic bliadna do¹ Thempaiz epice²
 Cen³ ruyiz ñ-begair⁴, ñ-bianglicc,
 Co⁴ n-éppacc⁴ Luzair, [Š]píabñberz⁴
 Ro po⁴ taléair a épperebz⁴.

3.

A íé pídet bo Luzair,
 Co n-ebairc bo éppómairb.
 Conéobar, bliabain a¹ band¹,
 No² co coréair² la Cpiméano.

4.

Cpiméano¹ cáem eliarad, roéair¹
 Sé bliadna déc co² begair²,
 Co² n-ébaire aítele a eéppa²
 Mac Luzbet in laéppécca⁴.

- 2.—¹ du'n. ² epic. ³⁻³ gan ruyri n-begair. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-éppacc.
⁵ Spíabñberz. ⁶⁻⁴ bo ruytíreacó a ruytíreaz. 3.—¹⁻¹ bai anb.
²⁻² no zo bpoair.
²⁻² gan dubrun. 4.—¹⁻¹ bocairé Cpiméann, ni bpez buin.
²⁻² gan dubrun. ²⁻² puair [bar] a haréle pécca. The bracketted
 word, which is necessary for the meaning, is written, *alis manu*, on the margin.
⁴ lanpécca.

the passages of the *Togail*, respecting which Windisch (*Irische Texte*, p. viii.) observes *Wo finden sich sonst noch solche Angaben?*, the following may be quoted: [In going to attack the Court, each man brought a stone to make a mound.]

Ai bñb pácaib borizret a capnb
 .i. ar ba ber capnb la diberz 7
 vano co píncair a n-epába oc
 bpuib. Caó oen noéicpab ríán
 úabi, nobepab a cloic arin éapnb.
 Co papcair imopno cloó in loéca

For two reasons made they a mound:
 namely, for it was a custom [to make]
 a mound in a raid, and moreover that
 they might know their losses at Bruden.
 Each one that would come safe there-
 from used to carry a stone from the

2.

[B. C.]

[M] Five years for active Tara [35]
 Without an arch-king befitting, perfectly prudent,
 Until reached [it] Lugaid Red-stripe,
 Vigorous was his strong domination.

3.

Six [and] twenty [years were reigned] by Lugaid, [30]
 Until perished he of heavy grief.
 Conchobar, a year [was] his span, [4]
 Until fell he by Crimthand.

4.

Crimthand of the splendid hosts, spent he
 Six years [and] ten with exceeding goodness, [3]
 Until perished on the morrow of his faring³
 The son of Lugaid the heroic.

no maipricur ocoi. Conib arriu
 nopeppacur a n-erbaba.

mound. But they left on it the stone[s]
 of the folk that were killed. So that
 from that they knew their losses.

³ *Heavy grief.*—Cónobar 'ma ólaibeb fein bí óumaid a mná—fell he
 on his own sword for grief of his wife (*L.L.*, p. 23 a).

⁴ *Expedition.*—Explained in *L.L.* (p. 23 b):

Ir é doóoid i n-ecra a Dún
 Crimthand pe Nair, baníobairge,
 oo m-boi coicéigir for mfr and.
 Co tuo feocu imba leir, imon
 canpac n-oida 7 imon fuidéill óir
 7 imon cetaig (.i. leni) Crimthand.
 Co n-erbairc iap ctactam im-
 muig, i omd ódicéigir ar mfr.

It is he went on a faring from the
 Fort of Crimthand [the site of the
 Bailie lighthouse, Howth], with Nair,
 the banabee, and he was a fortnight
 over a month thereon. And [*lit.*, so
 that] he brought valuables numerous
 with him, including [*lit.*, around] the
 golden chariot and including the chess-
 board of gold and including the *cetaic*
 (that is, tunic) of Crimthand. And he
 died after coming to land, at the end
 of a fortnight above a month.

5.

[■] Lan pí Coppri Chindóaire¹ éiríais
 Or in Tempaig caile, condbúaim:
 Cofc bliadna a pat ar² in painb³,
 'Ec⁴ acbat⁵ átaip Mórainb.

6.

Mait plaitur¹ Feradaig fínb,
 Fíde ir² a bó a dag³ lúnb:
 Ir⁴ béc cumneó⁴ illéit Chuinn⁴,
 'Ec⁵ uf luigbéd illiátoirum⁵.

1.

▼ Tpi¹ bliadna níge coppat¹
 D'éirínb fo² níre Fhíadaó²;
 La Fíadaig fínb, bu³ áip ferba³,
 Doróáir⁴ pí roemna⁴.

2.

P. 129 b

ba¹ pí Fíadna² for Fíannaib
 A reét³ béc bo dag⁴ bliabnaib;
 Docer im⁵ Maig bóigz barrzlar⁶
 La Ellim⁶ orp, imannar⁶.

5.—¹ cindcaic. ²⁻³ or in painb. ³⁻³ eg abbat. 6.—¹ plaitur.
²⁻² bliadain a deig. ³ ba. ⁴⁻⁴ cumnead re leat Cuimb. ⁵⁻⁵ eg ua
 luiged a liaetoirum (Died the grandson, etc.).

▼ 1.—¹⁻¹ ba bliadain b[níge f] gan bpat. ²⁻² pa pazail Fíadaó.
²⁻² puair ferba. ⁴ co coroar. ⁵ roTempa. 2.—¹ lan. ² Fíadó.
³ ré. ⁴ deig. ⁵⁻⁵ a Maig balz barrzlar. ⁶⁻⁶ hEllim n-arb n-imannar.

⁶ *Morand*.—The brehon of Feradaich the Fair. "This Moran had a *sid*, or chain, called *Idh Mórains* [chain of Moran], which, when put around the neck of a

5.

[A.D.]

- [■] Full king [was] Corpri of the Cat-head repulsive
 Over Tara strong, firm-founded :
 Five years [was] his felicity from his portion, [18]
 [Natural] death died the father of Morand².

6.

Good [was] the sovrantry of Feradach the Fair,
 Twenty and two his good complement : [18]
 It is a disaster to be remembered in the Half of Conn⁴,
 The death of the grandson of Lugaid in Liathdruim⁷.

1.

- v Three years of kingship with felicity [40]
 [Were] for Eriu under the power of Fiachra ;
 By Fiacha the Fair, it was manly destruction,
 Fell the king of great Tara¹.

2.

King was Fiachna over the Fenians
 Seven [and] ten of good years ; [43]
 Fell he in Magh Bolg green-surfaced
 By Ellim the haughty, very cruel.

guilty person, would squeeze him to suffocation, and when put about the neck of an innocent person would expand so as to reach the earth" (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 95, from the *Lebar-Gabala* or *Book of Occupation* [of Ireland]).

⁶ *Half of Conn.* The northern moiety of Ireland, so-called (by prolepsis in this place) from Conn of the Hundred Battles (w 1, *infra*).

⁷ *Liathdruim.*—*Grey ridge*, a name for the Hill of Tara. See e 2, note 3.

v. ¹ *Great Tara.*—The *Ballymote* reading.

Magh Bolg.—"New Moybolgus, a parish in the south-east of the county Cavan and extending into Meath" (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 98).

3.

[v] Aṛim¹ da n-beið d'Érimb ain
 Rodorfeit² Ellim³ imlāin :
 Rí epúaid Cnuda⁴, 1 daé Aiclé
 Fúair epuda⁴ ocup epenaiébe⁴.

4.

Tuaéal epen, epida¹ poteðe,
 Roðenb epida² epí ðoemnerc³ ;
 Ipin eperp², por² lár line,
 Romarb Mál, mac Róðrube⁴.

5.

Ceépi bliabna poteðe¹ Mál,
 Romarb² Feiblimib imnár³,
 A nói [Feiblimib⁴], ip² pír rin,
 Na⁴ co n-epbailc mac Tuaéal.

6.

Aí ré píðec¹ cen cataip epaic,
 (No: epí bliabna cen cataip epaic)
 Roðaié Cataip, hua² Comaic ;
 Dorodaip³ rí Tuaze⁴ éep
 La³ Féin luagne nalluamclepp⁵.

3.—¹ nemer. ²⁻³ porfeb nerc Elm. ³ Cnuði. ⁴⁻⁴ epuidi ip
 epomaipe. 4.—¹ epia. ²⁻³ epida go oomnerc. ²⁻³ caé ap.
⁴ Rocraibe. [P. 48 a.] 5.—¹ rooiat. ³ dup'marb. ³ pírindp.
⁴ Feiblimib. ⁶ Om. It is hypermetrical. ⁶ no. 6.—¹⁻¹ epí bliabna. The
 alternative reading of L. ² ua. ³ dubnocair. ⁴ Tuaidi.
⁴⁻³ le Conn Luaigni na luac[er]ner.

³ *Cnucho*.—Castleknock, near Dublin.

³ *Aichil*.—The ancient name of the hill of Skreen [*Shrine* of St. Colum-cille], a little to the south-east of Tara.

⁴ *Magh Lins*.—Dorodaip epa Tuaéal i n-Dálaraipe, imMonaí in daða epia caingnaót, bale arpa m-brucca Olor 7 Olarba. Now fell Tuathal in Dalaraipe [a territory comprising the greater part of co. Antrim] in the *Boy of the* [present] *battle*, through treachery, [in] the place whence spring Olor and Olarba (*L.L.*, p. 24 a).

3.

[A. D.]

- [v] A tale of two decades [of years] for Eriu noble, [60]
 Ellim spent it completely :
 The king of bleak Caucha², in the battle of Aichil³
 Received he short life and stern cutting off.

4.

- Tuathal the powerful, thirty [years] obtained he, [80]
 Established he [the] thirty through excellent way ;
 In the contest, in the centre of [Magh] Line⁴,
 Slew [him] Mal, son of Rochraid.

5.

- Four years obtained Mal [the kingship], [110]
 Slew [him] Fedlimid the very noble,
 Nine [years reigned] Fedlimid, true is that, [114]
 Until perished the son of Tuathal.

6.

- Six [and] twenty [years] without reproach severe [123]
 (Or : Three years without reproach severe)
 Spent Cathair, descendant of Comac ;
 Fell the king of Tuath⁵ in the east
 By the Fenians⁶ of Luagne⁷ of the pre-eminent deeds.

"The [Olor] is the Six-mile Water [flowing into Lough Neagh] and the [Olarba] is the Larne Water [flowing into the Irish Sea]. The Larne river rises by two heads in the parish of Ballynure; the Six-mile Water, in the parish of Ballycor, a little south of Shane's Hill : after a course of about 100 perches it becomes the boundary between the parish of Kilwaughter [*Caill-uachtair*—Head-wood?], as well as between the baronies of Upper Glenarm and Upper Antrim. Following the direction of a ravine, which runs down the face of the hill, it arrives at the townland of Head-wood [= *Caill-uachtair*?], near the place where the three baronies of Upper Glenarm, Upper Antrim, and Lower Belfast [meet?]. In this townland there is a spot where a branch of the Six-mile Water can be turned into the Larne river; and here is a large bog, probably the *Mein-su-chath*, or Battle-bog, mentioned in the text, lying between the two rivers" (O'Donovan, *F.M.I.*, pp. 100-1).

² *Tuath*.—(The *Ballymote* reading.) See r 3, note 3.

⁶ *Fenians*.—A collective noun in the original.

⁷ *Luagne*.—The barony of Lune, co. Meath.

LEBAN LAIGEN.

1.

W Conn, c6ic bliabna pa' de6air
 ba' idra co n-airle6air²;
 Dorodair⁴ Conn⁴ clair Mibe²
 La² mac M6il, mic Ro6rbe².

2.

Robaie¹ Conaire, a 6iamain,
 Se6c bliabna ir oen² bliabain;
 Dorodair² plait Feimin² rind
 Do l6im Nemid, mic Spobcind⁴.

3.

Arc, mac Cuind, calma po' glacc¹
 In danba rri n6 tpi6ac:
 Romudair², ciar'bo² 6ara,
 Lugaib i cae Mucrama².

4.

Lugaib, mac Con, mic Luga6e6,
 Tpi6a bliaban balc, buibne6¹:
 La Fe6ce6, mac Commain² cain,
 Fuair forrain² ir⁴ rri6ar6ain.

W 1.—¹ po. ² pob'. ³ arbe6airb. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-dor6air Conn.
⁵ i'6i6i. ⁶ le. ⁷ Ro6raib. 2.—¹ do6airc. ⁸ en. ²⁻² co n-dor6air
 ri Feimin. ⁴ Spaircind. 3.—¹⁻¹ do glac. ²⁻² nor6ugaib, 6ep'rac.
² Mucrama. 4.—¹ bla6buibne6. ² Comain. ³ forrain. ⁴ i.

W. ¹ *With contests*.—An allusion to the title *C6cathach*, of the Hundred Battles (*6it.*, hundred-battled), bestowed upon Conn.

² *Son of Mal*.—Tipraite Tirech (*L.L.*, p. 24 a).

³ *Son-in-law*.—He was married to Saraid, daughter of Conn.

1.

[A. D.]

w Conn, five years by four [149]
 Was he king with contests¹;
 Fell Conn of the Plain of Meath
 By the son of Mal², son of Rochraid.

2.

Spent Conaire, his son-in-law³,
 Seven years and one year; [169]
 Fell the prince of Femen⁴ fair
 By hand of Nemed, son of Stripe-Head.

3.

Art, son of Conn, excellently received he
 Banba for the space of thirty [years]: [177]
 Destroyed [him], although he was his friend⁵,
 Lugaid in the battle of [Magh] Mucreama⁶.

4.

Lugaid, son of Cu⁷, son of Lugaid [Laidech],
 Thirty years powerful, crowded [reigned he]: [207]
 By Ferchess, son of Comman the noble,
 Received he [his] end and utter defeat.

¹ *Femen*.—A plain comprising Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary; here employed to signify the southern part of Ireland.

² *Friend*.—Lugaid Laidech, otherwise *Cu* (*hound*, a term of distinction amongst the ancient Irish), otherwise *Maoniadh* (son of the champion), married Sadb, daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles (who after his death became the wife of Olioll Olum), and thus his son, Lugaid, was nephew of Art, whom he slew.

³ [*Magh*] *Mucreama*.—Prope Athenriam, octo millibus passuum Galvia disiatam . . . Turloch-airt [*rocks*, Tullach-Airt, collis Arturi] in facti memoriam paludi nomen adhaesit, quae, inter Moyvoelam et Killeornan sita, in hunc usque diem eodem nomine gaudet (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. lxvii., pp. 327-9).

⁷ *Cu*.—See note 5, *supra*.

5.

[w] Feargus¹ Dubbetad, cen¹ bianblaib,
Cen² echnat ru cen³ bliabne:
Dopodair³ gilla na n-³glacc
I cat Chrina⁴ la Cormac.

6.

Cormac, ceitri¹ veid² dacta²,
Rofeit² in⁴ lde² lampata²:
Rombaid² i² cig² Cleccig² epuaib
Cndim inb² idid² eecig² innudir.²

1.

x Eodo² Sunnac¹, rogiallab
I² n-²Crinb² eb² cen³ bliabain:
Romudair² glacc⁴ in² zorra,
Lugair, mac² mic² Oengora².

2.

'Arim¹ re² m-bliaban² da² veid,
Rogiallab² Cappre², cuinnib²:
'Sin⁴ Gabair, cib² epuas² linnib²,
Romabaid² ruab² porinnib².

5.—¹⁻¹ Feargus Debad co n-. ²⁻² gan egra ne hen. ³ co n-dopodair.
⁴ Crinba. 6.—¹ ceitri. ² dacta. ³ porfeit. ⁴ [n].
² lampata. ²⁻² porbaid a. ¹ Cleicig. ²⁻² in eó eicig inofuar.
x 1.—¹ Sunbad. ²⁻² of Crinn. ³ aen. ⁴⁻⁴ pormugair glac. ² Gen-
surra. 2.—¹ airnem. ² r a. ²⁻² Cappre, in cuingib. The in
is interrogative. ⁴ ru. ² gíb. ⁴ línb. ⁷⁻⁷ porfarrair
ruab do'n porinb.

² Crina.—“Keating calls this place Crioma-Chinn Chumair, and says that it is situated at Brugh-mic-an-oig, which is the name of a place on the River Boyne, near Stackallan Bridge” (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 110). O'Flaherty (*ubi sup.*, c. lxxiii., p. 332) states that it is in Bregia (a plain in East Meath), but gives no authority.

5.

[A. D.]

[w] Fergus Black-toothed, without lasting fame,
 Without reproach [reigned he] for one year : [237]
 Fell the practiser of manual feats
 In the battle of Crina⁹ by Cormac.

6.

Cormac, four decades pleasant [238]
 Spent the hero long-handed :
 Killed him in the house of barren Clettech⁹
 The bone of the deadly[?] very cold salmon¹⁰.

1.

x Eocho Gunnat, obeyed was he [278]
 In Eriu the space [of] one year :
 [Him] destroyed the hand of strength,
 Lugaid, son of the son of Oengus.

2.

A tale of six years [and] two decades [279]
 Was Carpre obeyed, remember [it] :
 In Gabair¹, though pity [it is] to us,
 [Him] destroyed a ruddy great [spear-]point.

⁹ *Clettech*.—"It was situated near Stackallan Bridge, on the south side of the Boyne" (O'Donovan, p. 116).

¹⁰ *Salmon*.—Cormac, hua Cuimb, .xl. bliaban, co n-qbailc i c1g Clettec1g, iar lenamain endma bpatam i n-a bpatc. No, ic riabna nonopecac, iar n-a bpat do Maelceno (*L. L.*, p. 24 a).

Cormac, grandson of Conn [of the Hundred Battles], forty years [reigned he], until he died in [his] palace of Clettech, in consequence of the bone of a salmon sticking in his throat. Or, it was the sprites destroyed him, after his betrayal by [the Druid] Bald-Head.

According to the legend, Cormac renounced druidism and believed in God, with the fatal result here mentioned.

x. ¹ *Gabair*.—Called Gabair of Aichill "from its contiguity to Aichill, now the hill of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. Gabra, *anglice* Gowra, is now

3.

[x] Rogabratar¹ na Fotaig
 bhliadain or banba bo²taig³;
 Doroda⁴ir⁵ Fota⁶c Cairpre⁷
 Larin Fotaig rind Aig⁸de⁹.

4.

Aibed¹ Fotaig² iar r³ingail
 I ca⁴t Ollorba⁵ mbai⁶g⁷.
 Fia⁸da⁹ Iar¹⁰fo¹¹ca¹², fei¹³t¹⁴ la¹⁵cc¹⁶,
 Se¹⁷cc¹⁸ m-bliadna d¹⁹ec ar f²⁰id²¹ec.

5.

Fia¹da², fuair d³ig connai⁴b⁵ tra
 I ca⁶t Duib-commuir⁷ la Colla.
 Ce⁸tr⁹i¹⁰ bhliadna¹¹ Colla iar ca¹²t,
 Co por¹³[n]nar¹⁴b¹⁵ Muir¹⁶da¹⁷.

6.

Muir¹da² Cipe³c, a⁴ b⁵ei⁶,
 De⁷g mac Fia⁸da⁹c¹⁰ cu¹¹ r¹²ir¹³b¹⁴rei¹⁵t;
 Ic¹⁶ Dabull la Mac Cruin¹⁷b cam
 Doroda¹⁸ir¹⁹ hua²⁰ Cui²¹n²²b do²³ba²⁴il.

3.—¹ rogabratar. ² bo²taib. ³⁻³ conncorair Fotaib Cairpre⁷.
⁴ rindairg⁸ca¹². 4.—¹⁻¹ oib¹³ Fotaig. ²⁻² Ollorba inman. ³ Fia⁸da⁹.
⁴⁻⁴ fe¹³g lac. ⁵ r³e. 5.—¹ Fia⁸do. ² conbair¹⁴. ³ Comair.
⁴⁻⁴ a ceit¹⁵ri. ⁵⁻⁵ gu r¹²irindarb Muir¹⁶da¹⁷. 6.—¹⁻¹ Muir¹⁶de¹⁸
 Cipe³ad, cri. ²⁻² Fia⁸ra[¹³] gu. ³ ig. ⁴⁻⁴ abrocair ua.

the name of a stream which rises in a bog in the townland of Prantstown, in the parish of Skreen, receives a tribute from the well of Neambnach on Tara Hill, joins the River Skene at Dowthstown and unites with the Boyne at Ardsallagh" (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 120).

² *Fratrioide*.—Of his brother, Fotach the Charioteer. They were sons of Lugaid, son of Cu (Lugaid Laidech).

³ *Ollorba*.—*L.L.* (p. 24 a) says in [Magh] Line, in the battle of Ollorba. See v 4, note 4. He was slain, according to the legend, by Cailta, son of Ronan, foster-son of Finn, son of Cumal. Finn was son-in-law of Cormac, son of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles.

3.

[A. D.]

[x] Received the Fotaoh [the kingship]
 A year over Banba marshy;
 Fell Fotaoh the Charioteer
 By Fotaoh Fair, the Raider.

[305]

4.

The fate of Fotach [took place] after [his] fratricide^a
 In the battle very victorious of Ollorba^b.
 Fiacha Iarfothach^c, attend you,
 Seven years [and] ten above a score [reigned he].

[306]

5.

Fiache, received he a drink of death in sooth
 In the battle of Dub-chommur^d by Colla.
 Four years [reigned] Colla after the battle,
 Until expelled him^e Muridach [Tirech].

[343]

6.

Muridach Tirech, ten [years reigned he],
 Excellent son of Fiacha, with true judgment;
 At Daball^f by the son of noble Cronn
 Fell the grandson of loyal Conn.

[347]

^a *Fiacha Iarfothach*.—Called *Fiacha Sroptini* in *L.L.* (p. 24 a).

^b *Dub-chommur*.—*Black confuence*; that is, of the Blackwater (the ancient Solo) and the Boyne, now the town of Navan. O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., pp. 35, 122.

^c *Expelled him*.—The lithograph reading of *L.L.* (*Corrig.* to p. 129 b, l. 26) is πορμαρβ (killed him). Assuming this to be an accurate reproduction of the MS., the *Ballymote* variant, πορμβαρβ, shows how the error arose. Of the original πορμνβαρβ, the scribe omitted the horizontal stroke (= n) over the ν and read the ν as an m.

L.L. (p. 24 a) states that *Fiacha Iarfothach* was slain by the three Collas and that *Colla Uais* reigned four years, until *Muridach Tirech* expelled them (co πορμνβαρβ Μυριδαχ Τηρεχ).

After the lapse of a year, they returned and were received by *Muridach*. Four years later, they marched against *Fergus Foga*, King of *Emain Macha* (i.e. of *Ulster*), slew him and burned the palace of *Emain*.

^f *Daball*.—The Blackwater, which separates the counties of Tyrone and Armagh and empties into Lough Neagh.

1.

γ Coelbab¹, bliadain, blab cen² bpon,
 Romarb³ Eocho Mugmedon⁴.
 A oét⁵ v' Eochoib, ní bpréc⁶ rain⁶,
 Co n-beochoib⁶ [v']éc⁶ i Tempraig.

2.

Γρι bliadna déc, dacca¹ in barr¹,
 Nip¹ do poba² do Chrimthand:
 Fuair³ díg neimniú i n-a éig³
 Ra⁴ fuair, pa⁵ hingin nemib⁵.

3.

Fíde¹ bliadan fop² a recc
 Maroen³ do Niall pa⁴ neirc:
 Ní dalb, or Muir⁵ lét elat⁵
 Romarb⁶ Eochoib arþplebad⁶.

γ. 1.—¹ Caetblad. ² gen. ³⁻³ gup'marb Eochoib Mugmedon.
⁴ hoét. ⁵⁻⁵ bprég rain. ⁶⁻⁶ n-beochoib v'ég. 2.—¹⁻¹ dacca in-barr.
² poba. ³⁻³ co fuair díg neimniú 'n-a éig. ⁴ 'g a. ⁵⁻⁵ aó
 ingin fídeig. 3.—¹ fíde. ² ip. ³⁻³ no gop'rcapad Niall pe.
⁴ Muir. ⁵ alac. ⁶⁻⁶ gup'marb Eochoib Ceimprelad.

γ. ¹ *Fidach*. The *Ballymote* reading: the text is unintelligible to me. Crimthand, son of Fidach, was poisoned by his sister Mongfind (Fair-Hair), relict of Eocho Mugmedon, in order that her eldest son, Brian, might become king. (According to the *Book of Ballymote*, p. 264 a, Crimthand, being suspicious, refused to be the first to drink. Whereupon, Mongfind drank and lost her life before him.) But the crime was bootless. Niall of the Nine Hostages, son of Eocho by Carinna, obtained the succession. Of the posterity of Brian, none ascended the throne, save Turlough O'Conor and his son, Roderick, the last monarch of Ireland. See O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., pp. 126 sq.

² *Ietian Sea*.—"This sea is supposed to have taken its name from the Portus Icius of Caesar, situated not far from the site of the present Boulogne. Nothing seems clearer than that this Irish monarch made incursions into Britain against

1. [A. D.]

y Coelbad, a year [reigned he], fame without sorrow, [357]
 Slew [him] Eocho Mugmedon.
 Eight [years were reigned] by Eocho, not false that, [358]
 Until underwent he death in Tara.

2.

Three years [and] ten, pleasant the amount, [366]
 It was not long for Crimthand:
 Received he drink of poison in his house,
 From his sister, from the daughter of Fidach¹.

3.

A score of years above seven [379]
 Consecutively for Niall in his power:
 Not false, over the restless Ictian Sea²
 Slew [him] Eochaid Ardflédach.

Stilicho, whose success in repelling him and his Scots is described by Claudian. 'By him,' says the poet, speaking in the person of Britannia, 'was I protected when the Scot moved all Ierne against me and the sea foamed with his hostile cars:

[Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit,
 Munivit Stilicho,] totam cum Scotus Iernen
 Movit et infesto spumavit remige Tethys.'

[*De laudibus Stilichensis, lib. 2.*]

"From another of this poet's eulogies it appears that the fame of that Roman legion, which had guarded the frontier against the invading Scots, procured for it the distinction of being one of those summoned to the banner of Stilicho, when the Goths threatened Rome:

Venit et extremis legio praetenta Britannis
 Quae Scoto dat frenas truci, ferroque notatas
 Perlegit exanimis, Picto moriente, figuras.

De bello Gotico."

—(O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, pp. 127-8: from O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*,
 Pars III., cap. lxxxv., pp. 403, 396, 399.)

4.

[y] Ceétri' cóic bliabna 'r' a tpi,
 Rogiallab do niurc' n-[D]aérf:
 I Sleib' Elpa na n-arn n-án'
 Roloirc' in cene zelán'.

5.

Sé ríge dóc', ré píóic' ríge,
 Ríac' tíaéttam Pacraic' co píp,
 Dapéir' Slane' na n-gal n-griub,
 Ip é lín nogab dapéir' hÉriub'.
 hÉriu'.

6.

Ḫilla-Caemair cen gainne,
 Mac Ḫille íae[í]p Saméairne,
 Fálub b'n gar[ḫ]ḫnfm nomḫial,—
 Ar n-árim arbpíge hÉpenn.

4.—¹ píóic' bliabna ip. ²⁻³ neirc Daéi. ³ Sliað. ⁴ n-aiḫ.
⁵⁻⁶ nomairb roigeob garb zealan. Over nomairb is no, noloirc (or, *burned*),
 in another hand. A quatrain is inserted:—

[A.D.]

Rodaic' Loegaire linnair	Spent Loegaire the plenteous	[429]
Re ceitri' m-bliabna m-briḫ- mar:	The space of four powerful years:	
Re tíaéttam Pacraic' na penn	Before coming of Patrick of the penances,	[432]
ba pí' ropucáð raep Épenn. Éri' arb.	He was king vigilant, noble, of Eriu. Eriu sublime.	

5.—¹ beḫ. ² píóic. ³ ne. ⁴ Pacraic. ⁵⁻⁶ o ba Slane. ⁶ om. ⁷ Ériub.
⁸ Éri' arb. The following verses are added:—

Ip arb nogab Pacraic' porc, l coiceab Ulad ebroóc, Ḫup' énecreab oig Émna arb,	It is there Patrick made land In the Fifth of the illustrious Ulstermen, So that believed the youths of noble Emain,
Re píuaḫairb aille Épenn. Éri' arb.	Before the hosts of beauteous Eriu. Eriu sublime.
Séoc' noimb, réoc' píóic, panb péib, Ocup' a beic' co n-beiḫmein,	Seven divisions, [and] seven score, par- tition clear, And ten with good intent,

4.

[A. D.]

[y] Four [times] five years and three, [406]
 Was service rendered to the power of Dathi :
 In the mountain of Alp³ of noble weapons
 Burned [him] the fire of lightning⁴. [429]

5.

Six kings [and] ten, six score of kings [= 136], [432]
 [Reigned] before the coming of Patrick with truth,
 After Slane of the vigorous feats,
 This is the complement that ruled Eriu⁵.
 Eriu, etc.

6.

Gilla-Caemain, without penuriousness,
 Son of noble Gilla Samthainne,
 Thanks for the difficult feat he has earned,—
 For recital of the arch-kings of Eriu.

Ír lér a linmaire lrum,
 Reim rígnabú fear n-Éreinn.
 Eri arb.

It is clear, its amount, to me,
 The series of kings of the Men of Eriu.
 Eriu sublime.

Ḡilla Caemaí'n go n-ḡlaine,⁶
 Ua Ḡilla faeip Shamthainne,
 Rug buaib o bairnbaib co bmb,

Gilla-Caemain with purity,
 Grandson of noble Gilla-Shamthainne,
 He carried off victory melodiously from
 bards

Ecip Albain ír Eriunn.
 Eri arb.

Both in Alba and in Eriu.
 Eriu sublime.

³ *Alp*.—"Dathias, ethnicorum Hiberniae regum postremus, dum in Gallia locorum militum copiis provinciam Romanam invaderet more gentium caeterarum, queis tum praeda factum imperium, immensam illam molem frustatim diripientium, sequebantur, ut aiunt, proeliis, victor ad Alpium radices fulmine e caelo ictus interiit. Cadaver in Hiberniam perlatum apud Cruachan [Ratheroghan, co. Roscommon], Connactiae regiam, terrae mandatum est" (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. lxxxvii., p. 416).

⁴ *Lightning*.—"Illum e caelo tactum vindice flamma tradunt ob violatam cujusdam eremite S. Firmi cellam et pagum; quem regem fuisse et post abdicatum saeculare dominium Deo in solitudine vacantem in turri 17 cubitos alta ad Alpes vitam transigisse prodit Codex Locan (*fol. 302 b*)" (*id. ib.* p. 416).

⁵ *That ruled Eriu*.—The *ḡarḡip* of the text, being hypermetrical, is to be omitted, in accordance with the *Ballymote* reading.

INDEX VERBORUM. (II.)

[Roman numerals and letters (thus, 1 a) denote the texts and sections, pp. 120 to 140; Roman letters and Arabic figures (thus, d 4) refer to the Lobar Ligon text, pp. 142 to 213.]

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 бpог, a 2.
 бpoiг, i a.
 бpон, b 1, i 2, l 2, y 1.
 бpуби, u 1.
 бpуiг, d 2.
 бpіiг, i k.
 бpуiннe, p 1.
 бу, v 1.
 (o)бpa, i d.
 буaбaіll, u k; m k.
 буaбaіb, i k.
 буaбpе, s 5.
 буaи, j 1, p 2, t 3; (cоnb)бўaи, u 5.
 бoіcbубe, o 6.
 буіbе, m j; -bи, n j; m k; -bи, i e.
 буіbнeс, f 6, m 2, o 1, w 4.
 буіbнiв, m 1.
 буіllе, p 1.
 буp, i e.
 'с(он) (prep.), s 4.
 caс, m g; r 4, e; o 6, m 1, n 1.
 caс n-, n 1; caіс (gen.), i d, e.

Chaсp, o 4.
 caсb, u 1.
 caсt, p 2.
 caсm, o 4; u 4.
 (pоіc)caсm, f 1; caсm(бop), h 2.
 Caсmаи, y 6.
 пoсaсmcaіc, m 4.
 caіb, i f.
 Cаіll, i a.
 caіm, j 5.
 сaіmmе, h 1.
 caи, i o; n a; o 5, j 5, k 2, w 4,
 x 6.
 (pоіc)сaи, a 6; Cаіnbpуaи, o 2,
 n 2.
 caигeи, m e; r 4; -ги, n e; v e.
 бopocаиp, b 4, d 4, h 5, i 1, k 2, 3,
 4, l 5, m 2, n 2, 3, o 3, p 5, r 5,
 s 2, 5, v 1, 6, w 1, 2, 5, x 3, 6.
 copocаиp, f 1, g 1, 2, h 2, j 1, u 3.
 Caіpи, k 6, o 1.
 сaіpи (g.), s 1.
 Caіppceс, x 2.
 Caіp, i 2.
 caіpp, a 5; сaіpp, k 6, s 1.
 пoсaіc, b 6, d 4, j 1, 6, l 5, m 4, n 1,
 o 6, p 4, 5, r 6, t 6, u 4, v 6, w 2.
 caіma, m 4, r 6, w 3; (paeи)с-,
 o 2.
 caи, i e.
 caи (= ceи), a 5, b 1, i 2.
 caиcaи, i g.
 (пoбa)caии, h 4.
 сaиa, w 3; caиaіc, j 5.
 caиb[р]aіb, i f; caиb[р]aіc, i h.
 Caиmои, h 3; -um, n 6.
 caиpбeс, r 5.
 Caиppe, x 2.
 caиp[р]aіb, i f.
 caиp, g 5; caиpp, n j; m j; r 5.
 caиpбapиe, i g.
 caиpбapиbи, i e, g; caиpбapи, i e.

- cat, π ο; ιι ο; f 3, g 5, h 1, j 2, l 1,
 5, 6, n 2, p 5, q 2, r 2, 6, t 6, v 3,
 w 3, 5, x 4, 5.
 Καταρ, v 6.
 καταρ, b 5; καταρ, b 4.
 ceatap, i f.
 Ceallaig, i m.
 cean (cen, prep.), π ο.
 ceand-imrind, i i.
 ceo, b 5.
 Ceot, e 5, 6.
 cectap n-, iv d.
 ceibaib, i a.
 céim, n 4.
 Ceicneob, e 3.
 cel, b 3.
 celg, i 6.
 cein, ιι h.
 cen, π h; ιι b, ο; o 4, f 2, g 1, h 1,
 i 6, j 2, l 3, 4, p 2, 6, q 1, 4, r 5,
 s 5, u 2, v 6, w 5, y 1, 6.
 cenb, n 4; cennctrom, i m.
 cenbaó, i j.
 óenelaó, π a, i; ιι i.
 óepc, π a.
 ceo, q 4.
 bocen, h 1, 3, 6, i 3, j 2, l 1, m 6,
 o 1, q 1, 2, 6, r 2, 6, s 1, 4,
 t 2, 5, v 2.
 Cepa, j 2.
 Cepmata, e 5.
 Cepmna, g 3, 4, 5.
 cept, f 6, l 3.
 Cér-Chopamb, b 3.
 Cerrair, a 3; Cerrpa (g.), a 3.
 cec (card.), a 5, b 2, 5, 6, j 5, l 3.
 céct (ord.), o 5, d 1, g 1, 4, i 4,
 o 2, 4.
 nocetgab, a 2.
 cet-pelláig, i m.
 cectair, d 4, h 1, i 1, q 4, t 2, w 1.
 cectarcubaib, iv a, o, d.
- cečna (adj.), h 6.
 céčna (num.), l 2.
 cectpaca, a 2; -pamun, iv d.
 cectpi, iv d; b 2, d 2, e 3, f 4, g 3,
 h 5, l 1, p 1, r 6, s 1, v 5, w 6,
 x 5, y 4.
 cectpup, e 5.
 ci(ce), ιι l.
 cia (pron. interr.), i a; ιι i; ιι i.
 cia (conj. concess.), p 5, w 3.
 ciabpaca, i f, i g.
 cialla, r 4.
 cian, p 1.
 cid (conj.), x 2.
 Cimbaeó, o 4.
 Chind, o 6.
 chindóaicc, u 5; Cindmapa, p 6.
 podmpet, n 4.
 Cip, i o.
 clad, j 2.
 claidib, f 6.
 claidemni, iv d.
 clainb, b 4, t 4.
 cláir, w 1.
 Claine, l 5, n 5, p 5; Clape, n 5.
 clanna, b 5.
 Chláirínig, e 6.
 clé, l 2.
 (laam)ólepp, v 6.
 clet, h 3, n 1; cletgar, q 3.
 Cleccig, w 6.
 Clia, n 5; Chliac (g.), t 6.
 éliamain, w 2; éleamna, i j.
 cliapaó, u 4.
 Chlócair, m 2, o 6.
 Cléair, i a.
 clocaig, i 2.
 cnám, w 6.
 [óneó] i l.
 Cnuóa, v 3.
 Chnuic, r 3.
 co (conj. conseq.), i e; co n-, ιι m.

co (conj. temp.), b 1, 4, 6, o 6, d 1, 3,
e 4, f 1, 6, g 1, h 2, j 1, l 3, n 1,
o 5, p 3, r 1, t 1.
co m- (conj.), i o.
co n- (conj.), i 2, o; iv d; v a.
co n- (conj. temp.), a 1, 5, 6, d 2, 3,
f 5, g 2, i 4, u 2, 3, 4, y 1.
co (prep.), i h, i; ii b; o 3, e 1, f 3,
g 5, i 4, j 6, l 6, m 1, n 4, p 4,
s 4, t 5, u 1, 4, y 5.
co m- (prep.), a 2; co n-, iii b; b 1, 6,
o 5, k 2, o 5, q 6, w 1.
choiti, i o.
Çoipi, ii h; Coipi m-, iii h.
comdeap, i 2.
Cobcað, p 2, 3; -aiç, p 4, q 1, 4.
ðobail, x 6; (rimb)ðobail, r 4.
Coelbab, y 1.
coem(boçr), p 5.
ðoem(neçr), v 4; coem(çoiac), t 6.
cócic, e 1, d 3, h 5, 6, i 1, m 4, 5,
n 2, p 3, q 4, 5, r 6, s 5, 6, t 4, 5,
u 2, 5, w 1, y 4; coioa, a 2;
-aic, a 3.
coiceb (sb.), e 4; (num.), e 4.
bóðoib, b 2.
coicçleann, i j.
col, p 2.
colbcað, i j.
Colla, x 5.
Collompað, r 4.
imcolma, n 3.
Colum-cille, iii h.
complait, m 5.
Comaic, v 6.
ðombait, s 3.
Commair, w 4.
comriçe, q 6.
ðomul, iii g.
Con (g.), w 4.
'con (= oc in), s 4.
Conaba, ii m; iv b; -bba, iii m.

Conainb, b 4, 5, 6; -ç, m 5, 6, n 1.
Conaice, t 6, u 1, w 2.
Conall, r 4; Conall, ii a.
Conðobap, u 3.
Conb, w 1.
Conçail, m 4, 5, n 1, s 5; -al, s 6.
conib, i f; e 5, x 5.
Conla, q 3, 4.
Conleamna, i j.
Çhonluam, k 6.
Conlaðc, ii e; iii e; h 5.
Conmael, g 1; -mail, f 6, g 6.
cop, ii j; iii j.
cop (= co n-, prep.), v a; v 1.
copçrai, ii a.
Copmac, w 5, 6.
Coponb, o 3.
ðorplae, ii a.
Coppri, u 5.
ðorri, i j.
copran, i o; copranað, i j, o.
Copçrað, r 6.
copçabaicç, m 5.
cpað, i 5.
cpaeb, o 1, p 2; cpaibi, ii d.
cpainb, i h, i.
cped, i o.
cped(bulicç), u 1; (riac)cpedaiç, i 1.
cpiaçra, ii m; cpiaçrað, iii m.
cpíó, b 2.
Cpiméainb (g.), s 1, u 3; -and, r 6,
u 4, y 2.
cpinmainb, i h, i.
Çpina, w 5.
cpine, a 4.
cpo, i e, g.
cpob, i 3.
Cpuacam, h 5; -an, f 3.
cpuaid, k 6, o 2, u 5, v 3, w 6.
cpuar, i i.
Cpuinb, x 6.
cu (= co, prep.), i n, x 6.

bočuaɔap, 1 e; bočuaɔb, 1 e.
cuapɔt, 1 f.

počuaɔa, 1 b.

Cuaɔgne, s 4.

cuane, r 3; cuanaɔb, e 3.

cuɔg, 1 a.

Cuɔl, a 3.

Cuɔll, e 2.

Cuɔnd, x 6, w 3; Cuɔnn, n a.

Chuɔnn, a 6.

cuɔnnɔb, m 1, x 2.

cuɔpɔe, 1 f, g.

cuɔpɔep, n j.

cuɔmaɔb, a 4; (cpom)cuɔmaɔb, a 3.

cuɔmaɔpɔ, 1 e, g; n a, 1.

cuɔmaɔpɔ, 1 e, f; cumɔmupɔ, n i.

cuɔmɔɔb, o 1, r 2, u 6; -nɔg, m 1.

cuɔmpaɔbe, s 1.

cuɔmul, n g.

cuɔmɔng, n f.

cu n- (for oo n-; cuɔpɔaɔt), r 4.

cuɔpaɔb, n 4.

cuɔpaɔb, n 4, a 3.

cuɔpɔaɔp, n i, j.

b (pron. infx. 3 a), 1 d, 1; d 1, 4, 6,
g 3, h 4.

b' (= be, bi), 1 a, j.

b' (= bo), t 4, v 1, 3, y 1.

b' (bo, pref. ple.), (ɔiann)b'pɔnɔca,
n i, g.

ba (num.), 1 f, g; iv e, d; b 5, 6, e 2,
g 4, m 1, 3, 4, p 2, t 3, 6, x 2.

ba n- (num.), v 3.

b'a (bo a), 1 e, t 1.

baɔcaɔb, 1 f, g.

Dabull, x 6.

baɔel, n a.

baɔg, u 6, v 2; baɔgɔliabɔn, p 1;
baɔgɔlɔnd, j 3.

Daɔba, e 3.

baɔ[n]ʒen, n e; v e.

Daɔleɔb, s 6.

baɔll, 1 h, l.

baɔm (sb. col.), 1 j, k.

Daɔp, 1 e.

Daɔpɔbɔe, 1 2.

baɔt, n 3.

baɔb, g 3, y 3.

Daɔca, t 1.

baɔn, n a.

baɔp (prep.), 1 a; b 1, e 1, g 5, n 4.

baɔpɔbɔpɔf, p 6.

baɔpɔiɔp, y 5.

baɔt, 1 6.

baɔca, 1 f, g; baɔcca, a 5, e 3, 4, w 6,
y 2.

[D]aɔt, y 4.

be (prep.), 1 e; a 3, 4, b 2, 3, d 2, f 5,
s 1, 2, t 2.

be (be and pron. suf. 3 a. masc.), 1 p;
(neut.) iv d.

beaɔɔneɔb, n g; beɔɔneɔb, n h.

beaɔg, n 1; beɔg, n i, l.

beaɔcaɔb, n a, j.

beaɔmnaɔb, 1 f.

beaɔpɔpnaɔm, n l.

bebaɔb, b 3; -uɔb, n 2.

bebeɔe, n d; -ɔi, n a, o, f, i, j, k, l.

bebibe, 1 i, j, k, l; n a, d, e; iv b, o,
d; v b; -be, n b, e, m.

bebiɔbe, n a; -bi, n a.

bebiɔbi, 1 m, n; n a, b; v a; -bi,
n a.

bebiɔɔb, 1 o; -ɔiɔb, n a.

beɔc (num.), a 5, b 6, d 5, f 2, i 1, j 3,
m 1, n 3, p 4, 5, q 1, r 2, s 6, t 3,
4, u 4, v 2, x 4, y 2, 5.

beɔciɔb, g 2.

beɔcubaɔb, n a.

beɔcubeb, n i, g, f; iv f; beɔc-, iv g.

Debaɔb, s 6; -aɔg, t 1.

beɔgɔaɔp, u 2.

beğ, j 4, x 6; beğ(bail), i 5; beğ-
(ğndć), u 1; beğ(maıc), p 4, u 4;
beğ(nı), p 5.

beibetı, II a.

beibibe, I a, e, h, i; IV e; -be, I b;
-bi, I e, f; -bi, I e; II a.

beibibiđ, I a.

beic (num.), e 4, f 5, g 1, i 3, 4, 5, 6,
k 5, l 5, n 6, p 1, 3, q 3, 6, s 2,
v 3, w 6, x 2, 6.

beic n-, u 1.

beileb, b 4.

bein (adj.), m 1; bein (vb.), II m.

beipeoil, I a.

beipımpedć, IV f; beipımpedć, I l.

beic (do, prep. and pron. suf. 2 s.), III a.

beicber, I f.

Delbaet, e 4.

delugub, I g.

dene [bein], III m.

beodair, y 1.

berğ, e 3, g 6, l 6, m 6, o 5.

(rığ)berğ, p 6; berğ(bail), I 5.

bernad, I 4; berınnıradar, I e.

berınnım, III l.

Der, e 3.

di (prep.), y 6.

di (di and pron. suf. 3 s. fem.), I i; d 2.

(pa)di, h 3.

di(aer), I e; di(aer), o 5.

dia (do and a rel.), II e; III e.

dia (do and a poss.), h 6, t 4.

dia (conj. temp.), j 5.

diad, a 1.

diadı, I e.

dialc, IV d; dialca, III j.

dian, II g; dian(blair), w 5; dian
(ğlıoc), u 2; diann(bıronca),

III g.

Dianceđć, e 2.

Diarnaba, I f, g.

biğ, t 3, x 5, y 2.

biğlam, I h, i.

bil, e 4.

bilimb, a 2, 5.

bingbail, I h, i.

binb, III b; IV a, d, e.

birran, II h; III h.

Dićorba, o 3.

dó (num.), h 2.

do (poss. 2 a.), I f, l; II a, g; III a.

do (prep.), I i, k, o; II f, m; III f, h;
a 5, b 2, d 4, e 2, 3, f 1, h 4, 5, 6,
i 6, k 4, l 1, n 6, o 4, 5, q 3, r 3,
s 2, 3, 6, t 2, u 2, 3, y 2, 3, 4.

do (= de, di), I e; II a, k; III k; a 3,
4, d 5, e 1, 6, f 1, 6, s 4, 5, t 5,
u 3, v 2, w 2.

do (= do and pron. suf. 3 a. m.), I b;
II f; e 1, t 4.

do (vbl. pte.), dober, I b; II f; III f;
dobepar, IV a; dođoit, b 2;
dođuar, I e; dođuarar, I e;
do dingbail, I h, i; dorala, I e;
dorırala, II h; dorılara, II h;
do lerırad, I l; do mamrad,
II e; III e; dorac, I 3, q 1; do-
racrac, e 5; doromur [doft]-
romur, II e; do trıall, I e.

doceil, IV b.

dođum, II d.

de(deabair), III b; do(debair), II b.

dđıg, s 6.

doic, I 3.

doirıpeorađć, II m; III m.

dolam, I l.

Domnand, e 1, 3.

do(muinćır), I l.

do'n (de in), e 4; (do in) a 5, d 1,
h 4, o 5.

do'nb (de inb), I l.

Dhonnđair, II a.

donb, o 3.

dono, II e, i.

- dorombe, i e; dponca, ii g; iii g.
 doromur [do[ʃ]poinur], ii e.
 dono, iv d.
 dorrdan, i a.
 dorur, ii e; v e.
 dor, f 2; dorr, p 6.
 doc' (do, prep. and pom. 2 a.), i k.
 dped(veirg), b 4; dneo(mair), a 5.
 drend, e 3.
 druing, b 5.
 druab, ii h; iii h.
 druin, ii j; iii j.
 du (for do, vbl. pole.), durcuigebap,
 iii d.
 Duab, i 4, 5, 6, m 1, n 6, s 6, t 1.
 duame, iv d.
 duan, iv d; -na, i b; -aib, i k.
 duanbairdne, iv a.
 Dubbecad, w 5.
 duib, o 6.
 Duib-dommuir, x 5.
 duimb, ii a.
 duimb, b 3.
 duime, i f, g; dunt, u 1.
 duirb, a 5.
 duirnd, a 2.
 duic (do and pron. suf., 2 a.), i e.
 (cpeó)duilig, u 1.
 Dumu, d 1.
 dón, g 5, k 1.
 durglar, ii b.
 ducaig, i b.
- e (pron.), i a, e, g; ii e; iii o; iv d;
 o 5, l 4, a 5, y 5.
 ead, ii d.
 ead, i e.
 Eamain, i f, i; -an, i i; Emna, o 4.
 heamna (g.), i g.
 Eacan, ii i.
 ebailc, u 4.
- Eber, e 6, f 1; -ir, f 4, g 1, 4.
 Ebric, g 3, 4.
 éc, b 2, e 1, f 2, i 4, o 4, r 3, s 2,
 u 5, 6, y 1; éca, i 4.
 eó, d 5, f 6; eio (gen.), i d, e; eodu,
 i b.
 Eóad, g 6, h 2; Eóairb, g 6, t 2;
 -aig, g 5.
 ecbáne, d 1.
 ecer, i 4; eicru, v a.
 ecoicoenn, i 1; ecc-, i k.
 ecnad, w 5.
 (no)ecne, o 2.
 eóe, e 2.
 Eócra, i n.
 eóera, u 4.
 eb, l 5, x 1.
 Ebail, i e.
 ebar, iii i.
 Ebne, a 1.
 ebróe, ii k.
 Eirc, d 5.
 eiriú, ii a.
 (via)éir, o 5.
 elad, y 3.
 Elaban, e 1.
 ele, i i.
 Ellum, k 2, v 2, 3.
 (no)emna, v 1.
 én, ii j; iii j.
 henapan, ii i.
 Enna, h 3, 4, l 6, m 2, r 6; he-, r 5.
 Eocarb, l 1, m 3, a 6, t 4, y 1, y 3;
 -aig, i 6.
 Eoco, m 5, n 4, 5, r 1, t 3, x 1, y 1;
 -cu, d 5, e 3, g 3, l 1, m 4, 6.
 Eogan, e 4.
 epbailc, a 6, d 2, f 5, g 2, v 5.
 ep(brap), iii b; ep(rlar), iii b.
 Erend, g 3, 4; hE-, t 6; hErenn,
 d 1; y 6.
 hErimoin, e 6, f 1; -én, f 2.

Երոմ, ա 5, 6, ճ 5, 6, կ 2, ռ 5, յ 1, Յ,
 չ 1; հԵ-, ս 1, 4, յ 5.
 Երոմ, օ 5; -ու, ղ 2; հԵրու, ա 1,
 Ե 1, ղ 2, յ 5.
 Երրած, ա 2.
 Եր (ու ա Եր), ի Ե.
 Երեւ, Ե 6.
 Երու, ճ 5.
 Երր-րսած, օ 2.
 Եժ (Եժ), ի Ե; հԵժ, ի Ե.
 Եճա, ի 1; ի 1.
 Եճար, ի 1.
 Եճեր, ի Ե, 1; ի Ե.
 Եճերթեւ, ղ 5.
 Եճշտած, Ե 3.
 Եճրեւ, ղ 5.
 Եճրոժ, ի Ե.
 Եճու, Ե 6.

 բա(= բօ), հ 3, 4, ղ 1, յ 4, կ 4, գ 4.
 բա, Ե 1.
 բաւար, հ 1.
 (բ)աճ, ի Ե, Ե.
 Բաժճա, ղ 1, 2.
 (բաճար)ճար, Ե 5.
 բաւ, ղ 4, 5.
 Բաւ, ղ 5, յ 5, կ 4, ս 2; Բաւ-ուր, օ 3.
 Բարբաւջիւ, ի Ե.
 Բարոմ, ի Ե.
 Բարթեա, ի 1.
 Բաճ, ի 1.
 Բաւիւ, յ 6.
 Բաւ, Ե 1.
 Բար, Ե 1.
 Բարաւ, ի Ե; Բարան, ղ 1; -ար, ի Ե, 1.
 Բաժ, ա 4, օ 1.
 Բաժ, ղ 2, յ 2; Բաճ, ի Ե; ի Ե;
 (լամ)բ-, Ե 6.
 Բաճ, ա 2, ղ 1.
 Բաճար, ի օ.
 Բար, ի Ե, 1.

Բարաւ, ի Ե.
 Բարդ, ի 1; Բարդ, ի 1; Բ 4; -ՅԵ,
 ի 6.
 [բ]արթա, ի Ե.
 Բեաւ, Ե 3.
 Բեւիւմեժ, ի Ե; -լուիւ, ի Ե; -ուիւ,
 ղ Ե; Բեւիւմ, ղ 5.
 Բեւ, ղ 2.
 Բեւեւ, ղ 3; -լիւ, ղ 2.
 Բեւ, օ 6.
 Բեւ (աւ), ղ 6; Բեւ, հ 1.
 Բեւ, չ 4.
 Բեւեւ, կ 5, Ե 6.
 (նօճար)բեւ, ղ 3.
 Բեւ, ի Ե.
 Բեւար, ղ Ե.
 Բեւ, ղ 2.
 (բար)բեւ, ղ 4.
 Բեւ (աւ), ղ 4 (Ե. Բ.), Ե 2, 4, Ե 2, ղ 5;
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INDEX VERBORUM. (II.)

[Roman numerals and letters (thus, i a) denote the texts and sections, pp. 120 to 140: Roman letters and Arabic figures (thus, d 4) refer to the *Leber Leigon* text, pp. 142 to 213.]

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 orblaod, ι j.
 or, ι α, m; ιι α; d 6, e 5, g 3, k 1, 2,
 p 1, 2, r 5, s 1, 4, t 1, u 5, x 3,
 γ 3.

 opo (for po po), ι 4.
 Paetolon, α δ, 6, b 1.
 pacer [ʔ], ιι α.
 Pacraic (g.), γ 5.
 popo, e 1, m 1, a 3, u 2.
 puip, a 6.

 nip' (for ni po), e 1, f 4.
 na (for la, prep.), ι κ; α δ, e 1, 6, h 6,
 p 2, γ 2, 3.
 na (= la a; prep. and poss. 3 ms.), γ 2.
 na n- (la n-), ιιι b.
 na (vbl. pole.), borala, ι d.
 naib, ι h, l.
 naimb [rimb], ιι j.
 Raipimb, f 6.
 raic, t 5.
 Raic, m 2.
 ran, m 2.
 rand, e 4; raimb, u 5:
 randairbaot, ι ε; rann-, ι f; ran-
 naib-, ι g; -gaot, ιν α, b, e, d.
 raic, ι 4, j 1, m 1, r 4, u 5; -mar,
 v α; (cop)raic, v 1.
 borac, ι 3, a 1; boracrac, e 5.
 rata, ι h, i.
 raice, t 6; -ci, ι 1.

пé, f 2, h 5, m 5, q 5, r 4, t 3, w 3.
 пе (la and a, rel.), и 1.
 пе (prep.), i b, g; j 6.
 пecomape, iv d; -ca6, и a, k; ии k.
 пe6c (g. p.), t 6.
 пe6c(иapa), m 5.
 Pe6caиb, o 5, 6.
 (чpen)пéбз, k 6.
 пéи, m 1, 2.
 пeйcaр, и h; -ep, ии h.
 пemиp, k 1, o 5, q 2, 4.
 пi (ab.), i m; и e, g, h, k; ии e, g, h,
 iv d; o 2, 5, d 1, 5, h 1, 2, 6, i 2,
 4, 5, j 2, l 5, 6, m 1, 4, n 1, o 3,
 p 3, 5, q 1, 2, r 1, 6, s 1, 2, 4,
 t 2, 5, u 5, v 1, 2, 3, 6.
 пi (for la, prep), b 4; 6, o 6, j 5, m 4,
 o 3, r 3, w 5.
 пia, i n; a 2, y 5.
 пia (for la, prep.), n 6.
 пiaгlom, m 2.
 пiam, n 1.
 пopиapab, p 3, r 2.
 пopфac, i h.
 пoг (g. a.), o 2, u 1 (d. a.); t 2 (ac. a.);
 j 4 (n. p.); o 1, g 4, y 5; (g. p.),
 a 1; -aиb, o 3, 6.
 пoгаи, o 5; пoгбa, t 5.
 пoгбepг, o 5, p 6.
 пoгбopбб, q 3.
 пoгpилeб, ии a; пoгmac, k 5.
 пoгe, o 5, f 1, j 5, k 2, 5, p 2, v 1.
 (apб)пoгe, q 5; -гi, o 5.
 пoиb, d 4, 5, t 2, 5; -иn, ии j.
 пoиbаи, d 3; пoии-, d 4.
 пoиp, i n; ии 1; пoиpиn, o 1.
 пó, y 4.
 пo (vbl. pole. prefixed), биap' b]a, ии e;
 пoиbáиb, w 5; пoиpobe, i o;
 биap'bo (via pobo), ии e; пo-
 биpиp, b 4; пocaemcaйt, m 4;
 пocaйt (under o); пo6иpec,

n 4; пo6yala, i b; пoиbиг, q 3;
 пoпeйt, k 5, w 6, v 3; пo-
 пecep, ии 1; пoпpиab, s 3;
 пoгab, i o; пaгаиb (under г);
 пocecгab, a 2; пoгabpacup,
 x 3; пoгaec, d 5; пomгiall, пo-
 гiallab (under г); пoгiacc, q 5;
 w 3; пopи[n]пapb, x 5; пoииn-
 apбpac, n 4; пo иииpиup, o 6;
 пoиlapa, ии h; пaлo6pab, p 2;
 пaлoиp, пo- (under i); пumайt
 (for пomайt), h 6; пomapb,
 пoиapb, пopmapb (under m);
 пonomиaиг, n 1; пopиapab,
 p 3, r 2; пopcap, j 5; -пpac,
 n 6; пapomup (пa[т]пoииup)
 v o; пo6aиpиb, j 3, k 1; пo-
 ce6c, v 4, 5; пo6eиb, v 4;
 пopciб, i a; пococлaб, b 6;
 пocomиaйcep, i o; пycpac, o 4;
 пapcyигйcaр, ии d.
 пo (vbl. pole. infixed), бepпab, i 4;
 бepппpabap, i o; бopигиn,
 o 2; бopиbиb, i o; (биaиn)-
 бpиoтa, ии g; бopиbаиp (see
 under c); бopиbбab, q 3; ep-
 байt, f 5, g 2; coпóaиp (under
 c); бomпala, ии h.
 пo (intens.), пoбacaиn, h 4; пocone,
 o 2; пoзec, r 2; пoгiallaиb,
 l 6; пoлатó, f 5; пomac, h 6;
 пoméйt, o 1; пopуab, p 3; пo-
 Tempa, o 4; пomóиp, s 6;
 пupиг (for пopиг), u 2; пoemna,
 v 1; пopииn, x 2.
 пapomup (пa[т]пoииup), v o.
 пopииn, x 2.
 пopayигe [пepигe], i g.
 Poppa, t 2; -a6, ии d, iv e; -an,
 ии d.
 Pó6иpиb, v 4, w 1.
 пoc, k 1.

nota, e 1.
 Rocoócaib, h 4, 5, j 6, k 1.
 ruab, n d; m d; d 3, e 1, t 2, x 2;
 iv e; ruab, h 4, f 6, o 2.
 (brac)ruáib, e 5, l 1.
 ruacan, a 3.
 Rubraige, a 1, 2, 6.
 Ruirend, m a.
 ruiri, e 1.
 ruicé, d 2; -cneó, a 3.
 ruiri, m 2; ruiriú, u 2.
 Rur, o 3.
 Rurcaó, iv e.

 r (pron. inf. 3 s.), norrbobe, r e; no-
 borreit, v 3; conorruair, a 1;
 normarb, e 4, o 5; normubairg,
 m 6; burcuigibair, m d;
 parcuigicéar, n d.
 'r (= ir = ocur), y 4.
 raeb, j 4.
 raer, e 5, a 1, y 6; raer (óalma),
 o 2.
 raigeb, m 3.
 rail, n j; m j.
 rain, y 1.
 ráil, k 1, n 4.
 ramcáó, i f, g.
 Samcainne, y 6.
 rapugub, h 6.
 raicce, i a, l; v b; -ceó, iv a, e, d;
 -lice, i j; -lci, n a, e, d; m a,
 e, d; iv b.
 rorcar, j 5; -rrac, n 6.
 reiribic, n a.
 réil, v b; t 4.
 (arm)roicé, n 5; (coem)roicé, t 6.
 ropibeand, i o.
 ré (num.), b 6, d 5, f 3, h 3, i 1, k 4,
 l 4, r 1, u 3, 4, v 6, y 5.
 ré th- (num.), x 2.

fearc, n g; reic, m g; reirc, a 4.
 rearcac, i a.
 reóc, i 6, e 2, 4, r 5, s 2, v 2, w 2, y 3.
 reóc m-, e 1, f 2, j 1, 4, k 1, l 2,
 m 4, 6, n 4, p 5, x 4.
 reóc n-, g 2, u 1.
 reccab, j 6.
 reócmair, a 6.
 Segamair, r 4; -uin, r 5.
 regbaó, iv e.
 rein (pron.), d 3.
 reócarr (g. pl.), v b.
 reng, e 5.
 Sengand, o 3; -and, d 3, 4.
 reo (demon.), i e, d, f; v b.
 Secna, h 5, l 2, 3, 4.
 riair (ac.), y 2.
 riblaib, i o.
 Sióile, i o.
 -ribe (demon.), n 1; v b.
 Simón, l 3, 4.
 'rim (aphaeris of prep. i), a 4; b 3,
 g 5, j 3, m 3, n 2, p. 5, a 4, u 1,
 x 2.
 rin (demon.), i e, o; b 5, d 5, g 5,
 t 4, v 5.
 rineall, n m.
 Siplam, m 2, 3.
 Sippa, j 4, 5, 6.
 rir, n a, k; m a; iv o.
 Slain, l 4.
 Slaine, o 2; Sláne, e 5, d 1, y 5.
 Stanoll, i 6; -uill, j 4.
 placcain, j 5.
 Slebi, h 1; pleib, a 4, m 1;
 -b Elpa, y 4.
 pleócaib, j 6.
 plúge, i g; -gi, i g.
 plóg, i 1; pluaú, i f, g; m 3, a 1;
 -ó, n d; m d.
 pmaó, t 1.
 rruicá, n a, e; m e.

pmoс, 1 a.
 pnedca, 1 n; pnea-, 1 a.
 pnm, r 3.
 po (dem.), 1 a, e, e, g, i, j, k, l, m, n;
 n a, e, f, l; m a; n e, g.
 Sobairde, g 5, k 1.
 podair, i 1.
 poct, a 1.
 poep (bliadnaib), j 6; poep
 (duairc), i 6.
 ppaigleap, 1 o.
 ppen-bruiniđ, 1 m.
 [f]riab n-berg, u 2.
 prian, e 2; -naib, j 6.
 Spoboinb (g.), w 2.
 ppoim, 1 a.
 Scairn, b 3, 5; Scarn, b 1.
 rdaipa, i 6.
 rwarp, n a.
 ruibi, m l.

 tabair, n f; m f.
 taiceb-bennafđ, 1 m.
 taicib, m a.
 taig, r 1.
 taile, u 5.
 taum, b 2.
 taipbirc, m 3.
 pođairimb, j 3, k 1.
 taldaip, u 2.
 Talcen, r 3; -cin, e 6.
 tam, a 3, 6, g 2, i 2, 5.
 canoacar, b 5, c 1.
 carlaic, e 3.
 carppnear, 1 o.
 cađair, v 6.
 čar, m b.
 cačig, n d.
 poceđot, v 4, 5; ceđcann, 1 c.
 čeir, n l.

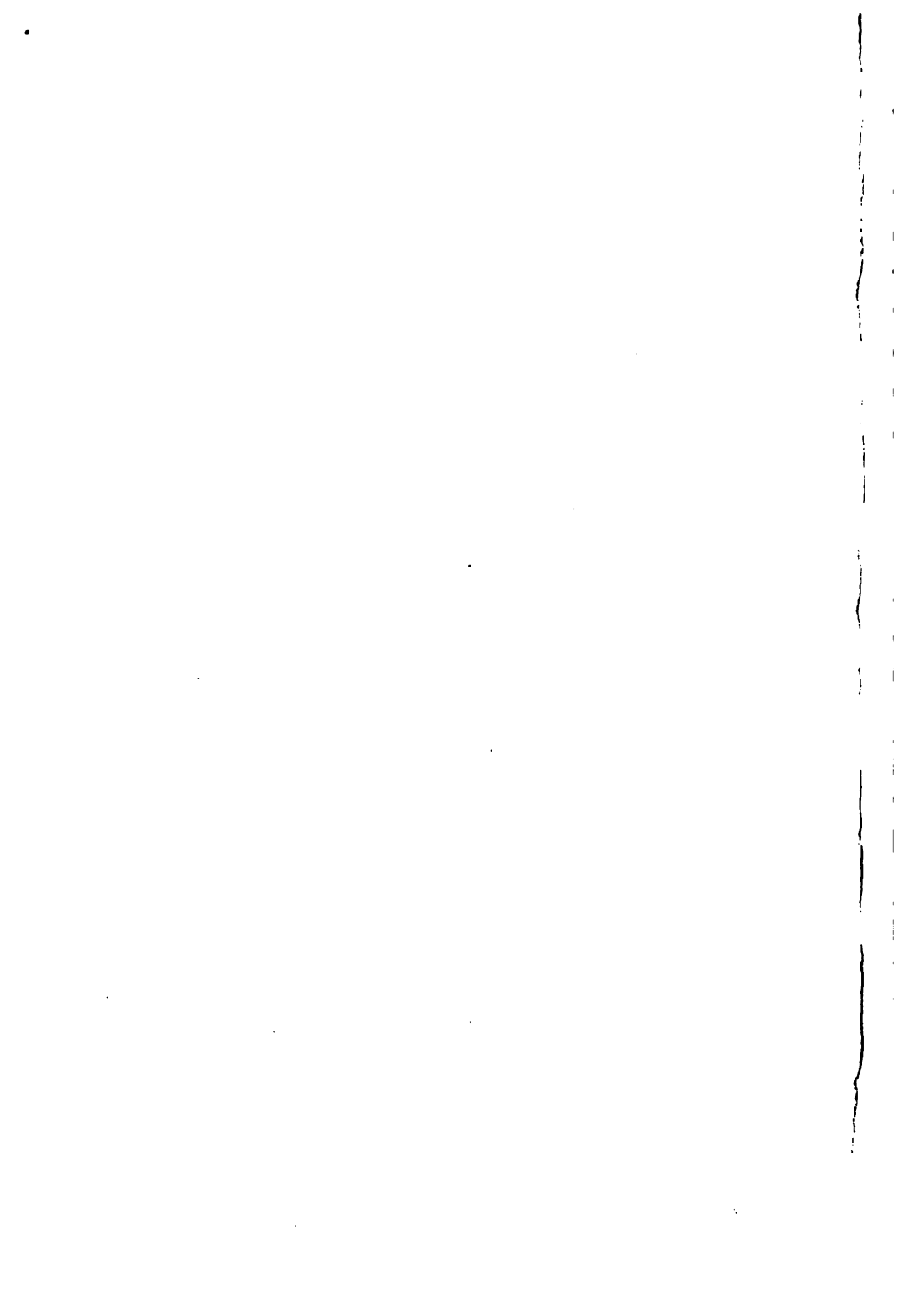
Temair, j 5, t 1; -mpa, j 4; -mpađ,
 g 3, i 4, 6, r 2; -mpaig, i 3, r 3,
 t 3, u 2, 5, y 1; no Tempa, o 4.
 cenb, g 2; poč-, v 4.
 cene, k 1, p 3, t 4, y 4.
 čer, m l; v 6.
 cepta, iv d.
 ciadcaim, y 5.
 c[ř]iar, a 3, r 1.
 cig, w 6; čig, y 2; cigе (g.), i 6.
 Cigerppair, g 1; -mar, g 2.
 cindpcebul, 1 a.
 cřp, 1 d, e; -pe, 1 o; -pi, 1 m.
 Cřped, x 6.
 coebidna, j 4.
 pocoglab, b 6.
 coin, 1 6; n a, f; m f.
 čolgaio, t 1.
 pocomnaicep, 1 o.
 comur, iv d; lanc-, iv d.
 conaib, t 3; tonn-, x 5.
 conb (bđain), u 5.
 cor, b 6, h 6.
 corađot, b 1, j 6.
 corđair, d 3, e 4, f 1, g 1, 2, h 2,
 j 1, r 1.
 corpřiceap, 1 k.
 cra, 1 a; i 5, x 5.
 crađot, o 2.
 crabadan [crabadan], n f.
 cradıg, a 6.
 craic, a 3, a 4, v 6.
 cre, n l.
 cren, g 2, i 5, k 6, v 4.
 cren(aicbe), v 3; cren(needg), u 2.
 crepp, m 3.
 cri (num.), 1 a; a 5, 6, c 1, 3, 4, e 5,
 f 3, g 1, h 4, j 1, 6, l 2, n 6, o 2,
 r 3, s 5, v 1, 4, 6, y 2, 4.
 criа, m l.
 criall, 1 o.
 criac, m a.

επισα, b 1, v 4, w 4; -σατ, j 5; -δατ, w 3.	hUa, i h, i: a 1, p 6, s 5, v 6 x 6.
επισο, g 3, u 2.	uab (o and pron. suf. 3 a. masc.), ii h iii h.
επισομ(δουαίτ), u 3; επισομ(δεβαίτ), s 6.	uall, e 5.
επισαβ, ii f; iii f.	(inn)θαίρ, w 6.
επισαγ, x 2; -gan, iii f.	uair (conj.), i l.
επισαδ, v 2.	uall, ii h; iii h, h; iv g.
εσαγε, r 3, v 6.	uap, i a.
Εσαθαίτ, v 5; -αίτ, v 5.	Uapcepp, m 3, 4.
εσαβ, i 5.	uac, iii b.
εσορατ (ποτσερατ), e 4.	uacmaip, b 5.
ερατσεγίτσαρ, ii d.	ui (g. a.), u 6.
εσιγριν, i e.	hU: (voc.), ii a; (gen.), e 2.
εσιγρε, a 6.	uibell, iii a.
Εσημεδ, r 2, 3.	uile, e 6.
εση, i a; d 5.	Ullcaib, i e; Ullc-, g 4.

