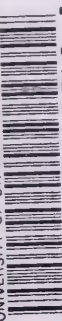


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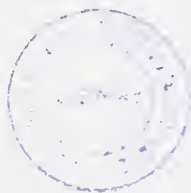
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THE BOOK OF THE TAKING OF IRELAND

PART IV

EDITED AND TRANSLATED, WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, D.LITT.



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SECTION VI.

FIR BOLG.

Introduction.

The short episode of the Fir Bolg is the most jejune of all the sections of *Liber Praecursorum*; yet it is not devoid of suggestiveness.

In R¹ the five lords and their five wives arrive (§ 278). Their division into three groups, various landing places, and division of the country, are unknown to L, being reported only by F (§ 279). The five brethren reign in turn; the first four of these apparently die natural deaths, but the fifth is slain by his successor, in the normal "Golden Bough" manner, and this is continued to the end of the occupation. There are nine kings in all; but one, Eochu mac Eire, seems to stand outside the family succession, so that we have here as elsewhere the *damh ochtair*, though it is not so expressed in this case (§ 280). This last king has to meet the invading Tuatha De Danann, and falls before them. The details of the battle are given in an obvious interpolation (§ 281), which also describes the subsequent fate of the Fir Bolg; this is continued in § 282, which practically says that they left no tangible traces behind them. The three remaining paragraphs are further snippets, which add nothing to our knowledge.

R² describes the coming of the Fir Bolg in coracles made of the bags with which they had carried out their servile duties; and narrates their landing and partition of the country, to the same effect as in § 279, but in different words (§ 286). In § 287 this is expanded, genealogically and etymologically, with interpolations here indicated by means of smaller type.

The succession of the kings is given in § 288. In § 289 we read of their defeat at Mag Tuired, and in § 290 of the mutilation of Nuadu, the Tuatha De Danann leader, in the battle. § 291 repeats with much expansion the particulars in § 281 as to the dispersal of the Fir Bolg, and their

alleged descendants in Ireland are enumerated in ¶ 292. The additional ¶ 293 is a mere recapitulatory interpolation.

The composition of R³ can, as before, be set forth in tabular form.

*¶ 294 = R ¹ ¶ 278	
*¶ 295 = R ¹ ¶ 279	with a few slight deviations and insertions.
*¶ 296 = R ¹ ¶ 280	with some interpolations.
*¶ 297, 298 = R ¹ ¶ 281	
*¶ 299 = R ¹ ¶ 282;	but the latter portion, introducing poem no. XLIX, is new, taking the place of R ¹ ¶ 283.
¶ 300 = R ¹ ¶ 284	

after which come the Synchronisms. R³ therefore gives us here practically the complete text of *Q, with a few interpolations which can be detected by comparison with the extant text of F; and until he comes to the Synchronisms he ignores R² altogether, except that he borrows from the VA group of R² (to which his copy, *W, seems to have belonged) the etymological fatuities that "points" (*rindi*) were first put upon javelins in the days of Rinnail, and that "knots" (*fuidb*) first appeared in timber in the reign of Foidbgenid.

In considering this episode, naturally the first question which arises is the meaning of the name Fir Bolg. We may discard all "Belgie" and similar theories without discussion. We need not waste time over the "bags of earth" about which our historians tell us. Kuno Meyer's explanation (first given, so far as I know, in his *Contributions to Irish Lexicography* s.v. "bolg") is by far the most reasonable: that Fir Bolg = *Fir i mBolgaib* (an expression used in poem no. XLIX, quatrain 5) = *bracati* or breeches-wearers. Thus interpreted, it becomes a term of contempt for the "lower orders"; applied, by those who wore the dignified flowing costumes which the sculptures of the "High Crosses" depict for us, to those who found it convenient, in the life of activity in which their lot was cast, to have each leg separately clothed. Of such persons there are occasional representations, e.g., in the initial letters of illuminated manuscripts. This section then, in its present form, is intended to be an explanation of how the "plebeians," if so we may call them, came to Ireland; prepared for the benefit of the "patricians" for whose information the history, as a whole, was compiled.

This, however, is only a secondary adaptation of the story. It is really no history, but a member of the same mythological complex as the rest. The parentage of the people with whom it is concerned, Dela son of Lot, links them immediately with the Fomorians; and this is corroborated when we find that the Fomorian leaders, who challenged "the holy man" Nemed, are named Gann and Sengann, "Gann and Old Gann"—names conspicuous in the Fir Bolg quintet. Gann and Genann are almost certainly a Dioscuric pair; and there can be little doubt that Sengann was originally the father of the twins, though the fact has become obscured by later speculations in artificial genealogy. The other two "Fir Bolg" leaders, Slanga and Rudraige, are borrowed straight out of the Partholonian cycle. And though these persons afflict the children of Nemed, they are conquered in the end: it is certainly no coincidence that persons described as "three sons of Nemed" appear in ¶ 289 to slay the last of the Fir Bolg kings. That the names of the father, and of the sons, of this Nemed are different from the corresponding names associated with what we may call the "official" Nemed, is a matter of comparatively small importance in criticizing the identification. And we further note that the names of the sons of the Nemed before us, Cessarbh, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Luigne, and Luasad. In a word, the perennial contention of good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine, follows its normal course, all through the Fir Bolg episode. The agricultural ritual of king-killing is prominently stressed: the golden age of calm weather and blissful fertility presided over by the good king Eochu mac Eire is intensely primitive. In his present setting Eochu mac Eire is altogether out of the picture: he has probably intruded on the uncongenial company in which we find him by a confusion of name. In R¹ Eochu son of Rinnail, who slew his predecessor Foidbgenid, is a different person from Eochu son of Ere: it was the R² school of historians who discovered (or dreamt) that Ere was son of Rinnail, and who thus equated the two persons.

The most complete link with the Fomorians is provided by the subsequent adventures, where, under various leaders, the Fir Bolg disperse to certain outlying islands and other

remote places. Each leader of these fugitives is called a "son of Umor"¹; and this vague personage is connected with the "Sliab Eموir," from which the Fomorians had set forth on their two-hundred years' voyage to Ireland. That the Fomorians did not disturb the Fir Bolg during their occupation is most easily explained on the hypothesis that these were essentially Fomorians themselves, at least from the standpoint of Mythology.

The conclusions thus indicated can be expressed in tabular form thus:—

I		II		} euhemeristically equated to	{	Aborigines
gods of darkness	= Partholonians	= Fir Bolg				
gods of light	= Nemédians	= T. D. D.				Goidels

Literary manipulation subsequently differentiated the pairs no. I and no. II; the euhemerists adapted pair no. II to their own purposes, leaving pair no. I historically rather shadowy. Further remodelling assimilated the Partholonians to the gods of light, thus rendering them liable to Fomorian assault; and the later historians obscured the essential identity of the Tuatha De Danann and the Goidels, having been misled by the entirely spurious story set forth in *Liber Occupationis*. There must be few groups of ancient traditions in the world that have been so completely messed up by well-intentioned tinkering, as the scraps of genuine folklore underlying the *Book of Invasions*!

Keating adds nothing further to the details as printed below, except a set of verses giving an outline of the course of the voyage of the Fir Bolg from Greece, *via* the Torrian Sea and Spain, to Ireland. (Vol. i, I.T.S. edition, p. 192.) Their escape from Greek servitude has clearly been modelled on the Israelite exodus: one story (quoted by Keating from the *Quire of Druim Snechta*) states that they stole the ships of the Greeks, just as we have seen (*ante*, ¶ 120) the Israelites stealing the ships of the Egyptians.

¹ The alternative form, *Gumor*, is of course merely a corruption, induced by the *c* of the preceding *mac*.

Two things come out clearly from a comparison of the three Redactions of this section of LG. First, that they are ultimately founded upon an independent saga, external to the LG tradition. There is a closer correspondence between the texts here than in the rest of *Liber Praecursorum*: even R², though it still stands apart from the other redactions, has here a closer affinity with them than elsewhere. Secondly, that this basal saga became what we may term historico-political rather than mythological. It was designed to explain the origin not only of the "Plebeians," as we have seen, but also of the "Five Fifths," the Pentarchy of independent kingdoms, into which we find Ireland to be divided when the uncertain rays of dawning history first shine upon her. The five leaders divide the country between them; their divisions correspond more or less with the Pentarchie division which we find in being, at the time of the Medb-Conchobor cycle of romance. This, however, is again a secondary adaptation, for the story does not hang together consistently in its present form. We begin with a five-fold monarchy, each king in his own province: but we end with a succession of the same monarchs, apparently ruling over the whole country each in his turn—with the exception of the twins, Gann and Genann, who go together.² It is the old trouble over again: each historian sought to improve on the work of his predecessor, never realizing that every change would require a number of consequential changes throughout the whole compilation. Hence arises the mass of inconsistencies and contradictions with which the book is filled. Thus, in ¶ 279, a glossator informs us that the *Fir Domnann* were so called because they landed in *Inber Domnann*. Some lines lower down, an earlier glossator had stated the exact contrary—that the creek received its name from the men: and he, or another, had explained the name of the *Fir Domnann* in a totally different way. To attempt to make any reconciliation between these discrepancies would be merely futile. They exist, and their existence must be accepted as evidence of the complex artificiality of our texts, and of nothing more.

²By muddled manipulation Genann and Sengann are sometimes paired off together, and in the list of kings Sengann, "old Gann," *succeeds* his presumably younger namesakes.

SECTION VI.

FIR BOLG.

First Redaction.

L 4 β 35: F 9 γ 4.

278. Fir Bolg trā, cōic ¹thōisig tuesat leo, *ut dixi supra*, .i. Gand 7 Genann ²7 Rudraige ²7 Sengand ²7 Slāine. Cōic meic Dela ³insin. A cōic ⁴mnā ⁵iarsain, .i. Anust, Liber, ⁶Cnucha, Fūat, ⁷Etar: || ⁸*unde dicitur* ‡,

Fūat ben Slāine, nī cam lib . . .

279. ¹Ro rainsid Fir Bole ²i tri, .i. a trian in Inber Slāine im Slāine mac nDela meic Loith—is e a cuiced, o Indber Cholbtha co Comar Tri nUsci: mili do dainib a lin. Do gabsad in ³trian aili an Inber ⁴Dubglasi im Gann 7 im Sengand: da mili a lin-side, Gand o Comar Tri nUsci co Belach Conglaiss, Sengand o Belach Conglais co Luimneach, .i. fōr da coicid Muman. Genann 7 Rudrigi co trian in tluaig dogabsad an Inber Domnan; ‡ is de ata Fir Domnann ||. Is e Genann do ba rig fōr chuicid Medba 7 Ailella; Rudrigi fōr coicid Conchobair. Da mili foss a lin-side. Is iat sin Fir Bolg 7 Fir Domnan 7 Gailiun.

Fir Domnan is uaithib ainmnigter in t-inber. Fir Bolg ona bolgaib ro hainmnigtha. Gailiun .i. ar lin a ngae ro hainmnigtha.

Is aen-gabail 7 is aen-latus aco, ar ad cōic braith[r]i iad, .i. cōic maic Dela meic Loith, 7 in aen sechtmain do gabsad Erinn,

278. ¹ taisig tuesad ² om. 7 (ter): Rudraigi ³ sin ⁴ mnaa I.,
the second a added sec. man. in weak, faint ink ⁵ iarsin ⁶ Cnuchu
⁷ Eltar ⁸ unde dicitur *in marg. L, om. F.*

278. Now as for the Fir Bolg, they brought five chieftains with them, *ut dixi supra*, to wit, Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slanga : those were the five sons of Dela. Their five wives next, Anust, Liber, Cnucha, Fuat, Etar : [*unde dicitur*]

Poem no. XLVI.

279. The Fir Bolg separated into three. With Slanga s. Dela s. Loth his third [landed] in Inber Slaine : his Fifth is from Inber Colptha to Comar Tri nUisce ; a thousand men his tally. The second third landed in Inber Dubglaisi with Gann and Sengann : two thousand were their tally, Gann from Comar Tri nUisce to Belach Conglais, Sengann from Belach Conglais to Luimneach—that is, over the two Fifths of Mumu. Genann and Rudraige with a third of the host, they landed in Inber Domnann : [whence they are called Fir Domnann]. Genann it is who was king over the Fifth of Medb and Ailell ; Rudraige over the Fifth of Conchobor—other two thousand were his tally. Those are the Fir Bolg, the Fir Domnann, and the Gailioin.

As to the Fir Domnann, the creek takes its name from them. The Fir Bolg—they were named from their bags. The Gailioin, from the multitude of their javelins were they named.

They made one Taking and one princedom, for they were five brethren, the five sons of Dela s. Loth. And in one week

279. ¹ This ¶ in F only. ² about three letters here completely crased
³ written as though “triarn”—with the compendium for ar surmounted by
an n-stroke ⁴ the letters bglasi yc F above line

‡ cia ba saine laithi ||. Dia Sathairn for callann August dogab Slaine in Inber Slaine. Dia Mairt imorro dogabastar Gand 7 Sengan. Dia Haine imorro dogab Genan 7 Rudrigi: 7 is aen gabail amlaid sin, cia bad saine a slointi. ⁵Gailiun o Slaingi ro hainmnigtha. O Gann 7 ⁶o Sengan do h[a]innmigtha Fir Bolg. Fir Domnann o domnadh na hure do hainmnigtha: Genand 7 Rudrigi iat-side cona muinteraib. Ar as^(a) Fir Bole a n-anmanda uili, 7 secht mbliadna trichat fod a flaithusa for Erenn. Coic meic Dela coic rig Fer mBolg, .i. Gann, Genann, Rudraigi, Sengann, Slaine.

280. ‡ ¹Clanna Dela didiu na fir seo, .i. Fir Bolg.¹ || ²Slāne ³in sinser, mac ⁴Dela meic Loith meic ⁵Oirthet meic ⁶Tribuait meic ⁷Gothoirb meic ⁸Gosten meic ⁹Fhortech meic ¹⁰Semioin meic ¹¹Herglain meic Beoain meic ¹²Zairn meic Nemid meic ¹³Agnomaid. ¹⁴Nīr gab rīg dā n-ainmigter Ērenn, co tancatar Fir Bolg.¹⁴

Nōi rīg dib ¹⁵ro gab ¹⁶Hērinn. ¹⁷SLĀNE, ōen bliadain¹⁷—is ē atbath ¹⁸d'Fheraib Bolg ar tūs ¹⁹in Hērinn. ²⁰RUDRAIGE, ²¹dā bliadain, conerbailt ²²sin Brug ²³Bratruad. ²⁴GAND 7 ²⁴GENAND, ²⁵cethri bliadna, conerbaltatar de thām i Fremaind.²⁵ ²⁶SENGAND, cōic bliadna, co torchair la ²⁷Fiacha ²⁸Cenfinnan mac ²⁹Zairn ‡ ³⁰meic Rudraige meic Dela.³⁰ || ³¹FIACHA, cōic bliadna: ‡ ³¹cenfinna uile bae ³²Ērenn ³³na erchomair || co torchair la ³⁴Rinnail mac Genaind meic Dela. ³⁴RINNAIL, sē bliadna, ³⁵co torchair la Fodbgenid³⁵ mac Sengaind meic Dela in Eba ³⁶Choirpri. ³⁷ODBGENID, ceithre bliadna, co torchair ³⁸i m-Maig Murthemne la ³⁹Eochaig mac ⁴⁰Rinnail meic Genaind

⁵ written Gailiū ⁶ written os(engā with an erased i in the vacant space.

280. ¹⁻¹ om. F' ² Slaine ³ om. in ⁴ nDela ⁵ Ortet ⁶ -th

⁷ -airb ⁸ Goiseen ⁹ Fortecht ¹⁰ Semoin ¹¹ Eargalain ¹² Sdairnn

¹³ Agnomaid ¹⁴⁻¹⁴ om. L ¹⁵ do ¹⁶ Er- ¹⁷⁻¹⁷ bliadain do Slaine imorro,

atbath an Uma Slaingi ¹⁸ deraib ¹⁹ an Erinn ²⁰ Rudrigi

²¹ .u. bliadna ²² isan ²³ Brathruad L om. F ²⁴ -nn (bis)

²⁵⁻²⁵ ceitri mbliadna conerbladar do tam a Fremainn ²⁶ Sengann

they took Ireland, [though the days were different]. On Saturday, the kalends of August, Slanga landed in Inber Slaine. On Tuesday Gann and Sengann landed. On Friday Genann and Rudraige landed: and thus is it one Taking, though they were differently styled. The Gailecoin, from Slanga were they named. From Gann and Sengann were the Fir Bolg named. The Fir Domnann were named from deepening the earth: they were Genann and Rudraige with their followers. For they are all called Fir Bolg, and thirty-seven years was the length of their lordship over Ireland. The five sons of Dela were the five kings of the Fir Bolg, i.e., Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slaine.

280. [Now these men, the FirBolg, were the progeny of Dela.] Slanga was the eldest, s. Dela s. Loth s. Oirthet s. Tribuat s. Gothorb s. Gosten s. Fortech s. Semeon s. Erglan s. Beoan s. Starn s. Nemed s. Agnomain. No king took, who was called “of Ireland,” till the FirBolg came.

Nine kings of them took Ireland. **SLANGA**, one year—it is he who died of the Fir Bolg in Ireland at the first. **RUDRAIGE**, two years, till he died in Brug Bratrud. **GANN** and **GENANN**, four years, till they died of plague in Fremaind. **SENGANN**, five years, till he fell at the hands of Fiacha Cendfindan s. Starn [s. Rudraige s. Dela]. **FIACHA**, five years—[all the cows of Ireland had white heads in his presence]—till he fell at the hands of Rindail s. Genann s. Dela. **RINDAIL**, six years, till he fell at the hands of Fodbgenid s. Sengann s. Dela in Eba Coirpre. **FODBGEN**, four years, till he fell in Mag Muirthemne at the hands of Eochu s. Rindail s. Genann s. Dela.

²⁷ written Fiac^a (as though Fiac[h]ra) F (bis) ²⁸ cenindain ²⁹ Sdairn
³⁰⁻³⁰ om. F ³¹ cendinda uili bai ³² Her- L ³³ ina remes
³⁴ Rindal (bis) ²⁵⁻³⁵ con toreachair ba (sic) Hoidbgen ³⁶ Croibi (written
Coib⁴) ³⁷ Oidbgin ³⁸ i Mug Murtemne ³⁹ Eochaid ⁴⁰ Rinnall

meic Dela. ⁴¹EOCHO mac Eire, dece ⁴²mbliadna. Nī
⁴³bōi fleochod ⁴⁴na rē acht drucht: ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶nī baī bliadain
⁴⁷cen mess. Ro ⁴⁸eurthea gai a ⁴⁹Hērind re lind. Is
leis dorōnad^(a) in ⁵⁰recht cōir in ⁵¹Hērind ar tūs. Do
⁵²rochair tra ⁵³Eochaid mac ⁵⁴Eire la trī ⁵⁵maccaib Nemid
meic ⁵⁶Badraí: is ē ⁵⁷sin cēt rī d'Érind ⁵⁸ro gāet ar tūs
in Hērind. ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹Unde Colum Cille *cecinit*, Dena moresnis
a mic, 7c.⁵⁹

281. Do radsad Fir Bolg cath doib ar Muig Tuirid, do bas
co fada^{a(b)} i cor in cath sin. Do mbebmuid (*sic*) ^bfa deoid for
Feraib Bolg, 7 ro lad an ar fo thuaid, 7 ro marbad ^cet mile
dib siar, co Traig nEothaili. Is anusin rucad forsin rig, .i.
for Eochaid, co torchair la trī macaib Nemid. Cid Tuatha De
Danann do marbad isan cath co mor, 7 forachad in rig isan
laithir 7 ro benad a lam de; 7 do badar na lega ca leigis secht
mbliadna. ^bFir Bolg tra do rochradar isan eat sin acht beg, 7
lodar-side ⁱa Erinn for teichid Tuatha De Danann, in Araind
7 an Ili 7 a Rachraind 7 an insib aili olehena. ‡ Conad iad tue
Fomorecha iarsin don eat tanaisti Muigi Tuirid || 7 is intib do
batar co aimsir na coicidach for Erinn, co indarb-sa Cruithnig
iat. Tancatar for amus Cairb[r]i Nia Fer, 7 ⁱdo rad-siden
ferann doib, 7 nir etsat bith aigi ar ^ktruimi in cissa dorat forra.
Doladar iarsin for teichid ria Cai[r]bri for comaigr[i] Medba
7 Aililla; do ratsidi ferann doib. Is i sin imirgi Mac nUmoir. ‡
Ongus mac Umoir ba rig tair orro; || 7 is uaithib ainmnigter na
feranna sin, .i. Loch Cimi o Cime Ceithir-cindi mac Umoir, 7
Rind Tamain a Medraigi o Taman mac Umoir, Dun Aengusa <i>
nAraind o Aengus, Carnn Conaill an Aidne o Conall, Mag
nAdar o Adar, Mag nAsail o Asal a Mumain beus. Menn mac
Umoir in fili. Do badar an [d]untaib 7 an insib mara im
Erinn amlaid sin, conas dilgenn Cu Chulaind.

first written, and second l then rubbed out L: Eire F ⁴¹ Eochaid
⁴² bliadan a laitus ⁴³ bai fleochad ⁴⁴ om. na rē ⁴⁵ ins. frisin re sin
⁴⁶ nīb for nī baī ⁴⁷ can ⁴⁸ cuirta ⁴⁹ Erinn ⁵⁰ racht ⁵¹ Erinn
⁵² rochair ⁵³ Eochaid ⁵⁴ Ere ⁵⁵ macaib ⁵⁶ Badraí ⁵⁷ om. sin
⁵⁸⁻⁵⁹ f [= fuair bas] do rind do gaed an Erinn ⁵⁹⁻⁵⁹ This in L only.
*It was probably a gloss in √L, written by someone who did not notice
that the poem is given later on, ¶ 272.*

EOCHU son of Erc, ten years. There was no wetting in his time, save only dew: there was no year without harvest. Falsehoods were expelled from Ireland in his time. By him was executed the law of justice in Ireland for the first time. Eochu son of Erc fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed s. Badra: he is the first king of Ireland who received his death-wound in Ireland. [*Unde Colum Cille cecinit* “Dena moresnis a mic,” etc.]

281. The Fir Bolg gave them [the Tuatha De Danann] battle upon Mag Tuired; they were a long time fighting that battle. At last it broke against the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter pressed northward, and a hundred thousand of them were slain westward to the strand of Eochail. There was the king Eochu overtaken, and he fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed. Yet the Tuatha De Danann suffered great loss in the battle, and they left the king on the field, with his arm cut from him; the leeches were seven years healing him. The Fir Bolg fell in that battle all but a few, and they went out of Ireland in flight from the Tuatha De Danann, into Ara, and Ile, and Rachra and other islands besides. [It was they who led the Fomoraig to the second battle of Mag Tuired.] And they were in [those islands] till the time of the Provincials over Ireland, till the Cruithne drove them out. They came to Cairbre Nia Fer, and he gave them lands; but they were unable to remain with him for the heaviness of the impost which he put upon them. Thereafter they came in flight before Cairbre under the protection of Medb and of Ailill, and these gave them lands. This is the wandering of the sons of Umor. [Oengus son of Umor was king over them in the east], and from them are named those territories, Loch Cime from Cime Four-heads son of Umor, the Point of Taman in Medraige from Taman son of Umor, the Fort of Oengus in Ara from Oengus, the Stone-heap

281. *This paragraph in F only. All lenition-marks were omitted by the scribe, and have been inserted in the MS. in weaker ink.*

(a) A small dot over the second *d*, probably not a lenition mark, in L.

(b) For an explanation of the reference letters in this paragraph and the corresponding paragraphs in the other redactions, see the notes at the end of the section.

282. Ni hairmithir raitha naid claidida do chlaidi, na loch do maidm, na muigi do slaidi, la Feraib Bolg. Is da sil na tri tuatha filid an Erinn nach do Gaedilaib .i. Gabraig Succa i Conachtaib, ⁊ U Thairsig, ⁊ Gailiun i Laignib. Is e sin tuir-thugad Fer mBolg.

L

F

283. Is iat sin rig Fir Is do sin do chan in sencaid mBolg, ⁊ a n-aideda: *unde* in duan,
poeta cecinit

FirBolg batar sunna sel . .

Colum Cille *cecinit*

Unde dixit Colam Cilli

Dene mo resnis, a mic . .

284. Raindsid tra Fir Bolg Erinn i cuic rannaib, amail adubramar. Cuicid nGaind issed forsa mi Cairbri Nia Fear. Cuicid Sengainn ised forsa mi Eochaid mac Luehta. Coicid Slaingi issed forsa mi Dedad mac Sin. Cuicid nGenaind forsa mi Ailill mac Mada. Coiced Rudraigi forsa mi Concobur mac Nesa. Conid i sin ¹raind bias co brat for chuicecedaid (*sic*) Erenn, ²amail ro raindsid Fir Bolg.

285. Fintan *cecinit* do raind Conid dia cuimniugadh sin na coiced— do chan in senchaid inso—

Coic urrunna Herenn.

Cōic cōicid Ērenn āine.

¹Cland Shemioin dāna, ²Galeoin ⁊ Fir ³Dommand uile. Tricha bliadan ⁴iar ⁵nGenand ⁊ ⁶Rudraige tāncatar Tūatha Dē Danann ⁷in Hērinn.

282. *This paragraph in F only.*

284. *This paragraph in F only* ¹ *dittographed* ² *written am.*

of Conall in Aidne from Conall, Mag Adair from Adar, Mag Asail from Asal in Mumu also. Menn son of Umor was the poet. They were in fortresses and in islands of the sea around Ireland in that wise, till Cu Chulaind overwhelmed them.

282. No forts or entrenchments are reckoned as having been dug, nor lakes to have burst forth, nor plains to have been cleared, in the time of the Fir Bolg. Of their seed are the three communities who are in Ireland not of Goidelic stock; to wit the Gabraide of the Suc in Connachta, the Ui Thairsig, and the Gaileoin in Laigen. Those are the adventures of the Fir Bolg.

283. Those are the kings of Thereof the historian sang
the Fir Bolg and their deaths: the song,
unde poeta cecinit

Poem no. XLVII.

Colum Cille *cecinit* *Ut dixit* Colum Cille

Poem no. XLVIII.

284. Now the Fir Bolg divided Ireland into five parts, as we have said. The Fifth of Gann it is, over which was Coirpre Nia Fer. The Fifth of Sengann it is, over which was Eochu mac Luchta. The Fifth of Slaine it is, over which was Dedad son of Sin. The Fifth of Genann it is, over which was Ailell son of Mata. The Fifth of Rudraige it is, over which was Concobor son of Ness. And that is the division of the provinces of Ireland which shall endure for ever, as the Fir Bolg divided them.

285. Fintan *cecinit* of the So to memorize that, the
division of the Provinces— historian sang as follows

Poem no. XLIX.

Poem no. LII.

The progeny of Semeon were all the Gaileoin and Fir Domnann. Thirty years after Genann and Rudraige, the Tuatha De Danann came into Ireland.

285. ¹ Clanna Semeinoin

² *lio changed sec. man. to leo L: Gaileoin F*

³ Domnann uili: trica

⁴ *ins. tra*

⁵ *prefixed n ys L: -ann F*

⁶ Rudrigi ⁷ an Er.

Second Redaction.

V 7 β 13: D 13 α 22: E 5 γ 34: R 76 A α 1: A 10 α 1
(begins in Poem LII, quatrain 12).

286. ¹Gabāil F'er ²mBolg ³andso ⁴siss ⁵īarum. Ba
⁶fās trā ⁷Ēriu fri rē dā cēt ⁸mblíadan iar togail Tuir
⁹Conaind, co ¹⁰tāncatar Fir ¹¹Bolg, ‡ amail ¹²atrubrunar
¹²issin dūain ||. A tīrib Grēc ¹⁴tāncatar, for teched in
¹⁵chíssa ¹⁶doratsat ¹⁷Grēic ¹⁸fortho, .i. ¹⁹tarrudh ²⁰ūire
for ²¹leccaib lomma, comtar ²²muighe fo scothaib.
²³Dorigensat na fir sin ²⁴sithchurchu ²⁵dōib dona ²⁶bolcaib
²⁷i mbertis in ūir, ⁊ ²⁸tāncatar ²⁹dochum ³⁰nĒrenn, do
³¹ascnom a ³¹n-atharda. Amail is ³²bēs do ³³cāch, ro
³⁴randsat Hērinn.

A trian ³⁵in nInber Slāine im Slāine mac ³⁶nDela meic
³⁷Loit, ⁊ ³⁸issē a ³⁹chūicedh ō Inber ⁴⁰Colptha co ⁴¹Comur Trī
⁴²nUisce: ⁴³mīle do ⁴⁴dainib a lín. ⁴⁵Rogabsat in trian ⁴⁶aile
⁴⁷in ⁴⁸Inber ⁴⁹Dubglaisse im ⁵⁰Gand ⁊ im Sengann; dā mīle ⁵¹a
lín-side—Gann ōn ⁵²Chomur co ⁵³Belach Conglais, ⁵⁴Sengand
ō ⁵³Belach Conglais co Luimnech .i. for dā ⁵⁵cōicedh Muman.
Genann ⁊ Rudraide co ⁵⁶trian ⁵⁷in tslūaigh, ro ⁵⁸gabsat ⁵⁹an
⁶⁰Inber ⁶¹Domnann: ‡ is aire ⁶²asberar Fir ⁶³Domnann ⁶⁴dīb ||—
⁶⁵Genand for ⁶⁶chōicedh ⁶⁷Medba ⁊ ⁶⁸Ailella, Rudraige dana for
⁶⁹cōicedh ⁷⁰Concobair: dā ⁷¹mīle ⁷²a l-línside.

286. ¹ ins. ⁊ E ² mBolge E ³ inso DE ⁴ sis D ⁵ om. DE
⁶ fass V ⁷ Eiriu V Heriu DE ⁸ om. m- DE ⁹ Chon- V Conuing E
¹⁰ tang- DE -dar E ¹¹ Bolg E ¹² ad- E -amar DE ¹³ sin DE
¹⁴ -dar DE: *the c ye* D ¹⁵ chisa D chisai E ¹⁶ -radsad E ¹⁷ Giec D,
Ge E ¹⁸ forthu D -tha E ¹⁹ tarrud D tartugh- E ²⁰ huire D
²¹ lecaibh loma E ²² maigi D maighe E ²³ -sad DE ²⁴ sitheurehu V
sithchaureha D sithchuirea E ²⁵ om. E ²⁶ bolg- V bolg- DE
²⁷ immbertis innuir D ambeirdis anduir E innuir *also* V ²⁸ tang- DE
²⁹ dochom D doq̃ E ³⁰ nEir. E ³¹ ascnam a nathardoi D asgnam a
natharrda E ³¹ -dha V ³² bess V beis E ³³ chach D ³⁴ rann- D

286. Next comes the Taking of the Fir Bolg here below. Ireland was waste for a space of two hundred years after the capture of Conaing's Tower, till the Fir Bolg came, [as we have said in the poem]. From the lands of the Greeks they came, fleeing from the impost which the Greeks had laid upon them—carrying clay on to bare rock-flags and making them flowery plains. Those men made them long canoes of the bags in which they were wont to carry the clay, and they came to Ireland, in quest of their patrimony. As everyone does, they partitioned Ireland.

With Slanga s. Dela s. Lot his third landed in Inber Slaine: his Fifth is from Inber Colptha to Comar Tri nUisce: a thousand men his tally. The second third landed in Inber Dubglaisi with Gann and Sengann: two thousand were their tally—Gann from the Comar to Belach Conglais, Sengann from Belach Conglais to Luimnech, that is, over the Two Fifths of Mumu. Genann and Rudraige with a third of the host, they landed in Inber Domnann [which is why they are called Fir Domnann]—Genann over the Fifth of Medb and Ailill, Rudraige over the Fifth of Conchobor: two thousand were their tally.

