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Royal Irish Academy.

TODD LECTURE SERIES.

VOL. III.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

(TEXTS, TRANSLATIONS AND INDICES.)

BY

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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 belong to the Old Style, which was superseded in 1582 by the Calendar of Aloysius Lilius, commonly designated the Gregorian.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, *dele* ll. 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."

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LECTURE I.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

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

(From LEBAR 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, spolium fecit et P. M. Gregorio XV. trophaeum misit Maximilianus, utriusque Bavariae Dux, S. R. I. Archidapifer et Princeps Elector. Anno Christi CI^o.I^o.CXXIII [1623].

On the first folio is written: *Iste liber pertinet ad Librariam S. Martini, Moguntiae, 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 *Mael Brigte* (Calvus Brigite), *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. He was 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, Corcran (*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. In-cluses, 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. 575-664.

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 include, 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 : *Viae Latae*), 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 Hiberniae, parasceue 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, Ressurrectionis Christi inquisitionis incipit, quam Marianus Hibernensis, inclusus, congregavit.

In this *Prologue*, 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. Incipiunt capitula primi libri.*

The chapters number 22. Three of them are noteworthy. The first is : *De disputatione Dionissi 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 primae hebdomadae initii saeculi.

De Pascali ordinatione et de Passione et de Resurrectione Dominica, argumentatae et inquisitae (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.*, xlvi), 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; uoluito summan,—
Existat numeratus author: intra require,—
Rectus omnes me tulit in nouum ordinem laudis.*

“Collecting” the initial letters of the words in the two opening lines, we get Moelbr̄iḡte; in the next two, claūpenar̄; in the last line, pom̄tinol: Moel-br̄iḡte, claūpenar̄, pom̄tinol—*Moel-Brigte, the incluse, collected me.* With this is to be compared the expression, folio 26 a, *Marianus, inclusus, congregavit.*

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. xlvi.*) in fixing the Resurrection in the 34th year of our Lord, March 27, moon 17. In the first of the Decemnovennial 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, reperiis 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 cexlviii.vo 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 nostrae 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 incidence, 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 $\overline{\text{XPI}}$. cclxxx.; iuxta cyculum uero Uictorii anno cclliii (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 *Imperia 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. lxxvi.).*

‡ 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.*

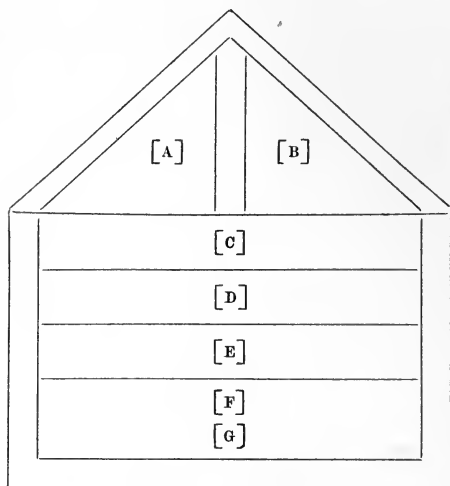
The picture in juxtaposition depicts the Crucifixion. Rather high over the body is a tablet with *Ihs. Nazarenus*. The feet rest upon a board. Neither in them, nor in the hands, do nails appear. On your left is a figure with a nimbus inscribed *S. Maria*. The left hand is placed on the mouth, the other 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 missus,—typus inferni.*
 [G] *Arca super undas,—typus ecclesiae 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 :—

Ip oemen dún moiu, a Moel-brigte, clúpenar, ipin clupar
in Magancia, ipin Dapóden pía féil Petar, ipin cet bliadon
den dlegaid, .i. ipin bliadon ipromarbat Diarmait, pí laigen :
ocur ip ipibe cetna bliadain tanacra a Alban in perigrinitate
mea. *Et scripsi hunc librum pro caritate tibi et Scotis omnibus, id
est Hibernensibus, quia sum 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 [peni-
tential] 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.

Oen dlegaid, the parchment shows at a glance, is a correction
made by the writer. Of the original reading, all, except denn, 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 d.
Next, an l was drawn, resting upon the upper right hand angle of the
(second) d, and eḡaid (with the e curved) was added on. The lection
thus became denolegaid = de in dlegaid.

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, feriá secundá, occissus.†
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.* 1p obenn dún moiu, a Mél-brigte, clupenair, Oia-Mairt, u. Kl. Aug., maní deirtair feoloca manertpech Maupriu bpaflacc dampa fop lebeunn in tige coitccenn, *ut cecidi cum tabulis in fundo stercoris. Sed gratias ago, nec mersus sum in stercore Francorum. Sed tamen oro discentes, ut dent illis maledictionem.*—It is pleasant for us to-day, O Mél-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 cecidi, 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 Waitz) 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 Britannia insula ex patre nomine Calpuirn. Presbyter fuit ipse Calpuirn et filius diaconi nomine Fotid. Mater autem 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) *Sucat nomen in bap̄tismate,*
Cothraeꝑe, ʒiambāe ic ʒo-
ꝑnam ʒo cethap̄teb,

[Cothraeꝑe, 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: *Sucait a ainm o curcuidib. Cothraigi ʒiambu ic ʒoꝑnam ʒo cethꝑur. Magonius a Germano. Patricius, id est, pater civium, a papa Celestino. Suait [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 Hiberniae, cuius porcorum pastor erat Patricius. Et Victor angelus loquebatur saepe cum eo. Duae vero sorores venditae sunt in Conallae Muirtemne.**

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[i]n, regem Dalnaraede. 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 [reddidit] 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 fodit 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 tonditur a Sancto Martino tonsurá monachicá, quia servilem tonsuram antea hucusque habuit. Deinde trans Alpes ivit, ad occidentalem partem australem Italiae, ad Germanum, episcopum civitatis nomine Al[ti]siodorus, 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. $\Upsilon\alpha\pi\alpha\iota\lambda\lambda\ \rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\varsigma\ \delta\iota\upsilon\sigma\ \epsilon\sigma\ \mu\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\lambda\ \iota\ \Upsilon\omicron\rho\iota\upsilon\tau\omicron\rho\ \eta\ \rho\omicron\beta\epsilon\rho\rho\ \beta\epsilon\rho\rho\alpha\delta\ \mu\alpha\lambda\iota\zeta\ \rho\alpha\upsilon\rho,\ \alpha\rho\ \beta\alpha\ \beta\epsilon\rho\rho\alpha\delta\ \mu\omicron\gamma\alpha\delta\ \beta\alpha[1]\ \rho\alpha\upsilon\rho\ \rho\iota\alpha\mu\ \epsilon\omicron\rho\iota\upsilon$ —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 Brittus, a sancto Celestino 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.a* 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, Hiberniae archiepiscopus, anno cxxii. beatissimo fine 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 *Romanæ 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 *Rannaidhacht Bec*,—heptasyllabic lines, ending in dissyllables; the second, in *Debide* (for which see Lecture II).]

ΟΙ ΠΑΤΡΑΕΪΣ :

Α ΒΡΙΓΙΤ, Α ΝΟΕΒ ΧΑΛΛΕΪ,
Α ΒΡΕΘ ΟΡΙ ΒΟ ΝΑ ΘΕΡΕΒ,
ΤΡΙΤΑ ΒΛΙΘΑΝ ΓΕΝ ΕΡΕΒΕΜ,
ΒΕΝΝΑΪ ΕΡΕΝΝ ΒΑΡ Μ'ΕΡΕ :

ΒΕΝΝΑΪ ΕΡΕΝΝ ΙΝ ΚΕΪ ΒΑ,
ΒΕΝΝΑΪ ΟΥΤΟΥ ΕΡ ΚΟΝΑΪΤΟΥ,
ΒΕΝΝΑΪ ΛΑΓΝΙΟΥ ΙΝ ΚΕΧ ΤΑΝ,
ΑΟΥΡ ΒΙΪΒΕΝΝΑΪ ΡΙΡΟΥ ΜΟΥΜΑΝ.

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.

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 Ussher§ 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 çpebem*—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 Dremne.*

[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 xxxiiii. 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 Baetinique 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 Drebinæ bellum, ætatis vero suæ xlii., de Scotia ad Britaniam 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 cena, peža a lin, | There were moreover, behold the complement, |
| Ceipne bliaðnq, ni hanpup ; | Four years [between them], not untrue ; |
| Deibencu baichin' i pup, | Later [was] Baithine on this side, |
| Colum por 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*, *Vit. Col.* iii. 23). This Paschal incidence belongs to 596 and 597. As *oi* (two) would make the line a syllable short, we have consequently to read *teopa* (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 Brundichilla fugatus Almaniam 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, quae 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 arþb Aðam, eþroét rþð,
A tɪr ɟlan, ɟriandþa ɟarab ;

The head high of Adam, brilliant saying,
[Was formed] from the earth pure,
sunny of Garad ;

A bɾunneðor, nað bɾécbɾon,
A tɪr alaenn Arabion
(no Arabon, no Adilon).

His breast, not a lamentable falsehood,
From the land beauteous of Arabion
(or of Aradon, or of Adilon).

A bɾu a Laban ɪr lia,
A corra a tɪr Ðaɟaria* (no
ɟaɟonia),
Ðo ðarɪɟne Ðia ðia ðeom,
A h[ɾ]uɪl ðo uɪrce† ɪnd aeo[ɪ]ɾ ;

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 anɪm ðo tɪrɪub Ðe,
Ðorɪðnaðt ðo, ba ɟɪm ɟlé,
ɾeɾ coɾnɪc bɾač, buɪðɪb ɟell,
ɪɾ ɪeɾ ceð ɾač, ceð ɾoɾcenn.

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 [arþb] Aðam.

The head [high] of Adam.

The transcription displays much carelessness and, by consequence, corruption, especially in the vocalismus. Thus we have Aðam, Aðam, alaen ; huɪl [= h[ɾ]uɪl]. In declension, the dative of a masculine *ia*-stem is made to end in *e* (uɪrce), instead of *iu*. (Tɪrɪub, dative of an *a*-stem, is given correctly.) The most glaring instance of the kind, however, is aeop for aeopɪ, 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 ð'Aɟorɪa—of *Agoria*. Cf. the Ballymote extract (p. 25) and the L. B. text (e).

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

‡ Photographed edition, p. 15 b.

Իր ամաւծ տրա ծորիշո ծա մ
 ծաւմե, իծոն, ա շ[հ]օրթ ծօ տալւմ :
 իծոն, ա ծեոծ ա տր Ծարած ; ա սօ՛ւ յ
 ա Բրսւոծ ա տր ԱրաԲա ; ա Բրս ա
 Լօժաւմ ; ա շ[հ]օրթա ա տր Աջօրա ;
 ա քսւլ ծօ սրբւ[ս] մ աե[ւ]ր ; ա առաւ
 ծօ աեօր ; ա շ[հ]եար ծօ շեւոծ ; ա
 աւմ ծօ տրքեծ Ծէ. Իր ամաւծ
 բւմ աճաճ նա մո. ծաւն ի ն-ճաճ
 ծաւմե.

. It is thus indeed God made man,
 namely, his body of earth : to wit, his
 head from the land of Garad ; his bosom
 and his breast from the land of Arabia ;
 his belly from [the land of] Lodain ; his
 feet from the land of Agoria ; his blood
 from water of the air ; his breath from
 air ; his heat from fire ; his soul from
 the spirit of God. It is thus the four
 elements are in every human being.

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

Eua mater humani generis.

Ծեճ ԲւաԲՆա [րօ]Բաե Եւա
 Ծ'եր Աճաեմ ի ն-ւմնեճա,
 Աճ Կօ ծեք րօ[ք]րւ[ճ]ճոմո,
 Կօ րօրրսւք րեքճ րւրւշո.

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

Կօրօրրսւքրեքճրւրւշո.

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

Ճ. մ-ԲւաԲՆա րօԲօ յւա
 Ծ'եր Աճաեմ քրւ հւմնեճա,
 հւճ Կօ ծեք [րօ]քրւ[ճ]ճոմե,
 Կօ քրքաքն րեք րւրւշե.

Ten years was Eve
 After Adam [exposed] to afflictions,
 A-weeping tears with [great] diligence,*
 Until exhaustion of long sickness killed
 her.

With respect to fidelity in copying, comparison results favourably for the fourteenth-century (L. B.) scribe. Thus we have Բօւ—Բաե, Ծ'եր—Ծ'եր, Աճաեմ—Աճաեմ (gen), քրւ[ճ]ճոմե—[ք]րւ[ճ]ճոմո (gen. of masc. *u*-stem). On the other hand, րւրւշո (gen. of masc. or neut. *ia*-stem) of Marianus, not րւրւշե 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 *e* and *i* assonate with each other.

* Literally, of tears of great diligence.

C.—Folio 40 a, lower margin :

| | |
|--|--|
| <p> Ceþpor, coic [<i>lege</i> pÉ] [p̄]iúit iar þip, ŷen uabor, ŷen imárium, Ip e lín in ŷreŷa ŷlaen, Claenne Eua acur Adam. </p> | <p> Four persons, [and] five [<i>read</i> 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. </p> |
| <p> Ða macc þeac ap þiúit ann, Oen ben ceþ þip, norþiŷbann ; Ep þiú macc, mor in lep, Ep Ða mnae im ceþ oen þep. </p> | <p> 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]. </p> |
| <p> Coica macc, Ða macc co m-blaeb, (Ða mac ap coicaet co m-blaet) Ða inŷen ap pectmoŷaet, Eb ón þuc Eua Ðo claen </p> | <p> Fifty sons, [and] two sons with fame, (Two sons over fifty with fame) Two daughters over seventy, This [number] indeed Eve bore of children </p> |
| <p> (Ip eb) [þuc Eua Ðo claen] Ð' Adam, cén bæ i colamn. </p> | <p> (It is this) [number, etc.] For Adam, whilst he was in the body. </p> |
| <p> Sil, þopap na macc min Ruc in þiŷan Ðo'n þopriŷ ; Seóna, þolup, ŷþian þa ŷel, baln‡ þopap nan n-inŷen. </p> | <p> 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. </p> |

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 pÉ (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*.

‡ ba h1 ?

| C. forms. | Old-Irish forms. | C. forms. | Old-Irish forms. |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. 1, cεττορ, | cετταρ. | 1. 9, blaeb, | blaib. |
| 2, ʒen, | cen. | „ coicaet, | coicait. |
| 3, ʒlaen, | ʒlain. | (9a), blaet, | blaic. |
| 4, clæenne, | clainne. | 10, ba, | bi. |
| 7, ep, | ip. | „ pεctmoʒaet, | pεctmoʒait. |
| „ pici, | pice. | 11, clæen, | clain. |
| 8, ba, | bi. | 12, bæ, | bai. |
| „ mnae, | mnaí. | 15, pa, | ba. |

blaeb and blaet, ʒlaen and Cbaim, clæen and colainn 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 *Saltair na Rann*—that, namely, Adam had seventy-two sons and an equal number of daughters.

D.—Folio 47 b, lower margin :

ben romapbrac p̄p ʒaba,
Inʒen p̄p do t̄reib iuda,
A p̄p do t̄reib leui loip,
Ip p̄ap [p̄o]himpeb* ecoip.

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 [*lege* coic] mile, moḡ² m cat,
Seḡca mile p̄p n-arḡmac,³
Do h[ʃ]n⁴ iacob, ep⁵ eol bam,
Gen⁶ [*lege* im] aén⁷ mnae⁸ baḡoéra-
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 mfn¹¹
T̄rebe beoba beniaminn,¹²
Ip timcell m̄b aip p̄olab
P̄op muncep¹³ lobip¹⁴ ʒalab.

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

VARIANTS OF HARLEIAN, 1802.

¹ Coic. ² map. ³ n-arḡmac. ⁴ p̄n. ⁵ ip. ⁶ im. ⁷ oen.
⁸ mnaí. ⁹ baḡoéracap. ¹⁰ mac. ¹¹ moun = mfn of text. ¹² beniamin.
¹³ muncep. ¹⁴ labip.

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

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

Continued on folio 48 a, top margin :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Τριέα τρην [ῥ]ερ αρ σετ σερτ, | [In all] thirty brave men over an exact |
| Αουρ τρη [lege coic] mile περσατ, | hundred, |
| Τρησαζ ιν τ-αββαρ ποθορβαε— | And three [read five] thousand [and] |
| Α μαρβαδ υλε ιν οεν μναε. | 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 *Mael-Brigte Gospels*, a twelfth-century MS. of exquisite calligraphy 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 struprum 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 τρη (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 æ for α in ποθορβαε 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 Brec* and the *Moel-Brigte Gospels*. Furthermore, instances of pronominal in-

^{*} See *Proceedings R. I. A.*, vol. v., p. 45 sq.

fixation, such as $\text{b}[\text{o}]-\alpha-\text{p}i\zeta\text{ne}$ [$\alpha = ea$] (A), $\text{po}-\text{p}-\text{puc}$ [$\text{p} = eam$] (B), $\text{po}-\text{bo}-\text{p}-\text{bae}$ [$\text{p} = eis$ (bo 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 Breac*. 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 *CLXI.*, *CLXII.*, which treat respectively of John the Baptist and the Incarnation and *CLXIII-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 Breac*.

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. 2293-2344).

| | a | Ll. 2293-6, | 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, . . . 989 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 *c*—5 *a* and equally in arrear of the (correct) date (A.D. 988) derivable from 6 *c*, 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 *Lebar Brecc* 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. 1065 [= 1043]. Animehadus, Scottus, monachus et inclusus, obiit iii. Kal. Feb. in monasterio Fuldensi. Super ejus 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 ipsa 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 mellifluo 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 Borcheb [*lege* -ch] mihi culpabili in aliqua levi culpa pronuntiavit.

(b) ANNALS OF ULSTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>A.D. m.º xl.º Corcran cleirec, cenn Eorpa im crabud 7 im ecna, in Chripcro paupairc.</p> | <p>A.D. 1040. Corcran, the cleric, head of Europe with respect to piety and to wisdom, reposed in Christ.</p> |
|---|---|

E.—(a) CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A.D. 997 [= 975]. Ebergus, archiepiscopus Coloniensis, immolavit Scottis in sempiternum 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. 1025 [= 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 Pantalionis et Sancti Martini in Colonia pariter regebat, Piligrinus, Coloniensis episcopus, invidis viris instigatus, Heliae ait: Nisi usque dum ipse, Piligrinus, de curte regia revertisset, nec Helias neque alius Scotus in monasterio Pantalionis fuisset.

Tunc Helias atque alii Scoti quibus episcopus dixit condixerunt: si Christus in ipsis fuit peregrinis, ne umquam omnino ad Coloniā 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 Pantalionis cum suo, id est, Sancti Martini, sibi datum est.

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

Cui successit Maiobus, Scotus, 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.n^o. Ailill Mucnoma, A.D. 1042. Ailill of Mucknoe [Co. cenn manaó na n- D oeibél in Monaghan], head of the Irish monks in Colonia, quieuit. in Cologne, rested.

F.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A.D. 1080 [= 1058]. 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 pertransivit 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 medi[a]e Qua[d]ragesimae, 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, iusione episcopi Mogontini et abbatis Fuldensis, feria vi. ante Palmas, iii. Non. Apr., post annos x. meae inclusionis solutus, de clausola in Fulda ad Mogontiam conductus.

Dedicatio capellae clausolae 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.lx^o.n^o. Diarmait, mac Mail-na-mbó, ri Uaigen 7 D all, do tuirim i caé (Caé Oóba) la Conóbur hUa Mael-Seólamn, la ri D Ceópac : 7 ár D all ime (idon, i Maipr 7 i repr lb Fébra).

A.D. 1072. Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, fell in battle (the battle of Odbha) 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 Odissi 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 indecha* . . . matre etiam conceptus Concesso[-a] nomine.—*Cod. Brux.*, *Documenta, etc.*, ed. Hogan, p. 21.

(c) TRIPARTITE LIFE.

Ἐγὼ Πατριεὶς, υἱὸς τοῦ Καλπορνίου
αἰκλιουάδε ἀ βανάβουρ. Καλπορνίου
ἀμμ ἀ ἀτάρ; πατριεαρετ ἡ.
Ἰότις ἀμμ ἀ γενάτάρ; θεόσαν
ατακομναίε. Ἐκείρη ἀμμ ἀ
ματάρ; δι Ἰρανγκαίβ δὲ ἡ Ἰφύρ
το Μάρταν ἡί.

Patrick, then, of the Britons of Ail-
cluade [was] his descent. Calpurnid
[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* 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 empsit illum unus ex eis [scil. magis], cui nomen erat Miliuc Maccu 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[s]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.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------|
| Αρβερε υικτορ ζρι ζριαθ | Said Victor to the slave | [waves : |
| Μιλ conterepeθ φορ τοννα; | Of Mil[iuc] that he should go over | |
| φορριυθ α δοιρη φορριυθ λειθ, | He planted it, his foot, on the flag, | |
| Μαριαθ δια αερ, νι βροννα. | 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 ieiunas, cito ituris ad patriam tuam.* Et iterum, post paululum tempus, audivi responsum dicentem mihi: *Ecce, navis tua parata est.* Et non erat prope [navis]; sed forte habebat ducenta milia passus et ibi numquam 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.

Foedus pepigerunt per manus Loiguiri, 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 inpederet eos in via recta transeuntes totam Hiberniam; quia necessitas poscit illos ut pervenirent Silvam Fochlithi ante caput anni Pascâ secundâ, causâ filiorum clamantium clamore magno, [quorum] voces audivit in utero matrum suorum dicentium: *Veni, Sancte Patrici, salvos nos facere.* Foll. 10 d, 11 a.

R.—CONFESSION OF ST. PATRICK.

Putabam enim ipso momento audire vocem ipsorum qui erant iuxta Silvam Focluti, quae est prope mare occidentale. Et sic exclamaverunt: *Rogamus te, sancte puer, venias et adhuc ambulas[-es] inter nos.* Et valde compunctus 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 COEMAIN'S CHRONOLOGICAL POEM.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Τριέα βλιαδαν, τρι βλιαθνα, | Thirty years, [and] three years, |
| Οοιρ ο ρεν δολα ιαρμα, | It is right from that to go afterwards, |
| Co bar maic φθαειβιλμετι ι n-hl, | To the death of the son of Fedilmid† in I[ona], |
| Ir co epceot θρηζοριυ. | And to the decease of Gregory. |
| | — <i>Book of Leinster</i> , 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. BAITHINE.

Tertia feria, dum Sanctus Baithinus in ecclesia iuxta altare Dominum oraret, sopor pene mortis super eum illic cecidit. Cum autem fratres circa eum lamentarentur, Diermitius, minister Columbae, ait: *Ecce, 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 brech.

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

lebar brec.

P. 109 a. **a.** Dorizne¹ Dia imorro in ruzte² uactarac do ploz² ampa aircaingel³, hi filec deic eutruma in domain. Atat tri muir and dino hi cimcell in ruztize: idon, mur do gloine⁴ uaine⁴ 7 mur do⁵ dergor 7 mur do⁵ corcair glain. Fil⁶ ca⁶ir and 7 ri comle⁶an, co ce⁶ri pprimdoirrib fuirri. Ir e met cac dorair⁷ dib rin, idon, mile ceiment⁷ ppi a comur. Fil⁶ dino crop⁸ de op in ce⁸ dorur dib rin. Hite pempa, roarba¹⁰ 7 en dergor¹⁰ for ce⁸ crop⁸ 7 gemu¹¹ dermar¹¹ do lica logmar¹⁰ ce⁸a crop⁸e. Aingel dino co n-a ploz² o ruz in ruztize ce⁸ laei¹² co clairceclairb¹³ 7 ceolairb¹⁴ hi cimcell ce⁸ oen erori.¹⁶ Fil⁶ and fair¹⁷ fo comair ce⁸ dorair⁷ 7 ir eutruma ppi talmain co n-a murairb¹⁸ ce⁸ fair¹⁷ dib 7 pond arzait futib. Ocur bruzge fo bla¹⁹ 7 luibib¹⁹ ligairb¹⁹ 7 mur arzait zil im ce⁸ fair¹⁷. Se²⁰ n-airporraig²⁰ ann iar rin, imon pprimca²¹raig di ce⁸ le²¹ co porcraig²¹ diairrib 7 mur cre-duma im ce⁸ n-airporraig.²² Ocur ir amlair²² attat, i n-a ppre²² imon pprimca²¹raig 7 ni paguba ramail do met ce⁸ airporraig²³ dib 7 riat lan do luibib¹⁹ examlai[b]. Da mur dec dino na n-airporraig²² 7 na fair¹⁷, cinmo²⁴at na tri muir filec²⁵ imon pprimca²¹raig. Ce⁸ra²⁴ca dorur dino hi t-[r]reib in ruzib, cenmo²⁴at a ruzdoirre. Tri dorair⁷ ce⁸a fair[²⁵] 7 tri dorair ce⁸ airporraig²⁶ 7 ce⁸ri dorair⁷ uada[ib] imma²⁶ o'n airporraig

VARIANTS OF SALTAIR NA RANN.

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

a.—(II.) ¹ dorizni. ² rluaz. ³ arcaingel. ⁴⁻⁴ glain huaine. ⁵ di.
⁶ fair. ⁷ dorur. ⁸ crop. ⁹ cac. ¹⁰ d doubled. ¹¹⁻¹¹ gemm dermor.
¹² lai. ¹³ clarr¹³ceat. ¹⁴ ceol. ¹⁵ ca¹⁵a. ¹⁶ erore. ¹⁷ fair¹⁷.
¹⁸ muirib. ¹⁹⁻¹⁹ luibair ligairib. ²⁰ n-airporraig. ²¹ cac.
²² n-airporraig. ²³ airporraig. ²⁴ cenmo²⁴at (the elision is to suit the
metre). ²⁵ fair²⁵. ²⁶ airporraig.

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 cross⁵. 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 in⁶ 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; *caṭṭṛ* (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* (*peṭṭ*).

⁹ Lit., in their distribution.

¹⁰ Lit., to.

[a.] imeētrač immač p̄p̄irin ceṭna ačcomarce. Ocur comla arḡait ceč̄ ḡorair⁷ ḡo na p̄aič̄tib rin ḡ comla epeḡuma p̄ri ḡoirrib²⁷ na n-airporṭač²⁸. Na p̄rič̄muir p̄ilec o'n̄ mur moḡ amač²⁹ hi čimčell na n-airporṭač²², p̄amailṭep³⁰ a n-airḡe o čalmain co hercai³¹. Muir na p̄aič̄ti¹⁷ ḡino, ḡoranṭa ḡo p̄inḡruine³² ḡ ip̄ e čomur a n-airḡe, ḡon, o čalmain co ḡrein. Čri muir ḡino p̄ilec imon p̄rimč̄aṭp̄aiḡ, p̄amailṭep a n-airḡe o čalmain co p̄rimmainṭ³³. Surḡiugub³⁴ na m̄ur imon cač̄p̄aiḡ, ḡon, čriṭan ceč̄ mur ḡib p̄eč̄ apaile beor. Ip̄ e ḡino in č-airḡoriḡ uileč̄umač̄tač̄ p̄oraiḡep na porṭa rin imon p̄rimcač̄p̄aiḡ ḡ im na p̄aič̄tib ḡ im na herporṭač̄aib.

b. Roḡoč̄i¹ ḡino p̄loiḡ² p̄il Adaim ḡ'inḡp̄aiḡib ceč̄ ḡorṭaib ḡib rin. ḡib ḡino ceč̄ p̄loḡ³ p̄oleč̄ ḡib 'n-a n-ep̄porṭaib⁴ ḡ 'n-a p̄aič̄tib⁵ p̄ep̄rin. Na noim⁶ ḡino ḡ na noimuaḡa⁷, p̄ceṭair⁸ iat̄riḡe p̄p̄irin p̄loḡ amuiḡ⁹ ḡ beṭair ḡoč̄umm na moḡcač̄p̄ač̄ iat̄. Ocur ni č̄eic̄ ip̄in cač̄p̄aiḡ rin ač̄ṭmač̄ [p̄eḡmač̄, MS.] oen čriṭar ḡo ḡoinib¹⁰ in ḡomain: ḡon, ḡuine¹¹ co n-ḡan n-ḡliḡč̄eč̄ ḡ-ḡe ḡ ḡuine oḡ co coimet a p̄irinne ḡ ḡuine ampa, aič̄riḡeč̄. Čoimṭceṭair¹² ḡino na noim¹³ ip̄in noemcač̄p̄aiḡ: ḡon, cač̄ ḡib p̄or¹⁴ a p̄rimḡorur.¹⁵ Na ḡoirpe¹⁶ rin imorpo, co n-ḡelbaib^{*} ḡ co lecaib loḡmaraiḡ ḡ co comlabaib ḡepḡoir. Čri hač̄comairc ceč̄ ḡorair¹⁷ ḡib rin ḡ ač̄comarc p̄e¹⁸ ceč̄¹⁹ n-oen¹⁹ mur ḡib orin amač̄. Čurḡoč̄aṭ ḡino na n-ḡorur noem rin, hiṭe č̄aič̄ne-mač̄a ḡo ḡepḡoir. Čirḡe²⁰ ceč̄ ceimen²¹ [ap̄]aile²² innč̄ib, co p̄iač̄ in p̄rimḡun. Ip̄ č̄ain in p̄loḡ³ roḡoč̄i²³ in conair rin ḡar leḡenḡaib ḡlainiḡe. Ip̄ moḡ ceṭ ḡ ip̄ moḡ m̄ile ḡo noemaiḡ roḡoč̄i²³ in conair rin illeḡenḡaib ḡlaineḡaib ḡ airḡoč̄tib ḡepḡoir. P̄ilec ann p̄aič̄ti blač̄e²⁴ ḡ iat̄ bič̄nua

²⁷ ḡoirri. ²⁸ n-irporṭač̄ ²⁹ immač̄. ³⁰ p̄amailṭep. ³¹ hercai.
³² p̄inḡruine. ³³ p̄rimmainṭ. ³⁴ p̄urḡub.
b.—¹ roḡoč̄i. ² p̄loiḡ. ³ p̄loḡ. ⁴ n-airporṭač̄. ⁵ p̄aič̄tib.
⁶ noeb. ⁷ n̄uibhuaḡa. ⁸ p̄ceṭair. ⁹ immaḡ. ¹⁰ ḡoeneib. ¹¹ ḡuin.
¹² conḡeṭair. ¹³ naeb. ¹⁴ ḡar. ¹⁵ -ḡorur. ¹⁶ ḡoirri. ¹⁷ ḡoirri. ¹⁸ p̄or.
¹⁹⁻¹⁹ cač̄ oen. ²⁰ airḡe. ²¹ ceim. ²² apaile. ²³ p̄oraiḡ ²⁴ blač̄i.

* After this word there is a lacuna (= space for three letters) in the Lithograph. Perhaps the word was oip—*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 tor[éib]²⁵ ceç éoraib co m-bolcnuçub. Fil²⁶ ann failci cen P. 109 b. coiri 7 parrab biébuau, [*poillre²⁷ cen eróibau²⁸ 7 ceol cen anab. Fil²⁸ ann dino in ní fárap ceç ploç: idon, pòçar na n-çrað 7 na ceol 7 bolub na m-blaé. Filet andrin mor porrab 7 mor clarr 7 mor ceol ceç clarre.²⁹ Fil ann dino mor linð romblarca. Fil and dino mor do ppoçuib 7 do çeniul ceça³⁰ lenna romilir éria parrab na ploç. Fil²⁶ and dino mor do éorrib éina³¹. Fil ann lecca³² loçmara; fil ann éoraib éoraibda[1]³³; fil²⁶ ann mor do riç[r]roçuib³⁴; fil²⁶ ann mor m-[b]ile³⁵ m-broça; fil ann mor çipe³⁶ n-ingnað; fil²⁶ ann mor cet do muigib; fil²⁶ ann mor ppeaç³⁷ 7 mor cet ceol natpoic³⁸ çuirem³⁹ na airneir. Fil²⁶ ann dino cet 7 a ceçair ceçraçac riab çnuir De do imméoraicib.⁴⁰ Clauð Adaim dino o éoraç⁴¹ domain⁴² co braç⁴³, ni coempaçir⁴⁴ uile oen poçraic cib rin do éairner.

e. Fil ann dino porrab in riç uileçumaçtaiz éor lap na pprimcaçraç. De¹ ór ðerç dino ðoronta² riçriuide in riç or na muruib urarðuib³. Sorab⁴ aingel dino, ir nera⁵ do na pprimðoirrib. Arçançil⁶ co n-a n-airbrib, ir nera⁷ do na hainglib: Uirçuter, ir nera⁷ do na harçainçlib⁸: Poçerçater ir nera⁷ do Uirçuter: Þrincipatur, ir nera⁷ do Poçerçater: Dominationer, ir nera do'n éorpeçmiul fil éo'n riçriuide. Fil[et] ann dino Troni co n-a n-ðronçuib aingel. Sloç⁹ hiruphin i çiméuarç in¹⁰ riçroçraib¹⁰: Saraphin (no Sepaphin) co n-a ploç çuar, imon arðriç éerrin. Amlaib dino açtaç noi n-çraib nime, cen çnué, cen éorçmaç.¹¹ Ir e imorpo a n-airçem na ploç rin: idon, ða ée éerçat ploç⁹ ceç oen çraib do na çraðuib. Oçur ni fil neç conriçab na rloiz rin, açt in riç ðorpoine do nephni¹². Aça imorpo in ç-arðriç uaral uaruib¹³

²⁵ çoréib. ²⁶ fail. ²⁷ poillri. ²⁸ ériðuib. ²⁹ clarr. ³⁰ cað.
³¹⁻³¹ éinðçorrib. ³² leçça. ³³ éoraibda. ³⁴ riçriçraib. ³⁵ m-bile.
³⁶ çipe. ³⁷ ppeaç. ³⁸ natpoic. ³⁹ çuirem. ⁴⁰ poçraicib. ⁴¹ çorpuç.
⁴² domuin. ⁴³ braç. ⁴⁴ coempaçir.

e.—¹ ó. ² roçriub. ³ éoraibda. ⁴ porrab. ⁵ nérraim. ⁶ arçançil.
⁷ nérraim. ⁸ -ainglib. ⁹ rluaiç. ¹⁰⁻¹⁰ inð riçroçraib. ¹¹ iméoraç.
¹² nephni. ¹³⁻¹³ uarðuib uil.

* This line marks commencement of MS. column.

and they [are] ever-new with aromatic⁵ fruits of every kind⁵. 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 many⁶ seats and many⁶ choirs and many⁶ melodies of every choir. There is therein also much⁶ 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^{8,7} royal streams, many^{8,6} large⁹ trees⁹, much^{8,6} wondrous land, many^{8,6} hundreds of plains, many^{8,6} ranks and many⁶ 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 seat³ of the angels is next to the chief doors. Archangels³ with their troops are⁴ next to the Angels: Virtues³ are⁴ next to the Archangels; Powers³ are⁴ next to Virtues: Principalities³ are⁴ next to Powers: Dominations³ 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 the⁵ tale of those hosts: to wit, twelve⁶ [and] sixty hosts in⁷ each grade of the

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., fruits of every fruit with perfume.

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

⁷ Lit., much of (ἄν, corruptly for ὀ, ὄe, used as a partitive).

⁸ *There is therein* (ἔν τῷ αὐτῷ) is prefixed in the original.

⁹⁻⁹ 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.*

c.—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).

[e] uile¹⁴ i n-a ríǵíuibe ǵ i n-a ríǵíorrub.¹⁴ Ip e dino roorðaiǵ or in¹⁵ rlog¹⁵ rin: idon, ceol na ceéru rancet rínd rídet ǵ ip eb éanait do ǵperu—Sanctur, Sanctur, Sanctur, Dominur Deur Sabaoth. Ip e dino roorðaiǵ in enlaié n-alainb ril for nom; idon, con canut ceol comlan, cen epéra ǵ con rartar do torad na n-duillepad. Ip alainb dino in¹⁶ enlaié rin: idon, cet ecti for ceé n-en¹⁷ ǵ cet ceol ceé¹⁸ ecti¹⁸. Ip e dino roorðaiǵ cpet na n-uau n-endacc imon uau nemelníǵéi nemloécaé for imluab iarriu pleib; idon, ceépaáa ǵ cetru mile¹⁹ uau ennacc i n-diaib in¹⁵ uau rin, con canat ríbe ceol n-abampa do ǵper oc molab in Choimdeb. Ip e dino roorðaiǵ clapp do na hoguib cen elnuib, con canut ceol i n-diaib inn¹⁵ uau etpoéteǵlain ǵ ríat coméoma, comluaca ruin rleib²⁰ i n-diaib inn¹⁵ uau ǵ annunba a n-aéar reriúta i n-a n-ǵnuirub.

d. Atat imorro noi n-uirb ǵ noi n-ǵrada for ainglib. Atbert dino in Coimduu rru Lucifer¹: “dúe² for,” ol re, “airbriu³ ile aréaíngel⁴ ǵ tabair oirmuíu⁵ do Adam, dom’ éoimdebaidrea ren.” “Ní éiberra on,” or Lucifer, “oirmuíu⁵ do Adam; uair am⁶ ríne⁷ ǵ am uairlu olbár Adam ǵ nomairberuib fo’n forar⁸.” Atbert in Coimbe rruíum: “Nocomluaru dino in airmuíu⁵ limpa, uair na bene reir Adam.” Atbert dino Lucifer tria uail ǵ diumur: “dam⁹ ríǵ rea⁹,” ol re, “for airbrib ile aingel ǵ doǵenat foǵnam dam ǵ ramaiǵpet mo éǵdair i n-airéer éuaircerc nime illoc rídomain ǵ ní bia ríǵ¹⁰ aile uarum.” Conib annrin P. 110a. rotrarepad Lucifer de nim collin a rlog | tria n-a diumur ǵ dorimar¹¹ doéum n-íru^{12*} cen crié, cen forcend. Ocur

¹⁴ ríǵíorrub. ¹⁵⁻¹⁵ in r-log. ¹⁶ inb. ¹⁷ en. ¹⁸⁻¹⁸ caáa oen heitte.

¹⁹ mil. ²⁰ r-pleib.

d.—(IV.) ¹ Lucíur. ² biait. ³ airbri. ⁴ -aíngel. ⁵ airmuíu. ⁶ in. ⁷ ríu. ⁸ rórur. ⁹⁻⁹ dam rí. ¹⁰ rí. ¹¹ dorímmar. ¹² n-íru.

* Here and in **h**, the MS. contraction reads n-íru. Similarly, in íru (k, l, o).

grades. And there is no one that could know those hosts, except the [c] king who made them from nothing. Now, is the noble high-king above them all, in his regal seat and in his regal position⁸. 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

⁸ 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. 625–666) upon heaven.

^{9–9} The textual word (enlaurt) is a collective.

¹⁰ Lit., of wings (part. gen.).

¹¹ Lit., of melodies (part. gen.).

^{12–12} Lit., of each wing.

^{13–13} Part. gen. in the text.

¹⁴ *Names* in the original.

¹⁵ Lit., in.

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

[d] աժերստ նա բրօնենձա¹³ ԿՕ բսլ մլե¹⁴ Ելիձան Օ Երսէսսն ին
 անցլ Եոնե ա ժարմեժար. Աժերատ արալե բրօնենձա իր
 Երի հսարի ձեՑ լոլեժ Օ Երսէսսն ին անցլ ԿՕ ա ժարմեժեժ,
 սԵ ձլլԵ բօԵա :

Լէսսար իր Երի հսարե ձեՑ,
 Իր բր իր ու հլմերձեժ,
 Օ Երսէսսն ձօմալն ձլ
 ԿՕ հլմարԵս ին անցլ.

Սար ար մեձոն Լալ Են Լօժե,
 Ինձլրլմմ ԿՕ բեձ, բօձօժե,
 Բե Եսա բլն յ Բարթար
 Իր Աձալմ բլա ռ-լմարԵս.

ՕԵն սԵալլ ձօ'ն Եալլն Եալ
 ձօժօլրմլրԵ Ցալ Են ձօձալ;
 ԲօրԵան Եսա, Եօրձ ին հրեժ,
 Աձալմ, բօձալե ա ձերլեժ.—Լէսսար.

Ցօրլցնե¹⁵ իմօրրօ ին բլց բօրբաձ բսձաժ ար Ելր ձօ ձսլմե, իձոն,
 ԲարԵսր¹⁶ ԿՕ ռ-ա ժօրեձ յ ԿՕ ռ-ա իլձեօլալԵ. Օսր ձսնօ բօօրձալց
 ԵօԵսր¹⁷ նա ԵԵրլ Բրսժ : իձոն, Բրսժ բլնա յ Բրսժ օլալ յ Բրսժ
 ԼեմնաժԵա յ Բրսժ մեԼա, բրլ բաբաձ նա ռօԵալմալմ.ձ.¹⁸ Օսր
 ձօրատ Եալմ բօր ԵԵժ Բրսժ բօ Լեժ ձլձ : իձոն, Բլրբոն, Ճեօն,
 Ելբրլր, Եսբբատեն. Բլրբոն ին օլալ յ բար բոլցեր ; [Ճեօն
 ին ԼեմնաժԵ յ բօ ժսալձ բոլցեր ;*] Ելբրլր ին բլն յ բլար բոլցեր ;
 Եսբբատեն ին մլ յ բօ ձեար¹⁹ բոլցեր. Մսր ձերցօլր ձսնօ բլ
 Եալմձեղ Բարթար.

e. Իր Եալրլձե Երա բօբրսժաձ Աձալմ բլա ռ-ձեալմ իմարԵար
 ձօ. Երլ Երաժ ձսնօ Եսլ¹ Կօրբ Աձալմ Են Եալմալն ձօ ժԵալրԵ
 ինձ, օժ² բլլցրաձ³ Երեբլցլ ԿրլրԵ, ԿՕ բալօրձալլցեձ Եալմ ձօ յարսմ
 Օ նա ԵԵրլ բեձԼալմալԵ.⁴ ԼԵ Ե ձսնօ ա ռ-Եալմսնձրլձե : իձոն,

¹³ enna. ¹⁴ mli. (VI.) ¹⁵ Ցօրլցնլ. ¹⁶ ԲարԵսր. ¹⁷ Եօրսր.

¹⁸ noebanman. ¹⁹ ձեր.

e.—¹ Եալ.

² յԵ.

³ բլլցրաձ.

⁴ բեժլլալմալԵ.

* 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, [a] without end. And the writers say that there are a thousand years from formation of the angel to his transgression. Other³ 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 beyond⁴ 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 apples⁵ fair,
God commanded⁶ not to partake [thereof] ;
Eve took it, foolish the decision,
Adam, he consumed its exact half.—Half an hour.⁷

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, Tigris and Euphrates. Phisson [is] the oil and eastward it flows; [Gehon, the new milk and northward it flows⁸ ;] Tigris, the wine and westward it flows; Euphrates the honey and southward it flows. A wall of pure¹⁰ 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

³ From this to the end of the quatrains is omitted in *S. R.*

⁴ Lit., on.

⁵ *abauil* is employed collectively in this place.

⁶ 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] Anatale⁵ in τ-οιρτέρ; Όιριρ in τ-ιαρτέρ; Αρτορ⁶ in τιαιρ-
 ceρτ; Μιριμβρια⁷ in βειρceρτ, υτ διχιτ [poeta]:

Anatale,* in τ-οιρτέρ ταιρ;
 Όιριρ, ιαρτέρ 'n-a αζαιθ;
 Αρτορ, in τιαιρceρτ τρυαζ, τερεε;
 Ιρ Μιριμβρια,* in βειρceρτ.

It he inpo anmanna na ceθri ροτ δια n-βερναθ Adam: ιδον,
 Malon, Αρτον, διβλον, Αγορε. Οο Malon δινο a ceανθ;
 βο Αρτον a υέτ; βο διβλον a βρυ; βο Αγορε a έορρα. Ιρ e
 ερα cet παδαρεε atconnaire Adam ιαρ ταβαιρε a anma ινθ,
 ιδον, Sleβτι Παριαθ. Οcup δο'η οέτμαθ αρνα υαέταραέ
 έλειθ a leτι βειρ Αβαιμ βοροντα Ευα, ινδυρ co m-[b]αθ
 cυτρυμα βο ηι. Οcup ιρ e oen ροτ βο έalmain ταρ na ταινιc
 διλιυ, ιδον, Γολγοθα: ιδον, ρονγε μεδοναέ [MS. μεδονοναέ]
 in domain ι n-Iepuralem, oc ριυζριαθ Cριρτ βο έροέαθ ιαρταιν.
 Ιρ αιρε δινο βοροντα cορρ Αβαιμ βο'η talmain έοιτέινθ, υαιρ
 ρορερρ co n-ελνιζριέθα γ co m-[b]αθ βο έalmain γλοιν nemel-
 νιζέτι Παρβαιρ βοζνεέθα cορρ Μυιρε ιαρταιν γ co m-βαθ ο
 έορρ Μυιρε νοζενριέθα cορρ Cριρτ, ιαρ ριρινδε na Σερετρα
 νοεθι γ na ρατα γ na n-uapaλαέραέ αρέena. Ιρ e δινο
 αιηηη in luicc in ροcρυεαθ Adam, ιδον, in αζρο Όαμυργο.
 Co ροταιρμέemniγ αρρειν ι Παρτέυρ. Νοι μίρ δινο ο'η υαιρ
 αρροετ⁸ Adam anmain co ροτειρεθ Ευα αρ a έοεθ. Οcup ιρ
 ρο'η αινεθ ριν βιρ ceθ bannpcaλ δια ρίλ τορραέ οριη ille. Ιρ
 ανηριη δινο ρορáiθ⁹ in Coimbiu in n-αιέρε ρα ρρι ηAdam γ
 Ευα αρ oen. “Τοίμλιθ,” ol ρe, “τορέι¹⁰ Παρδυιρ υιλε, cenmoθα
 oen έρανθ¹¹ namá, co ρεραβαιρ¹²,” ol ρe, “βετέ¹³ ρομ' ρμαέτ ρα
 γ ρομ' έυμαέτα: cen epíne, cen γαλυρ¹⁴ γ βυλ δύιθ ρορ neam ι
 n-bar cορραιθ ι n-οειρ¹⁵ τριέταιθε¹⁶.” Ρορορμτιζ¹⁷ δινο Lucifer
 (ιδον, diabul)† ρρι ηAdam. Όεαρβ λαιρ ιρ e Adam nobepéa
 innem δαρ a έρρι.

⁵ Anatole. ⁶ Αρόον. ⁷ Μιριβρια. ⁸ ποηετ. (VII.) ⁹ ροραβε.
¹⁰ τοιρέι. ¹¹ έρανθ. ¹² ρεραβαιρ. ¹³ βιέ. ¹⁴ γαλαρ.
¹⁵ n-aep. ¹⁶ τριέταιζε. (VIII.) ¹⁷ βα ρορμτεό.

* In the scansion, e of Anatale 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 at⁹ the age of thirty⁹." Now, Lucifer

² The equivalent 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.

⁵ Lit., after.

⁶ Lit., so that.

⁴⁻⁴ Lit., Christ to be crucified.

⁷⁻⁷ Lit., [ye] to be.

⁸⁻⁸ Lit., going for [= by] ye.

⁹⁻⁹ Lit., in thirtieth age.

P. 110b.

f. Na huile¹ anman² počečt epí ĵ bečaid, doppat in Coimbu a řomamur do Adam ĵ ip e norřollamnaiřen³. In tan dino nočeztir⁴ řloiz na řečt nime dočum in arřuriř, čeiřeb⁵ dino ceč anman⁶ řop bič dočum Adam dia anoip ĵ dia⁷ arřad ĵ dia oipřiciu⁸. Ip e dino in Coimbe norřmačtar⁹ iat, co m-bičip řop⁹ řreič⁹ řarřoiar¹⁰ amuiř řpi řreič Adam. Teřeb cač dib iarum dia aduio¹¹, iar m-bennačeu¹² do Adam. Dui dino diabul oc a čup indur nomellřad ře Adam. Ip hi dino comairle řuair lucifer: idon, dul immerc na n-anman¹³ řria¹⁴ řarřur amuiř¹⁵ a n-ečtar. Conio andřin řuair in načřaiř řečtar čáič. “Nip’ čoiř imorřo,” op diabul řřiřin načřaiř, “dobeč^{16*} ři¹⁶ amuiř¹⁵ ar č’amaipre ĵ ar do čuaičli¹⁷. Ar ip mor in col,” ol ře, “řopar¹⁸ na n-dul¹⁹ do airmiočnuřub řečut ĵ ni buš mor in ein mannu²⁰ no řluaráč do čabairč řair; uair ip čurca²¹ řočurmeč²² tu řen olčar Adam ĵ niř’ čoiř duic do čairberč řo’n²³ řopar²³,” ol diabul řřiřin načřaiř. “řeiř²⁴ mo čomairle²⁵,” ol ře, “ĵ denamm čočáč ĵ čairber²⁶ ĵ na heipř řop amur Adam ĵ čabair inad đamřa ič’čurř co n-dečřam, ’n-ar²⁷ n-dip, dočum²⁸ čua ĵ epailem²⁹ řopři³⁰ čopad in čřoič³¹ aurřarči³² do čomairč, co řuperałi³³ čua řop Adam iarum in ceřna. Očur čičřaič iar řin đar čimna a čičřena³⁴ ĵ niřbia a n-řřad oc Dia dia epí ĵ čarčřander a řarřur immač iat iarum.” “Čia łř³⁵ dino,” ol in načřip, “arřomčara³⁶ dia činč řin, idon, comairčřeič duic im’ čurř do admilliu čua ĵ Adam?” “Ročbia dino,” ol diabul, “idon, ar comaimnuřub³⁷, ar n-dip, dořřep iar řin.”

f.—¹ huili. ² anmanna. ³ norřoiarčeb. ⁴ čeiřčip. ⁵ do čičeb.
⁶ řria. ⁷ airřiciu. ⁸ norřmačtarčar. ⁹⁻⁹ ar d[ř]eič. ¹⁰ řarřur.
¹¹ adbai. ¹² -čad. ¹³ n-anmanna. ¹⁴ řpi. ¹⁵ immuic. ¹⁶⁻¹⁶ dobič.
¹⁷ čuaičle. ¹⁸ opar. ¹⁹ n-duli. ²⁰ manňrad. ²¹ čoiřču.
²² řočurčeiřeb. ²³⁻²³ řo’nd opřop. ²⁴ řair. ²⁵ čomairle. ²⁶ čairber.
²⁷ ar. ²⁸ adočum (the prothesis is for the metre). ²⁹ aurpałem. ³⁰ řuiřpi.
³¹ čřaimn. ³² -řairči. ³³ řoheřala. ³⁴ -nai. ³⁵ luřř. ³⁶ nomča.
³⁷ n-anmnuřub.

* 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 to² wait on Adam² and give a place to me in thy body, that we may go, both³ of us³, 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 them⁵ 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 Eve⁶ 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. Annpin porlai¹ Luciper i n-deilb na naépac² 7 doéoid² cu dorur³ Parbu[]r, cor'garc in⁴ naéip amuig⁵ 7 acberc: "A Eua, a ben Adaim, dena mo acallam," ol ri. "Ni huain dam acallam neic," ol Eua, "ar acu⁶ oc⁷ ppiéailem⁸ na n-uile anman⁹ [n-]ndligteé⁹." "Mara éú Eua, ip forc epailim re mo lepp do dénam," ol in naéip. "Tan¹⁰ natbi¹¹ Adam ind, ip mire éomectur¹² Parbur¹³ 7 dogní ppercul na n-uli anmann¹⁴," ol ri. "Cia leé¹⁵ éicé Adam uair," ol in naéip, "in tan natbi¹¹ ppi ppercal na n-anman⁹?" "Do adpac in duileman," ol Eua. "Adair ppi, a Eua," ol in naéip, "in maicé bar¹⁶ m-beéa i Parbur¹³?" "Ni éuingim¹⁷ ní ip mo," ol Eua, "oldar a pil i Parbur, co n-deéram i n-ar corpaib¹⁸ doéum piéid. Uair ceé maicé doronpait¹⁹ Dia i Parbur¹³ co pil for ar comar, aét aen²⁰ éran nama. Ocur pohaitned dno cen ní do éorad in époinpín²¹ do éaitem. Ocur rogebad ppi²² dia caicéip co fuidbemip bar." Acberc in naéip ppi Eua: "Ni mo bar pípp, no bar n-gliccur olcar ceé anmanna borb indligteé aréena 7 ni éuc bar cigerna ppi uilce dib, aét ppi maicéura namá: ip mor bar²² n-erbaib²² 7 ata 'ga bar²³ togaéab²⁴ in tan natleicc²⁵ duib ní do éorad in époin²¹ ic ata pípp uilce 7 maicéura do éomailc²⁶," ol in naéip. "Ocur ip ar oipeéur²⁷ in époinpín²⁸ na[cleicc] a éomailc duib, arbaig na raib [ind]cleécc occaib²⁹ pípp maicéura 7 uilc," ol in naéip. "Na³⁰ ba dlomad duic,³⁰ eirg do'n | épunn³¹ dia pptomad 7 rocbia oc'cigerna pen pípp uilc 7 maicéura, aét co tomli aen uball do'n épund," ol in naéip. Acberc Eua píppin naépaig: "Cib maicé do éomairle 7 do³² indleécc,³² ni lamaim³³ dul curin³⁴ cranb, ar na roeblar³⁵." Conid ann acberc Eua: "Cair pen, a naéip, curin³⁶ cranb³⁶ 7 tuc dam in uball,³⁷ co porannar eppam 7 Adam, co pperam in ba píp ceé ni rocbia de."

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g.—¹ poramlai. ² dodeoéaid (to suit the metre). ³ dorop. ⁴ ind. ⁵ immaig. ⁶ icu. ⁷ ic. ⁸ -alim. ⁹⁻⁹ n-anmanna n-indligteé. ¹⁰ In tan. ¹¹ natbi. ¹² éomectar. ¹³ -dor. ¹⁴ n-anm[ann]a. ¹⁵ leicé. ¹⁶ for. ¹⁷ -gem. ¹⁸ corp. ¹⁹ doronpait. ²⁰ oen. ²¹ epainb. ²²⁻²² for n-erbaib. ²³ for. ²⁴ togaéar. ²⁵ nadleic. ²⁶ éomailc. ²⁷ appancar. ²⁸ cranb. ²⁹ occaib. ³⁰⁻³⁰ Nabdat dolam. ³¹ epaunn. ³²⁻³² c'indleécc. ³³ lamur. ³⁴ curin. ³⁵ hérbalur. ³⁶⁻³⁶ do'n épaunn. ³⁷ ubull.

g. Then cast Lucifer himself into the figure of the serpent and went to the door of Paradise and¹ the serpent called outside and said: "O Eve, O wife of Adam, address² me²," 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.⁵" 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. ²⁻² Lit., make my addressing (possessive used objectively).

³ Lit., she; נאֲרִיָּן (serpent) being feminine.

⁴ Lit., of.

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., should get death.

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

[g] Conið ann atberc in naēir ppi hēua: “Orlaic pemum³⁸ ðorup Þarðu[ī]r,³⁹ co tucap in uball³⁷ ðuit ðo’n ēpund⁴⁰.” “Cia orlaicēp⁴¹ ðorup Þarðu[ī]r,” ap ēua, “γ CIA ēir inð, nīrβia⁴² pūireð þorē ann, aēt co tucā in uball⁴³ ðam ðo’n ēpund⁴⁰.” Aēberc in naēir ppi ēua: “Aēt co tucap in uball³⁷ ðo’n ēpund, ðogena ðib ðeoðair itep olc γ maie γ ðorağara⁴⁴ imað iarpin γ nīmtair⁴⁵ caēt na cuiþreð⁴⁶.”

h. Orlaicid¹ iarum ēua in ðorup pērin naēraiz, co rīaēt ’n-a² rīē þor amur in cpaund herğairē, co taput in³ uball³ ðe γ ðopac ðo ēua, co⁴ n-ðuaid⁴ a leē γ ðopac anaill ðo Adam. Opund ðino a tuaid⁵ ēua in uball pin γ poðloēēla⁶ a ðelb γ a epuē γ ðopoðair iar pin in tlaēt taitnemað bui impe ði; cop’ğab⁷ epīē γ puaēt γ ba hīngnab lee a beē⁸ lomnaēt⁹. Conið ann poleic ġuē n-abuaēmap þor Adam. Ðodeēaid ðino Adam þo ġairm ēua γ þop’ ingnab lair a beē lomnaēt.¹⁰ Aēberc Adam ppi ēua: “Nico¹¹ n-þoelair amal¹¹ atai, a n-ingnair ðo ēlaēta γ CIA þopben ðitc?” “Noco n-ebēp¹² ppi¹³,” ol ēua, “cu n-ēta leē in¹⁴ ubaillpea¹⁵ pīl im’ lāim.” Ģabaid Adam ðino a leē in¹⁴ ubaill¹⁶ γ poētomail, cu topēair a ēlaēt ðe, co m-būi tapnoēt¹⁷, þeib þobui ēua. Conið ann atberc Adam: “A ēua,” ol þe, “cia¹⁸ poēboētaiz¹⁹ γ romboētaiprea imalle ppi? Ip e mti cetna,” ol þe, “iðon, Lucīpēp γ bemit þerpa ðofðe ppi paeēaib γ ġallraib examlaib,” ol þe. Aēberc ēua: “In naēir poēğuid²⁰ ðimm²¹ allecud²² ī Þarðu²³ γ iar tīðeēt²⁴ ði inð, ðopac pī ðam uball¹⁶ ðo’n cranð²⁵ herğairē²⁶ γ atberc²⁷ ppi²⁸: “A ēua,” ol pi, “ğeib uaimm²⁹ in³ uball pa³, co paib ocut ðeoðair maieipra la hule. Ocur poið³⁰ atpuc³¹ γ Adam,” ol pi. “Roğabura³² in uball³³ iarum γ nico n-þetur

³⁸ póm. ³⁹ -uir. ⁴⁰ cpaunn. ⁴¹ orlac. ⁴² nīβia. ⁴³ uboll.

⁴⁴ ðoreğ. ⁴⁵ manimēair. ⁴⁶ cumpeð.

h.—1 no orlaic (pret.). 2 þor a. 3-3 inn ubull. 4-4 ðoþuaid.

(IX.) ⁵ ðuad. ⁶ poclaemeli. ⁷ þorğab. ⁸ biē. ⁹ imnoēt. ¹⁰ -noēt.

¹¹⁻¹¹ Noco n-alaim þar. ¹² n-epēp. ¹³ piē. ¹⁴ inð. ¹⁵ ubuill þe.

¹⁶ ubuill. ¹⁷ lomnuēt. ¹⁸ ti (t, by oversight, for c). ¹⁹ poēbaieiz.

²⁰ ġaid. ²¹ ðim. ²² a tīðtu. ²³ -op. ²⁴ tīðtairn. ²⁵ cpaunn.

²⁶ aipğairē. ²⁷ atpudairc. ²⁸ piim. ²⁹ uaim. ³⁰ þainð. ³¹ epuc.

³² -þra. ³³ ubull.

to thee from the tree." "Though opened be the door of Paradise," [g] 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, if⁶ [neither] subjection nor bondage come to me.

h. Afterwards opens Eve the door for the serpent, so that it went running to² reach² the tree forbidden and³ 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 him³ 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 we shall be henceforth ever [exposed] to various labours and diseases," quoth he. Said Eve: "The serpent that asked of me to allow it⁵ 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").

h.—¹ Lit., she.

²⁻² 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).

[h] hep̄oict̄ do beč̄ de, co nur[̄p̄]acca³⁴ mo beč̄³⁵ lomnač̄t¹⁰ 7 ni p̄etar̄ olc³⁵ pemir̄in. Iṛ hi in nač̄ir̄ rin,” ol Eua, “ponnell,³⁶ a Adam.” Conið and̄ at̄ber̄t̄ p̄ri Eua: “Ni³⁷ mananač̄ar̄³⁷ d̄uit̄ p̄rit̄³⁸ uball³⁸ 7 ip̄ peill³⁹ d̄in̄ ata ap̄ n-dual p̄ri mor̄ olc p̄erta in tan̄ at̄am lomnač̄t.⁴⁰ Ocur̄ d̄ino ata n̄i ip̄ mera⁴¹ d̄in̄ de, idon, p̄car̄ad⁴² cuiṛp̄ p̄ri han̄main 7 na cuiṛp̄ do lež̄ad̄ i talum⁴³ 7 in animm⁴⁴ do d̄ul doč̄um ip̄ir̄n⁴⁵ cen̄ ep̄ič̄.” Doroč̄air̄ d̄ino d̄ibrium̄ a clač̄t̄ ind̄ir̄in. L̄inair̄ iar̄ rin̄ t̄rom̄dač̄t̄ la t̄ruaigē iat̄, co m-ba doč̄raib̄ leo a cuiṛp̄ cen̄ p̄ial̄ impu oc⁴⁶ a n-im̄dič̄ten.⁴⁶

i. Iṛ ann̄ir̄in d̄ino ba peill¹ do č̄ač̄ d̄ib̄ dač̄ cuiṛp̄ apaile. Conið ann̄ir̄in t̄uc̄rat̄ d̄uille² na p̄ailme³ p̄or̄ a p̄cač̄ a p̄eil.⁴ Ni p̄rič̄ d̄ino i P̄ar̄d̄ur̄ ep̄and̄ p̄or̄pa m-beč̄ d̄uille, ač̄t̄ in⁵ p̄icomm̄na.⁶ Conið ann̄ir̄in ič̄ualad̄ Adam ž̄uč̄ Mič̄il̄ ar̄č̄anž̄il̄ oc⁷ a p̄ad̄ p̄ri Ž̄abriel⁸ aingel: “Seint̄er̄,” ol p̄e, “copn⁹ 7 p̄č̄oc̄c̄ p̄oc̄era lib, co cluin̄nt̄er̄ p̄o na p̄eč̄t̄ nomib¹⁰ 7 ep̄cið¹¹ uile¹² i combail̄ bar̄ n-duileman. Ocur̄ ep̄cið̄ uile, a p̄logu 7 a air̄briū aingel̄ na p̄eč̄t̄ nime, co n-deč̄raib̄ map̄ aen̄ r̄ia bar̄ n-duileman̄ doč̄um P̄ar̄du[i]ṛ.” | D̄olluiv̄ in̄ Coim̄bið̄ č̄uca iar̄um, co n-a mor̄p̄lōž̄¹³ lair̄, co P̄ar̄t̄ur̄¹⁴ 7 clara aingel̄ oc̄ clair̄cet̄ul̄ im̄me. D̄er̄iv̄¹⁵ d̄ino hiṛup̄hin̄ oc̄ riž̄r̄uibe in⁵ ar̄b̄riž̄ i P̄ar̄t̄ur̄, ic̄ t̄-ep̄med̄on̄ P̄ar̄č̄air̄, baile i ta ep̄and̄¹⁶ beč̄ad̄. Loc̄c̄ ruč̄ač̄, d̄ino, ep̄r̄ið̄e hi P̄ar̄t̄ur̄. Rop̄er̄nad̄ d̄ino ceč̄ p̄lōž̄¹³ d̄ib̄ iar̄um i n-a p̄reič̄ 7 ceč̄ ž̄rad̄ co n-a ainglib̄ im̄me. Ocur̄ d̄er̄iv̄¹⁵ in̄ riž̄¹⁷ p̄en̄ i n-a riž̄r̄uibe p̄or̄ hiṛup̄hin̄.¹⁶ Iṛ ann̄ d̄ino p̄oloiž̄r̄eč̄¹⁹ ep̄oin̄d̄ 7 p̄ið̄buid̄²⁰ P̄ar̄č̄u[i]ṛ²¹ co lap̄ č̄alman̄ ap̄ oip̄m̄iŋiŋ²² in̄ d̄uileman. Conið ann̄ir̄in at̄ber̄t̄ D̄ia p̄ri muin̄t̄er̄ nime: “In̄ cualu[b]ar̄ri²³,” ol p̄e, “in̄ ž̄nom̄ d̄oroime²⁴ Adam, idon, mo p̄ar̄už̄ud̄ra 7 t̄ið̄eč̄t̄ tap̄²⁵ mo č̄im̄nai²⁶ 7 tap̄²⁵ mo p̄or̄cet̄ul̄²⁷ ?” Iṛ and̄ d̄ino doč̄oið̄²⁸ Adam 7 Eua p̄or̄ p̄cač̄ in̄ ep̄oin̄d̄,²⁹ p̄or̄ t̄eč̄eb̄

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³⁴ co p̄acca. ³⁵ olcc. ³⁶ ponmill. ³⁷⁻³⁷ nimanp̄acamar. ³⁸ uboll.

³⁹ peil. ⁴⁰ noč̄t. ⁴¹ mer̄ru. ⁴² p̄car̄č̄am. ⁴³ talman. ⁴⁴ anman.

⁴⁵ n-ipp̄ir̄in. ⁴⁶⁻⁴⁶ d̄ia n-im̄dič̄ten.

i.—¹ p̄eil. ² d̄uille. ³ palme (corrected into p̄iče). ⁴ p̄eile. ⁵ in̄d̄.

⁶ p̄icomm̄na. ⁷ co. ⁸ -al. ⁹ copn̄n. ¹⁰ nime. ¹¹ heip̄ž̄ið̄. ¹² huil̄i.

¹³ -p̄luas̄. ¹⁴ -d̄ur̄. ¹⁵ d̄er̄r̄ið̄. ¹⁶ ep̄ann̄. ¹⁷ ri. ¹⁸ -p̄em. ¹⁹ -p̄eð̄.

²⁰ in̄d̄ [̄p̄]ið̄bad̄. ²¹ -d̄uir̄. ²² air̄m̄iŋiŋ. ²³ cualab̄ar̄ri. ²⁴ d̄orož̄ið̄i.

²⁵ d̄ar̄. ²⁶ -na. ²⁷ -tal. ²⁸ d̄oð̄eč̄aib̄. ²⁹ č̄rain̄n.

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 them¹².

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 me² 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.

¹²⁻¹² Lit., at their protecting.

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

²⁻² Lit., my affronting.

[i] pe žuč in duleman. Conio ann atberc Adam in n-aiēre p-n-epōiozeē ra, idon: “Ma poraparizer³⁰ do rmaēt, ip i in ben dorapairiu dam poraplariz³¹ porom,³¹ idon, Eua.” Atberc Dia ppi³² hAdam³²: “Uair naē atmai³³ do ēin,” ol pe, “beite do eland epia biēu a n-imperain ppiēt. Ocur dia³⁴ m-[b]ad³⁴ aiēpize³⁵ dozneēa³⁶, dollogpaitēa duit a n-dernair ḡ dobeēa ipin maiēur cetna.”

k. Ip andrin dino porporconzar¹ Dia por a aingliu²: “Cuirio³,” ol pe, “Adam a Parcur⁴ doēum in calman coitēind beop.” Anprip dino podlompat aingil ppi Eua ḡ Adam a Parcur amac, co tanic doib iapum, idon, doḡrai ḡ domenma ḡ dommai ḡ ḡortai ḡ luinde ḡ corpi ḡ gallra hile examla. Conio ann atberc Adam ppi haingliu nime: “Lecio puipeē bicc dam,” ol pe, “co m-blairio⁵ nī do ēorud ēpoino⁶ beādo.” “Ni blairpea⁷ ier,” ol riat, “nī do ēorad in ēpoino⁸ na beādo, oipet⁹ ber⁹ do ēorp ḡ t’animm imalle.¹⁰ Ip andrin dino poheterpccarad Adam ppi Parcur opin immac, ut dixit [poeta]:

Riz¹¹ poraidi,¹² epim n-ḡlan,
Ppi hEua ḡ ppi hAdam:
“Uair¹³ doēuabar¹⁴ dar mo rmaēt¹⁵,
Nipta¹⁶ nī do¹⁷ deolaibeēt.

“Ercio¹⁸ i m-beāid m-boēpiaz,¹⁹
Sep[ḡē]iḡ,²⁰ rīmaiḡ, rīpfaēpiaz,
Corpiḡ,²¹ epuaḡiaz,²² cen ril²³ porip²³,
Rorbia²⁴ luag bar n-imorbo[i]pp²⁴.

“dar²⁵ clanna, bar²⁵ meic, bar²⁵ mna,
Poḡnam²⁶ doib ceē aen epaēa,²⁶
Noēurta²⁷ maiē, monar n-ḡlan²⁸,
Co²⁹ ti²⁹ allur bar³⁰ n-etan³⁰.

³⁰ -puḡur. ³¹⁻³¹ porom porarāēt. ³²⁻³² b’Adam. ³³ atamar.

³⁴⁻³⁴ dia m-bad. ³⁵ aiēpize. ³⁶ dozneē.

k.—¹ porporconzar. ² aingleib. ³ Cuirio. ⁴ Pparcur. ⁵ -ppio. ⁶ epainn. ⁷ blappi. ⁸ epaino. ⁹⁻⁹ heb beic. ¹⁰ ’mole. (X.) ¹¹ pi. ¹² porādi. ¹³ omitted. ¹⁴ -bair huam. ¹⁵ peēt. ¹⁶ nipta. ¹⁷ dom’. ¹⁸ eipico. ¹⁹ m-bāēpiaz. ²⁰ pēipḡēiḡ. ²¹ corpēc. ²² epōḡ. ²³⁻²³ pīala por. ²⁴⁻²⁴ porbia loḡ par n-imarbor. ²⁵ por. ²⁶⁻²⁶ poḡniat duit caē oen laa. ²⁷ nocorpa. ²⁸ n-den. ²⁹⁻²⁹ conorci. ³⁰⁻³⁰ por hēcen.

Adam this plea injurious, namely: "If I have violated thy authority, [i] 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 Debride (explained in Lecture II.).

[k]

“Imad³¹ ceđ žalair nurca³¹,
 Scarab cuipp 7 anma
 Ocur³² raetar porbia an dan³²,
 Oer³³ ir³⁴ crime³⁵ ir³⁶ cričlām.

“ Բրիտօւն³⁷ արև³⁸ յաբուի,
 Ceđ lači³⁹ ir⁴⁰ ceđ⁴⁰ bliabain,
 Nađ por[բ]uca⁴¹ lair dia čig,
 Ծođum ipfirn⁴² n-abuačmar.

“ Ծar²⁵ n-žumraba, dia⁴³ m-ba[τ]⁴³ žlain,
 Iar⁴⁴ čimnaib, iar⁴⁴ porceclaiib,
 Ծoberčer⁴⁵ nem, cloečed⁴⁶ cluč⁴⁶,
 Ծo čađ iar⁴⁷ n-airilluđ⁴⁷.”

Ri ričib panmair⁴⁸, ni ruail⁴⁹,
 Ri beča bladmar, bičbuan,
 Niclaič քրի⁵⁰ žle žraim⁵⁰ ceđ čan,
 Ri poraib, erimm⁵¹ n-žle žlan⁵¹.—Ri poraibi.

I. Ծործոնաճէ յոնօ Ծիա յօ Աճամ¹ ին տալմայն շօտճինօ թեա,
 յար n-ւարքսւր ւ Քարքսւր 7 ու իւծ² յիմաճ³ քսմ յե քին, մինա⁴
 եթ⁴ քրճրա⁵ յար n-արքսւր յծ. Ծսի⁶ յոնօ Աճամ թեճտայն յար
 n-ա յիւք⁷ ա Քարքսւր⁸ շեն ետաճ, շեն յիճ, շեն յիւծ, շեն շեճ,
 շեն շենօ⁹, քօ¹⁰ ճորքի¹⁰ 7 ալեմելա յերքար, շօ n-ալեքեր 7
 յմալեքեր¹¹ օքսս քրիա քրալե. Ծոնօ անքրին ալեքեր Աճամ քրի
 հեւա: “Րոնլաւ¹² ա Քարքսւր⁸ քրիա ճնաճ արքարօւր,” օլ թե, “7
 յր մօր քօքթաքսւմ¹³ յա¹⁴ շեճ մալեճ անն. Ալար քօքսու Քարքսւր¹⁵
 շօ n-ա սլե արքսուտին քօր քր շօմար: յծօն, ալեքե¹⁶ արլե 7 թլաւի¹⁷
 շօն ճալար 7 ալեքեր¹⁸ շեն քրճրա, | իրնիճ¹⁹ ելալի,¹⁹ յալեք²⁰ արքար,
 օլքրիւքե²¹ յիճբուան, քարաճ²² շեն թեճտար, եթա շեն իրճօն, ալեքեր
 շեն քրճիւծ, յնօմե յար n-անմանալե, շօմրաճ շունալ քրի
 հայնճու, յիճեթա²³ շեն իւք, 7 յա հալե²⁴ Ծե օք²⁵ քր n-արքսուտին

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31-31 immab n-ohgalap porca. 32-32 rnum ocur raetar ceđ čan. (This and the foregoing are the true readings.) 33 čer. 34 ocur. 35 crinu. 36 omitted. 37 -alim, corrected into -alib. 38 correction of arlaig. 39 lači. 40-40 ceđ oen. 41 porřuca. 42 n-irfirn. 43-43 dia m-[b]ač. 44 iar m'. 45 -čar. 46-46 noičed cruč (wrong reading). 47-47 iar n-a čain arluib (the true reading). 48 panmair. 49 ruail. 50-50 a žle žraim. 51-51 éraim n-eržlan. **I.**—(XI.) 1 Ačaum. 2 nır'bo. 3 čimnač. 4-4 manbađ. 5 arքրա. 6 ԲԱ. 7 ճաճքօր. 8 -ծօր. 9 շեն. 10-10 քրի շօլքրի. 11 յմալեքսւր. 12 թոնլաճ. 13 -քսմ. 14 յօ. 15 -ծսւր. 16 օքսու. 17 թլալեք. 18 օքսուտին. 19-19 իրնիճ յալալի. 20 յալալի. 21 արքրիւծ. 22 քարաճ. 23 -ճու. 24 յալե. 25-25 'օք քր n-արքսուտին.

Much of every disease is [for ye],
 Separation of body and of soul,
 And labour shall be the lot,
 [Old] age and decrepitude and palsy⁴.

[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, herbs 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

⁴ Lit., trembling of hands.

1.—¹ Lit., with.

² Lit., upon.

³ Lit., towards.

⁴ The reading of *Saltair 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 ար ն-օնօր. Օճը նա հուլե²⁶ անման²⁷ Եարը բօր Եւ, Ի[ր]րոն²⁸ ուրօրճաւթ²⁹. Օճը ունլօրթեճ Ենե Դ ուրԵարթ³⁰ սրթ³¹ Դ ուրթերթաճ քօԵսր³² ու Իարը Դ ուրթեճաճ ճալար ու քաԵ. Ու Եօ³³ Ենօ նոնոմ ու հի Եալոմ³⁴ Ենլ Երթ³⁵ քրոն, ունե Երթաճ Լուրթեր³⁶. Օճը Եւճ Լուրթեր³⁶ Ենօ, ու Եճեմրթ³⁷ ար ն-ալմեր³⁸, Են³⁹ Եամար քօ քմաԵճ Ին ՇօլմԵճ. Օ քօթարալթրմար⁴⁰ Ենօ Ին ՇօլմԵճ, ատա ԵԵճ Ենլ Ի⁴¹ Եօթարթնա⁴¹ քրոն⁴² Դ ու հե Սա Եա ԵլնԵճ քրոն⁴³, ԵԵճ քլնե քօթարալթ քրլոմ Դ Ես քլմ ԵԵճ մալԵ Եսն, Ենլ Եամար քօ [ա] քմաԵճ քլմ.” ԱԵԵրԵ Ենօ Եսա քրլ հԱճամ: “Ասր Իր ուրթ ար ԵլնԵճ ան, ա Աճամ,” օլ քրլ, “Եարրլ ԵսԵամ Դ ԻմԵր Եճր քօրմ Իմ’ ԵլնԵալԵ. Ար, ԵԵճ Եօ ԵաԵթարթ⁴⁴ Եմ’ ԵլնԵալԵ, Իր մօԵ⁴⁵ ԵճԵնա Սա քրօԵարթ օրսԵր.” “Իր Եօր Ենա քօԵրալԵրոմ⁴⁶ Ին ՇօլմԵճ,” օլ Աճամ, “Դ ու⁴⁷ Ենթեթեր⁴⁷ քրնճալ⁴⁸ քօրթեր,” օլ քր, “ար ատա Եօ քրսալ Դ Եօ ԵաԵնօԵճ Դ ու ԵօճալԵԵ մօ քլսլ քրն քօ Եալոմ,” օլ քր. “Ար Ի[ր] քրրանԵսր Եօմ’ Եսրք Եսր, ա Եսա,” օլ քր, “Դ ու Եճր Եսն ԵԵամսր Եօ ԵԵարթ ար Ին ՇօլմԵճ, ու ար ն-ԵւԵս, Դ⁴⁹ ու ար ն-ԵւԵնԵ, Ե⁵⁰ Եօ նա քօճլրլթեա Ին ՇօլմԵճ քլմ Եօ ԵեմնալԵ Ի քլԵօմալ Իքրլր Դ նա⁵¹ քօճլրլթեա քլնն⁵¹ ԵօրլԵր⁵² Եօ Լուրթեր⁵³. Ար ատա Ենա Ի ն-ար քրլոն Դ ԵԵԵալմ Ել քլսաԵճ Դ ճօրԵալ Են Եաճ, Են ԵԵճ.” “Ա քլր մալԵ,” օլ Եսա, “Եւճ նա Եսրթ Եսարթ⁵⁴ ար⁵⁵ ԵԵճ⁵⁶ ԵԵճ, Եսր Ին քլսլթԵալԵ⁵⁷ Ենլ ու ունլմալր.”⁵⁸

m. ԱԵրԵճ Աճամ Իար քլն, Եօր’Լաա Եսարթ¹, օճ Իարքս Ենօ ուճալթրլր. Օճը ու քլսար Եաճ, ԵԵճ ԼսլԵ² Ին Եալման Դ ԵսԵ նա ն-անման³ ն-նօնլթեճ. Ուր’Եաթ քարԵալ՝ Լեօ քրլԵ Իար մ-ԵաճալԵ ԵլարԵ⁴ քարԵս[Ի]ր.⁵ Շօնօ անքրլն ԵԵԵրԵ Աճամ քրլ Եսա: “Սենոմ⁶,” օլ քր, “քնԵալթ⁷ Դ Եալթրթե⁸, Եօ Եսրքրլ Ենօ

²⁶ հուլ. ²⁷ -ոն. ²⁸ Իր քլմ. ²⁹ ուրօրթ[ալթ]Ե[Ե]. ³⁰ ունԵարթեճ.

³¹ omitted. ³² քաԵսր. ³³ Եալ. ³⁴ Եալման. ³⁵ ուճարթեճ.

³⁶ -քրլ. ³⁷ ՇօեմնաԵար. ³⁸ ն-ալմերք. ³⁹ Եեմ. ⁴⁰ քարթարալթքրմ.

⁴¹⁻⁴¹ հի Եօթարթնա. ⁴² քրլմ (sing.) ⁴³ քլմ. ⁴⁴ քօրթարթա. ⁴⁵ մօԵ.

⁴⁶ -քրմ. ⁴⁷⁻⁴⁷ նթեմ (fut. I. sg.). ⁴⁸ քրնճալ. ⁴⁹ ն-ԵւԵճ.

⁵⁰ ԼանԵլթեմ. ⁵¹⁻⁵¹ նաԵարնԵլր. ⁵² Եօրլր. ⁵³ -քրլ. ⁵⁴ Եսարթ.

⁵⁵ քօր. ⁵⁶ Եաճ. ⁵⁷ քօթեճ. ⁵⁸ Եօմեմալր.

m.—¹ Եսարթ. ² Լսլալ. ³ ն-անման. ⁴ ԵլալԵլԵ. ⁵ -Եսր. ⁶ Եեման.

⁷ քրմ. ⁸ ԵԵլթրթե.

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 us⁸, 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?"

m. 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, *þingal*, 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.

m.—¹ Lit., so that.

[m] ni bi ar cinctaib ḡ bi ar cairmteēctur⁹,” ol re. Atberc Eua dino: “Denaru mo ēinōrera,” ol ri, “ar¹⁰ nupretur¹¹ cindur¹² doḡnīter penbaire¹³ no aīrīge.” Atberc dino Adam: “Adrumm¹⁴ in Coimdbi ḡ denum tuideēt cen¹⁵ comlabra¹⁵ do neoē ppi araile ocainb icer. Eḡḡriu¹⁶, a Eua, i rpuē Tīḡir ḡ reḡura¹⁷ i rpuē Iorbanen,” ol re, “ḡ bi eri laa erīcāt i rpuē Tīḡir ḡ biatru peēt laa ceēraēāt i rpuē Iorbanen. Ocur ber¹⁸ lae¹⁹ lēc cloēi poē’ ēoraib²⁰ ḡ poīcēd in n-urce do bḡaḡar ḡ bīd [v’]pōle pcalte²¹ por ceē²² leē por uaētar in t-ppōcā. Ocur cōcaib do vī²³ lām i n-airbī ppiḡin Coimdbi ḡ do porc ppiḡ na nembaib ḡ ḡuid in Coimdbi um dīlḡub duit darcend t’imarboir.” Atberc Eua: “Nīdāc²⁴ ḡlan²⁵ do ḡuide Dē. Uair at elnīge ar m-beoil iar tomait in ubaill [ubaib, *Lith.*] heḡairēi.” Atberc dino Adam ppi Eua: “Aīcēm in²⁶ n-uli dūile²⁶ doḡonta i eria ḡlaine co²⁷ n-ḡuidec in Coimdbi līnd²⁸ im dīlḡub dūn dīar cairmteēctur²⁹ ḡ dena³⁰ amlaib rīn do mod ḡ do monar ḡ comail ḡ na cumreacḡ app.” Seēt laa³¹ ceēraēāt iar rīn do Adam i rpuē Iorbanen ḡ eri laa³¹ erīcāt³² do Eua i rpuē Tīḡir. Ocur tīcōir aīḡil³³ do nīm o Dīa ceē lai³¹ do imacallaim ppi hAdam ḡ dīa pōrcetūl³⁴, co³⁵ cenb³⁵ noi la³⁶ n-dēcc³⁷. Iḡ ann dīno pōḡuid³⁸ Adam rpuē Iorbanen co n-a ilmlaib co pōēpōrceēb³⁹ lair co Dīa im dīlḡub do dīa ēairmteēctur. Roēairp⁴⁰ era in rpuē inbriḡ ḡ ceē ml beo boi anb, pōtīnoilrīc im Adam ḡ pōḡaducar⁴¹ uli, icer ml ḡ rpuē, in Coimdbi ḡ doḡonḡar nuallḡuba moir ppi na hulīb ḡḡabaib pīlet imon Coimdbi, im dīlḡub do Adam i n-a imarbur⁴². Dōrīḡne⁴³ era Dīa pōr⁴⁴ a ḡḡabaib pīandīlḡub ēīnāb do ēabairc do Adam ḡ aīcḡreb i talmain do ḡ nem iar n-ēēpḡcarāb anma ppi a ēōrp. Ocur doḡar dīa ēloīnb dīa ēppi, aēcmaḡ in⁴⁵ tīcēāb dāp peēt Dē.

9 cairmteēct. 10 huair. 11 naē petar. 12 cīnḡar. 13 pennainb.
 14 adrum. 15-15 hī comlabrae. 16 eirḡḡriu. 17 paḡra. 18 beir.
 19 let. 20 ēōrraib. 21 pcalte. 22 caē. 23 da. 24 nīdāc. 25 ḡlan.
 26-26 na hulī dūilī. 27-27 cop’ḡuidec. 28 lenn. 29 cairmteēct. 30 denī.
 31 la. 32 erīcāt. 33 aīḡeil. 34 -tal. 35 cenn. 36 laa. 37 h-dēcc.
 38 pōḡaid. 39 erīpōrceē. 40 tapḡarair. 41 -dātur. 42 imm-. 43 doḡrīḡnī.
 44 ar. 45 inēē.

put from us something of our crimes and of our transgression," quoth [m] he. Said Eve indeed: "Instruct² thou me³," quoth she, "for I know³ not³ how is done penance or contrition."⁴ But said Adam: "Let us adore the Lord and spend⁵ a time⁵ 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.

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

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

⁴ 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. ⁵ Lit., make going.

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

n. Ateuata imorro diabul in aitepe tucad do Adam o Dia
 7 doooid por amur Eua doridipe¹ i riet aingil: dia brecad
 arin rpuē 7 do lotc a aitepige impe. Co nd-eberc ppa: “Ip
 pata² atai i rpuē Tigir, a Eua,” ol pe, “7 cēp’ maie dozne,
 poelaedlai³ cpuē,” ol pe. “Rotmarbair⁴ buden 7 tair co luaē
 arin rpuē. Ocur Dia pomcuippe dot’ t-airēipeēt 7 dot’ tabairc
 arin rpuē.” Tic dino Eua arin rpuē⁵, co m-boi oc⁶ a tirmuḡud⁶
 por tīr 7 tanic iapum nell’ ēuice, co tarmairt ecē⁸ cen
 anmain. Ocur nū’ aiēm⁹ Eua co m-bad he Luciper tīrad i riet
 in aingil 7 boi¹⁰ a menma¹¹ i cunnatabairc¹² moir ime. Ateberc
 Luciper: “A Eua,” ol pe, “ip mor do impatib¹³ doznē; uair
 ip pe¹⁴ porconḡra¹⁵ Oē do nim tanucra ēucut. Tiaḡum arp,”
 ol pe, “doēum Adam, co n-ḡuidem Dia lib im dīḡud do
 ēabairc duib da bar cirtaib.” Doēuatup¹⁶ iapum co hairm
 i m-boi Adam, oc rpuē Iordanēn. Amal¹⁷ rodercc¹⁸ Adam por
 Eua 7 Luciper,¹⁹ porḡab²⁰ cpiē 7 ḡrain pe ḡnūir diabul. “Mo
 nuar, a Eua,” ol pe, “porcellurcar intī porcell i Parcur²¹.
 Troḡ rin tra, do ēibeēt a rpuē Tigir, co tīrad aingel ḡlan
 o’n Choimōid dot’ tabairc arp.” Amal¹⁷ itēuata²² Eua aēcoran²³
 Adam, dorpuic²⁴ por Iarēalmain, conib bec na decaid dian-
 bar. Conib ann atberc Adam: “A Luciper, a diabul,” ol pe,
 “cid tai diar lenmain²⁵? Ocur poruōndarhair a Parcur 7 por-
 carpatup ar cuirp ppi ar n-anmannaiē aēt bec 7 doratair
 i caēt 7 i cuibpē. Ocur nī rind porḡab²⁶ do flaitiur 7 nī
 rind porcuir a n-īperrn do dīngnaib rīēid (no rīēiḡ)*. Nī
 rind dino po [p]urail porc diumur 7 anūmla dot’ tīḡerna.”

n.—¹ doripe (syncopated form, to suit the metre). ² cian. ³ poēoemclāir.
⁴ rotmarbair. ⁵ t-rpuē. ⁶⁻⁶ ’eotip. ⁷ nēl. ⁸ hēc. ⁹ ni harēḡen.
¹⁰ be. ¹¹ -mai. ¹² cumc-. ¹³ -teib. ¹⁴ la. ¹⁵ porḡairi. ¹⁶ -tar.
¹⁷ mar. ¹⁸ roder[c]e. ¹⁹ -pup. ²⁰ poḡab. ²¹ -dor. ²² ac-.
²³ aēcoran. ²⁴ dorpuic. ²⁵ lenamun. ²⁶ poḡab.

* Over the -ō of rīēid is placed no (in the contraction of the Latin *vel*)
 5—*or* *g*; meaning that the true reading was perhaps rīēiḡ.

n. Howbeit, heard the devil the precept that was given to Adam by God and he went to¹ 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]

n.—¹⁻¹ Lit., upon attack of Eve.

² S. R. says (l. 1671), like a swan in guise of a white angel (map hela րրիւծ աղիւ ճիւ).

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 (ր) being used proleptically.

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

⁷ Lit., except a little.

o. ԱճԵՐԵ ԼՈՒՐԵՐ: “Ա՛ բարսրա ծե սլե՛,” օլ րե, “լր էրե՛”² ծալցոյրե՛ բարսր. Օսր ծոնօ ԻճԻՐԵՐԵՐԱ՝³ ծուե ամալ՛ ըոնսուրեծ՝⁵ ար օե՛ն ծօ ում: Իճօ՛ն, ծա ԵՐԾԱԾ Ե՛ արումրեա օ Օ՛ա ծօժւմ ծօ ճուրք յ ըօժըրւ՛ծալց բօ ճօրմալը՛⁶ օ ծելԵ՛⁷ ԲՅԾԵՆ յ ծա ըԾ-ճԵՐԱԾ՝⁸ բրա ճե՛ ը-ծ՛ւլ ծօ արուժուոցՅՅՐԱ յ ծա՛⁹ ըօրբ՛ւծ՝⁹ Օ՛ա Միճել ծօ ում ճւժւժ, ճօ ը-ճԱՐՍԻճ՝¹⁰ ծօ ԾՐԱԾ Իճ ծուլեմա՛ն¹¹ յ օ ըաճՐԱՐ ծօ ըլց ըա ը-արցել, ըօրօրճօճրա՛ ըօր ճե՛ ը-ծ՛ւլ Ե՛ արուժուոմրեա ծօ ծե՛նա՛մ էրա ԲԻՅՒ. Քօնօ՛ անրոյ՛ն ըօրբւ՛ծ Օ՛ա Միճել բօ ըա ըե՛ժ ումօ՛ն, ճօ էրԵ՛ր արցել ճօ ը-օ ը-ԾՐՅՅ-Ա՛՛ Իճ ծօ արուժուոցՅՅ օ ծելԵրւմ¹². Օսր ըօրա՛ն Միճել բրոմրա ճւ ը-ԲԱԾ ըե ԲՅԾ Ե՛ Ե՛ ըօլը՛ճ ըեմքւ. | Լար բոյ Իճօրրօ ծօժե-ճՅՐԱ րա՛¹³ ծեօն ճօր՛բուժը՛¹⁴ Ի րաճ՛նալը Իճ ծուլեմա՛ն¹¹. Օսր Ե՛ՐԵՐԵ՛¹⁵ բրոն՝¹⁶ Ի ըլց՛¹⁷, Իճօ՛ն, բրա ըօ ը-ճրաճա՛ն ըե՛: “Ե՛րա՛ն սլե սարլ յ օլրուժու՛ն՝ ճօ՛մ՝ ճօմճելԵրեա,¹⁹ Իճօ՛ն, ծօ Աճա՛մ,” օլ րե. Լր անրոյ՛ն Ե՛ՐԵՐԵ Միճել: “Լր ճօլր ծօ²⁰ ճե՛ ճրա՛ն րլ բօր ում ծօ ճօմճելԵրա՛²¹ ծօ ԾՐԱԾ յ ծօ արուժու՛ն²².” Քօնօ՛ Ե՛ՐԵՐԵՐԱ: “Նա՛ճ Ե՛ Աճա՛մ ըօրար՛²³ ըա ը-սլ²⁴ ծ՛ւլ²⁴ յ ըօ ճօլր Իճ բոնրը՛ն ծօ արուժուոցՅՅ Իճ Ե-բօրար յ ըա՛ճ Ե՛ Իճ ըօրար ԲԻՅ Գօլր ծօ արուժուոցՅՅ Իճ Ե-բոնրը՛ր?” Անրոյ՛ն ծօնօ ըօրա՛նԵրԵ Երա՛ն մալնԵրը ըե՛, ԻԵր՛²⁵ արցել յ արճարցեալ,²⁵ ճօ ը-ԲԱ Գօլր ան Ե՛ՐԵՐԵՐԱ. Լր անրոյ՛ն Ե՛ՐԵՐԵ Իճ ըլց բրոնն: “Լր Ե Իճ ըօրար՛²⁶ ԲՅՐ՝²⁷ սարլե ճե՛ն՝²⁸ Բեօրա բօր ում.” “Ե՛ՐԵՐԵՐԱ,” օր Լուրեր, “ըա ըաճա՛ն րե՛ն ծօ արուժուոցՅՅ՝²⁹ Աճա՛մ, ճե՛ ծօրԵ՛ն ճա՛ ճօլր; սար՛³⁰ Բա՛մ³⁰ բոյու օլԵ՛ր. Րօմլաճրա Իար բոյ ծօ ում բօ ճե՛ժօր էրա՛՛ Ե՛նա՛նԵրու, օ Աճա՛մ,” օր Լուրեր; “օլր Ե՛նա՛ն Ի ը-ճաճա՛ն թօլե ըօ Ե՛ճըրնա, Իճօ՛ն, Լր ԳօլրԵ: ճօ ըօնսուրեճօն, ԼԻճ ար ըլց, Ի րօժօմա՛ն Իբրոյր յ էրա Ի ըարԵր՛³¹ ծօ՛ր³² ը-ճը՛³². Օսր ԲԱ րճոննե՛ ծօ Բե՛ՅՒ ան, մոնա Բե՛Յ ԳմրԵճՅՅ ըօրԵ ԵրԵ.

o.—¹⁻¹ ՛նա բարսր ծ՛սլե. ² էրա՛՛ ծալցա՛ն. ³ ԾՐԱՐԱ. ⁴ րե՛ն.
⁵ ծօնրա՛ն. ⁶ -ԼԻՐ. ⁷ ծելԵ. ⁸ ը-ԵրԵրա՛ն. ⁹⁻⁹ Ծա՛րբ՛ւժ. ¹⁰ ճօնօրԵր. ¹¹ ծւլ-.
¹² ծելԵրե՛մ. ¹³ ծօժե՛ճ. ¹⁴ ճօ Ե՛րա՛րար. ¹⁵ ըօրա՛ն.
¹⁶ բոն. ¹⁷ րո. ¹⁸ արուժու. ¹⁹ ճօմճելԵր. ²⁰ ծօ. ²¹ -ԵրԵր. ²² -Ե՛ն.
²³ Երար. ²⁴⁻²⁴ ը-ծ՛ւլ ը-սլե. ²⁵⁻²⁵ Երը անցլը Իր արճարցլը. ²⁶ Ե-բօրար.
²⁷ ԲՅՐ. ²⁸ ճե՛ն. ²⁹ -ուժն. ³⁰⁻³⁰ Խար իմ. ³¹ -Ծօր. ³²⁻³² Ծա՛ր ար
 ը-Երրե.

kingdom⁸. [It is] not we, moreover, that enjoined upon thee haughtiness and want⁹ of humility⁹ to thy Lord.”

o. Said Lucifer:¹ “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 in² 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 to³ do reverence to thee³ 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 at⁴ length⁴ and⁵ sat⁵ 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 in⁶ 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 that⁷ the senior should honour⁷ the junior and is it not the junior it were just should honour the senior?’ Then, indeed, said⁸ a third of the people of Heaven, both⁹ 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 in⁶ 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 immediately¹⁰ 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

⁸ Six additional quatrains (ll. 1733–1756) are spoken by Adam in *S. R.* One couplet (ll. 1751–1752) corresponds (not very closely) to the final sentence of this section. ⁹⁻⁹ Lit., inhumility.

o.—¹ In *S. R.* Satan proceeds to remind Adam, in seven quatrains (ll. 1757–1784), of the various evils inflicted upon himself on account of Adam. ² Lit., under.

³⁻³ 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.

⁸ Plural in the original; third (τρῖαν) being a collective.

⁹ Lit., between.

¹⁰ Lit., under the first hour.

[o] Ocur atberimpea ppioc³³, a Adam," op Luciper, "ceð ole 7 ceð imneb požeba, ip mipe požeba duit 7 ceð ole dožen, ip ppieta doženeta, a Adam," ol pe. "Ocur dino doberpa do ðloino 7 t'iarataze i caðaib 7 i n-žalraib³⁴ 7 tedmannaiib 7 imnebaib mora[ib], cén co n-dierec po ðalman, triarin n-imperain pil etpum 7 tu," ol pe.

p. Tano¹ dino Adam arin ppič, iar porba na pečt la ceðraçat po aiçrige 7 pennait n-diçra. Ocur doçoid² Luciper uadib, co rypaçaib Adam 7 ðua amlaib rin po ñerçin 7 mela. ðatar dino in lanamain troz rin a n-oenup co cenb m-bliçna, cen rapab bid no diçe, açt luiberab 7 pçr in talman do çaiçem, amal ceð n-anmanb n-inbliçteç arçena 7 urçe di a m-baraib do ðig paip: cen teç, cen tenib, açt po³ pporçabaib³ çrand⁴ 7 uamaib⁵ çirmaib talman, 7 araile.*

³³ ppioc.

³⁴ n-žalraib.

p.—¹ doçuarçaib (arose). ² porçid. ³⁻³ hi porçabaiz. ⁴ na çrann.

⁵ i n-huamaib

* In the MS., 7 araile is represented by $\overline{\text{7C}}$, the contraction for *et cetera*. Similarly, *sed* (once written in full, but in all other places represented by *s* with horizontal line overhead) is regularly put for açt (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 [o] pleasant were thy life there, if¹¹ thou hadst not been disturbed¹¹ therefrom¹². 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. 1865-1872) are spoken by Satan in *S. R.*

p.—¹ 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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 arpeim, e; arpu, n, p.
 arlaó (g. p.), k.
 arpa, e.
 arp (a and pron. suf. 3 sg. n.), m, n.
 at (ind. pres. 3 p.), m.
 ата, c, g, h, l; ата, h, l, n.
 atam, h, l.
 atamuy, l.
 atar (g.), c.
 atat, 25, d.
 atbelam, l.
 atberac, d; atberimpea, o.
 atberet, d, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o.
 atberera, o.
 atberut, d.
 atcomarc, b; -cc, a.
 atconnairc, e.
 atcopan, n.
 atóuaia, n.
 atimóell, d.
 atmai, i.
 atpaót, m.
 atpu (etip and pron. suf. 2 s.), h.
 attat, a, c.

- co (բիւծ), **d**.
 co (տաեռնօժ), **l**.
 co (տրսագ), **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 ուծ- (conj.), **n, o**.
 coճարած, **l**.
 coճարար, **b**.
 coi, **25**.
 coic, **26**; -ca, **26, 27**; -aet, **26**.
 (ծօ)ծօւծ, **g, i, n, p**.
 ճօճճե, **h**.
 Coimbe (n.), **d, f**; ճօւմբեծ (g.), **e, l**.
 ճօւմբելբարծ, **d**.
 Coimbid (d., ac.), **i, l, m, n**.
 Coimbidu (n.), **d, e, f, l**.
 coimec, **b**; ճօւմբար, **g**.
 coimբարար, **b**.
 cճր, **f, l, o**.
 coicճիւծ, **e, k, l**; coicճecenn, **16**.
 col, **f**.
 colann, **26**.
 col[leճ] (co n-), (prep.), **d**.
 col[lin] (co n-), **d**.
 com (co n-, conj.), comba, **h, o**;
 combab, **e, n**; combար, **f**;
 combui, **h**; comblարիւծ, **k**.
 comail, **m**.
 comammուցսծ, **f**.
 ճօար, **a**.
 comարle, **f, g**.
 comարտրեծ, **f**.
 comar, **g, l**.
 comճօema, **c**.
 comճail, **i**.
 ճօմբելծ, **o**; աւծ, **o**.
 comla (n.s.), **a**; comlabարծ, **b**.
 comlabրա, **m**.
 comlan, **c**.
 comleճan, **a**.
 comluաճa, **c**.
 comրած, **l**.
 Conaճես, **20**.
 conար, **b**.
 conice, **d**.
 conիւծ, **d, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n**.
 conորած, **c**.
 ճօրար, **a**.
 conր, **i**.
 ճօրր, **25, e, k, m**.
 conրարծ, **e, g**.
 ճօրրա, **24, 25, e**; ճօրարծ, **m**.
 ճօրրարիւր, **o**.
 cօտաճ, **f**.
 cօտարրա, **l**.
 cօտուic, **24**.
 Cօտրարից, **17**.
 (րօ)ճրարիւր, **l**.
 cրարիւծ (g.), **h**.
 cրարիւծ (n., d.), **e, g, h, i**; (g.p.), **p**.
 ճրար, **g**.
 (ծարօ)ճրար, **27**.
 ճրեծem, **20**.
 cրեծuma (g.s.), **a**.
 cրի, **f**.
 cրիճ, **d, h**.
 cրիme, **e, k**.
 Cրիր, **e, o**.
 cրիճ, **h, n**; cրիճlam, **k**.
 ճրօճած, **e**.
 ճրիւծ (g.s.), **f, g, i, k**.
 cրիւծ (g.s., n.p.), **i**.
 cրիւր (d.), **a**; -րե (g.), **a**.
 cրօր (n.), **a**; ճրօրի (g.), **a**.
 ճրսիւծ (d.), **g**; ճրսիւծ (d.), **g**.
 cրսճ, **h, n**; րօcրսճած, **e**.
 (րօc)cրսճարից, **o**; ճրսճսծ, **d**.
 cu (prep.), **g**.
 cu n- (co n-, conj.: cu n-eճea), **h**.
 cu m- (co n-, conj.: cu m-bab), **o**.
 cuար, **l, m**.
 (ծօ)ճարար, **k**; (ծօ)ճարար, **n**.
 cualu[b]արի, **i**.

- éuca, **i**; éucamm, **i**; éucut, **n, o**.
 (co and pr. suf. 3 p., 1 s. and 2 s. respectively.)
 cuiþreč, **g, n**.
 éuice (co and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), **n**.
 éumŕim, **g**.
 (ŕoc)cuir, **n**.
 cuiré, **l**.
 (ŕon)cuiréþ, **o**; (ŕon)cuiréþne, **o**.
 cuirþ, **k**; cuirŕm, **m**.
 (ŕom)cuirŕe, **n**.
 cuirŕ (g.s.), **g, h, i, o**; (n.p.), **h, n**.
 cuir, **m**.
 Culi-þremne, 21.
 cumačta, **e**.
 cumŕcaŕŕ, **m**; cumŕcuŕþ, **o**.
 cunnail, **l**.
 cunnatabairc (ac.), **n**.
 éurŕ (d., ac.), **f, l**.
 curim (co and art.), **g**.
 cutŕuma, **a, e**; cutŕumma, **a**.
- v' (ve, vi), 25.
 v' (vo, poss. 2 s.), **m**; (prep.) 26.
 va (do), **n**.
 va (num.), 26, **a, c**.
 va (prep.), **l**.
 Vaŕaria, 24.
 vaiŕim-ŕe, **o**.
 vam (vo and pr. suf. 1 s.), 27, **d, g, h, i**.
 vamŕa (vo and pr. suf. 1 s.), 16, **f**.
 van, **b, l**.
 var, 20, **b, e, f, k, m**.
 var(cenþ), **m**.
 Vaŕþóen, 15.
 v'ar n- (ve ar n-), **o**.
 vač, **i**.
 Vé (g.), 24, 25, **b, l, n**; n-Vé, **b**.
 ve (prep.), **a, c, d, l, o**.
 ve (ve and pron. suf. 3 sg. masc.), **h**.
 ve (ve and pron. suf. 3 sg. neut.), **g, h**.
 veac (num.), 26.
- veapb, **e**.
 vec (num.), 25, **a, d**.
 n-vecc (num.), **m**.
 večair, **n**; vobéčair, **h**; vobe-
 čubra, **o**.
 večŕair, **i**; večŕam, **f**.
 veič (num.), **a**.
 veib, **g**.
 veir (g.), **e**.
 veirceŕc, **e**.
 velb, **h**; velbaib, **b**.
 velbe, **o**; velbi, (g.), **o**.
 vennaib, **l**.
 ve'n (ve in), 15.
 vena, **g, m**.
 vénam, **e, g, o**; venamm, **f**.
 vene, **d**; venum, **m**.
 veočair, **g, h**.
 veoib, **o**.
 veom, 24.
 veolaivečt, **k**.
 ver, 25.
 (ŕo)vercc, **n**.
 verŕ, **c**.
 verŕŕ, **a, b**; verŕoir, **a, b, d**.
 verŕmar, **a, l**.
 verŕað, **e**.
 verŕair, **i**; -ŕair, 16.
 verceŕc, **e**.
 vecib, **i**.
 Véreþ, 20.
 Veur, **c**.
 vi (prep.), **a, e, l, m, p**.
 vi (vo), **o**.
 ví (num.), **m**.
 vi (vo and pron. suf. 3 sg. f.), **h**.
 Via, 24, 25, **a, d, f, i, k, l, m, n, o**.
 via (conj. temp.), **o**.
 via nþ- (conj. temp.), **o**.
 via (conj. conditional), **g**.
 via m-[b]að, **i**.
 via (ve and a, poss. masc. 3 sg.), 24, **m**.

- Ծա (՞e and a, poss. fem. 3 sg.), e, f.
 Ծա m- (conj.), 17.
 Ծա n- (՞e and rel.), e.
 Ծա (՞o a), f, g, k, m, n.
 Ծա-Մարտ, 16.
 Ծար (՞o ar), m, n.
 Ծար n- (՞o ar n-), 1.
 ԾաԲԼ, e, f, n; ՞ԾաԲԼ (g-), k, n.
 Ծարմո՞ւ, a.
 Ծան-Բար, n.
 Ծարձա՞ւ, 15. [f, g, i.
 ԾԻԲ (՞e and pron. suf. 3 p.), a, b, d,
 ԾԻԲ (՞o and pron. suf. 2 p.), g.
 ԾԻԲՐՈ՞Ւ, a, b; ՞ԾԻԲՐՈՒՄ, h.
 n-ԾԻԲՍԾ, 1.
 n-ԾՈՒՐԱ, p.
 ԾԻՐԵԾ, o; -ԵՄ, o.
 ԾՈՒՐ, 1.
 ԾԻՃ, 1, p; ՞ԾԻՃԵ (g-), p.
 (նօր)ԾԻՃԲԱՆՆ, 26.
 ԾԻԼ, d.
 n-ԾԻԼԵՆԾ, 1.
 ԾԻՆՃՍԾ, m, n.
 ԾԻՆՍ, e.
 (րօ)ԾԻՆՐԻՃԵԱ, 1.
 ԾԻՄՄ (՞Ի and pron. suf. 1 s.), h.
 ԾԻՄՄԱԾ, 1.
 ԾԻՆԾ (՞Ի and pron. suf. 2 p.), m.
 ԾԻՆՃՆԱԻԲ, n.
 ԾԻՄՕ, a, b, c, d, e, f, l, m, n, o, p.
 n-ԾԻՐ, f.
 ԾԻՐԻ, e.
 ԾԻՄՄ (՞Ի and pron. suf. 2 s.), h.
 ԾԻՄՄՐ, d, n.
 ԾԵՂԱԻԲ, 15.
 n-ԾԻՂՃԵԾ, b, g.
 ԾԼՈՄԱԾ, g; -ՐԱՄ, k.
 ԾՕ (vbl. ple.), ՞ԾԵՐՐԱ, o:
 ՞ԾԵՐՒՄ, k; ՞ԾԵՒԵՒԱ, i;
 ՞ԾՕՕԻԲ, g, i, n, p; ՞ԾՕՍԱԲԱՐ, k;
 ՞ԾՕՍԱՄ, n; ՞ԾԵՒԵՒԱԻԲ, h;
 ՞ԾԵՒԵՒՍԻՐԱ, o; ՞ԾՐԱՄ, n;
- ՞ԾԼԼՈՂՐԱՒԵԱ, i; ՞ԾԱՐԻՃՆԵ, 24;
 ՞ԾՐԻՃՆԵ, a, d, m; -Ի, 25;
 ՞ԾՕ ԼՕՄՄ, n; ՞ԾԼԼԱԻԲ, i;
 ՞ԾՐԱՄ, d, h, m; ՞ԾՐՐԱՄ, f;
 ՞ԾՐԱՄԱՐ, n; ՞ԾՐԱՄԱՐԻՍ, i;
 ՞ԾՕՒՐՈՒՐԵ, d; ՞ԾՐՈՒԾՈՒՄ, 24, 1.
 ԾՕ (prep.), 17, a, c, d, f, h, i, k, l, m,
 n, p.
 ԾՕ (՞Ի, ՞Ե), 24, 25, 26, 27, a, b, c, d,
 e, g, k, m, n, o.
 ԾՕ'Ն (՞Ի (՞Ե) and m, art.), d, g, h.
 ԾՕ'Ն (՞Ծ and m, art.), g.
 ԾՕ (՞Ծ with pron. suf. 3 sg. masc.), 24,
 e, l, m.
 ԾՕ (poss. 2 sg.), f, g, h, i, k, m, n, o.
 ԾՕՐԱԻԲ, h.
 (րօ)ԾՕՒՄ, d.
 ԾՕՕՄ, b, d, f, g, h, i, k, n, o.
 ԾՕԾՈՒԼ, d.
 ԾՕՃՐԱ, k.
 ԾՕՃՐԵՐՍ, c.
 ԾՕԻԲ (՞Ծ and pr. suf. 3 p.), k.
 ԾՕՐՈՒԲ, b.
 ԾՕՐՐԵ, b; ՞ԾՐՐԻԲ, a.
 ԾՕՄ' (՞ԾՕՄՕ), d, l, o.
 ԾՕՄԱՐՆ (g-), a, b, d, e.
 ԾՕՄԵՆՄԱ, k.
 ԾՕՄՈՒՆԱՑԻՈՆԵՐ, c.
 ԾՕՄՈՒՐ, c.
 ԾՕՄՄԱԻ, k.
 ԾՕ'Ն (՞ԾՈՆ), 26.
 ԾՕՐԱՐ (g. sg.), a, b; (n. p.), a.
 ԾՕՐՈՒՐԵ, 1, n.
 ԾՕՐՍՐ, a, g, h; (ac.), a; (g. pl.), a, b.
 ԾՕՄ' (՞Ծ, prep. and ՞Ծ, poss. 2 sg.), n.
 ԾՐԵՈՒՄ, f.
 ԾՐՈՅՈՒՆ, c, o.
 ԾՍ, 20.
 ԾՍԱԻԲ, h.
 ԾՍԱԼ, h.
 ԾՍԻԲ (՞Ծ and pron. suf. 2 p.), e, g, n.
 ԾՍԻԼ, 1, o.

- buile, (ac. p.), **m**; -i (n. p.), 25.
 buileman (ac.), **i**; buileman, **g, i, o**.
 buille, **i**; buillepab, **c**.
 buime, 25, **b, d**.
 buic, **f, g, h, i, m, o**.
 bul, **e, f, g, h**. [1, **m**.
 bun (bo and pron. suf. 1 p.), 15, 16,
 búñ (sb.), **h**.
 búř, **l**.
- e** (pron.), 26, **a, c, e, f, h, o**.
 (noco n-)eber, **h**.
 eberc, **n**.
 (no)eblap, **g**.
 ébrab, **o**.
 ecoir, 27.
 eb (pron.), 26, **c**.
 écc, **n**.
 éctair, **f**.
 eirġ, **g**.
 elniġe, **m**; elniġriġea, **e**.
 elnuð, **c**.
 en, **a, c**.
 n-embacc, **c**.
 enlaiċ, **c**.
 ennacc, **c**.
 eol, 27.
 ercib, **i, k**.
 n-erċoiteċra, **i**.
 ercrai, **c**.
 erċrai, **l**.
 erċsbab, **b, l**.
 epailem, **f**; epailem, **g**.
 (nur)epali, **f**.
 Epenn (ac.), 20.
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 erum, **k**; erumm, **k**.
 c-ermedon, **i**.
 h-erporcaċaib, **a**; erporcaib, **b**.
 er (ir, ocir), 20, 26; er (ir, vb.), 27.
 ér, 25; ére, 20; eri, **f, o**.
 erbaib, **g**.
- erérġi (g.), **e**.
 eribe, **m**.
 erium, **l**.
 erri, **e, m**; erribe, **i**.
 erci (a (arr) and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), **o**.
 eċa, **h**.
 etað, **l**.
 n-ecan (g. p.), **k**.
 (no)eterrcarab . . . rri, **k**.
 n-eterrcarab . . . rri, **m**.
 etram (eter and pr. suf. 1 s.), **g**.
 etroċc, 24; etroċcġlam, **c**.
 etrum (eter and pr. suf. 1 s.), **o**.
 etci, **c**.
 Eua, 25, 26, **d, e, f, g, h, k**.
 Eurpaten, **d**.
 examla, **k**; examlaib, **a, h**.
- řa (ba), 26.
 řa (řo), **o**.
 (nur)řacaib, **p**.
 (co nur)[ř]acca, **h**.
 řaġuba, **a**.
 řaiċi, **a, b**; -ċib, **a, b**.
 řailci, **b**.
 řair (řor and pr. suf. 3 s. masc. or
 neut.), 27, **f, p**.
 řairneir, **b**.
 řaċ, 24; řaċa (g. p.), **e**.
 řata (adj.), **n**.
 řeib, **h**.
 řél, 15; řeli, **i**.
 řen, **d, f, g, i, l, o**.
 řer (n. s.), 24, 27; (ac.), 26; (g. p.), 27.
 řér, **p**.
 řerabaib, **e**.
 řeram, **g**.
 (no)řerr, **e**.
 řerriu, **b, c**.
 řerca, **h**.
 řetar, **h**.
 řetur, **h, m**.

- (նօժ)բիւ, **g**.
 բիւծ, **b**.
 բիւծնալիք, **o**.
 բիւլ, **h**.
 բիւլհար, **i**.
 բիւլ, **26**; բիւլ, **c**; -ծիւլ, **26**.
 բիւլիւծ, **i**.
 բիւլ, **a, b, c, d, g, h, o**.
 բիւլ, **a, b, m**.
 բիւլ, **d**.
 բիւլ, **b, d**.
 բիւլ, **c**.
 բիւլիւծ, **a**.
 բիւլիւծ, **l**.
 բիւլ (g. s.), **26-7**; (n. p.), **27**; բիւլ
 (voc.), **l**.
 բիւլ (ac. p.), **20**.
 բիւլ, **d, g**.
 բիւլիւծ, **e**.
 բիւլիւծ (g.), **b**.
 բիւլիւծ, **a**.
 բիւլ, **g**; բիւլ, **g**.
 բիւլիւծ, **d**.
 բիւլիւծ, **e**.
 բիւլիւծ, **n**.
 բօ, **a, c, d, h, i, l, o, p**.
 բօ ծար, **b, d**.
 բօ լեւ, **b**.
 բօսուք, **k**.
 բօսուք (g.), **i**.
 բօսուք, **b**.
 բօսուք, **l**.
 բօսուք, **17, d, k**.
 բօսուք (fut. 2 s. of բօսուք), **h**.
 բօսուք, **b**.
 բօսուք (g.), **k**.
 (նօր)բօսուք, **f**.
 բօս, **m**.
 բօս (բօս), **e**.
 բօսուք, **f**.
 բօս (բօս), **d, e, f**.
 բօս, **a**.
- բօս, **16, 27, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k,**
m, n, o.
 բօսուք, **b**.
 բօսուք, **p**.
 բօսուք, **d**; -ն, **24**.
 բօսուք, **k**.
 բօսուք, **i, m**.
 (նօ)բօսուք, **k**.
 բօսուք, **n**.
 (նօ)բօսուք. . . բօս, **o**.
 բօսուք, **l**.
 բօս (բօս and pr. suf. 3 s.), **i, l**.
 բօսուք, **c**.
 (նօ)բօսուք, **e**.
 բօսուք, **b**.
 բօսուք (բօս and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), **f**.
 բօսուք m- (բօս and rel.), **i**.
 բօս (բօս and pr. suf. 2 s.), **g, n, o**.
 բօսուք (բօս and pr. suf. 2 s.), **l**.
 բօսուք, **a**.
 բօսուք, **p**.
 բօսուք (d.), **c**.
 բօս (n. s., g. p.), **e**.
 բօս (բօ and օ), **d, m**.
 բօսուք, **g**; -ս, **g**.
 բօս, **a, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m**.
 բօս, **b, f, l, n, o**.
 բօս (բօս and pr. suf. 1 s.), **g, h**.
 բօսուք (բօս and pr. suf. 1 s.), **o**.
 բօս (բօս and pr. suf. 1 p.), **g, l, o**.
 բօս (բօս and pr. suf. 1 p.), **o**.
 բօս (բօս and art.), **a, b, f, g, m, o**.
 բօսուք, **m**.
 բօս (բօս and pron. suf. 2 s.), **h**.
 բօս (բօս օ), **h**.
 բօս (vb.), **i**.
 բօսուք, **g**.
 բօսուք, **a**.
 բօսուք, **k**.
 բօսուք (բօս and pr. suf. 2 s.), **o**.
 բօս (բօս and pr. suf. 2 s.), **l, o**.
 բօսուք, **g**.

- բսօստ, **h, l.**
 բսար, **f, m;** բսարսր, **o.**
 բսօմամ, **d, l, o.**
 (րօր)բսիծ, **o.**
 բսիծբեմսր, **g.**
 բսիցիւծեա, **l.**
 բսիւ (sb.), **24, 25, l.**
 բսիւ (ind. pres. 3 sg.), **d.**
 բսիրեճ, **g, k.**
 բսիրի (բօր and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), **a.**
 (ծօ)բսիւտ, **n.**
 բօ[բ]սրսիւ, **n.**
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- 'ճա (օս a), **g.**
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 (նօ)ճեռիւծեա, **e.**
 (ծօ)ճեռար, **o;** (ծմ)ճեռար, **l.**
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 ճլաւեւծ, **b;** ճլաւեւծաւծ, **b.**
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 ճլարածտ, **f.**
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 (ծօ)ճուճեւծ, **e, i.**
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 (ծօ)ճուճեւծ, **m.**
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 ճօրտա, **k, l.**
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- հճաւ, **e, k, l, m.**
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- հըրցարէ, **h**; -տի, **m**; -ցարտի, **h**.
 հըրրտաճաւ, **a**.
 հըրտա, **a**.
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 ի n- (prep.), 20, 25, **a, c, d, e, g, i, l, m, o**.
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 իտաւաջ, **o**.
 իտաւ, **e**.
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 իտըտ, **e, f, h, i, k, n**.
 իտ, **b, f, h**; իտըրիւ, **b**.
- իւ, 17, **i**.
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 լըրիտ, **d, h**; լըրիտ, **k, l, o**.
 լի (i n-), **b, d**.
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 լիտ (art. ac. s.), 25, **b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n**.
 լիտ n- (nom. s.), **m**; (ac. s.), **e, i**.

- in n- (ac. p.), **m**.
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 ԻՆ Ե- (art. n. s. m.), **28, a, c, e**.
 ԻՆ Ե- (art. g. s. m.), **o**; (n.), **m**.
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 ԻՐԻՆ (1 and art.), **15, b, c, i**.
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 ԻՇՅԱԼԱ, **n**; ԻՇՅԱԼԱԸ, **i**.
 ԻՇԵՐ (adv.), **k, m**.
 ԻՇԵՐ (prep.), **g, m, o**.
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 ԼԱՐ, **c, i**; ԼԱՐՇԱԼՄԱՆ, **n**.
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 ԼԵՇԱՐԸ, **b**; ԼԵՇՇԱ, **b**.
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- λόγ, **f**; δολλογραῖα, **i**.
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- m** (pron. inf. 1 s.), რომთომ, 9;
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 რომტარ, **g**; რომტარბერიḃ, **d**;
 არდომტარა, **f**.
- m** for **n** (ნი m-ananacარ), **h**.
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- menma, **n**.
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- *n (ი n-aphæresis of ი), **b, c, e, h**.
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 ნონსურებნე, **o**; ნორინბარ-
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- 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.**
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 noñelmar, **l;** noropbaiged, **l;**
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- noco m-(luapu), **d.**
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 noimuaça (n. p.), **b.**
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- o** (prep.), **a, b, d, e, m, n, o.**
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 (նօր)օրծաւցե՛ծ, **l**.
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 օր, **c**.
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 օրլաւ, **g**; օրլաւսը, **g**.
 օրլաւս, **h**.
 օտ' (օ ծօ), **g**.

րօր' (րօ րա), **h**.
 րաւլմե (g.), **i**.
 րարաւի, **e**.
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 րարսւր, **d, i, k, l, n, o**; -էսր, **e, l**.
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 րսոս, **l**.
 րսնծաւ, **m**; րսնաւ, **p**.
 րոսց, **e**.
 րժաւր, 15.
 րօտերտաւր, **c**.
 րրոսաճարց, **a, c**.
 րրոսծօրրս, **a, c**.
 րրոսծօրսր, **b**.
 րրոսծս, **b**.
 րրոսւրաւսր, **c**.

րճ, 24.
 րճարս, **e**.
 րճաւս, **o**.
 րաւծ (րօ ւաւ), **g, h**.
 րախօրծաւցե՛ծ (= րօ-), **e**.
 րօրճ, **e, k, o**; րօրաւս, **k**.
 րօրաւսր, **o**.

րանոսաւր (g.), **k**.
 (րօ)րանար, **g**.
 (ւօ)րաւ, **d, h, m**; (ւօր)րաւ, **f**.
 (ւօ)րաւսր, **n**; (ւօ)րաւսրս, **i**.
 րե (լե), **b, d, i, n**.
 րեճ, **m**.
 րեւանաւս, **e**.
 րջսւրա, **m**.
 րեւ, **h, i**.
 րջր, **d**.
 րեւսրոս, **h**; րեւսր, **o**; րեւսմ, **g**.
 րեւրա, **a**.
 րջրոս, **h**.
 րո, 15, **k**.
 րոս, 15, **i**.
 րոս-ո, **d, e**.
 րոսճ, **b, h**.
 րոճս, **a, g, k, n**; րոճց (g.), **n**.
 րոճ, **n**.
 րոց (n.), **c, d, i, k, o**; (g.), **c**; (d.), **a, o**.
 րոցան, 26.
 րոցծօրրս, **a**.
 րոցրօրաւս, **c**; րոցրօրրաւս, **c**; -սճ, **c**.
 րոց[ր]րօրաւս, **b**.
 րոցրօրս, **c, i**.
 րոցճեճ, **a**.
 րոցճց, **a**; րոցճց, **a**.
 րոճ, **h**.
 րօ (vbl. pte.), րօ սրաւր, **o**;
 ր'աւս, **n**; րօհաւսնե՛ծ, **g**;
 րաւծ (րօ ւաւ), **h**; րօծօրս, 28;
 ուր'ւաւ (ու րօւաւ), **m**.;
 րօրս, **d**; րօրս, **h**;
 րօրս, **k**; րօրս, **f, g**;
 րօրսեճ, **h**; րօրս, **l**;
 րօրաւ, **d**; րօրաւս, **n**;
 րօրաւս, **h**; րօրաւսր, **l**;
 րօրսեճ, **e**; րօրսեճ, **o**;
 րօրսր, **n**; րօրսր, **o**;
 րօրսրե՛ծ, **o**; րօրսր, **n**;
 րօրս, **n**; րօրս, **l**;
 րօրս, **k**; րօրս, **g**;

no (vbl. pcle.)—*continued.*

nupereali, **f**; noheterpca-
 rab, **k**; nupfacab, **p**;
 noparlan, **i**; noperr, **e**;
 notpa, **g**; nopopcongar, **k**;
 nopopcongarab, **o**;
 nopopmci, **e**; noppuib, **o**;
 no[*ř*]urail, **n**; nopgab, **n**;
 nogabura, **h**; nogabutar, **m**;
 cop'gar, **g**; nogebab, **g**;
 noguib, **m**; notguib, **h**;
 nopnindarbar, **n**; natpoc, **b**;
 noičeb, **m**; cop'laa, **m**;
 norlai, **g**; nolab, **27**;
 nonlaab, **1**; nomlaabra, **o**;
 poleic, **h**; poloi, **g**; **ret**, **i**;
 potmarbar, **n**;
 potarbrat, **27**; -bat, **15**;
 poorbai, **g**, **d**;
 pahorbai, **g**, **e**; pop', **h**;
 poraib, **e**, **k**, **o**; poraib, **k**;
 poraibret, **o**; porannar, **g**;
 pořara, **1**; porara, **g**, **i**;
 pořara, **g**, **i**, **m**, **a**, **r**;
 porerab, **i**; poroc, **b**;
 poroc, **b**; cop'fuid, **o**;
 pupa, **k**; potair, **m**;
 potairmce, **m**, **i**, **g**; potect, **f**;
 potep, **e**; potmol, **9**;
 potmol, **m**; potomal, **h**;
 potpar, **d**;
 potpoc, **m**; puc, **26**;
 porpuc, **25**; conbatpuc, **o**;
 potpmed, **f**.

no (vbl. pcle. infixed), arpoet, **e**;
 barobrat, **27**; bernab, **e**;
 bernar, **i**; baraga, **g**;
 barobnat, **24**, **1**; barigne, **24**;
 barigne, **a**, **d**, **m**; -ni, **25**;
 barimar, **d**; barobar, **h**;
 barome, **i**; barome, **c**;
 baror, **g**, **m**;

barobta, **c**, **e**, **m**; baruca, **k**;
 barab, **o**; barmar, **n**.

no (intens.), norba, **a**;
 no[*ř*]n[*č*]gnomi, **25**; nori, **26**.
 noib, **h**.
 norc, **m**.

r (pron. infix. 3 s. m.), norgab, **n**;
 norpuib, **o**; norlai, **g**.
 r (pron. infix. 3 s. f.), norpuc, **25**.
 r (pron. infix. 3 s. neut.), norbia, **f**, **g**;
 norbia, **k**; nupereali, **f**;
 conur[*ř*]acca, **h**;
 norpetur, **m**; norpa, **k**;
 nocurpa, **k**; nuppa, **k**.
 r (pron. infix. 3 p.), roborbae, **28**;
 nupfacab, **p**;
 norpollamngab, **f**;
 norobai, **1**; norpome, **c**.

—ra, **15**, **16**, **d**, **e**, **f**, **h**, **i**, **m**, **n**, **o**.
 Sabaoth, **c**.

raet, **1**; raetab, **h**.

raetar, **k**, **l**.

rair, **d**.

ramai, **d**.

ramail, **a**; ramailter, **a**.

ranct (g. p.), **c**.

Sanctur, **c**.

(no)řara, **1**; -ai, **1**.

(no)řara, **i**; řarugub, **i**.

Saraphin, **c**.

řarab, **d**, **l**, **p**; řarar, **b**.

řarab, **b**; řarar, **m**; řarar, **c**.

řailte, **m**.

řcarab, **k**; řcarab... řri, **h**.

(no)řcarar... řri, **n**.

řcat, **i**.

řcerar, **b**.

řcoloca, **16**.

řcperar, **e**.

řcribenda, **d**.

řcribta, **c**.

- pe (pron.), **d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o.**
 —pe, **o.**
 pe (num.), **c.**
 —pea, **d, h, l, o.**
 peč, **a.**
 Sečna, **26.**
 pečt, **f, i, m, o, p;** pečt n-, **a.**
 pečtap, **f.**
 pečtman, **1;** —tmožacet, **26.**
 pečut (peč and pron. suf. 2 s.), **f.**
 peinctep, **i.**
 Sepaphin, **c.**
 pep̄, **25.**
 pepepnab, **i.**
 pep[č̄]iḡ, **k.**
 pepea, **27;** pepeat, **28, c.**
 pi, **a, f, g, h, i, l, m.**
 piap, **d.**
 piac, **a, c, k.**
 —piče, **15, c, e.**
 pil, **27, b, e, k.**
 Sil, **26.**
 pin (dem.), **25, a, b, c, e, f, g, h, k, l,**
 m, n, p.
 pinb, **1, n;** pinne, **1.**
 pine, **d;** pinu, **o.**
 pinnep, **o.**
 t-pinnip̄ (g.), **o.**
 pir̄liḡ, **25.**
 pirpanduḡ, **1.**
 pirp̄aeḡraḡ, **k.**
 —piu, **m.**
 —pium, **d, o.**
 plandilḡub, **m.**
 plancti (n. s.), **1.**
 pleib, **c.**
 plebcti, **e.**
 ploḡ (n., ac. and d. s.), **a, b, c, i;**
 (g. p.), **b, c, d, o.**
 p̄loḡ (d. s.), **a.**
 ploiḡ (n. p.), **b, c, f.**
 ploḡu (voc. p.), **i.**
- pmačt, **e, i, k, l.**
 (no)pmačtab, **f.**
 pniḡep, **d.**
 pniḡaiḡ, **k.**
 poročit, **b.**
 poroič, **b.**
 polup, **26.**
 poillpe, **b.**
 poŋmeč, **o.**
 romblapca, **b.**
 romilip, **b.**
 ropab, **c.**
 ropḡab, **b, c, d.**
 řopḡab (g.), **b.**
 ropap, **26, d, f, o.**
 t-řopap̄ (g.), **o.**
 ropca, **a;** ropcaib, **a.**
 rpeač (g. p.), **b;** rpeič, **a, i.**
 t-[r]peib, **a.**
 t-řpoc̄a (g.), **m;** řpoc̄aib, **b.**
 řput, **d, m, n, p.**
 řtccc, **i.**
 —řu, **m.**
 řuaill, **k.**
 (cop')řuiber (co ropuiber), **o.**
 řuiduḡub, **a.**
 řum, **1.**
 řučac, **d, i.**
- t (pron. infix. 2 s.), **počbia, f, g;**
 počpeuičaiḡ, **o;** počcup, **n;**
 počḡab, **n;** počmapḡap̄, **n;**
 počmell, počmellup̄ap̄, **n;**
 condacpuc, **o.**
 t (pron. infix. 3 s. neut.), **počḡuib, h;**
 natleicc, **g.**
 č' (do, poss. 2 sg.), **f, k, m, o.**
 ča, **i.**
 (arḡom)čapa, **f.**
 (pup)ča, **k.**
 (nočup)ča, **k.**
 čabap̄t, **e, f, l, m, n.**

ταβραβ, o.
 ταεβνοότ, l.
 ταεταίρρα, l.
 ται, n.
 ταινιc, e.
 ταιρ, e, g, n.
 ταιρβερτ, f.
 (ρο)ταίριρ, m.
 (ρο)ταίρμcεμνιγ, e.
 ταιρμτεότ, d.
 ταιρμτεότυρ, d, m.
 ταιρνεμαc, h; -αcα, b.
 ταιρμαιν (d., ac.), a, e, h, l, m, o.
 ταιρμαν (g.), i, k, m, p.
 ταιρμ (n., d., ac.), 25, l.
 ταν, 20, f, g, h, k.
 τανac, 15, n.
 τανιc, k, n, p; τανuc, o.
 ταρ (vb.), l; ταρ (prep.), e, i.
 ταρδab, o.
 ταρμαιρτ, n.
 ταρνοcτ, h.
 ταρυτ (τάρ and pron. suf. 2 s.), h.
 τεap, 25.
 τεc, l, p.
 τεcεb, i.
 (ρο)τεcτ, f.
 τεbmannab, o.
 τεγδαιρ, d.
 τεγεb, f; τειγεb, f.
 τεμιb, 25.
 (ρο)τειρεb, e.
 τειτ, b, g.
 τενε, l; -νιb, l, p.
 τερcc, e.
 τερμεδον, i.
 (νιρ)τερρεφab, l.
 τι, k.
 τιαγum, n.
 τιβερ (fut.), d.
 Τιβριρ, d.
 τικ, n; τικβιρ, m.

τικρεab, m; -ραιτ, f.
 τικεcτ, h, i, n.
 (δορ)ιbναcτ (δοροτιbναcτ), 24, l;
 τιγ, k; τιγε, 16.
 τιγερρα, f, g, n, o.
 Τιγιρ, m, n.
 τιmóell, 27, a.
 τιmóυαιρτ, c.
 τιmna, f; -ναιb, k.
 τιmναι, i.
 τινóεpε, m.
 τινρεb, 25; -ριυb, 24.
 (ροm)τινολ, 9; (ρο)τινολριτ, m.
 τιρ, 24, 25, n; τιρε, b.
 τιρμαιb, p; -muγυb, n.
 τιρ, g.
 τίραb, l, n; τιρταιρ, o.
 τίλαcτ, h.
 τίλαcτα (g.), h.
 τλαιc, k.
 τнуc, c.
 τобυр, d.
 τocaiб, m.
 τодáлeб, l.
 τoeb, e.
 тогаeтab, g.
 тоилe (g.), o.
 тоимлeб, e.
 τoiрpиb, b.
 (до)τoiрpиpε, d.
 τoiрpи, b.
 τoiрeс, o.
 томaилт, f, g, m.
 томлi, g.
 томур, a.
 τopab, f, g, k.
 τopab, b.
 τoppáс, e.
 τoppи, k, l; -pиγ, k.
 τopтi, e; -тiв, b, d.
 τopуb, k.
 τopáс, b.

- Երս, 25, e, m.
 (րօ)Երարթս, d.
 Երստ, e; -ժս, k.
 Երեւ, 17; -եւ, 27; Երեւ, 27.
 Ե-ըրթեւ, a.
 Երեւ[ի]թ, 28.
 Երետ (sb.), c.
 Երետ' (Երե Ծօ), o.
 Երի (num.), 28, a, b, d, e, m.
 Երիս, d, i, l, m, o.
 Երիս n- (prep.), d.
 Երիսս, a, o.
 Երիսր, b.
 Երիսրիս n-, o.
 Երիստ' (Երիս Ծօ, poss. 2 sg.), o.
 Երիճս, 20, 28; -ճետ, m.
 Երիճտիւ, e.
 Երօսար, l.
 Երօջ, n, p.
 (րօ)Երօրթեւ, m.
 Երօրթստ, h.
 Երօրի, c.
 Երսս, 28, e, l; -ջս, k; -ջե, h.
 Էճ, f, g, o.
 Էսսիւ, f.
 [Էսսիւ], d.
 Էսսիւթ, d, e.
 Էսս, c.
 Էսճ, g, l.
 Էսսս, g; -սճ, n; -սր, g.
 Էսսրս, i.
 Էսսեճ, m.
 Էսսրթ, b.
 Էսր, f.
 Էսր, d.
 Էսրս, l, o.
 Էսրսս, f.
 (րօ)Էսրթեւ, f.
- սօրթ, 26.
 սօճար, m; -սճ, a, e.
 սօսս[իւ], a; -իւ (սս with pr. suf. 3 p.), p.
 սօսսսսս (n. p.), b.
 սսս, d.
 սսսսս (սս and pron. suf. 1 s.), h.
 սսս (g. s.), c.
 (h)սսս, g.
 սսսս, a.
 սսր (sb.), d, e.
 սսր (conj.), d, e, f, g, i, l, m, n, o.
 (h)սսր (p.), d; հսսրի (p.), d.
 սսրիս, d.
 սսրտ (սս and pr. suf. 2 s.), g.
 սսսսս, p.
 սսս, c.
 սսրս (սսր and pr. suf. 3 p.), c.
 սսրսսսս (g. p.), e; սսրի (sb.), o.
 սսրսս (սսր and pron. suf. 1 s.), d.
 սսսս (g.), h, m; (ac.), h, m.
 սսսս, d, g, h.
 սճ, 25, e.
 սլ (g.), g; սլ (g.), g.
 սլ, b, c, e, g, i, o.
 (h)սլ, f, l.
 սլսսսսսսս, a.
 սլսսսսսսս (g.), c.
 սլր (n. p.), d.
 սլրսսսս, c.
 (h)սլ, h.
 սլ, 28; սլի (n. p., g. p., ac. p.), g, m, o.
 (h)սլի, m.
 սլ, m.
 սլրսսսս, c.
 սլրս, 24, p; սլրս[ս], 25.
 Սլս, 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 rúnt flathí [pprincipes] hiberñiae qui ex ðimeðia parte euir, id ept, ðo leth Chuinn [ex ðimeðio Connú], regepunt, o Chunn cetchatach co Flano, mac Mael-Sechnaill.

Conn, Art, Cormac, annú 60.

Corpri, mac Cormaic, annú 30.

Fiache Mullethan, annú 25.

Muredeach Tireach, annú 4.

Euchu Mugmedoin, annú 25.

Conlae Roiss, annú 4.

Niall, annú 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.

Muredeach Tireach, 4 years.

Euchu Mugmedoin, 25 years.

Conlae Roiss [*read* Colla Uais], 4 years.

Niall, 27 years.

- Nathi [Dathi], annor lx.
 Loegaere, mac Nell, annor lxvi.
 Aillill Molt, mac n[D]athi, annor xx.
 Lugaed, mac Loegaere, annor xxiii.
 Murchertach, macc Ercce, annor xx.
 Tíathal Mailgarb, annor xiiii.
 Diarmeat, mac Fergura, annor xx.
 Fergur 7 Domnall, da mac Muirceartaig meic Ercce,
 annor xxx.
 Muiredach Munberg, annor xii.
 Anmire, mac Sétnai, annor iii.
 baetan, mac Muirchertaiḡ 7 Echoib, mac Domnaell,
 meic Murchertaiḡ, annor iii.
 baetan, mac Murchada, annor xvi.
 Anmire, annor vii.
 Colman bec, mac Diarmata 7 Aed, mac Anmepach,
 annor xiii.
 Suibni, mac Colma[ī]n moir, annor 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.
 Baitan, 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, annir iii.
 Aed Alaeinn, mac Domnall, annir iii.
 Oengur, mac Colma[1]n, annir uiu.
 Suibni Mend, mac Fachtna, annir iii.
 Domnall, mac Aeda, annir xxv.
 Conall ⁊ Cellach, da mac Mailecoba, annir xv.
 Bladmecc ⁊ Diarmait, da macc Aeda Slane, annir uiu.
 Sechnapach, mac Bladmeicc, annir u.
 Cendfaelad, mac Bladmeicc, annir iii.
 Finnachta, mac Dunchada, annir xviii.
 Longsech, mac Oengura, annir uiu.
 Congall, mac Fergurra, annir vii.
 Fergal, mac Maeleuin, annir xii.
 Fogartach, mac Cernach, annir ii.
 Cinaid, mac Irgalach, annir iii.
 Flaithbertach, mac Longsech, annir vi.
 Aed, mac Fergael, annir x.
 Domnall, mac Murchada, annir 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.
 Longsech, 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 Longsech, 6 years.
 Aed, son of Fergael, 10 years.
 Domnall, son of Murchad, 20 years.

Niall, mac Fergaele, annir xii.
 Donnchad, mac Domnael, annir xiiii.
 Aed, mac Neil, annir xxi.

—*—

Conchobor, mac Donnchaba, annir xiiii.
 Niall, mac Aeda, annir xiii.
 Maelrechnaell, annir xii.
 Aed, mac Nel, annir xii.
 Flann, mac Moilrechnaill.

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

Conchobor, son of Donnchad, 19 years.
 Niall, 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 *Mullečan* was first written *Mullachlečan*. *Marianus* then placed a deletion-dot under each letter of *lach*. *Erpca*, of *Murcheptach*, mac *Erpca*, was originally *ceppca*, but a point was put over, and another under, the initial *c*. These and such variants as *Muirceptaig*—*Muircheptaig*—*Murcheptaig*, *Muirebeach*—*Muirebach*, *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*, *Nachí*, in which the radical *Ó* 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.) |
| Geð. | | geitan. |
| Glæinn. | | Glait. |
| geitan. | | Mailegarb. |
| Diapmaet. | | Mailecoba. |
| Domnaell. | | |
| Fepræel. | | |
| Fepræele. | | |
| Loepræpe. | | |
| Luæed. | | |
| Mael-Sechnaill. | | |
| Maelbum. | | |
| | (Nominative.) | |
| blæðmecc. | | Coþmac. |
| | (Genitive.) | |
| Colman. | | Colman. |
| Domnael. | | Domnaill. |
| Fepræel. | | Fepræele. |
| Mael } Sechnaill. | | Mailecoba. |
| 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. Conlae 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 I, 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 **c** 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 **m** 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 Debide. According to what is given below under Rule 3, the **a** quatrain would seem to belong to Regular Debide. 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 **c** 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 **d** 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 *decantatissimus pugil* (Ogygia, Pars III., cap. xvii., 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 *Saltair na Rann* are composed. It likewise supplies the name, which has not been given in the published transcript of the *Psalter*.† 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 Brecc* glosses on the *Calendar of Oengus*.‡

The versification, such as it is, of the final section (**o**) 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 **c** 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* (foll. 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-fabail (**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 Kilmacduagh, 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 *oekonomi*.

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 *Adamnan*, 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. c 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 proficients. 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 arb, moir nappíḡ,
Maḡen moibéad na moirḡuim,
Noco n-ḡicir dui a diaḡ,
Co noḡḡuar ar hua lamíad.

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* (*cethramhna*), or lines. Each quatrain must make independent sense. Not infrequently, each distich is similarly complete. The first half-quatrain is called *the leading* (*seolad*); the last, *the closing* (*comhad*).

To this Rule, I. **i, j, n, 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 guthaighe*) 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, $\text{dum } \alpha \text{ dia}^{\text{c}}$, is to be pronounced *dun' a dia*^c, three syllables. In all other cases, they are retained, each being counted separately. Thus we have, **a 1**, $\text{hEpu } \alpha\text{p}^{\text{b}}$ (three syllables).

By means of this Rule we can conclude, for instance, that the B reading of **a 1**, which omits dich , is correct. The L lection makes the line hypermetrical, ua being a dissyllable. dich 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**):—

'SIN MUMAIN DO MALL ÉPINE.

In [S]leōt Scairn 'pín debaro dūmō (**b 3**), the omission of r was owing to the scribe of L reading Scairn as a dissyllable. pín 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. **i**, 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 mílτ mop bí túirinn.

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 túirinn. The collocation accordingly is:—

Cí muilinn,
Ce ro mílτ mop bí túirinn.

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 *Ḃriu—arḃ* (vocalic); l. 2, *maigen mólbechach na mopḡnım* (consonantal): where *na*, being the article, does not hinder the *Concord*.

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

Cóicá inḡen inḡnaḡacá (i—i), **a** 2.
Immaig Rúaib roḃacaóin (r—r), **h** 4.
Ḃeḡ mac Slánuill, nı raeb-ró (r—r), **j** 4.
Arıın Ḃreic uaḡmaı, acḡaırb (u—u), **b** 5.

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

Ḃocep coemḃorı Cınbapa (c—c), **p** 6.
Noco n-ḡıtur ḃunı a ḃıac (b—b), **a** 1.
Co rocoḡlav Ḃor Conaınb (τ—τ), **b** 6.
Co nopıuarı Ua lamıac (u—u), **a** 1.

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

Nuabu Arɣaɣlám na n-eç (a—e), **d** 6.

Arım ɣı n-ɔeıç m-bliabarı bıar (b—b), **g** 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, ɣ, ı and ç are not available for *Concord* :—

(ɣ) I ɣopáıar ár ɣ[h]ep ñ-hEpenɔ (e—e), **g** 2.

Ɔ' hErimón ıɣ ɔ'Eber ɣolɣaem (e—o), **f** 1.

(ı) Cócı bliabarı ɔo Sheɣna arɣ (e—a), **h** 6.

Bliabarı ɔo Shláne, ɔo'n laeç (l—l), **d** 1.

(ç) Co n-erbaıɣ ɔe çám ıarɣam (a—ı), **a** 6.

Ɔoçıɔ Neımeɔ éç ɔe çám (e—a), **b** 2.

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

(e) According to the Rule, ɣ, 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 ɣ. Thus :

Slánoll—ɣúarıç (**i** 6);

Séɣna—ɣlám (**l** 4);

Slánuıll—ɣaeb (**j** 4);

Sıɣlam ɣaɣeɔ ɣıaɣ (**m** 2);

Sıɣna—ɣlaɣɣaın (**j** 5);

ɣlúaɣ—ɣaer (**q** 1);

Sıɣna—ɣɣıanaıb (**j** 6);

ɣımaıɣ—ɣıɣaéɣaıɣ.*

Sıɣna—ɣleçɣaıb (*ıb*.);

It may consequently be concluded that ɣ forms *Concord* with ɣl, ɣn, ɣp and *vice versa*.

Concord is twofold—*Improper* and *Proper*. The *Proper*, or *true Concord* (*fıruaim*) 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* (*ıaim gıuıse*). Hence we have,

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

l. 2, molbēhach—mopɣnim; l. 3, ɔum—ɔiach, *Proper Concord*:
l. 1, Ǝriu—arɔ; l. 4, (ř)uar—ua, *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 Debide, however, V. 1b and the poem of Gilla Coemain show that this Rule has to be taken with some exceptions.* The test of Regular and Irregular Debide 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 ač cuma in ɔ-ɣeipɣ.—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 ačcuma in ɔ ɣeipɣ.—The Ford of the Slaughter of the Six. Not identified.”

Here the *Concord* is plainly between the a of ačcuma and the e of ɣeipɣ. This proves that ač is the inseparable particle; not the substantive ač, 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 Ač-ɔa-ɣepta inɣuar—At very cold Ath-da-ferta.

This agrees with the *Annals of Ulster* (A.D. 819), which have the Latin equivalent: ¶ iuxta Uadum-ɔuarum-uipɣum—*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*: $\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\upsilon\theta\text{-}\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\eta$; not $\upsilon'[\rho]\epsilon\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\eta\text{-}\theta\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon\omega\iota\lambda$, 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 *Rinn*, 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 *rinn* (*imrinn*); that of the second and fourth, *ardrinn* (*cenn-imrinn*). Thus, in the quatrain quoted, $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta$ is the monosyllabic *rinn*; whilst $\mu\omicron\rho\zeta\eta\mu$, the corresponding *ardrinn*, is dissyllabic. Likewise, $\theta\iota\alpha\theta$, the second *rinn*, is exceeded in one syllable by its *ardrinn*, $\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\alpha\theta$.

Compounds and words with proclitics may be employed to produce this exceedence. When the *rinn* consists of two syllables, the *ardrinn* has three; when the *rinn* has three, the *ardrinn* has four. The present poem contains but three instances of a distich without *Termination*: $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha\iota\theta\text{-}\eta\sigma\iota\rho\alpha\iota\zeta$, **c** 3; $\rho\iota\eta\zeta\alpha\iota\lambda\text{-}\iota\mu\beta\alpha\iota\zeta$, **x** 4; $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\text{-}\rho\acute{\iota}\rho$, **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 $\alpha\text{-}\iota$ ($\rho\eta\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\text{-}\iota\mu\mu\text{cenn}$). 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. | | | | |
| Casbardne (γ), | | | } of hepta- | } Trisyllables. | | |
| Ae freslige (δ), | | | | | } syllabic | } Alternate Trisyllables and |
| Rannaidacht Bec (ϵ), | | | | | | |
| | } ing in:— | } Dissyllables. | | | | |

Now, transpose a (given in I. **d**): that is, replace the first and third lines by the second and fourth respectively and *vice versa*. The result (I. **e**) 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. **d**, in which the first line belongs to β . I. **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. **f**). The result (I. **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. **e**. It likewise comes under *Oglachus*.

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

With reference to I. **h**, **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 **h** accordingly, $\rho\alpha\tau\alpha \rho\alpha\tau\sigma$ forms the *rinn*; $\rho\lambda\alpha\tau\alpha \rho\iota\nu\delta\eta\alpha\rho$, the *ardrinn*. How the latter is doubled, appears in **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. **i**, as it stands, is a Composite of β and ϵ .

That the alteration is purely arbitrary seems proved by the fact that the *ardrinn* of the second distich has not been similarly treated. In fact, **h** is a good example of Regular Dehide, with monosyllabic *rinn* (pafo-maib) and dissyllabic *ardrinn* (pinnonair-oingbail).

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*: a, o, u, and *slender*: e, i.

The consonants are classed as follows:—

1. p.
2. c, p, τ (smooth).
3. ḡ, b, v (middle).
4. ċ, p(ċ), ċ (aspirates).
5. ll, m, nn, nḡ, pp (strong).
6. b, v, ḡ, l, m̄, n, r (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 pīḡ and moḡnīm, the agreement between ḡnīm and pīḡ is perfect: consisting of the same vowel, i, with the *light* consonants ḡ and m̄ (which, although not thus marked in the MSS., were aspirated), p and n. In the second distich, la in lamíac is not taken into account. The vocalic consonance is identical (oiaċ—míac); the consonantal is also perfect, v̄ and m̄ (for the m in lamíac was inflected) belonging to the *light* division.

Imperfect, or broken, Correspondence (*Comharda briste*) 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** :—

ƿeƿɣur Ɔubbetać, cen ɔianblaɔ,
Cen ecać, ƿi oen blaðne.

But the instance is more apparent than real; for the final *o* of *ɔianblaɔ* 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. **i**); (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. **i**, being a Composite of β and ϵ , is misnamed. With it are to be grouped I. **b**, II.–III. **f**, **i**. I. **c** is an imitation (*Oglachus*) of β ; II.–III. **e** and V. **c** 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† :—

ƿe  n immo n-iaða ƿ r,
ƿe nau  oll ɔian  -eƿlinn ɣuar,
ƿe leƿtar ƿ r, ƿe eƿanð eƿn,
Nað ɔ n   oil mo ƿiɣ  uar.

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 lestar páp.

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

Some of the terms (*e.g.* Meagre *Debide*, I. **c**, 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. | EXCEPTIONS. |
| 1. | Four-line Verses, | I. a-h, k, l, m ; II.-III. a-m ; I. i, j, n, o ; V. a, b, c. |
| 2. | Heptasyllabic lines, | (1) II.-III. b, d, h, i, l, IV. c, 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 at least one heptasyllabic line without Con- cord (whether Proper or Im- proper) :—] I. a, b, c, f, h ; II. a ; II.-III. d, e, i-o ; III. a ; II.-III. e-b, j, l, m ; IV. b, d ; V. b. |
| 4. | Termination, | I. a, h-l, n ; II.-III. a, b, c, m ; V. a, b. |
| 5. | Correspondence, | [Quatrains containing a distich with- out Correspondence :—] I. a, b, d-g, k-o ; II. a ; II.-III. b, d-g, i-m ; III. a ; V. a, b. |

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.] | | | | | | + | + | + | + | + |
| b | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | [= m II.] | | | | | | + | + | - | + | + |
| c | + | - | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | [= b II.] | | | | | | + | - | - | - | + |
| d | + | + | - | + | + | + | - | - | - | + | [+] | - | [- | + | + | [= c II.] | | | | | | | | | | |
| e | + | + | - | - | + | + | - | - | - | + | [+] | - | [- | - | + | [= d II.] | | | | | | | | | | |
| f | + | + | + | + | + | + | - | - | - | + | [+] | - | - | - | [+] | [= g II.] | | | | | | | | | | |
| g | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | - | - | + | + | + | - | - | + | [= h II.] | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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.

A.D. m°. ʒʒ°. uiii. SICTRIUC, mac
mic Amlaim, pi ʒall ʒ Flannacan,
hUa Ceallaiʒ, pi bpeʒ, a n-bul
bo Rom.

A.D. 1028. Sitriuc, grandson of
Amlam, king of the Foreigners and
Flannacan O'Kelly, king of Bregia,
went to Rome.

(b) ANNALS OF ULSTER.

A.D. m°. ʒʒ°. Flannacan hUa
Ceallaiʒ, pi bpeʒ, bo ec ʒ n-a
ailépe.

A.D. 1060. Flannacan O'Kelly, king
of Bregia, died in his pilgrimage.

(c) ANNALS OF TIGERNACH.

[A.D. m°. ʒʒ°. ʒ.] Flann hUa
Cellaiʒ, pi bpeʒ, bo marbat bo
na Saitni.

[A.D. 1061.] Flann O'Kelly, king
of Bregia, was slain by the Saitni.*

ʒairbpet hUa Caéuraiʒ, pi
bpeʒ, moptuur ep [in peni-
tencia. Ann. Ulc.].

Garvey O'Casey, king of Bregia,
died [in penance. *Annals of Ulster*].

B.—LOBE CHARM.

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

P. 264b
bpi ʒac n-[p]accap (no, caó
n-[p]occap), ut ep a m-bpeéab
Nemib[-eb]. Ibon, briamon pmet-
paise : ibon, ainm | neméorpa
boʒniat pib [im n]eó abatoing.
Melib pmit in buine itep a dá
mép ʒ doécci in buine im a
n-béni neméep. Pp inpon, amal
ap ppia in buine a n-eécap ata
in ball ro, ip ppia buine[-i] a

Bri is every contiguity, as in [the
Brehon Law Tract called] *The Laws of
the [privileged] Grades*. Namely, *bri-
mon smethraige*: 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

* A sept in Fingal, East Meath, the chief family of which was O'Casey.

n-ectair aca in buine peo. Amal ar cimme 7 ip clacti in ball po quam alia membra, pic et hic 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).

bríamón rmeṫraḋ: idon, brí, bríatár 7 mon, clep; idon, clep bríatárba rín doḡnṫor ind fíulb. Idon, cenéle neméiura in rín: idon, ríuṫ a cluarí do ḡabáil 1 n-a láim: idon, amal ná fíl cnáim anḋrín, ip amlaib na fíl ened, no neṫt acon ṫí écnaiḡep in fíle.

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).

brímon rmeṫraḋ. bepla na fíleb po: idon, in ḡne beidenad ípund. Idon, brí, idon, bríatár; mon, idon, cleap 7 ríuṫ, idon, cluar 7 foṫraḋ, idon, ríḡí. No, brí, idon, bríatár 7 mon, idon, cleap 7 rmeṫraḋ, idon, ríuṫ-foṫraḋ: idon, co foṫrúḡibor nead. Cleap bríatárba rín doibor na fíulb oc eḡnád: idon, ríuṫ a cluarí do ḡabáil 1 n-a láim: idon, amal nac fíl enaim rúnd, nī raib ened hicon ṫí eḡnaiḡep in fíulb [fíle].

Brimon smetrach. The language of the poets [is] this: to wit, the last species [is] here. Namely, *bri* = word; *mon* = operation, and *smit* = ear, and *forrach* = satirizing. Or [thus]: *bri* = word, and *mon* = operation, and *smetrach* (that is, *smit-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 elí dino, Cu-Cullain:

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

O bo beḡan, ḡabur ḡle 7 araile.

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

D.—COMPOSITE OF CASBARDNE AND RANNAIDACHT MOR.

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Тучаb турбаb бoтyлта | There was caused disturbance of sleep |
| До Mac Дaтo co [a] тeб : | To the son of Datho [T ^w o Mutes] with his house : |
| Рopбoи нf no coмapлeб, | There was a thing he used to counsel |
| Cen co лaбpаbap фpи нeб. | Without his speaking to any one. |

—*Book of Leinster*, p. 112 a.

E.—UNUSUAL IRREGULAR DEBIDE.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Нip' бo бoц[h]тa бo Moбтa | Not strait was for Mochta |
| Лугмаb [лip]* : | The fort of Louth : |
| Тpи ceт paцapт, ceт† epcop, | [For] 300 priests [and] 100 bishops |
| Araen фpиpp]. | [Were] together with him. |

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

F.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A.D. бcccc°.xx°.ix°. Sloгaб лa | A.D. 929. A hosting by Donnchad |
| Doннчaб co Лиaт[h]-бpиум фpи | to Liath-druim against [Muircertach] |
| [Muirceptaб] mac Neill. | the son of Niall. |
| Abбpeб нeб фpи Doннчaб Doнн, | Let some one say to Donnchad the Brown, |
| Рipиn pоннчaб pлaиbи clann : | Unto the protector of the raiding of the clans : |
| Cиa бeиt Лиaт-бpиум ap a бiнн, | Though Liath-druim be in front of him, |
| Aтa гиллa бiapбaиb ann. | There is a very stubborn wight there. |

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

† *L. B.* has ap ceт—*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: Нip' бo бoбтa муиpнтер Moбтa—*Not straitened was the community of Mochta*—and, in the third: Тpи ceб paцapт um ceб n-epcop—*Three hundred priests, along with one hundred bishops*: thus making each of the lines a syllable too long.

The *L. B.* copyist altered бoц[h]тa (*strait*) into бoбтa (*poverty*). Mr. Stokes (*Cal. Oengus.*, p. cxxxii.) adopts and improves upon this by translating the nom. лip "in the burgh," as if the text were ллip. 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.

A.D. 840. ʒccc. xlv. ʒeiblimið, ʒi Mumán, do mhoruð Míde ʒ bʒeð, conuðbeirið ʒ ʒeiparið. Et in illa uice mhoruð Cell ʒ beipri la Niall, mac Aeda :

Ir he ʒeiblimið in ʒi,
Dianuð opair oen laiði,—
Eipriðe Connacht cen cat

Ocup Míde do mannað.

A.D. 840. Fedilmidh, king of Munster, plundered Meath and Bregia, so that he sat down in Tara. And on that occasion [took place] the plundering of [Fir-]cell and Beithre by Niall, son of Aed :

Feidhlimidh is the king,
To whom it was the work of one day,—
[To get] the hostages of Connacht with-
out battle

And Meath to devastate.

H.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

(a)

A.D. 881. ʒccc. lxxxv. Mael-fabaill, mac ʒoinðirið, ʒex Cairðe-braðeabe, moʒtuʒ.

A.D. 881. Mael-fabaill, son of Loingsech, king of Carraig-brachaide, dies.

(b)

A.D. 891. ʒccc. xc. Mael-fabuill, mac Cleirið, ʒið Aidne, moʒtuʒ eʒt.

A.D. 891. Mael-fabhuill, son of Cleirech, king of Aidhne, died.

I.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

(a)

A.D. 787. ʒccc. lxxv. uii. Robartað, mac Moenað, econnuʒ Slane ʒ abbaʒ Cille-ʒoibrið [moʒtuʒ eʒt].

A.D. 787. Robartach, son of Moenach, steward of Slane and abbot of Cell-Foibrigh [perhaps Kilbrew, co. Meath], died.

(b)

A.D. 814. ʒccc. x. iiii. Suibne, mac Moenað, econnuʒ Slane [moʒtuʒ eʒt].

A.D. 814. Suibne, son of Moenach, steward of Slane, died.

J.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

A.D. 1079. m. lxxv. ix. Ceallað hUa Ruanaða, apð ollam Eʒenn, ʒuieuʒ in pace.

A.D. 1079. Ceallach Ua Ruanadha, chief bardic professor of Ireland, rested in peace.

K.—LAID LUASCACH.

INCIPIT DO LAIB LUASCACH:

O DACUR IN GAET A N-BEP
 FOR TIR SACRAN FOIATAN GLAR,
 DO TPAPCAIP TONN MHI SCIE,
 DOPEAP DOCUR CALAD NIT,
 A BRAT LUIMNEAD LIATAN 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:—

| | |
|-------|-------|
| a 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:—

| | |
|-------|------|
| a 1.* | p 6. |
| „ 4.* | q 1. |
| b 2. | s 4. |
| „ 6. | t 5. |
| c 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.* |
| c 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:—

| | |
|-------|-------|
| a 5. | e 6. |
| c 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. | l 5. | v 5.* |
| „ 5. | v 5. | n 6. | w 2. |
| l 2. | w 4. | q 6. | „ 3. |
| o 4.* | x 3. | s 5. | y 1. |
| q 3. | „ 6.* | u 1. | „ 2. |
| „ 5.* | y 3. | „ 3. | y 4.†† |
| t 4. | „ 5. | v 1. | |

* Proper Concord in B.

* Proper Concord in B.

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

‡ In **y** 5, the Concord is $\rho[= \text{r}]a\tau-\rho a\iota\epsilon-\rho\acute{\iota}\rho$.

(c)

Quatrains not containing Concord in third line:—

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a 4.* | n 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. |
| c 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 BAIU IN IHOŦA, p. 289 a.

I.

[Ŧeibe.]

a Cīa līn aīrte an aīr[ce]bail? Nīn. A cuiŷ reārcaŷ
ar tīrī cebaib, ar e a līn. O Ŧeibibib imorro a tīndīrcebul.
Ŧeibibe Scailte tīra rō ar tīr, iar fīarīnib:

Uar in abaiŷ i Moīn mōir,
Fēarab d' [ĕ]earcan*, nī deīreol:
Ŧorīrdan rōrīb in ŷaeŷ ŷlan,
Ŧeīrīb or ēailī Clīēāīr.

b Ŧeibibe baiī rē tōm anō rō:

Roēuala
In t-obair: eoēu ar ŧuana;
Ŧober mōi īr ŧuēaiŷ ŧo—
bo.

c Ŧeibibi Smot ann rō ħ Flann, fīlī, ŧo Ulltaiŷ, ŧoroinde:

Rogaŷ o
Cho buībī bor: norīobe
Ŧīa ep[ī] ar a mac
rīmot.

Ŧeibibe rōcael acubaīb ann rēo. A imallŷura, nībaŷ
neīmī: nī ŷanō ŧorala ŧuīŷ ŧ'a rēpībeanō.

d Obra becan, ŷabur ŷlēŷ
A tīr cāīb, ŷan fīarīfaiŷīb:
Noco n-[ĕ]aca beolu eīb,
Amal beolu in līātanaiŷ.

* Over this word is a gloss: ībon, rīneāŷta—*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* [*palmae* (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 Impinò ann ro. A himpoð ro 7 ip eað þarar ve rin, co nað Ɔeibidi Impinò, aæt Cpo Cumairc eþer Rannaiðaæt Moip 7 Carþairni. Carþairni andro :

I tþr caið, can þiappaigið,
O þur becan, [ʒabur] ʒleið :
Amal beolu in liaðanaig,
Noðo n-[þ]aca beolu eið.

Ip e rin in Cpo Cumairc.

f Ip þirið caidi ðeiðþer idiþ Ɔeibidi Impinò 7 þamain Impinò. Nin. A hImpinò ðeamnað conð coimþear a cumarc þri ceaðtarra ða Rannaiðaæt. Ip i þeo in þamain Impinò :

Ip imða ðuine ðata
Ocup curre ip cialþrata,
Ip imða þamtað þaða
Iʒ þluaʒ ðabcað Ɔiarþaða.

g Ip e po a himpoð na hþamna. Ocup þaraið ða airþe ve : idon, Ae [þ]reþliʒe, idon, airþerþ poraiʒliʒe [þ]reþliʒe] 7 Cpo Cumairc iþer Rannaiðaæt m-bic 7 Carþairni. Carþairni po :

Ocup curre ip cialþrata,
Ip imða ðuine ðata
Iʒ þluaʒ ðabcað Ɔiarþaða,
Ip imða þamtað þata.

Aei [þ]reþliʒi [þ]ria ha cantain i n-aen baiu 7 Cpo Cumairc þri a n-ðeliuʒuð.

e Terminational Dehide [is the verse just given] here. [Pro- [I.] ceed] to invert this and what arises therefrom is that it is not [any longer] Terminational Dehide, 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 Dehide 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].

[I.] **h** Ir i ro in Ōeibide Impinō Moīr :

Ricpat morainn, raēa rafō,
Co hUa Flainō, plaēa Finōnair ;
Cpinmainō epainō capō[*p*]ait mail,
In ōiglainn ōaill ōo ōingbail.

i Ir aipe ir Ōeibide Impinō Mo[*i*]r, uair ir ōi *p*apar
Eaman im ceandimpinō. Ocur ni *p*arann ōo Ōeibide ele, aēc
Eaman Impinō nama. Ir i ro ōeirpīrēēt :

Ōo ōingbail in ōiglainn ōaill,
Capō[*p*]ait epuar, epinmainō epainō :
Capō[*p*]ait mail co hUa Flainō,
—plaēa Finōnair—
Co hUa Finōnair plaēa Flainō,
Raēa rafō, capē[*p*]ait morainō.

j Ōeibide Scailte corpanaē anro :

A mic Conleamna, a lair *g*eapp,
Ōean ōo ēleamna ni coitgleann :
A ēorr liaēroiēi lubain,
A colbēaē, a cenōaē n-ōainn,
A ōl opōlaē ō'air*g*eclaiō,
A iūēra mai*g*ri a Mumain.

k Ōeibide Impinō eccoitcenn inro :

Noēo n-*p*opleaētān in b*p*u*g*
Ōoē' buaōaiō,
Maine cor*p*ri*g*itear *p*a ōainn
Ōo ōuanaōiō.

n 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 vengence 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-leamna, 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 poems.

[I.] **l** Ծեծիծե Տալէտե եօտէտենն անրօ :

Աւեռած [Ա ճնծ] Ին միւլէ քօտարծ,
 Իր աչարծ,—
 Ետը Ծօմունտը Ծօլամ
 Օօ Լըրիած.

m Ծեծիծ Լմրինծ շոնքոտ անրօ :

Ա միւ Քլաննաւա Լ Շալլաւի,
 Ա քի Ին տըր տաւեծծեննաւի,
 Ա ճաւալ քրոնծքաւիւնի, շեննաւի,
 Օր Մունճարիւն ա շտըլլաւի.

P. 289 b **n** | Ծեծիծ Լմրինծ քօքձաւծ անրօ :

Ա միւ Մըրձաձա մօր,
 Իր [Իրիւ] Նա ճիւծ քիւ Նա քիւծօմօն,
 Մաւծօմ ար ծար Ն-ճիւնտիւծ շու ծօն,
 Իւա ծար Ն-ճաւլլեւրիւն ճըրաքրօւլլ.
 Տշարիւծ[-աւ] քրօւնի քնեւտա ար ա քրօն
 Օււաւծ, ծար Էձէճա Իմ Իարնօն.

o Իր աւր Նա տէւտան Ծեծիծ Լմրինծ շօքրաւծ, ար Նա
 քօտօմնաւէր շօ մ-Ծաւ Լաւ Լաւրաւ. Ար աքրի, ծօււաւար
 Նա քիւլ ար ա տաւքրի, շօ Ն-ծըրքրաւար շօքրա քօքրաւ,
 աւալ աւա Ի Ն-ար Ն-ծաւիւծ :

Քաւտըր ծօւաւի Շըր, մաւ Օար,
 Օօ տըրալլ քօքքըր Ի Ն-Էւաւ,
 Արքտըր Նա տըր տարքըր;
 Տիւաւի քօ շքեւ Իր քօ շաւ
 Աւճարիւ Իր Շօւլի Քրեւաւ[-աւ];
 Քօր Ին Տիւլի քրաւլլըր.

Քրիւտ ծօ Նա Ծեծիւծ.

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

II.

Do Dhebiðis po rir.

a Dēbiðe Impirib fāta 7 Dēbiði n-Impirib ʒairer 7 Dēbiði Scailti [fota 7] ʒairer 7 Dēbiði bairi firi coin 7 Dēibi[ði] Smītað 7 Deúbaird fota 7 Deúbaird ʒairer 7 Deúbaird [Dēbiðe] Chenelað 7 Dēbeti ʒuilbneað dealtað 7 Dēbeti ʒuilbneað pecomarcāð 7 Dēibeði Cumairc 7 Dēbiðe daðel acubaið.

Dēbiði n-Impirib fota po rir:

P. 298 b Eiriʒ ruapp, a Dhonncaid̄ ðuinb,
Por fōdlaī fīnt|ʒaili, poruill:
bið do ðert or ðorplae Cunn,
a hUī cafn corpari Conaili.

b Dēbiðe n-Impirib ʒairer, ut erit:

In ʒaē ʒlar,
Luaiʒer innaiʒ, ni[?ra] [er]brar,
Atēiu firiʒnaiʒ-nuall a fpar,—
Dodebaird co [n-fuaē] dūr[er-]ʒlar.

c Dēbeti Scailti fota ðono, ut erit:

Ir e fēdlimeē in rī,
Diar'[b]a monur aen laiē,—
Arðirigi [airiri] Connaēt cean ēaē
Ocur Mīðe do manprað.

d Dēbeðe Scailti ʒairer, ut erit:

Roppaē ruab,
O parʒuigiðear in pluāʒ,
Taēiʒ mor fēar ocur eaē
Doðum Cpairi firit luʒaē.

(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 toin* 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 Debiðe Smíçac̄ po :

Ir caingim
 beç þoppim leap ni[m]bai[n]çen,
 Ocur çairim neið 'n-a ðorup
 Ðoromur [ðoþromur].

f Debeçi baiþri þri toin po :

Çr[u]aban epuað,
 Noco tabair ðo neoð luaç;
 Ðober inði ir cumung ðo—
 bó.

g Deaçneo [Deçubairð] Poça, amal adubairç ðriçita :

ða heç arçnum ðo þlaça,
 Ma[ð] ðian [ðron]ça ðo c[h]umul,
 A þí beþur na þreaça,
 Ðo þearç ocur ðo omun.

h Deçneo [Deçubairð] Çairç, ut epç :

Ir apð n-uall,
 Þiçear in çoþri na n-ðruað :
 Ðippan, a þi þeiçear çne[i]n,
 Naç a cen ðompala uað.

i Debeçi Chenelaç, ðono :

Ní étar,
 Çía þear þe þairþea étan ;
 Açt poþeþer éatan an,
 Noco n-þai[ç]þea a henapan.

j Debeçi Çuilbneaç ðealçaç, ut epç :

In ç-én çairþear ipin ç-þail,
 Alaño n-çulban ir çlan çair ;
 Rainð [Rinð] biño buði þiþuið n-ðruin,
 Çap çop çuirþer çuè in luin.

e Lobe Debidé [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 Debidé *baisi fri toin* [*palmae ad podicem* is] this :

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

g Long Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debidé], 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 [Debidé], 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] Debidé, 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] Debidé, as is :

The bird that calls within the sallow,
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 inpo:

Riu mor do maiē Mael-pabaill,
 I[n]ma[i]n rí, aīra, alainō;
 Eorōēt liarr [MS., barr] fo bend [buabaill],
 buidi folc for rinn Ğulbainō [Ğualainō].

l Debeti Cumairc fo:

Noōo [Nom-]Ğeib fearġ
 Rri cac n-immat, ac[h]t mo dealġ;
 Ğae [Cia] ēir tpe mo dernaib,
 Fearġ [r̄]ririōe ní dearrnaim.

m Debiōe foēil acubaiō:

Mac Conaba, noē[o] dein
 Mōda, acēt epiaēra[ō] mine;
 Do'n [mac] Mhaenaiġ i rineall,
 Corpġac ir [ocur] doirpfeopacēt.

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

III.

a Airōi dohairō anpō rir: iōon, Debiōi n-Impriō 7
 Debiōi Scailti etep foō 7 ġar [7 araile].

Debiōi n-Impriō foōa, iōon:

Ğeib do p[h]ater imm imcenn,
 A triat taicō, a t-uibell:
 Ir fīrōliġed deit, ni fell,
 Ōan mic. riġpileō Ruipenō.

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** Ծեծիմ Լորոն չարիւ Ծոն :

In շen [ճaeè] ճլար,
[Լu]ալջեր anից [innaiց] ըa n-erհրար,
Արիւ բրիրուից, n-uall cen էար,—
Իր ԾոԾեաԾաիծ eo n-[բ]uaէ erջլար.

c ԾեծիԾե Տարևի բոԾա :

Իր e Բեծևուծ in բի,
Օար' Ծo monur aen auծi,—
Աւերիցե [աւարու] Connaէտ cen էaէ
Ocup Միծի Ծo mannրaծ.

d ԾեծիԾե Տարևի չարիԾ :

Rorpan բuaծ,
O ԾurԽուլջեԾար in բլuaց, յ արաւե.

e ԾեծիԾե ՏուԾած :

Իր camշen
Ծeէ բրիրոն [բորրոն] ևր [MS., Եր], յ արաւե.

f ԾեծիԾե Ծորր բրի Խոն :

Շրuaջan ԽրuaԾ,
Noco ԽաԾար Ծo neoէ luաԾ;
ՕoԾer, յ արաւե.

g ԾeԾուԾե ԲոԾա, բուԾտ ԾրուլիԾ ԾուլիԾ, Ծոն :

Ծa eէ ar[c]nam ւրոն բլաւէ,
ՄաԾ Ծաann ԾրոնԾա a էomul,
In բi Ծerur ԾրեւիԾ[h] բոր Ծaէ,
A բ[h]erԵ ocup 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 *boss fri toin* [*palmarum ad podicem*]:

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 Ɔairic, [riuec] Colum-cille [biɣic] ppi Coiri
m-Ɔpeccain :

Ir apb n-uai[l]
U[u]aiɣep im coipe na n-Ɔ[r]uab :
Ɔirpan Ɔo'n [ʔa] pi peiƆep Ɔrén,
Naé a cein romlara uab.

i Ɔebide Cenelaé :

Ni eƆap
Cía lapa mibia Ecan [ɣ apaile].
[Read : Cía lapa m-bia.]

j Ɔebide Ɔui[l]bneaé Ɔialca, idon :

In c-en Ɔairer arin c-Ɔail,
Alainn Ɔuilbnen ir Ɔlan Ɔair ;
Rinn linn [binn] buide pirduib Ɔruin,
Capp cor cupƆair Ɔué inb linn.

k Ɔebide Ɔuilbneaé [Recomarcaé] :

Ɔíu mop Ɔo maié Mael-pabaill,
Inmain oɣri, apb, alainb ;
Etrócet liar [MS., bar] pɔ beimb buabaill,
buioi pɔlc pɔr pinb Ɔualainb.

l Ɔebide Cummurc :

Nomɣeb pɔrɣ
Ɔpi Ɔac n-innmur, acé mo Ɔelɣ ;
Ci[a] Ɔep Ɔria m[o] Ɔernainb,
Pɔrɣ ppi ruioi ni Ɔernnum.

m Ɔebide pɔceil acubaid :

Mac Conabba, noco bene [bein]
Moð[a], acé ƆriaƆrad mine,
Ia mac Maenaɣ [i rineall],
[Coppɣac] ocup ƆoirpƆeoraé.

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. **i.**].

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

The bird that calls from out the sallow,
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-fabaill,
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.

(λεβάρ βαίι ιν ιήοτα, p. 307 b, l. 1.)

IV.

a Ατα δινο αιρδι αιλι ανη η ιρ ηρι Ουανβαρδνε δοβεραρ, ιδον, Ρανναιγαέτ. Ατατ δινο φοδλα φορ Ρανναιγαέτ, [ιδον,] Σεέαρϋουβαϊδ η Ρανναιγαέτ Σκαϊτεέ.

Ιδον :

Ιρ εανζην

διέ ηριριν [φορριν], υτ ϋρρα.

.

1.5 **b** | Ατα ζνε η-αιλλ φορ Δεβιδε Σκαϊτε, ιδον, Ρανναιγαέτ
δοεϊλ αϋουβαϊδ, ιδον :

Μαε Κοναβα, η αραιλε.

c Ατατ δα φοδαιλ φορ Ρανναιγαέτ, ιδον, Σεέαρ[ϋουβαϊδ
η Σκαϊτεέ]. Οϋρ ηι ηριριν δ-αρα η-αιφ αρβεραρ Δεβιδε
η-Ιμρινη, υτ ερτ (ιδον, Δεβιδε Ιμρινη Ζαιρετ ιμφο ϋιρ) :

Ιη ζαεέ ζλαρ [η αραιλε].

.

1.19 **d** | Οϋρ Ρανναιγαέτ Σκαϊτεέ δινο, ατατ δα ζνε ηιρρι :
ιδον, α Δεβιδε Ροτα η α Δεβιδε Ζαιρετ. Αρ ιμυνη α Δεβιδε
Ζαιρετ Σεέαρϋουβαϊδ ι τομυρ : ιδον, σεέρι [ερι] ελαιδεμνι η
ιαρϋομαρϋ ιν καέ ηαι. Οϋρ ιρ ηελυρ τερτα δε, ϋο βα
δυαν. Οϋρ ηοραεταιζεταρ δονο ; αρ ιρ διατε φορϋεδαρ
φορβα ζαέα εετραμυη ι εεεταρ η-αι. Οϋρ ιρ λατομυρ
δυαινε δονο ιη Δεβιδε Ροτα. Οϋρ ηι ζηαιε ι φορβα ιη
διατε οδβαρ ιη ηεϋομαρϋ, υτ ερτ :

Ιρ ε Ρεδλιμυδ ιη ϋι, υτ ϋρρα.

(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. m, III. m.]

.

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 dissyllable, as is:

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

[IV.] **e** An Deibide Ğairer dno, ir airi ní ruda an Ğairir,
ar a binnur Ğ ar a reĝdaét la caé, ut:

Rorpaé ruad; no: Rurcaé ruad.

f Deirimpéét ar Decubed Fota, ut dixit brixita:
da he arcnum irin flaité.

g Decubed Ğairir po:

Ir arb uall, ut rupra.

(LEBAP LAIGEN, p. 38 a.)

V.

Cellaé hUa Ruan[ada] cecimur.

a Ir airer raétmar cor-rinb,
Ir eicriu aétlam, indlim:
baĝaim conib bairbni binb,
Debidi alainb Impinb.

b Deibide Scailte na reel,
Ní híride nab aétgen;
Irr hí reo inb airte blaité bparp,
In n-ĝnaétaiĝéter in penéarr.

(Ib., p. 37 b.)

c Can Rogair.

Ir caiĝgen,
bié rpirin [rporrin] lepp nimbaĝgen,
Ocup ĝairm neid 'n-a dorup,
Raromur [rafrromur].

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^h 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.

[Gilla-Coemain cecinit.]

1.

P. 127 a **a** hEriu¹ arb, imir narpíḡ,
 Maḡen molbétá² na morḡnim,
 Noco n-ḡitir³ duni⁴ a dia⁵
 Co norḡuar⁶ dít, hua⁷ Lamíac⁷.

2.

Laorpu ir dít, Fintan¹ fá²á²,
 Coica inḡen inḡna²á²,
 Luét ro²é²etḡab² banba bin³,
 Ceḡra²á² la⁴ rí⁵a⁵ n-dilin³.

3.

Acba² Ceḡrair do é²ám¹ epa²t²
 T[ḡ]í²ar, i³ Cúil Ceḡra⁴, a⁵ coica²t²:
 Dó'n robanú², ru²a²ḡar ḡan³,
 Acba² Laorpu⁹ i n-Ár³ Laorab³.

VARIANTS.—BOOK OF BALLYMOTE (p. 45 b).

a 1.—¹ Eriu. ² molḡtá². ³ noco n-epir. ⁴ duine. ⁵ cinnur[ḡ]uar.
⁶ ua. ⁷ Lamíac. 2.—¹ Fintan. ² ceḡḡab. ³ m-ḡín³. ⁴ no epá²t² (or
periods), placed above in a modern hand as an alternative reading. ⁵ pe.
 3.—¹ no eib (or *jealousy*), given overhead in a modern hand as an alternative
 lection. ² epicc. ³ a. ⁴ Ceḡra². ⁵ om. ⁶ coicaí². ⁷ du'n rabana².
⁸ n-ḡan³. 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]*: Fota, ben Mí² Ce²t; banba, ben Mí² Cuil; hEriu, ben Mí² ḡrene (p. 10 a)—Fota (e 6) [was] the wife of Mac Cecht (e 5); Banba (e 5), the wife of Mac Cuil (e 5); Eriu, the wife of Mac Grene (e 5).

BOOK OF LEINSTER.

[GILLA-COEMAIN SANG.]

1.

a Erin¹ 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. [2635]

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.]

² *Angle of Cessair* (Cuil-Cesra).—In Connaught, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 4 b). O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. i., p. 162, Londini, 1685), says it was near *Carn Ceasrach* (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-Cesra* is placed *óṛ búill meṛraib*, over the fruitful [River] Boyle." But the reading (p. 5, l. 13) is:

Ocon Óarn, íc muṛ meṛra, At the Carn, at the fruitful sea,
 Maṛb Ceṛraṛ í Cuil Óeṛra. Died Cessair in the Angle of Cessair.

Herewith agrees the *Book of Ballymote* (p. 24 b, l. 9), which has *ar muṛ meṛra*, on the fruitful sea.

³ *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] Aebac¹ Fintan², fač fíre³,
 ?Sin⁴ Mumain do mall⁵ érine⁶:
 bič 1 n-a pleib⁷ bi⁸ aibed reire⁸,
 Marb⁹ de cumaid⁹ a oen mic.

5.

Oen¹ bliabain déc, dacta¹ in blab,
 Iap² ñ-óflind tpi cet m-bliaban,
 Do'n³ h-Érind galaiḡ can³ ḡlóir,
 Conarragaid Paréolon⁴.

6.

Paréolon¹ puirt ḡréc² ḡlan³ ḡrind,
 Tpi cet⁴ bliaban báí i⁵ n-hÉrind⁵,
 Co n eirbaile de⁶ éám iartain,
 Noi mile ra hoen⁷ íeéctman.

1.

b Oén¹ tpiá bliaban, can² brón,
 ba fáir h-Ériu³ iar Paréolon⁴,
 Co toraéct Nemeð⁵ anair⁵,
 Dar⁶ muir co n-a mor maccaib.

4.—¹ marb. ² Fintan. ³ ír fač fírfí. ⁴ 'ra. ⁵ mall. ⁶ crini.
⁷ 1 n-a pleb. ⁸⁻⁸ luaided reire. ⁹⁻⁹ cuaid do cumaid. On the
 margin, no marb (or dead), the reading of L., is given.

5.—¹⁻¹ aen bliabain deḡ, dacta. ² ap. ³⁻³ du'n n-Érinn galaid
 ḡan. ⁴ ḡo nurrōḡad Paréolon.

6.—¹ Paréolon. ² ḡreḡ. ³ ḡlan. ⁴ tpiá, with no tpi cet
 (or three hundred), the L. lection, on margin by modern hand. ⁵⁻⁵ a n-Érinn.
⁶ do. ⁷ re hen.

b 1.—¹ ceire. ² ḡan. ³ Éri. ⁴ Paréolon. ⁵⁻⁵ Nemeð anair.
⁶ tar.

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, [2294]
 [With] nine thousand in one week.

1.

- b One thirty years without sorrow [2024]
 Was Eriu deserted after Partholon,
 Until arrived Neimed from the East, [1994]
 Over sea with his mighty sons.

⁵ *His Mountain*.—That is, *Sliab Betha* (the mountain of Bith); *anglice* Slieve Beagh, on the confines of Fermanagh and Monaghan.

⁶ *For*.—Literally, *of*.

⁷ *One year*, etc.—

δα ράρ τρια ηεττου ιαρ ραν ρηι Now, Eriu was deserted after that
 ηέ τρη όετ η-βλιαδαν, ηο .χιη. αρ for the space of 300 years, or of twelve
 .ccc., quod ueriuor erc.—*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 absontant, quin τριόευδ, ter centum, pro τρισόαδ, triginta, imprudenter usurpatum censendum sit (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. v., p. 168). But τρη όετ (three hundred) and τρηόα (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] Ceṑri¹ meic in laic² do'n lino²,
 Sairn³, Feṑṑur, Arḃán⁴, Annin⁵;
 Doḃoid⁶ Neimeḃ éc⁷ de éam⁷,
 Fici cé^t i Cric⁸ Lia^{tá}[i]n⁸.

3.

[S]le^ct Sairn¹ 'rin de^baid² duin²,
 La Fe^bail i Cé^rḃ³ C^orain²;
 Maṑb[é]a⁴ de ḡallin², nⁱ é^ll⁴,
 Annin⁵ oc^ur Iar^bonél⁶.

4.

And^orin¹ luid Feṑṑur² ri a é^lain²,²
 Co ro^bri³ Ca^traic³ Conain⁴,
 Do^oro^oair Feṑṑur na feṑṑ⁵
 La Mo^orc, mac Deile^oḃ⁸ o^ope^odeir^ḡ.

5.

Da cé^t bli^adan, bla^b ce^l ḃ^uim^ḡ,
 'O'n maⁱo^m rin Ca^tra^e Conain²,
 Co taⁿca^tar² clanna Sairn³
 Ar^orin⁴ ḡ^oreic⁴ ua^tmaⁱr, a^gair^b⁵.

2.—¹ ceṑri. ²⁻² laic² du'n lino. ³ Sairn. ⁴ Iarḃan. ⁵ Ain².
⁶ do^ocaid. ⁷⁻⁷ d'eḡ do tam. ⁸ Cuid^oba^o C^orcaic^{ḡe} (*of county Cork*), on
 margin in modern hand.

3.—¹ Sairn. ² rin de^baid. ³ Ceir. ⁴⁻⁴ maṑb du'n ḡallin²,
 no^oo cel. ⁵ Annin². ⁶ Iar^bumel.

4.—¹ iar rin. ²⁻² Fe^oarḡur le clain². ³ no cor'ḃri³. ⁴ Conain^ḡ.
⁵ om.; co feṑṑ given on margin in modern hand.

5.—This quatrain follows 6 in B. ¹⁻¹ du'n ḃ^oim^ḡ. ² taⁿca^bar.
³ Sairn. ⁴⁻⁴ ar^oan ḡ^oreic. ⁵ a^gair^b.

b. ¹ *Ardan*.—Read *Iar^bonel* (*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 More, 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.

² *District of Liathan.*—The Barony of Ballymore, co. Cork.

³ *Febal.*—*ḡṡ mac ḡebuṡ*, by the son of Febor (*L.L.*, p. 7 a).

⁴ *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 ḡebuṡ, ḡṡ ḡṡ ḡṡ Conand, ḡṡṡ n-ḡṡṡ ḡṡṡ-ḡṡṡ ḡṡṡ ḡṡṡ*—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).

⁵ *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 céet,
 Re árim² ní himmarbhréc³,
 Roáat Neiméb co n-a claind⁴,
 Co⁵ rotozlab⁵ Top Conaind⁶.

1.

c Coic¹ ríꝥ rippin mupiuét map¹
 Tancatar² dar² muip morzlarf;
 hi³ eri longrib⁴, ni fáé fanb⁴,
 Zalium, Firbolz, Fir Domnand.

2.

Flait Fep in-bolz, Rudraige¹ in rí,
 Zabap² por Traét² Rúdraigi¹;
 I n-Inber³ Slaine na rrian,
 Slaine re Fepaib Zalium⁴.

3.

Fir Domnand¹ co eri ríꝥaib,
 Lam der fpi² h-Érinn n-íraig³;
 Senzand, Zenand⁴ ocur Zand,
 Zabrat ipRup⁵ datca⁶ Domnand.

4.

Oen¹ éoíceb ic² Fepaib bolz,
 Coiceb Fep Zaelian³ cen⁴ anorb⁴,
 Ocur eri éoíceb in pand
 Rucrat⁵ Fir datca⁶ Domnand⁶.

6.—¹ deꝥ. ² re n-arim. ³ himirbpreꝥ. ⁴ claind.

⁵⁻⁶ no cop'tozlab. ⁶ Conafnꝥ.

c 1.—¹⁻¹ coiꝥ ri perin mupaét map. ²⁻² tanzabar tar.

³ n-a. ⁴⁻⁴ loimꝥrib co in claind. 2.—¹ Rudraib. ²⁻² roꝥab a Traét.

³ n-Inber. [P. 46 a.] ⁴ Zalium. 3.—¹ Domnann. ² re.

³ rirꝥlam. ⁴ Zenann. ⁵ a n-irrup. ⁶ om. 4.—¹ aen. ² aꝥ.