LECTURE III.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.



THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

(SYNCHRONISMS FROM THE BOOK OF BALLYMOTE.)

III.

IN the present Lecture, with reference to the traditional regal series given in the foregoing, I deal with two texts from the *Book of Ballymote* which treat of the Synchronisms current in the native schools. Both Tracts are of interest, as shewing the basis on which our chroniclers constructed the system of adjusting events to foreign occurrences. It is only by the publication of the *Book of Ballymote* that students have been enabled to study these questions from a linguistic and historical point of view. In the present case, we have an instance how the issue of an original enables the work of the most conscientious workers to be revised with effect.

Discussing the first document, O'Curry* says it is stated therein that Cimbæth, King of Ulster, began to reign in the fifth year of Alexander (B.C. 326). Reference (A d) will shew that Cimbæth is said to have commenced to rule in the eighteenth year of Ptolemy, Alexander's successor (B.C. 307). O'Curry alleges, furthermore, that the interval between the death of Conor MacNessa and the accession of Cormac, son of Art, is reckoned at 206 years. The original (A f) has "seven years [and] fifty over two hundred." Finally, the initial year of Cormac's reign was, according to O'Curry, the eighth after the eighth Persecution. The MS. (A g) counts twenty years from that Persecution, the date being equated with the third of the Emperor Probus (A.D. 278).

The A-Tract, as it now stands, is made up of two independent portions. The opening section (a), we see from the tenor of the

* *Lectures on the MS. Materials, etc.*, p. 520.

rest, did not originally belong to the text. The present fortuitous connexion is due to a copyist, who was led to make it by the similarity of the subject matters.

A junction of similar but more aggravated incongruity, which imposed upon Mr. Stokes, is presented by a piece contained in *Liber Bree*.^{*} After an introductory statement, that tract gives the initial A.D. of the Patrician mission. Next are data, chronological and other, respecting the life of St. Patrick and the year and day of his death. Then follow the respective durations of ten periods, ending with the obits of Conor, son of Donough, king of Ireland and of Artri, archbishop of Armagh. (They are mentioned together, as both, according to the Annals of Ulster, took place in one month, A.D. 833.)

Lastly, without any break in the MS. or the printed text, comes (with some verbal variants† and the omission of two items) the present A-Tract, from the martyrdom of SS. Cyprian and Cornelius (g); who are thus represented as having suffered between A.D. 781 and 833! Besides, as will be seen below, the chronographic method of the final portion is radically different from, as well as older than, that employed in the opening. But Mr. Stokes detected no contrariety; the tractate, according to him, was written by one author.

The part in question of A contains the respective lengths of the five divisions, or ages, of the Mundane or Pre-Incarnation period of the world. Portions of this, there is internal evidence, have been taken from the work of Bede, *De sex aetatibus saeculi*. For the description of the Sixth Age is a fairly accurate native rendering of: *Sexta . . . aetas nullâ generationum vel temporum serie certa est, sed, ut aetas decrepita, ipsa totius seculi morte consummanda.*

Sexta etar munb, —don, in
 rereð aſr 7 nı ƒul comur bliaban
 ƿoreı, aóç a beç maſ aſr ƿeno-
 ƿaðða aſon domun 7 eſ in doma[i]n
 uile a ƿoıpeenn.

Sexta etas mundi, namely, the sixth
 age and there is no measure of years
 thereon, but it is like a senile age of
 the world, and the dissolution of the
 whole world [will be] its end.

* It is transcribed and translated, to illustrate the Patrician Chronology [F], in the *Rolls' Tripartite* (pp. 550-4).

† An error of transcription, which has been continued without correction in the *Rolls' edition*, deserves to be noted. Palladius, it is said, was sent to Ireland in the 401st year from the Crucifixion, and Patrick came the year after, in the 302nd

The following synopses exhibit the items contained in it, together with rectifications thereof. With reference to the gross numerical errors, in the *Book of Ballymote*, it has to be observed, the Roman notation is regularly employed as a contraction for the native reckoning. The liability to mistake arising from this source is well known. In addition, the Latin transcription is, unfortunately, illiterate. Two striking instances may be quoted. In a tract on the *Ages of the World*, we are told that Regma had two sons, Saba and Dadan (Gen. x. 7; 1 Par. i. 9)—*gens moriens tali plaga*: Overhead is a gloss, signifying *a tribe on whom came a plague*.* The original thus doubly travestied is, of course: *gens in orientali plaga*, a people in an eastern region.

In the A-Tract (H), Palladius is stated to have been sent by Pope Celestine to preach the Gospel in Ireland in the 5602nd year from the beginning of the world. Further on, in the same section, the year following is given as the 5633rd of the Creation. The latter, it will be seen, is the true reading. It shews the ignorance or carelessness of the copyist, that within eleven lines he omitted and inserted the Roman notation for *thirty*.

FIVE AGES OF THE WORLD.

A.

	Hebrew Reckoning.	
	Bede (a).	Ballymote (b).
i. Adam—Deluge, . . .	1656	1656
ii. Deluge—Abraham, . . .	292	942
iii. Abraham—David, . . .	942	942
iv. David—Captivity, . . .	473	473
v. Captivity—A.D. 1, . . .	589	589
	[3952]	[4602]

year from the Crucifixion. In the first date, the scribe wrote correctly *cccc*. ; in the second, *ccc*. A letter more or less was, apparently, of no consequence to the copyist and the editor.

* Da m̃c̃ 1c̃ Reabca Sapa 7 Dabam̃ .i. geñr morieñr talu plaga .i. cimub̃ an a canic̃ plaiḡ (P. 4b, ll. 29-30).

B.

Septuagint Reckoning
according to Bede.

	(a)
i.	2242
ii.	1072
iii.	942
iv.	485
v.	589

[5330]

"School" Reckoning according
to *Book of Ballymote*.

(b)	(c)
1659	[2242]
943	[942]
942	[941]
475	[485]
589	[589]

[4608]

[5199]

With regard to A, II. (a) shows that the textual reading of II. (b), $\alpha\pi$ $\nu\theta\epsilon$ $\kappa\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ (above nine hundred), is to be altered into $\alpha\pi$ $\delta\iota\beta$ $\kappa\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ (above two hundred). This is confirmed by the *Lebor Brecc* (p. 113 a): $\text{In } \alpha\epsilon\pi \tau\alpha\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon \text{ in } \delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota\mu \text{ } \mu\omicron\mu\pi\pi\omicron, \delta\alpha \text{ } \beta\lambda\iota\alpha\beta\alpha\mu \text{ } \nu\theta\epsilon\alpha\tau \text{ } \rho\omicron\pi \text{ } \delta\iota\beta \text{ } \kappa\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu \text{ } \rho\iota\lambda \text{ } \mu\tau\epsilon.$ —Now, the second age of the world, two years [and] ninety over two hundred that are in it.

Connected herewith are six verses,* in the *Debide* metre illustrated in the Second Lecture. The date of composition, according to the last quatrain, was A.D. 1126. Of these, five give the respective durations of the periods set down above, A (a), (b). The sixth sums them up as 3952. But the items, when totted, amount only to 3644, 308 years short. A (a) localizes the errors and renders the textual rectification a matter of certainty. The corruptions occur in the second line of the fourth verse and in the opening distich of the fifth.

In the former, the reading is :

(4)	(4)
$\alpha\pi$ $\epsilon\pi\iota$ $\kappa\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\omicron\omicron$ $\kappa\omicron\mu\pi\lambda\alpha\mu.$	Above three hundred, completely.

For this we have to substitute :

$\alpha\pi$ $\kappa\epsilon\tau\epsilon\pi\iota$ $\kappa\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\kappa\omicron\mu\pi\lambda\alpha\mu.$	Above four hundred complete.
--	------------------------------

In the latter, for :

(5)	(5)
$\beta\lambda\iota\alpha\beta\alpha\mu$ $\iota\pi$ $\omicron\delta\epsilon\kappa\omicron\mu\theta\alpha$ $\omicron\delta$	A year [and] eighty perfect
$\alpha\pi$ $\epsilon\pi\iota$ $\kappa\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\nu\iota$ $\kappa\omicron\mu\mu\omicron\pi.$	Above three hundred, not too great.

* Note A.

we are to read :

Nae m-bliabna oócmoða oğ	Nine years [and] eighty perfect
Op ooi cecaib, nı commop.	Above five hundred, not too great.

In each case, the *Concord* confirms the emendation.

Similarly, in the poem of Gilla Coemain dealing with chronology, the Hebrew calculations—A (a)—are adopted. In the lines giving the years of A v, the reading of both copies in the *Book of Leinster* is: a noi coicac, octmoðga—nine [and] fifty [and] eighty. This is not Irish. The true lection is, of course: a noi, coic céc, oócmoða—nine, five hundred [and] eighty (589).

The opening entry in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (O'Connor's text) is: *Kl. Ab initio mundi v̄cxxx., iuxta lxx. Interpretes; secundum vero Hebraicam veritatem, iv̄cccclxxxi. Loega[s]re, mac Neill, regnum Hiberniae tenuit.* (The Reckoning here styled the Septuagint is the Victorian-Mundane Period of 5201 years. It will be found treated at length in Lecture IV.) The Hebrew Computation thus gives A.D. 529 for Loeghaire's accession. The numerals should accordingly be *iv̄cccclxxxi.* (4381). The emendation is rendered certain by the Victorian Numeration and by the date which follows next in the Annals: *Kl. Ab Incarnatione Domini cccxxx.* (430).

In the same Annals we find (same text):

[Annus] *millesimus centesimus sexagesimus ab Incarnatione Domini. Ab exordio vero mundi quingus millia et xvi.* This is also the Hebrew Computation. Read, accordingly: *v̄cxii.* The scribe, namely, reversed the order of *c* and *x*; thus giving 5092 for 5112.

With respect to **B**, the correct notation of I. (b), in accordance with **B** I. (a), is given in the A-Text (b),—*ða bliabain ceTOPcAc, ða cec 7 ða mib* (two years [and] forty, two hundred and two thousand [2242]). On the other hand, in IV., the difference between (a) and (b) arose from the omission of a word. For *ða bliabain* (two years), read *ða bliabain deac* (twelve years).

The divergencies between I. (a) and I. (b), II. (a) and II. (b) are too wide to be attributable to transcription. The source must, accordingly, be sought elsewhere. Speaking of the fifteenth year of Tiberius, Bede says, respecting the computation of Eusebius: "Juxta vero Chronica quae de utraque editione . . . composuit, anni sunt v. m., cc., xxviii." (*De sex ast. saec.*) Deducting twenty-nine (the

difference between the Abrahamic years 2015 and 2044), we have 5199 as the length of the Mundane Era according to the Eusebian Chronicle.

The Chronicle (Lib. II.) has at the year 2015 of Abraham: *Colliguntur omnes ab Abraham usque ad nativitatem Christi anni, duo millia quindecim. Ab Adam usque ad Christum, quinque millia ducenti, duo minus.* The year following is given as the first of our Lord. Read accordingly: uno minus ($\text{EB I. } c + \text{EB II. } c + 2015 = 5199$).

At the 15th of Tiberius [Eusebian A.D. 29], the Chronicle gives: *Ab Abraham et regno Nini et Semiramidis anni MXXIV. A diluvio usque ad Abraham, anni DCCCXLII.** *Ab Adam usque ad diluvium MCCCXII.* That is, $\text{EB I. } c + \text{EB II. } c + 2044 = 5228$. The Passion year is the 19th of Tiberius: A.D. 33; A.M. 5232.

A statement setting forth the details of the Eusebian sum mentioned by Bede is given in the *Book of Ballymote*.† It is dated 900 from the Passion (probably = A.D. 932). The errors, including the strange substitution of the Hebrew for the Septuagint reckoning in I., I have rectified from the Chronicle of Eusebius. Here is found the correct lection of EB II. (*δ*) (942). From the text as amended the other dated periods of Note B. are obtained to correspond with A.M. 5199, as follows:—

III. Note B. From Abraham to Moses [Exodus], . . .	505 years.
,, Moses [Exodus] to Building of Temple, . . .	479 ,,
	[984]
Deduct 40 years of David and 3 of Solomon, . . .	[43]—[941].
[III. Abraham—David,]	941]
—————	
IV. Note B. From Solomon to Rebuilding of Temple, . . .	512 years.
Add 43 (as in III.),	[43] ,,
	[555]
Deduct Captivity,	[70]—[485].
[IV. David—Captivity,]	485]

* The omission of the fourth c is a manifest error, as appears from the Prooemium of the Second Book, § 5.

† Note B. The Eusebian sums are also employed in the first of the excerpts appended from the *Book of Ballymote*, Note C.

v. Note B. From Rebuilding of Temple to 15th year of	
Tiberius,	548 years.
Add Captivity (as in rv.),	[70] „

	[618]
Deduct age of our Lord,	[29]—[689].
[v. Captivity—A.D. 1,	589]

This calculation of Eusebius is clearly what is called the "School" Reckoning in the A-Tract (a). It is, moreover, that which, as a rule, is intended by the native chroniclers when they give the years according to the Septuagint Computation.

The foregoing enables us to correct scribal errors in the dating based upon the length of this Mundane Era. For instance, in *Leabar Brece* (if it be not a mistake of the fac-similist) we have :—

NOI M-BLIADNA MOPPO 7 X. CEC	Nine years indeed and ten hundred
ap u. mſle o ɔnucugub ɔbam co	over five thousand [6009] from the for-
gen Cpirt (P. 132a).	mation of Adam to the birth of Christ.

The periphrasis (ten hundred) here given for a thousand is out of place in a calculation containing other thousands. The numerical reading, accordingly, there can be no doubt, is : NOI M-BLIADNA IX. ĆAC 7 CEC ap u. mſle—nine years [and] ninety and a hundred over five thousand (5199).

In the *Annals of Boyle* (O'Connor's text), we read :—

Annus ab Incarnatione Domini mxxvi. ; ab initio vero mundi vixcxliv.

Here, likewise, the Septuagint is followed. The reading should consequently be *vixcxlv.* (1046 + 5199 = 6245).

The original A-Tract contains no ascription of authorship. The design, contents and probable age will be considered later on.

The B-Text is likewise anonymous. Prefixed, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belangare, is the title: *Leabap Comairpiceadba Flann mainurcepe riorana—The Book of Synchronisms of Flann of the Monastery [of St. Buite, Monasterboice, Co. Louth] down here.* No evidence, however, has come to light in support of this attribution.

Of the supposed author, the following notice is given in O'Connor's *Tigernach* (Rev. Hib. Script. ii., 300):—

A.D. 1056. Kl. [Jan.] ii. f., lu. x.
 Flann Mamrethach ughar Garbel
 ecir leigimb 7 crencur 7 filigecc
 7 arcebal in uu. Kl. Decemb., xxi
 luna uicam feliciter in Chripco
 pnuic.

Kl. [Jan.] ii. feria, Luna x.
 Flannus Monasterii Butensis, auctor
 Hibernensis, tam Praelector Theologicus
 quam Historicus, Poeta et Propheta,
 die vii. Kl. Decemb., xvi. luna, vitam
 feliciter in Christo finivit.

“Flann of the Monastery, an Irish author, both in literature and history and poetry and the bardic art, ended his life happily in Christ, on the 7th of the Kalends of Dec. [Nov. 25], 16th of the moon.”

It is scarcely necessary to point out that *Theologian* and *Prophet* were evolved by the translator. Here, it may be observed in passing, we have another instance of the perplexity caused by alphabetical numeration. For *iii. Kal. Dec.* and *xxi. luna* are incompatible. The moon's age on Nov. 25, 1056, was 13. The reading must, accordingly, be either *iiii. Kal. Dec.* (Dec. 28), *xxi. luna*; or, *iii. Kal. Dec.*, *xxii. luna*. Judging from the *Four Masters* (who say the “fourth* Calend,” but, as usual, omit the lunation), the former was the original. The error, which is of frequent occurrence, arose from mistaking *ii.* (2) for *u.* (5), or *vice versa*.

The design and contents of the Tracts next demand attention. That the Irish possessed letters before the introduction of Christianity, may be taken as established by one fact. In substance the same as the present language, the Ogam script belongs to a stage centuries older than that to which, according to the progress of linguistic development, the most archaic of our other literary remains can be assigned. When, in addition, the vitality of tradition is taken into account, there appears nothing improbable in the transmission of the number, order and leaders of the various so-called Invasions, or Occupations. Much less, coming to later times, does it seem impossible to have preserved the remarkable story of the foundation and the names of the rulers of a kingdom established and maintained in despite of the central government.

Next came the Christian missionaries. With them or soon there-

* O'Donovan, by a manifest oversight, translates “fourteenth” (vol. ii., p. 871).

after, along with compositions of a similar kind, arrived the works of St. Jerome. Among the writings of that Father was a version of the (lost) Chronicle of Eusebius. A reflex of the natural order, whereby many events have simultaneous origin and progress, that compilation, with some defects of detail, stands in design beyond the reach of emendation. To adjust the traditional history to such a system and thereby invest national events with the certitude arising from co-ordinate and dated sequence, was too obvious to remain long unattempted by native literati.

Such was the origin of the Synchronisms. Of these, the present texts represent two recensions: one (A) dealing mainly with the chief events; the other (B), with persons and years in detail. The former, it would thus appear, was the older.

The time in which A was composed is determined by the calculations given at the close. The consulship of Ætius and Valerius shews that the years intended are A. D. 431-2. But the textual A. P. 401-2 = A. D. 431-2 = A. M. 5632-3 gives a Mundane Period = 5201 and the Passion Year A. D. 31. This reckoning cannot be reconciled with Eusebius. His Mundane Period, we have seen, is 5199 and his Passion Year A. M. 5232 = A. D. 33 (the 19th of Tiberius); giving A. P. 401-2 = A. D. 433-4 = A. M. 5632-3. Hence the Eusebian formula would be: A. P. 399-400 = A. D. 431-2 = A. M. 5630-31.

A. D. 431-2 = A. M. 5632-3 is the Victorian Computation (Lecture IV., Table VII.). The Passion Years are consequently 404-5. Hence, in accordance with Chronological Canon III. (Lect. IV.), the original A-Tract (B-B) can date from the end of the sixth century. That the computist did not work at first hand, is proved by the absence of Bassus and Antiochus, who are correctly given as consuls at the 404th year of the Cycle of Victorius.* Where he found Ætius and Valerius is a question of great importance. But this is not the place for its discussion.

The time of B, owing to the loss of the conclusion, cannot be fixed with similar precision. But it contains nothing inconsistent with

Cons.	Annus	B.	Kal. Jan.	Luna to Kal. Jan.	Paschæ dies	Ætus base in Pasch.	Indict.
Basso et Antiocho	CDIV		f. v	III	XIII Kal. Maii	XXII	XIV
Ætio et Valerio	CDV	B.	f. VI	XIV	III Non. Apr.	XVII	XV

being compiled before the introduction of Incarnation dating into Ireland (A.D. 632-3). Against this is not to be placed the mention (s) of the Paschal Rule. For the false attribution respecting the *Shepherd* of Hermes may well have been known here long before that fraud imposed upon Bede.*

In each Tract, it will readily suggest itself that the numbers, whether in sum or item, were for the greater part supplied or altered to correspond with those of the Eusebian Chronicle. This is confirmed by a typical instance, namely, the final or Milesian Occupation.

[The *v.c.* is found by the Victorian Rule (given in the following Lecture) of subtracting the given (Eusebian) year of Abraham from 2017.]

DATES OF THE MILESIAN OCCUPATION.

	[<i>v.c.</i>]
1. A-Text (b), 440 years after Exodus,	[1071].
2. B-Text (d), 5th year of Mithraeus,	[1229].
3. Note C (i), year of the death of Darius, son of Arsames,	[331].
4. „ „ 7th year after the death of Balthasar,	[544].
5. „ „ in the Third Age of the World,	[2017-1076].
6. „ (j), year in which David purposed to build the Temple, [1066?].	
7. Lebar Laigen Text (f: Lect. II., p. 156, <i>supra</i>),	1569.

The discrepancies in the foregoing Table are too great to allow the existence of reliable data relative to the time of the occurrence in question. It is accordingly unnecessary to labour in harmonizing the A and B Tracts. Similarly, the numerical errors of each text can be rectified by reference to the (Eusebian) *v.c.* placed on the margin.

The continuation of the B Synchronisms from the end of St. Jerome's additions to the Eusebian Chronicle (A.D. 378) down to the coming of St. Patrick is explained in the extract given below† from the *Book of Ballymote*. The passage is otherwise significant, as furnishing direct proof that the advent was regarded as a national epoch. From this it may be concluded that B, owing probably to a lacuna in the exemplar, is defective at the end.

But the chief value of the Tracts taken together lies in their connexion with the *Annals of Tigernach*. To deal adequately with

* See note under B s.

† Note C (k).

this portion of the subject, it has first to be proved that the so-called *Chronicon Scotorum** is a compendium of *Tigernach*. In the preface to the Rolls' edition, in proof that the work which the abbreviator, Mac Firbis, professed to compendiate could not have been *Tigernach*, eight entries are given to shew that he could not have copied from any existing MS. of that compiler. The underlying assumption, namely, that the extant MSS. were as meagre in the time of Mac Firbis as they are now, is purely gratuitous. Passing over this, on looking into the subject, one will be surprised to find that, of the eight items, four fall within a well-known chasm of 208 years, A.D. 767-974 inclusive; three belong to another hiatus of 14 years, A.D. 1004-1017 inclusive; whilst the eighth appertains to a year later than A.D. 1088, the date to which *Tigernach* extends. The conclusion based on these premises respecting the diversity of Mac Firbis's original and *Tigernach* is consequently without foundation.

To shew the identity of the two native compilations, I first place side by side the following portions of the *Chronicon Scotorum* and *Tigernach*, and the passages of Bede from which, with exception of the Septuagint reckoning of the Second Age, they are verbally taken:—

Chronicon Scotorum.¹

Prima mundi aetas continet annos iuxta Ebra[e]os m., do., lvi. Iuxta vero lxx. Interpretes, ii. millia, cc., xlii., quae tota periit in diluvio, sicut infantiam mergere solet oblivio. X. generationes.

¹ P. 2.

Secunda aetas mundi incipit, quae continet annos cc., xcii., iuxta vero Ebra[e]os . . . Iuxta vero Interpretes dccc., xl.¹

¹ P. 4.

Tertia aetas incipit, quae continet annos dccc., xlii. Et incipit a nativitate Abram.¹

¹ *Id.*

BEDE, *De sex aetatibus seculi*.

Prima est ergo mundi hujus aetas ab Adam usque ad Noe, continens annos iuxta Hebraicam veritatem m., do., lvi.; juxta lxx. Interpretes, mm., cc., xlii. Generationes juxta utramque editionem numero x. Quae universali est deleta diluvio, sicut primam cujusque hominis oblivio demergere consuevit aetatem.

Secunda aetas a Noe usque ad Abraham . . . juxta Hebraicam veritatem complexa . . . annos cc., xcii., porro juxta lxx. Interpretes annos m., lxxii.

Tertia ab Abraham usque ad David, . . . annos dccc., xlii. complectens.

* It has been published as an original work in the Rolls' Series.

At A.M. 2444 (Hebrew B.C. 1508),* Mac Firis complains of having a labour such as that whereon he was engaged imposed upon him. Then, having described the adventures of Milesius and his sons, up to the gaining the sovereignty of Ireland by the latter, he says: "I break off to another time" and passes (over the Fourth and Fifth Ages) to the year of St. Patrick's birth (A.D. 353 according to the chronology of the editor!).

Now, the first entry in O'Connor's *Tigernach* relates to the 18th year of Ptolemy Lagus (B.C. 307; O'Connor makes it 305). The hiatus here accordingly embraces the whole of the Fourth Age and about half of the Fifth, and therewith the respective Latin summaries.

Next we find (A.D. 1):

O'Connor's *Tigernach* (Bar. Hib. Script.,
ii., p. 12).

BIDD, *De sex aetatibus seculi.*

Incipit sexta mundi aetas, ab Incarnatione Christi usque ad diem iudicii. Bona beatus breviter sequentia habet: Sexta mundi aetas nulla generatione vel serie temporum certa, sed, ut aetas decrepita, ipsa totius seculi morte consumanda.

Sexta, quae nunc agitur aetas, nulla generationum vel temporum serie certa est, sed, ut aetas decrepita, ipsa totius seculi morte consumanda.

Secondly, appended to these descriptions of the Ages are native verses, embodying for mnemonic purposes the years of the respective periods. They are composed in quatrains of hexasyllabic lines, with alliteration and assonance (*Concord*), ending in dissyllabic words, the second and fourth lines rhyming (*Correspondence*). The metre, namely, is *Rinnard*: a measure well known from being that in which the Calendar of Oengus was written.

After the First Age, the *Chronicon Scotorum* has:—

Ḷḡ ṛo map abep an [ṛ:le] Ḷaorbeal nuimṛ na haora ṛo:—

It is thus the Gaelic [poet] saith the number [of years] of this Age:—

lc ṛe bliadna caoḡat,
Se ceḇ epuc¹ bo ṛíim,
Míle móṛ an aṛpm¹m,
O Ḷdam ḡo Ḷilinn.

There are six years [and] fifty
[And] six exact hundred, as I reckon,
[And] a thousand great, noble I reckon,
From Adam to the Deluge.

¹ *Legs cept.*

* The MS. has ii.m.cccxliiii. The date immediately preceding is ii.m.cccx.

After the Second Age (between the Hebrew Reckoning and that of the Septuagint) :—

Ut poeta ait :—

O Dúinn go hAbnam,
 hı genair iar fébuib,
 Da bliabain bailo, coác,
 Noacc ar dib cébaib.¹
¹ cébaib, MS.

As the poet saith :—

From the Deluge to Abram,
 In which he was born with blessings,
 Two years strong, bountiful,
 [And] ninety above two hundred.

After the Third Age :—

Ut dixit poeta :—

O'n gen rın gen gabáb
 Dó Dauid, m plaic feóil,
 Cetráda do bliabnaib,
 [Cetráda, da bliabain]
 Naoi ceo go mbemın.

As said the poet :—

From that birth [of Abram] without
 doubt
 To David, the faithful prince,
 Forty [years] of years
 [Read : Forty-two years]
 [And] nine hundred, very certainly.

The Fourth and Fifth Ages, it has been remarked, were omitted by Mac Firbis. Items belonging to the Fifth are given in O'Conor. His text contains two quatrains of the same metre as those in the *Chronicon Scotorum*. They follow Bede's description of the Sixth Age. The first gives the years of the Fifth Age, as in the *De sex aetatibus*; the second sums up those from the Creation to the Nativity.

O'CONOR'S *Tigernach* (Rev. Hib. Script., ii., p. 12) :—

Maó o loṛcaó Tempuill

If [we reckon] from burning of the
 Temple

Co gen Chriṛc iar feṛcaib,
 Oócnoḡa noi m-bliabna,
 Aóc ir ar coic cetaib.

To birth of Christ with blessings,
 [It is] eighty-nine years,
 But it is above five hundred.

Cımb da bliaban coıcat
 O óruṛ[us]ab in¹ domuınb,
 Noi cet, ceopa mıle,

At the end two years [and] fifty
 From Creation of the world,
 [There were] nine hundred [and] three
 thousand [years]

Co gen Chriṛc iar colainb.

To birth of Christ according to the flesh.

¹ This is hypermetrical.

The coherent sequence of the Latin passages and the metric identity of the Irish verses in the *Chronicon Scotorum* and in *Tigernach*, as set out in the foregoing, constitute apparently decisive evidence that the latter has been the source of the former.

Thanks to Mr. Gilbert, the proof is no longer of an indirect kind. The *Fac-similes of the National MSS. of Ireland* (Pt. II., Pl. xc.) contain the first page of folio 11 of the Bodleian *Tigernach* (Rawlinson, 488). I append a transcript, together with the corresponding work of Mac Firbis.* The item at A.D. 668 and isolated expressions of the *Chronicon* not given in the *Annals* shew that the original of *b* was fuller than *a*. The graphic forms and, notably, the entry at A.D. 681 prove that it was likewise the better MS.†

The A.D. numeration is supplied from the *Annals of Ulster*. The sole date given in the MSS. is A.M. 4658 in *a* (at A.D. 673). This, being taken from the *Chronicle of Bede*, is to be amended into 4649. The ten years of Justinian's reign are next to be deducted, in accordance with the chronography of the *Chronicle*, leaving the first of Justinian at A.M. 4639 = A.D. 687. Justinian the Younger ascended the throne in 685. Here, accordingly, the foreign chronology of *Tigernach* is eleven years erroneous; the native, fourteen.

The parallelism set forth in the Note will, it is submitted, be deemed conclusive. How far the abbreviator was fitted for the execution of the task entailed upon him, will furthermore appear therefrom. One glaring instance of Irish and another of Latin will here suffice. The MS. has *coipeadh Aileig Fuirgenn*, demolition of Ailech Frigrenn (Greenan Ely, Co. Donegal). But Mac Firbis makes the opening word into *coipeacrað*, a loan word from the Latin *consecratio*, consecration. To shew his knowledge of Latin, he took *abatis Iea* (abbot of Iona) to be one word, thus producing *abbatissa*; with the result of making the Columban Superior a woman!

Of the conclusions resulting from the fact that *Tigernach* and the *Chronicon Scotorum* stand in the relation of original and compendium, the following have reference to the present subject. In the first place, comparing the *Chronicon* fragments with the *Annals* (in the edition of O'Connor), we find that the native pre-Patrician portion of *Tigernach* was mainly based upon the Synchronisms.

* Note D. † Mac Firbis, it also appears, worked from a copy of the *Annals* in which the only defect was from A.D. 723 to 830 both inclusive.

Next, with regard to the identification of the Tracts so employed, the *Chronicon* shews that one was a piece contained in the *Book of Ballymote* (pp. 17-42). It is given in the traditional form in the *Book of Leinster* (pp. 1-24). The *Chronicon* likewise exhibits Tigernach's characteristic of turning native items now and again into Latin, doubtless to harmonize with the Hieronymo-Eusebian Chronicle. The astounding perversions of meaning observable in the work of Mac Firbis it were unjust to attribute to Tigernach.

Another of the sources drawn upon, it may be concluded, was the present A-Text. In connexion herewith, great praise has been bestowed upon Tigernach, to the implied depreciation of the other native chroniclers, for the honesty of his decision respecting the credibility of the pre-Christian history of Ireland. O'Donovan writes thus on the subject:—"At what period regular annals first began to be compiled with regard to minute chronology we have no means of determining; but we may safely infer from the words of Tigernach that the ancient historical documents existing in his time were all regarded by him as uncertain before the period of Cimbaeth, the commencement of whose reign he fixes to the year before Christ 305 [O'Connor's, not Tigernach's, *v.c.*]. His significant words, *Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant*, inspire a feeling of confidence in this compiler which commands respect for those facts which he has transmitted to us, even when they relate to the period antecedent to the Christian era."^{*}

But it is satisfactory to find that, after all, the credit of the decision rests not with Tigernach, but with the native school of chronologists. Tigernach, in fact, apparently did nothing more than put into Latin (as was his wont) the substance of the Irish found in the first of our texts (d). The words run as follows:—

<p>Nibab ferrá ocup níbab denba reela ocup renóura Fher n- hEneen conigi Cimbaet, mac Fínbéam.</p>	<p>They are not known and they are not certain, the Tales and the Histories of the Men of Ireland as far as Cim- baeth, son of Finntan.</p>
--	---

On the other hand, to obviate the suggestion that the Irish was a paraphrase of Tigernach's Latin, passing over the fact that some of the A-Tract items are not to be found in his *Annals*, the (Victorian)

^{*} *Annals of Ireland*, pp. xlv.-vi.

Mundane and Passion reckonings place beyond doubt that the Irish text was composed long before the last quarter of the eleventh century. Even if we allow Tigernach to have been acquainted with these Computations (of which however I have failed to find proof), he nowhere employs them to date by. They had, in fact, become obsolete more than a century before his time.

The passage in Tigernach which led to the statement just dealt with has given rise to an error that is somewhat redeemed by originality. Discussing a fragment bound up with the Trinity College MS. of the *Annals of Ulster*, which he (rightly, I believe) took to belong to *Tigernach*, Dr. Todd writes, in a letter published by O'Curry: "I have considered very carefully the passages of *Tigernach* to which you called my attention—*Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant*. I thought at first that there might be some emphasis in the past tense *erant*; they *were* uncertain, but are not so now. But on consideration, I believe that the writer only meant to say that the historical records relating to the period before the reign of Cimbaeth are not absolutely to be relied on. He had just before said that Liccus is said by some to have reigned, and, to apologize for the uncertain way of speaking (*regnare ab aliis fertur Liccus*), he adds the apology: *Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant.*"*

Dr. O'Conor, having given in the text *Regnare ab aliis fertur Liccus*, says in a note: "These show that there existed different histories of Ireland known to Tigernach, which envious time has carried away; for those extant are silent respecting Liccus."†

The passage discussed by Dr. Todd is given in *fac-simile* by O'Curry (BBB.). It is transliterated in the Irish character (at p. 519); but no attempt has been made to render it into English or to elucidate the obscurities. Subjoined in a note O'Curry gives the reading of the Royal Irish Academy MS. and O'Conor's text.

This Irish king Liccus had his origin in the Bodleian *Tigernach*, Rawlinson 488. The necessity of caution in following that MS. can be seen in the extract therefrom already referred to.‡ In the native items, for instance, the scribe either himself confused, or was unable

* *Lectures*, vol. i., pp. 518-9.

† *Haec ostendunt diversas extitisse Hiberniae historias, Tigernacho notas, quas invida aetas abstulit. Quae enim extant tacent de Licco (R. H. S., ii. 1).*

‡ Note D.

to restore, the entry (A.D. 678) relative to the Cenel-Loairn. Equally unversed was he in Latin; as witness (A.D. 683) the incident, taken from Bede, connected with Pope Sergius. From Rawlinson 488, as O'Connor has for once rightly shewn,* was made the Trinity College transcript. In this, some of the glosses of the exemplar have been incorporated in the text.† To judge from the writing, it was copied by the Mac Fírbis that executed the *Chronicon Scotorum*.

I give, in parallel columns, the readings of the original (O'Connor's edition) and of the copy:—

O'Connor, R.H.S., ii., p. 1.

In anno xviii^o Ptolomaei initiatus est regnare in Emain Cimbaeth filius Fintain, qui regnavit annis xviii. Tunc in Temair Eochach buadhach, athair Ugainne.

Regnare ab aliis fertur Liocus. Praescripimus ollam ab Ugainne regnasse. Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant.‡

MS. H. 1. 18, T.C.D.

In anto xiiii. Ptolomei fuic iniciatur regnare i n-Emain Cimbaeth, filiur Fintain, qui regnauic annu xiiii.

Tunc acCemhair Eochadh buadhach, athair Ugainne, regnar[r]e ab aliu ferctur. Licour p[re]goru[r]p[er]imur ollam ab Ugainne impenarpe.

Omnia monumenta Scotorum urque Cimbaeth incerta erant.

Here again Mr. Gilbert has placed students of Irish history under lasting obligation. Turning to his *Fac-similes of National MSS.*, we find a page of the Bodleian fragment of *Tigernach*, Rawlinson 502. The entries in question are thus given:—

(*Fac-similes*, etc., Pt. I., Pl. xliii.)

[A. ABR. 1710: Ante C. 307.]

In anno xiiii. Ptolomei fuic iniciatur regnare i n-Emain Cimbaeth, filiur Fintain, qui regnauic xxiiii annu[r].

Tunc Echú buadhach, p[er]cep

(*Translation*.)

[A. ABR. 1710: B.C. 307.‡]

In the 14th year of Ptolemy, commenced to reign in Emania Cimbaeth, son of Fintain, who reigned 24 years.

At that time, Echú the Victorious,

* See his description of the T.C.D. MS. in O'Curry (*Lectures*, etc., pp. 524-5).

† O'Curry says that, "although on paper, [it] is the most perfect, the oldest and the most original, of those now in Ireland" [*Lectures*, etc., p. 62]. With the final part of the eulogium few will be disposed to disagree.

‡ O'Connor's textual arrangement from *Tunc to regnasse*, we may safely conclude from H. 1. 18, does not represent the original. For the amended text and translation, see the extract from Rawlinson 502, which follows in the text.

§ For the dates, see p. 264 *sq.*

Ugaine, in Γεμορια νεγναρ[ρ]ε
αλιρ περτερ, λιγουε [λιεετ]
ππερερριρριμυρ ολιμ Ugaime im-
περαρρε.

Omnia monumenta Scotorum
usque Cimbaeb incerta erant.

father of Ugaine, is said by others to
have reigned in Tara, although we have
written before that Ugaine [and not his
father] ruled [then in Tara].

All the monuments of the Scoti as far
as Cimbaed were uncertain.

The MS. form of *liquet* is *liqt̄*. The same contraction of *quo* to
represent *ce* is employed in the *Book of Ballymote* (p. 16 b, l. 44):
lr ι peo .c. q̄ir̄c (ceir̄c)—*this is the first question*.

Early examples of *qu* for *e* are: *huiusquemodi* (*Book of Armagh*,
fol. 6 a); *qualicis mei* (Ps. xv. 5; *Milan Columbanus*, fol. 37 c); *tor-
quolaribus* (*torcularibus*: Ps. lxxxiii., title; *Psalter of St. Columba*
enshrined in the *Cathach*, R. I. A.).

But, what appears decisive, the MS. in the Royal Irish Academy
substitutes *vere* for *liquet*:

Eodem tempore initiatus est regnare
in Emania (i.e. a n-Eamhain) Cimbaeth,
mac Fiontain, qui regnavit annis xviii.
Interim a Teamhair Eocha Buadhac,
athair Ugaine, [regnasse] ab aliis fertur.
Nos vero prescripsimus olim ab ipso
Ugaine tunc ibi imperatum esse.

Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque
ad Ciombaeth incerta erant.

At the same time commenced to reign
in Emania (that is, in Emain) Cimbaeth,
son of Fintan, who reigned 18 years.
Meanwhile, Eocha the Victorious,
father of Ugaine, is said by others [to
have reigned] in Tara. We, however,
have written before that Ugaine himself
[not his father] was then reigning there.

All the monuments of the Scoti as far
as Ciombaeth were uncertain.

It remains only to add, as bearing on the trustworthiness of
Tigernach, that the name of Echu, father of Ugaine, does not appear
in any known series of the kings of Tara, or Ireland.

The A-Tract leads to the additional inference, that Tigernach
followed the synchronists in dating in detail by Eusebius. This we
are in a position to establish by direct proof. Accordingly, from the
internal evidence of the Bodleian and Trinity College MSS., I restore
by Table VII. (a)* the textual chronology of the entries immediately
connected with the above-quoted extracts from the *Annals*.

ANNALS OF TIGERNACH.

(a) Rawl. B 502, fol. 6 d.

(b) H. 1. 18, T. C. D., fol. 118.

[A. ABR. 1704:] Regno Syriae ꝛ Alexandriae in
 [Ante C. 312.] Mmoriu Arria conregnatum erc
 ꝛ pꝛimus regnauit ibi Antigonuꝛ
 annor xiiii., Ptolomei pꝛimo
 [reꝛtmo] anno regnare in-
 choanꝛ. Hic igitur annuꝛ xiiii.ꝛ
 erc Antigonuꝛ ꝛ Ptolomei.—
 Conregnatum quoque erc in
 Macedonia [a] Ptolomeiꝛ ꝛ Se-
 leuciꝛ ꝛ pꝛimus regnauit ibi
 ꝛ Alexanderuꝛ Philippuꝛ, qui
 ꝛ Arideuꝛ, ꝛater Alexandri,
 [A. ABR. 1698:] annuꝛ xii. regnanꝛ, pꝛimo anno¹
 [Ante C. 324.] Ptolomei regnare incipienꝛ.

regnare inchoanꝛ. Hic igitur
 annuꝛ xiiii.ꝛ Antigonuꝛ ꝛ
 Ptolomei pꝛimo. Conregnatum
 erc quoque Macedonia Pto-
 lomeiꝛ ꝛ Seleuciꝛ ꝛ pꝛimus
 regnauit ibi ꝛ Alexanderuꝛ
 Philuꝛ, qui ꝛ Arideuꝛ, Alexan-
 deruꝛ xii. regnanꝛ, pꝛimo anno
 Ptolomei regnare incipienꝛ.

K [A. ABR. 1706 : Ante C. 312].

K. quinqueꝛ (6^a, MS.).

K [,, ,, 1706 : ,, ,, 311].

K [,, ,, 1707 : ,, ,, 310].

K [,, ,, 1708 : ,, ,, 309].

K [,, ,, 1709 : ,, ,, 308].

[K ,, ,, 1710 : ,, ,, 307.]

[A. ABR. 1704:] The kingdom of Syria and Alexandria and Asia Minor were reigned over at the
 [B.C. 312.] same time, and the first to reign was Antigonuꝛ, who reigned twenty years, com-
 mencing¹ to reign in the first [seventh] year of Ptolemeꝛ. This year therefore
 is the 12th² of Antigonuꝛ, as of Ptolemeꝛ³.—Macedonia was also simultaneously
 reigned over by the Ptolemies and Seleuci³, and the first to reign there after
 Alexander was Philip, who [was] also [called] Arideuꝛ, brother of Alexander, who

[A. ABR. 1698:] reigned seven years, and commenced to reign in the first year of Ptolemeꝛ³.
 [B.C. 324.]

K [A. ABR. 1706 : B.C. 312].

K [,, ,, 1706 : ,, 311].

K [,, ,, 1707 : ,, 310].

K [,, ,, 1708 : ,, 309].

K [,, ,, 1709 : ,, 308].

[K ,, ,, 1710 : ,, 307.]

¹ Here commences *b*. ²⁻³ Read : 6th of Antigonuꝛ and 12th of Ptolemeꝛ ;
 13th of Antigonuꝛ, *a* ; 12th of Antigonuꝛ [and] 1st of Ptolemeꝛ, *b*. The errors
 are doubtless scribal. ³ *Ptolemeꝛ et Seleuciꝛ, b*.

^a [A. ABR. 1699:]
[Ante C. 318.]

Unbeomo anno p̄riore^a Ἀριβουρ, φρατερ Ἀλαξανδρι, qui ἡ Πιλιυρ, rex Macedonibur (uel Macedonum), cum sua uxore, Euridice, a Macedonibur ip̄riur, ruabente Olympiade, matre Ἀλαξανδρι (ἡ ip̄ra por̄tea inceppecta est a Carandro), occisur est. Post quem regnavit in Macedonia Cassander (uel Carander) annis xix.; a quo herouler, Ἀλαξανδρι Magni filius, xiiii.o anno etatis suae, cum Roxa, matre sua, inceppectur est (id est, in Ancipolitana).

[K A. ABR. 1711: Ante C. 306.]

[K „ „ 1712: „ „ 305.]

[K „ „ 1713: „ „ 304.]

[K „ „ 1714: „ „ 303.]

[K „ „ 1715: „ „ 302.]

[K „ „ 1716: „ „ 301.]

Ἀντιγονουρ, rex Ἀρριας Μινο-
νιur, a Seleuco ἡ Ptolomeo in

Kl. Xi.o anno p̄riore Ἀριβουρ, φρατερ Ἀλαξανδρι, qui ἡ Πιλιυρ, rex Macedorum, cum sua uxore, Euridice, a Macedonibur ip̄riur, ruabente Olympiade, matre Ἀλαξανδρι, occisur est. Post quem regnavit Carander anno xix.; a quo herouler, Ἀλαξανδρι filius, xiiii. etatis suae anno, cum Roxa, matre sua, inceppectur est.

Ἀ[ντι]γονουρ, rex Ἀρριας Μινο-
νιur, a Seluco et Ptolomeo occi-

^b [A. ABR. 1699:]
[B.C. 318.]

In the previous 11th year^b, Arideus, brother of Alexander, who [was] also [called] Philip, king of the Macedonians, was slain with his wife, Euridice, by the Macedonians themselves, at the instigation of Olympias, mother of Alexander (and^c herself was afterwards slain by Cassander^d). After him reigned in Macedonia Cassander for nineteen years; by whom was slain (namely^e, in Ancipolis [Pydna]^f) Hercules, son of Alexander the^g Great^g, in the 18th year of his age, together with Roxana, his mother.

[K A. ABR. 1711: B.C. 306.]

[K „ „ 1712: „ 305.]

[K „ „ 1713: „ 304.]

[K „ „ 1714: „ 303.]

[K „ „ 1715: „ 302.]

[K A. ABR. 1716: a.c. 301.] Antigonus, king of Asia Minor, was slain in^h

^{h-g} interlined in a; om., δ.

^{h-g} om., δ.

bello occurrunt etc. Post quem
 regnavit Demetrius (cui nomen
 Poliorcetes), filius eius, annis
 xviii.

rum etc. Post quem regnavit
 Dimetrius, qui non Poliorcetes,
 filius, annis xviii.

[A. ABR. 1710.] In anno xviii.º Ptolomei [ut
 [Ante C. 307.] supra, pp. 253-4].—

In anno xviii.º Ptolomei [ut
 supra, pp. 253-4].—

hoc tempore, Zenon Stoicus
 [Stoicus] et Menander Comicus
 et Theophrastus philosophi clar-
 uerunt.

hoc tempore, Zenon Stoicus et
 Menander Comicus et Theophras-
 tes] philosophi claruerunt.

battle^d by Seleucus and Ptolemy. And after him reigned Demetrius (who^e was called Poliorcetes^f), his son, during eighteen years.

[A. ABR. 1710.] In the 18th year of Ptolemy [as above, pp. 253-4].

At this time, Zeno^g, the Stoic and Menander, the comic poet and Theophrastus, the philosopher, flourished.

The foregoing items have not been printed by O'Conor. What his elucidation would have been is not open to doubt. Having quoted from the MS. Rawlinson 502 that 1000 years elapsed between the departure of the Scoti from Egypt and the 10th year of Darius, A.M. 3529, he adds: "The 10th year of Darius was 4169 of the Julian Period, B.C. 545,—the most learned chronographers agreeing herein with Petavius."^h But this parade of learning is a typical instance of what is abundantly proved in his *Tigernach*, that O'Conor was unable to reduce the A.M. to the corresponding B.C. Otherwise, he would have been saved from the ludicrous error of mistaking Darius the Mede for Darius the Bastard. The year intended is the 10th of the latter, B.C. 413. The year of Petavius, it is scarce necessary to add, refers to the former.† We are consequently relieved from discussing its accuracy.

^{d-e} interlined, *g*; who [was] not [called] Poliorcetes! *h*.

^f This is erroneous: at A. ABR. 1742 [B.C. 276], is: Zeno, Stoicus philosophus, agnoscitur.

^g Fol. 4, *b*, Columna 1, lin. 23:

Ab egressu Scotorum de Ægypto mille anni sunt ad decimum hunc annum Darii, regis Persarum, mundi III.D.XXIX.

Decimus Darii annus fuit Periodi Julianæ 4169, ante Christum 545,—conscientibus cum Petavio doctissimis chronographis (R.H.S., ii. p. xvii.).

† *De Doctrina Temporum*, Antwerpianæ, 1703, Lib. XIII., tom. II., p. 307.

Similarly, I supply the chronology of the excerpts from the Academy copy given by O'Curry.

(e) MS., R.I.A.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>[A. ABR. 1699:] Arideus, frater Alexander Magni, occisus est in Olympiade cxv. et anno Urbis Conditae 436 occisus est.
[R. C. 318.]</p> | <p>Arideus, brother of Alexander the Great, was slain in the [3rd year of the] 116th Olympiad and in the 436th year of the Foundation of the City was he slain.</p> |
| <p>[A. ABR. 1716:] Antigonus, rex Asiae Minoris, occisus est anno Romae [Conditae] 453.
[R. C. 301.]</p> | <p>Antigonus, king of Asia Minor, was slain in the year of [the Foundation of] Rome 453.</p> |
| <p>[A. ABR. 1710:] Eodem tempore [etc., ut sup., p. 254].
[R. C. 307.]</p> | <p>At the same time [as above, p. 254].</p> |
| <p>[A. ABR. 1718:] Ceesander, rex Macedoniae, obiit anno Romae [Conditae] 456.*
C. 202.]</p> | <p>Cassander, king of Macedonia, died in the year of [the Foundation of] Rome 456 [-5].</p> |

To enable an independent judgment to be formed, the corresponding portion of the Hieronymo-Eusebian Chronicle is appended.†

Tigernach's "singular preference of the provincial to the national monarch as the one from whose reign to date the commencement of credible Irish history" has seriously embarrassed O'Curry.‡ He is consequently at pains to give grounds for thinking it "not unreasonable to conclude that this great annalist was surprised by the hand of death, when he had laid down but the broad outlines, the skeleton as it were, of his annals, and that the work was never finished"!§ One "great cause of surprise" is "that the Emania dynasty is given the place of precedence."||

Whether the "great annalist" was likely to be affected by dynastic considerations of the kind, can be estimated from the examples of his "broad outlines" set forth in Lecture IV. As regards O'Curry's difficulty, an apparently conclusive solution suggests itself. The Ulster kings, like the synchronism of the 18th of Ptolemy with the 1st of Cimbaeth and the credible limit of native history, were taken by Tigernach from the A-Tract. In this they were given as having reigned for a period approximating the duration of the Egyptian kingdom.

* O'CURRY, *Lectures, etc.*, p. 519.

† Note E.

‡ *Ubi sup.*, p. 68.

§ *Ib.*, p. 70.

|| *Ib.*, p. 68.

Finally, with reference to the B-Text, the synchronistic arrangement from the 15th of Tiberius to the last of Valerian (q-t) is the basis of that adopted by Tigernach (O'Conor's edition, p. 16-39). In addition, nearly all the native items of the Tract are found, sometimes with close verbal resemblance, in the Annals. As a typical instance may be quoted the entry corresponding to that with which our compilation abruptly concludes. (The text is taken from the T.C.D. Fragment.)

muclru. Kl. Gn. uu. p., l. ix.
Cae Maigi-Mucruma u. p.eria ria
Luzaib, mac Con, bu hi copcaip
Apc Oenfir, mac Cunnb Ceca-
caig 7 uu. meic Aibilla Gulaim.
Luzaib Laza, no bi Apc hi Ceplod
Apc. beinne brite imorro, no
bi Eogan, mac Aibilla Gulaim.

Alu aunc Luzaib, mac Con,
ppo [porc] hoc bellum in Temo-
ria p.egnapre annir uu., uel. xxx.,
ut alu [aunc].

[A.M.] 4166 [A.D. 214]. Jan. 1, Sa-
turday, moon 9 [4]. The battle of
Magh-Mucruma [was gained] on Thurs-
day by Lugaid, son of Cu, a place
where fell Art the Solitary, son of
Conn the Hundred-Battled and 7 sons of
Oilill Olom. Lugaid Lagha, he slew Art
on the Hill of Art. Beinne Britt more-
over, he slew Eogan, son of Oilill Olom.

Some say that Lugaid, son of Con,
after this battle reigned in Tara 7 years,
or 30, as others [say].

We have thus, through the A and B Texts, discovered the chief sources and the operative chronological system of the pre-Patrician portion of the *Annals of Tigernach*.

NOTES.

A.—BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 10b, l. 31.

1.

Se bliabna coicac malle,
Ar pe cecaib, ar mile,
O epucuzub Adaim zan on
Cop'baib in Dil in domon.

1.

Six years [and] fifty together
Over six hundred, over a thousand,
Since the formation of Adam without
defect
Until the Deluge drowned the world.

2.

Da bliabain noðab, ni bneð,
Ar dib cecaið þa coimeð,
Iþ þiþ, maþ ruðfm, þe það,
O Ðilinn co h[ab]r[a]ham.

2.

Two years [and] ninety, not false,
Over two hundred to be observed,
It is true, as I reckon, to say,
From the Deluge to Abram.

3.

Da bliabain cetráðat coin,
Ocuþ nae ðec ðo bliabnað,
O ʒein Abrahām ʒen þið
No co þorizað Ðauib.

3.

Two years [and] forty fair,
And nine hundred of years,
From birth of Abraham without error?
Until David was made king.

4.

Cri bliabna, þeðmoða þlan
Ar cri cecaið co comþlan
[Ar ceitri cecaið comþlan]
O þo hoipneð Ðauib na þenn
Cop'haipzið Ierupalem.

4.

Three years [and] seventy perfect,
Over three hundred very fully
[Read: Over four hundred very full]
Since David of the hosts? was inaugu-
rated
Until Jerusalem was plundered.

5.

Bliabain iþ oðmoða oʒ
[Nae m-bliabna oðmoða oʒ]
Ar cri cecaið, ni commoþ,
[Ar coic cecaið ni commoþ]
O þorþa na Ðaibe 'le
ʒon'ʒenair Cþiþc 'n-ar Coimbe.

5.

A year and eighty perfect
[Read: Nine years (and) eighty perfect]
Over three hundred, not excessive
[Read: Over five hundred, not excessive]
From the end of the Captivity hither
Until was born Christ our Lord.

6.

Cri mið bliaban, ni bneð,
Da bliabain coiðat, nae cec,
Co þoʒeiþiþ i þuan þlan,
Op' þealþað þoman þreðnar.

6.

Three thousand years, not false,
Two years [and] fifty, nine hundred,
Until He was born in sound repose,
From the time when was formed the
[bright-faced world.

7.

Cec bliaban iþ mið moþ,
O þoʒein in þi þooʒ
ʒuþin m-bliabain þea namta,
Þiðe bliaban, þé bliabna.
Se bliabna, ʒ þi.

7.

A hundred years and a great thousand,
Since was born the king very perfect
To this year in which I am,¹
[And] twenty years [and] six years.
Six years, etc.

¹ Lit., which is for me.

B.—BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 10 b., l. 9.

Ab Adam usque ad diluuium, anni mille dc., lvi.¹ A diluuiio usque ad Abraham, anni dcccc., xliii. Ab Abraham usque ad Moisen, anni dc.² A Moisi usque ad Salamonem et ad primam edificationem templi, anni cccc., lxxx., viii.³ A Salamone usque ad transmigrationem Babilonis,⁴ quae sub Dario, rege Persarum,⁵ facta est, anni⁶ d., xii. computantur.⁷ Porro a Dario rege usque ad predicationem Domini nostri, Jesu Christi et usque ad x.⁸ annum imperii Tiberii Imperatoris⁹ expleantur anni d., xl., viii.

Ita simul fiunt ab Adam usque ad predicationem Christi et decimum [quintum] annum Romani imperatoris, Tiberii, v milia, cc., xxviii.

A¹⁰ passione Christi peracti [peracti] sunt anni dcccc.

- [i.] Prima ergo etas mundi, ab Adam usque ad Noe.
- [ii.] Secunda, a Noe usque ad Abraham.
- [iii.] Tertia, ab Abraham usque ad David.
- [iv.] Quarta, a David usque ad Danielem.
- [v.] Quinta etas, usque ad Iohannem Baptistam.

Sexta, a Iohanne usque ad iudicium, in quo Dominus noster veniet iudicare vivos ac mortuos in [et] seculum per ignem. Finit.

¹ II. m., cc., xliii. Euseb., *Chronicus Canon* (ed. Scalig.), p. 55. ² dv., *ib.*
³ cccc., lxxx., *ib.* ⁴ instaurationem templi, *ib.* ⁵ Persarum rege, *ib.*
⁶ colliguntur anni, *ib.* ⁷ om., *ib.* ⁸ quintum decimum, *ib.*
⁹ principia Romanorum, *ib.* ¹⁰ The remainder is the work of the tenth-century computist.

C.—(a¹) BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 26 a., l. 23.

<p>Da milí 7 uf. c., aóe bñ bliab- ain b'a earðaiḡ ðe, o Adam co hAbraham.</p>	<p>Two thousand and six hundred, except two years wanting therefrom [2598], from Adam to Abraham. [2598-942 (Second Age) = 1656 (First Age).]</p>
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(b) *ib.*, l. 7.

<p>In n-aef tanairþi ðono,—o Ði- lmb co hAbraham; 7r ða bliabain .xl. 7 .ix. c. bliaban a pað 7iðein.</p>	<p>The Second Age indeed,—from the Deluge to Abraham: two years [and] forty and nine hundred years is the length of this.</p>
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¹ a, b, d, e, i, k belong to the Synchronistic Tract already mentioned (p. 261); c, f, g, h, to a Tract on the *Ages of the World*. The piece of which j forms the opening is imperfect, owing to the loss of portion of the MS.

(c) *Ib.*, p. 5 a, l. 51.

Ո՞՛ն շրթար ասիր անքո քիր.

In *sharth ar* in domain,—*ir e* *re* in *lin bliaban pil inc*: .i. *ba bliabain ceacrapac ar nai .c.amb*; .i. *o zem Abraham i cir Caldeorum zu gabail քոյո՞ Ծաւո՞. Յեմ Abraham, dano, ir i corpac na hairi reo iar քիր.*

Of the Third Age here below.

The Third Age of the world,—this is the complement of years that is in it: namely, two years [and] forty above nine hundred; that is, from the birth of Abram in the land of the Chaldeans until the assumption of kingship by David. The birth of Abram indeed, this is the commencement of this Age in reality.

(d) *Ib.*, p. 23 a, l. 29.

Եւ քար տրա Երւս քրիա թե .ccc. m-bliabain, conarcorpac՞ Բարթեօլոն; ո՞, եւ bliabain ar mslc. Օսր քիր քիր քիր. Տօյ քիր .լx. bliabain եւ ընտ Եւրաքոն Երս[ւ-ոն] յ եւ bliabain .xla. յ յ .c. *o Abraham co Dilnd քար*: .i., *lx. arri Abraham քրոյոն .լx. [xl.] քիր, conab .c. In .c. քիր քրոյոնա .լx.c., conab mslc*; յ եւ bliabain քար քիր. Conab pollur arri, conab եւ bliabain ar mslc *o Dilnd co tiac-tain Բարթեօլոն* յ *n-Երոն*.

Now Eriu was deserted for the space of three hundred years, until reached it Partholon; or, two years above a thousand. And that [latter calculation] is true. For it is sixty years were complete for Abraham [at] the time Partholon occupied Eriu. And two years [and] forty and nine hundred from Abraham to the Deluge upwards: to wit, sixty of the age of Abraham [added] to the that sixty [*read*: forty], so that [the sum] is a hundred. [Let] that hundred [be added] to the nine hundred, so that it is a thousand and [there are] two years above that. So it is manifest therefrom, that it is two years over a thousand from the Deluge to the coming of Partholon into Eriu.

Օ՞՞՞՞ m-bliabna .l. յ թե .c. յ եւ mslc *o corpac domain co tamiz Բարթեօլոն* *a n-Երոն*. Մի .c. bliabain յ եւ mslc, *ac՞ Եւ bliabain Եւ՞՞՞՞ քարքար, *o Adam co hAbraham.**

Eight years [and] fifty and six hundred and two thousand from the beginning of the world until came Partholon into Eriu. Six hundred years and two thousand, except two years wanting from it, from Adam to Abraham.

(e) *Ib.*, p. 27 b, l. 20.

Տա քիւստ բլիսան յ թե. օ շօմ
Աբրահամ օօ տիւտայն Նեմիճ ւո
ն-Երուոն : .ւ., ւո .լչ. թօճիւտ Աբրա-
համ օօ տիւտայն Քարթօլօ[ւ]ոն ւո
ն-Երուոն յ ւո .ւ. ադ .ս. օ. օւծ թօճիւ
թիլ Քարթօլօւոն ւո ն-Երուոն յ ւո
.չչչ. թօճիւ Երու ւչ քար. Կոնս
լս յ ւոն նա ծա .չչ. յ նա .սւ. օ.
բլիսան օ Աբրահամ օօ Նեմեաճ.
Տա բլիսան ւոտրոքո յ .լչ. յ .ս[ւ].
օ. յ միւս օ Օւլսնծ օօ տիւտ Նեմ-
եաճ ա ն-Երուոն.

Two score years and six hundred,
from the birth of Abraham to the com-
ing of Nemed into Eriu: to wit, the
sixty Abraham spent until the coming
of Parrtholon into Eriu and the fifty
over five hundred the seed of Parrtho-
lon was in Eriu and the thirty that
Eriu was deserted. So those are the
two score and the six hundred years
from Abraham to Nemed. Two years
indeed and sixty and five [*read: six*]
hundred and a thousand from the
Deluge until came Nemed into Eriu.

(f) *Ib.*, p. 8 a, l. 41.

Տօ'ն օսատրամսն ասիւր անրօս
թօճիւտ.

Of the Fourth Age henceforth.

Ին օսատրամսն ասիւր ծանօ,—յր :
թօօ ա նւոտրոքո բլիսան թիլ ւոտե :
.ւ., օօօօ.լչչ.ւո. բլիսան. Իր ան
ւոտրոքո թօճիւտ օրթաճ նա հարի
թօւո, օ ճաբալ թոյն ծօ Ծաւոն (col-
leccաճ նա ծրաւտ քօր օւլս, p. 66,
l. 39).

The Fourth Age indeed,—this is the
complement of years that is in it :
namely, four hundred and eighty-three
[*read 485*] years. It is where the com-
mencement of this Age is reckoned,
from the assumption of kingship by
David ([and it lasted] to the dissolu-
tion of the Captivity, p. 6 b, l. 39).

(g) *Ib.*, p. 6 b, l. 44.

Ին օւսօսն ասիւր ծանօ,—յր : թօօ
ա նւոտրոքո բլիսան : .ւ., նաօւ մ-
բլիսանա ւչչչ.ատ ադ .ս. օ. բլիսան.
Իր : ւո ասիւր թօօ ւոլս օ քօրծա նա
Ծաւոն ծաւիլօնծա շօ շօմ Կրիստ.

The Fifth Age indeed,—this is
its number of years: namely, nine
years [and] eighty above five hundred
years. This Age is entirely from the
completion of the Babylonian Captivity
to the Birth of Christ.

(h) *Ib.*, p. 7 b, l. 1.

Տէքտ օտար ւոտրոքո : .ւ., ւո թօւ-
թօճ ասիւր,—օ շօմ Կրիստ օօ ծրաճ.
[Ու թիլ] ւոտրոքո նւոտրոքո բլիսան

Sexta etas incipit: namely, the Sixth
Age,—from the Birth of Christ to
Doom. Now [there is not] a definite

airigéi forpnan aoir [r]ea illeic
 fionnó, cia nobet [il]leic fionnó.
 Oir nó fionnó iar n-[d]ionnóic forp-
 nób ionnó Scripceuir bail ara ciorab,
 cia beic do coib indoi cena inab
 ara pagbaitea, nuimíur bliaban na
 n-aerab.

Áic cena, dorimear a nuimíur
 bliaban o Incollugub Ciorc oo
 creidem do Jaebelaib. Muire-
 bac Muimberz, ba ríe Ulab in
 can doríadé Pábrano Eriob 7
 Laegairi, mac Neill, ba rí Tem-
 pad. Fionnóab, mac Fíraeó, for
 laigíob 7 Aengur, mac Nabríaró,
 for Mumain; Amalgab, mac Fí-
 aópac, for Connaóca.

Fionnó.

number of years in this Age as regards
 us, although there be as regards God.
 For there is not in directness of expres-
 sion a place in the Scripture whence
 would come, though there be indeed in
 context a place therein whence could
 be found, the number of the years of
 the Ages.

But still there is reckoned the number
 of years from the Incarnation of Christ
 to [the reception of] Faith by the Gaidil.
 Muiredach Red-Neck, he was king of
 Ulster the time reached Patrick Eria
 and Laegaire, son of Niall, he was king
 of Tara. Findchad, son of Fraech, [was
 king] over Leinster and Aengus, son of
 Nadfraech, over Munster; Amalgaid,
 son of Fiachra, over Connacht.

It endeth.

(i) *Ib.*, p. 41 a, l. 16.

Ir ionnó bliaban pobríur Alaxan-
 dair mor, mac Pílip, in caé an
 coróair Dairíur mor, mac Ar-
 ríur, ibon, cuig[í]laic na Derr;
 no, 7 cionnó .vii. m-bliaban iar
 marbad ballarcar 7 iar cogail
 babiloine do Chír mor, mac Dair
 (gu ríleiz rion in m-bríab arin
 dairé daibilonba. Or ir e Cír
 porfuarlaiz 7 ballarcar por-
 caóic. Or ir e ballarcar cuig[í]-
 laic na n-Jallagda 7 Cír o. ríe
 na Derr), mad do ríur na coim-
 aimpírdáóic, ir mar rion: mad
 do ríur in coicéonb, ionnó ctear
 air in domain cangabap meic
 Míle a n-Eriob.

It is in the year that Alexander the
 Great, son of Philip, gained [*it.*, broke]
 the battle in which fell Darius the
 Great, son of Arsames, namely, the
 last ruler of the Persians; or, at the
 end of seven years after the slaying of
 Balthasar and after the destruction of
 Babylon by Cyrus the Great, son of
 Darius (so that he allowed the captives
 from the Babylonian Captivity. For it
 is Cyrus liberated and Balthasar was
 enslaving them. For Balthasar was
 the last ruler of the Chaldeans and
 Cyrus, first king of the Persians), if
 [we reckon] according to the Synchron-
 isms, it was thus: if according to the
 common [reckoning], [it is] in the
 Third Age of the world came the sons
 of Miled into Eriu.

(j) *Ib.*, p. 42 b., l. 1.

Incipit de placituris Erenn
 ⁊ dia n-aimrearaib, ó né Mac
 Miled Erpaine co haimeir míc
 Fhiaðraó, idon, Da[c]hi.

hij ijin ceatramab aimreap in
 doñam eangabar ðæðil docum
 n-Erenn: idon, a n-aimreir Dauid,
 mic Ierre [Ioseph, ms.], dia nocri-
 allab campull Solman ⁊ ix. m-
 bliabna placura imreiu neçur
 Gripiorom, Dia-ðarðam do laur
 feóctaine, .i. uii.ðeg epoa, ⁊ Ca-
 lann Maí mjr çrene.

It beginneth concerning the dynasties
 of Eriu and of their durations [*lit.*,
 times], from the time of the Sons of
 Miled of Spain to the time of the son
 of Fiachra, namely, Da[ç]hi.

It is in the Fourth Age of the world
 came the Gaidil unto Eriu: namely, in
 the time of David, son of Jesse [Joseph,
 MS.], when was attempted the temple
 of Solomon, and nine years of the
 rule of the kingdom of the Assyrians
 [were passed], on Thursday of the day
 of Solomon, and nine years of the
 rule of the kingdom of the Assyrians
 [were passed], on Thursday of the day
 of the week, on the seventh [and] tenth
 of the moon, on the Kalend [1st] of
 May of the solar month.

(k) *Ib.*, p. 36 b., l. 38.

(Poem of Eochaidh Ua Floinn:

Eirceab, aer eagnaí aibnd.)
 Dauid, diaðb' aimreap íbab,
 Reimreab norreig çu noçlan,
 Rannear in epú rin ðeandear,
 Dia ragnoic ceampull Solman.
 Seaóctmað ðeg, Dia-ðarðaine,
 Doçpnoic feaðctmað fear Féne,
 ðabrab ⁊ callaínb cipe,
 ⁊ Callaínb Maí mjr çrene.

(Poem of Eochaidh Ua Floinn, begin-
 ning with:

Listen, folk of wisdom pleasant.)
 David, for whom the time was length-
 ened,
 The space spent he very innocently,
 Divided is that territory [Eriu] on this
 side [of the world], [Solomon.
 Whilst he was making the temple of
 The seventh [and] tenth [of the moon],
 Thursday, [Fene,
 Occurred the expedition of the Men of
 Landed they on the soil of the country,
 On the Kalend [1st] of May of the solar
 month.

D.

(a) *ANNALS OF TIGERNACH.*

Rawl. B 488.

Fol. 11 a.

[A.D. 665]. [Seónurad] mac blaíe-
maio regnare incipit.

[A.D. 666] Kal. Mōrr Aililla
Flannearr, mic Domnail, mic
Aeda, mic Ainmheó.—Maelcaíó,
mac Scandlain, ní Cruíne;
Maelbuin, mac Scandail, ní
Cenóil Cairpre, obierat.—
Eodaig Iarlaite, ní Cruíne
Míó; Duibinnradc, mac Dūn-
dada, ní hUa-mbriuin Aí, mor-
tuur etc.—Mōrr Ceallaig, mic
Ughaire.—Cat Feirtre icer Uillec
ḡ Cruíne, in quo ceoidic Cacu-
rad, mac Luiróme.—Baithine, ab
bendair, quieuit.—Faelan, mac
Colmain, ní Laiſen, mortuur etc.

[A.D. 667] Kal. Mortalicar in
quo quatuor abates bendair pe-
riperunt,—berad, Cumine, Colum,
[ḡ] mac Aeda.—Cat Aine ecet
Arabo ḡ hUa-Figente, ubi ceoi-
dic Eogan, mac Crunnmail.—Ḥuin

(b) *CHRONICON SCOTORUM.*

Rolls' Ed., pp. 98-106.

[665]. [Seónurad] mac blaíe-
maio regnare incipit.