³⁵ ininuiur D an inber E ³⁶ nDeala E ³⁷ Loith DE ³⁸ hise D ise E
³⁹ a chuiced D hi chuig- E ⁴⁰ Cholptha D Colba E ⁴¹ Commur D
Comar E ⁴² nUs- D -gi E ⁴³ mili D ⁴⁴ doinib D daoinib E
⁴⁵ rogabhsad E ⁴⁶ naile E ⁴⁷ an E ⁴⁸ Inuer D ⁴⁹ -glasi D
Duglaisi E ⁵⁰ Gann DE ⁵¹ allin- D -sidhe V ⁵² Comar E
⁵³ Beal- E (*bis*) ⁵⁴ -nn E ⁵⁵ coiced D coiged E ⁵⁶ trium D
⁵⁷ an E: tsluaig D ⁵⁸ -sad E ⁵⁹ ind DE ⁶⁰ Indber E ⁶¹ Domnonn D
Domh- E ⁶² isberar D adberar E ⁶³ Domh- E ⁶⁴ dibh E
⁶⁵ -onn D -ann E ⁶⁶ choiciud D coig- (*the c dotted sec. man.*) E
⁶⁷ Mēo D Medbha E ⁶⁸ Oill-u D Ailealla E ⁶⁹ choiced D coig- E
⁷⁰ -chob- D -chubhair E ⁷¹ mhile E ⁷² *ins.* beus D beos E: a linside E.

287. Is ¹iat sin Fir ²Boleg ⁊ Fir ³Domnann ⁊ ⁴Gaileōin.

Fir ⁵Domnann ō ⁶anmain in inbir ⁷i r-ragbatar ⁸sainmnighther, i. Inber ⁹Domnann; nō Fir Domnann, ¹⁰i. fir domuin-¹¹fonn, ¹²i. fir ¹³no domnaigtis ¹⁴in mond i. ¹⁵in talmuin. Fir ¹⁶Boleg dāna, ō na ¹⁷bolgaib ¹⁸i n-imarchuirtis ¹⁹in ūir ro ²⁰hainmuigter. Gaileōin, i. ²¹gaci-lin, i. ²²o'n gaib ro hainmuigter; ar is ²³ar a n-gaib ro ²⁴hairmidhe. No ²⁵Gaileoin, i. ²⁶gaileon no ²⁷gailfian, i. in trian no ²⁸gebedh ²⁹lāma for na da trian aile ‡ fo ³⁰ghael, ³¹fondarrig ||. Fir Bolg lucht ind ³²imarchuir, Fir Domnann lucht na claide, Galeoin lucht ³³na gaibedh ³⁴lāma ³⁵forthu.

Is ³⁵aen gabāil ⁊ is ³⁵aen ³⁶flathus, ar ³⁷it cōic brāithre iat, i. ³⁸cōic meic Dela meic ³⁹Loit ‡ meic Arthnait ||. In ⁴⁰ōen sechtmuin ⁴¹rogabsatar: Dia Sathairn, hi kallann August, ro ⁴²gab ⁴³Slāine ⁴⁴ind Inber Slāine: Dia ⁴⁵Mairt in ⁴⁶dias ⁴⁷aile i. ⁴⁸Gand ⁊ ⁴⁹Sengand; Dia ⁵⁰Hōene in ⁵¹dias ⁵²aile, ⁵³i. ⁵⁴Genand ⁊ ⁵⁵Rudraige, ⁊ ⁵⁶is ⁵⁷aen gabāil ⁵⁸amlaid sin, ⁵⁹eid ⁶⁰at saine a ⁶¹sloimnte. ⁶²Gaileoin trā, do ⁶³Slāine cona ⁶⁴muinntir ⁶⁵atrubrad: Fir Bolg do Gann ⁊ do ⁶⁶Sengand asrubrad, ‡ cen ⁶⁷cor ⁶⁸dilsiu doib ||; Fir Domnann, ⁶⁹ōn inber asrubrad ⁷⁰i. Genann ⁊ Rudraige cona ⁷¹muinntir ⁷²iatsidhe. Ar ⁷³āi sin tra, is Fir Bolg a ⁷⁴n-anmand uile, ⁊ secht ⁷⁵mbliadna trichat ⁷⁶fof a flatha for Erind.

287. ¹ iatt D iad E ² Bolg E ³ -and E ⁴ Gal- D ⁵ -and E
⁶ anmainm (*sic*) D ⁷ irrabatar V; -ghbh- (*lenition sec. man.*) E ⁸ ro
hainmuigter DE (*om. h-* E) ⁹ nD- E ¹⁰ a dot substituted for i. E
¹¹ fonn DE ¹² *om. i.* E ¹³ na domnadis E ¹⁴ niond *changed by*
re-inker to inond V: inon D mon E ¹⁵ an talm- DE ¹⁶ Bolg E
¹⁷ -gaib D ¹⁸ indimarcuidis E ¹⁹ inn D an E ²⁰ -nighti E
²¹ gac-lin D gaoilin E ²² o na 'gaibh E ²³ on gaib D o a ngaoibh E
²⁴ mide DE ²⁵ Gaelcoin D Gaoileoin E ²⁶⁻²⁷ *om.* DE ²⁷ gebed D
geib- E ²⁸ lamha E ²⁹ gael D gaol E ³⁰ fondairrig DE ³¹ -cuir E
³² no gaibed D ³³ lamma D lamha E ³⁴ fortha DE ³⁵ oen D

287. Those are the Fir Bolg, the Fir Domnann, and the Gaileoin.

Fir Domnann, from Inber Domnann, the name of the creek where they landed, are they called; or Fir Domnann, that is *fir domuin-fonn* (Men of territory-deepening), that is, men who used to deepen the *mundus*, or the world. Fir Bolg then, from the bags in which they used to carry the earth are they named. The Gaileoin, that is *gaei-lín* [javelins-reckoning] from the javelins are they named: for it was in their javelins that they were renowned. Or Gaileoin, that is *gaileoin* or *gailfian* [valour-warriors]; the third who used to exercise authority over the other two thirds [*fo ghael* "under the viceroy"]. The Fir Bolg are the people of the carrying, the Fir Domnann the people of the digging, the Gaileoin the people who used to exercise authority over them.

They are one Taking and one princedom, for they were five brethren, the five sons of Dela son of Loth [son of Artuat]. In one week they landed: On Saturday, the kalends of August, Slanga landed in Inber Slaine: On Tuesday, the second pair, Gann and Sengand: on Friday the other pair, Genand and Rudraige. Thus they are one Taking, though they were differently styled. The Gaileoin is what Slanga and his people are called: The Fir Bolg is what Gann and Sengann are called, [though it is not the most special name for them]; the Fir Domnann, named from the creek, they are Genann and Rudraige with their people. Howbeit, they are all called Fir Bolg, and thirty-seven years was the length of their reign over Ireland.

aon E (<i>bis</i>)	³⁶ flaithes E	³⁷ id coig braitri iad E	³⁸ coig m.
Dheala E	³⁹ Loith DE	⁴⁰ aoin DE	⁴¹ rogab E
⁴³ Slangi in Inver D	⁴⁴ and E	⁴⁵ Mair E	⁴⁶ diass V
⁴⁸ Gann D	⁴⁹ -gann DE	⁵⁰ Hoeni D	⁵¹ diass V
⁵² aili D	⁵³ .i. <i>in</i> D <i>only</i>	⁵⁴ -ann DE	⁵⁵ -dh- D
⁵⁷ oen D aon E	⁵⁸ -aidh D	⁵⁹ cidh D	⁶⁰ ad E
sloinnti E	⁶² Galeoin D	⁶³ Shlanghi D Sl̃ge E	⁶⁴ -intir D
⁶⁵ ad- E	⁶⁶ Shengann D	⁶⁷ eor bo DE	⁶⁸ dils doibh E
⁷⁰ om. .i. E	⁷¹ muinteraib D	⁷² iad- E	⁷³ aoi E
⁷⁴ -ann DE	⁷⁵ om. m- D	⁷⁶ fod a flaithesa E.	

V.

DER.

288. SLAINI, sindsir mac Nī ¹rogaib rī ²co n-ainmnigad nDela, bliadain dó arrighi rīgi nĒrenn co tāngatar Fir nĒrenn, ar nī ro gab rig con Bolg, ⁊ ³do ratsat rīge do ainmniugad Rig Herinn noco ⁴Slāngi mac Dela, ar ba hē ⁵sinser mac nDela. Bliadain tancatar Fir Boleg. Co tuesat ⁶cētamus do Slainge ⁷coner-rigi do Slaine, condorehair an bailt in ⁸Dind Rīg. Dinn Rig .i. Duma Slaini ainm aile. Is e atbath d'Feraib Boleg ar tus in Herinn.

Dā bliadain do ^{8a}RUDRAIGE conerbailt sin ⁹Bruigh. A cethair do GANN ⁊ do GENANN, ¹⁰conerblatar do ¹¹thām ¹²hi ¹³Fremainn. A ¹⁴cōic ¹⁵SENGAIND, ^(a) co torchair la ¹⁶Fiacha mac ¹⁷Zairn. ¹⁸FIACHA ¹⁹CENDFINNAIN, cōic bliadna, ⁊ ²⁰cendfinna ²¹uile bai Ērenn ina flaith || co torchair la ²²Rinnail mac Genainn. Sē bliadna do ²³RINDAIL, co torchair la ²⁴Foidbgen mac ²⁵Sengaind ²⁶in debaig Craibe.

FODBGEN mac Sengaind, is ²⁷Fodbgenid .iiii. bliadna co na aimsir do fassatar foidb tria torchair la ²⁸Heochaid mac crannaib: conorehair a Muigh nĒire meic ²⁹Rinnail meic Murtemne la Heochaid mac ³⁰Genaind ³¹hi Maig Murthem-Eire meic Rindail. EOCHAID, ni. Is ē sin ³²rig ³³dēgenach dece bliadan do, co tanie Tuath ³⁴Fer mBolg. Dece bliadan ³⁵co De Danann. Isse sin rig degh- ³⁶tāncatar ³⁷Tūath Dē Danann. enach Fer mBoleg.

Conid ³⁸iatsin secht ³⁹mbliadna trichat flatha Fer ⁴⁰mBoleg.

288. ¹rogabh E ²conainmniughad righe E: righe D ³doradsad
 righe E ⁴Slainghi D Sl-e m. Deala E ⁵sinnser DE ⁶cedamus E
⁷conerbailt E ⁸Dinn Righ E ^{8a}Rudraigi ⁹Brug D
¹⁰conerbaltatar DE (-dar E) ¹¹taml D tam E ¹²i D a E
¹³-muin D -mhainn E ¹⁴cuicc D ¹⁵-gainn D -guinn E ¹⁶Fiachaich D
¹⁷Zair DR Stairn E ¹⁸Fiachu D ¹⁹Cennfinnan D Ceindfinnan ER
²⁰cendfinna D ceinnfinna ER ²¹huile bae Her. ina flaith D bae Herenn
 uili R ²²Rind- E -al R ²³Rinnail D ²⁴Fodbgein DER Fodbgen E

288. SLANGA, the eldest of the sons of Dela, a year had he in the kingship of Ireland, for no king called King of Ireland ruled till the Fir Bolg came. They gave the kingship to Slanga, till he fell in Dinn Rig, otherwise called Duma Slaini. He it is who died of the Fir Bolg in Ireland at the first.

No king, so called, took the kingship of Ireland till the Fir Bolg came, and they gave the kingship to Slanga son of Dela, for he was the eldest of the sons of Dela. A year at first had Slanga, till he died in Dind Rig.

Two years had RUDRAIGE till he died in the Brug. Four to GANN and to GENANN, till they died of plague in Fremaind. Five had SENGANN, till he fell at the hands of Fiacha son of Starn. FIACHA CENDFINDAIN, five years; [all the kine of Ireland had white heads in his reign], till he fell at the hands of Rindail son of Genann. Six years had RINDAIL, till he fell at the hands of FODBGGEN son of Sengann in the fight of Craeb.

FODBGGEN son of Sengann, it is in his time that knots grew through trees; till he fell in Mag Murthemne at the hands of Eochu s. Ere s. Rindail. EOCHU had ten years till the Tuatha De Danann came. He was the last king of the Fir Bolg.

Fodbgen, four years till he fell at the hands of Eochu s. Ere s. Rindail s. Genand, in Mag Muirthemne. He was the last king of the Fir Bolg. Ten years had he till the Tuatha De Danann came.

So that those are the thirty-seven years of the principedom of the Fir Bolg.

²⁵ Sengainn DE ²⁶ hi cath in Eba Corp̃ D i cath E hi cath R (*om.*
in debaig Craibe ER) ²⁷ ceitri bliadna Fodbgeinid E .iiii. b. Foidbgein R
²⁸ Eoch- R ²⁹ Rind- E ³⁰ -nn E ³¹ *om.* hi Maig M. ER: *ins.*
hi cath E, a cat *yc* R ³² ri D righ E ³³ deigen- E deginach R
³⁴ bFer E ³⁵ *ins.* do ER ³⁶ -gad- E ³⁷ Tuatha R ³⁸ iadsin E
³⁹ *om.* m- D ⁴⁰ mBolg D. F.B. (*sic*) E.

(a) Here R resumes.

289. Conid iarsin fogniset cath mor Mughi Tuiredh i Conmaienib Cuile Tolat i Conachtaib. Eochaid mac Eirec ba ri Herenn in tan sin. Ni bai fleochadh acht drucht frissin re sin, ⁊ ni bai bliadain cen mess. Ro cuirthi ga sa Herind re lind, ⁊ is leis do righnedh in recht coir in Herind ar tus. Ocus Nuadha mac Echaigh meic Etarlaim ba ri for Tuaith De Danann.

¹Ba maith in rī sin Eochaid mac Eire. Ni baī flechad acht drucht frisin re sin. Ni baī bliadain cin mes. Ro cuirthi gai a Hērinn re lind. Is leis dorōnad in recht cōir ar tūs in Hērinn.¹ ²Condnaigset Tūath Dē Danann cath no ³rīge co ^{3a}Feraib Bolg. Conid ⁴iar sin ⁵fognisiut cath mōr ^{5a}Muighi Tuired ⁶i ⁷Conmaeni ⁸Culi Tolat i Connaichtaib. ⁹Eochaid mac Eire ba rī ¹⁰Ērenn ¹¹in ¹²tan sin, ⁊ ¹³Nuadai mac ¹⁴Echtuig meic Etarlaim ba rī for ¹⁵Tūaith Dē Danann.

Do ¹⁶radsat Fir Bolg cath ¹⁷dōib, .i. Cath ¹⁸Muighe Tuiredh, ro ¹⁹bass co eīan ^{20a}ie slaide ²¹in catha sin, ⁊ ro ²²mebaig for ²³Feraib Bole ^bfodeoid, ⁊ ro lad an ār fo ²⁴thūaid, ⁊ ²⁵marbadh ^ceēt ar ²⁶mili ²⁷dīb ^{dō} ²⁸Muig Tuired co Tracht ²⁹nEothaill.³⁰ Is ³¹andsin ³²rucadh ³³forsin ³⁴rīg, ‡ .i. for ³⁵Eochaid ^emac ³⁶nEirec, || co torehair ³⁷and la ³⁸trib macaib ³⁹Nemidh ‡ meic ⁴⁰Badrui, .i. ⁴¹Cessarb ⁊ Luam ⁊ ⁴²Luachro a n-anmand ||.

290. Gid Tūath Dē Danann ro ¹marbaidh ²issin cath sin co mōr, ⁊ ro ³faebait ⁴a rī ⁵sind ⁶lāthair ⁷sin, ⁊ ro

289. ¹⁻¹ om. ER ²condaigset E conaigset R (*read* conairgset)
³ righe E ^{3a} Feruib D ⁴ ar E ⁵ doghnised VE fogniset R
^{5a} *glossed* .i. in cet cath D ⁶ hi E ⁷ Conmaienibh E Conmaenaib R
⁸ Cuile i Connaichtaibh *and* om. Tolat E Cuile Tolad R ⁹ Eochu R
¹⁰ Her- E ¹¹ an ER ¹² inbaid R ¹³ Nuada ER ¹⁴ -aig R
¹⁵ Tuathaib ER ¹⁶ ratsat DR radsad E ¹⁷ doibh E ¹⁸ -ghi D
¹⁹ bas DE ²⁰ ig D ic slaidi E ²¹ in chatha D an catha R ²² muidh D
 (*the uidh ye D*), meabaigh E ²³ Feruib D fo deoid (-oigh E) for

289. So that thereafter they joined the great battle of Mag Tuired in Conmaicne of Cul Tolad in Connacht. Eochu son of Ere was king of Ireland at that time. There was no wetting save only dew in that time, and there was no year without harvest. Falsehood was expelled in Ireland in his time, and by him was executed the law of justice in Ireland at the first. Nuadu son of Echtach son of Etarlam was king over the Tuatha De Danann.

Good was that king Eochu son of Ere. There was no wetting, save only dew in that time. There was no year without harvest. Falsehoods were expelled from Ireland in his time. By him was the law of justice executed in Ireland at the first. So the Tuatha De Danann offered battle or kingship to the Fir Bolg, and thereafter they joined the great battle of Mag Tuired in Conmaicne of Cul Tolad in Connachta. Eochu son of Ere was king of Ireland at that time, and Nuadu son of Echtach son of Etarlam was king over the Tuatha De Danann.

The Fir Bolg gave them battle, the Battle of Mag Tuired, and they were a long time fighting that battle. At last it broke upon the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter was pressed northward, and eleven hundred of them were slain from Mag Tuired to Tracht Eochaille. There the king [Eochaid s. Ere] was overtaken, and he fell there at the hands of the three sons of Nemed [son of Badra; Cessarb, Luam, and Luachra were their names].

290. Howbeit the Tuatha De Danann suffered great loss in that battle, and they left their king on that field,

F.B. VER ²⁴ thuaidh V tuaith D tuaidh E ²⁵ *ins.* ro DE ²⁶ mile DE
²⁷ dibh ho E ²⁸ Maig D moigh R ²⁹ nEothaile D nEotaile E
³⁰ *ins.* in tsair E ³¹ annsin DE ³² rugad DE ³³ forsind D
³⁴ righ E ³⁵ Eochu R ³⁶ *om.* n- R nEire DE ³⁷ *om.* DER
³⁸ tri R ³⁹ Neim- E Nemid R ⁴⁰ Badrai DR ⁴¹ Cesarb DE Cesarp R
⁴² Luachrai D Luacra E Luachru R.

290. ¹ marbuitt D -baid E -bait R ² sin DER eat E ³ fagbad DE
⁴ in DE ind R ⁵ sin DE isin R ⁶ laithir DR ⁷ *om.* DER ⁸ benad DR

⁸benadh a ⁹lām dē ¹⁰gualaind ¹¹sis. Ocus ro ¹²legha secht mbliadna oca leghus ‡ ¹³comad ¹⁴and ¹⁵dobretha ¹⁶lām ¹⁷n-arguit fair ||,

¹⁸amail asbert,

Sreng mac Sengaind co slegaib

Ocus nī hairmitir ratha do claidhi, na locha do maidm, na muighi do slaidhi, in aimsir Fer mBole. Conid do sin ro chet Tanaide

Fir Bolg batar sunna sel.

291. ¹Fir Bole trā ro ²tammait ³issin ⁴cath sin ⁵inge ⁶mad ⁷bec, γ in ⁸bec ⁹sin ¹⁰do ¹¹Ernaidib lotar for ¹²teched ¹³Tūaithi Dē Danann, co ¹⁴ro gaibset in ¹⁵Araind γ ¹⁶in ¹⁷nIli ¹⁸γ hi Rechraind γ ¹⁹in ²⁰indsib Gall, γ ²¹in ²²arailib ²³insib ²⁴olchena, *ut dicitur* in ²⁵Britonia. Conid ²⁶indtib ²⁷batar ²⁸co ²⁹hainsir na ³⁰cōicedach for ³¹Ērenn ‡ ³²γ ³³conidh iat tucsat Fomorecha cosin cath ndedenach Muighi Tuired. || Co ³⁴ro indarbsat ³⁵Cruithnigh ³⁶iat ass na hindsib a mbatar, ³⁷γ ³⁸tāncatar iar sin ³⁹ar ⁴⁰amus ⁴¹Cairpri ⁴²Niadh Fir, γ do rat-side ⁴³ferand ⁴⁴dōib. Ocus nī ro ⁴⁵fetsad ⁴⁶bith ⁴⁷oce, ar ⁴⁸anfaile in ⁴⁹chīssa ⁵⁰tue ⁵¹fortho. ⁵²Dolotar iarom for ⁵³techedh ⁵⁴Cairpri, for ⁵⁵comairghe ⁵⁶Medba γ ⁵⁷Ailella, γ ⁵⁸tucsa-sidhe ⁵⁹feranda

⁹ lamh E ¹⁰ siss V ¹¹ bhatar E ¹² ins. a R: leghi (lege R) co a
leges .uii. bl. DR legha da leiges .uii. b. E ¹³ con' E ¹⁴ ann D
¹⁵ dobreatha E ¹⁶ laim D lamh E ¹⁷ nargid E argait R ¹⁸ from
here to end of ¶ in V only. Tanaid d̄ [= dixit] ye V in marg.

291. ¹ thamnuitt D tamnaid E ² sin DE isin R. ³ chath DR
⁴ ingi D ⁵ madh V ⁶ beg DE ⁷ beg E ⁸ soinn D ⁹ Ernai
dib VD Ernadib ER ¹⁰ -chedh V -cheth D teich- E -ched R ¹¹ Tūaithi,
first i expuncted V -the R ¹² ragbaisset D raghbhaised E ragaibset R
¹³ Aruinn D -ainn E ¹⁴ an E ¹⁵ Ile (om. n-) ER Ili D ¹⁶ om. γ hi
Rechraind V: γ i Rechraind E a Rechraind R ¹⁷ in insib D aninsib R
¹⁸ in n-ar D an R ¹⁹ indsib E innsib R ²⁰ -chen- ai D cena E

with his arm cut off from the shoulder down. Leeches were seven years working his cure, [and an arm of silver was put upon him],

as one saith

Poem no. L.

No forts are reckoned as having been dug, nor lakes as having burst forth, nor plains as having been cleared, in the time of the Fir Bolg. And thereof sang Tanaide—

Poem no. XLVII.

291. Now the Fir Bolg were cut off in that battle, all but a few : and that few of the Erna went in flight from the Tuatha De Danann, and landed in Ara, and Ile, and Rachra, and in the islands of the foreigners, and in other islands as well, *ut dicitur* in Britain. And they were there till the time of the Provincials over Ireland [and it was they who brought the Fomoraig to the last battle of Mag Tuired]. Then the Cruithne drove them out from the islands where they were, and they came thereafter to Coirpre Nia Fer, and he gave them lands. But they were unable to remain with him, for the maliciousness of the impost which he put upon them. Thereafter they came in flight before Coirpre under the

²¹ Brittonnia V Britoinia E Britania R ²² intib D conad inntib E
²³ go D ²⁴ om. h- ²⁵ -ged- DE ²⁶ Her- D Eir- E ²⁷ 7 conidh . . .
 Tuired in V only ²⁸ rosinnarbsatar DR (-inar- R) rusindarbsad E
²⁹ This word ins. DE (Cruitn. E) ³⁰⁻³¹ iarsin as (is E) na hinnsib (om.
 a mbatar) DER ³¹ om. 7 DER ³² -gat- DE ³³ for ER ³⁴ ammus D
 amas R ³⁵ Coirbri E Coirpri R ³⁶ Niad R ³⁷ feronno (*sic*) D ferann E
 feranna R ³⁸ doibh E ³⁹ fedsad DR fedsad E ⁴⁰ beith E
⁴¹ oca E occe R ⁴² anfoille D anfoille E anbfoille R ⁴³ cisa E cissa R
⁴⁴ tug D tugad E ⁴⁵ forta E fortu R ⁴⁶ dollotar R ⁴⁷ techeth D
 teiched E teched R ⁴⁸ ind cisai, with no Cairpre sprs. ye D ⁴⁹ -airghiu D
 -airgi E -airge R ⁵⁰ Medbai D Meadba E ⁵¹ tugsad-side DE

dōib, ⁊ ⁵³isi sin ⁵⁴imirghe mac nŪmōir. ‡ ⁵⁵Oengus mac ⁵⁶Gūmair ba rī ⁵⁷foraib thair. || Is ⁵⁸ūaidib ⁵⁹dāna ainmnigter na ⁶⁰feranda ⁶¹congabsat ⁶²sunna, .i. Loch ⁶³Cimi o ⁶⁴Chimbe ⁶⁵Chethir-chenn, ⁊ ⁶⁶Rind ⁶⁷Tamain ⁶⁸im ⁶⁹Medraighi, ⁊ Loch ⁷⁰Cuthra, ⁊ ⁷¹Rind mBera, ⁊ ⁷²Modlinn, ⁊ Dun ⁷³nAengusa in ⁷⁴Araind, ⁊ ⁷⁵Carnd Conaill ⁷⁶i crīch ⁷⁷Aidhne, ⁊ Mag ⁷⁸nAdhair meic ⁷⁹Hūmōir ⁸⁰ind ⁸¹fhilid, ⁊ ⁸²Druim ⁸³nAsail ⁊ Mag ⁸⁴Main meic ⁸⁵Hūmōir ⁸⁶ind ⁸⁷file ⁸⁸aile, ⁊ Loch nUair meic ⁸⁹Hūmōir. Ocus ⁹⁰ro batar ⁹¹a ndūinib ⁊ ⁹²an innsib mara ⁹³im ⁹⁴Ēriun amlaid sin, ⁹⁵co rosdilegsat ⁹⁶Ulaidh ⁹⁷im ⁹⁸Choin Culainn ⁊ ⁹⁹im ¹⁰⁰Conall Cernach ⁊ ¹⁰¹im ¹⁰²Ros mac ¹⁰³nDedadh ⁊ ¹⁰⁴im Chet mac ¹⁰⁵Maghach, et rel.

¹⁰⁶Ni ¹⁰⁷hairmithir ¹⁰⁸rātha do ¹⁰⁹chloide no ¹¹⁰locha do ¹¹¹tomaidm no ¹¹²muighi do ¹¹³slaide la gabāil Fer mBolg.

292. ¹Atberat ²araile ³comadh do Feraib Bole na teora ⁴fine filet ⁵an ⁶Hērenn nach do ⁷Gāedelaib: ⁸.i. ⁹Gabraidi ¹⁰Succu ¹¹i ¹²Conachtaib ⁊ Hui ¹³Tairrsigh ¹⁴Laigen la ¹⁵Ūa ¹⁶Failge, ¹⁷⁊

tuesat (*om.* -side) R ⁵²-nna ER ⁵³issi V ⁵⁴imirghi D imeirgi E imirei R ⁵⁵Oenghus V Aongus E: ba ri foraib tair Aengus mac Gumoir R ⁵⁶Gumoir D Gumhoir E ⁵⁷foruib D ⁵⁸uaidhib E ⁵⁹*om.* R: ainmnighter V ⁶⁰ferannai D -anna R ⁶¹conagabsatt D congabsad E ⁶²hi sunnai D lu sunna E ⁶³Cimbi D Cime E Cimme R ⁶⁴Chimhi D Cime E Cimme R ⁶⁵Cethār-chenn mc.Ġ. D Ceithir cend E Cethirhend R ⁶⁶Rinn DER ⁶⁷Tamuin D ⁶⁸*ins.* o Taman *in marg.* *yc* R: a E i R ⁶⁹Medraige D Meadraige E Medraidi R ⁷⁰Cutra D Cutrau E Cutru R ⁷¹Rinn R ⁷²Modlind DE ⁷³nOengusai D nOengusa E ⁷⁴Arnind D Arainn ER ⁷⁵Carn DE Carnn R ⁷⁶hi D ⁷⁷Aidne DR Aidhni E ⁷⁸nAdar D nAdhar E nAdar R ⁷⁹Umoir VD ⁸⁰in R ⁸¹fil- DE file R ⁸²Druimm DE ⁸³nAssail E ⁸⁴Maen DR Maen E Magh Main V ⁸⁵Umoir DR ⁸⁶in DER ⁸⁷fili ER ⁸⁸eli D

protection of Medb and Ailill, and they gave them lands, and that is the wandering of the sons of Umor. [Oengus son of Umor was king over them in the East.] From them are named the lands which they received there, namely Loch Cime from Cime Four-heads, and the Point of Taman in Medraige, and Loch Cutra, and the Point of Ber, and Modlinn, and Dun Oengusa in Ara, and Carn Conall in the territory of Aidne, and the Plain of Adar son of Umor the poet, and the ridge of Asal, and the Plain of Main son of Umor the other poet, and the lake of Uar son of Umor. And they were in fortresses and in islands of the sea around Ireland in that wise, till the Ulidians crushed them, in the company of Cu Chulainn, Conall Cernach, Ros son of Deda, Cet son of Maga, etc.

No forts are reckoned as having been dug, nor lakes as having burst forth, nor plains as having been cleared, in the time of the Taking of the Fir Bolg.

292. Some say that of the Fir Bolg are the three communities in Ireland not of Goidelic stock: the Gabraide of the Suc in Connachta, Ui Tairsig of Laigen in Ui Failge, and Gaileoin of

aili R ⁸⁹ Umoir DR ⁹⁰ rogabatar E ⁹¹ in duinib DER ⁹² *om.* an D:
 in innsip E an ansib R ⁹³ um R ⁹⁴ Her- DE ⁹⁵ go D ⁹⁶ Ulaid E
⁹⁷ imm D um R ⁹⁸ Choin Caul- D Chon Chaul- E ⁹⁹ um R ¹⁰⁰ Chon-
 Cernae E ¹⁰¹ um R ¹⁰² Ross E ¹⁰³ nDedli. V nDeg D nDedaid E
 nDedad R ¹⁰⁴ um Cith R ¹⁰⁵ Magaeh DR ¹⁰⁶ *Not in V at this place*
¹⁰⁷ airmitir R ¹⁰⁸ ratho D ¹⁰⁹ claidi ER ¹¹⁰ loca E ¹¹¹ thom- E
¹¹² maigi ER ¹¹³ slaidi E slaigi R.

292. ¹ atberad E ² -li DE ³ conadib D combadip E combad dib R
⁴ fini E ⁵ in D ind E ⁶ Er- R ⁷ Gaideluib D Gaedelaip E
⁸ *om.* .i. E ⁹ Gabraigi DE -de R ¹⁰ Sínca D Sucea E Suca R ¹¹ hi D
¹² Conn- E ¹³ Thairr- V Tars D Hu Thairsig E ¹⁴ Lagen E
¹⁵ Hu E Hua R ¹⁶ Foilgi D ¹⁷ *om.* 7 E

¹⁵Gaileoin ¹⁹Laigen. ²⁰Conidh dond imirge sin Mac nŪmōir
adubradh so siss,

Findaigh in senchus diatā.

VA

293. ¹Ro ²randsat ³Fir Bole
⁴Ērenn ⁵a cōic randaib amail
⁶atrubrumar ⁷romainn. ⁸Cōiced
⁹Gainn issed ¹⁰forsa raib
¹¹Coirpre Nia Fer, .i. ō Boind
eo Comur Trī nUsee. ¹²Cōicedh
¹³Sengain ised fors ¹⁴mbaī
¹⁵Eochaid mac ¹⁶Luctha.
¹⁷Cōiced Slāine ised ¹⁸fors mbi
Degadh mac Sin. ¹⁹Cōiced
²⁰nGenainn ²¹ised fors ²²mbi
²³Ailill mac Mata. ²⁴Cōiced
Rudraighe ised fors ²⁵mbaī
²⁶Concobur mac ²⁷Nesa. Conid
hi sin ²⁸roind ²⁹bias ³⁰eo brāth
³¹ar Ērenn, conid do sin
rocanadh,

DER

³²Issē sin tairthiud ³³fir Fer
³⁴Bole, conid do ro ³⁵chachuin
³⁶in suī senchada: ³⁷Tanuide
cecinit

Fir Bolg batar sunna sel.

³⁸Fir Bolg tra, cōic toisig
tuesatar leo *ut dixi supra* .i.
Gann 7 Genann, Rudraighe agus
Sengann 7 Slainghi. Coic meic
Dela sin. A coic mna iarom,
Anust, Liber, Cnucha, Fuat,
Ettar, *ut dictum est*

Fūat ben Slāine.

Conid hi sin roind bias go
brath for coigedaib Herenn,
amail doronsat Fir Bolg.
Conid dia cuimniugad sin
rochan in senchaid indso,

Cōic cōicid Ērenn āne.

Cland Semioin dana Gaileoin
7 Fir Domnann uili; tricha

¹⁵ Galuin E Gailiun R ¹⁹ Lagen E ²⁰ om. to end of poem DER.