³ n-Zalium. ⁴⁻⁴ n-zlan orb. ⁵ zabrat. ⁶⁻⁶ datca Domnann.

⁶ 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 Nemed and [lit., 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] Gallions, 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 Ros-Domnand⁴.

4.

One Fifth⁵ [was assigned] to the Firbolg,
 A Fifth⁶ [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 Ο πο τογιαβ—*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 *Ros-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] Ծօրատրատ¹ in ceօրսր Կաւ
 Րիցի² ն-հԵրենն² ճա m-Բրատար;
 Կօմօ Ե Տլանե թաօր րեից
 Կէտ թի թօցաՅ Կի³ n-հԵրենն³.

6.

ԵրԿօ՞ թի հաճօճ Կաճ քի¹,
 Րա² Կաւմ Կր րա Կարի²,
 Կօ³ թօմարիսր ճաճիս Կաւ³—
 Րիցի⁴ Բօճա ԲօճԵԿԵճ⁴.

1.

d Ելաճաւ ճօ Տլանե, ճօ՞ն¹ Կաճ,
 Կօ² թօճարԵ² ճալար ճարԵճաճ³,
 ԿճաճԵ Կ n-Ծումս⁴ Տլանե⁴,
 Կէտ թի h-Երենն⁵ ԵճԵանե⁵.

2.

Ծի՞ Ելաճաւ Րիճարաճ² րաւ²,
 Կօ³ n-ԵրԵաւԵ Կրրի³ Կրճ Ծրաւ;
 Ծանճ⁴, Ծեանճ, ԵարԵ[ճ]ա ճե⁴ ճաւ,
 Կեօրի Ելաճաճա Կ քաւԵ քօրլան.

3.

Կճիճ Ելաճաճ Տեճաւճ Կար քեւ¹,
 [No]Կօ² ԵօրԵար Կա Բաճարաճ³:
 Կճիճ Ելաճաճ Բաճարճ³ քաւաւճ⁴,
 ԿօմօթօարԵ⁵ քաճ Րաւաւ.

5.—¹ թօրատրատ. ²⁻² թիցե n-Երենն. ³⁻³ Կաճ n-Երենն. 6.—¹⁻¹ ԵրԿօճ
 քե հաճօճ ճաճ քի. ²⁻² քե n-Կաւաւ, քե n-Կարի. ³⁻³ Կօ n-Կ[ն]Կարիսր
 ճաճիս Կաւ. ⁴⁻⁴ թիցա Բօճա քօճճալանի.

d 1.—¹ ճօ՞ն. ²⁻² ճարաւաւ. ³ ճարԵաճ. ⁴⁻⁴ Կ n-Ծումս
 Տլանե. ⁵⁻⁵ Երենն ԵճԵաւե. 2.—¹ ճա. ²⁻² Րաճարաւճ in քաւԵ.
³⁻³ Կօ քաւար Եճ Կրան. ⁴⁻⁴ Ծանճ, Ծեանճ, ԵարԵ ճօ. 3.—¹ Կար քաւ.
² ճօ Կօ. ³ Բաճարաւ. ⁴ քաւաւաւ. ⁵ ԿօմօթօարԵ.

5.

[B. 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. [1775]

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, *F.M. i.*, pp. 14, 15).

² *Brugh*.—On the Boyne.

4.

[a] Sé bliadna Rinnail¹ do'n rainb¹,
 Rodmarb² Odbgen, mac Senzainb³;
 Odbgen³, rocait⁴ a cechar,
 Dorochair⁴ la Airdechair⁴.

5.

Eocu, mac Eirc¹, in rí² rait,
 Dec³ in-bliadna a plaitiur lánmaic³;
 'E⁴ rin [in] céit rí do rinb⁴
 Rogact⁵ ar cúr i n-hEriunn⁵.

6.

Nuabu¹ Arzatlám¹ na n-eó
 Rodmarb² balap balcbemneó³;
 Fiche⁴ bliadan a plaitiur
 'Or hEriunn⁵ i⁶ n-ardmaéiur⁷.

- 4.—¹⁻¹ Rinnail du'n rainb. ²⁻² gur'marb Odbgein, mac Senzoinn.
³ Foidbgein. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-drochar la hAirdechar. 5.—¹ Eirc. ² i[n] rí.
³⁻³ pemei deic bliadan m-bicmaic. ⁴⁻⁴ gu rumarbradar i[n] ri.
⁶⁻⁵ eri meic Nemid, maic Uadrai. 6.—The following two quatrains are
 inserted here :—

Anmanb eri mac Nemid no,—

The names of the three sons of noble
 Nemid

Cerarb, Luam ocu^r Luacro :
 Siab romarb, ceó fer do rinb,

[Were] Cesard, Luam and Luacro :
 Them slew, each man with [spear-
 point, -

Eoóo, mac Eirc, a n-Eriunn.

Eocho, son of Erc, in Eriu.

Eri arb.

Eri sublime.

bper, mac Eladain, maic Neb,
 Robo ruírfi co pomeib ;

Bres, son of Eladhan, son of Ned,
 He was a great king with much great-
 ness,

Seóe bliadna do, nup' b[é]oda,

Seven years [were reigned] by him, it
 was not long,

Eó abbat do'n puab roda.

Death died he of the dire plague.

In the second line of the first quatrain b is placed above d, to make the reading
 Cerarb. ¹⁻¹ Nuada Arzeglám. ² d om. ³ balcbemneó. ⁴ eria. ⁵ h om. ⁶ a. ⁷ maieur.

4.

[B. C.]

[d] Six years [were] the portion of Rindal,
Slew him [F]odbgen, son of Sengand;
[F]odbgen, spent he four [years],
Fell he by Ardechar. [1761] [1755]

5.

Eochu, son of Ere, 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 p' [p]ár Rinnal, ní bof púnd | Until grew Rinnal, there was not a point |
| Fop arm eter i n-hÉrúnd, | Upon a weapon at all in Eriu, [finish, |
| Fop gáib a gáragá[ib], cen élit | Upon spears rough, without perfect |
| can, | But the whole run of them was unpointed |
| Adt a m-bít i n-a púécpannaib. | wood. [<i>Lit.</i> , But to be in running trees.] |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Tucpat Tuat-de-Donnand bíl | Brought the diligent Tuath-de-Donnand |
| Uafgne leo i n-a lamaib : | [Pointed]spears with them in their hands: |
| Dúib reim romarbad Eoáib, | With these was slain Eochaid, |
| La píl Nemid neptbreáib. | 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 :

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Uám ar gairt co lánlút cača | A hand of silver with the full supple- |
| láma in cač meóp 7 in cač alt | ness of each hand in every finger and in |
| borat púir Dianceét, in liaig 7 | every joint Diancecht, the leech, and |
| Créidne, cept, i coúgnam púir. | C Reidne, 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 deessent, adeo affabre reponebat, ut proxime miraculum ars esset (*I. H. a Pflaumern: in Bononia, pag. 84*)."

⁵ *Balar*.—For the Fomorian Balar, see O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., pp. 18 sq.

1.

e bper, mac Eladan¹, mic Néit²,
 Rop³ ruiri co poméit⁴;
 Séct m-bliadna do, nír⁵ róta⁶,
 Éc⁶ atbaé⁶ do'n ruab róta⁷.

2.

P. 127b Rogiallab do Luḡ¹, do'n laeó,
 Da ríeic bliadan barrgaé²:
 Mór³ eét doríngní⁴ Mac Cuill,—
 báir hui Dianceét⁵ i Caíndruim⁶.

3.

Eoú Ollaéair¹ iárma,
 Ceéir² ríeic rínd bliadna;
 báir in Daḡda³, deḡ na n-brenó⁴,
 Do'nó epcó⁵ tarlaic Ceitnenó⁵.

4.

Deic m-bliadna do'n¹ Delbaeé dól,
 Co toréair do lám Chaiéir².
 Deic m-bliadna Fiaéac ríndḡil,
 Co pormarb³ Eoḡan Airó⁴-inbir.

e 1.—This quatrain precedes d 6. ¹ Eladám. ² Ne[í]d. ³ bo. ⁴ no-meib. ⁵ b' [p]oba. ⁶⁻⁶ eḡ abbat. ⁷ róta. 2.—¹ The second hand placed h after Luḡ (Luḡaid), and, to make the emendation more certain, wrote Luḡ(aid) overhead. ² blaécaem. ³ tpuaz. ⁴ doríndi. ⁵ Ua Denceét. ⁶ a Caendruim. 3.—¹ Eoúaid Ollóéair. ² ceitri. ³ Daḡda. ⁴ bream. ⁵⁻⁵ urcup do teiḡ Ceitcer. 4.—¹ do. ² Fiaéair. ³ ḡur'marb. ⁴ aró.

e. ¹ *Bres*.—ḡabar bper . . . riḡe . . . co roíccab lam Nuabat. *Bres* took the kingship, until the hand of Nuadu was cured (*L.L.*, p. 9 a). 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. 9 b).

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 Caindruim.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, [1594]
 Until fell he by hand of Caicher.
 Ten [were] the years of Fiacha the very fair, [1584]
 Until slew him Eogan of Ard-inber⁵.

³ *Caindruim*.—*Pleasant ridge*.—A name for Tara.

Λιαδερυμ ι Θρυμειαν ι Μύρ- Grey ridge and Pleasant ridge and
 Tea ι Καθιρ χροινδ anmanb Mur-Tea and Cathir-chroind [were] the
 Tempac ι τορρυδ. names of Tara in the beginning (*L.L.*,
 30 a).

⁴ *Ceithnend cast*.—Οδτμοδδα δο'ν Δαδδα, εο η-ερβαιλτ δο ζαι ερο
 δια ποδυμ Cetleand a cat mōp Μοιζε Τυριυδ: Eighty years [were
 reigned] by the Dagda [Eochu Ollathair], until he died of [the wound of] the
 spear wound [*lii.*, spear of gore] with which Cetleand 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] Noi¹ m-bliadna rídet 'malle,
Mac Cuill, mac Ceét, mac Ğrene,
Ṫri meic Cerpata² co n-úail²,
Ippíge³ or banba bratpúaid.

6.

Dopochair Mac Ğrene zel¹
I Taltin² la hAmairgen;
Mac Cuill la³ 'Eber inn³ óir;
Mac Ceét do laim hErimoin⁴.

1.

f bliadain iprige¹ map oén²
D'h'Erimón³ ip⁴ d'Eber póltaem;
Co toráair Eber iartain,
Do laim hErimón³ imglain⁵.

2.

h'Erimón¹, airbairc cen¹ on,
ba leir ind hEriu² a oenop²;
Ré peét³ m-bliadain dóc⁴ do'n dor⁴,
'Ec⁵ atbaé i n-Árḡatpof⁵.]

3.

Á érf meic, ré¹ bliadna ar blab,
Co bárf² Mumne im Maig² Cpuacán.
Laiḡne³ ip Laiḡne⁴ nallan⁴,
Romarbéa i caé Áirb⁵ Labranb.

5.—¹ deid. 2-2 Cerpata, co m-buaid. 3 ipriḡi. 6.—¹ zel.
2 Taltin. 3-3 re hEber in. 4 h om.
f 1.—¹ ipriḡi. 2 aen. 3 h om. 4 om. 5 indglain.
2.—¹⁻¹ Erimon, oirbairc ḡan. 2-2 an Eri a aenup. 3 oét.
4-4 deḡ bu'n dur. 5-5 eḡ abbaé i n-Árḡebpof. 3.—¹ tpi.
2-2 ḡa bair Mumni a Moig. 3 Laiḡni. 4-4 Laiḡni na lann. 5 arb.

⁶ Mac Cuill, Mac Ceht, Mac Grene.—Thus explained in *L.L.* (p. 10 a):

Mac Cuill .i. Setor, coll a déa; *Son of Hazel*, namely, Sethor was [his

5.

[B. c.]

[e] Nine years [and] twenty 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 Argatros¹.

3.

His three sons, six years [reigned they] for fame, [1527]
 To the death of Mumne in Magh Cruachan²,
 Luigne and Laigne of the swords,
 Slain were they in the battle of Ard Ladrاند³.

Mac Ceét .i. Tētor, ceēt a déa; first name], hazel [was] his god; *Son of*
 Mac Ḍpene .i. Cētor, ḍpian 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. ¹ *Argatros*.—Silver-wood, on the Nore, parish of Rathbeagh, barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 51).

² *Cruachain*.—Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, co. Roscommon (*id. ib.*).

³ *Ard Ladrاند*.—See a 3, note 2.

LEBAR LAIGEN.

4.

[f] [S]lecca ceṑr¹ meic 'Ebir²
 la Iri³l, fáib, pinnpennib³.
 leṑbliabam⁴ a flaiṑ⁵, nup' mór⁶,
 aer⁷, Orba, Forṑna⁸, Foron⁸.

5.

Iri¹l, fáib, piṑb² ṑail ṑáiṑ³,
 a deiṑ pemep in pólaiṑ,
 Co n-epbailc im Maiṑ⁴ Muáob⁴
 De⁵ ṑalap olc⁶ oen⁶ uaire.

6.

Eṑri¹l, mac Iri¹oil² na n-eṑ,
 Ceṑc³ piṑe bliaban buibneṑ⁴,
 Co toṑṑair⁵ ipRaí⁵rim⁵ rúaiṑ,
 Do laim Conmail élaibeb⁶ puaiṑ.

1.

g Conmael¹, mac Ebir, cen² ail,
 Céṑflaiṑ³ mop banba³ amMumain;
 'Arim⁴ tpi n-deiṑ n-bliaban bpar,
 Co toṑṑair la Tiṑepnmaiṑ⁵.

2.

Tiṑepnmar, ba tṑén a riṑ,
 Seṑc¹ n-bliabna ap peṑc n-deiṑb¹;
 Co n-epbailc² ipri² tám ténb,
 I toṑṑair ár pṑr n-hEpenb³.

4.—¹ ceatra. ² n-Ebir. ³⁻³ hIri¹l, paiṑ pinnpennib. ⁴ leṑbliabam.
⁵ flaiṑur. ⁶ lor. ⁷ Ep. ⁸⁻⁸ Forṑna, Foron. 5.—¹ Iri¹l. ² peṑeb.
³ n-ṑaiṑ. ⁴⁻⁴ a Maiṑ Muáib. ⁵ do. ⁶⁻⁶ uile aen. 6.—¹ Eṑri¹l.
² Iri¹l. ³ om. ⁴ immbuibneṑ. ⁵⁻⁵ co toṑṑair i Rorim. ⁶ cloibem.
 g 1.—¹ Conmael. ² ṑan. ³⁻³ pi Eṑenn. ⁴ aipem. ⁵ Tiṑepnmar.
 2.—¹⁻¹ peṑc¹moga peṑc do bliabnaib. ²⁻² co n-debailc ipri. ³ n-Eṑenn.

⁴ Plain of Muaid.—According to O'Donovan (*F.M. i.*, p. 34), either the plain of the river Moy, which flows between the cos. Mayo and Sligo; or, more probably, the plain of Knockmoy, six miles south-east of Tuam, co. Galway.

4.

[B. 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, Forгна, 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 Rairiu⁵ 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

⁵ *Rairiu*.—"It is the place now called Ræipe mop, in the territory of Irezan, or barony of Tinnahinch, in the Queen's Co., which was part of the ancient Ui-Failghe, or Offally" (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-epbairc imMaig - ílécc,
 immórbáil Maige-ílécc 7 ceopa
 ceṭraméane pep ñ-hḂpenn 'malle

Until he died in Magh-Slecht, in the
 great convention of Magh-Slecht and
 three fourths of the men of Eriu along

3.

[5] Eoðu étzudaé¹ ampa,
Ceépi bliadna óp bpec banba :
Ní dalb, í caé Tempaé tpicé²
Roðmarb³ Cerpna, mac Ebpic.

4.

Cerpna, Sobairé, peol m-bil,
Óa mac Ebpic, mic hEbir¹ :
Óaþíéit bliadan co m-blaib,
Céet ríg hEpend¹ a Ultaib².

5.

Aibed¹ Sobairé 'n-a dún,
La Echairg² Minb ðar in múir².
Aibed³ Cerpna 'rin éaé cap,
La Eochairg ríob faeburglar.

6.

Fícé¹ bliadan, blað co n-áib,
Flaéiur² Eéaé, mic Conmáil :
Fiaéa Labrainni³ nallep³,
Romarb Eéaib⁴ faeburðep³.

3.—¹ Eoðaib édzotaé. ² tpic. ³ gup'marb. 4.—¹ h om. ² hUltaib.
5.—¹ oðe. ²⁻² hEoðairg Menn cap in múr. ³ oib. 6.—¹ Fíéi. ² Flaéur.
³⁻³ Labrainne na lep³. ⁴ Eoðaib.

þriur, ic aðrað éroim éróié, riði-
ðail hEppenn. Conna terna amlaib
þin aóe oen ééþpar þep ñ-hEppenn
app. Unde Mað-pleét.

with him, [whilst] in adoration of Crom
Cré, 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 *Eigudach*.—The vested. The rationale is given in *L.L.* (p. 16 b).

Ír aciþibe ðoponca ilþreéta í It is by him were made many varieties
n-etaigib hEppenn .i. oen ðaé í in the garments of Eriu: to wit, one

3.

[B. C.]

[g] 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 sovrantry of Eochu, son of Conmail :
 Fiacha Labrainni of the shields,
 Slew he Eochu Ruddy Weapon.

n-étaiḡ moḡab, ba baé i n-étaiḡib
 aitéc, tpi baéa i n-etuó moḡab
 ḡ oclach, ceépi baéa i n-etuó
 óótiḡepn, cofc baéa i n-etuó
 toíreó, pé baéa i n-etuó píḡ ḡ
 ollam ḡ píleó, uii. n-baéa i n-etuó
 píḡ ḡ píḡan. Iḡ appn no[é]ár
 mbiu na huli baéa i n-etuó
 eppcop.

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 Eóóaiḡ, mup and capp.

1.

h Fíde a ceáir¹ cen éaimme²,
 ba plaité Fíada Labrainne³;
 Docep ní Fene fabair
 1⁴ caé Sleib⁵ belgabain⁶.

2.

bliabain for a deicé pa dó,
 For¹ plaéta Eéac¹ Mumó,
 Co toréair² in caemdor cáin
 Larinn³ Oengur n-Olmúcaib.

3.

Se bliabna pa¹ dí, in tucaib¹?
 ba² ní² in τ-Oengur Olmucaib;
 Docep 1 Capmon³ in éleé
 La hEnna n-abbol⁴ n-Aircce⁴.

4.

Arim¹ nói m-bliaban pa² érí
 O'Enna Aircce³, do'n arbrí⁴;
 Rodmarb⁵ Roceécaib, mac Maín,
 ImMaig Rúiaib⁶ robacaoín⁶.

5.

Ré éóic¹ m-bliaban co m-blaib
 Rogiallab² do Roceécaib³;
 Docep⁴ la Setna n-Arc⁵,
 Ippin⁶ Chruacáin cetna Connaé.

h 1.—¹ ceáir. ² éaimme. ³ Labrainne. ⁴ a. ⁵ Sleibí.
⁶ belgabain. [P. 46b.] 2.—¹⁻¹ for plaitur Eéac. ² Co dorcair.
³ larin. 3.—¹⁻¹ fo tri, tucaib. ² om., probably by oversight.
³ Capmon. ⁴⁻⁴ n-abbul n-Aircce. 4.—¹ arbrí. ² fo. ³ arriú.
⁴ arriú. ⁵ gur'marb. ⁶⁻⁶ Ruab, paib ní pocain. 5.—¹ ba coic. Over
 ba (in another hand) is cuir; which would make the total 25 (5 × 5), instead of 10.
² bogiallab. ³ Roceécaib. ⁴ co n-dorcair. ⁵ Arc. ⁶ rin.

h. ¹ Fian.—The native military force.

² Belgada[i]n.—Bulgaden, near Kilmallock, co. Limerick.

1.

[B. C.]

- n** Twenty [and] four [years] without duplicity, [1320]
 Was Fiache Labrainne prince;
 Fell the king of the active Fian¹
 In the battle of Mount Belgada[i]n².

2.

- A year above ten by two [= 21], [1296]
 [Was] the length of the sovrantry of Eochu Mumo³,
 Until fell the fair prop beauteous
 By Oengus Olmuchaíd.

3.

- Six years by two, understand ye? [1275]
 Was Oengus Olmuchaíd king;
 Fell in Carmon⁴ the support [of Eriu]
 By mighty Enna the Silvery⁵.

4.

- A tale of nine years by three [1263]
 [Was reigned] by Enna the Silvery, by the arch-king;
 Slew him Rothechtaíd, son of Maen,
 In Magh Ruad⁶ the very pleasant.

5.

- A space of five years with fame [1236]
 Was Rothechtaíd obeyed⁷;
 Fell he by Setna the Tall,
 In very Cruachan of Connacht.

³ *Mumo*.—O raicep Mumu—from whom is called Munster (*L.L.*, p. 18 a).

⁴ *Carmon*.—Wexford.

⁵ *Silvery*.—Iṛ leir dárónca róiṛ arḡṁbe i n-Argatror ḡ doraṁ do arpeáib hEṛenn.—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 Arτ,
 Docep² in rí rá³ ro mac:
 Ní rumar⁴ in mac, mflub τop,
 Dia a⁵ éair a fapuzub⁵.

1.

i Sé bliadna d6c¹ ra¹ ééair,
 Flait[ur]² Fia²ac fialépe²ai²;
 Fia²ca, flait³, ro³air na r6³;
 Do³ro³air⁴ la Munemon.

2.

Munemon¹, c6ic bliadna ap bliab
 Fat² flata maic Cair élo²oi²;
 A²ebat³ rí Dao³rbre⁴ do éam,
 Im³Maig⁵ 'A⁵one immelbán⁵.

3.

Arim¹ deic n-bliaban can¹ br6n
 Do mac mo²ra²ar² Munemoim²:
 Docep³ Ailber³ D6it in rait³,
 La hOllomain [i Tempai⁴]⁴.

6.—¹ do'n τ-Setna.² gur'cep.³ pe.⁴ nír'mait.⁵ do rapuzob.i 1.—¹⁻¹ de² 'r a.²⁻² flaitur Fia²ra fialépe²ai².³ pep.⁴ do³ro³air.2.—¹ Munemon.² fab.³ docep.⁴ Dao³rbri.

⁵⁻⁵ Maig Ailbi melban. Over Ailbi, the textual reading, A⁵one, is placed as a variant by a different hand. 3.—¹⁻¹ cepτ τp6ca bliaban gan. ²⁻² ma²o²lan Munemon. ³⁻³ abat Oilber³, bata n dai³. ⁴ i Tempai⁴.

⁸ *Outraged*.—Rothechtaid (*J.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. Rumar⁴ governs a fapuzub. The possessive, a, is employed objectively, in reference to mac (son).

6.

[B. C.]

- [B] 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 outraged^a.

1.

- 1 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 Muncmon:
 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>Ir leir rocturcanatá munceta óir fo bpaigtib doene i n-hEriun: .i. mummáine .i. maíne fo mune- laib.</p> | <p>It is by him were introduced [<i>lit.</i>, begun] necklets of gold about the throats of persons in Eriu: that is, [<i>Munemon</i> signifies] <i>neck-valuables</i>, to wit, valuables around the neck.</p> |
|--|---|

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*. Ir 'n-a amruir batap falge óir im dóitib—It is in his time were rings of gold on [*lit.*, around] fingers (*L.L.*, p. 18 b).

4.

P. 128 a [1] Τρίδα βλιαδαν πορ α βειδ
 Co¹ éc Olloman, έτριδ¹:
 Rí na n-έceρ², αρδ α παε,
 Co³ n-βερηαδ céετ περρ⁴ Τεμπαδ.

5.

Τρεν α mac, Ρίηναετα¹ páil,
 Α βειδ έυααδ² 'η-α βερηδάλ²;
 Im³ Μαίη Inηρ³, δο έάm τρά,
 Ρυαιρ εράδ ρί mηιρ Μαεα⁴.

6.

Mac υ¹ Ollomain¹, Slánoll ρύαιρ,
 Δειδ m-βλιαδνα, πεετ πορ ρόερδuaiρ²:
 Αεβαε cen³ έλοemέλδ³ πορ βαε
 Immedón⁴ τιγε Τεμπαδ.

1.

ǰ Τρί¹ πεετ η-βλιαδνα, buan in παε¹,
 Ροεαιε² Ξεθε² Oλληοεαε;
 Co τορδαιρ³ Ξέθε³ ιηγαρτα
 Λα Ριαεαιη, mac Ρίηναετα⁴.

4.—¹⁻¹ γα βαίρ Ollomáin, ειρηδῆ. Over Ollomain the gloss Ollam Fōbla is written by the second hand. ² ειρηρ. ³ le. ⁴ ρειρ. 5.—¹ Ρίηναετα. ²⁻² ρα δο 'na δεγλαim. ³⁻³ α Μοιη Inηρ. ⁴ Macaa. 6.—¹⁻¹ Ollamon. ² ραερυαιρτ. ³⁻³ γαν clae[n]claeð. ⁴ πορ laeclap.

ǰ 1.—¹⁻¹ δι βλιαδαιν δεε, ρειλ α παε. ²⁻² ροβ' ρι Ξεθῆ.
³⁻³ βοροκαιρ Ξειθῆ. ⁴ Ρίηναετα.

⁴ To.—Literally, in.

⁵ *Magh Inis*.—The barony of Lecale, co. Down (O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. xxxi., p. 245).

4.

[B. C.]

- [i] 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 Inis⁵, of plague severe,
 Found the pleasant king of [Emain] Macha⁶ 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.

⁶ [Emain] Macha.—That is, king of Ireland. The term is here used proleptically, as Emain was not then founded. See **o** 4, *infra*.

⁷ Change.—The explanation is given in *L.L.* (p. 18 b):

Ni fer ca galan robnuc, ac̄t a
 faḡbáil maḡb; pēc n̄p'fae bāt,
 n̄palob a c̄opp ḡ tucab a talman
 ba mac, la Ailill, bāa f̄ip, i c̄m̄b
 ḡl. bhaban.

It is not known what disease took
 him off, but he was found dead; more-
 over 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 binn̄iḡp̄ c̄ta m-[b]en̄b̄p̄ōt̄ ḡt̄
 ḡ amop̄ cāīc̄ duimē mnā f̄laic̄—Sweeter than the strings of *benn*-harps was the
 voice and of every person in his reign (*L.L.*, p. 18 b, 19 a).

2.

[j] Բիւ՛ն¹ Բիւծան, Բիւծ Են² Շըրր²,
 Բա՛ւ³ Բլա՛ւա Բիւ՛ւ Բօր Լոնշըրր³:
 Ծօճըր րի՛ Երբա նա Ելած
 Լ⁴ Եսէ Երքա՛ն⁵ Լա Երքա՛ն.

3.

Երքա՛ն, Ես Ծըճե, Ե ճա՛ւ¹ Շրրո՛ւ,
 Ծա Բիւծան Ե՛ւ Ե Երքա՛ն²:
 Երքա՛ն³ ՛րր Ծըլեւ Ե Ծալ³
 Ալիլլ⁴, Ես Ես Ե՛ն⁵ Օլլօման⁵.

4.

Ալիլլ¹, րե՛ւ² Են-Բիւծա՛ն րբա Ե՛ւ,
 Ծըճ Ես Տլանուլլ, Ես րբե՛ւ րօ՛ւ;
 Բիւ՛ւր [ա] Եսե՛ւ⁴ Լա Տիրնա,
 Լա րի՛ւ⁵ Երքա՛ն Եսե՛ւ⁵.

5.

Երքա՛ն Բիւ՛ւ, րիւ՛ւր Երքա՛ն¹ Եսմ¹,
 Ծա² Երքա՛ն² Տիրնա րլա՛ւա՛ն³:
 Ա⁴ Երքա՛ն Ե՛ւ Լա՛ւ Երքա՛ն⁴,
 Երքա՛ն⁵ րի՛ւ [բ]ր Լա՛ւ⁵.

6.

Երքա՛ն Տիրնա Ես րիւ՛ւր
 Ես Երքա՛ն րբե՛ւ Երքա՛ն¹:
 Ասե՛ւ³ Տիրնա [Ե] րլա՛ւա՛ն³
 Լ Են-Ալիլլ⁴ Լա Երքա՛ն⁵.

2.—¹ Երքա. ²⁻² նա՛ւ Երք. ³⁻³ րբե՛ւ Բիւ՛ւ Ես Երքա՛ն. ⁴ Ե. ⁵ Երքա՛ն.
 3.—¹ Շըճ. ² Երքա՛ն. ³⁻³ Շրր՛ուրրո՛ւ ՛րր Ծըլեւ Ե Ծալ. ⁴ Օլիլլ.
⁵⁻⁵ Օլլօման. ^{4.—1} Օլիլլ. ² օ՛ւ. ³ Շօ. ⁴ Ե օ՛ւ. ⁵⁻⁵ րի
 Երքա՛ն Եսե՛ւրնա. ^{5.—1-1} Երքա՛ն Եսմ. ²⁻² օ Երքա՛ն. ³ րլա՛ւա՛ն.
⁴⁻⁴ Շս Են-Ե Երքա՛ն Ես Երքա՛ն. ⁵ Երքա՛ն. ⁶ րբ Լա՛ւ. ^{6.—1} րիւ՛ւր.
² Ես Երքա՛ն. ³⁻³ օ՛ւր Տիրնա Ես րբե՛ւ Երքա՛ն. ⁴ Ալիլլ. ⁵ Երքա՛ն.

2.

[B. c.]

[j] A score of years, fame without ill omen,
 [Was] the length of the sovrantry of Fiach:
 Fell the king of Cera of the excavations²
 In the battle of Breg³ by Bergal. [1103]

3.

Bergal, son of Gede, the champion vigorous,
 Two years [and] ten [were] his good complement: [1083]
 Finished in the battle his valour
 Ailill, son of the son of Ollam.

4.

Ailill, seven years by two [reigned he], [1071]
 Good son of Slanoll, not foolish the proceeding;
 Received he [his] fate by Sirna,
 By the king of fair-sided Tara.

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: [1057]
 The fate of Sirna with slaughters
 [Took place] in Alend⁵ by Rothechtaid.

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 Kilkullen, co. Kildare.

1.

κ Ροτέεται¹ ποταίρι² ποτ¹,
 Ρεμ² πέετ ἠ-βλιαδαν ἠ-βιέβο³;
 Οε⁴ Ούν Σοβαίρε⁵, ὅρ ἠ τ-ῥάλ,
 Ρα⁶ λοιρε ἠ⁷ cene ζελάν⁷.

2.

Ἰαβαίρ Ελλίμ¹ co n-ζιάλλα²
 Ρίγε² ορ ἠερίν³ oen⁴ βλιαδαν :
 Ὀροόαιρ⁵ Ελλίμ⁵ co n-άιβ
 Λα mac Αιλιλλα⁶ Ολέάν.

3.

Ἄριμ¹ νοι ἠ-βλιαδαν namma²
 Ροζιάλλα³ mac Αιλιλλα³ :
 Ὀροόαιρ⁴ Ἰιλλιέα⁴, ζαρτ ζριν⁵,
 Λα ἠΑρε Ἰμελέ⁵, mac Ελλίμ⁶.

4.

Αριμ¹ ρέ² ἠ-βλιαδαν πα ὀ³
 Ὀ'Αρε ιαριμ, ἠί ἠιμμαρζό³ :
 Λα Νυαδαι⁴ Ράιλ, ριέιβ βλα,
 Ὀροόαιρ⁵ Αρε Ἰμελέ⁶.

5.

Αιβέ¹ Νυαδαι, ροφερ² λιβ,
 Λα ὄρερ³, ριζμαc Αιρε Ἰμλιέ⁴ :
 Σεῖρι βειέ βλιαδνα βρίγε⁵
 Ροῖει⁶ Νυαδ⁶ [ι] νερε ρίγε.

κ 1.—¹ Ροτέεταιῖ πατα ἠρι ποδ [ῥαταίρι[η] ποδ?]. ² ἠμερ.
³ m-βιέβοῖ. ⁴ οῖ. ⁵ Σοβαίρι. ⁶ βο. ⁷⁻⁷ cene ζαρτ ζελαν.
 2.—¹ Ελλίμ. ² ριζι. ³ Ερίν. ⁴ aen. ⁵⁻⁵ co n-ὄροαιρ Ελλίμ. ⁶ Οιλίλλα.
 3.—¹ αίρεμ. ² nammáa ³ Οιλίλλα. ⁴ co n-ὄροαιρ. ⁵ Ἰμλιέ. ⁶ Ελίμ.
 4.—¹ αίρεμ. ² νοι. ³ ἠιμαρζο. ⁴ Νυαδαι. ⁵ οὐροόαιρ. ⁶ Ἰμελέδα.
 5.—¹ οὐβιέ. ² φερ. ³ ὄρερ. ⁴ Ἰμλιῖ. ⁵ m-βριῖε. ⁶⁻⁶ οὐαιε Νυαδαι.

1.

[B. 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 *Road*.—*Rot* 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 l̄ēr̄ ar̄r̄īc̄ c̄ar̄r̄at̄ c̄ēt̄r̄ī n̄-ēc̄ ī n̄-h̄ēr̄īn̄d̄ ar̄ c̄ú̄r̄*—It is by him was introduced the chariot of four horses in Eriu at first.

6.

[k] Nó¹ m-bliadna bperri na m-berð²,
Ra³ po mop tperria³ a éren peðð;
Aibed⁴ mie Aipt in⁵ aipm éruaid,
Im⁶ mulluc Cairn éairr⁷ Chonluain⁷.

1.

1 Ceérr¹ ráti rúti¹ caé
Do'nd² Eoéaid updairc³ Aptaé:
Docer Eoéaid Aéta-Luan
La Fimb, mac brata braterúaid.

2.

bliadain¹, pecc m-bliadna¹ fo érf,
Pot plaéta² Fimb Formáil:
Aibed³ imd Fhimb éctna élé⁴
La Séctna m-bimb⁵, mac bperre⁶.

3.

Setna aipeðda¹ arpaib,
Dopac² épod do éet ampaib:
Cepc éidi bliadan cen³ bpon,
Co⁴ poriaðad⁴ la Simón.

4.

Simon bpec, ré bliadna ap¹ beécc,
Rop² é² in τ-iarla cen³ anpeécc:
La Duac Fimb, mac Séctna pláin⁴,
Puair in⁵ éca⁵ mac Aedáin⁶.

6.—¹ noe. ² na m-beðð ³⁻³ po bo lop tperri. ⁴ oibð. ⁵ inn.

⁶ 1. ⁷⁻⁷ cair Conluain.

1 1.—¹⁻¹ ceérr¹ ráti rúti.

² du'n.

³ oipðirc.

2.—¹⁻¹ pemep pecc m-bliadan.

² plaitur.

³ oibð.

⁴ gle.

⁵ fimb.

⁶ m-bperre.

3.—¹ inn arpaib.

² dupad.

³ ðan. ⁴⁻⁴ ðu poriaðad.

4.—¹ ip.

²⁻² ba ri.

³⁻³ ðan

anpeécc.

⁴ Sednai plan.

⁵⁻⁵ i[n] ceetna.

⁶ Aedán.

6.

[B. C.]

- [k] Nine [were] the years of Bress of the 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. [967]

1.

- 1 Four quarters [of a year] of continuous battles, [958]
[Were reigned] by the illustrious Eochu Aphach¹:
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 stipend² 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 *Aphach*.—*Destructive*; which is explained in *L.L.* (p. 19 b):

Ṭám cáé mór inna fáta, .i. dá éam déc 'rín bliabam—A plague (occurred) each month in his reign, that is, twelve plagues in the year.

² *Stipend*.—Ṭṛṛ é coíreé dorat éroé d'amraib i n-hÉrinn .i. in n-arrab—It is he first gave stipend to retainers in Eriu, nameiy, the compensation (*L.L.*, p. 19 b).

5.

[1] Eo' deið n̄-bliadan co m-bladaiþ
 Roðaið Ðuað, mac Indaraið²:
 Ðoroðair pí Claire 1 cað
 ImMáge³ la Mupeðað⁴.

6.

Mupeðað, mí þor bliadain
 Robo pí co¹ rogiallaib¹:
 Þuair Muþiðað² ceiz tria² ðað
 La hEnna, n̄-þerz³ mac Ðuað³.

1.

m Ða bliadain deð¹, réil a pað,
 Ropo² pí mac deín Ðuað:
 Marþ, cuinnib³ cað lipp cumnið³,
 1 Sleib⁴ Miþp co⁴ morþuib̄nib̄.

2.

Noi¹ n̄-bliaðna, riaglom réil² bla,
 Luððað Iarñðonð³, mac 'Enna:
 Ðoroðair⁴ in pupi⁴ rán
 IpRaið⁵ Chloðair la Síplam.

3.

Síplam paiðeð¹, rluáð Mumneð²,
 Ða n-odeð³ n̄-bliaðna þrecþuib̄neð:
 Þuair a ðairþið⁴ [1]þin tpepp⁴
 La Eoðaið⁵ n-aiþðairc n-Uárðepp⁵.

5.—¹ pe. ² Indarraið. ³ Maige. ⁴ Mupeðað. 6.—¹⁻¹ cor-
 rogiallaib. ²⁻² Mupeðað ceiz 1. ³⁻³ mac n-þerz n-Ðuað.

m 1.—¹ deð. ² robo. ³⁻³ cuinnib̄ 1 ðn̄þ cuinnifð. ⁴⁻⁴ Sleib Miþ la.

2.—¹ nðe. ² leip. ³ Iarðuib̄n. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-þroðair in pupi.

⁵ 1 cað. 3.—¹ roiðeð. ² Mumneð. ³ odeð. ⁴⁻⁴ tpepp tpepp.

⁵⁻⁵ hEoðaið n-aiþðairc n-Uárðepp.

³ *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 *Treachorous death*.—Literally, *treachery*.

5.

[B. C.]

- [1] The space of a decade of years with glories
Spent Duach, son of [Setna] Indaraid³:
Fell the king of Clair⁴ in battle,
In Mage⁵ by Murethach.

[909]

6.

- Muredach, a month over a year
Was he king with many hostages:
Received Muredach a treacherous death⁶ in battle
By Enna, the ruddy son of Duach.

[899]

1.

- m Two years [and] ten, manifest his felicity,
Was the son of energetic Duach king:
Died¹ he—let everyone remember a memorable loss—
In Sliab Miss with great multitudes.

[897]

2.

- Nine years, let us arrange the manifest fame,
[Reigned] Lugdach Iarrdond, son of Enna:
Fell the great king noble
In the rath of Clochar² by Sirlam.

[885]

3.

- Sirlam the Reacher³, of the hosts of Munster,
Two octaves of years varied, crowded [reigned he]:
Received he his fate in the combat
By the illustrious Eochu Uarchess.

[876]

m. ¹ *Died*.—Co n-epbairc de éám i Sléib-miur, co roéairc 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 Clochráin*.

³ *Reacher*.—Ro raíceob a lám lár 7 ré 'n-a rerrrom—His hand reached the floor and he standing (*L.L.*, p. 20 a).

4.

[m] Եօօ Սարբեր¹, արծ ա բլաւ²,
 Տեւտ³ ն-բլաձնա Ե՛ւ րօձաեմձաւ³:
 Ծորօւար⁴ ըն ծանբա ար Ելաւ⁵
 Ր1 մաւսաւ Եալմա Եոնցաւ.

5.

Եօօ¹ օւր¹ Եոնցաւ Եօ յ-նցաւ,
 Ծա մաւ Եոնցաւ Եօրտաւաւ²,
 Եաւար³ ծա րեւտ⁴ յարլա յո րաւ⁵
 Րե Ե՛ւ Եոնցաւ մ-Ելաձն⁵ յ Եօմբլաւ⁵.

6.

P. 128 b

Եօւ¹ Բիօմուե¹ յա րարց²,
 Ծօւր³ յա³ Լուցաւ յալմաւրց⁴;
 Տեւտ⁵ ն-Ելաձն⁵ ծօ Լուցաւ յալմ⁶,
 Եար⁷ ըն րարմաւաւ⁷ Եոնցաւ.

1.

n Եոնցաւ, մաւ Եոնցաւ, Եեւ¹ յլան,
 Ու² ընօմնաւ ըն ըաւ²;
 Բիւ ընօւ³ ըն Եաւ Եեւ³,
 Եօ ընօւ⁴ Երտ, մաւ Լուցեւ⁵.

[P. 47a.] 4.—¹ Սարբեր. ² Ելաւ. ³⁻³ ընօւ Եեւ ըն Ելաձն.

⁴ Ծարտօւր. ⁵ Եօ մ-Ելաւ. 5.—¹ Եօւ ըն. ² Եօրտաւաւ.

³ Եաւար. ⁴ ընրտ. ⁵⁻⁵ Եօրտաւաւ Եօմաւ. 6. ¹⁻¹ Եօւ ըն

Բիօմուե. ² րարց. ³⁻³ ընօմնաւ. ⁴ յալմաւրց. ⁵⁻⁵ օւ

մ-Ելաձն. ⁶ յալմ. ⁷⁻⁷ ըն ըն ընօմնաւ.

n 1.—¹ Եեւ. ²⁻² ընօմնաւ ըն ըաւ. ³⁻³ ընօւ.

ար ընօւ Եաւ[h]. ⁴ Եօրտաւ. ⁵ Լուցեւ.

⁴ *Uarchess.*—Ծն Ելաձն ըն ընօմնաւ ըն ըաւ. Երտաւ Եօրտաւ

4.

[B. C.]

[m] Eochus Uarchess⁴, exalted his sovrantry,
 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-sovrantry. [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.

n 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.

uáinsep de. For innarba robat 6 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. 20 a).

n. ¹ *Shapely*.—Literally, *clean*.

² *Terrified*.—Ir aipe acberete bececlac, uair ní éáinó úair n-óman
 no ecla b6 ríam—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. 20 a). “According to the *Book of Feenagh*,
 he held his royal residence at Feenagh, in Magh Rein, in the present co. of Leitrim,
 where he built a beautiful stone fort, within which the monastery of Feenagh was
 afterwards erected” (O’Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 66).

2.

[■] ΑΡΤ, mac Λυγδεέ¹, laeéda a gluinn²,
 bliadain a³ coic i Caindruim⁴ :
 Doroóair⁵ ΑΡΤ 'rín debuio⁶
 La Fiaépa⁷, mac Muredaig.

3.

Mac ΑΙΡΤ, oen¹ bliadain déc² daicé
 Ailill³ Fíno, péta in píri[é]laié⁴ :
 Doroóair⁵ i Caé Odba
 La Αργατμάρ⁶ iméolma.

4.

Roóirpet¹ a céim cupað,
 Eoóo², Λυγαib, laeé Cupacé³ ;
 Co cend⁴ peét in-bliadain daρ⁵ rál
 Roimnarbpat Αργατμάρ⁶.

2.—¹ Λυγδεέ. ² an gluinn. ³ ap a. ⁴ Caindruim. ⁵ co
 torcaip. ⁶ 'ra deabaib. ⁷ Fiaéa. The following quatrain is inserted :—

| | |
|---|--|
| Fiaéa, mac Muredaig moip, Oét m-bliadna im corraib co- moil, Co puair a m-úorinb a bpaé La hOillil, mac mic Λυγδεέ. | Fiacha, son of great Muredach, Eight years [were reigned] by him amidst drinking-horns, Until received he in Borend his doom, By Ailill, son of the son of Lugaid. |
|---|--|

3.—¹ aen. ² deé. ³ Oillil. ⁴ Flaié. ⁵ co torcaip.
⁶ hΑιργεόμαρ. 4.—¹ pocinbpet. ² Eoóaió. ³ Muman. ⁴ cenn.
⁵ ap. ⁶ poimdarbpat Αιργετμαρ.

³ *Caindruim*.—The Concord, coic-Caindruim, shows that the reading is
 i Caindruim, not ic Ainδruim (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).

⁵ *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
 Argatmár, Fiachra and Duach, son of Fiachra, the text proceeds :

Peéta caé eper Αργατμάρ γ A battle was fought between Argat-

2.

[B. C.]

[■] 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 Odba⁴
 By Argatmar the very brave.

4.

Covenanted⁵ his chief champions,
 Eochu, Lugaid [Duach], the hero of Munster⁶;
 To the end of seven years over sea
 Banished they Argatmar.

Fiachra Tolcrach i n-oenué
 Talten, corpoimeb for Argat-
 mar. Feéca caé eturru i m-
 bregaib, co toréair Fiachra
 Tolcrach 'rinn caé rinn.

Tinolaic fir Muman iar fein
 im Eóach, mac Aililla Fínd 7 im
 Lugaib, mac Eóac Fíadmuine 7
 im Duac Ladrach co rí hÉriúimón.
 Ocur innaibreat Argatmar dar
 muir ri pé .iii. in-bliadan. Eóco,
 mac Aililla Fínd, firrin re rinn
 irriú hÉrenn, co toráct Ar-
 gatmar dar muir 7 co n-berna
 ríó ri Duac Ladrach, co toréair
 leo Eócu i n-oenué '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.

⁶ *Munster*.—The *Ballymote* reading.
 to me.

The lection of the text is unintelligible

5.

[n] Eocho, mac Ailella¹ Fíno,
 Romarb² Arḡatmár imḡrino²,
 Rí³ Carmuin, Clape ip Cliaé³,
 I n-'Ane⁴ na n-arrmriaé⁴.

6.

Arim¹ epí n-déic m-bliadan m-bán²
 Rogiallab do Arḡatmár³;
 Rorcarrat⁴ ría⁴ ḡarḡblaid n-ḡlain⁵
 Duacé, Ladḡair ip Luḡaid.

1.

• Luḡaid Laidec¹ po lín maḡ²,
 Oét m-bliadna a bpiḡ for³ borppab:
 Docer⁴ epaeb cumneé⁵ [in cairn]⁵
 La hAeb m-buidneé, mac m-babuinn.

2.

Aéob, mac babuinn, ḡr banba
 'Arim¹ epí peét paepcalma:
 bar piḡ Muiḡe² epuaib Céete
 I³ n-Epp-rúaid pa [lege na] poéene³.

5.—¹ Oitilla. ²⁻² pe peét m-bliadan a deiglíno. ³⁻³ marb pi Cernna
 ip Clape ip Cliaé. ⁴⁻⁴ Aine na n-ibarrriaé. 6.—¹ arim. ² ban.

³ Arḡetmar. ⁴⁻⁴ rcarrat pe. ⁵ rreḡoil. Here follows a quatrain:—

Deic m-bliadna do Duacé Lad- Ten years [were reigned] by Duach
 ḡair, Ladgair,

Arin n-Erinn arḡabbail; In Eriu sublime, extensive;

bar in mail mupúḡ maibmúḡ The death of the conquering hero full
 active

Do lam Luḡdeé lanlaḡiḡ. [Took place] by the hand of full-active
 Luḡaid.

• 1.—¹ Laidec. ² blaó. ³ ap. ⁴ ḡup'eoit. ⁵⁻⁵ cumneé
 in cairn. 2.—¹ arim. ² Muiḡe. ³⁻³ aḡ Ep-rúaid na piḡeḡne.

¹ Carmon.—See h 3, note 4.

² Clair.—See l 5, note 4.

5.

[B. 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 pure
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 Ess-ruad⁴ of the large salmon.

⁹ *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 *Clair*, or level district, mentioned in I 5.

² *Carn*.—Perhaps the hill which stands near Duntrileague.

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 *Ess-ruad*.—*Red cataract*: Assaroe, on the Erne, at Ballyshannon. So called from the drowning of this *Aed ruad* (Aed the Red). *Ծաճսծ թոճսծսծ Ի ն-Երրսուսծ յ Եո Եսսուսծ Ե Ծոթք Իրրոն Իճ Իոն*. Unde Sfo n-Aeda յ Երր Թսսուսծ—Drowning drowned him in Ess-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 Mullaghshee at Ballyshannon (O'Donovan, *F.M.i.*, pp. 70-1).

3.

[O] Dorocair¹ Dithorba donb
 Rir² na cuanaib i³ Coronb:
 Fice ip bliadain glan gle,
 Rí⁴ for⁵ Fíannaib Fál-Inre⁶.

4.

Fice¹ ip a peét co m-blaib²
 Do Chimbáeé, mór mac Fhintaín³;
 Cimbáeé cáem, cétrlaie Emma,
 'Ce⁴ atbaé⁴ rí roThempa.

5.

Remir¹ oét m-bliadan co m-blaib²
 Dia³ éir iarain do'n⁴ rígaín,
 Maéa, co⁵ m-bercraib na m-berg⁶,
 Co⁷ pormarb⁷ Reétraib Rígberg.

3.—¹ adprocair. ² leir. ³ a. ⁴ ba ri. ⁵ ar. ⁶ mōre.
 4.—¹ ríci. ² iar rín. ³ Fíndcaín. ⁴⁻⁴ eḡ adbaé. 5.—¹ remer.
² m-blofō. ³ ba. ⁴ du'n. ⁵ ḡu. ⁶ m[-b]erḡ. ⁷⁻⁷ ḡurmarb.

⁵ *Corond*.—A barony in the co. Sligo (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 311).

⁶ *Emain*.—"Usually latinized *Emania*, now corrupted in English to the Navan Fort (from the Irish an Cañain), 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. 258). 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 Cimbáeth. A little after, she got them into her power (the strategem is also narrated by Keating) and, according to the text:

Norberir i n-oen céngul lé iat
 co hllcu. Arbetatar Ulaib a
 marbad. Ni éó, ar riri, ar ip
 coll fírrlaéa dampra, aét a n-
 boirud fo dofre. Ocur claidet
 paie immumra, co por' hí bar
 pñiméaéir Ulaib co bpaé. 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.

[B. C.]

[•] Fell Dithorba the noble

By the multitudes in Corond⁵ :

A score and a year pure, brilliant,

[Was he] king over the Fenians of Inisfail.

[717]

4.

A score and seven with fame

[Were reigned] by Cimbaeth, great son of Fintan ;

Cimbaeth mild, [was] first prince of Emain⁶,[Natural] death died the king of great Tara⁷.

[696]

5.

A space of eight years with fame

After him afterwards [were reigned] by the queen,

Macha, with feats of heroes,

Until slew her Rechtaid Red-Arm.

[669]

poṡṡraimḃ rṡ ḃóib in ḃán co n-a
heo (.i. ḃelḡ) ḡr imḃ a muin .i.
emum .i. eo muin .i. eo imḃ a
muin Maḃa.

Cóic[a] bliadan ar .cccc. rṡa
á-ḡein Ḃrṡr. Ocur .i. bliadan
aile ar .cccc. o ḡein Ḃrṡr co
surrcur Emna Maḃa ḃo na rṡr
Collaib, iar ḡ-bhrṡrṡud áata
Aḃaḃ-leiḃdeirḡ, i Ferḡmaṡ, i
torcair Ferḡur Foga, mac Frai-
ḃair Forcṡen, tuḡḡlaic Ulaḃ i
n-Emain Maḃa.

*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, *Emuin*, 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 [*Ul.*,
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.

⁷ *Tara*.—Here employed to signify the king of all Ireland.

6.

[6] Reéttair, roéairé fíéir féig¹,
 Mac Luígeóé Laioig² lánghéir²,
 Rí Cloóair ip Chinn³ Maige,
 Uroóair⁴ la Uíaine⁵.

1.

P Uíaine maí¹, [mor] miad¹ n-ghlan²,
 Plairé ceéirí deicé baíbhliadan³,
 Ní cian⁴, or bpuinne⁵ in bpaíga,
 Romarb⁶ buille baobéaca⁶.

2.

Da bliadan laégaire luíre
 Ippige¹ or banba bpecbuic²;
 Raloópaó³ in éraeb cen éol⁴
 La Cobéac⁵ cael i Carmon.

3.

Cobéac¹, cóic² deicé bliadna n-buán³
 Ropíapaó in rí ropúab,
 Co⁴ polorc⁴ tene ipin⁵ tíg⁵,
 Ic ól na⁶ plebe ic⁷ Labraib.

6.—¹ pen. ²⁻² Laigib, lanpeil. ³ cinn. ⁴ co n-uroóair. ⁵ hUíaine.

P 1.—¹⁻¹ mor miad. Overhead is placed, *alia manu*, maí¹, with corresponding marks, to show it was to be inserted after mor. ² n-ghlan. ³ n-úeig-bliadan. ⁴ valb. ⁵ bpuinne. ⁶⁻⁶ sup'marb buille baobéaca. Here a quatrain is given:—

baobéac, baó pí benup caé,
 Scampeac, congalaic, cocéac,
 Aenlaicé co leicé a linn,

Badbehadh, he was a king that wins battle,
 Fearful, brave, warlike,
 One day with a half [was] his comple-
 ment,

Sup'marb loégaire or boainb.

Until slew [him] Loegaire over the Boyne.

2.—¹ ippigé.

² blaébuifé.

³⁻³ bolópaó.

⁴ gep'col.

⁵ Copéac.

3.—¹ Copéac.

² pe. ³ n om.

⁴⁻⁴ sup'loirc.

⁵⁻⁵ éall 'n-a éaig.

⁶ na om.

⁷ la.

⁸ Clochar and of Cend 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.

P. ¹ [River] brink of Bregha.—In *L.L.* (p. 22 a) the place is said to be *Telach*

6.

[B. C.]

- [○] Rechtaid, spent he twenty vigilant [years],
 Son of Lugaid Laidech the full-vigourous,
 King of Clochar and of Cend Maige⁸,
 Fell he by Ugainé. [661]

1.

- P** Ugainé the good, [great] pure dignity,
 Prince [was he] four decades of good years, [641]
 Not long [thereafter], over the [river] brink of Bregha¹,
 Slew [him] a stroke of Badbheath.

2.

- Two [were] the years of Laeghaire Lore [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 [599]
 Was served the king very illustrious,
 Until burned³ [him] fire in the house,
 A-partaking of the banquet with Labraid.

in *choscair* (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. 75) was unable to correct. Not so, however, Dr. Reeves: who, in an admirable note (*Adannan*, pp. 108-9), shows that *Magh Maireda* was *Moymurthy*, near Gormanstown, where the Delvin, on the brink of which the *Hill* probably stood, flows into the sea.

² *Carmon*.—See **h** 3, note 4.

³ *Burned*.—A different cause is assigned in *L.L.* (p. 22 a, b):

Ἐπορεῖται εἰς τὴν Κοβθᾶκ Κελ
 βρεαῖς ἰ ν-Ἰουβρηῖς γ .xxx. ρῖς
 ἰμβι, ἀδαις Νοτλακ μόρι, λα
 Λαβραῖδ Ἰουγρεῖδ, ἰ ν-βῖγαῖλ α
 ἀεῖρ γ α ῖναεῖρ [p. 22 b]. Ἰῦ.
 ἰν-βλιαδνα γ .ccc. βλιαδαν ο'νδ
 αἰδῖ ρῖν κορρῖν αἰδῖε ἰπορε-
 ναῖρ Κοριε ἰ ν-βεχῖλ Ἰυδα.

Now, fell Cobthach the Slender Hand-
 some in Dinnrig [Mound of Slane, **d** 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.

4.

[P] Labraib Loin̄greá¹ laeð, roðaið
 Noi bliadna dæc co² dægmaieð:
 Labraib béppe³ corin⁴ m-blaið,
 Romarb⁵ Melge⁵, mac Cobðaiḡ.

5.

Roðaið¹ Melge, maie a lí,
 Seðt m-bliadna dæc², ba³ deḡri;
 Ðoroðair⁴, ðarþorb eia bé⁴,
 'Sin ðaè la⁵ Moḡcorb Cláipe.

6.

Moḡcorb¹ a Mumain cen² meirḡð³,
 Mac³ mic Rectaib[e] Riḡðerḡ³,
 Ðocer⁴ coemþorr⁴ Cinoḡara
 La Oengur⁵, hua Labraða⁵.

1.

q Oengur¹ Ollam, a hoèc dæc²,
 Ðoraḡ³ roèc þor⁴ plúaḡ þær ḡrec⁵;
 Ðocer rí Eðne⁶ cen⁷ ail
 La mac Meilge⁸, mic Cobðaiḡ.

2.

Mac Melge¹, Irpeo² án,
 Rémir oèc³ n-bliadan biðlan⁴:
 La⁵ Þercoḡbb⁵, mac Moḡacuipb,
 Ðocer rí þroḡa⁶ in þrecþuirþ⁶.

4.—¹ Loin̄greáð. ² þa. ³ þerriai. ⁴ ḡurin. ⁵-⁵ ðomarþ Meilge.

5.—¹ ðoðaið. ² deḡ. ³ a. ⁴ ⁴ nocon torþair ḡu þorb ðe. ⁵ le.

6.—¹ Moðcorb. ²-² ḡan méirḡ. ³-³ a hoèc ðo Reðtaiḡ Ri[ð]þerḡ.

⁴-⁴ ḡur'ðoit caemþor. ⁵-⁵ hAengur o Labraða.

q 1.—¹ Aengur. ² deḡ. ³ polai. ⁴ þar. ⁵ ḡreḡ. ⁶ eli.

⁷ ḡan. ⁸ Meilge. 2.—¹ Meilḡi. ² Iapeo. ³ reèc.

⁴ m-biðlan. ⁵-⁵ þe Þercoḡb. ⁶-⁶ i[n] þroḡa þrecþuirþ.

4.

[B. C.]

[P] Labraid the Mariner, the hero, spent he
 Nine years [and] ten excellently well : [549]
 Labraid of Berr with fame,
 [Him] slew Melge, son of Cobthach.

5.

Spent Melge, excellent his splendour,
 Seven years [and] ten, he was a good king ; [530]
 Fell he, haughty though he was,
 In the battle by Mogcorb of Clair⁴.

6.

Mogcorb from Munster, without defect,
 Son of the son of Rectaid Red-Arm,
 Fell the fair column of Cendmara⁵
 By Oengus, grandson of Labraid.

1.

¶ Oengus Ollam, eight [years and] ten [reigned he], [513]
 Imposed he silence upon the noble shouting host ;
 Fell the king of Eli¹ without offence
 By the son of Meilge, son of Cobthach.

2.

The son of Meilge, Irireo noble,
 A space of eight years ever-full [reigned he] : [495]
 By Fercorb, son of Mogcorb,
 Fell the king of Brug² of the speckled fist.

⁴ *Clair*.—See I 5, note 4.

⁵ *Cendmara*.—*Head of the sea* ; Kenmare, co. Kerry.

¶ ¹ *Eli* (the *Ballymote* reading).—There were two territories so called—Ely O'Carroll in the King's County and Eliogarty (Eili-Ua-Fhogartaigh), co. Tipperary.

² *Brug*.—Perhaps, *Brugh-righ*, Bruce, co. Limerick.

3.

[a] bliadain ap¹ a deic d' Phipéorb,
 Ropo² puiéneé a ríḡdorbd³:
 Dorobbad⁴ inn⁵ omna apd,
 Arponbliḡ⁶ Conla cleéḡarḡ⁶.

4.

A ceḡair¹ pa¹ ḡóic cen² éeo
 Remir³ ipdairc lrepeo³;
 'Sin⁴ Tempairḡ moḡda cen maip⁴
 Aḡbaé Conla⁵ hua⁵ Cobḡairḡ.

5.

Cóic¹ bliadna píeet ppa² pe²
 Ailella³ 'n-a arḡriḡe³;
 Amaḡair⁴, mac Phipéuirp⁵ caip⁶,
 'E⁷ roḡlace in duipb dpeḡmaip⁸.

6.

Deic¹ in-bliadna po epí i cuilḡce²
 Mac Phipéuirp³ i co[e]mpriḡe⁴;
 Docer la Eócaid⁵ co n-áib
 Amaḡair⁶ Pliḡair polḡáin.

1.

P. 129 a r Píe¹ acḡ pḡ bliadna ap blad¹
 ba pí Eoḡo² Aileḡean²,
 Co torḡair, ḡ[r]íar inn-a éairḡ³,
 La Pḡrḡur píal Pḡrtamail.

3.—¹ pḡp. ² nobo. ³ ríḡorb. ⁴ po epapeaḡ. ⁵ m.
⁶⁻⁶ pḡib norḡliḡ Conla cleaḡarḡ. 4.—¹⁻¹ ceḡair po. ² ḡan.
³⁻³ do mac arḡriḡc lrepeo.
⁵⁻⁵ Conlaeó ua. 5.—¹ pe. 2-² pḡri. 3-³ pe Oilella i n-arḡriḡi.
⁴ Adamaip. ⁵ Phipéuirb. [P. 47b.] ⁶ caip. ⁷ ip e.
⁸ n-dpeḡmaip. 6.—¹ pe. ² cuilce. ³ Pḡrcuirb.
⁴ caempriḡe. ⁵ hEocaid. ⁶ Adamaip.

3.

[B. C.]

- [9] A year above ten [was reigned] by Fercorb,
 Shining was his royal rule :
 Destroyed was the lofty oak,
 When Conla, the strong prop, demanded the debt³.

[487]

4.

Four by five [years] without obscuration,
 [Was] the space of the illustrious [son of] Irereo ;
 In Tara spacious without delay
 Died Conla, grandson of Cobthach.

[476]

5.

Five years [and] twenty [were] in the span
 Of Ailill in his arch-kingship ;
 Amathair, son of Ferchorp the curled,
 He [it was] that took off the hero fair-visaged.

[456]

6.

Ten years by three in
 [Was] the son of Ferchorp in excellent kingship ;
 Fell by Eochaid with honour
 Amathair Flidais the beauteous-haired.

[431]

1.

- r Twenty, except six years¹, with fame
 Was Eocho Altlethan king,
 Until fell he, west in his house,
 By Fergus Fortamail the liberal.

[401]

r 1.—¹⁻¹ τρι βληδνα dec, δατα ιν βλαδ. ²⁻² ιν τ-εοχαιδ βολελεταν.
³ ι n-a τιδ.

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.

2.

[r] Pērgur¹, puar ḡen bliabam ḡec,
 Maiē porīarab² in roḡēc².
 Ḍocer, biḡ cumneē in³ caē,
 La Oengur⁴ Turmec⁴ Tempac.

3.

Trī piēt bliaban co¹ m-blaib¹
 Ḍ'Oengur² Turmec² i² Tempaiḡ:
 ba rnm rī³ euane Ḍnuic bpeḡ³,
 'Ee⁴ rīḡ Tuaze ir Talcen⁴.

4.

Cōic¹ bliabna 'n-a ré cuprac¹,
 Conall cialla² Collomrac²:
 Nia Sezamain³ pomūḡaiḡ³,
 Pēr⁴ peramail pinḡōḡail.

5.

Puar Nia Sezamain¹ a peēt
 Or inḡ² 'Epinḡ cen anḡpeēt²:
 Ḍoroḡair³ in carḡdeē carḡ³
 La hEnna n-Airḡdeē⁴ n-amnarḡ⁴.

6.

Enna Airḡdeē¹, arḡḡ² a blaḡ³,
 Roḡaiē ceēri cōic bliaban⁴:
 Rī banba, ḡocer i⁵ caē
 La Crimēanḡ calma Corpac⁶.

2.—¹ Pērgur.
 Turbiḡ.

²⁻² ḡorīarab irroḡēḡ.
 3.—¹⁻¹ ar blaib.

³ 1. ⁴⁻⁴ hAengur
²⁻² Aengur Turbiḡ a.

³⁻³ pe euame enuic bpeḡ.

⁴⁻⁴ eḡ ri Tuaiḡ ir Tailcen.

4.—¹⁻¹ Taprac¹ peēt m-bliabna ḡan braē.

²⁻² calma Collomrac.

³⁻³ Sezamair porceḡḡan.

⁴ triac.

5.—¹ Sezamair.

²⁻² n-Epinḡ

ḡan anpeēt.

³⁻³ co torcair in carḡdeē car.

⁴⁻⁴ n-Airḡdeēac

2.

[B. C.]

[r] Fergus, received he one year [and] ten, [387]
 Well was obeyed the excellent branch.
 Fell he, remembered be the battle,
 By Oengus Turmech of Tara.

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-amnap. 6.—¹ Aíonec. ² apb. ³ blað. ⁴ blaðna. ⁵ a. ⁶ corðnac.

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.

1.

Տ Շեթր¹ Բլիւծնա Շրմէտանձ Շարբ²
 'Օր մո՞՞՞ հԵրոնձ Իմմելճլար³ :
 Սոթը⁴ թի՛ Կոմքալե Ին Շարն⁴
 Սե⁵ Լալմ Կոմքալե⁶ թոճարն⁶.

2.

Կոմքալե¹, թի՛ Քալլ Կո² մ-Բլաւձ²,
 Տե՛՛՛՛ ճեւձ Բլիւծնա ճե³ Բլիւծնալն :
 Երա՛՛ իր⁴ Բե՛՛՛՛ ճո⁵ ԵանԲա Բոնձ,
 'Է՛⁶ ԵԵԲա՛՛ Ի ն-Արճաճլնձ⁶.

3.

Ին¹ Քոնտալ Մար¹ ա Մոմալն մալե,
 Ա նձո՛՛ ճո² Շարբ² ՇոմԵալե ;
 Սոթը³ թի՛ մար թոթրա՛՛,
 Լարն Ին-Երբալ Ին-ԵոմԲա՛՛.

4.

Երբալ¹ ԵոմԲա՛՛ Կո Բե՛՛՛՛,
 Նձո՛՛ Ին-Բլիւծնա ճր հԵրոնձ ա ներ՛² ;
 Սոթը³ թի՛ Կալննե 'Կոն Երա՛՛,
 Սո⁴ Լալմ Լաճնե, մալ Քոնտալ⁴.

Տ 1.—¹ Շեթր. ² Կար. ³⁻³ ան Երոնն Եոճարճլար. ⁴⁻⁴ ճար'տուր
 Երա՛՛ Կոմքալե Ին Կարն. ⁵ ճո. ⁶⁻⁶ Կոմքալե Ին թոճարն.
 2.—¹ Կոմքալե. ²⁻² ճո քալե. ³ ճո. ⁴⁻⁴ օմ.; իր is placed on
 margin. ⁵ ճո'ն. ⁶⁻⁶ Եճ ԵԵԲա՛՛ Ի ն-Արճաճլնձ.
 3.—¹⁻¹ Քոնտալ մար. ²⁻² ճո'ն Կարբ. ³ Կո ն-ճոթը.
⁴ Եոթրա՛՛. ⁵ մ-ԵոմԲա՛՛. ^{4.}—¹⁻¹ Երբալ, Բլիւծնա թոթր ա ճեւձ.
²⁻² ան Քոնտալն Քալ Բա Կոննե. ³⁻³ ճար'թը թի՛ Կալննե 'րա Երա՛՛.
⁴⁻⁴ Լե Լաճ Լաճնե, մալ Ինտո՛՛.

Տ. ¹ *Carm.*—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*].—Եա՛՛ Երա՛՛ Կոմքալե .լ.չ.ք. Բլիւծնա Իրոննե, Կո ն-Երբալ

1.

[B. C.]

s 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 Argatglend⁴.

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.

ḃo éám 1 n-Ḃṛḡaṡḡlind—Now was Rudraige seventy years in kingship, until died he of plague in Argatglend (*L.L.*, p. 23 a).

¹ *Argatglend.*—*Silver-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.*—Ṫánoḡ ḃíḡ ḃo búarḃ, conna téṛna ḃíḡ aḡṡ ṡarḃ 1 ṡamaṡṡ 1 ḡ-ḡlind-ṡamaṡṡ—There came murrain to kine, so that these escaped not of them except a bull and heifer in *Glend-Samaisce* (*L.L.*, p. 23 a). “ Gleann Samhaisg, 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* (*Táin-bó Cuailgne*), in which figured Cuchullain, Tigernach’s *fortissimus heros Scotorum*.

5.

[s] Luḡaid¹ Luagne¹, léip² a blad,
Cen³ buáopre³ tpi édic bliadna;
Dopóair⁴ hua Air⁴ Imlig
Do glaic Congail Chláirínig⁵.

6.

Congail, édic bliadna déc¹ d'ofg
Do mac Ruopairge² romoír;
Lairín³ Duac, dailec⁴ Deoaid⁴,
Fúair tráig⁵ ocup trombebaid⁵.

1.

t Duac, balta Deoaid¹, mb aig¹,
Ippige² of Tempairg éolḡaid³:
Nóid⁴ m-bliadna d'a⁵ rmaét immaé⁶,
Copomarb⁷ Fáctna Fátaé.

2.

Fáctna, píci, aét a ceáir¹,
Do mac Roppa iprig² beáid²;
La Écaid³ Feiblig, mac Fínd,
Docep in pí de⁴ puad rínd⁴.

3.

Ré¹ da bliadan déc, buan bpeá¹,
Roḡiallad² Eoóc² Feiblec;
Ipin Tempairg moíḡaid³, maíe,
Fuair diḡ⁴ tonaid in t-arpólaíe.⁴

5.—¹⁻¹ Luḡ Luaigneó. ² leip. ³⁻³ ḡan buáopre. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-dopcep
o hAir. ⁵ Cláirínig. 6.—¹ deḡ. ² Ruḡraíof. ³ laían.
⁴⁻⁴ balta Deoaid. ⁵⁻⁵ ḡair ocup ḡairḡbebaid.

t 1.—¹⁻¹ Deoaid mb aíd. ² 'n-a pí. ³ tondbam. ⁴ deíe. ⁵ do.
⁶ amaó. ⁷ ḡu purmarb. 2.—¹ ceáair. ²⁻² ríḡbpeáid. ³ hÉoáid.
⁴⁻⁴ du rorínd. 3.—¹⁻¹ da íe m-bliadan, buan i[n] bpeá.

5.

[B. C.]

[s] Lugaid Luagne, 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 Duach, 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, [153]
[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.

²⁻² ποριαραδ̄ εοδᾱδ̄. ³ μονγᾱδ̄. ⁴⁻⁴ δι[δ̄] τονδᾱδ̄ ι[n] τρηπλᾱδ̄.

t. ¹ *Away*.—Literally, *out*.

² *Twenty [years], except four*.—Cf. r 1, note 1.

³ *Drink of death*.—'Ec ατᾱδ̄ ι Τετρᾱδ̄—[Natural] death died he in Tara (*L.L.*, p. 23 a).

4.

[t] Cóic¹ bliadna déc dó iar rín¹,
 D'Éocai² bíte, dia² brátair:
 Noco³ bréc in rcel³ dia élainb,
 Raloirc⁴ tene í⁵ Fremainb⁵.

5.

Eteppcel¹, fer ri²gda in raic¹,
 Fuair² cóic bliadna co bíctair²;
 Úocer rí na pect do rimb
 La³ Nuabair³ Neét i n-Áiln⁴.

6.

Áibed¹ Nuabat i caé Chléa¹
 La Conair² na cóempair²:
 Ní⁴ rocaic⁴ aét ba ráte⁵
 I plair⁶ hÉrenb ardbláite⁶.

1.

ii Ardplair¹ Conair¹ fer cáé,
 Seét ñ-deic ñ-bliadna¹ co de²gnáit¹:
 bá²r rí²g² nallaec 'rín b²ruib²
 La líncel³ caeé, c³peéb³uil³g⁴.

4.—¹⁻¹ fuair c¹ri cóic bliadna 'ar blair. ²⁻² Éocai² Oirém a.

³⁻³ ní³r'bré³g in rcel e. ⁴ no g⁴ur'loirc. ⁵⁻⁵ a F⁵remainn.

5.—¹⁻¹ fuair Eteppcel i roib raic. ²⁻² bliadain ar cóic do'n éamp²lair.

³⁻³ le Nuabu. ⁴ Áiln⁴b. ^{6.—1} oir⁶b. ² Conair. ³ caemp³air.

⁴⁻⁴ nocur'caic. ⁵ raic. ⁶⁻⁶ plair⁶ur Érenn ardb⁶lair.

ii 1.—¹⁻¹ m-bliadna fo bíctair. ²⁻² rí na laeé a m-b²ruib.

³ hÁingcel. ⁴ c⁴peéb⁴uil⁴g.

⁴ Burned.—Siugmall r⁴olair i F⁴remainb—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 *Loé Uair*, *anglice*, Lough Owel, in the townland of Watts-town, 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:

I⁶r hí reo t⁶ra am⁶per in⁶roge- Now, this is the time in which was
 na⁶ir C⁶ri⁶c, mac D⁶é bí, do born Christ, son of the living God, to
 é⁶pp⁶ar⁶g⁶ain in é⁶mu⁶da do⁶enda⁶. deliver the human race.

⁷ Clu.—In Ui-Dróna (barony of Idrone, co. Carlow), according to L.L. (p. 23 a).

4.

[B. C.]

- [t] 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,
 Burned⁴ him fire in Fremand⁵.

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 Alend⁶.

6.

The destruction of Nuadu [took place] in the battle of Cliu⁷
 By Conaire of the beauteous shields:
 Spent he not except two quarters [of a year] [105]
 In sovrantry 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 Bruden¹
 By Incel One-eye², the plunder-minded.

u. ¹ *Bruden*.—In the *Togail Bruidne Da Derga*, or *Demolition of the Court of Da Derga* (a tale in *L. U.* [*Lebar 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. Ní púaraatar na deogbaire b'is b'ó i'nn Dothrae (.i. abano) 7 poboi in Dothra t'riarín 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-breena (*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).

Pe'n anmón, móp, úaémar, A man rough, gross, repulsive, un-
 anaicéonb in e-Ingcél. 'Oen rúil natural [was] that Ingcel. One eye in
 i n-a éonb; leéibor bampéce, his head; larger than an oxhide,
 buibéir degab 7 t'ri maic im- blacker than a chafer? and three pupils
 leppen mce. in it.

He is said (*ib.*, ll. 19, 20) to have been the son of Ua Chonmaic, of the Britons. Of

2.

[u] Cóic bliadna do¹ Thempraig epicc²
Cen³ ruirig ñ-debgar³, ñ-dianglice,
Co⁴ n-éppaé⁴ luzaib, [S]ríabñberg⁵
Ro po⁶ éalcair a épenberg⁶.

3.

A ré ríctet do luzaib,
Co n-ebailt do éromcumaib.
Concobar, bliadain a¹ band¹,
No² co torcair² la Cpméand.

4.

Cpméand¹ cáem cliapaé, poéaié¹
Sé bliadna déc eo² deγμαιέ²,
Co³ n-ébaile aile a eétra³
Mac lužoé³ in laépeéta⁴.

2.—¹ du'n. ² epic. ³⁻³ gan ruiri n-bezar. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-berpaé.
⁵ Sriabñberg. ⁶⁻⁶ bo ruirépaé a ruiréberg. 3.—¹⁻¹ bai and.
²⁻² no zo ðrocair. 4.—¹⁻¹ docaie Cpméann, ni bpez ðum.
²⁻² gan ðubrun. ³⁻³ ruair [bar] a hailei pécta. The bracketted
word, which is necessary for the meaning, is written, *alia manu*, on the margin.
⁴ lanpeéta.

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.]

Ar ðib fátaib ðorizret a capnð
.i. ar ba ber capnð la ðiberz 7
ðano co pinctair a n-epbada oc
brudim. Cáé oen noéicpað plán
úabí, nobepað a cloic arin éapnð.
Co papetair imorpo cloé 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.]

- [u] 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 grief³.
 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 faring⁴
 The son of Lugaid the heroic.

no maipicitir occi. Conob arpin
 nopeppatár a n-erbada.

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*.—*Tóipéar 'ma élaideb fein bi éumaid 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-ectra a Dún
 Criméaind ne Nasr, baníobairge,
 co m-boi coicéigir for mór and.
 Co tuc peotu imda leir, imon
 carpat n-orba 7 imon fídhéll óir
 7 imon cetaig (.i. leni) Criméaind.
 Co n-erbaile iar ttaectam im-
 muig, i euid coicéigir ar mór.

It is he went on a faring from the
 Fort of Crimthand [the site of the
 Bailie lighthouse, Howth], with Nair,
 the banshee, 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 *vetach*
 (that is, tunic) of Crimthand. And he
 died after coming to land, at the end
 of a fortnight above a month.

5.

[u] Lan rí Coppri Chindáite¹ érpáio
 Or in Tempaig taile, condbáim :
 Coisc bliadna a paé ar² in paind²,
 'Ee³ atbaé³ a táir Moraind.

6.

Maié plaitur¹ Feradaig rínd,
 Fíde ip² a dó a dag² lind :
 Ip³ bét cumneó⁴ illeiré Chuin⁴,
 'Ee⁵ uí Luigdeó illiatóruim⁵.

1.

v Tri¹ bliadna ríge coppaé¹
 D'Érind fo² nipte Fhiaáó²;
 La Fiaáig Fínd, bu³ ár ferda³,
 Doroáir⁴ rí poemna⁵.

2.

P. 129 b

ba¹ rí Fiaána² for Fíannaib
 A peét³ déc do dag⁴ bliadnaib ;
 Docer im⁵ Mai⁵ dolg⁵ barrglar⁵
 La Ellim⁶ or⁶, imannar⁶.

5.—¹ cindáite. ²⁻² or in paind. ³⁻³ e³ abbaé. 6.—¹ plaitur.
²⁻² bliadna a deig. ³ ba. ⁴⁻⁴ cumneá pe leat Cuind. ⁵⁻⁵ e⁵ ua
 Luigdeó a liatóruim (Died the grandson, etc.).

v 1.—¹⁻¹ ba bliadna b[ríge?] gan bpaé. ²⁻² pa ragan Fiaáó.
³⁻³ puair feóba. ⁴ co corcar. ⁵ roTempa. 2.—¹ lan. ² Fiaáo.
³ pé. ⁴ deig. ⁵⁻⁵ a Mai⁵ balg barrglar. ⁶⁻⁶ hÉlim n-arb n-imannar.

⁵ *Morand*.—The brehon of Feradach the Fair. “This Moran had a *sid*, or chain, called *Idh Morainn* [chain of Morann], which, when put around the neck of a

5.

[A. D.]

- [u] Full king [was] Corpri of the Cat-head repulsive
 Over Tara strong, firm-founded :
 Five years [was] his felicity from his portion, [13]
 [Natural] death died the father of Morand⁵.

6.

Good [was] the sovranly of Feradaeh the Fair,
 Twenty and two his good complement : [18]
 It is a disaster to be remembered in the Half of Conn⁶,
 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.—"Now Moybolgue, a parish in the south-east of the county Cavan and extending into Meath" (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 98).

3.

[v] Arim¹ da n-deið d'Érino áin
 Rodorpeið² Ellim² imlái n :
 Rí crúaid Cnuca³, 1 cað Aiclé
 Rúaid epuca⁴ ocup tpenaiðbe⁴.

4.

Tuaðal tpen, tpiða¹ poceðt,
 Roðend tpiða² tpi ðoemner² ;
 Ipin tpepp³, ppp³ lár Line,
 Romarb Mál, mac Róéride⁴.

5.

Ceðri bliadna poceðt¹ Mál,
 Romarb² Féidlimid imnár³,
 A nói [Féidlimid⁴], ip⁵ pír rin,
 Na⁶ co n-epbait mac Tuaðal.

6.

Á¹ pé píce¹ cen taðair tpaít,
 (No : tpi bliadna cen taðair tpaít)
 Roðait Caðair, hua² Comaic ;
 Doróðair³ pí Tuage⁴ éep
 La⁵ Féin Luagne nalluamélepp⁵.

3.—¹ nemep. ²⁻² porped nepc Elfm. ³ Cnuði. ⁴⁻⁴ tpiuði ip
 tptomaipe. 4.—¹ tpiça. ²⁻² tpiða ðo comnerc. ³⁻³ cað ar.
⁴ Rocpaitðe. [P. 48 a.] 5.—¹ pocaitð. ² ðup'marb. ³ pípnár.
⁴ Féidlimid. ⁵ Om. It is hypermetrical. ⁶ no. 6.—¹⁻¹ tpi bliadna. The
 alternative reading of L. ² ua. ³ dudpocair. ⁴ Tuaiti.
⁵⁻⁵ le Conn Luaigni na luat[ε]nep.

² *Cnucha*.—Castleknock, near Dublin.

³ *Aicil*.—The ancient name of the hill of Skreen [*Shrine of St. Colum-cille*], a little to the south-east of Tara.

⁴ *Magh Line*.—Doróðair tpa Tuaðal i n-Dálaraid, imMonai in caða tpiá éañgnaðt, balè arpa m-brucra Olor 7 Olarba. Now fell Tuathal in Dalaraide [a territory comprising the greater part of co. Antrim] in the *Bog 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 Cnucha², 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 sway;
 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 *Moin-an-chatha*, or Battle-bog, mentioned in the text, lying between the two rivers” (O’Donovan, *F.M.i.*, pp. 100-1).

⁵ *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.

1.

w Cono, cóic bliadhna pa¹ cetair
 ba² iárla co n-airleáib³;
 Dorócair⁴ Cono⁴ cláir Mibe⁵
 La⁶ mac Máil, mic Roóride⁷.

2.

Roócaí¹ Conaire, a éliaman,
 Seét bliadhna ip oen² bliadain;
 Dorócair³ flaié Femín³ fíno
 Do lám Nemío, mic Spobeíno⁴.

3.

Árτ, mac Cuíno, calma po¹ glacc¹
 In banba fpi ré triéas:
 Romuóai², eiar'bo² éara,
 Lugaíó i caé Mucpoma³.

4.

Lugaíó, mac Con, mic Lugaéé,
 Tríca bliadain bale, buíóneé¹:
 La Féreé, mac Commain² cain,
 Fuair forrain³ ip⁴ fpiéarḡain.

w 1.—¹ fo. ² pob'. ³ ardeáib. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-dorcair Conn.
⁵ ílíó. ⁶ le. ⁷ Rocpaíó. 2.—¹ doócaí. ² en. ³⁻³ co n-dorcair
 pi Femín. ⁴ Spabeíno. 3.—¹⁻¹ do glac. ²⁻² normuḡaíó, ḡer'raé.
³ Mucpoma. 4.—¹ blaébuíóneé. ² Comain. ³ forrain. ⁴ i.

w. ¹ *With contests.*—An allusion to the title *Céctathach*, of the Hundred Battles (*lit.*, hundred-battled), bestowed upon Conn.

² *Son of Mal.*—Tipraite Tírech (*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] Mucrama⁶.

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.

⁴ *Femen*.—A plain comprising Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary; here employed to signify the southern part of Ireland.

⁵ *Friend*.—Lugaid Laidech, otherwise *Cu* (*hound*, a term of distinction amongst the ancient Irish), otherwise *Macniadh* (son of the champion), married Sadh, 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.

⁶ [*Magh*] *Mucrama*.—Prope Athenriam, octo millibus passuum Galvia distitam . . . Turloch-airt [*recte*, Tullach-Airt, collis Arturi] in facti memoriam paludi nomen adhaesit, quae, inter Moyvoelam et Killcornan 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 Dubdetac, cen¹ dianblaib,
Cen² eenaic ri oen² bliabne:
Do-rocair³ gilla na n-glacc
I cae Chrima⁴ la Cormac.

6.

Cormac, ceir¹ deid bacc²,
Ro-feic³ m⁴ lae⁵ lampata⁵:
Rombaid⁶ i⁶ cig Cleitig⁷ cruaib
Cnaim ind⁸ iaid⁸ etcig innuair.⁹

1.

x Eoio Gunnac¹, rogiallab
I² n-'Eriub² eo oen³ bliabain:
Romudair⁴ glacc⁴ in zorra,
Luzaib, mac mic Oengora⁵.

2.

'Arim¹ re m-bliaban da² deid,
Rogiallab Carrpe³, cumnuib³:
'Sin⁴ Gabair, cid⁵ cruag linn⁶,
Romadaib⁷ ruab porinn⁷.

5.—¹ Feargus Debaic co n.— ²⁻² gan egra re hen. ³ co n-drocair.
⁴ Crimda. ^{6.—1} ceirri. ² bacc. ³ por-feic. ⁴ i[n].
⁵ lampada. ⁶⁻⁶ por-baid a. ⁷ Cleitig. ⁸⁻⁸ in eo eicig indruair.
x 1.—¹ Gunnad. ²⁻² or Eriub. ³ aen. ⁴⁻⁴ pormuzaib glac. ⁵ Aen-
gura. 2.—¹ aipem. ² 'r a. ³⁻³ Carrpe, in cumnuib. The in
is interrogative. ⁴ iuin. ⁵ gaid. ⁶ linn. ⁷⁻⁷ porfarruag
ruab do'n porinn.

⁸ 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. lxviii., 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 Cuinb, .xl. bliadan, co n-epbailc i tigh Clettech, iar lenamain cnáma bratain i n-a bráit. No, ic riabpa ponorpac, iar n-a brat do Maelcenb (*L.L.*, p. 24a).

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] Rogabratap¹ na Foetaig
 bliadain or banba boetaig²;
 Dorocair³ Foetaic Cairpceic³
 larin Foetaig find Airgdeic⁴.

4.

Aibed¹ Foetaig¹ iar fingaib
 I caic Ollorba² mbairg².
 Fiaic³ Iarpoetaic, peic⁴ laic⁴,
 Seic⁵ in-bliadna deic ar ficicic.

5.

Fiaic¹, fuair dig tonnaic² tra
 I caic Ouib-commuir³ la Colla.
 Ceic⁴ bliadna⁴ Colla iar caic,
 Co roir[n]narb⁵ Muiricic⁵.

6.

Muiricic¹ Ticeic, a¹ deic,
 Deic mac Fiaicic² cu² ficbpeic;
 Ic³ Dabull la Mac Cpuind cam
 Dorocair⁴ huic⁴ Cuind icicic.

3.—¹ rogabratap. ² boetaic. ³⁻³ conctorcair Foetaic Cairpceic.
⁴ findairgceic. 4.—¹⁻¹ oibib Faetaig. ²⁻² Ollorba inmam. ³ Fiaicic.
⁴⁻⁴ peic laic. ⁵ fic. 5.—¹ Fiaic. ² tonbaic. ³ Comair.
⁴⁻⁴ a ceicir. ⁵⁻⁵ du ruirnarb Muiricic. 6.—¹⁻¹ Muiricic
 Ticeic, tra. ²⁻² Fiaicra[ic] du. ³ ic. 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 Neamhnach on Tara Hill, joins the River Skene at Dowthstown and unites with the Boyne at Ardsallagh" (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 120).

² *Fratricide*.—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 Cailte, 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 Fotachs [the kingship]
 A year over Banba marshy; [305]
 Fell Fotach the Charioteer
 By Fotach Fair, the Raider.

4.

The fate of Fotach [took place] after [his] fratricide²
 In the battle very victorious of Ollorba³.
 Fiacha Iarfothach⁴, 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-chommur⁵ by Colla.
 Four years [reigned] Colla after the battle, [343]
 Until expelled him⁶ Muridach [Tirech].

6.

Muridach Tirech, ten [years reigned he], [347]
 Excellent son of Fiacha, with true judgment;
 At Daball⁷ by the son of noble Cronn
 Fell the grandson of loyal Conn.

⁴ *Fiacha Iarfothach*.—Called Fiacha Sroptini in *L.L.* (p. 24 a).

⁵ *Dub-chommur*.—*Black confluence*; that is, of the Blackwater (the ancient Sele) and the Boyne, now the town of Navan. O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., pp. 35, 122.

⁶ *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, ρυρινδαρβ, shows how the error arose. Of the original ρονιμναρβ, the scribe omitted the horizontal stroke (= n) over the ι and read the ι 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 (cο ρονιμναρβ Μυριδαc Τιρεc).

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.

⁷ *Daball*.—The Blackwater, which separates the counties of Tyrone and Armagh and empties into Lough Neagh.

1.

y Coelbad¹, bliadam, blad cen² bpon,
 Romarb³ Eocho Mugmedon³.
 A oét⁴ d' Eochoib, ní bréc⁵ pain⁵,
 Co n-beochoib⁶ [d']éc⁶ i Tempraig.

2.

Tpi bliadna d'éc, datta¹ in bapp¹,
 Nip² bo fota² do Chriméanb :
 Fuair³ d'ig nimnib i n-a éig³
 Ra⁴ fuair, pa⁵ hingin nemib⁵.

3.

Fice¹ bliadan fop² a reét
 Maroen³ do Niall pa³ nepc :
 Ní dalb, op Muir⁴ lét elad⁵
 Romarb⁶ Eochoib aróplebad⁶.

y. 1.—¹ Caelblad. ² gen. ³⁻³ sup'marb Eochoib Mugmedon.
⁴ hoét. ⁵⁻⁵ bpeḡ pín. ⁶⁻⁶ n-beochoib d'eḡ. 2.—¹⁻¹ data in-bapp.
² fota. ³⁻³ co fuair d'ig nimnib 'n-a éig. ⁴ 'ḡ a. ⁵⁻⁵ aḡ
 inḡin Fíchoig. 3.—¹ fíci. ² ip. ³⁻³ no ḡop'rcapad Niall pe.
⁴ Muir. ⁵ alac. ⁶⁻⁶ sup'marb Eochoib Ceimbrelac.

y. ¹ *Fidach*. The *Ballymote* reading: the text is unintelligible to me. Crimthand, son of Flidach, 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. 125 sq.

² *Ictian Sea*.—"This sea is supposed to have taken its name from the Portus Iccius 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, pleasafit 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 Ardfledach.

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 oars :

[Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit,
 Munivit Stilicho,] totam cum Scotus Iernen
 Movit et infesto spumavit remige Tethys.'

[*De laudibus Stilichonis, 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 frena truci, ferroque notatas
 Perlegit exanimis, Picto moriente, figuras.

De bello Getico."

—(O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, pp. 127-8 : from O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*,
 Pars III., cap. lxxxv., pp. 403, 396, 399.)

4.

[y] Ceitri¹ c6ic bliadna 'r¹ a tpi,
 Rogiallab do niurt² n-[D]at²:
 I Sleib³ Elpa na n-arm n-án⁴
 Roloirc⁵ in tene zelán⁵.

5.

Sé rí³ d6c¹, ré rí¹it² rí³,
 Rí³ tía²ctain Pátraic⁴ co rí³,
 Dáirí⁵ Slane⁵ na n-*gal* n-*gri*nd,
 I³ é lín ro²gab dáirí⁵ hEri⁶nd⁷.
 hEri⁶nd⁷.

6.

Shilla-Caemain cen gainne,
 Mac Shille íae[*l*]r Sam²ctainne,
 Pálib di'n gar[*g*]h³ním pom²gial,—
 Ar n-árim ar²óir³g hEri⁶penn.

4.—¹⁻¹ rí¹ bliadna ir. ²⁻² nept Dáti. ³ Slaib. ⁴ n-ai³.
⁵⁻⁵ romarb roigeb garb zealan. Over romarb is no, roloirc (or, *burned*),
 in another hand. A quatrain is inserted:—

| | | |
|---|--|-------|
| Ro ² ctáe Loegaire linnar | Spent Loegaire the plenteous | [429] |
| Re ceitri m-bliadna m-bri ³ - mar : | The space of four powerful years : | |
| Re tía ² ctain Pátraic na penn | Before coming of Patrick of the penances, | [432] |
| ba rí ror ² ctáe raer Eri ⁶ penn. Eri ar ² b. | He was king vigilant, noble, of Eriu. Eriu sublime. | |

5.—¹ d6g. ² rí¹ct. ³ re. ⁴ Pátraic. ⁵⁻⁵ o da Slane. ⁶ om. ⁷ Eri⁶nd.
⁸ Eri ar²b. The following verses are added:—

| | |
|--|---|
| I ³ ar ² b ro ² gab Pátraic ro ² ct, l coiceab Ula ² ebróct, Shu ³ r' ére ² reab oig Emna ar ² b, | It is there Patrick made land In the Fifth of the illustrious Ulstermen, So that believed the youths of noble Emain, |
| Re rluagar ² ar ² b aille Eri ⁶ penn. Eri ar ² b. | Before the hosts of beauteous Eriu. Eriu sublime. |
| Se ² ct roim ² b, re ² ct rí ¹ ct, r ² ar ² b re ² ib, Ocu ² r a de ² ct co n-dei ² gmeim, | 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],
 [Reigned] before the coming of Patriek with truth, [432]
 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 lea a lammaire lúam,
 Reim ríghraibí fear n-Érenn.
 Érí arb.

It is clear, its amount, to me,
 The series of kings of the Men of Eriu.
 Eriu sublime.

Ḡilla Caema[í]n ḡo n-ḡlame,
 Ua Ḡillí raeir Shamḡainbe,
 Ruḡ buaib ó barrḡaib co bimb,

Gilla-Caemain with purity,
 Grandson of noble Gilla-Shamthainde,
 He carried off victory melodiously from
 bards

Écír Albain ír Éríonn.
 Érí arb.

Both in Alba and in Eriu.
 Eriu sublime.

³ *Alp*.—"Dathias, ethnicorum Hiberniae regum postremus, dum in Gallia lectorum militum copiis provinciam Romanam invaderet more gentium caeterarum, queis tum praeda factum imperium, immensam illam molem frustatim diripientium, sesquicentum, 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. 415).

⁴ *Lightning*.—"Illum e caelo tactum vindice flamma tradunt ob violatam cuiusdam eremitae S. Firmini cellam et pagum; quem regem fuisse et post abdicatum saeculare dominium Deo in solitudine vacantem in turri 17 cubitos altá ad Alpes vitam transegisse prodit Codex Lecan (*fol.* 302 b)" (*id. ib.* p. 416).

⁵ *That ruled Eriu*.—The *ḡarḡeir* 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 Lebar Lajgen text, pp. 142 to 213.]

- a** (art.), **1 a, c; d 4, f 5, g 2, h 1, i 4, 5, 6, j 5, m 4, n 2, o 4, q 1, 4, r 5, s 3, t 2, u 3, 6, v 2, 5, 6, x 6, y 1, 3, 4.**
a (pron. infix. 3 s. m.), **pa loipe, v c, t 4.**
a (poss.), **1 a, c, d, e, f, g, n, o; II b, i; III g; IV d, e; v c; a 1, b 1, 4, 6, c 5, d 1, 5, 6, f 2, 4, h 6, i 4, 5, j 3, k 6, m 1, 3, n 2, 4, o 1, p 5, q 3, 5, r 1, 4, 6, s 5, u 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, w 2.**
a n- (poss. pl.), **1 g.**
a (prep.), **g 1, 4, p 6.**
a (prep. from), **1 j.**
a (= 1), **1 d; II h; III h; s 4.**
a (voc.), **1 j, m, n; II a, g, h; III a.**
acgarib, b 5; aḡarib, 1 l.
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acubaið, 1 c; II a, m; III m; -aið, IV b.
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Aeð, o 1, 2.
aei, 1 g; IV d; haei; IV d.
**aen, 1 g; II c; III c; noræentaiḡe-
 ctar, IV d.**
- Aep, f 4.**
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Aiðne, 1 2.
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Aiðberḡ, 1 3.
ai, IV a.
Aiðll, j 3, 4; -ella (g.), k 3, n 3, 5, q 5; -illa, k 2.
aiðl, IV f.
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amm, c 6.
áp, v 1.
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Aipcteo, h 3.
arð, e 4, f 5.
arðipe, f 2, m 3.
**arpe (ar and pron. suf. 3 s. neut.),
 1 i, o.**
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arpeḡba, 1 3.

- Αἰρηθεός, r 5, 6, x 3.
 αἰρηθεῖαι, i j.
 αἶρι (αἶρ, prep. and pron. suf. 3 s. neut.), iv e.
 αἰρηθεός, h 4.
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 αἶρι (g.), k 6.
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 Αἶριτ (g.), k 5, 6, n 3, s 5.
 αἶριθε, i g; -δι, iii a, iv a; -τε, i a, v b; -τι, v a.
 (τερεν)αἶριθε, v 3.
 αἶριθε, u 4.
 αἶριθε (recte, αἶριθι), iii c.
 αἶριθ, ii j, k; iii k; v a; -νν, iii j.
 Αἶριθ, j 6, t 5.
 Αἶριθεῖαν, r 1.
 αἶρι, i d, e, o; ii g.
 Αἶριθεῖαν, q 5, 6.
 αἶριθ, r 5.
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 αἶριθ, i 3.
 αἶριθ, e 6.
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 αἶρι (art.), i a; iv e.
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 Αἶριθεός, l 1.
 αἶρι, g 2.
 αἶρι (conj.), i o; iv d.
 αἶρι (prep.), i a, b, c, n, o; iv e, f; d 5, f 3, g 2, i 2, l 4, m 4, r 1, x 4.
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 αἶρι n-, iv c.
- αἶριθε, iii d, e, f, i, j, k, l, m; iv b.
 αἶρι, ii h; iii h; iv g; a 1, d 2, h 4, 6, i 4, m 4, q 3, 5.
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 αἶριθ, r 6.
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- b (αἶρι'b'ε = αἶρι no ba ε), p 5.
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 αἶρι'[b]a (no ba), ii c.
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 baθbaετα, p 1.

- baduipn, o 1, 2.
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 (nom) báið, w 6.
 baiṛðni, v a.
 baiṛi, i g.
 baiṛi, i b; ii a; -ṛṛi, ii f.
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 balc, w 4; balcbemneó, d 6.
 bán, n 6.
 banba, a 2, e 5, g 1, m 4, o 2, r 6,
 s 2, w 3, x 3.
 band, y 3.
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 baṛṛ, y 2.
 baṛṛ(ḡaet), e 2; baṛṛ(ḡlapṛ), v 2.
 baṛ, iii k; baṛṛ, ii k [*lege* liap, -ṛṛ:
 cf. mlipen, *pupillarum*, L. U.
 105 b, l. 23].
 báṛ, e 2, 3, f 3, o 2, u 1.
 bacap, m 5.
 (nor po)be, i c.
 bean, i j.
 becan, i d, e.
 bect, l 4, s 4.
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 belḡaban, h 1.
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 bober, i b, ii f, iii f; boberap, iv a.
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 berṛaib, o 5.
 beruṛ, ii g; iii g.
 bét, r 6, s 2, y 6.
 beč, ii e; iii e.
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 bf, a 4.
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 -ðaið, l 5.
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 r 3, s 2.
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 (ḡarḡ)blaib, n 6.
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 (apð)bláče, t 6.
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 x 3, y 1.
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 g 4, 6, h 4, 5, i 1, 3, 4, j 2, 3, k 1, 3,
 4, l 5, m 1, 3, n 6, o 5, p 1, 2, 3,
 q 2, r 2, 3, 6, t 3, w 4, x 2, y 3.
 bliaðna (g. s.), x 1.
 bliaðna (p.), b 6, d 2, 3, 4, 5, e 1, 3,
 4, 5, f 3, g 2, 3, h 3, 6, i 6, j 1, 4,
 k 5, 6, l 2, 4, m 2, 6, o 1, p 4, 5,
 q 5, 6, r 1, s 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, t 1, 4,
 5, u 1, 2, 4, 5, v 1, 5, 6, w 1, 2, x
 4, 5, y 2, 4.
 bliaðnaib, j 6, s 2, v 2.
 bo, (sb.), i b; ii f; boim, i n.
 bo (vb.), iii c; l 6, w 3, y 2.
 bobaiṛð, iii a.
 bodfbað, s 3; bodibač, s 4.
 bolḡ, c 2, 4; bolḡḡ, v 2.
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 bočaiḡ, x 3.
 bpaḡa, p 1.
 bpaṛ, ii b; g 1.
 bpač, r 6, s 2; bpača, l 1.
 bpačaiṛ, c 5, t 4.

- браспуаѳ, e 5, 1 1.
 бреаѳа, II g.
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 q 2.
 брѳc, b 6, t 4, y 1.
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 брѳѳ, o 1.
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 брѳѳѳр, b 4.
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 брѳѳѳ, q 2.
 брѳѳѳѳ, I n.
 брѳѳѳѳ, b 1, i 3, 1 3, y 1.
 брѳѳѳѳѳ, u 1.
 брѳѳѳѳѳ, d 2.
 брѳѳѳѳѳ, I k.
 брѳѳѳѳѳѳ, p 1.
 бу, v 1.
 (o)бѳа, I d.
 буабaилл, II k; III k.
 буабaиѳ, I k.
 буабѳe, s 5.
 буaи, j 1, p 3, t 3; (тѳнѳ)бѳaи, u 5.
 булѳбубe, c 6.
 буиѳe, III j; -ѳi, II j; III k; -ѳi, I c.
 буиѳнеѳ, f 6, m 3, o 1, w 4.
 буиѳнѳѳ, m 1.
 буиллe, p 1.
 бур, I e.
 'c(on) (prep.), s 4.
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 caѳ n-, II 1; caиѳ (gen.), I d, e.
 Chacиr, e 4.
 caeѳ, u 1.
 cael, p 2.
 caѳm, o 4; u 4.
 (pѳлѳ)caem, f 1; caem(тѳр), h 2.
 Caeman, y 6.
 pocaeмcaиѳ, m 4.
 caиѳi, I f.
 Їaилл, I a.
 caѳm, j 5.
 ѳaиmme, h 1.
 caи, I o; II a; c 5, j 5, k 2, w 4,
 x 6.
 (pѳлѳ)ѳaи, q 6; Cаиѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ, e 2,
 n 2.
 caиѳѳѳѳ, III e; IV a; -ѳѳѳ, II e; v c.
 тѳрѳѳѳѳѳ, b 4, d 4, h 5, i 1, k 2, 3,
 4, 1 5, m 2, n 2, 3, o 3, p 5, r 5,
 s 3, 5, v 1, 6, w 1, 2, 5, x 3, 6.
 тѳрѳѳѳѳѳ, f 1, g 1, 2, h 2, j 1, u 3.
 Caиr, k 6, o 1.
 ѳaиr (g.), s 1.
 Caиrрѳeѳ, x 3.
 Caиr, i 2.
 caиrр, q 5; ѳaиrр, k 6, s 1.
 pocaиѳ, b 6, d 4, j 1, 6, 1 5, m 4, n 1,
 o 6, p 4, 5, r 6, t 6, u 4, v 6, w 2.
 caлma, m 4, r 6, w 3; (paep)c-,
 o 2.
 caи, I e.
 caи (= cen), a 5, b 1, i 3.
 caиcaи, I g.
 (пѳбa)caии, h 4.
 ѳaрa, w 3; caрaиѳ, j 5.
 caрѳ[F]aиѳ, I i; caрѳ[F]aиѳ, I h.
 Caрѳѳѳѳѳ, h 3; -ии, n 5.
 caррѳeѳ, r 5.
 Caррѳe, x 2.
 caрѳ[F]aиѳ, I i.
 caр, g 5; caрр, II j; III j; r 5.
 caрѳaрѳѳѳe, I g.
 caрѳaиrѳѳѳѳѳ, I e, g; caрѳaиrѳѳѳѳѳ, I e.

- caē, **π c**; **π c**; **f 3, g 5, h 1, j 2, l 1, 5, 6, n 3, p 5, q 3, r 2, 6, t 6, v 3, w 3, 5, x 4, 5.**
- Caθap, **v 6.**
- caθpaō, **b 5**; caθpaiz, **b 4.**
- ceaōθap, **i f.**
- Ceallaiz, **i m.**
- cean (cen, prep.), **π c.**
- ceanθ-ιμπρὸν, **i i.**
- ceō, **b 5.**
- Ceēt, **e 5, 6.**
- ceθap **n-**, **iv d.**
- ceθaib, **i a.**
- céim, **n 4.**
- Ceιtneθ, **e 3.**
- cel, **b 3.**
- celz, **l 6.**
- cem, **π h.**
- cen, **π h**; **π b, c**; **c 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.**
- ceñ, **n 4**; cennθpom, **i m.**
- ceñdaō, **i j.**
- čenelaō, **π a, i**; **π i.**
- čepc, **π a.**
- ceo, **q 4.**
- čocep, **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.**
- Čepa, **j 2.**
- Čepmata, **e 5.**
- Čepmna, **g 3, 4, 5.**
- čepc, **f 6, l 3.**
- Čép-Čopañθ, **b 3.**
- Čepap, **a 3**; Čeppa (g.), **a 3.**
- ceť (card.), **a 5, b 2, 5, 6, j 5, l 3.**
- cét (ord.), **c 5, d 1, g 1, 4, i 4, o 2, 4.**
- poceťgab, **a 2.**
- ceť-pelláiz, **i m.**
- ceťap, **d 4, h 1, i 1, q 4, t 2, w 1.**
- ceťapcubañ, **iv a, c, d.**
- ceťna (adj.), **h 5.**
- céťna (num.), **l 2.**
- ceťpaca, **a 2**; -pamun, **iv d.**
- ceťpi, **iv d**; **b 2, d 2, e 3, f 4, g 3, k 5, l 1, p 1, r 6, s 1, v 5, w 6, x 5, y 4.**
- ceťpup, **c 5.**
- ci(ce), **π l.**
- cia (pron. interr.), **i a**; **π i**; **π i.**
- cia (conj. concess.), **p 5, w 3.**
- cialpata, **i f, i g.**
- cialla, **r 4.**
- cian, **p 1.**
- civ (conj.), **x 2.**
- Cimbaeť, **o 4.**
- Čiñθ, **o 6.**
- čiñθeaitc, **u 5**; Čiñθapa, **p 6.**
- počmpet, **n 4.**
- Čip, **i o.**
- clab, **j 2.**
- clabeb, **f 6.**
- clabemni, **iv d.**
- clañθ, **b 4, t 4.**
- cláip, **w 1.**
- Clape, **l 5, n 5, p 5**; Clape, **n 5.**
- clanna, **b 5.**
- Čhlápiñiz, **s 5.**
- clé, **l 2.**
- (laam)člepp, **v 6.**
- cleť, **h 3, n 1**; cleťgapz, **q 3.**
- Cleťciž, **w 6.**
- Cliać, **n 5**; Čhliac (g.), **t 6.**
- čliamañ, **w 2**; čleamna, **i j.**
- cliapaō, **u 4.**
- Čhločap, **m 2, o 6.**
- Čhěap, **i a.**
- clotaiz, **i 2.**
- cnám, **w 6.**
- [čneθ] **i l.**
- Cnuča, **v 3.**
- Čhnuic, **r 3.**
- co (conj. conseq.), **i e**; **co p-**, **π m.**

- co (conj. temp.), **b 1, 4, 6, c 6, d 1, 3, e 4, f 1, 6, g 1, h 2, j 1, 13, n 1, o 5, p 3, r 1, t 1.**
 co m- (conj.), **1 o.**
 co n- (conj.), **1 f, 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.), **1 h, i; ii b; c 3, e 1, f 3, g 6, i 4, j 6, 16, m 1, n 4, p 4, s 4, t 5, u 1, 4, y 5.**
 co m- (prep.), **s 2; co n-, iii b; b 1, 6, e 5, k 2, o 5, q 6, w 1.**
 choili, **1 o.**
 Ḷoiri, **ii h; Coiri m-, iii h.**
 coimbear, **1 f.**
 Cobtać, **p 2, 3; -aig, p 4, q 1, 4.**
 ćobail, **x 6; (rimć)ćobail, r 4.**
 Coelbad, **y 1.**
 coem(ćoirr), **p 5.**
 ćoem(nept), **v 4; coem(rciać), t 6.**
 ćóic, **c 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; coica, a 2; -ait, a 3.**
 coiced (sb.), **c 4; (num.), c 4.**
 ćóćóid, **b 2.**
 coitćleann, **1 j.**
 col, **p 2.**
 colćtać, **1 j.**
 Colla, **x 5.**
 Collompać, **r 4.**
 imcolma, **n 3.**
 Colum-cille, **iii h.**
 complaić, **m 5.**
 Comaic, **v 6.**
 ćombairć, **s 3.**
 Commam, **w 4.**
 compriće, **q 6.**
 ćomul, **iii g.**
 Con (g.), **w 4.**
 'con (= oc in), **s 4.**
 Conaba, **ii m; iv b; -bba, iii m.**
 Conamb, **b 4, 5, 6; -ć, m 5, 6, n 1.**
 Conaire, **t 6, u 1, w 2.**
 Conall, **r 4; Conaill, ii a.**
 Conćobair, **u 3.**
 Conb, **w 1.**
 Conćail, **m 4, 5, n 1, s 5; -al, s 6.**
 comb, **1 f; c 5, x 5.**
 Conla, **q 3, 4.**
 Conleamna, **1 j.**
 Chonluain, **k 6.**
 Connaćt, **ii c; iii c; h 5.**
 Conmael, **g 1; -mail, f 6, g 6.**
 cor, **ii j; iii j.**
 cor (= co n-, prep.), **v a; v 1.**
 corera, **ii a.**
 Cormac, **w 5, 6.**
 Corond, **o 3.**
 ćorplae, **ii a.**
 Corppi, **u 5.**
 ćorr, **1 j.**
 corran, **1 o; corranac, 1 j, o.**
 Corerać, **r 6.**
 corćabairć, **m 5.**
 ćrćd, **i 5.**
 ćraeb, **o 1, p 2; ćraibi, ii d.**
 ćraimb, **1 h, i.**
 ćreć, **1 o.**
 ćreć(ćuilć), **u 1; (rial)ćrećairć, 1 l.**
 ćriaćra, **ii m; ćriaćrab, iii m.**
 ćrifć, **b 2.**
 Ćrimćairćd (g.), **s 1, u 3; -and, r 6, u 4, y 2.**
 ćrimmaimb, **1 h, i.**
 Ćrima, **w 5.**
 ćrime, **a 4.**
 ćro, **1 e, g.**
 ćrod, **1 3.**
 Ćruacaim, **h 5; -ai, f 3.**
 ćruairć, **k 6, o 2, u 5, v 3, w 6.**
 ćruar, **1 i.**
 Ćrumb, **x 6.**
 cu (= co, prep.), **1 n, x 6**

doéuabar, i o; docuaib, i o.
 euaric, i 6.
 poéuata, i b.
 Cualgne, s 4.
 cuane, r 3; cuanaib, o 3.
 cuiḡ, i a.
 Cuił, a 3.
 Cuill, e 2.
 Cumb, x 6, w 3; Cumn, n a.
 Chuinn, u 6.
 cummb, m 1, x 2.
 curpe, i f, g.
 curter, n j.
 cumaid, a 4; (cprom)cumaid, u 8.
 cumairc, i e, g; n a, l.
 cumarc, i e, f; cummurc, m 1.
 cumneó, o 1, r 2, u 6; -niḡ, m 1.
 cupraib, s 1.
 cumul, n g.
 cumunḡ, n f.
 cu n- (for co n-; cupraic), r 4.
 cupad, n 4.
 cupad, n 4, s 3.
 cupair, m j.

 d (pron. infix. 3 s), i d, l; d 1, 4, 6,
 g 3, h 4.
 d' (= de, di), i a, j.
 d' (= do), t 4, v 1, 3, y 1.
 d' (do, pref. pele.), (diann)d'ronca,
 m g.
 da (num.), i f, g; iv c, d; b 5, 6, e 2,
 g 4, m 1, 3, 4, p 2, t 3, 6, x 2.
 da n- (num.), v 3.
 d'a (do a), i c, t 1.
 dabcaó, i f, g.
 Dabull, x 6.
 daóel, n a.
 daḡ, u 6, v 2; daḡbliaban, p 1;
 daḡlmb, j 3.
 Daḡda, e 3.

dai[n]ḡen, n e; v c.
 Daileó, s 6.
 dail, i h, i.
 daim (sb. col.), i j, k.
 Dar, i o.
 Darbne, i 2.
 daic, n 3.
 dalb, g 3, y 3.
 Dalca, t 1.
 dan, m a.
 dar (prep.), i n; b 1, c 1, g 5, n 4.
 darborb?, p 5.
 daréir, y 5.
 daó, i 6.
 data, i f, g; datca, a 5, c 3, 4, w 6,
 y 2.
 [D]aí, y 4.
 de (prep.), i e; a 3, 4, b 2, 3, d 2, f 5,
 s 1, 2, t 2.
 de (de and pron. suf. 3 s. masc.), i p;
 (neut.) iv d.
 deaóned, n g; deóned, n h.
 dealḡ, n 1; delḡ, m 1.
 dealcaó, n a, j.
 deamnaó, i f.
 deapnam, n 1.
 debaid, b 3; -uid, n 2.
 debete, n d; -ti, n a, c, f, i, j, k, l.
 debide, i i, j, k, l; m c, d, e; iv b, c,
 d; v b; -de, n b, e, m.
 deidi, n a; -di, n a.
 debidi, i m, n; m a, b; v a; -di,
 n a.
 debidib, i o; -dib, n a.
 dec (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.
 deóib, g 2.
 decubaid, n a.
 decubed, m g, f; iv f; deó-, iv g.
 Debaib, s 6; -aiḡ, t 1.
 debḡair, u 2.

- δεῖ, **j 4, x 6**; δεῖ(βαίλ), **i 5**; δεῖ-
 (ᾄδῆ), **u 1**; δεῖ(μαίε), **p 4, u 4**;
 δεῖ(πῆ), **p 5**.
 δεῖβετι, **ii a**.
 δεῖβει, **i a, c, h, i**; **iv e**; -ῖε, **i b**;
 -ῖι, **i c, f**; -ῖι, **i e**; **ii a**.
 δεῖβιδίβ, **i a**.
 δεῖς (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.
 δεῖς ἡ-, **u 1**.
 δεῖλεβ, **b 4**.
 δεῖν (adj.), **m 1**; δεῖν (vb.), **ii m**.
 δεῖρεσι, **i a**.
 δεῖρῆρεῖ, **iv f**; δεῖρῆρεῖ, **i i**.
 δεῖτ (do, prep. and pron. suf. 2 s.), **iii a**.
 δεῖτεβ, **i f**.
 Δελβαεῖ, **e 4**.
 δελιγυβ, **i g**.
 δene [δεν], **iii m**.
 δεοάβ, **y 1**.
 δεργ, **e 3, g 6, l 6, m 6, o 5**.
 (ῆ)δεργ, **p 6**; δεργ(βαίλ), **i 5**.
 δερναβ, **i 4**; δερῆρῆαβ, **i o**.
 δερῆρῆρῆ, **iii l**.
 Δερ, **c 3**.
 δι (prep.), **y 6**.
 δι (δι and pron. suf. 3 s. fem.), **i i**; **d 2**.
 (πα)δί, **h 3**.
 δι(αερ), **i c**; δι(αερ), **o 5**.
 δια (do and a rel.), **ii c**; **iii c**.
 δια (do and a poss.), **h 6, t 4**.
 δια (conj. temp.), **j 5**.
 διαῖ, **a 1**.
 διαῖ, **i o**.
 διατε, **iv d**; διατε, **iii j**.
 διαν, **ii g**; διαν(βλαίβ), **w 5**; διαν
 (ᾄσῆ), **u 2**; διαν(ἄροντα),
iii g.
 Διανσεῖ, **e 2**.
 Διαρῆαβ, **i f, g**.
 διῖ, **t 3, x 5, y 2**.
 διῖλαμ, **i h, i**.
 διῖ, **e 4**.
 διῖνδ, **a 2, 5**.
 διῖγβαίλ, **i h, i**.
 διῖνδ, **iii b**; **iv a, d, e**.
 διῖρῆρῆ, **ii h**; **iii h**.
 Διῖρῆρῆ, **o 3**.
 διῖ (num.), **h 2**.
 δι (poss. 2 s.), **i j, l**; **ii a, g**; **iii a**.
 δι (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,
6, s 2, 3, 6, t 2, u 2, 3, y 2, 3, 4.
 δι (= δε, δι), **i c**; **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.
 δι (= do and pron. suf. 3 s. m.), **i b**;
ii f; **e 1, t 4**.
 δι (vbl. pele.), **δοβερ, i b**; **ii f**; **iii f**;
δοβερῆρ, iv a; **δοῖοῖβ, b 2**;
δοῖουῖ, i o; **δοῖουῖαβ, i o**;
δο διῖγβαίλ, i h, i; **δοῖαλα, i c**;
δοῖαλα, ii h; **δοῖαλα, iii h**;
δο ἰερῆ, i 1; **δο ἡρῆρῆ, ii c**;
iii c; **δοῖατ, l 3, q 1**; **δο-**
ῆρῆρῆ, c 5; **δοῖοῖμῆρ [δοῖῆ]-**
ῆρῆρῆ, ii e; **δο ἰερῆ, i o**.
 δοῖεῖ, **iv b**.
 δοῖοῖμ, **ii d**.
 δε(δεαβαῖ), **iii b**; **δο(δεαβαῖ), ii b**.
 δόῖ, **s 6**.
 δοῖτ, **i 3**.
 δοῖρῆρῆρῆ, **ii m**; **iii m**.
 δολαμ, **i l**.
 Δοῖοῖμῆρ, **c 1, 3**.
 δο(μῆρῆρῆ), **i l**.
 δο'ν (de in), **e 4**; (do in) **a 5, d 1**,
h 4, o 5.
 δο'νδ (de inδ), **l 1**.
 Δοῖοῖμῆρ, **ii a**.
 δοῖνδ, **o 3**.
 δοῖο, **ii c, i**.

- ɔpɔmɔɔbe, **i c**; ɔpɔnɔɔ, **ii g**; **iii g**.
 ɔpɔmɔɔp [ɔɔfɔɔ]pɔmɔɔp, **ii e**.
 ɔpɔnɔ, **iv d**.
 ɔpɔpɔan, **i a**.
 ɔpɔpɔp, **ii e**; **v c**.
 ɔpɔp, **f 2**; ɔpɔp, **p 6**.
 ɔɔɔ' (ɔɔ, prep. and poss. 2 s.), **i k**.
 ɔpɔɔ(ɔɔpɔɔ), **b 4**; ɔpɔɔ(mɔɔp), **q 5**.
 ɔpɔnɔ, **e 3**.
 ɔpɔmɔɔ, **b 5**.
 ɔpɔaɔ, **ii h**; **iii h**.
 ɔpɔm, **ii j**; **iii j**.
 ɔu (for ɔɔ, vbl. pcle.), ɔpɔɔɔɔɔɔɔɔp,
 iii d.
 ɔuaɔ, **l 4, 5, 6, m 1, n 6, s 6, t 1**.
 ɔuame, **iv d**.
 ɔuan, **iv d**; -na, **i b**; -aɔ, **i k**.
 ɔuanɔaɔpɔɔne, **iv a**.
 ɔubɔɔaɔ, **w 5**.
 ɔuɔb, **c 6**.
 ɔuib-ɔommɔɔp, **x 5**.
 ɔumɔ, **ii a**.
 ɔumɔ, **b 3**.
 ɔume, **i f, g**; ɔum, **a 1**.
 ɔuɔp, **q 5**.
 ɔuɔpɔ, **q 2**.
 ɔuɔɔ (ɔɔ and pron. suf., 2 s.), **i c**.
 (ɔpɔɔ)ɔulɔ, **u 1**.
 ɔumu, **d 1**.
 ɔuɔn, **g 5, k 1**.
 ɔuɔɔɔp, **ii b**.
 ɔuɔaɔɔ, **i b**.
- e** (pron.), **i a, e, g**; **ii c**; **iii c**; **iv d**;
 c 5, l 4, q 5, y 5.
 eaɔ, **ii d**.
 eaɔ, **i e**.
 Eaman, **i f, i**; -an, **i i**; Emna, **o 4**.
 heamna (g.), **i g**.
 Eatan, **ii i**.
 ebaɔɔ, **u 4**.
- Eber, **e 6, f 1**; -ɔp, **f 4, g 1, 4**.
 Ebɔɔ, **g 3, 4**.
 ɔc, **b 2, e 1, f 2, i 4, o 4, r 3, s 2**,
 u 5, 6, y 1; ɔca, **l 4**.
 ɔc, **d 6, f 6**; ɔic (gen.), **i d, e**; ɔcɔu,
 i b.
 ɔcɔaɔ, **g 6, h 2**; ɔcɔaɔ, **g 6, t 2**;
 -aiɔ, **g 5**.
 ecɔane, **d 1**.
 eɔep, **i 4**; ɔicɔp, **v a**.
 eɔoɔcɔem, **i 1**; eɔc-, **i k**.
 eɔnaɔ, **w 5**.
 (pɔ)ecne, **o 2**.
 eɔɔ, **e 2**.
 Eɔɔɔa, **i n**.
 eɔɔpa, **u 4**.
 eɔ, **l 5, x 1**.
 Eɔaɔ, **i o**.
 eɔap, **iii i**.
 Eɔne, **q 1**.
 eɔpɔɔɔ, **ii k**.
 Eɔpɔ, **d 5**.
 ɔipɔɔ, **ii a**.
 (ɔia)ɔip, **o 5**.
 elac, **y 3**.
 Elaban, **e 1**.
 ele, **i i**.
 Ellm, **k 2, v 2, 3**.
 (pɔ)emna, **v 1**.
 ɔn, **ii j**; **iii j**.
 henapan, **ii i**.
 Enna, **h 3, 4, l 6, m 2, r 6**; he-, **r 5**.
 Eocacɔ, **l 1, m 3, q 6, t 4, y 1, y 3**;
 -aiɔ, **i 6**.
 Eococ, **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**.
 Eoɔan, **e 4**.
 epbaɔɔ, **a 6, d 2, f 5, g 2, v 5**.
 ep(ɔpɔp), **iii b**; ep(ɔɔɔp), **iii b**.
 Epɔnɔ, **g 3, 4**; hɔ-, **t 6**; hɔpenn,
 d 1; y 6.
 hɔpɔmɔɔm, **e 6, f 1**; -ɔn, **f 2**.

- Երոնծ, a 5, 6, d 5, 6, k 2, r 5, v 1, 3,
 x 1; hԵ-, s 1, 4, y 5.
 Երոնո, c 5; -ու, f 2; hԵրու, a 1,
 b 1, f 2, y 5.
 էրրածտ, u 2.
 Եր (ու ա Եր), i c.
 Երտծ, c 6.
 էրո, d 5.
 Երր-րսած, o 2.
 Ետ (եծ), iii g; heտ, ii g.
 Ետան, ii i; iii i.
 էտար, ii i.
 Ետեր, i e, 1; iii a.
 Ետերբել, t 5.
 Ետճսած, g 3.
 Ետրիւ, f 6.
 Ետրօժտ, iii k.
 Ետտիճ, w 6.

 Բա(= բօ), h 3, 4, i 1, j 4, k 4, q 4.
 Բա, w 1.
 Բաբար, h 1.
 (բ)աբա, i d, e.
 Բածտնա, t 1, 2.
 (բաբար)ճլար, g 5.
 Բաւ, f 4, 5.
 Բաւ, i 5, j 5, k 4, s 2; Բաւ-մրե, o 3.
 Բարբարիծ, i e.
 Բարոն, i a.
 Բարբա, ii i.
 Բաճա, i f.
 Բաւն, y 6.
 Բան, c 1.
 Բար, b 1.
 Բարաւ, i g; Բարան, ii i; -ար, i e, i.
 Բաժ, a 4, c 1.
 Բատ, i 2, j 2; Բատա, i g; ii a;
 (lam)բ-, w 6.
 Բատած, a 2, t 1.
 Բաժտար, i o.
 Բար, ii d, i.
- Բարաւ, i a.
 Բարճ, ii 1; Բարճ, iii 1; b 4; -ճճ,
 m 6.
 [բ]արտան, i a.
 Բեբաւ, b 3.
 Բեւլիւմեժ, ii c; -լիւմծ, iii c; -միծ,
 iv d; Բեւլիւմծ, v 5.
 Բեւ, j 2.
 Բեւլեժ, t 3; -լիճ, t 2.
 Բեւիճ, o 6.
 Բեւմ (ac.), v 6; Բեւե, h 1.
 Բեւտ, x 4.
 Բօբեւտ, k 5, w 6.
 (րօբօր)բեւտ, v 3.
 Բել, iii a.
 Բելար, iv d.
 Բեմո, w 2.
 (բոն)բեմոն, f 4.
 Բեր (n. s.), r 4 (g. p.), c 2, 4, g 2, t 5;
 (g. p.), c 2, 4, q 2; -աւ, c 2.
 Բերաճաւ, u 6.
 Բերամաւ, r 4; Բերճա, v 1.
 Բերճեր, w 4.
 Բերճօրհծ, q 2.
 Բերճար, b 1, 4, r 1, w 5.
 Բերր, i 4; րօբերր, k 5.
 Բեժտա, n 3.
 րօբերտ, ii i.
 Բիճա, g 6, h 1, i 1, x 4, 5; -ճա, e 4,
 i 1, v 1, x 6; -ճաւ, v 1.
 Բիճոնա, v 2.
 Բիճոնա, n 2; -րճ, d 3; -րաւ, d 3.
 Բիճոնոն, i n.
 Բիճ, r 1; Բիճերճաւ, i 1.
 Բիանաւ, o 3, v 2.
 Բիարբարիծ, i d.
 Բիճե, d 6, f 6, g 6, h 1, o 4, r 1, u 6,
 y 3; -ճե, e 5, q 5, u 3, v 6,
 x 4.
 Բիճար, ii h.
 Բիճի, b 2, j 2, l 3, n 1, o 3, t 2; -ճի,
 a 2, e 2, 3, g 4, o 6, r 3, y 5.

- բիծօ (vb.), f 5.
 բլօտիւ, k 4.
 բլծ, i n.
 բլեծ, i o; բլի, i c.
 բլոն, e 3, g 5, l 4, u 6, w 2, x 3.
 բլոն(ծօձաւ), r 4; բլոն(ճաւլ), n a.
 բլոն(ճլ), e 4; բլոն(ճաւաւոն),
 m k.
 բլոն(նար), i h, i.
 Բլոն, l 1, 2, n 3, t 2, v 1.
 Բլոնմունե, m 6.
 բլոճաւ, x 4.
 բլոն, n k.
 բլոնբենոն, f 4.
 Բլոնածա, i 5, j 1.
 բլոնաւ, d 3.
 Բլոնաւ, a 2, 4; -ամ, o 4.
 Բլոնաւ, s 3, 4.
 բլր, c 6, v 5, y 5.
 բլր(ծնչեծ), m a; բլր(բրեւ), x 6.
 բլր(ծաւ), n j; m j.
 Բլր, c 1, 3, 4.
 բլրհաւ, s 3.
 Բլրհօր, a 3; -ծար, a 5, 6.
 բլրե, a 4.
 բլրե, n d.
 բլրծ, i f.
 բլո, n k; m k.
 բլօտր, a 1.
 Բլան, i h, i; Բլան, i c.
 Բլաւ, m g; iv f; c 2, d 2, f 4, g 1,
 h 1, m 4, t 6, w 2.
 Բլաւ[լար], i 1; (ար)Բլաւ, u 1.
 (com)Բլաւ, m 5; բլր[բ]Լաւ, n 3.
 Բլանաւ, i m.
 Բլաւ, i h, i; n g; h 2, i 2, j 2,
 l 2.
 Բլաւար, d 5, 6, g 6, u 6.
 Բլեւ, p 3; (ար)Բլեւ, y 3.
 Բլեւար, a 6.
 Բօ, i o; n k; m k; l 2, a 6, v 1.
 Բօձաւ, i c; Բօձաւ, n m; m m.
 Բօձ, m a.
 Բօձաւ, iv c; Բօձաւ, iv a.
 Բօձաւ, n a.
 Բօլ, n k; m k; -տօլ, c 6; -տ-
 յաւ, f 1; Բօլձաւ, a 6.
 Բօր, i o; n a; m g, k; iv a, b; c 2,
 h 2, i 4, 6; j 2, l 6, n 1, a 1, u 1,
 v 2, 4, y 3.
 Բօր, iv d.
 Բօրտօլ, i o.
 Բօրտօլար, iv d.
 Բօրտօլ, i n.
 Բօրտօլ, f 4.
 Բօրտօլ, i k; Բօրտօլ, d 2.
 Բօրտօլ, l 2.
 Բօրտօլ, f 4.
 Բօրտօլ, i o; w 4.
 Բօրտօլ, n e; m e.
 Բօրտօլ, r 1.
 Բօրտօլ, n a.
 Բօտ, h 2, l 2.
 Բօտ, n a, c, g; m c, g; iv d, f; e 1,
 y 2.
 Բօտ, x 3; -ալ (g. s.), x 4; (ac. s.)
 x 3; (n. p.) x 3.
 Բօտ, c 6.
 Բօր, n b.
 Բօրտօլ, t 4.
 Բօրտօլ[-ամ], i o.
 Բր, i f, g; n a, f, l; m f, h, l; iv a;
 c 3, w 3.
 [Բ]ր, i g; Բր, a 5; Բր, iv a,
 c; v c.
 Բրտօլ, n b; m b.
 Բրտօլ, w 4.
 Բրտօլ, a 1, i 5, j 4, 5, l 4, 6, m 3,
 r 1, 5, s 6, t 3, 5, v 3, w 4, x 5,
 y 2.
 Բրտօլ, iv e.
 Բրտօլ (բօր, prep. and pron. suf.) 3 s.
 fem.), iv d.

- noḡab, **i c**; noḡab, **a 2, 5, c 5, y 5**;
 ḡabail, **i m**.
 ḡabair, **x 2**.
 ḡabair, **k 2**; -ar, **c 2**; -ur, **i d**.
 ḡabrac, **c 3**; noḡabracar, **x 3**.
 ḡacá, **iv d**.
 ḡac n-, **iii l**.
 ḡae (oia), **ii l**.
 ḡaelian, **c 4**.
 ḡaet, **i a**; **iv c**.
 (barr)ḡaet, **e 2**; (ḡarb)ḡaet, **d 1**.
 noḡaet, **d 5**.
 ḡail, **f 5, j 3**.
 ḡaill-meirḡib, **i n**.
 ḡanne, **y 6**.
 ḡair, **ii j**; **iii j**.
 noḡairb, **s 1**.
 ḡairnear, **ii j**; -ner, **iii j**.
 ḡairnet, **ii a, b, d, h**; **iv c, d, e**; -riḡb,
 iii d; -riḡ, **iii b, h**; **iv e, g**.
 ḡairm, **ii e**; **v c**.
 ḡafé, **f 5, j 3**.
 ḡal n- (g. p.), **y 5**; ḡalair, **a 5**.
 ḡalar, **d 1, f 5**.
 ḡalium, **c 1**.
 ḡallmb, **b 3**.
 ḡan, **i d**.
 ḡand, **i c** (pr. name), **a 3, c 3, d 2**.
 ḡarb, **d 1**.
 ḡarḡ(blaib), **n 6**; (clet)ḡarḡ, **a 3**;
 (mor)ḡarḡ, **l 3**; ḡarḡ(ḡnum),
 y 6.
 ḡarr, **iii a**.
 ḡart, **k 3**.
 (m)ḡarta, **j 1**.
 ḡearr, **i j**.
 ḡebe, **j 1, 3**.
 ḡeib, **i n**; **ii l**; **iii a**; nomḡeb, **iii l**.
 ḡeimtib, **i n**.
 (lan)ḡeir, **o 6**.
 ḡeirib, **i a**.
 ḡetan, **y 4**; -am, **k 1**.
 ḡen [ḡaet], **iii b**.
 ḡenand, **c 3, d 2**.
 ḡerr, **j 2**.
 nomḡial, **y 6**; noḡiallab, **e 1, h 5**,
 k 3, n 6, t 3, x 1, 2, y 4.
 ḡiallab, **k 2**; noḡ-, **l 6**.
 ḡialléab, **k 3**.
 ḡilla, **w 5, y 6**; -e, **y 6**.
 ḡlacc (sb.), **w 5, x 1**; noḡlacc (vb.),
 q 5, w 3.
 ḡlaic (sb.), **s 5**.
 ḡlan, **i a**; **ii j**; **iii j**; **a 6, n 1, o 3**;
 ḡlam, **n 6**; imḡ-, **f 1**.
 ḡlap, **ii b**; **iii b**; **iv c**; barrḡ-, **v 2**;
 raeburḡ-, **g 5**; morḡ-, **c 1**.
 ḡle, **o 3**.
 ḡleicc, **j 3**.
 ḡleit, **i e**; ḡlet, **i d**.
 (bian)ḡlice, **u 2**.
 ḡlopp, **a 5**.
 ḡnaice, **iv d**.
 (deḡ)ḡndé, **u 1**; ḡnaéairḡéer, **v b**.
 ḡne, **iv d**; ḡne u-, **iv b**.
 ḡnum, **a 1, y 6**.
 (himmar)ḡó, **k 4**.
 ḡorra, **x 1**.
 ḡrec, **a 6**; -eic, **b 5**.
 ḡréim, **iii h**; -e[ri]n, **ii h**.
 ḡrene, **e 5, 6**.
 ḡrian-rioll, **i n**.
 ḡriḡb, **a 6, j 3, k 3, y 5**; imḡ-,
 n 5.
 ḡuilbneac, **ii a, j, k**; **iii j, k**.
 ḡuilbnen, **iii j**.
 ḡulbamḡ, **ii k**; -ban, **ii j**.
 ḡunnae, **x 1**.
 ḡuét, **ii j**; **iii j**.
 ha, **i g**.
 hAeb, **o 1**.
 haet, **iv d**.

- haibōb, c 6.
 he, iv f.
 hAmarḡen, e 6.
 hApc, k 3.
 heamna, i g.
 henapan, ii i.
 hEnna, h 3, 4.
 hEpend, g 2; -nn, y 6.
 hErimam, e 6, f 1; -6n, f 1, 2.
 hErimb, a 5, 6, c 3, k 2, y 5; -nn,
 c 4, d 1, 5, 6.
 hErim, a 1, b 1, f 2, y 5.
 heč (heb), ii g.
 hi, v b; c 1.
 himmarbḡéc, b 6.
 himmarḡo, k 4.
 himpoð, i g.
 himrimb, i f.
 hingin (ac.), y 2.
 hoen, a 6.
 hlla, i h, i; a 1, s 5, v 6, x 6.
 hllı, ii a; e 2.

 i (g. s.), i m.
 i (pron. pers. 3 s. fem.), i f, h; h 1, v b.
 i (prep.), i a, e; ii m; iv d; a 3, b 2, 3,
 c 1, e 2, 6, f 3, g 3, h 1, 3, i 3, j 2,
 l 5, m 1, 5, n 2, 3, o 3, p 2, q 6,
 r 2, 3, 6, t 4, 6, v 3, w 3, 5, 6,
 x 4, 5, y 1, 4.
 i (in which), g 2.
 i (lŭ- = i n-l-), u 6.
 i m- (n assim. to m), f 3, 5, h 4, i 2,
 5, 6, v 2.
 i n- (prep.), i g, o; iv d; v b; a 3, 4,
 6, c 2, d 1, 5, 6, f 2, j 6, k 6, n 5,
 o 2, r 1, s 2, t 5, x 1, y 2.
 i p- (n assimilated to p), c 3, e 5, f 1,
 6, m 2, p 2, t 1, 2.
 i(rim), t 3, v 4.
 iáic, w 6.

 iar, i a; a 5, b 1, j 5, t 4, x 4, 5.
 iar peim, d 3; iar rim, m 6.
 iaram, o 5; iarpa, e 3; iarum, k 4.
 Iarboneł, b 3.
 iarcomarç, iv d.
 Iarpočad, x 4.
 iápla, w 1.
 Iarñdomb, m 2.
 iarnoim, i n.
 iarcam, a 5, f 1.
 ic (prep.), c 4, p 3, x 6; ic, i f, g.
 ið, i f.
 iðer, i g; iður, i f.
 iðon, i g; iii a, g, j; iv a, b, c, d.
 im, i i, n; iii a; imm, iii h.
 imamnarḡ, v 2.
 imcenn, iii a.
 imčolma, n 3; imḡlam, f 1.
 imða, i f, g.
 imḡrimb, n 5; imlám, v 3.
 Imleč, k 3; -ča, k 4; -lic, k 5; -lic,
 s 5.
 immač, t 1.
 himmarbḡéc, b 6; himmarḡo, k 4.
 immar, ii l [immar].
 immelban, i 2; immelḡlar, s 1.
 imnar, v 5.
 imorro, i a.
 himpoð, i g
 imrimb, i e, f, h, i, k, m, n, o; ii a;
 iii a, b; v a; -rimn, iv c.
 im (art. nom., gen., ac., masc., fem.), i a,
 d, e, f, h, i, k, l, m; ii b, c, d,
 h, j, o; iii c, d, g; iv a, e, d, f;
 a 5, b 2, c 2, 4, 5, d 5, e 3, f 5, g 5,
 h 2, 3, 6, i 3, j 3, k 1, 6, m 2, 5,
 n 3, o 1, p 1, 2, 3, q 5, r 2, 5,
 s 1, 3, t 2, 4, 5, u 4, 5, w 3, 6,
 x 1, y 2, 4.
 (arḡ)im, b 5; (urḡ)im, d 2, g 2, h 5.
 irim, p 3, t 3.
 (larḡ)im, h 2.

- in ð- (art.), iv c; v b.
 in τ- (art. nom., gen., dat., masc., neut.),
 i b; ii j; iii j; in τ- (art.), h 3,
 k 1, l 4, t 3.
 inβαις, x 4.
 Inβip, e 4.
 Incel, u 1.
 inð (art. n. s. masc.), v b; (g. s. masc.),
 iii j; l 2, w 6; (neut.), t 1; (fem.),
 f 2; (dat. s. fem.), r 5, s 1.
 inð (i and pron. suf. 3 s. neut.), i k.
 Inðapavð [inð apavð], l 5.
 inði, i b; ii f.
 inðlim, v a.
 inð, l 4.
 inðapca, j 1.
 inðen, a 2; hinðim, y 2.
 inðnacað, a 2.
 inallçupa, i c.
 inip, a 1, i 5.
 inmain, ii k; iii k.
 innumup, iii l.
 inn (art.), ii b; e 6, q 3.
 innaviç, ii b.
 i[n]narb, x 5; innarbrat, n 4.
 ipo innipup, c 6.
 ippe, o 3.
 ippo, ii k.
 ipunn, iv d.
 ipaviç, c 3.
 ipbavpc, q 4.
 Ippeeo, q 2, 4.
 Ipiel, f 5; Ipicoil, f 6.
 ip (vb.), i b, e, f, g, h, i, l, o; ii c, e,
 f, h; iii a, c, e, h; iv a, d, e, g;
 v a, b, c; v 5, u 6, y 5.
 ip (abbrev. of ocup), i f, g, o; ii g, j,
 k, m; iii b, j; a 2, b 6, f 1, 3,
 n 6, o 3, 4, 6, r 3, s 2, u 6, w 2, 4.
 (ip)in (art.), iii g; iv f; v 4.
 ipin τ-, ii j.
 iuðpa, i j.
 lð (sb.), a 2.
 la (prep.), iii m; iv e; b 3, 4, d 3, 4,
 e 6, f 4, g 1, 5, h 5, i 3, j 2, 4,
 k 2, 3, 4, 5, l 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, m 2,
 3, 6, n 2, 3, o 1, 5, p 2, q 1, 2, 6,
 r 1, 2, 5, 6, t 2, 5, 6, u 1, 3, v 1,
 2, 6, w 1, 4, 5, x 5, 6.
 ðopala, i c; ðompala, ii h; pom-
 lapa, iii h.
 Labpavð, p 3, 4; -paða, p 6.
 Labpamne, g 6, h 1.
 Labçaip, n 6.
 Labpu, a 2, 3; Labpand (g.), a 3,
 f 3.
 laeð, d 1, e 2, j 5, p 4, u 1, w 6;
 -èða, n 2; laeðpeðca, u 4.
 Laeçaip, p 2.
 lafð, b 1.
 (po)lafð, f 5.
 lavð, i o.
 Lavðeð, o 1; -ðivç, o 6.
 Lavçne, f 3.
 lam, e 4, 6, s 1, 4, w 2; lam, c 3.
 lamn, m 6.
 laip, i j.
 lavði, ii c.
 lam(ðepç), m 6; lam(þaca), w 6.
 Lamiað, a 1.
 lan, u 5; lan(çomup), iv d;
 (bit)lan, q 2; (pop)lan, d 2.
 land, f 3.
 lan(çeip), o 6; lan(mavð), d 5.
 lðp, v 4.
 lapa (la and a, rel.), iii i.
 lapin, s 3, 6, x 3; laprin, h 2.
 latc, x 4.
 leap, ii e; iii e.
 [r]leðc, b 3; [r]leðca, f 4.
 léip, s 5.
 leið, u 6.
 lepç, g 6.
 lepp, v c; leppavð, i l.

- leč, **n 1**; lečbliabam, **f 4**.
 lí, **p 5**.
 liača[1]n, **b 2**; liačanaŕ (gen.), **1 d**,
 e; liačõpuim, **u 6**.
 liačõpõit, **1 j**.
 lib (la and pr. suf. 2 p.), **k 5**.
 lín, **1 a**; **y 5**; polín, **o 1**.
 lind, **b 1**, **j 3**, **u 6**.
 line, **v 4**.
 linn [binn], **11 j**.
 linní (la and pr. suf. 1 p.), **x 2**.
 lirr, **m 1**.
 ló, **j 5**.
 paločpab, **p 2**.
 lomgpeč, **p 4**.
 polõpc, **k 1**, **p 3**, **t 4**; polõpc, **y 4**.
 longerr, **j 2**; longerrb, **o 1**.
 luab, **11 f**; luag, **11 f**.
 luaŕer, **11 b**; **111 b**, **h** [luaiber].
 luaŕne, **s 4**, **5**, **v 6**.
 luam (člepp), **v 6**.
 luarcač, **1 o**.
 lubam, **1 j**.
 lučt, **a 2**.
 luŕ, **e 2**.
 luŕač, **11 d**; -ŕaib, **n 4**, **6**, **o 1**, **s 5**,
 u 2, **3**, **w 3**, **4**, **x 1**; -ŕbač, **m 1**;
 -ŕbeč, **n 1**, **2**, **o 6**, **u 4**, **6**, **w 4**.
 luš, **b 4**.
 luiŕne, **f 3**.
 lum, **11 j**; **111 j**.
 luipc, **p 2**.
 m (pron. infix., 1 s.), nomgēb, **111 1**;
 bõmpala, **11 h**; nomlapa, **111 h**.
 m (pron. infix. 3 s. masc.), pombauš,
 w 6; (neut.), pomgial, **y 6**.
 mac (n. d. ac.), **1 o**; **11 m**; **111 m**; **1v b**;
 b 4, **d 5**, **e 1**, **2**, **6**, **f 6**, **g 1**, **3**, **4**, **6**,
 i 3, **5**, **6**, **j 1**, **3**, **4**, **k 2**, **3**, **5**, **1 2**,
 4, **5**, **6**, **m 1**, **2**, **n 1**, **2**, **3**, **5**, **o 1**,
 2, **6**, **p 6**, **q 1**, **2**, **5**, **6**, **s 6**, **t 2**, **u 4**,
 v 4, **5**, **w 1**, **3**, **4**, **x 1**, **6**, **y 6**.
 mac (dual), **g 4**, **m 5**; maccarb, **b 1**,
 m 4.
 Mača, **1 5**, **o 5**.
 mač[õ], **11 g**; mač, **111 g**.
 Mael-pabaill, **11 k**; **111 k**.
 Mhaenaŕ, **11 m**; **111 m**.
 maŕ, **o 1**.
 Maŕe, **1 5**.
 maŕen, **a 1**.
 mašm, **1 n**; **b 5**; pomabaib, **x 2**.
 Maiŕ, **f 3**, **5**, **h 4**, **i 2**, **5**, **v 2**; -ŕe,
 o 2, **6**.
 maiŕp, **1 j**.
 mail, **1 h**, **i**; **w 1**.
 Main, **h 4**.
 maine, **1 k**.
 maip, **q 4**.
 maic, **11 k**; **p 1**, **5**, **r 2**, **s 3**, **t 3**, **u 6**.
 (veŕ)maic, **p 4**, **u 4**; (lan)maic, **d 5**.
 (pu)maic (vb.), **h 6**.
 Mál, **v 4**, **5**.
 mall, **a 4**.
 malle (aphaeresis of i), **e 5**.
 mannpaš, **11 c**; **111 c**.
 máp, **s 3**.
 map (conj.), **s 3**.
 mapb, **a 4**, **m 1**; pomapb, **g 6**, **i 5**,
 p 1, **4**, **t 1**, **v 4**, **5**, **x 5**, **y 1**, **3**.
 pošmapb, **1 1**; **d 1**, **4**, **6**, **g 3**; por-
 mapb, **e 4**, **o 5**.
 mapb[č]a, **b 3**, **d 2**; pomapbča, **f 3**.
 mapoen, **f 1**, **y 3**.
 mapr, **c 1**.
 (apb)mačur, **d 6**.
 mešon, **i 6**.
 meic (n. p.), **b 2**, **e 5**, **f 3**, **4**.
 Meilŕe, **q 1**.
 Melŕe, **p 4**, **5**, **q 2**.
 meipšš, **p 6**.
 (po)méic, **e 1**.
 mi, **1 6**.
 miab, **p 1**.

mβbia [m-bia], III i.
 mo (g.), III a; a 4, e 1, g 4, 6, j 3,
 k 6, p 6, q 1, s 4, w 1, 2, 4, x 1;
 mo (voc.), I j, m, n.
 Mobe, II c; w 1; -oi, III c.
 mile, a 6.
 milet, I l.
 milib, h 6.
 milip, i 5.
 monb, g 5.
 mine, II m; III m.
 Mipr, m 1.
 mo (poss. I s.), II l; III l.
 mod, III m; -da, II m.
 Moδcopb, p 5, 6, q 2; Moδa-
 cuipb, q 2.
 moδba, q 4.
 moin, I a.
 moip (gen. ac.), I a, e, h, i, n;
 pomop, s 6.
 molbcaδ, a 1.
 moηzaic, t 3.
 monup, II c; III c.
 mop, II d, k; III k; a 1, b 1, e 2, f 4,
 g 1, o 4.
 mopbuibnib, m 1; mopδapγ, I 3;
 mopδlapr, c 1.
 mopainb, I i; -nn, I h.
 Mopainb, u 5.
 Mopc, b 4.
 Muabe, f 5.
 Mucpama, w 3.
 Muγηθedon, y 1.
 pomubaiγ, w 3, x 1; por-, m 6.
 Muinzaipr, I m.
 (so)muicir, I l.
 muip, b 1, c 1, g 5.
 Mullaδ, k 6.
 Mumam, I j; a 4, g 1, p 6, s 3;
 Mumneδ, m 3.
 Mumne, f 3.
 Mumo, h 2.

Munemon, I l; -oin, I 3.
 Mup lct, y 3.
 Mupocaδa, I n.
 Mupedaiz, n 2.
 Mupecaδ, I 5, 6; Mupibaδ, x 5, 6.
 Murphyct, c 1.

 n (pron. infix. 3 s.), ponommaiz, n 1.
 'n (for in, art. by aphaeresis of i), II m;
 III h; s 3, y 6; (for i n-, prep.),
 v c.
 na (art., g. s. fem.), I g, o; p 3 (n. pl.
 masc.), I o; x 3 (g. pl.); I f, v b;
 a 1, b 4, c 2, d 6, g 5, i 1, o 2,
 t 5, 6 (ac. pl.); II g.
 n-a (aphaeresis of i), II e; v c; i 5,
 q 5, r 4.
 na (neg.), I n, o; II e.
 na l- (n assim. to l), f 3, g 6, v 6.
 na m- (n assim. to m), o 5.
 na n- (art., g. p.), II h; III h; e 3, f 6,
 i 4, n 5, y 4, 5, w 5.
 naδ, I e; II h; III h.
 naco n- (noco n-), v 5.
 naδ (cc.:j. neg.), v b.
 na[ib], I o.
 naip, b 1.
 nama, I i; namma, k 3.
 Nect, t 5.
 neic, II e; v c.
 Nemed, b 1, 2, 6; Nemib (g.), w 2,
 y 2.
 neimn, I o.
 neoc, II f; III f.
 nepc, k 5, s 4, y 3; doemn-, v 4.
 ni (neg.), I a, c, i, j; II b, e, i, l;
 III a, i, l; IV c, d, e; v b; b 6, c 1,
 g 3, h 6, j 4, n 1, p 2, t 6, y 1, 3.
 Nia, r 4, 5.
 Niall, y 3.
 nimbaizgen, v c; -bai[n]gen, II e.

- νιμνιθ, **γ 2**.
 νιν (= νι ανηρα), **ι α, f**.
 νιρ (for νι ρο), **ε 1, f 4, γ 2**.
 νιρτ, **ν 1**; νιυρτ n- (d.), **γ 4**.
 νο (conj.), **ιν ε**.
 νο (vbl. pele.), νορηοβε, **ι c**; νομ-
 γεβ, **ιι 1**.
 νοcο, **ιι f, ιιι f, m**; **t 4, u 3**; -cο,
ιι 1, m; νοcο n-, **ι d**; **ιι i**; **α 1**;
 -cο n., **ι e, k**.
 νόι (num.), **α 6, ε 5, h 4, k 3, 5, m 2,**
ρ 4, s 3, v 5; νόι m-, **s 4, t 1**.
 Νυαδαιτ, **k 4, t 5**; -δαιτ, **k 5, t 6**;
 -δου, **d 6, k 5**.
 νυαλλ [? n-uall], **ιι b**.

 ο (sb.) **ι c**.
 ο (conj. temp.), **ι d, e**; **ιι d**; **ιιι d**.
 ο (prep.), **ι α**; **β 5**.
 οβαιρ, **ι b**.
 οc (prep.), **k 1**.
 οcαιβ (oc, prep. and pr. suf. 2 pl.), **ι n**.
 οcτ, **α 1, γ 1**; οcτ m-, **m 3, o 1, α 2**.
 οcυρ (γ), **ι, ιι, ιιι passim, v c, b 3,**
c 3, 4.
 Οδβα, **n 3**.
 Οδβγεν, **d 4**.
 οen, **α 4, 5, 6, β 1, c 4, f 5, k 2, n 3,**
ρ 2, w 2, 5, x 1; οenop, **f 2**.
 Οenγυρ, **h 2, α 1, 3**; **ρ 2**; -γορα,
x 1.
 ογρι, **ιι k**.
 όρι, **ε 6**.
 ολ, **ι j**.
 ολ (vb.), **ρ 3**.
 Ολεam, **k 2**.
 ολβαρ, **ιν d**.
 Ολλam, **α 1**.
 Ολλαταιρ, **ε 3**.
 Ολλγοταc, **j 1**.
 Ολλomam, **ι 3, 6, j 3**; -man, **ι 4**.

 Ολλορβα, **x 4**.
 Ολμυcαιβ, **h 2**.
 omna, **α 3**.
 ονομναιγ, **n 1**; omun, **ιι g**; **ιιι g**.
 on, **f 2**.
 ο'ν (ο and in, art.), **β 5**.
 ορβ, **ν 2**.
 ορβλαc, **ι j**.
 ορ, **ι α, m**; **ιι α**; **d 6, ε 5, g 3, k 1, 2,**
ρ 1, 2, r 5, s 1, 4, t 1, u 5, x 3,
γ 3.

 ορρ (for ρο ρο), **ι 4**.
 Ραρcολον, **α 5, 6, β 1**.
 ρατερ [?], **ιι α**.
 Ρατραic (g.), **γ 5**.
 ρορο, **ε 1, m 1, α 3, u 2**.
 ρυιρτ, **α 6**.

 ριρ' (for νι ρο), **ε 1, f 4**.
 ρα (for λα, prep.), **ι k**; **α 6, c 1, 6, h 6,**
ρ 2, γ 2, 3.
 ρα (= λα α; prep. and poss. 3 ms.), **γ 2**.
 ρα n- (λα n-), **ιι b**.
 ρα (vbl. pele.), ροραλα, **ι d**.
 ράιβ, **ι h, i**.
 ραιβ [ριιβ], **ιι j**.
 Ραιρινδ, **f 6**.
 ραιc, **t 5**.
 Ραιc, **m 2**.
 ράν, **m 2**.
 ρανδ, **c 4**; ραιβ, **u 5**.
 ρανδαιδαcτ, **ι e**; ρανn-, **ι f**; ραν-
 ναιδ-, **ι g**; -δαcτ, **ιν α, b, c, d**.
 ραιc, **ι 4, j 1, m 1, r 4, u 5**; -μαρ,
v a; (cop)ραιc, **v 1**.
 ρορατ, **ι 3, α 1**; ρορατρατ, **c 5**.
 ρατα, **ι h, i**.
 ράτε, **t 6**; -cι, **ι 1**.

pe, **f 2, h 5, m 5, q 5, r 4, t 3, w 3.**
 pe (la and a, rel.), **ii 1.**
 pe (prep.), **i b, g; j 6.**
 pecomarc, **iv d; -cač, ii a, k; iii k.**
 pečt (g. p.), **t 5.**
 pečt(arpia), **m 5.**
 Rečtarb, **o 5, 6.**
 (tpeh)pečb, **k 6.**
 peil, **m 1, 2.**
 peičear, **ii h; -ep, iii h.**
 pemip, **k 1, o 5, q 2, 4.**
 pi (sb.), **i m; ii c, g, h, k; iii c, g, h,**
iv d; c 2, 5, d 1, 5, h 1, 3, 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.
 pi (for la, prep.), **b 4, 6, c 6, j 5, m 4,**
o 3, r 3, w 5.
 pia, **i n; a 2, y 5.**
 pia (for la, prep.), **n 6.**
 piaglom, **m 2.**
 piam, **n 1.**
 poriarab, **p 3, r 2.**
 picepat, **i h.**
 piš (g. s.), **o 2, u 1 (d. s.); t 2 (ac. s.);**
j 4 (n. p.); c 1, g 4, y 5; (g. p.),
a 1; -aib, c 3, 6.
 pišam, **o 5; pišba, t 5.**
 pišberš, **o 5, p 6.**
 pišborbš, **q 3.**
 pišpileb, **iii a; pišmac, k 5.**
 piše, **e 5, f 1, j 5, k 2, 5, p 2, v 1.**
 (arb)piše, **q 5; -ši, c 5.**
 pišb, **d 4, 5, t 2, 5; -nn, iii j.**
 pišbaib, **d 3; pišn-, d 4.**
 piš, **i n; ii 1; pišpim, c 1.**
 piš, **y 4.**
 po (vbl. pele. prefixed), **diap' b]a, ii c;**
pombáib, w 6; norpobe, i c;
diap'bo (dia pobo), iii c; po-
bpip, b 4; pocaemeač, m 4;
pocaič (under c); počimpec,

n 4; počuala, i b; ponbliš, q 3;
porpeič, k 5, w 6, v 3; po-
petep, ii i; poripab, s 3;
požab, i c; pažab (under ž);
pocečžab, a 2; požabrapur,
x 3; požaet, d 5; pomžiall, po-
žiallab (under ž); požlaec, q 5;
w 3; porip[n]narb, x 5; pomn-
arbrat, n 4; po imipup, c 6;
nomlara, iii h; paločrab, p 2;
palopce, po- (under l); pumaič
(for pomaič), h 6; pomarb,
podmarb, pormarb (under m);
ponomnaiš, n 1; poriarab,
p 3, r 2; porcar, j 5; -ppat,
n 6; papomur (pa[ř]pomur)
v c; počairub, j 3, k 1; po-
tečt, v 4, 5; počenb, v 4;
porciš, i a; potoglab, b 6;
potomnaicetp, i o; pucpat, c 4;
parcuigičear, ii d.
 po (vbl. pele. infixed), **berpab, i 4;**
berpparabar, i o; borpišni,
e 2; borpoibde, i c; (diann)-
bronta, iii g; borpočair (see
under c); borobbab, q 3; ep-
baitc, f 5, g 2; topčair (under
c); bompala, ii h.
 po (intens.), **podacaom, h 4; poecne,**
o 2; požec, r 2; požiallaiš,
l 6; polafé, f 5; pomac, h 6;
noméic, e 1; poruab, p 3; po-
Tempa, o 4; pomóip, s 6;
purpiš (for porpiš), u 2; poemna,
v 1; poripni, x 2.
 papomur [pa[ř]pomur], **v c.**
 poripni, **x 2.**
 poraišlice [řperliše], **i g.**
 Porpa, **t 2; -ač, ii d, iv e; -an,**
iii d.
 Róčpibe, **v 4, w 1.**
 pot, **k 1.**

- ποτα, e 1.
 Ροτεσταυ, h 4, 5, j 6, k 1.
 ρυαυ, ii d; iii d; d 3, e 1, t 2, x 2;
 iv e; ρυαυ, h 4, f 6, o 2.
 (βρατ)ρύαυ, e 5, l 1.
 ρυαταρ, a 3.
 Ρυδραγε, s 1, 2, 6.
 Ρυρηυδ, iii a.
 ρυρη, e 1.
 ρυρε, d 2; -ερε, q 3.
 ρυρη, m 2; ρυρηγ, u 2.
 Ρυρ, c 3.
 Ρυρεα, iv e.
- ρ (pron. inf. 3 s.), ρορροβε, i c; ρο-
 δορρεε, v 3; ρορρορυαρ, a 1;
 ρορροαρ, e 4, o 5; ρορροδαυγ,
 m 6; ρορρογυδαρ, iii d;
 ραρρογυτεαρ, ii d.
 'ρ (= ιρ = ορυ), y 4.
 ραεβ, j 4.
 ραερ, c 5, q 1, y 6; ραερ (εαλα),
 o 2.
 ραγεβ, m 3.
 ραιλ, ii j; iii j.
 ραμ, y 1.
 ράλ, k 1, n 4.
 ραμεα, i f, g.
 Samtanne, y 6.
 ραρυυδ, h 6.
 ραυτε, ia, l; v b; -τεε, iv a, c, d;
 -υτε, i j; -λυ, ii a, c, d; iii a,
 c, d; iv b.
 ρορραρ, j 5; -ρρατ, n 6.
 ροερροδ, i n.
 ροελ, v b; t 4.
 (αρρ)ρειαε, n 5; (coem)ρειαε, t 6.
 ρορροεανδ, i c.
 ρε (num.), b 6, d 5, f 3, h 3, i 1, k 4,
 l 4, r 1, u 3, 4, v 6, y 5.
 ρε η- (num.), x 2.
- ρεαρ, ii g; ρερ, iii g; ρερρ, a 4.
 ρεαρρατ, i a.
 ρεετ, i 6, o 2, 4, r 5, s 2, v 2, w 2, y 3.
 ρεετ m-, e 1, f 2, j 1, 4, k 1, l 2,
 m 4, 6, n 4, p 5, x 4.
 ρεετ n-, g 2, u 1.
 ρεεταυ, j 6.
 ρεετμαυ, a 6.
 Σεγαμαυ, r 4; -υμ, r 5.
 ρεγδαετ, iv e.
 ρεμ (pron.), d 3.
 ρενεαρρ (g. pl.), v b.
 ρεγγ, c 5.
 Σεγγανδ, c 3; -ανδ, d 3, 4.
 ρεο (demon.), i c, d, f; v b.
 Σερα, h 5, l, 2, 3, 4.
 ριαρ (ac.), y 2.
 ριλαυδ, i o.
 Σιουε, i o.
 -ριβε (demon.), ii l; v b.
 Σιμδν, l 3, 4.
 'ριμ (aphaeresis of prep. ι), a 4, b 3,
 g 5, j 3, m 3, n 2, p. 5, q 4, u 1,
 x 2.
 ριν (demon.), i e, o; b 5, d 5, g 5,
 t 4, v 5.
 ρινεαλλ, ii m.
 Σιρλαμ, m 2, 3.
 Σιρρα, j 4, 5, 6.
 ριρ, ii a, k; iii a; iv c.
 Σλαμ, l 4.
 Σλαμε, c 2; Σλανε, c 5, d 1, y 5.
 Σλανολλ, i 6; -υλλ, j 4.
 ρλατταμ, j 5.
 Σλεβι, h 1; ρλειβ, a 4, m 1;
 -b Eipa, y 4.
 ρλεεταυ, j 6.
 ρλυγε, i g; -γι, i g.
 ρλόγ, i 1; ρλυαγ, i f, g; m 3, q 1;
 -γ, ii d; iii d.
 ρμαετ, t 1.
 ρυρηαε, ii a, e; iii e.

- pmoτ, **i c.**
 puecτa, **i n**; puea-, **i a.**
 pnm, **r 3.**
 po (dem.), **i a, c, e, g, i, j, k, l, m, n**;
 ii a, e, f, l; **iii a**; **iv c, g.**
 Sobap̄ce, **g 5, k 1.**
 počap, **i l.**
 počτ, **q 1.**
 poep (blabnaib), **j 6**; poep
 (čuaipτ), **i 6.**
 ppaizlear, **i o.**
 ppen-bp̄uñf̄g, **i m.**
 [p̄]p̄iab ñ-berg, **u 2.**
 p̄p̄ian, **c 2**; -naib, **j 6.**
 Sp̄obcim̄b (g.), **w 2.**
 p̄p̄om, **i n.**
 Stap̄n, **b 3, 5**; Stap̄n, **b 1.**
 p̄uāip, **i 6.**
 p̄uāip̄, **ii a.**
 p̄uib, **iii l.**
- tabap, **ii f**; **iii f.**
 taiceb-bennaf̄g, **i m.**
 taiceb, **iii a.**
 taiḡ, **r 1.**
 taile, **u 5.**
 tam, **b 2.**
 tap̄bipτ, **m 3.**
 počap̄im̄b, **j 3, k 1.**
 čalčap, **u 2.**
 Čalčen, **r 3**; -čim, **e 6.**
 čam, **a 3, 6, g 2, i 2, 5.**
 čancatap, **b 5, c 1.**
 čap̄laic, **e 3.**
 čap̄p̄near, **i o.**
 čačap, **v 6.**
 čap, **iii b.**
 čačiḡ, **ii d.**
 počečτ, **v 4, 5**; tečtamn, **i c.**
 čeip, **ii l.**
- Čemap, **j 5, t 1**; -mpa, **j 4**; -mpač,
 g 3, i 4, 6, r 2; -mpaiḡ, **i 3, r 3,**
 t 3, u 2, 5, y 1; po Čemap, **o 4.**
 čenb, **g 2**; poč-, **v 4.**
 čene, **k 1, p 3, t 4, y 4.**
 čep, **iii l**; **v 6.**
 čepτa, **iv d.**
 čiačtam, **y 5.**
 č[ř]iap, **a 3, r 1.**
 čiḡ, **w 6**; čiḡ, **y 2**; čiḡe (g.), **i 6.**
 Čiḡep̄nmap, **g 1**; -map, **g 2.**
 čin̄p̄cebul, **i a.**
 čip, **i d, e**; -pe, **i o**; -pi, **i m.**
 Čipeč, **x 6.**
 čoeb̄ina, **j 4.**
 čotoḡlab, **b 6.**
 čoin, **i 6**; **ii a, f**; **iii f.**
 čolḡač, **t 1.**
 čotoim̄naičep, **i o.**
 čomup, **iv d**; lanč-, **iv d.**
 čonaib, **t 3**; čonn-, **x 5.**
 čonb (būan), **u 5.**
 čop, **b 6, h 6.**
 čopačτ, **b 1, j 5.**
 čopčap, **d 3, e 4, f 1, g 1, 2, h 2,**
 j 1, r 1.
 čopp̄ḡiceap, **i k.**
 čpa, **i a**; **i 5, x 5.**
 čpačτ, **c. 2.**
 čpaban [čp̄uaban], **ii f.**
 čpāiḡ, **s 6.**
 čpait, **a 3, s 4, v 6.**
 čpe, **ii l.**
 čpen, **g 2, i 5, k 6, v 4.**
 čpen(aičbe), **v 3**; čpen(nebḡ), **u 2.**
 čperr, **m 3.**
 čpi (num.), **i 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.
 čp̄ia, **iii l.**
 čp̄iall, **i o.**
 čp̄iat, **iii a.**

- τρισα, **b 1, v 4, w 4**; -σαιτ, **j 5**;
 -σαιτ, **w 3**.
 τρισε, **g 3, u 2**.
 τριση(δουμαιν), **u 3**; τριση(δεβαιν),
s 6.
 τρισην, **ii f**; **iii f**.
 τρισηδ, **x 2**; -σην, **iii f**.
 τρισηα, **v 3**.
 τρισηε, **r 3, v 6**.
 Τρισηαιλ, **v 5**; -αιλ, **v 5**.
 τρισην, **i 5**.
 τρισηρατ (ποσηρατ), **c 4**.
 τρισηρισηεαιρ, **ii d**.
 τρισηριση, **i o**.
 τρισηρισηε, **q 6**.
 Τρισημεν, **r 2, 3**.
 τριση, **i a**; **d 5**.
- ηυα, **i h, i**; **a 1, p 6, s 5, v 6**
x 6.
 υαδ (o and pron. suf. 3 s. masc.), **ii h**
iii h.
 υαιλλ, **e 5**.
 (ιην)υαιρ, **w 6**.
 υαιρ (conj.), **i i**.
 υαιλλ, **ii h**; **iii b, h**; **iv g**.
 υαιρ, **i a**.
 Υαιρσερρ, **m 3, 4**.
 υαιτ, **iii b**.
 υαιτμαρ, **b 5**.
 υι (g. s.), **u 6**.
 ηυι (voc.), **ii a**; (gen.), **e 2**.
 υιβελ, **iii a**.
 υιλε, **c 6**.
 υιλεταιν, **i c**; υιλε-, **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 Cimbaeth, King of Ulster, began to reign in the fifth year of Alexander (B.C. 326). Reference (A **d**) will shew that Cimbaeth 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 *Lebar Brech*.* 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 mundi,—iðon, in
pepeð af̃r 7 ni ðuil toíur bliðan
for̃ti, ac̃t a beð mar af̃r peno-
paðða aðon ðomun 7 eð in ðoma[1]n
uile a ðoirpenn.

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 [?], 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.

* $\text{Da } \tilde{m}\tilde{c} \text{ ic Reabca Sapa } \gamma \text{ Dabam .i. genr morienr tali plaga .i. cimud ap a tamic plaið (P. 4 b, ll. 29-30).}$

B.

| Septuagint Reckoning according to Bede. | | "School" Reckoning according to <i>Book of Ballymote</i> . | |
|--|--------|---|--------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) |
| I. | 2242 | 1659 | [2242] |
| II. | 1072 | 943 | [942] |
| III. | 942 | 942 | [941] |
| IV. | 485 | 475 | [485] |
| V. | 589 | 589 | [589] |
| | [5330] | [4608] | [5199] |

With regard to **A**, II. (a) shews that the textual reading of II. (b), $\alpha\pi \ \nu\omicron\delta \ \kappa\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\beta$ (above nine hundred), is to be altered into $\alpha\pi \ \delta\iota\beta \ \kappa\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\beta$ (above two hundred). This is confirmed by the *Lebar Brecc* (p. 113 a): $\text{In } \alpha\epsilon\pi \ \tau\alpha\kappa\alpha\iota\pi\epsilon \ \text{in } \delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota\mu \ \text{imoppo, } \delta\alpha \ \beta\lambda\iota\alpha\beta\alpha\iota\mu \ \nu\omicron\delta\alpha\tau \ \rho\omicron\pi \ \delta\iota\beta \ \kappa\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\beta \ \rho\iota\lambda \ \text{in} \ \tau\epsilon.$ —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 *De bide* 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) |
| $\alpha\pi \ \tau\pi\iota \ \kappa\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\beta \ \kappa\omicron \ \kappa\omicron\mu\pi\lambda\alpha\iota\mu.$ | Above three hundred, completely. |

For this we have to substitute:

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| $\alpha\pi \ \kappa\epsilon\tau\epsilon\pi\iota \ \kappa\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\beta \ \kappa\omicron\mu\pi\lambda\alpha\iota\mu.$ | Above four hundred complete. |
|--|------------------------------|

In the latter, for:

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| (5) | (5) |
| $\beta\lambda\iota\alpha\beta\alpha\iota\mu \ \text{in } \omicron\delta\epsilon\tau\mu\omicron\delta\alpha \ \omicron\delta\zeta$ | A year [and] eighty perfect |
| $\alpha\pi \ \tau\pi\iota \ \kappa\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\beta, \ \eta\iota \ \kappa\omicron\mu\mu\omicron\pi.$ | Above three hundred, not too great. |

* Note A.

we are to read :

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Nae m-bliabna oētmoða oğ | Nine years [and] eighty perfect |
| Ar coic cetaib, m commor. | 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 coiccat, oētmoðga—nine [and] fifty [and] eighty. This is not Irish. The true lection is, of course : a noi, coic cēt, oētmoğa—nine, five hundred [and] eighty (589).

The opening entry in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (O'Connor's text) is : *Kl. Ab initio mundi vdcxx., juxta lxx. Interpretes ; secundum vero Hebraicam veritatem, ivccclxxxi. Loega[i]re, mac Neill, regnum Hiberniæ 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 *ivccclxxxi.* (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 quinque millia et xcii.* This is also the Hebrew Computation. Read, accordingly : *vcxii.* 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 ceṭopcat, ða ceṭ ṭ ða milí* (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 aet. 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 (**B** I. c + **B** II. c + 2015 = 5199).

At the 15th of Tiberius [Eusebian A.D. 29], the Chronicle gives: *Ab Abraham et regno Nini et Semiramidis anni MMXLIV. A diluvio usque ad Abraham, anni DCCC[c]XLII.* Ab Adam usque ad diluvium MMCCXLII.* That is, **B** I. c + **B** 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 **B** II. (b) (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 Proœmium 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 iv.), | [70] ,, |
| | ————— |
| | [618] |
| Deduct age of our Lord, | [29]—[589]. |
| [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 *Lebar Bree* (if it be not a mistake of the fac-similist) we have:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Νοι m-βλιαθνα ιμορρο γ x. cet | Nine years indeed and ten hundred |
| ap u. mīle o ēpυcυgυb Adam co | over five thousand [6009] from the for- |
| gen Cpυpc (P. 132 a). | formation 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: νοι m-βλιαθνα ιx.εατ γ cet ap u. mīle—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 mclvi. ; ab initio vero mundi viccxliv.

Here, likewise, the Septuagint is followed. The reading should consequently be *viccxlv.* (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 Belanagare, is the title: *Leabap Comairpīpeac̄ba Plann mainpīpīe pīōpana*—*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'Conor's *Tigernach* (Rer. Hib. Script. ii., 300):—

A.D. 1056. Kl. [Jan.] ii. f., lu. x.
 Flann Mamurpach uḡḡar ḡabel
 eḡir leigind ḡ epencur ḡ pibgecc
 ḡ aipcebal in un. Kl. Decemb., xui
 luna uḡtam pēhiceḡer in Chpupḡo
 pḡmuḡc.

Kl. [Jan.] ii. feria, Luna x.
 Flannus Monasterii Butensis, auctor
 Hibernensis, tam Prælector 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 *xvi. luna* are incompatible. The moon's age on Nov. 25, 1056, was 13. The reading must, accordingly, be either *iiii. Kal. Dec.* (Dec. 28), *xvi. luna*; or, *iii. Kal. Dec.*, *xiii. 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-h**) 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

*

| Coss. | Annus | B. | Kal. Jan. | Luna in Kal. Jan. | Pasche dies | Ætas lune 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 B.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.

| | [B.C.] |
|---|--------------|
| 1. A-Text (b), 440 years after Exodus, | [1071]. |
| 2. B-Text (i), 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) B.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 (h).

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., dc., 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 natiuitate Abram.¹

¹ *Ib.*

BEDE, *De sex aetatibus seculi*.

Prima est ergo mundi hujus aetas ab Adam usque ad Noe, continens annos iuxta Hebraicam veritatem m., dc., lvi.; iuxta lxx. Interpretes, mm., cc., xlii. Generationes iuxta utramque editionem numero x. Quae universali est deleta diluvio, sicut primam cujusque hominis oblivio demergere consuevit aetatem.

Secunda aetas a Noe usque ad Abraham . . . iuxta Hebraicam veritatem complexa . . . annos cc., xcii., porro iuxta 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 Firbis 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 Ptolemey 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* (Rer. Hib. Script.,
ii., p. 12).

BEDE, *De sex aetatibus seculi*.

Incipit sexta mundi aetas, ab Incarnatione Christi usque ad diem iudicii. Beda beatus breviter sequentia habet: Sexta mundi aetas nulla generatione uel serie temporum certa, sed, ut aetas decrepita, ipsa totius seculi morte consumanda.

Sexta, quae nunc agiter aetas, nulla generationum vel temporum serie certa est, sed, ut aetas decrepita, ipsa totius seculi morte consummanda.

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:—

Ἀῖ ῥο μαρ ἀβερ ἀν [ῥίλε]
Ῥαοιδεαλ νυμῖρ na haopa ῥο:—

Ἰτ ρε βλιαβna caozar,
Se ceb cpyé¹ bo pírím,
Míle móρ ἀν ἀρῖm,
O Ἀῖam ῖο Ὀίληm.

¹ *Lege* cepτ.

It is thus the Gaedelic [poet] saith
the number [of years] of this Age:—

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.

* The MS. has *ii.m.cccxcxlvi*. The date immediately preceding is *ii.m.cccxc*.

After the Second Age (between the Hebrew Reckoning and that of the Septuagint):—

Ut poeta ait:—

Ο Ὀϊλινν ᾄο ἠΑβραμ,
 ἠὶ γεναιρ ἰαρ ρέθουβ,
 Ὁα βλιαδαν βαίλε, τοάετ,
 Νοαετ αρ οὐβ εέθουβ.¹
¹ εέθουβ, 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:—

Ο'η γεν ριν γεν ᾄαβᾶδ
 ᾄο Ὁαυδ, ἠν πλαε ρεβίλ,
 Σεεραάα οὐ βλιαθναίβ,
 [Ceεραάα, οὐ βλιαδαν]
 Ναοὶ εεβ ᾄο ἠνθεμν.

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* (Rer. Hib. Script., ii., p. 12):—

Μαᾶ ο λορεαᾶ Τεμπυλλ

If [we reckon] from burning of the
 Temple

Co γεν Cρῠρετ ἰαρ ρεταίβ,
 Οᾶετμοᾄα νοὶ ἠ-βλιαθνα,
 Αᾶετ ἠρ αρ κοίε εεταίβ.

To birth of Christ with blessings,
 [It is] eighty-nine years,
 But it is above five hundred.

Cῠνδ οὐ βλιαδαν κοίεατ
 Ο ερῠετ[υᾄ]αδ ἠν¹ οὐμουῠνδ,
 Νοὶ εετ, τεορα ἠίλε,

At the end two years [and] fifty
 From Creation of the world,
 [There were] nine hundred [and] three
 thousand [years]

Co ᾄεν Cρῠρετ ἰαρ κολαῠνδ.

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 corcraðh Ailēg Fricrenð, demolition of Ailech Frigrenn (Greenan Ely, Co. Donegal). But Mac Firbis makes the opening word into corcraepað, 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, B.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 (A). The words run as follows:—

Níobá peppa ocup níobá berba
 rcela ocup renúra Phep n-
 hEpenm comḡ Cimbaeḡ, mac
 Fmḡtam.

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.

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 Reekonings 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'Conor 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 Firbis that executed the *Chronicon Scotorum*.

I give, in parallel columns, the readings of the original (O'Conor's edition) and of the copy:—

O'Conor, R.H.S., ii., p. 1.

MS. H. 1. 18, T.C.D.

In anno xviii° Ptolomaei initiatus est regnare in Emain Cimbaoth filius Fintain, qui regnavit annis xviii. Tunc in Temair Eachach buadhach, athair Ugaine.

In anno xiiii. Ptolomei fuit initiatus regnare in n-Emamoin Ciombaoth, filius [Fintain], qui regnavit annis xiiii.

Regnare ab aliis fertur Liccus. Praescriptissimus ollam ab Ugaine regnasse. Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaoth incerta erant.‡

Tunc atTemhair Eochaid buadhac, athair Ugone, regnar[r]e ab alii feretur. Liccus prescriptissimus ollam ab Ugaine imperasse.

Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaoth 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.)

(*Translation*.)

[A. ABR. 1710: Ante C. 307.]

[A. ABR. 1710: B.C. 307.‡]

In anno xiiii. Ptolomei fuit initiatus regnare in n-Emam Cimbaeth, filius Fintain, qui regnavit xxiiii annis.

In the 18th year of Ptolemy, commenced to reign in Emania Cimbaed, son of Fintan, who reigned 28 years.

Tunc Echu buadhach, patet

At that time, Echu 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'Conor'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. 254 sq.

Ugaine, in $\tau\epsilon\mu\omicron\pi\iota\alpha$ $\rho\epsilon\gamma\eta\alpha\rho$ [r]e
 $\alpha\lambda\iota\upsilon\rho$ $\rho\epsilon\rho\tau\upsilon\rho$, $\lambda\iota\upsilon\epsilon\tau$ [$\lambda\iota\epsilon\tau$]
 $\rho\rho\epsilon\rho\tau\iota\mu\upsilon\rho$ $\omicron\lambda\iota\mu$ Ugaine $\mu\text{-}$
 $\rho\epsilon\eta\alpha\rho\rho\epsilon$.

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 Cimbaeb were uncertain.

The MS. form of *liquet* is *liqt*. The same contraction of *que* to represent *ce* is employed in the *Book of Ballymote* (p. 16 b, l. 44): $\lambda\rho$ ι $\rho\epsilon\omicron$.c. $\bar{\alpha}\rho\tau$ ($\alpha\epsilon\rho\tau$)—*this is the first question*.

Early examples of *qu* for *c* are: *huiusquemodi* (*Book of Armagh*, fol. 6 a); *qualicis mei* (Ps. xv. 5; *Milan Columbanus*, fol. 37 c); *torquolaribus* (*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 *vero* for *liquet*:

Eodem tempore initiatus est regnare
 in Emania (*i.e.* a n-Eamhain) Cimbaoth,
 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 Ciombaoth incerta erant.

At the same time commenced to reign
 in Emania (that is, in Emain) Cimbaoth,
 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 Ciombaoth 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. 6d.

(b) H. 1. 18, T. C. D., fol. 113.

A. ABR. 1704:] Regno Syriae ⁊ Alexandriae in
[Ante C. 313.] Minoru Africa conregnatum est
⁊ primus regnavit ibi Antigonus
annor xiiii., Ptolomei primo
[septimo] anno regnare in-
choavit. hic igitur annus xiiii. usq[ue]
est Antigoni sicut Ptolomei.—
Conregnatum quoque est in
Macedonia [a] Ptolomeis ⁊ Se-
leucis ⁊ primus regnavit ibi
post Alexandrum Philippus, qui
⁊ Aristeus, frater Alexandri,
annor xii. regnavit, primo anno¹
Ptolomei regnare incipit.

K [A. ABR. 1705 : Ante C. 312].

K [, ,, 1706 : ,, ,, 311].

K [, ,, 1707 : ,, ,, 310].

K [, ,, 1708 : ,, ,, 309].

K [, ,, 1709 : ,, ,, 308].

[K ,, ,, 1710 : ,, ,, 307.]

regnare inchoavit. hic igitur
annus xiiii. usq[ue] Antigoni sicut
Ptolomei primo. Conregnatum
est quoque Macedonia Ptolo-
meis ⁊ Seleucis ⁊ primus
regnavit ibi post Alexandrum
Philippus, qui ⁊ Aristeus, Alexan-
deris xii. annor regnavit, primo anno
Ptolomei regnare incipit.

K. quinque (5°, MS.).

A. ABR. 1704:] The kingdom of Syria and Alexandria and Asia Minor were reigned over at the
[B.C. 313.] same time, and the first to reign was Antigonus, who reigned twenty years, com-
mencing¹ to reign in the first [seventh] year of Ptolemy. This year therefore
is the 12th² of Antigonus, as of Ptolemy².—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] Aristeus, brother of Alexander, who
A. ABR. 1693:] reigned seven years, and commenced to reign in the first year of Ptolemy³.
[B.C. 324.]

K [A. ABR. 1705 : B.C. 312].

K [, ,, 1706 : ,, 311].

K [, ,, 1707 : ,, 310].

K [, ,, 1708 : ,, 309].

K [, ,, 1709 : ,, 308].

[K ,, ,, 1710 : ,, 307.]

¹ Here commences *b*. ²⁻² Read: 6th of Antigonus and 12th of Ptolemy ;
13th of Antigonus, *a* ; 12th of Antigonus [and] 1st of Ptolemy, *b*. The errors
are doubtless scribal. ³ *Ptolomeus et Seleucis, b*.

² [A. ABR. 1699:] Undecimo anno priorē² Ἀριδεύρ, φράτηρ Ἀλεξανδρί, qui ἡ Πύλιπυρ, νεχ Μακεδονίβυρ (uel Macedonum), cum sua υἱορθε, Ευριδίκε, α Μακεδονίβυρ ἰπρίρ, ραδεντε Ολιμπιάδε, ματρε Ἀλεξανδρί (ἡ ἰπρά πορτεα ἰτερρεκτα ερτ α Καρανδρο), occίρπυρ ερτ. Πορτ quem ρεγναυτ in Μακιδονία Σερρανδερ (uel Carrander) αννίρ χίχ.; a quo ηερουλερ, Ἀλεξανδρί Μαγνί ρίλυρ, χίυυ.ο anno ετατίρ ρυαε, cum Ροχα, ματρε ρυα, ἰτερρεκτury ερτ (ιδ ερτ, in Ανκίπολίτανα).

[K A. ABR. 1711: Ante C. 306.]

[K „ „ 1712: „ „ 305.]

[K „ „ 1713: „ „ 304.]

[K „ „ 1714: „ „ 303.]

[K „ „ 1715: „ „ 302.]

[K „ „ 1716: „ „ 301.]

Ἀντίγονυρ, νεχ Ἀρρίαε Μίμο-
νίρ, α Seleuco ἡ Πτολεοε in

Kl. χί.ο anno priorē Ἀριδεύρ, φράτηρ Ἀλεξανδρί, qui ἡ Πύλιπυρ, νεχ Macedorum, cum sua υἱορθε, Ευριδίκε, α Μακεδονίβυρ ἰπρίρ, ραδεντα Ολιμπιάδε, ματρε Ἀλεξανδρί, occίρπυρ ερτ. Πορτ quem ρεγναυτ Καρανδερ αννο χίχ.; a quo ηερουλερ, Ἀλεξανδρί ρίλυρ, χίυυ. ετατίρ ρυε anno, cum Ρεχα, ματρε ρυα, ἰτερρεκτury ερτ.

Ἀ[ντι]γονυρ, νεχ Ἀρρίαε Μίμο-
νίρ, α Seluco et Πτολεοε occi-

^b [A. ABR. 1699:] 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 (and⁵ herself was afterwards slain by Cassander⁵). After him reigned in Macedonia Cassander for nineteen years; by whom was slain (namely⁵, in Ancipolis [Pydna]⁵) Hercules, son of Alexander the⁶ Great⁶, 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: B.C. 301.] Antigonus, king of Asia Minor, was slain in⁶

⁵⁻⁵ interlined in *a*; om., *b*.

⁶⁻⁶ om., *b*.

bello occipit erc. Post quem
 regnavit Demetrius (cui nomen
 Polierciter), filius eius, annis
 xiiii.

rup erc. Post quem regnavit
 Demetrius, qui non Polierciter,
 filius, annis xiiii.

[A. ABR. 1710:] In anno xiiii.º Ptolomei [ut
 Ante C. 307.] *supra*, pp. 253-4].—

In anno xiiii.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-
 te]r philosophi claruerunt.

battle⁶ by Seleucus and Ptolemy. And after him reigned Demetrius (who⁷ was
 called Poliercites⁷), his son, during eighteen years.

[A. ABR. 1710:] In the 18th year of Ptolemy [*as above*, pp. 253-4].

[B.C. 307.] At this time, Zeno⁸, 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."* 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.

⁷⁻⁷ interlined, a; who [was] not [called] Poliercides! b.

⁸ This is erroneous: at A. ABR. 1742 [B.C. 275], is: Zeno, Stoicus philosophus, agnoscitur.

* Fol. 4, b, Columna 1, lin. 23:

Ab egressu Scotorum de Ægypto mille anni sunt ad decimum hunc annum Darii, regis Persarum, mundi m̄. d. xxix.

Decimus Darii annus fuit Periodi Julianæ 4169, ante Christum 545,—consentientibus cum Petavio doctissimis chronographis (R.H.S., ii. p. xvii.).

† *De Doctrina Temporum*, Antwerpiae, 1703, Lib. xiii., tom. ii., p. 307.

Similarly, I supply the chronology of the excerpts from the Academy copy given by O'Curry.

(c) MS., R.I.A.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| [A. ABR. 1699:] [B. C. 318.] | Arideus, frater Alexander Magni, occisus est in Olympiade cxv. et anno Urbis Conditae 436 occisus est. | Arideus, brother of Alexander the Great, was slain in the [3rd year of the] 115th Olympiad and in the 436th year of the Foundation of the City was he slain. |
| [A. ABR. 1716:] [B. C. 301.] | Antigonus, rex Asiae Minoris, occisus est anno Romae [Conditae] 453. | Antigonus, king of Asia Minor, was slain in the year of [the Foundation of] Rome 453. |
| [A. ABR. 1710:] [B. C. 307.] | Eodem tempore [<i>etc.</i> , <i>ut sup.</i> , p. 254]. | At the same time [<i>as above</i> , p. 254]. |
| [A. ABR. 1718:] C. 299.] | Cessander, rex Macedoniae, obiit anno Romae [Conditae] 456.* | Cassander, king of Macedonia, died in the year of [the Foundation of] Rome 456 [-5]. |

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 Emanian 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.

‡ *Ubi sup.*, p. 68.

§ *Ib.*, p. 70.

† Note E.

|| *Ib.*, p. 68.

Finally, with reference to the B-Text, the synchronistic arrangement from the 15th of Tiberius to the last of Valerian (¶¶) 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.)

¶¶¶¶¶. Kl. En. iii. p., l. ix.
Caé Maíḡi-Mucruma u. p̄eria p̄ia
Luḡaíð, mac Con, bu h̄i éor̄ḡar
Art Oen̄f̄ir, mac Cuind̄ Cetc̄á-
ḡaíḡ ḡ u. meic Aililla Aulam.
Luḡaíð Laḡa, no b̄i Art h̄i C̄ep̄l̄ó
Art. beinne b̄rit̄t im̄orro, no
b̄i Eogan, mac Aililla Aulam.

Ali aunte Luḡaíð, mac Con,
p̄ro [p̄ort̄] hoc bellum in C̄emo-
p̄ia p̄eḡnap̄e ann̄i u. uel. xxx.,
ut ali [aunte].

[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 Brit 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. 10 b, l. 31.

1.

Se bliadna coiccat malle,
Ar pe cetaib, ar mile,
O cruḡuḡuḡó Adam ḡan on
C̄or̄'baíð in D̄ili in dom̄ion.

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 bliadain nođab, ni bpež,
Ar tib cetaib pa coimeb,
Iṛ pṛp, map pṛm̄m, pe pað,
O Dilinn co hAbṛ[a]ham.