[666] Kl. Mōrr Oitilla Flann-
neppa, mic Domnail, mic Aeda,
mic Ainmheó.—Maelcaíó, mac
Scandail, ion, ní Cruíne;
Maelbuin, mac Scandail, ní Cmel
Coirppi, obierunt.—Eodaib Iar-
laite, ní Cruíne, mortuur.—
Duibinnradc, mac Dūndada, ní
hUa-mbriuin Aí, mortuur.—Mōrr
Ceallaig, mic Ḥuairne.—bellum
Fep[er]ri ecir Uillec ḡ Cruíne, in
quo ceoidic Caturad, mac Luir-
óim.—Baithim, ab dennair, quie-
uit.—Faelan, mac Colmain, ní
Laiſen, mortuur.

[667] Kl. Mortalicar in qua
quatuor abbates dennair
perierunt, ion, berad, Cumine,
Colum ḡ Aedan.—Cat Aine ecir
Arabu ḡ hUa-Fidgente, ubi
ceoidic Eogan, mac Crunnmail.—

[A.D. 665.] [Sechnusach] son of Blathmac begins to reign.

[A.D. 666.] Death of Ailill Flannessa, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire.—Maelcaich, son of Scannan, king of the [Irish] Picts; Maelduin, son of Scannal, king of Cenel-Cairpre, died.—Eochaidh Iarlaithe, king of the Picts of Meath; Duibinnracht, son of Dunchad, king of the Ui-Briuin-Ai, died.—Death of Cellach, son of Cuairé¹.—The battle of Fersad between the Ultonians and [Irish] Picts, in which fell Cathasach, son of Luirchin.—Baithine, abbot of Bangor, rested.—Faelan, king of Leinster, died.

¹ Ughaire, a.

[A.D. 667.] The plague [took place], in which four abbots of Bangor perished: Berach, Cumine, Colum and the¹ son of Aedh¹.—The battle of Ainne between the Men of Ara and the Ui-Figenti, where fell Eogan, son of Crunnmael.—The

¹⁻¹ Aedhan, b.

brann Fmb, mio Maileócpaig, rbon, ní na n-Dere Muman.

[A.D. 668] Kal. Navigatio Colmane, episcopi, cum reliqui[is] rancorum ab insulam uac[aj]e aib[aj]e, in quo fundabat eccliam [sic: ecclesiam] ꝛ navigatio filiorum Dartnait ab Iberniam cum plebe Scie.—Fergur, mac Muiceda, moritur etc.

[A.D. 669] Kal. Obitus Cumane Aibe [Albi], abacisr lea ꝛ Crican, abacisr denair ꝛ Modua, mio Chuir ꝛ morr Mailpócpaiaig, mio Suibne, ní nepotum Tuirci.—Itharnan ꝛ Corindu apud Pictonep defuncti runc.—Iugalacio Mailebum, fillu Maenaig.

[A.D. 670] Kal. Nig[ur] r paccá etc occib[enr].—Magna epoolc.—Iugalacio Mailebum, nepotir Ronafn.—Morr blaicmaic, mio

ꝛuin brann Fmb, mio Maileócpaig, ní na n-Deri Muman.

[668] Kal. Navigatio Colman, episcopi, cum reliqui[is] rancorum [rancorum] ab insulam uaccae aibae, in qua fundabat ecclesiam: ꝛ navigatio filiorum Dartnait ab Iberniam cum plebe Set [Scie].—Fergur, mac Muicedo, moritur.—Muircepcaó Náir, ní Connadó, rbon, mac Guaire, moritur.

[669] Kl. Obitus Cumini Albi, abacisr lae, ꝛ Cricán, abb denair ꝛ Moduae, mio Cuir: ꝛ morr Maelpócpaiaig, mio Suibne, ní Nepotum Tuirci.—Itharnan ꝛ Cormda apud Pictonep defuncti runc.

[670] Kl.

ꝛuin Mailebum, nepotir Roman.—Morr blaicmaic, mio Ma-

[mortal] wounding of Brandan, son of Maelochtaraigh, namely², the king of the Desies of Munster.

² om., *ð*.

[A.D. 668.] The sailing of Colman, the bishop, with relics of saints to the Island of the White Cow [Inisbofin], in which he founded a church and the sailing of the Sons of Gartnat to Ireland with the people of Skye.—Fergus, son of Muicedh, died.—Muircertach¹ Nar, king of Connacht, namely, the son of Guaire, dies¹.

¹⁻¹ om., *a*.

[A.D. 669.] Obit of Cumine the Fair, abbot of Iona and of Crittan, abbot of Bangor and of Mochua, son of Cust and the death of Maelfothairtigh¹, son of Suibne, king of Ui-Tuire.—Itharnan and Corindu² died amongst the Picts.—The³ slaying of Maelduin, son of Maenach².

¹ Maelfotharataig, *a*.

² Cormda, *ð*.

³⁻³ om., *ð*.

[A.D. 670.] The¹ West became black.¹—Great¹ dearth¹.—The slaying of Maelduin, grandson of Roman—Death of Blaitmac, son of Maelcoba and the slaying of

¹⁻¹ om., *ð*.

Mailcoba ⁊ iugalatio Cuanna, mic Mailcubum, mic Cellaig.—Uenic genr ḡarcnait de hebernia.—Iugalatio ḡrain Fint, mic Mailfoctarraig.—Morr Dunóada, nepotir Ronain.

[A.D. 671] Kal. Morr Orru mic Ecilbric, riḡ Sazan.—Iugalatio Seódnurraig, mic blaitmaic, rieḡur Temoria initio hiemir :—

da' rrianaó', da heclorcad,
A[n] cead a m-bic [Seónarad];
da himda fuigell for rlaic
Ircraig a m-bid mac blaitmaic.

Dubduin, ri genair Cairpri, iugalaic illum.—ḡrain Fint, mac Mailóctarraig, ri na n-Deirre Muman, morcuur epc.—Maelruba in ḡricaniam nauizac.

¹⁻¹ rrianan, MS.

[A.D. 672] Kal. Cat Dungaile, mic Mailecuile, ri Ceneoil boguine. Loingreád uictor fuic; Dungal cecibic.—Lorcad Airb-

elicoba ⁊ iugalatio Cundai, mic Cellaig.

Uenic ḡenur ḡarcnait de hebernia.—ḡuin ḡrain Fint, mic Maelfoctarraig.—Morr Dunóada, nepotir Ronain.

[671] Kl. Morr Orru, rili Ebilbric, ri Sazan.—ḡuin Seónurraig, mic blaitmaic, rieḡur Temoriae, initio hiemir :—

da rrianaó, da heólarḡad,
An ceó ambioḡ Seónarad;
da imda fubell for rlaic
Irin ceó amboib mac blaitmaic.

Dubbáin, ri Cinel Coirpri, iugalaic illum.—ḡrain Fionn, mac Maelioctarraig, morcuur.

Maelruba in ḡricaniam nauizac.

[672] Kl. bellum Dungaile, mic Mailecuile, ri Cineoil bogaine. Loingreád uictor fuic ⁊ Dungal ceobic.

Cuanna, son of Maelduin, son of Cellach.—The¹ Clan Gartnait came [back] from Ireland¹.—Slaying of Brannfinn, son of Mael-Fothartaigh.—Death of Dunchadh, grandson of Ronan.

[A.D. 671.] Death of Oswy, son of Ethelfrith, king of the Saxons.—Slaying of Sechnusach, son of Blaitmac, king of Tara, in the beginning of winter:

It was full of bridles, it was full of horse-rods,
The house in which was Sechnusach¹:
There were many leavings of plunder
In the house in which was the son of Blaitmac.

Dubduin, king of Cenel-Cairpre, that slew him.—Branfinn, son of Mael[Fh]ochtraigh, king² of the Desies of Munster², died.—Maelruba sails into Britain.

¹ om., s.

²⁻² om., ḡ.

[A.D. 672.] The battle [in which took place the death] of Dungal, son of Maeltuile, king of Cenel-Boguine. Loingsech was victor; Dungal fell.—Burning¹

Maðar Cigi-celle.—Morð Cumur-
caig, mic Ronain.—Cennfaelab,
mac blaímaic, pegnaire incipit.
—Expulsió Drosto de regno ⁊
comburctio dennóair bñiconum.

III. BC. LIII. [A. D. 673] Kal.
Iurc[in]ianur¹ minor, filiur Con-
canc[ini], annur x. pegnaic¹.—
Ñuin Domangairc, mic Domnuill
bñicc, nī Dálriata.—Nauigacio
Failbe, ab Iae, in Iberniam.—
Maelruba fundabit ecclesiam²
Apoñcporan.—Comburctio Muige
Lunze.

¹⁻¹ From the Chronicle of Bede.

² MS. ecclesiam.

[A. D. 674] Kal. Ñuin Congal
cennfaca, mic Dunoðaba, nī Ulab,
o bec boirðe, mac blaímaic.—
Fergur, mac Lotain, nī Ulab,
[hoc] anno.—Nub[e]r tenu[i]r ⁊
cñemula, ab rbeciam [rpeciem]
celearcīr arcūr, III. uigilia noc-
cīr, quinta feria ante Pāra,
ab Oriēti in Occidentem per
repenum celum apparuit. Luna
in ranzenem uerrā erc.

Morð Cumurcaig, mic Ronain.
—Cennfaelab, mac blaímaic, peg-
naire incipit.

[673] Kal.

Ñuin Domangairc, mic Dom-
nuill bñicc, nī Dálriata.

Nauigacio Failbe, ab Iae, in
hiberniam.—Maelruba fundavit
ecclesiam Apoñcporan.

[674] Kl. Ñuin Congaile cenn-
foba, mic Dunoðaba, nī Ulab;
beco dairðe incerpceic eum.

Nuber tenuir ⁊ cñemula, ab
rpeciem colearcīr arcūr, III.
uigilia noccor, u. feria ante
Parcha, ab Oriente in Occiden-
tem per repenum coelum ap-
paruit. Luna in ranzenem uerrā
erc.

of Armagh and Tehelly¹.—Death of Cumuscach, son of Ronan.—Cennfaeladh, son
Blaithmac, begins to reign.—Expulsion¹ of Drost from the kingship and burning
of Bengor of the Britons.

¹⁻¹ om., ð.

[A. M.] 4658 [! A. D. 673.] Justinian¹ the Younger, son of Constantine, reigned
ten years¹.—The [mortal] wounding of Domangart, son of Domnall Brec, king of
Dalriata.—Sailing of Failbe, abbot of Iona, to Ireland.—Maelruba founded the
church of Apercrossan.—Burning¹ of Magh Luings.¹

¹⁻¹ om., ð.

[A. D. 674.] [Mortal] wounding of Congal Long-head, son of Dunchadh, king
of Ulidia, by¹ Bec Boirche, son of Blaithmac¹.—Fergus², son of Lotan, king of
Ulidia, died this year.²—A thin and tremulous cloud in the appearance of a rainbow
appeared, in the fourth watch of the night of the fifth day before Easter, from east
to west, through a serene sky. The moon was changed into blood [colour].

¹⁻¹ Beco Bairche slew him, ð.

²⁻² om., ð.

[A.D. 675] Kal. Cat̄ for Cend-
paelab, mac blaímaic, maic Aeda
Slaine, oo eíḡ hUí Máine i n-Dail
Cealtḡu, ne Fíndaḡta fleadaḡ.
Mac n-Dunobaḡa uicḡor epac.
Fíndaḡta fleḡaḡ pḡgnape incipit.
—Morr̄ Noí, mic Dainel.—Morr̄
pílu Dannaḡa.

[A.D. 676] Kal. Colamban, epir-
copur̄ inrol[a]e uacoc[a]e aib[a]e
ḡ Fínaen arḡennam paupant.—
Corḡraḡ Ailíḡ Fḡigneb̄ la Fí-
ndaḡta fleḡaḡ.—Failbe de hiber-
nia p̄uenḡcup [p̄uenḡcipur].—
11b Congal, mac Maileḡuim ḡ pílu
Scanḡail ḡ Uḡt̄uile iugalac̄i p̄unt.

[A.D. 677] Kal. Scella comic̄er
[comata] uir̄a ep̄c luminora in
menḡe Sep̄t̄embir̄ et Oct̄obir̄.—
Dunḡaḡ, mac Ullc̄ain, p̄i Oirḡiall,
occipur̄ ep̄c la Maelḡuim, mac
Mael̄p̄it̄r̄iḡ.—Cat̄ eḡep̄ Fíndaḡta
ḡ Laíḡnḡdo, in loco p̄roximo Loḡa
ḡabra, in quo Fíndaḡta uicḡor

[675] Kl. bellum Cindpaelab,
mío blaímaic, mío Aeda Slaine.
Occipur̄ ep̄c Cennpaelab; Fí-
ndaḡta, mac Dunḡaḡa, uicḡor
ep̄ac.

Fíndaḡta fleḡaḡ pḡgnape in-
cipit.

[676] Kal. Columba, ep̄iscopur̄
inrolae uaccae aibae ḡ Fínan,
[mac] Air̄endain quieuerunt.—
Cor̄raḡraḡ Ailíḡ Fḡignenn̄ la
Fíndaḡta, mac Dunḡaḡa.—Failbe
de hibernia p̄uenḡcipur̄.

Congal, mac Maileḡuim ḡ Aur-
caile iugulac̄i p̄unt.

[677] Kal. Scella comic̄is [co-
mata] uir̄a ep̄c luminora in
menḡe Sep̄t̄embir̄ ḡ Oct̄obir̄.—
Dunḡaḡ, mac Ullc̄ain, p̄i Airḡiall,
occipur̄ ep̄c a n-Dán̄ F̄orgo la
Maelḡuim, mac Mael̄p̄it̄r̄iḡ.—
Cat̄ eḡir̄ Fíndaḡta ḡ Laíḡnḡaḡ,
in loco p̄roximo Loḡa ḡabor, in

[A.D. 675.] A battle was gained over¹ Cennfaeladh, son of Blait̄mac, son of Aed̄h Slaine, at² Tech-Ua-Maine in Dal-Ceítre by Finnachta the Festive³. The³ son³ of Dunchadh was the victor. Finnachta the Festive begins to reign.—Death⁴ of Noe, son of Daniel⁴.—Death of the son of Penda.

¹ of, ḡ. ²⁻³ Cennfaeladh was slain, ḡ. ³⁻³ Finnachta, the son, ḡ. ⁴⁻⁴ om., ḡ.

[A.D. 676.] Columban¹, bishop of the Island of the White Cow [Inisbofin], and Finan, son² of Airendan², repose.—Destruction³ of Ailech-Frigrend by Finnachta the⁴ Festive.⁴—Failbe returns from Ireland.—Congal, son of Maelduin, and⁵ the sons of Scannal⁵ and Urthuile were slain.

¹ Columba, ḡ. ²⁻³ Asrennam ! a. ³ consecration ! ḡ.
⁴⁻⁴ son of Dunchadh, ḡ. ⁵⁻⁵ om., ḡ.

[A.D. 677.] A luminous comet appeared in the month[s] of September and October.—Dunchadh, son of Ultan, king of the Oirghialla, was slain in¹ Dun-Forgo¹ by Maelduin, son of Mael-Fithrigh.—Battle between Finnachta and the Iagenians, in a place in the immediate proximity of Loch Gabra, in which Fin-

¹⁻¹ om., a.

erac.—Congreppio Cuile Maine, ubi oecidberunt da mac Maileadó-dain.

Beccan Ruimean quieuit in insula briticania.

[A.D. 678] Kal. Mōrr Colgan, mīo Failbe Flainn, rī Muman.—Fīndgaine, mac Con cen macair, rī Muman; Dairóill, mac hUirice, erroc Dlinde ba laó; Comane, erroc; Maeldogair, erroc Fernann, paupanc.—ecet¹ Feróair feotio genoir .i. fota i briticonef qui uictonef erant loairnn i Tir m.¹—Tuaimnana, rī Orpáid, moircuif erc la Faelan Senchoctal.—barr Droico, mīo Domnail.—Cat i Calicror, in quo uictur erc Domnoll breacc.

¹ [Read: Inceppocio Genoir loairnn i Tirinn, ibon, cat ecet Feróair fota i briticonef, etc.]

[A.D. 679] Kal. Quier Failbe, abacir léa.—Cendraelad, rarieny, paupac.—Cat Tailcen re Fīndfneadca contra beico m-boirde.—Dormitacio Neóctain.

quo Finnadca uictor erac.—Congreppio Cuile Maine ubi oecidberunt da mac Maileadó-dain.—becan Ráimnd quieuit in insula briticaniae.

[678] Kal. Mōrr Colgan, mīo Failbe Flann, rī Mūhan.

Dairóill, mac Cuireta, erroc Dlinde ba laó, quieuit.

Mōrr Droico, mīo Domnail.

[679] Kl. Quier Failbe, abacirra.—Cendraelad, rarieny, quieuit.—Cat Finnadca contra bec dairce.—Dormitacio Neóctain.

naecha was victor.—The encounter of Cuil Maine, where fell the two sons of Maol-Achdain.—Beccan Ruimen rested in the island of Britain.

[A.D. 678.] Death of Colgu, son of Failbe Flann, king of Munster.—Finn-guine¹, son of "Hound-without-mother," king of Munster¹; Dairchill, son of hUirthe², bishop of Glendalough²; Cumaine¹, bishop; Maeldogair, bishop of Ferns, repose¹.—Massacre¹ of Cenel-Loairn in Tiren: namely, a battle between Ferchair the Tall and the Britons, who were victors¹.—Tuaimnana¹, king of Ossory, was killed by Faelan Senchoctal¹.—Death of Droet, son of Domnall.—A¹ battle in Calatross, in which was vanquished Domnall Brecc¹.

¹⁻¹ om., *δ*.

² Cuireta, *δ*.

³ rested, ad., *δ*.

[A.D. 679.] Resting of Failbe, abbot¹ of Iona¹.—Cennfaeladh, the sage, repose².—The battle of² Teltown² [was fought] by⁴ Finnshnecta against Bec Boirche.—The falling asleep of Nechtan.

¹⁻¹ abbes! *δ*.

² rested, *δ*.

²⁻² om., *δ*.

⁴ of, *δ*.

[A.D. 680] Kal. Colman, abar
 bencair paupac. — Catál, mac
 Rogallaiḡ, morcur ep̄c. — ḡuin
 Fianamla, mic Mailecuile, p̄i
 laiḡin ḡ foibred̄an dia muinn̄c̄ir
 p̄ein rozeod̄ain ap̄ F̄innad̄ca. — Cat̄
 Saxonum, ubi cec̄it̄ [c̄ec̄it̄] b̄ic
 Almufne, p̄ilur̄ Or̄u. — Mor̄p̄
 Maelepoct̄ar̄caḡ, ep̄ruic̄ Aḡp̄d̄-
 r̄raḡa. — b̄ran, mac Conaill, p̄i
 laiḡen, anno. — Cat̄ i m-bagna,
 ubi cec̄it̄ [b̄]c̄ Conaill oir̄ḡn̄oḡ, p̄i
 Ceneoil Cair̄p̄r̄u. — Leappa ḡrau-
 ir̄[r̄]ima in hiber̄niam, qu[a]e
 uocatur̄ bolḡad̄.

[A.D. 681] Kal. Comburtio pegum
 i n-Dun-ceit̄ir̄n : ibon, D̄unḡal,
 mac Scand̄ail, p̄i C̄ruic̄n̄eḡ ḡ
 Cen̄p̄aelad̄, p̄i Ciannad̄ca ḡin̄b̄i
 ḡemin, in iuc̄io ep̄cac̄ir̄, la Maele-
 buin, mac Mailep̄it̄oḡ.

Cat̄ bl̄ai Slebe por̄tea, ic̄ep̄
 Maelebuin, mac Mailep̄it̄oḡ ḡ

[680] Kl. Colman, ab benn-
 cair, quieuit. — ḡuin Fianamlo,
 mic Mailecuile, pegir̄ Laḡenopum.
 Ocur̄ foibred̄an dia muinn̄c̄ir
 p̄er̄in roz̄eḡuin ap̄ F̄innad̄ca. —
 Catál, mac Rogallaiḡ, moricup. —
 Cat̄ Saxonum ubi cec̄it̄ b̄ic Almune,
 p̄ilur̄ Or̄ru. — Mor̄p̄ Maelepoct̄ar̄-
 caḡ, ep̄rooir̄ Aḡp̄d̄ Sp̄ata.

Cat̄ i m-boḡb̄ḡnu, ubi cec̄it̄ b̄ic
 Conaill Oir̄ḡn̄ec, ibon, p̄i Coir̄p̄p̄e.
 — Leppa ḡrauir̄rima, quae uoca-
 tur̄ bolḡad̄.

[681] Kl. Comburtio pegum a
 n-D̄un-ceit̄ir̄n, ibon, D̄unḡal, mac
 Scand̄ail, p̄i C̄ruic̄ne ḡ Cen̄p̄-
 aelad̄, mac Suib̄ne, p̄i Ciannad̄ca
 ḡinne ḡemein, iuc̄io aep̄cac̄ir̄,
 la Maelebuin, mac Mailep̄it̄oḡ. —
 C̄id̄r̄, in̄gen D̄uib̄rea, quieuit. —
 Cat̄ bl̄ai Slebe por̄tea, iuc̄io
 hiem̄ir̄, in quo m̄cep̄p̄etur̄ ep̄c̄

[A.D. 680.] Colman, abbot of Bangor, reposes¹. — Cathal², son of Ragallach died³. — [Mortal] wounding of Fianamail, son of Maeltuille, king of Leinster, and a messenger of his own people slew him for Finnachta. — A battle of the Saxons, where fell Alfwine, son of Oswy. — Death of Mael-Fothartaigh, bishop of Ard-sratha. — Bran⁴, son of Conall, king of Leinster, [died this] year⁵. — A battle [was fought] in Bagna, where fell Conall⁶ the Raider⁷, king of Cenel-Cairpre. — Most severe leprosy in Ireland, which is called the Pox.

¹ rested, *b.* ²⁻³ placed after next entry, *b.* ³⁻³ om., *b.* ⁴⁻⁴ in the genitive, *a.*

[A.D. 681.] Burning of the Kings in Dun-Ceithirn : namely, Dungal, son of S-annal, king of the [Irish] Picts and Cenntaeladh, son¹ of Suibne¹, king of the Ciannachta of Glenn-Given, in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin, son of Mael-Fithrigh.

(a).

The battle of Blai-aliabh afterwards, between Maelduin, son of Mael-Fithrigh and Flann, son of Mael[tuille], in which was slain Maelduin, son of Mael-

(b).

The battle of Blai-aliabh afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which was slain Maelduin, son of Mael-Fithrigh, by the Ciannachta of Glenn-

Flann, mac Maile, la Ciannaóca
 ḡlindí ḡemin.

barr Conaill óail, mic Dúndá, 1 Cind-cine.—barr Seónurais, mic Airmédais 1 Conaing, mic Congail.—Ciar, ingen Duibne, quiseit.

[A.D. 682] Kal. ḡuim Cimbraelab, mic Colgan, ní Conabé 1 Ulóa beḡ O Caellaige do Cinnmaione Cuile occidit eum, iar n-gabail tige fair da Conmaicne.—Dúndab Muirpe, mac Maeluib, ní Conabé, anno.—Cat Rata-moipe Muige line contra bricoir [briconer], ubi cecit [cecibit] Caturrad, mac Maileuin, ní Cruíne 1 Ulltan, mac Diólla.—Obitúr Suibne, mic Mailumae, ppincipir Concaige.—Orcade-ir[-er] beletea[-ae] runt la bpuibe.—Iurc[in]ianur¹, ob cul-pam peppibiea[-iae] negni gloria ppibatur[-uatur], exul in Pon-cum pecebit [recedit]¹.

¹⁻¹ From the Chronicle of Bede.

Maelbáin, mac Maeluipraig, la Ciannaóca ḡlunne ḡemin 1 la Flann Fionn, mac Maelcuile.—Iugulatio Conaill, mic Dúndaba, a cCinn-cine.—Iugulatio Seónu-raig, mic Airmédais, 1 Conaing, mic Congaile.

[682] Kl. Iugulatio Cimbpoalab, mic Colgan, ní Conabé 1 Ulóu beḡ hUa Caillibe do Conmaicnib Cuile occidit eum.

Cat Rata-móipe Muige line contra briconer, ubi cecide-punt Caturrad, mac Maeluim, ní Cruíne 1 Ullcán, mac Diolla.

Fithrigh,] by the Ciannachta of Glen-gevin.

and by Flann the Fair, son of Maelcuile.

[Violent] death of Conall the² Slender², son of Dunchadh, in Cenn-tire.—[Violent] death of Sechnusach, son of Airmédach and of Conang, son of Congal.—Ciar², daughter of Duibre, rested².

²⁻² om., b.

²⁻³ misplaced after first entry, b.

[A.D. 682.] [Mortal] wounding of Cennfaeladh, son of Colgu, king of Connacht and "Red-Beard" Ua¹ Caillidhe¹ of the Conmaicni-Cuile slew him, after² a house [in which he chanced to be] was seized upon him² by³ the Conmaicni².—Dunchad² of Muirisc, son of Maeldub, king of Connacht, [died this] year².—Battle of Rathmor of Magh-Line against the Britons, where fell Cathusach, son of Maelduin, king of the [Irish] Picts, and Ulltan, son of Dichull.—Death² of Suibne, son of Maelume, abbot of Cork².—The² Orkneys were laid waste by Bruide².—Justinian² was deprived of the regal dignity for the crime of perfidy and retired in exile to Pontus².

¹⁻¹ O'Caellaighe, a.

²⁻² *lit.*, after the capture of a house upon him. (om., b.

²⁻³ om., b.

[A.D. 683] Kal. Leo¹. iii. annis
 pēgnauit¹.—Papa¹ Senezius [Sen-
 zius] in sacristia beati Petri
 apostoli capram argenteam[-am]
 qu[a]e in angulo obreueritimo
 diuersimod[-e] iacuerat ꝛ in ea
 crucem diuersis ac pretiosis
 lapid[ib]us adornatam[-am],
 Domino reuelante, reperit: de
 qua tractis quatuor petalis
 quibus gemm[a]e inaurata [in-
 clusae] erant, murea[-ae] magni-
 tudinis porcionem ligni saluti-
 ferri domitio[a]e crucis interioris
 repositum[-am] inrepositis[-e];
 qu[a]e est e mōte [ex tempore
 illo] annis omnibus in basilica
 Saluatoris[-i] qu[a]e appellata
 [appellata] Constantiana, die
 Exaltationis[-tionis] eius, ab
 omni aculeatur[orū] ataque
 atonatur[ab] populo¹.—Dunchad
 Muirice, mac Maelduib, ꝛ
 Con[n]acht, iugalatur.—Fergal
 Aidne, mac Artgail, ꝛ Con[n]acht.
 —Cat Corann in quo cecide-
 Colgu, mac Blaitmaic ꝛ Fergur,
 mac Maibum, ꝛ Cenuil-Cairpre.

¹⁻¹ From the Chronicle of Bede.

[683] Kl. .

Dunchad Muirice, filius Maelduib, idon, ꝛ Connacht, iugalatur.

bellum Corann in quo ceciderunt Colou, mac Blaitmaic ꝛ Fergur, mac Maelduib, ꝛ Cineoil-Cairpre.

[A.D. 683.] [Pope]¹ Leo reigned three years¹.—Pope¹ Sergius by revelation of the Lord found in the sacristy of the church of Blessed Peter, the Apostle, a silver casket, which had lain for a very long time in a very dark corner, and in it a cross adorned with divers precious stones. The four plates in which the gems were embedded having been removed from it, he beheld laid within a portion of wondrous size of the salutary wood of the Lord's Cross; which from that time is every year kissed and adored by all the people, in the basilica of the Saviour, which is called the Constantinian, on the day of its Exaltation [May 3]¹.—Dunchadh of Muirice, son of Maelduin, namely², king of Connacht, is slain.—Fergal¹ Aidhne, son of Artgal, [became?] king of Connacht¹.—The battle of Corann, in which fell Colgu, son of Blaitmaic and Fergus, son of Maelduin, king of Cenel-Cairpre.

¹⁻¹ om., *δ*.

² om., *α*.

E.—HIERONYMO-EUSEBIAN CHRONICLE.

A.N. ABR. 1693-1718 [B.C. 324-399].

R. COND.	OLYMP.	ABRAHAMUS	EGYPT. Ptolemæus Lagi	MACED. Philippus Aridæus	ROM. Consules
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I. PTOLEMÆUS, Lagi filius, annis xl.

	114.1	1693	1	1	189
Appius Claudius Caecus Romæ clarus habetur, qui aquam Claudiam induxit et viam Appiam stravit.					Macedonum duces in seditionem versi. Lydiam et Thraciam et Hellespontum Lyaimachus tenuit.
Agathocles Syracusis in Sicilia tyrannidem exeret.		1694	2	2	190
Lamiaeum bellum motum.		1695	3	3	191
Ptolemæus, Lagi filius, tertio regni anno, Hierosolymis et Judæam suam dolo redactis, plurimos captivorum in Ægyptum transtulit.		1696	4	4	192
Theophrastus philosophus agnoscitur, qui divinitate loquendi, ut ait Cicero, nomen accepit.	116	1697	5	5	193
Judæorum pontifex magnus, Onias, Jaddi filius, clarus habetur.		1698	6	6	194

Romani Samnites latrones divitiissime contra se præstantes ad extremum servituti subdiciunt.

E.—HIERONYMO-EUSEBIAN CHRONICLE—continued.

AN. ABR. 1693-1718 [B.C. 324-399].

R. COND. OLYMP. ABRAHA-
MUS
EGYPT. MACED. ASIE ROM.
Ptolemæus Philippus Antigonus Coarules
Lagi Aridæus

Hinc Asiæ regnum nascitur et mox Syriæ : et regnat in Asia primus Antigonus.

Machabæorum Hebraea historia hinc Græcorum supputat regnum. Verum hi duo libri inter divinas Scripturas non recipiuntur.

I. ANTIGONUS annis xviii.

1699	7	7	1	195	Antigonus Antigoniæ ad am- nem Orontem condidit, quam Seleucus instauratam appella- vit Antiochiæ.
1700	8	1	2	196	
1701	9	2	3	197	Macedemus et Spousippus philosophi inaignes habentur.
1702	10	3	4	198	
1703	11	4	5	199	
1704	12	5	6	200	

II. CASSANDER
annis xix.

CDXL.

R. COND. OLYMP. ABRAHA-
MUS
EGYPT. MACED. ASIE SYRIÆ ROM.
Ptolemæus Cassander Antigonus Seleucus
Lagi Nicanor

I. SELEUCUS NICANOR annis xxxiii.

1706	13	6	7	1	201	Ab hoc anno Edesseni tempora computant civi- tatis suæ.
1706	14	7	8	2	202	

Regnum Syriæ et Baby-
lonis et superiorum locorum
nascitur : et regnat primus
Seleucus Nicanor.

Romani Mareos et Umbros
et Pelignos superant.

1707 15 8 9 3 203

1708 16 9 10 4 204

118

1709 17 10 11 5 205

Romani colonias dedu-
cunt.

1710 18 11 12 6 206

1711 19 12 13 7 207

Cyprum Ptolemaeus in-
vasit insulam.

1712 20 13 14 8 208

Theodorus atheus agnos-
citur philosophus, qui impius
vocabatur.

1713 21 14 15 9 209 CDL.

1714 22 15 16 10 210

1715 23 16 17 11 211

Judaeorum pontifex max-
imus Simon, Onise filius,
clarus habetur, cui cogno-
mentum Justus fuit propter
solicitam in Deum religi-
onem et in cives suos pro-
nam clementiam.

1716 24 17 18 12 212

II. DEMETRIUS
annis xvii.

120 1717 25 18 1 13 213

[CDLV.] [120.2]

1718 26 19 2 14 214

*Iysimachia in Thracia
condita civitas.*

*Demetrius Phalereus, ad
Ptolemaeum veniens, im-
petravit ut Atheniensibus
democratia redderetur.*

*Seleucus Antiochiam,
Laodiceam, Seleuciam, Apa-
miam, Edesseam, Beroeam
et Pellam urbes condidit:
quarum Antiochiam xii.
anno regni sui exstruxit.*

*Seleucus Babylonem ob-
tinuit.*

III. FILII CASSANDRI, Antigonus et Alexander, annis iv.

A

[COMAIMSIRAÓCTA.]

(LEBAN DAUI IN ÍMOTA, p. 92.)

a Príma ecar mundi, don, in cec dír do'n doman,—ír e seo lin bliaban aca inbci, idon, se bliabna coicac ar se cecaib, ar mili, do reir Maigirpede na n-ḡabrad. Ocur, mað do reir na Sgoile, ír epí bliabna ar rin. Secunda ecar mundi, idon, in d-ara hair,—da bliabain cecoréac ar nóe cecaib, do reir na Maigirpede. Ocur, mað do reir na Scoile, ar bliabain ar rin. Tercia ecar mundi, idon, in cper air do'n doman,— idon, da bliabain cecoréac 7 nóe cec, do reir na Maigirpede 7 na Scole. Quarta ecar, idon, in ceatramad air,—idon, epí bliabna fectmogab ar ceteri cetib, do réir na Maigirpede. Ocur, mað (! *lego* mað) do reir na Scoili, ír da bliabain [deac] ar rin. Quinta ecar mundi,—idon, nóe m-bliabna oetmogab 7 coic cec, do reir in da rand. Ocur íran air [r]in pobadar na hEabraithe ann-a n-Dairre se se fectmogab bliaban. Ocur írin n-air cecna rin do reiribad ísbích, reair do'n dibla. Sexta ecar mundi,—idon, in reped air 7 ní fíuil coñur bliaban poréi, acé a beé mar air penoraéda azon domun 7 eð in doma[í]n uile a foiréenn fin [? *lego* rin] 7 do na hairib.

b O Adam co Dilind, da bliabain cecoréac, da cec 7 da mili. O Dilind co cecgabail Epenn, idon, da bliabain 7 mile: idon, in can rogab Paréalon. Mili bliaban imorro poéat a ril íbdein, co tanic buinebat, idon, tam; conib de aca Tamlaéc a n-Epinn. Da bliabain ar epícaic dono pobai Epi far iar rin, co n-dagab Neimeð, mac Añnomain, do ḡreguib Sceitía. O Dilind co Abraham, da bliabain cecoréac 7 nóe cec. O Abram, imorro, go cecgabail Epenn, reica bliaban. O Abraham co bar Ioseph i n-Egíre, bliabain 7 reica 7 epí cec. O bar Ioseph co coirimééc Mara Romuñr, bliabain 7

A

[SYNCHRONISMS.]

(BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 9 a.)

a *Prima etas mundi*, the first age of the world,—namely, this is the complement of years that is in it, to wit, six years [and] fifty above six hundred, above a thousand, according to the Masters of the Hebrews. And, if it is according to the School, it is three years above that. *Secunda etas mundi*, that is, the second age,—two years [and] fifty above nine hundred, according to the Masters. And, if it is according to the School, it is a year above that. *Tercia etas mundi*, namely, the third age of the world,—to wit, two years [and] two score and nine hundred, according to the Masters and the School. *Quarta etas*, namely, the fourth age,—to wit, three years [and] seventy above four hundred, according to the Masters. And, if it is according to the School, it is two years [and ten] above that. *Quinta etas mundi* [namely, the fifth age of the world],—to wit, nine years [and] eighty [and] five hundred, according to the two sides. And [it is] in that age were the Hebrews in their captivity for the space of seventy years. And [it is] in the same age was written Judith, a history in [*lit.*, from] the Bible. *Sexta etas mundi*, namely, the sixth age and there is no measure of years upon it, but it is like a senile age in the world. And the dissolution of the whole world [will be] the end of that and [*lit.*, for] the ages.

b From Adam to the Deluge, two years, [and] forty, two hundred and two thousand. From the Deluge to the first occupation of Eriu, namely, two years and a thousand: that is, the time Partholon occupied [it]. A thousand years indeed spent his seed, until came the man-plague, namely, pestilence: so that from it there is [the local name] Tamlacht in Eriu. Moreover, two years above thirty was Eriu deserted after that, until occupied it Neimed, son of Agnomán, of the Greeks of Scythia. From the Deluge to Abraham, [B.C.] two years [and] forty and nine hundred. From Abraham¹, however,¹ [2017] to the first occupation of Eriu, sixty years. From Abraham to the death of Joseph² in Egypt, a year and sixty and three hundred. From² [1656] the death of Joseph to the Passage of the Red Sea³, a year and sixty³ [1511]

[b] rēra 7 cec. O coirimēcc Maṛa Romair zo gabail Ḑrēnn do macaib Mith Ḑrbaine cētorēa 7 cēṛi cec bliaban. O gabail Ḑrēnn co toḡail Ḑrae, oēc m-bliabna rīcēc 7 ṛi cec. O toḡail P. 9b Ḑrae co | cumbadē Tempōill Solman, coica 7 cec bliaban. O cumbadē in Tempōill zu deobplaēa Ḑrapḡa, coic dec 7 da cec.

e Coic rīḡ ṛiēac robadar oc Ḑrapḡaib. Cētorēa bliaban ar dib cēcaib ar mili robai a plaitiur. O porba plaitiura Ḑrapḡa zurin cec n-Ḑenad n-Olimp la Ḑrēḡu, ṛi bliabna cētorēac. O'n cēna Olimp zu Ḑaibe deic Ḑrēbe, rē bliabna coicac 7 cec. O Ḑaibe deic Ḑrēbe zo lorēub in Tempōill, rē bliabna ṛiēac. Da bliabain cētorēac ar cēṛi cēcaib robai in Tempōill iar n-a cumbadē zo a lorēac. O lorēub in Tempōill co porcenn plaitiura Meab, ṛiēa bliaban [ann(orum), MS.]. Oēc rī ropalnarḡair o Meabaid. Nōe m-bliabna coicac ar cec doib. O porcenn plaitiura Meab co coēur ar Ḑaibe dabilonba 7 zo haēnuigēaduḡ in Tempōill, cētorēa bliaban. O aēnuideazuḡ in Tempōill zu deiread plaitiura na Pērr, ṛi cec [bliaban]: idon, da rīḡ dec ro[ḡ]olla[m]narḡair o Pērraid. bliabain ar ṛiēac ar da cēcaib robai a plaitiur.

¶ Plaitiur Ḑrēḡ iarum [porc, MS.]. Ir e cēna rīḡ robai dib rīdein, idon, Alaxandair, mac Pīlip: rē bliabna a plaitiur. Pocolameur, mac Lairḡe, iarum [porc, MS.]: cētorēa bliaban do. Irin oēcmab bliabain dec a plaitiura raēin roḡab Cimbaēt, mac Fīndcain, rīḡi Ḑamna-Māca. O gabail Ḑrēnn co haimrīr in Cimbaēt rīn, da bliabain 7 da cec 7 mile. Mab o ēorpaē plaitiura Ḑrēḡ, ṛi bliabna ṛiēac. Nīdab pērra 7 nīdab deṛba pēla 7 pēncūra Pher n-Ḑrēnn conīḡi Cimbaēt, mac Fīndcain. (1) Cimbaēt, mac Fīndcain, pēḡnauic annor, idon, a oēc rīcēb. (2) Eodaid Ollaḡair pēḡnauic annor uigīncī. (3) Uamancenn, mac Copainb, rīcē bliaban. (4) Conēobar Rod, mac Catair, pēḡnauic ṛiḡīnta annor. (5) Fīaēa, mac Fēibhīcē, pēḡnauic annor rēdecim. (6) Ḑaibe,

and a hundred. From the Passage of the Red Sea to the occupation [b] of Eriu by the sons of Milesius of Spain, forty and four hundred [s.c.] years. From the occupation of Eriu to the Destruction of Troy⁴, ⁴[1182] eight years [and] twenty and three hundred. From the Destruction of Troy to the building of the Temple of Solomon⁵, fifty and a hundred⁵ [1033] years. From the building of the Temple to the last prince of the Assyrians⁶, five [and] ten and two hundred. ⁶[821]

e Five kings [and] thirty were for the Assyrians. Forty years above two hundred, above a thousand was their rule. From completion of the Assyrian kingdom until the first Olympian Assembly¹ ¹[776] by the Greeks, three years [and] forty. From the first Olympiad to the Captivity of the Ten Tribes², six years, fifty and a hundred. ²[747] From the Captivity of the Ten Tribes to the burning of the Temple³, ³[591] six years [and] thirty. Two years [and] forty above three hundred was the Temple after its building⁴ to its burning. From the burning⁴ [1033] of the Temple to the end of the kingdom of the Medes⁵, thirty years. ⁵[561] Eight kings ruled of the Medes. Nine years [and] fifty above a hundred [were reigned] by them. From the end of the kingdom of the Medes to the return from the Babylonian Captivity⁶ and to the ⁶[521] renewal of the Temple⁷, forty years. From the renewal of the Temple ⁷[520] to the end of the kingdom of the Persians⁸, three hundred [years]: ⁸[330] that is, two kings [and] ten ruled of the Persians. A year above thirty, above two hundred was their rule.

¶ The kingdom of the Greeks afterwards. This is the first king that was of these, namely, Alexander¹, son of Philip: six years his¹ [325*] reign. Ptolemey², son of Lagus, afterwards: forty years [were² [285*] reigned] by him. It is in the eighth year [and] tenth³ of his reign ³[307] that Cimbaeth, son of Finntann, assumed the kingship of Emain of [*Obit.] Macha. From the occupation of Eriu to the time of that Cimbaeth, two years and two hundred and a thousand. If from the beginning of the kingdom of the Greeks, three years [and] thirty. They are not known and they are not certain, the Tales and the Histories of the Men of Eriu as far as Cimbaeth, son of Finntan. [The kings of Ulster were:] (1) Cimbaeth, son of Finntan, reigned eight [and] twenty years. (2) Eochaidh Ollachair reigned twenty years. (3) Uaman-cenn, son of Corand, a score of years. (4) Conchobar Rod, son of Catair, reigned thirty years. (5) Fiacha, son of Feidlimid, reigned sixteen years. (6) Daire, son of Fuirg, a year [above] seventy.

[a] mac Forzo, bliadain [ar] peccmogaib. (7) Enna, mac Roetec, coic bliadna. (8) Fiad, mac Fiadcon, coic bliadna cetorcat pegnauc. (9) Findeab, mac Daic, . . . (10) Concobar Macl, mac Fuiti, da bliadain dec. (11) Cormac Loigte, oct bliadna rídet a ríge. (12) Mochtai, mac Murócraob, tri bliadna. (13) Eocáib, mac Daire, coic bliadna pegnauc. (14) Eocáib Salbuidi, mac Loib, triá bliadan pegnauc.

e Ipin oécmáib bliadain déc a plaitúra raein depecit rex [lege pegnum.] Specorum. Ip iab rídein nobai ain bliadain ar cetri rídeitib ar da cetáib. Da ríge deq dofolamnarcair uaidib 7 aen rígan. Ip ann pin cindreca plaitúra Roman. Ip iab rídein foillrígter co depeab in beata. Gabair Iuil Cerrair ríge. Ar eiríden cecna rogab ríge Roman: coic bliadna nobai i n-a plaitúr.—Occarin Ugaire, rí bliadna coicat pegnauc. [Ciber] Cerrair Ugaire 'n-a deabairí rídein. Ocur ipin cetrámad bliadain dec plaitúra [Occarin] Cerrair abbat Eocáib Salbuidi, pi Ulab. Ipin coiced bliadain deq plaitúra Ciber Cerrair Ugaire docindrecaim Concobar, mac Neaira, pollamnatc a n-Éamain; qui pegnauc annor, rerca bliadan. Ipin oécmáib bliadain rídet plaitúra Concobair, mic Neaira, (Ip e rídein in d-ara bliadain cetorcat plaitúra Cerrair Ugaire.) rogeinair in Coimbi, idon, Iru Crirc. Ipan d-ara bliadain cetorcat plaitúra Concobair abbat Cerrair Ugaire, ipin cper bliadain peccmogaib a airi.

f Cibir Segrair, rogab in ríge a n-deabairí a atar: ceitri bliadna rídet a plaitúr. In deacmáib bliadain plaitúra Cibir Segrair abbat Concobar, mac Neaira. In oécmáib bliadain iarum [porc, MS.] ar Cibir, rocrocáib Crirc. Setc m-bliadna coicat ar da cetáib [o bar Concobair, mic] Neaira, go gabair ríge do Chormac, mac [Aire, mic Cuind. Ipin] coiceab bliadain deq plaitúra Cibir Shegrair [do baicreb] Crirc ocur do cindrecaim proige[re Eoin Dapraire. Ipin oécmáib] P. 10a bliadain deq plaitúra Cibir [Segrair do crocáib Crirc.] | Ipin cper bliadain deq iar crocáib Crirc, do deabairí Peadar doctum Roma 7 ipin coiced bliadain iarum [porc, MS.] rocrocáib

(7) Enna, son of Roethach, five years. (8) Fiach, son of Fiadhcu, [and] five years [and] forty reigned he. (9) Findchadh, son of Bac. . . . (10) Concobar the Bald, son of Futh, two years [and] ten. (11) Cormac Loighthe, eight years [and] twenty his reign. (12) Mochtai, son of Murchoru, three years. (13) Eochaidh, son of Daire, five years reigned he. (14) Eochaidh Yellow-heel, son of Loch, thirty years reigned he.

e It is in the eighth year [and] tenth of his [Eochaid's] reign failed [a. c.] the kingdom¹ of the Greeks. It is these same that were [in power]¹ [29] one year, above four score, above two hundred. Two kings [and] ten ruled of them and one queen. It is then [was] the beginning of the kingdom of the Romans. It is these that are revealed to the end of the world. Julius Cesar assumes² kingship. It is he first assumed² [49] kingship of the Romans: five years was he in his reign.—Octavius Augustus², six years [and] fifty reigned he.—[Tiberius] Cesar Augustus² [44] tus⁴ after this one. And it is in the fourth year [and] tenth of the⁴ [14^o] rule of [Octavius] Cesar died Eochaid Yellow-heel, king of Ulster. In the fifth year [and] tenth of the rule of [Octavius] Cesar {Tiberius Cesar, MS.} Augustus, began Concobar, son of Ness, domination in Emain and he reigned sixty years. In the eighth year [and] twentieth of the rule of Concobar, son of Ness (This same is the second year [and] fortieth of the rule of Cesar Augustus.), was born the Lord, namely, Jesus Christ. In the second year [and] fortieth of the rule of Concobar died [Octavius] Cesar Augustus, in the third year [and] seventieth of his age.

f Tiberius Cesar¹, received he the kingship after his [step-]father:¹ [14] four years [and] twenty his rule. In the tenth year of the rule of Tiberius Cesar died Concobar, son of Ness. In the eighth year afterwards of [lit., for] Tiberius was Christ crucified. Seven years [and] fifty over two hundred [from the death of Concobar, son of Ness,] to the taking of kingship by Cormac, son [of Art, son of Conn. In the] fifth year [and] tenth of the reign of Tiberius Cesar [was] Christ [baptised] and began the preaching [of John the Baptist. In the eighth] year [and] tenth of the reign of Tiberius [Cesar was Christ crucified]. In the third year [and] tenth after the crucifixion of Christ, went Peter to Rome¹. And in the fifth year after was Peter¹ [43]

* The regnal A.D. dates are those of the initial years.

[f] Þeðdar a Roim 7 bóðuarð Þol þo cloidem, in p̄p̄ma p̄p̄p̄-
 .cucione, þub Nepone. Seætt m-bliabna iarum [þorç, MS.] co
 cocuirþeð Þoin, mic [Σebede, o] Oirþþr ad ðachmor inþolum.
 Teora bliabna iarum [þorç, MS.] co ciccain co hOrþþr ic̄erum,
 þorç morçem Domibiani. Ír þo riðein þecunða p̄p̄p̄cucio.
 Ceitri bliabna o ðacur lóno co haimþir Tpoiani. Ír le riðe in
 t̄reap ingreim. Ír andþin ðarindþeain hiþ, þexco anno þegni
 þui. Seætt m-bliabna coicat iar riðe corin ceat̄pamað n-in-
 greim, þub Ualeriano et Ðallieno.

g Næe m-bliabna riðet iar riðe, in þeireað ingreim, þub
 Maximiano. Quatuor anni iar riðe corin þeæt̄mað n-
 ingreim, þub Decio. Oæt m-bliabna o riðe corin n-oæt̄mað
 n-ingreim, þub Ualiriano et Ðallione: in qua Sippiane ep̄ir-
 copor et Cornilir marcipio coronaci þunc. Þiði bliaban o'n
 .oæt̄[mað] ingreim þin go gabail riði Tempað þo Chormac, ua
 Cuind, iþin t̄reþ bliabain Þroþi Imperatorir. Coic bliabna
 riðet iar riðe, in noemað ingreim, þub Dioclipiano. Seætt
 m-bliabna ðeg iarum [þorç, MS.], turcomþaþ þenaib Nðece:
 oæt n-þarçoib ðeg ar t̄ri cetaib iþin ðail þin. T̄riða bliaban
 iarum [þorç, MS.] gu þar Andconi monachi. Seætt m-bliabna
 ðeg iarum [þorç, MS.] gu þar hilariu Þiccanie. Seætt m-
 bliabna iar riðein gu heg Ambroþr.

h Næe m-bliabna ðeg iarum [þorç, MS.] gu heg naem
 Martain. Ða bliabain iar riðe go gabail eapçobaibe þo
 Augurçin, in hiþone Arþpice. Coic bliabna riðet iarum
 [þorç, MS.] co Cipine. Ðeic m-bliabna iar þin co heg Au-
 gurçin. Ír i þin bliabain þorabað Þalaviur a Þapa Celepçino
 þo þrogeæt þorçela þo Scotaið. Ír i þin in t̄-aenmað bliabain
 ar ceitri cetaib o eþoðað Çp̄iç. Mað o ðorað þomain, imorþo,
 ír ða bliabain [t̄riðaç] ar þe cetaib ar coic miþi. Ír é lín
 bliaban ar þin bóðeaðaib Þaðraic gu þrogeþt þoðum n-Çþenn.
 Etur 7 Ualerianur, ða çonþul iþin bliabain þin. Ír i þin
 bliabain þogað x̄içtur abbaine na Roma a n-ðeaðaiz Che-
 lepçini. Ír i þin in ceat̄pamað bliabain þo riðe Laegaire,
 mic Neill, i Tempaiz. Ír eirðe in t̄reþ rið þec þoþollam-
 narçar Ep̄inn o aimp̄ir na cuið riðra n-oirþeþe þoþoi[n]þ-

crucified² in Rome and Paul underwent³ the sword, in the First Persecution, under Nero. Seven years after, until the deportation² of John, ^[A.D.] ³ [67] son [of Zebedee,] [from] Ephesus to the island of Patmos. Three ³ [93] years after, to [his] coming to Ephesus again⁴, after the death of ⁴ [96] Domitian. It is under this [emperor took place] the Second Persecution.⁵ Four years from the return of John to the time of ⁵ [98] Trajan. It is by this [emperor was caused] the Third Persecution.⁶ ⁶ [107] It is then he began Hir [?], in the sixth year of his reign. Seven years [and] fifty after this, to the Fourth Persecution⁷, under ⁷ [162] Valerianus and Gallienus [*read* Aurelius and Ælius Verus].

g Nine years [and] twenty after this, [took place] the Sixth Persecution¹, under Maximianus [Maximinus]. Four years after this ¹ [235] to the Seventh Persecution², under Decius. Eight years from this to ² [250] the Eighth Persecution³, under Valerianus and Gallienus : in which ³ [257] Cyprian⁴, the bishop and Cornelius⁵ were crowned with martyrdom. ⁴ [258] A score of years from that Eighth Persecution to the taking of ⁵ [252] the kingship of Tara by Cormac, grandson of Conn, in the third year⁶ of ⁶ [278] Probus the emperor. Five years [and] twenty after this, [took place] the Ninth Persecution⁷, under Diocletian [Aurelius]. Seven ⁷ [272] years [and] ten after, the assemblage of the Synod of Nice⁸: eight ⁸ [325] bishops [and] ten above three hundred in that Council. Thirty years after, to the death of Antony⁹, the monk. Seven years [and] ten ⁹ [359] after, to the death of Hilary¹⁰ of Poitiers. Seven years after this, ¹⁰ [369] to the decease of Ambrose¹¹. ¹¹ [397]

h Nine years [and] ten after, to the decease of Saint Martin¹. ¹ [397] Two years after this, to the reception of the episcopate² by Augustin, ² [396] in Hippos of Africa. Five years [and] twenty after, to Jerome³. A ³ [420] score of years after that, to the decease⁴ of Augustin. It is that year ⁴ [430] was sent⁵ Palladius by Pope Celestine to preach the Gospel to the ⁵ [431] Scots. That is the first [*read* fourth] year above four hundred from the Crucifixion of Christ. If from the beginning of the world, however, it is two years [and thirty] above six hundred, above five thousand. This [which follows] is the complement of years above that when went Patrick to preach unto Eriu. Erius and Valerianus [were] the two consuls in that year⁶. That is the year in which ⁶ [432] received Sixtus the abbacy of Rome after Celestine. That is the fourth year of the kingship of Loegaire, son of Niall, in Tara. This is the third king [and] tenth that governed Eriu from the time of the

[h]rebar Epinn eceppo a coic pennaid: idon, Concobar, mac Neppa 7 Aibill, mac Mata 7 Cairppi Nfaper, mac Roppa Ruaid 7 Eodaid, mac Lédca 7 Cuiri, mac Dairse. In d-ara bhaidain ar ceitri cetaid andrin o crocáb Cpirc. In tpear bhaidain troidac imorpo, ar se cetaid, ar coic mili o éopaé domain connogí rin.

Finit. Amen.

B

[COMAIMSIRAÉTA.]

(lebar dalu in mhoca, p. 11a.)

[Notes at end of sections are variants of the Hieronymo-Basobian Chronicle.]

a Adam primum pater fuit et Eva cœd bean in beata ocup cet matair na n-uile. Casn a cet mac; ip leir pocumbairgeob caatair, idon, Enoch, ocup leir dopigneb ar ocup buain ar cur. Abel, imorpo, in mac tanairbe d'Adam. Ar eipren cet piren ocup cet maireir ocup cet ragarce ocup cet og dobai do ril Adaim. Laimiac, mac Macuralem, mic Manacelem, mic Sipiact, mic Enoé, mic Cain, mic Adaim, ar e pear tug da mnai, idon, Aba ocup Alla. Rug Aba mac do Laimiac, idon, Iuban. Ip e coirpeé pocleéce epuit ocup organ. Ruc vino Sealla mac ele do['n] Laimiach cetna, idon, Tubalcasfn. Rob' eiribe cet goba ocup cet ceapb ocup cet ræep dobai do ril Adasfn. Ocup Nema, a riup ríden, ar i dopíndi uasfn 7 cuma ar cur.

b Enog, mac Iapet, ar e cet lincda dobi ríam. Rocurím Noi tpi maccu rían n-[D]ilind. Conab uaidibrígen rogenair na da cenel pedcmobad iar n-bilind. Teopa meic ag Noi: idon, Sem ocup Cam ocup Iapet. Ropainb iarum Noi in doman a tpi ecep a tpiup mac: Cam i n-Áppaice, Séim i n-Áppia, Iapet i n-Éopaip. Ocup Ohua a bean ríde. Oét meic Iair, idon, Jomer ocup Mazog ocup Magai ocup Iuban ocup Tubal ocup Típar ocup Mapoch ocup Maireacha. Jomer, ip uab atac Jallabag-bai, idon, Jallazneze. Mazog, ip uab Sceítezda. Ocup d'a ril ríde do Jaidelaib, idon, Jaidel glar, mac Inuil, mic Feimura

five illustrious kings that partitioned Eriu between them into five [in] parts: to wit, Concoobar, son of Ness and Ailill, son of Mata and Coirpri the Champion, son of Ross the Red and Eochaid, son of Luocht and Cuire, son of Daire. The second [read, fifth] year above four hundred [was] then from the Crucifixion of Christ. But the third year [and] thirtieth above six hundred, above five thousand from the beginning of the world to that.

It endeth. Amen.

B

[SYNCHRONISMS.]

(BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 11 a.)

a Adam was the first father and Eve the first woman of the world and the first mother of all. Cain [was] their first son; it is by him was built a city, namely, Enoch and by him were [lit. was] done sowing and reaping at first. Abel indeed [was] the second son for Adam. It is this one [was] the first righteous and first martyr and first priest that was of the seed of Adam. Lamech, son of Mathusalem, son of Manathelem, son of Siriath, son of Enoch, son of Cain, son of Adam, he is the man that took two wives, Ada and Alla. Ada bore a son for Lamech, namely, Iuban. It is he first practised harp and organ. Sealla too bore another son for the same Lamech, namely, Tubalcain. This one was the first smith and the first artificer and the first mason that was of the seed of Adam. And Nema, his sister, it is she that did sewing and embroidery at first.

b Henoch, son of Jared, he is the first fowler that ever was. Noah begot three sons before the Deluge. So that [it is] from these were born the two tribes [and] seventy after the Deluge. Three sons had Noah: namely, Sem and Cham and Japhet. Afterwards divided Noah the earth in three between his three sons: Cham in Asia, Sem in Africa and Japhet in Europe. And Oliva [was] the wife of this [last]. Eight sons had he: namely, Gomer and Magog and Magai and Iuban and Tubal and Tiras and Masoch and Maisech. Gomer, it is from him are the Galladagdae, that is, the Gallogregi. Magog, it is from him [are] the Scythians. And from his seed [were] the Gadelians, namely, Gadel the Green, son of Inul, son of Fenius

[b] Pappaid, mic daata, mic Magoz, mic Iapét, mic Noi, o cae Dairib. Magai, ip uab ataic Meða, idon, in platur. Iricon, mac Aloinsur, mic Ibaít, mic Magoz, mic Iapéb. Aige ríde compaigib Ffrangcaib ocur Romanaig, idon, in platur, ocur Albania i n-Gría ocur Dpetafn. Saxar, mac Neua, o paicep Saxain.

e Cam, mac Naei, ceitri meic lair: idon, Cur ocur Meappam ocur Fuc ocur Candan. Ar uairib ríde Appaccaig. Sem, mac Naei, oic meic lair, idon, Alañ ocur Arup ocur Appaxab, Lufó ip Aram. Ealam, ip uab ataic Elamíða, idon Derra, idon, in platur. Arup, ar uab atac Appaða, idon, in cec platur in domain. Appaxab, ar uab atac Callaba ocur Eabepða, idon, Eber, mac Saile, mic Appaxab. Iadcan, mac Eber, ceitne meic deo occa. Ar uairib poplrad Iranusíða. Sem, mac do ríde Arup; mac do ríde Del; mac do ríde Nin. Ip epíde ceit ri in domain. Irin aenmad bliabain deo iar n-gein Nin, mic Deil, bar Caim ocur Iapéb. Ocur in bliabain d'a n-deiri, Nín, mac Deil, dogabail ríge, idon, irin [ip MS.] aen [bliabain] ríde do ríge Nin, géin Appatam. Ode [m-bliabna] ceitpéac ar noi cétaib o Avam go gein Appatam.—Samfrafmír, ben Nín, da [bliabain] ceitpéac. Ar le doronab mur daibíloimía. Ocur cuccarcar a mac pein cufce d'riur, idon, Nínfar, ocur abbat iar rin.

d Nínfar, idon, a mac 7 a fear, dogab ríge ode [m-bliabna] epídeab. Ocur irin cuirgeð (no, irin iii.mad) bliabain a ríge, bar Nae. Coica ar noi cétaib aer Naei corin pécemad [uii.péab, MS.] bliabain Nínfar caimig Pappéalon a n-epinn. Ocur irin pécemad bliabain aera Appatam. Arin odecmad bliabain iar ceit do Pappéalon, abbat in cec fear d'a muinncep, idon, Fea, mac Torn, di a da Mag Feaa. Ocur in bliabain d'a epe, bar Slanga, mic Pappéoloin, dia ca pl . . Slanga. Aen bliabain iar rin, [bar] laiglinni, di a ca loð

Farsad, son of Baath, son of Magog, son of Japhet, son of Noah, from [b] whom are the Gaidil. Magai, it is from him are the Medes, namely, the kingdom. Isicon, son of Aloinius, son of Ibath, son of Magog, son of Japhet. At him unite the Franks and Romans, namely, the kingdom and Albania in Asia and the Britons. Saxas, son of Neva, [it is] from him are called the Saxons.

c Cham, son of Noah, four sons had he: namely, Cus and Mearam and Futh and Candan. It is from these [are] the Africans. Shem, son of Noah, five sons had he: namely, Elam and Assur and Arphaxad and Lud and Aram. Elam, it is from him are the Elamites, that is, Persians; namely, the kingdom. Asur, it is from him are the Assyrians, that is, the first kingdom of the world. Arphaxad, it is from him are the Chaldeans and Eberians, namely, [from] Heber, son of Sale, son of Arphaxad. Jactan, son of Heber, four sons [and] ten had he. It is from them sprang Isanudia. Sem, a son to him [was] Asur; son to this one, Belus; son to this one, Ninus. It is this one [was] first king of the world. In the eleventh year after the birth of Ninus, son of Belus, [took place] the death of Cham and Japhet. And in the year after them Ninus, son of Belus, took kingship; namely, in the one [two and-]twentieth [year] of the reign of Ninus [took place] the birth of Abraham. Eight [read two] years [and] forty above nine hundred from Adam [read Deluge] to the birth of Abraham.—Semiramis¹, wife of Ninus, [reigned] two [years¹ [1966*] and] forty. It is by her was built the wall of Babylon. And she took her own son to her for husband, namely, Ninias and she died after that.

d Ninias¹, namely, her son and her husband, he took kingship [for]¹ [1927] eight [years and] thirty. And in the fifth (or, in the third) year of his reign, [took place] the death of Noah. Fifty above nine hundred [was] the age of Noah, up to the seventh year of Ninias, [when] came Parthalon to Eriu. And in the sixtieth² year of the age of Abraham³ [1957] [came he]. In the eighth year after the coming of Parthalon, died the first man of his people, namely, Fea, son of Torn, from whom is [named] Magh Fea. And in the year after that, [took place] the death of Slainge, son of Parthalon, from whom is [named Inber-] Slainge. One year after that, [took place the death] of Laiglinn,

*The regnal n.c. dates are those of the final years.

[d] Laiḡlinnu. Aen bliabain iar rin, domaidm loð[a] Eðera. Iṛin deaðmab bliabain, bar Rugraibe, mic Þarrtoloim, a quo loð Rubraige. Iṛin aenmab bliabain deḡ, bar Þarrtoloim þor Sen Mab Elca Eðair.—Arniur¹, erica bliaban; zen Iṛaic, mic Abraðam, i n-a re.—Arailiur, ceðorða [bliaban]; bar Tara ocur Eber, mic Saile, 'n-a re.—Serzer, erica [bliaban]; ocur bar Abraðaim, ocur iṛin erer bliabain deḡ a raige.—Arnimencer², oðt [m-bliabna] ericað; bar Saile, mic Airepaðað ocur Iṛmail, mic Abraðaim, re [a] linn.

d.—¹ Arins.

² Armamithres.

P. 11 b e beloccur, erica [bliaban]¹.—Dalleur, coic [bliabna] coicac². Comaidm loca Merca 'n-a re.—Alcabur³, coic [bliabna] ericað⁴.—Maimincur⁵, erica [bliaban]. Tamleðca muinnceire Þarrtoloim 'n-a re.—Marailiur⁶, erica [bliaban], iṛin piðetmab bliabain a riḡe camuḡ Nemeð a n-Eṛinn. Iṛin deaðmab bliabain iar ceðt do Nemeð, domaidm loða Cal ocur loða Mundremair. Iṛin oðetmab bliabain iar rin, cað Ruiṛ Raedán þor ḡann ocur þor Seangann, da riḡ Þomorað. Iṛin ð-arna bliabain deḡ iar rin cað rin, poclara riḡraité la Nemeað, idon, Raité Cindeð i n-Dail-Iðnu ocur Raité Cimaéit arSeminnu.—Separur⁷, piðe bliaban; ocur ar e ba ri in domain aḡ denam na n-ḡinnaréað rin.—Mamiliur⁸, erica bliaban. ḡen Maṛfe iṛin erer bliabain a riḡe. Iṛin piðetmab bliabain iar rin, poclara da maḡ deḡ la Nemeð i n-Eṛinn.—Mapparciur⁹, ceðorða [bliaban].—Arcaiciar¹⁰, ceðorða, ḡ iṛin reðetmab bliabain a riḡe, cað ðaḡna la Nemeað, ocur iṛin ð-arna bliabain iar rin, cað Murbuilḡ ocur Cnampoir re [a] linn. Spu, mac Erpu, þor loinḡer a heappain co Sceitca a cinn da bliaban ocur a mac, idon, Eber Scot.

e.—¹ 35. ² 52. ³ Altadas. ⁴ 32. ⁵ Mamylius. ⁶ Manchaleus.
⁷ Spherus. ⁸ Mamylius. ⁹ Sparethus. ¹⁰ Ascataðes.

‡ Nemeð, mac Agnomain ḡ da mile ð'a muinnceire, abbaðabap iṛin erer bliabain deḡ riḡe Arcaiciar. Iṛin bliabain iar rin, bar Cindinn, mic Nemið, a quo loð n-Cindinn ocur aiðib

from whom is [named] Lake Laiglinni. One year after that, the [d] eruption of Lake Echtra. In the tenth year, [took place] the death of Rugraide, son of Parthalon, from whom [is named] Lake Rudraige. In the eleventh year, [took place] the death of Parthalon on Old [a.c.] Magh-Elta of Edar.—Arius², thirty years [reigned he]; the birth of³ [1897] Isaac, son of Abraham, [took place] in his time.—Aralius⁴, forty⁴ [1917] [years]; the death of Tara and of Heber, son of Sale, [took place]⁶ [1857] in his time.—Xerxes⁵, thirty [years]. And the death of Abraham⁶ [1827] [took place]'. And [it is] in the thirteenth [fifteenth] year of his⁷ [1842] reign [it happened]. Armamithres⁸, eight [years and] thirty. The⁹ [1789] death of Sale, son of Arphaxad and of Iahmael, son of Abraham, [happened] in [his] time.

e Belocus¹, thirty [and five years].—Balleus², five [read, two years¹ [1754] and] fifty. The eruption of Lake Mesca [took place] in his time.—² [1702] Altadas³, five [read, two years and] thirty.—Mamithus⁴, thirty [years].³ [1669] The plague-destruction of the people of Parthalon [happened] in his⁴ [1639] time.—Manchaleus⁵, thirty [years]; in the thirtieth year of his reign⁶ [1609] came Nemed into Eriu. In the tenth year after the coming of Nemed, [took place] the eruption of Lake Cal and of Lake Mundremair. In the eighth year after that, [was gained] the battle of Ros-Raecain over Gann and Seangann, two kings of the Fomorians. In the twelfth year after that battle, were erected [i.e., dug] royal forts by Nemed, namely, the Fort of Cendech, in Dal-Idnu and the Fort of Cimaeth, in Semine.—Spherus⁷, a score of years; and⁸ [1589] it is he was king of the world at the doing of those deeds.—Mamylus⁹, thirty years⁹. The birth of Moses [took place] in the third⁷ [1559] year of his reign [read 17th year of Sphaerus]. In the twentieth⁸ [1592] year after that, there were cleared twelve plains by Nemed in Eriu.—Sparethus⁹, forty [read 39 years].—AscataDES¹⁰, forty. And in the⁹ [1520] seventh year of his reign [was fought] the battle of Bagain by¹⁰ [1480] Nemed in Eriu. And in the second year after that, [took place] the battle of Murbolg and the battle of Cnamros in [his] time. Sru, son of Esru, [went] upon an expedition from Spain to Scythia to the end of two years and his son, namely, Eber Scot.

f Nemed, son of Agnoman and two thousand of his people, they died in the thirteenth¹ year of the reign of AscataDES. In the year¹ [1509] after² that, [occurred] the death of Aindenn, son of Nemed, from³ [1506] whom [is named] Lake Aindinn. And the death of Starn [took

[f] Sdairn i Copand. Ipin ceatpamad bliabain iar m-bar Nemid, cogail Cúip Conaing la ríl Nemid, co na terna acé epíca tpen-
per. Eber Scot a riúe Sceitía. Ipin d-apa bliabain iar cogail
Cúip Conaing, bar deotais.—Amencep¹, coic [bliabna] cetopéat.
Ipin d-apa bliabain a riúe, bar Ebip Scuit. Ipin coiceb bliabain
iar rín, bar Agnamain ipin Sceitía. Fip-bolz co n-a coic riúgaid
docum Epenn, ipin pectmad bliabain píéet riúe Amencep. Ipin
d-apa bliabain iar rín, bar Slainze, mic Dela, cet rí Epenn.
Da bliabain iar rín, bar Rubraige, mic Deala, ipin Druifg.
Ceitri bliabna, in can abbat Jann ocup Jenann ocup Jaidel
arna Jaeblaigib. Ocup ipin oéctmad [bliabain] iar rín, bar
Seangainb.

f.—¹ Amyntes.

g delocup, coic [bliabna] píéeb, ocup a ingen, idon, Ahopa¹
ocup Araitiraimir² a da hainm. Ocup in bliabain aper riúe
do gabail do, bar Fiača Ceinnpindain. Ocup ipin pectmad
bliabain a riúe, bar Rinnail. Ocup ip 'n-a aimrip bar Sean-
gainb. Eoéaib, mac Epc, vedpláctur Fear-mbolg. Ipin c-pect-
mad bliabain bez riúe delocup abbat Eoéaib. Ocup Tuata
de Danand do ceét a n-Epinn ocup cet cat Muige Cufreb ocup
Dper do gabail riúe n-Epenn. Ocup ipin pectmad bliabain
iar rín, Nuaba Airgeablam do gabail riúe ocup Dper do bicup.
—Doilipoirip³, epíca [bliaban], ocup ip i n-a oéctmad bliabain
píéeb, cat Muige Cufreb etep Tuataib de Danand ocup Fomo-
raib, a doréair Nuaba. Ocup Luz bogabail riúe ocup bar
Dpere, mic Elaban, a Capn Ua-Neib.

g.—¹ Atossa.