293. ¹ This passage is in D after the synchronisms, with the following variants: A marginal note states that it was copied in D from Lebor na Huidri. Presumably it was not in ∞ R², but had been copied into √VA from a MS. of R¹ (see ¶ 284). Om. Ro D ² rannsats D ³ ins. tra D ⁴ Her- D ⁵ hi coice rannuib D: rann- A ⁶ adrubrammar D ⁷ om. D: romoind A ⁸ Coicedh A ⁹ nGaidn DA ¹⁰ fors mbaī D ¹¹ Cairpri Niad D Corpri Nia A: om. .i. o Boind . . . nUsee D ¹² Coiced A ¹³ Sengaind A: issed D ¹⁴ mbi D ¹⁵ Ech- D ¹⁶ Luctha A Lucto D

Laigen. So that of that wandering of the sons of Umor was the following said—

Poem no. LI.

293. The Fir Bolg divided Ireland into five portions, as we have said above. The Fifth of Gann it is, over which Cairpre Nia Fer was, that is from the Boyne to Comar Tri nUisce. The Fifth of Sengann it is, over which Eochaid son of Lucht was. The Fifth of Slaine it is, over which Dega son of Sin was. The Fifth of Genann it is, over which Ailill son of Mata was. The Fifth of Rudraige it is, over which Conchobar son of Ness was. That then is the division which shall be upon Ireland for ever, so that of it was sung—

That is the wandering of the Fir Bolg men, and thereof the learned historian sang: Tanaide *cecinit*

Poem no. XLVII.

Now as for the Fir Bolg, they brought five chieftains with them *ut dixi supra*, to wit, Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slanga: those were the five sons of Dela. Their five wives next, Anust, Liber, Cnucha, Fuat, Etar, *ut dictum est*

Poem no. XLVI.

So that is the division which the provinces of Ireland shall have for ever—the way in which the Fir Bolg made it. To memorize that the historian sang as follows—

Poem no. LII.

Now the Galeoin and Fir Domnann were all children of Semeon. Thirty years after

(The mark of lenition is ambiguously placed in V, but slightly nearer the t than the e)

¹⁷ Coig. Slaingi D ¹⁸ forsbai D: Degad A
¹⁹ Coicead A Coig- D ²⁰ -aind A Genuind (om. n-) D ²¹ issed A om. D
²² mbui D ²³ Oilill D ²⁴ Coicedh Rudraige A ²⁵ mbi A mboi D
²⁶ Conch- DA ²⁷ Nessa VA ²⁸ roinn A ²⁹ biass V ³⁰ go D
³¹ for coigedaib Herenn, amail doronsat Fir Bolg. Conid dia cuimniugad
sin rochan in senchaid indso D ³² Is he E Ise R ³³ fire E ³⁴ mbolge E
mbole R ³⁵ chachain E cochain R ³⁶ an R ³⁷ Tanaide E om. T. cet. R
³⁸ from here to end of ¶ in D only.

blíadan tra iar nGenann ⁊
 Rudraide tangatar Tuatha De
 Danann Herinn.

Third Redaction.

B 16 β 4: M 277 β 15.

294. Fir ¹Bolg ²trā, cōic ³tōisig tugsad leo, *ut dicitur*:
⁴.i. Gand ⁊ ⁵Geanand, ⁶Rudraige ⁊ ⁷Seanghand ⁊ ⁸Slāine:
 cōic meic ⁹Deala sin.⁹ Ocus a ¹⁰cōig mnā iarsin, .i.
¹¹Anast, Liber, Cnucha, ¹²Fuad, Altar, *ut dicitur*

Fuat ben Slāine, nī cam lib.

295. ¹Roindsead Fir ²Bolg ³a trī ‡ iad ⁊ ⁴ro roindsead
 Ērinn ar ⁵cūig, || .i. a trian an ⁶Indbir ⁷Slāine im ⁸Slāine
 mac ⁹nDela meic ¹⁰Loith, ⁊ is ē a ¹¹cūiged ō Inber Colpa gu
 Comar Trī nUisce: ¹¹ ¹²mīle do ¹³dainibh ¹⁴a līn. Ocus
¹⁵dogabsat in trian ¹⁶ele an ¹⁷Inber Dubhglassi, .i.^(a)
 Gand ⁊ ¹⁸Seangand: dā mīli a līn—¹⁹sidēin—²⁰Gand ō
²¹Comar Trī nUisci ²²gu Bealach Conglais, Seangand ō
²³Bealach Conghlais gu Luimneach, .i. for ²⁴dhā cūigid
 Muman. ²⁵Geanand ⁊ Rudraige gu trian in ²⁶tslūaig, do
 gabhsad an ²⁷Inber Domnand, ‡ ⁊ is ²⁸iat Fir ²⁹Domnand,
 ⁊ is ³⁰ūaidhibh ainmnighther in ³¹t-inbear ||. Is ē
³²Genann ‡ mac Deala || ³³ro bo rīgh for ³⁴cūiged
³⁵Meadbha ⁊ Oilella; ⁊ ³⁶Rudraige for ³⁷cōigead
 Choncobair, dā ³⁸mīle fōs a līn—³⁹sidhe: ⁊ is iad sin Fir
⁴⁰Bholg ⁊ Fir ⁴¹Domnand ⁊ Gaileoin.

294. ¹ Bolc ² thra ³ thaisich thuesad ⁴ om. .i. ⁵ Gen-
⁶ ⁊ Rudraidi ⁷ Sengann ⁸ Slange ⁹⁻⁹ sin Deala meic Loich
¹⁰ coic ¹¹ Anaist ¹² Fuat, Altar.

295. ¹ ins. do ² Bolc ³ ar ⁴ do roindsed ⁵ coic ⁶ this word
 not quite clear in B: the db are written in a compendium, making the
 word look like iniber ⁷ Slange ⁸ Slainge ⁹ nDeala ¹⁰ Loich
¹¹⁻¹¹ coiced o indbear Colptha eo Comur Trī nUisqi ¹² mīli ¹³ dainibh
¹⁴ ins. fa sead ¹⁵ -sad ¹⁶ aile ¹⁷ Indber Dubglaisi ¹⁸ Sen-

Genann and Rudraige the
Tuatha De Danann came to
Ireland.

Here follow the Synchronisms.

294. Now as for the Fir Bolg, they brought five chieftains with them, *ut dicitur*: to wit, Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slanga: those were the five sons of Dela. And their five wives, next, Anust, Liber, Cnucha, Fuad, Altar, *ut dicitur*,

Poem no. XLVI.

295. The Fir Bolg separated them[selves] into three [and they divided Ireland into five]. With Slanga s. Dela s. Loth his third [landed] in Inber Slaine: his Fifth is from Inber Colptha to Comar Tri nUisce: a thousand men his tally. The second third landed in Inber Dubglaisi, with Gann and Sengann: two thousand were their tally—Gann from Comar Tri nUisce to Belach Conglais, Sengann from Belach Conglais to Luimnech—that is, over the two Fifths of Mumu. Genann and Rudraige with a third of the host, they landed in Inber Domnann[, and they are the Fir Domnann, and from them is the creek named]. Genann [s. Dela] it is, who was king over the Fifth of Medb and Ailill; Rudraige over the Fifth of Conchobor—other two thousand were his tally. Those are the Fir Bolg, the Fir Domnann, and the Gaileoin.

¹⁹ <i>om.</i> -sidein	²⁰ Sengand	²¹ Chomur Tri nUisqi	²² co Belach
²³ Belach Conglais co Luimnech	²⁴ da coiced	²⁵ Gand 7 Rudraidi co	
²⁶ tluaigh ro gabsad	²⁷ indber	²⁸ iad sin	²⁹ -nann ³⁰ uaithib
ainmnigtear	³¹ tindber i. indber Domnann	³² <i>om.</i> G. mac D. B	
³³ do bo rig M	³⁴ coiced	³⁵ Meadba 7 Ailella	³⁶ Rudraidi ³⁷ coiced
Chonchobair	³⁸ mili	³⁹ -side	⁴⁰ Bole ⁴¹ nann ⁴² flaithis bai acco

(a) i. should doubtless be *im*.

B

Fir Domnand tra o domhan-
toirneadh na huiri ro hain-
mnigheadh, Fir Bolg o na
bolgaibh ro hainmnigheadh,
Gaileoin o na gaib ro hain-
mnigeadh, .i. gai lin, .i. ar lin
a nghae;

M

Fir Domnann o domain-
toirneam na huiri ro hain-
mniged, Fir Bole imorro o na
boleaib ro hainmnigead iad,
Gaileoin imorro o na gaib
leoin ro hainmniged iadsen, no
ga lín ainm na ngaeithed ro
bai aco;

ocus is aen gabhāil ⁊ is aen ⁴²flaithus acco, ar ad cōic
brāitri iad, .i. cōic meic Deala meic ⁴³Loith. Ocus ⁴⁴ar
aen tseachtmain roghabhsad, ⁴⁵† gia bad saine lāithe ||.
⁴⁶Dia Sathairnd for callaind Ughaist ro ⁴⁷gabh Slāine
an ⁴⁹Inbhear Slāine. Dia Mairt ro ⁵⁰ghabsadair ⁵¹Gand
⁊ Seangand. Dia Hāine ⁵²umorro ro ghabh Geanand ⁊
⁵³Rudraighe; ⁊ is aen gabhāil ⁵⁴amhlaigh sin, ⁵⁵gia bad
saine a ⁵⁶sloindte. Gaileoin ō ⁵⁷Slāinge ro ⁵⁸hainm-
nighead. Ō ⁵⁹Ghand ⁊ ō ⁶⁰Seanghand ro ⁶¹hainmnighthea
Fir ⁶²Bolg. Fir Domnand ō ⁶³dhomnadh na hūire ro
hainmnighthea: ⁶³Geanand ⁊ ⁶⁴Rudraighe cona muindtir
iad-sidhain. ⁶⁵Arāi sin trā is Fir Bolg a ⁶⁶n-anmanda
⁶⁷uile; ⁊ secht mbliadna trichad ⁶⁸fad a flaithusa for
Ērinn. Cūig maic Deala ⁶⁹sin, .i. cūig righ ⁷⁰Fhear
mBolg, .i. Gann, ⁷¹Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slaine.

296. Slāine, ¹sindsear mac nDeala meic ²Loith meic
³Toirrtheacta meic ⁴Tribuaidh meic Gothoirbh meic
⁵Goistin meic ⁶Fhoirrtheacht meic ⁷Seimeoin meic

nair id coic braithri	⁴³ Loich	⁴⁴ an acin sechtmain rogobsad
⁴⁵ giabadsa ine laithe	B ⁴⁷ gia bad s aen laithi	M ⁴⁶ De Sathairn for
Challaind Ugaist	⁴⁷ gob Slane	⁴⁹ indber Slane ⁵⁰ gobsadar
⁵¹ Gann ⁊ Seangann	⁵² imorro ro gob Genand	⁵³ Rudraidi ⁵⁴ amlaid
⁵⁵ gebet ⁵⁶ ti	⁵⁷ Slaingi	⁵⁸ -ged ⁵⁹ Gand ⁶⁰ Shengann
⁶¹ hainmniged	⁶² Bole	⁶³⁻⁶⁹ Genann ⁊ o Rudraidi ro hainmnighthea

The Fir Domnann were named from the deep-lowering of the clay, the Fir Bolg were named from the bags, the Gaileoin, from their javelins were they named—*gai lin* that is, for the multitude of their javelins;

The Fir Domnann, from the deep-lowering of the earth were they named, the Fir Bolg from the bags were they named, whereas the Gaileoin, from the javelins of wounding were they named: or *ga lin* was the name of the sages (?) that they had;

and they are one Taking and one pryncedom, for they were five brethren, the five sons of Dela son of Loth. And in one week they took, [although the days were different]. On Saturday, the kalends of August, Slanga landed in Inber Slaine. On Tuesday Gann and Sengann landed. On Friday, moreover, Genann and Rudraige landed; and thus it is one Taking, though they were differently styled. The Gaileoin, from Slanga were they named. From Gann and from Sengann were the Fir Bolg named. The Fir Domnann were named from deepening the earth: they were Genann and Rudraige with their followers. Notwithstanding, they are all called “Fir Bolg”: and thirty-seven years was the length of their lordship over Ireland. Those are the five sons of Dela, namely the five kings of the Fir Bolg, Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slaine.

296. Slanga, the eldest of the sons of Dela s. Loth s. Toirrthecht s. Tribuat s. Gothorb s. Gosten s. Oirrthecht s. Semeon s. Erglan s. Beoan s. Starn s.

⁶⁴ Rudhraige cona muindteraib iat-sein

⁶⁵ Aire sin B

⁶⁶ -anna

⁶⁷ om. ⁶⁸ fod ⁶⁹ sain and om. following i. ⁷⁰ Fer ⁷¹ Geannann, Rudraide, Sengand, Slane.

296. ¹ Slane sindser
² Goisdin B Goisten M

² Loich
³ Fhoirthechta

³ Thoirthecht
⁷ Semeoil

⁴ Tribuaid
⁸ Fheargalain

⁸Earglain meic ⁹Beoan meic Sdairn meic ¹⁰Neimidh meic ¹¹Aghnomain; ⁊ nir ¹²gabh rīgh da n-ainmnighthear Ērenn ¹³go tāngadar Fir Bolg. Nōi ¹⁴rīghdha dībh ro ghabh Ēriu. ^{14a}Bliadain do ¹⁵SLĀINE, ‡ conerbhailt in nDind Rīgh .i. in Dhuma Slānge. || Is ē ‡ ¹⁶cētna || atbath d'Fhearaibh Bolg ar tūs an Ērinn. ¹⁷RUDRAIGHE, ¹⁸cōic bliadna ‡ nō¹⁸ dā bliadain || ¹⁹connerbhailt isin Brugh. GAND ⁊ ²⁰GEANAND, ²¹ceitre bliadna, ²²connebladar do thāmh a Fremaind. ²³SEANGAND, cōic bliadna, ²⁴co[n]dorcair la Fiacha ²⁵Ceindfinda[n] mac Stairn. ²⁶FIACHA, cōic bliadna ²⁷.i. ²⁸ceindfinda uile bai Ērenn ina ²⁹reimis, gu torchair la Rindal mac ³⁰nGeanoind meic ³¹Dheala. ³²RINDAIL, sē bliadna, ‡ ⁊ ³³isin n-aimsir tugad reanda for armaibh, || ³⁴cu torchair la ³⁵Hoigbgein mac ³⁶Seanghaind ³⁷in dheabhaig Craebhe. ³⁸OIGBHGEN, ³⁹ceitre bliadna, ‡ ⁴⁰⁊ is ⁴¹an aimsir ro fāsadar faighbh for crandaib, || condorchair a Moigh Murtheimne la Heochaidh mac Erec meic Geanaind⁴¹ meic Deala. EOCHaidh mac Ere, dēce mbliadna ⁴²dhō a ⁴³flaithus, ⁊ nī bai fluichadh ⁴⁴an Ērenn in a aimsir⁴⁴ acht drucht;⁴⁵ ⁊ nī ⁴⁶bidh bliadain ⁴⁷gan meas; ⁴⁸⁊ ro cuirthea gai a ⁴⁹Hērinn ⁵⁰rena lind. Is leis ⁵¹dorondaid in racht cōir⁵¹ ar tus: ⁊ dorochair trā Eochaid mac Erec la trī macaib ⁵²Neimidh meic Badhraí, ⁵³⁊ is ē cēt fear fuair bās do rind an Ērind. ‡ Ocus is ē ba rīgh⁵³ an Fearaib ⁵⁴Bolg ag techt do Tūathaibh Dē Donann in Ērinn: ⁊ Nuadha ⁵⁵Airgidlāmh mac Cechtaigh meic Eadarlaim ba rīgh an Tūathaibh Dē Danann an tan sin.⁵⁴ ||

⁹Beoain ¹⁰Nemid ¹¹Agnomain ¹²gob ri ¹³co tancadar Fir Bole
¹⁴riga dīb rogob Eri ^{14a}bliadan B ¹⁵Slange conderbailt innind rig .i. an duma
¹⁶om. cetna: adbath do Fheraib Bole ar tus in Erind
¹⁷Rudraidi ¹⁸⁻¹⁹om. ¹⁹conerbailt isin Brug ²⁰Genand
²¹.iii. mbl. ²²conderbailteadar da tham i ²³Seangaun ²⁴co torchair
²⁵Cendfindain mac Sdairnd ²⁶ins. mac Rudraidi ²⁷om. .i. B
²⁸cendfinda uili ²⁹aimsir co ³⁰Genaind ³¹Dela ³²Rindal
³³is na aimsir tucad rind for armaib ar tus in Erinn ³⁴co ³⁵Hoidbgen
³⁶Sengaind meic Dela ³⁷i cath Craibi ³⁸Oidbgen ³⁹.im. (imorro)

Nemed s. Agnomain; and no king took, who was called “of Ireland,” till the Fir Bolg came. Nine kings of them took Ireland. SLAINE had a year [till he died in Dind Rig, that is in Duma Slainge]. He is [the first] who died of the Fir Bolg in Ireland in the beginning. RUDRAIGE had five [or two] years, till he died in the Brug. GANN and GENANN, four years till they died of plague in Fremaind. SENGANN, five years, till he fell at the hands of Fiacha Cendfindain son of Starn. FIACHA, five years—white-headed were all the kine of Ireland in his time—till he fell at the hands of Rindail s. Genann s. Dela. RINDAIL, six years, and in his time points were placed on weapons, till he fell at the hands of Odbgen son of Sengann in the fight of Craeb. ODBGEN, four years, [and in his time knots grew upon trees,] till he fell in Mag Murtemne at the hands of Eochu s. Ere s. Genann s. Dela. EOCHU s. Ere, ten years had he in lordship, and there was no wetting in his time save only dew; and there would be no year without harvest; and falsehoods were expelled from Ireland in his time. By him was first executed the law of justice. Eochu fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed s. Badra, and he is the first man who died of a spear-point in Ireland. He was king among the Fir Bolg when the Tuatha De Danann came into Ireland: Nuadu Argetlam son of Echtach s. Etarlam was king among the Tuatha De Danann at that time.

miscopied for .iiii.) B(a) ⁴⁰ *om.* 7 ⁴¹⁻⁴¹ na aimsir ro fasaid foibb for
 chrandaib co torchair a muigh Murthemne la Heochaig m. Ere m. Genaind
⁴² *om.* ⁴³ flaithius 7 ni bai flechad ⁴⁴⁻⁴⁴ *om.* ⁴⁵ *ins.* re remes
⁴⁶ bai ⁴⁷ cen mes ⁴⁸ *om.* 7 ⁴⁹ Herind ⁵⁰ re lind ⁵¹⁻⁵¹ doronnad
 in recht coir in Erin ⁵² Nemid ⁵³⁻⁵³ is he Eochaid mac Ere cet fer
 do gaed do rind ar tus in Erin 7 is e fa rig ⁵⁴ Bole ac ⁵⁵ Airgedlam
 mac Echaig m. Edarlaim fa rig an tan sin ar T.D.D.

(a) Much the same appearance in M.

297. Ocus ¹doradsat Fir ²Bolg cath ³ar Moigh ⁴Tuiridh dōib, ⁊ ro bas co fada ⁵ag sloige in chatha sin : ⁊ ro ⁶meabh for Fearaibh ⁷Bolg, ⁊ ro ⁸ladh an ār fothūaidh, ⁊ ro marbad ⁹cēt ¹⁰mīle dībh, ¹¹ātō sin co Trāigh nEothuile. Is andsin ¹²rugad forsan rī, .i. for Eochaidh, ¹³condorchair la trī macaib ¹⁴Neimidh ‡ meic Badrai, .i. Ceasarb ⁊ Luamh ¹⁵⁊ Luachru a ¹⁶n-anmanda : ¹⁷⁊ is ē tiughlaith ¹⁸Fear mBolg. ‡

¹⁹Belochus do Asarrdaib in airdrigi in tan sin oc tobairt chatha Muigi Tuired Cunga, ⁊ ag techt Tuath De Danann in Erinn.

Cid ¹⁷Tūatha Dē Danann ro marbad isin ¹⁸cath ¹⁹gu mōr, ⁊ ro ²⁰fagadh in rīgh isin lāthair sin ²¹⁊ do beanad a lām dē, ⁊ ro bhadar na leagha ²²iga leighis ‡ ²³amail asbeart in file in rand

Sreng mac Sengaind co slegaib . . . ||

298. ¹Fir ²Bolg trā do ³rocradar isin cath sin acht beg, ⁊ lodar ⁴sidhēin ⁵a Hērinn ar teiceadh Tūath Dē Danann : ⁶gur gabadar a nĀraind ⁊ a nĪle ⁊ i Rachraind ‡ ⁊ i mBritania || ⁊ ⁷in n-indsib ele olcheana; ‡ conad iad ⁸tug Fomorcha iar sin don chath ⁹tānaide Muige ¹⁰Tuireadh. || Ocus ¹¹do bhadar is na hindsibh sin go haimsir na ¹²cōigidhach for Ērinn, gur indarbsad ¹³Cruithnig iad ⁊ tångadar for ¹⁴amus Cairbri Nia Fear,

297. ¹-sad ²Bole ³ar Muig ⁴-ead ⁵oc slaidi ⁶meabaid
⁷Bole ⁸laad an ár ⁹ced ¹⁰mili dib sair co Traig nEothaili
¹¹rucad forsin rig ¹²ins. m. Ere: co torchair ¹³⁻¹⁴Nemid . . . Cesorb
¹⁵⁊ Luan ¹⁶nanmand ¹⁷Fer mBole in tEochaid sin ¹⁸This in M only
¹⁹ins. iad ²⁰chath ²¹om. gu mor ins. ilmildib ²²facbad (in
rasura) ²³ins. .i. Nuada ²⁴ga leiges ²⁵ins. .i. Miach ⁊ Oirmead;

297. And the Fir Bolg gave them battle upon Mag Tuired, and were a long time fighting that battle: and it broke against the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter pressed northward, and a hundred thousand of them were slain, from there to Traig Eothaili. There was the king Eochu overtaken, and he fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed [son of Badra—Cesarb, Luam and Luachra were their names. He is the last prince of the Fir Bolg.]

Belochus of the Assyrians
was in the high kingship at
that time of the fighting the
battle of Mag Tuired of Cong
and of the coming of the
Tuatha De Danann into
Ireland.

Yet the Tuatha De Danann suffered great loss in the battle, and they left the king on the field, with his arm cut from him. The leeches were healing him, [as the poet says (in) the quatrain—

Poem no. L].

298. So the Fir Bolg fell in that battle all but a few, and they went out of Ireland in flight from the Tuatha De Danann: and landed in Ara, and Ile, and Rachra, [and Britain], and other islands besides: [and it was they who led the Fomoraig thereafter to the second battle of Magh Tuired.] And they were in those islands till the time of the Provincials over Ireland, till the Cruithne drove them out. Then they came to Cairpre Nia Fer,

† airmid eolaig corab e Sreng m. Sengaind do ben a lam, de ndebrad
annso. *Om.* amail . . . rand.

298. *This ¶ in the handwriting of s²M* ¹ Bole ² roch- ³⁻³ *om.*
⁴ cor gobadar (*the ad yc M*) ⁵ in n-innsibh eili olceana conaidh
⁶ tue ⁷ thanaisti ⁸ -ead ⁹ dabadar iarsna sindsib sin co
¹⁰ coiceadhach for Eirind co hindarbsad ¹¹ -nigh ¹² amas Chairbri

7 ¹do-¹³rad-sidein fearand dōib; 7 nīr fedsad beith ¹⁴aige
 ar ^ktruma in cīsa ¹⁵dorad forro. Dolodar ¹⁶for ¹⁷teiceadh
 ria Cairbri for comairghe Oilioilla 7 Meadhba, 7 ¹do
¹⁸radsad-sein fearand dōibh, 7 is ī sin ¹⁹immeirci meic
 nŪmōir. ‡ ²⁰Oengus mac Hūmōir ba rīgh thair ²¹orro, ||
 7 is ²²uathaibh ²³ainmnighthear na ²⁴fearanda sin, .i.
²⁵Loch Cime ō Chime Ceithir-²⁶cheand mac Ūmhōir, 7
 Rind Tamain a ²⁷Meadhraighe ō Thaman mac Ūmōir,
 Dūn ²⁸Oengusa in Āraind ō Aenghus, ²⁹Carn Conaill in
³⁰Aighniū ō Chonall, ³¹Madh nAghar ō ³²Adhar, ³³Madh
³⁴nAssal a Mumain ō ³⁵Assal mac Ūmōir ³⁶beus.
 Meand³⁶ mac Ūmōir in ³⁷file. Ocus do badar an ³⁸dūintibh
 7 an ³⁹indsibh mara imm Ērinn amlaigh sin ⁴⁰conas
 dīlgeand Cū Chulaind. ‡ Ocus is don ⁴¹imirci sin mac
 nŪmōir 7 ar ⁴²aumannaibh a fear 7 a ⁴³fearand ⁴⁴adbert
 in seancaidh in duan ⁴⁵so sis⁴⁶—

Findaig in senchas diatā

299. ¹Agus nī ²hāirmithear rātha ³na claidhidha do
⁴claide, naid locha do ⁵maighm, na do maighe do slaidhe,
 la ⁶Fearaibh Bolg. Ocus is da sīl na trī tūatha filead
 an Ērinn nach do ⁸Ghāedhelaibh, .i. ⁹Gabhraidhe Suca
 a Condachtaibh, 7 ¹⁰Hua Thairsigh, 7 Gaileoin la
¹¹Laighnibh. Is ¹²ē sin ¹³tuirthiughadh Fear ¹⁴mBolg,
 7 is do sin ¹⁵rochan in seanchaidh in dūan-sa sīs¹⁵—

Fir Bolg batar sunna sel.

¹³ radsad-sein fearann ¹⁴ aicce re truma ¹⁵ om. dorad forro ¹⁶ ins.
 iarsin ¹⁷ teitheadh ria Cairbri for cumairce Mheadhba 7 Oilealla
¹⁸ radadar-sein fearann doib ¹⁹ imiree ²⁰ Aengus m. Umoir ²¹ orrtho
²² uaithib ²³ -gter ²⁴ -anna ²⁵ om. Loch ²⁶ -ceann m. Umoir
²⁷ Meadhraide (the second d seems to be a correction of an n) ²⁸ Aengusa
 an ²⁹ ins. m. Umoir: Carnn ³⁰ Aidhne ³¹ ins. m. Umoir: Mad
³² nAdhar ³³ ins m. Umoir: Mad ³⁴ nAsail ³⁵ Asal
³⁶⁻³⁶ Beusbeann M ³⁷ filigh ³⁸ dunt- ³⁹ indsib mora im Erinl

and he gave them lands : but they were unable to remain with him for the heaviness of the tribute which he imposed upon them. They came in flight before Cairbre under the protection of Ailill and Medb, and these gave them lands : that is the wandering of the sons of Umor. Oengus son of Umor was king over them in the east; and from them are named those lands—Loch Cime from Cime Four-heads son of Umor, the Point of Taman in Medraige from Taman son of Umor, Dun Oengusa in Ara from Oengus, the Stone-heap of Conall in Aidne from Conall, the plain of Adar from Adar, the plain of Asal in Muma from Asal son of Umor also. Mend son of Umor was the poet. They were in fortresses and in islands of the sea round about Ireland in this manner, till Cu Chulaind quenched them. Of that journeying of the sons of Umor and of the names of their men and of their lands, the historian said the following song—

Poem no. LI.

299. And no forts or entrenchments are reckoned as having been dug, nor lakes to have burst forth, nor plains to have been cleared, in the time of the Fir Bolg. And of their seed are the three communities who are in Ireland not of Goidelic stock; to wit, the Gabraide of the Suc in Connachta, the Ui Tairsig, and the Gaileoin in Laigen. Those are the adventures of the Fir Bolg, and thereof the historian sang the following song—

Poem no. XLVII.

amlaidh ⁴⁰ -eann ⁴¹ imirce ⁴²-aib a fear ⁴³ fearann ⁴⁴ adubairt
in seanchaid ⁴⁵ sa ⁴⁶ ins. do reir a n-eoilais ⁊ a n-imtheachta fodesin,
with which words sM resumes.

299. ¹ acos ² -igth- ³ naid claideada ⁴ sic M slaigne na B
⁵ moidsin naid moidi do tlaidi ⁶ Feraib Bole in Erinn ⁷ in
⁸ Gaoidelaib ⁹ Gabraidi Shucca i Connachtaib ¹⁰ U Thairrsich
¹¹ Laignib ¹² he ¹³ turlhugud ¹⁴ mBole ¹⁵⁻¹⁵ rochanad annso

B

Ocus is don gabhail sin, ⁊ do thaireheallaibh Eachach meic Ere, ⁊ da adhmoladh, ⁊ d'imluagh gacha feassa gu frichnamach, do chan Colom Cille gu deag-labharthach in duan so sis—

M

Acas is don gabail chetna sin Fear mBole, ⁊ da ¹⁶scelaib o thus co dered, ⁊ da n-im-theachtaib in each thir, ⁊ do thairehelltaib Echach meic Eire, ⁊ da admolad a flaithiusa ⁊ a firindi, ⁊ d'admolad cada feasa co frichnumach, do chan Colam Cille .i. prim-faid na nGacidel in duan-sa, oc dearbad a maithiusa—

Dene mo resnís, a mic.

300. ¹Roindsead Fir ²Bole trā ³Ēriu i cōig randaibh amail ⁴adubhramar ⁵roime. ⁶Cōigead nGeanaind, as ead forsa mbi Cairbri mac Rossa. ⁷Cōigead Seangaind ⁸is ed ⁹forsambī Eochaid mac Luchta. ¹⁰Cōigidh Slāinghe, is ed forsa ¹¹mbī Deadadh mac Sin. ¹²Cōigidh nGeanand is ¹³eadh forsa ¹⁴mbhī Oilill ¹⁵mac Mada. ¹⁶Cōigidh Rudraige, is ed forsa ¹⁷mbī Concubur mac Neassa. Conad hī sin roind ¹⁸bhias co brāth ar cōigeadhaibh Ērim, amail ro randsat Fir Bholg.¹⁸

Conidh dia ¹⁹chuimhniugudh sin ²⁰ro chan in seanchaidh in dūan ²¹so—

Cōic cōicid Ērenn āne . . .

Clanda ²²Semeoin dono, .i. Gaileoin ⁊ Fir ²³Bolg ⁊ Fir Domhnand uile, ⁊ tricha bliadan trā iar ²⁴nGeanand ⁊ ²⁵Rudraighe tāngadar Tūatha Dē Danann ²⁶an Ērinn. Conidh hī ²⁷gabhail Fhear mBolg conuige sin: ocus dā ²⁸cēt bliadan

¹⁸ *written* scelail.

300. ¹ *ins.* do ² *om.* Bole B ³ Heiri i coie reandaib ⁴ -bram-
⁵ romaind ⁶ Coicead nGoind, is fair robai Cairpri Nia F'er. ⁷ Coicead
 Sengoid ⁸ *om.* is ed ⁹ fors a mbai ¹⁰ coicead Slange ¹¹ mbai
 Deadad ¹² coiced nGenaind ¹³ ed ¹⁴ mbai Meadb ⁊ Ailill ¹⁵ *om.*

And it is of that Taking, and of the actions of Eochu son of Ere, and to praise him, and to set forth diligently every knowledge, that Colum Cille sang this poem eloquently—

And it is of that same Taking of the Fir Bolg, and of their history from first to last, and of their adventures in every land, and of the actions of Eochu son of Ere, and to praise his lordship and his truth, and to praise diligently everything known [of him], that Colum Cille, the chief poet of the Gaedil, sang this song, verifying his excellence—

Poem no. XLVIII.

300. The Fir Bolg divided Ireland into five parts, as we have said above. The Fifth of Genann (*read* Gann) it is, over which was Cairbre s. Ross. The Fifth of Sengann it is, over which was Eochaid s. Lucht. The Fifth of Slainge it is, over which was Dedad s. Sin. The Fifth of Genann it is, over which was Ailell s. Mata. The Fifth of Rudraige it is, over which was Conchobar s. Ness. There then is the division under which the provinces of Ireland shall ever be, as the Fir Bolg divided them.

To commemorate that the historian sang this song—

Poem no. LII.