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 bliadain ceṛpađat com,
Ocup nae đet do bliadnaib,
O žem Abraham žen p̄ið
No co p̄oṛižab Đauib.

Two years [and] forty fair,
And nine hundred of years,
From birth of Abraham without error?
Until David was made king.

4.

Cṛi bliadna, p̄eđtmođa p̄lan
Ar tṛi cetaib co comṛlan
[Ar ceṛtṛi cetaib comṛlan]
O p̄o-hoiṛneð Đauib na p̄enn
Cop'hairžib Ieruralem.

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.

bliadain iṛ ođtmođa ož
[Nae m-bliadna ođtmođa ož]
Ar tṛi cetaib, ni commoṛ,
[Ar coic cetaib ni commoṛ]
O p̄oṛba na Đaibe 'le
Đop'ženap Cṛipt 'n-ar Coimbe.

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.

Tṛi milī bliadain, ni bpež,
Da bliadain coičat, nae cet,
Co p̄ožeimṛ i ruan p̄lan,
Op' dealbað doman bpeđnap.

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.

Cet bliadain iṛ milī moṛ,
O p̄ožeim in'ṛi p̄oož
Đurim m-bliadain p̄ea namč̄a,
P̄iđe bliadain, p̄e bliadna.
Se bliadna, ṛ pl.

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 deccc., xlii. 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 transmirationem 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 explentur 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 deccc.

- [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., xlii. Euseb., *Chronicus Canon* (ed. Scalig.), p. 55.

² dv., *ib.*

³ cccc., lxxix., *ib.*

⁴ instaurationem templi, *ib.*

⁵ Persarum rege, *ib.*

⁶ colliguntur anni, *ib.*

⁷ om., *ib.*

⁸ quintum decimum, *ib.*

⁹ principis Romanorum, *ib.*

¹⁰ The remainder is the work of the tenth-century computist.

C.—(a¹) BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 26 a, l. 23.

Ἄα μίλι γ υφ. c., ἀετ δι βλιαβ-
αιη δ'α εαρβαιγ δε, ο Ἄδამ κο
η Ἀβραηαμ.

Two thousand and six hundred, except
two years wanting therefrom [2598],
from Adam to Abraham. [2598-942
(Second Age) = 1656 (First Age).]

(b) *Ib.*, l. 7.

Ἰν η-αερ εταναρβι δονο,—ο δι-
λνδ κο η Ἀβραηαμ; ιρ δα βλιαβαιη
.xl. γ .ι.χ. c. βλιαβαν α παρ ριδαιη.

The Second Age indeed,—from the
Deluge to Abraham: two years [and]
forty and nine hundred years is the
length of this.

¹ a, b, d, e, i, k belong to the Synchronistic Tract already mentioned (p. 251); 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.

Ἐο'ν τρεαρ αειρ ἀνδρο ριρ.

In τρεαρ αειρ in domain,—in e
reo in lin bliaban ριλ ιντι: .ι. δα
bliaban ceatpaccat ap nai .c.αιβ;
.ι. ο ζειν Αβραμ ι τρι Calde-
orum ζυ ζαβαλ ριζι δο Ἰαυιδ.
Ζειν Αβραμ, δανο, ιρ ι τορραδ
να ηαιρι ρεο ιαρ ριρ.

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.

δα ραρ τρα Εριυ ρρια ρε .ccc.
m-bliabam, conapτορραδτ Παρρ-
τόλον; νο, δα bliabam ap mfle.
Οουρ ιρ ρρι ειρρημ. Δοιζ ιρ .lx.
bliaban δα plan δο Αβραham ι
ταν ροζαδ Παρρτόλον Εριυ[-ιnn]
γ δα bliabam .xla. γ ιx.c. ο Αβρα-
ham co Διλιנד ρυαρ: .ι., lx. αφρι
Αβραham ρριρι ιοι .lx. [xl.] ριι,
conad .c. In .c. ριι ρριρινα .ιx.c.,
conad mile; γ δα bliabam ραρ
ριι. Conad ρollur αρριι, conad δα
bliabam ap mfle ο Διλιנד co τιαc-
tam Παρρτόλο[ι]n a n-Εριιnn.

Now Eriu was deserted for the space
of three hundred years, until reached it
Parrtholon; or, two years above a thou-
sand. And that [latter calculation] is
true. For it is sixty years were com-
plete for Abraham [at] the time Parrtho-
lon 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 Parrtholon into Eriu.

Οέτ m-bliabna .ι. γ ρε .c. γ δα
mflι ο τοραδ domain co ταμιοζ
Παρρτόλον a n-Εριιnn. Ἰι .c.
bliaban γ δα mflι, αέτ δι bliabam
δ'α εαρβαιζ, ο Αδαν co ηΑβρα-
ham.

Eight years [and] fifty and six hun-
dred and two thousand from the be-
ginning of the world until came Parr-
tholon into Eriu. Six hundred years
and two thousand, except two years
wanting from it, from Adam to Abra-
ham.

(e) *Ib.*, p. 27 b, l. 20.

Տա քիւսէստ Եւրիս 7 ք. Կ. օ ջեւ
 Աբրահամ Կօ շաճճաւ Նեւմիճ իւ
 ո-Երիս: .1., իւ .լք. քօճաւ Աբրա-
 համ Կօ շաճճաւ Բարթօլօմ[ի]ոս իւ
 ո-Երիս 7 իւ .լ. ար .ս. Կ. Կ. քօճա
 քիւ Բարթօլօմ իւ ո-Երիս 7 իւ
 .լքք. քօճա Երիս 15 քար. Կօճ
 100 քիւ ուս նա ճա .լք. 7 ուս .ս. Կ.
 Եւրիս ո Աբրահամ Կօ Նեւմիճ.
 Տա Եւրիս 1000 7 .լք. 7 .ս[1].
 Կ. 7 ուս օ Ծիւնճ Կօ շաճճ Նեւ-
 միճ ա ո-Երիս.

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 Կարթագոս Եւրի անքօ
 քօճար.

Of the Fourth Age henceforth.

Իւ Կարթագոս Եւրի ճանօ,—իւ 1
 քօ ա ուսիս Եւրիս քիւ ուս:
 .1., ԿԿԿ.լքք.100. Եւրիս. Իւ ան
 1000 քօճար քօճա նա Կարթ
 քօ, օ Գաբիւլ քիւ ճօ Ծաւն (col-
 lecteaճ նա ճարտ քօս Կսլ, 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.

Իւ Կօճեճ Եւրի ճանօ,—իւ 1 քօ
 ա ուսիս Եւրիս: .1., ուս 9
 Եւրիս Կքք.առ ար .ս.Կ. Եւրիս.
 Իւ 1 ուս քօ ուս օ քօճա նա
 Ծար Եւրիս Ծօ ջեւ Կրիս.

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.

Տէրս Եւրի սարտ: .1., իւ քիւ
 քօ, —օ ջեւ Կրիս Կօ ճար.
 [Ու քիւ] 1000 ուսիս Եւրիս

Sexta etas incipit: namely, the Sixth
 Age,—from the Birth of Christ to
 Doom. Now [there is not] a definite

արդէ բորրաւ ար [r]ea illeit
բրոնձ, ցա nobet [l]leit բր Օւա.
Օր ու բլ ար ո-ն]ուսէ բրոն-
նոն րոն Տըրքսր Բալ ար ար, ար
ցա Բէտ Ծօ Կօն Ինձի Կնա Ինձ
ար արձԲաւթա, նոսր ԲաԲան ար
ն-արթ.

Աճէ Կնա, Ծօրոտար ար նոսր
ԲաԲան օ Ինձուսն Կրք օ
Երեմ Ծօ ԶաԵԵԼաւ. Մուրե-
Ծա Իմբըճ, Բա րիճ Սլաձ Ի
Կն Ծօրաճէ ԲաԲաւ Երոն յ
ԼաԶար, Ին Լա, Բա րի Կե-
րաձ. Բնձաձ, Ին Բրաւ, րո
Լաւոն յ Կընք, Ին ԼաԲրաձ,
րո Մաւան; ԱմալԶաւ, Ին Բի-
աԵրա, րո Կոնաճա.

Բրոտ.

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.
Muredach Red-Neck, he was king of
Ulster the time reached Patrick Eriu
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.

Իր րոն ԲաԲան րօրր ԿաԶան-
Ծար Ին, Ին Բիլ, Ին Կէ ան
ԿօԵար Ծարր Ին, Ին Կր-
րի, Ին, Կսճ[բ]լաւ ար Բըր;
նօ, Ի Կոն սո. Ի-ԲաԲան ար
ԻնԲաձ ԲաԼարար յ ար Կօճաւ
ԲաԲոմե Ծօ Կիք Ին, Ին Ծար
(ճս րուլճ րոն Ին Ի-Բրաձ ար
Բարե ԲաԲոնձ. Օր ր Ե Կր
րօրրարլաճ յ ԲաԼարար րօր-
Կաճէ. Օր ր Ե ԲաԼարար Կսճ[բ]-
լաւ ար ար-ճաԼԶա յ Կր Ե. րիճ
ար Բըր), Ին Ծօ րըր ար Կօմ-
արրօԾաճէ, ր ար րոն: Ին
Ծօ րըր ար ԿօԿէնձ, րոն Կրար
ար Ին Ծօման Կանճար Ին
Ինձ ար ար-Երոն.

It is in the year that Alexander the
Great, son of Philip, gained [*lit.*, 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 do flaitiuraib Erenn
 7 dia n-amreraib, ó ré Mac
 Milib Erpaine co hamrur mic
 Fhiaépac, idon, Da[ε]hi.

hir irin ceáramad amrera in
 doñain tanzadar Daeðil docum
 n-Erenn : idon, a n-amrur Daub,
 mic Ierre [Ioreð, ms.], dia rocrui-
 allad tempull Solman 7 ix. m-
 bliadna flaitiura imperu reziur
 Arriorum, Dia-darbain do laeti
 reótmane, .i. uu.ðeg erca, i Ca-
 lann Maí mif grene.

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[t]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 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:

Eircead, aer eagnai aibfnd.)
 Daub, diarð' amrera ilbad,
 Reimreac porreig du roglan,
 Rannetar in erid rin deandtar,
 Dia ragnot ceampull Solman.
 Seacemad ðeg, Dia-darbaine,
 Dorrið feacemad fear Féne,
 Dabrad i calland tpe,
 I Calland Maí mif grene.

(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.] [Sechnurac] mac blath-
maic regnairc incipit.

[A.D. 666.] Kal. Mōrr Aililla
Flannearr, mic Domnall, mic
Aeða, mic Annmepéc.—Maelcaifé,
mac Scandlain, pi Cpuite;
Maelbuin, mac Scandail, pi
Cenéoil Cairpre, obierat.—
Eoðaið Iarlaité, pi Cpuite
Midi; Duibinnracé, mac Dūn-
cáda, pi hUa-mbruiun Ai, mor-
tuur ep̄t.—Mōrr Cellaið, mic
Uðaire.—Caé Feirpre iter Ulltu
γ Cpuite, in quo cecidit Caé-
racé, mac Luiróine.—baithine, ab
benéair, quieuit.—Faelan, mac
Colman, pi Laiðen, mortuurr ep̄t.

[A.D. 667.] Kal. Mortalitar in
quo quatuor abates benéair pe-
riepunt,—beracé, Cumine, Colum,
[γ] mac Aeða.—Caé Aine eter
Araðo γ hUa-Fiðgente, ubi ceci-
dit Eogan, mac Crundmail.—Tūin

(b) *CHRONICON SCOTORUM.*

Rolls' Ed., pp. 98-106.

[665.] [Sechnurac] mac blath-
maic regnairc incipit.

[666.] Kl. Mōrr Oililla Flain-
nerra, mic Domnall, mic Aeða,
mic Annmipec.—Maelcaifé, mac
Scandail, idon, pi Cpuite;
Maelbuin, mac Scandail, pi Cmel
Coirpri, obierunt.—Eoðair Iar-
laité, pi Cpuite, mortuurr.—
Duibinnracé, mac Dūncáda, pi
hUa-mbruiun Ai, mortuurr.—Mōrr
Ceallaið, mic Tūaire.—bellum
Fep[τ]ri eter Ulltu γ Cpuite, in
quo cecidit Caéracé, mac Luir-
cini.—baithi, ab benéair, quie-
uit.—Faelan, mac Colman, pi
Laiðen, mortuurr.

[667.] Kl. Mortalitar in qua
quatuor abbates benéair
perierunt, idon, beracé, Cumine,
Colum γ Aeðan.—Caé Aine eter
Araðu γ hUa-Fiðgente, ubi
cecidit 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 Scannlan, 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 Luirechin.—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 Aine between the Men of Ara and the Ui-Figenti, where fell Eogan, son of Crunnmael.—The

¹⁻¹ Aedhan, b.

hram fínd, mic Maílocétraig, idon, ní na n-Depe Muman.

[A.D. 668] Kal. Nauigatio Colmane, episcopi, cum reliqui[is] rancorum ad inrolam uacc[ae] alb[ae], in quo fundabat eadem [sic: ecclesiam] ꝛ nauigatio filiorum Dartnait ad Iberniam cum plebe Scit.—Fergur, mac Muiceða, moritur ep[iscopu]s.

[A.D. 669] Kal. Obitur Cumine Aibe [Albi], abateir Iae ꝛ Crítan, abateir benóair ꝛ Mochua, mic Chuir ꝛ morr Maípoctairtaig, mic Suibne, ní nepotum Tuirtir.—Itharnan ꝛ Corindu apud Pictonep defuncti sunt.—Iugalatio Mailebun, filli Maenaið.

[A.D. 670] Kal. Nig[ur] facta ep[iscopu]s occid[er]t.—Magna ep[iscopu]s.—Iugalatio Maelebum, nepotir Ronafn.—Morr blaitmaic, mic

Sum hram fínd, mic Maílecétraig, ní na n-Depe Muman.

[668] Kal. Nauigatio Colman, episcopi, cum reliqui[is] Scotorum [rancorum] ad inrolam uacc[ae] albae, in qua fundabat ecclesiam: ꝛ nauigatio filiorum Dartnait ad Iberniam cum plebe Set [Scit].—Fergur, mac Mucceða, moritur.—Muircepcatá Nár, ní Connaét, idon, mac Duair, moritur.

[669] Kl. Obitur Cumini Albi, abbatir Iae, ꝛ Crítán, abb benóair ꝛ Mochuae, mic Cuire: ꝛ morr Maípoctairtaig, mic Suibne, níð Nepotum Tuirtir.—Itharnan ꝛ Cormda apud Pictonep defuncti sunt.

[670] Kl.

Sum Maelebum, nepotir Roman.—Morr blaitmaic, mic Ma-

[mortal] wounding of Branfinn, son of Maelochtarai, namely², the king of the Desies of Munster.

² om., *b*.

[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 Maenach³.

¹ Maelfotharataig, *a*.

² Cormda, *b*.

³⁻³ om., *b*.

[A.D. 670.] The¹ West became black.¹—Great¹ dearth¹.—The slaying of Maelduin, grandson of Ronan—Death of Blaitmaic, son of Maelcoba and the slaying of

¹⁻¹ om., *b*.

Mailcoba ḡ iugalatío Cuanna,
mic Mailebúin, mic Cellaiḡ.—
Uenit ḡenr ḡartnait de heber-
nia.—Iugalatío bḡain Fúnd, mic
Mailpoḡartaḡ.—Morr Dúndáda,
nepoḡir Ronain.

[A.D. 671] Kal. Morr Orru mic
Eḡilbriḡ, riḡ Saḡan.—Iugalatío
Seáḡnuraiḡ, mic blaitmaic, riḡḡur
Temoria inḡio hiemir :—

ba¹ rrianaḡ, ba heḡlorcaḡ,
A[n] teáḡ a m-biḡ [Seáḡnaraḡ];
ba himḡa ruiḡell ror rlat
Iḡraiḡ a m-biḡ mac blaitmaic.

Dubduin, ri ḡenair Cairpri,
iugalaire illum.—bḡain Fúnd, mac
Mailoḡetaḡ, ri na n-ḡeirre
Muman, mórtuur epḡ.—Mael-
ruba in bḡitaniaḡ nauḡaḡ.

¹⁻¹ rrianan, MS.

[A.D. 672] Kal. Caḡ Dúngaile,
mic Mailetuile, ri Ceneoil
boḡuine. Loingreáḡ uicḡor ruit;
Dúngaḡ cecibit.—Loḡcaḡ Aḡiḡ-

elicoba ḡ iugulatio Cundai, mic
Cellaiḡ.

Uenit ḡenur ḡartnait de hi-
bernia.—ḡuin bḡain Fúnd, mic
Maelpoḡartaḡ. — Morr Dú-
áda, nepoḡir Ronain.

[671] Kl. Morr Orru, riri
Eḡilbriḡ, ri Saḡan.—ḡuin Seá-
nuraiḡ, mic blaitmaic, rēḡir
Temoriae, inḡio hiemir :—

ba rrianaḡ, ba heḡlarḡaḡ,
An teáḡ ambioḡ Seáḡnaraḡ;
ba imḡa rubeḡell ror rlat
Iḡin teáḡ amboiḡ mac blaitmaic.

Dubbáin, ri Cnel Coirpri, iugu-
laire illum.—bḡain Fionn, mac
Maelioḡetaḡ, morḡuur.

Maelruba in bḡitaniaḡ nau-
ḡaḡ.

[672] Kl. bellum Dúngaile, mic
Mailetuile, ri Cneoil boḡame.
Loingreáḡ uicḡor ruit ḡ Dúngaḡ
cecibit.

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 Blaithmac, 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 Blaithmac.

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., a.

²⁻² om., b.

[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

Μαδαγ Τιδι-telle.—Morp Cumur-
caid̄, mic Ronan.—Cennfaelad̄,
mac blaithmaic, reghaire incipit.
—Expulrio Drosto de regno ⁊
comburtio denncair bptonum.

III. DC. LIII. [A.D. 673] Kal.
Iurc[m]ianur¹ minor, filiur Con-
tanc[m], annur x. reghauit¹.—
Sum Domangairc, mic Domnuill
bricc, ri Dalriata.—Nauigatio
Failbe, ab Iea, in Iberniam.—
Maelruba fundabit ecclesiam²
Aporchoran.—Comburtio Muige
Luinge.

¹⁻¹ From the Chronicle of Bede.

² MS. eccleriam.

[A.D. 674] Kal. Sum Congal
cendpata, mic Duncaada, ri Ulad,
o bec boirce, mac blaithmaic.—
Fergur, mac Lotan, ri Ulad,
[hoc] anno.—Nub[e]r tenu[i]r ⁊
tremula, ad rbeciam [r]pcciem]
celestir arcur, III. uigilia noc-
tir, quinta feria ante Pasca,
ab Oriente in Occidentem per
repenum celum apparuit. Luna
in ranguenem uerra erc.

Morp Cumurcaid̄, mic Ronan.
—Cennfaelad̄, mac blaithmaic, regh-
aire incipit.

[673] Kal.

Sum Domangairc, mic Dom-
nuill bricc, ri Dalriada.

Nauigatio Failbe, ab Iae, in
hiberniam.—Maelruba fundavit
ecclesiam Aporchoran.

[674] Kl. Sum Congale cenn-
poda, mic Duncaada, ri Ulad;
becc bairce mterfecit eum.

Nuber tenuir ⁊ tremula, ad
rppciem coelestir arcur, III.
uigilia noctir, u. feria ante
Pascha, ab Oriente in Occiden-
tem per repenum coelum ap-
paruit. Luna in ranguinem uerra
erc.

of Armagh and Tehelly¹.—Death of Cumusach, son of Ronan.—Cennfaeladh, son
Blaithmac, begins to reign.—Expulsion¹ of Drost from the kingship and burning
of Bangor of the Britons.

¹⁻¹ om., b.

[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 Luinge.¹

¹⁻¹ om., b.

[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 Becc Bairche slew him, b.

²⁻² om., b.

[A.D. 675] Kal. Caé for Cend-
 paelaḃ, mac blaétmaic, maic Aedá
 Slaine, oc tigh hUí Maíne i n-Dail
 Cealtre, re Fíndaéta pleadaḃ.
 Mac n-Duncaḃa uictor epac.
 Fínaéta pleḡaḃ reḡnape incipit.
 —Morr Noi, mic Daniel.—Morr
 fíli Panntea.

[A.D. 676] Kal. Colamban, epir-
 copur inpol[a]e uacc[a]e aib[a]e
 7 Fínaen arrennam paupant.—
 Corcpaḃ Ailḡ Fíriḡneḃ la Fí-
 naéta pleḡaḃ.—Failbe de hiber-
 nia reuendetur [reueritetur].—

11b Congal, mac Maileḃuin 7 fíli
 Scandail 7 Uréuile iugalaḃi punt.

[A.D. 677] Kal. Stella comit̄er
 [comata] uira ep̄t luminora in
 men̄re Ceptim̄bir et Octim̄bir.—
 Duncáḃ, mac Ulltan, rí Oirḡiall,
 occipur ep̄t la Maileḃuin, mac
 Maileḃir̄t̄iḡ.—Caé eḃer Fíndaéta
 7 Laiḡneḃo, in loco p̄oximo Loḃa
 ḡabra, in quo Fínaéta uictor

[675] Kl. bellum Cindpaelaḃ,
 mic blaétmaic, mic Aodá Slaine.
 Occipur ep̄t Cennpaelaḃ; Fí-
 naéta, mac Duncáḃa, uictor
 epac.

Fínaéta Pleḡaḃ reḡnape in-
 cipit.

[676] Kal. Columba, epircopur
 Inpolae uaccae albae 7 Finan,
 [mac] Airendain quieuerunt.—
 Corcpaḃ Ailḡ Fíriḡneḃ la
 Fínaéta, mac Duncáḃa.—Failbe
 de hibernia reueritetur.

Congal, mac Maileḃuin 7 Air-
 taile iugalaḃi punt.

[677] Kal. Stella comit̄er [co-
 mata] uira ep̄t luminora in
 men̄re Septemb̄riur 7 Octob̄riur.—
 Duncáḃ, mac Ulltan, rí Airḡiall,
 occipur ep̄t a n-Dún Forḡo la
 Maileḃuin, mac Maileḃir̄t̄iḡ.—
 Caé eḃir Fínaéta 7 Laiḡneḃaib̄,
 in loco p̄oximo Loḃa ḡabor, in

[A.D. 675.] A battle was gained over¹ Cennfaeladh, son of Blaitmaic, son of Aedh Slaine, at² Tech-Ua-Maine in Dal-Celtre by Finnachta the Festive². 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, *b*. ²⁻² Cennfaeladh was slain, *b*. ³⁻³ Finnachta, the son, *b*. ⁴⁻⁴ om., *b*.

[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, *b*. ²⁻² Asrennam! *a*. ³ consecration! *b*.

⁴⁻⁴ son of Dunchadh, *b*. ⁵⁻⁵ om., *b*.

[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 Lagenians, in a place in the immediate proximity of Loch Gabra, in which Fin-

¹⁻¹ om., *a*.

epac.—Congreppio Cuile Maine, ubi ceciderunt da mac Maileádbam.

Beccan Ruimean quieuit in insula britisania.

[A.D. 678] Kal. Moir Colgan, mic Failbe Flann, ri Muman.—Finnogaine, mac Con cen maíair, ri Muman; Dairéill, mac hUiríte, erroc Dlíndi da laáa; Comane, erroc; Maeldogair, erroc Fernann, paupant.—eter¹ Feréair pectio genirir .i. foctai 7 biritoner qui uictorer epant loairnn i Tir m.¹—Tuaimnana, ri Orraídi, moituir ep la Faelan Senéor-tal.—barr Dhorcto, mic Domnall.—Cat i Calitror, in quo uictur ep Domnoll breacc.

¹ [Read: Interpretio Genirir loairnn i Tirínn, idon, cat eter Feréair foctai 7 biritoner, etc.]

[A.D. 679] Kal. Quier Failbe, abatir Iéa.—Cenbraelaó, rarienr, paupac.—Cat Tailten ne Finnó-íneáda contra beicc m-boiréce.—Dormitacio Néctan.

quo Finnaáda uictor epac.—Congreppio Cuile Maine ubi ceciderunt da mac Maileádbam.—becan Rúimnd quieuit in insula britisaniae.

[678] Kal. Moir Colgan, mic Failbe Flann, ri Muman.

Dairéill, mac Cuireta, erroc Dlínde da loáa, quieuit.

Moir Dhorcto, mic Domnall.

[679] Kl. Quier Failbe, abatirra.—Cenbraelaó, rarienr, quieuit.—Cat Finnaáda contra bec bairce.—Dormitacio Néctan.

nachta was victor.—The encounter of Cuil Maine, where fell the two sons of Mael-Achdain.—Beccan Ruimen rested in the island of Britain.

[A.D. 678.] Death of Colgu, son of Failbe Flann, king of Munster.—Finnogaine¹, son of “Hound-without-mother,” king of Munster¹; Dairchill, son of hUirithe², bishop of Glendalough³; 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 Senchostal¹.—Death of Drost, son of Domnall.—A¹ battle in Calatross, in which was vanquished Domnall Brecc¹.

¹⁻¹ om., *b.* ² Cuirete, *b.* ³ rested, ad., *b.*

[A.D. 679.] Resting of Failbe, abbot¹ of Iona¹.—Cennfaeladh, the sage, reposes².—The battle of³ Teltown³ [was fought] by⁴ Finnsnecta against Becc Boirche.—The falling asleep of Nechtan.

¹⁻¹ abbes! *b.* ² rested, *b.* ³⁻³ om., *b.* ⁴ of, *b.*

[A.D. 680] Kal. Colman, abap bencair paupac.—Catál, mac Ragallaiḡ, morctur ep̄c.—ḡum Fianamla, mic Mailetuile, n̄i Laiḡin ḡ foirdreádan dia muinntir fein rogeóðain ap Finaóca.—Cat Saxonum, ubi cecirit [cecidió] Almfine, p̄ilur Opu.—Mor̄r Maelepoctar̄taḡ, ep̄ruic Airb̄r̄raeta.—b̄ran, mac Conaill, n̄i Laiḡen, anno.—Cat̄ 1 m-bagna, ubi cec̄i[di]c Conaill oirḡnḡ, n̄i Ceneoil Cairp̄ri.—Leap̄na ḡraur[r̄]ma in h̄iberniam, qu[a]e uocatur bolḡac̄.

[A.D. 681] Kal. Conburctio p̄egum 1 n-Dun-ceith̄rn : idon, Dunḡal, mac Scandáil, n̄i Cpuicneó ḡ Cenb̄raelaó, n̄i Ciannaóca ḡl̄n̄bi ḡemin, in in̄it̄io ep̄ctar̄, la Maelduin, mac Mailep̄it̄riḡ.

Cat̄ blái Slebe por̄tea, it̄ep̄ Maelb̄ufn, mac Mailep̄it̄riḡ ḡ

[680] Kl. Colman, ab bencair, quieuit.—ḡum Fianamlo, mic Mailetuile, p̄eḡir laḡenopum. Ocur̄ foirdreádan dia muinntir fein̄ roḡḡeḡum ap F̄innaóca.—Catál, mac Rogallaiḡ, mor̄ctur.—Cat̄ Saxonum ubi cecidió Almfine, p̄ilur Opu.—Mor̄r Maelepoctar̄taḡ, ep̄rc̄oir Airb̄ Sraeta.

Cat̄ 1 m-boóbb̄ḡnu, ubi cecidió Conall Oirḡnec, idon, n̄i Coirp̄re.—Lepp̄na ḡraur̄r̄ma, quae uocatur bolḡac̄.

[681] Kl. Comburtio p̄egum a n-Dún-ceith̄rn, idon, Dunḡal, mac Scandáil, n̄i Cpuicne ḡ Cenn̄raelaó, mac Suibne, n̄i Ciannaóca ḡl̄nne ḡemein, in̄it̄io aep̄ctar̄, lá Maelb̄um, mac Mailep̄it̄raḡ.—Cíár, inḡen Duib̄rea, quieuit.—Cat̄ blái Slebe por̄tea, in̄it̄io hiem̄ir, in quo in̄tepp̄ectur ep̄c̄

[A.D. 680.] Colman, abbot of Bangor, reposes¹.—Cathal², son of Ragallach died².—[Mortal] wounding of Fianamail, son of Maeltuile, 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.—Bran³, son of Conall, king of Leinster, [died this] year³.—A battle [was fought] in Bagna, where fell Conall⁴ the Raider⁴, king of Cenel-Cairpre.—Most severe leprosy in Ireland, which is called the Pox.

¹ rested, *b*. ²⁻² placed after next entry, *b*. ³⁻³ om., *b*. ⁴⁻⁴ in the genitive, *a*.

[A.D. 681.] Burning of the Kings in Dun-Ceith̄rn : namely, Dungal, son of Scannal, king of the [Irish] Picts and Cennfaeladh, 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-sliabh afterwards, between Maelduin, son of Mael-Fithrigh and Flann, son of Mael[tuile], in which was slain Maelduin, son of Mael-

(*b*).

The battle of Blai-sliabh afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which was slain Maelduin, son of Mael-Fithrigh, by the Ciannachta of Glenn-

¹⁻¹ om., *a*.

Flanb, mac Maile, la Ciannaácta
 ḡlindí ḡemin.

ḡarr Conaill éail, mic Duncháad,
 1 Cind-tire.—ḡarr Seónurairḡ, mic
 Airmeḡairḡ 7 Conairḡ, mic Congail.
 —Ciar, inḡen Duibre, quieuit.

[A.D. 682] Kal. ḡum Cindpaelaḡ,
 mic Colḡan, pi Conḡaáct 7 Ulá
 berḡ O Caellaigḡe ḡo Cinnairne
 Cuile occidit eum, iar n-ḡabaril
 tairḡ fair ḡo Conmaicne.—Duncháad
 Muirpce, mac Maeluib, pi
 Conáct, anno.—Cat Raḡa-moirḡe
 Muirḡe line conḡra ḡritoir
 [ḡritoner], ubi ccepit [cecibit]
 Caḡurpáḡ, mac Maileubain, pi
 Cruiḡne 7 Ulltan, mac ḡicolla.
 —Obitur Suibne, mic Mailumae,
 ppincipir Corcaigḡe.—Orcaḡe-
 ir[-er] delecta[-ae] punt la
 ḡruibe.—Iur[*in*]ianur¹, ob cul-
 pam peppibia[-iae] neḡni ḡloria
 ppibat[ur]-[uaḡur], exul in Pon-
 tum peceḡid [recedit]¹.

¹⁻¹ From the Chronicle of Bede.

Fithrigh,] by the Ciannachta of Glen-
 gevin.

[Violent] death of Conall the² Slender², son of Dunchadh, in Cenn-tire.—[Violent]
 death of Sechnusach, son of Airmedach and of Conang, son of Congal.—Ciar³,
 daughter of Duibre, rested³.

²⁻² om., *b*.

³⁻³ 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 Conmaicni³.—Dunchad³
 of Muirisc, son of Maeldub, king of Connacht, [died this] year³.—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.—Death³ of Suibne, son of Maelume,
 abbot of Cork³.—The³ Orkneys were laid waste by Bruide³.—Justinian³ was
 deprived of the regal dignity for the crime of perfidy and retired in exile to Pontus³.

¹⁻¹ O'Caellaighe, *a*.

²⁻² *lit.*, after the capture of a house upon him. Om., *b*.

³⁻³ om., *b*.

Maelbúin, mac Maelpitrairḡ, la
 Ciannaácta ḡlunne ḡemin 7 la
 Flanb Pionn, mac Maelcuile.—
 Iugulatio Conaill, mic Duncháda,
 a cCinn-tire.—Iugulatio Seónu-
 rairḡ, mic Airmeḡairḡ, 7 Conairḡ,
 mic Congaile.

[682] Kl. Iugulatio Cindpaelaḡ,
 mic Colḡan, pi Connaáct 7 Ulá
 berḡ hUa Caillidhe ḡi Conmaicniḡ
 Cuile occidit eum.

Cat Raḡa-móirḡe Muirḡe line
 conḡra ḡritoner, ubi cecibe-
 punt Caḡurpáḡ, mac Maeluibain,
 pi Cruiḡne 7 Ulltán, mac ḡicolla.

[A.D. 683] Kal. Leo¹ .iii. annor
 peḡnaui¹.—Papa¹ Seneḡir [Sep-
 ḡir] in sacra¹io beati Petri
 aposto¹li cap¹am arḡentem[-am]
 qu[a]e in angulo obrui¹rimo
 diu¹rimo[-e] iacuerat ⁊ in ea
 cruce¹m diuer¹ir ac p¹re¹io¹ir
 lapid[ib]ur abornat¹om[-am],
 Domino reuelante, reperit: de
 qua tractir quatuor petalir
 quibur gemm[a]e macaura [in-
 cluræ] erant, murea[-ae] magni-
 tudinir porcionem ligni palu¹ti-
 peri domi¹o[a]e cruce¹ir in¹ter¹ur
 p¹epo¹itum[-am] in¹pe¹it[-e]x¹it;
 qu[a]e ect e more [ex tempore
 illo] annir omnibur in bap¹lica
 Saluator¹ir[-ir] qu[a]e apellato
 [appellata] Con¹stantiniana, die
 Exaltationir[-tionir] e¹ur, ab
 omni aculat¹ur[orcu-] ataque
 acorat¹ur[ab-] populo¹.—Dunchadh
 Muirice, mac Maelduib, ri
 Con[n]acht, iugalat¹ur.—Fergal
 Aidne, mac Artgal, ri Con[n]acht.
 —Cat Corann in quo ceci[di]t
 Colgu, mac Blathmac ⁊ Fergus,
 mac Maelduin, ri Cenuil-Cairpre.

¹⁻¹ From the Chronicle of Bede.

[683] Kl.

Dunchadh Muirice, filiur Maelduib, idon, ri Connacht, iugalat¹ur.

bellum Corann in quo ceciderunt Colcu, mac Blathmac ⁊ Fergus, mac Maelduin, ri Ceneil-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 Muirise, son of Maelduin, namely², king of Connacht, is slain.—Fergal¹ Aidne, son of Artgal, [became?] king of Connacht¹.—The battle of Corann, in which fell Colgu, son of Blathmac and Fergus, son of Maelduin, king of Ceneil-Cairpre.

¹⁻¹ om., *b*.

² om., *a*.

E.—HIERONYMO-EUSEBIAN CHRONICLE.

AN. ABR. 1693-1718 [B.C. 324-299].

| R. COND. | OLYMP. | ABRAHAMUS | ÆGYPT. Ptolemæus Lagi | MACED. Philippus Aridaeus | ROM. Consules |
|---|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | | | I. PTOLEMÆUS, Lagi filius, annis XL. | | |
| | | I. PHILIPPUS ARIDÆUS annis VI. | | | |
| Appius Claudius Caecus Romæ clarus habetur, qui aquam Claudiam induxit et viam Appiam stravit. | 114.1 | 1693 | 1 | 1 | 189 |
| Agathocles Syracensis in Sicilia tyrannidem exercet. | | 1694 | 2 | 2 | 190 |
| Lamiacum bellum motum. | | 1695 | 3 | 3 | 191 |
| Ptolemæus, Lagi filius, tertio regni anno, Hierosolymis et Judæa in ditionem suam dolo redactis, plurimos captivorum in Ægyptum transtulit. | | 1696 | 4 | 4 | 192 |
| Theophrastus philosophus agnoscitur, qui divinitate loquendi, ut ait Cicero, nomen accepit. | 115 | 1697 | 5 | 5 | 193 |
| Judaeorum pontifex magnus, Onias, Jaddi filius, clarus habetur. | | 1698 | 6 | 6 | 194 |

Romani Samnitas ditissime contra se praeliantes ad extremum servituti subiciunt.

Macedonum duces in seditionem versi. Lydiam et Thraciam et Hellespontum Lysimachus tenuit. Perdiccas adversum Ægyptios dimicat, sed obtinere non potuit.

Menander primam fabulam cognomento 'Οργήν docens superat.

Demetrius Phalereus habetur illustris.

E.—HIERONYMO-EUSEBIAN CHRONICLE—continued.

AN. ABR. 1693-1718 [B.C. 324-299].

| R. COND. OLYMP. ABRAHA- MUS | EGYPT. MACED. ASIE | ROM. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Ptolemaeus Lagi | Philippus Aridaeus | Antigonus Consules |

I. ANTIGONUS annis xviii.

Hinc Asiae regnum nascitur et mox Syriae: et regnat in Asia primus Antigonus.

Machabaeorum Hebraea historia hinc Graecorum supputat regnum. Verum hi duo libri inter divinas Scripturas non recipiuntur.

1699 7 7 1 195 Antigonus Antigoniam ad am-
nem Orontem condidit, quam
Seleucus instauratam appella-
vit Antiochiam.

II. CASSANDER
annis xix.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1700 8 1 2 196 | 1701 9 2 3 197 | 1702 10 3 4 198 | 1703 11 4 5 199 | 1704 12 5 6 200 |
| 116 | | | | |

CDXL.

| R. COND. OLYMP. ABRAHA- MUS | EGYPT. MACED. ASIE | SYRIÆ | ROM. |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Ptolemaeus Lagi | Cassander Antigonus | Seleucus Nicanor | Consules |

I. SELEUCUS NICANOR annis xxxii.

Regnum Syriae et Baby-
lonis et superiorum locorum
nascitur: et regnat primus
Seleucus Nicanor.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 117 1705 13 6 7 1 201 | 1706 14 7 8 2 202 |
| | |

Ab hoc anno Edesseni
tempora computant civi-
tatis suae.

Romani Marsos et Umbros
et Pelignos superant.

1707 15 8 9 3 203
1708 16 9 10 4 204

118 1709 17 10 11 5 205
Iysimachia in Thracia
condita civitas.

Romani colonias dedu-
cunt.

1710 18 11 12 6 206

Ptolemaeus Phalereus, ad
Ptolemaeum veniens, im-
petravit ut Atheniensibus
democratia redderetur.

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.

CDL. 119 1713 21 14 15 9 209

1714 22 15 16 10 210

Judaeorum pontifex max-
imus Simon, Oniae filius,
clarus habetur, cui cogno-
mentum Justus fuit propter
solicitem in Deum religi-
onem et in cives suos pro-
nam clementiam.

Seleucus Antiochiam,
Laodiceam, Seleuciam, Apa-
miam, Edessam, Beroeam
et Pellam urbes condidit:
quarum Antiochiam XII.
anno regni sui extruxit.

1715 23 16 17 11 211

1716 24 17 18 12 212

II. DEMETRIUS
annis XVII.

120 1717 25 18 1 13 213

Seleucus Babylonem ob-
tinuit.

[CDLV.] [120.2] 1718 26 19 2 14 214

III. FILII CASSANDRI, Antigonus et Alexander, annis IV.

A

[COMAIMSIRAĆTA.]

(Lebar bairi in iñota, p. 9a.)

a Prima etar mundi, ðon, in ceð air do'n ðoman,—ip e peo lin bliadan ata iñoti, ðon, pe bliadna coicat ar pe cetairb, ar mili, do peip Maiğirðreð na n-Ēabrad. Ocup, mað do peip na Sgoile, ip tri bliadna ar rin. Secunda etar mundi, ðon, in d-ara hair,—ða bliadain ceðorecat ar nõe cetairb, do peip na Maiğirreð. Ocup, mað do peip na Scoile, ar bliadain ar rin. Tercia etar mundi, ðon, in tper air do'n ðoman,—ðon, ða bliadain ceðorecat ĩ nõe cet, do peip na Maiğirreð ĩ na Scole. Quarata etar, ðon, in ceaðramað air,—ðon, tri bliadna pectmogab ar ceðri ceðib, do peip na Maiğirreð. Ocup, mağ (! lege mað) do peip na Scoili, ip ða bliadain [ðeac] ar rin. Quinta etar mundi,—ðon, nõe m-bliadna oectmogab ĩ coic cet, do peip in ða ranð. Ocup ipan air [r]in robadar na hĒabraidē ann-a n-ðairpe pe pe pectmogab bliadan. Ocup ipin n-air cetna rin do pcriðað lúðich, ptaip do'n ðibla. Sexta etar mundi,—ðon, in ppeð air ĩ ni þuil toñup bliadan porði, aæt a beð mar air penoraðða azon ðomun ĩ eğ in ðoma[ı]n uile a þoirðenn þin [? lege rin] ĩ do na hairib.

b O Adam co ðilinð, ða bliadain ceðorecat, ða cet ĩ ða mili. O ðilinð co cetgabail Ēpenn, ðon, ða bliadain ĩ mile: ðon, in tan roğab þarðalon. Mili bliadan imorro poðair a pil rþein, co tanic ðuinebað, ðon, tam; conib ðe ata Tamlaæt a n-Ēpinn. Ða bliadain ar triðair ðono roðai Ēri þar iar rin, co n-ðagað Neimeð, mac Ağnomain, do Ğreguib Sceitía. O ðilinð co Abraham, ða bliadain ceðorecat ĩ nõe cet. O Abram, imorro, ɣo cetgabail Ēpenn, pperca bliadan. O Abraham co þar Ioseph i n-Ēğirt, bliadain ĩ pperca ĩ tri cet. O þar Ioseph co toipimææt Mara Roñupr, bliadain ĩ

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 Agnoman, 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] րբճա յ շէտ. Օ տօրւմտէտ Մարա Րոմայր չօ չաբաւ Երենն ծօ
 մաճաւն Միւծ Երբաւն շէտօրճա յ շէտրի շէտ Բիաճան. Օ չաբաւ
 Երենն շօ տօչաւն Երաւ, օճտ մ-Բիաճոն րիճտ յ տրի շէտ. Օ տօչաւն
 P. 9b Երաւ շօ | շումճաճ Եմքօւն Տօլման, շօւճա յ շէտ Բիաճան. Օ
 շումճաճ ին Եմքօւն չօ ծօճօրլաճա Երաբճա, շօւճ ծօճ յ ծա շէտ.

e Շօւճ րիճ տրիճաճ րօճաճար օճ Երաբճաւն. Շէտօրճա Բիաճան
 ար ծիճ շէտաւն ար միւծ րօճաւ ա րլաճիւր. Օ րօրճա րլաճիւրա
 Երաբճա չօրիւն շէտ ո-Ճոնաճ ո-Օլիմք լա Ծրքչօ, տրի Բիաճոն
 շէտօրճաճ. Օ՛ն շէտնա Օլիմք չօ Ծաւր ծօւճ Երբճե, րճ Բիաճոն
 շօւճաճ յ շէտ. Օ Ծաւր ծօւճ Երբճե չօ Լօրքւճ ին Եմքօւն, րճ
 Բիաճոն տրիճաճ. Ծա Բիաճան շէտօրճաճ ար շէտրի շէտաւն րօճաւ
 ին Եմքօւն յար ո-ա շումճաճ չօ ա Լօրքաճ. Օ Լօրքւճ ին Եմքաւն
 շօ րօրքոնն րլաճ[իւր]ա Մեճ, տրիճա Բիաճան [ան(օրսմ), MS.].
 Օճտ րի րօրալնարճար օ Մեճաւն. Նօճ մ-Բիաճոն շօւճաճ ար
 շէտ ծօւճ. Օ րօրքոնն րլաճ[իւր]ա Մեճ շօ շօճար ար Ծաւր
 Բաբիլօնճա յ չօ Խաճնաւչօճաճսճ ին Եմքաւն, շէտօրճա Բիաճան.
 Օ աճնաւճեճչսճ ին Եմքօւն չօ ծօւրքաճ րլաճ[իւր]ա նա Երքր,
 տրի շէտ [Բիաճան]: յճոն, ծա րիճ ծօճ րօ[ճ]օլլա[մ]նարճար օ
 Երքրաւն. Բիաճան ար տրիճաճ ար ծա շէտաւն րօճաւ ա րլաճիւր.

a Բլաճիւր Ծրք յարսմ [րօրք, MS.]. Իր e շէտնա րիճ րօճաւ
 ծիճ րիճոն, յճոն, Ալախանճար, մաճ Երիւր: րճ Բիաճոն ա րլաճիւր.
 Երօտօլաւքար, մաճ Լարչօ, յարսմ [րօրք, MS.]: շէտօրճա Բիաճան
 ծօ. Իրիւն օճտմաճ Բիաճան ծօճ ա րլաճիւրա րաւն րօչաճ Եմ-
 Բաւճ, մաճ Բիւնճտան, րիճ Եամնա-Մաճա. Օ չաբաւ Երենն շօ
 Խալմրիւր ին Եմբաւճ րիւ, ծա Բիաճան յ ծա շէտ յ միւճ. Մաճ օ
 ճօրքաճ րլաճիւրա Ծրք, տրի Բիաճոն տրիճաճ. Նիւճաճ րքրա յ
 նիւճաճ ծօրճա րճա յ րեւնքարա Բքր ո-Երենն շօնիճ Եմբաւճ,
 մաճ Բիւնճտան. (1) Եմբաւճ, մաճ Բիւնճտան, րքրաւտ անօր,
 յճոն, ա օճտ րիճոն. (2) Եօճաւճ Օլլաճար րքրաւտ անօր
 սիճիւն. (3) Սամաննոն, մաճ Երօրանն, րիճ Բիաճան. (4)
 Եոնճօճար Րօճ, մաճ Եաճար, րքրաւտ տրիճիւնտա անօր. (5)
 Բիաճա, մաճ Բիւնճիւնտէ, րքրաւտ անօր րեւնքիւն. (6) Ծաւրճ,

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 [B. C.] years. From the occupation of Eriu to the Destruction of Troy⁴, [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]

c 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.

d 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.

- [d] mac Բորձօ, Բիաճայն [ար] բեճտձօցայծ. (7) Եննա, mac Բօեթեճ, Եօյց Բիաճնա. (8) Բիաճ, mac Բիաճօն, Եօյց Բիաճնա Եթօրթօտ բեղնայտ. (9) Բինճաճ, mac Ծայր, . . . (10) Եոնճօպ Մաեթ, mac Բիւթի, ծա Բիաճայն ծեւ. (11) Եօրմաճ Լօյղթե, օճտ Բիաճնա բիճտ ա բիղթ. (12) Մօճտայ, mac Միւրճօրաճ, տրի Բիաճնա. (13) Եօճայճ, mac Ծայրե, Եօյց Բիաճնա բեղնայտ. (14) Եօճայճ Տալբիւծի, mac Լօյթ, տրիճա Բիաճայն բեղնայտ.

e Իրին օճտմաճ Բիաճայն ծեւ ա փայտըրա բայն ծեբօցտ բեղ [lege pignum] Ծրեւօրոյմ. Իր յաճ բիճեյն բօճայն Բիաճայն ար Եթօրի բիճտայն ար ծա Եթայն. Ծա բիղ ծեղ ծօթօլլամնարտայր սայծիճ յ աեյն բիղան. Իր անն բին տինծրեյնա փայտըրա Րօման. Իր յաճ բիճեյն փօլլիբիղթեթ Եօ ծեբաճ ին Եթաճա. Ծաճայր Լիւլ Երբայր բիղթ. ար Երիճեյն Եթեյնա բօղան բիղթե Րօման : Եօյց Բիաճնա բօճայն ի ն-ա փայտըր.—Օճտարին Աղայրտ, բե Բիաճնա Եօյցտ բեղնայտ. [Կիբեր] Երբայր Աղայրտ 'ն-ա ծեաճայղ բիճեյն. Օճտարին Եթրամաճ Բիաճայն ծեւ փայտըրա [Օճտարին] Երբայր աճաճ Եօճայճ Տալբիւծի, բի Ալաճ. Իրին Եօյցեճ Բիաճայն ծեղ փայտըրա Կիբեր Երբար Աղայրտ ծօտինծրեյն Եոնճօպ, mac Նարա, փօլլամնաճտ ա ն-Եամայն ; զի բեղնայտ աննօր, բեբա Բիաճայն. Իրին օճտմաճ Բիաճայն բիճեճ փայտըրա Եոնճօպայր, միւ Նարա, (Իր Ե բիճեյն ին ծ-արա Բիաճայն Եթօրթօտ փայտըրա Երբար Աղայրտ.) բօղեյնայր ին Եօյմծի, յօն, Իրս Երբարտ. Իրան ծ-արա Բիաճայն Եթօրթօտ փայտըրա Եոնճօպայր աճաճ Երբար Աղայրտ, Իրին տրեբ Բիաճայն բեճտձօցաճ ա արի.

f Կիբի Տեբար, բօղան ին բիղթե ա ն-ծեաճայճ ա աճար : Եթօրի Բիաճնա բիճեճ ա փայտըր. Ին ծեաճմաճ Բիաճայն փայտըրա Կիբի Տեբար աճաճ Եոնճօպ, mac Նարա. Ին օճտմաճ Բիաճայն յարոյմ [բօրտ, MS.] ար Կիբի, բօճրօճաճ Երբարտ. Տեճտ մ-Բիաճնա Եօյցտ ար ծա Եթայն [օ Բար Եոնճօպայր, միւ] Նարա, ձօ ձաճայն բիղթե ծօ Եօրմաճ, mac [Արտ, միւ Եյնծ. Իրին] Եօյցեաճ Բիաճայն ծեղ փայտըրա Կիբի Տեբար [ծօ Բարտեբ] Երբարտ օճտար ծօ տինծրեյն բրօյղթե [բտ Եօյն Ծարտարտ. Իրին օճտմաճ] P. 10a Բիաճայն ծեղ փայտըրա Կիբի [Տեբար ծօ Երօճաճ Երբարտ.] | Իրին տրեբ Բիաճայն ծեղ յար Երօճաճ Երբարտ, ծօծեաճայճ Բեաճար ծօճտ Րօմա յ Իրին Եօյցեճ Բիաճայն յարոյմ [բօրտ, MS.] բօճրօճաճ.

(7) Enna, son of Roethach, five years. (8) Fiach, son of Fiadheu, [d] 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 [B. 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 Augustus³, six years [and] fifty reigned he.—[Tiberius] Cesar Augustus³ [44] tus⁴ after this one. And it is in the fourth year [and] tenth of the⁴ [A. D.] [14*] 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] Peadar a Romh 7 doéuaib Pol fo cloidem, in prima perpeccatione, pub Nepone. Seac̄t m-bliadna iarum [porc, MS.] co tocuread̄ Eoin, mic [Σebede, o] Oirp̄ir ad̄ dachmor inpolum. Teora bliadna iarum [porc, MS.] co t̄ic̄tain co hOirp̄ir iterum, porc morcem Domidiani. Ir fo r̄ibein pecunda perpeccatio. Ceit̄ri bliadna ō éacur Ióno co haimp̄ir T̄roiani. Ir le r̄ibe in t̄reap̄ ingreim. Ir and̄rin d̄arin̄d̄reain h̄ir, p̄exto anno p̄eḡni fui. Seac̄t m-bliadna coicat̄ iar r̄ibe cor̄in ceat̄ramad̄ n-ingreim, pub Ualeriano et Gallieno.

g Nae m-bliadna r̄ic̄et iar r̄aide, in p̄iread̄ ingreim, pub Maximiano. Quatuor anni iar r̄aide cor̄in p̄c̄t̄mad̄ n-ingreim, pub Decio. Ōc̄t m-bliadna ō r̄aide cor̄in n-ōc̄t̄mad̄ n-ingreim, pub Ualiriano et Gallione: in qua Sippiane ep̄iscop̄or et Cornil̄ir mart̄irio coronati p̄unt. R̄ic̄i bliadan ō'n ōc̄t[mād̄] ingreim rin go gabail r̄iḡi Temp̄ad̄ do Chormac, ua Cuin̄b, ir̄in t̄reap̄ bliadain P̄robi Imperator̄ir. Coic bliadna r̄ic̄et iar r̄aide, in noemād̄ ingreim, pub Dioclip̄iano. Seac̄t m-bliadna deḡ iarum [porc, MS.], t̄urcomraḡ řenaid̄ N̄dece: ōc̄t n-eap̄coib̄ deḡ ar t̄ri cet̄aib̄ ir̄in d̄ail rin. T̄riá bliadan iarum [porc, MS.] ḡu b̄ap̄ And̄toni monachi. Seac̄t m-bliadna deḡ iarum [porc, MS.] ḡu b̄ap̄ h̄ilariu P̄ictanie. Seac̄t m-bliadna iar r̄aidein ḡu heḡ Ambrois̄ir.

h Nae m-bliadna deḡ iarum [porc, MS.] ḡu heḡ naem Mart̄ain. Da bliadain iar r̄aide go gabail eap̄cob̄aib̄e do Augur̄tin, in h̄ipone App̄rice. Coic bliadna r̄ic̄et iarum [porc, MS.] co Cip̄ine. Deic̄ m-bliadna iar rin co heḡ Augur̄tin. Ir i rin bliadain d̄orad̄ad̄ Paladiur̄ a P̄apa Celest̄ino do p̄roḡēc̄t̄ porcela do Scot̄aib̄. Ir i rin in t̄-aenmād̄ bliadain ar ceit̄ri cet̄aib̄ ō c̄rōad̄ C̄p̄irt̄. Mād̄ ō éorād̄ domain, imorro, ir̄ da bliadain [t̄riáēt̄] ar p̄e cet̄aib̄ ar coic mili. Ir é l̄ín bliadan ar rin dōdēad̄aib̄ P̄ad̄raic̄ ḡu p̄roḡēp̄t̄e dōc̄um n-Ērenn. Et̄iur̄ 7 Ualerianur̄, dā c̄onpul̄ ir̄in bliadain rin. Ir i rin bliadain p̄ogāb̄ ḡiḡt̄ur̄ abbaine na Rom̄a a n-̄dēad̄aib̄ḡ Chel̄ert̄ini. Ir i rin in ceat̄ramad̄ bliadain do r̄iḡēe Laeḡaire, mic Neill, i Temp̄raiḡ. Ir eir̄ib̄e in t̄reap̄ r̄iḡ̄ dec̄ p̄ōfollam̄nart̄ap̄ Ērinn ō aimp̄ir̄ na cuiḡ r̄iḡra n-oir̄d̄ere p̄orois̄[n]d̄-

crucified² in Rome and Paul underwent² the sword, in the First Persecu-^[f] tion, under Nero. Seven years after, until the deportation³ of John, ^[A.D.] son [of Zebedee,] [from] Ephesus to the island of Patmos. Three ² [67] years after, to [his] coming to Ephesus again⁴, after the death of ³ [93] Domitian. It is under this [emperor took place] the Second Persecution.⁵ Four years from the return of John to the time of ⁵ [93] Trajan. It is by this [emperor was caused] the Third Persecution⁶. 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 the ⁵ [252] 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 Hippo 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. Etius 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]pedar Eriinn etepro a coic pennarib: idon, Conçobap, mac Neppa ḡ Ailill, mac Mata ḡ Cairppi Níapep, mac Roppa Ruair ḡ Eodair, mac Lúeta ḡ Cuiri, mac Dairpe. In d-ara bliadain ap ceitri cetaib anðrin o crocãð Crirp. In tpeap bliadain triãat imorpo, ap pe cetaib, ap coic milu o ãopaã domain connigi rin.

Fiuit. Amen.

B

[COMAIMSIRAÇTA.]

(LEBAR BAIU IN İHOTA, p. 11 a.)

[Notes at end of sections are variants of the Hieronymo-Eusebian Chronicle.]

a Adam pprimur pater fuit et Eva ced bean in beata ocup cet matair na n-uile. Casn a cet mac; ip leip pocumbairzeb caair, idon, Enoch, ocup leip dorigneb ap ocup buain ap tur. Abel, imorpo, in mac tanairbe d'Adam. Ap eippen cet piren ocup cet mairtir ocup cet pasapc ocup cet oz bobai do pil Adaim. Laimiaã, mac Matupalem, mic Manatelem, mic Siraã, mic Enoã, mic Cain, mic Adaim, ap e þear tug da mnai, idon, Ada ocup Alla. Rug Ada mac do Laimiaã, idon, Iuban. Ip e toirpeã pocleãt cpuit ocup õrgan. Ruc vino Sealla mac ele do[’n] Laimiach cetna, idon, Tubalcain. Rob’ eiribe cet goba ocup cet ceapõ ocup cet paep bobai do pil Adaim. Ocup Nema, a riur riden, ap i dorfnõ uafm ḡ cuma ap tur.

b Enoç, mac Iapet, ap e cet lintõa bobu riam. Rotuirim Noi tri maccu rian n-[O]ilind. Conat uairbirigen rogenair na da cenel peãtmoãð iar n-bilind. Teopa meic az Noi: idon, Sem ocup Cam ocup Iapet. Ropainõ iarum Noi in doman a tri etep a triur mac: Cam i n-Appaice, Sém i n-Airria, Iapet i n-Eopair. Ocup Oliua a bean ribe. Oãt meic laip, idon, Homer ocup Magoz ocup Magai ocup Iuban ocup Tubal ocup Tirap ocup Maroch ocup Mairpeacha. Homer, ip uad atat Gallabaz-dai, idon, Gallagpege. Magoz, ip uad Sceitegõa. Ocup d’a pil ribe do Saibelaib, idon, Saibel glap, mac Inuil, mic Feinura

five illustrious kings that partitioned Eriu between them into five [h] parts: to wit, Concoibar, son of Ness and Ailill, son of Mata and Coirpri the Champion, son of Ross the Red and Eochaid, son of Lucht 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 Juban 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] Pappaið, mic baata, mic Magoz, mic Iapet, mic Noi, o
 cat Zaidil. Magai, ir uad atait Meða, idon, in platur.
 Iricon, mac Aloinsur, mic Ibatè, mic Magoz, mic Iapet.
 Aize rive compaigno Ppangcaid ocup Romanaiç, idon, in
 platur, ocup Albania i n-Ària ocup bpetain. Saxar, mac
 Neua, o pater Saxain.

e Cam, mac Naei, ceitri meic Iair: idon, Cup ocup Meappam
 ocup Fut ocup Candan. Ar uaidib rive Appaccat. Sem, mac
 Naei, coic meic Iair, idon, Alaiñ ocup Arup ocup Arapaçad,
 Lufò ir Aram. Ealam, ir uad atait Elamida, idon Peppa, idon,
 in platur. Arup, ar uad atait Ararða, idon, in cet platur in
 domain. Arapaçad, ar uad atait Callaða ocup Eaberða, idon,
 Eber, mac Saile, mic Aipepaçad. Iactan, mac Eber, ceitpe
 meic dez occa. Ar uaidib popilpad Iranusida. Sem, mac do rive
 Arup; mac do rive bel; mac do rive Nin. Ir erive ceit ri in
 domain. Irin aenmad bliadain dez iar n-gen Nin, mic ðeil,
 bar Cam ocup Iapet. Ocup in bliadain d'a n-ðeiri, Nín, mac
 ðeil, dozabail riçe, idon, irin [irí MS.] aen [bliadain] piçet
 do riçe Nin, çein Abpaçam. Oçt [m-bliadna] ceçorçat ar
 noi cçetaib o Adam zo çein Abpaçaim.— Samiraismir, ben Nín,
 da [bliadain] ceçorçat. Ar le doronad mur daibilomia. Ocup
 tuccartair a mac fein cuçce d'fir, idon, Nínfar, ocup adbat
 iar rin.

d Ninfar, idon, a mac ç a fear, dozab riçe oçt [m-bliadna]
 eriead. Ocup irin cuçced (no, irin iii.mad) bliadain a riçe,
 bar Nae. Coica ar noi cçetaib aer Naei corin peçtmad
 [iii.pead, MS.] bliadain Nínfar çaimiç Pappéalon a n-Èrinn.
 Ocup irin percamad bliadain aera Abpaçam. Arin oçtmad
 bliadain iar teçt do Pappéalon, adbat in cet fear d'a
 muinnter, idon, Pea, mac Topn, di a da Mag Peaa. Ocup in
 bliadain d'a epe, bar Slanga, mic Pappéoloin, dia ta pl . .
 Slanga. Aen bliadain iar rin, [bar] Iairglinni, di a ta Loç

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 Mesram 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 [B.C.] birth of Abraham.—Semiramis¹, wife of Ninus, [reigned] two [years¹ 1965*] 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 Abraham² [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 B.C. dates are those of the final years.

[**d**] Λαιγιλννι. Aen bliadain iar pin, domaidm loð[a] Eétpa. Ipin deáemab bliadain, bar Rugpαιde, mic Pappétoioin, a quo loð Rudpαιze. Ipin aenmab bliadain dez, bar Pappétoioin φορ Sen Mað Eita Eðair.—Ariup¹, epíca bliadain; zen Ipaie, mic Abpaéam, i n-a pe.—Araiuup, ceéopéa [bliadain]; bar Tapα ocup Eber, mic Saile, 'n-a pe.—Sepxep, epíca [bliadain]; ocup bar Abpaéaim, ocup ipin tpep bliadain dez a paize.—Apmimenter², oét [m-bliadna] epícat; bar Saile, mic Aipepaxab ocup Ipmail, mic Abpaéaim, pe [a] lino.

d.—¹ Arius.

² Armamithres.

P. 11 b **e** beloccup, epíca [bliadain]¹.—balleup, coic [bliadna] coieat². Tomaidm loca Mepca 'n-a pe.—Altabup³, coic [bliadna] epícat⁴.—Maimintup⁵, epíca [bliadain]. Tamleéta muinntipe Pappétoioin 'n-a pe.—Maraiiuup⁶, epíca [bliadain], ipin píéetmab bliadain a piže tamiz Nemeð a n-Epinn. Ipin deémab bliadain iar teét do Nemeð, domaidm loða Cal ocup loða Munðpemaip. Ipin oétmab bliadain iar pin, cat Ruiy Raécan φορ Zann ocup φορ Seanzann, da piž Pomoπαé. Ipin v-arna bliadain dez iar pin cat pin, poclapa pižpαιé la Nemeab, ibon, Raié Cindeé i n-ðail-ibnu ocup Raié Cimaieit apSeminiu.—Sepearup⁷, píce bliadain; ocup ap e ba pi in domain až denam na n-žnimapéab pin.—Mamiliup⁸, epíca bliadain. Zen Maípe ipin tpep bliadain a piže. Ipin píéetmab bliadain iar pin, poclapa da maž dez la Nemeð i n-Epinn.—Mappapciup⁹, ceéopéa [bliadain].—Apcatciap¹⁰, ceéopéa, 7 ipin peéetmab bliadain a piže, cat ðagna la Nemeab, ocup ipin v-apa bliadain iar pin, cat Murbuilž ocup Cnampoip pe [a] linn. Spu, mac Epnu, φορ loingep a hEappain eo Sceiétia a cinn da bliadain ocup a mac, ibon, Eber Scot.

e.—¹ 35. ² 52. ³ Altadas. ⁴ 32. ⁵ Mamylius. ⁶ Manchaleus.
⁷ Spherus. ⁸ Mamylius. ⁹ Sparethus. ¹⁰ Ascataides.

f Nemeð, mac Agnomain 7 da mile v'a muindcip, abbaéabap ipin tpep bliadain dez piže Apcatciap. Ipin bliadain iar pin, bar Aindonn, mic Nemið, a quo loé n-Aindonn ocup aiðvð

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 Magh-Elta of Edar.—Arius³, thirty years [reigned he]; the birth of³ [1897] Isaac, son of Abraham, [took place] in his time⁴.—Aralius⁵, forty⁴ [1917] [years]; the death of Tara and of Heber, son of Sale, [took place]⁵ [1857] in his time.—Xerxes⁶, thirty [years]. And the death of Abraham⁶ [1827] [took place]⁷. And [it is] in the thirteenth [fifteenth] year of his⁷ [1842] reign [it happened]. Armamithres⁸, eight [years and] thirty. The⁸ [1789] death of Sale, son of Arphaxad and of Ishmael, 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 reign⁵ [1609] came Nemed into Eriu. In the tenth year after the coming of Nemed, [took place] the eruption of Lake Cal and of Lake Mund-remain. In the eighth year after that, [was gained] the battle of Ros-Raccain over Gann and Seangann, two kings of the Fomorian. In the twelfth year after that battle, were erected [*lit.*, dug] royal forts by Nemed, namely, the Fort of Cendeche, in Dal-Idnu and the Fort of Cimaeth, in Semine.—Spherus⁶, a score of years; and⁶ [1589] it is he was king of the world at the doing of those deeds.—Mamylus⁷, thirty years⁶. 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 by [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 Seythia 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, from² [1506] whom [is named] Lake Aindinn. And the death of Starn [took

[f] Sðairn i Copand. Ipin ceatramad bliadain iar m-bar Nemid, tozail Tuir Conaing la ril Nemid, co na terna aét tpiéa tpenper. Eber Scot a riže Sceiétia. Ipin ð-apa bliadain iar tozail Tuir Conaing, bar ðeoéaiž.—Amentep¹, coic [bliadna] ceéopéat. Ipin ð-apa bliadain a riže, bar Ebir Scuit. Ipin coiced bliadain iar rin, bar Agnamain ipin Sceiétia. Pp-ðolž co n-a coic rižais docum Epenn, ipin peéctmað bliadain piéet riže Amentep. Ipin ð-apa bliadain iar rin, bar Slainze, mic ðela, cet ri Epenn. ða bliadain iar rin, bar Rudraige, mic ðeala, ipin ðpufž. Ceitéri bliadna, in tan adbaé Ğann ocup Ğenann ocup Ğabel arna Ğaeðlaigib. Ocup ipin oéctmað [bliadain] iar rin, bar Seanžainð.

f.—¹ Amyntes.

g ðelocup, coic [bliadna] piéed, ocup a inžen, ibon, Ahopa¹ ocup Araitmirair² a ða hainm. Ocup in bliadain aper riže ðo gabail ðo, bar Píada Ceinnpindain. Ocup ipin peéctmað bliadain a riže, bar Rinnail. Ocup ip 'n-a aimpib bar Seanžainð. Eoéaid, mac Epc, ðeðpláctur Pepar-mðolž. Ipin t-peéctmað bliadain ðež riže ðelocup adbaé Eoéaid. Ocup Tuata ðe ðananð ðo teét a n-Epinn ocup cet caé Muige Tuíreb ocup ðper ðo gabail riže n-Epenn. Ocup ipin peéctmað bliadain iar rin, Nuada Airgeadlam ðo gabail riže ocup ðper ðo ðicup. —Poilipoir³, tpiéa [bliadain], ocup ip i n-a oéctmað bliadain piéed, caé Muige Tuíreb etep Tuataib ðe ðananð ocup Pomo-paib, a ðoréair Nuada. Ocup Luž ðogabail riže ocup bar ðpere, mic Elaðan, a Capn Ua-Neib.

g.—¹ Atossa.

² Semiramis.

³ Balepares.

h Lampriðep, ða [bliadain] tpiéat, ocup ipin oéctmað bliadain a riže, bar Cearmada, mic in ðagða. Ocup ipin coiced bliadain ðež iar rin, bar Cairbri, pib, ðo gae Ğrene ocup bar Eadaine ocup bar Céin, aéar loga. Ceitéri bliadna iar rin, bar Alloib ocup ðanoinne.—Soppairper¹, ðen [bliadain] piéet², ocup ipin tper bliadain a riže, bar loga Lampada la Mac Cuill. Ocup Eoéaid Ollaéar, ibon, in ðagða, ðo gabail riže.

place] in Corann. In the fourth³ year after the death of Nemed, [f] [took place] the destruction of the Tower of Conang by the posterity³ [B. C.] of Nemed, so that there escaped not but thirty brave men. Eber Scot [was then] in the kingship of Scythia. In the second⁴ year after⁴ [1500] the destruction of the Tower of Conang, [happened] the death of Beothach.—Amyntes⁵, five [years and] forty. In the second⁶ year of⁵ [1435] his reign [took place] the death of Eber Scot. In the fifth⁷ year after⁶ [1479] that, [took place] the death of Agnaman in Scythia. Fir-Bolg with their five kings [came] unto Eriu, in the seventh [and] twentieth⁸ [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 Gaidel of the Gaidil. And in the eighth year after that, [took place] the death of Seangann.

g Belocus¹, five [years and] twenty and his daughter, namely,¹ [1410] Atossa and Asaimiramis 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 Seangann. 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.—Balepares², thirty [years]. And it is in² [1380] his eighth year [and] twentieth [was fought] the [second] battle of Magh Tuired, between the Tuatha de Danann and the Fomorians, 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 Lamprides¹ two [years] and thirty. And in the eighth year¹ [1348] of his reign [took place] the death of Cearmad, 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.—Sosares², one [year² [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] ðeic m-bliadna iar rin, in tan abbatadap in τ-æp ðana, idon, Cpeðne, cepð ocur ʒoibneð, ʒoba ocur ʒianceēt liað. Ocur ðo tam abbatadap. Sé bliadna iar rin, bar Aeda, mic in ʒaʒða ocur Cpiētín bel-cante ocur lopeað Neib a n-Oileē.—Lampaire³, oēt [m-bliadna] triçat⁴ ðo appiʒe, in tan abbat Manandan a caē Cuillinn. Seēt m-bliadna iar rin, in tan abbat Mfoip ðpileit.—Piamineap⁵, coic [bliadna] ceēopçat, ocur coic bliadna ðo appiʒe, in tan abbat Aengur, mac in ʒaʒða. ʒa bliadain ðeʒ iar rin, in tan tangadap ʒaibil ʒo heppain a ceitipi longaið: idon, ðpaē, mac ʒeoēa, ðiap'ðo mac ðpeoʒan. Tri bliadna ðeʒ iar rin, in tan abbat in ʒaʒða ocur ʒelbaeē ðo piʒað. ʒeē m-bliadna iar rin, bar ʒelbaeē ocur Piacø ðo piʒað.—Supparður⁶, nói [m-bliadna] piçeç⁷, ocur coic bliadna P. 12^a ðo a piʒe, in tan abbat Piacæ, | mac ʒealbaeieē. In bliadain iar rin poʒabrat clainne Cepmaba piʒe n-Æpenn.

h.—¹ Sosares.² 20.³ Lampares.⁴ 30.⁵ Panyas.⁶ Sosarmus.⁷ 19.

i Metapalniu¹, oēt [m-bliadna] piçeç². Tri bliadna ðo a piʒe, in tan tanic Iē, mac ðpeoʒain, a n-Æpinn ocur abbat. Ocur coic bliadna ðo a piʒe, in tan tangadap mic Mileð a n-Æpinn, ʒia-ðarðain, ocur caē Taillten eter macaið Milid ocur Tuata ðe ʒananð. Epeamon ocur Eber, idon, bliadain. Epeamon iar rin ocur Muimne ocur Luizne ocur Laigne.—Tutanep³, ða bliadain triçat⁴; ocur ip pe [a] linn ðoʒab Iápual, paie, piʒe n-Æpenn ocur Eitipial, mac Ipeil ocur Conmael, mac Ebip.—Piaitip⁵, triçæ [bliadain]⁶; ocur Tizepnmur, mac Pöllaiç, pe [a] linn.—ðappellur⁷, ceēopçæ [bliadain]. Ocur 'pe pe lin ʒauid, ocur pe [a] lind topaē na ceatpaimæ æpe. Ocur Tizepnmur, ða pi Æpenn annpin.—Lapaler⁸, noi [m-bliadna] triçat⁹. Ocur ip pe [a] lind bar Tizepnmair ocur tri ceatpaimæ pear n-Æpenn. Ocur Eoēo Eðgoçæð ðu ʒabail piʒe.—Laurtentep¹⁰, coic [bliadna] ceēopçat. Ocur pannæ Æpenn eter Cepmna ocur Sobairce ocur abbat Cepmna iar rin.—Pepi-

Ollathar, namely, the Dagda, took the kingship. Ten years after that, [h] [was] the time died the folk of handcraft, 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 [B.C.] burning of Niad in Ailech.—Lampares³, eight [years and] thirty³ [1298] [were spent] by him in kingship, the time died Manannan, in the battle of Cuillenn [*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.

i 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 Iruai, 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 [—Thinaeus⁴, 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, five ⁷ [983] [years and] forty. And the Divisions of Eriu [took place] between Cearmna and Sobairce [in his time]. And Cearmna died after that.—

[**i**] **ιοιοιου**¹¹, **επι**α [βλιαδαν] **οκυρ** α **επρ** **αεν** **βλιαδνα** **δυγαβ** **ριζε** **οκυρ** **δυγαβ** **εο**α¹⁰ **β**α**εβυρ**δ**εργ**, **μαc** **Conmail**, **οκυρ** **ιριν** **κοι**ce**δ** **βλιαδαιν** α **ριζε**, **τομα**ι**δμ** **λο**α **ε**ρ**νε**. **Ο**α **βλιαδαιν** **δεξ** **ιαρ** **ρι**ν, **τομα**ι**δμ** **λο**α **ce** **οκυρ** **λο**α **ζα**βαι**ρ**. **Ε**ρι **βλιαδνα** **ιαρ** **ρι**ν, **βαρ** **ε**δ**ε**δ, **μι**c **Conmail**. **I**n **βλιαδαιν** **ιαρ** **ρι**ν, **ροζαβ** **β**ια**α** **λα**β**ραιννε** **ριζε** **n-ε**ρ**ενν**.

i.—¹ Mithreus.

² 27.

³ Tautamus.

⁴ 31.

⁵ Teutaeus.

⁶ 40. Here follows Thinaeus, with 30 regnal years.

⁷ Dercylus.

⁸ Eupales.

⁹ 38.

¹⁰ Laosthenes.

¹¹ Peritiades.

j **Οφρατολυρ**¹, **ρι**ce [βλιαδαν]. **Ο**κυρ **ιριν** **ρειρ**e**δ** **βλιαδαιν** **δεξ** α **ριζε**, **ι**n **ταν** **α**β**βα**τ **β**ια**α** **λα**β**ραιννε** **οκυρ** **ι**n **βλιαδαν** **ο**'**α** **ε**ρ **βοζαβ** **εο**α¹⁰ **β**ι**μμο** **ριζε**.—**Οφρατενερ**², **ρε**ct [m-βλιαδνα] **ρερ**ε**α**³ **βο** α **ριζε**, **ι**n **ταν** **α**β**βα**τ **εο**α¹⁰ **β**ι**μμο**. **Ο**κυρ **ι**n **βλιαδαιν** **ιαρ** **ρι**ν **ροζαβ** **Αενζυρ** **Ολμυκα**ι**δ** **ριζε** **n-ε**ρ**ενν** **οκυρ** **α**β**βα**τ **Αενζυρ** **ιαρ** **ρι**ν, **ι**ρ**ι**n **τ**-**ρειρ**e**α**δ **βλιαδαιν** **δεξ** **α**ρ **ρι**δ**ι**δ α **ριζε** **Οφρατενερ**. **I**ρ**ι**n **βλιαδαιν** **ιαρ** **ρι**ν **ροζαβ** **Ε**ν**δα** **Αιρζνε**α**δ** **ριζε** **n-ε**ρ**ενν**.—**Α**δ**ραρτα**β**ερ**⁴, **ce**το**ρ**ε**α** [βλιαδαν]⁵. **Ο**κυρ **ρε** **βλιαδνα** **δεξ** **βο** α **ραι**ζε, **ι**n **ταν** **α**β**βα**τ **Ε**ν**δα** **Αιρζνε**α**δ**. **Ο**κυρ **ι**n **βλιαδαιν** **ιαρ** **ρι**ν, **ροζαβ** **Ρο**τε**α**ε**τ**αι**ζ** **ριζε** **n-ε**ρ**ενν** **οκυρ** **α**β**βα**τ **Ρο**τε**ε**ε**τα**ι**δ** **γ** **ροζαβ** **Σε**β**να** **αιρ**υ**ρι**ζε **n-ε**ρ**ενν**.—**Το**μ**υρ** **Concoley**⁶, **ο**'**n** **Ζ**ρ**ει**ζ, **ι**δ**ον**, **Σαρ**δ**α**ρα**πα**λλ**υρ**⁶, **ρι**ce [βλιαδαν]: **δεο**δ**ρ**λαι**δ** **Α**ρα**β**α. **Ο**κυρ **ι**ρ**ι**n **ρε**ct**μα**δ **βλιαδαιν** α **ριζε**, **ροζαβ** **β**ια**α** **β**ι**νρ**κο**ι**τε**δ** **ριζε** **n-ε**ρ**ενν**. **Α**β**βα**τ **β**ια**α** **ιαρ** **ρι**ν.

j.—¹ Ophrataeus.

² Ophratanes [ph = f].

³ 50.

⁴ Acrazapes.

⁵ 42.

⁶⁻⁶ Tuonos Concoletus, qui vocatur Graece Sardanapallus. [36 Assyrian kings in Eusebius = B-Text, plus Thinaeus.]

k **Αρβατυρ**¹, **ι**δ**ον**, **ce**t **ρι** **Με**α**δ**, **ce**ι**ρ**ι [βλιαδνα] **ρι**ce**τ**. **Ο**κυρ **ε**ρ**ι** **βλιαδνα** **βο** α **ριζε**, **ι**n **ταν** **α**β**βα**τ **Μυ**νε**α**ι**δ** **οκυρ** **Ο**ι**λλε**δ**ε**ρ**ζο**ι**δ**, **μαc** **Μυ**νε**α**ι**δ**, **βο** **γα**βαι**δ** [*lege* **γα**βαι] **ριζε**. **Ο**κυρ **ce**ι**ρ**ι **βλιαδνα** **δεξ** **βο** **Αρβατυρ** α **ριζε**, **ι**n **ταν** **ροζαβ** **Ο**λλ**αμ** **β**ο**δ**λα **ριζε** **n-ε**ρ**ενν**.—**Σοζα**ρα**νερ**³, **ε**ρ**ι**α [βλιαδαν]. **Ο**κυρ **κο**ι**c** **βλιαδνα** **δεξ** **βο** α **ριζε**, **ι**n **ταν** **α**β**βα**τ **Ο**λλ**αμ** **β**ο**δ**λα. **Ο**κυρ **ι**n **βλιαδαιν** **ιαρ** **ρι**ν, **ροζαβ** **β**ι**να**ε**τ**α, **μαc** **Ο**λλ**αμ** **β**ο**δ**λα, **ριζε** **n-ε**ρ**ενν**.—**Μαι**δ**ι**υ**ρ**⁴, **ce**το**ρ**ε**α** [βλιαδαν]. **Ο**κυρ **ρε** **βλιαδνα** **βο** α **ριζε**, **ι**n **ταν** **ροζαβ** **Σ**αν**ο**λλ, **μαc** **Ο**λλ**αμ** **β**ο**δ**λα, **ριζε** **n-ε**ρ**ενν**. **Σε**ct **βλιαδνα** **δεξ** **ιαρ** **ρι**ν, **ι**n **ταν** **ροζαβ** **Ζε**δ**ε** **Ο**λλ**ζο**ε**α**δ **ριζε** **n-ε**ρ**ενν**.—**Αιρ**υ**ρι**υ**ρ**⁵, **ε**ρ**ι** [βλιαδνα] **δεξ**. **Ο**κυρ **βλιαδαιν** **βο** α **ριζε**, **ι**n **ταν** **ροζαβ** **β**ια**α**, **μαc** **β**ι**να**ε**τ**α, **ριζε** **n-ε**ρ**ενν**.—**Ο**ι**νερ**⁶, **ο**α [βλιαδαιν] **κο**ι**ca**τ⁷. **Ο**κυρ **κο**ι**c** **βλιαδνα**

Peritiades⁸, thirty [years]. And at the age of one year took he the [i] kingship. And Eochaid Ruddy-Weapon, son of Conmael [took the ^{B. C.} kingship in his time]. And in the fifth year of his reign [occurred] ⁸ [953] 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 Eochaid, son of Cumael. The year after that, took Fiacha Labrainne the kingship of Eriu.

j Ophrataeus¹, 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 kingship.—Ophratenes², seven² [883] [years and] sixty [were spent] by him in kingship [*Read: Ophratanes reigned fifty years.*], the time died Eochaidh Mumo. And the year after that, took Aengus Olmucaid kingship 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 kingship of Eriu.—Acrazapes³, forty [*read: 42 years*]. And six³ [841] years [and] ten [were spent] by him in kingship, the time died Enda the Silvery. And the year after that, took Rotectech the kingship of Eriu. And Rotectaid died and Sedna took the arch-kingship of Eriu.—Thonos Concolerus⁴, namely, in [*lit. from*] the Greek, Sardana-⁴ [821] pallus, a score [of years]: the last Assyrian prince. And in the seventh year of his reign, took Fiacha Finscoitech the kingship 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 kingship, the time died Munemon and Oilledergoid, son of Munemon, took the kingship. And four years [and] ten [were spent] by Arbaces in kingship, the time took Ollam Fodla kingship of Eriu.—Sosarmus, thirty [years]. And five years [and] ten [were spent] by him in kingship, the time died Ollam Fodla. And the year after that, took Finachta, son of Ollam Fodla, the kingship of Eriu.—Mamycus, forty [years]. And six years [were spent] by him in kingship, the time took Slanoll, son of Ollam Fodla, the kingship of Eriu. Seven years [and] ten after that, the time took Gede the Great-voiced the kingship of Eriu.—Cardaces, three [years and] ten. And a year [was spent] by him in kingship, the time took Fiacha, son of Finachta, the kingship of Eriu.—Dejoces¹, two [*read: four years and*] fifty. And five years¹ [655]

[k] bo a riže, in tan rožab bearnžal, mac Žebe, riže, ocup riče bliaban bo a riže, in tan rožab Oihll, mac Stanoil, riže n-Ėenn, ocup coic [bliabna] tričat bo a riže, in tan rožab Sina Saežlač riže n-Ėenn. Coic bliabna dež iar rin, cač Mona-Trožabde, a dorčair fir Ėenn ocup Pomoraič.

k.—¹ Arbaces. ² 28. ³ Sosarmus. ⁴ Mamycus : he precedes Sosarmus.
⁵ Cardaces. ⁶ Dejojces. ⁷ 54.

I Ppaortep¹, cečeri bliabna ričec. Ocup cečeri bliabna bo a riže, in tan rožab Rotečatib riže n-Ėenn. Ocup irin pečtmað bliaban iar rin rožab Eilim, mac Rotečatib, riže ocup rožab iar rin Žiallčad, mac Oilella, ocup rožab iar rin Art Imleac, mac Eilim.—Cuparpepper², ba [bliaban] tričat. Ocup irin dečmað bliaban a riže, rožab Nuada Pindpail riže n-Ėenn. Ir 'n-a aimpir dočuaib Nabčodon[orop] a m-bairiloin ocup ir 'n-a pe poloirceð teampall Solman.—Arvoiažep³, pečt [m-bliabna] ričec⁴. Ocup complečur bo ocup bo Nabžabon[orop].—Cup⁵, mac Ūair, ceð riž Pepp. Ocup ir leir adročair Pallabar, ibon, riž bo Žennecallagdu ocup ružarvar m-broio a bairiloin. Ocup Nuada Pindpail, ba ri Ėenn andrin.—Campairer⁶, mac Cup, pe paitea Nabžabonarpor⁶, očt [m-bliabna]. Ocup brear-piž, mac Art Imlic, piž i n-a pe.—Ūariur, mac⁷ Iortarper⁷, rč [bliabna] tričat⁸. Ocup Eočaið Orčac, bo řil Luždeč, P. 12b mic lča, mic breogain, i n-a pe. | Ocup Pind, mac bpača, ocup Seona ind Arpab, deič m-bliabna a complečur bo.—Serčep⁹, mac Ūair⁹, riče [bliaban]. Ocup bar Seona ind Arpab i n-a pe. Ocup Simon breac pe [a] lind. Ocup Ūuac, mac Seona, du žabail riže.

I.—¹ Phraortes [ph = f]. ² Gyaxares. ³ Astyages. ⁴ 38. ⁵ 30 years are assigned to him. ⁶⁻⁶ Cambysen aiunt ab Hebraeis secundum Nabuchodonosor vocari : sub quo historia Judith, quæ Holophernem interfecit, scribitur. ⁷⁻⁷ filius Hystaspis. ⁸ 36. ⁹⁻⁹ Xerxes [filius] Darii.

m Artapaner¹, pečt mf.—Artarper² Longemanur², ibon, lamčada, cečorča. Ocup ir 'n-a aimpir adbač Ūuac, mac Seona, ocup pemir coic riž bo rižab Ėenn ročait Artarperčep: ibon, Muireabač bolžnac ocup Enda Derž, mac Ūuac Pind, ocup Lužab Iarbonan, mac Seona ocup Siplam, mac Pind, ocup Eočaið Uairčear. Ocup ir 'n-a pe rožab Eočaið Piamuine ocup Conainž deažeglač riže n-Ėenn.—

[were spent] by him in kingship, the time took Berngal, son of Gede, [k] 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.

I Phraortes¹, four years [and] twenty. And four years [were] ¹[631] spent] by him in kingship, the time took Rotechtaid the kingship of Eriu. And in the seventh year after that, took Eilim, son of Rotechtaid, 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 Balthasar⁶,⁶ [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 Ophthach, 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 [465] 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.

m Artabanus¹, seven months.—Artaxerxes Longimanus², that is,¹ [465] 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] Serper³, da mí. Ocur Eođaiđ ocur Conainz i n-a pe.—Seg-
denur⁴, peđt mí. Ocur Eođaiđ ocur Conainz [i n-a pe].—
Đairiur Notur, noi [m-bliadna] veđ. Ocur pemír eri riđ do
riđaiđ Erenn rocaič: iđon, Luđaiđ, mac Eđveđ Uairceř ocur
Conainz veđezlađ ocur Art Imleađ, mac Luđveđ. Ocur ip
'n-a pe rođab riđe Piađa, mac Muirebaiđ.—Artarperxer⁵,
iđon, Memnon⁶, ceđopđa [bliaban]. Ocur Oilill Pind, mac Art,
i n-a pe, ocur Eođaiđ, mac Oilella Pind ocur Airđeđmar
do gabail riđe i n-a pe por.—Artarperxer Ocur⁶, peđt [m-bli-
adna] triđat⁷. Ocur ip 'n-a aimriř abbađ Airđeđmar ocur
Đuađ Lagrađ ocur Luđaiđ Laiđeđ. Ocur Aeđ Ruad, mac
Bađuirnn, du gabail riđe.

m.—¹ Artabanus.

²⁻² Artaxerxes Longimanus.

³ Xerxes.

⁴ Sogdianus.

⁵⁻⁵ Artaxerxes . . . Mnemon.

⁶ Artaxerxes, qui et Ochus.

⁷ 26.

n Perper Ođe¹, ceđri [bliadna]. Ocur ip 'n-a aimriř abbađ
Aeđ Ruad.—Đairiur² mor, mac Arramín², iđon, riđ veđinađ
Perp, ođt³ m-bliadna ocur adrođair la hAlaxantair, mac Piliř,
iđon, cet ri Đređ. Ocur Đičopba, mac Đímařn, i n-a pe.—
Alexantair, iđon, cet riđ Đređ, coič⁴ bliadna. Ocur Cimbaeđ,
mac Pinnrain, i n-a pe.—Tolamenř⁵, mac Laiđe⁵, ceđopđa
[bliaban]. Ocur Mađa Mon[đ]ruad i n-[a] pe.—Ocur
Ređtaiđ Riđberđ ocur Uđaine mor i n-a pe por.—Tolamenř
Plovealbur⁶, ođt [m-bliadna] triđat. Ocur ip 'n-a aimriř
abbađ Uđaine mor. Ocur Laeđairpe Lopc pe [a] linn. Ocur
Cobđat Caelbređ ocur Labraiđ Loingređ du gabail riđe i n-a
pe.—Tolamenř Eberđiter⁷, peđt [m-bliadna] piđet⁸. Ocur ip
'n-a aimriř abbađ Labraiđ Loingređ. Ocur Mođcorb pe [a] linn.
Ocur Aengur Oilill i n-a pe. Ocur Iarainđgleo du gabail riđe.—
Tolamenř Piliřotur⁹, ođt [m-bliadna] veđ¹⁰. Ocur Pearcorb i
n-a pe. Ocur Conlla Cupaiđ-celurđ pe [a] lin. Ocur Con-
eđobar Rod, mac Cađair, a riđe n-Ulađ pe [a] lino por.

n.—¹ Arses Ochi [filius].

²⁻² Darius Arsami [filius].

³ 6.

⁴ 6.

⁵⁻⁵ Ptolemæus, Lagi filius.

⁶ Philadelphus.

⁷ Evergetes.

⁸ 26.

⁹ Philopater.

¹⁰ 17.

o Potolomeur¹ Eriřaner², řilur Ebilřotur, eri [bliadna]
piđet³. Ocur Oilill, mac Conlla, pe [a] lino. Ocur Ađamar
Poltcain ocur Eođaiđ Poltleabur du gabail riđe [i n-a pe].—

Xerxes³, two months. And Eochaid and Conaing were in his time.—[**mm**] Sogdianus⁴, seven months. And Eochaid and Conaing [were in his ³ [B. C.] time].—Darius Nothus⁵, nine [years and] ten. And the time of ⁴ [425] three kings of the kings of Eriu spent he: to wit, Lugaid, son of ⁵ [406] Eochaid Uairehes and Conaing Little-Fearing and Art Imlech, son of Lugaid. And it is in his time took Fiacha, son of Muredach, the kingship.—Artaxerxes⁶, that is, Mnemon, forty [years]. And Oilill⁶ [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 Ochus⁷, 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.

n 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.—Alexander³ [son of Philip], first king of the ³ [325] Greeks, five years. And Cimbaeth, son of Finntan, [was] in his time.—Ptolemey⁴, son of Lagus, forty [years]. And Macha Red-Hair, in ⁴ [285] [his] time [was she]. And Rechtaid Red-arm and Ugaine the Great [were] in his time also.—Ptolemey Philadelphus⁵, eight years ⁵ [247] [and] thirty. And it is in his time died Ugaine the Great. And Laegaire Lore [was] in [his] time. And Cobthach Caelbreg and Labraid Loingsech took the kingship in his time.—Ptolemey Evergetes⁶, seven [*read*: six years and] twenty. And it is in his time died⁶ [221] Labraid Loingsech. And Mog-Corb [was] in [his] time. And Aengus Oilill [was] in his time. And Iaraingleo took the kingship.—Ptolemey Philopater⁷, eight [*read*: seven years and] ten. And Fer-⁷ [204] corb [was] in his time. And Connla Curaid-celurg [was] in [his] time. And Concobar Rod, son of Cathair, [was] in the kingship of Ulster in [his] time also.

● Ptolemey Epiphanes¹, son of Philopater, three [*read*: four years] ¹ [180] and] twenty. And Oilill, son of Conla, [was] in [his] time. And Adamar Fair-hair and Eochaidh Flowing-hair took the kingship [in

[**o**] Tolamenr⁴ Pilametur⁵, coic [blianā] triēat. Ocur Pērgur Pōtcleabur i n-a pe. Ocur Aengur Turbeac̄ du gabail riġe. Ocur Pīāā, mac Pēiōliġ, arriġe n-Ulā.—Tolamenr⁴ Ebergiter⁶, noi [m-blianā] fiēet. Aengur Turmeac̄ i n-a pe. Ocur Conall Collampā ocup Nia Segamain ocup Eñā Airgneē du gabail riġe.—Tolamenr⁷ Pīpō⁷, peēt [m-blianā] deġ. Cprimēann Corcapā i n-a pe, ocup Ruzraide do gabail riġe.—Tolamenr⁸ Alaxā[n]ber⁸, deiē [m-blianā]. Ocur Ruzraide i n-a pe. Ocur Etind Admair ocup ħepal dooibaō ocup Luġaiō Luaigne du gabail riġe. Ocur Pīac, mac Pīāōon, arriġe n-Ulā.—Tolomenr Pīrcon, oēt [m-blianā]. Ocur Congal Clairiġneac̄ i n-a pe.—Tolomenr Ōioniriur⁹, triēā [blianā]. Ocur Congal Clairiġneac̄ i n-a pe. Ocur Ōuac̄, valta Ōeġaiō, ocup Pīndcab, mac baic, a riġe n-Ulā. Ocur Cōnēobar Mael, mac Pūite ocup Copmac, mac Laiēiġ, i n-a pe por. Ocur ir 'n-a aimpir tugāō i[n] caē Caēarva, ocup Copmac, mac Laiēiġ, a riġe n-Ulā aġ tabairt in caēa Caēarva. Ocur Mōēta, mac Murcopā, pe [a] lind.—Cleopatra, idon, in riġan, ocup ir i deoġlaiē ġreġ, va bliadain di. Pāētna Pāāā i n-a pe.

o.—¹ Ptolemæus.

² Epiphanes.

³ 24.

⁴ Ptolemæus.

⁵ Philometor. ⁶ Evergetes [Secundus]. ⁷⁻⁷ Ptolemæus Phuscon, idemque Soter.

⁸⁻⁸ Ptolemæus, qui et Alexander.

⁹ Dionysus.

p Iul Sepair, idon, cet ri Roman, coic [blianā]. Ocur Eoēaiō Pēiōleac̄ i n-a pe, ocup 'n-a aimpir abbaē. Ocur Eoēaiō, mac Ōaire, a riġe n-Ulā a complātur ppi hlul. Ocur Eoēaiō Airēm du gabail riġe, ocup Eoēaiō Sulbuīōe, mac loc, tri blianā a complātur ppi Eoēaiō Ōipeam.—Octarīn Iugurō, pé [blianā] coicēat. Ocur va bliadain do a riġe, P. 13a in tan roġab Pērgar, mac Leēte, riġe n-Ulā. | Ocur ir 'n-a pe abbaē Eoēaiō Ōipeam. Ocur Eteppcel, coic blianā 'n-a pe. Ocur Nuāā Neēt, va paitē. Ocur irin coiced bliadain deġ do riġe Ōctarīn doġab Conaire mor riġe n-Erēnn ocup doġabarpar Conēobar riġe n-Ulā. A n-aen bliadain, mar rin, do riġāō Conēobar ocup Conaire. Ocur irin bliadain cetna

his time].—Ptolemy Philometor², five [years and] thirty. And ^[o] Fergus Flowing-hair [was] in his time. And Aengus Turbech took² ^[B. C.] ^[145] the kingship. And Fiacha, son of Feidlech [was] in the kingship of Ulster [in his time].—Ptolemy Evergetes³ [the Second], nine³ [116] [years and] twenty. Aengus Turmech [was] in his time. And Conall Collamrach and Nia 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 Alexander⁵, ten [years]. And ⁵ [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 Fiadeu, [was] in the kingship of Ulster [in his time].—Ptolemy Phuscon⁶ [reigned again] eight [years]. And ⁶ [81] Congal Clairingnech [was] in his time.—Ptolemy Dionysus⁷, thirty ⁷ [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 Concobar 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]⁸ and Cormac, son ⁸ [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]⁸. Fachtna the Prophetic [was] in her time. ⁸ [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 died 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 Concobar the kingship of Ulster. In one year, according to that, were Concobar and Conaire made kings. And in the same year was Eriu divided between the

[p] do pandab Ēriu eter na coizeadačairb, idon, Cončobap, mac Neapa, ocur Cairppri Níapeap ḡ Tigeapnbač Tebbanbač ḡ Dečab, mac Sin ocur Oilill, mac Madac. Ocur in bliadain apair na ronba rin ruḡab Cuculainb. Ocur ipin pēipeb bliadain deḡ do riḡe Očtapin Uḡupb, ceatpa bliadna deḡ iappan poimb rin na coizebnač, ruḡab Muire: idon, ipin ceatpamač bliadain deḡ do riḡe Conaire ocur Concobair rogenair Muire; idon, epri [bliadna] deḡ ba plan do Chofnculainb andpoin. Ocur ipin ceatpamač bliadain iap n-ḡein Muire, pluaizeb Tana do Cuailgne. Ar pollup ar rin ḡupub' taepca Tain na [Toḡail na] ħpufóni; opboiz ip andpoin očtmač bliadain deḡ do riḡe Conaire pluaizeb Tana do Cuailgne.

q Sečt m-bliadna deḡ ba plan do Coinculainb andpoin: idon, ipa[n] ħ-apa bliadain deḡ ar pičt do riḡe Očtapin luḡupb, in pluaizeb ceena. Očt m-bliadna iap pluaizeb Tana do Cuailgne rogenair Cpirt ocur ba plan ħa bliadain deḡ do Muire annpoin. Ocur cečopča bliadan ba plan ħ'Očtapin i n-a riḡe annpoin. Ocur ipin pēipeb bliadain pičt do riḡe Conaire ocur Concobair ocur ħa bliadain iap n-ḡein Cpirt taepdo Cuculainb. Ocur pečt bliadna pičt paegul Chonculainb co rin. Očtapin Uḡupb, coic [bliadna] deḡ do a riḡe iap n-ḡein.—Tiber Sexair, pečt [m-bliadna] pičt¹. Ocur pečt bliadna deḡ do a riḡe in tan ħocerač Cpirt. Tpri [bliadna] epičat do Cpirt a colainb, o ḡein co cerač. Ocur ipin [ip i in, MS.] bliadain apēp cepħa Cpirt bar Concobair: idon, ipin očtmač bliadain deḡ Tiber ocur ipin pēpcačmač bliadain do a riḡe Conaire adbač Concobap. Ocur adēpait ħapale ar ipin m-bliadain [ip i in bliadain, MS.] iap cerač Cpirt bar Muire. Coic bliadna do Tiber a riḡe iap m-bar Concobair. ḡlairni, mac Concobair, noi [m-bliadna] a riḡe n-Ulad. Ocur ipin coiceb bliadain a riḡe bar Tiber.

q.—¹ 23.

r ḡairp Caillicula, pečt [m-bliadna]¹. Ocur ip 'n-a annpoin ceo pēpibeann in τ-[i]oipeela la Mača. Ocur Conaire a

five [Provincials]: namely, Concobar, son of Ness and Cairpre the [p] Champion and Tigernnach Tedbannach and Dedad, son of Sin and Oillill, 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] comprixe p̄p̄r.—Claudiur, t̄p̄i [bliadna] deġ. Ocur ip̄in t̄p̄er bliadain a riġe toġail ̄p̄ruid̄ni ̄Daberġ for Conaire mor, mac Eterp̄ceoil [Eterp̄p̄ceoil, MS.]. Ocur Iriall Ġlunmar, mac Conaill Cernaiġ, a riġe n-Ulad aġ Toġail ̄p̄ruid̄ni. Ocur coic bliadna du Tempaiġ ġan riġ iar Toġail ̄p̄ruid̄ni. Luġaiġ Sriab̄ndep̄ġ du ġabail riġe n-Epenn ocur Iriall Ġlunmar a riġe n-Ulad ann̄r̄in.—Nearo Sexar, peēt [m-bliadna]² deġ. Ocur ip̄ 'n-a aimp̄r̄i bar Muire Magdalen. Ocur ip̄ 'n-a aimp̄r̄i tomaid̄m Lind-múine tar Liaē-muine, idon, Loē n-Eaēaē, ocur tomaid̄m Loēa Rib, mic Muireġa, tar Mag n-Āip̄pen. Ocur Iriall Ġlunmar, mac Conaill, a riġe n-Ulad and̄r̄in ocur Luġaiġ Sriab̄ndep̄ġ a riġe n-Epenn. Ocur ip̄ 'n-a aimp̄r̄i po ep̄oēad Pēdar ocur po diceannad Pol ocur poiioirced Roīm.—Ġallua³ ocur P̄iron, idon, a dalta, loēa ocur Deat̄lliu³, t̄p̄i leiēbliadna doib.—Uep̄perianur, noi [m-bliadna]. Ocur ip̄in coiced bliadain a riġe [éc] Luīġeē Sriab̄ndep̄r̄iġ. Ocur Concobar Ābrad̄ruad do ġabail riġe i n-a pe; ocur Cr̄imēann N̄ianar do ġabail riġe. Ocur in bliadain ap̄eir riġe do ġabail do, do ep̄oēad Ānd̄riar ap̄rd̄al.—T̄it̄ur, da bliadain do. Ocur Cr̄imēann N̄ianar i n-a pe.

r.—¹ 3 years and 10 months.
Otho, 3 months; Vitellius, 8 months.

² 13.

³⁻³ Galba, 7 months;

s Domitianur, coic [bliadna] deġ. Ocur bar Iriell Ġlunmar in bliadain dugab riġe. Ocur P̄iaēa P̄indannar du ġabail riġe, idon, mac Iriall. Ocur ip̄ 'n-a aimp̄r̄i ad̄baē Cr̄imēann N̄ianar. Ocur Cair̄b̄ri Cind̄caid̄ i n-a pe. Ocur P̄earadaē P̄ind̄p̄eēt̄naē, peēt bliadna a complaēt̄ur p̄p̄r. Ocur Moran, mac Maīn, i n-a pe. Ocur da bliadain ap̄eir riġe du ġabail do P̄earadaē, domarbad Tomar Āp̄rd̄al.—Near[u]u, idon, bliadain. Ocur ip̄ 'n-a aimp̄r̄i por̄ep̄ib̄ Eoīn in Sor̄cela, idon, ip̄in peēt̄maō bliadain a riġe P̄earadaīġ P̄ind̄p̄eēt̄naiġ.—T̄roianur, noi [m-bliadna] deġ. Ocur ip̄in t̄p̄er bliadain a riġe ad̄baē Eoīn, ocur ip̄in t̄p̄er bliadain deġ do riġe P̄earadaīġ [P̄ind̄]p̄eēt̄naiġ. Clemen̄r̄ P̄apa do baēud i n-a pe. Ocur P̄iataē Finn a riġe n-Ulad for. Ocur ip̄ 'n-a aimp̄r̄i ad̄baē P̄earadaē P̄inn[peēt̄nac]. Ocur P̄iataē Finn, mac ̄Daige, du ġabail riġe 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.] ² [41] of the Palace of Da Derga against Conaire the Great, son of Etersceol. And Irial the Kneed, 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 Kneed [was] in the kingship of Ulster then.—Nero Cesar,³ seven ³ [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 Kneed, 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, Otho⁵ and ⁵ [68] Vitellius⁵, three half-years [were reigned] by them.—Vespasian⁵, nine ⁵ [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.—Titus⁶, two years [were reigned] by him. And Crimthann ⁶ [79] Nianair [was] in his time.

s Domitian¹, five [years and] ten. And the death of Irial the ¹ [81] Kneed [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 Nianair. And Cairbre Cat-Head [was] in his time. And Feradach Finnfechnach [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 ² [96] wrote John the Gospel, namely, in the seventh year of the reign of Feradach Finnfechnach. Trajan³, nine years [and] ten. And in ³ [98] the third year of his reign, died John and in the third year [and] tenth of the reign of Feradach [Finn]fechnach. Pope Clement was drowned⁴ in his time. And Fiatach the Fair [was] in the kingship ⁴ [100] of Ulster also. And it is in his time died Feradach Finn[fechnach]. And Fiatach the Fair, son of Daig, took the kingship of Eriu in his

[s]pe. Ocup Բիաճսն Բրոճալսն ծո չաբալ րիջս n-Երենն բօր.—
 P. 13^b Ածրիանսր, լծոն, Բիաճան ար բիւրտ. Ocup ր ʼn-a ասրիւր
 սնսցսծ Լարսթալեմ, օcup Բար Բիաճալ Քրիստոսի Լա Կիւմ,
 մաճ Կոնստանտին, օcup Եւմ ծո չաբալ րիջս. Ocup ր ʼn-a րս
 ծօջաճ Կաթալ Կաթալար րիջս n-Երենն.—Անտօնիսր, ծո [Բի-
 աճան] բիւրտ ա Կոնստանտին ծո Կաթալ. Ocup ր ʼn-a րս Կաթալ
 րիջալ նա Կար Կարն Կարնալիս օcup րօճալծծ ին Ծօրօմա.
 Ocup Մալ, մաճ Կոնստանտին, ի n-a րս.

† Մարսր Անտօնի[n]սր ուր [m-Բիաճան] ծօջ. Ocup Բիւմիմօ
 Կոնստանտին ի n-a րս. Ocup Կաթալ Մօր ի n-a րս. Ocup Կոն
 Կոնստանտին ծո չաբալ րիջս.—Անտօնի[n]սր Կոմմաճսր, Եր [Բի-
 աճան] ծօջ. Ocup րիւն Կոնստանտին ա րիջս Կաթալ Կաթալ
 Լենա, ար Կոնստանտին Մօջ Նսաճաճ. Ծո Բիաճան Կարն Կաթալ
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 Մօջա Կաթալ, ի n-a րս. Ocup Արտ Կոնստանտին ծո չաբալ րիջս.—Քրիստօս¹
 Տե[ne]x, րիւր մի¹.—Տեւերսր Քրիստօս², օճտ [m-Բիաճան] ծօջ
 ա Կոմմաճսր Կարն Կոնստանտին, մաճ Կաթալ Կոնստանտին, ա րիջս
 n-Կաթալ.—Ասրիւր, րիւր [m-Բիաճան]. Ocup Կաթալ Կոն-
 Կոնստանտին րիա մաճալ Կոնստանտին, միճ Մօջա, լծոն, նա Կար
 Կարն. Ocup Կար Կաթալ, մաճ Կոն, ար Կոնստանտին Նեմիս, մաճ
 Տեւերսր, Լա Կարն Կոնստանտին, օcup, ծո Կար Կոնստանտին, Լա
 Կոնստանտին, մաճ Կոն, [Կար] Կոնստանտին Արտ, մաճ Կոնստանտին
 օcup րիւր միճ Կոնստանտին Օլսւմ. Կաթալ Կաթալ, րօճալ Արտ ա Կարն
 Կոնստանտին Կոնստանտին, րօճալ Կոնստանտին, մաճ Կոն, Կոնստանտին
 ծո չաբալ րիջս.

t.—¹⁻¹ Ælius 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-
 tificalis [spurius]*).

Licet nos idem Pascha praedicta [Dominica] die celebremus, quia tamen quidam

time. And Fiatach Findalach took the kingship of Eriu also.—[s] Adrian⁵, a year above twenty. And it is in his time [was] the^[A.D.] 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.—Antoninus⁶,⁶ [138] two [years and] twenty in cotemporary sovereignty with Tuathal. And it is in his time was brought the Rule of the Easter to the Christians* and was exacted the Boromean Tribute. And Mal, son of Rocraide, [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.² [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 Senex³, seven months.—Severus³ [193] Pertinax³, 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 Hermae angelus Domini in habitu Pastoris apparuit et praecepit ei, ut Pascha die Dominica ab omnibus celebraretur (*Epistola [spuria] Pii I ad Justum episcopum*).

Hermes scripsit librum qui dicitur *Pastor*, in quo praeceptum angeli continet, ut Pascha die dominico celebraretur (Beda, *Chronicon*, sub Antonino Pio, A.D. 139–61).

1.

u Ուն, մա՛ս ծել, բո՛ջա նա բի՛ջ,
Օրո՛քը՛ս ա յե՛ս, 'ր ա յու՛սն իրի՛ջ,
Ա չե՛լի ի՛նչ յա յե՛սն իրի՛ջ,
Շե՛տ բի՛ն ին՝ յո՛սն յա յե՛սն իրի՛ջ.

2.

Բի՛նի ու՛ր յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն
Օ՛ս Ուն ա չե՛ն Արա՛թսն :
Նո՛նն ար մե՛կն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն,
'Ն ա յա յե՛սն 'ճ ա յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն.

3.

Շի՛ն բի՛նի յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն
Օ՛սն Արա՛թսն յա յե՛սն
Ներ՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն
Ա՛յ յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն.

4.

Են յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն
Տու՛ն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն :
Օ՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն,
Ա՛յ յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն.

5.

Նո՛նն, մա՛ս Ուն, նա՛ն յա յե՛սն,
'Ն-ա յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն,
Բու՛նն ար յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն
Մա՛ս յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն.

1.

v Բարձ՛րն, Նո՛նն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն,
Օ՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն ;
Նի՛ն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն,
Րե՛նն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն յա յե՛սն.

1.

- u 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.

- v 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] Ο βαρ Παρταλοιν πριμδα,
 Ο βαρ Αβραϊμ οιλμιλλα,
 Α λυζ ζαν λυιρι μαρ capufo
 Coic coic ur ar oētmoδαιδ.

3.

Ο βαρ Αβραϊμ ρυαιρ ονοιρ
 Ξο ρ' claiδεδ clann Παρταλοιν,
 Νι δοēt blaδ, ιρ blaδ nac ηρεζ,
 Α ρεēt, οētμοδα, ιρ aen.

4.

Μαμίνιευ ρα μορ αζ,
 'Ν-α ριζ Αραρδα ιμριαν;
 Ξαδ οιρεēt ροβαι ιρ βεētα
 Ραι αζ τοιτεετ ιν ταμλεētα.

5.

Όα βλιαδαιν, επι δειē demin,
 Ο'η tam ζο τεēt εριαē Nemid;
 Ιρ labpa nac lomαρ cop,
 banba polam αζ Ρινηταν.

1.

w Μαραιλιυρ, ρο βο μορ blaδ,
 Αζ τεēt βο Nemid νερταρ:
 Αρυμ ζλαν, ζαδ επι ο ταρβα,
 'Ν-α ρι adbal Αραρδα.

2.

Ναι m-βλιαδνα ocup cet ζαν coll,
 Ο τεαēt Nemid na νιαμζλονδ—
 θα πλαζ 'ρ βα διē θαēē dambal—
 Co tam επιē λαēδα Ο-λιαētαν.

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] Αρδατριάρ, πλατέ ρειθιλ,
 Αξ τοιδεέτ ταιμ τριατέ Νεμιθ;
 Όοειρ γαέ conair πο cloimθ,
 Ιρ αξ τογαιλ Τύιρ Conáing.

4.

Coica ιρ da bliadain co m-blaib,
 O ταιμλεέτ Νεμιθ νερτμαιρ:
 Νι cop αιρμι ρε ποζρα
 Ξυ ρ'γαβ Slaine ren Phodla.

5.

Amencep, ba maié a mop,
 Αξ τοιδεέτ Ρερ m-bolγ m-blaóμορ:
 Όαβαι γαν αιρβριγ αοβαιλ,
 'N-a αιρδριγ ορ Αραρδαιβ.

1.

x Τριέα 'ρ a ceatair 'nar'clod,
 Ρλαέυρ [na] Ρερ m-bolγ m-blaóμορ:
 λυέτ na cupaiðe, ιρ beét in bann,
 Αξ τεέτ Tuata de Danann.

2.

Αξ τεέτ Tuata de Danann
 Ξο danba d'a buantadall,
 belocur, ba epom tapba,
 Ορ πανν ποδγλαρ Αραρða.

3.

Noða, oét bliaðna, γαν hpon
 Remeap Tuata Danann, dpeacé mop;
 Νι hpeγ, acé ιρ beét a fáð,
 Ιρ cet co cepe ιρ coicad.

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

Metarailur ba lur arð að,
 Að teét mac Mileð m-biēngarb :
 |Ogla ruil ba bregða,
 Ŧo ruil Aruir oiregða.

5.

Seét cet eri bliadna bliadaið,
 Fice o pprimteét Þarðalain,
 Þan gabail þe ploðart þleað,
 Þu gabail mor mac Mileð.

6.

Cuið riða, fiðe, þir ðar,
 O Metarailur aðamar—
 Ŧream nar' canead þe cruar lib—
 Re n-aiream ruar co þær 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.)

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 л b, c, d, e; **в v 4**; (no)babar,
 л a, c.
 baic (g.), **л d**; **в o**.
 balleur, **в e**.
 banba, **в v 5, x 2**.
 bann, **в x 1**.
 bar, **л b, g**; **в c, d, f, g, h, i, l, a,**
 р, s, v 2, 3; байр (?), **в y 2**.
 batub, **в s**.
 beageglac, **в m**; beγ-, **в m**.
 bean, **в a, b**; ben, **в c**.
 beapa, **в u 5**.
 beapngal, **в k**.
 beata, **л e**; **в a**.
 bect, **в x 1, 3**; -ca, **в v 4**; bect-
 bail, **в u 4**.
 bel, **в c**; bel, **в u 1**.
 bel-camte, **в h**.
 belocur, **в g, x 2**; -ccur, **в e**.
 benne, **в t**.
 beotaiγ, **в f**.
 ber, **в u 1**.
 beč, **л a**.
 betillur, **в r**.
 (bo)bi, **в b**.
 bibla, **л a**.
 (no)bit, **в t**.
 bit(cepc), **в u 5**; bitngarb, **в x 4**.
 blad, **в u 1, 4, v 3, w 1, 5, x 1**;
 blaib (d.), **в w 4**.
 bladaig, **в u 2, x 5**; merblad, **в u 2**.
 bliadam (n.), **л a, b, c, d, e, f, h**;
 в g, h, i, k, p, s, u 2, 4; (d.), **л d,**
 е, f, g; **в c, d, e, f, g, h, j, l, p,**
 q, r, s, t, u 5; (ac.), **в v 1**; (dual),
 в f, h, i, o, p, q, v 5, w 4.
 bliadan (g. p.), **л a, b, c, d, e, h**;
 в d, e, q, u 3.
- bliadna (g. s.), **в i**; (n. p.), **л a, b, c,**
 d, e, f, g, h; **в f, h, i, j, k, l, n,**
 p, r, s, w 2, x 3, 5.
 bloib, **в u 3**; -aib, **в u 1**.
 bo (vb.), **в h, w 1**.
 bobibač, **в o**.
 bolzrač, **в m**.
 boroma, **в s**.
 brač, **в h**; -ča, (g.), **в l**.
 breač, **в l**.
 bpearpriγ, **в l**.
 bpeγ, **в v 3, x 3**; -γba, **в u 3, x 4**.
 bpeogap, **в h**; -aim, (g.), **в i, l**.
 bper, **в g**; -re, (g.), **в g**.
 bperal, **в o**.
 bpetaim, **в b**.
 briγ, **в u 1**; -γmar, **в v 1**.
 bpileit, **в h**.
 bpic, **в t**.
 bpiob, **в l**.
 bpon, **в x 3**.
 bpuioñi (g.), **в p, r**.
 bpuig, **в f**.
 buam, **в a, v 1, u 1**; -an(τaball),
 в x 2.
- Caelbpeγ, **в n**
 Caillacula, **в r**.
 Cam (g.), **в c**.
 Cam, **в a**.
 (nar')cameab, **в x 6**.
 abpocaur, **в l, n, t**; bopocaur, **в g, k**.
 Carpbri, **в h, s**.
 Carpbirir, **в k**.
 Carppri, **в p, t**.
 počait, **л b**; **в m**.
 Cal, **в e**.
 Callača, **в c**.
 Cam, **в b, c**.
 Campairep, **в l**.
 Candan, **в c**.

- Capn Ua-Neib, в г.
 capufb, в v 2.
 capc, в s.
 cač, в e, g, h, i, k, o, t; -ča (g.),
 в o.
 cačair, а d.
 Cačarba, в o.
 cačair, в a, t.
 Cačair (g.), в n.
 Ce, в i.
 ceapb, в a.
 Ceapmaba (g.), в h.
 Ceapmna, в i.
 ceáčair, в x 1.
 ceáčra (num.), в p.
 ceáčrame (g. s.; n. p.), в i.
 ceáčramab, а a, c, f, h; в f, p.
 ceð (ord.), в a, l, r.
 Ceðcatač, в t.
 Céin, в h.
 Ceinnpindain, в g.
 ceit (ord.), в c.
 ceitre, в c; -ri, в c, f, h, k, l.
 cenel, в b.
 Cernaba (g.), в h.
 cepb, в h.
 cept, в u 4, x 3; bičc-, в u 5.
 ceřab, в a; ceřba (g.), в a; do-
 ceřab, в a.
 Cerrair, а e.
 cet (card.), а b, c, d; в b, w 2, x 3, 5;
 (ord.) а a, b, c, e, f, h; в a, c, d,
 f, g, k, n, p, u l; -airb, а a, c,
 e, f, g, h; в d.
 cetna (ord.), а c, d, e; (same) а a;
 в a, p, q.
 cečopá, а b; в b, d, e, i, j, k, m, n,
 q; -čac, а c, d, e; в c, f, h, i.
 cečri, в l, n.
 Cimaieč, в e.
 Cimbaeč, а d; в n.
 Cindeč, в e.
- Cindčair, в s.
 cinn, в e.
 Cip, в l.
 Ciparpeřer, в l.
 Cipine, а h.
 claibeb, в v 3.
 Clairingneac, в o.
 clann, в v 3; clainne (p.), в h.
 cloclara, в e.
 Claudiur, в r.
 clolečt, в a.
 Clemenř, в s.
 (nar')clob, в x 1.
 cloibem, а f.
 Cleopacra, в o.
 cloimb, в w 3.
 Cnampoir, в e.
 co (conj.), а b; в f; co n-, а b;
 в b.
 co (prep.), а b, c, d, e, f, h; в a,
 u l, 5, w 2, x 6; co m-, в w 4;
 co n-, в f.
 co(ceřt), в x 3.
 Cobčac, в n.
 coic, а a, b, c, d, e, g, h; в c, e, f,
 g, h, i, k, m, n, o, p, q, r, s; v 2;
 -ca, а c, e; в d, w 4; -cab, в x 3;
 -caic, а a; -cac, а b, c; в e, k, p;
 -ceb, а e, f; в f, h, i, p, q,
 r, t.
 coizeačabaib, в p.
 coizebmač (g. p.), в p.
 Coimbi, а e.
 Chomculainb (d.), в p, q.
 Coipři, а h.
 colainb, в a.
 coll, в w 2.
 Collampac, в o.
 complačur, в l, p, s.
 comol, в u 4.
 compaizib, в b.
 compiže (d.), в r, s.

- Con (g.), в т; Conn, в т.
 Conam̄ (g.), в ф, м, w 3.
 conair, в w 3.
 Conaire, в p, q, r.
 Conall, в o; -aill (g.), в r,
 Concobar, а д, ф, h; в n, o, p, q, r;
 -air (g.), а e; в q.
 Chonculaind (g.), в q.
 Congal, в o.
 conib, а b.
 conig, а d; conn-, а h.
 Conmael, в i; -mail (g.), в i.
 Connla, в o; Connla Cupaid-
 celur̄, в n.
 Connraó (g.), в s.
 cor, в v 5, w 4.
 Corand, в f; -aind (g.), а d.
 Cormac, а d; в o; -aic (g.), а g, h.
 Corcaraó, в o.
 corin (co and art.), а ф, g; в d.
 Crebne, в h.
 criac̄, в v 5.
 crió, в w 2.
 Crimcann, в o, r, s.
 Criurc, а e, f, h; в q; -craigib, в s.
 Criúin, в h.
 crocáb, а f, h; (do)c-, в r; (no)c-,
 а f; в r.
 cruic, в a.
 (do)cuaib, а f; в l,
 Cuculaib, в p, q.
 cufce (co and pr. suf. 3 s. fem.), в c.
 cuir̄, а h; в x 6; -ged, в d.
 Cuillinn, в h.
 Cuid (g.), а g; в t.
 docuir, в w 3.
 Cuir, а h.
 cuma, в a.
 cumbac, а b, c; (no)cumbair̄eó,
 в a.
 cupair̄e, в x 1.
 Cup, в c.
 d' (de, di), в b, c, d, f, j, u 3, x 2.
 d' (do), в a, c, q.
 da (ca), в d.
 da (num.), а a, b, c, d, e, f, h; в a,
 b, c, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, o, p, q,
 r, s, t, v 5, w 4, 5.
 (ni)dad (cac), а d.
 daeó, в w 2.
 Dagda, в h.
 Daige (g.) в s.
 dail, а g.
 Dail-Ionu, в e.
 Dair, в l.
 Daire, а c, d, h; в p; -rre, а a.
 Dairiur, в m, n.
 dalca, в o, r.
 dambal, в w 2.
 Danoinne, в h.
 Dairiur, в l.
 Darpellur, в i.
 Dauid, в i.
 de (de and pr. suf. 3 s. masc. or neut.),
 а b.
 (do)deacaió, а f, h.
 deacaió, а f; -aig, а e, h.
 dec (num.), а c, d, e, f, g, h.
 deó m-, в h.
 Nbece, а g.
 deómad, в e, l; -maib, а d, f; deacó-,
 в d.
 Deóad, в p.
 deóflac̄tur, в g.
 deó (card.), в c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k,
 m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t.
 Deóair̄, в o.
 deió, а b, h; в o, v 5; -ig, а c.
 deió m-, в h, l.
 deir̄inaó, в n.
 deir̄ead, а c, e.
 Delbaēt, в h; -eic̄ (g.), в h.
 demn, в v 5.
 denam, в e.

θεοπλατά, **Α β**; θεοπλαῖτ, **Β ο**.
 Θεοῦα, **Β Η**.
 θερβα, **Α δ**; (lan)θερβαδ, **Β υ 2**.
 Θερῶ, **β, μ**.
 θι (prep.), **Β δ**.
 θι (to and pr. suf. 3 s. fem.) **Β ο**.
 θια (to and rel.), **Β Η**.
 Θια-θαρβαῖν, **Β ι, τ**.
 Θιανσεῖτ, **Β Η**.
 θιαρ, **Β ν 1**.
 θιβ (card.), **Α ο**.
 θιβ (to and pr. suf. 3 pl.), **Α δ**.
 (no)θισεανναδ, **Β ρ**.
 θιουρ, **Β γ**.
 θιλερ, **Β υ 1**.
 θιληνδ, **Β β**; -νν, **Α β**.
 Θιμάιν (g.), **Β η**.
 Θιονερ, **Β κ**.
 Θιονιριρ, **Β ο**.
 θινο, **Β α**.
 θιῖτ, **Β υ 2**.
 Θιῖτορβα, **Β η**.
 θο (prep.), **Α α, Η**; **Β α, β, δ, ε, κ, ρ**,
ς, υ 2, ω 1, χ 4.
 θο (to and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.), **Β ο, γ**,
Η, ι, j, κ, λ, ρ, ρ, ρ.
 θο (θε, θι), **Α α, β, Η**; **Β α, ο, Η, λ, μ**,
ρ, ρ, ρ.
 θοβαι (vbl. pele.), **Β ω 5**; θοβαι, **Β α**;
 θο βαῖυδ, **Β ρ**; θοβι, **Β β**;
 θοσεραδ, **Β ρ**; θοσροῦαδ, **Β ρ**;
 θοῦαυδ, **Α φ**; **Β λ**; θοουρ, **Β ω 3**;
 θοῦεαῖαυδ, **Α φ, Η**; θοθιουρ, **Β γ**;
 θορollaμναρταρ, **Α ε**;
 θορφαρ, **Β υ 4**; θοζαδ, **Α β**;
 θοζαδ, **Β δ, ι, j, ρ**;
 θοζαβαλ, **Β ο, γ, Η, μ, ο, ρ, ρ, ρ**;
 θοζαβαρταρ, **Β ρ**; θομαρβαδ,
Β ρ; θο ρανδαδ, **Β ρ**;
 θο ριζαδ, **Β Η, ρ**; θορποναδ, **Β ο**;
 θο ρεριβαδ, **Α α**; θο τεῖτ, **Β γ**;
 θο τινδραμ, **Α ε**.

θοῖτ, **Β ν 3**.
 θοῦμ, **Α φ, Η**; **Β φ**.
 θοιβ, (to and pr. suf. 3 p.), **Β ρ**.
 θομαῖυδ, **Β δ, ε**.
 θομαν, **Α α**; **Β β**; -αιν (g.), **Α Η**; **Β ο**,
ε, υ 1; -υν, **Α α**.
 Θομιττανυρ, **Β ρ**.
 θο'η (θε η), **Β j**.
 θρεαῖ, **Β χ 3**.
 θρεαμ, **Β χ 6**.
 θυ (to, prep.), **Β ρ**.
 θυ (to, vbl. pele.), θυζαδ, **Β ι, ρ**;
 θυ ζαβαλ, **Β ι, λ, μ, η, ο, ρ, ρ**,
ς, τ, υ 4.
 Θυαῖ, **Β λ, μ, ο**.
 θυμεβαῖ, **Α β**.

ε (pr. pers. 3 s. masc.), **Α α, δ, Η**; **Β α**,
β, ο, ε, ι.
 Εαβερβα, **Β ο**; -βραδ, **Α α**; Εβραῖβε,
Α α.
 η-Εαῖαῖ, **Β ρ**.
 Εαῖαμ, **Β Η**.
 Εαλαμ, **Β ο**; -μιδα, **Β ο**.
 εαρκοιβ, **Α γ**; -κοβαῖβε (g.), **Α Η**.
 Εβερ, **Β ο, δ, ε, φ, ι**; -ιρ (g.), **Β φ, ι**.
 Εβερῖτερ, **Β η, ο**.
 Εβιλιρτουρ, **Β ο**.
 Εεθεῖ (g.), **Β ι, μ**.
 Εῖτρη, **Β δ**.
 Εθαρ, **Β δ**.
 Εθζοταῖ, **Β ι**.
 εῖ, **Α α, γ, Η**.
 Ειλιμ, **Β λ**.
 ερ(ερ), **Β ρ, ρ, ρ**.
 εριβε, **Α Η**; **Β α**; -βεν, **Α ε**; ερρεν,
Β α; εριβεν, **Α ε**.
 Εῖτρηα, **Β ι**.
 Ελαῖαν, **Β γ**.
 ele, **Β α**.
 ηEλιμ, **Β ρ**.

- ελτα, в д.
 εν, в u 4.
 Εμαν, λ ε; Εαμνα (g.), λ д.
 Ενδα, в j, m, o, u 4; Εнна, λ д.
 Εnoch, в а; -ογ, в б.
 Εποτ, в а.
 Εοδαυδ, λ д, e, h; в g, h, i, j, l, m,
 o, p; Εοδο, в i; -ου, λ д.
 Εοζαν, в т.
 Εοfn, λ ε; в s.
 Εοραп, в б.
 Εριпанер, в о.
 Ερεαmon, в i.
 Εpc, в g.
 Ερι, λ б; Εριυ, в p; -penn (g.),
 λ д, h; в f, h, i, k, l, m, r;
 (d.), λ б; (ac.), λ h; -pinn (d.),
 в d, e, g, i.
 Εрne, в i.
 ep, в j; (ap)ep, в а; ere, в д.
 Εрrain, в e, h; Εрbaine (g.), λ б.
 Εрпу, в e.
 epf (apf), в i.
 етер (prep.), в б, g, i, p; етарпо,
 λ h.
 Ετερpcel, в p; -ceoil (g.), в r.
 Ετιυδ, в о.

 pa (prep.), в u 3; v 4.
 Ράctna, в о.
 ραδ, в x 3.
 Ραebυpδepγ, в i.
 ραι (pa and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.), в v 4.
 ραιτ, в i.
 Ραllαρα, в l.
 (no)ραlларαар, λ с.
 ρann, в x 2.
 Ρаррpαυδ (g.), в б.
 ράρ, λ б.
 Ραταδ, в о.
 Ρεа, в д; Ρεαа, в д.
 Ρεар, в а, d, i; Ρεарсopb, в n.

 Ρεар-mbolγ (g. p.), в g; Ρεp-,
 в w 5, x 1.
 Ρεарαδαδ, в s; -αιγ (g.), в s.
 ρειβil, в w 3.
 Ρειbleαδ, в p; -λιγ (g.), в о.
 Ρειδlsmb, в т; -δlimete (g.), λ д.
 ρεm, в с.
 Ρεmυρα (g.), в б.
 ρep (g. p.), λ д.
 Ρεpαδαδ, в s; -δαιγ (g.), в s.
 Ρεpγo (g.), λ д.
 Ρεpγур, в о, p.
 ρεppa, λ д.
 Ριαδ, λ д; в о; -ца, λ д; в g, h, i,
 j, k, m, o, s; -цаиг (g.), в s;
 -co, в h.
 Ριαδcon (g.), λ д; в д.
 Ριαdmυne, в m.
 Ριαταδ, в s.
 ρiδe, λ д; в e, j, k, l, x 5, 6; -δeδ,
 λ д, e, g, h; в g; -δeт, λ б, f;
 в с, f, h, i, k, l, n, o, a, s;
 -cтаυδ, λ e; -δeтmαδ, в e.
 ρiδi, в u 1; -δiδ, в j; -δicт, в а, s,
 u 3.
 ρileδ (g.), в h.
 Ρinaδcta, в k.
 Ρinδ, в l m; -δamnar, в s; -δcaδ,
 λ д; в о; -δpαι, в l.
 Ρinδpεδctnaδ, в s; -αιγ (g.), в s.
 Ρinδalaδ, в s; -nalaig (g.), в s.
 Ρinn, в s; Ρinδctam (g.), λ д;
 -ntan, в v 5; -ntam (g.), в n.
 Ρinpcoitεδ, в j.
 ρip (d.), в о; (p.) в k; -bolγ, в f.
 ρipen, в а.
 Ρipo, в о.
 ρip, в x 6.
 Ρipcon, в о.
 ρлат, в w 3; ρлаta (g.), λ б, c, d;
 -ctур, λ с, d, e, f; -ctурa (g.),
 λ д, e, f; -ctур, в с, i.

- θεοῦπλατῆ, **v j**.
 πλατῦρ, **v b, c, x 1**.
 πο, **a f; v w 3**.
 ποδ(ῆ)λαρ, **v x 2**.
 Ποβλα, **v w 4**.
 ποζηρα, **v w 4**.
 πολληριζῆτερ, **a e**.
 ποριρῆενν, **a a; πορ-, a c; -ηδ, a c**.
 πολαμ, **v v 5**.
 Πολλαῖ, **v i**.
 πολλαμναῶτ, **a e; -αρβαρ, a c; -αρταρ, a e; -ταρ, a h**.
 πολλυρ, **v p**.
 Πολτεαμ **v o; -ελεαυρ, v o**.
 Πομοραῶ, **v e; -αι, v k; -αιβ, v g**.
 πορ, **v d, e, r; πορεῖ (πορ and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), a a**.
 πορβα, **a c**.
 πορ, **v m, n, o, s**.
 Ποραηαῖ, **v b**.
 Ποραρητερ, **v l**.
 πορ, **v p**.
 πορ (πορ and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.), **v r, s**.
 ποαρ, **v u 5, v 3; (πο)ρ-, v u 4**.
 ποιλ (vb.), **a a**.
 ποῦτ, **v c; ποῦτε, v o; -εῖ, a d**.
- 'ῥ (αῖ), **v u 2**.
 ῥαβ, **a b, d, e, h; v b, d, i, j, l, m, p, s, u 4, w 4; -βαῖ, a b, d, g, h; v c, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, r, s, t, x 5; -βαρ, a e; -βαρταρ, v p; -βρατ, v h**.
 ῥαβαρ, **v i**.
 ῥαῶ, **v v 4, w 3**.
 ῥαε, **v h**.
 ῥαεβλάηγῖ, **v f**.
 ῥαῖβ, **v b, f; -ῖ, v b, h**.
 ῥαιρ, **v r**.
 ῥαλαβαῖ, **v b; -λαηηε, v b**.
 ῥαλλυα, **v r**.
- ῥαν (cen), **v r, u 2, w 2, 5, x 3, 5**.
 ῥανν, **v e, f**.
 ῥαρ, **v x 6**.
 (βῖτη)ῥαρβ, **v x 4**.
 ῥεῖλι, **v u 1**.
 ῥεβε, **v k**.
 ῥεν (sb.), **v c, d, e; ῥειν, v c, p, a, u 2**.
 (πο)ῥεμαρ, **a e; (πο)ῥεν-, v p; -αρ, v b**.
 ῥεναν, **v f**.
 ῥεναλλαῖ, **v l**.
 ῥελαρ, **v a**.
 ῥελα, **v w 1**.
 ῥελα, **v h; (πο)ῥελα, v x 2**.
 (πορ)ῥελομ, **v u 3**.
 ῥεμπαρ, **v r; -μαρ (g.), v s**.
 ῥεπα, **v u 4**.
 ῥερεν, **v a; ῥερεν, v a**.
 ῥερεπαῖ, **v e**.
 ῥε (co, prep.), **a c; v c, h, u 5, v 3, x 2**.
 ῥε m- (co m-, prep.), **v u 4, v 1**.
 ῥεβα, **v a, h**.
 ῥεβεν, **v h**.
 ῥερε, **v b**.
 ῥερε, **v n, o; -εῖ, v j; -ῥε, a c; -ῥε, a b**.
 ῥερε, **v h**.
 ῥε (co, prep.), **a b, c, g, h; v x 5; (conj.), a b; v p, w 4**.
 ῥερε (ῥε(co) and art. s.), **a c**.
 ῥερε (ῥε(co) and art. p.), **v s**.
- ῥαβραῖ, **a b**.
 ῥαεν, **v l**.
 ῥαην, **v g**.
 ῥαρ, **a a; -ῖ, a a**.
 ῥαλααταρ, **v n**.
 ῥαῖνιῖαῖ, **a a**.

hEbraide, A a.

heḡ, A g, h.

hElm, B s.

hlp, A f.

hlul, B p.

hEogan, B t.

hErpan, B h, e.

i (prep.), A h; B f; i n-, B b, d, e, g,
l, n, o, p, q, s, t.

i (pr. pers. 3 s. fem.), A h; B a, o.

laótan, B c.

iað (pr. pers. 3 p.), A e.

Iapeð, B b, c.

iap, A f, g; B c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k,
l, q, r; iap m-, B f, q; iap n-,
A c; B c, p, q.

iapran (iap and fem. art.), B p; -rin
(iap and art.), A b, h; B e, t.

iapum, A d, f, g, h; B b.

Iapainðgleo, B n.

Iapðonan, B m.

Iapeč, B b.

Iapual, B i.

Iapupalem, B s.

Ibač, B b.

iðon, A a, b, c, d, h; B a, b, c, d, e,
g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s.

Imleac, B l, m; -lič (g.), B l.

imorro, A b, h; B a.

implan, B v 4.

in (art. n. s. m. and f.), A a, c, e, f, g, h;
B a, b, c, d, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, o,
p, q, s, x 1; (g. s.), A a, b, c, d,
e; B a, c, e, h, o, u l, v 4; (d. s.),
A a, c, g; (ac. s.) A a, b, c, f, g;
B b; (g. dual f.) A a.

inð (art. g. s.), B l; in ð-, A a, e, h;
B e, f; in č-, A h; B h, r.

inðci (i and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), A a.

ingen, B g.

ingreim, A g, h.

Inuil, B b.

Iono (Com), A f.

Iorep, A b.

Ioča, B r.

Iortapper, B l.

hlp, A f.

Irial, B r; -ial (g.), B s; Ireil (g.),
B i, s.

ir (vb.), A a, d, e, f, h; B a, b, c, g, i,
l, m, n, o, p, r, s, v 3, 5, x 1, 3.

ir (ocur), B c, u 4, 5, v 3, 4, w 3, 4,
x 3.

Irac (g.), B d.

Iran (i and art.), A a; -[n]ð, B a.

Iranuðia, B c.

Iricon, B b.

irin (i and art.), B c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j,
l, p, q, r, s, t.

irinð (i and art.), B e, f.

irin č-, B g, j.

Ič, B i; Iča (g.), B l.

Iuban, B a, b.

Iuðicħ, A a.

Iuðupð, B p, q.

Iul, A e; B p.

la (prep.), A a, h; B e, f, h, n, r, s, t.

labpa, B v 5.

Labpaib, B n.

Labpaimne, B i, j.

laečða, B w 2.

laegairne; A h; B n.

laġa, B t.

laġnac, B m.

laġeč, B m.

laġne, B i.

laġre, A d; B n.

lar, B b, c.

laicħ, B o.

laimiač, B a.

- Łampaba, B h, m.
 Łampairer, B h.
 Łampriber, B h.
 lan(berbab), B u 2.
 Łapaler, B i.
 Łaurtenter, B i.
 le (prep.), A f; B c.
 lebar, B u 2.
 leir, B a, l.
 leitbliatna, B r.
 Łena, B t.
 Łete, B p.
 laið, B h.
 Łačmuine, B r.
 lib, B x 6.
 lín, A a, h; lind, B d, i, l, n, o.
 Lindmuine, B r.
 linn, B e, i, n, u 2.
 lincba, B b.
 loč, B d, f, p, r; -ča, B e, i, r.
 Łoga (g.), B h.
 Łoič (g.), A d.
 Łoičte, A d.
 loingjer, B e.
 Łoiņgreč, B n.
 (no)loirceb, B l; (noi)l-, B r.
 lomar, B v 5.
 longaiB, B h.
 Longemanur, B m.
 Łopc, B n.
 lorcad, A c; B h; -ud, A c.
 Łuaiđne, B d.
 lučt, B x 1.
 Łucta (g.), A h.
 luđ, B v 2.
 Łuđ, B g; -đaiB, B m, o, t; -đaiđ, B r.
 luiB (a.), B v 2.
 Łufo, B c.
 Łuiđbeč, B l, m; -đeč (g.), B r.
 Łuiđne, B i.
 lur (? lair), B x 4.
 mac (nom.), A b, d, e, f; B a, b, c, d,
 e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s,
 t, u 1, 5; (ac.), A d; B r; (g. p.),
 x 4, 5.
 Mača, A d; B n.
 macaiB (d. p.), A b; B i; maccu
 (ac. p.), B b.
 Mac Cuill, B h.
 mað (mađ), B d.
 mað (conj.), A a, d, h; mađ, A a.
 Maðae, B p.
 Mael, A d; B o.
 mađ, B d, r.
 Mađai, B b.
 Mađođ, B b.
 Maibuir, B k.
 maigjerbeč (g. p.), A a; -creč, A a.
 Maimincur, B e.
 Maín (g.) B s.
 maipcur, B a.
 Maíre, B e.
 maič, B w 5.
 Mal, B s.
 Maireach, B b.
 Mamiliur, B e.
 Mamincur, B v 4.
 Mananban, B h.
 Manatalem, B a.
 (ađa)mar, B x 6.
 mar (conj.), A a; B p, v 2.
 mara (g.), A b.
 (so)marbab, B s.
 Marcur Antoinur, B t.
 Martain (g.), A h.
 Marailur, B e, w 1.
 Maroch, B b.
 Marparcur, B e.
 Mača, A h; B r.
 mačair, B a.
 Matyralem, B a.
 Mead, A c; B k; -ða, B b; MeðarB,
 A c.

Μεαρραμ, в с.
 meбар, в u 2.
 μειc (n. p.), в b, c, t.
 Memnon, в m.
 μερβλαδ, в u 2.
 Мерса, в e.
 Μεταραιιυρ, в x 4, 6; -αλιυρ, в i.
 mί, в m.
 μιc (g.), а e, h; в a, b, c, d, f, g,
 h, i, l, r; মিc (p.), в i.
 Μιδιρ, в h.
 მილe, а b, c, d, h; в f; -ლი, а a, b.
 Μιλεδ, в i, x 4, 5; -ιδ, а b; в i.
 μιηαι (dual), в a.
 Μοότα, в o; -αι, а d.
 Μοζοорb, в n; -ζ Νυαδaδ, в t.
 Μονα-Τροζαιθε, в k.
 Μονδpυαb, в n.
 μοp, в n, p, r, t, v 4, w 1, 5, x 3, 5.
 Μοpан, в s.
 Μυсpuma, в t.
 Μυιγε (g.), в t, g.
 Μυιmne, в i.
 Μυιneamom (g.), в k.
 μυιηδτιр (d.), в f; -ηητεp, в d;
 -ηητιpe (g.), в e.
 Μυιpe, в p; Μυιpe Μαγδαlen,
 в r.
 Μυιpeδa (g.), в r.
 Μυιpeαθεαc, в m; -εθαιδ (g.), в m.
 Μυμο, в j.
 Μυηδpεμαιp, в e.
 μυр, в с.
 Μυрbulγ, в e.
 Μυрδoрaδ, (g.), а d; в o.
 ’η (in, art.), а a, c, g.
 ’η- (i n-), а e; в d, e, g, l, m, n, o, p,
 r, s, u 2, 5, v 4, 5, w 1, 5.
 ηa (art. g. s. fem.), а a; в i, p, s;
 (n. p.), в b; (g. p.) а a; в a, e,

p, u 1, w 2, x 1; ηa η- (g. p.),
 в e; ηa[ib], в p, s.
 ηa (conj. compar.), в p; (neg.), в f,
 x 1, 6.
 Ναβοdоноpοp, в 1; Ναβαdонаp-
 ροp, в 1; -ноpοp, в 1.
 ηαc (neg.), в v 3, 5.
 Nae, в d; Naei, в c, d.
 naem, а h.
 ηai η- (num.), в w 2.
 Neapo, в r.
 Neap[u]u, в s.
 Neapa (g.), а e; в p; -ppa, а e, f.
 Ndece, а g.
 Nect, в p.
 Neid (g.), в h.
 Neill (g.), а h.
 Nemeδ, а b.
 Nema, в a.
 Nemeab, в e; -eδ, в e, f; -ιδ (n.), в t;
 (g.), в f, v 5, w 2, 3, 4; (d.), w 1.
 nepт, в u 5, v 1; -τιb, u 3; -τμαp,
 в u 4, w 1; -τμαip (g.), в w 4.
 Neua, в b.
 ηi (neg.), а a d; в v 1, 3, w 4, x 3.
 ηia, bu 5, v 1; Nianap, в o; -apep,
 а h; -apeap, в p; -anap, в r, s.
 ηiamγlonδ, в u 2.
 Nin, в c, u 1, 2, 5, x 6.
 Niniap, в c, d, u 5, v 1.
 ηo (conj.), в d.
 ηoδa, (num.), в x 3.
 ηoe (num.), а a, c, d; -emaδ, а g.
 ηoi (sb.), в u 4; (pr. n.), в b; (num.),
 в c, d, h, i, m, o, q, r, s, t.
 Nuaba, в g, l, p.
 o (prep.), а b, c, d, f, g, h; в c, q,
 v 2, 3, 5, w 2, 4, x 5, 6; (o?)
 в w 1; (o and rel.), в b.
 O-Λιαταν, в w 2.
 oc (prep.), а o.

occa (oc and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.), B c.
 oçt, A d, g; B b, c, d, h, i, l, o, x 3,
 -ctab, A d, e, g; B d, e, f, g, h,
 p, q; -ctoda, B v 3; -ðatb, B
 v 2; oçctm-, B n, q.

Oçtatp, A e; B p, q.

ocur, *passim*.

oen, B h.

Oçpatener, B j; -ctolur, B j.

oç, B a.

oçla (?), B x 4.

Oileç, B h.

Oilleberçoid, B k.

Oihll, B k, m, n, o, p; -lella (g.),
 B l, m, t.

oilmilla, B v 2.

oirberc, B u 1; oirp-, A h.

Oircam, B p.

oirçct, B v 4.

oirççda, B u 3, x 4.

Olimp, A c.

Oliua, B b.

Ollaçar, A d.

Ollam Poda, B k; Ollam Poda,
 B k.

(no[ç])olla[m]narçar, A c.

Ollaçar, B h.

Ollçotac, B k.

Olmuccatb, B j.

Olum (g.), B t.

onoip, B v 3.

Oçtat, B l.

oçtoiz (arçatiz), B p.

oççam, B a.

op, B w 5, x 2.

Oççip, A f.

Paçpatic, A h.

Paçcaton, B u 4, v 1; Paçp-, B d;

Paçpçatlon, A b; -loim (g.),

B u 3; Paçpçot-, B d, e; Paçp-

çat-, B v, 2, 3, x 5.

pecað, B v 1.

Peçar, A f; Peçar, B r.

Peçibioitip, B i.

Peçp, A c; B l, n; -pçar, B c; -pçab,
 A c; -pçer Oçe, B n.

Piçamçear, B h.

Piçameçur, B o.

Piçip, A d; B n; -pocur, B n.

Piçon, B r.

pçag, B w 2.

Ploçealbup, B n.

Poçipçoirp, B g.

Pol, A f; B r.

porç, B u 4; porç(çloim), B u 3.

Pocolameçur, A d; -omeçur, B o.

pçmçda, B v 2; -mççct, B x 5.

Pçob, A g.

pçoççct, A f, h.

p' (po, vbl. pele.), B v 3.

Raeca[i]n, B e.

pçizç (pçizç, g.), B d, j.

pçmç (g. dual), A a; (no)pçmç, B b.

pçat, B e; -çç, B p.

pçatçca, B l; -ççp, B b.

(ço)pçmçab, B p; -nççca, B i.

pç (sb.), A a; B d, e, l, m, n, o, p, r,
 s, t.

pç (prep.), B d, e, i, l, n, o, u 4, v 1,
 w 4, x 5, 6; pç (le), A a; pç n-
 (le n-), B x 6.

pç (le and rel.), B l.

(ço) pçar, B t; (ço) pçip, A a.

pçemçar, B x 3; -mip, B m.

Reççatb, B n; -ççar, B t.

pçmçatb (pçmç-), A h.

pç (sb.), A c; B c, e, f, i, k, l, n, p,
 u 1, w 1.

pçia (la), B t; pçia n-, B b.

pçiaçail, B s; (pçeib)pçiaçail, B v 1.

pçiam, B b.

Rib, B r.

- րից (n. s.), **Ա ձ, հ**; **Յ 1, ն**; (d.), **Յ Վ 4**;
 (ac.), **Յ Ր**; (dual), **Յ Ե**; (n. p.),
Ա Ը, Ե; (g. p.), **Յ Մ, Ս 1**; -աւծ,
Յ Բ, Մ.
- րիցած, **Յ Կ, Ք**; -ջան, **Յ օ**.
- րիցա (n. p.), **Յ Լ 6**; -ջե (g.), **Յ Ը, Դ, Ե,**
Բ, Գ, Կ, Ի, Ե, Կ, Լ, Ն, օ, ք, Ր, Տ, Թ;
 (d.), **Ա Կ**; **Յ Ը, Բ, Գ, Կ, Ի, Կ, Լ, Ն, օ,**
Ք, Գ, Ր, Տ; (ac.), **Ա Ե, Բ**; **Յ Դ, Ե,**
Կ, Ե, Կ, Լ, Մ, Ք, Ր, Տ; րիցրաւծ,
Յ Ե; -ջի (g.), **Ա Գ**; (ac.), **Ա Կ**.
- րիջան, **Ա Ե**; -ջրա (g. p.), **Ա Կ**.
- Րիցքերց, **Յ Ն**; -ջրծա, **Յ Թ**.
- Րինաւ, **Յ Գ**.
- րօ (vbl. pele.), **րօ՛ւ**, **Յ Ա**;
 րօձաւ, **Ա Բ, Ը, Դ, Ե**; **Յ Վ 4**;
 րօձաձար, **Ա Ա, Ը**; րօձիւծ, **Յ Թ**;
 րօձր'ձօ, **Յ Կ**; րօձօ, **Յ Վ 1**;
 րօձ'բաւնած, **Յ Լ 6**; րօձաւծ, **Յ Մ**;
 ջօր'բաւնած, **Յ Վ 3**;
 րօձաբա, **Յ Ե**; րօձեւծ, **Յ Ա**;
 րօձ'բաւն, **Յ Լ 1**;
 րօձրօձաւ, **Ա Բ**; **Յ Ր**;
 րօձեւնած, **Յ Ա**;
 րօձեւնած, **Յ Ր**;
 րօձաւնարձար, **Ա Ը**;
 րօ[բ]օլլա[մ]նարձար, **Ա Ը**;
 րօձաւ, **Ա Բ, Դ, Ե, Կ**; **Յ Ի, Ե, Կ, Լ,**
Մ, Ք; ջօր'ձաւ, **Յ Վ 4**;
 րօձաբաւ, **Յ Կ**; րօձեւնար, **Ա Ե**;
 րօձեւնար, **Յ Ք**; -ար, **Յ Բ**;
 րօլլարծ, **Յ 1**; րօլլ-, **Յ Ր**;
 րօրաւն, **Յ Բ**; րօրօլլ[ն]օրե-
 տար, **Ա Կ**; րօրերիւ, **Յ Տ**;
 րօրիլրաւ, **Յ Ը**; րօրաւնած, **Յ Տ**;
 րս, **Յ Ա**; րսց, **Յ Ա**; րսցաւ, **Յ Ք**;
 -արձար, **Յ 1**; րօտարիւ, **Յ Թ**.
- րօ (vbl. pele. infixed), արօձար, **Յ 1,**
Ն, Թ; արօձար, **Յ Գ, Կ**; արօրցած,
Յ Ա; արօրնի, **Յ Ա**; արօ[օձ]նի-
 բար, **Ա Բ**; արօնած, **Ա Կ**;
 արօրնած, **Յ Ը**.
- Րօձրաւծ, **Յ Տ**.
 Րօձ, **Ա Դ**; **Յ Ն**.
 րօձա, **Յ Ս 1**.
 Րօմ, **Յ Ր**; Րօմա, **Ա Կ**; Roman,
Ա Ե, Յ Ք; -րաւց, **Յ Բ**.
 րօնծ, **Յ Ք**; րօնծա (րանծա), **Յ Ք**;
 (րօ)րօլլ[ն]օրեար, **Ա Կ**.
 Րօրրա (g.), **Ա Կ**.
 Րօտեւտաւծ (g.), **Յ 1**; -եւտաւծ, **Յ Ե**;
 -աւց, **Յ Ե**.
 րս (րօ, vbl. pele.), ջօրսւծ', **Յ Ք**.
 րսաւ, **Յ Մ, Ն**; րսաւծ (g.), **Ա Կ**.
 Րսրաւց, **Յ Բ**.
 Րսրաւծ, **Յ Դ, օ**.
 Րսր (g.), **Յ Ե**.
- ր' (ր, vb.), **Յ Ի**.
 ր' (ր = օւր), **Յ Ս 1, Վ 2, Լ 1**.
 րաջսլ, **Յ Գ**; -ջլաւ, **Յ Կ**.
 րաւծ (րաջաւ), **Յ Վ 1**.
 րաւն (րեւ, demons.), **Ա Դ, Ե**.
 րաւր, **Յ Ա, Լ 6**.
 րաջար, **Յ Ա**.
 -րաւծ, **Ա Գ, Կ**; -ւեւն, **Ա Գ**.
 Րաւ, **Յ Ը, Դ**.
 րաւսիւծ, **Ա Դ, Ե**.
 Րաւրաւմիւր, **Յ Ը**.
 Րաւրաւրաւլլար, **Յ Ե**.
 Րաւր, **Յ Բ**; -ար, **Յ Բ**.
 Րեւիւ, **Ա Բ**; **Յ Ե, Բ**; -ւեւն, **Յ Բ**.
 րեւա, **Ա Դ**.
 Րօտ, **Յ Ե, Բ**; Րօտ (g.), **Յ Բ**;
 Րօտաւծ, **Ա Կ**.
 (րօ)րերիւ, **Յ Տ**; (օ)րերիւն, **Ա Ա**;
 րերիւն, **Յ Ր**.
 Րար, **Յ Բ**.
 րբ (num.), **Ա Ա, Ը, Դ, Ե, Կ**; **Յ Կ, Ի, Ե, Կ,**
Լ, Ք.
 Րեւա, **Յ Ա**.
 րեւ, **Յ Ս 5**.
 Րեւաւց, **Յ Ե**; -ջաւն (g.), **Յ Բ, Գ**.

- Seapa, B u 5.
 seapeð, B u 5.
 Seapair, A f; Seǵr-, A f.
 peót, A f, g; B j, k, l, m, n, o, q, r,
 s, t, v 3, x 5; peót m-, B h, q.
 peótmad, A g; B d, e, f, g, j, l, s;
 -moðad, B q; -moǵad, A a, d, e.
 Seðna, B j, l, m.
 Sepeapur, B e.
 Sezamam, B o.
 Sezðenur, B m.
 Séim, B b; Sem, B b, c.
 seipeað, B j; -peð, B j, p, q.
 Seminnu, B e.
 ren, B d, w 4.
 -ren, B a.
 renað, A g.
 rencurra, A d.
 renoraðba, A a.
 -reo, A a.
 Serper, B m; -pser, B d, l.
 Serap, B p; Sexair, B r; -xap, B r.
 sercað, A b, e; -ðmad, B q; -camað,
 B d; -cát, B j.
 seipeað, A g; pereð, A a.
 rǵoile (g.), A a.
 -riðe, A f; B a, b, c; -ðeim, A b, d,
 e, f; -ðen, A e; B a; -ǵen, B b.
 ril, A b; B a, b, f, l, x 4; (no)rirlað,
 B c.
 Simon, B l.
 rim, A a, e, g, h; B c, d, e, f, g, h, i,
 j, k, l, p, q; (pr. n.) B p.
 Sipaé, B a.
 Siplam, B m.
 Sippna, B k.
 Slame, B w 4.
 Slange, B f; Slanǵa, B d.
 plan, B p, q.
 Stanoll, B k; -oill (g.), B k.
 plac, B v 1.
 pleag, B x 5.
- plōarac, B x 5.
 pluarǵeð, B p, q.
 Sobairce, B i.
 Soǵapaner, B k.
 [r]oircela, B r; por-, A h; B s.
 Solman, A b; B l.
 Sorraiprer, B h.
 Sparbeinn (g.), B t; -bndepǵ, B r.
 Spu, B e.
 ruar, B x 6.
 Supparbur, B h.
 puil, B u 4; x 4(f).
 Sulbuíðe, B p.
- ta, B d.
 tabairc, B o.
 taður, A f.
 (buan)taball, B x 2.
 taerca, B p.
 rotaibðeð, B s.
 Taillten, B i.
 tam, A b; -mlaót, A b.
 tam (g.), B w 3; -mleót, B w 4;
 -mleóta, B e, v 4.
 Tam, B p.
 tamnǵ, B d, e,
 tam, B h, v 5, w 2.
 tan, A b; B f, h, i, j, k, l, p, q.
 tanairðe, B a.
 Tana-bo-Cuailǵne, B p, q.
 tanic, A b; B i; tanǵabar, B h, i.
 tar, B r.
 Tara, B d.
 tarba, B w 1, x 2.
 tac, B b.
 teaót, B w 2; teót, B d, e, u 3, v 5,
 w 1, x 1, 2, 4.
 Teadóctmar, B s.
 tearðo, B q.
 teampall, B l.
 Teðbanðac, B p.
 tempoill (g.), A b, c.

Tempaiv, **а h**; **в r**.
 теора, **в b**.
 теpcompaж, **а g**.
 теpna, **в f**.
 теppδaи, **в u 4**.
 Tiber, **в a**; -иp, **а f**; **в a**.
 тiотaи, **а f**.
 Tиgeapиnδaс, **в p**.
 Tиgepиnиaиp, **в i**; -иup, **в i**.
 тинδpчнa, **а e**; (до)тинδpчaи, **а e, f**;
 доp[оѣ]иnδpчaи, **а f**.
 тip, **в w 1**.
 Tиpap, **в b**.
 Tиcyp, **в r**.
 тoѣup, **а c**; тoсuиpeѡ, **а h**.
 тoжaи, **а b**; **в f, r, w 3**.
 тoиδeѣт, **в w 3, ѡ**; -итeѣт, **в v 4**.
 тoиpиmтeѣт, **а b**.
 тoиpeѡ, **в a**.
 Tolamenp, **в n, o**.
 tomaiom, **в e, i, r**.
 Tomap, **в s**.
 томup, **а a**.
 Tomup Concolep, **в j**.
 Topи, **в d**.
 тopaѡ, **а h**; **в i**; тoppаѡ, **а d**.
 Tpaе, **а b**.
 тpebe, **а c**.
 тpenpep (g. p.), **в f**.
 тpenp (ord.), **а a, f, g, h**; **в d, e, f, h,**
 r, s; -pмaѡ (иn.мaѡ, MS.), **в d**.
 тpи (card.), **а a, b, c, d, g**; **в b, h, i,**
 k, m, o, p, q, r, t, u 3, v 5.

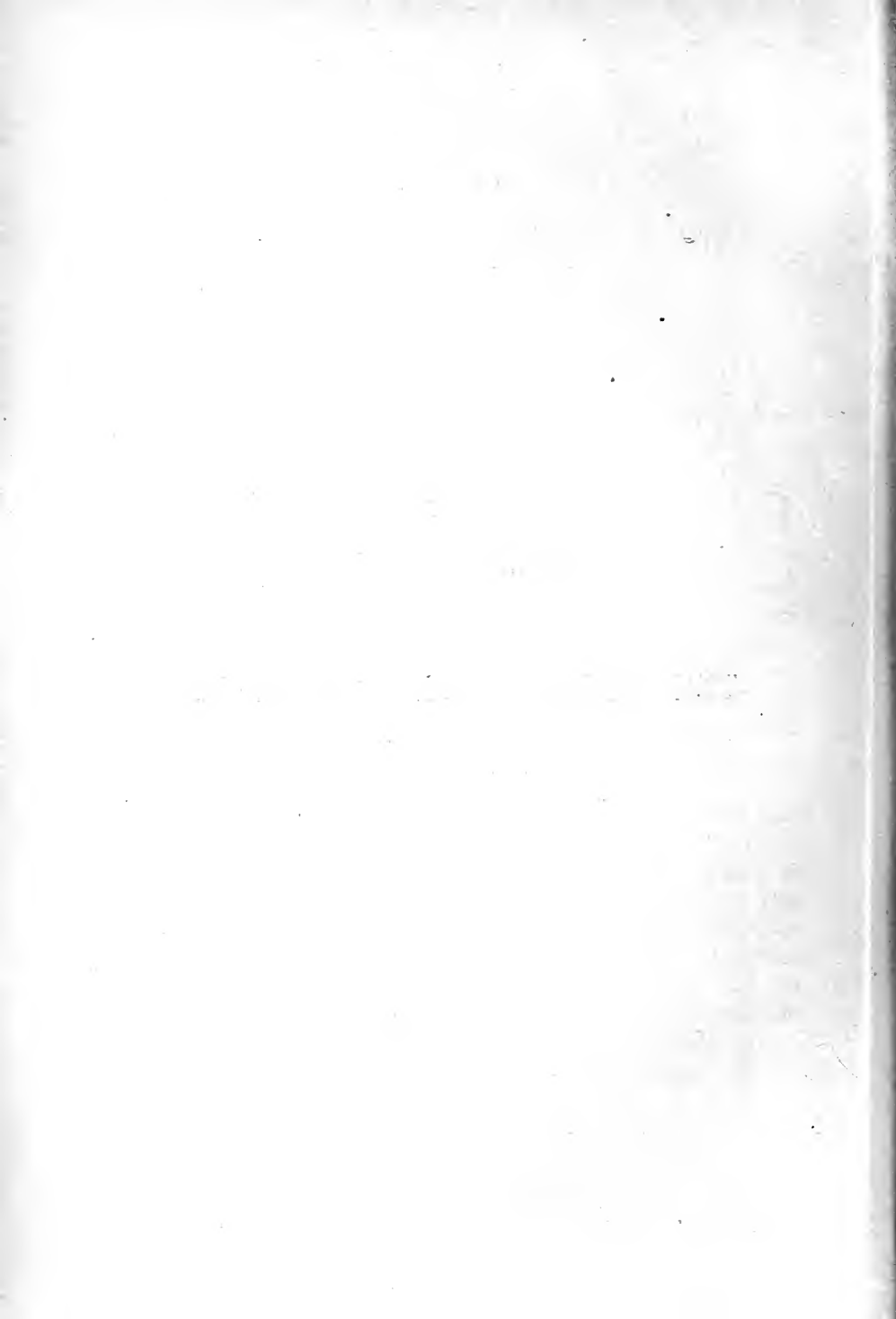
тpиa, **а c, d, g**; **в d, e, f, g, i, k, o,**
 x 1; -ѡaѡ, **в d**; -ѡaт, **а c**; **в e,**
 h, i, k, l, m, n, o, q; -ѡeт, **а b**.
 тpиaиѣ (g.), **в w 3**.
 тpиup, **в b**.
 Tpoиaиup, **в s**.
 тpom, **в x 2**.
 Tubal, **в b**; -лcaи, **в a**.
 Tyaѣa-ѡe-Ѧananѡ, **в g, i, x 1, 2, 3**;
 Tyaѣaиb-, **в g**.
 Tyaѣal, **в s**.
 пuc (no ѣuc), **в a**; тuccapтaиp, **в c**.
 cyж, **в a**; пyж (п[оѣ]yж), **в a**; cy-
 жaѡ, **в o, s**; пyжapδap, **в l**.
 Tupbeaѡ, **в o**.
 Tύp, **в f, w 3**.
 Tύpеb, **в g**.
 Tupлaѡ, **в t**.
 Tupmeaѡ, **в o**.
 тup, **в a**; (no)тuиpиm, **в b**.
 Tycanep, **в i**.

u (o, prep.), **в v 1**.
 uaѡ, **в b, c**; uaиѡиb, **а e**; **в b c**.
 uaim (sb.), **в a**.
 Uairѡeap, **в m**; -cep, **в m**.
 Ueppepиaиup, **в r**.
 Uжame, **в n**.
 Uжaиpт, **а e**: Uжupѡ, **в p, q**; -иupт,
 а e.
 uиe, **в a**.
 Uлaѡ, **а e**; **в n, o**; -ѡ, **в p, q, r, s**.
 up, **в v 2**.

LECTURE IV.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.



THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

No. IV.—(SUCCESSIONS 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 Murehad, 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'Connor (*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 Scotorum* and the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

The present text, though far from faultless, is one of many similar evidences of the unfitnes 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 $\text{Fop } \tau\alpha\theta\beta \text{ } \text{Cairi } \text{glairi } \text{ } \text{c}^{\text{r}}$, which is hypermetrical and meaningless.

In line 3, he reads $\text{a}\beta\text{e}\gamma\alpha\text{b}$, which is equally void of sense. The true form is $\text{a}\beta\text{a}\gamma\alpha\text{b} = \text{a}\beta\text{-}\rho\text{o-}\alpha\text{-}\gamma\alpha\text{b}$, 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 Scotorum*,—Rolls' edition, p. 26.

text),* read πεαρρατιρ (“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 λιαυρεα instead of ιμα λιαυρ-πεα. Both editors accordingly translate, *Around whom (many storms) shall move*. But the verb is ιμλιαυριμ, with the infixed pronoun α, having βαν (woman) as antecedent. Hence the expression means: *who shall excite (many storms)*.

The next line runs in Mac Firbis αραν περ λωρπευερ. 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 ιβυρ has to be read ι βυρ 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-βυαε. The O'Clerys, according to the printed text,§ read the quatrain as two lines. Moreover, they give περι βυαε, a reading which makes the line a syllable short.

The third line Mac Firbis reads|| ατρεθ σερυρ ερειε (“[Accounts] report, though abhorrent,” according to the translator), which, besides being unmetrical, means nothing. The *Four Masters* (*loc. cit.*) are somewhat better: ατρεθ ρελα, εια πα ρειε. *εια πα ρειε* (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 beg (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 Mac Firbis¶ reads Νιορ bu αιρμιρτ ιν αιπλε. The *Four Masters*** give Νι βα αιρμιρτ ινβ αιπλε (“It was not a

* *Four Masters*, vol. i., pp. 150-1.

† P. 42.

‡ P. 172.

§ *Four Masters*, vol. i., p. 220.

|| *Chronicon Scotorum*, p. 64.

¶ *Ubi sup.*, p. 68.

** P. 226.

wise counsel," O'Donovan; followed in substance by Hennessy). But the reading of the *Book of Ballymote*, ενερετ α τapple, is manifestly the original: *Not weak* (was) *what befell*: τapple = 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 (i) is likewise in *Debide*. In the first quarter, the *Termination* is formed by βηηρ; πο and ου (σο) (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 Ardraccan (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], *Dubta*.* 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 Lecan*, as follows:—
 III. bliathna ar xl. o tanic p̄atp̄aic i n-Érinn 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 Belach* (aen r̄iḡ for̄ l̄aiḡnib̄, iwon, ʔpeppal belac̄).

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 Bresail.* Or, here [is to be placed] the death
of Bressal.

(*Vel, hoc anno Bressal* (Or, this year Bressal died, accord-
mortuus est, secun- to others.)
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'Conor'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) | 157 | (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 *b* line reads :—

Α δύο τριῶτα ο ρειν ιλλε. Two [and] thirty [years] from that
hither.

Another reading is preserved in the Bodleian copy :—

Α δύο ριῶτα ο ρ[h]ειν [ιl]le. Two [and] twenty [years] from that
hither.

This gives *b* 22.

The *i* line runs :—

ἽS α κεῖταιρ [τριῶτα], ὀεπb And four [years and thirty], certain
lib. to you.

Τριῶτα is the Bodleian lection. Here the *Concord* proves that the word missing from the *Book of Leinster* was κοικατ (*e-c*)—fifty.

This leaves *i* 54.

We have thus : $(522 - 10) + 20 = 532$. Gilla Coemain 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 (*Rev. 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 memorie prodiderunt, Kalendas Ian. hebdomadis feria in quam incidirent, nullā aliā adhibitā arā, signabant, hoc modo : Kl. Ian. feria 4, Connus Centimachus Rex, 20 Octobr., feria 3, occidit. . . . Aetatem Lunae etiam nonnunquam addebant et illius anni numerum decemnoventis 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:—

[A.M.] $\mu\mu\epsilon\chi\chi\mu\mu$. Kl. En. vi.
 p., l. $\mu\mu\mu$. Conn Cebcatac occip-
 pur epc cepcia pcpia hi Tuatc
 Ambroir, no i n-Ippur Domnann,
 uc an aiunc.

[A.M.] 4137 [A.D. 185]. 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 (†) 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. feriá, ix. luná* (or with variations of collocation or regimen to the same effect). The native equivalent was: *Kal. Enap̄ rop̄ aine ḡ nomab̄ uačab̄ (epcaí) puip̄ri*—the Kalend [1st] of January [fell] upon Friday and the ninth day [of the moon fell] thereon. *Uačab̄* is a neuter *a*-stem (gen. *uačab̄o*), *singularity* (of number) and was used idiomatically, with or without *epcaí* (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. xlvi.-vii.

† *Ib.*, p. xlvi.

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.

| | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>c</i> |
|----------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 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 lunae*, amongst the *Dubia et spuria* appended to the works of Bede. It is contained in Chap. xxii., *De temporum ratione*, which is devoted to the illustration of Rules 1 I., 2 II. The basis of the pseudo-Anatolian Cycle is a computation according to these Rules (*Jan. in Kl. una dies, luna I., etc.*), including the last day of each month (*In prid. Kl. 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 Brech* 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. ccxvi.), 9 (MS. ccxlvii.).

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. *Jun. in Kal. 152*. 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.*). *Jun. 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 Cummian,‡ 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 ἐμβόλιμος). 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 *Lebar Brec* 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 (xlv.) *De Ogdoad et Hendecade* 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 84 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 Decemnovennal 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. 455 (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. II.). 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(0). c. | ix. c. | I. |
| | | 2 | xi. c. | xx. E. | II. 1st Embolism. |
| | | 3 | xxii. E. | i. c. | III. |
| | | 4 | iii. c. | xii. c. | IV. |
| | | 5 | xiv. c. | xxiii. E. | V. 2nd Embolism. |
| | | 6 | xxv. E. | iv. c. | VI. |
| | | 7 | vi. c. | xv. c. | VII. |
| | | 8 | xvii. E. | xxvi. E. | VIII. 3rd Embolism. |
| Hendecad (Ἐνδεκάς) | } | 1 | xxviii. c. | vii. c. | IX. |
| | | 2 | ix. c. | xviii. c. | X. |
| | | 3 | xx. E. | xxix. E. | XI. 4th Embolism. |
| | | 4 | i. c. | x. c. | XII. |
| | | 5 | xii. c. | xxi. E. | XIII. 5th Embolism. |
| | | 6 | xxiii. E. | ii. c. | XIV. |
| | | 7 | iv. c. | xiii. c. | XV. |
| | | 8 | xv. c. | xxiv. E. | XVI. 6th Embolism. |
| | | 9 | xxvi. E. | v. c. | XVII. |
| | | 10 | vii. c. | xvi. c. | XVIII. |
| | | 11 | xxviii. E. | xxvii. E. | 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 *Lebar Brece*, 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. Deducting 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 computistic 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 7b) :—

Dubthach hos versus scripsit tempore parvo ;
 Indulge, lector, quae male scripta vides.
 Tertio Idus Apriles— tribus digitis ;
 Tertio anno decennovenalis cicli—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.]* :

| | |
|--|---|
| báp Murchaċo, maic Maile- dúin, h1 Cluan-maccu-Noip, á mbá Chapaín, x. anno. | Death of Murchad, son of Maelduin [king of Cenel-Eogain], in Clonmacnoise, 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 Hiberniae, 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 shews, 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 Brice [of Bressal the Speckled].*

[Initium
Cycli
xix. alis.] 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. ccccxxxix.] Secundinus et Auxiliarius et Iserninus mittuntur in auxilium Patricii: nec tamen tenuerunt apostolatum, nisi Patricius solus.
- [Bis.] Kl. [Jan.] ii. f., xii. l. [A.D. ccccxl.] Quies Augustini sapientis. Mors Mane, meic Neill [son of Nial] . . . et [quies Xisti] xliii. epis[copi Romanae Ecclesiae].
- Kl. [Jan. iv. f., xxiii. l., A.D. ccccxli.] Probatio sancti Patricii in fide Catholica.
- Kl. [Jan. v. f.,] iv. l. [A.D. ccccxlii.] Stella crinita apparuit.
- Kl. [Jan. vi. f., xv. l., A.D. ccccxliiii.] Patricius in Christi doctrina floruit.
- [Bis.] Kl. [Jan. vii. f., xxvi. l., A.D. ccccxliv.] Eclipsis solis in nona hora.
- Kl. [Jan. ii. f., vii. l., A.D. ccccxlv.] Tethosius [regnare incipit], qui regnavit an. xxvi. Nathi [*lege* Dathi], mac Fiachrach [son of Fiachra].
- Kl. [Jan. iii. f., xviii. l., A.D. ccccxlvi.]
- Kl. [Jan. iv. f., xxix. l., A.D. ccccxlvii.] 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. ccccxlviii.] Quies Secundini sancti.
- Kl. [Jan. vii. f., xxi. l., A.D. ccccxlix.]
- 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 mors, qui regnavit imperator an. vii. Leo regnavit et corpus Johannis [Baptistae] repertum 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.] Fairdbe [?] Laing [?] Laigen. Destruction ? of the Lagenians]. Hic alii dicunt nativitatem sanctae Brigitae.

The blanks observable in the luni-solar notation are evidently owing to scribal remissness.

Equally striking are the results obtained in connexion with the *Tigernach* 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., | 4052. | [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 [iii. f., l. xiii. = (textual) G. N. 15, A.M.] 4522 (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[i]*. Then follows the entry; after which is *iiiiix, vel iiiix. 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 :

| (<i>a</i>) | (<i>b</i>) |
|-------------------------|---|
| mmclxvi. | mmclxvi. [A.D. 214] Kl. En. vii. f., l. ix. |
| Kl. En. vii. f., l. xx. | mmclxvii. [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.—RECENSIONS OF *TIGERNACH*.

α

TIGERNACH.

(T.C.D. Fragment.)

[A.M. A.D.]
4356 [404] Kl. En. vi. f.,
i. ix. [Table V., No. 18.]

β

TIGERNACH.

(O'Connor, *R. H. S.* ii. 70-3.)

[A.D.]
[340] K. v[i]. Constanti-
nus a ducibus Constantis, fra-
tris sui, in bello occisus est.
Patricius nunc natus est.

[339] K. vii. f. Constans,
Arianus effectus, Catholicos
toto orbe persequitur.

4357 [405] " " i. f., l.
xx. Patricius secundum quos-
dam nunc natus est: sed fal-
sum est.

K. i.

K. iii.
K. vi.
K. vi.
K. vi.
K. i.
K. ii.
K. iii.
K. iiiii.
K. vi.

γ

TIGERNACH.

(Chron. Scot., p. 14.)

Kl. Enair vi. Patricius natus
est in hoc anno.

Kl. Enair vii.

[Kl i.]

Kl. iii.
Kl. iv.
Kl. v.
Kl. vi.
Kl. i.
Kl. ii.
Kl. iii.
Kl. iiiii.
[Kl. vi.]

δ

Chronology in accordance
with the obit of St. Patrick
in γ* and the ferial sequence
of β, γ.

A.D.
370, Kl. Jan. vi. f., l. xviii.

371, " " vii. f., l. xxix.
Patricius natus est in hoc anno.

Bis. 372, " " i. f., l. x.

373, " " iii. f., l. xxi.
374, " " iv. f., l. ii.
375, " " v. f., l. xiii.
Bis. 376, " " vi. f., l. xxiv.
377, " " i. f., l. v.
378, " " ii. f., l. xvi.
379, " " iii. f., l. xxvii.
Bis. 380, " " iv. f., l. ix.
381, " " vi. f., l. xx.

[356] K. vii. Reliquiae Ti-
mothei Apostoli Constantino-
nopolit[an]i invecitae sunt.

K. i.

K. ii.

K. iv. Muiredhach
Tirech [same as *a*, with the
variant *Cruind* *Badhraidhe* for
Cruind].

4386 [434] ,, ,, ii. f., l.
x. Muiredhach Tirech do mar-
badh la Caelbadh, mac Cruind,
la righ n-Uladh, oc Puir-righ
uas Dabul. [M. T. was slain
by C., son of Cronn, [i. e.] by
the King of Ulster, at Portrigh
over the Dabal [river Black-
water, between eos. 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. [v], Paepheicour archeppocour et Apopto-
bur hibepnenpium, anno aezacur ruac centcepuno
.xlii., xli. Kl. Apphur, queuec, uc bicicup :

O zenanu Cpiorc, apnem ac,
Cecpe céb for caom nóacac,
Zeopa bhacda beacé icar rin,
Do báq Paophaiz ppioim appal.

[Kl. vii.]

382, ,, ,, vii. f., l. i.

383, ,, ,, i. f., l. xii.

384, ,, ,, ii. f., l. xxiii.

385, ,, ,, iv. f., l. iv.

Bis.

Kl. v. Muiredhach Tirech

[same as *a*].

[Kl. i.]

[Kl. ii.]

[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.—RECESSIONS OF *TIGERNACH*—continued.

| α | β | γ | δ |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>TIGERNACH.</p> <p>(T.C.D. Fragment.)</p> <p>[A.M. A.D.]</p> <p>4394 [442] " " v. f., l. ix. Eochu Mughmedhoin, mac Muiredaigh Tirigh, reg- navit [MS. illegible], ut ali- 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, ossa Andree Apostoli et Lucae Evangelistae a Con- stantinopolitanis miro favore suscepta sunt.</p> | <p>TIGERNACH.</p> <p>(O'Conor, <i>Z. H. S.</i> ii. 70-3.)</p> <p>[A.D.]</p> <p>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>[357] K. vi. Constantino- poli, ingresso ossarum Andree Apostoli et Lucae Evange- listae. [A] Constantinopoli- tanis miro favore suscepta sunt.*</p> <p>[The next folio is lost.]</p> | <p>TIGERNACH.</p> <p>(Chron. Scot., p. 14.)</p> <p>Kl. v. Eochaidh Muigh- medhon, mac Muiredhaigh, Tirigh, regnavit annis octo.</p> <p>Patrius captivus est in Hi- berniam ductus.</p> <p><i>Kl. vi.</i></p> | <p>Chronology in accordance with the obit of St. Patrick in γ and the ferial sequence of β, γ.</p> <p>A.D.</p> <p>386, " " v. f., l. xv.</p> <p>387, " " vi. f., l. xxvi. Patrius captivus in Hiber- niam ductus est.</p> <p>* To shew the standard of the Rolls' <i>Tripartite</i>, β is given (p. 572) as "helping to fix the date [sic] of Patrick's birth [and] captivity" (p. cxxvii.). The assistance afforded, by comparison with "O'Conor's inaccurate edition" (p. cxxviii.), consists in the addition of no date and the omission of eight ferials (<i>A. i.</i>-<i>K. iii.</i>). Had the latter been given, we might have known whether <i>K. vi.</i>, <i>K. vi.</i> were misreadings of O'Conor, or of the MS. An English version is added, from which one learns that <i>Constantinopoli</i> signifies <i>to and into Constantinople</i>. Sic <i>itur ad astra</i>.</p> |

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 eact 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 **S4** are not to be met with, as far as I know, in Irish documents, annalistic or other. Whether the Passion year of **S4** (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 *Catalogue*† 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 *Catalogue*.

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. | B. | Feria Kal. Jan. | Æt. hunc in Kal. Jan. | Paschæ dies. | Æt. hunc in Pasch. | Indic. |
|--|-----|----|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------|
| CRUCIFIXIO CHR̄I. Coss. duobus Geminis. Ruffino et Rubellio. | I | B. | feria v | xix | v Kal. Apr. | xvi | I |

We have thus :—

VII.

VICTORIAN CHRONOLOGY.

$C - a = 2017$: 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 Ciculum Paschae.—Finis Cikli 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 vix. [$-\beta = \text{A.D. } 909$].

In the *Innisfallen Annals*, the year in which Cormac (Mac Culennain, bishop-king of Cashel) was slain is marked *vi. f., xxiv. 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, -iii.)* : ab initio vero mundi *viccxliv.* ($6244 - 1043 = \beta$).§ 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 : *Rer. 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 **S4**. 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 :—

A.M. 5202 \div 28 leaves 22, B (A.D. 1).

A.M. 5229 \div 28 ,, 21, 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 Cyclic, 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 Sacrae Scripturae*, 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.‡

(a) 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.

(b) 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 (a) and (b) 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 lunæ.</i> | | | |
| Paterno et Torquato | } | XCIII | B. Domin. | XVI | Kal. Aprilis | XVII | III |
| | | | | | | | |

† Note F.

‡ Note D *b*.

Finally, applying Table VIII., Rule 1, to (a), we obtain $3689 \div 28 = 21 \text{ DC} = \text{Wednesday (not Thursday), March 24}$. The following day was consequently Thursday (not Friday), March 25. In reference to (b), we get $5228 \div 28 = 20 \text{ E} = \text{Tuesday (not Thursday), March 25}$; $5229 \div 28 = 21 \text{ DC} = \text{Friday, March 26 (not 25); Sunday, March 28 (not 27)}$. 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 Apriles* 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 sacrae Scripturae*, 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 (*Zeit. 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 Apriles*) and V. (*Kalendas Apriles*) were made VIII. and VI. by the addition of *I. alia manu*, overhead. The bissextile was thereby rightly taken into account, March 25 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 spuris exactitudinem praestabit?*

years! Yet, a forgery of the kind, one of the clumsiest upon record, passed current for more than twelve hundred years,—with Columbanus, Cummian 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 dcvto anno Dominicæ Incarnationis, ut Beda dicit in Historia sua . . . Anni ab initio mundi vDCCCV. (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. xlvi. (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 Cummian, 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., F; 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 (c) 27 [or (d) 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 Brecc*) notation of the Decemnovennial 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 XII.).

(1) A.D. 714. Faelcu, 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 shews 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. mxviii. Hic est annus octavus circuli decim[n]ovinalis et hic est ccccc. et lxxvii. annus ab adventu Sancti Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos.* *Feil Ḑrigoir p̄ia n-lm̄oc ocup m̄in̄c̄ar̄c̄e ı Sampaḏ ıp̄m̄ bliabam̄ p̄ı* [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: "Θια κόιζε μβλιαθνα περρεατ αρ επι έέθ τεσμονζ ριν—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 ragionam 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.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Αθέε Μαριτ ηι ρηθ Ιο Ιυλ, | The night of Tuesday, on the day before the Ides of July, |
| Ρια πέιλ Ιακοιβ κο ηγλαν ρύν, | Before the feast of James of pure mind, |
| Ιαρ ηθδ ρίεετ αββατ, | After two-and-twenty (years?) died |
| Αη ταρηδ ρι τενη Τοιρηθεαλβαδ. | 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:—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ι πειλ Ιακοιβ κο η-γλαν ρυμ, | On the feast of James of pure mind, |
| Ι νομαθ* ρίεετ αββατ, ρι. | On the 29th, died, etc. |

In A.D. 1086, New Year's Day fell on Thursday, and the Golden Number was IV. 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 Decemnovennial 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 Decemnovennial 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.], *aileuath*, i.ma lunae.

A.D. 1172, *aile huath*, prima lunae.

A.D. 1001 [983, O'C.], *aile huath*, ii.am lunae.

A.D. 1096 [1079, O'C.], *eale auth*, ultima lunae.

A.D. 1115 [1098, O'C.], *aileuath*, ultima lunae.

The reading is *aile 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 C k, 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. Retla mongac ingnad adbal do faiscin isin aer diamairt iar mincaise hic pt. Kl. mai co iiii. 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 xxiii. lunae.

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 peēt Calann Ma1*—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 *Letania 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. 733, *F. M.*, i. 332, note *o*) from the *Annals of Ulster*, "at the year 737." Therein we have *xiii. Septembris, die vi. ferie*. 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. xlvi.), "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. feriá*; that of O'Conor's *Tigernach* (*R.H.S.*, ii. 242): *xvii. Kl. Sept. die .i. Mairt* [namely, Tuesday]. The mutual corrections give: *xiii. Kal. Sep., iii. feriá*. 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 365th year.

Elsewhere (A.D. 493, *F. M.*, p. 157, note z), he quotes from *Lebar Brece* that St. Patrick died "in the 120th year of his age, that is, the 27th [recte, 26th] of the solar cycle," etc. But the original (p. 220 a) of the explanatory clause is: *í m-bliabam un. xx. pop Kalainb Enaip*—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 Decemnovennial 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 :

Im [m] bliabam coicṫibe uaṫa[í]ḃ,
 I[n] cṫep bliabam paip iar [paip' ap] puc, pl.

This O'Conor (*Rev. Hib. Script.* iii. 675) renders: "In the year of terrible wars, count the third year, after fear seized," etc.*

That is, *coicṫibe* = wars; *uaṫaḃ* = 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 $\omega\iota\kappa\tau\iota\upsilon\delta\epsilon$ = cookhouses (*coquinae*); $\upsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\theta$ = 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* : $\text{m. bl. } \rho\upsilon\text{ip} [\rho\text{op}] \text{ b}i\text{p. } \gamma \text{ m}$ $\text{m. bl. } [\chi\chi.] \text{ ap c. ap m. ab Incarnacione}$ —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 Epect" of A.D. 34 as 15. That is, apparently, he subtracted 19 from 34. But the Epect is 24 = Golden Number xvi. (Table III., Rule 1).

At A.M. 4079 (A.D. 127) he reads *luna iii.* 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 Epect is 2 = Golden Number xiv. (Table III., Rule 1).

The death of Tuathal Teachtmair he gives at A.M. 4104. The Tigernach Epect being *xxiii.*, the year (Table V., 4th cycle) is 4105 (A.D. 153). The correct Epect 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 *ria* (*re*) signifies *before* and *iar*, *after*. In his *Wars of the Gaidhill and Gaiil* (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 *Feil Grigoir ria n-Init* 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 *Init* 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. Perspexit 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 48th [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:—

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1235, . . . l. viii. | 1349, . . . l. iv.* |
| 1254, . . . l. vii. | 1368, . . . l. iii. |
| 1273, . . . l. vi. | 1387, . . . l. ii. |
| 1292, . . . l. v. | 1406, . . . l. i. |
| 1311, . . . l. iv. | 1412, . . . l. vii. (<i>recte</i> , xv.) |
| 1330, . . . l. iii. | |

In the foregoing, the editor saw nothing that demanded correction.

In the *Annals of Ulster*, Vol. I., also edited by Hennessy, 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.

Εκλήρητο λυαε Ιδουβυρ Οκτοβρηρ, ρυυ. λυαε, ρυαρυ τερτια υρηυα υυ. ρεριαε, ρολυρρυε υυρρεκτυρ υυ. Καλ. Νου., λυαε ρρυυ., ρυαρυ υυ. ηορα υυε υυ. ρεριαε, λυαε ρρυυ.: ρολυρ ρυ. υυεβυρ υυερυεμενυετυβυρ.

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 *iv.*, in sequence to *xxiii.* of 1340. (The true epact is *x.*) 1342 is *l. xvii.*, in accordance with which the notation proceeds to the end. It should be *xv.*, following 1340, and *xxiii.* 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. Jan. iii. p., l. u., A. D. m. xxi. iii.
 Ερηραι ερεαι ι χιιι. ερεαι Εηαιρ,
 ι ιιι. Ιδ Εηαιρ, Δια-βαρβαιν; ερ-
 εραι ηρεινε αυτεμ ι κκxiii[.]. ιηδ
 ερεαι σεβναι, Δια-βαρβαιν, ειην
 κοεετιζηερ, ι νοι 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 :

hι pél benbedēt co m-bpυδ,
 Duobecim Caland Appil,
 Sin pèil òpime, ní δó,

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,

Comfín ιτερ αιδóε ιρ ιο.

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. evi.). 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 rímuð, ruairc in mod. | The day a-lengthening, excellent the |
| Ocur abair oc perrgab, | And the night a-shortening, [method, |
| O péil Tomair taebrair éair | From the feast of Thomas . . . |
| Co péil Faelain amlabar. | To the feast of Faelan, the mute. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Abair oc rímuð, ní gó, | The night a-lengthening, not false, |
| Ocur perr gab for ceð ríplo, | And shortening upon each long day, |
| O péil Faelain, ferr anund, | From the feast of Faelan, look across, |
| Co péil Tomair ierum. | 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 Taurum* 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 Egiptios 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, ἐπαγόμενας (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. cxcl. (fol. 237),* setting forth the days of the Roman months that respectively corresponded with the first days of the Egyptian: *Dehinc [x. Kal. Sep.] reverteris ad iiii. Kl. Septimbris, talique ratione complerentur [? complebuntur] dies cccx. xii. mensium Aegyptiorum: u. dies residuos epagamenas [ἐπαγόμενας], 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 *sororecula* 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 Rymer's *Foedera*.—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 lune celerius a[s]cendit quam putatur in bisex vero tardius a[s]cendit quam putatur. bisex namque retardat saltus vero celerat*" (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 celerius accenditur quam [com]putatur ; in Bi[s]sex[to] 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 Bissextile 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 primesci inite*—the last day whereon is the first moon of Shrovetide" (p. lxii.).

To shew the meaning of *Init*, I transcribe from the *Lebar Brec* 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 Matheseos*, IV. 127, Geneva, 1740) is partly right and partly wrong : Nov. 25 *xix*. ; Dec. 25 *xix*.

[*Lebar Brec*, p. 90, marg. inf.]

Անկ սատծ քրի Մարտի, ւն
Ծճմնած ւր նքրոմ, ւր Ե Ծճմնած
Լուտե.

Շրքր .xx. ւն քրի բուն, ւն Ծճմնած
ւր նքրոմ, [ւր Ե] Լուտ Եօրճար.

Ճի. քրի Արիւ, ւն Ծարճախ ւր
նքրոմ, ւր Ե Ծարճախ Եպլատ.

Օսր շու. ւն քրի բուն, ւն Ծճմ-
նած ւր նքրոմ, ւր Ե Ծճմնած Եճր.

Ճի. ծոմ ւն քրի բուն, ւն Ծճմնած
ւր նքրոմ, ւր Ե Ծճմնած Մինճար.

Օսր չիւ. քրի ՄԱ՛յ, ւն Ծար-
ճախ ւր նքրոմ, ւր Ե Ծարճախ Բրքր-
գաճա.

Եթրսած սատծ քրի Լճւն, ւն
Ծճմնած ւր նքրոմ, ւր Ե Ծճմնած
Ենճուցիւր.

Ճիւ. քրի Լճւն, ւն Ծճմնած ւր
նքրոմ, ւր Ե Ծճմնած Լուտ[Ե]
Եօրճար Տարճար.

Ճիւ.ճած քրի Լուլ, ւն Ծճմնած
ւր նքրոմ, ւր Ե Ծճմնած Տամճճր
ւն 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.

* Կալատ .i. nomen ծօ ծեճնԸ
Եճր .i. զարի Կալուոլաւիւմ :
Եճն-Ծխնած .i. արբիւն ո՛ն Երրբար
Եճճ անձ յ նեճար Ե Եճն օճ
արիճնլ Ե Եօրճար արիւն Եճր.
Cornac's Glossary (*Lebar Brec*, 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 *Capitolavium* took place on
Palm Sunday. For instance, St. Isidore: De Palmarum die. Vulgus ideo eum
diem *Capitolavium* vocant, quia tunc moris est lavandi capita infantium qui ungenti
sunt, ne forte observatione quadragesimae 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.</i> | <i>Moon.</i> | <i>Month.</i> | <i>D.L.</i> | <i>Festival.</i> |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| [viii] | [1] | [March 6] | B | |
| | 2 | [„ 7] | C | |
| | [9] | „ 14 | C | Beginning [First Sunday] of Lent. |
| | 23 | [„ 28] | C | |
| | [30] | April 4 | C | Beginning of [stricter] Lent [Mid-Lent Sunday]. |
| [viii] | 11 | [„ 15] | G | |
| | 14 | [„ 18] | C | [Latest Paschal Term.] |
| | [18] | „ 22 | G | Thursday of Capitilavium [Holy Thursday]. |
| | 21 | [„ 25] | C | Easter Sunday. |
| | [28] | May 2 | C | Little Easter [Low Sanday]. |
| [viii] | 24 | [„ 27] | G | |
| [viii] | [1] | June 3 | G | Ascension Thursday. |
| | 4 | [„ 6] | C | |
| | [11] | „ 13 | C | 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. (ΡΡΙΜ ΕΡCΙ, like *prima lunae* and *first of the moon*, is an elliptical expression for ΡΡΙΜ ΥΑCΑΘ ΕΡCΙ—*first day of the moon.*)

(4) The corresponding day is thus given in this edition : “April 6, *Novissimus dies forsambi primesci chasc*—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 *Lebar Brecc* 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 : “*laithe mis greni na cétfresgabala*—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 ΡΡΕΡΓΑΒΑΛ means the Ascension, and ΕΡΡΕΙΡΓΕ 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. Bed.*].

(6) April 25. “*Escop mor mac caille, etc. . . . Ni thic sén co cenn 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[e]*. N1 thic p n 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 pasca* 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 Init.* N1 thic p n co cenn xxx. bliaban ii. ap ccccc., iap notab choip—[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 Init* 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'Conor, 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 mbuanda isin fíchatmad bliadain for cét a áisse .i. im bliadain uii. xx. for* Kalaind Enair for áine ocus cét bliadain for bisexa : hi† xui. immorro Kalne Apreil nabliadne sin for cetaín ocus xiii. furri.

* This seems superfluous.

† Read *in* (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 *cet* to *hi* is to be read: *cet bliadain for bisexa 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 Ogdoadé usque in hunc annum in quo sumus.*" That is, $23 \times 19 = 438$ and $(22 \times 19) + 2 = 421!$ *Mirus*

calculandi preceptor! 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 loca*: I have had no pioneer in the domain of Irish Chronology.

NOTES.

A.—ADAMNANI VITA COLUMBAE.

*De Prophetia beati viri de filio Dermoti 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. i. 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 facit,* 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 lxxxiv. annorum observant;‡ tertio, Theophilum; quarto, Dionysium; quinto, Cyrillum; sexto, Morinum; septimo, Augustinum; octavo, Victorium; nono, Pachonium monachum, Aegypti coenobiorum fundatorem, cui ab angelo ratio Paschae dictata est; decimo, ccc. x. et viii. episcoporum decemnovennalem cyclum (qui Graece *Enneacedeceterida*§ 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 hospitio cum Graeco et Hebraeo, Scytha et Egyptiaco in ecclesia Sancti Petri simul in Pascha, in quo mense disiuncti sumus, fuerunt. Et ante sancta sic testati sunt nobis,

* Fecit.

† Sic; lege xx.

‡ Alii xxv., alii xxx., nonnulli lxxxiiii. annorum circulum computantes, numquam ad veram Paschae computandi rationem pervenerunt.—*Liber [spurius] Anatolii de Ratione Paschali.*

§ *Lege ἐννεακαίδεκαετηρίς. Cf. :*

Hinc cyclus Graece *ἐνεα καὶ δέκα θερίδα* 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 desciverunt. Imo potius eundem decemnovennalem ciclum, qui *Enneacaideceterida* [!] Graeco vocabulo nuncupatur, sollicitè retinentes Paschalem cursum nullis diversitatibus violasse monstrantur.

Epistola (I.) Dionysii de ratione Paschae (ad Petronium).

dicentes: *Per totum orbem terrarum hoc Pascha, ut scimus, 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]. Alii enim Resurrectionem decimâ quartâ lunâ, alii* decimâ sextâ,* cum duris intentionibus celebrabant. Hi per quaterna regna vixerunt: hoc est, Aeda Allain [*reote*, Aeda Slaine], qui tribus annis pro cogitatione mala† tantum regnavit et Domnail et filiorum Mailcoba et [filiorum] Aeda Slaine permixta tempora et usque ad mortalitatem illam magnam perduraverunt.

Ussher: *Brit. Eccl. Antiq.*, Wks. vi. 477-9.

D.—PROLOGUS VICTORII.

(a)

Recensitis igitur fidelibus historiis veterum, beati scilicet Eusebii Caesariensis Palaestinae civitatis episcopi, viri imprimis eruditissimi atque doctissimi, Chronicis Prologoque ac perinde his quae a sanctae memoriae Hieronymo his de Chronicis sunt adjecta presbytero, per quem in Latinum quoque probantur translata sermonem: hisque etiam quae a sancto et venerabili viro Prospero usque ad consulatum Valentiniani Augusti VIII et Anthemii constat fuisse suppleta, reperi a mundi principio usque ad Diluvium MCCCXII annos: item a Diluvio usque ad Nativitatem Abrahae annos DCCCCXLII. . . .

Porro ab Abraham usque in sextum Valentis Consulatum et Valentiniani secundum, MCCCXCV 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 tertiâ celebrabant. The *xiii*. 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 Coss. praesentes vDCLVIII anni referuntur. Quibus ob veritatem certius indagandam bissextos etiam copulavi, quo manifestius appareret utrum sibi vel bissextorum ratio tam Kal. Jan. quam VIII Kal. Apr., qui [quo] mundo[-us] traditur institutus, continuata disputatione [disposi-] concinnetur.

Quibus undique per versis[-us] congruentibus, restabat inquiri si lunae dinumeratio, quae die quarta existentis mundi, i.e. v Kal. Apr., plena, hoc est XIV, iubente Creatore, in inchoante noctis exorta est, pari lege transactis praesentibusque temporibus consonaret quam tot a saeculis computatam et Kal. Jan. III feria, I. XX, et VIII Kal. Apr., II feria, XIV luna, Constantino et Rufo Coss., perseveranti oratione [ratione] pervenisse computatum est juxta Aegyptiacam disciplinam, qua evidentissime deprehensum est quod XIX annorum porrecta curricula in semetipsa super iisdem vestigiis se revolvens annum quem XX inchoat hunc eadem metiatur et primum.

Cum itaque nihil resedisset ambigui, diebus, lunis atque bissextis inde a constitutione mundana in nostram usque progeniem mirabili decursione concordibus, necessarium fuit, propter quam maxime huic inquisitioni secundum venerationis tuae mandatum mea desudabat intentio, ut instituta Paschalia perscrutarer, vel illius temporis quo praeceptione 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.*

(b)

[*Loca interpolata.*]

[Rursusque omnibus annis, temporibus, diebus ac luna maxime, quae juxta Hebraeos menses facit, rite decursis a mundi principio, secundum praedictae Historiae [Eusebii] fidem, usque in diem quo filii Israel Paschale mysterium coelesti initiavere mandato et ab Aegyptiaca clade agni occisione salvati sunt, bissextorum pariter necessitate decursa, quantum fida supputatio investigavit, anni MDCLXXXIX, v feria, IX Kal. Apr., luna XIII incipiente jam vespere, docentur impleti. Cujus sequenti die, tertio millesimo scilicet anno ac sexcentesimo nonagesimo, precedente [procedente] mense primo, VI feria, VIII Kal. Apr., luna XIV, noctis initio Hebraeos claruit agni sacrificium peregisse. Pascha quippe, sicut omnimoda traditione cognoscitur, anni principio, non in fine, celebratur.]

Passum autem Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum peractis VCCXXVIII annis ab ortu mundi eadem Chronicorum relatione monstratur. Quod gestum inchoante XXVII [XXIX] anno non potest dubitari: siquidem VIII Kal. Apr., primo mense, luna XIV vespere praecedente, sicut ab initio creaturae quarta die facta est, coepisse doceatur; adjunctisque bissextis ad summam VCCXXVIII annorum, sequenti XXIX anno, v feria, docet se traditione praeventum. Primo vero azymorum 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 Dominicæ 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 impediendis, 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 Abrahæ 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 Asæ, 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 Manichæo 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 decemnovenalibus 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 concordii 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 assuetu cursu praepeditum vel insolitum reliquerunt; sed quasi per diem omnem in occasus sui, ut supra dixi, limitem 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.

ἄν. Καλ. Ιαν. 1. π., 1. χυ. Α.Ο.
ὀκτῆ°. [-11°].

Obitus Segeni, ab[ḅ]ατιρ Ιαε, ἰθ
ερε, φίλῃ Φιαόναε ἡ quiete Αἰδλογο,
μῆε Camain, ἀββατιρ Cluana mac
Νοιρ ἡ ὑορημιεασιε Mancheni,
ἀββατιρ Menoρροετ.

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 Mendochit.

G.—PETAVIUS: DE TEMPORUM RATIONE.

Quam in sententiam [summam ab orbe condito ad Christum natum esse, ex mente Eusebii, annorum DCXCIX] illustris est locus apud Auctorem operis librorum *De Mirabilibus Sacrae Scripturae*, quod inter S. Augustini opera eusum 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 fiet ab orbe condito ad Abraamum [annum octavum Abraami] anni 3192; a Diluvio, 1052 [950]. Septimus Cyclos desinit in annum ab exitu Israelitarum 35. Octavus, in annum Asa 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 CXXIII. At anno superiore in Fastis omnibus leguntur Coss. Aviola et Pansa. Sed in membranis

Victorini *Aulia et Parsa*. Quare Auctor *De mirabilibus* vitiosum codicem Victorini nactus erat.

Qui cum anno tertio duodecimi Cycli Victorini, vel Dionysii [!], scriberet, is erat annus mundi 5855, a Passione 627. Si igitur de annis mundi 5855 detrahatur 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.—*Lib. ix. Cap. ii., pp. 2, 3.*

H.—EXTRACT FROM O'FLAHERTY'S *OGYGIA*.

Nostris 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 memoriae proditum reliquerint Scotos ad Hiberniæ littora applicuisse Kal. Maii, die Jovis et ætatis lunæ septimo, nullâ habitâ ratione Salomonis regni, aut aeræ mundanæ; ut in Hibernico poemate de diversis Hiberniæ expugnatoribus (quod incipit *Ḙṙṙṙṙṙṙ ḁṙ ḁḁḁḁ ḁṙṙṙṙṙṙ*) ita cecinit Achaius O Floinn, author perquam vetustus:

Seac̄tmaḁ Ḑeurḡ Dia Ḑarbane :
 Ro ṙṙṙṙṙṙ ṙeac̄tmaḁ ṙeane :
 Ḑab̄raḁ Ic̄allam̄ṙṙṙṙ :
 I Calon Mai a m̄ṙḁne.

*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 feriali E, Kal. Maiæ concurrebant 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 supputandi perito etiam hodie quasi digito monstrare integrum est.

—*Pars II., pp. 83-4.*

lebar bairi in iúota.

(P. 48 b)

a Laegaire, mac Neill, triginca annor pegnum hiberu[a]e porc aduentum Patricii tenuit.

Arð-Maða fundata erc.

Secundinur (ídon, Sechnall) et penex Patriciur in pace dormierunt.

Þuair Laegaire iarom bar iz Ğreallaiğ Ðarıł, þor taeb Cairre, imMaiğ Lıpe, eter na da enoc, idon, Þriu ocur (Alba a n-anmann. A paða þorat þri Laiğniu nað iarþao in þoroime þorro, iar n-a gabail þoið þor cpeið occo. Co tapc rom Ğrein ocur erca þriu na raiğþeð þorro ni bað þriu. Romarþrat iarum Ğrian ocur erca annrin eipeom, ar þoraþaiğ iac. Sicur poeta ait :

Atbat Loegaire, mac Neill,
 Þor taeb Cairre, Ğlar a tir,
 Ðili Ðe aþroegaið pað,
 Tucrat dal þair þorpin riğ.

Ailill Molt, mac n[-Ð]aði, piðe bliaðan, co torðair a cað Oða, la Lugaioð, mac Laegaire ocur la Muirceptað, mac Erca ocur la Þerğur Ceppbel, mac Conaill Cpemtainde ocur la Þiacraiğ Lonu, mac Coelbad, riğ Ðal-Þraiðe.

b Unde dixit dec, mac Ðe :

Mor eað Oða þerra i tír,
 Immopulca caða ili :
 Þor Oilill Molt, mac n[-Ð]aði,
 Meabair la Ðal n-Þraiði.

Lugaioð, mac Laegaire, mic Neill, coic bliaðna piðet, coþorðair a n-Áeab-Þhorða, iar n-a bein o þorða ðeinðrige þo nim i n-a cenn, iar n-ðiultab þo roin þaðrafc.

Muirceptað, mac Erca, idon Muirceptað, mac Muþeðaiğ,

BOOK OF BALLYMOTE.

(P. 48 b).

[A.D.*]

a Laegaire, son of Niall, held the kingdom of Ireland for thirty [462] 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 Grellach-Daphil, on the³ [457] 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.

b Wherefore said Bec Mac 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-giallaiḡ, ceitri bliadna rídet, cor'barbead a telcoma rína aithi Samna, immullaé Cleciḡ or doind. Unde dictum est a pancto Cairneó:

Írom oían ar in bean, (Íoon, Sin, inḡen Shize, ro-
lmaluaiópea ilar rin [marb he.)
Ar ríur loirceíteer i ten,
Ror coeb Cleciḡ baíteer rín.

e Ír dia oídi ródet in ríli ror an pann ro ele:

Oíod Muirceitaiḡ na móð,
Ḥuin ír batub ír lorcuó:
Eḡ abbaéadar i ḡur
A meic, Domnall ír Rorḡur.

Tuaéal Maelḡarb, mac Cormaic cae[í]é, mic Cairpre, mic Neill Nae-giallaiḡ, aen bliadain deḡ, co toréair la Mael-morḡa, mac Airḡeban, hui mic hl; qui est ipse p̄tatim occurrur est. Unde dicitur Eét Maeil-morpa.

Diarmuib, mac Rerḡura Cerrbeoil, mic Conaill Creméainb, mic Neill Nae-giallaiḡ, bliadain ar rídet, co toréair la hAeḡ ub, mac Suibne, ri Dal-Araíde, írRaíé-biḡ, imMairḡ-líne.

Domnall ocur Rorḡur, da mac Muirceitaiḡ, mic Muire-
ḡaiḡ, mic Eogain, mic Neill Nae-giallaiḡ, tri bliadna. Óeḡ
atbaéadar.

baedan, mac Muirceitaiḡ ocur Eódaíð, mac Domnall, mic Muirceitaiḡ, mic Muireḡaiḡ, tri bliadna, co toréair la Cronan, mac Tíḡernaiḡ, ri Ciannaéet Ḥlindi-Ḥeírin.

Ainnire, mac Sebna, mic Rerḡura Cenbóoda, mic Conaill Ḥulban, mic Neill Nae-giallaiḡ, tri bliadna, co toréair la Rerḡur, mac Neilline.

a baedan, mac Ninbeada, mic Rerḡura Cenbóoda, bliadain, co toréair a n-imairḡ la da Cumaine, íoon Cumaine, mac Colman biḡ ocur Cumaine Libpene, mac Illadain, mic Cerpball.

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.

c 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.

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 [565] 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 Ciannaughta 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] [sl. 585] 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 Ainmirec, mic Sebna, tpi bliadhna ríeet, co
 corcáir la Dhanu, mac Eacaé, i caé Duin-bolg. Ocur ip
 do'n caé rin doéan in rili ro:

[Ir] a m-buaé

Pearair in tonn rpirin m-bruaé:

Aopet rceéa, ceru rcié,

Aeg, mac Ainmirec, do vié.

Aeg Slaine (Aog Surcan, combalta Conaill Súebind 7
 baetgál bile pormarb), mac Diarmada, mic Fergusa
 Cerrbeoil, mic Conaill Creméainb, mic Neill Nae-giallaig,
 ocur Colman Rinné, mac baeda[1]n Driúid, mic Muirceartaig,
 mic Muredaig, mic Eogain, mic Neill Nae-giallaig, reéet
 bliadhna, co corcáratar la Conall n-ghuébind, mac Suibne.
 Dia n-eabrad:

Niar'bo enert a tapple

Do na hogaié a Thuirbe,—

Conall, pobí Aeg Slaine;

Aeg Slaine, pobí Suibne.

e Dorocáir, dino, Colman Ríne la Logan Dilmána. Ut
 dicatum erit:

P. 49a

Cedu rizi, cedu reéet,

Cedu nert por rigrada;

Eníg Colman Rinné rí,

Rombi Logan Dilmána.

Aeó Uairiúnaé, mac Donnall, mic Muirceartaig, mic
 Muredaig, oct m-bliadhna, co n-erbaile.

Maelcoba, Clepeac, mac Aeda, mic Ainmirec, tpi bliadhna,
 co corcáir i caé Slebe delgabain Toza, la Suibne Menn.

Suibne Meand, mac Fiacraé, mic Feraéaig, mic Eogain,
 tpi bliadhna dea, co corcáir la Congal Caé, mac Scannla[1]n.

Donnall, mac Aeda, mic Ainmíreé, tpiéa bliadan, ocur
 v'eg adbaé.

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.] _[598] 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 [*lit.* 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] Ceallaó ocup Conall, da mac Maelcoba Clepíé, mic Aeda, mic Ainmípeé, cuiḡ bliadhna deḡ doib. D'eg abbat Celláé ipin bpuḡ-mic-inn-o[1]ḡ. Dorocair Conall Cael la Diarmaib, mac Aeda Slaine.

blaémac ocup Diarmaib, da mac Aeda Slaine, mic Diarmada, d'ec abbatábar,—do'n duibí Connall.

f Seánaraé, mac blaémic, mic Aeda Slaine, peé m-bliadhna, co toréair la Du[b]duin, ri Corppi.

Cenbraelaé, mac blaémic, mic Aeda Slaine, ceéri bliadhna, co toréair la Finaéta Pleadaé i cat Ailéalra.

Finaéta Plegaé, mac Duncáda, mic Aeda Slaine, píe bliadhán, co toréair la h-Aeḡ, mac n-Dluéaiḡ, i n-ḡrallaiḡ Dollaé.

Loingreac Lampoda, mac Aengura, mic Domnall, mic Aeda, oé m-bliadhna, co toréair la Celláé Lada-Cimi, mac Ragallaiḡ, hi cat Chopainb.

Conḡal Cinbmaḡair, mac Ferḡura Fanab, mic Domnall, mic Aeda, nae m-bliadhna, co toréair do bḡ aen uaire.

Peapḡal, mac Maelabuin, mic Maelipéiri, mic Aeda Uairíðnaiḡ, mic Domnall Iléalḡaiḡ, mic Muircepḡaiḡ, mic Mupeḡaiḡ, peé m-bliadhna deḡ, co toréair la Muréaé, mac bpoín, hi cat Almaíne.

Faḡartaé, mac Neill, mic Cerpnaḡ Sotail, mic Diarmada, mic Aeda Slaine, bliadhán, co toréair i cat Cinbvelḡa, la Cinaé, mac Iḡḡalaiḡ.

ḡ Cinaé, mac Iḡḡalaiḡ, mic Conainḡ, mic Conḡaile, mic Aeda Slaine, ceéri bliadhna, co toréair i cat Droma Cprocain (no Corcain), la Plaiéberḡaé, maé Loingriḡ.

Plaiéberḡaé, mac Loingriḡ Lampoda, peé m-bliadhna, co n-epbailt a n-Árb-Mhaéa dia ful.

Aed Allán, mac Ferḡail, mic Maelabuin, nae bliadhna, co toréair [i cat] Sepeḡ Maiḡe, eḡer da Thebá, idon, a Cenandup, la Domnall, mac Murcaéa.

Domnall, mac Murcaéa, mic Diarmada, mic Airmeḡaiḡ caé, mic Conall ḡuébínb, 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.]₁ [653] Of [natural] death died Cellach in Brugh-mic-in-oig. Conall the² [654] 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.

f 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 Domnall, 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 wiles, 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-Crocaín (or, -Corcaín), 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. 765]

Aedh Allan, son of Fergal, 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

[g] mic Diarmada, mic Fergusa Ceinneoil, píce bliadan, co n-erbaile.

Niall Fharrad, mac Fergail, pecc m-bliadna, co n-erbaile i n-hl Colum Cille. Tri fharrad le [a] gein, idon, fharrad airgid gl (idon, fharrad [Ph]oéain móir), ocu fharrad cruicénecca (idon, fharrad [Ph]oéain m-big), ocu fharrad pola (idon, fharrad Glend-Laigen). Inde dicu fharrad Niall Fharrad.

Donnac, mac Donnall, mic Muraada, pecc m-bliadna píccet, co torcáir i cat Orna-Rig la hAed Ua Neill.

Aed Oirnduide, mac Neill Fharrad, pecc m-bliadna píccet, co torcáir ic Aed-da-Pherca, la Mael-Canaid.

Concobur, mac Donnada, ceitri bliadna de, co n-erbaile.

h Niall Caill, mac Aeda Oiride, ceitri bliadna de, cop'barde a Callain.

Mael-Seclainn, mac Maelpuanad, mic Donnada, mic Donnall, mic Muraada, pe bliadna de, co n-erbaile.

Aed Fionlaic, mac Neill Caill, pecc m-bliadna de, co n-erbaile ig Oruim-inarclainn.

Flann, mac Mael-Seclainn, mic Maelpuanad, oec m-bliadna triccet, co torcáir.

Niall Glundub, mac Aeda Fionlaic, tri bliadna, co torcáir i cat Aed-cliaic la Gallaid.

Donnac, mac Flann, mic Mael-Sheclainn, mic Maelpuanad, mic Donnada, mic Donnall, píce bliadan, co n-e[r]baile.

P. 49b Congalad, mac Maelmáic, mic Flannaga[1]n, mic Cellad, mic Congalad, mic Conaid Cuirid, mic Amalada, mic Congalad, mic Conaid, mic Congal, mic Aeda Slaine, deic m-bliadna, co torcáir la Gallaid Aed-cliaic og Caird Síugrainn.

Donnall, mac Muirdeircad, mic Neill Glundub, cuic bliadna píccet, co n-erbaile a n-Orna-Mada.

Mael-Seclainn, mac Donnall, mic Donnada, mic Flann, mic Mael-Seclainn, mic Maelpuanad, 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 died in I[ona] of Colum-cille. Three showers [fell] at his birth: to wit, a shower of pure [*lit.*, 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*. [769]

Donnchad, son of Domnall, son of Murchadh, [reigned] seven years [and] twenty, until he fell in the battle of Druim-Righ by Aedh Ua Neill. [797]

Aedh Oirdnide, son of Niall the Showery, [reigned] seven years [and] twenty, until he fell at Ath-da-fherta by Mael-Canaigh. [819]

Concobur, son of Donnchad, [reigned] four years [and] ten, until he died [a natural death]. [833]

n Niall Cailli, son of Aedh Oirdnide, [reigned] four years [and] ten, until he was drowned in the Callan. [846]

Mael-Sechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, son of Donchadh, son of Domnall, [reigned] six years [and] ten, until he died [a natural death]. [863]

Aedh Fair-gray, son of Niall Cailli, [reigned] seven years [and] ten, until he died [a natural death] in Druim-inasclainn. [879]

Flann, son of Mael-Sechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, [reigned] eight years [and] thirty, until he fell [in battle]. [916]

Niall Black-knee, son of Aedh Fair-gray, [reigned] three years, until he fell in the battle of Dublin by the Foreigners. [919]

Donnchad, son of Flann, son of Mael-Sechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, son of Donnchad, son of Domnall, [reigned] twenty years, until he died [a natural death]. [944]

Congalach, son of Maelmithigh, son of Flannagan, son of Cellach, son of Conang Cuirrech, son of Amalgadh, son of Congalach, son of Conang, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, [reigned] ten years, until he fell by the Foreigners of Dublin at Tech-Giughrann. [956]

Domnall, son of Muircertach, son of Niall Black-knee, [reigned] five years [and] twenty, until he died [a natural death] in Armagh. [980]

Mael-Sechlainn, son of Domnall, son of Donnchad, son of Flann, son of Mael-Sechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, [reigned] three years [and] ten [*recte*, twenty, until he was dethroned by Brian Boruma]. [1003]

ի Ծրիան Ծօրօմա, մա՛ Շեյնճեւիճ, մի՛ Նօրճայն, մի՛ Նաճեռնա,
մի՛ Շարճ, մի՛ Անլուան, ծա՛ Նիաճան ծեճ, շօ՛ Շօրճար
ի՛Նաճիւնի՛, լա՛ Ճալլայն Աճա-ճիաճ ։ ճ[-Շ]լուան-Շարճ.

Մա՛լ-Շեճալն ԻՇքսմ Իրրիճի Երենն յա՛ մ-Նիաճնա, շօ
ն-երճալճ ։ Շրօ-լուր Լօճա հճանճունճ, յար՛ մ-Նիաճի՛ աճիճիճ.
Րօմեաճաճար շիճ ճաճա թիճե՛ թեյմե, յօն, թիճե՛ ճաճ թօր
Ճաճեճալն օճար ա շիճ թօր Ճալլայն ։ յօն, ճաճ Եճար օճար
ճաճ Լմճան, ճաճ Րուր, ճաճ Րաճին, ճաճ Նաճերճա, ճաճ Լիլլիճե՛,
ճաճ Մօրճայն, ճաճ Մուճիլլե, ճաճ Մուլլա, ճաճ Բիճու, ճաճ
Թօրճօրօմա, ճաճ Թեաճե՛, ճաճ Թեճնա, ճաճ Ծօրօմա-Եմնա, ճաճ
Րաճա-Շարճան, ճաճ Մալն, ճաճ Մալլիճ-Մաճնաճե՛, ճաճ Ծօմնայճ,
ճաճ Ծումա, ճաճ ԻմՄալլիճ-ճումա, ճաճ Ծեմրա. Ծա՛ ճաճ Աճա-
ճիաճ. Մօր՛ մաճան [լեճե՛ մալճմ] Աճա-Նիաճե. Իր՛ յիճիւր թօճան
ԻՆ թեճաճի՛ :

Շու[1]ճ ճաճա Ճալլ թօճարճիւր,
Ծար՛ Լեմ, յի՛ հեճե՛րա՛ ալնիւր ։
Լիւր, Լիւր՛ աճաճե՛ ա Նի ։
Թիճե՛ ճաճ թօր Ճաճեալու.

Եր՛ Ե թին թի՛ ծեճեճնաճ Երենն. Ար, ճիա՛ արմիճ թարթեճ
եՇք թիճայն Երենն ծրեյմ, յի՛ թաճայն հԵրինն ալմալ օեճ թանճ
ճիա՛ Երթօն, ճեճ շօճեճ յօ՛ ա ծօ՛ յ՛ն-ա՛ Եճար. Օճար՛ արա
ճօճեճար յրթեյմ թիճրայճու՛ շիճ թի՛ շօ՛ թրթրաճերճա, մինիճե՛ յրթեյմ
թիճրայճու՛ յա թիճ շօ՛ թրթրաճերճա. Մաճ ծօ՛ Լե՛ Մօճօ, յմօրթօ,
Նեթ, յի՛ հեճարճար թի՛ Երենն թրիւր շօ թայն Լե՛ Մօճա յիլի օճար
Ծեմար շօ՛ ն-ա՛ Շաճայն օճար յն՛ ծ-արա՛ շօճեճ ծօ՛ Լե՛ Շինճ
օճա.

Շօմլալիճար թօր Երինն թրի թե՛ ծա՛ Նիաճան.

Շօրթեճեճնաճ, մա՛ Շալճիճ, մի՛ ծրիայն Ծօրօմա, ծա՛ Նիաճան
ծեճ, թի՛ շօ՛ թրթրաճերճա.

Շօրթեճեճնաճ, մա՛ Րուալճիւր յա թայճու՛ Նիաճու, մի՛ Աճա յն՛ ճա՛
Ներնայճ, մի՛ Շալճիճ յն՛ Եի՛ ճիլ, մի՛ Շաճայն, մի՛ Շօնճարիւր,
մի՛ Շալճիճ, մի՛ Շաճայն, մի՛ Շօնճարիւր, մի՛ Շալճիճ մօր, մի՛

i Brian Boromha, son of Ceinnetech, son of Lorcan, son of Lachtna, ^[A.D.] [1014] son of Core, 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-Mandacht, 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 Tomalcraig, mic Muirgaili, mic Inbreccraig,
mic Muirpobraig Muillecain, o tat Sil Muirpobraig, pibe bliadan
do irriigi n-Erenn 7 ceatpada bliadan irriigi Connaet.

Ruaiðri, mac Torpdelbraig moir, mic Ruaiðri na raiði
buidi, mic Aeda in ga bernraig.

Ir do flaitpuaib na rig rin ocup dia n-aiðeigaið pocan
in fili in duanra veip-cpeidmigi, ion, Dilla Modubba. Ocup
vall clairineð eiriðe. Ocup nir'ean gó, na claen-penðair
riam.

1.

k Eri oð, iuir na naem,
Commad rraigail pocaein,
Rogabrat gáinbce garba,
ðan reilgi, gan poðarba.

2.

Trica ri 'r a veic po veic,
Ocup reirer gu rairbpeç,
Re cpeidim, gan cpeidim cpuaid,
Rogabrat Eriinn armpuaid.

3.

A rimað, co n-gal ir eaç,
Na n-ðeigrið cpoða, corpaeç,
Doread gairpe gaile,
O Slaimi go Laegairpe.

4.

O Laegairpe laeða n-gluind
Co Mael—eriangalaç—Seclainn,
Rogabrat banba na m-brad
Oet ri ðalma ceatpaeat.

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.

P. 50a [k]

Ceaépar, coic coic, do riḡaiḃ,
 Doéuabar a n-ḃroéðilaiḃ :
 Nae ri dec firi ḡaine n-ḡarτ,
 Fuarabar eḡ ne haḃarτ.

6.

Tuirmeam reimur ḡaó riḡ reifḡ,
 A ainm 'r a oíðíð aḡbeil;
 Mar abberaid buibni ar beirτ
 Maraíð im' cuimni comneirτ.

1.

I Ceirτ epiéa bliaðan bliðe,
 A lanreimur loegairε;
 Fuar bar ó'n ḡreim ḡleiréifḡ ḡrið,
 Tre breéir epeim i[n] Tailḡið.

2.

Rocaié Oilill Molé ó'n Muaið
 Fiéa bliaðan fo biébuaið;
 Ropmuḡaiḡ epe ḡlonn n-ḡaile
 Luḡaið lonn, mac laegairε.

3.

Luḡaið, coic bliaðna pa cuiḡ,
 I n-Ácaó-[Ph]aréa fuar uréoið:
 ḡur'lopc paréa tenéð tenn
 Flaié na neimeð 'r na naemóell.

4.

Muróerτac, pa calma a ceτ,
 Re ceirri m-bliaðan fiéec:
 A Cleiteé caíð, a díl De,
 Robaið fin, poloirε tene.

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.

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 [482]
 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]

Tuaéal Maelgarb, cren a éper,
 Trí bliadhna dec gan dímer:
 Mael-morða, roirgeodain d'a gairb,—
 Flaié rogab Temair condbain.

6.

Diarmaid, da deic ír bliadhain,
 Mac Ceirbaill, co caempriagail:
 Aed dub darrm rocoirce, rocruid,
 Romarb, poloirce, poluabaid.

1.

m

bliadhain, da bliadhain, abclor,
 Do deḡ Domnall ír d' Foirgur:
 Marb ní na tírí catatḡ,
 Da mac mine Muircertatḡ.

2.

Eodaid ír daeban bḡirge,
 Da bliadhain a m-blaḡirge;
 Rurbi gan diadaét in dath,
 Rí rogab 'Ciannaét, Cronan.

3.

Ainmirce, mac Sebna raer,
 Trí bliadhna a plaḡur lancaem:
 Ḥo derb, mar do derbur dib,
 Romarb Feirgur, mac Nellin.

4.

Aen bliadhain daeban gan beo,
 Mac Nindeda na naemcet:
 Roffarratḡ porlonb co n-aid,
 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.

- m 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, [sl. 585]
 Son of Ninnedh of the holy designs:
 Defeat overtook him with [good] reasons,
 In the severe combat of the two Cumaines.

5.

[m] Ó'Áeð, mac Áinnífeé, pomðeab
 Tpi bliaðna ppa píðet:
 I caé bealaig Òufn-bolg buain
 Ábbaé a opð pe haenuair.

6.

Áeð Slaine ip Colman Rímfó,
 Tpi bliaðna do'n vup vupig:
 Fuair Colman na cpeé a gum
 'Mon ceé, ig Logan Óilmain.

1.

n Lot Áeða Slaine, ba pæb,
 La Conall n-Ðuébino n-glecaem:
 Píngal moé nup'denta de,
 Ap Loé íeðða Seimvige.

2.

Áeð Uairiðnaé i n-a éig,
 Mac Domnail, mic Muirðeraið:
 Rí na peétpaé co piagail,
 Ábbaé iar peét paepbliaðnaið.

3.

Tpi bliaðna, bliaðain nama,
 Roéaié Mael-cpoða-cóða:
 Rocpaib gle pe Ua Cuinó 'pin éaé
 Ap lap Slebe-truim-Tozad.

4.

Tpi bliaðna dec Suibni peng
 I n-ardpláep na hEpenh:
 Ropopbað in gaeé gan gai
 La Congal caé i m-ðpenlaf.

5.

[m] 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.

n 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.

[615]

[battle,

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.

[n] Deic̄ m-bliad̄na Domnaill na n-*ō*at̄,
 Ʒu n-*g*leo n-*g*ai^bt̄e^cē^c ī n[-*ō*a^g?]ra^tē :
 A re^ct̄ iar̄ re^b c̄ruai^b a c̄li,
 Co ruair̄ e^g in n-ai^ter̄i^g.

6.

Ʒabrac̄ meic̄ Maelcoba c̄ruai^b
 Sé bliad̄na dec̄ rā *ō*e^gb̄uai^b :
 Conall cael̄ īr̄ Cella^c ca^r,
 ba c̄rombainḡ caem a c̄omp̄a^gur̄.

1.

• Cella^c, *ō*'e^g, buaber̄ ole ann,
 Ʒarur̄r̄ar̄raⁱƷ̄ ru^ct̄ abann :
 bar̄ Cona[ī]ll̄ c̄etna na c̄el^g
 La Ʒiarmaib̄ bebla, n-*ō*re^c*ō*ber̄^g.

2.

Ʒiarmaib̄, mac̄ A^e*ō*a na n-*ō*am̄,
 'S a b̄ra^tair̄, bla^tmac̄ bi^tnar̄,
*ō*t̄ m-bliad̄na o^r banba eu m-bloib̄,
 Ʒu ru^rmar̄ba *ō*'n mo^rel̄ai^t.

3.

Mac̄ bla^tm̄i^c, Se^cnar̄a^c ruair̄c̄,
 bliad̄ain 'r̄ a coic̄ *ō*o caemc̄uair̄c̄ :
 Ʒu^b*ō*uin̄ Ʒun-Cair̄ppi c̄uir̄ea^c,
 Ru^g pun̄ air̄^gne in *τ*-ar̄b̄ ruir̄ea^c.

4.

[MS. illegible.]
 Cuid̄ C̄in^ōra^elaib̄, mic̄ C̄runnmael̄,
 C̄ra^b C̄in^ōra^elaib̄ in r̄ma^ct̄a
*ō*o ra^ema^b la r̄in^ōa^ct̄a.

5.

[A. D.]

[n] Ten [were] the years of Domnall of the . . . [642]
 With dangerous contention in [good] luck :
 Seven [years] on a hard way [was] his destiny [?]
 Until received he death in pilgrimage.

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, [658]
 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, [665]
 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] [675]
 The portion of Cennfaelad, son of Crunnmael :
 The ruin of Cennfaelad of the sway
 Was inflicted by Finnachta.

5.

[o] PINDAOTA PLEADA, IN OIL,
 SECT M-BLIAONA OP COPNAIB COMOIL,
 ZUP'PORBAO PAEL NA [MOPPLEO?]
 LA HAEO IP LA CONZALAE.

6.

OCT M-BLIAONA CO M-BPIZ N-ZOPPA
 LOINZPIZ MOIP, MIC AENZUPA,
 ZUP'EOT 'N-A EPOBAING 'RAN CAE,
 A TPOIO COPAINO, LA CELLAO.

1.

P CONZAL CINDMAGAIR, MAIE MAIN,
 OCT M-BLIAONA OP BANBA BLAEOAIM:
 ZAN CAE, ZAN EPAB AP IN MAIZ,
 AEBAE DO EAM EPOMZALAIR.

P. 50b

2.

OIEO M-BLIAONA ZAN BLAO MEABLA,
 TAPPAINZ PEPZAL PLAIEMNA:
 BAP PIZ, PAPABBLAO POIME,
 I CAE ABBUL ALMAINE.

3.

AEN BLIAOAIN PHAZARTAO PLAI, E,
 ZUP'MAPB CINAET CAEMOAI E:
 PLAIETBERTAO ILAIB PIAONAE,
 ROMAPB CINAET TPIBLIAONAE.

4.

NAE M-BLIAONA CPUAIO, COIMPIZ,
 PLAIETBERTAO, MAC LAEO LOINZPIZ:
 BAP DO'N ZAPZ PAETA PIAIAE,
 A N-APB-MAEA MOPPIAONAE.

5.

[O] Finnachta 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.

[A. D.]
 [695]

6.

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.

[703]

1.

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.

[710]

2.

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.

[722]

3.

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.

[724]

[728]

4.

Nine years strict, peaceable,
 [Reigned] Flaithbertach, heroic son of Loingsech :
 Death [came to him] from the severe . . .
 In Armagh of the great hosts.

[734]

5.

[P] 'S e paŦa pamaŦ d'a puil,
 baŦ FlaiŦberŦaiŦ, mic loinŦriŦ :
 A puil duŦreŦ iŦ a rí,
 De ŦainiŦ a ŦiuŦlaiŦi.

6.

AeŦ Allan, nae bliadna in meŦ,
 Co doŦcaŦ aŦ MaŦ ShepeŦ,
 Ŧur'Ŧoit i Ŧomlonn caŦa,
 La Domnall, mac MuŦcaŦa.

1.

Q Domnall, mac MuŦcaŦa, iarŦain,
 Da nae m-bliadna iŦ bliadain,
 'N-a beŦaiŦ, Ŧan beŦ, Ŧan Ŧol,
 Co n-beŦaiŦ eŦ 'n-a aenur.

2.

Niall FŦappaŦ, mac ŦinŦ FŦŦaŦ,
 SeŦt m-bliadna Ŧan baŦŦŦnaŦ :
 AŦbaŦ Ŧan loŦt Ŧur liŦe,
 Ar doŦt d'í d'a ailiŦŦe.

3.

DonncaŦ Ŧan doŦŦi n-baŦa,
 Mac Domnall, mic MuŦcaŦa,
 Iar ŦŦi nae bliadnaŦ aŦbaŦ,
 Ri Ŧu riaŦaŦ iŦ cu ŦoŦaŦ.

4.

AeŦ OŦŦiŦi du'n ŦeiŦ ŦaiŦ,
 SeŦt bliadna ŦiŦeŦ ba ŦŦŦaiŦe :
 FŦiŦ ŦaŦ a [Ŧ]leŦta Ŧe luŦŦ
 Ic Ae-ba-ŦŦŦa innŦuar.

5.

[P] It is . . . from his blood [A. D.]
 [Was] the death of Flaithbertach, son of Loingsech : [ob. 765]
 His urine flowed [continuously] and his . .
 From it came his last day.

6.

Aed Allan, nine years [was] the [allotted] span, [743]
 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, [763]
 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.

[q] Aipeñ ceitíri bliaðan deḡ,
 Do Concéobur ba caem̃ ḡeḡ :
 Abbaé, iar m-ḡorppaó d'a clainn, =
 Mac do Donncaó, mac Domnaill.

6.

Trí bliaðna deḡ immaille
 Roraemaó Niall caem̃ Caille :
 O'n Challaínn calma púrpéaió,
 Fuair tallainb anma apḡaiḡ.

1.

r Mael-Seclainn, re bliaðna dec,
 Mac Maelpuanaíḡ na ríḡreb :
 Abbaé tall a Míbe Muaió
 Flaié ar fine 'r ar rínb ríuaḡ.

2.

Aeó Rínbliat, reimbíḡ, oilíḡ,
 A ré dec re n-ḡian oíóib,
 bar ríḡ na raḡuan ḡan rínb
 A n-ḡruim adḡuair indarclainb.

3.

Nae bliaðna triáat ba tpen
 Flann Fobla ḡan eceplen :
 Marb i Tailletín tall do éam̃,
 Eter cairbíó Clainn Colma[1]n.

4.

Niall ḡlunḡub, mac Aeða in oil,
 Trí bliaðna do Neill neptmoir,
 I n-Aé-cliaé luió ro lamnaib,
 Liaó a ḡuim do ḡlarḡallaib.

5.

[q] 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-inaslainn.

[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]

5.

[r] Ǫlorða Ǫlor Ðonncaða buind,
 A hoét píéet d'u þír Cuind:
 Rorþean bed pe Cpuacáin cam
 Ar n-eg i[n] Thuacáil Teétmarp.

6.

Trí bliaðna¹ d'ec buidneó, bpeǫ,
 Congalac, cenn mac Miled,
 bar pí inallaig, airǫniǫ,
 Re Ǫallaiþ, pe ǫarǫ-Laiǫniþ.

1.

s Ǫabur Ðonnall U Neill nepc
 [Re] pe peét bliaðan píéet:
 Marþ pep þata na þpeǫra,
 A n-Ǫrb-Maáa mopeǫna.

2.

Mael-Seólainn, þlemna na pleǫ,
 biþi þanba, bapp Ǫaeðel,
 Re þrián do þiariǫ a paét,
 Re ceitri bliaðan píéet.

3.

Þiuðað þairǫ, tuþi tpicc,
 þrián þreo or þanba blaðþpicc,
 Ǫan ciamaip, ǫan bed, ǫan þraét,
 Ða bliaðain deǫ a deǫraét.

4.

Ðanmaipǫ Áta-cliaét na claiþ,
 Ðiberǫaiǫ laecpaið Loélanð,
 Cian o þoǫarþraet ǫala,
 Romarþraet þrián þopoma.

5.

[r] Famous the fame of Donnchadh the Brown, [A. D.]
 Eight [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.

s 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.

[s] Mael-Seclainn t-[r]iar i n-a tíg,
 Abalepaé uallaé Uirniú,
 Nae n-gairg bliathna deir brian binn
 Rob' airbiairle ar Eriinn.
 Eri.

6.

Areir Mael-Sheclainn rona,
 Mic Domnaill, mic Donáda,
 Dorcar raerbriú ne caé clainn,
 No gop'gab Eri Eriinn.
 Eri.

1.

t Nip'gabrat clanna, aét clann Neill,
 Eriinn iar creidem deimpeib,
 Anoét ni éelim eu eian,
 Aét Oilill Molec ir mor brian.

2.

Diar do fil Loegaire luind;
 Gen du fil Cairppi in comluind;
 Fer a Mumain, Tuácal taile;
 Ir fer a Cruadain Connaét.

3.

Se ri deú a hEogan oll;
 Ir a deic a deú Conall;
 Nonbar fine bhreú o'n m-boin;
 Seét plaité Míde in mídoil.

4.

P. 51a Oilill Molec, mac Daéi, éall,
 A cepe Connaét na comlanb;
 brian gurun cuét cumneé coir,
 A huét Muimneé in mídoil.

5.

[A. D.]

[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.

[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.

[t] Laegaire, mac Neill, gu neim,
 I' a mac, lugaid laidir,
 Tuatál do Sil Cairpri, ua Chuind,
 Rug puatar airgri Umail.

6.

Ri Epenn a Mídi amad:
 Diarmaid, Domnall, da Donncaid,
 Flanb a Cnemcaill 'r a caðail,
 Da Mael-Seclainn, Concobur.

1.

u Aed, blaémac, Seónarac peng,
 Diarmaid, Rogaracac Femenb,
 Cenfaelaid, Finaéca tra,
 Cinaeé, Congalac Cnodba,
 Na n-gnimpac epebac, tarba,—
 Rigrá[í]ð bpezac bpeac-danba.

2.

Rigráid Cenel-Conaill epuaid,
 Rogadpac danba m-bratpuaid:
 Annfpe, Aed, baedan barr,
 Maelcoba, Cellaé, Conall,
 Domnall, ba coimpeé i caé,
 Congal, Loingpeé, Phlaidberac.

3.

Da Dhonnall, eri Neill, ni náir,
 Aed po ceitir, ir Colman,
 Suibne, Eocaid, baedan baré,
 Forgur, Ferzal taberac,
 Muircepac, muirleomain luind,
 Rigrá[í]ð Eoga[í]n of 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 Donnchads,
 Flann from Cremchail and his fame,
 Two Mael-Sechlainns, Concobur.

1.

u 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 bliaðna occtmoḡða oll
 Ocur cuiḡ cet, ḡan impoll,
 ḡan beb, do'n riḡraið pe lino,
 Co heḡ Mael-ctripḡloin-ctSheðloimb.

5.

Da bliaðain iar rin, peðt deið,
 O eḡ Mael-ctSheðloimb ct-ḡuaiðniḡ—
 Nip'b'orð bebno dia dine—
 Du'n Epinn ḡan airbriḡe.
 Epi.

1.

v Co n-erpaæt Domnall Daire,
 Mor ḡrian banba blaðaiðe;
 'S a[n] flaiðri cuimneð na cpeð,
 Maiðní Muimneð Muirceptað.

2.

Muirceptað Luimniḡ na long,
 Domnall Oiliḡ na n-arpḡlonn,
 Fiðe ip cuiḡ lomlaiði lino
 A com[ḡ]laiði or Epinn.
 Epi.

3.

Muirceptað Muman, poḡmarb
 ḡalur anaiðniḡ, aḡarb;
 Do ðið Domnall do éain éenn,
 Fpið doḡraino bail doḡ Epenn.
 Epi.

4.

Morḡfeirer, ceðpaða éaið
 Do clan[n]aið Neill co nerctbaiḡ:
 Rolampat ḡað dine in vream,
 Rogabpat riḡe n-Epenn.
 Epi.

4.

[u] 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.

v 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] Տօրօր, յա՛ թի՛ւտ, թի՛ր ծա՛ն,
 Ըճա՛րթն յա թի՛ց թա՛ւար,
 Ա՛ւլ թե թեմեմն թի՛ջ,
 Օր Երիմն Ի յ-արծրի՛ջ.
 Երի.

6.

Մա թաճա՛րտ թի՛ց ծս թա՛՛
 Ա շու՛ցած ա՛նրա Ա՛ւած,
 Ո՛ր շու՛ց թոճեմնրա յա թե՛ր,
 Ա՛ճտ ա թեմրի յա՛ թի՛ւտեր.

1.

w ծաճան, Թի՛ւճա թիմ, թե՛ւմ յ-ճե,
 Օճըր Եճա՛ւծ Լար՛լա՛ւե,
 Լա՛ճտ լաճրի՛ծ ճան ծա՛ւած մ-ծիմ
 Արմի՛ծ Ա՛ւած օր Երիմն.
 Երի.

2.

Ոճօր՛ճա՛ծ թի, շ-[թ]ար յա շ-[թ]ա[ի]ր,
 Օճ շաճա՛ւծ ա՛նա Օրճի՛ւլլ,
 Ա յ-ճլոճա, թոճլար ճան ճրե՛մ,
 Ա՛ճտ Շոճա յԱար, օր Երիմն.
 Երի.

3.

Օ թե Շաճար յար յաճի՛մի՛ց,
 Ա Շօրմի թե ճօարճեմ,
 Ար ա շի՛ր յաճի՛ւճա՛ճ ճան յեմճ
 Ոճօր՛ճա՛ծ Լաճի՛ւճե՛ծ լաճ Երեմն.
 Երի.

4.

Ճե արմի՛ծ Մաճի՛մի՛ց մի՛նե
 Թե՛ւմի՛մ Ի յ-արծրի՛ջ,
 Լմ՛ծա՛ւ յա լաճարմ ա լիմ,
 Աար յա թաճարմ ա յ-Երիմն.
 Երի.

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 Iarlaithé,
 [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 mīli bliaðan, nī bpež,
 A vo, ceþraða ar ða cet,
 O ðenañ na n-ðul, ðar lem,
 Ður' fežað pun ri Epenn.
 Eri.

6.

Ceaþraða ar ðet, eri bliaðna,
 Iþ mīli, že mor ríaðla,
 O žein ðe buain, buiðniž, bpež,
 Co ðuain tuirbiž na erenþer.

1.

x Aca Toppeðelbað, tuir eren,
 Mac Ruaiþri na penn rožer,
 Iž nereþ[að] na tuili tenn,
 Iž ceþtað uili Epenn.
 Eri.

2.

Tižernan, tižerna caiþ,
 O Ruairc, ri norþar, nemelaiþ;
 Olléu þuair co tairpþeað tenn,
 Onéu uar, airžneað Epenn.
 Eri.

3.

I n-amþir amlaiþ, eatraiž,
 Imaletar ri eréaiž,
 Mo ðuan ðoðelþur, ðar leam,
 Ðan ðealžnur ð'uaiþriþ Epenn.

4.

Þuapadaþ ež ar cað alc,
 Þlaiþe Þoðla 'n-a m-þeoðaæt:
 Ðan žleo, žu m-þriž m-blaiþe,
 Ar beo ri na rižraiþe.

5.

[w] Six thousand years, not false,
 Two [and] forty above two [*recte*, 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] Dairn-inir, Debrað, ir efr
 Ar gaé n-ole, ar gaé n-anfir;
 Ir i roim inir na penn
 Ocur oigunir Epenne.
 Eri.

6.

Arb-m-breaca[1]n, mo baiu blaité,
 Anb roháidig Cuirc caemcaib:
 Cabur, na ceilib, i cell,
 Arur einig na hEpenne.
 Eri.

7.

Do Gilla-Mobubba bron,
 Co barba Dia gaé bilgað:
 Faidé do'n gairgri romzell,
 Ar n-airéin airbrið Epenne.
 Eri oð, 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,
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 do (vbl. pele.), doberap, j; rodur-
 briur, i; docan, d;
 doēuabap, k 5; doberbur, m 3;
 dodit, d; d'ec, e; d'eg, e;
 dubreḡ, p 5; dorfaemađ, o 4;
 darpurparraid, o 1; darpul, p 5;
 daḡaid, 1 5; doḡarbrac, s 4;

- δορατ, **a**; δοριαραιῆ, **s 2**;
 δορκαρ, **s 5**; δο ρκαρ, **s 6**;
 δορεαδ, **k 3**.
- δοότ, **q 2**.
- διοιβ (δο and pr. suf. 3 p.), **a, e**.
- διοιρῶι, **q 3**.
- Δομναιῆ (g.), **i**.
- Δομναι, **c, e, g, h, m 1, q 1, s 1,**
t 6, u 2, 3, v 1, 2; -αιλλ (g.), **c,**
e, f, g, h, n 2, q 5, s 6, v 3.
- Δονδαδ, **h, t 6**; -ννδαδ, **g, q 3**;
 -δαιβ, **q 5**.
- Δονδαδα, **g, h, s 6**; Δοννσ-, **r 5**;
 Δουνό-, **f**.
- δρεαμ, **v 4**; δρειμ, **j**.
- δρεσ(δερδ), **o 1**.
- δυδρεδ, **p 5**.
- δρον, **x 7**.
- δρουμ, **h, r 2**; δρομα (g.), **g, i**.
- δυ (de), **t 2**; (do), **q 4, u 5**.
- δυαδερ, **o 1**.
- δυαν, **j, r 2, x 3**; -αιμ, **w 4, 6**.
- δυβ, **c, 1 6**.
- Δυβδυμ, **f, o 3**.
- (mo)Dubba, **x 7**.
- δυλ (g. p.), **w 5**.
- Duma (g.), **i**.
- дун, **o 3**; Дуин (g.), **m 5**; дуинд (g.),
r 5.
- e** (pron.), **p 5**.
- Eacaó (g.), **d**.
- eacpaiῆ, **x 3**.
- hebapcar, **j**.
- ecaip, **j**.
- eét, **c**.
- heétpa, **i**.
- Eðaip (g.), **i**.
- eḡ, **c, e, k 5, n 5, q 1, r 5, u 4, 5, x 4**.
- (mon)egna (g.), **s 1**.
- eió (g.), **j**.
- eimῆ (g.), **x 6**.
- (ap)eir, **s 6**; (bia)eir[r]eom, **j**.
- eirbe, **j**; eircom, **a**.
- Emna (g.), **i**.
- enepc, **d**.
- eníḡ, **e**.
- Enpi, **s 6**.
- Eocad, **m 2, u 1**; Eoóu, **c**.
- Eoḡan, **t 3, u 3**; -aim (g.), **b, c, d, e**.
- epbailc, **g, h, i**.
- Epca (g.), **a, b**.
- Epenn, **i, j, k 2, n 4, s 6, t 1, 2, u 3, 5,**
v 2, 3, 4, 5, w 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, x 1, 2,
3, 5, 6, 7.
- Epi, **k 1, w 1, x 1, 2, 5, 6, 7**; Epimn,
s 5; Epiu, **a**.
- epiangalac, **k 4**.
- (baet)epnail, **q 1**.
- epnacót, **v 1**.
- epca, **a**.
- epin, **j**.
- ecep, **a, g, j, r 3**.
- eceplen, **r 3**.
- pa (ba), **1 4**.
- pa, **1 3, n 6**; po, **k, 1 2, r 4**.
- pael, **o 5**.
- dopaemaó, **o 4**; porp-, **q 6**.
- Paḡarcaó, **f, p 3, u 1**.
- paḡbam, **w 4**.
- (com)paḡup, **n 6**.
- pailió, **x 7**.
- paipend, **j**.
- paipḡi, **s 3**.
- Panaió (g.), **f**.
- Paḡca, **1 3**; Pḡorca, **b**.
- papupparpaiῆ, **o 1**; porparp-,
m 4.
- pat, **q 4**; pača, **p 4, 5**.
- Pearḡal, **f**; Perḡ-, **p 2, u 3**; Per-
 ḡail (g.), **g, q 2**; -aili (g.), **g**.
- Pebba (g.), **i**; Peḡca (g.), **i**.

- peḡaḏ, w 5.
 Peiḏlimḡ, w 4.
 peiḡm, w 1.
 peiḡbiḡ, r 2.
 Pemenḡ, u 1.
 pep, t 2, v 6; piup, b.
 Peḡaḡaiḡ (g.), e.
 peḡar, d; peḡra, b.
 Peḡḡur, a, m 3, u 3; Peḡḡ-; a;
 peḡḡura (g.), c, d, f, g.
 peḡḡaḡa, s 1.
 peḡḡa, g, q 4.
 Peḡaḡa, w 1; Peḡaḡaḡ (g.), e; -aiḡ, a.
 peḡḡaḡaḡ, p 3, 4, 5.
 peḡaḡaḡ, p 4.
 peḡe, a, b, c, d, f, g, h, i, j, l 1, m 5,
 q 4, v 2, 5; -eḡ, c, l 4, s 1, 2.
 peḡi, j.
 peḡn, b, l 4; peḡna (g.), b.
 Peḡaḡḡa, f, u 1; Peḡḡa-, o 4, 5.
 peḡcaḡaḡ, s 3.
 peḡḡ, q 2, r 1, w 1; -ḡiaḡ, h, r 2;
 -ḡleiḡ (g.), h.
 Peḡḡi, i.
 peḡe, r 1, t 3.
 Peḡḡal, n 1.
 peḡ (adj.), v 5; peḡa, m 5; peḡmaḡeḡ,
 q 4.
 peḡaiḡ, l 3, 5, p 3, r 1; -ḡe, t 3, x 4;
 -ḡemna, p 2.
 peḡaiḡeḡi, v 1; com[peḡ]ḡaiḡeḡi, v 2;
 lom[peḡ]ḡaiḡeḡi, v 2.
 Peḡaiḡeḡeḡḡaḡ, g, p 3, 4, u 2; -aiḡ
 (g.), p 5.
 peḡaiḡeḡur, j; -ḡaiḡ, j; -ḡur m 3,
 n 4.
 Peḡaḡḡ, t 6; -nn, h, r 3; -aḡḡ, (g.),
 h; -nn (g.), h.
 Peḡannaḡaḡ, h.
 peḡaḡaḡ, o 5; peḡeḡ-, f.
 Peḡḡa, r 3, x 4.
 peḡa (g.), g.
- Peḡ, a, b, e, g, i, j, m 4; Peḡḡo, a;
 Peḡḡim, a.
 peḡḡaḡ, o 5; peḡ-, n 4.
 Peḡḡḡoma, i.
 Peḡḡḡur, c, m 1.
 peḡar, g; peḡarra, g; -ḡraḡ, g;
 -aiḡ (g.), g.
 peḡeḡra, s 1.
 peḡeḡḡaḡra, j.
 peḡi, a, j; peḡur, j; peḡurim m-, d;
 peḡiu, a.
 peḡiḡ (vb.), q 4, v 3.
 peḡaiḡ, a, l 1, 3, m 6, n 5, x 2;
 peḡaḡaḡar, k 5, x 4.
 (aḡ)peḡaiḡ, r 2; (im)peḡar, q 4.
 peḡal, p 5.
 peḡeḡ, o 1.
 peḡul, p 5.
 peḡul (vb.), g.
 peḡur, q 2.
- ḡa (sb.), j; ḡai, n 4.
 noḡaḡ, l 5, m 2, s 6; nocoreḡaḡ,
 w 2; nocur-, w 3; ḡaḡḡaḡ, n 6,
 t 1; noḡaḡḡaḡ, k 1, 2, 4, u 2;
 ḡaḡ-, v 6; ḡoḡaḡḡaḡ, s 4;
 ḡaḡaḡ, l 5; ḡaḡaḡ, j; ḡaḡail,
 a; ḡaḡur, s 1.
 ḡaḡ (caḡ), k 6, v 4, x 5, 7.
 ḡaḡeḡel, s 2; -ḡaiḡ, i; -eḡu, i.
 ḡaḡeḡ, n 4.
 ḡaḡḡeḡeḡ, n 5.
 ḡaḡile, k 3, l 2.
 ḡaḡme, k 5.
 ḡaḡpe, k 3.
 ḡaḡa, s 4.
 ḡall, i; ḡallu, h; -aḡ, i, v 4, 6.
 ḡan(cen), k 1, 2, l 5, m 2, 4, n 4,
 p 1, 2, q 1, 2, 3, r 2, 3, s 3, u 4,
 5, w 1, 2, 3, x 3.
 ḡarḡ, v 3; ḡarḡa, k 1.

ջարճ, p 4, r 6, s 5; ջարճ, x 7.
 ջարտ, k 5.
 ջե (ce), w 4, 5.
 ջեճ, q 5.
 Չեմտ, c.
 Չեռ, g, w 6.
 Չեռտե, k 1.
 ռոմջելլ, x 7.
 ռոջեօծառ, l 5.
 (նո)ջեր, x 1.
 ջալլաւոց, b, c, d.
 Ճ[-C]լուան-տարՅ, i.
 ճլ (g.), g, j.
 ճլլա, j, x 7.
 ՃլսջրանՅ, h.
 ճլար, a, r 4.
 ճլե, n 3, w 1; ճլե(caem), n 1.
 ճլեւէոճ, l 1.
 ճլենՅ, g; ՃլնոՅ (g.), c.
 ճլեօ, n 5, x 4.
 ճլօռ, u 4.
 ճլոռ, l 2, v 1; ճլոնՅ, w 2.
 ճլօր, r 5; -րՅ, r 5.
 ռոջլուար, w 2.
 ճլսնՅ, k 4; ճլսն(օսն), h; (-սն), h.
 ճՅ, j.
 ճօ (co, conj.), k 3, m 3.
 ճօր (co ռօ), s 6.
 ճոմրանՅ, u 1.
 Ճրեալլաւոց, a.
 ճրան, a; ճրեռ, a, l 2, w 2.
 ճրն, w 1.
 ճրնՅ, l 1.
 ճւ (co, prep.), k 2, q 3, v 3, 6.
 ճւ -m (co m-), x 4.
 ճւ n- (co -n), n 5; ճւրսն, t 4.
 ճսռ, c, m 6.
 Ճսլն, c.
 ճսր (co ռօ), l 3, o 2, 5, p 3, 6,
 w 5.
 Ճսրտան, c.
 ճսննՅ, d, n 1.

հաճարտ, k 5.
 հԱեՅ, g, o 5; հԱեճ, c.
 հառ, m 5.
 հԱննննն, i.
 հեբարտար, j.
 հեճրա, i.
 հեճ, u 4.
 հԵօջան, t 3.
 հԵրենն, j, n 4, x 6.
 հի, f.
 հի, c, g.
 հօճտ, v 5.
 հօջան, d.
 հս, c.
 հսճտ, t 4.
 հսար, w 2.
 հի (patronymic), c.
 ի, q 2; հի, g.
 ի (pron.), x 5.
 ի (prep.), b, c, d, e, f, g, i, k 6, m 5,
 p 2, 6, q 4, r 3, 4, u 1, v 5, w 4,
 x 3, 6; իրն, e.
 իլ (i and n assim. to l foll.), i.
 ի m-, a, b, c, i, w 4.
 ի n-, b, l 3, n 2, 5, s 5.
 ի p- (i and n assim. to p foll.), c, i, j.
 իարբան, a.
 իարլաւտե, w 1.
 իար, i, n 2, 4, 5, q 3, 5, t 1; իար n-,
 a, b; իարրոն, u 5.
 իարօռ, a; -րսռ, a.
 իարտան, q 1.
 իատ (pr. pers. 3 p.), a.
 իճոռ, a, b, d, g, i, j.
 իճ, a, h, m 6, x 1.
 իլան, p 3; իլար, b.
 իլճեալճարճ (g.), f.
 իլլաճսռ, d.
 իմ, b.
 ի(մարճ), d.

- imalecep, **x** 3.
 Imban (g.), **i**.
 imluaiðpea, **b**.
 immaille, **q** 6.
 imoppo, **j**.
 impoll, **u** 4.
 in (art.), **a, b, i, j, n** 3, 4, 5, **o** 4, 5,
 p 6, **r** 4, **t** 2, 3, 4, **v** 4; in ð-, **j**;
 in τ-, **o** 3; inn, **e**.
 inapclamb, **h, r** 2.
 in allarg, **r** 6.
 inbam, **m** 2.
 Inbpectarg (g.), **j**.
 inp, **k** 1, **x** 5, 7; (Cpo)-, **i**.
 inþuar, **q** 4.
 Inþalarg (g.), **f, g**.
 ip (vb.), **d, i, j, x** 5; ipom (ip and pr.
 suf. 1 s.), **b**.
 ip (ocur), **c, k** 3, 16, **m** 1, 2, 6, **n** 6,
 o 5, **p** 5, **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.
 labpaim, **w** 4.
 laca (loca), **f**; loc, **n** 1; loca, **i**.
 Laetna, **i**.
 laec, **p** 4; -eða, **k** 4; -cpaib, **s** 4.
 Laegairpe, **a, b, k** 3, 4, 11, **t** 2, 5.
 laibip, **t** 5.
 Laigen, **g**; -gneð, **w** 3; -gnib, **r** 6;
 -gnu, **a**.
 Lampoda, **f, g**.
 polampat, **v** 4.
 lan, **w** 3; lancaem, **m** 3; lanþrip, **w** 1;
 lanþeimip, 11.
 lannaib, **r** 4.
 le (la, prep.). **g**; lem (la and pr. suf.
 1 s.) **i, w** 5; leam (id.), **x** 3; leip
 (la and pr. suf. 3 s. m.), **i**.
 [r]leeta, **q** 4.
- leoman, **u** 3.
 let, **j**; leit, **v** 6.
 liaç, **r** 4.
 Libpene, **d**.
 Lippe, **a**; -þi, **i**.
 lino, **v** 2, **w** 4; (ne) lino, **u** 4.
 Line, **c**.
 Liprugec, **i**.
 lite, **q** 2.
 loclamb, **s** 4.
 loct, **q** 2; luot, **c**.
 Logan, **e, m** 6.
 Loingrec, **f, u** 2; -rið, **g, o** 6,
 p 5.
 loirprietep, **b**; þur'loirp, 13; þo-
 loirp, 14, 6; loirpud, **c**.
 lom[þ]laici, **v** 2.
 long, **v** 2.
 lonn, **a, l** 2; lumb (g.), **t** 2, **u** 3;
 comlamb, **t** 4; comlamb, **t** 2.
 Lorcan, **i**.
 lot, **n** 1.
 poluabarb, 16.
 Luacra, **i**.
 Luðab, **t** 5; -ðarb, **a, b, l** 2, 3.
 luid, **r** 4.
 Luimnið, **v** 2.
- m (pron. infix. 1 s.), **x** 7.
 mon (im an), **m** 6.
 mac, **a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, l** 2, 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. s.), **b, c, d,**
 e, f, g, h, i, n 2, **o** 4, 6, **p** 5, **q**
 3, 5.
 mað, **j**.
 madan (*lege maibm*), **i**.
 mað, **p** 6; maig, **a, c, i**.
 noþmaibig, **x** 6.

- Maeil-morpa, c; Maelabuin, f, g;
 -lipiéri, f.
 Mael-Canaig, g; -Coba, e, n 3, 6,
 u 2; -ḡarb, c, 15; -mitiḡ, h;
 -Moröa, c, 15; -Ruanaig, h,
 r 1; -Seölamö, h; -nn, h, i,
 k 4, r 1, s 2, 5, 6, t 6; -t Sheö-
 loimö, u 4, 5.
 Maiḡe-Manöacét, i.
 maiḡneö, w 3.
 maicé, p 1; pírmm-, q 4.
 maicéni, v 1.
 map (conj.), k 6, m 3, v 6.
 mapaid, k 6.
 mapb, m 1, v 3, s 1; pomapb, 16;
 pommm-, d; pormpapb, v 3; po-
 mapbpat, a.
 meabap, b; pomeababap, i.
 meabla, p 2.
 mep, p 6.
 menḡ, w 3.
 Menn, e.
 Mibe, r 1, t 3; -bi, t 6.
 miöoil, t 3, 4.
 milí, w 5, 6.
 Miled, r 6.
 mine (adj.), m 1; w 4.
 mmibe, j.
 mo (poss. 1 s.), t 3, 6, x 7.
 moö, n 1.
 moö, c.
 Moḡa, j; Moḡo, j.
 Molet, a, 12, t 1, 4.
 morp, b, i, p 4, t 1, v 1, w 6; moip,
 g, j, o 6, r 4, w 3; moreḡna,
 s 1; morḡeiprep, v 4.
 Morpam, i.
 morpcaicé, o 2.
 Muaid, 12, r 1.
 muiḡmíḡ, w 3.
 Muillecám, j.
 Muincille, i.
 muip, u 3.
 Muipcepcac, a, 14, u 3, v 1, 2;
 -aicḡ, c, d, e, m 1, n 2.
 Muipcebaicḡ, b, c, d, e, j.
 Mulla, i.
 mullaö, b.
 Mumaim, t 2; -an, v 3; -mneö, t 4;
 Muimneö, v 1; -niḡ, w 4.
 Muröacö, f; -öa, g, h, p 6,
 q 1, 3.
 Murḡailí, j.
 Murḡerra, j.

 n (i n-), j, o 6, q 1.
 na (art. g. s. f.), m 1, n 4; (g. p.), k 1,
 13, 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.
 nac (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.
 náip, u 3.
 Neilline, c; Nellin, m 3.
 neim, t 5.
 nemclicé, 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.
 Niail, 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.
 Nimbeaöa, d, m 4.
 no (conj.), j; (conj. temp.), s 6.
 noöo, w 2; nocu, w 3.
 Noiḡiallarḡ, b, c, d.
 nonbar, t 3.
 normpap, x 2.

o (sb.), **z** 2.
 o (prep.), **b**, **k** 3, 4, **l** 1, **q** 6, **t** 3, **z** 2.
 o (o and rel.), **j**, **s** 4, **w** 3, 6.
 Oca, **a**, **b**.
 occa (oc and pr. suf. 3 p.), **j**; occo (id.), **a**.
 oot, **e**, **f**, **h**, **k** 4, **o** 2, 6, **p** 1, **r** 5;
 ootmogda, **u** 4.
 ocur (*passim*).
 ož, **k** 1, **z** 7; ožimur, **z** 5.
 oidiö, **c**, **r** 2.
 (im)oil, **r** 4; miöoil, **t** 3.
 oilž, **r** 2.
 Oilill, **b**, **l** 2, **t** 1, 4, **v** 2.
 Oipgiall, **w** 2.
 Oipnönide, **g**; Oipnide, **h**; -öi, **q** 4.
 olc, **o** 1, **z** 5; ollöu, **z** 2.
 oll, **t** 3, **u** 4.
 oman, **b**.
 orö, **m** 5, **u** 5.
 or, **b**, **o** 2, 5, **p** 1, **s** 3, **v** 2, 5, **w** 1, 2,
z 2.
 Oötam, **g**.

Paöpaic, b.

pa (intens.), **paöuan**, **r** 2.
 paöt, **s** 2.
 Paöallaiž, **f**.
 paönd, **j**.
 Paöt, **c**.
 paöpaö, **a**.
 paöt, **n** 4; paöa, **a**; paöpaöt, **q** 3;
 paötmar, **v** 5.
 Paöa, **i**.
 Paöim, **i**.
 pe (sb.), **j**, **l** 4, **s** 1, 2, **v** 5, **w** 3.
 pe (prep.), **k** 2, **r** 2.
 pe (le), **m** 5, **n** 3, **q** 4, **r** 5, 6, **u** 4,
w 3.

peöt, **e**; peötpaöt, **n** 2.
 peiž, **k** 6.
 peim, **j**, **q** 4.
 peime, **i**.
 peimur, **k** 6; **l** 1; pemri, **v** 6.
 peimmen, **v** 5.
 penn, **z** 1, 5.
 pi, **p** 5.
 pi (n. s.), **c**, **e**, **j**, **m** 2, **n** 2, **q** 3, **w** 2,
z 2, 4; (g.), **r** 6; (ac.), **c**, **f**;
 (n. p.), **k** 4, 5, **m** 1, **t** 3, 6, **z** 3;
 (g. p.), **k** 2, **w** 5; plaitri, **v** 1;
 žairžri, **z** 7; piž (g. s.), **k** 6, **p** 2,
r 2; (d. or ac.), **a**; (ac.), **a**; piž,
 (n. p.), **v** 6; piž (g. p.), **j**, **k** 3, **v** 5;
 aipöpiž, **z** 7; pižaiö, **j**, **k** 5;
 pižreb, **r** 1; piže, **v** 4, 5;
 (aipö)piže, **u** 5, **v** 5, **w** 4; (blacé)-
 piže, **m** 2; piži, **e**, **i**, **j**; pižpaö,
u 1; -aiö, **u** 2, 3, 4; -aöa, **e**;
 pižpaöde, **z** 4; -aiöi, **j**.

pižai, **k** 1, **l** 6, **n** 2, **q** 3; pižla,
w 6.
 piam (adv.), **j**.
 paöpaiaž, **s** 2.
 piñter, **v** 6.
 piönd, **r** 2.
 Pime, **e**.
 Pimö, **d**, **e**, **m**, 6.
 po (intens.) poöaem, **k** 1; požer,
z 1; poöpaöt, **q** 3; poöaröa, **k** 1.
 po (vbl. ple.), **poö'**, **s** 5; **poö'**, **u** 5;
 poöaiö, **l** 4; **poö'** baödeäö, **b**;
 -eb, **h**; poöbean, **r** 5;
 poöennreä, **v** 6; **poöi**, **d**;
poöbi, **e**; **poöri**, **m** 2.
 poö'bo, **d**; poöuröriur, **i**;
 poöaiöt, **l** 2, **n** 3.
 poöan, **i**, **j**; poö'can, **j**.
 poöoir, **l** 6.
 poöpaö, **l** 6; poörc-, **q** 6;
 poödeäö, **m** 5; poöpaöaö, **q** 6;

- քորքարրաւց, **m 4**;
 շար'բեցած, **w 5**;
 քօքօրծած, **n 4**;
 շար'քօրծած, **o 5**;
 քօշօն, **1 5**; քաջաւծ, **j**;
 ուօօրքօշօն, **w 2**;
 ուօօրքօշօն, **w 3**; շօր'շօն, **s 6**;
 քօշօնքօշօն, **k 1, 2, 4**.
 ուր'ճօնքօշօն, **t 1**; քօնքօշօն, **x 7**;
 քօնքօշօն, **1 5**;
 քօնքօշօն, **w 2**;
 քօնքօշօն, **v 4**; շար'լօրք, **1 3**;
 քօնքօշօն, **1 4, 6**; քօնքօշօն, **1 6**;
 քօնքօշօն, **x 6**; քօնքօշօն, **b, 1 6**;
 շար'քօնքօշօն, **p 3**; քօնքօշօն, **d**;
 քօնքօշօն, **o 2**; քօնքօշօն, **v 3**;
 քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **a, s 4, 5**;
 քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **i**;
 քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **1 2**;
 քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **a**;
 շար'քօնքօշօն, **p 6**.
 քօ (vbl. pcle. infixed), քօնքօշօն, **a**;
 քօնքօշօն, **p 6**; քօնքօշօն, **e**;
 քօնքօշօն, **a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h 1**;
 քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **d**; քօնքօշօնքօշօնքօշօն, **o 1**.
 քօնքօշօն (prep.), **b**; քօնքօշօն, **p 2**.
 քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **x 5**.
 քօնքօշօն, **u 2**.
 քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **j**.
 քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **x 1**.
 քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **t 5**.
 քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **o 3**.
 քօնքօշօն, **i**.
 քօնքօշօն, **o 3, w 5**.
- ր (pron. inf.), քօնքօշօն, **r 5**; քօնքօշօն, **m 2**; քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **i**; քօնքօշօնքօշօնքօշօն, **o 1**; քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **m 4**;
 քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **1 5**; քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **v 3**; քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **o 2**.
- ր (ր, vb.), **p 5**.
 ր (ր = ocur), **k 2, 6, n 3, o 2, 3, 6, r 1, t 6**.
 -րօ, **j, v 1**.
 րօն, **n 1**.
 րօնքօշօն, **m 3, n 2**; -րօնքօշօն, **s 6**; րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **k 2**.
 րօնքօշօն, **j**.
 րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **a**.
 րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **a**.
 Samna, **b**.
 Scannlan, **e**.
 քօնքօշօնքօշօն, **s 6**.
 րօնքօշօն, **d**.
 րօնքօշօն, **d**.
 րօնքօշօն (card.), **n 6, r 1, 2, t 3, u 4, w 5**;
 րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **k 2, v 5**; րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **v 4**.
 Seadnapac, **f**; Seac-, **o 3, u 1**.
 Seacnall, **a**.
 րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **d, f, g, n 2, 5, o 5, q 2, 4, s 1, u 5**.
 րօնքօշօն, **n 5**; (րօնքօշօնքօշօն), **r 1**.
 Seona, **c, d, m 3**.
 րօնքօշօն, **n 1**.
 Sembige, **n 1**.
 րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **i**; րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **j**.
 րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **n 4, u 1**.
 -րօնքօշօն, **a, j**.
 Shepeb, **p 6**; Sepeb-maige, **f**.
 -րօնքօշօն, **a**.
 Sil, **j, t 2, 5**.
 -րօնքօշօն, **d**; -րօնքօշօն, **a, i, j, u 5**.
 րօնքօշօն (sb.), **b**.
 րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **u 4**; րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **a**.
 Slame, **d, e, f, g, k 3, m 6, n 1**.
 Stebe, **e, n 3**.
 [r]leocca, **q 4**.
 րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **s 2**.
 rlemna, **s 2**.
 րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **r 1**.
 րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **o 4**.
 րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **d**; րօնքօշօնքօշօն, **a**.

- ρονα, s 6.
 ροταιλ, f.
 ρυαιόνηδ, u 5.
 ρυαιρε, o 3.
 Συϊθνε, c, d, e, g, n 4, u 4.
- caberπαδ, u 3.
 цаeb, a; coeb, b.
 Цαιδ̄, j.
 Цайг̄иb, l 1.
 Цайлeи, r 3.
 čamiγ, p 5.
 c-[ř]a[ř]p, w 2.
 цаиррцад, x 2.
 цаилc, t 2.
 цалл, r 1, 3, t 4.
 цаллаиb, a 6.
 цаӣ, p 1, r 3, v 3.
 Цар̄b, i.
 цаpba, u 1; (no)čar̄ba, k 1.
 цаpraiγ, p 2.
 цаpт, a.
 Цeaдeмаир, r 5.
 Чhebča, g.
 чeд, m 6; čig, n 2, s 5; Цaиг̄, h.
 чeдeчaд, x 1.
 чelcoma, b.
 Чeмаир, j, l 5; -mpa, i.
 чeиn, l 3, v 3, x 1, 2.
 чeи, b; чeиe, l 3, 4; čeиiнbциγe, b.
 c-[ř]iar, s 5, w 2.
 чиγepиa, x 2.
 Чигepиaи, x 2.
 чиp, a, b, w 3, x 5; чиpи (g.p.), m 1.
 чиγлaич̄, p. 5.
 (nem)члaич̄, x 2.
 Чoγa, e; -aд, n 3.
 Чoирpдeлbаd, j; Чoирp-, x 1.
 čoиc, o 6.
- Comalцаиг̄, j.
 coиb(baиn), l 5; coиn, d.
 цoиpцаир, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i;
 -čpacaиp, d.
 цpa, u 1.
 цpe (prep.), l 1, 2.
 цpeбaд, u 1.
 цpeи, l 1; r 3; x 1; цpeиpep, w 6;
 цpeиnи, l 5.
 цpи (card.), c, d, e, h, l 5, m 3, 5, 6,
 n 3, 4, a 3, 6, r 4, 6, u 3, w 6;
 цpep, l 5; цpиap, w 3.
 цpиbлiaд̄иaд, p 3.
 цpиdа, e, k 2, l 1, r 3.
 цpиcc, s 3.
 цpиoд̄, o 6.
 цpom(γalair), p 1; цpиuи (g.),
 n 3.
 цyačaиb, j, w 2.
 цycpac, a.
 цyиh, s 3, x 1.
 цyиp, x 1.
 Чуиpbe, d.
 цyиpmeam, k 6.
 цyиpбиγ, w 6.
- u, s 1, w 3; hu, c; ua, g, n 3.
 uallaд, s 5.
 uair, m 5; uairp (g.), f.
 uair (conj.), w 4.
 Уaиpиd̄иaд, e, n 2; -aиг̄, f.
 hUair, w 2.
 uairh̄b, x 3.
 uap, x 2.
 hučт, t 4.
 uile, v 5; -li, j, x 1.
 Уиpиγ, s 5.
 Улaд̄, v 6; -aиd̄, w 1; Улca, b.
 Umailл (g.), t 5.

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CATH RUIS NA RÍG FOR BÓINN;

WITH

Preface, Translation, and Indices.

ALSO

A TREATISE ON IRISH NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES,

AND

*A SUPPLEMENT TO THE INDEX VOCABULORUM OF
ZEUSS' 'GRAMMATICA CELTICA.'*

BY

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PREFACE.

THIS Battle of the Boyne, now printed and translated for the first time, was the second of those battles of the Seven Years War which are said to have been fought at the beginning of the Christian era. The battle-field, the manuscripts that contain a description of the fight, or make reference to it, the warriors and chiefs who figure in it, its date, causes, circumstances, and results will form the subject of some preliminary remarks.

I.—The Battle-Field.

It is called "Rosnaree on the Boyne" to distinguish it from Rosnaree in Island Magee or *Seimne*, where Aedán, King of Scotland, made submission to Baedán, King of Ulster, about the year 575.¹ About two miles below Slane the Boyne becomes fordable, and its course is broken by several islets. On its south-west bank is Rosnaree, and on its opposite swelling bank are seen Knowth, Dowth, New Grange, a series of raised mounds, raths, caves, circles, and pillar-stones.² This Ross or headland was the place of residence of King Dathi's mother,³ the burial place of King Cormac son of Art,⁴ the spot where Conn the Hundred-Fighter was slain,⁵ where Saints Fintan and Finnian established cells, and St. Colum-Cille found the skull of Cormac, which he reverently put again into the grave.⁶ The researches of the Ordnance Survey discovered

¹ "L. Lecan," fol. 139 aa.

² "Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland"; "Wilde's Boyne and Blackwater," p. 188. Rosnaree is erroneously placed on the north bank in the map prefixed to Dr. Reeves' "Adamnan."

³ "O'Curry's MS. Materials," p. 286.

⁴ *LU.*, pp. 60 b, 51 a.

⁵ "Battle of Magh Lena," p. 98.

⁶ "Reeves' Adamnan," p. 236.

that tradition still pointed out as the grave of Cormac a *duma* or mound, which was near the site of the Catholic chapel, but has since been levelled.¹ A few days ago Mr. J. P. Johnson showed me Cormac's grave on a mound, and adjoining it a "pagan burial place," about five minutes walk to the west of his mill of Rosnaree; on these mounds human bones are found scattered about, and bones of great size have been dug up. The stream of the Boyne flowing by that place was called Linn Rois, or the Pool of the Ross.² Near it the Ulstermen came "across Dubid, across the Boyne into Mag Brég and Meath," and made their drunken raid into the South. According to Hennessy, Dubid is "apparently some little river north of the Boyne,"³ but it is clearly Dowth, opposite Rosnaree, which is called *Dubad* in the "Four Masters," and *Duibfid* in "Tiger-nach."⁴

In the "B. of Lismore," 205 a, Rosnaree is thus referred to: "What is yon wooded headland? saith Patrick, *i.e.* Rosnaree. It is Ros Caille, saith Caifte, and there are a thousand kinds of trees in it, and the king's sons had a great palace there." The place was called *Ros Caille*, or the Headland of the Wood, and also *Ross Finchuill*, or the Promontory of the Fair-Hazel:—

"Ross Finchuill of Cluain Diotrach
where youths and greyhounds used to be,
was a dark wood, royal its gifts,
for the hunting of Dathi, son of Fiachra.
Beibhinn, the daughter of powerful Brian,
was the mother of Dathi, son of Fiachra;
it was she, as I have heard here,
who obtained the meadows round the fair Ross.
the Esgir of Brannan, son of Eochaidh,
the grave of Conn of the hundred battles
was a dark oak-forest until now."⁵

¹ "Cambrensis Eversus," ed. Kelly, i. 483, 484.

² "Four Masters," i. 462.

³ "Mesca Ulad," ix. 14.

⁴ "Four Masters," an. 238.

⁵ Reeves' "Adaman," p. 374. Macniad took up a position there, "C. M. Lena," 144; to Rosnaree Baile Mac Buain went to meet Ailenn his *fiancée*.

II.—The Seven Manuscripts

which contain descriptions of the battle are :—

1. "The Book of Leinster," fol. 171, copied *circa* 1150.
- 2, 3. Two MSS. belonging to Colgan, date uncertain, but before 1650.
4. "Egerton," 106, fol. 53, copied in 1715.
5. "MS. 23 k, 37 (pp. 198–219), R. I. Academy," copied in 1715.
6. "Stowe MS., R. I. Academy" (E. iv. 3, pp. 111–128), copied in 1727.
7. A MS. of Maynooth, date uncertain, but before 1795.

All are mentioned in M. de Jubainville's "Catalogue," p. 81, except the last, the existence of which I learned from my friend, Mr. John M'Neill, and the collation of which with M'Solly's MS. I owe to the kindness of the Rev. E. O'Growney, Professor of Irish at Maynooth. Colgan's copies are not in the Convent of the Franciscan Fathers, Dublin. The modern recensions of Egerton,¹ Stowe, the Royal Irish Academy, and Maynooth may be considered as identical.² They differ so much in matter, arrangement, and phraseology, from the *LL.* version, that collation would be difficult, and would involve very copious quotations; and as they are interesting and represent an ancient text different from that of *LL.*, and moreover preserve many rare archaic vocables, they merit substantive treatment, and are printed here with a translation.

Besides the MSS. or books that describe the battle, there are others that mention it, viz. "The Battle of Magh Rath," p. 210; "The B. of Fenagh," p. 328 (a MS. of year 1516); "The Stowe MS.," xxvi., fol. 62; "The R. I. Academy's MS.," 23 k, 44, &c.; and "Harleian, 5280," fol. 54 a.

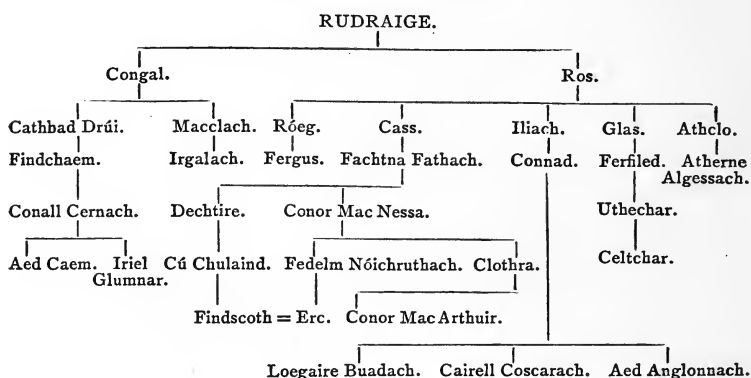
¹ Father M'Swiney, S.J., transcribed for me some pages of "Egerton," which show that it is like M'Solly's copy.

² The Royal Irish Academy and Maynooth versions scarcely ever differ.

III.—The Warriors and Chiefs mentioned in our text.

Ninety of these figure in our tale, of whom only forty-five appear in M. De Jubainville's treatise on the "Épopée Celtique en Irlande."¹ The following is the traditional pedigree of the chief Ulster heroes; it includes the names of five women, and they seem to have been non-combatants, viz. Clothra, Dechtire, Fedelm, Findchaem, and Findscoth.

This pedigree of the Clann Rudraige is not quite as authentic as that of the descendants of the Godolphin Arabian; but it is here given as throwing some light on our story.



It will naturally be thought that these people are mere figments of bardic fancy; and incredulity is awakened by the wonderful things told about some of them in our text, such as that Conall Cernach² killed a thousand Leinster men with his own hand, and that Cairpre slew eight hundred, &c. Even seven hundred and fifty years ago such things were looked on

¹ The Index to that book gives a full list of the heroes of the Cycle of Conchobor, whose names appear in the tales edited by Windisch, Stokes, De Jubainville, and others.

² But here we must understand Conall and *his men*; cf. "bellum in Monte Badonis in quo corruerunt nongenti sexagenti viri de uno impetu Arthuri (Nennius in "Monum. Hist. Britonum," p. 74).

as "l'histoire véritable des temps fabuleux," as the scribe of the "Táin Bó Cualnge," in the "B. of Leinster," writes at fol. 104 b:—"A blessing on everyone who shall faithfully memorize the Táin in this form, and shall not put it into any other form. But I, who have transcribed this history, or rather fable, do not believe some things in this history or fable. For some things in it are delusions of demons, some are poetic figments, some seem true ['similia'], and some not; some were written to amuse fools."

This shows that the *LL.* scribe was "nae fool," and confirms what the poet Thomas Moore said of the Irish scribes in general. Of him O'Curry says:—"Moore alternately scanned myself and the many dark and time-worn books by which I was surrounded, and he said, 'Petrie, these huge tomes could not have been written by fools or for any foolish purpose.' Doubtless under the hands of bards things were exaggerated and highly coloured, but yet may have had, and probably had, an historical basis; and we may say of them what a German critic, C. G. Schoell² (whose audacities of assertion in other matters are to be reprobated), says of the Briton "Nennius": "In the hands of this writer all things become fables; however, his writings may be useful as giving a picture of his times."

More competent men than Schoell, and as able and willing to apply the solvents of modern criticism, find a basis of facts in the sagas of the cycle of Conchobor. Such men as D'Arbois de Jubainville, Windisch, and Whitley Stokes think that, though much in these early tales is due to the fancy of writers, there is a foundation of facts which seem to date from about the time of the dawn of the Christian Era.³ However,

¹ "Manuscript Materials," p. 154.

² "Inter istius manus scriptoris omnia in fabulas sunt versa. Usui esse possit ut ætatis illius indolem perspiciamus; quod haud parvi est ducendum."—"De Eccles. Britonum, Scotorumque Historiæ Fontibus," p. 37: Berlin, 1851.

³ "D'Arbois' Introduction à l'Etude de la Littérature Celtique," p. 45. Windisch, in "Rev. Celt.," v. 77, says:—"Nous sommes amenés à attribuer ces légendes aux premiers siècles de notre ère. . . . Nous pouvons tenir pour certain que les

Dr. Windisch prudently says, "I don't see why there was not a King Conchobor and a Queen Medb," and the sceptical scribe of *LL.* does not deny it. But at the risk of being thought behind the times and the *fin de siècle*, I venture, with my countrymen of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries to salute them as real personages, though I do not admire them, and would make some uncomplimentary remarks about Medb were I not speaking in presence of some of her descendants who are members of the Royal Irish Academy. I do not go as far as O'Curry, who says of the "*Táin Bó Cualnge*," in which Conchobor and Medb figure so prominently, "though often exhibiting high poetic colouring in the description of particular circumstances, it unquestionably embraces, and is all through founded upon, authentic historic facts."¹ Yet will I go as far as I can in that direction, picking my steps in the very shaky bog of early Irish history, and taking care not to go farther than my documents will carry me.

Now, firstly, the triumphs of Conchobor and his Ulster heroes over the south and west of Ireland have been handed down to us by early Irish writers of the south and west kingdoms, without the slightest hint about the unreality of these things and persons. Assuredly, the Irishmen of these four kingdoms, who, according to Campion, "were greedy of praise and fearful of dishonour," would have denied, or called in question, stories so disparaging to their countries, if they did not believe them. 2ndly. The scribe who copied these sagas into the "*Book of Leinster*," *circa* 1150, though sceptical enough with

mœurs que ces légendes assignent à cette époque ont eu leur réalité, sauf les exagérations de la fantaisie, en un temps qui n'est certainement pas postérieur au commencement de notre ère. . . . Je ne vois pas pourquoi il n'aurait pas existé un roi Conchobor, une reine Medb, qui chez les générations suivantes sont passés à l'état de héros légendaires." "Conor and the other persons mentioned are said to have lived in the first century of the Christian Era, and the possible incidents of the Saga may well have taken place at that period."—Stokes' Pref. to "*Siege of Howth*."

¹ "*MS. Materials*," p. 33.

regard to details, does not question the reality of those Ulster warriors. 3rdly. Maeltuimre of Clonmacnois, the scribe of "L. na Huidre," slain in 1106, copied into that book many sagas¹ celebrating the triumphs of the Ulster warriors over his own countrymen, and never once calls their existence into question. 4thly. "The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," compiled in the eleventh century from documents, many, if not all, of which were composed before A. D. 1000,² mentions "the reign of Coirpre Nia Fer,"³ who was killed in the Battle of Rosnaree. 5thly. In the same century the conscientious and enlightened chronicler, Tigernach, treats of Coirpre, Conchobor, &c., as real kings. 6thly. The Bodleian fragment of "Cormac's Glossary," the language of which "shows it to have been written not much before the eleventh century,"⁴ gives the name of Eochaid, son of Luchta, who is mentioned in our text. 7thly. Cinaed Ua Hartacáin, who died in 975, in a poem preserved in *LL.*, p. 31 b, mentions Eogan son of Durthacht, Gergenn son of Illad the son of Ross, and the sons of Uisliu. In another poem, *LL.* 161, Cinaed mentions the siege of Howth by the Leinstermen, and names Aithirne, Conchobor, Coirpre, the sons of Ross Ruad, Find Fili, and Mess Dead.⁵ 8thly. Probus, author of the "Vita Quinta," in the tenth or ninth century,⁶ mentions "the reign of Coirpre Nia Fer."⁷ 9thly. Maelmura of Othan, who died in 884, mentions the name of Rudraige, Fachtna Fathach, Fergus son of Ross, or Fergus son of Róig,

¹ Pages 19-22, 55-82, 82-99, 90-112, 113-115, 121-121, 134.

² Whitley Stokes ed. of "The Tripartite Life," Introduction, p. lxxxix.

³ "Tripartite Life," ed. by Whitley Stokes, p. 122.

⁴ Stokes' edition of this "Fragment," pp. 1, 30.

⁵ On this M. D'Arbois de Jubainville says: "Cette Légende était déjà connue au dixième siècle, comme on peut le voir par un poème de Cinaed hua Artacain, mort en 275."—"Essai d'un Catalogue," &c., p. 142.

⁶ "A work well ascertained to the tenth century."—Sir S. Ferguson in "Patriarian Documents," p. 125. M. de Jubainville says he lived in the ninth century: I forget in what book he says so.

⁷ The page of the "Trias Thaumaturga" where this is given may be found by reference to Colgan's Index.

LL., p. 135 a. 10thly. In the "Book of Armagh," which was copied in 807 from old and faded documents of the eighth century, or earlier, "the reign of Coirpre Nia Fer" is recorded at fol. 14 aa, and so are the names of Cass and Glass, which appear in our pedigree of the Ulster warriors. To this eighth century we may also perhaps refer the statement of the "Tripartite Life," as, to use the words of Sir Samuel Ferguson, "the first elements of almost all its matter may be found in the 'Book of Armagh,' either recorded at full length, or indicated in the rough index to names of persons and places at the end of Tirechan in that collection. There can be little doubt that, whatever be the date of its compilation in its present form, most of its substance is drawn from traditions, which were current before the compilation of the 'Armagh Codex.'" 11thly. Cennfailid, son of Ailill, a poet of the seventh century, wrote some verses on the death of Cú Chulaind, which are cited in the "Book of Leinster," p. 121. He says that this hero was slain in his fight against Lugaid, son of Cúruí.² "The time of Cennfailid was the golden age of Irish literature. To the reign of Guaire Aidne, who died in 659 or 662, the narratives of the Irish *file* refer the redaction of the épopée of the 'Táin Bó Cúalnge.' The greatest part of the old epic literature of Ireland appears to have been committed to writing during the hundred and fifty years which followed the dawn of Guaire's reign. In the seventh century died Dallan, son of Forgal, Senchan Torpeist, and Cennfailid, the most ancient, perhaps, of the Irish *file*, who may be considered as the real authors of the compositions which bear their names. At the same epoch the cultivation of Greek and Latin literature was carried on in Ireland with marvellous ardour and success."³

From those considerations which I have put forward, it

¹ Ferguson's "Patrician Documents," p. 127, and Hogan's "Documenta Patriciana," pp. 110-111.

² De Jubainville's "Cours de Litt. Celt.," v., pp. 829, 347.

³ De Jubainville's "Introduction à l'Étude de la Littérature Celtique," p. 366.

seems that, from the twelfth backward to the seventh century, Coirpre Nia Fer and the other warriors of the cycle of Conchobor were looked on as real men of flesh and blood; and a strong presumption is created that they were not mere figments of bardic fancy.

IV.—The Date of the Battle and of the Saga.

It must have been before the end of the first century, as Marianus Scotus does not give the name of Conchobor Mac Nessa in his list of Ulster Kings from the beginning of the second century. It was fought about the first year of our era, if we are to believe O'Flaherty,¹ our best native guide, who founds his view on "The Annals of Tigernach," "The Synchronisms of Fland," "The Books of Clonmacnois and Lecan," and "The Chronicon Scotorum." In this view he is borne out by the old "Book of Fenagh," p. 32. It was fought in the summer which followed the beginning of the Seven Years War.

The Saga, such as we have it in the earliest and latest version, is non-Christian and pre-Christian in texture and tone. But from a linguistic standpoint the LL. text is Middle-Irish, as is shown by the total absence of the neuter article, except in the word *an-i*. There are also post-Danish interpolations of Norse names, such as Olaf,² Sigurd, Sciggire, Lochland, &c., which must have been inserted after the Irish had become acquainted, if not with the persons, at least with the names of some sea-rovers of the North. When that was we cannot tell, though we know that those rovers began to infest our shores about the year 795. We find, even in the older MS. of "L. na Huidre," Cu Chulaind speaking of his fighting against Lochland, "fri Lochlaind a túaid," p. 114 a, last line.³

¹ "Ogygia," pp. 128, 132.

² An Amlaip invaded Ireland in 852.—"Ann. of Ulster."

³ In a "S. Gall MS.," written *circa* 850, p. 112, we read "don laechraid lainn oa Loth-lind" (Lochland?).

What seems to give to the tale a fabulous character is this: that the heroic "Red Branch Knights" of Ulster, including Cu Chulaind and Conchobor, under the advice of their chief druid, who was himself a brave soldier, sought for foreign aid as early as the first years of our era. That appears an interpolation due probably to a Lagenian hand. We learn indeed from Tacitus, that about the year A.D. 80 an Irish regulus found his way to the camp of the Roman general, Agricola, and tried to induce him to invade Ireland;¹ and we are told by the poet and historian, Thomas Moore, that "it would hardly be possible to find a picture more pregnant with the future, more prospectively characteristic, than this of an Irish prince, in the camp of the Romans, proffering his traitorous services to the stranger and depreciating his country as an excuse for betraying her."² That was the act of one defeated or disappointed man.³ But it is scarcely credible that the warriors and chiefs of all Ulster would have called in the aid of "strangers," unless they really were what Cathbad calls them ("friends in absence") foreign friends, that is, I think, their kinsmen of Scotland and the Isles, and even of Britain. This view receives some countenance from the Irish "Nennius," p. 48, which says that the Firbolg seized upon Mann, Ara, Ile, and Rachra, the Galian seized the island of Orc, the Cruithne seized the northern part of Britain.

V.—Causes of the Battle.

Medb, the warlike and wise Queen of Connacht, being anxious to improve the breed of cattle in the West of Ireland, sent envoys to Dáre, chief of Cooley, in Louth, to ask a loan of his celebrated brown bull, offering him in return a chariot worth fifty cows, and a large tract of the best land in Roscommon. The envoys obtained Dáre's consent, and, in honour of

¹ "Tacitus' Agricola," cap. 24.

² "Moore's Hist. of Ireland," i. 118.

³ I retract this: Tacitus does not say so; *cf.* Livy, v. 26.

the event, were entertained at a great banquet. One of them drank to excess, and boasted that if Dáre had not given the loan of the bull, Medb would come and take that noble animal in spite of him. Whereupon the envoys were sent home without the bull. Medb was indignant, mustered her forces, crossed the Shannon at Athlone, met some Leinster and Munster allies at Kells, passed the Boyne in spite of the heroic resistance of Cu Chulaind, wasted Ulster up to the gates of King Conchobor's palace of Emain, near Armagh, and carried away the famous bull of Cooley. The Ulster warriors were taken by surprise, and had not time to line the ditches. It is said that they were then labouring under a mysterious disease¹ much more prostrating than our modern influenza. They soon recovered, however, went in pursuit of Medb, routed her army at Gairech, near Athlone, but suffered so heavily in the fight that they were unable to pursue the Connachtmen and secure the bull.² Thus cattle-lifting was the *teterrima belli causa* between Ulster and the other provinces, as it was of the strife between the Dioscuri and Apharetidæ.³

VI.—Summary of the Saga.⁴

After the Battle of Gairech Conchobor could not eat, drink, or sleep, &c. To Cathbad, who was deputed by the Ulaid to diagnose his malady, he says the memory of the invasion of his territory and the loss of the bull was undermining his life; and he vows immediate vengeance on Medb.—1-5 (1-4).

Cathbad seeks to comfort him by saying he had already inflicted heavy loss on his foes; counsels him to wait till

¹ The "cesnaiden Ulad," due to Macha's curse, *LL*. fol. 125 b.

² For these details see O'Curry's "MS. Materials, pp. 30-40, and Windisch in "Rev. Celt.," v. 70-79.

³ See "Rev. Celt.," April, 1892, p. 287.

⁴ The numbers refer to the paragraphs of the *LL*. version; the numbers and sentences in parentheses refer to the later version. Passages found only in the "B. of Leinster" are marked *LL*.; passages found only in the later versions are in parentheses.

summer, which was the best season for campaigning; to give his warriors time to heal of their wounds; and, meanwhile, to send for Conall Cernaoh, then warring away from Ireland, and to seek the assistance of foreign powers.—6, 7 (4-7).

(Conchobor says he will wait; but adds that, even if Conall and the foreign hosts do not come, he will ravage Leinster, Munster, and Connacht.—8.)

LL.—Envoys are sent, find Conall Cernach in the Isle of Lewis, are entertained by him, and Conall sends messengers to his friends in Gallic and foreign lands.—8.

LL.—The Ulstermen hear from Conall, and resolve to give a round of banquets in his honour.—9.

The foreign auxiliaries land in three divisions, viz. at Murlough Bay, and at Larne, Co. of Antrim, and at the mouth of the Castletown river, near Dundalk.—10. (All land together at Inis Oilella, near Dundalk.—12.)

LL.—Conchobor is at Dundalk, thinks the strangers are the Irish of the three provinces, suspects treachery; when Sencha reports that they are his auxiliaries, “the clot of gore that was on his heart came from his mouth.”—11, 12. (Conchobor comes to meet them.—12.)

By Conchobor’s request they are entertained at Cú Chulaind’s castle (for a whole week).—13 (13).

LL.—Cú Chulaind is asked by Conchobor—firstly, to request the Ulster chiefs to entertain the auxiliaries; secondly, to invite the 150 veteran Ulster champions to join the campaign—Cú Chulaind refuses.—14.

LL.—Conchobor himself visits the veterans in their royal house, and brings them to the trysting place at Dundalk.—15.

LL.—The southern kings and Medb hear of Conchobor’s resolve; the “three great waves” reverberate; the princes assemble their troops at their chief forts. Eochu King of North Munster sends a proposal to Medb that full reparation should be made; she refuses; then yields, on the advice of Ailill her Prince Consort; but, as if to defeat the pacific views

of Eochu and Ailill, she sends as envoy to the Ulstermen Dorn Ibar, the man whom they most hated; the Ulster chief at her court protests against this; but adds that the Ulstermen would not harm an envoy.—16, 17, 18.

(Medb, hearing of Conchobor's preparations, of her own accord resolves to send Mac Róigh to Conchobor to ask him to put off the war for a year (!). Mac Róigh declines to go, as he had given good reason to the Ulstermen to dislike him. Medb says the Ulstermen never molest envoys.—9.)¹

LL.—Find, King of Leinster, marches his army from Dind Ríg to join his brother Cairpre, King of Tara. They send a prudent envoy to Conchobor with offers of full reparation.—19.

(Mac Róigh visits the Leinster Kings and goes with their envoys to Conchobor.—10.)

Conchobor refuses the terms, and says he "will pitch his tent in every province of Ireland," and will encamp at Rosnaree south of the Boyne that night.—19, 20 (11, 14).

The envoys return and report this refusal to Cairpre and Find.—21. (Mac Róigh and the envoys report to Cairpre this refusal, and the arrival of Conchobor's auxiliaries at the strand of Eochu, and at the strand of the daughter of Flidas, and Conchobor's march to Rosnaree.—15.)

LL.—The Leinster kings resolve to give him battle, and send word to Medb, promising help, if Conchobor marches to Connacht, and asking her aid if he attacked them.—21.

(Mac Róigh returns to Medb; description of him.—15, 16.)

LL.—Medb refuses help to her allies and brothers-in-law, says they do not require it "against that man."—22.

(Cairpre directs the Meath and Leinster clans to march to Rosnaree.—17.)

LL.—Conor reaches Accaill and Slige Brég (Cuain Glaisse of Sliabh Breg), encamps there, as he hears Rosnaree is held by Cairpre.—23, 24. *Sliab Brég is near Ardee.*

¹ In the later version, the herald, "Mac Róigh," is confounded with the royal warrior, Fergus Mac Róig; his name is Mac Roth in LL. 94 b, 95 b, 96 b, 97 b, &c.

(Cu Chulaind remains at Dundalk, getting men and provisions for the campaign.—18.)

(From Sliabh Brég Conchobor marches early towards Rosnaree; his vanguard reports to him that it is occupied.—19.)

Féic, sent by Conchobor to reconnoitre the enemy's position, crosses the Boyne, attacks them, (is wounded) and drowned.—25 (21). *In the later version Daig goes first, then Féic.*

Daig, sent as scout, attacks (!), is slain.—26 (20).

Iriel goes, sees, reports the numbers, &c., of the enemy.—27, 28, 29. *He is prudent in outpost duty, brave in battle, and fierce in pursuit; our tale points many a moral.*

(Iriel and his escort are attacked; he retires fighting; advises Conchobor to wait for reinforcements.—22.)

Conchobor is counselled by the Ulster captains to wait for reinforcements. This counsel is given in succession, as they bring their men to the Boyne, by Cathbad, Eogan, and Loegaire, &c.—30-33 (24, 25).

(Dáire arrives, is described, wants to fight at once, is stayed by Conchobor.—23.)

(Celtchair arrives, is described.—26.)

When the troops under Loegaire (or Celtchair) come, Conchobor crosses the Boyne, fights, is worsted, begins to retreat.—34-38 (27, 29, 30, 31).

(Description of Conchobor's battle-dress, &c.—27.)

(Description of Cairpre and his army, his speech.—28.)

Conall Cernach enters into the fight.—38, 39 (32, 33.)

(Dáire, Eogan, Cathfad, Iriel, Laegire vainly strive to withstand the Leinstermen.—34.)

Mes Dead, Anruth, Feithen Mór, Feithen Beg, and Aithirne arrive, but Leinster still prevails.—39, 43 (30).

Cú Chulaind appears on the scene, threatens to slay any Ulsterman who turns his back to the foe.—44 (35).

Conall Cernach kills 1000 men (!), is attacked by Cairpre, reluctantly kills three warrior-poets who come to Cairpre's help, and when he and Cairpre are separated by a charge of Leinster-

men, he slays 1000 more (!)—45-47, (36, which only mentions that Conall slew *six*, whose names are given).

Cairpre kills 800 (!) Ulstermen, attacks Conchobor; 400 Ulstermen come to help their King; and Cairpre is brought safe away by the Leinstermen.—48-50, (31, which omits the numbers, and gives other details).

Cú Chulaind fights; seeks out Cairpre; after a hard contest kills him, cuts off his head, and shakes it at the Leinstermen.—51.

(Cú Chulaind routs the Leinstermen, challenges Cairbre to single combat, Cairbre accepts, war of words; they fight, their weapons are broken; Cú is reviled by Lóeg, kills Cairbre, cuts off his head and shakes it at the Leinstermen.—37-43.)

(Cú Chulaind, Conall, and Iriel press the Leinstermen.—43, 44.)

The Leinstermen are pursued by Iriel as far as the River Rye, near Leixlip, where Fidach stops their pursuit.—52, (45.)

(Cú Chulaind lays Cairpre's head before Conchobor.—46.)

LL.—Conchobor goes to Tara that night, at the end of a week is visited by Ere (his grandson) son of Cairpre, who "places his head on the breast" of Conchobor. From him Ere gets back his kingdom, a grandfather's blessing, and advice not to fight against Ulstermen, and particularly against Cú Chulaind; he also obtains Cú Chulaind's daughter in marriage.—53-55. (*See LL.'s description of Ere in MS. Materials, 507.*)

LL.—Conchobor takes Ere to visit the battle-field, says Cairpre prevailed up to Conall Cernach's arrival, and was beaten only by numbers.—55, 56.

On their return to Tara Conchobor again praises Ere's father and uncles.—57.

(When Cú Chulaind brings Cairpre's head, Conchobor praises Ere's father and uncles; Cairbre is buried, and the Ulstermen return home in triumph.—46.)

Such is the pleasant ending of our saga. But Cú Chulaind had cut off the head, not only of Cairpre, but of Calatín, and

Cúruí, whom he basely murdered because Cúruí had beaten him in fair fight, and bound him, and shorn off his hair. The sons of these three princes formed a league, ravaged Ulster, and cut off Cú Chulaind's head;¹ and so the beheading went on for years, because a Connacht gentleman did not hold his tongue, and an Ulster chieftain foolishly mislaid his temper.

VII.—The Early and the Later Versions.

From the foregoing analysis, and from what *is* and what is *not* in the later version, it is clear that it cannot be derived from the *LL.* story. The general plot is the same, of course; but the incidents, and the sequence even, are not. The later version is superior to the earlier in some respects; it introduces and describes Dáre, who was the cause of the war, and yet is not mentioned in the *LL.* saga as concerned in this battle. It says that Conchobor was resolved to fight if the auxiliaries did not come; that the Connacht herald went with those of Tara and Leinster; it gives the report of the envoys, descriptions of Celtchar, Conchobor, and Cairpre, the challenge of Cú Chulaind to Cairpre, and their war of words; it mentions that Cairpre's head was brought to Conchobor, and that he was buried; it contains six pieces of old poetry (§§ 27, 33, 35, 38, 39) which are not in *LL.* And most of these descriptions of appearance and dress are a faithful reflex of pictures found in other parts of *LU.* and *LL.*; for example, the description of Mac Róth, the herald, which is not in our *LL.* tale, but is found in another part of *LL.* and in *LU.* :—

Mac Roth techtaire Ailella agus Medba *is é timchellas Herind in óen bó.* Fethal líndu imbi; *lorg anfaid in a láim; calg dét fó a coim; léne culpatach con derg-intliud imbi.*—*LU.*, p. 68 a.

Mac Roth ind *ecllach . . . gilla dond drechlethan álaind; bratt dond derscaigthech immi; bruthgae umaidd na brut; tarbsléni trebraid*

¹ *LL.* 45 a, 81, 121 b, 161 a, 169 b.

fri a chness; da bernbróic etar a da choiss is talam; mátað lorg find-chuill issin dara láim; claideb lethféabair con eltaib dét isind láim anail dó. Aile, a gilla, ar C. comartha n-echlaige sin.—LL., p. 70 b.

Is ainlaid iomorro do bí Mac Róig.—*sirsinblac, lán-aisdreach; gon éadae eachlacha uime .i. léin throsall, treabnaide¹ re a cneas; brat leancorra tairsib seachtair; mað lorg féitireannaic ion a láim cll; cloidiom leadar-féabraic gon altair déad ion a deas-láim; dá bearnbróig breacdeannaica im a troigtið, a ccomartha ealadan re teactairioct na h-Eirionn, go b-fios sgéal na ríog agus na ruireac leis do Meidb agus do Oilill go Cruacan Rata h-Aoi ré deirid gach laoi.—“Modern Version,” § 16.*

But if the modern version has sundry things not to be found in the earlier (?) account, the *LL.* saga contains alone the poetical pieces of §§ 4, 6, 19, 22, 29, 54, 56; describes the storm, the dispersion of the fleet, Conchobor's suspicions and Sencha's report, the dialogue with the princely yeoman, the loving reconciliation and happy marriage, thus ending as does the story of the Battle of Magh Lena and many a modern tale. If the recent redaction were derived from *LL.*, these interesting things would not have been omitted. It is less luxuriant in epithets than “the Battle of Magh Rath” and “the Battle of Magh Lena,” is quite pagan in texture and complexion, contains many descriptions which are like those of other tales in *LL.* and *LU.*, and exhibits also many archaic inflexions, old vocables, and Middle-Irish survivals, which escaped the notice of the later compilers, or were purposely retained by them. All these things seem to show that it represents an old Irish version coeval with, but not very closely related to, the *LL.* saga, and claim for it special attention and substantive treatment.

The Stowe copy is well penned, on good paper, in well-spaced lines, by Brian mac doctuir leigis,² and is here printed

¹*Treabnaide* is a mixture of “trebraid” of *LL.* 70b, and “srebnaiðe,” which appear often in descriptions of the dress of warriors.

² Perhaps he was son of “Dr. Brian O'Loughlen, who departed this life 18th

as the best of the modern texts; when other copies yield other readings, such variants are given. The text of the Royal Irish Academy (on bad paper and in bad writing by John Mac Solly in 1715); and that of Egerton (by John Mac Solly and Richard Tipper in 1715), and of Maynooth (written in the 18th century), appear to be copies (or copies of copies) of one and the same manuscript; and the variations consist, for the most part, of insertions or inversions or omissions of epithets.

VIII.—The Printed Texts and Translations.

The first text is here printed from the "Book of Leinster" itself. The contractions are extended, and the extension represented by italics; proper names are spelt with initial capitals; the text is punctuated, and sometimes supplied with hyphens.

The translation is very close, and may appear very rugged;¹ yet will, I trust, be intelligible to the reader. An attempt has been made to translate² many vocables which are not found in dictionaries or glossaries; and even an honest endeavour has been made to render into English obscure passages the meaning of which is still somewhat doubtful to me. Such efforts are pointed out by a note of interrogation; they may have resulted in present failure, but they will attract the attention of scholars able to throw light on those obscurities. On this subject Dr. Atkinson says: "We do not know the import of many a word that occurs in our Irish texts, and we are not permitted the free licence of guessing indulged in by the past generation. At present there is scarcely the simplest piece of Middle-Irish prose of a few pages long but contains some word or phrase

Sept, 1773," as is written on p. 128. Under the compiler's name is written "Semuis O'Moran, master an leabhair so."

¹ "Above all things the translation should be *exact and literal*."—Edm. Burke's Letter to Vallancy, O'Reilly's "Irish Writers," p. 181.

² "Don't hesitate to"—translate, holds good here, if fair warning be given. The Irish way has been not "to give notice"; at which the Germans, to borrow words of the late Laureate, give "Marvellous great shrieks and ghastly groans."

that must be passed over with a query or a blank space.”¹ Hence we find Mr. Whitley Stokes writing thus: “Many of the words in this paragraph are obscure, and the renderings are mere guesses;”² hence also Dr. Windisch sometimes gives up any attempt at translating a difficult passage, as for instance in the “*Táin Bó Regamon*,” p. 249;³ and Dr. Thurneysen thus prefaces a version of twenty-eight lines: “The meaning of the following tale seems to be as follows, though many a particular word or phrase may be doubtful.”—“*Rev. Celt.*” vi. 92. The poetry is often omitted by editors either because it repeats what is in the prose parts or because of its obscurity; the pieces marked with *R.* in the margin of old manuscripts are bits of *Rosc* or *Retairic*, are hard to render into English as they are jerky, ejaculatory, allusive, or instances of aposiopesis or ellipsis. I have essayed a tentative and timid translation of them in the hope of helping others to do better; and I think that these difficult pieces could be successfully grappled with by any fair Irish scholar who would take the trouble to collate and index all of them that are found scattered here and there in our published books and manuscripts.

IX.—The Glossary of the Leinster Text.

This might be called an *Index Verborum*, as it gives only the briefest explanation and parsing of the words. My reason for giving a full Index may be set forth in the words of two scholars competent in such matters. Dr. Atkinson, in his Introduction to the Fac-simile of the “*Book of Leinster*,” p. 3, says: “It is indispensable that individual poems and works

¹ “Lecture on Irish Lexicography,” p. 33.

² Stokes on “*Irish Ordeals*,” p. 222.

³ And 254: “Auf die Übersetzung des Ganzen verzichte ich.” In preface to “*T. Bó Darteda*,” he says: “Auch jetzt bleibt noch *mancher* dunkle Punkt.” p. 186. See also pp. 29 and 31 in Stokes’ “*Translation of the Bodl. Cormac’s Glossary*.” To these *roses* may be applied Cormac’s words (*ib.* 30): “*Ní cech díalt tra rosegar inne*,” not every syllable attains a meaning.

should be carefully edited with careful glossaries honestly prepared, and not, as hitherto, with mere translations which never can be wholly satisfactory as long as the means of controlling the translator are not placed within the reach of scholars generally." Dr. Thurneysen writes in *Irische Miscellen*, "Revue Celtique," vol. vi. : "Unfortunately the exact meaning of new and unusual words can hardly be determined as they occur in obscure stanzas, and, with special frequency, in detached *flosculi*. The prose reading gives us very little assistance, as it, for the most part, passes over these particular forms. Even 'Stokes' Index' is not quite satisfying. In using it we find this difficulty, that frequently words which have been already established, as well as new words, are set down without their signification being added; any one who has not the whole collection of forms present to his mind is constantly obliged to search Stokes' earlier Glossaries, to discover whether a word has been already explained or is still to be explained. Furthermore, the passages of reference are not given in their entirety in the case of each word; so that the reader is not dispensed from the labour of compiling an Index for himself. What has induced the editor to depart from his earlier practice we do not know. We trust that the best-read of Celtic scholars will return to his former method in compiling these valuable Indexes; he will thereby render a great service to his colleagues."

These remarks are quoted merely to show that the time has not yet come for mere translations and a collection of rarer words, if we want to satisfy students of Irish, and to help towards the making of a dictionary of our language; yet I do not quite agree with Dr. Thurneysen as to the work of Mr. Stokes, whom I should be sorry to see turn to the drudgery of index-making from the close, exact, and crispy translations in which he has few or no equals.

The words of our text which are not found or are not explained in Windisch's "Woerterbuch" are marked with an asterisk in the Glossary. The numbers refer to the paragraphs

of the text; the cases and genders are marked by their initials in italics, as *napm.* for nominative and accusative plural, masculine gender. "Dogebad sib," § 46, "dogena-sib," *LU.*, p. 99 b, show the early "analytic" use of the 3rd *sing.* with pronouns of another number and person; the *pret. pass.* *tucait*, *rucait*, *slaidit*, *rogaibit*, *rohindlit*; *rarmetair-ne*, *co ro churiur*, *fagaim-se*, *fagum* (dependent forms), *fagbaim*, *fagbam* are noteworthy. So are the accusatives "uair," "in n-uair," § 13, *ap. firu* (than or as men), 13; the promiscuous use of "bar," "far," and "for," and of "do, ro, fo," "ra, ba." In "rábar" (for "la bar"), § 46, we see that "bar," the possessive pronoun, lengthens the vowel of "ra"; "ra" (with, in the opinion of), for "la," §§ 26, 27, shows that the confusion, which is now complete between "fri" and "la," had begun seven or eight centuries ago.

X.—The Versification.

I.

Ra airgestar Medb co mín
 co dún Dáire 'n-ar ndeg-thír
 co dún Sescind ciped de
 co dún sír-glan Sobairge.

Syllables: 7777. Rhyme: 1 with 2, 3 with 4. Termination: 1213. But in the other stanzas, the Termination runs: 1112; 2312; 1223; 2312; 1211. The Internal Rhyme is not used. Alliteration irregular. Hence it may be assumed that the versification is not of the exact kinds.

II.

Ra-díglais chena co cruaid
 a Chonchobuir claideb-ruaid
 brissiud catha—cuman lem—
 bar cethri choicid Herend.

Syllables: 7777. Rhyme: 1 and 2, 3 and 4. Termination: 1312. In other stanzas, the Termination is 1214; 1112;

122(2); 1223; 1212; 1113; 1112. No Internal Rhymes. Alliteration irregular. Therefore not of the exact kinds.

III.

Tancamar ó 'n Chruachain Chróda
nach bee blad
cucut-s' a Chonchobuir chóra
cruaid do gal.

Syllables 8383. Rhymes 1 and 3, 2 and 4. Termination 2121. Rhyme absent once; once replaced by Internal Rhyme in 4th verse. This is the measure known as *Sétrad nGairit*.

IV.

Da torset maice Mágach
in sluag brotla bágach
bud cró-derg al-lámach
i cath Ruiss na Ríg
Da tora rí Macha
saifiter a datha
claifiter a ratha
tairnfithir a bríg.

Syllables 66656665. Rhyme 1, 2, and 3; 5, 6, and 7; 4 and 8. Termination 22212221. In three out of five stanzas, verse No. 3 is absent. The 5th stanza wants the latter half. In each of the four complete stanzas, verse 8 rhymes *internally* with 5, 6, and 7. This is *Ochtfóclach Mór*; v. Thurneysen's Versl. 94.

V.

Atát i ceilg ar do chind
issin ross imthéit Bóind
teora catha Clainne Deirg
lassait mar lassair dar leirg.

Syllables 7777. Rhyme 1 and 2, 3 and 4. Termination 1211. Termination in other stanzas, 1213; 1113. No Internal Rhyme. Not therefore a classic measure.

VI.

Beir mo bennact bí dom réir
 na déna féin frithbeirt frind
 da tuca dún tend fri tend
 is derb lem dafaethais lind.

Syllables 7777. Rhyme 2 and 4. Termination 1111.
 Regular Internal Rhymes and Alliterations. This is the classic
 measure known as *Rannaigeacht Mór*.

VII.

Ba escomol comrac fris
 dichor Cairpri do chlar fiss
 sochaide am rodoscloe
 cossin laithe sin rosbae.

Syllables 7777. Rhyme 1 and 2, 3 and 4. Termination
 1132 (1111?). Termination in other stanzas, 1222, 1111. In-
 ternal Rhyme and regular Alliteration absent. Not therefore a
 classic measure.

VIII.

Trí maicc Rosa Ruaid in ríg
 gabsat in tír—buidnib sel—
 Find i n-Alind Ailill i Cruaich
 Carpre thuaid i Temair Breg.

Syllables 7787. Rhyme 2 and 4. Termination 1111. In-
 ternal Rhyme not regular, except in above stanza. Seemingly
 a variety of the classic measure *Rannaigeacht Mór* (see VI.)

IX.

Dimbuaid fir
 frithrose madma
 maidm ria ngnúsib
 ócbad n-essairm
 gillanrad diairm
 dichra fedma
 fuidb do anocht
 follogod féile
 rith fri geltaib
 gair ri dogur
 dál ri dimbuaid.

X.

Ni hi n-ám inrim errach
 is fuar ga bél gaethach
 garfit ili Elga
 airderg in bith
 bebsat buale Febra
 fanna mila Marta
 trena uile Aperóil
 oenach more maimthi
 moigsem ri céim nítha
 connách i n-aim inrim errach.

These compositions are of the kind called "*Rosc.*" There are no stanzas, no regular number of syllables in the verse—if it may be termed verse—no rhyme, and, of course, no "termination." The only ascertainable characters seem to be (1) alliteration, (2) short, jerky sentences, and (3) a certain laconic and somewhat oracular diction. The *Luirech Pádraig*, the Formulæ of the Brehon Laws, Dubhthach's Judgment in the beginning of the *Senchus Mór*, the first poem in *Longes Macc n-Usnig*, are of this class.

XI.—Remains of the LL. Text in the Modern Version.

- Par. 3. A mo papa a Cattaig, ar sé, is mór ádbar . . . agom-so, óir
do ruactadar ceitre hollóigib Éirionn:
mo deag-bailtib: = mo deg-baleda.
- „ 4. ní cat liomsa cat naçar tuit ríg.
- „ 5. ní ham . . . earraç, &c.
- „ 5. gurab cearcaill . . . gaç fód féar-glas.
- „ 7. cuir-si feasa 7 teaçta uait go.
- „ 7. tar muincinn mara 7 mór-fairgge.
(*some of the Norse, and other names*).
- „ 7. ríg (ar) an seactmad rann do'n domuin Loçlannaig.
- „ 17. tri cata Cloinne Deirg.
- „ 21. ro cheil a meanmain orro.
- „ 22. mideas 7 móir-féaças.
- „ 22. go ttig ñur ttrein.
- „ 31. gur géis . . . an Ochaoin .i. sgiat Cónubair.
- „ 31. trí tonna . . . na hÉirionni. tonn . . . Rudraige 7
tonn . . . Clódna 7 tonn . . . Tuaiðe.
- „ 32. madma 7 móir-teitme.
- „ 32. Diombuaið fear friotrosg madma maidm ré ngnúisib . . .
ógbað asairm . . . díoçar feaðma . . . rit frí gealtaçt. dáil
go ndiogra. dul fá diombuaið.
- „ 34. an cat ar do cóimirce.
- „ 43. gur bean a ceann de. 7 croitios an ceann ris na sluagaib.
- „ 46. maith an intí . . . Trí mic Rossa Ruaið in ríg gabsat an tír . . .
fine anallað Oilill a eCruaiç Cairbre antua a tTeamraig Breag.
- „ 46. A n-aoin-feaçt . . . an triar . . . ann gaç gleo . . . a
mbeirdís a mbaið.
- „ 46. Bá tráit n-a trí n-uaitne óir . . . ó . . . in treas . . .

XII.—Grammatical Remains of a Middle Irish Version different from the LL. Version.

- Par. 5. réide . . . séitr̄ig, sonairte . . . admara . . . ilbreaga . . .
 sleamna, slinn-géara.
- „ 5. caoma: *all the foregoing adjectives, being predicates, agree with the subject, contrary to modern usage.*
- „ 13. go aroile.
- „ 15. a ttoig (= i taig) R.
- „ 15. go traig n-Eochaille.
- „ 17. áit a mbí (= a mbaí).
- „ 17. go hionad a mbí.
- „ 18. do anasdar.
- „ 20. a ttorchair . . . go mbeart.
- „ 22. adchíð (for atchíu).
- „ 23. go n-ad ann isbeart (= asbert).
- „ 25. cairp(t)ið = *modern cairbdið.*
- „ 27. a mbí do chlochaib (*mod. a raib*).
- „ 28. don leith araill gonad (ann) isbeart.
- „ 29. fiallaç n-éadrom n-anbfosad.
- „ 34. anosa.
- „ 35. adbeart . . . am sliab, &c.
- „ 35. adaiç (*read adaid*) a gliaid ngaisge as 7 a ðearnoin ndearnáir
 (*accusative of gléo, dearna, dearnár*).
- „ 35. ionnus go mbí (= combaí, *mod. go raib*).
- „ 36. aroile.
- „ 38. do beart = tug.
- „ 38. ó ro ria chugam-sa.
- „ 39. ro adfiad-sa soin (= rotbia-su sain) . . . isam triat . . . am
 niad, &c. . . cairpteac (= *mod. cairbdeac*).
- „ 40. tug gaç aon diob díograis ngon.
- „ 40. ar ðromainn (= for drommaimm ?)
- „ 40. tarraçtain.
- „ 41. torrachtadar.
- „ 42. sonairte soimeisniç (*predicate in agreement*).
- „ 43. ní teárnód.
- „ 45. torçradar, ruiçe, go ró so.
- „ 46. dia raibe = dá raibe.

XIII.—Contractions explained in Preface of the Stowe MS.

c = céad. l = caogat. m = muin. 2 = dá: f = ea. d. o = doirionn.
 ee = eile. ll = dáil. bb = Daibi. $\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ a \end{smallmatrix}$ = ara. $\begin{smallmatrix} e \\ e \end{smallmatrix}$ = Éire. $\begin{smallmatrix} e \\ o \end{smallmatrix}$ = Eirionn.
 $\begin{smallmatrix} á \\ g \end{smallmatrix}$ = grád. $\begin{smallmatrix} s \\ f \end{smallmatrix}$ = fear. $\begin{smallmatrix} ss \\ f \end{smallmatrix}$ = fearr. $\begin{smallmatrix} e \\ n \end{smallmatrix}$ = Eirinn. $\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ e \end{smallmatrix}$ = é féin nó fáinne.
 $\begin{smallmatrix} e \\ g \end{smallmatrix}$ = éirge nó gré. $\begin{smallmatrix} m \\ f \end{smallmatrix}$ = feidm. $\begin{smallmatrix} c \\ g \end{smallmatrix}$ = gaç: $\begin{smallmatrix} i \\ g \end{smallmatrix}$ = gaç. $\begin{smallmatrix} b \\ g \end{smallmatrix}$ = garb.
 $\begin{smallmatrix} l \\ t \end{smallmatrix}$ = fáilte. $\begin{smallmatrix} m \\ m \end{smallmatrix}$ = imrim, nó muin ar muin. $\begin{smallmatrix} r \\ g \end{smallmatrix}$ = fairrge. $\begin{smallmatrix} b \\ b \end{smallmatrix}$ = buð.
 ch- = chuaid. dh- = déag nó diaid. b = -bann. b7 = bead. $\bar{c}7$ = cean.
 de = duine. $\bar{d}e$ = dearc. $\bar{d}g$ = dearg. \bar{f} = féin. \bar{g} = gan, go.
 \bar{i} . = ingion. $\bar{i}m$ = imurro. $\bar{s}g$ = sgeul. $\bar{c}p$ = corp. $\bar{c}t$ = ceart.
 $\bar{c}r$ = Crfost. \bar{m} = muð.

The Academy MS. has the following note at p. 42 :—

Finit. Ar n-a sgríobáid le Seon mac Eamuind mic Donné(ada) mic Muiris mic Solaid an seactmad lá do mí Abraoin, an bl[iadain] d'aois an Tigearna 1716; 7 do cuimniugáid uaisle 7 atardá cloinne Rugr[aiide], 7e. Trócaire ó Dia go^m bfaig(baid) an sgríneoir .i. Seon mac Solaid.

On page 1 of Stowe E. iv. 3 :—

Ceatrar do ní díon dá
 gaç ealaðain, iodón.

Log, aimsior, taçad sgríbinne, 7 pearsa.

Log don leabar-so, Maig Glas a cConntae an Cláir,
 a mbarúntaect Uib Breacáin, a ccóigid Muman.

Aimsior fós don leabar-so .i. aimsior Seoirse
 do beit n-a ríq ar Šagsaib, ar Albain, 7 ar Éirinn.
 Taçad sgríbinne an leabair-se .i. bliadain d'aois an
 domain cúig míle seact céad, 7 . . . bliadain déag,
 7 d'aois Crfost, míle 7 seact céad, 7 seact mbliadna

fitéiot, an cúigid lá do Mís Máí
 Pearsa fós don leabar-so .i. Brian mac
 doctúir leigis.

[*And in a very bad hand*]

Semuis O Morán

Master an labair so.

Andrew Mac Curtin [Aindrias mac Cuirtín] also wrote in this book.

The contractions used in the collation of the modern texts are—A. M. S. for the copies of the Royal Irish Academy, of Maynooth College, and of the Stowe MSS., R.I.A., respectively. The other contractions are explained, as occasion requires, in other parts of this book, or are easily understood. The numbers refer to the pages of the books or manuscripts quoted, unless where the folio is mentioned; but in the Indices the sections are marked by the figures.

While urging in my Lectures the advantage of giving full indices of texts, I quoted the words of Dr. Thurneysen, but I did not concur in all he said; and I remarked that, in his most elaborate and learned Index of the words quoted in Zeuss' Grammatica, several hundred words were omitted, and, to use his own phrase, "the passages of reference are not given in their entirety in the case of each word." I added that I had made a list of such words, and would print them if it were thought useful. With the approval of the Academy I append this list of omitted words or word-forms as a supplement to the monumental work of Drs. Gütterbock and Thurneysen.

When writing a *Glossarium* to the Irish of the "Book of Armagh," and while compiling the Index to our *LL*. text, I felt that grammars and dictionaries did not give information enough with regard to the gender of nouns, and specially of the neuters. To begin with the latter I collected and classified materials which I trust go some way towards supplying a full treatise on the subject. The plan of the declensions I have taken from

Mr. Whitley Stokes' Treatises on "Celtic Declensions," and on "S-Stems in the Celtic Languages." I gratefully acknowledge that I got much of my materials from those treatises and from the prefaces of his books, in which he never fails to point out the neuters of his texts.

With regard to the whole of this volume I have had many helps and hints from Mr. John MacNeill, B.A., who placed at my disposal the treasures of his knowledge of Old, Middle, and Modern Irish. To him, my former pupil and present learned friend, I beg to tender my cordial thanks.

EDMUND HOGAN.

December 3rd, 1892.

CATH RUIS NA RÍG.
THE BATTLE OF ROSS NA RÍG.

INCIPIT CATH RUIS NA RÍG.

1. Naim báí^a *Conchobor* i *n*-Emain mín-etrocht Macha ar^b cur chatha na Tana lais. Conna báí biad ra-tholathar dó, 7 connar-chotail co sám, 7 conna ro-ataim do neoch d'Ultaib cid do-n-rat samlaid ri tremsi na teora coícthiges. Et atchuas d'Ultaib aní sin .i. *Conchobor*^c do bith i sergg 7 i sír-galar, 7 conna báí biad ra-tholathar dó, 7 connar-chotail co sám, 7 conna ro-ataim do neoch d'Ultaib cid donrat samlaid.

2. Andsin doríngned tinól 7 tohostul ac Ultaib co h-Emain min-etroct Macha. Et ra-comarliced accu-som dano, cia bad chóir do choibsegud na cneði ra-cneðaig rí^d Ula^d, 7 in galair buirb ra-s-básaig 7 ro-s-bánaig ra tremsi na coícthiges, conna báí biad ra-tholathar do 7 conna ro-ataim do neoch d'Ultaib cid donrat samlaid. Iss-ed ro-raidsetar-som uili dano, corop é in nech ro-s-ail 7 ro-sn-irthócaib .i. *Cathbad*^e drúí deg-amra.

3. Ro-luid reme dano *Cathbad* drúí deg-amra co hairm i mbai *Conchobor*, 7 cíis déra foicmara for-ruada fola cor bo fliuch blæ 7 brunni dó. Airchisis *Conchobor* do deór Chathbaid. “Maith ám and-sin, a mo phopa Chathbaid,” ar *Conchobor*, “cid do-t-gní torsech doibrónach do-menmnach?” “Ro-fail ám a mor-abba dam-sa sain,”

^a Or La im-báí; in aim = when.

^b ár in fac-simile.

^c *Conchobor in full*, fo. 174 b, 1; *Conchobur*, *LU.* 103 b, *Conchubor*, *LU.*, p. 70; *g.* *Conchobuir*, *LU.* 34 b. In the translation the usual *Conchobar* is given; *d.* *Conchobur*, *LU.* 128.

^d Read rí^g n-.

¹ Navan Fort, near Armagh, on the road to Keady.

² Debated; “it is allowed” in Anglo-Irish = is agreed on.

³ *Cobsaighther*, *confortetur*, *Atkinson's Glos.*, is from *cobsaíd*; c. .i. *sithugad* no leasugad, *H.* 2. 15, p. 120, *lit. cognoscere* (cubus).

THE BATTLE OF ROSS NA RÍG BEGINS.

1. Once upon a time Conchobar was in smooth-bright Emain of Macha,¹ after the giving of the battle of the *Táin* by him, so that there was not food that pleased him, and that he slept not easily, and that he confessed not to any of the Ulaid what made him so, for the time of the three fortnights. And that thing was told to the Ulaid, that is, Conchobar to be in decline and in long-sickness, and that there was not food that pleased him, and that he slept not easily, and that he confessed not to anyone of the Ulaid what made him so.

2. Then was made a gathering and an assembling of the Ulaid to smooth-bright Emain of Macha. And it was allowed² by them then who would be proper to ascertain³ the wound that wounded the king of the Ulaid, and the violent sickness that brought him to death,⁴ and made him pale for the time of the three fortnights, so that there was not food that pleased him, and that he confessed not to anyone of the Ulaid what made him so. It is this that all these said then, that it was the person who reared him and brought him up, namely, Cathbad the famous druid.

3. So on went Cathbad, the right-wonderful druid, to the place in which Conchobar was, and he wept floodlike deep-red tears of blood,⁵ so that his breast and bosom were wet. Conchobar took pity on the tear of Cathbad. "Good, indeed then, my master Cathbad," said Conchobar, "what makes thee sad, sorrowful, dispirited?"

¹ *The nom. and accus.* Cathbath in full, *LL.*, pp. 93, 106; *voc. is evidently* Cathbaid in § 5, last line, as the versification requires it. *n.* Cathbath, *LL.* 311, 3 col. He was a fénnid, or warrior, as well as a druid, *LL.*, p. 106. In the B. of Armagh the gen. is Cathboth, Cathbath, Cathbad, as if from *n.* Cathbu.

⁴ i.e. was killing him; galar also means grief.

⁵ Cú Chulaind's charger, The Grey of Macha, let fall big tears of blood, "co-tarlaic a bolgdéra mora fola," *LL.* 119 b, l. 3.

ale for Cathbad. “Na fetar ca cned ra-t-chnedaig 7 ca galar borb^a ro-t-básaig 7 ro-t-bánaig ra tremsi na teora coicthiges.” “Fail ám a mór-abba dam-sa,” bar Conchobor. “Dáig da-m-riachtatar cethri oll-choiceda Hérend. Et tuctha leo-sum a n-aes cíuil 7 airfítí 7 admolta, combad lerítí na hairgní, 7 combad moti na hurbada; 7 ra-loscít ar ndúnaid 7 ar ndeg-baleda connach arddi íat ’nas^b a n-airidní 7 a n-immell-aige. Et barroebris dano Ailill^c 7 Medb cath form-sa, 7 rucad láeg mo bo fadéin a purt éicne uaim-se.” Et iss-amlaid ro-bóí ’ca rad 7 atbert na briathra-sa and :

4. “Ro-fail lim-sa domna bróin^d
 dia festa-su, a Chathbaid chóir,—
 Ulaíd uile, aidble gal,
 nir-bo chommairge d’ oen-dam.

Ra-thinóil Medb aníar,
 ingen Echach ciarbanríad,
 co ruc lé búar 7 brat
 7 ór 7 arget.

Ra-airgestar Medb co mín
 co dún Dáire n-ar ndeg-thír
 co dún Sescind cip ed de
 co dún sir-glan Sobairge.

Ni farggaib ’n-ar coiciud chain
 múr nó bale can argain
 na dún na máitís coscur
 nó múr can a dían-loscud.

^a Read galar m-borb, if it be not masc. here.

^b For indas, than.

¹ *borb* is said in Munster of a very heavy crop, and seems to mean here *excessive, intense: borrtborad*.

² Or strongholds; baile also signifies townland.

³ A division of a house; i.e. half a house, *Petrie's Tara*, p. 202; isin airidin airthair (*LL.*), in the eastern half of the house; etir imdaid ocus airidin, *H.* 2. 16, p. 557; sin n-airidin, in the room (of the invalid), *LL.*, p. 52, l. 11; *T. Bó Reg.*

⁴ The surrounding or outside premises. *Cf.* iomallaiche, “the outmost part,”

“I have indeed great-reason for that,” replied Cathbad, “that I know not what wound has wounded thee, and what obstinate¹ sickness has deadened thee, and paled thee for the time of the three fortnights.” “Great-reason indeed have I for it,” said Conchobar, “for four great-provinces of Eriu have come to me, and with them were brought their men of music, and of amusement, and of eulogy, that the more conspicuous might be the ravages, and that the greater might be the devastations; and our fortresses and our fine-dwellings² were burned, so that no higher (were) they than their rooms,³ and their outhouses.⁴ And Ailil and Medb gained a battle too against me, and the calf of my own cow was taken from me out of a place of safety.”⁵ And it is thus he was saying it, and he uttered these words thereupon:⁶

4. “There is to my mind a cause of grief,
if thou wouldst know, just Cathbad,
the Ulaid all,—vastness of brave deeds,—
it was not a protection for one bull.

Medb assembled (them) from the west—
the daughter of Echu,—though it was a woman’s raid⁷—
and carried off kine and raiment
and gold and silver.

Medb ravaged easily⁸
unto Dáire’s fortress in our good land,
unto Dún Sescind, what there is of it,
unto the long-famous fort of Sobairge.⁹

She left not in our fair province
wall or stead without ravage,
nor fort in which they boasted not triumph,
nor wall without fiercely burning it.

^c So in full, § 23, and *LL.* 170 b.

^d Two lines to one of the MS.

Scotch Bible, Numbers, xxii. 41. It seems to be compounded of *imm* and *ellach*, *junctio*.

⁵ Lit., of force or violence.

⁶ Or then.

⁷ Or “Medb of dark-white chariots.”

⁸ Or “marched on,” connected with *éirgin*.

⁹ Dunseverick, Co. Antrim.

Mo dam-sa is dam dond Dáire,
 'm-a láifeit óic ilgaire
 nocho raba riam macc bó
 'm-an mó donither d' anró
 Ní lia esbaid daim na bó
 acaind i coiced Emnó^a
 na esbaid laich dadluig^b
 ar n-a fothrucud 'n-a fuil." F. (*sic*)

5. "Maith am^c a m' anam a Chathbaid," bar *Conchobor*, "cade do chomairli-siu dún?" 7 is *amlaid* ra-bái 'ca rád 7 atbert na briathra:

171 b

"A Chathbaid, comairle dún;
 do-n-ringni mertain mirun,
 terna Medb assin chath gle
 iss-ed am r-ar-metair-ne.
 Nir bo chóir do Meidb don Maig
 tinol ar cend mo daim^d
 cia-r-sa dam co nda mbeind óir,
 beth acum nirb furóil.^e
 Ce mbad é a dam-si bad mó,
 nirb furail di léag a bó;
 léag ar mbó féin fath amne
 nir-bo chóir a iarraid foirne.
 Meir is forní im læg ar mbó
 tuc ingen Echach anró
 mithig dún dul d'a dígail
 bar Meidb, bar-sin mór-rígain."

^a *Sic*, for the rhyme.

^b A syllable wanting; read [óin]laich?

¹ Lit., "cow's son."

² Medb, his former wife, inflicted such loss on him at the battle of Gairech, that he could not follow up his victory.

³ "My dear life" is an Anglo-Irish expression; it is to be found in the letters of some ladies of the kingdom of Kerry.—See *Life of Count Daniel O'Connell*, by Mrs. O'Connell Fitzsimon. Cf. "Your soul, how are you?" *Anglo-Irish*.

⁴ Either the sickness (cesnaiden); or the cowardice of Medb and her echlach.

⁵ = ro-ar-metair-ni, has cowed us; meata = cowardice, *O'R., W.*; rar-mellais.

My bull and the brown bull of Dáire,
 about which the warriors will give forth much shouting,
 there was not ever a cow's bull calf¹
 about which more of misery is wrought.
 Not more the want of bull or cow
 to us in the province of Emain
 than the loss of a hero that she cut down²
 having bathed him in his blood." There is.

5. "Good now, my life³ Cathbad," said Conchobar, "what is thy counsel to us?" and it is thus that he was saying it, and he said the words:

"O Cathbad, a counsel for us;
 faintness⁴ has wrought an evil design on us;
 [that] Medb escaped from the famous battle,
 it is this truly that has dismayed us.⁵

It was not right for Medb from the Plain
 to muster [an army to come] for my bull:
 though it were a bull with two horns of gold,
 that I should have [it] was not too much.⁶

Though it were her bull that were the greater,
 the calf of her cow was not too much for her;
 the calf of our own cow, a cause of patience,⁷
 it was not right to ask him from us.

Since [?] it is on us for our cow's calf
 that Echu's⁸ daughter has brought hardship,
 time for us to go to avenge it
 on Medb, on the great queen."

¹ *ám in fac-simile.*

² Verse deficient; read *tinol slóig* (?).

³ Syllable wanting; read *a beth*; read *dambeind* (ox-horn).

thou hast deceived us, *Fragm. of I. Ann.*, 14; *nach-ar-léic = ne nos inducas, Ath. Gloss.*, 545, col. 1; *atar-fall, nachar-len, nachar-cobrai, S. na Rann*, 55, 146.

⁴ *furóil*, gl. *abundantia*, *Z.*

⁵ Or "a reason or cause indeed." I divide this cheville thus: *fath amne*; *aimne = patience, O'R.*; or = *ita*, so, in *Z.* Cf. *fáthairgne*, "cause of plunders," *MS. Materials*, 492.

⁶ Echu Fedlech, the father of Medb, and father-in-law of Conor. See *Irische Texte*, I. p. 266.

[*Cathbad.*] “Ra-díglais chena co cruaid,
a Chonchobuir chlaideb-ruaid,
brissiud catha—cuman lem—
bar cethri choicid Herend.”

[*Conor.*] “Noco chath na tuitt rí redg
ar cruadbach ar comferg^a;
sluag do thérnám a cath chain
bothait rí mat ruanaid.

Suail nach ed^b do-m-gni marb,
mo tharbga ac troit na da tarb,
meni thí mo throit-se de,
7 meicc Matae Murisce.^c

Meni thæth Ailill is Medb
lem-sa ’man dail-se co derb
atberim rib—aidbilib tuir—
mebais mo chride, a Chathbaid.”^d A.

6. “Is hí mo chomairle-se duit,” ale bar Cathbad, “anad d’ in chur-sa. Daig at garba na gétha, 7 at salcha na sligeda, 7 at móra na haibní 7 na huscida, 7 at gabalta lama léch ra denam dunad 7 dindgna i crichaib echtrand. Et an dún in tsin con-tuta^e samratta ehucaind, corop cerchail cach fót feránach, corop suntaich ar sen-eich, corop séitrig ar serraig, corop slána ar fir da fuilib 7 chnedaib a haithli chatha Thanad^f Bó Cualngi, coro gairdi na haidchi ri fót 7 ri foraire 7 ri freccomas i n-iathaib bidbad 7 i crichaib echtrand.” Is amlaid ra-bói, ea rád 7 atbert na briathra:

^a One syll. wanting; *supply is before second ar.*

^b *Seems na cured.*

^c *Read Ocus . . . Muirisce, or Is . . . Murisce.*

^d *The rhyme requires voc. Cathbaid; so it is an O-stem.*

¹ ní cuman lem, gl. *nescio*, *Wb.* 8 a.

² *But cf. bedg no redg, “start or fit,” Sench. Mór, III. 180; redgach, “furious,” “powerful,” B. of Magh Rath, 278, 298; “fury or a mad cow,” O’Clery. Redg was Ailill’s jester or “cainte”; redgcaig, bedgaich, LL. 198 a.*

³ Or escaped; Medb had escaped from him, and he considers that it was not a victory for him.

⁴ Or good and valiant.

⁵ i.e. this has almost killed me.

[*Cathbad.*] “Thou hast already avenged it sternly,
 O red-sworded Conchobar—
 [by] the winning of a battle—I remember¹--
 over the four provinces of Eriu.”

[*Conor.*] “It is no battle, in which a stout² king falls not
 by hard-fighting, by fury ;
 an army to escape³ from a goodly battle !
 a king falls if they are valiant.⁴

It is almost this that⁵ makes me dead :
 my bull⁶ at the fight of the two bulls,
 unless shall come from it my contest
 and [that] of the son of Mata of Muirisc.⁷

Unless Ailill should fall and Medb
 by me in this encounter assuredly
 I say to you, with prodigies of a host,⁸
 my heart will break, O Cathbad.”

O [Cathbad a counsel for us.]

6. “This is my counsel for thee,” replied Cathbad, “to stay for the present. For the winds are rough, and the roads are dirty, and the rivers and the waters are great, and warriors’ hands are occupied with making fortifications and strongholds in the territories of strangers. So wait for us until the summer weather comes to us, until every grassy sod is a pillow, till our old horses are spirited, till our colts are strong, till our men are whole of their wounds and hurts after the battle of the Táin Bó Cualnge, till the nights [are] short to watch and to ward and to guárd in the lands of enemies and in the territories of strangers.” It is thus he was saying it, and he uttered the words :

¹ *Tutta in fac-simile. Read contuta in t-sin samratta chucaind (?) ; it seems contuda in the MS.*

² Note *g. tanad*, and *g. canad*, § 7, for *tana* ; Cualngi never in full, but it is so in *LL.* 56 b, *LU.* 65 b, 92 b ; Cúailnge, *LU.* 55 a, *LL.* 93 a.

⁶ *tarbga* = *tarb*, as *Liathga* (Cu Chulaind’s horse) = *Liath*, *LL.* 103 ; *gen. sg.* or *pl.*, *Mag Tarbga*, *LL.* 166 b ; *ac. sg.*, *i Tarbga* (some place in Meath), *MS. Mater.* 492 ; a *tarbga na tuath*, “who assaults the tribes” (*Man. & Cust.* III. 460, where it means bull or fight (?)), *tachtga* of *LL.* 1156 = *tacht*.

⁷ *i.e.* *Ailill*.

⁸ Or vastness of lords or multitude, *dp.* ; it is a cheville ; cf. *aidble remend*, *W.*, and *Adamnan*, p. 274 ; *aidble bainn*, vastness of deed, *S. na Rann*, p. 125.

R.^a “Ni hi n-*am* inrim errach.^b
 is fuar gabél^c géthach.
 garfit ili Elga
 airderg in bith
 bebsat^d buale feba^e fáebra.
 fanna mila marta.
 trena uile aperóil
 oenach more maimthi
 mo aigsem ri céim nítha
 connach i n-aim inrim errach.” N.

7. “Et an dún,” ale bar Cathbad, “dáig ní fuil tár dot’ inchaib-siu and-sin. Dáig echlach ra-s-ruc in aithed 7 in élúd uait-siu tri lár catha fer nHerend síar sechtair. Et da ructha can digail bad chotamus doñ chetamus fair sin. Acus^f fáitti fessa 7 tecta uait-siu chena cot’ chairdib écmaissi .i. co Conall crúaid coscorach commaidmech cath-buadach claideb-derg eo airm i fail ac tobuch a chisa 7 a chanad i crichaib Leódús, i n-insib Cadd, 7 i n-insib Or,^g 7 i crichaib Scithia 7 Dacia 7 Gothia 7 Northmannia, ac tastel mara Ict 7 mara Torrián, 7 172a. ic slataigecht sliged Saxan. Et fáitte fessa 7 tecta | uait no cot’ chairdib écmaisse co iathaib Galleca, co Gall-iathaib na nGall, .i. co Ámlaib (nó Ólaib)^h hua Inscóa rig Lochlainne,ⁱ co Findmór mace Rofir

^a R. = Rann, or Rosc, or Roscada, maxims. See *O’ Don. Suppl.*; rosc catha is a war-song. *Or* (as at p. 124 of *LL.*) R = in rethoric-se, a kind of rhapsody, retairic, *LU.* 91 a, 38 a. Cf. Cetamain cain ree, *Mac-Ghniomhara Fhínd*, p. 44; or rithlerg, as in *Hyfiachrach*, p. 26. Cf. Amergin’s *Ritairic* in Hardiman’s “Minstrely,” p. 350.

^b Cf. ní hínbaid oenaig ind inbaid garb gemratta so, *LL.* 264 b.

^c Gach bél? ns. Elga, *L. Hym. O. S. F.*, p. 38.

^d Cf. beg briga bebsat bi bath midlách, “little energy forbodes the destruction of a coward” (!), *B. of Magh Rath*, 170.

¹ Cf. oenach n-uirce treith, the fair of the son of a king, *Stokes’ Bodl. Cormac*, 28; in-óenach thuire threith, *LL.* 187 b.

² Cf. “these tribes are freed from the hosting of Spring and Autumn”—sluaiged earraig ocus fogmair, *Tribes and C. of Hy-Maine*, p. 66.

³ I have divided this R. into verses, conjecturally; and I have hazarded a timid and tentative translation; in aim = this time, in *Windisch*.

⁴ *ale bar* occurs six times, and *ale ar, ale far* once; it seems to mean “continued.” It begins sentences: Aile ar Mac Roig, Aile for Cu Chulaind, Ale leice as a Fherguis ar Medb; Aile a gilla, ar Cu Chulaind, *LL.* 55 a, 63 a, 61 a, 70 b.

R. "Spring is not the time for an invasion.

Every windy ford [or gap] is cold.

Many of Elga will shout,
famous the cause [world?].

The good cow-droves of February have died [disappeared?].

Weak are the animals of March.

Strong are all [cattle] of April.

A fair of hogs¹ . . .

. . . for a march of battle.

So that Spring² is not the time for an invasion."³

7. "So stay with us," now⁴ said Cathbad, "for there is no disgrace to thy honour therein. For [it was] a horse-boy that carried it in flight, and in escape from thee through the middle of the battle of the men of Ériu away westward. And if it was carried off without vengeance, there shall be measure for measure⁵ for that. And let there be sent tidings and messages from thee forthwith to thy friends in absence,⁶ namely, to Conall the stern, the triumphant, the exultant, the victorious, the red-sworded, to the place where he is, raising his tax and his tribute in the territories of Léodúis,⁷ in the islands of Cadd, and in the islands of Orc,⁷ and in the territories of Scythia and Dacia and Gothia and Northmannia, voyaging the Ictian Sea and the Tyrrhenian Sea, and plundering the roads of the Saxons. And let there be sent tidings and messages from thee too to thy friends in absence, to the Gallic lands, to the foreign lands of the foreigners, namely, to Amlaib or Olaib [*i.e.* Olaf] grandson of Iniscoa,⁸ King of Norway; to Findmór son of Rofher, the king of the seventh

^e Febra fēbra, *in fac-simile*, seems an erroneous repetition.

^f Acus in full here and § 11.

^g Recte Orc as *infra*.

^h nó Olaib is a marginal note.

ⁱ Or Lochland, as in *B. of Magh Rath*, 80, and *Cog. G. 7 G. passim*, it meant Norway and Denmark.

⁵ Victory-attack (*cod-amus*), for the first attack(?). *cod* = victory, *O'Reilly*. Or *co-tomas* and *cet-tomus*; *i tosuch cetumus*, at the first attempt, *LL*. 114 b.

⁶ Absent friends.

⁷ Isle of Lewis, *Wars of the G. and G.*, Index, = *Ljóðús*, Stokes on the *Ling. Value of the Irish Annals*, p. 118. Inis Cat is "Shetland," Todd in *Wars of the G. and G.*; and Insi Orc are the Orkneys; but Crich Cat is "Cateness," Caithness, *Nennius*, p. 148; written Inis Gaíd in *W.*

⁸ *i.e.* "Big Shoes," a nickname, as Stokes surmises; *cf.* son of *Rofer*, "Big Man," *infra*; *cf.* *fofer*, "good man," *TL*. 242.

co ríg sechtmad raimi de Lochlainn, co Báre na Sciggire, co dunud na Piscarcaula, co Brodor Roth 7 co Brodor Fiúit, et co Siugraid Soga ríg Súdiam, co Sortadbud Sort co ríg insi Ore, co secht maccaib Romrach, co hIl, co Íle, co Mæl, co Muile, co Abram macc Romrach, co Cet macc Romrach, co Celg macc Romrach, co Mod macc Herling, co Conchobor coscarach macc Artuir meicc Bruide, meicc Dungail, co macc ríg Alban, [7 Clothra ingen Conchobuir a máthair].”^a

8. “Cia doragad risin tectairect sin?” bar Conchobor. “Cia doragad and,” bar Cathbad, “acht mad Findehad macc Conchobuir and-sut, et Aed Caem macc Conaill Cernaig, et Oengus macc Oenláma Gábae,^b et Cano Gall ra múnud éoluis dar muncind mara 7 mór-fairge dóib.” Is and-sin ra-lotar-sin rompu dar muncind mara 7 mór-fairgi co hairm i mbái Conall Cernach i críchaib Leodús, et condnoathatar dano na scela ro-batar accu do Chonall. Ferais dano fálte fri Findehad macc Conchobuir, 7 dobretha a láim dar a bragit 7 dobretha teora póc do. Is and dano barridnachtatar-som dó-sum Táin Bó Cualnigi do breith a hUltaib. Sceinnis a chridi cruaid colomda Conaill a mid-uactur a chléib, immar thoirn tuinne trethan-glassi^c ra tír. “Atdir-sa^d brethir am,” bar Conall, “mad da mbeind-se i críchaib Ulad conna bertha in táin sin can digail bad chotamus do’n chetamus fair.” Iss amlaid ro-bái Conall dano 7 fessa 7 furic ar n-a ndéanam dó and-sin,

^a Parenthetical.

^b Oenláme gába, LL. 94.

^c Cf. Do inéadaigeadar ná tonna a ttrethan ocus a ttorman, *Ch. of Liv*, p. 132: trethan-tonn, *B. of Magh Lena*, 46. ^d Read atdiursa, as in §§ 28, 46.

¹ i.e. Ey-Keggiar, the Færoe Islands, Stokes, *ubi supra*, pp. 58, 120.

² Some town of the Færoe Islanders; the only word I find like this is *Dún na Trapearla* in Munster, *F. Mast. an.* 1062.

³ Roth, Fiúit = Red and White, Norse loan words.—Stokes.

⁴ Sweden; or Suderoe, one of the Færoe islands.

⁵ i.e. Herlingr, Stokes; Romra, *g.* Romrach, is an Irish word in *S. na Rann*, l. 3982, and *LU.* 40 a. Cf. Tracht Romra = Solway Frith, *Adamnan* xlv.

⁶ Probably a Pietish name, Stokes, 117, *ubi supra*; but Cano also is Irish, and means a file of the 4th degree.

⁷ Or top; .i. nachtar mara, *L. Gabála*, p. 3, and *O’Cl.* O’Reilly renders it by headland or seacoast; but “tri muincinn mara Romuir,” *S. na Rann*, l. 3987; for muncind mara, *Nennius*, 234.

⁸ “et condnoathatar”; batnoathar, § 21, should be, perhaps, batnoathatar. Is airi cotnoat-som (*ML.* 112 b) seems to mean “wherefore they advertize or aduonish him,” though the Latin text, as given by Ascoli, omits some word like *commonere*;

part of Norway; to Báire of the Scigger,¹ to the fortress of the Piscarcarla;² to Brodor Roth and to Brodor Fíúit,³ and to Siugraid Soga, King of Súdiam;⁴ to Sortadbud Sort, the King of the Orkney Islands; to the seven sons of Romra, to Il, to Íle, to Mael, to Muile, to Abram son of Romra,⁵ to Cet son of Romra, to Celg son of Romra, to Mod son of Herling,⁵ to Conchobar the victorious, son of Artur, son of Bruide, son of Dungal, to the son of the King of Scotland, and Clothra, daughter of Conchobar, [was] his mother."

8. "Who should go on that embassy?" said Conchobar. "Who should go upon it," said Cathbad, "but [if it were] Findchad, son of Conchobar yonder, and Aed the Handsome, son of Conall Cernach, and Oengus, son of Oenlám Gába, and Cano⁶ the Foreigner, to teach the way over the surface⁷ of the sea and of the ocean to them." It is then that those went forward over the surface⁷ of the sea and of the ocean to the place in which Conall Cernach was in the territory of Leodús, and they manifested⁸ then the tidings that they had to Conall. He made welcome to Findchad, son of Conchobar, and put his hands about his neck and gave⁹ him three¹⁰ kisses. It is then too that they conveyed to him that the *Táin Bó Cualnge* was taken from the Ulaid. The stern, steadfast¹¹ heart of Conall started from the mid-upper part of his chest like the noise of a sea-green wave against the earth. "I vow [I say a word] indeed," said Conall, "were it that I had been in the territory of the Ulaid, that that spoil would not have been taken without a vengeance which would be measure for measure for it!" It is thus, then, Conall was: feasts and festivities having been made by

noud, .i. urdarcagud, *O'Dav.*, p. 108, and *O'Clery*. I think *at-noad* (*W. Texte*, 142, l. 15) = let him declare; *ro noad* (*ib.* p. 79, l. 19) = was manifested. *W.* queries those words, but they are connected with words of our text.

⁹ *dobretha*; *W.* gives three instances of this 3 *sg. pret.* in *ta*; here and § 53 are four more, including "robretha," *infra*; the form is that of the *pret.* 3 *pl. pass.*; this form is not in *Z.* or in *Atkinson's Glossary*; "confáitti," § 9, seems to be the same tense, if not an *historic pres.*

¹⁰ *teora póc*; so "ra thairbir teora póc," *LL.* 58 ab, 59 ab; one would expect "teora póca," *apf.*; the *asf. is póic*, *Fled Brier.* 50; (*dorat*, *dobert*, *tug*) póice do, *Atkinson's Glossary*. Cf. *di láim im Etain ocus póc di*, *LU.* 131 b; *thug sé tri póga do Ghrainne*, *Diarm. and Grainne*, § 19. "Teora póc" seems a crystallized expression and a deflection from regular declension; *Joyce*, p. 98, says that *teóra* generally governs nouns in the *gen. plur.*, as "teóra ban."

¹¹ Or column-like? *columnach* = *columnaris*, *Ogygia*, 117; dove-like, or hide-like (*di cholonnaib ferb*, *LU. Táin Bó C.*), would not suit here.

7 ba gléire *descad* 7 ba aibgetus a hóla and-sin. Et ro-bretha *Conall in fleid sin* do mathib *Ulad*. Et faitte *dano fessa* 7 *techta uad* co a chairddib écmáisse fo iathaib *Galleceda* co *Gall-iathaib* na nGall. Is and *doronad tinól* 7 *tochostul leo-sum dano*. Et ro-hellamaigit al-lonti leo-sum *dano* 7 *ra-gliunnigit al-lóna* 7 *al-láideng*. Et tancatar co hairm i mbái *Conall*.

9. Is and *confáitti Conall fessa* 7 *techta uad* co iathaib *Ulad*, *conna betis Ulaid* i *n-etarlén 'rithalma* ar cind a *mbidbad* 7 *an-namat* 7 a *n-echtrand*. Is and-sin ro-gniad *comairle la Ultaib dano*, 7 *darónait fessa* 7 *fuireca leo-sum dano*. “Dogen-sa *fled*,”^a ar *Cúchulaind*, “i *n-accill* 7 i *n-airichill Conchobuir*^c ac *dún drech-sólus Delgga*.” “Dogen-sa *fled*^a *mór-cháin mór-adbul aile*,” bar *Celtechair macce* 172 *b Uthechair*,^b “i *n-accill* | 7 i *n-airichill Conaill*^c *Cernaig meice Amairgin* ac *carraic Murbuilg*.” “Dogen-sa *no fled mór-chain mór-adbul aile*,” *for Loegaire*, “ac *Inbiur Séimne thuaid*.”

10. Ra-ergitar *tra in trom-choblach mór muride amal atrubramar* ba *Chonall Cernach macce Amairgin*, et ma *Findchad macce Chonchobuir*, et ma *Aed Cæm macce Conaill Cernaig*, et ma mathib *Lochlainne*, et tancatar *rempu immach* bar *Sruthair na Maile Chind Tiri*. Et *atraacht glass-anfud in mara mór-adbuil dóib*. Et *atraachtatar a róin* 7 *rossail* 7 a *chorr-cind* 7 a *chenandain* 7 *il-ríana in mara mór-adbuil dóib-sium dano*. Is é *tressi in n-anfaid ra-érig dóib* co ro-rained in

^a fleid would be a better.

^b Uthidir, Uthichair in full, *LU*. 95, 103.

^c Or *Choncobuir*, *Chonaill*.

¹ aibgetus, ripeness, maturity (= aipeacht, *O'Begley's Dictionary*); it seems synon. with “gléire” here, or with “aibnius,” § 13. Gléire = abundance, purity, choice; and *descad* in *Z*. glosses *fox*, *fermentum*; a hola = its drink, i. e. of the *fes*.

² So in *F. Masters*, 111, p. 2272, and *C. Maige Lena*, 44.

³ etarlen, mutual or deep sorrow; *g. léin*, sorrow, *B. of Fenagh*, 374. Cf. *etargléod*, decision, *LL*. 84; *etar* seems an intensitive, as *etar-medón*, *lár-medón*.

⁴ “accill” and “airchill,” thrice here and § 11, are synon.; for *aicill do marbtha*, in wait to slay thee, *Mac Gn. Finn*, § 32; do *airchill*, *twice*, *LL*. 106 b; ro *hairichlit*, they were expected, *LL*. 268 a, *bis*. Cf. i *foichill*, *F. Mast.*, p. 2124; oc *airchill comraic*, awaiting, preparing for battle, *LB*. 210 a.

⁵ *Dundalk*; *d. Delga*, *LU*. 68 b., shows that the *nom.* is not *Delg*.

him there, and it was the abundance of leavings and the ripeness¹ of his drinking then. And Conall gave that feast to the nobles of the Ulaid. And there were sent then intelligencers and messengers from him to his absent friends, through the Gallic lands, to the foreign-lands of the foreigners. It is then that there was made a gathering and muster by them too; and their stores were prepared by them also, and their ships and their galleys were secured in order; and they came to the place in which Conall was.

9. It is then that Conall sent intelligencers² and messengers from him to the lands of the Ulaid, that the Ulaid might not be in much-concern³ of preparation against [for] their foes and their enemies and their foreigners. It is then that counsel was held by the Ulaid, and feasts and festivities were held by them too. "I will make a banquet," said Cú Chulaind, "in wait and in preparation⁴ for ConChobar at the bright-faced castle of Delgga."⁵ "I will make another splendid vast banquet," said Celtchair, son of Uthechar,⁶ "in wait and in preparation for Conall Cernach, son of Amairgin, at the rock of Murbolg."⁷ "I too will make another splendid monster banquet," said Loegaire, "at Inber Seimne⁸ in the north."

10. Now set out the great naval armament, as we have said, under Conall Cernach son of Amairgin, and under Findchad son of Coucho-bar, and under Aed the Handsome, son of Conall Cernach, and under the nobles of Norway. And they came forward out on the current of the Mull of Cantire. And a green-surge of the tremendous sea rose for them; and the⁹ seals and walruses and crane-heads and 'cenandans' and 'ilrians'¹⁰ of the tremendous sea rose for them too. Such was the strength of the storm that rose for them, that the

⁶ Uthechair, in full, *LU*. 103 b; but Utidir, *LU*. 95 b. O'Curry, in *Man. and Cust.* III. 610, reads Uthichair, Uithidir, Uthair; Hennessy, in *Mesca Ulad*, reads "Uithidir."

⁷ Murlough, Co. Antrim, *F. Masters*, I. p. 26. Dunseverick Castle was in Murbolg Dalriada, *ib.* Cf. Muirbole, *Adamnan*, p. 40.

⁸ Larne, Co. Antrim. Maghseimne was in Dalaraidhe, *F. Masters*, Index. Inis Seimhne = Island Magee. ⁹ Lit., its.

¹⁰ rossail or rosualt, walrus (?), *LL*. 118, *LU*. 11 a; corrcind, "crane- (or round-) heads," or sword fish (corr, sharp, *B. of Fenagh*, 400, 298). Cf. serccend, serpent (?), *Tigern*. 1137; cenandan looks like ceinnán (little white head) of the *B. of Armagh*; il-ríana means the many water-ways; rossail = ross-hwæl, horse-whale (?).

coblach i tri. Tanic trian dib ma *Chonall Chernach macc Amairgin* co carraic Murbuilg. Tanic trian aile ma maccaib Romra co hInber Semni. Dolluid in trian aile mo Álaib hua *Inscoa rí* Lochlainne, 7 ma Fíndmór macc Rafir rí in sechtmad raind do Lochlainn, et ma Báire na Scigiri a dunud na Piscarcarla. Et dollotar sain co Tráig in Báile meicc^a Búain, co hInber Linni Luachainne.

11. Is in tan sin rol-luid *Conchobor* reme coicfiur 7 tri fichit ar nói cetaib co hInber Linni Luachainne. Et ra-hecrad tech n-óil 7 air-aibniusa leis i ndún drech-sólus Delga. Nir-bo chian do *Chonchobor* dia mbái and co facca na corr-gabla síúil, 7 na longa lucht-lethna, 7 na pupla corcar-glana, 7 na merggida alle ill-dathacha, 7 na confingi catha, 7 na síblanga gorma glainidi, 7 na hidna áig. “Maith and-sin, a deg-íes dána-sa thís. Tabraid curu 7 tenta 7 trebairi dam-sa.” “Maith a thriath 7 a thigerna,” bar Sencha macc Ailella, “cid ’má ’tá lat-su sain?” “Mét far ndolaid 7 far murir dam,” far *Conchobor*; “febus mo chommain crichi 7 ferainn 7 forbbaid foraib; febus mo chommain sét 7 máini 7 indmassa foraib. Na bad furáil dam na ticfad d’ule 7 do maith dam ó ’n chind bliadna e’a chéile sib-si ’n-a rémur 7 ’n-a airichill dam.” “Maith a thriath 7 a thigerna,” bar Sencha macc Ailella, “cid ’ma ’tá lat-su sain?” “Nad-fetar-sa am,” bar *Conchobor*, “act manip iat in Galían Lagen, nó in Munnib^b mór-Muman, nó choiced Ólnecmacht dariacht and; acht is mid-lán Inber Linni Luachainne 7 Traig Báile meicc Búain.” “Atiur-sa brethir ám,” bar Sencha macc Ailella, “nach tarmchillend Heriu óclách do neoch dobeir a láim il-laim tigerna nach aichnid dam-sa. Et mad iat fir Herend bes and, iarfat-sa sossad catha forthu-sum no co cend éian coíchigis for mís. Acus mad iat do charait écmáiis bes and a iathaib

^a Or maccu?

^b Read Munnig.

¹ Larne.

² The strand and river-mouth at Dundalk.

³ corrgabla, round or beaked spears or forks.

⁴ confingi (?).

⁵ síblanga = sith-langa, long boats? Cf. sithlungi, of a long ship, *Togail Troi*, pp. 43, 109; sib-in (a bulrush) is a dimin. of sib; lang appears in Erc-lang, Dúnlang, etc.; sithlongaib, *LU.* 80 a.

⁶ Supply “said Conchobor.”

⁷ Or, why must thou have that?

fleet was parted in three. A third of them under Conall Cernach son of Amairgen came to the rock of Murbolg. Another third under the sons of Romra came to Inber Semni.¹ The other third went under Alaib, grandson of Inscóa, King of Norway, and under Findmór, son of Rafher, King of the seventh part of Norway, and under Báire of the Færoe Islands, from the fortress of the Piscarcarla; and these went to the Strand of Báile mac Buain, to the mouth of the water of Luachann.²

11. It is at that time that Conchobar came on [with] nine hundred and sixty-five men to the mouth of the water of Luachann. And a house of drinking and high merriment was prepared by him in the bright-faced castle of Delga. It was not long for Conchobar, when he was there, till he saw the bent spars³ of a sail and the full-crewed ships, and the bright-scarlet pavilions, and the beautiful many-coloured flags, and the machines⁴ of battle, and the blue bright lances [?],⁵ and the weapons of war. "Good, then, ye good men of learning down here, give sureties and bonds and guarantees to me!"⁶ "Well, O chief and lord," said Sencha son of Ailill, "why is it so with thee?"⁷ "[For] the greatness of your charge and of your burden to me," said Conchobar; "[for] the excellence of my bestowal⁸ of territory and land and property on you; for the excellence of my bestowal of jewels, treasure and wealth, that it may not be too much for me⁹ that there should not come [of] evil or good to me from one end of the year to the other, [from] your [being engaged] in preparing and procuring it for me."¹⁰ "Good, O chief and lord," said Sencha son of Ailill, "why is it so with thee?" "Because I know not indeed," said Conchobar, "if they be the Galían of Lagin, or the Munstermen of great Muma, or the province of Ólnecmacht, that have arrived there; but the estuary of the water of Luachann and the strand of Báile mac Búain are full."¹¹ "I give [my] word indeed," said Sencha son of Ailill, "that Ériu [Eire] surrounds not a soldier that puts his hand in the hand of a lord, who is not known to me. And if they be the men of Ériu that are there, I will ask a truce of battle from them till the

⁸ commain *gs.* of comman; *but* commaine would be better, as the *n.* and *d.* are commáin, *Wb.* 6. 25. "Mét" and "febas" seem *dat.* of cause; "dolad," charge; imposts, *Stokes on Ath. Pass. & Hom.*, p. 37.

⁹ i.e. it is due to me; it is the least I should expect in return.

¹⁰ Preparing = rem(†)úr. He seems to reproach them with having brought the Leinster-men against him.

¹¹ midlán, half full, or quite full?

173 *a* Gallecda 7 Gall-iathaib na nGall, | ba ferr son let-su cammain.”^a “Da mbad iat,” bar Conchobor, “rapad lugaiti bar n-eneclann-si.”

12. Is and-sin ra-luid reme Sencha macc Ailella co airm i mbái in trom-choblach mór muridi sin; 7 ro-iarfach dano díb, “Cia dothæt and?” Is *sed* ro-ráidsetar-sum dano cor-bo iat carait écmáisi Conchobuir ro-batar and. Tanic remi Sencha co hairm i mbái Conchobor. “Maith ám a m’anam, a Chonchobuir, iss-iat do charait écmáisi-siu faillet and sút a iathaib Gallecda 7 a Gall-iathaib na nGall. Cid *tra acht* nir chutulsa do Chonchobor in[d] Heriu *etir* ra mét leis a brotha 7 a bríge 7 a báige. Et ro-mebaid loim cráo 7 fola dar a bél sell sechtair. Et in chéap chró 7 fola ro-bói *for* a chride issí rosceastar ra halt na huaire sin.”^b

13. “Maith a Chúchulaind,” bar Conchobor, “gabtar latt gabra Maige Murthemni. Indliter *carpait* chethir-riád forro. Et tabar lett mathi Lochlainne i carptib 7 i cethir-riadaib co Dún drech-sólus Delga. Corop fa dreich ríge Lochlainne ecairther in tech óil-seo 7 afbniusa.” Is and ro-gabait gabra Maige Murthemni 7 ro-hindlit *carpait* 7 cethir-riád forro, 7 rucait i n-agid ríge Lochlainne, 7 tucait iat co Dún ndrech-sólus nDelga. Et ra-falmaiged in bruiden la Conchobor. Corop fa dreich ríge Lochlainne ro-hecrad ass-a aithle hí.

Et ra-ergitar iartain rannair fri raind accu 7 dalemáin fri dáil. Et ro-dáiled in[d] fled sain *for* mathib Lochlainne, corbat mesca medar-

^a Or *cammaib*, *camai*, *Z.*

^b Cf. nirb uráil lim loim cró 7 fola issin mbél tacras sin, *LL.* 264 b; and nirb uráil lim lom cró 7 fola issin m-bél tacras sin, *Mesca Ul.*, p. 20.

¹ *cammain*; *recte*, perhaps, “*commaib*,” however, *Z.* 702.

² nir chutulsa; but nirbo chutulsa, § 15; it seems to mean “it did not satisfy,” it was not a satisfaction. Isí nímdeáni cutal (*Irische Texte*, i. 98) means (I think) “it [the advice] does not give me satisfaction”; but “codul do .i. iarraid do,” *T. Bó Flidais*.

³ cethir-riád, *gp.*, it was a four-wheeler, *petor-ritum*, *Auson.* Ep. viii.; cf. dé-riád, gl. *bigæ*, *Z.*; the *dp.* c.-riadaib, § 13, and *LL.*, p. 29. It seems

distant end of a fortnight in addition to a month. . But if they be thy friends from abroad that are there, from the Gallic lands and the foreign-lands of the foreigners, that will please thee better however.”¹ “If it be they,” said Conchobar, “your honour-price shall be the less.”

12. It is then that Sencha son of Ailill went forward to the place where that great naval armament was, and he asked them, “Who goes here?” It is this they said then, that they were the foreign friends of Conchobar that were there. Sencha came forward to the place in which Conchobar was. “Good now, my soul, Conchobar, they are thy foreign friends that are yonder, from the Gallic lands and the foreign-lands of the foreigners.” However, the [whole of] Ireland did not please² Conchobar at all through the amount in him of his ardour and of his energy and of his fierceness. And a drop of gore and blood burst through his mouth a little out; and the clot of gore and blood that was on his heart, it is it that pained him at that juncture of time.

13. “Well, O Cú Chulaind,” said Conchobar, “let the horses of the plain of Murthemni be caught by thee; let four-wheeled chariots³ be harnessed to them. And bring with thee the nobles of Norway in chariots and in four-wheeled cars to the bright-faced castle of Delga. So that it may be for⁴ the kings of Norway that this house of drinking and enjoyment is prepared.” It is then that the horses of the plain of Murthemni were caught and the chariots and the four-wheeled cars were yoked to them, and they were brought to meet the kings of Norway, and they (*i.e.* the kings) were brought to the bright-faced castle of Delga, and the mansion was vacated⁵ by Conchobar. So that it was for the kings of Norway it was prepared after that. And there arose thereupon carvers⁶ to carve for them and butlers to deal out [drinks]. And that banquet was served to the nobles of Norway

neuter from *np.* ceithirriad, § 14: so in Latin. Cf. *rhēda*; but *p.-ritum* is short.

⁴ *fa dreich*, under the face; cf. *ar chiunn*.

⁵ Not in *W.*; in *Atkinson* it means “devastated”; *folmúgá*d, to evacuate, *C. M. Lena*, 64.

⁶ *Recte rannairi*, distributors to distribute; *np.* rannaire, *Mesca Ul.* 12. Cf. *LL.*, pp. 29, 30; *LU.* 101 a.

cháini. In n-uair ropo thressiu flaith firu, 7 ba comrad each dessi 7 each thrír d'f, ra-curit in an aitib 7 in an imdádaib 7 in a cotaltigib iat. Ro-canait ciúil 7 airfítí 7 admolta dóib; 7 tarrassatar-som and co solus-trath éirge ar n-a barach.

14. Ro-éirig immorro *Conchobor* moch-trath ar n-a barach. Et tucad *Cúchulaind* d'a saigid.

“Maith sin, a *Cúchulaind*,” bar *Conchobor*; “tabar in deired fíedi fail acut do mathib *Lochlainne* corop bude-chaiti íat. Et faitti fessa 7 techta uait fó iathaib *Ulad* cu hócaib *Ulad*. Fritháalter leo-sum no a carait *Gall* a *Gall-iathaib* na n*Gall*, co ndigiur-sa co h*Inber Linn* *Luachainne*; co ngabthar sossad 7 longphort lim and. Ráid dam dano risna tri coicait senorach^a senlæch ro-faillet i n-a ligi áisi fá *Irgalach mac Maccláig*^b *meicc Congaile meicc Rudraige* ár ndichur a ngascid 7 a n-arm; ráid dam-sa riu tiachtain lem in fect-sa 7 in sluaged, co mbad d'a réir 7 d'a comairle donethea é.” “Messi d'a rád riu!” bar *Cúchulaind*. “Ni ebber, 7 a ndul ní mesti lem dano.”

15. Is and ralluid *Conchobor* reme issin rigthech ro-mór ir-rabatar na senóraig 7 na senlaich. Is and-sin tuargabtar-sum a cind assa n-atib 7 assa n-imdadaib ra facsin in^c rig rosc-lethain ro-móir.
173 b Et nír-bo chutul-sa dano doib-sium a menma. Suail nach farroebla-
ngatar in bruiden ir-rabatar d'f. “Maith a thriath 7 a thigerna,” bar

^a *Insert ocus here, as about 6 lines infra*: na senóraig ocus na senlaich.

¹ Or when beer was stronger than men, when they were overcome by it; flaith = prince, § 22; reign § 54; here, “a kind of strong ale,” as in *O'R.* and *W.* If so, this is the oldest instance of the word in that sense. In Mid. Irish the compar. governs an accusative, *fíru*. Noteworthy are the “we won't go home till morning” habits of the *Conchoborian Cycle*.

² bude-chaiti, lit. thank-spent (?).

³ no *for* dino, dano, 7, 9, 14, 25, 34, 41, 46, 51, *LL.* 79 b.

until they were drunk and right-merry. When a chief¹ was mightier than men, and it was a conversation of every pair and of every three of them, they were put in their apartments and in their couches, and in their sleeping-rooms. Tunes and amusing songs and eulogies were sung to them, and they tarried there till the clear time of rising on the morrow.

14. Now Conchobar rose early on the morrow, and Cú Chulaind was brought to him. "That is well, Cú Chulaind," said Conchobar. "Give the rest of the banquet that thou hast to the nobles of Norway, that they may be fully-satisfied.² And let intelligencers and messengers be sent from thee through the lands of the Ulaid to the warriors of the Ulaid. Let their foreign friends from the foreign-lands of the foreigners be ministered unto by them also,³ while I go to the mouth of the water of Luachann, and a position and camp is taken by me there. Say for me too to the three fifties of elders [and] old champions that are in their repose of age under Irgalach son of Macclách son of Congal⁴ son of Rudraige, having laid aside their exercise of arms and their weapons—say for me to them to come with me on this campaign and on the hosting, so that it may be by their will and by their counsel that it may go on."⁵ "I to say it to them!" said Cú Chulaind, "I will not say [it]; and yet I think not the worse of their going."

15. It is then that Conchobar went on into the great royal-house in which were the veterans and the old champions. It is then that they raised their heads⁶ out of their places and out of their couches to see the large-eyed majestic king. And their spirit was not indeed satisfactory to them.⁷ They almost⁸ leaped the mansion in which they were. "Good, O chief and lord," said they, "what has made thee

^b Or Meicc Láig?

^c For ind ríg.

⁴ Congal, *g.* Congaile—as Dunlang, *g.* Dunlinge (*B. of Armagh*)—*n.* Congal, *g.* Congaile, Congall; *n.* Fergal, *g.* Fergaile, Fergail, *Frag. Ir. Ann.*, 44, 40.

⁵ do-n-ethea; do-n-ethe, § 15, see "donetha" and "atetha" in our vocabulary.

⁶ *Nom. pl.* for *acc.*; it may also mean "their heads rose."

⁷ The meaning appears to be that they could not contain themselves.

⁸ "suail nach" = beg nach, almost; "bruden" should be brudin, *asf.* Some words are missing before *dib* (of them), or it is redundant as *de* often is.

iat-sum, “cráét ro-t-astraiḡ 7 ro-t-impluaid chucaimni indiu?” “Nach cualabair-si,” ar se, “in sluaged combaga-sa tancatar cethri oll-choiceda Herend chucaid? da tucsat a n-æs ciúil 7 airfitid 7 admolta leo, co mbad leriti na hairgni 7 co mbad moti na hurbada; 7 ra-loscit ar ndúnaid 7 ar ndegbaleada connach airddi iat ’nas a n-airidni 7 a n-immellaigi. Et rop áil dam-sa dano sluaged combága chuccu-sum, 7 co mbad da bar reir-si 7 da bar comairle donethe in fecht 7 in sluaged.” “Gabtar ar sengabra latt 7 indliter ar sencharpait co ndechsum in fecht-sa 7 in sluaged latt.” Iss-and ro gabait a sengabra leo-sum 7 ro hindlit a sencharpait. Et tancatar rompu co hInber Linni Luachainne in n-aidchi sin.

16. Et ro-cuas do chethri oll-choicedaib Herend sain. Et ro-chrithnaisetar tri tonna Herend remi-sin in n-aidchi sin, .i. Tond Chlidna 7 Tond Rudraigi 7 Tond Tuage Inbir. Is and-sin folluid Eochu macc Luchta remi co clannaib dílsib do Recartachaib Dedad co Temraig Luachra aniarúaid. Is and-sin^a Ailíll 7 Medb co Cruachan-ráith Connacht. Is and-sin falluid Find macc Rosa rí Galfan co clannaib Deirg imme co Dinn Ríg ós Berba bansólais. Is and falluid Carpre Nia Fer co Luagnib Temrach imme co Temraig.

^a No verb and no lacuna in the MS.; but we must supply folluid, as 2 lines above, or follotar.

¹ From astrach, way-faring.

² in fecht-sa acus in sluaged; note the *particula augens* omitted after the second noun here, and in in tech óil-seo acus afbniusa, § 13.

³ Cf. adcos uaim duit, *Chr. Scotor.*, p. 8; atchuaid, gl. *exposuit*, *Wb.* 21 d; atcós don ríḡ, was told to the King, *Atk. Gloss.*, p. 552; or, was sent.

⁴ Or trembled, shook at this.

⁵ Tonn Cleena, Glandore Harbour, Co. Cork (Index to *F. Masters*), in the Bay of Clonakilty (*C. M. Lena*, 95); T. Rudr. in Bay of Dundrum, Down; T. T. Inbir, at the mouth of the Bann, *ib.* Cf. *LL.* 168 b, *B. of Balymote*, 374 a, 395 b. The waves bounded for joy (sometimes, at least?), “Do failtígeadar tri tonna na Fodla .i. T. Inbir ag freagra Thuinne R. acus T. Chiodna ag freagra don dá thonn oile,” *C. M. Lena*, 94: there was also a famous wave, “Tonn Luim,” *B. of Fenagh*, 146.

travel,¹ and moved thee towards us to-day?" "Have you not heard," said he, "of this expedition of hostility [on which] came the four great provinces of Ireland to us, to which they brought their men of music and amusement and eulogy with them, that the ravages might be more manifest and that the depredations might be the greater? and our fortresses and our fine dwellings were burned, so that they are not higher than their apartments and their outhouses. And so I should like an expedition of hostility against them, and that it be by your direction [will] and by your counsel that the journey and the expedition may proceed." "Let our old steeds be caught by thee and let our old chariots be yoked by thee, till we go this journey and this² expedition with thee." Then their old chargers were caught by them and their old chariots were yoked; and they came on to the mouth of the Water of Luachann that night.

16. And this was told³ to the four great provinces of Eriu. And the Three Waves of Ériu reverberated⁴ before this that night, namely the Wave of Clidna, and the Wave of Rudraige, and the Wave of Tuag Inbir.⁵ It is then that Eochu son of Luchta⁶ went on with the native clans of the Recartaig Dedad to Temair Luachra⁷ from the northwest. It is then that Ailill and Medb [went] to Cruachan Ráith of Connacht. It is then that Find son of Ros king of the Galian⁸ went with the clans of De'g about him to Dinn Ríg⁹ over the clear-bright Barrow. It is then that Cairpre Nia Fer went with the Luagni¹⁰ of Temair about him to Temair.

⁶ King of N. Munster, *Man. and Cust.* ii. 21; Curáí or his son was K. of the other part of Munster, *Cambren. Eversus*, i. 453.

⁷ Near Abbeyfeale, *ib.* iii. 132; Hennessy (*M. Ulad.* v.) thinks it was further north. Temair Erand was the burial-place of the Clanna Dedad who occupied a great part of Cos. of Cork and Kerry. As these came southwards to it, I think it was Mt. Eagle (near Castle Island), the highest summit of Sliabh Luachra.

⁸ Galeóin, the Leinstermen, *Sench. M.* i. 70; *cf.* rige Coicid Galian, *LU.* (p). They possessed at one time the Orkneys, *Nennius*, 50.

⁹ Burgage Moat, Co. Carlow; dind, i. dán, *Stokes' Bodl. Cormac*, 16.

¹⁰ A powerful race—slew Lugaid, K. of Ireland, A.D. 79, and Cathair Mór, A.D. 122 (*Tigernach*). They occupied the land from Glasnevin into Cavan, gave their name to (the baronies of) Lune and Morgaiian in Meath, and to (the baronies of) Leyney in Sligo and Gallen in Mayo, *Cambrensis Eversus*, i. 471.

17. Is and-sin ra-comarleiced comairle ac Eochu mac Luchta 7 ac clannaib Dedad, .i. “Cach beó da aissec 7 cach aissec da beó; imdenam a chríchi 7 a feraind do *Chonchobur mac Fáchnai Fáthaig*, .i. sond in n-inad cach suind, 7 grianan in n-inad cach grianain; teg in n-inad cacha tigi, bó in n-inad cacha bó, dam in n-inad cach daim; et in Dond Cualngi fair anúas. Comeithet a aigthe do *derg-ór* do *Chonchobur* don chur sain, 7 can sluaged combáge d’insaigid fer n’Herend.” Is and-sin dano ro-fessa^a fessa 7 techta ó Eochu mac Lucta, co Ailííl 7 co Meidb risin comaid sin. Docuas do Ailííl 7 do Meidb aní sin. “Ro-gabtha gó-lám dontí o tuctha na comairli sin. Uair in n-aiet bes ocainni nech ris ba heitir erdorn claidib 7 sciathrach scéith do gabáil fó brágit, ní raga dó-sum in choma sain.” “Nad orgenamarni fort-su in chomairli sin, a merddrech út!” bar Ailííl. “Dáig nim-mó ar cuit-ni dá íce sain anda cuit cech fir do chethri oll-choicedaib Herend do neoch ra-búi for sluagud Tana Bó Cualngi.” “Atfua lim-sa ón,” bar Meib.

18. “Cia doragud risin techtairecht sain?” bar Ailííl. “Cia?”
 174 a ar Meib, “acht Dorn Ibair hua Cipp Goband, | 7 Fadb Darach hua Omna.” Mebais a fáitbiud gáire for Fergus. “Cid dobe[*i*]r th’orfáiltius?”^b bar Ailííl. “Fail a mor-abba dam-sa sain,” bar Fergus.

^a Perhaps we should read fáitti fessa, fáitte fessa, as §§ 7, 8.

¹ Lit., “was allowed,” = (Anglo-Irish) it was agreed on.

² They lived near Luachair Dedad, or Slieve Logher, near Castleisland, Kerry. Cf. *Joyce’s Keating*, 166.

³ Lit., doing up, border (?), gl. *límhus*.

⁴ co cloidmib oeus sonnaib, cum gladiis et fustibus (*LB.* 72 bb) *Matt.* xxv. 55. .i. cuaille no tadbhán, a pole, *O’Clery*; sunn-chaistel, a bawned castle, *O’Cl.*; sond-ach, a palisade, *LU.* 236, *Siab. Ch. Con Chulaind*, p. 386, *Fled Bricri.*, p. 73.

⁵ A summer house, .i. temair in tige, *Cormac*.

⁶ Lit., on it from above; the Brown Bull of Cooley was dead at this time, but the South-Munstermen did not know it.

⁷ Or falseness of hands; it seems to mean he made a false or unworthy retreat, cf. *W. v. lám*; gabail láma, to drive back.

17. It is then that a resolution was agreed¹ upon by Eochu son of Luchta and by the Clanna Dedad,² namely: "Every living [thing] for its payment and every payment for its living [thing], reparation³ of his territory and of his land to Conchobar son of Fachtna Fathach, namely, a palisade⁴ in the place of every palisade, and a grianán⁵ in the place of every grianán, a house in the place of every house, a cow in the place of every cow, a bull in the place of every bull, and the Dond Cualnge over and above;⁶ the equal-breadth of his face of red gold to Conchobar for that turn, and no expedition of hostility against the men of Eriu." It is then too that tidings, intelligencers, and messengers were sent from Eochu son of Luchta to Ailill and to Medb with that proposal. That thing was related to Ailill and to Medb. [Medb said] "A false hand was taken by him⁷ from whom those counsels were brought. For so long as there shall be among us one to whom it will be possible to take the hilt of a sword and the shield-strap⁸ of a shield about his neck, that proposal shall not go to him."⁹ "We have not urged on¹⁰ thee that counsel, thou bad woman,"¹¹ said Ailill. "For not greater is our share of that payment than the share of every man of the four great provinces of Hériu who was on the expedition of the Táin Bó Cualnge." "Thou art good as to that in my opinion,"¹² said Medb.

18. "Who should go on that embassy?" said Ailill. "Who," said Medb, "but Dorn Ibair, grandson of Cepp Goba, and Fadb Darach, grandson of Omna?" His chuckle of laughter broke out on Fergus. "What causes thy loud mirth?" said Ailill. "I have good reason for that," said Fergus, "the man that is the greatest enemy to

^b = th-forfáiltius, cf. forfáilid, joyful, in *B. of Armagh*.

⁸ sciath-rach is clearly here the thing by which the shield was held and carried "about the neck"; cf. cum-rech; s. = strap or trappings of a shield, *Man. and Cust.* III. 162. II. 331; it was sometimes mounted with (if not made of) silver, "s. argit," *LU.* 129; *dp.* (neuter?) sciathragaib, *LB.* 217 a.

⁹ Medb calls Conor (her former husband) "him," "the man," § 22.

¹⁰ Proposed, prepared, orgénamar here and § 33; "ni argensat," they did not prepare, *LU.* 58; "irgnam, urgnam," preparing, cooked, §§ 23, 24, from (argnú); cf. forgea, forraig, forrgithir, press, hurt, *LU.* 71 a; *LL.* 205 b; 193 b (?).

¹¹ Lit., harlot; but Ailill would hardly say that to Medb in public, though her conduct was rather light; Chulaind called the ladies of Ulster "merdrecha," *LU.* 43.

¹² Or lit., I deem thee under him (fua) as to that, or I think thee good (fua) in that. She appears to agree with his view.

“Duni is mó is bídba d’Ultaib bar-sin bith^a do Meidb d’a saigid. Uair cen co dernad d’ule riam nó iaram friu, acht mad Mend mace Salcholgan do goin bar renaib na Bóinne, ropad lór d’ule dó; 7 cid ed,” bar Fergus, “ní hecal dó ní don chur-sa 7 teiged-sum and. Dáig nit feltaig airecta in luct sain.” Is and-sin tancatar-sum rompu co Temraig.

19. Is and-sin falluid Find mace Rosa rí coicid lámdeirg Lagen co clannaib Deirg immi-sium co Temraig fathúaid co airm ir-rabi a brathair Carpre Nia Fer. Et atchúas dóib na comada sain. Et racomarleiced accu cia doragad risin tectairecht sain. Iss-ed ro-raidsetar-sum co mbad é Fidach Ferggach Feda Gaible; dáig fer fathach fíamach fír-glice é. Is and ra-lotar-sum rempu fathúaidh co airm i mbái Conchobor, 7 ro-iznisetar-sum dó na coma sain, .i. “Cach beo d’a assec 7 cach assec d’a beó; imdénam a chríchi 7 a feraind do Chonchobur mace Fachtnai; 7 sond in n-inad cach súind, 7 grianán in n-inad cach grianáin, teg in n-inad cach thigi, bó in n-inad cacha bó, dam in n-inad cach daim, 7 in Dond Cualngi fair anúas; comeithet a aigthi do derg-ór do Chonchobur; 7 can sluaged combáige d’insaigid fer n’Herend do’n chur-sa.” Amlaid báí Conchobor cá n-acallaim 7 atbert na briathra:—

[Conchobor.] “Canas tancatar na techta
sund do chéin?

In slainnid dam-sa bar n-echtra,
in dam’ réir?”

[Teéta.] “Tancamar ó’n Chruachain chróda
nach bec blad,
cucut-su a Chonchobuir chóra,
crúaid do gal.

^a *Ellipsis of da fáidiud, to be sent (?)*.

¹ Cf. Colcu g. Colgen, *Adamnan*; Mend m. Salchadæ, *LU.* 101 a.

² réin, gl. *torrens*, *MI.* 134 b; rían muir réisi (sea, span), *O’Cl.*

³ Lit., not fear to him is a thing on this turn, i.e. there is no danger. Note the inviolability of heralds.

the Ulaid in the world [to be sent] by Medb to go to them! For had he not done any wrong before or after to them, except to wound mortally Mend son of Salcholcu¹ on the waterways² of the Bóand, it would be enough of wrong for him. And though it be so," said Fergus, "he need not fear³ for this time, and let him go thither. For the assemblies of that people are not treacherous." It is then that these proceeded to Temair.⁴

19. It is then that Find son of Ros, King of the redhanded province of Lagen, went with the clans of Derg about him to Temair northwards, to the place where his brother Cairpre Nia Fer was. And those offers were made known to them. And it was debated by them, who should go with that message.⁵ It is this that they decided, that it was Fidach Ferggach of Fid Gaible;⁶ for he was a wise, modest, truly prudent man. It is then that these proceeded northward to the place in which Conchobar was; and they told him those proposals, namely: "Every living [thing] for its payment, and every payment for its living [thing]. Reparation of his territory and of his land to Conchobar son of Fachtna; and a wall in the place of every wall, and a griánán in the place of every griánán, a house in the place of every house, a cow in the place of every cow, a bull in the place of every bull, and the Dond Cualnge over and above; the equal breadth of his face of red gold to Conchobar; and no expedition of hostility against the men of Eriu for this time." Thus was Conchobar addressing them, and he spoke the words:—

[Conor.] "Whence have come the envoys
hither from afar?
do you signify to me your adventures?
is it to do me homage?"

[Envoys.] "We have come from valorous Cruachu,
which is not little in fame,
to thee, just Conchobar,
stern thy valour;

⁴ To join the Leinster envoys on their way to Ulster.

⁵ On that embassy.

⁶ Of Feeguile, parish of Clonsast, barony of Coolestown, King's Co., *L. na gCeart*, p. 214; *LL*. fol. 112 a. Gabal was the name of the river, and it is now called Fidh Gaible.

Tancamar ra himluad n-athise
dait, a rí,
a Meidb is a Ailill amra,
calma a crí.”

[Concobar.] “Slainnid dam bar n-athise n-amra [sic],
nach bec blad,
a cheithern ro-gasta ra-glan,
cipé chan.” C.

20. “Atbiur-sa brethir ám,” bar *Conchobor*, “*connach* geb-sa comaid dib-side, na^a co raib inad mo phupla cacha cóicid i n-Herind feib ro-sáidset-sum a pupla, a mbotha 7 a mbélscálána.” “Maith a Chonchobuir,” bar iat-sum, “cáit i ngabai-siu sossad 7 mór-longphort innocht?” “Ir-Ros na Ríg ás Bóind ban-solus,” bar *Conchobor*. Dáig nír-cheil *Conchobor* riam bar a namait bail i ngebad sosad nó longphort; *conna* hapraitís *conbad*^b ecla nó uamun doberad fair can a rád.

21. Is and-sin ro-lotar-sum rempu co Temraig fades co hairm i mbái Carpre Nia Fer 7 Find macc Rosa; et batnoathar dóib na scéla
174 b sain. | “Maith and,”^c bar Carpre Nia Fer, “mad cucainni dobera *Conchobor* 7 Ulaid a n-agid, ticed Ailill 7 Medb ’n-ar furtact-ni 7 ’n-ar forithin. Mad sechoind digset i coiced cend-find *Connacht*, ragmait-ni ’n-a furtacht-sum 7 na forithin.”

22. Is and-sin dano ra-lotar na techta sin rompo co airm i mbái Ailill 7 Medb. Et anuair rancatar, ro-gab Medb ac iarfaigid sél díb. Is amlaid ra-buí ’ca rád 7 atbert na briathra:—

[“Can

^a noco? Cf. atbert-sum na gebad coma for bit ón rí g áct cá. —C. M. Rath, 42.

¹ athese, a speech, words, *LB.* 206 b; *TL.* 172, 244.

² crí; cf. hi colla crí, in carnal shapes, *F. Masters*, an. 926; i g-cri, in life (*Circuit of Ireland*, l. 244); body, *S. na Rann*, p. 132, 116, “i crí ria n-éc”; and *MS. Mater.* 512; *LL.* 307 a; *Féire*.

³ Cf. “your distinguished orders” of tradesmen’s circulars.

⁴ Lit., of; or till all the provinces of Eirin have been a place for my tent.

⁵ bélscálána, *np.* bélscaíán, §§ 23, 24: botha agus bélscaíána, *F. Masters*, III.

We have come to move a proposal,¹
to thee, O King!
from Medb and from noble Ailill,
brave their form."²

[*Conor.*] "Name to me your noble request³
whose fame is not small,
most sprightly handsome warrior-band,
whencesoever it be." Whence . . .

20. "I give my word, indeed," said Conchobar, "that I will not take terms from you, till there has been the place of my pavilion in⁴ every province in Hériu, as they have set up their tents, their booths, and their huts."⁵

"Good, O Conchobar," said they, "where mayest thou take halt and encampment to-night?" "In Ros na Ríg above the clear-bright Bóind," said Conchobar. For Conchobar concealed not ever from his enemy the place in which he would take station or camp, that they might not say that it was fear or dread that caused him not to say it.⁶

21. It is then that these proceeded to Tara southward to the place where were Cairpre Nia Fer and Find son of Ros; and those tidings were announced⁷ to them. "Good, then," said Cairpre Nia Fer, "if it is towards us that Conchobar and the Ulaid will turn their face, let Ailill and Medb come to our aid and to our help. If it is past us that they will go into the fair-headed province of Connacht, we will go to their aid and to their help."

22. So it is then that the envoys proceeded to the place where Ailill and Medb were. And when they arrived, Medb began to ask tidings⁸ from them. It is thus she was saying it, and she spoke the words:—

[" Whence

^b *combada recte.*

^c *maith ám, generally.*

311; botha ocus bélsalána, *LL.* 57 a; sgáthláin, sheds, *C. M. Lena*, 76, 78; scálán, penthouse, scaffold, *O' Begley's Eng.-Ir. Dict.*

⁶ A very foolish thing. He found the Leinstermen there before him, and was not able to attempt to dislodge them.

⁷ A sing. verb with a plur. nominative; perhaps we should read "batnoathatar," they declared. *Cf. condnoathatar, § 8.*

⁸ "sél" I take to be a scribal error for "scél."

“Can tecaít na techta ?
 slainnid dam far slecta
 co Conchobor Cairn ;^a
 in n-anand in Emain,
 in flaith cusna fledaib ?
 nó in n-ed tic do debaid
 i ndegaid a tairb ?”

“Nocho n-anat Ulaid
 nócho chert na cubaid
 damait dairecht Breg
 ni ba crecha gairdi
 na co roisset fairggi
 na co ndernat airgni
 far Carpre Nia Fer.”

“Beit i n-a rith romaind
 ticfat a^b cind da colaind
 mad da tí a thig
 biat-sa sund i mbalib
 can locht is can anim
 dáig is lór lim Lagin
 i n-agid ind fir.”

“Da torset meicc Magach^c
 in sluag brotla bágach,
 bud croderg al-lamach
 i cath Ruiss na Ríg.”

^a i.e. of Armagh ; cf. ó Flaith Macha . . . ó iarla in chairn, *B. of Fenagh*, 366.
 Cf. a Chongail Mullaig Macha, *B. of M. Rath*, 172.

^b Line one syl. too long—omit this *a*.

^c “Ni amlaid sin ba-sa, ar Ailill. . . Tanac-sa dano. Gabsus ríg i sundi
 tunachus mo máthar ; dáig ar bith *Máta Murise ingen Magach* mo

¹ Or tell me (of) your tracks or journey ; slecta = accounts (*C. M. Lena*, xxii ; *Hyfacht*. 334) or facts (*Adamnan*, p. 268) ; *n. slicht*, *g. slechta*.

² (1^o) Either “Cairn na foraire ar Sliab Fuaid” (*LU*. 78 a b), which was near Newtownhamilton, and guarded the pass to Conor’s palace of Emain. Conor’s son, Cormac, is called “nia an Chairn” (*H*. 3, 18, p. 594). Or (2^o) it was the cairn of Armagh ; cf. “A Chongail Mullaig Macha,” *C. M. Rath*, 172.

³ The banqueting prince ; Medb, his divorced wife, seems to hint that he was fitter for the banquet-hall than for the battle-field.

- [*Medb.*] “ Whence come the envoys ?
 Tell me of your journey¹
 to Conchobor of Carn ;²
 waits he in Emain,
 the chief of the banquets ?³
 or is it that he comes for strife
 after their⁴ bull ? ”
- [*Envoy.*] “ The Ulaid wait not :
 it was not right or fitting,
 they resolve⁵ to watch the Bregians ;
 the plunders will not be slight,
 until they reach the sea,
 until they work ravages,
 on Cairpre Nia Fer.”
- [*Medb.*] “ They shall be running before us,
 their heads shall come from their bodies⁶
 if he come from home.
 I shall be here in my homesteads,
 without fault and without disgrace :
 for I think the Lagen enough
 against the man.”
- [*Envoy.*] “ If the sons of Magach should come⁷
 the bold, warlike band,
 their shooting will be gory-red
 in the battle of Ros na Ríg.”

mathair.”—*LL.* 54 a. “ Urthatar techta aile co maccaib magach .i. Cet *maec Magach*, 7 Anlúan *maec Magach*, 7 *Macc Corb maec Magach*, 7 *Bascell maec Magach*, 7 *En maec Dóche maice*, (7) *Scandal maec Magach* ” (Qu. read *En maec Magach*, *Dóche maec Magach* ?) ; Ailill, Anluan, Moccorb, Cet, En, Bascall, Dóche, *LU.* fo. 45.

⁴ Perhaps we should read “ a thairb,” his bull.

⁵ “ damait,” they suffer, yield, consent. Or “ it is not justice (and it is not proper) that they concede to the assembly of the Bregians.” Cf. *daimh*, .i. *deoin*, consent. I think it means here they “ allow,” resolve; cf. “ comairleiced,” *comairliced*, §§ 2, 17, 19, and my previous note on that word.

⁶ Lit. body.

⁷ These Connacht warriors were Cét, Anlúan, Mog-Corb, Bascell, En, Dóche, and Scandal (see note to text), Anfinn and Fergal, *Ogygia*, 269.

“ Da tora rí Macha,
 saifiter a datha,
 claifter a ratha,
 tairnfithir a bríg.”
 “ Da torset ar sluag-ni,
 tinólfaidir uanni,
 bíd *condalb in cúani*
 i fir-catha can.” C.

23. Imthúsa *Conchobuir*, tanic-side reme dírrám slóig móir co Accaill Breg 7 co sligid in Breg. And barrecaim Ai'll flath-briugaid do-sum and. “ Maith and a *Chonchobuir*,” bar Ailill. “ Cid in dírram slóig móir ro-fail i tegaid, 7 cid ass áil latt dol?” “ Cor-Ross na Ríg ás Bóind ban-solus and-so,” bar *Conchobor*. “ Noco glinnigthi duit-siu sain,” ale bar Ai'll, “ *acht* is foen glinni. Daig ro-n-fullet in Galían 7 Luaigne na Temrach and-sain bar do chind.” “ Geiss dam-sa dola dom' chonair,” ale bar *Conchobor*, “ et geiss dam dola i cath *cach* lín. Gabar sosad 7 longport acainn and-so fodoctsa,” bar *Conchobor*. “ Sáitfer ar sosta and-so 7 suidigter ar pupla. Gníter ar mbotha 7 ar mbélscaíán. Dentar irgnam bíd 7 lenna. Dentar praind 7 tomaltus. Cantar ciúil 7 airfíti 7 admolta acaind and.”

24. Is and ro-saittea a sosta 7 ro-suidigthea a pupla, ro-gnithea a mbotha 7 a mbélscaíán, ra-ataithé a tenti; doringned urgnam bíd 7 lenna. Doronait gretha glanfóthraicthi leo, 7 ro-slemun-chirtha a fuilt,

¹ “ condalb ”—*cf.* condalb sain, condelg n-ága; tanic ell condailbé im Ultaib do, LL. 57 b; or it is = condailbe, friendship, O'R. and W. “ condalb ” is not in the gloss. or dictionaries. With “ cuani ” *cf. ds.* “ cuaine,” breed (*Hyfiachr.* 93); cuana .i. buidne, O'Cl.; cuanene, .i. pugil, Z. (Cf. *éistid*, Stanza 20 of *Fair of Carman*.)

² “ Can ” is the first word of this poetry, which would go very well to the tune of “ Go where glory waits thee,” but it “ sweeter far might be ” to the envoys if Medb went with them. She brought the Leinstermen into this war, and then abandoned them and her brothers-in-law.

³ I take Accall to be the highest point of Slieve Bree, about seven miles due north of Rosnaree, and Slige Breg to be the road there passing Sliab Breg. Coñor was not at Accall (or Skreen), “ near Tara,” so called to distinguish it from other places of the same name. To get near Tara he had to fight a battle on the Boyne.

[*Medb.*] "If the king of Macha come,
his colours will be turned back,
his fortunes will be overcome,
his might will be lowered."

[*Envoy.*] "If our bands arrive,
a muster will be made by us,
there will be a rivalry of the fighting band¹
for the real combats." Whence.²

23. To return to Conchobar—he came on [with] the multitude of a great army to Accall Breg and to Slige Breg.³ There Ailill, a princely yeoman,⁴ met him then. "Good then, Conchobar," said Ailill, "what is the vast number of a great army that is behind thee? and where is it your pleasure to go?" "To Ros na Ríg above the clear-bright⁵ Bóand here," said Conchobar. "That [place] is not to be secured⁶ for thee," replied Ailill, "but it is insecure.⁷ For the Galían and the Luaigne⁸ of Temair are there before thee." "It is an obligation to me to go my way," replied Conchobar. "And it is an obligation to me to go into the battle of every number.⁹ Let a position and encampment be taken by us here for the present," said Conchobar. "Let our stations be pitched here, and let our tents be erected. Let our booths and our tents be constructed. Let preparation of food and drink be made. Let dinner and victuals be made. Let tunes and merry songs and eulogies be sung by us here."

24. Then were their positions fixed and their pavilions were pitched, their huts and their tents were made. Their fires were kindled, cooking of food and drink was made; baths of clean-bathing

⁴ Large landholder; *nom. sg. rig briuga*, *LL.* 160 b.

⁵ "Os Bóind báin."—O'Hartigan's Poem in *LL.* "The clear, joyous river ran sparkling."—(*Smiles*, in account of the Battle of the Boyne). "Sons of the strong, stern race that forced the ford through Boyne's *dun* water."—(A poet, Mr. Austin, in a Sonnet to the Ulster Loyalists, *National Review* of August, 1892.)

⁶ The past participle or *part. necessitatis* of "glinnigim"; glinn, stronghold, *O'Cl.*; glinni, securities, *Mesca Ul.* 4.

⁷ A weak security; glinne, secure, *O'Don. Suppl.* Foenglinni is the name of a man in *Mesca Ul.* 40. *Cf.* the earth was void, *faon*, Gen. i. 2.

⁸ The men of Leinster and Meath.

⁹ However numerous the enemy; but he did not do so afterwards, he prudently waited and waited for all his troops to come into the field.

ra-min-glanta a cuirp, ro-caithed praind 7 tomaltus leo. Et ro-canait ciúil 7 airfítid 7 admolta leo.^a

25. "Maith and-sin a Ultu," bar *Conchobor*, "in fagum acaib nech dig do midem 7 do mór-descain bar in slúag?" "Ragat-sa," bar Féic *macc Follomuín meicc Fáctna Fathaig*; cor-ránic co *Dinn* na *Bóinne bán-soilsi*. Ar-sain ro-gab ac midem 7 ac mór-descain ar in slúag. Et cassis a menma cu mór forthu-sum no. "Ragat-sa fathu-áid innoisa," bar Féic, "co hairm i faillet *Ulaid*; 7 inníasat dóib in sluag do bith icom fuatecht-sa. Tícfait *Ulaid* atúaid. Gébaid cach a lathir catha 7 comlaind 7 comraic dib. Ni ba mó a nós na allud na erdarcus dam-sa in chaíthagthe ass-a aithle anda do cech oen fir d'Ult-aib. Et cid dam-sa na curfind mo chomlund a chetóir romum?" Et ralluid-sium reme innund dar inber na *Bóinne*. Et tuc bleith mulind tuathbil^b forthu. Tuc a n-airthiur for a n-iarthur 7 a ndesciurt for a tuasciurt; 7 ro-gairset in slúag i n-oen-fecht immi-sium. Et ni forul-ínghither dó-sum beith i cind in tslóig ro-móir; 7 tanic-sium romi d'innaigid inn inber dar a tanic innund. Et ní hed barroebhángair do-sum itir ón; acht ra-lingestar sáeb-léim i-sin in *Boind* inban-sóluis. Mar a bóí inber bud domni a cheili ar a *Bóind*^c ro-lingestar sáeb-léim and co ro-thib tond tairis. Co ro-báded 'sin lind sin can anmain etir. Corop búan 7 corop marthanach d'a éis a innochomatha. Corop Lind Féic^d ainm na linní ir-ro-báded.

^a Cf. the *fulachta* before the battle of Moylena, *C.M. Lena*, 76.

^b Is amlaid atad na catha go hanordaigthe 7 bleith muilinn tuathfil orra, *Cog. G. 7 G.*, p. 198.

^c Arabóind (*MS.*), for ar *Boind* or ar abaind. Cf. rostib tond, *LL*. 165 a.

^d Perhaps it is the same as Linn Rois, on the Boyne. (See Index to *Four Masters*.)

¹ Commanding hill, either Knowth or New Grange; the former faces Rosnaree, and commands a fine view of it. Cf. tilach airechais ocus tigernais hErend .i. Temair, *Sick Bed of Cu*, 384.

² "cassis," §§ 25, 26, "nir cheiss," § 27; and "rosceastar," § 12; also "cassis a menna fair," *LL*. 70 a; "ac céssacht formsa," reproaching me, *Hogan's Irish Phrase-book*, p. 117; roba ceasachtach air, he grumbled at it, *C. M. Lena*, 64. The word means to suffer, *Z*; also to torment, afflict, *Matt*. viii. 29.

³ fuadaigh, = put to flight, drive, force away, *Coney's Dict.*

⁴ Lit., its.

⁵ "inber," in §§ 25, 26, is the river at Rosnaree, which is not affected by the tides, and cannot be called a river-mouth or estuary at ten miles from the sea.

were made by them, and their hair was smooth-combed; their persons were minutely cleansed, supper and victuals were eaten by them; and tunes and merry songs and eulogies were sung by them.

25. "Good then, Ulaid," said Conchobar, "do we find among you one who will go to estimate and to reconnoitre the army?" "I will go," said Féic, son of Follomon, son of Fachtna Fathach. It is then that Féic, son of Follomon, son of Fachtna Fathach, went on till he reached the Fortress of the clear-bright Bóand.¹ Thereupon he began measuring and reconnoitring the army. And his spirit chafed² greatly about them. "I will go northward now," said Féic, "to the place in which the Ulaid are, and I will tell them that the army is driving me away?³ The Ulaid will come from the north. Each of them will take up his station of battle and conflict and combat. The⁴ glory and the honour and the distinction of the fighting will be no greater for me afterwards than for every single man of the Ulaid. And what is there for me that I should not engage my combat at once straight away?" And he went on over across the river⁵ of the Bóand. And gave the grind of a left-handed mill on them.⁶ Their van caught (or closed on) their rear, and their right wing (joined) their left,⁷ and the army shouted at once around him. And it was not endured [dared] by him to be against the huge army, and he came on towards the river over which he had come across. And it is not that it was leaped by him at all, but he leapt a false leap into the clear-bright Bóand. Where was the water that was deeper than elsewhere, he leaped a false leap there, so that a wave laughed over him, and that he was drowned in that pool without life at all. And lasting and longlived after him was the memorial of it, for Féic's Pool⁸ was the name of the pool in which he was drowned.

⁶ i. e. he went around them in a wrong direction, lost his way, or, rather, ran amuck. Cf. "They are disorganized all round like the grindings of a mill turning the wrong way" (ocus bleith muilinn tuaitheil orra), *Cog. G.*, p. 198; "for tuaithebell," lefthand-wise, *L. na gCeart*, pp. 2, 12, *LL*. 114 b.

⁷ Or "he bore (drove) their right wing in on their left, and their rear on their van" (!). An Irish soldier in the Peninsular War strayed from his quarters, and got drunk. To escape being shot by Wellington's orders, he brought French prisoners to the English camp, and, when asked how he managed to disarm them, he said—"I surrounded them." If the phrase be connected with what goes before, I fancy it means, "he took their east for their west, and their south for their north."

⁸ Lind Féice, *g*. Lind find Féic na fian, O'Hartigan's Poem in *LL*.

26. Rop imgen ra *Conchobor* 7 ra *Ulu* ro-bói in fer sain 'n-a écmais. "Maith ém a *Ulu*," bar *Conchobor*, "in fagaim-se acaib nech dig do midem 7 do mór-descain dam bar in slúag sin?" "Ragat-sa and," bar *Daigi macc Dega* de *Ultaib*. Et ra-luid reme *connici* in tulaig *tigernais* cétna as ur na *Boinne bán-sóisi*. Ro-gab ac midem 7 ac mor-descin in tslóig; 7 cessa a *menma* 7 a aiened 7 a imithim forthu fon cumma cetna. Ra-bái 'ca rád na cétna: "Ragat-sa fathuaíd ám," bar é-sium, "7 inniasat d'Ultaib na slúraig do bith icom 'uáitecht út. Dorosset *Ulaid* atuáid. Gebaid cách a lathir catha 7 comlaind 7 comraic; 7 ni ba mó a nós na allud na irdarcus dam-sa in chathaigne anda do cech oen fir díb-sium. Et ragat-sa d'innaid in tslóig co ro-churiur mo chomlond romom." Is and-sin dolluid-sium dar inber na *Boinne innund*; 7 ro-mesc bar in slúag é. Et ra-theigsetar na slúraig immisium do dib lethib no; 7 bognítha guin gal[ann]^a de; co torchair accu.

27. Ba imgén ám ra *Conchobor* ro-batar sain. "Maith ám a *Irga*-laig *meicc Macclaig meicc Congaile meicc Rudraige*, in n-abbrai cia as chóir do thechta do midem 7 do mor-descin bar in slúag?" "Cia doragad and," ale bar *Irgalach*, "acht mad *Iriel* gascedach glunmar macc *Conaill Chernaig*? Acht is *Conall* ar choscor é. Is *Cú Chulaind* ar chlessamnacht. Is *Cathbad* drúí deg-amra ar chéill 7 ar chomairle. Is *Sencha macc Aiúella* ar síd 7 ar so-berla. Is *Celtchair macc Uthechair* ar chalmacht. Is *Conchobor macc Fachtna Fathaig* ar rigdacht 7 ar rosc-lothni, ar thinlucun sét 7 máini 7 inmass. Cia doragad acht mad *Iriel*?" "Ragat-sa and," ale bar *Iriel*.

Is and luid *Iriel* reme *connici* in taulaig *tigernais* cétna ós ur na *Bóinne bán-sóisi*. Gab ac midem 7 ac mór-descin in tslóig. Nir-cheiss

^a gal- in MS. "Doronsat guin galann de," &c., *C. M. Lena*, 142; *LL*. 258 a.

¹ A great fact or wonder (?), imgen, § 26; imgén, § 27, for imchian.

² The meaning seems to be that he rushed blindly at them. Our native translators "get mixed" in attacking this phrase. It here means lit., "he plunged into the army." It is found in *LL*. 54 ab, "ro mesc in Badb forsin t-slóg; mescfid a síl for Eirinn," "his seed shall prevail over E.," *C. M. Lena*, 152; mesc-thair ar cond, that confuses our senses, *Sick Bed of Cu*, 383; rasmescsat iat ar in t-slúag, they mixed themselves through the host; ra cumasc for in slúag, he wrought confusion on the host, *Mesc: Ulad*, 30, 32. It seems the idiom "cumaisg

26. It seemed very long¹ to Conchobar that that man was absent. "Good truly, Ulaid," said Conchobar, "do I find among you one who will go to estimate and to reconnoitre that army?" "I will go," said Daigi son of Daig of the Ulaid. And he went forward to the same hill of command, above the brink of the clear-bright Bóand. He began measuring and reconnoitring the army. And his spirit and his nature and his mind chafed about them in the same way, and he was saying the same [things]: "I will go northward indeed," said he, "and I will tell to the Ulaid that the armies are pursuing me yonder. The Ulaid will arrive from the north. Each of them will take up his station of battle and of conflict and of combat; and the glory and the honour and the distinction of the fighting will be no greater for me than for every single man of them. And I will go against the army, that I may put my combat before." It is then that he went over the river of the Bóand across, and he rushed rashly on the army.² And the hosts came around him on both sides also,³ and a wound of lances⁴ was made of him, so that he fell by them.

27. It seemed long indeed to Conchobar that these [two] were [absent]. "Good indeed, Irgalach, son of Macclach, son of Congal, son of Rudraige, sayest thou who is proper to go to estimate and to reconnoitre the army?" "Who should go there," replied Irgalach, "but Iriel, good at arms, great kneed, son of Conall Cernach. But he is a Conall for havoc, he is a Cú Chulaind for dexterity of feats. He is a Cathbad, the right-wonderful druid, for intelligence and for counsel, he is a Sencha son of Ailill for peace and for good speech, he is a Celtchair son of Uthechar for valour, he is a Conchobar son of Fachtna Fathach for kingliness and for wide-eyedness,⁵ for giving of treasures and of wealth and of riches. Who should go except it be Iriel?" "I will go there," replied Iriel. It is then that Iriel went forward to the same dominating hill, over the brink of the clear-bright Bóand. He began measuring and reconnoitring the

ael air," mix lime with it, *Hogan's Irish Phrase-book*, p. 119. Lit. plunged: "mescaid in claideb and," he plunges, *TL*. 70; "mescthus isin duiblinn ísin," *LU*. 95 a; "mescaís a chuaranu and," *LB*. 213 b; "romeasc cách ar dán a chéile," *MS. Mater*. 46; measgas iad féin air (*i.e.* muir or saogal), *Three Shafts*, 262.

³ "No," too, indeed (seven times in our text), = dino, dono; not in *W*.

⁴ guin gal[ann]. Cf. doronsat guin galann de, "they made a victim of lances and spears of him," *C. M. Lena*, 142; *galan* appears in our modern texts.

⁵ Breadth of view (?).

a menma na aicned na innithim forthu-sum'itir. Atetha a tuarascbáil leiss co hairm i mbái *Conchobor*.

28. "Cinnas, a m' anam a Iriel" ? bar *Conchobor*. "Atdiur-sa brethir ám," bar Iriel, "dar lim-sa na fail áth for abaind na lia for tilaig na chend-róit na sliged bar crig Breg nó Mide nach lán d'á ngraigib 7 d'a ngillaib. Andar lim at lassar ríghigi di leirgg a tlachtga 7 a n-errid 7 a n-éttaid," bar Iriel.

Ro-ráid *Conchobor* :—

29. "In fir an atfiadat na fir,
a Iriel galaig glun-gil!
teora catha for clár chliu
ar ar cind i comnaidiu?"
"Atát i ceilg ar do chind
issin ross imtheit Boind;
teora catha Clainne Deirg,—
lassait mar lassair dar leirg.
"Na techta dachuatar úan
d'a fis ca lín atá in sluág,
ni thieftat sund,—miad nar lac;
is e a fir a n-arfiadat." In.

30. "Maith a Ultu," bar *Conchobor*, "cade far comairle dún in cath-sa lind?" "Is i ar comairle," ar Ulaid, "anad co tísat ar treóin 7 ar tóisig 7 ar tigrernmais 7 ar fulngidi catha." Nir-bo fata inn irnaide dóib 7 nir-bo chián^a in chomnaide, co faccatar tri carptig d'á n-innaigid. Buiden da cet déc i comair cecha carptig díb. Is iat ro-bái and-sain, triar deg-æsa dána d'Ultaib, .i. Cathbad drui deg-amra, et Aitherni Algessach, 7 Amargin in fer dána.

^a Or 57².

¹ sliged, *recte* slige, sligid, or sligeda; cendroit, head or end of a road (?).

² Hence I fancy he was at Knowth or towards Slane.

³ A "ross" is a wooded promontory.

⁴ Sons of Derg; from §§ 16, 19, 29, they were evidently the Leinstermen with their headquarters at Dinn Ríg on the Barrow. Derg was probably one of the two Dergs of Bruden da Derg or Bohernabreena, *S. Mor.* i. 46.

army. His spirit, or his mind, or his thoughts did not fret over them at all. He brings their description with him to the place in which Conchobar was.

28. "How, my life Iriel?" said Conchobar. "I give [my] word truly," said Iriel, "it seems to me that there is not ford on river, nor stone on hill, nor highways nor road¹ in the territory of Breg or Mide, that is not full of their horse-teams and of their servants. It seems to me that their apparel and their gear and their garments are the blaze of a royal house from the plain," said Iriel.

Conchobar said:

29. "Is it true, what the men declare,
O valorous white-kneed Iriel,
three battalions on the plain to the left,²
before us in waiting?"

[*Iriel.*] "They are in ambush before thee
in the wood that the Bóand goes round,³
three battalions of Clann Deirg;⁴
they blaze like fire across the plain.

"The messengers that went from us
to ascertain what strength the army is
shall not come [back] hither—an honour
that is not trivial—
it is the truth of it, what they declare."

30. "Good, O Ulaid," said Conchobar, "what is your advice to us [about] this battle of ours?" "Our advice is," said the Ulaid, "to wait till our strong men and our leaders and our commanders and our supporters of battle come." Not long was their waiting and not great was the stay, till they saw three chariot-warriors⁵ approaching them, and a band of twelve hundred along with each rider of them. It is these that were there—three of the goodly men of science of the Ulaid, namely Cathbad the right-wonderful druid, and Aitherni the Imporunate, and Amargin the learned doctor.⁶

⁵ "cairptech" or "eirr" is a warrior who fights from a chariot, not an "ara" or *rhedarius*. In *LL.* 121 a. Cu Chulaind said when Lóeg was killed, "I am now charioteer as well as chariot-warrior"; *culmaire*, .i. *cairpthech*, *LU.* 109 a.

⁶ "fer dána," man of science and art. Such men were also men of war, as appears from our text.

31. "Maith a ócu," bar *Conchobor*, "cade bar comairle dún?" "Is í ar comairle," ar iat-sum, "anad co tísat ar treoin 7 ar tóisig 7 ar tígernmais 7 ar fulngidi catha." Is and-sin ra-ansat. Nir-bo chíán in chomnaidí 7 nir' fata inn irnaide, co faccatar tri cairptig aile d'a n-insaigid, 7 buiden trí chet déc i comair *cacha* carptig. Is iat tanic and-sin, Eogan macc *Durthacht*, et Gaine macc *Daurthacht* 7 Carpre macc *Daurthacht*.

32. "Cade bar comairle dún, a ócu?" bar *Conchobor*. "Is í ar comairle," ar iat-sum, "anad co tísat ar treoin 7 ar tóisig 7 ar tígernmais 7 ar fulngidi catha." Ro-ansat. Nir-bo chíán in chomnaidí 7 nir fata inn irnaide, co faccatar tri carptig aile dá n-insaigid. Is iat tanic and-sin, tri meice *Connaid Buide meice Iliach*, .i. *Loegaire Buadach* 7 *Cairell Coscarach* 7 *Aed Anglonnach*. Buiden cethri chét déc i comair *each* carptig d'fb.

33. "Cade bar comairle dún a ócu?" "Is í ar comairle," ar iat-sum,^a "anad co tísat ar treoin 7 ar t[óisig]^b 7 ar t[ígernmais]^b 7 ar fulngidi catha." "Nad-orgenamar-ni fhoirb-si sin a ócu. Dáig atá trian slóig *Ulad* sund, 7 ni fail *acht* trian slóig fer n*Herend* and-sút," bar *Conchobor*; "cid dun na tibrimmis in cath?"

34. Is and-sin *atraacht Conchobor* 7 ro-gab a chath-eirred^c 7 comlainn 7 comraic *imme*. *Atraacht* trian slóig *Ulad* laisium no, et lotar dar inber na *Boinni* *innund*. Et *atractatar* na slóig aile dóib, ar ndul dar inber na *Boinne* *innund*. Et ro-gab *cách* d'fb ar *slaide* 7 ar *slechtad* araile, far foirtched 7 far foillged, *conna* báí *samail* *Ulad* ra halt na

^a So here and 6 lines *infra*; read *cian*. ^b So 7 lines *supra*. ^c *Supply* catha.

¹ "doib," of similar phrase *supra*, is here omitted.

² Eogan, king of Farney, Co. of Monaghan, slew the children of Uisnech; he was father-in-law of Conall Cernach, *LU.*, p. 103 b.

³ "nad orgenamarni," we have not served, obeyed (*cf.* *fogniu*, *orgnam*, and note at § 17); we did not suggest that to you (?).

31. "Good, O warriors," said Conchobar, "what is your advice to us?" "Our advice is," said they, "to wait till our strong men and our leaders and our lords and our supporters of battle come." It is then they waited. Not great was the¹ waiting and not long was the delay, till they saw three other riders approaching them, and a band of thirteen hundred along with each rider. It is they that came then, Eogan son of Durthacht,² and Gáine son of Daurthacht, and Carpre son of Daurthacht.

32. "What is your advice to us, O warriors?" said Conchobar. "Our advice is," said they, "to wait till our strong men and our leaders and our lords and our supporters of battle come." They waited. Not great was the waiting, and not long was the delay, till they saw three other chariot-fighters approaching them. It is they that came then, the three sons of Connad Buide [the Yellow], son of Iliach, namely Loegaire the Victorious, and Cairell the Havoc-worker, and Aed of the mighty deeds. A band of fourteen hundred along with each rider of them.

33. "What is your advice to us, O warriors?" "Our advice is," said they, "to wait till our strong men and our leaders and our lords and our supporters of battle come." "We have not prepared that for you,³ O warriors. For there is a third of the army of the Ulaid here, and there is not but a third of the army of the men of Eriu yonder," said Conchobar. "What is there for us⁴ that we should not give the battle?"

34. It is then that Conchobar rose and took his battle-gear [of battle] and of conflict and of combat about him. A third of the army of the Ulaid rose with him too. And they went over the river of the Bóand across. And the other armies arose to them on going over the water of the Bóand across. And each of them took to hacking and to cutting down the other, to destroying⁵ and to wounding⁵ till there was no similitude of the Ulaid at that juncture of time, except

⁴ i.e. why.

⁵ Conjectural renderings; *foirthead* = destroying, *C. M. Rath*, 248; *failgis* = he cut, struck, *O'Clery*; they look also like *for-teched*, fleeing, and *foillged*, following, tracking (*cf.* *fuilliucht*); *fortched*, exciting, *C. M. Rath*, 170; see Glossary.

huaire *sin*. Acht na-beth rúad-daíre ro-mór bar lár machaire 7 nagabad mór-sluag na farrad, 7 ra-étlaithe a chéil 7 a *mín in* fheda ass, 7 ra-factha a railge rúada ro-móra da éis. Is amlaid-*sin* ra-slaidit a ngillaí óca aitedcha-*sum* 7 a n-aes ócbad, *conna* raba *acht* a curaid 7 a cath-milid 7 a ndeg-láith gaile d'a n-éis.^a Cid *tra acht* nír-barulngither d'a ngillaib óca aitedcha-*sum*, na cor-memaid rosc-béim rigdaide díf *tria-sin* cath fothúaid.

35. Is and-*sin* ra-tuairced Innocháin sciath *Conchobuir* co ro-gésetar. Co ro-gésetar *trí tonna Herend* .i. Tond Chlidna 7 Tond Rudraigi 7 Tond Tuage Inbir. Co ro-gésetar scéith Ulad uile *in* n-uair *sin*, cach óen ra-bói ar a nguallib díf 7 i n-a cairpdib.^b

36. Is é *in* lá sain barrécaim d'Ultaib tidacht immach. Et barrecaim *Conall* ir-remthús resna sluagaib. Acht cid airchind ra-bétis eich bad luaithiu ná eich *Conaill* and, ni ro-lam nech d'Ultaib aiged a ech na charpat do thabairt sech *Conall*. Iss-and-*sin* ra-*chon*catar glas-láth Ulad gnúis *Conaill* cucu ra halt na uaire *sin*. Et ra-ansatar, daig rap anad fa *inneoin* leo. Et rapo doss díten 7 rapo buinne bratha 7 ropo

^a Compare the description of the battle of Clontarf: "Is amail *sin* amail robi cail Tomair ar loscad a mínbaig 7 a hocerund 7 na secht catha coicididís ar mis ic a gerrad 7 a railge romóra 7 a dairge diomóra in a sessaín. Is amlaid *sin* atád na catha cechtarda ar ttuilim a florba uile acht uathad da ttrénmleadaib 7 da ttrénmleadaib na sessaín."—*Cog. G. 7 G.*, p. 198.

¹ Lit. its; "(f)arrad, opposed to *secessio*, *ML.* 42 a.

² ra etlaithe, 3 *sg. pres. pass.* of (es-tallaim) étlaim; 3 *pl.* ra étlaitis; *LL.* 268 b; or they flew away.

³ "railge," *np.* of rail; *g.* ralach ro díрге, *LL.*, pp. 108, 109 a; darach na railgeadh, *L. Gabala*, p. 28; a railge ocus dairge, *Cogad G. ocus G.* 198; *ns.* rail, *infra*.

⁴ "ócbad" seems *gen. pl.*, §§ 34, 38. The young, *juventus*; *cf.* findbad (*ML.* 14), fídbad; *np.* ócbaid, warriors, *C. M. Lena*, 40.

⁵ *Cf.* the description of the battle of Clontarf in *Wars of the Gaedel with the Gaill*, p. 199—"They appear to me the same as if Tomar's Wood was on fire, and the seven battalions had been cutting away its underwood and its young shoots for a month, leaving its stately trees and its immense oaks standing," etc. See note to our text, § 34; and *cf.* modern version.

⁶ i.e. "and" or "so that."

⁷ "roschéim" = rush-stroke, or charge; *cf.* rusgadh, *O'R.*; frithrosc na conaire, *F. Masters*, v. 1862; rethait rithrosc, *S. na Rann*, 116.

⁸ Innocháin, § 35; Innochain, § 48; "indochoin Conchobuir," .i. sciath Conchobuir, *LL.* 107 a.

⁹ They do the same in § 16; but "What are the wild waves saying"? And

it were a huge sturdy oakwood in the middle of a plain, and a great army were to go close to it; and the¹ slender and the small of the wood were cut off,² and its huge sturdy oaks³ were left behind. It is thus that their young [and] youthful pages and their young folk⁴ were cut off, so that there were none but their champions and their battle-warriors and their good heroes of valour behind them.⁵ However, it was not borne by their young youthful pages, and⁶ a kingly brilliant dash⁷ of them burst through the battle northward.

35. It is then that Innócháin,⁸ Conchobar's shield, was battered and it moaned; so that the Three Waves of Eriu moaned, namely, the Wave of Clidna and the Wave of Rudraige and the Wave of Tuag Inbir;⁹ so that the shields of the Ulaid all moaned at that hour, every one of them that was on their shoulders and in their chariots.

36. It is that day that it happened to the Ulaid¹⁰ to come out. And Conall happened to be in the forefront, before the armies. But though it is fleet¹¹ that the horses would be that would be swifter than Conall's horses there, none of the Ulaid ventured to bring the front of his horses or his chariots past Conall. It is then that the raw recruits of the Ulaid saw the face of Conall towards them at that juncture of time; and they halted, for they were fain¹² to halt. And a bush of shelter and a wreath of laurel¹³ and a hand above was Conall to them. For

^b Cf. *ro-s-glannbeartaigt a sceith ar gúailib a n-gaisceadach, B. of Magh Rath, 140.*

what have mythologists to say about this sonant sympathy between shield and shield and shields and waves?

¹⁰ A fresh body of them came on the field under Conall Cernach, as the other Ulaid were retreating.

¹¹ Not found in dictionaries; it seems to mean *præcipites*, forward, headlong; *airchinn (princípium)*, Z. 868; is *airchenn, est certum* (Z. 343, not in the Index Verborum).

¹² Cf. *dot' ain-déoin*, against thy will, *C. M. Rath, 160*; but *innéoin*, support, *Hyfáchr. 254*. It is clear that the Ulstermen were running away, and that our version is so full of euphemisms that it must be an Ulster one. It was ever thus, from Rosnaree to Waterloo, that accounts of battles have been written. The "glasláth" (= recruits, *Man. Mater. 102*, and *O'Don. Suppl.*) were green or raw troops, with which cf. *glas-gesceda, glas-darach, § 37*, and *glais-fiann (Diarm. and Grainne, 88)*.

¹³ "buinne," a branch; cf. *buinne-án*, a branch (*Job xiv. 7*), *buinne doat (LU. 134)*, branch, or ring of forearm. It also means a wave or torrent: *buinne dilenn, Cog. G. 154*. *Bratha* = of doom, or destruction (*O'Clery*); a wreath placed on the head of victors (*Cormac*).

lám i n-uachtur leo *Conall*. Dáig ba demin leo ni fil inad i faicfithé gnúis *Chonaill* ar a teichfithé and.

37. Is and-sin ra-lotar fón fid ba comnessam dóib, 7 ro-benatar dairbre glas-darach il-láim ceoh fir; et ro-redigsetar^a inad d'a ndornaib intib; 7 tuargabtar ria n-aiss na glas-gesceda darach sain, 7 tancatar mar óen ra *Conall* i cend in chatha.

38. Is and-sin barrecaim á rí *Ulad* tri traigid techid do breith assin chath fathúaid. Dercais 7 fégaís *Conchobor* dar a aiss 7 rachonnaic gnúis *Conaill* d'a saigid. "Maith a *Chonaill*," bar *Conchobor*, "in cath bar th' oesam 7 bar do chommairge." "Atiur-sa brethir ám," ar *Conall*, "combad^b assu lim-sa in cath do thabairt m'oenur a chianaib andá in maidm do fossugud innossa. Et dimbúaid do rí cóicid far-sin mbith a fhaccáil^c im-maidm no im-morthechiud." Et ss-amlaid ro-bói *Conall* [ca rád]^d 7 atbert na briathra-so and:

"Dimbúaid fir frith-rose madma.
maidm ria ngnúsib.
ócbad n-ess-airm.
gillanrad di-airm.
dichra fedma fuidb do anocht.
follogod fóile. rith fri geltaib.
gair ri dogur.
dál ri dimbúaid."^e D.

39. Is and-sin selais *Conall* in claideb aith-ger iar-lebur ass a intig bodba, 7 dobert cocetul a chlaidib bar na sluagaib. Atchloss rucht.

^a ro-redigsetar in *Fac-simile*.

^b combad?

^c For fácbáil.

¹ Lit., on which it would be fled there.

² Or it is = fri a n-ais, on their back; they must have thrown away their spears. in their flight, since they had to get shillelaghs, when rallied by *Conall*.

³ "essairm, diairm, ócbad, gillanrad," not in dictionaries, and the English is somewhat conjectural. These four lines are a rosc.

⁴ "dichra" seems a noun here; but = fervent, *W.*, *Atkinson's Gl.*, and *Stokes' S. na Rann*.

⁵ "fodb," arms, *W.*; fadb, weapon, *B. of Fenagh*; as fodb (= spolia?), *LU*. 196; "fodbugud," to despoil, cut down, *C. M. Rath*, 216.

⁶ "anocht," not in dictionaries, unless it is "fanachd," to stay, *O'R.*; or *inf.* of "aincaim," I protect.

⁷ fullugim, follaigthe, gl. *abdo*, neglecta.

they were certain that there is no place in which Conall's face would be seen, in which there would be flight.¹

37. It is then that they went through [into] the wood that was nearest them, and they cut oak-branches of green oak [and put them] in the hand of every man, and they smoothed a place for their fists in them, and they raised in front² of them those green branches of oak, and they came along with Conall towards the battle.

38. It is then it happened that by the King of the Ulaid were taken three steps of retreat out of the battle northward. Conchobar looked and scanned behind him and saw the face of Conall approaching him. "Good, O Conall," said Conchobar, "the battle on thy favour and on thy protection!" "I give [my] word truly," said Conall, "that I think it easier to give the battle by myself by far than to stay the rout now. And [it is] disaster for the king of [any] province in world, to leave him in a rout and in a stampede." And it is thus that Conall was [saying it], and he said these words then:—

"The countercharge of defeat is a man's discomfiture;³
a rout before [his] face:
youth unarmed:
followers disarmed:³
earnestness⁴ of effort of weapon,⁵ to succour:⁶
forgetfulness⁷ of honour: running against madmen;
shouting in distress;⁸
meeting in disaster."

39. It is then that Conall drew⁹ the sharp long sword out of its sheath of war,¹⁰ and played the music of his sword on the armies. The ring¹¹

^d Supply this as §§ 3, 5, 6. ° This, though not marked R, is "Rethoric," or Rosc.

⁸ "ri dogur," against calamity; perhaps we should read dogru.

⁹ "selais," .i. lopped off, *W.*; "co-selastar," .i. dorat (*Z.*, 1093), .i. gave, brought.

¹⁰ "intig," *ds. neuter* for (f)intig (f), *as. fintech*, *LL.* 111 a; but *d. intiuch* in *Ascoli's Glossary*; *cf. ass a* (f)intiuch, *LL.* 80 b; "Bodba" (here and §§ 40, 41, 43) = dangerous, *O'Don. Suppl.*; *bealach bodba*, *dangerous pass*, *C. M. Lena*, 26; *Mesca Ul.* 14, 26; *majestic* [phalanx], *C. M. Rath*, 216; *beraib bodba*, *fierce darts*, *Mesca Ul.* 22; *bodba* = of "steam, fog," and hence, "of danger" (*O'B. Crowe in Relig. Beliefs of the Ancient Irish*, p. 318); *6s an m-broinig blathbodba*, over the *fine flowing flood*, *O'Dugan's Top. Poem*, p. 6, *ruathar bodba*, *LB.* 216 a. *Bodb* is a man's name in the *Ch. of Lir*.

¹¹ *rucht*, §§ 39, 48; *groan*, *O'Cl.*

claidib Conaill dar na cathaib cechtarda ra halt na huaire sin. Cid *tra acht* feib ra-chualatar cocetul claidib *C[h]onaill*, ra-chuclaigetar a erideda, 7 ra-luamnaigetar a ruisc, 7 ra-bansatar a ígnúsi, 7 ra-seuich cách dar a ais díb i *n*-a inad catha 7 *comlaine* 7 *comraic*.

40. Cid *tra acht* is and-sin ra-dercastar *Conall* dar a aiss. Et *ra-chonnaire* d'a innaigid *Mes Dead macc Amairgin*. “Maith a m’*anam*,” bar *Conall*, “a Meis Dead; in cath ar th’ oesam 7 ar do chommairgi.” “Is ucht ra mór-dilind alt neich mar sein *itrad-sa*,” ale bar *Mes Dead*. Is and *dercis* 7 *déchais* *Mes Dead meicc Amairgin* dar a ais; et *ra-chonnaire* d'a innaigid *Ánruth Mór macc Amairgin*. “In cath bar th’ oesum 7 bar do chommairgi, a *Ánraid Móir meicc Amargin*,” bar *Mes Dead*, “co ro-cherddaind mo búraig *ferge* 7 mo thigardail mbodba far na slugaib.” “Is saiget i coirthi alt neich mar sein i *trath-sa*,” ale bar *Ánruth Mór macc Amairgin*.

41. Is and-sin fégaís *Anruth Mór macc Amairgin* dar a aiss, 7 *atconnaire* *Feithen Mór macc Amairgin*. “Maith a *Feithin Móir meicc Amairgin*, in cath for th’ oesum 7 ar do chommairgi, co ro-cherddain-se no mo búraig *ferge* 7 mo thigardail mbodba for na slugaib.”

42. Is and-sin ro-dercastar in *Feithen Mór macc Amairgin* dar ais. *Atconnaire* d'a innaigid in *Fethen Bec macc Amairgin*. “In cath for th’ oesam 7 ar do chommairgi, a *Féthín Bic meicc Amairgin*,” ar in *Feithen Mór*, “co ro-cherddain-se mo *buraig ferge* 7 mo thigardail mbodba for na slugaib.” “Is *essarcain cind fri hallib ám* alt neich mar sain,” ale ar in *Fethen Bec*.

43. Is and-sin fégaís in *Fethen Bec* dar aiss. *Atchonnaire* *Atherni Algessach* d'a saigid. “In cath for th’ oesam a *Atherni Algessaig*,” for in *Fethen Bec*, “co ro-cherddain-se no mo *buraig ferge* 7 mo thigardail

¹ i euclaigi carpaid, *LU*. 91 b; eucligid *Temra*, *S. na Rann*, 132.

² Lit., like that.

³ búraig feirge (§§ 40, 41, 42, 43), charge of fury, or furious charge; .i. *borr-ág*, great exploit, *O'Clery*; .i. bellowing, *Mesca Ul*. 32; .i. vengeance, *C. M. Rath*,

of Conall's sword was heard throughout the battalions on both sides at that moment of time. However, as soon as they heard the music of Conall's sword, their hearts quaked¹ and their eyes fluttered, and their faces whitened, and each of them withdrew back into his place of battle and of conflict and of combat.

40. However, it is then that Conall glanced behind him, and he saw approaching him Mes Dead son of Amairgin. "Good my life," said Conall, "O Mes Dead, the battle on thy favour and on thy protection." "It is a breast against a great flood, the action of anyone under those circumstances² at this time," replied Mes Dead. It is then that Mes Dead son of Amairgin glanced and scanned behind him; and he saw approaching him Anruth the Tall, son of Amairgin. "The battle on thy favour and on thy protection, Anruth the Tall, son of Amairgin," said Mes Dead, "till I cast my charge³ of anger and my *tigardáil*⁴ of war on the armies." "It is an arrow against a rock, the action of anyone under those circumstances this time," replied Anruth the Tall, son of Amairgin.

41. It is then that Anruth the Tall, son of Amairgin, looked behind him, and saw Feithen the Tall, son of Amairgin. "Good O Feithen the Tall, son of Amairgin, the battle on thy favour and on thy protection; that I too may deliver my furious charge and my *tigardáil* of war on the armies."

42. It is then that the tall Feithen, son of Amairgin, glanced behind him. He saw approaching him the small Feithen, son of Amairgin. "The battle on thy favour and on thy protection, O small Feithen, son of Amairgin," said the tall Feithen, "that I may cast my violence of anger and my *tigardáil* of fury on the armies." "It is the striking of a head against cliffs, indeed, the action of anyone under the circumstances," replied the small Feithen.

43. It is then that the small Feithen looked behind him. He saw Aitherni the Importunate approaching him. "The battle on thy favour, O Aitherni the Importunate," said the small Feithen, "till I

298; charge, *Cog. G.* 114; prowess, *Stokes' Siege of Howth*, 56, 54. Cf. *gleó ferge*, *LL.* 60 bb; *anfot feirge*, *Sench. M.* 336.

⁴ *tigardáil* (§§ 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 49), tiger-meeting (?) *tig-fardail*, supreme effort (*fardail*, the major part of a thing, *O'R.*; *urdail*, equivalent, *Atkinson's Gl.*); and cf. *tig-lecht*, the last bed or grave; or *tig-ár-dail*, final-slaughter-encounter. It means fight, § 46. Cf. with these proverbial sayings those of *LB.* 217 b.

[m]bodba f[or na sluagaib].” “Ba chuta dom seilb-se sain,” ale [bar Atherne], “for seilb neich n-aill n-aile.”

44. Cid tra acht iss-and-sin atchondaire Atherne Algessach Cú Chulaind^a da saigid. “In cath bar th’ aesam, a Chú Chulaind,” bar Aitherni Algessach. “Ba chuta dam-sa ón,” ale bar Cú Chulaind. Inund són 7 daic dím. “Acht doberim-se mo brethir ris,” ar Cú Chulaind, “nach fail do Ultaib nech dobera a agid form-sa as-sin chath-sa, ar nad tres-siu slaidfet-sa cach fer d’feraib Herend na cach fer d’fbsium.” Is and rabert Cú Chulaind béim d’a lorgfertais bar na sluagaib, corbdar comarda comchuibdi iat.

45. Imthusa Conaill sund innoisa. Tanic fo na sluagaib 7 dobert cocetal a chlaidib forru, co torchratar deich cét fer n-armach leis. Ra-chuala sain Carpre Nia Fer cocetal claidib Conaill Cernaig, 7 nir-brulígither [do^b] Chairpriu Niai^d Fer eside itir. Na co tanic reme co hairm^c ir-raibe Conall. Et tucastar sciath fri sciath 7 dóit fri dóit 7 einech fri einech, 7 ro-gab ca(ch)^d d’f oc slaide 7 oc slechtad araile. Co[clos]^d gló-béim^e scéith scéith^f Cairpre Niad Fer fá déis clai[dib]^e Conaill.

46. Et dariachtatar na trí rigfilid^d robatar^h oc rig Themrach d’a fortacht 7 d’a forithin^h [.i.] Eochaid Eolach 7 Diarmait Duanach 7 Ferg[al] Fianach; 7 ra-chommoratar in tigardail i cend Conaill. Fegaís Conall forru. “Atdiur-sa brethir ám,” bar Conall, “menbad filid 7 éis dána sib dogebad sibⁱ bás 7 aided lim-sa a chianaib; 7 úair

^a Sic, for Coin Culaind.

^b do, indistinct.

^c airm, indistinct.

^d cach and clos, indistinct.

^e gló appears an after-insertion, as it is all outside the perpendicular line.

¹ I can only guess at Aitherne’s meaning; cf. his words with those of Cuchulaind, § 44: “ba chuta dom seilb-se sain,” and “ba chuta dams a ón . . . inund són ocus daic dím.” So “cuta” seems = “daic.” Coda = right, equity, *O’R.*; cota na m-ban, an enclosure for women, *Man. & Cust.* iii. 564.

² daic = do aic, for a request (?); aic, aice, to bind, *Laws*, II. 30.

³ It is clear that the Ulaid were retreating.

⁴ Or staff-spindle; “staff,” *Mesca Ul.* 32.

⁵ Level and harmonious, .i. the order of their ranks was restored (?).

spend my onset of anger and my dangerous tiger-fight on the armies." "That were a right of my possession," [replied Aitherni], "over the possession of any others whomsoever."¹

44. However, it is then that Aitherni the Importunate saw Cuchulaind approaching him. "The battle on thy favour, O Cú Chulaind," said Aitherni the Importunate. "That were a part [?] for me," replied Cu Chulaind. That is the same as "to require of me."² "But I give my word for it," said Cu Chulaind, "that there is not of the Ulaid one that will turn his face to me out of this battle, but that not more strongly I will smite every man of the men of Eriu than every man of them."³ It is then that Cu Chulaind gave a blow of his club-staff⁴ on the armies, so that they were even and harmonious.⁵

45. The performances of Conall here now. He came among the armies and played the music of his sword on them, till ten hundred armed men fell by him. Carpre Nia Fer heard that, the music of Conall Cernach's sword, and that was not endured by Carpre Nia Fer by any means, and he advanced to the place in which Conall was, and brought shield against shield and hand against hand and face against face, and each of them began smiting and striking the other, till there was heard a strong stroke⁶ of Carpre Nia Fer's shield under the blade of Conall's sword.

46. And the three royal poets, that the King of Temair had, arrived to aid him and to help him, namely Eochaid the Learned, and Diarmait the Songful, and Forgal the Just, and they kept up⁷ the combat against Conall. Conall looked at them. "I give my word truly," said Conall, "were you not poets and doctors you should have received death and

¹ *Sic bis*, by scribal error. ² *dib*, *indistinct*. ³ *atar and in*, *indistinct*.

⁴ "Analytic" or impersonal construction; *cf.* *cid dogena sib*, what will you do? *LU.* 99 b.

⁶ Straight blow (?). *Cf.* *glo-śnathe*, *gl. norma*, *Z.* Perhaps we should read "gleó-béim," or "glond-béim."

⁷ *rachommortatar*, 3 *pl. pret.*, § 46; *commorais*, 3 *sg. S.-pret.*, § 49, = *ro mór*, § 49. *Cf.* *do commóradh aonach*, a fair was convened, held, *C. M. Lena*, 40; "do commorad, fled"; *ceann commortha*, chief plotter, *C. M. Rath*, 200; *ro morad aenach*, *B. of Balymote*, p. 252; *do morad irgale*, to excite battle, *Mesca Ul.* 30, 32. Perhaps the form "ro mór," used in the same sense as "commorais," forbids the equation with "con-fo-ferais," which has been suggested; *raçommortatar* = *congbadar*, *Stowe text*, § 41; *cf.* *co folmaiset comeirgi*, *LU.* 103 b.

is rá bar triath 7 ra bar tigerna berthai far mbáig cid dam-sa nach d'fgelaind foraib no?" Et dobert béim din lorg-fertais cátha bóí 'n-a láim dóib *con* topacht a tri cindú d'fb.

47. Is and-sin dariachtatar buden cóic cét déc do Luaigni na Temrach co tancatar eter *Conall* 7 *Carpri Niaid Fer*; co rucatar leo é ar lár medón a catha fodéin. Ro-gab *Conall* ac slaide in tslúraig co dremun 7 co barbarda, co uathmar 7 co dícheillid, co ro-s-cuir úad i n-a n-ágaib m'inta^a 7 i n-a cethramthanaib fodalta. Co torchratar deich cét leis ar lar-medón in chatha.

48. Ro-chuala sain rí Temrach, 7 nir-borulngither dó beith oc éistecht ra rucht claidib *Conaill*; 7 tanic reime co lár-medón in chatha, co torchratar ocht cét læch lán-chalma leis; co rocht co airm ir-rabe *Conchobor*, 7 dobert sciath fri sefath 7 dóit fri dóit 7 einech fri einech do. Et ro-thuairgestar a sciath for *Conchobor* .i. Innochain sciath *Conchobuir*. Et feib ro-geisestar-side ro-geisetar scéith Ulad uile. "Maith ám a Ultu," [ale bar *Conchobor*], "nad-fetar-sa cosindiu ar bad chalmu in Galian Lagen na Lúagni na Temrach andathi-si."

49. Is and-sin tanic Loegaire Buadach macc *Connaid* Buide meicc *Liach* budin^b trí chét oclách; commorais a thigardail i cend *Cairpri Niaid Fer*. Is and-sin luid *Fintan* macc Néill *Niamglonnaig* buiden⁷⁵ cét oclách co ro-mór a thigardail i cend *Cairpri Niaid Fer*.

50. Is and-sin tancatar deich cét ar fichit cét din Galian 7 di Luagni na Temrach; et tuargabtar leo *Cairpri Nia Fer* il-lármedón a catha fadéin.

51. Is and-sin cunnis Cú *Chulaind* bar na sluagaib 7 bar *Carpri Niaid*

^a Cf. *Condaralsat* é na ágib.—*LL.* 169 a.

^b The acc. is used here, and the nom. in next line in like contexts.

¹ Aided = "bás" here; gl. *interitus* (*Wb.* 27); is not necessarily a violent or tragical death. In the *F. Masters*, Pref., p. 2; in *LL.* 66 a, 94 a; in *C. M. Rath*, 268; in *Fair of Carman*, p. 534, and in *Cog. Gaedel re Gall.* 68, "bás, éc, aided" are used as synonym; "aided," death from grief, *LL.* 127 a.

[met] your fate¹ by me long ago, and since it is with [for] your chief and with your lord that you bring your strife, what [reason is there] for me that I should not inflict punishment on you now?" And he gave a blow with the club-staff of battle that was in his hand at them, so that he cut their three heads off them.

47. It is then that a band of fifteen hundred of the Lúaigni of Temair came up, and came between Conall and Cairpre Nia Fer; and they carried him [Cairpre] with them in the very middle of their own battalion. Conall began smiting the army fiercely and furiously, fearfully and madly, so that he drove them from him in [their] broken bands,² and in [their] divided fractions.³ So that ten hundred fell by him in the middle of the battle.

48. The King of Temair heard that, and he could not bear⁴ to be listening to the sound of Conall's sword; and he advanced to the middle of the battle, and eight hundred full-brave heroes fell by him; and he reached the place in which Conchobar was, and he brought shield against shield and hand against hand and face against face to him. And he struck his shield on Conchobar,⁵ *i.e.* The Ochain, the shield of Conchobar. And as it moaned, the shields of the Ulaid all moaned. "Good truly, Ulaid," [saith Conchobar], "I knew not till to-day whether the Galían of the Lagin or the Lúaigni of Temair were braver than you are."

49. It is then that Loegaire the Victorious, son of Connad the Yellow, son of Iliach, came [with] a band of three hundred warriors, so that he upheld his combat against Cairpre Nia Fer. It is then that Fintan, son of Niall Niamglonnach went [with] a band of a hundred warriors, so that he maintained his fight against Cairpre Nia Fer.

50. It is then that thirty hundred of the Galían and of the Lúaigni of Temair came, and by them was carried off Cairpre Nia Fer in the middle of their own battalion.

51. It is then that Cuchulaind sought for⁶ the armies and for

² Or broken limbs; "ágaib," joints, limbs; *nap. N.* áge, áige, *LL.* 197 a; *T. Bó Froich*, 138; *S. Carp. Conch.* 382, 388.

³ Lit. quarters.

⁴ Lit. was not borne by him.

⁵ *i.e.* he struck Conor's shield.

⁶ "cuinnis," *S.-pret.* of *condaigim*, = ro chunnig, *LL.* 114 b (na cuindig, ask not, *C. M. Rath*, 306); *cf.* *selais* = ro-selaig.

Fer. Et dolluid d'a insáigid, 7 tue sciath ra sciath dó, 7 tue dóit fri dóit, 7 cinech fri cinech.^a

Is and-sin ro-immir Carpre *Nia Fer* a nert for *Co[i]n Culaind* 7 ro-fad a da laim dar a armaib ammaig; 7 tarlaic rout n-urchair secha [ós]^b catha *Gálian*. Is and-sin ro-luid *Cú Chulaind* tri-sna [] taib^c immach can fuligud can fordergad [fair].^d Is and barécaim Láeg macc *Rian-gabra* do-sum 7 a airm sénta deg-mathi *Con Culaind* i n-a láim .i. in *Cruadín* cotut-chend 7 in *Duaibsech eclach*.^e Is and-sin ro-gab *Cú Chulaind* in *Duaibsech* .i. a sleg^f fadéin i n-a láim. Ra-boc 7 ra-berthaig hí, ra-Chroth 7 ra-chertaig, 7 tarlaic rout n-urchair uad di no, d' innsaigid *Cairpri Niad Fer*, cotarla 'n-a ucht 7 'n-a brunni, co ro-thregd a chride 'n-a chliab, co ro-raind a druim dar dó. Ni ranic a chorp lár in n-uair dobert *Cú Chulaind* side d'a saigid 7 contopacht a chend de. Et crothais a chend^g ri-sna slúag iartain.

52. Is and *atraacht Sencha macc Ailella* 7 ra-chroth in craib sida, 7 ra-ansatar *Ulaid*.^h Et dollotar in *Galian* fa *Fínd macc Rosa*, 7 dobertatar sciath dar lorg dar a n-eis. Et ro-lenastar *Iriel* gascedach glunmar macc *Conaill Chernaig* iat. Et ro-gab ac slaide 7 icⁱ slectad in tslúag fades each ndíriuch. Is and-sin ro-impá *Fidach Fergach*

^a Cf. *LU*. 80 b, and *Windisch's Texte*, 280: dóit fri d. leóit fri l. gualaind fri g.

^b ós or úas, *indistinct*.

^c cathaib (?), cétaib (?): cf. *cét*, § 50.

^d *Supply fair? From this on is blurred and indistinct.*

^e eclach (?) cotut-chend = caladchend, *LL*. 194 a.

^f [chruad]sleg, or sírsleg, or chorrslég (as in *Cath. M. Rath*, p. 214). *cruad-lann*, *B. of Fenagh*, 220, *Hyfachschr.* 206, 210.

¹ Little steel (or hard) thing, the hard-head steelling. Cf. *LL*. 110 b, 254; arm cruaid catad, *LL*. 27 a b; *gs.* Caitt catotchind, *LL*. p. 29; cotut-lethar cruaid, *LU. Táin*; cadut comeruaid, *Cog. G. 7 G.*, p. 50; cruaid codut, *LB*. 217 b.

² Cf. *naithraig* n-duabais, *LL*. 223 a; "duaibsech," dangerous (of ships), *C. M. Lena*, 44; "is duaibsech romdúiscis, *C. M. Rath*, 170; duaibsib, gl. *nefastis*, *Z*.

³ bogaim, I shake, *O'R.*; notbocetha, *te jactabas*, *Z.*; bócaíl, ostentation, *O' Begley's Eng.-Ir. Dict.*

⁴ A rush as of wind (?). Perhaps "bedg" was the word here: ro lá C. bedg, "C. dashed," *Mesca Ul.* 52.

Cairpre Nia Fer. And he went against him, and brought shield against shield to him, and brought hand against hand and face against face.

It is then that Cairpre Nia Fer plied his strength upon Cu Chulaind and clasped his two hands about his weapons outside, and launched the cast of a throw past him [over] the battalions of the Galfan. It is then that Cu Chulaind went through the [battalions] out without bleeding, without wounding [on him]. It is then that Laeg son of Riangabair met him, with the charmed, right-good arms of Cu Chulaind in his hand, namely, the hard-headed *Cruadin*¹ and the terrifying *Duabsech*.² It is then that Cu Chulaind took the *Duabsech*, that is, his own spear, in his hand. He waved³ and brandished it, he shook and adjusted it, and he launched a cast of a throw of it from him then towards Cairpre Nia Fer, so that it pitched in his breast and in his bosom, and pierced his heart in his chest, and cleft his back in two. His body had not reached ground, when Cu Chulaind made a spring⁴ towards it and cut his head off him. And he shook his [Cairpre's] head⁵ towards the armies⁶ then.

52. It is then that Sencha son of Ailill rose and shook the branch of peace, and the Ulaid stood still.⁷ And the Galfan went under Find son of Ros, and put shield across track behind them.⁸ And Iriel the good at arms, the great-kneed, son of Conall Cernach, pursued them. And he began smiting and cutting down the army southward in every direction.⁹ It is then that Fidach the Wrathful of the Wood of Gaible

¹ This was a practice of Cuchulaind's: "ba foróil leu a ndorigni Cú . . . crothad in chinn frisín slóg," *LU*. 64 a.

² Cf. Atracht Senchai iartain 7 rochroth in cráeb sída ós na slúagaib combatar sídaig amal betis meicc oenathar 7 oenmáthar, *LL*. 111 a.

³ ac in *fac-simile*.

⁵ Carpre's head appears to have been sent to his brother Ailill, and was buried in Sid Nento or Mullaghshee, near Lanesborough, *LL*. 121 b.

⁶ sluag, *recte* slúagu; or *ap. neuter*, slúag.

⁷ Cf. Atracht Sencha ocus ro croith in craib, ocus contoiset Ulaid uili frisín, *LU*. 103 b; "and they were peaceful as if they were sons of one father and one mother when Senchua shook the branch," *LL*. 111 a.

⁸ i. e. covered the retreat.

⁹ Or straight on.

Feda Gabli ris, et dorat comlund ar ath dó. “Fata *n* rigi doberat Ulaid foraind,” ar coiced Lagen. Conid de atá in Rigi Lagen ar in n-abaind sin.

53. Is and-sin dano lotar Ulaid co Temraig repmu in n-aidchi sin. Et tarrasatar and co cend secht lathi^a na sechtmaine. Corop i cind sechtmaine ra-chualatar-sum culgaire na carpat, 7 basc-bemnech na n-ech, 7 tetimnech na tét, 7 glond-béimnech na claideb, 7 muad-muirn in mór-slúraig dochum in baile. Is é ra-búi and, Ere macc Carprí 7 macc Feidilmi Nói-chruthaige ingini Conchobuir. Et dobretha-sum a chend i *n*-ucht a šen-athar, 7 comnattacht^b tír a athar fair. Et ba chota-sum aní-sin á Chonchobor. “Maith a meicc,” ar Conchobor, “beir mo bennachtain-se 7 bí dom réir.” Is amlaid ra-bói ca rád 7 rabert na briathra-sa :

54. “Beir mo bennact, bí dom réir,
na dena féin frithbeirt frind ;
da tuca dún tend fri tend
is derb lem dafaethais lind.
Na coethaig ra Coin na cless,
na cuir tress for slicht do šen,
naratruibther im raind crích
inmar bíth Carpre Nia Fer.

^a lathi in marg., mbl. deleted in text.

¹ “rige,” reach (?), or “arm,” *B. of Canticles*, viii. The Rye river joins the Liffey at Leixlip, *F. Masters*, an. 776; 6 Rige co Rig-Bóinn, *C. M. Lena*, 80; called Rige Lagen to distinguish it from other rivers named Rige: “rigid,” reaches, *LU*. 111 a.

² chariot-rattle. Cf. cul-gaire, *LL*. 96 a; sceld-gaire, shield-clatter, *LL*. 98 a; cul, .i. carpat, *Cormac*, *LU*. fo. 76, 6 b; culgaire carpat, *LU*. 45 a.

³ basc-béimnech. Cf. basgaim, I trample, *O'R.*, not in *W.*; bascad in *Atkinson's Gl.* = to hinder; base = red, *Cormac*, *O'Clery*.

⁴ tetimnech (= tét-béimnech?), cord-striking; tétmnech, *LL*. 93 a, 96 a; breis-émnech, helmet-noise, *Man. & Cust.* iii. 426; possibly there is a neuter “ém” or “im” = twanging, creaking.

⁵ glondbéimnech, straight-striking (?). Cf. gló-béim, § 45; gló-šnathiu, gl. norma, *MI*. 35, = glónsnathi, *Atkinson's Gl.*; gloinnbéimnech na cloidém, *Fragm. of Irish Ann.* 122.

turned upon him, and gave battle and combat on a ford to him. "Long [is] the reach¹ that the Ulaid are making towards us," said the province of the Lagin. And it is from this that Rige¹ Lagen is the name of that river.

53. It is then that the Ulaid went on to Temair that night, and they tarried there till the end of the seven days of the week. And it was at the end of a week that they heard the roll² of the chariots, and the hoof-striking³ of the horses, and the straining⁴ of the traces, and the deed-striking⁵ of the swords, and the trooping⁶ of the vast army towards the place. It is he that was there—Erc son of Cairpre and son of Feidelm Noi-chruthach⁷ daughter of Conchobar. And he placed his head on the breast⁸ of his grandfather, and asked his father's land from him. And he obtained⁹ that thing from Conchobar. "Good, O son," said Conchobar, "take my blessing and be obedient to me."¹⁰ It is thus that he was saying it, and he said these words:—

54. "Take my blessing, be obedient to me,
do not thyself make opposition to us.
If thou givest us strong against strong¹¹
I am certain that thou shalt fall by us.
War not with the Hound of the feats,
inflict not strife on the race of thy ancestors,
that thou mayest not be cut down¹² about division of territories,
as is Cairpre Nia Fer.

^b So it seems written, but it is *conatacht*, *LL*. 20 b.

⁶ muad-muirn, .i. mór-buidean, *O' C*.

⁷ Conchobar's daughter. Nóichruthach (Nóicrothach, *W*.) = new-formed or ship-shaped or of nine beauties, as in *LL*.

⁸ This and Conall Cernach's giving three kisses to his countryman present a charming picture of Irish customs. Compare "Luid dano in Liath Macha co tarat a chend for brunnib Conculaind," *LL*. 122 a.

⁹ "ba-hota" or "ba chota," § 53 (and "ba chuta," §§ 43, 44) seems = *adchota*. Cf. *adcotat*, gl. *acquirunt*, *Wb*. 26.

¹⁰ Lit., (according) to my will.

¹¹ i. e. if thou contendest stiffly against us; *tend* = tight, stiff, bold, cutting, hacking.

¹² *ratruibther* = *ra-t-ro-fuibther*; cf. (*fo-benim*) *fuibnim*, *fubæ* or *fobothaim*.

Do gessaib rí^a Temrach tair,^a
 a flaith Cermna can ní clé—
 airdaire scél scáilte^r fa chách—
 cocad ruind co bráth ce bé.” B.

55. Doringned síd eter Ere mace Cairpri 7 Coinculaind. Et tucad Fínscoth ingen ConCulaind do mnái do-som. Et tancatar i cind secht-maini do dechain in n-áir co hor na Boinne. “Bamar-ni lathi and-so,” [ale ar Conchobor], “7 ba dulig cor ristí ro-bói and .i. ri Carpre Nia Fer, 7 ba esbach comrac ris, 7 menbad Chonall is forainne bad róen.” Et ro-raid na briathra :—

56. “Bamar lathi—romda rind—
 i tuaith Tem[rach] tess Boind :
 báí fr[eccomas]^b ós ard feirt
 ar ar sibthib báí ecráit.
 Munbad Conall Cernach clóen,^c
 ropad forainne bad róen,
 ar in leirg leith ifus^d
 is aire ro-gab-sum fos.
 Ba escomol comrac fris,
 dichor Cairpri do chlar físs,
 sochaide am ro-do-s-cloe
 cossin laithe sin rosbac.” B.

^a Cf. Mad rígh díleas do Themair . . .
 Co nach deárna cocadh coin
 Ré slógh Choicidh Chonchobair,
 Na falmaighear Teamair de
 Do chocadh chland Rudraige.—*L. na gCeart*, 238.

^b fréccomas (?) as § 6. Cf. Conchobor's poem, *LL*. 331 :—
 Rombói lathe rordu rind de thuait éor des
 boind. báí cendairech f air birt. s ar sithbe ba begaire
 Batar cadaí f clár cliu cláides gesi f suidiu : ba
 dg ar carpat uile ba lán cend ar netruide
 Bafir ba Esmond firi scor aroeb issibor. ba hé
 ar ngnm glan gle. isindaithliu imbairne.

¹ Cermna of Dun Cermna, or Old Head of Kinsale, was brother of Sebuirge of Dunseverick. Cf. *LL*. 17 a: “Gabait Sobairche ocus Cermna Find ríge n-Erend.”

² Whatever may happen.

³ Sad turn for the person (“ristí” = frisinni).

[It is] of the prohibitions of the King of Temair in the East,
since the reign of Cermna¹ without partiality—
famous the tale which is spread through all—
to fight against us till doom, howsoever it be.”² Take.

55. Peace was made between Erc, son of Cairpre, and Cu Chulaind; and Fínscoth, Cu Chulaind’s daughter, was given to him for wife. And they came at the end of a week to behold the slaughter, to the bank of the Bóand. “We were here on a day,” saith Conchobar, “and it was a sad affair for him³ who was here, namely, for Cairpre Nia Fer, and it was a vain struggle against him, and if it had not been [for] Conall, it is we that should have been defeated.” And he spoke the words:—

56. “We were on a day—it seems splendid to us—
in the country of Temair south of the Bóand:
there was [contention] above the high hill⁴
on our chiefs there was terror.
Were it not Conall Cernach the cross-eyed,⁵
we should have been defeated:
on the plain⁶ on this side—
it is on it that he took position.
It was vain⁷ to contend with him,
to repel Cairpre of wide knowledge⁸;
[it was] numbers truly that defeated him;
until that day, that slew him.”⁹ We were.

^c The next 8 lines indistinct.

^d Verse short by one syllable, because perhaps leirg was pronounced leirig; read (cath or ár-)leirg (cf. ármag (battle plain), cath lathair (battle field), *C. M. Rath*, 218.

⁴ Rosnaree, or Knowth, or New Grange, or the ridge embracing both opposite Rosnaree. fri[] = frithorcon, frithaire, frecomas = harassing, watching (?).

⁵ “Conall the Cross-eyed was his name till then. For the Ulstermen had three blemishes, to wit, Cu Chulaind the Blind, and Cuseraid the Mute,” &c., *Talland Etair*, *LL*. 117 a, ed. by Whitley Stokes, *Rev. Celt.* viii., p. 60.

⁶ “leirg” (§§ 56, 28, 29), slope, plain *C. M. Lena*, 92, 146; *dp.* “fert il-lergaib,” *LL*. 77 b, 76 a.

⁷ “es-comol,” difficult (a non-performance); cf. esbach, § 55, and comalnam, *gl. impleo*.

⁸ Level wisdom, experience (?); clár = board, flat surface, § 29.

⁹ ro-s-bae; cf. ro-s-mbi, *gl.* ro-ben, *pret.* of benim. Perhaps these two lines = many truly, he overcame them till that day, he slew them; or, which was to him.

57. Tancatar rempu co Temraig aris. “Maith ám inti ro-bói and-so co *n*-a brathrib. Rapa leo-*sum* Heriu”: 7 atbert na briathra:—

“Trí *meicc* Rosa Ruaid in rig^a
 gabsat in tír buidnib sel:
 Find i *n*-Alind, Ailill i Cruaich,
 Carpre thuaid i Temair Breg.
 In *n*-oen-fecht comterbtis^b a ngnim
 a triar brathar im *cach* gleó,
 in oen-fecht dobertis a mbaig,
 ba crithail oen-mucci leo.^c
 Batar 'n-a tri *n*-uathnib oir
 im a tilchaib, buan in balc;
 is bern i *n*-a congaib catha
 o fochera in tres *macc*.” T.

Ahain slúaged catha Findchorad, et in *trom-longes* timchell i Connachtaib, 7 Cath na Maccraide.

^a Trí *meicc* la Ross Ruaid, .i. Find File, Ailill *macc* Matae [gl. Mur(isce)], Corpre Nia Fer. Quidam addunt *aire filium* .i. Cathbath Drui athair Conchobuir. Ailill tra *macc* Rosa 7 Mata Murise a máthair do feraib Ólnecmacht: dib-side con-gairther Connachta indiu. Rongabsat ir-rige ar a mathe .i. Dolluid Medb Chruachan ingen Echach Fedlig co feraib Ólnecmacht impi i Cr[uachain] combertatar Ailill leo . . . rech do rigu Connacht, daig ba dib a máthair . tur (?) do denam oentad eter

¹ i.e. in their might?

² comterptis (*perperam contentis in Fac-simile*) from con-do-air-bnim (?). Cf. comthercomrac = con-do-air-c, “foirbthe,” *perfectus*. Or it is formed from, or connected with, “taisbenim, taisfenim,” or “tadbadim,” *S.-fut. 2 sg.*, condárbais, gl. *ut demonstras*; and so means “they would display” (?). Or con-do-érpitis, they confided, committed; terbaid, drive away, of *T. Bó Reg.*, would not suit here.

³ crithail = grithail (the grunting of young pigs, *O'R.*), *figuratively* for litter (?); or “erithail” = crith-fail = ricketty stye (fail, stye, *Coney's Dict.*), fail nir, *Bodl. Cormac*, p. 22; cf. *mucc-foil*, gl. *hara, stabula porcorum*.

⁴ *nsf.* in chongab chruid, the seizure of cattle (?), *LL.* 296 a.

57. They came on to Temair again. "Goodly indeed [was] he that was here with his brethren. Ériu was theirs." And he said the words:—

"The three sons of Ros Ruad the king—
 they held the land by battalions' awhile,
 Find in Alend, Ailill in Cruach,
 Cairpre in the north in Temair Breg.
 Together they used to perform² their deed [of arms]
 the three brothers, in every strife;
 together they used to give their battle;
 one pig's litter [?]³ was theirs.
 They were three pillars of gold
 about their hills, abiding the strength,
 it is a gap in their grasp⁴ of battle,
 since the third son has fallen.⁵" The three.

Therefrom [originated] the expedition of the battle of Findchora⁶ and the great sea voyage around among the Connachta,⁷ and the Battle of the Youths.⁸

na dacoiced 7 do chocad fri Conchobor 7 fri coiced n-Ulad. Corppe din i Temraig, Find File i n-Alind, Ailill i Cruachain. Unde Senchan cecinit:—Tri meice Ruaid ruirig flaind, fiangal Find, Ai'll acher, caem Car[pre . . .] Ailend chruind, Cruachu, Temair. *LL.* 311 b.

^b contentbts, *Fac-simile.*

^c Faded and indistinct, *cf. mucee erai, muc cotri hal, Laws, ii. 368, 246.*

⁵ "fo-cherá," falls (?), seems connected with *doer*, torchair, gl. *cecidit*, and *erchre*, gl. *interitus, eclipsis*; I cannot explain it satisfactorily: *historic pres. subj.* of "fochiur" (?). "Do" and "fo" are used promiscuously in *LL.*

⁶ In *M. D'Arbois de Jubainville's Catalogue*, p. 66, Keating is the only authority for this tale. Add this from *LL.* and *Harl.* 5280, fo. 54 a, and our 2nd Version, 36.

⁷ Not mentioned by M. D'Arbois.

⁸ Not in *M. D'Arbois*; nor is "Dergruaba Conaill," which is cited in *C. M. Rath*, p. 176, though he gives "Dergruathar Conaill" from p. 222 of that book: add "Aided na Macraide," *LB*, 139; "macrad" = the sons of Calatín, Cairpre, and Cúruí (?).

THE BATTLE OF ROSNAREE HERE BELOW.

1. Once upon a time, Conchubhar son of Fachtna Fathach, high king of Ulster, was in depression and in a severe sickness¹ for a long time and for a lengthy period; and he slept not and ate not food during that time, and he had neither will nor intelligence, and he made not a smile of laughter or of gladness to woman or to man of the men of Ulster within that period. And that was a great trouble among all the Ulstermen.

2. And they said to Cathfadh the noble druid to tell Conchubhar not to be in that depression or unwarriorlike state in which he was; and Cathfadh spoke thus to him.

3. Conchubhar answered him, and this is what he said: "My master Cathfadh," said he, "I have great cause and reason *to be so*; for the four great provinces of Ireland have come and have destroyed my strongholds and my forts, and my ridge-hills in lowlands and in valleys, and they have burnt my fastnesses and my walled towns and my good home-steads, and they have taken from me my lads and my women and my youths, and they have taken from me too my cows and my herds of constant milk and my beautiful foreign steeds, my heavy side-broad hogs, and my choice fighting bulls, without provocation from me." And just as he was speaking a wonderful great vomit of his heart's blood burst out² through his mouth.

4. "That is not a strange saying of thine, O high-king," said Cathfadh, "for well have the Ulstermen avenged that on the men of Ireland, when they gained the battle of Gaireach and Iolghaireach over them." "I deem it no battle in which a king has not fallen, O Cathfadh," said Conchubhar; "however I swear the oaths that the Ulstermen swear that kings and chieftains shall fall by my hand for my right [?], or that I shall meet death and a tragical fate."

ε Κατράδ, A. ἡ ἀρ ἐ, A. ἰ Κατράδ, S. ἰ δύνταιβ repeated, S.

* θεαδ-βαίτεβ, A.M. ἰ ἔριροδάρ, A.M. ἢ ρυρε, S.

¹ μόρνεαγ, falling sickness, O'R.

² Or he threw up.

5. “Iṛ í mo òmairle-ṛí ùiṛ,” ar Caëpað, “anmáin ḡo raím-
pað; óir íṛ pluð ṛuar ḡáibéioð ḡaoé-ḡuaðaréta ḡeímpe(að), ṛí ní
ham eipḡe^a earrpað, óir íṛ ṛparac ṛpaóða Paḡra, ṛ íṛ moð an
Maṛta, ṛ ní huille Abraon ṛé haonaiḡe,^b ṛ íṛ maiṛḡ a mí Máí
bo(ḡ)ní mór-éuairc. ḡonað aipe ṛin íṛ cóir an ṛluaḡ bo éoir-
meaṛḡ ḡo raímra(ð), ḡo mað ṛéið ṛaéimáṛ na ṛóðaiḡ, ḡo mað
éaṛḡað éaboiúuin na háeta, ḡuppað aoiḡinn^c áṛo na tuíca, ḡo
mað ṛéiṛṛiḡ ṛonaircṛe ar ṛluaḡ, ḡuppað ṛuanaḡ ṛoiðearḡa
ar ṛíóḡa, ḡuppað cṛóða cóim-neimneac ar ccupaðaiḡ, ḡuppað
éaṛḡað aóimara ar n-óig, ḡuppað aitheolað ilḡéaplað ar
n-ollaúuin, ḡuppað lúéimáṛ lán-ḡlic ar laoið, ḡuppað ḡléapca
ḡabalca ar nḡoiðe, ḡuppað léioimeac lúéimáṛ ar lánṛḡop^d
ḡuppað ilḡreacḡa ionḡantað ar n-éabaiḡe, ḡuppað cṛuað-
ṛaobṛac cṛop-óṛða ar celoioiméte, ḡuppað ṛliopca ṛleaimna
ṛlinn-ḡéapa ar ṛleaḡa, ḡuppað cóiriḡéte clár-ðaimḡean ar
ccapḡaiḡ, ḡuppað caoimá coimḡlar(a) na coilltiḡ, ḡuppað
óioiona na oṛpa ólúé-óuilleaca, ḡup bað ṛaiṛeṛiona ḡac
ṛionn-éapinn, ṛ ḡupab ceapcail coḡalca ḡac ṛóo ṛéap-ḡlar.

6. “ḡonað aipe ṛin íṛ cóir an ṛluaḡ bo éoirṛioṛḡ,” ar Caë-
pað, “ḡo ccaḡuib Ulaíð uile ó'éin-óeóin ṛ ó'aon-láim bo óioḡail
Cána óó Cuailḡne ar ṛeapaiḡ 'Éiṛionn.

7. “Acé acá ní^e éeana, cuip-ṛí ṛeapa ṛ teaéta uair ḡo luéct
bo éuaparbail ṛéin caṛ imúinéinn maṛa ṛ mór-ṛaiṛḡḡe .i. ḡo
Muille ṛ ḡo Ruan, ḡo Siogṛa ṛí Áṛcaḡía, ḡo Máí, ḡo Maolán,
ḡo hlomṛḡoa^f ṛíḡ^g an ṛeaétiacá ṛann bo'n doúuin Loélannað,
ḡo Canað ná nḡall, ṛ ḡo Maolán mílið, ḡo ṛí hinṛe hÓṛc, ḡo
Conéubáṛ mac Óúipe meic Óunḡaile, ḡo h'Áṛcúṛ Ruac.”

8. Iṛ anó ṛin bo éuir Conéubáṛ ṛionnéacá^h mac Conéubáṛ
ṛ ṛionnéacáim mac Conuill éeapṛnuiḡ bo mór-éionól na nḡall
ṛoin caṛ éeann maíeioṛa ṛ mór-éuaparbail óáib, ṛ a n-oiṛcill ḡo
noíóḡalḡaoiṛ a nuile ṛ a n-éaḡcḡoṛa ar ṛeapaiḡ 'Éiṛionn. “A
Caëpa(íð),” ar Conéubáṛ, “anṛaḡ-ṛa ṛiṛ na ṛóðaiðiḡ úðⁱ ṛ
boḡeiriṛ-ṛí mo ḡriathar,” ar ṛé, “óá cciḡib ḡin ḡo cciḡib

5-8] ^a ní ham aon-ṛoða, S. ^b haonaiḡiḡ, A.M. ^c éacṛṛom, A.
^d laom-ṛḡop, A.M. ^e aon ní, A. ^f Maolinn, Imṛḡo, S.A.
^g ṛíḡ, A.M. ^h ṛionnéacáim, A.S.M., see note, p. 6. ⁱ úð, ḡo
cṛoiṛṛeacá éuḡam ḡo ṛacáð-ṛa, &c., A.: ṛ boḡeiriṛ-ṛí mo ḡriathar caṛ
éeana, ar ṛé, óa cciḡib mó ḡin ḡo ócfoṛaið ṛin éuḡam, ḡo ṛacáðṛa, M.

5. "This is my advice to thee," said Cathfadh, "to wait until Summer; for Winter is wet, cold, dangerous, storm-troubled, and Spring is no time for setting out; for February is rainy and tempestuous, and March is early, and April is not fitter¹ for assemblies, and woe to him who in the month of May makes a long circuit. Wherefore it is meet to stay the army until Summer, till the roads are smooth and safe, till the fords are rapid and shallow, till the hills² are pleasant and high; till our army corps are vigorous and strong, till our kings are valiant and dexterous, till our champions are valorous and stout-stepping,³ till our youths are nimble and in good form,⁴ till our sages are sharp-witted and eloquent, till our heroes are active and full-cunning, till our horses are trained and broken in [?]; till our hand-teams are strong and spirited, till our garments are of varied beauty and rare aspect, till our swords are hard-edged and hilt-golden, till our spears are sharp-pointed, smooth, and blade-keen, till our chariots are put in order and board-firm, till the woods are fair and all green, till the thick-leaved bushes are shelters, till every fair carn is conspicuous, and till every grass-green sod is a pillow of sleep.

6. "Wherefore it is meet to stay the army," said Cathfadh, "till all the Ulstermen come with one will and with one hand to avenge the Foray of the Kine of Cooley on the men of Ireland.

7. "Meanwhile send thou messengers and envoys forth to thy own mercenaries past the surface of sea and ocean, to wit, to Muille and to Ruan, to Siogra King of Arcadia, to Mál, to Máolan, to Iomsgo, King over the seventh part of the Scandinavian world, to Canadh of the Foreigners, and Máolan the warrior, to the King of the Island of Ore, to Conchubhar son of Dúire son of Dunghal, to Artúr the Red."

8. Then Conchubhar sent Fionnchadh son of Conchubhar and Fionnchaomh son of Conall Cearnach to muster largely those Foreigners for bounty and great pay to them, and to prepare them that they might avenge their wrongs and their injuries on the men of Ireland. "Cathfadh," said Conchubhar, "I shall wait for yonder hosts; and I give my word," said he, "whether they come or come not to

¹ uille, *compar.* of oll, greater, better; perhaps we should read huirre, fit, proper.

² Or meeting places, "rate-hills."

³ Cf. *rcem-neimnig* in *Atkinson's Gloss.*

⁴ *adóna* = lucky, fortunate, in *O'R.*

ըստ^a յօ րաճա՝րա յօ Թեմրայճ յօ Կարբրե Նիաժ Բար յ յօ Բիօնն մաճ Լորա աճ րիճ-բ՛նե, յ յօ Լաճաժ մաճ Ըո՛ն-Րաօի, յօ հԵօճաժ մաճ Լաճա, յօ Մեծ՛ծ յ յօ հՕլլլ յօ ռ-իօննրաճ արե՛րե օլլճօրիճ 'Էրիօնն, յ յօ Երճճար Լաճա յ Լաճա յ րարաճ րար ա ԵրաճԼաճ րաճնօրն 'Էրիօնն, մար ծօ րճճաճար-րաճ մօ ճօրճեճ-րի."

9. ԸՅ յրա աճ ծօճօր^b ծօ Լլեծ՛ծ աճ Երաճար^c յաճ Ըոճաճար, յօճաճ արե րաճ աԵաճարտ; " Լր ճօր ծօրն յաճաճ ծօ ճար սաճ(՛ն) յօ Ըոճաճար յ ա րճ յար ճաճ ծօ ճօրնրօրճ ճօր^d ա ճօրաժ րեճ րրի րաճ ռա Լաճաճա-րօ, յ ճլլ ծօ Եեճ ճ րարաճ 'Էրիօնն յօճա Լաճն-րիօն, յ ճլլ սաճ-րաճ ծօճն-րիօն րե յարրե ռա Լաճաճա րօ." "Ըա Եաճ ար(ա)ճ^e րե հիօնրճ ռա ռ-աճօրճ րօն?" ար Օլլլ. "Ըա ծօ րաճաճ աճ," ար Մաճծ, "աճ Մաճ Լօրիճ աճ րիճ-նիլե?" Ծօ Լաճար Մաճ Լօրիճ յ ծօ ր(ա)ճ: "Նի րաճ-ար-րա աճ րօն ար, ճր ռի Երս Լօրն ռա ռաճ, ծաճճաճ, ռա Եաճ-Եաճ, ռա Լաճ ռաճ^f Լաճ ա ռ-Սլաճ սլե ծար մլլաճ Լե րարաճ Ըոճաճ ռաճ մար ր ճօննաճ րար." "Ա Բարճար, ռա հաճար րա," ար Մաճծ, "ճր ռի Եար^g ծ'Սլաճաճ աճմարն^h ծօ ճաճարտ ծօ ճաճաճ ծօ ճրար. 'Օր ծա ռարԵաճ ռաճ աճար ռօ Երճար ճաճ աօն ծօճ, ռի Եաճ օրաճⁱ ծօ յաճ յար ռաճ ռա ճաճ." ծ'Օաճաճ Մաճ Լօրիճ աճ ռի րաճ, յ աԵաճարտ Մաճծ րար ծաճ յօ Բիօնն մաճ Լորա րիճ Լաճաճ, յ յօ Կարբրե Նիաժ Բար րիճ Թեմրաճ, ծ'ննրաճ ռա ճաճաճ րօն ծօճն.

10. Լաճաճ աճ րիճ-նիլե^k յօ Բիօնն մաճ Լորա յ րաճօր^l Բիօնն րե ծօրն-րաճաճ աճ Ըր-ճաճաճ յ Լե Բիօճաճ Բօլճ-ճարճ ծօ Լար յօ Թեմրայճ^m յօ Կարբրե Նիաժ Բար յ րօ ռարաճար ա յօրճա յ յ ա յօճն ծօ.

11. Ըարրօր յօրօրօ Կարբրե Բաճ սա հլոճաճա Լեօ յօ Ըոճաճար մաճ Նարա, յ. րիճ ռարաճաճաճⁿ ռՍլաճ; յ րօ ճարաճ ա ռ-աճիօրճա րար. "Լր Երաճար ծաճն-րա,"^o ար Ըոճաճար, "ռաճ ճաճաճ-րա ճաճաճ^p ար Եիճ յօ րօճար^q Ըրաճաճ-Լաճ^a հՕլլ, յ

8-11] ^a ճաճ, Ս. ^b աճօր, Ս.; աճօր, Մ. ^c աճ Երաճար . . . ծօ յաճ, Ա. ^d ար ճարտ, Ա. ^e արԵաճ, Ս.; արԵ, Ա.Մ. ^f Լաճ ռօ Լաճ, Մ. ^g Եեճ, Մ. ^h աճար, Ա. ⁱ սաճն, Ա. ^j ճաճ, Ա. ^k րիճնիլե, Ա. ^l արար, Մ.Ա. ^m Թեմրայճ ռա րիճ, Ա.Մ. ⁿ ռարտ-նար, Ա.Մ. ^o ծաճն, Մ. ^p արԵաճ, Ս. ^q րօճար . . . Լաճ, Ս.

me, that I will go to Tara to Cairbre Nia Fear and to Fionn son of Ros, the king-warrior, and to Lughaidh son of Cú-Raol, to Eocha son of Luchta, to Meadhbh and to Oilill, till I ravage the four great provinces of Ireland, and till I leave the monuments and tombstones and graves of men lying prostrate throughout Ireland, as they have left my province."

9. Now the vow that Conchubhar took was heard of by Meadhbh, who thereupon said: "It is meet for us to send envoys to Conchubhar and say to him [that] everyone [should] stay the right of his own war¹ during the space of this year, and that he hold in hand hostages from the men of Ireland and give hostages to them during the armistice² of this year." "Who would be suitable to announce those terms?" said Oilill. "Who should go thither," said Meadhbh, "but Mac Róigh, the king-warrior?" Mac Róigh spake and said: "I will not go thither at all, for there is not a moor or a plain, a stronghold or a goodly homestead, or a heroes' monument in all Ulster that has been ravaged by the men of Connacht, but that I am to blame for it." "Fearghus,³ say not so," quoth Meadhbh, "for it is not ever a custom of the Ulstermen to offer reproach to envoys. For if one should kill the father or brother of every one of them, he should not have to fear them, having gone to meet them."⁴ Mac Róigh conceded this, and Meadhbh told him to go to Fionn son of Ros, King of Leinster, and to Cairbre Nia Fear, King of Tara, to inform them of those conditions.

10. The king-warrior came to Fionn son of Ros, and Fionn said to Doirniubhra [Fist of yew] grandson of Ceap-ghabha [Fetter-smith], and to Fíodhach Coarse-hair, to go with him [Mac Róigh] to Tara of the Kings, to Cairbre Nia Fear; and they told their business and their mission⁵ to him.

11. Cairbre likewise sends Fadhbh grandson of Iomnadh with them to Conchubhar son of Neas, the mighty King of Ulster; and they announced to him their proposals. "It is my vow," said Conchubhar son of Neas, "that I will accept no terms till I reach

¹ Maintain an armed truce (?).

² *εαίριρε* = *εαίριρεμ*, cessation, stay; or "friendship," *O'R.*

³ Mac Róig, the herald, is confounded here with Fergus Mac Róig; or something is omitted. The herald is always called "Mac-Roth" in *LU.* and *LL.*

⁴ i.e. as an envoy; so Daire did not molest the messengers of Medb; see Preface.

⁵ *Lit.* journey, i.e. its cause. Cf. *cid is toisc do Patraicc*, what is P.'s desire? *Trip. Life*, 128; it also means "business."

ÿο η-ιονηπαρ ρειτρε ηολλέόγϊδ 'Ειριονη,^α ÿο ηδίογλαρ ηο έαρδ^β
 7 ηο έάνα ορηο."^γ

12. Νί ριαν δο βάδπαρ αρ ηα ηιοηπράιτδ ριν, αν ταν ταν-
 γαδπαρ τεαέτα ηα λοηγρι αδβαλ-ηόριε αλλήμυρδα ηό ρυρεαδ ηέ
 Conéubap,^ε ιαρ ηγαβάιι ρυαιη^δ α τειράιγ άλυινη ηηβιρ 7 αγ Τηράιγ
 δαίτε βυαιη 7 αγ Spuim Innpe ηΟηιιολλα: 7 τάιηιγ Conéubap
 ιαρ ριν 'η-α ροιηηη ÿο Δύν Δεαλγαν, 7 τάνγαδπαρ^ε ηαιτρε ηα
 λοηγρι αλλήμυρδα ριν 'η-α ροιηηη^ε ανη ÿο τεαέ Con γCυλαηη
 ηειρ Subalταιη.^ε

13. Αγαρ ρεπαρ αρ Cύ ράιτε ÿο ηιοέάιρ ηυιηητεαρδα ριυ,
 ÿο ηδυβαίρε, "Μο έεαν βυρ η-αιέηη 7 βυρ ηεαή-αιέηη, βυρ
 ηαιέ 7 βυρ ραιέ,^η βυρ η-όιγ 7 βυρ ρεαν," αρ ηέ. Δο βάδορ ηαρ
 ριν ό'η ταιι ρεαέτμαιη^ι ÿο αροίλε αγ όι 7 αοιβηεάρ. Ιρ ανη
 ροιη δο έιομάηη Conéubap ρειιιοδραδ δο Cό(ι)ηη γCυλαηη, 7
 δ'Ειηειρ ηγζηη Φορηαίιι Μοηαδ, ÿο ηδυβαίρε: "Ρλεαδ ροιτ-
 έιοηηη δο ρλεαδ, α Cοιηη γCολυηηη; ηιοδ αρ έρηαγυιδ 7 αρ
 έρηεανυδ δο ηιοδ."

14. Ιρ ανη ριν αδυβαίρε^ι Mac Ρόιγ: "Ο ηαη αηαιδ^κ αρ
 έοηαιδ, α Conéubap, ρα ροηαρ α ραέαρ αρ ρο?" "Ραέαδ-ρα,"
 αρ Conéubap, "ÿο Cυαν Cυαιρε Sléibe δρηεαγ,^ι 7 αρ ροιη ÿο Ρορ
 ηα Ρίογ ρορ δόιηη, ÿο Cαηρηε Νιαδ Ρεαρ, 7 ÿο ηαιέδ λιοη-
 ηαπα Λαιγεαν, ÿο ηδίογόλαρ^η ορηα α ηδεαρηηραδ αρ αν τείηη^η
 δοη έορ ρο."

15. Ιοηέυρα Ηήιη Ρόιγ 7 ηα τεαέτα,^ο τάνγαδπαρ ρεαηπο ÿο
 Τεαήρηαγ ÿο Cαηρηε, 7 ιηηρηδ δό, "Conéubap δ'οβαδ ηα ροηαιδ^ρ
 ρεαή-ρηάιτε, 7 έ ρέιηη ÿο η-α λοηγεαρ δο βειέ α τειγ^α Cοη
 cCολυηηη ρηια ηέ ρεαέτμοιηη αγ όι 7 αγ αοιβηεαρ, 7 Ριοηηέαδ^ι
 ηαρ Conéubap, 7 Ριοηηέαδ^ι ηαρ Conaίιι Cερηαιγ δο έεαέτ
 ριρ ηα ηεαέρηυδ αλλήμυρδα ριν ÿο Τηράιγ η-Οοηαίιι,^α 7 ÿο Τηράιγ
 Ιηγίηη Ρλειδιρ, 7 Conéubap δο έεαέτ ÿο Cυαν Cυαιρε δρηεαγ^ι 7
 αρ ροιη ÿο Ρορ ηα Ρίογ ρορ δόιηη δο έυρ ρατα ριδ-ρη."^η Ιρ εαδ^η

11-15] ^α ριοη, S. ^β έαρδ, S. ^γ αν ταν δο έοηεαδπαρ ηα
 τεαέτα λοηγρι αδβαλ-ηόρη εηγαιιαιδε αλλήμυρδα ηόβάρ ηό ρυρεαδ
 ό Conéubap, A.M. ^δ 7 ραίη, A.M. ^ε τάιηιγ, S. ^ς έυιγ, A.
^ζ Subalταιγ, A. ^η ραιέ, S. ^ι ο'η τρηεαέτμυη, A.M. ^ι δο ράιδ, A.
^κ read ana = later anap, thou stayest (?) or ροηαιδ = (our) terms (?).
^λ Cυαν Cυαιρε δρηεαγ, A.M. ^η δίογόλαρ, M. ^η ρορ α τείηη, S.M.

Cruachan-Rátha [Ratheroghan] of Magh Aoi, and till I ravage the four great provinces of Ireland, till I avenge my bull and my herds upon them."

12. Not long were they upon that parley, when arrived the messengers of the vast foreign fleet that had been invited by Conchubhar, having taken haven on the beautiful strand of an estuary, [and] at the strand of Baile Buain, and at the stream of Inis Oiliolla; and Conchubhar came thereupon to meet them to Dundalk, and the chiefs of that foreign fleet came to meet him there, to the house of Cú-Chulainn son of Subhaltamh.

13. And the Hound bade them welcome affectionately and kindly, and said, "Welcome to your known and your unknown, your good and your bad, your young and your old," said he. They were thus from one end¹ of a week to the other drinking and merrymaking. Then Conchubhar bade farewell to Cú-Chulainn, and to Eimhear daughter of Forgall Monadh, saying: "A common² feast is thy feast, Cú-Chulainn; an honour for the weak, and for the strong thy honour."

14. Then said Mac Róigh, "Since our terms stand not,³ O Conchubhar, *by* what way wilt thou go hence?" "I shall go," said Conchubhar, "to Cuan-Ghlaise of Sliabh Breagh, and thence to Rosnaree on the Boyne, to Cairbre Nia Fear and to the numerous chiefs of Leinster, until I avenge on them what they have done on the Foray this time."

15. As for Mac Róigh and the envoys, they went forward to Tara to Cairbre, and told him that Conchubhar refused the aforesaid terms, and that he himself with his foreign auxiliaries were in Cú-Chulainn's house for a week's time, drinking and merrymaking, and that Fionnachadh son of Conchubhar and Fionnchaomh son of Conall Cearnach had come with those foreign ships to the Strand of Eochail and to the Strand of the Daughter of Fleidheas, and that Conchubhar was coming to Cuan-Ghlaise Breagh and thence to Rosnaree on *the*

° na τεααατα, A. ρ ροομαδ, S.A. ° ττοιδ, A. ° ριονναοομ, A.M.
 ° n-εοααλλε, A.M. † C. Ϛ. ρλειβε βρηαδ, M. " αρ ε, A.M.

¹ τΔοι = turn, O'R.

² Or public.

³ Or since thou stayest not for the terms; Δηλο Δη = to abide by.

αουβαίρε Cairbpe go b̄p̄p̄iteolað p̄ein é, γ go ττιοβραð caé dó; γ τείδ ιομυρρο Mac Róið go Cpuaáain-Ráeta^a h-Coi, γ ιnnιp̄op̄ na p̄ḡeala p̄oin ann.

16. Ip amlaib̄ ιομop̄ro do b̄i Mac Róið, p̄ear taile tap̄b̄da tpeataata^b é, γ é p̄iop̄tað p̄laic-p̄eíð^c p̄ip̄-p̄iublað, léid̄meac lúct̄m̄ap̄ lán-airp̄eac̄, p̄eaðm̄m̄ap̄ p̄ip̄-ðlic p̄uip̄eac̄air p̄é heip̄ir-ðleod̄ ceap̄o γ cannḡean a leaðaið γ a leab̄p̄aib̄ taiðgleip̄eac̄ta γ teac̄-taip̄ioçta; go n-éabað eaél(að)^d a^d uime .i. léine érop̄all épeab̄-naid̄e p̄é a éneap̄, b̄pac-tomann lean-çop̄ep̄a táip̄p̄ib̄ p̄eaçtaip̄, mað-lop̄ð p̄eítpeannað iona láim̄ éli, cloid̄ioim̄ líom̄ta leab̄ap̄-p̄aob̄p̄ac̄, go n-altaib̄ d̄éað iona d̄eap̄-láim̄, dá beap̄n-b̄p̄oiḡ b̄p̄eac̄-d̄éanm̄aça im̄ a ép̄oiðçtib̄, cuac̄-p̄naiðm̄ com̄ðainnḡean cup̄að d̄á p̄olt̄ im̄ a éúil, beap̄p̄að leaçtan liaç laip̄ ap̄ p̄að a éeann̄-m̄ullaiḡ a ccom̄ap̄ta ealaðan^e p̄e taiðgleip̄ioçt̄ γ p̄é coip̄im̄-éaçt̄ γ p̄e teac̄taip̄ioçt̄ na h'Éip̄ioinn, go b̄p̄iop̄ p̄ḡeal na p̄ioð γ na p̄uip̄eac̄ leip̄ do Ímeiðb̄ γ do Oilill go Cpuaáain-Ráeta h-Coi p̄é d̄eip̄eac̄^f ðac̄ laoi γ ιnnιp̄op̄ a p̄ḡeala d̄oib̄, am̄ail buð ðnác̄ leip̄.^g

17. Iom̄çyp̄a Çairbpe Niaið P̄ear, ceap̄naiðçéap̄ p̄onn p̄eal oile: do çuip̄ teac̄t̄ uaib̄ çum̄ a b̄p̄aítpe γ çum̄ a éaip̄de p̄ein, dá cep̄uinniuðað γ dá ccom̄éioim̄ól p̄é p̄p̄eap̄bal caça do Çonc̄ub̄ap̄ γ d'Ulltaib̄ ap̄ éeana. Do p̄iaçtaðap̄ na teac̄ta p̄oin go ép̄ean-p̄eap̄aib̄ t̄p̄oiðç-éap̄ðaða éoiðç^h laiḡean, γ go Collam̄naið Çp̄id̄e b̄p̄eað γ Míðe. Tánðap̄ ann p̄óp̄ ep̄i caça Çloinne D̄eip̄ð γ caç Tuaiçte b̄p̄eaðⁱ γ Míðe go Team̄p̄aið,^j áit a mb̄i Cairbpe Niaið P̄ear, γ do pinneac̄^k com̄ap̄le leo ann .i. ionnp̄aiçe a ccom̄ne^l Çonc̄ub̄aip̄ go hionac̄ a mb̄i a d̄áil að Rop̄ na Ríoið p̄op̄ d̄oim̄n; óip̄^m n̄iop̄ m̄iað γ n̄iop̄ m̄aip̄e p̄up̄ na hoip̄eac̄taib̄ aðbal-m̄óp̄a p̄in neac̄ ap̄ biç dá n-ionnp̄aiçe ap̄ t̄çup̄ ðan iad̄ p̄ein do

15-17] ^a Cpuaáain, A. ^b tpeiteal̄da, M. ^c p̄laic-p̄eíð, A. ^d eaélanna, M.; echlaige, LL. 70 b. ^e a n-iom̄çom̄ap̄ta ealaðna, A.M. ^f d̄eip̄ið, S. ^g d̄ó, A. ^h éoiðç leaçtan-m̄óp̄ir laiḡean γ go Collam̄naið com̄ðainnḡne, &c., A. ⁱ Tuaiç mb̄p̄eað, A. ^j Ç. na p̄ioð, A. ^k do cuip̄eac̄, A. ^l a n-airçip̄, A. ^m do çuab̄ap̄ ann p̄p̄up̄, óip̄, &c., A.M.

¹ Or "harassing," O'R. Cf. p̄luaz p̄ip̄eçt̄açh, S. na Rann, l. 8133.

² tpeað̄n̄aioe for léne épebn̄aio p̄pebn̄aioe, streaked shirt, Man. & Cust.

Boyne to give them [*lit.* you] battle. This is what Cairbre said: that he himself would attend to him and that he would give him battle; and Mac Róigh went to Cruachan-Rátha of [Magh] Aoi, and told those tidings there.

16. Now of this description was Mac Róigh: a stout, bull-like, stalwart man was he, and he was searchful,¹ rod-smooth, long-striding, robust, active, full-travelled, deedful, cunning, watchful for contention of questions and disputes in the stones [?] and books of embassy and diplomacy; with a herald's raiment about him, to wit, a girded shirt of hide² next his skin, a corded purple [or scarlet] cloak over it [*lit.* them] outside, a woodbine³ [?] hand-staff in his left hand, a polished keen-edged sword with hilt⁴ of ivory in his right hand, two variegated gapped-shoes⁵ on his feet, a champion's firm curl-knot of his hair on his head; a wide grey tonsure⁶ he had all over his crown, in token of proficiency in the diplomacy and ambassadorship and embassy of Ireland, bringing a report of the tidings of the kings and chieftains with him to Meadhbh and Oilill, to Cruachan-Rátha of [Magh] Aoi at the close of every day:—and he told them his tidings *on this occasion*, as it was customary with him.

17. Concerning Cairbre Nia Fear there is question here for another while—he sent off an envoy to his brothers and to his own friends, to gather them and to assemble them to offer battle to Conchubhar, and to the Ulstermen in general. Those envoys reached [to] the swift-footed brave men of the province of Leinster and the Collamhna⁷ of the territory of Bregia and Meath. Thither also came three battalions of Ciann Deirg and a battalion of the people of Bregia and Meath to Tara, where Cairbre Nia Fear was; and a resolve was taken by them there, to wit, to advance against Conchubhar to the place where his tryst was, at Rosnaree on the Boyne; for those mighty clans⁸ deemed it not honourable or seemly that anyone should attack them first,

III. 95, 97; ῥεβναισε, gl. *membranaceus*; ἐρορᾶλλ for πορᾶλλ, = walrus hide shirt. Cf. *Siab. Ch. Con C.*, 425.

³ Seems a compound of ῥεῖτ and ῥεαννᾶχ, pointed; ῥετ = smooth.

⁴ Cf. cloíðeáin co n-áltaib, *L. na gCeart*; co n-eleáib óét, *Man. & Cust.*

III. 94.

⁵ Leggings, or "a divided skirt." O'Curry renders it "firm shoes," *Man. & Cust.* II. 297; but it seems the garment from waist to feet. Cf. *Zimmer's Kelt. Stud.* III., pp. 82 to 84.

⁶ Closely cut, but not shaved.

⁷ Columns.

⁸ Assemblies.

ðol ʒo calma na ccoimðáil. Ðo pinneað leo an ðoimairle rin, ʒ éirǵið na ceitpe caða ccoimðóra rin pa toipn-éipé aipm ʒ iolþaobair, ʒo rángodar Rop na Ríof ʒo þpeapðal caða ʒo ðoncuðbar. Ðo cuipreabap a nðioipmaða ʒléapca ʒlain-peamra ʒ a n-eaðpaða áille allniupða ann poim ap ípiaiðib ʒ ap ífí-ǵleanncaib Innþir na ðoinne bpuac-áipðe, ʒ ʒo íuiǵiðobap a ccupaða ʒ a ccait-ínleað^a ʒ a laoið ʒoile ʒ ʒaipǵið^b ap ðulcaib ðaiðþpeað^c an máipǵe, ʒ ap þopǵ-énoicaið þonn-ǵlapa^d þéapmápa ʒ ap róðaið þéiðe ró-þoillpe óp an mbóinn mbpuac-ǵloin^e mbpairoǵniǵ^f ʒo ruðac poipþeaimil.^g

18. Ðála ðoncuðbair iomoppo : ap tpeaæt ó Ðún Ðealǵan óð, óþeipreað an oiðce rin aǵ Cuaim ʒlaira Sléiðe ðpeaǵ, ʒ ʒo anapðap Cú Cúlaimn a nÐún Ðealǵan óéip Ulað þé þpeapðal ʒ þé þpíteolaím a lóim ʒ þé tpaǵap ʒ þé tionól a niunncipe ʒ þé háipioim ʒ þé hopðuǵað ʒaða^h neiðe oile buð cuðaiðⁱ cum cupair.

19. Iométápo ðoncuðbair, po éipriǵ amoc ʒo ló ap n-a mápað þé heaǵap a ðeaǵ-þluaiǵ, ʒ ʒo cuip eaðlaða aipðip^j ʒ a luait-leomaim ʒ a lonn-óǵlaoið poime ʒo ǵaðáil þopað ʒ longþoipoc aǵ Rop na Ríof þop ðóinn; ʒo þpacabap uaða na hairpeaðca mópa níupneaða ʒ na ʒpoidðe leaðan-ímóra láim-ǵléapða ʒ na buail-cib bip-ǵéapa boðða, ʒ caipǵle^k na pleaǵ þlinn-ǵéap^l pleamaim-épuaið, ʒ þopǵað^m ʒ þíp-ðeallpað na pǵiað n-ilþpeac n-éaǵ-pamail,ⁿ ʒ na n-eappað n-ðainǵean n-ionǵantac n-allniupða, ʒ na luipioð nðlíit^o nðpíteleannað^p nðeaǵ-þolair, þeapóán ʒ þéipéilb na þluaǵ, ʒáip-ǵlóp ʒ ʒpob-luamaim na nǵpuaǵað pompa^q ann. Cioð epá aæt ró iompuiǵeabap an ǵiollanpað iar poim pan ðonair ðeaðno tap a n-air,^r ʒ ró innpíobap ʒo ðoncuðbar, ʒo þpacabap epí caða Cíoinne Ðeaǵað ec móp-cað na cCollaimnað ʒ þeap mbpeaǵ ap a cceann aǵ Rop na Ríof.^s “Ní þeap^t ðúinn aim nað þíop rin,” ap Concuðbar, “aæt cuipþiom þéinneað þopapða þíp-ǵlic óþeáðain oppo pain.”

17-19] ^a milid, M.; mileaðaið, A.S. ^b ʒaipǵe, S. ^c caid-þpeana, A. ^d þionn-ǵlapa, A. ^e mb. ʒlain, M. ^f mbpairoǵniǵ, M. ^g ruðac þianpanac poipþeaimil, A.M. ^h ʒaða tionncuipre eile bað cuibðe cum þeapca pleaða, A. ⁱ cumað, S. ^j aipðip, ʒ artap-ðoin cupupa, A.; note the a omitted before eaðlaða. ^k caidleað, M. ^l þlinn-ǵéapa, A.S. ^m þopcað, M. ⁿ eapamail, A. ^o nðlíitðe, S.

while they themselves went not boldly to encounter them. That resolve was taken by them, and those four so great battalions set out with resonance of weapon and of many a blade, until they arrived at Rosnaree to offer battle to Conchubhar. They set their ordered fair sturdy troops and their comely foreign cavalry there on the flats and on the peaceful [or fairy] glens of the Inver [estuary or river] of the high-banked Boyne, and they placed their champions and their battle-warriors, and their heroes of valour and chivalry on the showy [or haunted] hillocks of the plain, and on the pleasant-green grassy shelter-knolls, and on the level shining roads above the bank-bright, quick-bounding [?] Boyne, merrily, happily.

18. About Conchubhar further: having come from Dundalk, he was resting that night at Cuan Glaise of Sliabh Breagh; and Cú-Chulainn stayed in Dundalk behind the Ulstermen to provide for and attend to his stores, and to gather and assemble his people, and to list and arrange everything else that would be proper for a march.

19. To return to Conchubhar: he rose early of the day on the morrow, to array his good army, and he sent his pioneers and his swift lions, and his bold warriors before him, to take position and camp at Rosnaree on the Boyne; and they saw at a distance the great marshalled [?]¹ clans, and the broad-large perfectly-ordered horse, and the sharp-shafted squares [?]² of war, and the sheen of the keen-bladed smooth-hard spears, and the covering and great splendour of the many-hued variegated shields, and of the stout, wonderful foreign armour and of the dense, sparkling, fair-bright hauberks, [and they heard] the cry and murmur³ of the host, the shouting voice[s] and rapid movements of the goblins⁴ before them there. However, the soldiery turned back in the same path, and informed Conchubhar that they had seen three battalions of Clann Deagha and a great battalion of the Collamhnachs and the men of Bregia before them at Rosnaree. "We know not but that that is true," said Conchubhar, "but we shall send a skilled prudent soldier to reconnoitre them."

¹ ἠὸρῖελεαννάδα, A.S.

² ἠεαμπα, A.

³ εαδνα δία η-αιρ, A.

⁴ ειονη, A. ⁵ εἰορ, A.

¹ Or clamorous, *C. M. Lena*, 104.

² Pens, folds.

³ *Man. & Cust.* III. 426; *LL.* 57 b, 54 a.

⁴ Also means "chieftains"; but cf. ἠο ζαιρρεζαιρ ἠμμε βοσαναδῖς οαυρ βάνανδῖς οαυρ ζεμῖε ζῆνοῖ οαυρ θεμνα δεοῖρ, *LL.* 82 b, fo. 59 ba.

20. Իր ան բն ծ'երից ան-բար սոմալլ սրբարցած սրբարի-
 շեած ծ'Ալլուտայն .1. Թայց մաք Ծեմաճ, եւ անարիւր, “Րաճած-բա
 ծ'բոր յ ծ' սր-բեման^ա ան տրուայց սո” ; եւ ծո ճան ա շատ-արմ
 սիւմ ար բուն յ բնուց ան իոնա թաճարք ար նա բաճ-ծիւծոնն բն.
 “Իր բոր,” ար բե, “իր կնոնար ան բլաճ սո ; աճտ անան նի մո
 նա ծիւլ մո ճարցիծ-բե ան^ա անար ան իոնուտայն^բ ;” եւ կար բն բո
 իոնրայծ ճո հանրեանձ^ա անարարարաճ աճարն ան, յ շար
 բաճարք բաճ-ճոն բնուտայն,^գ ճար ճար մորան ա ն-սր-ճեմաճայն յ
 ա ն-ճար-կնոնն ճաճա յ աճարձա ծիւլ ; ճիւճած ծո բնեան բաւե
 ծոճա սիւմ-բուն ար բուն, ճո նճարան ճոն ճալան^ա ծե ; եւ
 Ծոման Ծայց անն ան իոն ար մարնած^գ ե, յ ար ան բո
 հանաճ.

21. Ծոճ բաճա կե Կոնճար ծո կի Ծայց, յ բո ճար բար սիւ
 ծ'բոր ան տրուայց .1. Բայց մաք Բալանայն^ա ; յ ան շան բո ճոն(ն)-
 արք բուն ան բլաճ ար կննա նա ծոնն, բո ճեւ ա մեանայն^ա
 արք, ճո նճարիւր :^գ “Նի բաճած-բա ծ' արք(ս)ծ թաճաճ սիւ
 ճաճա բն աճտ մե բեւ ;” յ ճեւ բնուտայն^գ անան բաճ-ճոն բո ճար-
 ճուլ, նո անան կոնան բո կար-ճարիւլ, նո անան բաճաճ բո
 նոն-ճանայն, ճար ճան աճ ա ճարիւրան յ աճ ա ճարան, աճ ա
 ճարնայն, յ աճ ա ճարաճ, ճո ճար կոճ յ կոնրած^գ մոր
 արք, յ ծո ճար արք ճարիւրան ար նա բլաճայն, նո ճար կննար
 բունն ա բլաճ բա ճարան, ճար կնան յ ճար կան-ճարաճ ա
 ճարիւրան իոնա ճար ; յ ար^գ նոնան ճ արք ան բուն, ծո^ա կնն-
 բուն նա բլաճայն ար, ճար ճարիւրան յ ճար ճար-ճարան^ա ե.
 Բո բար-բուն բոն^ա ար բուն ար ան մոնն ճար ճարիւրան
 անն ճ ; ճոնան սան աննայնճար կնն Բայց ար ճոնն ճ բուն
 ալ.

22. Իր ան բն բո արիւլ Իրան Ծոնար ճարիւրանայն մաք
 Կոնայն Կարայն ճաճ կեման ; եւ մեար յ մոր-բեման ան.
 “Իր բոր,” ար բե, “ճարան իոնա ճարն աննարնա նա կոն-
 արձա սո աճս, ճ յ ար նոնայն ճարանա ա ն-արք, յ ար բարան

20-22] ^ա սրբարիւր, Ա. ^բ իոնուտայն : աճտ անն անն անն, ծ'արիւրան, &c., Ա.Մ. ^գ Unassailable: see note *infra*. ^դ Բնուտայն, Ա. ^ե ճալ, Ա.Տ. ; ճալան, Մ. ^զ իոնան ա ճարիւրան, Ա. ^է Բալանայն, Ա. ^զ մեանայն, Ա. ; բար, բո ճար ա մեանայն (?). ^ի ճո մեարք, Ա. ^լ բար, Ա. ^կ կոնրան յ աճոնան արք, ճար ճար, &c., Ա. ^լ ճար

20. Then arose a stirring, active, energetic man of the Ulstermen, to wit, Dáigh son of Deagha, and said: "I will go to know about and examine yonder army"; and he took his battle-armour about him thereupon, and arrived at the place of outlook upon those strong bands. "It is true," quoth he, "yonder army is numerous, but yet it is no more than the price of my valour alone that is in them [they are no more than equivalent to my valour alone];" and therewith he attacked them roughly, recklessly, rudely, and made a wolf's onset at them, until he laid many of them in deep wounds, and in sick pools of death and prostration;¹ yet there was made a ring [penfold] of slaughter [?] round him thereupon, so that a mortal hostile² wound was made of him; and *Dumhadh Dáigh* is the name of the place where he was slain, and there he was buried.³

21. It seemed to Conchubhar that Dáigh was long *absent*, and he sent another man to inspect the army, to wit, Féigh son of Fallamhan. And when he saw the army on the bank of the Boyne, he concealed his mind about [from ?] them, and said: "I will not go to seek other numbers but myself against those yonder [*i.e.* the enemy, or the Ulstermen]:" and he goes at them like a wolf at sheep, or like a lion at herds of mares, or like a hawk at small birds, and began to hack and to tear them, to crush and to cut them, till he wrought great carnage and havoc, and put countless destructions on the troops, until the shafts of his spears broke under his hands, till his sword was bent and deep-hacked in his grasp; and then, having destroyed his arms, the hosts leapt upon him, and crushed and sore-wounded him. He retired before them into the Boyne, and he was drowned therein; and from him is named Linn Féigh [Féigh's Pool] on the Boyne thenceforward.

22. Then went forth Irial Glúnmhar [the great-kneed, or the high-descended], the valorous, son of Conall Cearnach, to inspect them; and he measured and reconnoitred them. "It is true," said he, "that many, comely, splendid [*lit.* foreign], are yonder clans I see [?], and venomous, serpent-like their arms, and bloody and keen

ἰοῦβαῖ, A. ᵐ ζυρ, A. ᵐ ἐνομ-ῆοιμεαῖ, S., *perp.* ° νεαμπα.
 ᵑ Conaill cálmá Caeppnaigḡ dá ḡpéacáim a ccéabóir, A.M. ᵑ abóib, S.;
 ἰβóib, A.

¹ Lit., "of pillow," i.e. he laid them low. ² ζαλανν = ζαιρεο namad, O'Cl.

³ Ουηάδ ΟΔιγ is Dowth (?); Ουβαο in the *Annalists* and *Mesca Ulad*.

their woundings ; and I will not give my own slaughter or the slaughter of my people to them. But where the Ulstermen all will give [their share of] battle to them, I will give them my assistance with endeavour ;" and he returned in the backward direction¹ of the same path. When the Galeoin saw this, fierce bands of a goodly army followed, and they dispatched comely, brown-swift troops of horse [chasers] after him, until they overtook him : and Irial put a shield across track behind his people [*i. e.* covered their retreat], till he brought them safe with him to the place where Conchubhar was, having slain many of those who pursued him ; and he related how he saw the armies : " And this is what is proper for you," said he, " not to meddle with them till your mighty ones and your horsemen and your warriors of valour and chivalry come to you ; and give ye battle together to them."

23. While they were in this parley, they saw a kingly numerous band approaching them, with the semblance of a hundred champions ; and a fierce, manly, dark-brown man in the fore-front of that band ; stately, spell-hostile, skirmish-rude was he ; and great-nosed, hollow-cheeked, exceeding comely, handsome, drinksome, apple-eyed was he. He wore heavy murky-rugged hair. His speech was energetic, rough, and precipitate. He bore a fighting,² hard-smiting shield on his left shoulder, with its two iron rims all around it, a hard, steel keen,³ bright-hilted [?]⁴ sword on his left, a heavy-weighted silvered lance behind his shoulder, a blue clasped [?] cloak about him, and a brooch of bird-white [or uniformly white] silver therein, a long fine shirt of satin next his skin. A great middle-broad chariot on two brown beautiful-coloured steeds was beneath him. Fleetly, steadily leapt the chariot towards [with ?] the cavalry host that was around it. They seemed as though they were shower-spraying the great clods and the pebbles of the plains, as though they were casting thick, dense, black-blue showers from them of the bare soil of dust lying [there].⁵ And this it was who was there, Dáire the Brown, of Black Cooley, to avenge his herds and his bulls on the men of Ireland : and thereupon

¹ Cf. τάμις Δ ἔφριτις να κοναρε σεωνα, *Diar. & Graine*, 184.

² Or bossy, κοβραδδδ (?).

³ Or hard, keen.

⁴ κλαρ, κλαρ, pit, *O' R.* ; perhaps κλαρ-λονηραδδ, feat-bright (?).

⁵ Or as it lay.

πέ Concúbar, “Cpéad dobeir ort beiré ann ro?” ar pé. “Aca ábhar fuiriúg agom,” ar Concúbar; “óir acá ceitpe caeta cpóda Úloinne Deaḡa ag fuiriúe caeta dúin(n) ag Rop na Rioḡ por bóinn, ḡ ni bfuilmíó-ne líon caeta do éur riu ar a ccom-ḡainḡne; ḡ do rinniomar comairle uime, ḡ ní hobad caeta dúin(n), anad pé ar poeadaib ann ro.” “Óar ar mbreítir,” ar Óáipe, “ḡion^a nae cugair-pe cae dób, doḡear-ḡa fein dób é.” “Na habair rin, a Óáipe,” ar Concúbar, “óir ní hion-dula uachad^b fluaig a cae; ḡ anpóm pé ar n-oirpeaetaib.” Oiriúor Óáipe iar poim ar comairle Concúbar.

24. Mar do bádar ann, do éoncadar^c díorma daingean deaḡ-fluaig dá n-ionnḡaig; ḡronḡ dób ḡ brait buíde iompa, ḡronḡ ḡo mbrataib uaitne, ḡ ḡronḡ oile ḡo mbrataib deaḡa: fear pionn-éar porarba fear-áluinn, fear donn dpeac-ḡolar baé-éorera, ḡ fear fearḡ feara^d polar-ḡlan, ḡ fear ruíeionda rói-deaḡ^e ḡo cparaobalḡ ruaitníde ríodamla iona lámab,—ḡaé fear ar leir^f a n-áirpead ḡaca buíde dób. Aḡar ip iad aor dána Ulaḡ do bí ann rin, im Séancha mac Oilíolla, ḡ im Íaétna mac Séancha ḡ im Amúḡín píle ḡ im Áatpaḡ caom-ḡrai; ḡ do ruíḡeadar^g a n-ionpḡoḡar do Concúbar, ḡ d'iarḡ Concúbar comairle oppo.^h “Ip ía(n) ccomairle duit,” ar ríad, “ḡan an cae do éor ḡo mbeidír Ulaḡ uile líon a n-ionairḡe ar aon-láear.” “Níor comairce dáim-ḡa Ulaḡ,” ar pé, “pá'n tcaim do bpeiré uaim, ḡ ní anam ríú anoir.” “Ná habair rin,” ar ríad, “ár do díoḡlaip do éaim ar fearaib 'Éiríonn a cae ḡáiríde ḡ lolḡáiríde; ḡ ip iomda laoe loinn-épeaécaé do fuair a oídead ionnta.”

25. A haite na hiomagallma rin, do éoncadar ppaoc-ḡronḡ pora(i)ḡ fḡirleáetan, ḡo caairpib clár-daingne cumḡdaigéte, ḡo n-eaéaib ánaⁱ allmúrba, ḡo laoeḡraib múp mór-laḡarétaig, ḡo

23-25] ^a da cugair-pe cae dób, ḡo cciubar-ḡa cae dób; ḡ fḡor ḡion ḡo cciubar, doḡear-ḡa fein cae dób, A. ^b lé uachad, A. ^c idéoncadar, A. ^d feara, A.; réba, M. ^e ro-deaḡ ruaitneanta, A. ^f pa leir, A. ^g do ionnḡaigadar, S. ^h oppa um an cae do éur. ⁱ anad, S.

he said to Conchubhar, "What causes thee to be here?" quoth he. "I have reason for tarrying," said Conchubhar, "for there are four brave battalions of Clann Deagha awaiting battle with us at Rosnaree on the Boyne; and we are not *sufficient* in number to give them battle, on account of their stalwartness. And we have adopted a resolve about it, and it is not a refusal of battle on our part, to wait for our numbers here." "By our word," said Daire, "if thou give not battle to them, I will give it to them myself." "Say not that, Daire," said Conchubhar, "for scantiness of an army ought not to go into battle. So we will wait for our clans." After that, Daire stayed, on the advice of Conchubhar.

24. As they were there, they saw a stout squadron of a good army approaching them; part of them wearing yellow cloaks, part of them with green cloaks, and another part with red cloaks; a fair-curved intelligent truly handsome man, and a brown face bright hue-ruddy man, and a slender tall bright-clear [-complexioned] man, and a fiery [-haired?]¹ deep-red [-complexioned] man with evergreen² silky (!) branches³ in his hands; and each man [of these four] separately in charge⁴ of each band of them; and those who were there were the doctors of the Ulstermen, around Seancha son of Oilill and around Fachtna son of Seancha and around Aimhirgin the poet and around Cathfadh the noble druid; and they drew nigh⁵ to Conchubhar, and Conchubhar asked counsel of them. "This is our counsel to thee," said they, "not to give battle till all the Ulstermen may be [of sufficient] numbers to engage them [the enemy] altogether."⁶ "The Ulstermen were no protection to me," said he, "in the case of the carrying off of the Foray from me, and we do not wait for them now." "Say not that," said they, "for thou hast avenged thy Foray on the men of Ireland in the battle of Gaireach and Iolghaireach, and many a fierce-wounding hero met his fate therein."

25. After that debate, they saw a steady wide extending furious-multitude, with floor-firm covered chariots, with splendid foreign steeds, with active great-spoken champions, with beautiful green

¹ Or radiant, resplendent.

² Variegated, O'R.

³ i.e. Sencha, with his branch of peace, Cηαεβ ρίσα (ρίσαμλδ).

⁴ Or in front, 1 η-αίρηνυό.

⁵ 1ονηρρυίγεαοαη. Or they sat near, ηυίγεαοαη.

⁶ On one field.

n-éabaiḡib áille uaiéne, ḡo réabaḡaiḡ ḡopma ḡloniḡe, ḡo celoioḡéib epoma topc-builleaḡa, ḡ ḡo pleaḡaiḡ epann-buiḡe coipr-ḡéara; ḡ epiaḡ laoc móp-uallaḡ meap-ḡlonnaḡ a meoḡan na píḡ-ḡioḡma poim: ḡonaḡ iab do bí ann .i. epí píḡ Pcap-maiḡe^a. Eoḡan, Concubar, ḡ Cprioḡéann; ḡo ndubairc Eoḡan: “Cpéad doḡeir an coḡnaiḡe^b coiprac cóimeata po opaiḡ?” “Atá,” ap Concubar, “Cairbpe Niaiḡ Pcap ḡo n-a bpaíḡpib ḡ ḡo móip-ḡionól bPcap mbpeaḡ, Miḡe, ḡ cóiḡiḡ ḡailian ’n-a mbpuiḡean boḡḡa aḡ púr caḡa dúin(n) aḡ Rop na Ríocḡ póp ḡóinn.” “Ní anpamuḡ-ne,”^c ap Eoḡan, “ḡo bpaicpíom na buiḡoib pín.”

26. Ap mbeíḡe ḡóib ap na hioḡpáitib pín, adconcaḡar^d ḡipim móp múipneac meip-léimneac éucca, ḡ pcap ḡáipeaḡcaḡ ḡpuaḡ-ḡopcpa a topac na buiḡne pín, ḡ polc^e cap éioḡp-ḡub air; bpaḡ lán-móp leaḡan-ḡopcpa laip, ḡ pḡiaḡ móp mḡleata ap a élí, ḡ celoioḡéib epom top-éleapac tapip; manaop móp, mcap-ḡlonnaḡ^f múipioḡ-ḡpom, uilleannaḡ, imḡéap,^g éoipr-leaḡan, éeann-puaḡ^h épann-paḡap pé air.ⁱ Aḡap baḡ paḡaiḡ^h pé peol-épann ppíom-loinḡe an pcapḡa pḡáíḡce pleaḡan-ḡpuaḡ do bí a n-ioḡnpma na epaoipḡe epann-paiḡpeⁱ ceaḡap-uillioḡnuiḡe do bí ap a láim an laoiḡ-mḡleac, ḡo cceíḡpe pcamonnaib aḡ a cóimḡp-ḡaḡ póp an ccpann ccoḡḡaiḡḡean poim. Baḡ hioḡḡnaḡ epáḡ airḡeana^j na pleiḡe pín; óip do múiḡiḡip ppaonanna teineacḡ epcaḡan-móipe tpe n-a pleapaiḡ^k amaḡ, ḡ ceaḡpap aiḡap^l poimé ḡ píonn-ḡoipe uḡaiḡe eaḡtoppo, ḡo n-a lán pcpa ann; ḡonaḡ ann ró tomḡaom^m an tpleaḡ neiḡmneac poim ḡac uair do báḡḡaḡ a neiḡe. Aḡap ip é táinḡ an pín .i. Ceallḡaḡair mac Uiteaḡ-air;ⁿ ḡ ḡ’píapḡaiḡ do Concubar: “Cpéad um a bpaipioḡair ann po?” ap pé. Ró inḡip Concubar dóḡap a ppaipḡiḡ ḡó. “Aḡup cáibe do cóḡa(1)ple-pí, a Céallḡaḡair?” “Aḡeipim-

25, 26] ^a *Recte* Pcapmḡaiḡe.

^b cóimnaiḡe ḡoprac épíoiḡeata, A.

^c anpaim-pí, S.: p’anpamuḡ-ne, A.

^d do concaḡar ḡipim móp múipneac, A.

^e polc cap éioḡp-ḡub a(i)p, bpaḡ leann-móp lán-ḡopcpaleip, A.

^f aic-uilleannaḡ, A.

^g pe air, S.

^h paḡalca, A.

ⁱ epainn-peimpe, A.

^j airḡeana, A.

^k ḡionḡaiḡ, A.

^l aḡaḡ, A.

^m tomḡaíḡ, S.

ⁿ Uiteaḡair, A.

garments, with blue crystal gems [?], with heavy stout¹-striking swords, and with shaft-yellow beak-sharp² spears; and three haughty brisk mighty heroes in the midst of that royal squadron. And it is these that were there, namely, the three kings of Farney, to wit, Eoghan, Conchubhar, and Criomhthann; and Eoghan said: "What causes this wavering cowardly tarrying in you?" "Cairbre Nia Fear," said Conchubhar, "with his brothers and with a great muster of the men of Bregia, Meath, and the province of the Galian, are in their war-fort [?] seeking battle with us at Rosnaree on the Boyne." "We *for our part* will not wait," said Eoghan, "till we see those bands."

26. While they were upon this parley, they saw a great heavy brisk-bounding squadron *coming* towards them, and a loud-voiced cheek-ruddy man in the lead of that band, wearing curling deep-yellow³ hair. He wore an ample wide scarlet mantle; and *he carried* a great warrior-like shield on his left side, and a heavy dexterous sword over it, a great nimble-featful burden-heavy angular, keen, bill-broad,⁴ head-red, shaft-stout lance behind him: and like to the sail-mast of a large ship was the carved smooth-hard $\rho\epsilon\alpha\gamma\zeta\alpha$ that was in the setting of the shaft-stout four-cornered spear that was in the hero-warrior's hand, with four rivets fastening it to that firm tree.⁵ Wonderful indeed were the attributes⁶ of that spear; for flood-great streams of fire used to burst out through its sides, and there were four hired soldiers before him, with a brazen bright cauldron between them, filled with blood, in which that venomous spear was dipped every hour, to quench its venom. And he it was who came there, namely, Cealltachair son of Uiteachar, and he asked of Conchubhar: "Wherefore waitest thou here?" said he. Conchubhar told him the reason of his tarrying. "And what is thy counsel, Cealltachair?" "I say,"

¹ $\tau\omicron\iota\eta\tau\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\varsigma$, stout, *O'R.*; $\tau\omicron\iota\eta\tau$, quantity, 'gross,' *O' Begly*.

² *Or* smooth, sharp.

³ *Or* beetle-black; $\tau\iota\omicron\eta\eta$, short; $\tau\iota\alpha\eta$, dark-brown, *O'R.*; $\tau\iota\eta\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\beta$, darkish yellow or dark grey, as Zimmer shows in *Kelt. Studien*, III. pp. 33, 35.

⁴ *Or* smooth, broad.

⁵ *Or* shaft, handle.

⁶ *Cf.* $\alpha\iota\eta\zeta\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\alpha$ $\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta$, symptoms of death, *Diarmait agus Grainne*, p. 184; *cf.* a like description of this spear in *LL.* 267 a.

ri," ar Cealltaóar, "caé do éabairt dóib, ġion ġo bfuilmfo leat nó trian riú; óir ní tré iomaib rluaġ éuirib Ulaib caé do ġréar."

27. "Ġabairb iomaib búr tpeallmá caéa," ar Concúbair. Ir ann rin do ġab Concúbair féin a iorpaó iomairġ^a uime .i. léine éaoim-ġeal éúplaibeaó fó n-a énear,^b ġ ionar rróill rolarba tairpir rin a n-uacáar, ġ eliaib-ionar cóimfuairte caoim-éum-bairġe^c do fórmna n-óct n-aimféarġa nábartaóa tairpir rin, ġ caic-éirior cómlán do éaoibair teora tairb-réarġa ó árb a leire ġo mullaó á ócta,^d ġ luireac éreabairibe tréan-bualac óá óivion ar flearġaib, ġ fóirġibair, ġ ar fúic-bearaib; a caé-bair cíoraó cláraó ceatáir-éuirpaó^e um a éeann ġ rġiaé éaoim cóimraġaó^f iolbuaóac ilbreaótaó uime. Do ġab iomorro cloib-iom éruairb-ġéar curata, ġo n-a alcaib do énáim álunn eileaphaite, ġo miam n-órbá n-ilbreaótnaibe, ġo tpuairll fúite^g fóionn-bruinne fóar a éaoib cí. Do ġab a óá fleirġ éaoim érann-réairpa 'n-a láim leabair léibmúġ,^h ġ do ġabair laórbáó ġoile ġ ġairġib Ulaó uile umpa ar éeana; ġonaó ann irbearcⁱ Concúbair im riéleapġ:

"Cinniom éáin cóimairle,
a élannaib 'Ir iorġalaig,
fúí hairéac na himrearna,
ir fúí fáin-rġor fpar-féabair:
rairġeam ġo fóimeanmnaó
ġo ró clann^j Ruab-Rora,
fúí éarbaó caoim-ionab
coimġeonam éian-élu."

'Eirġib Ulaib uile iar-poin ar ġalaib aoin-fúir im Concúbair

26, 27] ^a iomairġe, A. ^b éulpaibeaó pa n-a éneir, A.M. ^c cóimfuairte caoiméum-bairġ, S. ^d ócta óó, A.M. ^e c. éumac, A. ^fi. Óáoim, M. ^g fúite, A.; read fúirġe. ^h léibmúġ, A.; all from do ġab to léibmúġe omitted from S. ⁱ abubairc, A. ^j ró-élan, S.

¹ cúrlaóac; or culpaóac, hooded; lene ġel éhulpaóac, co culpaóac, LU. 122 a, 27 a.

² Read n(ó)ám-uirġe, and cf. óam óileno, water ox, óo fórmna rēch nóam-rēcheo nóarpaó, *Siab. Ch. Con C.* 424, 425; fórmna means body, great part, .i. umao, *O'Dav.* 83, *LL.* 60 b; *LU.* 101 a, 107 a, 108 a, 112 b.

³ Perhaps rreabnaibe, leathern; cf. note 2, p. 68.

said Cealltachair, "to give them battle, though we are not half or third of their numbers; for not through multitude of armies do the Ulstermen usually do battle."

27. "Put ye on your gear of battle," said Conchubhar. Then put Conchubhar himself his attire of conflict on, to wit, a comely-white folded¹ shirt on his skin and a vest of shining satin over that without, and a well-sewn finely worked body-vest made of hide of the body [?] of eight yearling water-oxen (?)² over that; and a complete battle-belt of the sides of three strippers [?] from the high part of their thighs to the peak of their breasts; and a skilfully made³ [?] stout-linked coat of mail to defend him from spears and arrows and enchanted darts; his crested flat four-bordered helmet on his head, and a comely warlike many-victoried many-hued shield about him, that is the Ochaoin. He took also a hard-keen heroic sword, with its hilt⁴ of beautiful ivory with golden variegated sheen, with interlaced scabbard of white-bronze, on his left side. He took his two handsome shaft-stout spears in his long, strong hand. And the heroes of valour and chivalry of the Ulstermen all put *their war attire* on likewise; whereupon Conchubhar spake the *following* impromptu⁵ :—

"Noble adoption of a resolve,
O descendants of valorous Ir,
towards the rousing⁶ [?] of strife
and towards the heroic loosing⁷ of showers of blades.
Let us advance spiritedly
unto the Children⁸ of Ros the Red,
towards the wasting [?]⁹ of noble places,
we will succour¹⁰ *our* ancient fame."

All the Ulstermen go thereupon to fight¹¹ around Conchubhar,

⁴ Lit. joints; for ελταιβ βέτ, hilt of (ivory) teeth, *LL*. 70 b, 55 b.

⁵ Cf. ριτθ, running; λειρξ, motive, *O'R*.

⁶ Or read διρεχτ, meeting; διρεε, finding (?).

⁷ Or cutting; cf. ρορ, a notch by a sword, *O'R*.

⁸ ξο ρό = κορρρεε (?); cf. σορρό, it will, may reach. *M'Solly* has ρό-chlann, great clan: cf. ρό from ροιχμ: co ρό F. for nem, *MS. Mater*. 523.

⁹ I read κορβαδ; καρβαο = roof, palate, in *M'Curtin*.

¹⁰ *Fut.* of con-ξνιυ; or read congeοβam, we will uphold.

¹¹ Cf. εθα Cú C. δι ξαλαιβ όενριρ, C. goes to single combat, *LU*. 77 b.; ροβίθα λειρμυμ δι ξαλαιβ όενριρ, they were slain through the brave deeds of one man, *LU*. 70 b.; *LL*. 79 a b.

and they raise the brown-sharp forests of their shining spears and a strong impregnable enclosure of their bucklers all around them. Howbeit, they made a hard very firm battalion of themselves, thick, vengeful, dense, bristling, stern-terrible, fierce-destructive, bold, vehement, hard-hearted; and like the tide of a strong torrent belching through the top of a rugged mountain, so that it bruises and breaks what there is of stones and of trees before it, thus advanced the Ulstermen to Rosnaree on the Boyne, where the Leinstermen were.

28. Now concerning Cairbre Nia Fear with his host of brothers and of the comely-featured Clann Deirg in general,—when they saw the Ulstermen *coming* towards them, they donned their attire of battle and took their weapons of slaughter and strife in their bold stalwart hands, and they formed a bristling spell-thorny rampart of their keen naked weapons above their heads, and a pent-house¹ of their shields all around them, and they advanced, a dense impregnably²-wattled host, against them (the Ulstermen) on the opposite side. And Cairbre spake: “Very fierce, very boastful,³ quick-spirited, and sullen, horrible, are the troops that come against you; for valiant, brave, defenceful are their champions, and resolute, most mighty, sharp-minded⁴ are their kings, and nimble great-deedful bears⁵ are their warriors, and mighty and vehement are their heroes of valour, and fiercely-wounding lions are their props⁶ of battle, and fierce truly-cruel supports are their chieftain-kings around valiant Conchubhar, the strongly-brave son of Neas; and ye must⁷ choose an eager band of godly heroes to smite his shield for Conchubhar.”⁸

29. Then they selected seventeen men of the heroes of valour of the Gailianachs to deal with⁹ Conchubhar by battering his shield in the battle,—to wit, Eochaidh son of Ros, and the three Redheads from Raithin, and the three Roths of Magh Breagh, and Fadhbh grandson

⁴ γῆλον, a way, mood; ἀσῆνον, sharp, *O'R.*; *M'Solly* has ἀσῆνονᾶς, passionate, *Coney's Dict.*

⁵ Said of warriors; *n.* βεχῆρ; *g.* βεχῆραχ, *LL.* 274 a, *B. of Lec.* 635–6; *voc.* ἄ βεχῆρ, *IU.* 100 b.

⁶ Read γῆνον ἐλάς; cf. ἄμ γονο κάς, I am a bulwark of battle, *C. M. Rath*, 202; γονο, stake, pole.

⁷ *Lit.*, “it would not be too much for you.”

⁸ *Idiomatic for* to smite Conor's shield.

⁹ To attend on.

7 Ɔoirn-*iu*bra ua C*ir*-ġabann, 7 C*air*bpe N*ia*ib Ƒear Ƒe*in*, ƶo n-*a* m*oir*-Ƒe*ir*ear c*il*-*oi*m*ea*duiġe. C*io* t*ra* a*et* *uo* *o*dm*er*-*ġ*iodar na ca*ta* com*o*ra con*pa*da*ca* r*in* a ccom*air*^a a *o*e*ile*, 7 r*o* b*uir*r*io*d na *da*m*ra* *o*ian-*de*ar*m*air^b r*in* a*m*ail *da*m*ib* a*ġ* *o*am-*ġ*aire *uo*'n *o*a lei*t* ceac*tar*ba. R*o* r*ġ*io*br*av^c na bu*o*ne baile-*br*io*ġ*m*ara* ƶo *o*de*il*li*o*e *o*iom*pa*c *o*anar*ba* *uo*i*ġ*ear*o*ail, *uo* Ƒ*ri*o*o*la*m*^d na h*io*m*ġ*ona r*in*, ƶur e*ri*o*o*na*ġ* an tala*m* t*rom*-*Ƒ*o*o*a*e*^e Ƒ*a* e*o*rai*b* na c*ep*ra*o* c*o*m*ra*m*ia*c r*o*in; ƶo r*ab*va*o*ar a *br*ea*ġ*ar*e*a 7 a *br*uar*ma*nna a *br*rair-*ne*allai*b* Ƒanna Ƒua*e*t-*na*i*o*e an a*u*deoir 7 a *br*o*u*arai*b* Ƒrar-*ġ*ar*ba* na Ƒ*ir*maime*it*; ƶur l*io*na*o* iom*o*ppo ba*o*b*a* 7 *br*ain-*eo*in 7 r*iar*ta ƶinea*ca* ƶoib-*ġ*e*ara* an *o*i*u*ib Ƒ*a*'n *uo*ire *o*l*u*i*t*-*ġ*e*ar* *uo*inn-*fl*e*a*ġ, 7 Ƒ*a* na Ƒea*o*ib Ƒuile*ca* Ƒaob*ra*ca *uo* b*i* *o*r c*io*nn ƶa*e* lei*t*^f *o*io*b*; ƶur ba*o* l*o*r *o*'*fu*ra*ile*m t*ime* 7 t*ei*t*ime* ar aoi*r* *o*ġ 7 Ƒialla*e* n-*ea*o*rom* n-*an*br*o*ra(1)^o,^g 7 ar ba*oi*t-*Ƒ*earai*b* meara m*io*ġair-*ġ*i*o*,^h na ƶ*a*r*e*aⁱ 7 an ƶo*l*Ƒ*u*r*ta*e 7 an ƶuir*t*-*ġ*re*ea*ca*o* *uo*o*o*na*o* na h*air*ea*e*ta r*in* um e*ann*ai*b* 7 um e*ao*l-*ra*nnai*b* a n-*ar*m 7 a n-*io*l*pa*o*o*ar *o*r a c*io*nn. R*o* *o*iu*br*ac*ra*o na ca*ta* ceac*tar*ba c*o*m*o*l*u*ca Ƒara *o*io*e*ra *uo*il*ġ*nea*ca* *uo* Ƒai*ġ*oib Ƒe*o*aⁱ Ƒio*e*-*ġ*o*ra*, 7 *uo* e*o*l*pa*o*o*ai*b*^k c*ru*ai*o*e ceann-*e*ruinne a c*ep*om-*r*tuca*ġ*^l c*ep*ann-*ra*m*ar* na m*bo*ġa m*be*anna*e*^m m*bir*-*ġ*e*ar*, 7 *uo* Ƒo*ġ*ai*b* Ƒuile*ca* Ƒoluamna, 7 *uo*ⁿ c*ra*o*ir*io*o*a(1*b*) c*ra*nn-*ra*m*ra* c*ro*-*Ƒ*airr*in*ġe, 7 *uo* e*rom*-e*lo*ca*ib* t*u*lamai*r* na tala*m*an, 7 *uo* lea*ġ*ai*o*^o *o*io*ġ*la *o*ib*Ƒ*eir*ġe*; ionnur ƶur tolla*o* t*ao*ib 7 ƶur t*re*a*ġ*o*o* cuirp a*ille* aoi*n*-*ġ*eala u*a*ca, 7 ƶur Ƒua*m*ni*ġ*ea*o* Ƒuir*ġ*, 7 ƶur e*l*o*o*o*o* c*ea*o-*ra*o*o* c*u*ra*o* 7 ca*it*-*m*ile*o*; ƶur ba*na*o beo*il* 7 ƶur e*ri*o*o*na*u*ġea*o* c*o*ra 7 c*air*ne *uo*'n t*re*ear r*in*. R*o* l*u*i*ġ*io*o* t*rom*-*l*u*io*e na t*re*im-*Ƒ*ear t*re*ea*o*ar-e*al*ma r*o* ba*o*ar a ceac*tar* na n*ġ*ailiana*e*

29] ^a ccom*air*c*ir*, A. ^b an *o*am*ra* *o*ian *de*ar*m*air, A.
^c r*ġ*io*br*av, A. ^d *uo* Ƒ*ri*o*o*la*m* omitted by S. ^e Ƒ*o*o*o*a*e*, A.
^f *o*r ƶa*e* lei*t*, A. ^g n-*an*br*o*ra*e*, A. ^h m*io*ġair*e*, S.
ⁱ an ƶar*re*a, A. ^j *Or* r*ea*ta. ^k e*o*l*u*i*o*, A. ^l ƶ*ep*om-*r*dui*ġ*, A.
^m m*bo*ġai*b* m*be*anna*ca*, S. ⁿ *uo* c*h*rao*ir*e*o*ca*ib* c*re*ann*ra*m*ra*, M.
^o lea*ġ*anui*o*, A.

¹ con*pa*o*o*a*e*, roaring, *Coney's Dict.* ² *Or* in crying at each other.

³ *o*am*ra* for *o*am-*ra*o (f); *o*am*ra*, people, wild beasts, *O'R.*

⁴ r*ġ*io*o*, sweep away, *Coney's Dict.*; r*ci*bea*o*, course of a thing, *O'R.*; r*ci*bu*o*, to move, *Stokes' Voy. of Mael Duin*, p. 470.

of Iomna, and Doirn-iubhra grandson of Ceap Gabha, and Cairbre Nia Fear himself with his seven rear-guards. Howbeit, those huge, roaring¹ battalions rushed together in mutual conflict,² and those fierce-enormous herds³ roared like bulls in a bull-challenge, from the two sides on either part. The strong mighty bands swept on⁴ madly, proudly, cruelly, to attend and ply that mutual wounding, until the heavy-clodded earth trembled beneath the feet of those powerful champions; until their answers and their tumults⁵ were in [*i.e.* reached] the faint chilly shower-clouds of the air and the shower-wild vaults of the firmament; until they [the combatants] gorged moreover the vultures⁶ and ravens and the beaked keen-mouthed reptiles of the province, beneath the thick-keen forest of brown spears and beneath the bloody thickets of blades that were above each party of them; till sufficient to cause⁷ fear and flight in the youths and the light unsteady folk,⁸ and the nimble unvaliant vain men were the shouts and the lamentations and the bitter-shrieking that those clans made around the heads and slender-points of their weapons and various blades overhead. The dense battalions on either side hurled eager thorny showers of long deep-blue⁹ arrows, and of hard head-round bolts¹⁰ from the tree-stout curved arch of the horned spit-sharp bows, and of bloody fluttering javelins and shaft-stout ring¹¹-wide spears, and of the quick-hitting¹² heavy-stones of the earth, and of stones¹³ of vengeance and wrath—so that sides were pierced and comely all-white bodies were transfixing by them, and that eyes were anger-flushed¹⁴, and the senses of champions and battle-warriors oppressed, and lips were whitened and feet and bodies¹⁵ were shaken by that strife. A heavy pressure of the prudently valiant brave-men who were in the battalion of the Gailianachs bore on the battalions of the Ulstermen, until

⁵ ρυαρμαννα for ρυαρμαννα. Cf. κάτχαρη ρυαρμανιόθεας, Isaiah xxii.; or, ρυαρμαν, blow, *O'R.*

⁶ βαῶβ, vulture, Levit. xi.

⁷ Recte ὄρρυρίδι, impose, enjoin.

⁸ ριλλιάς = ριανλιάς, *W.*, knight-errants, wild people, *Coney's Dict.*

⁹ ριότ, an intensitive, *W.* ¹⁰ κόλβα, post, stalk, *Coney's Dict.*

¹¹ κρό, bar, *Coney's Dict.*, = metal hoop (of a spear), *W.*

¹² τυλ, quick; ἀμυρ, attack, *W.*; or torrent-hurled.

¹³ λεῶσαντις, *A.*, small stones.

¹⁴ ρυαίμ, flush of anger, *Coney's Dict.*

¹⁵ σαρμα, flesh, *W.*

por çácaib Ulað, ġur róccaib^a paðarçta na ruirioiç 7 na riġ-
míleað, 7 rian-rgolba na rocharðe, 7 torçromað^b na tcaoirioç,
7 fairðinge na ðpear-ðglaç, aġ ionnraige an mór-rluaig; ġur
çuirioð ġreaða 7 ġiollannpað, aor ðga, ðannaiġ 7 ðann-
ðglaioiç, ġur ba pañalza uaiçneaða iorġaile 7 ruinn ððþeirġe
7 collamuin conġmála 7 laoiç ġoile 7 ġairġið^c na nUllaç, ap
na ruineað na n-ionabaib çáca ð'èir a muinntire, ré ðoipe
ðoir-leaçan ðeaġ-ðlíuít ap na leaġað ap maiġ réið ró-ðairrinġ
ap leiçeað^d 7 ap léir-çionól, aġ ðlíç-çuitim ap; ġo naç ap
ðáġpað açt na huonnaða úrárða ançroma ip na peilġib réiðe
róiðearġa na rġuç-ðuinníðib rġéirðiġççe rġoiç-çearġaiġççe ap
láir-meaðón an maigçe; ġur polmað flaiç-láiçreaça^e fair-
pionġa poluaimneaça rompa ðo'n ruaçar poin.

30. Iomçura Çonçubar ró çonġaib féim a rġiaç ip an láçair
'n-a raibç, 7 Cealltaçar mac Uiteaçair ap a lámh ðeir, 7
Amirġin an ðear ðána ap a ðeir rin, 7 'Irail ġlínmaç mac
Conuill Çeappnaiġ ap lámh an ðir ðána, 7 Aoð 'Eiġior mac
Amirġin ap lámh Irail, 7 Mipðeaġað mac Amirġin ap a lámh
rin; Eoġan mac Óáçraçta ap èlí Çonçubar; Óáipe Donn
Duð-Çuaileġne a n-iomþoġar ðó-pan; 7 ró çonġaib ruab, an luçt
rom, rġéiçe rġeimçalça 7 cloiðmçe clóð-ðuillaça 7 rleaġa
pioç-árða 7 çraoirioça çrann-móra, ġo ðoirçréan ðearða
féiðm-láimip, 7 ġo baile þriðġmaç^f boçrpaðaç, a n-aġaib na
nġailianaç; ġur çaorġað çrom-aibçe teaçt-pola a çnearaib
cypað 7 a lámhaib laoç ġoile na laiġneaç uaça.

31. Açt açá ní çeana, ó 'ðconcaðar an luçt ðo ġað ðo lámh
Çonçubar ðo ðionġoðáil rin, ró ionnruigiðoðar ġo hairm a
ðpacaðar é .i. Cairþpe Niaið ðear 7 an ðronġ ðo ġað leip, maç
aðuðramar çuar, 7 çéað laoç maç aon ru; 7 po ðaiçriðoð
rleaġ ġaça ðir ac Conçubar, 7 ró çuairġriðoð iar poin a rġiaç

29-31] ^a ġo po çáib, A. ^b torçromað, A. ^c ġairġe, S.
^d leaç-ðað, A. ^e flaiç-laiçreaça, S. ^f þriðġmaç, S.

¹ ruoð, to lance, *O'R.*; ruo, a throw, *O'Cl.*; see ruoç, *LL.* version, *per-*
haps until fell (ruoçtaic being a form of ruoçim or ruoç?)

² Raðarçta = over-running (flood), *Nahum* i. 8; *springtide* in spoken Irish.

³ rian, noise; rġolbánaç, stripling, *Coney's Dict.*

⁴ torçromað, heavy weight or pressure, *W.*, *Atkinson's Gloss.*

⁵ ruoçim, *opprimo*; or ruoçim, great wedges (?).

it penetrated¹ the masses of the chiefs² and royal warriors, and the noisy-striplings³ of the multitude, and the heavy-forces⁴ of the generals, and the compactness⁵ of the young warriors attacking the great army; so that horses and pages, youths, weaklings, and faint-warriors fell; so that the pillars of strife and the foundations of wrath and the columns of support and the heroes of valour and chivalry of the Ulstermen, sundered⁶ in their stations of battle behind their people, were like a bush-wide goodly-dense grove, laid low on a smooth extensive plain at stretch and gathered together as they fall thickly down, until they have not left but the towering ponderous oaks,⁷ and the smooth ruddy oak-trees in tight⁸ lightly-cut⁹ rows here and there on the middle of the plain; so that wide moving princely positions were swept bare before them in that onset.

30. As for Conchubhar, he himself upheld his shield on the spot where he was, and Cealtachar son of Uiteachar on his right hand, and Aimhirgín the poet on the right of the latter, and Irial Glúnmhar son of Conall Cearnach at the poet's hand, and Aodh Éigios [the Bard] son of Aimhirgín at Irial's hand, and Misdeagha son of Aimhirgín at his hand; Eoghan son of Duthracht on Conchubhar's left, Dáire the Brown of Black Cooley near to him; and these, that lot, upheld locked¹⁰ shields and victory-smiting swords, and lofty spears, and shaft-great lances, bravely, manlily, effort-strongly, and stoutly, mightily, haughtily, against the Gailianachs, until a heavy-remnant¹¹ of coagulated¹² blood was drained from the bodies of the champions and from the hands of the heroes of valour of the Leinstermen by them.

31. Howbeit, when those who took in hand to ward off Conchubhar saw that, they advanced to the place in which they saw him, that is, Cairbre Nia Fear and those that he took with him, as we have said above, and a hundred warriors together with them; and they thrust the spear of each man at Conchubhar, and they battered his shield

⁶ Read ποινη; or πυυνηαθ, consumed, *O'R.*

⁷ ποινηαθ, phonet. for ομνηαθ; cf. *LL.* text, § 34.

⁸ Cf. ποινηαθ, tidy, *Coney's Dict.*

⁹ Cf. ποινηαθ, beat lightly, *Coney's Dict.*; ποινηαθ .ι. αέμνηαθ, *O'Cl.*; πυυνηαθ, thick border, or set off (in basket-making), *Coney's Dict.*; or bush-rings (?); or ποινηαθ = ποινηαθ, a bundle; or ποινηαθ slight, as in note 4.

¹⁰ Skirmishing, *O'R.*; scouts, *O'D. Suppl.*

¹¹ Διθλε for Διθλε (?).

¹² Cf. τευτραθ, coagulation.

ար ծօ Երաժ-Եսլլի՛ն^a մորա միւլատա, շըր ճիւր յ շըր ճլճ-Եսլլրիօծ^b ան Օճասոմ .i. րճիաժ ՇօնճԵսար, ամալ Եաժ ԵԵար ծի, րճ Երսիւմե ան Երճան-ճօմլոմոն յ րճ րճօր-նարտ նա րճաժա յ րճ հիօմըլա ան անթօրլանն ծօ Եի ար ՇօնճԵսար ր ան ԵԵօմրաժ. Աճտ Եին-նի ճԵանա, ծօ Եսլլրիօծ րճիճԵ Սլաժ սիւլ Եճ նցսալլի՛ն, յ Եճ նցլաճալ՛ Ե ծօ րիճԵլի՛ն րիճ-միւլաժ, յ Ե՛րալճլԵանալ՛ն^c ԵօմճօմլԵճաժ ար ճԵանա րճ հիւն-ճիւմ նա հՕճասոմե ան Երճճ րոն. Րճ ճիւրրիօժ Եօմօրրօ յ րճ ճլօնն-Եսլլրիօծ Երի տօննա Եսլ-ճօրմա ԵրԵաժան-ճարԵճա նա հ՛Փիրիօնն րճ հԵաճԵասոմե ան ԵաճԵօմլանն ծօ Եի ար ՇօնճԵսար, .i. տօնն ԵրսլլԵար ԵարԵ-լօնճաժ րսաժ ՐսլլօրալճԵ, յ տօնն ԵսլլԵ-մար Եօն-ԵալլճԵաժ Եսլլար-անրճաժ Շլիճճնա, յ տօնն Եսլ-ճրճ տաժ-րամար ԵրսալճԵ. ԱճԵօննարԵար Եօմօրրօ Ե՛ՍլլԵալ՛ն,^d անն ճաժ Եսլ ա րճԵճար, ան մճօր-մի՛նիօմ ՛ն-ա րալ՛ն ԵօնճԵսար Երճ ԵսլլԵալ ա րճիաժ Եճ ն-արճլԵանալ՛ն.^e Իր անն րոն Եօմօրրօ ծօ Եօլճրճ Սլալճ ար ա նճնԵալ՛ն յ ար ա նճիօնճնաժալ՛ն ա նճիալճ ՇօնճԵսար.

32. Եօմճըրօ Շօնալլ ՇԵարրնալճ, Եալնոլճ րօմիւ ա ԵԵօմալ՛ժ ճալճ, յ Եարլա Երօնճա յանա ԵիճըրԵ յան-Եսաժա ծօ ԵսլլԵ ան մաժմա ճճ, րան Եօնար ա Եճալնոլճ. Աճար Ե՛ալլԵալ Շօնալլ շըր Եաժ ԵսլլԵ մաժմա յ մճօր-ճԵլլԵիւմ Եաժ; յ ծօ Եսլլ շըր Եա ԵԵլլԵաժ ճան^h մաժԵալն ա Եար ճ; ճօր նի րճաժ րսլլԵսլճաժ նա րսլլրճարճաժ օրրա. Ճօնաժ անն աճԵսարտ Շօնալլ :

“ՕմօմԵսալճ րԵար,ⁱ
 րրիօժրօրճ մաժմա,
 մալճմ րճի նճնարլ՛ն,
 ճալլ Եին-րճԵօլ,
 ճըճաժ արարմ,^k
 ԵարԵալճ նճարլճիճ,
 Եիօժար րճաժմա,
 աժճար ԵաժԵա,

31, 32] ^a ԵրաժԵսլլի՛ն, M. ^b ճլօնն-ԵսլլրԵաժ, A.; plural, by mistake, for singular. ^c արճլԵանալ՛ն, A. ^d աժճօնճաժար Սլալճ Եօմօրրօ, A. ^e նարճալ՛ն յ Եճ ն-արճլԵանալ՛ն, A. ^f ԵԵօմոն, A. ^g ճըրլ՛ն, A.; ճըրաժ, S. ^h ճօ, A. ⁱ րճար, A. ^j րիա, A. ^k արարմ, A.

¹ Երաժ, .i. միւլԵաժ, *Օ՛Ս*.

² րօրլօնն, pain, Psalm cxvi.; or ԵնթօրլԵանն, violence; or the disadvantage which was felt by C.

³ Or grasps.

thereupon with great warlike murder¹-strokes, until the Ochaoin, *i.e.* Conchubhar's shield, shrieked and roared, as it was wont, from the weight of the strong conflict and from the over-might of the effort and from the excess of the great distress that Conchubhar laboured under² in the fight. Howbeit, all the shields of the Ulstermen fell from their shoulders and from their palms³ and from the arms of the king-warriors, and from the armoury racks⁴ in general, at the single cry of Ochaoin at that hour. Then the three flood-blue⁵ surge-rough Waves of Ireland cried out and mightily bellowed in lament for the unequal fight that Conchubhar bore,—to wit, the furious⁶ barque-sailed red Wave of Rudhraighe, and the freight-bearing ship-sinking foam-stormy Wave of Cliodhna, and the flood-high side-swollen Wave of Tuadh.⁷ There was seen moreover by the Ulstermen in every place where they were the great distress in which Conchubhar was, through the falling of their shields from their shelves⁸. Then, indeed, the Ulstermen broke out⁹ after Conchubhar from their fortresses and strongholds.

32. As regards Conall Cearnach, he came on with¹⁰ all; and violent moblike headlong crowds of the fugitives¹¹ met him on the way by which he came; and Conall knew that they were routed forces and fugitives, and he understood that it was a flight without necessity,¹² as he did not see [any marks of] bleeding or wounding upon them; whereupon Conall said:

“Disaster of men,
counter¹³ stroke of rout,
rout before faces,
shout of one-tidings,
youth disarmed,
defect of chivalry,
abandonment of effort,
cessation of achievement,

⁴ Guarding shelves or racks (throughout Ireland?), *recte* ἀπολεναίβ, *see* Zimme in *Zeitsch.* of Kuhn, Band xxx., pp. 101–112.

⁵ Or face-blue.

⁶ Glowing.

⁷ Read τυαζή.

⁸ Or racks; read ἀπολεαμμαίβ.

⁹ Bubbled out; βολεζάν υιρζε, a bubble; βολεζ, a pimple, a swelling.

¹⁰ Δ ccomαίβ, in company with, *W.*; MS. A has Δ cciονn, towards, against.

¹¹ Lit., folk of rout.

¹² Lit., any use.

¹³ Cf. γυρζαδ, striking, *Coney's Diet.*

céad-lúe clód,
collaḁ epódaéta,
anuaiṛ do ríogṁuṛo,^a
ríte ṛrí ḡealcaéta,
báil ḡo nḁioḡra,
búl ṛá ḁiombuaiḁ.”

Ḑo ḡluaiṛ Conoll roimé iar-roin, ḡ do mear bár ḁ'imurc ar ḡaḁ neaḁ do ríteṛeaḁ uaḁa, ḡo tcoirriḁḁ ḡur an ccaḁ. Ir ann rin tṛát ṛḁ baḁar aḡ ṛraonaḁ Ulaḁ ar a n-ionḁaḁaib ccaḁa, tṛé anṛoplann, ḡ tṛé ionmurca ṛluaiḡ ḡ roḁaiḁe.

33. Ḑearcṛ Conḁubar ṛeaḁa, ḡo ḁṛaca Conoll éuiḡe, ḡo nouḁaiṛt:

“A Ḑonuill coimṛaíaiḡ,
a éroiḁe éḡmḁobṛaiḁ,
á bá(í)r ṛor bíoḁbaḁaib,
a ḁeítir ḁruḁ-ḡoile,
a mionn ṛor ḁan-éuire,^b
an caḁ ar do éoimurce,
ar do neart niaḁaḁaiṛ,^c
ar do báid ḁráitéṛara
ṛé ríog-ḁloinn Rúḁṛaiḡe,
a neim ḁṛ naḁṛaḁaib:
coṛaim an laḁaiṛ-ṛi,
a ḁonṛaḁ éorḡar-ḁon.

An caḁ ar do éoimurce, a Ḑonuill,” ar Conḁubar. “Ir ṛnám a n-aḡaiḁ ṛroḁa rin,” ar Conoll, “ḡ ní ṛaomáim-ṛi é.”

34. “An caḁ ar do éoimurce, a Ḑáire míc ṛiaḁṛaiḡ,” ar Conḁubar. “Ir roḁ ṛṛi leaṛḡa roin,” ar Ḑáire, “ḡ ní ṛaomáim-ṛi é.” “An caḁ ar do éoimurce a Eoḡain,” ar Conḁubar. “Ir upḁar ḁ ééid ḁ laim^d anora,” ar Eoḡain, “ḡ ní ṛaomáim-ṛi^e é.” “An caḁ ar ḁur ccoimurce a aor ḁána Ulaḁ,” ar Conḁubar.

33, 34] ^a uaiṛ do ríogṁuṛa, A. ^b báncḁuire, S. ^c do neṛniaḁḁur, M. ^d upḁar ééid a laim, S. ^e ṛaḁḁaim-ṛi, S.

¹ Lúo, lúḁ, motion, velocity, force, *W.*; cétláio ṛine ṛampaiḁo, *Cormac.*

first throb¹ of defeats,
 sleep of valour,
 when I acted [?],²
 running through panic,
 concourse with eagerness,
 going through disaster.”

Conall proceeded forwards thereupon, and he thought to inflict death on everyone that would run away, until they reached the battle. Now it was at that time that the Ulstermen were being routed from their places of battle through violence and excess of army and numbers.

33. Conchubhar glanced aside and saw Conall *coming* towards him, and said :

“ O warlike Conall,
 O steadfast heart,
 O death to enemies,
 O bear of glowing valour,
 O diadem on woman-kind,³
take the battle under⁴ thy protection,
 under thy strength of heroism,
 under thy friendship of brotherhood
 with the king-race of Rudhraighe,
 O venom surpassing serpents,
 defend this position,
 O fury of slaughter-hounds.

Take the battle under thy protection, O Conall !” said Conchubhar.

“ That is swimming against a stream,” said Conall, “ and I accept⁵ it not.”

34. “ *Take* the battle under thy protection, Dáire son of Fiachrach,” said Conchubhar. “ That is a wheel against rising-grounds,” said Dáire, “ and I accept it not.” “ Take the battle under thy protection, Eoghan,” said Conchubhar. “ It is the cast of a cord from a hand now,” said Eoghan, “ and I receive it not.” “ Take the battle under

² ὀργισιῶν-ρα (?), *or* in the hour of perversity, ὀργισιῶν-αχῆα (?).

³ βανδύρη, woman-group, *B. of Armagh* ; βάνδύρη, fair-band in *M. Solly*.

⁴ Lit., on.

⁵ Cf. *αιρ* *ἡμεῖς*-ρο, gl. *si accepisti*, *Wb.* 8 d ; here it means “ I grant.”

“Իր օրհանգստի ա լանի լեռնի բն անոր,” ար Անիւրջին, յ ար Շաշրօ, “յ ին թօնամ-նե է.” “Ան շաշ ար ծօ ծօմրիք, ար Դրիւր,” ար Շոնիւր. “Իր ծառի բնի ծան-ճօրիտ^ա բն անոր,” ար Դրիւր, “յ ին թօնամ-նի է.” “Ան շաշ ար ծօ ծօմրիք, ար Լօճարի ծառի,” ար Շոնիւր. “Իր արարչան ծարձ ծօ ծօրնի բն անոր,” ար Լօճարի, “յ ին թօնամ-նի է.”

35. Իր ան բն շինից ան մեծ մոր-սալաճ մեր-նեաննաճ .1. շան ճալի յ ճարչիճ ին ինճօրիւր յ սանի յօրչալի ին հ'Երիւրն .1. Շն Շիւրն մա Շիւրն, թն ին ին-րիւրն բն ծառ; յ ծարար Շոնիւր ար յ ծառիւր ան յօրչար:

“Րալ շոնիւրն Շիւրն-Շն:
 շիւրն^ա շաշ արարի-ճար:
 շիւրն ար ար ծօնարի:^ա
 շոնիւրն շաշ ար ինճարի:
 ար արարչան 'Երիւրն:
 լօճարի թանիւր թալ.

“Ան շաշ ար ծօ ծօմրիք ար Շն Շիւրն,” ար Շոնիւր.
 “Թօնամ-նի բն,” ար Շն Շիւրն; յ ծարար^ա ին ինճար-թօ:

“Ամ թիւն բնի շոն,
 ամ շարի^ա բնի շար,
 ամ թիւրի^ա բնի ինճարի,
 ամ լօնիւրն բն ինճ(ար?),
 ամ շար բնի ծօնարի.”

Շն թն շաշ, թն ինճար ինճար Շն Շիւրն, ար ծարարն Շոնիւր յ լաճ ար ինճարն, յ ծարար^ա ար ինճարն ինճարն, ար ինճարն ինճարն. Ան ինճարն ինճարն. Ան ինճարն ինճարն ինճարն, ար ինճարն, ար ինճարն, ար ինճարն ինճարն, ար ինճարն ինճարն, ար ինճարն ինճարն, ար ինճարն ինճարն, ար ինճարն ինճարն.

35] ^ա ծօնարի, Շ. ; ծան-ճօրիտ, Ա. ^բ ծառիւր թն ան, Ա.
^գ շիւրն, Մ. ^դ ծօնարի, Շ. ^ե ծառիւր, Ա. ^զ թիւր, Ա.
^է շարի, Մ. ^ը թիւրն, Մ. ^թ ծառի, Շ. ^լ ինճար, Ա. ; ինճար, Շ.

¹ Cf. ո ճար ին ինճարն ինճարն ինճարն, he took me by a lock of mine hair, Ezech. viii. 3.

your protection, ye poets of Ulster," said Conchubhar. "That is a toy in a child's hand now," said Aimhirgín and Cathfadh, "and we accept it not." "Take the battle under thy protection, Írial," said Conchubhar. "That is a lock¹ of hair against a strong wind now," said Írial, "and I accept it not." "Take the battle under thy protection, Laoghaire the Triumphant," said Conchubhar. "That is striking an oak with fists now," said Laoghaire, "and I grant it not."

35. Just then the haughty quick-spirited warrior, to wit, the head of the valour and chivalry of the Gaoidheals, and the pillar of the bravery of Ireland, even Cú-Chulainn son of Subhaltamh, came during that parley towards them; and Conchubhar glanced at him, and uttered this *ros g*:

"An oak of conflict is Culann's Hound:
 he achieves battles of hard-feat:
 he excels his fellows:
 he wards off battles from Rudhraighe:
 hero of Chivalry² of the Irish:
 sternest warrior, oak.

"Take the battle under thy protection, Cú-Chulainn," said Conchubhar. "I accept that," said Cú-Chulainn, and he spake these words:

"I am a mountain against waves:
 I am a rock [?] ³ against a cataract:
 I am a prop against glass:⁴
 I am a pillar⁵ against bravery:
 I am a lion against [for ?] voracity:
 I am a champion against great strength."

Howbeit, Cú-Chulainn was stirred to see Conchubhar and the Ulstermen in straits of battle,⁶ and he kindled his combat of valour thereby, and (stimulated) his mighty hand. And the Ulstermen all recognized⁷ him, when they heard him, and their glow and force and fury⁸ arose, and they maintained fiercely, insensately, stern-heartedly

² Weapon-skill (?); "bravery," *Man. & Cust.* iii. 515. ³ Read *coirte*.

⁴ *Sic!*

⁵ Read *uṛṛΔ* (?); or *apṛauð*, veteran.

⁶ Lit. in unequal combat, at a disadvantage in.

⁷ Idiom.; cf. *Hogan's Irish Phrase-book*, p. 17.

⁸ Cf. *Δ bṛuē 7 Δ bṛiḡ 7 Δ boṛṛṛΔo*, *Fled Bricr.* §§ 46, 79.

lor; ður òirh-òrioènaig an calaíh trom-þóðac^a þó òoraib na ceurað ceoíhramað ag coíhèuarðam a óéile; ður bá hiomða a n-ionraímlað lé luèc a n-éirioècra an tan pin. 'Oir bað raímalca ré þorðað ðarb-ðaoicè zehírhocta ré þíoðbað þáin-þeaða, þoðar 7 þoèþrom 7 þaiðþeanna^b þpoðga, dá þppair-þiuþ-þacað iðir na caèaib ceaèeapða. Dá raímalca þór ré þíoðbað moèap-ðlíuic, ðá hiomrðolcað 7 ðá hanèuarðam a nðlacaiþ 7 a mbacaiþ a óéile þe hiompaobað na ðaoicè ðairþe ðlðraicè, þporðar na þleað þleann-ðorþma þlabþaðac, ðá rácþað a ceopraiþ caoíh-èupað þan ceoíhþuaèap þoin. Ionnuþ ðo mbí þeipèilþe mópa ip an ceacé in tan pin .i. iaècað na n-ððbað, 7 opnaðac na n-anpað, uèbaðac na n-eapp,^c þiaín-ðþéacac na þeandíþeacð, 7 þporðar na mbaðþ 7 na mþrain-éan ré hiomarþa an anþplohinn. Ionða ann þór þip 'n-a þpaon-luiðe aþþuar-linnaiþ, 7 méiðe maoil-ðeapðga ap n-a min-leaðpað, 7 þuinn^d bána ag bíogapnaið, 7 beoil þriaèaip-þinne ag bán-ðlarað^e 7 ðnúipe ðeala ap [n-a] n-aðpað,^f 7 þuipð þó-ðlara ag a þo-ðop-chað, 7 ceaðþaða conlla ðá ceóíhmbuaioþið.

36. Cio èpá acè, þó ionþraið Conoll an láèaip caèa ann a þaiþe Conèuþap ag a òoíh èuarðam ip an ceacé, ður èuic leiþ þíoðac þolc-ðarb þeaða ðailþe, 7 þaðþ ua hlomna,—acè ðé aþeipic aþoile ðupaþ a ceacé þionnðopað ðo èuic þaðþ. Dála Conuill ionopþo, ðo þoècaðap na èpí Ruaið-òinn Reacáin^g èuige, 7 é ap þéalaib Conèuþaip; 7 þó þáièþioð þleað ðaða þip aca ann; 7 þó þaiè-þiom þleað ann ðac aon ðioð-þan; 7 þó þðappað ré óéile iaþ pin, ðo caþla Eocharð.mac Ropa ap þéalaib óaiè èum Conaill, ður þeappað coíhlann niaca náíh-þiðe naèapða: 7 cuð Eocharð èpí ðona ap Conoll; ðiðeac cuð Conoll ðoin^h ðioðlarað ðian-þáip ðó-þan, ður èopðaip a èeann dá èoluinn.

37. Acè acá ní èeano,—þðúèap Cú Culaínn þó èaiè na nðailianað, 7 cuð þoðaiþc bíoðbað þop bíoðbaðaiþ oppo, ður

35-37] ^a þoþeac, M. ^b þaiðþeanna a þ. (?). ^c eappað, M. ^d þuinnacð, M. ^e þuicþeþ(að), A. ^f ðnúipe ðeala ag ðarb-ðlara(ð), A.; for aðpað read aþþuað, *alteration*. ^g Réacáin, A. ^h béim, A.

¹ Cf. ðan þoðopþo ðan þopçionaðc, without murmur, *O'Cl.*; þorðað, approach, *O'R.*, might suit here; perhaps it is connected with þopçim, gl. *tribulo*.

the position by reason thereof: so that the heavy-clodded earth loudly shook under the feet of the powerful champions, as they smote one another; so that manifold was their semblance to *the minds* of those who listened to them at that time. For like the sough [?]¹ of a rough winter wind against a forest of sloping wood was the sound and noise and whirring [?]² of darts as they were hurled in showers between the battalions on either side. Like also to a cluster-dense forest *whose trees are a-rending and a-smiting* into the forks and crooks of one another by the riving of the rough roaring wind was the crashing of the slate-blue chained spears a-thrusting into the bodies of comely champions in that mutual charge; so that there were great uproars in the battle at that time, to wit, the shouting of the youth, and the moaning of the warriors, the groaning of the chariot-fighters, the scream-shrieking of the old men, and the crying of the vultures and ravens, through the excess of the strife.³ Many there, too, were the men lying prostrate in cold pools, and the headless⁴ gory [?] trunks torn to bits, and the white soles close together [?], and the word-sweet lips turning pale-grey, and the bright faces very blanched⁵, and the deep-grey eyes deep-darkening, and the intelligent senses confused.

36. Howbeit, Conall approached the place of battle where Conchubhar was a-smiting, when fell by his hand⁶ Fiodhach the Hair-rugged of Fiodh Gaibhle⁷ and Fadhbbh, grandson of Iomna (though others say that it is in the battle of Fionnchoradh that Fadhbbh fell). Concerning Conall, however—the three Redheads from Reathain came up to him while he was in front of Conchubhar, and thrust a spear of each man of them at him, and he thrust his spear at each one of them; and they parted from each other thereupon; and Eochaidh son of Ros chanced *to come* in front of all towards Conall, and they plied a heroic hostile serpentlike combat, and Eochaidh inflicted three wounds on Conall; yet Conall inflicted a vengeful wound of violent death on him, and smote his head from his body.

37. Howbeit, Cù-Chulainn advanced among the battalions of the Gailianachs, and made an assault of foes against foes on them, wound-

² ηερο, point, *W*.

³ Struggle, *violentia*.

⁴ ηαοι means hairless, hornless, and, here, headless (?).

⁵ So *MS. A*; αὐραδ, seems phonetic for ἀτραγδ, altered, changed; *g. αὐαρ-χα, 20*; αὐραο, adhering, *C. M. Rath, xv*.

⁶ *Lit.*, by him.

⁷ *Now* Feeguile.

ing and hewing down great numbers of them in bloodshed and deep wounds. When the soldiery of the Galian saw this, they roared and weirdly shouted around Cû-Chulainn from every quarter of the battle; whereat grew and swelled Cû-Chulainn's fierce boiling of wrath, for he was raging¹ around him like a fighting bull to which an evil stroke is given; and dense bands were violently scattered by him; and he inflicted heavy slaughter² on the strong men³ in that stout affray, till the men of arms took horror and dread, the youths and chieftains panic, the young warriors and old warriors and free-champions of the Galian stampede and quaking from that strife, till their soles touched necks and their necks [touched] soles⁴ along the *field of battle*; and he desisted not a moment from those champions till he approached the ring of battle in which he saw the royal diadem and the high-king, even Cairbre Nia Fear himself.

38. Wrathful, horrid, wrath-gloomy, ungentle, very angry,⁵ unfriendly, was the keen, angry, very fiery⁶ look that each of them cast on the other from the flashings⁷ [?] of the intent-ruinous eyes under the soft [?] brinks of the frowning,⁸ wrinkled⁹ cluster-brows. When Cairbre Nia Fear saw that approach, fear and terror seized him, and the heavy warriors of his household and his strong lords¹⁰ and the select¹¹ of his goodly-champions came before him; and Cairbre uttered an insulting proposal¹² to Cû-Chulainn on that spot. Cû-Chulainn is provoked thereby, and demands single combat of Cairbre, saying:

“ Right of combat I demand,
unto strife of mutual wounding;
the greater¹³ shall be our equal fame;
choice of arms of one stroke;

⁵ ʔpenn, quarrel, rough, *W.*

⁶ Cf. ʔuamunniġġe, fixed, *O'R.*; ʔuam, flush of anger, *Coney's Dict.*

⁷ Read ʔe ʔeannab, ʔ'mnib, *ex acie* (?), colours; or ʔe ʔeannab, from the fires (?). Cf. ʔeann .i. loġab, *ODavoren*; ʔeann .i. teme, *O'Cl.*

⁸ ʔpuc-fúilead, sour-eyed, *M'Curtin's Dict.*, p. 257.

⁹ ʔpuc, wrinkle, austere, *O'R.*; ʔpucánac, wrinkled, *Fled Brier.*, p. 271.

¹⁰ The gentlemen of his body-guard; ʔop .i. ʔiġeapna, *O'Cl.*

¹¹ ʔioġlum, a gleanings, Micah vii.; *M'Curtin*, pp. 173, 261.

¹² Or speech of Alexander, *LB.* 206 b; words, “Bodl. Cormac,” 12; *TL.* 244.

¹³ For áröblu ʔe; or áröbluġab, increasing, *O'R.*

deluding of the eyes of many ;
 multitude of weapons disabled ¹ ;
 let ravens contend with ² enemies ;
 let might break heroism ;
 it is I that have sought this field-wounding
 by the powerful feats ;
 Niadh-Chairbre's might may fall by my hand,³
 when he shall have reached me
 in the ring of this rightful combat."
Right of combat I demand.

39. "Thou shalt have that, Cû-Chulainn," said Cairbre :

"For I am a lord for a noble chief ;
 I am a hero for the hour of strife ;
 I am a warrior for swift shooting ;
 I am a champion for hard attacks⁴ ;
 I am a noble for gifts ;
 I am a king for royal way of life ;
 I am an oak for (against) deep-woundings ;
 I am a stronghold impregnable."
For I am a lord.

Then spoke Cû-Chulainn these little words of high praise of himself :—

"I am a prop⁵ of the weal of many ;
 I am a pillar in time⁶ of strife ;
 I am a fierce flaming lion ;
 I am a champion who maims champions ;
 I am a fire that avenges floods⁷ ;
 I am a [chariot-]warrior of mighty heroism ;
 I am a great *and* soldierly soldier ;
 I am a stride-assaulting chariot-rider ;
 I am a hero of enemies of mighty sharpness⁸ ;

ἄσῶβ cenn ecurra, 7 ἄσῶι μαρῶσῶ μῶρ ecurra rân can, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 190.

¹ Lit., by me.

⁴ Or provocations.

⁵ ronnad̄ or ronnad̄, *MA.*, a rampart.

⁶ Or a band of strife ; for such laudations cf. "Ir. Texte," i. 291, etc.

⁷ Takes vengeance on floods ; and so, wards off ; or οἰζῶν, takes off.

⁸ Διῖερ, *g.* διῖηι from διῖ, sharp (?) ; or *dat. sg.* Δηιηι, with strong insult or outrage.

am^a ċur calma ac eruað-ġonaib,^b
 am^a ċriac ċrean ppi ċrom-ġrearaib,^b
 am^a ċuir toronn ċrom-ainrġleaç,^c
 am ríġ-niað ppi ró-buiðnið,
 am^a ġearġ ráiteaç^d rluax ruire,
 am ġearða ppi ġearpòġlaid.”

40. Do ċuairġriob an viar roin a ċéile, ġ tuġ ġac aon diob vofġparr nġon dá ċéile compuic, ġur ġearpað ġleo ppaocða puránaç pfor-ġruama^e peiðm-láivir pé ċéile, ġur luaiçġeabap láma pé lonn-bualað, ġ coraib pé cómġopóruġað pé tapann ain aiġ^f ġ iomġona ap a ċéile. Aċt ċeana bá baile na béimionna, ġ bá boyb na beo-ġona,^g bað bainġean na deaġ-íraçte, bað vforġ(að)^h an vúr-ċaçuġað, ġ bað erua(1)ⁱð na croiðeaða; ġur bá tuarġam dá ċrean-ċurað, bað leaþrað dá leoġan, bað mure dá máçġaimna; bað dá ċarb ap tulaiġ ġ bað dá ðam ap ðromainn iað pá'n ionbaid^j rin.

41. Cið ċrá aċt, do bí do vfoçpa(ċt) an ċómġaic doþónrat, ġur ġuir Cairbpe arm ip an ccomċuarġain; ġo tçánġoðap naoniðar dá muinnçir ap a béalaið pan iombualað, ġ do ċonġ-baðap an comlann a n-aġhaið Ćon ġCulainn ġo tçuġað airm do Ćairbpe; ġ do ċuitioðap an naoniðar cupað pe Cú Ćulainn paai rin. Ró ġearpað an comlann ġo calma iar rin, ġur ġuireað airm Ćon cCulainn^j do ġraç-builleaðaib Ćairbpe; ġ tçánġabap naoniðar deaġ-laoç ap béalaið Con ġCulainn ip an iorġail, do ċonġbáil a rġiaç pé Cairbpe; ġ po ċuitioðap uile laiþ. Aċt atá ní ðeana, do bí do vfoçpaçt^k an iomairġe, ġur ġuireað airm ġac aon diob ró ċrí, ġ ġur ċuitioðap ċrí naoniðar pþ ġac n-aon diob ap béalaið a ċéile pþir an pae rin.

42. Do bí pór do ðaairpe^l an deaðaid, náþ þuilingioðap airm do Ćo(1)ⁿ Ćulainn, ġo tçánġoðap^m á airm vþple péin ċuġe lé Laoġ mac Rianġabpa .i. an Duaiðreaç pleaġ Ćon cCulainnⁿ ġ

39-42] ^a um, A. ^b paai ċrom-ċrearaib, A. ^c ðopn-çrom
 ainrġleaç, A. ^d íraçteaç, A. ^e þurapaç pfor-ġranna, A. ^f þe
 çarþaçtaim aiġ, A.M. ^g bioç-ġona, A. ^h Read vfoçpa (?). ⁱ ionnbaid, A.
^j Ćúçulainn, S. ^k ba hé vfoçpaçt, A. ^l ðaairpe, A. ^m çopraç-
 çaðap, A. ⁿ Cúçulainn, S., *perþ*.

¹ Or combats, çrearaib, A.

² Leader of thunder; heavy; great boasting; çopn, thunder; rġleo, boasting.

I am a champion valiant at hard woundings ;
 I am a strong lord for heavy provocations¹ ;
 I am a leader² of chiefs of heavy affrays [?] ;
 I am a royal-hero for strong bands ;
 I am a thrustful reed of hosts of chieftains ;
 I am manly against a plunderer.”

40. Those two smote each other, and each of them inflicted abundance of wounds on his opponent,³ and they plied furious, angry,⁴ truly grim, effort-strong strife against each other, and they quickened hands to smite fiercely and feet to hold firm against the oncome of⁵ the fight and of mutual wounding. Howbeit, stout were the strokes and fierce the live-wounds, strong were the good thrusts, earnest⁶ was the hard fighting, and stern were the hearts, for⁷ it was a smiting of two brave champions, it was a lacerating of two lions, it was a madness of two bears ; two bulls on a mound and two steers on a ridge were they at that time.

41. Now, such was the vehemence⁸ of the fight they made, that Cairbre broke his weapons in the mutual smiting ; when nine of his household came before him in the conflict, and maintained the fray against Cù-Chulainn till arms were brought to Cairbre ; and the nine champions fell by *the hand of* Cù-Chulainn within that *time*. After that, they plied the fight bravely, until Cù-Chulainn's weapons were broken by the search-strokes⁹ of Cairbre ; and nine good warriors came before Cù-Chulainn in the strife to uphold their shields against Cairbre ; and they all fell by his [Cairbre's] hand. Howbeit, such was the vehemence of the conflict that the arms of each one of them was broken thrice over, and that three nines fell by *the hand of* each one of them during that time.

42. Such too was the rigour of the quarrel that they suffered not arms *to be brought* to Cù-Chulainn, till his own proper arms came to him with Laogh son of Riaghabhair, to wit, the Duaihseach,¹⁰

³ Lit., fellow of fight. ⁴ ῥυρανὰς, cautious ; ῥορρῶνας, destructive, *O'R.*

⁵ So in *AM.* ταραέταιν for ταραέταιν ; M^sSolly has a corrupt reading, which may be = “against the thunder of fight and great mutual wounding.”

⁶ Or straight.

⁷ Lit., so that.

⁸ Lit., there was of fervour ; ῥοχορῆας in full, 9 lines *infra*.

⁹ ἔρας, spying, Gen. xlii. ; or treacherous blows : see § 31.

¹⁰ The Grim One.

an Cpuaidín cadat-éean a éloidióm, 7 a iléleapa lúit ap éeana .i. ubaill-éleap, 7 cleitín-éleap, 7 róid-éleap,^a 7 brip-éleap,^b 7 béim go ccumar, 7 a épealmá ġairġid^c ó rin amad. ġabar Cú Cúlaimn a armaid bíple^d péin; 7 ronairce roimeirniġ leir á il-éleapa^e 'n-a n-aedib upġranna aduačmarpa do beit 'n-a úirčimčioill an tan rin; ġur bađ loinne 7 lúčġáir 7 lánmėanna leir ġac áġ 7 ġac iorġail 7 ġac neapc-ġáđbađ dá ġraġ(ġ)ad ionnta. 'Oir bađ fear foránač řiočđa řraoč-anřađac, anam cača 7 cořpaic, an fear roin. 'O ġab mar in ccéadna Cairbpe a airn bíple dionġbála péin čuize; 7 do ġababap iar roin aġ tuarġain^f a čéile do ġrač-ġuilleađaib bíođbađ buan-řaobča; 7 bađ řraočđa řuačmar řior-ġranna an řéiđm-čřear,^g 7 bađ aindřeand^h anaicniđ ainnėeaparđa an arairġ. 'O bábap ap in láčair rin, ġur bađ řuaill načap léiġriod řoirbřir 7 řeall-óġlaoič, lučt maoičt 7 míoġairġe, a nġreamannaib cača díob aġ řeicimⁱ na mílead meap-čalma^j roin.

43. Aġap do bí v'řeađur na himđeaġla dořónřat, nač řaibe ġona ná doimain-čřeáčta ap éeačtar díob řan ccoimlann řir in řae rin; ġur éiriġ Laoġ mac Rianġabřa, do ġriopad Čon cCulainn, ġo mbiođ aġ á aiciriúġad čřé řaill imiopča á airn 7 aġ adimolad řeačt oile čřé imiřt a éleap ġo calma; ġur éiriġ ġruic 7 ġriġe 7 bořřpađ,^k corġap 7 calmačt 7 cřuađ-čonřpađ aġ Coim cCulainn đe rin; ġur ačřaiġ an čřleaġ đuaibřeač đoi-dionġbála^l řan lámí álaimn ainnđeir, 7 ġur adnaġ áġ iomġona dá leit člí řeač bile na řġéičt 7o Cairbpe. 'O luiġ Cairbpe an řġiač řior v' imđřioion a čuirp ap in čřleaġ .i. an Đuaibřioč; đir ní čėapnóđ neač uaičt dá nġoinčear^m lé. Leirin cuirėap Cú Cúlaimn an cleitín-éleap iona đeapláim ġurⁿ léiġ tar bile na řġéičt 7o Cairbpe é, v'ionnřaiġe á aġčt, 7o čtapla a ġřóčlár a éadain, 7o řuġ a mčinn 'n-a caobair čřoi-đeapřa

42, 43] ^a roid-éleap, A.S. ^b brip-éleap, S. ^c ġairġe, S.; čřealařna ġarčid, A. ^d bile, S. ^e il-éleapa, S. ^f mar an ccéadna ní luġa no ġab Cairbpe a eapřađ cača péin uime 7 a a(i)řn dionġřuire dionġbála, ġur ġab čac aġ tuarġain, &c., A. ^g řeađ-čřear, S. ^h aindřeanta, A. ⁱ Read řeicėam or řeim (?). ^j mór-čalma, A. ^k bořřb(ăđ), S. ^l đoiionġabála, S.; nduaibřeač ndiđionġmála, A. ^m nġontap, S. ⁿ đap, A.

¹ The Little Hard One.

² Lúo, *velocitas*, Z.

³ Those feats are mentioned in *LU*. 103 b, and in *LL*.

Cû-Chulainn's spear, and the hard-headed Cruaidín,¹ his sword, and the apparatus of his various feats of dexterity² in general, namely, apple-feat, and dart-feat, and turn-feat, and spit-feat,³ and stroke with power, and the rest of his apparatus of martial skill. Cû-Chulainn took his own special arms, and he deemed it strengthening and encouraging that his various feats were around him as terrible fires [?] at that time; for fury⁴ and joy and fullness of spirit to him was every battle and every strife and every mighty danger that he found in them; for a fierce, impetuous, fury-swelling man, in time of⁵ battle and of conflict, was that man. Cairbre likewise took to himself his own proper arms. And thereupon they fell to smiting one another with hostile, long-rending, danger-strokes, and furious, dreadful, truly-horrific, was the effort-combat⁶; and ferocious,⁷ unknown-of unrestrained was the smiting.⁸ They remained in that position until aged⁹ men and recruits,¹⁰ and unwarlike folk, almost let go their grips of battle from them while watching the quick-valiant warriors.

43. And such was the excellence of the defence they made, that no wounds or deep gashes were *inflicted* on either of them in the fray during that time; until Laogh son of Rianghabhair arose to incite Cû-Chulainn, and was reviling him for neglecting to wield his weapon and at another time praising him for plying his feats bravely; so that glow and force and fury, slaughter and valour and stern-tempest arose in Cû-Chulainn therefrom, and he changed the Grim Spear of good-defence into the comely left hand,¹¹ and gave a shot¹² of wounding from his left side past the rim of the shield to Cairbre. Cairbre lowered the shield to guard his body from the spear,¹³ that is, the Duaibhseach; for of those who are wounded with it not one ever escaped from it *alive*. Thereupon¹⁴ Cû-Chulainn put the dartlet-feat in his right hand, and let it go over the rim of the shield at Cairbre, against his face, so that it took effect in his forehead,¹⁵ and carried his brain

⁴ Wild excitement.

⁵ Or a life and soul of battle.

⁶ férb-épeap, long fight, *S.*; for féiḡ, sharp (?). ⁷ opeuo, rough fight.

⁸ Or tumult; for eapapḡuio, tumult, *Amos ii.*; eapicneap, *gl. flagella*.

⁹ foipb for foippe, old, perfect; or for meapb fip, false men.

¹⁰ Lit., of softness; with feλλóḡḡaoicḡ *cf. feḡmac*, a student.

¹¹ Or and rises the Grim Spear . . . in his comely fair hand (apb, *cf. aoibinn*).

¹² apapḡ, put, *LL. 72 b*; apapḡ, proceeds, *LB. 214 a*; apḡ, lit. battle attack.

¹³ Ferdiad did the same: pabepc béim oim piaoḡ, pḡ o'apacul iapcḡap ḡ chup, *LL. 60 a*.

¹⁴ With that, *in Anglo-Irish* = then.

¹⁵ cláp ḡ apaoim means forehead.

τρῆ n-a ðuil-méide riar peaðταιρ, ζυρ òιτε Cairbpe ap in láðαιρ rin ðo ararζain an upðαιρ, 7 á αιρμ φαon pðéparpna φαοι.^a Αζαρ eararζαρ Cú Æulainn é ðo bpaé-buillidib bfoðbað, ζυρ ðean a ðeann ðe; 7 cpoiéioρ an ceann rir na rluazaið, 7 maoidio a ðeaζlac an cpom-ðopζap. Iompuidioρ Cú Æulainn pð ðaé na nζailian, ζυρ bá paímalta pé rpuicé-léim panntacé riuðlac páp-loinze pé riorζa na rian-ζaoidé, in ríðe panntacé poluaimneacé ruz púðaið peaðnoim an ðaéa. Αζαρ po þearpad Ulaio an caé zo cpóða, an ζ(c)éim ðo bí Cú Æulainn ran ccoim-pac péaimpáite.

44. Óala Conuill iomoppo, céio pð 'n ccaé, 7 ðopad a amarrán oppo, zo cpuz á aζaið lé hápaið, 7 a ðlí lé copζa-paið, 7 a ðeir lé ðaop-bualað, 7 a cpoiζ lé cpom-þopuzað, ζυρ péioiζ bearpna éeac, 7 rliζε ruaiénoð poðaiðe poið annpaðaið Ulaio ip an ccaé. Αζαρ ðopad Conall a ðoirb-ðpeap ðibþeipze oppa, 7 Ulaio uile pán ecuma céadno, ζυρ þearpad an caé zo cpóða conpaðac,^b 7 zo ðioéra ðúp ðanapða, 7 ðo ðioζladap a n-anèpoidé, 7 a n-anþoplann oppo, zo paðaðap cpuz-ára mópa ap na ζailianaið 7 ap in rluaz ap éeana.

45. Ζυρð é 'Iriai mac Conuill Æearpnaiz bað láim laðpann aζ ðioéuζað^c laoðpaið Laiζean peaðnoim an ðaéa. Cio tpá acé ó pð òιτε Cairbpe,—ní ζnát caéuζað ap nðioé cpζeapna,—7 pð þaoimpad Laiζnoib ap a láitérib caéa, 7 po miaio^d in coimlann oppo. Αζαρ pð leanaðap Ulaio iad zo Ríζε Laiζean, ζυρð ann-poin pð anpad ðfoð; ζonað ann aðuðpadap, “Ip lóp linn a leanmum zo pð po”: ζonað ðe rin pð lean an cp-ainm ðo'n aðuinn an(ð)iu .i. Ríζε; poðaiðe cpacé a cpopépaðap ðioð zo ruiζε^e po.

46. Ro þoiépioð Ulaio iar rin zo hairm a paibe Concuðap

44-46] ^a ppiocnoct riar-ðarpna, A.M. ^b copζap-ðonpac, A.M.
^c ðioéac, A. ^d miaio, S.; maioé, A. ^e ruiζε, A.

¹ Or in presence of.

² Cf. ríζε or ríðe, blast; or pressure, as riarζanta, tight, *O'Don. Suppl.*

³ Noisy wind (?).

⁴ Cf. ríðe ζaoidhe, rush of wind.

⁵ Brought woe to them.

⁶ Lit., heavy.

⁷ Lit., easily recognized.

out backwards through the nape of his neck in gore-red lumps, so that Cairbre fell on that spot, his weapon lying crosswise beneath him. And Cû-Chulainn smote him with hostile search-strokes, and he cut his head off; and he shook the head towards¹ the hosts, and his household boasted the great triumph. Cû-Chulainn turned through the battalion of the Gailian, and like the eager striding tide-leap of a great ship before a blast [?] ² of the storm-wind³ was the eager nimble rush⁴ that he made among them throughout the battalion; and the Ulstermen plied the battle bravely, as long as Cû-Chulainn was *engaged* in the aforesaid duel.

44. Concerning Conall, now, he went through the battle and inflicted his distress upon⁵ them, and turned his face to slaughters and his left to havocs and his right to cruel-smiting and his foot to firm⁶ staying, and cleared a gap for a hundred and a clear⁷ road for a multitude before the chiefs of the Ulstermen in the battle. And Conall inflicted his fierce strife of wrath on them [the enemy], and all the Ulstermen in the same fashion, and they plied the battle bravely, ragefully, earnestly, sternly, cruelly; and they avenged their *former* wrong⁸ and violence on them [the enemy], so that great final-slaughters were *inflicted* on the Gailians and on the army in general.

45. And it was Irial son of Conall Cearnach that was a brigand's hand in destroying the championry of the Leinstermen throughout the battle. However, when Cairbre had fallen—it is not usual to fight after losing⁹ a commander—and the Leinstermen betook themselves from their positions of battle, and lost the fight.¹⁰ And the Ulstermen pursued them to the Rye of Leinster, where they left off from them; and here they said: “We are satisfied to have followed them up to this.”¹¹ Whence the name has stuck to the river *till* to-day, namely the Rye [*i.e.* the “reach”]: many indeed *were* those of them who fell till they¹² reached this.

46. After that the Ulstermen arrived¹³ at the place in which

⁸ Better ἀντιπρὸς = Old-Irish ἀντιπρὸς.

⁹ Yielded; the word usually means to take.

¹⁰ Lit., the conflict burst on them.

¹¹ Lit., till it may or shall reach this, *s-fut.* of ποσὶμ; cf. κορυπε πο, ἔο μῆγε πο.

¹² Lit., it reached; there is a *jeu de mots* in βῆιγε and Ρίγε.

¹³ ποίε, .i. ῥάις πο ταις, *O'Clery*; ποροίε, ποροίε, he reaches; *W.*, under ποροίμ, ποίμ.

ġo mbuaio ccorġair ġ ccoimmaioimē; ġ do ġababar aġ aōnacāo
 a ccaoiñ ġ a ccarab; ġo ndubairc Concubair: “Ir ole liom an
 carabrab ro ó Ćairbpe .i. cionól rluaiġ am aġaiō-ri do éabairc
 caēa vaim.” Aġar do bí aġ caoineaō ġo mór ór cionn Ćairbpe,
 ġo tēaiuiġ Cú Ćulainn do láēair, ġ ceann Ćairbpe leir; ġ do
 léiġ a briaōnairc Ćoncubair é. Aġar adubairc Concubair.
 “Maie aiñ inēi ar a raiō an ceann ro,” ar ré; “óir baō mór
 raiē na cloinne bia raiōe;” ġ adubairc an laoiō-ri ríor
 ann:

“Trí mic Rora Ruaiō in ríġ,
 ġabrab an tír rúnaō reāō:
 Fine a n-All(aō),^a Oihill a cCruaiē,
 Cairbpe an tua^b a tCeairraiġ breaġ.

A n-aoimpeāēt do élaioiōr caē,
 an triar fá ġnāē ann ġaē ġleo:
 ceann láim a mbeirōir a mbáiġ^c:
 baō ġlan a líon^d máġe leo.

bá tpeāē n-a tpeí n-uaiēne óir,
 na tpeí honcōin,^e pá tóir baile;
 ir béarna a ccuinne na ccleap,
 ó do ēuit linne in tpeap tailc.”

Ró haōnacāo Cairbpe iar roin, ġ tēngōdar Ulaio dá tēiġiō
 ġo mbuaio ccorġair ġ ccoimmaioimē. Finit 9^o die Julij. 1727.

46] ^a rinne anall[aō], A. ^b tuaiō, A. ^c mbáiō, S.; mbaiōe, A.
^d bun, A. ^e oġcōin, A.

¹ Lit. their dear ones.

² Lit. and.

³ Read ráē. Cf. Δγγ ανηριμ τανġατταρ vpeam a n-aiġiō flainn acur cenn
 Cormaic an Riġ acca. Δr eo ro ráioiōio re flann: “Betha acur fláimce a
 Rí chuimachtaġ! acur cenn Cormaic aġainn vuit; acur amal Δr bév vōna
 ríōġaiō, tōġaiō vō fliarao acur cuir in cenn ro roithe acur roirōiġ é vōo’

Conchubhar was, with triumph of victory and exultation; and they took to burying their relatives¹ and friends. And Conchubhar said: "Ill I deem this friendship from Cairbre, to wit, assembling an army against me to give battle to me." And he was lamenting much over Cairbre until Cú-Chulainn came in presence, *bringing*² Cairbre's head with him, and laid it down before Conchubhar. And Conchubhar said: "Good indeed was he on whom this head was," said he, "for great was the grace³ of the family of which he was," and he spoke the following lay thereupon:

"The three sons of Ros Ruadh the king
held the land, quiet the division,⁴—
Fine in Alladh,⁵ Oilill in Cruach,
Cairbre in the north at Teamhair Breagh.

Together they gained battle;
it was customary *for* the three in every strife;
steadfast *the* hand with which they waged their conflict;
bright was the filling of a plain⁶ by them.

They were once three pillars of gold:
the three wolf-dogs⁷ of strong chase;
there is⁸ a void in respect of⁹ feats,
since by us the third strong one has fallen."

After that Cairbre was buried, and the Ulstermen came to their homes with triumph of victory and exultation. *Finit nono die Julii, 1727.*

ῥῆλαραο" . . . Ραξάβ ῥῆλανν ἀν cenn 'na Láim, ἀcur ῥο ρόξ ἐ, ἀcur ῥορᾶο
'na éimchíoll ῥο chuí . . . Ρυξάβ υαθ ἰαῤῥαἰνν ἀν cenn ζο honórach
ῥ'íonnῥαἰξῖθ ἀν chuíῥῥ . . . ἀcur ῥο ἡαθῆαἰceαθ ζο honórach ἐ.—"Fragm.
of Ir. Ann." p. 212.

⁴ Cf. ῥunnαθ and ῥεθ in *O'R.*

⁵ Read ῥῖνθ Δ η-Δἰλῖνν.

⁶ With soldiers or with slain.

⁷ Leopards, *Coney's Dict.*; but they were not known to the Irish.

⁸ Lit., it is.

⁹ Lit., the.

ON IRISH NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES:

BEING A CONTRIBUTION TO

IRISH GRAMMAR AND LEXICOGRAPHY.

IN the year 1853 Zeuss established the existence, in Old Irish, of a neuter article, neuter substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, and, in Welsh and Breton, of a neuter demonstrative pronoun.¹ In 1871 Ebel referred about twelve neuters to the S declension; to these Dr. Thurneysen added *pfo* and *cip*; and Dr. Whitley Stokes contributed nine or ten more in 1888, and drew attention to thirty-five neuters in *-ach*, which conform to the O declension in all the singular, and in the genitive plural, while they follow the S declension in the other cases.²

But Zeuss, Ebel, and others have erroneously stated that there remains no trace of the neuter in Modern Irish.³ O'Donovan knew nothing of the neuter in Irish⁴; and when he or Dr. Joyce sang—

“ On Lough Neagh's banks as the fisherman strays,
When the clear cold eve's declining,
He sees the round towers of other days
In the wave beneath him shining ”—

they little suspected that they saw before them shining a petrified Irish neuter in the word Lough *N*-eagh. I should have said, perhaps, a living one; for it and many Irish neuters still survive, and assert their presence

¹ “*Grammatica Celtica*,” pp. 228-280, 332-374, 398.

² Stokes' “*Celtic Declension*,” and his “*S-stems in the Celtic Languages*.”

³ Zeuss' “*Grammar*,” 1st ed., p. 228. Ebel's “*Celtic Studies*,” p. 57 of Sullivan's translation.

⁴ “*Grammar*,” p. 72.

and power by acting on the vocal organs of Irish-speaking men, and by producing an "eclipse" on our lakes, rivers, plains, mountains, hill forts, and tribe-names. And this power will be felt as long as shall live on the names of Lough Neagh, Lough Gall, the Nanny Water, the Delvin River, Moynalvy, Moynalty, Maynoc, Moygene, Magunihy, Mount Grud, Slieve Golry, Slieve Gallen, Slieve Gullion, Slieve Gooa, Dun Golman, Dunglady, and the Barony of Kinelmeaky;¹ while the neuter demonstrative pronoun will live and breathe as long as Irishmen shall be able to say "yes" or "no" (peabh, ní heabh) in their native language.

The "transported n" of the nominative of certain substantives puzzled our native grammarians, and was looked on by them as an intruder, "a mere grammatical accident," "a case of redundant eclipsis without any grammatical reason whatsoever."² It is really the neuter ending of the nominative, as is the N or M of the Greeks and Latins; and it appears extensively in Irish place-names after cenél, dáil, ríil, tellach, tír, rliab, maḡ, ḡpuim, ríinn, loch, enach, tochar, dúin, etc. Here are a few instances from modern, or comparatively modern, books. In Keating³:—Loch (mḡpennainn, n-Ailinn, n-ḡlapan), Dúin, (ḡCpoc, ḡCláipe), Maḡh (n-Aḡhairp, mḡpeara, n-Ealta, ḡCéithe), ḡpuim n-Araib, Rinn mḡpera. In O'Duḡgan's and O'Heerin's "Topographical Poems"⁴:—Cenél (mḡéci, mḡinriḡh, mḡairh), Tír (n-Enba, n-Oilella), Síol mḡrain, Tellach mḡpeaḡba mḡraonáin. In the "Four Masters"⁵:—Loch (n-Uairp, n-lairp, n-Aillend, n-ḡairpbeach, n-Ainnind, n-En, ḡCall), Maḡh (n-Oenḡiaich, n-Eo, n-Opbraiḡe, n-Ebha, mḡpenpa, n-Ailbhe, n-Aiḡhne, ḡCéitne, ḡCoimchinne, n-Ealta), Tír n-Amalḡairh, Dail ḡCairp, Cenel mḡéce, Cenél n-Eoḡain, Síol ḡCum. In the "Four Masters,"

¹ The "transported" or "transvected" n of the neuter nominative singular is found in:—Loch n-Echach, Loch ḡ-Call, Inbhep n-Ainḡe (Nanny), Inbhep n-Ailbhine (Nelvin, Delvin), Maḡh n-Ailbhe, Maḡh n-Ealta, Maḡh n-eo, Maḡh ḡ-Coimchinne, Maḡh ḡ-Ceḡne, Slabh ḡ-Cpoc, Slabh ḡ-Calpaḡe, Slabh ḡ-Cua, Slabh ḡ-Cállam, Slabh ḡ-Cuillín, Dúin ḡ-Calman, Dúin ḡ-Cloiriḡhe, Cenel m-éce.

² O'Donovan's "Grammar," pp. xiv, 71, 372. Dr. Joyce's "Names of Places," i. 171, 5th ed.

³ Joyce's ed., pp. 82, 30, 106, 84, 88, 74. Haliday's "Keating," 322, 326.

⁴ Pp. 24, 28, 102, 124, 54, 90.

⁵ Vol. i. 8, 10, 38, 50, 316, 140, 144, 178, anno 1113; iii. 220, 474; ii. 920.

also, we find *Slíab* (*Callain, Cuillin, Cairparighe, Cua*), *Ún* (*Clorrighe, Calman*) uneclipsed; but the pronunciation of the people near those places shows that they should be eclipsed. In O'Flaherty's "*Ogygia*"¹:—*Mağ* (*n-Aipe, n-Ailbhe*), *Ún mberer*, *Úal ġCair*, *Síol mblóib*, *Cenel* (*nġabháin, n-Aongara, n-Ethach*). In the "*Tribes of Hy Maine*"²:—*Cenél* (*nÓomangain, nġeirill*), *Úal nÓpuchn*. In "*Hyfiachrach*"³:—*Cinel* (*n-Aongara, n-Eunba, nġuaire, mbeccon*), *Enach nÓubain*. In the "*Annals of Loch Cé*"⁴:—*Slíabh Crot* (*Mount Grud*), *Úir* (*n-Enna, n-Oilella*), *Úal n-Araibh*, *Síl* (*mbríain, ġCeapbhaill, ġCeallaigh*).⁵ In the "*Book of Fenagh*"⁶:—*Ún* (*mbarle, nġaire*). In Mac Firbis' Tract "*De Episcopis*"⁷:—*Ún mbarle*. In "*Mac Gniomhartha Find*"⁸:—*Ach nġlonba, Tochap nġlonba*. In "*Diarmait ġ Grainne*"⁹:—*Slíabh ġCua*. In O'Connell's "*Dirge of Ireland*"¹⁰:—*Síl ġConchobuir* (the O'Conors).

SOME MARKS BY WHICH A NEUTER NOUN MAY BE IDENTIFIED.

A substantive is neuter—

1. If preceded by the article *a n-*; which becomes *a, al, am, ap* often before mutes, *l, m, p*. The proleptic possessive pronoun *a* (*his, their, etc.*) is the same in form as the article, and might sometimes be mistaken for it; but if the noun be followed by *uir, rin, cérne, re, riu*, the preceding *a n-* is the article.
2. If eclipsed by *úd n-*, two.
3. If aspirated by *trí, ceithir*, three, four.
4. If preceded by the nom. plural article, *inna, na*, when the noun is not feminine.
5. If referred to by neuter pronouns, *ed*,¹¹ *ceò, alaill, apall*; Cf. "*Zeuss*," 356, 920.

¹ Pp. 261, 267, 322, 387, 470. ² Pp. 13, 72, 84. ³ Pp. 6, 14, 32, 54, 282. ⁴ Vol. II. 677, 222, 236, 418, 641; I. 578, 102. ⁵ *I. e.* the O'Briens, O'Carrolls, O'Kellys. ⁶ Pp. 112, 124, 252. ⁷ P. 108. ⁸ P. 38, 2nd ed. ⁹ P. 158, 1st ed. ¹⁰ Stanza, 86.

¹¹ "*uir-ed récthe Sampóin*," this is Sampson's wife (*Turin Gl. 2 c.*), is abnormal, perhaps erroneous, or *uir-ed* is for *edón, idón*.

6. If qualified by a neuter pronominal adjective, as *cull*.
7. If its nominative or vocative singular eclipses the following word.¹
8. If the adjective of its nominative or vocative, though not showing eclipsis, on account of its initial letter, eclipses the word following.
9. If its nom. and accus. sing. and plural are the same in form.
10. If its dative sing. is formed by adding *imm*, *im*, or its nom. or acc. plural by adding *an*, *anb*.
11. If its nom., gen., and accus. plural are formed by suffixing *e*.
12. If it is not feminine, and its nom. plural or that of its adjective is formed by suffixing *a* (except a few masculine *u* stems).
13. If in termination and derivation it bears a family likeness to well-known neuter nouns.

When I have found one or more of these marks on a word I have put it down in my list and given references. I know that some of those vocables are also masculine in the "B. of Leinster" and the "L. na Huidre," and even in old glosses; but they are treated as neuters even in the Middle or Modern texts which I quote, and specially in topographical names, which are very conservative, and in those peculiarly Irish petrified, stereotyped chevilles, handed down from bard to bard from the preglossarial, and (speaking linguistically) prehistoric times. If I have sometimes erred, and I fear I have often been mistaken, I crave the kind indulgence of Celtic scholars, who know the difficulty of the subject, as well as its importance to the grammarian, the lexicographer, and the linguist.²

¹ In the "Annalists" and "Leabhar na gCeart," the genitives, *oúil*, *íil*, *centúil*, etc., often cause eclipsis; this is not in accordance with Old-Irish usage, but it witnesses to the nazalising power of such words, and so to their gender; we even find sometimes in those books the neuter pronoun *eð* referring to old neuters: *iseadh a ainm, aseadh in dligeadh*, "L. na gCeart," pp. 28, 56.

² The Irish name for neuter is *neutor*, *neutar* in the Old Glosses, but also *beme*, *cpaeeth* in "Cormac": *cech neutor lapin luitheoir ip beme lapin pílil ngeabelach, cpaeeth cech neotor*, "Cormac," 17, 42.

DECLENSIONS OF NEUTER NOUNS.

These nouns are here distributed under six declensions, and in each declension they are grouped according to their final syllables, or their formation.

Let *c* stand for any final consonant or consonant group; *v* for any final vowel or diphthong. The following paradigms exhibit in general outlines the inflexion of neuter nouns:—

| Stems in— | Man, Men | S | I | U | O | IO |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------|
| <i>Nom. Accus. Voc.,</i> | m | vc | ic n- | vc n- | vc n- | v n- |
| <i>Dative, . . .</i> | m + im | ic ¹ | ic | vc | uc | u, in |
| <i>Genitive, . . .</i> | m + e | ic + e | vc ² + o or a | vc ² + o or a | ic | i |
| <i>Dual Nom. Acc., . . .</i> | m + ann | vc | ic | vc | vc | v |
| <i>Dative, . . .</i> | m + annaib | ic + ib | ic + ib | vc + aib | vc + aib | ib, aib |
| <i>Plur. Nom. Acc., . . .</i> | m + ann | ic + e | { vc ² + a vc + e | { vc ² + a vc ² + e | { vc ³ | v |
| <i>Genitive, . . .</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Dative, . . .</i> | m + annaib | ic + ib | ic + ib | vc + aib | vc + aib | ib, aib |

I have omitted the eclipsing *N* of the *accus. sg.* and *gen. pl.* as it is common to all genders and declensions.

O'Donovan's 1st declension corresponds to the *O*-stems; his 2nd to *Men*- and *S*-stems; his 3rd to *I*-, *U*-, and *Men*-stems; his 4th to *IO*-stems.

Ebel says that in spite of much obscurity in details, the *I*- and *U*-stems by no means so fully coincide in their origin as would appear from Zeuss' statement (Sullivan's ed. of Ebel's "Celtic Studies," p. 76). Yet it is often difficult to distinguish them, from lack of data or other reasons. For instance, if we had not got the *genitive singular* of *Duiblinn* (Dublin), we could not tell whether it is an *I*-, *U*-, or *S*-stem, or whether it means "Black Pool" or "Black Ale," *i.e.* porter, as both names would seem appropriate. In the Scandinavian sagas it is called *Dyfflin*, and in Burns' poems *Divelin*—"As sure 's the Deil is in Hell or Divelin city." "*Dyfflin*," and Maurice Regan's "*Diviline*," written *circa* 1170, show that the *b* was aspirated seven or eight centuries ago; and the *genitive* *Duiblinne* (not *Duibleinna*) shows an *S*-stem.

¹ In these paradigms *i* stands for itself, and also for attenuation; thus the datives and genitives of *ceḡ, ríab* are *ciḡ, ríeib, ciḡe, ríeibe*.

² The *v* here may be *a, e, o, u*, according to the various words.

³ Also, and oftener, and later, *vc + a* in the *nom. and acc. plural*; like *Lat. a*.

The I-stems preserve the I even in modern times; the U-stems have no I in the nominative, or in modern times "infect" it, thus ending in a broad vowel. Hence, *muir*, *gairn*, *capáigh*, *buaidh*, *oruim*, *g. bopommo* (pronounced *bóim* in Munster), etc., are I-stems; *lunn* (now *lunn*, in Munster *lún*), *fiob* (*fiobh*), *d. fiuch* in the "Tripart. Life"; *io* (*iobh*), *mo* (*moibh*), *rioch* (*riochh*), *lín* (*lín*), *monn* (*monn*), *gion* (*gion*), *bior* (*bior*), *rioir* (*rioir*), *riort* (*riort*), *riof* (*riof*), *gáin* (*gáin*), are U-stems, and so are *pecht* (*peacht*), *deirimpecht* (*deirimpeacht*), etc. The presence of u, a, or o in the *nom.* or *dat. singular* points to a U-stem, and so does affinity with U-stems in the Indo-European languages, as *fiob* with Gaulish "fidu," Saxon "widu."

Recht is given as a *neuter* in "Windisch's Grammar"; but it is *masc.* in all the old glosses; *na trí pechte*, *Wb.* 29 a, which led Zeuss to say it was also *neuter*, is, I think, the *gen. pl.* governed by *testibus* of the text, or by *ceirt* (*testimonio*) of the thought of the Glossarist, so that *tribus testibus* = *ceirt na trí pechte*.

SOURCES.

1. All the Glosses and Glossaries hitherto published.
2. Zeuss' "Grammatica Celtica," Windisch's "Irish Grammar," and Stokes' "Celtic Declension" and "Treatise on S-Stems."
3. The "Bk. of Leinster" and "Bk. of Ballymote," "L. na Huidre," "Bk. of Armagh."⁴
4. The four volumes of "Laws," and the many books edited by Drs. Whitley Stokes and Windisch, O'Donovan, O'Curry, and others.

I omit such neuters as *a n-óen ap fáichit*, the twenty-one, *Ml.* 2 d, *úd n-ocht*, *úd n-óich*, *LL.* 128 a, 129 b, a '*prudencia*,' a '*sapere*'; the Welsh *a 'muin'* a m-'*braut*,' to which the neuter article is prefixed, after the manner of the Greek article *τὸ* before Latin words.

The cases, numbers, and genders are marked by their initials, thus: *gsf.*, *npm.* = *genitive singular feminine*, *nominative plural masculine*. *S.*, *Z.*, *W.*, *Bk. of Armagh*, *Tl.*, refer respectively to "Stokes' Works," "Zeuss' Grammar," "Windisch's Dictionary," my Glossary of the "Book of Armagh," and Stokes' "Tripartite Life." The other marks of abbreviation are easily understood. When I doubt about the gender of a word, I append a note of interrogation, thus (?).

⁴ When I quote the "Book of Armagh" I refer to my "Index et Glossarium," which, I believe, contains all the Irish vocables of that venerable Codex.

I.—MEN- OR MAN-STEMS.

All stems in Men and Man are neuter. Compare the Latin "teg-men," "no-men."

- béim (béim), béimm, blow, stroke; *d.* óenbéimim, *LU.* 58 b; bemmm, "Man. & Cust." iii. 507; *np.* bemen, *Wb.* 17 d; *ap.* benaim bémenð áγμαρα, *LU.* 76 a; *ds.* béimium, "Laws," i. 230, 240; béim n-, *LU.* 111 b.
- aichbeim, aichbéim (*LU.* 109, *ML.* 56 b), return to, falling back on; *gl.* *recapitulatio*; aichbéim ποραιρ, *recapitulatio*, *ML.* 94 c, 131 c; aichbéim, *LU.* 109 a.
- balcbeim, balcbéim, mighty blow; *balc* .i. τρέν, "O'Dav." 58.
- bloobbeim, onset, "Cog. G." 180.
- blorǵbéim, sounding stroke, Meyer's "C. Fintraga," p. 100.
- braitcbeim, braitcbéimm, a mighty blow; braitrbéim, a quick stroke; *np.* braitcbemenð, *LU.* 127 a; bpaρ .i. μόρ.
- croirbeim, cross-stroke, "C. M. Lena," 128.
- cúlbéim, back stroke, "Rawl. B." 512, fo. 118.
- peoilbéim, flesh-cut, "C. M. Lena," 84, 130.
- póbbéim, sod-cut, "Man. & Cust.," ii. 372.
- porpbéimm, *percussio*.
- ǵlóbéim, a straight stroke or dash (?), *LL.* 177 a.
- il-béim, *gl.* *offensio*, *as.*, *lapidem offensionis*, *Wb.* 4 d; *for* ailbéim?
- oilbéim, ailbéim, albéim, stumbling-block, *offensa* (a stumble, Isaiah xxviii.)
- óinbéim, one stroke.
- enocbéim, a blow that causes a lump, "Laws," iii. 352.
- pláǵbéim, pláǵbéim, a stripe, punishment, *Ag.*
- porc-béim, *LL.* 176 a, a rushing dash? *cf.* *rusg* in "O'Reilly," and *pechaic pichporc*, "S. na Rann," Index v., *pich*.
- perbéim, peppbeim, peirbeimm, perbeimm, distance which a boat goes at one stroke of the oar, a stroke, *LU.* 26 a; *np.* perbémenð, *LU.* 26 b, *Tl.* 88.

beim—*continued.*

ríulbéim, fascinating with the eye.

taichbéim, táichbeim, taichbéim, "return stroke," one of Cuchullain's feats; *as.* taichbéim, "vertical stroke," "Sick Bed of Cu," 372; *repercussio*: *cf.* "Ch. of Uisnech," *ap.* táichbeimend, "Toch. Emere", horizontal blows; tobbéim, *LU.* 106 a.

toibéim, tobéim, "Cog. G." 60, reproach, insult, outrage; tabéim, reproach: "Hyfiachrach," 186; tobéimm, *W.*

taipbéim = taichbeim (?).

troipbéim (staff-stroke?), "Cog. G." 196, resounding blow?

banbéim, white blow, which does not draw blood, or cause a lump, or discolouration, "Laws," iii. 352.

beim pōpāp, coming back on a thing, *recapitulatio*, *Sg.* 138 a, *ML.* 94 c, 131 c; béim pōpāp, *Wb.* 9 c, 11 c, 26 c, 28 a.

CEIMM (céimm), céim, step, *gradus*; *d.* ceimmím, *ML.* 41 d, c; *ap.* ceimmen, céimmen, cemmin, cemmend, *ML.* 133 b, "Bk. of Armagh"; *gp.* cemend, "Nennius," p. 26; *n.* ceim n-árō, *LU.* 102 b; *gp.* cemenn, *TL.* 124.

árōcheim, árōchéim, high degree, high position.

ballcéim (balc céim?), ballcéim, "O'Dav." 98.

ceirchéim, first step.

coircéim, coircéim, coircém, step, spring, ascent; ip é coircéim, "Cog. G." 186; *pt.* coircheimmend, footsteps, "Mer. Uilix, 61.

tochoircim, a following, *ML.* 37 a.

cpuaibcéim, "Pass. and Hom.," quick step.

ōerpceim, a step to the right (?); *cf.* ōerpement, *W.*

rcém, a leap; but rcém, gl. scemate is fem. *ML.* 31 c.

pochém, succession, series, step, gait, *LB.* 219 a.

poipchéim: *cf.* poipcimm, gl. *optimum*.

immchim, ruin: *cf.* "Cog. G." 68; imchim do bpéitchri-piu, "Bec Fola," 180; violation, "Four Masters," ii. 602; imcim .i. einceimmōgub, "Laws," ii. 352, "O'Dav." 98; immchimm, *W.*

tochéim, slow step or pace.

CEIMM—*continued.*

τόχιμμ, τόχιμμ, τόχιμ, τόχαιμ, going, journey, march, advance; *d.* τόχαιμ, from τόχινγιμ, céim; *but* in τόχιμ, *LU.* 100 a.; τόχιμ n-, *LU.* 102 a.; τόχιμ = imtchecht, *LL.* 395, *LB.* 215 b; τόχιμ, οεντόχιμμ, *LB.* 208 b.

τορχιμ ρυαιμ (?), fit of sleep, "Fragm. of Irish Ann.," 24.

τρχιμ, rushing(?) advance; .ι. τρένχειμνιγυδ, "O'Dav." 78.
pechimm (?), *as.* to follow, *Sg.* 30 a.

ΛΕΙΜ (λέιμ), λέιμμ, leap, jump; *g.* ινδ λέιμμε; *d.* λέμαιμ, *LU.* 111 b; *g.* λέμμι, "Táin Bó Cuailnge"; *cf.* λέιμνεχ; λέιμι, *g.* Loop head, "L. na gCeart," 74; *ns.* λέιμ n-, O'Conor's "Scriptores," 1. Pars. 2, xxxiv.; *n.* αλ λέιμ, *LU.* 111 b.

αιθλέιμ, αιθλέιμ, resilience; *gl.* *resultando*, *Cr.* 10, 11 c.

εταρλέιμ, *g.* εταρλέιμμε, "Bk. of Balymote," 325; "L. na gCeart," 2; *ap.* αρβλέμμενδ, high jumps, *LU.* 50 a.

βάεθλέιμμ, a wild leap; *ap.* δεπλέμμενδ, jumps to the right, *LU.* 50 a.

εαθλαεμ, army on march, "C. M. Rath," 180.

πολέιμ, a leap, subsilience; ιμλέιμ, "C. Findtraghá," 76.

βυγλέιμ, a small leap; βρυθλέιμ, "O'Reilly."

ρυθλέιμ, a leap.

ραεβλέιμμ, a false leap or step.

ρσίθλιμ, "Rev. Celt.," v. 197; βρυθλέιμ, "C.R. na Ríg," § 43.

βρυαβλέιμ, a wave-leap, "C. Findtraghá," 108.

ταρλαιμ, ταρρλιμ, ταρλιμμ, an alighting ("L. na gCeart," 10, 2, *Tl.* 88), from ταρλενζαιτ, they alight; ταρλιεμ, *g.* ταρλιεμμε, alighting, "C. M. Lena," p. 98.

αιρλιμ n-, ειρλιμ n-, ειρλιμ, *gs.* αιρλιμμε, *np.* ειρλιμμεννα, trespass by *leaping* a fence, "Laws," i. 90, 92, 94, 104, 108; λιγγερ ειρλιμ, *ib.* 110; ταρλιμ ταρβλαιμγ, "Thurn. Versl." 34; αιρλιμ, *g.* αιρλιμμε, *np.* αιρλιμμεννα, "O'Dav." 78.

REIM (ρέιμ), ρέιμμ, ρέμ, *cursus* (*Z.* 268), αρ-ρέιμ, *LU.* 105 b, "Félire," Oct. 16, course; *g.* ρέιμμε; *d.* ρέιμιμ, expedition, "Nennius," p. 140; ραιθ αρ-ρεμ-ριμ, he ran that course; ρειμ' n-oll, a great course; *ngp.* ρεμμενδ, ρεμενδ, "Amra Ch. C." ch. 4; "Adamnan," 274; *ns.* ιν ρέιμ, "Amra Ch. C." p. 12; ρέιμ n-, "Fragm. of Ir. Ann." 224; also means "genitive," "Bodl. Cormac," "Cormac," 24.

REIM—*continued*.

baicthréim, foolish course, = baiothréim, "Four Masters," A.D.

1587, *LL*. 344 a; *poirim*, *d.* *poirimim*, bird-hunting, *LU*. 69 b.

buaothréim, victorious course; *np.* buaothremmend, *LL*. 78 a.

cacathréim, caicthréim, battle course, triumph; *g.* cacathréime,

"Four Masters," iii. 628; *oiréim* .i. *réim* n^oeda, "Cormac," 24.

ríim, *ríimm* (?), counting, number; *g.* *rimæ*, *Z.* and Index to

"Félire"; *tuirim*, reckoning, "Ir. Texte," i. 29.

oirimm, number, multitude; *nap.* *oirmano*, "Félire," Oct. 11,

Epil. 143; *d.* *oirimmam*, *TL*. 70.

imbriimm, *imriimm*, *imriimm*, *imriim*, going about; *imriim* and

poiriimm eich, "Laws," i. 168, 280; *cursus*, *circuitio*; *fem.*,

LB. 267; *gen. sing.* *imriimme*, "Man. & Cust." iii. 484, riding;

d. *imriimm*, *LL*. 115 a; eich *imríme*, "Laws," ii. 160.

erim, *erimm*, *erriimam*, riding out, journey; *g.* *erimæ*, *LU*.

105 b; "Laws," iii. 258, ii. 154, 160; *d.* *erimam*, "Toch.

Emere"; *érim* n-, "S. na Rann," 21, 80; "C. M. Rath,"

82; *érim* n-, "S. na Rann," II. 1071, 1468, a faring.

taíbreim, *taoibreim*, genitive (case); *sunnpad* *taoibhréime*.

tuibreim, the dative case.

tinbreim, an expedition, "Nennius," 146; .i. *tinbreim*,

"O'Dav." 124.

réim, a genitive; *dp.* *réimenduib*, "Stokes' Bodl. Cormac," 44.

ESCRIMM, trappings, form; *ds.* *eirerimmim*, "Do Ch. in da

Muccaid," l. 110; i. e. *ecorc*, "T. B. Dartada."

FORSCAMON (?), *np.* terraces or steps.

GREIM (*gréim*), *greimm*, bit, hold, power, force, advantage over,

effect; *np.* *greimmen*; *ap.* *gréimmann*, "S. na Rann," p. 141;

ap. *greimman*, *pacta*; *ds.* *greimmam*, *vigore*; *g.* *greimmae*,

sceptri, *ML*. 128 d, 31 c, 110; *d.* *caégreimim* "Cormac," 10.

maicthréim, good hold; *glegraim*, "S. na Rann," 22; *LB*. 111.

garbthréim, rough hold, "S. na Rann," p. 146.

ingréim, *ingreimm*, *ingraim*, *ingraim*, persecution; *g.* *in-*

graimme, *ingréimme*; *d.* *ingraimim*, *ingréimmim* (*ML*. 74 b,

56 c, 87 c, 75 a), "Stowe Missal," 63; *np. gp.* *ingreimmen*,

ingraimmen, *ingraimman*, *Wb.* 25 d, 30 c; *d.* *oc* *ingréimm*,

"Fiac."; *dp.* *ingraimmannuib*, *ML*. 756.

congréimm, "cunning," *com-plexio* (?), apparel, appearance,

"Echtra Nerai"; *d.* *congréimmim*, *LU*. 102 b; *LU*. 105 b.

- BRĒIM** (?), *brōimm*, *LL.* 28 a, 85 a, hence *brōimniḡ*, *LB.* 217 b, *crepitus ventris*.
- DRĒIM N-** (*dréim n-*), "S. na Rann," p. 71, *dréimm*, effort, attempt, endeavour, ascent; *dp.* *dréimennaib*, "Laws," iii. 182.
- NEM**, *Sg.* 113 b; *gp.* *nemano*, pearls, *LL.* 55 b; *d.* *nemannaib*, "Windisch."
- ḡEIM** (*ḡéim*), "C. M. Lena," 4, shout, noise, bellow; *ap.* *ḡemenḃa*, *ḡeimimno*, "Echtra Nerai"; *g.* *ḡéme*; *éḡem* (?), outcry.
- FORḡEMEN**, *nap.*, skins, "Man. & Cust." iii. 424, *LL.* 82 b.
- SEIM** (*réim*), rivet; *ap.* *remmano*, "Cormac"; *gp.* *remmano*, studs, "Táin Bó Fróich"; *il-remman*, *LL.* 99 a; *dp.* *remannaib*, "Man. & Cust." iii. 158; *gp. ap.* *remmeno*, "Bodl. Cormac," 4, 22; "Cormac," 32.
- SLEIM** (*rléim*), snow-flake.
- ÉM**: *an ém*; *g.* *éme*; *d.* *ém*, haft, "Bodl. Cormac," 18.
- TOEM** (*tóem*) (?), *tóem n-ḡlé*.
(*aim* ?), *manus*, hand, handful; *d.* *ammaim*, *Ml.* 36 d.
- MAIM** (?), handful; *dual*, *ḃa maim*, "Laws," iv. 98.
- BOIM**, *boimm*, *buim*; bit, morsel; *np.* *bommann eḡai*, hailstones, *LB.* 106 a; *dp.* *bomonnaib*, fragments, "C. M. Lena," 136; *buim*, a spark, "Four Masters," i. 242, *Tl.* 242.
- LOIM**, *loimm*, *loimb*, sip, sup, drop, drink, *Pr. Cr.* 96, "Felire" Index; "Laws," iii. 84, wave, milk; but *in loim*, *LB.* 65; *dp.* *lommanaib*, *LU.* 111 a; *ds.* *lomom*, milk, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 74; *g.* *loma*, "L. na gCeart," 168; *ap.* *lomann*, "Four Masters," i. 506; *as.* *a loim*, *LU.* 129 a.
- ḡLOIMM**, *ḡlámm*, a growl, baying of a hound; *g.* *ḡláime*, *as.* *ḡlam*, *W.* 285 a.
- UAIMM**, seam, *W.*; *uaim*, .i. *tobéim*, "Ir. Metr. Glosses," 31.
- UAIM**, cave; *g.* *uama*; *d.* *uamannaib*, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 152; *loc* *uama*, *lacus specūs*, *AA.* *SS.* 373.
- FUAIMM**, *fuaim*, *fuam*, sound, noise: *fuaim n-ampa*, a wonderful noise (cf. "S. na Rann," p. 139); *g.* *fuama*; *np.* *fuamano*, *W.*, "Ir. Metr. Glosses"; *tellfuaim*, "Bodl. Cormac"; "Cormac," 42.
- COMUAIM N-**, harmony, "Laws," iii. 32, i. 16; *uaim*, *muaim*, harmony, *ibid.* i. 298.

TUAIM, a hill, fort; *ba Tuaim n-aba a ainm*, "Lives from Bk. of Lismore," p. 63; *Tuaim n-(Eatarin, Eibin)*, "L. na gCeart," 88, 92; *gp. Tuamanb*, "L. na gCeart," 14; *gs. tuama*, "Four Masters," i. 44, iii. 26; *collis*, "Tigernach," an. 719.

SRUAIM, *ppóim, ppúam*, stream, *Z.* 24, *W.* (but *np. ppuama*, "Fis Adamn."); *dp. ppuamannaib*, "O'Dav." 117; *voc. a ppuaim*, "Four Masters," i. 470; *np. ppuamanbái*, *LB-* 207 a; *ppuaim .i. ppuch*, "O'Dav." 115.

SLAM-SRUAIM, slimy stream (?).

OSAILCIM (?), to open, *ML.* 98 a.

SECHIM (?), to follow, *ML.* 128 d.

POGLAIMM, *póglaimm*, learning; *g. póglaime*, *ML.* 42 c, *fem* (?).

DIGLAIM *n-*, distinction, "Laws," i. 212, 214, 238, description (?).

FORDIUCLAIM, a swallowing up, *voratio*, *ML.* 104 b; *ds. fordiu-claimm*, *ML.* 19 d, 102 a, 34 d; *Ascoli* does not give the gender.

ECLAIM, *discussio*, *ML.* 114 b: an *eclai*m.

DIGLUIM (?), *.i. tinól*, "O'Dav." 73.

TECUMM, *gl. acceptio*, *Wb.* 1 d; a *teclimm*, *ib.*

DAUTECLAIMM, *exceptio*, *ML.* 35 a; *p. comteclamánb*, "O'Dav." 65.

TARGLA(1)M, to collect, "C. M. Rath," 60.

DITCIM *n-*, delay, *ipred b.*; *g. ditcma*; *nap. ditcmanb* (forfeitures), "Laws," i. 160, 196, 198, 210, 212, 262, 264, 280, 284, 288; *ii.* 104; *ap. ditcmanbái*, *ib.* 262.

TOTHIMM, *tochim, totaim, dothaim*, a fall; *ap. totman*, *casus*, *Wb.* 5 b, 131 b, 61 b, 42 d; *ML.* 131 b, 19 d.

ETARTHOTHIMM, *etharthotaim, interitus*, *ML.* 40 d.

CUITIM, collapse, fall, ruin (*for co-thotaim*); *cutum, cutimm*, *ruina, dissolutio*, *ML.* 91 c; *.i. tuitim*, "O'Dav."

COMTHUITIM, a falling together.

TUIRTHIM (?), dearth, "O'Dav." 168.

CONDEM, entertainment; *g. conðme*, "Laws," i. 270; *conðmm*, = *coyne* or *billeting* ("Stokes' Ling. Value of the Irish Annals," p. 61, 2nd ed.), is *neuter* if the 2nd and 3rd forms are *genitive* and *dative*.

TORRUIM *n-*, a reckoning, "Laws," i. 288.

BREISIM, shout, uproar; but *np. bperma*, "S. na Rann," p. 129.

ՄՐՈՒՄ, մրումմ (*ML.* 44 a), ridge, back; մրում n-արծ, “C. M. Lena,” 164; Ծ. n-Արաւ, *LL.* 202 a; *g.* ծա մրումանԾ, “Cog. G.”; *np.* մրումանԾ; *gp.* մրումման, “Bk. of Armagh”; *ձp.* մրումմոԾ, “Four Masters,” i. 28; “L. na gCeart,” 10; *ap.* մրումմանԾ, backs (of men); *LU.* 19 b; but *g.* մրումմո, *d.* մրում, in “Bk. of Armagh”; *cf.* մրումնեչ, Մրում n-Արաւ, Մրում n-Մարմբեչ, *LL.* 192 a, 202 a; also *np.* մրումաննա, “Nennius,” 72.

Քաժմրում = Սիրեչ; Կաժմրում at Durrow, “Adamnan,” 270.

Եժմրում, Եժմրումմ, *alveus fluminis*, or *alveus = lebes*; *ds.* Եժմրում, Եժմրումմաւմ, *ML.* 74 b, 78 b, 126 c.

Մեժմրում ն-, *LL.* p. 170 a.

Եչմրումմ, horseridge.

Բժմրում, woodridge, *LU.* 48 b.

Բաւմրում.

Բորմրում (“Bk. of Armagh”), Fardrum, in Westmeath.

Յլե՛մրումմ, “S. na Rann,” 140.

Նճմրումմ; *g.* Նոժմրումմո, *Sg.* 226.

Տժմրում, Cashel, “L. na gCeart,” 28.

Բիրմրումմ.

ՄՐՈՆՈՆՆ (?), *ap.*, “Bk. of Fenagh,” 114.

ՄՕԵՄ Ն- (տճեմ n-), a jet, “S. na Rann,” p. 153; of this declension (?).

ՄԱՅՄ, bursting, burst, break, rout, defeat; a break or pass in a mountain; մայմ, մայմ, “Cog. G.” 32, 82; մայմ ԵաԿա, *ib.* 32; *d.* մայմաւմմ, “Fragm. of Irish Ann.” 182; *g.* Լուչտ մայմա, a defeated party; *g.* մայմաւ, *ML.* 84 c; *ap.* մայմանԾ, մայման, *ib.* 24, 82, 66; *n.* ամ մայմ. Բանմայմ, bloodless victory, “Four Masters,” *an.* 1094.

ԵաԿմայմ, battle-breach, “Bk. of Fenagh,” 162.

Բոմայմ, great burst, breach, “S. na Rann,” p. 148; *LB.* 206 b.

Կոմմայմ, *g.* կոմմայմե, “exultation,” outburst, “Fragm. of Irish Ann.” 40; *g.* Յճիր կոմմայմո, *LU.* “Fled Bricr.”

Մումայմ, *ds. inruptione*, *ML.* 85 c.

μαῖομ—*continued.*

πορμαῖομ, *irruptio*, a burst into; βρερμαῖομ, "Four Masters," iv. 674.

τομαῖομ, *np.* τομαῖομ, "S. na Rann," p. 118, a bursting up, *eruptio*, outburst (of water); τομαῖομ n-ερε, a bursting up of fish, "Amergin's Poem," *LL.* 12 b.

καθητομαῖομμαῖομ, *ds.* battle-break, victory, "Man. & Cust." iii. 505.

λοχτομαῖομ, lake eruption, "Four Masters," p. 6.

ΝΑῖομ, *nexus, obligatio*, bond, compact, covenant, *i.e.* ναρεα, "O'Clery"; *nap.* ναῖομ; *d.* ναῖομ, covenants, "guarantees," "Laws," i. 266 and iv. 54, where also is *np.* ναῖομ; *g.* ναῖομ, "Laws," i. 214.

ερναῖομ, ὑρναῖομ, ἰρναῖομ, *connexio*, *ML.* 2 d, contract; *np.* ὑρναῖομ, bonds, "Mesca Ul." 8; *np.* ερναῖομ, *ML.* 2 d; *g.* ὑρναῖομ, "Laws," ii. 380, 408, 94.

ροναῖομ, covenant, "Siab Ch. C."; *d.* ροναῖομ, binding, "Laws," i. 280, 226; "Toch. Emere," *LU.*

ρορναῖομ, condiment, "Laws," ii. 20, 32.

ρορναῖομ, *as.*, *nexus, necessitas*, *ML.* 27 d, bargain, "Laws," ii. 98; *ds.* ρορναῖομ, "Táin Bó Cualngi."

κομναῖομ, *g.* κομναῖομ, right, covenant, "Laws," iv. 8, 34.

δοῖομ, *np.*, covenants, "Laws," iv. 60.

νεναῖομ, *pl.*, letter joinings, *ML.* 2 d; .i. καορκα, "O'Dav." 108.

ρναῖομ, ρναῖομ, a knot, *nodus*; *d.* ρναῖομ, "Tóg. Troi," l. 1460; *gp.* ρναῖομ, *LB.* 387.

ὑρρναῖομ, pin to fasten cords of a harp, knot.

ρο-ῖρναῖομ, ροναῖομ, covenant; καορκα, "O'Dav." 64.

ΤΑῖομ (?), *contentio*; cf. ταῖομ, contentious.

Αῖομ (?), *ox.*

Αῖομ (?), knowledge.

ΡΕῖομ, ρεῖομ, effort, service, *Z.*; an n-ḃeanann tú ρεῖομ do ρηḃghe eile, do you make use of any other means? "Dunlevy"; *ns.* ρεῖομ, "C. M. Rath," 204; *g.* ρεῖομ, "Cog. G." 70; *d.* ρεῖομ, "Laws," iii. 266; *ns.* in ρεῖομ, *LL.* 57 a, *pl.* ρεῖομ, "Ann. of Ulster," 821.

βηρρεῖομ, "S. na Rann," p. 128.

PEIOM—*continued.*

compeiom, joint performance, "S. na Rann," p. 131.

crich-peiom, "S. na Rann," p. 132.

m-peiom, service due to a chief.

pcich-peiom, fatiguing effort, "L. na gCeart," 38.

crénpéiom, strong effort.

SLEIOM (rléiom), pleiom, *saniem*, *Sg.* 218 b, *Z.* 776; *dp.* pleiomenaib, *sputaminibus*.

irleiom, *sputamen*, "Tur." 2 b: onairpleiomenaib or onair(b) r. (?).

TEIOM, téiom, teiom, *tabes*, pest, disease, "a fit"; *d.* teiomaim, teiomaimm, *ML.* 58 a, 15 b, 123 b, 149 a; "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 198; *np.* teiomand, *LL.* 188 c; teiom n-, "O'Dav." 97. *masc.* *LL.* 57 a; *ap.* teiomann, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 124; *Z.* 270; *gs.* tedma, "Brocan's Hymn," "Féilire" 194.

BEIOM (béiom), blow, *see* béim.

GREIOM, bit, *see* gréim. buiom (?) .i. mun, "O'Dav." 57.

DEILM, delm; a n-deilm, noise, *LL.* 59 aa, 192 a; .i. topann, tporc, erich, "O'Clery"; "Amra Ch. C." ch. 1; delm n-, "S. na Rann," p. 133; *g.* delmae, *LU.* 111 b; *n.* m deilm, *LL.* 189 b; "Ch. of Uisnech"; *ds.* delmaim, "Féilire," *Prol.* 154, *LB.* 104, "O'Dav." 75.

crichdeilm, "S. na Rann," p. 132.

mórdéilm, great noise, "Amra Ch. C." ch. 1.

AINM, *nomen*, name; *d.* anmaim, anmimm; *g.* anme, *Wb.* 27 c, 21 a; *np.* anmand, "Bk. of Ballymote," 255 a; *ap.* anmand, *Sg.* 61 b; *a. dual.* da n-ainm, *Wb.* 30 c, 21 d, 34 d; *png.* anman, *ML.* 86 c, *Wb.* 16 a; a n-ainmm .i. Sa. 31 a, 209 b mac-ainm, "Amra Ch. C." ch. 19.

ilanmmanaib, *dp.*, *Sg.* 30 a, *np.* ilanmann, many names, "Bodl. Cormac," 36.

comaimm, *cognomen*, *LL.* 57; penaimm, old name, *LL.* 395.

poraimm, nickname, "Tribes of Ireland," 38, *Tl.* 126.

leppaimm, nickname, *LU.* 100 b, "Laws," i. 176; *g.* lepanma, "Laws," i. 184, 236; *d.* lepanmannaib, "Ir. Texte," i. 102; gnathaimm, "Gen. Corca. Laide," 28.

petaimm, *gl. prænomen*, "Med. Tract on Celt. Declension."

tíraimm, country name, "Táin Bó Fróich," 156.

LENOMNAID (?) , *lituris*, *Sg.* 3.

SENM, *reim*, *renim*, *renim*, sound, blast (of a horn); *d.* *renmaim*, (playing the harp) ("Táin Bo Fróich," 142); *d.* *rennim*, sound of trumpet, *Wb.* 13 d.

ilrenim, *np.* *ilrenman*, many sounds, *Z.* 858, 367, *Wb.* 12 c.

comrim, *ds.* accompaniment, *LU.* 5 aa, "Amra Ch. C." ch. 1.

eiprim, playing (the tympan), "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 220.

LEINM, *saltus*; *see* léim.

SCEINM, *pl.* *rcenmanna*, slipping, "Laws," iii. 184, 284; *ds.*

rgeim, "Four Masters," ii. 1012.

dirceim, *lapsus*; *cf.* *dirceimnecha*, *lapsi*, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 207, 230; *aithceim*, "Cormac," 16.

TEINM, .i. *ḡoir* *τ* *nó* *cnamh*; *cf.* *teim* *γ* *tomait*, *LL.* 200 a.

teim, stream; *teim* *laeda*, "a stream of poetry"; *teim* *laega*, "Mac Gn. Find," 44; *a* *tenm* *láida*, "Stokes' Bodl. Cormac," 4, 8, 20, "Thurn. Versl." 102; *g.* *tenma*, "O'Dav." 118.

CUIRM, *coirm*, ale, beer; *g.* *coirma*, *d.* *coirmaim* ("Cod. S. Pauli"), *coirmuib*; *g.* *coirme*, "Ir. Texte," 203, "O'Dav." 122.

FUIRMIM, *ds.* march, "L. na gCeart," 38; *forom* *n-*, "S. na Rann," 139; *foraim*, *LU.* 104 a.

ḠAIRM *N-*, a cry, call, *LL.* 27 b; *g.* *ḡarma*, "Fiac's Hymn"; *d.* *ḡarmaim*, "Man. & Cust." iii. 511.

taḡram, demand, "Bk. of Fenagh," 368.

aithḡairm, revocation.

toḡairm, a *τοḡairm* ("Southampton Gl." 34 a), call, *appellatio*, *compellatio*, invocation, vocation, *LB.* 187 b; *d.* *toḡarmaim*, *Wb.* 27 c; *gp.* *toḡarmanb*, titles, "Man. & Cust." iii. 513; *gp.* *cip* *lip* *toḡarmanba* (?), what is the number of titles, appellations? *ap.* *toḡarmanna*, "Bk. of Hymns," i. 74.

nóebtoḡairm, holy invocation or call; holy calling, "Sanctan's Hymn"; *comtoḡairm*, *convocatio*, "O'Dav." 47.

tréntoḡairm, strong invocation or title; *a* *τοḡairm*, *gl.* *compellatio*, "Ps. Hampton," 34 a.

TOIRM, *tairm*, *toirm-*, *toirmm-n*, *toirum-n*, "S. na Rann," 153; *toirm* *n-glan*, *tairm* *n-*, *toirum* *n-dil*, "Bk. of Ballymote," 391 a; *toirm*, .i. *molab*, "O'Dav." 122.

ṬAIRM (?), trampling, "Nennius," p. 142; "Man. & Cust." iii. 532, "Bk. of Lismore," 148 a.

AM (ám), ámm, aḡmen, company; *d.* ammaim; *ap.* ámna.

AM (ám), ámm, hand; *dat.* am, ámmaim, *ML.* 34 c, 36 c, 36 d, "Ascoli," *Z.* 268-9.

COMMAM (?), *ds.* wife, "Bk. of Fenagh," 310.

IM, imm, imb, butter; *g.* imbe, "Man. & Cust." iii. 104; *d.* imim, "Laws," ii. 254; *ds.* imbim, immim, immum, *LB.* 63, "Man. & Cust." iii. 482, 485, 487; Ascoli makes it *masc.*

ARBE, "corn-meal"; *d.* arbaum, "Man. & Cust." iii. 483; *ap.* arbhanna; *gp.* arbann, (kinds of) corn, corn-meal, "Laws," iii. 264; "Man. & Cust." 481, 482; *n.* (arb?); *g.* arba, *d.* arbim, "Laws," ii. 41, 39, 392, 366.

LINN, liquid; *np., ap.,* lennanb, *LU.* 97, 211.

MIR (mír), part, portion, bit; am-mír, *ML.* 76 a; *ap.* mipeann; *pl.* mipenna, *LL.* 303 b; *ac. pl.* min-mipenb, *LU.* 111 a; *ap.* minmipenba, "Egerton"; *np.* mípenna, "Laws," iii. 204. *conmipor*, con-mír, *gl. offa*, *Z.* 21, *Sg.* 103 b. *mímipor*, a charmed morsel, "Laws," i. 176, 180; *Z.* 265; *LU.* 110 a, 101 a.

cupachmír, hero's portion; *cupachmír n-ucur*, yon warrior's portion; *g.* cupachmíri, *LU.* 109, 99; a c., *LU.* 104, 105, 107; *but in c., LU.* 110 a, 107 b, 100 a, 101 b.

ḡpancmír, greedy bit, or snarling bit, about which heroes contend as hounds (?); *cf.* ḡpanctaim, I snarl, "Laws," i. 176, 80. *ḡanctmír*, morsel, "Stokes' Bodl. Cormac," 30; "Laws," i. 176; *ḡanct*, mouth, "O'Dav." 76; *céctmír*, first morsel, *LB.* 214 b.

LACHT N- (?), *lectio*, "Stowe Missal," 63; *but acc. in láchct*, *ibid.* p. 64; *lachtu* is *fem.*

CRETEN N- (?), faith; *g.* creitme, "Man. & Cust." iii. 536.

MEU (?), a lump; *np.* maellanb airḡit, bands (lumps?) of silver.

II.—S-STEMS (*All S-Stems are Neuter*).

- NEḅ, nem, heaven; *gs.*, *ngp.*, nime, *d.* nim, *Z.*, "Ebel," "Stokes," *ML.* 45 b, 145 d; *g.* p̄nḅnime, "Ninine's Poem," *TL.* 140.
nḡemneb, holy heaven; *d.* noemnib, "Stokes."
p̄nḅnem, starry heaven, "Mar. O'Gorman," Aug. 1; *g.* p̄nḅnime, "S. na Rann," 8; *clothnime*, *gs.* "Thurn. Versl." 56.
- NEM, poison; *gs.*, *np.*, neime, nom, *Sg.* 33, 112, 139; *ap.* nime, "Four Masters," ii. 578.
- NEM (?), ceiling; *gl.* *laquear*, *Sg.* 97 a; *cf.* French, *ciel de lit*; German, *Bett-himmel*, a tester.
- Uḅ, egg, *Incant. Sg.*, "Stokes"; see uḡ; ob, "Bodl. Cormac," 26.
- TOEB, τóib, side; *g.* τóibe ḅeip̄p̄ (*LB.* 251 a, in MacCarthy's "Stowe Missal," 264); *d.* τóib, τóib (*Wb.* 20d, and "Stokes' Siege of Howth"); *as.* and *n. dual.* τóib, *ML.* 131 c, 67 d.
- SUIAB, mountain, *Z.*, *ns.* r̄liab n-Orpa, *Sg.* 63 a; *ds.* pleib, *ML.* 39 d and "Bk. of Armagh"; *nap.* plebe, *ML.* 81 c. a; *n.* Sliab n-Echcḡa, *LL.*, where, however, it is *masc.* in r̄liab, 265 b; *dp.* pleibib, "Siab. Ch. C." 380.
mḡr̄r̄liab, *Z.*, big mountain; *n.* moir̄pleb (!), *ML.* 55 d.
maḡr̄liab: r̄liab is made synonymous with mḡin or mun; it means a heathy, hill-shaped ground, "O'Brien's Irish Dict.," Preface.
- CORR̄R̄LIAB, the Curlew Hills in Roscommon and Sligo, translated *praeceps mons* in "O'Sullivan's Hist. Cath. Compendium," p. 164.
- air̄r̄liab, air̄r̄liab, *g.* air̄r̄lebe, air̄r̄lébe, *LL.* 156, 243 b, *LB.* 218 b, "Brocán's H.," a hill-slope, mountain side (Crowe, in "Guardsman's Cry of St. Patrick," 293); face or front of a mountain (?); *cf.* air̄ch̄inḅ, front (of house, etc.).
- ṬREḅ (?), house; *g.* r̄ḡḡr̄eibe, "Laws," iii. 272, "Nennius," 38; *gp.* cethar̄r̄eibe, "Fiac's Hymn."
- Áḡ (áḡ), ox, calf, deer; *n.* áḡ, *g.* aḡe, "Laws," i. 238, 254; ii. 252, 254, 258; iv. 102, "Nennius," 182; *nap.* aḡe, *W.* "Táin Bo Fróich," 138; "T. B. Flid." l. 86; "B. of Lecan," 763; *gp.* aḡi, "S. Celt. Decl.," aḡi, "L. na gCeart"; *na. dual.* ḅa n-áḡ n-, "Reeves' Adamnan," 270; "Mac Gn. Find," p. 32.

- Aḡ, joint ("Stokes"); *dual*, da n-aḡ, "Do Chopur in dá Muc." 242; *napp.* áige, áge, aḡi, "Laws," i. 48, *LL.* 197 a; "T. B. Fróich," 138; "Siab. Ch. C." 382, 388; *dp.* aḡib, "C. R. na Ríg"; *pl.* aḡe, "Bodl. Cormac," 30.
- Oḡ, egg, *Sg.* 8 b; *n.* uḡ, *g.* uḡe, *d.* uḡ, *dp.* uḡib, "C. M. Rath," 30, 129, 130; *ds.* uḡ, "Laws," i. 28; *gs.* uḡe, uḡi, *np.* uḡai, "Cog. G." 100; but *gp.* uḡ, "L. na gCeart," 154, 158.
- LOḡ N- (lóḡ n-), ("Laws," i. 92, 124), lóḡ, lúaḡ, luacé, *Z.*²; louḡ ("Egerton," 1782, fo. 71), price, value, reward; *g.* lóige, lóge, *Wb.* 3 c, 10 d, "Laws," ii. 252, 258, 330, 338; *d.* luaiḡ (*bis*), "Third Charter of Bk. of Kells"; *np.* lóigi, "Laws," ii. 160; *dual*, dá luacḡ, "Laws," i. 290; lóoḡ, *TL.* 196.
- poplóḡ, price; *ds.* "Bk. of Armagh"; for poplúa(i)ḡ, as the "Bk. of Kells" shows, above; ráplóḡ, *LU.* 129.
- baḡlóḡ, good price, "S. na Rann," p. 132; lánlóḡ, "Cormac," 19. lechlóḡ; *dp.* lechlóḡib, half-values, "Thurn. Versl." 49.
- OELḡ N-, thorn, brooch, *LU.* 65 b, 96 b; a n-belḡ, "Sg. Incant.;" *napp.* belce, belgae, belge, *LU.* 64 b, 64 a, 93, "Laws," iii. 290; ii. 146; belḡ n-, "O'Dav." 56, "Cormac," 7.
- lia-belḡ, "Stokes' Irish Ordeals"; clochbelḡ n-, "Man. & Cust." iii. 496.
- ORONḡ N-INḡEN, opoḡ ngilla, "S. na Rann," l. 6279; *g.* opuimge (?), a throng, group.
- MAḡ ("Ebel"), *campus*; *gs.* and *np.* maiḡe; *d.* maiḡ, "Bk. of Armagh," where the gender is reflected in *hoc est campum*; am-maḡ, *Wb.* 12 a; *g. dual*, maige, *LL.* 300 a; maḡ m-bréḡ, "Cog. G." 12, *LL.* 203, "Bk. of Balymote," 406 b; *as.* tappa maḡ, "Táin Bo Reg.;" maḡ cCéitne, "Keating," p. 88; maḡ n-aibni, "Bk. of Balymote," 382 b, ip aibniu am-maḡ; maḡ n-ealta; *napp.* maiḡe, "Amra Ch. C.;" *gs.* and *pl.* maiḡe, "Bk. of Armagh: see my prefatory remarks; *gp.* maḡ, "Hyfiachrach," 234; *voc. sg.* muḡ, "Four Masters," ii. 596; áḡmaḡ, battlefield, "AA. SS." 603, or oxfield (?), Ailmaiḡe, *gs.*, "Bk. of Armagh"; ápmaḡ, field of slaughter, battlefield; *ds.* apmuḡ, "C. M. Rath," 84; *d.* apmuḡ; *g.* apmaiḡe, "Laws," i. 174, 176; Aohapmaḡ, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 216; Achmaḡ, "Nennius," 142; bpechmaḡ, bpeḡmaḡ; *g.* bpechmaiḡe, "Hyfiachrach," 244; bpeḡmaiḡe,

MAḠ—*continued.*

- “Four Masters,” i. 360; “Cog. G.” 32; *d.* bpechmḡ, “Bk. of Armagh”; *ns.* a maḡ, am maḡ, *LU.* 105 b, 106 a, 129.
- clapmaḡ, “S. na Rann,” l. 508; Capnmaḡ, “Mesca Ul.” 38.
- clochmaḡ, famous field, plain, “S. na Rann,” l. 7031.
- Cpuachanmaḡ, the Croghan Plain.
- cluchmaḡ, cluchemaḡ, game-place, arena, *LU.* 122 a; *d.* cluchmaḡ, *LU.* 112 a, “Toch. Emere.”
- Ḍermaḡ, Ḍermach, Ḍurmaḡ, Ḍairmaḡ, Ḍaurmaḡ (“Adamnan”), Durrow; *g.* Ḍermaiḡe, “Four Masters,” i. 360; *d.* Ḍaurmaiḡ, *Roboreti campus*, “Adamnan”; Deruach, “Gir. Camb.” 387; *g.* Ḍermaiḡe, *Tl.* 82.
- ḃormaḡ, bushy plain; elicmaḡ, “AA. SS.” 603; “Bk. of Lecan,” 251 a; Féрмаḡ, “Miscel. of Celt. Soc.” 358.
- Falmaḡ, Femenmaḡ, “Fragm. of Irish Ann.” 216; “Ir. Texte,” i. 98; ebermaḡ, “Thurn. Versl.” 57.
- peoilmaḡ, (?) quarter of venison or mutton, etc.
- Fepnmaḡ, Farney.
- peapcmhaḡ, .i. peapanmaḡ, “O’Clery.”
- Fínḃmaḡ, *Albus Campus*; *g.* Fínḃmaiḡe, “Bk. of Armagh.”
- popoḃmaḡ na hemna, theatre, place for spectators; *d.* popoḃmaiḡ, *LL.* 109 a.
- ḡlarmaḡ, .i. ḡlarmuir, the sea.
- Uairgenmaḡ, “Four Masters,” ii. 740; Leinster.
- leirmaḡ, the sea plain; lánmaḡ, “S. na Rann,” p. 144.
- íachmaiḡe, *gp.* (“Fiac’s Hymn.”), land plains; *ap.* “Nínine.”
- luachmaḡ, *LL.* 305; lachcmaḡ, “Stowe MS. 992,” fol. 50 a.
- lánmaḡ, “S. na Rann,” p. 144; lechanmaḡ, *LB.* 218.
- luachmaiḡe, Lochmaiḡe, *gs.* “Four Masters,” i. 162, 40; vi. 2082, Loughmoe.
- luḡmaḡ, Louth (= *Agelluli*, “Adamnan,” p. 7?), “Four Masters,” iii. 23; *Tl.* 226, 248.
- lurmaḡ, now Lusmagh, King’s Co., “Hymaine,” 5.
- mallmaḡ, soft plain, “C. M. Lena,” 46.
- mupmaḡ, “L. na gCeart”; *g.* mupmaiḡe, sea marsh, “Laws,” i. 166; ppímmaḡib, *LU.* 129.
- póemaḡ, poenmaḡ, “S. na Rann,” pp. 8, 148, battle plain.
- Moennaḡ, “Bk. of Balymote,” 382 b.

MAḡ—*continued*.

Senmaḡ elta eḡair, *LL.* p. 5; raermaḡ, “*Man. & Cust.*” iii. 534; *gp.* Sechtmaḡe, near Arra in Tipperary, “*L. na gCeart,*” 49.

Tenmaḡ, Taitenmaḡ, “*Fragm. of Irish Ann.*” 218.

tuathmaḡ, north plain, or plain-land, “*MS. Mat.*” 492.

tuḡmaḡ, *LL.* 161 b.

INḡ (is of this declension (?), “*Stokes*”).

TECH, teḡ (teḡn-, *Wb.* 4a); a tech n-, *LU.* 99, 112a; tech nḡapach, *LL.* 280; *g.* -tiḡe, *d.* tiḡ, tich, “*Bk. of Armagh*”; *cf. Z., W.*; *g.* tairḡe, *d.* tairch; *n. dual*, in ḡa tech, “*Mesca Ul.*” 40, 44; ticce, *gp.*, “*Bk. of Armagh.*”

auptech, *g.* auptiḡe, oratory, *W.*

baiptech, cowshed, “*L. na gCeart,*” 64.

bḡtech, cowhouse; *d.* bḡtairib, “*Laws,*” iv. 102.

ceoltech, music house; *g.* ceoltairi, *TL.* 34.

cloccthech, cloicthech, cloiḡtech, bell-house, “*Cog. G.*” 138: “*Man. & Cust.*” iii. 541; “*Ann. of Loch Cé,*” 20.

clochtairḡe, *gs.*, stone-house, *LL.* 308 a.

cotaltech, sleeping-house, *LL.* 263 a; *d.* cotaltairib, “*C. R. na Ríg.*”; *dormitorium*, “*Med. Tract on Celtic Declension.*”

cuchtairtech, *np.* luchtairḡe, (“*Mesca. Ul.*” 12), cooking houses, *LL.* 263 a.

cuipmtech, *g.* cuipmtairḡe, “*Man. & Cust.*” iii. 511, 567; “*Laws,*” i. 230; ale-house.

cultech n-, kitchen (“*Ebel*”), “*MI. Poems.*”

ḡalttech (“*Ebel*”), *forum*, “*Bk. of Armagh,*” fo. 215 bb; *dp.* ḡaltairib, “*Harl. Gl.*” 1802.

ḡairtech, *g.* ḡairtairḡe.

ḡeairtairḡe; *d.* ḡeirtairḡ (“*Four Masters,*” an. 717, 804); bauptech, buiptech, beiptech, beipthach; *ap.* buipairḡe, “*Fragm. of Irish Ann.*” 116, oratory, chapel; *d.* beipairḡ, *oratorio*, “*Adamnan,*” p. 386; “*Ann. Ult.*” 508; but buipthech, buiptech, had 300 tables in it, “*Bk. of Fenagh,*” 206, 212.

paltech, poilttech, pen, shed, “*Mesca Ul.*” 57; *dp.* paltairib, *ib.*; peiptech, *g.* peiptairḡ, “*O’Dav.*” 116.

TECH—*continued.*

- parrech, empty house, "Stokes' Bodl. Cormac," 28.
- perciḡe, *gs.*, feast house, "Laws," ii. 212.
- peoiltech, shambles; perciḡe, *gs.*, banquet-house, "Laws," ii. 212.
- rialtech, water-closet, privy, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." p. 12; same as *g.* in ciḡe coitcunn, "Mar. Scotus," 67 a.
- rintech, intech, sheath, scabbard, *LL.* 111 a; *d.* intciḡ ("C. R. na Ríg), but intciuch, "Ascoli"; ar̄p a(ḡ)intciuch, *LL.* p. 80 b.
- plebtech, banqueting house; *dp.* plebciḡib, *ML.* 80 b; pleceḡ, *Wb.* 11 d.
- ibultech, ibulceḡ ("Ebel"), house of idols; *gl.* *fanum*, *gs.*, ibalciḡae, *gl.* *fani*, *Sg.* 66 a.
- iltech, illtech, group of houses.
- icth-tech, ítech, corn-house; *np.* or *gs.* icthciḡe, íciḡe; *gl.* *horrea*, *ML.* 98 a.
- longchech, *gl.* *telonium*, "Harl. Glos." 1802; *g.* longc̄hiḡ, *ibid.*
- marparrech, *domus martyrum*; *d.* marparc̄haiḡ, *TL.* 192, 468, 194, 250; *g.* marporciḡe, "Bk. of Armagh."
- nemtech, heavenly mansion, *TL.* 36; "S. na Rann," p. 146.
- oiḡtech, guest house; oḡtech, "Bodl. Cormac," 26.
- óltech, ólcheach, drinking house.
- ppalmtech, house of psalmody, "Four Masters," ii. 720.
- ppaintech, ppoitech, refectory, "Bk. of Armagh"; *g.* ppoitech, *LB.* 37; *d.* ppoitech, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 204.
- riḡceḡ, riḡtech ("Ebel"); *gl.* *prætorium*; *n.* ar̄ riḡtech, *LU.* 102 a, 103 a, 107 a, 110 b, *Wb.* 23 b.
- riḡbáltech, royal court.
- rac̄ciḡ, *ds.*, *macello*, market house; *Wb.* 11 b.
- rlintech, *gl.* *tectorium*, shingle-roofed house, from r̄l̄n̄b, *gl.* *imbrex*.
- rluaḡtech, r̄luaiḡtech, barracks, "C. M. Lena," 160; *LL.* 263 a, *LB.* 215 b.
- uaiptech, cold house or grave, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." p. 240; "Four Masters," ii. 576.
- rotech, *gl.* *lupanar* ("Stokes"), *Sg.* 64 a.

- NECH, something; *nap.* nechí, neiche, *gp.* neiche, "Laws," iv. 36; *np.* neche, "O'Dav." 112; *d.* neuch, *ML.* 17 c.
- INTECH (?), a way, journey; *d.* intech ("Maelduin's Cur." 484); it seems an O-stem.
- FIODACH (?), *g.* fiobaige, wood, "Laws," iv. 102; for fiobaibe.
- IÐ: DA n-Ð, two gads or chains; *np.* Ðu, *LL.* 72 b, 60 aa; may be an S-stem as ríÐ and leÐ; *ap.* a Ðu, *TL.* 234.
- SÍÐ (ríÐ), ríÐ n-, *LL.* 246 a, 10 ba; elfmound, "Ogygia," 220; *gp.*, ríbe, "Bk. of Armagh"; *irp.* ríÐ n-, *gp.* ríbe, "De Chop. in da M." 243; *gs.* ríÐu, "Echtra Nerai"; *gs.* ríche, "Four Masters," vi. 2028; *g.* ríbe, *irp.* ríÐ, *LL.* 246 a.
- SÍÐ (ríÐ), ríÐ, peace, *Wb.* 24 b, 27 c; *g.* ríbe, *Wb.* 24 b, shows S-stem, or a *fem.*; ríÐ n-, "S. na Rann," 110, *W. Ag.* make it *masc.*, but their texts do not do so; *irp.* ríÐ, .i. ní ríÐ, "Cormac," 18; O-stem: laiche in ríche, "Fiac."
- LECH, leÐ, side, part; *g.* leiche; *d.* leich, leid, "Ascoli's Glossary," *ML.* 66 d, *Wb.* 4 b, "Cog. G." 118, 120, 66; *g.* leiche, leichí, "Four Masters," ii. 664.
- LOCH (?); *g.* loiche; *d.* loich, *cœnum*, Lerna, *neut.* or *fem.*; *Sg.* 34 a, 127 a, *ML.* 60 a, "Ascoli's Gl." does not give gender.
- MÉT (méτ), size, extent; *g.* metí, "Arma Ch. C." 18; in *irp.* a méτ (*Z.* 707 *seven times*), the a may be a pronoun "its," as méit is distinctly *fem.* twice; yet met n-, meÐ n-, "C. M. Rath," 52, "Cog. G." 94.
- ÐRUAD (Ðrúad), a Ðrúad, the cheek, *Sg.* 14 a; DA Ðrúad, *Z.* 228; *g.* Ðrúad (W.); Ðruada, "Cog. G." 118, 120, 66; *d.* Ðruad, *ib.*; "C. M. Rath," 146; *ngap.* Ðrúabe, Ðrúabe, *ML.* 96 c, 39 d, "Laws," iv. 14; *LL.* 108 a; *LB.* 219 a; cf. S.
- ALL N-, rock, cliff, chief, "Féire," Jan. 6; "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 222; "Four Masters," ii. 574; *g.* aille, "Maeld. Curach," 468; "Siege of Howth," 64; *np.* aille, aillí, "Bk. of Lismore," 122; *ap.* alla (*recte* aille, as metre shows), "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 84; *ap.* aille, *LU.* 26 a; *LL.* 279 a; *gs.* aille, "Bk. of Lismore," 20 a; *d.* aill, *LL.* 115 b; DA n-all, *ap.* alle, S.
- ALL, rein; DA n-all, "Bec Fola;" "Man. & Cust." iii. 160; "Fled. Brier.;" "Siab. Ch. C." 376; *LU.* 105 b, 106 b; may be an O-stem; *as.* all, "Laws," i. 124.

- SCU (rál); *g.* ráile, sea, "Stokes' S-Stems."
- CIIR (cír), cír, land; *ager, terra*; a cír, a cír n-, "Four Masters," ii. 654, 596; *g.* círe, *Z., W., Wb.* 29 d; *Sg.* 33 a; *as.* cír, "Bk. of Armagh"; *ap.* círe, *ML.* 66 c, "Bk. of Armagh"; *masc.* already in *LU.* 37.
- ailechír, foreign land, "Siab. Ch. C." 382, *TL.* 174; Dubchír, *gs., LL.* 203 a; *p.* mircíre, "Laws," ii. 12.
- foirchír, foreign land; Mumaincír, Munster, *LB.* 219 b.
- GEIN, birth, child; *g.* gene, *W.*; *np.* prímgene, "Laws," 32, 38; a ngein, *TL.* 160, *LU.* 129; *np.* geine, *TL.* 86. But Foibgen is *masc. n. viri*, "Four Masters," i. 14.
- aichgen, regeneration, restitution; *Ag.* marks it *neuter*.
- ECEN (?), *g.* écne, force, *violéntia*, is *fem.* (Ascoli, Windisch, and Atkinson); but I find no sure sign of that except *ac. ecín, W.*; *ap. écín* may be dative.
- TEEN, fire; *d.* tein, "Stokes."
- RUIChEN, ray, "Stokes"; *nap.* ruichní, "Táin Bó Fróich"; *W.* does not give the gender; *ns. in* puchen, "S. Bodl. Chalcedius" of 12th cent.; *inb* ruichen, *TL.* 6.
- ONN, onb; *g.* uinbe, a stone, "Stokes," *W.*; *irpeb* honb, *g.* uinbe, "Cormac," 5; *g.* uinne, *d.* uinn, "O'Dav." 109.
- bopp-onn, big stone; *g.* uachuinne, *LL.* 187 b.
- clochonn, famous stone, "Amra Ch. C." 77, "O'Dav." 109.
- DUN (dún), *arx, Sg.* 51 b, "Bk. of Armagh"; *d.* dúin, "Bk. of Armagh"; *gs. ap.* dúine, "C. M. Rath," 68; *LU.* 26 a, "Four Masters," pp. 26, 1116, i. 308, vi. 2014, "Laws," i. 140, 154; *LU.* 129, *LB.* 213 a; *dp.* dúinib, "L. na gCeart," 222; *ns.* a ndún, *LU.* 18 b, 103 a, "Mesca Ul." 52.
- pprímódún chief fort, *dual, W.*, "S. na Rann," 147.
- rígódún, royal fort, *TL.* 192; *np.* rígdúine, Stokes' "Bodl. Cormac," 18; dúin n-, "L. na gCeart," 86, 90.
- GLUN (glún), knee; *gs. ap.* glúne, glunae, *ML.* 36, 47; *Sg.* 172 a.
- RUN (rún), secret; *d.* rún; *gs. nap.* rúine, *Z., W., Ag., TL.* 2, *LB.* 228 a, 230 b; *ap.* rúne, *LU.* 9 a; *af.* rúna, *Wb.* 12 c.
- GLENN, glenb, valley; *gs. ap.* glinne, "Four Masters," i. 538; *LU.* 77 b; *ds.* glinn, glinb, *Z.,* 1 nglinn da linn, "Brocan"; *ap.* mibglinni, *LU.* 106 a; but *in* glenb already in *LU.* 29 b.

ḡLENN—*continued.*

comḡlenn; *ap.* comḡlunne, *convalles*; *ML.* 81 c.

lechḡlenn; *gs.* lechḡlunne = Leighlin, "Four Masters," i. 372; "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 148.

ḡrḡatḡlenn, "Four Masters," i. 84.

ḡlenn (?), *caus*; *Sg.* 138 a.

LINN, linn, pool of water; is not in "Ascoli's Gloss." or the Index to *Z.*; *ndN.* linn; *as.* a mór(linn), *W.*; *g.* linn, "Táin Bó Fróich," 146; linne, linne, "Four Masters," i. 300, 374, "Laws," i. 110; M'Firbis' "DeEpiscopis," 118; *ap.* linn, *LU.* 37 a.

Carlinn, Carlingford, *g.* Carlinne, "Four Masters," v. 1452.

Duiblinn, *g.* Duiblinne, "Four Masters," i. 122, Dublin, "L. na gCeart," 4; "Thurn. Versl." 44.

eirlinn, salmon pool, "Cod. S. Pauli"; perhaps cataract pool.

éiclinn, death-pool, "Sanctan's Hymn."

ḡlairlinn, "Ann. of Loch Cé," i. 366; *ap.* ḡlapplinne, green pools, *LL.* 388 a.

íachlinn, salmon pool, *Ag.*

crólinn, blood-pool.

mórlinn, great pool, "Irische Texte," i. p. 81.

lochlinn, *mare caenosum* (?), "Ascoli."

muirlinn, sea-pool, "S. na Rann," p. 146; rírlinn, "Fragm. Irish Ann." 216.

duiblinn, black pool, *LU.* 95 a.

rírlinn, stream-pool, *ib.* p. 151; "S. na Rann," 151.

raichlinn, *g.* Raichlinne, "Four Masters," ii. 568.

rínn, rínn, 1°, a point (of land); Rinn mbera (point of a spit?), "Joyce's Keat." 106; it seems an I-stem from *gs.* Renna Dúin, *dp.* pennarb, "Ann. Loch Cé," i. 296; 4, 2°, point (of a spear), a rínn, "Siab. Ch. C.;" *nap.* rínnne, rínnne, rínn, *LL.* 4 a, *H.* 2. 16, 919, "Féilire," xlv. Ascoli is uncertain of gender and declension; *W.* makes it *masc.*; but I think I have shown it is *neuter*, though rínnn, *gl.* *cacumen* in *Z.*, is not; *np.* rínn, promontories, "Laws," i. 160.

áirínnne, *ap.* (?), signs or fore-points, "Tog. Trói."

CIRCINN, front (as opposed to taeb); da n-aircinn, "Laws," i. 274.

ESS (épp) (?); *gp.* épp, reins, "Siab. Ch. C."

AM, time; *d.* am, "Windisch," but (?).

OLA, day; *as.* oe, "Ebel"; *ns.* oie, "Cormac," 15.

BE (bé), bée, woman, wife, *LL.* 160 a; bee n-, "Echtra Nerai," l. 167; "Cormac," 5; "Thurn. Versl." 36; and twice in *W.*; a mbé in "Stokes' Celt. Decl." 36; and "S. na Rann," 87; *voc.* a bé, *LL.* 260 a.

ONE (oné), species; *ns.* oné n-aill ("Bk. of Balymote," 307 b, 326 a, "Thurneysen's Mittelir. Verslehren," pp. 56, 57; "Pass. & Hom." 7001); a oné, *Sg.* 108 a, "Beda Cr." 33 c; *gs.* onée, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 207; *np.* onee, onée, onéchi, "Laws," ii. 96, "Amra Ch. C." p. 16, "Mesca Ul." 26; *dp.* onéib; *n.* dual, gne, "Laws," ii. 96, i. 194; *g.* onée, *LB.* 208 b.

raingé, special form, *Wb.* 5 a; raimgné, summer or blooming form, "Man. & Cust." iii. 532

ilgné, *np.*, many kinds, *ML.* 97 a.

LEE; ipnal-Lee, *TL.* 160 (?).

RE (ré), moon; ré n-, *ML.* 32 b; *gs.* pehe, *Wb.* 4 c.

REE, *gp.*, spaces, *Cr.* 18 c; *dp.* réib, *Wb.* 22 a; *n.* ino ré, *ML.* 54. *pei*, *np.* sidera, *Cr.* 2 d; ré, space of time, seems *fem.*

O (ó), au; *g.* aue, ear, "Metric. Glosses," "Cormac," 4; *np.* óe, *ib.* 15; *dp.* óib, *H.* 2. 16, col. 777; *dual.* óa n-(óe, ó, óo), "Cormac," 15, 36, 40; *ds.* au; *as.* ou, ó; *n.* dual, óa n-o, *ds.* óe, *LU.* 48 a.

GLEO (gléo), battle; *ns.* mellgléo n-, *LL.* 92 a, 92 b; *np.* gleóichi, "Bk. of Fenagh," 218; bángléo, bloodless fight, "S. na Rann," 127; *d.* cath-gléo, "C. M. Rath," 162; but *g.* gliaob.

OA (?) *jeccur*, *Sg.* 656.

DO (dó), dáo, dáu, falsehood, *ML.* 21 c, 28 c; *g.* gúe, *Wb.* 14 c, 31 b; *gp.* dóa, "Amra Ch. C." *ap.* dóa, *Wb.* 31 b; *W. Ag.* make it *fem.*; perhaps it is.

immardó, falsehood, "Circ. of Ireland," 38; "Féilire," cxvii.

UCCU, election; *ngs.* *Wb.* 30 d, 32 b; óigu, non-election, *rejectio*, *Wb.* 4 d.

uccu, porpu, rogu, togu, terchogu, porpglu seem stems in S. ("Stokes' Celt. Decl." 34); they are neuter: roga n-, toga n-, *LL.* 58 a, 58 b; "S. na Rann," p. 153; *gd.* togu, *Wb.* 20 d, 4 c, "Carm. Paul," *TL.* 164.

- CLU (clú), fame, *Sg.* 46 b; perhaps *neuter*, "Stokes"; clú n-, "S. na Rann"; *g.* clú, "Hyfiachrach," 182.
- CRU (crú), cró, gore; "perhaps an S-stem," Stokes; *n.* crú, *W.*
- CUD (?), *gs.*, of food, "Laws," ii. 358.
- RO (ró) (?), happiness, "C. M. Rath," 40.
- UI (lí), colour, "Stokes' Celt. Decl." 24; *n.* lí; *d.* lí, *Wb.* 12 b, 37 c.
- CRI (crí) (?), body, "Four Masters," ii. 616, 582, 898, "C. R. na Ríg"; *as.* LL. 307 a.
- ÖRI N- (brí n-) (?), right, "Man. & Cust." iii. 540.

III.—O-STEMS, called A-STEMS by Windisch.

They are masc. and neuter; the marks of the neuters have been already given.

- RAÖ N- (ráö n-), rách, grace, *gratia*; ippeö ar rath, *Wb.* 14 c; a máp-rách, *LB.* 260; raö n-ölé, "Poem of Ollamh Fodla"; *g.* ráich, *Wb.* 14 c; *np.* rathra, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 205; *gs.* rathra, "Pass. & Hom."; rath n-aill, "Thurn. Versl." 52.
- ÖRAÖ N- (öráö n-), a ngraö, *TL.* 158, *Wb.* 4 b, 29 a, holy orders; *g.* öráö, *Wb.* 31; *np.* öráö, öráöa, *W.*; *LU.* 276; *TL.* 3; comöráö, *g.* comöraöb, rrímgöraöb, "Man. & Cust." iii. 502, 504, 487; roöraöb, subgrade, "S. na Rann," p. 138; *áp.* roöraöab, "M'Carthy's St. Missal," 257; ilöráö. ollöraö, great dignity, "Four Masters," i. 250.
- ÖRAÖ (öráö), love; a n-öráö, *W.*; but *g.* öráöa, "Pass. & Hom."
- RAÖ n-öó, a false saying, "Fair of Carman," p. 538.
- RAÖH (?), stock; *g.* raich, "Laws," i. 216, also *g.* rathra, *qv.*
- MRAÖH (?), am-mpath; *gl.* *factio*, *ML.* 33 a.
- ÖRAÖH (?), conical hour; crí chraich, *W.*, p. 847, col. 2; *áp.* craich, craichra, *W.* and *Ag.*; *gen. sg.* craichra (*W.*) shows U-stem.
- ÖNAÖH (önách), custom, seems an adjective used as a substantive; a n-nögnöb ro, a nögnöch, wonder, *Sg.* 167 a, "Echtra Nerai," p. 222.
- UAÖH N-, *LL.* 41. ippeö baich, "Cormac," 8.
- SCAÖH, *áp.* (?), *figuras*, *Sg.* 108 a.
- UIÖH N-ÖAILE, *LL.* 153 a; "Bk. of Ballymote," 363 a; lüch n-, "S. na Rann," pp. 41, 144.

LUCh N-, "S. na Rann," p. 144; see U-stems.

CROOh N-, assembly, assembling, "L. na gCeart," 20.

MOO N-, "Bk. of Balymote," 39 a; "S. na Rann," p. 145; "O'Dav." 107; *g.* muib, *Sg.* 148 a; *d.* muib, work, means, *ap.* moib, "Bk. of Balymote," 298 a.

ClOCh (?), *ap.* clocha, rumours, *ML.* 129 a.

ORUO N-, *LL.* p. 187, col. 1, a U-stem (?); cf. bpuCh.

ROUCh N-CURChORD, a shot's throw or way, "Táin Bó Fróich," 146; *d.* pouCh, *stadio*, *Wb.* 11 a; *ap.* ποττα, "Four Masters," ii. 572.

eO N-, small space, distance (*TL.* 64, 138, 144); a n-eo, *LU.* 101 b, and *W.*; *d.* appino eo, *LU.* 110 a.

beC (béc) (?), a stroke (of murder) or a deed in general, *LU.* 60 a, 86 b; in bet, "Cormac, 13.

ceC N- (céc n-), a hundred; ceC mbó; *pl.* τρι chét, ceChir chet, *W.*; gall-chét, gallant hundred; *g.* céit, *Z.*

treC (tréc), flock; *nap.* τρετα; *d.* τρεοτ, *W.*; *g.* τρεοιτ, "Pass. & Hom.;" *np.* τρέοτ, *LU.* 100 b.

cáirpechtréc, sheep-flock, "S. na Rann," p. 129.

leO, lech; *g.* leich; *d.* leuch, half, *Sg.* 5 a; *Cr.* 3 b; *ns.* al-lech n-aill, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 144; *TL.* 58; "Laws," iii. 6; "Bodl. Cormac," 4; τερρετ-lech, southern half, *LB.* 214 b.

bláO-N, "O'Conor's Scriptoris," i. pars 2, xxxv., blossom (?).

meCh N-, decay, *LL.* 247; "Táin Bó Fróich," 142, 144; "Táin Bó Flidais"; "Laws," ii. 276; *W.*, p. 831, col. 1; *g.* mecha, of "O'Donovan's Suppl.," points to a U-stem; *np.* méacha, "Laws," ii. 276.

bíáO N- (bíá n-), food; *g.* buCh, *Wb.* 9 b; bíá n-aill, "Bodl. Cormac," 12; *LU.* 110 b; *ap.* bíáa, *Wb.* 6 c; *d.* biub, *W.*; *g.* bíu, *TL.* 236; *nap.* biada, "Pass. & Hom.;" *ns.* in bíá, *LL.* 304 b; pobíá, inferior food, "Laws," ii. 224; *np.* pobíáa; bánbí, *gs.*, white meats, *LB.* 218 b.

ppiam-mbíá, chief food, "Laws," ii. 224.

gambíá, winter food, "Man. & Cust." iii. 484.

oagbíá, "S. na Rann," 132; goirebíá, salt food, "Lismore Lives," 393.

páim-mbíá, condiment, summer food, "Man. & Cust." iii. 484.

- MÍAD** (míab), *fastus*, honour, glory, *ML.* 826; *Sg.* 106 b; *Wb.* 13 b; míab n-, "Bk. of Fenagh," 314, 338, 350; "Bk. of Ballymote," 42 b; "Four Masters," 336; "C. M. Rath," 146, 132; *LL.* 128 b, am míab, *LU.* 129; a U-stem: ómíaba, "C. M. Rath," 268.
- pemmíab, *ds. prærogativa*, *ML.* 83; *ap.* pemíaba, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 206.
- ómíab, disrespect, "Bk. of Fenagh," 220.
- glanmíab, "S. na Rann," 140.
- romíab, glory, *LU.* 33 a.
- RIAD** (?), journey, "Nennius," 232.
- cethip-riab, a four-wheeler, *np.* and *gp.*, "C. R. na Ríg," § 13 *cf. petor-ritum, rheda*; óríab, *bigae*, *Sg.* 54 a.
- PIAD** N-, piab n-oirgeð, guest's welcome (?), *LL.* 63 b.
- IATH** N- (íath n-), land, "Thurn. Versl." 38, "Amargin's Poem"; *Sg.* 78; *voc.* a íat! "O'Hartegan's Poem," *LL.*; *pl.* iatha. all-iath, rockland, "Amra. Ch. C." § 21; corpiath. nem-íath, nimíath, heaven, *Sg.* and "Bodl. Cormac," 22. pígiath, kingsland, *i.e.* heaven, *W.*, *Sg.*; iath, *ap.*, "O'Dav." 109.
- BUAD** N-, palm (thrice in "Bk of Fenagh," 142), the same as buaid, *qv.*
- FUAD**, FUAETH N- (fúab, fúath n-), *figura, forma*, *Sg.* 137 b, *Wb.* 32 c, *Z.*; but *apm.* fuathu, "Siab. Ch. C." 376; *ds.* fúath, *ML.* 38 c; fuath n-, "Cormac," 2, 21.
- UAETH**, uathad n-, úathach, uathed n-, óthad, uathach, uathed, *g.* oib; *d.* uathuch, óthub, *Z.* 801, &c.; *Sg.* 71 d, 41 a; fewness, few, first decade of the moon, the singular number; *n.* uathad n-, uathed n-, *LU.* 98 a; "Táin Bó Reg. Egert."; *g.* huathub, *Cr.* 33 b.
- UAETH**, fright; mop n-uath, *W.* and "L. mace n-Uisnig."
- LUAD** N-, rumour, discourse, "L. na gCeart," 170; "S. na Rann," pp. 53, 144; "Félire Index"; perhaps a U-stem.
- BRÓDSCUAD**, brodrcoad, *ap.*, *quisculia*, *Tur.* 2c, 4a; "O'Dav." 56.
- DEAD** N- (déad n-), end, *Sg.* 162 a; *d.* déud ("Táin óB Fróich," 144), déod, diud, *W.*; *TL.* 72.
- REUD** (?), peoth, peuth; *gl.* *pruina*, "Cod. Hampt." 56 a.

- PLEUCHUÐ, rain : a pleučub rín, *Ml.* 83 d ; *g.* plechub, *W.*
- ÆCIUÐ, eciuch (?), *ds.*, raiment, *Wb.* 10 d, 29 a ; perhaps *infin. masc.* ; *ns.* in ðiathad ocup a n-eiciub, "Laws," ii. 168, *bis.*
- OCBÁÐ N- (ócbað n-), warriors, *ns.* "C. R. na Ríg," § 33.
- OCHBÁÐ (?), ochpáð, sighing, groaning, *LL.* 29 a, 51 a.
- FIÐBÁÐ (?), bill-hook, "Laws," iv. 72.
- ÐUINEBÁTH (ðuinebáth) (?), *mortalitas*, "L. na gCeart," 184, "Four Masters," ii. 578 ; *g.* ðuinebáth, "Cormac," 40.
- ÐERBÁÐ : a ðerpbað, *certitudo*, *Z.* 222, 801, *W.* ; but *nm.* in ðerpbað, *Ml.* 19 d ; perhaps the a n- in *Z.'s Gl.*, *Sg.* 90 a, 3, = their, of them, as the *infin.* in -að is *masc.*
- IMBEÐ, immeð, immað, *multitudo*, *copia*, *Z., W.* ; *ap.* imbeð, *Ml.* 56 b, 64 e, 93 b ; *g.* imbið, *Ml.* 68 e ; *d.* imbiub, imbuð, immuð (*Ml.* 23 a, 45 e, 56 a, 64 e, 93 b, 94 b) ; *d.* imboch, "Echtra Nerai," immbuð, *LB.* 214 a ; *poembeð*, *Tl.* Index.
caimbeð, *benedictio* (*Ml.* 105 a), *i.e.* good abundance.
- INÐBIUÐ (?), *ds.*, *emphasi*, *Ml.* 23 a.
- TINPEÐ, tinpeth, *inspiratio*, *spiritus*, is *neut.* in *Z.* 225 ; a τ., *Sg.* 6 a, 9 a ; *d.* tinpiub ; *g.* tinpið, *Sg.* 9 b.
- ALTPÁÐ M-. *LU.* 106 a ; altpáð mbpochbuaba, *W.*, pride.
- BORRPAÐ, a mborppáð, indignation, *W.* ; borppáð and þorppáð, *LU.* 111 a, 105 b ; borppáð, swelling (of tongue), "Lismore Lives," 43.
- BRAPÁÐ (?), twinkling (of an eye), *W.* = brathab, a U-stem.
- APÁÐ N-, *dual.* dá n-apáð ; *g.* apað, warning, notice, "Laws," ii. 146, 148 ; iv. 14, 22 ; i. 284, 262, 100 ; *dp.* apthaib, "S. na Rann," p. 48 ; also U-stem, *qv.*
- ROBÁÐ (?), *g.* robað, warning, *LU.* 57 a, 87 a ; robuç, "Cormac."
- NEMEÐ, *sacellum*, *Z.* 801, Welsh *neuad*, gl. *aula*, Gaulish *nemeton* ; *g.* nemib, *Tl.* 240 ; *d.* nemiuð ; *ap.* nemeða, "Gog. G." 40, 138 ; .i. nemiath, "Cormac," 31.
pennemeð, pionemeð, old grove, sacred grove, "Amra Ch. C." § 4, "Ann. Ult." ann. 995.
- IUMAT N-, amount, muchness, *H.* 3, 18, 611 b.
- CUMAT : a c. n-, the amount, "Laws," ii. 364.

- DER-MET** (δέρ-μετ), δερμετ, δερματ, gl. *oblivio*; *d.* δερμυτ, *MI.* 124 c, 32 d; *g.* δερμαιτ, *MI.* 23 d, a νδερμετ, *Z.*
 ρό-μετ, a φορμετ, memory, *Z.*; αιθμετ, "Fél. Index."
 φοραιθμετ n- φοραιθμετ, *recordatio*, memorial, *MI.* 92 c,
 123 b, 61 b; *Wb.* 24 c; *d.* φοραιθμυτ, "Stowe Missal," 64;
 φοραιθμυτ, *MI.* 115 b, 56 d, 27 b; *g.* φοραιθμιτ, *MI.* 17 b.
 φορμετ, φορματ, φορμαδ, *MI.* 43 a, *invidia*, *emulatio*, envy;
d. φορμυττ, *Wb.* 6 b; *d.* φορμυτ, *Wb.* 12 c; φορμετ, a
 φορμετ, *memoria*, *MI.* 23 a.
 ιμφορματ, great envy, "S. na Rann," p. 142.
 ταιθμετ, ταιθμετ, gl. *mentio*, *Z. Wb.*; 3 c, b; *LU.* 104; *cf.*
 na πο-θαιθμεν, that he did not mention, *LB.* 33.
 comét (?), a guard; gender or *gen.* not given in *Z. W.*; *g.*
 cométa.
- ΑΙΡΕΘ**, αιρετ, αρατ, ερατ, ερετ, space (of time or place), *intentio*,
 ιρρεδ ερετ, ιρρεδ á ερετ, ερατ, *MI.* 33 a; an-αιρετ, *TL.*
 254.
 Ξραν-αιρετ; *d.* Ξραναιριυτ, "Bk. of Armagh," and "Táin
 Bó Cualnge."
 ραιερ-εραδ (?), nearness, "S. Rann," p. 137.
- EIRREΘ N-**, *W.* "Irish Texte," i. 80; ερρεδ, array, harness.
- ΔΕΡΕΘ M-**, gl. *finis*, *MI.* 44 a, 10 b; φορρα νδερεδ, "Fragm. of
 Irish Ann." 236; δερυδ n-, *g.* δερυδ, "Cormac," 15, 18.
- ΡΟΥΙΡΕΘ N-ΑΙΪΕΘ**, supplying, feeding guests, "Laws," iii. 18.
- ΤΑΙΡΕΘ N-**, journey, Crowe's "Siab. Ch. C." p. 384.
- ΦΟΡΙΘ** (?), *gs.*, *phari*, *Cr.* 33 d.
- ΡΥΡΑΘ N-ΑΙΡΣΘΙΘΙ**, silver rampart, "Fled Bricr." pp. 178, 144.
- ΡΥΡΕΘ**, wall, enclosure, "Fled Bricr." 213.
- ΦΟΡΕΘ** (φόρεθ), gl. *vadum*; but *ap.* φόριθιυ seems *masc.*
- ΤΟΡΑΘ**, fruit, produce, *g.* τοραυδ is *neuter*, *Z.* 223; *nap.* S-stem:
 τορθε, τοιρθε, "Amra Ch. C." p. 14, "Echtra Nerai";
dp. τορθηυ, *LB.* 211 ba; but *np.* τορυδ, *MI.* 46 c.
 λορθοραυδ, *gs.*, abundant produce, "Topogr. Poems," 20.
 λάντοραυδ, full produce, "S. na Rann," 143.
 λαιμθοραυδ, hand-work or produce, "Man. & Cust." iii. 115;
g. λαιμθοραυδ, "Laws," i. 150, *LU.* 49 b.

TORCŌ—*continued.*

muipchorab, mupchorab, *fructus maris*, "Bk. of Fermoy," 24; *LU.* 121 a; "Stokes' Bodl. Cormac," 34; "Bk. of Balymote," 144 bb, nŭathorab, new fruit, *LB.* 214 a.

bopphchorab, great fruit, "Man. & Cust." iii. 532, *LL.* 138 a.
pŭgchorab, royal food, "Man. and Cust." iii. p. 540.

REŌ-RAŌ, tricks; *g.* pebrab, *LL.* 344; *g.* pebartha, *LL.* 230 a.

TREŌRAŌ (?), assonance; *g.* tpebrab, "Thurn. Versl." 137.

MAC-RAŌ, disease, *as.*, "Laws," ii. 164.

ŌEC-RAŌ (ŏec-*rab*) (?), group of good people (?), *ds.*, "Bk. of Armagh."

ŌROCHRŌ (?), *ds.* wickedness, bad people (?), "Féire," 204.

PREACH-RAŌ, p̄roechrab, heath, *ds.*, "Irische Texte," i. 106.

AIĜ-REŌ, ice; *g.* aiĝrub; *d.* aiĝrub, *W.*; from aiĝ, ice.

UIĜ-RAŌ (lŭĝ-*rab*), brightness, *LU.* 99; *das.*, *W.*, who does not give the gender; I have seen, however, lŭĝrab óir.

FURĜ-RAŌ, remains; *g.* forĝrab; *ap.* furĝrab, *Wb.* 10 b, *ML.* 48 d, 57 d.

FICAŌ-RAŌ, deer, *as.*, "S. na Rann," pp. 92, 137.

RUŌRAŌ (?), collection of things (?), *LB.* 104; *but* blushing, "Féire," 193; .i. poburab, "Cormac," 39.

FIO-RAŌ N-, a collection of wood (?), *LL.* p. 187; *d.* fiorub, "S. na Rann," p. 61; buille^{ra} (?), foliage, *LB.* 109 b.

FIO^{ra}Ō (?), alliteration, "Thurn. Versl." 30, 122.

MECH-RAŌ (méch-*rab*), méachrab, fat, *as.*, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 124.

SUICH-REŌ, group of venerable persons, *ns.* to plural verb, "S. na Rann," 187.

LUAITH-REŌ, luathreb, ashes; *as.*, *ML.* 49 c, 118 d, "Maelduin's Cur." 478; *Ag.* marks it *neuter*.

SRUICH-REŌ, collection of venerables, "S. na Rann," p. 151.

FORAŌ (?), forub; *g.* forab, seat, throne, "L. na gCeart," 136, 142; *d.* forub, shelf, *LL.* fol. 79 a.

ERRŌ, eirreb n-, armour, battle-dress, *W.*; see *supra*.

FARRŌ (?), company; *ds.*, *Cr.* 33 b.

- ԾԱՐԱՍԻ (?) gl., *quercetum*; *Sg.* 53 a; for Ծար-րած, Ծար-րած(?).
 ԵՇ-ՐԱԾ (էշ-րած) (?), *neut. Z.*, lust; *g.* էշրած, էշրիշ, էշրած; *d.*
 էշրած; *Sg.* 68 b; *Cr.* 6 c; *Wb.* 9 d, 9 c, 22 b; *Ml.* 71 c.
 ՏԵՇ-ՐԱԾ (րէշ-րած) (?), group of jewels or treasure.
 ՏԵՇ-ՐԱԾ Ն- (րէշ-րած Ն-), a kind of verse, *LL.* 33 a, also ըշրած
 Ն-, "Thurn. Versl." 177, 156; *np.* ըշրածա, ըշրածա, *ib.*
 ԸՐԱԸՇ-ՐԱԾ, friendship, charity: a c.; *g.* արածրած; *Ml.* 58 b,
 61 c, 29 c, 30 d, 90 d; *Wb.* 27 a.
 ԸՄԻՇ-ՐԵԾ, a triad.
 ԲԵՐՇՄԻՇՐԵԾ, husbands allowance, *Tl.* xiv.
 ՏԼԱԾ-ՐԵԾ, admixture (?); ըրածրած Ն-արիշիշ, *reprobum argen-*
tum, *Ml.* 85 b; *cf.* ըրած, *Ag.*
 ԼԻՇ-ՐԵԾ, letter-group, *Sg.* 144 b. Լիշ-րած, "Cormac," 27.
 ԼԻ-ՄԻՇՐԵԾ, great letter-group, *Tur.* 72 a.
 ԾԱՐՇ-ՐԱԾ (?), "S. na Rann," p. 52.
 ԾՐԵՇՇ-ՐԱԾ, ՄՐԵՇՇ-ՐԱԾ, variety; ար մր-, *Sg.* 197 a, *Ml.*
 122 d, *Wb.* 15 c; *gs.* մրեշրած, *Ml.* 90 c; *Sg.* 197 a; see
Z. 856.
 ԼԻ-ՄՐԵՇՇՐԱԾ, much variety; *ds.*, *Sg.* 29 b.
 ԾՄԻՇՇ-ՐԱԾ, state of waking, *Z.* 856; *prob. masc.*
 ՄԵՏ-ՐԵԾ, feeding with acorns, "L. na gCeart," 28; մեշրած, *das.*,
 feeding on acorns, "Cormac, in O'Don. Gram." p. 294; *g.*
 մեշ-րած, assessment (?), "Man. & Cust." iii. 511.
 ԸՆՏԵՏ-ՐԱԾ, *ds.*; *pl.* ընտրածա, arms of dexterity, *LL.* 84; *ds.*
 ընտրած, *W.*
 ԵՏ-ՐԱԾ (?), littering of pigs; *d.* արած, "Laws," ii. 366, 372, 414.
 ԼՍՏ-ՐԱԾ (?), herbs, *ds.* "Féilire," p. 143.
 ԼԻՏ-ՐԱԾ (լիար-րած) (?), herding or folding sheep; *d.* Լարած,
 "Laws," ii. 360, 372, 414.
 ԱՏՐԵՍԾ (?), *fuga*, *Ml.* 63 c.
 ԲՄԼ-ՐԵԾ, blood; *d.* բարած, *W.*, *LU.* 109 a; բարած, "Fragm.
 of Irish Ann." 66.
 ԲՄԸ-ՐԵԾ (?), "S. na Rann," p. 4; բար = water, *Sg.* 32.
 ԸԸԸ-ՐԱԾ (ընտրած), "S. na Rann," p. 92.

ḐAL-RAḐ: rīchballraḐ, .i. corpa raḐa, long legs, "MS. Mat." 506; *gs.* ballraḐ, limbs, *LU.* 82 b.

ARM-RAḐ, *ds.*, arms (?), "S. na Rann," l. 6958.

MIL-RAḐ (mīl-raḐ), venison, "L. na gCeart," 2; hunting, "Bk. of Fenagh," 178.

ḐAM-RAḐ, company, retinue, party, *das.*, "Laws," ii. 386; "Man. & Cust." iii. 510; but *gf.* ḐamparaḐe, *LL.* 247 a.

ḐLAM-RAḐ (?), clamour, "S. na Rann," 140.

SAM-RAḐ, summer; *g.* ramparaḐ; *d.* rampub, *W.* "Laws," ii. 252; *LU.* 100 a; *W. Ag.* mark it *neuter*; like ḐamparaḐ. bīchpampaḐ, lasting summer, "S. na Rann," 126.

ḐAIM-REḐ, Ḑemped, a nḑ., *Wb.* 31 d, winter; *g.* Ḑaimpīd; *d.* Ḑempub, Ḑaimpīud, *Z.*, *W.*; *LU.* 109; "Man. & Cust." iii. 492, 498.

CNAIM-REḐ, heap of bones, "C. M. Tured," 45.

ḐNIM-RAḐ (ḑnīm-raḐ), work, *na.*; *g.* ḑnīmparaḐ, "Laws," ii. 392; i. 168, 180, 226; *ḑp.*, Ḑa ḑnīm-raḐhīb, "Cambrey MS." 37 c; *ds.* ḑnīmparaḐ, "Laws," ii. 392; *np.* ḑnīmparaḐa, *LU.* 59 a.

LANḐNIM-RAḐ (lánḑnīm-raḐ), full work, "Laws," ii. 410.

MACḐNIMRAḐ (macḑnīmparaḐ): *np.* na macḑnīmparaḐa, *LU.* p. 59 a; *ḑp.* ḐeḑḑnīmparaḐhīb, "Gildas' Loricæ."

LOM-RAḐ (?), fleece, "Laws," i, 186; *ef.* lomparaḐ, a shearing.

SAIN-REḐ N-, rampaḐh n-, *proprietas*, *Sg.* 26, 27 a; *W.* does not give the gender.

SUNḐREḐ, *d.* punḐpīud, specialty, *Th.* 126.

ḐROEN-RAḐ (brōen-raḐ), drops (?), "S. na Rann," p. 129; *ef.* bpoen, a shower, "Bodl. Cormac," 22.

INḐRAḐ N-, plundering, án inḐaraḐ, *gl. vastitas*, *ML.* 102 a; "Four Masters," ann. 804; *g.* inḐpīud, *d.* inḐpīud, *ML.* 43 d, 48 d, 53 d.

CUNḐ-RAḐ (?), *gl. merx.*, *masc.* in *Z.*; *as.* cunḐpīud, "Laws," ii. 294.

MENMANNRḐO, *g.* -araḐ; *d.* -araḐ, mind, thought, "S. na Rann," 145. Note—The *gen. dat.* or *acc.*, &c., shows some collectives in paraḐ to be *fem.*: macparaḐ, eḑparaḐ, &c.

- POΛOΔ**, *polub* n-, *substantia, summa, vis*; a f., *definitio*; *Sg.* 3, 9 a, 27 a; *MI.* 36 a; *g.* *polab*; *d.* *polub*, *MI.* 22 d, 25 d, 92 a.
ipolab, *Sg.* 28 b; *rainpolab*, *Z.*; *gp.* *polab*, wealth, "Laws," ii. 314; *ppichpolab*, wages, "Lismore Lives," 393, "O'Davoren," 47.
anpolab; *g.* *anpolab*; *pl.* *anpolca*; disqualification, "Laws," ii. 318, 324, 326.
- INTLEΔ**, *ap.*, *insidias*, *MI.* 29 d, *incteoa*, *MI.* 28 c, 31 c.
- SCEMLEΔ**, *pl.*, battlements.
- ΔΙΑΒΛUΔ** N-, the double, "Laws," i. 68, 280, ii. 58; *g.* *diabulca* (?), see U-stems.
- COUUD** N-, neglect, "Laws," i. 176, 180.
- COMAUΔOΔ**, *acomallada*, *ap.*, events, *MI.* 122 d.
- BEΛAT** (*bélat*), *compitum*, pass, *Sg.* 24 a; *d.* *beluc*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *np.* *bélat*, *beloca*; *ap.* *bélatca*, *beloca*, "Laws," i. 160, ii. 270, "Chron. Scot." 333; *gs.* *belatc*, *LB.* 205; *gp.* *bélat*, *LL.* 303.
- ΔΙΛΛAT** N-, *ns.* a cloak or covering, *LU.*, "Táin Bó Cualngi"; *ac.* *billat*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *as.* *óillat*, "Brocan's Hymn," 84; *pl.* *billata*, "O'Donovan's Suppl.," Welsh, *díllat* = *vestis*, *Z.*, 154, 840, *pl.*; *billata*, "Man. & Cust." iii. 487.
- ΔΙΛATH** (*álath*), for a n-*álath*, *Sg.* *incant.*
- CEMCHLOΔ** N-, change, *bis*, *LB.* 208 b.
- COMCET** (*comcéτ*) (?), concert.
- COICEΔ** (*cóiceb*), a fifth (part), a province; *g.* *cóiceb*; *d.* *coiciub*, *pl.* *cúiceca*, "Laws," i. 80, is *neuter*, *Z.* 310, is *masc.* in *W.* and in "C. M. Rath": *np.* *cúigeb*; but *neuter* *τpí chóiceτ*, *LL.*, fo. 45 and 129.
- ΖΑISCED**, *np.* *zairceb*, *zarcéb*, *W.*, seems *neuter*, means arms, armour; but *np.* *zairceb*, *LU.* 107 a.
- RICHEΔ**, *g.* *richib*; *d.* *richiub* ("Amra Ch. C." § 6, "Brocan's Hymn"), is *neuter*, *Z.*, *W.*; kingdom, heaven; so *apórichéb*, high heaven.
- FORTCHED** N-, *fortcheb ngalann*, "C. M. Rath." 170.
- OROCHEτ** (?), bridge, *Sg.* 46 b; *as.* *ópochet*, "Irische Texte," i. 160.

MACHDÒ N-, *LL.* 160 b, 166 b, for machòab (?).

ΕΙΤΓΕÒ mbríathar, *turpiloquium* (?), crime or offence of words,
 "Laws," i. 92, 90; cf. ετιγ, gl. *turpe*, *Sg.* 38.

ΔΙΓΕÒ (δλίγεο), δλίγεθ n-, *np.* δλίγεο, *ML.* 32 d, *Wb.* 5 d, *Sg.*
 2 b; *ap.* δλίγεοα, *Sg.* 207 a, *Cr.* 6 a; δλίγεθα, *Wb.* 6, 10 d;
 law, dues.

ρίρδλίγεο, true law or reason.

ρλάνδλίγεο, δεγδλίγεο, *Cr.* 3 c, *ML.* 16 b; ινδλίγεο, ανδλίγεο,
 unlawfulness; δά n-ινδλίγεο, "Laws," iii. 26; υπδλίγεο,
 liability, "Laws," ii. 342.

ΙΜΤΕΛΓΑÒ M-, support, "Laws," iv. 22.

ΑΡΓΑΤ, silver, a n-αργατ n-, *ML.* 31 d, "Bodl. Cormac," 10;
 g. αργατε, αργιτε, αργιτ, "Bk. of Armagh"; d. αργυτ,
 "Siab. Ch. C." 388.

ΑΝΔÒ N, a stay; *nap.* αντα, "Laws," i. 212, 262, 282, 284, a
 U-stem (?), *qv.*

ΙΝΔÒ, place, site; εuc do a n-ινυδ, *LB.* 28; Maelduin's Curach,
 p. 470; g. ιναυδ, *pl.* ινατα, *W. Ag.* mark *masc.*

ΟΙΝΕÒ, *voc.* a χινεο n-, O race! d. cινυδ, *TL.* 154, 204.

ΔΥΝΔÒ (δύναο), camp, host in camp or on march; an δυναο, *LU.*
 19, 63; d. δύνυδ, "Mesca Ul." 40, 48; *LU.* "Táin."

ΒΥΝΔÒ, *origo*; g. βυνυδ; ιρρεο βυναο, *Wb.* 5 b, 5 a.

ΟΕΤΝΔÒ (εέτναο) n-υιρρε, incantation of . . .

εετναο n-, kind of verse, "Thurn. Versl." 53.

ρέετναο n-, kind of verse, *gs.*; *ap.* ρεετναθα, "Thurn. Versl."
 20, 156.

ρέενναθ, kind of verse, *ib.* 118.

ΣΕΝΝΔÒ (ρέεναο), a pennao, gl. *denique, postremo.*

ΙΜΤΗΑΝΔÒ, gl. *alternatio*; an-ιμηαναο, *ML.* 68 d, *Wb.* 13 a;
ap. ιμηαναο, *vices*, *ML.* 93 c; but *asm.* ιμηάναο, *Sg.* 181 a.

ΤΟΡΒΑΝΔÒ (τόρβαναο) (?), utility.

ΑΙΟΝΕÒ, nature; d. αιονυδ; g. αιονυδ, *Cr.* 3 c; *as.* ερι an αιονεο,
ML. 125 d, 67 c, *Sg.* 217 b.

ΣΥΑΙΟΝΕÒ, good nature. νιμνυδ (?), *gs.* poison, *LL.* 129 b

ΔΕΧΗΝΔÒ N-, a kind of verse; "Thurn. Versl." 9, 10, 24, 25, 40,
 151; λεχβεχναο, μεδβεχναο, ρνεδβεχναο, *ib.* 137.

- αΕΛΝΕΘ, *gl. illuvies; d. elnuð, but g. élnuða, LB. 33; neut. Z.*
 ΤΡΥΑΛΝΕΘ (τρύαλνεδ), corruption; *d. τρύαλνιυð, LB. 33.*
 ΙΜΝΕΘ, *tribulatio; an i., ML. 44 d; d. imnuð, ML. 44 b, 103 b,*
Wb. 16 a; ap. imned, ML. 21 c; imnecha, Wb. 14 b, 23 b,
10 b.
 ΜΕΝΝΑΤ (?), mansion; *d. mennuτ, "Bk. of Armagh"; ap. men-*
nata, W.; the gs. mennota (TL. 210) points to a U-stem;
d. mennat, "Sick-Bed of Cuch." 388.
 ΤΟΙΝΙΥΘ N-, (τόινιυð n-), *defectio, Wb. 26 a; τοινεδ, tractatus,*
meatus, ML. 42 c; its gen. is τοινιυða, ML. 42 c.
 ΡΥΑΣΝΑΘ, *g. ρυαρναυð, turbatio, ML. 16 b; masc. (?).*
 ΟΘΗΑΤΗΝΑΤ (όθατνατ) (?), *dimin. of όθαυð, Sg. 42 a.*
 ΤΙΡΤΗΑΤ (τίρτχατ) (?), *dimin. of τιρ, Sg. 47 b.*
 ΡΥΙΝΕΘ (?), *occasus; g. ρ-ιθ; d. ρ-υθ, Cr. 33 b, 18 c, ML. 94 b,*
"Fiss Adamnáin."
 ΟΣΝΑΘ (?), *ap. ορναða, ML. 31 c.*
 ΚΟΝΘΙΘ, *gs., firewood, dry-wood, Cr. 24 b; d. conduch, TL. 14.*
 ΜΑΙΘΕΘ, *clades, Z. marks it neut.*
 ΚΟΤΗΥΘ (?), *g. cothaυð, good cheer, "Cormac," 12.*
 ΙΣΤΑΘ, *ιρτυð, treasure, arca, see ερτυð.*
 ΜΙΧΟΣΤΑΘ (?), *commotion, "Four Masters," an. 1160.*
 ΕΣΣΙΘ N- (ερρίθ n-), *exitium, ML. 48 d, 67 c; gs. ερίθ, invariable in*
all cases; a n-ερίθ, ML. 15 d, 34 a, 48 d, 73 a, 67 c. 50 b; d.
ερίθ, ML. 36 d, 46 c; ερραð .i. ní ρίθ, "Cormac," 18.
 ΕΤΣΥΘ N-, *ecnai, αυτρυð n-, treasure of wisdom, TL. 25 b, 641;*
ετραð n-, thesaurus, ML. 51 d.
 ΙΜΜΕΤΣΑΘ N-, *treasure, ML. 51 d, great treasure.*
 ΣΟΣΣΑΘ, *station, Wb. 64; πορρυτχ, Z.; d. ορρυð, cessation of*
arms, W.
 ΝΑΣΑΘ, *nappað n-, festival, "S. na Rann," pp. 32, 40, 146; LL.*
211 b, 10; ba heð napa, LL. p. 194 a; hence g. λυγναραυð,
LU. 52 a, "Bodl. Cormac," 8; .i. oenach, cluiche, "Cormac,"
26.
 ΣΑΣΑΘ N- (ράραð n-), *LL. 121.*
 ΘΡΥΜΜΥΤ (?); *ds. "Bk of Armagh."*

DECHMAD, *np.* dechmada, tithes, "Laws," i. 50; *fem.* in *LB.* 214 b.

SECHTMAD N-, the seventh part, "Laws," i. 180.

ORÐ, order; *bd* n-opb, *LB.* 72, *Ag.*, p. 625 (it is *masc.* in "Ascoli"; and *int* opb, *Wb.* 9 c, and opbb, *Sg.* 4 b, 23 a); *npm.* uprc, "Four Masters," i. 134; *d.* upb, upc, *Z.*

ORÐD (?), *malleus*, *Sg.* 49 a.

DORÐ (?), murmur, basso, *LL.* "Ch. of Usnech"; *neut.* *W.*

ANDORÐ.

POÐORÐ (?), *g.* pobuirc, murmur, *Wb.* 11 a.

CENNbART, a c., *gl. capitulum*, *Sg.* 47 a (?).

ARÐ, *bd* n-apb, assonance of two verses, "Thurn. I. Versl." 137.

ARÐD, *g.* Arpb, *Altum*, *Altitudo*, "Bk. of Armagh," 238; Arpb m-bpeccáin; see U-stems.

CETHARDIRÐ (?), square, *Tur.* 46; *ds.* cethapairb, *LU.* 49 a, *TL.* 238; means the four quarters.

ART (?), a stone; art, *junctiona*, is *masc.* in Cormac.

ADART (?), pillow; *g.* abairc, "Four Masters," ii. 786; *ba* abairc, *W.*

ANDART (?), *linteum*; *as.* "Bk. of Armagh"; *pl.* luanarta, *W.*

TROST (?), *trabs*, *Sg.* 70 a; *np.* tropta, *Sg.* 33 b.

TROSTAN (troptán), a staff, *W.*

DISERT m-DECC, a nðiperc, hermitage, *LU.* 15 b; but *masc.* in *LL.* 280; *g.* ðepirc, "Charters of Bk. of Kells"; see U-stems.

TUADISEART N-, north quarter, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 14, *LL.* 304 b.

ESCAART (?), *peripsema*, *Wb.* 9 a.

PERT m-, mound, *TL.* 38; see U-stems.

PERT N-, *ap.* perc, *Z.* 228, a miracle; *np.* perca, "Bk. of Hymns," i. 57, *TL.* 60; but *apm.* pirpu, *Wb.* 32 c; this last seems a U-stem; *ns.* pirp n-, *LB.* 259.

NERT N-AILL, ipb an nerc, *ML.* 29 d, 35 a, 115 b; *Wb.* 11 c; *Sg.* 215, 222 b; *nap.* nerc, *ML.* 108 c, and "St. Patrick's Hymn" *gs.* neirc, *ML.* 48 c, nirc, "L. na gCeart," 80; strength, force; so mop-nerc and ðínerc, great power; ðóirnerc, violence; amnerc, weakness.

AIRMERT (?), *d.* airmiurc, airmbiurc, *ML.* 98 a, 40 d, 65 a, *armorum instructus apparatus.*

- ÁLT** N-, shore, "Maelduin's Cur." 478; *pl.* áлта, "Tog. Troi," p. 139; *alt*, .i. теаč, "O'Davoren," 54.
allt, cliff; dá n-allt, a wooded vale, "Bodl. Cormac," 20.
DIALT n-etapléime, "Bk. of Balymote," 325, a syllable, *Z.* 981; *np.* dialta, dialt, *Z.* 981; *np.* dialt, dialta; *g.* dialta, "Thurn. Versl." 129; see U-stems.
lEChT, bentap an lecht, "Irische Texte," i. 122 (but *np.* lechtai, *ap.* lechtu, "Bk. of Fenagh," and "Fél. Index"), grave.
TORACHT, *proventus, eventus, successio*; *ap.* topacht, *ML.* 81 b.
ACT, *np.* acta, the Acts of the Apostles, *LB.* 101.
COSC N-, *ML.* 51 b, iped mo chorc, "Siab. Ch. C." 394; *g.* corc, *Sg.* 36; *d.* corco, *Wb.* 9 a; *dp.* corcaib, *ML.* 111 b; *correptio, castigatio, elementum.*
inchorc, g. inchoirc, significatio, Z., Sg. 32b.
tinchorc, institutio, Z.; as corc, écorc, técorc are *neut.*, so seem all in corc.
imchurc, ds. correction (much correction?), "Siab. Ch. C." 385.
tecorc, instruction, W.; *g. tēcairc, "Pass. & Hom.;" np. tecurca, "Man. & Cust." iii. 542; "L. na gCeart, 50; np. teγarc, "Mac Daire's Tegasc Flatha," l. 174; Atkinson makes it masc.*
bríathar-técorc, oral instruction, "Serg. Con. C."
écorc n-, ML. poem, iped a écorc, "Táin Bó Fróich"; dp. ecorcaib, Wb. 11 c, expression, look, form, habitus, .i. cuma, Sg. 23; a ecorc, a chongraim, LU. 105 b; g. ecuirc, "Bodl. Cormac," 32; baheab écorc, "Cormac," 20.
rainécorc, species particularis, Wb. 5 a.
aeptóarc, eptorc (Z. 887); g. eptoirc; Sg. 30 b; ML. 120 c, expressio, pressura.
AITHESC, an athercc, *sententia, responsum, admonitio, Z., Wb.* 9 d; *ML.* 51 b, 35 d, e; *g. aithirc, ML.* 35 c; *ns. aithiurc m-, a n-aitherc, "C. M. Rath," 30; TL. 172; "Táin Bó Fróich," 146; "Bodl. Cormac," 4; "Lismore Lives," 12; ap. aithurca, W.*
caitherc, responsum, Wb. 27 c.
claiterc (?), A CL. .i. aitherc, "Lismore Lives," 64.
buiresc (?), "O'Dav." 61.

CUMUSC N-, *commixtio, confusio*, four times in "Laws," i. 304; *n.* cumarc; *g.* cumirc, cumairc, *ML.* 58 b; *Wb.* 13 d; but *nm.* in cumarc; *Sg.* 197 b.

DRINOROSC, *np.* (wishes?); *d.* drinorurc, *W.* p. 847.

AROSC N-, *n.*, "Lismore Lives," 123, proverb; *np.*, "Man. & Cust." iii. 542.

COMARC, question: comarcuib γ aithearcuib, *LB.* 211.

co-chmarc n- (Cmirc, *LL.* 151 a; *LU.* 130 b, 131), the questioning, asking, courting of E.; *g.* co-chmarc, "L. na gCeart," 242; *d.* co-chmurc (*ML.* 127 d), *procatio*; *n.* co-chmarc, *Tur.* 2 a.

immchomarc n-, imchomarc, imchumarcc; *án* i. (*interrogatio, salutatio*), *Sg.* 27; *Wb.* 7 b, 31 a, 32 b; *ML.* 46 a, 54 c, 72 c, 77 a; *g.* imchomairc, *ML.* 107; *d.* imchomurc, *ML.* 77 a; *Sg.* 27 a.

aibchomarc, *requisitio*; *g.* aithchomairc, appeal, suit, "Laws," i. 258, 272, 352; ii. 94; *dp.* aibchomarcaib, *Wb.* 9 d.

ginathcomarc, "O'Dav." 54; luathcomarc, *LB.* 214 b.

perchomarca, *pl.*, "Thurn. Versl." 31, *Sg.* 34.

pochmarc, inquiry, *W.*, "Thurn. Versl." 58.

bichomarcc, *g.* bichmarc, non-asking, "Laws," i. 173; "Man. & Cust." iii. 542; "Laws," ii. 352, 124.

iarcomarc, end of poem, foot of three syllables, "Thurn. Versl." 170, 29; "Bk. of Balymote," 307 b.

récomarc, foot of two syllables, "Féire Index."

PRECNÓAIRC, a p., the present, *Sg.* 167 a, is an *adj.* used as a *subst.*

DIUDERC N-ÖER (diuderc n-öep), long, tearful look, *LU.* 7 b.

OLC, evil, *d.* ulc, *ap.* olca, *ML.* 87 d is used substantively.

ƧAƧALC, *ap.*, *fomenta*, *ML.* 144 c.

CONÖELC, conbelg, *g.* conbelc, *d.* conbiulg, *comparatio*, *Z.*; is *neuter*: conbelg n-aḡa, *LL.* 57 b, "O'Dav." 84.

ARAG, security; *np.* arag, "Laws," i. 260, 274.

SLUAG (rlúaḡ), host, *ap.*, "C. R. na Ríg," 51, and mod. version, 26.

AG (áḡ), *g.* áḡ, contest, *Wb.* 25 a; *ngp.* aḡ, "Laws," iii. 286.

CUIMRECh, bond, fetter, *d.* cuimrich, *Wb.* 32 a, 30 a; *pl.* cuimpecha, cuimpeḡa, *Z.*, 626, 656, 633; *dp.* cuimriḡib; seems *neuter*.

- TOIORECH (?), daybreak; *d.* τοιοριυχ, "Laws," i. 66.
 ΠΙΝΤΕCH (?), *d.* πιτιυχ, kindred, "Laws," ii. 332.
 COMTHEPCHOMRAC, *ap. conventicula*, *ML.* 37 c, *bis*; but *apm.*
 comtheppcompacu, *ML.* 37 c, and *nsm.* ιντ πιλε comthip-
 chompac, *Wb.* 7c; compaδ n-, "O'Dav." 65.
 CIPEC, *d.* αιπιυ (*Wb.* 3 d), αιτχαιpec (*ML.* 42 c), πιpec ("L. na
 gCeart," 24), are *neut.* or *masc.*
 SCEL (pcél), story, tidings, α pcél-πα, ιρ-εδ pcél, *ML.* 23 c, 55 c;
 "Bodl. Cormac," 24; *ap.* pcél, *ML.* 35 b, "C. M. Rath," 68.
 αιppcel, ιppcél, fair tale.
 cáinpcel, good news.
 móppcel, great tidings.
 cpioipcél (heart news), joy, "Serg. Con. C." 378.
 binnpcél, pleasant story, *Sg.* 25.
 pínpcel, πινpcél, romance.
 píppcél, message, tidings, *LB.* 217 b.
 pémpcél, preliminary tale.
 laempcél, famous story, "Bk. of Fenagh," 340.
 popcel, Gospel.
 cétpcel, first tidings.
 aithippcél, narration.
 pópcel, minor tale.
 ppímpcél, an important story.
 δúpcel, δopcél, ráibpcél, false tidings.
 bpoppcel, mípcél, bad news.
 baobpcél, tale of war or horror, *LU.* 109.
 pízpcéla, royal tales.
 pop-pcel, judgment.
 CEEL (céel) (?), augurium, *Z.* 18, 32.
 CENEEL (cenél), genus, *gens*; *nap.* cenél, *ML.* 72 d, 67 b, *Sg.* 167 a,
 TL. 126; *gs.* cenéuil, *Sg.* 31, 32; *n.* and *voc. pl.* cenéla, *ML.*
 67 b, 26 b; *ns.* cenél n- (see my *Preface*); *gs.* nephchenél,
 nongentis, *Wb.* 5 a; echtapchenél, foreign tribe; dochenél,
 bad stock; δaδcenél, *LL.* 27; *g.* pochenuíl, of good stock,
 "Bk. of Armagh"; echtapchenela, foreign tribes, *np.*, *TL.*
 170; paepchenél, noble stock; penchenél, old tribe; pen-
 chenéla, *TL.* 126; comcenuíl; *gs.* equal stock, "Man. &
 Cust." iii. 500.

NĒL (nél), cloud; á nél, *ML.* 82 d, but *masc.* in nél, *ML.* 83 a; and *ap.* nfulu, *Z.*; *masc.* in *W.*

MÍL (míl), beast; *gs.* míl, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 129; *ns.* am míl, "Táin Bó Fróich," "De Chopur in da *M.* 242; míl n-, *LU.* 128; *anp.* míla, *LU.* 11, "Siab. Ch. C." 386; *pepmíl*, male animal, "Laws," iii. 40; *bleomíl* and *míl mórp*, whale, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 269, *muirpmíl*, whale; *riaomíl*, wild beast, game, stags; *np.* *riaomíla*, *ML.* 121 e; *geirpmíla* (= *míla maige*?), hares, "Maelduin's Cur." 472; *cenomíl*, head ornaments (of a horse); *túagmíla*, loop animals, trappings, *Man. & Cust.*" 160, 190; "Siab. Ch. C." 376; "O'Dav." 61, 103; *coppmíl*, gnat, *LU.* 98 b.

SÍL N- (ríl n-), seed, *Wb.* 4 c; *Cr.* 18 a; *ML.* 44 a; *LL.* 313, 314; "S. na Rann," 119; "Irische Texte," i. 179; *gs.* ríl, *Wb.* 15 d; *np.* ríla, "Nennius," 66 (see my *Preface*).

híl (?), progeny; *dp.* rílaib, *TL.* 10, 70.

IL, many (things); *d.* ílb.

REChOL M-, "Laws," i. 26.

COL, *ap.* morchol, *scelera*, *ML.* 91 a; *gs.* cuil, *piaculi*, *ML.* 16 c.

OL (ól), drink, drinking; a n-ol, *Z.*, *W.*; *gs.* óil, *W.*, "L. na gCeart," 114; *d.* oul, *ML.* 94 c, 129 d; ol n-, *LU.* 23 b, "Táin Bó Fróich," 144; *míóól*, *gs.*, mead-drinking, "Hyfiachrach," 216; *pleo-ól*, carousing, *TL.* 52; *comól*, carouse; *g.* *comóil*, "L. na gCeart," 72, 86; *impool*, *impól*, great drink, abundance (*Wb.* 12 a, 23 c, *ML.* 12 a), unless it is connected with *tinól*; *raunól*, *roól*, special drink, good drink; *np.* óla, *LB.* 217 c, 215 a.

TINOL (tinól), *tinóol*, *imchínól*, *comchínól*, *lérchínól* (*LL.* 301 b); *congregatio*, gathering, are *neut.* or *masc.*; *achtinól*, gathering, *LB.* 20 ba; *g.* *comchínóil*, *Sg.* 222 a.

CEOL (céol), song, music; *ns.* á ceul; *np.* ceul, *ML.* 126 c, 115 b; ceol n-, "Maelduin's Cur." 488; *gs.* ceóil, *cíúil*, *W.*; *np.* céola, "Táin Bó Fróich," 150; *ap.* ceula, *TL.* 114.

SEOL N-, career, "Nennius," 279; *peól* n-, "O'Conor's Scriptorum," i. pars 2, xxxii.; *peol* n-, guide, "Chron. Scot." 70; *peól* n-, veil, "Four Masters," i. 694; *peol* n-, scarcity, "Laws," v. 52; *peol* n-, *LL.* 127 b.

ḪAL (Ḫál), a division (or distinct family), "Cormac," who gives Ḫal-
Riaca as an example, but Ḫál, division, is *masc.*, *LU.* 41 b;
Beda (*L.* 1, ch. i.) agrees with Cormac: Ḫaal, *lingua Hibernor.*,
partem significat; O'Flaherty disagrees with both, and says it
means *proles*, posterity, hence Ḫál (n-Ḫraibe, n-Ḫuluim,
ḪCaip), &c., *LL.* 331, "Bk. of Balymote," 182; "Four Mas-
ters," iii. 22; "Nennius," 264; "O'Heerin," 122, &c.; *g.* Ḫaál,
TL. 164, 168. (See *Preface*); Ḫál n-, "Cormac," 14, 20.

RIḪḪAL (ríḪḪál), royal assembly, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 126.

ELL N-ALḪEN, *LL.* gait, expression (of eye); *np.* ella aḪlḪe,
LL. 308 a.

ḪI-AL (Ḫí-all), *deviatio, declensio*; *n.* a Ḫíall n-, *Sg.* 4 b, 158 b;
g. Ḫíal; *d.* Ḫíull, *Sg.* 75 b, 50 b, 90, 91, *ML.* 119 b; nepḪíall,
non-declension, *ML.* 75 b, *Sg.* 75; pobíall, decline, "Amra Ch.
C." 31; ab-all, *transitus, visit*; *g.* aḪíal, aḪaill, *ML.* 102 b,
Wb. 14 a (*dp.* aḪallaib, horse-bits (?) "L. na gCeart, 156);
Ḫab-all, *transitus, visit*, *ML.* 25 a; *gs.* ḪaḪíal, *Wb.* 27 b; ḪaḪaill,
attempt: ní beḪíab anaill, *LL.* 96; peḪm-all, *UL.* 70 b;
g. peḪmaill, *prateritio*, *ML.* 102 a; Ḫóchell n-, a journey,
migratio (?), *LU.* 131; *d.* Ḫochull, *ML.* 82 d.

ḪOCHÉLL N- (Ḫóchell n-, *LU.* 130 a, a stake (put down against one
already offered at game), *W.* p. 830.

ḪOICHÉLL (Ḫóichell), journey, *LU.* 34 a, *cf.* *LL.* 115 a.; ḪaḪ-
cell (?), *gs.* ḪaḪcail, a march, "L. na gCeart," 260.

ḪRIAL (Ḫríall) (?), journey, going, *TL.* 256; comḪríall, "Four
Masters," ii. 632, an. 1094. aḪrímḪríall, "G. Corca Laide," 344.

IMRAL, *g.* impaill, *deviatio, error*, *LL.* 303 a.

IMROL, a miss, a mistake, *das.*, *LL.* 63 a, *LU.* 60 a.

ḪOINḪEL (?), *pervagatio*, *ML.* 121 d; *d.* paemul, "Laws," i. 212,
ii. 356. inbeal n-, "Cormac," 5.

ḪUIḪEU (?), leavings, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 68, *LU.* 114 a.

NUAL (núall), cry, howl; *pl.* núalla, *W.*; nuall n-, "C. Find-
tragha," i. 74; a nuall-ra, "Féire," 193, 202; *ap.* nualla,
LU. 30 a.

ḪREU (?), time; *gs.* Ḫrill, *LB.* 221 b.

ḪIABUL N-, diaból n-, the double, "Man. & Cust." iii. 490 *bis*;
"Laws," ii. 306, 308, 332; see U-stems.

UÓUUL, *ap.*, apples; *np.* ubla, *LU.* 48 b, 105 b.

CETUL, cetol, cetul, a song, *canticum*; *irped* a c., *d.* cetul, *ML.* 60 b, 33 b; *dp.* cetlaib, *TL.* 254.

aircetal, aerpchetal, airchetal n-, a poem, "L. Gabala," 212, "Bk. of Fenagh," 194, 274, *LB.* 104; trisyllabic poetry, "Thurn. Versl." 127; *g.* airchetail, *LL.* 38 a; *d.* airchetul. clarpcetul, clarpchetal, clarpcetol, choir-singing, chanting, "S. na Rann," 32, "Fis Adamnáim," "Fiac's Hymn": from clarp.

cócetel, cocetul, *concentus*, harmony, *Z.*, *ML.* 145 c; coicetetal na cuach, "Adamnán's Columba, 275; coccetel, the clashing (of swords), "Cog. G." 180; .i. comchetul, "Cormac," 14.

óíchetal, incantation, "Laws," i. 38, "Bodl. Cormac," 8, *TL.* 56.

úocetul, music, "Arma Ch. C." ch. 6.

óromchetal, a poet's song, "Amra Ch. C." ch. 7; *cf.* ópumiu, more poetic, *ib.*

fopcetel, fopecital, *monitum, eruditio, doctrina, Z.*; a fopecital focap, *Wb.* 13 b, 25 d; *nap.* fopecital, *rudimenta, imbumenta*; *dp.* fopecetlaib, *ML.* 47 d, 107 b, 14 b.

raebfopecetel, evil suggestion, "C. M. Rath," 167.

fofoirchetal, good teaching, "Lismore Lives," 400.

pochetal, great song; *np.* pochetal, pocheta, "Thurn. Versl." 60.

raerpchetal, free or noble teaching.

palmecebal, psalm-singing, "C. M. Rath." 12.

tairchetal, tairchital, tércital, gl. *vaticinium*, *Z.*, *ML.* 94 a, 64 c, *Wb.* 5 a; *g.* tairchital; *d.* taircetul; *np.* tércitla, *ML.* 89 b, 55 d, 19 b.

remthaircetel, gl. *prasagium*.

tairmchital, gl. *vaticinium*.

tímchetol, some kind of song or music; I have lost the reference.

tínchetal, gl. *incantatio*; *ap.* tínchitla, *ML.* 76 b.

tínópcetel, tinnópcetal; gl. *inceptio, principium, Z.*

inópcetel, *inceptio*; *ds.* *ML.* 15 a.

tóbchetal, trumpet-sound, *ML.* 120 c, *bis*; *ir* ed tóbchetal, *ML.* 40 d.

- CAUSTADU (?): ι caupcul ppi cner do, next his skin, "Mesca Ul." 38; *gp.* penchurcul, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 84.
- TOCUSTADU N-, a muster, *LL.* 94; τιολ η τοchurcal, *LB.* 227 b; τόχορτα plebi, τοcharcal lochta.
- TUARISTADU, wages; *g.* tuaripcal; *np.* tuaripcal, tuaripcol, tuaripcla, "L. na gCeart," 80, 50, 70, 118, 146, 63.
- PRESTADU (?), attendance; *d.* ppercul, *Ag., W.*
- TUL, taul, a boss; तुल n-δip, *LU.* 81, 129; perhaps तुल, forehead, front, is the same word.
- TOLL, a hollow, hole, *W.*
- TRELL (?), space of time; *g.* tpiλλ, *LB.* 221 b.
- ALL, rein; da n-all, *UL.* 106 a, 105 b, *W.*
- ALL N-, gl. *saxum, petra*; *g.* all; *as.* all, *W.*
- ALT, da n-alt, *W.* p. 462.
- COMADU, comol, comul, comoll, gathering, union; camal n-, "Four Masters," i. 30; *LL.* 57 ab; "Amra Ch. C." l. 30; "S. na Rann," p. 130; "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 222.
- comall, observance, fulfilment, *LL.* 82 a; comul n-, "Four Masters," i. 30; ii. 572, 596; comol .i. nepc, "O'Dav." míchomall, non-observance, non-fulfilment, bad performance.
- comoll n-, compact, "L. na gCeart," 220; .i. cengal, "O'Dav." 72.
- acomol, acomol, *unio, conjunctio, synæresis, Sg.* 54 a, *Wb.* 23 a; *g.* accomuil, acomuill, accomail; *d.* accomul, *MI.* 210 a, 15 b, 58 b, *Sg.* 212 b.
- nephacomol, *g.* nephacomoil, *Sg.* 7 b, *Z.* 861.
- comaccomol, comacomol, comaccumul, (*animi*) *conjunctio, adjunctio*, a conjunction and subjunctive (in grammar); *g.* comaccomuil, *ap.* comaccomla, *Z.* 988; *MI.* 61 a, 62 a; *Sg.* 203 a, 212 b; *Cr.* 60 b; *MI.* 28 a; but *np.* comaccumuil, "Amra Ch. C." ch. 1, *LL.* 26 a; comacolma, *ap.*, enclitics of *Z.* 714, should be, I think, comaccomla.
- coaccomal, a conjunctive or subjunctive.
- poaccomol, *subjunctio, constructio*, subjunctive, *Z.* 656, *Sg.* 154 a.

COMUL—*continued*.

po-comul, comfort, *as.*, "Laws," ii. 362.

deḡ-accomul, goodly comfort, "Laws," ii. 362.

ep-chomul, *gl. lucar, g. lucaris, Sg.* 126 b; money payed to play-actors, *θεατρικὸν ἀργύριον, i.e.* goodly comfort or a *douceur* given to them, = poaccomol, deḡaccomol; the Irish glossarist took it for *lucellum*, a small profit: *lucelli aliquid dare, facere aliquid lucelli, tecum partita lucellum* of Cicero and Horace. Dr. Ascoli omits the word in his "Glossarium," pp. 113, 114, 115.

aupchomul, epchomul, fetter of two fore-feet, "Bodl. Cormac," 10; upchomul, *ἰ. πεῖτιρ, ἄλαρ na nḡall,* "Cormac," 26.

aupaccomol, fetter for the two fore-feet, "Bodl. Cormac," 10.

porcomol (?), imprisonment, "Táin Bó Flidais," 46.

bledomul (?), sea-animal, whale (?), *g. bledomull, W.*; it is *masc.* sometimes.

temel (?), darkness, *d. temul, Z.* 998; *ML.* 16 c: *τῆρι themel, per tenebras.*

anacul, *salvatio, g. anacul, d. anacul, W.*; *as. anacul,* "Bk. of Armagh"; *Z. W. Ag.* do not mark gender; *cf. abnacul n-*.

ionacul, escorting, *LU.* 42 b, *LL.* 114 b; *cf. tradere, traductio, tihnacul, abnacul, and ionacep,* which leads or conducts, *Ag.* I think all these in *cul* are *neut.* as *abnacul.*

tionacul, *tihnacul, tinnacul, traditio, remuneratio; das., tinnacul, Wb.* 4 b, 9 b; *ML.* 97 a, 124 c; *g. tihnacul, Wb.* 33 a, "Nennius," 26.

comnacul, *facultas, possessio, (conditio) (?); cf. coemnacul, potest; comnacul, necessaries, "Lismore Lives," Index.*

é-comnacul, lack of possession or property.

adnacul: a n-abnacul n-epceoilcthe, the open grave, *ML.* 22 ba; *g. abnocul; d. abnocul, Ag.; ap. abnocta, LB.* 211 b, *pír-abnacla; d. abnaclaib, ML.* 83 d, 69 a; an a, "Cormac," 21.

com-abnacul, co-sepulture, common grave, *Wb.* 27 a.

POSCUL N-, *poṣcul nóipeḥ*, a straight drive, *LL.* 263 b, and *LU.* "Táin."

MASCUL: a *mapcul*, the masculine gender, *Sg.* 66 b.

BANDSCAL: a *mbanṣcal*, the woman, *LU.* 22 a; cf. German, *das Weib*.

AIRECUL, *aíreḡal*, a chamber, "Sergl. Con. C." 382.

DOROCHOL (?), *foramen*, *Sg.* 54 a.

SERCOL, *as.* *peṣcol*, *W.* "Amra Ch. C." 73; *np.* *peṣcla*; gl. *irritamenta gula*, *Sg.* 63 a; the *as.* and *np.* show a neuter.

SADIGUL (*raéḡul*), *raéḡal*, time, life-time; *g.* *raéḡuil*, *Ag.* makes it *masc.*, but it is *neut.*, a *raéḡul*, in l. 7791 of "Pass. & Hom."

ḡELL, *ḡiall*, gl., *pignus*; a *ngell n-*, *nap.* *ḡell*, *Wb.* 14 c; *ML.* 27 a, 123 c, 58 d; *g.* *ḡill*, *d.* *ḡiull*, *ap.* *ḡella*, "Laws," i. 50, 281.

aíthḡell, M'Dare's "Tegosc Flatha," l. 175.

pmachṣḡell, "Laws," i. 276.

caíḡell, a fine.

PORḡELL, *poṣḡall*, a *poṣcell*, a *poṣcal*, gl. *attestatio, testimonium*; *g.* *poṣcill*, *poṣcail*; *d.* *poṣḡull*, *poṣcull*, *Z.*, *Wb.* 25 d, 28 b, 14 c; *ML.* 44 c, 46 c, 131 a, 42 d, 46 c, 35 b.

caíṣpoṣḡall, fair testimony, "Colman's Hymn."

bubpoṣḡell, false testimony, "Laws," i. 176.

ḡupoṣcell, false testimony, *Wb.* 13 b; *np.* *ḡupoṣḡell*, "Laws," ii. 328; *gs.* *ḡupoṣḡaill*, *TL.* 8.

puḡell (?), *puḡall*, gl. *judicium*, *Z.*; *d.* *puḡiull*, *LB.* 33; *g.* *puḡill*, *W.*; *Z.* doubts of the *gender*, but *ap.* *púḡle* of *Ag.* seems to show a neuter which passes to the S-declension in the plural.

SRAIDĠELL (?), *rráidḡell*, *rroḡell*, a scourge; *g.* *rroḡill*, *Z.*; *np.* *rraídḡe*, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 156, seems neuter; it is *fem.* in *Ag.* *dsf.* *rroḡill*, *LB.* 218 b; *neut.* "S. Celt. Decl."

SADIGUL (?), age, life, *Wb.*; *g.* *raídḡuil*; *as.* *raídḡul n-*, *ML.* 119 b; probably *masc.* as *tempul*.

UBUL, apple; *ubul n-óir*, "Táin Bó Fróich"; *ba heb uball*, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 92, 202; *np.* *ubla*, "Hyfiachrach," 284 *W.*; *npm.* *ubail*, *Ag.*

IMBEL, border, rim : imiol n-, "C. M. Lena," 146; *g.* imbil, *d.* imbiul, *W.*; ocharímmel, acharímlib, "Tog. Tróí," l. 1131, *LL.* 267 b.

CAISSEL N-, a stone structure, *maceria*: cappel n-Oengura, *LL.* 211 a, "Bk. of Hymaine," R.I.A., fol. 145-6; perhaps cairle of *W.* 412 is its plural of S-declension; *g.* cairpil, "Lorha Cumthach"; *d.* cairpiul, "Bk. of Armagh"; *gp.* cairpel, *murorum*, "O'Sull. Hist. Cath. Compendium," 136.

CLAUSUL (?), *ds. clausula*, *ML.* 41 a.

TUISEL (?), a fall, case; *npm.* tuiril, *Sg.* 71 a, 188 a; Ascoli does not give the gender.

DEISSEL (?), right-hand or south side; *d.* deirpiul.

TEMEL (?), *d.* temul, darkness, *ML.* 16 c, 30 a.

ḠEMELL (?), ḡemel, fetter; not neuter in "Circ. of Ireland," 34.

DÆR, dær, tear; *np.* dær, *ML.* 23 a; *ap.* dæra, "Four Masters," ii. 618; it *sgf.* na dære, *LU.* 45 a and *W.*, yet *as.* dær, *W.*

ÆR (ær) (?), ær, *vituperatio*, *Z.*, ær; *Wb.* 16 a; *g.* ærpe, *LL.* 81 a; ærpe, ær, is *masc.* *ML.* 72 c.

ṬACHAIR (tacháir) (?), *gl. reprehensio*, *Z.*, *Wb.* 16 a; *d.* tachair, *Ag.*

COMBAIR N-, "Laws," i. 180, for combair, meeting (of waters, &c.); *na.* Combair, Combair; *g.* cumbair, *TL.* 238, 350, and "Bk. of Armagh."

TEODAIR (?), *gs. contemplation*, *Wb.* 12 a.

FER (féir), grass; *g.* feúir, *Sg.* 68 b; *np.* féra, *W.*

AR (ár), ár n-, "Four Masters," ii. 596, i. 330; *g.* ár, *ML.* 113 b, *Tur.* 50; *dp.* áraib, *ML.* 33 d, 34 a; ríod-ár, destruction of woods, "Four Masters," an. 1121.

OR (ór), gold; ór n-, "Carm. Paul." *W.*; *g.* óir, *Z.*, *W.*; *W.* and Ascoli do not state the gender.

bán-ór, bright gold, *LL.* 266 a; dærḡór, red gold; fírór, pure gold.

DIOR (díor) (?), *gl. abrizia*, *Sg.* 73 c.

MOR (mór), mór n-erbaib, much loss, mór núbua, much sorrow, *LL.* 334, "Féire," 201.

FORMOR (forpmór), upmór, chief part, the most; *g.* upmóir, *Ag.*

TOR, tower; τῶν μῦρηγοῖν, "Nennius," 240.

LER (?), sea; is *neuter*, says Stokes, in "Félire Index"; is *masc.*, says *W.*; but there is no proof given by them; however, *ap.* λιρῦ *W.* favours *W.*'s view; *g.* λιρ; *d.* λιρ, *W.*

MUR, rampart; am mur, "Maelduin's Cur." 476; mup n-Olloman, mup mbrαιγχοch, "S. na Rann," 15, mup n-olloman; *np.* mupa, *LU.* 211 a; but *npm.* muip; *ap.* mupa, *W.*, *Ag.*

LAR (λάρ), *gl.* *solum*, floor; al lar, *ML.* 89 d; 108 d, *LL.* 292 b; *g.* laip, *ML.* 34 d; *da.* λάρ, *W.*; Stokes doubts of the gender in "Félire Index"; copplár, centre, "G. Corca Laide," 344.

CERTLAR (ceplár), the very centre, "Circ. of Ireland," 42.

POSSADLAR (poḡadlar), station, "Lism. Lives," 392.

ITHLAR (itlár), area, corn-floor; *g.* ithlár, *Sg.* 68, *ML.* 137 a; *cf. ds.* ith-lainn; *gl.* *area*, *Sg.* 68 a.

ORLAR (oplár), *gl.* *vestibulum*, "Mediev. Tract on Lat. Decl.;" also upbár, a floor, area, level ground, as rraeth an uplaip, Stranorlar, "Joyce's Names of Places," ii. 425.

CLAR, clár, *gl.* *tabula*, board, plank, *Z.*; clár nḡara, oak board, "Man. & Cust." iii. 480; *d.* claap, *Z.*; *np.* clára, *Ag.*; it means also a flat surface; clár an eudain, the forehead; hence pianchlár, *W.*, Imchlaip, *gs.*, *TL.* 170; lubenchlaip, "Thurn. Versl." 48; baile an chláip, Clare Galway; see "Joyce's Names of Places," i. 427; maḡ cláip = *campus planus*, "Trias. Thaum." 184.

ḡALAR, sickness, distress, *dolor corporis vel animi*; ḡalap n-, an ḡalap (for a nḡalap), *Z.* 1005, "Cambrai MS." 27 d, *ML.* 61 c; ḡalap n-eclip of *Wb.* 29 a = disease of languor or weakness (of stomach), *cf.* éiḡliḡe, languid, "O'Begley's Engl.-Ir. Dict.": *dp.* ḡalaparb, *ML.* 107c; *ds.* ḡalap, *W.*; *g.* ḡalap, *np.* ḡalpa, *Ag.*, *LB.* 111 b.

cennḡalap, headache, *Wb.* 17 d.

cliabḡalap, chest disease, *LB.* 219 a.

creḡemḡalap, "S. na Rann," 132.

criḡḡalap, ague, *TL.* 160.

bianḡalap, languor, "Colman's Hymn," "Gildas' Lorica,"

cpomḡalap, heavy sickness or grief.

OLOR N-, olop n-olap, drink of drinks (?), gravy of gravies (?), *g.* olap, *LB.* 217 c, *LL.* 210 b; Olop (*LL.* 24 a) is the name of the river Sixmilewater.

MONAR N-, monop n-, monup n-, work, occupation, *LL.* 395; "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 129; *LB.* 11 b; "S. na Rann," 145; "Circ. of Ireland," l. 195; "C. M. Rath," 132; "L. na gCeart," 8; lechmonup, "Cog. G." 192; but *nm.* in monup, *LL.* 234 a; a monap aibche rin, that was his night-work, *W.*; it appears chiefly in chevilles.

TOR N-, tower, "Nennius," 240.

nemchór m-bobba, "C. M. Rath," 170.

NEUTOR, neutap, *g.* neutap, *Sg.* 206 a, 39 b, 90 b, the neuter.

LESTER, letpap n-, vessel, *d.* letpap, *Z.*; letpap n-, "Codex. S. Pauli," *W.*, *ap.* letpa, *W.*

pbletpap, vessel, "Man. & Cust." iii. 576, *W.*

cupletpap, *thuribulum*, *Sg.* 3 a.

laechletpap, a warrior's boat, *LB.* 215 b.

uirletpapaib, *dp.*, *hydria*, "Bk. of Hymn," ii. 154.

mapletpap, large vessel.

minletpap, small vessel; *dp.* minletpapaib, "Laws," iii. 192, ii. 366.

pbletpap, pindletpap, "Man. & Cust." iii. 495.

poiletpap, *gladiolum*, "Med. Tract on Celt. Declension."

mac-letpap, a second vessel, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 26.

ASTAR (?), journey; *g.* aptap, "Bk. of Fenagh," 366; "L. na gCeart," 153.

AULTAR, the other world, yonder side, *W.*

altap (?), fosterage, *ap.* foaltap, *g.* comaltap, "Laws," i. 168, 190, ii. 160.

centap, this world, this side of the country, *W.*

echtap, *pars exterior*, *Z.*

anechtap, the outside; *g.* anectap, *Wb.* 10 a.

immechtap, imechtap, the outside, *Z.*; da n-imechtap, two extremities, "Fis Adam." *LU.* 28 b; .i. porcenn, "O'Dav." 97.

íchtap, the lower part; *ds.* íchtap, *Cr.* 33 c; Ascoli does not give the gender.

QUUQAR—*continued.*

uachtap, óchtap, óchtap, the upper part, top, cream; *gs.* ochtap, "Bk. of Armagh"; Ascoli does not give the gender; cream, "Laws," ii. 254; *d.* uachtap, "Irische Texte," i. 34.

QARACHTAR N-, letter, *Z.* 228; *c.* n-aill, *Sg.* 4 a, 5 a, 6 b, 7 a, 7 b; *d.* cap(ach)cap, *Ml.* 34 a; *ap.* cápachta, *Sg.* 3 b, 9 a.

QECHTAR n-aí alail, each of them.

QUCHTAR, kitchen, *neut.* (*Z.*), but *fem.* in *LB.* 218 b, "Laws," iii. 192, "L. na gCeart," 36.

MIUQUR (?), bad fosterage, "Laws," ii. 164; cf. *p.* roaltap.

LUThAR N- (láchap n-), lechap, a láchap; *d.* lachup; *ap.* lachap; *dispensatio, dispositio*, "S. na Rann," 143, *Ml.* 51 c, 42 c, 44 b, 103 d, 42 b, *Wb.* 5 c, *Sg.* 154 a, *Ml.* 91 d, *LL.* 203 a; epláchap, *gl. dispensatio.*

LUThAR N-, *temptatio*, seems *neut.*, *Z.*, *Wb.* 9 d.

LUThAR N-, "S. na Rann," p. 143.

LUThER presence; eplachap, presence, *LB.* 251.

SUThAR (ráichap), raethap; *g.* ráichap, labour, *Z.*; a ráichap n-, *Wb.* 11 a; *Ml.* 24 d.

RUUThAR N-, "Bk. of Balymote," 45 b, "Four Masters," i. 562, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 198, "S. na Rann," pp. 148, 71, "Hyfiachrach," 182; *g.* ruathap, rout, career.

berḡruathap, *ap.* red or bloody rout, *LL.* 78 a, "C. M. Rath," 212.

echruathap, *gs.* horse-race, stampede, "S. Bodleian Cormac," 39; *dp.* ruathruib, incursions, "Laws," i. 226; ruathor, *torrens*, is *masc.*, *Ml.* 134 b.

INUThAR, *pl.*, *viscera interiora*, *Z.* 781.

TARTHAR, *terebra*, seems *neut.* *Z.*

ARUThAR, oḡn-apathap; *g.* apathap, plough, ploughing, "Man. & Cust." i. 486, 479; "Fragm. Irish Ann." 16; *ap.* apathra, "Bk. of Lismore," 45.

QUUThAR, sieve, seems *neut.*, *Z.*; is not *neut.* in "C. Bern." 34 a.

ETHAR, boat, *Sg.* 35 a, seems *neut. Z.*, but *mnp.* ethair, "Four Masters," i. 354, and "Voyage of Snedgus."

CUITHAR (?), shelter, *as.* clithar, "Circ. of Ireland," 44, *LU.* 496.

LOTHOR (lóthor), lóathar, *pelvis, alveus, canalis*, seems *neut., Z.*; *g.* lothair, "Four Masters," i. 198, *Cr.* 39 c, *Sg.* 676.

LOTHAR (?), *gs.* lothair, garment, "C. M. Rath," 186; *dp.* lothairb, *LL.* 274 b.

MOThAR N-, mothar n-aíöche, darkness of night, "O'Davoren," 105; darkness, "Four Masters," i. 562; mothor (?), mothor mara, *LL.* 135 b.

MOThAR (?), stone fort in ruins (O'Donovan), a cluster of trees or bushes, "Joyce's Names of Places," i. 298; *dp.* mothairb, tufts (of beard), "C. M. Rath," 184.

OThAR (?); *g.* othair, a wound, "L. na gCeart," 164.

OThAR (?); *dp.* othairb, wages, "L. na gCeart," 134.

CATHAR MELA, a honey comb, (?).

PARTHAR (?), drink, *n.* cuirp, "O'Donovan," 94.

SRATHAR (?), *stragulum*, seems *fem.*, *Sg.* 221; airther, east; *d.* airthiur, is *masc.* in *Sg.*; riather, *torrens*, is *masc.*, *ML.* 134 b; airer, *g.* oirir, *pl.* airera, seems *neut.*

CORRThAR (?), fringe, "L. na gCeart," 154.

ILAR N-, *g.* ilair; *d.* ilur, multitude, many (of persons, animals, things), *ML.* 48 c, 131 d; ilar n-, six times in p. 13 of "S. na Rann," not only in chevilles, but beginning of lines; in chevilles, p. 142, &c.; hilar neutair, the plural of the neuter, *Sg.* 39 b.

OENAR (óenar) (?), *d.* ónur, one (person), *Sg.* 215 b, "Siege of Howth," 60; tríar, three (persons); *g.* tuiur, trír, "Man. & Cust." 519; "Maelduin's Cur." 490; *n.* tríaur, "Laws," i. 288; *cf.* ilar n-, and *p.* nombar.

cethar, four (persons); the gender of ar group is *neut.* or *masc.* cóicep, five (persons); cúicep, 5th generation, "Laws," ii. 152. réirer, réreep, six (persons).

móirréreep, móirreepreep, moirreepreep, seven (persons), *i. e.* a big seven.

OENAR, etc.—*continued*.

ochtar, eight (persons); *g.* ochthair, "Man. & Cust." iii. 519.

nonbar, nonbup, noenbup, noenbop, nine (persons); *ap* nri

nonbar, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 218; nonbopu, *W*.

dechnebar, deichnbop, ten (persons).

OIRER, abundance.

FORAR (?), *gl. finis*, *ML*. 56 b.

DIROR (?), *gl. nasturtium*, *W*.; *g.* diorair, "Four Masters," i. 430.

COMRAR (?), casket (is *fem.* in "Four Masters," i. 360, ii. 600).

CELTAR (?), a cloak of disguise, *LU. Tain*.

CELAR (?), concealment, "Siab. Ch. C." 378.

MUREAR (?), *g.* murair, a good number, company, offspring, "Four Masters," ii. 968, "L. na gCeart," 158, 206, 266.

TASUR (?), a fleet, .i. coblach, "Four Masters," i. 124.

POUR, a pour, the sound, *Sg.* 30 b, but a may be the pronoun "its."

CRINDAR (?), *d.* crindup, a fall, falling, "O'Dav." 65.

ACCOBOR, an accobap, the desire, *Wb.* 3 d; *ap.* accobpa, *Wb.* 30 c, *Ag.*; cobpe domunde, wordly desire, *Wb.* 29 c., connected with this, and is, perhaps, feminine.

comaccobap, *gl. concupiscentia*; *g.* comaccobup, *Wb.* 3 c. 13 d; a n-uile comaccobop, *W.* 11 c.

UABAR (úabap) (?), uabap, obap, pride, *Z.*; *g.* úabair, *W.*, *incerti generis*, says *Z.*, but is not *fem.*

MEMBUR, memmup, *np.* membup, a member, *Z.*; *ap.* meampa, "Laws," ii. 278.

AMBOR (?), ammap, a bathing tub, font, *W.*, is, I think, *masc.* in Middle Irish; *np.* ommair, *LL.* 54 a.

COMBAR (?), combup, *g.* cumbir, "Bk. of Armagh," *TL.* 164; confluence of water, is probably neuter, as is mbep, inlet of water, with which it seems etymologically connected; see comair n-, *above*, p. 155; Duirbhommuir, *LL.* 129 b.

INBER N-, *ostium fluminis*, river-mouth, (river, in "C. R. na Ríg"; and "Laws," i. 122); *ns.* inber n-, "Laws," i. 68, 70; "Táin Bó Fróich," 156; "Táin Bó Regamon," l. 10; "Bk. of Ballymote," 408 a, 355 a; "O'Davoren's Glos." 62, 100; see other examples in *Preface*; an inber, *Tl.* 448; *g.* inbír, "Laws," i. 122; inbuir, "Cormac, 15; *d.* inbuir, "Nennius," 248, *Tl.* 34; *nap.* inbera, "Bk. of Fenagh," 204, *Tl.* 150; *g.* Anbuir, *LL.* 127 b.

INDBER (?), a spit, *LL.* 292 b; *g.* indbír, *Tl.* xxii., *LB.* 215 b.

AITHER (?), imaitber, reproach, *LB.* 111 b.

FOBAR (?), a fountain, spring, or flow of water, "Four Masters," iii. 23; *g.* fobuir, "Bk. of Armagh"; it means "a well" in "Hyfiachrach," 477.

ROBAR (?), a great flow; robar fóla, a flux of blood, "S. na Rann," p. 148; U-stem: *g.* robortha, abundance, "O'Dav." 113.

ADBAR, cause, matter; *as.* an adbar, *materiam*, *Ml.* 138 c; irreb adbar, *Ml.* 71 c; *g.* adbair, *Ag., np.* adbara, *LL.* 218 b; it is *masc.* in *W.* and *Ag.* It is connected with inber, combair, pobair, robar (?).

COMADBUR, materials, *W.*

DEITHIR N-, cause, reason, "Laws," ii. 138; it is an *adj.* used substantively; *cf.* in-deithir, *gl. merito*, *Ml.* 47 b.

ARBAR (?), *g.* arbír, *gl. cohortis*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *d.* arbuir, *coetu*, *Ml.* 55 b, 121 c; *ap.* (?), arbar, *Ml.* 62 b; *dp.* arbríb, *Ml.* 63 c; arbuir, *g.* arbuir, .i. ríóð, "O'Dav." 50.

SCIÐAR (?), pepper, *Z.*

RIDAR (?), sieve, *Z.*; .i. rífachar, "O'Dav." 115.

ARGETHOR (?), "Bk. of Armagh"; *cf.* dechthor.

DOBURBUR (?), *ds.* "Bk. of Armagh."

DUILLEBAR (?), foliage.

CIAMAR (?), satire, "Irish Metr. Glosses."

CLOCHAR (?), clochep, a stony place; *g.* clochír, clochuir, *d.* clochur, "Bk. of Armagh," *Tl.* 158, "Adamnan"; in "Adamnan" the Lat. *ns.* *Clocherum* reflects the Irish neuter; it seems a collective noun.

- TOCHAR N-** (tóchar n-), causeway; *g.* tóchar, "Bk. of Armagh"; tóchar n-ḡlonḡa, "Mac Gn. Find," p. 38, 2nd ed.
- SALCHAR**, a collection of filth (from palach), "Laws," ii. 160; *nda.* palchap, filth, *Ag.*
- FINECHAR** (pfnechar) (?), relatives, a "fine" group.
- CENDAR**, group of heads, "Mesca Ul." 32: for cenḡap na nonḡap.
- NASCAR** (?), bundle, .i. naḡm.
- DORAR N-**, "Thurn. Versl." 33; but ḡorap, *d.* ḡorap, conflict, difference, is clearly *feminine*.
- NEIMER** (?), a stony place; *g.* neimḡ, "Four Masters," ii. 968, from nem, a stone.
- BRUAR** (brúap), breakage, fragments, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 74.
- BRISCORUAR** (briscbrúap), a heap of fragments, *LL.* 710 b.
- BUAR** (búap) (?), cattle; *g.* búap, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 40, 74, 82; buap, .i. buinnech, "O'Dav." 61; *masc.* in "Diarm. 7 Grainne," *W.*
- TUAR** (túap) (?), manure, "Laws," 200.
- MAḢAR** (?), *d.* maḡap, depth (of the sea), "Bodl. Cormac," 30.
- AIRER** (?), *d.* airḡap, *ap.* airera, territory, "S. na Rann," p. 126; harbours, *LL.* 305.
- COR n-belenḡ**, a cast of a spear, "Táin Bó Cualnge," and *LU.* "Toch. Emere."
- COR N-**, turn, circumstance, "Four Masters," ii. 612.
- ACCUR** (?), ease (?), *Wb.* 29 d; anaccop, difficulty.
- IMMORCHOR n-belenḡ**, a carrying back, turning about, *LL.* 236 b, and *LU.* "Táin," "Táin Bó Cualnge," "Mesca Ul."; immarḡop n-, "Man. & Cust." iii. 372; immarḡop n-, voyage, "Bodl. Rawl." v. 512, fo. 57.
- URCHOR N-**, ipḡop, epḡap, *g.* aḡpḡap, a shot; upḡop n-aḡh, "Ch. of Lir," § 20; *d.* epḡapab, *telis*, *ML.* 34 c; but *ap.* upḡapap, "Gildas' Loricā."
- CRANCHUR**, *sortes*; *nap.* inna cranchup, *ML.* 81, 37 d.
- DECHOR**, difference; ḡeḡop n-, *Sg.* 38 a, 41 b; aḡn-eḡ ḡeḡap, *ML.* 24 d; a nḡeḡap, *Wb.* 33 b, *ML.* 114 a; ḡeḡap n-, *ML.* 114 a; *dp.* iḡeḡapab, *ML.* 125 d; *gs.* ḡeḡap, *Sg.* 212 a.

- OUCHUR, *ip eb a nouchur fil*, *ML.* 115 a.
 PORCHOR, violence.
 TERCHOR, mishap, *LB.* 33.
 ATCHUR, *atchuip n-*, a returning, "Laws," ii. 338.
 TATCHOR, *tatchop (?)*, return, removal; *asm.* in *taibchur*,
ML. 47 c; *g.* *taibchuir*, *ML.* 62 bc.
 TACHOR, combat.
 TROTCHOR, combat, feat, *masc.* (?).
 TINCOR, *tinchor (?)*, supply, furniture, *g.* *tincaip*, "Man. & Cust."
 iii. 499; *d.* *tincup*, "Laws," ii. 356.
 AIRECUR *n-apad*, meeting or combat of chariots, *LL.* 91; *aipcup*,
pressura (*ML.* 38 d), is *masc.*
 TROCUR, *np.* "Laws," i. 280.
 ECUR *N-*, putting in (of stock), "Laws," ii. 306.
 SOCHAR (?) revenue, *ds.*, "L. na gCeart," 96.
 ROSSAR *n-báirech*, "Nennius," 244, direct narrative (?).
 AES, *g.* *áir*, *aipr*, age, *aep n-epcaí*, "Nancy Gl.;" *comaep*, *ap.* (?),
coetaneos, *Wb.* 18 c; *aep n-*, folk, "G. Corca Laide," 12, 22.
 ESS *N-*, vessel, "Second Battle of Moytura," p. 60.
 OS, wild boar (*or deer?*); *a n-op*, "Irische Texte," i. 34; *da n-opr*,
LL. 246 b; "Brocan's Hymn," l. 57; "De Chopur in da M."
 245; *g.* *oir*, deer, "Laws," i. 272.
 PESS, *nap.*, *scita*, *Cr.* 39 b; *ML.* 73 b, 128 d.; *g.* *peipr (?)*, *Sg.* 2 a.
 ANPIS, *gs.*, ignorance, *Wb.* 13 b.
 BAS (*bár*), *báipr*, death, *bár n-*, *a mbár n-*, *Z.*
combár, joint-death, *Wb.* 24 a.
epnbár, *g.* *epnbáipr*, death by the sword, *LL.* 5 b; "Sanctan's
 Hymn."
cuibbár, final death, "Four Masters," i. 534.
 OUS *N-*, closeness, "Man. and Cust." iii. 448; *LL.* 59 b, 60 a, *six*
times.
 ROS, *g.* *ruip*, *roip*, flax, is not *masc.*, "Laws," ii. 368.
 ROS, *roipr*, wooded promontory: *Rop n-*, *LL.* 297 b, 297 b, 298 b;
 "Nennius," 258; "Bk. of Lismore," 1474; *gs.* *ruip*, *ruipr*,
 "C. Ruis na Ríg"; *ap.* *roipra*, *TL.* 146; *LB.* 208 a; *ip-ruip*,
g. *lppaipr*, "Nennius," 248.
 NOS (*nór*) (?), custom; *np.* *nóra*, "Hymany," 62; *d.* *noupr*, "Laws,"
 i. 12.

- ASS (?), *g.* айрр, milk, *LU.* p. 256; "Táin Bó Fróich," 144.
- COBAS, *compages*, *Z.*; *Sg.* 2 b, "C. Ruis na Rí, § 3, 34.
- CAMBAS (?), "Bk. of Armagh."
- AMUS, *temptatio*; *np.* аймре, seems an S-stem.
- INŌAS, *inna*, manner, kind; *Wb.* 33 c, *bis*; *g.* индэр, иннур, *ML.* 36 a, 35 c; *ip*eb индар, *ML.* 35 c.
- QUISS (?), *gs.* "Bk. of Armagh"; *ip*reb айрр, that is a dwelling, "Bodl. Cormac," 18.
- BUAS m-, *gs.* "O'Conor's Rer.Hib. Script." i. pars 2, lvii.
- SOAS N-, роар n-айрчебал, "Cormac," 8.
- EULAS (?), *g.* еулар; *d.* еулар, knowledge, *ML.* 63 a, *Sg.* 209 b.
- BERNAS (?), *gap*; *g.* бернар, *d.* бернур, бернор "Bk. of Armagh," "L. na gCeart," 18, 38.
- ANPOS (анпэр) (?), restlessness, "Cormac," 1.
- MEOTOS N-, *libripens*, *Sg.* 114 a.
- URRATHAS, айррабур, *np.*, "Laws," i. 260, 274, *passim*.
- ALIAS (?), sweat, "Paris' Euty chius."
- ECLAS (?), галар n-eclur, *Wb.* 29 a; *cf.* еиглѳе, faint, "Coney's Dictionary."
- AINCESS, айгчээр (?), anguish, *LB.*
- ERES N-, heresy, "Stowe Miss." 65 a.
- ERUS (?), a meeting, *LL.* 58 a.
- ARUS (áрур), dwelling; *g.* арейр, арар, "Bk. of Armagh," "L. na gCeart"; *np.* айрре (S-stem); *ap.* айрра, "Bodl. Cormac," 16; *np.* аррра, "Cormac," 29; *d.* лр-арур, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 142; *cf.* роору, "Laws," i. 298.
- AROS, *ap.*, *munilia*, &c., "Bk. of Armagh."
- ŌORUS, доору, door, *Z.*, *g.* доурур, "S. Maelduin's Cur.," 488; *d.* дорур, *ML.* 131 c; *gp.* дорур, "S. Voyage of Snedgus," 24; *ap.* торур, дойрре, дойре, *ML.* 98, *LL.* 114, "Siab Ch. C.," 386; *np.* дóйрре, дóйрреа, *Z.*; *nagp.* дойрреа, *ML.* 46 a; *voc. pl.* дойрреа, *ML.* 98.
- рордоурур, lintel, *LU.* 105 b.
- рцагдоурур, archway, "Tog. Tróí." p. 139.
- а n-имдоурур, *LU.* 112 a; "Táin Bó Flidais"; *np.* имдойрреа, *claustra*, *ML.* 92 d.
- EROSS (?), *d.* ерур, *puppis*, "Bk. of Armagh."

PORUS, *d.* πορur, ποραρ, *processu*, "Baeda Cr." 36, 6, *Wb.* 15 d; ιρρεθ πορur, "Yellow Bk. of Lecan," 217; "O'Dav." 93; *ap.* πορur, *profectus*, *Ml.* 104 d; *gs.* ποραρ, *Ml.* 94 c, 131 c; *g.* βείm πορur, *Wb.* 9 c, 13 a, 11c, 25 c, 28 a; *Sg.* 13 a; ποράρ (?), *nds.*, *profectus*, *proventus*, *propagatio*, *Wb.* 11 b, 18 c, *Ml.* 69 a.

PORUS N-, pen, pound, house; *g.* πορur, *ap.* πορurα, *dp.* πορurιβ, πορurιβ, "Laws," ii. 10, 10, 10, 116; i. 302, 292, 298, 266, 268; in "Fled Bricr." πορur seems = a rest, or back seat of chariot; πορur does not eclipse in "Laws," i. 292.

INTURUS, *ap.* *incursus*, *Ml.* 35 d.

MITCHURUS (míchurur), *np.* míchururra, unfortunate expeditions, *LU.* 111 a.

ḪRAN (ḫrán), grain; *ap.* ḫrán, *Sg.* 184 b.

LÁN (lán): al lán, the whole, *LU.* 108 a.

SŁAN N- (plán n-), safety, security, "Laws," i. 230, 232, 246, 250, 281; *np.* plána, sureties, "Fourth Charter of Bk. of Kells."

LOChAN (lochán) (?), small lake, "Circ. of Ireland," 50.

AN (án) (?), drinking vessel; *pl.* ána, "Cormac"; ían, a vessel, is *fem.*

CRIDECAN (cridecán), little heart, "Carm. Paul.," is *neut.*, as *cride*.

AISLEÁN (aisleán) (?), *ds.*, *articulus*, *Ml.* 132 d.

TŌEBÁN (tóebán), little side.

MORÁN (morán), much, many; beccán, a few, a little.

CRIDŌIN (crideín), *gl.* *corculus*.

ḪIRIN (ḫirín), a dartlet, *LU.* "Táin Bó Cualnge."

EḪHIN (*ap.* ?), *hederas*, or *baccar*, *Sg.* (diminutive of *icth* ?).

MĪAN N- (mían n-), desire; *Ml.* "Carm." 1.

TRĪAN N- (trían n-), a third (part), "Laws," i. 272, 274; ii. 56, 362, 364; "O'Dav." 100; "Siege of Howth," 60; "Cog. G." 136; dá ḫ-trían, "Keating & O'Donovan's Grammars," 372; "Cog. G." 204, 206; *g.* trín, "Four Masters," ii. 568, 1175; *d.* trĭun, "Laws," ii. 252; "Broccan's Hymn"; but *ns.* in trían, already in *LL.* 262 a; dá ḫ-trían, "Laws," ii. 156.

TRIAN—*continued.*

Ḑuibcheḥrian, *g.* Ḑuibcheḥrín, *d.* Ḑuibcheḥriun, Dufferin (Black Third), "L. na gCeart," 164, 168, 156.

leicheḥrian, half a third, "Laws," ii. 390.

PUAN (púan), *tunica*, *Z.*; puán n-, *LU.* 106 a, "Táin Bó Fróich," "Ir. Metr. Gloss."

UOAN (lúan) (?), *adipem*, *ML.* 39 d.

UIN N- (lín n-), *g.* lín, *rete*, *cassis*, *Wb.* 29 b, *Tur.* 46 b, *Sg.* 63 a; *np.* lína, *ML.* 39 d; lín m-beind, *LU.* 102 a.

UIN (lín) (?), *g.* lín, *flax*, *W.*

UIN (lín), number, is *masc.*, *W.*, *Z.*, *Ascoli*; but I find lín n-, *W.*; ippeo a lín, *Wb.* 12 c, *Cr.* 42 a, *Sg.* 30 a; and *np.* lína, "Laws," i. 194.

UIN N- (óin n-), protection, "S. na Rann," 65, 134.

UARN, eḥrn, *ap.* eḥrnna, irons, implements, "Laws," i. 482, 486; *np.* eḥna, "Cormac," 14.

FEMUN, *ds.*, the feminine gender, *Sg.* 75 b.

LOMAN, *ap.*, *sphæras*, "Leyden Gl.," but is *fem.* in "Ascoli" and *W.*

IMBRESAN, *contentio*, *altercatio*, *d.* imbpeḥrun, impeḥrun, *Wb.* 11 c, 30 c, *ML.* 132 c; *np.* imbpeḥrna, *Wb.* 30 b, 29 b; *g.* imbpeḥrnae *as.* impeḥran, in *W.* is *fem.*

CRANN, *arbor*, a cranḁ, porra cranḁ, "Bodl. Cormac," 324; *g.* cruinn, *d.* crunn, *Sg.* 65 a, is *masc.* in *Z.* 226, 1002, and *W.*; but a cocḥrann and *nap.* cranna, cammchḥranna, *trabes*, *ML.* 37 b, 92 d, *Sg.* 189 a, "Bodl. Cormac," 24, *neuter*; it is *masc.* in *Ag.*: *np.* cranḁ, *ap.* crannu.

CESSḐCRANN (céraḁcrann), cross, *LB.* 214 b.

UAMChRANḐ, fore-pillar of harp, "Man. & Cust." iii. 358.

LOMChRUNḐ, *ds.*, *LU.* 111 a.

ḐASCRANḐ, a rattle, hand-clapping.

MURChRANN, mast, "O'Dav." 106.

SEOLChRANḐ, mast, "O'Dav." 106, "C. R. na Ríg."

OLACHRANN, olive tree, *Wb.* 5 b.

COCRANN, *sors*, a cocḥrann, *dp.* cocḥrannaib, *ML.* 37 bd.

UALLACRANḐ, *np.*, sandals, "S. Maelduin's Cur." 65; but *npm.* iallacḥranḁ, "Man. & Cust." iii. 158; this is from iallacḥranḁ; acḥrann is *fem.*, *ML.* 56 b.

SLONÐ, *d.* slunb, *significatio*, is perhaps *neut.* like τόρανð.

PONÐ, *np.* "Toch. Emere," l. 27, bottom, land (?).

TORANÐ (τόρανð), τοορανð, τοοραντ, *gl. figura, significatio, definitio, g.* τόρανb, *Sg.* 3 b; *d.* τοοрунð, "Bk. of Armagh"; τόрунτ, τорунb, *Z.*; *np.* τόρανða, *Sg.* 4 a; *as.* τόρανb, "Incant. *Sg.*" *Sg.* 9 b.

PERANÐ, land, ippeð þerand, *LU.* 416; *nap.* þeranna, *Ag.*, "C. M. Rath," 222, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 154; þerann, *g.* þerann, *ager, Wb.* 19 d; *d.* þerunb, *W.*

INTINSCANN (?), beginning, a n-intinpcann, *Sg.* 148 a.

ECHTRANN, a foreign thing; *np.* æchtranna, foreign things or parts, *ML.* 28 c.

POTHRANÐ (?), noise, "Fled Bricr."

TORAINN N-, "S. na Rann," 153.

OPPRENÐ (?) offering, Mass, *g.* oipþunb, *d.* oipþiunb, "MacCarthy's Stowe Missal," "Amra. Ch. C." § 10; Ascoli does not give the gender; Stokes and *Ag.* mark it *neuter*.

DILGENÐ (dílgenb), dílgenτ n-, *gl. deletio, exterminatio; g.* dílginτ, dílginb; *d.* dílgiunb, dílgiunn, *ML.* 53 d, 64 r, 48 b, 33 c, 112 d; *Sg.* 52 a, 148 a. *Z.* 487 says it is *masc.*; *W.* does not give gender; but n- shows the *neuter*.

OÐDILGENÐ (oðdílgenb), *internecio, Sg.* 52 a, utter ruin.

LEGENÐ (légenb)(?), a legenb, *lectio, ML.* 84 d; *Sg.* 59 b; *g.* léginb, *ML.* 31 a; *d.* legunn, *W.*

AIRLEGENÐ (airlégenb), reading aloud, = German, *vor-lesen*.

SCRIBENÐ (?), *scriptio, scriptum; a* scríbend, *Sg.* 119, 195 a; gebend, prison, a word of like termination, is *fem.*: *d.* gebmb, *LL.* 5 b.

ATHSCRIBENÐ (?), rescription, re-writing, copying.

FORÐANN, order, mandate, severity (of Jewish or Pagan law); *ap.* forþanða, *Z., Wb.* 18 c, 21 c, 7 c; *g.* forþanb, *d.* forþunn, *Ag.*, but in forþann, *TL.* 38.

nemporþann, "Lismore Lives," 396.

COMMANT N-, *professio, ML.* 78 bd; *d.* communb, *conjuratio, ML.* 44 d.

CAILEMENT, *gl. calamentum; an* cailement, "Stokes' Irish *Materia Med.*" 228.

DIUMANÐ (?), *d.* diumunb, contempt, "Laws," ii. 336.

- ṬALLANḌ**, *d.* ṭallonḍ; *ap.* *deg-tallanda*, *Wb.* 12 a, 17 c, *Ml.* 69 c.
ÉCOMLONN (écomlonn) (?), battle, unequal fight; a n-écomlonn, "Táin Bó Reg."
CILORNN (?), *urceus*, *Sg.* 49 a; perhaps *fem.*, as locharnn.
INUNN, an inunn, the same (thing), "Bed. Cr." 34.
CÁINĠĠEN n-ġle, business, "S. na Rann," 129; a chevile, but *daf.* cáinġin, *Z.*; some of these chevilles may be *gp.* (?); *gs.* (?) cáinġne, "Cormac," 11.
CĒNN, head, end; a cenn, *ap.* cenna, *four times* in "Bodl. Cormac," 53; *Z.* makes cenn, *g.* cinn, *d.* ciunn, *masc.*, but he gives no mark of gender. The following compounds that end in cenn here point to *neuter*; *np.* cinn, *ap.* cinnu, of *W.* show *masc.* in Middle Irish; but *ap.* cenna, *LU.* 89 a.
ÁIRCHINN, airchinḍ fore-head, front-end, front of house as opposed to ṭóib, side, in *Wb.* 21 c and "Laws"; ba n-airchinḍ "Laws," i. 274; it is wrongly rendered by *principium*, *Z.* 868; Mr. Stokes translates it correctly, and might have omitted the query. After "front" *Wb.* says, "As Jesus Christ is the corner-stone, side and front (ṭóib ḡ airchinḍ) are contained in him," as a corner-stone unites at the corner two walls of a building. "Laws," i. 260, 274, ꝑꝑꝑ ba taeb ocup ꝑꝑꝑ ba n-airchinḍ, on the two sides and on the two ends of his land, *i.e.* in ꝑaba ocup in ġairinḍ, in length and breadth. So airchinḍ seems front and rear walls of a house, etc. Perhaps from air-chenn, fore-head, = façade, *frons ædium*, and also *posticum*, "the back front," as "Smith's Dictionary" renders *posticum*.
FORCENN (?), forcennḍ; *g.* forcinn; *d.* forciunn, forciunn, end, *Ml.* 19 c, 56 d, 59 b; *Sg.* 148 a b, 188 a, 169 a, 203 b, but *nm.* in forcenn, forcan, *Ml.* 22 d, 89 c, 91 a; *Z.* does not mark gender; *W.* and *Ag.* mark it *masc.*, but yield no evidence thereof; *cf.* cenn and tarporcenn.
TARMMORCENN N-, tarmmorchenn, *g.* tarmmorcinn, *d.* tarmmorcunn, *ngp.* tarmmorcenn, end, *Sg.* 111 a, 62 a, 166 a, 33 a, 43 a; tarmporcennḍ, "Thurn. Versl." 130; *np.* ré tarmmorcenn, *Sg.* 166 a; tarmmorcinn; *d.* tarmmorcunn, *Sg.* 62 a, 33 a. Hence we may conclude that tarmporcennḍ and forcennḍ, *etc.*, are *neuter*, yet *apm.* tarmmorcinn.

- MUIRCHENÒ (?), carrion, "Bodl. Cormac," 16; *moirctchenn*, gl. *subfocatis*, i.e. *morticinium*, "Bk. of Armagh."
- SESCENN (?), *pepcenn*, *d.* *pepcunn*, "Bk. of Armagh," a (dry) marsh, *dp.* *pepcennob*, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 162.
- ESCANN (?), a water-can, "Cormac," 18.
- POCHANN (?), cause: *irpeað* *pochann* an *chatha*, "Four Masters," i. 160; *pochonn*, *pochunn*, *occasio*, is not neuter in *Wb.* 26 b, 27: *ðuúr* *inob* *pochunn* *íce*; *g.* *pochunn*, *Ml.* 35 b; *nm.* *ipé p. in Ag., W.*
- MIND *n-óir*, "Amra, Ch. C." 6, *LU.* 105 b, "Man. & Cust." iii. 160; a *mind*, gl. *diadema*, *insigne*, "Turin," 3, 96, *Ml.* 129 c; *np.* *mind*, "Bec Fola"; *np.* *inna mind*, gl. *insignia*, *Ml.* 18 d, *Wb.* 20 d, *Cr.* 41 c; *gp.* *mind*, "Four Masters," ii. 1158.
- RIND, star; *ap* *rinob* *rin*, gl. *vesper*, *Sg.* 70 b; *ap.* *rinob*, *rin*, gl. *signa*, *Ml.* 2 a, 145 d, "Bed. Cr." 18 b; *dp.* *penob*, *Cr.* 18 c, gl. *sideribus*; its *gen.* *penob*, *Sg.* 73 a, shows it to be also of the I-declension.
- DA ERRENÒ (*da éppenn*) (*acc.* *Wb.* 20 d), *stigmata*; if neuter it should be *ðan-éppenn*.
- RINN, *ap.* promontories, is of this declension, "Laws," i. 160, 270.
- ASCLEANĠ (?), load, *g.* *apclanġ*, *LU.* 111 b.
- FULANĠ (?), *d.* *folunġ*, *fulach*, *toleratio*, *Wb.* 17 c, 26 b.
- LAIÐENĠ (*láibenn*), *np.* galleys, "C. R. na Ríg," § 8, seems *neuter*.
- FOIMCHARRUÑĠ N-, putting off (of clothes), *LL.* 63 a, 65 a.
- ORONĠ N- (*bis*), "S. na Rann," l. 6279.
- TECMANĠ (?), *g.* *tecmunġ*, *d.* *tecmunġ*, an event.
- OĠ (óġ), the whole of a thing; a *n-uas*, a *n-oġ*, "Féilire," 200; *ða n-óġ*, *Sg.* 98 a.
- SLUAĠ (*rlúaġ*) (?), host; *ap.* *rlúaġ*, "C. R. na Ríg," in old and modern versions; for the usual *rlúaġu*.
- AIRTHICC (?), *gs.*; *d.* *airthiuc*, "Bk. of Armagh."
- SECHNAĠ (*?*), *ap.*, *toros*, *Cr.* 26 b.
- AIREC (?), *inventio*, *g.*, *airic*, *d.* *airiuc*, *Sg.* 5 a, 5 b, 106 b, *Wb.* 3 d; perhaps *masc.* if *airthiuci*, gl. *argumenta* (*Ml.* 31 a), is its *ap.*, and if *argumenta* means *inventiones*. If so, *puirec* seems also *masc.*
- COMRAĠ N-, a meeting, "O'Dav." 65.

бЕC N-, bec n-έταιγ a little of clothing, *LB.* 215 a.

ΑΤΡΑβ, αιτρειβ, *Sg.* 38 b, *Wb.* 3 d; a ατραβ, a n-ατραβ ριν, αιτρεβ n-, *Wb.* 27 b, *ML.* 17 b, *LB.* 276; *g.* ατραιβ, *Sg.* 190 b, 209 b; *d.* ατρυβ, *ML.* 126 c, *Sg.* 198 b; dwelling, *possessio.*

βιχαιτρεβ, βιχαιττρεβ, "Lismore Lives Index," and "Félire."

comατρυβ, *ds.*, *cohabitatio*, *ML.* 47 c.

ρίραττρυβ, long residence, *Wb.* 3 d.

βΙΤΗΡΑβ (βίτηρυβ), desert, *ML.* 98 d; *d. neuter*, βιτηρυβ, *Z.*

ΤΡΕβ (?), tribe; *d.* τρυβ, *ML.* 73 b; *ap.* τρυβ, *ML.* 101 c.

ΙΝΤΡΕβ N-, furniture, "Laws," i. 122; *g.* ιντρυιβ, "Laws," ii. 358.

ΡΟΙΝΤΡΕβ, furniture, *Sg.* 113 a, *TL.* 10.

ΤΡΕβΙΝΤΡΕΙβ, *gs.*, house furniture, "Laws," ii. 358.

βΕΙΝΤΡΥβ, good furniture, *LU.* 99.

βΕβ M-, variation, *ML.* 40 a.

ΙΝβΕβ, *lucrum*, *stips*, *pecunia*, *quaestus*, *adquaesitio*; κορορ ηεβ μο ιμβεβ, an ιμβεβ, *Wb.* 23 d, 28 c; *g.* ιμβιβ, *ML.* 125 d, 73 a; *d.* ιμβιυβ, *Wb.* 10 d, 45 a.

ΡΟΡζΑβ, *d.* ρορζυβ, thrust, "Man. & Cust." iii. 507, also ρορζαμ.

βΥβ, ink; *ns.* a νυβ, *Sg.* 248 b, *ML.* 13; *d.* βυβ, *Wb.* 15 a.

βροχβυβ, bad ink, *Sg.* 217.

βυβ, *g.* βυιβ, *d.* βυβ, *fel.* *Cr.* 35 a, *Wb.* 15 a; "S. in Celt. Decl." p. 14, calls βυβ, ink, a U-stem; as this would involve a *gen.* βυβα or βυβο, and as these words seem the *adj.* βυβ, *g.* βυιβ, used substantively, they seem O-stems; βυβ, the river, is *masc.*, "Ann Ult." an. 859, but *fem.* or *neut. ds.* βυιβ, *TL.* 146.

CRUMβΥβ (?), a dunghill, .ι. οτραχ, ερυμβυμα, "O'Dav." 63.

ΡΟββ, *g.* ρυιββ, *ap.* ροββα, spoils, *ML.* 92 d; but *ap.* ροββυ, *W.*; ροββ, a felling axe, *LL.* 59 b.

ΡΕΡβ (?), a word.

ΑΜ (άμ), a n-άμ, *g.* αμ, *d.* αμ, hand, *manus*, *ML.* 36 c, 33 d, 134 c, 134 d.

αμ: a n-αμ, time, *W.* 632, col. 1.

βΑΜ νβαρταβε, an ox, "O'Clery."

TOEM (τόem) n-glé.

TOLAM (τόlam): a τόlam, gl. *diluvium*.

ARM, weapon, *np.* arm, arma, *Sg.* 33 a, *Wb.* 22 d; *ap.* arma, *Ml.* 55 c, *Sg.* 35 a, 33 a; *gs.* arm, *Sg.* 104 b.

TORM (= τорма (?)); τорм n-glé, "S. na Rann," "Bk. of Ballymote," 374 a; τorm, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 190.

FORUM N-, forom n-, achievement, "C. M. Rath," 246, *LL.* 203 a, "S. na Rann," p. 139.

PORTHRUM N-, rustling, "C. M. Rath," 184; tumult, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 190.

TORRUM N-, reckoning, "Laws," i. 288; may be S-stems.

AIREAM N-, a reckoning, "L. na gCeart," 74, 74.

ḠAINEM, sand: a ḡainem, *LU.* 26 a.

ḐERNUM (?), *detrimentum*, *Wb.* 8 d; *i.e.* Ḑep-nom, great destruction; *cf.* "O'Reilly," *v. nom.*

MEMBRUMM (?), a membrane, *g.* membrum, *d.* mempum, *Z.*, "Cormac," 9, 10.

IV.—O-STEMS ending in -ach.

Many of these conform to the S-declension and end in -aige in np., -aigib in dp.

CUACH, *g.* cuach, *np.* cua(1)che (cup), *LU.* 113 b, "Stokes' S-stems."

MIACH M- (míach m-), sack, "Man. & Cust." iii. 486; but *np.* méich, *gs.* meich, "Laws," ii. 238.

ALLBACH M-, allbach mbpacha, *LU.* 106 b; *cf.* all, prodigious, *O'R.*, all, .i. oll, mór, *O'Cl.*

PAUBACH, row, file, *ap.* palbaigi, *LU.* 80 b; palisade or rampart (?), *np.* palbaige, *O'Cl.*; *cf.* pal, a hedge.

MURBACH, *g.* mupbaig, low land by the sea.

POTBACH (pótbach), *np.* pótbaige, sods, *LL.* 59, 265; *g.* pótbaig, turf, turf-cutting, "Laws," i. 164, 166, *LL.* 97 ab, 97 b, 120 a. *cf.* "Stokes' S-stems," and "Zimmer's Kelt. Stud." iii. 11.

PIDBACH, some kind of corn, *LB.* 219 a.

- CRUAÐBACH (?), hardness, "C. R. na Ríg."
- COMBACH, combaḡ, *fractio*; *g.* combuig; *d.* combuch, combuḡ, *ML.* 126 a, "MacCarthy's Stowe Missal," 250, 251; "Bk. of Armagh"; *ns.* a combach, "Stowe Missal," 250, 264.
- TOBACH, cutting, levying, distraint; *g.* tobaiḡ, "Laws," i. 276, L. na gCeart," 136, 184; *d.* tobuch, *LU.* 126 a, is *neuter* (like combach), from *dobongaim*.
- URTHABACH, levy, cess, *LB.* 259 a; *cf.* tobach.
- ATHBACH (?), attack (?), compulsion; *mop* n-athbach; *g.* athbaiḡ, "S. na Rann," 127; *cf.* athboimḡ, a compeller, *W.*
- URBACH (?), defence, "L. na gCeart," 130; perhaps epbach of "S. na Rann," 68, is the same word.
- POBACH, digging, "O'Dav." 88, 91.
- BUANBACH (?), buanfach, *g.* buanbaiḡ, buanpaiḡ, *LL.* 71 a, *LU.* 121 b, some game of chess. See "Zimmer's Kelt. Stud." iii. 79.
- MAINBECH, deceit; a mainbech, am munbech, *LU.* 102 a, 100 b; also written munmech, *W.*; main, .i. cealḡ, "O'Cl."
- BIAÐBACH (bíabach) (?), food, "O'Dav." 50.
- MIOBACH (?), barley; *g.* miubaiḡ, "O'Dav." 104.
- TAIOBECH (?), breaking up, abrogation; *d.* taiobuich, "Laws," i. 18, 52.
- APACH, entrails, *ngp.* abaiḡe, apaiḡe; *d.* apaiḡib, "Stokes' S-stems."
- TORMACH N- (tórmach n-), a tormach (*g.* tormaiḡ, tormiḡ, "MacCarthy's Stowe Missal," 169), *auctio*, *augmentum*, *auxesis*, *d.* tórmuch, tormuḡ, *Z.*, *ML.* 83 b, 97 c; *Sg.* 77 b; *Z.* was uncertain of gender, but n- and a, and *ap.* forpórmach, show *neuter*.
- forpórmach, addition; *Sg.* 212 b; *g.* forpórmach; *ap.* forpórmach, *ML.* 88 b, *Sg.* 221 b, 202 b, a.
- imhórmach, augment, increase, *LB.* 251, "Laws," i. 24; *dp.* imthormaiḡib, *LU.* 101 a.
- michormach, *decrementum*, "Med. Tract. on Celt. Decl." 28.
- TAIOMECH (?), taihmech, unloosing, explanation, analysis, *W.*; see taiobech.
- SOINMECH, *ap. proventus*, *ML.* 81 b; adjective used substantively.

DOINMECh, *ap.* doinnecha; *gl.* *adversa*, *MI.* 19 d.

DOACAUOMACH, *np.* doaccalbmacha, appellatives, *Sg.* 29 b.

DROLMACH (?), *dpolbach*, *vat*; but *dsf.* *dpolmaig*, *LL.* 34 a, is a crook; *nap.* *dpolmacha*, handles of a drinking horn, "L. na gCeart," 158; *ef.* *dpol*, .i. *lúb*, hook, "O'Cl."

CUMDACH, *cumthach*, *cumtach*, covering, *Z.*, *ædificatio*: *irpeo* a c., *Sg.* 209 b; *np.* *cumtach*, *MI.* 84 a; *ap.* *cumthairge*, *dp.* *cumtaigib*, *LB.* 73 a, 21ba, *LL.* 304 a, *LU.* 99.

ADChUMTACH, *aibchumtach*, *athchumtach*, *instauratio*, *Wb.* 26 a, *MI.* 135 a.

ARCUMDACH, ornaments, *LB.* 209 b.

TLAITHCUMTACH, *g.* *tlaitheumtaig*, "S. na Rann," p. 16.

ETACH (*étach*), garment, *Z.*; *étach*, *Wb.* 29 a, 27 b; *ns.* a n-étach, a n-étach, "S. Bodl. Cormac," 4; *g.* *aetig*, *Wb.* 12 b, *MI.* 144 c; *np.* *étairge*, *W.*, *LL.* 97 b; *gap.* *édaige*, "Laws," ii. 148, 146; *dp.* *étairib*, *gp.* *étach*, "L. na gCeart," 266, 176. *gerrétach*, short dress, *LB.* 215 b.

timthach, *np.* *timthairge*, *dp.* *timthairib*, garments, trappings, "Tog. Trói," l. 596, "S. Bodl. Cormac," 32, .i. *ébach*, "O'Dav." 119; *d.* *timthuig*, accompaniments, "Man. & Cust." iii. 484.

ATACH N-, a n-atach, *g.* *ataig*, *d.* *atuch*, *refugium*, *effugium*, *MI.* 66 d, 40 b, 49 d, 54 b, 107 d, 121 c.

ATACH, prayer; *irpeo* *atatach*, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 123, *g.* *atataig*, *LL.* 280.

FUADACH N-, carrying off, "Laws," ii. 124, 266.

ERTACH, *erpbach*, *iarptach*, *iptach*, *aupbach*, *refectio*, feast; *ns.* a n-ertach, *MI.* 121 b, *g.* *ertairig*, *MI.* 118 c, *d.* *erpbuch*, "S. na Rann," p. 137; *np.* *erdaige*, *LB.* 73 a, 169 a, *LU.* 73 b. *anaupthairig*, *anepdaig*, *gs.* great festival, "Féilire," 194.

URTHACH, oath; a n-upthach, "Laws," i. 180.

IARTACH (*iarptach*), sequel, *np.* *iarptairge*, *mí-iarptairge*, *LB.* 211 a; *iarpdaige*, remnants, "Laws," ii. 282.

ECNDACH (*écnbach*), *écnbaig*, slander, *injuria*, *Wb.* 30 c, 1 c, *MI.* 93 a; *ds.* *écnbuch*, *MI.* 72 b, 29 a, *Wb.* 11 c; *ecnbug*, "Bodl. Cormac," 12; *np.* *écnairge*, *LB.* 111 a, 211 b.

- PREITEACH** N-, renunciation, "Four Masters," ii. 618; *preteach*, answer, *W.*; guarantee, atonement, "Laws," i. 62, 296.
- ANÐACH** (?), *d.* anðuch, *malitia*, *ML.* 134 d, .i. *perð*, "O'Dav." 50; *g.* anðig; *d.* anðug, *Z.*
- BUDÉCH**: a mbudéach, *officium*, *ML.* 73 a.
- INTECH**, *d.* intíuch, scabbard, *Z.*; *dp.* intigib, "Tog. Trí," i. 1716.
- INTECH** (?), *d.* intíuch (a day's) journey, *ML.* 140 a.
- DIUTHACH** (?), fraying of thighs in walking, "Cormac," 14.
- ÉTRADACH** (étradach) (?), *prostibulum*, *Sg.* 53 a.
- TARCADACH**: a τ., the relative, *Sg.* 197 a.
- AITREÐTHACH**, the possessive, *Sg.* 32; but lechðach, a liquid, is *fem.*, *Sg.* 5 a.
- ÉRRETHECH** (érréthech), érrébech, *np.* érréthecha, érrébecha, *redditiva*, *Sg.* 27 a.
- DEAINMNECHTACH**, deainmnechtech, the denominative, *Sg.* 2 b, 29 b.
- ERTHUAISCERTACH**, *euro-aquilo* ("Bk. of Armagh"), íarthuairceðach, *gl.* *etesiarum*, *Z.*; íchtharðercapðach, lower right-hand portion, íchtharthuairceðach, lower left-hand portion, "Mac Carthy's Stowe Missal," 257.
- CATHACH**, trespass, *pl.* cathche, "Stokes' S-stems," p. 9.
- ETHÉCH** (?), *g.* ethig, perjury.
- ETIUCh**, *ds.* refusal, "Man. & Cust." iii. 569.
- FOTHACH** (?), *d.* fothug, attack, "Amra Ch. C." § 5.
- SIDACH** (síðach), elf, *pl.* síðaire, *W.* (hill fairies), *LU.* 50 a; *gp.* ban síðaire, banshees, *LL.* 23b.
- FÍDACH** (?), brushwood, *g.* fíðaire, "Lismore Lives Index."
- LATHACH** (láthach), puddle; *W.* does not state gender; *np.* lathach, "Irische Texte," i. 190; *d.* lathach, "Topogr. Poems," 72; it is *fem.* *da.* lathaire in "Charters of Bk. of Kells," "Four Masters," iii. 244.
- BELACH**, pass, *compitum*; *g.* belaire, *TL.* 46; *np.* beilge, "Cog. G." 116; *ap.* belgí, *LB.* 206 b; *ds.* beluch, *dp.* belgib, *LU.* 39 a, *LL.* 93 a.

GENELACH, generation, pedigree, *as.* genelach, *Ag.*; *np.* gene-laige, "Laws," i. 44, 156, ii. 160, *LL.* 230 b; but *np.* gene-laich, *LL.* 144 b.

MULLACH, top, crown of head; a mullach, a mullaḡ, "Bodl. Cormac," 3, 4, 14, 40; *d.* mulluch, *W.*, *MI.* 58 c; *np.* mul-laige, "Stokes"; *Ag.* is right in calling it *neuter*; *W.*, and "Nigra's Glossæ," 68, do not determine the gender.

CENOMULLACH, *d.* cenomulluch, head-top, *LB.* 218 b.

FIRMULLAḡ (fírmullaḡ), the very top, "Bodl. Cormac," 40.

ELLACH (?), *unio, junctio, g.* ellaiḡ, *d.* elluḡ, elluch, *Z.* 660; ic ellach ocup ic tinól, *LB.* 208 a; *cf.* immellaige; ip cuma ellac ḡ tellac, "O'Dav." 82.

IMMELLACH, *np.* immellaige, out-houses, out-works, adjoining houses (?), "C. R. na Ríg."

OLLACH, enlargement, *np.* ollige; *cf.* ollaiḡim, *amplio.*

BROLLACH, bosom, *as.* bpollach; *d.* bpolluch, *dp.* bpollaiḡib, "Stokes' S-stems."

CONNLACH (?), stubble, from connall, *gl.* *stipula.*

TENLACH, fire-place, hearth, *TL.* 14; *g.* tenlaiḡ, *d.* tenluḡ, "Laws," iii. 190, *LU.* 19 b, "Mesca Ul." 50, *W.*; tenlach, *gl.* *tolletum*, *Sg.* 36 b, points to a *neuter*, and so it must be, like tellach.

TELLACH, fire-place; a tellach, *TL.* 14; *g.* tellaiḡ; *a.* tellach; *np.* tellaige, *W. ap.* tellaiḡi, "Bk. of Fenagh," 158, show *neuter.*

TELLACH, household, race, people, = teḡlach, the hearth, for the people of the "hearths and homes"; Tellach (nḡormḡaile, n-Obraim, &c., mḡbraonain, mbreaḡda, mḡbraonain), "Bk. of Fenagh," 384, "Hy Maine," 24, "O'Dugan's Typogr. Poem," 24; tellach mḡpuimain, "Cambrensis Eversus," i. 242; O, píl, clann, cinel, mac, muintep, tellach, *vel quid cognatæ significationis familiarum satoribus adjici solet tum ad familias, tum ad terras ab iis insessas denotandas*, "Ogygia," p. 361; *np.* tellaiḡi, ppímtellaiḡi, septs, "G. Corca Laide," 28.

bantellach (?), *g.* bantellaiḡ, taking possession of property by women, "Laws," i. 14 b, 148, may be a comp. of tellach.

TELLACH—*continued.*

teglach, family, household (house-load) (?), *familia, familiares, g.* teḡlḡ; *d.* teḡluḡ, *Z.*; *d.* teḡluch, *LU.* 112 b; a teḡlach n-, *LU.* 107 a, "Táin Bó Fróich," *W.*; *np.* teḡlaidḡe, "Ir. Texte," i. 96; *gp.* teḡlach, "Four Masters," ii. 652. Zimmer, in "Kelt. Studien," ii. 25, makes it *masc.*, perhaps wrongly.

ppímtēglach, chief household; *g.* ppímtēglaidḡ, "Cog. G." 70; *ria*laidḡe, *np.*, troops (= *ria*nlaidḡe ?), "Ann. Ulster," 817.

LUCHTLACH, load (of boat, pot, gridiron), hence crew, &c. *Z.* 855 translates *anacht Nóe* a luchtlach, *servavit Noe et ejus familiam*; but literally it means, Noah saved his boat-load; by supplying *ir*, "and," the metre and sense are preserved, and we read, *Rex regum, qui servavit Noe et (Arca) onus, i.e. vectores.* *lpped ba luchtlach, a luchtlach, LL.* col. 777, "Siab. Ch. C." 388, "Colman's Hymn," l. 22; *dp.* luchtlaidḡib, "Tog. Trói," p. 138: *cf.* lucht, what is cooking on a gridiron, "Bodl. Cormac," 30.

MARCLACH, horse-load, *dp.* marclaidḡib, "Lismore Lives," 47, *W.*

UTLACH, lapful; *g.* uclaidḡ, *TL.* 10; *np.* uclaidḡe, uclaidḡi, Stokes' "Irish Ordeals," 226.

URLACH, lapful; *np.* urlaidḡe, "Félire," p. 32.

ḡOITHLACH (ḡóithlach), ḡáethlach, marsh, *palus, Z.*; *d.* ḡóithluch, *Ml.* 33 c; *cf.* ḡóithlachbe, *paluster, Sg.* 54 b; *np.* ḡáethlaidḡe, *Palus Mæotica, Z.*, "Tog. Trói," p. 138; *gp.* ḡaethlaidḡi, "C. Findtraghá," 1; *dp.* ḡaethlaidḡib, "Nennius," 236, "O'Conor's Rer. Hib. Script." i. pars 2, xxxv.; *LB.* 227 b; *cf.* ḡaeth, a stream.

AIRḡE TLACH (?), *g.* airḡeclaidḡ, silver-mine, "Laws," i. 166, 170.

CE TLACH N- (?), "S. na Rann," 73.

MASLACH (?), dung, "Laws," ii. 200, *cf.* ochtrach.

ḡROTHLACH (?), a cooking place; *cf.* tenlach.

ḡROTLACH (?), *pl.* ḡroclaidḡi (?), *vestimenta*, "Zimmer's Glossæ Hib." 218.

CACLACH (?), cathlach, *universitas*, is *fem.*, *Wb.* 7 c, 33, 44; is *masc.* according to Zimmer in "Kelt. Studien," ii. 25.

COBLACH, fleet; *g.* coblaig, "L. na gCeart," 170, "Tog. Trói," 138; *d.* cobluch, *TL*. 66; *dp.* coblaigib, "Four Masters," i. 564.

mupchoblach, sea-fleet; *dp.* mupchoblaigib, *TL*. 206.

COBLACH; *dp.* coblaigib, tackling (of a harp), "Amra Ch. C.," § 1.

OROLACH, inch; *np.* orlaige, "Laws," iii. 334, orblaige, *W*.

INOLACH: a n-inleach, *gl.* *interreptione, corruptionem*, *ML*. 32 a, 64 a; *g.* inlaig, "Bk. of Fermoy," 26 a.

TAIOLECH, tindlech, *satisfactio*: a taiblech; *g.* taiblich; *d.* taibluich, *ML*. 23 a, 32 a; taithlech, peace, quiet, "Féire"; bright, *Ag*.

cámtaiblech: a cámtaiblech, *satisfactio*; *d.* cámtaibluich, *ML*. 32 a, b.

ASLACH, *persuasio, seductio, suggestus, deceptio*; *d.* aíluch, aílug; *ap.* aílach, *ML*. 141 d, 26 c, 109 b, *Wb.* 30 c.; *ap.* aílaiige, "Féire," 194; *dp.* aílaiigib, "St. Patrick's Lorica," *TL*. 50.

CRAISLACH, cripalach, girdle, border; *d.* cripúch, womb, cavity, "S. na Rann," 134; *np.* cripaiige; *dp.* cripaiigib, "Tog. Trói," l. 1659 and Index.

CRAESLACH, maw; *d.* craepluch, "S. na Rann," 132.

MIMASLACH (mímapalach) (?), *gl.* *cardo*.

FUALASCACH, *vitulamen, arbustum*; *g.* fualar Eich, "Bk. of Armagh"; *np.* fualárcach, *ML*. 48 c, "Southampton Psalter," 58 a; *ap.* fualaracha, "Bk. of Hymns," i. 231; *dp.* fualarachaib, *ML*. 48 c; but *nm.* in fualarbach, *Sg.* 65 a.

MAITHARLACH (?), matrix, *Sg.* 69 a.

COILACH (cóilach) (?), coilach; *g.* cóeligh, *LL*. 198 a, *LB*. 238 a.; *d.* caeluch, rods, "Lismore Lives," 47.

IMBLECH N-, border, "Táin Bó Dartada," 205; *d.* imbluich, "Bk. of Armagh"; imluich, *TL*. 68, 152; the *g.* imlecho, imlecha, of "Ann. of Ulster," years 533, 687, 736, show a U-stem.

AILECH (?), *g.* Ailich; *d.* Ailúch, *TL*. 152, 80, "Circ. of Ireland," 24, 54, "Four Masters," an. 1094.

LUZACH M-: luzach mbeig, little finger, *O'Cl*.

NECH, *g.* neich, *Wb.* 26 b; *nap.* neiche; something; *pl.* neiche, "Laws," i. 66, 268" iii. 180.

AINECH, eimech, honour, *g.* éimich, "Táin Bó Flid." l. 10, *LL.* 247.
 ENECH, front, face, *ap.*, *ML.* 100 b.

AIRENACH, forefront, *d.* airenuch, "MS. Mater." 506, "Tog. Trói," p. 138; *g.* airinich, *np.* airinich, "Stokes' S-stems"; but *np.* airinich, airinich, *LU.* 107 a.

DEÖENACH (deöenach), the last.

ENACH N- (énach n-), a swamp, *see* Preface; *d.* enuch, *TL.* 184; éanach n-dubáin, "Hyfiachrach," 284; *g.* eanach, "Topogr. Poems," 26; *g.* enach, *pl.* enacha, fen, pond, way, "O'Don. Supplement"; enach n-, "Hyfiachrach," 282.

OINACH (óinach), oenach, a fair; *agon regale*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *pepchar* an óenach, *LU.* 43, "Sick Bed of Cuch."; *irpe* oenach, "Man. & Cust." iii. 538; *ns.* aenach m-, "L. na gCeart," 86, 90, 227; *np.* oenach, "Man. & Cust." iii. 542, "Laws," iii. 346, "Scél na Fírlatha" of Stokes, p. 185, "Fair of Carman, p. 542; óenach n-uirce tréich, "Bodl. Cormac," 26.

IMMEÖONACH (immeöonach), the intestine.

TEÖNACH: a teönach, *LU.* 107 a.

IMNACH N-, garment, "Bodl. Cormac," 32, 33.

DOMNACH, a church, Sunday; *Ö.* n-airpe, and *np.* domnach, *TL.* 250, 138, *LB.* 47 a; *d.* domnach, and *dp.* domnachair, *LU.* p. 25 b, domnachair, "Amra Ch. C." § 6, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 184; *d.* domnach, "Bk. of Armagh"; *g.* domnach, *d.* domnach, Sunday, *Wb.* 14 a, *ML.* 45 d, *TL.* 124.

pendomnach, "Bk. of Armagh."

MUINNECH, deceit; a muinech, *LU.* 101 b, for muinbech, *qv.*

CENNACH (?), *np.* cennach, coffins, "Bk. of Fenagh," 200.

CENNACH N-, "S. na Rann, p. 52; cennach ndam, "Bk. of Ballymote, 298 ab.

SONACH, ponnach, palisade of wood or iron over a múr; *ns.* airponnach, "Fled Brier."; *np.* ponnach, ponnach, fences, "Maelduin's Cur." 480; but *masc.* "Siab. Ch. C." 386.

ECHAINIUCH (?), *d.*, "Bk. of Armagh."

ANNACH (?), wickedness, *LB.*, *d.* annach, *ML.* 48.

UISNIUCH (?), *ds.*, "Bk. of Armagh."

MIANACH (?), mine, metal, *g.* mianach, "Cormac," 36.

CAICHACH N- (cáichach n-), trespass, "Laws," iv. 96.

- AINŪCH (?), *ds.*, gl. *costas*, or *ap.* donapnach, "Gildas' Lorica."
 CRINŪCH (cřfnach) (?), firewood, withered wood, *g.* cřfnaiġ, *Tl.*
 10, 12, "Cormac," 20, *as.* cřfnach, *W.*
 ĀIUNNACH N-, "Cormac," 20, washing (?).
 EMNACH (ėmnach) (?), *dp.* ėmnaiġib, twins, *LB.* 219 a,
 "Cormac," 17.
 TAMNACH (?), *d.* tamnuch, *Tl.* 98.
 TRACH N-, *Trach* mbenbchuir, *litus*; it has same meaning
 as *tracht*, the *apm.* of which is *trachtu*, *Ml.* 121 a.
 OTRACH, othpach, ochtrach, *stereus*; *g.* otraiġ, *LB.* 218 b;
 "Cormac," 13; *d.* otruch, *LU.* 103 a, 111 a; *np.* ochtarche,
Wb. 9 a, *Ml.* 129 c; *ap.* ochtrach, *Ml.* 129 c; *dp.* otraiġib,
 "Stokes' S-stems," othraiġib, *Ag.*; maelochtrach (*nomen*
virii), in "Fragm. of Ir. Ann.," is no doubt *masc.*
 AURĀORACH, phantom: *pl.* aurĀraiġe; *dp.* aurĀraiġib,
 "Stokes' S-stems."
 INĀORACH N-, .i. epic, "O'Dav." 97.
 TĀORACH (?), *irritamen*, *Sg.* 54 a, *as.*
 TOIĀRECH (?), daybreak; *d.* toiĀriuch, "Laws," i. 66.
 PĀTHRACH (?), .i. builepc, "O'Dav." 94.
 LĀTHRACH (lĀthpach), bolt; *ap.* lĀthraiġi, *Ag.* and "Stokes'
 S-stems."
 LĀTHRACH (lĀthpach) (?), a site; *g.* lĀthpaiġh, "Four Mas-
 ters," an. 788; *n.* lĀthpach; *d.* lĀthpuch, "Bk. of Armagh";
as. lĀthpach, "Fėlire"; "O'Donovan's Suppl." makes it
fem., and *asf.* lathraiġ, *LL.* 305 a; but the *g.* is lathriġ in
 "Four Masters," i. 856.
 ĀROTHRACH (?), a spear of some kind; *nap.* bpothraiġe, *Tl.* 72.
 ĀROTHRACH (?), rug, *LL.* 258 b; *dp.* bpothpachaib, *W.*, it is *fem.*
 ARTHRACH (?), *dp.* arthraiġaib, ships, "C. M. Lena," 44.
 SCĀTHRACH (pcĀthpach), shield strap, *LU.* 129 *W.*, "C. R.
 na Rġg."
 CUIMRECH, *vinculum*, bond, fetter; *d.* cuimriuch, *Z.*; *ap.* cuim-
 peġa, cuimpeġa, *dp.* cuimriġib, *Wb.* 1 d, 27 c, 23 a, 23 b,
 26 c; *g.* cuimriġ, *Ag.*; *g.* cuimriġ, "Fėlire Index," where
 it is styled *masc.* and *neuter*.

CUIMRECh—*continued.*

cúirpech, fetter; *g.* cuirpigh, *d.* cuirpíuch; *nap.* cúirpige, *Ag.*, where it is styled *masc.*; *gp.* cuirpech, "Féire."

cu-chumpíuch n-, ear-tie, ear-ring, *LU.* 64 b.

cainchumpíuch; *g.* cáinchumpígh, *Wb.* 7 b, is perhaps for cáinchompacc.

ráirchumpíuch, over-fettering, "Laws," i. 168, 174.

ḡLOMRACH, bridle-bit; *np.* ḡlomraige, "Stokes"; *ap.* ḡlomraige, *LB.* 232 b; *d.* ḡlomraighb, *LL.* 110 a; *cf.* ḡlomra, muzzle, curb, *W.*

TUIRECh (?), face, *das.*, "Laws," i. 66.

CUIÑDRECh, *correctio, castigatio, severitas*; *d.* cuinḍríuch, cuinḍríugh, *ML.* 22 c, 49 b, 114 d; *Wb.* 11 d, 19 c; *Ag.* makes it *masc.* without support from the texts, *W.* and *Ascoli* do not give the gender; but the *neuter* seems clear in á cuinḍíuch, *ML.*, *gl. castigatio*; if it were his or its (i.e. *peccati*), it would be a chuinḍíuch; *g.* cuinḍrígh, cunnrígh, *d.* cuinḍríugh, "Man. & Cust." iii. 502, 503; *g.* cuinḍrígh, "Four Masters," ii. 602. This and arach are connected with arpíugh, arcompíugh.

ARACH, *g.* araih, tying or spancellor (of a cow), "Laws," iii. 228; arach, security, *Ag.*

buarach, cow-spancel; *dp.* buairghb, "C. M. Rath," 297, 316. con-arach, a dog's chain or leash, *LL.* 63 b.

CURRACH, levies, *np.*, "Man. & Cust." iii. 507.

COSRACH (?), fetter (*O'R.*), for cor-arach (?); *cf.* ḡlomrach, *etc.*; perhaps *dp.* corraighb, of "Stokes' S-stems."

ḡURACH (búrach) (?), anger, prowess; *as.* a mbúrach, "Siege of Howth," 56; bupach m-buairb, "Bk. of Lecan," 244; *d.* bupach teneb, fury of fire, "Laws," i. 98, 166; it is *fem.* in "C. R. na Ríg."

ḡUIRECh N-, "O'Dav." 99.

FUIRECh (?), fuirec, feast, ale, .i. cuirpm, "O'Dav." 85, 91.

SPUIRECh, (?), *fragmentum*, "Med. Tract on Ir. Declension," 23.

CURACH, boat; a cupach, "Maelduin's Cur." 462.

CURECh (?); *g.* Cuirigh, the Curragh, *LL.* 47 a.

ERRACH (?), *g.* erraih, *d.* erpoch, *W.*; erpugh, *Cr.* 87 a.

AIChRECh (?), *mutatio*, *ML.* 98 d.

ΑΙΤΗΙΡΕΧ, return, repetition; a n-αιτηρρεχ ριν, *MI.* 94 a;
d. αιτηρριuch, *Z.*; οιτηρροch, "Bk. of Armagh."

ΑΙΤΗΙΡΕΧ, *emendatio*; d. αιτηρριuch, *MI.* 98 b, 22 d, seems
the same as the preceding word; cf. αβρειδ, *mutat*, *Wb.* 13 a.

ΘΙΡΕΧ N- (θίρεch n-), fine, "Man. & Cust." iii. 489.

ΘΙΡΕΧ N-, stripping, .i. nochta, "O'Dav." 72.

λάνθιρεch (?), full stripping, "Mac Carthy's Stowe Missal."

λεθθιρεch (?), half-uncovering, *ibi.*; these seem connected
with ní d'érgamar, *non destituimur*, *Wb.* 15 b.

ΤΟΣΣΑΧ, τoρach, beginning; ιρ εδ τoρach, *MI.* 27 d; d. τoρυδ,
τορрuch, τoρroch, *Z.*; τoρuch, "Bk. of Armagh"; *Z.* marks
it *neut.*

φορτορach, beginning, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 210; cf. φορ-
τορmach.

ΡΑΣΑΧ (ράrach), desert; d. rárach; dp. ráραιγιb, *LU.* 118 b;
ap. ráραιγε, *LB.* 218 a.

ΡΑΣΑΧ (ράrach), maxim (of law); dp. ραραγαιb, "Laws," i. 18,
228; *TL.* 566; maxims, precedents, commentaries.

ΡΑΛΤΑΧ, shed, dp. ραλταιγιb, *LL.* 264 b.

V.—IO-STEMS, called IA-STEMS by *Windisch*.

*IO-STEMS are masculine or neuter; the marks by which the neuters may
be identified are stated in the Preface.*

ΘΙΒΕ (θίβε), gl. *extinctio*; cf. βεθι, gl. *feriendi*, *MI.* 114 d; θίβε,
a refusal, *LL.* 188 b.

ιμουβε, *circumcisio*; an-ιμουβε, -ι, -υ, *Wb.* 2 a, 23 d.

νεβιμουβε, non-circumcision, *Wb.* 18 d.

ελαρ-ιμουβε, *interfectio*.

εταριμουβε, ετεριμουβε, ιτιριμουβε, *interfectio*, *Z.*; "O'Dav."
90.

ετιρβε, εταρβα, misfortune, "L. na gCeart," 20.

ετεριυβε, εταριυβε, *interitus*; cf. ετιρυδib, *interemit*, *MI.* 123 b.

θιμουβυ, *ds.*, circumcison, *Wb.* 10 a.

τιμουβε, gl. *deminutio*, ruin, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 100; "Bk.
of Fenagh," 246; curtailment, "Four Masters," ii. 614.

αιρῶβε N-, αρῶβε, *interfectio, interceptio, internecio*; cutting, "Laws," i. 236, 230; ii. 252; *LL.* p. 70; *d.* αρῶβιου, αιρῶβιου, *ML.* 14 a, 55 b, 80 b, 100; *g.* αιρῶβι, *ML.* 41 c; ιαρῶβε, "Irische Texte," i. 60.

εταραιοῦβε, *internecionem, perimere*, *ML.* 123 b.

φοιρτεβε, *gl. vastatio, Z.*; "Four Masters," i. 110.

αιτῆθε, (*maris*) *recessus, remeatus*; *d.* αιτῆβιου, *ML.* 34 c; "Bed. Cr." 34 c; αιτῆφε, "G. Corca Laide," 348; τρέναιτῆθε, *LL.* 129 b, strong ebb or cutting off.

ειρε, ειβε, ερε, cutting, violation (of law), *ndas.*, "Laws," i. 282, 162, 260; ii. 140.

ταιρε, τερε, *excisio, concisio, επιτομη*, *ML.* 14 d, 37 a; τειρι, cutting, "Laws," i. 202; αββυλ-τειρε, "Laws," i. 202.

τῶθε (τόθε), τοθε, τοβαε, *decisio, praevisio, incisio*, *Wb.* 2; *ML.* 26 c; *d.* τῶβυ, *Wb.* 5 b; *ML.* 37 d.

βαιτῆθῶβαε, *gl. βουταμων, Sg.* 68 b.

κοιρττοθε, circumcision, *Wb.* 23 d.

νεβτῆθε, νεπτῆθε, νεπτῆθῶβε, *gl. praeputium, Wb.* 1 d, 2 c.

αθαυβαε (?), death, "Cormac," 4.

διυβαε, *g.* διυβαι, *d.* διυβυ, cutting, digging, "Laws," i. 162, 202.

τυβα n-, attack (by an army), "Laws," i. 298; digging, O'Dav." 119; accusing, *Ag.* and "O'Don. Suppl."

τυβα n- αιννε, giving a bad name, "Laws," i. 240.

ρυβαε, *succisio, vitiatio* (vine-cutting), *Sg.* 26 a; *d.* ρυβυ (attack and defence), "Laws," i. 230; ii. 270, 276; *np.* ρυβα, *ibi.*, i. 160.

ρυβα n-, charms, "Laws," i. 176, 180, witchcraft.

ρυβα, act of scaring (horses), "Laws," i. 162.

ρῶυβα = ρυβα ("Laws," i. 160, 298), attack, cutting down, *sg.* and *pl.*

ρυβε, a cutting down, "O'Don. Suppl.," ρυβα, *d.* ρυβυ, *np.* ρυβα, "Laws," ii. 270, 268, 276; i. 160, 230.

ρῶρῦβυ, delay, *ds.* (?), *ML.* 22 a.

τυρῶβα, *d.* τυρβυ, exemption, "Laws," i. 282; iii. 24.

- AITHCHUMBE, a wounding; *g.* aithchummi, *d.* aithchumbu, "M'C.'s Stowe Missal," 251; laceration, "Laws," iii. 356; *ap.* aithchumbe, *gl.* cauteria, *Wb.* 1 c, 1 b; *ns.* adcumbe, *conciissio*, *Wb.* 23 d; aithchuma, "Laws," i. 232.
- AIRBA, breaking of a fence, "Laws," i. 174.
- SITHBE (ríthbe) (?), horse-rod, "Siab Ch. C." 376; ríthbı n-, "S. na Rann," p. 62; *masc.* in ríthbe, *LU.* 52 b.
- PÍDBAE, woodman's axe, "Laws," ii. 140, 146; i. 166, 170; pídba, *gl.* falcastrum, "Tract on Latin Declension."
- DEBE M-(b)ECC, a little difference, *MI.* 40 a; *dp.* debaib, *simul-tatibus*, *MI.* 19 c; debe tinctuba, *MI.* 46 c and *passim.*
- ŠUBA, wailing, *d.* šubu, a ŋuba, "Irische Texte," i. 38; *d.* šubu, *TI.* 202.
- SUBAE, *jubilatio*, *g.* ruibı, *d.* rubu, *MI.* 146 d, 47 d, 67 c, "Four Masters," ii. 594.
- ĐUBAE, anxiety, may be inferred from đubach, *MI.* 19 a, *LU.* 29 a; móp n-đuba, "Féilire," 201; đuba, gloom, "Circ. of Ireland," l. 173; *d.* đubu.
- TORBE, tapbe, utility, profit, *Z.*, *Wb.* 2 a, 14 a.
- ETORBU (étorbu), *ds.* unprofitableness, "Laws," i. 254.
- PORBE (porbae), *perfectio*, performance, finishing, *Wb.* 20; *d.* porbu, *MI.* 55 c, 15 a, 55 a, *Wb.* 14 d; *d.* porbo, *Sg.* 151 a.
- ORBE, orpe, orbbe, appe, orpa, heritage; orpa n-aill, a n-orpe, *Wb.* 27 c, *MI.* 27; *g.* orpai, *portionis*, *MI.* 102 a; orpi, "Bk. of Armagh; đa n-orpe, *Wb.* 2 c; ippeđ a orbae, "Carm. Paul."
- PORBA, heritage; but *d.* porbaib, ground, *LU.* 117 b, *LL.* 222 a.
- PUTHAIRBE (?), .i. crích no peparand, "Táin Bó Reg." l. 21.
- INĐARPE, inđarpeae, *exhereditatio*, *repulsa*, *expulsio*, *Wb.* 10, 19, *MI.* 23.
- INĐARBE, *d.* inđarbu; *gl.* jectū, *exjectione*, *repulsam*, *MI.* 23 c, 85 c, 127 b; "Laws," i. 505.
- POARĐBE, a drive or ride (or its distance); putcharpe, *LU.* 111 a.
- AIRBE, *g.* airbi, fence, "Laws," iii. 290; *gp.* airbe, *ibi.* i. 98; but *np.* airbeđa, *LL.* 239 a.
- IARBE, *dp.* iarbaib, *gl.* lucis, *MI.* 99 d.
- ERBE N-ĐRUAD, a fence or cutting (?), "Four Masters," an. 555.

IMBE, *g.* imbi, *dp.* imbíb, *gl.* *sæpibus*, fence; á n-imbe, *ML.* 102 a, *maceriam*; *ns.* imbe, *np.* ime, "Laws," iv. 54, 72, 118, 24, i. 489.

IMMARBE, *as.*, falsehood, deceit, "Amra Ch. C." § 6.

TAULCHUBE (?), *g.* telchubi, *gl.* *cadi*, a vat, *Sg.* 180 a.

ABAE, *gl.* *alveus fluminis*, *g.* lech-abai, "Four Masters," i. 372 (?).

RUIDBE (?), .i. biatha, "O'Dav." 113.

ESCE (épcce), an aepca, an épca, moon; *g.* epcai, épci, á. épca, *Cr.* 3 d, 33 b, *Wb.* 32 a, "Nancy Gl."

caimépcce, fine moon.

nuepca, new moon.

DISCE, úpccae m-blechta, dryness of cows, "Laws," iv. 52.

DORCHE, *ngp.*, *tenebrae*, "Ascoli."

RUCCA (?), *n.*; pucca, *d.*, *confusio*, *ML.* 9 c, 55 b, *Wb.* 9 c; but *d.* puccai, *ML.* 27 c.

BREINCIU (?), *caries*, *ds.*, *Cr.* 34 b.

LUGE, luige, oath, *ML.* 14 c, 36 a; *g.* luḡi, *Wb.* 14 c; *d.* luḡu, *TL.* 180; a pírluge, pírluige, *iusjurandum*, *Z.*; *d.* pírluḡu, *ML.* 115 a, 36 a; *d.* comluḡu, *conjuratio*, *ML.* 44 b; *d.* luḡu.

comluige, "Four Masters," ii. 786; luḡa n-, "Lismore Lives," i. 50.

LUḢU (?), *ds.*, smallness, "Amra Ch. C." § 6.

PORTUḢE (?), garment, covering, *LB.* 43.

IMTHUḢE (?), garment is *fem.*: úppí a imthuḡe, unless úppí refers to *veritas*.

TRICHTAIḢE (?), thirty days; *gs.* in áip trichtaíḡi, at the age of thirty, *LB.* 33; *d. fem.*, *Cr.* 3 c.

FOSCAIḢIU (?), *ds.*, *ML.* 21.

MUIRÁḢU (muiráḡu) (?), *maris fundo*, *ds.*, "Bk. of Armagh";

SEḢI (?), *gs.*, "Bk. of Armagh."

LIḢE, bed, *torus*, *lectus*, *cubile*, *Sg.* 52 b, 107 a; the gender not marked by *Z.* or *W.*, but appears from *nap.* liḡe; *d.* liḡiu, *ML.* 55 c; liḡu, *LL.* 78 a; *nap.* liḡe, *ML.* 76 d, 77 a; *ap.* liḡaib, *Wb.* 27 b.

COBUIḢE, *concupitus*; *dp.* cobliḡib, *gl.* *cubilibus*, *Wb.* 6 a; *W.* makes it *fem.*; *d.* cobliḡe, cohabitation, *Ag.*

CROUIḢE (cpóliḡe), gore-bed, agony; *g.* cpoliḡi báip, a wound that remains till death, "Laws," iii. 138; *d.* cpoliḡe, "Fragm. of Ir. Ann." 96; cpó, .i. báip, "O'Dav." 67, 68.

- POENUÍGE (póenuíge) sick-bed, *LL.* 100 b.
- PRESUÍGE, *adjacentia*, lying close; *n.* բբբբբբբ, "Man. & Cust." iii. 489; *g.* բբբբբբ, *Wb.* 3 d.
- MOCHUÍGE, early grave, "Ir. Texte," i. 81.
- OTHARUÍGE, sick-bed, *LL.* 121 b, "De Chopur in da M." 240, and *W.*
- ROSDUÍGE (?), a kind of verse; *gs.* "Bk. of Balymote," 289 a.
- SERDUÍGE (wasting), or sick-bed; *d.* բբբբբբ, "Sick-bed of Cu." 376, "Ir. Texte, i. 208; բբբբբբ, "O'Dav." 122.
- SIRUÍGE (sírúge), long lying, *W.*
- RIÍGE (ríge), kingdom, kingship, rule, *Ml.* 14 a; not in *Z.* (!); Stokes says it is *neut.* or *masc.*; its gender not in *W.* or *Ag.*; *ns.* բբբբ, *LL.* 106 a, "Bk. of Lismore," 749; "Bk. of Fenagh," 252; "C. M. Rath," 130; "MS. Materials," 572; *ap.* բբբբ, "Siab. Ch. C." 372; *g.* բբբբ, *W.*; *d.* բբբբ, *W.*, "Laws," i. 510; բբբբ, *Ml.* 71 c, Bodl. Cormac," 18, "Féire," 200.
- AIORRÍGE N- (airbórbge n-), "Bk. of Fenagh," 356, 366.
- AIRRIÍGE (airríge), governorship, "S. na Rann," 126.
- COMRÍGE (comrbge), joint rule, "Nennius," 70.
- ENRÍGE (énrbge), sole sovereignty, *LB.* 206 b.
- LAINRÍGE (láinrbge), full sovereignty, "Fragm. of Ir. Ann." 76.
- ETTRÍGE N-, *LL.* 208 a.
- ERÍGE (érbge), érbge, rising, *Z.*, *Ascoli*; *g.* բբբբ, *Ml.* 83 a; *d.* բբբբ, *Ml.* 21 c.
- errérbge, érbge, *resurrectio*; *d.* բբբբբբ, բբբբբ, *Z.*, *Ascoli*; *d.* բբբբբբ, *Ml.* 3 c, 13 b; բբբբբ, "Stowe Missal," fo. 64. It is *fem.* in *LU.* 33, and *passim.*
- comérbge, comérbge, the rising out or muster, *LU.* 111 b; "Bk. of Fenagh," 300, 360; "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 178; "C. M. Rath," 148; *d.* comérbբբ, *Tl.* 4, 162, 46, 40.
- comeirrérbge, co-resurrection, *Wb.* 27 a.
- immeirբge, going off, flitting, "Lismore Lives," 394.
- urérbge (rising before a person?), full respect, homage, "Laws," ii. 196, 194, 354; "Lismore Lives," 403.
- IARMEIRÍGE, iarmerբge, midnight, nocturns, matins, *LL.* 282; "Amra Ch. C." § 21.

AIRĠE MOR (airġe mór) (?), great herd, *as.*, "Fragm. of Irish. Ann." 72.

ĎERĠE (án Ďerġe), Ďeirġe (*ML.* 118 b, 111 b), *desertio*; *d.* Ďeirġiu, Ďerġu, *Ascoli*; *n.* á n-Ďaerġe.

nephĎeirġe, non-desertion, "Turin," 209 b.

inĎerġe, innepġe, desertions, *ap.*, "Laws," iii. 64.

ARĠI (?), *gs.*, "Bk. of Armagh."

CORP-RĠĠE (?), *d.* CORPPIĠIU, descendants of Corp, in tribe names, "Bk. of Armagh."

-rġe, *na.*; *g.* -rġe, posterity in (Cac-, Ciap-)rġe, (benĎ-, boon-, Cal-, Call-, Cep-, Ciap-, Ġreġ, Sái-, Temen-)rġiu, "Bk. of Armagh"; they are perhaps *neuter*; the *dat.* Coth-rġu is there perhaps for Coth-rġu, as Murc-rġu, "Bod. Cormac," 34.

CUIUNĠE (?); *d.* Cuaunġiu, Cooley.

ASCNĎĎIU (?), *ds.*, *probatio*, *ML.* 53 b.

ĎEĎE N- (ĎeĎe n-), two (things), *Wb.* 25 d; *ML.* 62 c; *d.* ĎeĎiu, *Wb.* 9 c; irġeĎ a n-Ďeġe, *ML.* 100 c, seems for a nĎeĎe-ġe; in ĎeĎe (!), *ML.* 17 b.

ġeĎe, ġeĎe, three (things); a ġeĎe ġiu, that (group of) three; *d.* ġeĎiu, *ML.* 60 b, *Wb.* 21 b; *np.* na ġeĎe, "Amra Ch. C." 21; *d.* ġeĎaib, *Sg.* 10 a; a ġeĎe, *Sg.* 220 b.

ceġarĎae, ceġarĎe, four things, *Wb.* 21 d, 32 c; a céġarĎe, the tetrad; ceġarĎa also means "fourfold," "Laws," i. 274; *Wb.* 21 d.

ġeĎe, six (things).

ĎĎAE N-, property, "Cormac," 3.

ĎLEĎE (ĎléĎe) (?), goblet.

ĎUĎE, ĎuĎe (?), thanks.

ĎEĎĎE N-, a kind of verse, "Thurn. Versl." 17, 45, 147; "Bk. of Balymote," 298 a, 303 a, 307 b.

CRĠĎE (ġrġeĎe), heart; *ds.* ġrġeĎiu, *Wb.* 7 d, *ML.* 37 a; *ap.* ġrġeĎe, *Wb.* 15 a, 29.

ġrġġrġeĎe, the very heart.

ġimm-ġrġeĎe, cowardice.

ġeochġrġeĎe, a lively or merry heart.

ġuacġrġeĎe, *gl. cardiacus*, quickness or panting of heart, "Pr. Leid." 266.

ġrommġrġeĎe, ġromġrġeĎe, *jecur*, *ML.* 65, *Sg.* 65.

MICHRIÐE, malice, *LB.* 211 a.

ANChRIÐE, an-chriðe n-, *injuria*, wrong, malevolence, *ML.* 93 d; 115 b, 23 d; *Wb.* 9 c, 96; *TL.* 188; *g.* ancriðu, *Sg.* 181 a; *ML.* 38 d, 27 c; *Wb.* 96.

FORCMAChTE: a f., *factitium*, *Sg.* 30.

CUMSCAIÐTHE: a c., *motaria*.

NEPheSCIDE, nepairciðe, *scotoméne*; *d.* nepaerciðu, *ML.* 29 d, 30 a.

INNaiÐE: a n-innaiðe, *d.* innoiu, *expectatio*, *Wb.* 23 b, 42 c; *as.* innoibe, *ML.* 42 c seems *masc.*

CEtNIÐE (cétniðe), a cétniðe, the primitive, *Sg.* 188 a.

TOÐOChIÐE N-, a tothóchaide, the future, *ML.* 61 a, *Cr.* 61 a; *g.* toðochaiðu, *Sg.* 191 b; *d.* toðochiðu, *Wb.* 12 c.

FORTCHeIÐE (?), *d.* forctiðu, moonlessness, darkness, *ML.* 29 d, 30 a.

SPiRÐIDE: a rpiðibe rin, that spiritual thing.

RANÐABaiÐA: a ranðabalða, the participle, *Sg.* 39 a.

FORÐNIÐE (?), *d.* forðniu, "Bk. of Armagh"; forðnaiðu, *TL.* 82.

MIÐE (?), Meath; *d.* miðiu, *LU.* 129, "Ann. Ult." 713; *g.* miðu, "Bk. of Armagh," *TL.* 68, 76.

SUIÐE, seat, *sessio*, *sedes*, *g.* suiðu, *d.* suiðiu, *Z.*, who makes *neut.*, but does not give a reason therefor, nor does *W.*, or *Ag.*, or "Stokes' Féilire"; but *ns.*, suiðe n-, *LL.* 308 a, and *np.* riðisuiðe, three times in *Ag.* show the *neuter*; *ds.* suiðiu, *LU.* 111 b.

COppRuiÐE, round or smooth seat, arm-chair with arms like the beak or prow of a boat.

ÐálfuiÐae, *forum*, *d.* ðálfuiðiu, *Sg.* 57 a, 218 b.

impfuiÐe, *obsidio*, *obsessio*, *ML.* 43.

impuðe, for impfuiðe, a seat, *obsidio*; *d.* impuðiu, *Wb.* 9 b, 9c, *ML.* 106 b.

impfuiðe, besieging, *d.* impfuiðiu, *vallando*, *ML.* 123 b.

iúðfuiðe, *Sg.* 50 a, tribunal; *cf.* iúðic, judge, judgment, *Ag.*

pprímfuiðe, chief seat, *cathedra*; *d.* pprímfuiðiu, *TL.* 218, "O'Dav." 84.

SUIÐE—*continued.*

ρίστειθε, *thronus*, *d.* ρίστειθειου, *solio*, *ML.* 114 d, 115 a, *Sg.* 50 a; *na. dual.* ρίστειθε, *TL.* 118; *np.* ρίστειθε, *Ag.*
τρεβυθειθε *Sg.* 50 a, tribunal, a tribune's seat.

UIÐE, *περίοδος*, *iter*, *cursus*, journey; *as.* υιθε, *ML.* 60 a, "Laws," ii. 34; *d.* αρ καθ υιθιυ ιν ν-αβαλλ, *ML.* 60 a, 82 d; *ap.* υιθε λαιχι, *quotidianos progressus*, *cursus*, *Cr.* 31 c; *as.*, *ap.*, and *ds.* (latter omitted in "Ascoli's Gloss.") point to the *neuter*, as perhaps does α υιθε, *W.*; υιθε is in *Z.* 230, but not in the *Z.* Index; *W.* and *Ag.* omit gender; υιθε, αρ ν-υιθε, "C. M. Rath," 166, give *n.* and *as.*

ΣUIÐE (?), prayer, praying, *neut.* or *masc.*, *Z.*; *d.* Συιθιυ, *Wb.* 29 d, "Laws," ii. 96; also *af.* Συιθι, *Wb.* 7 a; *df.* Συιθι, *ML.* 73 b; it is only *fem.* in "Félire," *W.*, and *Ag.*, and in Συιθι of "Colman's Hymn"; *dsf.* φοιγθι, *mendicatio*, *Wb.* 26 b; *df.* θιγθι, *W.*, favour the *fem.* of Συιθε.

MUIÐE, *collarium*, from *muin*, *collum*, neck, *Sg.* 35 a: αμ μυιθε; it is an *adj.* used substantively.

LIÐÐAE (λίθηαε) (?), *as.*, *linteum*, "Bk. of Armagh," an *adj.* used as *subst.* from *lín*, *linum*.

RINÐE (?), αρ ρινθε, the spear-point, "Tog. Trói," l. 1552, or αρρινθε is one word; αρρινθε: φορ αν αρρινθε, "Sg. Incant"; perhaps a large rent or gash, "Stokes."

ARÐE, αιρθε ν-, *signum*, sign, *Wb.* 11 c, *Ag.*, "Four Masters," ii. 602; *np.* αιρθε, *TL.* 34, *Ag.*; *d.* αιρθιυ, *LU.* 24 a, "Maelduin's Cur." 484; αρθε θιρα, *Wb.* 22 b, should be, I think, αρθε ν-θιρα, *g.* αιρθι, *TL.* 124.

comαρθε, *signum*, *signaculum*, *Wb.* 10 c, 21 a, 22 b; *ns.* comαρθα ν-, *W.*

θερβαιρθε, sure sign, miracle, *Ag.*

ράιβαιρθε, ραεβαιρθε, false sign or miracles; *ap.* *Wb.* 26 a.

ραινχομαρθε: α ραινχομαρθε ριν, that special sign, *Wb.* 26 b.

comαρθα ν-, sign, mark: c. ν-εχλαιγε ριν, *LL.* 70 b; *nap.* comαρθαθα, *Ag.* (!).

ινηχομαρθα, memorial, mark, fitting monument, "C. R. na Ríg," § 25.

CAIRÐÐE, compact, "Nennius," 232; *nap.* cairþe, *pacta*, *ML.* 91 b, 104 a, 108 c, *LL.* 307 b; *d.* cairþiu, *fædere*, *ML.* 18 d, "Ir. Texte," i. 214; cairþþiu, "Man. & Cust." iii. 497; *W.* does not give cairþiu of his texts, marks *fem.*; it seems *fem.* in "Félire"; and we have in cairþe, *gl. pacta*, *ML.* 91 c, which should be, perhaps, inna cairþe; the *ds.* and *nap.* show the *neuter*.

AIÐHERRECHTADICHTHE: a aitheppechtairche, the patronymic, *Z.*

REMEPERTHE, a p., the aforesaid thing, *Wb.* 32.

ESNĠARTHE, *edictum*; *g.* epnġarcti, *ML.* 94 b.

DIRUIDIĠTHE (díruidiġthe), a derivative; *d.* díruidiġthiu, *Sg.* 188 a.

OLĠOIRĠTHE (olġoirġthe), pluperfect; *d.* olġoirġthiu, *Sg.* 151 b.

SECHMADĠECHTE, the past, the preterite; *d.* pechmadechtu, *ML.* 122 b, *Cr.* 69 b.

ĠUTHADĠTHE, vowel, *Sg.* 53 a.

CUICTHE (cúicthe), a space of five days; *g.* cuiccti, "Laws," i. 146.

CLEITHE, n-: Cimbaech cleithe n-6c n-Emna, *LL.* 21 a; see next word.

CLEITHE: a cleithe; *d.* cleithiu, roof, "Mesca Ul." 48, but penchleithe, *d.* penchleithiu, a vassal, is *masc.*, I presume, "Laws," i. 226.

LAITHE, lache, láa, lá, lae, day, are *nas.* and *nagp.*; *n. dual*, dá-lae; *gs.* laicthi, lachthi, lá; *d.* laicthiu, lau, láo, lóu, ló (various glosses quoted in my Index to the "Bk. of Armagh"); *n.* a laicthe, al laa n-, *ML.* 21 c, *Wb.* 6 b; a cóicectmáð lá, "Cormac," 10; *as.* al lae, a laa, *ML.* 15 c, *Wb.* 23 a; *n. dual*, dal-lae, *Cr.* 31 d.

cenbla, *g.* cenlai (*d.* cenlo chápc, .i. lache plebthi Cripct, "Cormac," 12), supper-day, Holy Thursday, *LB.* 63, 265, "MacCarthy's Stowe Missal," "Lismore Lives" Index.

líchlaithe, festival day, "S. na Rann," 144; *g.* líchlaitthi, *TL.* 40.

LAITHÉ—*continued.*

mebonlache, mebonlaa, mid-day, *Sg.* 66 b, *Z.*

nóilathe, *np.* *nundinum*, *Sg.* 116 b.

óenla, one day.

raimlaa, *ap.* raímláa, special days, *Wb.* 6 b.

raimla, summer-day, "Bk. of Lismore," 48 b.

richlache, long or peaceful day, "Fiac's Hymn."

tuiglache, the last day; *g.* tuigláche, "Four Masters," ii 618.

AIThÉ, *talio*, *Wb.* 14 c; *g.* inó aithi, *LB.* 214 a; *neuter* (?).

SUIThÉ N-, *LL.* 246 a.

SATHÉ (?), a thrust.

LUThA N-, lutha n-eithiḡ, "Bk. of Lismore," 50.

POThA N-, form, "Cormac," 16.

CORTHe, pillar-stone, *as.* a corthe; *np.* corthe, "Siege of Howth," 60; "Táin Bó Flidais," l. 97; but *nm.* in corthe, *LL.* 78 and *W.*; so are raiche, *masc.*, *ML.* 90 b, ḡlopnache, *ML.* 99 d, and morchute, "Fiac's Hymn."

CUMACHTE, cumachtae, cumacte, cumacte: *ns.* a cumachtae, ippeḃ a cumachte, *ML.* 16 a, 48 a, 63 a, 74 b; *g.* cumachti; *d.* cumachtu, *ML.* 74, 81 a, *Wb.* 33 a; *nap.* cumachte, *Wb.* 6 a, 21 a.

TECHTE (téchte), right; ip eḃ a thechte, "Stowe Missal," 64; *Sg.* 117 a; *d.* téchtu, "Sergl. C.," *Wb.* 13 a; *as.* téichte, *Wb.* 6 a.

ETECHTE (échte), injustice, illegality; *d.* étechtu, "Laws," i. 254; "Sergl. C." 380.

SECHTE: a pechte, the (a group of) seven things, *Wb.* 26 d.

SNECHTAE, rnechta, snow; *g.* rnechtaí; *d.* rnechtu; rnechtu is *neut.* says *Ag.*, but *as.* in rnechta, *W.*; *nmp.* rnechti, *gl. nives*, *Sg.* 8 a, 8.

MILTE (mílte), *militia*, *nas.*; *g.* mílti is *neuter*, *Z.*; but why not *masc.*?

LEIRE N- (léipe n-), completeness, "Laws," ii. 176; but léipe, industry, is *fem.*, *Wb.* 13 d, *ML.* 32 b.

ERChRE (?), *erchra*, *irchre*, *defectus, eclipsis*; *d.* *erchru*, *irchru*, *Ml.* 31 a, 30 d, 58 b; *Wb.* 26 a; *g.* *irchri*, *Wb.* 3 a; *Z.*, *W.*, *Ag.* do not give the gender.

ACRE (*ácre*), *reclamatio, reprobatio*; *as.* in *Wb.* 9 c; *n.* *acrae*, complaint, *Tl.* 188; *n.* *accra*, plea, action at law, *Ag.*, which marks it *masc.*; but *W.* makes it *neuter*; and it, no doubt, was like the following words derived from *ḡairim*.

FUACRE, *fócre*, *focra*, *monitio, indicare, arguere*, *Wb.* 3 a; *fuacrae* *n-apaib*, "O'Don. Suppl."; *d.* *focru*, *Wb.* 31 c; *focra*, disregard of laws (?), "Laws," i. 230.

irfócre, *aifócre*, *áirocre*, *admonitio*, *Z.*, *Wb.* 16 d; *as.* *erpuacra*, *LB.* 33; *ns.* *m* *τ-epuacra*, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 172.

purfócre, *purfocre*, order, warning; *purfógra*, advertisement, title of "Dunlevy's Preface to Catechism"; *ds.* *purógru*, notice, "Laws," i. 262.

FANOCRE (*fánócre*), croaking (of a raven).

TERUACRA (*terúacra*), summons, *W.*

UĠRA (?), challenge (?), "Tog. Trói," 609.

DIUCCRA (*dúccra*), *diucra*, *diucrae*, *diucaire*, clamour, *Tr.* 1 a.

In "Stokes' Goidelica" it is marked *fem.*

DOĠRAE (*dógrae*), *doġra*, lamenting; *g.* *doġrai*, *d.* *doġru*, *W.*; it belongs, I think, to the *ḡairim* group.

AIRCRAE, *ercra*, *interdictio*; *see* *erġaire*.

TIMCRAE, request, invitation; *see* *timmġaire*.

TAACRE, TAACCRAE, *argumentum*, *Wb.* 25 a; *d.* *taclu*, *Wb.* 25 b, *Tl.* 128; *np.* *na taclai*, *W.*

DEĠTAACRAE, good argument; *np.* *deġtaacrae*, *Tr.* 2 a, 3 a.

FRITHAĠRA, arguing against, "Lismore Lives," 393.

IMThACCRA, great *or* mutual contentions; *np.* *LB.* 208 b. This word *or* *impreca* may throw light on *immur-tercathar*, the obscure word of "W.'s Dict. and Texte," i. 262, l. 5.

PRECRE, *preccra*, answer; *n.* *a preccra*, *Wb.* 25 b, *Ml.* 35 c, 62 c; *d.* *preclu*, *Wb.* 30, *LB.* 33; *np.* *inna preccra*, *Sg.* 26 a.

COIMPRECCA, return, "Laws," ii. 314.

DEĠPRECCRA, good answer.

- IMPRÉCRÁE, correspondence, *ML.* 58 a; ατά τρά 1. ετιρ ιηνα
ceithri fepriu; *g.* imprécpai, mutual answering, *LB.* 33;
impréccpa, impeccpa, assonances, "Bk. of Hymns," i. 127;
ii. 172.
- UANPRÉCRÁ (lánprécpa), full answer, "Féire." =
- NEMPRÉCCRÁ (némppeccpa), silence, *LB.* 211 a.
- ESCONḂRÁ, proclamation, edict, *LB.* 33, *Ag.*
- FORCONḂRE, *imperium, mandatum*; forconḂpa, *LB.* 33; *d.* for-
conḂpu, *Ag.*
- DIUCAIRE, *clamor*, *W.*, *Ag.*, who do not give gender.
- ERḂAIRE, ipḂaire, upḂaire, *interdictio, vetitum*; *n.* a n-ipḂaire,
Wb. 3 c; *g.* epḂairi; *d.* epḂairiu, *ML.* 35 d, 125 a.
- INḂAIRE (?), minding (sheep, pigs); *d.* inḂairiu, *TL.* xvi., *W.*
- ESCAIRE, a proclamation: ip an epcaire dób.
- FORḂAIRE, *imperatio*, *Z.*
- FORNḂAIRE, forḂaire, *imperium, preceptum*; *a.* forḂairiu,
ML. 120 c, 53 d, *Wb.* 31 c, *Z.* 461, .1. aḂpa, "O'Dav." 86.
- ḂOLḂAIRE, weeping and crying: a n-ḂolḂaire, Táin Bó Fróich,"
148, *W.*; *np.* ḂolḂaire, *W.*, who marks it *fem.*; from Ḃol, .1.
dér, "Cormac," 23.
- CULḂAIRE, rattling (of a chariot), "C. R. na Ríg"; *as.*, *ibi.*, and *W.*,
LL. 109 b.
- ḂASḂAIRE, clapping of palms of the hands, *as.*, *W.*, *Ag.*
- ḂRANḂAIRE, "O'Dav." 60.
- SCRECHḂAIRE, crying of infants, *as.*, *TL.* 160.
- ḂAIRḂAIRE, cairḂaire, promise; *d.* cairḂairiu, cairḂiriu, *Wb.*
19 c, *ML.* 33 d.
- ḂAIRNḂAIRE, promise: a cairnḂaire, *ML.* 122 d; *g.* cairḂairi; *ap.*
cairnḂaire, *Wb.* 11 a, 33 b, *ML.* 108 b.
- ḂAIRE, cry, shout; *g.* Ḃairi, *W.*; *as.* árḂaire, "Féire"; *nap.*
na Ḃaire, *Ag.*; *cf.* a nḂair, the cry, *Sg.* 176 b.
- ESNḂAIRE, *ap.*, *edicta*, *ML.* 105 c.
- ETARḂAIRE, *LU.* 101 b.
- ḂIMḂAIRE, N-, recall, withdrawal, "Laws," ii. 308, 338; *np.*
cimḂaire, "Laws," ii. 166, 164, *LL.* 270 b, *LU.* 125 b.

INȚAIRE (?), *d.* inȡairiu, herding; *Tl.* xvi.

IMBAIRE (?), ridge; *d.* imbairiu, *Tl.* 196.

ESCRÆE, ερρα n-, a vessel, *LB.* 116.

COBRA N-ȚARȚ, "Ir. Texte," i. 107.

BEURE, béire, béelre, language, *sermo*, *Z.*; *g.* béiri, *Wb.* 12 a;
g. belrai, *Ml.* 42 c; see béire, béire n-echtrann, foreign
language, *Wb.* 12 c.

il-béire, *ap.*, many languages, *Wb.* 12 d b.

ȡnáchbelra, common speech, "Cormac," 32.

ȡall-belre, foreign tongue; *gs.* ȡuillbelrai, "Bk. of Fenagh,"
222.

iar m-belre (Bk. of Balymote," 326 a), 1°, an adverb; 2°, iron
(*i. e.* hard) obscure expression.

penbéiræe, old language, "Stokes' Bodl. Cormac," 22.

pem-belre, adverb.

ANRE (?), *gl.* *colirio*, "Cod. Cantab." p. 156, "Zimmer's Gl."

AMRE, amra, *portentum*, *prodigium*; *g.* amri; *d.* amru, *Ml.* 17 a,
67 b.

adampe, adampa: a n-adampe, a wonder, *portentum*, *Ml.* 61 a,
63 c; *np.* adampæe, *Ml.* 115 b.

ȚAIRE (?), an oak-wood; *d.* ȡairiu, "Bk. of Armagh."

ȡairbre n-, a n-ȡairbre n-oll, great oak-wood, "W. Texte,"
105; ȡairbri, *gs.*, oak-wood, "L. na gCeart," 46, 74.

CAERI, *gs.* *d.* Caeru (?), "Bk. of Armagh."

POUIRE, *pugillare*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *np.* pólaire, *Tl.* 190, 655.

ȚIRE N- (Țire n-), a fine, "Laws," i. 66, 481, 512, where (p. 489)
Țírech n- seems a mistake for Țíre; *g.* Țíre, *ibid.* 511, 178;
comib ed trer Țíre, "O'Dav." 99; *d.* Țíriu, "Man. & Cust."
iii. 477, 512, 503, 484, 497.

comȚíre, equal fine.

coirpȚíre, body fine, lechȚíre, lan n-Țíre, "Laws," i. 40,
176, 66, 274, ii. 66.

FÉUIRE (féire), an féire, "O'Dav." 75.

AILE, praise, prayer, Stokes in "Féire"; but *asf.* ailli, in "Bk. of
Armagh"; *fem.*, *W.*; *adf.* ailli, *petitio*, *Wb.* 16 d, 28 c.

CAILLE, caille, *pallium*, *Z.*, *Wb.* 11 c; *as.* in "Bk. of Armagh."

CAILLE FÍNDĀ (?), gl. *cella vinaria*, *Sg.*

CAIU (?), *gs. pudoris*, *Ml.* 55 b.

SAILE, *saliva, sputamen*; an raile, an reile, "V. of Snedgus," 16;
"Yellow Bk. of Lecan," 391; *d. raílu*, "Sg. Incant.;"
ac. dual. and pl. raile, Z., W.; *d. reilb, Z.*

SELE (?), the River Blackwater in Meath, *gs. in "Bk. of Armagh"*;
but *g. réilb, Tl.* 106.

AIR-SCÉLE (air-rcéle), famous tale, great report.

ro-rcéle, ro-rcéle, the Gospel; *g. rorcélu, d. rorcélu, Wb.* 32 a,
26 a, 18 c; *gs. rorcelaí, Ml.* 42 b, *Tl.* 28.

Ā CENELE N- (ā cenéle n-), cenélae, cenelae, *genus*; cenele
n-*diuimā, Sg.* 8 a, 46 b, *LB.* 211; *g. cenélu, Wb.* 26 d;
d. cenelū, "Bodl. Cormac," 12; cenele n-*echa*, gl. *far*,
Sg. 57 a; *np. cenéle*, "Cod. Cambr." 38 a.

il-chenéle, *np.*, many kinds, *Wb.* 12 d.

raim-chenelae, special kind.

BÉRLE (bérlē), language, *g. bérlaí*, "Amra Ch. C." 2; *g. bérlb*,
Z. 626; *d. bérlū*, "Nennius," 228.

combérla, common speech, "S. na Rann," p. 131.

robérla, eloquence, "C. R. na Ríg," § 27.

raim-bérla, an adverb.

raibérla, kind of verse, "Thurn. Versl." 37.

pembérla, adverb.

BILE (?), a tree; *voc. bile*, "C. M. Rath," 214; is *masc.* in Middle
Irish; *d. bilū*.

borbile n-, a spreading tree, "Four Masters," i. 152.

TAIRĠILLE N-, *g. tairġillb*, additional pledge, "Laws," iv. 114.

TOLĀE N-, *Ml.* 93 b; tola n-*glé*; a tola, *Cr.* 61 a; *d. tolu*,
exundantia, Cr. 39 a; tola tuile, a flowing flood, "Four
Masters," ii. 586; tolu n-, "S. na Rann," 153.

tuile, a flood, "Beda Cr." 25 a c; *d. tuilū, Ml.* 51 b.

AUTHUIU (?), *gs.*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *g. tptomtuilb*, "Man. &
Cust." 536.

uile, an uile, all, the whole.

BUDĀE (búale) (?), bovine, *bualium*.

- TUTHLE (?), *gibbus*, *Cr.* 9 a.
 eḡl, aḡl (Mons?), *gs.*, "Bk. of Armagh."
 CERTLE (?), *glomus*, *Sg.* 70 b.
 COChE (?), *d. cochu, clunis*, *Sg.* 67 a.
 LUE (?), a kick, *calx*, *Sg.* 50 a.
 LUE (?), *lua, splen, lien*, *Sg.* 63 a, 63 b, 93 b; seems to be a t-stem, from *lue liach*, *l. liab* of
 LUAE (?), *ap. or gp.*: *inna luae*, *gl. juncturas gubernaculorum*; *as.* *loí*, *LU.* 68 b; *lae*, *LL.* 44 b; *lui*, *LB.* 217 b; *g. lui* (?), *ML.* 59 b, which Ascoli renders by *ramus* (better perhaps *remus*); cf. *ds. lúit*, *lúit*, a steering oar, "Bodl. Cormac," 32.
 DUMA, *agger* (tumulus, "Bk. of Armagh"); cf. *rodumaiḡeḡar*, *exaggeravit*, *ML.* 55 d; *duma* (*nōpena, nōur, n-ḡobla, n-ḡipc*), *LL.* 211 a; "Bk. of Hy Maine," fo. 145-6; Preface to "Fiac's Hymn"; "Bk. of Balymote," 189 b, 352 b; *g. dumi*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *dumai*, "Four Masters," i. 398; "Laws," i. 170; *d. dumu*, *LL.* 127 a; "Nennius," 208; *ap. abnocla no duma* for *mapbu*, *LB.* 211; *dumu*, *gl. cervos*, *ML.* 48 d, should be *damu*, or *dumu*, *.i. acervos*.
crumbuma, *ngs.*, a dunghill, "Bodl. Cormac," "Cormac," 13; *lit.* worm-heap (?), *.i. oḡpach*.
crēduma, triple-mound, "Petrie's Tara," 117.
 INḌSMA (?), fixing, mounting, "L. na gCeart," 266.
 NII (ní), ní, a thing; *d. níu*, *ML.* 47 b, *Wb.* 11 d; *dual*, *ḡa ní*, *LB.* 216 a.
nephní, nepní, nemní, nothing; *nempní*, *TL.* 180.
 AIRNE (?), *g. Airní, d. Airniu*, "Bk. of Armagh"; the plain about Knock, Co. Mayo.
 EILNE (?), *g. Eilní, d. Eilniu*, a plain near Coleraine, *LA.*
 LACHARNA (?), *d. Lacharnu*, *TL.* 164.
 AICHḡNE,* *aioḡne, notis, cognitio, recognitio*; *g. aichḡní, a. aichḡne*, *W.*; *aioḡne*, *Wb.* 19 d; *d. aioḡniu, aichḡniu*, *Wb.* 1 c b, *ML.* 42 c.
écne, aecne, aeccne; *g. écní, d. écnu*, *Wb.* 7 c, 8 a, *ML.* 128 a, *W.*; *as. an ecne*, *Wb.* 8 a.
anécné, ignorance; *g. anécní*, *Wb.* 17 a.

* The words of this -ḡne group are marked *neuter* by Z., W., and others: *an écne, cecna n-ecarḡnae, a mbércna*, point to *neuter*.

AITHNE—*continued.*

ḍigna, contempt; *d.* ḍignu, "Laws," ii. 320, *W.*; *n.* ḍpochgne, ḍimicn, "O'Dav." 75.

engne, *d.* engnu, *scientia*, *Wb.* 2 a, 14 c, *ML.* 14 d.

ingnae, *intelligentia*; *g.* ingni, ingnai; *d.* ingnu, *Wb.* 11 b, *ML.* 89 b, 14 c, 140 b.

comgne, learning, *LB.* 215 a; *g.* comgni, *n.* penchar, "O'Dav." 60.

epgnae, eirgne, irgne, *intellectus*, *Z.*; *g.* epgnai, "Toch. Emire"; eapnae, *ML.* 113 b, is perhaps for eirgnae.

etercne, etarcne, knowledge, *intellectus*; *g.* etarcni, *d.* etarcnu, *Wb.* 26 cd, *ML.* 42 cd, 59 a, 140 b.

etarcnaib, *experimentis*, *ML.* 72 c.

nephetarcnae, *stultitia*, *ML.* 58 a.

etaragnae, etargne, eteragne, etaragna, *g.* etaragni, *Wb.* 8 c, 26 c, *experimentum*, *sapientia*, *notio*, *Wb.* 21, *Cr.* 6 a; *n.* etaragnae *n.*, "Félire," *v.* écna; *ip* cétna *n.*-etaragna, *Sg.* 197, shows *neuter*.

BESCNE (bércne), bérgne, *n.* ḍligeḍ, "O'Dav." 59; behaviour, *Wb.* 14 c; a mbércna, the usage, *mos* (*TL.* 34) = *regulam*, "Bk. of Armagh," fo. 6 ba; *g.* bércni, *Wb.* 24 b; *d.* bércnu, "Félire," p. 199; *ap.* bérgna, *disciplinas*, *Cr.* 13d; *as.* bércne, *Z.* Stokes marks *masc.* in "Félire" Index.

degbærncne, *propositum*, *ritus sacer*, *ML.* 85 d, 105 bd; *g.* degbærncnai, *d.* degbærncnu, *emendatione*, *ML.* 85 d, 87 d, 105 b.

ḍpochbércne, *g.* ḍpochbércni, bad manner of life, *ML.* 118 a.

BROGNE (?), *d.* brognu, dearth, "Four Masters," i. 408.

LUGNA (?), moon, "Stokes' Metric. Glosses."

AITHNE, *d.* aichniu, knowledge, "Four Masters," i. 308; *d.* aichniu, observation, "Laws," i. 238.

AITHNE, *depositum*, *Z.*; *ns.* a *n.*-aithne, *np.* aithne, *Sg.* 6, 66, 203 ab.

AITHNE, command, commendation: a *n.*-aithne, *pl.* na haithne, "Laws," iii. 218, 220; "Turin Gl." 203 a.

UAITHNE (úaithne) (?), úatne, pillar; *d.* úaichniu, *neut.* or *masc.*, "Félire" Index.

FOITHNE (?), *d.* foichniu, *fax*, *fomes*, *ML.* 97 b, 104 b, 131 d.

ΤΙΜΝΕ, τιμναι, τιμπε, τιννε, *mandatum, præceptum*; α τιμνε, Z.; d. τιμνου, *ML.* 114 b, *Wb.* 4 d, 6 d; *nagp.* τιμναι, *ML.* 45, 51 b, 58 a, 115 c, *Wb.* 2.

ΘΑΜΝΑ N-, θ. n-αραιθ; *materies, makings*, "Laws," iii. 78.

ΣΕΙΜΝΕ (?), d. Σειμνου, Island Magee, *TL.* 164.

ΑΙΜΝΕ (?), αιμνε γλυναι, *geniculum*.

ΚΑΕΜΝΑ (?), good cheer, *LL.* 279 a; "Cormac," 12.

ΓΙΘΝΑΕ (?), γιπνε, *cirrus*.

ΚΟΜΑΙΝΕ (?), *intercus*.

ΚΥΑΙΛΝΓΕ (?), d. Κυαιληγυ, "C. R. na Ríg" Index; *nomen viri* in "Four Masters," i. 26.

ΒΥΙΝΝΕ (?), tube.

ΘΙΝΕ (θίνε) (?), generation, *W.*

ΣΑΙΝΕ N-, ραινε νοιγλα, "Bk. of Fenagh," 234.

ΚΕΤΝΑ: α κέτνα, the same thing, *LU.* 101 a, "Bodl. Cormac," 4, 12.

ΑΝΑ N-, delay, respite, "Laws," i. 282 and often; for αναθ n- (?).

ΤΑΡΣΝΟ: α ταρρνο, the thwart-piece; d. ταρρνο, "MacCarthy's Stowe Missal," 256, 257.

ΙΘΝΑ (?), weapon; d. ιθου, L. na gCeart," 6; *ap.* ιθνα, ιθου, *W.*

ΡΙΑΘΝΙΣΣΕ, *testimonium*: α ριαθνιρρην, *Wb.* 18 b d; *pl.* ιθνα ριαθναιρρε, *W.*; d. ριαθνιρριυ, presence, *TL.* 198.

γυαριαθναιρρε, γυριαθναιρρε no γυροργγελ, false witness, "Laws," i. 58; ii. 320, 322; "Man. & Cust." iii. 493.

νυεριαθναιρρε, νυριαθναιρρε, νυιεθναιρρε, νυεθναιρρε, νυαθναιρρε, New Testament; *ns.* an νυιεθναιρρε, an νυιαθναιρρε, *Wb.* 15 b, *ML.* 2 d; *g.* νυιεθνιρρι, νυεθνιρρι, νυιαθνιρρι, νυαθνιρρι, *Wb.* 15 a, 26 a, 27 a, *ML.* 17 d; *d.* νυιεθνιρριυ, νυριαθνιρριυ, *Wb.* 10 d, *ML.* 35 b.

ΕΡΜΑΙΣΣΕ (?), d. ερμαιρριυ, hitting, attaining, *ML.* 2 d, where it seems to mean *collineare, attingere, assequi*; seems connected with the obscure word ερμαιγ, of *W.* (?); it is, doubtless, with ρο ερμαιρεταρ of *Ag.*; d. εαρμαιρριν, *LL.* 144 a.

ΜΑΙΣΣΕ (?), food, "Fiac's Hymn"; μαιρρε, beauty, is *fem.* as appears from μαιρριυ, *pulchrior*, of *Z.*

ΝΑΣΑ: βα ηεδ ναρα λογα, *LL.* 194 a, perhaps for ναραθ n-, *qv.*

ΡΟΡΤΣΕ (?); *g.* ρορτρι; *d.* ρορτριυ, south-side of a house, "Man. & Cust." iii. 509.

VI.—I-STEMS.

I-STEMS are of all genders; the Neuters are known by the marks given in the Preface. It is hard to tell whether some of the following words are **U**, **I**, or **S**, or even **O-STEMS**.

PICh M-, **Fích mbuana**, *bis* in *LL.* 166 b.

lCh M-, **Ích mbuana**, "Bk. of Balymote," 405 b.

lCh N- (**ích n-**), **ích n-eppeò**, a hero's bound, *LU.* "Táin Bó Cuailnge"; the *as.* is in *W.*, **coriech n-eppeò**, "Man. & Cust." ii. 372.

TRAIḂ (**cpáḂ**), strand, = *litus*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *n.* **cpáḂ n-**, *Sg.* 130 b, **cpáḂ mbáile**, "MS. Materials," 473; *as.* **a cpáḂ**, "Maelduin's Cur." 462, 462; *g.* **cpáḂa**, "Hyfiachrach," 116, "L. na gCeart," 188; **cpáḂo**, **cpéḂo**, in **air-cthpáḂo**, **maḂcpéḂo**, *qv.*; *d.* **cpáḂ**, "C. M. Rath," 34, *TL.* 98.

airthAIḂO, fore-shore (?), "Adamnán," 178.

FINNTRAIḂ, Ventry; *g.* **FíndcpáḂa**.

MAḂTRAIḂ, *g.* **MaḂcpéḂo** (?), "Four Masters," i. 300.

MURTRAIḂ, sea strand, "Lismore Lives," 396.

ḂRAIḂ N-, **ḂpáḂ nḂabop**, *LU.* 48 a; *np.* **ḂpéḂa**, **ḂpéḂu**; *d.* **ḂpáḂ**; *gl.* *equitium*, *W.*; but *np.* **ḂpáḂe**, *LL.* 304 a, *TL.* 46; *ap.* **ḂpáḂe**, "Siab. Ch. C." 380, 382, *LU.* 2 b, 2 c, point to an **S-stem**; *ap.* **ḂpéḂa**, *LL.* 304 a.

pepp-ḂpáḂ, young-stud-horses, *LL.* 103 b.

ḂELḂABARḂRAIḂE, *LB.* 207 a, *gp.*

BUAIḂ (**búaiḂ**), **búaiḂ**, victory, prerogative; *ns.* **a mbúaiḂ**, *Wb.* 11 a; **a búaiḂ n-**, *LL.* 273 a, *LU.* 100, 121 b, "Toch. Emire," "Bk. of Fenagh," 370, "Siab. Ch. C." 390; "Féilire"; *voc.* **a buaiḂ n-**, *LU.* 100 b; *g.* **buaiḂe**, *Wb.* 24 a, "Féilire"; **buaba**, *W.*, "Féilire"; *nap.* **buaba**, *W.*, *Ag.*; *gp.* **buaiḂe**, "Féilire."

bánbuaiḂ, "S. na Rann," 127.

braenbuaiḂ, *ibi.* 128.

ḂimbuaiḂ, ill-luck, disaster, *LU.* 109, "C. R. na Ríg," "Bk. of Fenagh," 362.

ḂlanbuaiḂ, "S. na Rann," 140, "Féilire."

mórbuaiḂ, "Bk. of Fenagh," 224.

capabuaiḂ, caraway: **an capabuaiḂ**, "Stokes' Ir. Materia Med." 23; of course I do not mean to look on it as a compound of **buaiḂ**.

DEBUID (?) *debuich*, *debaib* (?), fight, *rixatio*, *Z.*; *g.* *debtha*, "Laws," i. 176; *fem.* in *Z.*, *W.*; but *Ag.* does not mark the gender; there is no sign that is *fem.* unless it is *de-baib*, like *cec-baib*; *g.* *debtha*, *W.*; *np.* *debtha*, *Ag.*

DECHUBAID N-, a kind of metre, "Thurn. Versl." (what declension?).

FORCRAID N-, excess, "Laws," i. 280, "Man. & Cust." iii. 492, *W.*, *Ag.* (what declension?).

IARPAIDID, inquiry; a *n-iarraidib ríbe*, "Siab. Ch. C.;" it is *fem.*, *Ml.* 35 c, 20 c; *gf.* *iarpaircheo*.

SID (*ríob*) (?), *rích*, fairy seat or hill; *g.* *ríob*, *ríob* (*ríobui*, "Echtra Nerai"), *W.*, "Egerton," 1782, fo. 71; *viri side sunt aeri spiritus, quorum habitacula sunt in collibus amœnis*, "Ogygia," 200; *gp.* *ríbe*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *rip ríche*, no *pancáirri*, *Tl.* 100; *W.* does not give the gender, but his examples show *masc.* or *neut.*; the *gs.* in *τ-ríbe*, *LU.* 99 a; "Sergl. C." 110; *cluam ríche*, *pacb ríche* (unless these two are *gp.*), of "Four Masters" Index, point to a neuter S-stem; *ns.* *rích* *Goða*, "Four Masters," i. 70; *am.* *copin rích hī píl rích*, "Amra Ch. C." § 22.

SID (*ríob*), *rích*, peace; *ns.* *ríob n-ḡlé*, "S. na Rann," 110; *ér-ríob*, war, "Ir. Texte," i. 75; *roíob*, good peace, "S. na Rann," 150; *g.* *ríob*, *W.*, in *τ-ríob*, *LU.* 63 a, 86 b, "Bk. of Lismore," 206; *Ag.* and *W.* mark it *masc.*; but *ríob*, *g.* *ríbe*, *Wb.* 27 c, 20 d, is either *neut.* S-stem or a *fem.*; in the "Féilire Index" it is *masc.* or *neut.* The modern *ríob*, *g.* *ríobtha*, shows a U-stem.

ḡRICH (?), *armḡrich*, shout, clash of arms, *LU.* 77 b, "C. M. Rath," 184; *gs.* *ḡreatha*, "Nennius," 228, "Four Masters," ii. 596; *ḡreatha*, "Féilire"; *np.* *ḡreatha*, "Féilire," Jan. 25; it is *masc.* or *neuter*; *as.* *ḡrichmór*.

CRICH (?), quaking, *nds.*, *W.*; *g.* *cretha* (?).

ICH (?), corn; *g.* *echo*, "seems neuter," *Z.*; *g.* *acho*, "Cod. Bern." 34 a; *etha*, *LU.* 24 a; *gp.* *ethe*, *Sg.* 60 a, 70 a; *d.* *ich*, *W.*

NICH (*ních*) (?), conflict; *g.* *nícho*, *Tl.* 92; *as.* *ních*, *Z.* 1005, *W.*; *cf.* *po níchairgeob*, *Ag.*; *g.* *nícha*, "C. R. na Rig."

- MUIR, sea; *ns.* a muir, "Siab. Ch. C." 388; am muir, *Tr.* 4 b, *bis.*; am muir n-, "Féire," 189, "O'Dav." 62; *g.* mopa, *Sg.* 94 a; mapa, *W.*; mapo, "Maelduin's Cur." 478, "Siab. Ch. C." 242; *np.* mopa, *ML.* 3 a; mapa, *W.*; *ap.* mupe, *ML.* 122 a; *gp.* muire (in palmuire, "Féire"; ilmuire, "Cormac," 13).
 bennmuir *pinna*, *Sg.* 67 a.
 ḡlapmuir, green sea, "L. na gCeart," 2.
 linnmuir, "S. na Rann," 144.
 mórpmuir, bog, "Irish Metr. Glos."
 pomuir, great sea, ocean, "S. na Rann," 144.
 palmuir, salt-sea; *gp.* palmuire, "Féire."
 téchtmuir, *LB.* 208 b, the frozen ocean or sea, from téachtam, I condense, congeal.
- SRUTHAIR (?), rpuithra, *da.* rpuithra, Shrule, "Four Masters," iii. 339, 414; "Ann. of Loch Cé," ii. 13, 208; it means a stream in "Joyce's Names of Places," vol. i.
- CUIR N-, "Cormac," 9, 22, *gs.* cuarta, *npl.* cuarba, *W.*, a circuit, visit; *Ag.* marks it *fem.*
- ḡLUAIR, kind; ḡluair n-ḡlé, "S. na Rann" Index (what declension?).
- UIN (lín), number, lot; *ns.* lín n-, *LU.* 102 a; an lín, "Maelduin's Cur." 460, 462; al lín, "Yellow Bk. of Lecan," 644; lín mbano, *W.*; *g.* líno, lína, "Ascoli," who, as well as *W.*, marks it *masc.*; but *Ag.* does not give gender; it is *neut.* in "Féire Index"; lín, a net, is *neut.* O-stem.
- UIN (lín), class (of people), side; *np.* lína; *d.* dual, òib línaib, *Ag.* (what declension?). *W.* marks this *masc.*
- ḡEIN N-, birth, child; a ngein, *g.* gene, *W.* 632, 590, seems an S-stem; it is *fem.* in *Ag.*; aithḡin, *as.* seems to mean renaissance, regeneration, "Pass. & Hom." l. 3812.
- ḡUIN, *vulnus*, a mortal wound; a nḡuin, *Z.*; *gs.* ḡona, *Sg.* 57 b; *ap.* ḡona, *W.*
- CONḡUIN: a conḡuin, *expunctio*, which the glossarist mistook for *punctio*, *compunctio*; a conḡuin cpuid, *aculeum doloris*, *ML.* 23 a, 32 c.
- IMMUNO, navel; a n-immlo, "Gildas' Lorica."
- AITHḡIN N-, restitution, "Laws," i. 168, 174, 170; *gs. np.* aithḡina, 142, 172, 260, 272, *etc.*; aithḡin mbetha, "Féire" Index.

- RINN, ρινδ, star, *signum, sidus*; αρ ρινδ, α ρινδ, *g. penδα, np. penδα, ρινδ*, "Ascoli's Gloss.;" *np. penνα, W.*; ριννδ, *aculeus*, is *masc.*, *Wb.* 13 d.
- ERRENØ (έρρηνδ) (?), *stigmata, signa, Ascoli*; but in δα έρρηνδ shows that it is not *neut.*; perhaps we should read in δα n-έρρηνδ.
- ΤΥΔΙΣΡΙΝΝ, *gp. τυαιρρηνν*, northern stars, *ML.* 94 a, or *Tr.* (?).
- ΑΙΡΧΗΝØ, front; δα n-αιρχηνν, front and rear walls (of a house), "Laws," i. 274; of this declension (?).
- ΜΥΙΡΝ Ν-, troop; μυιρην n-uαβαρ, "L. na gCeart," 158; of this declension (?).
- ΤΟΡΔΙΝ Ν-, "S. na Rann," 153; of this declension (?).
- ØΡΥΙΜΜ, *g. δρομμο*, back, ridge; *six times* in "Bk. of Armagh"; *Νοινδρομμο, Sg.* 226 a; see ANN-stems.
- ΑΕΡΔΙC, αεραιc μβριαcηαρ, *ML.* 59 a.
- ΑΕS Ñ-, age; *n. αερ ñ-εραι*, age of the moon; *g. αιρø, d. αιρ, voc. άιρ, Ascoli*; it is *masc.* when it means age or class of men; *neut.* when = age of the moon; but also *neuter* in αερ mδερρi, αερ mδερπε.
- ΡΟΡØΙΛ (ρορøιλ). *abundantia, Z.*; α ρορøιλ, *Wb.* 16 d, *ML.* 16 (?)
- ØΕΡØΙΛ (øερøιλ) (?), *nihil, Wb.* 18 a; these are probably adjectives.

VII.—U-STEMS.

These are Masculine, Neuter, and Feminine. Neuters may be known by the marks given in the Preface.

- ΛΟCΗ Ν-, lake; not in *Z.*; *n. loch n-, LL.* 167 a, *bis*; *LU.* 98 a; "Bk. of Lecan," 250 b; "Bk. of Balymote," 391 a; and ten instances in our Preface; *g. locho, bis* in "Bk. of Armagh"; *gs. and g. dual, locha, "Féire"; np. locha, W.*
- bpenloch, *LU.* 33 a.
- cløenloch, *LL.* 169 b.
- øubloch, *g. øublocho*, "Bk. of Armagh."
- iapøloch.
- Magloch, Fourth Charter of "Bk. of Kells."
- Moploch, "Four Masters" Index.
- muploch, *salsugo*, "Southampton Gl."
- munloch, puddle, *LB.* 414.
- cuploch, dried-up lake, *LL.* 158 b, 291 b; but *ns. cuploch αιρτ.*

IMBLECH N-, now imleach; *ns.* imlech n-, imbliuch n-, *LB.* 216 a; "Táin Bó Dartada," p. 297; *g.* imblecho, *d.* imbliuch, "Bk. of Armagh"; *g.* imlecho, imlecha, "Ann. of Ulster," 523, 687, 736; Imlech of p. 85, "Lismore Lives," should be Imlecha; but *g.* Imliḡ in Seventh Charter of "Bk. of Kells"; *g.* imblecha, *d.* imbliuch, imliuch, land bordering on a lake, "Féilire"; imlioch n-eaó, "M'Firbis' Pedigrees," p. 216; yet Imlech Onand, *TL.* 94.

ḐRAD (ḑrád) (?), love; *g.* ḑráda, *Ag.*; *W.* marks it *neuter*.

RATH N-, stock; *gs. ap.* ratha, "Laws," iii. 214, 226, 340, 300. daerpath, daer-stock, *ibi.* 217.

RATH (?), *np.* ratha, pledges, guarantees.

RATH, grace; *gs.* ratha; *np.* ratha, *Ag.*; rath n-, luck, "Bk. of Fenagh," 312, 408; *np.* prímrátha, *LB.* 219 b; what declension? mírath, bad luck; ríḑráth, royal grace, "Lismore Lives," 398; ampath, nempath, "Cormac," 1.

TRATH (tráth), trath, canonical hour; *g.* tratha; *ap.* tratha, trath; *gp.* trath, *W.*; *gp.* tratha, *Ag.*; *W.* and *Ag.* mark it *neuter*; why? *ap.* tratha, *LL.* 305 a; trath, *LU.* 28 a; mochtrath, early dawn.

ATH N- (áth n-), *LL.* 60, 303 a, "Bk. of Balymote," 397, 398; "Mac Gniomh. Finn," p. 38, 2nd ed., *bis.* a ford; aath, *TL.* 198; *as.* tar an áth, *H.* 2, 12, *bis.* *g.* átho, "Ann. of Ulster," 627, 737, 760, 78; *ns.* ath, *Tr.* 53 b; *ap.* atha, atho, athu, *W.*, who marks it *masc.*, which it perhaps generally is.

RATH (ráth), cause; ráth n-eibid, "C. M. Rath," 54; but in rath, "Féilire" Index and *Ag.*; and ir é tra ráth is common in Middle Irish.

BRATH (bráth) (?), judgment; *g.* brátho, "Bk. of Armagh"; *g.* bratha, *W.*, *Ag.*, who mark it *masc.*; why?

ḐATH N-, colour; *g.* ḑatho, *Wb.* 5 c; *np.* ḑatha, *LU.* 99, *LB.* 108; *np.* ḑath, "Ir. Texte," *T.* 71; *ns.* ḑath n-; *gs.* ḑatha, *W.*, who marks it *neut.*; *Ag.* marks it *masc.*; líḑath, roḑath, "Féilire."

METH N-, failure, decay—now meath; *g.* metha, "Laws," i. 232; meth n-, *W.*

AEḐ, fire; dá n-aeḑ, .i. da íúil, Amra Šenáin, cf. *g.* and *voc.* Aíbo, "Bk. of Armagh."

SUTH, *fœtus, fructus*; *g.* rocho; *np.* roche, *Z.*, who marks it *neut.*; *np.* roche, *Sg.* 64a; *ap.* ruchu, *ML.* 39 cd; *W.* and *Ag.* do not give gender. I find no sign that it is *neuter* except its likeness to rpucho.

LANSUTH (lânpucho), "Southampton Glossary."

SRUTH N-, "O'Dav." 56, *Ag.*, *rivus, flumen*; *g.* rrocho, rrocha, *Sg.* 35 b, *Wb.* 32 c; *Z.* says *neut.* or *masc.*; *np.* rrocha, *W.*

camrpucho (*cf.* Welsh, *camfruth*), *fluvius curvus*, *Z.* 147.

imrpucho (counter-tide, *O'R.*), "Bk. of Armagh"; *flux (ventris)*, "S. na Rann," p. 61, l. 4160; *np.* imrrocha, great streams, *LU.* "Táin Bó Cualgne."

rírpucho, "S. na Rann," 148.

BRUTH, glow, ardour, bpucho n-, bpuo n-, *LU.* 104 a, 125 b, *W.* 590; "Fled. Bricr.," "Toch. Emire"; *g.* brocha, *W.*, who does not give gender; bpucho n-*apmach*, "O'Dav." 56.

PRITHBRUTH (?), "O'Dav." 83, refusal, rejection.

LANBRUTH, *g.* lánbrocho.

LONNBRUTH N-, fury, "MS. Mater." 506.

MURBRUTH N- (mórbpucho n-), *LU.* 106 b, *W.*

bpucho (?), bpucho, .i. *dermat*, "O'Dav." 58.

DRUTH (?), curds; *g.* drocha.

UNBLUTH (anblúth), anbluth n-én, ornament or part of chariot, *LU.* 106 a, *bis.*

LUO, lúuo, *velocitas (alacritas?)*, *Z.*, *as.* luth, "Féire"; comluth, comluo, "L. na gCeart," 4; luth n-, "S. na Rann," 44; céclúo, "Cormac," 9, 10.

INORUTH (?), foray; inorpucho n-, "Man. & Cust." iii. 508.

RET N- (réet n-), a thing; *LU.* 26 b, *g.* réeto, *Z.*; *Z.* and *W.* mark it *masc.*, and it is *npm.* ino réta, *Sg.* 148 a; gach réet mbeo, "O'Dav." 77.

REUO, REUTH (?), *ds.* gelu, pruina, *Z.* What gender and declension?

MIO, now mioo, mead; *n.* am mio; *g.* meoa, *W.*; *Z.* is doubtful of the gender. *Cf.* Gaul. *medu.*

PIO, now pioo, wood; pio n-*gabli*, *LL.* 159 a, 216 b, "Bk. of Balymote," 357 b; pioo ndorcha, "Four Masters," an. 1166; *g.* peeo, peoa, *Z.*; in *Z.* and the glosses it is *masc.* in pio, *Wb.* 5 b; *d.* ppiuch, *ter* in *TL.* 194; *gp.* peoe, "Cormac," 16. allpio, "Cormac," 12.

- ANO N-, stay, delay; *gs.*, *nap.* *αντα*, "Laws," i. 146, 148, 262, 264, 282, 284.
- apO N-, apud n-, notice; *g.* *αρχα*, *d.* *αρυδ*, "Laws," i. 120, 146, 230, 256, 284; *n.* *dual*, *βα n-απαδ*, 262.
- miaO N- (*μιαδ n-*), honour; *δ* *μιαδ*, *g.* *δμιαδα*, "C. M. Rath," are U-stems (*see* under O-stems).
- diaBlyO N-, *g.* *διαβυλτα*, the double, "Laws," i. 114, 158, 160, 280, ii. 66, 212; "O'Dav." 60.
- upaO (?), *gs.* *υπηχα*, charm, spell, "Laws," i. 180, 176; *neut.* or *fem.* (?); *ap.* *υπηχα*, *W.*; *g.* *επηχα*, *LB.* 217 b.
- lyaO N-, talk, "Féilire Index"; what declension?
- mennaT (?), abode, *g.* *mennato*, "Bodl. Cormac," 36; *d.* *mennuc* "Bk. of Armagh"; *gs.* *ap.* *mennota*, *W.*
- aidoO N-, death, *LU.* 38 a; *g.* *αιδεδα*, *obitus*, "Ogygia," 385, *Ag.*; *as.* *αιγεδ*, for *αιδεδ*, *W.*; however, *dasf.* *αιδιδ*, *LL.* 127 a; *TL.* 224, 250; "C. Finntraha," 76.
- auOsuO N-, *ετυδ n-*, treasure, *arca*, *TL.* 62, 256, 461; *ετυδ*, *ML.* 51 d; *ιτυδ*, *TL.* 482; *ιτυδλυδ*, treasury, *LB.* 219 a; *np.* *ιτυδα*, "Man. & Cust." iii. 511 (?); *ατυδα*, of *LU.*, means reins.
- UChT N-, *ucht n-ορναε*, "Cormac," 44; but *ucht ορναε*, *LL.* 144 a.
- REChT N-, *pacht n-*, *ειδ α pecht*, "Laws," i. 230, 260, 160, iii. 28; *LB.* 211 a; *g.* *pechto*, *Wb.* 31 d; it is *masc.*, *Wb.* 1 d, 4 d, 13 d *bis*; *ML.* 46 c, 86 a; but *ap pecht*, the law, *ML.* 77 a, is *neut.*, and yet *na τυι pechte*, *Wb.* 29 a, which *Z.* took for *np. neuter*, is, I think, the *gp.* governed by *testibus* (or *testimonio* understood).
- ANREChT, *ανpecht*, illegality, "Laws," ii. 272, i. 256; "S. na Rann," 126.
- OIThREChT, *np.* *οιτηpechta*, .i. *οιρpectad*, "O'Dav." 76.
- OIḠREChT, full right.
- OESIMREChT N-, *δερμpecht n-αιλλ*, example; *gs.* *ap.* *δερμpechta*; *gp.* *δερμpechte*, *Sg.* 66 b, *Wb.* 26 b, 30 c, *Sg.* 214; *δποchδερμpecht*, bad example, *ML.* 118 a.
- LANOIRECh (*λάνδριpecht*) (?), *lethδripech*, full uncovering, half uncovering; *cf.* *δυριḡ*, *nudat*; of this declension (?); *cf.* *δριpech n-*, O-stems.

- AIRECHT**, airecht (?), *curia*, a meeting; *gs. np.* airechta, "Eutyeh. Vindob." *LU.* 27 b a; *d.* airiucht, *LL.* 308 a, *LU.* 27 a, *TL.* 138; but *gf. na hairchta*, *LL.* 115 a, not *neut.*: da airecht, "Rawl." 487, fo. 14 b.
- FUIRACHT** (?), bloodshed.
- ICHT** (?), .i. cenel, "Cormac," 18.
- SUICHT** N-, rluucht n-, track (also version, story), "S. na Rann," 60, 150; *gs. ap.* rleachta, "Laws," i. 282; *ap.* rlictu, *Z.* the modern *gen.* is rleachta, *Ag.*
- DRECHT** (drécht) (?), *dréecht*, *pars, portio*, *Wb.* 4 d, 5 c.
- DRECHT** (?), .i. imat, eolur, "O'Dav." 74.
- CECHT** (cécht) (?), power, *salus*, "Cormac," 16.
- BRICHT** (?), spell; *np.* bpechta, *TL.* 50; *gs. np.* bpechta, *W.*; *Ag.* marks it *masc.*
- TRACHT** (?), strand, shore; *ds. TL.* 98, and Index to "Four Masters"; I have met *Tracht mbenchuir*; *np.* inna trachta; *gp.* trachtae, *ML.* 67 d; *ap.* trachta, *LB.* 218, trachtu, *ML.* 121 a.
- ECHT** (écht), deed; echt n-oll, "Harl. Gloss." 354; *np.* na héachta; *LB.* 276, "C. M. Rath," 210; *ap.* banéachta, *ibí.* 212; *g.* échta, *W.*; *np.* échta, "G. Corea Laide," 162.
- PECHT**, journey, time; nach pecht n-aile, "Slab. Ch. C."; fpi pecht n-ega, on the death journey, "Cormac," 3, 382, a pecht ra, this time, "Fled. Brier." *W.*; *gs.* pechta, *Wb.* 23 a; *gl.* tupa, *O'Cl.*
- HUATHPECHT** (?), "Cormac," 3.
- DIALT**, syllable; *g.* dialta, *np.* dialta, dialt, "Thurn. Versl." 129, "Cormac"; *v.* deach; *np.* dialt, *bis*; *g.* dialta, *bis*, "Cormac," 16, 17.
- ARD** N- (árð n-), arðb, *altum, altitudo*, "Bk. of Armagh"; Arð mðreccan, "Bk. of Balymote," 51 a; *g.* arðo, arða, "Four Masters," i. 11, 26; "Fragm. of Irish Ann." Sixth Charter of "Bk. of Kells"; "O'Conor's Rer. Hib. Scrip." i. pars i., clxv.; *g.* arða, "Mart. of Tallacht," Aug. 23; "L. na gCeart," 128; six times in "Mc Firis' De Episcopis," p. 86; arðb, "Ann. of Ulster," 689; also an O-stem, "Bk. of Armagh."
- lethárð, a sloping height, "Joyce's Names of Places," vol. 1. ¹; imárð n-, "Laws," i. 26.

NERT N-, *Sg.* 215 a, *virtus, vis*, strength, *Z., W., Ag.*, and "Félire Index," mark it *neuter*; *gs.* *nepta, d. neurt, Wb.* 31 b, 6 d, 18 b, *ML.* 46 d; *np.* *nepta, TL.* 50; *ap.* *nepta, nepta, W., Ag.*; *gp.* *neptae, ML.* 34 d, *exhortationem*; as to gender, *cf.* *þirt*; *gs.* *neirt*, "Ann. of Loch Cé," i. 190.

ÞIRT, *virtus, miraculum*; *g.* *þerto, ngp. þerte, ap. moþperta, Z.; Wb.* 8 a, 12 a, 12 b; *Z. and W.* omit gender. *Ag.* marks it *masc.*, and "Félire" Index, *neuter*; in "Félire," *gs.* *þerto, np. þerta; ap. þirtu, Wb.* 12 a, 8 a, 12 b, 26 a, *ML.* 16 c, 17 c, 69 d; *ns. in þirt, W.*; *as. neut. an þirt, Ag.*; *þirt n-, LB.* 259; *gs. inþ þerta, TL.* 92,

ráibþirt, ap. ráibþirtu, Wb. 26 a; wrongly marked 26 c in *Z.* 858.

ÞERT N-, mound, grave; *þert mbecc, TL.* 138; *an þeurt, "Bodl. Cormac"* (3 ?); *nas. þert, þirt, LL.* 97 a b, 120 a; probably an O-stem; *g.* *þirt Cleba, "Four Masters,"* i. 400; *ds. þiort, ibi.* 160; *þert, "Mart. of Tallaght,"* Jan. 1; it is also *fem. IA-*stem in "Bk. of Armagh," and often in *TL.* and elsewhere.

ÐISERT (ðírept), a *ndírept ra, LU.* 15 a, hermitage; *d. dírirt, TL.* 266; *LU.* 15 b, marked *neut.* in "Félire" Index; *n. in dírirt, g. dírerta, LB.* 217 b, 218 b; *g. dírirt, "Four Masters,"* i. 428.

ÐIR, *biur*, now *biop*, a spit, *n. or ap. beupa, sudes, Sg.* 67 b; *gs. bepo, bepa, d. biur, gap. bepa, LU.* 92, 69 b, "Stokes' Celt. Decl.;" *nap. bepa, LB.* 217 a, "Laws," i. 178; but *inþobep*, a spit, *LL.* 292 b; *g. inþir, TL.* xxii, is an O-stem.

SMIR (?), marrow, *g. rmepa, now rmiop.*

PUDAR (?), hurt, harm, *nas., W.*; *g. pudra, "Laws,"* i. 178.

ÞIUS (?), *þiurr, þirr*, knowledge: a *þiur rín, Wb.* 10 b; *g. þeirp, þerra, Wb.* 14 d, 26 d; the form *þiur*, now *þiop*, shows U-stem.

pempþiur, prescience, *ds., Wb.* 31 a, also an O-stem; *g. þiurr, ap. þeirp, Z.*, who marks it *masc.*, as do *W.* and *Ag.*

CLESS, feat, trick; *ðalleclerp n-éoin, "Fled. Bricr.," "Siab. Ch. C.,"* 378; a *torainþclerp, LU.* 37 a; *clerp n-éoin, W.*; *g. cleppa, W.*, who marks it *masc.*

- TES**, heat, *g.* τερα, *neut.* according to "Stokes' Decl." 14; but *am.* in τερ, *calorem*, *ML.* 42 c; *g.* τερα, *Sg.* 5 a; *W.* and *Ag.* mark it *masc.*, but give no reason therefor.
- MEMTHESS** (?), *g.* nemtheorra, nemchiura, a charm, *LB.* 264, *LL.* 187 a.
- LESS** (?), lep, advantage; *g.* leppa, *np.* leppa, "Laws," i. 236; *na.* less, *Z.*; *neut.* or *masc.*
- LES**, lép, light, *ns.*; *as.* a poplép, a poplep, the roof-light, "Táin Bó Fróich," 140.
- ḂLES** (Ḃlép) (?), tuning, preparing (a harp); *as.* Ḃlep, "Man. & Cust." Index; *g.* Ḃlépo (an instrument of any kind), a pen or stylus, "Bk. of Armagh"; *gp.* Ḃlepe, weapons, "C. M. Rath," 144; *gs.* Ḃléppa, *W.*; it is now Ḃleup, manner, *etc.*; *air* Ḃleup Ḃo = so that, *see* "Coney's Dict."
- ḂLESS** (?), *ap.* Ḃleppa, gusts of wind, "Four Masters," i. 524.
- ḂUS** (?), .i. Ḃuioim, fearḂ, "O'Clery," a brave deed; *n.*, apḂ a nḂup, great the (their ?) deed, "Nennius," 276; *g.* Ḃorra, "C. M. Rath," 136; *gp.* na nḂup nḂalmar, *LL.* 25; *ap.* porra, *W.*; as it appears in names of men, FerḂup, FerḂorra, *etc.*, it may be *masc.*
- CAMBAS** (?), cambor; *g.* campa, "Bk. of Armagh" Glossary.
- CENONḂAS** (?), *g.* cenanno; *d.* ceninnur, "Bk. of Armagh," "Ann. of Ulster," 806.
- SIANS** (?), penp, *sensus*, *Z.*, *g.* senso; *gp.* penpe, *Wb.* 23 b, "Bk. of Armagh."
- ḂNIM** (Ḃním), now Ḃuioim, deed; Ḃním nḂlé, "Bk. of Fenagh," 326, 360, five times in "S. na Rann" Index, once in *Ag.*, once in "O'Conor's Rer. Hib. Scrip." i. pars ii., xxxv. It is *masc.* in *Z.*, *W.*, *Ag.*; *gs.* Ḃnímo; *pl.* Ḃníma; the *neuter* form is found in chevilles, and may contain the preglossarial gender.
- MAITHIM N-** (?), maithem n-, pardon, *LL.* 358, *LB.* 215 a; *d.* maithem, "Féire," 86; where we find also *af.* maithim; but *a.* maicheam, *Ag.*
- COMRAM**: a compam rin, *LU.* 107 b; *g.* compama; is *masc.* in *W.*, trophy, competition, *LL.* 79 a b.
- ḂEICHḂRIUḂ** (?), ten tribes, *ndas.* *ML.* 100 b, 137 c, 67 a; *g.* veichḂrebo, vechrebo, *ML.* 100 b, 106 d; *cf.* *gp.* (?) cecharḂrebe, "Fiac."

LINN, línb, liquor, drink, beer, *potus*, now linn, (in Munster, línna); ír heb ar linn, *as. fúirra línb, Wb.* 13 c, 7 d, an línb, *Tl.* 54, al línb, *W.*; *d. línb, Z.*; linn, "Laws," i. 2; *g. lenna, lenba, Ml.* 129 d, *Wb.* 7, *LL.* 63 a, "Mesca Ul." 44, *Tl.* 236; *ap. lenna*, "Bk. of Balymote," 252 a; the compounds are *deglínb, bpaichlínb, blaichlínb, (LU.* 107 a, "Man. & Cust." 37) good malt, mellow liquor.

deglínb, good drink; *g. deglemba*, "O'Dav." 55.

UINN (uinn, "Four Masters" Index): a ñuinn, *oppidum, Sg.* 63 a; *g. uenna, LU.* 9 a, *LL.* 175 a; *deanna*, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 38; *ap. uinna*, "Four Masters," ii. 570; *d. fop uinn, fop uinnb*, "Félire," 80; *uinnb Traðu, .i. ón Traðu, Tl.* 570; in Modern Irish *uinn* shows a U-stem.

GLOSSARIAL INDEX OF THE LL. TEXT.

N.B.—The numbers refer to the paragraphs; the asterisks to the words and forms not (or not explained) in Windisch's Dictionary. The cases, genders, and numbers are marked by their initials, thus, *dasm.* = dative and accusative singular masculine; *N., D., Ag., S., W., Z., BA.*, are for *neuter, dual, Atkinson's Glossary, Stokes, Windisch's Dictionary, Zeuss' Grammatica, and Book of Armagh*, respectively.

- Δ', his (its); proleptic in § 51: Δ ΔΙΠΜ
 ρέντα Conculadano.
- Δ, her (its).
- Δ n-, their (twelve times); = Δλ- before
 λ, 8, 8, 8, 22; Δm- before labial,
 9; Δ τριαρ ηράχαρ (their trio
 of brothers), the three brothers,
 57.
- Δ, which, 25, 25; Δ n-, that which,
 29, 29.
- Δ n-, the, is *neuter* in Δ nί, the
 thing.
- Δ = Δγ, out of, 6; from 3, 5, 8, 8, 10,
 11, 12, 38.
- Δ = ó, from, 19, 22, 38, 53, 54.
- Δ', Δ' = ó Δ', from its, 25.
- Δ (eight times), O! an interjection;
 i: aspirates; but does not asp. the
 possessive mo: Δ mo phópa.
- Δηδιν* = ó řαιν (?) from that,
 thence (?). Cf. ó řαιν ílle, *LL.*
 191 a; ó hřαιν, "S. na Rann,"
 l. 2381; ohein, *TL.* 216.
- Δβδινό,* 28, 52; *dssf.* of Δβ or Δβανν,
 a river; *np.* Δβm,* 6; *n.* Δβανο,
 "B. of Lismore," 70; *LL.* 198 a;
 Δβονν, "B. of Fenagh," 208.
- Δββα,* cause, reason: móp-Δββα.
- Δββραí,* 27; *2d. sg. pres. ind. or subj.*
 of Δτβερím, 5; *depend. form, 1n*
n-Δββραí, sayest thou, or wouldst
 thou say?
- Δβόινό, 25 = Δρ Δβανο, or Δρ Δ
 βόινο, or Δρ Δ βονο (βοινο), by
 its bottom, "Where the river was
 deeper than anywhere else by its
 bed." The text seems corrupt if
 βόινο is not *dsf.* here.
- Δβραm,* 7. mac Rompac.
- ΔC, 5, 7, 9, at; *idiomatic* with ξαβδαιm,
 22, 25, 47; by *after passives*, 2, 17,
 17; Δcum, 5, at me; Δcut, 14,
 with thee; Δcαινο, with us, 4; to
 us, in our presence, 23; by us, for
 us, 23; Δcαιb, among you, 25;
 Δc, 30, Δa designate the agent *after*
passives; Δccu, 2, 8, 13, 19, 29, at
 them, by them: ποσομαρλεceο
 Δccu.
- ΔCΔλλαιm, 19, *dsf.*, to speak, address.
- ΔCCΔίλλ bρεξ,* 23; *asf.*, the hill of
 Skreen; Δcαιλ .i. तुलच हिरु
 स्रिन Cholun Cille moiu, *LU.*,
 p. 50; *n.* Δcháll Δρ Δicce Te-
 muir; *g.* Δichle, *LL.* 161 a;
 "Sunch. M." III. 82, Δicle,
 "Ogygia," 341.
- ΔCCίλλ,* 9, 9, *dsf.*; 1 n-Δccίλλ seems
 synon. with 1 n-Διρχίλλ (9), in
 readiness for, or for; φορ Δccίλλ
 30 mharpbctha, in wait to slay
 thee, "Mac-Ghniomh. Find," § 32;
cf. "Cath. Fintraga," p. 91, ed. by
 Dr. Meyer; *cf.* Δn-pochίλλ, *incu-*
riam, Ml. 117 b, 127 c; 1c řαιχίλλ,
 preparing, "C. M. Rath," 154.

- Δ-CHÉTÓR, * 25, at once (at the first moment), = φοχετοῖρ in Z.
- ΔCHT, 8, etc., but; ΔCT, 44; Δcht μαο, 27, unless it be; ΔCT man, 11, unless, after a negative; Δcht, 27, marks transition rather than antithesis.
- ΔCUS,* and; in full, 7, 11, and LL. 91. in § 51 used idiomatically in descriptions; inuno Δcup, 44, the same as; Δcup *aspirates*, 12, as in *Sg.* 33 a, 10; ocup, Z.; ocop, "7th Charter, B. Kells."
- ΔTMOICTA,* 3, 15, *gsm.*, of eulogising, of eulogy; *np.* 13, 23, 24.
- ΔEO,* 8, *nsm.*; son of Conall Cernach.
- ΔEO,* 32, *nsm.*; son of Conad Buide.;
- ΔES, ΔES, 46, 3, 15; *nasm.* folk; Δep cūrl, musicians; Δep ócbao, 34, youths, young-folk, or warriors.
- ΔESAM, 44; oepam, oepum, 38, 40, 41, 42; *das.* protection, defence; fæpam, LL. 268 b; bap th'(f)oe-pam 7 bap so chommaidpge, 38. *g.* fæpma, exemption, protection, "Laws," i. 100, 200. *Cf.* mac fæpma, child of adoption, "Man. & Cust." III. 587 a.
- ΔZAB,* 48, *dp.*, limbs, fragments (?); con-óapalpat é na Δzib, LL. 169.
- ΔIBBZETUS,* 8, *ns.*, maturity, i. e. good quality of drink; *synon.* with gléipe, *ib.*
- ΔIBNUSA, 13, *gsm.*, delight, pleasure, merry-making; *n.* Δibnuur, "Atkinson's Gloss." Note that the *emph.* particle follows first of two *gen.* connected by Δcup.
- ΔICHNIO, 11, known, *an adjective, nsm.*; ru-Δichnio, distinguished, LU. 110 a.
- ΔICNEO, 25, 26, 27, *nsm.* or *N.*, mind; *g.* Δicnio.
- ΔIOBLE,* 4, *npm.*, vast, great; Δiolib, *dp.* 5, *ns.* Δobal; mo-Δobol, *gl. valde, Z.*; it is like uapal, uairle; may be *nsf.* of a noun; *as.* Δiohle pemeo, *W.* and "Adamnan," 274; Δiohle uipio; "O'Hartigan."
- ΔIOCHI, 15, 16, *asf.*; *np.*, 6, night; mo-Δiochi p, 53, on that night is *acc.* or *dative*; *ns.* ΔoΔiz, *g.* Δioche, LU. 48, 58, 102 a, 128, 118.
- ΔIOEO, 46, *as.*; *g.* Δioeoa, (violent) death here, and so is bap; *ns.* Δioeo, *np.* oitte, LL. 189 b.
- ΔIZ, 11, *gsm.* or *N.* of Δz, war, danger; *ds.* Δz, contest, *Wb.* 25 a; benaim bemeno Δzmapa, I strike brave strokes, LU. 76 a; *g.* Δiz, "B. of Fen." 226; Δzmap, valorous, "B. of Fen." 398; *g.* ΔzΔ, LL. 88, 81.
- ΔIZEO, 36, *nsf.* before infinitive; *das.* 13, 21, 22, 44, face, front: mo-Δizo, towards, to meet, against, 13, 22; *gs.* Δizchi, 17, and LL. 114 b.
- ΔIZSEM, 6, we shall drive (?); shall go, fear (?); *cf.* ip Δichchi, it is to be feared, *Sg.* 33 b.
- RO-S-ΔIL, 2, *pres.* (made *past* by io) with infixed *pron. r.* who nourished him; Δilebchair, he shall be nursed, "Ch. of Uisnech," not-Δil, he feeds thee, Z.
- ΔIL, 15, 23, *ns.*, pleasant, pleasure (?); ip Δil óampad, cro Δpp Δil latc? = Δp Δolic *lep.* LU. 108.
- ΔILE, 9, 9, 10, 10, other; *ap.* 31; seems *gp.*: ip ipilb neich n-Δill n-Δile, 43, on the possession of any other nobles (?).
- ΔILELLA, 11, *gsm.*, of Δilil, father of Sencha, and son of Culclan, "Sench. M." i. 150.
- ΔILIL, 3, 5, 16, 17, 19, 23, *nda.*; son of Roip Ruao and consort of Queen meob, and brother of Cairppe nia fep (King of Tara) and Finu pte (King of Ailenn or Ailiu); Δililil in full, 23, and LL. 170 b; mac macach, "Sench. M." i. 150.

- ΔΙΛΛ, 43; seems *gp.* of ΔΙΛΛ, a nobleman, "O'Davoren," p. 49; ΔΙΛΛ, some, others, *LL.* "MS. Mat." 507.
- ΔΙΜ, 1, 6; ἡ-ΔΙΜ (in [the] time), when, as ἡ τῶν and ἡ-τῶν, they seem *dsf.*; ἡ ΔΙΜ ΠΑΝΔΕΤΑΡ, *LU.* 109 b.
- ΔΙΜΜ, 25, *ns.N.*, name.
- ΔΙΡ, 55, *gs.* of ΔΙΡ, *gl.* *strages.*
- ΔΙΡΔΙΒΝΙΟΥΣΑ,* 11, *gsm.*, great pleasure; see ΔΙΒΝΟΥΡΑ; ΔΙΡ is intensive, as ἡ ὑπ' ἄπο τελεχᾶ, on the very top, *LL.* 97 b.
- ΔΙΡΧΗΝΟ, 36, *npm.*, *præcipites*, headlong, forward, fleet; *Z.* translates ἡ ΔΙΡΧΗΝ ἡ-βερ γαλε, *est indubium esse saltum*; the word is not in the Index of *Z.* It may mean "determined;" the noun ΔΙΡΧΗΝΟ means a front (of a house or chariot), *LU. Táin*; τὸ ἑ γερχίνν (side and front?), *ML.* 131 e; γερ ὄδ τᾶεβ (sides), γερ ὄδ ἡ-ΔΙΡΧΗΝΟ (fronts), "Laws," i. 274.
- ΔΙΡΧΗΣΙΣ, 3, *s-pret.* of ΔΙΡΧΗΡΙΜ, *I* pity, spare; it takes *do* after it.
- ΔΙΡΘΑΙΡC, 54, *ns. N.*, notable.
- ΔΙΡΘΩΙ, ΔΡΘΩΪ, 15, 3; compar. of ΔΡΘΩ, high.
- ΔΙΡΘΕΡΣ, 6, *nsm.*, seems = ΔΙΡΘΑΙΡC; as it stands it means "very red," *prærubet*; cf. ΔΙΡΘΕΡΣΩ, *propositum*, *Z.*
- ΔΙΡΕΧΤ, 22, *ds.* ΔΙΡΕCΤΑ, 18, *np.*, courts, assemblies; *ns.* ΔΙΡΕCΤ, *gs.* ΔΙΡΕCΤΑ, *LL.* 115 a; = *eiriott* in Anglo-Irish; to await, "L. na gCeart," 4.
- ΔΙΡΕΤ, 17, *as.*, time, space; ἡ ἡ-ΔΙΡΕΤ, so much, so long; ἡ-ΔΙΡΕΤΑ, *gl.* *tamdiu.*
- ΔΙΡΕΥΤΙ, 3, *gs*; *np.* 13, 23; amusement, amusing compositions; CANTAR CUIÚ 7 ΔΙΡΕΥΤΙ 7 ΔΟΜΟΛΕΤΑ.
- ΔΙΡΕΥΤΙΩ, 15, *gs.*; *np.* 24; *ns.* ΔΙΡΕΥΤΙΩ or ΔΙΡΕΥΤΕΩ, *delicias*, *TL.* 6; ΔΙΡΕΥΤΕΩ ΔΟΝ ὑΔΙΡΕ, the pleasure one hour, *LB.* 152; *g.* ΟΙΡΕΥΤΙΩ, "B. of Fen." 206.
- ΡΔ-ΔΙΡΣΕΣΤΑΡ, 4, 3 *sg. dep. pret.* of ΔΙΡΣΙΜ,* or ΕΡΣΙΜ,* she ravaged (it ?); ἡ ΔΙΡΣ, *LB.* 207 b, 208 a.
- ΔΙΡΣΗΙ, 3, 15, *npf.* of ΔΡΣΔΗ, *as.* ΔΡΣΔΗ, 4; *ap.* ΔΙΡΣΗΙ, 22; plundering, ravaging, havoc; *ns.* ΔΡΣΔΗ, *np.* ΔΙΡΣΗΕ, *LL.* 190 a; ΔΡΣΗΙ, ΔΙΡΣΗΕ, "B. of Fen." 398, 284; *ap.* ΟΙΡΣΗΕ, "F. Mast." i. 260.
- ΔΙΡΙΧΗΙΛ, 9, 9, 11, *dsf.*, expectation or preparation: ἡ-ΔCUIÚ 7 ἡ-ΔΙΡΙΧΗΙΛ CΩΔΙÚ, ἡ-Δ ΠΕΜΥΡ 7 ἡ-Δ ΔΙΡΙΧΗΙΛ ὄΔΜ; ΔΙΡΙΧΗΙΛ, *LL.* 106 b (*bis*); ΔΙΡΙΧΗΙΛΣΙΥ, *LB.* 116 a; ἡ ΔΙΡΙΧΗΙΛC, they were prepared, *LL.* 268 a (*bis*); ΔΙΡΙΧΗΙΥ, he met, "Mesca Ul." p. 6; ὄC ΕΡΟCΗΙΛ, awaiting, expecting, *LU.* 31 b; *tuum usum*, Mac Daire's "Teg. Flatha," l. 174; cf. *LB.* 207 b, 210 a; "Cormac," 12.
- ΔΙΡΙΘΗΙ, 3, 15, *npf.*, outhouses, offices; Δ. 7 ἡ ἡΜΕΛΛΔΙΣΕ, Δ. 7 ἡ ἡΒΔΩΔ, half a house, "Petrie's Tara," 203; it contained eight couches; *ds.* ΔΙΡΙΘΗΙ, "Petrie," p. 203. Cf. ὄCNUCCT, palisade (?), *Goidelica*, 177-182, "O'D. Suppl.;" ΔΙΡΙΘΗΙ, a dairy (?), "Man. & Cust." iii. 488.
- ΔΙΡΜ, 3, 7, 8, 8, 12, 19, 22; *asf.*, a place, *co h-ΔΙΡΜ.*
- ΔΙΡΜ, 51, *npm.*, *gp.* ΔΡΜ, 14; *dp.* ΔΡΜΔΙΒ, 51; arms, weapons; *ns.N.* in O. Irish, ΔΡΜ, *pl.* ΔΡΜΔ.
- ΔΙΡΤΗΙΥΡ, 25, 25, *ds.*, east quarter; perhaps *neuter.*
- ΔΙΣΙ, 14, *gs.* of ΔΕΡ, age; seems *fem.* here, and different from ΔΕΡ CUIÚ, etc.
- ΔΙΣΣ, 37, *ds.*, back; ἡ Δ ἡ-ΔΙΥ, (they brought) back or on their back.
- ΔΙΣΣΕC, 17, 17, 19; *ndsm.*, repayment; ΔΙΥCΙΥ, he gave, restored, *LL.* 358.
- ΔΙΤΕΩCΔΑ, 34, 34; *npm.*, youthful; *gp.* ΔΙΤΕΩCΔC, *LL.* 266; *ds.* ΔΙΤΕΥ, youthfulness, *LB.* 236 b; *n.* ΟΙΤΕΥ, *d.* ΟΙΤΕΩ, *W.* Cf. ΟΙΤΕΩCΗΙ, younger, *LL.* 58 aa.

- ΔΙΤΗΘ, 7, *asm.* flight; *n.* ΔΙΤΗΘ, *np.* ΔΙΤΗΘ, *LL.* 190 a.
 ΔΙΤΗ-ΖΕΡ, 39, *asm.*, very sharp; or from ΔΙΤΗ-ΖΕΡ, axe-sharp. *Cf.* ΘΕ-ΔΙΤΗ, *bipennis*, *Sg.* 67 a.
 ΔΙΤΙΒ, 13, ΔΤΙΒ, 15; *dpm.*, apartments, buildings, as the triplet shows; *nv.* ΔΙΤΕ, *W. & Ag.*
 ΔΙΤΗΛΙ, ΔΙΤΗΛΕ, 6, 13, 25; Δ'ΗΔΙΤΗΛΙ, ΔΡΡ Δ ΗΔΙΤΗΛΕ, afterwards; ΔΡ Τ'ΔΙΤΗΛΙ, after thee, "B. of Magh Rath," 170.
 ΔΛΔΙΒ, * 10; = Olaf, the most prominent name among the Vikings; Olaf invaded Ireland in 852, "Ann. of Ulster," .i. ΔΔΑΙΝΝ, "O'Dav." 50.
 ΔΛΒΑΝ, 7, *gsf.* of ΔΛΒΑ, Scotland; *a.* Albain, "Marian. Scotus."
 ΔΛΕ, used with ΔΡ, ΒΑΡ, ΡΑΡ, to signify "replied"; perhaps it is the ΔΛΕ, ΙΛΕ, = here, hither.
 ΔΛΕ ΔΡ, 42, and *fo.* 90 a; ΔΛΕ ΒΑΡ, 7, 23, 23, 27, 27, 40; ΔΛΕ ΒΑΡ, "B. of M. Rath," 306, 308; ΔΛΕ ΡΑΡ, § 11 of our text; see note 2 to § 7.
 ΔΛΞΕΣΣΑΧ, *ns.*; *voc.* ΔΛΞΕΡΡΔΙΣ, *im-*portunate: see ΔΤΗΡΝΕ.
 ΔΛΙΝΘ, 57, *dsf.*, seat of the Leinster Kings, near (and north of) Old Kilkullen, Co. Kildare; *g.* ΔΙΛΕΝΘ, "Man. Materials," p. 492; also *g.* ΔΙΛΙΝΕ.
 ΔΛΛΕ, 11, *ap.* of ΔΔΑΙΝΝ, beautiful.
 ΔΛΛΙΒ, 42, *dpN.* of ΔΛΛ, cliff.
 ΔΛΛΥΘ, 25, 26, *ns.*, fame; *gs.* ΔΛΛΑΘ, *LL.* 217 b; *n.* ΔΛΛΑ ("B. of Fen," 228) should be, perhaps, ΔΛΛΑΘ; *μαλλ*ΔΑΘ, famous, "B. of Fen," 380; *ds.* ΔΛΛΥΘ, *LU.* 102 a.
 ΔΛΤ, 39, 40, 42; *ns.*, act (effort?).
 ΔΛΤ, 12, 34, 36, 38; *das.* juncture (of time); ΔΛΤ, form, frame, "B. of Fen," 374.
 ΔΜ, ΔΜ, indeed; occurs 13 times.
 ΔΜ, 6, time.
 ΔΜ(ΔΛ), 10, as; ΔΜΔΛ, *Wb.* 3 b, 6 a.
 ΔΜΑΡΖΙΝ, 30, *ns.*; *g.* ΔΜΑΙΡΖΙΝ, 9, 40; perhaps *n.* ΔΜΑΡΖΕΝ. Conall Cernach and Ansruth were sons of an Amergin.
 ΔΜΛΔΙΒ, * 7, grandson of Inscóa.
 ΔΜΛΔΙΘ, 3, 5, 6, 8, 19; ΔΜΛΔΙΘ ΡΙΝ, like that, so, 34.
 ΔΜΜΑΔΙΣ, 51, outside.
 ΔΜΝΕ, 5; thus, so; ΔΜΝΕ, *gl. ita*; or *pudor*, *cf.* ΕΡ-ΔΜΝΙ, *gl. impudentia*; ΔΜΝΕ, ΒΑΡ *Cuīl* ΣΙΒΡΙΛΛΙ, so indeed, quoth C., *LL.* 58 b; or *gen.*, *cf.* ΡΑΤ ΔΙΡΖΝΕ, "MS. Mat." 492; ΕΡ-ΔΜΝΕ, fearlessness.
 ΔΜΡΑ, 19, 19, wonderful, famous.
 ΔΝ, 6, 7, 2 *sg.*, *imper.* wait; ΔΝΑΘ, 6, 30, 36, to wait, waiting, halt; ΔΝΑΘ, 22, 3 *pres. depend.*; ΔΝΑΤ, 22, 3 *pl. pres.*, ΡΘ ΔΝΡΑΤ, 31, 32, *pret.*, they stayed at rest; ΡΘ ΔΝΡΑΤΑΡ, 36, they halted; ΡΑ ΔΝΡΑΤΑΡ, 52.
 ΔΝ-ΔΙΡ-ΤΙΔΙΘ, 16, from nor-east, i.e. southwestwards.
 ΔΝΔΜ, * 5, 12, 28, 40, *vs.*, life, soul; *ds.* ΔΝΜΔΙΝ. *Cf.* "Cath Finntraga," 9.
 ΔΝΘ, 11, 12, in it, therein; into it, 25; then, 3, 8, 9, 13, 23, etc.; there, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23; thither, 11, 18, 26; ΔΝΘ-ΡΑΙΝ, 23, there; ΔΝΘ-ΡΙΝ, 3, 8, 9, 11, then; there, 8; in that, 7; ΔΝΘ-ΡΘ, 23, 55, 57; ΔΝΘ-ΡÚΤ, 12, 33, 8, yonder, in it yonder; ΔΙΤΗ ΔΝΘ, 23, good then! = ΜΑΙΤΗΜ ΔΜ, 48, and elsewhere.
 ΔΝΘΔ, 38; ΔΝΘΔ, 17, 25, than (is); ΔΝΘΔΤΗ-ΡΙ, * 48, than ye are.
 ΔΝΘΔΡ, 28, it seems; ΔΝΘΔΡ *let*, thou wouldst fancy, *LL.* 55 b.
 ΔΝΡΔΙΘ, 10, *gsm.*, of a surge; *ns.* ΣΛΡΡ-ΔΝΡΘ, 10.
 ΔΝΣΛΟΝΝΑΧ, 31, *ns.*, mighty; ΣΛΟΝΝ .i. ΣΝΙΜ; *but* ΔΝΣΛΟΝΝΑΡ, crime, "Laws," ii. 168, 170.
 ΔΝÍ, 1, 17, 53, the thing; *neuter* of *ιντί*.
 ΔΝ-ÍΔΡ, 4, from the west.
 ΔΝΙΤΜ, * 22; blemish, reproach; *as.*

- ΔΝΟΧΤ,* 38, *ds.*, to succour, protection.
 ΔΝΡÓ,* 4, 5, trouble; not in *W.*, *Ag.*, or *Z.*; ΔΝΗΡÓ, persecutions, *S.* Mark, x. 30.
 ΔΝΡΥΤΗ, 40, *voc.*, ΔΝΗΔΑΡΟ, 40, son of Amargen; ΔΝΗΥΤΗ = poet of second rank; ΔΝΗΔΑΡΟ = warriors, "Magh Lena," 44, "Hyfiach." 230; ϩΔ Ν-ΔΝΗΔΑΡΟ, two soldiers, "B. of Magh Rath," 176, ΔΝΗΡΑΤΔ, valiant, ΔΝΡΟϩΗ, hero, "L. na gCeart," 130; *ib.* 188.
 ΔΝ-ΥΔΙΡ, 22, when.
 ΔΝ-ΥΔΣ, 17, from above: ϩΔΙΡ ΔΝΥΔΥ = over and above, like modern ϩο βόρη ΔΙΡ.
 ΔΡΕΡÓΙΛ, 6, *gs.*, April; *g.*, ΔΡΡÍΛ, "F. Mast.," i. 560.
 ΔΡΡΔΙΤΙΣ, 20, 2 *sg. pres. enclit.* of ΔΤΒΕΡΙΜ, *qv.*, they might say.
 ΔΡ,* us, *infixed pr.*, ΡΔΡΜΕΤΔΙΡΗΟ.
 ΔΡ, 6 etc., our; ΔΡ Ν-, 3, 3, 15, 15; ΔΡ Μ-, 5, 5; ΔΡ . . . Ν, 22, our, *with emph.*
 ΔΡ, 5, 9, 35, 47, on; at, 52; by, 5, 5; on (expressing state of mind), 56; on (after ϩΔΒΔΙΜ), 34; (after verb of watching), 25; in addition to, 11; by reason of, 27.
 ΔΡ Ν-, 1, 8, 13, 14; after, upon (of time); ΔΡ ϩΥΡ ϩΑϩΗΔ; ΔΡ-ΡΔΙΜ, 25, thereupon, after that.
 ΔΡ, 3, 9, 15, 18, 30, 43, 52, said, quoth; ΔΡ ΡΕ, 15, said he; see ΒΔΡ, ΡΟΡ.
 ΔΡΔΒÓΗΝΘ, 25; *scribal error* for ΔΡ ΒΟΙΜΘ, or ΔΡ ΔΒΔΙΜΘ (?).
 ΔΡΔΙΛΕ, 34, 45; *agsm.*, the other, each other.
 ΔΡΟ-ΡΕΙΡΤ,* 56, *ds(fʃ)*, high hill or tumulus.
 ΔΡΡÍΔΘΔΤ,* 29, they relate, = ΔΤΡÍΔ-ΘΔΤ, 29.
 ΔΡϩΕΤ, 4, *asm.*, silver; *neut.* in *O.* Irish.
 ΔΡÍΣ, 57, again.
- ΔΡΜΔϩΗ, 45, *gpm.*, armed; *but* ΔΡ-μεϩΔ, numerous, *LL.* 232 b.
 ΔΡΝΔΒΔΡΔϩΗ, 13, 14, on the morrow.
 ΔΡ ΝΔΘ, 44, on whom it is not (?).
 ΔΡΤΥΙΡ,* 7, *gsm.*, Arthur?
 ΔΡ-ΜΕΤΔΙΡ-ΗΙ: see ΡΔΡΜΕΤΔΙΡ.*
 ΔΣ, 20, 23; ΔΥ, 26, over, above, as, *LU.* 69 a; "Ir. Texte," i. 213.
 ΔΣ, ΔΣΣ, 27, 23, *rel. form* of ΙΥ, which is; it aspirates.
 ΔΣΣ, 34, out of it; ΔΥΥΔ, 13, 25, 39, out of its; ΔΥΥΔ Ν-, 15, out of their; ΔΥΥΝ, 5, 38, 44; ΔΥ governs *dative*.
 ΔΣΣΥ, 38, easier, *comp.* of ΔΥΥΕ, *Z.*
 ΡΟ-Τ-ΔΣΤΡΔΙΣ,* 15; 3rd *sg. pret.*, has brought thee on a journey; from ΔΥΤΡΔϩΗ, travelling, *LU.* 47 a; ΔΥΤΔΡ, a journey, *W.*
 ΔΤ, 6, 6, 6, 28; they are.
 ΔΤΔ, 29, 33, 52, is; ΔΤΔΤ, 29, they are.
 ΡΟ-ΔΤΔΙΜ, 1, 1, 2; *pret.* he confessed, admitted; ΔΤΜΔΙΜ, I confess, "F. of Carman," p. 538; ΔΘΕΜ, *gl. agnoscere*, *ML.* 71 b; ΔΤΔΙΜΕΤ, *gl. profitentur*, *Z.*; ΜΔΜΙ ΔΤΜΔ, if he does not acknowledge, "Sench. M." ii. 308; ΔΘΜΔΥ, who professes, "B. of Fen." 320.
 ΡΔ-ΔΤΔΙΤΗÉ, 24, 3 *pl. pret. pass.*, were kindled; ΔΤΔΙΤΕΥ, is lighted, *LL.* 179; ΔΤΔΙΡΕΥ, who will kindle; ΔΤΥΘ, kindling, *LL.* 287 b, 75 a.
 ΔΤΒΕΡΙΜ, 5; ΔΤΒΙΥΡ, 20; ΔΤΟΙΥΡ, 28, 46; ΔΤΙΥΡ, 11, 38; ΔΤΟΙΡ, 8, I say; ΔΤΟΙΡ is a scribal error for ΔΤΟΙΥΡ; *t-pret.*, ΔΤΒΕΙΡ, 3, 5, 6, 19, 57, he said; ΔΤΡΥΒΡΔΜΔΥ,* 40, we said; ebbey, 14, *depend. fut.* 1 *sg.* *Cf.* ΔΤΙΥΡΡΔ, ΤΙΥΡΡΔ, I say, *LL.* 91 a, 93 a, 96 a.
 ΔΤϩΗΛΟΣΣ, 39, *pass. pret.*, was heard.
 ΔΤϩΗΘΗΝΘΔΙΡϩ, 44; ΔΤέΘΗΝΔΙΡϩ, 43; ΔΤΘΗΝΔΙΡϩ, 41, 42, he saw; *pret.* of ΔΤϩΗΥ.
 ΔΤϩΗΥΔΣ, 1, 19, *perf. pass.*, was told; so in *LU.* 196.

- ΔΤΕΘΗΔ, 27, goes at, takes, brings; Δτεθασ, would bring, "Laws," 1. 250; εχασο, he takes, *LL.* 124; Δτεθα λογ, *LL.* 54 b; Δτεθα-ταρ, are brought, *LL.* 96 a, 97 b; ειχασο γ βερσο, *LL.* 124 a. *Cf.* vonetha, *infra*; etha .i. λυσο, Δτεχαρ, is brought, "Sench. M." 1. 64, 250; Δθεθα, is got, *TL.* 246.
- ΔΤΡΙΑΘΑΤ, 29, they relate; 3 *sg.* Δτρετ, "H. of Fiac."
- ΔΤΡΙΑ, 17; Δτ-ρια, very good, or they are good (?). *Cf.* ρερβ ρια, of good cows, *LL.* 77 a; ρό = good: "ρό λυρα όν, Δρ μεσб," *LL.* 57 a; Δρφенар ρο ριο, "Laws," 1. 256.
- Δτη, 28, 52, *ds.*, ford.
- ΔτηΔα, 53, *gsm.*, father.
- Δtheerne Δtšessach, 44, *ns.*; Δchepm, 30, 43; *va.* Δchepm, 43; = calf, *LU.* 8 a.
- ΔTHISC,* 19, 19, *gas.*, address, answer, *ML.* 51 b; *neuter n.* Δithepc, in old glosses; proposal, words, *np.*, Δτι-ορζα, § 11, "Mod. Text."
- ΔΤΡΑΔΑΧΤ,* 10, 34, 52; 3 *sg. t-pret.* of ερηζιm (from Δcompuz, *me erigo*, "Ascoli"); 3 *pl.*, Δτραδαχταρ, 10; Δτραδταρ, 34; *s-fut.* ΔτρΔι, thou shalt rise up = rise up, *LL.* 94 a, 119 a; Δττραγσο, he was standing, "B. of Hymns," II. 204; but Δτραγρεт, they raised (the ire), *LL.*, p. 134 a; Δтпуз, I rise.
- Δ-ΤΥΔΙΟ, 25, from the north.
- бΔ, 8, 8, 13, 27, 36, 37, 55, 55, 56, 57; was, it was; cona ραба, so that there was not, 34.
- бΔ, 11, 17, 22, 25, will be, *fut.* of η.
- бΔO, 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 8, 11, 11, 15, 15, 36, 55, 56, 2ry *fut.*, might, should, would be; would have been, 55, 56; it aspirates in 2, 8.
- бΔί, 1, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 11, 12, 19, 22, 34, 56; бо, 4, 5, 15, *pret.*, was; ραбΔи, ραbe, ρабúи, ρаро, ρара, ρар, ρор, ρоро, ρо-бΔи (that) he was, 26, 8, 48, 17, 53, 30, 36, 13, 57, 36, (*its nominative is plural*, 30); бамар, we were, 55, 56; батар, 57; ρо-батар, 8, 12, 27, 46; ρа-батар, 15, 15, they were; беиго, 8, I should be, 2ry *fut.*; беиг, 22, they shall be; беиг, бег, бег, бег, 23, 48, 51, 25, 62, to be, being; бер, 11, 11, who or that are, as shall be, 17; набег, 3 *sg.* 2ry *fut.* for nobeo; беиг, ρа-беиг, 9, 36, 3 *pl.*, 2ry *fut.*; бi, 53, 54, *imperat.* 2 *sg.*; биат, 22, 1 *sg. fut.*; био, 22, 3 *sg. fut.*; бег, 2ry *pres.*; ρор, 15, 26, 2, it was, it were; ρорαο, ρарαο, 18, 56, 11, would be, would have been.
- бΔ, 10, under, *gov. dat.* for ρо; so "B. of Fen." 324, and *LL.* "MS. Mat." 507.
- бΔ CHOтA,* 53; бΔ chuta, 43, 44; he obtained (?). *Cf.* Δтсоеαε, "B. of Arm."; ροгт чотαс, by thy friendship, *LU.* 74.
- RO-S-BAE,* he slew them, or that slew him; to benm, 3 *pl.* ροβέοταρ, *LU.* 62; бео, I slew, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 108.
- RO-бΔOEO, RO-бΔOEO, 25, 25, *pret. pass.*, he was drowned.
- бΔγΔACh, 22, *nsm.*, contentious.
- бΔίγ, 46, 57, *asf.*, strife, war; *gs.* бΔγε, 12, valour, "B. of Fen." 320; *gs.* бΔγα, *LL.* "MS. Mat." 492, 566.
- бΔиre,* бΔre, 10, 17, *man's name.*
- бΔтс, 57, *nsm.*, force, strength, resistance, or the strong, *LU.* 100 b.
- бΔте,* 10, *man's name*, "MS. Mater."
- бΔте, 11, *ns.*; *gs.* бΔте, 53; *dp.* бΔтеб; place, residence, home; *as.* бΔт i ñ-gebαο, 20, where è is elided; or is бΔт *af.* of бΔт, a sister form of бΔте?

- RO-BENΔΤΑΡ, 37, *pret.* of benαιm, they cut; benαιo, he strikes, *LL.* 122.
- bennacht, 54, *as.*, a blessing.
- bennachtαιn, 55, *asf.* of bennachtu, a blessing.
- βεό, 17, 17, 19, *nds.*, *adj.* used as a noun, a living (thing); *np.* βί, *LU.* 99; beo, cattle, *O'Cl.*
- berba,* 16, *dsf.*, the Barrow; *gsf.* βερβα, "L. na gCeart," 202; Berua, *fem.*, "Cambrensis," 30.
- beru,* 57, *nsf.*, a gap; *ns.* *LL.* 115 b, 83 b, 96 b; *n.* βερνα, *LL.* 18 b; *ds.* βερην, "B. of Fen." 376.
- RA-BERTΑΙΣ, 51, *pret.* of βερταϊσιν, he brandished, shook; ποom-βερταϊσεοαρ, he shook it, *LL.* 113.
- βιαo, βιάo, 1, 1, 2, *nsN.*, food; *g.* βίo, 23, 24.
- βιοβα,* 18, *ns.*, foe; *gp.* βιοβαo, 6, 9, enemy, "Sench. M." III. 198; *i.* 208: βιοβαo 7 νάματ, *LB.* 208 a.
- βιτh, 18, 6 (?), *da.*, world.
- βιτh, 26, to be; was slain (?), 54.
- βλαo, 19, 19, *nsf.*, renown, *O'Cl.*; ατά ριγhe αν ιοηυιc οευntα 5o βλάιτh, the way of the righteous is made plain, Prov. xv.; *g.* βλορε and βλαιτh, famous, "B. of Fen." 312, 368.
- βλαe, 3, *ns.*, breast, *O'R.*; βλάι, of a beard, O'Curry's "Ch. of Uisnech," 78; βλαe, a green, "Trip. Life."
- βλειτh, 25, to grind, turn a mill; *verb.* noun of melim.
- βλιαoνα, 11, *gsf.* of βλιαoαιν, a year.
- βό, 17, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 17, 6, 18, 17, *ngsf.* and *gp.*, a cow.
- RA-BOC,* 51, he showed, or waved: *n.* 7 ραβερταϊς; βοζαó, tossing, Eph. iv.; βοcαo, he shook, *LB.* 235 b.
- BOOBA, 39, 40, 41, 43; *gs.* of boob, war, danger, dangerous, "O'D. Suppl.;" "Mesca Ul." 14, 26; "F. Mast." i. 508; martial, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 164; mist, steam, fog, "O. B. Crowe," and "Siab. Ch. Conc." 424; *as.* boob, "F. Mast." i. 300; (of trumpets), "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 164; *b.* = cρuecτα, "O'Dav." 63.
- BOZHOTHA, 26, 2 *sg. pres. pass.*, was made, for βοζηοιτhe; or βοζηοιτh Δ ζυιν, his wound, Δ being proleptic, and βοζηοιτh *pret. pass.* (?).
- βόι, 25, 46; ρο-βόι, ραβόι, 3, 12, 26, 55, 6, 35; 3 *sg. pret.*, was; see βα.
- βόινο, βοινο, 20, 23, 25, 26, 29, 56; *daf.* of βοeno, "Adamnan"; *g.* βóinne,* βomne, 18, 27, 55, the Boyne; *n.* βόανο, *LL.* 194-5; βοανουρ, "Cambrensis," 31.
- BORB, 3, *nsm.*, stubborn, violent; *gs.* βυιρb, 2.
- BOYULŃGITHEN, 48; see βαρυλνγιτeη.
- BOCHA,* 20, 23, 24, *napf.* of boch, a hut.
- BOCHAI,* 5, he fell; *s-pret.* of τυιτιm.
- BRÁΣIT, BRÁΣIT,* 17, 18; *das.* of βραζε, neck.
- BRAT, 4, *as.*, a collective, captives, or a garment; *da.* βροιτ, captivity, in *W.*; *ns.* m βρατ, the captives, *TL.* 164.
- BRÁTH, 54, *asm.*; βρατhα, 36, *gs.*; doom (destruction)?.
- BRATHAIR, 19; *gp.* βρατhαιρ, 57; *dp.* βρατhιρb,* 57, brother.
- BRÉΣ, 22, 23, 28, 57, *gp.* the Brega of Mag-Breg, between Dublin and Drogheda.
- BRETHIR, 8, 11, 20, 44, 46, *asf.* of βριάτhαιρ, a word; ατιυρρα βρετhιρ, I vow, 11; βριάτhιρa, 3, 5, 6, 19, 57, *nap.*
- BRÍΣ, 22, *gsf.* βριζε, 12, power, force.
- BRISSIUD, 5, *ns.*, to break; βαρποe-βυρ, he broke, 3.

- ΒΡΟΘΟΡ ΡΙΪΤ,*** 7.
ΒΡΟΘΟΡ ΡΟΤΗ,* 7.
βρόϊν, 4, *gsm.* of βρούι, sorrow.
ΒΡΟΤΗΔ, 12, *gsN.* of βρυτχ, vigour, glow, fury; βρυτχά, *gl. furiales*, *ML.* 16 b; βυροεν βρυτχμαρ, *LL.* 97; βρυτχ φολα, "B. of Magh Rath," 170; lonobryc n-, *LL.* "MS. Mat." 506.
ΒΡΟΤΛΑ,* 22, *nsm.*, bold (?): in ρλυαδ βροτλα βόζαχ; *LB.* 36b: βροτλα no βεοα no ρυλβιρ; βροτλα, fiery (phalanx), "Cath. M. Rath," 214; perhaps akin to βροτχλεος, noise, *O'R.*; *ap.* βροτλα, saucy, mischievous, "C. M. Lena," 118, 121 (βροτβλα, garments, "B. of M. Rath," 186); applied to reins, *LL.* 144 a; to blows, "C. Finntraga," p. 100; βιχ-b., "Thurn. Versl." 56.
βρυϊοε,* 7, *gs.*, a man's name.
βρυϊοεν, 13, *nsf.*; *as.* βρυϊοιν, 15; palace, mansion; *gs.* να βρυϊοε, *LU.* 97; at 15 it is written for *acc.* βρυϊοιν.
(ν)ιρ/βρυλνγίτηρ,* 45, *pres. pass.* of ρυλοινγ, *sustinet* (with ρο infixed) = it was not endured; νιρ-βορυλνγίτηρ, 48, *qv.*
βρυννι, 3, 51, *nas.*, breast, bosom.
βυαοαχ, 3, *ns.*, victorious.
βύδιη, 10, Báile's father; *gs.*
βυαε, 6, *nf.*, cowshed, *LL.* 225; a palisade for defence, "C. M. Lena," 78; .i. óáin, "O'Dav." 57.
βυαν, 25, 57, lasting, steadfast.
βύαρ, 4, *asN.*, kine; *collective from* bó.
βυο, 22, it shall be, was, would be; 25, forms a superlative.
βυοε-χαιτι,* 14, *npn.*, contented with eating, satiated; from βυοε, contentment, and αιτιημ, I consume; or possibly βυοεχ-αιτι, from αιτ, pleasant; ρο χαιεμ-χαιτη, he happily spent, "B. of Fen," 88; *pl.* βυοι; *gl.* *contenti*, *ML.* 115 b.
βυοεν, βυοεν, 47, 30, 31, 49, *nsf.*; βυοιν, 49, *as.* (= with a band); *dp.* βυοιomb, 57; company, squadron.
βυοε, 32, *gsm.*, yellow.
βυιηνε, 36, *ns.*, a branch: οορρ οιτεη 7 βυιηνε βραχα.
βύραϊς,* 40, 41, 42, 43, *asf.* of βύραχ, .i. βορράδγη, great exploit, "O'Clery"; a charge, "Cog. G. re G." 174; βυραχ τεηε, "Laws, r. 166, 170, fury of fire; βύραχ βεατρηαϊζε, a man of lowing herds (!), "L. na gCeart," 200; prowess, S. "Siege of Howth," 54, 56; bellowing, "Mesca Ul." 32; *as.* βυραϊς, vengeance, "C. M. Rath," 298.
ca, 3, 3, 29, what? *inter. adj.*
ca, 3, 5, 6. 26 = oc a, at its; cáη, 19 = oc an-, at their; ca, 11 = co a, to its (?).
cach, 6, 17, *etc.*, every, *ns.*; *gsm.*, 13, 17, 17, 17, 23; *gsf.* 13 (?), *gsm.*, cacha, 20, 31; *gsf.*, 17, 17; every, each, cach oen, 35.
cáčh, 34, 39, 54; cach, 25; every-body.
caoo (*inis*), 7, *g*; ιηρ ζάιο, *LU.* 112 b.
caoe, 5, 30, what is it?
chael, 34, slender.
caem, 8, handsome.
cháep,* (cháep) 12, *nsf.*, clot, lump; ιη cháep χηρό 7 φολα . . . ιη λοιη 7 φολα, *dual*, οι cháep χηιαο, *AG.* Cf. caebb oo, *gl. jecur*, *Sg.* 6 b; cáep χηο, *LL.*, p. 85 b.
chahh, 4, *dsm.*, fine, famous.
cairell* coscarach, 32, *nsm.*

- CAIRN**, 22, *gsm.* (*tumuli*, "Cambrensis," 140), of Carn, i.e. of Carn Macha. *Cf.* Δ chongal mullais macha, "B. of M. Rath," 172; βα νια in chairn cormac mac Choncho-buir, "T.C.D. H." 3, 18, p. 594; .ι. chairn na foraire ar Sliab Fuaid, *LU.* 78 a b; it guarded the pass to the palace of Emain, and was near Newtown-Hamilton.
- CAIRPRE NIA-FER**, 45, *CAIRPRE NIA-FER*, 16, 21, 19, 22, 45, 54, *nsm.*, King of Tara and son of Ross Ruad; the "Book of Lecan" says he was King of Temair Broga Nia in Leinster, not of Temair Breg, "B. of Magh Rath," 139; he was King of Leinster, "Ogygia," 281; ἀρορί νὰ νῆσαιοελ, "MS. Mat." 515.
- CAÍT**, 20, = *ca áit*, where.
- RO-CAITHEO**, 24, was consumed, eaten, *perf. pass.*
- CHALMA**, 19, brave; *chalmu*, braver, 48; *chalmacht*,* bravery, 47.
- CAMMΔIN**, 11, also, however, = *cam-maib* (?).
- CAN**, 4, 4, *etc.*, without, Old Ir. *cen*, *gov. acc.*; before *infinitives* = not to, 17, 20.
- CAN**, *chan*, 22, 19, whence. *Cf.* *ciachum*, whence, *panchan*, *undique*, *LB.* 55 a.
- CHANAO**, 7, *gs.* or *pl.*, taxes; *n.* *cáin*, *g.* *cána*, *LL.* 300.
- RO-CANNAIT**, 13, 24, *pass. pret.* of *canamm*, were sung; *canar*, *imperat.* 3 *pl.* 23.
- CANAS**, 19, whence? *Cf.* *can*.
- CANO ZALL**,* 8, *nsm.*, *cano* = a file of the 4th degree.
- CARAIT**, 11, 12, 12, 14, *np.*; *dp.* *cairvoib*, *cairvoib*, 7, 8, friends; *ns.* *cará*.
- CARPAAT**, 53, *gp.*; *carpat*, *np.*, 13, 13; *dp.* *cairvoib*, *cairvoib*, 35; *ns.* *carpat*, chariot. *Cf.* *carpentum Gallorum*, "Florus," *Lib.* i. c. 18.
- CARPRE**, son of Daurthacht, 31.
- CARPTIΣ**, 30, 30, *gsm.* and *np.* of *carptech*, *LL.* 67, a chariot warrior; the *np.* is put for *ap.* here. *Cf.* *τραιστεχ*, *gl.* *pedes*, *Sg.* 50 b.
- CARRAIC**, 9, 10, *dasf.* of *carpac*, rock, "F. Mast." i. 26.
- CARRAIC MURBUILΣ**,* 9, 10; in *Ἰάλ-ρίσος*, near Murlough Bay, Co. Antrim, "F. Mast." i., p. 10.
- CATH**, 1, 3, 40, *etc.*, *passim*; *ndasm.*, battle; in *cath ro*, 30, *acc.* of thing referred to; *catha*, 1, 25, 26, 31, *passim*, *gs.*
- CATHA**, 29, 50, *gs.* and *np.* of *cath*, battalion; *dp.* *cathuib*, 39.
- CATH RUIS NA RÍΣ**,* 1.
- CATH NA TÁNA**, 1; fought at Gairech and Ilgarech in the present Co. of Westmeath, where Conor defeated Medb.
- CATHAISTHE**, 25, 26, *gs.* of *cathuguo*, fighting.
- CATHBATH**, 12 times; never in full; *n.* *Cathbas*, *LL.*, p. 93; *na.* *Casbas* in *LL.*, pp. 106 and 311, 3rd col.; *gs.* *Cathbas*, *Cathbas*, *Cathboch* in "B. of Armagh," the *ns.* of which would be *Cathbu* or *Cathba*. It seems to be of the O or 1st decl. in *LL.*; the *voc.* *must* be a *Chabas* in last line, § 5.
- CATH-BUADACH**, 7, battle-victorious; *cf.* *clorbeán cathbhudach*, *gladius praeliarius*, "Ogygia," p. 296.
- CATH-ERREO**, 34, *as.*, battle-dress.
- CATH-MILIO**, 34, *npm.*, battle-warriors; *n.* *cathmíle* or *caémíle*.
- CE M-**, 5, though; it does not usually eclipse.

- RO-S-CEASTAR, 12, it tormented him; *dep. pret.* for *ro chér*, he tormented.
- CEBÉ, 54, whatever it be, whether there be; ce be, cen co be, whether or no, "Sench. M." III. 192.
- CECH, 25, *ns.*; *gsm.* 17, 37, every, each; *gsf.* (?) cecha, 30.
- CECHTAROD, * 39, *adj. dpm.* on each side.
- níR CHEIL, 20, *pret.*, he did not conceal, takes *bár* (on, *i.e.* from), after it.
- CÉILE, 11, *ds.* ceilí, 25, fellow, match: on *chimo . . . ca chéile*, from one end to the other; *mar a bóimber buo domn a cheil*, where the *mber* was deeper than elsewhere.
- CEILS, 29, *dsf.* of *celg*, concealment, ambush, deceit.
- CÉILL, 27, *dsf.* intelligence; *n.* ciall, sense.
- CÉIM, 6, *as.* or *ds.*, step.
- CHEITHERN, * 19, *voc. sg.*, a soldier-band, soldiery; *i.* cuirre *arimroe*, "Cormac"; *asf.* *ceithern*, *LL.* 134 a; *Ceithern* is a proper name, *LL.* 90.
- CELG, * son of Romrach, 7, *nsm.*
- CELTCHEAR, son of Uthechar, 9, 27, *nsm.*; *n.* *Celtchar*, *LU.* 101 a.
- CEN CO, 18, although not (without that).
- CHENΔ, 5, already, forthwith, 7.
- CHENANODAIN, * 10, *np.*, some sea animal. *Cf.* *ο'είμις ρυαρ αν ριδο ορμυμιονν ceannon oonn*, "Siamsa an geimrid," p. 15; I know only two words like it: *cenannar*, *cenonodar*, *Quenvendani*, "Inscrip. Brit. of Hübner."
- CENO, 5, 11, 37, 46, 49, 51, 51, *nas.*, head, end; *ar* *ceno*, to seek, or for, 5; *i* *ceno*, against, towards, 37, 46, 49; *see* *cino*; *Δ ζ-cionn*, at the end of, *Job xxviii.* 3.
- CENO-FINNO, 21, white-headed; *cf.* *cenninodán*, little white head, "Tripartite Life," p. 162.
- CHENO-RÓIT, * 28, *npm.*, highways; *ap.* *rocu*, "Felire"; *ατάιτ ιλ-ανμanna* for *conairib*, *i.* *ρέτ*, *ρότ*; *lam-rocae*, *tuao-rocae*, *cenn bochar* *i.* *b.* *coitcenn*, "Cormac," 22.
- CERCHAILL, 6, *nsf.* pillow; *gs.* *cino-cherchailli*, *LL.* 53; *gl.* cervical; *ap.* *cepcailli*, "Man. and Cust." III. 499; *dp.* *cepcailleb*, couches, "Laws," II. 358.
- RO-CHERODAINO, 40, *ro-cherodain-re*, *ro-cherodain-re*, 42, 43, 40; *2ry pres.*, I might cast; *for rocherodaino*, *see rocherda*, 57; note the absence of the *o* before *re*.
- CERNMA, * 54, *gs.* for southern half of Ireland, over which *Cernma* ruled; his seat was *Dún Cernma*, the Old Head of Kilsale, *see LL.*, p. 127, and the "Four Masters."
- CERNACH, 9, *d.*; *gs.* *Cernach*; surname of *Conall*; *cern*, *i.* *buao*, "Met. Gl." 34.
- CHERT, 22, *ns.*, right, *adjective*.
- RA-CHERTACH, * 51, *pret.* of *cepcachaim*, he poised (it?); adjusted (corrected, in "Atkinson's Gloss.").
- NIIR CHEISS, 27, *ceppir*, 25, 26, *s-pret.* of *ceppir*, he suffered, grieved, chafed; takes *por* after it; *ro-cherp*, he suffered, *TL.*, p. 16; *ceppir*, they ask, "O'Dav." 69.
- CEC, 22, son of *Maga*, *Carrn Cect*, now *Carnket*, in parish of *Baslick*, *Co. Roscommon*, called after him, "O'Don. Supp.," *v.* *LL.* 79 a b.
- CEC, 7, 10, *as.*, son of *Romra*.
- CÉT, 49, *gs.*; 45, 32, 31, *npp.*; 30, *g. dual*; *dp.* *cecab*, a hundred.
- CHEAMUS, * 7, 8, = *cét-comur*, first measure (?); *bao chocamur oon chetamur*; = measure for first measure, tit-for-tat; or *coc-amur*, an attack for a first attack (?).

- ceθHHP-PIAIO,*** 13, 14, *Ngp.* and *np.*; *dp.* ceθHHPHIOAIB, 13; four-wheeler; *capra* ceθHHPHIACTA, *LB.* 234.
- CETHA,** 26, 27, *ceTHA, gp.,* 26, same.
- ceTHPI,** 3, 5, 15, 16, 17, four; *g.* ceθHPI, 32.
- ceTHPAMTHANAIB,*** 47, *dp.* of ceθHPIAMTHU; quarters, pieces, *Z.*
- CIΔ,** 1, 2, 8 × 2, 12, 18 × 2, 19, 27, who (?), always, *n.*
- CIΔH,** CIΔH, 11 × 2, 30, far, distant, long (of time), *ds.* BOCHÉIN; *dp.* Δ CIΔHAIIB, 38, 46, by far, long ago; also a noun, BO CHÉIN MAIP, *LL.* 86.
- CIAP,*** 4, 5, = CIΔ-PI, though it were (?); cePPAM, though I am, "B. of Fen." 224; CIAPIBAT, *LL.* 344 a.
- CIAP-BAHPPIAIO,*** 4, though it were a woman's ride or raid (?), or of dark-white (grey) chariots (?).
- CIIO,** 1 × 2, 2, 3, 11, 18, 23 × 2, what is it? 25, 33, 46, why?
- CIIO,** 18, 36, though.
- CIIO TPA ΔCHT,** 12, 34, 39, 40, 44, however.
- CIIS,** 3, *s-pret.* of CIIM, he wept; CIICHEC, *gl. febilium, Ml.* 65; CI, weeps, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 214.
- CIHO,** 9, 10, 11, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 42, 53, 55, *gd., sg., np.,* head, end; Í CIHO, at the end, 53, 55; against, 25; POPI BO CHHO, ahead of thee, before thee, 23, 29; CIHOY, 46; CIHO is *np.* to TPAPIΓABCTAP, 15, their heads rose, or for CIHOY, they raised their heads; POPI ΔPI CIHO, ahead of us, before us, 29.
- CIHNAS,** 28, how?
- CIPE,** 19, CIPEO, 4, whatever it be, what there was.
- CIPP,*** 18, *gsm.* of cePP (stock, fetter); *cf.* CIPI, CIPIA, *LA.*; CEP, a stock, "Hy Many," 165; *LU.* 112.
- CHISA,** 7, *gs.* of CIPI, tribute.
- CIUIL, gs.,** 3, CIUIL, 15; *gsN.* of ceOIL, music, tune; *np.* 13, 23, 24.
- CLAIIOEB,** 38, 39, 53, *as.*; *gp.* 38, 39, 53; *g.* CLAIIOIB, 17, 39, 39, 39, 45; *d.* CLAIIOIB, *LU.* 69; *ap.* CLAIIOBI, *LL.* 109 b.
- CLAIIOEB-OEPI,** 7, red-sworded.
- CHLAIIOEB-RUAIIO,** 5; *voc. sg.,* red-sworded.
- CLAIPIIIEP,*** 22, *fut. pass.* of CLAIIMM, they shall be defeated; POIO-PI-CLIOE, 56, he defeated him, *pret.*
- CLAIHHE,** 29, *gsf.*; *dp.* CLAIHAIIB, 16, 17, 19; CLAIH, children, clan.
- CLAIPI,** 29, flat surface; *nN.* CLAIPI-NOPIA, "Man & Cust." III. 480; CLAIPI-PIPI,* *ds.,* 56, wide experience (?).
- CLÉ,** 54, left-handed, left; *asm.* CHLIU,* 29.
- cleSS,** 54, *gp.,* feats.
- chlessAMNACHT,** 27, *ds.,* dexterity; *cf. ap.* clePIPIAIOA, arms for feats of dexterity, *LL.* 84.
- CHLIAB,** 51, *ds.*; *gs.,* CHLÉIB, 8, chest (of a man); basket, cradle, "Laws," I. 166-8.
- CHLIIONA,*** 16, *gs.,* a strand near Clonakilty, "MS. Mater." 306, "Magh Lena," 95; *cf.* TOHO CHLIIONA, *LL.* 168 b; Touncleena, Glandore Harbour, Co. Cork, Index of "Four Masters"; *n.* CHLIIONA, *LL.* p. 168.
- ROOOS-CLOE,** 56, defeated him; *pret.* 3 *sg.* = PO CHLÓI, *Ml.* 37 a.
- CLOEN,** 56, oblique, squint-eyed.
- CLOS,** 45, *pret. pass.* of CLAIMM, was heard.
- CLOTHRA,*** 7, *nsf.,* daughter of Conor; *g.* CLOTHPIANN, "Ogygia," 288-9.
- CNEO,** 3, wound, *nsf.*; *g.* CNEOI,* 2; *dp.* CNEOIB, 6, a sigh.
- CHNEOAIIB,*** 6, *see* CNEO.
- PA-T-CNEOAIIS,*** 2, 3, *pret.* of CNEO-AIISIM; has wounded thee; *from* CNEOACH, wounding, "B. of Fen." 318.
- CO,** 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 22, 23, 52, &c., to, unto, until.

- CO, 1, 4, 5, 47, before an adjective forms an adverbial locution.
- CO n-, 5, 16 × 3, 19, 57, with; con-α', with his, 57.
- CO n-, 10, 14, 18, that; 3 × 2, 25, 26 × 2, so that; 11, 25, 30, until; 4, 15, so that, until; 14, 15 × 2, in order that; co, 4, is idiomatic for ανο, ανο πο.
- COBLACH, 10, 12, *ns.*, fleet.
- COCADO, 54, (the making of) war.
- COCETAL, 45, cocetul, 39, *nas.*, music, clang, ring.
- COCTHAIΣ, 54, 2 *sg. imper.*, make war.
- CHOIBSEΣYΘ, * 2, to heal; coibpegυο no pichygyo no cneayγaο, *H.* 2, 15, p. 120; or *cognoscere*, diagnose the disease, from cubur.
- COIC, 47, five: cōic cēt tōc = of 1500.
- COICAIT, 14, *np.* of cōica, for *accusative*.
- COICEO, 11, 21, 52, *ns.*, *ds.* 4; *gs.* cōicro, 19, 38, 20; *d.* coicuro, 4; *np.* coicro, 5 (for *acc.*), a fifth, province; cacha coicro, 19, in every province.
- COICEO EMNO, 4, Ulster.
- COIC FIVR, * 11, (with) five persons; *d.* in form, but seems for *n.* coicer.
- COICTHISES, 1, 2, 3, *gpm.*, fortnight, *gsm.* cōictiγip, 11; cf. *gp.* tpi cōictiger, "Laws," II. 240, "L. na gCeart," 134, 138.
- CHÓIR, 2, 4, 5 × 5, 27, just, right, honest, *voc.* 4.
- COIRTHI, * 40, *das.* of coirthe, pillar-stone.
- COLAINO, 22, *dsf.* of colano, body; used for plural here for sake of rhyme.
- COLMOΔ, * 8, column-like, stout (?); cf. columnach = *columnaris*, "Ogygia," 117; "dove-like" would ill suit our text; vo cholomnaib ferb, of hides of cows; colluma, columns, *LB.* 209 a.
- CHOMΔ, 17, *nsf.*, condition, terms; *das.* comairo, 17, 20; *np.* na comΔ, comado, 19, 19, "request"; "C. M. Rath." 306; cf. "C. M. Lena," 106, 64; ní maich cacht gan chomaro, *ib.* 62.
- COMAIR, * 30, 31, 32, 33, *ds.*, presence, company; i comair, *gl.* Δ faprao, "O'Dav.," cen chomair n-uae, *gl.* *prater Dominum* (*ML.* 51 b) = without God; where *Ascoli* integrates comairle, *perperam*, I think; pa chomair = for, 1 Cor. xvi.; 2 Cor. xii.
- COMAIRLE, 5; comairli, 6, 9, 14, 15, 17, 27, 30, 31, *nds.*; *as.* and *np.*, comairli, 17, 17, counsel.
- RO-COMARLEICEO, 17, 19; comarliceo, 2; *pret. pass.*, was allowed, i.e. was agreed on; no chomairléic, he decided, "Mesca Ul." 8; but he permitted, "F. Mast." III. p. 2272; comarairléiciur, *gl.* *comisi*, *ML.* 74 c.
- COMARUOΔ, * 44, *np.*, signs, level (?).
- COMBΔO, 14, 15, 19, that it may be; see ip, ba.
- COMBΔΣΔ, 15; combaγa, 15; combáγe, 17; *gsf.* of combáγ, contention, hostility; *dsf.* oc combáγ, *gl.* *certans*, *Z.*
- COMCHUIBOI, * 44, *np.*, even, level (?); comaruoΔ comchuiboi.
- COMFERΣ, 5, intense wrath; *as.* comferΣ, "B. of Magh Rath," p. 160.
- COMLEITHEC, 17, *ns.*, equal area, extent; *ns.*, *LU.* 19 b.
- COMLONO, 26, combat, conflict; *g.* comlaino, comlainn, 25, 34; *da.* comluno, 25, 52. Cf. comlunn, *gl.* *pares*; *n.* comlann, comlono, (deed of) battle, "B. of Fen." 324, 312.
- COMMΔIOMECH, 7, boastful, glorying.

- chommaidin**, 11, 11; *gs.* of *commán*, favour, bestowal, communication; in *Wb.* 6, 25, the *ndf.* is *commáin*; but it is gov. by *febur*; excellence, in our text.
- chommaidiríse**, 4, 38, 40, *das.*, protection; *d.* *chommaidirí*, 40, 41, 42. *Cf.* *Δ chomaidirce na b-peacthach*, *Refugium peccatorum*, "Litany of B.V. Mary."
- commoráis***, 49, *pret.* 3 *sg.*; *na-chommoirtcáir*, 46, 3 *pl.*, kept up.
- chomnaíoe**, 30, delay; *chomnaíoi*, 31, *nsf.*; *dm.* *chomnaíoiu*, 29 (to rhyme with *chlú*; waiting, delay: c. 7 *irnaíoe*.
- chomnaíoi**, 31, 32, *see* *chomnaíoe*.
- chomnaíoiu**, 29, *see* *chomnaíoe*.
- comnessam**, 37, nearest.
- comrac**, 55, 56, *ns.*; *gs.* *comraic*, 26, 34, combat, strife. *Cf.* *comraicir*, they fight, "B. of Fen." 324.
- comráo**, 13, conversation.
- comterbúis***, 57, 2 *sg. pres.*, they performed, perfected; or shared (their deed) (?).
- con-**, 6, 9, 20, 38, so that: *con-bao*, *con-fáitte*, *con-topacht*.
- chonaír**, 23, *dsf.*, path; *n.* *conair*; *g.* *conaire*, *LL.*, p. 30; *for* *conair*, on the march, "B. of Fen." 358.
- conall**, 7, 8 × 4, 36, 40, &c., *ndas.*; *gs.* *conail*, 8, 9, 27, 45; *voc.* 38; c. *Cernach*, 8.
- conall* aníonnach**, 32.
- conbao**, 20, 38, that it be; *combao*.
- conchobor**, *as.* 22 (in full, elsewhere last syllable or last two omitted), *n.s.*, *passim*; *gs.* *Conchobuir*, 5, 7, 10, 19; son of Fachtna Fathach; in *LL.* 106 a, he is called son of Cathbad.
- conóalb***, 22, *nsf.*, .i. *ouchur no gael no imarbadis*, *H.* 3, 13, p. 286. *Cf.* *connaibe*, friendship, *O'R.*
- cononoadthatar***, 8; *see* *batnoachar*; they announced it.
- conráitir**, 9; *see* *ráitir*.
- conríni***, 11, *ap.*
- conzab***, 57, *ds.*, grasp, seizure; *see* note; or *dp.*, straits, "O'D. Suppl."; perhaps, *cumzab*, straits or difficulties, *LB.* 74, *ML.* 112 a; or *conzab*, *dp.* of *cuing*, prop of battle, "C. M. Rath," 312.
- cónzail***, 14, 27, *gsm.* of *congál*; as *g.* *Óungzail*, *Óúnlíng*.
- conio**, 52,
- conna**, 1, 2, 8, 9, 20, that (in order that) not.
- connach**, 3, 6, 15, 20, so that not.
- connacht**, 16, 21, *gp.*; *dp.* *Connachtab*, 57; *np.* *Connachta*, *Connachmen*, *Connacht*.
- connaió**, 32, *gsm.*, a man's name.
- ra-chonnaírc***, 40; *na-chonnaic*, 38,* he saw; 3 *pl. pret.* *rachoncatar*; 1 *sg.* *atconnac*, "Mesca Ul." 38.
- connar**, 1; *connar' chotail*, that he slept not.
- connatacht**, 53; *t-pret.* of *conóigim*; he asked.
- connici**, 26, 27, unto.
- connicci**, *gl.* *peringuens usque ad*, *Wb.* 33; *now* *conuisge*.
- contopacht**, 51; *ocur* *contopacht*, and he cut off, or and so he cut off.
- cor**, 23, unto; *cor-roir*.
- COR**, 55, turn, condition, affair, means, *LL.* 268 b; *d.* *chur*, 6, 17, 18, occasion: *oon chúir-gain*.
- chóra**, 19, *voc. sm.*, valiant, *O'Cl.*; or *gs.* of peace used as adjective, as *fíne*; *coru*, .i. *cuice ir cor*, "Laws," 384.
- corbo**, 3, 12, that it was; *corbat*, *corboar*, 13, 44, that they were.
- corcar-zlan**, 11, *ap.* of *corcar-zlan*, purple-bright.
- coro'**, 6, that it may be.
- COROP**, 6 × 4, 13, that it may be; so that it was, 25, 53; until it be, 14.
- CORP**, 51, *nsm.*, body.

- CHORR-CINO, * 10, *np.* (round-, beak-crane-)heads; *corrceno*, *LL.* 164 a.
- CORR-ΣΑΒΛΑ, * 11, *ap.* (round or smooth) forks, yard-arms (?), spars (?); *.i.* *cpoiceann*, "O'Dav." 63.
- COSCOR, 27, *ads.*; *corcup*, 4, *das*, triumph, slaughter; *.i.* *βυατο*, "T.C.D.H." 3. 18, 603; *corcapach*, *corcorach*, triumphant, 7, 32.
- COSCORACH, 7.
- COSINOIU, 48, till to-day.
- COSSIN, 56, *sg.*, to the; *dpl.* *cupna*, until the, 22.
- COT, 7, unto thy.
- NIIR-CHOCTAIL, 1, 1, *pret.* of *cotlam*, he slept not; *corochotlur*, *LU.* 104.
- COTAL-TIΣIB, * 13, *dpN.* of *cotaltech*, sleeping-house or cubicle.
- CHOTAMUS, 7, 8, *ds.*, equal measure (?); *see* *cetamur*.
- COTUT-CHENO, * *as.*, 51, hard-headed.
- CRΔET, * 15, what (thing)?
- CRΔIB, 52, *asf.* of *crΔeb*, *LL.* 111 a, a branch, or a wood.
- CRΔO, * 12; *cró*, 12, *gs.* of *cró*, gore.
- CRETCHA, 22, *np.* *crrech*, plundering.
- CRÍ, * 19, *ns.*, body, frame, shape; *mo* *chrí*, *LL.* 307 a; "F. Mast." II. 582, 616, 892, 898; indeclinable.
- CRÍCH, 54, *gpf.*; *críchí*, 17, 11, *gs.*; *dp.* *crícháib*, 6, 7, 8; end, region.
- CHRIOE, 5, 12, 51, *nda.*; *críoi*, 8; *np.* *críoeoa*, * 39, heart.
- CRÍΣ, * 28, *das.* of *crích*, territory.
- CRITHAIL, * 57, *ns.*, litter (?).
- RO-CHRITHNAIΣETAR, * 16, *s-pret.* *dep.* of *crithnaiΣim*, they shook, reverberated.
- CRÓ, 12, *gs.*, blood. *Cf.* *cró*, *dp.* *cróaib*, death, "Sench.M." I. 186.
- CHRÓDA, 19, valiant, gory.
- CRO-ΘERΣ, 22, blood-red.
- RA-CHROTH, 51, 52, *pret.* 3 *sg.* of *crothaim*, I shake, brandish; *s-pret.* 3 *sg.* *crothair*, 51.
- CRÚ (?), 15, blood, death; but *ds.* *cruo*, *jumenta*, "Nennius," 80.
- CHRUACHAIN, 19; *dsf.* of *cruachu*; *g.* *cruachan*, *LL.* 170 a.
- CRUACHAN-RΔITH, * 16, *das.*, Rathcroghan; *da.* *raitc* in "B. of Armagh"; *d.* *cruachan-ruith*, *LL.* 53 b.
- CRUATHACH, * 5, *ds.*; *ar cruathach*, *ar comferΣ*, for hardness or steel-bit; it seems synonymous with *comferΣ*. *Cf.* *róc-baige*, bits, sods of turf, *LL.* 59; *cruathac*, victory, success, "B. of Fen." 282.
- CRUATHÍN, * 51, *as.*; *Cu Chulaind's clathreb*, *LL.* 268 b; it means the little hard or steel thing. *Cf.* Whitley Stokes on "Irish Ordeals," pp. 199, 227; O'Cl.; "Man. & Cust." II. 322.
- CRUATH, * 57, *dsf.* of *cruach*; i.e. *cruachain*, *cruath*, rick, *TL.* 114.
- CRÚAIO, 8, 19; *cruaio*, 5, 8, hard, stern; *crúar*, hardness, *LL.* 62.
- Cu, to, *gov. dat.*, 14; *see* *co.*
- Cu MÓR, much, 25, *adverb. prefix*; *see* *co.*
- RA-CHUALA, ROCHUALA, 45, 48; *perf.* 3 *sg.* *clumim*, I hear; *cualla-bair-ri*, * 15, have ye heard? 3 *pl.* *ra-chualatar*, 39, 53.
- CUALHGE, *as.*, 6, 8, 7, not once in full; *gd.* *Cualhgi*, *LU.* 65 b, *LL.* 56 b; *d.* *Cualhgiu*, *LL.* 262 b; "Cooley," *n. viri*, "F. Mast." I. 26.
- CUAN, * 22, *pl.*, hosts, bands, = *burone*, O'Cl.; "L. Gabala," p. 17; *cuam*, a troop, "B. of Fen." 374.
- RO-CUAS, * 16, *pret. pass.*, was sent.
- CUBAIO, 22, fitting, proper.
- CHUCAINO, 6, 15; *chucainm*, 15, 21, to us; *cucu*, *cuccu*, to or against them, 36, 15; *cucut*, to thee, 19.

- RA-CHUCLAISETAR,* 39, *pres. pass.* with *no*; they shook, quaked; see note, § 39; *no* chichlaidis, he shook, Stokes' "Lismore Lives," Index.
- CÚ-CHULAINO, 44 [*W.* for *A.*]; Cú-Chulaino never in full; *da. Coin-Culaino*, 51, 55. Cf. *nsm.* (son of) Cauland, *LU.* 60; *g. Con Culaino*, 51, 55: *da. Coin*, 54; see *LL.* 63 a.
- CUIÑS (?), company, following, followers; *d. conḡaidb*, *q. v.* Cf. "Stokes' Met. Gloss." 54.
- CUIR, 54; 2 *sg. imper.* of *cuirim*, I put; *pret.* 3 *sg.* *por-cuir*, 47, he put them.
- CUIRIP, 24, *nym.* of *corp*, body.
- CUIT, 17, share, part, *nsf.*
- CUL-ḡAIRE, *as.*, 53, chariot-noise or clatter; *cul*, *.i. cāppac*, *LL.* 109 b, *LU.* 6, "Cormac," 13.
- CUMAN, 5, *ns.*, recollection, remembrance; *n1 cuman l1m*, *gl. nescio*, *Wb.* 8 a; *n1rbo chumain l1irp*, *LU.* 50 b.
- CUMMA, 26, *das.*, manner, fashion.
- CUNNIS,* 51, *s-pret.* of *conḡaidisim*, he sought; *nao-cumnuir*, *s-fut. and subj.* 1 *sg.*
- CURAIO, 34, *nym.* of *cup*, *caup*, *cupa*, champion, *LU.* 109 b.
- CO RO-CHURUR,* 26, *pres. dep.* 1 *sg.*, with *subjunctive* or *fut.* meaning, I may put. Cf. *oḡisur*; 2 *ry fut.* 1 *sg.* *cuprimo*; 3 *pl. pret. pass.* *pacurite**; *inf.* *cup*, putting, giving (battle).
- CURU, 11, *apm.* of *cor*, or *cup*, *LL.* 268 b, security, surety, covenant.
- CHUTA,* 43, 44, seems *synon.* with *ḡaic*, opposed to *ḡaic*, bad (?).
- CHUTUL-SA,* 12, it pleased; 15, pleasure, satisfaction (?); *coḡul*, *.i. cāipoe*, *coḡḡal*, *O'Cl.*; = bad, *O'R.*; *n1mḡem cutal*, "Ir. Texte," I. 98.
- O', 4, 17, 18 = *oo*, to; 4, 11, 18, 18 = *oe*, of; *ḡa'*, 5, 14, 17, 25, 44, to his, its; *ḡa'*, of its, 17; *ḡa n-*, 14, 18, to their; *ḡa n-*, *ḡa n-*, of their, from their, 28, 6, 22, 34; *ḡa n-*, to which, 15; *ḡa n-*, *ḡa m-*, of which, 7, 8, 11, 22, 54; *ḡa* = *oo* before *bap*, 15, 15.
- OΔ, 5, two; *dp.* *oib*, 26.
- OΔC1A, 7.
- OΔCHUATAR, 29, who went; 3 *pl. perf.* *oochḡao*, I want.
- OΔOLUIS,* 4, *pret.* 3 *sg.*, whom she cleft down, laid low; *oḡlis in cpano*, split the tree, "Felire," p. 73; *rooḡlisḡec*, they cleft, *LL.* 58 b a; *oḡolaisḡ*, he split; *red. perf.* of *oḡisim*, "S. na Rann," p. 133; *inf.* *oḡisḡe*, "F. Mast." an. 1121; *LB.* 212 a.
- OΔPAETHAIS,* 54, 2 *sg. fut.* of (*oo-fuitim*) *cutim*; 3 *sg.* *ooḡaeth* in *W.*; *pres.* *ooḡuicet*, *oochuitet*, *LU.* 97.
- OΔIC,* seems *synon.* with *cuta*, 43, 44; = *oo aic*, for a request; *aic*, a bond, "O'D. Suppl.;" or = *oo-aic*, for a 'no' or refusal. Cf. *raic*; *oḡisḡ*, he found (?), "B. of Fen." 402.
- OΔIS, 3, 7 × 2, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22; *oḡisḡ*, 6, 23, for, since, because.
- OΔIS1* MAC OḡḡA, 26, *nsm.*
- OΔIL, 13, *as.* of *oḡal*, a distributing (of drink).
- OΔIRBRE, 37, oak branches, *ap.*; *gs.* *oḡirbu*, oakwood, *LL.* 253; *nN.* *oḡirbpe*, *W.*
- OΔIRE, 4 × 2; a chieftain of *Cuāḡe*; *g.* *Oaire mic riachna*, "Y. B. Lecan," col. 648; lived at *Glaiss Cruim*, in *Cooley*, p. 241 of "De Chopur in da M." Cf. *LL.* 54 b, 158 a, "L. na gCeart," 6.
- OΔIRECHT,* 22; to the assembly.
- OΔIT, 19; *ḡuit*, 6, 23, to thee.

- ὈΔΙ**, 39, meeting; *as.* ὈΔΙΛ, 5; *in a* ὈΔΙΛ, towards it, "B. of Fen." 234; *ns.* ὈΔΙΛ, a fact, "B. of Fenagh," 350.
- ῬΟ-ὈΔΙΛΕΟ**, 13; 3 *sg. pret. pass.* of ὈΔΙΛ, I distribute.
- ὈΔΕΜΔΙΝ**,* 13, *npm.* of ὈΔΕΜ, a distributor (of drink).
- ὈΔΜ**, 4 × 3, 5 × 2, 17, bull, ox; *gs.* ὈΔΙΜ, 4, 5, 17.
- ὈΔΜ**, 3 × 2, 11 × 6, 14 × 2, 18, 19 × 2, 22, 23 × 2, 46, to me, for me.
- ὈΔΜ**,* 19, to my.
- ὈΔΜΑΙΤ**,* 22, 3 *pl. pres.* of ὈΔΜΑΙΜ, I grant, yield; *np.* ὈΔΜ, ὈΔΜΑΤΑΡ, "B. of Fen." 312, 258; *n.* ὈΔΜΑΙΟ CΕΡΤ, "B. Lecan," fol. 183; *na* ὈΔΙΜ CΕΡΤ, who has not yielded justice, "Sench M." I. 268. *Cf.* *np.* ὈΔΜ CΟΝΔΙΛ CΟΙΡ *na* CΕΡΤ ὈΟ ΒΙΟΒΑΙΒ, "B. Fenagh," 312.
- ὈΔΝΔ**, 11, 30 × 2, 46; *gs.* of ὈΔΝ, art, science.
- ὈΔΝΟ** (always *dano*), 2 × 2, 3 × 2, 8 × 2, 12 × 2, 14 × 2, 15 × 2, &c., too, then, however, (particle indicating sequence).
- ὈΔΡ**, it seems.
- ὈΔΡ**, 8 × 3, 12, 25 × 2, 29, 39, 51 × 2, 52, through, across, over, past; ὈΔΡ ὈΟ, 51, in two; ὈΔΡ (Δ) ΔΙΡ, 38, 39, 40, behind him; ὈΔΡ Δ *n-εἶρ*, 52, behind them.
- ὈΔΡΑΧ**, 18, 37, *gsf.* of ὈΔΙΡ, an oak.
- ὈΔΡΑΧ**, *gsm.*, 18, Oak, name of a warrior.
- ὈΔΡΙΑΧΤ**, 11, *t-pret. sg.*, who reached (it agrees with *pl.* antecedent); 3 *pl.* ὈΔΡΙΑΧΤΑΤΑΡ, 46, 47; ὈΔ-*m-*ΡΙΑΧΤΑΤΑΡ, 3, they reached me; ὈΡΙΑΧΤ, *LL.* 116 b, he came.
- ὈΔΡΟΝΑΙΤ**, 9, 3 *pl. pass. pret.* of ὈΟΓΝΙ; were made.
- ὈΔΤΗΔ**, 22, *np.* of ὈΔΤΗ, colour.
- ὈΔΥΡΤΗΑΧΤ**, ὈΥΡΤΗΑΧΤ, 31, 31, *gsm.*, father of Eogau, king of Farny; *g.* ὈΥΡΤΗΑΧΤΑ, *W.*
- ὈΕ**, 7, 26, of, from.
- ὈΕ**, 4, 5, 26, 51, 52, from, off (him, it) thereof.
- ὈΕΔΟ**, *gs.* *mepp* ὈΕΔΟ; Ὀέ, *LB.* 218.
- ὈΕΒΑΙΟ**, 22, *dsf.*, strife; *n.* ὈΕΒΑΙΟ, *gl. simultas*, *ML.* 19.
- ὈΕC**, 30, -teen.
- ὈΕΧΔΙΝ**,* 55, *ds.*, to see, examine; ὈέΧΔΙΡ,* 40, *s-pret.*, he scanned.
- ὈΕΧΣΜ**,* 15, *s-fut.*; *co n-ο.*, that we may go; 50 *vech ré*, that he go, "B. of Fen." 356.
- ὈΕΘΔΟ**,* 16, 17, *gsm.* of ὈΕΘΔ (?), whose clan was about Sliab Luachra; Cúrhoi was their chief.
- ὈΕΞ-ΔΕΣΔ**, 11, *voc. sg.*, goodly folk; ὈΕΞ-ΔΕΡΔ, 30, *gs.*
- ὈΕΞΔΙΟ**, 22 (in phrase 1 *noexdiao* = after, behind).
- ὈΕΞ-ΔΜΡΔ**, 2, 3, 27, 30, *nsm.*, right-wonderful.
- ὈΕΞ-ΒΔΙΕΘΔ**, 3, 15, *nap.* of *vegbale*, a good or strong place; *synon.* with ὈΥΝΔΙΟ here.
- ὈΕΞ-ΛΔΙΤΗ**, 34, *np.*, goodly heroes, champions; *gp.* ΛΑΤΗ *n-ξΔΙΛΕ*, *LU.* 63a, 90a. *Cf.* ὈΔΞΛΔΙΧ 7 ὈΕΞΟΙC, *LL.* 99a, 97b.
- ὈΕΞ-ΜΔΤΗΙ**, 51, *npm.*, good chiefs.
- ὈΕΞ-ΤΗΙΡ**, 4, *dsN.*, goodly land.
- ὈΕΙCΗ *n-***, 45, 47, 50, ten; *np.*, ὈειCη cét, 47, 50, ten hundred.
- ὈΕΙΡΕΟ**, 14, *asm.*, end, last part.
- ὈΕΙΡΞ**,* 16, 19, 29, *gsm.* of ὈΕΡΞ.
- ὈΕΙΣ**, 45, *dsf.* of ὈΙΔΡ, blade (of sword).
- ὈΕΙΞΔ**,* 11; ὈελΞΔ, 9, *gs.* of ὈελΞΔ; Ὀύν ὈελΞΔ = Dundalk; *d.* ὈΟ ὈελΞΔ, *LU.* 68 b.
- ὈΕΜΙΝ**, 36, certain.

- ՎԵՆԱ**, 54, 2 *sg. imper.* or *subj.* of *ՎՅՆՈՒ*, make, do; *ՎԵՆԱՄ*, *ՎԵՆԱՄ*, 8, 6, to do, doing; *imper. pass.* 3rd, *ՎԵՆԵԱՐ*, 23, 23; *ՎԵՐՈՒՆՈՒ*, 18, *pret. pass.* dependent; *ՎԵՐՈՒՆԱԾ*, *pret.* 3 *pl.* depend. form, *fut.* 1 *sg.* *ՎՅՆԵՄ*, 9 × 3; 3 *pres. ind.* *ՎՅՆՈՒ*, *ՎՅՆՈՒ*, 5, 3, makes me, thee; 3 *sg. pres. pass.* *ՎՅՆՈՒԹԵՐ*, *ՎՅՆՈՒՄԻՆՅՈՒ*, has done to us; *ՎՅՆՈՒՆԵՆՈՒ*, *ՎՅՆՈՒՆՈՒՆՈՒ*, *pret. pass.* 3 *sg.*, 2, 24, 55, 8; 3 *pl. pret. pass.* *ՎՅՆՈՒՆԱԾ*, * 24.
- ՎԵՐՆԱ**, * 3, *ds.*; *ap.* *ՎԵՐՆԱ*, 3, a tear.
- ՎԵՐԲ**, 5, 54, *caption*.
- ՎԵՐԿԻՏ**, *ՎԵՐԿԱՅԻՏ*, 38, *s-pret.*, he looked, glanced; *ՌԱ-ՎԵՐԿԱՐԿԱՐ*, *ՌՍԵՐԿԱՐԿԱՐ*, * 3 *sg.* 39, 42, 40, he looked.
- ՎԵՐՅ-ՕՐ**, 17, *ds.*, red-gold.
- ՎԵՏԱԾ**, 8, *gpm.*, dregs, leavings; leaven, *Wb.* 96; *np.* *ՎԵՐԿԱՅԻՏ*.
- ՎԵՏԿԱՐԿ**, the north, *as.*
- ՎԵՏԻ**, 13, *gsf.* of *ՎԻՐ*, a couple, two persons.
- ՎԻ** (1.), 5, 51, from her, it; with it, 51.
- ՎԻ**, 28 = *ՎԵ*, from.
- ՎԻԱ**, 4, *if.*
- ՎԻԱ Մ-**, 11, while.
- ՎԻԱՐՄ**, 38, *ns.*, unarmed, much-armed (?).
- ՎԻՃԱՆ-ԼՕՏԱԾ**, * 4, act of making burn fiercely; *ՎԻՃԱՆ*, *gl.* *celer*, *Sg.* 64 b.
- ՎԻՃԱՐՄԱԾ*** *ՎՍՃԱՆՃԻ*, 46, *nsm.*
- ՎԻԾ**, 1., 12, 15, 22, 26, 39, 44; *ՎԻԾ*, 10, 20, 25, of or from them: *note*, *ՎԻԾ*, 15.
- ՎԻՇԵՆՆԻՏ**, * 47, insensate, mad.
- ՎԻՇՈՐ**, 56, act of displacing, repelling, laying aside.
- ՎԻՇՐԱ**, * 38, earnestness, fervency; *ՎԻՇՐԱ*, fervent, *W.*; but it is a noun here.
- ՎԻՇՐԱ**, * 14, *ds.* of *ՎԻՇՈՐ*, to lay aside, displace.
- ՎԻՅԱԼ**, 5; *ՎԻՅԱԼ*, 7, 8, vengeance, avenging; *dasf.* of *ՎԻՅԱԼ*; *ՎԻՅՆԱՆՈՒ*, * 46, 1 *fut.* 2ry; *ՌԱ-ՎԻՅՆԱԼԱՐ*, * 5, *s-pret.*, thou hast avenged.
- ՎԻՅՆԱՐ**, * 14, *subj. pres.*; *ՎՅՆՈՒՄԻՆՅՈՒ*, that I may go; *ՎԻՅ*, * 25, 26, 3 *sg. s-fut.*; *ՎԻՅԵԾ** (that) they shall go, 21. *Cf.* 3 *sg.* *ՎԻՅԵԾ*, *LL.* 114 b; *ՎՅՆՈՒ ՉԱՄՆԱՐ*, *LL.* 117 a; *nach ՎԻՅԻ*, that thou mayest not go, "B. of Magh Rath," 160.
- ՎԻՅՆԻԾ**, 16, *dp.* of *ՎԻՅԵՐ*, own, native.
- ՎԻՄ**, 44, from me.
- ՎԻՄԲԱՅԱԾ**, 38, 39 × 2, *ns.*, defeat, disaster, ill-luck, "B. of Fen." 362.
- ՎԻՄ**, 46, of the, with the; for the, 6.
- ՎԻՄՈՒ**, *N.*, oppidum, *Sg.* 63 a.
- ՎԻՄՈՒ ՐԻՅ**, * 16, *asN.*, now Burgage Moate, Co. Carlow; *g.* *ՎԵՆՈՒ*.
- ՎԻՄՅՈՒՆԱ**, 6, *gp.*, hill, fort; *ns.* *ՎԻՄՅՈՒՆԱ ՈՒ ՎՅՆԱՆՈՒ*, *LL.* 253, fortresses, "Fragm. of Ir. Ann." 82; *ՎՅՆՈՒՆԱՅԻՆ ՎՅՐԻ*, from tops of bushes, *Sg.* 203.
- ՎԻՄՆԱ*** *ՌԱ ՎՅՈՒՆՆԱ*, 25, *as.*, the Hillfort of the Boyne; *ՎՅՈՒՆՆԱ*, a hill, *LU.* 64 a, ll. 11, 15; *ՎՅՈՒ*, 1. *arcem*, "Nennius," 92.
- ՎԻՐԱՇԻ**, 52, straight[way], direction, *d.* or *as.* of *ՎԻՐԵՇԻ*; *np.* *ՎԻՐՅԵ*, *LB.* 18.
- ՎԻՐՐԱՄ**, * 23; *ՎԻՐՐԱՄ*, 23, *ns.*, great number.
- ՎԻՐԵՆ**, 36, *gsf.* of *ՎԻՐԱ*, *ՎԻՐԱ*, *Sg.* 66 b, *teges*.
- ՎՕ**, 1 × 2, 2 × 2, 3, 5 × 2, 8 × 4, 11, 14, 17 × 3, 18, 22, 27, 56, to, for; 55, for, as (*ՎՕ ՄՆԱԻ* = to wife); 16, 18, by (of agency, after *passive* or *infinitive*); 1, 2, 17, 25 × 2, 39, joining *inf.* with *noun* on which it depends.
- ՎՕ**, 10, 11, 16, 17 × 2, 19, 26, 47, 54, = *ՎԵ*, of (*partitive*), from.
- ՎՕ**, 1 × 2, 3, 8 × 2, 17, 18 × 2, 19, 23, 25 × 2, 48, to, for, of, &c. (him or it); *ՎՕ*, 8, 12; by after *passives*.

- ʋO, 5, 11, 12, 19, thy.
 ʋÓ, 51, two; *see* ʋA, ʋib.
 ʋOBBRÓNACH,* 3, sad; usually ʋo-
 bɾ-; perhaps for ʋob-ɾɾonach.
 ʋOBERIM, 44, I give, put, cause,
 bring; 3 *sg.* ʋoberɾ, ʋober, 11,
 18; 3 *pl.* ʋoberaɾ, 52; 3 *sg. fut.*
 ʋobera, 21, 44; 3 *sg. 2ry fut.*
 ʋoberaɾo, 20; ʋoberɾ, 39, 45, 46,
 48, 51, *t-pret.* 3 *sg.*; 3 *pl.* ʋober-
 ɾaɾaɾ, 52; 3 *pl. 2ry pres.* ʋober-
 ɾɾ, 57; ʋoberɾeɾa,* 8, 8, 53,
pres. 3 *sg.* (?), he puts or gave; *W.*
 calls it a *pret.* in ɾa; *imperat.* 2 *sg.*
 ɾaɾaɾ, 13, 14, 2 *pl.* ɾaɾaɾo; *infin.*
 ɾaɾaɾɾ, 36, 38, *ds.*
 ʋOCUAS,* 17 was told, *pret. pass.*;
see ɾɾɾuɾ; ʋocuɾ = *itum est*,
TL 228, 184, "Bodl. Cormac," 28.
 ʋOCHUM, 53, towards, *gov. genitive.*
 ʋOZEBAD* ɾɾb, 46, ye should find or
 get; 3 *sg. 2ry pres. or fut.* of ʋo-
 zabaɾ, ɾozabaɾim.
 ʋOZAR,* 39, *as.* (written ʋozar),
 sorrow; perhaps we should ʋozɾa,
 anguish.
 ʋÓIB, 8, 10 x 3, 13, 19, 21, 25, 46;
 ʋoib, 15, to or for them.
 ʋÓIT, 45 x 2, 48 x 2, 51, *ndasf.*, hand.
 ʋOL, 23, act of going, = ʋola, 23 x 2;
 ʋul, 5, 14; *cf.* ɾeɾɾa = ɾeɾɾ, *infra*,
n. ʋula, W.; ʋola, "Frag.
 of Ir. Ann." 73, 136.
 ʋOLAIŌ,* 11, *gs.*, injury, loss, *O'R.*;
cf. ns. ʋoloso and ɾoloso, "Fled
 Brier." 90; ʋolao, distress, dis-
 comfort; *cf.* ɾolao, solace, "Fe-
 lire"; *rather* charge, load, impost
 (*see note*).
 ʋOLLUIŌ, 10, 26, 51, he went; 3 *pl.*
 ʋollotaɾ, 10, 52.
 ʋOM, 23, 43, to my; ʋol ʋom cho-
 naɾɾ, 23, to go my way.
 ʋOMENMACH,* 3, dispirited.
 ʋOMNA,* 4, causes, matter, materials.
Cf. ɾiɾoamna, the makings of a
 king.
 ʋOMNI,* 25, deeper; or *pl.* deep.

- ʋON, 7, 8, 17, 18, for the.
 ʋON, 5, from the.
 ʋONŌ, 4, 17, brown; *np.* ʋuino, *LL.*
 259 a.
 ʋONO CUALHŌ,* 17, the Brown (Bull)
 of Cualnge.
 ʋO-n-ethe,* 15; ʋo-n-ethea, 14,
 that it may go on, proceed; *pres.*
subj. of ʋo-etham. *Cf.* ɾeɾɾa,
supra.
 ʋO-n-ɾaɾ, 1 x 2, 2, that made him;
 ʋoraɾ, 52, he gave.
 ʋONŌTÍ, 17, to the person.
 ʋORAZAO, 8 x 2, 18, 19, 26, 27, 2ry
fut. 3 *sg.*, would, should go; *see*
 ɾaɾaɾ.
 ʋORN,* 18, Fist, *ns.*, name of a war-
 rior.
 ʋORNAIB, 37, *dp.* of ʋorn, fist.
 ʋOROSSET,* 26, *ful.* of ʋoroichɾim,
 they will arrive; *see* ɾopɾet, ɾo-
 ɾocht.
 ʋOSS, 36, *ns.*, a bush; *gp.* ʋinoznaib
 ʋorr, from tops of bushes; *sg.* 203.
 ʋOT, 7, to thy.
 ʋOTHAET, 12, goes, = ʋoteit, *Wb.*
 25 d; "Bodl. Corm." 36.
 ʋRECH-SOLUS, 9, 11, *nds.*, bright-
 faced.
 ʋREICH, 13, *dasf.* of ʋreɾɾ, face: ɾa
 ʋreɾɾ, for, in preparation for.
 ʋREMUN, 47, furious.
 ʋRÚ, 2, 3, 27, 30, *nsm.*, druid.
 ʋRUIM, 51, *asN.*, back.
 ʋUAIBSECH, 51 x 2, gloomy, dread-
 ful (stubborn, "Frag. of Ir. Ann."
 72), darksome, *LU.* 64 a, 60 a
 ʋUANACH,* 46, songful.
 ʋUIT, 6, 23; *see* ʋo (i.) and ɾú.
 ʋULIS,* 55, *ns.*, grievous, sad.
 ʋÚN, 4 x 4, 9, 11, 13, fort, castle,
naN.; *d.* ʋún, 9, 11, 13; *gl.* ɾrx,
Sg. 61 b.
 ʋÚN (ii.), 5 x 3, 6, 7, 30, 54, to, for
 us.

- ΟΥΝΑΘ, 6, *gp.N.* or *m.*, fortification ;
npm. ΟΥΝΑΘ, * 3, 15; *d.* ΟΥΝΑΘ, 7,
 10, a fort; also a force (on march),
LU. 63, 65.
 ΟΥΝ ΘΕΛΣΑ, *as.* 4, 13, *d.* 9, Dundalk.
 ΟΥΝΣΑΙΛ, * 7, *gs.*
 ΟΥΝΙ, 18, person, *usm.*
 ΟΥΝ ΘΑΙΡΕ, * 4, in Louth.
 ΟΥΝ ΣΕΣΚΙΝΟ, * 4.
 ΟΥΝ ΣΟΒΑΙΡΣΕ, * 4, *now* Dunseverick.

 έ, 2, 5, 10 (*idiom*), 14, 19 x 2, 21, 26,
 45, 47, disjunctive form of ηέ, he;
 έ, him, 47; έ-ηοε, 45, that.
 ech, *gp.*, 36, 53, of horses; *np.* eich,
 36, 36.
 echach, 4, 5, *gsm.* of eochu.
 εCΑΙΡΤΗΗ, * 13, *subj. pres. pass.* of
 εCΡΑΙΗ, may be prepared, put in
 order; *pret. pass.* 3 *sg.* ηα ηεCΡΑΘ,
 11, 13.
 εCΑΙ, 18, *ns.*, causing fear, dangerous;
np. eciL, Z.
 εCΛΑ, 20, *asf.*, fear; *ds.* LL. 67; *d.* ΔΡ
 η'εCΛΑ, LL. 67.
 εCΛΑCΗ, 51, fearful; ecl. in the *ms.*;
 εαγλαCη, fearful, timid, Job ix.,
 Matth. viii.
 echlāch, 7, horse-boy; .i. CIOΛΛΑ
 CUPAIP. *O'Cl.*
 έCΜΑΙΣ, *asf.*, 26, absence; *gs.* έC-
 ΜΑΙΡΡΕ, * 7, 8; έCΜΑΙΡΡΙ, 7; έC-
 ΜΑΙΡΡ, 11, 12; the *gen.* is used
adjectivally.
 εCΡΑΙΤ, * 56, *np.* or *ns.*, enemies (?);
ap. εCΡΑCΑ, LL. 58 b; but *cf.* ΔΡ
 έCΡΑΙCIB, ηΛΑΓΘΟΔΙB, CUPAIPAI B,
 LL. 265 b, = cavalcares (?); but
 εCΡΑΙCΤTE, strife, "F. Mast." III.
 1766; ΔΡ CACΗ η-εCΡΑΙCΤΙ, from
 every disaster, "F. of Carman,"
 p. 530.
 echtra, * 19, *as.*, adventures, expe-
 ditions; ηαCΗΑΘ CETHPI echTPA,
 "B. of Fen." 282.
 echTPAΘ, 6, 6, 9, *gp.*, foreigner;
np. ΔεCηTPAηηη, *Wb.* 12 c, 21 b.
 εΘ, 5 x 2, 18, this, that.
 έCΙCNE, * 3, *gsf.*, security (?); *ecen.*
da. έCΙη, violence, "Ascoli." *Cf.*
 έCne, wisdom.
 eimech, *nas.*, 45 x 2, 48, face.
 έΙΡΣE, *gs.*, 13, act of rising, or going
 forward; *pret.* 3 *sg.* ηο-έPIC, 10,
 14; 3 *pl.* ηα-εPICTAP, 10, 13.
 έΙC, 25; εIP, 52, *d.*, track; οAP έIP,
 behind, 52; οΔ έIP, 34, behind it;
 οΔ η-έIP, 34, behind them; οΙ έIP,
retro. Z.
 έΙCTECΗC, 48, *ds.*, act of listening;
 ηΙ έIPTEηηη, he does not listen, LL.
 367 b.
 ηEIT(EP), * 17, possible: ηIP BΑ ηEIT,*
 who could.
 εΙΣΑ, 6, *gs.*; εΙΛΣΑ, .i. hepeno, LL.
 45 a; *d.* εΙΣΑ, "Nennius," 142;
 εΙΣΑ, .i. uAPAI, Joyce's "Keat-
 ing," p. 4: η. εΙΣΑ, *O'Cl.*
 ηO-ηEΛΛAΜAΙCIT, * 8, 3 *pl. pret.*
pass., were prepared; εΙΛAη, gl.
preparatio, "Ascoli's Glos."
 έΛΙΥΘ, 7, escape; *infin.* of έΛAΙη;
 ελαCηAP is escaped, evaded, LL.
 266 a; οAη-ελαC, if they elope,
 "B. of Fen." 266.
 έM, 26, indeed, etc.
 έMΔIη, 1, 2, 22, *asf.*; *g.* EMNÓ, * 4;
 Navan Fort, near Armagh; *g.*
 ηA EMNA, LL. 63 a.
 enecl(Δηη), 11, *usf.*, amends; .i.
 EPAC, *O'Cl.*; *gs.* eneclAηηηe,
 honour, "Sench. M." I. 174;
 tribute to a king for protection,
 "L. na gCeart, 98.
 eochAIO eolāch, 46, *ns.*; eocharo
 IÚI B, *W.*
 eochu, * 16, *ns.*; *ds.* 17, 17, son of
 Luchta; *g.* echach, 4, 5.
 eOΣAη, 31, *ns.*, King of Farny, and
 son of Durthacht.
 eolāch, 46, *ns.*, learned.
 eóIUIC, * 8, *gs.* of eóIAP, the know-
 ledge (of the road). *Cf.* CηAII ηέ
 Aη C-eolup, he lost his way.

- ERC, 53, 55, *nas.*, son of Carpre and Fedelm; he stands for two persons in D'Arbois and Windisch's works.
- ERΘARCUS, 25, *ns.*, notability.
- ERΘORN, 17, *ns.*, hilt; *ep.*, *intensit.* as *up-áro*, the very top (?); *ó* *thul* *co* *áupooíno*, from face to croup, "L. U. Táin."
- HERIU, 11, 12, 57, *nsf.*; *g.* *her(eno)*, 3, 5, 7, 11, 15, 16, 17, 44; *d.* *herino*, 20, Erin.
- HERLINS, * 7, *gsm.*
- ERRACH, * 6 × 2, *nsm.*, spring-time; *d.* *errug*, "B. Cr." 37 a.
- ERRIO, * 28, *np.*, array, dress; *ns.* *rian-erréo*, LL. 76 b; *d.* *erriuo*, LL. 266 a; *as.* *cach-erréo*, 34. *Cf.* *erráo*, to arrange, LL. 268 b; *cf.* *cach-erréo*, *erréo áipoeprcoip*, *erréo patpáic*, "B. of Fen." 80, 198, 286.
- ESBACH, 55, wanting, vain, *ns.* *erpa*, a vain thing, "B. of Fen." 208.
- ESBAIO, 4 × 2, want.
- ESCOMOL, * 56, profitless, nonfulfilment.
- ESS-ΔIRM, * 38, *ns.*, disarmed. *Cf.* *oi-áipm*, *supra*.
- ESS-ARCAIM, 42, *dsf.*, act of striking, killing.
- ET, 1, 3 × 3, 6, Latin = and, for *acur*.
- ETAR-LÉN, * 9, *ds.*, mutual sorrow, concern; *etarlén*, great hurt, "S. na Rann," p. 137.
- ETER, 47, 55, between.
- ETIR, 12, 25, at all.
- RA-ÉTΛAITHÉ, * 34, *2ry pres.* 3 *sg.* of *étlam* (*ép-tállam*), would be cut.
- ÉTΛAIO, 28, *np.* of *étlao*, armour, "B. of Magh Lena," p. 20, 70; *as.* *éioiuo*, "B. of Magh Rath," 68.
- FA, 36 (that) was.
- FÁ, 14, 45; FA, 13, 52, 54, under, against; among, 54.
- FACCA, 11, *pret.* 3 *sg.*, *depend.* of *acchiu*, I see; 3 *pl.* *faccaatp*, 30; **2ry fut. pass.* *faicpthe*, 36.
- FACCÍAIU* (?), 38, to see; or for *fac-báil*, to leave.
- FACSIM, * 15, *ds.* of *facriu*, seeing; for *acriu*, *W.*
- RA-FACTHA, * 34, *2ry pres. pass.* of *rácbaim*, would be left (were seen ?).
- FACTHA, *facthna*, 25, 17, *gs.* of *facthna facthach*, Conor's father.
- FADOB, * 18, *ns.* = Knot, *O'Cl.*; a weapon. "B. of Fen." 376.
- FADÉIN, 3, 50, 51, own.
- FADDES, 21, 52, southwards.
- FACBPA, 6, *n.* or *ap.* *facbpa* = weapons, "Mesca Ul." 32. Perhaps an error for *repba*, cows (?); *depen. pres.* 1 *sg.*
- FADAIM, * 26, I find, *depend. pres.*; 1st *pl.*, *fadum*, * 25, of *fozadaim*, * I find.
- FÁIL, 3, 7, 14, 18, 28, 44; *ri*, 36; *fuil*, 7; *no-fáil*, 3, 4, 23, is, there is, which is; 3 *pl.* *fáilet*, 12, 25; *no-fáilet*, 14; *non-fáilet*, 23, are; not used with *adjectives*.
- FÁIR, 7, 8, 17, 20; *fáip*, 53, on or for him, it; *idiom.* 20, 53.
- FÁIRZSI, * 22, *as.* of *fáirzse*, the sea; *foipnce*, gl. *thetis*.
- FÁITBIOU, * 18, *ns.*, laughter, smiles; *no-p-aitbi*, gl. *subrisit*.
- FÁITTE, * 7, 9; *fáitte*, 8, *perf. pass.* *pl.* of *fáioim*, were sent; *imperat.* 2 *sg.*, 7; *fáitti*, 7, *fáitti*, 14; *part. necessit* (?), are to be sent; used as *imperat.*; *foitte techta*, messengers were sent, *LU.* 55; *confáitti*, 9, seems *hist. pres.*, he sent.
- FÁLUIO, 16 × 2, 19, *pret.* for *fo-nluro*, so he went.
- RA-FALMAIZEO, * 13, the *pass. pret.* of *falmaizim*, I evacuate, empty; *folam*, empty; *folmaizeo*, laying waste, *Ag.*

բ՛՛ԼԵ,* 8, *asf.*, welcome, joy; *cf.*
 քարաւ Լ. բաւել քիս 7 քերքի Ի՛՛
 Ե՛՛ՆԵՐՈՇԻՇ Ե՛՛՛ 7 քերքի ք. ծանօ
 բաւել, "Serglige Conch." § 35.
ԲԱՆՆԱ, 6, *np.* of բան, weak.
ԲԱՐ,* 11, = Ե՛՛Ր, said; so *LL.* 268 a.
ԲԱՐ,* 22, 34, 40, = Ե՛՛Ր, քօր, on, upon;
idiom. 34.
ԲԱՐ Ո՛-, 11 x 2, 22, 30, 46, = Ե՛՛Ր,
 your; քար մ, 46.
ԲԱՐՅՅԱԻԾ, 4, *depen. pret.* of բաժնալմ,
 she left.
ԲԱՐՐԱԾ, 34, *as.*, neighbourhood; Ի՛՛-
 քարաւ, with me, *LL.* 115 a.
ԲԱՐՐՈԵԼՆԱՅԱՏԱՐ, 15, *pret.*, they
 overleaped; քօրքաւեղանցար,
subsiluerunt, *ML.* 129 c; see Ե՛՛Ր-
 քօւեղանցար.
ԲԱՐՏԻՆ Մ՛-, 38, on the; *pl.* քար ռա,
 40.
ԲԱԾ, 5, *ns.*, cause, matter (?); *cf.*
 արարա ձ բաժ, for this cause, *LL.*
 74; բաժ-Ե՛՛Ր, wise counsel,
 "B. of M. Rath," 296; instruction,
O'Cl., .i. քիք, "O'Dav." 88.
ԲԱԾԱ, 30, 52, long.
ԲԱԾԱԾ, 19, foreseeing, sage, clever,
O'Cl.
ԲԱԾՈՒՄ, 17, *gs.* of բաժնալմ.
ԲԱԾՈՒՄ, 19, 25, 26,
 38, northwards.
ԲԵՐԱ, 6, *gs.*, February.
ԲԵՍ, 11 x 2, *n.* or *d.*, excellence.
ԲԵՇԻՇ, 15, *na.*; բեշ, 14, 15, jour-
 ney; ք. 7 քիւսաջօ, hosting, *LL.*
 55, 57; expedition, army.
ԲԵՍԱ ԶԱԵԼԻ, 52; բեճա Զաեւել, 19;
gs. of բեճա Զաեւել.
ԲԵՍՈՒՄ, 39, *gs.N.* of բեճա, effort.
ԲԵՅԱԻՇ,* 38, 41; բեյար, 43, 46;
s-pret. of բեյալմ, he scanned,
 looked at.
ԲԵԻԾ, 20, 39, 48, *as.*, when.
ԲԵՅԻՇ,* 25 x 2, *ns.*; *m.* բոլլօւալմ
 մ. բաւալմ բաժնալմ.
ԲԵՅՈՒՄ, 53, *gsf.* of բեճալմ,
 daughter of Conor.
ԲԵՅԵ, 29, *gsf.*, honour, *gl. honestas*, *Z.*

ԲԵՅՈՒՄ, 5, 54, own, self.
ԲԵՅՈՒՄ, 56, *dsf.*, a height, mound; *d.*
 քիք, *LL.* 97; *fem.* բեյալմ in "B.
 of Armagh."
ԲԵՅՈՒՄ,* 41, 42, *nam. voc.* բեյալմ,
 41, son of Amergin.
ՈՒՅԵԼՆԱԻՇ,* 18, *np.*, they are not
 deceitful; *cf.* fell, contention, deceit.
ԲԵՐ, 19, 26, 30, 44, *ns.*; *as.* 44; *gp.*
 քար ո՛-, 7, 17, 33, 45, man; *d.*
 քարալմ, 44; քիք, *gs.*, 17, 22, 37,
 39, *np.* 6, 11, 29; *ap.* քիք, 13;
ds. քիք, 25, 26.
ԲԵՐԱՅՈՒՄ, 17; բեյալմ, 11, *gs.* of
 բեյալմ, land.
ԲԵՐԱՅԻՇ, 8, *t-pret.* 3 *sg.* of բեյալմ, I
 make, pour, = քիք, *LL.* 92; քօ-
 քիքա յալմա, they fought
 this battle, *LU.* 97.
ԲԵՐԱՆԱԾ, 6, grassy.
ԲԵՐՅԱԾ, քիքալմ, 52, wrathful.
ԲԵՐՅԵ, 40, *gsf.* of բեյալմ.
ԲԵՐՅՈՒՄ,* քիքալմ, 46, *as.*; Fergus,
 mac Róig, 18; slain by Ailill, *LL.*
 p. 25; Ulster hero.
ԲԵՐՐ, 11, better.
ԲԵՍԱ, 7 x 2, 8, 9, 14, 17, *np.*, intelli-
 gencers or messengers.
ԲԵՍԱ* (II.), 8, 9, *npf.* of բեյալմ, a feast.
ՌՈՒՅԵՍԱ* (III.), 17, *pl. pret. pass.*
 (were known) here = were sent;
 քօ քիքա քիքա, from բաւալմ.
ԲԵՅԱՐ,* 3, 48, I know, knew; *2ry*
fut. քիքա-քիք, 4, thou wouldst
 know.
ԲԵՅԱՆԱԾ,* 19; *cf.* քիք, .i. քիք,
O'Cl.
ԲԵՅԱՆԱԾ,* 30, 46; Fergus F., a poet.
ԲԵՅՈՒՄ, 11, 50; *ds.* and *np.* of բեյալմ,
 twenty.
ԲԵՅՈՒՄ, 37, *das.*, a wood; *g.* բեճա, 34, 19,
 52; բեճա Զաեւել, 19, 52.
ԲԵՅԱՆԱԾ* քիքալմ, 19, 52, *nsm.*,
 wooden (?).
ԲԵՅՈՒՄ, 46, *np.* of բեյալմ, poet.
ԲԵՅՈՒՄ, 16, 19, 21, 52, 57, *nsm.*, King of
 the Galian, his palace at Ailenn;
 son of Ross.

- FINOCHAO,*** 8 x 2, *ns.*, son of Conor.
FINOCHORAO,* 57, *gs.*, battle of Findehora; mentioned in "D'Arbois' Catalogue."
FINOMÓR, 7, 10, *ns.*, son of Rofer.
FÍNSCOETH,* 55, *nsf.*, daughter of Cuchulaind.
FINTAN, 49, *nsm.*, son of Níall.
FÍR, 29; **FIR,** 29, true, truth.
FIR* CATHA, 22, *ap.*, true battalions; or *as.*, in the truth of battle.
FÍR-FLICC, 19, truly acute(-minded).
FÍS, 29, *ds.*, knowledge; **OO CHLÁR-FIR,** 56, of plain, wide knowledge (?).
FITHAL, a famous Brehon, "Sench. M." III. 30.
FLAITH, 22, *ns.*, a chief; 13, prince or beer; *cf.* "Cormac," 19.
FLAITH, 54, *dsf.*, reign.
FLATH-BRIUZAIO,* 23, *ns.* or *pl.*, chief yeoman; *gs.* and *pl.* **briu-zaio, W.**; *cf.* "Laws," I. 248.
PLEO, 9 x 3, 13; banquet, *nsf.*; *ac.* **pleo,** 8; **pleo,** 9; *g.* **pleoi,** 14; *dp.* **pleoáib,** 22.
Fluch, 3, *ns.*, wet, moist.
FÓ (i.), 14; **fo,** 8, 45, under, throughout, among.
FÓ, 17, under his.
FOCHERA,* 57, 3rd *sg. pret.* (or *fut. redupl.*?) of **fo-chrenim**; he fell, **ooce,** Z.
FOALTA, 47, *dp.*, divided, distributed.
FOECTSA, 23, at present; **foechtra,** now, *LU.* 113; **foepta,** *LL.* 84.
FOÉIN, 47, own.
FOEN-FLINNÍ,* 23, *ns.*, feeble security.
FOILLSEO,* 34, *ds.*, cutting; **foill-šim,** *sarpo*; **foalšaim,** *prosternor,* Z.
FOIRNE, 5, on us, *idiom.*
FOIRTCHEO,* 34, *ds.*, act of destroying; **o'foirtcheao,** to be destroyed, "B. of M. Rath," 248.
- FOICMARA,*** 3, *ap.* of **foicmar,** abundant. *Cf.* **falc,** shower, "Hyfach." 28 b; **falc,** flood, *O'R.*; **foic,** to sleep, "Laws," 240.
FOLOSZO,* 28, 139, act of neglecting; **fulluzim,** *gl. abdo*; **foλλάς** = the *gl. neglecta,* Z.
FOLOMUIN, *gs.*, 25; *cf.* **foLLam-nuige,** who rules, "B. of Fen." 392.
FOLUIO, 16, *perf.*, he went, = **fo-n-luro** (?).
FÓN, 37; **fon,** 26 (*idiom.*), under the.
FOR, 3, 9, 43, said; *see* **far,** **bar,** **ar.**
FOR, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 25, 28, 43, 54, on, over; *see* **bar,** **far**; **forim,** 3, 44, on me; **fort,** 17, on thee; **foráib,** **forib,** 11, 46, 33; **foráino,** 52 (*idiom.*); **foráinne,** 55, 56, against us; **forim,** 5, on us; **forro,** **forru,** 13, 45, 46; **fortu,** 11, 25, 26, on them.
FOR-ÁIRE, 6, *das.*, act of watching.
FORBBÁIO,* 11, *gs.* of **forbbao,*** land. *Cf.* **forbe** = **orppe,** heritage; *ds.* **forbáio,** *LL.* 117; **orbaro,** *LL.* 222; *d.* **forbáio,** accomplishment, "B. of Magh Rath," 168.
FOR-DERZAO,* 51, *as.*, wounding.
FORITHIN, 21 x 2, 46, *nds.*, help, succour; **foriuth,** *gl. succorro,* "Féilire"; or from **foirum** (?).
FOR-RUADA,* 3; *ap.*, very red; *cf. np.* **for-derza,** very red, *LL.* 67; **forruáio,** crimson (sea), "B. of Fen." 824.
FORTACHT, 46, *ds.*, aid; **fortacht,** 21, 21.
FOSSUZUO, 38, act of arresting, to stay, check.
FOT,* 6, *ds.*, watching, heed; **an-fo,** heedlessness, *LL.* 125 b, 171 b, 263 b.
FÓT,* 6, *nm.*, sod of earth, *gl. cespes,* *Sg.* 66 b; *np.* **foit,** "Siab. Ch. C. 376.

FOCHRUCUO, 4, act of bathing (the body); **FOLEAO** (of the head); **FOCHPAICTHI**, gl. *balneum*.
FOTHUAI0, 34, northwards.
FR[ECCOMAS] (?), * 56.
FRRECOMAS, * 6, *ds.*, watching, warding; (*n.* *comeo no FIAPPAIGHE*, *O'Dav.*), **FRITHAIRI**, *TL*. 254; = **FRITH-con-mer**; *see* *míobem*.
FRU, 8, 13 x 2, 39, 42, 45, 48; towards, against, for the purpose of; *gov. acc.*; it is often **ru** in our text; *gov. dat.* 42.
FRIS, 56, against him; **FRUO**, 54; **FRU**, 18, against them.
FRITHÁLTER, * 14; 3 *sg. pres. pass.* of **FRU-ÁLIM**, he feasted, tended.
FRITH-BEIRT, * 54, *asf.* of **FRITH-beirt**, * opposition; **FRUIBUIR**, gl. *obvitor*, *Z*.
FRITH-ROSC, 39, counter-charge; **FRUIG**, skirmish, *O'Reilly*; **TAPLA FRITHRUIC FEPICTURPO**, "Lism. Lives," 393.
FUA, good; **AT-FUA**, *cf.* **FÓ**, good, "Laws," *I*. 256; = **bec**, "O'Dav." 92.
FUAR, 17, cold.
FUAOTECHT, * 25 (= **FUAODACH**), act of pursuing, to run away with; **FUAICTHIO**, *W.*, he runs away with.
FUIOB, 39; *gs.* of **FOOB**, arms, spoils; **FUOBAL**, *spolia*, *LB*. 206 b.
FUII, *ds.*, 4, blood; *g.* **FOLA**, 3, 12; *dp.* **FUIIB**, 6, wounds or bleedings; *np.* **FUII**, *LL*. 90 b.
FUIIT, * 24, *npm.* of **FOLT**, head of hair; *d.* **FULT**, *LL*. 68.
FULIGSUO, * 51, act of bleeding, a wound. *Cf.* **FOFULIG TPACTAO FOLA FUIR**, *LL*. 72.
FULHUIOI, * 30, 30, 31, 33, *np.* of **FULHUIO**, supporters. *Cf.* **TUIPCHIFULAINIG CATHA**, "B. of Magh Rath," 162.
FURÁIL, 5; **FURÁIL**, 11, = **FURÓIL**, 5, gl. *magnum*, *Wb.* 10 d, excessive. *Cf.* **VEPÓIL**, small; **FURÓIL**, *LL*. 64 a; "O'Dav." 94.

FURIC, 8, *npm.*; **FURIECA**, 9, *ap.*, feasts; *n.* **FURIEAGS**, *O'Cl.*; *d.* **OC FURIUIC**, *LL*. 57 b.
FUS, *see* **h1-FUR**.

ḡab, 27; **no-ḡab**, 22, 25, 34 x 2, 45, 47, 51, 52; 3 *sg. s-pret.* of **ḡabaim**, he took to or began, took, went; followed by **ar**, 34; **ḡabraic**, 57, 3 *pl.*; **na-ḡabao**, 34, 2 *ry pres.* 3 *sg.*; **ḡabai**, 20, 2 *sg. pres. indic.*; **ḡabáil**, 17, *dsf. infn.*; **noḡabait**, 13, 15, *pass. pret.* 3 *pl.*; **ḡabair**, * 23, *imperat. pass.* 3 *sg.*; **noḡab-tha**, * 17, 2 *ry pres. pass.* 3 *sg.*; **ḡabthar**, * 14, 3 *sg. subj. pres. pass.*; 3 *pl.* **ḡabtar**, * 13, 15; **ḡeb**, 20, 1 *sg. fut.*; **ḡébao**, 25, 3 *rd sg. fut.*; **ḡebao**, 20, 2 *ry fut.* 3 *sg.*

ḡábae, 8, *gs.*

ḡabailta, 6, *np.*, taken up, engaged. *Cf.* **ḡabáiltoch**, *captus*, **ḡabáil tounao**, encamping, *LU*. 76 a; **no-ḡabailta** (horses), easily-yoked, "Siab. Ch. C." p. 376.

ḡabra, 13 x 2, *npf.* of **ḡabair**, horse; *gp.* **ḡobar**, "B. of Fen." 366; "Fled Brier." 96.

ḡach (?), 6, every.

ḡaetha, 6, *npf.* of **ḡaeth**, wind; *d.* **ḡait**, *LU*. 118.

ḡaethach, 6, windy.

ḡaible, 19, *gsf.*

ḡáine, * 31, *nsm.*, son of Daurthacht; *cf.* **ḡaíme**, *n.* **maith**, good.

ḡair, 39, shouting, *ns.*

ḡairoi, 6, 22, *np.* of **ḡairt**.

ḡáire, 18, *gs.*, laughter.

ro-ḡairset, 25, 3 *pl. s-pret.* of **ḡairim**, they shouted; **ḡairit**, 6, *fut.* 3 *pl.*

ḡal, 19, *nsf.*; *gp.*, 4, (deed of) valour; *g.* **ḡaile**, 34, 35; *da.* **ḡail**, *LL*. 344, *LU*. 124 a; *dp.* **ḡalaid**, *LU*. 77; *d.* **conḡail catha**, "Frag. of Irish Ann." 166; **ḡleógal**, "F. Mast." *I*. 438.

- ΖΑΛ[ANN], 26; *cf.* ὄριζνεο ζυμ
 Ζαλανν οε, *LL.* 258 a, "C. M.
 Lena," 142; Ζαλανο, .i. Ζαίρσο,
 no namas, *O'Cl.*
 ΖΑΛΑΙΣ, 29, *voc. sg. m.* of Ζαλαχ,*
 valorous.
 ΖΑΛΑΙ, 3, *nsN.*, disease, distress; *g.*
 Ζαλαίρ, 2. *Cf.* *dolor, vulnus.*
 ΖΑΛΙΑΝ, *ng.*, 11, 16, 23, 50; *ds.*, Ζα-
 λιαν, 48, 52; Leinstermen, "Laws,"
 i. 70.
 ΖΑΛΛ, 8, *ns.*, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, *gp.*,
 foreigner.
 ΖΑΛΛΕΟΔΑ, 7, 8, 11, 12, *dp.*, Gallic
 (= Norse?).
 ΖΑΛΛ-ΙΑΤΗΔΙΒ, 7, 8, 11, 12, *dp.*,
 foreign lands.
 ΖΑΡΒΑ, 6, *np.* of ΖΑΡΒ, rough.
 ΖΑΣΣΕΟΔΑΧ, 27, 52, skilful at arms.
 ΖΑΣΣΙΟ, 14, *gsm.*, Ζαρσο, practice of
 arms; *nd.* Ζαρσο, arms, *LL.* 84;
d. Ζαρσιου, *I.U.* 124; *np.* Ζαρσαο,
I.U. 64 b.; *i.e.* sword, shield, etc.,
I.U. 102 a.
 ΖΟΞΙΣΕΣΤΑΙ,* πο-ζέρεταρ, 48,
 35; 3 *sg. pret.* ζέριμ, I moan; 3 *pl.*
 ποζέρεταρ, ποζερεταρ, 48; ní
 πα ζειρ, *LL.* 268 b, it did not
 resound, no ζερρεο, which re-
 sounded, "Nennius," 200.
 ΖΕΙΣΣ, 23 x 2, *ns.*, a magical command
 or prohibition; *dp.* ζειρδαίβ, 54.
 ΖΕΙΤΑΙΒ,* 38, *dpm.* of ζειτ, madman,
 "Mesca Ul." 20.
 ΖΕΣΣΑΙΒ, 54, *dp.* of ζειρρ.
 ΖΙΛΛΑ, 34, *npm.* of ζιλλα, a page, at-
 tendant; *dp.* ζιλλαίβ, 34; Ζιλ-
 (λαίβ), 28.
 ΖΙΛΛΑΝΡΑΟ,* 38, pages, followers; a
collective, nsf.
 ΖΛΑΙΝΙΟΙ, 11, *ap.* of ζλαίνοε, glassy,
 crystalline.
 ΖΛΑΝ-ΨΟΤΗΡΑΙΟΤΗΙ,* *gs.* of ζλαν-
 ψοτηρασο, clean-bathing; ψο-
 τηραψοτηίβ, *gl. balneis, Z.*
 ΖΛΑΣ-ΘΑΡΑΧ, 37, *gsf.* of ζλαρ-θαίρ,
 green oak.
- ΖΛΑΣ-ΖΕΣΣΕΟΔΑ,* 37, *ap.* of ζλαρ-
 ζέρσα (?), green boughs.
 ΖΛΑΣ-ΛΑΤΗ,* *ns.*, 36, *collective*, green
 or young warriors; *np.* ζλαρλάιτ,
 recruits, "Ann. of L. Cé," i. 410.
 ΖΛΑΣΣ-ΑΗΨΟ, 10, a green surge,
 storm; *cf.* ζλαρμας, sea.
 -ΖΛΑΣΣΙ, 8, *gsf.* of ζλαρρ, green, or
 ζλαίρρε, greenness.
 ΖΛΕ, 5, clear; good, *O'Cl.*
 ΖΛΕΙΡΕ,* 8, *ns.*, choice, abundance,
O'Cl.
 ΖΛΕÓ, 57, strife; *np.* ζλεοιτι, "B. of
 Fen." 218; *g.* ζλιαο, "Hyfiach."'
 294; mell-ζλεó, a fight with
 stones, *LL.* 92; ζλεο, .i. cath,
 "Ode to Brian O'Rorke"; mell-
 ζλεο n-ιλιαχ, *neuter, LL.* 92 a,
 92.
 ΡΑ-ΖΛΙΝΝΙΖΙΤ,* 8, *perf. pass.* 3 *pl.* of
 ζλιννιζιμ, I make secure; ζλιν-
 νιζοτι, 23, *pass. part. pass.*, se-
 cured; ποοζλιννερταρ, hestrength-
 ened her, *W.*
 ΖΛÓ-ΒΕΙΜ,* 45, *nsN.*, a straight (?)
 blow; ζλό-ιμαχε, *gl. norma*;
 perhaps ζλεó-βείμ.
 ΖΛΟΝΟ[beimnech], 53, *ns.*, a strik-
 ing deed (?), or deed-striking; ζλονο,
 deed, crime, "B. of Fen." 64;
 "F. Mast." i. 170; ζλομβείμ-
 nech na ζκλοίβेमh, "Frag. of Ir.
 Ann." 122; ζλονο, fame (?), *LB.*
 217 c, .i. ζυμ ουιने, "O'Dav."'
 94.
 ΖΛУΝ-ΖΙΛ, 29, *voc. sg.* of ζлun-ζεел,
 white-kneed.
 ΖΛУΝΔΑΡ, 27, 52, large-kneed.
 ΡΟ-ΖУΝΙΔΟ,* 9, *perf. pass.* of ζуиm,
 was made, held; πο-ζуиthea, 3 *pl.*
 24; ζуиceр, 23, 3 *pl. imperat. pass.*
 ΖУИМ, 57, *nms.*, act, action.
 ΖУНÍС, 36, 38, *nasf.*, face; ζуиp, 39,
np.; ζуиpб, 39, *dp.*
 ΖΟΒΑΝΟ, 18, *gsm.* of ζοβα, smith.
 ΖΟИН, 18, *ds.*; ζυи, 26, *nsN.*, act of
 wounding mortally; a death-wound,
 "B. of Fen." 374.

- ԾՕ-ԼԱՄ, * 17, *nsf.*, false-hand (?), or falseness of hands.
 ԾՕՐՄԱ, 11, *ap.* of ԾՕՐՄ, blue.
 ԾՕՇԻԱ, 7.
 ԾՌԱԳԻԾ, 28, *dpN.* of ԾՌԱԳ, horse-team; *gp.* ԾՐԵՅ, of horses, *LL.* 59, 51; *ap.* ԾՌԱԳԵ, *gl. equitium.*
 ԾՐԵԾԻԱ, * 24, *np.* of ԾՐԻԾ, ardour, "Mesca Ul." 36; or preparations; ԼԱ մԵՇ ԾՐԵԾԻԱ, with much *éclat*, "Nennius," 228; ԾՐԻԾ, .i. ԾԱՐԵ, *LB.* 35 b; *gs.* ԾՐԵԾԻԱ, clash of arms ("F. Mast." II. 596) = ԾՐՄ-ԾՐԻԾ, *LU.* 77 b; *pl.* ԾՐԵԾԻԱ, shouts, "Fél." Jan. 25; ԾՐԻԾ, spiritedness, "C. M. Rath," I. 184; ԾՐԵԾԻԱՄ, I prepare, winnow, *O'R.*; ԾՐԻԾ ՂԼԵՅԻ, *LL.* 267 c.
 ԾՐԻՆՈՒՆ, 17, summer-house, bower; palace (of heaven), "F. Mast." II. 930; *gs.* ԾՐԻՆԱՄ, 17.
 ԾՅԱԼԼԻԾ, * 35, *dp.* of ԾՅԱԼԱ, shoulder (*syncopated*), for ԾՅԱԼՈՒԾ, ԾՅԱԼԱՆՈՒԾ; so in "B. of Magh Rath," p. 140; *dp.* ՄՐՕ-ԾՅԱԼԼԻԾ, *LU.*, *Táin*; ԾՅԱԼԼԱԻԾ 7 ՂԼԻԱՂԻԱԻԾ, *LL.* 85 b.
 1 n-, 1 x 2, 4, 6 x 4, 7 x 4, 8 x 2, 13 x 3, 17, 20 x 2, 22 x 2, in (*govs. dat.*); 10, 21, 23, into (*govs. acc.*); 1 n-ձ, 39, into his; 'n-ձ, 11 x 2, 26, in his, its; 1 n-ձ n-, 14, 47, 57; 'n-ձ, 21, 57, in their; 'n-ձր, 21 x 2, in our.
 1 n-, 3, 7, 8 x 2, 12, 15 x 2, 19, 20 x 2, 25, 36, 45, in which; see 1 n- (r).
 1, 30; հի, 6, 13, her, it (*fem.*).
 հի n-, 6 (*nihnam*), not in the time of (?).
 .i., 1, 7, 16, abbreviation for ԵՕ ՕՆ (in Latin, *id est*), that is, *i.e.*
 *ՐՕ-ԻՃՕ, 51, *pret.* of ԻՃՕԱՄ, he clasped, closed.
 ԻՃՐԱՄ, 18, afterwards; ԻՃՐԱՄ, *Z.*; ԻՃՐԱՄ : ԻՃՐ Ո- : ՈՒՄԱՄ : ՈՒՄ Ո-.
 ՐՕ-ԻՃՐԲԱԾԻ,* 12, *perf.* of ԻՃՐԲԱԳԻՅՈՒՄ, he asked; ԻՃՐԲԱԳԻՅՈՒ, 22, to ask.
 ԻՃՐԲԱԾ,* 11, *fut.* of ԻՃՐԲԱՄ, I shall ask, seek; *inf.* ԻՃՐԲԱՐՕ, 5; is followed by ԲՕՐ, 11.
 ԻՃՐ-ԼԵԲՍՐ,* 39, *asm.*, very long.
 ԻՃՐԵԱՄ, 13, 51, thereupon, afterwards.
 ԻՃՐԽՈՒՐ, 25, *ns.*, the west.
 ԻՃԾ, 3, 11 x 3, 12, 13 x 2, 14, 15 x 2, 20, 31, 32, 52, they (*disjunctive*), *nap.*; ԵՃՐ ԻՃԾ, said they, 15, 20.
 ԻՃԾԻԱԻԾ,* 6, 7, 8, 9, 11; ԻՃԾԻԱԻԾ, 12; *dp.* of ԻՃԾ; lands, countries; ԻՃԾ, .i. ԲԵՐԱՆՕ, *LU.* 7 b; *ap.* ԻՃԾԽ, "Man. & Cust." 514.
 ԻԾԱՐ, 18, *gs.*, yew.
 ԻԾ, 7, at; ԻԾՈՄ, 25, 26, at my.
 ԻԾԾ, 17, payment, to pay.
 ԻԾԾ, 7, *gs.*, ՄԱՐ ՈՒԾԾ, the English Channel.
 ԻՕՆԱ,* 11, *ap.*, arms, spears; *m.* ԻՕՆՍ, *W.*; ԻՕՆԱ, .i. ԴՐՄԱ, Mulconry's "Ode to Brian O'Rorke."
 Ի-ԲՍ, 56, hither, here, on this side; *ds.* of ԲՕՐ; see *W.*; Ի ԲՕՐ, here (on earth), "B. of Fen." 2.
 ԻԼ, for in; ԻԼ-ԼՃՐՄԵՕՈՆ, 50.
 ԻԼ,* 7, *as.*
 ԻԼԵ,* 7, *as.*, Islay in Scotland; ԻԼԵԱ *insula*, "Adamnan"; *as.* ԻԼԵ, "Nennius," 146.
 ԻԼ-ՇԱՐԵ,* 4, much (or varied) shouting or laughter; *as.*
 ԻԼԻ, 6, *np.*, many, multitudes (?): ԻԼԵ, .i. ԻՕՄԱՕ, *O'Cl.*
 ԻԼԻԱԾԻ, 32, *gsm.*, Connad's father.
 ԻԼԼ-ՕԱԾԻԱԾԻ,* 11, *ap.* of ԻԼ-ՕԱԾԻԱԾԻ, many coloured; the second Լ is due to contact with Օ.
 ԻԼ-ՐԻՆԱ,* 10, *np.*, many or great water ways; ՈՒՄԱՆ, .i. span, sea, *O'Cl.*; see ԲԵՆԱԻԾ.
 ԻՄ, 5, 54, 57 x 2, about, around, in connexion with.
 ԻՄ', 22, 38, in my; ԻՄ' ՕԵՆՐ, 38, I alone.

- 110ՏՈՒՄ**, * 13; **110ՏՈՒՄ**, 15; *dp.*
 of **110Տ**, couch; *gp.* **110ՏՈ**; *gs.*
110ՏՈ, *LL.* p. 29; *d.* **110ՏՈ**,
 "C. M. Rath," 296; *LL.* 29; *n.*
110ՏԵ, *LU.* 99.
- 111-ՍԵՆԱՄ**, 17, reparation, resto-
 ration, making good (?), usually
 ornamenting; *ns.* **111ՍԵՆԱՄ**, *gl.*
limbus, *Z.*
- 111-ՇԵՆ**, 27; **111ՇԵՆ**, 26, very long
 (**ՇԵՆ**, long, *O'R.*), great birth or
 fact (?).
- 111-ՆԱՍՏ**, 19, *as.*, to move, moot;
111ՍՏ-ՆԱՍՏ, * 15, *pret.* of **111-
 ՆԱՍՏ**; has moved three.
- 111ՄԱԿ**, 10, 36, 51, outward.
- 111ՄԱՐ**, 8, 54, *as.*, like; **111ՄԱՐ ՍԵՆԱՆ**,
 like an apple, *LL.* 90.
- 111ՄԵ**, 16 × 2, 34; **111ՄԻ**, 19, 25, 26,
 about him.
- 111ՄԵՆԱՆԱՆ**, * 3, 15, *npN.*, connected
 premises, outhouses. *Cf.* **111ՄԵՆ**,
111ՄԵԼԵԿ, and **111ՄԵՆԱԿ**, circum-
 junction; *cf.* **111ՄԱՆԱՆԵ**, *Scotch
 Bible*, Numbers xxii. 41.
- 111ՄՄՄՄ**, * 51, *pret.* of **111ՄՄՄ**, he
 played, plied; followed by *for.*
- 111ՄՈՐՈ**, 14, indeed, however; written
 in full, *LL.* 238 a.
- 111ՄՐԱ**, 52, *pret.* of **111ՄՐՈՒՄ**, he
 turned; **111ՄՐ**, they turn, *LL.*
 259 a.
- 111-ՏԵՐ**, 29, which goes round, sur-
 rounds.
- 111-ՏԻՍԱ**, 23; **111ՏԻՍԱ**, 45, *np.*,
 events, proceedings, performances.
Cf. 1. 7 **111ՏԵԿՏԱ**, *LU.* 65 b; **111-
 ՏԻՍ**, history, "B. of Fen." 258;
111ՄՄՏԻՍ, the going before, "L.
 na gCeart," 126.
- 111**, 6, *the*; *as.* **111 Ն**, 15, 16, 17; *ns.*
111 Ն, 10, 30, 31; *gs.* **111 ՆՍԵՆԱ**, 35.
- 111**, 19, 22 × 2, 25, 26, 27, *interrog.*
particle.
- 111**, 7 × 2; **111 Ն**, 57 (?), *art.* or *prep.*
- 111ՏՈ**, 17, 20, 36, 39, *ndas.*, place.
- 111ՆԵՐ**, 10, 25, 26, *nas.*, river (mouth);
g. **111ՆԻՐ**, 16, 25; *d.* **111ՆԻՐ**, 9;
npN. **111ՆԵՐԱ**, "B. of Fen." 204;
 river, "Laws," 1. 122; **111ՆԵՐ
 ԼՈՒՆԱՅԻՆՆԵ**, 10, 11, 14, 15,
 at Dundalk; **111ՆԵՐ ՏԵՆՆԻ**, 10,
 Larne, Co. Antrim.
- 111ՆԻՆԱ**, 7, *dp.*; **111ՆԻՆԱ ՍԵՆԱՆ**,
 with gold facings, *LU.* 94 a; **111 Ն
 ԱՆՆԱ**, under his protection, "C.
 M. Rath," 248; **111 Ն**, in the
 face, front, "Laws," 1. 176; **111 Ն
 ԱՆՆԱ**, in presence of **111**,
Ms. H. 4, 22, p. 120; protec-
 tion, presence (?); **111ՆՆԱՆ ՄՈՒՅՆ
 ԿՈՒՆԱՆ** **111 ՆՆԱՆ** **111 ՆՆԱՆ** **111 ՆՆԱՆ**
111 ՆՆԱՆ, "Parthus an
 Anma," p. 294; **111 Ն** **111ՆԱՆ**, for
 his front, "Man. & Cust." III. 506;
111 ՆՆԱՆ, from face, honour,
ibi, 493; **111ՆԱՆ**, *ds.* (?), honour,
LL. 115 a; **111 ՆՆԱՆ**, for thy
 honour's sake, "Siege of Howth,"
 48, 52; *LB.* 219 a; "Laws," 1.
 232, **111ՆԱՆ**, 1. **111ՆԱՆ**, "Cormac,"
 19.
- 111ՆՆՈՒՄԱՐԿԱ**, * 25, sign, *ns.*
- 111ՆՆԱ**, 15, to-day.
- 111ՆՆԱՆ**, * 13, 15, *pass. pret.* of
111ՆԱՆ, were yoked; **111ՆԱՆ**, 1.
111ՆԱՆ, "Féire."
- 111ՆՆԱՆԵՐ**, 13, 15, *pres. pass. imper.*,
 let them be yoked, got ready.
- 111ՆՆԱՆՆԱ**, * 11, *gs.* of **111ՆՆԱՆ**,
 wealth, treasure; *gp.* **111ՆՆԱՆ**, 27.
- 111ՆՆԱՆ**, 4, 5, 7, 55, *nsf.*, daughter; *g.*
111ՆՆԱՆ, 53.
- 111ՆՆԱՆՆԱՆ**, 25, 26, 30, 39, 40, 42, *ds.*;
 in phrase, **111 ՆՆԱՆ** **111 ՆՆԱՆ** in
 his direction, towards him, them;
see **111ՆՆԱՆՆԱՆ**.
- 111ՆՆՈՒՄ**, * 36, according to their will;
111ՆՆՈՒՄ, in spite of, O' Begley's
 "Dict.;" **111ՆՆԱՆ**, *d.* **111ՆՆԱՆ**, will,
LL. 193 a, 164 b; **111ՆՆՈՒՄ** = a sup-
 port or a prop in "Hyfiachrach,"
 254. Is it the meaning here?

- 1111ASAT**,* 25, 26, *fut.* of **1111IM**, I will tell; **110-1111EAP**,* 19, *pret.* 3 *pl.* Cf. **110EAP**, I will tell, "B. of Fen." 292, 350.
- 1111OTHOM**, 26, 27, *nsm.*, thought, meditation.
- 1111ÓCHÁIN**, 35, *nsf.*; **1111ocháin**, 48, Conor's shield.
- 1111ochT**, 20, to-night.
- 1111OSSA**, 25, 38, 48, now; **1111oŕpa**, *LL.* 279 b.
- 1111unO**, 25 × 2, 26, from here, over.
- 1111IM**,* 6 × 2, incursion. Cf. *g.* **11-ŕio**, *gl.* *vastatio*, *ML.* 27 a, **1111im**?
- 1111AÍGÍO**, 17, 31, 51 × 2, *ds.* against; = **1111AÍGÍO**, *supra*; cf. **1111AÍGÍO**, to attack, *LL.* 92; "sa 1111AÍGÍO," **1111AÍGÍchech**, aggressive, "B. of Fen." 398.
- 1111SCOA**,* 7, 10, *gsm.*, father of Am-laib.
- 1111SI**, 7, *gs.* or *pf.* of **1111ŕ**, island; *dp.* **1111ib**, 7 × 2.
- 1111TÍ**, 57, the person: see **í** (1v.).
- 1111Tib**, 37, in them.
- 1111TÍG**,* 39, *dsN.*, a scabbard; see note.
- 1111unO**, 44, same, identical.
- 11R**, for **11**: **11-Rŕ**, **11-robaduou**, 25, 36, 45, 48.
- 11RARCUS**, 26, glory; = **1111roapcŕ**, *gl.* *claritudo*, *Z.*
- 11RÁLACH**,* 14, 27; *nsm.* **11RÁL**, fervour, *Z.* 627; **11RÁL**, *g.* **11RÁIL**, conflict; *np.* **11RÁL**, *gl.* *arma*, *Wb.* 6 b, *LL.* 268 b; *voc.* **11RÁLÁIG**, 27, son of Macláig.
- 11RÁM**,* 23, preparation (of food); **11RÁM**, prepare ye, *LL.* 249; = **11RÁM**, *LL.* 125.
- 11RÁL**, Iriel, 27, *nsm.*; *voc.* Iriel, 28, 29; son of Conall Cernach.
- 11RÁIOE**, 30, 31, 32, delay, waiting. Cf. **11RÁIOE**, to wait, "B. of Fen." 284.
- RO-SH-11RTHÓCÁIB**, 2; *s-pret.* of **11-thócbáim**, who raised, reared him, *qui l'éleva*.
- 1S**, *passim*, it is; **1ŕ**, 3, 5, 8, 12, 15, 1S, 18 × 2, who is, *rel.* form of **1ŕ** (= **Δŕ**); **1ŕ**, 3, 5, 8, 12, 15, it is: **1ŕ-Δno**, **1ŕ-EO**, **1ŕ-í**, **1ŕ-íAc**.
- 1S**, 4, 5, 19, for **Δcŕ**. Cf. *W.*
- 1S10**, 25, **1ŕ10**, 15, 29, in the, into the.
- 1TEÁIO**,* 23, = **1c'** **1EÁIO**, behind thee.
- 1T1R**, 25, 27, 45, at all.
- 1TRÁOSA**, **1TRACHŕA**, 40 (= **11 TRÁCHŕA**), this time, at present; **1c-TRÁICHE**, forthwith, "B. of Fenagh," 116, is a different word.
- l**, for **n**: **10-L-1110**, 11; **1L-LÁŕ**, 50.
- l**, 4 × 2, stands for *vel*, **nó**, or.
- lA**, 9, 13, with, by; *gov. dat.* 9.
- lAc**, 29, *ns.*, weak, trifling.
- lAcH**, 6, 48, *gp.*, warrior; *gs.* **lAICH**, 4; *voc.* **lAICH**, "B. of M. Rath," 172; *np.* **lAICH**, "Laws," III. 14.
- lAcS**, 51, *ns.*; *g.* **lAÍG**, 14; **11Ac RIAN-ŕÁBŕA**, **CÁ**'s charioteer; *voc.* **lAÍG**, *LL.* 263, 75 a.
- lÁEŕ**, **lAcS**, 3, 5 × 3, calf.
- lÁŕEN**, 11, 48, 52, *gp.*; **lÁŕm**, *np.* Leinstermen.
- lÁ10ENŕ**, 8, *np.*, galleys, vessels, boats; *ap.* **lÁ10ENŕA ŕAÍGICHE**, "C. M. Lena," 44; **ceichŕ10 longA ŕE lÁ10H10G**, four ships with a boat, "L. na gCeart," 260 ("F. Mast." III. 2272: *gp.* **lÁ101010G**.)
- lÁ1ŕE10**,* 4, *fut.*, they will put; **lÁ10**, they utter (a wail), *W.*
- lÁ1S**, 1; **lE1ŕ**, 11, 12, 45, 47; **lE1ŕŕ**, 27, by, with him; **lÁ1ŕ10m**, 34; *emph.* form of **lÁ1ŕ**; **lÉ**, 4, with her.
- lÁ1TH ŕÁ10E**, 3, 4; *npm.*, heroes; *n. dual.* **lAcH ŕÁ10E**, *LU.* 37 a; *gp.* **lAcH nŕÁ10E**, *LU.* 99 b; hence **lAcHŕ ŕÁ10E**, bravery, *LU.* 112 a.
- lÁ1THE**, 56, *dsN.*, day; **lA**, 36; **lAcH1**, 55, 56, *as.*; *gp.* **lAcH1**, 53.
- lÁM**, 36, *nsf.*, hand; *das.*; **lÁ1m**, 8, 37, 46, 51; **lÁ1m**, 11; *pl.* **lÁmA**, 6.
- RO-lÁM**, 36; *pret.*, he dared.

- LAMACH,* 22, throwing [javelin]; *g.*
 ΛΑΜΑΙΣ, "B. of Fen." 356.
- ΛΑΜ-ΘΕΙΡΣ, 19, *gsm.* of ΛΑΜ-ΘΕΙΡΣ,
 red-handed.
- ΛΑΝ, 28, full.
- ΛΑΝ-ΧΑΙΜΑ, 48, *gp.*, full-valiant.
- ΛΑΡ, 7, 34, *ads.*, middle; 51, *as.*, ground
 floor; *N.* = ΦΟΡΡΑΛ ΛΑΡ, *LL.* 292.
- ΛΑΡ-ΜΕΘΟΝ, 47, 48, 50, *ds.*, the very
 middle.
- ΛΑΣΣΑΙΡ, 29, *asf.* of ΛΑΡΡΑΡ, 28, a
 blaze.
- ΛΑΣΣΑΙΤ, 29, 3 *pl. pres.* of ΛΑΡΡΑΙΜ,
 they blaze.
- ΛΑΤ-ΣΥ, ΛΑΤΤ, ΛΕΤΡΥ, ΛΕΤΤ, 11, 13,
 15, 23, with thee.
- ΛΑΤΗΙΡ, *asf.*, 25, 26, place, station;
 ΛΑΤΗΡ, *gp.* ΛΑΤΗΡΕ, "B. of
 Fen.;" *d.* ΚΑΤΙΔΕΡΑΙΣ, battle-
 field, "C. M. Rath," 262.
- ΛΕΙΡΣ, 29, 56; ΛΕΙΡΣΣ, 28; *dsf.* of
 ΛΕΙΡΣ, hill-slope, "C. M. Lena,"
 92, 146.
- ΛΕΙΤΗ, 56, *dsN.*, lech, side; *d.* dual,
 lechib.
- ΛΕΜ, 5 × 2, 14 × 2, 54, by, with me;
 = ΛΙΜ, 4, 14, 17, 22, 28, 46.
- ΡΟ-ΛΕΝΑΣΤΑΡ, 52, *pret.* of ΛΕΝΑΙΜ,
 he followed.
- ΛΕΝΝΑ, 23, 24, *gsN.* of ΛΙΝΝ, liquor,
 drink.
- ΛΕΟ, 3, 8 × 2, 9, 14, 15 × 2, 24, 47,
 57 × 2, with, by them; 57, theirs.
- ΛΕΘΟΥΣ, 7, ΛΕΘΟΥΡ, 8, *gs.* of Isle of
 Lewis, "Cog. G."
- ΛΕΡΑΙΤΙ,* 3, 15, the plainer, more abun-
 dant, conspicuous.
- ΛΙΑ, 28, stone, flag.
- ΛΙΑ, 4, *ns.*, more, greater.
- ΛΙΣΙ, 14, *dsN.* of ΛΙΣΕ, lying, repose.
- ΛΙΝ, 23, 29, *nam.*, number.
- ΛΙΝΟ, 25 × 2, pool, water; *gN.* ΛΙΝΜ,
 10, 11, 14, 15, 25.
- ΛΙΝΟ, 30, 54, by, with us; of ours, 30.
- ΛΙΝΟ ΡΕΙΤ, 25.
- ΛΙΝΟ ΛΙΑΧΑΙΜΝΕ,* 10, 11, 15, 25,
 the R. Lagan (?), "Circ. of M. Mac
 Eirc," 31.
- ΡΑ-ΛΙΝΣΕΣΤΑΡ, 25, 25; *dep. pret.* of
 ΛΙΝΣΙΜ, he leaped.
- ΛΟΧΛΑΙΝΟ, 7, 10; *dsf.* of Lochland
 (Sweden or Norway), *g.* Lochlainne,
 7, 10; *as.* Lochlaind, *LU.* p. 114 a;
 ερική Lochlann οθα ιννριβ Ορε
 οο Σοθια, *LB.* 65 ab.
- ΛΟΧΤ, 22, fault, blame.
- ΛΟΞΑΙΡΕ ΒΥΑΘΑΧ, 9, 32, *nsm.*
- ΛΟΙΜ, 12, *ns.* drop, clot; *gl.* gutta,
Cr. Prisc. 9 b; Λοιμμ χρύ, gory
 liquid, "Bodl. Cormac," 25; *ef.*
 "Ir. Texte," i. 104; Lom, a clot
 (of blood), "M. Ulad," 20.
- ΛΟΗΣΑ, 8, 11, *nap.* of ΛΟΗΣ, ship.
- ΛΟΝΣΡΟΤ, ΛΟΝΣΡΟΠΤ, 14, 20, *nas.*,
 camp.
- ΛΟΝΤΙ,* 8, *np.*, provisions, *Ag. v.* Λόν.
- ΛΟΡ, 18, 22, enough.
- ΛΟΡΣ, 52, *asm.*, track.
- ΛΟΡΣ-ΡΕΡΤΑΙΣ,* *dsf.*, 44, 46, spindle
 club; *ap.* ΡΕΡΤΙΡ, *LU.* 63 b; *nf.*
 ΡΕΡΤΑΡ, a pole, *LL.* 61 a, 71 d.
- ΡΑ-ΛΟΣΚΙΤ,* 3, 15; *pret. pass.*, they
 were burnt.
- ΛΙΑΧΑΙΜΝΕ,* 10, 11, 14, 15, *gsf.*
- ΛΙΑΧΗΡΑ, 16, *gs.* of Luachair.
- ΛΙΑΣΗ,* 48, (Lu-), 50; in 47, 50 it is
dative; *dp.* ΛΙΑΣΗΒ, 16; ΛΙΑΣΗΝΕ
 ΝΑ ΤΕΡΡΑΧ, 23, a people of the
 Barony of Lune in Meath, "F.
 Masters."
- ΛΙΑΙΤΗΙΥ, 36, *compar.* of ΛΙΑΘΗ,
 quicker.
- ΡΑ-ΛΙΑΜΝΑΙΣΣΕΤΑΡ,* 39, *pret. de-*
pon. of ΛΙΑΜΝΑΙΣΙΜ, they fluttered;
 ΔΡ ΛΙΑΜΑΙΝ, rolling (eyes), "Loch
 Cé," i. 412 (?).
- ΛΥΤ, 18, for lucht, people.
- ΛΥΤΑ,* 16, 17; ΛΥΤΑ, 17, *gsm.*,
 father of Eochu.
- ΛΥΧΤ-ΛΕΧΗΝΑ,* 11, *ap.* of ΛΥΧΤ-
 ΛΕΧΑΝ, folk-ample, *i. e.* well
 manned.
- ΛΥΣΑΙΤΙ,* 11, *compar.*, the less; ΛΥΣΥ,
 less.

- LURO, 25, 27, 49; *paluro*, *poluro*, 3, 12, 26, 51; *pa-luro*, *pal-luro*, 15, 25 (*pol*)*luro*, 11, he went; 3 *pl.* *lotar*, *palotar*, *polotar*, 34, 8, 19, 37, 21, 22, 53.
- m', 5, 12, 38, for *mo* before vowels.
- MA, * 10 × 4, = *pa* (*cf.* *co ma thri* = *co ro thri*, "B. of Fen." 354; "C. M. Lena."), under, 10; or about, *i.e.* with; it gov. *dat.* *ma*, "B. of Fen." 324.
- MA, * 4, 11, about which (?).
- MACHA, 1, 2, 22, *gs.*, Armagh, a royston crow, a milking yard, "Laws."
- MACHAIRE, *gs.*, 34, field, plain.
- MACC, 4, 7, 16, &c.; *g.*, *voc.sg.*, and *np.* *meicc*, son, 5, 7, 22, 53, 57; *dp.* *maccaib*, 10, 7.
- MACCLÁIS, 14; *macclais*, 27, *gsm.* of *macclach* (?).
- MACCRAIOE, 57, *gsf.* of *maccras*, young folk.
- MAO, 8 × 2, 11 × 2, 18, 21 × 2, 22, if it is, if it were; *maoiat*, if it were they, 11.
- MAEL, 7, *as.*; *g.* *maile*, 10.
- MAS, 13, *nsN.*, plain; *g.* *maise*, 13; *d.* *mais*, 5.
- MAS MURTHEMNI, 13, the plain of Louth.
- MASACH, 22, *gsf.*; Céc was her son, and *mata* (5) her daughter, *LL.* 54a.
- MAIOM, 29, 38 × 2, *nsN.*, rout; *g.* *maoma*, * 39.
- MAIS, 5; *i.e.* *mas* in *Scáil* in *Connacht*, or *mas dá.*
- MAILE, 10, *gs.*, of the Mull of Cantyre.
- MAIMTHI, * 6; *mam*, *i.* *tochur*, "O'Dav." 105.
- MÁINI, 11, 27, *gs.* of *maín*, wealth. *Cf.* *maim*, *i.* *celes*, "Irish Ordeals," 223.
- MAITH, 11, 14, good, *adj.*; 57, good, *subst.*; 3, 5, 11 × 3, 12, 21, 38, &c.: as *interjection*; *np.* *machu*, 13; *dp.* *machib*, 8, 10, 13, 14, chiefs; also *maith rin*, "C. M. Lena," 50.
- MÁITÍS, 4, 2ry *pres.* of *maíom* (?), they were boasting or breaking.
- MAN, 5, about the; *man*, 4, about which; *cro ma n-oenai*, *LL.* 56a.
- MANIP, 11, unless it is.
- MAR, 25, 29, gov. *acc.*, as, like; *map oen pa*, 37, along with; *map rain*, *map rein*, like that, that being so; 40, 42; see *immair*.
- MARA, 7 × 2, 8 × 2, 10 × 2, *gsN.* of *muir*.
- MARB, 5, dead.
- MARTA, 6, *gsm.*, March; *Δ hocht caíne Marta muair*, on the 8th of the Cal. of March, "F. Mast." ann. 926.
- MARTHANACH, 25, long-lived.
- MAT, 5, about thy; or *mat-rúadanro*, hand-strong.
- MATAE, 5, *gsf.*, mother of Ailill and Cairpre Niafer ("Ogygia," 269, 278) and daughter of Maga, *LL.* 54a; *matai*, *i.* *muicci*, *LU.* 109a.
- MÁTHAIR, 7, mother.
- MEOB, *passim*, 3, 4, 5, 16, 18, 22; *nsf.*; *da.* *meob*, 5, 17, 18, 19 (*cf.* *Medu*, a woman's name, "F. Mast." 8), Queen of Connacht; *g.* *merobe*, *LL.*, p. 125.
- MEODAR-CÁINI, * 13, *np.*; see *meodarcháin*, nice and merry, mellow; *meodair*, pleasant, "B. of Fen." 416; *g.* *meodairmeica*, *LL.* 268 b; *ns.* *meic meodarcháin* (*LL.*, fo. 57 a), drunk and merry, "Nennius," 87; *meodair*, utterance, "S. na Rann," 145.
- MEICC (? (*mc. or m.*); *gs.* 5, 7; *np.*, 22; *vs.* 53; see *macc*.
- MEIR, 5, for *map*, as, or *mair*, woe (?).

- RO-MEMAIΘ, 34; ρο-μεβαρο, 12; *red. perf.* of μαροισμ,* he, it burst, broke; μεβαρι, 5, 18, 3 *sg. pret.* and *fut.* Cf. μεμαρι ρομαιβ, ye shall be routed, *Tl.* 138.
- menbado,* 46, 55, unless it were, were it not that.
- meno, 18, 19, "Mac Salcholan"; *g.* mīno, *LL.* 169 b; *i.e.* the Dumb, *LL.* 75 a; great, noble, "B. of Fen." 334, 374.
- meni,* 5 × 2, unless.
- menma, 25; m(en)ma, 15, *ns.*, spirit, courage.
- merorech,* 17, *voc.*, meretrix; but hardly more offensive here than "bold woman!"; *see note.*
- merzsiōa,* 11, *ap.* of μερριζε, banners; *np.* μερρε, *LL.* 265 b.
- mertan,* 5, *asf.* (?) of μερταν, cowardice, weakness.
- mes θεαδο,* 39, *nas.*; *voc.* μερ θεαδο, 40 (*cf.* ρερ θεαδο); μερρ ο. m-δμηρζην γοαλτασο Chomchulais, *LL.* 115 a; *ns* μερρ οια, *LL.*, p. 161 a.
- RO-MESC, 26, *pret.* of μερκαим, he plunged; *see note*; μεαρζαγ ιαο ρειν αιρ μυρ, "Three Shafts," 262; in the glossary it is rendered "mix with;" μερκαο, *Tl.* 70.
- MESCA,* 13, *np.*, drunk; *cf.* βαδοιρ-μερκα (*LL.* 54), turbulently drunk.
- MESSI, 14, *emph. form* of me, me, I.
- MESTI,* 14, the worse.
- μέτ, 11, 12, *ns.*, amount, extent, greatness.
- RAR-METAIΡ-NE, 5, has ruined us (?); μετ, .1. μιλλισο, *O'Cl.*; for ρα η-μεταιρ (?) ; ραρ-μεορann, it confuses us, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 218; ροτμεοαιρ, it has confused thee, "S. Boroma," p. 44; *v.* note.
- MIAD, 29, *ns.* (*neuter*, "B. of Fen." 314, 338, 350), honour; so in *LL.* 109, 268 b.
- MIΘE, 28, *gs.*, Meath.
- MIΘEM,* 25 × 2, 27, *ds.*, act of contemplating, reconnoitering, view οο μερ, *ad examinandum*, *ML.* 15 d; *cf.* μιθεμμαρ, meditation, *O'Cl.*; μιροιαρ, *puto*, *Z.*; οο μιθε-μαιν αν τ-ρλοϊζ, "F. Masters," *rv.* 988.
- MIΘ-LAN,* 11, *ns.*, mid-full, half-full (?).
- MIΘ-YACTYR, 8, *dsN.*, mid-upper part. *Cf.* μιθ-αιρ, μιροθαζε, *LB.* 71; μιρολαε, μιρονοτ, μιροχουαιρτ.
- MIΔ, 6, *npN.* of mīl, animals.
- mín, 4, 34, smooth, fine, small; co mín, gently, as she pleased.
- mín-ETROCHT,* 1, *dsf.*; min-ετροττ, 2, smooth-bright.
- RA-MIN-ZLANTA,* 24, *perf. pass.* of min-zlanaim, they were smoothed-cleaned.
- MINTA,* 47, *dp.*, fine, small; *a participial form.*
- MI-RUN, 5, *nsf.*, an ill-design; but *g.* μιρúim, "B. of Magh Rath," 168.
- mís, 11, *ds.* of mí, month.
- MITHIZ, 5, *ns.*, time(ly); μιτχιζ, time, *O'Cl.*
- MINDAI, 55, *dsf.* of ben, woman; *ds.* *LL.* 287.
- MO', 3, 4, etc., *my.*
- MO', 4, 5, 18, 25, greater; used as *noun*, 4; ιη mó, most (*adverb*), 18; μοτι, 3, 15, the greater.
- MO, 10, = ρο, μα, immu, about, under.
- MO, 6, more, or is *verb prefix* (?); μο αιζρηm.
- MOCH-TPACTH, 14, at an early hour.
- MOO,* 7, *as.*, a man's name.
- MÓR, 10, 12, 25, great; *gms.* móρη, 23, 23; *vocative*, 40, 41; *np.* móρα.
- RO-MÓR,* 49, *pret.* of móραim, he held, prepared; *see note.*
- MÓR-ΔBBA, 3, *ns.* (μορ-), 3, 18, great cause. *Cf.* 'αιρ Δρα,' because of; móραbba, *LL.* 55 a, 55 a, 56 a, 67 b.

- ΜÓΡ-ΔΟΥΒΛ**, 9 × 2, very great; *gs. N.*
μόραουβιλ, 10.
ΜΟΡC,* 6, *gp.*, hogs; .ι. **τορc**, *O'Cl.*;
 or for **μαρc**, steeds; **μορc** is
 the name of a man, Dr. Joyce's
 edition of "Keating," 90.
ΜÓΡ-ΧΛÁΗ, 9 (**μορ-**), 9, very hand-
 some. *Cf. LL.* 97 a.
ΜÓΡ-ΘΕSCΑΗ, 25 × 2; **μορ-θερcην**,
 26, 27; *ds.* of **θειρcην**, act of recon-
 noitring.
ΜÓΡ-ΟΪΛΗ, 40, *ds.* of **μόρ-οίλε**,
 great flood.
ΜÓΡ-ΨΑΙΡΞΕ, **μόρ-ΨΑΙΡΞΙ**, 8, *gsf.*,
 great sea, ocean.
ΜÓΡ-ΛΟΝΞΡΗΟΡC, 20, great camp.
ΜÓΡ-ΜΟΜΑΝ, 11, *gs.*, of Great Mun-
 ster.
ΜΟΡ-ΡÍΞΑΗ, 5, *das.* of **μόρ-ρίξαν**,
 great queen.
ΜΟΡ-ΣΛÚΔΞ, 34, *nsm.*, great army;
gs. **μόρ-ρλυΔΞ**, 53.
ΜΟΡ-ΤΗCΗΗΥC, *ds.*, great flight.
ΜΟCΙ, 3, 15; the more, the greater.
ΜΟΔΟΜΟΙΡΗ,* 53, noble band; **μυδο**
 .ι. **μόρ**, **μυρην** .ι. **βυρθεν**, *O'Cl.*,
LB. 207 a b; clamour, "Frag. of Ir.
 Ann." 190; "C. M. Lena," 104;
 "F. Mast." *an.* 1504; hilarity,
 heartiness, "L. na gCeart," 128,
 146; "C. M. Lena," 80.
ΜΟCΙ, 57, *gsf.* of **mucc**, a hog; **μυ-**
cál, a swine litter, "O'Dugan's
 Top. Poem," 10.
ΜΟΙΛΕ, 7, *as.* the Mull of Cantire.
ΜΟΛΗC, 25, *gs.* of **μυλενο**, a mill,
malina.
ΜΟΜΗ, 11, *np.*, the Munstermen; for
mummich.
ΜΟΝΒΑC, 56, unless it had been.
ΜΟΝCΗC,* 8 × 2, *asf.*, surface (side?);
gs. **να μυνcηνθε**, "Ann. of
 Loch Cé," II. 659; **μυνcηνο** **η**
μυρcράcτα, *LB.* 215 a; **η. μαρc**
Ρομυρ, "S. na Rann," I. 3987;
μυνcenn μυρθε **η-ξΑΟΑΗCΑ**,
 Straits of Cadiz, "Frag. of Ir.
 Ann." 160, 162.
ΜΟΝΥC, 8, *ds.*, act of teaching.
ΜÚΡ, 4 × 2, *asm.*, wall, a mound of
 defence, "C. M. Lena," 78.
ΜΥΡΒΟΙΛΞ, 9, 10, *gs.*; **μυρβοιc**,
 ("Adamnan," 40), Murlogh Bay,
 Antrim, "F. Mast." Dunseverick
 was in Murbolg Dalriada, "F.
 Mast." I. 26; **ι τΑεβ ρλειβι**
ΣΛÁηΞΑ, *TL.* 120.
ΜΥΡΙΘΕ, **ΜΥΡΙΘΙ**, 10, 12, *ns.*, sea-
 faring, marine.
ΜΥΡΙΞ,* 11, *gs.*, family, breed,
 "O'Dugan's Poem," 6; *pl.* **μυ-**
ρέρη ("Nennius," 140), families;
d. **μυρμυρ**, "B. of Ballymote,"
 382 b; *LL.* 156 b; *g.* **μυρμυρ**, com-
 pany, "F. Mast." II. 968.
ΜΥΡΙCΘΕ, 5, *gsf.* of **μυρc**, *LL.*
 168 a, Murrisk, Westport.
ΜΥΡΤΗΜΗ, 13, *gs.*, in Louth.

ηΔ, 54 × 3 (do) not.
ηΔ, 3, 11 × 2, 25, 28, 33, = **nach**, that
 not, *q. v.*
ηΔ, 4, 5, in which not.
ηΔ, 4 × 2, 22, 26, 28 × 2, nor.
ηΔ, 1, 15 × 3, = **ηΔ**; *gp.* 7; *g. dual*,
 5; the; for **ηηΔ**, as in *LU.* 122 a.
ηΔ,* 4, 44; **ηΔ**, 36; for **ηηΔ**.
ηΔ, 48, = **ηδ**, or, *q. v.*
η-Δ, 4, 34, 46, 51, for **ι η-Δ** = in or into
 (his, its, their).
ηΔ, 20, 22 × 2, 34, 45, in phrase **ηΔ**
co = no co, until.
ηΔCΗ (I.), 5, 11 × 2, 15, 19, 28, 46,
 that not, who is not, which not (**η**
 sometimes understood), written **ηΔ**,
 19, 44.
ηΔCΗ (II.), 15, *neg. interrog. particle* =
nonne, etc.
ηΔC, 17 (?), 44, that it is not.
ηΔC-ΡΕCΑΡ, 11, that I know it not.
 [**ηΔ** = that not: **-ο-** = it: **ρεcαρ** = I
 know.
ηΔC-ΟΡΞΕΝΑΜΑΡ-Η,* 17, 33, *qv.*
ηΔΜΑΙC, 20, *da.*; **ηΔΜΑC**, 9, *gp.*,
 enemy; *n.* **ηΔΜΑ**.

nAR (I.), 29, = nA (II.) + ro(p), that would not be.
 'n-AR n- (II.), 4 x 2, = in our; for 1 n- and Δr n- (our).
 nAS,* 3, 15, = nOΔr (oLoΔΔr), than is (are).
 nech, 2, 17, 25, 36, 44, one, a person, anybody; *g.* m nech, the person, 2; neich, 40, 42, 43, *gs.*; neoch, 1, 2, 11, 17, *ds.*; oo neoch, 11, 17, whoever.
 néiLL, 49, *gs.*, father of Fintan.
 neTC, 51, *as.*, strength; neTC ζαιle, *LU.* 124 a.
 NESSA, *gsf.*, mother of Conchobor; ba neap ingen Echach Δ máchair, "B. of Ballymote," 247.
 ní, 7, 14, 17, 25; n1, 4 x 2, 6, 14, 18, 22, not; ní heo, it is not it or so, 25.
 ní, 18; n1, 54, anything.
 -n1, 17 x 2, 21, *emph. suffix*, 1 *pl.*
 n1A FER, 19, *ns.*; *g.* n1oo FER, *LL.* 121 b; n1oCh, "B. of Armagh."
 n1AM-ζIONNΔ1Z, 49, *gsm.* of n1AM-ζIONNACH,* of bright deeds; the full form is in *LL.* 91 a.
 ní CLÉ, 54, anything sinister (?).
 n1MMÓ,* 17, not more.
 níR, 20, n1r, 4, 5 x 2, = n1-ro, not.
 n1R',* 12, 31, = n1r-bo, n1rb, it was not, would not be.
 n1RB, 5 x 2; n1rbo, 11, 30, it was not.
 níTHA,* 6, *gs.*, of battle, of wounding.
 nO, 7 (*written* C), 11, 18, or.
 nO, 9, 14, 25, 34, 41, 46, 51 (= *dno*, *dano*), too, then, *autem*, *LL.* 79 b.
 nO, 11, 22: no co n-, until, unto; no coC, 7, unto thy.
 nOCO, 5, 23; nocho, 22; nocho n-, 22, not (*is* was sometimes understood).
 nO1, 11, nine; 53.
 nO1-CHRUTHΔ1ZE, 53, *gsf.* of nO1-CHRUTHACH,* nine-formed (of beauty) or ship-shaped (?), *LU.* 103 b.

NORTHMANN1A, 7.
 nOŚ,* 25, 26, *ns.* glory; *g.* nuir, *LU.* 40 a; Δro nOΓ, high honour, "Harl. Glosses," 1802; nOΓ: nOTh :: luAF: luATH. *Cf.* noΓ, noΓMAR, "B. of Fen." 228.
 Ó, 11, 17, from.
 Ó, 17, from whom = ó + Δ n-, whom.
 Ó, 57, since.
 OC, 45, 46, 48, at; idiom. with *infm.*, and after ζΑΒΔΑ1M, 45, 48.
 ÓCA, 34 x 2, *npm.* of óc, young; *dp.* ócA1b, 14, youths, warriors; ócu, *p. voc.*, 31, 32, 33; óic, 4, *np.*
 OCA1M1, 17, at, with, of us.
 ÓC-BAO,* 34, *gs.* or *pf.*; ocbao n-, 38 *gp.* *Cf.* F1MOBAO, *gl.* *beatitudo*, *ML.* 14; *np.* ócbA1O, warriors, "Magh Lena," 40; *dsf.* ócbA1O, "Ann. of Loch Cé, i. 400.
 ÓCLÁCH, 11, (oc-) 49, (óc-) 49; *ns. gp.*, young warriors.
 OCHT, 48, eight: ocht cé.
 ÓEN, 35, oen, 4, 25, 59, one.
 OENACH, 6, fair, assembly. *Cf.* ní h1MOBAO OENΔ1Z 1MO 1MOBAO ζAP1B ζEMPECTA 1O, "Mesc. Ul." 18.
 OEN-ƒECHT, *ds.*, 25, 57, 57, one time, the same time: 1 n-oenƒ., together.
 OENZUS, 8; *g.* Omguzro, *LL.*
 OENLÁMA, 8, *gs.* OenLáme, *LL.* p. 94; father of Oengus.
 OENUR, 38, one man, a single person, in *phr.* m'oenui = I myself alone.
 OESAM, 38, 42 (*ds.*), protection; oerum, 40, 41, *das.*, protection, defence; *see* ΔEPAM; for ƒOEPAM, "B. Hymns," ii. 131, = ƒΔEPAM, *LL.* 268 b; *gs.* ƒΔÉrMA, adoption, "Sench. M." iii. 16.
 Ó1L, 11, 13, *gsN.* of ÓL, drinking; ÓL, 8, *gs.* or *np.*, or an adjective; *as.* ro-ÓLA, pleasant to drink, *LL.* 58 ab.
 ÓLΔ1B, 7, King of Norway.
 OLL, great, 3, 15, etc.; uille, more, "B. of Magh Lena," 140.

- ΟΙΛ-CHÓICEΘΑ, 3; οιλ-choiceθα, 15, *ap.* or *np.*; *dp.* οιλ-choice-θαιβ, 16, 17, great provinces.
- ÓINECMACHT, 11, *g.*, old name of Connacht; *g.* Ólneccmact, *LU.* 34 b.
- OMNA,* 18, *gs.*, tree, oak, spear; here a man's name; omna ιβαιρ, *TL.* 218.
- ÓH, 17, 25, 44, that (thing).
- ÓH, 19, from the.
- OR, 7, *gp.* for oric (?), the Orkneys.
- OR, 55, *as.*, brink, margin; *ds.* up, 26, 27.
- ÓR, 4, gold; *g.* óir, 5, 57.
- ORC, 7, *g.* of Orkney; possessed by the Galian, "Nennius," 50; *LU.* 112 b.
- OR-RÁILTIUS,* 18, *as.*, great joy; th'-[F]orráiltiur; forráiltio, overjoyed, *LA.*
- ORZENAMÁR,* 17, 33; *see* notes.
- ÓS, 16, 27, 56, over, above.
- PISCARCARLA,* 7, 10, *gsf.* A town of the Faeroe Islanders.
- PÓC,* 8, kiss, *ap.* for póca (?); *as.* póic, *Fled. Brier.*, 50.
- PHOBA, 3, *voc.*, master, friend; .1. μαϊστειρ, *O'C.*; phobba, *LL.* 119 a; o mo phoba, *Nen.* 90.
- PRANHO, 23, 24, *ns.*, a meal, dinner; prono 7 tomait, *LL.* 57 a.
- PUPLA, 11, 20, 20, 23, 24, *gas.* and *np.* of pupall, tent.
- PUNT, 3, *ds.* of port, place, port.
- RA, 2, 3, 6, 8, 12 x 2, 15, 19, 26, 27, 40, 48, 54, = rui, *q.v.*, for, during, against, towards, in order to, *passim.*
- RA-, = ro; *see infra.*
- RA, 26, 27, for la (in the opinion of).
- RÁ BAR, 46; ra bar, 46, = rui, la bar, with your, towards your.
- RABA, 4, 34; rabi, 19, was.
- RÁO, 3, 5, 6, 14, 20, 26 (act of) saying; *see* ravo.
- RAZAT, 25 x 2, 26 x 2, 27, I will, shall go; 3 *sg.* raza, 17; 1 *pl.* razmat, 21.
- RA-ZLAN, 19, very neat; (ra = ro).
- RAIB, 20, it might or may be; raibe, 45, *depend. pret.*, he was; *see* bas.
- RAIO, *imper.*, 14; *pret.* 3 *sg.* rao, 14; ro-raio, 28; ro-raio, 55; 3 *pl.* ro-raiogetar, 12; ro-raiogetar, 2, 19; say, declare; *verbal noun*, rao. *supra.*
- RAIZE,* 34, *npf.*; *g.* ralach oirze, *LL.*, p. 108 a; *nom. sing.* rail, oak; ruo-oirze 7 railze ruosa, *LL.* 33; *gp.* ralach, trees, "Mesca Ul." 14; *n.* rail, in the mod. version.
- RAINO, 10, *gsm.*, part; *gf.* rainni, 7.
- RAINO, 13, 54, *asf.*, dividing, carving.
- RO-RAINHO, 51, *pret.* of rainni, it split; *perf. pass.* ro-rainneo, 10, was divided.
- RÁNIC, 25; ramic, 51, he reached; 3 *pl.* ráncatar, 22.
- RANNAIR,* 13, *np.*, for rannairi, distributors; *np.* rannaire, "Mesca Ul." 12; *see* *LL.*, pp. 29, 30.
- RARMEΔAIRNE, 5 (?), that has troubled us (?). *Cf.* rarmeaλλair, thou hast deceived us, "Frag. of Irish Ann." 14; rarmairnetar, has betrayed us, *LL.* 59 aa.
- RATHA, 22, *np.* of rath, forts (or fortresses?); *gsf.* ratha, *LL.* 109; *as.* Cpuachan-ráith, 16, *TL.* 236.
- NA-RA-T-RUIBTHEP,* 54, lest thou be cut off; = ra-t-ro-ruibther; conropubaim, ruibniom, *LL.* 124 a.
- RAP, 36; rapa, 57, was; *see* bas.
- RECARTAIB,* 16, *dp.*
- REOS,* 5, furious, = reosach; *np.* rís reosa, *H.* 2, 16, 919; "C. M. Rath," 278; reos, fury or mad cow, *O'Cl.*; reos, powerful, "C. M. Rath," 98; a beos, no reos, no lua, no raebelm, from start, or bit, or kick, or false spring, "Laws," III. 180; Reos is Ailill's jester in the "T. B. Cualnge"; ropo talair a érhreos, *LL.* 129 a.

- RO-REΘΙΣΣΕΤΑΡ,* 37, *pret.* of ρέ-
οισιμ, they made ready or even,
fixed.
- ΡΕΙΡ, 14, 19, 53, 54; ρειρ, 15, *dsf.* of
ριαρ, will; οομ ρειρ, in submis-
sion to me.
- reme, 3, 11, 12, 15, 23, 25, 45.
- remi, 12, 16 x 2, 25; ρειμε, 48
(before him); ρεμπυ, 10, 19, 21
(before them), forward, onward.
- RESNA, 36, *dp.*, before the; ρια n-,
37, 39, before their; ριαμ, 4, 18,
20, before, ever.
- rem-THÚS, 36, front; ρεμτυρ, pre-
face, "B. of Fen." 372.
- ΡΕΜΥΡ,* 11, *ds.*, preparation (?).
- RENΔΙΒ* (να θόιννε), 18, *dp.*, water-
ways; ριαν, gl. μυιρ, span, space,
O'Cl.: see ιλ-ριανδιβ; ρέν, gl. *tor-*
rens, *ML* 134 b; meno μαcc Σαλ-
χολζαν ό ρενδιβ να θόιννε, *LL*
99, col. 2; ρέν, span, "Stokes'
Metr. Gloss." p. 90; "S. na
Rann," l. 6788; ραοιμ, paths,
"C. M. Lena," 76.
- ρί, 5 x 2, 16, 19, 22, *ns.*; *ns.*, 19, a
king; ρίς, *gs.*, 7, 10, 15, 20, 57;
da., 38, 46, 2, 7; *gp.*, 1, 13, 20, 54.
- RI, 1, 6 x 4, 39 x 2, 55, = ρρι, for,
during, with, against; ριβ, to
you, 5.
- RIb, 5, to you.
- ΡΙΣΟΑΧΤ, 27, majesty.
- ΡΙΣΟΔΙΘΕ,* 34, royal; usually ρίσοα.
Cf. ριςναοε, queenly, *W*.
- ΡΙΣ-ΡΙΛΙΟ,* 46, *np.* of ρίς-φιλι, royal
poets.
- RIΣI, 52, *gs.*, reach, stretch (?).
- RISE ΛΑΣΕΝ,* 52, *ns.*, the Rye, which
joins the Liffey at Leixlip; οαρ
ΡΙσε οαρ μας νυαοατ, "B. Baly-
mote," 295 a; ό Ρισε κο ρις θόινμ,
"C. M. Lena," 80.
- RIΣ-THECH, 15, royal house, *asm.*; *gs.*
ρις-χιςι, 28.
- RIHO, 56, with us (in our opinion) (?).
- RIS, 17, with, to whom.
- RIS, 44, 52, 55, towards, against, con-
cerning him, it; *ap.* ριυ, 14, 14.
- RISIH, 8, 17, 18, 19, with, on the; ρι-
ριμ, with that, on that, 19; *pl.* ρι-
ρινα, 14, 51, to the, against the.
- RISTÍ,* 55, with him who.
- RITh, 22, 39, *ds.* (act of) running.
- RIThALMA,* 9, *gs.* of ριτιχάλμα, pre-
paration.
- RIU, 14 x 2: towards, against them.
- ROCHT,* 48, *i-pret.*, he arrived; ρο-
αχτ, *W.*; *ful.*, ροιρετ, 22, they
will reach; μι ροιρ, μι ροιρετ, *Sg.*
229, *ML* 74; ροιραμ, may we
reach, "B. of Fen." iii. 310; ρυ-
αχτ, he reached, "F. Mast." *an.*
1121, *TL* 30.
- ΡΟΕΝ, 55, 56, way, course of battle,
defeat; ρ. 7 ρυαχταρ, *LB*. 206 b.
- ROFIR, 7, ραφιρ, 10, *gsm.*, strong man.
Cf. g. ροφιρ οενβερο, *LU*. 64 b.
- RO-ΣΑΣΤΑ, 19, very sprightly.
- ΡΟΙΜ, 10, *np.* of ρόν, seal.
- ROMI, 25 (before him), forward; ρο-
μαινο, 22, before us; ρομπυ, 8,
15, 18, before them; ρομομ, 26;
ρομου, 25, before me.
- ROMOΔ,* 56; ρυαμοα, magnificent,
O'Reilly; glosses υαφαλ, noble, in
the "Feliere" Index.
- RO-MÓIR, 25, 25: see ρο-μόρ.
- RO-MÓR, 15, 34, very large, very
great, very tall; *gs.* ρομόρ; *npf.*
ρομόρα, 34.
- ROMRA, Romrach, 7, 10, *gs.* *Cf.*
Τραχτ Ρομρα, "Adamnan," xlv.
- ROPO, 36, it was.
- ROS, 20; ρορρ, 23, 29, a wood, *das.*; *g.*
ρυρ, ρυρρ, 1, 22; is *neuter*, *LL*.
297 b, 298 b; *N.* Ρορ η-Οαριβρεχ,
"B. of Lismore," 147 a.
- ROS NA RÍΣ,* 20, 23, *ds.*, the wood or
wooded promontory of the kings;
Rosnaree; Ρυιρρ να Ρίς, 22, *gs.*
- ROSA ΡΥΔΙΟ,* 16, 57, *gsm.*, Ρορ Ρυαο,
father of Cairpre, Ailil and Find,
and King of Leinster.
- ROSBAC,* 56 (that was for him ?).

ROSC-bÉim,* 34, *asN.*, a sudden rush; *ῥοῤῥαίμ*, "Coneys," *σο ῥύῤῥαίμ*, I would smite, *ε. 5. Δν ἀμαρῆμ*, l. 206; *ῥεθλαίτ ῥεθῥοῤῥε*, "S. na Rann," p. 116.

ROSC-lethain,* 15, *gs.* of *ῥοῤῥ-lethan*, large-eyed.

ROSC-lethni,* 27, *dsf.*, of largeness of eyes.

ROSS na RÍṢ, 23: see *ῥοῤῥ na RÍṢ*; "ῥοῤῥ ἰμθείτ Ὀόίνο," 29.

ROSSAÍL, 10, *np.*, walruses (?) *Cf.* *ῥο-ῥυαίτ*, a sea animal; *.i.* *μυῤῥ-ῥαῤῥε μόῤῥ*, *LL.* 118 a; *Δίνομ ὀοβεῤῥε bíῤῥ ἱῤ ἰνο ῥαῤῥε*, *LU.* 11.

ROUT η-, 51 x 2; *as.*, a cast, a throw; *ῥόο*, a cast, *O'Cl.* = *ῥο-ῥύτ η-ὑῤ-χάῤῥ*, *LL.* 60.

RÚAṌA, 34, *npf.* of *ῥυαṌ*, strong; *.i.* *ῥῥέν*, *O'Cl.*; or red.

RÚAṌ-ṌAIRE, 34, a strong oak-grove (?). *Cf.* *ῥυαṌ-ῥεῤῥ*, "Harl." 348.

RUAṌAÍO, 5, mighty, strong, "C. M. Rath," 120; *ῥ.* *ῥύṤṤεṤṤ ῥῥέν*, *LL.* 68; 266 a; but = red (?), *LU.* 115 b; *.i.* *caṌṌa*, "O'Dav." 113.

RUC, 4, brought; *ῥαῤῥ-ῥυṤ*, 7, that took it; *ῥυṤαṤαῤῥ*, 47, 3 *pl.*

RUCAṌO, 3, was taken.

RUCAÍT,* 13, *ῥυṤṤa*, 7, were brought.

RUCHṤ,* 39, 48, *nas.*, noise, shout, groan, *O'Cl.*

RUDRAÍṤE, 14; *ῥυṤṤṤaíṤ*, 16, 27, 35; *gs.* *Cf.* *Loch Rudraigi*, Dundrum Bay, "MS. Mat." 429.

RUIṌO,* 54, against us, = *ῥυṌṌ*, *ῥῥυṌṌ*.

RUIṢ, 1: see *ῥοῤῥ* (*i.*).

RUIṢC, 39; *np.* of *ῥοῤῥε*, eye.

S, them: *ῥοῤῥεαῤῥαῤῥ*, 12.

SA, 3, 6, 14, 15 x 2, 18, 44; *demon.* suffix following *noun*, preceded by *article*: = this, these (*adj.*); not repeated after 2nd *noun*, 15.

SA, 3, 4, 5, 8; *emph.* suffix following *pers. pron.* or *poss. adj.* 1 *sg.*

SA, 11, *emph.* suffix following a *vocative*.

SA, 5, *emph.* suffix attached to forms of *verb ἱῤ*. *Cf.* *Δ ῥῥἱῤ ὀίαṌ Ṍá-ῥα Ṥḥú*.

SAEB-lÉim,* 25 x 2, *asN.*, false leap.

RO-ṢAÍOṢET,* 20, *s-pret.*, they pitched; 3rd *sg.*, *ῥαίṌṌ*, *ML.* 55; *ῥαίṌṌ Δ cṌaṌoeb*, *LL.* 268 b; *ῥο-ῥαίṌṌeΔ*,* 24, were thrust, stuck; *perf. pass.*, *ῥáíṌṌeṌ*,* 23, let them be pitched.

SAÍṖITEṤ,* 22, *fut.* of *ῥο-ἰμ* (?), they shall be turned.

SAÍṢET, 40, arrow.

SAÍṢÍO, 14, 18, 38, 43, 44, 51, *ds.*, act of approaching, in phrase *ο'Δ ῥáíṢÍO*, &c., towards him, &c.; *σο ῥ.*, to seek, visit, *LL.* 71 a: see *ṌnaíṢÍO*, *ἱῤῥáíṢÍO*.

SAÍṤ, 13, 17 x 3, 18 x 3, 19, 21, *demon.* suffix following *noun* with *article* = that, those (*adj.*)

SAÍṤ, 3, 11, 16, 23, 43, 45, *demon.* *pron.* = that.

SAÍṤ, 10, *emph.* suffix 3 *p.*

SALCHA, 6, *pl.* of *ῥalcha*, dirty.

SAL-CHOLṤAN, 18, *gsm.* of *ῥalcholcu*; *n.* *Colcu*; *g.* *Colgen*, *ColṤgen*, "Adamnan"; "F. Mast." an. 613; "An. Ult." 617.

SÁṤṤ, 1 x 2, pleasant leisure, *LU.* 58.

SAMÁIL, 34, *ns.*, likeness (equal); *np.*; *ῥamṌa*, "B. of Fen." 276.

SAMṌAÍO, 1; *ῥamṌ(áíṌ)*, 1, 2; *asm.*, *ῥο*; perhaps for *ἱῤῥ-áṌṌAÍO*.

ṢAMṤAṤṤA, 6, summer (*adj.*); *ṤṤe-áṌṌa Ṍo ṢamṤaṤa*, *O'Cl.* v. *ῥam-Ṥun*.

SAXAN, 7; *gp.* of *Saxam*, Saxons.

SCÁILTEṤ, 54, *pres. pass.* of *ῥcáilim*, (which) is spread.

SCeINNIS, 8, *s-pret.* of *ῥceinnim*, he leaped.

SCÉL, 54, *nsN.*, tale, story; *ῥcÉṌa*, 21, *ῥcÉṌá*, 8, *nap.*, news, tidings.

- SCIATH, 35, 45 × 2, 48, 52, *nda.*, a shield; *gs. np.*, 17, 35, 45, 48, .1. *οιτιν*, "O'Dav.;" *rciath οαρ λογς*, 52, rear guard, 52. *Cf.* "C. M. Lena," 18.
- SCIATHRACH, 17, *ns.* for *rciath-pech*; *cf.* *cum-pech*, shield strap, trappings of a shield, "Man. & Cust." iii. 162.
- SCISSIRE, 7; *rciissiiri*, 10, *gsf.* or *gpm.*
- SCITHIA, 7, *gs.*
- RA-SCUICH, 39, *perf.* of *rcuichim*, he departed; *porcáich*, *W.*
- SE, 5, *demonst. suff.*, this.
- SE, 5, 6, 8, *emph. suff.*, 1 *sg.*
- SECH, 36, past (*prep.*)
- SECHA, 51, past them.
- SECHOINO, 21, past us.
- SECHT, 7, 53, seven.
- SECHTAIR, 7, 12, away, by, outwards.
- SECHTMADO, 7, 10, seventh.
- SECHTMADINE, 53 × 2; *rechtmaidin*, 55, *gsf.* of *rechtmaidin*, week.
- SEO, 2, *demonst. pron.*, this: better read *ιrr-eo*.
- SEIB, 43 × 2; *ds.* of *relb*, possession, property.
- SEIMNE, 9, *Semni*, 10 (Inber); *gs.* Inber, at Larne, Co. Antrim; *inir Seimne* = Island Magee.
- SEIN, 40, that, = *raim*.
- SÉITRIS, *6, *np.*, strong, robust, "Frag. Ir. Ann." 200; "F. Mast." i. 562; "C. M. Rath," 156, 182, 214, 54; potent, "L. na gCeart," 200.
- SÉL, *22; *recte* *rcél*, tidings.
- SEL, 57. *Cf.* *rel iairin*, a little after; *cach la rel . . . in rel aile*, now . . . again, *Wb.* 15 a.
- SELAIS, 39, *s.-pret.*, he drew (a sword); *no-relach*, I attacked, *LU.* "S. Charpat Con C." 384; = *relairtar*, *Z.* 465.
- SELL, *12, forth (?), look!
- SEN, 54, *gp.*, old (persons, ancestors).
- SEN-ATHAR, 53, *gs.* of *pen-athair*.
- SENCHA, 11, 12, 52; *nsm.*, son of Ailill, son of Culcan, "Sench. M." i. 150.
- SEN-CHARPAIT, 15 × 2, *np.* of *ren-charpat*, old chariots.
- SEN-EICH, 6, *np.* of *ren-ech*,* old horses or chargers.
- SEN-ZABRA, 15 × 2, *napf.* of *ren-zabair*, old horses.
- SEN-LAICH, 15, *npm.* of *ren-laech*; *gp.* *renlaech*, 14, veterans.
- SENOIRAIS, 15; *npm.* of *renoir*; *gp.*, *renorach*, elders.
- SÉNTA, 51, charmed; blessed, *O'Cl.*
- SEO, 13, *demonst. suffix*, = this.
- SERIS, *1, *ds.*, sickness, decline, withering.
- SERRAIS, *6, *npm.* of *reirrach*, colts.
- SESCINO* (Dun), 4, *gs.* of *repceno*, a marsh.
- SÉT, 11, 27, *gp.*, precious things.
- SI, 5, *emph. suffix*, 3 *sf.*
- SI, 11 × 2, *emph. suffix*, 2 *p.*
- SIAIR, 7, westwards.
- SIB, *11, 46, ye.
- SIBLANZDA, 11, *ap.*, long boats.
- SIBTHIB, *56, *dp.*, *riche*, pole of a chariot, "Man. & Cust." iii. 597; *riche*, in the 2nd version at foot of p. 56; a general, *O'R.*, *W.*
- SÍO, 27, 55, peace; *gs.*, *riosa*, 52, and *LL.* 111 a.
- SIOE, 23, -*riose*, 48, *emph. suffix*, 3 *sg.*
- SIOE, *as., a dash, a rush, as of a wind *as.*, *rioi*, *LL.* 87 a.
- SIOH, 1, 7, 8 × 3, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 × 2, 17 × 3, 20, 52, 56, *demonst. suffix*, = that, those; *rair riu*, above that, 7.
- SIOH, 8, *emph. suffix*, for *rium*.
- SIOH, 6, *nsf.*, weather, storm; *nd.* *Mil.* 1.
- SIOH, 25, = *riuin*, in the.
- SÍR-ZALAR, 1, *ds.*, long illness or distress.
- SÍR-ZLAN, 4, *asN.*, long-renowned.
- SIU, 5, 7 × 3, 12, *emph. suffix*, 2 *sg.*

- ΣΙΥΣΡΑΙΟ* ΣΟΞΑ, 7 (a Dane, ΣΙΣΥΡΟ?).
Cf. ΣΙΥΣΡΑΟ m. 1μαιρ, "Wars of the G. & G." 233.
- ΣΙΨΙΛ, 11, *gs.* of ρεόλ, a sail.
- ΣΛΑΙΘΕ, 34, 45, 47, 52, *ds.*, (act of) smiting, hewing; 1 *fut.*, ρλαιορετ, 44; ρα-ρλαιορετ, 34, *perf. pass.*, were cut down.
- ΣΛΑΙΝΝΙΟ, 19 x 2, 22, *imperat.* 2 *pl.* of ρλαιννιμ, name, particularize, relate.
- ΣΛΑΝΑ, 6, *pl.* of ρλάν, whole.
- ΣΛΑΤΑΙΣΕΧΤ,* 7, (act of) plundering.
- ΣΛΕCΤΑ,* 22, *ap.* of ρlicht, track, accounts. *Cf.* ρlicht, *gl. cognitio*, *Sg.* 200 a.
- ΣΛΕCΤΑΟ, 34, 45, 52, *ds.* (act of) cutting down, smiting; ρlechtαιτ, were cut down, "Four Masters," i. p. 6.
- ΣΛΕΞ, 51, spear, *nsf.*, *read* [cρυαο] ρλεξ; *as.* cρυαολανν, hard lance, "B. of Fen," 220.
- ΡΟ-ΣΛΕΜΥΝ-ΧΗΡΤΑ,* 24, *perf. pass.*, were smooth-combed.
- ΣΛΙCΤ, 56, *das.*, race, stock; .ι. βυι-οεν, *O'Cl.*
- ΣΛΙΞΕΟ, 28, *gs.*; *gp.* 7, road; *as.* ρλιξρο, 23; *ap.* ρλιξεοα, 6.
- ΣΛΨΑΞ, 51, 25, 25; ρλυαξ, 5, 22, 26; *nds.*, army; *g.* ρλόιξ, ρλυαίξ, 23, 23, 47, 52, 52, 26, 26, 26; *dp.* ρλυαξαιβ, 36, 39, 40, 44; *np.* ρλύαίξ, 22, 26; *n.* for *acc.*, 26.
- ΣΛΨΑΞΕΟ, 14, 15, 57; ρλυαξ(εο), 15, 17; ρ(λυαξεο), 15 x 2; *nas.*, military expedition; *ds.*, ρλυαξωο, 17; ρλυαξεο, 14, *cognate acc.* *Cf.* ρα-χαρο cceηρi echτpa, "B. of Fen," 282.
- ΣΟΒΑΙΡΞΕ,* *gsm.*, from whom Dun Severick; *g.* Σεβυιρξi, "B. of Armagh.
- ΣΟ-ΒΕΡΛΑ, 27, good speech.
- ΣΟCΗΑΙΘΕ, 56, multitude.
- ΣΟΛΥΣ-ΤΡΑCΤΗ, 13, *ds.*, bright hour, dawn.
- SOM, 2, *emph. suffix*, 3 *pl.*
- ΣΟΝ, 44, ρον (?), 11, *demonst. pron.*, = that.
- ΣΟΝΟ, 17, *g.* ρυνοο, 17, a bawn, wall; pole, *O'Cl.*, *O' Dav.* 118.
- ΣΟΡΤΑΟΒΥΟ* ΣΟΡΤ, 7; *cf.* sort, Cornish for "hedgehog," *Z.* 1075.
- ΣΟΣΑΟ, 20, 23; *as.* ρορραο, 11, 14, 20; *np.*, ρορτα, 23, 24, station; ρορραο in ουινη, the rampart of the fort, *LU.* 19 a; ρορραο 7 ρορlong-φoρητ, 14; ρορραο, rest, "B. of Fen." 398; it also means "cessation" or truce.
- ΣΡΥΤΗΑΙΡ, 10, *das.* of ρρυτχαρi, stream, current.
- ΣΡΥΤΗΑΡ* ΝΑ ΜΑΙΛΕ CΗΙΝΟ ΤΙΡΙ, 10, The North Channel; Σρυτχ να μαοιλε ροειρ ειρυνν 7 Αββαμ, "Ch. of Lir," p. 132.
- SU, 4, *emph. suffix*, 2 *sg.*
- ΣΥΑΙΛ, 5, 15, a trifle, a little; ρυαίλ nach, almost; ρυαίλ, .ι. βεαξ, *O'Cl.*; ρυαίλ nach, "B. of M. Rath," 188.
- ΣΥΟΙΑΜ, 7, *gs.*, Sweden (?).
- ΡΟ-ΣΥΟΙΞΤΗΑ, 24, *perf. pass.*, were set; ρυοιξετρi, 23, *imperat. pass.*, let them be set.
- SUM, 2, 8 x 2, 12, &c., -ρυμ, 8, &c., *emph.* 3 *s.* and 3 *pl.*, ιατ-ρυμ, 32.
- ΣΥΝΟ, 19, 29, hither; 22, 45, here.
- ΣΥΝΤΑΙCΗ,* 6, *np.* of ροννταcη, joyful, active, *O'Cl.*
- ΤΗ', 18, 38, 40, thy.
- ΤΔ, 11; *see* ατα.
- ΤΑΒΑΙΡΤ, 36, 38 (*ds.*), (act of) giving, putting.
- ΤΗΑΕΘ, 5, he will fall; τοετρατ, they will fall; οο φαεθ, he fell, "B. of Fen." 174, 406; οα ταετ-ραο, he would fall, *LL.* 57 ab; οο φαεθηρατ, they shall perish, "F. Mast." ii. p. 1158.
- ΤΔΙΝ, 8, *asf.*, cattle(-raid, -driving); *g.* τανα, 1, 17; ταναο, 6; *n.* τάιη, driving, "Laws," i. 264; *g.* ταναο, *LL.* 104 b.

ΤΑΡ, 54, in the east.
 ΤΑΙΡΙΣ, 25, over him.
 ΤΑΙΡΗΓΙΤΗΙΡ, 22; see *fut. pass.* of
 ταίρηνιμ, he shall be lowered,
 bowed down; ταίρηνο, it ends,
 "B. of Fen." 238, 282; τορνem,
 to bring down; *nsf.*, or *dat.* (?)
 ταίρηννο, *gl. dejectio*, *Cr.* 33 d.
 ΤΑΝ, 11, time.
 ΤΑΝΙC, 10 × 2, 12, 23, 25 × 2, 31,
 45 × 2, he came; 1 *pl.*, ταναναρ,
 19; 3 *pl.*, ταναναρ, 8, 10, 15, 18,
 19, 37, 57; see τic; ταναρ, *ven-*
tum est, *LL.* 112.
 ΤΑΡ, 7, *ns.*, disgrace, blemish; τάρ, .1.
 ταρчуrne, *O'Cl.*; *as.*, тар, "B. of
 Fen," 238.
 ΤΑΡΒ, 5, *gpm.*, bulls; *g.* тарв, 22.
 ΤΑΡΒΖΑ,* 5, bull-spear (?); тарвжа,
 "MS. Mat." 492. *Cf.* тарв-лэне,
 a leather shirt, and тарвжае, *LL.*
 70, 103, 166; rendered cowshed by
 some; I think it was a pet name
 for тарв. *Cf.* чачоо-члачтжа,
 Liath-ga, Cu's horse, *LL.* 103;
 маж тарвжа, *LL.* 166 b; 199 a.
 ΤΑΡΜΧΗΛΛΕΝΟ,* 11, *depend. pres.* of
 тармчллнм, surrounds; тарм-
 чhell, .1. тичhell, *O'Cl.*
 ΤΑΡΛΑ, 51, *depend. perf.* (for οο-ραλα);
 it fell, fell out, happened.
 ΤΑΡΛΑΙC, 51 × 2, *depend. pret.* of οο-
 лэчлм, he let go, cast.
 ΤΑΡΡΑΣΑΤΑΡ, 52; тарраратар, 13;
 3 *pl. perf. depon.*, they tarried;
 οο-η-αιруггю, *gl. quod perstatis*,
Wb 14 c.
 ΤΑΣΤΕΛ,* 7, *ds.* (act of) journeying.
 ΤΑΥΛΑΙΣ, 27, = τυлаис, 26, тллс,
 28; *dsf.* of τυлач, a hill; *dp.*
 тлчллб, 57. *Cf.* *LL.* 97 a, 115 a.
 ΤΕCΗ η-, *nsN.* 11; τεch, 13; *ms.* тес,
 17, house; *d.* тис, 22; *g.* тис, 17.
 ΤΕCΑΙC, 22, *pres. pl.*, they come; see
 тic.
 ΤΕCΗΙC, 38; *gs.* of τεcheo, flight,
 retreat.

ΤΕCΗCΑ, 27, (act of) going; *cf.* τεcт,
 тoлa, and тoл.
 ΤΕCΗCΑ, 8, 9, 14, 17, 19, 22 × 2, 29;
 тесca, 7 × 2; *npm.*, envoys; used
 in the *np.*; *gp.* τεcт, *nuntiarum*,
ML. 129 a.
 ΤΕCΗCΑΙCΕCΗC, 18, 19, тесc-, 8,
na., embassy.
 1 ΤΕΞΑΙC, 23, for ιc-οεζαio, after
 thee.
 ΤΕΙCΗΓΙCΗC, 36; *2ry. fut. pass. sg.*
 of τεchнм, I fly, used *impersonally*.
 ΤΕΙΞΕC, 18, let him go; ηα-тeиgгe-
 таp, 26, they came, went.
 ΤΕΜΑΙΝ, 57, *dsf.*, Tara; Темпач,
 16, 23, 46, 47, 48, 54; Темпач,
 56, *gs.*; темпачг, 16, 18, 19, 53,
das.
 ΤΕΜΡΑΙΣ ΛУΑCΗΡΑ, 16, *as.*, on the
 slopes of сллб луачηpа, which
 divides Limerick from Kerry,
 "Mesca Ulad," iv.
 ΤΕΝΟ, 54 × 2, *nas.*, tight, stiff; mighty,
 "B. of Fen." 352.
 ΤΕΝΤΑ,* 11, *ap.*, bonds, securities.
 ΤΕΝCΙ, 24, *np.* of тene, fires; *ap.*
 тенсц, "Fled Brier." 54.
 ΤΕΟΡΑ,* 29, *np. fem.* of тpи, yet used
 before чача, 29; *gp.*, 1, 3; *ap.* т.
 пóc, 8.
 ΤΕΡΝΑ,* 5, *subj. pres. 3 sg.* (?), that she
 should escape, or escapes; нi тepнa,
 he escaped not, "B. of M. Rath,"
 318; "Nenn." 54; cо nach тepнo,
 "B. of Fen." 254; cо пoтepнo,
 that he may escape, "Fragm. of
 Ir. Ann." 82; тepнam, 5, (act of)
 escaping; го тepнo м Δ чoтлa,
 .1. οο тhул, *O'Cl.*; м epнa, *LU.*
 98.
 ΤΕCС,* 36 (in the) south: тepп бoиo,
 south of the Boyne.
 ΤΕC, * 53, *gp.*, cords.
 ΤΕCΙMNECΗC,* 53, *as.*, cord-creaking,
 twanging.
 ΤΙΔCΗCΑΙH, 14; *asf.* of тлчтu, to
 come.
 ΡΟ-ТНΙВ, 25, *pret.* of тнвм, it laughed.

- ΤΙΒΡΙΜΜΙΣ**, 33, *2ry fut. depend.* of *ῥοβερῆμ*, we should give (battle); - 1 *sg.*, *τιβρῆμ*, *LL.* 115 a.
- ΤΙC**, 22, *pres.* of *τιcῆμ*, he comes; *τιcεο*, 21, let him come; *τιcεαο*, 11, *2ry fut.* 3 *sg.*; *τιcεαιc*, 25; *τιcεαc*, 22, 29, *fut.* 3 *pl.*
- ΤΙ**, 5, 22, *s-fut.* 3 *sg.*; 3 *pl.*, *τιραc*, 30, 31; *κοροcτι*, *LL.* 168 b.
- ΤΙCΔCΗC**, 36 (act of) coming, to come.
- ΤΙΞΑΡΟΔΙΛ**,* 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 49; *asf.*, combat (?); *τ.* 7 *βυραιc* *πειρεc*; for *τιξ-ῥαροδιλ*, *cf.* *τιξ lecht*, last bed, *LL.* 59 a, "B. of Fen." 264; *τιγσοαλ*, last meeting, "Adamnan," 266; *τιξηαουρ*, *ι.* *ιμάμ*, "R.I.A. MS." 35, 5, pp. 16, 17.
- ΤΙΞΕΡΙΝΔ**, 11 × 3; *tigerna*, 46, *ga.* and *voc.*, lord.
- ΤΙΞΕΡΝΔΙC**, 26, 27, *gsm.* of *τιξερναρ*, rule, command, "B. of M. Rath," 106.
- ΤΙΞΕΡΝΜΔΙC**, 30, 31; *npm.* of *τιξερναρ*, chiefs.
- ΤΙMCHELL**, 57, around.
- ΤΙMLUCUN**, 27, *ds.* for *τιμοναcυλ*, bestowal, = *τιοναcυλ*, *LL.* 106.
- ΡΑ-ΤΗΙΝΟΙΛ**, 4, *pret.*, he assembled them; *τινόλ*, 2, 8; *τινόλ*, 5, *infin.*
- (act of) gathering, a gathering; *τινόλῥαιοερ*, 22, *fut. pass.*, *τινόλ-αίμ*; it shall be assembled.
- ΤΙΡ**, 8, 53, 57, *nasN.*, land, country; *gs.* *τίρι*, 10.
- ΤΗΙC**, 11, below (*adv.*)
- ΤΙCΗCΤΞΔ**, 28, *gs.* or *gp.*, garb, vesture; *τλacηc*, a cloak, *O'Cl.* *Cf.* *ταρβ-ξΔ*.
- ΤΟΒUCH**, 7, *ds.* of *τοβαcη* (act of) levying (taxes, &c.); *co pult* *τοβαcη*, with cut hair, *LL.* 68, 266 a. *Cf.* *τοπαcηc*; *τοιβξερ*, who levies, "B. of Fen." 294.
- ΤΟCΗCΤUL**, 2, 8 (*N.* *τοcηcηcαλ n-ulαο*, *LL.* 94), assembling, muster. *τινόλ* 7 *τοcηcηcυλ*, *LB.* 227 b; "MS. Mater," 508.
- ΤΗΟΙΡM**, 8, noise, tramp; *ιη τοιρημ* 7 *ιη τοραηη*, *LL.* 58 a; *g.* *τίρημ*, *LL.* 58 aa.
- ΤΟΙCΙCΙΞ**, 30, 21, *npm.* of *τοίρεcηc*, leaders.
- ΡΔ-ΤΗΟΛΑCΗΑΡ**,* 1; -*τοηολαcηαρ*, 1, 2; *pret. depon.* of *τολαίμ*, which pleased him (?); *ποντολομαρ*, "Colman's Hymn," and "Bk. of Hymns," *ii.* 129; *τολ-ταηαξυο*, *complacere*, *MI.* 74 d.
- ΤΟΜΑΛCΥC**, *ns.*, 23, 24, eatables.
- ΤΟΠO**, 16 × 2, 25, 35 × 3, *nsf.*, wave; *np.* *τοηηα*, 16, 35; *g.* *τυηηη*, 8; *τοηο cλιδοηα*, *τ.* *κυοραιξε*, *τ.* *τυαξε ιηβηρ*, 16.
- COH-ΤΟΡΑCΗC**, 46, *t-pret.* 3 *sg.*, and cut off; from *ῥο-βονξαίμ*; = reaped, *LL.* 353 d, 58 a.
- ΤΟΡΔ**, 22, he will come; 3 *pl.* *τορηεc*, 22, 22, they will go. *Cf.* *κοτοραιc*, he comes; *see* *ῥορορηεc*.
- ΤΟΡCΗΑΙΡ**, 26, he fell.
- ΤΟΡCΗΡΑCΑΡ**, 45, 47, 48, they fell; *perf. depend.* of *ῥο-cρηηημ* (?).
- ΤΟΡΡΙΔΗ**, 7, *gs.*, The Tyrrhenian Sea (?). *Cf.* *Fiac's Hymn.*
- ΤΟΡCΕC**, 22 × 2, *fut.* 3 *pl.* of *ῥοροι-cηημ*, they will reach, arrive; *see* *ῥορορηεc*, *τορΔ*, *LL.* 97; *co* *τορ-αcηc* *κοβδιημ*, so that help came, "Nennius," 100, 40; *κοτοραιc*, he comes, from *ῥο-μξηημ* (?). *Cf.* *ταηρηο*, *enclit.* *2ry fut.* of *ῥο-αρηηοιμ*.
- ΤΡΔ**, 10, 12, 34, *quidem, autem*, now, yet.
- ΤΡΔΙC**, 10; *τραιc*, 11, *as.*, strand.
- ΤΡΔΙC*** *βδιηε μεicc* *βυδιη*, 10, 11, the strand below Dundalk, now Trawvally, = Dundalk.
- ΤΡΔΙCΙO**, 38, *np.* of *τραιc*, a foot.
- ΤΡΕΒΔΑΙΡ**, 11, *ap.* of *τρεβαιρη*, guarantees; "Laws," *i.* 254.
- ΡO-ΤΗΡΞO**, 51, *pret.* of *τρηξοαίμ*, it pierced.
- ΤΡΕΜCΙ**, 1, 2, 3, *as.*, a division of time, period.

- ΤΡΕΝΔ**, 6, *np.* of **τρέν**, strong; **τρερ-
ριου**, 13, 44, mightier.
ΤΡΕΘΙΝ, 30, 31, *npm.*, strong men.
ΤΡΕΣ, 57, third.
ΤΡΕΣΣ, 54, *as.*, conflict; **τρερ**, *g.*
τρερδ, "B. of Fen." 378, 282;
dp. **τρερδριδ**, "L. na gCeart,"
 243; *ap.* **τρερρι**, "Bodl. Cormac,"
 38.
ΤΡΕΣΣΙ, 10, might, *ns.*
ΤΡΕΘΑΝ-ΣΛΑΣΣΙ, 8, sea, *gl. gurges*,
Sg. 66 b, a raging sea or gulf;
τρεθαν, power, "B. of Fen."
 228.
ΤΡΙ, 11, 14, 16, 30, 35, 38, 46, three
(num. adj.) [46, **τρι**, *n.* and *acc.*].
τρι, *g.*, 49; **τρι**, *g.*, 31, 49.
ΤΡΙ* *n.*, 57, **τριβ** (?), *dp.*; **τρι**, *af.*, 14,
 35.
ΤΡΙ, three (*num. subst.*), 10.
ΤΡΙ, 7, through.
ΤΡΙΔΗ, 10 × 3, 33, *nm.*, a third part:
 in **τριαν**.
ΤΡΙΔΗ, 30, 47, three persons, trio; *gs.*
τριη, 13.
ΤΡΙΔΙΝΗ, 34, through the; **τριηνα**, 51,
dp.
ΤΡΙΔΗ* *vs.*, 11 × 2, 15, &c.; *as.*, 46,
 chief = **ρι** "Man. & Cust." III.
 514; *.i.* **τριετηνα**, *O'Cl.*; *.i.* *rex*,
 Stokes' "Bodl. Cormac," 26.
ΤΡΟΙΤ, 5 × 2, a fight, struggle.
ΤΡΟΜ-ΧΟΒΛΑΧ, 10, 12, *ns.*, a great
 fleet; **τρομ**, *.i.* **μόρι**, "O'Dav."
ΤΡΟΜ-ΛΟΝΖΕΣ, 57, a great exile or
 sea-voyage, or group of exiles.
ΤΥΔΖΕ* **ινβιρ**, 16, 35, *gsf.* **τυδζ***
ινβιρ; cf. *LL.* 152 b.
ΤΥΔΙΘ, 9, 57, in the north; **τυδιθ**,
 56, 57 (?).
ΡΑ-ΤΥΔΙΡΧΕΘ, 35, *perf. pass.* of **τυ-
διριμι**, was struck (**σο-φο-οριχο**);
pret. 3 *sg.* *deponent*, **τυδιριζεφ-
ταρ**, 48.
ΤΥΔΙΘ, 56, *dsf.* of **τυαθ**, a country,
 region.
- ΤΥΔΑΡΑΧΒΑΙΛ**, 27, *asf.* of **τυδαρι-
βαίλ**, description; *gs.* **τυδαριζα-
βαίλα**, quality, "M. Rath," 268.
ΤΥΔΑΡΖΑΒΤΑΡ, 15, 37, 50, *pret.* of
τυδαρζβαιμ*, they raised, lifted,
 carried away; *ne* **τυδαρζαβαίλ**
ζηριμε, *ante ortum solis*, "Nen-
 nius," 82.
ΤΥΔΑΣΙΟΥΡΤ, 25, *ds.*, the north quarter
 or division.
ΤΥΔΑΘΗΒΙΛ, 25, lefthand-wise or north;
τυαθηβελ, *LL.* 114 b, seems *geni-
 tive*, but *d.* **οειριυλ**, righthand-
 wise, "B. of Fenagh," 254.
ΤΥC, 5, 25 × 2, 51, *s-pret.*, he brought,
 gave, = **τυαφταρ**, 45; 3 *pl.* **τυc-
 ρατ**, 15; **τυcα**, 54, *pres. conj.*
ΤΥCΑΘ, 14, 55, was brought; **τυcαιc**,
 13, and **τυcθηα**, 3, 17, *perf. pass.*,
 were brought.
ΤΥΙΗ, 5, *ns.*, lord, *O'Cl.*; multitudes,
 "S. na Rann," 153; **τυιη**, captain,
 "Ode on Br. O'Rorke," 294.
ΤΥΙΡΣΕΧ, 3, sad, weary.
ΤΥΙΤΤ* 5, he fell; *s-pret.* **con-τυcα***
 6; **τυcα** in Fac-simile; **τυcα** or
τυcα in *LL.* It seems for **con-
 τυcτεα** or **con-τυcθηα**, **conτυc-
 χαc**, till summer season may fall
 or come to us; *subj.* of **τυιτιμ** or
sec. pres. of **τυροχιμ** or **οοοε-
 χυρο**.
ΤΥΔ, 7, 10; **τυδ**, 18 × 2, grandson.
ΥΑΧΗΤΥΗ, 36, *asN.*, upper part; *n* **u-u.**,
 above.
ΥΔΘ, 47; **υαο**, 8, 9, 51, from him;
υαμ, 3, from me; **υαιτ**, 7 × 3, 14,
 from thee; **υαν**, **υανη**, 29, 22,
 from us.
ΥΔΙΗ, 13 × 2, 35, 51, hour, time: *in*
(n) **υαηη**, *as.*, when; *g.* **υαηηε**, 12,
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ΥΔΙΗ, 17, 18, 46, for (*conj.*), seeing that.
ΥΔΙΤ, 7 × 3, 14; *see* 6 (I).
ΥΔΙΤΕΧΤ* 26, *as.*, pursuit, follow-
 ing; cf. **ρυατεχτ**.

- uamun, 20, *nsf.*, dread; *d.* ար
 m'uumain, *LL.* 67.
 uatmmar, 47, terrible.
 uatmmib,* 57, *dp.* of uatme, pillar;
 uatme in *W.*
 uchc, 40, 51, 53, *dasm.*, breast; pe
 huchc, against, "B. of Fen." 402.
 uile, 4, 35, 48, all, all things, 6; *np.*
 48; uil, 2.
 ulao, 2, 34, 36, 48; ul(ao), 8 x 2, 9;
 ulao, 4, 9, 22, 52 x 2, 25, 53,
np., the Ultonians who occupied
 a region co-extensive with the
 Diocese of Down; *dp.* ulcaib,
 1 x 2, 2, 9, 18; ulcaib, 1, 2, 8;
voc. pl. ulcu,* 25, 30, 48.
 ulc, 11, 18, *ds.* of olc, evil, ill, wrong.
- hurbadad,* 3, 15, *nap.* of urbad, cut-
 tings, ravages: urbadad 7 aizm;
 urbad no zearrad, "Book of
 Lecan," 175 a b.
 urchar, 51 x 2, *gs.* of urchor, a
 cast, throw, shot; dur-chor, *LL.*
 59, 61.
 urznam, 24; urnam,* 23, prepara-
 tion, dressing, cooking.
 huscioad,* 6, *ap.* of urce, water.
 ut, 17, 26, there, yonder, *istic.*
 uthechar, 9, *gsm.* *Hennessy* and
Dr. Atkinson read utchor, utchi-
 chor; he was Celtchar's father;
g. utheochair, "Gen. Chorca
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SOME WORDS IN THE FOREGOING INDEX.

(Vide Pages 251 to 263.)

ածօֆս, M. ; the variants ածօ՛ւծ, ւծօ՛ւծ = he saw, *MS. Materials*, 474, *Tl.* xlix. ածնաւճ, "he kindled," may be the same as ածնաւծ, he puts, from *աշնաւտ*, *Cormac*, 20 ; but cf. *րօհաձաւտա*, were kindled, *LB.* 210a ; or ածնաւճ may be for *աշրաւճ*, rises, *Bodl. Cormac*, 12.

աւտարարաձ, furious, *C. M. Lena*, 138.

աւտրեանձ : տրեանձ .i. տեբան, *unde* տրեննաձ ; .i. ճարտ, *unde* աւտրեանձ, *O' Dav.* 15.

աւրջլեաձ : աւրրլե .i. ճլեօ ւր ւորրա ոօ ւր աւրրա, *O' Dav.* 55.

աւծե : տրօմաւծե տեաձտ րօլա : cf. աւծե .i. աձրօլա, ար մեքրա հի օլձար րօլա, *O' Dav.* 3.

աւրեաձ, cf. *աւրեաճ*, *աւրեձտ*, staying, *L. na gC.* 4.

աւձլեանաւծ, րաւձլեանաւծ, արձլեանաւծ, աղլեանաւծ ; see notes, p. 89.

աւրձեանա : աւրձեան .i. ճար, *O' Dav.* 52.

աւտաւծ ձեաձ : աւձտ .i. արաւաւտ ոա հաւտա ձեձ .i. ձեձ մի ուրի ա ւոձար, *O' Dav.* 72.

անամ : a m'anam ! cf. a ձարլե մօ ձրօւծե ! րօք է մաւ Նեւիլ ա հանամ, Mac Neill was the darling of her soul, *Circ. of Ireland*, l. 44 ; m'anam ւրտիճ էւ, you are my soul within, *Neilson's Grammar*.

արարտ = արարտ of *LL*.

աւաւծ : օւրր աւաւ ւր աւաւլ, *O' Dav.* 6.

աւաւր : applied to a warrior, *LL.* 247a, *L. Lecan*, 635 ; g. աւաւրաձ, *LL.* 247a. See *մաձճարնա*.

աւձճարնաւճ, joined together ? cf. ճարնեալ, catch, hook, *O'R.*

աւձարաձ : cf. *աւաւլճ*, to gather, collect, *MacCurtin's Dict.* p. 250.

աւրօձտ-աւաւրնեաձ, staff-thorny ? աւրօձտ .i. աւաւլ, *O' Dav.* 6.

brorɣar, crashing; cf. brorɣ .i. ɔɔrann, *O' Don. Suppl.*; brurɣar, broken ware, mob, *O'R.*

bruarínor, bruaócínor: cf. brar .i. mór, *O' Dav.*; brer .i. oll, *LL.* 395; bruaóc .i. mór, bruaóca .i. mór, broɣca, céimniɣteac, *O' Clery.*

buaile boóba, hedge, = buailib, *qv.*

buaileib: buailib mboóba, formidable or warlike hedge, *LB.* 207 a.

caicérior, battle-belt or noble belt: caic .i. uaral, *O' Dav.*

caobaib: caib, layers of the brain, *Bodl. Cormac,* 32.

Celcár: his six sons are named in *G. Corca Laidhe,* 62.

ceterp (*LL.* version) should be translated as plural, or rather collective. Singular ceterpac.

clár-óainɣne, 25; cf. clár-óainɣen, strong-cased (helmet), *C. M. Rath,* xiv.

clár-lonnrac; cf. clár-leirpéc, letter-graved sword, clár-réiú, smooth-bladed, *C. M. Rath,* xiv.

Cloéra, cf. cloéra, little bell, *O' Dav.* 67.

coirp-ɣára, -leačan; coirp, smooth, *G. Corca Laidhe,* 342.

coirp-ɣabla, sails? cf. coirpɣabul .i. cpaiceann ɣabair, *O' Dav.* 63.

coipub, to steady, *C. M. Rath,* 182.

culpaídeac, 27, *variant*; culpaic .i. coimet air fuaóc, *Cormac,* 10.

dáig, fire, or cause.

óinɣnaóab: raća ɣ roóinɣna, *LL.* 162β; óinɣnaib ɣ cnocaib, *LU.* 28β.

óirɣab, for óirpccra, unanswerable, irresistible?

óirpma .i. buídean, *O' Clery.*

óirɣipe, quick, restless: eic óirpior, unbroken steeds, *TL.* 252; precipitate, *Ann. L. Cé,* I., 412, *LB.* 215β; óian óirpior, *LB.* 218 a.

óumaó .i. óuma, mound.

paipóinɣe, great impact? cf. óinɣe, to push, *C. M. Rath,* xiv.

peíteannac, smooth-pointed, peic, smooth, *O' Dav.* 93.

poairc, fuabairc: bo fuabracar, they attacked, *Frag. of Ir. Ann.* 236.

poránac, furánac: said of a bull, *LL.* 247 a; pcrɣac poránac, *H.* 2, 12.

purpuamanca; cf. puamnac, reproving, *Bk. of Fenagh,* 248; cf. puairníɣce. iacac; iacac .i. éiɣeair, *O' Clery.*

ipíníom, fatigue, *MS. Mater.* 515.

ionnpma, ionpma pleg, to set spears, *Frag. of Ir. Ann.* 3.

iorpac = erpac, erped.

λαβραυν : ns. λαβρα .i. λαός, *O' Dav.* 84.

λεαζαυβ, 16, means perhaps leagues.

λεαρζα, 34; cf. λιρι λερζ-μδρι, wide-sloped Liffey, *Man. & Cust.* 484.

λονζαδ; λοηζυδ, eating, *LU.* 103 a.

lomann; asf. lomann, a cord, *LL.* fo. 79 aβ.

λύεμαρ, nimble; λύε, λύβ, velocity.

mall-βρυαάαιβ; cf. mall, modest, *MS. Mater.* 515.

οιριριρι; cf. φορ αναδ γ φορ αιριριem, *W.*

ραβαρτα; cf. ροβορτα .i. ιμαθ, *O' Dav.* 113.

ριελεαρζ; cf. ριελεμνεαδ, extemporaneous verse, *O'R.*

ρδ, S-future of ροδωμ.

ριιζε; ζο ριιζε ρο = ζο ρδ ρο, 45, = κορηωι ρο, till this, up to this.

ρζορ, λάνρζορ; ρκορ = yoke of two horses, *TL.* 244; ριαρ-ρζορ, warlike plain; ρκορ .i. μαζ, *O' Dav.* 115.

ρονη-άατα : cf. ριωνη αατα, *Frag. Ir. Ann.* 76.

ταιγλε : the M variant ταιδleaδ is better.

ταιγλειρειαάτα; better ταιδλ-; cf. δορη-αιδλιβια, *eos visitabit.*

τεαδτ-ρολα for τισζρολα, thick blood; cf. τισζ-βαιννε, *O' Dav.* 77; *tyuch* = tough, thick, in Ulster; or from τεαδταδ, congeal, *Mac Curtin's Dict.*

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

INDEX VOCABULORUM OF THE "GRAMMATICA CELTICA."

[WHILE searching for Irish neuters in the Grammatica of Zeuss I discovered that about six hundred and thirty-two words, or word-forms, and a great number of useful references have been omitted in the Index of Drs. Gütterbock and Thurneysen. I give here only the word-forms which they left out; cf. *supra*, p. xxii. The numbers refer to the pages of *Z*.]

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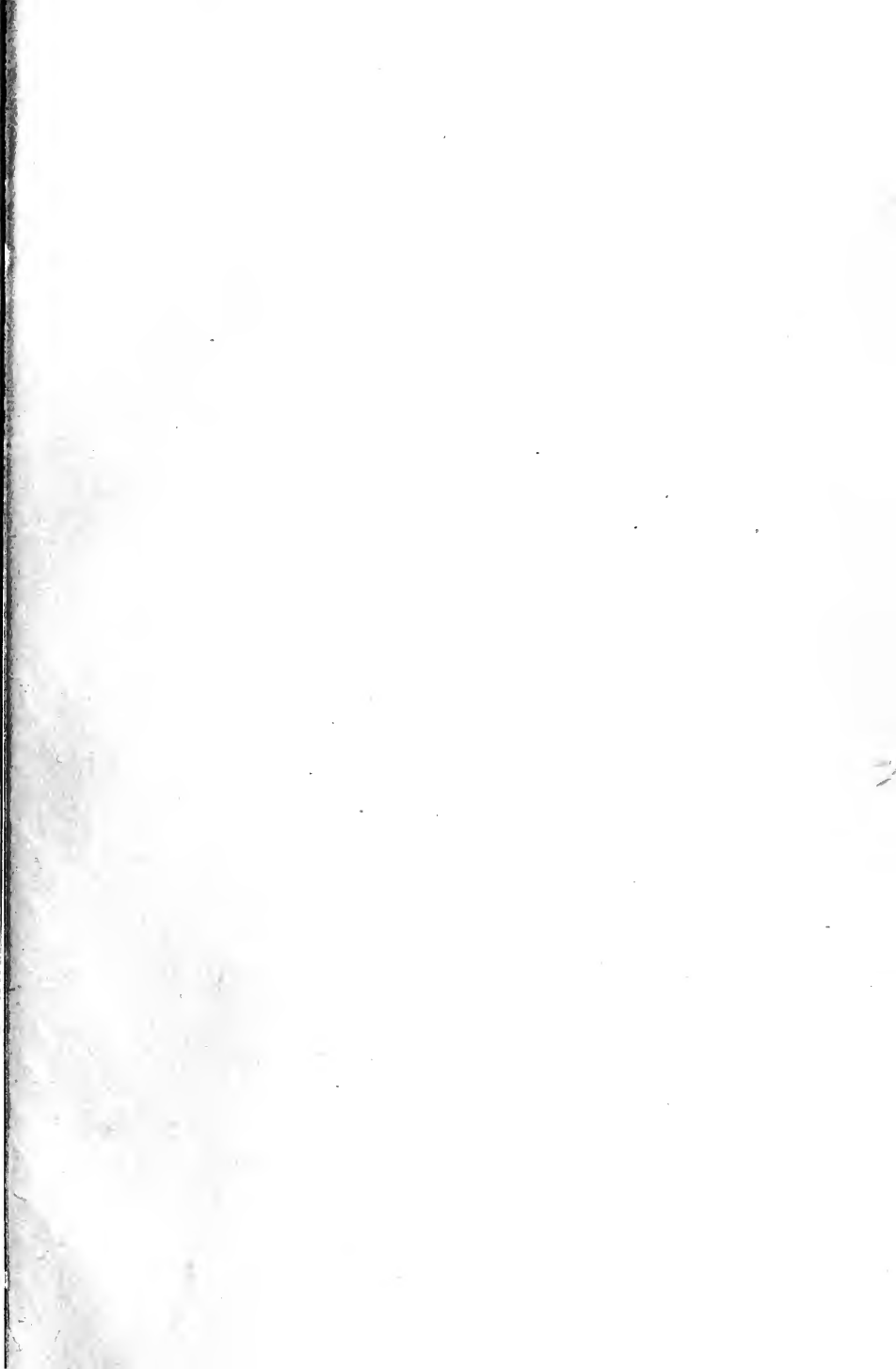
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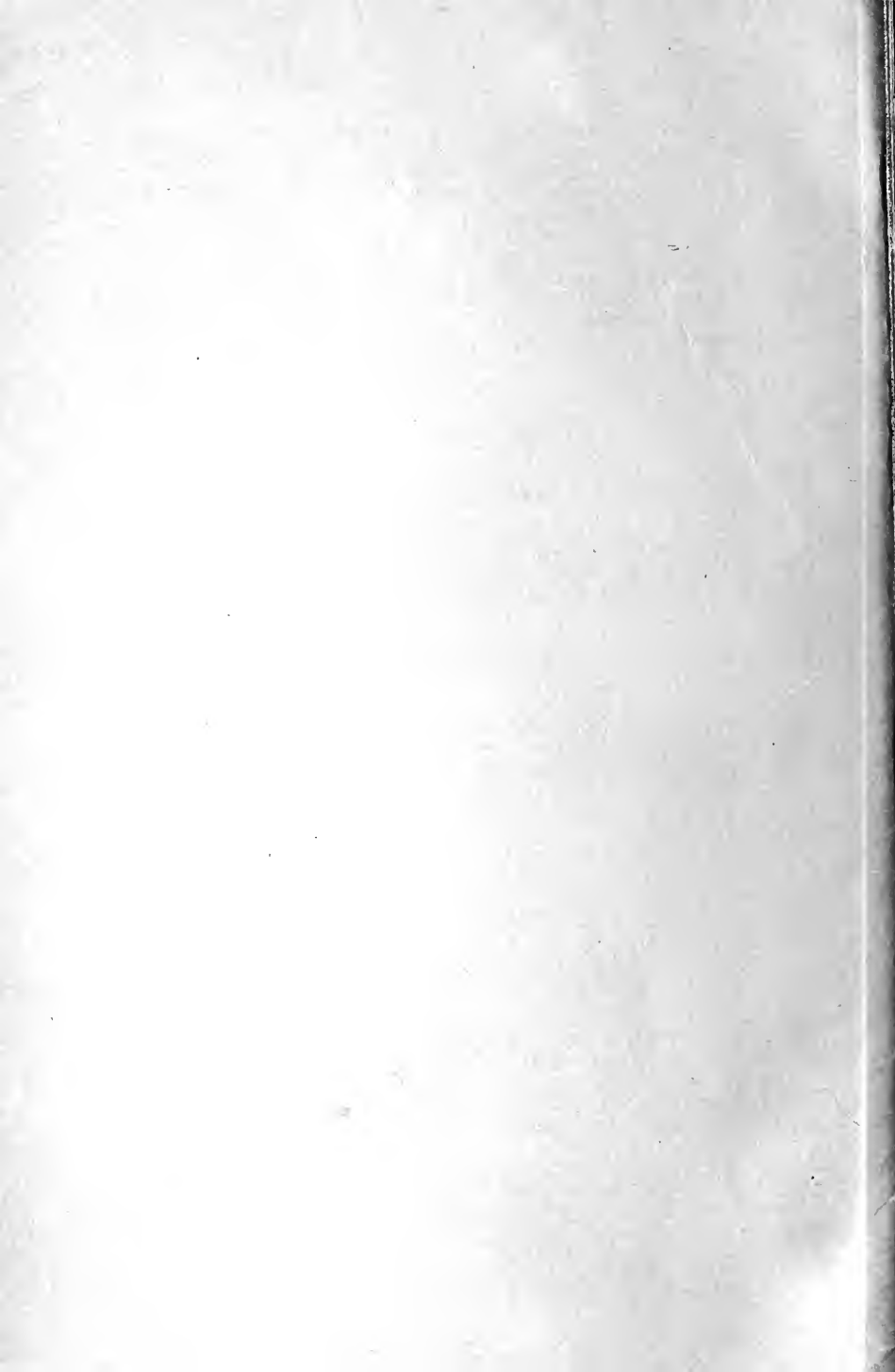
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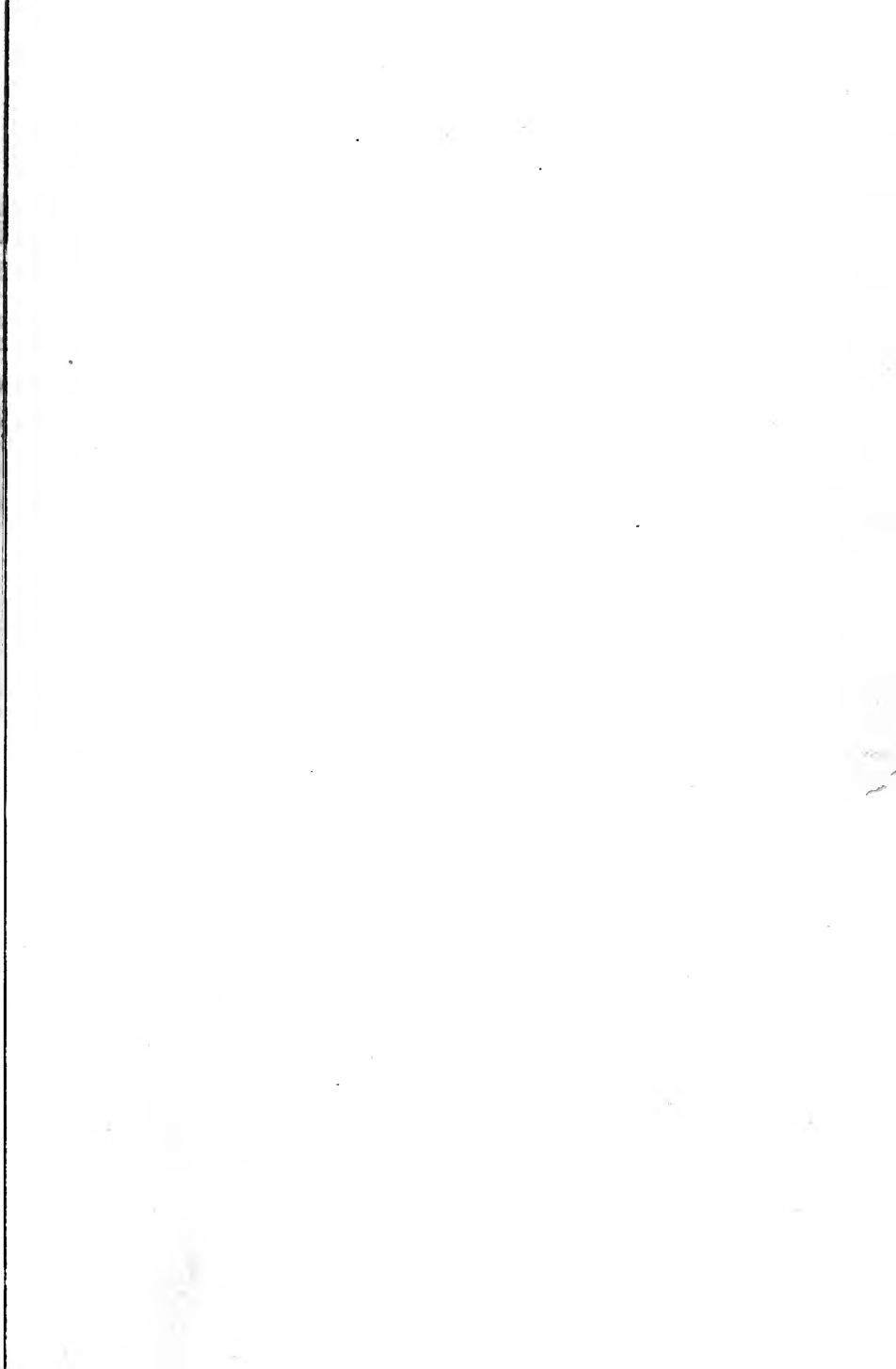
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