² Semiramis.

³ Balopares.

h Lampriber, da [bliabain] epícat, ocup ipin oéctmad bliabain
a riúe, bar Cearmada, mic in Dagda. Ocup ipin coiceb
bliabain bez iar rín, bar Cairbri, píéeb, do gae Jrene ocup
bar Eabáine ocup bar Céin, atar Loga. Ceitri bliabna iar
rín, bar Alloit ocup Danoinne.—Sopraiprep¹, óen [bliabain]
píéet², ocup ipin tper bliabain a riúe, bar Loga Lampada la Mac
Cuill. Ocup Eoéaib Ollatár, idon, in Dagda, do gabail riúe.

place] in Corann. In the fourth^s year after the death of Nemed, [f] [took place] the destruction of the Tower of Conang by the posterity, ^[n.c.] [1602] of Nemed, so that there escaped not but thirty brave men. Eber Scot [was then] in the kingship of Scythia. In the second^d year after^d [1606] the destruction of the Tower of Conang, [happened] the death of Beothach.—Amyntes^f, five [years and] forty. In the second^d year of^s [1435] his reign [took place] the death of Eber Scot. In the fifth^h year after^s, [1479] that, [took place] the death of Agnaman in Scythia. Fir-Bolg with their five kings [came] unto Eriu, in the seventh [and] twentieth^{ss} [1474] year of the reign of Amyntes. In the second year after that, [took place] the death of Slainge, son of Dela, first king of Eriu. Two years after that, [occurred] the death of Rudraige, son of Dela, in the Brugh. Four years [of his reign were spent], the time died Gann and Genann and Gaidil of the Gaidil. And in the eighth year after that, [took place] the death of Seangann.

g Belocus^f, five [years and] twenty and his daughter, namely,¹ [1410] Atossa and Assimiramis her two names. And the year after kingship being taken by him, [took place] the death of Fiacha White-head. And in the seventh year of his reign, [took place] the death of Rinnal. And it is in his time [happened] the death of Seangana. Eochaid, son of Erc, [was] the last prince of the Fir-Bolg. In the seventh [and] tenth year of the reign of Belocus died Eochaid. And the Tuatha de Danann came into Eriu and the first battle of Magh Tuired [was fought] and Bres took the kingship of Eriu. And in the seventh year after that, Nuada Silver-Hand took the kingship and Bres was expelled.—Balepares^s, thirty [years]. And it is in^s [1380] his eighth year [and] twentieth [was fought] the [second] battle of Magh Tuired, between the Tuatha de Danann and the Fomorian, wherein fell Nuada. And Lug took the kingship and the death of Bres, son of Eladu, [took place] in the Carn of the Ui-Neid.

h Lamprides^f two [years] and thirty. And in the eighth year¹ [1348] of his reign [took place] the death of Cearmael, son of the Dagda. And in the fifth year [and] tenth after that, [took place] the death of Cairbre, the poet, by the spear of [Mac] Grene and the death of Edain and the death of Cian, father of Lug. Four years after that, [took place] the death of Allod and of Danoinn.—Soares^s, one [year^s] [1328] and] twenty [*read*, twenty]. And in the third year of his reign [took place] the death of Lug Long-Hand by Mac Cuill. And Eocho

[h] Deic m-bliabna iar rin, in can abbatavar in t-aer dana, idon, Crebne, ceub ocup Doibnend, zoba ocup Diancett liaib. Ocup bo tam abbatavar. Sé bliabna iar rin, bar Aeba, mic in Dagda ocup Crítín bel-caince ocup Iorcad Neib a n-Oilec.—Lampaire¹, oec [m-bliabna] epíac¹ bo arrize, in can abbat Manandan a caé Cuillinn. Secc m-bliabna iar rin, in can abbat Míoir bpileit.—Diaminear², coic [bliabna] cétoréac, ocup coic bliabna bo arrize, in can abbat Aengur, mac in Dagda. Da bliabain veg iar rin, in can tangabar Gaidit zo hEirpian a ceitri longair: idon, bpat, mac Deota, diar'bo mac bpeozan. Tri bliabna veg iar rin, in can abbat in Dagda ocup Delbaet bo rigad. Deé m-bliabna iar rin, bar Delbaet ocup Fiaco bo rigad.—Supparbur³, ní [m-bliabna] pícc³, ocup coic bliabna P. 12^a bo a rize, in can abbat Fiaca, | mac Dealbaeit. In bliabain iar rin rogabrac clainne Ceimaba rize n-Erenn.

h.—¹ Sosares.² 20.³ Lampares.⁴ 30.⁵ Panyas.⁶ Sosarmus.⁷ 19.

i Metapalnuir¹, oec [m-bliabna] pícc². Tri bliabna bo a rize, in can canic lé, mac bpeozain, a n-Erinn ocup abbat. Ocup coic bliabna bo a rize, in can tangabar mic Míled a n-Erinn, Dia-darbdain, ocup caé Tailten ecep macair Mílib ocup Tuata de Danand. Ereamon ocup Eber, idon, bliabain. Ereamon iar rin ocup Muimne ocup Luigne ocup Laigne.—Tucaner³, da bliabain epíac⁴; ocup ir pe [a] linn bogab lárual, pair, rize n-Erenn ocup Eitriat, mac Ipeil ocup Conmael, mac Ebir.—Flaitiur⁵, triá [bliaban]⁶; ocup Tizernmur, mac Follairg, pe [a] linn.—Dappellur⁷, cétoréa [bliaban]. Ocup 'pe pe lin Dauid, ocup pe [a] lind corac na ceatpaimae aere. Ocup Tizernmur, ba ri Erenn annrin.—Lapaler⁸, noi [m-bliabna] epíac⁹. Ocup ir pe [a] lind bar Tizernmair ocup tri ceatpaimae fear n-Erenn. Ocup Eoó Eozotac du gabail rize.—Laurtencer¹⁰, coic [bliabna] cétoréac. Ocup panna Erenn ecep Ceapmna ocup Sobairce ocup abbat Ceapmna iar rin.—Pepi-

Ollathar, namely, the Dagda, took the kingship. Ten years after that, [h] [was] the time died the folk of handicraft, to wit, Credne, the wright and Goibnenn, the smith and Diancecht, the leech. And of plague died they. Six years after that, [took place] the death of Aed, son of the Dagda and [the death] of Crithin of the satirical mouth and the [a.c.] burning of Niad in Ailech.—Lampares², eight [years and] thirty³ [1298] [were spent] by him in kingship, the time died Manannan, in the battle of Cuilleann [*read*, Lampares reigned thirty years]. Seven years after that, the time died Midir of Bri-liath.—Panyas⁴, five [years and]⁴ [1253] forty. And five years [were spent] by him in kingship, the time died Aengus, son of the Dagda. Two years [and] ten after that, the time came the Gaidil to Spain in four ships: namely, Brath, son of Deoth, whose son was [*lit.*, for whom was son] Breogan. Three years [and] ten after that, the time died the Dagda and Delbaeth was made king. Ten years after that, [took place] the death of Delbaeth and Fiacha was made king.—Sosarmus⁵, nine [years and] twenty⁵ [1234] [*read*, ten]. And five years [were spent] by him in kingship, the time died Fiacha, son of Delbaeth. The year after that, assumed the children of Cermad the kingship of Eriu.

1 Mithreus¹, eight [*read*, seven years and] twenty. Three years¹ [1207] [were spent] by him in kingship, the time came Ith, son of Breogan, into Eriu and died. And five years [were spent] by him in kingship, the time came the sons of Miled into Eriu, on Thursday and [was fought] the battle of Tailtiu, between the sons of Miled and the Tuatha de Danann. Eremon and Eber, namely, [reigned] a year [jointly]. Eremon [reigned] after that and Muimne and Luigne and Laigne.—Tautamus², two [years and] thirty [*read*, thirty-one]. And² [1176] it is in [his] time took Irial, the prophet, kingship of Eriu and Eithrial, son of Irial and Conmael, son of Eber.—Teuteus³, thirty³ [1136] [*read*, forty years]. And Tigernmus, son of Follach, [was] in [his] time [—Thinseus⁴, thirty years.].—Dercylus⁵, forty [years]. And it⁴ [1106] is he [was] in the time of David and in [his] time [was] the beginning⁵ [1066] of the Fourth Age. And Tigernmus, he was king of Eriu then.—⁶ [1028] Eupales⁶, nine [*read*, eight years and] thirty. And it is in [his] time [took place] the death of Tigernmas and of three fourths of the men of Eriu. And Eocho the Vestured took the kingship.—Laosthenes⁷, five⁷ [983] [years and] forty. And the Divisions of Eriu [took place] between Cearmna and Sobairce [in his time]. And Cearmna died after that.—

[1] ԾԻՈՒԾԻՐ¹⁴, ԵՐԻՃԱ [blian] օԿՄԻ ԵՐՐ ԵՆ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ ԵՅԳԱԲ ՈՒՅԵ օԿՄԻ ԵՅԳԱԲ ԵՈՇԱԻԾ ԲԱԵԽՐԵՐՅ, ՄԱՇ ԿՈՆՄԱԻԼ, օԿՄԻ ԻՐԻՆ ԿՈՇԵԾ ԲԼԻԱԾԱԻՆ Ե ՈՒՅԵ, ԿՈՄԱԻԾՄ ԼՈՇԱ ԵՐՆԵ. ԵՎ ԲԼԻԱԾԱԻՆ ԵՅԳ ԻՍ ԲԻՆ, ԿՈՄԱԻԾՄ ԼՈՇԱ ԿԵ օԿՄԻ ԼՈՇԱ ԾԱԲԱՐԻ. ԵՐԻ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ ԻՍ ԲԻՆ, ԵՐ ԵՃԵԾ, ՄԻՇ ԿՈՆՄԱԻԼ. ԻՆ ԲԼԻԱԾԱԻՆ ԻՍ ԲԻՆ, ՈՅԳԱԲ ԲԻԱՃԱ ԼԱԲՐԱԻՆՆԵ ՈՒՅԵ Ն-ԵՐԵՆՆ.

1.—¹ Mithreus. ² 27. ³ Tautamus. ⁴ 31. ⁵ Teutaeus.
⁶ 40. Here follows Thinaeus, with 30 regnal years. ⁷ Deroylus.
⁸ Eupales. ⁹ 38. ¹⁰ Laosthenes. ¹¹ Peritiades.

Ջ ՕՐՐԱՇՈՒՐ¹, ՐԻՃԵ [blian]. ՕԿՄԻ ԻՐԻՆ ՐԵՐԵԾ ԲԼԻԱԾԱԻՆ ԵՅԳ Ե ՈՒՅԵ, ԻՆ ԵՆ ԱԾԲԱՏ ԲԻԱՃԱ ԼԱԲՐԱԻՆՆԵ օԿՄԻ ԻՆ ԲԼԻԱԾԱՆ ԵՎ ԵՐ ԵՅԳԱԲ ԵՈՇԱԻԾ ՄՄՈ ՈՒՅԵ.—ՕՐՐԱՇՆԵՐ², ՐԵՇՇ [n-blian] ՐԵՐԵՇՇ³ ԵՎ Ե ՈՒՅԵ, ԻՆ ԵՆ ԱԾԲԱՏ ԵՈՇԱԻԾ ՄՄՈ. ՕԿՄԻ ԻՆ ԲԼԻԱԾԱԻՆ ԻՍ ԲԻՆ ՈՅԳԱԲ ԱՆԳՄՐ ՕԼՄՈՒՇԱԻԾ ՈՒՅԵ Ն-ԵՐԵՆՆ օԿՄԻ ԱԾԲԱՏ ԱՆԳՄՐ ԻՍ ԲԻՆ, ԻՐԻՆ Ե-ՐԵՐԵՇԱԾ ԲԼԻԱԾԱԻՆ ԵՅԳ ԵՐ ՐԻՃԻՎ Ե ՈՒՅԵ ՕՐՐԱՇՆԵՐ. ԻՐԻՆ ԲԼԻԱԾԱԻՆ ԻՍ ԲԻՆ ՈՅԳԱԲ ԵՆՎԱ ԱՐԿՆԵԱՇ ՈՒՅԵ Ն-ԵՐԵՆՆ.—ԱՆՐԱՐԿԱԾԵՐ⁴, ԿԵՇՐԻՃԱ [blian]⁵. ՕԿՄԻ ՐԵ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ ԵՅԳ ԵՎ Ե ՈՒՅԵ, ԻՆ ԵՆ ԱԾԲԱՏ ԵՆՎԱ ԱՐԿՆԵԱՇ. ՕԿՄԻ ԻՆ ԲԼԻԱԾԱԻՆ ԻՍ ԲԻՆ, ՈՅԳԱԲ ՐՈՇԵՇՇԱԻՅ ՈՒՅԵ Ն-ԵՐԵՆՆ օԿՄԻ ԱԾԲԱՏ ՐՈՇԵՇՇԱԻՅ Դ ՈՅԳԱԲ ՏԵՆՆԱ ԱՐԽՐՈՒՅԵ Ն-ԵՐԵՆՆ.—ԿՈՄՄԻ ԿՈՆԿՈՒՐ⁶, ԵՎՆ ԾՐԵՐԿ, ԻՍՈՆ, ՏԱՐԾԱՐԱՓԱԼԼՍ⁷, ՐԻՃԵ [blian]: ԵՍՈՒՐԱԻՇ ԱՐԱՐԾԱ. ՕԿՄԻ ԻՐԻՆ ՐԵՇՇՄԱԾ ԲԼԻԱԾԱԻՆ Ե ՈՒՅԵ, ՈՅԳԱԲ ԲԻԱՃԱ ԲԻՆՐԿՈՇԵՇ ՈՒՅԵ Ն-ԵՐԵՆՆ. ԱԾԲԱՏ ԲԻԱՃԱ ԻՍ ԲԻՆ.

Ջ.—¹ Ophratæus. ² Ophratanes [ph = f]. ³ 50. ⁴ Acraxapes. ⁵ 42.
⁶⁻⁷ Tuonos Concolerus, qui vocatur Graece Sardaspallus. [36 Assyrian kings in Eusebius = B-Text, plus Thinaeus.]

Կ ԱՐԽԱՇՈՒՐ¹, ԻՍՈՆ, ԿԵՇ ՐԻ ՄԵԱԾ, ԿԵՇՐԻ [blian] ՐԻՇԵՇ. ՕԿՄԻ ԵՐԻ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ ԵՎ Ե ՈՒՅԵ, ԻՆ ԵՆ ԱԾԲԱՏ ՄՄՖՆԵԱՄՈՆ օԿՄԻ ՕԼԼԵԲԵՐՅՈՒԾ, ՄԱՇ ՄՄՆԵԱՄՈՒՆ, ԵՎ ԾԱԲԱԻԾ [lege ճաբալ] ՈՒՅԵ. ՕԿՄԻ ԿԵՇՐԻ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ ԵՅԳ ԵՎ ԵՐ ԱՐԽԱՇՈՒՐ Ե ՈՒՅԵ, ԻՆ ԵՆ ՈՅԳԱԲ ՕԼԼԱՄ ՔՈՒԼԱ ՈՒՅԵ Ն-ԵՐԵՆՆ.—ՏՈՅԱՐԱՆԵՐ², ԵՐԻՃԱ [blian]. ՕԿՄԻ ԿՈՇ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ ԵՅԳ ԵՎ Ե ՈՒՅԵ, ԻՆ ԵՆ ԱԾԲԱՏ ՕԼԼԱՄ ՔՈՒԼԱ. ՕԿՄԻ ԻՆ ԲԼԻԱԾԱԻՆ ԻՍ ԲԻՆ, ՈՅԳԱԲ ԲԻՆԱՇՇԱ, ՄԱՇ ՕԼԼԱՄ ՔՈՒԼԱ, ՈՒՅԵ Ն-ԵՐԵՆՆ.—ՄԱԻԾՈՒՐ³, ԿԵՇՐԻՃԱ [blian]. ՕԿՄԻ ՐԵ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ ԵՎ Ե ՈՒՅԵ, ԻՆ ԵՆ ՈՅԳԱԲ ՏԼԱՆՈԼԼ, ՄԱՇ ՕԼԼԱՄ ՔՈՒԼԱ, ՈՒՅԵ Ն-ԵՐԵՆՆ. ՏԵՇՇ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ ԵՅԳ ԻՍ ԲԻՆ, ԻՆ ԵՆ ՈՅԳԱԲ ԾԵԾԵ ՕԼԼԾՈՇԱՇ ՈՒՅԵ Ն-ԵՐԵՆՆ.—ԿԱՐԽՐՈՒՐ⁴, ԵՐԻ [blian] ԵՅԳ. ՕԿՄԻ ԲԼԻԱԾԱԻՆ ԵՎ Ե ՈՒՅԵ, ԻՆ ԵՆ ՈՅԳԱԲ ԲԻԱՃԱ, ՄԱՇ ԲԻՆԱՇՇԱ, ՈՒՅԵ Ն-ԵՐԵՆՆ.—ԾԻՈՆԵՐ⁵, ԵՎ [blian] ԿՈՇԱՇՇ. ՕԿՄԻ ԿՈՇ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ

Peritiades^a, thirty [years]. And at the age of one year took he the [1] kingahip. And Eochaid Ruddy-Weapon, son of Conmael [took the ^[n.c.] kingahip in his time]. And in the fifth year of his reign [occurred] the eruption of Loch Erne. Two years [and] ten after that, [occurred] the eruption of Loch Ce and of Loch Gabair. Three years after that, [took place] the death of Echaid, son of Cumael. The year after that, took Fiacha Labrainne the kingahip of Eriu.

j Ophrataeus^a, a score [of years]. And in the sixth year [and] ¹[933] tenth of his reign [was he] the time died Fiacha Labrainne and the year after it took Eochaidh Mumo kingahip.—Ophratenes^a, seven^a [883] [years and] sixty [were spent] by him in kingahip [*Read*: Ophratanes reigned fifty years.], the time died Eochaidh Mumo. And the year after that, took Aengus Olmuccaid kingahip of Eriu. And died Aengus after that, in the sixth year [and] tenth above twenty in the reign of Ophratenes. In the year after that, took Enda the Silvery the kingahip of Eriu.—Acrasapes^a, forty [*read*: 42 years]. And six^a [841] years [and] ten [were spent] by him in kingahip, the time died Enda the Silvery. And the year after that, took Rotectech the kingahip of Eriu. And Rotectaid died and Sedna took the arch-kingahip of Eriu.—Thonos Concoolerus^a, namely, in [*lit.* from] the Greek, Sardana-^a [821] pallus, a score [of years]: the last Assyrian prince. And in the seventh year of his reign, took Fiacha Finscoitech the kingahip of Eriu. Died Fiacha after that.

k Arbaces, namely, the first king of the Medes, four [years and] twenty. And three years [were spent] by him in kingahip, the time died Munemon and Oilledergoid, son of Munemon, took the kingahip. And four years [and] ten [were spent] by Arbaces in kingahip, the time took Ollam Fodla kingahip of Eriu.—Sosarmus, thirty [years]. And five years [and] ten [were spent] by him in kingahip, the time died Ollam Fodla. And the year after that, took Finachta, son of Ollam Fodla, the kingahip of Eriu.—Mamycus, forty [years]. And six years [were spent] by him in kingahip, the time took Slanoll, son of Ollam Fodla, the kingahip of Eriu. Seven years [and] ten after that, the time took Gede the Great-voiced the kingahip of Eriu.—Cardaces, three [years and] ten. And a year [was spent] by him in kingahip, the time took Fiacha, son of Finachta, the kingahip of Eriu.—Dejoces^a, two [*read*: four years and] fifty. And five years¹ [655]

[k] vo a riže, in can rožab beapnžal, mac Žebe, riže, ocup riče bliaban vo a riže, in can rožab Orlill, mac Slanoill, riže n-Ənenn, ocup coic [bliabna] eričat vo a riže, in can rožab Sırna Saeglač riže n-Ənenn. Coic bliabna vež iar rin, cač Mona-Ərogaibe, a doščair pir Ənenn ocup Ʀomoraič.

k.—¹ Arbaces. ² 28. ³ Sosarmus. ⁴ Mamyus: he precedes Sosarmus.
⁵ Cardaces. ⁶ Dejoces. ⁷ 64.

I Ʀraortər¹, ceičri bliabna ričec. Ocup ceičri bliabna vo a riže, in can rožab Rocedčaid riže n-Ənenn. Ocup irin peččmad bliabain iar rin rožab Əilm, mac Rocedčaid, riže ocup rožab iar rin Žialleab, mac Oilella, ocup rožab iar rin Apc Imlead, mac Əilm.—Cıppərərər², va [bliabain] eričat. Ocup irin veččmad bliabain a riže, rožab Nuaba Ʀındpaił riže n-Ənenn. Ir 'n-a aımpır vočuaid Nabcobon[orop] a m-đairbilin ocup ir 'n-a pe poloirceđ ceampall Solman.—Ařvairger³, pečč [m-bliabna] ričec⁴. Ocup complatup vo ocup vo Nabgabon[orop].—Cır⁵, mac Đair, ceb riž Đerr. Ocup ir leiř abrođair Ʀallabar, idon, riž vo Žennecallagou ocup ružarđar m-broit a đairbilin. Ocup Nuaba Ʀındpaił, ba ri Ənenn andrin.—Campairer⁶, mac Cır, pe raircea Nabgabonarřor⁷, ođč [m-bliabna]. Ocup đrearpriž, mac Airc Imlic, riž i n-a pe.—Đariur, mac⁸ lorcarřer⁹, řé [bliabna] eričat¹⁰. Ocup Eočaiđ Optad, vo řil luřđeđ, P. 12 bmic lča, mio đreogain, i n-a pe. | Ocup Ʀınd, mac đrača, ocup Sebna ind Ařpaiđ, veič m-bliabna a complatup vo.—Serřer¹¹, mac Đair¹², riče [bliaban]. Ocup bar Sebna ind Ařpaiđ i n-a pe. Ocup Simon đreac pe [a] lind. Ocup Đuac, mac Sebna, vu žabail riže.

I.—¹ Phraortes [ph = f]. ² Cyaxares. ³ Astyages. ⁴ 38. ⁵ 30 years are assigned to him. ⁶⁻⁸ Cambyses aiunt ab Hebraeis secundum Nabuchodonosor vocari: sub quo historia Judith, quae Holophernem interfecit, scribitur. ⁹⁻¹¹ filius Hystaspis. ¹² 36. ¹³ Xerxes [filius] Darii.

ma Arcapaner¹, pečč mř.—Arcarřerer² Longemanur³, idon, lampada, cečorča. Ocup ir 'n-a aımpır abđac Đuac, mac Sebna, ocup remir coic riž vo rižair Ənenn ročaič Arcarřerer: idon, Muřeabač đolžrač ocup Enda Đerž, mac Đuac Ʀınd, ocup lužair Iarđonan, mac Sebna ocup Sıřlam, mac Ʀınd, ocup Eočaiđ Uairčear. Ocup ir 'n-a pe rožab Eočaiđ Ʀıabmuine ocup Conainž đeažeglač riže n-Ənenn.—

[were spent] by him in kingship, the time took Berngal, son of Gede, [h] kingship. And twenty years by him in kingship, the time took Oilill, son of Slanoll, the kingship of Eriu. And five [years and] thirty by him in kingship, the time took Sirna Long-lived [*read*, the Reacher] the kingship of Eriu: Five years [and] ten after that, [was fought] the battle of Moin Trogaide, wherein fell the men of Eriu and the Fomorians.

1 Phraortes¹, four years [and] twenty. And four years [were: ^[a. c.] 631] spent] by him in kingship, the time took Rotechtad the kingship of Eriu. And in the seventh year after that, took Eilim, son of Rotechtad, the kingship. And there took [it] after that Giallachad, son of Oilill. And there took [it] after that Art Imlech, son of Eilim.—Cyaxares², two [years and] thirty. And in the tenth year³ [599] of his kingship, took Nuada Findfail the kingship of Eriu. It is in his time went Nebuchodonosor into Babylon and it is in his period was burned the Temple of Solomon.—Astyages⁴, seven [*read*: 8 years and]⁴ [561] twenty [*read*: 30.] And synchronous reigning [was] by him and by Nebuchodonosor.—Cyrus⁵, son of Darius [reigned 30 years], [he was]⁵ [531] the first king of the Persians. And it was by him fell Balthasar⁶, [560] namely, king of the Chaldeans and he took spoil from Babylon. And Nuada Findfail, he was king of Eriu then.—Cambyses⁷, son of Cyrus,⁷ [523] who was called Nebuchodonosor [the Second], eight [years]. And Breasrig, son of Art Imlech, [was] king in his time.—Darius⁸, son of⁸ [486] Hystaspes, six [years and] thirty. And Eochaidh Opthach, of the seed of Lugaid, son of Ith, son of Breogan, [was] in his time. And Finn, son of Brath and Sedna of the Recompense, ten years were [they] in synchronous reigning with him.—Xerxes⁹, son of Darius, a⁹ [466] score [of years: *read* 21 years]. And the death of Sedna of the Recompense [took place] in his time. And Simon the Speckled [was] in [his] time. And Duach, son of Sedna, took the kingship.

11 Artabanus¹, seven months.—Artaxerxes Longimanus², that is,¹ [466] Long-Hand, forty [years]. And it is in his time died Duach, son² [425] of Sedna. And the time of five kings of the kings of Eriu spent Artaxerxes: to wit, Muredach Bolgrach and Enna the Red, son of Duach the Fair and Lugaid Iardonan, son of Sedna and Sirlam, son of Finn and Eochaidh Uairches. And it is in his time took Eochaid Fair[?]-Neck and Conaing Little-Fearing the kingship of Eriu.—

[m] Sēpper², da mī. Ocur Eōcāiθ ocur Conainz i n-a pe.—Seg-
benur⁴, pecc mī. Ocur Eōcāiθ ocur Conainz [i n-a pe].—
Dairiur¹ Nocur, noi [m-bliabna] deg. Ocur pemīr epī riθ do
riθaiθ Epenn pocaiθ: iθon, luθaiθ, mac Eēbeθ Uaircep ocur
Conainz bezeγlac ocur Arc Imleac, mac luθged. Ocur ip
'n-a pe rozab riθe Fiaā, mac Muirebaiz.—Arcarperxep²,
iθon, Memnon⁵, cētopēa [bliaban]. Ocur Oilill Fīno, mac Arc,
i n-a pe, ocur Eōcāiθ, mac Oililla Fīno ocur Airgebmair do
gabail riθe i n-a pe por.—Arcarperxep Ocur⁶, pecc [m-bli-
abna] epīcac⁷. Ocur ip 'n-a aimpīr abbaθ Airgebmair ocur
Duac Lagraθ ocur luθaiθ laigeθ. Ocur Aeb Ruab, mac
babuīrnn, du gabail riθe.

m.—¹ Artabanus.

²⁻³ Artaxerxes Longimanus.

³ Xerxes.

⁴ Sogdianus.

⁵⁻⁶ Artaxerxes . . . Mnemon.

⁶ Artaxerxes, qui et Oehus.

⁷ 26.

m Pēpper Oē¹, cēpī [bliabna]. Ocur ip 'n-a aimpīr abbaθ
Aeb Ruab.—Dairiur² mop, mac Appamīn³, iθon, riθ beγinaθ
Pēpī, oēc⁴ m-bliabna ocur abpoθair la hAlaxancair, mac Pīlip,
iθon, cec pī Dreg. Ocur Dītopba, mac Dīmafī, i n-a pe.—
Alexancair, iθon, cec riθ Dreg, coic⁵ bliabna. Ocur Cimbaeθ,
mac Fīnncain, i n-a pe.—Tolamen⁶, mac lairge⁷, cētopēa
[bliaban]. Ocur Maā Mon[γ]ruab i n-[a] pe.—Ocur
Reccaiθ Riθberz ocur Ugaime mop i n-a pe por.—Tolamen⁸
Plobealbur⁹, oēc [m-bliabna] epīcac. Ocur ip 'n-a aimpīr
abbaθ Ugaime mop. Ocur Laegairpe Lopc pe [a] linn. Ocur
Cobēac Caelpreg ocur Labraib loingreθ du gabail riθe i n-a
pe.—Tolamen¹⁰ Eberγicep¹¹, pecc [m-bliabna] pīcec¹². Ocur ip
'n-a aimpīr abbaθ Labraib loingreθ. Ocur Mozeopb pe [a] linn.
Ocur Aengur Oilill i n-a pe. Ocur Iapainbgleo du gabail riθe.—
Tolamen¹³ Pīlipocur¹⁴, oēc [m-bliabna] deg¹⁵. Ocur Fearcopb i
n-a pe. Ocur Conlla Cupaib-celurγ pe [a] lin. Ocur Con-
ēobap Rob, mac Caθair, a riθe n-Ulaθ pe [a] līno por.

m.—¹ Arses Ochi [filius].

²⁻³ Darius Arsami [filius].

³ 6.

⁴ 6.

⁵⁻⁶ Ptolemæus, Lagi filius.

⁶ Philadelphus.

⁷ Evergetes.

⁸ 26.

⁹ Philopater.

¹⁰ 17.

o Pocolomeur¹ Epīpaner², pīliur Ebīlipocur, epī [bliabna]
pīcec³. Ocur Oilill, mac Conlla, pe [a] līno. Ocur Adamap
Folccain ocur Eōcāiθ Folcleabur du gabail riθe [i n-a pe].—

Xerxes², two months. And Eochaid and Conaing were in his time.—[m] Sogdianus⁴, seven months. And Eochaid and Conaing [were in his, ^{B.C.} 425] time].—Darius Nothus², nine [years and] ten. And the time of ⁴ 425 three kings of the kings of Eriu spent he: to wit, Lugaid, son of ⁴ 406 Eochaid Uairches and Conaing Little-Fearing and Art Imlech, son of Lugaid. And it is in his time took Fiacha, son of Muredach, the kingship.—Artaxerxes², that is, Mnemon, forty [years]. And Oilill⁴ [366] the Fair, son of Art, [was] in his time. And Eochaid, son of Oilill the Fair and Airgedmair took the kingship in his time also.—Artaxerxes Ochus², seven [read: six years and] thirty [read: twenty].⁷ [340] And it is in his time died Airgedmair and Duach Lagrach and Lugaid Laigech. And Aed the Red, son of Badornn, took the kingship.

m Arses Ochi¹, four [read: three years]. And it is in his time died¹ [337] Aed the Red.—Darius the Great², son of Arsames, namely, the last king² [331] of the Persians, eight [read: six] years and fell he by Alexander, son of Philip, that is, the first king of the Greeks. And Dithorba, son of Diman, [was] in his time.—Alexander² [son of Philip], first king of the² [325] Greeks, five years. And Cimbaeth, son of Finntan, [was] in his time.—Ptolemy⁴, son of Lagus, forty [years]. And Macha Red-Hair, in⁴ [285] [his] time [was she]. And Rechtaid Red-arm and Ugaine the Great [were] in his time also.—Ptolemy Philadelphus², eight years² [247] [and] thirty. And it is in his time died Ugaine the Great. And Laegaire Lorc [was] in [his] time. And Cobthach Caelbreg and Labraid Loingsiach took the kingship in his time.—Ptolemy Evergetes², seven [read: six years and] twenty. And it is in his time died² [221] Labraid Loingsiach. And Mog-Corb [was] in [his] time. And Aengus Oilill [was] in his time. And Iarainngleo took the kingship.—Ptolemy Philopater², eight [read: seven years and] ten. And Fer⁷ [204] corb [was] in his time. And Conla Curaid-celurg [was] in [his] time. And Concobar Rod, son of Cathair, [was] in the kingship of Ulster in [his] time also.

o Ptolemy Epiphanes¹, son of Philopater, three [read: four years¹ [180] and] twenty. And Oilill, son of Conla, [was] in [his] time. And Adamar Fair-hair and Eochaidh Flowing-hair took the kingship [in

[●] Tolamenr⁴ Pilamecur⁴, coic [bliabna] erīcat. Ocur Ferzpur Potleleabur i n-a pe. Ocur Aengur Turbeac̄ du gabail riže. Ocur Fīaca, mac Feibliž, arriže n-Ulab.—Tolamenr⁴ Eberzicer⁴, noi [m-bliabna] ričet. Aengur Turmeac̄ i n-a pe. Ocur Conall Collampac̄ ocur Nia Segamain ocur Enba Arigneč̄ du gabail riže.—Tolamenr⁷ Fīrō⁷, rečc [m-bliabna] vež. Crimētann Corcarac̄ i n-a pe, ocur Rugzraibe do gabail riže.—Tolamenr⁴ Alaxa[n]ber⁴, veič [m-bliabna]. Ocur Rugzraibe i n-a pe. Ocur Ecind Admair ocur Dperal bodibac̄ ocur Lužait Luaigne du gabail riže. Ocur Fīac, mac Fīaccon, arriže n-Ulab.—Tolomenr Fīrcon, očc [m-bliabna]. Ocur Congal Clairingneac̄ i n-a pe.—Tolomenr Dioniriur⁴, erīca [bliaban]. Ocur Congal Clairingneac̄ i n-a pe. Ocur Duac̄, balca Dežait, ocur Fīndcac̄, mac baic, a riže n-Ulab. Ocur Cončobar Mael, mac Fūite ocur Cormac, mac Laitiž, i n-a pe for. Ocur ir 'n-a aimpir ežab i[n] cač Cačarva, ocur Cormac, mac Laitiž, a riže n-Ulab až tabairc in cača Cačarva. Ocur Mōcča, mac Murcorab, pe [a] lind.—Cleopacra, idon, in rižan, ocur ir i veožplait Žrež, va bliabain di. Fačcna Fačac̄ i n-a pe.

●.—¹ Ptolemaeus.

² Epiphanes.

³ 24.

⁴ Ptolemaeus.

⁵ Philometor. ⁶ Evergetes [Secundus]. ⁷⁻⁷ Ptolemaeus Phuscon, idemque Soter.

⁸⁻⁸ Ptolemaeus, qui et Alexander. ⁹ Dionysus.

þ luil Serair, idon, cec ri Roman, coic [bliabna]. Ocur Eočait Feibleac̄ i n-a pe, ocur 'n-a aimpir abbač. Ocur Eočait, mac Daire, a riže n-Ulab a complatur ppi hlul. Ocur Eočait Airnem du gabail riže, ocur Eočait Sulbuŕbe, mac Loc, eri bliabna a complatur ppi Eočait Oipeam.—Očcarin Iuzurō, rē [bliabna] coicac̄. Ocur va bliabain do a riže, P. 13a in can rožab Ferzgar, mac Lete, riže n-Ulab. | Ocur ir 'n-a pe abbač Eočait Oipeam. Ocur Ečerrcel, coic bliabna 'n-a pe. Ocur Nuaba Nečc, va raitē. Ocur irin coicēb bliabain vež do riže Očcarin vožab Conaire mor riže n-Epenn ocur vožabarcar Cončobar riže n-Ulab. A n-aen bliabain, mar rin, do rižab Cončobar ocur Conaire. Ocur irin bliabain cecna

his time].—Ptolemy Philometor², five [years and] thirty. And [☉] Fergus Flowing-hair [was] in his time. And Aengus Turbech took, ^[n.c.] [145] the kingship. And Fiacha, son of Feidlech [was] in the kingship of Ulster [in his time].—Ptolemy Evergetes² [the Second], nine² [116] [years and] twenty. Aengus Turmech [was] in his time. And Conall Collamrach and Nis Segamain and Enda the Raider took the kingship [in his time].—Ptolemy Phuscon⁴, seven [years and] ten. ⁴ [99] Crimthann the Conqueror [was] in his time. And Rudraige took the kingship [in his time].—Ptolemy Alexander², ten [years]. And ² [89] Rudraige [was] in his time. And Etind [son] of Admar and Bresal of the Cow-Plague and Lugaid of the Spear took the kingship. And Fiac, son of Fiadcu, [was] in the kingship of Ulster [in his time].—Ptolemy Phuscon³ [reigned again] eight [years]. And ³ [81] Congal Clairingnech [was] in his time.—Ptolemy Dionysus¹, thirty ¹ [51] [years]. And Congal Clairingnech [was] in his time. And Duach, foster-son of Degad and Findcad, son of Bac, [were] in the kingship of Ulster [in his time]. And Conobar the Bald, son of Fuith and Cormac, son of Laitech, [were] in his time also. And it is in his time was fought [*lit.* given] the Civil battle [of Pharsalia]² and Cormac, son ² [49] of Laitech, was in the kingship of Ulster at the fighting [*lit.* giving] of the Civil battle. And Mochta, son of Murcoru, [was] in his time.—Cleopatra, namely, the queen and it is she [was] last ruler of the Greeks, two years [were reigned] by her [when Julius Cæsar became Dictator]². Fachtna the Prophetic [was] in her time. ² [49]

p Julius Cesar¹, namely, the first king of the Romans, five years. ¹ [44] And Eochaid the Hospitable [was] in his time and in his time died he. And Eochaidh Airem, son of Daire, [was] in the kingship of Ulster in synchronous rule with Julius. And Eochaid Airem took the kingship and Eochaid Yellow-eye [*recte*, -heel], son of Loc, [was] three ^[A.D.] years in synchronous rule with Eochaid Airem.—Octavius Augustus² ² [ob. 14] six [years and] fifty. And two years [were spent] by him in kingship, the time took Fergus, son of Leith, the kingship of Ulster. And it is in his time diod Eochaid Airem. And Eterscel [was] five years in his time and Nuada Necht, two quarters [of a year]. And in the fifth year [and] tenth of the reign of Octavius took Conaire the Great the kingship of Eriu and took Conobar the kingship of Ulster. In one year, according to that, were Conobar and Conaire made kings. And in the same year was Eriu divided between the

[P] DO PANBAD EPIU ETER NA COIGEAÐAÐAIB, IDON, CONCOBAR, MAC NEARA, OCUP CAIPPIU NFAFEAR 7 TIGEARNDAÐ TEBBANBAÐ 7 DEBAD, MAC SIN OCUP OILILL, MAC MABAC. OCUP IN BLIABAIN APEIF NA PONDA RIN PUZAB CUCULAINB. OCUP IRIN FEIFEÐ BLIABAIN DEZ DO RIÐE OÐTAPIN UÐURÐ, CEATRA BLIABNA DEZ IARRAN POINB RIN NA COIGEDMAÐ, PUZAB MUIPE: IDON, IRIN CEATRAMAÐ BLIABAIN DEZ DO RIÐE CONAIRE OCUP CONCOBAIR ROGENAIR MUIPE; IDON, EPI [BLIABNA] DEZ BA FLAN DO CHOFNCULAINB ANBFIN. OCUP IRIN CEATRAMAÐ BLIABAIN IAP N-GEIN MUIPE, FLUAIGEB TANA DO CUAILÐNE. AP POLLUP AP RIN ÐURUB' CAERCA TAIN NA [TOGAIB NA] ÐRUFÐNÍ; OPBOIG IF ANBFIN OÐTMAÐ BLIABAIN DEZ DO RIÐE CONAIRE FLUAIGEB TANA DO CUAILÐNE.

¶ SEÐE M-BLIABNA DEZ BA FLAN DO COINCULAINB ANBFIN: IDON, IRA[N] D-ARA BLIABAIN DEZ AP FIDEÐ DO RIÐE OÐTAPIN IUGURÐ, IN FLUAIGEB CETNA. OÐE M-BLIABNA IAP FLUAIGEB TANA DO CUAILÐNE ROGENAIR CPURC OCUP BA FLAN BA BLIABAIN DEZ DO MUIPE ANBFIN. OCUP CETORÐA BLIABAN BA FLAN D'OÐTAPIN 1 N-A RIÐE ANBFIN. OCUP IRIN FEIFEÐ BLIABAIN FIDEÐ DO RIÐE CONAIRE OCUP CONCOBAIR OCUP BA BLIABAIN IAP N-GEIN CPURC CAERBO CUCULAINB. OCUP FEÐE BLIABNA FIDEÐ FAEZUL CHONCULAINB CO RIN. OÐTAPIN UÐURÐ, COIC [BLIABNA] DEZ DO A RIÐE IAP N-GEIN.—TIBER SEXAIR, FEÐE [M-BLIABNA] FIDEÐ'. OCUP FEÐE BLIABNA DEZ DO A RIÐE IN TAN DOCEPAD CPURC. EPI [BLIABNA] EPIÐAC DO CPURC A COLAINB, O GEIN CO CEPAD. OCUP IRIN [IR 1 IN, MS.] BLIABAIN APEF CEPBA CPURC BAR CONCOBAIR: IDON, IRIN OÐTMAÐ BLIABAIN DEZ TIBIR OCUP IRIN FERCADMAÐ BLIABAIN DO A RIÐE CONAIRE AÐBAÐ CONCOBAR. OCUP ABERAIB APAILE AP IRIN M-BLIABAIN [IR 1 IN BLIABAIN, MS.] IAP CEPAD CPURC BAR MUIPE. COIC BLIABNA DO TIBIR A RIÐE IAP M-BAR CONCOBAIR. ÐLAIPIÍ, MAC CONCOBAIR, NOI [M-BLIABNA] A RIÐE N-ULAB. OCUP IRIN COICEÐ BLIABAIN A RIÐE BAR TIBIR.

¶.—! 23.

¶ ÐAIUR CAULICULA, FEÐE [M-BLIABNA]!. OCUP IF 'N-A ANBFIN CEÐ FERIBEANN IN C-[F]OIRCELA LA MATA. OCUP CONAIRE A

five [Provincials]: namely, Concobar, son of Ness and Cairpre the [p] Champion and Tigernach Tedbannach and Dedad, son of Sin and Oilill, son of Madu. And in the year after that division, was born Cuculainn. And in the sixth year [and] tenth of the reign of Octavius Augustus, four years [and] ten after that division of the five [Provincials], was born Mary: namely, in the fourth year [and] tenth of the reign of Conaire and of Concobar was born Mary; that is, three [years and] ten were complete for Cuculainn then. And in the fourth year after the birth of Mary, [took place] the Hosting of the Cattle-foray of Cualgne. It is manifest therefrom that earlier was the Cattle-foray than [the Destruction] of the Palace [of Da Derga]; for it is in the eighth year [and] tenth of the reign of Conaire [took place] the Hosting of the Cattle-foray of Cualgne.

q Seven years [and] ten were complete for Cuculainn then: namely, in the second year [and] tenth above the twentieth of the reign of Octavius Augustus [took place] the same Hosting. Eight years after the Hosting of the Cattle-foray of Cualgne, was born Christ and there were complete two years [and] ten for Mary then. And forty years were complete for Octavius in his reign then. And in the sixth year [and] twentieth of the reign of Conaire and Concobar and two years after the birth of Christ, failed Cuculainn. And seven years [and] twenty the age of Cuculainn to that. Octavius Augustus, five [years and] ten [were spent] by him in kingship after [A. D.] the Nativity.—Tiberius Cesar¹, seven [years and] twenty. And seven¹ [14*] years [and] ten [were spent] by him in kingship, the time suffered Christ. Three [years and] thirty [were spent] by Christ in the body, from Birth to Passion. And in the year after the Passion of Christ [took place] the death of Concobar: that is, in the eighth year [and] tenth of Tiberius and in the sixtieth year of the kingship of Conaire died Concobar. And others say it is in the year after the Passion of Christ [took place] the death of Mary. Five years [were spent] by Tiberius in kingship after the death of Concobar. Glaisni, son of Concobar, nine years [was he] in the kingship of Ulster. And in the fifth year of his reign [took place] the death of Tiberius.

r Caius Caligula¹, seven [years]. And it is in his time [took¹ [37] place] the first writing of the Gospel by Matthew. And Conaire

* A. D. regnal dates are those of the initial years.

[r] compizge ppir.—Claudius, epi [bhabna] dez. Ocur ipin eper bhabain a rize cozail dpuibni Daberz por Conaibe mor, mac Eceppceoil [Eceppirceoil, MS.]. Ocur Irial Glunmar, mac Conaill Cepnaiz, a rize n-Ulab az Tozail dpuibni. Ocur coie bhabna du Tempaiz zan ruz iar Tozail dpuibni. Luzaziz Spriabnberz du gabail rize n-Epenn ocur Irial Glunmar a rize n-Ulab annrin.—Nearo Sexar, pecc [m-bhabna]^r dez. Ocur ip 'n-a aimrip bar Muire Magbalen. Ocur ip 'n-a aimrip comairm Lind-múine ear Liac-múine, idon, loé n-Eacab, ocur comairm Lota Rib, mic Muireba, ear Mag n-Aippen. Ocur Irial Glunmar, mac Conaill, a rize n-Ulab andrin ocur Luzaziz Spriabnberz a rize n-Epenn. Ocur ip 'n-a aimrip po epeab Pedar ocur po viceannab Pol ocur poiloirceb Rosm.—Galua² ocur Piron, idon, a balca, loéa ocur Decillur², epi leibhabna doib.—Uerperianur, noi [m-bhabna]. Ocur ipin coiceb bhabain a rize [éc] lufgeab Spriabnberz. Ocur Concobar Abpabruab do gabail rize i n-a pe; ocur Criméann Nfanar do gabail rize. Ocur in bhabain aepir rize do gabail do, do epeab Andriar apbal.—Eicur, da bhabain do. Ocur Criméann Nfanar i n-a pe.

r.—¹ 3 years and 10 months.
Otho, 3 months; Vitellius, 8 months.

² 13.

²⁻³ Galba, 7 months;

• Domicianur, coie [bhabna] dez. Ocur bar Ipeil Glunmar in bhabain dugab rize. Ocur Fiaca Findamnar du gabail rize, idon, mac Iriail. Ocur ip 'n-a aimrip abbaé Criméann Nfanar. Ocur Cairbri Cindéab i n-a pe. Ocur Fearabaé Findpeccnaé, pecc bhabna a complatur ppir. Ocur Moran, mac Maín, i n-a pe. Ocur da bhabain aepir rize du gabail do Fearabaé, domarbab Tomar Apbal.—Near[u]u, idon, bhabain. Ocur ip 'n-a aimrip porcorib Eofn in Sorcela, idon, ipin peccnaé bhabain a rize Fearabaiz Findpeccnaiz.—Troianur, noi [m-bhabna] dez. Ocur ipin eper bhabain a rize abbaé Eofn, ocur ipin eper bhabain dez do rize Fearabaiz [Find]peccnaiz. Clemenr Papa do batub i n-a pe. Ocur Fiacaé Finn a rize n-Ulab por. Ocur ip 'n-a aimrip abbaé Fearabaé Finn[peccnae]. Ocur Fiacaé Finn, mac Daize, du gabail rize n-Epenn i n-a

[was] in synchronous rule with him.—Claudius,² three years [and] [r] ten. And in the third year of his reign, [took place] the Destruction ^{A.D.} of the Palace of Da Derga against Conaire the Great, son of Etersceol. ^{41} And Irial the Knead, son of Conall Cernach, [he was] in the kingship of Ulster at the Destruction of the Palace [of Da Derga]. And five years for Tara without a king, after the Destruction of the Palace [of Da Derga]. Lugaid Red-Stripe took the kingship of Eriu and Irial the Knead [was] in the kingship of Ulster then.—Nero Cesar,³ seven ^{54} [years and] ten. And it is in his time [took place] the death of Mary Magdalen. And it is in his time [happened] the eruption of the Pool of the Hedge over the Grey [Plain] of the Hedge, namely, Loch Neagh and the eruption of the Lake of Rib, son of Muired, over Magh-Airfen. And Irial the Knead, son of Conall [Cernach, was] in the kingship of Ulster then and Lugaid Red-Stripe in the kingship of Eriu. And it is in his time was Peter crucified and Paul beheaded and Rome burned.—Galba and Piso,³ namely, his fosterling, Otho⁴ and ^{68} Vitellius⁵, three half-years [were reigned] by them.—Vespasian⁶, nine ^{69} [years]. And in the fifth year of his reign, [took place the death] of Lugaid Red-Stripe. And Concobar Red-Eyebrow took the kingship in his time and Crimthann Nianair took the kingship. And the year after kingship was assumed by him, was crucified Andrew, the Apostle.—Titus⁷, two years [were reigned] by him. And Crimthann ^{79} Nianar [was] in his time.

⁸ Domitian¹, five [years and] ten. And the death of Irial the ^{81} Knead [took place in] the year he took the kingship. And Fiacha Findamnas took the kingship, namely, the son of Irial. And it is in his time died Crimthann Nianar. And Cairbre Cat-Head [was] in his time. And Feradach Finnfechtnach [was] seven years in synchronous rule with him. And Moran, son of Man, [was] in his time. And two years after the taking of kingship by Feradach was slain Thomas, the Apostle.—Nerva², one year. And it is in his time ^{96} wrote John the Gospel, namely, in the seventh year of the reign of Feradach Finnfechtnach. Trajan³, nine years [and] ten. And in ^{98} the third year of his reign, died John and in the third year [and] tenth of the reign of Feradach [Finn]fechtnach. Pope Clement was drowned⁴ in his time. And Fiatach the Fair [was] in the kingship ^{100} of Ulster also. And it is in his time died Feradach Finn[fechtnach]. And Fiatach the Fair, son of Daig, took the kingship of Eriu in his

[s] pe. Ocur Fiatac Finsalac do gabail nize n-epenn por.—
 P. 13^b Adrianur, idon, bliabain ap piete. Ocur ip 'n-a aimpur
 atnugub Iapuralem, ocur bar Fiataiz Finnalaz la hElm,
 mac Connrac, ocur Elm do gabail nize. Ocur ip 'n-a pe
 bogab Tuatal Teactmar nize n-epenn.—Antonur, da [bli-
 abain] piete a compize do Tuatal. Ocur ip 'n-a pe tugab
 piagail na Cape gurpa Cipreazib ocur potaibbes in Dopoma.
 Ocur Mal, mac Rocraibe, i n-a pe.

‡ Marcur Annoni[n]ur noi [m-bliabna] bez. Ocur Ferolsmo
 Redtmar i n-a pe. Ocur Cetaip Mor i n-a pe. Ocur Conn
 Cedcatac du gabail nize.—Annoni[n]ur Commadur, tri [bli-
 abna] bez. Ocur ipin coiced bliabain a nize tugab cat Muize
 Lena, aic apocair Moz Nuadab. Da bliabain iappin cat pin
 Muize Lena, atocair Conn Cedcatac a Tuait Ampoir la
 Tibraibe Tipeac, la nize Ulab. Conaire, mac Moga Lama,
 i n-a pe. Ocur Art Aenfer du gabail nize.—Pertinax¹
 Se[ne]x, pecc mi'.—Severur Porcinax², oec [m-bliabna] bez
 a complatur ppi hArt Agaman, mac Fiatac Finn, a nize
 n-Ulab.—Aurilianur, pecc [m-bliabna]. Ocur cat Cind-
 Abrao pia maccaib Conaire, mic Moga, idon, na tri Cair-
 ppi. Ocur por Lugaib, mac Con, aic apocair Nemid, mac
 Spaircinn, la Cairppi Rizepoda, ocur, do near abraile, la
 hEogan, mac Oilella. Cat Muize Mucpuma Dia-darvain pia
 Lugaib, mac Con, [aic] apocair Art, mac Cufnd ocur pecc
 meic Oilella Oluim. Lugaib Laga, pobit Art a Tuplad Art.
 benne brite, pobit Eogan, mac Oilella. Lugaib, mac Con,
 du gabail nize.

‡.—¹⁻¹ Aelius Pertinax, 6 months.

² Severus, 19 years.

* Sub hujus [Pii I] episcopatu frater ipsius, Hermes, librum scripsit, in quo
 mandatum continetur, quod ei praecepit angelus Domini, cum veniret ad eum in
 habitu Pastoris, ut sanctum Pascha die dominico celebraretur (*Liber Damasi pon-
 tificialis (spurius)*).

Licet nos idem Pascha praedicta [Dominica] die celebremus, quia tamen quidam

time. And Fiatach Findalach took the kingship of Eriu also.—[s] Adrian⁶, a year above twenty. And it is in his time [was] the, ^[A.D.] ^[117] renewal of Jerusalem and the death of Fiachach Findalach by Elim, son of Connra and Elim took the kingship. And it is in his time assumed Tuathal the Acceptable kingship of Eriu.—Antoninus⁶, ^[136] two [years and] twenty in cotemporary sovereignty with Tuathal. And it is in his time was brought the Rule of the Easter to the Christians⁶ and was exacted the Boromean Tribute. And Mal, son of Bocraide, [was] in his time.

† Marcus Antoninus¹, nine [years and] ten. And Fedlimid the¹ ^[161] Law-giver [was] in his time. And Cathair the Great [was] in his time. And Conn the Hundred-Battled took the kingship.—Antoninus [*read* Aelius Aurelius] Commodus², three [years and] ten. ^[180] And in the fifth year of his reign was fought [*lit.* given] the battle of Magh Lena, a place where fell Mog Nuadad. Two years after that battle of Magh Lena, fell Conn the Hundred-Battled in Tuath-Amrois by Tibraide Tirech, [namely] by the king of Ulster. Conaire, son of Mogh Lama, [was] in his time. And Art the Solitary [*lit.* Sole Man] took the kingship.—Pertinax Senex², seven months.—Severus² ^[193] Pertinax², eight [years and] ten, in cotemporary sovereignty with Art Agaman, son of Fiatach the Fair, in the kingship of Ulster.—Aurelian⁴, seven years. And the battle of Cenn-Abtrad [was gained]⁴ ^[211] by the sons of Conaire, son of Mog, namely, the three Cairpris. And [it was gained] over Lugaid, son of Cu,—a place where fell Nemid, son of Stripe-Head, by Cairpre Long-Arm, or [*and, MS.*], according to others, by Eogan, son of Oilill. The battle of Magh Mucruma [was gained] on Thursday, by Lugaid, son of Cu, [a place] where fell Art, son of Conn and seven sons of Oilill Olum. Lugaid Laga, slew he Art on the Hill of Art. Benne Brit, slew he Eogan, son of Oilill. Lugaid, son of Cu, took the kingship.

inde dubitarunt, ad corroborandas animas eorum eidem Hermæ angelus Domini in habitu Pastoris apparuit et præcepit ei, ut Pascha die Dominica ab omnibus celebraretur (*Epistola [spuria] Pii I ad Justum episcopum*).

Hermes scripsit librum qui dicitur *Pastor*, in quo præceptum angeli continet, ut Pascha die dominico celebraretur (Beda, *Chronicon*, sub Antonino Pio, A.D. 139–61).

1.

■ Nin, mac del, roga na rið,
Oirbepc a blab, 'r a buain bpið,
A zeglî ba blabab bep,
Cec ri in domain co dilep.

2.

Pîci ocup bliabain bliabaz
Do Nin a zein Abraçaim :
Linn ap mebar zan merblab,
'N a lebaip 'z a lanberbab.

3.

Trî pîci bliaban bpeçba
Dhaip Abraçaim oipeçba
Nepcib abbrofloiç pa bloib
Az cecç Paççaloin porççloin.

4.

En bliabain cepc pe comol
Suil duçab porç Paççalon :
Doçuaiç znai ip beççail zo m-blab,
Az cepçbail noi ba nepçmar.

5.

Nînfap, mac Nin, nîa zo nepc,
'N-a peapçð bliabain biçcepç,
Puaiç apçapç ðeapa ip babba
Mac Seapa co pean banba.

1.

v Paççalon, Nînfap nepc nîa,
Dîap bpiçmar zo m-buain pecað ;
Nî ba paibpiaçail u a plaç,
Re haen bliabain abbaçpac.

1.

■ Ninus, son of Belus, choice of the kings,
 Illustrious his fame and his firm strength,
 His branching splendour with different good customs,
 The first king of the world legitimately.

2.

Twenty famous [years] and a year
 [Were ruled] by Ninus at the birth of Abraham :
 A complement that is certain, without deceptive fame,
 In its length being full-certified.

3.

Three score of years diversified
 [Were passed] of the age of Abraham eminent

At the coming of Parthalon

4.

One year exact was in completion
 Before a port received Parthalon
 Found he
 In managing a ship was he powerful.

5.

Ninias, son of Ninus, a champion with power,
 In his sixth year ever—just
 Received he
 The son of Ser with old Banba.

1.

▼ Parthalon, Ninias powerful hero—
 A vigorous pair with abiding guilt ;
 It was not a deceptive rule [that arose] from their destruc-
 In one year died they. [tion,—

2.

[v] O bar Pappaloin pprimba,
O baiſ Abraim oillmilla,
A luſ gan luibi map capuſo
Coic coic up ar oécmobaib.

3.

O bar Abraim fuair onoir
Ŷo p' claidib clann Pappaloin,
Ni boét blað, ip blað nac bpeſ,
A peét, oécmoba, ip aen.

4.

Mamfntur pa mop aſ,
'N-a riſ Aſarba implan;
Ŷaé oipeét robai ip beéta
Fai aſ coiteet in caimleéta.

.5.

Da bliabain, tpi deid demin,
O'n tam ſo ceét cpiat Nemib;
Ip labpa naé lomap cop,
banba polam aſ Finnéan.

1.

w Marailur, po bo mop blað,
Aſ ceét do Nemib neſtmap:
Arum glan, ſaé tpi o capba,
'N-a pi abbal Aſarba.

.2.

Nai m-bliabna ocur ceet gan coll,
O ceatc Nemib na niamglont—
ba plaſ 'r ba dié baéé bambal—
Co tam cpié laééba O-Liaéan.

2.

[v] From the death of Parthalon the leader,
 [And] from the death of Abraham very distinguished,
 [Eriu] lay without herbage ? like
 Five [by] five full years above eighty.

3.

From the death of Abraham who got honour,
 Until were smitten the posterity of Parthalon,
 Not narrow the fame, it is fame that is not falsehood ;
 Seven, eighty [years] and one.

4.

Mamithus with [*lit.* under] great felicity,
 He was the absolute Assyrian king ;
 Every preeminence and goodly deed was
 With him at the coming of the plague-destruction.

5.

Two years, thrice ten certain,
 From the Plague to the coming of the hero Nemed ;
 It is a saying that endures not disturbance,—
 Banba [was] deserted at [the coming of] Fintann.

1.

w Manchaleus, whose fame was great,
 At the coming of Nemed the powerful,
 Clear the narration, each land profited,
 He was the mighty Assyrian king [*lit.* in his king].

2.

Nine years and a hundred without deceit,
 From the coming of Nemed of the heroic actions—
 It was a plague and it was a destruction—
 To the plague of the heroic districts of Ui-Liathian.

3.

[w] Arghatruar, flait feibil,
 Ag coibeét cairn epiait Nemid;
 Docuir gac conair fo cloind,
 I' ag cogail Tóir Condinç.

4.

Coica i' ba bliabain co m-blaib,
 O caimleét Nemid neptmar:
 Ni cor airni re fogra
 Du r'gab Slaine ren Fhobla.

5.

Amencer, ba maít a mor,
 Ag coibeét Fep m-bolg m-blaðmor:
 Dabai gan airbriç abbaib,
 'N-a airbriç of Ararbaib.

1.

x Trída 'r a ceatuir 'nar'clob,
 Flatur [na] Fep m-bolg m-blaðmor:
 Luét na cupaide, i' beét in bann,
 Ag teét Tuata de Danann.

2.

Ag teét Tuata de Danann
 Do banba v'a buantaball,
 belocur, ba epom carba,
 Of fann fobglar Ararba.

3.

Noða, oét bliabna, gan bpon
 Remeap Tuata Danann, bpead mor;
 Ni bpeç, acé i' beét a fab,
 I' cec co cept i' coicab.

3.

[w] Ascataides, persevering prince,
 [Reigned] at the coming of the plague of the chief Nemed;
 Who placed every path under [the sway of his] posterity,
 And [reigned he] at the destruction of the Tower of Conang.

4.

Fifty and two years with fame,
 From the Plague-destruction of Nemed powerful—
 It is not obliquity of computing to proclaim [it]—
 Until Slaine occupied ancient Fodla.

5.

Amyntes, good was his greatness,
 At the coming of the Fir-Bolg of great fame,
 Was he without vast power
 The arch-king [*lit.* in his arch-king] over the Assyrians.

1.

x Thirty and four [years], in which was heard
 The rule of [the] Fir-Bolg of great fame:
 The folk of the coracles, eventful is the destruction,
 At the coming of the Tuatha de Danann.

2.

At the coming of the Tuatha de Danann
 To Banba to permanently occupy it [*lit.* for its permanent
 Belocus, it was a weighty advantage, occupation],
 [Reigned] over the green-swarded Assyrian slope.

3.

Ninety, eight years without sorrow,
 [Was] the space of the Tuatha de Danann, great the prospect:
 Not false, but eventful is its duration,
 It is a hundred exactly and fifty.

4.

[X]

P. 14 a

Mecapailiur ba lur apb ad,
 Ag tebc mac Mileb m-bictngarb :
 |Ogla ruil ba bregba,
 Do ril Aruir oiregba.

5.

Sebc cec tpi bliadna blabais,
 Fice o pprimcebc Parcalain,
 Jan gabail ne plogarc pleas,
 Du gabail mor mac Mileb.

6.

Cuiç riza, ríde, rir zar,
 O Mecapailiur agamar—
 Dream nar' caineab ne cruar lib—
 Re n-aircam puar co paer Nin.
 Nin, mac.

4.

[x] Metarailius, distinguished the felicity,
 [Reigned he] at the coming of the sons ever-fierce of Miled :

Of the distinguished Assyrian seed.

5.

Seven hundred, [and] three years famous
 [And] twenty from the first coming of Parthalon,
 Without occupation by a speared host [was Eriu]
 Until the great occupation of the sons of Miled.

6.

Five kings [and] twenty, knowledge brief,
 From Metarailius of great felicity—
 Folk that for fierceness are not lamented by ye—
 [Are] to be counted up to noble Ninus.

Ninus, son, etc.

INDEX VERBORUM. (III.)

[Roman capitals (A, B) respectively denote the A and B Texts, pp. 278 to 316;
Roman letters and Arabic figures (thus, d, u 4) refer to the sections
and verses.]

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 a6, B x 4.
 A6a, B a.
 Abam, A b; B o; -aim (g.), B a.
- Abamar, B o.
 abbail, B w 5; -al, B w 1.
 abbat, A e; B o, d, f, g, h, i, j, k,
 m, n, p, q, s; acb-, A e, f.
 abbatabar, B f, h; -cpac, B v 1.
 abepaib, B q.
 abnoploig, B u 3.
 Abmar, B d.
 abpaili, B t.
 Abpianur, B a.
 Aeb, B m, n; -ba (g.), B h.
 aen (num.), A e; B o, d, l, p, v 1, 3;
 -mab, A h; B o, d.
 aenac, A o.
 Aengur, B h, j, n, o.
 aer, B d; -ra (g.), B d; -re (g.), B i.
 aer-bana, B h.
 Aepaico, B b; -aig, B c.
 a5 (ab.), B v 4.
 a5 (prep.), A a; B b, e, o, r, u 3, 4,
 v 4, w 1, 3, 5, x 1, 4.
 a5a(mar), B a, b.
 A5namain (g.), B f; A5no-, A b;
 B f.
 Ahopa, B g.
 aib6, B f.
 aige (a5, ac and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.),
 B b.
 Ailil, A h.
 aimrip, A d, h; B g, l, m, n, o, p,
 r, s.
 ain, A e.

- Ամսոն, շ ը.
 հանո, շ ց.
 արերոց, շ ք 5.
 արերոց, շ ք 5; -ցօ, շ յ.
 արեամ, շ ք 6.
 Արեթաթ, շ զ.
 Արեմ, շ ք.
 ո-Արթեն, շ ք.
 Արցեաթամ, շ ց.
 Արցեծար, շ ք.
 Արցեթօ, շ յ; -թօ, շ օ.
 արոմ (ց.), շ ք 4.
 Արտ (ց.), շ 1, ք, զ.
 ար, լ ա; շ ա 3; -ր (ց.), լ օ; -րաթ, լ ա.
 Արրա, շ ք.
 ար, շ զ.
 Արամ, շ օ.
 Ալաքանար, լ զ; -ծեր, շ օ; -ար, շ, ք.
 Ալբանա, շ ք.
 Ալա, շ ա.
 Ալոթ, շ ք.
 Ալոմար, շ ք.
 Ալծար, շ օ.
 Ամբրոյ (ց), լ ց.
 Ամենք, շ ը, ք 5.
 ան (art. acc.), լ ա, օ.
 Ամբրար, շ ք.
 անքան (i and art.), շ ք.
 անքան, լ ը, ք; շ 1, ք, զ, ք.
 ան (i and pr. suf. 3 s. neut.), շ լ.
 անքան, շ 1, զ, ք.
 Անգոմար, շ ա.
 Անգոմար Կոմար, շ զ.
 արթաթ, շ ք, շ.
 ար (ab.), շ ա.
 ար (prep.), լ ա, օ, օ, ը, ց, ք; շ ա, օ, զ, յ, զ, ա, ք, յ 2.
 ար- (i n-), շ ք, օ.
 ար(օր), շ ք; ար(րոմ) լ ա, ք.
 արա (ala), լ ա, օ, ք; շ օ, ը, զ.
- Արաթաթ, շ օ.
 արաթ, շ 1.
 արաթ (-ի), շ զ.
 Արաթար, շ զ.
 Արամ, շ օ.
 Արծար, շ ք.
 արծ, շ ք 4.
 արք, շ ց.
 արքար, շ ա 5.
 Արմենք, շ զ.
 արա (ala), շ օ.
 Արոմար, շ զ.
 արթաթ, շ 1.
 Արթամ, շ ք.
 Արտ, շ 1, ք, զ.
 Արթարք, շ ք.
 Արթարք, շ ք; -թարք, շ ք.
 արս, շ ք 1.
 ար (vb.), լ ա, օ; շ ա, ք, օ, օ, ք, զ, յ 2.
 ար (prep.), լ օ; շ ք.
 Արարարար, շ ց.
 Արարա, լ ք, օ; շ օ, յ, յ 4, ք 1, ք 2; -արաթ, լ օ; շ ք 5.
 Արարար, շ օ, զ.
 Արարար, շ 1.
 Արարար, շ ք 3.
 Արա, շ ք.
 արո (րոմ), շ զ.
 արա (արաթ: a and art. d. p.), շ ը.
 Արս, շ օ; Արս, շ ք 4.
 արա, լ ա, ք; արար, շ ք, օ; -ար, շ ք, օ.
 արար (ց.), լ ը; շ ք.
 արսսս շ ք; (h)արսսսսսսս, լ օ; -սսս, լ օ.
 ար (ba), շ ա, ք.
 ար, շ օ, 1, 1, ք, զ, յ 1, ք 1, ք 2, 5, ք 2, 4.
 արաթ, շ ք.
 արաթ, շ 1; արաթար, շ օ.

- babba, v u 5.
 babuirynn (g.), v m.
 bagna, v e.
 (bo)bai, v a; (da)bai, v w 5; (no)bai,
 A b, c, d, e; v v 4; (no)babar,
 A a, e.
 baio (g.), A d; v o.
 bailleur, v e.
 banba, v v 5, x 2.
 bann, v x 1.
 bar, A b, g; v e, d, f, g, h, i, l, a,
 r, s, v 2, 3; bar (f), v y 2.
 batub, v a.
 beageglad, v m; beç-, v m.
 bean, v a, b; ben, v a.
 beapa, v u 5.
 beapngal, v k.
 beata, A e; v a.
 beóc, v x 1, 3; -ca, v v 4; beóc-
 bail, v u 4.
 beil, v e; bel, v u 1.
 bel-ocaince, v h.
 belocour, v g, x 2; -ocour, v e.
 benne, v t.
 beocairg, v f.
 ber, v u 1.
 bet, A a.
 becillur, v r.
 (bo)bi, v b.
 bibla, A a.
 (no)bit, v t.
 bit(cepc), v u 5; bitngarb, v x 4.
 blab, v u 1, 4, v 3, w 1, 5, x 1;
 blab (d.), v w 4.
 blabairg, v u 2, x 5; menblab, v u 2.
 bliabam (n.), A a, b, c, d, e, f, h;
 v g, h, i, k, p, s, u 2, 4; (d.), A d,
 e, f, g; v o, d, e, f, g, h, j, l, p,
 q, r, s, t, u 5; (ac.), v v 1; (dual),
 v f, h, i, o, p, q, v 5, w 4.
 bliaban (g. p.), A a, b, c, d, e, h;
 v d, e, q, u 3.
- bliabna (g. s.), v i; (n. p.), A a, b, c,
 d, e, f, g, h; v f, h, i, j, k, l, m,
 p, r, s, w 2, x 3, 5.
 bloib, v u 3; -aib, v u 1.
 bo (vb.), v h, w 1.
 bobibad, v e.
 boignad, v m.
 boroma, v a.
 brac, v h; -ca, (g.), v l.
 bnead, v l.
 bneapngis, v l.
 bneg, v v 3, x 3; -gta, v u 3, x 4.
 bneogan, v h; -ain, (g.), v i, l.
 bner, v g; -re, (g.), v g.
 bneral, v o.
 bnetain, v b.
 bngis, v u 1; -gmar, v v 1.
 bnileic, v h.
 bnrc, v t.
 bnrcib, v l.
 bnron, v x 3.
 bnruibni (g.), v p, r.
 bnruig, v f.
 buain, v a, v 1, u 1; -anicaball,
 v x 2.
- Caebneg, v a
 Caillcula, v r.
 Cam (g.), v a.
 Cam, v a.
 (nar')caineab, v x 6.
 abroðair, v l, n, t; borðair, v g, k.
 Cairbri, v h, s.
 Cairbriur, v k.
 Cairppri, v p, t.
 roðair, A b; v m.
 Cal, v e.
 Callaba, v o.
 Cam, v b, c.
 Campairer, v l.
 Canban, v o.

- Capn Ua-Nerd, 2 g.
 carufo, 2 v 2.
 carc, 2 a.
 cat, 2 e, 5, h, i, k, o, t; -ca (g.),
 2 e.
 catair, 1 d.
 Cačarba, 2 e.
 cačair, 2 a, t.
 Cačair (g.), 2 n.
 Ce, 2 i.
 ceapb, 2 a.
 Cearmaba (g.), 2 h.
 Cearmna, 2 i.
 ceacair, 2 x 1.
 ceacra (num.), 2 p.
 ceacraime (g. s.; n. p.), 2 i.
 ceacramab, 1 a, e, f, h; 2 f, p.
 ced (ord.), 2 a, l, r.
 Ceboacab, 2 t.
 Cém, 2 h.
 Ceinnrimbain, 2 g.
 ceic (ord.), 2 e.
 ceicre, 2 o; -ri, 2 e, f, h, k, l.
 cenei, 2 b.
 Cernaba (g.), 2 h.
 ceob, 2 h.
 ceoc, 2 u 4, x 3; bíeo-, 2 u 5.
 ceoab, 2 a; ceoba (g.), 2 a; do-
 ceoab, 2 a.
 Ceppair, 1 e.
 ceoc (card.), 1 b, o, d; 2 b, w 2, x 2, 5;
 (ord.) 1 a, b, e, e, f, h; 2 a, e, d,
 f, g, k, n, p, u 1; -aib, 1 a, e,
 e, f, g, h; 2 d.
 ceocna (ord.), 1 a, d, e; (same) 1 a;
 2 a, p, a.
 ceocpóa, 1 b; 2, d, e, i, j, k, m, n,
 a; -óc, 1 a, d, e; 2 e, f, h, i.
 cecri, 2 l, n.
 Cimaic, 2 e.
 Cimbaec, 1 d; 2 n.
 Cimbé, 2 e.
- Cimbóab, 2 v.
 cinn, 2 e.
 Cín, 2 l.
 Cinnreppre, 2 l.
 Cínne, 1 h.
 claidé, 2 v 3.
 Clairingneab, 2 e.
 clann, 2 v 3; clainne (p.), 2 h.
 poclara, 2 e.
 Claudiur, 2 r.
 pocleóc, 2 a.
 Clemenr, 2 a.
 (nar')clod, 2 x 1.
 clodem, 1 f.
 Cleopacra, 2 o.
 cloind, 2 w 2.
 Cnamroir, 2 e.
 co (conj.), 1 b; 2 f; co n-, 1 b;
 2 b.
 co (prep.), 1 b, e, d, e, f, h; 2 a,
 u 1, 5, w 2, x 6; co m-, 2 w 4;
 co n-, 2 f.
 co(cepc), 2 x 2.
 Cobcáb, 2 n.
 coic, 1 a, b, c, d, e, g, h; 2 c, e, f,
 g, h, i, k, m, n, o, p, q, r, s; v 2;
 -ca, 1 a, e; 2 d, w 4; -cab, 2 x 3;
 -caic, 1 a; -caic, 1 b, c; 2 e, k, p;
 -ceb, 1 e, f; 2 f, h, i, p, q,
 r, t.
 coigeababab, 2 p.
 coigeabab (g. p.), 2 p.
 Coimbi, 1 e.
 Choineulamb (d.), 2 p, a.
 Coirpri, 1 h.
 colamb, 2 a.
 coll, 2 w 2.
 Collampab, 2 e.
 complatur. 2 l, p, a.
 comol, 2 u 4.
 comraigib, 2 b.
 comrige (d.), 2 r, a.

- Con (g.), в т; Conn, в т.
 Conaig (g.), в з, м, w з.
 conair, в w з.
 Conaire, в p, q, r.
 Conall, в o; -all (g.), в r,
 Concobair, в d, f, h; в n, o, p, q, r;
 -air (g.), в o; в a.
 Chonculamb (g.), в a.
 Congal, в o.
 conib, в a b.
 conig, в d; conn-, в h.
 Conmael, в i; -mail (g.), в i.
 Conna, в o; Conna Cupair-
 celurg, в n.
 Connrad (g.), в a.
 cop, в v б, w 4.
 Copand, в f; -and (g.), в d.
 Copmac, в d; в o; -aic (g.), в g, h.
 Corcparad, в o.
 corin (co and art.), в z, g; в d.
 Crebne, в h.
 criac, в v б.
 crió, в w 2.
 Crimcann, в o, r, a.
 Criuc, в o, z, h; в a; -raigib, в a.
 Críctin, в h.
 crodab, в z, h; (do) o-, в r; (no) o-,
 в f; в r.
 cruic, в a.
 (do)cuair, в f; в l,
 Cuculamb, в p, q.
 cuice (co and pr. suf. 3 s. fem.), в o.
 cuir, в h; в x б; -geb, в d.
 Cullinn, в h.
 Cumb (g.), в g; в t.
 docuir, в w з.
 Cuir, в h.
 cuma, в a.
 cumbac, в b, o; (no)cumbaigeb,
 в a.
 cupairib, в x 1.
 Cup, в o.
 v' (de, di), в b, o, d, z, j, u з, x з.
 v' (do), в a, o, q.
 va (ca), в d.
 va (num.), в a, b, o, d, e, z, h; в a,
 b, o, e, z, g, h, i, k, l, m, o, p, q,
 r, s, t, v б, w 4, б.
 (ni)bab (cac), в d.
 baeb, в w 2.
 Bagda, в h.
 Baige (g.) в a.
 bail, в g.
 Bail-lbnu, в o.
 Bair, в l.
 Bairne, в o, d, h; в p; -rre, в a.
 Bairiur, в m, n.
 balca, в o, r.
 bambal, в w 2.
 Banoinne, в h.
 Bariur, в l.
 Baprellur, в i.
 Baub, в i.
 be (be and pr. suf. 3 s. masc. or neut.),
 в a b.
 (do)beadair, в z, h.
 beabair, в f; -air, в o, h.
 beo (num.), в o, d, e, z, g, h.
 beo m-, в h.
 Bece, в g.
 beomab, в o, l; -mair, в d, f; bead-,
 в d.
 Bedab, в p.
 beoflaócур, в g.
 bez (card.), в o, d, e, z, g, h, i, j, k,
 m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t.
 Degair, в o.
 deió, в a, b, h; в o, v б; -ig, в o.
 deió m-, в h, l.
 deigimac, в n.
 deireab, в a, o, e.
 Delbaet, в h; -eit (g.), в h.
 demin, в v б.
 denam, в a.

θεοπλατα, A b; θεοπλαιτ, B o.
 Θεοτα, B h.
 θερβα, A d; (lan)θερβαδ, B u 2.
 Θερθ, B, m.
 θι (prep.), B d.
 θι (do and pr. suf. 3 s. fem.) B o.
 θια (do and rel.), B h.
 Δια-βαρβαίν, B i, t.
 Διανοεότ, B h.
 θιαρ, B v 1.
 θιβ (card.), A c.
 θιβ (θι and pr. suf. 3 pl.), A d.
 (no)θιθεσσαναδ, B r.
 θιcup, B g.
 θιλερ, B u 1.
 θιλινδ, B b; -nn, A b.
 Θιμδίν (g.), B n.
 Θιονερ, B k.
 Θιονιριур, B o.
 θино, B a.
 θит, B u 2.
 Θιτόρηβα, B n.
 θο (prep.), A a, h; B a, b, d, e, k, a,
 s, u 2, w 1, x 4.
 θο (do and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.), B c, g,
 h, i, j, k, l, p, q, r.
 θο (de, θι), A a, b, h; B a, c, h, l, m,
 p, q, s.
 θαβαи (vbl. pcle.), B w 5; θοβαи, B a;
 θο баcуб, B s; θοби, B b;
 θοcεpαδ, B q; θοcηοδαδ, B r;
 θοδουαи, A f; B i; θοcуиp, B w 3;
 θοδεαcαиδ, A f, h; θο θиcуиp, B g;
 θοpоllαmηαρcαиp, A e;
 θοpуαиp, B u 4; θαγαδ, A b;
 θογαδ, B d, i, j, s;
 θογαβαи, B c, e, h, m, o, p, r, s;
 θογαβαpαp, B p; θοmαηηβαδ,
 B s; θο ηαηβαδ, B p;
 θο ηιγαδ, B h, p; θοpоηαδ, B c;
 θο pεpиβαδ, A a; θο cεότ, B g;
 θο cиηpαи, A e.

θοότ, B v 3.
 θοόtum, A f, h; B f.
 θοиb, (θο and pr. suf. 3 p.), B r.
 θοmαиm, B d, e.
 θοmαη, A a; B b; -αи (g.), A h; B c,
 e, u 1; -un, A a.
 Θοmιcиaиy, B a.
 θο'n (de иη), B j.
 θpεαδ, B x 3.
 θpεαm, B x 6.
 θυ (do, prep.), B r.
 θυ (do, vbl. pcle.), θυγαδ, B i, s;
 θυ γαβαи, B i, l, m, n, o, p, r,
 s, t, u 4.
 Θuaδ, B l, m, o.
 θυиeβαc, A b.

 e (pr. pers. 3 s. masc.), A a, d, h; B a,
 b, c, e, i.
 Eαβeηβα, B c; -ηpαδ, A a; Eβpαηθε,
 A a.
 η-εαδαδ, B r.
 Eαδίηe, B h.
 Eαlam, B c; -mиδa, B c.
 eαpcoиb, A g; -cοβαηθε (g.), A h.
 Eβep, B c, d, e, f, i; -иp (g.), B f, l.
 Eβepγιcεp, B n, o.
 Eβιλιpocуp, B o.
 Ecbeδ (g.), B i, m.
 Eόcηa, B d.
 Eδαиp, B d.
 Eδγocαδ, B i.
 eδ, A a, g, h.
 Eιиm, B l.
 ap(εиp), B p, r, s.
 eиpиθε, A h; B a; -βeη, A c; eиpηeη,
 B a; eиpиβeη, A e.
 Eιcήpια, B i.
 Eλαδaη, B g.
 ele, B a.
 ηEιиm, B a.

Eica, v d.
 en, v u 1.
 Emaru, A e; Eamna (g.), A d.
 Eua, v j, m, e, u 1; Eua, A d.
 Enoch, v a; -og, v b.
 Enot, v a.
 Eobad, A d, e, h; v g, h, i, j, l, m,
 e, p; Eodo, v i; -ou, A d.
 Eogan, v t.
 Eoin, A e; v a.
 Eopair, v b.
 Eripaner, v o.
 Ereamon, v i.
 Erc, v g.
 Eri, A b; Eriu, v p; -rienn (g.),
 A d, h; v f, h, i, k, l, m, r;
 (d.), A b; (ac.), A h; -riinn (d.),
 v d, e, g, i.
 Erne, v i.
 er, v j; (an)er, v a; ere, v d.
 Eppain, v e, h; Erbaine (g.), A b.
 Eppu, v o.
 erp (arp), v i.
 ecp (prep.), v b, g, i, p; ecarro,
 A h.
 Eceprcel, v p; -ceoil (g.), v r.
 Ectub, v e.

 pa (prep.), v u 3; v 4.
 Paocna, v o.
 pad, v x 3.
 Paebunberg, v i.
 pai (pa and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.), v v 4.
 paic, v i.
 Pallabar, v l.
 (no)palnarbar, A e.
 pann, v x 2.
 Pappraib (g.), v b.
 par, A b.
 Pacad, v o.
 Pea, v d; Peaa, v d.
 Pear, v a, d, i; Pearconb, v n.

Peap-mbolg (g. p.), v s; Peap-
 v w 6, x 1.
 Peapobad, v s; -aig (g.), v a.
 Peatol, v w 2.
 Peoblead, v p; -ly (g.), v a.
 Peoblimto, v t; -blimto (g.), A d.
 Pein, v e.
 Peinura (g.), v b.
 pep (g. p.), A d.
 Peapobad, v s; -baig (g.), v a.
 Pefgo (g.), A d.
 Pefgur, v e, p.
 Pefra, A d.
 Peob, A d; v e; -ou, A d; v g, h, i,
 j, k, m, e, s; -baig (g.), v s;
 -co, v h.
 Peobcon (g.), A d; v d.
 Peobmume, v m.
 Peobad, v a.
 Peob, A d; v e, j, k, l, x 6, 6; -ceob,
 A d, e, g, h; v g; -cec, A h, f;
 v e, f, h, i, k, l, n, o, q, s;
 -ccad, A e; -decmad, v a.
 Peob, v u 1; -ob, v j; -oit, v a, e,
 u 3.
 Peob (g.), v h.
 Peobca, v k.
 Peob, v l m; -bamnar, v s; -bead,
 A d; v o; -bail, v l.
 Peobdecnad, v s; -aig (g.), v a.
 Peobalaob, v s; -nalaig (g.), v a.
 Peinn, v s; Peobcain (g.), A d;
 -ncan, v v 5; -ncain (g.), v n.
 Peinceob, v j.
 Peip (d.), v o; (p.) v k; -bolg, v f.
 Peipen, v a.
 Peipo, v o.
 Peip, v x 6.
 Peipcon, v o.
 Peic, v w 3; Peica (g.), A b, e, d;
 -ciur, A e, d, e, f; -ciura (g.),
 A d, e, f; -ciur, v e, i.

- beoðflair, v f.
 flacur, v b, c, x 1.
 fo, a f; v w 3.
 foð(ðlar), v x 2.
 Fobla, v w 4.
 fogra, v w 4.
 foillriðter, a e.
 foirðenn, a a; for-, a e; -no, a o.
 folam, v v 5.
 Follaig, v i.
 follamnaðc, a e; -arðair, a e;
 -arcar, a e; -car, a h.
 follur, v p.
 Folccam v o; -cleabur, v o.
 Fomorad, v e; -aic, v k; -aib, v g.
 for, v d, e, f; forci (for and pr.
 suf. 3 a. f.), a a.
 forba, a e.
 for, v m, n, o, s.
 Frangcaib, v b.
 Fpaorcer, v l.
 fpi, v p.
 fpir (fpi and pr. suf. 3 a. masc.), v r, a.
 fuair, v u 5, v 3; (bo)f-, v u 4.
 fuil (vb.), a a.
 Fuc, v o; Fucce, v o; -ci, a d.

 'g (ag), v u 2.
 gab, a b, d, e, h; v b, d, i, j, l, m,
 p, s, u 4, w 4; -bail, a b, d, g,
 h; v e, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, r,
 a, t, x 5; -bair, a e; -barcar,
 v p; -brac, v h.
 Gabair, v i.
 gac, v v 4, w 3.
 gae, v h.
 Gaebldigib, v f.
 Gaibel, v b, f; -il, v b, h.
 Gaipur, v r.
 Gallabagðai, v b; -llagðege, v b.
 Gallua, v r.

 gan (cen), v r, u 2, w 2, 5, x 3, 5.
 Gann, v e, f.
 gar, v x 6.
 (bicn)garb, v x 4.
 gegli, v u 1.
 Gebe, v k.
 gen (ab.), v e, d, e; gein, v e, p, a,
 u 2.
 (no)geinair, a e; (no)gen-, v p;
 -ar, v b.
 Genann, v f.
 Genncallagðu, v l.
 Gialldab, v l.
 Glairni, v a.
 glan, v w 1.
 glar, v h; (foð)glar, v x 2.
 (porc)gloin, v u 3.
 Glunmar, v r; -mar (g.), v s.
 gnai, v u 4.
 gorigneb, v a; gorinbi, v a.
 gnimarðab, v e.
 go (co, prep.), a e; v e, h, u 5, v 3,
 x 2.
 go m- (co m-, prep.), v u 4, v 1.
 goba, v a, h.
 Goibnend, v h.
 Gomer, v b.
 Gneg, v n, e; -eig, v j; -gu, a e;
 -guib, a b.
 gnene, v h.
 gu (co, prep.), a b, c, g, h; v x 5;
 (conj.), a b; v p, w 4.
 gurin (go(co) and art. a), a e.
 gurna (go(co) and art. p.), v s.

 hAbraham, a b.
 haen, v v 1.
 haimm, v g.
 hair, a a; -ib, a a.
 hAlaxancair, v n.
 hačnuigeaduð, a a.

hēbrāide, Δ α.
 heg, Δ γ, h.
 hēlim, β α.
 hīp, Δ ζ.
 hīuil, β β.
 hēogan, β τ.
 hēppain, β h, e.

ι (prep.), Δ h; β f; ι n-, β b, d, e, g,
 l, n, o, p, q, s, t.

ι (pr. pers. 3 a. fem.), Δ h; β a, o.

laótan, β o.

lab (pr. pers. 3 p.), Δ e.

lapob, β b, e.

lap, Δ ζ, g; β c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k,
 l, q, r; lap m-, β ζ, q; lap n-,
 Δ o; β o, p, q.

lappan (lap and fem. art.), β p; -pīn
 (lap and art.), Δ b, h; β e, t.

lapum, Δ d, ζ, g, h; β b.

lapambgleo, β n.

lapbonan, β m.

lapet, β b.

lapual, β i.

lapuralem, β a.

lbat, β b.

lobn, Δ a, b, c, d, h; β a, b, c, d, e,
 g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s.

lmlaó, β l, m; -lió (g.), β l.

lomppo, Δ b, h; β a.

lmpian, β v 4.

ln (art. n. s. m. and f.), Δ a, c, e, f, g, h;
 β a, b, c, d, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, o,
 p, q, s, x 1; (g. s.), Δ a, b, c, d,
 e; β a, c, e, h, o, u 1, v 4; (d. s.),
 Δ a, c, g; (ac. s.) Δ a, b, c, f, g;
 β b; (g. dual f.) Δ a.

lnb (art. g. s.), β l; ln b-, Δ a, e, h;
 β e, f; ln c-, Δ h; β h, r.

lnbcī (l and pr. suf. 3 a. f.), Δ a.

lngen, β g.

lngnem, Δ γ, h.

lnuil, β b.

lono (Eoin), Δ ζ.

lorrep, Δ b.

lotca, β r.

lorcapper, β l.

hīp, Δ ζ.

lpuat, β r; -iatl (g.), β s; lpuil (g.),
 β s, s.

lp (vb.), Δ a, d, e, f, h; β a, b, c, g, i,
 l, m, n, o, p, r, s, v 3, 5, x 1, 2.

lp (ocurr), β e, u 4, 5, v 3, 4, w 3, 4,
 x 3.

lpaio (g.), β d.

lpan (l and art.), Δ a; -[n]o, β q.

lpanuioia, β o.

lpuoon, β b.

lpīn (l and art.), β c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j,
 l, p, q, r, s, t.

lpīnb (l and art.), β e, f.

lpīn c-, β g, j.

lč, β i; lča (g.), β l.

luban, β a, b.

lubičh, Δ a.

luzupb, β p, q.

luil, Δ e; β p.

la (prep.), Δ a, h; β e, f, h, n, r, s, t.

labpa, β v 5.

labpaib, β n.

labpaine, β i, j.

laeóba, β w 2.

laegairne, Δ h; β n.

laga, β t.

lagpaó, β m.

laigeó, β m.

laigne, β i.

laipge, Δ d; β n.

laip, β b, o.

laieig, β o.

laimiaó, β a.

- Lampada, в h, m.
 Lampairer, в h.
 Lampriber, в h.
 lan(berbad), в u 2.
 Lapaler, в i.
 Lauircencer, в i.
 lo (prep.), в f; в o.
 lebar, в u 2.
 leir, в a, l.
 leicbliabna, в r.
 Lena, в t.
 Lete, в p.
 liaid, в h.
 Liacmuine, в r.
 lib, в x 6.
 lin, в a, h; lind, в d, i, l, n, o.
 Lindmuine, в r.
 linn, в e, i, n, u 2.
 lincba, в b.
 loo, в d, f, p, r; -oa, в e, i, r.
 Loga (g.), в h.
 Loio (g.), в d.
 Loigce, в d.
 loingep, в e.
 loingreod, в n.
 (no)loirceod, в i; (noi)l-, в r.
 lomarp, в v 5.
 longaid, в h.
 Longemánuir, в m.
 Lorc, в n.
 lorcab, в o; в h; -ud, в o.
 Luaiagne, в d.
 luoc, в x 1.
 Luoca (g.), в h.
 lug, в v 2.
 Lug, в g; -gaid, в m, o, t; -gais, в r.
 luibi (a.), в v 2.
 luib, в o.
 Luigbeod, в l, m; -geod (g.), в r.
 Luigne, в i.
 lur (? lair), в x 4.
- mac (nom.), в a, b, d, e, f; в a, b, o, d,
 e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s,
 t, u, l, 5; (ac.), в d; в r; (g. p.),
 x 4, 5.
 Macoa, в d; в n.
 macaib (d. p.), в b; в i; maccu
 (ac. p.), в b.
 Mac Cuill, в h.
 mac (mag), в d.
 mac (conj.), в a, d, h; mag, в a.
 Mabae, в p.
 Mael, в d; в o.
 mag, в d, r.
 Magai, в b.
 Magog, в b.
 Maibiuir, в k.
 maigepberod (g. p.), в a; -creod, в a.
 Maimincuir, в e.
 Maín (g.) в a.
 maipcuir, в a.
 Maíre, в e.
 maic, в w 5.
 Mal, в a.
 Maíreach, в b.
 Mamiliuir, в o.
 Mamincuir, в v 4.
 Mananban, в h.
 Manacalem, в a.
 (aga)map, в x 6.
 map (conj.), в a; в p, v 2.
 mapa (g.), в b.
 (o)mapbad, в a.
 Marcuir Anconnuir, в t.
 Marcaín (g.), в h.
 Maraíluir, в e, w 1.
 Maroch, в b.
 Mapparcuir, в e.
 Maca, в h; в r.
 macair, в a.
 Macuralem, в a.
 Meab, в o; в k; -oa, в b; Meoair,
 в o.

Μεγαλα, в е.
 μεγαλ, в а 2.
 μεισ (n. p.), в б, в, г, д.
 Μεμνον, в м.
 μερβλαδ, в а 2.
 Μερса, в е.
 Μεσαρалуρ, в х 4, 6; -алуρ, в і.
 ми, в м.
 мио (g.), а в, б; в а, б, в, г, д, з, г,
 ж, і, л, р; мио (p.), в і.
 Μιδιρ, в ж.
 mile, а б, в, г, д, ж; в ф; -li, а а, б.
 Miles, в і, х 4, 6; -ib, а б; в і.
 μιαι (dual), в а.
 Μόδα, в о; -αι, а д.
 Μογορб, в н; -γ Nuabab, в т.
 Μονα-τρογαυе, в ж.
 Μογρυαδ, в н.
 μορ, в н, р, г, т, в 4, w 1, б, х 3, 6.
 Μοραν, в а.
 Μορрυα, в т.
 Muige (g.), в г, т.
 Μυιμνε, в і.
 Μυινεαμοιη (g.), в ж.
 μυиdцир (d.), б ф; -ннтер, в д;
 -ннцире (g.), в е.
 Μυιρε, в р; Μυιρε Magdalen,
 в г.
 Μυιρεβα (g.), в г.
 Μυιρεβεαδ, в м; -εβαιγ (g.), в м.
 Μυμο, в ж.
 Μυυδρηταιρ, в е.
 μυр, в о.
 Μυρбулг, в е.
 Μυρδораδ, (g.), а д; в о.
 'n (in, art.), а а, в, г.
 'n- (i n-), а в; в д, в, г, і, м, н, о, р,
 г, а, у 2, б, в 4, б, w 1, б.
 na (art. g. s. fem.), а а; в і, р, в;
 (n. p.), в б; (g. p.) а а; в а, в,

в, у 1, w 2, х 1; на n- (g. p.),
 в о; na[ib], в р, а.
 na (conj. compar.), в р; (neg.), в з,
 х 1, 6.
 Nabcobonorop, в і; Nabgabonar-
 rop, в і; -norop, в і.
 naб (neg.), в в 3, б.
 Nae, в д; Naei, в о, д.
 naem, а ж.
 nai m- (num.), в w 2.
 Nearo, в г.
 Near[u]u, в а.
 Neara (g.), а в; в р; -rra, а в, з.
 Ndece, а г.
 Neot, в р.
 Neib (g.), в ж.
 Neil (g.), а ж.
 Neimed, а б.
 Nema, в а.
 Nemeab, в е; -eb, в о, ф; -ib (n.), в т;
 (g.), в з, в 5, w 2, 3, 4; (d.), w 1.
 nepc, в у б, в 1; -cib, у 3; -cmar,
 в у 4, w 1; -cmar (g.), в w 4.
 Neua, в б.
 ni (neg.), а а д; в в 1, 3, w 4, х 3.
 na, в а 5, в 1; Nianar, в о; -apep,
 а ж; -apear, в р; -anar, в г, а.
 namglomb, в у 2.
 Nin, в о, у 1, 2, б, х 6.
 Ninar, в о, д, у б, в 1.
 no (conj.), в д.
 noa, (num.), в х 3.
 noe (num.), а а, в, г; -emab, а г.
 noi (ab.), в у 4; (pr. n.), в б; (num.),
 в в, д, ж, і, м, о, а, г, а, т.
 Nuaba, в г, л, р.
 o (prep.), а б, в, г, д, з, г, ж; в о, а,
 в 2, 3, б, w 2, 4, х б, 6; (o p)
 в w 1; (o and rel.), в б.
 O-Liacan, в w 2.
 oo (prep.), а в

occa (oc and pr. suf. 3 a. masc.), v o.
 oče, A d, g; v b, c, d, h, i, l, o, x 3,
 -cmab, A d, e, g; v d, e, f, g, h,
 p, q; -cmoba, v v 3; -čaitb, v
 v 2; očcm-, v n, q.

Occarın, A e; v p, q.

ocur, *passim*.

oen, v h.

Ofracener, v j; -colur, v j.

oğ, v a.

oğla (?), v x 4.

Oilec, v h.

Oillebergoib, v k.

Oihil, v k, m, n, o, p; -lella (g.),
 v l, m, t.

oimilla, v v 2.

oirberc, v u 1; oirp-, A h.

Oiream, v p.

oircec, v v 4.

oirceđa, v u 3, x 4.

Oimpr, A e.

Oiuca, v b.

Ollabair, A d.

Ollam Pobla, v k; Ollam Pobla,
 v k.

(no[^h])olla[m]narđair, A e.

Ollacair, v h.

Ollgočad, v k.

Olmuccair, v j.

Oluim (g.), v t.

onoir, v v 3.

Orcađ, v l.

orboiz (arbaiz), v p.

orđair, v a.

or, v w 5, x 2.

Orpır, A f.

Pađraic, A h.

Pařcalon, v u 4, v 1; Pařp-, v d;

Pařřcalon, A b; -loim (g.),

v u 3; Pařřcō-, v d, e; Pař-

cal-, v v, 2, 3, x 6.

pecađ, v v 1.

Peabair, A f; Peabair, v r.

Peiriboirir, v l.

Peřr, A e; v l, n; -přa, v e; -přaitb,
 A e; -peř Ođe, v n.

Piaminear, v h.

Pilamecur, v e.

Pilır, A d; v n; -pocur, v n.

Pıron, v r.

plaz, v w 2.

Plobealbur, v n.

Poııpırpır, v g.

Poı, A f; v r.

porc, v u 4; porc(đion), v u 3.

Pocolameur, A d; -omeur, v e.

ppıřba, v v 2; -mcec, v x 6.

Přobi, A g.

přogecc, A f, h.

p' (no, vbl. pda.), v v 3.

Raeca[ı]n, v e.

raıge (rıge, g.), v d, j.

raınb (g. dual), A a; (no)raınb, v b.

raıc, v e; -ce, v p.

raıcea, v l; -cep, v b.

(do)raınbab, v p; -nıca, v i.

re (ab.), A a; v d, e, l, m, n, o, p, r,
 s, t.

re (prep.), v d, e, l, l, n, o, u 4, v 1,
 w 4, x 5, 6; re (le), A a; re n-
 (le n-), v x 6.

re (le and rel.), v l.

(do) reair, v t; (do) reıř, A a.

reıear, v x 3; -rıř, v m.

Reccair, v n; -cmair, v t.

řennair (řann-), A h.

rı (ab.), A e; v e, e, f, i, k, l, n, p,
 u 1, w 1.

rıa (la), v t; rıa n-, v b.

rıađair, v s; (raıb)rıađair, v v 1.

rıam, v b.

Rıb, v r.

- ríog (n. s.), a d, h; v l, n; (d.), v v 4;
 (ac.), v r; (dual), v e; (n. p.),
 a o, e; (g. p.), v m, u l; -aib,
 v f, m.
 ríogab, v h, p; -gan, v o.
 ríoga (n. p.), v x 6; -ge (g.), v e, d, e,
 f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, o, p, r, s, t;
 (d.), a h; v e, f, h, i, k, l, n, o,
 p, q, r, s; (ac.), a e, f; v d, g,
 h, j, k, l, m, p, r, s; ríogaić,
 v e; -gi (g.), a g; (ac.), a d.
 rígan, a e; -gna (g. p.), a h.
 Rígberrí, v n; -gíobda, n t.
 Rinnail, v g.
 ro (vbl. pcle.), ro b', v a;
 robaí, a b, c, d, e; v v 4;
 robabar, a a, c; robić, n t;
 diar'bo, v h; robo, v w l;
 nar'caineab, v x 6; robaic, v m;
 gon'claided, v v 3;
 roclara, v e; rocleóc, v a;
 nar'clod, v x l;
 rocrodad, a f; v r;
 rocumbairged, v a;
 robdiceannab, v r;
 ropalnarbar, a c;
 ro[ř]olla[m]narbar, a c;
 rogab, a b, d, e, h; v i, j, k, l,
 m, p; gur'gab, v w 4;
 rogabrac, v h; rogeinair, a e;
 rogenair, v p; -ar, v b;
 roloirceob, v l; roil-, v r;
 ropainb, v b; ropoi[n]bre-
 car, a h; porcruib, v s;
 porilrad, v e; rocaibbed, v s;
 ruo, v a; ruí, v a; rugab, v p;
 -arbar, v l; rocuirim, v b.
 ro (vbl. pcle. infixed), abrobar, v l,
 n, t; boroair, v g, k; borigneb,
 v a; borimbí, v a; bor[oc]ind-
 roain, a f; borabab, a h;
 boronab, v e.
- Rocraibe, v s.
 Rob, a d; v n.
 roga, v u l.
 Roim, v r; Rotha, a h; Roman,
 a e, v p; -naig, v b.
 roimb, v p; ronba (ranba), v p;
 (no)roi[n]bre-car, a h.
 Rorra (g.), a h.
 Rocoócaib (g.), v l; -caócaib, v j;
 -aig, v j.
 ru (no, vbl. pcle.), gurub', v p.
 ruab, v m, n; ruab (g.), a h.
 Rubraige, v f.
 Rugraibe, v d, e.
 Ruir (g.), v e.
 'r (ir, vb.), v l.
 'r (ir=ocur), v u l, w 2, x l.
 raegul, v a; -glad, v k.
 raeb (ragail), v v l.
 raem (ren, demons.), a d, e.
 raer, v a, x 6.
 ragarc, v a.
 -raibe, a g, h; -beim, a g.
 Saile, v c, d.
 raibuib, a d, e.
 Samraimír, v e.
 Sarbarapallur, v j.
 Saram, v b; -xar, v b.
 Sceitia, a b; v e, f; -cegda, v b.
 rcela, a d.
 Scot, v e, f; Scuic (g.), v f;
 Scotiaib, a h.
 (no)rcuib, v s; (do)rcuibab, a a;
 rcuibean, v r.
 Sbarin, v f.
 ré (num.), a a, c, d, e, h; v h, i, j, k,
 l, p.
 Sealla, v a.
 Sean, v u 6.
 Seanann, v e; -gamb (g.), v f, g.

- Seapa, в u б.
 searēb, в u б.
 Seapap, А f; Seǵr-, А f.
 seót, А f, g; в j, k, l, m, n, o, q, r,
 s, t, v 3, x 5; seót m-, в h, q.
 seótmad, А g; в d, e, f, g, j, l, s;
 -mobad, в a; -mogad, А a, d, e.
 Seona, в j, l, m.
 Sepearur, в e.
 Sezaman, в o.
 Sezbenur, в m.
 Séim, в b; Sem, в b, o.
 seiread, в j; -reb, в j, p, q.
 Semniu, в e.
 ren, в d, w 4.
 -ren, в a.
 renarb, А g.
 rencurra, А d.
 renoradba, А a.
 -reo, А a.
 Serper, в m; -pxer, в d, l.
 Sepap, в p; Sexap, в r; -xap, в r.
 sepcad, А b, e; -bmad, в a; -camad,
 в d; -dat, в j.
 seiread, А g; rereb, А a.
 rgoile (g.), А a.
 -ride, А f; в a, b, c; -bein, А b, d,
 e, f; -ben, А e; в a; -gen, в b.
 ril, А b; в a, b, f, l, x 4; (no)rilrab,
 в c.
 Simon, в l.
 rin, А a, e, g, h; в c, d, e, f, g, h, i,
 j, k, l, p, q; (pr. n.) в p.
 Sipač, в a.
 Siplam, в m.
 Sipna, в k.
 Slaine, в w 4.
 Slainge, в f; Slanǵa, в d.
 plan, в p, q.
 Stanoll, в k; -oill (g.), в k.
 plac, в v l.
 pleaz, в x б.
 plogapc, в x б.
 pluageb, в p, q.
 Sobairce, в i.
 Soǵapaner, в k.
 [t]oircela, в r; por-, А h; в a.
 Solman, А b; в l.
 Sorraprere, в h.
 Spaircinn (g.), в t; -bnoberǵ, в r.
 Spu, в e.
 ruar, в x б.
 Supparbur, в h.
 ruil, в u 4; x 4(?).
 Sulbutóe, в p.
 ta, в d.
 tabairc, в o.
 tačur, А f.
 (buan)taball, в x 2.
 taerca, в p.
 rocaibbed, в a.
 Tailcen, в i.
 cam, А b; -mlaóc, А b.
 cam (g.), в w 3; -mléóc, в w 4;
 -mlécca, в e, v 4.
 Tam, в p.
 tamiz, в d, e,
 cam, в h, v 5, w 2.
 can, А b; в f, h, i, j, k, l, p, q.
 canairbe, в a.
 Tana-bo-Cuailgne, в p, q.
 canic, А b; в i; canǵabar, в h, i.
 car, в r.
 Capa, в d.
 carba, в w l, x 2.
 cac, в b.
 ceacč, в w 2; cečč, в d, e, u 3, v 5,
 w l, x l, 2, 4.
 Ceáčmar, в a.
 ceapbo, в a.
 ceampall, в l.
 Tebbanbač, в p.
 tempoill (g.), А b, c.

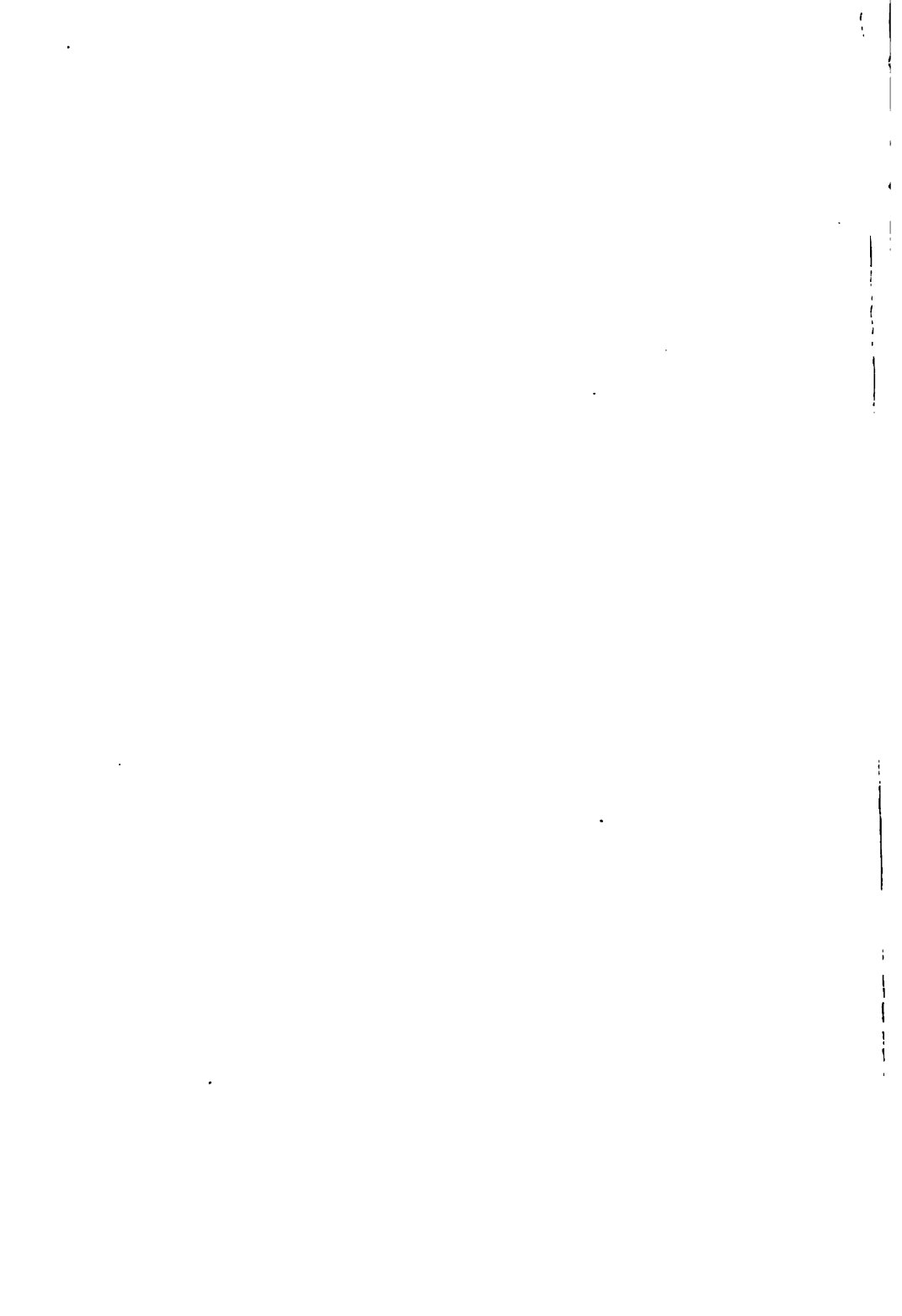
- Темраг, а б; в г.
 теора, в б.
 тепоотраг, а г.
 теппа, в з.
 теппаил, в а 4.
 Тибер, в а; -ир, а ф; в а.
 тидеам, а з.
 Тигеарндаб, в р.
 Тигернмаир, в и; -мур, в и.
 тидреца, а е; (до)тидроам, а е, ф;
 доп[оэ]тидроам, а з.
 тир, в в 1.
 Тираг, в б.
 Титур, в г.
 тобур, а е; тосуред, а б.
 тогаил, а б; в з, г, в 3.
 тобеос, в в 3, 5; -исеос, в в 4.
 топимсеос, а б.
 тоired, в а.
 Толамегр, в в, о.
 томайдм, в е, и, г.
 томар, в в.
 томур, а а.
 томур Concolegр, в ж.
 торп, в д.
 торад, а б; в и; тоград, а д.
 Трае, а б.
 требе, а о.
 тренер (g. p.), в з.
 трер (ord.), а а, з, г, б; в д, е, з, б,
 г, с; -рмаб (iii. mab, MS.), в д.
 три (card.), а а, б, о, д, г; в б, б, и, и,
 к, м, о, р, а, г, т, у 3, в 5.
- триба, а е, д, г; в д, е, з, г, и, к, е,
 ж 1; -оаб, в д; -оат, а о; в е,
 б, и, к, л, м, н, о, а; -оет, а б.
 триат (g.), в в 3.
 триур, в б.
 Троианур, в а.
 трот, в ж 2.
 Tubai, в б; -icam, в а.
 Tuaca-de-Danand, в г, и, ж 1, 2, 3;
 Tuacab-, в г.
 Tuacal, в а.
 тус (no tuc), в а; тускартаг, в е.
 туг, в а; туг (п[оэ]уг), в а; ту-
 габ, в о, в; тугарбар, в л.
 Турбеад, в о.
 Тдир, в з, в 3.
 Тдиред, в г.
 Турлад, в т.
 Турмеад, в о.
 тур, в а; (но)туриг, в б.
 Тусанегр, в и.

 у (o, prep.), в в 1.
 уаб, в б, с; уаиб, а е; в б о.
 уам (ab.), в а.
 Уаирдеар, в ж; -сегр, в ж.
 Уеррепанур, в г.
 Угаме, в а.
 Угаирт, а е; Угурб, в в, а; -уирт,
 а е.
 уиле, в а.
 Улад, а е; в в, о; -б, в, р, а, г, с.
 ур, в в 2.

LECTURE IV.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.



THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

No. IV.—(SUCCESIONS FROM THE BOOK OF BALLYMOTE.)

III.

IN the post-Patrician portion of the regnal list given by Marianus, the following errors occur:—

(1) Muridach Munderg was king of Ulster, not king of Ireland. Moreover, he was contemporary of St. Patrick, so that he is here placed one hundred years too late.

(2) The Baitan who succeeded Baitan and Eochaid was not the son of Murchad, but of Nainnid. He was first cousin of St. Columba; Nainnid and Fedlimid, St. Columba's father, having been sons of Fergus, son of Conall Gulban (eponymous head of the Cenel-Conaill), son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

(3) Baitan was succeeded (not by Ainmire, who was his predecessor, but) by Aed, the son of Ainmire.

(4) "Colman the Little, son of Diarmait and Aed, son of Anmire, 13 years." This is an unaccountable double error. Colman was king (not of Ireland, but) of the Southern Ui-Neill, and was slain by the Aed in question at the battle of Ballaghanea, Co. Cavan, in the second year of the reign of the latter. The joint-kings were Colman's eldest brother, Aed Slane and Colman Rimid, son of Baitan, son of Muircertach, king of Ireland.

(5) "Suibni, son of Colman the Great, six years.
Aed Slane, son of Diarmait, four years."

Here again we find the slayer and the slain made joint monarchs.

These two items seem to prove that Marianus was unacquainted with Adamnan's Life of St. Columba. Therein we have a prophecy "concerning the son of King Dermait, who was named Aid Slane in

the Scotie tongue." Notwithstanding the prophetic warning of the saint, Aed assassinated his nephew, Suibne, with the result that, in the words of the biographer, thereafter he enjoyed the sovereignty but four years and three months.* He began to reign A.D. 598 and was slain by the son of his victim, A.D. 604.

(6) Aed Allan was succeeded (A.D. 612) by Mailcoba, not by Oengus, son of Colman the Great.

(7) Maelcoba, on the assassination of his brother, Suibne, became king of Uisnech, that is, of the western branch of the Southern Ui-Neill. He was killed A.D. 615 by Suibne Menn, king of Ireland.

(8) This Suibne was son of Fiachna, not of Fachtna.

(9) Finally, Fogartach was grandson, not son, of Cernach Sotal (the Proud).

In illustration of the post-Patrician list, I subjoin two pieces from the *Book of Ballymote*. The first is in prose. It gives the name, descent, regnal years and manner of death of each king from Loeghaire (*sl.* A.D. 462) to Turlough O'Conor (*ob.* A.D. 1156). It was composed during the reign of Roderic, son of Turlough, namely, between 1156 and 1198. Its chief linguistic interest consists in eight quatrains. Of these, six are found in Tigernach. They are also given in the *Chronicon Sctorum* and the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

The present text, though far from faultless, is one of many similar evidences of the unfitness of Mac Firbis and the O'Clerys to deal with documents written in the ancient language.

The first quatrain (a) is composed in the metre called *Rannaidacht mor*, that is, in heptasyllabic lines, each line ending with a monosyllabic word (Lecture II., p. 108).

Line 2 Mac Firbis† gives as $\text{Fop raob Cairi glairi i cŕi}$, which is hypermetrical and meaningless.

In line 3, he reads abrezaib , which is equally void of sense. The true form is $\text{abrazuib} = \text{ab-ro-a-zaib}$, which he invoked, a = infixed pron., pl. 3.

The second quatrain (b) is in the *Debide* metre, which has been already dealt with.

In the first line, the *Four Masters* (according to O'Donovan's

* Note A.

† *Chronicon Sctorum*,—Rolls' edition, p. 26.

text),* read περριρατιρ ("was fought," according to the editor). Here we have a word of three syllables, though the metre requires a monosyllable.

The third verse (b) is metrically identical with the first.

In the second line (judging from Hennessy and O'Donovan) the *Chronicon*† and the *Annals*‡ read ιμα λυατορεα instead of ιμαλυατορεα. Both editors accordingly translate, *Around whom (many storms) shall move*. But the verb is ιμλυατοριμ, with the infixed pronoun α, having been (woman) as antecedent. Hence the expression means: *who shall excite (many storms)*.

The next line runs in MacFirbis apán περ λοιρεριθερ. Passing over the neuter article with the masc. περ, the line is one syllable short and does not end in a monosyllable.

The fourth stanza (c) is in the same metre as the second. I have not found it elsewhere. The locative ιθυρ has to be read ι θυρ to produce the requisite monosyllable.

The fifth (d) belongs to *Rannaidacht mor gairit* or *short Rannaidacht mor*, so called because the initial line is (four syllables) shorter than the others. In the first line, in accordance with what has been laid down in Lecture II. (Rule 2, pp. 103-4), we have to read Ιρ α m-θυαδ. The O'Clerys, according to the printed text,§ read the quatrain as two lines. Moreover, they give ρρι θυαδ, a reading which makes the line a syllable short.

The third line MacFirbis reads|| αρεθ σερυρ ρριε ("[Accounts] report, though abhorrent," according to the translator), which, besides being unmetrical, means nothing. The *Four Masters* (*loc. cit.*) are somewhat better: αρεθ ρελα, ρια ρα ρριε. ρια ρα ρριε (*although depressing*) O'Donovan renders by "who, in weariness"! The original is preserved intact in the Ballymote text given below.

The sixth quatrain (e) is in *Rannaidacht bog (small)*, which, it has been shewn (Lecture II., p. 108), differs from *Rannaidacht mor* in that each line terminates in a dissyllable.

The first line MacFirbis¶ reads Νιορ бу айрμυρ ιν айле. The *Four Masters*** give Νι ба айрμυρ ινδ айле ("It was not a

* *Four Masters*, vol. i., pp. 150-1.

† *Four Masters*, vol. i., p. 220.

‡ *Ubi sup.*, p. 68.

† P. 42.

‡ P. 172.

|| *Chronicon Scolorum*, p. 64.

** P. 226.

wise counsel," O'Donovan; followed in substance by Hennessy). But the reading of the *Book of Ballymote*, ενερε α καρπε, is manifestly the original: *Not weak (was) what befell*: καρπε = δο-αιρ-πο-λε (λα), with the relative α (*what*).

The seventh (e) quatrain is the *Debide* (a) explained above (p. 107-8). The variants in the *Chronicon* and *Four Masters* are not of importance.

The eighth (f) is likewise in *Debide*. In the first quarter, the *Termination* is formed by βηη; πο and ου (βο) (the latter of which was inserted to make up the requisite number of syllables) not being taken into account.

It has to be added, that, in seven of the foregoing instances, the editors have given text and translation as if neither the one nor the other presented any difficulty.

The second piece is a poem appended to the prose tract, to certify the subjects already dealt with. It is composed in Irregular *Debide*. The original portion closes (s 5) with the death of Maelsechlainn (A.D. 1122). Of the additional verses, one (w 6) professes to have been composed in 1143. (As the preceding quatrain apparently refers to the same year, 6242 of the text is to be amended into 6342 = Mundane Period of 5199.) The date of another (s 6) is denoted by mention of the invasion of (King) Henry. The eulogy of Tigernan O'Rourke (x 2) is noteworthy, in contrast with the dark colours in which the prince of Breifny is depicted in the Irish Annals.

Of the author, Gilla-Modubda (*Devotee of my [St.] Dubad*), nothing seems to be known beyond what is told at the close of the prose tract. From one of the quatrains (r 1) it may be inferred that he belonged to Meath. (The verses in praise of Devenish and Ardbraccan (x 5, 6) are amongst the additions.)

Concerning the saint whose name he bore, native authorities, as far as I know, mention neither the family nor the church. In the *List of Priests* of the early Irish Church (*Book of Leinster*, p. 366 c), Dubad is found. From the Martyrology of Tallaght (*ib.* p. 358 g) we learn that his feast fell on April 15: xvii. Kal. [Maii], Dubla.* From

* Syncopated genitive (= *Dubata*) of *Dubat*, a variant of *Dubad*. O'Clery (*Mart. of Donegal*, Ap. 15) gives *Dubhda* as the nominative; not knowing that in calendars the names of the saints commemorated were in the genitive.

the present text it may perhaps be concluded that St. Dubad was venerated in Meath.

The chief chronological value of the Ballymote Successions is the undesigned corroboration supplied thereby to A.D. 432, as the date of St. Patrick's coming to Ireland as missionary. Laeghaire, we are informed (a), reigned thirty years after that event. These regnal years belong to a portion of the *Annals of Ulster* that is accurately dated. The following afford confirmation of the Ballymote number:—

A.D. 454. The Assembly of Tara was held by Laeghaire.

A.D. 461. Laeghaire lived seven years and seven months and seven days after the Assembly of Tara.

A.D. 462. Death of Laeghaire, etc.

Against A.D. 432 as the initial year of the Patrician mission, two arguments brought forward by Dr. Todd have been adopted by Mr. Stokes in his edition of the *Tripartite*.

The first is from a tract in the *Book of Lism*, as follows:—
 III. bliabna ar xl. o éanic Pacraic i n-Épinn co cat Ocha—three years above forty since Patrick came into Ireland to the battle of Ocha. 'The battle of Ocha, according to the *Annals of Ulster*, was fought A.D. 483, and therefore, counting forty-three years back, A.D. 439 or 440 would be the date of Patrick's coming' (p. cxxv.).

Here Dr. Todd and Mr. Stokes, who copied him, failed to discover that the chronology of the Ulster Annals is correct in this place. The year, accordingly, is A.D. 482. But an error far more serious has to be laid to their charge. Both accepted the passage from which the calculation is taken as reliable. Mr. Stokes, who worked at second-hand, goes farther. He declares (p. cxxiv.) the whole tract to be "more historical in character" than another in the same MS., which makes Lugaid, who became king of Ireland A.D. 482, the reigning monarch when St. Patrick arrived. Now, the "more historical" passage says that *during that time* (the forty-three years in question) there was but *one king over Leinster, namely, Bressal Bolach* (aen ríḡ for Leigrib, uon, bpeppal delac).

But, unfortunately for the compiler and those who put their trust in him, King Bressal was some time dead before "A.D. 439 or 440."

The authority of the *Annals of Ulster* will not be impugned in the present instance.

A.D. 435. *Mors Bressail, regis* Death of Bressal, King of Leinster.
Laighen.

A.D. 436. *Vel, hic mors Bressail.* Or, here [is to be placed] the death of Bressal.

(*Vel, hoc anno Bressail* (Or, this year Bressal died, according to others.)
mortuus est, secun-
dum alios.)

Amongst "the others" are the *Annals of Innisfallen*, which give the obit at A.D. 436* (not A.D. 437, which is O'Connor's marginal date).

The next is from the poem of Gilla Coemain. He "counts 162 years from the advent of St. Patrick to the death of Gregory the Great, which took place on March 12, A.D. 604. Therefore, the advent of St. Patrick, according to Gilla Coemain, must be dated A.D. 442".† But, in the first place, Gilla Coemain, as has been shewn in Lecture I. (p. 23), does not place Gregory's death "on March 12, A.D. 604." Secondly, Gilla Coemain, according to the figures adopted in the Rolls' translation, counts 522 years from the Nativity "till Patrick came." That is, he places the saint's arrival fifty-nine years later than A.D. 463, the year "probably in or about which," according to Mr. Stokes' Patrician Chronology, his death took place!

Examination of the original, if I mistake not, will lead to a different result. The figures for the period from the Nativity to the coming of St. Patrick as given by Mr. Stokes are the following: †—

(a)	47	(g)	45
(b)	32	(h)	5
(c)	167	(i)	34
(d)	32	(j)	49
(e)	37	(k)	27
(f)	57		

$$[362 + 160 = 522.]$$

* P. 352, *infra*.

† *Tripartite Life*, p. cxxv.

‡ *Ibid.*, pp. 535-7.

The δ line reads :—

Α δύο ἐπίδωκ ο̅ ρεῖν ἰλλε. Two [and] thirty [years] from that
hither.

Another reading is preserved in the Bodleian copy :—

Α δύο ρίδωκ ο̅ ρ[η]εῖν [ι]λλε. Two [and] twenty [years] from that
hither.

This gives δ 22.

The ϵ line runs :—

Ἔς α̅ ο̅εταῖρ [ἐπίδωκ], δερβ And four [years and thirty], certain
lib. to you.

Ἐπίδωκ is the Bodleian lection. Here the *Concord* proves that the word missing from the *Book of Leinster* was κοικατ (c - c)—fifty.

This leaves ϵ 54.

We have thus : $(522 - 10) + 20 = 532$. Gilla Coemáin consequently fixes the advent of St. Patrick as missionary at A.D. 532, when, according to Mr. Stokes, the saint was about sixty-nine years dead! One calculation may pair off with the other.

With respect to the subject-matter, seeing that the obituary years are not severally reckoned from a general epoch, either in the prose tract or in the poem of Gilla Modubda, the question presents itself: How were the dates adjusted? This leads us to consider the chronology adopted in native A.D. historical documents.

Not finding the A.D. number prefixed to each year, O'Conor (*Rer. Hib. Script.*, ii. xx.) concluded that the Christian era was not employed in the native Annals. Tigernach, he adds, very rarely adjusts native events thereto, deeming the year sufficiently specified by the addition of the week-day number to *Kal. Ian.* This is an application of what O'Flaherty says (*ib.*, p. 34 from *Ogygia*, p. 39) :—

[*Hiberni veteres*] *cujusque anni quo quidquam memorias prodiderunt, Kalendas Ian. hebdomadis feriá in quam incidissent, nullá aliá adhibita erá, signabant, hoc modo: Kl. Ian. feria 4, Connus Centimachus Rex, 20 Octobr., feria 3, occidit. . . . Astatem Lunas etiam nonnunquam addebant et illius anni numerum decemnoventalis cycli.*

Elsewhere (p. 145), O'Flaherty gives the year as A.D. 212, D.L. ED. The entry professes to be taken from Tigernach. But the reading

in the Trinity College Fragment of Tigernach (dealt with farther on, p. 354 *sq.*) is :—

[G.M.] $\mu\mu\alpha\chi\chi\mu\mu$. Kl. En. vi.
 p. l. $\chi\mu\mu$. Conn Ceboctad occir-
 pur epc ceptia peria h; Tuat
 Ambnoir, no n-lppur Domnann,
 uc alu aync.

[A.M.] 4137 [A.D. 186]. Kalends
 of Jan. on 6th feria, moon 18[13].
 Conn of the Hundred Battles was slain
 on Tuesday in Tuath-Ambrois, or in
 Irros-Domnann, as others say.

This date agrees very closely with the B-Tract of Lecture III., which equates (6) the year with the seventh of Commodus (A.D. 186). The ferial is accurate. The error in the lunar notation will be pointed out hereafter. *Tuesday* probably signifies the first Tuesday of January.

With reference to O'Connor, his competence to discuss domestic chronology can be estimated from the statement he makes, that Tigernach was acquainted with the Dominical Letters. For, if so, it remains unaccountable why that annalist never once employed them, but gave the ferial numbers. The truth is, in the known range of native Annals, Dominical Letters, whether of verbal or alphabetical sequence, are nowhere to be found.

Now, to test the vaunted value of consecutive A.D. dating, here is the recently issued volume I. of the *Annals of Ulster*. It has every year marked with the A.D. numeration as found in the two MSS. And what is the result? Why, through more than five hundred years, every date is wrong! Nor is this all. The origin of the error has baffled every inquirer from O'Flaherty to Hennessy.

Seeing then that notation, whether A.M. or A.D., was employed only at wide intervals, how, the question consequently arises, was the sequence of the intervening years determined? Certainly, looking through the pages of O'Connor's *Tigernach* and *Annals of Innisfallen* and contemplating the barren results of his "supreme labour and incredible diligence" (p. xxi.), one would be led to conclude that to co-ordinate and date the blank *Kl.* and undated entries were to essay the impossible. Such was the judgment of Mr. Hennessy, and his decision seems to have been accepted as final.

"The loose method," he writes, "followed by the older annalists of simply indicating the succession of years by the repetition of the sign *Kl.*, or *K.*, for *Kalends*, to which they sometimes added the ferial, or day of the week on which the 1st of January occurred,

together with their habitual practice of omitting to paginate their MSS., has led to innumerable errors in the chronology of Irish history. These errors might in some measure be corrected by the help of the ferial, if we possessed the original MSS. But these criteria have been so corrupted in the course of successive transcriptions of the earlier chroniclers by ignorant scribes, who did not understand their value, that they are comparatively useless in determining the correct chronology, unless when combined with other criteria. Even in the copies of *Tighernach* at present available, the order of the feriae is so confused and irregular that any attempt to bring it into harmony with the succession of *Kals.*, or years, would prove a fruitless undertaking.”*

Naturally, therefore, he adopts the facile system introduced by O’Conor. “The marginal dates represent the actual (*sic*) enumeration of the *Kals.*, or years, contained in the chronicle.”† Nay, such value does he attach thereto, that in one place (p. 337) he puts 1131 on the margin, because “the actual (*sic*) reckoning of the *Kals.* gives” that year, despite the fact of the ferial number and the epact and the *A.D.* reckoning being, all three, supplied in the text! No doubt, the moon’s age is wrong; but the error (*xvi.* for *xiii.*), which is easily rectified, does not affect the date (*A.D.* 1135).

Now, one would fain believe that our countrymen, whom St. Columbanus, in his Letter to Pope Gregory, extols as *most sage cyclic computists*, were not without method in their chronology likewise. Such, it is a relief to find, was the case.

The Irish *A.D.* Annals in the present recension were dated in detail by the ferial and Decemnovennal lunar incidence of Jan. 1. Hence the formula (for instance): *Kal. Jan. vi. feriâ, ix. lund* (or with variations of collocation or regimen to the same effect). The native equivalent was: *Kal. Enair pop aine ⁊ nomad uatâb (epcâi) puirpî*—the Kalend [1st] of January [fell] upon Friday and the ninth day [of the moon fell] thereon. *Uatâb* is a neuter *a*-stem (gen. *uatâib*), *singularity* (of number) and was used idiomatically, with or without *epcâi* (of the moon), to signify the lunar day. When the year was blank, the signature, as a rule, became indifferently *Kal. Jan.*, *Kal.*, *Kl.*, or simply *K.*

* *Chronicon Scotorum*, Rolls’ Ed., p. xlii.-vii.

† *Id.*, p. xlvii.

The ferial numbers were *feria i.* [Dominical Letter A] = Sunday ; *feria ii.* [Dominical Letter G] = Monday ; and so on, to *feria vii.* [Dominical Letter B] = Saturday.

Ferial Number,	. . .	i.,	ii.,	iii.,	iv.,	v.,	vi.,	vii.
Dominical Letter,	. . .	A,	G,	F,	E,	D,	C,	B.
Week-day,	. . .	S.,	M.,	T.,	W.,	Th.,	F.,	Sat.

In 365-day years, each year would commence on the week-day next after that on which the preceding year began. The ferial incidence of Jan. 1 would accordingly be identical every eighth year : forming a hebdomadal cycle. The seven-day sequence is, however, interrupted every fourth year by the addition of the Bissextile. The cycle thus becomes one of 28 (7 × 4). Commencing, for convenience sake, with A.D. 1, this cycle is as follows. (The Dominical Letters are annexed.)

I.

FERIAL SOLAR CYCLE.

No.	F.N.	D.L.		No.	F.N.	D.L.	
1	vii.	B		15	iii.	F	
2	i.	A		16	iiii.	ED	Bis.
3	ii.	G		17	vi.	C	
4	iii.	FE	Bis.	18	vii.	B	
5	v.	D		19	i.	A	
6	vi.	C		20	ii.	GF	Bis.
7	vii.	B		21	iiii.	E	
8	i.	AG	Bis.	22	v.	D	
9	iii.	F		23	vi.	C	
10	iiii.	E		24	vii.	BA	Bis.
11	v.	D		25	ii.	G	
12	vi.	CB	Bis.	26	iii.	F	
13	i.	A		27	iiii.	E	
14	ii.	G		28	v.	DC	Bis.

(1) Accordingly, to find the ferial number of an A.D. year, divide the given year by 28 : the Roman numeral opposite the remainder is

the ferial required. If nothing remains, the Roman numeral corresponding to 28 is the ferial.

(2) The chief use of this Cycle is in connexion with determining the ferial of a given day of the month. For this purpose, to the annual number of the day add the ferial, as in Table I. (plus 1, when the day falls after Feb. 24 in a leap-year). Divide by 7. The remainder will be the requisite ferial. The computation of the day is easily made by the following Table.

II.

DIURNAL ANNUAL NUMERATION.

	a	b	c
1 Jan. in Kal.	1, in Non.	5, in Id.	13 :
2 Feb. „ „	32, „ „	36, „ „	44 ;
3 Mar. „ „	60, „ „	66, „ „	74 ;
4 Apr. „ „	91, „ „	95, „ „	103 ;
5 Mai. „ „	121, „ „	127, „ „	135 ;
6 Jun. „ „	152, „ „	156, „ „	164 ;
7 Jul. „ „	182, „ „	188, „ „	196 ;
8 Aug. „ „	213, „ „	217, „ „	225 ;
9 Sep. „ „	244, „ „	248, „ „	256 ;
10 Oct. „ „	274, „ „	280, „ „	288 ;
11 Nov. „ „	305, „ „	309, „ „	317 ;
12 Dec. „ „	335, „ „	339, „ „	347 ;
Jan. „ „	366.*		

* Thus arranged (without a, b, c; 1, 2, etc.) in the Tract *De argumentis lunas*, amongst the *Dubia et epuria* appended to the works of Bede. It is contained in Chap. xxii., *De temporum ratione*, which is devoted to the illustration of Rules I I., 2 II. The basis of the pseudo-Anatolian Cycle is a computation according to these Rules (*Jan. in XI. una dies, luna 1., etc.*), including the last day of each month (*In prid. XI. Febr. xxxi. dies, luna prima, etc.*). As the "holy man Anatolius" (*De temp. rat. xxxv.*) imposed upon Bede, calling the method (*c. xxii.*) a *vetus argumentum majorum auctoritate contraditum*, it may be inferred, was in reference to the forgery.

In the *Lebar Breve* Calendar of Oengus, the following items are given at the respective places on the margin :

a 2, 4 (MS. [lxx]xxi.), 5, 6, 8 (MS. ccxui.), 9 (MS. ccxliiii.).

b 1, 2 (MS. xxiii.), 5, 6, 7, 8, 12.

c 1, 2, 5, 6, 12.

The omission of the rest was owing to the scribe.

When the given day falls on the Kalends, Nones, or Ides, subtract 1; when it falls before them, subtract the number whereby it is designated (e.g. III. Kal., III. Non., III. Id.).

An example relative to each column will illustrate the application of this Table. According to the *Annals of Ulster*, Armagh was burned A.D. 1020, on the 3rd of the Kalends of June, the 2nd feria. *Jus. in Kal. 162*. Deduct 3 and add 7* (6 by Table I. and 1 for the bissextile). Divide by 7. The remainder is 2 = Monday.

Artri, Archbishop of Armagh, died A.D. 1020, on the 3rd of the Nones of June, the 6th feria (*ib.*). *Jus. in Non. 156*. Deduct 3 and add 7 (as in the previous date). Divide by 7. The remainder is 6 = Friday.

A.D. 878, the moon was eclipsed on the Ides of October, the 4th feria (*ib.*). *Oct. in Id. 288*. Deduct 1 and add 4 (as in Table I.). Divide by 7. The remainder is 4 = Wednesday.

The quadruple recurrence of each ferial, combined with the liability of alphabetical numeration to mistranscription,† detracts from the chronographic value of Table I.

Not so, however, with the Epacts. Forming a cycle of nineteen and differing considerably one from the other, they constitute a criterion sufficiently comprehensive and not very liable to be rendered worthless by scribal corruption.

The following table exhibits the Alexandrine (A.) and Roman (R.) Epacts, together with the Golden Numbers and such technical terms as occur in the (greatly over-rated) *Paschal Epistle* of Cummián,‡ the work *De mirabilibus Sacrae Scripturae*§ (both of the seventh century) and the native Annals.

With reference to the Epact, the common lunar year of 354 days is eleven days shorter than the common solar year of 365. Hence, if both years commence concurrently, the twelfth day of the second lunar year will coincide with the first of the second solar year. The eleven added days are called Epacts (ἐπάκται ἡμέραι). The Alexandrines, according to the computists, began the Lunar (Paschal) year on March 23. The Epacts they reckoned by anticipation from March

* Or nothing, as the divisor is 7.

† Cf. : Facilis certe librarii in tanto earumdem feriarum recursu lapsus fuerit. Bucherius, *De Doct. Temp.*, p. 119.

‡ Note B a.

§ Note E.

22, which day was in consequence designated *Sedes Epactarum* in the Calendar. Their first Epact was 30,* the long lunar month, (= 0).

In the Julian Calendar, the initial Epact was counted from Jan. 1 next preceding. This is 9.† With 30 (= 0) and 9 as the respective bases, the Epacts are found by adding 11 for each year and subtracting 30 (the full lunar month), when the sum exceeds that number. The exception occurs in the nineteenth year. There, on account of the *Saltus Lunae* or *Moon's Leap*,‡ 12 (instead of 11) is added; thus giving 30 (= 0) [(18 + 12) - 30] or 9 [(27 + 12) - 30], as the Epact of the twentieth year, that is, the first of the second Cycle. Common years (C.) contain twelve lunar months; Embolismal (E.), in addition, have a full month of Epactal days *thrown in* (μῆν ἑμβόλιμος). In Table III., the R. Embolisms are marked in accordance with the Julian Calendar. The 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th are mentioned on the margin of the *Lebor Brece* Calendar of Oengus.

The division into Ogdoad and Hendecad is explained in the *Epistle to Bonifacius and Bonus*, the second prefixed to the Dionysian Cycles. This exposition of Dionysius forms the basis of the Chapter (xlii.) *De Ogdoads et Hendecads* in Bede's work *De temporum ratione*. It has to be added that, seventy years before Dionysius wrote, the terms were employed (in total disregard of the meaning) to divide the years of a Cycle of 94 into alternate eights and elevens.§ A document containing them may accordingly date from before A.D. 526.

* I.e., moon 18 of Mar. 22 of a supposed previous (nineteenth) year (new m. Mar. 5, Table IV. xix.) + 11 + the *Saltus*. This Bede (*ubi sup.*) calls *de octava decima in nullam facere saltum*.

† That is, the year began, ex hypothesi, on Dec. 24 of the previous (nineteenth) year, according to the Calendar.

The Egyptian Decemnovennial Cycle commenced on the preceding August 28. Whence Jan. 1 next following = m. 9 (R.E.); Mar. 22 = m. 30, i.e. 0 (A.E.).

‡ See Bede, *De temp. rat.* xlii. (*De Saltu Lunae*).

§ In the Carthaginian Paschal Table of A.D. 456 (Krusch, *ubi sup.* p. 184). For instance, 449 is marked as the first of the Ogdoad. It is the fifth of the Hendecad (G. N. xiii.). 457 is given as the first of the Hendecad. It is the second of the Ogdoad (G. N. 11.). The compiler of the Table apparently copied the arrangement of the Cycles of Theophilus or St. Cyril. This was likewise erroneous. According to the original, or Metonic, Cycle, 449 would be the seventh of the Ogdoad; 457, the seventh of the Hendecad.

III.

DECEMNOVENNAL CYCLE.

		EPACTS.		GOLDEN NUMBER.*
		A.	R.	
Ogdoad (Ὀγδοάς)	1	xxx(o). c.	ix. c.	i.
	2	xi. c.	xx. n.	ii. 1st Embolism.
	3	xxii. n.	i. c.	iii.
	4	iii. c.	xii. c.	iv.
	5	xiv. c.	xxiii. n.	v. 2nd Embolism.
	6	xxv. n.	iv. c.	vi.
	7	vi. c.	xv. c.	vii.
	8	xvii. n.	xxvi. n.	viii. 3rd Embolism.
Hendecad (Ἑνδεκάς)	1	xxviii. c.	vii. c.	ix.
	2	ix. c.	xviii. c.	x.
	3	xx. n.	xxix. n.	xi. 4th Embolism.
	4	i. c.	x. c.	xii.
	5	xii. c.	xxi. n.	xiii. 5th Embolism.
	6	xxiii. n.	ii. c.	xiv.
	7	iv. c.	xiii. c.	xv.
	8	xv. c.	xxiv. n.	xvi. 6th Embolism.
	9	xxvi. n.	v. c.	xvii.
	10	vii. c.	xvi. c.	xviii.
	11	xviii. n.	xxvii. n.	xix. 7th Embolism.

(1) As the Golden Number ii. corresponded to A.D. 1, to find the G. N., divide the A.D. year + 1 by 19. The remainder is the G. N. If nothing remains, the G. N. is 19.

(2) To find the age of the moon on a given day of the month, to the diurnal annual number of the day (found by Table II.) add the R. Epact (as in Table III.) and divide by 59 (i.e. a *full month*—mensis

* Thus named from being rubricated in the Calendar. A fine example is the (so called) Missal of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the Royal Irish Academy, in which the illumination is executed in gold.

plenus—of 30 + a *hollow month*—mensis cavus—of 29 days).* The remainder, if under 30, is the requisite lunation; if over 30, subtract that number and the remainder is the lunation.

For instance, in the year of St. Patrick's death (A.D. 493), according to *Lebor Brecc*, the Epact was 27 and the 16th of the Kalends of April fell on Wednesday, moon 13.† *Apr. in Kal. 91* (Table II.). Subtract 16, add the Epact 27 and divide by 59. 43 remain. Subtracting 30, we obtain the lunation 13.

This Rule, however, suffers exceptions, owing to the Embolisms. Thus, the *Annals of Ulster* state the moon was eclipsed, A.D. 878, on the Ides of October, Wednesday, moon 14; the sun, on the 4th of the Kalends of Nov., Wednesday, moon 28.‡ The ferial criteria, Tables I. and II. shew, are accurate. Applying the Lunar Rule, we have: *Oct. in Id. 288*. Deduct 1, add 23 (found by Table III., Rule 1) and divide by 59. The remainder is 15. Similarly: *Nov. in Kal. 305*. Deduct 4, add 23 and divide by 59. The remainder is 29. The computational error arises from the embolismal day of the Golden Number v. This is inserted at Oct. 1, making the new moon fall on Oct. 2.

I have accordingly compiled the following Table, which sets forth the novi-lunar incidence of the Decemnovennal Cycle. The solar day of the new moon being ascertained thereby, the lunation of the given day can be readily computed. For instance, A.D. 878 has the Golden Number v. (Table III., Rule 1). Reference to Table IV. will shew that a new moon of v. fell on Oct. 2. The 14th of that moon consequently fell on Oct. 15; the 28th, on Oct. 29. This proves the accuracy of the *Ulster* computations.

* As a rule, the odd months (Jan., March, &c.) were *full*; the even (Feb., April, &c.), *hollow*.

† See the text, p. 388, *infra*.

‡ The text is given, p. 379, *infra*.

IV.

DECEMNOVENNAL NOVI-LUNAR INCIDENCE.

G.N.	R.E.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Mai.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I.	ix.	23	21	23	21	21	19	19	17	16	15	14	13
II.	xx.	12	10	12	10	10	8	8	6	5	4	3	2
III.	i.	1, 31	—	1, 31	29	29	27	27	25	24	23	22	21
IV.	xii.	20	18	20	18	18	16	16	14	13	12	11	10
V.	xxiii.	9	7	9	7	7	5	5	3	2	2, 31	30	29
VI.	iv.	28	26	28	26	26	24	24	22	21	20	19	18
VII.	xv.	17	15	17	15	15	13	13	11	10	9	8	7
VIII.	xxvi.	6	4	6	5	4	3	2	1, 30	29	28	27	26
IX.	vii.	25	23	25	23	23	21	21	19	18	17	16	15
X.	xviii.	14	12	14	12	12	10	10	8	7	6	5	4
XI.	xxix.	3	2	3	2	1, 31	29	29	27	26	25	24	23
XII.	x.	22	20	22	20	20	18	18	16	15	14	13	12
XIII.	xxi.	11	9	11	9	9	7	7	5	4	3	2	1, 31
XIV.	ii.	30	28	30	28	28	26	26	24	23	22	21	20
XV.	xiii.	19	17	19	17	17	15	15	13	12	11	10	9
XVI.	xxiv.	8	6	8	6	6	4	4	2	1	1, 30	29	28
XVII.	v.	27	25	27	25	25	23	23	21	20	19	18	17
XVIII.	xvi.	16	14	16	14	14	12	12	10	9	8	7	6
XIX.	xxvii.	5	3	5	4	3	2	1, 31	29	28	27	25	24

Being cyclic, the ferial and epact, it is obvious, could be of no utility, except in connexion with a fixed date, whether initial or other.* A typical example will prove this.

* In cyclo nullus annus natura, sed positione, primus est. Bucherius, *De Doct. Temp.* p. 146.

In a MS. of Priscian preserved at Leyden, the following, written perhaps by the scribe of the work, appears (folio 7^b):—

Dubthach hoc versus scripsit tempore parvo ;
 Indulge, lector, quae male scripta vides.
 Tertio Idus Apriles— tribus digitis ;
 Tertio anno decennovenalis cycli—tribus instrumentis ;
 Tertio die ante Pascha— penna, membrano ;
 Tertia decima luna incipiente — atramento ;
 Tertia hora post meridiem— Trinitate auxiliatrice.

In Table IV., the Golden Number III., denoting the third year of the Cycle of Nineteen, is placed opposite March 31. The Paschal new moon was accordingly on that day (the 14th of the Mar. 1 moon occurring before the Paschal Term, Mar. 21), and the 14th lunation fell on April 13. Hence the earliest Easter of III. was F, that is, April 14. "The third day" (Ap. 11) is thus reckoned exclusive of Sunday. It was, in fact, Holy Thursday.

But, how futile was all the precision! Within the probable period of the transcription of the MS., the Easter of III. F occurred three times at intervals of 95 years,—A.D. 743, 838, 933.

We have next to shew the value of the ferial and epact when employed with a definite year. In the Carlsruhe Codex of Bede, well known as one of the MSS. on which the *Grammatica Celtica* was based, a second hand placed on the margin (folio 17a) of the *Computus Annalis*, or Calendar, opposite . . . *d. b. v. Kl. [Sep.]*:

bdr Murchato, maic Maile-	Death of Murchad, son of Maelduin
búin, h1 Cluain-maccu-Noir, d	[king of Cenel-Eogain], in Clonmacnoise,
imba Chiapan, x. anno.	from out the bed of [St.] Ciaran, in the
	tenth year [of the Cycle of Nineteen].

The *tenth* is obviously reckoned from a dated *first* year. Hence, as the native Annals state that Maelduin was deposed* A.D. 823, it is easy to suggest that 832 is the year intended. But, as the Carlsruhe MS. does not give the date of deposition, the conjecture is untenable.

On the second preceding folio, the same hand made a marginal entry :

[A.D.] DCCCXVII. Aed, rex Hibernias, moritur.†

* Strange to say, his death is not given.

† The *Annals of Ulster* give the obit of Aed at A.D. 819.

817 (Table III., Rule 1) is the initial year of the Cycle of Nineteen (Golden Number 1.). The *tenth* therefrom is 826 (Golden Number x.; Dominical Letter G). D (without a point (.) before or after) and B are the respective lunar and ferial letters of August 28. The meaning, accordingly, is that Murchad died on Tuesday, August 28, moon 21 (new moon, August 8, Table IV.), A.D. 826.

To illustrate the use of ferial and epact in application to native annalistic dating, take, for example, the initial Solar Cycle of the *Annals of Innisfallen*, from where the ferial notation of Jan. 1 commences in O'Conor's edition.* O'Conor tacitly admits his inability to restore the chronology from the textual data.

The opening year, "Septuagint" (Victorian) A.M. 5630, Hebrew, 4481 [= iii. f., x. l., A.D. 429] and the second [iv. f., xxi. l., A.D. 430, have been already given.† From the latter the text gives four *Kl.* up to *Kl. i. f.*, which O'Conor counts A.D. 434. But the true date, the ferial shows, is A.D. 433. The explanation is: a duplicate entry of St. Patrick's advent was given under A.D. 432. Its heading, *Kl.*, should accordingly not be reckoned separately. This is placed beyond doubt by the remainder of that Decemnovennal Cycle and the whole of the next. The reconstruction, it will be observed, tallies exactly with the scanty portions of the ferial and epact preserved in the transcription.

Kl. [Jan. i. f., [xxiv. l., A.D. ccccxxxiii.] Conversio Scotorum
in fidem Christianam.

Kl. [Jan. ii. f., v. l., A.D. ccccxxxiv.] Prima preda Saxonum
ab Hibernia.

Kl. [Jan. iii. f., [xvi. l., A.D. ccccxxxv.] Orosius et Cirillus
in doctrina floruerunt.—Nix magna.

[Bis.] Kl. [Jan. iv. f., xxvii. l., A.D. ccccxxxvi.] Mors Bressail
Bricc [of Bressal the Speckled].

[Initium
Cycli
xix.alia.] Kl. [Jan. vi. f.,] ix. l. [A.D. ccccxxxvii.] Initium Circul-
magni. [Beginning of the great Cycle (of St. Cyril).]

Kl. [Jan. vii. f.,] xx. l. [A.D. ccccxxxviii.]

* R. H. S. ii. *Annal. Innisf.*, 1-3.

† Lecture III., p. 241, *supra*.

- Kl. [Jan.] i. f. [i. l., A.D. cccxxxix.] Secundinus et Auxiliarius et Iserninus mittuntur in auxilium Patricii: nec tamen tenuerunt apostolatam, nisi Patricius solus.
- [Bis.] Kl. [Jan.] ii. f., xii. l. [A.D. cccxli.] Quies Augustini sapientis. Mors Mane, meic Neill [son of Niall] . . . et [quies Xisti] xliii. epis[copi Romanæ Ecclesiae].
- Kl. [Jan. iv. f., xxiii. l., A.D. cccxli.] Probatio sancti Patricii in fide Catholica.
- Kl. [Jan. v. f.,] iv. l. [A.D. cccxlii.] Stella crinita apparuit.
- Kl. [Jan. vi. f., xv. l., A.D. cccxliii.] Patricius in Christi doctrina floruit.
- [Bis.] Kl. [Jan. vii. f., xxvi. l., A.D. cccxliiv.] Eclipsis solis in nona hora.
- Kl. [Jan. ii. f., vii. l., A.D. cccxlv.] Tethosius [regnare incipit], qui regnavit an. xxvi. Nathi [*lego* Dathi], mac Fiachrach [son of Fiachra].
- Kl. [Jan. iii. f., xviii. l., A.D. cccxlv.]
- Kl. [Jan. iv. f., xxix. l., A.D. cccxlvii.] Cath Maige Femin eter Munechu ocus Laigniu [Battle of Magh-Femin, between the Momonians and Lagenians], in quo cecidit Mac Carthinn, meic Coelbath, qui jecit genus Laig.
- [Bis.] Kl. [Jan. v. f., x. l., A.D. cccxlviii.] Quies Secundini sancti.
- Kl. [Jan. vii. f., xxi. l., A.D. cccxlix.]
- Kl. [Jan. i. f., ii. l., A.D. ccccl.]
- Kl. [Jan. ii. f., xiii. l., A.D. ccccli.] Calcedones Senodus congregatur.
- [Bis.] Kl. [Jan. iii. f., xxiv. l., A.D. cccclii.]
- Kl. [Jan. v. f., v. l., A.D. ccccliii.] Marciani mora, qui regnavit imperator an. vii. Leo regnavit et corpus Johannis [Baptistae] reportum est.
- [Kl. Jan. vi. f., xvi. l., A.D. ccccliv.]
- Kl. [Jan. vii. f.,] xxvi[i]. l. [A.D. cccclv.] Pascha in viii. Kal. Maii.
- [Initium
Cycli
xix.alis.] Kl. [Jan. i. f., ix. l., A.D. cccclvi.] Fairdho [?] Laing [?] Laigen. Destruction ? of the Lagenians]. Hic alii dicunt nativitatem sanctae Brigite.

The blanks observable in the luni-solar notation are evidently owing to scribal remissness.

Equally striking are the results obtained in connexion with the *Tigernack* Fragment in Trinity College.* The MS. begins with the Hebrew A.M. 4033, and ends with 4522 = 490 years. But for almost three-fourths it is a skeleton. The entries that (preceded, as a rule, by the dated year and, with one exception, by the ferial and epact) occur at intervals, breaking the array of vacant *KL.*, amount only to 125. On the other hand, "the actual reckoning of the Kals." gives but 360, instead of 365, blank years. How are the lacunae to be localized and supplied? Dr. Todd, who worked on the Fragment (O'Curry, *MS. Materials*, p. 581), can only say, "it is possible there may be some error in the transcription of the *KL.*"

As the basis for the solution of this and kindred questions, I tabulate the luni-solar criteria of the initial cyclic years as given in the MS. (The opening entry is acephalous, but the omission can be supplied with certainty by comparison with what follows in the text.)

* It consists of three vellum folios bound up with the *Annals of Ulster* (H. 1. 8).

V.

TIGERNACH FRAGMENT.—LUNI-SOLAR CRITERIA
OF INITIAL CYCLIC YEARS.

				[A.M.]	A.D.]
	1.	[Kl. En. ii. f.,	l. ix.,	4033.	81.]
[Bis.]	2.	„ „ iii. f.,	l. ix.,	4062.	[100.]
	3.	„ „ vii. f.,	l. ix.,	4071.	[119.]
	4.	„ „ iii. f.,	l. ix.,	4090.	[138.]
	5.	„ „ vi. f.,	l. ix.,	4109.	[157.]
[Bis.]	6.	„ „ i. f.,	l. ix.,	4128.	[176.]
	7.	[„ „ iii. f.,	l. ix.,	4147.	195.]
	8.	„ „ vii. f.,	l. ix.,	4166.	[214.]
	9.	„ „ iii. f.,	l. ix.,	4185.	[233.]
[Bis.]	10.	„ „ vi. f.,	l. ix.,	4204.	[252.]
	11.	„ „ i. f.,	l. ix.,	4223.	[281.]
	12.	„ „ iii. f.,	l. ix.,	4242.	[290.]
	13.	„ „ vii. f.,	l. ix.,	4261.	[309.]
[Bis.]	14.	„ „ ii. f.,	l. ix.,	4280.	[328.]
	15.	„ „ v. f.,	l. ix.,	4299.	[347.]
	16.	„ „ i. f.,	l. ix.,	[4318.	366.]
	17.	„ „ iii. f.,	l. ix.,	4337.	[385.]
[Bis.]	18.	„ „ vi. f.,	l. ix.,	4356.	[404.]
	19.	„ „ ii. f.,	l. ix.,	4375.	[423.]
	20.	„ „ v. f.,	l. ix.,	4394.	[442.]
	21.	„ „ i. f.,	l. ix.,	4413.	[461.]
[Bis.]	22.	„ „ iii. f.,	l. ix.,	4432.	[480.]
	23.	„ „ vi. f.,	l. ix.,	4451.	[499.]
	24.	„ „ ii. f.,	l. ix.,	4470.	[518.]
	25.	„ „ v. f.,	l. ix.,	4489.	[537.]
[Bis.]	26.	„ „ vii. f.,	l. ix.,	4508.	[556.]

[Ends at [iiii. f., l. xiii. = (textual) G. N. 16, A.M.] 4622 (A.D. 570).]

Next, we obtain the amount of the epacts omitted, as follows :—

8 in the 1st,* 8th and 9th cycles respectively.	[24]
9 in the 10th cycle.	[9]
11 in the 2nd cycle.	[11]
13 in the 13th and 26th cycles respectively.	[26]
14 in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 15th, 16th and 20th cycles respectively.	[84]
15 in the 11th, 17th and 21st cycles respectively.	[45]
16 in the 14th, 18th, 19th, 23rd and 24th cycles respectively.	[80]
17 in the 4th, 7th, 12th and 22nd cycles respectively.	[68]
18 in the 25th cycle.	[18]
	[365]

In all, 365.

To shew with what certainty the omissions can be supplied, I append the respective numbers and places of those occurring in the two opening cycles :—

1st Cycle, 5 epacts are omitted between l. x[x.] and l. xxv[i].	
„ „ 3 „ „ „ „ l. ii. „ l. xvi.	
2nd „ 2 „ „ „ „ „ l. xx. „ l. xxiii.	
„ „ 2 „ „ „ „ „ l. xxiii. „ l. xxvi.	
„ „ 2 „ „ „ „ „ l. xxvi. „ l. xxix.	
„ „ 2 „ „ „ „ „ l. xxix. „ l. ii.	
„ „ 2 „ „ „ „ „ l. xiii. „ l. xvi.	
„ „ 1 „ „ „ „ „ l. xvi. „ l. ix. [of 3rd cycle].	

Thirdly, the five missing *Kl.*, or years, can accordingly be localized. Three are wanting, along with the feriales and epacts, in the 4th cycle, between *l. xxiv.* and *l. ix.* They are, consequently [A.M.] 4106–7–8 [A.D. 154–5–6]. The year of *l. xxiv.* is *iiiiiii[s]*. Then follows the entry; after which is *iiiiix, vel iiiicx. Kl. En. vi. f., l. ix.* The true lection, therefore, is [A.M.] 4109 [A.D. 157] (cycle 5, *supra*).

¹ The first epact of this cycle is not included, as it was contained on the previous (missing) folio.

The text (a) and restoration (b) relative to the fourth *Kl.* are as follows:

(a)	(b)
iiii. xvi. Kl. En. vii. f., l. xx.	iiii. xvi. [A.D. 214] Kl. En. vii. f., l. ix. iiii. xvii. [A.D. 215] Kl. En. i. f., l. xx.

That the absence of the *Kl.* in the first line of (a) does not denote the omission of a year, is proved by Table V., No. 8, and by the fact that [A.M.] 4173 has the epact *xxvi.*

The fifth *Kl.* was omitted, together with the ferial and epact, in the 15th cycle; *l. xv.* is dated [A.M.] 4305 [A.D. 353]; *l. vii.*, [A.M.] 4307 [A.D. 355]. The year passed over was 4306 [A.D. 354], *l. xxvi.*

It remains to examine the accuracy of the ferial and lunar incidence presented by the Table. The first, as can be verified by Table I., Rule 1, is in every instance correct.

By Rule 1, Table III., we shall find that A.D. 81 has the Golden Number vi. = Epact 4 (not i. = Epact 9). The same holds good of the other 25 years in Table V. Similarly, 570, the concluding year, has the Epact 9 (Golden Number i.); not Epact 13 (Golden Number xv. of the preceding cycle), as given above. In a word, every lunar reckoning in the Fragment is five years wrong! Moreover, the uniformity leaves no room to doubt that in each instance the alteration was effected designedly.

Anomalies still greater are exhibited in the textual collocation of the entries relative to the dates. As a typical instance, I select the period from the birth to the captivity of St. Patrick. The purport of the following arrangement is explained by the headings. With regard to the contents, the years in β , except those printed in italics, have foreign items. Of the four here reproduced (taken from St. Jerome's continuation of the Eusebian Chronicle), the first and last shew that the number of years marked is correct. The displacement of the second and third can scarcely have originated with a compiler acquainted with the source. The correct dates are given within brackets. (It is unnecessary to observe that they do not agree with the respective MS. ferials.) In γ , the years, with three exceptions, are left blank. Four have been omitted.

VI.—RECESSIONS OF *TIGERNACH*.

α	β	γ	δ
TIGERNACH.	TIGERNACH.	TIGERNACH.	Chronology in accordance with the obit of St. Patrick in 7 ^o and the ferial sequence of β, γ.
(T.C.D. Fragment.)	(O'Conor, <i>R. H. S.</i> ii. 70-3.)	(Chron. Scot., p. 14.)	
[A.M. A.D.] 4366 [404] Kl. En. vi. f., l. ix. [Table V., No. 18.]	[A.D.] [340] K. v[i]. Constantinus a ducibus Constantis, fratris sui, in bello coccinus est. Patricius nunc natus est.	Kl. Enair vi. Patricius natus est in hoc anno.	A.D. 370, Kl. Jan. vi. f., l. xviii.
4367 [406] " " i. f., l. xx. Patricius secundum quosdam nunc natus est: sed falsum est.	[339] K. vii. f. Constantinus, Arianus effectus, Catholicos toto orbe persequitur.	Kl. Enair vii.	371, " " vii. f., l. xxix. Patricius natus est in hoc anno.
	K. i.	[Kl. i.]	Bis. 372, " " i. f., l. x.
	K. iii.	Kl. iii.	373, " " iii. f., l. xxi.
	K. vi.	Kl. iv.	374, " " iv. f., l. ii.
	K. vi.	Kl. v.	375, " " v. f., l. xiii.
	K. vi.	Kl. vi.	Bis. 376, " " vi. f., l. xxiv.
	K. i.	Kl. i.	377, " " i. f., l. v.
	K. ii.	Kl. ii.	378, " " ii. f., l. xvi.
	K. iii.	Kl. iii.	379, " " iii. f., l. xvii.
	K. iiiii.	Kl. iiiii.	Bis. 380, " " iv. f., l. ix.
	K. vi.	[Kl. vi.]	381, " " vi. f., l. xx.

[366] K. vii. Reliquiae Ti-
mothei Apostoli Constantino-
nopoli[m] invecitae sunt.

X. i.

X. ii.

X. iv. Muiredhaoh
Tirech [same as a, with the
variant *Cruised Badhraide* for
Cruised.]

4386 [434] " " ii. f., l.
x. Muiredach Tirech do mar-
badh la Caelbadh, mac Cruind,
la righ n-Uladh, oo Purt-righ
uas Dabul. [M. T. was slain
by C., son of Cronn, [i. e.] by
the King of Ulster, at Porttrigh
over the Dabal [river Black-
water, between coa. Armagh
and Tyrone.]

4393 [441] " " iii. f.,
l. xxvii. Coelbad, mac Cruind,
regnavit anno uno. Eochu
Mughmedhoin, mac Muire-
dhaigh Tirigh, rosmarb. [C.,
son of Cronn, reigned one
year. E. M., son of Muire-
dach Tirech, slew him.]

* Kl. iii. [ii], Paçrhoiur archiepicoiur ec Ciproc-
lur hiberneppium, anno aecacur ruac centepymio
.x. xii., .xvi. Kl. Appriur, quieuit, ut diciteur :

O ðenaiur Çrhoiur, anem ait,
Cecpe c  þ for caom noðait,
Çeona bha  na bea  c iap riu,
  o b  r Ðabrhoi   rri  oþ arpaii.

[Kl. vii.]

382, " " vii. f., l. 1.

[Kl. i.]

383, " " i. f., l. xii.

[Kl. ii.]

Bis. 384, " " ii. f., l. xxiii.

Kl. v. Muiredbach Tirech
[same as a].

385, " " iv. f., l. iv.

[A. D. 493] Jan. 1, Tuesday [Friday], Patrick, archbishop and
apostle of the Irish, rested in the 122nd year of his age, on the
16th of the Kalends of April [March 17], as is said :

Since was born Christ, reckoning joyful,
Four hundred above fair ninety,
Three years eventful after that,
To the death of Patrick, chief apostle.

VI.—RECENSIONS OF *TIGERNACH*—continued.

α	β	γ
<p>TIGERNACH. (T. C. D. Fragment.)</p> <p>[A. M. A. D.] 4394 [442] " " v. f., l. ix. Eochu Mugmedhoin, mac Muiredaigh Tíriugh, reg- navit [MS. illegible], ut alii aiunt. [E. M., son of M. T., reigned [8 years], as others say. [Table V., No. 20.]</p> <p>4395 [443] " " vi. f., l. xx. Patrius captivus in Hiberniam ductus est: sed hoc falsum est.</p> <p>4396 [444] " " f., l. i. Constantio Romam [scil. no- vam, i. e. Constantinopolim] ingresso, cessa Andreas Apostoli et Lucae Evangelistae a Con- stantinopolitanis miro favore suscepta sunt.</p>	<p>TIGERNACH. (O'Conor, <i>K. H. S.</i> ii. 70-3.)</p> <p>[A. D.] K. v. Eochaidh M., m. M. T., regnavit annis viii. [Then fol- lows an item with a quatrain relative to the sons of E. M.] Patrius captivus in Hiber- niam ductus est.</p> <p>[367] K. vi. Constantino- poli, ingressio cesarum Andree Apostoli et Lucae Evange- listae. [A.] Constantinopoli- tanis miro furore suscepta sunt.* [The next folio is lost.]</p>	<p>TIGERNACH. (Chron. Scot., p. 14.)</p> <p>Kl. v. Eochaidh Muigh- medhon, mac Muiredaigh, Tíriugh, regnavit annis octo. Patrius captivus est in Hi- berniam ductus.</p> <p>Kl. vi. Patrius captivus in Hiber- niam ductus est.</p>
		<p>Chronology in accordance with the obit of St. Patrick in γ and the ferial sequence of β, γ. A. D. 386, " " v. f., l. xv.</p>

* To shew the standard of the Rolls' *Tripartite*, β is given (p. 672) as "helping to fix the date [sic] of Patrick's birth [and] captivity" (p. cxvii.). The assistance afforded, by comparison with "O'Conor's inaccurate edition" (p. cxviii.), consists in the addition of no date and the omission of eight ferials (K. 4.-K. iii.) Had the latter been given, we might have known whether K. vi., K. vi. were misreadings of O'Conor, or of the MS. An English version is added, from which one learns that *Constantinopolis* signifies *to and into Constantinople*. Sic itur ad astra.

This Table proves, assuming α , β and γ to be his work, that Tigernach carried out two 'emendations' of the Vulgar Era: one (α), making the chronology (in round numbers) three solar cycles in arrear; the other (β), one solar cycle in advance. The Table likewise shews that he reproduced (β , γ) the number and ferials of the years from the birth to the captivity of St. Patrick; thereby unwittingly preserving wherewithal (δ) to detect the alterations. In view of the foregoing, Tigernach can scarcely be regarded as the most trustworthy of the native annalists.

Reverting now to the opening part of the *Annals of Innisfallen* given above, two dissimilar elements are discernible. In the first place, the years are marked in unbroken continuity by the luni-solar incidence of Jan. 1 (A). Secondly, the entries annexed constitute a sequence that is not similarly integral (B). Given the initial year, specified by date or otherwise, A becomes perfect in meaning. Apart from the fragmentary character, B, by itself (witness the failure of O'Connor to settle the Innisfallen Chronology) is devoid of material significance. The original was consequently A. But the contents and the cyclic form (to pass over the absence of consecutive dating) prove that the primary purpose was not chronographic. The ferial and epect were, in fact, the requisite criteria from which by computistic methods the incidence of Easter and of the other moveable feasts of the current year was determined. We have thus revealed the fundamental datum in reference to the native A.D. Annals.

The Paschal Cycle was the basis of the Irish Chronicle.

The relation of A to the other Paschal Computations and the conclusions resulting therefrom relative to the native Annals demand separate treatment.

The dating employed in connexion with the Paschal Tables used in Ireland next claims attention. Of the methods whereby this was effected, reckoning from an epoch is the only one that falls within the scope of the present inquiry. The Mundane Eras found in the Cycles and Tables of **84** are not to be met with, as far as I know, in Irish documents, annalistic or other. Whether the Passion year of **84** (A.D. 29) existed in the Table introduced by St. Patrick, the data accessible to me are not sufficient to decide. The reckonings of the

kind in the *Book of Armagh*, for instance, are altogether unreliable. (The initial year can, nevertheless, be determined with certainty.*)

The celebration of Easter on the sixteenth of the moon mentioned in the *Catalogus*† as followed by some of the Third Order of Irish Saints, it may be concluded, was derived from the Great Cycle of Victorius of Aquitaine. According to this, it was brought into use in Ireland during the last decade of the sixth century.

That it was known here before that time, we learn from St. Columbanus. Writing to Pope Gregory, he says that by his masters, most sage computists of cycles, Victorius, so far from being received, was deemed worthy rather of derision than of authority.‡ This is conclusive as regards the community of Bangor up to the saint's departure (about A.D. 590) for the Continent. But it is not at variance with what is stated in the *Catalogus*.

In the Prologue,§ the Mundane Reckonings profess to be taken from the Hieronymo-Eusebian Chronicle and the Chronicle of Prosper. They are as follows:—

A.	From Creation to Deluge,	2242.
B.	„ Deluge to Abraham,	942.
C.	„ Abraham to (a) Valens VI. and Valentinian II. COSS. [A.D. 378],	2395.
[D.	„ Creation to Passion,	5229.]

* The Table of St. Cyril comes next in time. The opening year (A.D. 437) is marked in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (p. 352, *supra*). But, even though employed in Ireland (which is very improbable), as the years were those of Diocletian, it could not well form the basis of a Chronicle. † Note C.

‡ Scias namque nostris magistris et Hibernicis antiquis, philosophis et sapientissimis componendi calculi computariis, Victorium non fuisse receptum, sed magis risu vel venia dignum quam auctoritate. § Note D a.

|| The passage (Note D b) containing this item, for the reasons given hereafter (*infra*, p. 366-7), may be considered spurious; but the calculation is verified by the criteria of the initial year of the Victorian Paschal Cycle:—

Consules.	An.	R.	Feria Kal. Jan.	Æt. hinc in Kal. Jan.	Pasche dies.	Æt. hinc in Pasch.	Indic.
СКУСИРІХІО СНѢІ. Coss. duobus Geminis. Ruffino et Rubellio.	1	B.	feria v	xix	v Kal. Apr.	xvi	i

We have thus :—

VII.

VICTORIAN CHRONOLOGY.

$C - \alpha = 2017$:	Victorian	Abrahamic	Period	(α).
$A + B + \alpha = 5201$:	,,	Mundane	,,	(β).
$D - \beta = \text{A.D. } 28$:	,,	Passion	Year	(γ).

(α) Applying α to the Eusebian Chronicle, we obtain the Rule employed in the Third Lecture: to find the B.C., subtract the Abrahamic year from $2015 + 2$. The result will be found to coincide with that obtainable by the Olympiad Reckoning (B.C. 776)* and the Reckoning from the Foundation of Rome (B.C. 753)†.

(β) Similarly, deducting β from 5630, the initial Mundane year of the *Annals of Innisfallen*, we have A.D. 429. This, taken in connexion with two entries in these Annals—Victorius scripsit Ciclum Paschae.—Finis Cicli Victorii—, shews that the opening portion was based upon the Cycle of the Aquitanian.

The β Reckoning occurs twice in the *Annals of Boyle*.‡

(1) Ab Adam usque ad Cormac fluxerunt anni *vixx*. [$-\beta = \text{A.D. } 909$].

In the Innisfallen Annals, the year in which Cormac (Mac Culennain, bishop-king of Cashel) was slain is marked *vi. f., xrv. l.* These are the criteria of A.D. 908. But a native quatrain there quoted gives 909. The entry, it is thus seen, belongs to the latter year, *i. f., v. l., A.D. 909*.

(2) Annus ab Incarnatione Domini *mxlvi. (recte, - mii.)*: ab initio vero mundi *vixxlv. (6244-1043 = β).*§ The *vi.* of the text was consequently a scribal error for *iii.*

From the *Annals of Innisfallen*, or some similar source, the β Computation passed into the A-Text of Lecture III. (thence copied into the *Lebar Brecc*|| Tract), which assigns the advent of St. Patrick as missionary to A.M. 5633 [$-\beta = \text{A.D. } 432$].

* Ideler: *Handbuch der math. u. tech. Chronol.*, Berlin, 1825. I. 376.

† *Ib.*, II. 154.

‡ O'Conor: *Rev. Hib. Script.*, ii. *Ann. Buell.*, p. 12.

§ O'Conor, *ubi sup.*, p. 18.

|| See Lect. III. p. 238, *supra*.

(γ) With reference to γ , therefrom, in the first place, is derived the Rule employed in the First Lecture (*supra*, p. 11): to equate the Victorian Passion Year with the A.D., add 27 to the former.

Secondly, Victorius, according to the Prologue,* intended to commence with A.M. 1, and give the Paschal data of each year, according to the Solar Cycle of 28 and (a modification of) the lunar portion of the Cycle of 54. But, as an immense work of the kind demanded ample leisure, one Great Cycle (A.D. 28-559) was executed to meet the present need.† The Easter solar and lunar criteria of A.M. 1 and A.M. 5658 (A.D. 457) are set forth, to prove that both were respectively found by the same methods. In accordance therewith, in reference to the solar incidence (with which alone we are at present concerned), the former year has the Dominical Letters AG; the latter, F. We can thus reconstruct the original Solar Cycle of Victorius. (To facilitate reference, the Vulgar Cycle is annexed.)

VIII.

VICTORIAN AND VULGAR SOLAR CYCLES.

D.L.	Vict.	Vulg.	L.D.	Vict.	Vulg.
AG	1.	17. Bis.	D	15.	3.
F	2.	18.	C	16.	4.
E	3.	19.	BA	17.	5. Bis.
D	4.	20.	G	18.	6.
CB	5.	21. Bis.	F	19.	7.
A	6.	22.	E	20.	8.
G	7.	23.	DC	21.	9. Bis.
F	8.	24.	B	22.	10.
ED	9.	25. Bis.	A	23.	11.
C	10.	26.	G	24.	12.
B	11.	27.	FE	25.	13. Bis.
A	12.	28. Bis.	D	26.	14.
GF	13.	1.	C	27.	15.
E	14.	2.	B	28.	16.

* Note D c.

† Note C d.

To test the Victorian Solar Cycle:—

$$\text{A.M. } 5202 \div 28 \text{ leaves } 22, \text{ B (A.D. 1).}$$

$$\text{A.M. } 5229 \div 28 \text{ ,, } 21, \text{ DC (A.D. 28).}$$

(1) Accordingly, the Victorian Rule for finding the A.M. Dominical Letter can be thus formulated: Divide the given year by 28: the tabular letter opposite the remainder in the Victorian Column, Table VIII., is the Dominical. If nothing remains, the letter corresponding to 28 is the Dominical.

(2) Similarly, the Victorian Rule for finding the A.D. Dominical Letter is: To the given A.D. year add 21 and proceed as in (1).*

(3) Finally, to find the Dominical Letter of a Victorian Cycle, i. e. Passion, year: To the given year add 20 and proceed as in (1).

Connected with the foregoing and other calculations of the Prologue is a reckoning† made in Ireland in the middle of the seventh century. To the identity of his Latin name with that of the great bishop of Hippo we owe the publication, if not the preservation, of the work, *De mirabilibus Sacras Scripturas*, of the Irish Augustinus.‡ To explain the miracle recorded in Joshua x. 12–13, of the sun and moon standing still, the writer lays down that the natural course was not thereby disturbed, as both the luminaries rested simultaneously. As proof, he gives in brief digest the cyclic recurrence from the Creation to the year of his writing: to shew that the sun and moon are always in agreement at the end of every term of 532 years.

In the A.M. period, the initial and final cyclic years are identified, internal evidence proves, by reference to the Chronicle of Eusebius. Hence, the last year of Cycle I., the first of Cycle V., and the first and last years of Cycles II., III., IV. are not specified by any events.

In the A.D. period, the tenth Cycle ended, we are informed, in the ninety-second year after the Passion, in the consulship of Aviola and Pansa (A.D. 119, according to γ). The eleventh began in the following year, in the consulship of Paternus and Torquatus (A.D. 120, in accordance with γ). Dr. Reeves quotes the Chronicle of Cassiodorus to justify the assigning of these consuls to the years in question,

* The Vulgar Rule is: Add 9 and proceed as in the Victorian (but in the Vulgar Column).
 † Note E.

‡ See the Paper of Dr. Reeves, *Proceedings*, R. I. A., vol. vii., p. 514. The bibliography is given (p. 515) with characteristic fulness and accuracy.

instead of to A.D. 122, 123, respectively. But the writer went no farther a-field than the (partly erroneous) consular column of the Victorian Cycle, where they are so placed.*

The final year of the eleventh Cycle (A.D. 651, according to γ) is identified by the death of Mainchine (of Mendrohid, King's County), amongst other sages. In the third year of the twelfth Cycle the work was written.

A difficulty affecting all these dates arises from the fact that the obits of Mainchine and two other abbots are given in the *Annals of Ulster* at A.D. 652.† The discrepancy is explained by two calculations set forth in the Prologue of Victorius.‡

(α) The date of the Passover is fixed as follows. (The lunar notation it is unnecessary to deal with in this place.) In A.M. 3689 [DC Bis], March 24 fell on Thursday. A.M. 3690 began on the following day, Friday, March 25; which was the Passover. This is introductory to a reckoning of more importance.

(β) In A.M. 5228 [A.D. 28 DC Bis.], March 25 fell on Thursday. Adding the intercalary day, A.M. 5229 [A.D. 29 B] commenced on Friday, March 25. In this way, Holy Thursday fell in A.D. 28, on March 25; Good Friday and Easter Sunday, in A.D. 29, on March 25 and 27, respectively. This is based upon a Mundane Period of 5200. The Passion and Resurrection were thereby assigned to the traditional date, namely, A.D. 29.

But, in the first place, the Julian year, which was that followed by Victorius, began with Jan. 1, not March 25. Moreover, the diurnal progression from C to B, introduced in (α) and (β) as taking effect in March, did not come into operation until the following New Year's Day. In other words, you cannot have two intercalary days within one year.

Aviola et Pansa	} xcii	Sabbato	iv	xv Kal. Maii	xxi	ii
			<i>Saltus luna.</i>			
Paterno et Torquato	} xciii	B. Domin.	xvi	Kal. Aprilis	xvii	iii

† Note F.

‡ Note D β .

Finally, applying Table VIII., Rule 1, to (a), we obtain $3689 \div 28 = 21$ DC = Wednesday (not Thursday), March 24. The following day was consequently Thursday (not Friday), March 25. In reference to (b), we get $5228 \div 28 = 20$ E = Tuesday (not Thursday), March 25 : $5229 \div 28 = 21$ DC = Friday, March 26 (not 25); Sunday, March 28 (not 27). Now, 5229, according to Table VII., is the Passion Year of Victorius, A.D. 28 (not 29).

The two calculations in question are consequently interpolations.* They were obviously suggested by what is stated relative to the dates of the Passover and Passion in the previous passage of the Prologue.

The text of the foregoing is that of Petavius.† On the other hand, Bucherius,‡ who does not deal with (a), reads VIII. VII. v., instead of VIII. VIII. vi., *Kalendas Aprilis* in (b). But this, if the original, proves that the interpolator either was unable to fit the added day into the computation, or passed it over, in order to bring his Easter incidence (March 28) into conformity with the Victorian, as given on the following folio.§

If the pseudo-Victorian Computation imposed upon the author of the *De mirabilibus sacras Scripturas*, the fraud, it has to be borne in mind, was by comparison the work of a practised hand. The pseudo-Anatolius assigned but two Bissextiles to a Cycle of nineteen

* Jaffe's proofs, which, according to Mommsen (*Zeits. Ostertafel v. J.* 447: *Abh. der. K. A. der W. zu Berlin*, 1862, p. 564), demonstrate that the whole Prologue is a forgery, I have not seen. Mommsen himself rejects one of Jaffe's main suggestions, and, more significant still, would allow that the Prologue is partly genuine. The fact is, any argument involving the conclusion that a Cycle of nineteen Epacts was issued to supersede a Cycle of thirty Epacts without a line of explanation prefixed carries its own refutation.

† *De Doctrina Temporum*, Vol. II. p. 505.

‡ *De Doctrina Temporum*, p. 9.

§ After the above was written, I found a copy of Bucherius in the National Library. This, I had the satisfaction to discover, has a special value in reference to the present question. On the margin of the Prologue are placed MS. readings which, as appears by comparison with the Petavian text, were taken from the Codex Sirmondi employed by Petavius and Bucherius. (These variants fully confirm the laxity of the latter in reproducing his exemplar.)

Two of them, now that the ms. is lost (Krusch, *ubi sup.*, pp. 84, 210-1), are of importance. VII. (*Kalendas Aprilis*) and V. (*Kalendas Aprilis*) were made VIII. and VI. by the addition of *l. alia manu*, overhead. The bissextile was thereby rightly taken into account, March 26 counted twice and Easter assigned to March 27. This proves that the interpolator, whether ignorantly or designedly, left out an integral item of his own reckoning. *Sed quis in scriptis spurcis exactitudinem præstabit?*

years! Yet, a forgery of the kind, one of the clumsiest upon record, passed current for more than twelve hundred years,—with Columbanus, Cumman and Bede; Bucherius, Petavius and John Albert Fabricius!

These two passages of the Prologue and the entry in the *Annals of Ulster* prove that the calculation of the *De mirabilibus* was based upon A.M. 5201 = A.D. 1. The A.D. dates are accordingly 120, 121; 652 (obit of Mainchine), 653, 655.*

The Pseudo-Victorian Reckoning is also found in the *Annals of Boyle*:

In hoc anno beatus Gregorius quievit: scilicet, in decvto anno Dominicæ Incarnationis, ut Beda dicit in Historia sua . . . Anni ab initio mundi vccccv. (A.M. 5805 – 605 = 5200).†

It is likewise employed in the Carlsruhe Codex of Bede:

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| [A.D.] | Dccc. | [=] | vi. m. ab initio mundi. (fol. 15 a). |
| [,,] | Dcccxxvi. | [=] | vi. m. xxvi. (ib.). |
| [,,] | Dcccxxvii. | [=] | vi. m. xxvii. (ib.). |
| [,,] | Dcccxlvi. | [=] | vi. m. xlvii. (fol. 15 b). |

The earliest authenticated mention, to my knowledge, of the Cycles of Dionysius in native documents is contained in the Paschal Letter of Cumman, written in, or soon after, A.D. 632.‡ With them, as we have seen in Lecture I. (p. 10), came the consecutive reckoning by the years of the Incarnation. The protracted and embittered struggle connected with the introduction of the Alexandrine Paschal system is one that might be retold with advantage. Here it will suffice to say that in Ireland, as elsewhere, the principle of the Dionysian Cycles and the A.D. Era gradually predominated.

* Appended (Note G) will be found the passage in which the reckoning is dealt with by Petavius in the *Doctrina Temporum*. They are amongst the proofs of the author's imperfect acquaintance with Paschal Cycles and the Chronology connected therewith.

† O'Conor, *ubi sup.* *Ann. Buell.*, p. 5.

‡ The delegates deputed by the Synod of Magh-Lene to visit Rome attended the celebration of Easter in St. Peter's on a day (March 24) which differed by a month from the Irish date (April 21). (This was the 82nd year of the Cycle of 84, Golden No. xxvii., 7; Victorian G.N. xv.; Dionysian, v., A.D. 631.) They reached Ireland the following year. The ill-disguised tone of defiance leaves little room to doubt that the Epistle was composed immediately after their return.

Finally, it has to be observed that the Mundane Period = 3952, employed in connexion with other reckonings in Tigernach and elsewhere, is given as his own (*nostra supputatio*) by Bede in the *Chronicle*.*

The data set forth in the preceding Lecture and in the present enable us to formulate the following Canons relative to the Chronology of the Annals and other native documents.

IRISH CHRONOLOGICAL CANONS.

I. A Passion reckoning reducible to A.D. by the addition of 28 can date from before A.D. 500.

II. (a) An A.M. reckoning reducible to A.D. by subtracting 5199 and (b) a Passion reckoning reducible to A.D. by the addition of 32 can date from before A.D. 500.

III. An A.M. reckoning reducible to A.D. by subtracting (a) 5201 [or (b) 5200],† and a Passion reckoning reducible to A.D. by adding (a) 27 [or (b) 28, employed with (b)],‡ can date from A.D. 598.

IV. An A.D. reckoning can date from A.D. 632-3.

V. An A.M. reckoning reducible to A.D. by subtracting 3952 cannot date from before A.D. 725, the year in which the Chronicle of Bede was composed.

(Other reckonings are to be met with in the Annals. But these, whether A.M. or A.D., are the result of a so-called emendation, and consequently of comparatively recent date.)

When two or more are employed, the most recent calculation, it is scarcely necessary to observe, determines the time of the document in which they are contained.

In accordance with III. (a), the *Annals of Innisfallen* are the most ancient body of Chronicles we possess.

IV. fixes the earliest date of the (*Tigernach*) quatrain,‡ which gives A.D. 493 as the year of St. Patrick's death. In like manner, it specifies the (*Lebar Brece*) notation of the Decemnovennal criteria appertaining to the year in question.§

Having thus traced the origin and chronographic data of the Annals, it remains to observe that a broad distinction has to be drawn between the

* Ad A.M. 3981, A.D. 29.

† That is, on the assumption that the pseudo-

Victorian Calculation was not of Irish origin.

‡ Table VI., p. 359, *supra*.

§ P. 388, *infra*.

annual register of events and historical tracts, such as those appended to the present and former Lectures. The latter, whether in prose or verse, were intended for committal to memory. They could not therefore be burthened by strings of dates. Accordingly, they start from some well-known event, the place of which they fix by the A.M. or A.D., placed sometimes at the commencement and sometimes at the end. He must be a poor computist who could not thereby easily calculate the time of every item.

Similarly, Lives of the Saints, being composed for devotional reading, contain no precise annual notation. But, as was to be expected, much historical reference is found. Herein Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba* contrasts favourably with Bede's *Life of St. Cuthbert*. Such allusions were easy of verification by those for whose edification the works were composed.

In the same way, marginal entries like that in the Marianus Codex (*supra*, p. 15) and colophons of MSS., containing allusions to local persons and events, as a rule present no difficulty in determining the precise years.

Finally, with respect to inscriptions on reliquaries and kindred objects, in which the time is fixed by mention of kings or abbots, the intention was to place upon record the names of those concerned in the donation or manufacture. The dates could be ascertained by reference to the respective regal series or monastic registers.

The foregoing, taken in connexion with the fact that in some instances the entries themselves contain either the day of the week, or the age of the moon, or both,* will enable us to estimate the irreparable injury that would have resulted to our early chronology from the *Annals of the Four Masters*, had the original materials not been preserved. The lack of knowledge betrayed by the contrast between the A.D. date which they prefix and the internal evidence of the text would be incredible in the absence of irrefragable proof.

First, with regard to the ferial number.

* One example of the kind is found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Cod. Domit.), A.D. 809. The sun, it is said, was eclipsed on Monday, July 16th, the 29th of the moon. This is correct. New Year's Day (Table I., Rule 1) was Monday and the July moon began (Table IV.) on June 18 (Golden Number xxi.).

(1) A.D. 714. Faelou, they say, was appointed abbot of Iona "on the 4th Kalend of September, Saturday precisely." In that year, August 29 fell on Wednesday. The date was 716.

(2) A.D. 777. The battle of Kildare was fought on the "6th of the Kalends of September, on Tuesday." Here the reckoning is five years wrong. In 777, August 27 was Wednesday. Correct, accordingly, to 782.

(3) A.D. 778. Armagh and Mayo were burned on "the night of Saturday precisely, on the 4th None of August." This year, August 2 was on Sunday. The burning happened in 783.

(4) A.D. 860. Mael-Sechlaim, King of Ireland, died "the thirtieth of November, on Tuesday precisely." November 30 fell on Saturday in 860. The obit took place in 862. The reading in the *Annals of Ulster* is, accordingly, to be changed from *iii. feria* into *ii. feria*, namely Monday.

(5) A.D. 917. Niall, King of Ireland, was slain in the battle of Dublin "on the 17th of October." Then quatrains are quoted in which Wednesday is given as the day of the battle. It is further stated that in the same year Easter fell on April 25, and Low Sunday fell in Summer. October 17 in 917 was, however, Friday. The Easter incidence shows that the year was 919. The true reading is given in the *Annals of Ulster*,—17th of the Kalends of October. September 15 fell on Wednesday in 919.

(6) A.D. 924. The battle of Cluain na Cruimther [*meadow of the priests*] was fought "the 28th of December, Thursday precisely." December 28 was on Tuesday in 924. The year was 926.

(7) A.D. 1013. The battle of Clontarf was fought "on the Friday before Easter precisely." Here are the criteria that lay to hand in the *Annals of Ulster*:—*Kl. Jan. vi. f., l. xxvi., A.D. mxxiii. Hic est annus octavus circuli decin[ov]inialis et hic est ccccc. et lxxxi. annus ab adventu Sancti Patricii ad bapuzandos Scotos. Pail ḡrīgour pua n-louc ocup moncaurc | Sampad ipin bliabam p [the feast of Gregory (March 12 fell) before the Beginning (first Sunday) of Lent and little Easter (Low Sunday), in Summer this year]—quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus.*

Nay more, the space dated A.D. 1013 is left vacant in the *Ulster MS.*, so certain was it that the battle took place on Good Friday, April 23, 1014. But, as if to remove any palliation, the "advent of St.

Patrick" is given at 432 by the Four Masters themselves. It never occurred to them, perhaps, to add 582 thereto. The year, it is scarcely necessary to observe, was the same as 919 in the incidence of the moveable feasts.

Next, with reference to the age of the moon. This notation they have omitted in all instances except two. How far they could avail of such assistance, they leave no doubt. At A.D. 917 [correctly, 919], having said that Easter was on April 25 and Low Sunday in Summer, they add: "Dia cóicc mbliadhna percoac ar cru céb ceomong rín—that day 365 years that happens." Let us apply this rule, which says that the Paschal incidence is regulated by the solar year. Going back, we arrive at A.D. 552. In that year, Easter fell on March 31. Going forward, we come to A.D. 1282. In this year, Easter was March 29. Applying it to the true year (919), we get 554 and 1284. The respective Easters fell upon April 9 and April 5.

Non regionam di lor, ma guarda e passa.

The first lunar notation they reproduce is at A.D. 1086. It is contained in a quatrain fixing the day of Turlough O'Brien's obit.

Giúde Mairec hı pııb İb İul,	The night of Tuesday, on the day before the Ides of July,
Rıa péil İacorb co nılan rın,	Before the feast of James of pure mind,
İap nıb fıóec abbač,	After two-and-twenty (years?) died
On caııb fı cenn Coııııbealıbač.	The strong arch-king Toirdelbach.

This passed muster with O'Connor and O'Donovan, perhaps because in the preceding prose the regnal years are given as 22. It escaped themselves and the *Masters* that the third line is a syllable short, and that the eve of the feast of St. James fell on the 13th, not the 14th, of July. But fortunately the original, which O'Clery and his followers had under their hands, is still extant in the *Annals of Ulster*. The two faulty lines run thus:—

İ peil İacorb co n-ılan rıııı,	On the feast of James of pure mind,
İ nomab* fıóec abbač, fıı.	On the 29th, died, etc.

In A.D. 1086, New Year's Day fell on Thursday, and the Golden Number was 17. Consequently, July 14 fell upon Tuesday, and it

was the 29th of the moon, which began (Table IV.) June 16 and ended July 15.

The other lunar notation will be considered farther on.

The result is that for more than five centuries (A.D. 494–1019) every item in these so-called Annals is erroneously dated! Nevertheless, the mischief still wrought by them is strikingly illustrated by the fact that the dates of the battle of Ballyshannon* and of the death of King Niall, together with ten others equally erroneous, are quoted on one page (539) of the Rolls' edition of the *Tripartite* from the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

Apart however from the falsification of the text, allowance has to be made for O'Clery and his assistants, in view of the work of the same kind produced by those who professed to deal with the subject since their time.

O'Flaherty plumes himself on having fixed the date of the Milesian Occupation. First, he quotes the verse of O'Flynn given above,† to prove that the 7th of the moon fell on Thursday, May 1. This, he adds, agrees with 3698 of the Julian Period, which was the 12th of the Decemnovennal Cycle.‡ It requires no great computistic skill to test this. The Epact of XII. is 10. The Lunar Rule (Table III. 2 : $(121 - 1 + 10) \div 59$) accordingly leaves 12 (not 7) as the lunation of May 1. But, what is more important, the original reading is 17 (not 7); which shews that the year intended by the native versifier was the 7th (not the 12th) of the Decemnovennal Cycle (Epact 15). On this foundation the Chronology of the *Ogygia* is constructed!

The following, from his edition of the *Annals of Innisfallen*, will sufficiently set forth O'Conor's acquaintance with the Epacts:—

A.D. 1058 [1041, O'C.], *ailouath*, i.ma lunae.

A.D. 1172, *ailu huath*, prima lunae.

A.D. 1001 [983, O'C.], *ailu huath*, ii.am lunae.

A.D. 1096 [1079, O'C.], *ailu aath*, ultima lunae.

A.D. 1115 [1098, O'C.], *ailouath*, ultima lunae.

The reading is *ailu uathad*, and the expression means the 2nd of the moon (Epact 2). These five years (Table III., Rule 1) have the Golden Number xiv.

* See p. 374–5, *infra*.

† Lect. III., Note Ck, p. 265, *supra*.

‡ Note F.

A text in *Tigernach* displays another notable result of what he calls his "incredible diligence."

A. D. 1066. l. i. *Rolla mongae ignada
adbal do faicin icin aer diamairt iar
mincaice his pt. Kl. mai co iii. x. fuire.*
(*R. H. S. ii. p. 306.*)

*Kl. l. i. Stella crinita mirabiliter
ingens apparuit in aere die martis parvi
Paschae (i. e. die Martis post Dominicam
in Albis) a Kalendis Maiis ad xviii. lunas.*

In a note he quotes from the Anglo-Saxon chronicle: "*Hoc anno apparuit cometa xiv. Kal. Maii.*"

Here we have error upon error. *Hic pt* (which, of course, means nothing) should be *hi sept*, as even the Four Masters could have taught him. Their reading is: *h1 pecc Calavnn Mai*—on the 7th of the Kalends of May. *Co* does not signify *ad*, but *cum*, in this place. May 1 fell on Monday, not on Tuesday, and Low Sunday on April 23, not April 29, in 1066. The text requires but one other emendation: *iii. x.* should be *vi. x.* (Perhaps it is a misprint.)

The meaning now presents no difficulty: *Jan. 1 [fell on Sunday] 1st of the moon. A hairy star, a wondrous marvel, was seen in the sky, the Tuesday after Little Easter [Low Sunday], on the 7th of the Kalends of May [Ap. 25], 23rd of the moon [lit., with the 23rd thereon].*

The Golden Number being *iii.*, the Paschal moon (Table IV.) began on March 31. One may thus, without "incredible diligence," calculate that the 26th lunation fell on the 25th of the solar month next ensuing.

With regard to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, there is nothing that can be tortured into the comet appearing on April 18. It states that Easter in 1066 was "*xvi. Kal. Maii*" (April 16). Then it describes the comet: saying, amongst other things, that the star first appeared on the Eve of *Litania Major*, that is, *viii. Kal. Maii* (April 24). *Litania Major* was St. Mark's Day.

Another instance of O'Connor's knowledge will be mentioned hereafter.

A date of which the day of the week and the day of the month are given is so easily determined, that it is strange how O'Donovan failed to notice the error in the account of the battle of Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare, quoted by him (A. D. 783, *F. M.*, i. 332, note *e*) from the *Annals of Ulster*, "at the year 737." Therein we have *xiii. Septembris, die vi. feris*. He ought to have known that these Annals employ

the Roman method of reckoning the days of the month. Besides, he had the true reading, "on the 14th day of the Kallends of September [Aug. 19]," in the entry of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* which he there gives.

No doubt, it may be said that Sep. 13 fell on Friday in 737. But, "the reader," according to O'Donovan (Vol. I., p. xlviii.), "is to bear in mind that the Annals of Ulster are antedated by one year up to 1014, and that . . . he should add one year to the respective dates." Now, in 738, Sep. 13 fell on Wednesday.

The *Ulster* reading in the new edition (Vol. I., p. 194) is: *xiiii. Septimbris die, vi. ferid*: that of O'Conor's *Tigernach* (*R.H.S.*, ii. 242): *xvii. Kl. Sept. die .i. Mairt* [namely, Tuesday]. The mutual corrections give: *xiiii. Kal. Sep., iii. ferid*. Aug. 19 fell on Tuesday in 878. Nevertheless, the editor of the *Annals of Ulster* (p. 195) gives "the 14th day of September, the sixth day of the week." He found nothing that required emendation. The Four Masters have placed the battle under 733!

With reference to the Epact, O'Donovan makes no correction of the statement of the Four Masters, that the Paschal incidence is the same every 366th year.

Elsewhere (A.D. 493, *F. M.*, p. 157, note s), he quotes from *Lebor Brece* that St. Patrick died "in the 120th year of his age, that is, the 27th [recte, 28th] of the solar cycle," etc. But the original (p. 220 a) of the explanatory clause is: *1 m-bliabain uii. xx. pop Kalainb Enair*—in the year of the 27th (lunar day) on January 1. Here, there is no mention of the Solar Cycle. A.D. 493, as stated correctly in the text, had the Epact 27 (= 19th year of the Decemnovennal Cycle).

(The passage will be found given in full below (p. 388), amongst the corrections of the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*.)

In a quatrain quoted by the Four Masters, A.D. 1099 is described:

1m [m] bliabain coiccibe uaca[1]b,
1[n] cner bliabain pair iar [pair' ar] fut, n1.

This O'Conor (*Rer. Hib. Script.* iii. 675) renders: "In the year of terrible wars, count the third year, after fear seized," etc.*

That is, *coiccibe* = wars; *uacað* = terrible!

* *In anno bellorum terribilium, tertium annum numera, postquam terror corripuit, &c.*

O'Donovan is perhaps more original :

“ From the year in which cook-houses were few,
The third was that in which, etc.”

That is coicctibe = cookhouses (*coquinas*); uatob = few !

Let both divide the crown.

The commonplace original means simply :

The year of the fifth epact,
The third year [after a bissextile was] thereon, in sequence, etc.

A.D. 1099 had the Epact *v.* (Golden Number xvii.) and was the third year after the leap-year, 1096. For the second line, compare the notation in the *Annals of Innisfallen* : iii. bl. puip [pop] bir. 7 in iii. bl. [x.] ap c. ap m. ab Incarnacione—3rd year after the bissextile, and the 1123rd year from the Incarnation.

Dr. Reeves is justly severe upon O'Connor's editorial shortcomings. Yet, in his edition of *Adamnan* (*Additional Notes D O*), he adopts O'Connor's *Innisfallen* dates. In the following, no excuse can be pleaded for reckoning “in opposition,” to use the words of Dr. Reeves, “to the author's own notation” :—

Reeves.	Text.	Reeves.	Text.
A. D. 781, . . .	795.	A. D. 911, . . .	927.
„ 840, . . .	854.	„ 968, . . .	986.
„ 866, . . .	880.	„ 1009, . . .	1026.
„ 877, . . .	891.	„ 1094, . . .	1111.

In his *Lectures on the MS. Materials of Irish History* (p. 425), O'Curry writes : “The number of the Epact for the year 1096 was 23, so that a cycle of the Epact terminated that year. And he generously gives the reason : “For,” he says (p. 430), “if we add the annual increase of eleven days to twenty-three, it would make it thirty-four, thus passing into a new cycle of the Epact for the next year 1097, whose Epact would accordingly be four.”

But Table III., Rule 1 $((1096 + 1) \div 19)$, gives the Golden Number xiv. = Epact 2 for 1096. Consequently, the Epact for 1097 was 13.

After this, it is superfluous to deal seriously with the following (*ib.* p. 61) :—“Tigernach appears to have been familiar with some of the modes of correcting the Calendar. He mentions the Lunar Cycle,

and uses the Dominical Letter with the Kalends of the several years; but he makes no direct mention of the Solar Cycle or Golden Number."

How Tigernach "corrected" the Calendar has been already shewn. The remaining statements, except perhaps that respecting the Golden Number, are taken from O'Conor; "no direct mention" being the equivalent of *non semel memoratum!**

In the Letter describing the *Tigernach* Fragment (O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 518-9), Dr. Todd gives the "Lunar Epact" of A.D. 34 as 15. That is, apparently, he subtracted 19 from 34. But the Epact is 24 = Golden Number *xvii.* (Table III., Rule 1).

At A.M. 4079 (A.D. 127) he reads *luna vii.* Reference to the Table (V.) of the initial cyclic years (3rd cycle) will shew that the reading should be *luna vii.*, which is the MS. lection. The true Epact is 2 = Golden Number *xiv.* (Table III., Rule 1).

The death of Tuathal Teachtmair he gives at A.M. 4104. The Tigernach Epact being *xxiiii.*, the year (Table V., 4th cycle) is 4105 (A.D. 153). The correct Epact is 20.

"The reign of Feidhlimid is given in the following year." Here, however, occurs the hiatus of three *Kl.*, i.e. 4106-7-8, which has been mentioned above. The death is dated "4109 or 4110."

An error that seems unaccountable remains to be mentioned. Two of the commonplaces of Irish are that *ris* (*re*) signifies *before* and *iar*, *after*. In his *Wars of the Gaidhill and Gaill* (p. 15), Dr. Todd so renders the words. Twice, moreover (pp. *lxix.*, 22), he adduces reasons for concluding that *iar* (*after*) of the text is to be read *re* (*before*). Yet, dealing with the above-quoted *Ulster* criteria of 1014,† he gives (p. *xxvi.*) "the correct translation" of *Foil Grigoir ris n-Inis* as "The feast of St. Gregory [12th March] fell after Shrovetide"! This, apparently, because, according to him (*ib.*), "Shrove Tuesday . . . was the 9th March."

The meaning of *Inis* will be demonstrated farther on.

In dealing with the *Chronicon Scotorum*, Hennessy, as we have seen, adopts O'Conor's system of chronology. In the A.D. portion of

* *Cyclum Solarem a Tigernacho non semel memoratum invenio. Persperit nempe . . . septem dies cujusvis hebdomadae exprimi in Calendario per septem literas a, b, c, d, e, f et g . . . Cyclum Lunarem pariter . . . saepius memorat. R. H. S. ii. xxi.-ii.*

† P. 371 (7), *supra.*

the compendium, there are but two epacts retained: *x.* at 1132 and *xvi.* at 1135. In a note on the latter year, the editor is good enough to inform us that *the third feria* means Tuesday. It escaped him, however, that *xvi.* was an error for *xiii.*

The *Annals of Loch Ce* were issued under the same editorship. The notation of the Vulgar Solar Cycle is given from 1194 to 1197, the former year being marked as the 19th of the Cycle. This precious result was obtained by adding 1 (instead of 9) and dividing by 28. The reckoning is consequently eight years slow. To test it, 1194, the text correctly says, began on Saturday. But the 19th of the Vulgar Solar Cycle (reference to Table VIII. will shew) begins on Wednesday. 1194 was, accordingly, the 27th of the Cycle.

The solar notation recommences at 1231, and goes on to 1412. Here another rule is applied, with the opposite result. 1231 is given as the 19th year. The computist, namely, adds 20 and divides by 28, thus making the years eleven in advance. To put it to proof, the leap-years of the Vulgar Solar Cycle are the 1st, 5th and every fourth year thereout. Being bissextile, therefore, 1232, for instance, cannot be the 20th. It is, in fact, the 9th.

The editorial rectification of the foregoing consists of bald incidental correction (at A. D. 1309*) of the 1194, 1231 errors and remarking that, though the soli-cyclic notation was blundered throughout, as the chronology was not affected thereby, correction was deemed unnecessary.

With reference to the lunar notation, it commences in the same *Annals* at the initial year, A. D. 1014; the epact of which is rightly set down as *xxvi.* Whereupon, a note says: "But read 28th (although the *Annals of Ulster* have 26th)." The same epact belongs to 1204 (Golden Number VIII.). The editor, notwithstanding, gives the epact *xviii.*, noting that the MS. reads *xxviii.*! A. D. 1215 (*l. xxvii.*) is said to have been the last of the Cycle of Nineteen and a *contrary year*: "meaning," the editor says, "opposed to the bissextile year." It signifies, however, that it was *contrary* to the other years of the cycle, in the addition of 12, instead of 11, to form the epact of the year following.

* The statement (*ib. i. 544*) that 1309 belonged to the 46th [not 47th] Solar Cycle is manifestly a slip of the pen.

Up to 1234 the epacts are correctly copied. But, in ignorance of the *Saltus Lunae*, the epact of 1235 is given as *viii.* instead of *ix.* The result is, that thenceforward to 1412, where the notation ceases, all the epacts are wrong. The following is the synopsis:—

<p>1235, . . . l. viii.</p> <p>1254, . . . l. vii.</p> <p>1273, . . . l. vi.</p> <p>1292, . . . l. v.</p> <p>1311, . . . l. iv.</p> <p>1330, . . . l. iii.</p>		<p>1349, . . . l. iv.*</p> <p>1368, . . . l. iii.</p> <p>1387, . . . l. ii.</p> <p>1406, . . . l. i.</p> <p>1412, . . . l. vii. (<i>rests, xv.</i>)</p>
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In the foregoing, the editor saw nothing that demanded correction.

In the *Annals of Ulster*, Vol. I., also edited by Hennessey, at A.D. 645 (= 646) we have *l. 8, alias 9.* The double reckoning is continued up to A.D. 653 (= 654). Again, at 665 (= 666) we find *l. 8,* and the following year *l. 20.* But no correction is appended: nor, here or elsewhere, is the lunation availed of to rectify the dating.

A.D. 877 (= 878), a lunar eclipse is said to have occurred on October 15, the 14th of the moon. In a note, we learn that the Oxford MS. reads *4th of the moon.* The latter was accepted by O'Donovan (F. M., p. xlix.). Perhaps for that reason, it is left undecided here, although the entry states that the 28th of the moon happened that day fortnight.

Ἐκλειψὶς lunae ἰδρυβὺρ Ὀκτωβριῦ,
 χiiii. lunae, quatuor septuaginta
 iii. feriæ, ῥολιρque διπρεκτουρ
 iii. Kal. Nou., lunae χχiiii.,
 quattuor iii. hora diei iii. feriæ,
 lunae χχiiii.: ῥολιρ χv. diebuρ
 inepuementibur.

An eclipse of the moon [took place] on the Ides [15th] of October, 14th of the moon, about the 3rd watch [12–3 a.m.] of Wednesday; and an eclipse of sun, on the 4th of the Calends of November [Oct. 29] about the 7th hour [1 p.m.] of Wednesday, 28th of the moon: 15 solar days [inclusive] intervening.

(Dominical Letter, E; Golden Number, v.)

* 1341 is *l. vii.* It ought to be *ix.*, in sequence to *xsiii.* of 1340. (The true epact is *x.*) 1342 is *l. xviii.*, in accordance with which the notation proceeds to the end. It should be *xv.*, following 1340, and *xviii.* to accord with 1342.

A.D. 1023, a lunar eclipse is stated in the same Annals to have happened on the 14th of the moon, Thursday, January 10. A solar eclipse, it is added, took place on the 27th of the same moon, Thursday, January 24th. But apparently because O'Donovan (*loc. cit.*) received "27th," it is accepted as correct by Hennessy.

Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. v., A. D. m. xx. iii.

Ἐρηραι ἠρηραι ἡμεραι Ἐρηραι,
 ἡμεραι ἰδ Ἐρηραι, Δία-βαρβαρι; ἠρη-
 ρηραι ἡμεραι αὐτεμ ἡμεραι. ἡμε-
 ρηραι ἠρηραι, Δία-βαρβαρι, ἠρη-
 ρηραι ἠρηραι, ἡμεραι Kl.

Jan. 1. Tuesday, Epact v., A.D. 1123.

An eclipse of the moon [took place] on the 14th of the Jan. moon, on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of Jan., Thursday; an eclipse of the sun likewise [took place] on the 27th [*recte*, 28th] of the same moon, Thursday, at the end of a fortnight, on the 9th of the Kalends [of Feb., Jan. 24.]

(Dominical Letter, F; Golden Number, xvii.)

The *Lebar Brece* copy of the Calendar of Oengus is copiously glossed. Readers of the Academy edition will learn with surprise that the solar and lunar data given by the editor, Mr. Stokes, bear no proportion to the amount contained in the original.

With regard to the solar year, the MS. exhibits the number, order, names and length of the Hebrew, Egyptian, Grecian (Macedonian) and Roman months; also hexameters descriptive of the Zodiac, the initial days of the Signs; the Solstices, Equinoxes, Dominical Letters, portions of Table II., etc. Of all these numerous items, the following almost make up the total published by the editor.

(1) The Egyptian and Grecian vernal equinox is given at March 20! (p. lxiv.). Had Mr. Stokes mastered the data supplied by the MS., he would have been saved from this elementary error. In the MS. (p. 84), the gloss stands on the left margin, between March 20 and March 21. To which it belongs, is shewn in a native quatrain (not copied by Mr. Stokes) at foot of p. 102 :

ἡμεραι ἠρηραι ἠρηραι ἠρηραι,
 ἠρηραι ἠρηραι ἠρηραι ἠρηραι,
 ἠρηραι ἠρηραι ἠρηραι ἠρηραι,
 ἠρηραι ἠρηραι ἠρηραι ἠρηραι.

On the feast of Benedict with vigour,
 The 12th of the Kalends of April [Mar. 21],
 That [is] a feast that you compute, not
 false,
 Equally long, both night and day.

In the Calendar of Oengus, St. Benedict is commemorated at March 21. Herewith agrees the Calendar in Bede's works :

Xii. Kal. [Apr.] Benedicti abbatis. Aequinoctium secundum Orientales.

(2) June 21. "Sol[s]titium secundum grecos et egiptios" (p. cvi.). In the MS., this is rightly placed opposite June 20. Compare the marginal entry on a line with Dec. 21 (not given by Mr. Stokes) : *Solstitium secundum Grecos*. See likewise the two quatrains that precede the native stanza just quoted :

In la oc rínuð, ruaric in moð,	The day a-lengthening, excellent the
Ocur abaig oc rersab,	And the night a-shortening, [method,
O péil Tomañ caebnar çar	From the feast of Thomas . . .
Co péil Faclam amlabar.	To the feast of Faelan, the mute.

Ubaig oc rínuð, ní zó,	The night a-lengthening, not false,
Ocur rers þor oð ríþlo,	And shortening upon each long day,
O péil Faclam, þes anuð,	From the feast of Faelan, look across,
Co péil Tomañ icerum.	To the feast of Thomas again.

In the Calendar of Oengus, the feasts of Faelan and Thomas are June 20 and Dec. 21, respectively. Compare the Bede Calendar :

Xii. Kal. [Jul.] Solstitium secundum Orientem.

Xii. Kal. [Jan.] Nativitas sancti Thomae. Solstitium hyemale.

(This equinox and the solstices are to be carefully distinguished from the Roman.)

(3) *Sol in Taurum intrat* is given (p. cxx.) at July 19. But *Sol in Leonem* is found at April 17 (p. 86 of the MS.).

Under which king, Bezonian ?

Read *Sol in Leonem intrat*, and place it at July 18. The emendation is rendered certain by the Zodiacal hexameter heading August (not given by Mr. Stokes) and by the Bede Calendar :

Augustum mensem Leo fervidus igne perurit.

Xv. Kal. [Maii] Sol in Taurum.

Xv. Kal. [Aug.] Sol in Leonem.

(4) At August 23, we have (p. cxxxii.) : "*Finis anni Egiptiorum residuos u. dies epogomenas [epigenomenas ?] vocant vel intercalares.*"

(5) At August 28 (p. cxxxiii.): "*Hic incipit primus [mensis] anni secundum Egyptianos nomine Toth, computantes suos menses ad cursum solis.*"

The suggested Greek emendation will excite a smile; a change of one letter giving the true reading, *ἐπαιόμενος* (*ἡμέρας*)—*added (days)*. Besides, here you have but *four* of such days. The glossarist, however, knew his subject better. In the MS., the second item is correctly placed opposite August 29.

With this may be compared the note (apparently taken from Bede, *De temp. rat. xi.*) in the central portion of a *rota*, or circular diagram, in the Reichenau MS. cxcii. (fol. 237),* setting forth the days of the Roman months that respectively corresponded with the first days of the Egyptian: *Dahino [x. Kal. Sep.] revertoris ad iiii. Kl. Septimbris, taliquis rationes compleverunt [? complebuntur] dies coels. xii. mensium Aegyptiorum: u. dies residuos epagomenas [ἐπαιόμενος], vel interkalares, sive additos, vocaverunt.*

(6) But for droll emendation, No. 4 must probably yield the palm to No. 6. A left-hand marginal gloss (p. 89) states, amongst other things, that St. Kevin of Glendalough had two brothers. Their sister was Aibind. The latter part stands thus in the MS.:

Aibind soror
clui eorum
B N(ONAE)

B is the regular letter, signifying that when Jan. 1 falls on Sunday (or Saturday in a leap-year), June 5 is Monday. 156 is the annual number of June 5 (Table II. 6 b). To Mr. Stokes, however, *clui* is the diminutive *-cula*! He reads *sororcula* in the text (p. xcvi.) and gives "MS. soror clui" underneath!

With reference to the lunar year, the glossarist mentions the Decemnovennal Cycle, the Hendecad and five Embolisms; also when the new moons began, and the length of the days and nights respectively at such times. He likewise gives criteria for determining Easter and other moveable feasts.

* Report on Bymer's *Federa*.—Ad. to Ap. A. and its Suppl., Plate 1.

Of the glosses in question, Mr. Stokes copies but six; five not free from error, and some with glaring misconception.

(1) February 23. "*Bisextus hic oritur in Saltu luna colorius a[s]cendit quam putatur in bisex vero tardius a[s]cendit quam putatur. bisex namque retardat saltus vero colorat*" (p. liv.). *Sudet qui legat* is the motto of the editor of the *Calendar*.

The note, naturally, belongs to February 24, and is to be amended: *Bi[s]sextus hic oritur. In Saltu, luna colorius accenditur quam [com]putatur; in Bi[s]sex[is] vero, tardius accenditur quam [com]putatur. Bi[s]sextus namque, etc.* The meaning is this. In the (normal) *Computation*, the epact of the first year of the cycle would be viii. The *Saltus*, however, *accelerates* the December new moon of the last (19th) year (by making it fall on Nov. 25, instead of Nov. 26, Table IV.), so that the Jan. moon begins Dec. 24 and has the epact ix. on Jan. 1.*

In the *Bisextile* year, on the contrary, if the March moon began, as according to the (normal) *Reckoning* it ought, on the completion of the February moon, it would, by reason of the added day, have 31 instead of 30 days, and the Paschal incidence would be thereby disturbed. To obviate this, the March new moon is reckoned as *retarded* by a day, and the February moon counted 30 instead of 29 days.

(2) "*Luna . . . accendit*" (p. liv.). Read *Luna . . . accenditur*.

(3) March 6. "*Novissimus dies forsambi primasci inisit*—the last day whereon is the first moon of Shrovetide" (p. lxii.).

To shew the meaning of *Inisit*, I transcribe from the *Lobar Breve* copy of the *Calendar of Oengus* some computistic data which Mr. Stokes has not reproduced.

* Overlooking this technical Rule, Ideler (II. 196) fell into an error, the effect of which unaccountably escaped his notice. Reckoning consecutively by 30 and 29 from Oct. 27, he assigned new moon to Nov. 26 and Dec. 25. The result is that the epact of the first year of the Cycle becomes 8, not 9!

Of the authorities indicated (193), Clavius (*Rom. Cal. restituti explicatio*, 108) accurately places XIX. at Nov. 25 and Dec. 24; Wolf (*Elementa Mathematicae*, IV. 127, Geneva, 1740) is partly right and partly wrong: Nov. 25 XIX.; Dec. 25 XIX.

[*Lebar Bree*, p. 90, marg. inf.]

Առ սաճած քրո՛ւ Մարտի, և
Ծոմնած քր նորոմ, քր Ե Ծոմնած
Լուսե.

Շրք .xx. և քրո՛ւ բուն, և Ծոմնած
քր նորոմ, [քր Ե] Լուս ձորչար.

Ճ. քրո՛ւ Արիւ, և Ծարճախ քր
նորոմ, քր Ե Ծարճախ ձալաւս.

Օսր չոմ. և քրո՛ւ բուն, և Ծոմ-
նած քր նորոմ, քր Ե Ծոմնած Շճր.

Ճռ. ծոմ և քրո՛ւ բուն, և Ծոմնած
քր նորոմ, քր Ե Ծոմնած Մոմձար.

Օսր չոմ. քրո՛ւ Մա՛, և Ծար-
ճախ քր նորոմ, քր Ե Ծարճախ Բրեր-
գաճա.

Շճրսած սաճած քրո՛ւ Լա՛ն, և
Ծոմնած քր նորոմ, քր Ե Ծոմնած
Շոնջուր.

Ճռ. քրո՛ւ Լա՛ն, և Ծոմնած քր
նորոմ, քր Ե Ծոմնած Լուս[Ե]
ձորչար Տարճաճ.

Ճոմած քրո՛ւ Լու՛, և Ծոմնած
քր նորոմ, քր Ե Ծոմնած Տարճճր
և բուն.

[Translation.]

The second day of the moon of March,
the Sunday that is next, [that is] the
Sunday of the Beginning [of Lent].

The twenty-third of that moon, the
Sunday that is next, [that is] the Begin-
ning of the [stricter] Fast.

The eleventh of the moon of April,
the Thursday that is next, that is the
Thursday of the Capitilavium* [Holy
Thursday].

And the fourteenth of that moon, the
Sunday that is next, that is the Sunday
of Easter.

Moreover, the twenty-first of that
moon, the Sunday that is next, that is
the Sunday of Little Easter [Low Sun-
day].

And the twenty-fourth of the moon
of May, the Thursday that is next, that
is the Thursday of Ascension.

The fourth day of the moon of June,
the Sunday that is next, that is the
Sunday of Pentecost.

The twenty-fifth of the moon of June,
the Sunday that is next, that is the
Sunday of the Beginning of the [stricter]
Fast of Summer.

The seventeenth of the moon of July,
the Sunday that is next, that is the
Sunday of Summer-Easter.

* *Caplat* .i. nomen de denbló
ձճր .i. quapí Capicolanium:
cenb-ժխնած .i. արրին ո՛ւ ճճրճար
ոճճ անճ յ նճճար ա cenb օճ
արիճո՛ւն ա ձորճաճա քրոն շճր.
Cormac's Glossary (*Lebar Bree*, p. 265 a).

Caplat, namely, a name for the *head-
day* of Easter: that is, as it were *Capi-
tolavium—head-washing*. For the reason
that everyone is tonsured then and his
head is washed for reception of his unction
on Easter [Holy Saturday].

According to the authorities quoted by Ducange, the *Capitilavium* took place on
Palm Sunday. For instance, St. Isidore: De Palmarum die. *Vulgus ideo eum
diem Capitilavium* vocant, quia tunc moris est lavandi capita infantium qui ungenti
sunt, ne forte observatione quadagesimae sordidati ad unctionem accederent (*De
Offic. Divin. I. xxviii.*).

To illustrate the foregoing, let us take a typical instance, given in one of the glosses we are dealing with,—Golden No. VIII., Dominical Letter C = (the latest) Easter, April 25.

(The moon, it has to be premised, is regularly designated from the month in which it ends. But here, in consequence of the Embolism of the eighth Decemnovennial year being inserted at March 7, it is named from the month in which it begins.)

IX.

PASCHAL COMPUTUS OF VIII. C.

<i>G.N. Moon.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>D.L.</i>	<i>Festival.</i>
[VIII]	[1] [March 6]	B	
	2 [„ 7]	C	
	[9] „ 14	O	Beginning [First Sunday] of Lent.
	23 [„ 28]	C	
	[30] April 4	O	Beginning of [stricter] Lent [Mid-Lent Sunday].
[VIII]	11 [„ 16]	G	
	14 [„ 18]	O	[Latest Paschal Term.]
	[18] „ 22	G	Thursday of Capitilavium [Holy Thursday].
	21 [„ 25]	C	Easter Sunday.
	[28] May 2	C	Little Easter [Low Sunday].
[VIII]	24 [„ 27]	G	
[VIII]	[1] June 3	G	Ascension Thursday.
	4 [„ 6]	C	
	[11] „ 13	O	Pentecost Sunday. [Beginning of Summer Lent.]
	25 [„ 27]	C	
[VIII]	[3] July 4	C	Beginning of [stricter] Summer Lent
	17 [„ 18]	C	
	[24] „ 25	C	Summer Easter Sunday.

The text and Table prove that Lent consisted of three-week moieties; *Init* (=initium) and *Init Chorgais* signifying by synecdoche the first and last half respectively. A similar distinction is found in the Calendar inserted amongst the works of Bede.

xvi. B viii. Id. [Feb.]

D vi. „ „ Initii principium.

D Id. [Mart.] Finis Initii, post dies triginta quinque.

Here Lent is computed by XVI D = (the earliest) Easter, March 22. The division differs from the Irish, in making the proportion 5 : 1 ; thereby limiting the more austere portion to Holy Week. The Stricter Fast and the Summer Lent (both of which are well established) do not call for discussion in this place.

The gloss in question is consequently to be translated :

[*March 6.*] *Last day on which is the new moon of the Beginning [of Lent].*

In other words, the Golden Number VIII. stands opposite March 6 in the Calendar. (ΠΡΩΜ ΕΡCΙ, like *prima lunas* and *first of the moon*, is an elliptical expression for ΠΡΩΜ ΥΑCΑB ΕΡCΙ—*first day of the moon.*)

(4) The corresponding day is thus given in this edition : “April 6, *Novissimus dies forsambi primasoi chaso*—the latest day whereon is the first moon of Easter” (p. lxxiii.). This gives 31 days to the April moon ! Besides, no Paschal new moon falls on April 6. Herewith the *Lobar Bros* glossarist apparently disagrees. In the MS., on account of the space occupied by the preceding gloss, the sentence stands opposite the 6th ; but it is obviously misplaced. It means : April 5 is the last day on which is the first of an Easter moon. The Golden Number VIII. is placed (Table IV.) opposite that day in the Calendar.

Connected herewith is a gloss on May 5 which is noteworthy : “*lailhe mis groni na céifreagabala*—the day of the solar month of the first Resurrection” (p. lxxxiv.). Here is what the bookish theorick leads to,—Easter Sunday on the 5th of May ! There is not an Irish-speaking child who could not have taught the editor that *peiregabala* means the Ascension, and *epreirize* the Resurrection. The Calendar of Oengus, it is very remarkable, gives the one on the 27th of March ; the other, on the 5th of May.

(5) March 21. “*Dies Epactarum*” (p. lxiv.). On the left margin, this item is written under March 21. But on the right, it correctly stands opposite March 22.. Compare p. 347, *supra* and :—

Xi. Kal. [Apr.] *Sedes epactarum [Cal. Bod.]*.

(6) April 25. “*Escop mor mac caille, etc. . . Ni thio sén oo conn u. bliadan xxx. ar cccc.*—Great bishop Mac Caille, etc. . . He comes not till the end of 435 years” (p. lxxvi). This is perhaps the crowning achievement of Mr. Stokes,—taking a bishop for the Great Paschal

Cycle! Reference to the facsimile and some elementary acquaintance with the subject will produce the true reading: *iiii. Kl. [Maii]. Novis[s]imus dies Pasce[h]a[s].* N1 ch1c r1n co cenn .u. [*recte*, .ii.] bliaban. xxx. ap cccc[c.].—[April] 25, *last day of Easter* [on which Easter falls]. *That comes not until the end of 532 years.* Mr. Stokes failed because the glossarist placed *novissimus dies pasce* under *iiii. Kl.* (April 25), and the remainder under *iii. Kl.* (April 26). The first clause Mr. Stokes omitted; the second he referred to Mac-Caille, although it precedes the gloss relative to that bishop.

The emendations are certain; the same calculation being employed elsewhere: *II. Id. [Mar.] Novissimus dies forsambi Insi.* N1 ch1c r1n co cenn xxx. bliaban ii. ap ccccc., 1ap notab cho1p—[March] 14. *Last day on which is the Beginning [of Lent]. That comes not until the end of 532 years, according to the normal notation.* This refers to the same Decemnovennial year as the previous gloss. When Easter, as has been set forth in Table IX., falls on April 25, the first Sunday of Lent is March 14. The glossarist rightly added "according to the normal notation:" that is, $28 \times 19 = 532$. For the same Paschal incidence occurs in years that are not a Great Cycle apart: as, for instance, 672, 919 and 1014.

Here again a modicum of knowledge is requisite to reconstruct the gloss. For the first sentence stands a line-space above *ii. Id.*, with *forsambi Insi* a-top of *novissimus dies*. The second is written underneath *ii. Id.*, and is partly interlinear. It is scarce necessary to add that the gloss has not been transcribed by the editor of the Calendar.

In the *Tripartite Life* (p. 531), following O'Connor, Mr. Stokes says that "the new moon fell in December, 1071, on the 25th December, and that therefore there were seven days thence to January 1, 1072." But that would make the epact of 1072 *viii.*, instead of *vii.* New moon, a glance at Table IV. will shew, does not occur on Christmas Day in the Cycle of Nineteen. The year in question (Golden No. VIII.) has new moon on December 26, thus giving *vii.* as the epact of 1072.

The luni-solar criteria of the year (A.D. 493) and day of St.

Patrick's death are transcribed, translated and annotated as follows (*ib.* pp. 552-3):

Roforbanastar, tra, Patraic arith mbuada isin sicutmad bliadain for oét a síesse .i. im bliadain uil. xx. for* Kalaind Enair for síne ocus oet bliadain for biseza : hi† xui. immorro Kalne Apreil nabliadne sin for oetain ocus xiii. furri.

* This seems superfluous.

† Read *is* (the) ?

Now, Patrick completed his victorious course in the 120th year of his age, that is, in the 27th year,* the Calends of January (falling) on a Friday and the first year after the bis[s]extile: the 16th, moreover, of the Calends of April [March 17] of that year was on a Wednesday, and the 13th (of the lunar month) was thereon.†

* "Of the Solar Cycle," Petrie.

† Petrie says that, according to Sir W. R. Hamilton, all these astronomical definitions agree with the year 493, except 27 for the Solar Cycle, which, to agree with the Calends of January on Friday, should be 26.

In the foregoing, for "in the 27th year, the Calends of January," read: "in the year of the 27th [lunation] on the Calends of Jan. [which fell] on Friday." So far, therefore, from being superfluous, *for* (upon) is integral to the idiom.

Again, from *oet* to *hi* is to be read: *oet bliadain for biseza hi*—the first year after a bissextile [year was] it [lit., *she*; *bliadain* (year) being feminine]. In other words, instead of the article, as Mr. Stokes suggests, *hi* is a personal pronoun. It occurs a little before in the same text (*Tripartite*, p. 550): *Ba hi tra bliadain, etc.*—Now this was the year, etc.

The Dominical Letter was C; Golden Number, XIX. (Epaet 27). New moon (Table IV.) fell on the 5th; the 13th of the moon, on the 17th of March.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Stokes gives the following calculations without any attempt at correction, or reduction to the A.D. year (*ib.* p. 499): "*Viginti tres cicli decennovenales ab Incarnatione Domini usque ad adventum Patricii in Hiberniam, et ipsi efficiunt numero quadringentos triginta octo. Et ab adventu Patricii usque ad ciclum decennovenalem in quo sumus viginti duo cicli sunt: id est, quadringenti viginti unus sunt, duo anni in Ogdoado usque in hunc annum in quo sumus.*" That is, $23 \times 19 = 438$ and $(22 \times 19) + 2 = 421!$ *Mirus*

calculandi proceptor! But it may be safely concluded that "Harleian 3859, fol. 176 b," from which the passage professes to be taken, has *ccccxxvii.* (437) instead of *ccccxxviii.* (438), and either *ccccxx.* (420) in place of *ccccxxi.* (421), or *iii* (3) for *ii* (2). For 45 Cycles of Nineteen = A.D. 855. This was the first year of the Ogdoad (Golden No. 1.). Consequently, if *two* years of the Ogdoad had elapsed, the computation was made in 857; if *three*, in 858.

The foregoing corrigenda, which are not exhaustive, will suffice to shew that the attempts hitherto made to deal with native dating have been irrespective of the principles upon which it was based.

As regards the present essay, the treatment, I am fully conscious, owing in part to the deplorable lack of reliable material, is not as ample as the importance of the subject demands. Under the circumstances, nothing more is claimed than to have indicated the direction and method of research and some of the main conclusions resulting thereby. No difficulty has been consciously evaded; whilst, to enable the student to judge for himself, the original authorities have been cited or referred to throughout. For the rest, *ex primis ista peragro locis*: I have had no pioneer in the domain of Irish Chronology.

NOTES.

A.—ADAMNANI VITA COLUMBAE.

*De Prophetia beati viri de filio Dermili regis, qui Aidus Slane
linguâ nominatus est Scotiâ.*

Alio in tempore, cum vir beatus in Scotia per aliquot demoraretur dies, ad supradictum Aidum ad se venientem sic propheticè locutus ait: *Præcavere debes, fili, ne tibi a Deo totius Hiberniæ regni prærogativam monarchiæ prædestinatam, parricidali faciente peccato, amittas. Nam si quandoque illud commiseris, non toto patris regno, sed eius aliqua parte in gente tua brevi frueris tempore. Quæ verba sancti sic sunt expleta secundum eius vaticinationem. Nam post Suibneum, filium Columbani, dolo ab eo interfectum non plus, ut fertur, quam quatuor annis et tribus mensibus regni concessa potitus est parte.—Lib. 1. cap. 14.*

B.—CUMMIANI EPISTOLA PASCHALIS.

(a)

Postremo ad cyclorum computationem diversorum, quid unaquæque lingua de cursu solis et lunæ sentiret, conversus totus, licet diversè alium in die, alium in luna, alium in mense, alium in bissexto, alium in epacta, alium in augmento lunari

(quod vos *Saltum* dicitis), inveni cyclos contra hunc, quem vos tenetis, esse contrarios: primum [-o], illum quem Sanctus Patricius, papa noster, tulit et fecit,* in quo luna a xiv. usque in xxi.† regulariter et aequinoctium a xii. Kal. Ap. [!] observatur; secundo, Anatolium (quem vos extollitis quidem), [qui dicit] ad veram Paschae rationem numquam pervenire eos qui cyclum lxxiv. annorum observant;‡ tertio, Theophilum; quarto, Dionysium; quinto, Cyrillum; sexto, Morinum; septimo, Augustinum; octavo, Victorium; nono, Pachomium monachum, Aegypti coenobiorum fundatorem, cui ab angelo ratio Paschae dictata est; decimo, coc. x. et viii. episcoporum decemnovennalem cyclum (qui Graeco *Enneacaiscaeterida*§ dicitur), in quo Kalendas Januarii [?] lunaeque eiusdem diei [?] et initia primi mensis ipsiusque xiv. lunae recto iure ac si quodam clarissimo tramite, ignorantiae relictis tenebris, studiosis quibusque cunctis temporibus sunt adnotatae, quibus paschalis solemnitas probabiliter inveniri potest.

Hunc [hos?] inveni valde huic, cuius auctorem, locum, tempus, incertum habemus, esse contrarium [-os?] in Kalendis, in Bissexto, in Epacta, in xiv. luna, in primo mense, in Aequinoctio.

(b)

Deinde [ob dissensionem in Synodo Campi-Lene] visum est senioribus nostris, iuxta mandatum ut, si diversitas oborta fuerit inter causam et causam, et variaret iudicium inter lepram et non lepram, irent ad locum quem elegit Dominus: ut, si causae fuerint maiores, iuxta decretum synodicum ad caput urbium sint referendae, misimus quos novimus sapientes et humiles esse, velut natos ad matrem. Et prosperum iter in voluntate Dei habentes et ad Romam urbem aliqui ex eis venientes, tertio anno ad nos usque pervenerunt. Et sic omnia viderunt sicut audierunt; sed et valde certiora, utpote visa quam audita, invenerunt. Et in uno hospicio cum Graeco et Hebraeo, Scytha et Egyptiaco in ecclesia Sancti Petri simul in Pascha, in quo mense disuncti sumus, fuerunt. Et ante sancta sic testati sunt nobis,

* Fecit.

† Sic; lego xx.

‡ Alii xxv., alii xxx., nonnulli lxxxiii. annorum circulum computantes, numquam ad veram Paschae computandi rationem pervenerunt.—*Liber [apocryphus] Anatolii de Ratione Paschali.*

§ Lego *ἑνεκακαιδεκαετηρῆς*. Cf.:

Hinc cyclus Graeco *ἑνα καὶ δέκα θηρίδα* dictis[-us]

Quod denis currat mensibus atque novem;

Qui nostro sermone *decemnovennalis* habetur,

Per quem paschalis annua Luna redit.

Ephemeris (inter Bedae Opera).

Sed Alexandrinae urbis archiepiscopi beatus Athanasius, qui etiam ipse Nicaeno Concilio, tunc sancti Alexandri pontificis diaconus et in omnibus adiutor, interfuit, et deinceps venerabilis Theophilus et Cyrillus ab hac Synodi veneranda constitutione minime deciverunt. Imo potius eundem decemnovennalem cyclum, qui *Enneacaiscaeterida* [!] Graeco vocabulo nuncupatur, sollicito retinentes Paschalem cursum nullis diversitatibus violasse monstrantur.

Epistola (I.) Dionysii de ratione Paschae (ad Petronium).

dicentes: *Per totum orbem terrarum hoc Pascha, ut solemus, celebratur.* Et nos in reliquiis sanctorum martyrum et scripturis quas attulerunt probavimus inesse virtutem Dei. Vidimus oculis nostris puellam caecam omnino ad has reliquias oculos aperientem et paralyticum ambulantiem et multa demonia eiecta.

C.—CATALOGUS SANCTORUM HIBERNIAE SECUNDUM DIVERSA TEMPORA.

Primus Ordo [A.D. 432-544].

Unum Pascha quartâ decima lunâ post equinoctium vernale celebrabant. . . Hic Ordo Sanctorum per quaterna duravit regna: hoc est, pro tempore Laeogarii et Ail[ill]a Muilt et Lugada, filio[-ii] Laeogarii et Tuathail.

Secundus Ordo [A.D. 544-598].

Unum Pascha quartâ decimâ luna post equinoctium [celebrabant] . . . Hic Ordo per quaterna adhuc regna duravit: hoc est, ab extremis Tuathail et per totum Diarmata regis regnum et duorum Muradaig nepotum et Aedo, filii Oinmerech.

Tertius Ordo [A.D. 598-665].

Diversam solemnitatem Paschalem [habebant]. Ahi enim Resurrectionem decimâ quartâ lunâ, alii* decimâ sextâ,* cum duris intentionibus celebrabant. Hi per quaterna regna vixerunt: hoc est, Aeda Allain [*reots*, Aeda Slaine], qui tribus annis pro cogitatione mala† tantum regnavit et Domnail et filiorum Maillooba et [filiorum] Aeda Slaine permixta tempora et usque ad mortalitatem illam magnam perduraverunt.

Usber: *Brit. Eccl. Antiq.*, Wks. vi. 477-9.

D.—PROLOGUS VICTORII.

(a)

Reconitis igitur fidelibus historiis veterum, beati scilicet Eusebii Caesariensis Palaestinae civitatis episcopi, viri imprimis eruditissimi atque doctissimi, Chronicis Prologoque ac perinde his quas a sanctae memoriae Hieronymo his de Chronicis sunt adjecta presbytero, per quem in Latinum quoque probantur translata sermonem: hisque etiam quas a sancto et venerabili viro Prospero usque ad consulatum Valentiniani Augusti VIII et Anthemii constat fuisse suppleta, reperi a mundi principio usque ad Diluvium *ΠΟΚΛΙΙ* annos: item a Diluvio usque ad Nativitatem Abrahae annos *ΔΟΚΟΟΚΛΙΙ*. . .

Porro ab Abraham usque in sextam Valentis Consulatum et Valentiniani secundum, *ΠΟΚΟΧΟΧ* ac deinde ab Ausonio Olybrioque Coss., qui sequuntur, ad VIII Valentiniani Augusti consulatum et Anthimi [-emii] VIII et LXX. Et simul omnes a mundi

*- The text is: vel decimâ sextâ; with a variant: alii decimâ tertîâ celebrabant. The *iiii.* is a manifest scribal error for *xvi.*

† This refers to the slaying of his nephew, Suibne, mentioned in Note A.

origine usque ad Constantinum et Rufum Coes. praesentes vobis anni referuntur. Quibus ob veritatem certius indagandam bissextos etiam copulavi, quo manifestus apparet utrum sibi vel bissextorum ratio tam Kal. Jan. quam viii Kal. Apr., qui [quo] mundi[-us] traditur institutus, continuata disputatione [disposi-] concinnetur.

Quibus undique per versis[-us] congruentibus, restabat inquiri si lunae dimmeratio, quae die quarta existentis mundi, i. e. v Kal. Apr., plena, hoc est xrv, iubente Creatore, in inchoatione noctis exorta est, pari lege transactis praesentibusque temporibus consonaret quam tot a saeculis computatam et Kal. Jan. iiii feria, l. xx, et viii Kal. Apr., ii feria, xiv luna, Constantino et Rufo Coes., perseveranti oratione [ratione] pervenisse computatum est juxta Aegyptiacam disciplinam, qua evidentissime deprehensum est quod xix annorum porrecta curricula in senetipsa super iisdem vestigiis se revolvens annum quem xx inchoat hunc eadem metiatur et primum.

Cum itaque nihil recedisset ambigui, diebus, lunis atque bissextis inde a constitutione mundana in nostram usque progeniem mirabili decursione conoordibus, necessarium fuit, propter quam maxime huic inquisitioni secundum venerationis tuae mandatum mea desudabat intentio, ut instituta Paschalia perscrutarer, vel illius temporis quo praecipue divina per Moysen a filiis Israel agnus est immolatus in Aegypto, vel illius praecipue quo pro redemptione nostra atque salute ille verus Agnus, cuius figura praecesserat, *Pascha nostrum immolatus est Christus*.

(8)

[Loca interpolata.]

[Rursusque omnibus anni, temporibus, diebus ac luna maxime, quae juxta Hebraeos menses facit, ritus decursus a mundi principio, secundum praedictae Historiae [Eusebii] fidem, usque in diem quo filii Israel Paschale mysterium coelesti initiaverunt mandato et ab Aegyptiaca clade agni occisione salvati sunt, bissextorum pariter necessitate decursa, quantum fida supputatio investigavit, anni mcdlxxxix, v feria, ix Kal. Apr., luna xiiii incipiente jam vespere, docentur impleti. Cujus sequenti die, tertio millesimo scilicet anno ac sexcentesimo nonagesimo, precedente [precedente] mense primo, vi feria, viii Kal. Apr., luna xiv, noctis initio Hebraeos claruit agni sacrificium peregrinae. Pascha quippe, sicut omnimoda traditione cognoscitur, anni principio, non in fine, celebratur.

Passum autem Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum peractis vocxxviii annis ab ortu mundi eadem Chronicorum relatione monstratur. Quod gestum inchoante xxviii [xxix] anno non potest dubitari: siquidem viii Kal. Apr., primo mense, luna xiv vespere praecedente, sicut ab initio creaturae quarta die facta est, coepisse docetur; adjunctisque bissextis ad summam vocxxviii annorum, sequenti xxxix anno, v feria, docet se traditione praeventum. Primo vero azyorum die, Dominus noster Jesus Christus coenans cum discipulis suis, postquam sui Corporis et Sanguinis sacramenta patefecit, ad montem Oliveti, sicut Evangelia sancta testantur, progressus ibique detentus est a Judaeis, tradente discipulo: deinceps vi feria subsequente, id est viii Kal. Apr., crucifixus est et sepultus: tertia die, hoc est vi Kal. Apr., Dominico, surrexit a mortuis.]

(c)

Quapropter, omnibus fixo limite consonis, necessarium erat propter Paschalis observantiae rationem, dies et lunares annos a mundi ipsius describi principio, quo possit rerum cursus evidenter cognosci. Sed, quia immensum opus majoris otii est, ne diutius praecepta differrem, breviarium ejus interim explicavi.

(d)

Quod tamen ex ipsius plenitudinis ordinatione descendat, ex tempore Dominicae Passionis diebus Kal. Jan. et nominibus Consulium a duobus Geminis, Rufo scilicet et Rubellio, usque ad consulatum Constantini et Rufi diligenti annotatione collectis per cccc et xxx annos cum lunis atque temporibus, ac deinceps sine consulibus per annos centum et duos futuros, ut DXXXII annis omnis summa constaret, patefacere curavi. Quae summa ita cunctarum quibus excepta est series regularum sua revolutione complectitur, ut eodem tramite et in id, unde orta est, revocetur et ad finem pristinum de novo circumacta perveniat.

E.—DE MIRABILIBUS SACRAE SCRIPTURAE.

Ut enim hoc manifestis probationibus pateat, cyclorum etiam ab initio conditi orbis recursus in se breviter digeremus, quos semper post quingentos triginta duos annos, sole ut in principio et luna per omnia convenientibus, nullis subvenientibus impedimentis, in id, unde ceperant, redire ostendemus. Quinto namque cyclo a mundi principio, anno centesimo quarto decimo, generale totius mundi diluvium sub Noe venit, qui post diluvium quadringentesimo decimo octavo anno defecit : et inde alius incipiens, id est, sextus, in octavo aetatis Abrahae anno finitur. Et nono ejus anno, septimus incipiens, trigesimo quinto anno egressionis filiorum Israel de Egypto, quinquennio ante mortem Moysi, concluditur. Post quem octavus, in quo est illud signum in sole et luna factum, trigesimo sexto anno egressionis Israel de Egypto incipiens, in trigesimum primum annum Asae, regis Juda, incidit. Cujus trigesimo secundo anno, nonus exordium capiens, in quo et aliud signum in sole, Ezechiae regis tempore, de quo paulo post dicemus, factum legitur, centesimo octavo anno post templi restorationem, quae sub Dario facta est, sui cursus spatium consummavit : donec decimus inde oriens, nonagesimo secundo anno post passionem Salvatoris, Alia et Sparsa [*lege* Aviola e Fansa] consulibus, peractis cursibus consummatur. Post quem undecimus a consulatu Paterni et Torquati ad nostra usque tempora decurrens, extremo anno Hibernensium moriente Manichaeo inter ceteros sapientes, peragitur. Et duodecimus nunc tertium annum agens ad futurorum scientiam se praestans, a nobis qualem finem sit habiturus ignoratur.

Quorum unusquisque uniformi statu, peractis quingentis triginta duobus annis, in semetipsum, id est, in sequentis initium, revolvitur : completis videlicet in unoquoque solaribus octovicenis nonodecies, et in lunaribus decemovenalibus vicies octies circulis. Post quos et in lunari supputatione per communes duodecim et embolismos septem, per ogdoadem et hendecadem et incrementum lunare (quod computatores *Saltum* nominant) et [in] solari per quadrantes et bissextos diligenter

dinumeratos: demum duobus luminaribus totidem dies habentibus et per cursus sui omnes lineas concordati ratione convenientibus, veluti primus conditi orbis annus innovatur.

Dum ergo hi circulorum totales recursus in se congrue et post illos cyclos, quibus in sole et luna morae vel reditus signa[-um], quomodo sub Jesu vel Ezechia factum legitur, apparuisse describitur, sine ulla varietate redeunt; manifeste intelligitur, quod non mora illa aut reversio aliquid in luminarium et temporum aevosto cursu praepeditum vel insolitum reliquerant; sed quasi per diem omnem in occasus sui, ut supra dixi, limites currunt, postquam illius solito longioris diei spatium peregerunt. Per quod videtur quod nihil ad sequentis noctis longitudinem temporis illa dies longa contulerit, cujus princeps pariter in die cum sole diei praeposito luna requievit.—*Lib. ii. Cap. iv.*

F.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

bir. Kal. Ian. 1. p., l. xv. C.D.
ocl'c. [-11"].

Obitus Segeni, ab[b]aciri Iae, ib
erc, fili Fiachnae 7 quier Ciblogo,
mo Camain, abbaciri Cluana mac
Noir 7 bormitacio Mancheni,
abbaciri Menobrodit.

Bis. Kalends of January on Mon-
day, 15th of the moon, A.D. 652.

Obit of Segene, abbot of Iona, that
is, son of Fiachna, and repose of
Aedlog, son of Cuman, abbot of Clon-
macnoise and sleep of Manchene, abbot
of Mendrochit.

G.—PETAVIUS: DE TEMPORUM RATIONE.

Quam in sententiam [summam ab orbe condito ad Christum natum esse, ex mente Eusebii, annorum DCXXIX] illustris est locus apud Auctorem operis librorum *De Mirabilibus Sacrae Scripturas*, quod inter S. Augustini opera cusum est. Nam, *Lib. ii. Cap. iv.*, anni mundi per Victorini Cyclos putantur; quos ad aetatem suam scriptor ille duodenos praeteriisse significat. Quippe ab rerum primordio ad Diluvium Cyclos absolutos quatuor numerat, cum anno 114 de quinto: qui sunt anni 2240 [2242]. Hunc vero ultimum terminat anno post Diluvium 418. Sextus Cyclos desinit in annum octavum aetatis Abraami. Ita fiunt ab orbe condito ad Abrahamum [annum octavum Abraami] anni 3192; a Diluvio, 1052 [950]. Septimus Cyclos desinit in annum ab exitu Israelitarum 35. Octavus, in annum Aea 31. Nonus, in annum ab instauratione Templi, 108. Decimus, in annum 92 post Passionem Christi, Alia et Sparsa Coss., quibus successerunt Paternus et Torquatus, quorum consulatus anno primo Cycli undecimi dedit exordium. Hunc autem desinit Auctor ille in morte Manichaei Hibernensis, unius e sapientibus. Duodecimi porro Cycli anno tertio ista scribebat.

Paternus et Torquatus Coss. a Cassiodoro et ante a Victorino Aquitano in *Fastis* manuscriptis ponuntur anno U. C. 876; quos *Fasti Capitolini* et Onuphrius vocant Paetinum et Apronianum. Congruunt iidem in annum Christi cxxxi. At anno superiore in *Fastis* omnibus leguntur Coss. Aviola et Pansa. Sed in membranis

Victorini *Antia et Paras*. Quare Auctor *De mirabilibus* vitiosum codicem Victorini nactus erat.

Qui cum anno tertio duodecimi Cycli Victorini, vel Dionysii [?], scriberet, is erat annus mundi 6855, a Passione 627. Si igitur de annis mundi 6855 detrahas annos 627, reliquus est annus mundi 5228, quo passus est Christus. Inde porro detractis 30, restat annus 5198, vel 5199, quo natus est Christus ex veteri putatione, quam Martyrologium Romanum sequitur. Christum autem anno tricesimo passum esse, fuit multorum opinio.—*Lit. is. Cap. ii., pp. 2, 3.*

H.—EXTRACT FROM O'FLAHERTY'S *OGYGIA*.

Nostrī veteres in anteriora calculando Scotici appulsus tempus a majoribus eo ipso tempore, ut credibile est, consignatum, ita anni Romani rationibus et hebdomadam systemati aptarunt, ut memorias proditum reliquerint Scotos ad Hiberniæ littora applicuisse Kal. Maii, die Jovis et ætatis lunæ septimo, nullâ habitâ ratione Salomonis regni, aut æræ mundanæ; ut in Hibernico poemate de diversis Hiberniæ expugnationibus (quod incipit *Ἐπιτεαθ̄ ἀερ̄ εαγνα αἰθῖνν*) ita cecinit Achæius O Flóinn, author perquam vetustus:

Seadócmab̄ Deurḡ Dia Dap̄daine:
Ro pp̄ic̄ seadócmab̄ f̄eane:
Ḃab̄rab̄ Icallannc̄ip̄i:
I Calon̄ Ma: a m̄ir̄ḡne.

*Septima Luna, Jovi Sacra Lux, Maiæque Kalendæ
Appulsus annum Symbola certa notant.*

Anno quidem periodi Julianæ 3698, qui est, juxta Scaligerum, Salomonis regnantis quintus et mundi 2934, Cyclo Solis 2, Lunæ 12, litera seriali E, Kal. Maiæ concurrentibus cum Septimo Lunæ die et quintâ hebdomadis feriâ. Nec toto Salomonis regno, imo nec toto sæculo ab David patris ortu ad Salomonis obitum, ea connexio diei mensis, hebdomadis ac Lunaris ætatis accidere potuit, nisi solo hoc ipso anno; uti cuius calculos retro sapputandi perito etiam hodie quasi digito monstrare integrum est.

—*Pars II., pp. 83-4.*

LEBAR DALU IN ÍHOTA.

(P. 48 b)

■ Laegaire, mac Neill, criginca annir regnum hiberni[a]e
porc aduentum Paetricii tenuit.

Arb-Mada fundata est.

Secundinur (idon, Setnall) et penex Paetriciur in pace
dormierunt.

Fuar Laegaire iarom bar is Dheallais Dapil, por caeb
Cairre, imMaid Lipe, ecer na da enoc, idon, Eriu ocup
Alba a n-anmann. A raeta doraat fri Laigniu nae iarpad
in doroime porro, iar n-a gabail doib por creid ecco. Co
carc rom grein ocup erca friu na raigred porro ni bad
friiu. Romarbrac iarum grian ocup erca annirin eirseom,
ar porarais iac. Sicut poeta ait :

Acbae Loegaire, mac Neill,
For caeb Cairre, glar a cir,
Dili De adroegaid nae,
Cucrac dal dair porrin rig.

Ailill Mole, mac n[-D]aeti, ríde bliadan, co coréair a
cae Oca, la Lugaib, mac Laegaire ocup la Muirceartaé, mac
Ercá ocup la Ferdur Cerrbel, mac Conaill Creméainde ocup
la Fiacraig Lonn, mac Coelbad, rig Dal-Araide.

■ Unde dixit dec, mac De :

Mor cae Oca ferrá i cir,
Impopulca caea ili :
For Oill Mole, mac n[-D]aeti,
Meabair la Dal n-Araidi.

Lugaib, mac Laegaire, mic Neill, coic bliadna rídet,
cororaer a n-Acab-Phoréa, iar n-a bein o poréa éaindrige
do nim i n-a cenn, iar n-biultab do roim Padraic.

Muirceartaé, mac Ercá, idon Muirceartaé, mac Muirebair,

BOOK OF BALLYMOTE.

(P. 48 b).

[A.D.*]

a Laegaire, son of Niall, held the kingdom of Ireland for thirty [482] years after the advent of Patrick.

Armagh was founded. [444]

Secundinus¹ (that is, Sechnall) and Old Patrick² slept in peace. ¹ [447]

Laeghaire received death³ afterwards at Grollach-Daphil, on the ² [457] ³ [462] side of Caiss, in the Plain of Liphe, between the two hills, namely, Eriu and Alba [were] their names. He gave his guarantees to the Lagenians that he would not seek the Cattle-Tribute from them, after he had been made prisoner by them, when he was raiding amongst them. So that he gave sun and moon [as guarantees] to them that he would not seek [it] from them any longer. Afterwards sun and moon killed him for that, for he dishonoured them. As the poet saith :

Died Loeghaire, son of Niall,
On the side of Caiss, green the land,
Elements of God, which he invoked as guarantee,
Gave fate of death to the king.

Ailill Molt, son of Dathi, [reigned] twenty years, until he fell in [482] the battle of Ocha, by Lugaidh, son of Laeghaire and by Muircertach, son of Erc and by Fergus Wry-mouth, son of Conall Crimthainn and by Fiachrach the Spirited, son of Coelbad, king of Dal-Araidhe.

↳ Wherefore said Bec Mao De :

The great battle of Ocha was fought in the country,
There were fought [therein] many battles :
Upon Oilill Molt, son of Dathi,
Defeat is inflicted by Dal-Araidhe.

Lugaidh, son of Laegaire, son of Niall, [reigned] five [and] twenty [507] years, until he fell in Achad-Farcha, after being struck by a fiery bolt from heaven in his head, after his refusal [to believe] in Patrick.

Muircertach, son of Erc, namely, Muircertach, son of Muiredach, [534]

* The regnal A.D. dates are those of the final years.

[b] mic Eogain, mic Neill Noi-giallaig, ceitri bliadhna rídet, cor'barbead a telcoma fína aithi Samna, immullad Cléicig of doimé. Unde diccum ert a pancco Cairned:

Ipom othan ar in bean, (Ibon, Sin, ingen Shige, ro-
Imaluaidpea ilap rin (marb he.)
Ar riur loirceit'er i ten,
Por coeb Cléicig baiteper fín.

e Ip dia oidi rodet in rili por an pann ro ele:

Oidió Muirceptaig na mod,
Suin ip bacub ip loicub:
Eg abbatadar i bur
A meic, Domnall ip Forgur.

Tuatal Maelgarb, mac Cormaic eae[í]c, mic Cairpre, mic Neill Nae-giallaig, aen bliadhain deo, co corðair la Mael-morða, mac Airgeban, hui mic hI; qui ec ipre pcatim occurrur ert. Unde diccup Ede Mael-morpa.

Diarmaid, mac Fergura Cerrbeoil, mic Conaill Cremtáinb, mic Neill Nae-giallaig, bliadhain ar ríic, co corðair la hAeg vub, mac Suibne, ri Dal-Araibe, ipRait-big, imMaig-Uíne.

Domnall ocup Forgur, da mac Muirceptaig, mic Muire-
daiç, mic Eogain, mic Neill Nae-giallaig, eri bliadhna. O'eg
acbatadar.

baedan, mac Muirceptaig ocup Eodaid, mac Domnall,
mic Muirceptaig, mic Muiredaiç, eri bliadhna, co corðair
la Cronan, mac Tigernaig, ri Ciannaete Glindi-Geimín.

Ainmire, mac Sebna, mic Fergura Centpoda, mic
Conaill Gulban, mic Neill Nae-giallaig, eri bliadhna, co
corðair la Fergur, mac Neilline.

a baedan, mac Ninbeada, mic Fergura Centpoda,
bliadhain, co corðair a n-imairg la da Cumaine, ibon Cumaine,
mac Colmain dig ocup Cumaine Libpene, mac Ulabain, mic
Cepbail.

son of Eogan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, [reigned] four [and] [b] twenty years, until he was drowned in a vat of wine, November Night, on the summit of Cletech over the Boyne. Wherefore was said by Saint Cairnech :

I have fear respecting the woman, (To wit, Sin, daughter
Who will excite many storms [of Sigh, who
Against a man who shall be burned in fire, [killed him.)
[Whom] on side of Cletech wine shall drown.

e It is of his fate sang the poet also this other stave :

The fate of Muircertach of the resources,
[Was mortal] wounding and drowning and burning :
[Natural] death died afterwards
His sons, Domnall and Fergus.

[A.D.]
Tuathal Bald-rough, son of Cormac Blind[-eye], son of Coirpre, [544] son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, [reigned] one year [and] ten, until he fell by Mael-mordha, son of Airgedan, descendant of Mac I; who himself was immediately slain. Whence is [proverbially] said : "The Feat of Mael-morra."

Diarmaid, son of Fergus Wry-mouth, son of Conall Cremthann, son [566] of Niall of the Nine Hostages, [reigned] a year over twenty, until he fell by Aedh the Black, son of Suibhne, king of Dal-Araidhe, in the Little Rath, in Magh-Line.

Domnall and Fergus, two sons of Muircertach, son of Muiredach, [567] son of Eogan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, [reigned] three years. Of [natural] death died they.

Baedan, son of Muircertach and Eochadh, son of Domnall, son of [572] Muircertach, son of Muiredach, [reigned] three years, until they fell by Cronan, son of Tigernach, king of the Ciannachta of Glenn-Geimhin.

Ainmire, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Long-head, son of Conall [575] Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, [reigned] three years, until he fell by Fergus, son of Neillin.

d Baedan, son of Ninneadh, son of Fergus Long-head, [reigned] [ed. 586] a year, until he fell in an encounter by two Cumaines, namely, Cumaine, son of Colman the Little and Cumaine Librene, son of Illadhan, son of Cerball.

[d] Aeg, mac Ainnirec, mic Sebna, eri bliadna riced, co corcair la bhranbu, mac Eadac, i cat Dain-bolg. Ocur ir bo'n cat rin bodan in fili ro:

[Ir] a m-buac

Pearair in conn ppirin m-bruac:

Abrer rēla, cōru rēit,

Aeg, mac Ainnirec, do vit.

Aeg Slaine (Aeg Surcan, combatca Conaill Jutēind 7 baecgal bile pormarb), mac Diarmada, mic Fergura Cerrbeoil, mic Conaill Cremēainb, mic Neill Nae-giallaig, ocur Colman Rimid, mac baeda[i]n brijid, mic Muirceartaig, mic Muireadaig, mic Eogain, mic Neill Nae-giallaig, rēcē bliadna, co corcēacair la Conaill n-Jhutēind, mac Suibne. Dia n-eabrad:

Niar'bo enerc a capple
Do na hogaid a Thuirbe,—
Conaill, nobi Aeg Slaine;
Aeg Slaine, nobi Suibne.

e Dorocair, vino, Colman Rīthe la Logan Dilmana. Ut dictum ert:

P. 49a Cebu rizi, cecdu rēcē,
Cebu nerc por rīzrada;
Enīg Colman Rimid rī,
Rombi Logan Dilmana.

Aed Uairidnac, mac Domnaill, mic Muirceartaig, mic Muireadaig, oer m-bliadna, co n-erbaile.

Maecoba, Clepeac, mac Aeda, mic Ainnirec, eri bliadna, co corcair i cat Slebe delgabain Toza, la Suibne Menn.

Suibne Meand, mac Fiacrac, mic Paredaig, mic Eogain, eri bliadna deg, co corcair la Congal Caed, mac Scannla[i]n.

Domnall, mac Aeda, mic Ainnirec, erida bliadan, ocur v'eg abbat.

Aed, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna, [reigned] three years [and] [d] twenty, until he fell by Brandub, son of Eochu, in the battle of ^[A. D.] Dun-Bolg. And it is of that battle sang the poet this [verse]:

[It is] in Buach
 Strikes the wave against the brink:
 Tidings tell, though it is tribulation,
 That Aedh, son of Ainmire, has perished [i. e. to perish].

Aed of Slaine (Aed Gustan, foster-brother of Conall Sweet-voice [604] and Baethgal Bile that killed him), son of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Wry-mouth, son of Conall Cremthainn, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages and Colman Rimidh, son of Baedan Brighidh, son of Muircertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eogan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, [reigned] seven years, until they fell by Conall Sweet-voice, son of Suibne. Of which was said:

It was not weak what happened
 To the youths from Tuirbe,—
 Conall, slew he Aed of Slaine,
 Aedh of Slaine, slew he Suibne.

e Howbeit, Colman Rimidh fell by Logan Dilmana. As hath been said:

Natheless kingship, natheless right,
 Natheless sway over kings,
 Nought [is] Colman Rimidh, the king,
 Him slew Logan Dilmana.

Aedh Uairidhnach, son of Domnall, son of Muircertach, son of [612] Muiredach, [reigned] eight years, until he died [a natural death].

Maelcoba, the Cleric, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, [reigned] three [615] years, until he fell in the battle of the Mountain of Belgadan-Togha by Suibne Menn.

Suibne Menn, son of Fiachra, son of Feradhach, son of Eogan, [628] [reigned] three years [and] ten, until he fell by Congal Blind[-eye], son of Scannlan.

Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, [reigned] thirty [! thir-[642] teen] years and of [natural] death died he.

[e] Ceallac ocup Conall, da mac Maelcoba Clepíc, mic Aeda, mic Ainmíre, cuiḡ bliadna deḡ doib. D'eg abbat Cellac ipin bpuḡ-mic-inn-o[1]ḡ. Dorocair Conall Cael la Diarmad, mac Aeda Slaine.

blaemac ocup Diarmad, da mac Aeda Slaine, mic Diarmada, d'ec abbatadap,—do'n buidi Connall.

f Seathnarc, mac blaemac, mic Aeda Slaine, recc m-bliadna, co corcair la Du[b]buin, ri Corppi.

Cenbraelac, mac blaemac, mic Aeda Slaine, ceitri bliadna, co corcair la Finaetta Fleabad i cat Ailcealra.

Finaetta Fleḡac, mac Duncaba, mic Aeda Slaine, pide bliadan, co corcair la h-Aeḡ, mac n-Dlutaḡ, i n-ḡpallaḡ Dollait.

Loingreac Lampoda, mac Aengura, mic Domnall, mic Aeda, oec m-bliadna, co corcair la Cellac Laca-Cimi, mac Ragallaḡ, hi cat Chopainb.

Congal Cindmagair, mac Feḡgura Fanab, mic Domnall, mic Aeda, nae m-bliadna, co corcair do bḡ aen uaire.

Feargal, mac Maelabuin, mic Maelipitri, mic Aeda Uairionaiḡ, mic Domnall lldealḡaḡ, mic Muircepaḡ, mic Mupebaḡ, recc m-bliadna deḡ, co corcair la Mupeab, mac bpoín, hi cat Almaíne.

Fagarca, mac Neill, mic Cernaḡ Socail, mic Diarmada, mic Aeda Slaine, bliadain, co corcair i cat Cindbelḡa, la Cinaic, mac Ipḡalaḡ.

ḡ Cinaec, mac Ipḡalaḡ, mic Conainḡ, mic Congaile, mic Aeda Slaine, ceitri bliadna, co corcair i cat Droma Crocain (no Corcain), la Flaiteberca, mac Loingriḡ.

Flaiteberca, mac Loingriḡ Lampoda, recc m-bliadna, co n-epbailc a n-Arg-Mhaea dia fuil.

Aeb Allan, mac Feargal, mic Maelabuin, nae bliadna, co corcair [i cat] Sepeḡ Maḡe, ecep da Thebta, ion, a Cenandur, la Domnall, mac Mupeaba.

Domnall, mac Mupeaba, mic Diarmada, mic Airmebaḡ caic, mic Conall ḡuabno, mic Suibne, mic Colmain moir,

Ceallach¹ and Conall², two sons of Maelcoba, the Cleric, son of [e] Aedh, son of Ainmire, five years [and] ten [were reigned] by them. ^[A.D.] Of [natural] death died Cellach in Brugh-mic-in-oig. Conall the² ^[658] ^[664] Slender fell by Diarmaid, son of Aedh of Slaine.

Blathmac and Diarmaid, two sons of Aedh of Slaine, son of [665] Diarmaid, of [natural] death they died,—of the Yellow Plague.

† Seachnasach, son of Blathmacc, son of Aedh of Slaine, [reigned] [671] seven years, until he fell by Dubduin, king of Coirpre.

Cendfaelach, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh of Slaine, [reigned] [675] four years, until he fell by Finachta the Festive in the battle of Ailchealtair.

Finachta the Festive, son of Dunchadh, son of Aedh of Slaine, [695] [reigned] twenty years, until he fell by Aedh, son of Dluthach, in Grellach-Dollaith.

Loingsech Long-hand, son of Aengus, son of Demnall, son of [703] Aedh, [reigned] eight years, until he fell by Cellach of Loch Cime, son of Ragallach, in the battle of Corann.

Congal of Cennmagair, son of Fergus of Fanad, son of Domnall, [710] son of Aedh, [reigned] nine years, until he perished of a fit of one hour.

Feargal, son of Maelduin, son of Maelfithri, son of Aedh Uairidh-[722] nach, son of Domnall of the many wives, son of Muircertach, son of Muiredach, [reigned] seven years [and] ten, until he fell by Murchadh, son of Bron, in the battle of Almain.

Fogartach, son of Niall, son of Cernach the Proud, son of Diar-[724] maid, son of Aedh of Slaine, [reigned] a year, until he fell in the battle of Cennedelga, by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach.

g Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, son of Conang, son of Congal, son of [728] Aedh of Slaine, [reigned] four years, until he fell in the battle of Druim-Crocain (or, -Corcain), by Flaithbertach, son of Loingsech.

Flaithbertach, son of Loingsech Long-hand, [reigned] seven years, [734] until he died in Armagh of hæmorrhage [*lit.*, of his blood]. ^[ob. 766]

Aedh Allan, son of Feargal, son of Maelduin, [reigned] nine years, [743] until he fell [in the battle] of Seredh-Magh, between the two Tebhthas, namely, in Kells, by Domnall, son of Murchadh.

Domnall, son of Murchadh, son of Airmedach Blind[-eye], son of [763] Conall Sweet-voice, son of Suibne, son of Colman the Great, son of

[6] mic Diarmada, mic Fergusa Ceirbeoil, píde bliadan, co n-erbailc.

Niall Ffarrac, mac Fergail, pecc m-bliadna, co n-erbailc i n-hi Colum Cille. Tri ffarra le [a] gein, idon, ffar airgid gil (idon, for [Fh]oéain móir), ocur ffar cruineéca (idon, for [Fh]oéain m-big), ocur ffar fola (idon, for Glend-Laigen). Inbe bicicup Niall Ffarrac.

Donnacab, mac Domnail, mic Murcaba, pecc m-bliadna píccet, co corcáir i cat Droma-Rig la hAed Ua Neill.

Aed Oirnbuide, mac Neill Ffarrail, pecc m-bliadna píccet, co corcáir ic Aé-da-Fherca, la Mael-Canail.

Concobur, mac Doncaba, ceitri bliadna de, co n-erbailc.

h Niall Caili, mac Aeda Oiruide, ceitri bliadna de, cor'baide a Callainb.

Mael-Seclainn, mac Maelpuanail, mic Doncaba, mic Domnail, mic Murcaba, re bliadna de, co n-erbailc.

Aed Findlaic, mac Neill Caili, pecc m-bliadna de, co n-erbailc iz Druim-inarclainb.

Flann, mac Mael-Seclainn, mic Maelpuanail, oec m-bliadna epicac, co corcáir.

Niall Glundub, mac Aeda Findlaic, tri bliadna, co corcáir i cat Aea-chiac la Gallail.

Doncab, mac Flainb, mic Mael-Sheclainn, mic Maelpuanail, mic Doncaba, mic Domnail, píde bliadan, co n-e[r]bailc.

P. 49b Congalat, mac Maelmicic, mic Flannaga[i]n, mic Cellail, mic Congalail, mic Conail, mic Cuirpail, mic Amalgaba, mic Congalail, mic Conail, mic Congail, mic Aeda Slaine, deid m-bliadna, co corcáir la Gallail Aea-chiac oz Tail Gíugrannb.

Domnail, mac Muircercail, mic Neill Glundub, cuiz bliadna píccet, co n-erbailc a n-Arg-Mada.

Mael-Seclainn, mac Domnail, mic Doncaba, mic Flainn, mic Mael-Seclainn, mic Maelpuanail, tri bliadna de.

Diarmaid, son of Fergus Wry-mouth, [reigned] twenty years, until [g] he died [a natural death]. [A.D.]

Niall the Showery, son of Fergal, [reigned] seven years, until he [769] died in I[ona] of Colum-cille. Three showers [fell] at his birth: to wit, a shower of pure [i.e., white] silver (namely, upon Great Fothan) and a shower of wheat (namely, upon Little Fothan) and a shower of blood (namely, upon Glenn-Laigen). Hence is said *Niall the Showery*.

Donnchad, son of Domnall, son of Murchadh, [reigned] seven [797] years [and] twenty, until he fell in the battle of Druim-Righ by Aedh Ua Neill.

Aedh Oirdnide, son of Niall the Showery, [reigned] seven years [819] [and] twenty, until he fell at Ath-da-fherta by Mael-Canaigh.

Concobur, son of Donnchad, [reigned] four years [and] ten, until [833] he died [a natural death].

In Niall Cailli, son of Aedh Oirdnide, [reigned] four years [and] [846] ten, until he was drowned in the Callan.

Mael-Sechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, son of Donchadh, son of [863] Domnall, [reigned] six years [and] ten, until he died [a natural death].

Aedh Fair-gray, son of Niall Cailli, [reigned] seven years [and] [879] ten, until he died [a natural death] in Druim-inasclainn.

Flann, son of Mael-Sechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, [reigned] [916] eight years [and] thirty, until he fell [in battle].

Niall Black-knee, son of Aedh Fair-gray, [reigned] three years, [919] until he fell in the battle of Dublin by the Foreigners.

Donnchad, son of Flann, son of Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mael- [944] ruanaigh, son of Donnchad, son of Domnall, [reigned] twenty years, until he died [a natural death].

Congalach, son of Maelmithigh, son of Flannagan, son of Cellach, [956] son of Conang Cuirrech, son of Amalgadh, son of Congalach, son of Conang, son of Congal, son of Aedh of Slaine, [reigned] ten years, until he fell by the Foreigners of Dublin at Tech-Giughrann.

Domnall, son of Muircertach, son of Niall Black-knee, [reigned] [980] five years [and] twenty, until he died [a natural death] in Armagh.

Mael-Sechlainn, son of Domnall, son of Donnchad, son of Flann, [1003] son of Mael-Sechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, [reigned] three years [and] ten [*recte*, twenty, until he was dethroned by Brian Boruma].

1 Drián Doroma, mac Ceimbéic, mic Lorcain, mic Láetna,
mic Cuirc, mic Anluain, da bliadain de, co corcáir
i llaigrib, la Gallairb Áta-cliaé : g[-C]luain-carb.

Mael-Seclainn icerum irrixi Erenn nae m-bliadna, co
n-erbaile : Cro-inir Lóca hÁindinbi, iar m-ðuarb aitérigi.
Romeababar cui, caéa pícec peime, ibon, píce caé por
Jaebelairb ocur a cui, por Gallairb : ibon, caé Eðair ocur
caé Imbain, caé Ruir, caé Ráin, caé Luáera, caé Lirlugét,
caé Morcain, caé Muincille, caé Mulla, caé Fínbí, caé
Porðroma, caé Peabéa, caé Peðba, caé Droma-Emna, caé
Ráta-Carman, caé Main, caé Maige-Manbaé, caé Domnaic,
caé Duma, caé imMaic-cuma, caé Tempa. Da caé Áta-
cliaé. Mor maban [*lego maibm*] Áta-buíde. Ir dibrin roéan
in penðairb :

Cu[í] caéa Gall roðurbir,
Dap lem, ní heéca ainpir;
Líri, léir abbat a bu;
Píce caé por Jaebelau.

J Ir e rin pí bebenac Erenn. Ar, cia armic pairénd
eéer rízarb Erenn ðreim, ní raxairb hÉrinn amal oen rainb
dia eiréom, cen coiceb no a do 'n-a ecmair. Ocur arai
ðoberar irreim rízarbí cfo pí co fpeppaðra, muirbe irreim
rízarbí na rí, co fpeppaðra. Mab do Let Moza, imorpo,
ber, ní hebaréar pí Erenn fpir co raib Let Moza uili ocur
Temair co n-a cuataib ocur in ð-ara coiceb do Let Cuinb
occa.

Complairéur por Érinn fpi pe da bliadan.

Coirpdelbac, mac Cairb, mic Driain Doroma, da bliadain
de, pí co fpeppaðra.

Coirpdelbac, mac Ruairi na raibí buibi, mic Áéba in ga
bernaic, mic Cairb in eic gí, mic Caéail, mic Concobuir,
mic Cairb, mic Caéail, mic Concobuir, mic Cairb moir, mic

i Brian Boromha, son of Ceinnetech, son of Lorcan, son of Lachtna, ^[A.D.] [1014] son of Corc, son of Anluan, [reigned] two years [and] ten, until he fell in Leinster by the Foreigners of Dublin, in Clontarf.

Mael-Sechlainn again in the kingship of Ireland [for] nine years, [1022] until he died in Cro-inis of Loch Ainninn, after victory of Penance. There were won five battles [and] twenty by him upon the Gaidhil and five upon Foreigners: to wit, the battle of Edar and the battle of Imdan, the battle of Ros, the battle of Rathen, the battle of Luachair, the battle of Lis-lugech, the battle of Mortan, the battle of Muincille, the battle of Mulla, the battle of Findi, the battle of Fordruim, the battle of Feabait, the battle of Febaid, the battle of Druim-Emna, the battle of Rath-Carman, the battle of Man, the battle of Magh-Man-dacht, the battle of Domnach, the battle of Dum, the battle in Magh-Cuma, the battle of Tara, the two battles of Dublin, the great rout of Yellow Ford. It is of those sang the historian:

Five battles against Foreigners broke he them,
Seems to me, it is not an achievement unknown:
Liphe, by him perished its sway;
Twenty battles [broke he] over the Gaedhil.

j It is he [that was] last king of Ireland. For, although some reckon others amongst the kings of Ireland, they did not possess Ireland as a whole after him, without a province or two being left out. And, nevertheless, there is mentioned in the roll of kings even a "king with opposition." [But this should not be] unless in the roll of "kings with opposition." Now, if [the king] be from the Half of Mogh, *king of Ireland* is not applied to him, until he has the whole Half of Mogh and Tara with its territories and the second Fifth of the Half of Conn.

Joint sovereignty over Ireland for the space of two years.

Toirrdelbach, son of Tadhg, son of Brian Boroma, [reigned] two [1086] years [and] ten, "a king with opposition."

Toirrdelbach, son of Ruaidhri of the Yellow Hound, son of Aedh [1156] of the Gapped Spear, son of Tadhg of the White Steed, son of Cathal, son of Concobur, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Concobur, son of Tadhg the Great, son of Muirges, son of Tomaltach, son of Murgail,

[J] Muirgerra, mic Comalcaiz, mic Muirgaili, mic Indreccaiz, mic Muirnebaiz Muillectain, o cat Sil Muirnebaiz, ríde bliadan do irriuzi n-Erann ⁊ ceatradá bliadan irriuzi Connact.

Ruairí, mac Corrbelbaiz moir, mic Ruairí na rairí buibi, mic Aeda in ga bernaiz.

Ir do plaitúraib na ríuz rín ocuf dia n-aidégaib rocan in ríli in duanra deir-creidmíuz, ibon, Zilla Mobubba. Ocuf ball clairfned eiríde. Ocuf nír'ean zó, na claen-ferndair ríam.

1.

✠ Eri oğ, inir na naeth,
Commad ríagail rocaeth,
Rogabrac zóinocce zarba,
Zan reilzi, zan roctarba.

2.

Erica rí 'r a deid fo deid,
Ocuf reirer zu rairbnet,
Re creidim, zan creidim cruaid,
Rogabrac Eriinn armpuaid.

3.

A rímad, co n-zal ir éat,
Na n-deizriuz eroda, corcpad,
Doreab zairpe zaire,
O Slaini zo laezairpe.

4.

O laezairpe laeéba n-zluind
Co Mael—eriangalac—Seclainn,
Rogabrac banba na m-brab
Oce rí éalma ceatradat.

son of Indrectach, son of Muiredach Broad-head, from whom are the [j]
 Sil-Muiredaigh, twenty years [were spent] by him in the kingship of
 Ireland and forty years in the kingship of Connacht. [A. D.]

Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdelbach the Great, son of Ruaidhri of the [1198]
 Yellow Hound, son of Aedh of the Gapped Spear [reigns at present].

It is of the reigns of those kings [who reigned] and of their
 deaths sang the poet, namely, Gilla Modubhda, this post-Faith poem.
 And blind [and] flat-faced [was] this person. And he sang not false
 or misleading history ever.

1.

k Ireland pure, isle of Saints,
 Very distinguished preserver of rule,
 Rough gentiles occupied [it],
 Without reverence, without much advantage.

2.

Thirty kings and ten by ten [130],
 And six, according to correct judgment,
 Before the Faith, without Faith austere,
 Possessed they bright-landed Ireland.

3.

The [*lit.* their] recital, with feat and battle,
 Of the good kings courageous, victorious,
 Causes the joy of valour,
 From Slaine [*supra*, p. 150 d] to Loeghaire.

4.

From Laeghaire of heroic vigour
 To Mael-Sechlainn notably valorous,
 There possessed Banba of the spoils
 Eight noble kings [and] forty.

[462]
 [1022]

5.

Ի. 60a [k]

Շատրար, ԵՈՒ ԵՈՒ, ԵՍ ՈՒԶԱԻԾ,
 ԾՕԾԱԾԱՐ Ա Ն-ԵՐՕՇԵՒԼԱԻԾ :
 ՆԱԵ ՈՒ ԵՇԵ ՔՐԻ ԶԱՆՆԵ Ն-ԶԱՐԵ,
 ՔԱՐԱԾԱՐ ԵՂ ՈՒ ԽԱԾԱՐԵ.

6.

ՇԱՐՄԵԱՄ ՔԵՒՄԻՐ ԶԱԾ ՈՒՃ ՈՒՅԺ,
 Ա ԱՆՆՄ 'Ր Ա ՕՒԵԻԾ ԱՅԾԵՒ ;
 ՄԱՐ ԱԾԵՐԱԾ ԽԱԾՈՒ ԱՐ ԵՐԻԵ
 ՄԱՐԱԾ ԻՄ' ԵՒՄՆՈՒ ԿՈՄՈՒՐԵ.

1.

ՇԵՐԵ ԵՐԻՇԱ ԵՒԱԾԱՆ ԵՒՈՒԵ,
 Ա ԼԱՐՔԵՒՄԻՐ ԼՕԶԱՐԵ ;
 ՔԱՐ ԵԱՐ Օ'Ն ԶՔԵՒՆ ԶԼԵԻՇԻՃ ԶՐՈՒԾ,
 ԵՐԵ ԵՐԵՏԻՐ ԵՐԵՒՆ Ի[n] ԵԱՒԶՈՒԾ.

2.

ՐՕՐԱԻՇ ՕՒԼԼԼ ՄՕԼԵ Օ'Ն ՄԱՒԱԾ
 ՔՐԵ ԵՒԱԾԱՆ ՔՕ ԵԻՇԵՒԱԾ ;
 ՐՕՐՄԱՃԱԻՃ ԵՐԵ ԶԼՈՆՆ Ն-ԶԱԼԵ
 ԼԱՃԱԾ ԼՈՆՆ, ՄԱՍ ԼՕԶԱՐԵ.

3.

ԼԱՃԱԾ, ԵՈՒ ԵՒԱԾՆԱ ՔԱ ԵՒԶ,
 Ի Ն-ԱՇԱԾ-[Քh]ԱՐՇԱ ՔԱՐ ԱՐՇՈՒԾ :
 ԶԱՐ'ԼՕՐԵ ՔԱՐՇԱ ԵՆԵԾ ԵՆՆ
 ՔԼԱԻՇ ՆԱ ՆԵՒՄԵԾ 'Ր ՆԱ ՆԱԵՄՕԵԼԼ.

4.

ՄԱՐՇԵՐԵԿ, ՔԱ ԿԱԼՄԱ Ա ԵՇԵ,
 ՐԵ ԵՐԻՐԻ Մ-ԵՒԱԾԱՆ ՔԻՇԵ :
 Ա ԿԼԵԻՇԾ ԿԱԾ, Ա ԵՒ ԾԵ,
 ՐՕԲԱԾ ՔԻՆ, ՈՒՕՈՒՐԵ ԵՆԵ.

5.

[k] Four [and] five [by] five kings,
 They went into ill fates : [fewness—
 Nine kings [and] ten—pre-eminence in [lit. respecting]
 Found death on the pillow.

6.

Recount we the duration of each king generous,
 His name and his notable death ;
 As many tell our account,
 It lives in my memory equally strong.

1.

1 Just thirty blooming years, [A. D.]
 [Was] his full duration, Loegaire's ; [462]
 Death received he from the brilliant piercing sun, [Patrick].
 Through the powerful word of the Shaved-Head [St.]

2.

Spent Oilill Molt from the Muaidh [462]
 Twenty years in constant victory ;
 Him destroyed through fierceness of valour
 Lugaidh the vehement, son of Laeghaire.

3.

Lugaidh, five years by five [reigned he], [507]
 In Achadh-Farcha received he [mortal] injury :
 So that a powerful bolt of fire burned
 The chief of the shrines and of the holy churches.

4.

Muircertach, courageous was his disposition, [534]
 A space of four years [and] twenty [reigned he] :
 In Cleitech pleasant, by dispensation of God,
 Wine drowned, fire burned [him].

5.

[1] Tuatal Maelgarb, tpen a tpen,
 Tri bliadna dec gan bimep:
 Mael-morða, porpgeodain v'a garb,—
 Plait rogab Temair condbain.

6.

Diarmuib, da veit ip bliadain,
 Mac Cerpail, co caempriagail:
 Aedhub darpn pocoirc, pocraib,
 Romarb, poloirc, poluadab.

1.

bliadain, da bliadain, adclor,
 Do deð Domnall ip v' Forpup:
 Marb ri na tiri cacaið,
 Da mac mine Muircepaig.

2.

Eodab ip daeban bpiðe,
 Da bliadain a m-blaetpiðe;
 Rurbi gan diabaet in dath,
 Ri rogab Ciannaet, Cronan.

3.

Ainmipe, mac Sebna paep,
 Tri bliadna a platur lancaem:
 Do verð, mar vo verður vith,
 Romarb Ppup, mac Nellin.

4.

Aen bliadain daeban gan beb,
 Mac Ninbeda na naemcet:
 Ropparrpið forlonb co n-aib,
 A comlonb cruaid da Cumafn.

5.

- [1] Tuathal Bald-rough, strong his sway, [A. D.]
 Three years [and] ten [reigned he] without contempt: [544]
 Mael-mordha [mortally] wounded him with his spears,—
 The chief that ruled fair-founded Tara.

6.

Diarmaid, two tens and a year [reigned he] [565]
 Son of Wry-mouth, with fair rule:
 Aedh the Black checked, embittered,
 Killed [and] burned [him] . . .

1.

- ma A year, two years, it hath been heard, [567]
 [Were reigned] by good Domnall and by Fergus:
 Dead [by natural death were] the peaceable kings of the
 The two sons mild of Muircertach. [territories,

2.

Eochaidh and Baedan Brige, [572]
 Two years [were they] in flourishing kingship:
 Slew them without ruth . . .
 The king that possessed Ciannachta, Cronan.

3.

Ainmire, noble son of Sedna, [575]
 Three years [was] his sovranly full-fair:
 Certainly, as I have certified to ye,
 Slew [him] Fergus, son of Nellin.

4.

One year [reigned] Baedan without evil, [cf. 585]
 Son of Ninnedh of the holy designs:
 Defeat overtook him with [good] reasons,
 In the severe combat of the two Cumaines.

5.

[■] D'Áed, mac Ainmíre, rombeab
 Tíri bliadhna rípa ríde:
 I cat bealaig Dúin-bolg buain
 Ábbaé a oírb ne haenuair.

6.

Áed Slaine ír Colman Rímí,
 Tíri bliadhna do'n tír tírig:
 Fuair Colman na cpeé a gairn
 'Mon cét, íg Logan Dilmair.

1.

■ Loc Áeda Slaine, ba raed,
 La Conall n-Íúebíno n-gleocaein:
 Fínzal mod nírbenca de,
 Ar loc íezda Seimbíze.

2.

Áed Uairíónaé í n-a tíg,
 Mac Domnaill, mic Muiríórcarig:
 Rí na rídecaré co ríazail,
 Ábbaé iar ríete raerbliadhnaib.

3.

Tíri bliadhna, bliadhain nama,
 Rodaíé Mael-croba-coba:
 Rocraib gíe ne Ua Cuíno 'ríu éat
 Ar lap Slebe-cruim-Íogaé.

4.

Tíri bliadhna bec Suibní ríng
 I n-arppláctur na hÉpenn:
 Roporbáé in gaeé gan gai
 La Congal caeé í m-bpenlaf.

5.

[ma] To Aedh, son of Ainmire, were assigned
 Three [and] twenty righteous years :
 In the battle of the Pass of firm Dun-bolg
 Perished his dignity in one hour.

[A. D.]
 [598]

6.

Aedh of Slaine and Colman Rimidh,
 Three years for the twain just :
 Colman of the forays got his [mortal] wound
 Near the [i.e. his] house from Logan Dilmana.

[604]

1.

■ The [mortal] injury of Aedh of Slaine, it was treacherous,
 By Conall Sweet-voice, the bright-fair [inflicted] :
 Early fratricide was not done thereby,
 On stately Lake Seimdige.

2.

Aedh Uairidhnach, in his house,
 Son of Domnall, son of Muircertach,
 The king of just securities [and] of [*lit.*, with] rule,
 Died he after seven noble years.

[612]

3.

Three years [and] a year only,
 Spent Maelcobha the courageous :
 Vanished [his] renown by the descendant of Conn in the
 On the centre of sombre Mount Togadh.

[616]

4.

Three years [and] ten [reigned] Suibne the Slender
 In arch-sovranty of Ireland :
 Consummated was the wise one without a dart
 By Congal Blind[-eye] in Brenlai.

[628]

5.

[■] Deid m-bliadna Domnaill na n-dát,
 Dú n-éleo n-ghabteó i n[-bağ?]rat:
 A pede iar ped cruaid a eli,
 Co puair eđ in n-aiéruđi.

6.

Đabrac meic Maelcođa cruaid
 S6 bliadna dec pa deđbuaid:
 Conall cael ip Cellaó cap,
 ba epombainđ caem a compađur.

1.

● Cellaó, b'eg, duaber ole ann,
 Darurparraiđ pué abann:
 Dar Cona[i]ll cetna na celđ
 La Diarmaid debla, n-beróberđ.

2.

Diarmaid, mac Aeba na n-bađ,
 'S a bratair, blaémac biéna,
 Ode m-bliadna op banba eu m-blois,
 Dú purmarđa do'n morclaié.

3.

Mac blaémió, Seónaraó puairc,
 bliadain 'r a coic do caemcuairc:
 Duđbuin Dun-Cairppi cuircaó,
 Rug pun airgne in c-ard puircaó.

4.

[MS. illegible.] *Contra (sic for Githai) Pliadna he : com aim*
 Cuid Cindpaelaib, mic Cpunnmael,
 Cpaó Cindpaelaib in rmaéca
 Do paemaó la Fíndaéca.

5.

- [m] Ten [were] the years of Domnall of the . . .
 With dangerous contention in [good] luck :
 Seven [years] on a hard way [was] his destiny [?]
 Until received he death in pilgrimage.

[A. D.]

[642]

6.

The sons of Maelcoba severe took [the kingship]
 Six years [and] ten with prosperous sway :
 Conall the Slender and Cellach the Ringletted,
 A coincidence fair was their relationship.

1.

- Cellach, died he, wretched ill [was] therein, [668]
 When a sudden fit seized him :
 The death of Conall of the wiles [was inflicted] [654]
 By Diarmaid brave, bright-visaged.

2.

Diarmaid, son of Aedh of the retinues, [666]
 And his brother, Blathmac the ever noble,
 Eight years [reigned they] over Banba with renown,
 Until they were killed by the Mortality.

3.

The son of Blathmac, Sechnasach the excellent, [671]
 A year and five [were spent by him] in fair circuit :
 Dubduin the hostful of Dun-Cairpri [slew him],
 Designed destruction took [off] the arch ruler.

4.

[Four years, they were] [676]
 The portion of Cennfaelad, son of Crunnmael :
 The ruin of Cennfaelad of the sway
 Was inflicted by Finnachta.

5.

[●] Fīnbaēta Fleabaē, in oil,
 Seēc m-bliabna of corraib comoil,
 Ğur'porbaē pael na [mopples?]
 la hAēb ip la Congalaē.

6.

Oēc m-bliabna co m-brig n-ġorra
 Loingrig mōir, mie Aengura,
 Ğur'ēoic 'n-a epobaing 'ran caē,
 A epōib Corraib, la Cellāē.

1.

P Congal Cīnmaġair, maē main,
 Oēc m-bliabna of banba blaēdaim:
 Ğan caē, ġan epāb ap in maig,
 P. 50b Aēbaē bo ēam epomġalair.

2.

Oēic m-bliabna ġan blaē meabla,
 Ğarraig Ferġal plaiēmna:
 bar rig, parabbled poime,
 I caē abbul Almaine.

3.

Aen bliabain Phaġarcaē plaiē,
 Ğur'marē Cīnaēē caēmōaē:
 Plaiēbercaē ilaib fiaēnaē,
 Romarē Cīnaēē epībliabnaē.

4.

Nae m-bliabna epuaib, coimrig,
 Plaiēbercaē, mac laēc Loingrig:
 bar bo'n ġarġ pata fiaēnāē,
 A n-Arb-Māēa moppīabnaē.

5. [A. D.]
[696]
 [●] Finnaohta the Festive, of the liquor,
 Seven years [reigned he] over drinking-horns,
 Until was ended the generous of [the great feasts]
 By Aedh and by Congalach.

6. [703]
 Eight years with force of valour
 [Were those] of Loingsech the Great, son of Aengus,
 Until fell he destroyed in the battle,
 In the conflict of Corann, by Cellach.

1. [710]
 [P] Congal of Cennmagair, good the treasure,
 Eight years [reigned he] over Banba fair-famed :
 Without battle, without destruction, on the plain,
 Died he of illness of heavy disease.

2. [722]
 Ten years without deceptive fame
 Continued Ferghal the princely :
 Death of a king, as was died before [him],
 [Died he] in the mighty battle of Almain.

3. [724]
 One year [reigned] Fogartach, the chief,
 Until killed [him] Cinaeth of the fair complexion :
 Flaithbertach of many bands,
 Slew he the three-yearred [king] Cinaeth. [728]

4. [734]
 Nine years strict, peaceable,
 [Reigned] Flaithbertach, heroic son of Loingsech :
 Death [came to him] from the severe . . .
 In Armagh of the great hosts.

5.

[P] 'S e pata riamad d'a fuil,
 dar Flaitébercaig, mic Loingrig :
 A fuil dubreg ir a rí,
 De éainig a éiuqlaí.

6.

Aeb Allan, nae bliadna in meir,
 Co dorcair ar Mag Shepeb,
 Sur'eoic i domlonn cata,
 La Domnall, mac Mupcaba.

1.

Domnall, mac Mupcaba, iarcain,
 Da nae m-bliadna ir bliadain,
 'N-a becaid, gan beo, gan col,
 Co n-becaid e3 'n-a aenur.

2.

Niall Fparrac, mac rind Fergail,
 Secc m-bliadna gan baeterpail :
 Abbat gan locc fur lié,
 Ar docc d'í d'a ailépe.

3.

Donnacab gan doiréi n-bata,
 Mac Domnall, mic Mupcaba,
 Iar epí nae bliadnaib abbat,
 Rí zu riazail ir cu ropac.

4.

Aeb Ornidi du'n reim pait,
 Secc bliadna ríccet ba rirpait :
 Fpúe pat a [r]lecca pe luaz
 Ic Ac-ba-ferca innfuar.

5.

[P] It is . . . from his blood [A. D.]
 [Was] the death of Flaithbertach, son of Loingsech : [ed. 766]
 His urine flowed [continuously] and his . .
 From it came his last day.

6.

Aed Allan, nine years [was] the [allotted] span, [748]
 Until fell he on Magh-Seredh,
 Until fell he in conflict of battle,
 By Domnall, son of Murchadh.

1.

q Domnall, son of Murchadh, afterwards, [768]
 Twice nine years and a year [reigned he]
 Alive [as king] without injury, without crime,
 Until died he when he was alone.

2.

Niall the Showery, fair son of Fergal, [769]
 Seven years [reigned he] without foolish deed :
 He died without fault upon [his] renown,
 After going to I[ona] on his pilgrimage.

3.

Donnchadh without obscurity of colour, [797]
 Son of Domnall, son of Murchadh,
 After thrice nine years died he,
 A king of rule and of very good luck.

4.

Aedh Oirnidi of the prosperous course, [819]
 Seven [and] twenty years was he truly good :
 Found he the cause of his destruction justly
 At very bleak "Ford of two Graves."

5.

[a] Aineh ceitri bliadhán deo,
Do Concóbúir ba caem zeg:
Aobaé, iar m-Boirpáid d'a clainn,
Mac do Donnáid, mac Domnaill.

6.

Eri bliadhna deo immaile
Ropaemáid Niall caem Caille:
O'n Challaínn calma puperaid,
Fuair callaínd anma arbaig.

1.

r Mael-Seclainn, re bliadhna deo,
Mac Maelnuanaig na ruzreob:
Aobaé call a Míbe Muaid
Flaíé ar fíne 'r ar fínd rluag.

2.

Aed Fínbliat, feintig, oilig,
A ré deo re n-dian oíid,
bar ríg na rabuan gan fínd
A n-Druim abfuair indarclaind.

3.

Nae bliadhna epídat ba eren
Flann Fobla gan eceplen:
Marb i Caillcín call do éam,
Ecep cairbid Clainn Colma[í]n.

4.

Niall Glundub, mac Aeda in oil,
Eri bliadhna do Neill neircmor,
I n-Aé-chiat luid fo lamnaib,
Liad a guin do Glarzállaib.

5.

[9] A reckoning of four years [and] ten,
For Conco-bar it was a fair division :
Died, after exaltation for his family,
The son of Donnchadh, son of Domnall.

[A.D.]
[833]

6.

Three years [and] ten consecutively
Was Niall Caille the fair received [as king]:
By the powerful Callan was he destroyed,
Received he the deprivation of his lofty soul.

[846]

1.

r Mael-Sechlainn, six years [and] ten [reigned he],
Son of Maelruanaigh of the royal ways :
Died he yonder in Mide of the Muaidh,
The chief of our sept and of our fair hosts.

[863]

2.

Aedh Fair-gray, warlike, noble,
Six [years and] ten [reigned he] before [his] swift death,
The death of the king [happened] without a spear[-wound],
In very bleak Druim-inasclainn.

[879]

3.

Nine years [and] thirty was powerful
Flann Fodla without an interval :
Died he in Telltown yonder of disease,
Amongst friends of the Clann-Colmain.

[916]

4.

Niall Black-knee, son of Aedh of the liquor,
Three years [were reigned] by Niall of great power,
In Dublin he went under . . . [Green Foreigners.
The evil of his [mortal] wounding [was inflicted] by

[919]

LEBAR DAIU IN ÍMOTA.

5.

[F] Glorba glor Donncaða buind,
 A hoét pídet v'u píp Cuirn:
 Ropbean beb pe Cpuacáin cain
 Ar n-eg í[n] Chuacáil Ceétcaip.

6.

Erí bliaðna bec buidneé, bpeḡ,
 Congalad, cenn mac Míleó,
 Dar pí mallaiḡ, airḡniḡ,
 Re ḡallaió, pe ḡarḡ-Laiḡnió.

1.

• ḡabur Donnall U Neill nepe
 [Re] pe peét bliaðan pídet:
 Maró pep paéta na ppeḡna,
 A n-Árb-Maéta moreḡna.

2.

Mael-Seclainn, píemna na píeḡ,
 Dlí danba, bapp ḡaebel,
 Re ḡpian do píaraiḡ a paét,
 Re ceitpí bliaðan pídet.

3.

Píuad páipḡ, cuilí epice,
 ḡpian bpeo of danba bliabpice,
 ḡan ciamaip, ḡan beb, ḡan bpaét,
 Da bliadain beḡ a beḡpaét.

4.

Danmaipḡ Áéa-cliaét na cland,
 Diberḡaiḡ laecpaíó Loécland,
 Cian o doḡarbpae ḡala,
 Romarbpae ḡpian ḡopoma.

5.

- [r] Famous the fame of Donnchadh the Brown, [A. D.]
 Right [and] twenty [were reigned] by the true descendant [944]
 Fatality attached to fair Cruachan, of Conn :
 On the death of the [second] Tuathal the Acceptable.

6.

Three years [and] ten, crowded, varied, [956]
 [Reigned] Congalach, head of the sons of Milesius :
 The death of the king, very noble, victorious,
 [Befell] by the Foreigners [and] by fierce Lagenians.

1.

- Domnall Ua Neill receives power [980]
 For the space of seven years [and] twenty :
 Died the man who founded [learned] responses,
 In Armagh of great wisdom.

2.

Mael-Sechlainn of the smooth spears, [1003]
 Prop of Banba, crown of the Gaidhil,
 Before Brian was obeyed his right,
 For the space of four [and] twenty years.

3.

Seething of the sea, of the nimble wave, [1014]
 [Was] Brian, flame o'er Banba various-famed,
 Without sadness, without fatality, without [ill] doom,
 Two years [and] ten was his good felicity.

4.

The Danes of Ath-cliath of the clans,
 The plundering crew of Lochlann,
 Long since obtained they power,
 Slew they Brian of the Cattle-tribute.

5.

[*] Mael-Seclainn c-[f]iar i n-a tíg,
 Abalepac uallaé Uirniú,
 Nae n-gairg bliadna deir brian binn
 Rob' arbiairle ar Eriinn.
 Eri.

6.

Aréir Mael-Sheclainn rona,
 Mic Donnail, mic Donóada,
 Dorcar raerbriúg pe caé c'ann,
 No zop'gab Enri Eriinn.
 Eri.

1.

† Nir'gabrac clanna, aéc clann Neill,
 Eriinn iar creibem deimpeib,
 Anóde ni délm cu oian,
 Aéc Oihill Molec ir mop brian.

2.

Diar do fíl Loegaire luinn;
 Aen bu fíl Cairppri in comluinn;
 Fer a Mumain, Tuatal caile;
 Ir fer a Cruacáin Connaé.

3.

Se ri deú a hÉogan oll;
 Ir a deic a deú Conall;
 Nonbar pine dhreúg o'n m-boin;
 Seéc plaité Miúe in miboil.

4.

P. 51a Oihill Molec, mac Dáti, éall,
 A cept Conbaéc na comland;
 brian gurun cuéc cuimneé coir,
 A huéc Muimneé in miboil.

5.

[s] Mael-Sechlainn, west in his house,
Adulterer [i. e. usurper] haughty of Uisnech,
Nine vigorous years after pleasant Brian
Was he arch-ruler over Ireland.
Ireland, etc.

[A. D.]

[1022]

6.

After Mael-Sechlainn the prosperous,
Son of Domnall, son of Donchadh,
Parted noble power with each clan,
Until Henry occupied Ireland.
Ireland, etc.

[1171]

1.

t Received not the clans, except the clan of Niall,
Ireland [as a whole] after the smooth-progressing Faith,
To-night conceal I not [it] for long,
Save Oilill Molt and great Brian.

2.

[And] twain of the seed of Loeghaire the vigorous ;
One of the seed of Cairpre of equable vigour ;
A man from Munster, Tuathal of stubbornness ;
And a man from Cruachan of Connacht.

3.

Six kings [and] ten [were] from [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n noble ;
And ten from excellent [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll ;
Nine of the territories of Bregha from the Boyne ;
Seven princes of Meath the mead-quaffing.

4.

Oilill Molt, son of Dathi, beyond,
From the centre of Connacht of the battles ;
Brian of the model memorable, just,
From the bosom of Munster the mead-quaffing.

5.

[4] Laegaire, mac Neill, gu neim,
 I' a mac, Lugaid laidir,
 Cuatal do Sil Cairpri, va Chumb,
 Rug puatar airgní Umail.

6.

Ri Epenn a Míóí amat:
 Diarmaid, Domnall, va Donncaó,
 Pland a Cnemdaill 'r a. cabail,
 Da Mael-Seclainn, Concobur.

1.

■ Aeb, blacmaó, Seónaraó reng,
 Diarmaid, Fogarcaó Femend,
 Cenraelaib, Finaéca cra,
 Cinaet, Congalaó Cnoóda,
 Na n-ghimraó crebaó, carba,—
 Rígra[i]ó brezaó breac-danba.

2.

Rígraíó Cenel-Conaill epuaíó,
 Rogadrac danba m-bracpuaíó:
 Ainmíre, Aeb, daeban barr,
 Maelcoóda, Cellac, Conall,
 Domnall, va coimpeó i cat,
 Congal, Loingreó, Phlaitebercaó.

3.

Da Dhomnall, cri Neill, ni náir,
 Aeb po ceitir, ir Colman,
 Suibne, Eoóair, daeban baie,
 Forgur, Fergal cabercaó,
 Muircebercaó, muirleomain luib,
 Rígra[i]ó Eoga[i]n or Epinn.
 Eri.

5.

[t] Loeghaire, son of Niall, with bitterness,
 And his son, Lugaid the strong,
 Tuathal of the seed of Cairpre, descendant of Conn,
 Took forcible possession of Umall.

6.

The kings of Ireland from out Meath [were]
 Diarmaid, Domnall, two Donnchada,
 Flann from Cremchail and his fame,
 Two Mael-Sechlainna, Concobur.

1.

■ Aedh, Blathmach, Sechnasach slender,
 Diarmaid, Fogartach of Femenn,
 Cenfaeladh, Finachta eke,
 Cinaeth, Congalach of Cnodbha,
 Of actions prudent, useful,
 [These were] the different kings of diversified Banba.

2.

The kings of Cenel-Conaill the stern,
 That received Banba the ruddy-vestured [were]:
 Ainmire, Aedh, Baedan eminent,
 Maelcoba, Cellach, Conall,
 Domnall, who was aidful in battle,
 Congal, Loingsech, Flaithbertach.

3.

Two Domnalls, three Nialls, noble thing,
 Aedh by four and Colman,
 Suibne, Eochadh, Baedan the weak,
 Fergus, Fergal the liberal,
 Muircertach, sea-lion of vigour,
 [Were] the kings of [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n o'er Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

4.

[u] Se bliadna occtozba oll
 Ocur cuiꝥ cet, ꝥan impoll,
 ꝥan beb, do'n ruzraib ꝥe lind,
 Co heꝥ Mael-cꝥurꝥloin-cSheccloinb.

5.

Oa bliadain iar rin, ꝥeꝥt beic,
 O eꝥ Mael-cSheccloinb c-ꝥuaricniꝥ—
 Nip'b'opb bebimb dia bine—
 Du'n Eꝥinn ꝥan airbꝥiꝥe.
 Eꝥi.

1.

v Co n-epꝥaꝥt Domnall Daꝥe,
 Moꝥ bꝥian banba bliadaiꝥe;
 'S a[n] ꝥlaiꝥiꝥi cuimneꝥ na cꝥeꝥ,
 Maiꝥni Muiꝥneꝥ Muiꝥꝥeꝥaꝥ.

2.

Muiꝥꝥeꝥaꝥt Luimniꝥ na lonꝥ,
 Domnall Oibꝥ na n-ꝥꝥꝥloinn,
 ꝥiꝥe ip cuiꝥ lomlaiꝥi lind
 A com[ꝥ]laiꝥi op Eꝥinn.
 Eꝥi.

3.

Muiꝥꝥeꝥaꝥt Muman, ꝥoꝥmaꝥb
 ꝥalꝥꝥ anaiꝥniꝥ, aꝥaꝥb;
 Do die Domnaill do eam eꝥenn,
 ꝥꝥiꝥe doꝥꝥainb daiꝥ beꝥ Eꝥenn.
 Eꝥi.

4.

Moꝥꝥeꝥeꝥ, ceꝥꝥaꝥa daiꝥ
 Do clan[n]aiꝥ Neill co neꝥꝥbaiꝥ:
 Roꝥaꝥꝥaꝥ ꝥaꝥ bine in bꝥeꝥam,
 Roꝥaꝥꝥaꝥ ꝥiꝥe n-Eꝥenn.
 Eꝥi.

4.

[■] Six noble years [and] eighty
 And five hundred, without error, [time,
 Without deception, [were reigned] by the kings in the [A.D.]
 To the death of ever-sincere Mael-Sechlainn. [1022]

5.

Two years after that [and] seven tens,
 From the death of Mael-Sechlainn prosperous—
 It was not a precipitate order for its fate—
 [Were spent] by Ireland without an arch-king.
 Ireland, etc.

1.

▼ Until Domnall of Daire attained [the kingship],
 The great Brian of Banba famous;
 And the princely-king of the forays memorable,
 The worthy Momonian, Muircertach.

2.

Muircertach of Limerick of the ships,
 Domnall of Oilech of the high achievements,
 Five [and] twenty [years] of fretful space
 [Was] their co-sovranty over Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

3.

Muircertach of Munster, him killed [1119]
 Disease unprecedented, very severe;
 From the death of Domnall of illness intense, [land.
 Anguish was found in [*lit.*, of] the assembly of good Ire-[1121]
 Ireland, etc.

4.

Seven and forty just [kings reigned]
 Of the septs of Niall with powerful victory:
 Experienced every fate the folk
 That assumed the kingship of Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

5.

[v] Σειρερ, ναε ριέιτ, ριρ δαή,
 Κοήαιρεθ να ριζ ραέμαρ,
 ΰιλε ρε ρεμμενν ριζε,
 Ορ Ερινν ι η-αιρβριζε.
 Ερι.

6.

Μα ραζαδρατ ριζ ζυ ραέ
 Α αυζεδ αήρα ΰλαδ,
 Νι cleie ροβεννρεα να ρερ,
 Αέτ α ρεμρι ναέ ριήρερ.

1.

w δαεδαν, Ηιαά ρινδ, ρειδμ η-ζλε,
 Οευρ Θεδαίδ Ιαρλαίε,
 Λυέτ λαγγριδ ζαν βυναίδ η-βινδ
 Αιρμίο ΰλαίδ ορ Ερινν.
 Ερι.

2.

Νοδου'ζαδ ρι, έ-[τ]ιαρ να τ-[τ]α[ι]ρ,
 Όο έυαέαιδ άνα Οιρξιαιλ,
 Α η-ζλονδα, ροζλυαιρ ζαν ζρεσμ,
 Αέτ Colia ηΰαιρ, ορ Ερινν.
 Ερι.

3.

Ο ρε Χατάιρ μοιρ μαιζμιζ,
 ΰ Κορμιο ρε έομαιδεμ,
 Αρ α έρ μαιζνεαέ ζαν μενζ
 Νοδου'ζαδ Λαιζνεέ Ιαν Ερηνν.
 Ερι.

4.

Ζε αιρμιδ Μυιμνιζ μινε
 Ρειδλιμιδ ι η-αιρβριζε,
 Ιμ'δυαιν ηι Ιαβραιμ α Ινδ,
 ΰαιρ ηι ραζβαιμ α η-Ερινν.
 Ερι.

5.

[v] Six [and] nine score [186], true for me,
 [Is] the full tale of the fortunate kings,
 The whole period of the series of kings,
 Over Ireland in arch-kingship.

Ireland, etc.

6.

If kings assumed the kingship with felicity
 From the distinguished province of the Ulidians,
 Not covertly . . .
 But their periods are not reckoned.

1.

w Baedan, Fiacha the Fair, deed conspicuous,
 And Eochaidh Iarlaithe,
 [Are] the folk full-vigorous that, without clear proof,
 The Ulidians reckon over Ireland.

Ireland, etc.

2.

There assumed not [kingship] a king, west or east,
 Of the noble tribes of Oirghialla,
 Their valour, went it without [taking] hold,
 Except Colla Uais, over Ireland.

Ireland, etc.

3.

From the time of Cathar the Great, the conquering,
 Grandson of Cormac to be commemorated,
 From the country plainful, without blemish,
 A Leinsterman assumed not the whole of Ireland.

Ireland, etc.

4.

Although reckon the Munstermen mild
 Feidlimidh in [the] arch-kingship,
 I mention not in my lay his space,
 For I find [it] not in [the royal series of] Ireland.

Ireland, etc.

5.

[w] Se mih bliadan, nī breg,
 A ho, cetrada ar da cec,
 O denam na n-bul, bar lem,
 Ğur' pegad pun ri Erenn.
 Eri.

6.

Cetrada ar dec, eri bliadna,
 Ir mih, ge mor rīagla,
 O ġein De buain, buidniġ, breg,
 Co buain cuirbiġ na crenper.

1.

x Aca Corrbelbad, cuir cren,
 Mac Ruairi na penn roger,
 Iġ nerca[ad] na cuh cenn,
 Iġ cedcad uih Erenn.
 Eri.

2.

Cigernan, cigerna caie,
 O Ruairc, ri norman, nemclaiē;
 Ollcu fuair co cairpced cenn,
 Oncu var, airġnead Erenn.
 Eri.

3.

I n-airpīr amlaiē, eacraiġ,
 Imalecer ri cpečaiġ,
 Mo duan bodelbur, var leam,
 Ğan bealġnur d'uarliē Erenn.

4.

Fuarabadar eġ ar cad aic,
 Flaiē Pobla 'n-a m-beodaē:
 Ğan ġleo, ġu m-briġ m-blaiē,
 Ar beo ri na riġraiē.

5.

[w] Six thousand years, not false,
 Two [and] forty above two [*roots*, three] hundred,
 From formation of the elements, seems to me,
 Until was seen the end of the kings of Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

[A. M.]
[6342]

6.

Forty above one hundred [and] three years,
 And a thousand, though great the calculation,
 From the Birth of God lasting, hostful, beauteous,
 To the modest poem of the stout heroes.

[A. D.]
[1143]

1.

x [Now] is Toirrdelbach, tower strong,
 Son of Ruaidhri of the very sharp [spear-]points,
 Dominating the strong floods [of opposition],
 Possessing the whole of Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

[1156]

2.

Tigernan, blameless lord,
 O'Ruairc, king reputable, not weak,
 Evils received he excessively, severely,
 The leopard proud, plundering of Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

[1172]

3.

In a time unpropitious, late,
 Which foraying kings are spending,
 My poem composed I, seems to me,
 Without injustice to the nobles of Ireland.

4.

Received they death in every shape,
 The chiefs of Fodla in their vigour :
 Without dispute, with glorious power,
 He is living, the King of the kings.

5.

[x] Dairh-inir, Debrad, ir eir
 Ar zae n-ole, ar zae n-anfir;
 Ir i roim inir na penn
 Ocur oigunir Epenn.
 Eri.

6.

Arb-m-braca[i]n, mo baiu blait,
 Anb rothaidig Crirc caemcaid:
 Cabur, na ceild, i cell,
 Arur einig na hEpenn.
 Eri.

7.

Do Zilla-Mobubba bpon,
 Co darba Dia zae vilzad:
 Faidid do'n zairzri romzeli,
 Ar n-airpeh airbriig Epenn.
 Eri og, inir na naem.

5.

[x] Daim-inis, [by] God's doom, is the territory
 [Opposed] to every ill, to every untruth :
 It is the foremost isle of the . . .
 And the perfect isle of Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

6.

Ard-Breacain, my stead of fame,
 There is Christ pure, holy, gloried in :
 Dignity, conceal [it] not, [is] in [its] church,
 Abode of the hospitality of Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

7.

To Gilla-Modubda the brilliant,
 May God grant every forgiveness :
 Thanks from the powerful King earned he,
 For recital of the arch-kings of Ireland.
 Ireland pure, isle of the Saints, etc.

INDEX VERBORUM. (IV.)

(Letters refer to the textual sections ; figures to the numbered quatrains in k to x.)

- a (art.), i, j, k, l 1, m 4, n 5, o 3, p 5,
 r 2, 5, t 3, w 3, 5.
 a (poss. 3 s. m.), a, b, c, d, i, j, l 5,
 m 3, 4, 5, n 2, o 2, 6, q 1, 2, 4,
 r 4, s 1, t 5.
 a (poss. pl.), a, k 3, n 6, v 2, 6 ; a n-
 w 2.
 a (rel. acapphe), d.
 a (prep.), l 4, t 2, 3, 4, 6, v 6.
 a (i), a, b, d, g, h, l 4, m 2, o 6, p 4,
 r 1, 2, s 1.
 a m- (i m-), d.
 abann, o 1.
 Abaob, b, l 3.
 aóc, t 1, v 6, w 2.
 abalcpaó, s 5.
 abapc, k 5.
 abbaç, e, i, m 5, n 2, q 2, 3, 5, r 1 ;
 -çabap, e.
 abberaib, k 6.
 abbul, p 2.
 abclor, m 1.
 abpet, d.
 abpuar, r 2.
 abpoeçaiò, a.
 aç, k 6.
 açarb, v 3,
 Aeb, e, g, h, l 6, m 5, 6, n 2, o 5,
 p 6, q 4, r 2, u 1, 2 ; -ba (g.), e,
 f, g, h, j, n 1, o 2, r 4.
 Aeç, o, d ; Aog, d.
 aen, c, f, m 4, 5, p 3, t 2.
- Aengura (g.), f, o 6.
 aib, m 4.
 aibó, b.
 aibegaiò, j.
 Ailcealcpa, f.
 aib, b.
 Ailill Molc, a.
 aibcpa, q 2.
 aipup, x 3.
 Aimbó, i.
 aipup, i.
 aionn, k 6.
 Ainnipe, c, m 3, u 2 ; -eó (g.), d, e,
 m 5.
 aipó(iaipia), s 5 ; -(iup), x 7 ; -(iup)e.
 u 5, v 5, w 4.
 aipcam, q 5 ; -éñ, x 7.
 Aipçeban (g.), o.
 aipçib (g.),
 aipçne, o 3 ; -ni, t 5 ; -neáó, x 2 ;
 -niç, r 6.
 aipmó, w 1.
 aipupç (g.), i, n 5.
 Aiba, a.
 allaiç, r 6.
 Allan, g ; -ain (g.), p. 6.
 Almaine (g.), f, p 2.
 aic, x 4.
 amaó, t 6.
 amal, j.
 Amalçaba, h.
 amlaib, x 3.

ampa, v 6.
 ana, w 2.
 αναίονίς, v 3.
 and (a(i) and pers. pr. 3 s.), x 6; ann,
 o 1.
 ανριρ, x 6.
 ζλονδα, w 2.
 Ανισαμ, i.
 anma (g.), q 6.
 anmann, a.
 ανοός, t 1.
 ανηριη, a.
 αοιθιό, k 6.
 άρ, x 2.
 αρ (poss. 1 pl.), b, r 1.
 αρ (against), b, x 5.
 αρ (pro), x 7.
 αρ (upon), o, n 1, 3, p 1, 6, q 2, s 5,
 w 5, 6.
 αρ n- (prep.), s 6.
 αρ(ειρ), s 6.
 αρ (conj.), a, j.
 αρα (ala), j.
 αραι, j.
 αρβ, o 3.
 αρβαις, q 6.
 Αρθομβρεαα[i]η, x 6.
 αρβιασυρ, n 4.
 αρβ(ζλονη), v 2.
 Αρθ-Μαόα, a, s, h, p 4.
 αρμιε, j.
 αρμηρυαυβ, k 2.
 αρυρ, x 6.
 αρ (vb.), x 4.
 αρ (a and pers. pr. 3 s.), w 3, x 4.
 ατ, r 4; ατα (g.), h, i, s 4.
 ατα, x 1.
 ατβατ, a, p 1; -εταβαν, a.

 b' (bo), s 6, u 5.
 ba (vb.), n 1, 6, q 5, r 3.

baθ, a.
 baeban, o, d, m 2, 4, u 2, 3,
 w 1.
 baetepnait, q 1.
 baetζal, d.
 baibeab, b; -eb, h.
 baicper, b; pobaiθ, l 4;
 babub, c.
 (nepc)baicζ, v 4.
 baili, x 6.
 banba, k 4, o 2, p 1, s 2, 3, u 1, 2,
 v 1.
 bapp, s 2, u 2.
 bar, a, l 1, o 1, p 2, 4, 6, r 2, 6;
 baip (g.), a.
 be (vb.), j.
 bealaiz, m 6.
 bean, b.
 porbean, r 6.
 bec, b.
 beb, m 4, q 1, r 5, s 3, u 4.
 beil, k 6.
 beim, b.
 beipc, k 6.
 belzabain, e.
 beo, x 4.
 beodact, x 4.
 bodenan, j.
 bennaiς, j.
 ber (vb.), j.
 betaiθ, q 1.
 bi, d, e, m 2.
 big, o, d, f, g.
 bile, d; bili, s 2.
 bind, s 6, w 1.
 bitbuaiθ, l 2; bitnan, o 2.
 blab, p 2; -bbpoc, s 3.
 blabaiθe, v 1; blaiθe, x 4.
 blait, x 6.
 blaetmac, e, o 2, u 1; -miθ (g.), f,
 o 3.
 blaetcam, p 1; -etpize, m 2.

- bliðarn (n.), c, f, 16, m 1, 4, n 3.
 p 3, q 1; (du.) i, j, m 1, 2, s 3,
 u 4; -bna (n.p.), b, c, d, e, f, g,
 h, i, 13, m 3, 5, 6, n 3, 4, 5, 6,
 o 2, 6, p 1, 2, 6, q 1, 6, r 1, 3, 6,
 s 5, u 4, w 6; -ðan (g. du.), j:
 (g.p.), a, d, g, i, 11, 2, 4, m 1, 2,
 n 2, o 3, 5, q 1, 3, 4, 5, r 1, 2, s 2,
 3, u 6, w 6.
- blöub, o 2; -be, 11.
- bo (vb.), d.
- boim, t 3; -nb, b.
- böið, d, m 6.
- boþþrað, a 5.
- boroume, a; -orða, i, j, s 4.
- bþað, k 4.
- bþac, s 3.
- bþacruaið, u 2.
- bþacair, o 2.
- bþeac, u 1.
- bþeð, r 6, w 5; -ðað, u 1.
- bþreið, t 3.
- bþrenlaf, n 4.
- bþreo, s 3.
- bþreir, 11.
- bþriar, i, s 2, 3, 4, t 4, v 1; -air (g.),
 j, s 6.
- bþrið, o 6, x 4; -ðe, m 2; þaerþrið,
 s 6.
- bþriðir, d.
- þoburþriur, i.
- þriom, f.
- þriuað, d.
- þriug, e.
- þu (vb.), i.
- þuað, d.
- þuaið, i, n 6.
- þuair, m 5, w 6.
- þuiði, e, i, j.
- þuibneð, r 6; -ni, k 6; -nið, w 6.
- þunair, w 1.
- (i)ður, c.
- cao, s 6, x 4.
- caðair, t 6.
- caður, x 6.
- Caed, c, e, n 4.
- cael, e, n 6.
- caem, k 1, m 3, n 1, 6, q 6; -mcairð,
 x 6; -mcauirc, o 3; -mbairc,
 p 2; -mgeð, q 5; -mriagair, 16.
- cairð, 14, v 4; cairc, x 2.
- Caille, q 6; -li, h.
- ðair, p 1, r 5.
- ðorðair, p 6; ðorðair, e; cor-
 air, e, f, g, h, i.
- cairðir, r 3.
- Cairpre, c; -pri, o 3, t 2, 5; Cor-
 pri, f.
- Cairp, a.
- pocair, 12, n 3.
- Challair, a 6; Callair, h.
- calma, k 4, 14, q 6.
- docan, d; pocan, 4, j; nri'can, j.
- Carman (g.), i.
- cað, a, b, d, e, f, g, h, i, k 3, m 5,
 n 3, o 6, p 1, 2, q 4, r 4, s 4;
 cata, i, p 6; -cairð, m 1.
- Caðair (g.), j.
- Chacair, w 3.
- caðnar, k 5.
- Ceallac, e, n 6; Cellair (g.), h.
- ceatpaca, w 6.
- cebu, e; cecbu, e.
- ceilir, x 6.
- ceimpeir, t 1.
- ceirc, 11.
- ceirci, b, f, g, h, 14, q 5, s 2.
- celim, t 1.
- cell, 13, x 6.
- Cellac, o 1, 6, u 2.
- cen, j.
- Cenandur, g.
- Cenþraelac, f; Cenþraelair, u 1.
- Cenþroða, c, d.

- Cenel, u 2.
 cenn, b, r 6.
 Cernbaill, d, 16; Cernnbel, a; -eoil,
 e, d, g.
 Cernnaig (g.), f.
 ceru, d.
 oec (sb.), 14, m 4.
 cec (card.), u 4, w 5, 6.
 cechar, u 3.
 cecna (same), o 1.
 cia, j.
 ciamaip, s 4.
 cian, s 4, t 1.
 Ciannaot, e, m 2.
 ciob, j.
 Cimi, f.
 Cinaet, g, p 3, u 1; -aic, f.
 Cindbelga, f.
 Cindceig, i.
 Cimbagaip, f, p 1.
 claen, j.
 clainn, a 5, r 3, s 6, t 1; cland, s 4;
 clanna, t 1; -nnaib, v 4.
 clairneó, j.
 Cleiceó, 14; -ceig, b.
 clepeó, e; -rió (g.), e.
 cli, n 5.
 abcloip, m 1.
 cnoca, a.
 Cnoóba, u 1.
 co (prep.), a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j,
 16, k 4, n 2, 5, p 6, u 4, 6, v 4, 6.
 co (conj.), a, x 7.
 co m- (co, prep.), o 6.
 co n- (conj.), o 6, q 1, v 1.
 co n- (prep.), j, m 4.
 Coelbad, a.
 coic (card.), b, e, h, i, k 5, 13, o 3;
 -ceb, j; -igeb, j.
 comipeó, u 2; -rió, p. 4.
 coip, t 4.
 cooioic, 16.
 col, q 1.
 Colla hUair, w 2.
 Colman, d, e, m 6, r 3, u 3; -ain, d.
 Colum-cille, g.
 comairneam, v 5.
 comballca, d.
 compagur, n 6.
 com[?]laicé, v 2; -iur, j.
 comland, t 4; comlonb, m 4; -nn,
 p 6; -luind (g.), t 2.
 commab, k, l.
 commnerc, k 6.
 comoil, o 5.
 Conaing (g.), g, h.
 Conall, e, n 1, 6, t 3, o 1, u 2; -all,
 a, o, d, e, u 2.
 Concoban, g, t 6; -aip, j, q 6.
 Conbaot, t 4; Conn-, j, t 2.
 Congail (g.), h; -le (g.), g.
 Congal, k 3, n 4, p 1, u 2; -ll, f.
 Congalaó, h, o 5, r 6, u 1; -aic (g.),
 h.
 Conimic (g.), e, w 3.
 Corain (g.), g; Choraib, f, o 6.
 corraó, k 3.
 craó, o 4, p 1.
 coeraib, 16; ruic-, q. 6.
 creó, m 6; -óaic, x 3; creic, a.
 creibeath, k 2; -bem, t 1; -bim,
 k 2; -bimig (ac.), j.
 Cremcaill, t 6.
 Criméainb, d; -nde, a; -ain, e.
 Criuc, t 6.
 crobaing, o 6; cromb-, n 6.
 croba, k 3, n 3.
 Cro-muir, i.
 Cronan, e, m 2.
 Crocaim (g.), g.
 Cruaóain, r 5, t 2.
 cruaid, k 2, m 4, n 5, 6, u 2; -bi,
 p 4.
 cruicneóca, g.

Cynnmael, o 4.
 ou (oo, prep.), o 2, q 2, t 1.
 do cuabar, k 6.
 (oae)mcuairc, o 3.
 cuót, t 4.
 cuid, o 4.
 cuiŕ, u 4, v 2; -ŕeb, v 6.
 Cuind (g.), j, n 3, t 6.
 cuimneó, t 4, v 1; -mni, k 6.
 Cuiric, l.
 Cuirneá, o 3.
 Cuirriŕ (g.), h.
 cumain, m 4.
 Cumaine, d.

 d (de, di), j, m 4, 6.
 d (do, prep.), q 2, 6, x 3, 7.
 da (card.), a, e, d, e, g, i, j, k 4, l 6,
 m 1; 2, q 1, 4, s 3, t 6, u 2, 5,
 v 4, w 6.
 dai, v 3.
 Daim-muir, x 5.
 Dairc, v 1.
 Dalapaidc, a, e; -di, b.
 dall, j.
 daí, o 2, v 6.
 Danmairŕ, s 4.
 Dapil, a.
 dar (vb.), w 6, x 3.
 dar (prep.), i.
 darba, x 7.
 darim, l 6.
 dat, n 6; data (g.), q 3.
 Daci [*raic*] Daci, a, b, t 4.
 De (g.), a, b, l 4, w 6.
 de (de and pr. suf. 3 a.), n 1, p 6.
 dombead, m 6.
 Debrad, x 6.
 debuib (g.), u 6.
 decaib, q 1.
 debenaó, j.

debia, o 1.
 deg, m 1, o 3, t 3, v 3; -ŕbuaid, n 6;
 -ŕnac, s 3; -ŕriŕ, k 3.
 deic (card.), h, k 1, n 6, p 2, u 6.
 dobeldur, x 3.
 denam, w 5; denca, n 1.
 derib, m 3; do deribur, m 3.
 (drec)berŕ, o 1.
 di (prep.), d, g, j.
 Dia, x 7.
 diabaót, m 2.
 dian, r 2.
 Diapmaid, e, e, o 1, 2, t 6; -aba (g.),
 d, e, f, g, l 6, u 1.
 diar, t 2.
 dib (do and pr. suf. 2 p.), m 3.
 dib (di and pr. suf. 3 p.), i.
 dibberŕiŕ, s 4.
 dil, l 4, o 6; -li, a; dnoóbilaid, k 6.
 dilŕad, x 7.
 Dilmain, m 6; -mana, e.
 dimeŕ, l 6.
 dime, u 6, v 4.
 dino, e.
 dirŕ, m 6.
 dir, m 6.
 diót (sb.), v 3; (vb.), d.
 diulcad, b.
 Dlucaŕŕ (g.), f.
 do (card.), j, w 6.
 do (prep.), d, m 1, 6, p 4, q 5, r 4,
 x 7.
 do (de, di), b, d, e, j, k 6, o 2, 3, r 3,
 t 2, 6.
 do (do and pr. suf. 3 a. m.), b, j.
 do (vbl. pcle.), doberan, j; nobur-
 bir, i; docan, d;
 doóuabar, k 6; doberibur, m 3;
 dobiót, d; d'ec, e; d'eŕ, e;
 dubreŕ, p 6; dopaemaó, o 4;
 darpurŕarraig, o 1; darpuil, p 6;
 dagaib, l 6; dogarbrac, s 4;

δορατ, α; δοριαραιζ, σ 2;
 δοροαρ, σ 5; δο ρσαρ, σ 6;
 δορεαδ, κ 3.
 δοότ, α 2.
 δοοιβ (δο and pr. suf. 3 p.), α, ε.
 δορηόι, α 3.
 Δομναιζ (g.), ι.
 Δομναι, α, ε, σ, η, μ 1, α 1, σ 1,
 τ 6, υ 2, 3, υ 1, 2; -αιλλ (g.), α,
 ε, ζ, σ, η, ν 2, α 5, σ 6, υ 3.
 Δονόαδ, η, τ 6; -ννόαδ, σ, α 3;
 -όαιθ, α 5.
 Δονόαθα, σ, η, σ 6; Δοννσ-, ρ 5;
 Δουνό-, ζ.
 δρεαμ, υ 4; δρηεμ, j.
 δρησ(δερζ), ο 1.
 δυδρηζ, ρ 5.
 δρησ, χ 7.
 δρησμ, η, ρ 2; δρησθ (g.), σ, ι.
 δυ (de), τ 2; (δο), α 4, υ 5.
 δυαβερ, ο 1.
 δυαν, j, ρ 2, χ 3; -αιμ, υ 4, 6.
 δυδ, α, ι 6.
 Δυδδουμ, ζ, ο 3.
 (μο)Δυδδα, χ 7.
 δυλ (g. p.), υ 6.
 Δυμα (g.), ι.
 δυπ, ο 3; Δυπ (g.), μ 5; δυπνδ (g.),
 ρ 5.
 ε (pron.), ρ 5.
 Εααό (g.), α.
 εαρηαιζ, χ 3.
 εβαρητσαρ, j.
 εσμαιρ, j.
 εότ, α.
 εθότρη, ι.
 Εθαιρ (g.), ι.
 εζ, α, ε, κ 5, ν 5, α 1, ρ 5, υ 4, 5, χ 4.
 (μορ)εζνα (g.), σ 1.
 ειο (g.), j.
 ειοιζ (g.), χ 6.

(αρ)ειρ, σ 6; (δια)ειρ[ρ]εομ, j.
 ειρθε, j; ειρεομ, α.
 Εμνα (g.), ι.
 ενερετ, α.
 ενιζ, ε.
 Επιρ, σ 6.
 Εοαδ, μ 2, υ 1; Εοόυ, α.
 Εοζαν, τ 3, υ 3; -αιμ (g.), β, α, δ, ε.
 ερβαίτ, σ, η, ι.
 Ερσα (g.), α, β.
 Ερηνν, ι, j, κ 2, ν 4, σ 6, τ 1, 2, υ 3, 5,
 υ 2, 3, 4, 5, υ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, χ 1, 2,
 3, 5, 6, 7.
 Ερι, κ 1, υ 1, χ 1, 2, 5, 6, 7; Ερηνν,
 σ 5; Εριυ, α.
 εριανζαλασ, κ 4.
 (βαε)ερραι, α 1.
 ερραότ, υ 1.
 ερσα, α.
 εριν, j.
 εσερ, α, σ, j, ρ 3.
 εσερπεν, ρ 3.
 ερ (ba), ι 4.
 ρα, ι 3, ν 6; ρσ, κ, ι 2, ρ 4.
 ραελ, ο 5.
 ρορασαδ, ο 4; ρορ-, α 6.
 Ραζαρηαό, ζ, ρ 3, υ 1.
 ραζβαιμ, υ 4.
 (οομ)ραζυρ, ν 6.
 ραιιθ, χ 7.
 ραιρενθ, j.
 ραιρηι, σ 3.
 Ραναιθ (g.), ζ.
 Ραρσα, ι 3; Ρηορσα, β.
 ραρηρηρηαιζ, ο 1; ρορηρηρ-,
 μ 4.
 ρατ, α 4; ρατα, ρ 4, 5.
 Ρεαρηαλ, ρ; Ρερη-, ρ 2, υ 3; Ρερ-
 ζαιλ (g.), σ, α 2; -αιλ (g.), σ.
 Ρεβθα (g.), ι; Ρεβθα (g.), ι.

բջած, Կ 5.
 Բեւեմեմ, Կ 4.
 բեւեմ, Կ 1.
 բեւեմից, Ի 2.
 Բեմեմ, Ա 1.
 բեր, Է 2, Կ 6; բար, Բ.
 Բերածից (գ.), Ե.
 բերար, Գ; բերրա, Բ.
 Բերջար, Ա, Մ 3, Ա 3; Բորոց-, Ա;
 բերջարա (գ.), Ե, Գ, Ը, Գ.
 բերբա, Տ 1.
 Բերբա, Գ, Գ 4.
 Բիածա, Կ 1; Բիաբիած (գ.), Ե; -աից, Ա.
 Բիածնած, Կ 3, 4, 5.
 Բիամած, Կ 4.
 Բիւս, Ա, Բ, Ե, Գ, Ը, Ժ, Ի, Ե, Կ, Ը, Թ, Կ 1, Ե 1, Մ 6,
 Գ 4, Կ 2, 5; -եւ, Ե, Կ 14, Տ 1, 2.
 Բիւ, Ե.
 Բիւ, Բ, Կ 14; Բիւնա (գ.), Բ.
 Բիւսածա, Ը, Ա 1; Բիւսա-, Ե 4, 5.
 Բիւսած, Տ 3.
 Բիւս, Գ 2, Ի 1, Կ 1; -ուիւտ, Ը, Ի 2;
 -ուիւտ (գ.), Ը.
 Բիւս, Ի.
 Բիւս, Ի 1, Է 3.
 Բիւսիւ, Մ 1.
 Բիւ (adj.), Կ 5; Բիւն, Մ 5; Բիւնուիւտ,
 Գ 4.
 Բիւս, Կ 13, 5, Կ 3, Ի 1; -եւ, Է 3, Ը 4;
 -եւնա, Կ 2.
 Բիւսիւ, Կ 1; Կոմ[բ]իւսիւ, Կ 2;
 Կոմ[բ]իւսիւ, Կ 2.
 Բիւսեւրբիւս, Գ, Կ 3, 4, Ա 2; -աից
 (գ.), Կ 5.
 Բիւսիւր, Ե; -բիւս, Ե; -եւր Մ 3,
 Մ 4.
 Բիւս, Է 6; -նն, Ը, Ի 3; -անն, (գ.),
 Ը; -նն (գ.), Ը.
 Բիւսան, Ը.
 Բիւսած, Ե 5; Բիւսից-, Ը.
 Բոբի, Ի 3, Ը 4.
 Բոբի (գ.), Գ.

Բոր, Ա, Բ, Ե, Գ, Ը, Թ, Կ 1, Ե, Կ 4; Բորո, Ա;
 Բորիւն, Ա.
 Բորած, Ե 5; Բոր-, Ա 4.
 Բորոբոբա, Ի.
 Բորջար, Ե, Մ 1.
 Բոր, Գ; Բորրա, Գ; -բիւս, Գ;
 -աից (գ.), Գ.
 Բորրա, Տ 1.
 Բորրաբոբա, Ե.
 Բոր, Ա, Ե; Բոր, Ե; Բորիւն Մ-, Գ;
 Բոր, Ա.
 Բորիւ (vb.), Գ 4, Կ 3.
 Բուար, Ա, Կ 1, 3, Մ 6, Մ 6, Ը 2;
 Բուարած, Ը 5, Ը 4.
 (ած)Բուար, Ի 2; (նն)Բուար, Գ 4.
 Բուս, Կ 5.
 Բուս, Ե 1.
 Բուս (vb.), Գ.
 Բուս, Գ 2.

Զա (sb.), Ե; Զա, Մ 4.
 Զոգիւս, Կ 5, Մ 2, Տ 6; ուոուոգիւս,
 Կ 2; ուոուս-, Կ 3; Զաբիւս, Մ 6,
 Է 1; ուոուսաբիւս, Ը 1, 2, 4, Ա 2;
 ուոուս-, Կ 6; ուոուսաբիւս, Տ 4;
 ուոուսիւս, Կ 5; ուոուսիւս, Ե; Զաբիւս,
 Ա; Զաբ, Տ 1.

Զած (ած), Ը 6, Կ 4, Ը 5, 7.
 Զաբիւս, Տ 2; -աիւս, Ի; -եւս, Ի.
 Զաբ, Մ 4.
 Զաբիւս, Մ 5.
 Զաբիւս, Ը 3, Կ 2.
 Զաբիւս, Ը 5.
 Զաբիւս, Ը 3.
 Զաբ, Տ 4.
 Զաբ, Ի; Զաբիւս, Ը, Կ 4, 6.
 Զաբ(եւս), Ը 1, 2, Կ 5, Մ 2, 4, Մ 4,
 Կ 1, 2, Գ 1, 2, 3, Ի 2, 3, Տ 3, Ա 4,
 5, Կ 1, 2, 3, Ը 3.
 Զաբ, Կ 3; Զաբիւս, Ը 1.

- imalecep, x 3.
 imbam (g.), i.
 imluarþrea, b.
 immaille, a 6.
 imoppo, j.
 impoll, u 4.
 in (art.), a, b, i, j, n 2, 4, 5, o 4, 5,
 p 6, r 4, t 2, 3, 4, v 4; in b-, j;
 in c-, o 3; inn, e.
 inarclainb, h, r 2.
 in allarg, r 6.
 inbam, m 2.
 inþeccarg (g.), j.
 inur, k 1, x 5, 7; (Cpo)u-, i.
 innþuar, a 4.
 inrgalarð (g.), z, g.
 ir (vb.), d, i, j, x 5; irom (ir and pr.
 suf. 1 s.), b.
 ir (ocur), c, k 3, 16, m 1, 2, 6, n 6,
 o 5, p 6, q 1, 3, t 1, 2, 3, 5, u 3,
 v 2, w 6, x 5.

 la (prep.), a, b, c, d, e, f, g, i, n 1, 4,
 o 1, 4, 5, p 6.
 labraim, w 4.
 laca (loða), f; loð, n 1; loða, i.
 laðcna, i.
 laeð, p 4; -ðba, k 4; -craib, s 4.
 laegairne, a, b, k 3, 4, 11, t 2, 5.
 laibur, t 5.
 laigen, g; -gneð, w 3; -gnib, r 6;
 -griu, a.
 lampoda, f, g.
 polampac, v 4.
 lan, w 3; lancaem, m 3; langrüb,
 w 1; lanþeimur, 11.
 lannaib, r 4.
 le (la, prep.) g; lem (la and pr. suf.
 1 s.) i, w 5; leam (id.), x 3; leir
 (la and pr. suf. 3 s. m.), i.
 [r]leðca, a 4.

 leomann, u 3.
 let, j; leit, v 6.
 liað, r 4.
 libþene, d.
 liþe, a; -þi, i.
 lind, v 2, w 4; (ne) lind, u 4.
 line, c.
 lirþugeð, i.
 liçe, a 2.
 loðland, s 4.
 loðc, a 2; luðc.
 lozan, e, m 6.
 loingreð, f, u 2; -rið, g, o 6,
 p 5.
 loirþitep, b; gup'loirc, 13; po-
 loirc, 14, 6; lorcub, c.
 lom[þ]laici, v 2.
 long, v 2.
 lonn, a, 1 2; lumb (g.), t 2, u 3;
 comland, t 4; comland, t 2.
 lorcam, i.
 lot, n 1.
 poluabairð, 16.
 luacra, i.
 lugab, t 5; -garb, a, b, 1 2, 3.
 lur, r 4.
 luimnið, v 2.

 m (pron. infx. 1 s.), x 7.
 mon (im an), m 6.
 mac, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, 12, 6,
 m 3, 4, n 2, o 2, 3, p 4, 6, q 1, 3, 5,
 r 1, 4, s 6, t 4, 5, x 1; mac (d.),
 m 5; mac (dual), c, m 1; meic
 (n. p.), c, n 6; mic (g. a.), b, c, d,
 e, f, g, h, i, n 2, o 4, 6, p 5, q
 3, 5.
 mað, j.
 maban (lege marbm), i.
 mað, p 6; maiz, a, c, i.
 noðairið, x 6.

- Mael-morra, o; Maelabum, f, g;
 -lipicri, f.
 Mael-Canais, g; -Coba, e, n 3, 6,
 u 2; -garb, a, 1 5; -micig, h;
 -Morða, e, 1 5; -Ruanaig, h,
 r 1; -Seólamb, h; -nn, h, i,
 k 4, r 1, s 2, 5, 6, t 6; -c Sheó-
 loind, u 4, 5.
 Maighe-Manbaóc, i.
 maigheó, w 3.
 maic, p 1; pium-, q 4.
 maicni, v 1.
 map (conj.), k 6, m 3, v 6.
 mapab, k 6.
 mapb, m 1, v 3, s 1; pomapb, 1 6;
 pomm-, d; pormapb, v 3; po-
 mapbrac, a.
 meabar, b; pomeababar, i.
 meabla, p 2.
 mep, p 6.
 menz, w 3.
 Menn, e.
 Mibe, r 1, t 3; -bi, t 6.
 mióil, t 3, 4.
 mili, w 5, 6.
 Mileb, r 6.
 mine (adj.), m 1; w 4.
 minibe, j.
 mo (poss. 1 s.), t 3, 6, x 7.
 moó, n 1.
 moó, o.
 Moga, j; Moço, j.
 Molt, a, 1 2, t 1, 4.
 mor, b, i, p 4, t 1, v 1, w 6; morp,
 g, j, o 6, r 4, w 3; moregna,
 s 1; morpseip, v 4.
 Morpcain, i.
 morclait, o 2.
 Muaid, 1 2, r 1.
 muigmió, w 3.
 Muillecam, j.
 Muncille, i.
 murp, u 3.
 Muircepcad, a, 1 4, u 3, v 1, 2;
 -aig, e, d, e, m 1, n 2.
 Muircebaig, b, c, d, e, j.
 Mulla, i.
 mullac, b.
 Mumain, t 2; -an, v 3; -mneó, t 4;
 Mumneó, v 1; -nió, w 4.
 Muróac, f; -ða, g, h, p 6,
 q 1, 2.
 Murpaili, j.
 Murperra, j.
 n (i n-), j, o 6, q 1.
 na (art. g. s. f.), m 1, n 4; (g. p.), k 1,
 1 3, n 2, o 1, r 1, 2, s 3, t 4, v 1, 2,
 6, w 6, x 1, 5.
 na m- (art. g. p.), k 4, x 4; na n-
 k 3, o 2, u 1, v 2, w 5.
 na (neg.), j, w 2, x 6.
 naó (conj. neg.), a, v 6.
 nae (card.), f, g, i, k 5, p 4, 6, q 1, 3,
 r 3, s 5, v 5.
 nama, n 3.
 náp, u 3.
 Neilline, o; Nellin, m 3.
 neim, t 5.
 nemclait, x 2.
 nepc, e, s 1, x 1.
 ni (neg.), a, d, j, n 1, t 1, u 3, 5, v 6,
 w 4, 5.
 Niall, g, h, q 2, 6, r 4; Neill, a, b,
 c, d, f, g, h, r 4, s 1, t, 1, 5, v 4,
 u 3.
 nim, b.
 Nindeaba, d, m 4.
 no (conj.), j; (conj. temp.), s 6.
 noóo, w 2; nocu, w 3.
 Noigiallaig, b, c, d.
 nonbar, t 3.
 normpar, x 2.

o (sb.), x 2.
 o (prep.), b, k 3, 4, l 1, q 6, t 3, x 2.
 o (o and rel.), j, s 4, w 3, 6.
 Oða, a, b.
 ocoa (oo and pr. suf. 3 p.), j; ocoo
 (id.), a.
 oðc, e, f, h, k 4, e 2, 6, p 1, r 5;
 oðcmoğða, u 4.
 ocup (*passim*).
 oğ, k 1, x 7; oizunur, x 6.
 oibib, e, r 2.
 (in)oil, r 4; miðoil, t 3.
 oiliğ, r 2.
 Oilil, b, l 2, t 1, 4, v 2.
 Oirğiall, w 2.
 Oirnonibe, g; Oirnibe, h; -bi, a 4.
 olc, o 1, x 6; ollou, x 2.
 oll, t 3, u 4.
 oman, b.
 opb, m 6, u 6.
 or, b, o 2, 5, p 1, s 3, v 2, 5, w 1, 2,
 x 2.
 Oçain, g.

Dabrato, b.

pa (*intens.*), paðuan, r 2.
 paðc, s 2.
 Rağallaiğ, f.
 paib, j.
 Raic, e.
 bopac, a.
 paç, n 4; paça, a; poraç, a 3;
 paçmar, v 6.
 Raça, i.
 Raçin, l.
 pe (sb.), j, l 4, s 1, 2, v 6, w 3.
 pe (prep.), k 2, r 2.
 pe (le), m 5, n 3, q 4, r 5, 6, u 4,
 w 3.

peðc, e; peðcraç, n 2.
 peiğ, k 6.
 peim, j, q 4.
 peime, i.
 peimur, k 6; l 1; peimr, v 6.
 peimmen, v 6.
 peonn, x 1, 6.
 pi, p 6.
 pi (n. s.), e, e, j, m 2, n 2, q 3, w 2,
 x 2, 4; (g.), r 6; (ac.), e, f;
 (n. p.), k 4, 5, m 1, t 3, 6, x 3;
 (g. p.), k 2, w 5; plaiçri, v 1;
 çairçeri, x 7; piğ (g. a.), k 6, p 2,
 r 2; (d. or ac.), a; (ac.), a; piç,
 (n. p.), v 6; piç (g. p.), j, k 3, v 6;
 airbpiğ, x 7; piçaið, j, k 5;
 piçreb, r 1; piçe, v 4, 5;
 (airb)piçe, u 5, v 5, w 4; (blac)-
 piçe, m 2; piçi, e, l 4, j; piçrað,
 u 1; -aið, u 2, 3, 4; -aða, e;
 piçraibe, x 4; -aiði, j.
 piçaið, k 1, l 6, n 2, q 3; piçla,
 w 6.
 piam (*adv.*), j.
 boçiparaiğ, s 2.
 piñter, v 6.
 piub, r 2.
 Rime, e.
 Rimib, d, e, m, 6.
 po (*intens.*) pocaem, k 1; poçer,
 x 1; poraç, a 3; poçarba, k 1.
 po (vbl. pcle.), pob', s 6; niçb', u 5;
 pobaið, l 4; çop' baibeað, b;
 -eb, h; porbean, r 6;
 pobennreca, v 6; nobi, d;
 pombi, e; nurbi, m 2.
 niar'bo, d; noburçriur, i;
 pociat, l 2, n 3.
 pocan, i, j; niç'an, j.
 pocoiço, l 6.
 pocraib, l 6; piço-, a 6;
 pobdeab, m 5; poraemað, a 6;

որբարբալճ, ա 4 ;
 շար'բեզան, ա 5 ;
 որօրծան, ա 4 ;
 շար'բործան, օ 5 ;
 ոջան, 1 5 ; ուշան, յ ;
 ուօրջան, ա 2 ;
 ուօսրջան, ա 3 ; շոր'ջան, ս 6 ;
 ոջանբրատ, կ 1, 2, 4.
 ուր'ջանբրատ, տ 1 ; ուոմջող, ա 7 ;
 ուրջեօծան, 1 5 ;
 ուղևուր, ա 2 ;
 ուուամբատ, ա 4 ; շար'ուուր, 1 3 ;
 ոուուր, 1 4, 6 ; ոուսանան, 1 6 ;
 ուուանիճ, ա 6 ; ուուան, ա, 1 6 ;
 շար'ուան, ա 3 ; ուուու-, ա ;
 ուր'ուան, օ 2 ; ուր'ուան, ա 3 ;
 ոուանբրատ, ա, ս 4, 5 ;
 ոուանանան, 1 ;
 ուր'ուանիճ, 1 2 ;
 ուանան, ա 2 ; ուանիճ, ա ;
 շար'ուուր, ա 6.
 ու (vbl. pale. infixed), աբուուան, ա ;
 ուուան, ա 6 ; ուուուան, ա ;
 ուուուան, ա, ա, 6, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1 ;
 ուուուան, ա ; ուանիճ-
 ոուան, օ 1.
 ոուու (prep.), ա ; ոուու, ա 2.
 ոուուուր, ա 5
 ոուան, ա 2.
 ոուան, յ.
 ոուան, ա 1.
 ոուան, տ 5.
 ոուան, օ 3.
 ոու, 1.
 ոու, օ 3, ա 5.

ր (pron. inf.), ուան, ա 5 ; ուան,
 ա 2 ; ոուանիճ, 1 ; ոուանիճ-
 ոուան, օ 1 ; ոուանիճ, ա 4 ;
 ուանիճ, 1 5 ; ոուան,
 ա 3 ; ոուան, օ 2.

ր (ը, vb.), ա 5.
 ր (ը = ոու), ա 2, 6, ա 3, օ 2, 3, 6,
 ա 1, տ 6.
 -ր, յ, ա 1.
 րան, ա 1.
 րան, ա 3, ա 2 ; -րան, ա 6 ; րան-
 ոուան, ա 2.
 րան, յ.
 րան, ա.
 ոուանիճ, ա.
 Samna, ա.
 Scannian, ա.
 ոուան, ա 6.
 րան, ա.
 րան, ա.
 րան (card.), ա 6, ա 1, 2, տ 3, ա 4, ա 5 ;
 րան, ա 2, ա 5 ; ոուան, ա 4.
 Տանան, ա ; Տան-, օ 3, ա 1.
 Տան, ա.
 րան, ա, 2, 3, ա 2, 5, օ 5, ա 2, 4, ա 1,
 ա 5.
 րան, ա 5 ; (ու)ր-, ա 1.
 Տան, ա, ա, ա 3.
 րան, ա 1.
 Տանիճ, ա 1.
 րանան, 1 ; րան, յ.
 րան, ա 4, ա 1.
 -րան, ա, յ.
 Տան, ա 6 ; Տանիճ-ուան, ա
 -ուան, ա.
 Տան, յ, տ 2, 5.
 -րան, ա ; -րան, ա, 1, յ, ա 5.
 րան (ab.), ա.
 րան(ուան), ա 4 ; րան, ա.
 Տան, ա, 5, 2, 3, ա 6, ա 1.
 Տան, ա, ա 3.
 [ր]ան, ա 4.
 րան, ա 2.
 րան, ա 2.
 րան, ա 1.
 րան, օ 4.
 րան, ա ; րան, ա.

- ρονα, s 6.
 ροσαι, f.
 ρυαιδνιγ, u 5.
 ρυαιρ, o 3.
 Συιδνε, a, d, e, g, n 4, u 4.
- cabepcaó, u 3.
 caeb, a; coeb, b.
 Taiδγ, j.
 Taiλcιm, l 1.
 Taiλcιm, r 3.
 cainiγ, p 5.
 c-[t]a[i]n, w 2.
 caihpcead, x 2.
 caic, t 2.
 call, r 1, 3, t 4.
 callaimb, q 6.
 cam, p 1, r 3, v 3.
 Capb, i.
 capba, u 1; (no)capba, k 1.
 cappaiγ, p 2.
 capc, a.
 Ceadócmair, r 5.
 Chebca, g.
 ceó, m 6; ciγ, n 2, s 5; Taiγ, h.
 ceócaó, x 1.
 celcoma, b.
 Cemair, j, l 5; -mpa, i.
 cenn, l 3, v 3, x 1, 2.
 cen, b; cene, l 3, 4; ceimbciγe, b.
 c-[t]iar, s 5, w 2.
 ciγepna, x 2.
 Ciγepnan, x 2.
 ciγ, a, b, w 3, x 5; ciγi (g. p.), m 1.
 ciγglaié, p. 5.
 (nem)claié, x 2.
 Coγa, e; -aó, n 3.
 Coipribelbaó, j; Coipr-, x 1.
 coic, o 6.
- Tomalcaig, j.
 conb(bain), l 5; conn, d.
 corcaip, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i;
 -ópacar, d.
 cpa, u 1.
 cpe (prep.), l 1, 2.
 cpebaó, u 1.
 cpen, l 1; r 3; x 1; cpenpép, w 6;
 cpenn, l 5.
 cpi (card.), c, d, e, h, l 5, m 3, 5, 6,
 n 3, 4, q 3, 6, r 4, 6, u 3, w 6;
 cper, l 5; cpiaγ, w 3.
 cpriblaóbaó, p 3.
 cpioá, e, k 2, l 1, r 3.
 cpicc, s 3.
 cpioib, o 6.
 cpom(γalaip), p 1; cpum (g.),
 n 3.
 cuacáib, j, w 2.
 cucpac, a.
 cuil, s 3, x 1.
 cuir, x 1.
 Chuipbe, d.
 cuipmeam, k 6.
 cuipbiγ, w 6.
- u, s 1, w 3; hu, o; ua, g, n 3.
 uallaó, s 5.
 uair, m 5; uaire (g.), f.
 uair (conj.), w 4.
 Uairiódnaó, e, n 2; -aiγ, f.
 hUair, w 2.
 uairib, x 3.
 uar, x 2.
 huóc, t 4.
 uile, v 5; -li, j, x 1.
 Uipriγ, s 5.
 Ulaó, v 6; -aib, w 1; Ulca, b.
 Umaill (g.), t 5.

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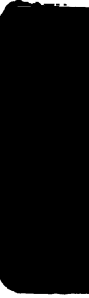
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