As for the progeny of Semeon, they are all the Galeoin and Fir Bolg and Fir Domnann, and thirty years after Genann and Rudraige the Tuatha De Danann came into Ireland. That then is the Taking of the Fir Bolg down to this: and Ireland was

Mac Mada M: Mada *changed sec. man. to* Madha B ¹⁶ Coiced Rudraidi
¹⁷ mbai Conchobar m. Nesa ¹⁸⁻¹⁸ 7 coicericus bias co brath na senroind
a Gaedelaib for Erind amail ro roindsead Fir Bole ¹⁹ cuimneadugud
²⁰ do chan in sench. ²¹ sa ²² Seimeoin dana ²³ Bole 7 F. Domnand
²⁴ Genann ²⁵ Rudraidi tancadar ²⁶ in Erind ²⁷ gabail Fer mBole
conigi ²⁸ ched

²⁹do bhī Ēri fās ō thogail ³⁰Thuir Conaind an tāngadar Fir Bholg.

B

*Here in B follow the
Synchronisms.*

M

Is ed sin lin bliadan bai ann, ⁊
flaithius Asur risin ar in doman ⁊
na ndiaid beos.

301. ¹Comaimsiradh ²rīgh in domain ³inso fri rīgaib ⁴Fer
⁵mBole. ⁶A deiridh ⁷flatha na Callaeda ⁸trā ⁹tāncatar Fir ¹⁰Bole
¹¹an ¹²Ērinn. ¹³BALLASTAR ¹⁴a ¹⁵tiugh-flaith-side, ¹⁶is ¹⁷dhō
¹⁸do arfass ¹⁹in ²⁰dorn ²¹cen ²²rīgidh ²³icon ²⁴scribend, ⁊ ²⁵is ed
ro ²⁶scrib: ²⁷MANE ²⁸TETHEL ⁊ ²⁹PHARES .i. ³⁰nuimhir ⁊
³¹tomus ⁊ ³²fodail. ³³Is fair ro ³⁴toglastar ³⁵Cyr mac Dair
³⁶Babiloin ⁊ ro ³⁷marbastar Ballastar. ³⁸Is ē ³⁹Cyr ro ⁴⁰lece stair
⁴¹in ⁴²mbrat ⁴³do ⁴⁴Iarusalem, iar ⁴⁵mbeith ⁴⁶dōib sechtmoga
bliadan ⁴⁷in ⁴⁸doiri.

302. ¹Flaithus Pers trā ²andiaid na ³Medb, ⁴.xii. ⁵rīg ⁶dib
hi flaithus. ⁷Tricha bliadan ⁊ .cc. dōib. ⁸Sīl ⁹dana ¹⁰Elaim meie
¹¹Sem meie ¹²Nōi iat ⁊ ¹³Elamitae ¹⁴do gāirtis ¹⁵dib, ¹⁶eo
Persius mac ¹⁷nIuib: ¹⁸Perso *autem*, ō ¹⁹sain amach. ²⁰Ba sē
in ²¹cēt rī ²²dib ²³CYR mac Dair. Tricha bliadan dō ²⁴eo

²⁰ om. do; bai ³⁰ Tuir Conaing eo tancadar FirBole in Erind iar tus
a ngabala.

301. *The surface of this page in R is much disintegrated, and only
scattered words of the text can be read*

¹-ser- D -rad AED Comaim-
scardacht B ² rig DA ³ andso fria rigaibh B ⁴ bFer E Fear B
⁵ om. m- D mBoleg A mBolg EB ⁶ anderidh VA in deriud D
indeir- E an deireadh B ⁷ flaithusa na nGallagdha B ⁸ om. R
⁹ tang DEB -adar E ¹⁰ Boleg A Bolg B ¹¹ in DE ¹² Her- DE
¹³ om. Ballastar, *ins.* .i. B ¹⁴ *ins.* dana DE ¹⁵ tuig- A tiugfl- D
tiughlaith B ¹⁶ *ins.* ⁊ B ¹⁷ do DEA ¹⁸ do arfas DAE tarfas B
¹⁹ an E om. B ²⁰ dorn B ²¹ gan B ²² rigid DE righidh B
²³ ig B ²⁴ scribund D scribind A sgribend E scribind R sgribeand B
²⁵ issed B ²⁶ sgrib E scribh M ²⁷ Maine E ²⁸ Techel B
²⁹ Pares E Faires B ³⁰ -mir EA umir B ³¹ tomuss V fodail ⁊ tomus R
³² fodain, *a correcting l written above the* n V fod a lin A foghail EB
³³ *ins.* ⁊ B ³⁴ toghlusdar E -tair D thogail B ³⁵ Cyr DA Cir EB

waste for two hundred years from the capture of Conainn's tower till the Fir Bolg came.

This is the tale of the years which it contained. The Lordship of the Assyrians was then over the world, and even afterwards.

Synchronism of the Taking of the Fir Bolg.
(In R² and B.)

301. The Synchronism of the kings of the world here with the kings of the Fir Bolg. It was in the end of the lordship of the Chaldeans that the Fir Bolg came into Ireland. BALLASTAR was their last prince; it is to him that there appeared the fist without a wrist, a-writing: and what it wrote was *MANE*, *THECEL*, and *PHARES*, “number” and “weight” and “division.” Against him did Cyrus son of Darius capture Babylon, and he slew Ballastar. This is that Cyrus who released the captivity to Jerusalem, after they had been seventy years in captivity.

302. The lordship of the Persians then, after the Medes: twelve kings had they in the lordship. They spent 230 years. They were of the seed of Elam son of Sem son of Noe, and were called Elamites till the time of Perseus son of Jove: but Persians from that onward. He who was their first king was

³⁶ in mBaibiloin B ³⁷ *The b yc* V: marbhastair B ³⁸ *ins.* γ B:isse D
³⁹ *Cir all* MSS. *but* V ⁴⁰ leig EB ⁴¹ an E ⁴² mbraitt D braid E
mbroid B ⁴³ eo DE ⁴⁴ Hierusalem D Hiarusalem E Erlm B
⁴⁵ mbreith *and r expuncted* A mbith D ⁴⁶ doi B ⁴⁷ an B ⁴⁸ doire D
dairi E an daire B.

302. ¹ ius A flaitus E ² andiaidh A indiaid D indiaigh E andhiaidh B
³ Med R² (*except* V): nGallagha B ⁴ *ins.* .i. B: .xu. E ⁵ ri yc V
rig yc D, ri A righ E ⁶ dibh a bfl. E: rogabastair dhighbh *and om.* i fl. B
⁷ trica γ da .c. bl. B ⁸ *ins.* .i. B ⁹ *om.* dana B ¹⁰ Elaimh B
¹¹ Seim DE *seimh (the dot over s and the dotted curve for mh yc)* B
¹² Noe D Naoi E Nae *and om.* iat γ B ¹³ Elamite A Elaimitaoi E
Laimida B ¹⁴ ba sloindidh doibh B gairdis DE ¹⁵ dibh E ¹⁶ gu
Persus mac Ioib B ¹⁷ nIoip E ¹⁸ Pers *and om.* autem A Persi DE Pers
imorro B ¹⁹ soin D hsoin A sin EB ²⁰ Cir mac Dair a ceid righ-siden B
²¹ ced D ²² dibh E ²³ Cir VE ²⁴ gunorechair B ²⁵ -duib D

tochair la ²⁵Scithecdaib ²⁶co ²⁷trī ²⁸cētaib ²⁹mīle ³⁰uime. ³¹Is
 ē ³²thuc in ³³caoga mīle do ³⁴braith Iarusalem ^{35a} ³⁶Babiloin,
^{36a}γ eūg mīle ³⁷lestar n-ōir γ ³⁸il-mīle ³⁹lestar n-argait.
⁴⁰CAMPASEIS mac ⁴¹Cir iar sin. ⁴²Ocht bliadna co ⁴³ro
 marbsat ^{44a} ⁴⁵druidhi fēn, γ ⁴⁶Eochaid mac ⁴⁷Eire ⁴⁸hirrige
⁴⁹Hērenn ⁵⁰in tan sin. ⁵¹Is iat sin na ⁵²secht ⁵³bliadna trichat
 re ⁵⁴batar Fir ⁵⁵Bolg ⁵⁶in Hērinn, ⁵⁷ō chēt bliadain flatha ⁵⁸Cir
 meic Dair ⁵⁹cossin ⁶⁰sechtmad bliadain ⁶¹flatha ⁶¹Campases meic
 Cir. ⁶²I n-a ⁶³ochtmad bliadain ⁶⁴tāncatar Tūath Dē Danann
⁶⁵in Hērinn, γ ⁶⁶doratsat Cath ⁶⁷Muigi ⁶⁸Tuired ⁶⁹do Feraib Bole,
 γ ro ⁷⁰marbsat Eochaid ⁷¹mac Eire. ⁷²*Finit.*

SECTIONS IV-VI.

SUMMARY IN MINTUGAD.

$\mu\Lambda$ 18 (= V^3 1) β 4: $\mu\Lambda$ 27 β 12: μR 92 δ 6.

303. Scuirem trā do scēlaib na ¹nGāidel fodesta, γ
²tintoum iar cūlaib do ³athmīningad forsna cōic gabālaib
⁴cētna rogabsat ⁵Ērind, *ut* ⁶*dicitur*. Anno lx.^o ⁷*aetatis*
⁸*Abraam tenuit* ⁹*Partholon Hiberniam*. ¹⁰*Ab Adam*
autem duo millia et de. et .iiii ¹¹*annorum*. ¹²Nemed iar
¹³Partolon, Fir ¹⁴Bolge *post*, ¹⁵*et* ¹⁶Clanda Dela meic
 Loith meic ¹⁷Thait meic Orthait meic Tribuait meic
¹⁸Gothoirp meic Goiscen meic ¹⁹Fortecht meic Semeoin
 meic Erglain meic Beoain^(a) meic Stairn meic ²⁰Nemidh.

Scitecaibh E Scitheagdaibh B ²⁶gu B ²⁷trib D tribh E
²⁸cetuib D chetaib A cedaib E ²⁹mili AD ³⁰uimi A immi D imme E
³¹γ isse sin B ³²tug DE thuce A rug B ³³.i. mili DA mili ar .i. EB
³⁴braid a Hrlm DE broit R broid B Hrlm DE Ierlm AB ³⁵o A
³⁶Babiloin AD Babiloin B ^{36a}sic (γ) DBE .i. VA: om. mile B
³⁷lesdar E lestar B ³⁸mile om. il; but a blank left as though sB
could not decipher the letters in γB. il-mili D ³⁹lestar nargaid E
 lestar nairgida lin B ⁴⁰Campases V Campases ADE Cambaseis B
⁴¹Cyr A ⁴².iii. mbl. B ⁴³ro marbsad E rosmarbsat B ⁴⁴om. a
and fen DER ⁴⁵druidi AD druidhe E dhruithe B: fein V ⁴⁶Heochaid R
⁴⁷Eirec VA ⁴⁸hirri(gi ye) A hirige D arighe E irigi R irighe B
⁴⁹nErinn B ⁵⁰an R ⁵¹ins. γ B: issiat D is iad EB ⁵²hoeht E
⁵³mbl. AEB ⁵⁴badar EB ⁵⁵Boleg A ⁵⁶an EB ⁵⁷o ched D
 bliadain flaithusa E (om. o chet) E .i. ocht mbliadna flaithusa B

CYRUS son of Darius. Thirty years had he till he fell at the hands of the Scythians, surrounded by three hundred thousand men. It is he who brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon, and five thousand golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels.

CAMBYSES son of Cyrus thereafter. Eight years, till his own magicians slew him: Eochaid son of Ere was in the kingship of Ireland at that time. Those are the thirty-seven years that the Fir Bolg were in Ireland—from the first year of the reign of Cyrus son of Darius to the seventh year of Cambyeses son of Cyrus. In his eighth year the Tuatha De Danann came into Ireland, and they fought the battle of Mag Tuired with the Fir Bolg, and slew Eochaid son of Ere. *Finit.*

303. We shall break off now from the narratives of the Gaedil, and turn back to a renewed explanation of the five first Takings that took Ireland, *ut dicitur*. *Anno sexagesimo Abraam, tenuit Partholon Hiberniam. Ab Adam autem, duo millia et sexcenti et octo annorum.* Nemed after Partholon. The Fir Bolg *post, et* the progeny of Dela s. Loth s. Tait s. Ortat s. Tribuat s. Gotorp s. Goiscen s. Fortecht s. Semeon s. Erglan s. Beoan s. Starn s. Nemed. The five sons of Dela were

⁵⁸ Cuir ER ⁵⁹ cosin EA gosin B: *om.* meic Dair . . . Cir D ⁶⁰ seacht-madh B ⁶¹ *om.* flatha E: *om.* flatha . . . ochtmad bliadain A ⁶² *ins.* B ⁶³ ocht *ye in rasura* E ⁶⁴ -ngat- D -ngad- EB ⁶⁵ an Eir. B an Er. B ⁶⁶ doradsad E -radsatt D daradsat B ⁶⁷ -ghi A Moige B ⁶⁸ Tuireadh B ⁶⁹ d'Feruib D d'Fheraibh Bolg B ⁷⁰ marbad Ech. D ro marbad E ro marbad and B ⁷¹ mac Ere V mace Eirce A ⁷² *This word in DE only.*

303. From this point the printed text follows V: variations from A and R ¹ nGoidel R ² tinntoum R ³ -minug- A ⁴ *om.* R ⁵ Herinn R ⁶ dx V dr AR ⁷ etatis A ⁸ Abra'am (the h-mark ye) A ⁹ Parthalon A Partolon Iberniam R ¹⁰ written Abadam in all three MSS. ¹¹ and V an; A an. R ¹² *sic* R, -idh VA ¹³ -thal- A ¹⁴ Bolc R ¹⁵ *om.* et R ¹⁶ Clanna AR ¹⁷ Tait m. Ortait R ¹⁸ -oirb R ¹⁹ Fortech m. Semioin m. Ergalain R ²⁰ *obscurely written in A, looks*

Cōic meic Dela na cōic rīg, i. ²¹Gand, Genand, ²²Rudraige, ²³Sengand, Slāine. Slāine dana a ²⁴sindser. Nōi rīg^(a) dīb ²⁵rogab Ērinn. Slaine bliadain do, conerbailt ²⁶an ²⁷Dumo Slāine, ⁊ ²⁸is and ro ²⁹hadnacht, ³⁰⁊ is e tōisech ³¹do Feraib Bolge atbath ³²in Hērinn. Rudraige *post*, dā bliadain, ³³conerbailt isin ³⁴Bruigh. ³⁵Genann ⁊ ³⁶Gand ³⁷hi comflaithius, ceithre bliadna ³⁸conerblatar do thām i Fremaind. ³⁹Sengand, cōic bliadna co ⁴⁰torchair la Fiacha ⁴¹Cenfindan mac Stairn meic ⁴²Rudraige meic Dela. ⁴³Fiacho ⁴⁴Cenfindan, cōic bliadna co torchair la ⁴⁵Rindail. ⁴⁶Rindail, ⁴⁷tri bliadna co torchair la ⁴⁸Foidbgen mac ⁴⁹Sengaind in ⁵⁰Eba. ⁵¹Fodbghenid, ceithre ⁵²bliadna co torchair ⁵³im Muig Murthemne la ⁵⁴Heochaidh mac ⁵⁵nEirec. Eochaid ⁵⁶mac ⁵⁷Eirec, dece ⁵⁸mbliadan. Ni ⁵⁹bāi ⁶⁰fleochadh frisin re sin. ⁶¹Ni bōi bliadain cen ⁶²mess. Is ⁶³lais ro chuirit gōi a hĒrind. Is ⁶⁴lais ro hairnecht rechtge cōir in Ērind ar tūs. Dorochair trā Eochaid mac ⁶⁵Eirec la ⁶⁶trī macaib ⁶⁷Nemid meic ⁶⁸Badrai, conid sē cētna ⁶⁹fer rogaet ⁷⁰do rind in ⁷¹Ēirind. Is ⁷²iat sin ⁷³rīg Fer ⁷⁴mBolge ⁷⁵⁊ a naigheda, ⁊ fat a flatha, *ut supra* ⁷⁶*dicebamus*^(b) in ⁷⁷*capturis Hiberniae*, id est,

⁷⁸*Firbolg batar sunna* ⁷⁹*sel.*

Et hoc ⁸⁰*carmen de quibus* ⁸¹*post ponitur testante Colum Cille,*

Dene moresnis, a mic . . .

like Nead : Nemid R ²¹ Gand Genann A Genann Gann R ²² Rudraide A
 Rudraidi R ²³ Seangann R ²⁴ sinn- AR ²⁵ for Erinn (*om.* rogab) R
²⁶ in R ²⁷ Duma A ²⁸ *om.* is and R: is ann A ²⁹ hadhn- A adhn- R
³⁰ *ins.* ann R ³¹ do Feraib Bolge *erased, and ins. in text after* atbath
 an Erinn R ³² an Erinn R ³³ conner- R ³⁴ Bruig R ³⁵ -and A
³⁶ Gann AR ³⁷ i comhf. A i comflath R ³⁸ conderblatar do tham hi A
 -baltar do tam i Fremainn R ³⁹ -gann AR ⁴⁰ -cair A ⁴¹ cenn- A
 Ceimfin R ⁴² Rudr-i R ⁴³ Fiach R ⁴⁴ Cenn- A Cinnfind R
⁴⁵ -dal R ⁴⁶ Rinnal R ⁴⁷ *sic* A, ui R; *a little doubtful V, but looks*
like ui ⁴⁸ Foigbgein A (*the F, ye*): Foibgen R ⁴⁹ Sengainn R
⁵⁰ Ebha A ⁵¹ Fodbgein A Foidbgenid R ⁵² *om.* R ⁵³ i R:
 Muirth- R ⁵⁴ -aid R ⁵⁵ nEire R ⁵⁶ mace A ⁵⁷ Eire R

the five kings, Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slanga: Slanga was the eldest of them. Nine of their kings took Ireland. Slanga had a year, till he died in Duma Slaine, and there was he buried; and he is the first of the Fir Bolg who died in Ireland. Rudraige *post*, two years, till he died in the Brug. Genann and Gann in joint rule, four years, till they died of plague in Fremand. Sengann, five years, till he fell at the hands of Fiacha Cendfindan s. Starn s. Rudraige s. Dela. Fiacha Cendfindan, five years, till he fell at the hands of Rindail. Rindail three years, till he fell at the hands of Foidbgen s. Sengann in Eba. Foidbgen, four years till he fell in Mag Muirtheinne at the hands of Eochu s. Ere. Eochu s. Ere, ten years. There was no wetting in that time [but only dew]. There was not a year without harvest. By him was falsehood expelled from Ireland. By him was the law of justice established first in Ireland. Eochu s. Ere fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed s. Badra, so that he is the first king who was mortally wounded with javelins in Ireland. Those are the kings of the Fir Bolg in Ireland, and their deaths, and the length of their reign, *ut supra diximus* in the Taking, i.e. *in capturis Hiberniae, id est*

Poem no. XLVII.

Et hoc carmen de quibus postponitur testante Colum Cille,

Poem no. XLVIII.

⁵⁸ m- om. VA ⁵⁹ bui R ⁶⁰ -chad R: the gap following ignored A: fleochadh
acht frisin (*sic*) V fleochadh no cith frisin R ⁶¹ 7 ni bae R ⁶² mes R
⁶³ laes ro cuired 'gae a Er. 7 is lais R ⁶⁴ ro airnechtgi (*sic*) coir R
⁶⁵ Eree A Eire R ⁶⁶ trib R ⁶⁷ -midh A ⁶⁸ Badhrui V -rui R
⁶⁹ fer arrogaet ⁷⁰ do rinn ind Erinn ar tus R ⁷¹ Er- A ⁷² iad R
⁷³ riga R ⁷⁴ mBole R ⁷⁵ 7 a naideda R: om. A ⁷⁶ diximus R
⁷⁷ *interlined gloss* i. i ngabalaib A: capturis Hibernie A captus Ibernia R
⁷⁸ *The first line of this poem only in all three MSS.:* FirBolg V FirBole R
⁷⁹ seal R ⁸⁰ cairmen R ⁸¹ postponetur V.

(a) Changed from *rit* in μ V.

(b) Changed from *dicibamus* in μ V.

VERSE TEXTS OF SECTION VI.

XLVI.

R¹ ¶ 278 (L 4 β 39 : F 9 γ 9). R² ¶ 293 (D 14 β 28 *only*).
R³ ¶ 294 (B 16 β 8 : M 277 β 20).

1. ¹Fūat ²ben ³Slāine, nī ⁴cam ⁵lib, 1485
 ⁶Etar ⁷ben ⁸do ⁹Gand ¹⁰co ngail,
 ¹¹Anust ¹²ben ¹³Sengaind na ¹⁴sleg,
 ¹⁵Cnucha ¹⁶ba ¹⁷ben ¹⁸Genaind ¹⁹glain.

2. ¹Liber ben ²Rudraige in ³rōit,
 ⁴muinte ⁵chumraide, ⁶nī cūac, 1490
 ⁷Rudraige ⁸ruire na ⁹reb,
 ¹⁰docha ¹¹lem, ¹²ro bī a ¹³ben ¹⁴Fūat.

1. ¹Fuad M ²bean B ³Slane L Slaingi D Tlange M ⁴camm L
⁵libh B ⁶Etan L Eltar F Altar B Altar M ⁷bean R³ ⁸in B
⁹Gann F Geaind B ¹⁰go F gu B ¹¹Anast F Anaist R³ ¹²bean FB
¹³Sheangaind F tSeanghaind B ¹⁴sleag R³ ¹⁵Cuncho F Cnuca B
¹⁶fa M ¹⁷bean B mb. M ¹⁸Geaind B ¹⁹gloin M.

XLVII.

R¹ ¶ 283 (L 4 γ 19 : F 10 β 29). R² ¶ 290, 293 (V 7 γ 37 :
D 14 a 21 : E 6 a 4). R³ ¶ 299 (B 16 δ 49 : M 278 a 38).
Min ¶ 303, first line only.

1. Fir ¹Bolg ²batar ³sunna ⁴sel,
 ⁵in ⁶inis ⁷mōir mac ⁸Miled;
 ⁹eōie ¹⁰thōisig ¹¹tucsat leo anall, 1495
 ¹²atat ¹³acam a ¹⁴n-anmand.

1. ¹bolc μRVM bolge EμV ²badar FR³ ³sunna ar F sunna VB
⁴seal DR³ ⁵an R³ in n-inis V ⁶innsi D inse E ⁷mor B ⁸Milid F
Miledh V Milead M ⁹choie E ¹⁰thaissig F toisich V tois- D thoisice E

XLVI.

1. Fuat wife of Slanga, you do not think it crooked,
Etar wife to Gann with valour,
Anust wife of Sengann of the spears,
Cnucha who was wife of pure Genann.
2. Liber wife of Rudraige of the Road,
a people sweet, that was not narrow :
Rudraige, master of wiles,
I suppose, Fuat was his wife.

2. ¹Libean bean B ²Rudrigi F Rudraidi (*bis*) M: Liber ben inroitt
Rudre written and corrected afterwards with caret marks D ³roid FB
 roitt D ruaid (*om. in*) M ⁴munter L muindtear B ⁵cumraidi F
 cumroidhe B chumraidi M ⁶ara cuaird F ar chuairt B ara cuairt M
 Rudraighe B ⁸ruili na rab F ruiri M ⁹reabh B ¹⁰docho LM
docha written affectedly, looking like abcha D ¹¹lim F leam BM
¹²is i LD nir bia a F nir bi M ¹³bean M ¹⁴Fuad FB Fuatt D.

XLVII.

1. The Fir Bolg were here for a season
in the great island of the sons of Mil;
the five chiefs which they brought with them from
over yonder,
I know their names.

thaisigh B thaisich M ¹¹tucsad F tugsat D thugsat B thucsad M
¹²atait F ataid B itait M ¹³acaib F acom V ocom D ocum E againd B
¹⁴-nn VM ananmmand E.

2. ¹Bliadain do ²Shlāine, is fīr so,
³conerbailt 'na ⁴dēg-dumo;
⁵cēt-fer ⁶d'Fheraib ⁷Bolg na ⁸mbend
⁹atbath ¹⁰i n-inis ¹¹Ērend. 1500
3. Dā ¹bliadain ²Rudraige ³rūaid,
⁴conerbailt ⁵'sin ⁶bruig ⁷Bratrūaid:
a cethair Genaind is ⁸Gaind,
⁹co-rosmarb tām i ¹⁰Fremaind.
4. ¹Cōic bliadna Sengaind—ba ²sāim— 1505
³corosmarb ⁴Fiacho mac ⁵Stairn;
a ⁶cōic ⁷aile, ⁸ba thri āg,
⁹ba rī Fiacha ¹⁰Cenfindan.
5. ¹Fiacha ²Cenfindan ³ria cāch,
⁴meraid ⁵a ainm ⁶co ti ⁷brāth:
⁸cennfinna ⁹uile, ¹⁰cen ¹¹ail,
¹²bā ¹³Hērenn ¹⁴na crehomair. 1510
- (a)6. ¹Co torchair la ²Rinnail ³rūad,
fuair-⁴side a sē, ⁵fria sāer-šluag:
⁶Do rochair ⁷hūa ⁸Dela ⁹de,
¹⁰i n-Eba, la ¹¹Hodbgene. 1515

2. ¹bliadhain E bliaghain B ²Shlane L Slaine FV Slainghi D
Slange E Shlainge B Slainge M ³conerbailt VM coneruilt D
conearbhailt B ⁴daegdoman F dhegh- V -duma D deghdumho E
deagdhumho B deagdumo M ⁵cet-fer FV cet-ri DE -fear B ⁶deraib F
dFeraib V do Fheraib E dFeruib D d'Fhearaibh B dearaib M ⁷bole VM
bolge E ⁸menn F mbenn VD mbeand B mbeann M ⁹atbath D
¹⁰an inis VR³ in indsib E ¹¹Her- LEV.

3. ¹-an B ²Rudraigi FV Rugraide EB Rudraidí M ³-dh VB
⁴coneruilt D conearbhailt B conerbailt M ⁵sa FM ⁶bruigh V
brug M bhrugh B ⁷bratruad F bratruair VDE -ruaidh B brachruaid M
⁸Gainn D Goind M ⁹conasmarb F coosmarb V gurusmarb D corosmarp E
gurasmarb B ¹⁰Femaind F a Fremaind V hi Fremuind D (hi also E)
Fremhaind B.

4. ¹a eue do Sengand (do Sengann also M) F a coig do Seangaind B
a coie do Sengann M ²suaidm FR³ (fa for ba M) ³coras- F coro- VD
coromarp E gurosmarbh B ⁴Fiaera F Fiachu VE Fiacha R³
⁵Sdairnn F Stair V Sdair D Sdairn R³ ⁶cuig B cuie M ⁷eli D
oile E cle B ⁸fa tuirraig F ba tria agh V ba thria ag E ba tria ag D

2. A year had Slanga, this is true,
till he died in his fine mound;
the first man of the FirBolg of the peaks
who died in the island of Ireland.
3. Two years of Rudraige the Red,
till he died in Brug Brat-ruaid.
four of Genann and of Gann,
till plague slew them in Fremaind.
4. Five years of Sengann—they were reposeful—
till Fiachu son of Starn slew him;
five others—it was through battle—
Fiachu Cendfindan was king.
5. Fiachu Cendfhindan before all,
his name endures for ever;
whiteheaded all, without reproach,
were the kine of Ireland in his presence.
6. Till he fell at the hands of red Rindail,
he got six [years] with his free host;
The grandson of Dela fell then
in Eba, at the hands of Odbgen.

ba tuir aigh B fa truaig M ⁹ coromarb Fiacho L ba rig Fiacha F
robai Fiacho V rōbai Fiachu D robae Fiacha E fa ri Fiacha R³; Fiacho V
¹⁰ Cendindain F Cendfindan V Cendfinnan DE Cendfindain B Cennfindain M.

5. ¹ Fiacho L Fiacra F ² Cenfinnan L Cendindain F Cendfindan V
Cennfinnan D Ceindfinnan (*the f yc*) E Ceindfindan B Cennfindan M
³ re FR³ sech R² ⁴ meraidh V mberaidh B ⁵ om. a F ⁶ go ti D
gu di B ⁷ in brat F an brat E ⁸ cenfinna L cendfida (*sic*) F
cennfinda VM (f M) cennfinna D ceinf- E ceindfinda B ⁹ uili FD
¹⁰ can FM gin D gan B ¹¹ oil R³ ¹² bai LV ¹³ Er- FDB Erend V
Erind M ¹⁴ ina aimsir FR³ na urchomair V na urcomair E na irehomair D.

6. ¹ eo toreair V gondorchair B ² Rinnal D Rindal FER³ ³ ruadh V
ruadh R³ ⁴ -se V -sein B -sin M ⁵ fria saerluad L re saerluad F
re saer-luagh V ria saer-sluag D re saor-sl- E re saersluagh B re saerluag M
⁶ atrochair D ⁷ o FM ua VDEB ⁸ Deala ER³ ⁹ dhe B ¹⁰ andeab- E
an Eaba M andheabaigh B ¹¹ Oidbgine F Foidbgine V Fodbgine D
Foibgine E Hoibghene B Hoidbgene M.

(a) From this quatrain to the end of the poem in the hand of s²M.

7. A ¹cethair ²d'Fhodbgene ān
³co cath ⁴Murthemne ⁵na māl:
⁶do rochair ⁷Odbgen cen āil⁷
 la mac ⁸Eire, la ⁹aird-Echaig. 1520
8. ¹Deich mbliadan ²d'Eochaid mac ³Eire,
⁴noconfuair eochair ⁵amneirt;
⁶coromarbsat ar ind rāi
 trī meic ⁷Nemid meic ⁸Badrōi.
9. ¹Cor fās ²Rindail, nī ³bōi ⁴rind 1525
⁵for arm ⁶etir ⁷in ⁸Ērind:
⁹for ¹⁰gaib ¹¹garga ¹²cen ¹³chlith ¹⁴cain
 acht a ¹⁵mbith ¹⁶in a rith-crannaib.
10. ¹I n-aimsir ²Fodbgine iarsin,
³tāngadar ⁴fuidhb tria ⁵crandaib: 1530
⁶fedā ⁷Ēirenn cosin ⁸a lēith
⁹robtar ¹⁰rēidhe ro¹¹dirgi.
11. ¹Tuesat Tūath Dē ²Donand dil
³laigne ⁴leo i n-a lāmaib:
⁵dīb-sein ⁶ro ⁷marbad ⁸Eochaid,
 la ⁹sīl ¹⁰Nemid ¹¹nert-brethaig. 1535

7. ¹ceathair R³ ²doidbine F dFoidbgeine V dFodbgene D dFodbgin E
 do oidhbhgen B doidbgine (*the second d ys²M*) ³gu B ⁴Murtemne FV
 Murtemni D Muirteimhni E Murthemhne B Muirrtheimne M ⁵nammal L
 nammal D ⁶i torchair F co ro marbad VE go ro marbad D condorchair B
 controchair M ⁷⁻⁷Oidbgen can ail F: cen decair V gindechair D cen
 dechair E Oidhbhgein gan oil B Oidhbchine ceann ail M ⁸nErce V
 nEire E ⁹ard-Eochaid F haird-Echaidh VD hard-Eoc. E hard Eochaidh
 R³ (haird M).

8. ¹deic F ²om. d' DE dheochaigh B ³Erce V ⁴nocofuair FVM
 nochanfuair D nochanf. E no gu fuair B ⁵airmnert F aimneirt D
 aimneirt E airnneirt R³ ⁶coromarbsat ar in drui (*changed to drai*
sec. m.) L cormarbastar co traig tai F coromarbsatar in ri V goromarbsat
 osin drae D coromarbsad osinre E gurmarsad agan traigh thai B cormarb-
 sad a cathraig thai M ⁷Neim. E Nemidh B ⁸Badirai (-rai *yc*) F
 Badrai VB Badrae D Badraoe E Badhrai M.

9. ¹corás L coras F corfass V gorhas D *dot on f yc* E gorfas B
 corfas M ²Rinnal L Rindal ER³ Rinnail V ³bi F bai VDM baoi E

7. Four to noble Odbgen
till the battle of Murthemne of the nobles :
Odbgen died without reproach
at the hands of the son of Ere, of lofty Eochu.
8. Ten years to Eochu son of Ere,
he found not the border-line of weakness :
till they slew him on the battlefield,
the three sons of Nemed son of Badra.
9. Till Rinnal grew, there was no point
at all upon a weapon in Ireland ;
upon harsh javelins there was no fair covering,
but their being rushing-sticks.
10. In the time of Fodbgen thereafter
there came knots through trees :
the woods of Ireland down till then
were smooth and very straight.
11. The pleasant Tuatha De Danann brought
spears with them in their hands :
with them Eochu was slain,
by the seed of Nemed of strong judgement.

bhi B ⁴ rinn E ⁵ ins. aco FDM oecu VE acco B ⁶ om. FR²R³
⁷ an FVER³ ⁸ Her- L ⁹ ar VDE ¹⁰ gaibh E gabh B ¹¹ itir VE
 ittir D garbha B garba M ¹² can F ein D gan B ¹³ chleit F clith V
 ehleadh D cleith ER³ ¹⁴ chain F coin M ¹⁵ mith F mbeith DEBM
¹⁶ indistinguishable from marith F mar sid crandaib V na sitherannaib D na
 sitherandaib E for sidherandaibh B na fidehrannaib M.

10. ¹ This quatrain in R² only ² Fodbgen V Fhodbgeni D : iarsain V
³ tancatar V tangatar D ⁴ foidb V fuidb D ⁵ crannaib V crannuib D
⁶ fid VE in the latter changed sec. man. to feda ⁷ Er- VD ⁸ lle (sic) V
 ale D ⁹ roptar VD ¹⁰ reide V reidi D ¹¹ dirghe V dirge D.

11. ¹ tuesad FDM tugs. EB ² sic all MSS. or else the initials D.D.
 only ³ laignida F laigni DE laigneadh B laidh neadh M ⁴ lethna
 na lamaib R² (leth [na ye] na lamuib D) leo na lamaib FR³ (bh B) ⁵ is
 dib (om. sein) R² dib-sin FR³ (-bh B) ⁶ do F om. M ⁷ -badh VR³
⁸ Ech- VD Eochaidh M Eochaig B ⁹ clainn V ¹⁰ N-idh V Neimhead E
 Neimid R³ ¹¹ nert-chothaig F -brethaigh V nar brethaig DE (brea- E)
 -breataigh B -crothaid M.

12. ¹Anmann tri mac ²Nemid ³no
⁴Cessarib, ⁵Luam, ⁶is ⁷Luachro :
⁸iat ⁹gonsat ¹⁰cēt ¹¹rī ¹²do ¹³rind,
¹⁴Eocho mac ¹⁵Eire, ¹⁶in Hērind. 1540
13. ¹Iarsin ²cathaigset ³Tūath Dē,
⁴ri ⁵Firu ⁶Bolg ⁷ba borgnē :
⁸ruesat ⁹a m-maithius i m-maig,
¹⁰a flaithius ōna ¹¹Feraib.

12. ¹Anmand LVDE Anmanda EB ²Nemidh V Neim- E Neimidh B
 Neimedh M ³dan L nu FM nua B ⁴Luach Cessarm 7 Luachro L
 Cesarb DB Cesaib is Luam E Cesarb M ⁵ins. is DE: Luama F
 Luamh E ⁶7 FVR³ ⁷Luacra FE Luachra B Luchru M ⁸iad M:
 leo ro gaeth R² (gaet D gaod E) ⁹gonsad R³ ¹⁰ceid DM cead E
¹¹fer FR² fear B fear M ¹²dErind L ¹³rinn E ¹⁴Eochaigh M
¹⁵Ere F Er-ce [*a space that would hold three letters interjected*] V ¹⁶ain
 Er. F in H. V ind Er. D an Eir. E in nEr. B meic Rinnail M.

XLVIII.

R¹ ¶ 283 (L 4 γ 44: F 10 δ 4). R³ ¶ 299 (B 17 α 22:
 M 278 β 23). Min ¶ 303 (μV 18 β 31): μΛ 27 β 39: μR
 (*first quatrain only*) 93 α 7.

1. ¹Dene ²mo [f]resnis, a ³mic, 1545
⁴innis ⁵scēla dam ⁶eo l-leie;
⁷Cīan ō ⁸ro ⁹lethad ¹⁰each n-ole,
¹¹ō ro gāet ¹²corp ¹³Echach meic ¹⁴Eire.
2. ¹Eochu mac ²Eire, ³boī ⁴dia ⁵brīg—
⁶ferr ⁷each ⁸rīg acht Crist ⁹cāid— 1550
¹⁰issē sin cēt ¹¹rī ¹²d'Ērind,
¹³ro gāeth ¹⁴i nInis ¹⁵find Fáil.

1. ¹dena (a)FVARM denom B ²moraisaneis F mofreisneis μR mo
 fresnes V mo fressness ar aisneis B mo freisnes M ³mec M ⁴iarfaig
 FR iarfaiga (*the final a faint*) V iarfaigh Λ iarfaigh B indis M
⁵sgela R ⁶colec F colleice R coleie VM coleig B ⁷lethan ro
 scailti na huilec VAR (huile Λ uile R) ⁸ra FM ⁹clethad, *the c*
expuncted L leathad F leathadh B leathad M ¹⁰na huile F gach ole B
¹¹ar ngaed F ar nguin R iar nguin VAB do gaed (om. o) M ¹²chuirp
 FVA cuirp R ¹³Eachach B ¹⁴Erec VA.

12. The names of the three excellent sons of Nemed
were Cessar, Luam, and Luachra :
it is they who slew the first king with a point,
Eochu son of Erc, in Ireland.
13. Thereafter the Tuatha De fought
for the Fir Bolg, it was a rough appearance.
They took away their goods
and their lordship from the Men.

13. ¹iarsain L arsin M ²cathaigsit F tancatar R² (tang- DE)
cathaighsead B tathaidhsead M ³Tuatha B ⁴re FR³ dar R²
⁵Firo F Feraib VE Feruib D Feraib R³ ⁶Bole M om. B ⁷ba
buangne FD (ba buan *yc* F) ba glangne R³ fo borbne V ⁸ruesad F
rugsat B rugsad EM ⁹a maithus amuig F tria maithus immuigh V
tria maithius amuig D tri maithes amaigh E a maithus amaigh B a
maithius amaich M ¹⁰a fathius L a flaitus F a flaithus V a bfl. E sa
flaithus B is a flaithius M ¹¹-uib D fearaibh B fearaib M.

XLVIII.

1. Make thou my confutation, my son,
tell me tidings with strength ;
it is long since every evil was spread abroad
after the body of Eochaid son of Erc was wounded.
2. Eochu son of Erc, who was sufficient in virtue—
better than every king save stainless Christ—
that man is the first king of Ireland,
who was wounded in white Inis Fail.

2. ¹Eochu L Eochaid FVABM ²Eirec V Erec A Ere M ³bi FB
bae VA ba M ⁴da L ⁵brigh B ⁶*ins.* ba FVA: fearr FR³
⁷*ins.* na R³ in F gach VAB ⁸righ LB ⁹caidh VA caigh B ¹⁰is
esin F is e VAR³ ¹¹*Someone has changed ri to rig in L with a pencil,*
the g being in rasura: fer VA rig FR³ ¹²do rind F do rind VAR³
¹³do gaed FR³ ro gaet V ¹⁴an inis FVAM ¹⁵finn V.

(a) For brevity the μ is omitted when there is no fear of confusion between Min and R² references.

3. ¹Marbsat trī meic ²Nemid ³nēid :
do ⁴cloind Nemid ⁵slaindid ⁶oie :
⁷clannsat ⁸cletha ⁹dogra ¹⁰trīt,
¹¹condartsat ¹²fo odba ¹³broic. 1555
4. ¹Inti nī ²boī ³sīd na ⁴sāim,
⁵ar in dāil ⁶ba ⁷bāisti brōin,
⁸ō ⁹Eochaig ba ¹⁰sidech sāer
co ¹¹aimsir meic ¹²Milig ¹³mōir. 1560
5. Mōr ¹in mui riucht im ²thrāth teirt—
dith Meic ³Eire ⁴ba hāg i n-aire :
Fir i ⁵mBolgaib, ⁶ba mōr nert,
⁷randsat inis ⁸ard glain-Airt.
6. ¹Ērend-mag re ²Slāine ³sliss,
⁴ō Nith ⁵nēmannach ⁶fodess
⁷cossin ⁸Commor, ⁹cuscle cass,
na trī ¹⁰n-usce, na trī ¹¹n-ess. 1565
7. ¹Re ²Gand ³cen ⁴chellach, ⁵cen ches,
⁶ba ⁷leis co ⁸Belach Conglais :
⁹Sengand ō ¹⁰Belach in ¹¹Chon
¹²ro sīacht ¹³mod co ¹⁴Luimnech ¹⁵les. 1570

3. ¹Marbsad FM Marbhsad B: batar tri meic Nemid (dh V) neit VA
²Neimidh B ³om. neid do cloind, and the following Nemid erased as a
supposed dittography L ned B ⁴claind V ⁵sluinitit oie L
luaitear n-oie VA sloindid B sloindit M ⁶oig FR³ ⁷clansat LF (-sad F)
clandsat V clannsat B clandsad M ⁸cleatha R³ ⁹doghra AB
¹⁰thrit V thrīd B ¹¹condarsat F cotardsat VA gudardsad B contarrsad M
¹²fo hodba V fogba, bo sprs cA fa dogra M ¹³broig FM foid B.

4. ¹indti B ²bi F bāc VA bhī B bai M ³sīdh VAB sīth M
⁴saimh AB ⁵ar anail FM iarsin VA ar an dhail B ⁶fa M ro bo B
⁷buisse bron VA bais B ⁸ho V om. A oc M ⁹Eochaid FM:fa M
¹⁰sidach saim F sidheach V sidach saim (dh B) R³ ¹¹haimsir VAB
haimser M ¹²Miledh V Milidh FB Miled M ¹³mor LFV (the second
line of this quatrain was begun on 4γ, bottom, in L, and then erased,
perhaps on account of some mistake, and re-written at the top of 4δ).

5. ¹in mui riucht L a mudacht F a muirear M ²trath nert F trath
tert VAR³ ³Eree VA Ere M ⁴ba hag nach nuirec ye F ba ag nard

3. The three sons of Nemed of battles slew him :
of the progeny of Nemed do they name warriors :
they planted stakes of anguish through him,
So that they put him under squalid heaps.
4. Within her (Ireland) there was no peace nor ease,
on the assembly there was a madness of sorrow,
From Eochaid, who was peaceful and free
till the time of the son of great Mil.
5. Great the sea-farers about the season of sunrise—
the loss of the son of Ere, it was a danger in a
citadel :
Men in Bags, who were great in strength,
they divided the lofty island of pure Art.
6. The plain of Eriu to Slanga, a slice
from pearly Nith southward
to the Meeting, a secret involved,
of the three waters, of the three rapids.
7. To Gann without fighting, without gloom,
He had to Belach Conglais :
Sengand from the Pass of the Hound
honour for him extended to Luimnech.

nairec V bagnard nairec A fa nadhrand aire B fa hamra in aire M
⁵mbalggaib L a molgaib F bolgaib A mbolgaibh B mbolcaib M ⁶baig
 co mbert FM ba mór neirt VA baigh gu bert B ⁷raindsid F roindsit VA
 roindsead B randsid M ⁸ordglain airt VA (airt A).

6. ¹Erind-muig F Herendmagh V Herenn A Erindmuigh B Eirinnmag M
²Slane M ³slis FR³ asliss VA ⁴onnith V ⁵Nemann F neimhidh
 and B nemindach M ⁶fodes F fodhes V fodheas B budeas M ⁷Cosin VA
 gusin B eusin M ⁸comar FM comur VA comor B ⁹cuisle V
 cusle cass V cuisgle cas B cusqi cas M: cas also F ¹⁰nusei F nuisee B
 nuisqi M ¹¹neass B neas M.

7. ¹om. VA le M ²Gann R ³can F re B: hed on chomur
 (comur A) cen geis VA ⁴cheallach F Ceallach B chendach M ⁵can ceas
 F gan cheas B cen cheas M ⁶fa M ⁷leas B ⁸Bealach Chonglais B:
 Conglaiss A ⁹Sengann M ¹⁰Bealach R³ ¹¹con F ¹²co riacht F
 do riacht R³ ¹³modh V nogh B ¹⁴Lumnech L Luimnach F Luimneach A
 gu Luimneach B ¹⁵leis F lais VAM.

8. Naiseis ¹Genand ²cumnech ³rūin,
⁴ōtā ⁵Luimnech ⁶eo ⁷Hes ⁸Rūaid:
⁹rēraig rīg ¹⁰Rudraige ¹¹rāin, 1575
^o ¹²sen ¹³eo ¹⁴trāig ¹⁵Baile Būain.
9. Is ¹erūaid in ²erōbang ³roscrāid,
Tūatha Dē Danann ⁴do chēin:
⁵Gabsat—⁶ba garb ⁷aicme gluair—
for ⁸Slēib erūaid ⁹Conmaicne Rēin. 1580
10. ¹Marbsat ²Firu būana ³Bolg
ba de ⁴batar ⁵ūaga ⁶ard,
⁷andsen ba forbairt mar feirg
la ⁸Nuadait ⁹n-Argetlāim aird.
11. ¹Ro naise mac ²Eithlend na n-āg 1585
³Lug lān, ⁴ba fer ⁵feith-grind fial,
⁶ro-art, dō ba ⁷fuilech fāel
⁸i eath Maige Tuired tiar.
12. ¹Co ²Hērind ³rāncatar roiss:
⁴tāncatar Meic ⁵Miled ⁶mais: 1590
⁷i tīr-⁸fothu, rind ⁹fo thess
¹⁰atchess a Tur ¹¹Bregoin ¹²brais.

8. ¹Genann FV Geanann B ²cúimnach F cúimnech VAM cúimneach B
³run F rim VA ⁴ado F adho B oda M ⁵Lumnech L Luimnach FV
Luimneach AB ⁶gu B ⁷Ess F Heas R³ ⁸Ruaidh VB ⁹reraid F
reraigh V reraidh righ B urrand rue M ¹⁰Rudiigi F Rudraighe V
Rugraide B Rudraidi M ¹¹ran M ¹²hin F sein V sin AM šoin B
¹³etraigh V gu B ¹⁴traigh B ¹⁵baile báin L maili muain F
b. buain VA bhaile buain B mbaile mbuain M.

9. ¹garb V cruaidh B ²erubbaing F erobong V erobaing M
erobhaing B ³-aidh VB ⁴do chen F ⁵gabsad FM gabhsad B
⁶in garb V fa garb M ⁷uicne L aicmi F baicne B ⁸sliabh
chruaidh B: cruaidh V chruad M ⁹Conmaicni Rēn F Chonmaicne M.

10. ¹Marbsad FM Marsad B ²fira F ³bolge VA ⁴badar FBM
⁵uada VAM uadha B ⁶argg VA ⁷ansin F sinne ba fornert mar
ferg VA andsin ba forbatmar fearg B andsin fa forbairt mar ferg M
⁸Nuada FM Nuadha B ⁹nairgidlam nard F nargat glan n-ard VA
nargad lamh nderg B nairged lam nard M.

8. Memorable Genand bound his secret
from Luimnech to Ess Ruaid:
that of the very noble king Rudraige stretched
from thence to the strand of Baile [son] of Buan.
9. Hard is the group that tormented them,
The Tuatha De Danann from far away:
They landed—it was a rough bright gang—
upon the hard mountain of Conmaicene Rein.
10. They slew the enduring Fir Bolg,
and thence there were graves of champions ^(a)
then there was a swelling like to anger
in lofty Nuadu Silver-hand.
11. The son of Ethliu of the combats bound,
Lug the complete, who was a man smoothly-pleasant
and generous;
A great warrior, to him it was bloody and fatal (??)
In the battle of Mag Tuired westward.
12. To Ireland they reached the promontories:
The sons of stately Mil came;
In a foundation-land, a headland southward,
It was seen from the Tower of great Breogan.

11. ¹ rosecoise LV ² Ethlann conag F Eitlend V Eithleand conagh B
Ethlenn conag M ³ Lugh B ⁴ fa M ⁵ fet grinn VA femseng M
⁶ arath da F rorath VAB do bo rath M ⁷ fulach faeb F fuilech fal VA
da ulach aeb M ⁸ a cath moighe Tuireadh tsiar B hi cath Muighi (-ghe V)
Tured VA Muigi Tuirid F Muigi Tuiread M.

12. ¹ *This quatrain put in V before 6, om.* A. Ba haith la Her. ind rois V
gu Her. B ² Er. F Heir. M ³ rangadar rois R³: rois also F
⁴ tangadar R³ ⁵ Milid F Milead M ⁶ *a small dot over the m, perhaps*
not a lenition-mark F maiss V ⁷ in tir FV an tir ro bo thogann tais M
⁸ fortu rind F fothe raind V ⁹ fothes F rofes V ¹⁰ atces F atches V
adceas B atceas M ¹¹ Breogain FBM (-ind M) Breghaind V ¹² braiss V.
From here to the end of quatrain 18 is the handwriting of s²M.

(a) Following the reading of VA.

13. ¹Cēt-²fer do ³šil ⁴Bregoin ⁵bind,
⁶atbath dīb ⁷i n-Hērind uill,
⁸Dond mac ⁹Miled, ¹⁰Īr for ¹¹leth, 1595
¹²dianid ainm ¹³Tech ¹⁴damach Duind.
14. ¹Cēt-fer ²ro hadnacht ³cen rind ⁴glas
⁵in ⁶Hērinn, ⁷ba ⁸grind ⁹a ngrēs,
¹⁰Ladra, ba ¹¹garg band a gus,
¹²diatā Ard ¹³Ladrand ¹⁴andēs. 1600
15. ¹Cēt-fer ²bāte ³mēt fodruacht,
do ⁴šil Mac ⁵Miled ⁶mēt ⁷bare,
⁸Īth mac ⁹Bregoin, ¹⁰ba mōr ¹¹glond,
¹²dosrīmart ¹³tond for sin ¹⁴tracht.
16. ¹Cet-ben ²luid ³i n-ūir ⁴n-ūair, 1605
⁵don chūain a ⁶Tur ⁷Bregoin bāin,
⁸Tea ⁹Brega, ¹⁰ben in ¹¹rīg,
¹²dianid ainm ¹³Temair fir ¹⁴Fāil.
17. ¹Ingen ²Mag Mōir, nī ³dal ⁴doirb,
⁵ben ⁶Echach ⁷meic ⁸Duach gairb, 1610
⁹Tailtiu ¹⁰bruine ōenaig āin,
¹¹muime ¹²Loga meic ¹³Seāil ¹⁴Bailb.

13. ¹Ceit M ²fer FVAR³ (fear M) ³sil FVAR³ ⁴Breogaind F
Bregaind VA Breogain R³ ⁵binn V ⁶adhbath F atbat *in rasura* V
rogact A ⁷an Er. FB an Eir. M ⁸Donn FVAR³ ⁹Milid F Mileadh M
¹⁰is M ¹¹leath FBM ¹²dianad F dianadh R³ ¹³teach AR³
¹⁴damac L damach dund F ndamach nduinn VA nduinn VM.

14. ¹Cetfer VA Ced-fear B Ceitfear M ²dadnacht F daghnacht B
dadhnacht M ³do rindib gai (ngai A) glass (nglass V) VA do FM
gon B ⁴glais FM ⁵an FR³: ro gact dib (do goet dib A) fo grinnib
gress VA ⁶Er. FB Eirind M ⁷fa M ⁸bind FM ⁹a greis F a
ghreas B a gres M ¹⁰Ladru Lara F Ladhrann sin VA Ladhra M
¹¹garb gann F ba gann a gus (ghus A) VA ba garb ghand a ghus B robo
garb a ghus M ¹²diada B ¹³Ladrann V Ladhrann R³ (-nd B)
¹⁴anes F anoss V andheas B aneass M.

15. ¹Cet-fer VA Cet-fear B Ceit-fear M ²bati V baiti A baithe B
baithe M ³in eg can drucht F in eg can docht M meit VA med B
⁴sil FVB ⁵Milid F Mileadh M ⁶med FB (om. M) ⁷barce V

13. The first man of the seed of tuneful Bregon
belonging to them, who died in great Ireland,
was Dond son of Mil, setting aside Ir,
From whom is the name of Tech Duinn of retainers.
14. The first man who was buried without a green point
in Ireland, who was pleasant in adornment,
Ladra, rough in achievement was his strength,
From whom is named Ard Ladrann in the south.
15. The first man who was drowned, of the numbers who
avenged
of the seed of the sons of Mil of multitudes of ships,
Ith son of Bregon, who was great of deeds,
The wave accounted for him upon the strand.
16. The first woman who went into cold earth
Of the company from the Tower of white Bregon,
Tea of Breg, wife of the king,
of whom is the name of Temair of the man of Fal.
17. Daughter of Mag Mōr, it is no difficult dispute,
Wife of Eochu son of Dui the rough,
Taltiu, of the brink of the noble assembly,
foster-mother of Lug son of Scál Balb.

mbarc BM (na mb. M) ⁸ Hit A ⁹ Bregain F Bregaind VA
Breogain R³ (-gh- B) ¹⁰ eo med V eo met A fa mor F ¹¹ glonn FVM
nglonn A ¹² dosanacht F dosonacht M dorimthiis V dorimthas A
¹³ tonn FVAM (ye V) tonð *dittographed* B ¹⁴ tract M.

16. ¹ Ceitbhean B Ceit-bean *and ins.* and M ² doluid FVAR³
(-luidh R³) ³ an uir FR³ innuir V ⁴ uair F fuair B ⁵ don tluag F
din chuain VA (cuain V) don chuan B don chuaine M ⁶ hiath B
⁷ Breogain F Bregaind VA Breoghain B Breodhain M ⁸ Teaga M
⁹ Breaga F Bregda VA Bhreaghda B Breadha M ¹⁰ bean R³ ¹¹ righ B
¹² dianad F dianadh B dianaidh M ¹³ om. L Teamair R³ ¹⁴ fail AB.

17. ¹ ingin F ingean R³ ² Maghmoir BM ³ dail BM ⁴ doib, *the*
loop of the b nearly effaced, L dailb VA doilbh B ⁵ bean R³ ⁶ Eachach
FB Eathach M ⁷ meic do F gairb[*bh* AB] m. Duach dail VAR³
⁸ Duaich F ⁹ Taillti FB Tailltiu VA Taillte M ¹⁰ bruindi aenaig ain F
fombidh oenach an VA bruindi aenaigh bain B bruinde aenaich ain M
¹¹ buime FVAR³ ¹² Logha B ¹³ Sgail FM ¹⁴ bailbh M.

18. ¹Donither i ²mBrēfne ³būain
 gnīm ⁴fodirfe ⁵imad ⁶mbrōin :
⁷trūag in ⁸derither ⁹fodeōid
 ¹⁰dith ¹¹in ailitir ō Rōim. 1615
19. ¹Nertach mac ²Domnaill ³dognī
 dīth ⁴eo mind a ehlī, bud elē,
⁵noco bia ⁶in ⁷Hērinn, ⁸can ail,
 ⁹ben, na treb, na tech, na dē. 1620
20. ¹Is mē ²Colom Droma ³Dean ;
 nī fada ⁴dhō lēan in ⁵scēl ;
⁶Mae Eire do marbadh con muir
 is ⁷damna guil 7 dēr.

XLIX.

R¹ ¶ 285 (L 4 8 33).

1. Coic urranna Herenn 1625
 etir muir 7 tír,
 Addeoch-sa na coem cainle
 eacha cóicid díb.
2. O Drobáis dian-angbaid
 in chet-rand cháid 1630
 Cosin mBóind mbán-adbail
 tes Bairehe báin.
3. O Boind bind ban-bruthaig
 co étaib cúan,
 co Commor dal-ruthaig 1635
 na Trí n-Usee n-úair.

18. ¹dogniter FVA dognither R³ ²amBrefni F am Breifne B am
 Breiffne M ³mbuain M ⁴fodera FM (ghnim F) fodeirfe V
⁵imbad L imat M ⁶broin FVA ⁷truagh VR³ ⁸deirithir FM (an
for in M) derithir VA deisrigther B ⁹fa deoid F fodeoigh VA fa dheoidh
 B fa dheidh M ¹⁰gnim B ¹¹in ailitirig F in ailitir V in ailetir A
 in ailitirigh B in a ailitir M.

19. ¹Neartach B ²Donail M ³do ni FR³ ⁴i conmind na eigh
 ele F i chonmind na chich ele B i con mind na eith ele M: guin conmainn

18. There is done in Brefne the enduring
a deed which shall cause much sorrow,
a sorrow . . . at last
the destruction of the pilgrim from Rome.
19. The powerful son of Domnall works
destruction to the crown of his ridge—it shall be
sinister—
there shall not be in Ireland, without reproach
woman or family or house or smoke.
20. I am Colum of Druim Dean
not long to him did the story bring sorrow (?)
The slaying of the son of Ere by the sea,
It is a cause of weeping and tears.

XLIX.

1. The five parts of Ireland
between sea and land,
I entreat the fair candles
of every province among them.
2. From Drobais swift and fierce,
is the holy first division
to the Boyne white and vast
south from white Bairche.
3. From the Boyne, tuneful and whitely-glowing
with hundreds of harbours,
To the Meeting with sound of assembled waves
of the cold Three Waters.

a chri ba cle (*om.* dith) V ⁵nocha F' cona VA nocho R³ ⁶an FR⁹
⁷Er. FVAB Eir. M ⁸*om.* can ail L iarsen VA gan ail B cen ail M
⁹teg na treb na tein na de F' ben na threb na then na dhe VA teag na
treb na tein na de B teach na treab na tin na de M.

20. ¹*This quatrain in FR³ only.* ²Colmain F Colam M ³Den F
⁴domlen F romlean M ⁵sgel M ⁶mac Eire do baidid con muir F
marbad meic Eire gu muir B mac Eire do marbadh con muir M ⁷dam
(na ys) F.

4. Ón Chommor chetna sain
co fuirtiud eass,
Ó Beólo ind angbaid Chon
dia ngairter 'glass.' 1640
5. O Lumnech long-adbal
lethan a lár—
Co Drobáis drongarm
glan ris tiben sál.
6. Súithemail slechtugad, 1645
arsaigter siúit,
Comlán im certugud
ria roid i cóic.
7. Renna na cóiced-sain
co Huisnech rúit; 1650
Cach díb as aird-imríat
dochum na liach co bo chóic.

L.

R² ¶ 290 (V 7 32). R³ ¶ 297 (B 16 γ 21 : M 277 δ 1).

¹Sreng mac ²Sengaind ³co ⁴slegaib,
⁵a ⁶cath Chunga⁷ crúaidh ⁸enedaigh,
⁹dorat bēim do ¹⁰Nuadha nār, 1655
¹¹eo tese da ¹²dhes a ¹³des-lām.

¹Sreang BM ²Siengaind V Seanghaind B Seangoind M ³gu B
⁴sleaghaibh B sleagaib M ⁵i M ⁶chath Cunga B: Chungain M

LI.

R² ¶ 292 (V 7 δ 40 : A 10 a 1 [*from quatrain* 21]) : R³ ¶ 298
(B 16 γ 44 : M 277 δ 24).

1. ¹Findaig in ²sencus ³diatā—
ūair nī ⁴haithese ⁵n-imarba—
Carn ⁶forsnesidh ⁷anossa,
⁸Conall⁹ mōr mac ¹⁰Aengosa. 1660

1. ¹findaidh B -aig ye M ²sic V seanchas B seanchus M ³diada B
⁴thaitheasc B ⁵imarga M ⁶fornsnesidh V Carnn forsneissidh B for

4. From that same Meeting
with nimble
From the *Bēl* of the brave *Cu*
who is called '*glas*.'
5. From Lumnech of huge ships—
broad its surface—
To Drobais of armed multitudes,
pure, on which a sea laugheth.
6. Knowledgeable prostration,
pathways are related,
perfection in the matter of correction
towards a road into five.
7. The points of those provinces
to Uisnech did they lead,
Each of them out of its
. till it was five.

L.

Sreng son of Sengand with spears,
in the hard battle of Cunga of wounding,
gave a blow to noble Nuadhu,
and lopped from his right side his right arm.

⁷ *ins.* in B ⁸ canaigh B canaich M ⁹ dorad BM ¹⁰ Nuadhad nair M
¹¹ gur cuir B no cor díbraic de a deaslaim M ¹² dheis B ¹³ deaslamh B.

LI.

1. Know ye the history whence it is—
for it is no message of contention,—
the stone heap on which he has now been seated,
Conall the great, son of Oengus.

ndesich M ⁷ nossa (*sic*) B anosa M ⁸ Chonail B ⁹ *ins.* caem om.
mor R³ ¹⁰ Aengusa R³.

2. ¹Aengus mae ²Ūmōir anall,
²dōside ³ba mae Conall;
 is do ⁴Chonall ⁵dorat ⁶Medb
⁷Aidne ālaid, nī ⁸hinderb.
3. ¹Lotar a tīr ²Cruithnech ³cōir 1665
 tar in ⁴muir ⁵mundter Ūmōir,
 do ⁶saigid ⁷Chairpri Nia Fer
⁸eo Midhi ⁹medōin ¹⁰Gāidel.
4. ¹Conaitchetar ²ferund find 1670
³anusdech ⁴Breg, ⁵blaith ⁶in dind;
 Rāith ⁷Celtchair, Rāith ⁸Comair ⁹cain,
¹⁰Cnodba ¹¹Breg, ¹²Brug ¹³mnā ¹⁴Elemair,
5. Āenach ¹Taillten, ²treb ³Cermna,
⁴Tlachtga na tri ⁵Find Eamhna,
 Ath ⁶Sidi ⁷a ⁸Midi, ⁹Brī Dam; 1675
¹⁰issē iath ¹¹conaitchedar.
6. Is ¹ann ²conaitecht ³Cairpri
⁴ar na ⁵firu ⁶tar fairrge,
⁷fodhnóm Temrach la ⁸gach tūaith,
 da ⁹trebtais Hērind ¹⁰ech-lūaith. 1680
7. ¹Gabsad-²sin ³ceithre curu,
 gan nī ⁴as mo, ⁵gan nī is lughu;
 gabais ⁶ceithre ratha ris
 im mōr-⁷turgnum a mōr-liss.

2. ¹Oengus B ²dosiden R³ ³ro bo B fa M ⁴Conall V
⁵dorad R³ ⁶Meadhb B Meadb M ⁷aighni B ⁸-dearb R³.

3. ¹Lodar B ²Chr. M -neach B ³choir M ⁴om. V ⁵muindtear B
⁶suidhi B ⁷Cairbri B ⁸gomidhi B comidi M ⁹meadhon B meadon M
¹⁰Gaedheal B Gaeidil M.

4. ¹conaitidar B conaitheadar M ²fearann B fearand M
³anasteach B inasdeach M ⁴breg BM ⁵buaine dind M ⁶a B
⁷Chealtchair B Chelt- M ⁸Chom- R³ (-ain M) ⁹choin M ¹⁰-dh- B
¹¹Breg V Breag R³ ¹²-brugh BV ¹³mhna B ¹⁴Elm. V Alehm. B.

2. Oengus son of Umor from over yonder,
he had Conall as a son;
to Conall did Medb give
beautiful Aidne, it is not uncertain.
3. They went from the land of the just Cruithne
over the sea of the people of Umor,
to Cairpri Nia Fer
to Mide, of the midst of the Gaedil.
4. They made petition for a fair land,
the best of Breg, smooth the fortification;
Raith Celtehair, Raith Comur the fair,
Cnodba of Breg, the Palace of the wife of Elemar,
5. Oenach Taillten, the homestead of Cermna,
Tlachtga of the three Finds of Emain,
Ath Sidi in Mide, Bri-dam;
that is the land for which they petitioned.
6. Then it is that Coirpre demanded
of the men from over sea,
the service of Temair along with every community
if they were to plough Ireland of swift steeds.
7. They accepted four sureties
Neither more nor less;
he accepted four sureties on his part
in the matter of the great preparation of his great
fort.

5. ¹ Tailltean B ² treabh ³ Cear- B Chearna M ⁴ -gha V
Tlacht (dha *ye*) B ⁵ Fhind B Finn Eamna M ⁶ Siadha B ⁷ i M
⁸ -dh- V ⁹ brigh damh B ¹⁰ se B ise M ¹¹ -chetar V -cheadar M.

6. ¹ and R³ ² conatacht R³ ³ Cairbri B ⁴ tar M ⁵ fearaibh B
fearaib M ⁶ for V dar fargi B fairrgi M ⁷ oghnamh B fogn. M:
Team- B ⁸ each M ⁹ treabdais Er. B threbsdais Er. M ¹⁰ each- R³
-ruaid M.

7. ¹ gabaid VB ² sen V ³ ceathru VM ⁴ is R³ ⁵ *ins.* is M
⁶ .uii. *changed to iiui by dotting the u and om.* ratha B ⁷ thurgna[m
amorlis] *bracketed words in rasura* B i mur fognam a morlis M.

8. Ceat mac ¹Māgach a ²Muig Māin 1685
 Ros mac ³Dedaid a ⁴Druim Chāin,
 Conall ⁵Cernach—crūas ⁶fa thuind—
 fer in ⁷clesraig, Cū Culaind.
9. On lō ro ¹chōirgetar ²tair
 Na tūatha im ³Temraig ⁴tonn-glain, 1690
⁵tromaiges ⁶Cairpre Nia Fer
 cīs ⁷orro nar ⁸fuilngedar.
10. ¹Dolotar ²ūad ³cona seilb
⁴co ⁵Hoill ocus ⁴co ⁶Meidb :
⁷bensad sīar rē ⁸fairrge ⁹find, 1695
 co Dūn Aengusa ¹⁰i n-Āraind.
11. ¹Adnagar ²Cime ³ar a ⁴loch;
⁵Adnagar ⁶Cutra ar ⁷Cutloch;
⁸rogab Adhar theas a ⁹thech;
¹⁰Adnagar Mil ar ¹¹Murbech. 1700
12. ¹Adnagar ²Dālach ar Dāil;
³Roghni ⁴Āenach ⁵duind ⁶re thaib;
⁷Adnagar Bera ar a rind;
⁸Adnagar ⁹Mōd ar ¹⁰Mōdlind.
13. ¹Rogab ²Irgus Cend ³mBoirne; 1705
⁴rogab Cing ar iath ⁵Oigle;
 ar ⁶Lāighlinni, nocho ⁷chēl,
⁸ba rī Bairnech ⁹baraind-bēl.

8. ¹Maghach V Magdhaach B ²Moig Mhain B ³Deaadh B Deadad M
⁴apparently dur VB ⁵Cearm- B Chearm- M ⁶ri tuind B fo thuind M
⁷gaiscid B cleasraid M.

9. ¹choirigidh B coraiged M ²thair R³ ³Theamraig B Theamraid M
⁴dond- B thond- M ⁵-aighis V -aigeas B -aigis M ⁶-bri B pri M
⁷forro M ⁸Tuil- R² -ned- B.

10. ¹dolodar B ⁸uadh VB uada M ³co M ⁴gu B (*bis*) ⁵Hailill M
⁶Meidhbh B ⁷beansad B beansat M ⁸fairgi B fairrgi M ⁹faind M
¹⁰an B.

8. Cet mac Magach from Mag Main,
Ros mac Dedaid from Druim Cain,
Conall Cernach—a solidity skinned over—
Cu Chulaind, lord of a bag of tricks.
9. From the day when the companies settled
in the east, around Temair of bright surface,
Cairpre Nia Fer imposed upon them
a tax which they did not tolerate.
10. They came from him with their property
to Ailill and to Medb.
They struck westward, along the bright sea,
to Dun Aengusa in Ara.
11. Cime was established on his loch,
Cutra was established on Loch Cutra,
Adar took his house southward
Mil was established on Murbech.
12. Dalach was settled upon Dail;
Aenach made a fortress beside him;
Bera was settled on his headland;
Mod was settled on Modlind.
13. Irgus took Cend Boirne;
Cing settled in the land of Aigle;
Upon Laiglinne, conceal it not,
Bairnech of angry mouth was king.

11. ¹ Atnaghar B adnadar M ² Cimmi B Cimi M ³ er in B
⁴ lech V ⁵ aidnagar V adhnaghar B adnadar M ⁶ Cutru R² ⁷ Cuthloch V
⁸ roghabh aghar B rogabadar M ⁹ tech V theach R³ ¹⁰ Adnaghar V
agnaghar B atnadar M ¹¹ Murbheoch B.

12. ¹ adnaghar B adnadar M ² Daelach VM ³ Rognidh V Raidne M
⁴ aenaidh M ⁵ Dun V ⁶ retaibh B ⁷ aghnagar B adnadar M
⁸ aghnaghar B adnadar M ⁹ Mogh B ¹⁰ Moighlind B Moidlind M.

13. ¹ roghabh B ² Irgas M ³ -rni B ⁴ roghab B rogob M
⁵ -gli B ⁶ Laighlindi B Laidlindi M ⁷ cel B ⁸ om. ba ri M
⁹ Bairneach barand-bhel B ocus barann M.

14. ¹Rogab ²Concraide a ³chuit choir
ar muir, ⁴an Inis ⁵Medōin : 1710
⁶rogab ⁷Lathrach ⁸Tulaig ⁹Tinn,
¹⁰rogab Taman ¹¹Tamanrinn.
15. ¹Rogab ²Conall crīch ³nAidne,
Conall cāem, ⁴cīa ba saidbri : 1715
⁵is ē sin ⁶suidiugad ⁷slōig
⁸claindi hechtaige Hūmōir.
16. On ló ¹do ²chualaid ³Cairpre
ro ⁴la ⁵a ⁶aicned a ⁷n-airde : 1720
⁸fuacairter ⁹uad ¹⁰gebe de
for a ¹¹ceitri ¹²heitiire.
17. ¹Dolotar ²chuiice ³co ⁴theach
⁵on ⁶crāebrūaid na ⁷dā ⁸cairpthech,
⁹luidh ¹⁰Ross a ¹¹Hērnaib ¹²cen ail,
¹³doluidh ¹⁴Cet a ¹⁵Condachtaib.
19. ¹Tabraid damsa, ar Cairpre ²cōir 1725
³Mōr-⁴imirche ⁵mac n-Ūmōir :
⁶no ⁷tabrad gach ⁸fer a ⁹chenn
¹⁰naidmes ¹¹foraib ¹²co ¹³foircend.
20. ¹Conaitecht ²ben Meic Māgach
cairdi ³cosar na mārach, 1730
⁴Conernad ⁵Aengus in rī
re ⁶chairdib ⁷a chomairli.

14. ¹ roghabh B ro gob M ² Conchraidh V -dhe B Chonechraidi M
³ chuid coir B chuid M ⁴ in B ⁵ Moin V Meadhoin B Meadoin M
⁶ roghabh B ro gob M ⁷ Latrach V ⁸ Tulaigh B ⁹ Teand B Tend M
¹⁰ as (6) ¹¹ Tamanrind R³.

15. ¹ roghabh B ro gob M ² Conoll V ³ Aidne M (dh B) ⁴ cia bad
saidbri (bha saibhre B) R³ ⁵ isse V ⁶ suighiughudh B suideadug M
⁷ sloigh B ⁸ muindtere (muintire M) uile Umoir R³.

16. ¹ ro R³ ² chualaig M chualaidh B ³ Cairbre B Cairpri M ⁴ lai ycM
⁵ om. a M ⁶ aghneadh B aigned M ⁷ -rdi M ⁸ fuagarthar B focairter M
⁹ uadh VB ¹⁰ gebedh de V gebe dhe B cid bead de M ¹¹ cheitri M
¹² hoiditte B hoidide M.

14. Coneraide took his fair share
on the sea, in Inis Medoin:
Lathrach took Tulach Tend,
Taman took Rind Tamain.
15. Conall took the territory of Aidne,
Conall the fair, though it was the richer:
That is the settlement of the host
of the deedful progeny of Umor.
16. From the day when Cairpre heard of it,
his temper mounted high;
he sent forth a summons, wherever they should be (?)
to his four sureties.
17. There came to him to the house
from the Craeb Ruad the two charioteers,
Ross went from the Erna without reproach,
Cet came from Connachta.
19. Bring to me, said just Coirpre
the nomad multitudes of the sons of Umor:
or let each man of you bring his head
as I pledged you for a season.
20. The wife of Mac Magach petitioned
a delay till the morning;
till Oengus the king should take
his counsel with his friends.

17. ¹dolodar BM ²chuici M -ge B ³go B ⁴thech M ⁵dream a
Craeibruaid na cairbthech M ⁶craeibruaidh V craebhruaidh B ⁷dha B
⁸chairptheach B ⁹luid M ¹⁰Rossa B Rosa M ¹¹Henaib B
Haraib M ¹²gan oil B cen oil M ¹³doluid M ¹⁴Ceat B
¹⁵Conachtaib R³ (-aibh B). *Here see note, p. 72.*

19. ¹tabraig V tabraidh B ²ycM (Cairbre B) ³om. mor B
⁴imeirec B imirci M ⁵maiene Humhoir B ⁶na tabradh B ⁷fearaid
cath cenn i cend M ⁸fear B ⁹cheand B ¹⁰dosnaighmeas B
naidmmeas M ¹¹fribh B ¹²gu B ¹³forthenn V foirthend B.

20. ¹gonatacht B conatacht M ²bean B ³gusar B cusar a M
⁴condernadh V gundernadh B ⁵-gh- B ⁶ins. na B ⁷om. a:
chomairlii V com- B.

21. ¹In ar eūl ²no ³ragadh ⁴sair,
^{nō} in ⁵tīar ⁶no ⁷biad ⁸i ⁹Crūachain :
^{nō} ¹⁰in triar brathar is a mae
¹¹lāised dia ¹²chinn ¹³i ¹⁴comrae. 1735
22. ¹Issī ²comairle ro chinn,
a cend ³Rossa ⁴dorad Rind :
⁵Co Conall ⁶Cernach ⁷mēit ⁸ngell
⁹dorat Cimi ¹⁰ceithir-chend. 1740
23. ¹Dorat ²Irgus ilar cath
³in adaigh ⁴Cheit meic Māghach :
⁵dorad ⁶an ⁷asdech dia ⁸claind
Conall ⁹i ¹⁰cend Chon Culaind.
24. In ¹triar do-²dechaid anoir 1745
³lotar ⁴ūathaib fo ⁵n-arm-goil,
⁶ar marbad in ⁷ceithruir ⁸chōir
⁹ba dech do ¹⁰muintir Ūmōir.
25. ¹Adnacht Conall ria athair
fon ²earn-sa ³cus na clachaibh ; 1750
⁴findad ⁵each ⁶senchaidh ro ⁷sloind
⁸conid de ⁹ata ¹⁰Carn ¹¹Conaill.
26. Ro ¹adnacht in triar ²aile
an ³dumachaib ⁴Findmaigi :
is de ⁵atā Cnocān na ⁶Ceam,
⁷thūas ⁸ie Rāith ⁹Umail ¹⁰imthem. 1755

21. ¹an M ²do M ³ragad V radad M ⁴soir R³ ⁵tir V
⁶do M ⁷biadh VB ⁸a VM ⁹-choin B ¹⁰a M ¹¹laifedh V
laifeadh B laesead M ¹²chind R³ ¹³a V ¹⁴comrag B comrach M.

22. ¹is i M ²comairli ro chind R³ ²rossu V rosa M ⁴dorat B
⁵Here A begins: gu B ⁶Cearnach B ⁷med R³ ⁸ngeall B
⁹ro lai M ¹⁰ceithir cenn AB.

23. ¹dorad M ²Irgas B Irgas M ³an aghaid B inadaig M
⁴Cheitt m. Magach A ⁵dorat AM ⁶in M ⁷-dech B ⁸cloind B
chloind M ⁹a B ¹⁰ceann AB cenn M.

21. Should he go back to the east,
Or should he remain in the west, in Cruachu :
Or should the three brethren and his son
go to fight on his account.
22. This is the advice which he adopted :
against Ross he set Rind :
against Conall Cernach of many pledges
he set Cimme four-heads.
23. He set Irgus of many battles
against Cet son of Maga :
he set the best of his progeny
Conall against Cu Culaind.
24. The three men who came from the east
departed from them in valour of arms,
after slaying the four just ones
who were best of the people of Umor.
25. Conall with his father was buried
under this stone-heap with its stones :
every historian who has named it knows
that this is why it is called Conall's stone-heap.
26. The other three were buried
in the mounds of Findmagh :
thence is the Hillock of the Heads
above at firm Raith Umail.

24. ¹ trian M ² dheachaidh anair B deachaidh anoir M ³ lodar M
⁴ uaithib R³ (-bh B) ⁵ n-anm-thoil VAB ⁶ iar M ⁷ ceathruir A
ceathrair B cheathroir M ⁸ coir V ⁹ fa M ¹⁰ maicne VA macaib B.

25. ¹ adhnacht V ² carnn M ³ gos B ⁴ finnadh V findadh B
⁵ gach B ⁶ sean- B ⁷ sloind ⁸ -idh V -ad R³ ⁹ ita M ta B
¹⁰ Carnn B ¹¹ -oil V.

26. ¹ adh- VB ² ele B ³ dhumh- B -aibh V ⁴ -ghi VA -ghe B
⁵ ita M ⁶ ceand B cend VM ⁷ tuas M ⁸ ag B i M ⁹ Umail VA
¹⁰ -tenn V -theand B -thend M.

27. Co ¹sāera in ²Coimdhe ar ³gach ⁴cess
 Mac ⁵Līac ⁶linni na n-⁷ēceas,
 Is ⁸co fagba ⁹in ti ¹⁰rothagh
¹¹Fiada find ro ¹²findatar.

1760

27. ¹soera VA gur saera B ²-dhi A -di B -de M ³each M
⁴ceass AB ces M ⁵liag R³ ⁶lindi BM ⁷eces A eigeas B eges M

[In numbering the quatrains of the foregoing poem, "18" was accidentally omitted: "19" should be "18" and so on to "27," which should be "26."]

LII.

R¹ ¶ 235 (F 11 β 11). R² ¶ 293 (V 8 α 49: A 10 α 20:
 D 14 γ 31). R³ ¶ 300 (B 17 β 20: M 278 γ 33).

1. ¹Cōic ²cōicid Ērenn ³āne,
⁴gabsat ⁵rīgu ro-⁶āille;
⁷mēraid uaim trē ⁸lāidib ⁹leat
 in ¹⁰caille ¹¹mo comraiceat.

2. ¹Cōiced ²Medba ³morait ⁴gluind,
⁵comba ⁶ferda ⁷gach ⁸nacmaing,
⁹ōtā ¹⁰Luimnech, ¹¹lēm ¹²gan ¹³bāis,
¹⁴co ¹⁵soich ¹⁶Duib γ ¹⁷Drobais.

1765

3. O ¹Drobais ²soir, suaire in ³sluinn,
⁴Cōiced ⁵Conchobair ⁶erob-dhuinn;
 co ⁷Hinber ⁸Colptha ⁹na cath
¹⁰Coiced Ulad im-uallach.

1770

1. ¹coice D coig B ²coicidh V coice. D coigidh B ³Erind aine M:
 aine also F ⁴ins. ro FD: -sad DR³ ⁵rig D riga B rigi FM: the
 second i expuncted F ⁶ailli FAM alle D ⁷meraidh VA bera D:
 uaind M ⁸laidhib F laigib VA laidhibh B laidi M ⁹lat FDM
¹⁰cailli F cuaille DB ¹¹macomraicid F ma comraiget D ca comraiced M.

2. ¹Cuic. F coicedh V coicead AM coiged D coigidh B ²Mēa D
 Meadhbha B Meadba M ³mordaid F mortuis D morthais B morda M
⁴gluinn VD gliand A gluind B ngluind FM ⁵coma F damba D danba B
 do fa M ⁶ferdi F ferrda DM feartha B ⁷each FM ⁸nacmoing B

27. May the Lord save from every vexation
 Mac Liag of the Poets' Pool:
 And may He leave (?) him who has returned (?)
 the white Lord, whom they found (?).

⁸ go faghba B ⁹ in te M ¹⁰ ro tag M ¹¹ fiãa (*as though fiana*) VA:
 fiadha B ¹² findabar M -dar B.

LII.

1. The Five Fifths of noble Ireland,
 they received very handsome kings:
 there shall remain with you by songs from me
 the stockades about which they came in contact.
2. The Fifth of Medb which deeds [of valour] ennoble
 so that every capacity should be manly:
 from Luimnech, a leap without death,
 reaching to Dub and Drobaiss.
3. From Drobaiss eastward, pleasant the recital,
 the Fifth of brown-fisted Conchobor;
 to Inber Colptha of the battles
 the Fifth of the very boastful Ulaid.

naefaing M ⁹ otha D ado FB oda M ¹⁰ -each FR³ ¹¹ leam B
 lem AM ¹² can F ein D cen M ¹³ baiss V ¹⁴ gu B ¹⁵ saich F
 om. D roith M ¹⁶ Dub F Duibh B ¹⁷ ins. co D: Drobaiss V -bhais B.

3. ¹ -baiss V -bhais B ² sair FB ³ slaind F sluind A tšluind DB:
 soirb ro sloind M ⁴ cuic- F' -edh V -eadh A coigid DB -ead M
⁵ Concob. FA Concubur B ⁶ -duinn FV -duind A claduinn D -dhuind B
 chrob-duind M ⁷ Hinnb- F Hindbear M ⁸ Colbtha FV ⁹ cen cath D
¹⁰ -eadh Uladh B.

4. \bar{O} ¹trāig ²Inbir ³Colptha ⁴de
 ⁵eo ⁶Comur na trī ⁷nUssee,
 ⁸Sloindter ⁹let ¹⁰less lān-fial lann
 ¹¹Cōiced ¹²Gailian na ¹³cath-barr. 1775
5. \bar{O} ¹Chomar ²na ³nUsci n-⁴ūar
 ⁵Cōiced ⁶Eachach Abrad-⁷rūaid;
 ⁸Cosin ⁹tulaig ¹⁰ōsin ¹⁰tuinn
 ¹¹eo ¹²Belach Conglais ¹³garb-luind. 1780
6. \bar{O} ¹Belach Conglais ²grāinne
 ³Cōiced ⁴Chonraī meic ⁵Dāire:
 ⁶treb air in tīr ⁷thuillmech trom
 ⁸Co ⁹Luimnech na ¹⁰lebur-long.
7. Imon ¹lic ²an ³Uisnech ūar 1785
 ⁴a Muigh ⁵Midi na ⁶marc-⁷sluag
 ⁸in a ⁹ceann—is ¹⁰comraind chain—
 atā ¹¹comraind ¹²gach ¹³cōicid.

4. ¹traigh VA thraig M ²Inber F Inbeir B Indb- M ³Colbtha F
 Colpa V Cholptha M ⁴dhe *ye* B ⁵gu B ⁶comar FDB ⁷nusci F
 nus- A nuissee V nusqi D nuisee B nuisqi M ⁸slainnter F slointer D
 sloindtear B ⁹leat FAB ¹⁰leas lan morlann F less (leass A) lanfial
 lan VA les lan morann D leas lan morland B sin tre leasaib land M
¹¹coig- DB -cead M ¹²Gaileoin F ngailion D ngaileoin B ¹³ngorm-
 land B.

5. ¹Chomar D Comar FB Chomur VAM ²*om.* F tri M ³nusqi F
 nuisee B nuisqi M ⁴nair (*om.* n-) D ⁵cuicid F -edh V coice- D
 -eadh B -ead M ⁶Each Abrad- F Eachach D Echaid M ⁷-aidh B
⁸cussin D gusin B ⁹-aigh V -aid M ¹⁰tuind FAR³ ¹¹oe D
¹²Bealach R³ ¹³crob-luinn FBD (bh B) crobluimm D crob-duind M.

4. From the strand of Inber Colptha thence
to the Meeting of the Three Waters,
—be a full-generous enclosure of lands named by you,
the fifth of the helmeted Gaileoin.
5. From the Meeting of the cold Waters,
the Fifth of Eochu Abrat-ruad:
to the mound over the wave,
to the Pass of roughly-wild Cuglas.
6. From Belach Conglais of horror
the Fifth of Curoi mac Daire:
a homestead upon the fruitful heavy land
to Luimnech of the long ships.
7. About the stone in cold Uisnech
in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands,
on its top—it is a fair co-division—
is the co-division of every province.

6. ¹beluch VA bealach B: Chon- M ²graine FB graindi M

³cuic- F' -edh VB coice- D ⁴Conri F Conrui D Conrigh B ⁵Dairi BM

⁶treab ar VA treb ar D ⁷-mach F' -meac A -mech D thuillmheach B

⁸go D gu B ⁹Luimnach F' -neach AM ¹⁰leabar FDM leabur B.

7. ¹lice D lig B ²in D ³-neach nuar F' -neach AR³ -nech fuar D

⁴imuig midi F im muig D a moigh B a maig M ⁵Midhi AB mide D

⁶marcluag F mhare D ⁷sluagh V ⁸imma D ima FM ⁹ced F

chend D ceand R³ ¹⁰-rainn V (*om. is*) comnart cein cain D comrad

cain FR³ (-dh B, coin M) ¹¹comar F comrace D comroind B ita

comlan M ¹²gech D each FM ¹³coicidh VA coigid D coigidh B

coiced M.

NOTES ON SECTION VI.

PROSE TEXTS.

R¹ ¶ 278 = R² ¶ 293 (D) *ad fin.* = R³ ¶ 294. This is linked directly to the last paragraph in the preceding section (R¹ ¶ 244). We may contrast the opening paragraph of R² (¶ 286), which reads like the introduction of just such an independent saga as we have seen reason to postulate in the introduction to this section.

R¹ ¶ 279 = R² ¶ 286 (latter half), 287 = R³ ¶ 295. Missing from L, and although in F*Q perhaps not originally in R¹. F and *Q (= R³) are essentially identical, though comparison reveals glossarial matter (chiefly etymological) in both texts, indicated in the way usually followed in this edition; these glosses are contradictory, and have no doubt accumulated in several strata. We mark the words *cia ba saíne láithi* as glossarial, though they appear in both R¹ and R³, because the two MSS. of R³ have both muddled the sentence, and in different ways. This suggests to me that it was interlined, not very legibly, in ∞ R³, the exemplar from which both texts are ultimately derived: from which it follows that it was interlined in *Q. Even excising the glosses, the paragraph is evidently composite, as the second half is to a large extent an unnecessary repetition of matter in the first half. Here Gann and Genann are separated, Gann being paired off with Sengann, and Genann with Rudraige. Once again we find a vague date—Saturday the kalends of August—but no year-number. But the date is not arbitrary: it has been calculated, apparently on the basis of the Julian calendar. For R², in ¶ 322, informs us that the Tuatha De Danann landed on Monday, the kalends of May. This was 37 years after the Fir Bolg invasion: and if the first year of a stretch of 37 years, reckoned by the Julian calendar, has its first of August on Saturday, there are three chances to one that the last year will have its first of May on Monday: (if the last year be leap-year, the day will be

Tuesday). Once more we see evidence that these dates were computed, and we infer that the year-numbers were entered in the margins of the earlier mss. The sentence in ¶ 286, *amail atrubrumar issin dūain*, has been marked as an interpolation: it does not ring true, and it evidently refers to Poem XLI, quatrain 34, which is also interpolated—quite likely by the same man.

Inber Slaine = the Slaney Estuary; *Inber Colptha* = the Boyne Estuary; *Comar na dtri nisce* = the confluence of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow (thus Slanga's "Fifth" is Laigen). *Inber Dubglaisi* perhaps = mouth of the Douglas river between Blackrock and Passage, Co. Cork: *Belach Conglais* is a pass running through the neighbourhood of Cork: *Luimnech* is the region where now stands the city of Limerick (so that the "Fifth" of Gann was East Muma, and that of Sengann West Muma). *Inber Domnann* = Malahide Bay: Genann's "Fifth" was Connacha, Rudraige's was Ulaid.

R¹ ¶ 280 = R² ¶ 288 = R³ ¶ 296. The opening sentence in R¹ is L's substitute for the preceding paragraph. Though here marked as glossarial it is quite likely germinal, being the original sentence out of which the details set forth in ¶ 279 have been developed. R¹ and R³ agree except for a few interpolations, easily detected by comparison, and here indicated typographically. (The paragraph almost certainly began with the words *Nōi rīg dīb*, the preceding sentence being a glossarial comment interlined above, and the now prefixed genealogy having been originally a marginal intrusion.) R² gives the same material though with a different verbal order. R³ is of course from *Q, but it cannot be said that R² has either borrowed from or lent to R¹ directly. Both come from a common source, which most likely was a heavily glossed copy of Min, ¶ 303. As has been noted in the introduction to this section, this paragraph is quite incompatible, in its conception of the political organization of Ireland, with what has just gone before: it must necessarily come from a different source.

Dind Rīg or *Duma Slainge* is usually identified with an imposing earthwork overlooking the Barrow a short distance south of Leighlin Bridge. It is now commonly called *Burgage Motte*, and although in size and in other respects it differs

from an ordinary Norman earthwork, it bears a sufficient resemblance to that class of monuments to make necessary a test by excavation before the identification can be fully accepted. *Brug Bratruad* is identified with *Brug na Bōinne*—Keating tells us that it was at the latter place that Rudraige was slain: but I have found no story to account for the name of the “Palace of the Red Cloaks.” *Fremaind* is Frewin Hill, Co. Westmeath, and *Mag Muirthemne* is the plain of Co. Louth. *Eba Choirpri*, the plain N. of Ben Bulbin, has undergone a curious metamorphosis in passing from text to text. The influence of inflexional *de*-nasalization has provided it with an illegitimate initial D, and the resulting “Deba” has become confused with *debaid* or *debed*, “strife.” Meanwhile *Choirpri*, written *e^opⁱ*, has been wrongly expanded into *Craibi*. As there were several places called Craeb, a “battle” in one of them would not have appeared impossible. The violent contradiction of these king-killings by the statement that Eochu mac Eire was “the first monarch to receive a mortal wound in Ireland” is enough to show that what we are told about him came from a quite different document, which knew nothing of the Fir Bolg kings and their fates, and which in all probability had originally nothing whatever to do with the Fir Bolg. The interpolation after the name of Fiacha, that “Cows were white-headed in his time” is repeated on almost every occasion when we encounter one of the fairly numerous kings of that name. What its ultimate meaning may be, or if it has any ultimate meaning at all, are questions for which it is possible to give conjectural answers, without, however, any expectation of being able to verify them.

R¹ ¶ 281 = R² 289, 290, 291 = R³ ¶ 297, 298. Apparently part of a separate story which has become incorporated in all three texts. It is not in L, and it is certainly intrusive in F, for it introduces the invading Tuatha De Danann with crude abruptness—merely telling us that the Fir Bolg gave them battle, without telling us who the adversaries were. In R³, where it has become completely incorporated,¹ a sentence

¹ A fact here and elsewhere indicated by giving the assimilated matter the dignity of large type. It is *foreign* to the text of R¹, but *native* (or at least naturalized) in the text of R³.

added to the preceding ¶ 296 to some extent, but imperfectly, fills the lacuna: R² has long explanatory passages in its two versions (V as against DER), emphasizing the virtues of Eochaid mac Eire, and describing briefly the coming of the Tuatha De Danann (reserving a fuller account for the following section). R² has undoubtedly the best text: it has the most complete list of the places in which the Fir Bolg found refuge, and has a number of unusual words for which easier synonyms are substituted in F*Q: these are almost certainly glosses in the source-text, which the scribes of those MSS. have adopted in preference to their respective lemmata. The sentence *conad iad tuc Fomorcha . . . Muigi Tuirid* which suggestively brings the Fir Bolg and the Fomorians into association with one another, was an interlined gloss in the source-text: it has been adopted by R¹ and R² in different places, and in both makes an awkward interruption of the sense. The same may be said of *Oengus mac Umoir ba rīg tair orro*, which, though appearing in all three redactions, interrupts the sense no less awkwardly. Incidentally it hints at an eastern origin for the Fir Bolg, incompatible with the matter immediately preceding, but quite appropriate to the identification of those people with the Fomorians. This sentence must have been a mere gloss in the source-text.

Glosses and other modifications within the LG tradition itself are not marked in this paragraph, in order to make a distinction between the two groups of accretions. Instead, they are catalogued below. The reference letters are inserted in the text.

- (a) *i cor in catha* (R¹): *ic slaide in catha* (R²R³). *Slaide* must be original, *cor* being a gloss adopted by R¹.
- (b) *fa deoid*, glossarial in original text: it is absent from R³, precedes *for F.B.* in R¹, and follows it in R².
- (c) *cēt (ar) mīle siar*. The *ar* is inserted by R². It is most likely that *siar* is original, and that it was excised in R²R³ because it was found to be incompatible with the southern Mag Tuirid site.
- (d) *ō Muig Tuirid* (R²): *āto sin* (R³). Nothing corresponding in R¹. Doubtless interpolations in the LG text.
- (e) *mac nEirce* only in R², and doubtless an interpolation there. *M. Badrui*, *i. Cessarb* etc., in R²R³, not in R¹. Probably a glossarial interpolation interlined in the source text, taken over by R², R³ but ignored by R¹.

- (f) *7 is e tiug(f)laith F.mB.* An interpolation in R³.
- (g) *ōn gualaind sīs.* Interpolation in R². The absence of *secht mbliadna* following, from R³, is a mere haplography: the "silver arm" is interpolated in R².
- (h) The reading of R², *F.B. ro tamnait inge mad bec* is to be preferred, as the *lectio difficilior*. R¹R³ have substituted glossarial explanations—*do rochradar, acht*. As they agree, they must derive from a common source, doubtless glosses in the source text.
- (i) *A Herinn* R¹R³ is probably correct. *Do Ernaidib* in R² has all the appearance of being a bit of pedantry.
- (j) *In indsib Gall*, R², has dropped out from R¹R³ by the homoiotes of *in insib aile*. *Ut dicitur in Britonia* must have been a gloss upon *indsib Gall*, taken over by R² and incorporated in the wrong place.
- (k) *Anfaile* in R² is to be preferred to *truimi* in R¹R³ on the same principle as in (h).
- (l) The same probably applies to *tucsa-sidhe* in R² as against *dorat-sidein* in various forms in R¹R³.

In the list of refuge-sites, R¹R³ are similar. R² inserts *Loch Cutra*, *Rind mBera*, *Modlinn*, *Mag Main*, and *Loch Uair*. On the other hand R² omits some of the names of persons eponymous of these sites, which we may therefore suppose to have been glossarial in the original text. The eponym of *Mag Main* is preserved by R¹R³ hanging in the air, so to speak, as the place to which his name is attached has dropped out from those texts. *Druim nAsail* has become *Mag nAsail* in R¹R³, presumably by the influence of the two plains by which it is flanked. The words *a Mumain* are betrayed as glossarial by the various positions in which they are found. Whether the contrast between the longer list of the enemies of the refugees in R² (end of ¶ 291) and the single name of Cū Chulaind in the other texts is due to editorial expansion or contraction it is impossible to determine.

The usual identification of the site of the first battle of Mag Tuired is in the neighbourhood of Cong, and it is asserted in an interpolation in the M text of ¶ 297: the second battle, between the Tuatha De Danann and the invading Fomorians, is alleged to have taken place at Moytirra, near Sligo. But Traig Eothaile is the strand of Ballysadare Bay, a couple of miles or so from the Sligo site: which seems

to suggest at least an uncertainty as to the respective sites of the battles. The original form of the present story may have localized the battle at the Sligo site: in which case the statement that the slaughter pressed *northward*, which is not appropriate to the Sligo site, may be a harmonistic interpolation, intruded after scholars had agreed to adopt the Cong site as the scene of the first battle. Thus interpreted, the passage gives us an illuminating "peep behind the scenes" at our history-mongers' legend-factory.

As *Ile* and *Rachra* are, no doubt, Islay and Rathlin—the text suggests that they are away from Eriu—it is likely that *Ara* is the Scottish Arran, in the Firth of Clyde, in spite of the mention of Dun Aengusa in the *second* list of Fir Bolg settlements. *Loch Cimme* is Loch Hacket, Co. Galway; but though the eponymous "Four-headed Cimme" is mentioned in the Dindsenchus texts referred to below, neither there nor in *Coir Anmann* are we told the reason for his peculiar *epiklesis*. *Rind Tamain* in Medraige is identified with Towan Point in the Maree peninsula, S. of Oranmore Bay, Co. Galway. *Dun Aengusa* is of course the famous fortress of that name on the summit of Aran Mór, Galway Bay. *Carn Conaill* in Aidne: *Aidne* is the district surrounding Kilmaeduaigh, in the S.W. of Co. Galway, and the name of Ballyconnell near Gort has been supposed by O'Donovan to contain a reference to the name of the carn. *Mag nAdair* is presumably the Dalcassian inauguration-site near Quin, Co. Clare. *Druim nAsail* is identified by Hogan with Tory Hill near Croom (*s.v.* Choc Droma Asail), and *Mag nAsail* with Ratheonrath barony in Co. Westmeath; these identifications are incompatible, though the two geographical terms are used interchangeably. The majority of these Fir Bolg sites being in and about Co. Galway, Ratheonrath seems too far to the east to be grouped with them: a site in that neighbourhood would hardly be within the gift of Ailill and Medb. *Loch Cuthra* is doubtless the lake in Galway which still retains a recognizable form of the ancient name, and *Rind na mBera* (Kinvarra) is in the same locality. *Mod-linn* is presumably Clew Bay; at least in the Metrical Dindsenchus (ed. Gwynn, iii, p. 442) this name is used in correspondence to *Insi Mod* (=the Clew Bay Islands) in the prose text.

Mag Main, aliter *Moen-mag*, is the plain surrounding Loughrea in Galway. *Loch nUair* is the name of Loch Owel in Westmeath, but the same objection applies to this identification as to *Mag nAsail* above. It may be the lost name of some small lake, turloch, or inlet in S.W. Galway.

The Dindsenchus of Carn Conaill (R.C., xv, p. 478) and its appended poem (reference above, and see also below, poem no. LII) narrate the same story, in some respects more fully. It gives details of the lands which the Fir Bolg obtained from Coirpre Nia Fer, and something of the imposts which led to their revolt: it also gives a rather fuller list of the lands granted by Ailill and Medb, and some details of the destruction of the settlers by the Pentarchs. Note that Medb and Ailill exchange places in R³ as against R¹R²: masculine superiority has at last asserted itself! At *coicedach* (§ 291 note (25)), sD, who has been struggling with very thick ink, has made a new "brew," which at first sight suggests a change of scribe.

R¹ § 282 = R² § 290 (interpolation in V only), 291 (interpolation in DER), 292 = R³* § 299. A statement of the uneventful nature of the Fir Bolg occupation, without even the normal episodes of fort-building, lake-bursts, or plain-clearing; and an enumeration of the three aboriginal peoples said to have descended from them—the Gabraide by the river Suck, the Ui Tairrsig of Offaly, and the Gaileoin (of whom the Ui Tairrsig seem to have been an offshoot).

R¹ § 283-5. Recapitulatory snippets and poems, adding nothing to what has gone before. There is nothing more in R²: R³ § 300 is a repetition of R¹ § 284, slightly expanded. The reference to Coirpre Nia Fer in § 284 is perhaps hardly consistent with the story of his oppression of the Fir Bolg.

The synchronistic matter in M is limited to a single item—the correspondence of the Assyrian Belochus with the first battle of Mag Tuired. This is altogether incompatible with § 228 *ante*, which makes that king contemporary with the extermination of the Partholonians. The synchronisms in R²B carry on the ancient chronicle; though naturally giving only a short excerpt, to correspond with the short duration of time covered by the Fir Bolg section.

¶ 301. Explanation of the Hebrew words, probably from Hieronymus in *Danielem*. Compare Daniel v 26. *Dorn cen rigid* is not accurate; the apparition was of fingers only. It is also contrary to the record in Daniel that the king Baltassar was slain by Cyrus: it was Darius who did so.

The misreading *fodalin* (at critical note (³²)) in Λ must come from *fodain*, the way in which the word is written in V. As V cannot be $\sqrt{\Lambda}$ —the reasons for this will appear as we proceed—the word must have been written thus (i.e., a correction of *fodain* to *fodail*) in $\sqrt{V\Lambda}$: sV did not understand it, and copied it by rote: s Λ made a shot at its meaning.

¶ 302. The fifty thousand men returned from the captivity is an approximate estimate in Eus. *Chron.*, A.A. 1457, based on the detailed figures, I Esdras ii 64; the vessels of precious metal are estimated after I Esdr. i 11. The details about the Elamites come from Isidore *Etym.* IX ii 3 (*fili Sem . . . quorum primus Elam, a quo Elamitae principes Persidis*) coupled with *idem*, IX ii 47 (*Persae a Perseo rege sunt uocati . . . Persae autem ante Cyrum ignobiles fuerunt*). The hero Perseus, son of Zeus and Danae, has of course nothing to do with the name of the Persians. Cyrus began to reign B.C. 559, was defeated in battle and slain by the Scythian Massagetae in 529. His son Cambyses reigned 529–522: that he was killed by his wizards is a blundered version of the episode of the Magian who masqueraded as the murdered Smerdis.

VERSE TEXTS.

XLVI.

Metre: *Rannaigecht mōr*.

(1) 1485. *cam* presumably in the sense “false.” After this quatrain sD has added one of his characteristic grumbles; —*is olc m’aindi in dar l(eam)* “I consider my [writing] implements bad.” This is now with difficulty legible: I have to thank Miss E. Knott for helping me to decipher it.

(2) 1490. The poet, doubtless against his own will, was obliged to credit the bag-men with “sweetness,” because he

could find no other rhyme for *Rudraige*. His verses are on the same literary level as rustic tombstone poetry, which frequently suffers from similar exigencies. 1492. The variant reading to the effect that Fuat was *not* the wife of Rudraige, found in F and M, is one of several indications that the *verse* texts of these MSS. have a common origin. Any attempt to construct a chronological stemma of the MSS. of LG is greatly complicated by the fact that the prose and the verse texts have to be considered independently.

K's glosses to this poem are as futile as they are unnecessary. 1487. *na slegh, nó ro hernaídmédh laís í*: 1489. (reading *ier rod*) *i. ier ro-umhlughadh, nó ier slighidh no i ngach conair i teigedh*: 1490. *muintir milis ag a mbíodh cuirm gan cumga*: 1491. (*na reabh*) *i. na ccles*: 1492. *as deimin gur ben suor do Rudraige Ére*.

XLVII.

Metre: *Debide scáilte*. Poet, Tanaide ó Maoil-Conaire.

(1) 1495. *leo* ^{anall} must of course be scanned as a dissyllable, otherwise the line would be hypermetrie.

(8). The concluding couplet of this quatrain seems to have puzzled the copyists, who have made several shots at mending it.

(9) 1528. *rith-chrann* (R^1) appears to mean a sort of (pointed ?) throwing stick, cast like a javelin and *rushing* through the air. The copyists of R^2R^3 have emended this to *sithchrann* (long pole) or *fid-chrann* (wooden pole). In K this quatrain follows no. 6—a change apparently introduced by K himself. As usual he textually follows R^2 .

(10). This interpolated quatrain is also in K, where it follows no. 7.

(12) 1537. K glosses no; *i. dna, no oirrdere*.

(13) 1543. K follows R^2 in reading *tre maithes*, and glosses the words *i. tre draoidhecht*.

XLVIII.

The poem is printed in Vol. V of the Ossianic Society's publications, p. 250 ff., with an English metrical version by Clarence Mangan, the only value of which is to illustrate the uselessness of such literary amusements—except as a cloak under which to shirk linguistic difficulties.

Metre: *Rannaigeacht mór*. Alleged author, Colum Cille.

(1) 1545. *freisnes*, in various spellings, is much better attested than *aisneis*, which would better suit the exiguous sense. The idea probably is "I say that this event happened long ago: confute me if you can." 1546. I follow O'Reilly in translating *co l-leic* "with strength," but can find no other authority for the word.

(3) 1556. A very obscure line: the translation offered is the best that I can make of it. The whole poem, indeed, is difficult, and the copyists seem to have been bewildered by it in more than one place.

(5) 1561. *Muiriuicht*, "a company of mariners," here the Fir Bolg. *Trath teirt*, the hour of tierce. 1562. There are several possible ways of translating *hāg in-airc*, none of them showing much advantage over the others. 1563: On *Fir i mBolgaib* see the introduction to this section. It is not unlikely that this expression led to the evolution of the idea that men in *braccae* = Men in Bags = Men in (leather), Bags = Men in hide-covered canoes.² 1564. Art is presumably the grandfather of Cormac, the founder of the only dynasty which pretended to reign over a united Ireland.

(6) 1565. Probably *a* should be inserted before *sliss*, as in VA. *Sliss* properly means "side," but here denotes region, territory or the like. 1566. *Nēmannach* is a stock epithet for the Nith river, now the Dee in Co. Louth. 1567. for *cuscle* see K. Meyer, *Contributions* and references there.

(8) 1573. I take *Naiscim rūin*, "I bind a secret," to be intended to have some such meaning as 'I assent my special

² For another view see T. Lewis, *Bolg, Fir Bolg, Caladbolg* in *Féil-sgríbhinn E. mhic Néill*, p. 46, which came into my hands simultaneously with the proof of this sheet. But it does not carry us very far.

authority” though I do not remember any exactly parallel expression: *nascis* is apparently the s-preterite. 1575. *Rūn* is also the nominative of *rēraig*: “the secret (share) of the very-noble king.” 1576. The Strand of Baile is Dundalk Bay.

(9) 1577. *crōbang*, primarily a cluster (of fruit) extended to mean a group or company of people. Sliab Conmaicne Rein, the Connachta mountain upon which, according to one story, the Tuatha De Danann descended from the skies.

(11) 1587. Both text and translation of this line are extremely uncertain; the very divergent *variae lectiones* show that the scribes were badly puzzled by it.

(12) 1589. This quatrain again is far from clear, especially the third line.

(15) 1601. The nexus of this quatrain with the preceding is rather involved. “The first man who was drowned” was not Ith, as might appear at first sight, but Ir. Ith was the person “avenged,” as line 1601 seems to imply—at least I can see no other way of translating the line, though it involves us in assuming a dissyllable at its end. The quatrain thus means “Ir was the first man of the seed of Mil, coming to avenge Ith, who was drowned.” Ir is mentioned in quatrain 13: this suggests that 14, which in any case is irrelevant to the context, is an interpolation. The exact sense of *dosrimart* is very elusive: I am not at all sure that the figurative rendering to which I find myself reduced is legitimate.

(18). I cannot venture a guess as to the circumstances alluded to in this quatrain, nor yet the meaning of *derither*.

(19). Another very obscure quatrain; once more the numerous variants betray the vain efforts of the copyists to make sense of it.

(20) 1621. The identification of “Druim Dean” seems uncertain, nor does there appear to be any record of a connexion between Colum Cille and any place so named. This suggests a doubt as to whether the alleged author of the poem is not some other Colum.

XLIX.

Metre: *Cro cummaisc etir rindaird ocus lethrannaigeacht*.
Alleged author Fintan.

This poem appears in L only: in the other MSS. poem no. LII, which covers the same ground, takes its place.

(1) 1627: *Cainle*, here used in the sense of *saints*.

(3) 1635. This couplet is not easy to construe neatly. *Ruthach* seems to mean "wave-resounding" according to a gloss quoted s.v. by Windisch: *dal* is presumably *dāl*, "an assembly": so that the literal meaning of the compound would be "assembly-wave-sounding." The metre of this "poem" is rather loose: here, as in quatrain 2, the lines end in tri-syllables, while in the very unmelodious quatrain 4 they end in monosyllables.

(4) 1638. I do not understand *fuirtíud*. 1639. *Belach Conglais* is here ingeniously fitted into the intractable metre.

(5) 1643-4. This couplet is metrically faulty. It may perhaps be emended thus

Co Drobáis drong-armglan Ris tiben[d in] sāl.

"To Drobais of multitudes of pure weapons upon which the sea laughs."

(6). This quatrain as it stands is to me quite incomprehensible. It may be wilfully obscure, or it may be corrupt beyond emendation: in either case it is not worth wasting time over.

(7). The last two lines of this quatrain also appear hopeless. They have obviously parted company with the metre altogether: I suspect that *na liach* is a gloss—its excision would emend the verse-construction to some extent, but it is not obvious what it may be supposed to explain, nor yet how the sense is improved by its excision.

L.

Metre: Presumably meant for *Rannaigeacht becc*, but as the third line ends with a monosyllable the last couplet is in *Rannaigeacht chummaisc*.

LI.

Metre : Hopelessly corrupt in this version, but apparently *Debide scáilte*. Author Mac Liag.

This poem has been published by Owen Connellan from the R³ text (Ossianic Soc., v, p. 282) and later by Gwynn (*Metrical Dindsenchus*, iii, p. 440). The former is no longer easily accessible, and is in some respects antiquated—the editor had a childlike (not to say puerile) faith in the historicity of the Fir Bolg and all their works: the latter is based upon a different recension of the text, and admittedly ignores the LG version. It will therefore be useful to the student to be able to place the two texts side by side.

(1) 1659. The LG texts prefer the 3rd person *dessid* to the 1st person *dessad* as in MD.

(2) 1664. Aidne, a district bordering on Galway Bay.

(4) 1670. Breg, the plain south of and including Tara. 1671. *Raith C(h)eltchair* must be wrong: the only known fort of that name was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Downpatrick (but is not to be identified with the large Norman earthwork within the city). The *Dindsenchus* reading *R. Chennaig* is certainly preferable. The identification of *Raith Chomair* is doubtful: *Cnodba* is of course the mound of Knowth, and *Brug mnā Elemair* was somewhere in the same neighbourhood (not necessarily any mound now in existence).

(5). 1673. *Ōenach Taillten*: the name remains at Teltown, Co. Meath, but there is little remaining to tell of its former local importance. *Treb Cermna*, which we may best render “the steading (or plough-lands) of Cermna” is unknown in Breg: the place or places called *Dun Cermna* were far distant. *Ath Sidi*, identified with a place near Tara called *Assey*, *Brī Dam* with *Geashill* in *Offaly*. The three *Finds of Emain* were the triplet sons of *Eochu Feidlech*, and alleged to have been collectively the father of *Lugaid Sriab nDerg*. It will be noted that the modest demand of these immigrants included every important sanctuary in the district: this can hardly be an accident.

(7). Fort-building was a stock form of forced labour, as

we learn from the legal documents. (See references in *Ancient Laws of Ireland*, glossary, s.v. *manchuine*.)

(8) 1685. *Mag Māin* in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, Co. Galway. 1686. *Druim Cāin*, an old name of Temair. 1687. *Crūas fa thuind* "hardness under a skin": a cheville difficult to construe without grotesqueness. 1688. The rendering adopted for *clesraig* is an attempt—not, perhaps, satisfying—to reproduce the sense of the collective noun.

(9). 1690. As there are no "waves" anywhere near Temair, we must render *tonn* as "surface."

(10) 1695. *Benaim* "to smite, to draw" and a variety of other meanings, might signify either they "trekked" to the west, or "squatted" there. The sense is vague. The Dindsenchus version, *gabsat*, is more definite.

(11). Most of these places have been identified already in the notes on the prose text. 1698. *Cutloch*, abbreviated for Loch Cutra.

(12) 1701. *Dāil* in *Onom. Goed.* regarded as accus. of Dael = the river Deel, Co. Mayo. None of the other settlements are made on rivers, though there are some later settlements (crannogs ?) recorded in the list. 1703. *Rind mBera*: Kinvarra, Co. Galway. 1704. *Modlind* is in the same neighbourhood.

(13) 1705. *Cend mBōirne*, Black Head in Burren. 1706. *Iath Oigli*, as Gwynn suggests, is presumably the territory surrounding Cruachan Oigli (Croagh Patrick). 1707. *Laighlinni*, identification uncertain: we have already heard of Loch Laighlinne, which is equally uncertain.

(14) 1710. *Inis Medōn*, Inismaan in the Aran group. The great fortification on that island, now called "Dun Conor," may perhaps echo the name of Concraide. A place called Tulach Tend was in the Munster province, in *Corea Laige*, which, however, would seem to be outside the jurisdiction and gift of the Connacht rulers.

(16). The quatrains which follow narrate events not contained in the prose text: this is an indication that the whole poem is an interpolation, as we might infer from its absence from some important MSS.

(19) 1726. *Imirche* seems properly to mean a wandering, or an expedition : here it is used in the sense of “wanderers.” 1727. The line is expressed with an ambiguity impossible to evade neatly in translation, but the sense in which it is to be taken is obvious.

(22) 1738. Cing, the reading of the Dindsenchas tradition, is preferable to Rind, as the latter name does not appear among the names of the clann of Umor.

(25) 1752. On Carn Conaill see the note to prose ¶ 280 above.

(26). This quatrain is not in the Dindsenchus tradition. Umall being the Mayo district now called “The Owles,” the fort and the “pile of heads” was presumably somewhere there.

(27) 1758. It is not certain that Lind na nĒces is a genuine place-name. Hogan ignores it. It may possibly be meant, in general terms, as the source whence poets come.

LII.

Metre : a rather free *Debide scāilte* (*ōglachas*).

(1) 1763. The sense of this couplet seems to be : “I shall tell you by verses which will remain in your memory the stakes around which they meet”—i.e. the line of the boundary-stockades. There is nothing else in the poem calling for special notice ; we have already noticed all the geographical terms which it contains, and the chevilles with which they are interspersed are of little interest.

(7) 1785. The stone in Uisnech is the famous erratic boulder called Aill na Mireann, on the slope of the hill, traditionally the meeting point of all the provincial divisions. See for descriptions and photograph, Proceedings R.I.A., XXXVIII, Section C, p. 78, plate V.

The only poems admitted by K are XLVI and XLVII, and a heavily-glossed composition also attributed to Tanaide ō Maoil-Conaire in 23 quatrains beginning *Ēre āras na n-iorghal*. This does not appear in any of the earlier texts.

SECTION VII.

TUATHA DE DANANN.

Introduction.

Beyond all doubt, this section is based upon a *Theogonia*, most likely transmitted orally—less probably in writing—in which the mutual relationships of the members of the pre-Christian pantheon were set forth. Unfortunately for the value of the compilation as a mythological handbook, the Euhemerist has “run amok” among these ancient deities: he has been desperately anxious to incur no suspicion of propagating not quite forgotten heathenisms: and in consequence this, in many ways the most important section in the whole book, has become reduced to an arid list of names. But after all, even Hesiod himself, with the mighty literary engine of Greek hexameter verse at his disposal, did not succeed in making a divine genealogy exhilarating!

The relation between the Redactions, and even between individual mss. in each Redaction, is here peculiarly complicated. R^3 , as usual, follows $*Q$ in R^1 , though, also as usual, with sufficient individuality, expressed by errors, omissions, and interpolations, to justify, if not to enforce, its separate treatment. The mss. of R^2 here fall into three groups— VA , D , and ER , and have to be analysed separately. To this analysis we now proceed.

Of the three groups in R^2 , ER presents us with the shortest text: disregarding the appended Synchronisms it is of about the same length as R^1 . But when we compare together ER and R^1 , we find that they have only four paragraphs in common: the intervening material in each being quite different. At first sight we might be tempted to suppose that the compiler of \sqrt{ER} had set himself to prepare a supplement to R^1 , with only the minimum of necessary linkages between the texts: but such a hypothesis would be altogether improbable. Far more likely—and more interesting—is the explanation that these four paragraphs were

the original nucleus of the section, and that all the rest of the material has crystallized around them. R^1 on the one hand, \sqrt{ER} on the other, developed in different schools, and borrowed from different sources. As for $V\Delta$ and D , these also give us the four nuclear paragraphs; with linking material, taken now from R^1 , now from ER .

The following are the paragraphs of the nuclear text. For convenience of reference in the present discussion we shall denote them as A , B , C , D ; using italic letters for purposes of distinction. In the text, to make these paragraphs conspicuous, they are printed in heavy-faced type:—

A (R^1 ¶ 304, R^2 ¶ 320, R^3 ¶ 356). The progeny of Bethaeh son of Iarbonel the Soothsayer were in the northern islands of the world, learning druidry, till they were skilled in the arts of pagan cunning.

B (R^1 ¶ 309, R^2 ¶ 322, 326, R^3 ¶ 361). They are the TDD (as we may here abbreviate their clumsy name), who brought with them the *Lia Fail* which was in Temair. He under whom it should shriek would be king of Ireland. It refused to shriek under Cu Chulaind or his fosterling: whereupon Cu Chulaind struck it, and it never shrieked again except under Conn, when its heart burst forth from Temair to Tailltiu.

C (R^1 ¶ 314, R^2 ¶ 334, R^3 ¶ 366). The three sons of Cermat Milbel son of The Dagda were Mae Cuill, Mae Cecht, Mae Greine, and their wives were Fodla, Banba, and Eriu.

D (R^1 ¶ 317, R^2 ¶ 344, R^3 ¶ 369). Brigid the poetess, daughter of The Dagda, had certain supernatural animals, and, "after rapine," three demoniac shouts were heard among them.

Each of these four paragraphs has a certain individuality. A is a natural introduction to the subject, and stands at the head of the section in all mss. B , C , D , though separated by interpolated material, differing in each group of mss., follow in order—a striking contrast to the way in which the other material is shuffled about. B and D contain the most obscure and archaic-looking statements in the whole of this mysterious section. C is a miniature *Dindsenchas*, professing

to explain various names of Ireland. These paragraphs divide each version of the section into four parts.

PART I: *A* AND FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS.

A: slight verbal deviations in the three redactions. In *R*³, an appendix parallel with, but not directly borrowed from *R*² ¶ 322.

(*a*) In *R*¹ the following material follows paragraph *A*—

¶ 305 (peculiar to *F*) an expansion of the statement in *A* relating to the studies of the TDD in magic; enumerating the cities in which those studies were pursued, the magical objects which the scholars took away, and the sages under whom they received instruction.

¶ 306, in *L*, a brief statement of their arrival in Ireland protected by what would now be called a smoke-screen. In *F*, added to this (*a*) a discussion of their nature (demons or men?) and (*b*) an alternative version of their arrival in ships which they burnt, so as to leave themselves no alternative to a policy of "victory or death."

¶ 307. The battle of Mag Tuired: they secure the sovereignty of Ireland. Again *L* and *F* differ.

¶ 308 (peculiar to *F*): a notice of the fate of Eochu mac Eire, the last king of the Fir Bolg, and of the subsequent adventures of Fir Bolg fugitives.

(*b*) *ER* inserts the following paragraphs between *A* and *B*:—

¶ 321: a story of battles between Athenians and Philistines, and of the part which the TDD played in them, with their magic. Then, following ¶ 306, they come to

Ireland in their smoke-screen. D has an interpolation betraying the influence of a ms. of the F type. But

¶ 322 shows that the latter part of the preceding paragraph is an interpolation, for here we learn that the TDD had not yet reached Ireland. We see them in flight from Greece to the mysterious “Dobur and Urdobur” in Alba; thence they come to Ireland in ships, which they burn on landing.

(c) In VA the same paragraphs follow A, and are followed by—

¶ 323, the matter of R¹ ¶ 305. This, being in F only, is intrusive even in R¹. In R¹ the order of enumeration is cities—magical things—sages: in VA it is cities—sages—magical things. Here is a trace of a special source, which has itself had a certain evolutionary history. At first it was a list of cities and their sages: then the magical things were added in the margin, and finally taken into the text in two MSS. (√F, √VA) in different places. This interpolation is entirely ignored in ER.

(d) If we call these two interpolations α (Athenians and Philistines: invasion of Ireland) and β (cities, sages, and magical things) we shall find, when we turn to D, that it gives them in the reverse order, and that in verbal expression and in the order of its statements it conforms to F as against VA. Clearly the eclectic scribe of this ms. took the paragraph, not from his R² exemplar, but from a text of the R¹ group—almost certainly the copy which in his time was contained in *Lebor na Huidri*.

The other interpolation (α) has here lost the details as to the invasion of Ireland, for which D substitutes the long account of this event given in the F version of ¶ 306, 307 (¶ 327). This is inserted into VA after paragraph B.

PART II: *B* AND FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS.

In R^2 , paragraph *B* is complete only in ER: in the other MSS. of this redaction it has lost its opening sentence, describing the importation of Lia Fail, this sentence having been superseded by the statement that the stone was brought from Failias (§ 328).

R^1 inserts:—

§ 310. Reigns of Nuadu Airgetlam and of Bress.

§ 311. The story of Tailltiu.

§ 312. List of the casualties in the battle of Mag Tuired. Reign of Lug.

§ 313. Reign of The Dagda.

R^2 has the ship-burning after *B* in VA, before it in D (§ 327, 327A). The remainder of this part of the text resembles, in R^2 , the corresponding part in R^1 , and (though it has a number of verbal divagations) is obviously not independent of it. The same cannot be said of ER, which has a very summary list of the TDD kings (§ 335) followed by a brief enumeration of the most important personages of the TDD (§ 342). D later incorporates these two paragraphs, in the same sequence, in the following part; VA takes in § 335, but ignores § 342. R^3 , as usual, follows R^1 throughout.

PART III: *C* AND FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS.

In R^2 , paragraph *C* appears in two versions (§ 334, 334A). The shorter version (334A) appears in R^1 , preceded and followed by genealogical matter. In R^2 the shorter version is peculiar to D, which gives the longer version later on (after § 348).

R^1 then inserts:—

§ 315. Reigns of Delbaeth, Fiacha, and the grandsons of The Dagda.

§ 316. Detailed genealogy of TDD kings.

R^2 fills up the space between *C* and *D* with elaborate genealogical matter. All that is here necessary is a comparative

table, showing the order of presentation in the three groups of mss. :—

VA	D	ER
334	334A	334
336	346	340
337	335	341
338	342	337
339	347	338
340	341	339
341	337	343
335	340	
	348	
	334	
	338	
	336	
	339	
	343	

Comparing ER and VA, we can isolate material from two sources, α (340, 341), β (337, 338, 339): 334, at the head of each list, is the nuclear paragraph *C*. ER has α , β , and an additional ¶ 343, not in VA. VA has ¶ 336 (not in ER), β , α , and ¶ 335, borrowed from Part II in ER. In D, however, the material is much disarranged, and is interpolated with additional matter peculiar to that ms. We can, however, trace among these interpolations the series of E, 337, 338, 339, 343, in consecutive order. In this part R^3 gives us a much inflated version of R^1 .

PART IV: *D* AND FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS.

This part presents us, in R^1 R^3 but not in R^2 , with a silly series of triads—the worst piece of meaningless trifling in the whole book. In R^2 , ¶ 344 is found in all three groups of mss., but ¶ 345 is absent from ER. R^1 closes the section with a colophon on the demonic nature of the TDD: Min inserts the irrelevant story of Tuirill Bieereo and his sons. ER has a brief summary of the kings, with an interpolated disquisition on the demonic nature of the TDD (¶ 352–355). This also appears in VA and D, preceded in all three mss. by ¶ 345, 349, 350, 351. The same colophon (¶ 352–5), omitting ¶ 354, is taken over into R^3 , which otherwise follows R^1 .

THE THEOGONIA.

R¹ ¶ 310-319. R² ¶ 328-355. R³ ¶ 362-372.

The Theogonia, despite the condensed and desperately confused form in which it is presented to us, is of such enormous importance, as the most complete documentary account of any European non-classical pantheon, that it calls for a special effort to get it into order. It would clearly be impossible in a brief essay to trace out all the ramifications of research which even such a dry list of names as this opens out for us: though our available materials are not as full as we should like, such a work would fill a volume of considerable size. Only a few of the most important matters can here be touched upon.

The confusion is due to the compilers having unintelligently patched together scraps of documents as they came to hand, without the slightest regard to (a) repetitions, (b) contradictions, and (c) logical or systematic order. The *Roll of the Kings* affords a convenient basis on which to found our discussion.

Accordingly we begin with NUADU. This being is doubtless to be identified with Nodons, or Nodens, a deity whose chief sanctuary known to us is the Romano-British temple at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire.¹ Unlike Lug, his cult does not appear to have left any certain traces among the Continental Celts. The name appears several times in the *Roll of the "Milesian"* kings, and in most cases probably refers to the same personality. Theories differ as to the department over which he presided: the sea-monsters depicted in the mosaic pavements at Lydney Park have suggested that he was a sea-god; the "silver arm" conspicuous in his folklore being (rather fancifully) explained as a poetical description of a narrow strait of water between two islands. It has also been suggested that he was a patron of wealth

¹ See W. H. Bathurst, *Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire* (London, 1879): R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, *Report on the Excavation of the Prehistoric, Roman, and Post-Roman sites in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire* (London, Society of Antiquaries, 1932).

(in cattle). There is little ground for these or any other theories. A tablet found at Lydney Park invokes his aid in recovering a stolen ring (Bathurst, pl. xx). A bronze plaque from the same place (idem, pl. xiii) bears a representation of a draped divinity riding in a chariot drawn by four (sea-) horses and surrounded by tritons and other marine beings; this may (or may not) be a representation of the divinity under discussion. But until many more discoveries are made, these objects cannot be made to bear much weight of hypothesis, nor can we pursue in this place any line of investigation that may be opened up by comparisons between the name of Nuadu and the Brythonic Nudd and Ludd. In our present text Nuadu has been king of the TDD for seven years before their arrival in Ireland: captures the country in the first battle of Mag Tuired, but loses his arm in the fight; and is consequently disqualified from sovereignty (a fact tacitly assumed, but not categorically stated). Thanks to the supernatural skill of his leeches, he recovers his arm and regains his kingdom after some years, holding it other 20 years: after which he meets his death in the second battle of Mag Tuired. Undoubtedly the "silver arm," which is his prominent characteristic, had an important place in his mythology; but what we are told about it in the extant documents is of little greater scientific value than the ludicrous parody irrelevantly prefixed to the modern version of the story called *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuircann*.

The pedigree of Nuadu is here traced back to Noah, through Iarbonel son of Nemed. For our present purpose the later steps alone are important—

12 Bethach	9 Enna	6 Aldui	3 Etarlam
11 Ebath	8 Tabarn	5 Indui	2 Echtach
10 Baath	7 Tat	4 Ordan	1 Nuadu

"Indui" must be restored, though he has dropped out of the pedigree as we have it. There are slight variants in the spelling of some of these names, which will be found duly recorded in the index at the end of the present work, and need not here be emphasised. Whether *Bethach* is in any way to be equated to Cessair's *Bith* is a question more easily asked than answered.

Nuadu's forced retirement, the result of his mutilation at Mag Tuired—an event the significance of which could be made the theme of endless more or less unprofitable speculation—leaves the throne vacant for BRESS, in some texts called *Bresal*, who holds office for a term of seven years. There is a suggestion of some kind of periodicity in the coincidence that Nuadu's reign had lasted for the same length of time before his misfortune (a recurrent feast at which the king-god was replaced?).

Bress comes of an important family. He is one of the five sons of Elada or Eladan, s. Net s. Indui; the last-named is the fifth step in the Nuadu pedigree as numbered above. If we were to press these genealogical relationships to their literal extremity, we should describe Nuadu as "second cousin once removed" to Bress; but such efforts very soon land us in all manner of chronological and other impossibilities. In fact, the pedigree of Elada is not given consistently: a certain Delbaeth is, in some versions, interposed between him and Net, and this is on the whole more nearly correct—if indeed questions of "correctness" enter at all into these pseudo-traditional artificialities. At least it is more consistent with ordinary genealogical probability.

The five sons of Elada are enumerated thus—Eochu Ollathair, Ogma, Elloth, Bress, Delbaeth. The last-named is a second Delbaeth, differing from the person just mentioned: one of several doublets which add to the confusion. In F, ¶ 316, Elloth (also spelt Ellodh, Alloth) is called Delbaeth—a third Delbaeth, and a second in the brotherhood: but this is doubtless a scribe's mistake. Of these, the first two are undoubtedly deities: Elloth, in the form (genitive) *Alotto*, appears as a family ancestral name on some Ogham inscriptions in Kerry, thereby creating the presumption that this also is a divine name; and though the other two are not so obviously divine, their associations almost compel us to enrol them in the pantheon. This is emphasised by the wild tale of the contest in magic between Bress and Lug, as narrated in *Dindsenchus* of Carn ui Neit (R.C., xv, p. 438; Gwynn, MD, iii, p. 46). Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk; Bress, who was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked

in that place, drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bogwater, and, naturally, died. The event is mentioned in R² (§ 329) and by K, though for full details we must go to *Dindsenchus*: R¹ and R³ ignore the tragedy and tell us (§ 312, 364) that Bress was killed in the second Mag Tuired battle.

Meanwhile Nuadu had been healed by Creidne the craftsman and Dian Cecht the leech, who with Goibniu the smith and Luichne the wright make a quaternity of departmental deities usually grouped together. They are sons of Esaire or Esairg (in R¹ § 316 wrongly Eraire), son of Net. That Miach, son of Dian Cecht, substituted an arm of flesh for the arm of silver, and that his father slew him in jealousy (as Apollo slew Aesculapius), are later embellishments of the tale.

Ogma, the brother of Bress, met his death in the second battle of Mag Tuired along with Nuadu, and, therefore, had no opportunity of gaining a place in the list of kings. He is presumably to be identified with the Gaulish god Ogmios, of whom some enigmatical details are preserved for us in Lucian's well-known essay on "Herakles": that he was the inventor of the Ogham alphabet is of course a mere etymological *Spielerei*. He is slain in battle by "Hindech mae De Domnann," as Nuadu is slain by Balor the Strong-smiter. As we find that Lug, who procured the death of Bress, was Balor's grandson, and that he went to Hindech to gain particulars as to the number of casualties in the battle (see notes on § 312), we are led to suspect that the TDD pantheon was not a united whole any more than the Greek pantheon; and to infer that it had likewise come into being as a result of fusions, in prehistoric times, of population-groups, each with its own gods, and not always on terms of mutual friendship.

Ogma had a son, who later became king, and who bore the family name Delbaeth; and another son Ollom. According to R¹ § 315, Delbaeth and the six sons of Ollom were killed by a certain Caicher s. Nama s. Eochu Garb s. Dui Temen s. Bress; elsewhere we read of a single person, Ai son of Ollom, and we infer that some scribe has misread this name as a numeral, "ui." From a long interpolation in R³ § 368, which evidently comes from an independent and sometimes contradictory source, we learn that Ogma's wife was Etan

daughter of Dian Cecht, and that they had another son Tuirenn.²

When Nuadu died, the kingdom passed once more to the dynasty of Net; and Lug succeeded. Nuadu's second term of office had lasted 20 years: Lug doubled that (40 years); and his successor "In Dagda" doubled it again—another suggestion of periodicity. Lug is one of the most familiar of the Celtic divinities, and his cult extended over the whole area dominated by the Celtic languages. There is some reason to believe that he was a solar deity: he appears in Welsh literature as *Llew*, on votive inscriptions in the plural form *Lugoves*, and his name enters as an element in place names (*Lugudunum*, *Luguselva*) and in personal names (*Trenalugos*, *Luguaedon*, *Lugu-dex*). The *Dindsenchus* material regarding Tailltiu, interpolated in all three redactions of LG (§§ 311, 330, 363), is essentially an account of the traditional origin of his cult, and of its chief centre.

The story of the birth of Lug from Balor's daughter, a folk-tale of the Danae-and-Perseus type, is well known; and it is familiar to our compilers, who tell of Lug's slaying his grandfather Balor with a sling-stone (§ 312). But the interpolation in § 368 tells us another tale—that Ethliu, whose son Lug was, was not his mother but his father, and was identical with Cian son of Dian Cecht, otherwise called *Seál Balb*. Lug himself appears as a "seál" or apparition, in the story called *Baile an Scáil*, when he introduces himself to Conn as "son of Ethliu son of Tigernmas." Quite clearly in this interpolation the walls of partition between the various epic cycles are breaking down—a process completed in the rubbish called "Maepherson's Ossian," where we see the final degradation of Gaelic tradition. In this interpolation, further, Lug is credited with three sons, Ainnli (= one of the three sons of Uisnech), Cnu Deroil (= Crom Deroil, a druid appearing in the tale called *Mesea Ulad*), and Abartaeh, who, we are told further, is father of a lady called Sabrann (=, if anything, the river Severn) by the

² This interpolation appears to be extracted from a treatise on the discrimination of homonymous personages, as the existence of such coincidences is emphasized.

wife of "Alexander son of Priam"—with whom we enter the thicket of nonsense about Brutus and the Trojans with which early British history used to be pestered.³

EOCHU, surnamed OLLATHAIR "the great father," also called IN DAGDA MŌR "the great good god," succeeds Lug. These names are quite enough to convince us of his divinity: in spite of which he finally dies of wounds that have been inflicted upon him in the second battle of Mag Tuired—120 years before! He has three sons—the mysterious Oengus *mac ind Ōc*, otherwise Oengus *in Broga*, a name connecting him with the important cemetery called *Brug na Bōinne* near Drogheda, persistently associated in tradition with In Dagda and his family: Ord, which means "fire": and Cernat Coem, the father of the three sons with whom, 49 years later, the TDD monarchy terminated. These three youths, according to ¶ 314, killed *Lug* in Uisnech; a further example of the way in which all reasonable chronology is thrown to the winds in the compilation in its present form. In a combination of genealogical and quasi-historical material, compiled from various independent and not always concordant sources, such bewildering anomalies are almost inevitable.⁴

Besides these sons In Dagda has a daughter—the important fire-goddess Brigid. Here again we have a universal deity, found everywhere in Celtic countries—as *Brigindo*, as the eponymous deity of the *Brigantes*, and in other connexions which need not here be enumerated: and here also, we find evidence of a plurality of Brigids, analogous to the plurality of Lugs. Most likely In Dagda himself was a fire-, or perhaps a storm-divinity.

³ The plurality of Lug attested by certain continental inscriptions seems to suggest the development of one entity out of an indefinite number of elemental beings, analogous to the *Matres*, or to the "fairies" of modern tradition. The apparent plurality of Delbaeth may conceivably point in the same direction.

⁴ Even Holy Writ itself is not exempt from this risk. Genesis xliii–xliv shows us Benjamin as a youth of such tender years that his father is unwilling to let him go to Egypt. Chap. xlv describes the happy reunion which leads to Jacob's transporting himself and his family to Egypt; and there we are surprised to find Benjamin the father of no fewer than ten sons.

Little need be said about the two divinities who follow in the roll of the kings—DELBAETH son of Ogma or of Elada—the ambiguity matters little, as these individuals are practically certain to be different aspects of the one personality: and his son FIACHU (*aliter* Fiachra or Fiachna). These reign for ten years each. The former is chiefly important for the family attributed to him. He has three daughters, the famous war-furies Badb, Macha, and Mōr-rīgu, the latter sometimes called Anand or Danand, which is, in fact, her real name, Mōr-rīgu being merely an epithet (“great queen”)⁵. Their mother is Ernmas, a daughter of Etarlam, Nuadu’s grandfather: and Macha is killed along with Nuadu in the second battle of Mag Tuired at the hands of Balor. It is, however, reasonable to equate her to the Macha of Ard-Macha, who died after the race in which she gave birth to the “twins of Macha,” from which *Emain Macha* takes its name. Danand or Dana is the eponym of the two remarkable mountains called “the Paps of Dana” in Co. Kerry. Her father Delbaeth had by her the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba. The two latter are obviously the objects of a twin-cult: and in his capacity of father to these beings—who were of a divinity so sublimated that they are spoken of as “the gods of the TDD”—Delbaeth also bears the name of Turenn or Turell Picreco. Three other sons also born of Ernmas, are Fiachu (the king), Ollam, and Indai. There is also a daughter called Elemar, who marries Net; evidently Net II, great-grandson of Net I, if we may believe a pedigree included in the interpolation of ¶ 368. But Net I was the eponym of Ailech Neit, and we learn from ¶ 314 that Fea and Nemaind (*sic*) were his wives—who would thus appear to have been their own great-great-great-great-grandmothers: a complication which could not occur except in an Olympus of *di immortales*, as conceived of by some community in which the doctrine of re-birth was a cardinal article of faith.⁶ Elsewhere Fea

⁵ In ¶ 338, perhaps by inadvertence, Anand and Mōr-rīgu are treated as separate persons.

⁶ Fea and Neman daus. of Elemar d. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net, husband of Fea and Neman.

and Neman appear as Badb and Nemain (§ 338); and as Mōr-rīgu is sometimes called Neman, the identity of these two women with two of the three war-furies, daughters of Delbaeth, is complete. Moreover, they can hardly be dissociated from Fea and Femen, the sacred cattle which were in some way "possessed" by Brigid daughter of In Dagda: and we must not forget that Fea has already appeared in the book, in connexion with Partholon.

At the end of the list of kings comes the interesting trio MAC CUILL, MAC CECHT, MAC GREINE: unquestionably to be identified with the beings alleged to be their "gods," from whom they derived their names, and thus to be regarded as departmental divinities of a simple agricultural community. Their personal names, like those of Iuchar and Iucharba, have the characteristic Dioseuric jingle—whether we accept them in the form (S)ethor, Tethor, and Cethor, or Ermat, Dermat, and Aed—for the last we are probably to substitute Cermat, the name of the alleged father; possibly he and Aed (another son of In Dagda) have exchanged relationships. Their wives are the eponymous heroines of Ireland, whom we have already met in the Cessair section. These "gods-of-gods" are doubtless to be ultimately equated with the Brian triad, whose divinity is of the same transcendent order.

The set of verses enumerating these three kings does not belong to the context in which we find it here, for it mentions a fourth on equal terms with them, by name MANANNAN. It is clear that the historians were puzzled by this personage, whom, on the evidence of the materials at their disposal, whatever those might have been, they could not accept as a king. He is identified with Oirbsiu, genitive Oirbsen, the eponym of the lake now called Loch Corrib: and he is regarded as son of Allot, the most obscure of all the five sons of Elada. According to § 339 he was killed by Uillend of the Red Edge son of Caicher, who killed the king Delbaeth, and is hardly to be identified with the "Milesian" druid of whom we heard in § II: the interpolative material in R³ makes Uillend to be son of Tade Mōr, an otherwise unrecorded son of Nuadu, and his victim is variously styled Gallia, or

Gaiar, or Oirbsen, or Manannan. In ¶ 348 “Gaela” is son of Oirbsen.

For the present, the foregoing analysis must suffice. It is enough to show that these pedigrees are a highly complex synthesis of genuine traditional material—for it it were not so, the details would necessarily have been fabricated, and the romancers would at least have taken pains to avoid the absurd chronological disunities which have been pointed out. These are inevitable in any effort to combine irreconcilable traditions, which have come to birth in different communities, and which have been developed artificially by different schools of historians: and when we find them, we are justified in thus explaining them.

SECTION VII.

TUATHA DE DANANN.

Min and First Redaction.

Min (begins with ¶ 310), μV 18 γ 18 : μA 27 γ 30 : μR 93 a 10.
 R^1 , L 4 8 50 : F 11 γ 3.

304. ¹Batar iarum clanda ²Bethaig meic ³Iarboneoil Fāda meic
⁴Nemid ⁵in insib tūascertachaib in domain, ⁶oc foglaim ⁷druidechta
 γ fessa γ fāstini γ amainsechta, combtar ⁸fortaile for ⁹cerdaib sūithe
¹⁰gentliuchta.

305. Ceitri cathrachach i rabadar ie foglaim fis γ eolas γ
 diabalachdaecht; it iad so a n-anmanna, .i. Falias γ Goirias γ
 Findias γ Muirias. A Failias tucadh in Lia Fail fil i Temrig,
 no geissidh fo each rig no gebidh Erinn. A Goirias tucad in
 tlegh bi ie Lug: ni geibtha cath frisin ti a mbid laim. A
 Findias tucadh claidhim Nuadad: ni thernadh nech uadha; o
 dobertha as a intig bodba, ni gebtha fris. A ¹Muirias tucad
 coiri in Dagda: ni theigidh damh dimdhach uad. Ceitri fisidh
 is na cathraichaib sin: Morfesa bi a Failias, Esrus bai in Goirias,
 Uscias bi a Findias; Semhias bi a Muirias. Is iad sin na ceitri
 filidh, acar ²foglaimsed Tuatha De Danann fis γ eolus.

L

F

306. Combtar iat Tuatha De
 Danand tancatar Herind.

Tancatar an Erinn iarum
 Tuatha De Danann.

γ ni fes bunadas doibh, in do
 demnaib no do dainibh, acht a radh
 is do(a) chlaind Beothagh meic
 Iarboneil Fathaigh doib.

304. ¹ badar iaramh	² Beothaig	³ Iarboneil Fathaig	⁴ Nemidh
⁵ ininsib tuascertacha	⁶ ac	⁷ draidechta γ fesa	γ fithnasta γ
amhannsecha comtar	⁸ fortailli	⁹ cerddib L -aibh F	¹⁰ -tliucta L,
genntlahta F.			

304. Thereafter the progeny of Bethach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed were in the northern islands of the world, learning druidry and knowledge and prophecy and magic, till they were expert in the arts of pagan cunning.

305. There were four cities in which they were acquiring knowledge and science and diabolism: these are their names, Failias, Goirias, Findias, Muirias. From Failias was brought the Lia Fail which is in Temair, and which used to utter a cry under every king that should take Ireland. From Goirias was brought the spear which Lug had: battle would never go against him who had it in hand. From Findias was brought the sword of Nuadu: no man would escape from it; when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard, there was no resisting it. From Muirias was brought the cauldron of The Dagda; no company would go from it unsatisfied. There were four sages in those cities: Morfesa, who was in Failias, Esrus in Goirias, Usicias in Findias, Semias in Muirias. Those are the four poets, with whom the Tuatha De Danann acquired knowledge and science.

306. So that they were the Tuatha De Danand who came to Ireland. Thereafter the Tuatha De Danann came into Ireland.

Their origin is uncertain, whether they were of demons or of men; but it is said that they were of the progeny of Beothach s. Iarbonel the Giant (*sic*).

305. This ¶ in F only.
s written first in error.

¹ The a sbs.

² The m written over an

Is amlaid tancatar, in nélaib
dorcaib. Gabsat for Slebe
Conmaiene Réin la Con-
nac(h)ta,

Is amlaidh tancatar^(b), can
cathru can naethi, i nelaib
dorcaibh osan aer^(c) tre nert
draidechta, ⁊ gabsad for Sliab
Conmaicni Rein la Conachta.

‡ .i. co Sliabh mac nDelgada i
Conmaicni Rein, .i. Cuili ||.

‡ Atbert imorro fairind aili
conid i mor-loingis tancatar
Tuatha De Danann, ⁊ ro loisse-
sidar a^(d) mbarea iar sin. Is don
dluim ciach bai dlib aca loscadh
adubradar araili combiadh in
dluim ciach thistais; ⁊ ni hed^(e)
on, ar as iad so na da fochain
ara loisesid a longa, .i. ar na
fagbadis fini Fomra iad, do
foghail fria; ⁊ ar na fagbaidis
fein conair thechidh^(f) a Herinn,
ciambad forro bad raen ria
Feraib Bolg. ||

⁊ ro láset temel tri la ⁊ tri
haideche for greín.

Ro ratsat Tuatha De Danann
iarum teimeal for grein fri re
tri la ⁊ tri naidhehi.

307. Cath no ¹ríge conatchetar for Feraib Bolg.
Fechta ²cath ³eturru, .i. cēt chath ⁴Maige Tuired,

L

F

hi torchair cēt míle d'Feraib
Bolg. Gabsat iarsain ríge
nHerenn. Tuath Dea tra

ro bas cu fata i cur in catha
sin, ⁊ rosrained for Feraib
Bolg, ⁊ ro laad an ar fo tuaid,

In this wise they came, in dark clouds. They landed on the mountains of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta.

In this wise they came, without vessels or barks, in dark clouds over the air, by the might of druidry, and they landed on a mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta:

that is on the Mountain of the sons of Delgaid in Conmaicne Rein; that is, <Conmaicne> Cuile.

Another company says that the Tuatha De Danann came in a sea-expedition, and that they burnt their ships thereafter. It was owing to the fog of smoke that rose from them as they were burning that others have said that they came in a fog of smoke. Not so, however: for these are the two reasons why they burnt their ships: that the Fomoraig should not find them, to rob them of them; and that they themselves should have no way of escape from Ireland, even though they should suffer rout before the Fir Bolg.

and they brought a darkness over the sun for three days and three nights.

Thereafter the Tuatha De Danann brought a darkness over the sun, for a space of three days and three nights.

307. They demanded battle or kingship of the Fir Bolg. A battle was fought between them, to wit the first battle of Mag Tuired,

L

F

in which a hundred thousand of the Fir Bolg fell. Thereafter they [the TDD] took the

and they were a long time fighting that battle, and it went against the Fir Bolg, and the

(b) Written -cacar.

(d) Written ar, the r expuncted.

(c) Written osa naer.

(e) The scribe had before him $h\bar{h}$ (hedh). This he copied incorrectly as $l\bar{h}$.

(f) Here s^2 F begins to write (see vol. i, p. xii).

insin, .i. dee in t-aes dána, ⁊ ro marbadh cet míle díb o andei imorro in taes trebtha. Muig Tuiread eo Traig nEoth-Is accu batar breehta druad ⁊ aili in tsaeir. arad ⁊ cuthchaire ⁊ deogbaire.

308. Is annsin rucad ar Eochaid mac Eire, eo toreuir and, la tri maeu Neimid meic Badhrui, .i. Cesarb, Luach, Luaero. Cid Tuatha De Danann dana ro marbtha cu mor isin eath. Cach aen tra terno do Feraib Bolg, ⁊ di neoeh^(a) díb ris narbh ail beith i fíoghnium do Tuathaib De Danann, lator (*sic*) a Herinn for teichedh, corrangatar in Araind ⁊ in Ile ⁊ i r-Rechraind ⁊ hi Manaind ⁊ in innsib in mara chena. Ro batar tra is na hinnsib sin eo haimsir na coicedhaech for Erind, ⁊ ro innarbsat na Cruithnigh iat as na hindsib. Tangatar iarum ar ammus Cairpri Nia Fer, ⁊ doratsidein ferann doib, ⁊ ní ro étatar bith aicci ar anbhaile in ehissa dorratad forro. Dollotar iarsein for teiced o Corpri fo comaireche Medba ⁊ Ailella, ⁊ do rattsat-sein ferann doib. Is i sin imarghi mae nUmoir. Aengus mae Úmoir ba rí forro tair, ⁊ is uaithib ainmnigter na ¹feranna, .i. Loch Cimme o Chimme Ceitircind mae Umoir ro hainmnigeadh, ⁊ Rind Tamain im Medraigi o Thamain, ⁊ Dun Aengusa in Araind o Aengus, ⁊ Carn Conaill hi Crich Aidhne o Conall, ⁊ Mag nAdar o Adar, ⁊ Mag nAssal im Mumain fos o Assal; ⁊ Maen mae Umoir in fili. Ro batar tra meic Umoir is na hinadaib sin ⁊ in innsib im Erinn, eo rosdilgend Ulaid im Choin Culaind.

309. Is ¹iat Tūatha Dē Danann ²tucsat leo in Fāl Mōr, ‡ ³.i. in Lia Fis || ⁴bāi i Temraig, diatā Mag ⁵Fhāil for Hērinn. In ti ⁶fo ngeisid-saide ba rī ⁷Hērenn: ⁸condasellacht Cū Chulaind, ⁹⁊ nī ro

308. This ¶ in F only. ¹Here written fensāns, but we must understand feranna, as in the parallel text in R².

309. ¹siat

²tucsat leo in Fāl

³.i. Lia Fiss (*om. in*)

kingship of Ireland. Those slaughter pressed northward, are the Tuath Dea—gods were and a hundred thousand of their men of arts, non-gods them were slain from Mag their husbandmen. They knew Tuired to the strand of Eothail the incantations of druids, and the wright. charioteers, and trappers, and cupbearers.

308. There Eochaid s. Erc was overtaken, and he fell there, at the hands of the three sons of Nemed s. Badra, namely Cesarb, Luach, and Luachra. Howbeit the Tuatha De Danann suffered heavy loss in the battle. Everyone who escaped of the Fír Bolg and of any of them (?) who had no desire to be in servitude to the Tuatha De Danann, went out from Ireland in flight, and came into Ara and Islay and Rachra and Man and islands of the sea besides. They were in those islands till the time when the provincial kings ruled Ireland, and the Cruithne drove them out of the islands. Thereafter they came to Coirpre Nia Fer, and he gave them land: but they could not remain with him for the severity of the tax which was imposed upon them. Thereafter they went in flight from Coirpre under the protection of Medb and Ailell, and they gave them land. That is the wandering of the sons of Umor. Oengus son of Umor was king over them in the east, and from them are named the territories, to wit Loch Cimme, from Cimme the Four-Headed, son of Umor, was it named, and Rind Tamain in Medraige from Tamain, and the Fort of Oengus in Ara from Oengus, and the stone-heap of Conall in the territory of Aidne from Conall, and Mag Adar from Adar, and Mag Assal in Mumu, further, from Assal; Maen son of Umor was the bard. The sons of Umor were in those places and in the islands round about Ireland till the Ulaid accompanying Cu Chulaind quenched them.

309. It is the Tuatha De Danann who brought with them the Great Fal, [that is, the Stone of Knowledge], which was in Temair, whence Ireland bears the name of

inserted after Temraig ⁴ bui i t-Temraig ⁵ Fail for nErinn .i. in ti
⁶ fóngeissid-side ⁷ Erenn ⁸ -selacht Cucul ⁹ ár ní ro 'gheis fú

(a) *Dineoch díb* is perhaps a corruption of *da fíneadachaib*, as in M, ¶ 360.

geis foe, nach fō daltu ¹⁰.i. fo Lugaid mac ¹¹trī ¹²Find Emna. Ocus
nī ro geis in ¹³chloch ō sein ille acht fo ¹⁴Chund Temrach. Ro
¹⁵seeind dana a ¹⁶crīde esti ¹⁷† ōtā Temraig || co Taltin, ¹⁷ ¹⁸conidē
Crīde Fáil sein. ¹⁹Ecmoing nī hed foterā, ²⁰acht Crist do genemain,
issed ro bris cumachta na n-īdal.²⁰

Min

R¹

310. NUADU ¹ARGET-
LĀM trā ba rī do ²Tūathaiḃ
Dē Donann secht ³mblīadna
⁴re tiachtain dōib ⁵in Ērinn,
⁶co talladh ⁷a lām de hi
⁸cēt chath Muigi ⁹Tuiredh.
¹⁶Eidleo mac Alldui ¹¹is ē
cēt fer ¹²do Tūaith Dē
Danann¹² dorochair an
Ērinn, do lām ¹³Nerecoin
ua ¹⁴Semoin, hi ¹⁵cēt ¹⁶chath
¹⁷Muigi ¹⁸Tuiredh. Do
rochair dāna ¹⁹Ernmass ⁊
Flechtach ⁊ Etargal ⁊ Fiachra
⁊ Tuirill ²⁰Piccreo ²¹sin cath
cētna. ²²Gabaiss ²³BRESS
mac ²⁴Eladain ²⁵post ²⁶rīgi
nĒrenn, ²⁷co ²⁸cend secht
²⁹bliadan, ³⁰cor hīcad lām

NUADU ³⁶ARGATLĀM
trā, issē ba ³⁷rī do Tūath-
aiḃ Dē Danann secht
³⁸mblīadna riana tiachtain
in Hērinn, co ro benad a
³⁹lām dē i ⁴⁰cēt ⁴¹chath
Maige Tuired. Edleo mac
⁴²Aldoi, is ē cēt-fer ⁴³do
rochair in ⁴⁴Hērinn de
Tūaith Dē Danann, do lām
⁴⁵Nerchoin hu ⁴⁶Semioin.
⁴⁷Hi cēt ⁴⁸chath Maige
Tuired do rochair ⁴⁹Ernmas
⁊ Echtach ⁊ Etargal ⁊
⁵⁰Fiachna. ⁵¹Gabaid BRESS
mac Eladan ⁵²īar sen ⁵³rīge
⁵⁴nĒrenn co cend secht
mblīadan, ⁵⁵co ro īcad
lām Nuadat. ⁵⁶NUADO

fein na fo dalta ¹⁰om. i. ¹¹ins. na ¹²ⁱwritten fendemna in L
¹³cloch o sin ¹⁴Chond nama (om. Temrach) ¹⁵seeinn and om. dana
¹⁶craidhi ¹⁷⁻¹⁷co Tailltin ota Themraig ¹⁸conad se Craidi Fail sin
¹⁹cemaing ²⁰⁻²⁰na hīdalú do brisiud can rigi do gabhail do Lugaid
acht Crist do genemain in tan sin.

310. ¹Airgetlam R ²-tha R ³om. m- V ⁴ria AR ⁵ind Ērind R
⁶tallad R ⁷a lam de a ycR ⁸cath toisech (om. cēt) R ⁹-red R

“The Plain of Fal.” He under whom it should utter a cry was King of Ireland; until Cu Chulainn smote it, for^(a) it uttered no cry under him nor under his fosterling, Lugaid son of the three Finds of Emain. And from that out the stone uttered no cry save under Conn of Temair. Then its heart flew out from it [from Temair] to Tailltiu, so that is the Heart of Fal which is there. It was no chance which caused it, but Christ’s being born, which is what broke the powers of the idols.

310. Now NUADU AIRGETLAM was king over the Tuatha De Danann for seven years before their coming into Ireland, until his arm was hewn from him in the first battle of Mag Tuired. Eidleo s. Alldai, he was the first man of the Tuatha De Danann who fell in Ireland, by the hand of Nercon ua Semeoin, in the first battle of Mag Tuired. Ernmas, and Echtach, and Etargal, and Fiachra, and Tuirill Picereo fell in the same battle. BRESS s. Elada took the kingship of Ireland

NUADU AIRGETLAM, he it is who was king over the Tuatha De Danann for seven years before their coming into Ireland, till his arm was cut from him in the first battle of Mag Tuired. Edleo s. Alldui, he is the first man of the Tuatha De Danann who fell in Ireland, at the hands of Nerchon ua Semeoin. In the first battle of Mag Tuired there fell Ernmas, and Echtach, and Etargal, and Fiachna. BRESS son of Elada took the kingship of Ireland thereafter to the end of seven years, until the arm

¹⁰ Edleo R ¹¹ isse ced R ¹²⁻¹² ycR: Tuathaib A ¹³ Nereoin R
¹⁴ Semeoin A hui Semioin R ¹⁵ ced R ¹⁶ eath AR ¹⁷ Muighi A
¹⁸ -red R ¹⁹ Hernnmas (Ernmas A) ⁊ Hechtan ⁊ Hetargal R: *the ⁊ after*
Fiachra ycA ²⁰ Bicereo A Biereo R ²¹ isin R ²² gabais AR
²³ Bres R ²⁴ Elathan R ²⁵ om. R ²⁶ irigi A ²⁷ *ins.* post R
²⁸ cenn A ²⁹ mbliadan R ³⁰ cor hicadh lamh Nuadliat A: eo ro iecad R

(a) Following F’s reading, *ar*, in preference to L’s *⁊*.

Nuadat, .i. lām argait ³¹co
lādh in ³²each meōr ⁊ in
³²each alt do rat ³³fair
Dīan Cecht, ⁊ ³⁴Credne ³⁵i
conngnam friss.

ARGATLĀM iarom, fíche
bliadan. ⁵⁷Lām ⁵⁸argait,
co lān-lūth cada ⁵⁹lāma in
each meōr ⁊ in ⁶⁰each alt
⁶¹do rat fair Dīan Cecht
in liaig, ⁊ ⁶²Creidne cerd
⁶³i conngnam fris.

‡ ⁶⁴Dorat imorro Míach mac
Dían Cecht alt fri halt ⁊ feith
fri feith dia laim dair, ⁊ icaid
fri teora nomaidhi; ⁊ bertus a
laím n-airgit n-a (d)iri.^(a) ||

311. Tailltiu ingen Mag
Mōir¹ rīg Espāine, ²ban-
rīgan Fer ³mBolgc, ⁴tāinic
īar cur ⁵ind āir for ⁶Firu
Bolgc sin chēt chath sin
⁷Muige Tuiredh co Caill
Cuan; ⁊ ⁸slāigter le in chaill
comba ⁹magh fo seoth-
semair ria ¹⁰chind bliadna.
¹¹Issī ¹²in Tailltiu-¹³si trā
ba ben Echach meic ¹⁴Eirce
rīg ¹⁵Hērem, co ro marbsat
Tūatha Dē Danann, ¹⁶ut

⁵⁶Taltiu ⁵⁷imorro, ingen
⁵⁸Mag Mōir rīg Espāne,
ban-rīgan Fer mBolgc,
⁵⁹tāinic-side īar cur ⁶⁰āir
Fer mBolgc issin chēt chath
Maige Tuired co ⁶⁰Caill
Cuan, ⁊ ⁶¹slechtaithe ⁶²le
in ⁶³chaill, cor ⁶⁴bo mag
⁶⁵seothemrach ria cind
⁶⁶bliadna. ⁶⁷Is hī in
⁶⁸Tailltiu-sa ba ben ⁶⁹Echach
meic Eirce, rīg Hērinn, co
ro marbsat Tūatha Dē

³¹ co lud D: colludh A

³² cech R (bis)

³³ Dian Cecht fair R

³⁴ Creidne R ³⁵ hī conngnam friss A: aconngnam fris R: *two strokes erroneously written and partly erased above the second n of conngnam, V*

— ³⁶ Airgetlam ³⁷ rig ³⁸ bliadna (om. m-) ria (om. na) tiehtain
in Er. ³⁹ laim dhe ⁴⁰ om. ⁴¹ Cath Muigi Tuiredh ⁴² Allodi isse

⁴³ da rochair ⁴⁴ Erinn do T.D.D. ⁴⁵ -coin ⁴⁶ Seimeoin ⁴⁷ I

⁴⁸ chat Muigi Tuiredh ⁴⁹ Ernnmas ⁵⁰ -chra L ⁵¹ gabuis Breas

⁵² iartain ⁵³ om. ⁵⁴ Erinn gu cenn ⁵⁵ cur coirged lam Nuadat,

the -at interlined in different ink. ⁵⁶ Nuadu Airgetlam iarsin ⁵⁷ ins. .i.

post, to the end of seven years, till the arm of Nuadu was healed: a silver arm with activity in every finger and every joint which Dian Cecht put upon him, Credne helping him.

of Nuadu was healed. Thereafter NUADU AIR-GETLAM, twenty years. He had an arm of silver with the full activity of any arm in each finger and in each joint, which Dian Cecht the leech put upon him, Creidne the wright giving him help.

But Miach son of Dian Cecht fixed joint to joint and vein to vein of his own hand, and it was healed in thrice nine days; and on that account his silver hand was given as his guerdon.

311. Tailltiu daughter of Mag Mor king of Spain, queen of the Fir Bolg, came after the slaughter was inflicted upon the Fir Bolg in that first battle of Mag Tuired to Coill Cuan: and the wood was cut down by her, so it was a plain under clover-flower before the end of a year. This is that Tailltiu who was wife of Eochu son of Ere king of

As for Tailltiu, daughter of Mag Mor king of Spain, queen of the Fir Bolg, she came after the slaughter was inflicted upon the Fir Bolg in the first battle of Mag Tuired to Coill Cuan, and the wood was cleared by her, so it was a flowering clover-plain before the end of a year. This is that Tailltiu who was wife of Eochu son of Ere king of

⁵⁵ airgit⁵⁹ lamha ⁊ in gach⁶⁰ gach allt⁶¹ *om.* do rat fair⁶² Credhne⁶³ oe congnum⁶⁴ *To end of ¶ in F only.*311. ¹ *ins.* maill R ² bann- R ³ mBole AR ⁴ tanic A tanaic R⁵ in R ⁶ Feraib Bole asin eet cath Muigi Tuired R ⁷ *om.* M.T. A⁸ slaighther V slighther (*om.* le) an eail como magh fo seothsemra (*the s ye*) R⁹ mag A ¹⁰ eind mbl. A cinn bl. R ¹¹ isi AR ¹² an R ¹³ sin AR¹⁴ Eire R ¹⁵ Er- AR: eo ro marbsait R ¹⁶ ut poeta dixit R

prediximus; ⁊ is ē dosfue
¹⁷ō a hathair, ¹⁸a Hespāin;
 ⁊ ¹⁹issī ro ²⁰fāi la Heochaid
 nGarb mac Duach Daiġ ²¹di
 Tūathaib Dē Donann, ⁊ do
 rat ²²Cian mac Dīan Cecht
 —⁊ Scāl Balb ²³a ainm
²⁴aile—a mac for ²⁵altrom
 di, .i. ²⁶Lug. ²⁷Eithne
²⁸dāna ingen Balair a
 mathairside. Conerbailt
²⁹Tailltiu hi Tailltin, ³⁰conid
 a hainm ³¹rosglen, ⁊ ³²conidē
 a fert fil ³³ōn ³⁴Forud
 Tailten ³⁵sāertūaidh. ³⁶Con-
 dēntai a ³⁷cluiche cacha
 bliadna ⁊ a ³⁸guba chāinte
 la Lugh. Ba ³⁹congesib ⁊
⁴⁰airmbertaib ⁴¹nognīthi, .i.
⁴²cōiethigis ria ⁴³Lugnasad
 ⁊ ