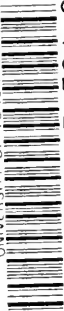


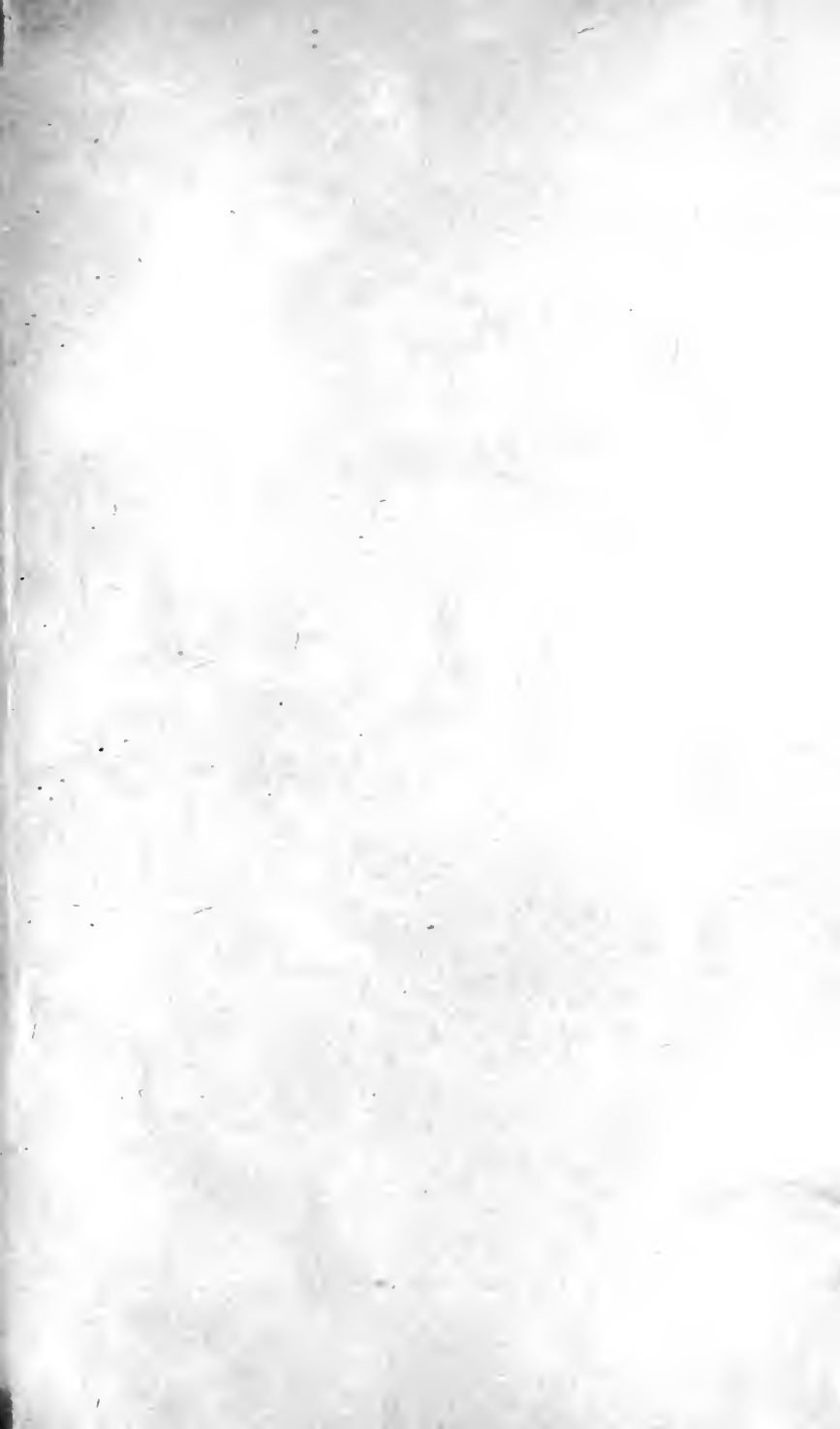
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



3 1761 00271761 9

UNIV OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

10561 I

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

TODD LECTURE SERIES

VOLUME X.

EDWARD GWYNN

THE METRICAL DINDSHENCHAS

PART III.



129980
22/11/13.

DUBLIN

HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., LTD.

LONDON: WILLIAMS & NORGATE

1913



PB
1202
A2
v.10

DUBLIN
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
BY FONSONBY AND GIBBS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
PREFACE,			v
LIST OF MANUSCRIPTS,			viii
CORRIGENDA,			ix
TEXT AND TRANSLATION :—			
	PAGE		PAGE
Carmun,	1	Loch Dácháech,	184
Bóand I,	26	Port Lairge,	190
Bóand II,	34	Mag Raigne,	194
Cnogba,	40	Mag Femin I,	198
Nás,	48	Mag Femin II,	200
Ceilbe,	54	Tond Chlidna I,	206
Liamuín,	66	Tond Chlidna II,	210
Dún Gabail,	78	Carn úi Néit,	216
Belach Dúргеin,	84	Crotta Cliach,	224
Bairend Chermanin,	88	Cend Febrat,	226
Duiblind,	94	Cend Cuirrig [Currech Life],	234
Fornoecht,	96	Temair Lúachra,	236
'Ath Cliath Cúalann,	100	Slíab Miss,	240
Bend 'Etair I,	104	Tipra Sengarmna,	242
Bend 'Etair II,	110	Findglais,	254
Dún Crimthaind,	120	Srúb Brain,	256
Ráth Chnámrossa,	128	Loch Léin,	260
Maistiu I,	134	Carn Feradaig,	266
Maistiu II,	138	Luimnech,	270
Róiriú in 'Uib Muiredaig,	140	Slige Dala,	276
Róiriú in 'Uib Failge,	142	Sinann I,	286
Mag Mugna,	144	Sinann II,	292
Eó Mugna,	146	Slíab n-Echtga I,	298
Eó Rossa,	148	Slíab n-Echtga II,	304
Belach Conglais,	150	'Ath Cliath Medraige,	314
'Ath Fadat I,	152	Medraige,	318
'Ath Fadat II,	156	Loch Riach,	324
Belach Gabrán,	158	Mag nAidni,	330
Slíab Mairge I,	160	Móenmag,	334
Slíab Mairge II,	162	Loch Dergdere,	338
Ard Lemnacht,	164	Ráth Chrúachan,	348
Loch Garman,	168	Carn Fráich,	356

TEXT AND TRANSLATION—*continued.*

	PAGE		PAGE
'Ath Lúain,	366	Ard na Riag,	414
Turloch Silinde,	376	Inber Múada,	418
Findloch Cera,	378	Carn Amalgaid,	422
Mag n-'Ai,	380	Mag Muireisce,	426
Mag Mucrime,	382	Mag Tibra,	432
Duma Selga,	386	Slíab n-Gam,	436
Mag Luirg,	396	Ceis Choraínd,	438
Loch Cé,	400	Carn Conaill,	440
Loch Néill,	404	Loch Rí,	450
Loch Con,	408	Loch n-Erne,	460
Loch nDechet,	410		
NOTES,			469

PREFACE.

MOST of the poems in this volume are now printed for the first time. The corresponding prose versions will be found in Stokes' edition of the *Rennes Dindshenchas*, in vols. xv and xvi of the *Revue Celtique*. I have followed in general the order of the Rennes manuscript, but have inserted some poems which do not occur in that codex. Some of these are late additions to the Dindshenchas, and are here printed as nearly as possible in the places which they occupy in the Book of Lecan and the other codices in which they are found. As no two copies of the Dindshenchas, among those which I have used, have exactly the same contents, an editor is obliged to use his own judgment to some extent. The arrangement here adopted seems to me preferable to that of Stokes, who relegates these later additions to an appendix, thereby obscuring the geographical order which the compilers of the Dindshenchas observed. That there is such an order was first noticed, so far as I know, by Mr. G. H. Orpen, in the *Journal of the Society of Antiquaries (Ireland)*, March, 1906, p. 29.

In some cases a poem which is found only in the Book of Leinster or in some small group of manuscripts has been set beside a different poem on the same place which occurs in the Rennes codex and other copies. On the same principle the poem on Róiriu in *Úi Fáilge* is placed beside Róiriu in *Úi Muiredaig*, and those on *Eó Mugna* and *Eó Rossa* after *Mag Mugna*.

The problem of arrangement will become more complicated in my next volume, in which I hope to complete the text of the *Metrical Dindshenchas*. When I reach the final volume, which is intended to contain, among other matters, a description of the manuscripts, I hope to state fully the facts as to the order followed in the various copies.

In constructing the text of the poems I have attached rather less weight than in former volumes to the authority of the Book of Leinster, and rather more to that of R and B (which are very closely related), especially when they are supported by H and S. The Book of Lecan, the Book of *Úi Maine*, and the Stowe manuscript D II 2 are very untrustworthy guides in doubtful places.

In orthography I have as a rule tried to approximate to the general practice of the Book of Leinster; but no uniform standard can be fixed, especially as the spelling is constantly varied in order to mark the rhymes.

The poem on *Eó Mugna* (which is only preserved in S) and those on *Carn Fraích*, *Ard na Ríag*, *Inber Múada*, *Carn Amalgaid*, *Mag Tibra*, and *Sliab Gam* (only in Lc.) are reproduced as they stand in the manuscript, except as specified in the critical notes; but I have not thought it necessary to indicate expansions by italics, unless some shade of doubt were possible. On the other hand, in editing the poems which are only found in L (*Maistiu II*, *Róiriú in Úi Failge*, *Eó Rossa*, *Sliab Mairge I*, *Mag Femin I*), I have supplied marks of length and introduced some slight alterations of spelling. This applies also to that part of the poem on *Carmun* for which L is the only authority.

These and other inconsistencies are partly due to the long time which has elapsed since the earlier pages of this volume were put in type, and to the necessity of printing off each sheet

as it was finished. The same cause is in part responsible for the long list of *Corrigenda*.

Mr. W. J. Purton has been good enough to read the proofs of the whole volume and suggest corrections. Dr. Bergin has kindly done the same for pp. 49-80. To the Rev. Charles Plummer I owe a collation of the Rawlinson text of *Tond Clidna I*.

EDWARD GWYNN

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,

February 11th, 1913.

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE *DINDSHENCHAS*

CITED IN THIS VOLUME.

- L = The Book of Leinster.
R = The Rennes MS.
B = The Book of Ballymote.
Lc. = The Book of Lecan.
Y = The Yellow Book of Lecan.
H = Trinity College, H. 3. 3 (1322).
E = Trinity College, E. 4. 1 (1436).
G = Royal Irish Academy 23 K 32.
M = The Book of Úi Maine, Royal Irish Academy.
S = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe D. II. 2.
S₂ = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe B. II. 2.
S₃ = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe B. III. 1.
S₄ = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe D. IV. 2.
V = Royal Irish Academy, Reeves 832.
Rawl. = Bodleian Library, Rawlinson B 487.
Ed. = Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, Kilbride XVI.
Laud = Bodleian Library, Laud 610.
Franc. = Franciscan Convent, Dublin.
Lism. = The Book of Lismore.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 2, lines 7, 8 read *tictis, arfigtis*: so in lines 193, 210, 211, 213. 3, 16 for 'smooth' read 'lean'. 3, 19 read 'that won a title of . . . without disrepute'. 4, 23 see Notes. 7, 69 delete 'extinction'. 8, 78 read *fetabair*. 8, 90 see Notes. 10, 100 delete comma after Herech. 14, 170 read *chórgud*. 17, 189 see Notes. 18, 234 read *chróes-tolla*. 19, 234 for 'fiddles' read 'harps'. 20, 259 read *egair*. 20, 264 read *ndán*. 21, 259 delete 'profane'. 23, 286 read 'horse-fights'. 24, 301 read *táidliud* and see Notes. 24, 322 read *deg-cóem*. 25, 303 see Notes. 26, 7 read *asmaid*: see Notes. 26, 11 read *olá sin*. 26, 19 read *gairthir* (L). 31, 55 read 'to the well, without being thirsty'. 34, 15 read *comraicet* and render 'they meet'. 35, 18 read 'through Loch Munreim past Taitliu'. 46, 83 read *achách*. 50, 27 read *issi*. 70, 54 read *ndag-céil*. 70, 63 read *Oll-dóitig*: see Notes. 72, 81 read *dreim* (L). 73, 73 for 'fared' read 'had gone'. 75, 114 read 'at the Black Fords'. 81, 26 read 'in the islands of the Red Sea'. 82, 70 read *abainn*. 83, 53 read 'those two grappled with each other'. 84, 7 read *issi*. 84, 16 read *cét col*: see Notes. 84, 19 read *Herccaid*. 85, 7 see Notes. 86, 2 read perhaps *arbaig*: see Notes. 90, 21 read *dáltait raind* 'verses decide (?)': in the passage quoted in the Notes the rhyme requires *dáltaid*. 91, 39 read 'Cliath'. 94, 14 read *sobarthain*. 96, 6 read *bind guth*. 100, 6 read *cluiche drenn*. 106, note at foot: for *prius* read *proprium*. 106, 49 read *dian' mag* 'to whom the plain belongs'. 107, 41 for 'pleasing' read 'active'. 108, 64 read *ruada*. 108, 69 read *mac-blait*. 108, 75 read *chlóiter*. 108, 84 read a *h-Étar* 'from Etar'. 109, 64 read 'the red sons of Ross'. 109, 65 for 'champions' read 'carruags'. 112, 21 read *tria*. 147, 10 see Notes. 149, 9 for 'hallowed' read 'joyous'. 152, 15 for *das* read *dar*. 154, 38 read *gébat*: see Notes. 158, lines 17-20 should follow line 8. 158, 9 read *glé*. 160, 9 read *seeól sain*. 164, 5 read *Crimthand*. 164, 10 read *cian ind ail*. 165, 1 for 'bright' read 'perfect'. 165, 24 read 'the way to subdue them is to behead them'. 171, 50-51 read 'of laws and ordinances, which were made,' etc. 173, 71 read 'Boimim'. 176, 134 read *andess*. 177, 131 read 'O sir!'. 178, 160 read *comalltair*. 186, 50 read *chatha*. 203, 43 read 'May they sit in heaven!'. 208, 37 read *lotar*. 214, 49 read *Mogénair*. 218, 7 read *is maic Thabuirn*: see Notes. 224, 20 read *file*. 225, 8 see Notes. 225, 23 see Notes. 226, 18 read *Cathgus*. 231, 67 for 'in general' read 'by far'. 234: the title should be CEND CUIRRIG. 234, 2 read *rodamair* and see Notes. 236, 2 see Notes. 236, 16 read *nofoilgtis*. 238, 27 see Notes. 240 read throughout *Miss* for *Miss*, and in 19 read *ndiss*. 246, 72 read *immat*. 251, 119 read 'the king of the Fianna'. 253, 127 read 'in the noose of a gad'. 258, 32 read *co Rámaind is co Redgaig*. 261, 16

read 'Fand'. 263, 37 read 'the lake of the hero Len'. 271, 14 read 'of the fleet'. 277, 4 for 'dissolution' read 'the ring of battle'. 281, 58 read 'by stric custom'. 283, 73 for 'mute' read 'muttering'. 286, 8 read *ídech-luchair* and see Notes. 288, 46 read *sáir sin*. 289, 32 read 'to everyone it is not unlovely'. 290, 54 read *ben luchair*. 303, 53 read 'to sleep'. 306-308: lines 49-52 should come after lines 53-56. 307, 43 read 'Both'. 311, 83 delete 'casket' and see Notes. 314, 16 see Notes. 317, 30 read 'Elg'. 319, 4 see Notes. 322, 57 see Notes. 322, notes: for 58-59 read 59-60. 328, 49 read *bail*. 334, 7 read *lubrad* and see Notes. 336, 35 read in *Móen sin*. 336, 44 read *Móenaib sin*. 337, 26 see Notes. 344, 87 read *fo rúin* 'mysteriously'. 346, 99 read *comlúd*. 351, 24 read 'horse-fights'. 355, 87 see Notes. 359, 44 see Notes. 363, 102 see Notes. 366, 3 read *thais*. 377, 13-16 see Notes. 382, 13 read *nochehta*. 385, 39 read 'it severs not'. 393, 99 see Notes. 397, 20 read 'Mianna . . . Magen'. 397, 21 read 'of the Martine'. 401, 20 read 'on a cairn of the Curlew Mountains'. 403, 27 read 'when he was laid in the cairn of stones'. 405, 6 read 'Elg'. 407, 25 see Notes. 409, 5 read 'From the Isles of the chieftain Mod'. 414, 14 read *fa hiad*. 415, 16 read 'all four'. 419, 1 and 421, 29 read 'Inber Muada'. 419, 11 read 'Elg'. 427, 15 see Notes. 431, 46 see Notes. 438, 11 read *óged sona*. 440, 4 read *Conaill*. 441, 18 see Notes. 443, 26 see Notes. 443, 44 *sq.* for 'is driven' read 'is planted'. 453, 34 read 'their kine and oxen he killed in the first hour'. 458, 108 read *ba tairm tocha* 'it was an appropriate name'. 465, 51 see Notes. 465, 53 read 'free from venom'. 465, 57 see Notes. 465, 64 for 'swift' read 'sullen'.

PART III.

CARMUN.

FULARTACH *cecinit.*

Eistid, a Laigniu nal-lecht,
a slúraig ós Raighiu rath-chert,
co fagbaid uaim as cech aird
cáem-senchas Carmain chloth-aird.

Carmun céte óenaig féil, 5
co faithchi róenaig roréid,
in tslúraig tictís dia thaichmi,
arfigtís a glan-graifni.

Is railecc ríg a rúam rán,
cid sain-šerc slúag co sóer-grád; 10
fail mór fo dumaib dála
dia slóg bunaid bith-gráda.

Do cháiniud rígan is ríg,
d' fáidiud dígal is dígáim,
ba mence find-slúag fagmair 15
dar slim-grúad sóer Sen-Charmain.

In fir nó in fer co mét gal,
nó in ben co n-ét anbal,
ruc gairm cen mímes marggaid,
tuc ainm díles deg-Carmain ? 20

LRBYMEHSS₃V. Parts of L are nearly illegible, especially 110-150.
Fulartach] Ful- L; Flann E; *om. cæt.* 1. *Laigniu*] LY: laigni,
&c. *cæt.* 2. *slúraig*] slúag, &c. *codd.* ós Raighiu] *ed.* os-aigni L (oraigne
fes.); ua raigne, &c. YS; uar aighne M; narraigne B; uas raigne, &c. *cæt.*
rathchert] racert, &c., RB; rocert, &c., YHES₃; na ceart M. 3. *fagbaid*]
fagthai Y; fabhaig E; faghaib M. *as*] os RB; is ES₃. 4. *cám-*] LE:
dind-, &c. *cæt.* *chlothaird*] clethgair Y; clethgairc S. 6. *faithchi*]
faitcib H; flaithib M. 7. *in tslúraig*] an slúag YS₃;
thaichmi] taithmi, &c., RYHS₃; taichne E; faiche M. 8. *arfigtís*]
arafaicdis R; arfichtis YHS; airfichdis M. *glan-*] nglan YMSE.
9. *a*] in LE. 10. *cid*] cidat M. *sain-*] sam- RBY; am- S. *slúag*
co sóergrád] a slúag særgrad S; slúag særgrad M. 11. *fo dumaib*]
fodumaid YE; do dumaib SS₃M; do damuim H. 12. *dia*] do t- E.

CARMUN.

Hearken, ye Leinstermen of the graves,
 O host that rule Raigne of hallowed rights,
 till ye get from me, gathered on every hand,
 the fair legend of Carmun high in fame !

Carmun, gathering place of a hospitable fair, 5
 with level sward for courses :—
 the hosts that used to come to its celebration
 conquered in its bright races.

A burial-ground of kings is its noble cemetery,
 even specially dear to hosts of high rank ; 10
 under the mounds of assembly are many
 of its host of a stock ever-honoured.

To bewail queens and kings,
 to lament revenges and ill deeds,
 there came many a fair host at harvest-time 15
 across the noble smooth cheek of ancient Carmun.

Was it men, or a man of mighty prowess,
 or woman with passionate jealousy,
 that brought the market a title not unreputed,
 and gave its proper name to noble Carmun ? 20

-*gráda*] gradbach H. 13. *do*] di BR ; da Y. *cháiniud*] dumaíd R ;
 cumaid B. 14. *d'fáidiud*] du faidiud RB ; d'fáiged E ; daidheadh S.
dignim] mignim (?) L ; dognim ME. 15. *ba*] bat L ; bad RBE.
mence] menci LRB ; minca E ; menic, &c. YHS₃. -*sluag*] -slúraig LBS₃.
fagmair] fagmur, &c. YE ; fagmair L. 16. -*gruad*] gruaid, &c. RBHS₃ ;
 ruad E. *sóer*] sáeir BS₃ ; sair H. -*Charmain*] Carman, &c. RYHE.
 17. *fir—fer*] fer—fir R ; fear—fer B. *gal*] LB ; ngal *cát*. 18. *in ben*]
 in bead B ; in bet M ; in beth S ; in hí ben E. *co n-ét*] coméit E ; conceat M ;
 connet H. *anbal*] nadbal E ; angabal M ; nimadbal YHS₃. 19. *gairm*]
 ainm L (?) B ; a hainm E. *mímes*] mes LE. *marggaid*] *ed.* marg-
 gaig E ; mar *graid* (?) L ; margnaig R ; margnaid, &c. BYSM ; margn HS₃.
 20. *deg-*] sen- R ; do E ; nde S.

Ní fir is ní fer fergach,
acht óen-ben dían díbergach,
glúair a tarmun is a tairm,
ó fúair Carmun a cét-ainm.

Carmun ben maic Díbaid déin 25
maic Doirche díрмаig dag-féil
maic Aingeis co méit ratha,
ba cend airdmeis ilchatha.

Nistailged tairecc tarba 30
fri sain-seirc na sóer-Banba,
dáig ba snímaig cech amm thair
cland maic Díbaid 's am-máthair.

Cengsat siar dind ara chur
Dían ocus Dub is Dothur,
ond Athain aidben anair, 35
ocus Cairmen am-máthair.

Nomiltís im Thúathaib Dé
in t-áes núachair náimtide
torad each thalman co tráig :
ba fogal adbal écáir. 40

Cairmen as each bricht co mblaid
aidegled each mblicht mborr-thoraid,
iar ngleicc as each dán nar dlecht,
na meicc tria ág tria anrecht.

Iarum rosrathaig Túath Dé, 45
rosbrathaig úath is amgné,
ar each n-om-gním gníset so
sníset a comlín chucco.

21-24.] *om.* LE. 23. *a tarmun*] a tairmen H; ar talmain, &c. YS;
a glandradh M. *tairm*] gairm MS₃. 24. *ó*] oa HS₃. 25. *Carmun*
Cairmen, &c. RBH. 27. *Aingeis*] ancheis E. 28. *airdmeis*] airdmes,
&c., RBYHS₃. *ilchatha*] adhratha S. 29. *tailged*] tailced L;
taiiged B; taidlead Y. *tarba*] tarbda H. 30. *fri*] re YS; fria E; ra H.
sain-] sen- E. 31. *ba*] bad L (?) R. *snímaig*] sniomach S₃.
cech amm] cech ainm, &c. LS; cen tairm E. 33. *din*] in &c., HS₃.
36. *Cairmen*] Carmen LY; Carman ES. *am-mathair*] LS; a mathair *cæt*.

Not men it was, nor wrathful man,
but one fierce marauding woman—
bright was her precinct and her fame—
from whom Carmun got its name at the first.

Carmun, wife of the son of fierce Dibad, 25
son of right hospitable Doirche of the hosts,
son of Anceis rich in substance,
was a leader with experience in many battles.

No supply of gain appeased them 30
in their ardent desire for noble Banba ;
because they were distressed perpetually in the East,
the children of the son of Dibad and their mother.

They fared westward for the second time
—Dian and Dub and Dothur,—
from the East out of distant Athens, 35
they and Carmun their mother.

In the borders of the Tuatha De
the folk of a hostile wedlock ravaged
the fruit of every land to the shore :
it was a dreadful lawless pillage. 40

Carmun, by means of every spell of fame,
destroyed all sap of swelling fruit,
after strife waged with all arts unlawful,
and the sons through battle and lawlessness.

Then the Tuatha De perceived them ; 45
horror and hideousness betrayed them :
for every cruel deed they did,
the Tuatha De inflicted the like number upon them.

37. *nomiltis*] &c., LE; *fognidís*, &c. *cæt.* 38. *nuachair*] *duachair* L;
nuathmar R. 39. *co*] LE; *do cæt.* 40. *bá*] *bad* R; *fa* S.
41. *Cairmen*] H; *Carmen* YS; *Carman cæt.* 42. *aidegled*] LB; *aicgled* R;
aidhgleadh, &c. YSHS₃; *adhchlaid* E; *aigelead* M. *cach*] i R. *mborr-*
mor-RBYSM. 43. *as*] os RB. 45. *Iarum*] LE; *ba luath cæt.* *rosrathaig*
rusrothaig S. 46. *rosbrathaig*] *rosrathaig* E; *rotbrathaid* Y. *amgné*] L;
omgne, &c. BYHMSS₃; *oengné* R; *ainmne* E. 47. *omgním*] *dogním*
ME.

Crichinbel, ní sáibad sin,
is Lug Láibach mac Cachir, 50
Bé Chuilli ós cach rái na rag,
ocus Ái mac Ollaman,

Roráidset riu ar rochtain
in cethrur crúaid comfortail:
“ Ben sund i cend for máthar, 55
triar fer don triur derbráthar.

“ Bás dúib, ní rogain roga,
ní soraid, ní sóer-thoga,
nó fácbaid co glé-grind giall;
ércid a Hérind óentriar.” 60

Na fir-sin dochúatar úain,
fríth a rúacad co rochrúaid,
ciarb aidben leó fácbat sund
Cairmen beó 'n-a crú chumung.

Cach fír dar' ná tecar slán 65
muir míl, nem, talam tond-bán,
na tístais tess na tuir thind
céin nobeth muir im Hérind.

Cairmen ruc bás is báide,
nosaidled as écáine; 70
fuair a aidid, mar rodlecht,
eter dairib na ndron-fert.

49. *Crichinbel*] Crithinbel RBYSM; Cridenbél, &c. ES₃. ní sáibad] . .
saib . . L (ba saib *fos*); ba sáibad E; noco saob R. 50. *Láibach*] libach E;
læchbán S. *Cachir*] Cathair E 51. *Chuilli*] cuil B; cuill E.
ós] ar LE. *rái*] ræn R; rí E; drái S. *na rag*] na radh Y; ro rad,
&c. S₃H. 53-56.] in LE only. 53. *ar*] a E. 55. *i cend*] a chenn E.
57. *rogain*] L; raga in H; ragha an S₃; roguin, &c. *cæt*. *roga*] ragha Y.
58. *soraid*] LE; saguir RB; soghair YS; sogar H; soghar S₃; soghuir M.
ní sderthoga] in særtaga Y. 59. *nó*] om. LE; nod- SM. *fácbaid*] fagbad Y;
fácbadh, &c. MS. *grind*] rinn H. *giall*] bar ngiall E. 60. *ércid*]
is eirg M. *óen-*] cen R; a aen M. 63. *ciarb aidben*] ciarbad ben, &c.

Crichinbel—no deception this !
 and Lug Laebach son of Cacher 50
 Be Chuilli . . . above all battlefields
 and Ai son of Ollam,

The stern four, equal-strong,
 said to them on overtaking them,
 “ A woman is here to match your mother, 55
 three men to the brothers three ;

“ Death to you—no choice ye would choose,
 no blessing, no lucky wish !
 or else leave with good grace a hostage ;
 depart from Erin ye three only ! ” 60

Those men departed from us ;
 stern means were found to expel them ;
 though it seemed distant to them, they leave here
 Carmun—alive in her narrow cell.

Every pledge [was given] that is not transgressed with safety,
 the sea with its beasts, heaven, earth with its bright array,
 that the strong chiefs should not come southward
 so long as the sea should be round Erin.

Carmun, death and extinction carried her off.
 it came upon her in ungentle shape : 70
 she found her fate, as was right,
 among the oaks of the strong graves.

LRBYS ; ciar bo ben E. *fácbat*] E ; facbad B ; facbait, &c. *cæt.*
 64. *Cairmen*] BH ; carman *cæt.* 65-68.] *om.* H. 65. *fír*] fer S.
na] nach RB. 66. *muir mil, nem*] mil muir din (?) Y (*s.m.*) ; muir
 mil (nó niuill *s.m.*) n-(nó tein *s.m.*) B ; mur níuil tein S₃ ; muir neam M.
 67. *tístais*] tísat L ; tísed E. *thind*] tenn S. *céin nobeth*] L
 (robeth *fcs.*) ; cen nobeth E ; airt bes, &c. *cæt.* *im*] in B. 69. *Cairmen*] BH ;
 Carman, &c. *cæt.* *báide*] báidi L ; baide RBH ; baidi Y ; baidhe S₃ ;
 buide E ; blaidhe S. 70. *nosaidled*] na saidled, &c. YHSS₃ ; no saided R ;
 na saighleadh M. *as*] is RYMHS₃. 71. *aidid*] baidid L.
 ro-] do RESS₃ ; nar Y ; o M. 72. *dron-*] droing Y ; dornn E.

Tancas sund tria gáine ngnó,
 dia cáine dia cét-gubo,
 la Túaith Dé dar sóer-mag sair, 75
 cétna óenach cóir Carmain.

Fertán Carmain cíá rochlaid,
 in fagbaid nó in fétabair?
 iar mes cech deg-athar dil
 Bres mac Eladan, éistid. E. 80

Cethri fichit cóic cét cain
 fail úad (ní bréc) do bliadnaib,
 ó Charmein fo chísu cacht
 co salm-gein Ísu iar ndóennacht.

A dó trichat ceithri cét 85
 ó gein Críst, ní sóeb in sét,
 co Crimthann ós Charmun cacht
 co Pátric n-adbul n-étracht.

Cóic ríg trichat cen tríst tair
 do Lagnib ria Críst creitim : 90
 a núall ós Hérind rosaich
 díť chúain chél-bind, a Charmain :

Cóic ríg cóicat, sáethraig se,
 do láechraid na Cristaide
 ó Chrimthunn comdas na cned 95
 co Diarmait dron-mas durgen :

73. *tria*] dia RB. *gáine*] caine RB; ngaine, &c. ES₃. *ngnó*] gnó L; ngó, &c. RYSM. 74. *cáine*] cained &c. HE. 75. *dar sóer-mag*] dar saormod, &c. HS₃; da scormagh S; scormaghi E. *sair*] sain LE; om. Y; saeir S. 77. *rochlaid*] rusclaid E. 78. *fétabair*] feadair Y. 79. *deg-athar*] degnathar R. 80. *Bres*] is bres B. 82. *uad*] uaid, &c. BYS. 83. *fo*] iar R. *cacht*] cucht H; ceacht (.i. nert *superscr.*) S. 84. *salm-gein*] LE; harmgein H (*s.m.*); tairmgen Y; hairm B; hairmgein, &c. *cæt*. *doennacht*] cœnfecht, &c., BM. 85.] LE; da bliadain trichat tri cet, &c. *cæt*. 86. *sét*] sáet L. 87. *co*] o S₃. *cacht*] LRS₃; cucht, &c. *cæt*. 88. *étracht*] étrucht, &c. YEM; etrocht H;

Thither came, for the delight of her beauty,
to keen and raise the first wailing over her,
the Tuath De over this noble plain eastward : 75
it was the first true fair of Carmun.

The grave of Carmun, who digged it ?
do ye learn, or do ye know ?
according to the judgment of every esteemed elder
it was Bres son of Eladu : hearken ! 80

Five fair hundred four score
years it is since then—no lie !
from Carmun, a captive under tribute,
to the psalm-sung birth of Jesus in human form.

Four hundred two and thirty 85
from the birth of Christ—not false the count !
to Crimthand [ruler] over captive Carmun
to Patrick great and glorious.

Five and thirty kings in the east without a curse
of the Leinstermen before the faith of Christ ; 90
the noise of them reached over Erin
from thy sweet-omened company, O Carmun !

Five and fifty kings—laborious these !—
of the warriorhood of Christendom
from Crimthann, mark for wounds, 95
to Diarmait Durgen, stout and goodly :

dédruicht S. 89. *rig*] *om.* BM. *cen*] *cein* R; *co* Y. 90. *dó*] *o* LE.
ria] *iar* YS; *re* E. *creitim*] *ed.* *craitid* (?) L; *creidig* R; *creitid*, &c. *cæt.*
91. *a nuall*] *anuail* L; *anuail* REM; *anhuail* B. *rosaich*] L; *roseich* E;
rosaig RBH; *rosaid*, &c. YS. 92. *dit*] *dot*, &c. HS; *din* E; *don* YS.
chúain] *chúan*, &c. YSS₃; *qan* H. *chélbind*] *ceibfind*, &c. RE;
ceibind Y; *q̄bind* S. 93. *saethraig*] *saethrach*, &c. LE; *saethr̄*,
&c. RHS₃. 94.] *do laighnibh na criostoidhib* S₃ (*in litura*). 95. *cned*]
ceud E. 96. *dronmas*] *dornmas*, &c. LEH. *durgen*] *nuirgean*, &c. YS;
ndroigean M.

Ocht maic Galaim, lín a slóg,
 Dond, Hír, Eber, Herimón,
 Amairgin, Colptha cen chrád,
 Herech, Febria, is Erennán : 100

Rop iatsin rátha ind óenaig
 cech trátha fri trén-móidim,
 oc tocht ind, oc tuidecht ass,
 cen nach n-écraitius n-amnass

Ó Thúaith Dé co claind Míled 105
 ba dín roban is rígher ;
 ó chlaind Míled, ba gním nglé,
 ba dín co Pátric Machae.

Nem, talam, grían, esca, is muir,
 toirthe tíre ocus turscuir, 110
 beóil, clúasa, súli, selbtha,
 cossa, láma, láech-thengtha,

Eich, claidib, carpait cáine,
 gái, scéith is drecha dáine,
 drucht, mess, daithen la duile, 115
 lá 's adaig, tráig, trom-thuille.

Doratsat sin uile n-óg
 buidne Banba cen bith-brón
 co ná beth fo chiabair chest
 cech tress bliadain ar tairmesc. 120

Doringset genti Góidel
 ar menci fri mór-móidem
 óenach cen cháin, cen chinaid,
 cen gním áig ná essidain.

97-156.] in LE only. 97. Galaim] Golaim E. slóg] slóig E.
 102. cech] cen E. fri trénmóidim] re trenmáidem E; re . . . L. 108. Machae]
 maithe E. 110] toirthe t . . . cuir L. 111. selbtha] seibda E. 112. léch
 thengtha] lae . . . L. 114. is drecha dáine] . . drecha . . . L; is drecha
 duine E (?). 115. duile] du . . . L; duille E. 116. lá] . a L.

Eight sons of Galam, with the number of their hosts,
 Donn, Hir, Eber, Heremon,
 Amairgen, unvexed Colptha,
 Herech, Febria, and Erennan : 100

These were the warranties of the Fair,
 loudly acclaimed at all seasons,
 at coming in and at going forth
 without any rude hostility.

From the Tuatha De to the children of Mil, 105
 it was a refuge for noble ladies and princely men ;
 from the children of Mil ('twas a clear fact),
 till Patrick of Ard Macha, it was a refuge.

Heaven, earth, sun, moon, and sea,
 fruits of earth and sea-stuff, 110
 mouths, ears, eyes, possessions,
 feet, hands, warriors' tongues,

Horses, swords, chariots fair,
 spears, shields, and faces of men,
 dew, mast, sheen on leaf, 115
 day and night, ebb and flow :—

The hosts of Banba, free from enduring sorrow,
 gave all these completely [as pledges]
 that it should not lie under gloom of disputes
 to interrupt it, every third year. 120

The Gentiles of the Gaels held
 often time with great acclamation
 a Fair, without law, without sin,
 without deed of violence, without impurity.

tromthuille] is tuile E.

119. *chest*] cheit *fes*.

graide (?) E.

123. *denach*] cen agh E.

117. *sin*] sain L; si E.

120. *ar*] L? (*tar fes*.) air E.

122] . . . re [t]ren m[aid]em L; ar mence re mormæidem E.

124. *na*] E; † L (*cen fes*).

n-óg] anógh E.

121. *genti*]

- Lucht baistid Críst, ná celid,
caistid ris, dáig is demin
is mó dlegait tríst ar techt
ó Christ is a Crístaidecht. 125
- Ríg ocus náim Hérend and
im Phátric is im Chrimthand,
iat rothennfastsat cach cath;
robennachsats in óenach. 130
- A nóí re Túathaib Dé daith
ós brúachaib Carmuin chloth-maith,
cóica n-a trén-medón trait
ó Hérimón co Pátraic. 135
- A cóic cethri deich data
ar sreith óenaig allata,
ó Bresal bróenach cen brath
cosin n-óenach ndédenach. 140
- Ó Chrimthund in chrotha cain
co cath ard Ocha anbail
a nóí raglana cen raind
la síl Labrada láech-maill.
- Sé rí g déc, roderbaig dam
cech síi cech senchaid solam,
ó Charmun na cían cróebach
dorat slúag 'sin slat-óenach. 145
- A hocht a Dothra dóinig,
slúag sochla fri sír-móidim,
gníset óenach cóir Carmain
fo glóir is fo glan-armaib. 150

125. *baistid*] baisti (?) L; ... íd E. 126. *caistid*] c ... tid L.
ris] is *fes*. 128. *is a*] E; assa L. 129 *náim*] naem L.
131. *iat ro them-*] ... *trenn* (?) L. *cath*] c ... L. 133. *re Túathaib*
Dé daith] r ... *athaib* ... *d* . *ith* L (... *ard doibith fes*.) 134.] *os brúachaib* ... L.
Carmuin] carman E. 135. *na trénmedón trait*] ... *renmedon* ... L.

People of Christ's baptism, conceal it not ! 125
 hearken to him, for it is certain
 men deserve a curse the more when they depart
 from Christ and from Christianity.

Kings and saints of Erin there
 around Patrick and Crimthand : 130
 they it was who strictly checked every fight ;
 they blessed the Fair.

Nine fairs before the time of the active Tuatha De
 over the borders of well-famed Carmun :
 fifty in the midst of her, quickly, 135
 from Herimon to Patrick.

Five times forty pleasant
 glorious fairs in succession
 from Bresal Broenach without treachery
 till the final fair. 140

From Crimthand pure of beauty
 to the high battle of violent Ocha
 nine right famous fairs without division
 [held] by the seed of heroic-gentle Labraid.

Sixteen kings, I am certified 145
 by every sage, every glib shanachie,—
 from Carmun of the winding harbours
 did the host bring into the mighty fair.

Eight from populous Dothra,
 a host of renown, ever boasted, 150
 duly held the fair of Carmun
 with pomp and with pure weapons.

137. *data*] dat . L. 139. *cen brath*] *illeg. in L.* 140. *ndedenach*] *ndeiginach*
 E; *illeg. in L.* 141. *cain*] L(?) ; cáid E. 142. *co*] o E ; .o L; *the*
rest of the line is illegible to me in L. 143. *nói*] ní E. 144. *la*]
 ra LE. 149. *dóinig*] *dóinich* L (*dobuch fcs. wrongly*) ; *dáinid* E.
 150. *fri*] ra L ; re E.

A dó déc cen rudra im raind
 d' óenaigib urgna, atmaim,
 do churi gríbda in gaiseid 155
 on tsíl rígha a ro-Maistin.

A cóic a Fid Gaibli garg
 fichset ós Charmun chloth-ard
 óenach saidbir co srethaib,
 co saidlib, co srian-echaib. 160

Sessiur de Raigne réimnig,
 de síl Bresail bric béimnig,
 slúag find fri faglaib funid
 ós grúad Charmain chét-guinig.

Pátric, Brigit imalle, 165
 Cóemgen is Cholumcille,
 iat is airthech ar cech slúag
 ná rolaimther a marc-slúag.

Oenach na náeb, nert dia chur,
 ar tús, is cert dia chorgud : 170
 óenach ardríg f . . . s glain
 issed bís ina degaid.

Cluche ban Lagen iar ló
 on tslúag ragel, ní rád ngó,
 bantrocht nach bec mess immach 175
 issé a céte in tress óenach.

Lagsig, Fothairt, fota a mblad,
 leó dar éis chota na mban :
 is leó Lagin, lín a sét,
 na dagfir dod . . chomét. 180

153. *rudra im raind*] L (?) (rud imraind *fec.*); rudrad rann E. 154. *d' óen-*
aigib] O' Curry: doenaigim L; daenaib E. *atmaim*] L; naninam E. 156. *a*]
 ar L; E ends with this line. 157-192.] in L only. 162. *bric*] doubtful.
 163. *fri*] ra L. 164. *grúad Charmain*] ed. chruaid Carmuin L.

Twelve without long possession of a share
in famous fairs, I own,
were of the falcon-like company of valour 155
sprung of the royal seed from great Maistiu.

Five from fierce Fid Gaibli
gathered above Carmun high in fame
a fair rich with streamers,
with saddles, with bridle-horses. 160

Six men from Raigne of the races,
of the seed of Bresal Brec the smiter;
a fair-haired band for raidings of the west
over the cheek of hundred-wounding Carmun.

Patrick and Brigit together, 165
Caemgen and Columcille,
it is they that are warranty against every troop
that none dare assail their own troop of riders.

The fair of the saints in the first place,
strength to hold it and law to direct it: 170
the fair of the high kings with pure . . .
it is this that comes next in order.

The game next day of the women of Leinster
from the radiant host—no false saying—
womenkind not small in esteem abroad; 175
this is their gathering, the third fair.

The Laigsi, the Fothairt, enduring their fame—
their turn was after the women's share:
Leinster with all her treasures is theirs,
the brave men set to guard them. 180

171. *f . . . s*] *flaithis fcs.*, O'Curry; perhaps *fri grís*: see *Commentary*.
173. *cluche*] *cluch . L.* 175. *bantrocht*] *b . . trocht L.* 176. *cête*] *ceti (?) L*; *cet fcs.* 177. *Lagsig*] *L (?)*; *Laisig fcs.*, O'Curry. 179. *leó*] *doubtful.* 180. *dod . . . chomét*] *dod . . chome . L (danimchomet fcs.)*.

Ra rígdannaib sruthi sund
in cóiced cluchi i Carmund :
slúaig enig Hérend, mased,
dóib ra thrén-gell in sessed.

Fa deóid ra clannaib Condla 185
cluche Carmain dag-comga :
sech cech slúag sóer in sochur
ós each róen is ríg-thorud.

Secht cluchi, mar dámaid dait,
issed forfácaib Pátraic : 190
in cach lá ra sechtmain sain
ar bar serc-blaid sír-éistid. E.

Donítis Lagin in sin
iar trebaib iar tellaigib,
ó Labraid longsech, lín slúag, 195
co Catháir comsech cleth-rúad.

Nífarlaic Catháir Carmain
acht dia maicne mór-adbail ;
'n-a tosach co saidbri sain
síl Rossa Failgí fégaíd. 200

Forud ríg Argatrois áin
for deis ríg Carmuin chóem-náir ;
dia láim chlí cen daidbri ndúail
forad ríg Gaibli géc-lúain.

Is lorg la síl Lugdach lóir 205
Láigsig maic Conaill chend-móir,
is Fothairt, nach taidli tart,
cen daidbri dia n-iarmoracht.

181.] *read* la rígdamnu. 184.] *read* fri trén-gell? 185. *ra*] *read* la.
191. *ra*] *read* fri. 193. *donitis*] L; fognidís, &c. *cæt.* in *sin*] in
sain L; and *sin*, &c. YHS. 195. *lín*] L; *lir* *cæt.* slúag] suad RB
snuadh HS₃. 197. *nífarlaic*] nisfarlaic YMS. 198. *maicne*] mac nde M.
199. *tosach*] thossach, &c. LS₃. *sain*] L; *sin* RB; *arsin* Y; *iarsin* *cæt.*
202. *for*] ar YS. 203. *láim*] L; *om. cæt.* *chlí*] L; *clí* S; *cliu* *cæt.*

By honoured princes there
was held the fifth game in Carmun :
the honourable companies of Erin, however,
to them was firmly pledged the sixth.

Lastly by the Clann Condla [was held] 185
the game of well-protected Carmun :
noble was the compact beyond every host
above every triumph and high fruition.

Seven games, as he granted to you,
that is the charge Patrick left, 190
every day for a week set apart :
for the sake of your loved fame, steadily hearken !

The Leinstermen use to do on this wise
by tribes and by households,
from the days of Labraid Longsech, with number of hosts, 195
to powerful Cathair of the red spears.

Cathair of Carmun left nothing
save only to his mighty offspring :
at their head, with special wealth,
behold the seed of Ros Failge ! 200

The seat of the noble king of Argatros
on the right of the pleasant, modest king of Carmun ;
at his left hand, with no beggarly inheritance,
the seat of the king of bright-scioned Gaible.

The Laigsi are descendants of the seed 205
of mighty Lugaid son of Conall Cendmor ;
and the Fothairt, whom drought visits not,
free from poverty to persecute them.

cen daidbri] dia gach luathgair Y ; fri cech luathgair, &c. *cæt.* *induaíl*] L ;
ngluinn R ; laind H ; luind, &c. *cæt.* 204. *Gaiblí géic-luain*] L ; cruachain
clethchuirr, &c. *cæt.* 205. *la*] ra L ; do YMS. 207. *Fothairt*]
fothart LY. *nach taidlí tart*] L ; co saidbri sét, &c. *cæt.* 208. *daidbri*]
daibri M. *dia n-iarmoracht*] L ; dandicoméd R ; dondicoméd B ; cen
dichoimét, &c., YHS₃ ; cē drái coimhéd S.

Hi Kalaind Auguist cen ail
 tiagtís ind cech tress bládain ; 210
 agtís secht ngraifne im gním nglé
 secht laithe na sechtmaine.

And luaitís fri bága bil
 certa ocus cána in cóicid,
 cech recht riágla co rogor 215
 cech tress bládna a chórogod.

Ith, blicht, síth, sáma sona,
 lína lána, lerthola,
 fir ríglaiçh, co combáid cind
 dirmaig forráin for Hérind. 220

Acra, tobuch frithir fiach,
 écnach, écraite, anriad,
 ní lamar la graifne in gáid
 élund, aithne, athgabáil.

Cen dul fer i n-airecht mban 225
 cen mná i n-airecht fer findglan
 mad aithed and, nír'chlunter,
 cid athfer cid athmunter.

Cipé tí dar recht na ríç,
 Benén co becht rabúan-scrib, 230
 ná beth ar ás 'na fine
 acht a bás 'n-a bith-bine.

Is iat a ada olla
 stuic, cruitti, cuirn chróes-tholla,
 cúisig, timpaig cen triámna, 235
 filid, ocus fáen-chlíara.

210. *tiagtís*] tiagait L. 211-220] L omits 211-212 and 215-220, and instead of 213-214 reads and luait co dana ar daig cert cech cana 7 costaid : see Commentary. 211. *agtís*] adnaiséad Y ; adadhtaís S. im gním nglé] de Y ; imne S. 213. *luaitís*] luaigdis, &c. BHMS ; luaidis RYS₃. 214. *certa*] cert R. *cána*] dana Y. 215. *cech*] cen RB ; gē M ; cē S. co rogor] R co

On the kalends of August free from reproach
they would go thither every third year : 210
they would hold seven races, for a glorious object,
seven days in the week.

There they would discuss with strife of speech
the dues and tributes of the province,
every legal enactment right piously 215
every third year it was settled.

Corn, milk, peace, happy ease,
full nets, ocean's plenty,
greybearded men, chieftains in amity
with troops overbearing Erin. 220

Suing, harsh levying of debts,
satirising, quarrelling, misconduct,
is not dared during the races . . . :
evasion, injunction, nor distraint.

No men to go into an assembly of women, 225
no women into an assembly of fair, pure men ;
as for elopement, it is not to be heard of there,
neither a second husband nor a second family.

Whoever transgresses the law of the kings
Benen prescribed firmly for ever 230
that he should not thrive in his tribe,
but should die in his mortal sin.

These are the Fair's great privileges :
trumpets, fiddles, hollow-throated horns,
pipers, timpanists unwearied, 235
poets and meek musicians.

rogar, &c. BYHSS₃ : corgor M.

217. *sáma*] samad, &c. YS ; isama M.

218. *lána*] leó S. *lerthola*] lerdola R ; fa lántola S.

219. *riглаich*] riglaid Y ;

ighlaigh S.

co combáid] R ; co combaig H ; co combaid, &c. BYS₃ ;

combaid, &c. MS.

220. *for*] fo S.

221-284.] in L. only.

231. *ar ás 'na fine*] aras na fine L.

- Fian-sruth Find, fáth cen dochta,
 toglá, tána, tochmorca,
 slisnige, is dúle feda,
 áera, rúne romera. 240
- Ároisc roscada ri gail,
 's tecusca fira Fithail,
 dubláidi dindsenchais dait,
 tecusca Cairpri is Chormaic.
- Na fessa im feis truim Temra, 245
 óenaige im óenach Emna,
 annálad and, is fír so,
 cach rand rorannad Héreo.
- Scél tellaig Temra, nach timm,
 fis cech trichat in Hérind, 250
 bansenchas, buidne, bága,
 bruidne, gessi, gabála.
- Deich-thimna Catháir chétaig
 dia chlaind racháim rí-g-métaig
 foirb cech duine mar as dlecht 255
 co mbet uile 'ca éistecht. E.
- Pípai, fidli, fír cengail,
 cnámfir ocus cuslennaig,
 sluag étig engach égair,
 béccaig ocus búridaig. 260
- Turbait a fedma uile
 do rí Berba bruthmaire :
 conérne in rí rán fri mess
 ar cach dán a míad díles.
- Aitte, oirgne, aibse cheóil, 265
 coimgne cinte cóem-cheneóil,
 a réim rí, rath dar Bregmag,
 a chath is a chrúad-engnam.

237. *fiansruth*] fianruth L. 242. 's] is L. 254. *racháim*] rachaem L.
 255. *duine*] duni L. 256. *ca*] co a L. 263. *fri*] ra L.
 264. *dán*] ndán L. 265. *oirgne*] airgui L. *aibse*] aibsi L. 266. *cinte*]

Tales of Find and the Fianna, a matter inexhaustible,
sacks, forays, wooings,
tablets, and books of lore,
satires, keen riddles : 240

Proverbs, maxims of might,
and truthful teachings of Fithal,
dark lays of the Dindsenchas for thee,
teachings of Cairpre and Cormac ;

The feasts round the mighty Feast of Tara, 245
the fairs, round the Fair of Emain ;
annals there, this is true ;
every division into which Erin has been divided :

The tale of the household of Tara, that is not scanty,
the knowledge of every cantred in Erin, 250
the chronicle of women, tales of armies, conflicts,
hostels, tabus, captures :

The ten-fold Testament of hundreded Cathair
to his right pleasant offspring kingly of stature :
[assigns] the estate of each man as is due, 255
so that all may listen to it.

Pipes, fiddles, gleemen,
bones-players and bag-pipers,
a crowd hideous, noisy, profane,
shriekers and shouters. 260

They exert all their efforts
for the King of seething Berba :
the king, noble and honoured, pays
for each art its proper honour.

Tales of death and slaughter, strains of music ; 265
exact synchronising of the goodly race ;
his royal pedigree, a blessing through Bregmag
his battle and his stark valour.

cinti L. 267. *a réim ríg rath*] read perhaps *a réim ratha* : see *Commentary*.
268. *chath*] read perhaps *chatha*. *is a*] *sa L* : see *Commentary*.

Is é sin scor ind óenaig
 ón tslúag beóda bith-fóelid, 270
 co tabar dóib ón chomdid
 talam cona cóem-thorthib.

G Lagen iar ló
 nóem in chotaig, ní clóen-ró,
 ós rath-lind Charmain co cáid 275
 affrind, slechtain, salm-gabáil.

Troscud i fagmur, fofecht,
 i Carmun uile i n-óen-fecht
 ra Lagnib, nach sam-there sund,
 ra anrecht, ra écomlund. 280

Clérig, láeich Lagen ille,
 mnái na ndagfer co ndemne
 Dia rofitir mar rosdlig:
 ria n-itgib ána éistid. E.

Oegidacht úa nDrona de, 285
 ocus ech-thress Ossairge,
 ocus núall fri crunnu sleg
 ón tslúag sunnu, 's é a dered.

Cid Firt Mesca atbermais de,
 ní hespa ní hécraite, 290
 is Sengarman fiar a fer,
 is sund co cían roclaided.

Cid uádib sin nogairthe
 etir slúagaib samaigthe,
 rosdlecht cen daidbri is rosdlig: 295
 a Laigni na lecht éistid. E.

271. *dóib*] read perhaps *dúib*: see *Commentary*. 273. *Lagen*] *doubtful*.
 279. *ra*] read *la*. 280. *ra . . ra*] read *fri . . fri*. 282. *mnái*] *mnaa* L.
 285. *úa nDrona*] *uondron* H. 286. *ech-thress*] *eachrais* YS. 288. *sunnu*
's é a] *sū ase* B; *sunnu isé a cat*. 289. *Firt*] *frith* R; *fir* YM; *fir* S.
Mesca] *mesodo* H. 291. *is*] *i* YMS. *fiar*] *iar* M. *a fer*]
in fer, &c. RYHS₃; *a feas* S; *na fir* M. 292. *is sund*] *issand* L;

That is the [sign for] breaking up the Fair
by the fortunate ever-joyous host : 270
may there be given to them, from the Lord,
the earth with her pleasant fruits !

. of the Leinstermen next day
the saint of the compact—no deceitful blessing—
above the hallowed water of Carmun, devoutly, 275
mass, genuflection, chanting of psalms.

A fast was held in autumn
in Carmun, all at once,
by the Leinstermen, not thinly gathered here,
against wrong and oppression. 280

Clerics and laymen of the Leinstermen there,
wives of the warriors assuredly,
God knoweth how they have deserved ;
to their noble prayers He hearkens.

Hospitality of the Ui Drona next, 285
and horse-racing of Ossory,
and a shout raised with spear shafts
by the host there—that is the end.

Though we should call it *Firt Mesca*,
it were not raillery nor malice ; 290
[she] and Sengarman the crooked, her husband,
it is there she was buried for eternity.

Even from them was it called
among leaguered hosts ;
it belonged to them, without poverty, and they to it ; 295
O Leinstermen of the graves, hearken !

isunn BS ; isann Y ; issond H ; hisund M ; sunn S₃. *roclaideā*] rochláieas S.
293. *no-*] L ; *ro cat.* 294. *slúagaib*] samaib RB. *samaigthe*] samsaigte, &c.
RBM ; samaithe Y ; samthaigthe S. 295. *is*] s B ; *om.* R. 296. *Laigni*
laigniu L.

Ráth ar fichit, is búan blad,
i fail slúag fo tháth talmar,
'sa lín railec cor-rablaid,
i fail sain-serc sær-Charmain. 300

Secht ndumai cen taidliud de
do cháiniud marb co mence,
secht maige tarmain cen tech
fo chluiche Charmain cháintech.

Trí marggaíd 'sin tír treóraig, 305
marggad bíd, marggad beóchraid,
marggad mór na nGall ngrécach
i mbíd ór is ardd-étach.

Fán na n-ech, fán na fuine,
fán na mban, dál fri druine, 310
fer do slúag . . . ngáirech
nísmáided nísimcháined.

Fil ara nemdénam de
máile is meth is moch-léithe,
ríg cen géri, cen grinni, 315
cen féli cen fírinni.

Co se ba brígach bara
slúag línmar lis Labrada ;
cach slúag nach saigthech bíd secc,
laimther ocus ní láimet. E. 320

Fáilte ic slúag nemda na nóeb
dam, ic Dia delbda deg-chóem,
rí cor-rath-buidnib nosrig :
ri cach n-athchuingid éistid. E.

297-312] in L only. 298. [tháth] thath (?) thaeth (?) L. 301. de] te (?) L.
302. mence] mce L. 311.] read perhaps Gáidel ngáirech. 313-316] placed
after 288 in all cods. except L. 314. is meth is] methi L.

One and twenty raths—their fame endures—
 where lies the host under earth's sod,
 and their count of graveyards right famous
 where lies the beloved of noble Carmun. 300

Seven mounds next, unvisited,
 for frequent keening of the dead,
 seven plains, purlieus without a house,
 under the funeral games of Carmun.

Three busy markets in the land, 305
 the market of food, the market of live stock,
 the great market of the Greek foreigners,
 where were gold and fine raiment.

The slope of the horses, the slope of the cooking,
 the slope of the women met for embroidery ; 310
 no man of the host of the noisy [Gaedil]
 boasted of them nor reviled them.

There comes for neglect of it
 baldness, weakness, early greyness,
 kings without keenness or jollity, 315
 without hospitality or truth.

Vigorous till now has been the wrath
 of the numerous hosts of Labraid's keep :
 every host that is not aggressive is sapless,
 men dare, and they dare not. 320

A welcome with the heavenly host of the saints
 for me, and with God, beautiful, noble, and kind !
 the King with blessed hosts offers it ;
 to every supplication he hearkens.

315. *rig cen géiri*] L; ri dana, &c. RBS; ri dona M; ri dagai Y; righ aghae H; righ oga S₃. *cen grinni*] conainble bil R; conamble hil B; conam bleibil Y; conamlæ mil M; conainblib il, &c. S₃H; connailbe a shil S. 316.] L; do laignib ana eistid, &c. *cæt.* 317-324] in L only.

BOAND I.

Síd Nechtain sund forsín tsléib,
lecht mic Labrada lán-géir,
assa silenn in sruth slán
dianid ainm Bóand bith-lán.

Cóic anmand déc, demne drend, 5
forsín tsruth-sin adrímem,
otá Síd Nechtain asmaig
co rosaig pardus Adaim.

Segais a hainm issin tsíd 10
ria cantain duit in each thír :
Sruth Segsa a hainm otá-sin
co Lín Mochúí in chléig.

Otá Topur Mochúí chóir 15
co cochrích Midi mag-móir
Rig mná Nuadat 's a Colptha
a dá ainm ána imarda.

Otá cochrích Midi maiss
corrici in fairgi fond-glaiss
Mór-Chuing Argait gairther di,
ocus Smir Find Fedlimthi. 20

Trethnach-Tond ósin immach
connici Cúalnge cráibach.
Sruth Findchuill ó Chúalnge chrúaid
co Loch n-Echach Abrat-rúaid.

LRBYMSS₃H. 2. *lán-géir*] lán tréin &c. YS; lan reidh H; lainngéir S₃.
3. *silenn*] sirind &c. RBM. 4. *-lán*] ban SM. 5. *anmand*] anmanna S₃
demne drend] dreimne drend H; ceand a ceand (*corrected in late hand*) M; *read*
perhaps demniu drend. 7. *asmaig*] asmaid L; amaig R; asamuig B; samuig Y.
8. *corosaig*] coroaig LB; corosoich Y; corrici H; nocoroich, &c. MSS₃: co R.
pardus] partus nuasal R. 9. *issin*] isa B. 10.] ria rochtain di tresan tír S₃.
thír] fir YS. 12. *lín*] L; tobar, &c. *cæt*. 14. *cochrích*] crich L.

BOAND I.

Sid Nechtain is the name that is on the mountain here,
the grave of the full-keen son of Labraid,
from which flows the stainless river
whose name is Boand ever-full.

Fifteen names, certainty of disputes, 5
given to this stream we enumerate,
from Sid Nechtain away
till it reaches the paradise of Adam.

Segais was her name in the Sid 10
to be sung by thee in every land :
River of Segais is her name from that point
to the pool of Mochua the cleric.

From the well of righteous Mochua 15
to the bounds of Meath's wide plain,
the *Arm of Nuadu's Wife* and her *Leg*
are the two noble and exalted names.

From the bounds of goodly Meath 20
till she reaches the sea's green floor
she is called the *Great Silver Yoke*
and the *White Marrow of Fedlimid*.

Stormy Wave from thence onward
unto branchy Cualnge ;
River of the White Hazel from stern Cualnge
to the lough of Eochu Red-Brows.

16. a] L: *om. cæt.* 17. *coerich*] *crich* L. 18. *fond-*] *fol* Y. 19. *mór*] man Y (*in litura*) HS₃: *mor* (*with nó man superser. in late hand*) M. *argait*] *gairit* (*with two dots over the g*) L. 21. *trethnach*] LRB; *trethan* &c. *cæt. connici*] &c. LS₃; *coruigi* M; *nocoroich*, &c. YHS; a *hainm co* &c. RB. *cráibach*] *craibtach* R. 24. *Loch nEchach*] L; *sruth néchtach* S; *sruth Nechtain* &c. *cæt.*

Banna ó Loch Echach cen ail, 25
 Drumchla Dílenn co h-Albain ;
 Lunnand hí i n-Albain cen ail
 nosturrand iarna tucsain.

Sabrann dar tír Saxan slán,
 Tibir i ráith na Román, 30
 Sruth n-Iordanen iarsain sair,
 ocus Sruth n-Eufrait adbail.

Sruth Tigir i pardus búan,
 fota sair síst fri himlúad :
 ó phardus darís ille 35
 co srothaib na síde-se. S.

Bóand a h-ainm coitchend cain
 otá in síd co fairge fraig :
 mebur lim aní diatá
 usce mná mic Labrada. 40

Nechtain mac Labrada laind,
 diarbo ben Bóand, bágaimm,
 topur diamair bóí 'na dún,
 assa maided cech mí-rún.

Ní fail nodécced dia lár 45
 nach maided a dá rose rán :
 dia ngluased do chlí nó deis,
 ní thargad úad cen athis.

25. *Echach*] cain L. 26. *Drumchla*] drumelad, &c. RH ; is druim
 clai S. *dílenn*] daím díle L ; díl BM. *co h-Albain*] L ; i nAlbain, &c. *cæt.*
 27. *Lunnand*] luanunn M ; luambain S. 28. *nosturrand*] R ; nosturrunn B ;
 nosturann H ; noasturann S₃ ; nostuarand MS ; nostuaraind Y ; rosturam L.
tucsain] thuigsin, &c. YHS. 29. *dar*] a MS. 30. *i ráith*] a rath M ;
 i sruth BS. *na Román*] orthanan B. 31. *n-Iordanen*] imordanen B ;
 iniordanen, &c. MS₃. 33. *Tigir*] tibir B. 34. *fri*] ri R ; ra LB ;
 re a S₃ ; re n- S ; re YMH. 35. *darís*] aris YH ; tairis R ; tar sruith M.

Banna is her name from faultless Lough Neagh : 25
Roof of the Ocean as far as Scotland :
Lunnand she is in blameless Scotland—
 The name denotes her according to its meaning.

Severn is she called through the land of the sound Saxons,
Tiber in the Romans' keep : 30
River Jordan thereafter in the east
 and vast *River Euphrates*.

River Tigris in enduring paradise,
 long is she in the east, a time of wandering
 from paradise back again hither 35
 to the streams of this Sid.

Boand is her general pleasant name
 from the Sid to the sea-wall ;
 I remember the cause whence is named
 the water of the wife of Labraid's son. 40

Nechtain son of bold Labraid
 whose wife was Boand, I aver ;
 a secret well there was in his stead,
 from which gushed forth every kind of mysterious evil.

There was none that would look to its bottom 45
 but his two bright eyes would burst :
 if he should move to left or right,
 he would not come from it without blemish.

37. *coitchenn*] cinte R. 38. *otá in*] L; o M; ota, &c. *cæt.* *fraig*] *fria*
fraig M. 41. *laind*] *luind*, &c. RYSS₃; *loinn* H. 42. *diarbo*]
ba hi a H. *Bóand bógaímm*] *boand bogaimm*? B; *boand mbaguim airtrruim*
(the last word erased) Y; *bagach boaind* R. 43. *bói na*] *in a R.* 44. *maidéad*
maidhend S. 45. *nodecced*] *nodecced* L; *nondech* R; *nondecad* B;
nodeachad Y; *no dechad* SS₃; *nodech* H; *noneicead* M. *dia*] L; *da*
 YSS₃; *do RBMH.* 46. *maidéad*] *muidfead* Y; *maidig* H. 48. *thargad*]
tardad RB.

- Aire níslained nech de
acht Nechtain 's a deogbaire : 50
it é a n-anmand, fri gním nglan,
Flesc is Lam ocus Luäm.
- Fecht and dolluid Bóand bán—
dosfuargaib a dímus n-án—
cosin topur cen tarta 55
d' airigud a chumachta.
- Immar rothimchill fo thrí
in topur co n-étuachli,
maidit teora tonna de
dia tánic aided Bóinne. 60
- Rosiacht cach tond díb ria chuit,
romillset in mnái mbláth-buic :
tond ria cois, tond ria súil sláin,
tres tond brisid a leth-láim.
- Rethis co fairgi, ferr de, 65
d' imgabáil a hathise,
ar nách acced nech a cned :
furri féin a himathber.
- Cach conair dolluid in ben
moslúí in t-usce úar imgel : 70
ón tsíd co fairgi nách fand,
conid di gairthir Bóand.
- Bóand do bruinni ar mbrúich braiss
máthair Oengussa oll-maiss,
mac ruc don Dagda, miad nglé, 75
dar cend fir na síde-se. S.

49. *aire*] a aire R; arai &c. YSH. *níslained*] nislained R; ni lamadh &c. YSH.
51. *nglan*] ngal L; gual R; ngual B; ngle (*corr. to* nglan) S; gl- H.
52. *Lam*] lesc &c. YSS₃H. *Luam*] luman Y; luaman &c. MS.
53. *fecht and dolluid*] fecht noen musluid H.
54. *dosfuargaib*] dofuargaib YS; dosnuargaib R. 55. *cen tarta*] con tarta H.; cert marta M.
56. *d' airigud*] do airidab R. 57. *Immar rothimchill*]
mardotimcell R. 58. *con étuachli*] L; cona tuaichli, &c. RBHS₃; cona

Therefore none of them dared approach it
 save Nechtain and his cup-bearers:— 50
 these are their names, famed for brilliant deed,
 Flese and Lam and Luam.

Hither came on a day white Boand
 (her noble pride uplifted her),
 to the never-failing well 55
 to make trial of its power.

As thrice she walked round
 about the well heedlessly,
 three waves burst from it,
 whence came the death of Boand. 60

They came each wave of them against a limb,
 they disfigured the soft-blooming woman ;
 a wave against her foot, a wave against her perfect eye,
 the third wave shatters one hand.

She rushed to the sea (it was better for her) 65
 to escape her blemish,
 so that none might see her mutilation ;
 on herself fell her reproach.

Every way the woman went
 the cold white water followed 70
 from the Sid to the sea (not weak it was),
 so that thence it is called Boand.

Boand from the bosom of our mighty river-bank,
 was mother of great and goodly Oengus,
 the son she bore to the Dagda—bright honour ! 75
 in spite of the man of this Sid.

thuaitli Y ; cona tuaith M ; can tuaichlí S. 61. *ria*] re R. 64. *tres*] L ; in tres, &c. *cæt.* *brisid*] bris RYS ; fris M. *a*] *om.* HS₃. 66. *d'*] ar L. 67. *ar*] co YS. *nach acced*] na haccad H ; na faicfead, &c. YMS₃. 69. *dolluid*] luid L ; fosluid R. 70. *mostúí*] LH ; luid R ; foslui &c. BSM ; doluid S₃ ; roslái Y. *imgel*] imglan (*in late hand*) M. 73. *mbrúich*] L ; mbruic RB ; mbruig, &c. YHS₃ ; mbruidh S ; mbuic M. 74. *oll-mais*] L ; ardmais, &c. *cæt.* 76. *side-se*] seadaise Y ; hidise (*with no s superscr.*) R ; sithaige M.

Nó Bóand bó ocus find
do chomrac in dá rí-g-lind,
in t-usce a sléib Guaire glé
ocus sruth na síde-se. S. 80

Dabilla ainm in chon chóir
robói oc mnái Nechtain nár-móir,
messán Bóinne co mblaid
luid ina diaid dia torchair.

Rosróen sruth in mara immach 85
corrici na cairge clach,
co ndernsat dá gabait de,
conid úad rohainmnigthe.

Atát i n-airthiur Breg mbrass
in dí chloich 'sin loch lind-glass; 90
Cnoc Dabilla ósin ille
di choin bic na síde-se. S.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| 78. do] da M.
seagaise Y.
nardmoir, &c. MS ₃ .
BM; bagh co mbloid, &c. YS;
luid na L.
86. corrici] conuige S ₃ ; corainic, &c. YS. | in] na LYHS ₃ .
82. robói] rombæ Y.
83. co mblaid] L; buad ar blaid R;
bud ar blaid, &c. HS ₃ .
dia] dian YMS; co L. | 79. a] i S ₃ . | 80. síde-se]
nár-móir] nertmoir YS;
84. luid ina] dia
85. rosroen] nosroen Y.
87. dernsat] dernto H. |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|

Or, Boand is *Bo* and *Find*

from the meeting of the two royal streams,
the water from bright Sliab Guaire
and the river of the Sids here.

80

Dabilla, the name of the faithful dog
who belonged to the wife of Nechtain, great and noble,
the lap-dog of Boand the famous,
which went after her when she perished.

The sea-current swept it away,
as far as the stony crags;
and they made two portions of it,
so that they were named therefrom.

85

They stand to the east of broad Breg,
the two stones in the blue waters of the lough:
Cnoc Dabilla [is so called] from that day to this
from the little dog of the Sid.

90

- dá gabait*] da gabsait M; dagbaig L. 88. *rohainmnigthe*] rohainmniged R.
89. *nbrass*] L; brais RHS; bras, &c. *cæt.* 90. *in*] YS; na *cæt.* 'sin] L;
con, &c. *cæt.* *glass*] glaiss LMH. 91. *cnoc Dabilla*] Dabilla
ric L; dabillam ric B; dauilla in roc R; dabhilla M; dabilla a ainm H.
ó sin ille] osainle RB. 92. *di choin*] da coin M; docum B.

BOAND II.

A Máilsechlainn mic Domnaill
do chlainn ingine Comgaill,
adcós duit, a máil Mide,
senchas Bóinde báin-gile.

Bóand, bendacht forsín sruth 5
roordaig Críst co cóem-chruth,
conid hí ó glenn do glenn
sruth Eorthanan na Hérenn.

Find Life, Find Gaileóin gairb,
do chomóntaid dá chomainm, 10
dia comrac atá Mag Find,
Find lúath Life ocus Mífind.

Oén Find díb-sin, beres búaid,
sech tóeb Temrach anairthúaid : 15
ann comrecat 'con chommar
ocus Bóand bán-bronnat.

Bó Gúairi sech Tailtin tair
síles tre loch Munremair :
Bó Gúairi ainm na haba
ria ráiter in mór-Banna. 20

Mar atá *Ordan is an*,
ó' ráiter sruth Eorthanan,
in Bóand bó ocus *find*,
do chomrac in dá ríglind.

YSS₃HEV. 3. *adcós*] adeoss Y; ateos E. 5. *forsin*] fora S.
6. *Críst*] co crist Y. 9. *Gaileóin*] gaileon Y; gailian S₃V. 10. *do*
chomóntaid] da comaontaid &c. HE; da ccomhaontaídh S₃. *dá chomainm*] *ed.* da
comainm HSV; da chomainm E; da ccomainm S₃; do comainm Y. 11. *dia*]
da YSEV. 12. *Mífind*] midfinn H; míing E; míning S; miseang Y.
13. *Oen Fhinn*] anind Y; an fhinn V; an find S₃; aendind E. 13. *díbsin*]

BOAND II.

O Maelsechlainn son of Domnall
of the family of Comgall's daughter !
I will tell thee, O prince of Meath !
the tale of white bright Boand.

Boand—a blessing on the stream 5
did Christ fair of form ordain ;
so she from glen to glen
is the river Jordan of Erin.

Find Life, Find of the fierce Gaileon,
from the union of two names, 10
from their meeting is Mag Find named :—
swift Find Life and Mifind.

One of the two Finds, that wins victory,
flows past Tara from the north-east :
there at the Confluence it meets 15
with white-bellied Boand.

Bo Guairi which flows eastward
past Taitiu through lough Munremair,
Bo Guairi is the name of the river
which is called great Banna. 20

As there is *ordan* and *an*
from which the river Jordan is called,
so Boand is *bo* and *find*
from the meeting of the two royal waters.

iarsin YHS₃V. 15. *comrecat*] comregaid E; comraigít S; comraices, &c. *cæt.*
con] can E. 16. *Bóand*] bó ann V; bodbad (?) E; bodb do S. *bronnat*] *cd.*
bronnad E; brondad, &c. *codd.* 20. *ria*] *ed.*; re S; ó *cæt.* 21. *ordan*
is] H; iordan is S₃V; eor 7 Y; ior 7 S. *an*] en HS₃V. 22. *ó'*] re YS.
23. *bó ocus*] isin YS. *in dá*] *ed.*; ina S; na dá, &c. *cæt.* *rig-lind*] righ
glind S.

Táinic Bóand ann andes 25
 ben Nechtain cosin cairdes
 co tech Elcmairi na n-ech,
 fer dobered mór ndeg-breth.

IS ann doralá in Dagda 30
 i tig Elcmairi amra :
 rogab for guide na mná :
 rodusasáit re hóen-lá.

IS ann fastaitís in ngréin 35
 co cend nói mís, mór in scél,
 ic gorad in raeóir ráin
 i cléithi in aeóir imláin.

And asbert in ben abus
 “ Comrac rit, bad é m’ óen-gus ” :
 “ Is bad Oengus ainm in meicc ” :
 asbert Dagda tre daigbeirt. 40

Luid Bóand ó thig co tric
 dús dá tairsed in tiprait :
 derb lé docheiled a col
 da soised lé a fothrucod.

A thrí deogbaire in drúad, 45
 Flesc ocus Lesc ocus Lúam,
 Nechtain mac Námat dorat
 do chomét a chóem-thiprat.

Doruacht chucu Bóand mín 50
 dochum na tiprat iar fír :
 ércid tairsi in tobar tenn,
 corosbáid hí cen forchenn.

25. *Bóand ann*] ann iarsin S. 28. *dobered*] nobered S. 30. *i tig*] co teach SV. 31. *for*] ar *codd*. 32. *rodusasáit*] rodusathsáid Y. *re*] fri H. 35. *ic gorad*] ag goradh S₃; agoradh V; agarad Y (*with fásdad superscr. by later hand*); om. H. *raeóir*] raifheoir S₃. *ráin*] áin S. 36. *i cléithi*]

Thither from the south came Boand 25
 wife of Nechtain to the love-tryst
 to the house of Elcmaire, lord of horses,
 a man that gave many a good judgment.

Thither came by chance the Dagda
 into the house of famous Elcmaire : 30
 he fell to importuning the woman :
 he brought her to the birth in a single day.

It was then they made the sun stand still
 to the end of nine months—strange the tale—
 warming the noble ether 35
 in the roof of the perfect firmament.

Then said the woman here :
 “Union with thee, that were my one desire !”
 “And Oengus shall be the boy’s name,”
 said the Dagda, in noble wise. 40

Boand went from the house in haste
 to see if she could reach the well :
 she was sure of hiding her guilt
 if she could attain to bathe in it.

The druid’s three cup-bearers 45
 Flesc, and Lesc, and Luam,
 Nechtain mac Namat set
 to watch his fair well.

To them came gentle Boand
 toward the well in sooth : 50
 the strong fountain rose over her,
 and drowned her finally.

ed. a cleith *codd.* : see *Commentary.* *imldán*] *imsláin* S. 37. *asbert*] *dosbert* S.
 40. *tre*] *tria* H. 41. *ó*] *oa* S₃. 42. *dús*] *tús* &c. YS. *da*] *an* S₃V.
 44. *soised*] *riseadh* S₃. 51. *tobar*] *tiopra* S₃V. 52. *cen forchenn*] *tre*
foirtheann.

Dogabad uirre in each trácht
 nách soised inber na mbáire
 ic Máelmórda, mét ratha, 55
 ic mac maisech Murchada.

Dorónad trócaire Dé
 for leith Chuind don chomairle,
 coróló in aidchi déin daill
 chucut, a Máil féil Sechlaind. 60

53. *in] om. SS₃.*

54. *nach soised]* nach roisedh V; co riacht co S₃.

It was contrived against [the river] on either shore
 by Maelmorda, vast of wealth,
 by the comely son of Murchad, 55
 that it should not reach the inlet of ships.

God's mercy was shown
 on Leth Chuind by that counsel,
 so that it escaped the swift night of gloom
 unto thee, O generous Maelsechlainn ! 60

57. *dorónad*] doroin dia Y.58. *for*] ar *codd*.*don*] an H₃.

CNOGBA.

FLAND MAC LONNÁN *cecinit.*

Búa, ingen Rúadrach rúaid
ben Loga mic Céin cleth-rúaid,
is ann rofoilged a corp;
fuirri romúrad mór-chnoce.

Cnoce ic Búa i medón Breg, 5
baile i tartad in deg-ben,
isin phurt-sin sund ana;
is ainm don chnuce-sin Cnogba.

Acht cid étromma ria rád 10
d'anmannaib Cnogba comlán
dílsi dó cnoce Búi amach
ó Búa ingen Rúadrach.

Ingen Elemair ann robái :
ba lendán Mider don mnái :
lendán di-si féin in flaith 15
fer a Síd Midir mór-maith.

Englec ingen Elemair áin
lendán Óengussa imláin ;
Óengus mac in Dagdai díl 20
nírbo lendán don ingen.

Dolluid Mac in Óc ergna
fodess co Cerainn Cermna
'sin tsamuin teintig thríallaig
do chluiche fri comffannaib.

YHSS₃. *Fland mac Lonán*] S; Flann file, &c. YHS₃. 2. *cleth-*
cath S. 6. *baile*] bail HS₃. 7. *sund ana*] sunna anai H; sunna ana S₃.
9. *étromma*] etroma Y; etrom HS₃; é dumha S. 10. *d'anmannaib*] S;
danamnaib ar Y; dona mnaibh S₃; doañaimb (?) H. 11. *dílsi*] S; disli YH;
disle S₃. *dó*] SS₃; do YH. 12. *ó*] uair YS. *ingen*] ainmi ingine S.

CNOGBA.

Bua, daughter of Ruadri Ruad,
 wife of Lug mac Cein of the red spears,
 it is there her body was hidden ;
 over her was a great hill built up.

A hill had Bua in the midst of Bregia, 5
 where the noble woman was laid,
 in that spot yonder :—
 the name of that hill is Cnogba.

But though easiest to utter 10
 of its names be perfect Cnogba,
 yet its more proper style is Cnoc Bui
 down from Bua daughter of Ruadri.

Elcmar's daughter dwelt there :
 Mider was the woman's darling :
 a darling of her own was the prince, 15
 the man from great and noble Sid Midir.

Englec, noble Elcmar's daughter,
 was the darling of perfect Oengus ;
 Oengus, son of the loved Dagda,
 was not the maiden's darling. 20

The illustrious Mac in Oc came
 southward to Ceru Cermna
 on the blazing hurrying Samain
 to play with his fellow-warriors.

15. *flaith*] *fer* Y. 16. *fer*] *flaith* Y. 17. *Englec*] S; *einglic* Y;
englech HS₃. 18. *imláin*] *imsláin* S. 19. *Oengus*] *oen* Y. 21. *ergna*]
iarcna S₃. 22. *co*] *a* HS₃. 23. *'sin*] *sa codd.* 24. *fri*] *re codd.*
.comfiannaib] *cœmfianaib* Y.

Dolluid Mider, messu de, 25
rosfarraid daranése :
berid Engleic leis ó thig
assin co Síid Fer Femin.

Ó rochúala Óengus án 90
a lenmain imma lenđán,
dothéit dia fochmarc, fír dam,
cosin rochnoce óa rucad.

Rob é lón a slúraig, líth nglé,
cnói cró-derga na caille ; 85
léicid a lón de for lár,
feraid guba immon cnocán.

Cía 'dberar fris cnoc Búi drend,
is é in cotarsna comthend,
fuaramar conid de atá
don chnó-guba-sin Cnogba. 40

Cométar ocainn 'malle
a mebrugud na láide,
ocus cíá bé dlug bías duib
is uáithe in brug dar búadaib.

Senchas aile-so, is éol dam, 45
a chnuic út atá oc Dubthach :
dorónad, eíd mór in mod,
lasin mBresal mbó-díbod.

Díbad ar búuib báí ria lind 50
in each inad i nÉrind,
acht secht mba is tarb tuilltís tress
oc each brugaid ria remess.

26. *rosfarraid*] S₃; rosfaraid H; rofaraid Y; rohsaraidh S. *daranése*] araeisi, &c. YS. 27. *Engleic*] eingleic Y; englech HS; englech S₃.
ó] do H; go S₃. 28. *assin*] .hin Y; osin S. *Fer*] ar Y.
31. *dothéit*] dothoed Y; teid S. *fochmarc*] tochmarc S₃. *fír*] is fír S.
33. *rob e*] rebe Y; robiat S. *a slúraig*] contsloig Y. 35. *leicid*] leicit H; legit S. *lón de*] ed. lonne Y; loinde H; loinne S₃; loinnti S.
37. *cía 'dberar*] gedb^r YS; ce derur S₃. 40. *guba*] dubha S.
sin] sa Y. 41. *cométar*] connanaidthair Y; conaidhter S. *ocainn*]

Mider came—alas the day! 25
 he came upon her after they had gone,
 he carries off with him Englec from her home
 thence to the Sid of the men of Femen.

When noble Oengus heard
 of the pursuit of his darling, 30
 he went in search of her (I say sooth)
 to the famous hill whence she was borne off.

This was the food of his band—bright feast—
 blood-red nuts of the wood :
 he casts the food from him on the ground ; 35
 he makes lamentation around the hillock.

Though it be called the Hill of Bua of combats,
 this is the equal-valid counter-tale :
 we have found that hence
 from that 'nut-wailing' Cnogba is named. 40

By us is preserved together
 the memory of the lay,
 and whichever [of these tales] ye shall prefer
 from it is named the region of surpassing worth.

There is another tale—'tis known to me— 45
 of that hill, which Dubthach possesses :
 it was made, though great the exploit,
 by Bresal Bodibad.

In his time there fell a murrain on kine
 in every place in Ireland, 50
 except for seven cows and a bull that increased strength
 for every farmer in his time.

ochund Y; ochunn S. 42. *mebrugud*] memnad (?) Y; rinninadh S. na]
 ina HS₃. 43. *cia bé*] cebe Y; gibe S; cidbe, &c. HS₃. duið]
 de duið Y. 44. *dar búadaib*] diambriugib Y (*with no buaib superscr.*) Y;
 dambuaibh S; darmbuadaibh, &c. HS₃. 45-48.] *om.* YS (*supplied by a late*
hand in margin of Y, now illegible). 46. *oc*] a H; ac (?) S₃. 49. *ria*]
 re YS₃. 51. *tres*] fes S. 52. *oc*] a Y. *cach*] an S. *ria*] re YS.

Tócaibther leis in cnocc crúaid
fo chosmailius tuir Nemrúaid,
co mbad de tísad for nem ; 55
is é fáth ara fuaibred.

Fir Érend dia dénum dó
in chnuice sin uili i n-óenló :
rothócaib díb giallu in gein
fri hobair in laithi-sin. 60

Adubairt fris a fiur féin,
nách leicfed rith don rogréin,
ní biad adaig, acht lá glan
co roiched súas in sáethar.

Sínid uaithe a fiur for fecht, 65
doní co dron a drúidecht :
nir utmall grían ósa cind ;
rofasta hí 'sin oen-rind.

Dolluid Bresal, báes ragab,
ón chnucc dochum a sèthar : 70
dorónsat slúraig deccra de :
fosfúair i Ferta Cuile.

Luid ina gnáis, ciarbo chol,
don tsiair, ciarbo sárugod :
frisin enoc sin suna amne 75
adberar Ferta Cuile.

In uair nár lá dóib iarsin,
is dóig linn corbo adaig,
ní dernad in cnocc co cend ;
tíat for cúlu fir Érend. 80

55. *co mbad de*] *ed.* comad Y ; comade S ; conadh de HS₃. *for*] ar S.
56. *ara fuaibred*] arar fuaibread Y ; arandernad, &c. HS₃. 58. *in chnuice*] in
cnoc, &c. HS₃. 59. *rothócaib*] *ed* ; do togaibh S₃H ; do tobaid Y ; do
tobadh S. *fri*] re *codá*. 61. *adubairt fris*] ann adubairt HS₃. *fiur*] siur
codá, but cf. 65. 62. *nách*] ní YS. 63. *biad*] bia HS₃. *adaig acht*] adaiges H.
64. *co*] dia H ; da S₃ ; *illeg.* in Y. 65. *uaithe*] uad HS₃. *fiur*] siur YS.
66. *dron*] dédla S. 67. *nir utmall*] nirbu mall S₃. 68. *rofasta*]

By him is built the solid hill
 in the likeness of Nimrod's tower,
 so that from it he might pass to heaven, 55
 —that is the cause why it was undertaken.

The men of all Erin came to make for him
 that hill—all on one day :
 the wight exacted from them hostages
 for the work of that day. 60

His own sister said to him,
 she would not let the sun run his course ;
 there should be no night but bright day
 till the work reached completion.

His sister stretches forth her hands . . . 65
 strongly she makes her druid spell :
 the sun was motionless above her head ;
 she checked him on one spot.

Bresal came (lust seized him)
 from the hill unto his sister : 70
 the host made of it a marvel :
 he found her at Ferta Cuile.

He went in unto her, though it was a crime,
 though it was violation of his sister :
 on this wise the hill here 75
 is called Ferta Cuile.

When it was no longer day for them thereafter
 (it is likely that it was night),
 the hill was not brought to the top,
 the men of Erin depart homeward. 80

rofasto YS ; rofosdadh H ; rofosdaidh S₃. óenrind] ænand S. 69. ragab]
 rogab codd. 70. ón chnucc dochum] on enuc sin cum, &c. YS₂ ;
 on enucsin coma H. a] na S. 72. fosfuair] HS₃ ; rosfuair Y ;
 rosfuar S. i] ar S ; a YHS₃. 73-76.] om. S. 75. sunda] sund Y.
 78. lim] lim, &c. HS₃. 79. co cend] co chend Y ; gó chenn S ; co tend,
 &c. HS₃. 80. tiat] tiad HS₃ ; dochuaid YS. for cúlú] ar cula HS₃ ;
 ar cul YS.

Atá in enoc ósin ille
 cen tuilled air ar airde :
 ní ba mó achach óseo immach
 co tí in bráth briste brethach.

Fland sunna, solus a dán,
 innises sin, ní sóeb-rád :
 rogu sceóil, scáilid mná is fir,
 mebrugaid beóil oc buádaib.

85

82. *tuilled*] uilleadh S. *air ar*] ara YS. 83. *ni ba*] S; *ni budh* S₃;
sni budh H; *nirbo* Y. *mó achach*] mou (*with acach superscr.*) H; *mó chach* S;
mo cach Y; *mo ag cách* S₃. 84. *briste*] esti Y. *brethach*] buidnech YS.

From that day forth the hill remains
 without addition to its height :
 it shall not grow greater from this time onward
 till the Doom of destruction and judgment.

It is Fland here—bright his art— 85
 who tells this tale—no deceptive speech :
 a choice story—spread it abroad, men and women !
 lips, make mention of it among excellences !

86. *indises*] innsis S ; indisim, &c. HS₃. *sin*] sunna S₃ ; in senchus S. *ní soebráid*] scernár S. 87. *scáilid*] scaoilit S₃ ; ailit H. 88. *mebrugaid*] meauraid H. *beóil*] bur mbeóil S. *búadaib*] búadhibh S₃ ; boadaibh H ; buaibh YS.

NAS.

MAC NIA *cecinit.*

Rúadri mac Caite na n-ell
nírbo thruag-lí traite thall,
cliamain Loga, línib long,
co nglíad-gail glond, gona Gall.

Dí ingin Rúadrach in ríg 5
Bretan na mbríg mbúadach mbán
dí mnái Loga, roslúi ás,
Búi in broga ocus Nás nár.

Nás máthair Ibic na n-ech 10
dligid a drech is a dath,
ó thesta co ngaile grith,
cía festa ar bith baile atbath ?

Nás rogaibi gním cen gáis ;
(fír cen báis) rosbáidi bás,
co nglúairi im gairg-dliged grés 15
's úadi rohainmniged Nás.

Nás Lagen co nglan-gart glan,
is and rohadnacht in ben,
dí ráiter fri derbthas ndein,
ní cheil sein senchas na sen. 20

LBRYMSS₃H. *Mac Nia*] L only. 1. *Caite*] aitte, &c. RBMHS₃. *nell*]
nall Y (*s.m.*) HS₃. 2. *traite*] traiti L; traide R; i traiti, &c. *cæt.* 3. *línib*]
líne, &c. BR. 4. *glíaid*] glia RBY. 5. *dí*] da YS. 7. *dí*] da YMS.
roslúi] noslui RB; roslái, &c. MSS₃ 8. *in broga*] mbroga RB. *ocus*] oc L.
9. *Ibic*] ibich YS₃; ibith S; dibich M. 10. *dligid*] dligthig B; dligitg R;
dliidith S. 11. *ó*] L; uair *cæt.* *grith*] ngrith YM. *cía festa*] RBS₃;

NAS.

Ruadri, son of Cailte of the flocks,
 was no faint splendour swift-passing yonder ;
 father-in-law of Lug with tale of ships,
 with prowess of feats in war and slaying of foreign foemen.

The two daughters of Ruadri, the king 5
 of Britain, of conquering white-clad forces
 [were] the two wives of Lug,—fruitfulness came to them—
 Bui of the Brug and modest Nas.

Nas, mother of Ibic of the horses,
 claims of right the brow and the beauty [of the spot], 10
 since she is gone, with the noise of combat,
 how should ye know at all the spot where she died?

Nas took in hand a deed unwise :
 (truth and not folly) death o'erwhelmed her ;
 'tis from her Nas was named, 15
 famous perpetually for stern law.

Nas of the Leinstermen, bright with splendid bounty,
 'tis there the lady was buried ;
 from her it is called with clear certitude :
 the lore of the ancient hides not this. 20

ciadfeasa Y ; ciatfesta M ; giadfesta S ; co festa L. ar] ara YS ; for S₃.
baile] L ; om. cæt. atbath] otbath YS. 13. rogaibí] rogaebe
 M ; roge S ; rogabe Y. gais] bás HS₃. 14. fí] fíir L. báis] gaos S₃.
rosbaidí] robuidia M. 15. dlige] lind S. 16. 's] is L ; om. cæt.
 17. glan] nglan codd. 19. raiter] maiditir L. frí] L ; con S₃ ; cen &c. cæt.
dein] ndil H ; deam S. 20. ní cheil sein] sin ní cel R ; om. B.

A siur i Cnogba cen chlói
iar lot a comga 's a crúi :
nirbu mall marb-alt don mnái,
is and báí 's roadnacht Búi.

Cnogba cnoc Búa na mbág ; 25
nísbriúa sár snomda slúag ;
acht iss í im garg-mathim ngním
is ard-chathir na ríg rúad.

Tancatar slúraig Gáidel nglan 30
do cháined na mban don brug ;
ó Thaltin i tócab tein,
assin dollótar la Lug.

Láiset gáir cáine cach than 35
na mban cen chláine cen chol ;
roacht leo a cluche cned
i muche, nirbu mer mod.

Máidiud is assin roás : 40
ní hé in fáidiud fás fri fés :
óenach Talten, talci gleós,
la cach n-antem beós din bás.

Ba hed násad! Loga láin R.
rásad sona, sáim nach súail,
fáidiud find-gel fúamnach Fáil,
cáiniud ingen Rúadrach rúaid.

21. *A siur*] síu B; siu HMS₃; slúag R; a siur *corr. to* sunn Y. *Cnogba*] L;
cnoc Cnogbá &c. *cæt.* cen chlói] adclai YS. 22. *lot*] lucht BRM.
23. *mall*] mall L; meall Y. *marbalt*] balt R. *don*] moa₂L. 24. *is and*
bái 's] is andsin S₃. 25. *Bua*] buada R. *mbág*] mbuad Y; magh
muadh S₃. 26. *nisbriúa*] L; nimbrua RBHM; nimruba YS; nomrua S₃.
sár] dar YMSS₃. *'snomda*] snodba Y; snobga M. *slúag*] slúraig RB.
27. *acht*] seach S₃. *iss í*] om. R. *im*] in L. *mathim*] maitem H;
maithib RB. 28. *í*] om. RB. 29. *nglan*] ngeal S. 30. *don*] on RB.
31. *í*] do S₃. *tócab*] tocab, &c. *codd.* 32. *assin*] osein L. *dollótar*] dollotair L.

Her sister was at Cnogba free from ravage,
 after the havoc of her shelter and her precinct :
 not tardily came the death-dirge for the lady ;
 'tis there Bui abode, and was buried.

Cnogba is the Hill of Bui of the battles ; 25
 the pillaging violence of hosts does not wreck it ;
 but 'tis it that, for [repose from] fatigue of fierce deeds,
 is the lofty hold of the fiery kings.

The hosts of the pure Gaels came 30
 to bewail the women from the Brug ;
 from Taltiu where he raised a fire
 thence they came with Lug.

They lifted a cry of lamentation perpetually 35
 for the women free from guilt and guile ;
 the game of wounds was waged by them
 untimely, in no merry wise.

Thence grew the boasted gathering—
 (it is not an empty lamentation with the lips)
 the assembly of Taltiu with mighty preparations,
 held by every hero moreover according to custom. 40

That was the gathering of accomplished Lug,
 happy satisfaction, no small pleasure,
 the lamentation of the fair-skinned vocal women of Fáil,
 the keening for the daughters of Ruadri the red.

la] co Y. 33. *cach than*] cachan L; each han S. 35. *ro hacht*] ro hadnacht
 R; rothacht M. *a*] om. R. 36. *nirbu*] nirbud R. *mod*] in mod L.
 37. *máidiud*] maitem H; maidheam S₃; maidiud &c. *cæt.* *assin*] ass
 sain L; iarsin H. *fhás*] ás LH. 38. *hé*] hi RB. *fri*] ra L;
 ro M. 39. *talci*] L; tailc a *cæt.* 40. *antem*] antnem R. *din*] L;
 dun RB; dian YHS₃; diam MS. *bes*] bés L. 42. *nach*] nam Y; na MS.
súail] sluagh &c. MS. 43. *fáidiud*] faidid RB; faide HS₃; saidead Y.
 44. *caimiud*] cainid B.

Tri maic Dorchlaim, tromm testan, 45
 Nás Roncc ocus 'Ailestar,
 siar cen chairdiu ós Chúan chestach,
 Taitiu búan rosbádestar.

Ráth i nUltaib, cían in cháin ;
 ráth cóicid Chonnacht co mbúaid ; 50
 ráth cóicid Lagen cen tláis ;
 magen do Náis ingin Rúaid. R.

The three sons of Dorchlam (strong testimony !),
Nas Roncc and Ailestar 45
in the west without respite above troublous Cuan,
Taltiu extinguished them for good.

A rath in Ulster (long the law);
a rath of the province of Connacht the excellent; 50
a rath of the province of Leinster without weakness,
a site for Nas daughter of Ruad.

CEILBE.

MUIRGHES MAC PHÁIDÍN ÚI MÁOLCHONAIRE *cecinit.*

Mithid dam comma Ceilbe,
is airilled d' Athairne,
ré th'aithme, ní hicht mbille,
ris cen aisde is inglinne.

Caibdel cen chomma ar Cheilbe
dob éisledach d' Fhercheirtne :
tlacht ní thig cen rúad, ge raib,
ris cen a dúar 'na dechair.

5

Frecnaire fri hecnairc anois,
a lucht imdénma in fenchuis,
Ceilbe cen chur i comma
nochor sona a serthonna.

10

Commáin ria cur romermais
oirb-si a aidne in dinnsenchais ;
gerr co ngada a dallbach de,
in t-aba ó' ccantar Ceilbe.

15

Der sin do Chairpre Nia-fer
Bé gel-chnes bresda báin-gel,
ba búaid tlossa ocus tascair,
'san chnoc-sa rochleachtastair.

20

YHS₃. Ascription only in S₃.

11. *i comma*] a cuma Y ; i cumma H ; icomma S₃.

3. *mbille*] melle Y ; mille S₃.

12. *sherthonna*]

CEILBE.

It is time for me to make verse on Ceilbe,
it is a service due to Athairne ;
to commemorate thee—no paltry favour—
a tale without verse is insecure.

A chapter without verse on Ceilbe— 5
it was remiss of Fercheirtne :
polish comes not without a dye of some sort,
nor does a tale [last] without a lay to follow it.

Present with absent now,
ye that adorn the code of law ! 10
since he put not Ceilbe in verse,
his learning has not been lucky !

It has fallen to my lot to make requital therein
unto you, O teachers of the Dindsenchas !
soon shall I strip its obscurity 15
from the cause why Ceilbe is sung of.

Daughter to Cairpre Niafer was she,
Bé Gelchnes, spirited, fair and bright,
pre-eminent for live stock and household gear ;
in this hill she was wont to dwell. 20

Olc leisi ger thriall tathaim
cen urgnam 'ca hard-athair,
cen secur oibre na haitrib
a coigle gur críchnaiged.

Ann dobrethnaig Finn file 25
mac Rossa rúaid Ráirinde,
in géir-file co ngrethaib,
céilide 'ca cháim-séthair.

A thoise dobo thúar rige 30
do thig na mná mídige,
cen grád cen oman uirre
tre folach a hurgnaime.

Tig cuige, nír chéim cubaid,
bíad nar máite ar mogadaib ;
tarla ara chinn fairthe fled : 35
doathain Finn gur foilged.

Aithis in file fechair 40
a díbe ar a droich-séthair ;
a rú co crích nír cuiread
clú líth arar' lámuiged.

Gaduis do druim a doirre
cen saogal fri sentuinne
d'ingin a derbráthar dil :
a nemeáthar donóisig.

27. *co ngrethaidh*] S₃; congressaib, &c. YH.
rige] ruidi Y; ride H; ridhe S₃.

29. *tuar*] tur Y.
30. *mídhighe*] mididhi Y;

She held it wrong (though it was a fatal project)
that her noble father should lack entertainment,
or that work in her home should not cease
till her purpose was accomplished.

Then Finn the poet bethought him— 25
the son of Ross Ruad of Rairiu,
the keen poet used to war-cries—
to pay a visit at his fair sister's house.

His errand was an omen of reproach 30
to the house of the valiant woman ;
neither love nor fear she felt
in hiding her preparation.

There is brought to him—it was no seemly step—
food that was only fit for slaves ;
there was festal preparation near by ; 35
Finn perceived that it was kept secret.

The stern poet repaid
his wicked sister for her churlishness :
her purpose was not brought to completion,
wherein fame for feasts was sought. 40

On account of his wrath he prayed
for his dear brother's daughter
not to live to old age ;
he made notorious her mean spirit.

midhidhe (*with gh superscr.*) S₃: illegible in H.

ccinn H.

44. *donóisig*] dhonoisigh S₃; donoisib Y.

35. *chinn*] cinn YS₃;

Ó' teluini Bé gel-chnés gel
 aithese aicher an filed,
 ann adbeba co mbraise
 's a fieda 'na fiadnaise. 45

Mairg dodiuIt rena dathad
 derbráthair a degathar :
 a fied a haithle a huile
 ba heð fairthe a foruime. 50

“ Claiter fert don mnái mongaig ”
 adeirdis a Domnannaid
 “ focheil Bé 'san tulaig the
 dagné fon chubaid Ceilbe.” 55

No mad áil dúib 'na dechair,
 mór riam eglá ind inchrechaid,
 dogéb-sa tráth ar thulaig
 fáth far' chnesda a canamain. 60

Cairpre Coilbe, nír chondla,
 ba hé in fó co fresabra :
 adranacht sunn, até beó,
 géill na Helga, dob andró.

Ó 'tchiát claon-ghonna in gille,
 adbert cách a coitchinne
 “ Rochol bí 'san tulaig the,”
 conad di is cumain Ceilbe. 65

46. *aicher*] fechair YH.
 dhathadh S₃; dagne YH.

49. *mairg*] mair Y.
 51. *huile*] hoile S₃; hoili YH.

dathad] datad Y;
 55. *'san*] sa YS₂;

When bright Bé Gelchnes heard
 the poet's bitter saying,
 then she died on a sudden,
 with her feast before her eyes. 45

Alas that she refused to give it
 to her noble father's own brother :
 her feast after all
 was the entertainment his journey gained. 50

“ Let a grave be dug for the long-haired woman ” ;
 her Domnanns used to say ;
 “ hide Bé in the hill yonder :
 let her make it suitably Ceil-be.” 55

Or if ye so desire, to follow this story,
 (great is ever the fear of the critic)
 I will presently find for the hill
 the reason why it is seemly to sing of it. 60

Cairbre Coilbe (it was not seemly)
 he was the stout warrior trained in contest ;
 there were buried here—and they alive—
 the hostages of all Elga—it was a cruelty.

When they saw the wicked deeds of the youth
 each and all cried out
 “ A great crime—live men in the hill yonder ! ”
 so that thence Ceilbe is remembered. 65

56. *agné*] dhagné S₃; dagne YH.
 in HS₃.

63. *adranacht*] adradnacht Y; rohadnacht HS₃.

59. *tráth*] tra Y; trá S₃.

ar] ar

Cairpre Coilbe is dlecht-ainm dó,
do mac rolangach Rosso, 70
Cairpre Nia-fer co faichlib,
cía lia fer le' ffr-gairthir.

Ingen cen lúad ní leicéb
do Cherball mac Muiregén :
a hairm 'na eigre dissí : 75
Ceilbe a hainm 'ca hindissi.

Táet sunna dia saigid sin
fáith rob ergna 'na aimsir,
cen daib ní fann-ád rofess :
Dallán ba hainm don éicess. 80

Tig Ceilbe d' fáilte is d' furáin
fri Dallán mac Machadáin :
tig cráeb co n-iaráib aice
fo diamair a díllaite.

Ar comrac dóib 'sin deg-seilb 85
atbert fri húa n-Echtigeirn
“ Foillsigther lib cen doirr de
a bfuil fom' choimm má cuimge.”

Cen intreib is cen uráil,
scél fromtha ar mac Machadáin : 90
adfét in drái don moill móir
a mbái foa coimm a céadóir.

70. *rolangach*] roglonnach (*with no rolangach in margin*) Y. 72. *ffir*] ffr S₃.
73. *leicéb*] celeb Y. 75. *eigre*] eidri Y; oigri H; oighre S₃. 77. *taet*] taod
HS₃. 79. *fannád*] fannagh Y; fannadh S₃; fandad H. 81. *d'furáin*] durain

Cairpre Ceilbe is the proper name for him,
 even for the treacherous son of Ross, 70
 though by many he is rightly called
 Cairpre Niafer, giver of wages.

I will not leave unsung the daughter
 of Cearball son of Muiregen :
 her place was heir to her, 75
 Ceilbe her name when she is mentioned.

Thither to seek her goes
 the seer who was famous in his day,
 (in sooth he was noted for no lowly fortune) ;
 Dallán was the poet's name. 80

Ceilbe comes to greet and welcome
 Dallán son of Machadán :
 she comes having a branch laden with berries
 concealed under her cloak.

When they met in her fair domain 85
 she said to the grandson of Echtigern,
 ' Let it be declared by you, without offence thereat,
 what is under my bosom, if thou canst.'

Without need and without compulsion
 she spoke only to test the son of Machadan ; 90
 the druid declares to the great indolent lady
 what was under her bosom straightway.

YH ; duráin S₃. 82. *Machadán*] muchadain Y. 85. *Ar comrae*] iar comrad Y.
sin] sa *codd*. 88. *má*] am Y. *cuinge*] cumhge S₃. 89. *intreib*] indtreb
 Y ; intreabh S₃ ; indtr̄ H. 90. *Machadán*] muchadain Y. 91. *moill*] mail H.

“ Atá lat a ingen finn,”
 adbert in dráí cen díchill,
 “ cless doilig, táeb fri tairngib,
 cráeb droigin fo dub-airnib. 95

“ Bid aithrech, a ingen féig,”
 doráid in t-éicess anséin :
 “ millfet lí th’ aigthe ar m’ fechtus :
 bid é th’ aithe ar m’ eisceptus.” 100

Ann adbert Ceilbe chubaidh :
 “ mé ar th’ inchaib, a ollomhain :
 tre cen taidbred in toraid
 cen m’ ainmed fom’ adabair.”

“ Uaim do chosc do dimda duib 105
 dia do chumail am’ chinaid
 mar fe im áilgis oraib
 in fáid-lis a bfuarabair.

“ Mo sélb uile cen anád
 bid lat, a mic Machadáin : 110
 cen lúad m’ eigre fom’ inad,
 acht Ceilbe uaim d’ ainmniugad.”

Gé thug sissi a seilb don fáid
 fúair ingen Cherbail chnes-báin
 ainm an lissi cen lagad : 115
 nách snaidm dissí a derlagad ?

94. *díchill*] dithiull H; dichell YS₃. 99. *th’ aigthe*] haidee H; haighthe,
 &c. YS₃. *m’ fechtus*] mechtus H. 100. *th’ aithe*] haithne Y; haithe HS₃.
m’ eisceptus] fescseptus Y, with *meisg* in margin. 102. *h’ inchaib*] hinchaibh *codd*.

“Thou hast, O fair-haired maiden,”
 said the druid not carelessly,
 (“a hard feat to lean upon spikes,) 95
 a branch of blackthorn covered with dark sloes.

“Thou shalt rue it, keen maiden,”
 said the ill-boding poet :
 “I in my turn will mar the colour of thy face ;
 this shall be thy reward for vexing me.” 100

Then said comely Ceilbe,
 “I am under thy protection, O poet !
 blemish me not for my sport
 because I did not show the fruit.

“Thou shalt have of me, to check thy black displeasure, 105
 as sufficient satisfaction for my offence,
 in compensation for my demand of you,
 the prophetic *liss* where you got your asking.

“All my domain without detriment
 shall be thine, son of Machadán, 110
 without my heir being mentioned in my place ;
 only Ceilbe shall be its name, after me.”

Though she gave her domain to the seer,
 the daughter of white-skinned Cearball gained
 the unfading name of that keep : . 115
 was it not difficult for her to bestow it ?

103. *taidbred*] *taibreadh codd.* 104. *adabair*] *agamair Y.* 105. *do chosc*] *di chosc H.* 107. *in ailgis*] *amailgeas S₃; amailghes H.* 109. *anáid*] *anagh HS₃; anad Y.* 112. *m'eigre*] *mairce (with meig . . . in margin) Y.* 115. *lissi*] *lissin H.*

In file is tromma tomrai
 tre febus a eladnai,
 gar da thromma a ndligthir de:
 mithid dam comma Ceilbe. 120

Ná sir comairem, mochen,
 má táí a Choimde rem chuired,
 crét doní im nóin re t' fine,
 más í in chóir docaithfide.

Mór céim 'nar chintaig mise, 125
 dá mad amm da indise,
 ler' dinged in cló na chneid:
 filled is mó ná mithid. M.

117. *tromma*] tromai H; troma YS₃.
 H; troma S₃.

119. *thromma*] truma Y; tromai
 121-128.] *These two stanzas are added in Y in a different*

The poet that is strongest to protect
 through excellence of his knowledge,
 what is due from him is little for his power :
 it is time for me to make verse on Ceilbe. 120

Seek not recital—all hail,
 if thou, O Lord, purposest to invite me !
 of what thou doest about noontide with thy people,
 if it is the true account that would be required.

Many a step have I gone astray, 125
 if it were time to tell thereof,
 whereby the nail has been driven into His wound :
 it is more than time to turn.

hand. 123. *re]* do Y. 125. *céim]* geeim Y; ceéim S₃. 127. *dinged]*
 áirgedh H.

LIAMUIN.

FULARTACH *cecinit.*

Dindgnai Lagen, líth ngaile,
in sluindet na senchaide ?
na dindgnai, na rátha ar-rec,
imda fátha dia fuilet.

Sluindfet-sa féin fáth dia fail 5
nonbur dindgna dia ndindgnaib ;
co bráth bíd blad cen malairt,
ná raib cách 'n-a chumtabairt.

Liamuin, Forcarthain na fót,
Miannach, Trustiu na trom-rót, 10
dindgnai dia ndechraib garmand
co n-a cethrib cáem-anmand.

Miannach, Fercarthain na fíed,
Liamuin, is Trustiu tóeb-gel,
ingena, selb-gním saine, 15
dí chlaind deg-ríg Dubthaire.

Dubthach Dubthaire drech garg,
rí Dése Breg na mbúan-bard,
leis co hech-brug na n-inber,
diarbo chethrur cóem-ingen. 20

LRBYMSS₃H. *Fulartach*] L only. 2. *sluindet*] sloindfet, &c. RB.
4. *imda fátha*] is imdha fáth S; at imda fato H. 5.] sloindfet féin in fath
dia bfuil, &c. YS. 7. *bíd*] bud L. *blad*] blath R. 8. *chumtabairt*]
L; cuntabairt, &c. *cæt.* 9. *Forcarthain*] fercartain, &c. BM. 10. *Miannach*]
mianan M. 11. *dindgnai*] om. L. *dia ndechraib*] dianechrub
L; dianechraib, &c. BM; dianeacruibh S; diandecrab H; diandechrabh S₃.

LIAMUIN.

The notable places of Leinster—wealth of valour !
do the historians declare them ?
the notable places, and next the raths,
many the causes whence they are named.

Myself will declare the cause whence are named 5
nine of their notable places ;
till doomsday it shall be a fame unfading,
let none cast doubt upon it !

Liamuin, Forcarthain of the sods,
Miannach, Trustiu of the broad roads ; 10
are notable places known by various designations
with their four fair names.

Miannach, Forcarthain of the feasts
Liamuin, and white-sided Trustiu
were maidens, a precious possession, 15
of the family of the good king of Dubthair.

It was Dubthach of Dubthair fierce of face,
king of the Desi of Bregia of the undying bards,
(his was all as far as the horse-rearing region of the estuaries,)
whose four fair daughters they were. 20

12. *cethrið*] cethruibh, &c. SM: cethri, &c. *cæt.* 13. *Fercarthain*] forcarthain, &c. LRHS₃. *fled*] fed, &c. RBSM ; *fead corr. to flead*
by late hand Y. 17. *drech*] *derc* M. *-gurg*] *-derg* YS.
18. *-bará*] *berg* (?) Y ; *obliterated from L.* 19. *hechbrug*] *echrub* L ; *heacbrud*
B ; *hachbrug* Y. *-inber*] *ingen* L. 20. *diarbo*] *diarbart* L ; *diarba* B ;
dierbad, &c. HS₃. *cethrur*] *cethri* L ; *ceth-* R ; .iiii. BM.

Mí bendachtan, clechtas cách,
'sind amsir-se ní hingnáth,
Dubthach ar tús rathuill sin :
d'úib Cuinn is rús in riagail.

Othur bliadna, ba breth gáeth, 25
ó each ríg do each roláech,
acht Dubthach, ba h-adbal ed,
ní thabrad cen a thuilled.

Dubthach mac Fergnai féil find 30
maic Muredaig maic Sinill
maic Bregoin búadaig co mblaid
maic Oengusa maic Eogain.

Eogan brecc sluinte cose
mac Saer-*Fíachach* Suidige
maic Fedlimthe Rehtmair róin 35
maic Tuathail Tehtmair trén-móir.

IS é sin senchas cose
Dubthaig deg-rig na nDése
dom aisneis dán-irlaim dam
etir lán-dindgnaib Lagen. 40

Maic Achir Chirr cháim ón chúan,
d'Érnaib Muman na marc-sluag,
fúaratar bás, nar thimm techt,
romill a n-ás i n-oenfecht.

21. *mí*] mo M. *bendachtan*] bennacht L; beandachtain Y. *clechtas*] chlechtach S. 22. *'sind*] isind L. 23. *tús*] dus S. 24.] dub cui . . . L. *d'úib*] dub B; daib H. *Cuinn*] ciunn R. is rús] S; as rus S₃; is ri R; irrus BHM; irus Y. 25. *ba breth gáeth*] breth ba baeth Y. 26.] *o each rí* . . . L. 27. *acht*] ac B; om. R. *adbul*] adba R. 34. *mac saer-Fíachach*] mac side fiatach M; degmac sair fiachach S₃. *Suidige*] Y; Suidge, &c. I.S₃; súide R; suigide B; suighdhe S; suidide H; suighe M. 35. *Rehtmair*] rehtaid L; re-; R

The month over the bargain that all observe,—
at the present time it is no novelty,—
Dubthach was the first to add it,
the rule is well known to the Ui Chuinn.

A year's wage (it was a judgment of the wise)
from every king to every warrior,
only Dubthach would not give it
without additional work, (it was a long space).

Dubthach was son of Fergna noble and fair
son of Muredach son of Sinell 30
son of Bregon the famous for victory,
son of Oengus, son of Eogan.

Eogan Brec is still spoken of,
the son of well-born Fiachu Suidige,
son of noble Fedlimid Rechtmar, 35
son of Tuathal Techtmar great and strong.

That is the pedigree till now
of Dubthach good king of the Desi.
for my art-prompted tale to set forth
among all the noted places of Leinster. 40

The gentle sons of Acher Cerr from the harbour,
sprung of the Erainn of Munster of the cavaliers
met their death, it was no mild visitation,
it blasted their growth all at once.

echaig M. *róin*] ráin, &c. YSHS₃. *trén-móir*] trénmáir, &c. YSH.
37. *é sin*] R; *é LS*; *se sin* B; *e in* Y; *se H*; *ei M*; *e a S₃*. *senchas*] senchass
sin, &c. LYSS₃HM. *na nDese*] dubthaire S. 39. *dom*] don R.
dan-irlaim] dan erlam L; *dain irlaimh*, &c. YSS₃; *dan irlam* H; *dand*
irrlaim M. 41. *Achir*] chaithir Y. *cáim on éian*] on chuan L;
caem on cuan, &c. RBS; *on chuan chaeim* Y. 42. *d'Ernaib*] dferaih R.
43. *nar*] na M.

Rocuired geis co ngus garg 45
 for in cethrur cóem comard,
 nírbó dál deis fo demi,
 ba geis tria grád ngentlidi,

Co tuctais ar bruig bethad 50
 cethrur díles derb-sethar,
 nó co n-agbaitís a n-éc :
 dóib nírbó cáine a comét.

Fomu ocus Roimper réil,
 Fernocht, Ferdub co ndag-chéil,
 ruc úan dag-rand, mar rodlecht, 55
 lúad a n-anmand i n-oenfécht.

Na maic-sin a hÉrnaib úan
 ropdar sain-serca, sóer-slúag,
 maic Achir Chirr in chóicid,
 maic Echach find andóitig, 60

Maic Moga Láma cen locht
 maic Lugdach luind na longphort
 is Olldóitche, forgle find,
 maic Corpre chruthaig chrom-chind.

Tancatar, trén in t-astar, 65
 cor' tuiltis a tuarastal
 cethri brugthaid, breth ngaile,
 co tech Dubthaig Dubthaire.

45. *Rocuired*] rochured L; dochuir ead Y. *fo demi*] fo demni L;
 fo deimib R; bo deine M. 51. *nó co n-agbaitís*] L; no conaigbitís,
 &c. RBS; nocofadbadis Y; nocanfaigbidis, &c. MHS₃. a *néc*] and
 ec MH; ann écc, &c. RBYS₃. 52. *dóib*] om. L. *nirbo*] nirbud R.
cáine] ed.; chainim L; cáini R; caim B; cain Y; caem S; cham, &c. MHS₃.
 a] in &c. YSS₃H. 53. *réil*] reill HS₃; rel S. 54. *Fernocht*] fornocht YHS₃.
ferdub] fordub HS₃. *dagchéisil*] dagcel R; dagceil M; degheicill, &c. SS₃H :
 deiceill Y. 55. *ro*] L; o B; do *cæt*. 56. *luad*] luag H. 57. *úan*]
 uann YM; uain, &c. S₃H. 58. *serca*] sercta R; saerc Y; erca S.

An injunction of stern force was laid 45
 on the fair and lofty four ;
 it was no pleasant tryst in the dark,
 it was an injunction in virtue of pagan love,

That they should not wed, in the land of the living,
 the four beloved sisters, 50
 or that they should meet their death ;—
 the keeping of the injunction was no easy task for them.

Fomu and renowned Roimper,
 Ferndocht, Ferdub the sagacious ;
 the mention of their names together 55
 has gained from us, as was due, a noble stanza.

These youths from the Erainn far from us
 were fervent lovers, a noble band,
 the sons of Acher Cerr of the province
 son of Eochu Find the handless, 60

Son of Mug Lama the stainless
 son of fierce Lugaid of the encampments
 (and of Olldoitech, choice of fair women)
 son of shapely Cairpre Cromchend.

They came,—hard the toil— 65
 to earn their guerdon,
 the four thanes, winning [a name for] valour,
 at the house of Dubthach of Dubthair.

sluag] sluaig HS₃. 59. *Achir*] caiter Y. *chirr*] chaim M. 60. *Echach*
find] uair M. *andóitig*] antotig, &c. LRBS ; andtoidigh Y ; antodaig M.
 61. *Moga*] mc̄ L. 62. *Olldóitche*] ed. oildotig L ; oildóidig, &c. RB ;
 oildothaidh S ; alldath- H ; ollath- (?) Y ; ioldhathaigh S₃. *forgle*] forcle LM ;
 forgle RB ; foirgle Y ; foirgl- HS₃ ; fhairgi S. 64. *chromchind*] croiginn Y ;
 croimgind M. 65. *t-astar*] read perhaps tascur. 66. *cortuillis*]
 corotultis, &c. LBSHM ; corotuillset, &c. RS₃ ; gurthuilldis Y. a] L ;
supplied by late hand in Y ; om. cæt. 67. *cethri*] ceitri maic Y ;
 cethrar S₃. *brugthaid*] LB ; brugthaig M ; brath- R ; bruth- H ;
 bruthaigh, &c. YSS₃.

Cethrur ingen Dubthaig dil,
 cethri maic dóibsiúm demnig, 70
 mar is gnáth sorthan cose,
 rochomchar cách a chéile.

Dochúaid Dubthach, cath cen chlód,
 i cóiced Lagen lán-mór ;
 'con chethrur rocharsat de 75
 roansat dara ése.

Iar n-anad dar ése ind ríg
 tancatar ass cen imsním,
 dar cend calaid cech céte,
 dremm in galair glé-bréce. 80

Romarb Dubthach in dremm cóem
 iar comrac dóib toeb fri tóeb :
 marait ferta a fót-ráth ndil,
 etir óclách is ingin.

Lentair Miannach dar cech mag 85
 co Miannach in' romarbad ;
 marbthair in ben co mbrut baidb
 cor'len don chnuc a comainm.

Marbthair Fercarthain na fled,
 i Forcarthain rofoirged ; 90
 súil-mall mongach cen marthain
 fúair forrach i Forcarthain.

70. *cethri maic*] cethrur mac MS.

72. *rochomchar*] rachomchar L.

rocharsat] docarsad Y.

dara] ara BYHM ; ar S.

80. *dremm*] dremin L.

gnatbréce B.

re tæb Y ; and do thæib L ; ann don tæb RB ; ann do tæb, &c. SM ; ann

dóibsiúm] doibsin, &c. YSS₃HM.

73. *cen*] chen L.

de] se S₃.

79. *dar*] do R ; du B.

galair] galar RY.

82. *dóib*] om. HS₃.

75. *con*] om. L ; an Y.

76. *roansat*] roansatar S.

cech] in M.

glebréce] ngnathbreigi R ;

tóeb fri tóeb] tæb

The four dear daughters of Dubthach
four youths they had, for certain ; 70
as is the prosperous custom till now,
each loved his mate.

Dubthach fared to a fortunate battle
in the mighty province of Leinster,
with the four they loved therein 75
the youths remained behind him.

After waiting behind the king,
they made off untroubled,
despite the hardships of every path,
the company who had feigned sickness. 80

Dubthach slew the comely company,
after they had met, side to side :
the barrows of their dear sod-built raths remain,
for youth and maid alike.

Miannach is followed across every plain 85
to Miannach where she was killed ;
the woman with martial array is killed,
so that her name clave to the hill.

Fercarthain of the feasts is killed ;
in Forcarthain was she smitten, 90
slow-eyed, long-haired, short-lived,
she met destruction at Forcarthain.

immaræn HS₃. 83. *fótráth*] *fotrád* I; *fodrot* R. *ndil*] *om.* L; *sin* S₃
85. *dar*] *ar* Y. 86. *in*] *go* S₃. 87. *in ben*] *mianach* M; *ben* L.
co mbrut] *donbrut*, &c. RB. *baidb*] *mbaidb* YH; *mbraidbh* S; *mairb* S₃.
89. *Fercarthain*] *Fchartain* Y; *Forcarthain* HS₃. 90. *Forcarthain*]
Fercharthain MS. *rofoirged*] *roforred* R; *roforded*, &c. BS; *dofoirgead* Y.
91. *marthain*] *martain* LRY.

Marbthair Liamuin láthair láin,
barr-chass clechtach im chongbáil ;
fuair bás dia sár-airbirt sain 95
triasnid lán-airdire Liamain.

Marbthair Trustiu i Trustin tes,
mesti don cháim a cairdes ;
sluinter enoc cairn in bile
triana hainm na hingine. 100

Marbthair Fomu i Fomain,
in find-chass co find-choraib,
tic mór slim-slúag ar saine
dar dá find-grúad Fomaine.

Rolenad darna linntib 105
co Glaiss Rompair Roimper,
co torchair Roimper rúad,
ní dointnem a imlúad.

Fernoct i Fornoct na fled
a chnes co crúaid roclaidbed ; 110
fúair in gein aradain ole
ac fagadaib i Fornoct.

Ferdub drech-garg na ngaisced
ic Dubathaib derg-Maisten,
'con chnuc, fo seith crech claidbech,
frith a drech do dian-airlech. 115

93. *marbthair*] marb YS. *Liamuin*] liamnai H; liamu in LM; liamna S₃.
lathair] in lathair, &c. YSS₃H. 94. *im*] can L; acim B; mc (?) Y (*retraced*);
an H; in S₃. *chongbáil*] connaigh Y (*retraced*); conaigh H; conáig S₃.
95. *sáirairbirt*] sairbirt, &c. LB. 96. *triasnid*] triaas RB; triasnad YS;
triasna HS₃; triasa M. *lán*] len R. 97. *í*] ic, &c. BMHS₃.
98. *don cháim a*] din chám a L; don caom a, &c. RB; don chaoimh an S₃;
di triana M. *cairdes*] chaires Y. 101. *Marbthair*] marb L;
romarbu Y; romarbad, &c. *cæt*. 102. *findchoraib*] RB; comóluib, &c.
LYSS₃H; comfoluib M. 104. *dar*] tre S₃. *da*] a L. 108. *ni*]

Liamuin is slain, perfect of temper,
 thick-haired, skilful in defence ;
 she met death through her peculiar prowess,
 wherefore Liamuin is full famous. 95

Trustiu is slain in Trustiu southward ;
 the gentle woman suffered for her alliance ;
 the hill of Cairn in Bile is called
 by that maiden's name. 100

Fomu is slain at Fomain,
 he thick-haired warrior with fair locks ;
 many a lean host comes frequently
 over the two fair cheeks of Fomain.

Roimper was pursued 105
 across the waters to Glass Rompair ;
 so hot Roimper fell,
 it is not a . . . to tell of it.

Fernoct in Fornoct of the feasts,
 cruelly was his flesh mangled ; 110
 the youth met ill treatment
 among the spears in Fornoct.

Ferdub, fierce of face, of doughty deeds,
 at Dubatha of red Maistiu,—
 at the hill, outwearied by bloody forays, 115
 his face was found after keen combat.

on R. do] tich M. intnem] indtibh (*retraced*) Y. 109-112] om. S₃
 109. i] ac, &c. RBSH. 110. ro claidbed] ra claidbed L; re claidh R;
 o claidhedh S; roclaided, &c. YM. 111. fúair] do fuair R.
 ein] gen LR; gég, &c. cœt. aradain] adbáin R; conadhaib S.
 112. ac] i RB; o (¿) Y; ég-S. fagadaib] fodaib Y. 113. Ferdub]
 fordub HS₃. drechgarg] drechderg YS. 114. Dubathaib]
 dubtachaib, &c. RM. derg] drag R. 115. 'con] o I. fo] RB;
 fon cœt. crech] cleth M. 116. frith] fúair LYSM.
 do] om. I.; a SM.

Luachair Bairendach co mblaid,
máthair chumthach in chethruir,
doriacht dia haidid ind find
etir maigib na mórdind. 120

Fomu fer Liamna malle ;
comáesa na dá chéile,
días gasraide na ngel-lám
casmaile in dá chóem-lennán.

Fercarthain, ba féta a drech, 125
a serc, áirmim cen fuirech ;
is triana comrád chinntir
a rográd do Roimpir.

Fernoct ac Miannaig cen meirg ;
ní roscabair dia chrúaidh-cheilg : 130
rosluit léech na ferg fromtha,
a chelg nír chelg chobartha.

Ferdub ac Trustin tóeb-glain ;
rocáinte na comsæglai ;
co a sloind nít séba sunna 135
mo raind chæma chutrumma.

Na dindgnai-sa turmim trell
molfait eolaig na hÉrenn ;
sluindfitit co sádail sin
dia ndálaib is dia ndindgnaib. D. 140

117. *bairendach*] airennach L. 119. *haidid*] haghaidh R ; haigid B. *ind*] L ; in, &c. *cæt*. 121. *Fomu*] Fomain L. *Liamna*] om. M.
122. *comáesa*] comhaos S₃. *na dá chéile*] in dá chæmchéle S. 123. *gasraide*] gasraid L. *na*] anda, &c. YS 124. *casmaile*] it cosmaile L ; casmhail S. *in da chæmlendán*] na da lendan R. 125. *Fercarthain*] Fercathrai R ; Fercarthain Y ; Forcarthain HS₃. *ba*] om. L. *a*] om. R. 126. *a*] is R. *serc airnim*] sercarmin L ; searc airim M ; saor airim R ; seir airnim B. 129. *Fernoct*] Fomo L ; Fernoct HS₃. *ac*] tuc L. 130. *dia*] a RYS.

The famous Luachair of Boirend
was the sad mother of the four ;
the fair woman came to her death
among the plains of the strong places. 120

Fomu, husband of Liamuin, rests with her ;
the spouses were of like age,
the white-handed soldier-pair,
alike are the lovers twain.

Fercarthain, lovely was her face, 125
(her love, I reckon him without delay,)
through their converse is assured
her great love to Roimper.

Fernoct belongs to unwrinkled Miannach : 130
he helped her not by his cruel cunning ;
the warrior of the proved troops destroyed her,
his cunning was no helpful cunning.

Ferdub belongs to white-sided Trustiu,
their equal date was lamented ;
in naming them here not misleading are 135
my pleasant harmonious verses.

These places that I number presently
the learned of Erin shall praise ;
at their ease shall sages name them
among their assemblies and their noted places. 140

chrúaidh] cruad LBH; cruaidh, &c. RYS. *nir chelg*] *om.* M. 133. *Ferdub*]
fordub S₃. *ac*] is YHMS₃; i S. *Trustin*] truistiú RYS; truisti H;
truiste S₃. 134. *rocdinte*] docanti R; nocanti B. *comsæglaig*] caemsæglaig
L; comsæglaidh, &c. RB; comsægál Y; comsægáil S. 135. *co a*] co YSM.
ní] ní YSS₃. *sába*] sáB RB. 137. *Na dindgnai-sa*] L; intochtar
sa, &c. *cæt.* *turmim*] turbim R. 138. *molfait*] molfat RB; molfaidid Y.
na Herend] Erend Y. 139. *sluindfitit*] *ed.* slúindfét, &c. LR; slúindfidit Y;
slúindfidid, &c. *cæt.* *sin*] sain LRB. 140. *dia* (2)] na L; *om.* Y.

DUN GABAIL.

Tochmarc ingine Guill glais,
maic Feidlimid aird aurbrais,
do Lutur mac Lurgnig láin,
dind leith iartharaig d'Espáin.

'S amlaid robái Lutur lór. 5
dune fir-fota fir-mór ;
cethri cind déc, ní bág bras,
ós a muineól mothar-glas.

Cid Gablach, ba mór in ben,
ingen d'Feidlimid find-mer ; 10
cóica cubat ina fat,
ocus a leth 'na lethat.

Cethrur tancatar anair
im Goll is immaingin,
im Lutur thánic cen luíng, 15
im Lurgnech mac Calatruimm.

Corothomliet a fleid
'na muntir chóem-náir chethrair ;
cét cech míl, ba mór in mod,
cét míach cach arba ar domun. 20

Corodeirged dóib iarsain
a cethrur i n-óenlepaíd ;
tucsat bennachtain cach fir ;
maith dóib is nirbat sathig.

LRBYLeHMSS₃. 2. *aurbrais*] urglais YS. 3. *dó*] m̄ H. *Lutur*] LB ;
luthur, &c. *cæt*. 4. *dind*] do R. 5. *'s*] om. YHS₃. *Lutur*] lothar, &c.
YSS₃H. *robái*] bóí R. 6. *fir-fota fir-mór*] difregra dímhór S₃.
7. *cethri—déc*] .xvii., &c. RBSM. ní] L; nochá R; ba BHS₃; robo
YS; om. M. 8. *ósa*] asa RYHS₃. *mothar-glas*] motharmass, &c.
HS₃. 10. *d'*] LM; om. *cæt*. *findmer*] indmer Y; naninber, &c. HS₃.

DUN GABAIL.

The wooing of the daughter of Goll Glas,
son of noble mettlesome Fedlimid,
by Latur son of powerful Lurgnech,
from the western side of Spain.

Thus was mighty Latur, 5
a man right tall and big,
fourteen heads—no rash boast—
above his shaggy grey neck.

As for Gablach, big was the woman,
daughter of fair quick Fedlimid; 10
fifty cubits she was in height,
and the half of that in breadth.

Four of them came from the east
both Goll and his daughter,
and Latur, who came without ship, 15
and Lurgnech son of Calatrom.

• So they partook of their feast,
a pleasant modest household the four of them ;
a hundred of every beast—great was the amount—
a hundred measures of every grain on earth. 20

A bed was made for them thereafter,
all four in one couch ;
they gave a blessing to each other ;
happy they were and not replete.

15. *Latur*] LB ; lothar, &c. *cæt*.

calcatruim R ; alatruim S₃.

18. *na muntir*] &c. LS₃ ; a muintir, &c. *cæt*.

chaem na L ; cæmnar RBM ; comlan, &c. YS.

21. *corodeirged*] doderaidead, &c. YS ; conderghad M.

ienlepaid] comlepaid Y.

16. *Calatruim*] calathdruim L ;

17. *thomliset*] thoimlidis YS ; tinoilset M

chœm-nair] HS₃ ;

20. *each arba*] gharba M.

22. *a*] an S₃.

24. *nirbat*] M ; nirþo LY ; nirbot S ; nirbad, &c. *cæt*.

Oclach aile robái thair, 25
 i n-insib mara romair,
 Fuither mac Forduib co feirg,
 maic maic Labrada lámdeirg.

Rothinóil buidin mórmóir,
 tánic anair fochétóir, 30
 is demin rop osnad áig,
 do chosnam a chóem-lendáin.

Anmand tóisech tuc anair,
 lúithech lámfota Labraid,
 Brothur mac Sciach, Glas mac Gairb, 35
 Ibar mac Sciach maic Sceobailb.

Mó cach buidin díb anair
 i ndegaid cecha tréfnir ;
 cé t láech i ndegaid cach fir
 d' Fomórchaib is d' Arsaidib. 40

IN tan robatar 'sin tig
 'na commond comméit chethruir ;
 cocluinet in guth immaig ;
 " táit 'mach ar áis nó ar écin."

Conéracht Lutur ar leth 45
 coroscail roaib in ríg-thech,
 leis rosuc ri gúalle immach
 etir chúalle ocus cháilach.

27. co] gan S. feirg] féigge L (with r in marg.). 28. (2) maic] L,
 in RB; ui, &c. cæt. 29. mórmóir] móir L. 31. rop] L; ba h- &c. cæt.
 32. chóem-] choimh- S₃. 33.] *The Lecan copy of the Dindsenchas begins with
 this line.* anmand] ainm na S₃. 34.] andeadaid cacha trenfir Lec. lámfota]
 lamata L. Labraid] is labraid M. 35. Brothur] Brodar R; brotur B; brotar Y.
 Sciach] sciath RS₃; sceith LeY. Glas] glais RLe. Gairb] L; scairb, &c.
 cæt. 36. Sciach] Sceith YLe. maic] in YSLc. Sceobailb] L; scemairm
 Y; sceomairb, &c. cæt. After 36 Lc has an additional stanza: see Commentary
 37. mó] mor YSLc. buidin] buiden, &c. LRBS₃. anair] co mblaid Lc.
 38. tréfnir] coraid Lc. 40. d' Fomórchaib] d' fomoirib H; domorchaib Lc.

Another soldier was in the east, 25
 he dwelt in the isles of the Sea,
 Fuither son of Fordub the wrathful
 son of the son of Labraid Lamderg.

He gathered a vast following ;
 he came from the east on a sudden— 30
 it is sure that there was groaning and carnage—
 to contend for his leman.

The names of the captains he brought from the east :—
 vigorous Labraid Lamfata,
 Brothur son of Sce, Glas son of Garb, 35
 Ibar son of Sce son of Sceobalb.

There came of them from the east more than any other band
 in the following of each champion ;
 a hundred heroes in the following of each man,
 of the Fomoraig and Arsaide. 40

While the others were in the house,
 the four of them, a fellowship of equal size ;
 they hear the call without :
 “ Come out, of your own accord, or else by force ! ”

Up rose Lutur half his height, 45
 and opened the royal house from before them ;
 he carried out with him before his shoulder
 both pole and palisade.

Arsaidib] airsiib R; arsiib B. 41. 'sin tig] L; astig, &c. *cæt.*
 42. na] a M. *command*] L; muintir Lc: muintir, &c. *cæt.* *comméit*] L;
 coemair, &c. RBHMS₃; comláin, &c. YS; comlan Lc. 43. *cocluinet*]
 docluínid, &c. Y (*with no g superscr.*) LcS: go celuínid S₃. *in guth*] om. Y,
supplied in top margin. *immaig*] immaich L; amuigh, &c. *cæt.* 44. *táit 'mach*]
 tait amach, &c. RMHS₃; amach YLcS. *ar ais*] dais, &c. RHS₃. *ar écin*]
 decin, &c. RHS₃; reicin, Lc. 45. *Lutur*] lothar, &c. YLcSS₃H. *ar leth*]
 tar lear Lc. 46. *coroscail*] corfoslaic Lc; goroscaoil S₃; *read perhaps* coroscáil.
roaib] L; dib, &c. *cæt.* 47. *leis rosuc*] L; conusruc, &c. RY; conorug, &c.
 BLcM; conarue, &c. HS; gorug S₃. *ri*] tria R; ra BHMS₃; re YSLc.

Corogab sonn in dúne
 dóib dar sróin is dar súile; 50
 comdar lána na linde
 do bráinib a n-inchinde.

Comorogaib dóib a ndís,
 nírbu maith in dín iar scís;
 coromarb Gablach Fuither; 55
 ba turus troch, trom-thuitted.

IN lín tancatar dar tuind
 do chosnam ingine Guill,
 noco terna óen díb ass,
 nírbu chóem in tochmarcas. T. 60

O Gabail ingin Guill glain
 Dún Gabail hi Cuthraigib
 ann fáe la Lutur, lín mbare,
 ba cutul in comthochmarc. T.

Dorat Goll glas ind inbir 65
 dindgna is dún dia dag-ingin,
 ós Lifi Lagnech nách lacc,
 ba cangnech a cét-tochmarc. T.

Iarum tue Goll co lín chless
 aband is dún is deg-ess, 70
 dia ingin cen gáibthe gat,
 búar-brat is táinte is tochmarc. T.

49. *sonn*] *sona* L; *sund* R. *in dúne*] *an nuine* Y; *ann amne*, &c. LcS.
 50. *dóib*] *om.* LRB. *sróin*] *srona* YM. *súile*] *suilib* R. 51.] *ro*
chaichlaig cuirp roscirri L. *lána na linde*] *lan analm de R.* 52.] *do maithlaib*
uile inchinni L. *bráinib*] *bruindib*, &c. YSLc. *a n-*] in S₃. 53. *comorogab*]
comorogaib LYLeM; *commarogab* H; *commarogaibh* S₃; *comór aighib* S.
dóib] LH; *díb*, &c. *cæt.* 54. *in dín*] *annin* Y; *ainm* Lc. *iar scís*] *iar*
naiscis Lc. 56. *bà turus troch*] L; *etir tús is etc.* *cæt.* *-tuitted*] L; *tuit* S;
duibt R; *duibter* B; *ait* Y; *duithear* M; *duith* H; *duther* S₃; *aidthear* Lc.
 59. *no co terna*] L; *niherno* Lc; *niferno*, &c. *cæt.* *óen*] L; *nach oen* R; *nech*
noen, &c. *cæt.* *as*] *sin* Lc. 60. *nirbo*] *nibu* L; *nirb* H. *in*] a RBHMS₃.
tochmarcas] *tech moresin* Lc.

He laid a stake of the keep
on them across nose and eyes ; 50
so that the pools were full
of splatterings of their brains.

Those twain laid on them stoutly,
not good was the shelter when fatigue came on ;
so Gablach slew Fuither, 55
it was a fatal journey, a heavy overthrow.

The number that came over sea
to contend for the daughter of Goll,
not one of them escaped ;
ungentle was that wooing. 60

From Gabal daughter of bright Goll
comes Dun Gabail in Cuthraige ;
there she slept with Lutur of the many ships,
futile was the rival wooing.

Goll Glas of the river-mouth gave 65
fortress and keep to his brave daughter,
above Life of the Leinstermen, that is not sluggish,
contentious was her first wooing.

Thereafter Goll of the many feats gave 70
river and keep and famous weir
to his daughter free from perilous theft,
cattle-raids, and reavings, and woings.

61-64.] *om.* LB. 61. *Gabail*] gobail, &c. YHS₃. *ingin*] ingine R.
62. *Gabail*] ngobail, &c. YHS₃. *hi*] as YLeS ; is S₃. 63. *fáe*] fúair S.
la] re YS ; ra HM ; *om.* S₃. *Lutur*] lutar, &c. RH ; lothar, &c. *cæt.*
lín] co lin S₃. *mbarc*] marc RYLc. 64. *cutul*] cuthal SM ; cothul S₃ ;
cudal YLc. *in*] a M. 65-68.] *om.* S. 65. *ind inbir*] ind inbir L ;
in irbir M ; *din-db-Y* in *margin* ; in inbir, &c. *cæt.* 66. *dag-ingin*] LR ; ingen,
&c. *cæt.* 67. *ós*] as BLc ; is R ; aas M. 68. *cangneach a*] each caingneach YLc.
70. *deg-ess*] daigles, &c. YLcMSS₃H. 71. *gáibthe*] gaibti R ; gaibte H ;
gaibthi LB ; aife Y (*altered by late hand to gaife*) Lc ; aithbe S. *gat*] ngad HS₃.
72. *is táinte*] &c. LS₃ ; itaireti, &c. R ; itairethi BYS ; a taircte H ; i tairce,
&c. Lc ; i tairche M. *is* (2)] L ; *om. cæt.*

BELACH DURGEIN.

Durgen fúair ingir cech aird
do láim Indich, lúaded leirg,
ingen Luaith co comlund chned,
forlund cét, fer figed feirg.

Eol dam in máthair rosmill, 5
rosbráthaig tria ming in meng ;
is í ba sond selaig sund
for fund Belaig in da Bend.

Herccad in máthair rosmill 10
co feib láthair in cech amm,
ingen Trescat, tólaib tond,
resemar in glond rogníth and.

Luid co mogaid, is derb lib, 15
ba rogain mir ó rofrom,
dar cend Luaith, ba détla dlug,
luid in mug cétna chét-chol.

Feithis ind ingen co féig, 20
gleithis in séig sidmer slúraig,
co Herccad téiged 'na dáil
mug cen báig, il-lepaid Lúraig.

LRBYLcMHSS₃. 1. *fúair*] *om.* LcY (*supplied in Y*). *cech*] in
gach YLc (*in expunct in Y*). *aird*] ard YLc. 2. *lúaded leirg*] L; luaiged leirg
M; lúaid a leirg, &c. RLe; luaid alleirg H; luaid allerg Y; luaidh i lerg S₃;
luada leirg B; luaith dar lerg S. 3. *comlund chned*] forlonn fer, &c. RB.
4. *forlund*] comlonn RB; co forlund, &c. YLc (*co expunct in Y*). *fer*] chned
RB. *figed feirg*] ar ferg Y; ar feirg Lc; in gach ferg S. 6. *rosbráthaig*]
rosbrataig, &c. LRM; rosbrathaig, &c. *cæt.* *tria*] tri Lc; tre HMS₃. *ming*]
BLcYS; min L; meing *cæt.* *in*] *om.* L. 7. *selaig sund*] selaid
sonn HS₃. 8. *fund*] fonn HSS₃. *in*] na L. 11. *Trescat*]
trescud B; trescaid, &c. YLcHMS₃; trescaigh S. *tond*] L; glond,

BELACH DURGEIN.

Durgen found suffering on every side
by the hand of Indech, who traversed the battle-field,
she was daughter of Luath, bloody in combat,
overcomer of a hundred warriors, one that knit strife.

Known to me is the mother who wrought her ruin ; 5
by her falseness the false woman destroyed her ;
'tis she was the pole that [Indech] cleft here
on the soil of Belach da Bend.

Herccad, the mother who wrought her ruin,
excellent in disposition at all times, 10
was daughter of Trescu, with floods of waves ;—
celebrated the deed that was done there !

She went to her slave—this is truth for you—
(it was a madman's choice, when she had tasted him :)
in spite of Luath—daring was the desire— 15
came the slave to the first original crime.

Sharply the daughter watched :
the alert hawk of the host revealed the secret :
to a tryst with Herccad was coming
a slave without repute, into Luath's bed. 20

&c. *cat.* 12. *rescmar*] *ed* ; *sescmar* L ; *rescmar* RBHMS₃ ; *rescmar* YLcS. *in*] *om.* S. *rogntth*] *ernad* Lc ; *ronadh* S.
13. *co mogaid*] *coa mogaib* L ; *co moagaig* M. 14. *rogain*] *roguin* RBYMS.
mir] *fir* Lc. *from*] *rom*, &c. LYLcS. 15. *dlug*] *dluig* L ; *cor* HS₃ ;
cur cat. 16. *in mug*] *amugh* S ; *amuig* YLc ; *imuig* M. *cetna*] *fa. c. na* Lc.
chét-chol] L ; *cor* Lc ; *a céd col* S₃ ; *cét col*, &c. *cat.* 17. *ingen*] *ingin* M.
18. *sidmer*] *sidmir* R ; *sidglan* Lc. 19. *téiged*] *ticead* Lc ; *teig* M.
na] *nan* Lc ; *na* M.

Ón dáil sin rochertaig thair
 ar báig Herceaid co hIndig,
 na slúaig sumig nodosdlig,
 Durgen fofuair a hingir.

21. *On*] L; don, &c. *cæt.* 22. *báig*] *báid*, &c. RBYLc; bhaidh
 S₃. *Herceaid co Hindig*] innigh earcaigh tuir S₃. *Indig*] ingin S.
 23. *sumig*] suinnig R; suinig BM; sumid Y; uile Lc; fuinidh S; suidhmigh

From that tryst which she arranged in the East
with Indech on account of Herccad

.
Durgin met with her suffering.

S₃. *nodosdlig*] L; roduslig, &c. SS₃; rodusdlig, &c. *cæt.* 24. *Durgin*]
fuirgen R. *fofuair*] cofuair Lc. *a hingir*] durgin duir S; in ingir,
&c. *cæt.*

BAIREND CHERMAIN.

Bairend Chermain cid diatá,
fri degblaid fri dian-garta ?
nirbo therman robái threll,
diambúi Cerman cethar-chend.

Dorat tochmarc ar tharba 5
Cerman calad-chnes calma ;
ingen Etarbai na cath,
ba sí Digais diupartach.

Digais ba dedgair ba dron,
ruc claind cendmair do Chermon ; 10
bert dó secht maccu mera
ocus a cóic ingena.

Anmand nam-mac, monor n-án,
Fulach, Liath, ocus Cassán,
Fledach, Dímain, is Dormna 15
ocus in Scál sciath-brogda.

Cóic ingena ind láich, nár liúin,
bátar fer-gnímaig forthriúin,
Cappa, Cliath, Bernsa na mbend,
Malu maith, ocus Bairend. 20

LRBYLcMHSS₃. 1. *Chermain*] cerman, &c. RMS. ; cermna HS₃.
2. *fri degblaid*] ní degblaid S ; ní deaglad Lc. 3. *nirbo*] nirbu L ; robo, &c. *cæt*.
4. *Cermun*] &c. LRM ; carmun, &c. *cæt*. *cetharchend*] L ; caladcend, &c. *cæt*.
5. *Dorat*] L ; dofuc RBYS ; dosfuc, &c. LcHMS₃. 6. *Cerman*] carman, &c.
YLcSS₃. *calad-chnes*] calad cnes LYLcHS₃ ; cadat cnes R ; cadad cnes B.
calma] chalma LS. *Etarbai*] L ; detarba, &c. *cæt*. 8. *ba sí Digais*] ba sí
dighsa S ; digais robo Lc. 9. *dedgair*] L ; degdair, &c. HSS₃ ; degair BYLc ;

BAIREND CHERMAIN.

Bairend Chermain, whence is it named,
with its good fame, and ready hospitality?
it was a precinct that lasted not for a short span,
where dwelt Cerman Cetharchend.

Cerman Caladchnes the valiant 5
went a-wooing for increase:
the daughter of Etarba of the battles
was deceitful Digais.

Digais was alert and strong;
she bore a princely family to Cerman; 10
she bore him seven active sons,
and five daughters.

The names of the sons—glorious work!—
were Fulach, Liath, and Cassan,
Fledach, Dimain, and Dormna, 15
and Scal of the mighty shield.

Five daughters of the hero, who was no sluggard,
manlike in deeds were they, exceeding strong;
Cappa, Cliath, Bernsa of the peaks,
good Malu, and Bairend. 20

digair R; daghair M. 10. *cendmair*] cendmor, &c. LeY; cenmair R. 11. *bert*] L; ruc, &c. *cæt.* 12. *a coic*] L (*supplied in lower margin*); ruc coic, &c. *cæt.* 13-16] *So* L; *all other texts follow a different version: see p. 92.* 16. *in Scal*] in scál in L (*the first in supplied above the line*). 18. *fergnímaig*] fergníma ic R; feirgníma M; fergnímach Y. 19. *Cappa*] L; cappach, &c. *cæt.* *Cliath*] cliach YLe. *Bernsa*] b'nsa L; berrsa HS₃; b'sa *cæt.* 20. *maith*] maich R. *ocus*] *om.* B.

Dlomais Digais, daltait raind,
 dia daltaib is dia derb-chlaind ;
 atbert Cerman, mar cham cas,
 " Fognad dúib ág is' ernbas."

Rogab éach a chonair díb, 25
 scáilset ó threib is ó thír,
 coragbatar a sosta
 bátar ainble anfosta.

Cechaing Scál co Scairb ind Eóin ; 30
 dessid Dímain for Drobeóil ;
 dessid Dornmar, dúr a graimm,
 ic Áth modmar Mónadmaill.

Dolluid Cassán co Glend Cuill ;
 dolluid Fer Líath co Líathdruimm ;
 dolluid Fulach co Glend Smóil ; 35
 dolluid Fledach co Dergmóin.

Dessid Cappa i nGlind Dá nGrúad,
 dessid Bairend for Bablúan,
 rogab Cliath sencharn fria lá ;
 it iatsin derb-chland Digsa. 40

Digais 'na sléib mar atchlos ;
 fail and iar céin a tothchos ;
 ic Bablúan ba slúagda sell
 ind arm-rúad búada Bairend. B.

21. *daltait*] daltaig R; daltaid BYLeS. *raind*] rind R. 22. *daltaib*] dalta H; daltaidh Le. *derb-*] dec- Y; deg- Le; der B; sær M. 23. *atbert*] asbert RB. *mar*] bar RB; mår S. *cham*] LMS; cam B; car? R; caem, &c. HS₃; cain YLe. *cas*] cass L. 24.] L; sniid uan ra bagh reimmas R; sniid uan ra bagh roemimas B; snid uan re agh re hernmas, &c. YS₃; snidh uann robadh ernmas S; snaid uann ro robo earnmas Le; sunn uain re hag re hernmas H; snidhuann ribagh ra enn . . . as M. 25. *Rogab*] dagab Y; rorabh S. 26. *scáilset*] scailid, &c. YLeS. *ó threib*] ottreib S₃. *ó thír*] oattír S₃. 27. *coragbatar*] corabatar, &c. RM; corabardar B; congabadar, &c. YLe; congabsadar S. *a sosta*] om. B. 28. *ainble*] aimle Le; aimble S; amblæ M. *anfosta*] amfosta R; anposda Le; anbosta M. 29-32] after 36 all *codd. but* L. 30. *dessid*] L; nosluid M; musluid, &c. cæt. *Dimain*] dima R. *for*] L; co cæt. 31. *dessid*] L; imsóil, &c. cæt. *dúr a*] cona S₃. *grainn*] graini B; druim YLeS; druing S₃. 32. *ic*] L; co cæt. *modmar*] modar R;

Digais (whom verses cherish) drove out
her nurslings, even her own children;
said Cerman—since . . .
“May danger and destruction attend you!”

Each of them took his path ; 25
they scattered from home and land,
till they found their abodes
they were vagrant reprobates.

Seal fared to Scarb ind Eoin,
Dimain settled at Drobel, 30
Dornmar settled—stern his grip—
at stately Ath Monadmaill.

Cassan went to Glenn Cuill,
Fer Liath to Liathdruim,
Fulach to Glend Smoil, 35
Fledach to Dergmoin.

Cappach settled in Glend da Gruad,
Bairend settled by Babluan,
Cliach possessed the ancient cairn in her day ;
these are the own children of Digais. 40

Digais lived on her mountain, as was reported ;
there long after holds her tenure ;
at Babluan—it was populous once—
is Bairend of the red weapons, victorious maid.

monadh Y. *mónadmaill*] moadmaill L ; madadmuill Lc. 33. *co*] L ; in, &c. *cæt.* *Cuill*] guill YLc. 34. *dolluid*] d. L ; luidis, &c. *cæt.*
35. *dolluid*] d. L ; dessid, &c. *cæt.* *co*] in, &c. RB ; for LcSS₃M ; *co* (*with no for superscr.*) H. 36. *dolluid*] d. L ; dogab Y ; rof . . . [*illeg.*] M ; rogab, &c. *cæt.*
co] an R ; for BYLeMSS₃. *derg*] B ; d^g *cæt.* *After this line a stanza seems to be wanting in L ; see Notes. Lines 37-40 are found in L only ; the other texts follow a different version : see p. 92.* 37. *cappa*] cappach L. 38. *dessid*] d. L.
39. *cliath*] clidna L. 41. 'na] L ; dont *cæt.* *mar atchloss*] L ; mar doctos, &c. RM ; marad clos Y ; maradclos *cæt.* 42. *tothchos*] LB ; tochus, &c. *cæt.*
43. *Babluan*] bablua L. *sluagda*] sluagadh R ; sluaga, &c. LcMSH ; sloghda Y ; samhda S₃. 44. *ind*] L ; in, &c. *cæt.* *buada*] bodba, &c. YLcHSS₃.

The following version of stanzas 4 and 10 is found in all texts except L:—

Anmann na mac modmar mór 13
 Scál, Dímain, Dornmar drech-mór,
 Fulach, Fledach, fír amne,
 Cassán ocus Liath lainne.

Cappach, Glenn Dá Grúad rograind, 37
 ocus Malu co Malaind ;
 brogais Bernsa béim don maig ;
 comlaid Clíath co Cliathbernaid.

Anmann] anmanna H. *modmar*] modomar R; modha M; modmor YI.c.
mór] om. Lc. *dornmar*] dornmor, &c. RLeSS₃H. *drech-mór*] drech glor Lc.
Fulach] fúalach S. *lainne*] YS₃; laime R; laimneBSM; is laimne Lc; muine H.
Cappach] capan M; capaid YLc. *Glenn*] co glenn HS₃; a nglind, &c. YLcS.

The names of the tall stately sons 13
 were Scál, Dímain, broad-faced Dornmar,
 Fulach, Fledach—thus in truth—
 Cassán and Liath of the head-band.

Cappach followed to Glenn Da Gruad 37
 and Malu came to Malu :
 Bernsa advanced a pace over the plain ;
 Cliath fared to Cliathberna.

Gruad] RBM ; ruad YLcHSS₃. *rograind*] RBM ; raínd, &c. YLcHSS₃.
Bernsa] R ; berrsa, &c. S₃H ; b̄rsa B ; b̄rsa c̄at. *don*] din RBM. *comlaid*]
 RB ; coml- YH ; comluid, &c. MS₃ ; comla Le ; comhlái S. *Cliath*] con RB (?);
 cliach H ; liath Le. *Cliathbernaid*] cliathbernaid R ; cliathberndaig M ;
 cliathanmuig Y ; liathanmuig Le ; chathbernaig B.

DUIBLIND.

Ingen Roduib chaiss chalma
maic Glais Gluair maic Glais Gamna,
ben Enda meic Nois co neim,
rogab in íathaib Etair.

ba drúí, ba ban-*file* fíal 5
ingen Roduib co rind-*níam*,
ba fáith fri tairem cech thuir ;
rosbáid aided óen-urchuir.

Ben dó co n-áibe *finde*
Áide ingen Ochinde : 10
mac Cnucha cháil, charad guin,
tue trucha d' ingen Roduib.

Rogab ét ingen Roduib,
nirbo sét co sobartain,
diarchan bricht mara ar mucha, 15
uair nír chara cáel-Chnucha.

Rosrathaig Margin glan grind,
gilla co n-ardréir Ochind,
focheird chaer cliss ar chonair,
diarbriss ingen ríg Roduib. 20

Fuair bás in bidba rosort
ó athair irgna étrocht ;
bíth in find-bile ria fuin
iar ndíth ingine Roduib.

IN.

LRBLcYMHS₃. 2. *Glais gluair*] cais gluair YHS₃; cais chain Lc;
cais chain S. *Glais* (2)] glas LLc. 3. *co*] fo R. 4. *i n-íathaib*] for
ái R; for fad B; for fód Y; for fóidh, &c. MSS₃H; for reid Lc. *Etair*] L;
forcarmuin Lc; forcartain, &c. *cæt.* 5. *ba ban-file*] balanfile Lc; 7 ba file S₃.
fial] in fial L. 6. *co*] cen, &c. LBLcMH. *rind-níam*] roníamh S; rimiad H;
righmiadh S₃. 7. *tairem*] hairem Lc; tairten M. 8. *rosbáid*] corosbáid,
&c. LB; corbáidh, RHS₃. *aided*] uidel R. 9. *óen-*] en RY; den l.c.
9. *co n-áibe finde*] con áibi fhindi L; enda conáibhe S; conaibe inde, &c. *cæt.*
11. *cháil*] L; caem, &c. RBH; chuim, &c. YLcMSS₃. *charad*] S; caraid R;
carat H; carad *cæt.* *guin*] cain YLcSS₃HM. 12. *d'*] om. B.

DUIBLIND.

The daughter of Rodub, curly-haired, brave
son of Glas Gluar, son of Glas Gamain,
was wife of Enna son of Nos the valiant
who settled in the meadows of Etar.

She was a wizard, she was a noble poetess, 5
Rodub's daughter, of starlike beauty,
she was a prophetess to take count of every chieftain,
till death by a single shot extinguished her.

Enna had a wife fair and lovely,
Aide daughter of Ochind : 10
the son of slender Cnucha, who loved combat,
gave short span to Rodub's daughter.

The daughter of Rodub conceived jealousy :
it was a journey that brought not good fortune,
when she sang a spell of the sea in the morning ; 15
for slender Cnucha was no friend.

Margin bright and brisk marked her ;
the squire, by Ochind's high command
cast in her path a cunning ball
whereby the daughter of king Rodub was destroyed. 20

The foe who killed her met his death
by her famous magnificent father :
the noble warrior was slain before sunset
after the destruction of Rodub's daughter.

13. *Rogab*] dagob Y. 14. *sét*] et YL. 15. *ar*] ara R; ier, &c. HS₃.
16. *úair*] co fuair S. *nir chara*] ni cara R; iro car Y; in chara Lc; cara S;
char ua S₃. *cēl*] L; caem, &c. cēt. 17. *Rosrathaig*] rosfarraid YLc.
18. *co n-aráir*] conadreir L; conairdmen S; cardreir H. 19. *focheird*]
conceird M. *cháer*] chair Y; cháir S; car Lc. *ar*] for BHS₃; dar M.
20. *dairbris*] dairbri Lc; corbris, &c. SS₃H. *ingen*] ingen B. 21. *in*] ni Lc.
22. *ó athair*] cathair LR; o athair (*with no tathla superscr.*) Y; othathl (?) H;
othar M; óhathair S₃; *read perhaps* 'ca athair. *étrocht*] gerb etrocht M.
23. *bith*] bid L. *in*] ar Y; ar Lc.

FORNOCHT.

FIND *cecinit.*

Fornocht do dún, a Druim nDen,
lomnocht do múr, do magen ;
atchú don bláth fertha fort
ó' ndiu co bráth bat fornocht.

Álaind do brúach, do braine,
bind-guth cúach it chomnaide,
étrocht do múr maignech mass,
do dún dairgech dulend-glass.

5

Bat dín ar gád 's ar guba,
bat fál is bat fídruba ;
mian leinn ar cúl 's ar n-igid
rit múr is rot mór-magin.

10

Missi i n-iarthur Insi Fáil,
is tussu thair fo thendáil,
gelair scor glethe i ngurt féoir,
melair blethe sech mulleóir.

15

Tic a annum nech is ferr,
cech n-allud bid airísell :
ba bruiden ban ndérach ndocht,
ciatái co férach fornocht. F.

20

LRBYLcMSS ₃ H.	1. do] di H.	druim] ndruim R.	nden]
nen L ; ndean B ; den, &c. <i>cæt.</i>	2. do (2)] di H ; sdo M.	3 don] do MS.	
fertha] fortá, &c. S ₃ II ; ferta (<i>with no fortha superscr. by later hand</i>) Y.			
4. bat] ba M.	5, 6.] <i>only in L.</i>	7, 8.] <i>after 10 in all codd.</i>	
<i>except L.</i>	7. étrocht] L ; inmain, &c. <i>cæt.</i>	múr maignech mas] ur	
maidnech glas Lc.	8. dairgech] L ; dairbrech, &c. <i>cæt.</i>	dulend]	
glas] <i>om.</i> B ; duilleand mas Lc ; duille glas HS ₃ .	9. bat] LRB ; bad S ₃ ; ba <i>cæt.</i>		
ar gád] argat RB.	's ar] ar RBMSS ₃ H.	10. bat . . . bat] ; bad . . .	
bad M ; ba . . . ba R.	fídruba] fírduba RLc ; fírduma (<i>with no fídruma</i>		
<i>uperscr. in later hand</i>) Y.	11, 12] <i>only in L.</i>	14. is tussu thair] L ;	
tuusa anairrthear S ; tu na hairrthiur, &c. <i>cæt.</i>		15. gelair] LM ; gelar, &c.	

FORNOCHT.

Bare is thy keep, O Druim Den !
bare and desolate thy rampart and thy site :
I see it, of the bloom that bedecked thee
from now till Doomsday shalt thou be bare.

Lovely are thy borders and thy outskirts, 5
pleasant the calling of cuckoos that dwell with thee,
radiant thy rampart, spacious and seemly,
thy keep of the oak woods and the green leafage.

A shelter wast thou against need and sorrow ;
thou wast a fence and a forest fortress, 10
our desire is to set back and front
against thy rampart and toward thy wide demesne.

I in the west of Inis Fail,
thou in the east, a-blaze ;
the pasturing herd grazes in the grass-meadow, 15
the meal is ground and the miller away.

Seldom comes one that is [Find's] better ;
all renown shall be humbled ;
thou shalt be a lodging of tearful austere women,
though thou art grassgrown and bare. 20

BYLeS ; geilt ar R ; gealtoir HS₃. *scor*] om. R ; seur YLeS. *glethe*] gleithi L ; cleithi, &c. *cæt.* *i ngurt*] g̃t S₃ ; argoit H. 16. *melair*] melar LY H ; mealtoir S₃ ; bera R ; berar BLcMS. 17. *Tic a annum neck*] tic andam aneach M. 18. *allud*] alla S ; allu BLcM ; allum Y. *bid airisell*] L ; is airiseall &c. RBHS₃ ; is aire is iseall, &c. YMS ; is airi is inell Lc. 19. *ba*] LR ; bud BM ; baud H ; bud, &c. YLeS ; bat S₃. *ban*] ba Y ; fa H ; fo S₃. *ndérach*] L ; denach R ; ndenach B ; dhenumach Y ; ndenam LcM ; denamh HS₃ ; nendum S. *ndocht*] LS₃ ; anoct (*with d superscr. in later hand*) Y ; nocht *cæt.* 20. *ciatái*] ciatu B ; ciatha ? R ; ceti Lc. *co*] om. R.

Is it dígail, a Druim nDen,
 Ossin is Cháilte cnes-gel
 robeotar Unchi diandeóin
 ic áth Unchi eochair-beóil.

Oén for trí secht doriacht and 25
 la hUnchi mbrúachda mbél-chamm ;
 roslechta 'n-a sechtaib sain
 i sechtmain immon Samain.

Unchi triana thétnais tind 30
 atá 'n écmáis a cháil-chind :
 dosfucsat sithfir i socht
 co frithir is co fornocht. F.

21. *Is it dígail a*] is iat rodighail B ; asiad do digail, &c. LcS. -nden]
 den HS₃. 22. *is*] om. S. *cnesgel*] cneisglegeal, &c. YS ; glemear Lc.
 23. *robeótar*] beóatar S₃ ; robeobdar Lc ; rohortsat L. 24. *ic áth*] o raith.
 &c. S₃H. 25. *tri*] trib, &c. RBSH. *secht*] sechtaib, &c. LcS. *doriacht*]
 doruacht L ; siacht Lc ; luidh S. 26. *mbrúachda*] mbrogda (*with uach superscr.*

'Twas to avenge thee, O Druim Den,
that Ossin and white-skinned Cailte
slew Unchi in his spite
at the Ford of Unchi Eochairbel.

One and thrice seven came thither 25
with Unchi corpulent and crooked-mouthed;
they were slain in their sevens
in the week about Samain-tide.

Unchi (by reason of his warlike rage)
is bereft of his lean head ; 30
tall men bore it off in silence,
zealously and in bareness.

in later hand) Y ; mbrodga Lc ; mnucha M. -chann] L ; -ball H ; -mall,
&c. cæt. sain] sin YLc ; soin S₃H. 28. *i sechtmain immun*] L ; isin
sechtmain ria, &c. cæt. 29. *triana*] trena MH. thénais] LS ; tetnais, &c.
MHS₃ ; tednais Y ; tendais R ; tentais B ; ndendais Lc. 30. *atá*] L ; robói,
&c. cæt. cháil] chail L ; chæm, &c. cæt. 31. *dosfucsat*] YS ; dofucsat cæt.

ÁTH CLÍATH CÚALANN.

Áth Clíath fégaíd lib colléic :
a thuir imthéit Góedel gnáth,
cía lóech cía lóiches rodmbrat,
dorat a ainm forsín n-áth ?

Cin mná Adaim dosrat forn 5
am-míl cen chond cluiche-drenn :
cían ó dorairngert in drúí
in béist robúi for Lice Benn.

In béist robúi for Lice Benn,
secht fichit coss, ceithri chend : 10
rosiacht a cholpa 's a dóit :
roslíg Bóind corbo glend.

In béist dia roás in cóel,
diamsat eól i n-ilib óc,
am-míl n-ingnad, rogab tass, 15
rosllass for bruig maic ind Óc.

Ciaso sóer rofích in cléith ?
inna méit dosfuc 'sin n-áth :
cade in chlíath, is ingnad linn :
meraid hi lind co tí bráthl. 20

LRBYLeMSS₃H. Attributed to Colum Cille and Mongan mac Fiachna.
1. *colléic*] coléir B. 2.] a rígraid on greic co gnath R. *imtheit*] L; tet B;
eit M; teit nan, &c. YHS₃; tead an Lc; théd an S. *gnáth*] ngnath YLc S.
3. *cía lóiches*] ces Y. *rodmbrat*] rodmbrat Lc; rodmbráth S; rodusmairn M.
5. *cin*] cluichi B. *dosrat*] L; durad B; dorat, &c. *cæt*. *forn*] sonn S₂.
6. *ammíl cen chond*] L; an míl cin conn, &c. YHS₃; ainmiu can cond R; ainmiu
gan conn B; amucen cœm Lc; amucen coim M; a mochen cein S. *cluiche-*]
cluithi LR; cluithe YS. 7. *dovairngert*] dothairngir S; rothairngir, &c. YLc;
rairngert M. 8. *licc*] líg R; líg B. 9. *licc*] líc R; líg B. *robúi*]
rombui S₃. 10. *secht*] coic S. *ceithri chend*] L; ceth R; cethri
cend, &c. *cæt*. 11. *a cholpa*] Lc; a colpa YS; a colpta R; colptha LB S₃;
colpa MH. 's a dóit] S; as each áitt L; na dromall R; atoaid B; atoid Y;

ÁTH CLÍATH.

Behold Áth Clíath before you awhile !
 O tower that ever guardest the Gael,
 what warrior, what dame has plundered it,
 and given its name to the ford ?

The sin of Adam's wife brought upon us 5
 the senseless rough-sporting beast :
 long since had the seer foretold
 the beast that was on Lecc Benn.

The beast that was on Lecc Benn 10
 had seven score feet, four heads ;
 its shank and its toe reached [hither],
 it licked up Boyne till it became a valley.

The beast, when the narrow swelled—
 (if thou art skilled among the numbers of the young)—
 the strange beast, it found rest : 15
 it was slain on Brug maic ind Oc.

Who was the wright that planted the palisade ?
 in its great size he set it in the ford :
 what is this palisade, we wonder ?
 it shall abide in the pool till Doomsday. 20

atoait M ; atoait uill S₃ ; atouith uill H ; cem cam (cain ?) M. 12. *rosliú*] R ;
 rosleic Le ; rosliú, &c. *cæt.* 13. *cóel*] cail
corbo] ciarbo Le ; coboicc S. 14. *díamsat*] L ; díamat R ;
 (with punctum delens under a) L ; cael, &c. *cæt.* 15. *inlib*] milibh RBM ;
 díamdat BHS₃ ; díamtat M ; díamdar YLe ; díamtar S. 16. *slas*] LeMS ; rolas (with s superser. in later hand) Y.
 ilib Y. 17. *ciaso*] ciasa R ; caidhe an S₃ ; cia *cæt.* 18. *inna méit*] in met H ;
 15. *am-*] in *codd.* 19. *rofigh*] L ; rofigh S₃ ;
ningnad] M ; ningna R ; nignad B ; ingnad *cæt-*
tass] ás S. 20. *me-*
 16. *cléith*] cleth, &c. YLeSH ; cleith *cæt.* 21. *bráth*] inbrath YLeMHS₃.
 17. *cléith*] cleth, &c. YLeSH ; cleith *cæt.* 22. *rofigh*] L ; rofigh S₃ ;
 rofaid, &c. YMLcH ; rofháidh, &c. RS ; rosær B. 23. *dosfuc sin náth*] dosnat M ; dosfuc
 ina meith M ; nonæmaid Le ; inrænmuir S. 24. *dosfuc sin ath*] dosnat M ; dosfuc
 dosfuc sin ath S₃ ; rosfuc cusan ath H ; o rusfuc sinath Y. 25. *me-*
 18. *me-*] LRS₃ ; maraid *cæt.* 26. *hi*] an Y.
 19. *hi*] an Y. 27. *bráth*] inbrath YLeMHS₃.

Curach a chléib rolá cor
im Héirind, or finnad cách,
conusforluaid in muir mer :
iarum doscer isin n-áth.

Rí na ndúile, forum n-án, 25
coimsid rúine do cach óen,
flaith na folad, mac mo Dé
is é adchomad each cóel.

Innis dam, a Mongáin maiss,
úair at eólach cech ernmaiss, 30
cía lín dorochair, is glé,
hi tulaig na segaiune.

A búaid Héirind dar dá ler,
a mind gel rofitir cách,
memor latt, a breó dond Í, 35
aní dosfuc isin n-áth.

21-24. *om.* Lc. 21. *rola*] rolad Y. *cor*] dor B. 22. *im*] LS₃; in, &c. *cét.*
or finnad] *om.* B; or (*altered to óir*) findaid Y; or findaigh S; co finnad H (?);
corus findod M; conilur R. *cách*] *om.* M. 23. *conosforluaid*] conos
folluaid (*displaced*) M; conis foluaig, &c. YS. 24.] *om.* B; conid de rolean
int ath R. *iarum*] iarsin YSS₃H. *doscer*] docear, &c. YSM.
25-28.] *om.* L. 25. *dúile*] uile RBS. 27. *na folad*] folad fa Lc; na
fola R; naufoluth, &c. HS₃. 28. *adchomad*] atcomad MHS₃; notcomaid Lc.;
cóel] ancél H. 29. *Innis dam*] innidh damh, &c. HS₃; inid adaim M.
maiss] mín YLcS. 30. *uair*] *om.* YLcS. *ernmaiss*] ernbaiss L; ernmhais S₃;
ernmais áin, &c. YLcS.

BEND ETAIR I.

CINÆD UA ARTACAIN *cecinit.*

Etar étan ri dlind,
in clár cetach tuath-Cualand,
ni fail aslaig ar Héirind
congair glas-muir ria gualaind.

A gualú dess ri Dothra, 5
Ruirthech ria chness co feochra,
fachta tuili, tond aithbe,
aichre ri tráchta trethna.

Drecht d' écsib ceta bátar 10
cardáis *tractad cech* cetaíl
is tsenchoss ardospeitted
cid dia n-eper ainm Etaire. E.

Tárcai lind . . . ind óclaich 15
uas rind ind échta éc-baith ;
bás Bethi dia báis betaig
.Aés. *maic* Etaire *maic* Étbáith.

Mac Etbáith assa horba 20
roart co huru Alba,
fúair mnái . . . cen chend cumga ;
ba sí Mairg ó Shleib Marga.

Dó ba mathair chóir chlainne ;
focheirded id n-óir immi ;
nád baded fairge foa,
nach rubdais roa rindi.

Desein bóí, ni do brécaib 25
adfét *cech* súi iar setaib
siu is tall immon sáile,
nasc mall mná na re Étaire. E.

In L only.
interprets as a t.

13] A sign is added in the margin which the facsimilist

BEND ETAIR I.

Etar, forehead to the flood,
 the hundred-strong barrier of northern Cualu,
 there is no attempt made on Erin
 the grey sea roars against his shoulder.

His right shoulder fronts the Dothra : 5
 the Ruirthech dashes wildly against his side,
 onset of the flood-tide, wave of the ebb,
 furious are the seas against the shore.

A number of the poets who were the first 10
 loved a commentary on every song
 in the legend that chanted to them
 the reason why the name of Etar was given.

The pool caused [the death] of the youth 15
 above the point of the deadly-foolish deed ;
 the death of Bethi came by the violent folly
 of Aes son of Etair son of Etbaith.

The son of Etbaith whose is the inheritance,
 a great chieftain, known as far as the shores of Alba,
 found a wife
 she was Mairg from Sliab Marga. 20

She was a fit mother of children for him ;
 she used to cast a golden chain about him :
 the sea should not drown him while he wore it,
 nor should spear-points of battle be able to wound him.

Thence came [the name] (not in falsehood) 25
 does every poet in succession relate it
 on this side and that about the sea)
 the pliant Chain of the modest wife of Etar.

- Ba baith a cland ar tossuch,
 bítis and *in cech* dessiuch ; 30
 mac lesseom nárbo lési,
 ingen lési narbo lessium.
- Lotar fon fairggi fograig
 d' *immarbaig snáma* sedlaig ;
 in mac and fodúair imned, 35
ocus inn ingen ergnaid.
- Aés rodmhádi tond dilend,
 rodmert a bæs, buan fualaing,
 i ndáil fo thuinne telchaind
 ingine *Cremthaind Cualand*. 40
- Dolluid *in* beist, bág dathe,
 cucu trésin sál sithi ;
 Rind Chind Aíse, cia 'tchethe,
 Aú Bethe for Lind Liphi.
- Foracsat mac slán slattra 45
 Aes is Bethe bán behta,
 Dond mac Aís, carad indred,
 fer diarbu *ingen* Elta.
- Elta dian-mag fo ócaib,
 in clár glan *cusna* cétaib, 50
 fert na n-airech di *Grécaib*,
 décaid ar ainech *Etair*. E.
- Dia luid Aithirni angbaid,
 romuir isin sláb sadbir
secht cét mbó oi-derg find-glan : 55
 timnad dó tue o Lagnib.
- Ba gúr dollotar Lagin
 do breith for cúl in dligid,
 sair is-slab *Etair* oraig,
 dia thogail forsin filid. 60

37] There is a symbol in the margin which seems to be a contraction of *prins*.

His family were foolish at the first
 they were there 30
 he had a son that was not hers,
 she had a daughter that was not his.

They went over the sounding sea
 for a swimming match, 35
 the son who brought about sorrow there
 and the illustrious daughter.

Aes, a mighty wave drowned him,
 his folly betrayed him,—lasting frenzy—
 at the meeting under the wave's roof
 with the daughter of Crimthand of Cualu. 40

There came the beast, a pleasing combat,
 toward them through the level sea :
 the Point of Aes' Head, how should ye see it ?
 Bethe's Ear is over the Liffey-Pool.

They left a son sound and lusty 45
 (did Aes and fair trusty Bethe)—
 Dond son of Aes, who loved forays,
 a man whose daughter was Elta.

Elta, fierce plain covered with warriors,
 the pure level with hundreds of men 50
 the grave of the nobles of the Greeks
 behold it in front of Etar !

When Athirne the cruel came
 he abode in the rich mountain :
 seven hundred kine, red-eared, pure white, 55
 he carried off as a gift to him from the Leinstermen.

Boldly came the Leinstermen
 to bring back the tribute ;
 eastward to Sliab Etar by the shore
 to sack it over the poet. 60

Luid *Conchobar mac Nessa*,
secht cé^t co *ngairgí gossa*,
do chosnam *in búair buada*
for maccu Ruada Rossa.

Mag n-Elta *erctais curaig* 65
im Chonchobar dia chobair
i n-ing i mbatar Ulaid,
gabsat Étar find foraib.

Dobert *Messdia tré mac Blait*
in ngell ba erchor tecmaicc, 70
co rodmhádi Find fili
oc ól digi assin tpirait.

Bursit *Ulaid dia mbaded*
Messdia ba duine doit-gel ;
róinset Ulaid, nád chlóitea, 75
for cethra choiced Góidel.

Súigsit *linn, láthair ndoing*
im-maig Find aithle ind roing ;
cen usce sreth-glan snámach
iarnabarach bóí Boind. 80

Ba iar n-ár na *eúan créchtach*
ruc leiss a búar mbán mbetach :
luid Aitherne is ni rubad
d' inchaib Ulad, a Étar. E.

65] *vel d* written over the last letter of *curaig*.

Conor mac Nessa came,
seven hundred with him in fierceness of might,
to dispute the spoil of cattle,
with the sons of Ruad Ross.

Mag Elta was filled with champions
round Conchobar to help him, 65
in the straits in which the Ulstermen were ;
they took bright Etar against [the Leinstermen].

Messdia, in his boyish strength, gave
the pledge—it was a chance shot struck him, 70
so that the poet Find drowned him
as he was drinking a draught from the well.

The Ulstermen shouted when was drowned
Messdia who was a white-fingered man ;
the Ulstermen who were not subdued inflicted defeat 75
on the four provinces of the Gaels.

They drank up the pool, a spot not narrow,
in Mag Find after the great hardships ;
without water flowing in pure streams
was Boyne on the morrow. 80

It was after the slaughter of the wounded hosts
he carried off with him his white herd, prize of deeds ;
Athirne went his way and was not hurt
through the protection of the Ulstermen, O Etar.

BEND ETAIR II.

Cid dorcha dam im lepaid,
 cid scél fromtha is fir-deccair,
 imréil fri solad slimda
 each romag each rodindgna.

Mar nobeinn fri forgla fert 5
 ós cech forba cen anrecht,
 gním cech cuiri fo chuimsi
 condat uili imsuilsi.

Atchíu chóiciur ndindgna ndocht 10
 co hirgna ocus co létrocht ;
 ní fand-éirge dar samlaib
 barr-féile ocus bith-adbail.

Bend Etaire, étan fri tuind, 15
 Dún mBrea maic Senboth Særúill,
 Óe Cualand fri fogla frais,
 Druim Ing maic dobga Dorb-glais,

Slíab Lecga in láthair iarsain,
 fri fáthaib is fri fogail,
 in cóiced find-fadb fromtha,
 cid imard ní himdorcha. 20

- LRBYLcMSS₃H. 2. *is fir-*] fir S ; fri Lc. 3. *imréil*] LH ;
 amreil *cæt.* *solad*] solam, &c. HS₃. *fri*] fer R. 4. *each . . . each*]
 gan . . . gan R. 5. *no*] do RLcYHSS₃ ; da M. *beinn*] benn S ;
 beann Y. *forgla*] fogla R. *fert*] fecht I ; fort R ; fi H.
 6. *forba*] formna Lc. *cen anrecht*] cen amnert, &c. YLeS ; in
 oenfecht RB. *cech*] can R. *fo*] L ; om. Lc ; co, &c. *cæt.*
 S. *imsuilsi*] imsirsoillse M ; am trenshoillsi S. 9. *choiciur*] L ; coiciur,
 &c. *cæt.* *ndindgna*] ningna RBLc. *ndocht*] nocht LeM ; anoct S ;
 10. *co hirgna*] co hingna R ; conidbna S. 11. *ní*] na R. *fandeirge*] faind
 deirge R. *dar samlaib*] do samlaib Y ; da samlaibh S ; darsam láim R ; do

BEND ETAIR II.

Though it be dark to me in my bed,
 though it be a tale of testing and difficult indeed,
 [yet] illustrious with profit of laudation
 is every famous plain, every famous fortress.

When I had to do with the most famous monuments, 5
 [ranked] not unjustly above every domain,
 the achievement of every host [was set] in order due,
 so that all are illuminated.

I see five strong fortresses
 of renown and splendour, 10
 no weak array among their peers,
 chief in honour and mighty for ever.

The Hill of Etar, forehead to wave,
 The Dun of Brea son of Senboth Særoll,
 The Stone of Cualu against assault of pillage, 15
 The Ridge of Ing . . . son of Dorbglass,

Mount Lecga, the next spot
 prepared against ruses and pillage,
 is the fifth bright "knot of testing,"
 though it be very high it is not very dark. 20

samlaid Lc. 12. *barrfhéile*] barreile LMHS₃; bairreile RB. 13-16] This stanza, with lines 33-40, is found also in S, fol. 87. 14. *mBrea*] mbregh R. *Seruil*] Senuill S 87. 15. *fri fogla*] H; frigla L; fri foglaib, &c. RBMSS₃; fodlaib Y; fodlaid Lc. *frais*] fris R; frass H. 16. *dobga*] dogbai B; dobaig R; dogbaid L; dodbaid YLcM; dodhbaigh S; dogbaid, &c. S 87 S₃; dogb H. 17. *Lecga*] L; lecca, &c. RBMS; lega, &c. YLc; leac HS₃. in] a S₃. 18. *fogail*] foglaib R; fodlaib Lc; fodail H. 19. *in cóiced*] ni tuicead Lc. *find-fhadb*] L; findadhb S; finnfad, &c. BYMS₃; finnfhat H; findad Lc; om. R. 20. *imard*] dingnad R.

Adfias dúib fria chobra cáim
cen dogra ocus cen doláid
a senchas cen bóeth-rún mbocc,
etir scér-dún is scér-chnocc.

Partholon rotherba thair, 25
co mbeith ós Elga oll-blaid
Brea mac Senboth co sír-gail
fri hengnom fri hairm-dígail.

Comrac óen-fir, nách maith mod,
fríth la mac sóer-dil Senboth, 30
na fian-flescaig fothuga,
na hiarn-lestair imduba.

Fúair Brea mac Senboth na sleg
dún is inber is ard-ler ;
is é sin, nír théit-mer tra, 35
ba cét-fer a n-aittrebtha.

Andsin atbath Brea co becht,
is a chland uile i n-óen-íecht ;
al-lechta fri slúag-bann slatt
i crích Cúaland atcondarc. 40

Cóic mná tucsatar ille
cóic maic Dela cen duibe ;
rop hí in chóiced ben bladmar
Etar étrocht imadbal.

21. *adfias*] atfias, &c. RB. *tria*] fri (*with tria superscr.*) Y; fri LeS.
cáim] cain Y; caoin S₃. 22. *cen* (2)] om L. *doláid*] dolaig Y;
dolaich Le; domáin Š. 23. *bóethrún*] L; mæthrun, &c. cæt. 24. *is*
særchnoc] is archnoc L; isærchnoc BLc. 25. *rotherba*] roderba B; rotreaaba
M; rothrebtha Le. 26. *combeith*] combet R. *ollblaid*] ollblaghaigh S.
27. *co*] fri RB. *sír-*] om. S. 28. *airm-dígail*] firdigail L; hairdigail Le;
hairdirghail S. 29. *nách*] ba (*with nac superscr.*) Y; ba S. 30. *sóer-dil*]
sairgil, &c. HS₃; søergein M; seadmar Le. 31. *fian-fiescaig*] fian flescaid R;
fia flescaig B; fain fleascaibh S₃; fian-lescaig, &c. LYHM; fian leasaidh S;

I will tell you in pleasant converse,
without lamentation or sorrowful song,
the history, free from secret of soft lust,
of noble fort and noble hill alike.

Partholon detached in the East, 25
that he might be over far-famed Elg,
Brea son of Senboth of abiding valour,
for exploits and armed vengeance.

The duel (not good the custom)
was instituted by the noble gracious son of Senboth, 30
the roofed hunting-booths of osier,
and the all-black iron vessels.

Brea son of Senboth of the spears got
a dun and a river-harbour and a noble sea ;
'tis he truly (he was not wanton-foolish) 35
who was the first man to inhabit them.

There died Brea, assuredly,
and his whole family along with him ;
their graves, with deed of war and rapine,
have I seen in the territory of Cualu. 40

Five wives they brought hither,
—the five sons of Dela without stain—
the fifth famous woman was
Etar the splendid and stately.

fianleastair Lc. *fothuga*] fotuága L. 32. *hiarnlestairs*] *hiar lescaid* Lc;
hiarlestair R. *imduba*] L; *iarduba cæt.* 33–40] *These lines are found*
also in S, p. 87. 35. *nir theitmer*] L; *ní tétmer* S 87; *in cetmer* M; *in*
tetmer, &c. cæt. 36. *ba*] is *ba* Y; *lia* S 87. *a naittrebtha*] L; *nó*
aittreabha S; *an aitreba, &c. cæt.* 39. *al-lechta*] *a leacht* B. *slatt*] *co*
slad B; *eo slad* Y. 40. *hi*] *ic, &c. HSs.* 41. *tucsatar*] *tucsat* H; *doratsat*
leo S. 41–44. *These lines are found in Eg. 1781: see Commentary.* 42. *cen*
duibe] *cen duilgi* Eg; *condilsí* S. 43.] *da mnai dibh Cnucha eo mbladh* Eg.
rop] L; *ba cæt.* 44.] *is Etur otrocht imglan* Eg.

'SÍ conapaid sund ar thús 45
ria mnái cech rí, is rorús,
di chumaid Gaind gécaig glúair
hi mBeinn Étair fri hóen-úair.

I n-Étar, fúair duilge de
cen chuibe cen chomnairte, 50
ruc bás in glé-mall gasta
ben rí Frémann forusta.

Desin atá Etar án,
in rí-phort cétach comlán,
cia rothecht fri selba sáith 55
Etar ergna mac Étgáith.

Etar co n-elgnus cech áig
robúi i clemnus Manannáin ;
marb sund dar saile iar saine
do seirc Áine imglaine. 60

Crimthand Sciath-bél, sciam fri cath,
las' torchair Cúalu cétach,
tuc a chend slúag-barr samlaid
i n-Óe Cúalann crech-adbail.

Ind ail úag fors' ruirmed sain 65
cend rúad ruibnech ind rí-fir,
is di as ainm ós chóí chabsaid
ind Ói airdire imarsaid.

'Sin chath chétina chomdas cailc
docer mac Dorb-glais dorn-bailc, 70
is rohadnacht cen esair,
i nDruim Ing cen imresain.

45. *sund*] ann, &c. LcHSs. 46. *is*] i B; co Y. 47. *gécaig*] gregaid, &c. RB. 49. *fúair*] L; gan, &c. RBH; fri YLcMSSs. 50. *cuibe*] cuidbe RBM. *chomnairte*] *chonairte* L. 54. *rigphort*] ríoghchnoc Ss. 55. *cia*] co L. *rotthecht*] rottecht B; roslecht Lc. 57. *each áig*] each naig Y; each naich Lc; congáibh S. 58. *i clemnus*] cliamain Lc. 59.] marb sund saile iarsaine R; marb sunda iar saile saine B; marb sund dar sail iarsaine M; marb sund dar saile saine S; marbthar saile iarsaine Lc. 60. *imglaine*]

'Twas she died here, first of all 45
before the wife of any king ('tis well known),
of grief for long-limbed radiant Gand,
in Bend Etar, suddenly.

In Etar (which found sadness from this cause
without compare, without equal) 50
she died, the softly-bright active
wife of the steadfast king of Fremu.

Hence is named noble Etar
the royal harbour, hundred-strong, complete ;
though there possessed it, in wealth and plenty, 55
Etar the famous, son of Etgaeth.

Etar, murderous of mood in every strife,
was allied to Manannan ;
he died here apart across the sea
for love of radiant Aine. 60

Crimthand Shield-mouth, goodly in battle,
by whom fell Cualu the hundred-strong,
put his head, leader of the host, in this wise
on Oe Cualand of the vast plundering.

The unblemished stone whereon that head was set,— 65
the red mangled head of the kingly man,—
thence comes the name, above the abiding road,
of the renowned, the ancient Oe.

In the same well-matched battle of shields
fell the son of heavy-handed Dorb-glas, 70
and was buried without litter
at Druim Ing without contention.

imgile Lc. 61. *sciám*] sciath LSs. *fri cath*] friscath LcS. 63. *sluag-*
snud Lc. 64. *crech-adbail*] nimadbhauil (*with al- cr̄ superscr.*) H.
65. *uag*] uad, &c. RB; uadha S. *sain*] om. S. 66. *ruidnech*] ruipmeach Y;
ruirmech, &c. LcS. 67. *is di as ainm*] LLe; ainm di M; di is ainm *cæt.*
chói] chœ L; chai Lc; gachái H; cach cae, &c. *cæt.* *chétna*] chedna Lc; cetna,
&c. *cæt.* *chomdas*] a comdas Lc; comgass S₃; comdas, &c. *cæt.* *chaille*] S;
caile, *cæt.* 70. *dorbglais*] dorbglas B; dornglas L; dornglais Lc. 72. *Ing*
ceis] ingen R; ing gan SS₃; ing an LcH; ing in BY; ing ind L.

Df̄b-sin gairther cen góe nglé
 Druim Ing is Óe co n-airde ;
 dia ndíth fri slúagaib segair, 75
 dia n-úagaib dia n-aidedaib.

Diarchengsat fri holl-baind n-uile
 tri maic Conmaind maic Conmaice,
 's tri húi Duind Désa dámaig,
 forbái bésa bith-gábaid, 80

Aidche Samna sainriud sain,
 damna d'indriud is d'irgail,
 co tech nDeirg dorsig daire,
 diamtar comsig Conaire,

Ba hí a slige al-Luing Laga, 85
 sech thuind Uair-beóil imthana
 do Glind-dá-Grúad dar Gabair,
 dar Súan is dar Sencharaid,

Do déscin radaire co réil
 i n-Óe Chúalann fo chomréir, 90
 do Chuiliund chíar, dar Crecca,
 dar Sruthair, dar Slíab Lecga.

Slíab Sobail maic Sengaind sin,
 as cach deg-raind deirb deithbir,
 co hIngcél nóisech néime, 95
 ainm tóisech in t̄sen-sléibe.

Andsin asbert Lomna drúth
 cen dogra is cen dothnúth ;
 " Fácbaid sund fri báire mbil
 liac láime cech léch-fir. 100

74. *co nairde*] conaire M. 75. *segair*] legair Lc. 77. *diarchengsat*] diarcensat BM; diarcersat R; diachindsed, &c. YLc; dochinnsid S. *hollbaind*] hollblaind Lc; hollghrem S. 78. *maic* (2)] hui L. 79. *is*] *om.* YLcS; s HS₃. *Duind*] L; *om. cæt.* *damaig*] L; nandamaib, &c., *cæt.*
 80. *for báí*] LS; for búi RBMHS₃; forbæ L; diambæ Lc. 82. *indriud*] ollbladh S. *irgail*] fhogail L; argain, &c. YLcS. 83. *Deirg*] dere YH.
dorsig] doimsich Lc. 84. *diamtar*] L; diarbo RLeSS₃; diarbád, &c. BYMH.
 85. *hí*] si YLcHS₃. *laga*] loga, &c. LcS₃. 86. *sech*] L; do *cæt.*
nairbeóil] anfaigh S. *imthana*] imgona Lc. 87. *grúad*] LRB;

From them is called, without clear error,
 Druim Ing and lofty Oe ;
 from their destruction is the name mentioned among hosts ;
 from their graves, from their deaths. 76

When there went forth for an evil exploit
 the three sons of Conmand, son of Conmac,
 and the three grandsons of Dond Desa lord of troops,
 who was leader in a life of peril, 80

(It was on the very night of Samain,
 an occasion for foray and fighting),
 up to Derg's oaken house, full of doors,
 where were the captains of Conaire,

This was their road from Long Laga, 85
 along far-stretching Tond Uairbeoil,
 to Glenn da Gruad across Gabar
 across Suan and across Sencharaid,

To the point of outlook clear 90
 at Oe Cualann under like rule,
 to dark Cuilend, over Crecca,
 over Sruthar, over Sliab Lecga.

The 'Mountain of Sobail' son of old Sengand,
 by every certain lawful division,
 till the time of Ingcel noble and splendid 95
 was the original name of the ancient mountain.

Then said Lomna the buffoon,
 without sorrow, without malicious envy,
 " Leave ye here for a lucky goal
 a hand-stone for every hero. 100

ruad, &c. *cæt.* 88. *Sencharaid*] *sencoraid*, &c. RYLeM; *coraid* B. 89. *róil*] *leir* RB. 90. *fo*] *foa* S₃; *dia* L. 91. *Crecca*] *cerca* R; *certa*, &c. YLcS; *creetha* M. 92. *dar* (1)] *co* Y; *do* S. *dar* (2)] L; *i* RB; *om. cæt.* *Lecga*] *senlecca*, &c. YLcMHSS₃. 93. *Sobail*] L; *smoil* R; *somail*, &c. *cæt.* *sin*] *om. L.* 94. *as*] L; *in*, &c. *cæt.* 95. *nóisech*] *nosi* Lc; *nóissi* S; *noisig* Y. 96. *tóisech*] *tóisig*, &c. YS. *tšen*] L; *tsin* H; *tren*, &c. *cæt.* 99. *facbaid*] L; *fuirmid*, &c. *cæt.* *báire*] *baidhe* R; *baile* B. 100. *liac*] L; *liic* BM; *licc*, &c. RH; *lig* S₃; *alig* YLcS. *cech*] *cecha* HS₃.

Cech óen in tslúraig-se báid bil
 bas túairse áir is airlig,
 tecat sund fri toiche tig
 ar chend cloiche cech óen-fir.

“ De-sin fesfaide uile 105
 tesbaide for trén-chuire ;
 ní bia sund fri gairm ngairthi
 acht cloch cech mairb mudaighthi.’

Ó na lecaib-sin ille 110
 réil ós tecmaisín tíre
 Slíab Lecga im radarc fromtha
 cen amarc ní himdorcha. C.

101. *cech*] cen M. *in*] don YLcS. *tsluaig se*] &c. LS₃H; *tsluag sin*, &c. *cæt. báid*] báig, &c. LMSS₃H. 102. *tuairse*] L; *tuairsiu* RBYLc; *tuairse* S; *tuairsin* MHS₃. 103. *tecat*] L; *ticedh* S; *ticefad*, &c. *cæt. toiche*] teiche L; *toich* R; *toiced* H. 104. *óenfhir*] læchfhir L; *caoimhfhir* S₃. 105. *fesfaide*] *fesbaide* LMS₃; *fesbuide* H; *feasbaidi* Y; *easbaidi* Lc; *mesfaidhter* S. 107. *ní bia*] *nimbia* R. 108. *mudaighthi*] *mugaiche*, &c. YM.

“ Everyone of this loving lucky host
that is left after the slaughter and havoc
let them come hither in due order
to fetch each man his stone.

“ Thence shall ye all know 105
the losses of your brave band ;
there will not be present at the roll-call
aught but a stone for every dead man slain.”

From those stones till now 110
clear above the occurrences of the land
is Sliab Lecga to my searching gaze ;
even without sight of eyes it is not wholly dark.

110. *réil ós*] is rel Lc; leir os S; rel nos S₃; *illeg. in M.* *tecmaisin*]

techannsin R; tecandsin B; teacmaisi S; teccaimhsan S₃; tig maisi (*with no*
tecaib sa *superser.*) Y. 111. *Sliab Lecga*] L; in sliab, &c. *cæt.* im] L;

ria RB; fri *cæt.* *fromtha*] Y; romtha, &c. *cæt.* 112. *cen*] cach,

&c. LcSS₃H; each (*altered to can*) Y.

DÚN CRIMTHAIND.

Madochód i n-echtra n-áin
 a dáil Uisnig esnaig úair :
 is mór do muir is do thír
 do mac rí, don ruide rúaid.

Lód-sa for séit, slicht nad mer, 5
 tre bréic ocus aslach mban,
 isin tír moaniada ler,
 dianid múr ngel argat nglan.

Condomrara dochum slúraig 10
 ós grúaid maige Eolairg áin ;
 tri nói cóicat, tri nói rí,
 ba sed al-lín ina ndáil.

Tucus-sa cúach mbendach mbán 15
 Tuathail dar sál romra réin ;
 tri nói deog, ba sed a lán,
 focress di grán, mass a méin.

Tucus fidchill Guaire gil 20
 do thondaib Lir, línaib gal ;
 sét bad ferr ní frith fo nim,
 i fil tri cét gemann nglan.

RBLcYMHGSS₃. 1. *Madochód*] ladochuaid R; madochuaid, &c. BLeMS.
in] RB; an *cæt*. *náin*] nán GS₃. 2. *a*] in R. *dáil*] dál
 LeS₃. 3. *is do thír*] 7 tír RB. 4. *don*] an GS₃. *ruide*]
 ruire, &c. LeS. *rúaid*] rúad SM. 5. *nad*] nach LeY.
 6. *tre*] RB; do M; tria, &c. *cæt*. 7. *moaniada*] moaniad R; moniamda
 LeY. *ler*] in muir ler M. 8. *dianid*] dianad GS₃; dienan
 H; dia ni R; dinid B; domid M; donid, &c. LeYS. *ngel argat*]

DUN CRIMTHAIND.

Well I fared on a glorious adventure
 from Dal Uisnig of the cold . . . ;
 much sea and much land were traversed
 by the king's son, on that gallant journey.

I went on a way, a track not rapid, 5
 through the deceitful wiles of women,
 into the land that ocean encloses,
 which has a white wall of pure silver.

I happened on a host 10
 over the cheek of glorious Mag Eolaig ;
 thrice nine fifties, kings thrice nine,
 that was their number in their muster.

I brought away the pointed polished beaker
 of Tuathal across the salt of the ocean-road ;
 thrice nine draughts, that was its content, 15
 were pressed from a single grain,—goodly its metal.

I brought the chess-board of white-skinned Guaire
 from the waves of ocean, with numbers of exploits ;
 there was not found under heaven a treasure to surpass it,
 wherein are three hundred bright gems. 20

argat ngel RB. 9. *condomrala*] conamralo H. 12. *sed*] head, &c.
 LcYS. *a lin*] allin, &c. BH. *ina ndáil*] inarndail Lc; anardail Y.
 13. *tucussa*] tucusa a, &c. RLc; tugosa a H; tucusa, &c. MHSS₃; tugus BG.
mbendach] mbēan B; mbeand G. 14. *romra*] romara R. *ráin*] rem B;
 ren Y; reil Lc. 15. *sed*] head, &c. LcYSM. 16. *di grán*] digrain R;
 do gran GS₃. *mass*] maith Lc. 19. *bud*] bo Y; fa Lc; as S. *frith*]
 fuil LcS. 20. *i fai*] a fuilet S. *gemann*] ngeam S; ngemann, &c. BYMH.

Tucus lenid Loga luind
 dom thír do thuind mara mind ;
 sechis ór forloiscthe fiand
 rofuacht ó hall cota hind.

Tucus claideb lasrach lond 25
 Congaile, cond échta uill ;
 ba mind rígraide Inse Fáil
 cé^t nathrach n-óir iarna druim.

Tucus scíath ba Dáire deirg 30
 assin leirg dia ngontis bidg ;
 tri nói saiget argait gil
 immon bil tria crechad cirb.

Tucus sen-sleig maic Dá Dend,
 lia chend, nirbo choscar fiand ;
 ní fil ó turgbáil co fuin 35
 rofese^d cia luib a crann.

Tucus delg Labrada lúaithe,
 maic Áeda Abrat, iar n-ár ;
 tri nói gem carmocail choir,
 ba foir 'na sreith ara lár. 40

Tucus dá choin Canann ciúil,
 nirb obair liúin rodusclái ;
 fiu cé^t lánamna tar ler
 in tslabrad gel ardu^smbái.

21. *lenid*] leine RHS₃. 22. *do*] tar YLeSG. 23. *sechis ór*] sin
 sor R; is or M; acht as ór S. 24. *rofuacht*] do ruach Le; rosiacht YGS₃.
hall] thall M. *cota hind*] coha ind Le; cota a hind SS₃. 25. *lond*] luind S₃.
 26. *congaile*] con áille, &c. LeS; conaili (*with g superser.*) Y. *cond*] con R;
 glonn Y (*in litura*) G; gluinn S₃. 27. *mind*] om. M. *rígraide Insi Fáil*]
 &c. HS₃G; rig ramindsi fail R; rig rainse fail B; rigrad inse fail M; rigra
 indsí fail, &c. LeY; rígh ba soillsi dóibh S. 28. *nathrach*] naithir G.
iarna] ara LeSY. 29. *sciath ba Daire deirg*] sciatha Daire d^g R; sciath
 ua daire nd^g S₃; sciath corera cen cheilg, &c. LeYSG. 30. *assin*] isin

I brought the shirt of fierce Lug
to my country from the water of the Irish sea ;
all of refined red gold,
that reached from bridle to head.

I brought the fierce flashing sword 25
of Congal, author of dreadful havoc ;
it was a treasure of the kings of Inis Fail,
a hundred golden snakes along its blade.

I brought a shield that was Daire Derg's
from the field where spear-casts wounded men :— 30
thrice nine arrows of pale silver
round the rim through dint of hewing.

I brought the old spear of Mac Da Dend
with his head—it was no bloody trophy ;
from sunrise to sunset is none 35
would know of what wood is its shaft.

I brought the brooch of swift Labraid
son of Aed Abrat, after battle ;
thrice nine gems of brittle carbuncle
were set as a border on its surface. 40

I brought the two hounds of Canu the musical ;
it was no idle man's work that broke them ;
worth a hundred couples over sea
was the white chain that was on them.

HSM. *dia ngontis*] diangondais, &c. RBMS₃H ; angondais, &c. LcYSG.
32. *immon bil*] immoabil H ; imofil M ; imobil *cæt.* *tria*] tre R.
33. *sensleig*] senleag Lc ; seindsleig M. *chend*] cend, &c. *codd.* *nirbo*] gerbo, &c. YHG ; robo S ; roba S₃. *fland*] om. B. 35. *ní fuil ó turgbái*] nilotur cafuil M. 36. *luib*] luid R. 37.] tucus foirenn admuid uir, &c. LcYS. 39. *tri nóí gem*] congemaib, &c. LcYS. *choir*] LcYS ; om. B ; coir *cæt.* 40. *'na*] no Y. *sreith*] sreath LcM sretha S. 41. *choin*] S₃G ; coin *cæt.* 42. *nirb obair*] ní robdar RB. 44. *ardusmbái*] RBS₃ ; arduisbai, &c. *cæt.*

Tucus lice co slabraid báin	45
Tuathail maic Smáil, mellach máen, co failgib findruine fonn, co figi ronn tara táeb.	
Tucus tábaill maic Da Dés	
crichid in grés, acht mad cel, óen da móided, anmain nglain, ní fil ó thalmain co nem.	50
Tucus tallainn Fiachach fois	
ba fiach fir fois, cend tar ais, ba sed a frithatað fir glas-ordnech gim chulind chais.	55
Tucus echflesc, trichait ndúal,	
Ruadrach rúaid don rígraid réil, coná dúalaib cissib coir don luib is gilithir gréin.	60
Donarraid mór fer co feirg	
for each leirg in Éirinn aird : ar n-adaig ic Druim da Roth rodonclái gol ocus mairg.	
I mBeind Etair, aibbli bág,	65
cos'tathig sál sétaib snúad, fail dún dianad murbach án múr már maic Lugdach ria lúad.	

45. *báin*] mbáin, &c. LcHS; mbán, &c. YGS₃. 46. *meic smáil*] meic
imail R; meic insmail, &c. BLeS; in scail, &c. YHGMS₃. *mellach maen*]
mala (*altered in late hand to mealach*) main Y; mellach maen, &c. S₃G; meallan
moen M; mala- moin H; maræn, &c. LcS. 48. *co fige*] cobfige G.
50. *crichid*] crithite H; crithide S₃; crithir Lc; critid G. 51. *ben da móided*]
en da maidead LcY (*with vel íb'maide superser. in late hand*); cennad máided R;
uad maidead B; én no mhaoidedh S₃; en no maid- G; in ba mati H; enbad
maiged M; an bu'ch maide S. *anmain nglain*] anmuin gloin Y; anmand nglain
Lc; inba glain H; anbudh glain S. 52. *talmain*] taurgbail H. 53. *tallainn*]
R; atud BM; atúdh S₃; athad Lc; adudh G; attádh Y; adádh, &c. S;
audauidh H. *Fiachach*] fiachra LcY; fiacrach S; fiacha S₃G. 54. *ba*]
robo LcY. *fir*] fer H. *fois*] ois Y; co foais Lc. *cend*] om.-Lc.

I brought the stone, with its polished chain, 45
of Tuathal mac Smail—pleasant possession ;
the bottom set with rings of pale metal,
with woven chains down its side.

I brought the sling of Mac Da Des—
perfect the work, only for death ; 50
there is not between earth and heaven
one fit to praise him, pure of soul.

I brought also the special possession of Fiachu Foss :—
it was the debt of a steadfast man, a head across his back :
this was its . . . for a man, 55
a green splinter, a sliver of thick-leaved holly.

I brought the horse-whip with thirty strands
of Ruadri Ruad of the famous royal house ;
with its strands in twisted plaits
from the plant that is shining white as the sun. 60

There came upon us many a furious warrior
on every field in noble Erin ;
after a night at Druim Da Roth
weeping and woe subdued us.

In Bend Etaire of the terrible conflicts, 65
which the sea visits in its shining ways,
there is a stronghold whose famous breakwater
is the great wall of Lugaid's son, fit for story.

55. *sed*] set M. *frithatad*] frithadut R ; frithfadod, &c. Y ; frithadud BHGS₃M ;
frithdod Lc. *fir*] fir, &c. YHGSS₃ ; fri fir Lc. 56. *gim*] gnim
Lc. 57. *echflesc*] echfleisc M ; echlasc, &c. *codd*. *ndúal*] nual M.
59. *cissib*] B ; cisaib R ; cimsaib, &c. YGHS₃ ; casaib, &c. LcS ; cibsib M.
coir] *cóir* SG. *don luib*] dublaibh S ; do luib LcY. *gilithir*] gile er li.
61. *donarraid*] domfarraid, &c. RBMS₃H ; donfarraid, &c. *cæt*. 62. *in*]
don R. 63. *adaig*] adaid LcY ; ag RH. *ic*] ar R. *roth*] rach (*with* vel ot
superscr.). 65. *aidbli bog*] aidbilib ag R. 66. *costathig*] costathaid LcY.
sétaib] setal R. *snúad*] slúag Lc. 67. *dianad murbach an*] diam durbach
án R ; diam durbach an B ; dianad urbach an Lc ; diam daurbaroen (?) M ; dian murb-
an mur S₃H ; dian murbach an mur, &c. *S* ; dian murbach án Y. 68. *mie*] mac
M. *ria lúad*] rea lúadh G ; re luad, &c. YLcH ; ria luan RB ; re luan MS.

Robrises mór carpat múad,
 fofúar argat ocus ór ;
 ni gó sin uile acht is fír,
 is echtra rí g madochód. M.

69. *mór*] ma R ; maror (?) M. *múad*] nuag, &c. RBMS₃ ; nuad H.
 70. *fofúar*] fouair S. *argat*] gad B. 72. *echtra*] feacht, &c. LcS ;

Many a mighty chariot have I broken,
 I have gained silver and gold ;
 not false is all this but true,
 on a kingly adventure well I fared.

70

fechtra Y. *rig*] rigda Lc; fir S.
 Lc; an fecht dochuaidh S.

madochód] in a ro R; mar do chuaid

RATH CHNÁMROSSA.

Fail lim do Laignib each ló
 senchas saidbir, nach sóeb-ró,
 ó fail gairm (gníthe gossa)
 ainm cœm críche Chnámrossa.

Sund doriacht fri duilge de, 5
 iar cath bruidne breó-deirge,
 co n-ilur chrécht ocus chned,
 mac Cécht maic Slaide Seched.

Tuc leis in fomaire fir 10
 rig-mac Conaire chélig,
 Lé fri Flaith, co fir focail,
 dáig is é rochomthócaib.

Hi tul a scéith chimsaig cóim 15
 rothimsaig tuc in maccóim ;
 in mac cen arm-gail ngossa
 báí 'n-a charnail chnám-rossa.

Rombáid fuil is tesbach tromm ;
 fuair esgal is anforlond,
 dia toracht, dál fo deime,
 co fán Corra Eidnige. 20

LRBYLcMSS₃H. 2. *sáb-ró*] saobghó S₃. 3. *gníthe*] gnithi L ;
 ngnithi, &c. YLe. *gossa*] ngosa YLcHS₃; ingosa BRM. 5. *fri*] cin R ;
 can H. 6. *breódeirge*] belderge RB. 8. *Slaide*] slaiti LcS ; snaidte H ;
 snaite S₃. 9. *fomaire*] foire B. 10. *chélig*] L, celig BM ; celid R ; cheillig,
 &c. cœt. 11. *Lé fri Flaith*] S₃ ; le fri laith L ; le fer flatha RS₃ ; le fer flaith, &c.
 LeYMSH. *co*] cœm. RB. 12. *rochomthócaib*] roccœmtocaib RB ; docontogaib M.
 13. *cháim*] cœm LcM. 14. *tuc*] thuc YLe. *maccóim*] maccœm, &c. LRM.

RATH CNAMROSSA.

I have for the Leinstermen day by day
rich store of legend—no spurious wealth—
whence comes the title (mighty shouting)
the noble name of the territory of Cnamros.

Hither came in suffering 5
after the fight at the red-flaming hostel,
with many a hurt and wound,
Mac Cecht, son of Slaide Seched.

The giant soldier bore with him 10
the kingly child of friendly Conaire
Le fri Flaith, truly named,
for it was he that lifted him from the ground.

Into the hollow of his fair fringed shield 15
he packed and bore the child ;
the boy that had not force for valour in arms
was made like a heap of scattered bones.

The blood whelmed him and the heavy heat, 20
he met tumult and oppression,
when he kept a darkling tryst
at sloping Corra Ednige.

16. *charnail*] carngail M. *Chnámrossa*] cnamfrosa S₃. 17. *rombáid*] robaid S; ronbaid S₃; rombaith Y; rombair B; romboi R. 18. *esgal*] L; escal RB; eascar (*with 1 superscr. in late hand*) Y; eascur S; esgar S₃; escor H; escon Lc; easgan M. 15, 16, and 19, 20 are transposed in all codices but L. 19. *dia*] L; co *cæt.* *dál*] dail RB. *fo deime*] fo dene B; co ndeine, &c. LcS; bud deine R. 20. *Corra*] chorraib L; corraí H; chorra S₃; corrad Y; corad Lc; choradh S.

Andsin asrubart mac Cécht
dáig romudacht in mór-écht,
“ ním-chin fri tarrgraig tossaig
dít charnail dít chnám-rossaib.”

Topacht a thul dia thargu 25
co r'adnacht 'mon ríg-damnu ;
co tí in dál-sa, maras det,
is sí ind ráth-sa dosfailet. F.

Hiburni mac Deduis daill 30
doriacht sund co mac Cumail
co enóib seirce Segsa arsain
ó mnái Bernsa a Berramain.

And asbert Find flaith na fer
fri Hiburni ndaith ndorn-mer,
nachdat enói dag-ruis dálaig 35
acht enói amruis ansádail.

Ó na enóib dar fál-gus féig
dogarar Cnámrus comréid ;
foscress Find fo thalmain traig
ní fess adbair ardosfail. F. 40

Robriss Bressal bélach baile
for clannaib Cairpri chomthaile
co n-a chlaind (gníthe gossa),
cath crúaid críche Chnámrossa.

21. *asrubart*] adubairt R; asrubairt *cæt.* *Cécht*] echt B. 22. *romudacht*] romughaidh S; romudach L; romúag Lc. 23. *nímchin*] nimchen S₃; nimthic L. *fri*] in S. 24. *dít . . . dít*] dot . . . dot, &c. YS₃; don . . . don S; do . . . do Lc. *charnail*] carnghail M. *chnám-rossaib*] chnamdosaib Lc chnamrosaigh S; enamfrosaib S₃; camros M. 25. *topacht*] tobach (*with t superscr. in late hand*) Y; tobach Lc. *thargu*] hargu, &c. YLeS. 26. *'mon*] mo RM; mor B; moa (?) Y (*in litura*); moa HS₃; dia LeS. 27. *co tí in dál-sa*] L; cosin dáil-se, &c. *cæt.* *maras det*] maris dlecht, &c. LcS; mar rosdett S₃. 28. *is sí ind ráth-sa*] L; and sa raith se, &c. RB; isin raithsi, &c. *cæt.* *dosfailet*] L; nosfuilet, &c. RBMH; dia fuilet, &c. YLeS; na búilead S₃. 29. *Deduis*] dados Y; dades Lc; dadhois S. 30. *doriacht*] richt B. *co*] la Lc. 31. *seirce Segsa*] seirce

Then said Mac Cecht,
because the dreadful deed was perpetrated
“ woe betide him that starts on a journey
from the heap of thy scattered bones ! ”

He cut the belly from his targe, 25
and it was buried round the royal child ;
until that Judgment that awaits thee
this is the rath where they abide.

Hiburni, son of Dedos the blind,
came hither to the son of Cumall 30
with love-nuts of Segais thereafter
from the wife of Bernsa from Berramu.

Then said Find, prince of the warriors,
to the active, the nimble-handed Hiburni,
that they were not nuts of the famous wood of meetings 35
but nuts of doubt and uneasiness.

From these nuts, stronger than eager strength of chieftains,
is named level Cnamros ;
Find embedded them a foot under earth,
the cause why they came was not known. 40

Strong Bresal Belach won
against the clans of stout Cairpre
with his clan (mighty shouting)
a tough fight in the territory of Cnamros.

seirgsa R ; segsa seirci Y. *arsain*] sain, &c. LS₃. 32. *Bernsa*] *berrsa* HS₃ ;
b'sa YLcSM. *Berramain*] *berramail* Lc. 34. *ndaith*] an R. *ndornmer*] L ;
dorngeal R ; ndronggeal S ; ndrorngeal, &c. *cæt*. 35. *nachdat*] L ; *nidat*, &c. *cæt*.
36. *ansúdail*] L ; *anádaig*, &c. *cæt*. 37. *dar*] sin LcS. 38. *dogarar*] *dogairter* RB ; *dogairgar* M ; *dogairthear* Lc ; *dogarthar* Y. 39. *foscross*] *focreas* Y ; *fochres* S. *fo*] co Lc. 40. *ní fess*] *nis feas* M. *adbair ardosfail*] L ; *cia hadbur diafuil*, &c. RBYLcS ; *cia hadbar nosfuil*, &c. MH ; *cia hadbaidh nosfoil* S₃. 42. *clannaib Cairpri*] L ; *cairpri cellach* M ; *cairpri celach*, &c. *cæt*. *comthaile*] *comtail* R. 43. *gnithe*] *gnithe* S₃ ; *ngnithe* S ; *gnithi cæt*. *gossa*] *ngosa* SS₃H. 44. *Chnámrossa*] *cnamfhrosa* S₃.

Esbuid nónbuir is nói cét 45
 is nói míli, ba mór-bét,
 ó Chairpre co tríathaib thair,
 im Fhíachaig, im dá Eochaid.

Atát sund fo charcraib cairn 50
 ó romachtait 'sin mór-maidm ;
 co tí in bráth-sa, in tan bas chet,
 dosceil in ráth-sa i failet. F.

46. *ba mór-bét*] mór mét L; mor in bet, &c. HS₃. 47. *tríathaib*]
 trichaib Lc. 48. *im*] o S₃. *im dá*] is im, &c. YLeS; ó dha S₃; is um da M;
 49. *charcraib*] charcair, &c. YLeS. 50. *'sin*] issin L; sa S₃. 51. *co tí in*

A loss of nine men and nine hundred
and nine thousand ('twas a great calamity)
was sustained by Cairpre and his chieftains in the east
along with Fiachu and the two Eochaid's. 45

There they lie imprisoned under a cairn
since they were slaughtered in the great rout ;
till Doomsday come at the time appointed 50
the rath in which they lie conceals them.

bráth-sa] co ti brat sa RBM ; co la bratha Lc. *in tan*] tan LH. 52. *dosceil*] nisceil L ; doceil M (*in late hand*) ; scela, &c. LcS ; foscel Y (*in late hand*).
in ráth-sa] na ratha LcS. *i faillet*] o fuiled S.

MAISTIU I.

Robái brón for bantrecht ban
sund 'sin maig mór ria n-imscar,
do díth Maisten, méit núachair,
táinic aister n-étúachail.

Mac Echach tóeb-fata thair
tuc in sóer-data sulchair
a crích Comul, grían gossa,
a forud fial Oengossa.

5

Feib rosill Grís for in nglain,
romill cech mís a menmain;
roscar fria náire is fria nert
dag-mnáí Dáire tria dráidecht.

10

Tarlaic Dáire dímer dron
don tsleig míled cen míchor
urchur thuc Snúaid dar sise
dar ingin rúaid Richise.

15

Aided Maisten cen scís nglé
la Grís ingin Richise;
aided Grise co ceird chrúí
di sleig Dáire deirg drech-núí.

20

Monúar cen mairer na mban,
trúag a n-aided a n-imscar;
tuc cói for in slóg i socht
diambói brón for in mbantrecht. R.

LRBYLcMHSS₃. 1. robái] robo Y. for] ar L. 2. sund sin] L;
isa RBY; isin, &c. YLcHMSS₃. maig] uair YLcS om. M. mór] om. YLcS.
ria n-imscar] H; ra minscar L; rianaimsir R; rianimsear B; ria nin scarad Y;
ria nimscarad M; rena nimscar Lc; riananimscar S; iar niomscear S₃ 3. do]
om. S. 4. étúachai.] etuathail RY. 6. saerdata] sairdatta L; saerfada Lc.
sulchair] sair luchair L. 7. crích] om. L. 7. Comul] cumail YLcS;
comuil M. grían] gan S. gossa] gasta Lc. 8. a forud] o forum H.
Oengossa] mic oengusa R. 9. rosill] rusfill Lc. Grís for in] forinngrís L;

MAISTIU I.

There was grief on the company of women
here in the great plain at their fatal encounter,
for the loss of Maistiu, goodly bride,
who came on a heedless venture.

The son of Eochu Toebfota in the east 5
bore off the noble charming radiant lady
from Crich Comul—sun of valour—
from Oengus' hospitable seat.

According as Gris looked on the bright lady 10
she perverted her mind month by month ;
she deprived of modesty and of might
the goodly wife of Daire, by her wizardry.

Daire steadfast and strong hurled 15
with his unerring battle-spear
a cast that brought the waters of Snuad over her,
over the fiery daughter of Richis.

The death of Maistiu came without glorious effort 20
by Gris daughter of Richis ;
the death of Gris, skilled in bloody arts,
came by the spear of Daire Derg fresh of face.

Alas ! that the company of the women are gone ;
sad their death and their fatal encounter ;
it brought mourning silently on the host
when grief fell on the company of women.

gris form B.	10. <i>romill</i>] romuil M.	<i>mís</i>] mais B.	11. <i>fria . . . fria</i>]]
fri . . . fri YLeMHS ₃ .	13. <i>tarlaic</i>] targlaim Lc.		14. <i>tsleig</i>] L ;
leic, &c. <i>cæt.</i>	<i>míchor</i>] imchor S.	15. <i>dar</i>] tair R.	19. <i>co</i>] cen L.
<i>chrúí</i>] crúí, &c. <i>codd.</i>	20. <i>sleig</i>] L ;	<i>lic</i> , &c. <i>cæt.</i>	<i>deirg</i>] om. Y ;
derg, &c. BS.	<i>drechmíí</i>] drechmín R.	21. <i>na</i>] ní M.	22. <i>a n-imscar</i>]]
sanimscar LcSH ; sanimscarad M.	23. <i>in slóg</i>] slóg L.		<i>i</i>] a RLcSM ;
ag Y ; is HS ₃ .	24. <i>brón</i>] om. B.	<i>for</i>] ar L.	

Ingen d' Oengus in Máer mall, 25
 ba hemain cáem fri Conall,
 tue díth a sèthar ria slóg
 crích a bethad fo bith-brón.

Sund tue Oengus deilb croisise 30
 do Maistin co cóem-loisse ;
 roscum co samrúin samlaid
 ingen mag-rúin míadbail.

Ba cail chnesta chíar chnómar
 in fiad mesta mid-ólach :
 iar ndíth a ruirech co rath 35
 fríth a mbuiden co brónach. R. b.

25. *d' Oengus*] oengusa R; oengus B. 26. *ba hemain*] emain ba L;
 eamain YLc; ba he mar S. *cáem fri*] is a cæm YLc. 27. *díth*]
 dia Lc; diath YM. *a sèthar*] sreathad Lc; a sreathadh S; a seat M.
ria] fri L; dia RBY; arm Lc. 28. *fo*] for S. 30. *cóemloisse*] mormaise Lc.

The gentle Maer was daughter to Oengus ; 25
 she was Conall's pleasant twin ;
 the loss of his sisters, with their following, brought about
 the end of his life in mortal woe.

Here Oengus brought the form of a cross
 to Maistiu of lovely radiance ; 30
 the maiden fashioned it thus as a mutual secret,
 a potent secret of evil power.

It was a pleasant wood, obscure, full of nuts,
 the wild spot rich in mast and draughts of mead ;
 after the loss of its gracious princes 35
 their folk were found in sorrow.

32. *magruin*] *madrui* YLc. *miadbail*] *imadbail* R ; *moradbuil* Lc. ;
midadbail &c. BYMSS₃H. 33. *chnesta*] *cheasta* Lc. 34. *mid-ólach*]
midolmar, &c. YSS₃H ; *midolmair* Lc. 36. *a mbuiden*] L ; in *buidhen* S ; a
buiden, &c. *cæt*.

MAISTIU II.

Dare derg, roderg frossa,
tuc rí Náís in nóeb-gossa,
iar ceird gascid is gossa,
Mastin ingin Óengossa.

Co toracht Gríss na geisse 5
ó Bóind na ban-breisse,
muime diabuil cen deissi,
d'iarraid fuirre algeissi.

Nísfuair Mastiu aní connaig 10
do Gríss a leith Chuind chlfaraig,
ben in gillai móir don maig,
in tinni óir roiarair.

L only. 1. *Dare dery*] rí lagen *superscr.* 5. *co*] cu L. 6. *ban-breisse*] *read perhaps* bán-breisse.

MAISTIU II.

Daire Derg, who made red rain,
king of Nas strong in sanctity, won to wife,
after feats of prowess and force,
Maistiu daughter of Oengus.

Griss of the binding spell came 5
from Boand, famed for beauty of women,
(a devil's dam was she, without fair dealing,)
to exact a demand from Maistiu.

Maistiu gained not what she sought 10
for Griss of tuneful Leth Cuinn ;
the wife of the tall youth from the plain
gained not the lump of gold she demanded.

RÓIRIU IN ÚIB MUIREDAIG.

Fail folach ós grían cen gáí,
 i fail fer fíal co n-óen-mnáí,
 dí Roirind, snúad co seinge,
 i nduma rúad Róirinde.

Róiriu ba mac Senáin sláin
 maic Setnai is maic Branáin,
 ba hé in fer ffal asa fert,
 dianid Róiriu ríam rí-g-lecht.

5

And roadnacht Róiriu réil,
 ingen Rónáin don rí-g-méin :
 a ndíth ba romoch ar-rec :
 ní fríth folach dia faillet. F.

10

LRBYLcMSS₃H. 1. *grían cen gáí*] grianan glan gnáí S. 2. *i]* in L.
 3. *ái]* do R; da Y; dia LcSM. *Róirind]* roerim Lc; roreim S. *seinge]*
 seine Lc; seimge M. 4. *róirinde]* roerne Lc; roerne Y. 5. *ba mac Senáin]*
 mac senain saeir R; mac senain sær B. 6.] mac setl- mac branain H.

ROIRIU *in* UI MUIREDAIG.

There is in truth a hiding-place above ground,
 where lies a generous hero with his wedded wife ;
 the two Roirius, beautiful and slender,
 in the red Mound of Roiriu.

Roiriu was son of stout Senan, 5
 son of Setna and son of Branán ;
 he was the generous hero whose is the grave
 whose royal sepulchre was Roiriu from of yore.

There famous Roiriu was buried, 10
 daughter of Ronán of kingly temper,
 their loss was early and sudden ;
 the hiding-place where they lie was never found.

7. *fiat*] L ; *om.* B ; *fúar*, &c. RMSS₃H ; *fuair* YLc. *asa*] isa YLcMSS₃;
issa H. 8. *dianid*] diama R ; diambai YLc ; diata S. *riam*] L ;
ruad, &c. *cæt.* *rig-lecht*] roirecht R ; inænfecht B. 9. *roadnacht*] do
adnacht Y. 12. *dia failet*] abfuileatt S₃.

RÓIRIU IN ÚIB FAILGE.

FIND MAC CUMAILL *cecinit.*

Nímutánic ó thír thend
Róiriu mac Setnai in sith-chend,
a crích Néil, comul n-ena ;
fuair forom féig fian-bera.

Ó condrancatar ind fír,
síl nEhdach 's na láech-Lagin,
robeótar buidni bána
lasna ruibni rodána.

Dorochair Róiriu, réim rot,
lasna Féine i cét-chomruc,
co fil cen idus, nár mit,
a thirus nímmutánic. N.

L *only.*

Find mac Cumail] Find L.

2. *Róiriu]* Reriu L.

ROIRIU *in* UI FAILGE.

Not luckily came from a strong land
Roiriu mac Setna, the long-headed,
from Niall's country, meeting-place of waters ;
he met the flight of a soldier's keen spear.

When the warriors met,
the sons of Echaid and the martial Lagin,
they pierced white-skinned troops
with intrepid lances.

Roiriu perished—fierce onset—
by the hands of the Feine, at the first encounter,
so that he was left without comeliness . . .
on his enterprise not luckily he came.

6. 's] is L.

7. *robeótar*] robatar L.

11.] *read perhaps* nár smit.

MAG MUGNA.

Mugna, mo gnia feda féil,
 rondelba dia do rochéin,
 eó co sorthaib co saine,
 co trib torthaib togaide.

Dercu ocus cnú chumang chíar, 5
 ocus uball, ba fó fiad,
 dosfuc in rí co ríagail
 fair fo thrí each óen-blíadain.

Eó Mugna, ba mór in crann,
 tricha ed a himtacamang, 10
 foderc fiad cách áit i mbí,
 tri cét ed ina airdi.

And dorascrad in gass glan,
 diarben gáeth Bile Tortan ;
 fogní duthain cech ugra, 15
 mar eó suthain sen-Mugna. M.

RBYLcMHSS₃. 1. *féil*] fail Lc. 2. *rondelba*] rondeilbe R; rondelbae B; rodealba, &c. LeMHS₃. *do rochéin*] corocen H; drochdaim Lc.
 3. *co sorthaib*] co soirche, &c. RBM; corrthaib S. *saine*] soinib &c. YS.
 4. *trib*] tri YLcMS. *toirtib*] torthi R; toirte B. *togaide*] togaidib &c. YS.
 6. *ba fo fiad*] ba fo fo fiad R; ar aen rían, &c. YLcS. 8. *fair*] air YLcHSS₃.

MAG MUGNA.

Mugna, my sister's son of the glorious wood,
 God fashioned it long ago,
 a tree blest with various virtues,
 with three choice fruits.

The acorn, and the dark narrow nut, 5
 and the apple—it was a goodly wilding—
 the King sent by rule
 on it thrice a year.

The Tree of Mugna, great was the trunk,
 thirty cubits its girth, 10
 conspicuous in sight of all the place where it stood,
 three hundred cubits it is in height

Then was the bright plant laid low,
 when a blast broke Tortu's Bole ;
 He makes transient every combat, 15
 like the long-lived Tree of ancient Mugna.

10. *a himtaemang*] na imtaemang Y; na thimthacband Lc. 11. *fiad*
caeh] fiadach M. *i mbi*] ambrai Lc. 12. *tri cét*] .i. tri ced Y;
 tri ccc. M. *ina airidi*] a imairdi &c. LcBMHSS₃. 13. *dorasrad*]
 RB; rorasrad M; rotrasrad &c. *cæt*. *gas*] HS₃; glas *cæt*. 15. *duthain*]
 dubth R. *cech*] cen Y; cend Lc. 16. *sen-Mugna*] sser mugna, &c. RBM.

EÓ MUGNA.

Eó Mugna, mór in crann cain ;
ard a barr ós na barraib ;
deich n-eda fichet, nír fann,
is ed tarla 'na thacmang.

Tri cét, airde in chrainn cen chol, 5
míle comged a foscad ;
fo díamair robói thuaid tair,
co haimsir Chuinn chét-chathaig.

Fiche cét láech, ní lúad lac, 10
fri tóeb deich cét cethrachat
noainced sin, ba garb gleó,
co torchair lasna hécseo. EO.

S only. 3. *n-eda*] feadha S. 6. *comged*] coméd S. *foscad*] foscad S.

..
..
..

EO MUGNA.

Eo Mugna, great was the fair tree,
high its top above the rest ;
thirty cubits—it was no trifle—
that was the measure of its girth.

Three hundred cubits was the height of the blameless tree, 5
its shadow sheltered a thousand :
in secrecy it remained in the north and east
till the time of Conn of the Hundred Fights.

A hundred score of warriors—no empty tale—
along with ten hundred and forty 10
would that tree shelter—it was a fierce struggle—
till it was overthrown by the poets.

EÓ ROSSA, EÓ MUGNA, *etc.*

Cía dorochair Cróeb Dathi ?
mór n-amsach cóem roscathi :
unnius, crand na slúag solom,
rop é in barr cen búan-torod.

Unnius i Tortain, tuirmid, 5
unnius Uisnig il-buidnig :
tuitset na cróeba, nár chlé,
i ré mac Æda Sláne.

Dair Mugna, ba sét sogor ; 10
nói cét míach a mór-thorod ;
dorochair i nDairbre dess,
dar Mag nAilbe na n-úar-thress.

Eó Rossa, ibur adlaic,
co n-ilur a mór-admait,
in crand cen chúasach, cen chair, 15
eó úasal, cía dorochair ?

L only 13.] intoe rosa nirbibar adlach L. 14. -*admait*] admat L.
16. *eó*] ropeo L.

EO ROSSA, EO MUGNA, *etc.*

How fell the Bough of Dathi ?
it spent the strength of many a gentle hireling :
an ash, the tree of the nimble hosts,
its top bore no lasting yield.

The Ash in Tortu—take count thereof! 5
the Ash of populous Usnech.
their boughs fell—it was not amiss—
in the time of the sons of Æd Slane.

The Oak of Mugna, it was a hallowed treasure ;
nine hundred bushels was its bountiful yield : 10
it fell in Dairbre southward,
across Mag Ailbe of the cruel combats.

The Bole of Ross, a comely yew
with abundance of broad timber,
the tree without hollow or flaw, 15
the stately bole, how did it fall ?

BELACH CONGLAIS.

Rochúala seilgg, srethaib gal,
cen meirg ocus cen míbal ;
ba hé roslas, in selgaid,
Glass úa Désa díbergaig.

Trúag turus tancatar and 5
conart Chonaire Chualann ;
fíchset co ferda a fechta
mucca delbda drúidechta.

Olé díl i torchair mac Duind, 10
cen síl sorthain fri saigluind ;
dofucsat tréith i tescad
co Brí Léith, nír báigestar.

Fir na selgga sin amne,
mucca derga Dreibrinne,
mairb 'sin báig-sin cen búada 15
din dáil-sin, rachomchúala. R.

- LRBYLcMHSS₃. 1. *seilgg*] om. R. 2. *míbal*] LRB; mebal, &c.
cat. 3. *ba hé*] LS₃; uae H; ba sé, &c. *cat.* *roslas*] roglas M.
selgaid] seilgg cain L; selgaig LcYM; selg- BH; selg R; sealga S₃. 4. *Desa*] duind desa L.
a] om. M. *díbergaig*] díbhearga S₃. 7. *fíchset*] fídsset, &c. BLcY.
a] om. M. *fechta*] ferta, &c. LcYS. 8. *delbda*] delba RLc.
9. *díl*] líth L. 10. *saigluind*] særgluind, &c. YLcMHSS₃. 11. *i*]

BELACH CONGLAIS.

I have heard of a chase, with series of exploits
 free from oblivion and obscurity ;
 he it was that was slain, the hunter
 Glass, grandson of the brigand Dond Des.

Alas for the venture they went on there, 5
 the pack of Conaire of Cualu !
 manfully they fought their fights,
 the enchanted swine of wizardry.

Evil the fate by which fell the son of Dond Des,
 leaving no prosperous seed among chieftains ; 10
 the wild boars carried him mangled
 to Bri Leith—he uttered no boast.

The heroes of that hunt were in this shape—
 they were the red swine of Dreibrend :
 they died in this combat without victory 15
 after this encounter, as I have heard.

a MHSS₃ ; in, &c. YLc. 12. *Bri*] briaid L ; brig Y. *nir baigestar*]
 nirdailestar L ; nirbaidestair, &c. YLcS. 13. *Fir*] fer S₃. 14. *derga*] derca H.
Dreibrinne] L (*with a line over the word, and didile added in margin*) ; diblidhe
 HS₃ ; didile, &c. cæt. 15. *mairb*] marb LHS₃. *baig-sin*] baig RB ; baidsin,
 &c. YS ; baidbsin Lc. 16. *rachomchuala*] L ; docœmchuala M ; rochœmchuala
 &c. cæt.

ATH FADAT I.

ETAN *cecinit.*

Monúar ní-for-tathaig
ní ba deog di bláthaig,
ní béra for máthair
mac ósund immach :

Fadat ó Loch Lurgan, 5
atbeir frib in t-augtar,
dofaeth do gái bulgach
fri Laigni i cath.

FADAT *cecinit.*

Ticfa Dóe, ní dínech,
co leind is co mílech 10
co n-arm daigrech dírech
do chur choscair chrúaid :

Ticfa Caichni chabsaid
co n-arm ágmar arsaid 15
ragaid das for n-amsaig
is hí béras búaid.

ETAN *cecinit.*

Is é a fír nách fetar
ní-dom-geibend ecal
dim leod nó dim letrad
i cath chlaidbech chrúaid : 20

dofaethsaid dom thathlaib,
is dofaeth for mbráthair ;
rosia co for máthair
is mé béras búaid.

LRBYLcMSS₃H. 1. *-tathaig*] táthaig L. 4. *ósund*] o sin YLcS₃H ;
o sunna S. *immach*] om R. 6. *in t-augtar*] antucat R. 7. *bulgach*]
bulga, &c. SS₃H. 8. *fri*] la S₃H. *Laigni*] laignib YLcSS₃.
9. *ticfa*] ticfad RY. *ní dínech*] ní doeneoch YLcS; an daoinech, &c. S₃H.
10. *leind*] lind, &c. YLcS. 11. *dírech*] thirech L. 12. *do*] di RB.
13. *ticfa*] ticfaid R. 14. *arm*] ág L. 15. *ragaid*] roraid Lc.

ATH FADAT I.

ETAN.

Alas, the thing that comes upon you
 wilt be no draught of buttermilk !
 your mother shall not bear
 a son from this time forth :

Fadat from Loch Lurgan 5
 (the author declares to you)
 shall fall by a broad-headed spear
 before the Leinstermen in battle.

FADAT.

Doe shall come—no healing draught !
 with mantle and with brooch, 10
 with a fiery straight weapon
 to win a ruthless victory :

Caichni the steadfast shall come
 with a warlike ancient weapon ;
 she will overcome your troops ; 15
 'tis she will gain the day.

ETAN.

This is the truth of it which thou knowest not,
 there never touches me fear
 of my wounding or mangling
 in the stern encounter of swords : 20

Ye shall fall by my sling-stone,
 and your brother shall fall ;
 word will reach your mother
 that 'tis I shall gain the day.

amsaig] L *amsaib*, &c. *cæt.* 19. *dim* . . . *dim*] L; *dom* . . . *dom cæt.*
letrád] *letraair fcs. of L wrongly.* 21. *dofæthsaid*] *dofæthsat*, &c.
 LeMS. *thathlaib*] *tatlaib* H; *tatluib* S₃; *tatlaim* Y. 22. *dofæth*] *do faigh* Y (?); *dothoit* Le; *dothuit* S. *for*] *mo* YLeMS. 23. *co for*
máthair] *fmamathair (sic)* M. 24. *is*] *gor* S₃. *béras*] *beris* R.

FADAT *cecinit.*

Hé do díl a dáir-fir ! 25
 ní-don-coiscfet Gáidil ;
 do chlaideb féin fáindil
 tescfas díť do chend :

Dotrua Dóe na ndond-bratt,
 ocus Caichni chomnart, 30
 is Fadat fer fond-balc ;
 bid comrac tri tend.

ETAN *cecinit.*

Is mise in caur céťach
 ó slúag adbul éťťach ;
 am draic díne ndrécťťach ; 35
 derb is dam is dúal :

Tucus mór do chathaib ;
 ní gébaid frim athaig ;
 torchair lim for n-athair,
 tóeth in mac, monúar ! 40

25. *dáir-fir*] *dárfir* L. 26. *-don-*] LRB; *dom- cæt.* *Gáidil*] *sárfir* L.
 27. *do chlaideb*] *dod chlaideb*, &c. YS; *dodelaind* Lc. *fáindil*] *om* L.
 28. *tescfas*] *tescas* L. 29. *dotrua*] *docrua* R. *dond-bratt*] *dænbrat* M.
 31. *is*] *la S₃ i M.* *fer*] *an fer*, &c. YLc. 32. *tri tend*] *tre tend* R;

FADAT.

Woe for thy fate, thou caitiff ! 25
 the Gaels shall not stop us ;
 'tis thine own errant sword
 shall cut off thine head :

Doe of the dun mantles shall come to thee,
 and Caichni of equal strength, 30
 and Fadat, firm-set hero ;
 it will be a conflict with three strong ones.

ETAN.

'Tis I am the champion worth a hundred
 from a vast valorous host ;
 I am the dragon of numerous peoples ; 35
 in sooth 'tis my birthright :

I have fought many a battle ;
 ye shall not resist me for a moment ;
 by me has your father fallen ;
 his son shall fall, alas ! 40

tri ceand B. 33. *in caur*] cur R. 34. *δ*] L; co *cat.* 35. *dine*]
 dana Lc. 38. *gebaid*] L; gebat RB; gebad YLcMS; geba S₃; geb H.
frim] prim M. *athaig*] ath H. 39. *torchair lim*] L; dorochair *cat.*
 40. *in*] a S₃.

ATH FADAT II.

Líath Lurgan lúam gaiscid géir
robóí sund ó sléib do sléib,
trén-fer d' úib Falgi na fied,
nosfémedeach dechenbar.

Tri hingena in láich nad lac, 5
Dóe Caichni agus Fadat,
fúaratar dígu ndelba,
dáig rostréic a tigerna.

Dolluidset co Lind na Tarb 10
a triur ingen, ba scél ngarb,
co fuaratar ferdu fer
fothu féin, fota in t-ainmed.

Imsóí Fadat, fota in col, 15
co Ath Fadat dia bádud ;
luidis Dóe, trúag in tsét,
co Lind Dóe dia lán-éc.

Caichni, rosícc Sinchell slán 20
co himthend co henech-nár ;
ar a híce ba hé in fiach,
in chluáin ba lé ó Luirgniuch Líath.

LRBYLcMSS₃H. 4. *nosfémedeach*] L; nofoenadh S; nofeimed, &c. *cæt.*
5. *Tri*] mac S₃H. *nad*] nar YLcSS₃H. 6. *Dóe Caichni*] L; Caichni
Doe, &c. *cæt.* 7. *dígu*] didu BYLcMS; dioghda S₃. 8. *dáig*] L; o *cæt.*
9. *Dolluidset*] L; mosluidset, &c. *cæt.* *co*] i S₃; a H. 10. *a triur*]
an dias, &c. S₃H. 11. *fuaratar*] L; facatar, &c. *cæt.* *ferdu*] ferrdacht, &c.
YLcS. 12. *fota in t-ainmed*] ed; fota inthimmed L; foda ainmed, &c. RB;
fata ainnead, &c. YLcMS; fota dimneadh S₃; fato ainmedh H. 13. *in col*]

ATH FADAT II.

Liath Lurgan, pilot of the sharp weapon,
lived here from hill to hill,
a mighty man from Offaly of the feasts ;
no ten men were a match for him.

The three daughters of the hero (no weakling he!)— 5
Doe, Caichni, and Fadat,
suffered degradation of shape,
because their lord forsook them.

They came to Lind na Tarb
these three damsels (harsh is the tale) 10
and they saw a man's male features
beneath them—a lasting blemish !

Fadat turned her about (lasting the crime!)
to Ath Fadat to drown herself ;
Doe went (sad the way !) 15
to Lind Doe to her final death.

Caichni, Sinchell cured her whole,
soundly and honourably ;
for her healing this was the payment,
the meadow-land she had from Liath of Lurgan. 20

L; a col B (?) YS₃H; a chol RLcS; *illeg. in M.* 15. *luidis*] is *luidis* S₃H.
trúag in tset] L; cen dalmud, &c. *cæt.* 16. *dia lán-é*] L; dardian bathad Lc;
dia dianbadud, &c. *cæt.* 17. *rosicc*] rusbice B. 18. *imthend*] imchend Lc.
19. *hicc*] icc L. *ba hé in*] dorobe a YLcS. *fiach*] fhiach Y; iach Lc.
20.] L; cluain cæchní clann lurgan liath R; cluain cæni cl- lurgan liath, &c. BY;
cluain caichne cluain lurgan liath, &c. LcS₃; cluain caich is cluain lurgan liath H;
cluain cl- lurgan liath S; *illeg. in M.*

BELACH GABRAN.

FINN FILE MAC ROSSA *cecinit.*

Inmain dam in Gabrán glan,
 eccmaing sund for slicht Lurgan ;
 ní rontétlai fiad dar fráech,
 acht mad óen muce liath leth-cháech.

Cechaing 'na luirg, láthar nglé, 5
 co crích indúair Almaine,
 co ruc rúathar fo thalmain
 in muce úathmar immarsaid.

Imsói dia thig iar scís nglé,
 iar mbeith fo múr mithisse, 10
 inna side dían mar daig
 a chride cían rochnómaid.

And conacclad fo thalmain
 isin beluch blad-adbail,
 frisnapar Gabrán co ngail, 15
 ic slúag arm-rúad nách inmain ?

Engais Gabrán cléir chachta,
 mén co n-abrán anrachta :
 for slicht Lurgan, líth ngaile,
 robíth i móin Almaine. 20

LRBYLeM (*much rubbed*) SS₃H. *Finn File mac Rossa*] HS₃ only.
 1. *glan*] om. R. 2. *for*] RB; ar *cæt.* 3. *ní rontétlai*] ni rontec lai L ;
 o nach tétla R; noco tetlai, &c. BSS₃H; nochadeála Y; nochordedla Le.
 6. *co crích indúair*] L; co himdorsi, &c. RB; co himdoirrsib *cæt.* 8. *muce*
uathmar] muic nuathmair S. *immarsaid*] L; imangbuidh, &c., RBHMS₃;
 imadbuil Le; nimadbuil, &c. YS. 9. *iar*] can, &c. YLeS; co HS₃.

BELACH GABRAN.

Dear to me is bright Gabran,
 who made his way hither on the trail of Lurgu :
 no quarry ever escaped him over the heather
 except a grey one-eyed pig.

He went on its track (bright spot), 5
 to the chilly territory of Almu,
 till it made a rush underground,
 the loathly long-lived pig.

He turned homeward after great fatigue,
 after pausing under the rampart a breathing space, 10
 in his rush swift as flame
 his heart burst like a nut for ever.

There was he buried underground,
 at the Pass high in renown,
 which is called after valiant Gabran, 15
 is he not dear to the red-weaponed host ?

A band of bondmen followed Gabran's track,
 with a frenzied chant in their mouths ;
 on the trail of Lurgu (fulness of valour)
 he was slain in the bog of Almu. 20

10. *fo*] for Lc ; -f Y. *múr*] mar B. 11. *mar*] mor S. 14. *beluch*] belut, &c. LB.
 blad-adbail] bithadbail RB ; blathadbail, &c. YS ;
 moradbail Lc. 15. *frisnapar*] frisonabar Y. *co ngail*] ngloin Y.
 16. *ie*] in L ; a YLc. *armrúad*] anbail YLcS. *nách*] is L. 17-20.] in YLcS only.
 17. *cléir chachta*] gleir gachta Y ; cléir cachta LcS.
 18. *mén*] men YS ; mein Lc.

SLIAB MAIRGE I.

Ba garg in gein im gním ngá,
ingen Rotmand maic Tacca,
cia doluid i n-écaib hí
do bás Etair is Bethí.

Hi Sléib Margga ba marb hí, 5
Marg in ben, do bás Bethi,
issin tsléib-sin cen túachli tich,
conid úadi ainmnigthir.

Din sceólsain atberar sund,
feib adfedar cech forlund, 10
ba marb Marg in monair mir,
ba dogair garg din gein sin. B.

SLIAB MAIRGE I.

Fierce as to prowess of spears was the lady,
daughter of Rotmu son of Tacca,
though she went the way of mortality
because of the death of Etar and Bethe.

In Sliab Mairge she died, 5
the lady Marg, because of the death of Bethe,
on this mountain with no seemly cunning,
so that from her it is named.

In the tale which is told here, 10
according as every calamity is related,
Marg of the bold deed died ;
to this lady it was a cruel trouble.

SLIAB MAIRGE II.

Margg mac Giúsca co ngné glain,
maic Lodain léith al-Lúachair,
tánic dar tredan tuiscthe
co tech Echach Muniste.

Tánic in rechtaire rán 5
ó ríg na cét clúas comlán,
do chungid chobaig co cían,
co tech ríg golaich Galán.

Ba sed cáin rosamlad ris, 10
cóica bó, damrad dígrais ;
ba gress don deóra dagfir
a ehuit feóla i n-óen-magin.

Feib nách toracht a deog níad,
maróen ocus a læch-bíad, 15
rommarb tart ar déne de
i cind Sléibe sen-Mairgge. M.

And fríth a dedail ría dreim,
dia mbíth for Belaig Edind,
immesc slúraig na n-airer n-ard,
dia fúair aided in mór-Margg. M. 20

LRBYLeM (*rubbed*) SS₃S₄H. *co ngné glain*] cen gním nglain L; mon gnai nglain S. 3. *tredan*] L; trethan, &c. *cæt.* *tuiscthe*] tuiscthi L; tuisci M; tuisci, &c. *cæt.* 6. *comlán*] comslán SM. 7. *chobaig*] tobaig, &c. YLeS. 8. *golaich*] galaidh, &c. RS; colaig Lc. 9. *sed*] head, &c. YLeS. *rosamlad*] dosamlad YM; dosamlaid Lc. 10. *bó*] do L; fa Lc. *damrad*] damraid L.Lc. *dígrais*] dilis S₃. 11. *don*] din LY; a Lc. *deóra*] beolaid Lc. *dagfir*] a fir Lc; daighir S. 12. *a chuit*] L; feis a, &c. *cæt.* *i n-óen-magin*] a hænmaigin, &c. RBS₁M; anænmaidin YLe. 13. *Feib*] feili M. *nách*

SLIAB MAIRGE II.

Margg, son of Giusca, fair of form,
son of Lodan Liath from Luachair,
came, in spite of fasting from food,
to the house of Eochu Muniste.

The noble steward came 5
from the powerful king of the hundred ears
to demand tribute afar
to the house of the valiant king of the Galian.

This was the tax that was expected of him,
fifty oxen, excellent cattle ; 10
hurtful to the chieftain's guest was
his portion of meat on that same spot.

As the champion's drink did not arrive
along with the warrior's food,
thirst killed him thereafter by its violence, 15
over against old Sliab Mairge.

There his parting from his people came to pass,
when he was slain at Belach Edind,
when great Marg met his death
among the host of the high territories. 20

toracht a] natorracht a S₃H; nachatoracht RBS₄M; onachtoracht YLc; onatoracht S. *deog*] oig Y; læch Lc. *niad*] diad M. 14. *maróen*] a mbai maróen Lc. *a læch-biad*] læch biad LS; niad Lc. 15. *rommarb*] L; romarb, &c. *cæt.* ar] L; con *cæt.* 17-20] om. H. 17. *dreim*] dreimnidh S₄. 18. *dia mbíth*] diambet B; diambeith S₄Lc; diumbí S₃. *Belaig*] belaiB Lc. *Edind*] eind Lc; edrinn (?) M. 19. *immesc*] in mesc Lc; ní mesc S. *na n-airer n-ard*] L; na cloidem ngarg, &c. *cæt.* 20. *dia fuair*] L; fuair a RYLcS₃S₄; fuair BM; fuair in S. *in mór-Margg*] L; in tardmarg S; in ríB mairg, &c. *cæt.*

ARD LEMNACHT.

Senchas Arda Lemnacht láin
 fil lim fri ferdacht find-cháid,
 adbar dia fríth túaichle tra
 do marbad túaithe Fidga.

Crimthaind Sciath-bél, roscáil scíam, 5
 ba rí ós gasraid Galían ;
 is dó ropdar birda baill
 túatha Fidga ocus Fochmaind.

Níslaimed turbaid ar bith,
 nísgaibed urgail arm-grith ; 10
 cach a ngontais, cían in ail,
 ní blaisséd bíad ná bethaid.

Comlund cét cach óen-fer díb,
 forlund am-mét ria mór-rím ;
 gabsat 'na fíchaib thall thair 15
 co rosdíthaig cland Chruthnig.

Solen, Ulfa, Nechtan nár,
 Oengus, Lethend, is Drostán,
 sé maic Gelóin cen gním ngand,
 fríth a ndeg-foir do Chrimthand. 20

Iarum asbert Drostán drúí
 fri muintir Crimthaind cleth-núi :
 “mad ail am-marbad co mer,
 is é a ndamnad a ndíchned :

LRBLcMSS₃H. 1. *Arda*] aird Lc. *Lemnacht*] lemnachta, &c. LcMS.
láin] L; loir *cæt*. 2. *fil*] fir R. *find-cháid*] IN. findcháid L; finnchóir, &c.
 MS₃; fri coir R; fir-chóir *cæt*. 4. *do*] dar Lc. *túaithe*] tuatha Lc.
 5. *roscáil*] roscail Lc. 6. *ba rí ós gasraid*] L; ós gasraid gasta, &c. BLcMSS₃;
 for gassraid gasta H; o gasraic h gasta R. 7. *ropdar*] badar Lc; robot S₃.
baill] amboill S. 9-12.] om: M. 9. *níslaimed*] nislamaid Lc; nislamadh S₃;
 nílamadh S. 10. *nísgaibed*] niscailit Lc. 11. *in ail*] S; an ail H;

ARD LEMNACHT.

The story of Ard Lemnacht the bright
is known to me for noble worshipful heroism :
the means whereby a device was found
for slaying the tribe of the Fidga.

Crimthand Sciath-bel, whose beauty shone, 5
was king over the stock of the Galian ;
the tribes of the Fidga and Fochmand
were to him as pointed tools.

No mischance dared touch them at all,
no clang of arms in conflict could hurt them ; 10
whomsoever they wounded—lasting was the injury—
he tasted neither food nor life [again].

Every man of them was match for hundreds ;
overwhelming was their stature and their numbers ;
they settled in their lands there eastward, 15
till the Clann Cruthnig destroyed them.

Solen, Ulfa, noble Nechtan,
Oengus, Lethend, and Drostan,
the six sons of Gelon, no niggards of deeds,
they were found a stout support to Crimthand. 20

Then said Drostan the druid
to the followers of princely Crimthand :
“ If ye desire their sudden destruction,
here is the means to subdue and behead them :

anoil LcS₃; annoil R; indail LB. 12. *blaisséd*] blaisfed RB; blaisdis S.
ndá] no LS₃H. 15. *'na fichaiib*] nar fichaiib RB; narb fich S₃; naufigh H;
na fidgaid Lc; na fiachaib M. 16. *cland Chruthnig*] cland Crimthain LcSM.
acruith R. 18. *Lethend*] L; leithend S; leitind Lc.; lethfind, &c. *cæt*.
19. *se*] secht SS₃. *Gelóin*] &c. BS; Gleoin, LR; Gaileoin *cæt*. *cen*] &c. L;
Lc; ní S; con, &c. *cæt*. 20. *ndeg-foir*] anegoir B. *do*] la S₃H. 21. *Iarum*] LB; iarsin, &c. *cæt*. 24. *is é*] om. B. *dichned*] ditned R; ditean S.

“Anan-gonfat Fídgai fir 25
 mescthar i lind lemnacht gil :
 ó ág arm ndremun ndrécchtach
 atré slemun slán-chrécchtach.”

Tuctha cóica ar cét bó mboce 30
 co hóen-magin co hóen-chnoc ;
 rotomlacht cen lúag al-lacht
 i cnuce úar Ardda Lemnacht.

Fríth in cach deg-amm don draimm
 ferand Fídga ocus Fochmaind ;
 ar chlód na fer máerda mass
 dianid sód sáerda senchass. S.

25. *gonfat*] gonsat HS ; consad Lc. 27. *ó ág*] dáig L ; dágh S₃ ; oca Lc.
arm] na narm L ; an arm S₃. 29. *tuctha*] L ; tucthar Lc ; tuccad, &c. *cæt*.
 30. *enoc*] RBMH ; phort, &c. *cæt*. 32. *úar*] uag BM ; uadh R.
 33. *deg-amm*] degam, &c. MS₃H ; dagammum L ; deg-ainm RBLcS. 33. *draimm*]

“Whomsoever the Fidga men shall hit, 25
 let him be plunged in a pool of white milk :
 from the strife of dreadful numerous weapons
 he shall arise smooth and sound of wounds.”

There were brought a hundred and fifty tender kine
 to one spot and to one hill ; 30
 their milk was drawn without price paid.
 on the cold hill of Ard Lemnacht.

There is found in every noble division of the people
 land of the Fidga and the Fochmaind,
 on account of the rout of the lordly goodly men, 35
 whence the tale is a lofty delight [to hear].

L; dreim RBM; drem LcS; d̄m H; druing S₃. 35. *ar chlód*] L; ar clod, &c.
cæt. máirda] mairda L. 36. *dianid*] diana R; dianut H. *sód*] seadh S.
senchass] in *senchas*, &c., RBLcMS₃.

LOCH GARMAN.

EOCHAID EÓLACH ÚA CEIRÍN *cecinit.*

Rí na loch in loch-sa thess,
Loch Garman na nglan-écess,
cúan cróebach lethan nal-long,
óenach na n-ethar n-étromm.

Inad as ruidles do rí, 5
i comraic muir is mór-thír,
dún iar ndíchur ídal as,
súaire roílada a sēnchas.

Cía díb ropo thúsciu threll, 10
iarfaigther d'eólchaib Erend,
loch na slúag ria thadall tair,
nó ind aband úar ronindsaig.

Imchían etarru moalle,
mad-dia-fégthar fírinne,
ó maidm na haband cen ail, 15
co maidm in locha lind-glain.

Ind aband atracht ar tús,
am eólach ina n-imthús,
ní rabi in loch mór-glan mall,
co cían dar éis na haband. 20

Fri ré Catháir na cath crúaid
maidm locha Garman glan-úair ;
fri ré Fer mBolg cen báne
maidm sunna na sen-Sláne.

LRBLcMSS₃H Ed. (149-188 *only*). *Eochaid Eólach úa Ceirín*] S ;
Eochaid Eolach L. 5. *as*] is LHM. *do*] da M. 7. *iar ndíchur*]
arnífeur M. 8. *rosilad*] rea sioladh S₂. *a*] in RM. 9. *díb*] duib L ;
de HS₃. *threll*] thall S. 10. *iarfaigther*] iarfaighidh S₃. 11. *loch*]
magh M. *ria*] fri RBS ; re M. *thadall*] L ; tagall R ; tadall, &c. *cet*.
12. *nó*] inda L. *ronindsaig*] roindsc? H ; roinnsaigh, &c. RMSS₃ ; doindsaid
Lc ; noninsaig B. 13-16.] Lc and S substitute for this stanza another which is

LOCH GARMAN.

King of loughs is this lough in the south,
Loch Garman of the famous poets,
wide and winding haven of the ships,
gathering-place of the buoyant boats.

A place that is a king's demesne, 5
where sea and mainland meet,
a stronghold, after the ejection of idols,
merrily was spread its story.

Which of them was earlier in date,
let it be asked of the learned of Erin— 10
the lough of the hosts wont to frequent it on the east,
or the cold river that ran down to it?

'Tis long between one and the other,
if the truth be well tried,
from the outburst of the stainless stream 15
to the outburst of the limpid lough.

The river first arose—
I am versed in their fortunes—
the broad pure placid lake was not
till long after the river. 20

In the time of Cathair of the bitter battles
came the outburst of pure cold Loch Garman :
in the time of the unblenching Fir Bolg
came the outburst here of ancient Slane.

given in the Commentary: H has both forms. S₃ has both the stanza in the text and a different form of the alternative stanza. 14. *mad-dia*] *madia* R; *madda* B; *madha* M. *-fegthar*] *feedo* M. 17. *atracht*] *tanic*, &c. LcS. *ar tús*] *ar dus* R. 18. *am*] *sam* Lc. *nimthús*] &c. LS₃; *thimthus* M; *himthus*, &c. *cæt.* 19. *ní rabi*] *nad raibe*, &c. MH; *na rabi* B. 20. *dar*] *ar SM.* 21. *Fri*] *re Lc*; *i S₃*. *cath*] *crech*, &c. LcS. 23. *fri*] *re Lc*; *i S₃*. *cen báne*] *na mbaide* Lc; *na baighi* S. 24. *sen-*] &c. LM; *sær*, &c. *cæt.*

Tri fodla for Feraib Bolg, 25
 cid a n-implúad, ní hanord,
 gabsat Éirinn iar n-edaib
 co trén a tri hinberaib.

Oén trían dib áirmither and
 i n-inbiur dóinech Domnann; 30
 in dara trían cen taisse
 i n-inbiur dían Dubglaisse.

IN tres trían tánic ille
 co hinber slúagach Sláne,
 im Sláne cen gairm bad gand, 35
 ó fuil a hainm na haband.

IS ed tancatar i tír,
 longes Fer mBolg mbriathar-mín,
 co port Cóelrenna, ná ceil,
 úair ba hé a ainm ind úair-sin. 40

IS and tancatar na slóig
 i purt Chóelrenna in chomóil;
 ó na rámaib rucsat and,
 is úadib ráitir Ramand.

Senchas anma in locha láin, 45
 dia tucam a thuarascbáil,
 ria aisnéis, cid mór in mod,
 is é a maith, a mínigod.

Feis Temra cech tres bliadna,
 do chomull recht is riágla, 50
 dogníthi in tan-sin co tend
 ic rígaib allib hErend.

25. *fodla*] fogla, &c. BSM. 26. *cid a n-implúad*] L; gidh gan imradh M; gan a nimlúad, &c. *cæt.* ní] fri RBHS₃. 27. *n-edaib*] ndedaib R. *hinberaib*] ninberaib LcM. 29. *trían*] triar L. 30. *dóinech*] data RB. 31. *dara*] darna M. *trían cen taisse*] ind can gaeisse L. 32. *in*] co LcS. 35. *in Sláne*] imlaighi M. *cen*] ba HS₃; re M. *bad*] nar MS₃H; fá S. 36. *na*] in RLc. 37. *i*] a RLcMSH. 39. *ná ceil*] nad cel LcH; nad ceil, &c. SS₃. 40. *ba hé*] dobé, &c. RH; robe BLcS. *a*] om. Le. *ind*] L; in, &c. *cæt.* 42. *i*] co LcSM. *in chomóil*] L; comeóir, &c. RBHS₃;

Three divisions there were among the Fir Bolg ; 25
 as to their movements there was no disorder ;
 they conquered Erin at intervals
 by force, from three river-mouths.

One-third of them is numbered there
 at populous Inber Domnand ; 30
 the second third, without feebleness,
 at warlike Inber Dubglaise.

The last third that came hither
 came to Inber Slane of the armies,
 led by Slane, whose repute would not be scanty, 35
 from whom the river has its name.

It is there they came to land,
 the expedition of the Fir Bolg, smooth of speech—
 to Port Coelrenna—conceal it not !—
 for that was its name at that time. 40

It is there the hosts arrived,
 at Port Coelrenna of the carouse :
 from the oars they brought thither,
 from them is Ramand named.

The story of the name of the brimming lough, 45
 if we give an account of it,
 in the narration—though great the undertaking—
 the profit lies in the exposition.

The Feast of Temair every third year,
 for accomplishment of law and justice, 50
 was held at that time punctually
 by the noble kings of Erin.

commóir, &c. LeS ; achedoir M. 43. *rucsat*] tuesat, &c. LeS ; rucadh M.
 44. *uadib*] uad L ; uada R. *ráitir*] ainmnigter B. 45-48.]
after 8 LeS. 45. *locha*] lacha LeM. 46. *dia tucam*] dlegar diud, &c.
 LeS. a] iar S. 47. *ria*] L ; re RBMH ; a LeS. *cid*] sin LeS.
 48.] asi in mhaith do mhédugadh S ; asi a maith a medogud Le. 50. *do*]
 di H. *recht*] reachta M. 51. *dogníthi*] fogníthi, &c. RBS ;
 fogníth Le ; daníthi M. 52. *allib*] L ; aillib RB ; aille, &c. LeSS₃H ;
 uaisli M.

Dorigine Catháir clemnach feis racháim na ríg Temrach ; tancatar 'mon feis, ferr de, fir hÉrenn co hóen-baile.	55
Tri láa re Samain, búan bés, tri láa na diaid, ba deg-bés, don tslúag, rias' ba dímór daig, ic sír-ól frissin sechtmain.	60
Cen gait is cen guin duine occu ind airet-sin uile, cen imbert n-airm ná hálad cen écraite d' imrádadh.	
Cipé doneth ní díb-sein ba bidba troch co trom-neim ; ní gabtha ór arand úaid acht a anam fri hóen-úair.	65
Robái tréin-íer 'sin taig thall for cúl Chatháir, ní chelam, Garman mac Bomma Licce di slúag Berba barr-bricce,	70
Dia tarla dó 'sin taig the, diambái in mór-slúag ar mesce, mind óir na ríona do gait, nirbo gním cóir do charait.	75
Élaid immach le mind n-óir otá Temraig in trom-slóig co ruacht inber Sláne seng i n-airthiur descirt Érenn.	80

54. *racháim*] racháim L; ramhor M; racháim, &c. *cæt.* teagaidh M. *ferr de*] feardi de M. 56. *co h-*] a n- M.
 55. *tancatar*] din L. *rias' ba*] LB; robadh R; robo, &c. LcMS₂H; ba S. 59. *don*] fri L. 61. *is*] om. L. 63. *imbert*] nochtad R. 60. *frissin*] *airm*] arm R.
 64. *écraite*] eachraidh M; ecaird B. *d' imrádadh*] dimrad R; dimragad B; da imraghadh M. 65-68.] om. M. 65. *doneth* *ní díbsein*] doní ní díbsin, &c. LcS; neoch doni marsin B. 66. *ba bidba*] L; robadh bidhg R; robu bidg, &c. S₂H; dobognim B; robochin Lc; robo

Cathair of the many kinsmen held
 the right pleasant feast of the kings of Temair ;
 to keep the feast came—the better cheer !—
 the men of Erin to the same spot. 55

Three days before Samain, a standing custom,
 three days after it, it was a good custom,
 the gathering spent, and vast the blaze before them,
 carousing ever the length of the week. 60

No theft, no manslaying,
 among them at this season ;
 no play of weapons nor wounds,
 no brooding over enmity.

Whoever should do any of these things 65
 was a culprit fated to evil doom ;
 money in atonement would not be accepted from him,
 but his life was required straightway.

There was a champion there in the house
 at Cathair's back (we conceal it not) : 70
 Garman, son of Bomma Licce
 of the people of dappled Berba,

When it came to pass there in the house,
 while the great host was in drink,
 that he stole the queen's golden coronet ; 75
 it was no right deed for a friend to do.

He makes off with the golden coronet
 from Temair of the mighty host ;
 till he reached narrow Inber Slane
 in the east of the southern part of Erin. 80

gnim S. trom-neim] dronneim H. 67. gabtha] gebtha LR; gebtai B.
 68. a anam] an t-anam RH; ananam Lc. fri] re LcSS₃H. 69. 'sin taig]
 asti S. 70. cú] cur LBHMS₃. 71. Garman] carman B; garma S₃.
 72. di] da M. Berba] LRM; banba, &c. cat. 73. Dia] co
 LcSS₃H. 'sin] sa LcSS₃. the] de R. 75. do gait] do goid M.
 76. nirbo] nochor, &c. LcS. gnim] ciall, &c. S₃H. 77. le] ra L;
 re RS; rea S₃. 78. tromslóig] trensloig, &c. LcS. 79. inber] an inber S.
 Sláne] slanti H.

Tecait atúaid 'na degaid
munter Chatháir chorr-beraig :
nafairthet 'con tiprait tall,
robái i n-inbiur na haband.

Tan rogabsat Garman ngarg, 85
maidid in tipra trén-ard,
otá carraic co muir mass ;
ó sain is loch lethan-glass.

Báitir Garman 'sin loch lán ; 90
na heólaig aca imrád ;
cúan na scen is na sciath nglan
is úad rolen loch Garman.

Is é sin senchas cert cóir 95
ind locha roglain romóir,
is na haband, óebda al-lí,
ica n-anann cach ardrí.

Fecht robái Catháir ciall-glan 100
i tossuch búan a bethad,
co tarfas dó físs, rofess,
tuc slúag Érenn i n-ard-chess :

Ingen briugad cétaig cáim
co ndeilb luchair co lán-áib
do thócbáil chind, nirbo chol,
don churaid ina chotlod.

Cach dath cóem atchí duine, 105
do gurm do brice do buide
is do chorcair, ba súaire sin,
ina hétgud 'mon n-ingin.

82. *chorr-beraig*] LR ; corrslegaig, &c. *cæt.* 83. *nafairthet*] L ;
nosfairset, &c. RB ; nosfairsidh M ; nusfarth H ; nostarrtat S₃ ; gabaid he, &c.
LeS. 'con] an R. 84. *robái*] combai, &c. LeS. i n-inbiur] a
fochraib, &c. LeS ; abfochair S₃ ; anochair H. 85. *tan rogabsat*] L ;
tráth rogabad, &c. RHS₃ ; in trath rogabsat M ; o dagabad B ; mardogabsat, &c.
LeS. *Garman*] garma S₃ ; ba gním, &c. RB ; gním M. 86. *maidid*] L ;
moidig Le ; muigid, &c. BM. 87. *carraic*] carait R ; choraic Le ; córaidh,
&c. S. *muir*] mur LeS. 89. *Báitir*] báithid S. *Garman*] carman B ;
garma S₃. 'sin] sa RBLeM. 91. *cúan*] loch BLeS. *scen*] sean R ; sgiam B.

After him, from the north, comes
the household of Cathair of the pointed spears ;
they overtake him there by the well
that was at the river's mouth.

When they took fierce Garman, 85
the spring burst forth strong and high,
from the rock to the lovely sea ;
since then it is a lough, green and broad.

Garman is drowned in the brimming lough ;
the learned are continually making mention of it, 90
haven of knives and bright shields ;
from him the name Lough Garman came to it.

That is the right and true story
of the lough so bright and broad,
and of the river,—lovely their splendour ! 95
whereby carries every high king.

Once on a time, clear-souled Cathair was
in the prosperous prime of his life,
when there appeared to him a vision that became known,
which threw the host of Erin into deep distress. 100

The daughter of a goodly landowner, lord of hundreds,
radiant of form, perfect in beauty,
appeared (it was no sin)
to the hero in his sleep.

Every fair hue man can see, 105
blue, dappled, yellow,
and purple—the sight was pleasant—
were in the raiment the lady wore.

sciath] L ; scath LeS ; scoth, &c. *cæt.* 92. *is iad*] uad riam BS. *rolen*]
dolean R. *Garman*] carman BH. 94. *locha*] lacha LRBLc. 95. *is na*
haband] isi in abann M. *al-lí*] hí, &c. LRBM. 96. *ardri*] ænri B ; erí M.
99. *rofess*] gan ceas M (*added by later hand*). 100. *ard-chess*] airdmes R.
101. *cáim*] cáem LB ; cain M. 102. *dið*] áeb L. 103. *do*] da BM.
chind nirbo] chind diarbo R ; do chind can, &c. LeS ; a cind gan M. 104. *churaid*]
carit R ; caraid B. *ina*] na L. 105. *atehí*] dochi, &c. RLcSM.
107. *súairc*] cáem LM ; sær R. 108. *ina*] na LM. *'mon*] con Lc ;
umon M ; moan L.

'S amlaid robói in ben bán,
torrach, is a brú bith-lán, 110
co cend ocht cét mbliadna mbil,
cid ingnad fria innisin :

Co ruc mac, ba maith a mét,
rochuir mór léach i lúath-éc :
in lá rucad, ba sóeb sin, 115
tressiu in mac indá a máthir.

Triallaid in máthir ós mnáib
techt úaid ara imgabáil ;
ní fuair conair, cuirít gleic,
acht tre medón a mór-maic. 120

Cnocc áibind ósa cind chóem
na mná is a maic maróen ;
léir dia mullach in bith búan ;
nirbo menic cen mór-sluaig.

Bile óir 'sin chnucc cen chath, 125
ricced a barr nem nélach ;
airfítuid fer ndomain de
atchloss do baurr in bile.

IN tráth nobenad gáeth gúr
frissin mbile mboce mbarr-úr, 130
nobíd lán adbal, a fír,
ar lár talman dia thorthib.

Cach torad nothogtais slúaig
anair anes is atúaid
immar thuile mara maill 135
ticced d'uachtur ind óen-chraind.

109. 'S] *om.* L; is, &c. *cæt.* robói in ben bán] tarla in bean M.
111.] da mhíle bliadhain go mbloídh S₃. mbil] buan M. 112.] acht ge
ingnad re imluadh M; nuimhir caogat sa cethoir S₃. fria] L; re *cæt.* (*except* S₃).
113. Co ruc] beris, &c. LcS. maith] mor Lc. 115. lá] tan M.
ba] ní LcM. 116. in] ina H. indá a] &c. LS₃; ina, &c. *cæt.*
117. Triallaid] triallais, &c. LcSH. 118. techt] tocht M. úaid] uada Lc;
uaide S₃. ara] ar L. 119. cuirít] curit L; curid, &c. LcS;
cuireadh MS₃. 120. ire] tria LLc; *om.* R. medón] oman LcM. a] in MH.
121. áibind] alaind M. cind] chind L. 122. na mná] in bean Lc.

In this wise was the white woman,
great with child, and her womb ever full, 110
to the end of eight hundred good years,
though strange it be to relate :

Till she bore a son, brave was his bulk,
who brought many a champion to sudden death ;
the day he was born (this was illusion) 115
the son was stronger than his mother.

The mother, great above women, attempts
to go from him, so as to avoid him ;
she found no way (they join strife)
but through the midst of her great son. 120

A beautiful hill above the comely head
of the woman and her son together ;
clear to view from its summit the enduring earth ;
not often was it without a great host.

A tree of gold on the hill free from battle, 125
its crown reached the cloudy welkin ;
thence the music of the men of the world
was heard from the tree's crown.

Whenever the violent wind would beat
on the soft fresh foliage of the tree 130
there would be vast plenty, O men !
of its fruits on the soil of earth.

Every fruit the hosts would choose,
from east, from south, and from north,
like the flood-tide of the lazy sea, 135
would come from the top of that one tree.

is a] gusa M. 123. dia] L; da cat. 124. nirbo] niba M. menic] meire
fes. of L wrongly. cen] in R with no each superscr. mor-slúag] marsluag Lc;
marc sluang S. 125. 'sin] sa M. 126.] leir da barr in bith brénach, &c. LcS.
ricced] rithed R; roithed H; roiceadh, &c. MSs. 127. fer ndomain]
fer ndoman, &c. RB; in domain LcS; sluaig domhain M. 128. atchloss]
doclos LcS; roclous H; tigidh M. 129. nobenad] dobeanad, &c. LeM.
gír] dur MH. 131. nobid] dobid, &c. LcSM. adbat] talmon H (with no
adbol superscr.). a fhír] arsin, &c. HSs. 132. ar lúr] ar clar L; for clar M.
dia] do Le. 133. nothogtais] dcaithdis M. 136. ticced] tigidh M.

Is í sin físs fir ind áig
'moandéntais Lagin lúthgáir,
Catháir maic Feidlimthe find
ardríg Érenn a hAlind. 140

Iarsin dúscid in flaith fíal
asa rocholud rochían,
cend slúaig Lagen immalle,
d'innisin a aislinge.

Garthir chucci in drúi dámach 145
ocón ríg ba rográdach,
dó co roeirned dia ailt
na huile cеста atchondaire.

“Ernifetsa” ar in drúi daith,
“dianamraib lúag bas lán-maith,
lat chátaid it chrí chena” 150
atbert Brí mac Baircheda.

Tecait cura daingne dó
fri lúag d'fagáil in cach ló,
is fri cátaid thall 'na thig, 155
fri séta mar rochuinnig.

Iarsin berid in drúi dóib
breith na físsi co fír-chóir;
feib ruc riam in mbreith co mblaid
dia éis cid cían comalltair. 160

137. *í*] sí BLcS; sed, &c. S₃H; e M. *ind áig*] máidh M. 138. 'moandéntais] fandendais Lc. *Lagin*] laigne R. *lúthgáir*] &c. LS₃; luathgair, &c. cæt.
140. *a h-*] os M. 141. *Iarsin*] asin Lc. *dúscid*] duiscis, &c. S₃H;
musglaigh M. 143. *cend*] a cend, &c. S₃H. 144. *d'innisin*] da indis M.
145. *Garthir*] L; goirtear M; gairmther, &c. cæt. *in*] om. M; a S₃.
146. *ocón ríg*] ba rathmor M. 147. *coroeirned*] coroseirnidh M. 148. *cesta atchondaire*] ceist dacondaire M. 149. *Here* Ed. *begins*. *Ernifetsa*] eirnead
duid MEd. *in*] om. M. *drúi daith*] druim ndaith R; dan daith Ed.
150. *dianamraib*] dianmoraib R; dia fagur M. *lúag*] luad R; lodh M.
151. *lat*] le M Ed. *it chrí*] ad eru, &c. LcS; od chli M; idodcli Ed. 152. *atbert*]

This was the vision of the warrior of the combat,
 round whom the Leinstermen made rejoicing,
 Cathair, son of fair Fedilmid,
 the high king of Erin from Alend. 140

Thereupon the noble prince awakes
 from his slumber long and deep,—
 the head of the people of Leinster generally,—
 to relate his dream.

There is called to him the well-attended druid,— 145
 high in favour was he with the king,
 that he might solve for him, even for his chief,
 all the riddles the king had seen.

“I will solve them,” said the keen druid,
 “if I have a reward that shall be fully sufficient, 150
 “with honour from thee all thy days as well,”
 said Bri, son of Bairchid.

Firm covenants are given to him
 for receiving reward every day
 and for honour there in his house 155
 and for wealth, as he demanded.

Thereafter the druid gives them
 the interpretation of the vision faithfully:
 according as he gave of yore the famous interpretation
 it is fulfilled in later times, though long after. 160

adaíbert R; asbert B. *Bri*] bru, &c. LeS; ri MEd. *Baircheda*]
 mureadhada M; mareada Ed. 153-156.] *om.* LMed. *tecait*] tecar, &c.
 LeSS₃H. *cura*] curu LeS; cauro H. 154. *fri*] re *codd.* *d'fagáil*]
 dagbail, Le; d'faghbail, &c. SH. 155. *is fri*] mar do R; mar da B; is re LeS₃; *codd.*
 is ré, &c. SH. *cataid*] cataich, &c. LeS. 156. *fri séta*] re setaib, &c. *codd.*
rochuinnig] dochuinnigh, &c. *codd.* 157. *berid*] beris, &c. LeS. 159. *feib*
ruc am] imaruc R; imar rug, &c. BH; amail rug S₃; mar do ruc, &c. LeS; amail
 ruc rim M; amail rug riamh Ed. *co mblaid*] mbil MEd; blaithbil S₂
 160. *dia éis*] dies R; dieis B; daeis MLc; deairi da éis S; dæs S₃. *cid*] co
 LeSM; snir S₃. *cian*] *om.* S. *comailtir*] comailfidh MEd.

“ Is í ind ingen adbal ard
 atchondarc-su a rí rogar,
 ind aband fail it tír the,
 dianid ainm sír-búan Sláne.

“ Is iat na datha atbere 165
 i n-étgud na hingine,
 æs cach dána núí fo nim
 cen inandus 'na n-aistib.

“ Is é in briugu cétach cind, 170
 rop athair don ingin find,
 talam,” ar in drúí dia deóin,
 “ triasatá cét cech ceneóil.

“ Is é mac robái 'na broind 175
 ocht cét bliadna, mar bágaim,
 loch geinfes uaidi ar gurt glas,
 ocus frit lind-siu lethfas.

“ In lá geinfes cona gáir, 180
 báidfid in n-abaind n-imsláin :
 cách 'ca hól-si dara hor,
 acht cid mór-si bid mó-som.

Is é in enoce mór, mó cach dind,
 atchonnarcas ósa cind,
 do nert-su ós chách, is mochen,
 cen tráethad is cen tairnem.

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 161. <i>ind</i>] om. M. | 162. <i>atchonnarcasu</i>] L; atconcais, &c. RM ;
adconnarcas B; adchondairc tu, &c. LeSHEdS ₃ . | 163. <i>it tír</i>] L; atir, &c.
RLcSMEd; itir B. | 164. <i>diania</i>] diana R. | <i>sír-búan</i>] sirglan Lc. |
| Sláne] slange Lc. | 165. <i>na</i>] in L. | <i>atbere</i>] adere, &c. LcSMEd. | | |
| 167. <i>cach dána núí</i>] gacha dano, &c. S ₃ H; gach dana bai MEd. | 168. <i>cen inandus</i>] cen immus L; conimas, &c. MEd. | <i>na naistib</i>] anauaistib M. | | |
| 169. <i>briugu</i>] brughaiigh, &c. MEd. | <i>cétach</i>] cach B. | 170. <i>rop athair</i>] cet gacha Ed; ceoil gacha M. | | |
| 171. <i>in</i>] a.M. | 172. <i>triasatá</i>] treasa, &c. MEd. | <i>cét cech</i>] an mac báoi na broind ghloin S ₃ . | | |
| 173. <i>mac</i>] in mac, &c. BLcSHMed. | <i>robái</i>] dabi M. | 174.] dá míle cáoga a | | |

- “ This is the young woman, mighty and tall,
 thou sawest, O fiercest king !—
 the river that is in thy land yonder
 whose abiding name is Slane.
- “ These are the colours thou speakest of 165
 in the young woman’s raiment,—
 the men of every new art under heaven,
 without sameness in their qualities.
- “ This is the landowner lord of hundreds, be sure,
 who was father to the fair woman,— 170
 the earth,” said the druid of his own accord,
 “ through which every kind yields a hundred-fold.
- “ This is the son who was in her womb
 eight hundred years, as I pledge my word,—
 a lough that shall be born from her on green sward, 175
 and shall spread abroad in thy time.
- “ The day he shall be born with his shouting
 he shall drown the brimming river :
 everyone shall be drinking of her along her margin,
 but great though she be, he shall be greater. 180
- “ This is the great hill, greater than any eminence,
 which thou sawest above their heads—
 thine own might over everyone, good luck to it !
 unbroken, unsubdued.

cethair S₃. *ocht*] .uiii. M. *mar bágain*] marbagoín B ; marboind R ;
 barbadcoim Lc ; marbadhcoim S. 175. *loch*] loec, &c. RB. *géinfes*]
 cenfeis R ; gan fheis M. 177. *in lá*] is é in la R. *cona gáir*]
 conngair R. 178. *nimsláin*] imlan, &c. LcHS₃. 179. *each*] om. R.
 'ca hólsi] coa ólsi L ; ca hoilsi B ; ca olsi Lc ; da hollsi R. *daru hor*]
 dara hór L ; ara ór Lc ; ara hor S. *bid mósom*] &c. LcS₃H ; bid morsom L ;
 ba-morsam, &c. RB ; ba móson S ; ba morson M ; bad morson Ed. 181. *mór*]
 is, &c. S₃H. *mo*] mor M (*added by later hand*) Ed. 182. *cind*] chind LcS.
 183. *nertsu*] nert Lc. *ós chách is mochen*] os talmhain na tor MEd. 184.] gan
 tairneam is gan tréthead, &c. LcMEd. *tairnem*] toirned R.

- Is é in bile óir ainbthech 185
 gécach, lethan, lán-toirtheach,
 tussu it ríg for Banba bind
 is for each adba in hÉrind.
- s é in t-airfitiud co n-úaille 190
 robái i mbaurr in bile búain,
 th' aurlabra fíal, óebdu de,
 ic sídugad sochaide.
- “ Is í in gáeth cobsaid cen chrúas 195
 rothascair na toirthe anúas,
 th'enech, a déit-gil dúanaich,
 ic dáil chruid do chóem-slúagaib.
- “ Dait atá a breth bunaid 200
 na físsi ar each prím-thulaig ;
 ní fail do chreitim it chrí
 ar hÉrinn corbat óen-rí.”
- Eochaid eólach, diarb assa,
 fofuair súithi senchassa
 do loch Garman tall na thír
 ic adnad rand do roríg. R.
- [Cuintgim itge ar Día dam, 205
 co rob maith imthús m'anman,
 ná rosléna cin i crí,
 'con fiur ac'nárba haithri.]

¹ 185. *ainbthech*] ambeth R; ainbech B; aibnech Lc; oinfeach MEd. 187. *ríg*] ríge L. *for*] MEd; ar *cæt*. 188. *in*] d' BLcSS₃H. *for*] ar *codd*. 189 *to ená*] *om.* MEd. 190. *robái*] báí, &c. LcS. *in*] *om.* B. *búain*] bratruaid, &c. LcS; uain H. 191. *th' aurlabra*] hurlabra, &c. RBH. *óebdu*] L; óebda, &c. *cæt*. 192. *ic*] i RB; do LcS. *sidugad*] sidheochad Lc; shidhachadh S. 194. *rothascair*] L; rotrascair, &c. *cæt*. 195. *th'enech*] heneach, &c. RBSh; enech Lc. *a*] in Lc. *dúanaich*] duanaid, &c. RLc. 196. *do*] dia L. 197. *dait*] dáig lim R; is duit, &c. LcHS₃; duit fen S. *a*] *om.* RHS₃; i B; in Lc.

'This is the storm-tossed tree of gold,
branching, wide, full of fruit,—
thyself in thy kingship over tuneful Banba,
and over every dwelling in Erin. 185

"This is the stately music
that was in the crown of the enduring tree—
thy noble eloquence, lovelier thereby,
when appeasing a multitude. 190

"This is the wind, steady without harshness,
that shook down the fruits,—
thy generosity, O white-toothed king, sung in lays,
when dividing kine among the comely hosts. 195

"To thee pertains the peculiar import
of the vision on every chief hill;
thou shalt not believe the Faith in thy life-time
till thou art sole king over Erin." 200

Eochaid the Learned, to whom it was easy,
found legendary lore
for Lough Garman yonder in his country,
while kindling the light of verse for a great king.

[I crave a boon for myself from God,
that good may be the fortune of my soul
(may no sin in the flesh do it harm)
with Him who had no father's kin.] 205

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 198. <i>ar</i>] L; in <i>cæt</i> . | 199. <i>it</i>] cin H; ic S ₃ . | 200. <i>corbat</i>] |
| corob Lc. | <i>óenri</i>] airdrig Lc; airdri S. | 201. <i>diarb assa</i>] diarbúsa |
| RBS ₃ ; diarbúsa H; darfeasa Lc; darfessa S. | 202. <i>fofúair</i>] rofuair Lc; | <i>Garman</i>] carman H. |
| fouair S; fosfuaigh S ₃ . | 203. <i>do</i>] du B; dul R. | 204. <i>ic adnad</i>] |
| <i>thall</i>] thic Lc; thíar S. | <i>na thír</i>] nartir Lc. | <i>do rorig</i>] L; cā airdri R; |
| icanad R; icandad B; adad̄r H; agadradh S ₃ . | 205-208.] in RBS ₃ H only. | 205. <i>itge</i>] idei B. |
| diarorig, &c. <i>cæt</i> . | 207. <i>léna</i>] lena RB; leno H. | 208.] agan fir nab'athri H; |
| <i>ar</i>] for HS ₃ . | agan fíor narbam aithrí S ₃ . | <i>fiur</i>] fir RB. |
| | <i>con</i>] cā R; gun B. | |

LOCH DACHÁECH.

Tancatar sund óigid do chéin co féin ramóir, Cicul mac Guill, maic Túathmair thruim, ¹ ó Sléib Amóir.	5
Ba sed al-lín muintire in ríg ir-róen-chossair, trí cétaib fer fri crannu sleg for óen-chossaib.	10
Luid lasin ríg a máthair mín co mbríg deóraid : in deilm dúanach in Loth lúamnach co lúas leómain.	15
Tucastair leis a mnái fri feis do deis díрма, Fuata bé Fáil, cechaing 'sin báig i ndáil dígla.	20

RBHLcMSS₃. 2. *óigid*] óeig R. *do*] a LcS. 4. *Guill*] Cuill R.
5. *thruim*] druim M. 6. *Amóir*] fomoir Lc; omhóir S. 7-12.] *om.* LcS.
9. *ir-róen-chossair*] aroenchosair, &c. HS₃; hiri cosair R; is ræn cosair M.
10. *fer*] *om.* B. 11. *crannu*] crannoib, &c. HS₃. 14. *a mathair*] aniathair R.

LOCH DACHAECH.

Hither came
 strangers from afar
 with a mighty warrior-band,
 Cicul on of Goll,
 son of strong Tuathmar, 5
 from Sliab Amor.

This was the number
 of the king's following
 strewn in rout,—
 three hundred men 10
 with spear shafts,
 each on a single leg.

With the king went
 his gentle mother
 an invader of strength, 15
 the burden of song,
 Loth Luamnach,
 swift as a lion.

He brought with him
 his wife to the feast 20
 on the right of the host,
 Fuata Be Fail :
 she advanced into the conflict
 into the encounter of vengeance.

15. *brig*] *bri* RB. *deoraid*] B; *ndeorad* Lc; *ndeor* HS₂; *ndeóraidh* S;
deoraid M; *treoraid* R. 18. *luas*] *cluais* B. *leomain*] *leoman* Lc.
 21. *do deis*] *do dhess* S; *fodeis* HS₂. 23. *Fúil*] *bail* BLc. 23. *'sín*
báig] *sin mbáidh*, &c. RLeS; *sin muig* M; *na baidh* S₂.

Amlaid doluid torrach tar muir co sóer-inbir Dacháech co clú, cortháeth a brú ruc óen-ingin.	25 30
Lochtach in chland in droch-der dall co ndínirte : Dacháech a hainm cach amm, cach airm, gairm glífite.	 35 .
Feib rosuacht lár ba sí in bág co mbán-gábud : rethis co moch musling 'sin loch dia lán-bádud.	 40 .
Desin atá ó ainm na mná in comainm-se for Loch Dacháech ; fuair adbur sáeth in sogairm-se.	 45 .
Rob é a fatha do chlód catha for chlaind Míled ; toirsech bass de, rothoimsech fe, fri cnes rí-fer.	 50 .

26. *muir*] in muir Lc. 27. *co*] LcS; a crích, &c. *cæt.* 28. *Dacháech*] dochæn R; dochæi B; docháech S. *co*] do R; o M. 29. *cortháeth*] corte, &c., RB; gurtaoi H; curtho Lc; gurthóth S; cortho M; rothaoth S₃.
a] ar B. 30. *ruc*] *suppl. ed.*: see *Commentary*; an MS₃. 31. *Lochtach*] ochtan B.
32. *drochder*] drochtach LeS. 33. *dínirte*] inirte B; drainrite M.
35.] cach ga gairm R; cach airm fri B; cacamm cach airm H; cocam cacairm l.e.

Thus went she 25
 over the sea—pregnant,
 to the noble harbour
 of famous Dachæch,
 till her womb fell :
 one daughter she bore. 30

Blemished her offspring,
 the blind misshapen daughter
 feeble of health ;
 Dachæch was her name
 at all times and places, 35
 designation of suffering.

As she reached the ground
 this was the strife,
 with peril, not of bloodshed,
 she ran betimes, 40
 she leapt into the lough
 to drown herself quite.

Hence is given,
 from the woman's name,
 this title 45
 unto Loch Dachæch ;
 an ill occasion had
 this noble nomenclature.

This was her motive,
 to conquer in battle 50
 against the Cland Miled ;
 weary was the palm thereby,
 with frequent smiting—alas !
 upon the flesh of royal men.

36. *gairm*] LeS; fri *gairm cæt.* 38. *ba si*] ba *baisi* LeS; *baisi* M. 39. *bán-
 gábud*] *buangabad* R; *biangabad* ? Lc. 41. *musling*], &c. RB; *moslui* S₃;
musluid, &c. *cæt.* 'sin *loch*] *comoch* Lc. 42. *lín bádad*] *dianbathad* Lc;
dianbaghadh S. 44.] *cin mana ma* R; *ceandmanama* B; *inmanama* H; *cen
 mana ma* M; *gan mana má* S₃. 49. *a fatha*] a *fato*, &c. MH; a *fatha* Lc.
 51. *for*] ar R. *chlaind*] an S₃. 52. *bass*] *bás* S. 54. *rigfer*] *ndinfer* Lc.

Cach fer ba d'f,		55
cach ben co mbríg,		
ní rancatar :		
dom chubus úag		
ba turus trúag		
dia tancatar.	T.	60

55. *ba*] *bó*i, &c. HS₃.58. *dom chubus*] *dincubus* RB; *domcubais*, &c.

Every man there was of them, 55
 every woman of might,
 they came not back :
 by my innocent conscience !
 'twas a luckless journey
 whereon they came. 60

HS₃; dochubais Le.*úag*] &c., MS₃; uad, &c., *cet.*59. *ba turus*]

fadurus Le.

60. *dia*] dian B.

PORT LAIRGE.

Fil sund áige do churp rí ;
 dafuc sáile dar srib-gním
 fri sóer-éire sith-baill suilig
 óen-meicc Cithaing cét-guinig.

A hInis Áine na n-arg 5
 ruc Rot a báire bith-garg,
 in taur testa cach thíre :
 ba caur cnesta cocríche.

Etir tír ocus tuind tig 10
 cechaing mac in duind déinmig :
 a chlé fri muir nIcht n-et al,
 a dess fri bruig mbúan-Bretan.

Cocúala in fagur andsin,
 ropo magur co mór-nim,
 muirn na mur- duchand mara 15
 ós na tonnaib tóeb-glana.

Cáine suire fri cach seilb ;
 ba cáime cech duine-deilb
 a cuirp ós tonnaib tuile,
 cona mongaib ór-buide. 20

Tuilfitis slóig in betha
 ria nglóir is ria nglan-gretha :
 nístibred im báig mbíthe
 dáil fria cness fria cóem-chíche.

-
- LRBLcMSS₃H. 1. *áige*] oigid B. *churp*] purt R. 2. *dafuc*] L ;
 dofuc RBLcM ; dosfuc SS₃H. *sribgním*] seirbgnim Lc. *sóer-*] om. M.
4. *Cithaing*] eichaing H ; cíochoinn S₃. 6. *Rot*] LBM ; roth *cæt*.
 7. *taur*] LM ; tur RBS₃ ; tuir LcSH. 8. *caur*] LM ; cur RBLcSS₃ ;
 cuir H. 9. *tig*] tich L. 10. *deinmig*] deinmich L ; deimnigh S₃.
 11. *etal*] ethal, &c. RBLc ; etoil H. 12. *bruig*] inbruig L ; brug MH.
 13. *fagur*] *fagus* B ; fogar, &c. LcMSH. *andsin*] iersin, &c. HS₃.
 14. *magur*] monor, &c. LcS. 16. *toebglana*] tóebtana, &c. RLc.
 17. *cáine*] caeme B (?). *suire*] a suire R ; a suir LcS ; suir M.

PORT LAIRGE.

There is here a limb from the body of a king :
 over the streaming currents the sea bore him
 towards the noble love, long-limbed, winsome,
 of hundred-wounding Cithang's only son.

From Inis Aine of the heroes 5
 Rot ever-fierce, won his goal,
 the chieftain renowned in every land :
 he was a gentle border-champion.

By land and fair sea alike 10
 fared the idle prince's son ;
 his left hand to the pure Ictian Sea
 his right to the country of enduring Britons.

And there he heard the sound,
 it was a lure of baleful might,
 the chant of the mermaids of the sea 15
 over the pure-sided waves.

The loveliness of the sea-maids equalled any wealth :
 fairer than any human shape were
 their bodies above the waves of the tide,
 with their tresses yellow as gold. 20

The hosts of the world would fall asleep
 listening to their voice and their clear notes ;
 Rot would not give up for woman's troth
 union with their bodies, with their pleasant bosoms.

scilb] sleib R; *cerd* Lc. 18. *duine*] SS₃; *nduine*, &c. LRBHM. *deilb*] *ndeilb* L; *andelb* S; *adelb* B; *ar deirg* Lc. 19. *a cuirp*] a *chorp* Lc.
 20. *cona*] *cosna* L. *orbuide*] L; *finnbuide*, &c. *cæt.* 21. *tulftiis*] *tuillfidis* BLeM. 21-24] *after 28 all but* L. 21. *slóig*] *slog*, &c. MHS₃.
 22. *ria nglóir*] S; *fri nglor* R; *ria nglor*, &c. *cæt.* *ria nglangretha*] *fri nglangretha* R; *ria langreatha* M. 23. *im báig*] *imbaig* LS₃; *in mbaig* B; *ambaig*, &c. MH; *ambáid* R; *ambaidh* S; *ambiad* Lc. 24. *fria enes*] *frices*, &c. RBLcSM; *re accnes* S₃. *fria cæmchiche*] *fri cæmchiche*, &c. RBLc; *fri cæmrichi* S; *na cæmrichi* M.

Ina mbíd fo uisce díb 25
 ropo chúiscele cen cháin-bríg :
 métithir tulaig tend-glain
 do muraig do mór-femnaig.

Tuc mac Cithaing sain-seirc sáir ;
 ní frith serc dó 'na chommáin : 30
 fuair Rot, cen grés ria nguide,
 ole ba bás don ban-chuire.

Romúchad, romarbad Rot,
 is rodamnad a dond-chorp :
 cen bad buidech, mar báigid, 35
 dia bith marb 'na min-áigib.

Doriacht anair dar sál seng
 corogab íath-port nÉirenn
 lárac ós bund, mar báige,
 co fil sund a sóer-áige. 40

Desin is ráitte each íath
 Port Láirgge nal-lethan-sciath :
 dáine is dían ar gurt mad glece
 dóig is lucht fíal co failet. F.

25. *uisce*] *niscib* M. 26. *chúiscele*] *cuis chle* B ; *chuis le* Le. *cen*
 co BH. *cháinbríg*] *chæmbrigh*, &c. SH. 27. *metithir*] *medaigter*
 R ; *meidigher* S ; *metoigter* H ; *meiditi* M. *tendglain*] *tonglain* LcS ;
denngloin H ? 28. *muraig*] *mauraich* L ; *muirig* R. *femnaig*
fomnaib Lc ; *fomhnaigh* S ; *eamnaigh* M. 29. *Cithaing*] *cichaing* RH ;
ciching M ; *ciochduinn* S₃. *sainseirc*] *særseirc* M ; *særerc* S ; *særdearg* Lc.
 30. *serc*] *erc*, &c. LcS. *na*] *nach* LcM. *chommáin*] *comæn* R ; *chomæn* S ;
comain BH ; *camain* M ; *comchæm* Lc. 31. *Rot*] L ; *rod* M ; *roth cat.* *cen*
 nan B. *ria nguide*] *re guide*, &c. RM ; *renguide*, &c. LcS ; *rea guidi*, &c. HS₃ ;

As much of them as was under water— 25
 it was a secret with no kindly power—
 was big as a broad bright hill
 of shell-fish and heaps of weed.

The son of Cithaing gave strong fervent love :
 no love was got in return ; 30
 Rot found, without persistence in beseeching them,
 the evil fate that was the custom of the women-folk.

Choked and killed was Rot
 and his noble body overcome,
 without being satisfied, as ye may guess, 35
 by his being dead and torn piecemeal.

There came from the east across the narrow sea,
 till it found a level shore of Erin,
 a thigh-bone, from the sole upward, as thou mayest guess,
 so that here rests his noble limb. 40

Therefore to be told of in every land
 is Port Lairge of the broad shields ;
 men that are swift in the field if there be strife,
 it is likely that they are generous folk.

- fænguīdi B. 32. *bén*] ben R. *bá*] bud H. *don*] con, &c. RB; rem LcS.
 33. *romarbad*] romarmadh R; romar bad B; is romarbad M. *Rot*] LM; roth
cæt. 35. *cen*] cé B; cean LcS; aen M. *bad*] LB; badb R;
ba cæt. *mar báigid*] marbaidig Lc; murbaige H. 36. *dia bith*]
diambith LcS; diambeth R. *min-ágib*] minaidhib R; minmaigib Lc.
 37. *sál*] sále L. 38. *corogab*] gur fagaib B. 39. *lárac*] laarcc R;
 laarg S. *mar báige*] muirbáge L. 40. *a*] B1c; na *cæt.* *sær-áige*] &c.
 LLc; hardaide, &c. RB; ardaighe S; hardáighe, &c. MHS₃. 41-44] *in L only.*
 41. *rátte*] ratte L. 43. *dáine*] daine L. *ar*] ara L. 44. *dóig*] daig L.

MAG RAIGNE.

Atchúala daig-fer ndámach,
diarb ainm Raigne Románach,
do thiachtain fri serc-blaid snéid
i crích nertmair Narbonéin.

Tri dán tucsat for Raigne
sráb na Gallia glan-aidble,
tarthúd úire for fénaib,
tascrad feda find-frémaig,

Scáiled in mur-gabuil múaid,
cos'tathig Ligir lond-glúair, 10
co mbeth fo mud cach inse,
do thóeb tharpech Torinse.

Rosforb Raigne in rámai ráin,
cen daidbre ocus cen dodáil, 15
fer cos'nárthathig terca,
fri trib lathib lán-cherta.

Étlais úadib in fénnid
cosna búadib bith-réilib,
ná beth fo dáire thaile thall ;
tuc leis túaig baice is rámann. 20

Cechaing co forud Fótla
cen robud, cen rí-g-fóera ;
dessid in deil deग्रach donn
i n-Imliuch menmnach Mecconn.

LRBLcMSS₃H. 1. *Atchúala*] rochuala S. 2. *Raigne*] ragen, &c.
RBS₃; rogen Lc. 3. *thiachtain*] thoigecht, &c. HLeS. *fri*] re Lc.
serc] saer M. *snéid*] sein Lc; sem S. 5. *dán*] dana H. *tucsat*]
digsat B. 6. *aidble*] aible BH. 7. *tarthúd*] tarrud, &c. BLc. *for*
fénaib] fo renaib Lc; for rénaibh S. 8. *tascrad*] trascrad, &c. LcMHSS₃.
find-frémaig] R; findremaig, &c. BHS; findremaid, &c. LcM; findremaib L; a
finn frémaibh S₃. 9. *múaid*] uaid, &c. LeS. 11. *mud*] mug, &c. MH.
12. *tharpech*] L; tairpthech, &c. cæt. 13. *ráin*] sáin L. 14. *dodáil*]

MAG RAIGNE.

I have heard of a brave man, leader of troops,
 whose name was Raigne the Roman,
 how he came with desired fame swiftly
 into the powerful territory of Narbonensis.

Three tasks they put on Raigne, 5
 the populace of Gaul splendid and vast :
 to pile clay on wains,
 to level a wood with tangled roots,

To release the mighty inlet of the sea
 that the pure impetuous Ligir visiteth, 10
 so that it should be after the manner of an island
 by the stately side of Torinis.

Raigne of the noble spade completed the tasks—
 (he was free from poverty and misadventure,
 a man whom want did not visit—) 15
 in just three full days.

The warrior escaped from them,
 with his excellences ever-manifest,
 that he might not stay there under strict bondage ;
 he took with him hatchet, bill-hook, and spade. 20

He fared to the seat of Fotla
 without warning, without kingly proclamation ;
 he settled, the noble fiery scion,
 in cheerful Imlech Mecconn.

domblaid L. 15. *thathig*] *thaich* Lc. 16. *trib*] &c. LHS₃; *tri*, *cæt*.
lân-cherta] *lanerta* R. 17. *elúis*] L; *teltais* LcS; *teltais*, &c. *cæt*.
 18. *-réillib*] *réillid* L; *reille* H; *chelligh*, &c. LcS. 19. *fo dáire*] *fodáire* S.
 20. *tuaig baice is*] *tuaidh baic is* R; *baice 7 tuc*, &c. LBLcSM; *bac s tuag 7 H*;
baice is tuagh S₃. *rdmann*] *ramaind* L; *remand* B; *Ramhann* S₃. 21. *forud*]
forum H. 22. *robud*] *rogad* R. *rig*] *frith*, &c. S₃H; *rith* Lc.
 24. *Mecconn*] *mecdonn* RLc.

Slechtsais in flaith féig fartail 25
 in fidbaid réil rí^g-slattaig ;
 conid Mag Raigni rúanaid,
 co saidbri, co sóer-búadaib.

Mac Ugaine, aidble gíall,
 Raigne roscadach rí^g-fíal 30
 rogab in mag slúagda sel ;
 rochúala corbo daig-fer. A.

25. *féig*] fed Lc. 26. *réil*] red B; reid, &c. MH. *rí^g-slattaig*]
 rí^g flataig B; rofartail Lc; roslataigh Ss. 27. *conid*] cundag M.

The keen commanding prince felled 25
 The conspicuous royal-branching forest :
 so it is called the Plain of Raigne the champion,
 rich in prosperity and in noble qualities.

The son of Ugaine, with hostages unnumbered,
 Raigne the poetic, the royal-generous, 30
 held the populous plain a while ;
 I have heard that he was a brave man.

28. *búadaib*] *slugaib* LB.
sluaghach S₃.

31. *in mag*] *immaig* L.
 32. *rochúala*] *dochuala*, &c. LcM ; *adcuala* S₃.

slúagda]

MAG FEMIN, MAG FERA, MAG FEA.

Femen ocus Fera find,
 mílid mera na mór-dínd,
 is Fea fri fid-fogail Fáil,
 maic Inogaich maic Dacháir,

La claind Míled mbadba mbrais 5
 brogsat co Banba mbarr-glais ;
 a n-airm fri dúal a ndána
 bacc is túag is trom-ráma.

Túag oc tamnad oc trén-mud,
 ocus bacc ic eirémud, 10
 a n-airm ána cen úabur,
 ocus ráma oc rorúamur.

Slechtsat tri maige, méd n-amm ;
 techtsat tria gaire a ngarmann :
 Mag Fea, ní dela do deir, 15
 Mag Fera ocus Mag Femin.

Nochuired cach eile,
 cen fuirech cen aithméile,
 cen bæth-rún rosmairn immaig,
 clámchlúd airm ocus ernaig. 20

Mag Fea, nírthréic, ciarbo thúi,
 Fea ben Néit maic Indúi,
 find-ben ba sercaigthe serc,
 ingen Elcmairi íial-chert.

Atchúala, co ngile gné, 25
 dá dam Dile derscaigthe,
 Fe ocus Men fria ngairm sein,
 ó fail ainm ar Maig Fémin. F.

MAG FEMIN, MAG FERA, MAG FEA.

Femen and fair-haired Fera,
eager soldiers of the great strongholds,
and Fea, famed for timber-havoc in Inis Fail,
sons of Inogach son of Dachar,

With warlike bold Clann Miled 5
they pushed on to verdurous Banba ;
the tools of their hereditary calling
were bill-hook and axe and heavy spade.

The axe a-logging in stout style
and the bill-hook . . . 10
were their tools, noble yet not proud,—
and the spade hard a-digging.

They cleared three plains, after many a spell ;
through their piety they gained their titles :
Mag Fea, no . . . for a girl, 15
Mag Fera and Mag Femin.

Each in turn would make,
without delay, without regret,
without idle desire that lured him away,
exchange of tools and weapons. 20

Fea, wife of Neit son of Indui,
did not desert Mag Fea, though it was silent,
the fair-haired woman,—she was a love beloved—
the right-generous daughter of Elcmaire.

I have heard of the two oxen of Dil, 25
radiant of beauty, conspicuous ;
Fe and Men are they called,
whence Mag Femin gets its name.

MAG FEMIN II.

- Cumine.* Femen indiu cid fásach,
robói nech diarbo násad :
- Mac dá Cherda.* Uime roferad frossa
d'éis Lugdech maic Oengossa.
- C.* Cíarbo dú dogra don tír, 5
ar ái in rí-g-sin sech cach rí-g ?
- M.* Uair is hé-sin rí as dech
oc imdegail a enech.
- C.* Cía enech mór dorigine,
a maic ind rí-g ó Thibre ? 10
- M.* Indarbad na nGall tar muir,
's ár ar síl Iriail glúnmair.
- C.* In fil gním aile dogneth
riasiu ademad búaid míled ?
- M.* Brúd Banba, blad do mac rí-g, 15
issin chath immon fiad-míl.
- C.* In cath il-Luchut rolá
for leith Chuind for Connachta :
- M.* Tuascert Muman iarna raind
is hé descert a feraínd. 20
- C.* In carn fil il-Lotain láin
in memor latt, a Chomgáin ?
- M.* Cloch each fir tháinic 'sin cath
maróen fri Lugaid lúamnach.

LRBLcMSS₃H. *Attributed to Cumine and Mac dá Cherda in L only.*

2. *robói nech]* fobíth neich L; do bóí nech, &c. *cæt. diarbo]* diarbud R. *násad]* anfasach Lc; anfasach S.

3. *uime roferad]* ba méite nochíad L.

4. *d'éis]* dar éis L.

5. *Cíarbo]* ciarba L; ciaba R; ciabad, &c. *cæt.*

6. *ar ái]* ar B.

7. *Uair]* L; dáig, &c. *cæt. as]* L; ba, &c. *cæt.*

8. *imdegail]* imdecaíl L; amidh édaíl S. *a enech]* aen 7 ech R; anenech Lc; ar oineach, &c. HS₃.

9. *Cía]* L; ca, &c. *cæt.*

10. *a maic]* m̄r Lc. *ó Thibre]* don tidle L; do roine (with "vel ot libre" superscr.) R; o tibri BM; o thibri H; o thibrie Lc.

11. *Indarbad]* marbad L; indarba, &c. BLcM.

12. *'s ár ar]* sair do L; sair ar M; is ar S; sarar, *cæt. Iriail]* neíl L; iriai M.

13. *gním]* L; buaid *cæt. dogneth]* doneth L.

14. *ademad]*

MAG FEMIN II.

- Cumine.* Femen, though it be deserted to-day
there was one whose dwelling it was :
- Mac da Cherda.* For him were shed showers of tears
after Lugaid, son of Oengus.
- C. Why was lamentation meet for the land 5
on account of that king more than any king ?
- M. Because he it is that is the best king
in guarding his honour.
- C. What great deed of honour did he do
O son of the king from Tibre ? 10
- M. The driving of the foreigners over sea,
and a victory over the line of Irial Glunmar.
- C. Is there another deed that he did
before, that would confess his martial prowess ?
- M. The subduing of Banba (fame for a king's son), 15
in the fight about the wild beast.
- C. The battle at Luchut he fought
against Leth Cuind, against Connacht :
- M. The northern part of Munster, after its partition,
is the southern part of his territory. 20
- C. The carn that is at faultless Lotan,
rememberest thou, O Comgan ?
- M. A stone for each man that came into the battle
along with active Lugaid.

buaid miled] atecmad buaid miled R; adfeided miadm . . t . L. 15. *Bruid*
brud LM; bru BLo; brug, &c. *cæt.* *blad*] comblad L; buaid, &c. *cæt.*
16. *issin chath*] L; ocus eath, &c. HS₃; ocus cach, &c. *cæt.* 17. *il-Luchut* L;
a luchat R; ac luchut, &c. *cæt.* *rola*] rela (with "vel o" superscr.) R.
18. *Chuind*] om Lc. *for*] re Lc. 19. *M.*] om. L. *iarna raind*
L; arna roind, &c. *cæt.* 20. *is*] L; ba *cæt.* *feraind*] &c. SS₃;
feraind, &c. *cæt.* 21. *il-Lotain*] olodain S. 22. *memor*] ed. memo L;
fitir, &c. *cæt.* *latt*] L; tussu, &c. *cæt.* 23. *Cloch each fir*] cloch gach
comgan cloch gach fir B. *thanic*] tanicatar L. 'sin] sa RBH. 24. *mar*
L; ar *cæt.* *fri*] ri L; le S₃; re *cæt.* *luamnach*] L; luaibrech B;
luaimnech, &c. *cæt.*

C.	Carn ind rí in fess cía rí dianid dír, dech a deg-gním ?	25
M.	Rí rogab Mumain, mét ñglond, Lugaid lám-derg lebor-mong.	
C.	Doratad crích fri Mumain, conid as rolá Lugaid.	30
M.	Bátar a longa for muir : ba graiffnech ar Femen-maig.	
C.	Gabsat secht rí for Mumain eter Ailill is Lugaid.	
M.	Ní roga rí rí díb-sin is ferr lim Lugaid Femen.	35
C.	Tricha rí, rímther búaid, do chiniud Chuire fri óen-úair,	
M.	. . . taichnefaid Cassel ; trebfait echtraid Mag Femen.	F. 40
C.	Ná dermat in rí las 'tái ocus ná dermat a mnái.	
M.	Rasisset in nem iarsain Mór ocus Fingen Femen.	F.
C.	Is ferr d'andrib Inse Fáil Mór, ingen Aéda Bennáin.	45
M.	Ferr Fingen inná cech fer immarédi dar Femen.	F.

25-28] after 20 in all codd. except L. 25. in fess] L; ade, &c. cæt.
 cía] L; ca, &c. cæt. 26. dianid d'r] L; dara dír R; dara dil BH; dara
 diol S₃; dara fuil (with "vel a" superscr.) S; tara fuil Lc. dech a deg-gním]
 om. LRB; nech a degnim Lc. 27.] sic L; eol dam in rí dara fond, &c.
 RBMHS; eol dam an rí darbo fonn S₃; eol dam in rí tara fond Lc. 28. lebor-
 mong] L; lebagorm, &c. cæt. 29. fri] for LR; la Lc; don S. 30. conid]
 L; cona R; oda B; otha H; ota MS₃; ado, &c. LcS. as rola] ath- la
 RBS₃; aath- la H; athair la LcSM. 31. Batar a] L; imraidet R;
 inraided B; imraidead, &c. LcSH; imrigid M; iomrama S₃. for] ar L.
 32. ba] L; co R; ger, &c. cæt. graiffnech] grais nech Lc. ar Femen-maig]
 L; a femen muig, &c. RHS₃; amuig femin, &c. BLcMS. 34. eter] ota, &c.

- C. The king's carn—was it known what king it is 25
to whom it belongs—best his brave deed !
- M. A king who seized Munster—great exploit—
Lugaid Red-hand of the long locks.
- C. A boundary was set to Munster
so that thence Lugaid sallied : 30
- M. His ships were on the sea :
there was racing over Femen-mag.
- C. Seven kings held sway over Munster
between Ailill and Lugaid.
- M. No king of them was the flower of kings : 35
nobler to my mind was Lugaid of Femen.
- C. Thirty victorious kings are counted
of the race of Core together.
- M. Cashel ;
strangers shall inhabit Mag Femin. 40
- C. Forget not the king with whom thou art,
and forget not his wife !
- M. They shall go to heaven hereafter,
Mor and Fingen of Femen.
- C. Best of the women of Inis Fail 45
is Mor daughter of Aed Bennan.
- M. Better is Fingen than any hero
that drives about Femen.

HS₃. *Ailill*] ollamh S. *is*] co HS₃. 35.] *sic* L; toga rig dibsin
ria dlig R; toga rig dibsin rodlig B; toga rig dibsin nirdlig, &c. HLeMSS₃.
36.] *ed.*; ferr lim lugaid femin L; ni ferr linde na feim R; nir ferr linni no
femin B; nir ferr linde na feimin, &c. MHSS₃; ni ferr lindi co femin Le.
37-44.] *in* L only. 37. *buaid*] perhaps co mbuaid. 38. *chiniud Chuire*]
einiud Cuire L. 40. *trebfaid*] with "vel gebait" superscr. L. 41. *in*] ind L.
45. *Is ferr d'andriib*] *ed.*; is ferr domdreib L; fearr do bantracht, &c. RBHS₃;
fearr doba nt S; fearr dobi nt Le; ferr duba .ig. M. 47. *inná*] L; fodlai
H; fodla *cæt.* *Fingen*] fingin L. 48. *immarédi dar*] L; imoroithid tar R;
imareithead dar, &c. *cæt.*

<i>C.</i>	Cacha imlodmar cose de bruig Banba barr-glaine,	50
<i>M.</i>	Ní fuaramar mag is fer amail Fingen sceo Femen. F.	
<i>C.</i>	Daim Dile tuargaibset cend ar in maig ac loch Šilend,	
<i>M.</i>	Ité a n-anmand, Fe is Men : is dŕb dogairther Femen. F.	55
<i>C.</i>	Tussu Mac dá Cherda i crí, ocus messi Cummini.	
<i>M.</i>	Bid hé ar ndŕl ar ndŕs, nem, ocus bid fásach Femen. Femen.	60

49. *Cacha imlodmar*] L; gacharlodmairni, &c. RBHS₃; cacharlogmarni, &c. LcS. *cose*] L; amolle S₃; malle, &c. *cæt.* 50. *de bruig*] L; tar fiad, &c. *cæt.* *barr-glaine*] barrglaise, &c. BHLcMS; barrgl- R. 51. *fuaramar*] fuar L. *is fer*] L; is ferr, &c. RBH; as ferr MS₃; bad fearr, &c. LcS. 52. *amail Fingen*] a maic fingin, &c. BS; a maic i. R. 53-60] om. M.

- C. Wherever we have gone about till now
through the country of bright-swarded Banba, 50
- M. We have not found a plain and a man
like Fingen and Femen.
- C. The oxen of Dil appeared
on the plain by Loch Silend.
- M. These are their names, Fe and Men : 55
from them is Femen called.
- C. Thou art Mac da Cherda, in the flesh,
and I am Cumine.
- M. This shall be our reward for the two of us—heaven!
and Femen shall be deserted. 60

53. *Daim*] dam RBLcS. *Dile*] dilenn RB; dile ann H. *tuargaisset*] tuariscbail, &c. LcS. *cend*] tend LcS. 54. *ar in maig*] for in maig L; aramuiġ, &c. BS; armuigib Lc. *ac*] L; os R; i, &c. BHSS₃; o Lc. 56. *dogairther*] dogarur, &c. HS₃; dogartha S. 57-60] in L only. 59. *Bid*] bud L. LcSS₃H add after 60 another stanza: see Commentary.

TOND CHLIDNA I.

Clidna chend-fínd, búan a bét,
'con tuind-se tánic a héc ;
damna d'a máthair beith marb
inní dia tarla in sen-ainm.

Dia ndernad in t-óenach the 5
ac lucht tíre tairngire,
is é thuc in mnái tre cheilg,
Ciabán mac Echach imdeirg.

Rígan ind óenaig thall tra,
ingen dar' chomainm Clidna, 10
tar in ler lethan longach
tuc leis Ciabán cass-mongach.

Rofácaib hí forsin tuind,
luid uaithi echtra n-étruimm,
d'iarraid selga, monur mass, 15
luid roime fon fíd folt-chass.

Tánic in tond tara éis,
do Chiabán nírbo deg-séis ;
mór gním, ba dimda linne,
bádud Clidna cend-finde. 20

Tond dúine Téite na tríath,
'sí a hainm roime in bar n-íath ;
nocorbáided 'mon tuind tra
ben diarbo chomainm Clidna.

RBM (rubbed) LcHSS₃Ed Laud 610 Rawl. B 487 Lism. Franc. 1. a] i B ;
in, &c. MS₃Lc Laud Ed Lism. 2. con tuind-se] ar in traig Laud Fr Lism. ;
sá traighsi Rawl. tánic a] dofuair Fr. 3] isse sin gidh garbh in gairbh
Laud Rawl. d'a] do R. 4. tarla] fuil M. sen-ainm] forainm Lc.
5-8] om Rawl. 5. dernad] derna Ed. the] de B Lism. ; om. Ed ; te cæt.
7. is é] issé R. thuc] ruc Lism. in] a S. tre] tria LcS. 8. imdeirg]
airmdeirg, &c. BLcMHS₃. 10. ingen] ben B Rawl. dar'] dara B ; dan, &c.
LcSS₃H Laud EdFr. 12. tuc] rug, &c. BLc Lism. 13. forsin]
ar in H Laud Fr. Rawl Lism. 14. echtra] eathra R ; ar echtra Lism.
n-étruimm] etrom R ; etruim, &c. BH. 15. selga] sealg R. 16. luid
roime] téit ciabán Lism. folt-chass] fótghlas, &c. R Rawl ; bfoltghlas S₃ ;

TOND CLIDNA I.

Clidna Cendfind, lasting her calamity,
at this wave came her death ;
cause for her mother to die
was the matter whence arose the ancient name.

When the gathering was held yonder; 5
by the people of the Land of Promise,
'twas he carried off the woman by deceit—
Ciaban son of Eochu Imderg.

The queen of the gathering yonder in sooth,
the maiden whose name was Clidna, 10
Ciaban the curly-haired bore with him,
over the wide ship-ridden sea.

He left her on the wave,
he went from her on a giddy venture,
to seek a chase,—fair deed ! 15
he went forward under the tangled wood.

The wave came after he was gone :
to Ciaban it was no lucky sound :
a great event,—we grieved thereat—
was the drowning of Clidna Cendfind. 20

The Wave of Dun Teite of the chiefs,
that was its name before in your land,
till there was drowned in the wave in sooth
a woman whose name was Clidna.

fóchas H. 17. *éis*] hais Fr. 18. *deg-béis*] degsess, &c. BH ; déiges R ;
deghéis, &c. SMEd Rawl ; deighéis Lc ; degges, &c. Lism Laud ; deghmais Fr.
19.] mor in gnim is a luindi Fr. *mór*] in Rawl. 20. *bádud*] docum Fr.
21. *Téite*] céiti Fr. 22. *'sí*] isí, &c. BMHSS₃ ; assí R ; ase Lc ; issé, &c.
Laud Fr Lism ; om. Ed. *a hainm*] ainm LeM Laud Fr Lism Rawl.
roime in bar n-iath] in roime nar niath B ; remi in cech ieth, &c. S₃H ; báí ar in
íath Rawl ; robói ar in iath, &c. LeM Laud Fr Lism. 23. *báided*] báid, &c.
Lc Laud Fr Lism Rawl. *'mon tuind*] contuinn S ; intondsa Lc ; intonnsin
Laud Fr Lism Rawl ; on tuind Ed ; san tuinn S₃. 24. *ben*] ingen Lc ;
ingin M Lism. *diarbo*] darba BEd ; dara, &c. RS Laud Rawl ; dar Le Lism ;
dana H ; darub Fr ; dan MS₃.

Lecht Téite 'sin traíg-se thúaid ; 25
 rogáet immesc a mór-slúaiḡ ;
 lecht Clidna 'sin traíg-se thess,
 fri Síð Duirn Buide anairdess.

Fliuchthar folt in Duirn Buide
 i tondaib in trom-thuille : 30
 cid imda do neoch fuil ann,
 is sí Clidna nosbáidenn.

Ildathach is a dá macc,
 robáitea in triur ac tochmare ;
 is mairg roadair don luing 35
 náchasanaig ar óen-tuind.

Cóica long lótar tar sál,
 teglach tige Manannán ;
 nocharb í 'n chongaib cen gáí :
 robáitea ar thondaib Clidnai. C. 40

25. 'sin] &c. Laud S₃ ; sa *cæt.* traíg] taib Fr. thúaid] theas Lc.
 26. rogáet] do ghæda R ; digaot H ; doghæd, &c. Ed MSS₃ ; ráidhim Rawl ;
 acaib Lism. a] in, &c. Laud Rawl Lism HS₃ ; i B. -slúaiḡ] meas Lc.
 27. 'sin traíg-se] san traigsi S₃ ; ar in tuille Laud ; sa tuili Fr Rawl ; sa traigse,
 &c. *cæt* ; isin leith bud Lism. 28. fri] B ; re *cæt.* anairdess] benas
 Lc Fr Laud Rawl ; buinges Lism. 29-32] *om.* Rawl. 29. Fliuchthar]
 fliuchadur R ; fiucar B. in Duirn] duirnn R ; im dornd Fr. 30. i] o LcM.
 in] i R. trom] mor H. 31. fuil] thic Lc. 32. nosbáidenn]
 rosbáighenn, &c. RSM ; robait ann B ; rosbaiteand Ed. 33-36] *after* 40 Laud
 Lism. 33. Ildathach] Iiladhā R ; Illathach, &c. BLc Laud ; illathathach M.
 34] robaithead iad an ainecht Rawl. robáitea] báidter Lism. in] a Fr.

The grave of Teite and her strand are northward ; 25
 she was slain amid her great host :
 the grave of Clidna and her strand are southward,
 south-east of Dorn Buide's Mound.

The locks of Dorn Buide are wetted
 in the waves of the mighty flood : 30
 though many a one is there,
 it is Clidna that it drowns.

Ildathach and his two sons
 were drowned all three on their wooing :
 woe to them that stuck to the ship, 35
 that protected them not against a single wave !

Fifty ships went over sea,
 the folk of the household of Manannan ;
 that was no capture, in sooth :
 they were drowned in the waves of Clidna. 40

ac tochmarc] a comrac Le. 35. *is maírg roadair*] Fr ; is maírg do udhair H ;
 maírg dadhair, &c. Lism Laud ; is maírg do adhair, &c. *cæt. don luing*] in luing,
 &c. LcS Lism ; don luing dā Laud ; don droing Rawl. 36. *nachasanaig*]
 nacaranaic, &c. BFr. ; nachascabair LcS ; nara inic iad Rawl. *ar óen-tuind*]
 for cøntuind, &c. RH ; tonn chlidna Laud Lism. 37. *tar*] ar BLcSS₃H Rawl.
 39. *nocharb f*] nocorbi, &c. BS ; nochorbai Le. ; gin go raibhe Rawl. *'n chongaið*]
 an conair R. *cen gáí*] gan ga, &c. RBSS₃ Laud Ed ; can chai Lc ; cin gaoi H ;
 cen gan gai, &c. MEd ; a clí Rawl ; gan ghnái Lism. 40. *robáitea*] robáiged
 Laud ; robáithed Rawl ; báidter Lism. *ar thondaib*] ar tuind Laud ; ac tuinn
 Rawl. *Clidnai*] LcFr ; clidna *cæt.*

TOND CHLIDNA II.

Genann mac Triúin, torum ndil,
ba hé tríath in tíre-sin ;
ó rogab fonn fiatha fáe,
ba cáime dia chlaind Clidnae.

Brígda in bedg, bresta in forrach, 5
doluid Ciabán cass-mongach,
dia ránic Mag medrach Mell
tar drong ndegrach na dílenn.

Iar techt i tír, tólaib gal,
conid ann roarlastar 10
trí cóicta gol, erctha raind,
im Chlidna ingin Genainn.

Trí cóicta túath fil 'sin raind ;
gíall cach túaithe il-láim Genaind ;
dofil sund ingin cach ríg 15
'm irla ingine ind ard-ríg.

“ I n-anmaim Dé tíaq-sa dó ;
biur-sa lium in ingin-so :
is sí doróega cen locht,
Clidna chend-fínd chness-étrocht.” 20

Cechaing céim ina churach,
fácbaid in tír trén-brugach,
conid iarsin Síd nEna ;
guilsetar na hingena.

RBLcMSS₃H. 2. *hé*] om. B. 3. *ó*] co R. *rogab*] nagab Lc.
fáe] foe RS ; faoi HS₃ 4. *dia*] MHS₃ ; do, &c. RBLcS. 5. *Brígda*]
brídgha R. *in bedg*] beade, &c. LeM. 6. *doluid*] dialuid
BMHS₃. 8. *drong*] druing, Le ; dron R ; druim S₃. 9. *Iar*] ar Lc.
10. *roarlastar*] rothairrlastair Lc ; rotharlastar S. 11. *tri*] om. S₃.
gol erctha] co lercha R ; go learca Lc. *raind*] rinn S. 13. *'sin*]
sa Lc. *raind*] rind S. 14. *túaithe*] tuaith R. 15. *dofil*]
fail, &c. BS₃. *ingin*] S ; i R ; iug S₃ ; ingen BHLc. 16. *'m irla*] inerla R ;

TODD CHLIDNA II.

Genann son of Tren,—pleasant . . . !
 he was chief of this land ;
 since he got the kingly seat under him,
 the fairest of his children was Clidna.

Vigorous the dash, spirited the onset,
 wherewith came the curly-haired Ciaban,
 when he reached cheerful Mag Mell
 over the fierce concourse of ocean.

After coming to the land, with brave deeds in plenty,
 it is there he uttered 10
 thrice fifty cries, as staves declare,
 for Clidna daughter of Genann.

Thrice fifty tribes are there to the province ;
 a hostage for every tribe in Genann's hands ;
 hither comes a daughter of every king, 15
 to tend the tresses of the high-king's daughter.

“ In the name of God, I will go thither,
 I will bear off with me this maiden :
 she it is that I have chosen, the faultless
 Clidna Cendfind, radiant of skin.” 20

He stepped forward into his boat,
 he leaves the land of strong keeps,
 so that thereafter it was called Sid nEna ;
 the maidens lamented.

meirla BMH ; mir la, &c. SS₃ ; farre Lc. ingine] R ; hingin, &c. cat.
 17. *i n-anmair Dé]* a muig mell do Lc ; amuigh meall de S ; in anmair
 tia M. *tiagsa dó]* diadsa do M ; techa arsin Lc. 18. *biur-sa]* adbiursa Lc.
ingin] ingen, &c. BHSS₃. so] om. Lc. 19. *doréga]* doraga, &c. LcS.
 20. *chness-]* cass, &c. RBMS. 23. *iarsin]* sin R ; and B ; arsin LcMS.
 24. *guilsetar]* roguilsed, &c. LcS. na hingena] aningeana S.

- Tuir ocus túatha in maige 25
 dosfúartha fon golgaire :
 línsat airer na trága,
 d'imfastud na gabála.
- Atbert Genann—garg a gráin :
 “Cia fuaitges i n-athgabáil,” 30
 atbert-som tar ler longach,
 bertis Ciabán cass-mongach.
- Atbert Genann, ósin tslúag :
 “Maith, a Chlidna chaindel-grúad :
 ind inbaid ticfa do lá, 35
 cía mod arafesur-sa.
- “Bíd th'aire frissin lá atbél :
 atbiur frit, bid é mo scél,
 ticfa tond tennfas trilis,
 corua tar th'adba it inis.” 40
- Conid iarsin, trúag in dál,
 doluid Clidna la Ciabán ;
 dirgset in seól, sóeb in sess,
 timchell hÉrenn aniardess.
- Esnad na gáithe gairge, 45
 ocus anfad na fairrge
 dosrat fri grian, síd nad lac,
 i n-inbiur Trága Tellat.

25. *Tuir*] tuire S. 26. *golgaire*] galgairi Lc. 27. *na*] in RBMHS.
 28. *na*] an LcS. 29. *Atbert*] asbert, &c. BMHS₃. 30. *fuaitges*] BH;
 fuaitges R; fuaidges, &c. SS₃; fuaideas Lc. *i n-*] an LcHS₃. 33. *ósin*
tslúag] ossin tslúag R. 35. *ind inbaid*] H; dimbaid M; an inbaid,
 &c. *cet.* *ticfa*] ticfaid Lc; tiocfas S₃. *dó*] o Lc; da M. 36. *mod*]
 mogh, &c. RLc. *arafesur-sa*] ara fáessarsa R; ara fessura, &c. BLc;
 ara bfesarsa S₃. 37. *bid th'aire*] bithaire H. 38. *bid*]

The lords and the folk of the plain
 were overwhelmed with noisy grief;
 they filled the tract by the shore
 to arrest the rape. 25

Said Genann—fierce his hate :
 “Whoever reaves in reprisal,”— 80
 said he across the ship-ridden sea,
 “they should carry off curly-haired Ciaban !”

Said Genann, over the host :
 “’Tis well, O Clidna, with cheeks aflame !
 some time shall come thy day 85
 in such wise as I shall declare.

“Keep watch for the day of my death !
 I tell thee—this shall be my message !
 there shall come a wave whose crest shall sparkle,
 and shall whelm thy home in thine island.” 40

So thereupon—woe for the tryst !
 Clidna went her way with Ciaban ;
 they hoisted sail—unstable the craft—
 round Erin from the south-west.

Roar of the rude wind 45
 and storm of the sea
 carried them on the sand—a mound of strength—
 in the estuary of Traig Tellat.

bud S₃. 39. *tond*] dond M. *tennfas*] tend fas Lc. 40. *corua*] coria S₃; cuti B; corba M. *adba*] adfa Lc. *it inis*] hinis LcMS. 41. *iarsin*] desin HS₃. *dál*] dall R. 42. *la*] na B.
 43. *dirgset*] sdrigset B; dricsead Lc; drigseat S; dirgigsit H; dirgidset S₃.
in seól] seol HS₃. *sóeb*] segda B. *aniardess*] danierdhes H. 45. *Esnad*] B; hes na R; osnad, &c. *cæt*. *na gáithe*] gnathgaithe R. 47. *fri*] fria R.
 48. *Tellat*] teillet S₃.

Mogenar do Chlidna cháid,
 ó doluid issin éc-dáil, 50
 issin airm rochlóechlóí deinn
 co fil a hainm ós hÉrinn.

Ní sochtmar anocht in tracht,
 Tond Chlidna cid aréracht :
 benaid béim fri Banba mbind 55
 iar sáeth ingine Genainn. G.

49. *mogenar*] *mongena* Lc. 50. *doluid*] *dalind* Lc. *éc-dáil*] *ecail* R ;
 etail M. 51. *deinn*] *denn* R ; *dinn* HS₃ ; *teind* B ; *donn* Lc ; *a denn* S.

Hail to chaste Clidna,
 since she went to the tryst with death, 50
 at the place where she changed hue,
 so that her name is known over Erin.

Not silent to-night the strand,
 if the Wave of Clidna have arisen :
 it striketh a blow against resounding Banba 55
 after the woe of Genann's daughter.

53. *anocht*] in socht R.
 ararat R; araracht *cæt*.

in] dun B; a LcS.

54. *aréracht*] aratracht Lc;

56. *sáeth*] ndíth, &c. LcS; necc S₃.

CARN HÚI NÉIT.

Lecht Bressi co mbúada, cosna gessi gráda, maic Elathan óebda deg-athar ar ndála,	
Dag-maicc Néit maic Indúi co nglan-gairt, ba hAlldai, maic Thait as mac Thabuirn co ramuirn co rablai,	5
Maic Endai maic Báad, ráad iarna rethaib, maic Ibaid co n-óebdacht robo sóer-macc Bethaig,	10
Maic Iarboineóil fátha co ngliaid bireóil úatha, maic Nemid co congaib, luid il-longaib lúatha.	15
Ba hé sin a cairddes, ní hairdmes co mertain, Túathe Dé co demin fri claind Nemid nertmair.	20

L (partly illegible) RBLcMSS₃H. 1. *búada*] búadaib, &c. LcMSS₃.
 2. *gessi*] LR; ge issi B; gressi, &c. *cæt.* *gráda*] gabaigh S. 3. *Elathan*]
 eladadan L. 4. *deg-athar*] degthair, &c. LcMSS₃; degair R.
 ar n-] cach L. 5. *dag*] da B. 6. *glan-gairt*] glart . . . L; glangort Lc,
hAlldai] *ed*: see *Commentary*; hullui L; haille R; hallai BHM; halla Lc;
 hollái S; hallsaoi S₃. 7. *as mac*] *ed*: maic L; is mac, &c. *cæt.* 8. *ramuirn*]
 ragmuirn R. *co rablai*] *ed*; da . . . L; corobói R; diarabai, &c.
cæt. 9. *Endai*] cena LM; enai H. *Báad*] baaiith, &c. RLeS.

CARN HUI NEIT.

The grave of Bress, gifted with excellences,
 master of love-spells,
 the son of comely Elatha,
 the brave ancestor of our gathering,

The brave son of Neit, son of Indui, 5
 who was son of Allda, splendid in bounty,
 son of Tat, son of Taburn,
 high in courage, high in fame,

Son of Enda, son of Baa,
 who went rowing on his voyages, 10
 son of Ibad the comely,
 who was the noble son of Bethach,

Son of Iarbonel the seer,
 with strife of dreadful lance,
 son of Nemed, armed with weapons, 15
 who came in swift ships.

This was their alliance—
 it was no counsel of weariness—
 between the Tuatha De for certain
 and the powerful Cland Nemid. 20

10. *ráad*] . . . ad L; raath HS₃; road Lc. *iarna rethaib*] *ed*: see
Commentary; darna methaib L; darnaretaib B; tarnarathaib M; tarnareotaib HS₃;
 arnareothaib Lc; arnarathaib S; ararnathaib R. 11. *co n-óebdacht*]
 conæmdacht R. 12. *robo*] baé L. 13. *fátha*] fada L.
 14. *bireóil*] bineoil B; duireoil S₃; ireoil H; irel Lc; firéil, &c. MS. *úatha*]
illeg. in L; fuatha LcS; ha B. 16. *luid il-longaib*] con a longaib, &c.
 B; cusnalongaib M. 17. *hé*] se M. 19. *Túathe*] tuatho R;
 toatho H.

Bress, ba cóem in cara,
 ba sóer is ba sona,
 mind slúaig cen gné nguba,
 do Thúaith Dé ba toga.

Ól cét cachá cléithi 25
 cen tréithi don tríathach,
 do lucht búair co n-uidre :
 fúair duilge don bíathad.

Hi flaith Nechtain bass-cháin,
 co serc-blaid co sith-rúin, 30
 forríg na dá Muman,
 fríth bunad don bith-dúil.

Búar Muman cach baile,
 pudar búan, la suide 35
 forollscad for ratha,
 comdar datha duibe.

Foillged littu lúatha
 lasna gliccu gnátha
 'mon búar co mblaid ítha
 cosa frítha fátha. 40

Delbsat crann-búar cobsaid
 in sam-slúag sóer slim-sain :
 Lug, ba gor cach n-am-sain
 rostog is rostimsaig.

21. *in*] a Lc. 22. *is*] hé S. 23. *cen*] BM; *illeg. in* L; con, &c.
cæt. *nguba*] gubai H. 24. *do*] dia L; di B. *Dé*] om. L.
25. *cachá*] cach *fes. of* L. 26. *cen*] ní S. *tréithi*] treith *fes. of* L.
triathach] triathor S₃. 29. *bass-chain*] boscain BM; uascain H. 30. *co*] L;
ro RB; re *cæt.* *sercblaid*] searcblaith Lc; sercblaigh S. *sith-rúin*] sidrúin L;
sithrún S; sithriuin Lc. 31. *forríg na*] for rigra L; for ri na B; fa rí na R;
forrig in Lc; forrigh an S. 32. *fríth*] fuair LcS. *don*] in LcS.
34. *la suide*] suide B; as ludi L. 35. *forollscad*] forollscat R; forallsaid L;
forfollscad, &c. LcS. *for*] cach L; fos B. 36. *comdar datha*] comard

Bress, a kindly friend was he,
noble he was and fortunate,
ornament of the host, with visage never woeful,
of the Tuath De he was the flower.

The drink of a hundred for each roof-tree 25
was brought to the chieftain without fail,
of the milk of dun-hued kine :
he suffered from that fare.

In the reign of Nechtan bass-chain,
of dear fame, of deep mystery, 30
overlord of the two Munsters,
occurred the cause of the enduring name.

The kine of every townland in Munster—
lasting harm !—by Nechtan's orders
were singed, over ferns, 35
till they were black of hue.

A mess of ashes was smeared
by the noted men of cunning
on the kine famed for fatness
. 40

They fashioned stout kine of wood—
that whole host noble and slender :
Lug, who was dutiful on all occasions,
chose them and brought them together.

d . . . L ; cum datha R ; comdarda (with t written over the second d) H ;
comdar tatha M. 37. foillged] foillget H ; foillcid Lc ; foillgid SM.
littu] L ; licta R ; lictu B ; licta M ; licte H ; litiu LcS ; lite S₃. 38. gliccu]
glice HS₃. 39. 'mon] fon L. co mblaid itha] comblá ditha L ; comblaid dita
B ; comblai ndithi H ; combai ditha Lc ; comblait mbithe S₃. 40. cosa] cusau H ;
corsad Lc. fritha] frithi H ; bfrithe S₃. fátha] fuatha R. 42. slim-sain]
slimcur R. 43. gor] gar Lc. n-am-sin] namsaid R ; amsaid Lc ;
naimsir S₃ ; naimsiön H. 44. rostog is] rosaiges fcs. of L (wrongly, I
think).

Linpaite 'na ngablaib fri sir-traite sulbair ; rota cen bracht mbal-glain, 's é lacht rodasurmaid.	45
Tri chét, ba hé al-lín-sin ar sét cosin slúag-sin : tria cheó ngó don gliaid-sin nír beó bó don búar-sin.	50
Dolluid Bress co mbruth-gail dia mess co lár n-achaid : desin cen síl sorthain torchair ocus tathaim.	55
Romessad ónd albín tri chét sessar serb-dúr, dia ól don ríog rindmor : ba tigrnom cen deg-rún.	60
Geiss do Bress a n-opa, na cless dobreth chuca : mos-ib cen nach n-ecal : ní fetar cid thuca.	
Hi Carn húi Néit níamda romarb in géic grúamda, mar attib cen omun dig don rodub rúamda.	65

45. *Linpaite*] linpaitib R. 46. *sirtraite*] sir . . . pe (?) L; sirtraitib R; sirthaici Lc; sirtáice S; sirthaicri, &c. MS₃H. 47. *rota*] roeta L; roda BSS₃; rodu H; rodal R. *mbalglain*] L; mbalglan RB; mbalglain, &c. *cæt.*
48. *'sé lacht*] isellacht L; e lacht S₃. *rodasurmaid*] rosullmaigh S; rotsaturmaid M. 49. *hé*] L; *sé cæt.* *sin*] sain L; som *cæt.* 51. *tria*] tri RB. *ngó*] gnó S; ngno S₃; ngnao H; dno Lc. 52. *nir beó bó don*] nirbeo'dona L; nirbo beo don R; nibeo bon Lc; nibeó bó don S. *búar-sin*] buair (?) L. 54. *mess*] nes R. *achaid*] arnathaidh R (*with ar partially erased*). 55. *síl*] sin B. 57. *ónd*] donn R. *sessar*] seser R; seasra, &c. SS₃H. *serb-dúr*] searbúr, &c. LcS. 58.] *illeg. in L.* 59. *dia ól*] da

Pails in their forks were set 45
with cheerful nimbleness ;
red stuff, with no bright shining fatness,
that is the milk that filled them.

Three hundred, that was their number
on the road to that gathering : 50
at this contest, through his cheating illusion,
there was not a cow of these kine alive.

Bress, hot of valour, came
to the middle of the field to judge them :
thereby, without prosperous issue, 55
he perished and died.

From the drove were measured
three hundred buckets, bitter-harsh,
for the spear-attended king to drink :
it was a preparation of ill-presage. 60

Bress had a vow not to refuse
any feat that was offered him :
he drank it off without flinching :
I know not what it brings.

At the Carn of radiant Ua Neit 65
it killed the stern scion,
when he had drunk without dread
a draught of the dark ruddy liquor.

61 L; docur R. *riú*] ri BLcH. 60. *tirgnom*] th . gn . . L; tignon Lc;
tioghnodh S₃; tighnom, &c. MHS; tirom R. *cen deg-rún*] . . . egruin L;
condegrun S; cen degrúin R. 61. *a n-opa*] inopa B; anobua H; anobad R.
62. *na cless*] no cleas M; na chles H; no chless (?) L; nach les S₃. *dobreth*]
dabreth H; na breath (*with "vel d" superscr.*) M; diabreath Lc; dobt R;
illeg. in L. 63. *mos-ib*] nos . . L; nosibh S; muisib BM; mustib Lc.
cen nach] cendach Lc. 64.] *illeg. in L.* *ni fetar*] nisnedar R;
nietar B. *thuca*] thuga LcS. 66.] *illeg. in L.* *romarb*] ba marb S₃.
67. *mar attib*] *illeg. in L*; inaraittib B. 68.] *illeg. in L.* *rodub*]
roda RHS₃.

Dind ail-sin cen uisse,
 iar scaichsin a geisse,
 gráid cen dlecht cen deisse
 dofil fair lecht mBreisse.

L.

70

70.] *illeg. in L.*
 desi, &c. LcS.

scaichsin] scathsin R; scailsin LcS; scaidsin H. *geisse*]
 71. *dlecht*] dlus R. *deisse*] *illeg. in L.*; dese B; disi,

By reason of this reproach, without due observance
 since the failure of his vow, 70
 without rightful and seemly honour
 the grave of Bress covers him.

&c. *cæt.*
 for *cæt.*

72.] *illeg. in L.*

dofil] *dusfuil*, &c. **HS₃.**

fais] **HS₃**;

CROTTA CLIACH.

Sunda sefain fer síde
 Clíach na cruite ceól-míne :
 fuair gráin fri gorm-greis ngrinde
 ic dáil chomdeis Chonchinde.

Robói bliadain, buidnib tor, 5
 cen chóemna ocus cen chotlod,
 feib sennad slóg na síde,
 nothendad brón ban-bríge.

Ní tharlaic Bodb, bríge da tor,
 Clíach dochum síd fer Femon ; 10
 atgeóin fri fochmare fuired,
 in tochmare, in tochuired.

Oslaicc talam, tólaib tlacht,
 fiad na slógaib i sír-chacht ;
 amra brígaib, bág n-uide, 15
 sám fri sídaib sám-chuire.

Airm i tathaim ar thimme
 Clíach, rochachain ceól-binde ;
 and rolúath-gab cen lumma
 draic úathmar fili sunna. 20

Loch Béal Dracon—dremne gal,
 cen meirbe is cen míbal—
 triath trethain co trumma thair
 diarbo Clíach, sunna sefain. S.

RBLcMSS₃H. 1. *fer*] S₃; for H; -f RBMS; cliach Lc. 2. *Clíach*] fear Lc.
ceól-míne] ceoilbinne, &c. MS₃. 3. *gráin fri gorm-greis*] grain re goirm
 ghres S₃; grain rogorm greis, &c. RBM; grain rogairm gres, &c. LcS; grainne
 ngorm ḡis H. 4. *ic dáil*] andail Lc S. 7. *sennad*] sendaid H;
 senta, &c. LcS; nosendadh B; senad M. 8. *nothendad*] notendat R;
 rotendad B; natenta Lc; notenna M; nothendta S. *ban-*] bain S₃; bith B.
 9. *bríge da*] bridgha R; brigau H; briogha S₃. 10. *Clíach*] cliath R.
síd] side H; sida, &c. LcS. *fer Femon*] M; fer fem̄ R; fer femheon S;
 ar fem̄ B; arufem̄ H; ar femin Lc; ar feimhen S₃. 11. *fuired*]

CROTTA CLIACH.

Here a man of the fairies made music,
 Cliach of the harp sweet sounding :
 he met a horror, amid the charm of his noble chant,
 at his timely tryst with Conchend.

He was a year, among throngs of chiefs, 5
 without food and without sleep :
 while the Fairy host was making music,
 the grief of woman's might was urging him.

Bodb, powerful prince, would not allow
 Cliach to approach the fairy hill of the men of Femen ; 10
 with inquiry he divined the design,
 the wooing, the solicitation.

The earth opened, with plenty of delights,
 before the hosts in endless durance :
 a wonder of might, a boast of journeys, 15
 ease among the indolent fairies.

At the spot where he died of terror,
 Cliach sang sweet melody ;
 there seized him there suddenly, not unprotected,
 the loathly dragon that dwells in this place. 20

Loch Bel Dragon—fierceness of exploits,
 without mistake and without obscurity—
 a great and mighty sea in the east,
 where Cliach was, in this place made he music.

fuiriid, &c. RBLcM. 12. *tochuiread*] *tochuiriid*, &c. RB. 13. *Oslaicc*]
 fossuic R ; fosluicc, &c. *cet.* *tólaib*] *tolam* R. 14. *sír-chacht*]
 sírchet Lc. 15. *amra brígaib*] *ann robrígaib* R ; *amrob rígaib* B. 16. *sídaib*]
 sídh R ; *sinuib*, &c. LeMSH. 17. *i tathaim*] *a taitim* M ; *ataoim* H ;
 athathim Lc ; *atathaim* RS. *ar*] *cin* (*with "vel ar" superscr.*) H ; a S.
 18. *rochachain*] *na cruite* S₃ ; *rochain* M.19. *rolúath-gab*] *rosluathghabh* S ;
 roslugaib Lc. 20-24.] *om.* Lc. 20. *filí*] B ; *fil hi* R ; *fil a* H ;
 fil ann, &c. LcS ; *dofuil* MS₃. 21. *Dracon*] *dragan* RS₃ ; *drego* B.
 22. *cen . . . cen*] *co . . . co* RBMS. 23. *trethain*] *trethaimh* R.

CEND FEBRAT.

MAC RAITH UÁ PAAIN *cecinit.*

Cend Febrat, álaind slíab sen,
adba robúan na rí-fer,
atchíu, is adba fir-*fíal* hé,
d'éis na rí-*fían* co rogné.

Tánac-sa lá co moch-moch 5
tar Cend Febrat na n-úar-scoth :
ní dál do dermat dúane,
tar Cend Febrat folt-úane.

Domrimart gáir na gáithe 10
im chotlud co ciall-báithe,
ba dál fri gáise glaine,
eter láime láechraide.

Mar rochothlas, cóem in mod,
and foúaras m'airfiteod :
tarfas dam co fír i fat 15
cach síd fail i Cind Febrat. C.

Iarsin co faccia in dún dron,
i fail cath-gus cen chrínod :
im-mullach Cuillen cuillech,
i mbíd cruind-fer crúad-buillech. 20

LRBLcMSS₃H. *Ascription in L only.* 1. *Febrat*] *abrad* Lc. 3. *atchiu*]
om. Lc. *fír-fíal*] *rígíal* L; *fear fíríal* Lc. 4. *d'éis*] *de deis* S.
ríg-fían] *rignia* Lc. *co rogné*] *co roigne* BLcS₃; *doroighne* S. 6. *Febrat*]
abrad Lc. *úar-scoth*] *úrscoth* S. 7. *ní*] *in* M. 8. *Febrat*]
abrad Lc. 9. *Domrimart*] *dorimmart*, &c. LLcM. 10. *im*] *in* M.

CEND FEBRAT.

Cend Febrat, a beautiful mountain it is,
 enduring home of the royal men ;
 I see it is a home right hospitable
 since the days of the royal warriors, noble of form.

I came on a day in early morning 5
 over Cend Febrat of the cool flowers,
 (no occasion to cause forgetfulness of song)
 over Cend Febrat of the verdant tresses.

The sound of the wind thrust me,
 sleeping with vacant mind, 10
 amid the hands of warriors ;
 it was a gathering with purity of wisdom.

As I slept (pleasant the manner)
 therein I met with the theme of my song :
 there was shown me truly and in full 15
 every fairy-mound² that is at Cend Febrat.

I saw thereafter the strong keep,
 wherein is battle-force unfailing :
 on hazel-set Mullach Cuillen,
 wherein abides the stern-smiting thickset hero. 20

12. *laime*] lámhaib, &c. RLcSS₃; láma, &c. *cæt*. 13. *cóem*] mor, &c.
 LcMSS₃H. 14. *m'airfiteod*] mairbhiteth R. 17. *facca*]
 fakaid R. 18. *cath-gus*] catdhos R; cadhus S₃H; caithghi S.
 19. *Cuillen*] cuiléin R. 20. *cruind-fer*] cruimthir Lc. *crúad-buillech*]
 cetguinech, Lc.

Fúaras nech roaisneis dam
 issin dúnud cen dorchad
 sudigud na fert i fat,
 fail co cert i Cind Febrat. C.

Fert Cáin maic Deirg dúalaig druin, 25
 ó fail slíab Cáin in choscuir,
 rosamlad ar mo láim deis ;
 rop adbar áig in éislis.

Atchondarc and fert n-úathaid,
 дума nEirc a hIrlúachair ; 30
 'sind leccain dind leith atúaid
 atá 'na lepaid lán-chrúaid.

Fert Garbáin maic Dedaid déin,
 airm i n-adnacht 'sind aursléib ;
 cert a níam mar atá thair, 35
 ní éian ó lecht mná Dubthaig.

Fertán Dubthaig féin rofess
 'sind leccain dind leith andess :
 'sin tulaig ónd lecht ille
 fert i fail Lugaid Láigde. 40

Atát ferta na tri mban,
 im mnái Dáire cen dorchad,
 im Eithni, im Máir, im Mugain,
 táib fri táib 'sin trom-thulaig.

Dofil úadaib thair 'sin chnucc 45
 fert Dodera fo dond-brutt,
 iarna guin co fíar i fat :
 noco chían ó Chind Febrat. C.

21. *nech*] fear, &c. LeS. *roaisneis*] L; fofaisnéigh R; roasneid, &c.
 BMS₃; rofais^u H; roindis LeS. 22. *issin*] an R; isa B. 24. *fail*] a fuil Le.
i Cind Febrat] cenn abrad Le. 25. *dúalaig*] dulaig, &c. BS. *druin*] déin L.
 27. *rosamlad*] rosamlaim, &c. LeS. 28. *rop adbar*] robadar, Le.
in] is LLeS₃. 29. *fert*] firt LBM. *n-úathaid*] nanua . . . M.
 30. *nEirc*] heire LM; eire, &c. cat. 31. *'sind*] sáin R.
 32. *lán-chrúaid*] lámchruaid L (*retraced by a recent hand*). 33. *Garbáin*]

I met one that described to me
the situation of the graves in full
in the well-remembered stronghold,
set in due order on Cend Febrat.

The grave of Cain son of Derg, long-haired and strong, 25
from whom is named Sliab Cain of the victory,
appeared to be on my right hand ;
the neglect was cause of strife.

There I saw a lonely grave,
the mound of Erc from Irluachair ; 30
on the northern side of the slope
he abides in a bed full hard.

The grave of Garban son of keen Dedad,
the spot where he was buried on the hill-side ;
duly placed is its splendour where it is, to the east, 35
not far from the tomb of Dubthach's wife.

The grave of Dubthach himself was known
on the southern side of the slope :
on the hill, this side of the tomb,
is the grave where lies Lugaid Laigde. 40

The tombs of the three women
—to wit, the wife of Daire, well-remembered,
and Eithne, and Maer, and Mugain—
are side by side on the great hill.

East of them comes on the mount 45
the grave of Doderá in his brown cloak,
after he was foully slain for ever :
it is not far from Cend Febrat.

gabrain, &c. RLcS.	<i>Dedaíd</i>] deagad Lc ; dead S.	35. <i>thair</i>] an
tuir M.	37. <i>Fertan</i>] fert R.	<i>féin</i>] féine R.
leith Lc.	40. <i>Láigde</i>] laigei H ; ligde Lc ; luaighne S.	39. <i>lecht</i>]
maer LRB.	<i>Mugain</i>] LB ; mumain, &c. cæt.	43. <i>Máir</i>]
is B.	45. <i>úadaib</i>] búadaibh R.	<i>thair</i>] sa RLc ;
46. <i>fert</i>] firt RB.	<i>Doderá</i>] derá R ; darera, &c. LcS.	<i>'sin</i>] sa Lc.
48. <i>Febrat</i>] abrad Lc.		<i>fo</i>] fan LcM.

Atá in tibar, áille blad,
cen chúas ocus cen chrínad, 50
ós lepaid Lugdaig in lúain,
ic dún Dubthaig anairthúaid.

In tibar diarlen in t-ainm,
i Cind Febrat in dá thairm,
fair, mar atchúala messe, 55
atát búada is búan-gesse.

Cipé fongeib dia láim deiss,
méraid cen galar, cen geiss,
ra haiss Mac Dé rodlúthaig,
conid laiss a lán-dúthaig. 60

Cipé fongeib dia láim chlí,
roordaig rí in betho bí,
is sí a déin-breth ria déрге,
a glé-meth nó a gair-sécle.

Ó rogabsat Túatha Dé 65
for fund Fótla co find-gné,
ós róen na ndrúad find i fat
atá in chróeb i Cind Febrat. C.

Cend Febrat is Cend Cuirrig
is Cend Cláire chrúaid-buillig, 70
ocus Cend Áife a mná,
frismben sáithe sen-labra.

49. *tibar*] tibra Lc; tiprad S. *blad*] dath Lc. 50. *chúas*] cruas Lc.
51. *Lugdaig*] luth R; lugaid, &c. LcSS₃. 52. *anairthúaid*] LR; aniartuaid,
&c. *cæt*. 53-56] *om.* M. 53. *tibar*] tipra S. 54. *Febrat*]
abrad Lc. *in dá*] in dagh R; ina, &c. BHS₃. 55. *fair*] fuair BLeS.
mar atchúala] mairit cula R; marad chualaid Lc. 56. *búada*] *om.* B.
búan-gesse] bangeisse L; buadgese Lc. 57-60] *after* 64 M. 57. *Cipé*
fongeib] cipé fogeib L; gidh bé fongeibh, &c. RH; ciabe diangeib B; cebe nogeib
Lc. *dia*] fo B; di R. 58. *méraid*] L; marait R; marat B; maraid,
&c. LcSS₃H. 59. *ra*] L; ro BM; re *cæt*. 60. *conid*] cona R; gurub H.
61-64] *om.* L; *rewritten by a later hand in upper margin of B.* 61. *cipé*]
cidbe, &c. RB (*marg.*) H. *fongeib*] nodgeb Lc; rongaihb S₃. 62. *rí an*

The well famed for beauty,
made without a pit, and never failing, 50
is above the bed of the warrior Lugaid
by Dubthach's keep to the north-east.

The well to which the name clave,
at twice famous Cend Febrat,
on it, as I have heard, 55
rest virtues and solemn spells.

Whoever gets it on his right hand
shall remain free from disease, free from spell,
the Son of God has confirmed it to him,
so that it is his in perpetuity. 60

Whoever gets it on his left hand,
the King of the World of Life hath ordained—
this is his sudden doom before his departure,
quick decay, or shortening of his days.

Since the Tuatha De seized 65
the soil of Fotla, noble in beauty,
above the ranks of the noble druids in general
is the branch at Cend Febrat.

The Head of Febrat, the Head of Currech,
and the Head of stern-smiting Claire, 70
and the Head of Aife his wife
which ancient speech of sages touches upon.

betho bí] *om.* B (*supplied in marg.*). 63.] *ret maderge* B (*supplied in marg.*).
is sí] *aisi* R. *déin-breth*] *dianmeath* Lc. *ria déрге*] *re déirge* R;
ria adcē S₃; *madge* B; *renderge* B (*marg.*) LcMS. 64. *sécle*] *rosgab-*
B (*marg.*) H; *seighle* R; *selge*, &c. BLcMS. 65. *rogabsat Tuatha*] *rosgab-*
satar tuath L; *rogabsadar tuath* R; *rogabastar tuat* B. 66. *for fund*] *fearand* Lc;
for find, &c. BS. *co*] *na* S₃. 67. *na*] *a* Lc. 68. *atá*] *om.* L. *Febrat*] *abrad* Lc. 69. *Febrat*] *abrad* Lc. *Cend Cuirrig*] *curraid* Lc.
70. *buillig*] L; *duillig*, &c. RLc; *uillig*, &c. *cæt.* 71. *a mind*] L; *amra*, &c. *cæt.*
72. *frimben*] *fri mben* S; *re mbean* Lc. *sáithe*] *suithe*, &c. RBMS; *saite* H; *suit* Lc.

Ó mac Flaind ónd loch Slemain,
 a n-imthús ní hanmebair :
 marait sund ria techta trell
 cethri slechta na sen-chend. C.

75

73. *Flaind*] loinn M.*ónd loch*] o loch R; nocho Le. ,

By the son of Fland of Loch Slemain
their doings are not unremembered :
there remain here for a while, with their possessions, 75
four memorials of the ancient heads.

74. *a n-imthús]* innimtus R.

75. *ria]* re RB.

CURRECH LIFE.

Currech Life cona lí,
is terc rí dia rodamain :
rucad a, chend úad i cían
cosin sláb ós Bodamair.

Currech Life, línaib slóg, 5
rothimsaig brón bán-bidbad :
óen-fer do thamnad in troch
matan moch—ba lán-ingnad.

“Is mé Find, am féith fromtha,
co cléith brogtha bróen-uillig : 10
topacht co Bodamair mbuirr
a chend co muing móel-Chuirrig.” C.

Roselt for Fothud in feidm,
is dó ba deilm dóer-buillech :
ba hinund brú rothochair 15
Fothad ocus cóel-Chuirrech. C.

Ingen maic Niad co méite,
Téite, notharcitis tuir,
ben maic Regamna co rind,
do láim Find ferad a fuil. 20

Din dáil-sin torchair Téite,
dar cach féice fóen-buillech,
is mac Regamna robthaig,
ocus torchair cóel-Chuirrech. C.

LRBLcMSS₃H. 2. *is terc*] is t̄c L; in gach H; ní cach, &c. *cæt. rodamain*] *ed*; fodomair L; ragamair RB; rogamair M; robamair Lc; rodamair SS₃H. 3. *a chend úad*] uad a chend, &c. BLcMS. *cían*] cén, &c. RLcSS₃H. 4. *sláb*] tleib Lc; sléib, &c. RSS₃. 6. *bán*] bain S₃; ban *cæt.* 7. *do thamnad*] do thaimnad L; rothamnad, &c. LcMSS₃H. 9. *am féith*] in feith L; am féig R; am feigh, &c. HS₃; am feth Lc; am féth S; ba fet B; ba feith M. 10. *cléith*] cleith, &c. *codd.* *brogtha*] fromta R; fromda Lc. *bróen-uillig*] brainuillig RBM; mbraonbhúilligh S₃. 11. *topacht*] dobacht S₃; tobas Lc. 12. *chend*] chenn S; cend, &c. *cæt.* *co muing*] conamuing BM; chumaing Lc. *móel*] cæl Lc. 13. *Roselt for*]

. CURRECH LIFE.

Currech of Life, with his splendour,
 few kings there are fit to subdue him :
 his head was taken from him afar
 to the mountain above Bodamair.

Currech of Life, with numbers of hosts, 5
 whom the grief for a fair enemy gathered :
 a single hero to cut off the doomed man
 in early morning—it was full wondrous !

“ I am Find, I am a withe well-proved,
 with a powerful battalion of dripping edges : 10
 I cut off [and brought] to proud Bodamair
 the head of shaven Currech with his hair.”

The effort . . . on Fothad ;
 to him it was the sound of a dishonouring blow :
 it was the same womb that bore 15
 Fothad and slender Currech.

The daughter of Mac Niad the mighty,
 Teite, whom chieftains used to guard,
 wife of the son of Regamain, spear-armed,
 by the hand of Finn her blood was spilt. 20

By this encounter fell Teite,
 who excelled every slant-smiting stay of battle,
 and the son of violent Regamain
 and slender Currech fell.

roslecht in Le. 14. *deilm*] ndelb Le. 15. *ba hinund*] L; ba hæm
 in, &c. RMHS₃; ba hæm B; 7 ba hæm LeS. *rothochair*] rotheichair L (?);
 rotochur R; rototh- S₃; dothochair Le. 16. *Fothad*] fothaid, &c. LH.
cóel] sær LeS. 17. *Niad*] niad móir, &c. LeS. 18. *notharcitis*]
 nactaircitis B; rotairgitis S; rotairngidis Le. 19. *maic*] find m̄c L.
Regamna] ed; regamain, &c. LBM; ragamoin, &c. RS₃; regoman H; radamain,
 &c. LeS. *eo*] L; on, &c. cæt. 20. *ferad*] L; feraig B; feraid, &c. cæt.
 21. *ddil-sin*] dailse R; dailsin cæt. *torchair*] atorchair LeS; tocair M.
 23. *Regamna*] radamna R; regoman H; radamain, &c. LeS; regamain M.
robthaig] romth- S₃.

TEMAIR LÚACHRA.

In Lúachair dano, in Lúachair,
 diamsad cuman, a búachail,
 robo mag find-lethan fóen
 co n-imat róen is rúathair.

In Lúachair dano, in Lúachair, 5
 ba treb glan, toga túachail ;
 ind inbaid rochlóechlóí gné
 ba cáime tír tarngire.

In Lúachair dano, in Lúachair,
 ba hadba niad is núachair ; 10
 robo mag scothach fo scé
 co remes mac nUgaini.

In Lúachair dano, in Lúachair,
 ba himda sleg 'na slúag-thaig ;
 i n-aimsir Dedaid maic Sin, 15
 nosfuilngtis a scoth-šemair.

Rob áibind do chlainn Dedaid
 dia raibe a tech i Temair ;
 ba háibind Temair 'moa tig
 i n-aimsir Dedaid maic Sin. 20

Tucad d'ingin Lugdach luind,
 ar thóchim do thír fo thuind,
 cach forba togad ar thlus,
 ar brogad forsín turus.

RBLcMS (*fragmentary*) S₃H. 1. *dano*] dī B. *dano, in Lúachair*] *om.* S. 2. *diamsad*] S₃; damsāt RBH; damsād Lc; damsā S; *illeg. in M. cumān*] cumāin RBS₃; qm̄ H; cumail, &c. LcS; *illeg. in M.* a] in R.
 5. *dano*] dī B. *dano, in Lúachair*] *om.* S. 6. *toga*] R; toghda S₃; togach H; docach LcS; trebach B; *illeg. in M.* 7. *inbaid*] inmaid R. *rochlóechlóí*] rochlœchmái R; roclœmclœi B. gné] agné S. 8. *ba cáime*] caime na, &c. LcS. 9. *dano, in Lúachair*] *om.* S. 10. *ba hadba*] robad ba Lc. is] co LcS; *om.* RB. 11. *fō*] for B; co S. 12. *remes*]

TEMAIR LUACHRA.

The Luachair !

if I remember aright, O boy,
it was a fair wide level plain,
with many a raid and onset.

The Luachair !

it was a bright home, a wise choice ;
at the time when it changed its seeming
it was fairer than the Land of Promise.

The Luachair !

it was a home of hero and bride ;
it was a flowery plain, set with thorn,
till the date of the sons of Ugaine.

The Luachair !

many a spear was in its hostel ;
in the time of Dedad son of Sen,
its clover-flowers were beneath their feet.

It was comely for the children of Dedad,
when their home was at Temair ;
comely was Temair round their house
in the time of Dedad son of Sen.

There was given to the daughter of fierce Lugaid,
for her journey from the land beneath the wave,
every holding she chose for live-stock,
for advancing on the journey.

ham is R. 13. *dano*, in *Lúachair*] *om.* S. *dano*] *di* B. *slúag-thaig*
sluag-thoil S. 14. *nosfuilngtis*] *no*fuilgitis, &c. BS₃H ; *nosfuilngis* Lc.
a] *i* B ; *om.* S₃H. *scoth-temair*] *scotemraich* Lc. 17. *dia*] *di* B.
a tech] *tech* B ; *ateach* S₃. 19. *'moa*] *inoa* B ; *ina* MS.
22. *ar thóchim*] *ar* *toitim* R ; *ar* *toichim*, &c. BLcMH. *do*] *ó*, &c.
LcS. *fo*] *for* Lc ; *-f cæt.* 23. *ar*] *dia* S₃. 24. *ar*] *ara* RBLcS.
brogad] *broad* R. *forsin*] *do* Lc ; *don* S ; *ar* *in*, &c. S₃H ; *forin*
RBM.

Oc Eremón robói in ben ; is sí robói i Temair Breg, ocus a mbói sunda ana : is di atá Temair Lúachra.	25
In aidche rogénair Conn, ba fáilid riss Ériu oll ; innti rochinsetar tra Siuir, ocus Eóir, is Berba.	30
In aidche rogénair Conn, asracht cech flaith co foroll ; innti rofessa, búan bla, Bile Tortan, Eó Rossa.	35
In aidche rogénair Conn ronassa Ériu óen-glonn ; Loch Riach, is ann rochin sin ocus Loch Léin ós Lúachair.	40
Is mé Fintan ; am fer sen ; rochlóechlóí mo ré is m'ed ; tánae i nInis Fáil find cethri tráth déc ria ndflind.	
O rodoirt dliu for bith, rochiúir m'áes—ní gúach in grith : nomfil oc Dún Tulcha tra, i n-iarthur thúaiscirt Lúachra.	45

26.] *Here a folio is lost from S.* 27. *sunda ana*] *sunda na* B ; *sund ana* M.
31. *innti*] and B. *rochinsetar*] *rocidsetar* R ; *rodociñseda* B ; *rochindistair* Lc ;
rogeinsetar S₃ ; *rocinsidatar* M. 32. *Eoir*] *beoir* (*corr. to neoir*) R ; *beoir* LcM.
34. *asracht*] *astracht* Lc ; *atracht* S₃. *foroll*] *forlond* Lc. 35. *bla*]
blad R. 38. *ronassa*] M ; *ronasa cat.* *óen-glond*] a *aon glonn*, &c. S₃H ;
eglund M. 39. *rochin*] *rocim* M ; *tochim* Lc. 41. *am fer sen*] in

Eremon's wife was she ; 25
 it is she that dwelt at Temair Breg,
 and his were all the treasures there :
 from her it is called Temair Luachra.

The night Conn was born
 great Erin was glad to welcome him ; 30
 on that night arose
 the Suir, the Nore, and the Barrow.

The night Conn was born
 uprose every prince in his might ;
 in that night were made known—lasting fame ! 35
 Tortan's bole, the yew of Ross.

The night Conn was born
 Erin was flooded at one blow ;
 'twas then Loch Riach arose
 and Loch Lein above Luachair. 40

I am Fintan ; I am an aged man ;
 my date and my era have altered ;
 I came into noble Inis Fail
 fourteen hours before the Flood.

When the Flood was spilt on earth 45
 my life faded,—not false the cry !
 I abide in sooth at Dun Tulcha
 in the north-west of Luachair.

fer sen R ; ba fear sean B ; amham fer M. 42. *rochlóechlóí*] rochlaemchlae
 B ; roclæmo M. *mo re*] moire M. *m'ed*] maimser Lc. 43. *i nInis*]
 a hinis R. 44. *cethri tráth déc*] ceitri tra deg B ; cethracha trath, &c. MS₃.
 46. *rochiúir*] *ed* ; docur Lc ; rochuir, &c. *cæt*. *m'des*] R ; inæs, &c. BM ;
 each æs, &c. LcS₃H. *ní guach*] *ed* ; guach BLc ; nguach *cæt*. 47. *namfil*]
 namfuil RB ; namsail Lc ; na fail M. *oc Dùn*] i ndun, &c. RM.

SLÍAB MÍSS.

Miss, ingen Maireda múaid,
maic Caireda claideb-rúaid,
rogab slíab 'n-a selb-raind sain
co cían ós derb-chlaind Dedaid.

Dia farcabsat crích maic Sin 5
clanna Maireda mór-mir—
Echaid is Rí, rígdá in scor,
barr-thús díрма cen dochor,

Ba sóer-ben slúaig co saine 10
do Chóemgen chrúaid chongnaide,
Miss, fúair, cen a dedail de,
sóer-druim Senaig 'n-a slaibre.

Senach garb mac Dedaid déin,
is and ba marb forsín tsléib:
and fail fo tháth fo thuba 15
a ráth is a róen-guba.

Fúair Miss ós dairib na ndám,
ingen Mairid co mór-grád,
fri fošnaidm, cen déine ndíss,
sogairm sóer sléibe sen-Míss. M. 20

LRBLcMHS₃. 1. *Maireda*] muredaig R. 4. *ós*] o LcMHS₃.
derb] dealb M. 6. *mór-mir*] mir L; morgil Lc. 7. *is*] in RM; a Lc.
Rí] rib HS₃. *rígdá*] riga R. *in*] om. Lc. 8. *barr-thús*]
 bartus LRBLc; báartus H; baartús S₃. *dírma*] ndírma BLc. 10. *chong-*
naiide] codnaige B. 11. *Miss, fúair, cen a*] o fuair mis can BLcM; oafuair
 mis can, &c. HS₃; o fuair nis cen R. 12. *na slaibre*] islabre L; co slaible B.

SLIAB MISS.

Miss, daughter of mighty Mairid
son of Cairid Red-Sword,
took a mountain as her own special portion
for ever over the genuine line of Dedad.

When the children of great, active Mairid 5
left the land of the son of Sen—
(Echaid and Ri, royal the band,
first beginning of a host free from mischance)—

Coemgen, stern ally,
had to wife a noble woman chosen from the host, 10
Miss, who obtained, never to part from it,
the noble hill of Senach as her bride-gift.

Fierce Senach, son of keen Dedad,
it is there he died, on the mountain :
there close covered by the sod is 15
his rath, with the wail for his defeat.

Miss, the much-loved daughter of Mairid,
above the thickets of the troops, acquired
by covenant, with eagerness not slight,
the noble, lucky title of the mountain of Sen-Miss. 20

13. *Dedaid*] deaga Lc. 14. *ba*] ro Lc. 15. *and fail*] is and Lc. *fo tháth*] S₃; fo thath is L; foth R; foth⁻ B; fotha Lc; fothad H; fothach M. *thuba*] duba Lc; tugha S₃. 16. *ráth*] raith Lc; rath cæt. *a róen-guba*] a righdumai, &c. HS₃; cenguba LoM. 18. *Mairid*] airid Lc; maraig M. *mór-grád*] morthráth L. 19. *fri fónsnaidm*] fri fonsnaidm L; na fonsnaidm RM; na fosnaidm B; na fofonsnaidm Lc; na fonaidm HS₃. *cen*] con RLeH. *ndíss*] ndis codd.

TIPRA SEN-GARMNA.

Tipra Sen-Garmna fo a snas,
cía sen-labra dia senchas ?
is cid diatá araile,
Aírer créchtach Criblaige ?

In t-aírer-sin cid diatá, 5
ocus tipra Sen-Garmna,
conécíus dúib, dígrais band,
aní diatát a n-anmann.

Sen-Garman sléibe maic Sin, 10
ó loch Léin a hIrlúachair,
ránic mór rót in ríglach :
uair nirb óc, rop il-gnímach.

Dorigne creich thess 'con tuind 15
i nderna crúach-bás Crochduind ;
uais athbach dogéne iarsain,
orgain Cathrach Comfossaid.

Iarsin luid rempi fo thúaid 20
ind athben fergach fír-chrúaid :
robí in fer fallán co fraig
Gannán 'na nóid hi Caislib.

LRBLcMSS₃H. (*The first fifty-two lines missing from S.*) 1. a snas]
 snas, &c. LLc. 2. dia] LR; dian, &c. cat. 4. créchtach] crechta R.
 5-8.] om. Lc. 7. conécíus] condécíus L; coneces R; conigeas M; atdeosa S₃.
 8. aní] inní, &c. RMH. diatát] L; diafuilet, &c. RBMH; obfuilet S₃.
 a n-anmann] anmand RM. 10. a] in R; co Lc. 12. uair nirb óc] cen
 corb og Lc; oair gerb og, &c. HS₃. 13. dorigne creich] doringni
 chrich L; dochrech each dorigni Lc. 'con] ar Lc. 14. i nderna]

TIPRA SEN-GARMNA.

The Well of Sen-Garman, with its chip of wood,
 what is the old tale to tell of it ?
 and whence comes another name,
 the bloodstained Field of Criblach ?

Whence this Field is named, 5
 and the Well of Sen-Garman,
 I shall declare to you—excellent feat!—
 the cause whence the names arise.

Sen-Garman of the Mount of Mac Sin,
 from Loch Lein out of Irluachair, 10
 many roads the beldame traversed ;
 since she was not young she was skilled in many feats.

She made a foray southward by the wave,
 wherein she wrought the heaped slaughter of Crochdond :
 a noble aftermath she reaped thereto, 15
 the sack of Cathair Comfossaid.

Thereafter she went onward to the north,
 the fierce woman, furious, right grim :
 she smote the lusty shielded man,
 Gannan, in his home in Caisle. 20

niderna B ; condearna Lc ; atérna S₃.

15. *athbach*] atbath L ; athlach Lc.

16. *cathrach*] cathrag L.

17. *iarsin*] L ; iarum, &c. *cæt*.

18. *athben*] aidben S₃ ; aithben *cæt*. *fergach*]

beargach Lc. *firchrúaid*] firchrúach L. 19. *robi*] rophé L. *co fraig*]

nar dil L. 20. *Gannán*] candan H ; caman M. *'na nóid*] na noid LB ; na

doid LcS₃H ; na doit M ; nóit R. *hi Caislib*] iccaislib R ; iacasib Lc ; icaisib M.

Ráinic rempi, monor ngrind,
co Mongfind, co muime Find,
cor' loise macraíd, dia fúair blad,
in-Nóid Dromma búain Bertach.

Táinic rempi cen temel, 25
ráinic co síd fer Femen,
coromarb Dub Róit ind ráin,
inna nóid féin oc Formáil.

Sen-Garman 'sa mac co mbail 30
sníset fri fat hi fogail ;
andsin gníset cairddes cain,
is Criblach cáin a Cruachain.

Mac do Chriblaig Crimthann Cass :
nír b é in t-imgand ar ernmass ;
cid a chomáes, ba calma 35
im sogáes mac Sen-Garmna.

Nert nónbair robói i Criblaig,
airm i mbenad fri hirgail :
ocus nert nónbair samlaíd
fri slóg-blaid i Sen-Garmain. 40

Nert dá nonbur lethu a ndís,
gním cen chlethu cen athscís ;
gráin cethri nónbur samlaíd,
ed robói dia comchablaig.

Ba hingnad la Find a rád 45
don chethrur chalma chomlán,
fogail cen laicce ria lind
do dénam aicce in hÉrind.

21. *monor ngrind*] tar cach lind Lc. 23. *cor 'loise*] coroloise L; roloise
LcMS₃H. *dia*] do Lc. 24. *in-nóid*] L; inoid.BLc; indoid M;
indoit R; andoid S₃H. *búain*] buan L. *Bertach*] bertaig S₃; bertad.Lc
26. *fer*] RB; ar *cét*. 27. *ind ráin*] indráen L; indrain M; andrain H;
anraoin S₃; inrain B; indrai R; inroind Lc. 28. *inna nóid*] inanoit R;
inannoid Lc; inandoid MS₃H. *oc*] i Lc; a H. *Formáil*] formáel L;
formoill Lc. 29. *'sa*] ansa R. *bail*] blaid, &c. LcS₃H. 30.] sinata
fad re fogail Lc. 31. *andsin*] isanu, &c. S₃H. *cairdes*] chairddes L.

Onward she went—joyous exploit!—
to Mongfind, Find's fostermother,
and burnt the children, whereby she won fame,
at enduring Noid Dromma Bertach.

Onward she came without disguise ; 25
she reached the mound of the men of Femen,
and slew Dub Roit of the rout
in his own home at Formael.

Sen-Garman and her fortunate son
harassed and plundered far and wide : 30
there they made fair alliance
with gentle Criblach from Cruachan.

Son to Criblach was Crimthann Cass :
he was no shirker in the mêlée :
as for his compeer, he was strong 35
in wisdom, was the son of Sen-Garman.

The force of nine was in Criblach
where she mingled in the strife ;
and the force of nine likewise,
with martial renown, in Sen-Garman. 40

The two of them had the force of twice nine men,
(doings without concealment, without respite :)
the terror of four nines likewise,
this their united force possessed.

A surprise for Find was the declaration 45
of the bold four complete,
that in his time reaving undismayed
should be wrought by them in Erin.

32.] criblach a cruachain Lc. 33. *do*] don RBM. 34. *ar ernmass*] ar endmus R; airernas Lc: *perhaps* ar indmass. 36. *in sogáes*] an sogaes S₃; in saga M. *Sen-Garmna*] særgarmna Lc. 40. *slóg-blaid*] slogaib, &c. RBLc. 41. *dá nónbur*] nonbuir M. *lethu*] leath Lc; aleith M. 42. *chlethu*] L; cleatu B; cleithe, &c. RLeS₃H; cleitin M. *athscis*] LLe; cámhscis R; cainscis, &c. *cet*. 44. *ed*] L; sed, &c. RBM; asead, &c. LcS₃H. *robbí*] baoi S₃. *dia*] di Lc (í) na S₃. *comchablaig*] chomchablaig L; ccaomhcablaigh S₃; cablaid, &c. RLe; coblaid BM; acabluidh H. 47. *foyai*] fuil (*with* d *superscr.*) H. *ria*] re BMH. 48. *do*] om. R.

- Noslenann Find féin iarsain
co ndeochatar don talmain ; 50
co ná fúaratar a ndín
ar maig nó ar muir nó ar mór-thír.
- Co fúaratar lathe n-and
topur uisci úar-abann,
iarna tichtain a talmain, 55
ciarb ingnad la Sen-Garmain.
- Cuirid Garman síis a mac
iar scéis ocus iar comrac,
consóí Slechtaire na slat
i n-agid trell na tiprat. 60
- Geibid glanad na hadba
co látir co lán-chalma ;
focheird úad dia múr immach
a húr is a hard-grenach.
- Iarsin luid immach ar cúl 65
ocus ní rocheil a rún :
fúair dín ar arm-gail slóig Fínd
tech mór fo thalmain tirimm.
- Lotar in cethrur calma
do saigid na sen-adba ; 70
rucsat co diamair dia ndín
immad fíadaig is fiad-míl.
- Luidset laithe for Lúachair,
ciarbo thaithbe imúathaid :
atchíat dín rót, nád fetar, 75
óclach n-óc ná 'dgénatar.

49-52.] *om.* R. 50. *don*] fon S₃. 51. *co ná*] na L; conda M; conac B.
52. *nó* (1)] *om.* BMS₃; na Lc. *nó* (2)] *om.* MS₃; na Lc. 53. *n-and*] S₃H; and *cæt.*
54. *topur*] tibra Lc. *uisce*] duscí LcS₃H. *úar*] fuar BS₃H; uair S.
aband] L; imgand, &c. *cæt.* 55. *tichtain*] L; tiachtain, &c. *cæt.* 56. *ciarb*].
ger Lc; rop S₃. 57. *a mac*] ammac L. 58. *comrac*] comarc L. 59. *consóí*].
consni S₃. 60. *i n-agid*] inadaig, &c. LcSMH. 61. *na*] L; a *cæt.* 63. *focheird*].
foceirdid R; focert S. *immach*] gananaadh S₃. 64. *is a hard-grenach*] L;

Thereupon Find himself pursues them
till they went from the land ; 50
and they found no place of refuge
on plain, on sea, nor on firm land.

Till on a day they found there
a spring of water, a cool stream,
just issuing from the earth, 55
though unfamiliar to Sen-Garman.

Garman lays down her son
after fatigue and after fighting ;
Slechtaire of the forays turns
toward the well for a space. 60

He sets to cleansing the dwelling
stoutly, right boldly ;
he flings from him out from its wall
the clay thereof and high-piled gravel.

Thereafter he came out again 65
and hid not his secret :
he found a shelter against the assault of the army of Find,
a great house under the dry earth.

The bold four came
toward the ancient dwelling ; 70
secretly they brought to their shelter
plenty of game and wild stock.

They went on a day upon Luachair
though it was an infringement of utter seclusion :
they see coming down a road I know not 75
a young warrior whom they did not recognize.

na himglanad Lc ; iarna himglanad, &c. *cæt.* 67. *arm-gail*] armguin M.
slóig] slog B. 68. *tirim*] tirim L ; taebgrind, &c. RBMHS₃ ; tæbfind, &c.
LcS. 70. *do saigid*] do said Lc. 74. *ciarbo*] ciarbod B ;
ciarbot S ; ciarbad H ; ciabtar S₃ ; ciaba M. *taihbhe*] aithbe, &c.
SS₃H ; saithi Lc. *imúathaid*] inuathaig M. 75. *atchiat*] atchít, &c.
LR ; aacid, &c. BMS ; dochind Lc. *dín*] LB ; do M ; don *cæt.* *nad feiar*]
L ; donnarach R ; donarach, &c. BMHSS₃ ; arcaach ar Lc. 76. *n-óe*] óc, &c.
codd. *nd'dgenatar*] connemgnatach M ; natgenatar S₃ ; nad aithgenatar L.

Ossíne is é robóí and,
trúag in tecmong nárb admall :
recait a ngleó cen chabra :
berait leó dia prim-adba. 80

Lá d' Ossín issin tig thall,
inna chumriuch co himgand :
tuc dó crand sóer dia snaide
Crimthand Cóel mac Criblaige.

Rosnas Ossín dó a chrand 85
co hadnár is co hadmall :
indsmais cen docair gáí nglan
immar rosfocaíl Crimthan.

Dorigine Ossín foa choimm 90
liathróit do chasnaide in chraind :
rollá úad a hind a glac
immach ar lind na tiprat.

Fechtas bóí Find forsind áth
dered láí i n-etarthráth :
co facca chuire in snaide 95
do brú Féile find-glaine.

Gebis 'n-a láim, mod n-ergna,
ba móite leis a menma :
Ossín fogní, ar cach fer,
cipe baile asar'teiled. 100

77. *Ossíne*] LR; osin M; oissin, &c. *cæt.* *is é*] alle M. *robóí*] dobi, &c. LeS₃. 78. *in tecmong*] L; indimtecmaic, &c. RS; inimtecmaic B; animtacmac, &c. HS₃; animthacmong Le; imtimtecmaing M. *nárb*] L; *om. cæt.* 79. *recait*] regait L; regaid B; rengaid R. *a ngleó*] in gleo H. 80. *dia*] na Le. 81. *issin*] sin LRBM. 82. *himgand*] himmall LeS. 83. *dó crand*] dá chrand, &c. LeS. *dia*] re Le. 84. *Cóel*] LH; caem *cæt.* 85. *Rosnas*] &c. LR; fosnas, &c. *cæt.* *Ossín dó*] do osín R. *a*] an S₃. 86. *adnár*] adhmar S; adnar, &c. *cæt.* 87. *indsmais*] intsnais L; imsnais B; insnas LeS. *docair*] doccair L; dochair RS. *nglan*] LM; glan *cæt.* 88. *immar rosfocaíl*] *ed.* immar rofacaib L; feib mar dofocail, &c. RB; feib

Ossin, he it was ;
 alas the chance that he was not swift of foot !
 they come to blows without parley :
 they carry him with them to their chief abode. 80

One day Ossin was in the house yonder, '
 in rigid bondage :
 Crimthand Coel son of Criblach
 gave him a noble spear-shaft to plane.

Ossin planed his shaft for him 85
 submissively, rapidly ;
 he fitted the bright spear without difficulty
 as Crimthand directed.

Ossin made covertly
 a ball of the shavings of the spear-shaft : 90
 he cast it from him from his finger-tips
 out on the water of the spring.

On a time Find was at the ford
 at close of day in the twilight ;
 and he saw the shavings coming towards him 95
 down the bosom of pure, bright Fele.

He caught it in his hand—famous act !
 his spirit was strengthened within him :
 "Ossin is the maker !" saith each man,
 "whatever the spot whence it was thrown." 100

marrus focail, &c. *cæt.* 89. *Dorigne*] doriñgni L. *Ossin*] oisíne R; *om.* B.
foa] fo LRLeS. *choinnm*] chaim Lc. 91. *rolla*] L; rola BMS₃; rolád R;
rolaud H; doluid, &c. LcS. *úad*] amach S₃; *om.* LcSH. *glac*] glac
nglan SH; ngat Lc. 92. *immach*] mach LB; uad, &c. LcSS₃H. *ar*] tar H.
lind] M; topur, &c. LRBS; tondaib, &c. LcHS₃. 93. *Fechtas*] fehta RM;
fecht, &c. LcS. *bói*] diambái, &c. LcS. *forsind*] for in, &c. BMHS₃.
94. *lái*] oidechi S₃. 95. *facca*] focaid M. 96. *find-glaine*] fianglaine L;
inglaine M. 97-100.] *om.* S₃. 97. *Gebis*] geibid R. *'n-a láim*] cuice
(*with* vel na laim *superscr.*) H. *mod*] mac LcSM. 98. *ba móite leis*]
moidi leis fein, &c. LcS. 99. *fogni*] fognig M; dogni, &c. LcS. 100. *cipe*]
cipe, &c. LB. *asar'teilecá*] &c. LcSH; asrotheilced L; asroteilged, &c. RBM.

Lotar ind fian uile as
cosin sruth coa bunadas :
atchíat fotholl tói talman,
áitt i sír-bói Sen-Garman.

Dosberat slega chuccu, 105
focherdat úadu a mbruttu ;
fúaprait tochait in talman
conusfacca Sen-Garman.

Dolluid Criblach úadu immach 110
dar in cét n-erred n-armach :
rosmarb Find fíal iar saine
thiar i nAiriur Chriblaige.

Sernais Slechtaire, seól ngar, 115
conair aile, astur talman,
luid dfb, feib digsed in gáeth,
in leó luthmar labur-gáeth.

Dolluid Find, ba mod n-amra, 120
i ndegaid maic Sen-Garmna :
rí fian co nglére rangell
thiar oc Bérrre na mbémmend.

Cechaing Crimthand dar in féin
ocus ropo chrúaid a chéim :
sedlais co sóeb iar saine
Crimthand Céel mac Criblaige.

101. *ind*] L; in, &c. *cæt.* 102. *coa*] co, &c. RLeSM. 103. *atchíat*] atchit L; adchid, &c. LcS; dociad S₃. *fotholl tói*] fothoi toll L. *talman*] intalmon Lc. 104 *áitt*] airm RM. *i sír-bói*] is ro bóí, &c. RM; do siorbaoi S₃. 105. *Dosberat*] L; nosnagat, &c. S₃H; musnagat, &c. RB; musnadad, &c. LcS; musnacad, M. 106. *focherdat*] focherat L; focearad, &c. BLcM. 107. *in*] &c. LBS₃; na *cæt.* 108. *conusfacca*] conusfaccad Lc. 109. *Criblach*] criblag L. *úadu*] úaide, &c. RBLcH; uaidiu M; uaidhibh S. 112. *thiar*] triar LLc. *i nAiriur*] a turlach LcS. 113. *Sernais*] ternais S₃. *ngar*] L; nglan RLeSM; ngal BHS₃. 114. *astur*] ahur RLeS; ahuir HS₃.

All the warriors went forth
up the river, to its source :
they see a silent hole in the ground,
the place where was Sen-Garman's home.

They take their spears to them ; 105
they cast aside their cloaks ;
they set to digging up the earth,
till Sen-Garman saw them.

Criblach got away from them
in spite of the hundred armed warriors : 110
the noble Find slew her apart
in the west at Airer Criblaige.

Slechteaire fled a short way
by another road wandering through the land :
he went from them as the wind might go, 115
the vigorous lion, wise and proud.

Find went (it was a famous exploit)
after the son of Sen-Garman :
the kingly warrior far famed held him in pledge
in the west, at Berre of the blows. 120

Crimthand advanced through the warriors
and hard was his path :
Find caught him treacherously apart,
Crimthand Coel son of Criblach.

talman] *thalman* LcS. 115. *digsed*] *ticsid* Lc; *thigsidh* S; *digset* RB.
116. *luthmar*] L; *luamnach*, &c. *cæt.* *labur-gúeth*] L; *nar langaeth*
M: *ar lanbaeth* B; *nar lanbaeth*, &c. *cæt.* 117. *ba mod*] *fa mog* Lc.
n-amra] L; *nargdha* S₃; *nergna cæt.* 118. *i ndegai*] *andeadaich* Lc.
119. *fian*] *féne*, &c. LcS. *conglére*] *co ngéire* L; *cugleire* H; *na ngleire* (*with*
vel co superscr.) R. *rangell*] *roíngell*, &c. LS₃; *rungall* H; *ngeall* S; *gell* Lc.
120. *thiar*] *siar* H; *thsiar* S. 121. *dar in*] *darm* R; *da in* B. 122. *a*
chéim] L; *in rem* LcS; *a réim*, &c. *cæt.* 123. *sedlais*] *selais* HS₃; *seglais* Lc.
124. *Cóel mac*] L; *caoml* (*l expunct.*) *mac* H; *maccaem* Lc; *caem mac*, &c. *cæt.*

Sen-Garman dobert anís, 125
 (nirbo chéim cert) iar n-athscís :
 atnaig a cend i ruth gait ;
 cuirthir a corp 'sin tiprait.

Ni farcaib Currech, cluintir,
 mac nothuilled trén-muntir, 130
 acht techtaire cen tarba,
 Slechtaire mac Sen-Garmna.

IS é sin senchas iar fír
 ocus ba hé sin a ngním
 ind lochta lúaidset din tslait, 135
 fúaigset Ossín fon tiprait.

125. *dobert*] donbert S₃. 126. *nirbo*] nirbad, &c. RHS. *chéim*
cert] caem ceart B; chaemnert, &c. LeS. *iar n-athscís*] condagscís
 R; arndaghsígís S. 127. *atnaig*] ed. atnagar LM; adnadar, &c. LeS;
 atnadhár R; anagar B; nagar H; atnacht S₃. *cend*] cheand Le. *i ruth*
gait] L; arruth ngaitt S₃; asruth ngait, &c. RLeS; isrut gait B; asrut ngaid H;

Sen-Garman he fetched from underground, 125
 (it was no sure path) after fresh toil :
 he set her head in a withen chain ;
 her body is put in the well.

Currech left not, it is heard,
 a son who should increase the strong brood, 130
 except the messenger unprosperous,
 Slechtaire son of Sen-Garman.

This is the authentic legend
 and these were the doings
 of the crew who fared on the foray,
 who bound Ossin under the spring. 135

- ... ngaid M. 128. *cuirthir*] L; laiter, &c. *cæt.* *corp*] chorp Lc.
 129-132.] in L *only.* 129. *farcaib*] fargaib L. 133. *IS é*] asedh S₂.
senchas] inseancus, &c. LcS. *iar*] om. LcS. 134. *hél*] se M.
a ngnim] ingnim, &c. RLcMH. 135. *luaidset din tslait*] L; dognisead
 goid Lc; fogniset gait, &c. *cæt.* 136. *fuaigset*] L; sniset, &c. *cæt.*

FINDGLAIS.

Roort Bláthnat ingen Mind
 in orgain ós Airget-Glind :
 mór-gním do mnái brath a fir,
 dóig is friss rodasmidir.

Trúag a n-imscar imalle,
 Bláthnat ocus Ferchertne,
 co fail a lecht díblínaib
 i Rind Chind Bera brígmair.

5

Ferbrecach is Senfiacail
 ropdar araid do thriáthaib ;
 Fergaire a Fráechmaig i fat,
 mór do laéchaib roortsat.

10

R.

L (*one stanza*) RBLcMSS₃HY (*col. 780, stanzas 1 and 2*). 2. *in orgain*]
 a orgain S ; la horcain Y ; orgain, &c. LRBLcM. *ós Airget-Glind*] ossar
 .c. glind L ; osar cet in glind, &c. RBLc ; osaircet in glind M. 4. *dóig*] L ;
 dáigh HY ; air RLe ; ar *cet.* *friss*] fri Lc. *rodasmidir*] rodamidir Y ;
 rodus inhuin S. 5-12] *not in L.* 5. *a n-*] in RY. *imscar imalle*]

FINDGLAIS.

Blathnat the daughter of Mind wrought
 the slaying above Aiget-Glend :
 a dreadful deed for a wife, the betrayal of her husband,
 for it was against him that she aimed it.

Alas for the fatal encounter 5
 of Blathnat and Fercertne alike !
 the tomb of both is
 at the Point of strong Cend Bera.

Ferbrecach and Senfiacail 10
 were charioteers to the chieftains ;
 Fergaire came from Fraechmag afar,—
 many a hero they slew.

iomsccaradh malle, &c. S₃H ; comroc imale Y. 8. i Rind] illaind Y.
Cind Bera] bera cinn B. *brigmair*] YLcS ; siraim RB ; isirimh S₃ ; siraiB M ;
 sirauimh (*with as superscr.*) H. 9-12] om. Y. 9. *Ferbrecach*] ferbregda R ;
 ferbethrach S₃. 10. *do*] R ; co, &c. *cæt.* 11. *Fergaire*] fergair, &c. LcSS₃.
 a] is B ; i M. 12. *do*] ro M.

SRÚB BRAIN.

Matan do Choin na Cerdda
for múr dron dúne Delga,
fri sechem slúag 'na saige,
ic fethem úar irgaile.

Co facca in muir n-uár n-altach 5
co slúag adbal ingantach,
fer co fathaib rafollaig,
ria rathaib ria rodrongaib.

Línsat triáth-mag a téite,
in slúag scíath-glan scíth-méite : 10
rochansat ceól cen chobra
for a seól co sír-sólma.

Ba leór do brón in betha
a nglór is a ngarb-grétha :
leór do déstin co dergnaid 15
déscin for a ndub-delbaib.

Tri cóicait 'sind éill fo thrí;
leór ba léir al-línmairi :
duibithir funchi fedil
culchi cach eóin imthemín. 20

LRBLcSS₃MH. 1. *na*] in R. 3. *fri*] L; ac, &c. *cæt.* *sechem*]
setem B; feithemh S; fechain Lc. *slúag*] sluaig, &c. LcHS₃. *saige*]
suide RS₃; saide, &c. BLcS. 4. *ic*] L; for LcS; fri *cæt.* *fethem*] feichem,
&c. RSS₃. *úar*] uair LcS₃. 5. *altach*] eltach, &c. LcSS₃H. 6. *adbal*]
allaind (*with* vel *adbul superscr.*) R; nadbal, &c. BLcSS₃H. *ingantach*]
ningantach, &c. BLcSS₃H. 7. *co*] os Lc. *rafollaig*] rafollaich L;
rofollaigh R; rofolloig, &c. HS₃; rofallaig M; romfolaig Lc; romfolaidh S;
cofollaib B. 9. *a*] in R. *téite*] theite L; teite, &c. RBM; teitte S₃;

SRÚB BRAIN.

On a morning the Hound of the Smith
was on the strong rampart of Dun Delga
keeping cold watch for combat,
to pursue hosts on the march.

And he saw the cold cliff-bound sea 5
covered with a monstrous marvellous host—
the man of paid no heed—
in . . . , in great droves.

They filled the sea-plain with their gathering 10
the bright-winged enormous host :
they sang a joyless strain
on their ceaseless rapid course.

It was a world of grief to hear 15
their calling, and their hoarse cries :
full loathly and uncomely
was the sight of their black forms.

Thrice three fifties in the flock ;
full plain to see was their multitude :
black as long-lived scaldcrow 20
the cowl of each dusky bird.

teide H ; thigi Lc. ; tigne S. 10. *sciath-glan*] sciathach M. *scith-méite*] scithmeite, &c. IR ; scitmede, &c. BM ; sgmettiu H ; scithmíthi Lc ; sciathmidhe S ; sgáthmeide S₃. 11. *chobra*] chorbra L. 12. *for a*] *sa* L ; for in RS ; forsin Lc. *solma*] tholma Lc. 13. *leór*] mor R. 15. *do déstin*] da descin Lc. *co*] do B ; con MS₃H. *dergnaid*] dergnaid, &c. LcH. 16. *for*] ar Lc. *dub-*] *dun faes. of L (doubtful)* ; din Lc. 17. *Tri cóicait*] tri coica H ; tri chæca S ; baoi caocca S₃. *sind éill*] isindeil L. 18. *leor ba*] do bo R. 19. *duibithiv*] duibideóir, &c. LRBHM. *feidil*] feimin (*with* vel feidil *superscr.*) R.

Remra a cuirp is a cossa :
 mosnáitis muir dia mbossa :
 sithithir seóil for sessaib
 scéith each eóin cen imresain.

Secht n-artim fo thri tadbain 25
 gulban each óen-eóin angbaid :
 secht cubait riged ránac
 i tacmung a mun-bráгат.

Imsóí fothu, feochar ngal,
 Cú na cath is na comram : 30
 rosoirg dia thábaill in daig
 co rámaind is co redgaig.

Desin roort uile n-óg
 in énlaithe olc ecal-mór,
 tar each ngaibél col-lín bla 35
 cossin mbrainén ba tiugba.

Rotheip a méide assa muin,
 indlais a láma 'n-a fuil,
 róuaig each rúin in challait,
 tuc srúib forsín sen-charraic. 40

Desin asberar Srúb Brain :
 fégar cech rún tria rogail,
 do gním in Chon, nár chatail,
 sír in mod, each moch-matain. M.

21-24] *om. R.* 21. *is a*] sa L. 22. *mosnditis*] musnaiddis Lc;
 musnaidhdís S. *dia*] da L. 23. *sithithir*] sithid iar B. *seóil*] feoil Lc.
for] fri B. 24. *scéith*] sciath, &c. LcSS₃H. 25. *n-artim*] ndairtim Lc.
tadbain] taidbuid H; dodbaid Lc; dadhbhaid S₃; dadhaib S. 26. *gulban*] gulba
 R; angulbain, &c. LcHS₃; *om. M.* *óen*] *om. LLcHS₃M.* *angbaid*] adbail L.
 27. *secht*] tri L. *riged*] rigi LBMS; rici Lc. 28. *i*] LS₃; in M; a *cæt.*
tacmung] LS; tacmuc, &c. BMHS₃; tacmaing, &c. RLc. 29. *fothu*] focru? M.
feochar ngal] feth feochar S. 31. *in daig*] indaid RLc; intaidh S.
 32. *rámaind*] L; romaind M; ramaind, &c. *cæt.* *redgaig*] redgaich L;

Gross their bodies and their legs :
 they paddled the sea with their feet :
 long as a sail on the thwarts
 were the wings of each bird, past dispute.

Handbreadths thrice seven displays 25
 the beak of each cruel bird :
 seven cubits of the forearm I counted
 in the girth of their necks.

Against them turned—fierce valour !—
 the Hound of battles and encounters : 30
 the fiery hero slew them with his sling,
 with frenzy and fury.

Thereupon he slew them all entirely,
 the evil formidable fowls,
 across every inlet, with fulness of fame, 35
 to the last surviving raven.

He severed its neck from its shoulders ;
 he bathed his hands in its blood ;
 he wove all the mysteries of the craft ;
 he laid the bill on the ancient rock. 40

Hence is it called the Raven's Bill,
 (through his valour every mystery is seen)
 from the deed of the Hound that slept not
 (long the measure) any early morning.

redgaid, &c. RBMHS₃; radgaid Lc; radgaig S. 33. *n-óg*] L; ogh B; nód S ;
 nod Lc; innóg, &c. RM; anog, &c. S₃H. 34. *in*] ind L. 35. *gaidé]* gabeal L.
 37. *méide]* &c. S₃H; mét R; méid, &c. LBM; med LcS. *assa*] isa LB.
 38. *indlais]* ionnmais S₃. *láma]* lam, &c. MS. *'n-a]* ina MS.
 39. *úaig]* uaid, &c. LcM; fuaid S; ucc S₃. *rúin]* rún, &c. SH. *in challait]* L
 calaid Lc; acalaidh S; in callait, &c. *cæt.* 40. *tuc]* fuair L. *srúib]*
 srúib brain L. *forsin]* fori L; forin &c. HSS₃M. 41. *asberar]* L;
 aderar Lc; atberar, &c. *cæt.* 42. *fégar]* fedar LcS. *tria]* co L; tre LcS;
 tri M. 44. *sír]* fir, &c. HS₃. *in]* a S₃. *cach]* L; ar *cæt.*

LOCH LEIN.

Dlegair do lind locha Léin
athchomarc a heterchéin,
mar tá ós chách cen chuit mbróin
fo bláth ocus fo bith-glóir.

Robói tan ba fiad fertach, 5
co n-ilur tríath tairbertach :
cía beith 'na rath-lind, lín bla,
for seilb Fathlind maic Áeda.

Ó dolluid for selbai sláin 10
Fathlind maic Aeda Damáin
loch in chuire cháim cen chair,
láid dó each duine dlegair.

Atchúala Lén, col-lín uird, 15
do bith fo brúch a bláth-buid,
diarchum cen tíam-gestal tais
níam-lestar Fainne Flidais.

Oc Síid Buidb ba cerdd cen chair,
Lén Lín-íaclach mac Bolgaig :
Bolgach mac Bannaig, blad bil,
ba mac Glammaig maic Gomir. 20

Cid carbad, cid cathbarr óir,
cid cúach, cid cairche ciúil chóir,
do Lén ba fír deg-blad de,
ba gním erlam ria n-aidche.

LRBLcMSS₃H. 2. *heterchéin*] hetergéin, &c. LLc. 4. *fo . . . fo*
co . . . co LcS. 7. *'na rath-lind*] narndaith lind Lc; na trathlind M.
9. *dolluid*] daluid BLc. *selbai*] L; selb- S₃H; selbaid, &c. *cæt.* 10. *Damáin*
bennain domuin (*with vel damain written over bennain*) M. 11. *cháim*] caem
LRB. *chair*] chor Lc; coir S₃. 12. *láid*] lægh S. *dó*] L; da S₃H; do *cæt.*
14. *fo brúch*] fo bruch L; fo bruig, &c. RMSH; for bruig S₃; for buird Lc;

LOCH LEIN.

There is due to the water of Loch Lein
a question from of yore,
as it is free from sorrow beyond all,
in beauty and endless glory.

There was a time when it was a waste, a place of graves, 5
with many a vigorous chieftain,
though it be now a hallowed water, with fullness of fame,
over the domain of Fathlind son of Aed.

Since the lake of the fair blameless host
spread over the entire domain 10
of Fathlind son of Aed Daman,
a lay is due to it from every man.

I have heard of Len with hammers in plenty,
as being under the marge of its blooming bank,
where he shaped by no feeble forceless work 15
the shining vessels of Fainne daughter of Flidais.

At Sid Buidb he was a wright without reproach,
Len Linfiachlach son of Bolgach :
Bolgach son of Bannach—fair fame—
was son of Glammach son of Gomer. 20

Were it chariot or helmet of gold,
were it cup or well-made instrument of music,
justly Len won good fame therefrom,
it was finished work ere night.

fobith fo bruig B. 15. *diarchum*] darchum LB. *tiam-*] tian B; *illeg. in L.*
16. *Fainne*] *sainne facs. of L, wrongly.* *Flidais*] *stidais* Lc. 17. *Oc*] o LcS.
ba cerdā] focheard Lc. *chair*] coir S₃. 18. *Lín-*] lind L. 20. *ba*]
LS₃; deg. &c. *cæt.* *Glammaig*] blamaid Lc. 21. *óir*] noir HS₃.
23. *fír*] sir L.(?) 24. *ba gnim*] fir ba L. *erlam*] genm̄n B; adbal, &c.
LcS.

Iar scur cech aidche, gním cert, 25
dond fiur foirbthe, nírb amnert,
dia indeóin, focherdded-se
úad co hindeóin na nDése.

Tri frossa focherdded-si
ind indeóin co n-óibligi, 30
fross usci fedil fedma,
fross do thenid trichemda :

In tress-fross co nglé-raind glain
do némaind cháim chorcar-glain,
conid iat co ndénma dil 35
némna locha Léin lind-gil.

Maraid loch Léin in laga,
co n-immud tond tóeb-thana :
i crích na nDése dia deóin
maraid dia ése a indeóin. 40

I flaith Éremóin cen ail,
iar nglé-dedóil cen debaid,
túargaib, tar cach soairm sair,
tomaidm locha Léin lindmair.

Atberat sund iar saine 45
sáir-fir ocus senchaide,
co ná frith ri taidbsin thair,
co haimsir Cuind Chét-chathaig.

25. *aidche*] *naidci* R. 26. *fiur*] *ed. fhior* S₃; *fir*, &c. *cæt.* *foirbthe*] *foirfe* H. 27. *dia indeóin*] *dia a inneoin* S; *diadindeoin* B; *illeg. in* L. *focherdded-se*] *focerdese* B; *focheardside* Lc. 28. *co*] RS₃; an LLcM; a h-, &c. BSH. *na nDése*] *co dese*, &c. LBMHS. 29. *focherdded*] *focaired* R. 30. *ind*] L; an HS₃; in RBLeS; *illeg. in* M. *co n-óibligi*] *ed. conoebli* LM. *conæmli* R; *conaibligi* B; *conaidblidhi*, &c. SS₃H; *ba haidblili* Lc. 31. *fedil*] *fetil* L. 32. *trichemda*] *trithemda*, &c. RM; *trithimda* S; *tritheamra* Lc. 33. *glain*] LM; *nglain* &c. *cæt.* 34. *do*] *fros do*, &c. LcS. *cháim chorcar-glain*] *do chorcarglain* L; *caoin corcargbloin* S₃; *nosmarglain*, &c. LcS. 35. *conid*].

After work ceased each night (right deed), 25
 for the accomplished man (no weakling he),
 at his anvil, he would fling it
 from him to the anvil of the Dese.

Three showers would it fling forth—
 the anvil with its sparkles : 30
 a shower of water, unfailing, vigorous,
 a shower of flaming fire :

The third shower of pure bright quality
 was of lovely pure purple jewellery,
 so that these, lovely in purity, 35
 were the jewels of Loch Lein's clear waters.

Loch Lein of the hero endures
 with multitude of lean-sided waves :
 in the land of the Dese by Len's will
 endures his anvil after him. 40

In the reign of blameless Eremon
 after clear dawning free from strife
 sprang up, famous beyond every noble place in the east,
 the outburst of the waters of Loch Lein.

They tell here variously 45
 both nobles and gleemen,
 that it was not found and manifested in the east
 till the time of Cond Cetchathach.

cona R. *co náénma*] can denma, &c. LcSS₃H. *dil*] ndil
 LcSH; ndail S₃. 36. *lind-gil*] lindglain, &c. LcMSS₃H. 39. *i*]
 ic S₃. *dia débin*] diandoin Lc. 40. *ése*] eis B. a] L;
 in RBS; inn Lc; an MS₃H. 42. *dedóil*] degail, &c. RLcH; dhoil S.
debaid] deagail, &c. LcMS. 43. *túargaib tar*] tuargaim sar B; and
 frith dar L. *soairm*] sosnaidm L; sotairm R; sogairm BM. *sair*] soin
 Lc; sain S. 44. *tomaidm*] togairm B. *lindmair*] lindglain, &c. LcH.
 47. *ná*] nach MS. *ri*] L; re RB; ria LcMSH; re a S₃. *taidbsin*]
 taieibsin R; taibsib Lc.

Desin atá, ní tairm tó,
 senchas locha Léin iar ló: 50
 is bretti a buide diar mblaid:
 do each duine ised dlegair. D.

49. *ní tairm tó*] toraind L.

50. *iar*] ar Lc.

51. *bretti*] breithi

Hence comes—no silent sound—
 the legend of Loch Lein in after days : 50
 thanks should be paid for our report :
 from every man this is due.

LcH ; beirthe S₃. *diar]* iar M. 52. *do]* laoidh da S₃. *ised]* om S₃.

CARN FERADAIG.

In carn-sa atchú co ndechair
 Feradaich co fír-brethaib :
 am eól co húain in cech airm
 'sin sceól ó fúair a chomainm.

Feradach don rothuig ráin 5
 ba mac Rochuirp maic Golláin :
 Gollán cosin gol-gáith gil
 ba mac Conmáil maic Ebir.

Rogab tríath temraig tíre,
 Tigernmas co trén-ríge : 10
 tri nói cath a crannaig cáil
 robriss for clannaib Conmáil.

Romarb Conmáel cond catha
 i cath óenaig mór-Macha :
 i cath Eille ar moch-ord áig 15
 romarb Rochorp mac Golláin.

Romarb Feradach iarsin,
 romace Rochuirp co rí-gail :
 corp as'ruaid iarna mairn
 fail fot dumaib, a chóem-chairn. 20

LRBLcMHS₃. 1. *carn-sa*] L; carn, &c. *cæt.* *atchú*] atchi R.
co n-] cen, &c. LS₃. 3. *am*] im R. *húain*] huaim LeM. 4. '*sin sceól ó fúair*]
 in seol dia fuil Lc; sin sceól o fuil M. *a chomainm*] in comainm Lc; in
 forainm, &c. HS₃. *don*] du B. 5. *rothuig*] roduilg M;
 roddluid Lc. 6. *ba mac*] L; rig mac, &c. *cæt.* 7. *gol-gáith*]
 golgæth L; ngolgaith R; ngolgaoith S₃; golgait H; golgaid M; colgait B;
 colchaid Lc. *gil*] L; ngil RBHS₃; bil Lc; om. M. 8. *ba mac*] me do
 Lc. 9. *temraig*] L; temrach, &c. RBHS₃; temair Lc; tem M. 10. *ríge*]
 mine Lc. 11. *a crannaig*] L; forcbaile (with vel crannaib *superscr.*) R;

CARN FERADAIG.

This carn I see, pre-eminent,
the carn of Feradach of the true judgments :
I am versed completely in every spot
in the tale whence it took its name.

Feradach of the noble pride 5
was son of Rochorp son of Gollan :
Gollan with the bright ' wind of wailing '
was son of Conmael son of Eber.

A prince seized the high ground, 10
even Tigernmas, with powerful sway :
thrice nine battles with his line of slender spears
he won against the children of Conmael.

He slew Conmael, head of battle,
in the battle of great Oenach Macha,
in the battle of Eille in fight early-arrayed 15
he slew Rochorp son of Gollan.

He slew Feradach thereafter
the noble son of Rochorp, kingly in valour :
the body whence he departed after his slaying
lies under thy mounds, O pleasant carn ! 20

fricannaib S₃; forchranaib Lc; a crannaib, &c., BMH. cáil] cáel, &c. LBM.
13. cond] chond L. 14. mór] noir RLcS₃. 15. Eille] ele Lc.
moch-ord] mochor daig, &c. BS₃; mochaird aig M; coranair Lc. 18. romace]
L; deagmac Lc.; rigmac cæt. co] Lc HS₃; ba cæt. rig-gail] riogh goil S₃;
riagail LBLcM; rigail RH. 19. corp] corob Lc. as'] is H. rulaid]
rúlaid L; rulaig, &c. BM; rul-, &c. RHS₃; rolulaid Lc. iarna mairn]
iar na maidm HS₃; iarnarmu B; airm Lc. 20. fol] fon Lc; fo MHS₃.
dumaib] dumaid Lc. a] LR; om. B; in, &c. cæt. chóem-chairn]
cæmarmu B.

Feradach, ferad catha,
conidromarb mál Macha :
fuair dáil ná rodlecht adiu,
rothráig cocert a cairdiu.

Tigernmas co n-immud áig,
co libernmas, co lond-báig,
cona slóg co soblad sain
tuc mór congal im charnaib.

25

IN.

21. *ferad catha*] feradacha, &c. LRM ; feadaca B.
LcMHS₃. *mál*] mael RM. 23. *ná*] mar L.
Lc ; a cert &c. *cet.* a] L ; co LcH ; coa, &c. *cet.*

22. *conid*] conad, &c.
24. *cocert*] L ; a neart
cairdiu] chairdiu S₃H.

Feradach, who offered battles
till the prince of Macha slew him,
met an encounter hence—better he had not!
the fixed term of their truce had expired.

Tigernmas with many a conflict, 25
with . . . slaughter, with furious strife,
with his army high in renown
gained many victories about the cairns.

26. *co*] L; la R; ba *cæt.* *libernmas*] li bernbras S₃; liernmus R. *lonā-báig*] lanbaid Lc.
27. *co*] ba B. *soblād*] soglad R (*with b superscr.*); soblaid Lc; sodblag M.

LUIMNECH.

A fir fadlas sós na sen,
labras cach nós co núa-gel,
druit lat ós druimnib daire
cuit Luimnig na laechraide.

Luimnech, lethan in labrad, 5
rosrethad co sír-adbal,
co fail cech tráth cen tairbirt,
co bráth comid bith-airdir.

Is cete óenaig agair 10
co róenaib co robladaib ;
rongab slóg saidbir sattail
co saidlib co sról-brattaib.

Sochaide rodál cose 15
co lár Luimnig na loingse :
ó dáil slúaig ba tuillmech tairm,
ó fúair Luimnech a láech-ainm.

Cóiced n-Echach rodál dó,
ba srethad sám co saer-gnó,
'n-agid slúaig Lúachra luinne,
dagfir Crúachna cloth-chuirre. 20

Tucsat in rígrad ille,
co sír-blad co sóinmige,
dag-días cen utmaille fill,
dá mac Smucaille smitt-chind.

LRBLcMS₃H. 1. *fadlas*] fodlas LeH. 10. *robladaib*] rogbladaib Le ;
robladhaib M. 11. *rongab*] rogab, &c. LeMS₃H. 12. *saidlib*]
claidbib L ; saidlib, &c. RBM ; sailgib Le. *sról-*] sar Le. 14. *loingse*]
linde Le. 15. *ó*] da LeS₃ ; do H. 16. *a*] in, &c. BLcS₃.
17. *Cóiced*] cœca M. *nEchach*] LR ; nechad B ; necha LeM ; neachdach S₃ ;
neach- H. 18. *srethad*] srethach S₃H. *sám*] sam LLeMH ; sam S₃ ;

LUIMNECH.

O thou that dispensest the lore of the learned,
that declarest every usage with fresh radiance,
approach, above the slopes of oak-wood,
the portion of Luimnech, home of the hero-folk.

Luimnech—wide-reaching the story, 5
it has been spread abroad mightily—
at all times it is unsubdued,
so that it is ever famous till doomsday.

It is a market-place of a gathering that is held 10
with victories, with great renown ;
a proud and wealthy people held it,
a people with saddles and silken raiment.

A multitude assembled here
at the flats of Limerick of the voyages ;
from the meeting of the host voluminous rose the sound, 15
whence Luimnech got its martial name.

Eochu's province assembled there.
it was a concourse peaceful, noble of mien ;
over against the host of eager Luachair
came the champions of Cruachan, pinnacle of fame. 20

The princely leaders brought thither,
endowed with lasting fame and prosperity,
a noble pair free from shiftty treachery,
the two sons of Smucaille Smitchend.

sain R ; saml. B. *sáer-gnó*] sargno, &c. S₃H. 19. 'n-*agid*] inaged, &c.
LRB ; inaidig M ; oigid Lc ; andail S₃H. *sluaig*] laoig M: *luinne*]
luind R. 20. *Cruachna*] a cruachain R. *cloth-chuirre*] clothbuir R ;
clothbuirri, &c. BM. 21. *in rigrad*] in rigraid, &c. RH ; a rigraig M ;
an laochbraidh S₃H. 22. *sir-blad*] saorbladh H. 23. *dag-*] daer L.
cen] con H. 24. *smitt-chind*] simcind B.

Smucaille mac Bacduib buirr, 25
 in gilla glac-duib glé-chuirr :
 maic dó, fri ferga fige,
 fir na cerda cath-mire.

Rind ocus Fáebur, fégair,
 cen báegul ria mbeó-dédail, 30
 feib noslabram dar cach ler,
 ba hiat anmann na n-ard-fer.

Iar techta don chath-gail chóir
 ind fir athlaim aiged-móir
 suil adralsat a ngliaid nglé 35
 rogabsat a commairge.

Ochail a Cruachain chróebaig
 rogab fóesam fir-Fóebair ;
 oc Síd Buidb ná fóelsad fill
 fofrith fóesam do rúad-Rind. 40

Oc tintúd don chúan ar chúl,
 dorat cech slúag hi sochlúd,
 co mbói in loch fo luimnib de,
 ina druimnib, demnigthe.

Amlaíd doluid 'n-a lungair 45
 cach láech ina líath-lummain,
 conid lind Luimnig rosnacht
 Muimnig is fir Ólneacht.

26. *glac-duib*] glacdaí L; glacadub LcS₃ *glé-chuirr*] gletruim Lc. 27. *fri ferga*] L; fri fergua? H; fri fergda S₃; fir (*altered to fri?*) fergca R; k fergca B; ferga, &c. LcM. *fige*] fine L; fide H; na figi Lc. *cath-mire*] caithmide Lc. 29. *fégair*] fegar L. 30. *ria*] L; re *cæt.* 31. *feib*] feidb R. 32. *anmann*] ananmand L. 33. *tehta*] na techt, &c. LcS₃H. 34. *ind*] cach Lc. *aiged-móir*] aigenmoir S₃. 35. *adralsat*] atralsat, &c. S₃M; dorallsad Lc. *nglé*] LB; de, &c. *cæt.* 36. *a*] L; da *cæt.* 37. *Ochail*]

Smucaille son of huge Baedub, 25
 that black-fisted carle, bright-eminent ;
 sons to him, good at weaving strife,
 were the men of martial arts.

Rind and Faebur, plain to see—
 no danger 30
 as we proclaim across all seas,
 those were the names of the noble warriors.

On coming to the fair-fought combat
 the nimble warriors, broad-visaged,
 before they entered on their famous contest, 35
 took to them sureties.

Ochail from woody Cruachan
 undertook protection of true Faebur ;
 at the Sid of Bodb, who would not endure treachery,
 was found protection for fierce Rind. 40

When the tide turned to flow again
 it brought each host to fame ;
 so the lake was strewn with cloaks thereby
 on its surface—affirm it !

On this wise came, in 45
 every hero, clad in a grey cloak ;
 so the waters of Luimnech carried them off,
 from Munstermen and men of Connaught.

eochoill Lc ; eochoill S₃. a] on RBS₃H ; o M. 39. ná foelsad] no foelsad B ;
 na faelsat RM ; na faol^s &c. HS₃ ; nad foelsad Lc ; na sasad L. fill] sin L.
 40. fofrith] forrith L ; rofrith M. 41. tintiud] tintnóg R. chuan] L ;
 tslúag, &c. cæt. 42. dorat] doraidh S₃. slúag] snuad Lc. hi sochlud] L ;
 a soclú R ; ic sochlud, &c. BMH ; co soclú S₃ ; iclochud Lc. 43. co mbói]
 fombae^sL. 44. demnigthe] deamnaiche Lc. 45. Amlaid doluid] L ;
 doluid amlaid RB ; doluid iarum, &c. LcMS₃H. 'n-a] L ; mar cæt.

Desin roraídset in slóg
 ó thul Tuinne tulach-mór 50
 “is *lumnigthe* in t-inber oll,
 cían bas chumnigthe in comlond.”

Desin dogarar each airm
 Luimnech, labar in láech-airm ;
 ón dáil-sin, mar samlait sin, 55
 in’ rafadbait a fír-fír.

Nó dia ruc sech iathu úaib
 sciathu mathe for mór-slúaig
 do muin gilla co ngripe
 sruth na Sinna séol-brice. 60

Lumman ainm cech scéith scenbda,
 fo nách tréith cech tigerna,
 comad díb co cuimnech cind
 rolen Luimnech in láech-lind.

Robátar láich ‘ca labrad 65
 ic tul Thuinne trom-adbal,
 “is *luimnechda* lind maic Lir
 nídat tuillmecha a tréifír.” A.

49–52] *om.* R. 49. *in slóg*] an tsloigh S₃. 50. *ó*] os H. *tulach-mór*] tulachmhoir S₃. 51. *lumnigthe*] luimnigi M. 53. *dogarar*] dogairthar M. *each airm*] in airm Le; intainm, &c. S₃H. 54. *Luimnech*] luimnig B. *labar*] leabar Le. *-airm*] ainm, Le. 55. *samlait*] samlat B; samlaid, &c. LeS₃H. 56. *rafadbait*] L; rofagbait R; rafadbaid, &c. BM; rofadbaid LeS₃; rofacebait (*corrected to rofadbait*) H. *a fír-fír*] L; na fír-sin Le; na fír-fír, &c. *cæt.* 57. *Nó*] na B. 58. *sciathu*] scithu R. *for*] bar LeS₃; bur H; ba M

Therefore said the host
 from high-mounded Tul Thuinne, 50
 “ ‘Cloaked’ (*lumnigthe*) is the mighty estuary called,
 as long as the combat shall be remembered.”

Hence is named everywhere
 Luimnech—proud the home of heroes—
 from this gathering, as the learned deduce, 55
 wherein its true warriors were despoiled :

Or else, when the stream of sail-dotted Shannon
 carried away from where you stand, past meadow lands,
 the shields of the chieftains of your mighty host
 from the shoulders of the nimble gillies. 60

Lumman is the name of every spiky shield—
 no weakling is the chieftain that bears it ;
 from these, it may be, mark it mindfully !
 the name *Luimnech* clave to the river of heroes.

The heroes were saying 65
 on massy Tul Thuinne,
 “ ‘Shielded’ (*luimnechda*) is the stream of Mac Lir :
 unfruitful are its strong men ! ”

59. *co ngripe*] *co nglicci* L; *conusbé* Lc. 60. *sruth na*] *a sruth* Lc; *i sruth* M.
 61. *Lumman*] *luiben* S₃H. *cech*] in L. 62. *nách*] *nar* Lc. *cech*] *cē* L; *a cat*. 63. *comad díb*] *conid desin* L. 64. *in*] *don* Lc.
 65. *Robátar*] *roptar* M. *'ca*] *coa* LRBM; *can* Lc; *ga* S₃H *labrad*] *labra* H.
 66. *ic tul*] *ós tucht* S₃. *trom-*] *tren* Lc. 67. *luimnechda*] *luimneacha* M.
 68. *nídat*] *nida* RB: *do nach* L. *tuillmecha*] *tuillmecha* B; *tuillmech* Lc. *a*] *om.* L; in RB.

SLIGE DALA.

Senchas cía lín noniarfaig
 sliged Dala dag-bríathraig,
 ind fir dangin cen dinge
 co fúair mandir mlinde ?

Dalo don Scithia sciathaig, 5
 mac Edlicon iltriathaig,
 sund robái ic brait, ic borb-gail,
 ic slait is ic sír-orgain.

Cethrur tancatar dar tuind, 10
 munter Edlicon imthruim,
 dáig ba sith-eclaig slúagid,
 re Scithecdaib sciath-úainib.

Dalo ba fallán fri feirg, 15
 ocus Cannán co crúaid-cheird,
 Cré is Caire na clethchur,
 ba lúath maige in mór-chethrur.

Dalo tathaim diarbo thimm 20
 ó fuair fachaid is immechimm,
 conid úaid, cid fóen a airm
 fofúair in róen a rí-g-ainm.

LRBLcMSS₃H. 1. *noniarfaig*] nosfiafraig B; rosfiarfaid, &c. LcS; rosfiafraigh S₃; rosfiab̄r H. 2. *sliged*] sligi Le. 4. *co*] fo LcHS₃.
mílinde] midlindi Lc. 5. *Dalo*] dala RLc. *don*] do Lc. *sciathaig*] sciathglain Lc. 6. *Edlicon*] adnocoil Lc. *iltriathaig*] imtriathaich Lc.
 7. *sund robái*] dobai Lc. *ic borb-gail*] borb-gail L; is ac borbguin Lc. 8. *is*] om. L. 10. *Edlicon*] aednocail Lc. 11. *ba*] bat RS₃; bad BS.
sith-eclaig] sitheagda Lc; sieglaigh S. *slúagid*] slugaigh S.

SLIGE DALA.

What company asks us the legend
of the Road of Dalo the affable,
of the strong man, unsubdued
till he met dissolution in an evil hour ?

Dalo from shielded Scythia, 5
son of Edlec, head of many chiefs,
was here, busy with plunder and fierce fight,
with raiding and ceaseless ravage.

Four of them came over sea,
the family of puissant Edlec, 10
fleeing before the green-shielded Scythians,
because they were sore afraid of invasions.

Dalo, who was stout to face wrath,
and Cannan skilled in stern arts,
Cre and Caire of the palisades, 15
swift and mighty were the famous four.

Dalo died when he grew feeble,
when he met trouble and outrage,
so that from him, though low is his resting-place,
the Road got its royal name. 20

12. *re*] ra LM ; ria RLeS₃. *sciath-uainib*] sciathuadib *fac.* of
L, but the d is doubtful; sciathbuadaid, &c. LeS. 13. *Dalo*] dala
RBLcS₃. *fri*] ra L ; ria S ; ri M ; re *cæt.* 17-20.] *om.* L.
17. *Dalo*] BM ; dalu H ; dala *cæt.* *tathaim*] tathim RS ; taithim Le. *diarbo*] 18. *fachaid*] fachain S₃. 19. *conid*] conad, &c. LeS. *föen*]
nirbo S₃. 20. *föfuair*] douair Le. ; dofuar S. a] in H. *ríg-ainm*]
fæna B. roainm Le.

'Ca chaslib fri fand-ág fir
torchair Cannán in cath-míl :
rogab thúaid in síthfe-se
clúain Cannán críche Éile.

Sétig Dala Cré na crech, 25
cen gné n-étig n-imthursech,
co fúair i fuss brath is brón,
icon russ co rath romór.

Caire, ba ben Channáin chrúaid, 30
co mbraine barráin bith-rúaid :
ic dún Chairin cét costud
fúair éc ocus imfostud.

IS í sin a fodail fir 35
iar secur monair is mígním,
feib fúair tria munigud mass
a sudigud, a senchass. S.

Tathum buidin do brethaib,
do chuirib, do chóem-srethaib ;
fail lim dliged is damna,
senchas sliged sóer-Banba. 40

Cóic róit Hérenn cen glór camm,
slige mór, slige Chúalann,
slige Dala thréin túachail,
ocus slige Midlúachair :

21. 'Ca] coa LRBM ; co, &c. *cæt.* *chaslib*] L ; caislib *cæt.* *fri*] *ed.*
ra LBMS₃ ; re R ; a LeSH. *fand-ág*] fandad RBLcS. *fir*] R ;
fir *cæt.* 22. *in cath-míl*] caithmilig, &c. LeS. 23. *in síthfe-se*] frisithe se
L ; sitbi se B ; in síthbe de Le. 24. *clúain Cannán*] a cluain chandáin S ;
cluain canda B. *críche*] a crich R ; i crich Le. 26. *cen gné*]
co ngne, &c. HS ; cin R. 27. *brath*] brat LcMS₃. *brón*]
buar Le. 28. *icon*] ic Le. *co*] cum M. *romór*] co rumuar Le.
31. *ic*] o R. 32. *fúair*] uair LeS. 33. *fodail*] fadail L ; fogail

At his ramparts, in a paltry fight in sooth,
 fell the warrior Cannan ;
 this chieftain possessed in the north
 Cluain Cannain in Crich Ele.

Wife of Dala was Cre of the forays, 25
 neither unseemly nor cheerless of mien,
 till she met betrayal and sorrow in this life
 at the Wood rich in blessings.

Caire was wife of stern Cannan,
 with a fringe to her poll right red : 30
 at Dun Cairin of a hundred feastings
 she met death and surcease.

This is her just portion
 after ceasing from effort and ill-doings,
 as through her fair confidence she gained 35
 her dwelling place with its story.

I have an array of judgments,
 of melodies and staves in order fair ;
 I have legal lore and matter for song,
 even the story of the roads of noble Banba. 40

Five roads of Erin with no sinister fame,
 the Great Road, the Road of Cualu,
 the Road of Dalo strong and cunning,
 and the Road of Midluachair :

RLcM. [j'ir] LS; for S₃; fir cæt. 34. scur] coscur L. monair] monar
 R; monor H. mignim] mórgnim, &c. M (corr. to mignimh) S₃. 35. tria]
 LB; in Lc; a cæt. muniguu] mineadud Lc. 36. a senchas] i senchas S₃.
 37. tathum] taithim RLcS; tataim B; tathainm M. buidin] bud dfn R.
 37-40.] om. S₃. 39. senchas] shenchais S. 41. camm] ngann (with vel
 cam superscr.) M. 43. tréin] RM; tren LBHS₃; thren LcS. tuachail]
 tuathail facs. of L: perhaps tuathaib. 44. Midluachair] im midluachair S;
 i midluachair S₃.

- Slige Assail maic Dóir duinn 45
i crích móir Mide mór-Chuinn :
in cóiced rót co ngné glass,
cid hé ní óc a senchas.
- Bátar fo díamair dulig 50
ic Fíannaib ic Fomurib ;
co ngénair Cond cét catha
ní fríth in sét sen-Flatha.
- Ó rogénair Cond cen chair,
rosfégaíd rosfetabair,
tria gním in chóicir roscind 55
atát óic-fír 'ca n-immrimm.
- Iar fuin gréne ba geiss dul
do Themraig co trén-chostud :
d' fiur na geisse ba gledrach
dochum feisse fír-Themrach. 60
- Aidche samna co sós sen
ba damna do nós núa-mer :
frítha a díamraib, a dairib,
ó síabraib, ó sídaigib.
- Díbergaig Midi, mét marc, 65
tucsat d' Assal écomnart :
rolensat úa Domblais déin,
dia fúair in soglais soréid.

45. *Dóir*] dor LcS ; doire H. 46. *móir*] mor LR. *mór*] moir R ;
in mor Lc. *Chuinn*] gluind Lc. 47. *co ngné*] cen
gne Lc ; gne S. *glass*] LH ; ngus Lc ; congus S ; nglas,
&c. *cæt*. 48. *a senchas*] in senchas, &c. RLcS₃H. 49. *fo*]
ba R ; fada fo Lc. *dulig*] om. Lc. 50. *ic*] o R ; ac na Lc.
ic Fomurib] ic Fomórib L ; co moruib Lc. 51. *catha*] ratha S₃. 52.] nirbó
frithise an flatha S ; ní fríth cach set sárlatha Lc. *in*] L ; a RBHS₃.
53. *ó*] on lo LcS. *cen chair*] cen tair *fac.* of L, *wrongly* ; gan choir S₃ ;
cain LcS. 54. *ro . . ro*] no . . no RBHS₃H. 55. *chóicir*] choicfir, &c. LB.
56. *'ca n-immrimm*] coanirim L ; coanimrim RBM ; gaanimrim S₃ ; conimrim Lc ;
canimrind S ; *illeg.* in H. 58. *do*] co LcS. *oo*] na LcS. 59. *d' fiur*]

The Road of Assal, son of Dor Donn, 45
 in great Conn's great land of Meath,
 the fifth Road green of hue :
 as for it, not new is its story.

They were hidden, inaccessible,
 in the days of Fianna and Fomore, 50
 till the birth of Conn of the hundred fights
 the ancient prince's path was not discovered.

Since Conn the faultless was born
 ye can see them and know them ;
 thanks to the five who fixed them, 55
 young men are riding over them.

There was a ban against going to Temair
 to a banquet after sunset :
 to him that was under ban there was . . .
 toward the feast of Temair. 60

Samain night with its ancient lore
 was occasion for new and merry custom :
 it was learned in deserts, in oakwoods,
 from spirits, and fairy folk.

Reavers from Meath, many their horses, 65
 gave unequal conflict to Assal :
 they pursued the grandson of keen Domblas,
 when he found the good smooth sward.

do fir L; d'fir LcS; dofur R; don fir B; don fiur MH; don fior S₃. na geisse]
 geisi, &c. RBMH; greisi S₃. gledrach] H; glondrach L; glegrach,
 &c. RM; grednach, &c. BLcSS₃. 60. fir] rig S. 61. co]
 ba B. sós] S; soss H; so M; sos cæt. 62. nua-mer] nua glan
 R; nuafearLc; niamfear (with i expunct and u supersc.) M. 63. fritha]
 LB; frith, &c. cæt. dairib] doirib LLcH. 64. ó . . ó]
 o . . o LR; a . . a cæt. sídaigib] sidhbrogbaibh S. 66. tucsaí]
 togsat S₃. d'Assal] assal S₃; dasat M. 67. úa Domblais] herind
 doblais L; hua in domblais R; ua domlas S. déin] den LcS.
 68. fúair] uair Lc. in] i L. ioglais] soglas LcS; so blais M.

Midlúachair, miriu cech máin,
 mac do Damairne delb-cháin : 70
 Damairne co serc-blaid sain
 mac Deccraig maic Diupaltaig.

Úa ríg Srúba Brain bailbe
 Midluachair mac Damairne,
 fer co finib ná furad 75
 fúair sligid na sen-churad.

Sétna secc-derg, slaide slúaig,
 mac Durbaidi daiger-múaid,
 fer cen irdubad, cen fell,
 drúid Irmuman 'na thimchell. 80

Is rempu-sin, rodasní,
 mac dron-šolus Durbaidi,
 oc saigid óc do Themraig
 fúair rót Dala deg-menmnaig.

Mac Eogabail, co ceird chrúi, 85
 cosna gleó-galaib gnáth-núi,
 fúair sligid na slúag-arm sen
 i crích Cúalann na coibden.

Sab rainne Hérend i ndó
 escir Riadda, nír óen-gó, 90
 dianid comainm fo glór glan
 Slige Mór, mó cech mag-ar.

69. *miriu*] L; mireo RBM; mire *cæt.* *máin*] mæn BLcM; maoin S₃.
 70. *mac do*] L; degmac, &c. *cæt.* *Damairne*] do daire Lc. 71. *sain*] L;
 saig, &c. *cæt.* 72. *Deccraig*] dercaid Lc. *maic*] .h. Lc. *Diupaltaig*] L;
 diubaraig S; dibartaich Lc; diubartaid, &c. *cæt.* 73. *ríg Srúba*] ríga srub
 B. 74. *Damairne*] dairine Lc; amairne M. 75. *finib*] fini S. *ná*] na
codd. *furad*] ffurad S₃. 76. *sligid*] sligi, &c. LcS. 77. *secc-derg*] sercderc
 Lc; sercderg S. *slaide*] eá. sloigi, &c. LcS; slaided L; slaiged, &c. *cæt.*
 78. *Durbaidi*] durbudi, &c. LB; dirmaide, &c. LcS. *daigermuaid*]
 daigearmoir Lc; daigharmcruidh S; daigfermuaid M. 79. *irdubad*]
 fírbunad L; firdubad Lc; cirdubad R. 80. *drúid*] druidhi S; draoi S₃.
n-a thimchell] LcS; ratimchell I.; rotimcell, &c. *cæt.* 81. *sin*] sain L.
rodasní] rodosni B. 82. *dron-šolus*] dornšolus LR; drondsolus,

Midluachair, sprightlier than any treasure,
was son to Damairne, fair of form : 70
Damairne, with special fame in love,
was son of Deccrach, son of Diupaltach.

The grandson of the king of mute Srub Brain
Midluachair son of Damairne,
a chief with kinsmen that he could not feed, 75
found the road of the heroes of old.

Setna Seccderg, hewer of a host,
son of fiery-fierce Durbaide,
a man safe from obscurity or treachery,
the druids of Irmumu were round him. 80

Fleeing before them (whom he had vexed)
the strong-bright son of Durbaide,
in making for warriors from Temair
found the road of high-hearted Dalo.

The son of Eogabal skilled in bloody arts, 85
famed for deeds of valour ever new,
found the road of old battle-weapons
in the land of Cualu of the hosts.

The line that divides Erin in two
was Escir Riada (it was no lie), 90
whose name, held in bright renown,
was the Great Road, greater than any tilled plain.

&c. BM.

- Durbaidi*] durmaide, &c. LeS; du durbuidi M.
83. *óc do*] do co Le; dó do S; oc cu, &c. MHS₃. 84. *fuair*] da fuair
R; uair Le. *rót*] om. RBH. *Dala*] dalo BH. *deg-mcnmnaig*]
condaigmenmain H. 85. *chrúí*] crai LeS; craoi S₃. 86. *cosna*] cosin L.
gleó-galuib] gleonaib Le; gleghonaibh S. *gnáth-núí*] gnath nai LeS; gnath
nai S₃. 87. *sligid*] sligi SS₃ 88. *i crích*] L; criche, &c. cat.
coibden] caibden LMHS₃; caidbean, &c. LeS. 89. *Sab rainne*] Sabb
ronna S₃; a bruindi Le; a brinne S. *indó*] anó S; nino Le.
90. *Riadda*] riata R; riatta S₃. *nír óen*] ní raen B; ní rian, &c. S₃H.
91. *fo*] om. L; fa R. *glan*] nglan LeSM. 92. *mó*] om. H.
mag-ar] mor mag R; magdur H.

Nár mac Oengussa airgthig,
 a crích Umail e-chairphtig,
 fúair sligid na ngorm-lann nglass, 95
 ria finib Domnann drech-mass.

Is amlaid-sin fofrítha
 na sligthi, na sen-chrícha,
 mar fúarus a mbunad mbrass,
 a ndúalus, a ndind-senchas. S. 100

93. *airgthig*] airgid R; aircich S; riachach Lc. 94. *ech-cairphtig*] e-chairphtig, &c. HS₃; e-chtairphtigh M; na norblath Lc. 95. *sligid*] sligi S. *gorm-lann*] glorlann R. 96. *finib*] fine R; fianaihb S.

Nar son of Oengus Airgthech,
 from the land of Umall, strong in horse-chariots,
 found the Road of the grey-blue blades 95
 before the tribes of the fair-faced Domnanns.

In this wise were discovered
 the roads, the ancient mearings,
 as I found their high origin,
 their traditional rights, their local legends. 100

drech-mas] *dearcmas* Lc.

rofitha Lc.

100. *dúalus*] *dual* is H.

97. *fafriþa*] *fritha* L; *rofritha*, &c. SH;

99. *a*] *om.* B.

mbrass] *brass* L; *mas*, &c. S₃H.

SINANN I.

Sáer-ainm Sinna saigid dún,
 dáig rolaimid a lom-thúr :
 nirb imfann a gním 's a gleó
 dia mbói Sinann co slán-beó.

Rop ingen rogasta ríam 5
 Sinann solasta sír-ffal,
 co fúair each ndodáil nduthain
 ingen Lodáin láech-Luchair.

Hi tír tarngire co túi,
 ná geib anbhine imchrúi, 10
 fúair in suthain blaid rosmill
 ingen Luchair glain lúaidimm.

Tipra nad meirb fon muir mass
 for seilb Chondlai, ba comdass,
 feib adrímem ria rélad, 15
 luid Sinann dia sír-fégad.

Topur co mbara búaine
 ar ur aba indúaire,
 feib arsluinneth a clotha,
 asmbuinneth secht-prím-srotha. 20

Immas na Segsa so dait
 co febsa fond fír-thiprait :
 ós topur na tond tréorach
 fail coll n-écsi n-ilcheólach.

LRBLcMSS₃H. *Attributed to Cuan úa Lochán in Lc. only.* 1. *dún*] uaim LcS. 2. *daig rolaimid*] L; mad dia lamaid, &c. RB; mad laimid M; mad dia lamur, &c. S₃H; madad loindid Lc; madat lainnigh S. *lom-thúr*] lomsur B; lomathur M; lomluaid, &c. LcS. 3. *nirb imfann*] ni himand Lc; ni hinann S. *a gním*] anguin M. *gleó*] ngleo M. 4. *slán*] sar BLc. 5. *rogasta*] gasta L. 6. *solasta*] forusda Lc. *sír-*] fír Lc. 7. *each*] an S₃. *ndodáil*] nduta B; nodain LcS. *nduthain*] ndodáil B. 10. *ná*] no LcS: nad S₃H. 11. *in suthain*] in tuthan Lc; in túthan S. *blaid*]

SINANN I.

The noble name of Sinann, search it out for us,
 since ye venture to lay bare its origin :
 not paltry was the action and the struggle
 whereby the name of Sinann became immortal.

Sinann, radiant, ever-generous,
 was once a maiden right active 5
 till she met all earthly misfortune,
 the daughter of Lodan from heroic Luchar.

In the still Land of Promise,
 that no storm of bloodshed mars, 10
 the deathless maid gained the fame that was her undoing,
 the daughter of bright Luchar, whom I celebrate.

A spring (not sluggish) under the pleasant sea
 in the domain of Condla (it was fitting,
 as we recount in telling the tale) :— 15
 to gaze upon it went Sinann.

A well of lasting sorrow
 is by the edge of a chilly river
 (as men celebrate its fame),
 whence spring seven main streams. 20

Here thou findest the magic lore of Segais
 with excellence, under the true spring :
 over the well of the mighty waters
 stands the poets' music-haunted hazel.

blad LR. 12. *Luchair-glain*] glain luchair M. 13. *fon*] fo Lc.
 14. *ba comdass*] L; co comdas B; chomadas, &c. LcS; comadas, &c. *cæt*.
 15. *adrimem*] adrimaim S; adrimaim S₃; aderim Lc; rod rimaim M. 16. *dia*]
 re M. 17. *co mbara*] comara R. *buaine*] &c. LR; ar buaine,
 &c. *cæt*. 18. *ur*] ar B. 19. *arsluinnet*] non sloinnett S₃. *clotha*]
 clocha (*with vel t superscr.*) R. 20. *as*] ara L. 21-24] *om.* LcS.
 21. *so dait*] saigid B; seghaid S₃. 22. *febsa*] feibh M. *fond*]
 forsan M.

Síltair sopur na Segsa 25
 for topur na trén-chenna,
 ó thuitit enói Crínmoind cain
 fora ríg-broind réil roglain.

In óen-fecht n-a tuile thrumm 30
 turebat uile don chóem-chrund,
 duille ocus bláth ocus mess,
 do chách uile ní hamdess.

IS amlaid-sin, cen góe nglé,
 tuitit n-a róe dorise
 for topur sográid Segsa 35
 fo chomdáil, fo chomfebsa.

Tecait co húais, ra gním nglé,
 secht srotha, búais cen búaidre,
 dorís isin topur the
 dianid cocur ceól-éicse. 40

Adrímem in uide n-úag
 dia luid Sinann co sóer-lúad
 co lind mná Féile fuinid
 cona gléire glan-fuirid.

Ní thesta máin bad maith linn 45
 for in sáir-sin na sáel-fínd,
 acht immas sóis co srethaib,
 ba gním nóis dia núa-bethaid.

25. *sopur*] sogar LcS; tobur M. 26. *trén-chenna*] trenoensa L.
 27. *ó thuitit*] o tuitit, &c. RMH; o ttuiteid S₃; co tuitid B. *Crínmoind*]
 crimaill LcS; crimaind, &c. BMS₃H. *cain*] chain LcSS₃. 28. *réil*]
 reid B; reig Lc. *roglain*] raglain L; rodglain B. 29. *In*] ar R.
tuile] tuil B; torud R. 30. *turebat*] R; turebait, &c. LB; tuitid Lc;
 thuitit, &c. SM; tuitet S; tuitsit H. *chóem*] aen B; en (*with cam
 superscr.*) M. 34. *na róe*] na re Lc; maráon S₃. *dorise*] doridise
 L; arise S₃. 35. *for*] om. R. 36. *chomdáil*] chomgail Lc.
chomfebsa] chaimfebsa, &c. SM. 37. *ra*] re RLeS; fo B; raid M.

The spray of the Segais is sprinkled 25
 on the well of the strong gentle lady,
 when the nuts of fair Crinmond fall
 on its royal bosom bright and pure.

Together in plenteous foison
 shoot forth all at once from the goodly tree 30
 leaf and flower and fruit ;
 none of them all is unlovely.

In this wise, clear without falsehood,
 they fall afterwards in their season
 upon the honoured well of Segais 35
 at the like hour, with like excellence.

Nobly they come, with bright activity,
 seven streams, in an untroubled gush,
 back into the well yonder,
 whence rises a murmur of musical lore. 40

Let us recount the entire journey
 whereon went Sinann of noble repute
 to Lind Mna Feile in the west
 with the choicest of her splendid equipment.

There lacks not any treasure we could desire 45
 to the noble lady of the . . .
 save magic lore in its sequences :—
 it was a wonted practice for her fresh life.

39. *the*] te LRBS. 40. *dianid*] diani B; diadh M. *ceól-éicse*] comeisce L; ceolcaire M; ceolesce Le. 41. *Adrimem*] adrimim LcS; atrimenn R. *in uide*] ni huigi M. *n-úag*] núad, &c. RS₃H; muad, &c. LcS. 42] L; doluid Sinand o saer slúag, &c. *cæt*. 44. *cona*] nirbo H. *gléire*] nglére L. *fúirid*] fuirig, &c. RSMH; fuirich Le. 45. *máin*] S₃; main LLeSH; maen B; moin R. *bad*] ba M. 46. *for*] L; ar *cæt*. *in*] ni S. *sáir*] sair H; saoir S₃; sær LBLeSM; soir R. *na sáel-fínd*] LR; na sail find LcS; na sáelind B; no sailfind M; adrimimm, &c. S₃H. 48. *ba gnim*] bad gim M. *bethaid*] breathaidh M.

Rotheich in topur, toirm nglé,
 tria chocur na ceól-éicse, 50
 re Sinainn, rothadaill túaid,
 cor-riacht in n-abainn n-indúair.

Rolen sruthair na Segsa
 ben Luchair na lán-chennsa
 cor-riacht huru na haba 55
 co fúair mudu is mór-mada.

Andsin robáided in breiss,
 is rothraíged fo throm-greiss:
 cid marb in ben co mbruth baidb
 rolen dia sruth a sáer-ainm. S. 60

Desin fri déine ndile
 lind mná Féile fír-gile:
 fail cech óen-airm, cúairt n-assa,
 sáer-ainm súaire na Sinna-sa. S.

49. *Rotheich*] dateith M; roreith H. 50. *tria*] re Lc; tre S.
éicse] esce Lc. 51. *re Sinainn*] L; resin mnái, &c. *cæt.* 52. *cor-riacht*]
 cosruact B. *n-indúair*] nimhuair L. 53. *sruthair*] sruthar L.
 54. *lán-chennsa*] &c. SM; langensa L; langennsa, &c. RBS₃H; lanbeannsa Lc.
 56. *mudu*] muu Lc. *mada*] maga BM; mana, &c. LcS. 57. *in breiss*]

The well fled back (clear fame
through the murmur of its musical lore!) 50
before Sinann, who visited it in the north,
and reached the chilly river.

The woman of Luchar full of gentleness
followed the stream of Segais
till she reached the river's brink 55
and met destruction and utter frustration.

There the comely lady was drowned
and perished under heavy injury ;
though the woman of warlike ardour is dead,
her noble name clave to her river. 60

Hence with zealous affection
is called the Pool of the pure-white modest woman.
in every place (an easy visit) is known
the noble pleasant name of this Sinann.

an mbreis HS₃. 58. *rothraíged*] ro rathaiged L. *fo throm-greiss*] in tromgres Lc ;
a troingeis S ; fo tromgeis MH. 59. *baidb*] mbaidb LcH ; maidb S ; maid M ;
mairb S₃. 60. *dia*] don S₃H. 61-64] *om.* Lc. 61. *fri*] fria M.
62. *fir-gile*] L ; fialgile R ; findgile, &c. *cæt.* 63. *cuairt*] cuaird L.
nassa] LS ; nasa *cæt.* 64. *súaire*] suair L.

SINANN II.

Sinann, cá hadbar diatá,
inneósad cen immargá :
atbér cen snaidm co solus
a hainm is a bunadus.

Innisted do chách uile 5
bunad Sinna srib-glaine :
ní chél in dag-blad diatá :
atbér adbar a hanma.

Tipra Chonnlai, ba mór muirn, 10
bói fon aibeis eochar-guirm :
sé srotha, nárb inann blad,
eisti, Sinann in sechtmad.

Nói cuill Chrimaill, ind fir glic, 15
dochuiret tall fon tiprait :
atát le doilbi smachta
fo cheó doirchi dráidechta.

I n-óen-fecht, amail nách gnáth, 20
fásas a nduille 's a mbláth :—
ingnad ciarsad sóer-búaid sin
's a mbeith i n-óen-úair abaig.

In úair is abaig in enúas
tuitit 'sin tiprait anúas :
thís immarlethat ar lár,
co nosethat na bratán.

LcSS₃H. 3. *cen snaidm*] na snaidm S. 9. *ba*] S; fa LcS₃; fo H.
11. *sé*] .uii. Lc. 13. *ind fir*] ba fer S. 14. *dochuiret*] H; tocuread Lc;
docuredh S; docuir S₃. 15. *doilbi*] doilfhi Lc; doirbhi S; doilbthe S₃H. 16. *fo*]

SINANN II.

Sinann—the reason why it is so named,
I will declare without deception :
I will report clearly without perplexity
its name and its origin.

I will declare to each and all 5
the origin of bright-streaming Sinann :
I will not hide the source of its renown,
I will report the reason of its name.

Connla's well, loud was its sound,
was beneath the blue-skirted ocean : 10
six streams, unequal in fame,
rise from it, the seventh was Sinann.

The nine hazels of Crimall the sage
drop their fruits yonder under the well :
they stand by the power of magic spells 15
under a darksome mist of wizardry.

Together grow, in unwonted fashion,
their leaves and their flowers :—
a wonder is this, though a noble quality,
and a wonder their ripening all in a moment. 20

When the cluster of nuts is ripe
they fall down into the well :
they scatter below on the bottom,
and the salmon eat them.

na Le. *doirchi*] ndoirche S₃; doilpi Le; ndoilbthi, &c. SH.
gersat H. 22. *tuiti*] tuitis S. ° 'sin] sa S₃.
bradaín S₃H.

19. *ciarsad*]
24. *bratán*]

Do súg na cnó, ní dáil diss, 25
dogníat na bolca immaiss ;
tecait anall cach úaire
dar na srothaib srib-úaine.

Bóí ingen, ba buide barr, 30
thall a túathaib dé Danann,
Sinann gasta co ngné glain
ingen Lodain luchair-glain.

Smuainis ind ingen adaig,
in bind bél-derg banamail,
co mbóí da hindus cach mblad, 35
acht in t-immus a óenar.

Lá da tánic cosin sruth
ind ingen, ba cóem a cruth,
co facca, nochor dál diss,
na bolca áilli immaiss. 40

Téit ind ingen, toisc úaille,
'na ndiaid 'sin sruth srib-úaine :
báiter hí da toisc anall ;
conid úaidi atá Sinann. S.

Dénum aile, mad áil lib, 45
uáim ar in Sinainn srib-gil,
cé bethir lim 'ca légud,
ní ferr hé 'ná in cét-dénum.

Lind mná féile, ba fir dam,
ainm na linde 'nar 'báided : 50
is é a dír maras dise,
más fir é fri indise.

27. *úaire*] nuair *codá.* 28. *dar*] ar *Lc.* *srothaib*] sreib, &c. *LcS.*
29. *ba*] fa *LcS₃H* 32. *glain*] moir *Lc.* 35. *co*] na *S₃H.* *hindus*]
hingus, &c. *S₃H.* *cach*] co *S₃H.* 38. *'ba*] ger *S*; fa *cet.* 40. *dilli*]

From the juice of the nuts (no paltry matter) 25
 they form the mystic bubbles ;
 thence come momentarily the bubbles
 down the green-flowing streams.

There was a maiden yellow-haired
 yonder, sprung of the Tuatha De Danann. 30
 the sprightly Sinann, bright of face,
 daughter of Lodan Luchair-glan.

One night the maiden bethought her,—
 the sweet-voiced red-lipped maiden—
 that every sort of fame was at her command 35
 save the mystic art alone.

The maiden,—fair was her form,—
 came on a day to the river
 and saw—it was no paltry matter—
 the lovely mystic bubbles. 40

The maiden goes on a lamentable venture
 after them into the green-flowing river :
 she is drowned yonder through her venture ;
 so from her is Sinann named.

Another version if ye so desire 45
 ye may get from me concerning white-flowing Sinann ;
 though it is to be read in my verse.
 it is no better than the first version.

Lind Mna Feile, (I speak truly),
 is the name of the pool where she was drowned : 50
 this is its proper title inherited from her
 if that be the true tale to tell.

aile S. 42. 'sin] su *codd.* 47. 'ca] da Ss. 49. ba] fa LcS.
 51. dir] dil, &c. LcS. maras] maris LcSs. 52. más fír é] mar is fír Lc.
 fri] re *codd.*

Dénum aile, is mebair lemm,
 rochúala cách co coitchenn ;
 Cú Núadat, ba mór maise,
 robáite 'sin chrúad-glaise.

55

Nó combad Sinann co becht
Sin Morainn, tre eterchert :
 nó *sí in moirenn*, aidble gním :
 áille Sinann 'ná cach *sin*. S.

60

54. *rochúala*] dochuala, &c. *codd.* 55. *ba*] S; fa *cæt.* 56. '*sin*]
 S; *sa cæt.* 59. *sí in moirenn*] *asi an mhoireann* S₃; *sinn moir* H;

Another version, I remember,
every one in general has heard :

Cu Nuadat—great was his beauty—
was drowned in the cruel stream.

55

Or perchance Sinann is literally
by interpretation *Sin Morainn* :
or *sí in moirenn*—might of deeds :
Sinann is fairer than any weather.

60

80 morann, &c. LcS.
sina Lc.

aidble] aiblib Lc; aille S₃.

60. *Sinann*]

SLIAB N-ECHTGA I.

Senchas Echtga áine,
tria nert-bla co ndéine,
táthum cona dálaib
do dámaib fer Féine.

Rongab duine delb-glan, 5
mac Ruide co roblad :
's é fúair in tír tul-glan
ó cach ríog dia fognad.

O ríog Crúachan cloth-chóir 10
fúair núachar co nert-máin ;
ba leis, daig cen dédail,
feib féigair cech cert-láid.

Lusca beist a lenmus
ainm d'Fergus mac Ruide, 15
alta i Síod Nenta :
ní rogelta a guide :

Ba cuchtair ar chúanaib
co mbruthmaire brígaig
mac Ruide rúaid, rélaid 20
féigaid ocus fíraid.

Rogab gnímu dálim,
doárim a dag-dáin,
dia fúair deg-raind dind-móir
i crích Sengaind sam-náir.

LRBLcMSS₃H. 2. *tria*] tre, &c. BLc. *bla*] blad, &c. BMS; blaide, Lc
co ndéine] cordéine L. 3. *cona*] con RM; conan BLcS. 5. *Rongab*] LB;
rogob in Lc; rogab, &c. cæt. 6. *co*] cona Lc. 7. *'s é*] is é L; e, &c. cæt.
8. *fognad*] fognam M. 9. *Crúachan*] cruachna L. -*chóir*] mor B;
moir Lc. 10. *núachar*] nuachrad L. *co*] LcHS₃; ar LRBm; is S.
11. *ba leis daig*] bale is dáig L; leis ind foirb, &c. cæt. *cen*] oen L.
dédail] dedail LB; deghdhail M; degail, &c. cæt. 12. *féigair*] dlegair, &c.

SLIAB N-ECHTGA I.

The legend of noble Echtga
by reason of her mighty fame and ardour
is present to me, with her gatherings
of the companies of the men of Feine.

A man bright of mien possessed it, 5
Mac Ruide high in fame :
'twas he that got the bright-swelling land
from every king that he served.

From Cruachan's king justly-famed 10
he got a bride rich in substance ;
she belonged to him,—a fiery hero without fickleness—
as is seen in every exact verse.

Lusca Beist was from childhood 15
the name for Fergus mac Ruide,
who was reared at Sid Nenta ;
his petition was not vouchsafed.

Kitchener for the hosts
with active ardour,
was the son of Ruide Ruad—declare it !
look ye and speak truth ! 20

He took on him the spencer's office,
innumerable were his excellent arts,
whereby he got a noble share of strong places
in the territory of all-generous Sengand.

LcS. *cech*] cen, &c. RLeS; in M; im HSs. 13. *a*] L; na *cæt*.
15. *alta*] L: roalt *cæt*. 16. *ni rogelta*] &c. LM; in rogelta, &c. RHS₂;
ann rogelta B; nirbo gelta Lc; nirbo dealbtha S. 17. *cuchtaire*]
cútheaire LH; cuchiairi, &c. LcSS₃. 18. *brígaig*] brigach R; imbrigaib
Lc; ar mbridhaib M. 19. *ruaid*] reid, &c. LcS. 22. *doárim*] dairim R;
ranarim L. *a*] ara R. *dag-dáin*] deg-dan, &c. *codd*. 23. *deg-raind*
dind-móir] degrand drinu mór L. 24. *sam-náir*] samnar L; samnair, &c. *cæt*.

Robói i ngrádaib roríg 25
 tria dánaib co n-il-áeb ;
 acht cen gái dia glan-fír
 ní fúair mnái ronirfáem.

Rothecht Fergus filte, 30
 do serb-lus a sainte,
 ó Móen na treb tuilte
 cosin róen ic fairge.

Targaid uile i n-óen-ló 35
 mac Ruide co róen-gái
 a thír cona thoirthe
 ina coibche d'óen-mnái.

Hi crích Echartair airig, 40
 ic fertaib fer fuinid,
 roalt in gein grádmair
 Echartga ágmar fuirid.

Deir co núachraib núa,
 do thúathaib dil Déa,
 Aurscothaig maic Thinne,
 gein co ngrinne gnéa.

Cach máin bóí for talmáin 45
 bóí lasin sáir sobraig,
 acht foirb dáer ar dílse :
 nírb ísle dia roblaid.

26. *tria*] tri M. 27. *acht cen gái*] acht gæn gáe L; acht cinn gæ R; *cacht* diagnæi B; acht gan gnái S; for cæch ngnæ Lc. *dia glan fír*] *ed.* dia glaniuir LR; gan glaniuir B; conglanuir Lc; dia nglanuir M; dia ghlanuir S₃; dia glanuuir S; di glanuir H. 28. *nf*] L; nach LeS; na *cæt.* *mnái*] m ain S. *ronirfáem*] &c. LS₃; ronfirfæm, &c. RH; ronfiræm B; rofiræn M; rouraim Lc; rourfaem S. 29. *Rothecht*] rosleacht Lc. *filte*] filte, &c. RBSS₃H. 30. *serb-lus*] threblus, &c. LRB; searbus Lc. 31. *tuilte*] L; tuilti LcM; tuilte, &c. *cæt.* 32. *ic*] a S. 33. *Targaid*] tarcaig M. 34. *róen-gái*] hængne Lc. *After this word a late hand has added in L dia glan in faded ink.*

He was in favour with great kings 25
 through his arts of various beauty :
 only, without falsehood, in pure truth,
 he found no woman that accepted him.

Crafty Fergus acquired land
 by dint of his bitter greed 30
 from Moen of the teeming homes
 to the levels by the sea.

He offered all in one day—
 Mac Ruide of the victorious spear—
 his land with the fruits thereof 35
 as her bride-price to a lawful wife.

In princely Crich Echtair
 by the graves of the men of the west
 was reared the lovely offspring
 martial Echtga 40

A fresh girl sought by suitors,
 dear to the Tuatha De,
 daughter of Aurscothach mac Tinne,
 an offspring winsome of mien.

Every sort of substance there was on earth 45
 the noble sober maiden possessed,
 except tenant-land held in fee :
 it was no lowering of her fame.

35. *thoirthe*] *Lc* : *toirthib M* ; *toirthe, &c. cæt.* 36. *ina*] *cona M* ; a *Lc.* *d'ben*] donæn *Lc.* 38] *cona fertaib fúirib L.* 39. *in gein*] in gean *L.* ; ingem *B* ; ingin *Lc* ; ig. *M* ; ingen *S* ; anngein *S₃H.* *grddmar*] ngradmair, &c. *LcS₃H.*
 40. *áymar*] ághmuir, &c. *S₃H.* *fuirid*] fuinid *L* ; fuirich *M* ; uirid *Lc.*
 41. *Deir*] dear *SS₃* ; dearb *Lc.* 43. *Aurscothaig*] urscothach *LcS.* 44. *gein*] cen *Lc.* *gnéa*] ngea *Lc.* 45. *bói*] *ed. robæ, &c. codd.* *for*] *L* ; ar *cæt.*
 46. *bói*] ba *Lc.* *sdir*] saoir *H* ; sær *cæt.* 47. *acht foirb dáer*] forb fa dær, &c. *LcS.* *dílse*] disli, &c. *LcH.* 48. *nirb*] nirbo *B.* *día*] do *L.*
roblaid] rogblad *R* ; sroblaid *B.*

Dorat airle ndúalais
 ara dailbe dílis 50
 dia daltu, gním góach,
 Dóach Móel-chend mímis.

Feis la Fergus frithir
 ar ergnus a fuithir,
 ar a fúair do deg-raind 55
 í crích Sengaind sruith-fir.

Dorat uile i slabraid
 mac Ruide co rind-blaid
 in slíab, cosa saigid,
 co ndairib, co ndindgnaib. 60

O fuair slíab cen chísu
 in ben dían fri dúasu,
 ó sain, gairm fri gnásu,
 dofail a hainm úasu.

Is desin asberar 65
 Echtga, trebar tel-glas ;
 sluind fiad chách cen trom-glas,
 dianid somblas senchas. S.

49. *airle*] airbe, &c. LeS. *ndúalais*] nualais M ; anusal Le.
 50. *ara dailbe*] ar dailbe L ; ara dairbri Le. *dílis*] ndisil Le ; ndilais
 S₃ ; ndilis *cæt.* 51. *daltu*] nalt a Le. *góach*] L ; ngoach Le ;
 gnoach, &c. *cæt.* 52. *Doach*] moach BLcSS₃H. *mímis*] mimeas B ;
 ni mimheis M. 54. *ergnus*] fergnus L. 55. *ar a*] RLcS ; arna *cæt.*
deg-raind] derbraind L. 56. *sruith-fir*] sruthair R ; sruithir, &c. LcMSS₃H.
 57. *í*] om. B. 59. *cosa*] co L. *saigid*] saide RM.

Doach Moelchend of ill fame
gave appropriate counsel 50
according to his peculiar affection
to his nursling—deed of deceit.

She slept with harsh Fergus
for the worth of his estate,
for the sake of the goodly portion he got 55
in the land of venerable Sengand.

Mac Ruide spear-renowned
gave in dower all
the mountain that ye visit
with oak woods and strong places. 60

Since she got the mountain free of tax,
the woman eager for gifts,
since then, a customary title,
her name is upon it.

Hence is called 65
Echtga, a green-swelling plough-land;
name it without constraint among all
who can taste poetic lore.

60. *co ndindgnaib*] coandingnaib R; coningnaib Lc. 62. *dian*] *om.* L.
fri] can Lc. 63. *ó sain*] osáin L; ohin Lc; otháin S. 64. *dofail*],
dia fuil B. *a hainm*] an ainm *faes.* of L (*wrongly*); intainm B; a
ainm Lc. 66. *tel-glas*] thelglas, &c. LLc; treabghlas S. 67. *sluind*
fiad chách] sloinnfed cách, &c. SS₃; sloinnfid cach H. 68. *dianid*],
dian S. *sombias*] somlus H. *senchas*] a seanchas, &c.
BLcS.

SLIAB N-ECHTGA II.

FLAND MAC LONÁIN *post mortem suam cecinit.*

Áibind, áibind, Echtge ard,
adba na fían foébur-garg,
fond forsambítis maic Eirc,
maigen Dublraithi im Derg-deirc,

Dindgna n-Echtge, Óenach Find, 5
damsa ind úain, ronindisfind:
ní búí róm, ní bia tar m' éis
nech bus eólchu 'na n-aisneis.

Aurgna dí mnái, diarbu mían, 10
nognáthaigtis in ngarb-slíab.
Echtge ingen Dedaid druin,
is Echtach ingen Lodain.

Cía slointer in slíab slemain 15
ó Echtge ingen Dedaid,
eid é gairm nogairthe di,
is ainm dó slíab nEchtaigi.

Etarba na fich fuilech, 20
crích na coibden cét-guinech,
nostregtais conart chalma
ina ndairib dond-garba:

Domgnus rochosnatar thall
clann Gairb do thúaithe dé Danann:
dind forsndessid Dolb drennach,
forsmbíd Crochán cuslennach.

LY. 2. *adba*] forud L. 3.] fond forsmbíd matta mac meirc L. 4. *maigen Dublraithi im*] maiden dublraithi im Y; maigen os diblaib L. 5. *nEchtge*] echtge L. 6.] diamsa uain noinnisfind L. 7. *bia*] báí L. 8. *n-aisneis*] faisnes Y. 9.] ba heargna indamnai darmian Y. 10. *nognndhaigtis*] nognathaidis Y; nothathigtis L. 11. *Echtge*] echta Y. 12. *Echtach*] echta Y. 13. *Cía slointer*] ca slunter L. *slemain*] illeg. in L. 14. *ó*] illeg. in L.

SLIAB N-ECHTGA II.

Fair, fair is noble Echtge,
the home of the grim-bladed warriors,
the ground where the sons of Ere used to dwell,
the place of Dublaithe near Dergderc :

A notable place of Echtga, Oenach Find, 5
if there were leisure I could tell of it :
there never was before me, there shall not be after me,
any man better versed in the account thereof.

Famous were two women who desired it,
who used to frequent the rugged mountain, 10
Echtge daughter of strong Dedad,
and Echtach daughter of Lodan.

Though the smooth mountain be named
from Echtge, daughter of Dedad,
whatever title was called after her, 15
the mountain's name is Sliab Echaige.

Etarba of the bloody battles,
country of the hundred-slaying companies :
a bold pack of hounds used to rend it
with their rough-brown squadrons. 20

The abode which was contested yonder
by Clann Gairb of the Tuatha De Danann
the strong place where settled Dolb Drennach,
where the piper Crochan used to dwell.

15.] cid he ciall nofogthai di Y. *dí*] illeg. in L. 16. *is ainm dō*] *ed* ; is
ainm don tliab Y ; illeg. in L. *Echtaige*] *echtgi* Y. 17. *na*] *da*
fos. of L. wrongly. 19. *nostregtais conart*] *nostregtai* . . . art L ; *conolisdis*
conairt Y. 20. *ina ndairib*] *cona dairib* L. '21, 22] *Adba*
rachossainset cland guilb de thuathaib de danann L. 23. *Dolb drennach*]
dollucrennach fos. of L. wrongly. 24. *forsmbíd Crochán*] *imbith Conán* L.

Crochán do chúanaib Crúachan nímarulaid a rúathar : torchair la Dolb mac nDáilim, ruc coseur is chommaidim.	25
Is and dessid Dolb détla for maigin in mór-éhta : don chind ruc leis ina láim is de atá Cend Crocháin.	30
Caille Candán, Clochar nGuill, Ross dá Corr, is Druim nDícuill, Druim Cairn, Druim Crocháin, Druim Cais, Druim Bainb, Druim Lochán leth-glais :	35
Loch Gréine, Grían ingen Find, Loch nIbrach i n-Ibar-glind, Loch forsndessid Trom Tórach, forsngairet Corr Crúad-glórach :	40
Loch Cipp, loch Cori, loch Cnó, loch mBrice, loch mBairchi, loch mBó, loch na mBare, ic Boith in Máil, loch nEitte, loch nEthludáin.	
Loch ind Eich, loch ind Áige, loch na nDrúad, loch na Dáime, loch Láig, loch na Fer Fuinid, loch Nechtain, loch nAthguinig.	45
Áth na hOirgne, áth na nOss, áth na nDam adam dorus, áth nDergmóna, áth nDega, áth Aithlessa ind Féindeda.	50

25. *Crochán*] Conán L. 26. *nímarulaid*] nímarulaig Y; nímadluid ruc L.
27. *torchair*] *ed.* dorochair LY. *la*] *ed.* ra L; ri Y. *ndáilim*] ndail Y.
28.] *ed.* ruc a choseur a chommaidim L; ruc a coseur sa comaid Y. 29. *Is ann*
dessid] Arsain dolluid L. 30. *for maigin*] ar maigin Y; do máidim L. 31. *ruc leis*]
ed. tuc leis Y; ruc L. 32. *is de ata*] L; conid de ita Y. *Crocháin*] crichain L.
33. *Candán*] cannáin L. *Clochar nGuill*] cluichi archaill L. 34. *Ross*
dá Corr] na da chuirr L. *is druim*] a druim L; *perhaps* dédruim; *se*

Crochan of Cruachu's bands sallied on an unlucky foray : he fell by the hand of Dolb son of Dailem, who gained a victory and a vaunt.	25
There settled valiant Dolb, on the spot of the great slaying : from the head he bore off in his hand, thence comes the name Cend Crochain.	30
Caille Candain, Clochar Guill, Ross Da Corr, and Druim Dicuill, Druim Cairn, Druim Crochain, Druim Cais, Druim Bainb, Druim Lochan Leth-glais,	85
Loch Greine (Grian was Find's daughter), Loch Ibrach in Ibar-glend, the loch by which Trom Torach settled, which they call Corr Cruad-glorach,	40
Loch Cipp, Loch Cori, Loch Cno, Loch Bricc, Loch Bairechi, Loch Bo, Loch na mBarc, at Boith in Mail, Loch Eitte, Loch Ethludain,	
Loch ind Eich, Loch ind Aige, Loch na Druad, Loch na Daime, Loch Laig, Loch na Fer Fuinid, Loch Nechtain, Loch Athguinig.	45
Ath na hOirgne, Ath na nOss, Ath na nDam, Ath Dergmona, Ath Dega, Ath Aithlessa ind Feindeda.	50

Commentary. 35. Cairn] criad L. Crochain] crimthaind L. 38. nIbrach] ibrach Y; mbraidi L. Ibar-glind] argat-glind L. 39. forsnessid] forandessid L; forsmid Y. Trom] tor Y. 40. forngairel] forngairid Y; 7 a chorr L. 41. Cipp] cirb L. Cori] ngaire L. Cno] cró L. 42. mBó] mbló L. 43.] loch na mbroc ic boind anoir Y. 44. nEitte] neidig Y. 45-56] Y only. 45. ind Eich] inneich Y. ind Aige] innaigi Y. 47. fuinid] fuinig Y. 52. ind Feineda] andfeindeada Y.

Áth na hEigme, áth na n-óc,
 áth na Raite itir dá Rót,
 áth Ruba, áth Roiss Murchon,
 áth nDimma maic Edlicon, 55

Áth ind Escrai, áth nUidir,
 áth Mór, áth Mothair muinig,
 áth in Míl, áth nam-Meirgge,
 áth Luinge, áth Leth-dergge, 60

Áth na Licce, áth ind Lúain,
 crech átha Callainn fothúaid,
 áth Feda, áth Ferta in Daill,
 áth Lethan, lechta Conaill,

Caille Conrú friu andess,
 fris' fertais óic écen-chless,
 Caille Nathfráich ó sin 'mach
 cor-ragaib Óengus Tírech : 65

IN tress-ainm dó iar tanaib,
 iar cathaib, iar congalaib, 70
 ba hé Caille in chlaideb-deirg
 ind láich luind Lugdach lám-deirg.

Nert na n-óc ic rige andess,
 dorairngert Find flaith-écess,
 bid la Connachta a slat, 75
 brait cid Mumnig nosmelat.

Fri Leth Cuind cáin in tsléibe
 Echtge áine amréide,
 is a hescáin co bráth mbalc
 fri Leth mór Moga Nuadat. 80

55. *Murchon*] *murchoin* Y. 56. *nDimma*] *nima* (*with d superscr.*) Y.
Edlicon] *eidneacuil* Y. 57. *ind Escrai*] *easra* 7 Y. 58. *Mothair*]
mothor L. 59. *in Míl*] *indil* Y. *nam. Meirgge*] *in mergi* Y.
60. *Luinge*] *ruha* L. 62. *átha Callainn*] *at. oinis* Y (*blurred*). 63. *in Daill*]
faind (*with vel in daill superscr.*) Y. 65.] *ed.*; *cailli conrui anes* L;
fil cailli conrai aneas (*with ria superscr.*) Y. 66. *fris' fertais*] *frisferddáis*
L; *fanimred* (*foanimred?*) Y. 67-70.] *om.* Y. 71. *ta hē*] *is e* Y.

Ath na hEigme, Ath na nOc,
Ath na Raite itir Da Rot,
Ath Ruba, Ath Roiss Murchon, 55
Ath Dimma maic Edlicon,

Ath ind Escrai, Ath Uidir
Ath Mor, Ath Mothair Muinig,
Ath in Mil, Ath na Meirge,
Ath Luinge, Ath Leth-dergge, 60

Ath na Licce, Ath in Luain,
the havoc of Ath Callain northward,
Ath Feda, Ath Ferta in Daill,
Ath Lethan, Lechta Conaill,
South thereof Caille Conrui, 65
against which the young men displayed their feats of force :
Caille Natfraich was its name thenceforth,
till Oengus Tirech possessed it :

Its third name in after days,
after battles, after combats, 70
was Caille Lugdach, from the red-sworded warrior,
the fierce hero, Lugaid Lam-derg.

The might of the young men extending from southward,
Find the poet prince had foretold it :
“ The reaving shall be wrought by Connaught, 75
though Munstermen enjoy the spoil.”

Towards Leth Cuinn lies the smooth side of the mountain
of noble rugged Echtga,
and its rough side, till the mighty Doom,
is turned to great Leth Moga Nuadat. 80

chlaidib] chlaidib L. 72. *láich*] laech Y. *luind Lugdach*] lugdach
luind L. 73-76] after 80 L. 73.] a *nert* na nog uirri annas Y (th *added*
below after the first a). 74. *dorairngert*] rothairngir Y. 75-76.]
athcetha *conacht* sladbrad is munnig rodus melad Y (*the ath of athcetha in*
a later hand). 76. *brat*] brat L. 77. *Fri*] ra L; ri (*with a subscript*
in late hand) Y. *caín*] gaine Y. 78. *dine*] airdi Y. 79.] a *eascain*
co ti brath balc Y. 80. *fri*] ri L; ria Y. *Moga*] modha Y; maige L.

Romolus Dál Cais cétach,
ní fúar indus da n-écnach :
do Dál Chais, caiscid na clíar,
ac nach aicind nech ainíal.

Inbaid robsom fáilid Fland, 85
diamba ar sligid na sóer-chland,
ní fúar i mBanba co mblad
túaithe rob ferr icht is engnam.

Óen-fer díb tarla ar mo chind 90
thúaid i tír Mane i Maig Fínd :
bói i faichill ri bliadain mhuic
ac tuilliud óen-bó is óen-bruit.

Adubairt rim tria thúaihle,
“geib dam senchas mo thúaithe :
is bind riam chride roclos 95
a ngrés cen chor cennaiges.”

Arsin geibim-sea dó in dúain,
dó-som ní tharla a dimbúaid :
do neoch rothuill, nír thairm tere,
dorat dam uile in óen-fecht. 100

Atchúalatar Dál Cais cert,
fúair onóir ina n-airecht,
doratsat, in gasrad glan,
deich mba cacha cethraman.

Ní closs terce brait ná bíd 105
ar Dáil Chais nach ar a rí, g,
síl na carat, mar adcloss,
ní rabat 'ca n-anáibniuss.

Éirig is taccair ri Brian,
eid focus, eid gar, eid cían, 110
ní fil a thotim can chath,
noco tair a sáegul-rath.

I have praised Dal Cais of the hundreds,
 I have found no occasion to reproach its men,—
 thy Dál Cais, casket of companies,
 where I used to see none ungenerous.

Once on a time I, Fland, was light of heart, 85
 when I was on the road to the noble clans :
 I found not in glorious Banba
 a people superior in clemency and prowess.

A man of theirs happened to meet me
 northward in Mag Find of Tir Mane : 90
 he was on hire for an easy year,
 earning one cow and one cloak.

He said to me, in his wisdom,
 “ Chant me the lore of my people :
 sweet is it to my heart to hear 95
 one that sells their music without bargain.”

Thereupon I chant him the lay :
 it chanced that he was not displeased therewith :
 all he had earned,—it was no scanty phrase—
 he gave it me all together. 100

The just Dal Cais heard of it :
 he gained honour in their assembly :
 they gave him—the bright scions—
 ten cows for every quarter.

Scarcity of vesture or food was never heard of 105
 in the Dal Cais or their king :
 that friendly line, as has been heard,
 can never be brought to wretchedness.

Arise and declare to Brian,
 whether near, or soon, or far, 110
 he shall not fall without a battle
 until his worldly prosperity be accomplished.

91. *i]* a Y.99. *thairm tere]* ed. ; tair thearc Y.108. *rabat]* rabad Y.

Bid airdrí ar Éirinn fechtaig, ná ceil air, a Ilbrechtaig, ní chluin ceól, ní chren anu óen-rí dianat áibinniu.	A. A.	115
Abair thúaid ri mac Coscraig ri aig rogab Tuaim nDoss-glain, imgaibed Cúil, cian rocloss, nó biaid ina anáibniuss.	A. A.	120
Tadc mac Faelán, flaith find-Fáil, Corr Buide ocus Cend Gécáin, rucsat úaim mo chuit cinad, romgonsat co hessidan.		
Maith roordaig Crist romchar in fingal dorinnetar : atú-sa ar seilb Ríg na Cross, atát-som cen áibinniuss.	A. A.	125
Ropo mé Fland, file féig, nobítis ríg dom roréir, ciarbam treórach, nírbam timm, ropo mé in t-eólach áibinn.	A. A.	130
Ciarán cend cach náib fo nim, acht mór-athair na muintir ; ba misi cend na mbárd mbind dar'giall écese ard áibinn.	A. A.	135

114. *a Ilbrechtaig*] aillrectaig Y. 116.] æn ri diana haibninniu Y.
 120. *biaid*] bíd Y. 121-124] *after* 132 in L. 121. *Féil*] L; fan Y. 122.]
 mac cuir buide ceandgegan Y. 123. *rucsat úaim*] rofucsat L. 124. *romgonsat*]

He shall be high-king over martial Erin—
 hide it not from him, O Ilbrechtach :—
 there hears not music, there buys not treasure 115
 any king that has fairer possessions.

Speak to MacCosraig in the north,
 to the stag that won Tuaim Doss-glan :
 let him shun the far-famed Cuil,
 or he shall be plunged in wretchedness. 120

Tadc mac Faelan, prince of noble Fal,
 Corr Buide and Cend Gecain,
 bore away from me my share of sin ;
 they slew me foully.

Well did Christ, who loved me, ordain 125
 the murder they committed :
 I am in the portion of the King of Crosses :
 they are deprived of happiness.

I was Fland, the ardent poet ;
 kings were once submissive to my high command : 130
 though I was a guide, I was not weak :
 learned and fortunate was I.

Ciaran is chief of all saints under heaven,
 save only the great Father among his folk :
 I was chief of the sweet-voiced bards, 135
 who were served by poesy, noble and fortunate. ✓

romfacsad Y. 125-126] *om.* L. 127-128] *after* 124 *in* L. 126. *dorinnetar*]
 dorindidar Y. 127.] *tusa ar sealbaid Crist roclos* Y. 128.] *ataid sean*
 anainabnes Y. 130.] *donidis rig mo roréir* Y. 133-136.] *Y only.*
 136. *éce*] *ecsi* Y.

ATH CLIATH MEDRAIGE.

Diambad mé nochinged ind
i n-áth na find-fer fial-grind,
bam-sa heól, fri fecht fátha,
do sceól chert in chlíath-átha.

Rop adba sciáth ocus scen, 5
co n-ilur chlíath is coibden :
ropsat bróenaig a daig-fir
i róenaib ria ríg-Mainib.

Áth moa mbi fuil dar feraib 10
iarna n̄guin do gnáth-beraib :
dia rotróeta co trúaige,
fir rogóeta glan-grúaide.

Áth moa tucsat debaid ndeing 15
clanna Dedaid fo díbeirg
do secht Mainib, sét rosern,
cona trichait cét cethern.

Olc in t-adbar diambóí sin,
ciarbo adbal ind imletin,
im tháin bó Dartada dil
trias'romachtada mór-fir. 20

Eochu bec mac Cairpre chain,
rí Clíach cen airdde ágmair,
ó Chuillind, fri fáth fessa,
doroacht áth in arm-thressa.

LRBLcMSS₃H. 3. *bam-sa*] L; robsam, &c. *cæt.* *heól*] hel L. 4. *sceól*] LRB; seol, &c. *cæt.* *in chlíath-átha*] na cliathchatha Lc; na cliathatha BS.
6. *coibden*] caibghean M; caidbhean S; cloidhem, &c. RBLc. 7. *ropsat*] L; robdar, &c. *cæt.* *bróenaig*] brōen Lc; bramaigh M. a] na R;
an LcMS₃H. 8. *róenaib*] srōenaib MS. 9. *moa mbi*] nambœ, &c. LcS.
10. *gnáth-beraib*] ruadberaib L. 11. *dia rotróeta*] troeta de B; dia rothechtach Lc.
12. *glan-grúaide*] glan ruaide B; glau chruaidi Lc; glau graidi M; rocruidhe S.

ATH CLIATH MEDRAIGE.

When I was wont to wend thither,
to the Ford of the generous, joyous, noble men,
I was instructed, through lore of battles,
in the true tale of the Ford of Fences.

It was a home of shields and skenes, 5
with plenty of stake-fences and of troops :
blood-stained were its braves
on raids with the kingly Maines :

The Ford where men were covered with blood
when wounded by the wonted lances : 10
when they were vanquished miserably,
bright-cheeked men were slain :

The Ford where the Clanna Dedaid waged
red strife on a foray
against the seven Manes, a journey that stretched far, 15
with their three thousand kernes.

Ill was the cause whence that name arose,
though tremendous was the conflict
about the reaving of Dartaid's loved kine,
whereby great warriors were slaughtered. 20

Eochu the Little, son of pure Cairpre,
king of warlike Cliu, low of stature,
came from Cullend, instructed in knowledge,
to the Ford of the mellay.

-
13. *Áth moa tuesat*] ath na tuesat R; *tuesat sin ath, &c. LcS. *debaid*] a ndebaid L. 16. *cona*] co L. *trichait*] trichtaib LS₃; tricha Lc. 17. *adbar*] arba Lc. *díambóí*] fombóí R. 20. *trias'romachtada*] L; moarmachtada, &c. RBM; imarmachtada, &c. LcSS₃; immar machtnado H. 22. *Clíach*] cliath MS₃H. *cen*] con B; in LcS. *airdde*] aird Lc; airdrigh S. *agmair*] admair, &c. LcS; agmair, &c. *cæt.* 23. *fri*] is Lc. 24. *in*] nan Lc.

Fri homun tairir na tríath 25
 cliatha draigin is derg-sciach
 gníset moa n-áth dia aire
 ríg na ráth na ro-Maine.

Ó na cliathaib-sin amne 30
 i n-íathaib Elga áine
 is Áth Cliath co tresse threb,
 mar bad messe nochíged. D.

25. *tairir*] L; tairid, &c. RBSS₃H; thairid Lc; taraid M. 26. *cliatha*]
 cliath L. *sciach*] sciad B; sciath, &c. RLcMS; sg H. 27. *gníset*]
 guinsead Lc. *moa n-áth*] moannath L; moanat B; monath, &c. *cæt.* *aire*]

In fear at the coming of the chieftains, 25
 the kings of the raths, the noble Maines,
 made round the ford to guard it
 fences of black-thorn and of red-thorn.

From these fences in sooth,
 in the meadows of noble Elga, 30
 is named Ath Cliath, with its strong tribes,
 where I was wont to wend.

 faire, &c. RLcS₃H.

 28. *rig*] ri, &c. BMSS₃H.

 30. *iathaib*]

athaib L.

dine] L; aille, &c. *cæt*.

 32. *nochinged*] nochindead

LcS.

MEDRAIGE.

Medraige mac Dorcain maill,
maic Tromda maic Calatruimm,
do muintir maic Con don dáim
ó inis iarthair Espáin.

Séolais for muir, nochar mall, 5
muintir Maic Con co mbarann,
cor' gab in trácht-sa uile
ocón áth-sa Medraige. M.

Clíath mac Cuillinn maic Duib-duinn 10
do thegluch maic Con don tuinn
adrochair ina thám de,
ocón áth-sa Medraige. M.

IS deáin atá Áth Cliath
forsind áth-sa ósin ríam, 15
ocus bíaid co bráth mbuide
forsind áth-sa Medraige. M.

Duibre mac Dubáin maic Deirg
do muintir maic Con don leirg,
rogab ocon trácht-sa adchí
isind áth-sa Medraigi. M. 20

Deáin atá Duibre donn
forsind áth-sa ríam romam,
ocus biaid co bráth mbuide
forsind áth-sa Medraige. M.

LcSS₃H. 4. *iarthair*] siar iar S. 5. *Séolais*] seolaid LcS. *nochar*]
nachar S; monur Lc. 6. *co mbarann*] nach marand Lc; nach mairenn S.
7. *cor'gab*] corgobsad Lc. *trácht-sa*] tracht Lc. 11. *adrochair*]
attorchair S₃. *thám*] atham S. 12. *ocón*] ar in, &c., LcS.

MEDRAIGE.

Medraige son of Dorcan Mall
son of Tromda son of Calatrom
was of the folk of Mac Con, one of the band
that came from an island to the west of Spain.

The folk of ireful Mac Con 5
set sail over the restless sea,
and seized all this shore
by this Ford of Medraige.

Cliath son of Cullenn son of Dubdonn,
one of the household of Mac Con from over sea, 10
fell swooning thereafter
by this ford of Medraige.

Hence the name Ath Cliath
was given to this ford thenceforth of yore ;
and it shall remain till sere Doomsday 15
on this Ford of Medraige.

Duibre son of Duban son of Derg,
of the folk of Mac Con from the battlefield,
settled by this shore thou seest
at this Ford of Medraige. 20

Hence the name Duibre Donn
was given to this ford of yore, before my day ;
and it shall continue till sere Doomsday
on this Ford of Medraige.

14, 16, 22. *forsind*] ar in *codd.*

trachtsa S₃H ; atrachtsa S.

Lc.

23. *co bráth mbuidé*] acach duni Lc.

7 ac meadraidi Lc ; arind athsa medraide, &c. *cat.*

19. *ocon tracht-sa*] accon tracht Lc ; isin

20. *isind áthsa*] cosin athsa S ; cusan ath ac

24.] am diaid chaich

Neide níth-gonach, nar mín, is úada atá uisge mín do muintir maic Con uile itir Chron is Medraige.	25 M.
Gáeth mac Nechtain maic Firmóir, ba mac airderc Éremóin, maic Rois maic Inbir buidi dorat ingen Medraigi.	30 M.
Marcán mac Duinn mac Dathaig do muintir Chuinn chét-chathaig, dofóeth Marcán cóem cride ar óen ocus Medraige.	35 M.
Gaillem ingen Breasail búain rosfotraic 'sin lind lán-fúair : and robáided in géc gel : is úaidi ráiter Gaillem.	40
Facus da chéli in dá lecht Medraigi is Gaillme, dar lett : and atá Gaillem chride tóeb ri tóeb is Medraige.	M.
Laigen garb-líath mac Dáire, maic ard-ríg na hEspáine, rogab ocon áth adchí eo tí in bráth tar Medraigi.	45 M.
Ath Laigin ósin ille forsind áth, is biaid caidche, is biaid cosin mbráth-sa adchí forsind áth-sa Medraigi.	50 M.

26. *úada*] uad H. *uisge*] uisin H. *mín*] nin Le. 28. *itir*
Chron] athair eron Le; athair cróini S. 30. *buidi*] muigi, &c., LeS.
33. *Dathaig*] duthain S₃. 37. *Gaillem*] gaillibh S₃; gaillimh S; gaill- H.
39. *gel*] ghlan S. 40. *is úaidi ráiter*] is uaithi ainmnighter S; uaithi

Neide of the deadly wounds, not smooth of mien, 25
 from him is called the smooth water
 among all the folk of Mac Con
 between Cron and Medraige.

Gaeth son of Nechtan son of Fermor,
 who was the famous son of Eremon 30
 son of Ross son of Inber Buide,
 took to wife the daughter of Medraige.

Marcan son of Donn son of Dathach
 was of the folk of Conn Cetchathach :
 Marcan the kindly, the beloved, fell 35
 along with Medraige.

Gaillem, daughter of long-lived Bresal,
 washed herself in the chilly water :
 there the white sapling was drowned :
 from her is named Gaillem. 40

Close to each other are the two graves
 of Medraige and Gaillem, thou deemest :
 there lies beloved Gaillem
 side by side with Medraige.

Laigen Garbliath son of Daire, 45
 son of the high king of Spain,
 settled by the Ford thou seest
 till the Doom come over Medraige.

Ath Laigin from thenceforth is the name
 given to the ford, and shall be for ever, 50
 and shall be, till this Doom that thou seest,
 the name of the Ford of Medraige.

ainmnithear Lc. *Gaillem*] gaillimh S; gaill- S₃H. 41-42.] in Lc only.
 42. *Gaillme*] *ed*: gailleam Lc. 43. *Gaillem*] gaill- SS₃H. 44. *ri*] ar H.
 45.] Laigin gairbfiachlach malle Lc. 48. *tar*] ac Lc. 50, 52. *forsind*]
 ar in &c., *codd.* 50. *ath*] ath sa LcS. 51. *brath-sa*] S; mbrath *cæt.*

Fáilenn mac Illainn maic Neir
 tánic ón Gréic airtheraig,
 do chobair maic Con, dar lemm, 55
 cor 'gab i n-inis Fáilenn.

Tar éis a gona is a chath
 mac Illainn, Fáilenn fledach,
 doluid ina réim roime
 co fil féin oc Medraige. M. 60

Bairenn mac Bolcáin maic Báin
 maic Illainn asind Espáin
 luid cona fairinn roime
 co Bairinn ós Medraige. M.

Is de atá Bairenn na mbenn, 65
 is inis folt-glan Fáilenn :
 lotar isin traig-se de,
 isin maig-se Medraige. M.

53. *Neir*] ner LcS₃.
 57-58] in Lc only.

54. *ón Gréic*] o Ghreig S₃; on traig Lc.
 57. *is a*] asa Lc. 58-59] Lc; om. S₃H;

Failenn son of Illann son of Ner
 came from the eastern parts of Greece
 to aid Mac Con, as I deem,
 and settled on Inis Failenn.

55

After his slayings and his battles
 Illann's son, Failenn the feaster,
 went his way onwards
 and himself rests at Medraige.

Bairenn son of Bolcan son of Ban
 son of Illann from Spain
 went onward with his following
 to Bairenn above Medraige.

60

Hence is named Bairenn of the peaks
 and white-tressed Inis Failenn :
 they came to this strand thereafter,
 even to this Plain of Medraige.

65

7 doluid fen roimne . inarém co medhraidhe S.

65. *na mbenn*] in bend S.

66] inis failenn ó fhailleann S.

68. *maig-se*] mbaig si H ; mbáidh si S₃.

LOCH RIACH.

Loch Ríach, cá Ríach asa loch ?
do lindib cloth, comtig dath :
in fetabair cóich in Ríach,
co línaib sciath scáiles cath ?

Cethri ríg bátar 'sin maig : 5
dorétis graig, ba gním gar ;
Cáimell ocus Étar úar,
Casta ocus Ríach na ngrúad nglan.

Ingen maith oc Cáimell cháem,
ingen aile oc Étar úar : 10
Celbil bél-maith, bíthe int ainm,
Land leth-derg a hainm 'sin tslúag.

Cuindgid Casta, nír gním cloth,
cuindgid Ríach iat immasech :
eithither iat im na mnáib 15
i ndáil dia tánic a mbrath.

Andsin fócráit na fir thess
cath rofess ar in lucht túaid :
is desín tánic a ndíth :
ní-ma-fríth in fáth forúair. 20

LLcMS. 1. *asa loch*] M; isa LcS; om. L. 2. *do lindib*] do lintib Lc; gu linib M; cluinid S. *cloth*] cloch M. *comtig dath*] coimdi rath M; con ilar ndath S. 3. *in fetabair*] no in fetabair M; nochon fhetar S. *cóich in*] co he M. 4. *co línaib*] Lc; do linnib L; dasciledh M; conilar S. *scáiles*] Lc; scailter L; scailidh S; coimdi M. *cath*] dath LM. 5. *Cethri ríg*] cethrar S. *báatar*] dobadar M; robatar S. 'sin] sa Lc. 6. *dorétis*] dorréis L; dariadis M; doriadhtais S; doriagdais Lc. *gar*] glan L. 7. *Cáimell*] cainell M. 8. *Casta*] gasda M. 9. *oc Cáimell*] ag caineall M; in caimeill S. 10. *oc*] in S. 11. *Celbil*] cana Lc; cainell M; cáimhell S.

LOCH RIACH.

Loch Riach—who was Riach to whom it belongs?—
famous among lakes for its wonted colour :
know ye who was Riach
who scatters the battle, surrounded by shields ?

Four kings there were in the plain 5
who drove steeds,—it was not for long :
Caimell and cruel Etar,
Casta and Riach of the bright cheeks.

A noble daughter had fair Caimell,
cruel Etar had a daughter too, 10
Celbil Fair-lips, womanly the name,
and Land Half-red—that was her name among the host.

Casta woos one—it was no famous action :
Riach woos in his turn :
the women are refused them 15
at the meeting that led to their undoing.

Then the men of the South declared
battle, as all know, against the men of the North ;
thence came their destruction—
alas for the cause that brought it to pass ! 20

bél-maith] baill gel Lc ; belbog M. *bíthe*] bithi L ; bithi LcMS. *int ainm*] read perhaps *in tairm*. 12. *a hainm*] anainm Lc ; a tairm S. *'sin*] con, &c. LcMS. 13. *cuindgid*] cuindgis, &c. LcMS. *Casta*] gasda M. *nir gním cloth*] nirba cloch M ; is riach rán S. 14.] an días ban sa radh fa rath S. *Cuindgid*] is cuindgis Lc ; cuinces M. *iat immasech*] iad masech Lc ; nirbargar M. 15. *in na*] inma L ; fa na M. 16. *i ndáil*] indál L ; is dail Lc. 17. *na fir*] in lucht M. 18. *lucht*] locht Lc. 20. *ni-ma-frith*] ni fa frith M ; anni fa frith Lc. *in fáth*] fath Lc ; ni fatha M. *forúair*] fuair M ; rosfúair, &c. LcS.

- IS samlaid rochuirset cath,
 ir-rechtaib dam n-idnach n-ard :
 acht óen-fer díb iarna mbrath
 ní therna ón chath codnaib celg.
- Marbthair 'sin chath Cáimell cáem, 25
 ocus marbthair Étar úar :
 marbthair Casta and ria thóeb,
 marbthair ar óen a dá slúag.
- Ní therna díb iarna mbrath
 assin chath, níro gním cloth, 30
 acht amáin Ríach railbech rúad
 diarlen ainm ria lúad don loch. L.
- Int inad i tuctha a cind
 'sin glind fri tóeb Dromma Sam,
 genid tipra and ria túr, 35
 fichid dar múr is dar mag.
- Dogní Ríach tech ós a cind,
 dar linn robo lór do neim :
 cuiris comla dar a bél,
 ciarbo thrén nír anacht sin. 40
- Fecht n-óen nár íadad ínt en :
 robói tan tall issin tig :
 fichis in topur co trén,
 in scél diar' bádit na fir.

21. *IS samlaid*] amlaid, &c. LeMS. *cath*] in cath LeMS. 22. *n-idnach*] ni duach *fec. of L (wrongly)*; neangach Le; neimneach M. *n-ard*] niard
 (*corrected apparently to nard*) L; nderg M. 23. *mbrath*] M; brath LLeS.
 24. *therna*] therno LeM; thig S. *codnaib*] comna M; congbr S;
 na Le. 25. *Marbthair*] marbthar LeMS. *Cáimell*] cáibell L; cainell M.
 26. *marbthair*] marbthar LeMS. 27. *marbthair*] marbthar LeM; marbt S.
Casta] gasta M. 28. *marbthair*] marbthar LeM; marbt S. *a dá*] ad S.
 29. *therna*] therno LeM. *iarna mbrath*] arna mbrath L; asin chath, &c.
 LeS; asa cath M. 30. *assin chath*] iarna mbrath, &c. LeMS. *níro*]
 nocho Le; nír M. 31. *acht amáin*] ammain acht L; acht bain M.
railbech] relgeach S. 32. *diarlen*] orlean M; rolen S. *ainm*] a ainm M;
ria lúad] re luad LLeS; buan M. *don*] in MS. 33. *i*] a LeS;
 na M. *tuctha*] tucaidh M. 34. *'sin*] sa M. *fri*] re MS; i L;

They set the battle in this wise,
 even in the form of lofty warlike stags :
 none escaped from the battle, with its treacherous
 save one of the four, after their undoing.

Fair Caimell is slain in the battle, 25
 and cruel Etar is slain :
 Casta is slain there beside him ;
 both their armies are slain together.

None escaped after their undoing
 out of the battle—it was no famous action— 30
 save only fierce mountainous Riach,
 whose name clave to the lake to designate it.

At the spot where their heads were brought
 in the glen beside Druim Sam,
 a spring rises there, to reward search : 35
 it boils over wall and plain.

Riach builds a house over it :
 great enough, I ween, was its evil power :
 he put a door across the mouth thereof :
 strong though it was, it availed not. 40

Once on a time, when the water was not sealed up,
 and he was away in the house meanwhile,
 the well boiled up mightily—
 that was the history of the men's drowning.

do Lc. 35. *genid*] L; snaidig Lc; fahas M; conadh S. and] om. L.
ria thir] re túr S; re sur M; re táb Lc. 36. *fichid*] S; fiched L; figid Lc;
 muigi M. *múr*] mœn Lc. *dar mag*] ar mag Lc. 37. *bs a*]
 asa L. 38. *dar linn*] dar lind Lc; dar lium S; sead dar lium M; ara
 lind L. *robo lór*] ba lei . . L (ba leir *fac.* of L); robo leór S; fa leor M;
 robo din Lc. *do neim*] do nem S; da nimh M; ar neim Lc; a néim L.
 39. *cuiris*] cuiridh S. *dar a*] ara L; fora Lc. 40. *ciarbo*] acht ger M.
nir amaché] nirainic LcM; niranaic S. 41. *nar iadaid*] nar thiadad
 Lc; nar hiadh M; do riach S. *int en*] in teg Lc; in tan M; aidche
 ann S. 42. *robói tan tall*] robái thall tan S; dobi cach thall Lc; dabi
 thall ceana M. 43. *fichis*] fuchaidh S; moigis Lc; muigeas M. *topur*]
 tibra LcM. *trén*] trom Lc. 44. *báidit*] badeadh, &c. MS; folldith Lc.
na] an Lc.

IN míle robóí 'sin dún, is derb dún, rosbáid co moch :	45
ocus bádis Ríach nar-róen : atát mar óen issin loch.	L.
IN fail rolegsat na fir fo lind Lir, col-lín a scoth,	50
dath fola cach fir ar úair, is é dath fofúair in loch.	L.
Cáirig Hérenn uili ind cach sechtmad bliadain, ba búan :	
ba finna ic techt isin loch, corera co cloth cingtis úad.	55
Scé na Cáirech ós a chind immon dind, bo dígrais dath,	
ocus Áth na Cáirech cóem, is de atát mar óen, is rath.	60
Fót, diatá Mag Fót co fír, ar rót nar-ríg robo chloth :	
is é in Fót-sin, féta a slóg, ba rechtaire lór don loch.	
Mess Alluda is Rúathar sóer lotar tóeb fri tóeb co moch	65
do chorcrad a cáirech ind, co rosbáid fo lind in loch.	L.

45. *IN*] coic Lc; na M. *míle*] míli, &c. LcS; miled, &c. MS.
'*sin*] sa LcMS. 46. *rosbáid*] robaid L. 48. *atát*] itat L;
is de ata M. *mar óen*] fa ren LcM. *issin*] sa M; isa Lc.
49. *fail*] 'bail MS. *rolegsat*] roleicsead Lc; daleathsat M. 50. *lind*]
lintib, &c. MS. *col-lín a*] co linaib Lc; co lín S; linib M. 51. *ar úair*]
ar nuair, &c. LcS; dar nuair M. 52. *fofúair*] fouair L; rofuair Lc;
rosfuair M; foruair S. 54. *cach*] gacha M. *ba búan*] buan M; bind búan S.
55. *ba*] bat L; gid M. *finna*] finn, &c. LeM. *oc techt*] dothedis M;
ic tocht L. *isin*] isa Lc; cusin S; fan M. 56. *corera co cloth*]

A thousand men who were in the keep 45
 it drowned speedily, 'tis certain ;
 and it drowned Riach of the victories :
 they lie all together in the lake.

In the place where the dead men rotted
 under the waters of Ler, with their wealth of blossoms, 50
 the colour of each man's blood in turn
 is the colour that the lake acquired.

All the sheep in Erin were plunged therein
 every seventh year,—it was a lasting custom :
 white they were when they entered the lake, 55
 famously red they stepped forth.

The Sheep's Thorn, that stands above it
 overshadowing the spot, excellent of colour,
 and the Ford of the fair Sheep
 are named from this, both of them,—it is a grace. 60

Fot, from whom in truth Mag Fot is named,
 was famous on the Road of the Kings :
 this Fot,—comely was his host—
 was bailiff in charge of the lake.

Mess Alluda and noble Ruathar 65
 went early side by side
 to dye their sheep crimson therein,
 and the lake drowned them beneath its waters.

fa corera croth M. cingtis] cindis Lc; cindsid S; tigdis M. 57. immon]
 ina L; in M; mon S. bo dígrais] robo lor M. dath] a dath S;
 da rath M. 60. is] om. S. atát] ata M. mar óen]
 farœn LcM; ar œn S. i srath]sa loch M; cona rath S. 61-end]
 mainly illegible in M. 62. ar rót] a rath Lc; ar fód S. 63. féta a]
 fegtha Lc. 65. Mess Alluda] Mesc illudha S; is me sillœb Lc.
 is Rúathar] ruathar Lc; sruthar S. 67. ind] cœm S. " 68. co
 rosbaíd] corbaided Lc. fo lind] mar œn S. in] sa Lc;
 sin S.

MAG N-AIDNI

Mag nAidni, co muriur mag,
 co saidbri is co sóer-šlonnad :
 fir maige Aidni na n-ech
 fir nachdat daidbri im deibech.

Bágaim mo dul dia labrad 5
 coa slúag n-álaind n-imadbal,
 as mo threbthus fo thurad
 ria senchus ria sóer-bunad.

Fiche is cethrur ráth-mug recht 10
 do gnáth-chur ria comaitecht :
 do chlainn Miled ba molad
 a ngraimm rí-fer ráth-mogad.

Dá dag-mag déc cobo dó, 15
 sét co sablad, ni sóeb-ró,
 slaidset fri sobail, sercaid,
 do chlainn Golaim gáirechtaig.

Ba díb mac Allgubad find, 20
 glac nach amdlugad Érinne :
 trén-chaur nochlechtad claide
 is noslechtad mór-maige.

LRBLcMHS (two stanzas) S₃. 1. mag] L; mor cæt. 2. -šlonnud] L; lon cæt. 4. fir nachdat] fir nach RS; fir nach dad, &c. BMHS₃; is fir nach Lc. daidbre] adbli R. 5. Bágaim] bagand Lc. 6. coa] L; co, &c. cæt. 7. as] is RLe. fo] co L; fa M. 8. saer-] sir Lc; sen MS₃H. 9. ráthmug] ramog Lc; ratmag M; rathmod, &c. S₃H. 10. do] di LS₃. ria] do L; re Lc. 12. a ngraim] LR; angairm BLeMS₃; in ghairm H. 13. dagmag] B; deghmagh H; dagmac LS₃; dagba R; deagmog Lc; dagmod M. cobo] LM;

MAG N-AIDNI.

Mag Aidne, a plain blest with increase,
with wealth and with noble name :
the men of Mag Aidne of the horses,
men that are not stinting in strife :

I proclaim that I am going to tell of them 5
to their host, beautiful and vast,
bringing their legend, the story of their noble origin,
from my fruit-laden homestead.

Four and twenty fit rath-building serfs
in company, by regular covenant : 10
the vigour of the kingly men, the rath-builders,
was a glory of Clan Miled.

Twice twelve goodly plains,
a possession of fair fame, no false prosperity,
they cleared successfully,—love ye them !— 15
for the children of loud-shouting Golam.

One of them was son of fair Allguba,
a hand that misliked not Erin,
a strong warrior that practised digging
and used to clear great plains. 20

cóba BH ; coma R Lc ; gobhá S₃. 14. *sablad*] RM ; *soblad*, &c. LBHS₃ ;
slabrad Lc. *sóeb*] saer Lc. 15. *slaidset*] slaidet R. *sobail*] S₃ ; sabul Lc ;
sabail, &c. *cæt*. *sercaid*] sercaig, &c. HS₃ ; om. B. 16. *Golaim*] galaim, &c.
LMH ; gamail R. 17. *Allgubad*] allgubæ R ; allguba, &c. LcHS₃.
18. *glac*] fer L. *nach amdlugad*] noch amdlugad, &c. BHS₃ ; nacamlugud M ;
nochamdubad Lc. 19. *trén-chaur*] trenachaur L. *nochlechtad*] rocleacht a Lc.
20. *noslechtad*] ro slechtad Lc ; no slecta B. *mór*] saer Lc ; mormor M.

Claide fídbad co fonnaib,
irgnam ráth i ríg-drommaib :
fognid in cech throm-thuirt te
tene longphuirt is longse.

Snigtis tenid a meóir maith 25
cach tráth ba deóin don deg-flaith,
ó condriectis dáil fri dé,
a dí láim cech óen-aidche.

De conattaig in ríg-fer 30
fid co maccaib mór-Míled,
dia slaide, fri sámus slaind,
combad árus dia chóem-chlaind.

Dligid cen gairbe cen gol
ainm ó Aidne imadbol, 35
dáig dofuc a dairib drainm,
co fail 'na maigib mór-chlaind.

Is and bebais in bladmar
adfét Segais sóer-adbal,
dianid sogairm slóg cose
comainm mór maige Aidne. M. 40

21. *fídbad*] fídbaid B. 22. *irgnam*] airgnaim R. *ráth i*] ratha R;
rath is L; ratha a, &c. S₃H. *drommaib*] drommain S₃. 23. *fognid*] fognith L;
fognad RB; fodnom, &c. LcM; fognam, &c. HS₃. *-thuirt*] thuire R; thuir H;
tuire S₃. 24. *tene*] teinedh S₃. *longphuirt*] loingphort L. *is*] na LcHS₃;
la M. 25. *Snigtis*] snítis, &c. RLc. *tenid*] tine RLc.
27. *ó condriectis*] ocondriectis, &c. LRMH; ocondrigtis B; ocan richthis S₃;
nocondriectis Lc. 28. *a dí láim*] a dí land L; oe dilaim R; a dilaim B.
29. *conattaig*] conattaib L; conatach B; conadaidh R; conataid Lc. 30. *co*]

Digging up of woods with their stumps,
 construction of raths on royal hills :
 there was wont to be made in huge piles yonder
 fire for encampment and expedition.

His noble fingers used to drip fire 25
 whenever it was the will of the brave prince,
 when they assembled together by day :
 his two hands [made fire] every night.

Therefore the kingly man demanded
 a wood from the sons of great Mil 30
 to level it, a name full of pleasantness,
 that it might be a home for his kindly race.

It claims, free from fierceness and sorrow,
 its name from huge Aidne,
 because he brought a people from the oakwoods, 35
 so that a great race dwells in the plains thereof.

It is there the famous man died,
 as noble great Segais relates ;
 whence the appellation of the hosts till now
 is the great surname of Mag Aidne. 40

ar Lc; o M. *maccuib]* maccu R. 31. *sámus]* samad M. *slaind]*
 sloind, &c. LeSs. 32. *combad]* L; com M; comad, &c. *cæt.* *chóem]* L;
 deg, &c. *cæt.* 33. *cen gol]* cin col R; is can chol Lc. 35. *daig]* om. R.
ðofuc] rusfuc Lc, dafuc L. *draimn]* dramm, &c. LRB; dream Lc; droimm S₃.
 36. *na]* in M. *mórchlaind]* morechland, &c. LB; murcland R; dileand Lc.
 37. *bladmar]* bladmár R; bladhmor S₃. 38. *adfét]* L; asbeir, &c. *cæt.*
Segais] fegais L. *sóer-]* sír R. 39. *dianid]* dianad, &c. LcMS₃.
sogairm] togairm L.

MÓENMAG.

Móenmag, cá Móen ótá in mag,
tar cach róen ba rí-g-adbal :
fúair in ainm sóer co suba
ó Móen maith mac Allguba.

Mar óen is clann Míled mass 5
tuc Móen in rí-g-fer robrass
Labraid luchair, nad erchra,
adnad suthain sáer-berrtha.

Dá dán oc Móen, monur ndaith, 10
ó fúair solud in sóer-flaith,
gním berrtha ós braine belaig
ocus maige a mór-fedaib.

Fúair forba fénnid cen brón 15
ó Ébir ó Érimón,
corislecht Móen, ba genand guin,
ferand fuitir mac Forduib.

Móen ruc ar tús, búan a blad, 20
lúag tria rús ar roberrad,
(foclaid slóg sencha ar Samain)
il-lóg berrtha, Berramain.

Berramain, somáin berrtha,
fúair ro-Máin in rí-g-threbtha
ó ehlainn Galaim na ngáire
dáig bad bladaig bith-náire.

RBLcMHS₃. 1. cá] LcM; in, &c. *cæt.* ótá] onat R; onad S₃.
mag] RS₃; in mag *cæt.* 2. ba] mag Lc. 3. in ainm] ainm R; intainm Lc.
5. mass] mais Lc. 6. Móen] ræn Lc. robrass] roblais Lc. 7. Labraid]
labrad BM; ladrad Lc. nad erchra] donnercra (*with vel na superser.*) R.
8. adnad] anat R. 9. Da] dag R. 10. ó fúair] oafoir H;
oaffuair S₃. 11. braine] bruindi Lc; brain M. 12. a] om. S₃.
15. corslecht] coslecht R. ba] fa LcM. 16. Forduib] callduib R.

MOENMAG.

Moenmag—who was the Moen whence the plain is named,
that was royally spacious beyond all battle-fields ?
it got the noble and joyous name
from good Moen son of Allguba.

Along with the goodly Clann Miled, 5
Moen was brought by the powerful prince
Labraid Luchair, whose fame decays not,
to begin the enduring custom of noble shaving.

Two arts had Moen (active employ) 10
whereby the noble prince got his reward :
the business of shaving the gap above the fringe
and [of clearing] a plain of great woods.

The warrior free from grief got a heritage
from Eber, from Eremon,
so Moen, that was . . . cleared 15
the tenant-land of the sons of Fordub.

Moen first received (lasting his fame)
by his science reward for much shaving
(the company of historians declares it at Samain),
in reward for shaving he got Berra-main. 20

Berra-main, noble guerdon of shaving,
Moen of the kingly household got it
from the children of Golam of the shouts,
so that they might be famous for unfailling generosity.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 17. <i>ruc</i>] R; <i>tuc cæt.</i> | <i>a</i>] i B; in, &c. HS ₃ . | 18. <i>luag</i>] M; <i>luad, &c. cæt.</i> |
| <i>tria rús</i>] M; <i>tre árus R</i> ; <i>tre rus, &c. cæt.</i> | | <i>ar roberrad</i>] araberrad Lc; |
| aroberrad M; ar robertadh S ₃ . | 19. <i>foclaid</i>] focla Lc. | 20. <i>il-lóg</i>] |
| alló in R; log a Lc. | <i>Berramain</i>] aberramain M. | 21. <i>somáin</i>] |
| somáine R. | <i>berrtha</i>] M; in berrta, &c. RBS ₃ ; mbearrtha, &c. LcH. | |
| 22. <i>in</i>] is Lc. | <i>rig-threbita</i>] roberrta B. | 24. <i>bad</i>] ba |
| LcMS ₃ . | | |

É roberrad sund ar tús, 25
 (noco tennad cen trén-rús)
 Forbarr sáer na sluag, sellad :
 a grúad cháem rocét-berrad.

Fail sund, ós cech cúan-bla, cind, 30
 tria chobra mbúada bél-bind,
 derbthas ní baisech blaide,
 senchas maisech Móenmaige.

Cethrur Móen, co mbúada breth,
 ferr atchúala ar bith buidnech : 35
 in Móen-sin fri síd-blai seng,
 ciaptar rígdai, ba rothend.

Móen mac Etna in file féig,
 Móen mac Ugaine airm-géir,
 Móen moraind Inbir Ella,
 molaim Móen mac nAilella. 40

Fríth tria cach sóer-blaid samail
 do Móenmaig do Berramain :
 gairther oc cóemaib na crad
 ó na Móenaib-sin Móenmag. M.

26. *tennad*] tenda B. *cen*] cach Lc.; cā M; gā H. 27. *na*] ra B.
sellad] sellaich Lc. 28. *grúad*] grug B. *berrad*] bearraig Lc. 30. *tria*]
 tre LcHS₃. *chobra*] cuanbla B. *bél-bind*] mbithbind Lc; mbelbind, &c. *cæt*.
 31. *blaide*] bladhaigh R. 33. *búaia*] buad in M. 34. *ferr*] is ferr, &c.
 MS₃; sferr BH. *atchúala*] docuala B; adcual M. *buidnech*] brénach Lc.
 35. *fri*] co B. *sídblai*] sídblaid B; sídblaid (?) M; sírblad Lc. *seng*]

He it was who was shaved here first 25
 (he was not urged thereto without sure knowledge)
 Forbarr the wright of the hosts, a sight!
 his fair cheek first was shaved.

Here is the pleasant legend of Moenmag,
 renowned above all places of resort—mark it!— 30
 in honorific clear-tongued discourse,
 no . . . assurance of fame.

There are four Moens, excellent in judgments,
 the best I have heard of on populous earth :
 but this Moen, slender, of peaceful fame, 35
 though they were kingly, he was passing strong.

Moen son of Etna, the eager poet,
 Moen son of Ugaine of the keen weapons,
 Moen Moraind of Inber Ella—
 I praise Moen son of Ailell. 40

There was found, through the noble fame of each, a derivation
 for Moenmag, for Berra-main :
 among lords of kine is named
 from these Moens, Moenmag.

seing BM. 36. *ciaptar*] gerbad, &c. LcM; ciabad HS₃. *rigdar*] rigi
 R; riga, &c. LcM. *ba*] bad BLcH. *rothend*] roteind B.
 37. *Etna*] ena R; setna M. *file*] filig Lc. 39. *moraind*] mor in R.
Ella] RLc; alla, &c. *cæt*. 40. *Ailella*] allguba M. 41. *tria cach*] triathach Lc.
sóer-bluid] sirblad Lc. 43. *oc*] o BLcM (?); a S₃. 44. *sin*] in
 BLcM.

LOCH DERGDERC.

IN lind-se lúadim cech lá,
 dia n-úagim sós senchassa :
 lind nach serg-therc fri sam-dul,
 dian ainm Derg-dere dron-adbul.

Atchúala ríg co ngus glan 5
 i fus for thír Thúad-Muman,
 clí co ndeochair chuchta cain,
 Eochaid mac Luchta línmair.

Luchta mac Lugair dind lind
 maic Lugdach luchair lám-fínd, 10
 maic Anle fáechda fotai
 maic Leo láechda lám-fótai,

Maic Smirduib, maic Molaig máith,
 maic Gáith golaig, maic Ingáith,
 maic Cormaic coraig, cluine, 15
 maic Ailella láeb-chuire,

Maic Rúaid, maic Márthened mir,
 maic Fínd, maic Sithchind saidbir,
 maic Galaig, na giallaim gail,
 maic Riagaill ráin, ba riagail, 20

Maic Eóin bric ós chrícha, cluin,
 maic Ítha, ocus maic Breguin,
 maic Bratha bannaig, blad bil,
 do chlannaib Gáedil gnáth-gil.

LRBLcMHS₃S₄ 2. *dia n-úagim*] dian fuaigim R; dia fuaidim Lc.
 sós] son Lc. 3. *nach*] nan M. *serg-therc*] seirtherc L; seicsero R;
 sergsere H; seirgderc S₃; deirgdearc M. *fri*] fria M. *samdul*] sámduL L.
 5. *ríg*] L; rí, &c. *cæt.* 6. *for*] a LcM. *Thúad-Muman*] atua-
 muman R. 7. *co ndeochair*] candecair Lc; coneocair M. 8. *línmair*]
 lindmuir, &c. RM; laimgil Lc. 11. *Anle*] ainb M. *fáechda*]
 læchda Lc; fraochdha S₃. *fotai*] faici B. 12. *Leo*] beo R.
 13. *Maic Smirduib*] mēc mēc smirduib L. *máith*] maeth L; maioith S₃ :

LOCH DERGDERC.

Daily I celebrate this lake,
 when I weave the lore of legend :
 a lake not shrunk and scanty at summer-tide,
 whose name 'is Dergderc strong and vast.

I have heard of a king of pure strength 5
 ruling here over the land of Tuath-Mumu ;
 a prop of his people, notable for goodly shape,
 Eochaid son of opulent Luchta.

Luchta son of Lugair of the lake
 son of bright Lugaid Lamfind, 10
 son of tall . . . Anle,
 son of heroic Leo Lamfata,

Son of Smirdub, son of gentle Molach,
 son of Gaeth Golach, son of Ingaeth,
 son of Cormac Corach (thou hearest), 15
 son of Ailill Laebchuire,

Son of Ruad, son of eager Marthene,
 son of Find, son of wealthy Sithchend,
 son of Galach, whose wrath I provoke not,
 son of noble Riagall, who was a ruler, 20

Son of Eoin Brec, lord over territories (hearken !),
 son of Ith and son of Breogan,
 son of doughty Brath (good renown),
 of the race of Gaedel ever fair.

maith cat.	14. <i>Gaith</i>] gæth LR; gaeith BH; gaoith S ₃ .	<i>Golaig</i>]
dolaig R.	<i>Ingáith</i>] ingaeth L; ingaeith B; ingaoith S ₃ .	17. <i>Márthéné</i>]
maircened B; mairtenuig, &c. HS ₃ .	18. <i>Fínd</i>] cinn BS ₄ .	<i>saidbir</i>]
uaibrigh M.	19. <i>Galaig</i>] gala R; galaim, &c. HS ₃ .	<i>na giallaim</i>]
nangiallaim, &c. HS ₃ S ₄ M; na tiarlaim B; maic giallaim Lc.	20. <i>ba</i>] fa Lc.	
<i>riagai</i>] riail M; righail S ₄ .	21. <i>cluín</i>] chuín Lc.	23. <i>bannaig</i>]
brannaig M.	<i>blad</i>] ba BS ₄ .	24.] maic death do clainn
gaeidil Lc.		

Senchas Echach cen ainble 25
rosrethad co sáer-aidble,
dáig ní herenach anbal
a genelach gnáth-adbal.

Ní rogaib Cláire cétaig
rí bad náire im niam-sétaib : 30
in each níth ba dáel dolaid,
co fríth fáen i Findchoraid.

Luid file Ulad, ainble
cen bunad, dia bith-faigde, 35
dáig rachúala (gléire gal)
ná bóí in Éire noérad.

Óen-rose oc ríg Dromma derg,
ba hé in cóem-losc claideb-derg :
adbul brath-gnó thuc ó thig
mac Athgló dia athchungid. 40

“Tuc dam do rose roglas réil”
ar in drúi dognas doréir :
“is tu rodelig d’feraib
clú enig do Gáedelaib.”

“Rotbia cen chaire ceilge 45
an condaige, a Fírchertne,”
ar fer in gascid guinig,
“cid hí ind ascid imduilig.”

25. *ainble*] ainble Lc. 26. *rosrethad*] rusreithet R. *co sáer-aidble*] gan saor faibhle S₃. 27. *ní herenach*] is erenach L. *anbal*] amgar Lc.
28. *a genelach*] genilach co Lc; an geinilach M. *Cláire*] caire R. 30. *rí bad*] bad L; ba R; rig bid BS₄. *im*] moa L. 31. *dolaid*] dolnid RH; doilid Lc. 33. *file*] filid Lc. *ainble*] anble L; aible Lc; aidble, &c. *cæt.* 34. *di rí*] diam M. *-faigde*] aidge L; aigdi M; faidhgi R; faidhghe S₄; ainme Lc. 35. *rachúala*] LMS₄; rocuala, &c. *cæt.* *gléire*] ingle Lc. *gal*] a gal LBS₃S₄H; roglan Lc. 36. *ná*] ni HS₃S₄. *in*] ind H. *noérad*] roerad, &c. RHMS₃, roerfad Lc.
37. *derg*] deirg LB; dg *cæt.* 38. *losc*] bloc HMS₃; rose Lc. *claideb-derg*] claideb deirg L; claideb R; claidebg H; clæb-deirg M; claidhebeirg S₃.

The history of Eochaid,—no sordid giver, 25
 has been spread abroad far and wide :
 for his illustrious pedigree
 is no sordid preface.

A king more generous with his splendid treasures
 never held Clare of the hundreds : 30
 in every conflict he was a “ beetle of havoc ”
 till he was found laid low at Findchora.

There came a poet of Ulster (sordid greed
 without reason) on his continual questing,
 because he had heard (choice his exploits !) 35
 there was none in Erin to whom Eochaid would say nay.

A single eye had the King of Druim Derg
 — he was the kindly one-eyed man of the red sword :
 terrible the treacherous business that brought from home
 the son of Athglo, to demand it. 40

“ Give me thine eye grey and bright,”
 said the surly malignant druid :
 “ thou among all men art specially distinguished
 by fame for generosity among the Gaels.”
 “ Thou shalt have, without reproach for deceit, 45
 what thou seekest, O Ferchertne !”
 said the warrior of wounding weapons,
 “ though that is the hard request.”

39. *abdu*] L; mor in, &c. *cæt.* *brath-gnó*] brathlo, Lc. *thue*] Lc; tuc *cæt.*
ó thig] oatigh H; anoir Lc. 40. *Athgló*] L; athgno (*with vel i superscr.*) R;
 athlo &c. *cæt.* *dia athchungid*] dia athcuingi R; diatcuindgid B;
 diathacuinghigh M. 41. *do*] da M; di H. *roglas*] rog:ain, &c. BS₄.
 42. *ar in druí*] aairdrig Lc. *doynas*] fognos Lc. *doréir*] dcmr: Lc.
 43. *is*] L; uair, &c. RBHS₃S₄; fuair LcM. *rodelig*] redelig Lc; dodeilig M.
a' féraib] do féraib L; fdearaib M. 44. *do*] os HS₃; tar Lc. 45. *Rotbia*]
 rodbai Lc. *chaire*] cairte H; cairde S₃; cair M. 46. *an condaige*]
 anconnaide R; a connaide H; a chonaigi Lc; a condaig M. *Firchertne*]
 feircherdne L; fercertne, &c. RBLcMS₄. 47. *gascid*] gaiscich Lc. *guinig*]
 guine R. 48. *hí*] om. BLcS₄. *ind*] L; in, &c. *cæt.*

Dorat rí Cláire is Chodail
(ba gním áille is immomain) 50
a mér fo súil glais mar gló,
co mbói for bais maic Athgló.

Roráid tria debech i ndul
(robáid cech n-enech n-adbul :)
“ d’feraib is messe rotfost : 55
dil gresse d’emain t’óen-rosce.”

Cid Echaid éim, nírb essil :
dodechaid réim rodessil,
d’iarair usce úair imglain
co fúair diamair dag-ingnaid. 60

Óen-fer foláma cen locht
sóerfer gráda glan-étrocht :
ní rofaem nech fri sét síd,
acht óen do chét, in n-ard-ríg.

Rosír cech lúachair ’masech 65
in fer túachail, ba tóisech ;
rosáil, iar cóir chuscle cain,
co mbad fóir usce imglain.

“ Sáegul duit, a rí rigi,
cen báegul cen brath-bini : 70
ní fail sund fri dúise ndil
nigi do gnúise, a glan-fir.”

49. *Chodail*] cobail R. 50. *áille*] aile LR; aille BS₄; aie M; aine LcH; aine S₃. is] om. BS₄. 51. *fo súil*] foa suil H; fo Le. *glais*] nglais LRBLcS₄. *mar gló*] iar gho M. 52. *co mbói for*] gurcuir ar M. *Athgló*] athchló L; atglo M; athlo, &c. cæt. 53. *Roráid*] robaid Le. *tría*] tre LcHS₃. in] ag M. 55. *d’feraib is messe*] L; is messe dferaiB, &c. cæt.]; *rotfost*] rusort Le; rosfort M; rosfosd S₃. 56 *díl*] diol S₃; dil cæt. t’] LBS₄; d cæt. 59. *iarair*] L, iarr RH; iarraid, &c. cæt. 60. *ingnaid*] dergnaig Le; dingnaid M. 61. *foláma*] folamad R.

The King of Clare and Codal put
(it was a deed of praise and of horror) 50
his finger under his grey ball-like eye,
so that it lay on the palm of mac Athglo.

He said, upbraiding him as he went,—
(he had extinguished all vast generosity)
“ of all men it is I that have checked thee : 55
thy one remaining eye hath satisfied my importunity.”

As to Eochaid, however, he was not ignorant ;
he went thence on a right fortunate road
to seek water cold and pure,
till he found a lonely unfrequented spot. 60

One blameless man alone takes charge
of the high-born man bright and splendid :
there was but one in a hundred that would receive
the high king with peaceful welcome.

The sagacious warrior who was his guide 65
sought out every rush-bed in turn :
he deemed, by rule of harmless sorcery,
that there would be help in pure water.

“ Long life to thee, O king far-ruling,
free from danger and treacherous crime ! 70
there is not to be had here for precious treasure
the means to wash thy face, noble sir.”

62. *sóerfer*] *szerfir* B. *glan-étrocht*] *grab nétrocht* L. 63. *fri*] *ra* L.
sét] *fet* M ; *fed* Lc. *sid*] *fid* Lc. 64. *in n-ard-rig*] *intairdrig*, &c.
MHS₃. 67. *rosdil*] *rosœr* L ; *rosael* RMS₄ ; *roáoil* S₃. *cóir*] *cur* R ;
cor LcM. *chuscle*] *cluiscle* R ; *cuisli* BS₄ ; *cuisce*, &c. LcHS₃. *cain*]
chain Lc. 68. *co mbad*] *conad* Lc. *fóir*] *for* Lc. 69. *rigi*]
LLc ; *rigi* R ; *rige*, &c. BHS₃S₄ ; *adrighi* M. 70. *brath-*] *bæth* L.
71. *dúise ndil*] *dús sindil* L ; *dúsndil* R ; *duisi ndil*, &c. *cæt*. 72. *gnúise*]
gnuis R. *glan-*] *gnaith* BS₄ ; *chain* Lc.

Aidlis Eochaid in lúachair,
 nirb aimdeis, nirb étúachail :
 'na diaid, cen glond mar rosgat, 75
 doriacht topur, tonn tiprat.

Do chose na fola, fír sain,
 negair rose in ríg rathmair
 a topur na tonn táide,
 moambí bocur beó-báige. 80

Tuc Eochaid a chend cen chol
 fo thrí co tend fon topur,
 corbo chró-derg in dere dron
 d'fuil rí, rogerg na rochor.

Fúair Eochaid na fert féile,
 tria nert rí na rogréine,
 fó rúin, raga cech roimse,
 da súil glana glé-soillse. 85

Feib rošill Eochaid Assail
 for in lind co ló-chassair, 90
 roráid tre bedg-bert in bres
 "is ainm duit Dergdere díles."

Desin, ba togairm tocha,
 fail comainm in chóem-locha,
 ó condreca, cocur cind; 95
 in topur is in trom-lind.

74. *aimdeis*] aindeas B; aimleas Lc. 75. 'na] inna L. *cen glond*
 cen glóir L; marglonn Lc. *mar rosgat*] *ed.* mardosgat L; mardosgat, &c.
 RMHS₃; mardoscat B; mar toscat S₄; ge rosgad Lc. 76. *doriacht*] coriacht Lc.
 77. *fír*] R; fir *cæt.* 78. *rose in*] co rose Lc. 79. *táide*] taithi M.
 80. *bocur*] bócur R; bochar, &c. LcM. *báige*] baide, &c. RLeHS₃. 82. *fo*
thrí co tend] L; co tend fo thrí, &c. *cæt.* *fon*] mon Lc. 84. *rogerg*
 LHS₄; rogharg S₃; roderg, &c. *cæt.* *na rochor*] rachor *fac.* of L, *wrongly.*
 86. *tria*] tre LcHS₃. 87. *fó rúin*] *obliterated in* L; forun Lc; foruin *cæt.*

Eochaid approached the rush-bed ;
 he was not awkward, he was not indiscreet :
 following his hand, as he plucked up the rushes without
 violence, 75
 came the spring, the water of a fountain.

To stanch the blood (this is true),
 the gracious king's eye is bathed
 from the spring of the secret waters,
 round which hung a threat of mortal combat. 80

Eochaid put his head without offence
 firmly under the spring thrice :
 so that the deep hole was red and gory.
 with the king's blood, champion of famous compacts.

Eochaid, marvellous in hospitality, received 85
 through the might of the King of the high sun
 (a happy mystery—best of all abundance)—
 two bright clear-shining eyes.

As Eochaid of Assal looked
 on the pool with its shower of drops, 90
 he said, by a sudden impulse, the mighty man,
 “ *Dergderc* (Red-pool) is thy proper name.”

Hence comes—it was an appropriate title—
 the name of the pleasant lake,
 when meet, with . . . murmur, 95
 the spring and the broad lake.

raga] roga L. *roimse*] roinnse BS₄. 88. *glé-soillse*] gelsoilse L.
 89. *Assail*] asuil Lc. 90. *for in*] LBS₄; ara Lc; arin, &c. *cæt.* *l6-chassair*] locastair B; cair (*with lo superscr.*) M. 91. *roráid*] an roraidh H; ann roráidh S₃; rena gairm Lc. *tre*] ni L; tria RBS₄. *in bres*] *ed.* mbres, &c. LRLcHS₃; mbreis BS₄; in mbreas M. 92. *is ainm duit*] is ainm di Lc; bidh he a hainm M. *Dergderc*] dergderc Lc; dergert M.
díleis] díleis B. 93. *ba*] fae BS₄. 95. *ó condreacat*] ocondreacait, &c. RBHS₃S₄; condreacaid Lc. *cind*] a cind Lc. 96. *in* (2)] a LcM.

Desin rolád cen logad
 in cath for fál Findchorad,
 comlud catha, inad ruad rind,
 is fatha trúag in tiug-lind. 100

Don rí rochés, ferr cach flaith,
 ní rob gerr mo grés glé-maith :
 mo flaith ic rí na ngáeth ngrind,
 ná lámaig láech na loch-lind. IN L.

[Acsin senchus, srethaib gal, 105
 lacha Dergderc na ndamnad,
 mar frithi a lebraib lindi,
 fis sedmar na saer-lindi.]

97-100] *after* 104 in L. 97. *rolád*] rolaad L; rolag M. 98. *for*] ic M.
 99. *inad ruad rind*] na ndruid ngrind L; ina ruad rind Lc. 100. *is fatha*] in
 fath L. *in tiug-lind*] is . . . L (*omitted in facs.*); is tiug lind BS₄; donduibind
 Lc. 102. *ní rob*] nirbo Lc. *grés*] *om. facs. of L, wrongly*; gles (*with r*

Hence was fought, unforgotten,
 the battle at the fence of Findchora :
 shock of battle—red place of spears—
 a sad subject is that final hour.

100

To the King who suffered, better than any prince,
 let not my earnest supplication be scanty !
 that I may reign with the King of the bright winds,
 whom the hero of the lake-waters assails not.

[Here is the legend, with series of exploits,
 of Loch Dergdere of the conquests,
 even as we found in books
 the precious knowledge of the noble lake.]

105

subscript.) H; $\bar{d}s$ M. 103. *mo flait*] maflait L; molaich RH; malaich BS₄;
 moflait Lc; molaith M; moláoidh S₃. *rig*] læch BS₄. 104. *na*] ni HS₃.
lámaig] lamaig BMS₄; lamaich LLc; lamaidh R; lamuit H; lamhaid S₃.
láech] laichLc H; laoich S₃. *na*] in Lc. 105-108] Lc only: *printed here*
as in codex.

RÁTH CRÚACHAN.

Estid a churu im Chrúachain
fri dumu cach dag-núachair :
a slúag ónad sír-blad smacht,
a rígrad fer n-Olnécmacht.

A slúag na nglond fata fír 5
col-lín drong ndata is dag-ríg,
a dremm is déniu dolud,
diargell Ériu il-torud.

Ferda i fáen-gliaid co romsib 10
síl saer-Briain co sár-longuib :
is dia réir roseólta sain
géill na hEórpá co Cruachain.

Mad dia n-áirmem nós cech nirt,
noco dáilfem sós saer-chirt 15
do Chrúachain cháid cen chaite,
ac'nach úathaid écraite.

Eól dam fri sogairm snaitte
comainm Crúachna comnairte :
ní súail in tairm in tescul
ó fúair gairm is glan-gestul. 20

1.] LRBLcMSS₃H. 2. *dumu*] R; *dámu* L; *duma*, &c. LcSS₃H;
duin BM. *cach*] gacha B. 3. *ónad*] LB; *ona* RMHS₃; *na* LcS.
smacht] can *smacht* Lc; *fri smacht* S; *macht* M. 4. *rígrad*] *rigu* Lc.
fer n-] LM; *fer*, &c. *cæt.* 6. *drong*] *nglonn* R. 7. *déníu*] *dene*, &c.
RLcHS₃. *dolud*] *dalud*, &c. BSS₃H; *doluid* M. 8. *diargell*]
diarogell L; *doroghell* R. *Ériu*] *ere*, &c. RMS₃. *i-torud*]
allantorud L; *iltarud*, &c. RRSS₃H; *iltathaig* M. 9. *Ferda*] LB;
ferda, &c. *cæt.* *co romsib*] L; *fithib cath* Lc; *fichtib cath*, &c. *cæt.*
10. *co sár-longuib*] L; *mic airdech*, &c. *cæt.* 11. *is dia réir*] L; *conade*

RÁTH CRÚACHAN.

Listen, ye warriors about Cruachu !
with its barrow for every noble couple :

O host whence springs lasting fame of laws !

O royal line of the men of Connacht !

O host of the true, long-remembered exploits, 5

with number of pleasant companies and of brave kings !

O people, quickest in havoc

to whom Erin has pledged various produce !

Manly in battle-rout multitudinous

is the seed of noble Brian, with their strong fleets : 10

in express submission to them have been sent

hostages from all Europe to Cruachu.

If we stay to recount its fame for every power,

we shall not be able to pour out the lore of noble science

for Cruachu, holy without austerity, 15

whose foemen are not few.

Known to me by smooth-spoken eulogy

is the designation of powerful Cruachu :

not slight the din, the uproar,

whence it got its name and fame for bright achievement. 20

R; conid de, &c. *cæt.* *sain*] sin RLe. 12. *co*] do RM; da B.
 13. *áirmem*] airmind Lc; airmim, &c. SM. *nirt*] cert Lc. 14. *noco*
ddúlfem] dodailfind, &c. LcS. *sós*] fos a Lc; sós a S. *-chirt*] cheart
 (with vel n̄t *superscr.*) Lc. 15. *dó*] dun B. *chaitte*] chate L; caiti R;
chaide, &c. *cæt.* 16. *ac'nach*] achnach R; cusnarb L. *siathaid*] S;
uathad, &c. *cæt.* 17. *snaitte*] LH; snaite, &c. RBM; slaidi Lc; slaiti S;
snaidhte S₃. 18. *Cruachna*] LM; cruachan SS₃; cruach *cæt.* 19. *in* (1)]
 LS; a Lc; *om. cæt.* *in* (2)] L; sa LcS; *ocus cæt.* *tescul*] tascul BM; *tasgal*
 S; tresc . . . R. 20. *glan-gestul*] glanestal S; gnáthgeastal, &c. S₃H.

Eochu Airem, éraimm n-ard,
diambái i Frémainn in fíal-garg,
fer rochóemaig na clessa,
ic gním óenaig ech-thressa,

Dolluid chucu Mider maith, 25
(nirbo chridfer 'mon cóem-flaith)
d' fuatuch Étaine co n-úath,
diambái écaíne iltúath.

Ba dothfer in fer rosfuc 30
Étáin is Crochen chatut,
in rígan is a cumal,
co sír-blad ba sár-umal.

Siar ruc Midir in mbrait báin 35
hi slait iarna saer-gabáil
co síd Sinche na slúag sen,
dáig ba dúal do dag-Mider.

Co cend nómaide roan 40
'sin tsíd glóraide glé-glan :
is gnáth iar ngreiss co torud
bág fri feiss fri fledugud.

And atbert Crochen chalad
“cía rothreb hi roanad ?
a Midir na reb raglan
inní do threb thóeb-adbal ?”

Athesc clothfir na ceirde 45
fri Crochin co cró-deirge :
“nessa do gréin dia gorud
mo threb réil co rothorud.”

21. *érimm*] eraim LB; eruim S₃H; airim LcS; eirim M; airem (?) R.
n-ard] ard L. 22. *fíal-garg*] fírgarg HS₃. 23. *rochóemaig*]
roccsmai M. 24. *ic gním*] ognim, &c. LcS; agnim H; ognimaib B.
óenaig] a B. *ech-thressa*] echtrosa Lc; echtrasa S: *the word has been rewritten*
in L, and some letters are added in the margin, which the facsimilist reads as rasa.
25. *chucu*] acu M. 26. *chridfer*] churdfer L; erider R; erifer M.
'mon] mo M. *cóemflaith*] L; ard laith Lc; ardflaith, &c. *cæt.*
27. *dfuatuch*] do fuatuch L; duatuch M. 29. *in fer*] om. Lc.
rosfuc] rusruc Lc. 30. *chatut*] charat Lc. 32. *sár-*] saer Lc.

Eochaid Airem—high career !

when the fierce, generous man was at Fremu,
the man who cherished feats of skill,
holding a meeting for horse-races,

There came to them noble Midir 25
(he was no favourite with the gentle prince)
to carry off Etain in dreadful wise,
whence came lamentation of many tribes.

Ill-favoured was the man who bore off 30
Etain and hardy Crochen
the queen and her handmaid,
who was right lowly, yet ever-famous.

Westward Midir bore the fair captives
after boldly seizing them as booty,
to Sid Sinche of the ancient hosts, 35
because it was noble Midir's hereditary possession.

Till three days were out he stayed
in the radiant noisy Sid :
after fruitful enterprise it is custom
to boast at board and banquet. 40

Then said strong Crochen
“ What fine house is this where we have halted ?
O Midir of the splendid feats,
is this thy spacious dwelling ? ”

The answer of the famous man of arts 45
to Crochen blood-red of hue :
“ Nearer to the sun, to its warmth,
is my bright and fruitful home.”

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 34. <i>hi</i>] in LeSS ₃ . | <i>saer-</i>] sir R. | 36. <i>dúig ba</i>] robo Le. | <i>do</i>] da L. |
| 37. <i>nómaide</i>] naemaide M. | <i>roan</i>] doan R. | 38. <i>sin tsíd</i>] sa | |
| sith, &c. LeS. | 39. <i>iarn</i>] tve, &c. LeS. | 40. <i>fri . . . fri</i>] ra . . . ra L. | |
| <i>fledugud</i>] fledugh B. | 41. <i>atbert</i>] isbert H. | 42. <i>cia</i>] ci L; cias S. | |
| <i>hi</i>] hí R; an Le; a SS ₃ H. | | 43. <i>reb</i>] rabh R; sreb, &c. LeM. | |
| 44. <i>inni</i>] inhí R; indní S; indí M; ionnso S ₃ ; indso H. | | <i>do</i>] ro M. | |
| 45. <i>cloth-</i>] croth (<i>with vel l supersev.</i>) R. | 46. <i>fri</i>] ra L. | <i>co</i>] L; na cæt. | |
| 47. <i>do</i>] dun, &c. BMHS ₃ . | <i>gorad</i>] garad, &c. RBLcSM. | 48. <i>co</i>] dia Le. | |
| <i>-thorud</i>] tharad, &c. RBLcSM. | | | |

Atbert Crúachu co caidle
fiad na túathu tóeb-aidble : 50
“ a Midir, cen maidm cose,
imbia m’ainm forsín tsíd-se ? ”

Tuc in rothreib, lóg n-astair,
do Chrochin, cóir tuarastail :
ó Midir, tairm thúaid ‘ca thig, . 55
a hainm úaid, amal étsid. E.

Desin asberar Crúachu,
ní celar for cóem-thúathu,
ó thuc Midir, cen gáí nglé,
a mnáí co Sinig síde. 60

Cid Midir, nír thréith iar tain,
luid co Briaid Léith maic Celtchair,
ruc leis in glé-maill nglain-gil
thuc a Frémainn ar écin.

Robáí Echaid, (aidble uird, 65
for srethaib saibbre a sóluirg,
ba didil a chlí chonaid)
ar tí Midir mór-choraig.

Asbert a drúí fri Echaid
“ ní bat rúí it robethaid, 70
rotirmais écáine uile
d’ingnais Étáine in ór-fuilt.

50. *fiad na*] fæna Lc; fiana, &c. SM. *túathu*] tuath R. 51. *maidm*]
maid L. 52. *imbia*] in mbiadh R; ambia LcM; anmbia S; anmbiaidh, &c.
S₃H. *forsin*] LcS₃; forin, &c. cæt. 55. *thúaid*] tucaid R.
'ca] LcM; ga BS; coa, &c. cæt. 56. *amal étsid*] L; eisdig eistig
M; amal eistid, &c. cæt. 57-60] om. S. 57. *asberar*] asbera B.
58. *celar*] chelar LRLc; celfar M. *for cóem thúathu*] fia cœmthuathu
R; fiadcoemthua thu, &c. BHS₃; a cœmthuathæ Lc; cœcentuata M. 59. *cen*
gáí] congne Lc. 60. *síde*] sidse M. 62. *Briaid*] L;

Said Cruachu the lovely,
 in presence of the spacious tribes, 50
 "O Midir, yet unconquered,
 shall my name be on this Sid?"

He gave the fine dwelling as reward for her journey
 to Crochen, a fair recompense :
 by Midir, report says, northward at his home, 55
 by him her name was given to it as ye hear.

Hence men say *Cruachu*,
 (it is not hidden from kindly tribes,)
 since Midir brought (clear without falsehood)
 his wife to Sinech of the Side. 60

As for Midir, he was no sluggard thereafter,
 he went to Bri Leith maic Celtchair :
 he carried with him the bright indolent lady, whitely radiant,
 whom he bore off by force from Fremu.

Eochaid (mighty in dignity was he, 65
 his brave troops lived in wealthy quarters,
)
 was on the track of Midir, the great champion.

Said his druid to Eochaid,
 "Thou shalt not be fortunate all thy life long : 70
 lamentation for evil has come upon thee
 for the loss of Etain of the golden tresses :

brid RM ; bri *cæt.*

63. *ruc*] tue LeS.

nglain-gil] ngil L ;

nglain S.

64. *tuc*] rue LLc.

65. *Echaid*] eochaid *codd.*

66. *saidbre*] saibri Le.

a soluiry] R ; soluire H ; a soluirg *cæt.*

67. *ba didil*]

ba dilid, &c. LeS.

a chli] aichli M.

chonaid] LR ; chonnaid H ;

conaidh M ; chonaig, &c. BSS₃ ; congail I.c.

68. *morglondaig*] morehoraig LB.

69. *asbert*] L ; atbert, &c. *cæt.*

a] in Le.

70. *ní bat rúi*] nirbat rui L ;

nibatui Le ; nibatrai S ; nibad roi H ; nibad Rí S₃.

71. *rotirmais*]

dodirmais Le.

in ór-júilt] in morfuilt L ; morfuilt, &c. LeM.

“ Tair a forud na Fótla
 cen robud cen ríg-fógra ;
 tue co Briaid Léith lat iar tain 75
 do slúag nach tréith dia thogail.

“ Is and fogéba do mnái
 cen díl séna fo sóer-gnái :
 hi tláis ná bí i fat, a fir,
 tue lat hí ar áis nó ar écin.” 80

IS tossach sin fri gúais nglé
 do thochmarc úais Étaíne :
 cid senchas túachail re techt
 don Chrúachain ria cométsecht. E.

[IS i Croichen Chruachna coin 85
 mathair Meidbe co mor-gail
 dobi a Cruachain, fa scem ngle,
 sel re nuachar nEdaine.]

73. *Tair*] tarr LcS. a] ara M. *forud*] forfud Lc.
 74. *robud*] rebad Lc. *ríg-fógra*] urogra Lc; rithfogra S₃;
 frith fógra H. 75. *Briaid*] LR; briad B; bri, &c. *cæt.* 76. *nach*]
 nar H. *tréith*] treich Lc; te- S. *dia*] iar Lc; ara S. 78. *cen díl*]
 aidil Lc. *fo sóer-gnai*] B; fo saergné L; fo sargnai, &c. RSMH; sa sargnai

“ Come from the judgment-seat of Fotla
without warning, without royal proclamation ;
bring with thee thereafter to Bri Leith
thy host—no cowards they—to sack it. 75

“ There shalt thou find thy wife
in noble beauty, beyond denial :
be not faint-hearted for long, O warrior ;
bring her with thee by consent or by force.” 80

This is a beginning, with famous perils,
for the proud Wooing of Etain,
though it be a pithy tale to hear,
[the tale] before they came to Cruachu.

[It was Crochen of pure Cruachu 85
who was mother of Medb great of valour :
she was in Cruachu—it was an open reproach—
awhile with Etain’s spouse.]

Lc ; foa sargnaoi S₃. 79. *hi tláis*] ittláis S₃. *na bí*] na bai Lc. nóbí S.
81. *tossach*] tossan R. *sin*] cain L ; sain RLc. *fri*] ria Lc.
gúais] gnúis RM. 82. *do*] dia B ; di H. 83. *re techt*] ria techt L ;
rothecht S₃ ; rodleacht, &c. LoS. 84. *do*] don L ; din B. *ria*] R ; re *cæt*.
cométsecht] coimetecht H. 85-88] Lc only : printed here as in codex.

CARN FRÁICH.

Carnd Fraich, ca hadbar dia fuil,
 fiarfaidear dona heolchaib :
 in Fraech o fuil in carn coin,
 nachar mœth arm a n-ingoin.

Fiarfaidim dib, ni fath fand, 5
 a eolcha ata 'na thimchall,
 caidi ced-ainm in chairn chuirr ?
 far gairm baid bet buachail.

Sloindfead-sa daib, in fis fir 10
 can imresain, can imsnim,
 in Fraech o fuil in carn cruaid
 isin muig thall co tren-buaid.

Cnoc na Dala a ainm roime 15
 re re Méidbe mor-gloine :
 dobi se co sen arsin
 is each fear and ca airim.

Cid mor n-ainm do elcechlo in cnoc, 20
 co tanic Conn, fuair formod :
 dochuadar sin uili as,
 is each duni dar duschas.

Oidi Chuind moir mac Fheilim,
 Conall Cruachna in clair-leibind :
 ce dobi a Cruachain na clach,
 robo ri ar tuathaib Temrach.

CARN FRÁICH.

Carn Fraich—what is the reason of the name?
 let it be asked of the learned:
 the Fraech from whom the goodly cairn is named,
 his weapon was not feeble in the fray.

I ask of you no petty matter, 5
 ye learned that dwell round the spot,
 what was the former name of the pointed cairn?

I will name to you—'tis true lore 10
 without contention or wrangling—
 the Fraech from whom the strong cairn is called
 in the plain yonder, excellent in might.

Cnoc na Dala was its name aforetime,
 in the days of Medb great and glorious:
 it endured to old age thereafter 15
 with every man that dwelt there, past counting.

Though many names belonged to the Hill in succession
 until the coming of Conn, who provoked envy,
 they all departed from it,
 and likewise every man to whom the Hill belonged. 20

The foster-father of great Conn mac Felim
 was Conall of terraced Cruachu;
 though he dwelt in stone-built Cruachu,
 he was king over the tribes of Temair.

Ceathrar mac, fa mear teglaig, 25
 ac Conall a clæn-Temraid :
 rohoilead i Cruachain chuirr,
 sa tuathaib oirir Umail.

Corc is Condla is Ceitgen cæm 30
 ocus Fraech, mearda in macaem,
 cleathcur fa calma in cach cath
 in ceathror merda menmnach.

Dofas cocad itir Chonn
 ocus Eogan na nard-glonn :
 rointer Eri leth ar leth 35
 ac in da menne meadrach.

Sul docheartaid cach a crich
 doerig aqo eisith,
 corbean cach da chele crod :
 nochor thrath reid im ruathar. 40

Tainic Eogan taidlech trom
 co Cruachain na clad comdond
 is taseach a theaglaig thréin
 deadlaid craisech re crand-scem.

Doniad chreich isa Cruachain 45
 gasraid Muman mor-chuachaig,
 Eogan ocus Fraech fearrda,
 da leoman laech loindearda.

Beris Conall 'sa cland chruaid,
 'sa menne mearda marc-sluaig, 50
 ar crechaib Chruachna na cnead
 d'eachaib fuartha na fenned.

Four boys, the rampart of a household, (?) 25
 had Conall in sloping Temair,
 they were reared in pointed Cruachu
 and among the tribes of Airer Umail.

Corc and Connla and gentle Cetgen
 and Fraech, vigorous youth ; 30
 they were a fence that was doughty in every battle,
 the vigorous spirited quartet.

There grew a war betwixt Conn
 and Eogan of the proud exploits :
 Erin is divided share and share 35
 between the two lusty kids.

Before each defined his territory
 there arose variance between them,
 and each harried the other's kine :
 no hour was safe from raiding. 40

Mighty Eogan Taidlech came
 to Cruachu of the dun ramparts,
 along with the captain of his stout household
 who severs the spear-point from the shaft (?).

The youth of Munster, long-haired, 45
 commit ravage in Cruachu,
 even Eogan and manly Fraech,
 two flaming lion-like heroes.

Conall and his strong clan,
 and the lusty kids of his horsemen, 50
 overtook the spoilers of Cruachu, field of wounds,
 with the . . . horses of the warriors.

Gonais Fraech mac Conaill chais
 Eogan an aignich neambrais :
 beantar a chrod d'Eogan ann,
 ar son seolad na saer-clann. 55

Congbais a sciath co sceanmda
 Fraech an aignid oireagda,
 mac rig Espaine na neach,
 brig a deas-laime, is dligthech. 60

Frechraí mac Conaill chneadaich
 Fraech an aignid oilmeadaig :
 in da Fhraech a hiath Eorpa
 da laech na triath tren-seolta.

Suigid na sluaig ca slegaib
 ca fnaicsin 'na n-oic-feraib,
 sa dias deig-fer can dearbad
 ar deibead le deig-engnam. 65

Rob í crích in chomraic chruaid,
 marbthar mac Conaill cleath-ruaid :
 tegar ár Mumnech na mag,
 fuiglech na nar ca niamad. 70

Deadlaid re chele sa chath
 clanna Conaill co crechtach,
 ocus is log ur aile
 can lug mor ac Meadraide. 75

Tobaid ar crandaib craisech
 leo in macne mer mor-thaisech,
 berar leo a Cruachach na clach
 int eo do thuathaib Temrach. 80

Fraech son of curly-haired Conall
wounded Eogan mild of nature :
there was Eogan robbed of his kine
by reason of the forays of the noble clans. 55

Fraech, lordly of nature,
the King of Spain's son, famed for horses,
defended his shield at the spear's point,
by the might of his right hand, as is fitting. 60

The son of Conall, dealer of wounds, answered him,
Fraech of the even-balanced nature :
the two Fraechs from Europe's plains
were the two champions of the strong and skilful chiefs.

The armies sit down by their spears
to behold the young warriors,
and to watch the pair of untried heroes .
contending in doughty deeds. 65

This was the end of the fierce conflict—
the son of red-speared Conall is slain :
there followed a slaughter of the Munstermen of the plains :
the spoils left by the nobles decked the victors. 70

The children of Conall, sore wounded,
part from each other in the battle,
and it is a chilly reward—alas !
to be without the great hero at Medraige. 75

They raise on the shafts of their spears
the vigorous sons of great chieftains :
they bear away from stone-built Cruachu
the Salmon of the tribes of Temair. 80

'Cuirthear sa carnd-sa rem thaeb,'
 ar Conoll in cleath nemdaer :
 'biaid a ainm ar in carn coin
 aca gairm and ac eolchaib.'

Carn Fhraich on Fhraech sin ille, 85
 ce be uil ca fiarfaidhe :
 mac Conaill, nar cruaid im chrad,
 molaim na sluaig co sulchar. C.

Doni dream denam aile 90
 ar Charn Fhraich na rigraide,
 a beith o mac Fhidaid ain,
 slat dominaid ar mor-daim.

Cindis do beith in carn cruind 95
 o Fhraech an aignid edruim,
 sa beith re lind Meadba amuig,
 dochind a menma ar macraid.

Re Coinculaind na cleas coin 100
 dothoit co tenn an tanaid :
 a comroc usci, cerb oil,
 dothuit si lesin tren-choin.

Ar bord Slebe Fuaid fedaig,
 a cath Omna oil-meadaig,
 robaithead mac Fidaich fen,
 glac nar minaid ar michell.

D'eis a baiti sa lind lain 105
 beantar de a chenn 'sa chongair :
 dobi in slog ara sleagaib,
 sa ri mor ca mieamain.

‘Let him be laid in this cairn by my side,’
 said Conall, the highborn chief :
 ‘his name shall be on the fair cairn
 to designate it there among men of lore.’

Carn Fraich it is ever since, from that Fraech 85
 (whoever it be that inquires thereof),
 even the son of Conall, never hard about cattle :
 I praise its people joyously.

Some tell another tale
 concerning Carn Fraich of the princely house : 90
 how it was called from glorious Fidach’s son,
 the stripling who crushed a mighty band.

They have settled that the round cairn is named
 from Fraech, buoyant of soul,
 and that it was in the time of Medb long since, 95
 who stirred his spirit against the foemen.

By the hand of Cuchulainn, famed for goodly feats,
 the slender youth surely perished,
 in a river-fight (though it be a reproach)
 he fell by the hand of the strong Hound. 100

By the edge of festive Sliab Fuait
 in the even-balanced battle of Oman
 was drowned the son of the champion Fidach,
 whose hand made no senseless havoc.

After his drowning in the brimming stream 105
 his head was severed and his war-cry silenced :
 the army leaned on their spears,
 while their great prince fought a fatal match.

Doniad in slog sin uile
 trell iman ceann comnaidi : 110
 leagaid iman ceann gair guil :
 dobad fearr daib a diguil,

Sul dořacaib Meadb in mag,
 atchondaire chuici ingnad,
 bandtrocht guth-bind, as buan blaid, 115
 a snuad sa sruth-lind surchair.

Bearaid in bandtrocht builich
 leo in corp sa sith sidamail :
 doniad guba is toirrsi theann :
 nir choimse a *cuma* choitchend. 120

Baister sith Fraich ac fearaib
 o mac Figaib oir-sleagaig :
 ara sith, fa caem cuaine,
 dith in laich, is lan-truaide,

Acsin an oiged uair thall 125
 maic Fidaich, Fraech a hUmall,
 ar Tain Bo Cuailgne na crech :
 lor a truaidi da teaglach. Carnd Fraich.

116. *read* sulchair117. *read* bulid124. *in*] i Lc

All that army make a pause
round the head awhile ; 110
they utter round the head a cry of mourning ;
it had been better for them to avenge it.

Before Medb quitted the field,
she saw a strange sight drawing nigh,
women-folk, sweet-voiced, famous long after, 115
their beauty reflected in the stream's shining waters.

The blooming women-folk bear
the body away with them to the peaceful elf-mound :
they utter wailing and vehement grief ;
unbefitting was their general woe. 120

Sid Fraich is so christened by men
from Fidach's son of the gilded spear :
at his Sid—'twas a goodly brood—
befell the warrior's destruction, 'tis right pitiful.

In such wise came his death yonder of yore, 125
to Fraech son of Fidach from Uall
at the Tain Bo Cualnge, with its forays :
heavy the sorrow of it for his household.

ÁTH LÚAIN.

A fír théit im-mag Medba
do láide bid lán-mebra :
sluind do ríg rátha im thúaim taiss
senchas 'Atha Luain læch-maiss.

Ath Lúain, cía lón asa lecht ? 5
cid dia fail in glór glúair-chert ?
Ath Mór, cen máetnúd madma,
eo fúair cáemchlúd comanma.

Rogab rígi Connacht crúaid 10
rígán, co nglonnacht gorm-shúraig,
diarb ainm serb, rosrethad sith,
Medb ingen Echach Fedlich.

Céle don don-úraig, dar lemm,
mac Rossa rorúaid Ráirenn : 15
ba gairm gráta ós Bairind brise
Ailill mac Máta Murisc.

Tri ríгна co mbríg brotha 20
'ca mbítis ríг rochrotha,
for triun tellaig is techta ;
nírbtar ellaig óen-fechta.

LRBLcMSS₃S₄ (*fragmentary*) H. 1. *im-mag*] amuig, &c. S₃H. 2. *bid*] LcM; budh S; bad, &c. RBHS₃; bat L. 3. *tais*] thais LcS; thass S₃.
4. *læch-maiss*] lindmais B; lind glais Lc; lanmhais S. 5. *asa lecht*] ota slecht Lc. 6. *gluair-*] glán LcS. 7. *mór*] olor L. 8. *co*] dia, &c. S₃H. 9. *máetnúd*] maethnud RB; maitnud LM; maothnud, &c. S₃H; mæthnugud S; mæthmog Lc. 10. *co nglonnacht*] roglonnach L. 11. *rosrethad sith*] rosreathad sid, &c. BH; re sreathadh S₃; co sretaib sid M; re sreatha gail Lc; fri srethaibh gail S. 12. *gorm-*] M; nglan Lc; ngorm cæt. 13. *Céle*]

ATH LUAIN.

O thou that enterest the plain of Medb,
 thy lays shall be fully remembered ;
 declare to the king of the rath, in my poor dwelling,
 the story of Ath Luain of the goodly champions !

Ath Luain, what is the haunch that lies buried there ? 5
 whence comes the sure-clear name ?
 it was called Ath Mor, free from the craven spirit of defeat,
 till it came by a change of appellation.

A queen, strong in the prowess of a famous host,
 gained the sovereignty of strong Connaught, 10
 whose bitter name, spread far and wide,
 was Medb daughter of Eochu Fedlech.

Mate to the noble maiden, I ween,
 was the son of Ross Ruad of Rairiu
 (it was an honoured name over crumbling Bairenn), 15
 Ailell son of Mata of Muresc.

Three queens there were of fiery force
 who had right comely consorts ;
 they had rights over a third of hearth and having :
 theirs were not unions of a moment. 20

bean LcS. *don-úraig*] anuag L; danuagh S₃H; danuaid, &c. RBLcMS.
dar lemm] hi dar lem LcS; dar lenn, &c. RBM. 14. *rorúaid*] ruaid L.
 15. *gráta*] grada LM; om. Lc. *Bairinā*] broinich Lc. 17. *brotha*]
 LB; mbrotha, &c. *cæt.* 18. *rig*] righa S₃. 19. *for*] fri M.
is techta] L; cach thelcha, &c. LcS; cach techta, &c. *cæt.* 20. *nirbtar*]
 L; niptar, &c. RBS₃H; nimptar M; robdar LcS. *ellaig*] L;
 erraig, &c. *cæt.* *ben-fechta*] oen echta, &c. LRBMS₃H; urthrebtha, &c.
 LcS.

Ailill nírb ingáeth ic Meidb :
 Macha ós Chimbæth fo chomdeilb ;
 Art cen chleth-cheird fo chaire
 ic Meidb leth-deirg Liamaine.

Fognítis gnímu garga 25
 ós na rígu roarda,
 feib roclass, iar selaib slúaig,
 Emain la Macha mong-rúaid.

Feis Temrach, ba tromm a tress,
 co n-immud glond is gnáth-bress : 30
 dosfuc fo thairniam thaisse
 Medb Gailían co nglór-maisse.

Ingen Echach Fedlig Fáil
 Medb a h-Ednig úair imsláin : 35
 cen gáí nír íad éc airbe
 mnái bad lía sét sóer-šeilbe.

Acht a bith i tacha in tairb,
 robói ic ríg Macha mid-gairb,
 feib rostub a dag-fer daith,
 mac ríg Lagen in láech-flaith. 40

Medb, ropo thúalnge ó thaig,
 for argain Chúalnge chétaig,
 dia ruc réim ndodaing ar daig,
 co tuc mnái Conaill Chernaig.

22. *ós*] is RS₃H. *fo chomdeilb*] co cæm delb, &c. LcS. 23. *Art cen*] art
 cæn can Lc ; art cengan S ; art eochaidh cen M. *chaire*] choir Lc ; chair S.
 24. *Liamaine*] L ; lorgmáide R ; lorebuide B ; loremuige H ; lochmuige S₂ ;
 a lorehmaigh S ; do laignib Lc ; *illeg. in M.* 25. *Fognítis*] rognidis R.
 26. *rígu*] rigaib, &c. RLcS₃. 27. *feib*] bean LcS. *roclass*] rochlass L ;
 roclasai H ; roclasa S₃ ; roslecht LcS. *iar*] ar LcS. 29-32. *om. Lc.*
 29. *a tress*] tress L ; i tres B ; a treas S. 30. *bress*] cles, &c. RS₃ ; tres H.
 31. *Here S₄ begins.* *fo*] for L. *thairniam*] tairnem L. *thaisse*] taisig M.

Ailell, who was not unwise, was husband to Medb :
 Macha lorded over Cimbæth in like fashion :
 Art, whose skill of spear was faultless,
 was husband to Medb Lethderg of Liamain.

They performed deeds of daring 25
 more than all the exalted kings :
 thus, by labours of a host, was built
 Emain, by Macha Mongruad.

The feast of Tara,—sore was the strife,
 with plenty of feats and wonted riot,— 30
 was brought to impotent abasement
 by Medb of the Gaileoin, with her pure beauty.

The noble daughter of Eochu Fedlech, ruler of Fal,
 Medb from cold inviolate Ednech,
 in truth the fence of death never closed upon 35
 a woman that was richer in store of lordly substance :

Except for her being in want of the bull
 that belonged to the king of Macha wild with mead :
 even as her noble husband reproached her,
 the son of the king of Leinster, the warrior-prince. 40

Medb (out of her own household she was fit for war)
 went raiding Cualnge of the hundreds,
 when she fared on a path of peril against a warrior,
 and bore off the wife of Conall Cernach.

32. *glór-maisse*] gor maissi S ; gorm glaissi M ; glemaise, &c. HS₃. 34. *Ednig*] ni
 eted Lc. *inildáin*] inlain MS₃H. 35. *gái*] gnwi B ; gnæ S₄. *nír iad*] ni
 ria BHS₃S₄. *éc airbe*] ech airbe L ; reicc airbe B ; ecc airbhe S₃. 36. *mnái*] .iii. M ; bean Lc. *bad*] ba M. *seilbe*] serbe Lc. 39. *feib*] mar L.
a dag-fer] fer L ; in dagfer, &c. RHS₃ ; in daiger Lc. 40. *flaith*] maith L.
 41. *thúalnge*] tualaing LcSS₃. *ó*] oa S₃H. *thaig*] taig, &c. *codd*.
 42. *argain*] airdrig Lc ; airdri S. *dia*] L ; co, &c. *cát*. *ar*] mar LcS.
 44. *co*] dia, &c. S₃H.

Mar roairgset Cúalnge cain 45
tre gním n-úabre n-étrocair,
sóiset a mbáire dia brath
co tarb nDáire maic Fiachrach.

Dond Cúalnge, ba grinn in glé,
robói i nGlinn na Samaisce : 50
imme roersnat sreith slait,
co ndernsatimme in mbó-brait.

Slúag Banba fo bét 'mon mbress
diarb adba éc is úar-chess ;
rosacht i ngrísaib gemlig 55
fri tri mísaib mór-gemrid.

Mór cure, mór cét cen chol
dia tucsat éc is úamon,
do brón brúachda cech buille,
slóg na Crúachna cloth-chuirre. 60

Iar n-imbulg, ba garb a ngeilt,
rosiacht in tarb cen tairbeirt
Cnoc Tarbga co túath-gnáis tig :
nirb adba úathbáis óen-fir.

Rogníset úaibre ellach, 65
Dond Cúailnge is ind Findbennach
fiad slúag, sadba co saidbre,
im thúal Tarbga tóeb-gairbe.

54. *roairgset*] roairgset L. *cain*] chain, LcSS₄. 46. *tre*] tria LR.
n-étrocair] 7 nochair Lc. 47. *brath*] mbrath M. 48.] ros 7 dairi
is imchad Lc. 49. *grinn in glé*] gním ngle BS₄. 51. *sreith*] om. L;
sreth, &c. BLcSS₄. 52. *co ndernsat*] LS₃S₄H; conandernsat, &c. BM;
conandernsat, &c. RLcS. *imme in*] in LBS₄; im RMLcS; ime an H; inne
an S₃. *mbóbrai*] robroid, &c. LcS. 53. *Banba*] ban LcS. *'mon*]
moa B. 54. *diarb adba*] diar badhbha S; rob adhbar S₃. *éc*] ecca S₃.
55. *gemlig*] RBS₄; geimlid M; ngemlig L; gemlib, &c. LcSS₃; geimí H.

When they had plundered pleasant Cualnge 45
 by proud and pitiless doings
 they changed their goal, to entrap
 the bull of Daire son of Fiachru.

The Dun Bull of Cualnge,—comely was the splendid brute—
 was in the Heifer's Glen: 50
 round him they drew a ring of reavers,
 and made the Cattle-Raid to catch him.

The people of Banba suffered hurt through the comely hero,
 whose home was death and chilling gloom :
 he bound them in galling chains 55
 for the space of three winter months.

To many a band, to many a hundred of harmless people,
 the host of Cruachan, eminent in fame,
 brought death and dismay
 by sorrow more piercing than any wound. 60

After Candlemas (rough was their herding)
 came the unvanquished bull
 to Cnoc Tarbga, fair resort of the people :
 it was a dwelling of dread for many a man.

They made a proudly-matched pair, 65
 the Dun Bull of Cualnge and the White-Horn,
 before the eyes of a host (a wealthy dwelling)
 about the rough-flanked hill of Tarbga.

56. *fri*] fo BLcS₄. 59. *do brón*] debrón L. *cech*] H; gach B; can, &c.
 LcS₃; cē &c. *cæt*. 60. *cloth*] cloch MS₃; clod R. 61. *a ngeilt*] a glec Lc;
 an gleic, &c. MSS₃H. 63. *co*] gan S; cin R. *-gnáis*] bas Lc; gáis S.
 64. *nirb adba*] nir badhba S₃; nir bhadhhdha S₄. 65. *Rogniset*]
 fogniset, &c., LcS. *ellach*] S₃; ell- BS₄H; is allaich, &c., LcS; ellaig, &c.
 LRM. 66. *is in*] is ind L; sa S₃H; san Lc; is B. *Find-bennach*]
 BS₃; fhindbennaig, &c., LLcSS₄; finnbeñ RH₃; *illeg.* in M. 67. *fiad*]
 d. fied H. 68. *thúal*] thulaig L; thul S₃.

- Gníset gleic gairb ós grellaig
i sechtmad ló lán-erraig : 70
co torchair Findbennach de
la fid-glennach Fúat-slébe.
- Desin atá Tarbga thúaid
'sin chrích badba co mbeó-búaid,
do chath na cethra, céim ndil, 75
'ma mbátar debtha, a deg-fir. A.
- Roscáil a chnáma 's a chorp,
ruc cach n-ága co hard-phort :
tuc leis co Ath Mór 'mo anait
a lón ocus a láraic. 80
- Rolen co húain in gairm glan
desin Ath Lúain na lestar :
ciarb Áth Mór cen báeth-gnó mbil,
rocháemchló in lón, a láech-fir. A. 85
- Bas ind Fínd, fo bini braith,
i Loch Digi, ba deg-maith :
a dá airbe fri glond ngrind
ruc Dond maigne co Mucfind. 90
- Ruc a chride co Dún Cromm :
ba múr cach mire in mór-Dond :
ruc céim ria chóel-druimm i fat
co sóer-druing Assail abrat. 95
- Tuc a less ria ais ria or
co h-Inis nGlais na nglomor :
is súail naptar decra daill :
ruc a lecna co Leccainn. 95

70. i] in LcH. 72. -glennach] gennach L. Fúat-] fuair Lc.
74. 'sin] i L. beó-búaid] bladbuaid Lc. 75. cethra] cethrar M.
céim] cœm S. 76. 'ma mbátar] rombadar Lc. debtha]
deathra Lc. a] om. LcSS₃MH. 77. 's a] na L. 78. ruc]
tuc H. co] coa, &c., S₃H. ard-] rig LcS. 79. tue]
ruc RLcS. 'mo anait] moarait? L; moraid M; fanaich Lc; fonaich S.
81. in] is LcS. 83. Mór] gnor Lc. báeth-] maeth L. mbil] mibil R.
84. rocháemchló] BS₄; rochlaechló, &c. LRLcSM; roclaomchlohd, &c. S₃H.
in] om. LcSS₃H. a] in, &c. LcSS₃H. 85. fo bini braith] ba bine braith,

They fought a fierce combat on miry ground
on the seventh day of spring : 70
and the White-Horn fell therein
by the wild-wood bull of Sliab Fuait.

Hence is named Tarbga in the north,
in a martial land excelling in kine,
from the battle of the beasts (pleasant path), 75
about which there were conflicts, noble sir !

The Dun Bull scattered his bones and his body ;
he bore each limb to a famous spot ;
he carried with him to Ath Mor, where they abide,
his chine and his thigh. 80

The noble name clung to it perpetually
thenceforth,—Ath Luain of the vessels :
though it was once Ath Mor, with no soft and kindly beauty,
the chine gave it a new name, valiant sir !

The White Bull's hoof through treacherous crime 85
is at Lough Dige (Dige was a noble chief) :
his two ribs—a brilliant exploit,
the mighty Dun Bull bore to Mucfind.

He bore his heart to Dun Cromm :
a fortress against frenzy was the great Dun Bull : 90
he strode with his haunch afar
to the noble tribe of Asal Abrat.

He carried his buttock across his back, across his mane,
to Inis Glas of the bridles :—
(they were wonders for a blind man almost to see)— 95
he carried his cheek to Lecan.

&c. LcS; fo bine mbraith S₃H.; bind braith M. 86. *ba*] fo BS₄. 87. *a dá*
airbe] a dairbe L; a dairbri M; a da airbri Lc; is a dairbi S. *fri*] ri R;
ra LH; re LcSS₃; ro BMS₄. 88. *Mucfind*] muiccind BM; muincind, &c.
LcS₄; muinchind S; muighinn S₃. 90. *cach*] go S₃. 91. *ria*]
le BSS₄; re Lc. 92. *-druing*] druim MS₄H. *Assail*] nuasail Lc.
93. *or*] ór *fac*s. of L, *wrongly*. 94. *to end illegible in M.* 94. *glomor*]
glomór, *fac*s. of L, *wrongly*; glantor Lc. 95. *is súail*] suail, &c. BS₄;
a suail Lc. *naptar*] narpoar, *fac*s. of L, *wrongly*; narbod Lc. 96. *ruc*]
tuc L. *leca*] leca Lc.

Iat sin na fodla ergna
 la Dond mbrogda mborb-emna
 ind Fhind co mbennaib brúachda
 robói i rengaib ro-Chríachna. 100

For each airm ir-ruc ní de
 maraid a ainm dia éise :
 co lúan mbrátha fo blaid bil
 ós chúan each átha, a óen-fir. A.

A Chríst cen chaire nomchar 105
 ar grád Maire do máthar :
 a Rí in tslúraig-siu téit for cel
 at úaisliu 'ná cech óen-fer. A.

97. *Iat sin*] acsin L (?) Lc ; asin S ; iat sa RBS₄. *na*] a LS₃H. *fodla ergna*] fogla ferrda Lc ; fodla ferrdha S. 98. *mbrogda*] mbroda Lc. *mborb-emna*] mborbmhenma S. 99. *Fhind*] L ; find, &c. *cæt*. *co mbennaib brúachda*] co mbeandach mbruachda Lc. 100. *rengaib*] rendaib Lc ; rennaibh S.

These are the famous fragments
left by the vast Dun Bull, the fierce
of the White Bull with the piercing horns,
who lived in the byres of noble Cruachan. 100

On every spot where he bore a piece of him
abides its name thenceforward :
till the day of Doom it enjoys fair fame
beyond the haven of any ford, excellent sir !

O sinless Christ, love thou me 105
for the sake of Mary thy mother !
O King of this people that goeth toward death
thou art more exalted than any man !

101. *ir-ruc ní de*] *irug de*, &c., BS₄; *a rucad de*, &c. LcSH; *ina ruc dhe* R.
103. *mbrátha*] *in bratha* R. 104. *a*] *om.* BS₄. 105. *chaire*] *chair* L.
nomchar] LBS₄; *romcar*, &c. *cæt.* 106. *ar*] *for* LS₄. 107. *slúraig-siu*]
sluaigsin LcS.

TURLOCH SILINDE.

Turloch Silinde seo indé,
 indiu is loch dianid lán lind :
 is sí Blonac ingen Túi
 ic sádud a crúí rosmill.

Cid hí Silend rodaselb, 5
 is gním derb, is cobra gnáth,
 atá Silend cen a seilb
 dáig cech meirb is mettu, ar cách.

Cesfaid Silend, sáethar sír, 10
 is é a fír, is cían in cur :
 biaid ic Blonaic loch na láech :
 bid hí Silend táeth don tur. T.

Sirfid Silend sair is síar 15
 dar cach slíab co roa a bun :
 tetha Silend, ná ba samda,
 adba ná ba tairsech tur. T.

Dar na mnáib fo roblai raith, 20
 cen gním daith, fo dóer-ban dul,
 cía rolensat lindi láech-ban,
 ropo sáethar troch dia tur. T.

LRBLcMSS₃H. 1. *Silinde*] om. B. *indé*] in re L; anne Lc; amne S.
 2. *dianid*] dianab Lc; dian BSS₃; diain H. *lind*] in linn S₃H. 3. *is sí*]
 issi S₃; isí, &c. *cæt*. *Blonac*] blonach M. *ingen*] in bean Lc.
 4. *rosmill*] romill, &c. LMSS₃; ramill H. 5. *rodaselb*] rodoselb B;
 rodusseilb, &c. RLcSS₃. 6. *cobra*] corba R. 7. *cen a*] ina S₃.
 8. *mettu*] measa Lc. *ar*] om. Lc. 9. *Cesfaid*] L: roches, &c. *cæt*.
sáethar sír] saethair sín L. 10. *is cían*] LS; ba cían, &c. *cæt*.
in] i B. 11. *biaid*] L; ata *cæt*. *na*] no M. 12. *bid hí*]
 L; cid, &c. *cæt*. *táeth*] L; dotæth, &c. RLcS rotæth, &c. BMS₃H.

TURLOCH SILINDE.

Silend's Lake-bed was here yesterday ;
to-day it is a lake whose waters are full :
Blonac daughter of Tue it was
who ruined it in planting the stakes of her cattle-pen.

Though it is Silend who owned it 5
(it is a certain fact, it is common talk),
yet is Silend deprived of her own,
because ' a weakling is ever a coward,' men say.

Silend shall suffer under endless toil :
that is the truth, long is the labour : 10
to Blonac shall the warriors' lake belong :
it shall be Silend that shall perish by the lake-bed.

Silend shall search east and west,
over every mountain, till she reach its base :
Silend, who was not . . . shall come to 15
a dwelling whose threshold is not dry.

Famous above women were these for grace,
they plied no business, after the fashion of low-born
women ;
though their lakes clave to the heroic women,
Silend had a fatal toil from her lake-bed. 20

don] do M; da S₃; dam H. 13. *sirfid*] L; rosir, &c. *cæt.* *is*] i LBLcM.
14. *rou*] L; riacht *cæt.* *bun*] bhun M. 15. *tetha*] L; co fuair, &c. *cæt.*
ná ba] L; *ba* S₃; narba, &c. *cæt.* *samda*] sáimh. da R; samh. da S.
16. *ná ba tairsech tur*] L; nar tair sechtur R; nar thairsech tur, &c. BLcS; nar
tairseach a tur, &c. MH; nar tuirsech a tur S₃. 17-20] om. M. 17. *Dar*]
do Le. *fo*] for S₃. *roblai*] robla LS₃. 18. *fo*] fa Lc. *dber-ban dul*]
L; derba ndul R; derb andul, &c. BS₃H; derb indul LcS. 19. *cia rolensat*]
rolensat H. *ldoch-ban*] loch S. 20. *ropo*] rop L; robudh S₃.
sdethar] træthad S₃H. *dia*] diandian Lc.

FIND-LOCH CERA.

Atbér frib co húain iar n-an
mar fúair Find-loch co fír-glan
aní raínd co fedil,
ar is limm is lán-demin.

Diambái Pátric in raith réil 5
for Crúaich maith ina mór-phéin,
ba sním fri sáethar in sel,
ic dín láech-ban is láech-fer,

Roíóid Dia dia dídnad de
énlaith fír-glan anglide : 10
forsin loch léir cen lacad,
nochantis cléir cain-abbad.

Ba hed adglaitis fo bail
“ a Phátric tairche ocus tair, 15
a dín Gáedel fo glóir glé,
a áebel óir ordnide. ”

Búailtis in loch 'na línib
dona sciathaib scath-mínib,
co mbíd a tháeb-ler nach té
mar cach n-áebel n-airgdide. 20

Ed-sin fodera in gairm nglan
Find-loch Cera na comram,
mar atchúala-sa in cach cill
in brig búada-sa atberim. A.

LRBLcMSH. 1. *Atbér*] ader Lc; atbeir B; atber, &c. *cæt.* 3. *aní*] is
and Lc. *raínd*] roínd L; roínd, &c. LcS; roínd *cæt.* 4. *ar*] L;
dáig, &c. *cæt.* *is limm*] is lind Lc (*in litura*). *is* (2)] a B; co Lc.
6. *for*] fora Lc. *-phéin*] féin L. 7. *fri*] LB; re Lc; ra RMH; om. S.
sáethar] saethair S. 9. *dia*] do R. *dídnad*] dignadh R; dingnad B.
10. *énlaith*] enlaich B. *fír-glan anglide*] thiri tairngire, &c. LcH.
11. *forsin*] for in *codd.* *loch*] loc RB. *lacad*] loccad B.
12. *nochantis*] rochandais Lc. *cléir*] ceol LcH. *cain*] cæm, &c. LcS

FIND-LOCH CERA.

I will tell you how the White Loch purely bright
 received, for a year and a day,
 that which turned it white enduringly,—
 for it is I that have certain knowledge.

When Patrick, famed for holiness, 5
 dwelt on blessed Cruach Patrick, greatly suffering,
 (labour and sorrow was that time !)
 protecting warrior-women and warrior-men,

God sent, to comfort him at that season, 10
 a flock of birds angelic, purely bright,
 over the clear loch unremittingly
 they sang a chorus, a gentle admonition.

This was their auspicious summons :

“ O Patrick, rise and come ! 15
 O protector of the Gaels, bright in glory !
 O golden exalted star ! ”

In numbers they smote the lake
 with their smooth-shadowing wings
 so that the ruffled surface unsunned
 showed like sheen of silver. 20

This it is that gave rise to the bright name
 of Find-loch Cera, scene of combats,
 as I have heard in every church :
 this glorious meaning I declare.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------------------|
| 13. <i>adglaitis</i>] atbertis H. | 15. <i>a</i>] fa L. | <i>fo</i>] fa R. | 16. <i>débeġ</i>] abéil L. |
| 17. <i>linib</i>] lindib Lc. | 18. <i>dona</i>] donuib L. | | <i>scath-míuib</i>] sciath- |
| <i>míuib</i> L; <i>scathmindib</i> Lc; <i>scithnimib</i> M. | | 19. <i>a tháeb-ler</i>] ar tœbler L; | |
| a tœblear BMS; in taibler H. | <i>nach té</i>] nacht de Lc. | 20. <i>nairgdide</i>] <i>fodera</i>] foterá L. | |
| <i>airgdide</i> L. | 21. <i>Eá</i>] Is sed L; iad LcS. | | |
| <i>in</i>] om. LcS. | 22. <i>Fínd-loch</i>] dfindloch L. | 23. <i>atcúala</i>] LM; | |
| <i>adcuála</i> , &c. RBH; <i>dochuala</i> LcS. | 24. <i>in bríg</i>] bríg na Lc; in brí S. | | |
| <i>búada</i>] buadh M. | | | |

MAG nAI.

A fir, dia téis i mag n-'Ai,
 sloind-siu dúinn in séis roása,
 ocus glindig dóib in gairm
 ó fuil cen dailb a ainm núa.

'Ai mac Allguba na n-ág, 5
 lúath a lám ac letrad chrand,
 is é cét-fer diarbo thoisc :
 raloise etir bun is barr.

Ruc leis methil mogda móir, 10
 mór a tóir fri cobra cain :
 cethri seisir curad crúaid
 ba mod slúraig a slaide sain.

Cethri húaire ar fichit dóib,
 mar is dóig, co tairnic leo : 15
 cíá báí repmu slúag ba saidbre
 ní ba gairbe a ngním nó a ngleó.

'Ai rosgáid iar seur a n-oipre
 báig co n-oipne tria blaid mbil,
 combad móide a bríg's a búaid,
 combad úaid a ainm, a fir. A F. 20

Mise fort greis, a rí richid,
 cen nach ndichil corbam dil ;
 a rí dianad mór cach maithius
 becc it flaithius flaith cach fir. A F.

RBLcMSS₃H. 2. *sloind-siu dúinn*] R; sloindid Le; ní dia sloindidh S;
 sluind, &c. *cæt.* 3. *roása*] sua LeM; suadh S. 3. *ocus*] R; *om. cæt.*
glindig] grimmid Le. 4. *cen dailb*] gan dailb R, *om. cæt.* a ainm]
 intainm LeS. *núa*] innua Le; co nua S. 5. *'Ai*] *om. Lc.* 6. *ac*] a S₃H.
chrand] carn, &c. BM. 8. *raloisc*] ed; roloisc, &c. *codd.* 9. *mogda*]
 mogha R. 10. *a*] in, &c. LeS₃H. 12. *mod*] S₃H; mo RM; mor BLcS.
a] ac R; i S₃. 13. *Cethri húaire*] ceitriú ara B; ceithri ara, &c. LeMS.
dóib] leoib Le. 15. *slúag*] sloig B. *ba*] a Le; i S. *saidbre*] saibri LeH.
 16. *ní ba*] RB; nirbo, &c. *cæt.* *gairbe*] gairge S₃. *a ngním*] gnim B;

MAG nAI.

Good sir, if thou comest into Mag Ai,
 declare to us the lore of noble sages,
 and assure to them the designation
 when comes in very truth the new name of the plain.

Ai son of Allguba, hero of the battles,— 5
 swift his hand at hewing trees—
 was the first man on whom the task was laid :
 he burnt the place from top to bottom.

He brought with him a band of labourers, big and brawny,
 great was the service they gave, with kindly help, 10
 four times six strong champions :
 that hewing of theirs was work for an army.

Four and twenty hours they wrought,
 as it seems, till their task was done :
 though before them there was a host that was wealthier, 15
 no fiercer was their vigour nor their valiance.

Ai begged of them, when their labour was ended,
 to promise instantly, for his good fame's sake,
 so that his power and pride might be increased,
 that the place might be named after him, good sir. 20

Let me be under thy protection, O King of Heaven,
 that I may be dear to thee without neglect :
 O King that art great in every good thing,
 in thy kingdom the lordship of any man is little worth.

angim M.	<i>nó a ngléo]</i> ina a gleo R ; na ngleo Lc.	17. <i>rosdáid]</i>
roscaíd, &c. RBLc ; rosguidh S ₃ .	<i>scur]</i> sur S.	<i>a n-oipre]</i> na
hoibri Lc ; oipri S.	18. <i>oipne]</i> oipri M.	<i>tria]</i> tre LcS ₃ H.
<i>blaid]</i> blad, &c. RS ₃ .	19. <i>combad]</i> combat R ; comba M.	20. <i>combad]</i>
combat R.	<i>úaid]</i> uait R.	<i>a ainm]</i> sin ainm LcS.
genis, &c. LcS.	<i>richid]</i> om. S ; an richidh S ₃ H.	21. <i>greis]</i>
cean B ; ceandach Lc ; tucais S.	<i>ndichil]</i> ndichel, &c. S ₃ H ; a cli S.	22. <i>cen nach]</i>
23. <i>dianad]</i> dianat R ; dian S.	24. <i>it flaitheus]</i> dodlathus S.	<i>flaith]</i>
mait B.		

MAG MUCRIME.

Mag Mucrime molas cách,
mag ir-ragam cor-rognáth,
mag na tige is na trebthach
rosgab fine find-Echdach.

Ferann réid amréid ria ar, 5
fota rolethan roglan,
clár itát claidib cressa,
lán do dairib dair-messa.

“ Diamair ” ar cach sluág sona
“ senchas maige Mucroma : 10
ní furáil sái no ollam ”
ar cach ái “ dia fursonnad.”

A húaim Chrúachan, roclechta,
tánic dub-thrét drúidechta,
cor'brost demun in seilb seing 15
co Meidb ocus co Ailill.

D'ingantaib ind albín mucce
cet 'ca n-árim in óen-chnucc :
dia mbette co bráth 'ca rím,
nísfuigbed cách foa chomlín. 20

Rochoillset torad is tlacht
i cóiciud chlíarach Connacht,
coná bíd acht meiss is cheiss
in each thúáith i taidlitis.

LRBLcMSS₃H. 1. *Mucrime*] mucrama L. 2. *ir-ragam*] ar argain S.
cor-rognáth] LLc; een anfach, &c. *cæt.* 3. *tige*] tighedh R. 4. *rosgab*] L;
rongab R; rogab, &c. *cæt.* *Echdach*] eachach Lc; eachdan M. 5. *ria ar*]
re ar RB; roar LLc. 6. *fota*] fairsing Lc. 7. *claidib*] cloidmi Lc.
8. *dairib*] dairgib R; dairib Lc. *dair-messa*] doindmhesa S. 10. *Mucroma*]
mucrama L; mucruma BM. 11. *ní*] nir BLc. 12. *ái*] hui L; ói R; cai S.
13. *Chrúachan*] cruachna S. *roclechta*] *ed.* roerenta L; rodlechta Lc;

MAG MUCRIME.

Mag Mucrime, that all extol,
 the plain where we shall go as familiar visitors,
 the plain full of homes and householders,
 the kin of fair-haired Eochaid possessed it.

A land for tillage, smooth and rough alike, 5
 long, wide, and shining ;
 a flat country where girded swords are seen,
 full of oak woods laden with oak fruit.

“ A secret,” saith every fortunate host,
 “ is the legend of Mag Mucrime : 10
 needful is the help of sage or bard,”
 saith each of them, “ to illuminate it.”

From the cave of Cruachu, where they were used to dwell,
 came a black herd of magical nature,
 and a demon urged the lean stock 15
 towards Medb and Ailill.

It was a wondrous property of the herd of swine—
 a hundred men busy counting them on the same hill,
 though they stayed till doomsday counting them,
 no two would find them alike in number. 20

They ravaged fruit and sheen
 in the tuneful province of Connacht,
 so that nought was left but ruin and blight
 in every district that they visited.

rodechta, &c. *cæt*. 15. *cor'brost*] corobrost L; corbris R; corbros, &c. BM.
in] na Lc. 18. *'ca n-árim*] ocarim R; gan airim, &c. BS; ga a nairemh S₃ ;
 coanairem H; cauairim M. 19. *'ca rím*] coarim B; co airim M.
 20. *nísfuibed*] &c. LB; ní fáidbed R; ní fuigbead, &c. MSS₃H; ní roisead Lc.
foa] L; a Lc; fo *cæt*. 21. *Rochoillset*] rachoillset L. *tlacht*] tart LLc.
 22. *chliaraeh*] chendfind Lc. 23. *coná*] conach, &c. BLcS. *bid*] LLc; bith.
 RBMS; beith, &c. S₃H. *cheiss*] geas Lc. 24. *thúait*] tír, &c. LcS₃H.

Táinic Ailill ocus Medb dia seilg dia rím co roderb, co fritha ar in gainmig glain ina failgib i Fróech-maig.	25
Rofúaprad a selg 'masech is a rím co rofeithmech : co Meidb hi mBelach na Fert tuctha ar enach in oén-fecht.	30
Roling mucc díb co ndath oiss, co rogab Medb a mór-choiss, co fargaib fri hethad n-áig a lethar ina leth-láim.	35
'On ló rorímthe thiar thair na mucca fiata i Fróech-maig, ní scar fri scélaib fíra, in mag is Mag Mucríma. M. M.	40

27. *fritha*] frith LeSS₃H.
fasech, &c. LeM.
LLc; co R; ar *cæt*.
33. *Roling*] raling L.
doith RSH.

29. *selg*] ndil Lc.
30. *a rím*] a nárim L.
32. *enach*] enaich R; enaig B; ænaig M.
dath] LLc; doit BM;
oiss] nois LeS.

'*masech*]
31. *hi*] &c.
doithe S₃;
34. *co rogab*]

Ailill and Medb came 25
 to hunt them and number them aright :
 and they were found upon the bright sands
 in their lairs in Mag Fráich.

The hunters set to chase them one by one,
 and to count them right heedfully ; 30
 to Medb at Belach na Fert
 they were brought all together at a marsh.

One pig, deer-like in hue, made a spring,
 and Medb caught hold of his strong foot,
 and with the haste of danger he left 35
 his skin in one of her hands.

From the day that the wild swine were counted
 east and west in Mag Fraich,
 (sever it not from truthful tales)
 the plain is called Mag Mucc-rima. 40

coragaib L; corgaib B; conusgob Lc.
 mór in margin); ar morchois LcSH.

fri hethad] fri hethadh R; re hathaig Lc.
 rorimed, &c. LLc.

40. is] sa Lc. *Mucrima*] mucruma, &c. MS.

a mór-choiss] ar oenchoiss L (*with*

35. *co fargaib*] cor faaib Lc.

n-áig] aigh S.

37. *rorímthe*]

39. *ní scar*] nir scar Lc.

fri] re Lc.

DUMA SELGA.

Duma Selga sund 'sin maig
fors'mbítis maic Muredaig :
maraid dia n-éis iar ndula
cía bóí rempu in rí-g-duma.

Lecht Fir Fota for Ard Cháin : 5
sochaide dia tart domáin :
Duma Selga sund cose
iar seilg sé mucc nDrebrinne.

Mucca Drebrinne fo dreich, 10
ingine Echach Feidlich,
cía forúair a mbreith chuucca ?
canas fúair na fíad-mucca ?

Fír-chét-serc do Mac ind Óc
Drebríu, dia tartad mór póc,
ocus fír-muinte 'malle 15
na mucca diamtar dóine.

Ní dénaim deccair do ní
acht rodeónaig int aird-rí :
flesc Móisi, ba mór a rath,
rosóad i ndeilib nathrach. 20

Doróine trócaire ríu
Mac Dé dia mbáatar sund síu,
nach ruc úadib a n-érgna
a céill nach a combérta.

RBLcMS₃H. 2. *fors'mbítis*] formbi is R; ambidís Lc. 3. *dia n-éis*] diar neis B; dianeise, &c. S₃H. 4. *cía bóí*] robai Lc. *ríg-* deag Lc. 5. *Fír*] fri M. 6. *tart*] tarat H. *domáin*] somain (*with d superser.*) M. 8, 9. *Drebrinne*] derbrinde R. 10. *ingine*] ingen, &c. S₃H. *Echach*] eachdach finn S₃; *ethach* M. 11. *forúair*] fofuair B; rosfuair Lc; fuair M. 14. *Drebríu*] deirbriú LcM.

DUMA SELGA.

Here stands Duma Selga in the plain
 where the sons of Muredach used to dwell :
 now they are gone the royal barrow endures,
 although it was here before their day.

The grave of Fer Fota is on Ard Cáin : 5
 many there be whom he brought to beggary :
 Duma Selga is its name here to this day,
 since the chase of Dre briu's six swine.

The swine—so they seemed—of Dre briu
 daughter of Eochu Feidlech, 10
 who caused them to be brought to her ?
 how did she come by the wild swine ?

Mac ind Oc's own darling
 was Dre briu, she was given many a kiss :
 and the swine, when they were men, 15
 were likewise her own housemates.

I hold naught too hard,
 if only the High King have willed it so :
 Moses' rod—great was his grace—
 was turned into the shape of a serpent. 20

The Son of God showed them mercy
 when they were here in this life,
 in that he took not away their understanding,
 their reason, nor their power of speech.

tartad] *tard* RB.

mór] *tróm* Lc.

15. *ocus*] *fuair is* Lc.

18. *rodeónaig*] *rodechnaidhe* R.

20. *rosóad*] *ed*: *rosódh* R; *rosod* BM;

roshod Lc; *doshoadh* S₃; *diesodh* H.

i ndeib] *indelb*, &c. BM. *nathrach*]

BS₃; *na nathrach* *cæt*.

22. *dia mbótar*] *diamdar* Lc.

sand] *sunna* Lc.

23. *ergná*] *derna* Lc.

24. *nach a*] *nasa* Lc; *nach* M.

combérta]

caimberla, &c. LcS₃.

Máthair chéile na mban mbláith, 25
 Garbdalb dubadach díbláith,
 rolá bricht forru asa hucht,
 condusrála hir-richt rúad-mucc.

Conn ocus Find ocus Fland 30
 na fir, ba híat a n-anmann :
 Mel ocus Treg ocus Treis
 anmann na mban ria n-aisneis.

Ón ló rodorchad a ndath 35
 ar mess chnó-chaille Achad,
 ba híat anmann na láech lán
 Fráechan, Banbán, Brogarbán.

Fodera brón do Brug Breg
 in richt hi ralað each ben :
 Cráin-chrín, Cóel-chéis, Treilech tenn
 a n-anmann nam-mucc mboinenn. 40

Bátar blíadain oc Buichet ;
 Óengus in rí dosruichelt :
 dia rogab mían a mnái in máil
 im stáic do broinn Brogarbán.

Ba brón do Brogarbán Breg 45
 ó 'tchúaid dó in fer asa ben :
 "marbthar againn in ben bán,"
 ar Buichet do Brogarbán.

"Ni holec rodlecht dím do ben,"
 and atbert in torc tóeb-gel, 50
 "mad mían lé stáic dom feóil máith,
 rosbia fot dáig, a deg-láich."

25. *mhan*] mbanban M. 26. *Garbdalb*] garbdall BLcM. 31. *Treg*] teig Lc.
 32. *ria n-aisneis*] reubaindleas Lc. 33. *ndath*] dath R.
 34. *Achad*] eachach S₃H. 35. *anmann*] ainim R; amanda M.
 37. *Brug*] bruth RBM. 38. *ralað*] rala R; rabha S₃; rabai H.
 39. *Coel-chéis*] cáonceis R. 40. *a n-anmann*] R; anmann, &c. MH;
 anmanna LcS₃; anm̄ B. 42. *in rí*] imrin Lc. *dosruichelt*]

The mother-in-law of the tender women
was Garbdalb, gloomy and ungentle : 25
she cast on them a spell from her bosom,
and turned them into the form of red swine.

Conn, Find, and Fland
were the men,— those were their names : 30
Mel, Treg, and Treis
were the names recorded of the women.

From the day that their hue was darkened
after eating the fruit of the nutgrove of Caill Achad
these were the names of the faultless warriors, 35
Fraechan, Banban, Brogarban.

The shape to which each of the women was turned
caused grief to the Brug of Brega :
Crainchrin, Coelcheis, strong Treilech
were the names of the sister-swine. 40

They spent a year with Buichet ;
the King Oengus concealed them,
when the chieftain's wife was seized with longing
for a steak off Brogarban's belly.

It was a grief to Brogarban of Brega 45
when the woman's husband told him of it :
“ Let us slay the white woman,”
said Buichet to Brogarban.

“ No evil hath thy wife deserved of me,”
said then the white-flanked swine : 50
“ if she desire a steak of my tender flesh,
she shall have it for thy sake, brave warrior ! ”

dosruithelt R ; dusruceadh Lc ; dusroichealt S₃. 43. *a mndi*] domnai
Lc ; mnai, &c. S₃H. *in mdil*] mbain B. 44. *Brogarbain*] *asa*] isa LcS₃H.
broarbain R ; bargabain M. 46. *dó in fer*] don fhir Lc. 47. *againn*] agcund B. 49. *dó*] i B. 50. *atbert*] atbath R. *torc*] tort M.
51. *mad*] inad R. *stáic*] scaic B. 52. *rosbia*] rosbiath R ; rodbia
Lc ; rotbia H. *fof ddig*] fodga B ; fadeoid Lc ; fodgaidh M. *ldich*] flaith LcS₃.

- Rothínól, ba báeth in ben,
cét láech, két con roduslen,
cét ngái is két scíath co ngráin : 55
ba do brondud Brogarbáin.
- Rosbrúí Brogarbán Buirg Brain
a oenur tria immargail,
ocus roanacht in mnái
ar dáig Buichet oca mbái. 60
- Co Brug maic ind Óc iarsin
rucc Brogarbán a muintir,
dia rogab láid dóib fri dé
“bátar inmaine gnúise.”
- Conaitechetar a chobair : 65
ciaptar imda a n-anfolaid
“fri bliadain, a láich, a flaind,”
ar Mac ind Óc, “ní chumcaimm.
- “Co rochrothaid in mbile
fil for brú Tarbga tige, 70
ocus co tormalaid praind
éisc uisci Inbir Umaill.”
- Iarsin sínset fo brón balb
cosin crích i fil Glascharn :
na sé classa adehí 'sin chnuce, 75
it é leptha na láech-mucc.
- Lotar co Drebrinn, ba dus,
ar ba etargnaid d'Óengus,
co mbátar bliadain fo chleith
oc ingin Echach Fedlich. 80

54. *cét láech két con*] cet con cet læch, &c. LeS₃H. *roduslen*] darob
lear Lc. 55. *is*] om. BLcS₃. *gráin*] angrain Lc. 57. *rosbrúí*]
rosbai Lc. 58. *a*] om. Lc. 59. *roanacht*] roadnacht M;
rusadnocht Lc. 61. *Brug*] mbruig R. 63. *fri dé*] fir
dhe S₃. 64. *bdtar*] diamdar, &c. S₃H. *inmaine*] inmain an Lc.
67. *fri bliadain*] co ceann bliadna Lc. *a flaind*] luind Lc. 68. *ar*] for Lc.
chumcaimm] chumaing, &c. RLc 69. *Co*] ce Lc. *rochrothaid*]

She mustered—foolish was the woman—
 a hundred warriors, a hundred dogs followed them,
 a hundred spears, a hundred shields sharp-edged, 55
 it was for the killing of Brogarban.

Brogarban of Borg Brain destroyed them
 by his unaided prowess,
 and he spared the woman
 for the sake of Buichet, whose wife she was. 60

To Brug maic ind Oc thereafter
 Brogarban carried his household :
 And there Oengus sang them a chant all day
 “Dear were the faces !”

They asked for his help ; 65
 though many were their wrongs,
 “For a year’s space, O warriors blood-stained,”
 said Mac ind Oc, “it may not be,

“Till ye have shaken the tree’s bole
 that stands on the bank of fair Tarbga, 70
 and till ye have eaten a meal
 of the fish of Inber Umall’s waters.”

Thereupon they pursued their way in dumb grief
 to the parts where stands Glascharn :
 the six trenches thou seest on the hill, 75
 they are the beds of the warrior-swine.

They went their way to Drebriu, who was a shelter to them,
 for she was known to Oengus,
 and they spent a year in hiding
 with Eochu Feidlech’s daughter. 80

rocroichet R; rocrotait M. 70. for] ar M. brú] taobh, &c.
 S₃H. 71. co] cor RB. tormalaid] tormola, &c. S₃H. 72. éisc]
 iasc B. 73. sínset] snísiott S₃. fò] fa M. brón balb]
 broin mbailb Lc. 74. Glascharn] clascarn B. 75. classa]
 clasea Lc. adchí] idcid, &c. BM; adchim Lc. 77. Drebrinn]
 dreiblinnd R; derbrinn, &c. BLcM. ba] fo Lc. 78. etargnaid] hedargrain Lc.
 79. co] do Lc.

Hi cind bláidna iar saine
 rochroithset in cáin-bile :
 ropo do Meidb a maisse
 in lá for múr Muccaisse.

Iarsin sínset síar fon chaill 85
 co rancatar crích nUmail,
 ocus is é sin in lá
 tuargabad in дума-sa. D.

Assin chnucc-sa dochúaid Medb 90
 co port Dubinse co derb,
 co rogaib Dubinis ndeirg
 forsna muccaib tria mór-feirg.

Rotinólta la Meidb múaid
 otha Luimnech co hEss Rúaid,
 ó Uisnech co hIndsi Bó, 95
 fir Olnecmacht in óen-ló.

Mairg dochúaid in slúaidged síar,
 cid fota robás 'ca triall :
 aní romarb each mucc menn
 ba lór d'ule d'fearaib Erenn. 100

Iarsin tancatar amach
 forru ar écin, cíarb arbach :
 de dorochratar uile
 acht Brogarbán barr-buide.

Mucc díb oc Muccelta maill, 105
 is mucc eile i Céis Choraind :
 mucc hi maig Threga, ba trú :
 mucc hi Cuallacht hi con-chrú.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 81. <i>iar saine</i>] S ₃ ; ba bine Lc; iarsine <i>cæt</i> .
rochroichset, &c. LcS ₃ . | 82. <i>rochroithset</i>]
83. <i>a</i>] i S ₃ . | 84. <i>múr</i>] muin S ₃ H. |
| <i>Muccaisse</i>] muctaise M.
coro Lc. | 88. <i>tuargabad</i>] tuarcaibsead Lc. | 90. <i>co port</i>]
<i>mucaib</i>] mucca, &c. BM. |
| <i>tria</i>] tre Lc. | 92. <i>forsna</i>] frisna Lc. | <i>la</i>] re Lc. |
| combaois S ₃ . | 93. <i>Rotinólta</i>] tionóiltéar S ₃ . | <i>múaid</i>]
<i>hIndsi</i>] |
| hindsib, &c. RB; hinis Lc. | 94. <i>hEssRúaid</i>] drobhaois S ₃ . | 95. <i>ó</i>] so Lc. |
| | 96. <i>Olnecmacht</i>] nolnegmacht, &c. BM. | |

At the end of a year apart
they shook the fair tree's bole :
it was the day for Medb to hold her state
on Mur Muccaisse.

Thereafter they fared westward through the wood, 85
till they reached Crich Umail,
and that was the day
on which this barrow was raised.

From this hill Medb went 90
to Port Dubinse in sooth,
and she took red Dubinis
against the swine in her fury.

Mighty Medb gathered
all the men of Connacht in one day,
from Luimnech to Ess Ruaid 95
from Usnech to Inis Bo.

In an evil hour the host marched westward,
though they were long upon the road :
the event that killed each of the dumb swine
was full evil for the men of Erin. 100

Thereupon the swine came forth
against them perforce, as for a pitched battle :
and so they perished, all of them
save yellow-crowned Brogarban.

One of the swine fell at soft Muccelta, 105
and another at Ceis Choraind :
one swine at Mag Trega—it was doomed,
and one at Cuallacht, amid the blood of dogs.

98. *robás 'ca*] bas oga B.99. *cach*] a B.*mucc menn*] mucind R.100. *d 'fearaib Erenn*] aniath nerenn Lc.102. *ciarb arbach*] ger bharbachS₃; cer forrach Lc.103. *de dorochratar*] deadorcratar R; dedrochradarM; do rochradar S₃.*uile*] uile de S₃.105. *oc*] a, &c. LeS₃H.*mail*] uill LcS₃.106. *is mucc eile*] 7 muc Lc.108. *Cuallacht*]cuallachta S₃.*ai*] R; na LeS₂H; nana BM.*con-chrú*]

conchu M.

In cóiced mucce hi maig Find
 hi crích Maine, mórtha dind :
 a cóic cind sin chrích fors'tá
 ructha cosin duma-sa. D.

110

110. *mórtha dind*] mortha mind BLc; mor taidbhim Ss.

111. a]

The fifth swine died at Mag Find
 in Crich Maine,—the spot was ennobled: 110
 their five heads were brought to this barrow
 in the territory where it stands.

om Ss.

chrich] enuc H.112. *ructha*] tuctha Lc; rugadh Ss.

MAG LUIRG.

Is eól dam im threbthas tó
in senchas súairc, nach sóeb-ró,
dia n-abar, cuird co caisse,
Mag Luirg co lín lór-maíse.

Dia mbóí Conall, úath-bla áig, 5
ic ríg Crúachna in chét-gáid
ar brú deróil a derce
ina senóir dímelte,

Tuc brón hi Crúachain Chera
Conall túachail trén-bera, 10
mar rothairind túaid 'ca thaig
Ailill mac Rúaid cor-roblaid.

Rongab gairbe risin scél,
rotheich, ba hairde étrén,
dar Mag Luirg cen écht mbréithre 15
co Mag Slécht na sen-Bréifne.

Frith a lenmain assa lurg
do slúag dedgair fo donn-chulg,
co torchair leó in buanna bil
ic 'Ath na Mianna ic Magin. 20

Na tri Rúad-choin Martín mir
báidsit balc-bríg in blaid-fir;
tallsat a chend, cía búi de,
hi cin Chonrúí maic Dáire.

LRBLcMS (*fragm.*) S₃H. 1-17.] *noi* in S. 1. *im*] in M.
threbthas] theasbas Lc. 2. *nach*] ni Lc. 3. *dia n-abar*]
 mara fuair L. 4. *co lín*] L; gusa R; cosin, etc. BMS₃H; cona Lc.
lór-maíse] laechmaisi Lc. 5. *úath-bla*] i rath bla L. 6. *ic ríg*]
 hi crich, &c. RMH. *chét-gáid*] chétáig L; chedaig Lc. 7. *ar*]
 for S₃H. a] an L. 8. *ina*] na L. *senóir*] deroil Lc.
dímelte] immieilte L; somelte Lc. 10. *-bera*] feda Lc. 11. *rothairind*]
 do dotairind B; dathairind Lc; dotoirinn S₃H. 'ca] co LR; coa M.
 12. *cor-roblaid*] robladhaigh R. 13.] Rongab garbi risin sel rogabe
 resin scél L. *Rongab*] LR; romgab B; rogab, &c. LcMS₃H. *risin*]

MAG LUIRG.

Known to me in my silent dwelling
is the pleasant tale of no false prosperity
from which is named—an intricate task—
Mag Luirg with its plenty of adornments.

When Conall, dread centre of strife, 5
dwelt with the King of Cruachu, chief in danger,
as an old man forspent
on the feeble brink of his grave,

Conall, cunning with the stout spear, 10
caused grief in Cera's Cruachu,
when he laid low at his home northward
Ailill mac Ruaid, high in fame.

Fierceness seized him at the tale ;
he fled (it was sign of feebleness)
over Mag Luirg, without crime of note, 15
to Mag Slecht of old Brefne.

The way to follow was known from his track
by the fleet host girt with brown blades ;
so the stout soldier fell by their hands
at Ath na Minna near Magin. 20

The three active Red Wolves of Martin
quenched the sturdy strength of the famous man :
they took his head from him, whatever came of it,
in revenge for Curui mac Daire.

riasin RLcS₃H ; resin BM. 15. cen écht] nanecht Lc ; conecht, &c.
MS₃H. mbréithre] breithre L ; mbrefre Lc ; mbreithre S₃ ; mbretri &c.
RBMH. 16. co] dar, &c. BMS₃H. na] dar B. 18.] here S
begins. do] la S₃. dedgair] S₃ ; degdair H ; deogair L ;
degair, &c. *cæt.* fo] na Lc. 19. co torchair] coindrochair R. buanna]
L ; brianna RLcMS ; briana BS₃H. 20. na] om. S₃. Mianna]
mían R ; miana BMS₃H. ic] ar Lc. 21. Martín] martine L ;
marthain Lc ; martin, &c. *cæt.* mir] mín L. 22. báidsit]
báid a L. bale-bríg] dobaile Lc. in blaid-fir] mblad fir L ; na brig fir Lc.
23. *cía búi de]* &c. can baid de, &c. LcS.

Rucsat léó fo glére a ngell hi Crích Bérré in mbúan-chend, co fail tíar fo thalmain tall in cend cíar robái ar Chonall.	25
Is don gním-sin ic Cúain Chairn fofúair in mag a mór-ainm : gaire Conaill na cét ceól dam cen dodaing is dag-éol. IS.	30
Ni raib mo chend, a Chríst cháid, trell fo thríst is fo thiug-báig : m'anam mo chorp is mo cheól rop sáer ar ole ar aneól. IS.	35

25. *glére a ngell*] L; gáine angell, &c. BMS₃; gaine in gell LcH; gáine ngell R. 26. *Bérré*] L; laidhe, &c. RH; laigde, &c. BM; laoighde S₃; laighi S; laigen Lc. *in mbúan-chend*] L; na leibenn, &c. RB; na laech bend, &c. cæt. 28. *cíar*] cía S. 29. *ic Cúain Chairn*] LS₃; iccui ain

They bore with them among their choicest pledges 25
 the long remembered head, into Crich Berre,
 and yonder in the west it lies underground,
 the dark head that once was Conall's.

From this deed at Cuan Cairn
 the plain received its great name : 30
 the Cherishing of Conall, hero of a hundred songs,
 is well known to me without obscurity.

Let not my head, O pure Christ,
 lie anywhile under curse and final contention !
 my soul, my body, and my song 35
 let them escape evil and oblivion !

cairn B; acai inchairn Lc; achái chairnn S; coain in cairn H; i cind chairnd M;
 hi cluain cairnn R. 30. *fofuair*] douair LcS. a] in Lc.
 31. *na*] co Lc. 32. *cen dodaing*] can dodáim L. 33-36.] *not in L.*
 34. *fo thríst*] for sist Lc *is fo*] is for Lc. 36. *rop sáer*] rom sáer S.

LOCH CÉ.

Loch Cé, cid imar' mebaid,
 dia mbái 'na maig mín-slemain?
 int usce idan, a fir,
 cá hinad asa rérig?

Fiarfaigim díb cúich in Cé 5
 ó sloindid each uile hé?
 cía 'ca mbái ar Banba co mblaid
 in draí amra imar' forbair?

Crét hé int adbar imar' fás 10
 in loch úaine cen úathbás?
 int usce fáilid glan glas,
 ráidid dam a dind-sénchas!

Draí Núadat, nonertad báig,
 maic Eghtaig maic Etarlám,
 is óa fert ainm in lacha 15
 iar techt ó maidm mór-chatha.

Tánic ó Maig Tured te,
 ó rogáetsat gáí nime,
 iarna guin d'arm co ngéire,
 cor' súid i carn chuirr-śléibe. 20

Iarsin éirgis Cé don charn:
 robo súail nárbo secc-marb:
 tánic roime asa thám thais
 co lár in maige mín-glais.

LcSS₃H. 2. *slemain*] lebair LcS. 5-8] *after* 12,
 SS₃H. 5. *cúich*] caidhe S₃H. 6. *ó*] oa H. *sloindid*] Lc;
 sloindeann S; sloinnit S₃H. 8. *in*] ca S. *imar'*] car Lc;
 gar S. 9. *Crét hé*] Craed S; No caidhe S₃H. *imar'*] diar, &c. S₃H.
 10. *úaine can*] uainegdha in S. 13. *nonertad*] *ed.*; ronertad LcSH;

LOCH CÉ.

Loch Cé,—what was the cause of its breaking forth,
when it was as yet a plain level and smooth ?
the pure water, good sir,
where is the spot whence it rose ?

I ask of you all, who was the Cé 5
from whom everyone names the lake ?
to what ruler of famous Banba belonged
the renowned druid who caused the lake to spread ?

What was it that caused the growth
of the green lake free from horror ? 10
the joyous bright pale water,
tell me of its story !

The druid of Nuadu, heartener of the fray,
son of Echtach, son of Etarlam,
from his grave comes the name of the lake, 15
when he came to it from the rout of a great battle.

From Mag Tured yonder he came,
when poisoned spears dealt wounds,
smitten by a keen-edged weapon ;
and he sat him down in the cairn of the mountain-peak. 20

Thereafter Cé arose from the cairn :
he was all but stark-dead :
emerging from his swooning weakness he went on
to the middle of the smooth green plain.

ronertuidh S₃. *báig*] baid, &c. *codd*. 15. *óa*] o LcS. 16. *ó*] a Lc.
17. *ó*] a S₃H. 19. *géire*] dene Lc. 20. *cor'suid*] roshuidh S. 21–24] Sul
doerich ce asin charn | domoid in loch na timchall | dolin cach doiri nar thais | is
clar in moighi minglais Lc. 21. *don*] sa S. 22. *nárbo secc-marb*] S ; nachar
trenmarbh S₃H. 23. *asa*] na S. 24. *maige mín-glais*] locha linnglais S.

Carraic atchondarc 'sin maig' 25
 is ann tugad fo thalmain :
 ó rolád isin carn cloch
 atracht fon marb in mór-loch. L.

IS desin atá loch Cé,
 atberim cen immargáe, 30
 ó drái Núadat, níamda a gail,
 atá loch ós na lochaib. L.

25-28] *not in* Lc.
 dochuala S.

25. *Carraic*] carn cloch S.
 26. *fó*] fon S.

atchondarc]
 28] *so* S; is ann romuigh in

There is a stone that thou hast seen in the plain : 25
 there was he laid under ground :
 when his stone was cast upon the cairn
 under the corpse rose up the mighty lake.

Hence comes the name Loch Cé :—
 I declare it without deceit : 30
 from Nuadu's druid—splendid his valour—
 is named the lake above all lakes.

morloch S₃H.
 aderim Lc.

29-32] in Lc only.

30. atberim]

LOCH NÉILL.

Lúadim Loch Néil, násad nglé,
i fúair básad brónaide
mac Enna aignig ergna
do slúag saidbir sáer-Themra.

Nél, ba tóisech selgga sláin 5
i n-íath Elgga co n-ard-gráin
i flaith Chonaill chrom-deirg cain,
rogní cach n-oll-beirg n-ágmair.

Drebrenn rofáid assa hule
serb-dremm i rechtaib rúad-mucc : 10
a Collomair, ág engach,
rosní in sráb sen-grennach.

Roslen Nél assa lurg lumm
(ba scél fo chulg in comlund)
cona chonairt ós cháí chain 15
ar fut Maige 'Ai imglain.

'Ai, ba comainm in chon chrúaid
Ennai aignig co n-ág-búaid,
dia n-apar, gnái fo glaisse,
Mag n-'Ai cona óg-maisse. 20

Mar dúatar na mucca mess
daire Tharbgai na trom-thress,
luidset in soth co sír-blad
cosin loch dia lán-dídnad.

LRBLcMSS₃H. 1. *Lúadim*] luaidem, &c. LcS₃H. *Néil*] neil
L; neill, &c. *cæt.* 2. *i*] fo B. *básad*] nasad L. 5. *Nél*] nell
MSS₃H; niall Lc. 6. *-gráin*] gair R. 8. *-beirg*] bríg L: meirg S₃H.
n-ágmair] nadhbail S₃. 9. *rofáid*] rofai B. 10. *serb-*] sreb B.
-dremm] drend, &c. Lc. 11. *a*] hi S. *óg*] S₃H; con ág, &c. LRBM;
gad, &c. LcS. *engach*] ennach L. 12. *-grennach*] grednach Lc.
13. *Néil*] om. Lc; nell, &c. MSS₃H. 14. *ba*] fo B. 16. *imglain*]

LOCH NEILL

I tell of Loch Neil—bright gathering—
 where the famous son of Enna Aigneach
 of the wealthy host of noble Temair
 met a lamentable death.

Nel was leader of a full band of hunters, 5
 greatly dreaded in the meadow-lands of Elga :
 in the reign of goodly Conall Cromderg
 he wrought all warlike deeds of rapine.

Drebrenn out of her evil heart sent
 a baneful drove in the shapes of red swine : 10
 from Collomair—a noisy strife—
 the hoary-bristled drove wrought havoc.

By the track they left bare Nel followed them
 —the contest was a ‘ tale at sword-point ’—
 with his pack of hounds over a fair road 15
 throughout radiant Mag Ai.

Ai was the name of the fell hound
 of Enna Aigneach, excellent in strife,
 after whom is called Mag Ai,
 fair under green sward, perfect in beauty. 20

When the swine had eaten the mast
 of the oakwood of Tarbga, scene of mighty conflicts,
 they went, the ever-famous brood,
 to the lake to satisfy their thirst.

indglain] B. 17. comainm] comain L. in] L; do RS₃; di H;
 don, &c. BMLcS. chon] L; choin, &c. cæt. 18. ág] ag B; ad, &c.
 LcM; dag, &c. LRS; oll S₃H. 19. fo glaisse] fo maise R; conglaisi LcS.
 20. cona óg-] conard L. 21. dúatar] adúadar R; aduaid, &c. S₃H.
 mess] thes Lc. 22. daire] meas dairi Lc. trom-] om. Lc.
 23. in soth] i foth L; a saoth R. co sír-blád] co sirladh MS; dia silad Lc.
 24. cosin] isin BLc.

Roslen Néil, ba hord uátha, 25
 a lorg dar na láech-thúatha :
 ropo thurus troch fo thráig :
 luid 'sin loch co roslán-báid.

Desin, do réir each aire,
 Loch Néil cona nél-glaine : 30
 aided Néil in teglaig thind
 atá il-lebraib mar lúadimm. L.

A rí, robáid Forainn féig,
 réidig romainn dot rí-g-réir
 for do deis, a rí báid bind, 35
 iar ngreis do each láech lúadimm. L.

25. *Néil*] niall Lc; nell SS₃H. *hord*] hord lén L. *uátha*] ha B;
 uathaid, &c. LcSS₃H. 26. *a lorg*] illorg S₃ *-thúatha*] thuathaib, &c.
 LcSS₃H. 27. *ropo thurus*] ropo thuri L; fa roturus, &c. LcS; rothurus M.
 28. *'sin*] L; sa R; fon B; isa Lc; isin MSS₃H. *co roslán-báid*] co ro
 luathbaidh R; corlanbaid, &c. LcMSS₃H. 30. *Néil*] L; nel B; neill, &c.

Nel followed them—a path of terror 25
 was their track through the warrior tribes :
 it was the journey of one doomed to a wretched end :
 he entered the lake and it drowned him.

Hence by the wish of every chieftain
 is named Loch Neil, with its cloudy brightness : 30
 the death of Nel of the stout retinue
 is found in books, as I tell it.

O King that drownedst keen Pharaoh
 make ready for us, by thy royal will,
 a place on thy right hand, O tender, sweet-speaking King, 35
 as thou didst protect every warrior of whom I tell.

cæt. *cona*] co L. 31. *aided*] aideda Lc; aidhedh S. *Néil*] nel B ;
om. LcS; neill, &c. *cæt* *in*] i M. 32. *mar*] nar S. 33-36] *not in* LLcS.
34. *romainn*] romham S₃. *dot rig-réir*] dod righ reir M; do rig réir, &c. BS₃;
co ro réidh R. 35. *for do deis*] ar do dheisi M; fort greis S₃. *báid*] bædh,
&c. RB; buain M; buadhaigh S₃. 36. *laech*] laegh R; laoidh S₃; leith M;
om. B.

LOCH CON.

Loch Con, cía ná fitir,
ac' ná bia in son socair,
in gním talchair tiachair
rochriathair rochocain ?

A hinsib Mod muirech, 5
co ngibsib gol ngingach,
tucsat a rith robale
in chonart dia n-ilach.

Conart Mod cen meirbe, 10
tomalt im thor Tuirbe,
engsat in muicc maigne
dar each ndairbre nduilge.

Luid rempu 'sin loch-sa,
tuc tenntu don tur-sa : 15
lasin muicc, mó áirmit,
robáidit fon mbrug-sa.

Luid i n-indsi in locha,
feib rochind-si a catha :
rosgab i sód seilbe : 20
ba nóid feidle in fatha.

IS dia roimsib retha,
iar toiresin a trocha,
iarna mairn co mucha,
dofil ainm in locha. L.

RBLcMSS₃H. 1. *ná fitir*] nach fidir LcS; roftir R. 2. *ac' na bia*
ig na B; ac each biad Lc; ac each bia S. *son*] om. Lc. 3. *talchair*
R; taulchair H. talchar, &c. *cæt.* *tiachair*] tiachmair S. 4. *rochocain*
rochacain Lc. 6. *gibsib*] ginsib B. *gol*] RB; ngol LcMS₂H;
nglonn S. 7. *a rith*] airidh S₃. *robale*] calma S₃. 8. *in chonart*
a conart LcMS; coin amhra S₃. *dia nilach*] dianhilach B; dia hiolach
(*altered from niolach*) S₃; dia hilach H. 9. *conart*] BM; conairt *cæt.*
10. *tomalt*] B; tomait, &c. *cæt.* 11. *in muicc*] amuic RM; amuig B;

LOCH CON.

Loch Con, whose name shall never tell of peace—
 who is there that knows not
 the wilful woeful deed
 that made it a pillage and a prey ?

From the sea-girt islands of Mod 5
 baying with jaws agape
 the hound-pack towards its destruction
 bore its impetuous course.

The pack of Mod unfaltering,
 which the beast overcame round Tuirbe's tower, 10
 tracked the mighty swine
 through every impenetrable thicket.

It fled before them into this lake,
 it brought distress upon this tower ;
 the dogs were drowned beneath this homestead 15
 by the swine, in countless numbers.

When it had settled its battles
 it went to an island of the lake,
 and took it as a pleasant domain :
 the soil was its perpetual domicile. 20

From the length of that pursuit
 when their doom came upon the hunters
 and they met an untimely fate—
 the lake derives its name.

- | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|
| imuc Lc. | 12. <i>ndairbre</i>] ndairbe, &c. S ₃ H. | 13. <i>Luid</i>] |
| LcS ; doluid, &c. <i>cæt.</i> | ' <i>sin</i>] LcS ; in <i>cæt.</i> | 14. <i>don</i>] do S. |
| 15. <i>mó áirmit</i>] móo airmít R ; mo airmid, &c. BLcS ; mo airmít M ; mo airmed, &c. S ₃ H. | 16. <i>robaidid</i>] robaid B ; robaidhid S ; robaidhedh, &c. S ₃ H ; robaigid Lc. | 17. <i>fon</i>] in B. |
| 18. <i>rochindsi</i>] rochindse, &c. RBS ₃ . | a] <i>om.</i> Lc. | |
| 20. <i>nód</i>] nodh RS ₃ ; nod LcH ; mod, &c. BS ; nog M. | 21. <i>retha</i>] | |
| ratha LcS. | 22. <i>trocha</i>] tocha Lc ; trochta S. | 23. <i>mairn</i>] |
| maidhm S ₃ . | | |

LOCH NDECHET

Adfethet laech, línib slúag,
diarb ainm Dechet daiger-múad :
ba fer tromm, techtaide treb,
in sond slechtaide sliged.

Glass mac Caiss, ba coimsech cuir 5
for Dechet ndúr mac nDerguir :
lais rotócbad cach thrátha
ós cach rót-blad rí-g-rátha.

Túargaib ós cach búaid in bress 10
suide Rúaid ósin rí-g-ess :
fer co ramuirn na túath tair,
Áed Rúad mac Baduirn bladmair.

IS é lúag dorat in rí
Rúad úa Mane Mil-scothi
do Dechet, dál fri dessa, 15
torad rán in rúaid-essa.

La claind n-Ailella sech cách,
co tí in lathe bas lúan-bráth,
torad Essa Rúaid, ní rom,
mar fúair Dechet, ní dáer-chor. 20

Hi crích Ailella na n-ech
rotócbad tor, ba tiug-breth,
ná beth ria chlaind, comul nglé,
cosnam nó raind doríse.

LRBLcMSS₃H. 1. *Adfethet*] adféithed L; adfeted BLc; adfedad S; adfeichet RM. *laech*] laich LcS. 2. *diarb ainm*] om. L. *daiger-múad*] daigfermuad, &c. LS. 3. *ba*] far Lc. 4. *in*] fa, &c. LcS. 5. *coimsech*] cuimnech R. 6. *ndúr*] dur LcS. *mac n-*] in BLcMS. 7. *rotócbad*] nathócbad L; notocbad, &c. BM; dotogbadh S₃; rotoglad Lc. *cach*] gacha M. 8. *rót-blad*] fotblad R; ródbla S₃; rodmhagh S; rogmag Lc. 9. *in bress*] mbres, &c. BS₃H. 10. *suide*] suidhe in, &c. S₃H; om. M. 11. *na túath*] na tuaith RB; na thuaithe, &c. LcH; úathath I. 12. *Áed*

LOCH DECHET

They tell of a warrior with numbers of troops,
whose name was Dechet of fiery force :
he was a mighty man, a lord of lands,
a staff for clearing of roads.

Glass mac Caiss had authority by covenant 5
over strong Dechet son of Dergor :
by him a rath was raised to be for all time
far-famous beyond all royal raths.

The mighty man built a rath of surpassing strength 10
Suide Ruaid, above the royal cataract :
Aed Ruad son of famous Badorn
was leader of the shouting troops of the eastern tribes.

This is the reward given by the king 15
Ruad, grandson of Mane Milsoth,
to Dechet—a fair compact—
the noble produce of the red cataract.

The children of Ailill and only they, 20
until the coming of Doomsday,
own the produce of Ess Ruaid—no hasty gift,
as Dechet got it, no sorry bargain.

In the territory of Ailill, lord of steeds,
a tower was built—it was his last award,
that there should not be among his children (famous conjunction)
strife nor division for the future.

Rúad] Aeda ruaid L. *bladmair*] blathmoir, &c. RBLc. 13. *in*]
don Lc. 14. *úa*] mac L. *mil scoithi*] mill scoithi muaidh M.
16. *rúaid-*] rig-, &c. LcSS₃H. 17. *nAilella*] Ailella L. 18. *luán*]
buan LcS. 19. *Essa*] ind essa L. *ní*] in BLcMS. 20. *ní*] in
LRLcS. *dóer-*] sær Lc. 21. *n-ech*] crech Lc. 22. *rotócbad*]
rotoglad Lc. *tiug-*] tuir M. 23. *nd*] nach S. *ria chlaind*] L ;
re beith Lc ; ria claind, &c. cæt. 24. *nó*] na S₃H. *dorise*]
daraeise L.

Rochaith a mír béssa búain, 25
 iar scur in gréssa glan-úair,
 ar lár Maige Loingthe, in let
 dál dia fúair doirthé Dechet ?

Romesc, romeraig 'masech,
 rodedail a chruth coimsech, 30
 ba toirm troch riana thrágud :
 luid 'sin loch dia lán-bádud.

Desin, fo thrumma toirthé,
 fail Mag Lunga in láech-loingthe :
 don láech co demin rodet 35
 a ainm fedil, adfethet. Ad.

26. *in*] a S₃H. 27. *Loingthe*] loingsí (*altered*) L. *in*] na L; ni S₃; om. S.
let] leth S₃. 28. *dál*] om. L. *doirthé*] doirtin R; doirche S; toirreche Lc.
 30. *rodedail*] rodelaíd &c. Lc.S. *chruth*] L; cruth *cæt*. 31. *riana*] iarna
 RLc. 32. *'sin*] sa Lc. *dia*] ria M. *lán-*] luath R; dian Lc. 33. *fo*]

Dechet ate his portion, by standing usage, 25
 after ending the bright cold work,
 on the plain of Mag Lunga—knowest thou
 the carouse that brought trouble upon Dechet ?

He grew drunk and mad by turns,
 his seemly bearing forsook him, 30
 it was the noise of one doomed before his dissolution :
 he plunged in the lake and was drowned utterly.

Hence, from the heroic repast,
 is called Mag Lunga, laden with crops :
 its enduring name was granted assuredly 35
 to the warrior, as they tell.

fó L; fa Le. *toirthe*] toirche Le. 34. *Mag*] loch R. *Lunga*] loíge L.
 35. *don láech*] ocon loch L; don loch Le. *co*] om. L. *rodet*] torad Le;
 dorat S. 36. *fedil*] demin B. *adfethet*] adfeidet L; adfeted B;
 adfetat Le; adfédad S; atfeithchet M; rofeichet R.

ARD NA RIAG.

Ard na Riag, raid a foros
duind, ma fedaich fir-thomas :
cred thuc baisdead anma air n-aiss ?
cir mar tharla ar tengaich ?

Abair bec rind na Riada, 5
ota in t-ainm a n-imeana :
na gne can tarba a thorad,
o tharra he ar illrugad.

O cheithri riabaib raiter 10
in t-ainm an uair imraiter :
beithri nach somolta sin,
ceithri comalta Cellaich.

Cellach mac Eogain Eoga
hiad a æs fritholma :
cleathchor, nar chair a charcrad, 15
a cethrar caid comaltad.

Mæleroín is Mælsenaich sin
ocus Mældaluad lendmair
ocus Mælteoraíd don droing,
roclæn seolaid ar sær-cloind. 20

Guairi doclæn in curi,
nir anse, ca sir-guidi :
tuc doib cach ní ar chrad Chellaich :
rob i dal an dichennaich.

Ar marbad Chellaich chreachtaich 25
da fir-muintir ainechtaich,
do chind luaidi nachar leas,
dobi Guairi can gnath-leas.

ARD NA RIAG.

Ard na Riag—declare to us its origin
 if you can gauge it aright!
 how came it to be so christened to after-times?
 how came this name upon the tongues of men?

Tell us a while of the gibbets 5
 whence comes the name perpetually :
 make not its yield profitless,
 since its produce began to multiply.

From four gibbets is it called 10
 by this name, when it comes to mind ;
 reprobates fierce as bears were they,
 the four foster-brothers of Cellach.

Cellach son of Eogan of Eig,
 his henchmen were they,
 a body-guard that deserved not to be fettered,
 virtuous foster-brothers all fair. 15

Their names were Maelcroin, Maelsenaid
 and Maeldalua, lover of ale,
 and Maelteoraid of the throng :
 a chieftain corrupted the noble kin. 20

Guaire corrupted the band of warriors—
 it was not hard—by his constant urging :
 he gave them all they asked to murder Cellach ;
 it was the doom of a headless man.

When mangled Cellach was slain 25
 by the wicked deed of his own people,
 for the sake of a bribe that profited not,
 Guaire was deprived of lasting profit.

Cuchoingelt do uair arach
 ar an droing ndair dualach : 30
 ranic do a mbreith leis a laim,
 do nochor ges a ngabail.

Tuc co port Rig da riagad
 na hiuidail, da n-il-pianad :
 and rochrochad in ceathrar, 35
 fa sochar a sir-chechrad.

Ard na Riag de na deadaich
 gnath-gairthear ac Gœidelaib :
 sibal is clecht le cach mbard
 a lecht a n-inad irard. A. 40

30. *dair*] *perhaps* dairech.

Cuchoingelt put fetters
on the . . . long-haired band : 30
he succeeded in carrying them off captive :
there was no ban upon his seizing them.

He brought the heathens to Port Rig
to gibbet and to torture them :
there they were hung all four : 35
a muddy death for them was a fair requital.

From that time forth Ard na Riag
is the name in vogue among the Gaels :
it is the wont of every bard to visit
their graves, their lofty abodes. 40

INBER MBUADA

INber mBuada sloindter sin,
 coir d' eolchaib a indisin :
 cuich in buaid o fuil in t-ainm
 dia uair in Muaid a mor-gairm ?

Indeosad daib, is eol dam, 5
 each buaid o buil do bunad :
 biaid in fis ar lar lebair
 dam onis can ainmebair.

Tanic Parrthalon puirt Breag 10
 on Greic, is arsaid inber,
 co hiath Elga da ririb :
 triath each cerda in caith-milich.

A n-inis Saimer can bron 15
 and dogob port Parrthalon :
 dam ochtair mar tharla is traig
 do rochtain Banba in buan-aig.

Dosail Parrthalon na port 20
 aibne Erenn da furtocht :
 each cert dochuaid on curi
 car terc sluaig i sochaide.

Cid fada thanic o thig
 Parthalon, dar chreid cæm-fir,
 ni uair iasc co Muaid medaid :
 sluaig fan riase ac rodebaig.

INBER BUADA.

Inber Buada this place is named,
it is right for the learned to tell its story :
what was the excellence whence the name comes,
from which the Muaid got its famous title ?

I will tell you, for well I know 5
every excellence whence its name is derived :
the knowledge shall be set forth in the middle of my book,
. without fault of memory.

Parthalon of Port Breg came 10
from Greece—'tis an ancient harbour—
to the land of Elga in good sooth :
the martial soldier was a chief in every art.

In Inis Samer free from grief,
there Parthalon came to land,
where the troop of eight found a shore 15
when they reached Banba, land of ceaseless conflict.

Parthalon of the harbours hoped
that the rivers of Erin would give him help :
every law had departed from his band of men :
seldom did host or company visit them. 20

Though it was long since he left his home
Parthalon, in whom the noble men believed,
he found not a fish till he reached mead-loving Muaid ;
the hosts were quarrelling along the marshy ground.

20. *car*] read perhaps *cor.*'

i] read *is.*

INBER MBUADA.

IS buadach int inber oll,
 ar Parrthalon na prim-long :
 biaid fa buadaib do bunad
 o sluagaib ca sir-siubal.

25

INber mBuada, biaid da eis
 na heolaig aca aisneis :
 co ti brath na mbuidean mear
 scuiread each ath 's each indber. INDbber.

30

INBER BUADA.

421

' Full of excellences is the vast river-mouth, ' 25
said Parthalon, primal lord of ships;
' its origin shall be crowned with excellences
by the hosts that visit it continually. '

Inber Buada, in after-times
the learned shall be telling thereof ; 30
till the Doom of the eager throngs arrive,
let every ford and river-mouth cease to vie with it!

CARN AMALGAID.

Seanchos chairnd Amalgaid feil
sloindfed uili don aird-reim
am lis can dailb can debaich,
fis in chairnn-sa chinedaig.

Fiachra ealgach na n-ech seng 5
robo mac d' aird-rig Erenn,
do Dathi, fa tend fodail,
ri 'na chenn ni chualamair.

Fa mac d' Fhiachra na ngruad ñglan 10
Amalgaid na n-arm n-admar,
o fuil in carn can taisi,
sa muig thall co tren-maisi.

IS he rothochail ar tus
in carn sin, fa cæm-arus,
mac Fiachra, nar fill ar fear, 15
ler bind briathra na maidden,

Do d'fegain a long lebar,
is cum cænaig d'aitegud :
fa cabsaig sloig far slaitni
sna roim arrsaig adlaici. 20

Hirfada doib na degaid
co bas in rig rorebaid,
co fuil na carn fen in fer :
leir in each am a oiged.

Lc only.
15. *fear*] ear Lc.

3. *dailb*] .i. dorcha *superscr.* Lc
17. *d'fegain*] read *déchain.*

10. *admar*] read *ágmár.*

CARN AMALGAID.

I will relate in full the legend
of noble Carn Amalgaid to the proud race
in mine abode, without deceit or dispute,
even the lore of this ancestral cairn.

Fiachra Elgach, lord of slender steeds, 5
was son to the High King of Erin,
even to Dathi—it was a strong branch—
we have heard of no king who could match him.

Son to Fiachra of the bright cheeks
was Amalgaid of martial arms, 10
from whom is named the cairn exempt from weakness
that stood yonder in the plain exceeding fair.

He it was that first trenched
that cairn—it was a fair abode—
the son of Fiachra, who never wronged a man, 15
(the words of maidens are many and sweet):

In order to behold his long ships,
and to have a place of assembly to dwell in:
the hosts of your line rested quiet
in the ancient place of burial. 20

Long time they spent thereafter
until the death of the athletic king,
until the hero lay in his own cairn:
famous for ever is his death.

Acsin a denan demin carn Amalgaid anenig, inad sloig na foind-fear fras, coir a sloinded 's a senchas.	S.	25
Amalgaid mac Fiachrach fen, uad tir Amalgaid foid-reid, bunad n�em is chell is chros, dar lem is s�er in senchus.	S.	30
Fearsad Treisi don thaib thuaid, bean Amalgaid co n-oll-buaid a hoiged san ath abos, fath far boinead a blath-chros.	S.	35
Amalgaid, nar fell ar fear, mac Dathi na ngruad ngle-gel, is uada an inis anos, trilis chuanna na c�em-dos.	Sen.	40
Brathair Manandain co mblad Br�n, ler slaidead in sen-mag, is uada mag mBroin abus, mar nar an foir re Feargus.	S.	
Acsin na dinda diamra sloindim daib do reir riagla ni lean eolach ind anos, (is treorach sinn) in senchos.	Seanchos.	45

25. *denan*] read d enam26. *carn*] read perhaps cairn32. *is s er*] is er Lc.

MAG MUIREISCE.

O man from Muirese of the steeds
that is visited by the strong-rushing wave,
whence comes the applausive fame
that the great and goodly plain has won ?

I will tell thee without complaint of ignorance, 5
in ready verse full of liberal lore,
the cause, beyond contest or question,
why Mag Muireisce is so named.

A flood of sea-fish, slippery fry,
the abounding sea brought to the rich land, 10
till it filled its thriving homesteads,
both woods and sloping glens.

A full year it lay without rotting :
that was a harvest of unfading lustre :
the king received of every colour at his wish ; 15
it was the wealth fit for a righteous ruler.

This it is that betrayed the name of the plain ;
hence comes its name high in honour :
the plain of stakes and spears eternally,
numerous in exploits and indwellers. 20

min cæt. 10. *eo sothír]* co soithir R ; co sotir Lc ; cosoitar M ; cosatir BS ;
go sairthír S₃ ; co sarthír H ; isatír L. 11. *treba]* treabtha S. 12. *feða]*
fead Lc. *fán-]* an B. 13. *lán]* om. L. 14. *ba hé]* bathe M.
15. *ri]* ria Lc. *dia deóin]* deonaid, &c. LcS. 16. *ba]* om. LcS.
fíreóin] fireonaich, &c. LcS.. 17. *ISed]* issed L ; is he, &c. LcS. 18. *con]*
gan B. 19. *sír]* sis L. *sond]* súd *fes. of L (doubtful)*. 20. *gnáth-]* dag L.

IN cet a lúad issin láid,
 dáig is cetaid súad sír-gáith,
 in míl imma raba in cheist,
 hi fích in mara ac Muireisc ?

Ba muir-iasc mór, mílib mod, 25
 ná tuc co tírib [torod,
 dianid ainm rosualt, rád ngle,
 co n-ilur ág is arde.

IN n-úair nochuired co holl 30
 in bíast buidech a brocc-lomm
 for na tírib fo thár thair,
 dosficed sár sáeth-galair.

IN tan nalád in nellaib 35
 ba hág ar na hairdenaib,
 in tan nalád síis 'masech,
 plág ar mílib na muirbech.

Mar thuc hi fích Muirisc múaid 40
 díth for dóinib a dond-sluaig,
 selt for slúag railgech in réise
 mór-ainm maignech in muir-éisc.

Ainm in míl-sin, cen chur de,
 rolen in tír-sin chaidche :
 rosmairn ós áth cach enaig,
 cid gairm gnáth dia glan-feraib.

21. *cet*] L; cóir, &c. *cæt*. 24. *ac*] om. L; 6 S. 25. *mór*] om. B.
mod] tor S₃H. 26. *ná*] nach Lc; nech S. *co*] do LcS; a S₃; i H.
 28.] *After this line SS₃H interpolate a stanza: see Notes.* 29. *n-úair*] L; tan *cæt*.
nochuired] docuread Lc; dachuireadh S₃; rochuired H.
 30. *brocc-lomm*] brochlom Lc; brochlonn S. 31. *tírib*] tib B.
 32. *dosficed*] &c. LH; do fichet RM; dofiched &c. LcS; doficed B; doficed H.
 S₃. *sár sáeth-*] sáeth sar- L. 33. *nalád*] L; rolad, &c. LcSH;

Is it allowed to mention in the lay,
according to the opinion of sages everwise,
the monster, round whom the trouble arose
at Fich in Mara by Muirese?

It was a great sea-fish, huge a thousand fold, 25
that brought no harvest to the lands ;
its name is Rosualt—clear saying—
with many a conflict and many a portent.

When the sated beast would cast up
its stinking gorge in huge flood 30
over the lands eastward, defiling them
an affliction of sore disease beset them.

When he cast it up to the clouds,
it was war upon the constellations :
when he cast it downward in turn 35
it was a plague upon the creatures of the sea-shore.

When it brought destruction on the men of the swarthy host
in the steads of mighty Muirese,
there settled on the oaken people of the marsh-land
the lordly name of the sea-monster. 40

The name of that creature clave immovably
to that land for ever :
it designated the spot, above every marsh-ford,
with the familiar title for its illustrious men.

nolad, &c. cæt.

plagh H.

nolád, &c. cæt.

thuc] tug, &c. BH.

sluag] slu B.

LS₃H; maigmech Lc.

43. cach] ca Lc.

nellaib] nelaib LB.

35. tan] brath RB.

36. muirbech] muirbrech L.

38. for] ar S.

railgech] reilgech R.

41. cen] con Lc.

44. dia] di LcH.

34. hág] har, &c. LcS₃;

naldá] ed.: rolad, &c. LcSH;

37. mar] S₃; ma cæt.

a] in R.

39. seil] slæt Lc.

40. maignech] maigrech, &c.

42. in tír] don tír Lc.

glan-] nglan R.

Rogab in n-inber, cid ail, 45
 ingen Ugaine adbail,
 Muirese ós míne medaig,
 bóí 'na ríge ós roferaib.

A Críst iar m' écaib áise
 tóg i sétaib sír-gáise 50
 m' anmain issin síd-blaid sin
 ocat rígraid, a ríg-fir. A fir.

45. *Rogab*] rolen LcS. *in n-inber*] ind ingen R. *cid*] gen R (*with*
 vel *cid superser.*) 46. *adbail*] atbail L. 47. *ós*] can L; is R.
míne] muine S₃. 48. *ríge*] ríge RS₃H. 49-52] om. L. 49. *m'écaib*]

The daughter of mighty Ugaine, 45
 Muiresc, surpassing in . . . smoothness,
 took possession of the river-mouth, though it is a reproach ;
 she was sovereign over the noble men.

O Christ, after the close of my mortal life,
 raise thou my soul, in the ways of eternal wisdom, 50
 to dwell in that realm of peace and fame
 among thy kingly train, O kingly one !

necaib Lc. 50. *tóg*] *toe* Lc : *tog*, &c. *cæt.* i] a RLeSS₃.
 51. *m'anmain*] in *anmain* BLeMS. *issin*] *sin* LcMSS₃; *san* H. *sid-*
 sir Lc. 52. *ocat*] *otait* Lc. a] is Lc.

MAG TIBRA

Mag Tibra, treab co caime,
in fedadar forb-daine?
sciam nach coillter ar a chrad :
cia o sloindter in sen-mag ?

Tibir, robo bean co mblad ; 5
is uaithi sin rosealbad :
ingen Chais clothaich na cland,
bean do Thuathaib De Danann.

Hirial mac Eremoin uill 10
dogob co læchda Liathdruim :
dobo ri can easbaid ech :
dobi in bean sin a buimech.

Teit Irial a fecht rigi
timchell Erend ard-chaime,
co riacht Dun Tibra truime, 15
d' agallaim a ard-buime.

Andsin dogob galar gerr
aird-ri aireda Erend,
co fuair bas nachar foill de,
cerbo thasc broin da buime. 20

Tecaid fir Erend uile
fa thasc Ireil folt-buide,
da breith co Cruachain na clann,
reilec Tuaithe De Danann.

MAG TIBRA

Mag Tibra, that fair dwelling-place,
do the vassals know its story?
brightness undimmed rests upon its wealth :
whence comes the name of the ancient plain ?

Tibir was a woman of renown, 5
from her comes the title of possession :
she was daughter of Cass Clothach, ruler of clans,
a woman of the Tuatha De Danann.

Irial son of mighty Eremon 10
won Liathdruim by his valour :
he was a king with no lack of horses :
that woman was his nurse.

Irial went from a fight for kingship 15
round fair noble Erin
till he came to the Dun of strong Tibra
to hold speech with his noble nurse.

Then a brief sickness seized 20
the lordly high-king of Erin,
and he met a death that gave him no respite,
though it was grievous tidings for his nurse.

All the men of Erin came
at the tidings of yellow-haired Irial,
to bear him to Cruachu of the clans,
the burying-ground of the Tuatha De Danann.

Tocbaid leo corp in rig rain, 25
 des le Herind, cle re traig :
 nir soimech a feis co froig :
 fagbaid crich Breis co Borraich.

Tromaigis arna fearaib 30
 ma chorp in rig rorebaig,
 cor' claisead fert in rig rain
 im chorp in rig a Hespain.

Dochuaid Tibir isa muir 35
 do chumaid Irel uasail,
 cor' chuir in tonn tiug da treoir
 ben Palaip maic Eremoin.

Tucad i tir Tibir thruag,
 nocor' cuir i socht in sluag :
 ni uair dimiad re ndula :
 tais Irial fœn-duma. M. 40

Dun na nGairthi ainm in chnuic,
 o gairthib lochta in long-phuirt :
 dobadar secht laithi and
 a cur graifne na thimchell.

Mag nGlas ainm in moigi bain 45
 ota Borraich co riacht traig :
 o dachuaid in rigan de
 ainm don min-mag Mag Tibra. M. T.

40. *tais*] *perhaps* *techtais*44.] *read* *ac cur.*

They bear with them the body of the noble king, 25
 having Erin on the right and the sea-shore on the left :
 not joyous was their feast at all :
 they leave Crich Breis for Borrach.

Heavily went the men
 round the body of the featful king, 30
 till they dug the noble king's grave,
 for the body of the king of Spanish blood.

Tibir plunged into the sea
 for grief of noble Irial,
 and the solid wave buried with its force 35
 the wife of Palap son of Eremon.

Hapless Tibir was brought to land,
 and the sight caused the people to break silence :
 she had no lack of honour at her decease,
 Irial . . . the sloping mound. 40

Dun na Gairthe is the hill's name
 from the cries of the folk of the encampment :
 seven days they spent there
 in holding races round Irial's grave.

Mag Glas was the name of the bright plain 45
 from Borrach down to the shore :
 but since the queen departed hence
 the name of the smooth plain is Mag Tibra.

SLIAB NGAM

Gam, gilla Eireamanon oirrdric,
o n-ainmnigtheair Sliab nGam gluair :
o Gam thra, can dailb can deni,
ita ainm in tlebe atuaid.

Oiged ingnad fuair in gilla, 5
gilla Eremoin, dar lem :
na moigi co tren dothocair,
scel dar goiri obair ann.

Ar bord tibrad Slebe glan-Gam
dogerrad in ceand co li : 10
curthear in cend seal 'sa tobar :
serb re hed on obar hi.

Seal do lo 'na saile searb-glas,
seal aile 'na huisqi glan,
co fuil 'na hingnad 'san Eri 15
tibra indglan Slebe Gam.

SLIAB GAM

Gam was the gillie of famous Eremon,
from whom bright Sliab Gam is called :
from Gam indeed, without deceit or violence,
comes the name of the mountain in the North.

The gillie met with a strange death, 5
Eremon's gillie, as I believe ;
he disputed violently with the
an offence against piety was the deed that was done there.

On the edge of the spring on bright Sliab Gam 10
his head was cut off in its beauty :
the head was thrown a while into the well,
that turned bitter for a time from that deed.

One while in the day it was a salt stream grey and bitter
another while it was pure water,
so that it is a wonder in Erin, 15
the tarnished spring of Sliab Gam.

4 read tsléibe

11 sa] read 'sin

CEIS CHORAIND.

Sunda robói Corand cáin
ac seinm chruite, ba deg-máin ;
ac Diancécht na soball slán
ba hollam Corand cness-bán.

Tucsat Túatlı Dé, digraiss deilm, 5
ferand díles ar deg-šeinn
do Chorand na ceól cnesta,
ar a eól is ard-mesta.

Sund robói, cen bethaid mbuirb,
in fer talehair cen túath-chuird : 10
rop adba óiged 's ana,
dia raba in sóir-fer sunna. S.

Caelchéis, dia rosernad sí,
dalta degrach Derbrinni,
ria cúain Connacht, nír mod mall, 15
doriacht a cor eo Corand.

Rogab cách láim a chéile
immon muice co mór-déine,
co torchair in chéis chalad,
nirbo thréis in timscaad. 20

Céis Choraind na comul cét
ósin magen na mór-thrét,
ó thorchair cen trumma thall,
'sin chrích sunna imbói Corand. S.

LRBLcMSS₃H. 1. *robói*] robid, &c. LcS; nobid, &c. RBMS₃.
3. *ba*] no R; fa Lc. 4. *Corand*] coro R. *cness-bán*] comlan Lc.
5. *tucsat*] tue LcS. *túath*] tuatha M. *digraiss*] L; can dimeas, &c. LcS;
dimes, &c. *cæt*. *deilm*] ndelm LcS. 7. *ceól*] scél L. 8. *is ard-mesta*] in
ardmesca L. 9. *sund*] sunna S. *robói*] nobith R. *bethaid*] debaid
L. 11. *'s ana*] sona BS: soana LcS₃; soanai H. 12. *sóir-fer*] sær S.

CEIS CHORAIND.

Here abode gentle Corand
 playing on the harp—it was goodly riches :
 Corand white of skin was a poet
 in the service of Diancecht, giver of sound limbs.

The Tuatha De (excellent name) bestowed 5
 land in fee, for his goodly music,
 on Corand of the soothing strains :—
 for his knowledge he deserves high esteem.

Here abode the wayward man
 plying no fierce vocation and no sinister art ; 10
 it was a home of guests and of plenty,
 when the noble man dwelt here.

When Caelcheis was driven abroad,
 the savage nursling of Derbrenn,
 fleeing from the hounds of Connacht, at no tardy pace, 15
 her way brought her to Corand.

Each man took his fellow's hand
 round the swine, right eagerly,
 and the sturdy sow was slain :
 not was the combat's close. 20

Ceis Choraind, where hundreds gather,
 was thenceforth the name of the place of mighty herds,
 since the swine was slain yonder unlamented
 here in the land where Corand abode.

13. *rosernad sí*] *L's reading is doubtful.* 15. *ria*] *re* Lc ; *ri* MH. *nir*] *ni* R ; can Lc. 16. *doriacht*] *rosiacht* LcS. *co*] *om. L* ; *sa* Lc. *Corand*] *coro* R ; *chorann* Lc. 17. *lám*] *lám* L ; *a laimh* M. *a chéile*] *i ceili* H. 18. *immon*] *ime in* M. *mordéine*] *magdeine* L. 19. *co torchair*] *condrochair* RLcS. *chalaad*] *charad* Lc. 20. *nírbo*] *nir* M. *thréis*] *thnéis* L ; *tress* S. 21. *comul*] *cumal* H. 22. *ósin*] *isin* Lc. *magen*] *maigin* LcMS. 24. *sin*] *sa* LcS ; *con* L.

CARN CONAILL.

MAC LIAC CECINIT.

Finnaid in senchas diatá,
 nocho n-aithese immarba,
 carn forsn-dessad-sa innoosa
 Conail cháil maic Oengossa.

Oengus mac Úmóir anall 5
 dó-side ba mac Conall :
 is do Chonall dorat Medb
 Aidni n-álaind, ní hinderb.

Lotar a crích Cruithne cóir 10
 dar in muir muintir Úmóir
 do saigid Chairpri Nía Fer
 co Mide, medón Gáedel.

Conaitchetar ferand find,
 a n-as dech Breg, búaine dind : 15
 ráth Chennaig, ráth Chommair chain,
 Cnogba Breg, Brug mná Elemair,

'Oenach Tailten, treb Chermna,
 Tlachtga, na trí Find-emna,
 'Ath Sige Slige, Brí Dam,
 ba hed iath conaitchetar. 20

Conattig forru Cairpre
 cosna firu dar fairgge
 fognam Temrach mar cach túaith
 céin trebait Hérinn n-ech-luáith.

LBLcMSS₃H *Ascription in L only.* 2. *immarba*] immargha S.
 3. *forsn-dessad-sa*] forsn-desad-sa L; forsnesead M; forndeisich Lc; forsn-desid, &c.
cæt. 4. *Conaill*] LM; Conall *cæt.* *cháil*] L; cæm Lc; chæl M; cael,
 &c. *cæt.* 5. *'Oengus mac*] conall ua LcS. 6. *dó-side*] L; is do sen B;
 dosein, &c. MS₃H; ba mac, &c. LcS. *ba mac*] roba mac, &c. S₃H; doengus,
 &c. LcS. *Conall*] na nurlann, &c. LcS. 8. *n-dlaind*] L; alaind,
 &c. *cæt.* 9. *a*] hi S. *Cruithne*] L; cruithnech, &c. *cæt.* 10. *in*]
om. M. 12. *medón*] a medon, &c. LcMS. 14. *a n-as dech*] annisteach M.

CARN CONAILL

Learn ye the legend whence is derived
(it is no deceitful utterance)

the name of the cairn where I am seated, even now,
the cairn of slender Conall son of Oengus.

Oengus son of Umor from over sea, 5
his son was Conall :
on Conall Medb bestowed
lovely Aidne, this is sooth.

From the land of genuine Cruithne 10
came Umor's household, across the sea,
seeking Cairpre Nia Fer
in Meath, centre of the Gaels.

They asked for goodly lands,
all the best of Brega, with its enduring strong places ;
Rath Cennaig, pleasant Rath Commair, 15
Cnogba of Brega, the Brug of Elcmar's wife,

Oenach Tailten, the tilth of Cermna,
Tlachtga, the three Findemains,
Ath Sige of the roads, Bri Dam Dile—
that was the land they asked for. 20

Cairpre laid a demand
upon the men from over the sea,
to do service to Tara, as other tribes do,
so long as they till Erin, land of swift horses.

Breg] breth M ; breat S. *búaine*] huaine M ; buaidni H. 16. *Breg*]
om. L. *Elcmar*] elcamaire L. 17. *Chermna*] cherna L. 18. *Tlachtga*]
is tlachtga Le. 19. *Bri*] brig, &c. MS₃H. 20. *ba hed iath*] ba sé
lath L ; robiad iad iath Le. *conaitchetar*] doaitchedar S ; dodeachadar M.
21. *Conattig forru*] L ; rochuindig cueu, &c. *cæt.* 22. *cosna*] cosona B.
24. *céin trebait*] L ; cetaitherb B ; oet aitreab, &c. *cæt.* *Hérimn*] erenn
S ; eī &c. BMS₃. *n-ech-lúait*] L ; echluait, &c. *cæt.*

Ronascetar a curu 25
 cen ní as mó, cen ní as lugu ;
 gab Cairpre cethri ráth riss,
 im mór-fognam a mór-liss :

Cet mac Mágach am-maig Máin,
 Ross mac Dedad a Druimm Cháin, 30
 Conall Cernach, crúas fo thuind,
 fer in chlesraid Cúchulaind.

Amail roscóraigset tair
 na túatha im Themraig tond-glain,
 suidigis Cairpre, cét ngal, 35
 cís forru ná fulngetar.

Lotar anair cona seilb
 co hAilill ocus co Meidb ;
 gabsat tiar ri fairrge faind
 im dún Oengussa i nÁrainn. 40

Doratad Cutra coa loch,
 tucad Cimbe co Cimloch,
 rogní Adar thess a thech,
 atagar Míl for Muirbech,

Atagar Dalach for Dáil, 45
 rogní Enach tech dia tháib,
 atagar Bir ina rind,
 atagar Mod for Modlind.

27.] congab ceithri ratha ris Lc. gab] gabais M. ráth] ráith
 LS. 28. im mór-fognam] imor fognam B ; im urfognam, &c. LcS₃.
 29. am-maig] I ; imuigh, &c. S₃H ; a muig, &c. cet. 30. Dedad] dead Lc.
 33. roscóraigset] rocoraigsead Lc. 34.] im tem̄ na tuatha comglain Lc.
 35. suidigis] suidhis M ; soighis S₃. cét ngal] nia fer, &c. LcS ; c. feargal M.
 36. na fulngetar] L ; nar fuilngedar Lc ; na foerlangtar, &c. BM ; na faolangar, &c.
 S₃H ; nacharfuilngedh S. 37. Lotar] L ; asluat &c. BMH ; muslúait S₃ ; a
 sluag Lc ; an sluagh S. anair] amach Lc. 39. gabsat] rogabsat M.
 tiar] om. B ; siar Lc. ri] re L ; ra BMH ; ria S₃ ; co Lc ; tar S. faind]
 fuind, &c. MS₃H ; find Lc. 40. im] eo Lc. 41. coa] L ; có S ;

They bound their pledges 25
without more or less ado :
Cairpre took four sureties as well,
in respect of the service of his great stronghold.

Cet mac Magach from Mag Maein
Ross mac Dedad from Druimm Cain, 30
Conall Cernach, hard of thews,
and the man of feats, Cuchulaind.

When the tribes had settled themselves in the east
round the shining sword of Temair,
Cairpre of the hundred exploits imposed upon them 35
a tax that they would not endure.

They departed out of the east with their belongings
unto Ailill and Medb ;
they settled westward of the sluggish sea,
round Dun Oengussa in Arán. 40

Cutra was carried to his lough,
Cimbe was borne to Cimloch,
Adar built his house southward
Mil is driven upon Muirbech.

Dalach is driven upon Dail, 45
Enach builds his house beside him,
Bir is driven ashore at his Point,
Mod is driven upon Modlind.

gó S₃; co, &c. cæt. 42. *tucad*] doratad L. *Cimbe.*] L; cimme SS₃;
cime, &c. cæt. co] o L. 43. *rogní*] dogni, &c. LcS₃; is dogni S.
a] i H. 44. *atar*] adaghar S₃; adnadar &c. LcS. *Mil*] in mil S.
for] co LcS. 45. *Atagar*] adaghar S₃; adnadar &c. LcSH; adar
M. *Dalach*] LB; dælach &c. LcSH; doloch &c. MS₃. *for*] ar LcS₃H.
46. *rogní*] L; musgni, &c. BMS₃H; dogni Lc; is doghni S. *Enach*] oerach L;
endach B; annach S₃; ernan M. *tech*] dún L. *diá*] re Lc; rie H.
47. *atar*] adaghar S₃; adnadar, &c. LcS. *rind*] raind M; bind Lc.
48. *atar*] adaghar S₃; adnadar, &c. LcS. *for*] L; ar Lc; co, &c. cæt.
Modlind] molind, &c. BLcM; moghlind S.

Rogab Irgus Cend mBairne,
rogab Cing i n-íath Aigle, 50
il-Láiglinne, nírbu lén,
rogab Bairnech barann-bél.

Rogab Conchuirn a chuit cóir
for muir i n-Inis Medóin,
rogab Lathrach tulaig tind, 55
rogab Toman Toman-rind,

Luid Asail atúaid dar tuind
co riacht 'sin Mumain mór-gluind :
atúaid 'na láiding doluid
is úad Druim n-áibind n-Asail. 60

Rogab Conall i n-Aidne
Conall cóem, cía ba caible :
is é sin suidigud slóig
muintire uile Úmóir.

Amal rochúala Cairpre 65
téit a aiened i n-airdde :
congarar úad immalle
for a chethri aitire.

Dothíagat atúaid coa thech
ón Chróeb-Rúaid na dá cairpthech: 70
dothéit Ross a hÉrnaib sair
dothéit Cet a Connachtaib.

“Dálid damsa,” ar Cairpre cóir,
“mór immirge mac nÚmóir,
nó dálid na cethri chend 75
ronaisces foirb co forcend.”

50. *Aigle*] aidli Lc; aihne S. 51. *il-Láiglinne*] illáigline L; anaighlinde
M. 52. *Bairne*] bairnech L. *barann*] batan BMS₃H. 53. *Conchuirn*]
conchor Lc. *cóir*] chóir, &c. LLc. 54. *i n-Inis Medóin*] inis medoin
L; do muintir umoir Lc. 55. *rogab*] roluaid BMS₃H. 56. *rogab*]
rothecht, &c. BMS₃H. *Toman Tomanrind*] L; taman tamanrind, &c. *cæt.*
57-60.] *om.* LB. 57. *dar*] for S₂H. 58. *mór-gluind*] moruill S.
62. *cóem*] LLc; cáin, &c. BMS₃H. *cæl* S. *ba*] bad B; budh S₃; b-H.
caible] L; caibne, &c. *cæt.* 63. *slóig*] coir B. 64. *uile*] aille H. 66. *téit*]

Irgus took possession of Cend Bairne,
Cing settled at Aigle's field, 50
at Laiglinne—it was no mishap—
settled Bairnech Barann-bel.

Conchuirn took his just share
upon the sea in Inis Medoin,
Lathrach took a strong hill, 55
Toman took Rind Tomain.

Asail came out of the north over the waves
as far as Munster of the great doings ;
out of the north he came in his galley ;
from him is lovely Druim Asail named. 60

Conall settled in Aidne—
Conall Coem, though it was but guest-right :
that is the settling of the host,
even of all the household of Umor.

When Cairpre heard this 65
his temper swelled high :
he sent his summons all at once
to his four guarantors.

From the north come to his house
the two chariot-fighters, from the Croeb Ruad : 70
Ross comes from the Erainn eastward,
Cet comes from the men of Connaught.

“Bring before me,” said upright Cairpre,
“the great horde of the sons of Umor,
or bring me the four heads 75
whereon I made covenant with you for a term.”

doso a Lc. 67. *congarar*] *congar* S. *úad*] *uadha* S; *om.* M. 68. *for a*
chethri] *na ceithri rath* Lc; *na cethre rátha* S; *acht a ceithre M.* *aitire*]
deidire Lc. 69. *dothíagat*] *ed.*; *dothoegat*, &c. LBM; *dotegat* H; *dotegad* S₃;
dothegaid S; *dothecaid* Lc. *coa*] *co* L LcS. 70. *ón*] *a* L. *na dá*] *na*
cæmh S; *nat* M. *cairpthech*] *tairpthead* B. 71. *dothéit*] *ed.*; *rotæd* B: *dothæt*,
&c., *cæt.* 72. *dothéit*] *ed.*; *rotæd* B; *dothaet*, &c., *cæt.* 73. *Dáid*] *doluid*,
&c. LcS; *dioghluidh* S₃. *damsa*] L; *dam* BH; *dō*, &c. *cæt.* 76. *ronaisces*] *fora*
nascius L; *ronaiscis* LcMS. *foirb*] *om.* L; *foribh* M. *forcend*] *foirtend*, &c. BS₂H.

Lotar ass co Ráith Crúachan
cethrar eclonnach úathmar :
triallsat troscud, trén in smacht,
for fáithche Cruachna Connacht. 80

Rogaíd díb ben maic Mágach
cairde co arnabárach,
co ndernad Óengus in rí
imma churu a chomairli,

IN for eúl noragad sair 85
nó in tíar anfad hi Crúachain,
nó a thrí bráthir 's a mac,
ragtais dia chind i comrae.

IS sí comairle rochind : 90
i cend Rossa rochart Cing :
co Conall Cernach, céit ngell,
dorat Cimbe cethar-chend :

Dorat Irgus, ilair chath,
i n-agid Cheit maic Mágach : 95
dorat in'ba dech dia ehlaínd,
Conall, i cend Choneulaínd.

IN cethrar tháinic anair
dochúatar ass foa n-inchaib :
romarbsat in cethrar cóir
ba dech do muintir Úmóir. 100

78. *eclonnach*] L; anglaca (*altered to anglannach*) M; anglonn S; anglondach &c. *cæt.* *úathmar*] adhuathmar S. 79. *triallsat*] LH; triallait M; triallaíd *cæt.* 80. *for*] ar LeS. *Cruachna*] cruachan, &c. MS. 81. *Rogaíd*] L; rocuind B; rochuindig, &c. *cæt.* *díb*] ann M. *ben*] L; *om. cæt. maic*] m̄H; m̄c̄ *cæt.* 82. *co arnabarách*] oniugh coti amarach Le; coharmharach M. 84. *imma churu*] L; re chairdib Le; sech na euru, &c. *cæt. a*] *om.* MSS₃H. 85. *noragad*] dorachtais Le; dorachadh S; roreachgud M. 86. *in tíar anfad*] itiar no anfad B; antiar danfad, &c. LeS; in tshiar uanfadh M; an anfadh tiar, &c. S₃H. *hi*] ag B; o M. 87. *a thrí*] na tri &c. LH;

They departed thence to Rath Cruachan
the formidable valorous four,
they set to fasting—strong the compulsion—
on the green of Cruachan of Connaught. 80

The wife of Magu's son besought them
for a respite until morning,
so that Oengus the king
might take counsel as to his pledges,

Whether he would go back to the east 85
or would stay at Cruachan in the west,
or whether his three brothers and his son
should engage in combat on his behalf.

This is the counsel that he fixed on :
against Ross he sent Cing, 90
to face Conall Cernach of the hundred trophies
he set Cimbe Cethar-chend :

He set Irgus the man of many fights
over against Cet mac Magach,
he set the flower of his family, 95
Conall, to face Cuchulaind.

The four warriors who came out of the east
departed thence under guarantees :
they had slain the well-matched four
that were the pick of Umor's household. 100

- atri BLcM. *bráthir*] braithri, &c. BLcSSsH. *mac*] mic S₃.
88. *ragtais*] ragad L. *diá*] da LLc. *chind*] cind, &c. BMS₃.
89. *Is sí*] Hisin M. 90. *i cend*] acaind S. , *rochart*] rachuir L; rochar Lc.
91. *ngell*] gell L. 93. *Dorat*] L; rofaed, &c. *cæt*. *ilair*] L; ilar *cæt*.
chath] L; cath *cæt*. 94. *in agid*] L; inadaich Lc; dosaigid, &c. *cæt*.
95. *in 'ba dech*] inbaidech L; inasdech Lc; in baddhach S; in badb each M.
97. *tānic*] tancatar H. 98. *ass*] om. B; sair, &c. LcS. *foa n-inchaib*]
S₃; foninecaib, &c. BMH; fo inchaib, &c. LcS; foanmodaig l. 100. *dech*]
ferr L.

Adnacht Conall ria athair
 fon charn-sa cona chlachaib :
 is demin is súi rosloind,
 conid de atá Carn Conoill.

Rochobra in Comdiu cen chess
 mac Líac linne na n-écess :
 a Chríst, dorónam dothal
 Fiadat find rofinnadar.

105

101. *ria*] re L; sa Le; lia S₃H. 102. *chlachaib*] claibh M. 103. *is súi*] isé LeS. *rosloind*] roluind M; rossloinn S₃; noslaind B. 104. *de*] uad H.
 105. *Rochobra*] romcobra, &c. LeS. *cen chess*] romcess, &c. LeS.

Conall was buried with his father
 under this cairn with its pile of stones—
 'tis certain he was a sage that named it—
 so thence Carn Conaill has its name.

May the Lord free from sadness succour 105
 Mac Liac, of Linn na n-Ecess ;
 O Christ, let us do the pleasure
 of the noble Lord who knoweth !

107]. tre lan les mar is ler lib Lc ; tre lán les febh mar as ler S. *dothal*] dothall M.

108]. do airneas fen is findaid, &c. LcS ; fiadat rofinnatar find M ; fiadhad finn rofinnathadn S₃.

LOCH RÍ.

IN lind-se lúadit ethair,
 cid lind fo thuile threthain,
 ropo mag scothach fo scí,
 co fúair lochrad lind-usci.

Mag nAirbthen fo mess muine, 5
 cen ainbthen cen imduibe,
 co ndessid Rí, ruamna gais,
 for a brí búana barr-glais.

Fechtas dollotar aníar 10
 maic Maireda, mílib gfall :
 ba tigernaig tuir throgaig
 co libernaib lán-chrodaib.

Co Belach Líac na láth ngle 15
 rolen cách díb a chéle :
 robrog Eochaid na sleg seng,
 co riacht Brug Breg na mbémmenn.

Eochaid ra láim lécmait ass, 20
 dáig mad-deochaid a senchass :
 feib romairn a chrotha crí
 maidm lond Locha Lindmuni.

LBLcMSS₃H. 1. *lúadit*] luidhid S. 3. *ropo mag*] rob dingna LcS.
 4. *lochrad*] L; loerac B; lochau LcS; lochlán, &c. MS₃H. 5. *nAirbthen*]
 ndairbthen LM. 6. *ainbthen*] anben L. *imduibe*] midusbe L; dimbuile
 Lc; indilu M. 7. *ruamna*] ruaman Lc; rumna S. 8. *a brí*] BH; a bru (°)
 L; (a *biu facs.*) ambri S; ambi Lc; anbri M; a bhrigh S₃. *buana*] L;
 buada, &c. BMH; mbuadha S; buadhaigh S₃; muadam Lc. *barr-glais*]
 mbarr-glais LcS. 11. *throgaig*] troghaigh S; throgaich L; trogaid, &c.

LOCH RI.

This lake that shallops stir,
 though it be now a lake under a stormy flood,
 was once a plain blooming with whitethorn,
 till it was inundated by the waters of a lake.

Its name was Mag Airbthen, laden with blackberries, 5
 free from storm and gloomy skies,
 until Ri, blood-stained stripling, settled
 on its green-topped harvest-bearing hill.

Once on a time there came out of the west
 the sons of Mairid, with thousands of hostages, 10
 lordly were the prolific chieftains
 with galleys full of wealth.

To Belach Liac of the bright warriors
 each of them followed his fellow :
 Eochaid of the slender spears pressed on 15
 till he reached the Brug in Brega of the blows.

Eochaid we leave on one side
 because his story has spread far and wide :—
 how the furious outburst of Loch Lindmuine
 wrought the ruin of his shapely form. 20

BMS₃; throgaí Lc; troḡ H. 12. *lín-crodaib*] lan crogaich L; lancrodaig, &c.
 BM; lanerod H. 13. *lúth*] luth L; slat S; lat BH. 15. *robrog*] LH;
 eo brud Lc; robrod, &c. *cæt. na sleg seng*] nach lese lem Lc. 16. *co riacht*]
 corroch L. *Brug Breg*] brog breg LBM; a breg Lc. 17. *ra láim*]
 rolaím B; relaim, &c. LcS. 18. *mad-deochaid*] L; maideochig B; ma
 thecmuid Lc; maid eoch^r M; mategmaidh S; madceh^r, &c. S₃H. a] i B.
 19. *cri*] acri Lc. 20. *maidm*] ic maidm M; maíid L. *lond*] lind I.

Dolluid Rí co rind ria aiss
 co lár Maige Find forglais :
 fair tuc cen táth a thascur
 Rí na ráth co romascul.

Tir n-Óenaig Midir 'masech, 25
 Mag Find co róenaib robreth,
 crich fo nóemaib indossa,
 iar ndíth 'Oenaig 'Oengossa.

Olc la Midir in tslúaig sin 30
 in geilt do búuib 'sin bruig-sin,
 co tuc each plág rofocail :
 fri trí tráth nír' throm-chotail.

Roscacht inna ngubu gnáth
 a mbú 'sa ndumu in cét-tráth :
 a n-echrad, cen bráth mbraise, 35
 romarb in tráth tánaise.

Doroich cuccu, d'éis a uird,
 Midir fodess a Donnchuilg :
 fúacrais flaith find-chert Féine
 imthecht dóib co n-imdéine, 40

Nó co dáilfed brothlaig mbáis
 for a slóg sochraid sognáis,
 dia nolentais, líth cen locht,
 imma síd, imma sær-gort.

21. *co rind*] *om.* LeS; idrinn B. *ria*] ri L. 22. *co lár*] *belongs*
to 21 in S. *Maige Find*] in moigi Le. *forglais*] minglais Lc;
 firglais B; férghlais S₃; forglais comhlán S. 23. *tuc*] thuc L. *táth*
 taith L; tath *cæt.* *thascur*] thascol Lc. 24. *co*] do Lc.
 25. *n-'Oenaig*] oenaig L. 29. *in tslúaig*] na sluag Lc. 31. *rofocail*]
 rafocail L; corofocail B; corofocaibh M; rothocaib LeS. 32. *fri*] ra L;
 re S₃; ri *cæt.* *trí*] trib L; *om.* H. *tráth*] tra B. *nír*] ni B.
 33-36] *after* 40 L. 33. *Roscacht*] rosacht Lc. *inna ngubu*] inguba, &c.

Ri came, with a spear across his back,
to the midst of green Mag Find ;
upon it Ri of the raths, fierce in onset,
brought his cavalcade without . . .

The plain was called in turn Tir Oenaig Midir 25
and Mag Find, with triumphs of rich winnings ;
it is now a land guarded by saints
since the destruction of Oenach Oengusso.

Ill-pleased was Midir at that host 30
grazing their kine on that spot,
so he brought upon them every plague that he threatened :
for three hours he slept not sound.

He afflicted them with continual wailing
for the loss of their kine and oxen in the first hour,
their horses—no sudden destruction— 35
he slew in the second hour.

Midir came to them, in the next place,
from Donncholg in the south :
the noble righteous prince of Feine warned them
to be gone with all speed ; 40

Or that he would dispense a mess of death
among the seemly orderly host,
if they should tarry—pleasure without flaw—
near his Sid, and his noble field.

LcS ; ina gubha S₃. gnáth] co gnath, &c. LcS.

dumu] damu, &c. BMS ; dumha S₃.

36. romarb] rosmarb, &c. BMS₃H.

tanaiste M.

fodess L.

LcS.

rolendais Lc.

port Lc.

37. a uird] anuird M.

39. fuacrais] fuacra Lc.

42. fora] ara LcS ; fath M.

44. imma . . . imma] imo . . . imo, &c. LcS.

34. a mbú] imbu S₃H.

35. bráth] breith L ; brigh S₃.

tánaise] tanais B ; tanasti Lc ;

38. Midir fodess] fodess

41. co] L ; no BMS₃H ; ro

43. nolentais] lentais, &c. LB ;

-gort]

- “ Ní fil 'na bethaid i fuss
 ech diar n-echaib 'nar n-áruss,” 45
 atbert Rí Fúait co feraib,
 “ béras úait ar libedain.”
- “ Ech acum dúib i n-aicce,”
 ar Midir co mór-chaitte, 50
 “ béras for máine, mór mod,
 etir dáine ocus derb-chrod.
- “ IN baile il-lécfaid ar lár
 dond airiuch álaind imslán,
 ní thuca ar múal in maige 55
 a fúal, cían ón ergaire.
- “ Ní rolúaide, línib tor,
 a imchoss nó a immarchor :
 ní rolaige, síar nó sair,
 acaib co cían ar chonair. 60
- “ Co hathlam úaib nacartaíd,
 iar trachlad a thrén-marclaig :
 a sírian 'ma chend lecar leis
 co tí cen fell cen eisleis.
- “ Mad dia tuca a fúal acaib 65
 in t-ech rúad in romarclaig,
 ní ba maithmech, mór in smacht,
 bid aithrech ón is iasacht.

45. *bethaid*] mbeathaid, &c. LeS. 46. 'nar n-áruss] na aruss L.
 47. *Rí*] righ M. *Fúait*] tuait B. 48. *béras*] rusber, &c. LeS.
úait] SS₃; uaib Le; úad, &c. LBMH. *ar libedain*] om. S. 50. *co*]
 cen, &c. BMSH. *-chaitte*] caichte M. 51. *for*] ar Le. *mod*]
 in mod B. 52. *derb-chrod*] decerod B; decroth S; daorchrod, &c. S₃H.
 53. *baile*] bhail S₃. *il-lécfaid*] alegar S₃. *ar*] iar LLeS; for H.
 54. *imslán*] imbairn M; imlán, &c. S₃H. 55. *thuca*] tucar B. *in*] a LLeMS.

- “ There remains not alive
one of our horses in our dwelling,”
said Ri of Fuat with his men,
“ to carry our chattels from thy presence.” 45
- “ I have a horse for you hard by,”
said Midir, right sternly, 50
“ to carry your substance, great amount,
persons and property alike.
- “ In the spot where ye shall let loose on the plain
the beautiful robust pack-horse,
on the . . . of the plain he must not shed 55
his water, far from the herdsman.
- “ He must not stir, with your numbers of chieftains,
to roam or to stray :
he must not lie down, west or east,
under your charge, till far on your journey. 60
- “ Send him from you speedily,
after loosing his heavy load :
let his bridle be left on his head
that he may come home without fraud or neglect.
- “ If so be he should stale under your charge, 65
the fiery horse with the heavy load,
I will not pardon it—great the punishment,
ye shall rue loan and lending.

56. *cian on ergaire*] *cian oergaire* B; *cian onfer gaire* S; *cian o fergaire* Lc.
58. *nó a*] *na* Lc; *no* M. 59. *rolaige*] *rolighe* S₃H. 60. *chonair*] *conar facs. of L wrongly*: *conair*, &c. *cæt*. 61. *nacartaíd*] *nocartaíd*, &c. LS₃; *nochartaíd* H; *nachartaich*, &c. LcS. 64. *co tí*] *con* L. *cen*] *chen* L. 65. *a*] *i* S₃. 66. *in*] *i* B. 67. *ba*] L; *bu* B; *bud*, &c. *cæt*. *in*] *a* L. 68. *bid*] *bud*, &c. LS₃H. *ón*] *onni* Lc.
is isacht] *i tiasacht* SS₃H.

“Cráidfid do chlaind, curfid de,
báidfid do raind, do ríge, 70
bid loch lond iar lín laithe,
curfes co tromm trén-saithe.”

Mar 'tberad Midir, maith dit
dia tecma, a Rí, mar rádmít,
tarla dó, cen deg-blaid de, 75
cach ní roergair uile.

Tuc a fúal cen rigne iar ndul,
is dorigne a immarchur :
doríacht in t-ech thiar dia thaig,
ocus a srían forácaib. 80

Rogab fond fo thalmáin tais
fúargg ind eich angbaid amnais,
corb écen clár dia dlúthad
ós a lár dia lán-múchad.

Cometaid Rí in topor tend : 85
doní a thech inna thimchell :
tecbaid in fiál co fir dait
a lepaid tíar ós tiprait.

Tricha bliadna uasu anúas, 90
dó 'na lepaid cen lán-chrúas,
cor' maid co glúair dia glasaib
aídche lúain in Lugnasaid.

Báidid andsin Rí cen raind
ocus cráidid a chóem-chlaind :
dosrat fo thráig thái 'na thig 95
robáid in mnái 'sa muintir.

69.] cuirfidh duine do claind de M. curfid] craidhfídh S. 70. ríge] raige M.
71. lond] lom LeS. 72. trén-saithe] L; trenfaiti, &c. BM; trenfaichi Le; trenaithe S₃; trensaitche H; trefaiche S. 73. mar 'tberad] B; mar atberad L; mad berad, &c. cæt. dít] dhít S₃; dith M; tid Le; thic S. 74. mar] a S. 75. cen] ga S. 76. roergair] rothergair L (with th expunct) roarghair S; rothairngir Le. 77. a] om. B.
78. a] om. Le. immarchur] imagar, &c. LeS. 79. thiar] siar LeS. thaig] taig, &c. BMSS₃H. 80. foracaib] L; focluasaib Le; forfagaib, &c. cæt.

“ He will destroy thy children, he will throw them from him,
 he will drown thy portion, thy kingdom : 70
 it shall be a stormy lake after a number of days,
 that shall overthrow in violent wise the mighty throng.”

Well for thee, O Rí, as we declare,
 if it turn out as Midir said :
 but everything that Midir forbade 75
 happened to him, and no good report came of it.

The horse staled without delay after the journey,
 and contrived to stray :
 it came home in the west,
 and left its bridle behind. 80

The stale of the ruthless intractable horse
 found bottom under the damp earth,
 so that a sluice was needed over its bed
 to confine it and to dam it wholly.

Rí guards the mighty well, 85
 he builds his house about it,
 the generous man sets up in truth, look you,
 his bed to the west over the spring.

Thirty years he lived over it
 in his bed—no hard couch, 90
 till it burst with noise from its bonds
 on the eve of a Monday at Lugnasad.

Then it drowns Rí completely
 and destroys his fair children :
 it brought them under the silent ebb-tide in his house, 95
 it drowned his wife and his household.

81. *fond*] L; *om.* BM; *sel*, &c. *cæt.* fo] for Lc; fon S₃. 82. *fuargg*] I.; *fual cæt.* 83. *corb'*] corbo L. *clár*] chlar L. *dia*] fo LBM.
 84. *ós*] as M. 86. *a thech*] itech H; *tech* I.c. *inna*] na LS; *moa* B; *mo* M.
 87. *teobaid*] LH; *tebaid*, &c. BMS; *tæbaid* Lc; *togbaidh* S₃. 88. *ós*] *osin* I.; *osa* B. 89. *úasu*] do *áitúasu* L. (*with an expunct.*) 92. *in*] *im* MS₃H.
 93. *Bdúid*] *baiter* LcS. *Rí*] *rib*, &c. LS₃. *raind*] *rind* LcS.
 94. *crúidid*] *craiter*, &c. LcS. 95. *fo thrúig*] *ighraid* M; *for traig* Lc.
 96.] *etir mnæ is muntir* L. *in*] a S₃H. 'sa] *sin* M.

Rogab lethad cen locad,
 ba trethan co trén-chocad,
 rodáil a ainbthen uile
 dar Mag nAirbthen ndond-buide. 100

Desin asberar cach airm
 Loch Rí, ná celar comainm :
 ó' tbath Rí co ngestul grinn .
 fo thescul is fo thiug-lind. IN.

Bliadain ar a deich ar chét 105
 iar mbreith Chríst, ni sóeb in sét,
 maidm Locha Rí, dar cach rind,
 ba tairm tacha, ba tiug-lind. IN lind.

100. *nAirbthen*] nanbthen L; ndairbten B. 101. *asberar*] L; adberar, &c.
cat. 102. *ní*] nad, &c. BS₃H; nach M. 103. *ó' tbath*] atbath, &c.
 J.LcS₃H. *co ngestul*] coneastal Lc; conagestul M. *grinn*] I;

It spread abroad without pause,
 it was a rolling sea at violent war,
 it poured forth all its stormy waters
 over yellow-brown Mag Airbthen.

100

Hence is named in every place
 Loch Rí—let not its name be hid !
 since Rí with his graceful . . . perished
 beneath stormy wave and fatal waters.

Years a hundred and eleven 105
 after the birth of Christ, not false the reckoning,
 was the bursting forth of Loch Rí, higher than every summit :
 it was a . . . sound, it was a fatal water.

ngriinn, &c. *cæt.*
tiug] thing M.
vind] lind LeS.

104. *thescul]* testtal S₃.
 106. *in]* om L.
 108. *tacha]* om. L.

fo] fa *faes.* of L, *wrongly.*
 107. *dar]* ar LeS. *cach]* can M.
ba] fan L.

LOCH N-ÉRNE.

Loch nÉrne, ard a oscur,
ba lind garg cen glan-fostud,
diar' thadbain a thescul túaid
i fescur fagmair find-lúain.

Fiachu Labraind, línib slúag, 5
ós cech arm-raind co n-impluad,
glacc cen imroll im gním nga,
macc do Smirgoll macc Smertha.

Smertha co n-engnom fuilech 10
macc do Senboth sír-guinech
fer i n-il-ernmais fichthig,
macc Tigernmais trén-rigthig.

Rochuir cath Carmain in chleth
Fiachu Labrain ba láech-breth, 15
hi fúair brath mbaeguil cen báig
Eochu Faebuir mac Conmáil.

Iarum rorigad cen raind
Fiachu fír-glan, fúair Labraind,
fiche a cethair, nocho gó,
co rodmarb Echaid Mumo. 20

Cethri tomadmann, tomsid,
hi flaith Fhiachach fír-longsig :
ní rosmairn mesce 'malle,
maidm Fleisce is fír-Mainne,

LBLEMSS₃H. 1. nÉrne] érne, &c. LLcM. ba lind] fa bind Le.
cen] con LLc; om. M. -fostud] foscad Le. 3.] a thescul diartadbain
tuaid L. 4. fagmair] admair Le. findlúain] innuair Le. 6. ós] is L.
cech] can M. arm-raind] armglind L; armglond Le; armlaind S; armrind H.
co n-] LeSS₃; ra L; ca H; cen, &c. RM. imlúad] ilbuad Le. 7. im] ní L;
in B. 8. macc Smertha] mac smirta B; mac smretha H; saóirfhiacha S₃.
9. Smertha] smirta, &c. BM; smirgoll, &c. LeSS₃; smretha H. fuilech]
guinech L. 10. do] om. LS₃. Senboth] eanbotha S₃. sír-guinech]
sír fuilech L (fír fuilech *fac. wrongly*) argghuineach S₃. 11. il-ernmais]

LOCH ERNE.

Loch Erne—high its leap!
 was a turbulent pool, without bright tranquillity,
 when first it showed its troubled waters in the north,
 on a radiant evening in harvest.

Fiachu Labraind, with numerous hosts 5
 extolled beyond every armed squadron,
 unerring hand in use of spears,
 was son to Smirgoll son of Smertha.

Smertha, famed for bloody prowess,
 was son to ever-combative Senboth, 10
 a warrior proved in frequent carnage,
 son of strong-armed Tigermmas.

The chieftain arrayed the battle of Carmun,
 even Fiachu Labraind—it was a warlike arbitrament—
 wherein Eochu Faebuir son of Conmael 15
 fell ingloriously by treacherous chance.

Fiachu right radiant, he that found Labraind,
 was made king thereafter without division,
 and reigned four and twenty years, 'tis sooth,
 till Echaid Mumo slew him. 20

Four outburstings reckon ye
 in the reign of right-adventurous Fiachu—
 strong drink hath not confounded them together--
 the bursting of the Flesc, and of the Mand,

milernais M; tairlenmais L. *fichthig*] fictib M. 12. *macc*] om. L.
 13. *Rochuir*] rachuir L. *Carmain*] cermuind S. 14. *ba*] na LcS.
 15. *hi*] o S. *brath*] breit BM; breith S₃; breath S; mbreit H. *mbaegail*]
 baidib Lc. *cen báig*] in baid Lc. 17. *iarum*] iarsin M. *rorigad*]
 rarigad L; do:rioghadh, &c. S₃H. 18. *fúair*] mac BLc. 19. *fiche a*]
 fichi sa LcS. *nocho*] nad L; can, &c. LcS. 20. *rodmarb*] rodmar L;
 romarb, &c. *cet*. *Echaid*] eocho, &c. BM. 23. *rosmairn*] rosbáid L; (with
 nair in *in marg*. 24. *is*] om. S₃H. *fir-Mainne*] firmaidm mainde, &c.
 LcS.; maidm firmainne, &c. S₃H.

Tomaidm Labrandi al-Líathmaig 25
 ó samlam-ni ar sóer-Fhíachaig :
 maidm locha Érne cen ail :
 tairm dar trocha rathócaib.

Cethri catha re Fíachaig,
 réim ratha, for rothríathaib, 30
 roscuir rí Béirre bladaig
 co cath sléibe Belgadain.

Cath Fairgge, fedil in fúaim,
 cath sléibe Femin find-lúain ;
 is ardd rothatlaig in tress, 35
 cath garg Gatlaig na ngnáth-bress.

Cethramad cath rochuir de
 or Ernaib, rorath reme :
 súail ná rusedilgenn dia gail
 Fiachu fir-thend flaith Fobair. 40

Andsin romemaid in loch
 fosin fedain, ronúar-chroth :
 isin chrich, ra glé-raind glúair,
 hi mbátar Éraind arm-rúaid.

Desin atá in gairm co ngail, 45
 ainm locha Erne adbail,
 cía robáided and iarsain
 Erne áilgen inchubaid.

25-28] *om.* LeS. 26. *ó samlamni*] osamlaimni B; rosamlaim, &c. S₃H.
 -*Fhíachaig*] fhiach B. 28. *tairm*] ainm L. *rathócaib*] L; rotodhail S₃; rothogaib, &c. *cet.* 29. *re*] LB; ria MS₃H: la LeS. 30. *rothríathaib*] rofhiachraid Lc. 31. *Béirre*] line L. 32. *co*] *om.* L. 33. *fairgge*] cairrgi Lc. *in*] i L; ni BM. 34. *-lúain*] búain LB. 35. *ardd*] orra S₃. *rothatlaig*] roaltaid Lc; roatlaidh S. 36. *Gatlaig*] gatlaig L; cadlaig Lc; cathlaigh S.. *gnáth-bress*] gnathres (*with* vel bres *superser.*) Lc. 37. *Cethramad*] in cethramad *codd.* *cath*] *om.* Lc. *rochuir*]

The outbreaking of the Labraind from Liathmag 25
whence we draw a like name for noble Fiachu :
the bursting of blameless Loch Erne,
an imperishable name hath exalted it.

Four battles were won by Fiachu
over high chieftains (a prosperous career) ; 30
the king of Berre set them in array,
down to the battle of Sliab Belgadain.

The battle of Fairge—enduring the name—
the battle of radiant Sliab Femín :
loudly he demanded the third battle, 35
the fierce battle of Gatlach, scene of conflict.

A fourth battle he arrayed thereafter
against the Erainn,—fortune went before him :
he well-nigh obliterated them by his valour,
strong Fiachu, lord of Fobar. 40

Then the lake burst forth
under the array, till it quaked with cold,
in the country, with its pure bright portion,
where dwelt the red-armed Erainn.

Hence comes the valiant title, 45
the name of vast Loch Erne ;
though afterwards there was drowned there
the gentle comely Erne.

rachuir L. *de*] *om.* S₃H. 38. *rorath reme*] na roth reme Lc ; riamh
romeabuidh, &c. S₃H. 39. *na rusdílgeinn*] na rodilgend L ; nachasdilgend,
&c. LcS. 40. *fír-thend*] fírthen Lc ; fírcenn, &c. MS₃H. *Aith Fobair*]
sanirgail Lc ; sinirghail S ; sl- fobair M. 42. *fosin*] forsin LcS₃M.
ronúar-chroth] S₃ ; ronuaerót B ; romarbhroth L ; ronuaeróch, &c. *cæt.*
43. *ra*] L ; ba B ; fo *cæt.* 44. *arm-rúaid*] armuaid Lc. 45. *atá*]
atar B. *gairm*] tairm *fac.* of L *wrongly.* 46. *ainm*] comainn S.
47. *cía robáideá*] carabaded I. 48. *imchubaid*] imadbuil, &c. LcS.

Érne chaid cen chuid cneadaig
ingen Buirg báin búredaig 50
ba sárgad sáir-thrin in son
bán-mac Máinchin maic Mochon.

Érne nóisech cen nemain
ba tóisech for ingenaib
hi Ráith Crúachan na reb réid; 55
nirb úathad ben 'ca bith-réir.

Aicci nobítis ria mess
min-šeóit Medba na mór-thress,
a cír a criol cen chlód
cona diol do derg-ór. 60

Co tánic hi Cruachain cais
Olcai co n-úath-blaid amnais,
cor' chroith a ulcha ar in slóg
in garb-fer doith daiger-mór.

Roscaindre fo Chrúaich Cera 65
na haindre, na hingena,
taidbsin a chrotha fo chair,
gairbsin a gotha glóraig.

Rotheich Érne, ilur mban,
fo loch Érne, nách inglan, 70
cor' dáil tairsiu a thuile thúaid,
corosbáid uile i n-óen-úair.

49. *cen chuid*] chándhuird? L (*blotted*). *cneadaig*] cendaigh S. 50. *báin*] *om. L.* 51. *sárgad*] sárgud L; sargud B; sargad, &c. S₃H; saragad, &c. LcS; sarughudh M. *sáir-thrin*] sáerthrin BS; sairthrin H; sarthrin S₃; særthrum M; sæthrin Lc; særthir L. *in*] *om. LcS.* 52. *báin*] ba L. 55. *Ráith Crúachan*] cruachain L. *na reb réid*] na reb reib Lc; in reabraidh S; na cned i céin (*wtth do over i*) L. 56. *ben*] *om. S.* 'ca *bith-réir*] ca comréir L; ga bith leannhain S. 57. *nobítis*] nobisdis B; nobeitis M; robidis, &c. LcS. *ria*] re LcS. 59. *cír*] ciora, &c. S₃H. *a criol*] sa cloir, &c. LcS. 60. *cona diol*] *ed.*: conandiol LB; conandhoil M; conandior, &c. S₃H; arnandioil S;

The chaste Erne, who knew no art of wounding,
the daughter of loud-shouting Borg Bán 50

.
the white-skinned son of Mainchin son of Mochu.

The noble Erne, free from malice,
was chief among the maidens
in Rath Cruachan, home of lightsome sports : 55
women not a few obeyed her will.

To her belonged, to judge of them,
the trinkets of Medb, famed for combats,
her comb, her casket unsurpassed,
with her fillet of red gold. 60

There came to thick-wooded Cruachu
Olcai with grim and dreadful fame,
and he shook his beard at the host,
the swift and fiery savage.

The young women and maidens 65
scattered throughout Cruach Cera
at the apparition of his grisly shape
and the roughness of his brawling voice.

Erne fled, with a troop of women,
under Loch Erne, that is never dull, 70
and over them poured its flood northward
and drowned them all together.

iarnatinol Lc. 61. Co] dia L. hi Cruáchain cais] cruachain L; a
cruaich cheara Lc. 62. úath-blaid] uathblad, &c. BMH; uathaidh S; uath Lc.
amnaís] namhnais SS₃; nimthana Lc; amnaise L. 63. cor'chroith] corochroth
L; gur croich S. 64. doith] S₃; dóith L; daith cæt. 65. Roscaindre]
roscanrad, &c. LcS; roscaindreadh, &c. S₃H. fo] fa S₃H. Chruaich]
chrich L; cruaidh S₃. 67. taidbsin] taibsin Lc; na taibh M. chair]
choir Lc. 68. gairbsin] glansin Lc. 69. Rotheich] rogab L.
70. fo] co Lc. Erne] neirne Lc. 71. cor'dáil] musdail L. a thuile]
L; a tuili BH; in tuile, &c. LcSS₃; na tuili M.

Cía bad úadaib, is breth chert
fiad na slúagaib, ní sóeb-recht,
is tairm dar trocha rothairg 75
ainm locha Erne imaird. Loch.

A rí, rop fedil fír dam
fáilte demin dom dídnad,
for nim co mbúadaib rombé,
a fír túargaib loch nÉrne. Loch. 80

73. *Cía bad*] ciambad, &c. BMS₃H; giamad, &c. LeS; cambad I. (*I think*);
cansoad *fac.* of L. 74. *ní*] in S. -*recht*] chert L. 76.] Loch at
end of line is wrongly omitted in fac. of L. 77-80.] *om.* L. 77. *A rí*]

Though it may be from them—'tis a sure judgment
 in presence of the hosts, and no crooked law,—
 it is an imperishable title that it has achieved, 75
 even the name of noble Loch Erne.

O King, may I have, safe and certain,
 a sure welcome to comfort me!
 may I find it in glorious Heaven,
 O thou that dost exalt Loch Erne! 80

aairdri Lc; airdri S.
 78. *fáille*] sailti S.
 combunadaib M.

rop] om. LcS. *fedil*] om. B.
dom dídnad] doimidhnadh M.

fír] is faid S.
 79. *co mbúadaib*

NOTES.

CARMUN.

THE fuller form of this poem is found only in the Book of Leinster. All other mss., except E (and H₃, which is merely a copy of E), are agreed in presenting an abridged version, which omits 188 lines contained in the LL recension. The manuscript quoted as E occupies an intermediate position. This codex has not hitherto been described. It consists of two vellum folios inserted by mistake in the medical ms. numbered 1436 (formerly E. 4. 1) in the Trinity College Library. They contain the *dindsenchas* of ten places, among the rest Carmun. This copy agrees closely with LL, so far as it goes, and contains, in common with LL, 64 lines which are not found in the abridged recension. There remain 124 lines for which LL is our sole authority; and unluckily the folio which contains our poem is much rubbed, and in places quite illegible. Some stanzas which are almost obliterated in LL can, however, now be restored from E. The condition of LL must have grown much worse in the last fifty years, since O'Curry was able to read some passages which it is now impossible to decipher, even in the most favourable light. A comparison with E corroborates his reading of some lines which are now quite obliterated in LL. On the other hand, the same test shows that he misread a good many passages. This is not surprising, considering the state of the folio; but it is unfortunate that there are no indications in the transcript printed in *Manners and Customs*, III. 528, to distinguish what he could read with certainty from what was merely conjectural. It must be remembered that O'Curry is not entirely responsible for this text, which was published by his editor, Sullivan, from posthumous papers. The translation is in part the work of Sullivan, but most of it is taken from O'Curry's Lectures (II. 41-47), with corrections drawn from his notes.

The value of the poem as a description of a typical *Oenach* has long been recognized. The nature and origin of such gatherings has been studied by Hennessy (*Proc. R.I.A.* IX. 349), D'Arbois (*Les Assemblées Publiques de l'Irlande*), Rhôs (*Celtic Heathendom*, 410 ff.; *The Coligny Calendar*, *Proc. Brit. Acad.*, 1910), Nutt (*Voyage of Bran*, II. 184), Joyce (*Social History of Ireland*, II. 438). In the *Triads* (ed. Meyer, p. 4) the three most famous *Oenaige* are said to be those of Tailtiu, Cruachu, and Colman Ela. Those at Tailtiu and Cruachu were held, like

that of Carmun, at the Lugnasad, or gathering in honour of the god Lug, and it is possible that they may originally have had a ritual character.

Petrie (Ecl. Archit. 107) remarks that the site of an Oenach was usually a famous burying-ground; but it is more likely that the place of burial was determined by the existence of the gathering. Whatever the origin of the institution, it came to be important as the stated assembly of a tribe or whole province. The traditional rendering 'Fair' is misleading, and I regret that I have used it. Amusements were, of course, the most obvious feature of such occasions, but they had a more serious significance. It is quite credible, as we are told in both the prose and verse *dindsenchas* of Carmun, that various enactments were adopted or confirmed, especially in regard to the dues of the various tribal chiefs. Again, the Oenach served as a parade or review, and helped to strengthen the consciousness of tribal unity and tribal connexions. The Annals record several instances where an Oenach was held in order to celebrate success in war, or demonstrate the ascendancy of a king where his authority had been disputed. Thus in 1006 the Oenach Tailten was held by Maelsechlainn, after a period of seventy-nine years during which the gathering had been in abeyance, on account of the Danish invasions, the intention being evidently to exhibit the superiority lately established by Brian Boromhe. So again in 1120 Turlough O'Connor, having deposed the Ard-Rí, proceeds to hold this Oenach by way of celebrating his triumph. The Oenach Carmain was held in 1033 by Donnchad mac Gillapatraic to mark his conquest of the Kingship of Leinster. This, by the way, is not (as O'Curry asserts) the last recorded celebration of this gathering: Mr. Orpen notes that it was held again in 1079.

The situation of Carmun is matter of controversy. O'Donovan identified it with Wexford, but gave no evidence for the assertion; it was no doubt an inference from the old name of Wexford Harbour, Loch Garman. His view was challenged by Hennessy, who says in a note on AU 840 that Carmun was in the south of Co. Kildare, but in a later note on AU 1033 asserts that it 'was really the name of a place in the present county of Carlow'; in neither passage does he attempt to determine its position more exactly. The point has recently been discussed by Mr. G. H. Orpen in a masterly paper contributed to the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, March, 1906. He proves to demonstration that Carmun cannot be identified with Wexford, and brings evidence tending to show that Carmun was connected with Mag Lifi, and must be placed in the neighbourhood of Naas, Knockaulin, and the Hill of Allen, all in the present county of Kildare; and he argues that the Oenach was held on the Curragh of Kildare, which has been famous as a race-course from time immemorial. O'Donovan had already pointed out in his Ordnance Survey Letters (in the keeping of the Royal Irish Academy) that Cormac's derivation of Cuirrech, 'a curribus,' implied (1) that he must have had the Curragh of Kildare in view, since *currech* usually denotes swampy ground, impracticable to chariots; (2) that the Curragh was associated in his mind with chariot races. Hennessy, in his paper in Proc. R.I.A. ix. 343, had previously collected references to games held on the Curragh: these, no doubt, were part of the entertainment at the Oenach Lifi referred to in FM 954

and elsewhere. According to Mr. Orpen's view, this Oenach Lifi is another name for the Oenach Carmun.

There is, however, one difficulty in the way of this identification. The Curragh is a waterless region: there is no lake within twenty miles, and no river except the upper waters of the Liffey, which, even at Newbridge, is of trifling size. Yet our poem speaks of the *rath-lind Carmuin* (275), and again of *Carmun na cúan cróebach* (147). Neither of these phrases would naturally suggest a small stream: *cúan* usually means a harbour, and *lind* a lake or a deep pool in a river. One does, however, find *cúan* applied to the reaches of a river, e.g. ds. Ath Lúain 104 (*infra*, p. 375). It is curious that Loch Garman is called *cúan cróebach lethan na long* (*infra*, p. 168); but this must be regarded as a casual coincidence.

Dr. Hogan, in his Onomasticon, also rejects the notion that Carmun is Wexford, but would place it in Carlow, near the confluence of the Barrow and the Burren. This position would not be open to the objection just urged against Mr. Orpen's view; the words *cúan* and *lind* might be as appropriately applied to a river like the Barrow (which, as Hogan observes, is tidal above Carlow) as to the Shannon at Athlone. Besides, this identification would bring Carmun within Ui Drona, and would agree with the phrase about the 'hospitality of Ui Drona,' line 285. I cannot, however, regard the positive arguments by which Hogan supports his view as convincing: they depend very much on the supposed agreement in name between Carmun and Bairend Chermain; whereas all the best mss. agree in spelling the eponym of the latter place Cermun, not Carmun. So far as I can see he has not adduced any evidence which directly associates Carmun with the spot in which he places it.

The poem is attributed in the Book of Leinster to Fulartach, whose date is unknown: in E it is ascribed to 'Flann,' that is to say, no doubt, Flann Mainistrech, who died in 1056. If the Diarmait mentioned in line 96 as King of Leinster is Diarmait mac Mael na mBó, the poem must have been written after 1040, as Diarmait did not become King of Leinster until after that date: see note on line 96: and the chronological data in 137-144 show that the 'last fair' mentioned in 140 must be that held in 1033: consequently this passage must have been written not later than 1079, when the Oenach was again held by Conchobar úa Conchobair Failge (FM). Perhaps it was written for that occasion. This would explain the compliment to Ui Failge in line 200.

1. *nal-lecht*: because Carmun was a burying-place as well as the site of the Oenach.

2. *a slúai*: all the mss. have *slúag* or *slóg*.

rath-chert: this is the reading of L and S: most copies have *rochert*, *rachert*, &c. The force of *rath-* is not very clear: cf. *rath-lind* (line 275), *rath-buiden* (l. 323), *rath-ordun*, *rath-ruanaid* (Br. Da Derga).

7. *taichme*: both the form and the meaning of this word are doubtful: we should, perhaps, read *taithme*, and regard it as a by-form of *taithmet*, 'remembrance, observance': cf. Faffand 4 (Todd Lect. ix. 66), and Ceilbe 3 (*infra*, p. 55).

12. *slog buaid*, the original, native inhabitants.
bith-gráda, a genitive used adjectivally: for this form of the genitive see Pass. and Hom. Index.
14. *fáidind* seems a derivative of *fáid*, *fáed*, 'a cry': cf. Nás, 38, 43 (*infra*, p. 50).
15. *fagmair*: the gathering was held in the beginning of August, RC xv. 314.
16. *slim*, 'slender,' with a short vowel, is distinct from *slím*, 'smooth': cf. *slim-sliúag*, Liamuin 103 (*infra*, p. 74); Zimmer, ZDA xxxii. 278. Render 'lean cheek.' For the use of *gríad* cf. Liamuin 104, and Todd Lect. vii. 40.
18. *ét*: perhaps the verbal noun of *éitim*, 'getting': cf. Thes. Pal. i. 497, 37.
19. *marggaid* is a doubtful conjecture: most copies have *margnaid*, which I do not understand.
23. The translation offered in the text assumes that *tarmun* is written for *termun* to supply a rhyme to *Carmun*. But there seems to be a word *tarman* still in use, meaning 'noise'; so O'R., and see Claidreamh Soluis of Dec. 24th, 1909, p. 7, col. 2; this accords better with *tairm*: translate then 'loud was the noise and din she made.' Cf. 303, *infra*. O'Curry renders 'loud her rustling and her tramp' (MC ii. 41).
28. *airdmeis* seems to be intended as gen. of *airdmes*; put instead of *airdmessa* for the rhyme.
36. *Cairmen*: most copies have this form in order to make a rhyme with *aidben*: cf. 41, 64, 69.
38. *ées níachair*: this is obscure: cf. *méit níachair*, Maistiu 3 (*infra*, p. 134): *adba niad is nuachair*, Tem. Lu. 10 (p. 236), *fri dunn cech dag-núachair* Rath Cru. 2 (p. 348), *gním níachair* 'dalliance' (?), Crechmael 7 (LL 199 b 2). O'R. has *níachor*, 'stranger': O'Curry renders 'newly come.'
39. *co tráig*: cf. Ailech i. 22 (Todd Lect. vii. 34), *as each thír . . . co tráig*.
42. *aidegléid*: v. Meyer, Contribb. *adcellim*.
- 45-46. Windisch's Lexicon gives *ráthaigim* twice with mark of length; but it rhymes here and in SnR 1317-8 with *brathaigim*, which seems to be derived from *brath* (*mrath*), not *bráth*.
57. *ní rogain roga*, 'not a choice of choosing': *roga* = *rogu*, which is indeclinable in O. Ir.: for *rogain*, pl. *roigne*, cf. FM ii. 934, 5; vi. 2028, 10; Cath. M. Lena 74, 18.
58. *soraid*: cf. ITD *sóraidh*, 'farewell, blessing.'
66. *muir níl*: so Benn Boirche ii. 13 (BB 403 a 28) *ós muir níl*: cf. *muir mílach*, Féil. Oeng.
69. *báide* can hardly mean 'affection': it may possibly be a by-form of *báidud*.
73. *Tancas*, 'men came.' It would be better to put a full stop after *cét-gubo*, and supply a verb, such as *roächt*, 'was held,' after *la Túaith Dé*. For *gáine* cf. IT iv. 547, 552: *gaine* .i. *maith*, O'Cl.
80. Bres mac Eladan belonged to the Túatha Dé: cf. FM *a.m.* 3304. He figures in the battle of Mag Tuired; see Rev. Celt. xii. 61, &c. The chronology of our poem does not agree with FM.

83. *fo chisu* for *fo chisuib*, to rhyme with '*Isu: caecht*, literally 'captivity,' in apposition to *Carmein*. Or *chisu* may be gen. sing. for *cisa*: in either case the sense is obscure. Perhaps the meaning is that Carmun was a captive held to ransom. Zimmer would interpret the phrase as meaning the spiritual bondage of paganism: see Sitzber. d. preuss. Ak., 3 Dec., 1908, p. 1122.

87. *caecht* seems to be a gen. pl.: 'Carmun of fetters' = the imprisoned Carmun.' Cf. SnR 4035 *a ternam iar ngábud caecht*. There is a variant *cuecht*.

Crimthann, son of Enda Cennselach, was King of Leinster in St. Patrick's time: see V. Trip. index.

90. The reading of the mss. *creitid* should be kept: translate 'before [the knowledge of] Christ—believe it!'

91-2. The best mss. read *niáill—chiáin*: the latter word must then be dat. of *cián*, 'a pack,' metaph. 'a throng,' &c., and *niáill* is written metr. gr. for *niáll*. It would be easier, however, to read *núall—chúan* ('harbour, resort'). By *niáll* is meant the shout raised at the election of an Irish king.

95. *comdas na cneá*, if taken together, may mean that Crimthann could give blows and take them; but perhaps we should read *chomdas* (adj.), and regard *na cneá* as an attributive genitive.

96. *Diarmait*: this must be Diarmait mac Maelnambó, as 55 kings are counted from Crimthann down to this king: see LL 39, columns 2 and 3. Diarmait mac Maelnambó is frequently mentioned in the Annals from 1036 (FM) onwards. He was originally king of the Uí Cennselaig, FM 1040. In FM 1037 he seems to be an ally of Donchad mac Gillapátric, who held the Oenach Carmuin in 1033. It is not clear from FM in what year Diarmait made himself accepted as King of Leinster. The list in LL 39 gives three kings between Donnchad mac Gillapátric, who died in 1039 (FM) and Diarmait: two of these reigned only one year each; the regal period of the third is not stated.

The epithet *dir-gen*, 'hardy offspring' or 'born with hard travail,' is applied to another Diarmait in Dallán mac More's poem, Rev. Celt. xx. 10.

97. *Oeht maic*: cf. Dinneen's Keating ii. 82; also LL 12, col. 2, where the number is wrongly given as seven.

98-100: these lines are taken from Eochaid ua Flainn's poem, *Tóisig nal-longse* LL 16 a 13-15. In 100 Herech Febria should be read as the name of one person.

109-116. A similar enumeration of guarantees is found in a poem in a Stowe ms., D iv. 3, fol. 30^b.

Hite ratha rogab Tuathal tren fri tobuch :
 nem, talam, grian, esca idan, muir, tir, torud,
 cossa, lama, beoil im thengtha, cluasai, suile,
 eib, roith, gai, sceith, claidib croda cona nduire,
 drecha daine, drucht la daithein . . . la tula
 ith, blich mes, each maith ar chenai fo . . .

Cf. also BB 43 b 55.

110. *turscúir*: the exact meaning of this word is uncertain: cf. Mart. Oeng. p. 50, where it is used in connexion with *slicceda*, 'sea-shells': see also the authorities quoted in Stokes' index, and add Ir. T. ii. 2, 64, l. 722, *turrscair 7 landgar a nemi*, 'slime.' In the *Acallam na Senorach* it is used of terrestrial gear. O'Reilly has *ερυρζαρ*, 'sea-weed'; *ερυρβαρ*, 'dirt, filth'; *ερυρζαρ*, 'equipage.'

115. *daithen*: Meyer, Contrib. has *dathen*, 'light,' but the meaning seems to be less general. The word is frequently associated with *drúcht* (especially in this guarantee-formula), as here and in the passages quoted by Meyer: cf. also BB 43 b 56, Magh Léna 104, 10. So *drúcht ocus dathe, drúcht la daithgen* (Contrib.).

103-4: these lines are found also in the *dindsenchas* of Tailtiu, 71-2 (LL 200 b 47).

117. *uile n-óg*: for this phrase cf. poem on Srub Brain 33 (*infra*, p. 258); and see note on Berba 11 (Todd Lect. ix. 104).

119-120: i.e. they undertook that the *Oenach* should be held in peace once in three years.

125. *baistid*: the rhyme *caistid* in the next line shows that this is the right reading.

127-128: the meaning is: if the pagans (*genti Góedel* 121) could keep the peace, how much more should Christians!

137-140. Two hundred assemblies, at intervals of three years, occupy 600 years. If the 'last *óenach*' is that held by Donnchad mac Gilla Pátric in 1033, then Bresal Brónach must be the same as Bresal Bélach (ninth son of Catháir Mór, king of Leinster), who died in 435 (FM, AU: cf. LL 39 b 1).

141. For Crimthand cf. note on 87: he was king of Leinster next but one after Bresal Bélach, LL 39 b 3. Hennessy (note on AU 461) says that he succeeded his father Enna Cennselach as king of S. E. Leinster, about the year 444. It is not clear from what point the 'nine fairs' are reckoned: the date of the battle of Ocha is uncertain; it is given by FM in 478, by AU both in 482 and in 483.

147. *na cúan cróebach*. If we accept the view that Carmun is to be placed in the neighbourhood of the Curragh of Kildare, it becomes difficult to see the appropriateness of a reference to 'branching harbours.' This is the natural meaning of the phrase; and it is used in this sense of Loch Garman, Wexford Harbour (*infra*, p. 168), and describes very suitably the windings of a great estuary. The word *cúan* also means 'a pack of hounds,' and hence metaphorically 'a company, band or family of warriors': possibly then we should here render 'of the wide-branching troops, or families': *cróebach* being used of the ramifications of kinship.

145. *Sixteen kings*. From this to 164 we have apparently a division of the kings who successively held the *Oenach*, according to their different districts. Counting Crimthand separately there are in all 48. In line 93 there is mention of 55 kings, beginning from Crimthand; but this number refers to the succession of

kings of Leinster, whereas the present passage seems to show that the privilege of presiding at the Oenach passed from tribe to tribe, no doubt by the right of the strongest: this is perhaps implied by the choice of warlike expressions in 148, 152, 155, 160, 163, 169.

148. *slat-bénach*. Ó'Cl. has *slat* i. *láidir*: cf. *slat-brig* SnR 5187.

149. *Dothra*: this is the name of the little river, now the Dodder, which rises in the Dublin mountains and flows into the Liffey at Ringsend, near the mouth. It is not obvious why petty kings belonging to this district should hold the great gathering in Carmun. There may have been another river or district of the same name in Leinster.

153. *rudra* seems to be sound, as it rhymes with *urgna*. It is probably a by-form of *rudrad*, a legal term which Atkinson, Glossary to the Laws, renders by 'prescription, *usucapio*': cf., however, Rev. Celt. xxiii. 97.

158. *fichset*: perhaps from *figim*, properly, 'I weave': cf. *rofiged gleó*, Ir. Text. ii. 1, 48, line 1510; *figed gail*, Todd Lect. ix. 54, 17: *figed feirg*, *supra*, p. 84, 4: *ea froech na figed fri feirg*, LL 255 a 34.

159. *co srethaib* should perhaps be rendered 'with ranks (of fighters).' In MC iii. 539 *note*, it is said to mean 'the double-reined or parade bridle': this explanation is perhaps founded on Laws i. 138 *x*; but there in *dá sreith* seems to mean 'the two reins' or 'double reins.' In Tochm. Feirbe 122 (Ir. Text. iii. 472), *sretha sítai fria gel-chues* must mean something like 'silken ribbons along her white skin.'

161. *Raigne* is here treated as feminine, in line 2 as masculine.

162. Bresal Brecc is identical with Bresal Béluch, according to O'Donovan (*note a*, FM 941). The *bric* cannot be clearly read, and metre would lead one to expect a trisyllabic compound, say *bale-béinnig*. O'Curry's transcript gives *bric*.

166. Coemgen is joined with the Three Patrons, as being 'exclusively a South Leinster saint' (Plummer Vit. Sct. Hib. lvi).

170. *cert* should be rendered 'justice' rather than 'law.' *chorgud* = *chórugud*.

171. O'Curry's transcript (followed by the facsimile of LL) reads *flaithis glain*, but this seems unlikely to be right. A rhyme to *bis* is required. I suggest *fri grís glain* as a tag meaning 'bright-glowing.'

177. Fothairt and Laigsi: these two tribes are called 'the two chief *forstonnti* of the Leinstermen,' LL 312 a 19: 380 b 53. (In the latter passage the reading *primstoinned* is evidently a mistake for *prim-forstoinned*, cf. Atkinson, Contents of LL 78 b). By *forstonnud* is meant an off-shoot thrown out by one of the main stocks (*prim-sloinnti*) of the *gens*: so in the prose *dindsenchas* of Carmun these two tribes are described as a *forgabál* or ('dependent branch,' Stokes) of the Sil Rossa Failge, who in their turn are a main division of the Lagen. On the origin of the Fothairt and Laigsi, see O'Donovan's learned note in L na gCeart, 214, and Atkinson, Contents of LL, pp. 21 b, 24 a.

181-184. Apparently the fifth and sixth days were respectively assigned to the sons of kings (*rigdamnu*); and persons of high rank (*sláaig enig*) who did not belong to the Lagen.

185. The Clanna Condla are the same as the sept of Mac Gilla Patraic, according to O'Donovan, *L na gCeart*, 40.

186. *comgn* is used especially of the protection of a saint: see Plummer, *Vitæ Sct. Hib. clxxix.* note 1). The Oenach was under the guardianship of four saints, 165-6.

188. *rig-thorud*: cf. T. B. C. (Wi.) 2617, *rig-aball fo rig-thorud*.

189. *mur dáimair dait*: render 'as thou art taught'; *dáimain* 'I instruct' (Contrib.).

197. *Carmain* may be dat. or acc., as from a nom. *Carmu* (Hogan, *Onom.*, Carman, sub fin.), so that it is better to render 'Cathair left Carman exclusively to his own offspring.'

204. *Gaible* = Fid Gaible (157), now Feeguile in King's County. If we read *Cruachain*, either Cruachan Bri Eille (in Offaly) or Cruachan Cloenta (the Hill of Clane in Kildare) may be meant. The meaning of *géc-lúain* is obscure.

205. *Is lorg la síl*: cf. prose dindsenchas, Rev. Celt. xv. 312, *a forgabail 7 a ndeoraid i lurg in énaig*. O'R. gives *lorō*, 'progeny,' etc.: probably an extension of the meaning 'track.'

209. *On the Kalends of August*; that is, on the date of the Lugna sad or gathering in honour of Lug: see Rhŷs, *Celtic Heathendom*, p. 418; Orpen, as above, p. 15. The Oenach of Taitiu was held on the same date.

211. The Book of Leinster reads *and buadit eo dana ar daig cert cech cana 7 costaid*, 'there they discuss freely in strife (?) the right amount of every tax and custom.' *costaid* is gen. of *costud*, for which see Meyer, *Contrib.*: here it means 'customary impost.' I am doubtful as to *ar daig*. The same phrase perhaps occurs in ds. of Ath Luain 43 (*infra*, p. 368), *dia ruc réim ndodaing ar daig*. It is probably a metaphorical extension of *daig*, 'flame, fire,' which also means 'warrior.' Such a collocation as *cen cath cen indrud cen daig ndeirg* (Contrib.) shows how easily the meaning 'fire' may pass into 'strife.'

213. *fri bága bil*: for *bil*, 'speech,' see O'Dav. ed. Stokes, 293. This interpretation of the phrase would agree with the suggested rendering of *ar daig*. It is easy to believe that there was usually a pretty hot discussion over the triennial budget of the province of Leinster.

217-220. This stanza (which is not found in LL) has no grammatical connexion with the context, and seems to be out of place. It is evidently intended as an enumeration of the blessings which will attend the due observance of the rules of the Oenach. Compare lines 73-76 of the ds. of Taitiu (LL. 200 b 48).

Ith ocus blicht for each dind
 síd ocus soinend dia chind
 doratad do gentib Gréc
 ar firinni do chomét.

Cf. also the concluding paragraph of the prose ds. of Carman, RC 15, 312.

217. *sáma* is for *sáime*, to rhyme with *lína*.

218. *ler-thola*: probably for *ler-thuille*, 'sea-plenty,' i.e. abundance of fish. There is a word *lerthol* (*lerthól*?) which occurs in SnR 610, but it rhymes with *dermór*, and must therefore be separated from *ler-thöla*.

219. *fir riglaich*: cf. prose ds. sub fin. *fir riglaig leó*: Stokes renders 'that they should have men, royal heroes.' But O'Clery has *rioghlaich* .i. *seanchailleach* and *rioghlaich*, .i. *cúid-sheanáir*, .i. *duine breic-liath*; hence O'Reilly, 'rioghlaich, an old hag, a grey-haired old man': in Tipra Seugarmna 11 (p. 242, *infra*), the word is applied to an old woman. It occurs also in Temair iv. 84 (Todd Lect. viii. 34), and in V. Trip. The point would be that, in times of peace, men live to old age.

cind is rendered 'chieftains' (cf. Meyer, Contrib.), but it is perhaps the imperative of *cinnim*, which is used as a eheville, 'mark!': cf. ds. Loch Garman 169, Luimnech 63, Moenmag 29 (*infra*, pp. 180, 274, 336): in that case *eo combáid* must be construed with *fir riglaich*.

220. Literally 'incursions in force against Erin': a natural symptom of Leinster's prosperity. The prose has *cen forru coigid in Hérim foráib*, 'no other province of Ireland being able to oppress (or invade) them.'

221-224. Cf. ds. Tailtiu 57-60 (LL 200 b 40).

223. *lamar* seems a mistake for *laimther*. For the use of *la*, cf. Ir. T. i. 106, 17, *ní laimtis chena la Conchobar*, 'they did not dare on account of Conchobar.' I do not understand *in gáid*.

224. For these technical terms, see Atkinson's Glossary to the Laws.

225-6. Cf. ds. of Tailtiu, 65-6, *Cen techt fer i forud mban, cen mná i forud fer find-glan*.

228. *athfer*, *athmunter* may mean 'worthless man, worthless people': so Meyer, Contrib.: but the meaning seems to be that no woman takes advantage of the Oenach to desert her husband and form new connexions. *Athben* is used (apparently) in the sense of 'a fresh wife'—in this case a *third* wife—in the lines (I have forgotten to note the reference) *treas-bean ná hiarr . . . gidh sleamhain sliasad athmná*.

230. Tradition ascribed to S. Benén (or Benignus) a work on the rights of the kings. See O'Donovan's introduction to *Leabhar na gCeart*.

231. *ná beth for ás na fine*. This seems to mean that he should be rooted out of the tribe for his offence: cf. ds. of Móin Tire Náir, 3: *rug Nar for as 'sa fine* (*for fás a fine*, R) *co fuair bás la nÉitsine*, BB 405 b 2.

235. *cúisig*. I have no other instance of *cúisech*, 'piper': *cúisech*, acc. *cúisig* means 'piping': Meyer, Contrib.

timpaig seems to be an abbreviated form of *timpánaig*.

236. *fáen-ehliára*: here as in *faen-bir*, Mag Rath 52, *fóen-glinne* TBC (Wi.) *fáen-máithes* Sil. Gad. i. 6, 35, the adjective may have a depreciatory force, and the word may denote the minor performers. Or possibly it refers to jugglers and buffoons: cf. *fuirseóir fáen* (Todd Lect. viii. 26).

237. *fiansruth*. See Stern's article in ZCP i. 471; and cf. *funsruth Fithil* (a collection of legal maxims?) Laws, Glossary, p. 786.

239. *slisnige*. Coneys has $\rho\lambda\mu\eta\epsilon\alpha\delta$, 'a quantity of wood-shavings or chips.' Probably the word here denotes tablets made of bark: Joyce, *Social Hist.*, i. 484.

dúle feda, 'wooden books': the *Dúil Feda Máir* is quoted in O'Dav. 369, 1286.

241. *Roscada*: cf. *Roscada Flainn Fína* YBL. fcs. 411 a 42, Tec. Corm. pp. 10, 44. O'Dav. 589 has *drechta .i. duana no laidhe 7 roscada*.

242. On the *Tecosca Fithail*, see Meyer's edition of *Tecosca Cormaic*, p. vi. Thurneysen, Gött. Abhandl. n.f. xiv, 2, p. 11. Cairpre is Cormac's son, to whom his teachings are addressed.

245 *seq.* These are the subjects of tales, poems, &c., recited at the Oenach. The 'Feast of Tara' is one of 17 *Fessa* enumerated in the list of *prim-scéla* given in LL 189 b.

246. *Oenach Emna*: perhaps the story of Macha's race is meant.

248. This refers to some such composition as the *Saltair Temra* or *Lebor na Cert*.

249. *Scél tellaig Temra*: perhaps the *Suidigid Tighe Midchúarta*, of which there is a copy in LL 29.

250. *Is ceoh trichat*: a poem on this subject is quoted by O'Curry, *Battle of Magh Leana*, 107, note, from H. 3. 18.

251. There is a *Ban-sénchas* in BB 282 *seq.*: cf. LL 136 b.

252. *Bruidne*; i.e. tales of the sack of a hostel, such as the *Bruden Dá Derga*, *Bruden Da Choca*: other such are mentioned among the *prim-scéla*: see O'Curry, MS. Mat. 584, and d'Arbois, Catal. 261.

253. For the Testament of Catháir Mór, see *L. na Cert*, 192.

Deich-thimna is a compound like *deich-dúan*, 'a poem in ten cantos,' *Contrib.*

257. As *cengal* is used for the refrain of a song, *fir cengail* may be singers of glees or catches.

259. The meaning suggested for *egair* can hardly be right; the contradictory of *gor* is *ingor*. Also the ms. has *egair* (not *égair*), and a short vowel is required by the rhyme. But I cannot offer a better explanation.

264. The reading of the ms. *ndán* should have been kept: *ar* governs the accusative in such locutions.

265. The list of *prim-scéla* includes many *Aitte* and *Oirgne*: see LL 189 c 34, 190 u 16.

267-8. The text seems corrupt. *Réim rig* usually means a succession of kings: why should the recital of the King of Leinster's ancestors be a blessing to Bregmag (or Mag Breg), which is part of Meath? And in 268 one would expect *chatha* rather than *chath*. I propose to read *a réim ratha dar Bregmag, a chatha's a chruad-enguam*, comparing Mag Rath 148, 5, *acht shuaiged re réim rathia is comergi cruad-chatha*. If Diarmait mac Maél na mBó is the King of Leinster intended, the allusion might be to his invasion of Meath and plundering of Fine Gall in 1053 (FM).

271-2. This seems to be the final benediction with which the Oenach is formally dissolved: if we read *dúib* for *dóib*, it becomes a quotation of the actual formula employed; the construction will be then less elliptical.

273. Most of this line is now illegible: *lag* is visible, and probably stands for *Lagin* or *Lagen*, but the horizontal stroke marking the contraction is gone. O'Curry read *Gníset noem Lagen iar ló*.

274. *noem in chotaig*: one would expect *nóim* (plural), understanding a reference to the saints mentioned in 165-6 as guarantors of the Oenach.

277. *Trosend*: so in ds. Tailtiu 145-6, a fast is held to avert disease from Erin during the coming year.

fofecht, pret. pass. of *fofichim*, a verb which is found in the Laws and in *Cáin Adamnáin*; but its usual sense is 'commit an offence': or else read *fó fecht* 'a good occasion' (not 'journey').

279. *sam-there*: can this mean 'sparsely gathered,' *sam-* being = 'together,' as in *sam-il-dánach*?

283. *-mar rosdlig*: the translation offered assumes that the phrase is impersonal; but this is very doubtful.

286. *ech-thress*: see note on p. 350, 24.

287. As the gathering separates, the fighting-men raise their spears aloft and utter a parting cheer.

289. The prose account says that Mesca had been carried off from Sid' Finchada in Scotland by Sengarman, and died in Mag Mesca, and that Sengarman met his death in the same place.

290. *ní hespa*: this refers to the literal meaning of *mesca* 'drunkenness.'

295. 'it was due to them, and it has a claim to them.' For *dligim* used of the legendary rights of a departed hero to the place which keeps his name, cf. ds. of *Fid nGabli* 18 (*Met. Dinds.* ii. 58), *dligid a doss, a derb-chaille*.

298. *táth*. This word seems to mean 'close-packed clay.' Cf. ds. *Sliab Mís* 15 (p. 240, *infra*), *fo tháth fo thuba*; BB 408 a 28, '*cuirther sin muir fo tháth tess in cend,*' *ar cách co comdess*; I.L. 187 c 23, *is chend isin táth*; I.L. 30 d 23, *i táth na lettrach = hi thaob léitrech*, *Rev. Celt.* xv. 284; *fo thath na rátha .i. fo thaob*, O'Cl. (*tath*). Cf. also *táthaim*, 'I conjoin,' 'I squeeze,' *Festschr. Wh. Stokes* 11, note; hence the verbal noun *táth*; *Cath Finntrága*, p. 76, *ag tath an grotha*; *C. Maige Leana*, 100, 7, *tír do tháth*, 'to consolidate a country.' Hence again, *táth*, 'unpressed cheese; glue,' *Index to Aisl. M. Con.*

301. As *taidliud* rhymes to *cháiniud*, it cannot be referred to *taidlim*, I visit. Possibly it is formed from *túidle*, 'sparks' (*Br. Dá D. index*, *túidle*), and the meaning may be 'without radiance from them': i.e. no lights, or bright dresses, were allowed on these sepulchral mounds.

303. *tarmain*. This is rendered as plural of *termun*, altered for the sake of the rhyme. More probably it is adjectival genitive of *tarman*, 'din;' see above, 23. Translate then 'seven plains full of uproar.'

304. *cluiche cáinte* and *cluicne cáinte* are both used for funeral games: see *Contrib. s. v. cluche* and *cáinte*: cf. *Rev. C.* xxiv. 184.

305. These 'three markets' are not mentioned in the prose version as printed by Stokes, but in the Book of Leinster there is this paragraph: *Trí marggaid*

and .i. marggad bíd 7 etaiḡ. Marggad beochruid bó 7 ech, et cetera. Marggad Gall 7 deorad ic creicc óir 7 argait, et cetera.

The 'market of the Greek foreigners,' or 'Greek Gauls,' suggests a traditional memory of traders from Marseilles.

309-312. Apparently three pieces of ground were reserved, one to tether the horses; one to do the cooking; and one where the women could find privacy and do their needlework. Cf. *mná fri druine* LL 188 a 40.

313-6. This stanza is certainly out of place in LL and should come (as it does in all other mss.) after line 288.

318. 'Less Labrada' is probably Dinn Ríg, also called Tuaim Tenbath, which was sacked by Labraid Longsech. See ds. of Lagen, Rev. Celt. xv. 299; Metr. Dinds. ii. 50-52; ZCP iii. 12, § 22.

BOAND I.

IN LL traces are visible of the name of the author to whom this poem is ascribed: . . . *an. h. . . . aī*: probably Cuán úa Locháin. No other ms. has any attribution.

The story of Boand's death is told in Tochmarc Emire (ZCP iii. 242), and also in Liber Flavus Fergusiorum i. 27^{ro} a.

This poem has lately been edited (from L and B) in ZCP viii. 516, where its relation to Tochmarc Emire is discussed.

5. *demne*. We should perhaps read *demniu*, 'too certain for dispute.'

6. *otá*: here and in 11, 13, 17, 38, the mss. vary between *ótá*, *otá*, *ota*, *ótha*, and *otha*: LL has *otá* four times, *ota* once: R has *ota* three times, *óta* once, and once *otha*.

asmaig: read with L *asmaid* 'breaks forth' from *asmaidim*: cf. Rev. Celt. xi. 130, 41.

9-20. These names are mentioned in Tochm. Emire (as above), with *Smir mná Fedelma* for *Smir Fedlimthe*, and *Mann-chuing Airgit*, instead of *Mór-chuing* (19). *Mannchuing* is read by three of our mss., and M has *man* written over *mor*.

Inber Colptha is the usual name of the Boyne estuary.

24. Loch n-Echach, now Lough Neagh.

28. *nosturrand*: reading and meaning are very doubtful. Perhaps we should write *nó is Torand*, and translate 'or its name is Torand, according to its meaning.' *Torand* is found as the name of a river (Hogan, Onom.), and the point may be that the meaning of this name, 'thunder,' is appropriate to the Boyne.

26. LL's reading *drumchla daim díle*, is probably suggested by the phrase *dám dílenn*, for which see Ir. T. ii. 2, 182; Ir. T. iv. index.

48. *thargad*, M.I. for *thergad*, 2 fut. of *dotiag*.

52. In four mss. the three are called *Flesc*, *Lesc*, and *Luam* (*Luman*, *Luaman*): so in Boand ii. 46, Tochm. Emire, ZCP iii. 242, and Airne Fingein,

Aneéd. ii. 2. In 51, RB have *gnal, ngnal* for *nglan*: if this is right, we must read *Flesc ocus Lam ocus Lúam*: so in ii. 46, *Lúam* rhymes with *drúad*. But what is the meaning of *gnim ngnal*?

55. *tarta*: is this plural of *tart*? Render 'without being thirsty.'

68. i.e. the affront she had tried to put upon the powers of the Well recoiled upon herself.

70. *mshii*: for this form v. Wi. s. v. *immlai*, and cf. Metr. Ds. ii. 28. 21, and 68, 33; BB 405 b 22.

91. *Cnoc Dabilla*. The true reading is perhaps *Dabilla in roc ósin 'le*. See O'R. roc. This would explain the readings of L and B. The place meant seems to be Rockabill, a rocky island which lies a little north of Lambay. See Hogan, Onom.

BOARD II.

THE poem is addressed to Maelsechlainn mac Domnaill, who was ousted from the high-kingship by Brian Boroime, and afterwards fought with him against the Danes at Clontarf. He died in 1022 (FM); the poem was therefore composed before that date. If my view of lines 53-60 is right, it was written after 1012.

1, 2. These lines are quoted by O'Clery, s. v. *comhghaill*, which is glossed i. *comhgaol*, as if it were an adjective.

4. *Bóinde* is here a disyllable; so in i. 60: but in i. 83 it is a trisyllable (if we adopt LL's reading). The nominative *Bóand* is treated as a disyllable in these two poems, except perhaps in i. 73, where *brúich* is probably disyllabic (Contrib. *brúäch*) and *Bóand* a monosyllable.

9-24. The object of these lines is to explain the derivation of the name *Bóand* from the junction of two rivers named *Bó* and *Find*: cf. i. 77. The first of these, *Bó Guairi*, flows from Loch Munremuir, now Lough Ramor or Virginia Water, in Cavan, past Teltown (16): this is the northern Blackwater. *Find* is therefore a name for the upper Boyne before it is joined by the Blackwater near Navan. It is described as flowing past Tara 'from the north-east' (14). If this reading is sound, the poet must here be tracing the course of the river up-stream, as it flows from S.W. to N.E. Perhaps we should read *anar-thuid*, which would mean that it passes Tara to the N.W.

What, then, is *Find Gaileóin* (9)? As one of the two *Finds* is said to flow 'past Tara,' the other must join it below that point. Line 15 should, as I now think, be rendered 'they (the two *Finds*) meet at the Confluence,' 'con *Chommar*. This is the name given to the meeting of the Boyne and Blackwater (cf. O'Curry's *Magh Leana*, 67, note *k*): the full form of the name is *Commar* (or *Commor*) *Mana*: see Hogan, Onom. The two *Finds* are therefore the upper Boyne and the Blackwater. *Find Lifi* must be the Boyne, which rises in *Mag Lifi*, and *Find Gaileoin*, also called *Mifind* (12) *Bó Guairi*, and *Banna* (20), is the Blackwater. The two *Finds* are said to meet with the Boyne at *Commar Mana* (15-16); we should express the same idea by saying that 'they meet and form the Boyne.'

The translation of lines 15-16 given in the text is grammatically possible; but it makes the context unintelligible.

16. I can make nothing of *bán-brondad*. The conjecture *bán-bronnat* gives good sense, but a bad rhyme.

20. *Banna* is not a good rhyme for *aba*: possibly we should read *Mana*: this might explain the name Commar Mana.

25 sq. This story of Boand's intrigue with the Dagda is told briefly in the foretale to *Tochmarc Étaíne*, published by Stern in ZCP v. 523. She is there made wife of Elcmar (or Elemaire). Stern does not seem to have observed that the same incident is related at greater length in metrical form in LL 208 b. In this version of the story, as in our poem, Boand is wife of Nechtan, and Elemaire is her brother. The Dagda finds her in Elemaire's house, and after vainly trying to get her from Elemaire's keeping, he invents a pretext for getting the inconvenient brother out of the way. Elemaire is unwilling to go: the Dagda gives him leave to return in the same day; but he is detained by a feast which he cannot avoid, and is absent for nine months. During all that time the sun does not sink (cf. 33-36): thus the undertaking that he should come home before night-fall is not violated. Meanwhile the Dagda gains his end with Boand, and before the end of the nine-month day a son is born, who is Oengus mac Ind 'Oc. This is how Boand was brought to bed in a single day (line 32). Neither the foretale of *Tochm.* 'Étaíne nor the poem in LL 208 says anything of Boand's drowning: this is probably due to a later diasceuaist.

33-36. This stanza is taken from LL 208 b 21 (a druid is offering to enwrap Elemaire in a magic mist).

‘Missi fossaigfes in g[r]éin · co cend nóí mís, mór in búaid
do gorud in rafeor ráin · i cleithi áin aeóir úair.’

Cf. FM vi. 2028, 9, i *cleithib aeóir*. I take *raeóir* to be *ro-aeóir*. Dinneen has *paep* ‘darkness.’

44. *soised*: this seems to be past subj. of *saigim*, used impersonally: cf. Dinneen, *roicim* ‘I reach;’ Strachan, Verbal system of Saltair na Rann, 73, *rosagim, rosochim*.

53-60. These stanzas seem to refer to the fighting which went on in Meath between Maelmorda mac Murchada, King of Leinster, and Maelsechlainn in the year 1012. In that year Maelmorda, supported by Flaithbertach ua Neill, King of Ailech, and other chieftains, made an incursion into Meath, and, after suffering a reverse at Maelsechlainn's hands, joined forces with the Danes under Sitric, and inflicted a heavy defeat upon Maelsechlainn (Cogad Gaedel re Gallaib, pp. 146-148). The sense of 53-4 is not clear: *uirre* must refer to the Boyne; *dogabaim* means ‘I commit an offence, do injury,’ Wb 22 b 9, Ériu ii. 56; but perhaps *dogabad* = *rogabad*. The meaning may be that the Boyne is choked by the heaps of slain men. In 58 *lath Cuind* stands for the forces of Maelsechlainn, who was recognized by Brian as over-lord of Leth Cuinn in 998 (CGG 109).

CNOGBA.

THE prose *dindsenchas* of Cnogba (Knowth, near Drogheda) is edited in Stokes' Bodleian *Dindsenchas*, no. 43. I print here a fuller text from Y, with corrections from HSS₃.

CNOGBA, canas robainmniged? nínsa. h-Englic ingen Ealemaire, rochar Aengus mac in h-Oc, 7 ni roichestair. [an tan] do theaglaismed cluichi eter Cleiteach 7 Sid an Broga, doaithidis [sídehaire 7 aos án] Erend an cluichi sin each aidchi samna, 7 a cuid mesruidi leo .i. ena. dolodar tri meic Deirg meic Eadamain atuaid a Síd Findabrach. dorucsad ingin Ealemair leo a fuadach, timcheall na macraidi cen fis doib. IN tan rofedadar rorithsead na diaid conigi in dind dianad ainm Cnogba. doronsat guba mor ann, 7 isi feis fosrailangair (forrailangair S; foraolangar S₃; fosraolangar H) ann, cnó-mes. unde derivatur don guba imna cnóib: [*ut dicitur*]

IS de ata Cnogba na cúan · conad ai[r]dric la gach slúag
don guba iar mbuain cnó de · d'éis [dfess Y] ingine Ealemaire

no comad ó ingin rí Breatan .i. Búa bean Loga : 7 is iad so mná Loga, *ut dicitur* :

Echtach ingen Deaga [Daghdha HS₃] déid-ghil · Englic, Nás, Búi cen brath,
is iad sin mná Logha línmair · rug rogha ó rignaib co rath.

Cnogba, whence was it named? not hard to tell. Englic, daughter of Elemaire, Aengus mac ind Oc loved her, and could not win her. They held a gathering for sports between Cleitech and Sid in Broga, and the fairy people and the noble folk of all Erin used to attend these sports every Samain eve, bringing with them provision of shell-fruit, that is, nuts. The three sons of Derg, son of Etaman, came from the North out of Sid Findabrach, and bore off the daughter of Elemaire at a swoop, unknown to the young men (*timcheall* = *cen fis dóib*). These, when they knew of it, pursued after the reavers as far as the knoll that is called Cnogba. There they raised a loud lament, and this is the feast that sustained them there—the nut-crop. Hence the name is derived, from the lament over the nuts (*cnó-guba*):—

“Hence comes Cnogba of the troops, so that it is famed among every folk, from the lament after stripping its nuts, when the daughter of Elemaire was lost.”

Or else it was named after the King of Britain's daughter Búi, wife of Lug: and these are the wives of Lug, as the poet says:—

“Echtach, daughter of white-toothed Daig, Englic, Nas, guileless Bui, these are the wives of Lug, lord of hosts, who won the flower of gracious queens.”

Our poem is attributed in S to Flann mac Lonán, who died in 918; but this cannot be right. The other manuscripts prefix the name of *Flann fle*, meaning, perhaps, Flann Mainistrech.

2. Lug mac Céin is another name of Lug mac Eithlenn.

7. *ana* for *ane*, which is sometimes used of place: cf. BB 407 a 45 *díu dudcaid aniar ane*.

9-10. *amach ó Búa*, 'from the days of Búa.'

17. Englec is mentioned in Gilla Modutu's *ban-senchas* LL 137 a 30.

26. *rosfarraid*: probably for *dosfarraid* (*tarraid*).

33. Cf. Oss. iii. 118, 13, *Is é lón tugadar Tuatha Dé Danann leo a Tír Tairngire .i. cnódha corcra, &c.*

43. *dlug*: on this word see Contrib., also a note in Ériu iv. 238. The rendering 'possession' suggested in the latter locus does not suit our context. In Ir. T. iii. 504 *dluig legis* seems clearly to mean 'desire of healing.'

46. Dubthach is presumably a contemporary king of Meath.

48. Bresal B6-díhad is mentioned by the annalists, LL 23 a 28; FM a. m. 4991; cf. Cóir Anm. 269, Keating ii. 181; but nothing is said of his tower.

59. *rothócaib*, cf. Rev. Celt. xxiv. 180, *tócbúil giall ocus cána*; but I should now prefer to read *rothobaig* (derivative of *tobach*).

65. *for fecht*: read, perhaps, *fó fecht*, as a cheville.

71. *deccra*, plural of *deccair*, is used especially of places notable for some association.

79. *ní dernad co cend*, 'was not completed.'

80. *tiat*: a late substitute for *tiagait*, formed from *téit*.

83. *mó achách*: see Contrib. *achách*.

NAS.

THE metrical system of this piece is exceedingly complex. The end-words are all monosyllables, except in 45-48. Those of the second and fourth lines are perfect rhymes: those of the first and third make imperfect rhymes (assonances) with the second and fourth end-words: that is, they agree in quantity of vowel, and the consonants belong to the same rhyme-classes. Further, the first and third end-words in most have an echo-rhyme in the following lines: there are also in every stanza internal rhymes between 1 and 2, 3 and 4. Finally, there is alliteration in almost every line. The natural consequence is that the diction is highly artificial and difficult.

The author's name is given in L only as Mac Nia. He is, no doubt, the same person as the Mac Nia to whom one of the poems on Brug na Bóinde is attributed: Metr. Ds. ii. 18. His name is there given in YMS₂S₃ as Mac Nia mac Oengusa, in the Rennes ms. as Maic Nia mac Oenna, in H as Maic Niedh mac Aonagain. O'Curry (MS. Mat. 505) writes it Mac Nia, son of Oenna, on the authority of BB's copy of the same poem; but in that manuscript it is written 'McNia mac Oeñ.' The poem on Rath Essa is attributed to him in H, where he is called Maicniadh mac Aonaccan.

2. *traite* may be an adjectival genitive, or we may read *i traiti* with most mss.

3. Lug: this is Lug mac Céin: see Cnogba 2.

6. *m̄bán*, 'white-skinned' rather than 'white-clad.'

7. *roslúí áis*: literally, 'growth stirred them,' i.e. they conceived; for *luaim*, 'I move,' see Wi., and cf. Rev. C. xiv. 408 § 18, *luathium luis Goll a láma*: LL 166 b 35, *diaslói for slicht a charpait* (reflexive).

10. This line is quoted by O'Clery, with the gloss *is dearsgaithe no saineamhail a dhreach is a dath*. He seems to regard *dligid* as an adjective. For the rendering given in the text see note on Carmun, 295.

dreach is the 'aspect' of the place: cf. *druim ndreach-slemon*, Metr. Ds. ii. 46.

11. For *testa* = 'has died' see ZCP ii. 50, 4: Pass. and Hom. s. v.

13. *rogaiði*. Strachan notes (Verbal System of SnR) that the -i of the s-pret., 3 sing. is sometimes extended from i-verbs to those of another class: he quotes *rogaba* (for *rogabai* ?), SnR 6385.

15. *grés* is perhaps put for *do grés*; or possibly the construction may be *im grés gaing-dliged*, 'on account of the fashioning (?) of stern laws.'

23. *marb-alt*. O'Dav. has *alt*, .i. *aircetal*: cf. Mart. Oeng. index, *altæ*: Metr. Ds. ii. 28, *glé-alt*: O'Clery *glealt*, .i. *glain innsee*. The line means 'she died young.'

26. *snomda*, I take to be an adjectival genitive = *snomtha*, gen. of *snomad* 'act of stripping bark' (Laws, Glossary) = *snobad*, from *snob*, 'bark,' see ZCP iv. 359.

27. *garg-mathim*: the second element must be acc. of *maithem*, 'forgiveness, remission': *garg* seems to belong to *gnim*, but is transferred by hypallage.

33-34. *eáine—chláine*. I have kept these forms as they are written in most mss. instead of the older *cóine—chlóine*.

29. *Lug* was the legendary founder of the Oenach Tailten: see ds. of Tailtiu, Rev. Celt. xv. 50.

35. *cluche cned*: this seems to imply that the funeral games included something like a tournament.

37. *Máidiud* seems to be verbal noun of *móidim* (the usual form is *móidem*). Does it mean 'subject of boasting,' or 'panegyric of the deceased'?

38. *fáidiud*, from *fáid* (*fáed*), 'cry': cf. 43. *fés* is used in Br. Da Derga § 61, *fés ichtarach*, 'beard on the lower lip': cf. Magh Rath, 20, 8-9, *fés ichtair—fés úachtair*. O'Cl. has *fés* .i. *bél*, which may be a secondary meaning: *fáidiud fás fri fés* will then mean 'lip-mourning.'

39. *gléós* I take to be = *glés*, so spelled to rhyme with *beós*.

40. *antem*: Meyer, Contrib. suggests that this word = *an-timm*, 'untimid': if so, it may mean here 'a man of valour.'

45. *testan*: I have not found this word elsewhere; it may be = Welsh *testun* 'theme, argument' (Pughe), which Loth regards as a loan from *testimonium* (Mots Latins, 211).

47. *ós Chúan*: the prose version says they had been summoned to cut down the wood of Cuan.

48. The rendering offered assumes that *búan rosbádestar* = *ros-búan-badestar*. But it is simpler to translate 'enduring (ever-famous) Taltiu extinguished them.'

CEILBE.

THE prose legend of Ceilbe is found in most copies of the Dindsenchas, but without the usual metrical version. The poem printed here is given in four copies only. (Of one of these, V, no account is taken.) It is attributed in one copy to an O'Mulconry, whose death is recorded by the Four Masters *anno* 1543, with the following notice: 'Maurice the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, a man learned in history and poetry, a man of wealth and affluence, a learned scribe, by whom many books had been transcribed, and by whom many poems and lays had been composed, and who had kept many schools superintending and learning, several of which he had constantly kept in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.' He was evidently held in considerable esteem, and if we may judge by this specimen he was a master of the cryptic style which constituted the principal merit of scholarly poets. It has been pointed out in *Hermathena*, 1907, p. 474, and 1909, p. 389, that O'Clery's glossary contains a number of quotations from this composition. The drift of the first four stanzas is that the author is called upon to repair the omission of older poets who had neglected to put the story of Ceilbe into verse.

1. *comma*. Meyer, *Contrib.* quotes a gloss from H. 3. 18, *coma* .i. *ceol*: cf. Ériu i. 192, *comae riaguil* in *Choimded*: but this word rhymes with *nospronaë*, *ibid.* 202, whereas in line 120 of our poem *comma* rhymes with *tromma*.

2. O'Clery, s. v. *airilleadh* quotes this line, with the gloss .i. *as dlightheach d' Athairne*. O'R. gives 'hire, wages,' as the meaning of *airilleadh*: in the *Laws airilliud* designates some sort of title to property: cf. O'Dav. s. v.

It is not clear why Athairne's name is introduced. The legendary author of the Dindsenchas was Amairgen; perhaps bardic tradition allowed a share in the work to his contemporaries Athairne and Ferchertne.

3. *th'aithme*: so S₃: *haithme* Y: *taithme* H: the word should alliterate with *icht*. It is a by-form of *aithmet* 'commemoration.'

iocht is variously explained by O'R. 'clemency, justice, good nature, confidence': Dinneen adds 'pity.' It occurs in ds. *Sliab Echtga* ii. 88 (p. 310), *icht is ennam*.

4. *inglinne* 'insecure,' O'R.: rather 'bad security,' the opposite of *glinne*.

5. *caibtel* may be rendered 'stanza' (Mart. Oeng. index): the order of words being then *cen chomma caibdil* 'not to compose a stanza.'

6. *eisledach* I have found only in the Lecan Glossary (ACL i. 57), where it is explained by *meata* 'cowardly.'

7. This line is quoted by O'Clery s.v. *ruadh*, with the gloss *ní thigh dath ar bith gan ruamann*. P. O'Connell explains *ruamann* as 'the first dye or tinge, or the stuff that gives it, and prepared (*sic*) for the second or last.'

8. Also quoted by O'Clery s.v. *deachair* (but with *dhuain* for *duar*), and explained *sgél gan a dhuain ina leanmhain*. For *duar* 'quatrain,' see Stokes, *Metr. Gloss.*

9. *Frecnaire fri hecnairc*, i.e. bards of the present and of the past. *can ecnairc fri frecnaire* is a metrical term, LL 37 b 36.

10. O'Cl. has *feachas* .i. *seachas*: cf. *fenechus*, Wi.

12. O'Cl. quotes this line under *searthonna*, which is glossed .i. *eigsi no ealudha*.

13. *ria cur*, i.e. *ria cur i comma*.

With *romermais* cf. *rotirmais écdine*, p. 352, 71; *roshirmais aen-ainm uile*, BB 402 a 35.

14. *aidne* .i. *aos*, *mar ata aidhne na Borama 7 aidne an dinnseanchais*, O'Cl. Bergin suggests that this may be a mistake for *aigne*, 'advocate.'

15. *gadó* is third person: *in t-aba* is its subject.

19. *tascur* should rather be rendered 'attendants, retinue': cf. O'Dav. 1501, 1606.

21. *tathaim*, adjectival genitive of *tatham* 'death': cf. Dinneen, ταιτεαη, and ds. of Odras, 53 (Lc. 523).

23. This line seems to mean that Ceilbe thought all other household work should be suspended while the feast was being prepared.

24. *coigle*: see Contrib. *coicle*.

29. *túar righe* .i. *tuar indheargaidh*, O'Cl. s.v. *righe*. A poem in H 4. 5 (T.C.D.) begins *Tuar righe rath tighearna*, Abbott, Catalogue 367.

30. *midige*: is this gen. of *midech*, which is glossed *laidir no calma*, Ir. T. iii. 276? Bergin suggests that it may be 'belonging to Meath.'

34. *nar máite* lit. 'not to be grudged' (*móidim*): cf. Dinneen, μαιοῦτε.

35. *fairthe*: O'Cl. has *fairthe* .i. *fleadh*, and also *fairthe no a bfairthe* .i. *go uath*.

39-40. These lines are obscure. O'Cl. has *rú* .i. *rún* . *a rú* . *a rún*.

41. O'Cl. has *dorr* .i. *fearg* . *do dhruim a dhoirre* .i. *a fheirge*.

For *do druimn* 'by reason of,' see Pass. and Hom. index.

Under *gadaim* O'Cl. has *gadais* .i. *guidis*: if this is right, the word is a late formation from *gáid* 'prayed.' But perhaps we should read *gadais* . . . *céin saogail* 'deprived her of length of life.' *sentuinne*, which also means 'an old woman' (Wi.), here probably means 'old age.' Compare the verses quoted in the prose version, Rev. C. xv. 319, *sægal sund co sentainne for rathuib nitraib* (so LL) 'may you not have long life lasting to old age!'

44. *donóisig*: cf. O'Cl. *nóis* .i. *oidheirc* . *do noisigh* .i. *do oirdhearcaidh*.

49. *diultaim* (*doslúindim*) is usually found with *fri* governing the person (not, as here, the thing) refused: v. Wi., and cf. Togail Tróí, 375, *radiult* . . . *riu*.

O'Cl. has *dathadh* .i. *tiollacadh*: I have not met the word elsewhere.

51. *fairthe*: cf. note on 35.

foruime: perhaps gen. of *foram*, 'motion,' &c., Wi.

55. *the*: the rendering 'yonder' here and in 67 supposes the existence of a word related to *ane*, as *thall* to *anall*, *thair* to *anair*, &c. The same word is perhaps to be recognized in Metr. Ds. ii. 26, 3, *im threbbthus te*; *supra*, p. 172, 73

sin taig the; 332, 23 *in cech thromthuirte te*; 288, 39 *isin topur the*; 206, 5 *in tóenach the* (*de, te* mss.); BB 406 a 15 *ria cath Muige Tuired te*. In all these passages, however, it is possible to regard the word as a somewhat otiose adjective. For *ane*, Meyer Contrib. gives the meaning 'then, therefore'; but it seems also = 'there': cf. BB 407 a 45 *dia tudcaid aniar ane*; Ir. T. i. 100, 5 *anuas ane*.

58. H reads *indinerech*⁻; Y and S₃ have *aninerech*⁻. Read in *t-inchrechuid*, and translate 'the critic is ever a great terror.'

61. *condla*: cf. Contrib. *cundla*.

62. For *fresabra* 'opposition,' cf. Mag Rath, 118, 10; Rev. C. xiii. 121, II. 26 a 24, 26.

70. *rotangach* .i. *romcablach*, O'Cl.

71. *co faichlib*: O'Cl. has *go bfaichlibh* .i. *go tuarastal*.

73. *leicéb*: see Bergin, ZCP iii. 487.

74. Cerball, son of Muirecén, King of Leinster: see Rev. C. xx. 7. His death is recorded by FM 904.

75. *'na eigre*: i.e. the place inherits her name: she has no other heir; cf. 111-2.

79. *fann-áid* rhymes with *Dallán*, and must therefore be a compound, formed apparently from *áid* 'luck.'

81. *d'fúrdín*: O'R. has *purún* 'welcome, salutation'; so Dinneen, *פורון*. It is, no doubt, the same word as *eráin* (*uráin, fúrdín*), which means (1) 'excess': (2) 'advance,' cf. Meyer, RC xxxiii, 97: here 'advancing to greet.'

88. *cuinge*: apparently for *cumcaí*.

89. O'Cl. has *intreabh* .i. *easbaidh*. The word usually means 'furniture.' The rendering in the text is a mere guess.

90. *scél fromtha* 'merely to prove'; like *cuil adail* 'merely a visit,' Ml. 102 a 15.

99. *millfet lí th' aighe* = 'I will kill thee': cf. *gur cláechlódh a lí* 'till he died,' Contrib. s.v. *conimchlóim*.

ar m'fechtas: cf. Laws i. 224 *fri fechtas fadesin* 'in his own turn.'

100. *eisceptus* is common in the Laws in the sense 'exception,' but this seems out of place here: O'Cl. has *eisceptus* .i. *cur in agaid*.

103-4. The order of words is *cen m'ainmed tre cen taidbred*.

106. This line is parenthetical. For *dia* 'enough,' see Contrib. It is usually employed in interjectional phrases (Bergin).

O'R. gives 'toll' as one meaning of *cumal*: it is an extension of its usual employment as a unit of value.

am' chinaid: for this use of the preposition *in* see *Monastery of Tallaght*, p. 166 (note on 130, 18). So in the next line *im* = *i mo*.

116. *snaidn* properly = 'knot': hence 'difficulty,' Dinneen; but perhaps the meaning is, 'was not the bestowal of it a compact binding upon her?': cf. Wi. s.v.

117-120. The closing stanzas are very obscure. O'Cl. has *trom* .i. *tomhra* . 7 *tomhra* .i. *tearmonn*: so also s.v. *tomhra*.

119. For *tromma* (*trumma*) 'dignity,' v. Meyer, Triads, index. The meaning may perhaps be: As a return for supplementing the omission of the poet of the *Dindsenchas* (cf. 1-2, above), I hope for his protection, which is a small matter for so great a personage as he is.

121-4. As to the meaning of these lines, I conjecture that the writer is apologizing for not being more devout in attending Mass. Or perhaps we should translate: 'Seek not strict account—if thou, Lord, purposest to . . . me: what dost thou do with thy family at noon if the exact account is required?' (i.e. what profit is there in the sacrifice of the Mass if an exact account is demanded of us for our sins?)

LIAMUIN.

THE situation of Liamuin has been discussed by G. H. Orpen, Journ. R.S.A.I. for 1906, pp. 76 sq. He rejects the usual identification with Dunlavin in Wicklow, and holds that Liamuin is now represented by Newcastle Lyons, which lies about eight miles from Dublin, a little off the road to Naas. Hogan, *Onom.*, recognizes two or more places of the name in Leinster. The other places mentioned in this poem, so far as they have been identified, might have been associated either with Dunlavin or with Newcastle Lyons.

The story is concerned with two families, one belonging to the Déisi, settled in East Munster, the other to the Erainn of Munster. The pedigrees of both are found among the tribal genealogies (see below on 29 and 63).

3. *ar-rec*: see Thes. Pal. ii. 63 note *b*, and 162 note *d* (*hi rece*); also p. 140, 11 *supra*; LL 147 *a* 47; 166 *b* 45. The phrase means something like 'forth-with,' 'ohne Weiteres.'

7. *cen malairt* 'without change,' especially 'change for the worse, detriment': see Wi.: O'Dav. 1236.

9. *Forcarthain*: the manuscripts vary between *Forcarthain* and *Fercarthain* each time either name occurs; but the balance of evidence is in favour of calling the place Forcarthain and the girl Fercarthain. The place was somewhere near Rathcoole, half way between Dublin and Naas (*Onom.*).

10. *Trustiu*: in the prose version Trustiu is said to have been killed at Ath Truisten, which O'Donovan places near Mullaghmast in Kildare (FM ii. 635). Miannach has not been identified.

16. Dubthach is called king of the Déisi of Brega, in a historical sense; the tribe had been expelled from Meath in the time of Oengus Gái-búaibthech several generations earlier; see FM 265, and note on line 29 below.

Hogan identifies the Dubthair here mentioned with Duffery, near Baltinglass; but this is neither in the original home of the Déisi nor in the lands which they had colonized in the south.

21. *mí bendachtan* 'month of blessing,' must mean an extra month beyond the year contracted for, but I can cite no parallel.

29-36. The same pedigree is given for Dubthach in Rawl B 502, p. 143 *d* 31. The Oengus mentioned in 32 is there called Oengus Gái-Buaibthech, who was the cause of the expulsion of the Déisi from Meath: see FM 265, Anecd. i. 15, etc. If Dubthach's grandfather was grandson of Oengus, Dubthach's date would be somewhere about 400 A.D.; but see note on 57 below.

35. *róin*. O'R. has *rón*, 'strong, fat.' Four kings called Aed Róin or Rón,' are mentioned in FM index. It is perhaps the same word as *ruin* which occurs in Metr. Ds. i. 24.

47. This is an obscure line: *dál fo demi* is used as a periphrasis for 'death,' Contrib.

51. Read *co fagbaitis*.

57-63. The genealogy of Acher Cerr is given in LL 336 *b* in ascending line as follows: Acher Cerr, Eochu Antóit, Fiachra (.i. Cathmail), Eochu Riata (is eside Carpre Rigfota), Conaire, Mug Lama, Lugaid, Corpre. In Rawl. B. 502, p. 162 *d*: Acher, Eochaid, Fiachu, Feidelmid, Cincee, Guaire, Cintae, Coirpre Rigfota, Conaire Cœm, Lugaid, Cairpre Crom-chend. In FM 186 Cairpre Rig-fota is mentioned as fighting in the battle of Cennfebrat. If this date is right, Acher Cerr's birth-year would be somewhere about 300 A.D. according to the genealogy in LL: that in Rawl. would bring him down to 400 or so. The date of Acher Cerr can also be approximately determined from the descending line, as he was ancestor of the kings of Dal nAraide; Fergus mac Erca, who *cum gente Dalriada partem Britanniae tenuit* (Tigernach 502 = FM 498), was tenth in descent from Acher. This, however, would put Acher (and consequently Dubthach) back into the third century.

It will be observed that both LL and Rawl. B. 502, omit Olldóitech (or Alldathach) mentioned in line 63. Now in Cóir Anmann (Ir. T. iii. 314) we have a Lugaid Alldathach in company with Cairbre Crommchenn and Mug Láma (otherwise called Eochaid Ilchrothach). It would seem, then, that Olldóitech (or Alldathach) is not a separate person, but a cognomen of Lugaid: is *Oll-dóitig* (the reading of LRB) will then mean 'also called Oll-dóitech.' My conjecture *Olldóiteche* is therefore wrong. The form *Oll-dóitech* is much more likely to be right than the fanciful *All-dathach*, which is supported by some inferior mss.

71. This is obscure: it should mean literally 'as prosperity is usual till now.'

75. *de*, i.e. out of the province of Leinster.

79. *calaid* seems here to be a substantive. For *céte*, 'path,' see Contrib.

92. *forrach*, verbal noun of *forryim*, Wi. See Ir. T. iv.; Festschr. W. Stokes, 9, note.

94. *congbdál*, 'military service,' Contrib.: *congbdál catha* Tog. Tróis, 1696.

102. *find-choraib*, from *cor* 'plait,' Contrib.; *abrat-chor* 'eye-lashes,' *ibid*.

108. *dóintnem* (trisyll.): Bergin suggests that this may be intended as a verbal noun = *dí-ind-snim*, meaning perhaps 'hardship.'

109. Fornoicht is identified with Forenaghts, near Naas.

111. This line is quoted by O'Cl. s.v. *aradhain uile*: he reads *ghég* for *gein*.

114. Read *ic dub-áthaib*.

135. *oca* is frequently written *ca* or *cou*.

139. *sluindfítit*: if this is the true reading, it is an instance of the affixed pronoun in *-it*, which is found already in Wb. 26 a 8 *gēbtit*. For examples from I.U, see ZCP ii. 489.

140. Read with L *dia nddlaib isna dindnais* 'to their gatherings in the notable places' (at which these poems were recited).

DUN GABAIL.

This place was in Cuthraige on the Liffey (lines 62-67), but has not been more exactly located. The Cuthraige were one of the sub-divisions of Dál Cormaic Luise, who were one of the four *prím-sloinnti* of Leinster: Rawl. B. 502, p. 118 b 43.

3. *Lutur*, not *Luthar*, is the correct form: it rhymes with *cutal* in 64.

9-12. The corresponding sentence in the prose version is: *Airdin cach ralaig é: cáeca cubat 'na gabul 7 a leth 'na leithe*: 'he (Lutur, not Gabal) was taller than an oak: fifty cubits in his fork, and half as much in his shoulder.' The word *leithe* may mean either 'shoulder-blade' or 'breadth': the prose-writer understands it in the former sense; the author of the verse substitutes the kindred word *lethet*, meaning 'breadth.' How has this discrepancy arisen? Has the prose-writer misunderstood the verse, or *vice versa*? or have they placed different interpretations on a common source? I am inclined to think that the last explanation is the true one, and that the prose is in error: it is suspicious that the word *gabal* 'fork' is virtually identical with the name of the woman; this is, I think, the cause of the *double entendre*.

The woman is called Gablach in 9 and 55, Gabal in 61.

15. *cen luíng*: i.e. these giants did not need a ship, but walked through the sea, like Gulliver invading Blefuscu.

21. *Co rodéirged (sic leg.)*, from *déirgim* 'I make a bed'; cf. *dergithir do is tilaig*, Contrib.

26. I have treated *romair* as a verb, but more probably *mara romair* = 'of the Red Sea.'

28. The prose does not give Fuithir's pedigree, but makes Lugaid *lám-derg* one of his captains, in place of Labraid *lám-fota*.

36. After this line Lec. interpolates a stanza:—

*Anmá desi éle díb · tainc anoir can dímbriag
Luitheach Lamfada co mblaid · 7 Labraid a brathair.*

47. *gúalle* for *gúailne*, plural of *gúala*.

51, 52. In place of these lines L has *rochaichlaig cuirp roscirri do maithlaib uile inchinni*. Here *rochaichlaig* (which rhymes with *maithlaib*) is probably redupl. perfect of *conclíchim* (for *ro-com-cíchlaig* > *rocóichlaig*). The lines perhaps mean: 'he bespattered the bodies which he mangled with horrible messes of brains': *cuirp* for *curpu*; *uile*, adjectival gen. of *ole* (subst.): *maithlaib* 'puddings' *máethal*: *roscirri (cirrim)*, parenthetic.

53. *Co 'morogaib dóib*: for instances of this idiom see Wi. 515, col. 1; *immgabaim* here = 'catch hold of one another.'

54. This seems to mean 'when the assailants were worsted they found little protection.'

56. *trom-thuitted*: read rather *trom-duith-fer* 'of strong churls': cf. *duith* 'base' SnR index: *dothfer*, cf. p. 350, 29; *doithir* .i. *doidhealbh* O'Cl.; *duthair* 'surly' Lism. index.

64. *ba cutul*: O'Cl. has *cudal* .i. *saoth no olc*. *bá cudal* .i. *bá saoth no ba hole*, which is perhaps founded on this passage. The word is probably the same as *cutal* 'empty' (**com-toll*): see Contrib.

71, 72. literally 'without dangers of thefts, of cattle-raids,' &c.

BELACH DÚRGEIN.

Nor identified.

2. *luáded leirg*: the same phrase occurs in Metr. Ds. i. 6, 22. The reading *luaithe il-leirg* would give a rhyme to *fúair*.

4. *fer figed feirg*: cf. Metr. Ds. ii. 54, 17, *fer find, figed gail*: Ir. T. ii. 1, 48, line 1510, *rofiged gleó*: *infra*, 272, 27 *fri ferga fige*. The verb is *figim*, 'I weave.'

7. Read *issi ba sond selaig*, and translate 'she was a halbert for hewing': *selaig* is gen. of *selach*, verbal noun of *sligim*: cf. SnR 5355, *ic selach na stuag*. For *sonn*, cf. Mag Rath 202, *y am sonn catha*: Wi. (s. v. *sonn*) *am sond slaide*: *infra* 410, 4 *sond slechtaide sliged*.

16. As the end-word must be a monosyllable, the line should read *luid in mug cétna cét col*, 'the same slave went to a hundred crimes,' i.e. the offence was repeated a hundred times.

18. *sidmer* = *sithmer*, from *mer* with *sith* intensive.

22. *Hercaid* is properly accusative (sic leg. in 19), but here is put for nom., *metri gratia*. Read *arbdíg* (from *arbdgaim*), 'Hercad denounced her to Indech': *rochertaig* 'she ascertained.'

23. This line means perhaps 'the liberal (?) hosts, she has a right to them': for this use of *dligim*, cf. note on Carmun 295. For *sunig* we should perhaps read *súinig*, an adjective of uncertain meaning found in SnR 6544.

BAIREND CHERMAIN.

THE name of this place is preserved by the river Burren in Co. Carlow (Onom.). See note on 38.

4. *cethar-chend*. So L; all other mss. read *calad-chend*, which is the sobriquet given to Cerman in the prose version, as also in the note at foot of LL 194 a. This note only allows him three daughters, Bairend, Capp, and Cliathna.

5. *ar tharba* means I think 'for profit,' such as a rich wife might bring. Atkinson, Glossary to the Laws, understands *torba* as meaning the fertility of cattle: in i. 190. 3 *na dartada no na colpacha ocus na samasce .i. na hindlithe re torba*, the last clause is translated 'cattle before they are productive'; and the rendering in my text was influenced by this passage. But cf. Laws, v. 270. 7. *na buirb nar hindled fri torbu isin re suthain bid ag lath* (? *isin re sotha i mbiat oc lath*) 'fierce beasts that have not been yoked for profitable labour during the bearing season while they are in heat': i. 190. 3, should be rendered 'the heifers, etc., which have not been yoked for profitable labour.'

21. *dallait raind*. Cf. BB 401 b 24 *co hArd Macha dallaid fir*: the verb is a derivative of *dalta*.

24. *fognad*: literally 'let it serve you.' *Ernbas* (so L) is more correctly written *ernmas*: the spelling *ernbás* is due to false analogy.

There are many variants of this line, but most begin with *sníid uann* (or the like). This seems to mean 'Begone from us!' but I have met with no similar use of *sníim*.

28. *ainble*: pl. of *anbil* (for *ainbli*).

29-38. Only two or three of these places have been identified. Glenn Smóil, in the Dublin mountains, still keeps its name. Glenn Da Gruad (Glenn Cappaige in the prose version) is placed by Hogan, *Onom.* (Glenn Caipche, Glenn dá Ruad), near Delgany: the Babluan is said in the prose version to be the older name of the Bairend, a river in Co. Carlow.

31. *grainm* = modern *graim* 'grip'; cf. SnR 1467 *ní tldith a glé-graim*; 3687 *maith a ngraim*; *infra* 330, 12 *a ngrainm rí-fer*; *Met.* Ds. ii. 46, 7 *bas greimm ria gle-raind*. In all these passages the rhyme proves that the vowel is short. Wi. and Stokes (SnR index) mark it long in *gréinnm*, which they distinguish from *greim*, *graim*.

37-40. In the alternative version of this stanza printed on p. 92, *rograind* is presumably a verb, but its sense is uncertain. The phrase *brogais béim* is also obscure to me. O'Cl. has *béim .i. céim*. In the fourth line *comlaid* should be written *comlúí*. Cliathberna is elsewhere placed south of Glenn Smóil (*Onom.*).

42. *tothchos* = *tochus*, Wi., *Laws*; *Tec. Corm.*

DUIBLIND.

THIS poem is translated in O'Curry's *M. C.* ii. 289. He identifies the 'black pool' with the Poolbeg, a reach of deep water at the mouth of the Liffey.

4. in *íathaib Elair*: that is, the meadow-lands on the landward side of Bend Eair (Howth).

7. *tairem* = *tuirem*, so written to rhyme with *aided*.

8. *rosbáid* should be rendered literally 'drowned her,' as Mairgin's shot cast her into the pool: see prose.

13. Five of the mss. have *ingen*: in the other two the word is abbreviated. In such phrases with *gabaim* the person affected by the feeling is usually object of the sentence, but may be subject: see Atkinson's Keating, 381 a; Dinneen, s.v. *gabhaim*.

19. *chaer*: the direct object is occasionally aspirated in LL; e.g. *supra* p. 110, 9 *Atchú chóiciur*.

16. It is not obvious why *Cnucha*, who is Aide's grandfather, should be mentioned here. Perhaps we should write *cáel Cnucha* 'Cnucha's slender son,' sc. Ochind. But LL has *Chnucha*, and the metre demands a trisyllable.

FORNOCHT.

SEVERAL places of this name are mentioned in Hogan's Onomasticon: this is probably the place referred to in ds. Liamuin 109, and identified with Forenaghts, near Naas. Fornacht is mentioned among other strongholds of Leinster in the poem *Slán seiss a Brigit*, LL 50 a 17 (ed. Meyer, 'Hail Brigit,' p. 17). Our poem is attributed in all mss. to Find, i.e. to Find mac Cumail.

3. *fertha*: pret. pass. of *feraim*.

7. *maignech*: this epithet is applied in Fled Bricrenn to a horse; it occurs also at p. 428. 40.

10. *fid-ruba* 'a wooded spur': cf. Rev. Celt. xiv. 412, 10 *for rubu na rig-rátha*. Stokes (ibid. 447) identifies the word with Scotch Gaelic *rudha*, 'a promontory.'

11, 12. These two lines are found only in L: they are printed as they stand in the ms. *Rit* and *rot* = *fri* + possess. pron. 2 sing.

13-16: the prose says that Find returned from the west (*aniar*) after fighting against Uinche Ochair-bél at Ath Ciun Mara, and found his stronghold burnt down.

19, 20. Apparently there was a convent of nuns on the site of Druim Den at the time that the poem was composed.

24. Hogan, Onom., places 'Ath Uinchi in West Munster, but this poem and the prose version seem to be his only authority.

26. *brúachda*: see note on p. 370, 60.

29. *tétnas*: see Wi. *tehnna*, and cf. BB 402 a 4 *tria tetnas*.

ATH CLÍATH CUALANN.

THIS poem on the legend of Dublin was edited in the seventh volume of the Todd Lectures Series, p. 20. It is attributed in all the mss. to Colum Gille and Mongán mac Fiachna, the legendary King of Ulster († 621), who came to be identified with Find mac Cumail (Voyage of Bran, i. 45). Line 2, and the theological turn of line 5, indicate that Mongán is the questioner and Colum Gille answers. In lines 29-32 the position is reversed; but the metre suggests that this stanza is an interpolation.

6. *cluiche drenn* should be printed as two words, 'rough sport.'

8. The beast here described is called in the prose version the *Máta*: cf. *Wi. máit*, 'swine'; *Glend in Mátaí* (*Máthai*) is one of the notable places near *Brug na Bóinde*; see *Metz. Ds. ii. 22-24*, *Rev. Celt. xv. 293*; it is there said to have been killed at *Lece Benn*.

11. This line is corrupt: the last word should be a disyllable rhyming with *Bóind*.

13. Here again the text is faulty: instead of *cóel*, which gives no satisfactory meaning, one would expect either a rhyme for *eól* or a word assonating with *óc*.

14. Also a difficult line. I take *díamsat* to be 2 pr. subj.: for the adjectival use of *eól* cf. *infra*, p. 266. 3 *an eól*. What is meant* by *i n-ilib óc*? O'Cl. has *óc .i. fili . imilibh óc .i. ionad na bhíleadh*; probably an attempt to explain this passage.

17. *rofích*: we should perhaps read *rofúig* (which is supported by the *rofháidh*, *rofaid*, &c., of six mss.), understanding this as perfect of *figim* 'I weave, plait,' &c.: cf. *rodúig*, ds. of *Ailech*, 52. (*Todd Lect. vii. 36*), used of building a wall; *figim* is used of constructing a fortress, *Todd Lect. vii. 42*, line 8: it would apply naturally enough to palisades of mingled timber and earth, such as *Cæsar* describes.

18. *inna méit* is suspicious: *méit* should be a word rhyming with *cléith*.

21. *roclá cor*, 'took a turn, made a circuit.'

24. *doscer isinn áth*: cf. *dacer* 'it fell to him (by lot),' *Turin Gl. 132*. The construction is then like *contarla il-Laeg* 'so that it lodged in *Laeg*,' *Rev. C. iii. 178*. Or we may read *docer*, which is supported by three mss.

28. *Stokes*, *ZCP iv. 372*, renders this line 'tis he that used to protect every small one,' referring *adchomad* to **ad · com · óim*.

31-2. L's reading is intended to be *cia lín dorochair de i tulaig na segainne*: the scribal marks indicate that *de* has been accidentally misplaced. *Tulach na Segainne* is not identified.

33. L reads *cota ler*: see *Contrib. and ZCP viii. 76*, note.

BEND ETAIR I.

A PROSE version of the legend of *Etar*, *Mairg*, and their children is found in *LL 216 b 1*, where it introduces the poem on *Sliab Mairge*, printed at p. 160. As it is omitted by *Stokes*, it may be well to give it here.

Margg ingen Rotmand maie Thacce, ben side do Echaid Muniste ri Galian. Oen ingen lee .i. Bethé a hainm. Tuc Etar mac Etgáith íside iarsain 7 ruc a hingin lee co tech Etair. Et oen mac ar a eind oc Etar .i. Aes mac Etair, conastuc side Bethi do mnái 7 co ruc mac dó. Dond dano a ainm-side. Oen ingen dano kúside .i. Elta a bainm-side. Romarbait dano Aes 7 Bethi oc immarbáig snáma issia muir. Beist rodosmarb. Et a quibus dieuntur, Rind chind 'Aisi, 7 ó Bethi, 7 enoce nDuind 7 mag nElta 7 bend Etair. Luid Margg iarsin iar n-éc

caich di chumaid araile nadib eo riacht in sliab n-ucut, ar ba sain-treb di, conabhad and. Unde sliab Mairgge.

Here Etar is called son of Etgáeth: so also, in the prose version printed in Rev. Celt. xv. 330, Benn Etaire is said to be named from Etar mac Etgaith; but he is there said to have been son-in-law of Manannan mac Lir, and to have died of love for Aine; Mairg is ignored. The Kilbride ms. quoted in Silv. Gad. ii. 521 (xii. v. b) says that "Edar mac Edgaeth's wife was Marga." In Ac. na Senórach Howth is repeatedly called Bend Etaire maic Etgaeith in fénneda: see Ir. T. iv. index. Mairg Etar and Bethe (not Aes) are mentioned in ds. of Sliab Mairge, p. 160.

3. *ní fail aslaig*: the meaning is not very clear: *aslaig* is not the regular acc. of *aslach* (: *adsligim*), which belongs to the *o*-declension.

5-6. Ruirthech is the older name of the Liffey. The Dothra is now the Dodder, a little river which falls into the Liffey at Ringsend, near the mouth.

7. *fuchta* for *fechta* 'battles': cf. *fer fo facht*, Metr. Ds. ii. 34. It seems intended to rhyme with *tráchtá*, in spite of the *á*. The quantity of *tracht* is perhaps unfixd; in LU 40 a 22 it rhymes with *immomracht*, and at p. 214, *supra*, with *aréracht*.

8. *aichre trethna* 'fury of the sea.'

10. *cardais* is for *nocartais*.

11. *is tsenchoss* for *isin tsenchus*: cf. modern αρτιος = *isin tig*. *ardospéited*, from *arpetim* with infixed *dos-*. It is perhaps passive; 'there was chanted to them.'

13. *Tárcaí* = *dóaircí*. The word lost after *lind* may be *éc*.

The metre compels us to read *ócláich*, a literary form reminiscent of *óc-lúech*.

16. 'Aes should be 'Ais, as in 47; in 43 the gen. is 'Aise.

19. The line wants a syllable, and seems corrupt.

23. *nad báded fairge* 'that the sea might not drown him,' &c.

28. There must have been a spot (a reef of rocks perhaps) known as Naso Mná Etaire.

29. This line perhaps means that when Etar and Mairg married, their children (by former unions) were still infants (*báith*).

32. The line is hypermetric: read *narb*.

37-40. This stanza does not harmonize with the account of the death of Aes and Bethe given in the prose legend. Two different versions of the story seem to be here combined: according to one Aes and his wife Bethe had a swimming-match, and were attacked and killed by a sea-monster; according to the other, he went to a tryst in the sea with the daughter of Crimthann, and was drowned. The second version of the story is perhaps that on which two stanzas of the *Ban-senchas* in LL 137 b 13-19 are founded. They run as follows:—

Cland Fergusa gnai maer medar · mná Etaire Béthech [is] Marg.

Bethech ingen Chremthaind Chualand · rodeg-thuill mór n-ualand n-ard.

Mór-mac Ugaini féin Fergus · co méin is co mer-gus garg.

Margo mór-ben 'Ais maic Etaire · 'Ais ba hathair Duind na ndúan.
 'Ais athair cen terca tall mán [*leg. talman*] · Elta don maig barr-glan búan
 O roráded Mag an Elta . tan do tham sílechta na sluag.

Here it would seem that Etar had two wives Bethech and Marg: Bethech (= Bethi) is the 'daughter of Crimthann of Cualu,' mentioned in line 40 of our poem; and Aes must have been intriguing with his step-mother, and neglecting his wife Margo. *Bés* (38) often means 'wantonness,' and *dál* (39) 'a love-tryst.'

According to the list in LL 39 b 22 Crimthann, son of Aed Cerr, called also Crimthann Cualand, was king of Leinster between Ronán mac Colmáin and Faelán mac Colmáin. Ronán died in 624 (FM), and in 628 Faelán defeated and slew Crimthann mac Aeda, king of Leinster. If this is the Crimthann of line 40, the personages of the poem belong to the early seventh century.

37. The symbol which stands in the margin of L opposite this line should be read *proprium*, and means that *Aés* is here a proper name, not the noun substantive *áes*.

39. *telchaid*. This seems to be the same word which is found in SnR 4269 (in the description of the Tabernacle) *deil telchinni . . . fri torgbáil na drum-slaite*. This seems to mean 'a roof-pole—to support the roof-tree.' If so, *telchind* would mean 'roof,' and would be another form of *tulchinne* which occurs in Mesca Ulad, LU 19 a 14: *lasodain ingid Cuchulaind i n-ardai co mbói for tulchinniu ind lis*.

41. *dathe* should be rendered 'nimble': it is an adjectival genitive; see Contrib. *daithe*.

42. I take *sithi* to be participle of *sinim*, literally 'stretched.'

43. Rind Cind 'Aise is perhaps the present Ringsend.

46. *bechta*, participle of *bechtaim*, is used in the Laws = 'established by evidence.'

49. Read *dian mag*, 'whose is the plain.' Mag nElta = Moynalty, the name of the plain which forms the northern part of Co. Dublin.

65. For 'champions,' read 'currags': cf. Rev. Celt. viii. 54, 24; *ar-dochoid Leborcham do thochostul Ulad, co tistais i curchaib no co tistais ar tír dia cobair*.

69. Read *mac-blait*: a disyllable is required by the metre.

The exploits of Cuchulainn's fosterling Mess Dead are recounted in Talland Etaire (Rev. Celt. viii. 54), but not this incident.

75. Read *nad chlóiter*, 'who are never beaten.'

84. Read *a hEtar*, 'from Bend Etaire.'

BEND ETAIR II.

1. With this opening, cf. Metr. Ds. ii. 26. 3; *ráidfed frib im threbtus te*: p. 396, 1 *supra*, *Is éol dam im threbtus tó*; p. 422. 2, *sloindfed . . . am lis*, etc.

2. *scél fromtha*: cf. 19, *find-fadb fromtha*: 111, *radarc fromtha*.

3. This is a hint that a proper reward will elicit the poet's lore. *slimda*: this is regarded in the text as gen. of *slimad* 'eulogy'; but this word has in modern Irish a long *í*: see Dinneen.

14. *sq.* Dun mBrea = Bray Head; Sliab Lecga, perhaps = Three Rock Mountain (Onom.): the other places not identified.

Senboth: there may have been a nom. *Senub* (cf. Cathub), but *Senboth* is found as nom.

15: *frais* is acc. of *frass* 'shower,' metaph. 'assault': cf. V. Bran 24 note; Oss. Soc. i 160. 9, *tubair frasa tréana*.

16. *dobga*: in Féil. Oeng. lxxvii *cen sobchái* glosses *cen sotta* 'without pride': one may infer the existence of an adjectival *sobcha* 'proud' and *dobcha* or *dobga* 'humble.' In SnR 4046 the Red Sea is called *dogba dub-rúad*; where *dogba* = *dobga* may mean 'low-lying.'

18. *fri fúthaib*: translate perhaps 'with subjects of song,' i.e. 'noteworthy associations': *fáth* 'cause, occasion,' means in poetry especially 'occasion for a lay.'

23. *rún* is generally fem., and makes acc. *rúin*: but cf. p. 220, 60 *cen deg-rún*; 198, 19 *cen baeth-rún*; 246, 66 *ní rocheil a rún*.

26. Literally, 'above the great fame of Elg': Elg is an old name for Ireland, Metr. Gloss. *Elga* is gen. after *oll-blaid*.

34. *dún is inber is ard-ler*: cf. Ériu iii, 14, in a poem on wandering thoughts: *dún no ler no lom-daingen ní astait dia rith*. The ordinary meaning of *ler* 'sea' seems out of place.

39. *Shug-bann* 'host-exploit': cf. BB 408 b 48 *Diach na sluagh-band. bann* is originally neuter (Contrib.), but becomes fem.; cf. 77 *fri oll-baind*.

Stat is gen. pl.

41-44. This stanza is found in ds. of Cnucha (ed. Stokes, The Edinburgh Dinnsenchas, p. 77, from Eg. 1781), but with a different third line, and *o tracht* corruptly for *étrocht*.

47. *gécach* from *géc* 'branch, off-shoot,' is found also in LL 396. 5 *Macaom gegach gorm-rosgach*: King and Hermit, index, where Meyer renders 'vigorous, flourishing, keen.'

50. *cen chuibde* perhaps rather 'without measure.'

52. *Fremu* or *Fremann* = *Frewin* in West Meath (Onom.); but according to Keating, i. 106, Gann's kingdom extended from Waterford to Cork.

55. *fri selba sdúth*: literally 'with sufficiency of possessions.'

57. *elgnus* (< *elc-gnás*) 'intention (of crime)' Laws: cf. O'Dav. 767; BB 392 b 32 *rop saer ar ole ar elgnos*.

60. Aine, daughter of Manannán, is mentioned in a poem edited by Meyer in his *Cath Finntrága*, 74, 52.

63. *sluag-barr*, 'host-leading': cf. O'Gr. Cat. 350 *ó theasda Brian barr in tshuaig*.

samlaid is perhaps imper. of *samlaim*, used as a cheville 'imagine!'

71. *cen esair* without any straw litter, such as was used at a regular interment: see RC. xii. 462: ZCP iii. 432: Ir. Nenn. 206; ZCP viii. 560.

75. *segair* 'is referred to': on this use of *sagim* see Sarauw, *Irske Studier*, p. 82.

83. *daire* is perhaps an adjectival gen. of *daire* 'oak wood,' meaning 'oaken.' For *tech nDeirg* cf. Br. Dá Derga, § 16, § 31. *dorsig* must agree with *Deirg*.

85, 86. Long Laga and Tond Uairbeóil are no doubt proper names. Hogan, *Onom. s.v. Glenn Caipche*, identifies them with Long Hill and Tonduff, but this is arbitrary and improbable. The pirates naturally started from the seashore: from Trácht Fuirbthen (= Merrion Strand: see J. H. Lloyd in *Ériu* ii. 69) according to the LU. text of Bruden Dá Derga (ed. Stokes, p. 57); but the Egerton copy says that they marched from Sescenn Uarbeoil (p. 160). This is, no doubt, the same as Tond Uarbeoil, or close by. Long Laga (perhaps = Long Loga 'Lug's ship') would then be a name for one of the sand-banks off the mouth of the Liffey.

The positions of the other places mentioned in this passage have not been accurately determined. Sliab Lecca is called in Br. Dá Derga, § 68, *Leca in úib Cellaig*.

103. *toiche* is an abstract noun corresponding to *toich* 'fitting, acceptable.'

105. *fesfaide* = O. Ir. *rofeste* 'would be known.'

DÚN CRIMTHAINN.

DUNGRIFFIN in Howth still keeps the name of Crimthann's stronghold. The story of his birth is referred to by Keating (ed. Dinneen, ii. 234) and other authorities. His adventure over sea formed one of the *prim-scéla* enumerated in LL 189 c. It is briefly described in the older Lebor Gabála, LL 23 b 2. *Is é dochoid inn echtra a Dún Chrimthaind re Náir ban-sídaige co mbóí coicthiges for mis and. Co tuc seotu imda leis, imon carpat n-órda 7 imon fídhill n-óir 7 imon cetaig (.i. leni) Crimthaind. Co n-erbailt iar tiachtain immuig i cind coicthigis ar mis.* This account is expanded in O'Clery's *Leabhar Gabhála*, p. 131 (R. I. A. 23 K 32 = 'G'). Besides the chariot, *fídhell* and tunic, there is mention of the sword engraved with serpents, the shield with silver bosses, the spear from which none escaped unhurt, the sling that never missed its mark, and the brace of hounds fastened by a silver chain. The Four Masters, A. D. 9, reproduce this description almost word for word. It corresponds in the main with our poem; but the latter omits the chariot, and adds a beaker (line 13), a brooch (37), a stone (45), a *tallann* (53—whatever it may be), and a horse-whip (57). The poem agrees with O'Clery's

Leabhar Gabhála in making Crimthann start from Dál Usnig, whereas the older Lebor Gabála says that he went from Dún Crimthainn. The prose version has: *Is é docuaid i n-echtra a Dun Crimthainn (nó a Dál Usnig, ut ipse dixit)*. According to the Four Masters he died at Dun Crimthainn; O'Clery's Leabhar Gabhála adds that he was buried there. But in the Senchas na Reilec (LU 51 b 5) he is said to have been buried at Brug meic ind Oc, among the Tuatha De Danann, *ar ba do thúaithe Dé a ben .i. Nár, 7 is si roaslaig fair, combad he bad reilec adnaiothi dó 7 dia chlaind in Brug, comid hé fáth ann.*

There seem to have been different stories as to the origin of the name Nia Náir, and as to the connexion between Crimthann and Nár. The reason for the masculine genitive *Náir* must be sought in a passage in Bruiden Da Derga (ed. Stokes, p. 133). Here Nár *túath-chæch* is a man, 'the swine-herd of Bodb from Síd Femin.' This suggests an explanation for the name Nia Náir. In order to cloak the incestuous birth of Crimthann (see Keating ii. 234) he is feigned to be the son of a fairy mother (unnamed), sister to Nár of Síd Femin (also called Síd Buidb): Nia Náir = Nár's nephew. Next the name Nár is transferred to his fairy mother: the Bansenchas in LL 138 b 13 makes Nár *thúathech* (for *thúath-chæch*) mother of Crimthann and of Feradach Fechnach (who is Crimthann's son in the Annals). But the compiler of the Bansenchas knows the true story, for he adds *no 'si máthair Chrimthaind Clothra* (sic leg.). The next step is that the connexion with the *aes síde* gives rise to the Echtra Crimthainn, the voyage of adventure over sea from which he brings back wonderful treasures. To suit the romantic story Nár becomes his wife: this is the account adopted in Senchas na Reilec, quoted above, and in the Dindsenchas, and also in an entry in Cóir Anmann (Ir. T. iii. 332), which runs thus: *Crimthan Nia Nár (Náir BB). niadh .i. trén .i. trénsfear Náire .i. Nár thúathach (thúathchæch BB and Lec. quoted Ir. T. iii. 415) a sídhbhen Chrimthain. Is sídhe rug Crimthan lé a n-echtra n-ordhaire a Dún Chrimthain a n'-Edur*. So again in Airne Fingein (quoted by Stokes from Bk. of Lismore (Lismore Lives, xxx: the text printed in Anecd. from Irish mss. ii. 4 is corrupt at this point): *Fidheall Crimthain Niad Náir tucc a hAenuch Find, dia luid la Náir túath-chæich is-sídh Buidb for echtra co mbúi fo dhianraibh na fairgi, ata fo dhichleith isin ráith ind Usnech cusanocht*. In this passage I would read *assid Buidb*. Nár came from that place (as in Br. Da Derga, above), but the starting-point of the Echtra was Dun Crimthainn (or Dál Usnig).

1. *Madochód i n-echtra n-áin*. Atkinson, Three Shafts, and Dinneen make *echtra* masc., but cf. p. 206. 14.

2. *Dál Usnig* is not given in Onom. Usnech = Usnagh Hill in Westmeath.

3-4. These lines are glossed in G .i. *as iomdha muir 7 tir ina rug mac an Riogh .i. Crimthann fodheín a rouidhe lachdha no laidir*. Cf. LU 56 b 1, *ó dodeochatar a cetna rúde* ("leg. nude," Eriu, Suppl. 7); LL 394 *w*, *mac do Murchad ri ruidhe*. In SnR 1078, 7074, *garg-ruidhe, vorude* seem = 'prince,' &c.; but this meaning will not suit with the fem. *rúaid*.

5. Read *for séit* (: *bréio*); the mss. have *sét*; Strachan, Eriu i. 2, and Thurneysen, Hdb. 125, make *sét* an *u*-stem, in spite of dat. *séit*, W 24 a 17.

6. *tre aslach mban*: cf. LU 51 b 6, quoted above: *Nár . . . issí roaslaig fair*.

10. Mag Eolairg, the sea between Lough Foyle and Iona (see Reeves' Adamnan, 274, note), or possibly it may be a 'kenning' for the sea generally.

14. The phrase *romra ríán* occurs also in Ir. T. iv. 311, note on 4569.

15. Here and in 12 and 55 the best mss. present *ba sed* for the historical *ba hed*.

16. I can only guess at the meaning of this line: Tuathal's cup may have had the virtue of multiplying indefinitely the liquor it contained.

For *méin*, 'metal' (= *míán*), see Laws i. 170, 17, LL 16 b 50.

17. This *fidchell* is referred to in LL 145 a 20, Ac. na Sen. 3945; also in the tale *Airne Fingein* (quoted above).

21. The 'shirt of Lug' must be the same as the *cétach Crimthainn* mentioned in the different prose versions of the story, and also in the ds. of Luibnech RC xvi. 73, and BB 407 b 46 sq. Perhaps *lug* is here the noun meaning 'hero': see O'Dav. 1188, 1202.

24. *rofuacht*: this is the reading of the best mss.: it is formed from *-ruacht* by false analogy, as in LL 210 b 1 the monstrous form *rosfuachtastar* (corresponding to *dochúaid chuecu* in other texts) probably means 'she came to them.' The *cétach* may have been a short riding-cloak.

29. A Dáire Derg, grandson of Ailill Ólomm, is mentioned at pp. 134, 138; and a Dáire Derg mac Find is named] in *Acallam na Senórach*: there was also a Dáire Derg, ancestor of the Three Fothaids: Rev. Celt. xxxii. 393.

30. *bedg*, properly 'bound'; here perhaps the sudden spring of a swordsman.

31, 32. This shield is described by FM and O'Clery's L. Gab. as *sciath co mbocáidib airgit*: the thrice nine arrows are another kind of ornament. The meaning of *crechad* is uncertain; *cirb* is probably gen. of *cerb* 'cutting.'

34. Read with YHG *ciarbo choscur* 'though it was a bloody trophy.'

37. This is a daring anachronism, as Aed Abrat, King of Connacht, was killed A.D. 576, AU: cf. BB 57 b 5.

40. *foir*. Dinneen has πορν 'a hem, fringe, border,' &c. If this is our word and the quantity short, then *choir* in 39 may be = *chair*, gen. of *car* 'brittle.' But perhaps we have to do with *foir* 'a ship's crew, a number of people stowed together' (O'R.): it might conceivably be used of a set or row of gems, as *foirenn* of a set of chessmen. We should then write *chóir* in 39. There is no mark of length in the mss over *foir* or *choir*.

'*na sreith* = 'ranged in a row.'

43. *lánamain* usually denotes a married couple: in legal language any pair of persons connected by some social tie. Here it seems to be applied to a couple of dogs.

45. On stones used in warfare, see O'Curry MC. ii. 263, sq.

50. *acht mad cel*: G has a gloss *rob ineglaighthe an gres do tuagmiolaibh baoi arna riondada . . . isin tabaill munaptais mairbh*, 'the ornamental animals engraved . . . on the sling would be formidable only that they were dead.'

52. This stanza is a nest of riddles. The word *tallainn* is found only in R: it is adopted in the text on the supposition that it is a rare word which has been replaced in other copies by *atód*, &c. *Talland* = lat. *talentum* is used in the metaphorical sense of 'special gift,' see Wi. Cf. Ir. T. iv. 3193 *tallann do thallannaib na fiannaigeichta*, which O'Grady renders 'one of the special articles of Fian-lore.' But this word is masc., and the acc. should be *tallann*; besides, the context calls for some more precise expression. Perhaps R's reading is a mere corruption due to *talmáin* in the preceding line. We must then adopt the alternative reading *atód*, which can only be the verbal noun of *addóaim* (see Thurneysen in ZCP viii. 64), which usually means 'kindling': does it here signify 'a tinder-box,' and is 56 a description of the wood used for the purpose? A 'sliver of holly' seems unpromising material. O'R. has $\zeta\iota\omicron\theta\grave{\iota}$, 'a lock of hair: a fleak (flake?).' I can make nothing of 54: in 55 *frithatad* is unknown to me.

57. This *ech-flesc* seems to be really a whip, not a goad.

66. *snúad* is an adjectival gen. pl.

67. *murbach*, 'place where the sea breaks,' 'sea-beach.'

68. *mac Lugdach* = Crimthann: his father was Lugaid Sriabnderg.

RATH CHNAMROSSA.

O'DONOVAN says (note on FM i. 11, note *c*) that Cnamross is probably the ancient name of Camross, near Barry's Cross, Co. Carlow. The death of Lé fri Flaith is an incident in Bruiden Da Derga: see Stokes' edition, pp. 147, 161.

3. *gníthe*, n. pl. of *gníth* 'shout': cf. *gníthech* 'shouting,' Death Tales, index; *gossa* is an adjectival genitive. So also in 43. The reading of YLc *ngníthi* is in favour of this interpretation. O'Cl. has *gnithe* .i. *gniomhacha*, quoting *go raghonsad Gaoidhil ghnithe*, which is a line from a poem found in LL. 11 a 16.

9. *fomaire fir* 'giant of a man,' a phrase like *peta éoin*, 'Eriu Suppl. 768, *petta cuirre* Aisl. Mac C. 51, 28; *deóra dagfir*, p. 162. 11 *bidba troch*, p. 172. 66 *supra*.

16. *charnail chndm-(f)rossa*; so in the prose ds. *ní fuair acht carnail cnam . . . 7 fosceird in cnam-fros sin inde*.

18. *esgal* or *escal* 'roaring of water, storm, onslaught': cf. Cormac s.v. *Coire Breccáin*; Rennes Ds. index; Rev. Celt. xiv. 441.

19. *dal fo deime* 'a meeting in darkness,' a periphrasis for 'death.'

20. Read *eo fán Corra Édnige*: the rhyme with *dal* requires *fan* as a monosyllable: *Corra* must be regarded as a genitive. None of the places called *Eidnech* mentioned in Onom. seems likely to be meant.

23. *nimchin* is the opposite of *mochen*: cf. LBr. 85, lower margin, line 7, *nimochin ogan congail hi saidfithea in sen-fiacaíl* 'woe betide him in whom the old tooth is fixed in the combat!': LBr. 94 lower margin: *nimochin nech nosfothraic na tib díg* 'woe to him that bathes himself and does not drink a

draught (?)' I regard *tossaig* as the verb of which *tossach* is the verbal noun (*to-od-siag*- Thurn. Hdb. 475).

31. The nut-grove of Segais is described in ds. of Sinann, pp. 289, 293: other references in Joyce, Social Hist. i. 446.

35. *cnói dag-ruis*: so in the prose legend *nídat ena rois acht is ena amrois*, which Stokes renders 'they are not nuts of knowledge, but nuts of ignorance.' But *rúis* 'knowledge' has a long vowel; either then the quantity is shortened in *dag-ruis*, to rhyme with *amruis*, or *ena rois* means 'nuts of the wood,' and there is a play on words in *ruis*—*amruis*.

37. *fál-gus*: a compound of *fal* 'prince': the magical knowledge which the nuts bestow is superior to the might of warriors.

39. This corresponds to the prose *rosadnacht Fínd traig i talmain*. I have no other example of *foeressaim*.

40. *adbair ardosfail* 'the cause which is upon them': *adbair* for *adbar*, for the sake of the rhyme with *talmain*.

41-48. According to FM. Cairbre Lifechair died in 284, and Bresal Bélach, grandson of Catháir Mór, in 435; but there is an error somewhere in the annalistic chronology of the Leinster kings; see introductory note to Loch Garman, p. 508.

MAISTIU I.

MAISTIU is identified with Mullaghmast, in Co. Kildare.

2 and 21. *imscar* sometimes means 'encounter' (properly 'the result of an encounter, the condition in which the combatants part'): cf. p. 254, 5: *Trúig a n-imscar imalle*, said as here of two enemies whose meeting is fatal to both. So in BB 435 a 52 *ar rofedar ni bad imscar mac mbec im chuail fithiucan a n-imscar na da ardmiled*.

5. Eochaid Tóeb-fota, son of Ailill Olomm, was killed A.D. 241, FM.

8. *forud Oengussa* = *Oenach Oengussa* in the prose: cf. note on p. 452, 28.

9. *rosill*, cf. Metr. Gl. *sillid* 'a witch.'

10. *romill*, cf. Corm. *milled* .i. *mí-silled* and Zeuss 954 *na ramillet mna*.

15. *thuc Snuaid dar sise*: the prose says she was drowned in the river Snuaid. *dar sise* seems to be put for *tairse*.

17. *cen scís nglé*, i.e. she died ingloriously, not in the toil of battle.

19. *co ceird chrúí* cf. p. 282, 85. O'Cl. has *ceird chrúí* .i. *ceird imdeargtha no ceird bhasaighthe*. Cf. also p. 138, 3, *iar ceird gascid*.

21. For *mairer* 'troop,' &c., see Rev. Celt. xiv. 446, Ir. T. iii. 539, LL 111 a 25. It is no doubt the same as *murer* 'burden, family,' Ir. T. iii. 539.

25-6. As to Oengus mac Umóir and his son Conall, see ds. of Carn Conaill, p. 440. The Oengus mentioned in 29 is, according to the prose legend, Oengus mac ind 'Oc.

27-28. I have translated according to the natural order of the words; but the prose makes the two sisters Maistiu and Máer die of grief for the loss of Conall, regarding this as an alternative account of the fate of Maistiu.

30. *éem-loisse*, cf. *Wi. luisse*: O'Dav. 1185, 1200.

31, 32. *sam-rúin*, *mag-rúin* seem to be both compounds of *rúin*.

34. For this use of *fiad* cf. Lism. Lives 2485 *co torocht in sceich fil isin fiadh re cill Eochaille aniar* 'in the wood,' Stokes; *ba fiadh fertach*, p. 260, 5 *supra*; SnR index.

MAISTIU II.

1. This must be the same Dáire Derg, grandson of Ailill 'Olomm, as in the last poem; yet here he is a Leinster king.

8. Neither *Wi.* nor Meyer gives *aílges* with *ā*: but it has the mark of length in *Atk. P.* and *H.* 4026, 7991, 8215; so in Three Shafts and Dinneen: cf. also *ds. Ceilbe* 107 (p. 62 above); *LL.* 114 *b w.*

10. Apparently *Grís* demanded a mass of gold from *Maistiu*; and as *Maistiu* could not satisfy the demand, she suffered the vengeance of the *ban-licerd*, as the prose legend calls *Grís*.

ROIRIU IN UI MUIREDAIG.

Now Mullagh Reelion, 5 miles S.E. of Athy in Co. Kildare (Onom.).

6. *is maic B*; see note on p. 216, 7.

11. *ar-rec*: see note on p. 66, 3.

ROIRIU IN UI FAILGE.

Now Reary or Rerymore, 5 miles N. of Mountmellick (Onom.). This poem found in *LL* only; there is no corresponding prose legend.

3. *comul n-ena*; see note on *Met.* Ds. ii. 2, 12; *ena* may be an adjective, or possibly gen. pl. of *en* 'water.'

6. *Sil nEchdach* = *Ui Echach* (also *Ui Echdach*) an Ulster sept: see *Onom.*

9. *rot*: cf. *Mag Rath* 40, 9, in *mac rot* (: *clocc*): *LL* 150 *b* 31 *rot a ngal*: it is probably the same as *rot* 'red' *Corm. Tr.* 146 *is rot cech nderg*.

11. *idus*: is this *Cormac's hidoss* = *εἰδος*? *O'R.* has *iodhus* 'a tower, fortress.' Can *nar mit* be = *nár smit*? The modern *ῥμιοτ* or *ῥμυτ* 'a piece of anything' (*Dinneen*) = *smit* 'lobe of ear' *Wi.*: *nár smit* then might mean 'not a scrap.'

MAG MUGNA.

ACCORDING to Stokes, Rev. Celt. xv. 420 Mag Mugna was in the east of Leinster along the Barrow; this is a slip for west: see the note to which Stokes refers in Féilire Oeng. p. clxxxii, Mart. Oeng. 258. The name Mugna survives in the barony of Kilkea and Moone in the south of Kildare. The local relation between Mag Mugna and Mag nAilbe has not been clearly determined, if one may judge from Hogan's articles on Belach Mugna, Eó Mugna, Mugna, Mag Mugna, and Mag Ailbe.

1. *mo gnia*. The prose version has: *Nó Mugna moo gnia .i. mo macaib sethar, quia fil gnia mac sethar, ut dicitur i mBrethaib Neimedh gnia sethar .i. mac sethar mac som didiu caera dona caeraib dobert trefuilngid treorach for a craeb*. Stokes regards *mo gnia* here as = Christ: see his note, Rev. Celt. xv. 420, but he does not explain the connexion between Christ and the Tree of Mugna, and his rendering of the last sentence can hardly be right. I think we should translate: "*gnia sethar*, i.e. sister's son; now it (the Tree) is the son of one of the berries which *trefuilngid treorach* put upon his bough." What *trefuilngid treorach* means I cannot say; but the general sense seems to be that the Tree of Mugna sprung from a berry which grew upon one of the trees from which the Cross was made; and in this way it is sister's son to the Cross, *mo gnia feda féil*. If this is right, *mo* in *mo gnia* must be hypocoristic. O'Cl. has *gnia* .i. *óile*.

3. *sorthaib*: d. pl. of *soraíd* 'blessing' Dinneen.

6. *ba fó fiadh*. O'Cl. s.v. *fiadh* quotes *ubhall ba fó fiadh* and explain .i. *ubhall ba maith an biadh*. But cf. *fiadh-ubla* 'crab-apples' Rev. Celt. xv. 460.

9-12. This stanza is quoted in the notes to Féilire Oengusso, Dec. 11, with a different third line, *fo diamair re hed dobi*: this is preferable, as the prose legend and the poem on p. 146 say that the Tree was hidden until the birth of Conn Cét-chathach. Its discovery is not mentioned, however, among the marvels attending Conn's birth which are described in Airne Fingean.

EO MUGNA.

6. I read *comged* for *coméd* of the ms.
míle 'a thousand cubits,' not men.

10. Translate 'and fifty hundreds to boot'; the total number intended is 7000.

12. 'The poet Ninine cast it down': Rev. Celt. xv. 420.

EO ROSSA, etc.

The corresponding prose version is edited in Rev. Celt. xvi. 277.

9. *sogor* is the opposite to *dogar* (*dogur*), Wi. Translate 'joyous.'

12. *siar-thress*: see note on p. 324, 7.

BELACH CONGLAIS.

Now Baltinglass in the south of Co. Wicklow.

Between the prose version edited by Stokes and the poem there is a composition beginning *Cuin treith tadbánar*, which I cannot translate.

2. *merg*, properly 'rust' (*meirg* Wi.), means also 'decay, decrepitude' etc.: cf. *Metr.* Ds. i. 48, 49; ii. 22, 58.

míbal is the opposite of *bal* 'brightness' (?): cf. p. 224, 22.

4. The grandsons of Dond Désa, Conaire's foster-brothers, play a part in *Brúda Da Derga*.

10. For *sorthan* see *Ir. T.* iv. index, and p. 220, 55 *supra*.

sáigluind seems to be written *metri gratia* for *saeglónnu*.

11. *tréith* is probably metaphorical, and means the chieftains who joined in the hunt, not the boars who were the quarry.

14. *Dreibrenn* (or *Derbriu*) was daughter of Eochu Feidlech, and sister to *Medb*; see *Táin Bó Cúalnge*, ed. Wi. 15, and compare p. 386, 10 *supra*. Her red swine are mentioned again in ds. of *Duma Selga*, *Loch Néill*, and *Ceis Coraind*. They were men and women who had lost their proper shape: see ds. of *Duma Selga*, p. 386.

ATH FADAT I.

Ath Fadat is now *Ahade* on the *Slaney* in Co. *Carlow*; see *O'Curry*, MC. iii. 404, where there is a translation of this poem. But the prose account says that the fight between *Etain* and *Fadat* was caused by a dispute as to the produce of the river *Barrow*. In the LL. copy of the prose *Lind Doé* is said to be 'on the *Barrow*.' Besides *O'Curry's* translation of the poem, it has been edited by *Stokes*, *Rev. Celt.* xv. 422, and in *Poems from the Dindsenchas* (*Todd Lect.* vii). It was evidently not written for the *Dindsenchas* collection.

Metre- *Ocht-foclach mór* (*Meyer*, *Ir. Metr.* 72).

5. *Loch Lurgan*: see note on *Belach Gabran*.

1-2. *-talhaig*: *bláthaig* is an imperfect rhyme. So too 21-2 *thathlaib*: *mbráthair*.

15. *amsaig*, an abstract noun, acc. sing. *Meyer*, *Contrib.* quotes gen. *amsaige*.

23. Perhaps 'it shall reach your mother,' i.e. she (*Caichne*?) also shall fall.

25. *O'Cl.* quotes this line s.v. *é*, explaining as *truagh do dhiol*.

38. *athaig*. *O'R.* has *athaidh* 'a period': cf. *Moirthimchell Eirenn* (ed. *Hogan*) 17, 3 *athaid* 'for a while.' But the usual form is *athach*, and it is better to read *ni gébat frim athaig*, and translate with *Stokes* 'giants will not prevail against me.'

ATH FADAT II.

FADAT is here a woman: in the last poem he was a man.

The prose version refers to the *mirabilia duorum Sincellorum*, as authority for the legend; but this document, so far as I know, is no longer extant.

BELACH GABRÁIN.

THIS is perhaps the pass leading to Gowran in Kilkenny, south of Sliab Mairge : so Hogan, Onom. ; Stokes, Rennes Ds. ; Orpen in Journ. R.S.A.I. xxxvi. 30. There was, however, another Belach Gabráin in Maistiú, Co. Kildare (see Onom.), and this would be more naturally connected with Almu (the Hill of Allen in Kildare). Loch Lurgan where the pig disappeared was according to the prose version in the Bog of Allen ; authorities quoted by Hogan, Onom., place it near the Slieve Bloom mountains, to the west of Maryborough.

3. *rontéllai* cf. *rotellaidhsid*, TBC (Wi.) index, and *etlaim*, Wi. At p. 194, 17 *supra* most texts have *tellais*.

9. *iar scís glé* (sic leg.) 'after glorious toil' cf. p. 134. 17.

10. *fo múr* : does this mean 'under the rampart of Almu' ?

17-20. This stanza, which is found in three mss. only, is accidentally displaced in the text ; it should follow line 8. It does not agree with the story, which says the pig escaped, whereas line 20 seems to assert that it was killed (at Loch Lurgan) in the bog of Allen. Line 18 probably refers to the baying of the hound, not to the cries of the hunters : translate 'whose mouth made furious music.' The semicolon after *anrachta* should be deleted ; *robith* is relative, and refers to Lurgan.

SLIAB MAIRGE I.

THE Slieve Margy hills extend from Queen's County southwards into Kilkenny, to the west of the Barrow.

For the legend, see the first poem on Bend Etair.

7. This line is hypermetric : read '*sin tsleib sin*.'

SLIAB MAIRGE II.

3. *tuiscthe* gen. of *toschid*.

4. Eochu Muniste *rí Galian* is mentioned in the prose legend printed above under Bend Etair I.

8. *golach* may be for *galach* or (more probably) may mean 'causer of weeping.' Cf. p. 338, 14, *Gdith golaig*.

9. *rosamlad* 'was thought appropriate,' 'was estimated.'

11. *gress* may here have the meaning 'injury' as in *dígail greisse cinéoil* and other phrases in the Laws.

deóra dagfir : perhaps 'valiant stranger,' *dag-fir* being merely a descriptive genitive : cf. note on 128, 9 in *fomaire fir*.

ARD LEMNACHT.

IN the territory of Ui Cennselaig, in Wexford (Onom.).

Crimthann Sciath-bél is mentioned by FM. *a.m.* 3502. The story of his battle with the Tuath Fidga is told in LL 15 *a* 22, where they are said to be a British tribe: cf. BB 43 *a* y; fr. Nenn. ed. Todd ch. xxvii, ch. xxx, and p. lxx seq.: Keating's History, ed. Dinneen, ii. 111.

This poem was edited in Todd Lect. vii. 30.

7. *birda baill* 'pointed tools,' dangerous to handle: cf. *ball urlainn*, *ball acra*, Dinneen's Dict.

11. Read with LB *ind ail*: cf. SG. ii. 473, 7: the word means 'insult' not 'injury.'

8. The Fidga and Fochmaind are mentioned together in the poem on Druim nDairbrech, Metr. Ds. ii. 46, 17. Túath Fidga and Tuath Ochmaine are two of the three sections of the Gaileóin. MacNeill, Population Groups, pp. 90-1 (Proc. R.I.A., April 1911).

22. *cleth-núi*. *cleth* 'stake,' &c., is often used metaphorically of a chieftain: see Meyer, Contrib. *núi* = Cormac's *noe* .i. *duine*; cf. O'Dav. 1291.

24. Translate 'the way to overcome them is to behead them': so also the prose.

27. *ó ág arm*. The reading of L *dáig na n-arm* seems to have arisen from reading *ó* as *d*.

33. *in each deg-amm*: this is probably a phrase like *cech than*. When vacant land was wanted for the people (*draimm* = *dreim*), it could be had in the former territory of the Fidga and Fochmaind. Translate, then, 'there was found on every occasion for the people,' &c.

LOCH GARMAN.

THIS is the Irish name of Wexford Harbour.

There is a deep-rooted confusion as to the date of Catháir Mór and his sons. According to FM he was king of Ireland, A.D. 120-122, and was slain by Cond Cét-chathach and the Luagni of Temair. Tigernach, Rev. C. xvii. 7, gives the same account of his death at a somewhat later date. Authorities vary as to the length of his reign: the annalistic document LL 24 *a* 11 says: *Cathair mor mac Feidlinthe coica (nó trí) bliadna, co torchair la fein Luagni i Temraig*: see also the poems of Gilla Coemáin LL 129 *b* 9, and Fland Mainistrech LL 132 *a* 19. Again in the Leinster pedigrees at LL 315 *b* 42, *In Cathair mar-sa . . . l. bliadna do ir-rige hErenn i Temraig. . . Comamser dano don Chathair-seo 7 do Chund chet-chathach síst máir*. In the tale of Cath Cnucha (ed. Windisch, Grammar 121), Cathair is connected with Conn and with Cumall, father of Finn. These notices make it necessary to place him in the second century. Now this same Cathair Mor, son of Feidlimid Ferurglais, is father of a number of sons, one of whom is Fiachu Ba Aiccid, LL 315 *b* 50, LL 313 *b* 12-20. So in Leabhar na gCeart, 203-5, Catháir

Mór, father of Fiachu Ba Aicid, was killed by the *fian* of Luaigne. And Fiachu Ba Aicid is father of Bresal Bélach (AU 483, 604; FM 435; LL 315 c1, 5). With Bresal Bélach we are on historical ground: he died in 435 (FM) or 436 (AU), and his successor Enda Cennselach is mentioned in the Book of Armagh (Thes. Pal. ii. 240). If then Catháir Mór was really grandfather of Bresal Bélach, his birth-date cannot be put much earlier than 350 or so. O'Donovan, L.na gCeart 208 note *g*, speaks of Enna Cennselach as "fourth in descent from Catháir, monarch of Ireland and king of Laighin or Leinster about the year 358," but does not mention how he arrived at this date, nor notice the discrepancy with the annalistic account. Assuming that Catháir was born about 350, he might have lived to see the advent of Christianity. Lines 199-200 of Eochaid Eólach's poem seem to imply that Catháir became a convert after attaining the position of Ard-Rí. This, however, is probably quite unhistorical, the explanation of the chronological difficulties being that there is a hiatus of 200 years or so in the pedigree between Fiachu Ba Aicid and Bresal Bélach. See also note on p. 130, 41 *sq.*

The poem has already been edited by O'Beirne Crowe in the Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Association, Jan., 1872.

Eochaid Eolach O'Ceirin, to whom the authorship is ascribed in the Book of Leinster, flourished in the eleventh century (see O'Curry MC ii. 113, 153). The style and metre of the poem are unusually simple. Internal rhymes are absent from more than half the stanzas.

11. *ria thadall* simply means 'frequented.'

14. *mad dia*: a strengthened form of *dia*; cf. *mad dia lamaid*, p. 286, 2, crit. note, and p. 454, 65 *mad dia tuca*.

26. This line means perhaps 'as to mentioning them, it is no dishonour' = *quos honoris causa nomino*.

29-36. Gilla Coemain (LL 127a 28-31), followed by Keating (Ir. Text. Soc. i. 194), gives as the three landing-places Inber Sláine (Wexford Harbour), Irrus Domnann (Erris in Mayo), and Tracht Rudraige (Dundrum Bay). Keating also mentions that some authorities substitute Inber Domnann (Malahide Bay) for Irrus Domnann.

Hogan, Onom., suggests three different identifications of Inber Dubglaise.

51. *dognithi* should be taken as relative, the antecedent being *recht is riagla*.

52. *allib*: is this for *uillib*? or should we read *aillib* (*álaind*)?

59. *dimór daig*: this may mean the blaze of light at the feast, or it may be metaph. for 'the mighty warrior,' i.e. Catháir.

67. *ór arand* must mean something like 'gold as compensation'; but I have no authority for *arand*, unless it be a sentence in Laws i. 300, 3 *aithgin gatu arann*, which I cannot translate. Should we write *a rand*?

73. *the*: see note on p. 58, 55.

73-76 Render, 'when he happened to be in the house etc. . . . to steal the coronet was no right deed' &c.

83. *nafairthet*; a middle-Irish development of *arrethim*.

115. *soeb* rather means 'paradoxical.'

119. *cuirit gleic* = *cuirit gliaid* in the prose version § 5.
 127. *fer ndomain* 'of the men of all the world.'
 131. *a fir* = 'O sir!' a common tag.
 147. *áilt*: perhaps dat. of *alt* = *aircetal* O'Dav. 6.
 151. *it chri*: see note on p. 450, 19.
 169. *cind*: I take this to be the imper. of *oinnin*, 'I determine,' etc., used as a cheville. Cf. pp. 274, 63; 336, 29; 344, 95, and perhaps also p. 18, 219, *ante*. The word may, however, be an adjective.
 204. *adnad*: for this metaphorical use of *adannaim* see *Contrib.*, and add *rohadtad a cluiche cáinte*, Rev. C. xxiv. 184; *adnad saerberrtha*, p. 334, 8, *supra*.

LOCH DACHAECH.

THIS is the old name of Waterford Harbour.

The unusual metre (*Dá trian randaigeichta móire*, Ir. T. iii. 155, no. 48) has troubled the scribes, and the text has needed a somewhat eclectic treatment.

4. *Cicul* is called in the prose *Glicer-glún*, 'knock-knee': in LL 5 a 21 he is *Cichol Gricenchos* of the *Fomóraig*: at LL 137 a 36 his name is corruptly written *Ceocheur glicc gel glún*. Keating (Ir. Texts Soc. i. 162) calls him *Ciochal mac Nil* from *Sliab Ughmóir*.

29. *cor thúeth*: for this irregular preterite of *tuitim* cf. Rev. Celt. xiv. 69, *rotháeth*, and *supra*, p. 376, 12, *var. lect.*

30. After *a brú* most texts have simply *óen ingin*, which gives a defective line. *S₃* supplies the gap by writing *an aoin inghin*: M has *anaengin*. I suppose *rue* to have fallen out after *brú*.

39. *bán-gábuð*: cf. *bán-martra*, *bán-maidm*, *Contrib.*

41. *musling*: see *Wi. immling*.

44. I have adopted the reading of *LcS*: the corrupt readings of the other copies have given rise to the ghost-word *manama* (O'Cl., O'R., Dinneen): see *Hermathena* for 1909, p. 394.

53. *rothoimsech*: I take this to be an adjective derived from *tomus*, and meaning something like 'abundant': cf. *Met. Ds. ii. 34, 94*.

PORT LAIRGE.

Now Waterford.

2. According to Dinneen *gníomh* is 'a division of land equal to the twelfth part of a ploughland,' so that *srib-gnín* may be the streaming furrows of the sea.

7. *taur* = *tor* 'tower, chieftain'; *testa*: g.s. of *teist* 'testimony.' The phrase means 'the chieftain to whose valour all lands bore witness.'

14. *magur*: properly 'bait': on the evolution of this word see Ériu iii. 190.

17. O'R. has *suire* 'sea-nymphs, mermaids.' Highland Soc. Dict. *suire*, *suireadh* 'a maid, a nymph.'

18. The metre is in favour of regarding *duine-deilb* as a compound; but *duine* may be gen. dependent on *deilb*.

28. *muraig*: Coneys has *μυρακ* (g. *μυρακιζε*) = *murex*. So O'R *μυρακ* (*sic*).

31. *cen grés ria nguide*; cf. Féil. Oeng. Epil. 226 *rommain gress a nguide* 'let urgency in beseeching them protect me,' Stokes (first edition; in the second he reads *ronnain grés a nguide*, and renders 'may the work of their prayer protect us'); but the quantity and meaning of *gress* are alike doubtful.

35. This line seems corrupt; the grammar is faulty, and there is no internal rhyme with 36.

39. *ós bund*: perhaps 'above the bottom of the sea'; *bond* = *fond*.

43. *dúine is dian*: if this is right, one must suppose that the original sense of *dúine* as an abstract noun was still felt when the poem was written.

ar gurt: L (the only authority for this stanza) reads *ara gurt*, which will not scan. *Gort* may here be 'field of battle.'

MAG RAIGNE.

MAG RAIGNE is a plain in the barony of Kells, Co. Kilkenny (FM index).

3. *serc-blaid*: this compound occurs also at pp. 16, 192; 218, 30; 282, 71.

6. *sráb*: O'R. explains this word by 'much, plenty, diffusion, stream, rivulet': in SnR 6780 it means 'stream'; here it perhaps means 'the common people.' At p. 404, 12, it is used of a drove of pigs.

7. *tarthud úire*. Cf. LL 6 b 18 *tardúth uire*: BB 405 a 47 *ag tárrud eisc*: *tarradh*, *tarrudh* 'a drawing' O'R. The prose legend has *uir do tarrad*. We should perhaps read *tarthad* (: *tascrad*). S₃ has *tarrúdh*, the other texts *tarthud*, *tarrud*, *tarrad*, &c.

14. *dodáil*: cf. p. 286, 7; Tec. Corm., p. 22, 39 (adj. ?).

20. Most texts read *tuc leis baicc is tuc rámann*, &c; but the prose has *bac 7 rama 7 tuag lais*: cf. p. 198, 8: *bacc is tuag is trom-ráma*.

21-2. Cf. p. 354: *Tair a forud na Fóila . cen robud cen rig-fóera*.

24. *menmach* = 'haughty' rather than 'cheerful.'

MAG FEMIN, MAG FERA, MAG FEA.

THE Dindsenchas now leaves Leinster for Munster. Mag Fea indeed is said by O'Donovan to be 'a plain in the barony of Forth, Co. Carlow'; but Mag Femin is in Co. Tipperary: its exact position and extent are discussed by Hogan, *Onom.*

Femin, Fera, and Fea are mentioned among the slaves of Cland Miled BB 39 a 7. A different account of Mag Fea is given in LL 5 a 18.

LL being the only authority for the poem, its text is reproduced without alteration, except as noted on p. 199.

10. *eivémud*: corrupt; a trisyllable is required alliterating with *bacc* and rhyming with *trén-mud*.

12. For *rúamor* 'digging' see Rev. C. xiii. 123: it also means 'rowing' just as *ráma* means both 'oar' and 'spade.'

15. *ní dela do deir*: this perhaps means something like 'no suitable lot for a girl'; i.e. it requires a warrior to live and thrive there. Cf. *Silv. Gad.* 346, 20, *Alainn in tír i tanac, mochen rí dámad dela*: which is equivalent to *álainn an tír-se, ocus mochen damad betha bhunaid beith innti*, 'I could give him joy whose natural lot in life it were to dwell on in the same!' (O'Grady): LL 394, 45 *dá fion-fuil, fa deala dhaibh*; Hy Fiach. 187 (quoted in *Contrib.*) *deig-mhéin as deala don druing*.

17. The emendation proposed for this line is suggested by the prose version: *focairded cach náidib dia chétiu clæchbíd ernnaid*.

26. Cormac's Glossary s.v. *Femen* gives the names of the two oxen: they are also mentioned in *Lebor Gabála*, LL 9 b 35, in the account of the Tuatha Dé Danann. They are there called *dí ríg-damraide .i. Fea 7 Femen*. See also the following poem, 53-56.

MAG FEMIN II.

THE prose Dindsenchas of Mag Femin corresponds to the first poem (although this only exists in L); it has no relation to the second, which is found in all texts of the Dindsenchas. There are also late copies of this poem in RIA 23 E 26, p. 33, and 23 G 22, p. 11, where it is included in a notice of Lugaid Lámderg. In L there is the heading *Cummine 7 Mac Da Cherda cecinerunt. in cet leth-rand la Cummini, leth-rand tanaise la Mac Da Cherda*. As to these two persons see O'Curry MC II 204; Rev. Celt. xxix. 219; Ériu v. 18. The poem is chiefly concerned with the exploits of Lugaid Menn, also called Lugaid Lámderg (28), son of Oengus Tírech; in FM 267 he is mentioned as *Lugaid Mend mac Aongusa d'Ultoib*. Cf. *Aided mac nEchach* (ed. O'Grady, *Silv. Gad.* i. 335, from L. Breac; Stokes, Rev. Celt. xxiv. 186, from YBL) *Lugaid mend mac Aengusa tírig maic Fírchorp is é rogab ar eicin ferann Tuadmuman ar tís, ocus is desin ráidter gairb-ferann claidim Luigdech lám-deirg*, &c., cf. lines 27-8. The same paragraph is found with an addition in H 3. 17, p. 749 b: *Lugaid mend mac Aengusa tírig maic Fírchuirp maic Moga Corp maic Cormaic maic Cais is e rodselaig 7 rosgab tír ar eigin. inde dicitur garb-ferand claidim Luigdech lám-deirg. ní deachaid a n-arem rainde o feraib Muman do dal Cais in tír sin. ní dlig ríg Ereenn giall na comindnsa [sic] bes don tír sin acht ríg dal Cais a aenur*.

2. *násad* 'place of assembly.'

2-4. L's text of these lines differs from all other copies. If we adopt *fobíth neich* in 2, there is no verb in the first *leth-rand*, while in 3 *ba méite nochíad frossa* is hypermetric, besides being difficult to construe: *tar éis* in 4 also gives a hypermetric line.

7. Read *ba* with all mss. except L.
8. *enech* for *enig*, to make a rhyme.
10. Mac Dá Cherta was son of Maelochtair, king of the southern Déisi. I do not know what or where Tibre may be: L reads *Tidle*, which may be right: see Hogan, *Onom.*, *Tidil*, *Tedel*, *Cell Tidil*, *Dál Tidil*.
14. Read perhaps with R a *tecmad* 'from which he would gain martial fame': for *tecmaim* see *Lism. Lives*, *index*, *teicemaid*. The reading *ademad* may be referred to *addamim*. L's *adfeided* (*adfiadain*) means 'which would declare': the end of the line is illegible in L; perhaps *miad míleth* (= *míled*).
17. The battle of Luchat must have been one of the seven encounters in which Lugaid Menn defeated the men of Connaught, Keating iii. 71. Luchad is now Lowhid in Clare, O'Don. FM 1564.
21. Hogan identifies Lodan with Ludden, near Sixmilebridge in Co. Clare. As to the carn with a stone for each man, see p. 118, *ante*, and Stokes' note, *Rev. Celt.* xv. 331.
30. The reading and meaning are doubtful, but alliteration is in favour of *rold*.
32. *Femen-mag* = Mag Femen.
33. Lugaid Menn's descent from Ailill Olomm is given in O'Curry's MS. Mat. 209.
- 37-44. L is the sole authority for these stanzas. I can make nothing of *taichnefaid* in 39.
43. *Rasisset in-nem* (read *nim*) tr. 'may they sit in Heaven'! Cf. *slán seiss*, Meyer, *Hail Brigit*, 12.
44. As to Fingen of Cashel and his wife Mór, see O'Nolan's 'Mór of Munster' in *Proc. RIA*, Aug. 1912. Aed Bennán's death is recorded in FM 614, AU 618; that of his daughter Mór in AU 631. Aed and Fingen are both mentioned in a poem on the kings of Cashel, LL 150 b 2, 3.
45. *d'andrib*: this is an emendation of L's *domdreib*, which is otherwise unaccountable: the other texts have *do bantracht*, &c.
47. *inná*: so L: all other texts have *Fodla*, &c., except H. i. 7, which reads *oidas*. Perhaps this was the original reading which has been altered in L and corrupted in the other copies.
48. *immaréid*: cf. *Metr. Ds.* ii. 10, 4, *cech ríg immotrét* (tr. 'of every king that drives about thee').
49. *catcha de bruig*: cf. *Wi.* s.v. *catcha*, and add *Liadain* and *Curithir* ed. Meyer, 24, 18, *catcha ndénainn*.
53. *tuarguibset cend*: for this idiom cf. *Wb.* 26 d 11: also *tócbaim cend*, *Wi.*; *Irish Æneid*, 1194.
60. After this line four mss. add the stanza *Femen Fera*, &c., printed by Stokes in *Rev. Celt.* xv. 436 (where for *deg-Datha* the other texts have *Deätha*).

TOND CHLIDNA I.

O'Curry, MS. Mat. 306, places Tond Clidna in or near Clonakilty Bay, Co. Cork, but according to O'Donovan it is to be sought somewhat further west in Glandore Bay: see his note FM v. 1548.

The story of Clidna and Ciabán is told in *Acallam na Senórach*, where this poem is introduced; it is translated in *Silv. Gad.* ii. 201. For the readings of the *Laud* and *Lismore* texts of the *Acallam I* have relied on Stokes (*Ir. Text* iv. 109 with notes): Mr. Plummer has kindly supplied me with a collation of the copy in Rawlinson B 487.

5. *the*: see note on p. 58, 65 *ante*: in the present instance the texts vary between *de* and *te*.

8. *Ciabán*: the prose story calls him *Iuchna Ciab-faiudech*.

21. *Teite*, daughter of *Ragamain*, and the Strand called after her, are mentioned in the *Acallam* story.

31. *do neoch*: this usage is illustrated by *Atkinson*, *Pass.* and *Hom.* 817 *a*.

33. *Ildathach* and his two sons are not referred to in the prose *Dindsenchas*; but in the *Acallam* the son of the King of India and the son of the King of Greece share *Ciabán's* adventure: these are, no doubt, the same persons in a later dress.

37-40. These ships must have pursued *Clidna* when she eloped from the Land of *Promise*.

39. *chongaib* seems to be put *metri gratia* for *congab*, which may mean either 'seizure' or 'assembly.' The line may perhaps mean 'that was not a gathering without a spear,' i.e. they were well armed.

TOND CHLIDNA II.

1. *torum*: this word is often used in *SnR* in chevilles; but I do not know its meaning.

5. *forrach* is the verbal noun of *forryim* 'I crush, strike, &c': cf. p. 72, 92; *ZCP* ii. 471.

11. *erctha raind*: cf. *Metr. Ds.* i. 46, 7; *ibid.* ii. 20, 46, *erctha gaith* (sic leg.) which *Meyer* renders (*ZCP* vi. 247) 'wise men declare it.' There is another *ercaim* = 'I fill': see *Ir. T.* iii. 2 index; *SnR* index.

17, 18. *tiag-sa*, *biur-sa* are 1 sg. imper.: cf. *Kuhn's Zts.* xxxviii 467, *Thurn. Hdb.* 350.

23. *Síd nEna* should perhaps be *Síd Nena* from *nen* i. *cumal ACL* iii. 143; but the glosses there quoted are of little or no value.

26. *dosfuartha*: pret. passive of *tuargim*; one would expect *dufuartha* (< *to-fo-orta*), but the form may have been influenced by *dofuarthaim*. *BH* have *dufuartha*, *dufuartha*, but these texts habitually omit the signs of aspiration, so that their evidence does not count.

30. *fuaitges*: this verb is specially used of forcible abduction, as when Midir carries off Etáin, Ir. Text, i. 128: cf. Laws, Glossary, *fuatach, fuataigim*. The construction is, I think, *cía fuaitges, i nathgabáil bertis Ciabán*: 'if anyone carries off a woman, her friends would seize in reprisal the person of the abductor, videlicet Ciabán.'

36. *arafesur* seems to be an anomalous fut. rel. of *adfiadain*, influenced by *rofesur*; but reading and meaning are both open to doubt.

43. *sess*, properly 'thwart,' 'oarbench,' is here put for the whole boat.

49. *Mogénair* (sic leg.) = *mad-genair*, Wi. s.v. *mad*: cf. Ir. T. ii. 190, note 1, 213 (63).

51. *rochléchlóí deinn* = she died: see Contrib. *conimchlóim*.

54. Read *cid ar' éracht?* 'why has it risen?' (for *cid ara n-éracht*). For the quantity of *trácht* cf. note on p. 104, 8.

CARN UI NEIT.

HOGAN places this Carn near Mizen Head in south-west Cork. According to Stokes it is said to be the Old Head of Kinsale, but he does not name his authority.

The extremely complicated metre has the usual effect of making the poem difficult to construe. It is written in Rindaird (the metre of Féilire Oengusso), and there is a lavish profusion of rhyme. Besides the obligatory couplet-rhyme (2 and 4 of each stanza), there is regularly one internal rhyme, sometimes two, between 1 and 2, and also between 3 and 4. The end-words of 1 and 3 also assonate with the couplet-rhymes, except when they themselves rhyme with a word in the following line. Alliteration is general, but not quite regular.

The personages mentioned belong to the Tuatha De Danann; their names occur e.g. in Cath Maige Tured: see Rev. Celt. xiii. 63, etc. The subject is a trial of strength in magic arts between Bress and Lug mac Ethlenn, in which Bress gets the worst of it: the *geiss* which he has laid upon the men of Ireland, as stated in the prose story, is turned against himself, and he dies of the results. It is an example of the comic grotesquerie which takes the place of humour in the older legends of Ireland. The story is referred to by Fland Mainistrech in his poem on the Tuatha Dé, LL 11 a 39-40.

1-2. *búada . . . gessi* are written for *búadaib . . . gessib*, to mark the rhyme: so 35, for *ratha*.

With *gessi gráda* cp. *ba geis tria ngráid gentlídi*, p. 70, 48.

5. This pedigree is given also in BB 34 a 55 (and 23). *Neit mac Indai maic All dai maic Thaid maic Tabairnd*. Hence I restore *ba hAll dai*; for the construction cf. *sciath ba Dáire*, p. 122, 29. In 7 read with all texts except L *is maic Tabuirn*: cf. p. 140, 6; p. 338, 22, where the mss. have *m̄c itha 7 m̄c Bregoin* (*mc itha et m̄ breoguin H*), also LL 205 b 41, 42, 44, 45.

8. *rablai*: this is a conjecture, to give a rhyme with *All dai*. I take *bla* to be a shorter form of *blad*: thus *rot-bla* LL 10 b 25, Metr. Ds. ii. 26, 5 = *rót-blad*, p. 410, 8, *supra*; *lin-bla*, pp. 258, 35 and 260, 7, *supra*.

9-10. The mss. have *Baad*, *raad* without marks of length; but I can make nothing of *raad* unless it is imperf. of *rdaim*.

iarna rethaib is conjectural: *rethaib* is demanded by rhyme and alliteration: *tarna* (so most mss.) may be right; but cf. *iar sétaib*, p. 104, 26, and Ir. T. ii' 133.

14. *bireoil*, g. of *birél*, which may = *bir*.

31. *forrig*. The reading of RS₃ *fa ri* gives a simple text, but does not explain the readings of other mss. I have assumed the existence of a compound *for-ri* like *airri*; but possibly we should read *forrig* (*forrgim*).

32. *bith-dúil*: cf. O'Dav. 667 *duil* .i. *sluinned*.

33. *cach baile* tr. 'in every part.'

33-36. These lines and 45-48 are quoted in a glossary printed in Arch. Celt. Lex. iii. 146.

40. *fritha fatha* perhaps means 'expedients were discovered,' but what is *cosa*?

43. O'Cl. quotes these lines s.v. *gor*, explaining .i. *Lugh dorinne gairidheacht no maith isin am-soin*.

44. *rostimsaig* perhaps 'put them together, compegit.'

46. *sir-traite* is the reading of B only.

48. *rodasurmaid*: from *airmaidim* 'I hit, attain.'

51. *cheó ngó*, literally 'a deceptive mist' such as druids had power to diffuse; it made the wooden cows seem alive.

54. *ldr n-achaid* is perhaps a place-name.

60. *tirgnom* is B's reading = *turgnam*: the other texts have various forms, unintelligible to me.

deg-rún: see note on p. 113, 23.

61. *opa* for *opad* (*obbad*), for the sake of the assonance. The grammar is somewhat irregular: 'to refuse them, any feat, &c.': the plural possessive refers to any sort of *cless* in general. Meyer, Contrib., gives *cless* as masc.; but it is neuter in Old Irish (Stories from Táin, index).

68. Wi. gives *ruamlae* 'very great, magnificent' on O'R.'s authority; but cf. *ruam* 'red dye' C. Ad. The prose has *cét duib-sesra do rodo ruad mona*. We must, however, read *rodub* to rhyme with *omun*.

69-72. The meaning seems to be that the grave of Bress is not held in honour on account of his failure to fulfil his *geiss*.

69. *uisse* 'propriety, proper respect,' an abstract noun corresponding to *uisse* 'fitting.'

70. *scaichsin*: cf. SnR 2904 (of Isaac in old age) *iar scaichsin a chétfaide* 'after his senses had failed him.'

71. *gráid* is gen. after *cen dlecht cen deisse*.

CROTTA CLIACH.

O'DONOVAN (Topogr. Poems, lxxxiii), followed by Hogan, Onom., says that this is an old name for the Galtee Mountains.

The legend of Cliach and Bodb's daughter is told in *Leabhar Breac* 242*b*, where it is followed by two other legends, accounting for two names of the lake which burst forth when the ground opened under Cliach (see O'Curry, MS. Mat. 426). These two legends are not in any other way connected with the fairy harper: the author of our poem has tried to supply a connexion with one of them in lines 17-20.

3. The phrase *fri gorm-greis ngrinde* is obscure. I withdraw the rendering offered, but cannot suggest any probable explanation.

8. I should now prefer to render this line 'the smart of womanly desire was burning', or 'was constraining (the maiden).' For *brig* applied to the physical appetites, cf. *anbhaindi na brigi tochtaighi*, quoted in *Contrib.*

10. *Sid fer Femon* = here, as constantly elsewhere, the mss. vary between *síd ar F.* and *síd fer F.*

11. *fuired*: the meaning is doubtful: O'R. has *fuireadh* 'preparation, feast,' cf. *gléire glan-fuirid*, p. 238, 44; *dobadh fuireadh Eachmarcach obuir Eirinn fhulang* (corrupt?) *Misc. Celt. Soc.* 1849, p. 412, 15 tr. 'E. was ready.' But in these instances we probably have to do with *fuired* (= *fúir*) verbal noun of *fúirim* (prototonic of *fosirim*).

14. *slogaib*: the poet seems to conceive Cliach as attended by followers from his own *síd*, cf. 5, 7. In the LBr. version of the story he is not a *fer síde* at all but the harper of a human king, Smirdub mac Smáil, and he seems to go on his adventure alone.

i sír-chacht, i.e. they were benumbed with fear.

15. *bág n-uide*: that is, it was worth making a journey to be able to talk of such sights.

amra brigaib 'more wonderful than deeds of might,' a variation on *amra bríg* or *amra bríge* (see *Contrib.*).

16. *sám-chuire*, either 'an indolent band' or = *sám-chairi* 'ease-loving.'

22. *cen meirbe*: rather, 'without feebleness.'

23. *triath trethain*: this should be predicate to *Cliach* tr. 'when Cliach was a mighty lord of the sea eastward.'

CEND FEBRAT.

THIS name is often written *Cend Abrat*. It belonged to a part of *Sliab Riach*, now *Slieve Reagh*, lying to the south-east of *Kilmallock*, on the confines of *Limerick* and *Cork*: O'Donovan FM 186: Suppl. to O'R. s.v. $\sigma\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\ \delta\beta\rho\alpha\tau$; Ir. T. iv. index: see further *Wars of G. and G.*, cxxxvii n., clx n. Of the heroes mentioned in this poem, some (if not all) belong to the *Clann Dedad* or *Érainn* of *Munster*. *Febra*, according to the prose version, was brother of *Deda mac Sin*,

and was slain by Cáin mac Deirg (25), who was killed in turn by Garbán son of Deda (33). Lugaid Laigde (40) was one of the sons of Dáire Doimthech (or Sírchreehtach) (42), ancestor of the Dairfine: for his pedigree see the Genealogy of Cereu Lai[g]de in Misc. Celt. Soc. (1849), pp. 25, 57: Fianaigecht, 28; LL 325 e 56 sq. As to Dáire's sons, see LL as above; Cóir Anm. § 68; Misc. Celt. Soc. 25; ds. of Carn Máil *ibid.* 67 sq. Dodera (46) is the jester of Lugaid mac Con, who was killed in the battle of Cenn Febrat (Rev. Celt. xiii. 441, cf. Fianaig. 35).

9-12. I would now translate these lines somewhat differently. 'The sound of the wind lulled me to sleep with vacant mind; and there I met with pure poetic lore among the hands of warriors': (literally, 'it was a meeting with purity of wisdom'). A contrast is intended between the war-stained warriors and the pure visions which are revealed to the poet 'in a wise passiveness.' With the whole passage compare the opening of *Cúirt an Mheadhón-Oidhche*.

18. *Cathgus* is perhaps a proper name, as in ZCP viii. 297, 10.

28. Perhaps 'it was a cause of strife (something worth fighting for) lying neglected.'

31. *leccain*, literally 'cheek': so *grúad*, p. 2, 16: *Lecco* enters into many place-names.

41. *na trí mban*: but *four* are mentioned: perhaps we should render 42 'round the wife of Dáire': or possibly *im mndí* should be *trí mná* 'the three wives of Dáire, viz. Eithne, Maer, and Mugain,' but I have not been able to find elsewhere any mention of his wives. There are several women bearing these names.

50. *cen chéas*: i.e. it sprang up naturally, without digging.

51. *in lúain*: Metr. Gl. and O'Cl. have *lúan* .i. *cú*: perhaps then *lúan* is intended to suggest Lugaid mac Con.

54. *dá thairm*: it is worth noting that three mss, LLeS, mark the aspiration of the gen. dual.

59. *ra haiss rodlúthaig*: does this mean 'has loaded on himself, has undertaken'? cf. *gabhas rem ais* 'I undertook,' Dinneen, s.v. *ais*.

63. *déin-breth*, if right, must be put for *dian-breth*, but it gives a faulty rhyme with *glé-meth*. Possibly we should restore *dé-breth* 'divine judgment,' an artificial compound analogous to *dé-bráth* the supposed original form of (*mu*)*debroth*. There is also a genuine compound *désere* > *déro* 'love of God, charity.'

67. *í fat* 'by far,' modern *a bhfad*.

68. *in chróeb í Cínd Febrat*: is this a hall like the famous *Cróeb Rúad*? or is it a complimentary description of a person, perhaps the poet's patron, or possibly the poet himself?

69-71. As to *Cend Cuirrig*, see the next poem. *Cend Cláire* is 'a hill east of Knocklong in Co. Limerick,' *Onom.* *Cend Aife* has not been identified.

73. Who is 'the son of Fland'? Presumably the author himself. His name is given in the superscription of L as *Mac Raith úa Fain*. Nothing further is known of him under that name; but Meyer, *Primer of Metrics*, quotes the name of a poet *Mac Raith mac Flaind mac Echthigern*, from BB 182 b 32, where it occurs in a genealogical account of *Dál Cais*: the passage runs thus: *Da mac dec uero*

ag Ceindetigh, c6ic maic dib aga fuil sil .i. Brian otait sil m Briain etc., 7 Echthigern otait hui Echtigern . is do rob ua Mac Raith fil .i. Mac Raith:maic Floind maic Echthigern. This poet therefore belongs to the end of the tenth or first half of the eleventh century. He may be identical with the author of our poem: however the strange 'úa Paain' is to be explained, it is not a genuine Irish patronymic.

75. *tehta*: plural of *techtad*, verbal noun of *techtaim*. Cf. p. 366, 19, for *triun tellaig is tehta* (: *6en-fechta*); Mesc. Ul. 8 *topar tuli 7 tehta*; BB 296 b 23 *topur tehta*: LL 295 b 29 *tehta in talman*. The 'possessions' must be the mounds where the heads are buried.

It is also possible that *ria* (*re*) *tehta* may mean 'before going (vanishing in death),' *tehta* being a plural form of *techt*, as *dula* of *dul*.

CEND CUIRRIG [CURRECH LIFE].

The title of this poem is wrongly given in the text: it is the *dindsenchas* of Cend Cuirrig, which is, according to O'Donovan, Suppl. O'R., "a townland on the south side of the Suir, in Co. Waterford, about one quarter mile from Killaloe old church, in the barony of Iffa and Offa east." See also the authorities quoted in Onom. It is therefore distinct from Cuirrech Life, the Curragh of Kildare. It is associated both in the prose and in our poem with Badammair (Bodamair) or Ráth Badamrach, which is said to be near Cahir in Co. Tipperary: see O'Don. Suppl., Onom., and Rev. Celt. xv 444. The origin of Finn's feud with Currech and his family is set forth in the prose, and also, more fully, in the tale *Bruiden Atha*, ed. Meyer, Rev. Celt. xiv 242, where the slaying of Teite and her husband Find mac Regamna is also narrated.

1-4. This stanza is quoted Ir. T. iii 32, as an example of *dian airséng*. It is there ascribed to Cáilte.

2. *rodamain*. This is a conjectural reading, intended as verbal noun of *damnaim* 'I subdue' with intensive *ro-*. But the *rodamair* of SS₃H should be kept: it is a prototonic form of *rodámair* (*damim*), with the accent on the first syllable. Translate 'there are few kings to whom he yielded.'

6. *bán-bidbad*, i.e. Badammair, Finn's mistress, whom Cuirrech slew. Grief for her death made her friends gather for revenge, but it was a single hero, Finn, that killed Currech.

bidba here means 'culprit' or 'victim' rather than 'enemy.'

10. For *clíath* 'phalanx' see Contrib.; but here I think it means the wicker-work shield, whose sharp edges or corners dripped with blood.

13-14. Fothad Cananne was Currech's half-brother (see the prose), and would be expected to avenge him. I cannot explain *roselt*. The form occurs in the following passages: ZCP vi 269 *roselt ó gaeith 7 gréin* 'sheltered from wind and sun' (?): *supra*, p. 428, 39, *sett for slúag railgech in réisc nór-ainm* &c., 'settled upon' (?): Metr. Ds. ii. 4, 44, *roselt for slúag* (so L): LL 316, 2, *Fe firt a demuin romsell* (gl. .i. *nommarb*), LU 89 b 38 *rosélt ar bory mbúredaoh*.

15. *rothochair* from *tochurim* = pono, Wi. Cf. p. 292, 14 *dochuiret* 'drop their fruit.'

17. The prose says that Teite daughter of Mac Niad had the same mother as Currech and Fothad, and that her husband was Find mac Ragamna. In the prose ds. of Lumman Tige Sraifain, LL 193 *b* (omitted by Stokes) another complication is added to the relationships. *Bái cath-milid in tan sin, 7 ba faid 7 ba fili é .i. Fer Bern mac Regamna, brathair do Find mac Regamna. Et oca-saide bói Teite ingen Maic Nia a quo Oenach Teite nominatur. Inund máthair* (in margin .i. *Fainche trechichech ingen Airmora do Aradaib Cliach*) *la Currech mac Cathbad (?) 7 la Fothad Cananne 7 la Teiti la mnái Find maic Regamna 7 inund athair la Fer Bern 7 la Find mac Regamna.* 'There was a warrior at this time, and he was a prophet and a poet, namely Fer Bern mac Regamna, brother to Find mac Regamna. And they had (in common) Teite daughter of Mac Nia, from whom Oenach Teite is named. Currech mac Cathbad (?), Fothad Cananne and Find mac Regamna had the same mother (namely, Fainche Trí-chíchech of Arada Cliach), and Fer Bern and Find mac Regamna had the same father.'

20. *ferad*: so L: all other mss. read *feraid*, and perhaps the verb may be used here in a passive sense. Cf. Cathréim Cong. Clár. 42, *ferfaid fuil* 'it will rain blood.'

22. *féice*: a metaphorical use of the word which properly means 'ridge-pole.'

23. *robthaig*: cf. *robda* (*rodha*) 'aggressive' Ir. T. iii. 443: *robdaim* 'I wound,' and *robdach* s.v. *ropach*, Laws Glossary.

TEMAIR LÚACHRA.

THIS place was somewhere near Castleisland in Co. Kerry, Onom.: cf. O'Donovan at FM p. 1731. Line 40 says that Loch Léin (the lakes of Killarney) sprang up 'over Luachair,' so that this district must have extended along the shores of the lake, which is about fifteen miles due south of Castleisland. It was part of the region occupied by the Clann Dedaid, or Erainn of Munster, when driven back by the increasing power of the Eoganachta. The mss ascribe the poem to the legendary Fintan mac Bóchra, who names himself in 41. One of the poems on Tara is attributed to him, Metr. Ds. i. 4, 41.

2. Read *damsat cuman* 'if thou rememberest.'

4. *riathair* for *riathar*, to give a rhyme.

6. *toga tíachail*, i.e. a place such as a knowing man would choose for his home.

7. *róchléchlói gné*: i.e. when it was flooded by the outburst of Loch Léin.

10. RB read *niad níachair*, making *niad* a disyllable, as in Old Irish. Can *nía níachair* mean 'a newly wedded hero?' cf. *des níachair*, p. 4, 38.

16. Read *nofoilgtis* (*folaigim*), 'they used to hide its clover-flowers' with their numbers.

19. *'moa tig*: dat. for acc., for the sake of the rhyme.

21. As to Tea, daughter of Lugaid mac Itha, see Metr. Ds. i. 4, 31: 6, 3. Here she is treated as belonging to the *des side*.

22, 24. *ar thóchim . . . ar brogad*, 'in return for, as a reward for' leaving the Land under the Sea to join in the colonization of Erin. *Cach forba ar thius* may mean 'the best of every kind of live-stock,' given as her *tochra*; in Metr. Ds. i. 6, 15, it is said that Erimon granted his wife everything she asked for.

27. The rendering given in the text will not do; it would require *a mbói di anaib*. Probably *ana* = *ane*, 'then, therefore,' Contrib. Delete the semicolon, and translate 'and when she was here thereafter, it is from her that T. L. is named.'

29. The wonders attending the birth of Conn Cét-chathach are enumerated in Airne Fingein: see Anecd. from Irish mss, ii. 5 sq.

38. *ronassa* might be pret. pass. of *nigim*, but why plural?

46. This line is conjecturally restored. I suppose *rochiúir* to be an artificial form, abstracted from *arrochiúir*; but it would be simpler to read *docer*, which may have been corrupted to *dochuir* (as in Rev. Celt. x. 78, 14), and then to *rochuir*.

47. *Dún Tulcha*: Fintan died there, LU 120 b 33.

SLIAB MISS.

THIS is still the name of a mountain in Kerry, between Tralee and Killarney, *anglice* Slieve Mish.

The story of the Children of Mairid is told in Aided Echach maic Maireda: see ds. of Loch Rí, p. 450.

10. *congnaide* may be a derivative of *congniu* = 'helper': more probably from *congna*, 'horns': cf. Ir. T. iv. 4451 in *congnach cruaid* (of a stag).

15. *fo thath*: see note on ds. Carmun, 298, p. 24.

17. *daire* is sometimes used metaphorically for 'troops,' as at p. 304, 20; FM, p. 2060 y.

1. *fosnaidm*: see Laws, Glossary.

TIPRA SENGARMNA.

THIS well must be one of the sources of the river Féil or Féile (see line 96). There were two rivers of the name in Kerry, according to O'Donovan, note on FM i. 37; they are confused in Onom. s. v. Ába Féile. We are concerned with the northern Feale, which flows past Abbeyfeale and Listowel in north Kerry, and discharges into the sea a little south of Ballybunion. It is fed principally from the mountains north of Castleisland, so that the Well of Sengarman must be somewhere on their northern slopes.

The story is a continuation of the feud between Find mac Cumail and Currech Lifi, which forms the subject of the legend of Cend Currig.

The poem is attributed in most mss to Fergus Fin-bél, a poet of the Fianna (see Ir. T. iv index).

1. *fo a snas*: this refers to the shavings which Oisín used as a signal (89-96): they are called in the prose *snas*, *snas-chur*.

11. *ri glach*: cf. note on p. 18, 219.

14. *crúach-bás*, a killing where the dead were piled like stacks of corn: not from *crúach* 'bloody' which is disyllabic.

athbach 'a second reaping' continues the metaphor.

19. *co fraig* may mean 'armed with a shield' (for *co fraigid*): but the phrase seems sometimes to mean 'completely, utterly' (literally 'to the wall'): cf. p. 434, 27; LL 18 a 49 *ba flaith Fáil co fraig*.

20, 28. *nóid*: 24 in-*Nóid D.* Cf. p. 408, 20 *ba nóid feidle*: O'Dav. 1282 *nodh nó noudh* .i. *teghdhais no durthech*. Noiddruim is, however, found as a spelling of Nóendruimm, Onom. In 28 *nóid* does not give a good rhyme with Dub Róit, and R reads *ina nóit*, but the metre is apt to be lax where proper names are concerned.

24. There is a Druim Berthach, now Burt in Inishowen, Co. Donegal (Onom.); but this must be a different place.

30. *sniset*: see Metr. Ds. ii. 99 (note on Ochan 39), and add p. 404, 12, *supra*: O'Cl. *snisiot* .i. *dorighneadar cosnamh no cathughadh*: cf. Sarauw, *Irske Studier* 73 (86). See also note on line 136.

42. Read *cen cháin-scís*, for alliteration, and translate 'they wrought without spears or fair toil of fighting': i.e. they did not fight fair, but used black arts: *clethu* is for *cietha (cloth)*.

45-6. *a rád don chethrur*: rather 'that it should be said of the four.'

54. *úar-abann* is of course genitive.

63. *dia múr inmach*: this may mean 'out from the rampart they were raising', (but a wall is hardly necessary if you live underground); or else 'out of the miry soil': for *múr* = 'mire' see ZCP iii. 470; cp. Windisch, TBC p. 63, note 6; *ibid.* p. 378, note 5.

64. *grenach*: cf. Death Tales, index: LU 81 b 34.

74. *taibde* is used of the decease of kings in BB 53 b 16 *ger truag a taidbi*; BB 56 a 32 *a taidbe thall, robo throm*; BB 45 a 4 *nertus beannacht, bág taitbhi, Pátraic*, &c., translate 'Patrick strengthened them with a blessing, a word at parting' (?). Here the word seems to mean the dissolution, dispersal, of solitude.

75. Note that here and in 103 *atchiat* is a disyllable.

86. In *ad-nár* the prefix is apparently intensive 'very modest,' whereas in *ad-mall* it must be negative.

87-88. *dócáir* . . . *rosfocail* give a rhyme: for *dócáir* see Lism. Lives index.

89. *foa choimm* i.e. hiding it in the bosom of his dress.

92. Reading '*mach ar topur* (or *tondaib*) *na tiprat*, we should have alliteration, but no internal rhyme: besides I am doubtful whether the prodelision of *inmach* is legitimate: cf. however p. 308, 67.

98. *ba móite* see Wi. s. v. *mó*.

103. *fotholl*: this word is used also in the prose: it occurs in FM vi 1956, 26 i *fotholl talman*.

105-8. *dosberat, fochedat* (*musnagat* most mss), *fuaprait*. The mss retain the conjunct endings in the deuterotonic forms, but discard them in the prototonic.

113. *sernais* usually means 'spread, extended'; here 'held on his way.'

119. *ri'fian*: rather 'king of the Fianna.'

rangell seems to mean 'held him as a pledge,' or 'exacted a pledge from him': so in the prose ds. of Findglais, Rev. Celt. xv. 448, *Isi' rogell Coinculainn* 'she it was that exacted a promise from C.' (?).

123. *sedlais co sóeb*: a verb *sedlain* is found also in Rev. Celt. xvi. 44 (ds. of Mag Coba): Metr. Ds. ii. 68, 45, but its meaning is uncertain. It seems necessary to assume that Find is subject to the verbs *sedlais . . dobert . . atnais*. According to the prose version Crimthand alone got clear away, whereas the poem says that Sengarman's son Slechtaire was the only survivor.

126. *nirbo chéim cert*, i.e. it was a ticklish business getting the old witch out of the hole.

127. *i'ruth gait*: *ruth* is dat. of *roth* 'a wheel, a circle,' here a noose. A gad was commonly used in Ireland for hanging, instead of a rope. Cf. Dinneen s.v. *gad*, Oxford Diet. 'gad.' O'Cl.'s *ruth ghaid* i. *rathán gadraigh* comes no doubt from this source. O'R. has put 'a chain, a link.'

135-6. If L's reading is adopted, we must write *don íslait*, and translate *fuaisset* 'they bound.' The other mss. read *fogniseth gait* 'they committed robbery' and *sniseth* 'they tormented.'

FINDGLAIS.

This is the name of a stream flowing down from the Sliab Miss range, a little south of Tralee, among which stood Cathair Chonrói. The story of Curíó's death by the treachery of Bláthnat is told in Aided Conrói ed. Best, Ériu ii, 20, from YBL (quoted as Y on pp. 254-5). See also Brinna Firchertne, ed. Meyer, ZCP iii. 40. The first two stanzas of our poem are introduced into these compositions.

1. *Roort*: it is perhaps better to take this as passive 'Bláthnat was killed in the fighting.' Brinna Firch. (st. 8) has *romert*.

2. This Airget-Glenn must be a valley among the Slieve Mish mountains: it is not in Hogan's Onom.

4. *rodasmidir*: is this intended as dep. pret. of *asmidir*? Brinna Firch., stanza 8, reads *dáig ba maith donderuidir*.

5. *imscair*: cf. note on 134, 22. Aid. Con. and Br. F. (st. 33) read *comrac*.

8. In Br. F. '*hi' Laind Chind Bera assin Rind*.' In Keating's version of the story (ii. 222-6), Bláthnat is carried off to Ulster, after the death of Curíó, and Rind Cind Bera would consequently be somewhere in the North: but the old tale makes her death take place during the fighting at Cathair Conrói. (The three entries in Onom. under Rind Cind Bera all relate to our tale.)

9. Fer Brecach is called Fer Becrach, Curíó's charioteer, in Aid. Con. § 9, Senfiacail is mentioned *ibid.* § 7, and in Br. F. st. 13, Fergaire in Br. F. st. 14.

SRÚB BRAIN.

THIS is Srúb Brain in West Kerry, not the place of the same name in Donegal: see Onom. and Aided Conrói, § 4, where the story is briefly told.

9. *téite* means properly 'a fair, a gathering,' Triads index.
10. *scith-méite*, i.e. so big that you would get tired in trying to count them.
18. Literally 'it was enough to make all the world sorry.'
15. Meyer Contrib. has *dergnaid* 'common, ordinary;' but in SnR 8317 the devils are called *drong dergnaide*: *ibid.* 948, Satan is *discir, doescair, dergnaide*, so that some stronger word is evidently wanted.
20. *cuilche*, 'cloak, cassock,' is aptly used of the ravens' plumage.
22. *mbossa* = *mbassaib*.
27. *ranac*: literally 'I reached, I found.'
32. Ramand and Redgach are place-names, as in prose: trans. 'as far as Ramand and Redgach.'
35. *ngaibél*: cf. *gobél*, 'a strait of the sea,' Tec. Corm. index.
39. *rouaig*: cf. Féil. Oeng. Jan. 20, *in cethrur consiagu*; *supra*, p. 338, 2, *dia n-siagim sós senchassa*.
40. So a victorious warrior laid the head of his foe on some conspicuous rock.

LOCH LÉIN.

THIS is the Irish name for the Lakes of Killarney.

2. *athchomarc* i.e. an inquiry as to the origin of the name.
- 5-8. The breaking-forth of the lake is mentioned in Airne Fingein as one of the events that happened on the night when Conn Cétchathach was born (Anecd. from Ir. mss ii. 5). Léin and his craftsmanship are also mentioned, *ibid.* p. 4.
5. *fiad*: cf. note on p. 136, 34.
7. *rath-lind*: cf. *ós rath-lind Charmain*, p. 22, 275 *ante*.
10. The pedigree of Faithlend son of Aed Damán is given in Rawl. B 502, p. 151 a 4. His uncle Aed Bennán died A.D. 614 FM: see note on p. 202, 46.
- 13-24. These lines are translated in MC iii. 203.
col-lín uird = *uird col-lín*: *uird* is nom. pl. of *ord*.
14. *brúch* dat. of *brúäch*, Contrib.
15. *tiam-gestal*: cf. *glan-gestul*, p. 348, 20. *tiam* I have not found elsewhere: *tiamda* = 'timid' O'Dav. 1571.
28. *Indeóin na nDése*: the name is said to survive in Mullaghoney near Clonmel, Onom.
28. *co n-óibligi*: I take *óiblige* to be an abstract noun, corresponding to *óiblech* 'sparkling,' *óeblihud* 'glittering' ZCP iii. 223, §8. Stokes divides *co noeb-tigi* 'to the holy grave' (Rev. Celt. xv. 452), and this is how the prose compiler understood

it, as he writes: *Iar seur a oipre cach n-oidhchi foiceirded uad a hindeoin sair co hIndeoin na nDeisi cusin fert.* But I cannot help thinking that he has been led astray by misinterpreting the verse.

31. *fedma* is gen. of *feidm* used as an adjective.

33. *co nglé-raind*: literally 'with bright share,' viz. one of the three showers Cf. p. 462, 43.

36. *némna* for *némanna*.

37. *laga* = *loga* g.s. of *lug* .i. *laoch* O'Dav.

41. Loch Léin must have been included by some authorities among the lakes which burst forth in the reign of Erimon: it is not one of those mentioned in LL 15 a 47, FM i. 33, Keating ii. 108.

51. *bretti* must, I think, be partic. necess. of *berim*: one would expect **brethi* (cf. Thurn. Hdb. §718). For the phrase *berim buide* cf. LL 13 a 23, ZCP iii. 222, 13.

CARN FERADAIG.

THE exact situation of this Carn has not been determined, but it was somewhere not far from the town of Limerick (Onom.).

co huain: other instances of this phrase are p. 372, 81 *Rolen co huain in gairm glan* 'the name stuck perpetually': p. 378. 1 *Atbér frið co huain*: BB 398 a 16 *findat na druidi co huain*: Archiv iii. 232, *ar do maith co mór, ar do flaith cen lén, co hopuun co huain tuc dam topur dér* Silv. Gad. i. 105. 10, *ar laich ar ngadair co huain ag fagail umman cæmchluain*. In this last instance O'Grady renders 'at their discretion,' Stokes (Ir. T. iv. index) 'leisurely,' which would be *co n-uain*. The meaning suggested by a comparison of the above passages is 'to the end, completely.' Perhaps *uain*, verbal noun of *oidim*, which means properly 'loan,' and secondarily 'leisure,' 'delay,' may have also developed the sense of 'the term when a loan falls due,' 'échéance,' and hence generally 'a fixed term or date.'

5. *rothuig*: see Wi. *toilc* 'pride,' *tolgda* 'haughty': but more probably the meaning is 'breach' (made in a fight): see Windisch, note Ir. T. iii. 533.

7. *gol-gáith* is perhaps the name of Gollan's weapon.

8. *Connáel* was the only son of Éber, who left issue ZCP viii. 302, LL 319 a 4.

9. *temraig tíre*: cf. Wi. s.v. *temair*: Metr. Ds. i. 10, 69, and note *ibid.* p. 61.

19. *mairn*, verbal noun of *mairnim* 'I betray,' seems to mean sometimes 'destruction' without any idea of treachery, cf. p. 408, 23; 450, 19; Metr. Ds. ii. 68, 43: so perhaps *tond mairnech*, Fled. Br. 52.

24. This line is obscure. *Rotráig* is properly 'had ebbed': *cocert* 'adjustment, etc.: here 'time arranged': *cairdiu* for *cairde* to give a rhyme.

26. *libernmas* is perhaps a compound, *lib-ernmas*: but then what is *lib*?

28. *tuc mór congal*: tr. 'fought many a combat.'

LUMNECH.

THE name survives in the town and county of Limerick; but it originally denoted the whole estuary of the Shannon (Onom. : FM 661). In this poem it is applied both to the town (9-16) and to the river (47, 64). The poem is founded on the tale Cophur in dá Muccida. Rind and Faebur are the two swine-herds Friuch and Rucht, in one of their transformations: see Windisch's edition, Ir. T. iii. 243 and 245. The encounter of the two in the Shannon is briefly described in the Egerton text, *ibid.* p. 237.

2. *nós* has perhaps here the sense of 'fame (famous place or legend)' suggested in Ir. T. iv. index: cf. Wi. TBC index; O'Dav. 423, where *a nos fer nErenn = int urdarcugud sin im fearaib Ereand.*

3. *druit lat.* I have not found any parallel to the construction of this passage. In modern Irish *druidim le* means 'I approach,' the objective being indicated by the preposition.

6. *rosrethad* may apply in a concrete sense to the river; but cf. *ainn rosrethad sith*, p. 366, 11: *co fail* depends on *labrad, rosrethad.*

7. *cen tairbirt* may mean 'unsubdued' or 'unsurpassed.'

11. *sattail* seems = *sotal*, 'proud.'

14. *na loingse*, 'of the fleet.'

17. *cóiced nEchach*, i.e. Munster, cf. Ir. T. iii. 288, MC ii. 9.

15, 16. Read *fofúair L.* and translate 'from the gathering, which was productive of sound, L. got its name.' For *tuillmech*, see note on 68.

23. *fill* may be either gen. or acc. of *fell*, which is both masc. (Wi.) and fem. (Three Shafts, index: line 39 of this poem).

26. What may be the precise meaning of *glé-chúirr* is not easy to say: *corr* is applied to anything pointed or prominent: render perhaps 'of the bright spear-point.'

27. *fri ferga fige*: cf. p. 84, 4, *fer figed feirg.*

30. I cannot translate *beó-dédail*. Meyer, Contrib. explains *dédail* doubtfully as = *de-fedil*; but here and at p. 298, 11 it is a substantive.

35. *suil*: a mid. Ir. form for the older (*re*)*siu ro.*

adralsat: is this the sigmatic pres. subj. of *adsligim* (in the sense 'I attempt') with *ro*? More probably it is for *adrelsat*, from *adellim*.

42. The rhyme demands *sochlúd*: is it = *sochlú* 'fame,' O'R.?

44. *druimne* is used of the surface of the sea, SnR 4046, Br. Dá D. § 44 (v.1). *dennigthe* is the imper. of *dennigim* (deponent), used as a cheville.

45. If *lungair* is a noun, I can throw no light on its meaning, unless it = O'R.'s longair, 'a ship's crew.' All texts but L have *mar lungair (longair)*, which must be a verb. In RC xi 129, we have *langaim (longaim)* 'I betray': can *mar lungair* = 'ut traditur'?

47. *Rosnacht* is apparently pret. of *agim*.

48. *Mumnig is fir Olnechnacht*: these words are in loose apposition to *each láech* in 45.

50. Hogan, *Onom.*, identifies Tul Tuinne with Tounthinna in County Tipperary, 3 miles N.E. of Killaloe; but this is too far inland, as the Shannon is tidal only a few miles above Limerick.

55. *samlait*: this verb means properly 'liken, compare': hence infer by comparison, here 'etymologize': cf. p. 462, 26.

61. *scenbda*: cf. *Ir. T.* i. 108, 31, *dar sciath scenb*: and see note on p. 390, 55.

62. *fo nách tréith*, &c., for *foa nach tréith*, &c., literally 'under which every chieftain is not weak.'

68. *tuillmech* is a derivative of *tuillem* 'earning' or 'wages': the adjective means 'able to earn, productive, profitable.' The sense here is that the warriors, having lost their shields, are no longer worth their wages. *Wi.* gives for *tuillem* the meaning 'Hinzufügen' (as well as 'Verdienen, Lohn'): *Stokes' Ir. T.* iv, glossary, has *tuillmech* 'bountiful,' and in *Mart. Oeng. gloss.* translates *tuillem* by 'enhancement, addition.' *Meyer, Tec. Corm. gloss.* has *tuillmech* 'adding, increasing.' I think these meanings belong rather to *tuilled*, and its derivative *tuilltech* (*Met. Ds.* i. 6, 17). In *Fél. Oeng. Prol.* 55, I would translate *ar fir-thuillem buide* 'in reward for fair earning of thanks,' and in *Tec. Corm.*, p. 30, 51, *tuillmecha augrai* 'fit to earn (nothing but) strife.'

SLIGE DÁLA.

As to this and the other roads enumerated in lines 41-8, see O'Donovan, *Introd.* to *L. na gCeart Iviii.* According to him Slige Dála was the great south-western road of Ireland, which extended from the south-western side of Tara in the direction of Ossory. Slige Aseail was a western road extending from the hill of Tara in the direction of Loch Uair (Lough Owel) near Mullingar. Slige Midluachra was the northern road frequently mentioned in *Táin Bó Cualnge*. Slige Cualann extended from Tara in the direction of Dublin and Bray. Slige Mor was the great western road, the lie of which is defined by the *Escir Riada*, a line of gravel hills extending from Dublin to Medraige, near Galway. See also *FM* 123.

The prose version edited by Stokes refers to *Airne Fingein*; and the particulars it gives about the roads are taken from that authority: see the text in *Anecd.* ii. 4. Some of these are details omitted from the poem and from the prose version in *LL* (ed. in *Silv. Gad.* ii. 477).

4. *mandir* can hardly be referred to *mandar* 'dissolution,' which belongs either to the *o*-decl. or *u*-decl., see O'Dav. 1255: cf. *cen mannur* *LL* 163 a 5, *BB* 53 a 45. It is probably *mainder* 'enclosure,' properly 'pen for sheep or cattle,' used metaphorically: cf. *Three Shafts* 75, 17, *i mainnir mhiothaomaigh an domhain-se*; 209, 14, *i mainnir na mímhéine*. *cro* in the same way means either 'a cattle-pen' or 'a ring of fighters.'

5. *Dalo*. *Lg* gives the nom. as *Dalo* here and in 13, the gen. as *Dala* in 2, 25, 43, 84. The other mss. vary. In 17 (which is not in *L*) four mss. have *Dala*, three *Dalo*.

16. *maige* is found as adj. in Cath Catharda, where it is applied to Pompey.

18. *immchimm*: on this word see Laws, Glossary. O'Dav. 1116 explains it by *sarugh*[*ud*]; but it is doubtful whether it could bear this sense unless defined by a dependent genitive. Here it probably means 'wandering, flight.'

19. *Cid fōen a airm*: perhaps 'though powerless are his weapons': the predicative adjective is sometimes indeclinable even in early Middle Irish; see Strachan, Mid. Ir. Declension, p. 18.

24. Ele was a district covering a large part of the modern Tipperary and King's County: it included Thurles, Roscrea, and Birr.

22. Is Cannán the same as Gannán who was slain by Sengarmain *a caislib Gannain*, Rev. Celt. xv. 447?

28. *icon russ*: i.e. at Ross Cré, now Roscrea in King's Co.

31. Dún Cairin = Dunkerron near Roscrea.

cét costud perhaps 'of an hundred quarrels.'

35. *munigud*: Dinneen gives *munnuḡað*, 'act of hoping or confiding in' = O. Ir. *muinigin*.

37. With *táthum* = est mihi, we ought to have *buiden*: so perhaps the true reading is *táthaim* 'I conjoin, compose.'

38. *chuirib*; is this d. pl. of *cor* 'a tune'? With *chóem-srethaib* compare *imnas sóis co srethaib*, p. 288, 47. But perhaps these words denote the audience; and we should render 'for companies and gentle ranks (of listeners).'

58. *co trén-chostud*: It would perhaps be better to translate this 'by strict custom,' and to remove the semicolon, regarding line 59 as parenthetical.

gledrach occurs in Ir. T. iv as an epithet for water. Two mss read *glegrach*; cp. LL 133 b 30, *rogab in mbith nglésach nglegrach*, and LL 146 b 26 *a ngol nglechrach ngary*.

61. *Aidche Samna*: the Feast of Tara lasted from three days before Samain (Nov. 1) to three days after: others allow a longer period: see Joyce, Soc Hist. ii 436.

62. *nós*: perhaps 'fame, story': cf. note on p. 270, 2.

67. L's reading *herind doblaís* arose, no doubt, from a wrong expansion of the symbol .h. = *úa*.

71. *serc-blaid*: this compound seems to mean 'loved fame' rather than 'fame for love.' Cf. note on p. 194, 3.

Instead of L's *sain* the other copies have *saig* etc., which I do not understand.

73. *balb*, literally 'stammering,' is used to describe the noise of water: cf. Metr. Ds. ii. 62, 1 *In Berba, búan a bailbe*.

75. *na furad*: the rendering offered is not likely to be right. There is indeed a verb *fiuraim* 'I satiate' (see Ir. T. iii. 279) which is also written *furaim* (*fúiraim*? cf. Ir. T. ii. 2, 31 line 3), but *'na furad* might mean 'in his strong-hold': cf. *forad Fólla*, p. 194, 21. The mss. all have *na*, not *nd*.

79. *irdubad*: the rendering 'obscurity' is a guess. O'R. has *urdhubha* 'blackening.'

81. *rempu*: the prose version (R etc.) says: *Slige Dalo, fosfuair Setna Seccderg mac D. ria ndruidib hIrmuman oc saighidh Temra*. In the same way Asal is said to have found Slige Asail *re ndibergachaib Mide*, and line 65 of the poem shows that the *dibergaig* was pursuing Asal: therefore in our passage *rempu* means 'flying from them.'

83. *oc saigid óc*, i.e. he was trying to join friends who would defend him.

89. *Sab rainne*: cf. FM 123 *Slige Mór tra as iside Esccir Riada .i. sabh ronna Ereann a dó etir Chonn 7 Eoghan Mór*.

94. Crich Umail, now the Owles, Co. Mayo (Onom.).

SINANN I.

THIS legend of the Shannon traces its origin to the Well of Segais in the Land of Promise. This is the fountain from which the Boyne also is supposed to spring: see p. 26, 9. The legends are very similar. References to the mystic hazels and the salmon of knowledge will be found in Rev. Celt. xv. 457: see also Ir. T. iii. 195 § 35.

2. *lom-thúir*: for *túr* 'searching' see O'Dav. 1585.

8. *láech-luchair*, tr. 'warlike-radiant': he is called Lodan *Luchair-glan* at p. 294, 32 and prose: so in 12 tr. 'daughter of Luchair-glan.'

14. The Land of Promise is called *selb Chondlai* in memory of Condlá Coem's adventure: see Thurneysen, *Sagen aus dem alten Irland*, 73-76. At p. 292, 9 the well is called *tipra Chondlai*.

17. *co mbara búaine*: either 'with permanence of sorrow' (see Contrib. *bara*) or 'with perpetual motion' (Contrib. *bara*, 3).

25. Stokes Metr. Gl. p. 111 gives *sopor* 'a well,' but the word does not occur in the glossary to which he refers. He quotes, however, *sopor somma .i. am topur co n-immad eolais*, LL 187 a 5 (copied by O'Cl.). The rendering 'spray' is a guess.

27-8. As to the hazels of Crinmond see Cormac s.v. *caill Crinmon*. At p. 292, 13 *supra* they are called *cuill Chrimaill*. See also Contrib. s.v. *crimann*. In the present instance L reads *Crinmond . . . rig-brond*; R has *Crinmoind*, Lc S *Crimaill*, B *Crimoind*, MS₃H *Crimainn* etc. The prose has *i n-ben-frois dofuitet forsin tiprait, co tuarcaib rig-broind chorcarda fuirri*, which seems due to a misunderstanding of the verse.

32. Translate: 'to everyone the sight is not unlovely': cf. p. 292, 5.

38. *secht srotha*: cf. p. 292, 11-12.

39. *the*: see note on p. 58, 55. None of the mss reads *thé*, which would be a singularly inappropriate epithet.

44. For *gleire* 'the choice' of anything cf. Rev. Celt. xxiv, 69; p. 398, 25, *supra*; *gleire maitheasa*, .i. *iomad maitheasa*, O'Cl.

glan-fuirid: see note on p. 224, 11.

46. *sáel-find*: in this compound *find* probably means 'hair,' but what is *sáel*?

47. *co srethaid*, i.e., strings of names or verses, such as would be used in an incantation.
48. *gnim ndis* may mean 'famous practice': see note on p. 270, 2.
53. *sruthair* for *sruthar*, to rhyme with *Luchair*.
54. Read *ben luchair* 'the radiant woman.'
58. Read *rotváged*. This verb is usually intransitive, but see Ir. T. iv. index, and ZCP i. 73.
59. *baidb* must be for *baidbe*, an unusual licence.

SINANN II.

THIS poem is ascribed in *Lc* to Cuán úa Locháin. It has recently been edited in the Miscellany presented to K. Meyer, 193.

14. *dochuiret*: see note on p. 234, 15.
15. For *dolb* (*dalb*) 'sorcery' see Cath Finntr. glossary.
23. *inmarletha* = *inmforletha* 'they spread about.'
35. *da hindus* seems to mean 'for her attempting': cf. Stories from Táin, glossary, *indass*.
51. *maras díse*: literally, 'which remains from her.'
58. This etymology (more absurd than usual) refers to 'Morann's Collar,' as to which see Ir. T. iii. 188.
59. *sí in moirenn*: I do not understand this: Dinneen gives *muireann* 'a weight, load (of hair, &c.):' a family, considered as a burden or charge.'

SLIAB N-ECHTGA I.

WE now pass from Munster into Connaught. Slieve Aughty is a range of hills extending westward from Lough Derg.

The metre of this poem is Rindaird: see introductory note to ds. Carn tui Neit, p. 216. As often happens, the complicated metrical system is responsible for various irregularities in grammar.

11. *dédail*: see note on p. 272, 30.
- daig* is a conjecture. I do not understand L's *dáig*, and the reading of the other mss sacrifices alliteration:
13. *a lennus* = *asa noidendacht* in the prose. O'R. has *leanbap* 'childishness.'
15. *Síd Nenta* is well known in Irish legend as the home of Midir: its terrestrial locality is uncertain:
16. *rogelta* is required by the rhyme, so *guide* must be regarded as plural.
20. Cf. LL 203 b z: *ráid fír 7 fegaid*.
22. *doárim* is not a good rhyme for the disyllabic *dáim*.
- dag-dáin*: the mss show *deg-dan*, and in 24 *sammair* (L *sannar*). But in order to assonate with *dind-móir* in 23, the rhyme-words must have a long palatal

diphthong in the second syllable. I have therefore written *dag-dáin*, although the regular plural would be *dag-dána*; and *sam-naír*, which I take to be a compound similar to *sam-therc* at p. 22, 279.

26. Alliteration is wanting: read perhaps *co ndíl-déb*.

27. *dia glan-fír*: this conjecture gives a satisfactory assonance; the *glanuir*, &c., of the mss do not, and are unintelligible to me. For the phrase compare Metr. Ds. ii 48, 39, *maith dia fír in lá labraim* 'good in sooth is the day,' &c.

29. *fillte*, literally 'folded, twisted': O'R. has *pillte* 'treacherous.' The word occurs in LL 201 a 15, *na teora fogla filte*; Laws iv 290, 14 *ata fodéiliugud fillti for fúí na fodser* (tr. 'manifold'), BB 407 a 20 *Is desin adbearar forainm fegar filte*.

30. *do serb-lus*. The best mss (LRB) read *threb-lus*, but this does not give alliteration. The phrase may mean 'for bitter increase of his greed'; but Mr. Purton suggests that *do lus* may be used like *al-los* 'on account of,' 'by the help of.'

31. *tuilte*: gen. of *tuilled* used adjectivally.

35. *thoirthe* for *thoirthib*, to rhyme with *coibehe*.

47. *foirb dáer* means, I take it, land cultivated by serfs.

49. *airle ndualais*: cf. p. 284, 100, *a ndúalus a ndind-senchas*; LL 213 a 50, *a haided can dualus ndil*. The form *dualgus* is commoner: see glossaries to Laws, Pass. and Hom., Three Shafts, Ir. T. iv. *dual* is 'what is according to kith or kind' (Dinneen), so that *airle dúalais* would be 'such counsel as might be expected from him.' But perhaps it simply means 'lawful counsel.'

aiilbe may be 'affection' (so Contrib.) or 'deceitfulness.'

53. *feis* is the verbal noun 'sleeping with.'

54. *ergnus*: see Contrib. *airgnas*.

As to *fúithir*, see Stokes' note, Rev. Celt. xv 458.

62. *dúasu*: cf. Ir. T. ii. 2. 250 note.

66. As *Echtga* is the name of a mountain, it is better to regard *trebar* as an adj. 'strong' (Airl. M. C. glossary) rather than a compound substantive *treb-ar*.

67. *trom-glas*, literally 'a heavy lock.' Cf. p. 292, 3, *atbér cen snaidm*.

SLIAB N-ECHTGA II.

OF this poem there are two copies, one in the Book of Leinster, the other in the Yellow Book of Lecan. In the latter manuscript it occurs in a part of the volume which has otherwise nothing to do with the Dindsenchas, and is introduced by a tale which explains the heading of the LL copy, *Fland macLonáin post mortem suam cecinit*. An abstract of this story will be found in MC ii 99, 100, where lines 93-108 of the poem are translated. As O'Curry suggests, the real author of the poem is very likely Mac Liag († 1016), to whom MacLonáin is supposed to recite it. Mac Liag's patron, Brian Boroime, is addressed by name in line 109.

The textual problems involved are very difficult. There are continual points of disagreement, more or less serious, between the two copies; the order of the stanzas is different; L has four lines, 67-70, which are not in Y, and Y has fourteen stanzas, 45-56, 81-120, 133-136, which do not occur in L. A further complication is introduced by the list of names entitled *dindsencas Echtga* in LL 170a; this is based on a text of lines 1-72 which must have been closely similar to (but not identical with) that of L. I have not found it possible to follow either L or Y throughout.

The introductory tale in Y (col. 916 = facs. 195) runs as follows:—

Tri hollamain Chondacht .i. mac Liacc 7 mac Coisi 7 Fland mac Lonain .i. mac De 7 mac duine 7 mac deamain. Fland mac Lonain, mac deamain side ara geri 7 ara duilgi, uair ni deachaid a tig riam cen easba aire do denum and. Mac Liac imorro mac duine ar febas a thigidis 7 ara febus arai in duine fen. Mac Cosi imorro mac De ar met a derei 7 is bas ailithri ruc. Illrechtach imorro ainu timpanaich meic Liac 7 timpanach meic Lonain roime he 7 dobai ac mac Liac iar n-ec meic Lonain. Dochuaid mac Liac do indsaigid Briain dia acallaim 7 Illrechtach mailli fris. IS amlaid notheighed co menic o loch Riach tar Echtgi fodeas co Luimneach ocus da putric dec lais con a mbia1 dingbala leo. Uair is da radarc dec atat a n-Echtgi 7 putric noibead in cach radarc dibsin. Feacht and tra dochuadar fodeas 7 rosuidsedar i n-aroile cnuc inti .i. ceann Crochain 7 adbert mac Liag: Is imda cnoc 7 loch 7 dingna 7 robad fis mor a fis uili. Atbert Ilrechtach: damad he mac Lonain nobeith sunn nobiad aici a fis dindseanchais cach inaid sund. Adbert mac Liag: Gabair sut 7 crochair he. Rochunnig Ilrechtach dal co maidin 7 tucad do can a chrochad, 7 rothraise an aidchi sin co toracht anum Floind meic Lonain dia chobair. o drechtadar madan moch iarnabarach, ndehonncadar chucu mac Lonan 7 adbert riu: Leigid uaib in cimid 7 indisfead duib seachas cach dingna sunna isin nEchtgi. Rosaerad amlaid sen in timpanach cen a chrochad ac mac Liag 7 adbert mac Lonan and sin in duan-sa and.

‘There were three learned poets of Connaught, Mac Liac and Mac Coise and Fland mac Lonain, that is, the son of God, the son of Man, and the son of the Demon. Fland mac Lonain was called the son of the Demon, for his covetousness and surliness; for he never entered a house without causing loss therein. But Mac Liac was called the son of Man for the good cheer of his house and for the goodness of the man himself. Mac Coise again was called the son of God for the greatness of his charity, and he died on a pilgrimage.

Now, the name of Mac Liac’s harper was Ilbrechtach (*infra*, 114); he had formerly been harper to Mac Lonain, and after Mac Lonain’s death he served Mac Liac. Mac Liac went to visit Brian and converse with him, and Ilbrechtach went with him. He would often go from Loughrea southward across Slieve Aughty to Limerick, carrying with him twelve bottles and suitable victuals thereto. For there are twelve points of view in Slieve Aughty, and he used to drink a bottle at each of them. Once upon a time they went southwards and sat them down on a certain hill named Cend Crochain, and Mac Liac said: ‘There be many hills and

lakes and notable places, and 'twere great knowledge to know them all.' 'If Mac Lonain were here,' said Ilbrechtach, 'he would know the story of every spot we see.' Said Mac Liac, 'Let some one take this fellow and hang him!' Ilbrechtach begged a respite until morning, and it was granted to him; and he fasted all that night until the soul of Fland mac Lonain came to his aid. When they rose early next morning, they saw Mac Lonain approaching, and he said to them: 'Let the prisoner go, and I will tell you the story of every notable place here in Slieve Aughty.' So the harper was set free and escaped hanging at Mac Liac's hands, and then Mac Lonain uttered this lay.'

3-4. The *dindsenchas* in L 170 has *Fond Maitae maic sn . . c diupla . ig usnic*: unfortunately the ms is partly illegible at this point. Cf. Contrib. *diupla* 'shelter.'

6. L's reading of this line is preferable.

12. Echtach was apparently sister to Sinann, daughter of Lodan Luchair-glan; see p. 286, 8.

15-16. The meaning of L's reading seems to be that the mountain was properly named after Echtach, not after Echtge. Y calls both women Eghta, in 10, 11, and reads in 16 *is ainm don t[s]liab sliab Eghtgi*.

17. Etarba occurs as a personal name at p. 88, 7. This line and the next two are partly illegible in L.

19-20. *conart . . . darrib*: metaphorical terms for soldiery. Cf. FM p. 2060 y, *ina ndoiredhaibh dluthe doscacoille*.

27-28. Both lines are hypermetrical in L. Y reads *dorochair ri Dolb mac nDail ruc a coscur sa comaid*: and L 170 a 5 has *isé dorochair fri Dolb mac Dail*; but I do not understand *comaid*, whereas *commáidem* is the special term for exultation over the head of a fallen foe.

33. In this list of names I have followed Y where it differs from L, but it would need the researches of a local topographer to decide between the two authorities. The notes in L 170 agree with the L text of the poem, and omit the names in lines 45-56, which are only found in Y.

Clochar nGuill. In LL 50, 45 Goll Clochair is mentioned as castle-builder to [Oengus] son of Natfroech: (cf. MS Mat. 222, 578); this is perhaps the place from which he derived the name.

34. L 170 has here *Dedruim nDicuill cona chorraib* 'the double hill of Dicoll with its peaks.' In Y, *is* is added by a corrector.

35. For *Druim Cairn* L 198 (the poem) has *Druim Criad*, L 170 *Druim Criaich*.

36. Hogan identifies *Druim Bainb* with *Drumbonniv* in the barony of Upper Bunratty.

37. L 170 has *Loch Grene* i. *Grian ingen Find nosfothraiced ann*. It is still called Loch Graney (Onom.).

41. Here L 170 agrees with Y in giving *Loch Cipp*.

43. Y's reading is clearly wrong.

50. *adamdorus* seems corrupt, but possibly *Damdorus* may be the name of a place.

53-56. These lines have been inadvertently displaced in printing and should come after 48.

57. *Ath ind Escrai*: Hogan suggests that this may be the same as *Ath Escrach*, now *Ahascragh*, a little to the N.W. of *Ballinasloe*.

For *Ath nUidir* L 170 has *Ath Airthir*.

59. L 170 agrees with Y in reading *Ath in Meirgge*.

62. *crech dtha Callainn*: I do not understand this: L 170 has *Ath crichi Collain*: Y's reading is not fully legible.

72. *Caille* . . . *Lugdach lám-deirg*: this name was given in honour of *Lugaid Menn*, also called *Lugaid Lám-derg*, son of *Oengus Tírech*: see introductory note to the poem on *Mag Femen*, p. 512.

73-76. This stanza seems to refer to some encounter between the men of *Munster* and the men of *Connaught*; but I have not been able to discover the historical clue, without which it is hardly possible to determine the correct reading or to explain the meaning with certainty.

73. I take *rige* to be the verbal noun of *rigim*, 'I extend': see glossaries to *Laws* and *Triads*.

74. *Find* is probably *Find mac Cumaill*, not *Find mac Rossa*, who belongs to *Leinster*.

83. *caiscid* is perhaps for *caistid* 'hearken!' inserted parenthetically: 'casket' is a mere guess.

90. *tír Mane*: the country of *Ui Maine* comprised parts of *Roscommon*, *Galway*, *Clare*, and *King's County*: see the map in *O'Donovan's Hy Many*: *Mag Find* is there marked between the *Shannon* and the *Suck*, S.W. of *Lough Ree*.

91. *i faichill*: cf. *Laws' Glossary*, s.v. *foichell*.

bliaduin mhuic: cf. *secht mbliadna bocca biadmara toirthecha* (quoted in *Contrib.*), where *bocca* means 'soft' in the Irish sense, i.e. 'moist' (and therefore fertile). Here it is a merely ornamental epithet.

96. This line is obscure and perhaps corrupt. The meaning may be that the wayfarer had enough shrewdness (*túachle*) to like to hear poetry gratis. But the construction is very awkward, and *cennaiges* does not rhyme with *roclos*. *Grés* is applied to any sort of work of art.

98. *O'Curry*, MC ii 100, renders this line 'nor then did he show aught of loth'; but perhaps it rather means 'there befell him no misfortune therein,' i.e., 'he was in luck's way.' *Coneys*, followed by *Dinneen*, gives *diombúaidh* 'misfortune, defeat' (fem.); *diombuadh*, 'indignation, displeasure,' (masc.).

99. This idiomatic use of *do neoch* is illustrated in *Atkinson's glossary to Pass.* and *Hom.* 817 a.

104. *cach cethraman* 'for every quarter of his own cow,' *O'Curry*; but it may mean 'for every quarter of land': *cethrama* is the quarter of a townland (*baile biatach*): see *Joyce, Names of Places* i 235.

108. '*ca n-andibniuss*': it is also possible to divide *can a n-dibniuss*.

119. On this line there is a gloss in Y: .i. *Cuil Forta a n-aib Fiachrach Aidne, is ann romarbad mac Coscraig*: that is, 'Mac Coscraig was killed at *Cúl Forta* in

Ui Fiachrach of Aidne.' There was a Coscrach brother to Cennetig, father of Brian Boroime: Rawl. B 502, facs. p. 152 b 29.

121. Flann's murder is mentioned FM 891: *Flann mac Londáin, Uirgil shil Scota, primh-file Gaoidheal uile, file as deach báí i nErinn ina aimsir, do mharbhadh [la mharbhadh added by mistake] la macaibh Cuirbhuidhe (do Uibh Fothaith iatsen) hi nduine-taidhe hic Loch Dáchaoch i nDeisibh Mumhan.* It is recorded a second time in almost the same words FM 918. The event is briefly noted in AU 895 (896). In Chron. Scot. 896, and Ann. Inisf. 896, ap. O'Reilly, Irish Writers lix, the murder is ascribed to the Ui Cuirrbuide. There is thus a preponderance of testimony, so far as the annalists are concerned, in favour of a date before the end of the ninth century; and O'Donovan assumes that the entry in 918 is an error. On the other hand, O'Curry, MC ii 102, quotes an elegy on Ednechán mac Dálaig, chief of Cinél Conaill, who died in 901 FM (905 AU), which is ascribed to Flann. This ascription, however, rests, so far as I know, on the sole authority of a seventeenth-century manuscript belonging to The O'Conor Don (see MC ii, xiii).

In view of the annalistic notices, Y's reading of 122 should be adopted, *mac Cuirr Buidi, Cend-Gécán.* There would then be two murderers named, Tadc mac Faeláin and Cend-Gécán mac Cuirr Buidi. The death of Tadc mac Faeláin, king of Ui Cennselaig, is mentioned in AU 921 (922). Cend Gécán was a king of Cashel; the list in LL 150 b 15 equates him with Fedlimid, who is next in succession after Cormac mac Culennáin: but according to AU 900 he is identical with Finngúine who was deposed by Cormac in that year, Cend Gécán being merely a nickname. The Glossary attributed to Cormac, s.v. *Rer*, quotes a poem in which Mac Lonáin and Cend Gécán are referred to. O'Donovan's note ad loc. (Corm. Transl., p. 145) describes Mac Lonáin as Cend Gécán's poet, but this seems to be a hasty inference. I should rather suppose the lines to be a citation from a satire made by Flann upon Finngúine under his nickname of Cend Gécán: this may have been the provocation which led to the poet's murder.

123. The meaning seems to be that the murderers made themselves responsible for the sins of their victim when they cut him off 'unhouselled, disappointed, unaneled.'

136. Cf. Atlantis vii 130: *A ghiolla dar' ghiall gach céard.*

ATH CLIATH MEDRAIGE.

THE name Medraige survives in Maaree, a peninsula five miles south of Galway. Ath Cliath Medraige is identified with Clarinbridge, at the mouth of the little river which flows down past Athenry to Galway Bay.

The story is connected with Táin Bó Dartada (cf. line 19), but nothing is said in the extant versions of that tale as to the fight at the ford or the palisade.

3. *fri fecht fátha*: 'with subject-matter of battles': *fátha* is acc. pl. of *fáth*, which is used (like *adbar*) for the subject-matter of poetry. Or possibly *fecht* may be the verbal noun of *figim* 'weave,' and *fecht fátha* = 'weaving of poetry': cf. p. 338, 2 *dia n-uagim sóis senchassa.*

6. *clíath* is perhaps used in a metaphorical sense 'battalions'; or else 'wicker shields': see note on p. 234, 10.

15. *sernim* means 'I draw up (battle, &c.)': (1) transitive: *rosern in cath* Ir. T. ii. 1. 53, 3; *rosernsat sreith slait*, p. 370, 51 *supra*; *rosernsat sreith* SnR 2143; *rosernad ceeh slúag iar sreith* SnR 1385; (2) intransitive: *tancatar na Troidánaig asin chathraig 7 rosearnatar fon chath*, 7 *roernsat Gréaig dun leith eli* BB 438 b 14: also 'I draw out, extend': *roserntar in mag* TBC (Wi.) 5605; *sernais* *conair*, p. 250, 113-4 *supra*. Here the verb is intransitive.

16. Rather 'with their cantred of kernes,' i.e. 'with the kernes of their cantred.'

22. *cen airde*: this refers to Eochu's cognomen *Bec*.

23. Cuillend is called Dún Cuillne in Táin Bó Dartada: it is in the barony of Clanwilliam in Co. Tipperary: see Ir. T. ii. 2. 185.

25. *tairiv*: I have no other example of *tairer* (or *taired*).

MEDRAIGE.

LUGAID MAC CON was defeated by Eogan son of Ailill Olomm in the battle of Cenn Febrat, and took refuge in Scotland. He returned to Ireland supported by the King of Scotland and other allies from the country of the Saxons and Britons to fight the battle of Mag Mucrime: see the tale edited by Stokes in Rev. Celt. xiii 449. Our poem enumerates the names of some of those who fought with him on this occasion.

4. Spain is thought of as an island: tr. 'from a western island—Spain.'

15. *buide*: this may mean either 'flaming yellow' or 'yellow with heat': cf. *mí buide* as a name for August, Contrib.

35, 43. *críde* (gen. sing.) is used adjectivally: cf. *is mise Oisín críde*, Contrib.

40. *Gaillem* = Galway.

57. Read *is in chath* 'after being wounded in the battle.'

64. *Bairinn*: this is presumably the district in North Clare still known as the Burren.

LOCH RIACH.

Now Lough Rea in Galway. The bursting forth of the lake is mentioned in Airne Fingein among the wonders which attended the birth of Conn Cétchathach (Anecd. ii. 5. z). The personages of the legend belong to the *fir side*. The text of the poem depends principally on L, as the other three copies belong to the least trustworthy mss. of the Dindsenchas. M is here worthless, and the scribe of S has evidently taken great liberties with his original.

2. The reading is uncertain, but there is no doubt an allusion to the property of the lake described in lines 49 sq.

7. *úar* 'cruel': cf. lines 10, 26, and *onchú úar* BB 51 a 42; *úar-thress*, p. 148, 12 *supra*.

22. *idnach* 'armed with weapons': cf. Metr. Gl. *idna*; LL 21 a 6, BB 36 b 53.

31. *railbech* 'huge as a mountain' from *roilbe*. O'R. has *poilbeac* 'hilly': *breac-roilbheach*, Life of Hugh Roe 282, 16; *Breifne ródhach*, *roilbheach* Hardiman ii. 302, 9.

38. The reading of this line is doubtful. *Nem* is used of other mysterious dangers besides poison.

40. *anacht* is pret. of *angim* 'I protect.'

49. *fail*: read *bail*.

61. Mag F6t, according to Hogan, is now Moyode townland, near Loughrea.

MAG N-AIDNI.

MAG N-AIDNI, according to O'Donovan, note on FM 3727, is a level district comprised in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, Co. Galway; see map of Dioceses in Onom. Aidne is mentioned in LL 12 c 9 = BB 39a 4 as one of the twenty-four serfs whom Clann Miled brought with them to Ireland. Ai from whom Mag n-Ai was called, Femen, Fea, and Fera from whom Mag Femen, Mag Fea, and Mag Fera are named, were also among the number.

S has an introductory stanza, not found in any other copy.

Aidhne fer in mhaighe moir . mac Allguba maic Etheoir
é noadaidh tenidh treabh . ré maccaibh mora Miledh.

This ms preserves only this and one more stanza; a folio is lost which contained the rest of the poem and the *dindsenchas* of Moenmag and part of Loch Dergdeirc.

1. *co muriur mag* = *mag co muriur* 'a populous plain': *murer* means 'a burden,' especially the burden of a family.

7. *as mo threbtus*: compare the openings of the poem on Mag Luing, p. 396, *is cól dam im threbtus tó*, and of that on Inber n-Ailbine, Metr. Ds. ii. 26, 3 *ráidjed frib im threbtus té*.

10. It would be better to remove the colon after *ria comatecht*, and punctuate after *Miled*.

12. *graimm* = *greimm*. See note on p. 90, 31.

15. *sercaid*. This seems to be an imperative used as a cheville. Dinneen gives *peapcam* 'I love.'

17. *amlugad*: I can only guess at the meaning of this word; it may be a derivation of *dlug* .i. *accobar*.

21. *co fonnaib*: Dinneen has *bonn* 'stump of a tree': *bonn* and *fonn* are interchangeable forms.

23. *fognid*: the verb *fogní* was sometimes used in a passive sense 'is employed': see Monastery of Tallaght, note on p. 127, 16. But it is also used = 'I make,' 'I construct,' as in *fogní fulucht*, LL 199 b 30: Archiv i. 272, 1 *is a*

fidnemedaið fognitis filid a ngressa; translate then 'he used to make fire,' etc. As to *te* see note on p. 58, 55: here it may = 'hot.'

trom-thuirt: a compound of *toirt* (*tort*?) 'mass': the word is especially used of fires: cf. *toirt teinneadh* Oss. iii. 76, 2: *tene 'na throm-thuirt* (of the tropics) LL 135 a 33.

24. *longphort* and *longes* are properly applied to the invading forces of Clann Miled.

25. *Snigtis tenid*: in the same way the fingers of the saints often gave light or fire: see Vit. Sct. Hib. i. cxxxviii. Plummer regards this as evidence of solar origin; but it has to be remembered that lighting fires with the aid of a flint is a difficult feat which borders on the miraculous.

31. *slaind* = *sloind* 'name' Pass. and Hom.: or imper. of *sloindim*.

35-36. The best mss have *dramm* and *chland*, but *dremm* is fem. (in Middle Irish at all events; cf. p. 166, 33 *supra*: Cath Catharda 5673) and *fil* requires the accusative.

38. *Segais*, i.e. the source of poetic lore: cp. p. 287, 21.

MOENMAG.

THIS plain lies east of Mag n-Aidne, round Loughrea: see Onom. Moen was son of Allguba and therefore brother to Aidne, but he is not mentioned among the twenty-four serfs of Clann Miled in LL 12 c 7.

7. *Labraid*, which is R's reading, is a blunder: it should be *labrad*, which is the reading of BM: Lc has *ladrad* (a mere error), HS₃ *labr̄*. The line is parenthetical: render: 'Moen, powerful hero—a splendid boast that fades not—began the lasting use of shaving.'

11. *belaið* is gen. dependent on *berrtha*, and seems here to mean the part left bare by the razor. The phrase implies that a fringe is left in front, which points to the Roman *corona* rather than the characteristic native tonsure; see Rhŷs, Celtic Britain, 3, p. 73; Bury, St. Patrick, 239 *seq.*

12. *maige* also depends on *berrtha*, an instance of zeugma.

24. *dáig bad bladaig*: the singular verb is used with a plural subject because a verb following *dáig* is treated as relative: see Atkinson's statement of the practice in modern Irish, Proc. R.I.A. ser. iii, i. 430.

bith-naire is gen. 'in point of generosity.'

26. *noco tennad*: rather 'he was not mangled for want of science': Moen was a skilful barber. Cf. O'Dav. 1542 *tenn* .i. *letrad*. Stokes quotes LL 116 b 19 *rosteind cona scin*.

27. *sellad*. O'R has *peallað* 'a sight, prospect,' verbal noun of *sellaim*. Forbarr was no doubt 'a sight' after his first shave.

29. *cuán-bla*: either 'place of troops' or 'fame of troops.'

30. *tria* is written for *tri*, as frequently.

31. *baisech*: cf. p. 426, 3 in *blad bassech*: perhaps from *bass* 'palm': if so, it may mean 'lamentable,' as the clapping of palms, *bass-gaire*, was an expression of grief.

33. *co mbíada* for *co mbíadaib*, to rhyme with *atchíala*.

41. *samail* is here a noun 'likeness (of name), etymology': cf. note on p. 274, 55.

44. The rhyme shows that *Móenaid sin* should be written separately.

LOCH DERGDEIRC.

THIS story of the naming of Loch Derg is told in the beginning of Talland Etaire; see Rev. Celt. viii. 48. The importunate poet is there called Athirne, whereas in our poem he is Ferchertne mac Athgló. Stokes, Rev. Celt. xxvi. 6, mentions three other poets named Ferchertne; but they all seem to be different from the son of Athgló. Another incident from Talland Etaire is referred to in the first poem on Bend Etaire, p. 106, 53, *supra*, and there also the poet is called Athirne.

In preparing my collation I accidentally overlooked the copy in S, which wants the first four stanzas, owing to the loss of a folio. Its readings are unimportant.

3. The meaning assigned to *sam-dul* is conjectural.

6. In Talland Etaire Eochaid is called King of Desert Connacht; in Cath Ruis na Ríg, however, ed. Hogan, § 16-17, he is King of the Clanna Dedad (in Kerry). His 'Judgments' are mentioned in the Senchas Mór (Laws i. 18, 23).

15. *cluine* is perhaps to be regarded as a subjunctive-imperative after the model of *cuire*: see Thurn. Hdb, § 586.

19. *giallain*: literally 'I lash': cf. *fo chosmailius tairb dásachtaig da ngialland a gal* LL 243 b 4: so BB 435 a 35, 477 a 10.

20. I have not elsewhere found *riagail* in this sense.

22. *ocus maic*: see note on p. 216, 7.

25. *Echach*: so all the mss.: it should be *Echdach*.

27. *erenach*. Cf. *airenach in chatha*, Ir. T. ii. 2. 16, 1; *airenach in tige*, Ir. T. iv. gloss.; *i n-airenuoch phéine*, Fel. Oeng. Prol. 118.

31. *déel dólaid*. The black chafer is regarded by the Irish with the same superstitious horror as attaches in other countries to creatures equally inoffensive, the blind-worm, shrew-mouse, salamander, &c. See O'R. *daol*, 'a bug, beetle, chafer: a fierce animal.' Dinneen, *daol*, 'a beetle, &c., figuratively, a devil.' Hence the names Dubthach Dael-tengthach, Dubthach Dóel Ulad, Ir. T. iii. 399, where the compiler remarks *is adhiath le each nduine in bheist daru comáinn in déel d'faicsin*. The word is used metaphorically of a warrior *mac Ingoir, dóel nar dingned*, ds. of Cloenloch, 2 (Rennes MS 123 a).

32. In FM 1157 it is recorded that the head of Eochaid mac Luchta was found in that year at Findchora: 'it was larger than a great cauldron: the largest goose would pass through the hole of his eye and through the hole of the spinal marrow.'

O'Donovan *ad loc.* identifies Findechora with Corofin in Clare. The battle fought there is mentioned among famous encounters in Keating's preface (i. 80): see also Cath Ruis na Ríg, p. 58: Mag Rath, p. 210.

35-6. Or 'because, as I have heard, there was none in Erin who would say him nay.'

As to *gléire* see note on p. 288, 44.

39. *brath-gnó*. The rendering offered supposes *gnó* to be the modern *gnó* 'business.' But there is evidence for *gnó* 'mockery,' see O'Dav. 1028 and Metr. Gloss.; Dinneen has *ḍ'aoon-gnó* 'for a joke': so perhaps we should translate 'traitorous mockery.'

42. *dognas* cf. *dognás*, 'ill-breeding.' Triads: *sognais* 'sociable,' Tec. Corm. *doréir* I have not seen elsewhere.

51. The meaning of *gló* is uncertain. Stokes (Celt. Decl. 21) renders it by 'ball.' It may be the first element in *gló-béim*, Cath Ruis na Ríg 114; *gló-lethar*, Cath Catharda, *glo-snáthe* 'model,' Ir. T. iii² gloss.: Pass. and Hom.: (see KZ xxx. 557).

56. *gress* with a short vowel means (1) protection, (2) insult, injury, attack. The latter sense is required in such phrases as *digal greisse cenúil*, which occurs five times in the Laws: cf. *locud mo greisi cenil*, O'Dav. 581 (where Stokes writes *gréise*); *digaltach greisse*, Mag Rath 310, 18. So here *dil gresse* may mean 'satisfaction for insult': Ferchertne may have had some grudge against Eochaid. Translate then 'thy one eye of a pair is satisfaction for my wrong.'

58. *reim rodessil* literally 'road of a right-hand turn.'

62. For *glan-étrocht* L has *gráb nétrocht*, but this is probably a mere scribal error.

63. *fri sét síd* 'with peace of ways.'

69. *rígí* may perhaps be gen. of *rige* 'stretching.'

71. Is *dúise* an abstract noun = *dúis* 'treasure'? or should we read *fri dúise dil* 'for payment of treasure,' and in 72 a *glanfír* 'in pure truth.'

80. I suppose this line means that it was dangerous for an imprudent intruder to visit the spring: compare the legend of Boand, pp. 28-30, lines 41-64. Boand approached the magic well imprudently, *co n-étúachli*, and lost her eye: Eochaid was not imprudent, *nírb étúachail* (74) and regained his sight. As to the virtues of such fountains see Plummer, Vit. Set. Hib. i. cxlviii, sq.

84. *rogery* is an imperfect rhyme for *chró-derg*. O'Clery has an entry which is evidently founded on this passage: *gearg* .i. *garg*. *d'fuil riogh roghearg* .i. *roghearg*. This, like many of his other glosses founded on the Dindsenchas, is a misunderstanding (see Hermathena, 1907, p. 469). *ríg* is singular, and *rogery* cannot agree with it. *gerg* is the name of a bird, perhaps the grouse: cf. Duanaire Finn, 84 *y ní chodail in gerg*: it is mentioned in a poem Silv. Gad. i 365 z, along with woodcocks and wild geese. Here it is applied metaphorically to a king.

85. *na fert féile* 'of the miracles of generosity': in O.Ir. *firt* is of the *u*-decl. g. pl *ferte*, Wb. 12 b 15.

87. Read *fo ruín* 'mysteriously,' like *fo chleith*, &c.

raga = *roga*: *roimse* 'abundance': cf. p. 348, 9 *co romsib*, p. 408, 21 *dia roimsib retha*: Bruden Da Derga § 100 a, and O'Dav. 1399, *roimse robortae*; Triads, 202, *roimse inna flaith*.

89. Assal seems to be a proper name: Assal and Druim n-Assail are in Co. Limerick according to Hogan, Onom.

93. *togairm tocha*: cf. *ba tairm tacha*, p. 458, 108: *tocha* (*toiche*), from *toich* 'proper, suitable, acceptable.'

97. *logaim* 'I forgive,' means also 'I forget': cf. ds. of Mag Lena 7 (Rennes ms. 122 d) *dith líath Léna cen logud*: Metr. Ds. ii. 58. 3 *nír dáig lúaige co logud*. I can find no satisfactory evidence for Wi.'s *logaim* (1) 'I rot.'

100. *fatha* = *fotha* 'subject-matter.'

101-4. This stanza is full of difficulties. *gress* (quantity uncertain) seems to mean 'sometimes 'continuance' or 'urgency' in prayer: see Féil. Oeng. Feb. 11 *maith leis gress dia garmain*, Epil. 226 *rommain (ronnain) gress a nguide*. Stokes marks the vowel long in Mart. Oeng., but there is no mark of length in either passage in the three texts printed in his original edition. In any case I doubt whether *gréss* alone could mean 'supplication,' and the adj. *glé-maith* points rather to the meaning 'poetic composition.' Translate, then, 'For the King who suffered (i.e. Christ) let not my clear noble poem be curtailed' (i.e. let me not end without a pious reflection). Consequently the rendering of *mo flaith* in 103 must be altered: does it mean 'my Prince' = Christ, as distinguished from the 'King of the Winds' = God the Father? In 104 *na lamaig* is a crux: no manuscript has a mark of length on either word; but *ná lamaig* seems to be intended: this would be for *ná lúmaigi* (cf. *nolessaig* Pass. and Hom. Gloss.); but the meaning of the line remains a puzzle. *lámaigim* means 'I handle, treat.' Three Shafts, Gloss: cf. BB 237 a 25, 430 b 44.

RATH CRUACHAN.

THIS is the legend of Rathcroghan, the famous home of Ailill and Medb. A group of raths is still to be seen by the roadside about three miles west of Tulsk, Co. Roscommon. The prose follows closely the Egerton version of Tochmarc Étaíne, §§ 15-16, Ir.T. i. 128.

2. *dumu cach dag-núachair*: so Temair Luachra is called *aaba níad is nuachair* p. 236, 10.

3. This means, I suppose, that laws were made at the gatherings held at Rath Cruachan as they were at Carmun and at Tara.

8. i.e. all Erin was bound to pay to the kings of Connacht dues of various kinds, such as are enumerated in *Leabhar na gCeart*.

10. *síl sáer-Briain*: most kings of Connaught traced their descent either to Brian, eldest son of Eochaid Muigmedon, or to his brother Fiachra.

13-16. This is an elaborate way of saying 'if we stay to enumerate all the glories of Rathcroghan, we shall never get to our story.' *nós cech nirt*: so LBr. 124 b 6, *cu nós nirt*.

15. *chaite*: perhaps from *catut* (*cotut*) 'hard': cf. *coitte* O'Dav. 1004; *co mór-chaille*, p. 454, 50, *supra*.

16. *ac' nach* = *ica nár'b*: literally 'which had not the hostility of a few.'

17. *snaitte* 'polished' 'smooth hewn': cf. *lecht do chlochaibh snaitte* FM iii. 312, 10; Isaiah ix. 10; Dinneen, ρνοιϱτε.

19. *tescul*: this is O'R.'s τειργαλ, τειργαλ 'a storm, a great wave': *tessgal* Rev. Celt. xiv. 448: cf. p. 458, 104; 460, 3, *supra*.

23. *rochóemaig*: O'R. has ραοίμαϱίμ 'I complete' Coney, ραοίμαϱίϱ 'cherish, protect, save, defend, keep, perfect.' This line is quoted by O'Cl. *s.v.*

24. Cf. Tochm. Et. § 15 (Ir. T. i. 128). *Ech-thress* (according to Stokes, Rev. Celt. ix. 473 n.) means a 'horse-fight,' not 'horse-race.'

26. *crídfer*: this is the reading of most mss: cf. Contrib. *crídserc*.

27. *d'fuatuch*, cf. Tochm. Et. 15, *fuaitgid leiss hí*.

29. *Ba dothfer in fer*: cf. Tochm. Et. 15, *ba doithfir in dealb i tanic Mider chuceu*. O'Cl. has *doithir .i. doidheulbh*. *ba doithir an fear .i. ba doidhealbhda*.

35. *co síd Sinche*: cf. T. Et. 16 *dochúatar iar tain co síth Síninghe Crúachan . . . ocus robatar co cem nómidí ann* (cf. 37).

39. *greiss* here 'attack, raid.'

41-52. This dialogue follows closely T. Et. 15.

66. The rendering offered is very doubtful. *sreth* is used of soldiers' quarters: it is Spenser's 'shrah': as to the use of *for*, cf. *beith for usciu ocus bargin*.

68. *mór-chorach* may mean 'great at throwing the spear': cf. *Cormac corach*, p. 338, 15. Most of the mss have *mór-glondaig*, etc., which is translated.

70. The meaning given for *rúi* is a mere guess.

71. Cf. Tochm. Et. 19, *rotirmaiss édáine ocus mór olcc ocus inniuth dúit bith i n-ingnaiss do mná*.

73-4. Cf. p. 194, 21-2.

78. I do not understand *cen díl séna*: it seems to be connected with the legal phrase *cen díl cen séna*, *for díl ocus séna*, of uncertain meaning: see Laws, Glossary, *díl* (2).

81. *Is tossach*. The tale *Tochmarc Etáine* as we possess it is fragmentary; the later fortunes of Etain and the ultimate fate of Eochu Airem are known only by brief allusions.

87. If *scem* is right, it gives a rhyme to *sel*: the word means 'yelp, snarl,' Ir. T. iv, and might possibly here mean 'backbiting, reproach'; but probably we should read *fo scéim glé* 'in bright beauty.'

CARN FRAICH.

Now called Carnfree; it is in the townland of Carns, in the barony and county of Roscommon, 3 miles S.E. of Rath Croghan: see O'Donovan's note in FM iii. 221.

8. This line is corrupt: it wants a syllable.

15. *co sen*: cf. Wb 4 b 29 *hó siun co núie*.

22. Conall Cernach spent his last days at Rath Cruachan: see the tale Goire Conaill ZCP 1, 102.

lébend is used of the raised terraces by which a rath built on a large scale (*prím-dún*) is approached: see LBr. 109a 58, 60 (quoted in Aisl. M.C. glossary).

25. I do not understand *mear*, and suggest *múr*, which is often used metaphorically: see glossary to Féil. Oeng.

28. *Airer Umaill*, now the Owles in Mayo, a territory including the baronies of Borrisshoole and Murrisk, Hy Fiach. 181, 303.

33. The war between Conn and Eogan Táidlech (also called Mog Núadat) is the subject of Cath Maige Léna: cf. Keating ii 263.

44. As *crúisech* is fem., it is perhaps gen. pl., and *dedlaid* is a nomen agentis.

crand-scem cannot be a compound of *scem* 'scream,' which has a short vowel: read *fri crand-scéim*, and translate the line 'divider of lances, with glory of spears.'

56. *seólad* should belong to the *u*-decl., but even in O.-Ir. the *o*-decl. and *u*-decl. are confused: Thurn. Hbd. § 308. Dinneen has *peólað* 'act of driving, leading (as cattle).'

62. *oilmeadaig*. O'R. has *oillmeað* 'a balance,' but 'even-balanced' is a very inappropriate epithet for an impetuous fighter. Perhaps it is for *oll-medaig* 'great at drinking mead' from *mid* g.s. *meda*. In line 102 the same word is applied to a place, meaning, perhaps, 'abounding in mead.' In the Laws *oilmedach* is a measure of capacity, see Glossary s.v. *ól*.

64. *trén-seólta*: Dinneen gives 'educated, instructed' among the meanings of *peólta*. Perhaps 'of the strong expedition.'

66. *na n-óic-feraið* 'in their young manhood.'

71. *tegar ár*: cf. Silv. Gad. i. 37, 1 *teagar ár forra* 'carnage is inflicted on them,' O'Grady. The prose legend says that the Munstermen were finally defeated and deprived of their booty.

75. The reading suggested would mean that the victory had cold comfort, having lost their best man.

87. *nar cruaid*: this means that he was as ready to give away cattle as to seize them.

88. *sluáig*: nom. for acc., *metri gratia*.

89. This legend belongs to Fraech mac Fidaig (or Idaid), whose death is recounted in Táin Bó Cúalnge. Medb set him on to fight Cuchulainn.

92. *dominaig*: cf. Three Shafts *mionuigim* 'I pulverize.' Ir. T. iv 1816 *dómhinaigh in cath ar Lir* (where O'Grady renders 'dwindled'): LL 386 b 51 *rominaig gach cath*; TBC (Wi.) 5138 *raminaig beirn . . isin chath*.

102. No *Cath Omna* is mentioned in the Táin; but just before the fight with Fraech Cuchulainn set up an oak-trunk (*omnai*) with an ogam thereon, forbidding anyone to pass it unless he came alone. And just after the fight is over there is added: *lingid Fergus darsin omnai inna charput*. So that the duel may have been known as *Cath Omnai*. Read, then, on p. 363 'Fight of the Oak.'

104. *ar mí-chéill* 'out of mere mischief.'

108. If *mí-emain* is right, *emain* must mean 'a pair of combatants.' But this seems unlikely. *midemain* would be a slight change, but would not give a satisfactory meaning; it is used in FM v 1766, 21; 1864, 4 for 'reconnoitring, examining.'

111. *leagaid* for *léicit*.

113-120. This amplifies a sentence in the Táin (LU 63 b 26) *Conaccatar ban-churi in inaraib úanib for colaind Fráich maic Idaid. Focessat úadib issa síd*.

123. *ara síth*, etc: rather 'the loss of the warrior fell upon his Síd' (for a síd).

ATH LUAIN.

THE story of the naming of Athlone is told in the final section of Táin Bo Cualnge (LL recension): see Windisch's edition, p. 905.

1-2. A poem in Rawl. B. 502, p. 165 a 36 begins with almost the same lines:

A fir theit i mag Medba . do scéla bat seoth-mebra.

Compare also the opening of the poem on Mag n-Ai, p. 380.

2. *lán-mebra*, adjectival genitive of *lán-mebuir*.

3. *im thuaim thais* (sic leg.): cf. note on p. 330, 7.

tais means literally 'moist' as at p. 456, 81; hence 'weak, feeble,' p. 260, 15. Here perhaps the meaning is 'in my moist (and therefore fertile) homestead.' It is also possible that the phrase may mean 'concerning the moist demesne,' viz. Athlone.

5. *asa lecht*: literally 'whose grave it is.'

7. *máetnúd*: the readings *máitnúd*, *maohtnúd*, and the rhyme with *caémchlúd* point to taking this as a compound, *maeth-tnúth*: *tnúth*, which usually means 'envy' or 'jealousy,' may be used of other strong feelings, anger, longing, hope.

13. *don-úraig* = *donn-úraig*, so written to rhyme with *rorruaid*.

15. *brisc*. This epithet describes the lime-stone formation characteristic of the Burren of Clare and the Arran Islands.

19. *techta*: I take this to be gen. of *techtad*: cf. note on p. 232, 75.

20. *ellaig* is pl. of *ellach* 'union, connection.' The three women were honourable wedded wives, and as such had their men in due subjection.

21. *nírb ingáeth*: Ailill was the model of complaisant husbands.
22. As to Macha Mong-rúad and her treatment of Cimbaeth, and the building of Emain Macha, see FM A.M. 4532.
23. Literally 'Art without spear-craft under blame.'
- 29-32. Medb Leth-derg, daughter of Conán of Cualu, was wife first of Cúchorb, grandson of Conchobar Abratrúad: he was killed by Fedlimid Rechtmar, who thereupon took Medb to wife: LL 44 b 42-46. Her poetical lament over Cúchorb is edited by O'Curry MS Mat. 480, from LL 44 b. We are told in the same locus that she poisoned Lugaid Laigse at Temair (LL 44 b 48): this is no doubt the incident referred to in our poem. The same authority goes on to say that she split up the Laigsi and Fothairt into seven divisions, to prevent their uniting and to weaken their resistance to the king of Leinster. A Kilbride ms quoted in Silv. Gad. ii. 486 (xv. ii.) makes her wife of Art, the son of Conn and grandson of Fedlimid Rechtmar.
27. *selaid*: properly 'spells of work.'
31. *thairníam*: is this for *tairnem* 'lowering' (*tairndim*), so written to rhyme with *Gailian*?
34. Ednech is according to Hogan the present Inagh in Co. Clare, nine miles west of Ennis.
35. The reading is uncertain: *ní ria* would give a rhyme to *lia*, but would require *ben* in 36.
- é airbe* 'fence of the dead' = 'the tomb.'
39. *rostub*: cf. *rothub ina agaid* 'threw in his teeth,' Ir. T. iv.: *tuba*, Wi.
41. Cf. LL 200 b 45 *acht cach fria charus ó thaig* (*cách a cúdus*, other mss).
44. Nothing is heard of Conall Cernach's wife in any version of the Táin, so far as I know: perhaps Conall is here confounded with Celtechar, whose wife Findmór was carried off by Medb from Dun Sobairche; TBC (Ériu) 1351. The LL version (Wi. 2048) says Medb killed her.
51. What is the construction of this line? *slat* is fem. (Pass. and Hom.), so *slait* must be dat. or acc. *sreith* must also be dat. or acc. Should we read *sreth slait*, making *sreth* gen. pl. after *slait*? This is not easy to understand. Or *sreth-slait*? The metre is against this. Or finally is *sreith* an instrumental dative?
53. *'mon bress*: this refers to Cúchulainn, who kept the army of Ailill and Medb in check (*roscaicht*) for three months. Cf. TBC (Wi.) 2472 *ón léan re samain sainriuth* (Nov. 1) *cossin cétdán iar n-imbulc* (Feb. 1) *ní rachotail Cúchulaind*. So TBC 2900.
55. *grís* is generally used of anything red-hot: here of the searing caused by fetters. *gemlig* from *gemel*: cf. SnR 5591 *co cuth gér geimlech*.
60. *buille* 'blow, disaster.'
- briachda* literally 'having wide banks': hence 'wide-spread, spacious,' &c.; cf. 99 and p. 98, 26.
65. *uidre* is an adjectival genitive.
67. *sadba* = *soadba*, cf. LL 187 c 12; FM i 524, 12.

68. I have found *tuál* only in Laws i 140, 22, where it is said to mean 'the upper stone of a mill.'

73. Hogan's third entry under 'Tarbga refers to our passage, but he is mistaken in supposing that Tarbga was in Ulster. It was a hill in MagnAi (Roscommon): see Windisch TBC, p. 898, note 7, *co comarnie fri Findbeannach hi Tarbga hi Maig Aii*. It must have been near Rath Croghan, where the people of Connacht gathered to see the fight: TBC, p. 891.

74. *co mbeó-búaid*: perhaps 'of living excellence.'

81. *co húain*: see note on p. 266, 3.

82. *lestar*: cf. *lóech-lestar* 'a warrior ship,' Aisl. Maic C. *leapcar* 'a small boat,' Dinneen.

88. *maigne*: cf. *in muicc maigne*, p. 408, 11: no doubt cognate to *maignech*, an epithet of horses, Wi.

I should be inclined to read *Muinchind* rather than *Muccfind* or *Muccind*, if it were better supported: there is a river Muinchind (now Munhin) in Erris, Onom.

89. *Dún Cromm*: Stokes reads *Dun Croin* in the prose, but R has (as I read the photograph) *Dun Crom* in the prose, *Dún Croin* in the verse; the latter is evidently a mere scribal error.

91. *chóel-druimm*: 'the small of the back, the shine,' cf. Contrib. s.v. *cóil* (qu. *cóil-druimm*, *cáel-droma*).

93. *ria or*: Cormac derives *biror* from *bir* [.i.] *tipra no sruth*, and *hor .i. mong*: but this may be an etymologising coinage.

92. Render 'to noble Drong Assail Abrat.'

98. If *emain* can be used in the sense of 'a pair of fighters,' 'a match' (see note on p. 362, 108), then *borb-emna* may be an adjectival genitive; but is *emain* ever fem.?

99. *brúachda* 'spreading': see note on 60.

100. *i rengaid*: the meaning suggested is a mere guess.

TURLOCH SILINDE.

THIS lake is identified by Stokes with Lough Sheelin, at the meeting-point of the counties of Cavan, Westmeath, Meath, and Longford. But it is a long way to the east of the places treated of in this part of the Dindsenchas. Besides, the prose account implies that the name Turloch Silinde was superseded by another name, given by the intruder Blonac. Now one manuscript, S (Stowe, D ii. 2), has a prose account of Loch mBlonac (*sic*) which is not included in Stokes' edition.

Loch mBlonac, cid diatá? ninsa. Blonac ingen Tái roaitreb ann, 7 ba ban-briugaid amra isidhe; conidh a n-inadh lías a gamhna rófasastair in loch. Silend ingen Machair meic Duthain meic Rúin is sí robái isinn inadh sin ria mBionaic, 7 ba holec re Silind [a] gabail di fuirri co rimgaib hi 7 co forgaib (read *fargaib*) an tir lé co Cuil Silinde a Muigh 'Ai, conid uaidhe raiter loch Silinde fri

loch Cairrgin 7 Cúil Silinde frisinn inadh atá. "Loch Blonac, whence its name? not hard to say. Blonac daughter of Tai dwelt there, and she was a famous landowner; and it was on the site of her calf-pen that the lake spread forth. Silend daughter of Machar son of Duthain son of Run had lived on that spot before Blonac came, and she was vexed at Blonac's taking it from her. So she shunned her and left the land to her [and went] to Cuil Silinde in Mag Ai. So Loch Cairrgin is called Loch Silinde from her, and the spot where she abides is called Cúil Silinde." It seems then that Turloch Silinde = Loch Blonac, and the Loch Silinde (Silend) mentioned in the prose account = Loch Cairrgin. This is supported by two glosses in LU 56 a and b, printed in Archiv i. 21: *Cuil Sibrinne* (= *Cul Sílinne* in LL) .i. *Loch Carcin 7 o Silind ingin Madhair roainmniged*; and below: *hi Cúil Sibrinne .i. áit hi fil Loch Carrein indiu*. According to Hogan Loch Cairgin is near Tusk in Roscommon, south of Elphin. Loch mBlonac is mentioned BB 102 a 35, and seems to be near Corcaraige Feda Manach. Fid Manach was between Dunmore and Ballymoe to the north-east of Tuam (Onom.).

9-16. The tenses are future in L, historic in all other mss.

12. *tur*: Wi. has *tur* 'a journey,' on O'Donovan's authority, and this might be the meaning here and in 20, but in 16 it gives no sense. I take the word to be *tur* 'dry,' here 'a dry place.' Cf. TBC ('Eriu) 1344 *Badb ina thur*.

12-16. Translate: "Silénd shall search east and west over every mountain till she reach her outlet: Silend, that shall not be a summer stream, visits a dwelling whose threshold shall never be dry." Here Silend seems to be the name of a river: *bun* means 'a river-mouth': there probably was a place called Bun Silinde.

samda (which rhymes with *adba*) is most likely derived from *sam* 'summer.'

tetha: cf. *doeth* TBC ('Eriu) 1126, *adethim* Contrib: it is a future-present. *ba* in 15 and 16 is future.

Lines 15, 19, and also, no doubt, 3 are octosyllabic, with disyllabic end-rhymes (*Túí, crúí, &c.*). So at p. 380, lines 15, 17, 21, 23.

18. *fo dóer-ban dul*: cf. Ml 101 c 6-7 *fun dul-so* 'according to this way (of interpreting)'; Wb 10 b 20 *fon dul toisech* 'according to the first way (of interpreting).'

19. *cia rolensat*. This means that the lakes faithfully preserved the names of the women: *lenim* is constantly used of a name clinging to a place. Literally 'though the waters of the heroic women held fast [to them].'

20. Literally, 'it was the toil of one doomed, by reason of her dry place.'

FIND-LOCH CERA.

This is Lough Carra near Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo. The story of the forty days spent by Patrick on the top of Cruachan Aigli, and of his angelic visitors, is told in V. Trip. i. 114. *Cuid iarum Patraio combo fíuch a agaid 7 a chassal ara beluib . . . Luid in t-angel iarum do chomdúdnad Patraic 7 glanais in casail 7 dobert énlaithe gela inmon Cruachán 7 nocantais ceula bindi dó. Doberau-sa a lin ucut, ol in t-angel, de annannaib a péin*. Cf. V. Trip. ii. 476.

1. *co húain iar n-an*. This is a crux. There is no variety among the mss except that Lc reads *co fuain* and M *co huan*. O'R. gives 'year' among the meanings assigned for *an*, and it may very well be a loan from *annus*; but I have no other instance. As to *co húain* see note on p. 266, 3. I assume that the words are to be construed after *mar fúair*, and signify literally 'to a term after a year,' meaning 'an indefinite period.'

7. *sáethar* is often used of the labour of prayer: *qui orat laborat*.

8. For 'protecting' substitute 'to the protector of.'

12. To mark the rhyme one should write *cain-apad*: this is the reading of M *caenamapad* LcS; *caimabad* H; *cainabbad* LB; *cainabaid* R. *apad* is usually a legal term 'notice, warning.'

One might read *cléir cháin-apad* and translate 'they sang—the gentle abbot's choir.' But (1) the sg. nom. *cléir* (for *cliar*) after the plural verb is awkward (2) no ms has *cháin-* (or *chóem-*) with the aspirate; (3) a cognate accusative is needed after *nochantis*.

19. *nach té*: literally, 'which was not warm.'

MAG N-ÁI.

As to the exact extent of Mag n-'Ai, which occupies a large part of Roscommon see O'Donovan's notes, FM i p. 301, iii p. 87.

'Ai was brother to Aidne mac Allguba; see introductory note to ds. of Mag Aidne, p. 330. A different derivation of the name is given in ds. of Loch Néill p. 404, 17.

2. *rosúa* for *rosiád*, to make a rhyme.

8. Read with the mss *roloise* and translate 'he burnt (the trees) root and top.'

10. *tóir*: see SnR glossary.

15. *saidbre*: perhaps 'more numerous'; cf. ZCP vi 264, 8 *co ndéraig saidbri* 'copious.'

22. If *dichil* is for *dichill* (*dichell* 'neglect'), it is not a good rhyme to *richid*.

MAG MUCRIME.

THIS is a plain lying west of Athenry.

The story is told rather more fully in Cath Maige Mucrime: ed. Stokes, Rev. Celt. xiii 448.

5. *réid amréid* 'undulating.'

13. I can make nothing of the ms readings *rocrenía*, *rodechta*, *rodlechta*: suggest *nolechta* 'it was frequented.' impf. pass. of *clechtaim* 'I practise': cf. p. 54, 20 'san *chnoc-sa rochleachtastair* 'she was wont to dwell.'

The Cave of Cruachu is mentioned in Echtra Nerai, Rev. Celt. x 216. It is a small fissure in the limestone formation near Rathcroghan.

19. *bette* is past subj. pass. of the substantive verb.
20. Literally 'each would not find them of the like number [as the rest].'
23. Over *meiss* there is in L the gloss .i. *domus*, and over *cheiss* is written .i. *do-bluth*. O'Cl. quotes this line s.v. *meis*, and explains .i. *nach biodh achd ole 7 ceasacht*.
26. *gainmig* seems to be dat. of *gainmech* in the sense 'sandy ground.'
32. For *enach* 'marsh' see Ir. T. iv; Féil. Oeng.; and p. 428, 43. But perhaps *ar enach* is written *metri gratia* for *ar enech* 'face to face.' S has *ar eneach*.
35. *fri ethad n-dig*; is *ethad* verbal noun of *ethaim* 'I go'?
37. *fiata* is related to *fiad* as *gráta* to *grád*.
39. *ní scar* 'it severs not.'

DUMA SELGA.

This place is now 'a green moat to the east of Carnfree' (Carn Fráich) in Mag 'Ai: FM iii 221, note. These bewitched swine must surely be somehow connected with the 'enchanted herd' of the last poem. They have already appeared in the ds. of Belach Conglais: see the note on p. 506.

2. The 'Ui Muiredaig or Sil Muiredaig were one of the chief tribes of Connaught, including several great families such as 'the O'Conors, MacDermots, Geragtys, &c., of Roscommon' (Onom. Sil Muiredaigh). They descended from Muiredach Müllethan, who died in 700 (Hy Many, 73). O'Donovan, Hy Many 138 note, quotes a passage from the Annals of Clonmacnois describing how in the fourteenth century a MacDermot 'was invested King of Connaught by the twelve chieftains of Silemorrie (Sil Muredaig), twelve coworbs and other spirituals,' at Carn Fráich.

3. *iar ndula* 'after (their) departure' = *dia n-éis*.
9. *fo dreich* = 'sub specie.'
17. Literally 'I do not make a marvel of anything.'
26. *dubadach*: I have not met this word elsewhere.
33. R and Lc treat *chnó-chaille* as a compound; it would be more natural to read *chnó caille*.
41. As to Buichet the 'hospitaller of Leinster,' as he is called in the prose, see Esnada Tige Buehat, ed. Stokes, Rev. Celt. xxv 18.
55. *gráin* is used of a spear-point, Ir. T. iv: shields are called *scenbda* 'spiky,' 274, 61. Or *co ngráin* may mean 'horrible,' 'dreadful.'
66. *anfolaid*: the regular plural of *anfolu* is *anfolta*.
70. *Tarbga*: cf. note on p. 372, 73; but here it seems to be the name of a river.
72. *Inber Umaill*: probably one of the arms of Clew Bay.
74. *Glascharn*: there is a towland so named, north-west of Mullingar (Onom.). But in ds. of Loch Néill, p. 404, 11, it appears that the swine took refuge with Drebrui in Sid Collomrach in Meath.

77. *dus*: perhaps = *doss* 'a bush,' which is used metaphorically of a champion or protector; cf. Ir. T. ii. 1. 39, 2, *doss a nditen*; BB 405 a 19, in *dun didna degraeh dos*.

83. The rendering offered can hardly be right: perhaps the meaning is 'Medb was by good luck on M.M.'

94. Ess Rúaid, at Ballyshannon, in Donegal; Uisnech, in Westmeath; Inis Bó Finde (Inisboffin), an island off Renvyle Point in Connemara.

99. *mucc* is nom.; translate therefore 'the amount (number) that each swine killed was loss enough for the men of Erin.'

106. Céis Choraind = Keshcorran in Sligo; cf. p. 438.

107. Mag Trega is a plain in Co. Longford which includes Newtownforbes (Onom.).

108. Cúallacht: a singular form of Cúallachta, the name of O'Dubgin's lands in Co. Clare (Onom.).

109. Mag Find is a plain lying south-west of Lough Ree; see map to Hy Many.

110. *mórtha dind*: perhaps 'strongholds magnify it,' if the termination *-tha* is indeed used for 3 pl. + affix. pron., as Meyer assumes, ZCP vi 247 (*eretha gáith*).

MAG LUIRG.

THE full name is Mag Luirg in Dagda: "it was the name of the plains of Boyle that is, of the level part of the present barony of Boyle (in Roscommon) lying south of the river Boyle," Hy Fiach. 77 note. The legend is taken from Aided Ailella 7 Conaill Cernaig, ed. Meyer, ZCP i. 102.

3. The precise meaning of *cuirid* is uncertain: cf. Metr. Ds. i. 6, 23; BB 273 b 28; Silv. Gad. i. 409, 12; *supra*, p. 438, 10, and p. 464, 1.

caisse may be referred to *cass* 'curled, tangled,' or *cass* 'swift.'

9. Rath Crúachan did not lie in the territory of Cera. Is Cera here a name for the Dagda? see Cormac s.v., and cf. *fo Chruaich Cera*, p. 464, 65.

13. *risin scél*, i.e. at Medb's words: see ZCP i. 104, 17.

14. *ba hairde étrén*: perhaps 'it was nobleness robbed of strength': Conall was too old and weak to face his enemies.

15. *cen écht mbréithre* may mean 'without a crime worth words'; cf. *ní da bladh breithri aderim sin*, Ir. T. iv 903.

16. Mag Slecht is a plain in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west corner of Cavan: FM i 43, note. The territory of Brefne included the modern counties of Cavan and Leitrim (Onom.). Neither *echt* nor *Slecht* has a mark of length in any of the mss.

19. *buanna* is the reading of L: it does not give a good rhyme, but I can make nothing of the alternative *brianna*.

20. Ath na Mianna has not been identified; but we learn from Aided Ailella ZCP i 105, 8-10) that Conall was killed at a ford where miners were washing ore.

The iron-mines of Sliab in Iarainn, just to the east of Lough Allen in Leitrim, were close to Mag Slecht: one would therefore look for Ath na Mianna on the upper Shannon to the north of Lough Allen.

21. *Martín*. The usual form is *Mairtine*, which stands here in L, but this reading will not scan. The rhyme with *bale-brig* shows that the second syllable is treated here as long. The Mairtine belonged to the 'Erainn of Munster; hence their desire to avenge Curúí, the hero of the 'Erainn: see ZCP iii. 41, note 5. They were settled in Limerick and Tipperary (Onom.); in ZCP i. 105, 11, they are called the Mairtine of Fermoy (in Cork): the reference to Crích Bérre in 26 looks as if they were also established south of the Kenmare River. Conall Cernach was Cuchulainn's foster-brother (Ir. T. i. 142, 18), and as such was involved in the blood-feud between Cuchulainn and Curúí.

25. *glére*: cf. note on p. 288, 44.

31. Goire Conaill is the name given to the tale which introduces Aided Ailella: see ZCP i. 102.

LOCH CÉ.

Now Lough Key, in the barony of Boyle, in the north of Roscommon. Three different prose versions of the legend are found, one in Le, another in S, and a third in S₃H. The Lecan copy and the poem are printed and translated by Hennessy in his introduction to the Annals of Loch Cé, xxxvi seq. This prose version supposes that the battle referred to in the poem is the *first* battle of Mag Tured, known as Cath Maige Tured Conga. But this is plainly an error. This first battle was fought close to Cong on the northern shore of Lough Corrib, fifty miles to the south-west of Lough Key: so that the druid would never have got to the Curlew Mountains, as the prose compiler makes him do, by flying in a south-easterly direction from the scene of battle. The Book of Lecan also differs from the other prose copies in making the lake drown Cé in his sleep.

The prose in H is founded directly on the poem. Here the battle is rightly understood to be the *second* battle of Mag Tured, known as Cath Maige Tured na Fomórach. It was fought in the parish of Kilmactranny, in Tir Ailella, at a spot somewhere to the east of Lough Arrow, and a few miles to the north-east of Lough Key: see Onom. Mag Tuired na Fomórach: D'Arbois, Catalogue 80: Rev. Celt. xii 52. This version will be found in Stokes' Edinburgh Dindsenchas: it is not included in his supplement to the Rennes Dindsenchas.

The version in S consists of a few lines only, and gives no fresh details.

8. *imar' forbair*: tr. 'round whom it spread.'

20. *Chuirrsléibe*: this is the Irish name of the Curlew mountains. The cairn must have been one of the remarkable stone-heaps which are scattered over Carrowkeel mountain, though this is not now counted as one of the Curlew group. See the paper by R. Ll. Praeger and R. A. S. Macalister in R.I.A. Proc., January, 1912.

27. Translate: 'when he was laid in the cairn of stones.'

LOCH NÉILL.

THIS was the name of a lake somewhere in Mag n'Ai (Onom.).

We have already met the red swine of Drebrü in ds. of Belach Conglais, and of Duma Selga. This poem seems to be founded on a somewhat different form of the legend. The events of ds. Belach Conglais take place in the time of Conaire and in ds. Duma Selga Medb appears, who is Conaire's contemporary: whereas here we have to do with the son of Enna Aignech, who was king of Ireland from A.M. 4888 to 4907 (FM), about 200 years earlier than Conaire according to the chronology of the Four Masters. In the beginning of Tochmarc Étaíne (Ir. T. i. 117), Enna Aignech is eight generations earlier than Eochaid Airem, who was Conaire's great-grandfather.

Besides the swine are differently represented. In ds. Duma Selga they are persecuted first by a witch-stepmother, and then by the wife of Buichet: they are harmless and amiable creatures. Here they are mischievous and aggressive.

But as to the main points of the legend all three poems and that on Ceis Choraind are in agreement. The swine are men and women transformed by a witch: they are under the protection of Oengus mac ind 'Oc: they take refuge with Buichet of Leinster: they escape from his wife and hide with Drebrü in Sid Collomrach: after the lapse of a year they go westward by direction of Oengus to the Oak-tree of Tarbga in Roscommon: they are chased by the hounds of Medb, and killed at various points in north Connaught.

5. *selgga sláin*: the gender is puzzling: *selg* so far as I know is always feminine: was it originally neuter? The prose calls Nél *tóisech díbergach 'Ereun*.

7. Conall Crom-derg must = Conall Collomrach (i.e. Conall of Collomair) who reigned A.M. 4876 to 4880 (FM): he was slain by Nia Sedamain, who was killed in turn by Enna Aignech.

12. *sráb*, cf. note on p. 194, 6.

rosní: this is perhaps to be compared with *sníid uain* (see note on p. 90, 24), which seems to mean 'be gone from us!'

22. *daire Tharbgai*: cf. p. 390, 70.

25. *ba hord úatha*: this should be taken as parenthetical; translate 'Nél, who was a sledge of terror, followed their track': cf. *ord essoingne* (of a warrior), TBC (Wi.).

27. *fo thráig*, cf. *cen taissi cen tráig*, Metr. Ds. i. 12. *tráig* = (1) 'ebb-tide'; (2) 'exhaustion, misery.'

29. *aire*: put for *aírech*, to make a rhyme.

LOCH CON.

THIS is a large lake in Co. Mayo, to the south-west of Ballina.

The metre is Rindaird : see introductory note to ds. Carn úi Néit.

2. Literally 'which shall not have the peaceful name (sound).'

4. *ro chriathair*, pret. of *criathrain*, 'I sift,' 'I riddle,' 'I devastate,'

Contrib. Cf. French *cribler*.

5. *Insi Mod* are the islands of Clew Bay. *muirech* is gen. of *muire*, 'a chieftain'; cf. Cáin Adamnáin ed Meyer, p. 46. *Mod* is the owner of the pack (see prose). Why then is the genitive not *Muid*? LI. 167 a 40 has *euanart Muid*, but the islands are always called *insi Mod*. Probably *Mod* is really a gen. pl., and the eponymous *Mod* is an afterthought.

6. *co ngibsib*: cf. LL 167 a 41 (a stanza at end of prose ds. of Loch Con) *rosmudaig mucc Mod dia gibis*. O'R. has *gibhis* 'a glen, valley': the original meaning seems to have been *fauces*.

8. *dia n-ilach* 'to their lamentation, to the dirge for their death.'

10. *tomalt* seems to be used in the sense 'ground, crushed': cf. *conmelim*.

11. *maigne*: see note on p. 372, 88.

14. *tenttu*: cf. FM vi 2030, 18 *Robái tra an gobernóir cona slóg i ttennta 7 i n-íomchunga móir*, and Three Shafts, glossary.

15. *áirmit*: I cannot explain this form: it is presumably a dative after *mó*.

20. *nód feidle*: cf. note on p. 242, 20.

in fatha, perhaps 'the subject of my poem': cf. p. 346, 100.

21. *roimsib*: cf. note on p. 344, 87.

23. *mairn*: cf. note on p. 266, 19.

co mucha: i.e. early in life.

LOCH DECHET.

LOCH DECHET is now Lough Gara on the confines of Sligo and Roscommon.

4. *in sond slechtaide*: cf. *am sond slaide each socraid qu*. Wi. s. v. *sond*.

5. *cuir*: perhaps gen. of *cor* 'covenant.' The word occurs as an adjective (or adjectival genitive) in Mag Rath 162, 13 (of an army) *a fidach cuir comdhítha* translated 'its well-shaped thick-set wood'; also in R.I.A. 23 F 16, p. 92, 35, *sa tig dúnaid claid-réid chuir*: in these passages it perhaps means 'well-knit' (gen. of *cor* 'plait,' etc.)

8. *rót-blad* < *roíot-blad*, cf. Metr. Ds. ii. 26, 5 *fri rót-bla* 'far-famed.'

11. *ramuirn*: *muirn* is said to mean (1) 'clamour,' Tog-Írói index; (2) 'high spirit,' etc. Aisl. M. C.: gloss.: Ir. Æneid 1085.

12. Aed Ruad mac Baquirn: from him according to one account, Ess Ruaid (Assaroe, near Ballyshannon) is named: see ds. of Ess Rúaid, Rev. Celt. xvi 31.

14. Rúad úa Mane Milscoith: in the ds. of Ess Rúaid we have a Rúad ingen Maine Milscoith.

16. *riaid-essa* = *Essa Rúaid*.

17. Cland Ailella = Ui Ailella, to whom belonged Tír Ailella. But they must have extended much further north than the boundaries of the present barony of Tirerrill if Ess Rúaid fell within their territory.

19. *ní rom*: literally 'not too soon.'

28. *dál*: perhaps quite vaguely 'the affair.'

doirthe is pl. of *doraid* used as an abstract noun: cf. Ir. T. iii. 279.

34. Mag Lunga, 'now Lung, near Ballagherreen,' on the eastern edge of Mayo: Hy Fiach. 494.

ARD NA RIAG.

THIS is now the Castle Hill beside Ardnarea, a village on the Moy, opposite Ballina: see Hy Fiach, p. 34, note, where the text refers to the murder of Cellach. The story is fully told in the Life of Cellach, O'Grady, Silv. Gad. i 49.

2. Read *ma féta a fír-thomus*.

4. Read *cid mar tharla for tengthair?* but this gives a bad rhyme.

7. *na gne* is probably corrupt.

8. Perhaps rather 'since it (the name) has come to be diffused (commonly known).'

13. Cellach's father was called Eogan Bél: *Eoga* does not rhyme, and is no doubt corrupt.

20. *rocláen ar*: cf. TBC (Wi.) 2354, and note.

24. *áichennaig* is anticipatory. as in Keats' 'So the two brothers and their murdered man Rode past fair Florence.' Cf. LU 100 b 37 *bid cia cen chend inti doraga dia chosnum frim*.

29. *doitair* (= *fofítair*) *árach* 'found means to bind.'

30. This line wants a syllable: possibly we should read *dairech*, as *daire* is used metaphorically of a squadron: see note on p. 304, 20, and cf. *slúag railgech*, p. 428, 39.

32. *nochor ges*: i.e. the treachery of the foster-brothers had released him from all obligations to them: Cuchoingelt was brother to Cellach.

34. *na huiidail*: nom. pl. for acc. As to *iudal* 'idolater, heathen,' see KZ xxxvii 252.

36. *sochar* = *so-chor* 'a fair bargain.'

sír-chechrad: cf. Contrib. *cechrad* 'splashing with mud': here perhaps metaphorically of aspersions cast on their memory.

37. *na deadaich* = *ina dēgaid*.

INBER MBUADA.

As the legend shows, this name should really be Inber Múada (or Múaide), the mouth of the river Moy in Killala Bay. The true form is given in the last line of the prose, where Stokes has obscured the meaning by interpolating a B.

8. I can make nothing of *damonis*: the syllable *is* gives a rhyme to *fís*, and alliterates with *ainmebair*; but I do not know of such a noun.

13. Parthalon is said to have landed first at Inber Sceine in Kerry (LL 5 a 9, Keating i. 158); but the first place where he dwelt was Inis Saimér near the Erne (Keating, *ibid.*).

15. *dám ochtair*, i.e. Parthalon and his wife, his three sons and their wives (Keating, i. 158).

is traig = *isin tráig*.

17-24. The meaning of these stanzas is not very clear; and I have not found light in the annalistic story. It would seem that Parthulon's followers under pressure of hunger were wandering about, looking for food, and had ceased to obey orders (20), when at last fish were found in Inber Múaide.

19. Cf. *rosédich cach cert co grian*, Metr. Ds. i 28, 6.

20. In this line *terc* and *sliaig* are probably right, since they rhyme and alliterate: *car* must then be a noun; is it for *cor* 'a visit' (Dinneen)? They could find no neighbours to give them food.

22. The singular *dar creid* (*dia rochreit*) with plural subject is strange; there may be corruption.

CARN AMALGAIÐ.

O'DONOVAN, Hy Fiach. 443, finds the site of this carn on Mullaghcarn, half a mile from Killala, where there are still the remains of "an earthen fort with round stones of great size placed in a circle on its border." This circle "commands a most extensive view of the country in every direction, also of Killala Bay and of a great extent of the sea": cf. lines 17, 18.

2. *don airé-réim* should perhaps be construed with *Amalgaid*: 'A. of the noble line.'

5. Fiachra Ealgach son of Dathi is so called in a genealogical table, Hy Fiach.

133. Stokes (Rev. Celt. xvi, 142) wrongly makes 'Elgaid' a separate person.

15. *nár' fill ar*: this idiom is still in use: Dinneen gives *o'péall ré orm* 'it failed me.' Cf. *elbenaim ar*, note on p. 414, 20.

16. *ler bind*: perhaps for *lé'rbo bind* 'to whom they were sweet.'

20. If *slaitní* (= *slaitne*) in the preceding line is right, we should probably read *adlaicthe*.

27. *na foind-fear* 'men of the soil, Territorials.'

33. O'Donovan, Hy Fiach. 9, identifies Fersat Treise with Fearsad Raith Bhrain 'just under the abbey of Rafran,' which stands about two miles to the north-west of Killala.

40. *trilís*. Cf. Aisl. M. C. 45, 21 *cacha tige ocus cacha trilísi* where Meyer translates 'every fold'; *trilís* 'tress of hair' may have developed a secondary meaning 'wattled fence.'

39. *inis*: i.e. Inis Amalgaid in Loch Con: see the prose version.

45. The name of Mag mBróin survives according to O'Donovan, Hy Fiach. 236, in the townland of Killybrone.

48. *is trebrach sim*, i.e. 'I am first in the field.'

MAG MUIREISCE.

THIS was the name of a plain in the barony of Tíreragh (anciently Tír Fhiachrach) to the east of the river Moy. Its extent is accurately defined by O'Donovan, Hy Fiach. 257. Muirese is sometimes treated as masculine, sometimes as feminine: in the poem it must be fem. in lines 8, 24; but seems to be masc. in 37 (if the reading is correct).

2. *tued-balc*: Dinneen has *taod* 'impulse, wilfulness': cf. *taodaich* 'sudden, inconstant': *taodaim* 'I revolt,' O'R. Or is the word akin to *tóiden* 'radiance'? see O'Dav. 1578.

3. *bassech*, perhaps 'lamentable': see note on p. 336, 31.

5. *dóis*, g. of *dós* = *dofis*, as *sós* = *sofis*.

9. *maigrech* is adj. to *maigre* 'salmon': as *magar* = 'fry, spawn,' I suppose that *maigre* means properly the young fish, the 'peel.' Cf. 'san *Mumain maigríd*, Miss Brooke's Reliques, 270, 1.

14. *tár-gnó*: this seems to be a compound of *tír* 'disgrace,' and *gnóe* (*gnó*) 'beauty' (but the mss. have no mark of length on *tar*). O'Cl. has *targnó* i. *tár nó tarcaisne ar ghné*.

15. Translate: 'the king of every hue (i.e. God) bestowed it of his bounty.'

16. *turchur*: *turchar* 'riches' O'R. *torchar* 'riches, abundance,' Dinneen. The reign of a righteous king was always blessed with plenty: see V. Trip. ii. 507 note.

17. *rosmairn*: here and in 48 *mairnim* seems to mean 'I inform on, give information about': our 'betray' shows the same evolution of meaning.

30. *brocc-loimm*: I take this to be = *brocc-loimm*: cf. *scéid iterun in loimm sin súas*, Cormac s.v. Coire Brecáin. Meyer, Contrib. would read *brocc-slamm*.

36. Read *mlaib*.

37. *Mar thuc*, so S₃: all other texts have *ma thuc* (*ma tug*, &c.)

39. The meaning of *selé* is uncertain: see note on p. 234, 13.

raigech = 'oak-like,' from *rail*, *raluch*: cf. Ir. T. iv. index.

41. *cen chur de* 'without moving thence.'

45. *cid ail*, i.e. it was a scandal that its men should be ruled by a woman.

47. *ós mine medaig = ós mine meda* 'smoother than mead.'

M has another poem on this legend, which it did not seem worth while to print in the text.

Muiriasc foccard in mhuir mhor . diamadh [dianad] ainm Rosuall romhor :
ba hangmaidh in gnim co ngle . dia tairngair Colum Cille.

Tolo mairb-eise tuili te . re lind Gairbeise Glunraighe :
fobruicht in muir milib clann . fo ceithri hairdib Erenn.

No 'si Muireasc ciar creachach . ingen dia ua deidh-Eachach :
ba buaidh a bladh gan cuir cuir . fofuair in magh eo mor-muir.

In SS₃H the first of these stanzas is interpolated in the longer poem after line 28.

MAG TIBRA.

FROM the prose version it appears that this was a plain near the mouth of the river Moy; it extended from Borrach to the shore (line 46, below), and the exact position of Borrach is fixed by O'Donovan, Hy Fiach. 262.

19. *foill*: this seems to be the word (adj. or subst.?) found usually in *co fóill*: it rhymes with *bróin*.

24. Oenach Crúachan was the burying-place of the kings of Connaught: see *Senchas na Relec* in Petrie's *Ecccl. Archit.* p. 100; according to another document, however, the Tuatha Dé did not bury their dead there, but at Brug na Bóinde: *ibid.* 106-7.

27. *co froig*: see note on p. 242, 19.

28. Crích Breis. Mag Tibra is said to be the same as Mag Glass in Tír Breis mac Nealaidh (Nélaig?): see *Onom.*: so Crích Breis no doubt = Tír Breis; but I cannot find either name in *Onom.* or Hy Fiach. As the funeral train was moving eastward, it must be to the west of Borrach.

29. *Tromaigis* is impersonal.

35. *cor' chuir*: Dinneen gives 'I bury' as one meaning of *cuirim*. Cf. p. 456, 72, *curfes trén-saithé*. I do not know whether the verb can have that sense when used absolutely. If so, we must read *bein* in 36.

38. Literally 'she did not put the host in silence': or possibly 'the host did not bury her in silence.'

SLIAB GAM.

THIS is the Slieve Gamph range in Sligo.

1. The first and third lines of each stanza are octosyllabic, so we must read *Eremóin móir* for the corrupt *Eireamanon*, or else suppose a hiatus after *gilla*.

7. The prose has *is he rosaraigsead nahamaidí no na maidí im a chenn*, showing that the copyist was puzzled by his original.

dothocair (: *obair*) is perhaps for *rothaccair*, from *taccraim*, Wi.

CEIS CHORAIND.

KESHCORRAN is a hill in Sligo, a few miles west of Lough Arrow. As to the swine of Drebbrenn (or Drebbriu) see introductory note to Loch Néill.

8. *ard-mesta*: cf. Dinneen, μεαρτα 'estimable,' part. necess. of *messaim* 'I measure, judge.' Or L's *i n-ard-mesca* may be right: the gift was made on a festive occasion.

10. *túath-chuird*: see note on p. 396, 3.

11. Read, I think: *adbà óiged sona* 'a happy hospitable dwelling.'

20. *timscairad*: see note on *imscair*, p. 134, 22.

CARN CONAILL.

Stokes quotes from BB 30 a 22 sq. a version of this legend from which it appears that Clann Umóir were survivors of the Fir Bolg who had taken refuge in various islands off the coast of Ireland and also among the Cruithne (Picts) in Scotland. In this passage and also in the historical story Cath Cairn Chonail (ed. Stokes, ZCP iii. 203) Carn Conaill is placed in the district of Aidne, as to which see introductory note to Mag Aidne. O'Donovan, FM i. 260, suggests that the name is now represented by Ballyconnell near Gort in the south of Galway (barony of Kiltartan). There is a copy of the poem in the BB 30 a 44 sq. which is not included in my collation. It differs from the copy in the BB Dindsenchas, and occasionally agrees with L against the other mss. This text is printed with a translation by Connellan in: Oss. Soc. v. 282.

14. Rath Chennaig = Rathkenny in the barony of Upper Slane, Co. Meath (Onom.).

Rath Chommair 'probably at the confluence of the river Boyne with four or five small rivers at Clonard, Meath' (near Navan, Onom.).

16. Cnogba Breg = Knowth: cf. ds. of Cnogba, p. 40. Brug mná Elcmair = Brug na Bóinde; cf. p. 36, 25 sq.

17. Oenach Tailten = Teltown in Meath. Cermna, not yet identified.

18. Delete the comma after Tlachtga. Hogan gives *na trí Findemna* as a place-name; but it is really the designation of the three twin sons of Éochu Feidlech, Bres, Nár, and Lothar; Ir. T. iii. 333, Keating ii. 184.

Tlachtga is identified with the Hill of Ward in Meath.

19. Divide *Ath Sige* (Assey, near Tara), *Slige Bri Dam* (= Bri Dam Dile, now Geashill in King's Co., Onom.).

26. Render 'neither more nor less (than four)': the *cethri rath* in 27 are the same as the *curu*, and *riss* means 'to secure this': the prose has *tucsat clann Umóir cethra curu fri sodhoin*.

29. Cet muc Mágach is the great Connaught hero. Mag Máin = Moenmag: see p. 334.

30. Ross mac Dedad is a hero of the Erainn of Munster.

Druimm Cáin: there are several places in Munster so called.

31. *crúas fo thuind*: does this mean that he was all hard muscle under the skin?

41. Loch Cutra = Lough Cooter in Aidne, Co. Galway, Onom.

42. Cimloch or Loch Cimme, now Lough Hacket in Galway.

43. Adar's home, according to the prose, was in Mag Adair, now Moyare between Ennis and Tulla in Clare, Onom.

44. *atagar*: tr. 'is planted': cf. Rev. Celt. xv. 481 (ds. of Loch Rí) *Ataig Oengus tri prím-phlaga foraib* 'inflicts.'

Muirbech = Kilmurvey in Aranmore Island, Onom.

45. Hogan s.v. Dael regards Dáil as acc. of Dael = the river Deel in Tirawley.

46. Tech Ennaig is not identified.

47. Rind Bera = Cend Bera, now Kinvarra, near Galway.

48. Hogan places Modlind in Kiltartan, Co. Galway; but the prose says Mod went to Insi Mod, the islands in Clew Bay.

49. Cend Bairne (i.e. Head of Bairenn), identified with Black Head near Lisdoonvarna in the Burren (Bairenn), Co. Clare.

50. Iath Aigle is presumably the low country at the bottom of Cruachu Aigle.

51. Láiglinne perhaps near Loch Láiglinde in Ui mac Cuais (Moygoish in Westmeath): see Onom., Loch Láiglinde and Ui mac Cúais.

54. Inis Medóin, one of the Aran islands.

55. Tulach Lathraig is not identified.

56. Tomanrind = Rind Tamain = Towan Point, a little south of Galway.

60. Druim n-Asail is in the parish of Croom, ten miles south of Limerick. Hogan states that there is a place of the name 'in Ulaid and in Dal n-Araide,' but this is not supported by the passages which he refers to in *Acallam na Senórach*.

62. *caible* (L's reading) seems = *coible* 'hospitality': the other texts have *caibne* = *coibne* 'kinship,' except BB 30, which reads *cia bha saibhre*. The meaning is not very clear.

70. *na dá cairpthech*: i.e. Cuchulainn and Conall Cernach. But why not *in dá*?

74. *immerge* means 'a horde on the move, a Volkswanderung.'

104. After this line BB 30 interpolates a stanza:

Roadnacht in triar aile . . . a ndumachaib Findmaighe
is de ita cnocán na ceand . . . túas i Raith Umaill imtheand.

'The other three were buried in the mounds of Mag Find; hence is named Cnocan na Cend, northward, in strong Rath Umaill.

106. I find no such place as Linn na n-Eices: perhaps the phrase is metaphorical, 'Mac Liac of the Pool of Poets.'

107. I can only guess at the meaning of *dothal*.

LOCH RÍ.

THE tale called Aided Echach maic Maireda tells how Eochaid, son of Mairid, king of Munster, eloped with his step-mother Ebliu, accompanied by his brother Ríb (called in this poem Rí). The legend of Lough Ree is there briefly mentioned, and an exactly similar account is given of the origin of Lough Neagh. The story is edited and translated (with certain reserves) in *Silv. Gad.* i. 233, ii. 265. Our poem supplies details which are not found in Aided Echach. The tale also told in ds. of Túag Iubir.

M contains a second poem on the same subject, which I have not thought it worth while to include in the text, but it may as well be given here:—

Loch Rí, cred ba fail in tainm . a eolcha Fail re fir-gairm ?
raidhid ee in Rí o fuil . a eolcha dana in domain.

Rí mac Muireada co mblaidh . do mhuigh Mighi meagar-glain
dadaghab [*read* rogab] aitribh and re headh . a nuig n-Airften na n-aingéal.

Gearran robo dedla dhe . damhun a haithli a eire :
darin tipra, ba glan glor . dan mhun mor ina mhedon.

Leathnais in tibra tren . tar mag nAirftean [na] n-ard-sgel :
baithis Rí, bha dedla dhe . eidir each is innile.

On rig sin ba fortail feidhm . ainmnichear he fo Erinn
is uadha sin, sloind co moch . ata co dedla in dead-loch.

Loch Rí, whence comes its name, truly given, O ye learned of Inis Fail ?
Say who was Rí from whom it is called, ye learned poets in all the world !

Rí, son of famous Muirid, of the bright joyous plain of Meath, got a home there for a time in Mag Airbthen of the angels.

A gelding—the braver was he!—when loosed of his burden staled and made a spring—it was theme of talk—of the abundant flow in mid-plain.

The copious spring spread over Mag Airbthen famed in story; it drowned Rí—the braver was he!—with his horse and all his cattle.

From that Rí—it was a masterful effort—the lake is named throughout Erin: from him—a title early won—bravely arose the noble lake.

3. This line is used also in ds. of Temair Luachra, p. 236, 11.

7. For *riamna* ‘blood-shed’ see *Met.* Ds. ii. 22, 61.

8. *búana* gen. of *búain* ‘reaping’: cf. *trí berta búana* ‘three reaped trusses,’ *Cath M. Léna* 80, 3.

11. *trogaig*: cf. *trog. i. clann*; *trogais. i. tusmis*, Wi.

13. Hogan says, referring to this passage, that Belach Liac was west of Loch Rí, but there is nothing here to support this statement. The travellers came up the Shannon in boats (12), and reached Belach Liac (or Belach Da Liac, *Silv. Gad.* i. 234, 6), where they parted, Eochaid going eastward to Meath, and Rí westward to Mag Finn (also called Tir n-Oenaig Midir), which O’Donovan (*Hy Many*, 77), identifies with Keogh’s Country between Lough Ree and the River Suck.

19. *romairn*: cf. note on p. 266, 19.

a chrotha crí = *crí a chrotha*: *crí* is, I think, really an alternative form of *criaid*: dat. or acc. of *cré* 'clay,' cf. *scí* in line 3, = *sciaich* dat. of *scé*. It is usually found in *hi crí* 'in clay,' i.e. 'in the mortal body,' a phrase of Christian origin.

20. Loch Lindmuine = Loch nEchach (Lough Neagh): see ds. of Túag Inbir, Rev. Celt. xvi. 152.

24. *romascul*: cf. *muscul* 'onset (?)' Rev. Celt. xiii. 122.

26. The sense of *co róenaib robreth* is very doubtful.

28. I cannot explain the allusion. Oenach Oengussa is said by Hogan to be in Mag Find, but also to be near Fremainn, which is near Lough Owel, a long way to the east of Mag Find.

29-30. The construction is very awkward; it seems = *in slúag sin do geilt a mbó*.

32. *trí tráth*: in the first and second hours their cattle and horses were destroyed: in the third they themselves would have perished if they had not taken warning.

33-4. Punctuate after *gnúth*, and delete colon after *céi-tráth*: *a mbú*, &c., is governed by *romarb* in 36.

41. *brochlach* is properly 'a cooking-pit': for the metaphor cf. *deoch tonnaid*.

47. *Fuait*: I take this to be a place-name, but it cannot well mean Sliab Fuait (the Few mountains).

48. *libedain*: O'Cl. explains this word .i. *cruidh na clanna*.

50. *co mór-chaitte*: see note on p. 348, 15.

55. O'Cl. has the gloss *mual* .i. *mullach*, 'ar mual an mhaighe' .i. *ar mullach an mhaighe*.

56. *ergaire*: cf. LU 58 b 37 *ergaire mór-shláig*.

58. *imchoss*: I have not met this word elsewhere, but the meaning is determined by the context.

62. *trachlad*: Peter O'Connell's Dict. has *trochladh* .i. *sgaoileadh na truailleadh*: cf. *trochailte* 'worn out,' Dinneen.

68. *ón* seems to be = *óin*, *úain*: the word is written *húan* in Ml. 28 d 12 (so Thurn. Hdb. p. 74).

77. *cen rigne*: perhaps 'without restraint.'

81. *Rogab fond fo thalmain* = *rogab fotha fo thalmain* in the prose.

82. *fuargg*: I keep L's reading, as it cannot well be a scribal error: it is more probably a rare word, for which the other copies have substituted the usual term *fiáil*. I have not seen it elsewhere.

93. *cen raind* 'without division,' i.e. Rí and every one in his house.

95. *fo thráig thái*: a metaphorical expression for the silence of death.

103. *gestul* means something like 'achievement': cf. p. 260, 15; p. 348, 20.

106. *ní sóeb in sét*: the same phrase is used at p. 8, 86.

108. *ba tairm tacha* means something like 'it was an appropriate name,' literally 'sound': cf. p. 344, 93 *ba togairm tacha*.

LOCH ERNE.

LINES 49 to end of this poem were edited and translated by O'Beirne Crowe in R.I.A. Irish MSS. Series, 1870, p. 186.

1. This line is quoted by O'Cl. s.v. *oscar*, with the gloss *is ard lingeas sé*.

4. *find-lúain*: perhaps 'white-mooned,' but cf. 34.

5. Fiachu Labraind (usually Labrainde), king of Ireland, 3727 to 3751.

15. *brath baeguil* 'treachery that gets an opportunity': for *baegul* in the sense of 'an opening, an unguarded moment, a chance to injure some one,' see Contrib.

17. *cen raind*, i.e. over all Ireland.

23. *ní rosmairn mesce*: this seems to mean that, in spite of strong drink, the bard's memory has not betrayed him into confusing the names.

24-25. The river Flesk keeps its name; the Mand is now the Maine: both are in Kerry; so the Labrann may also be there: see FM 3751, note a.

26. *samlam*: cf. note on p. 274, 55.

28. *tairm dar trocha* (cf. 75) literally 'a sound (fame) beyond short life.'

29-36. As to these battles see FM A.M. 3751.

31. *Béirre* = Berehaven, south of the Kenmare River.

35. *rothatlaig*: perhaps from **to-ad-tluchur*, which would give Mid. Ir. *tatlaigim*, as **ad-tluchur* becomes *atlaigim*. The same verb is used in a short poem on Fiachu's reign, LL 18 a 4 = Lec. p. 63 a 33 = H. 1. 15, p. 100.

*Rothatlaig tria cheilg . i cath Gatlaig gairg
mac Eochach inn airm . Masemis, airm n-airg.*

O'Cl. has *tathlaigh nó rothathlaigh* i. *docheannsaigh* 'he tamed' (*tataileim*), which would suit the line just quoted, but not our passage.

39. *na rusdílgegn*: this a strange form, but has much more authority than *nachas dílgend*.

40. It is not obvious why Fiachu, who was styled King of Beirre in 31, should here be called lord of Fobar, which is in West Meath.

49. *chuid*, see note on p. 396, 3.

51. *sárgad* is a contracted form of *sárugad*: cf. Silv. Gad. i. 73, 37; *ibid.* 361 y. The line seems to refer to the opprobrious name *Búredach* 'the Bellower' and to mean 'the name (sound) was an insult to the noble . . .': I can make nothing of *-thrin*.

53. *cen nemain* 'without venom,' cf. LL 213 b 21 *tuc doib nemain ocus neim*.

57. Translate 'She had in keeping to her credit': the prose calls her *ban-chométaid do chíraib* ; *do chlíorib Meidbe*.

64. *doith* 'sullen, forbidding': cf. *doithfer*, p. 350, 29.

65-8. *taidbsin* (for *taidbsin*) is nom. to *roscaindre*.

I cannot explain the form of *gairbsin*.

fo chair, literally 'under reproach.'

75. *rothairg* 'she (Erne) has acquired,' from *tairim*.



1890
No. 1000

1890
No. 1000

PB
1202
A2
v.10

Royal Irish Academy, Dublin
Todd lecture series

CIRC. AC MON.

2

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

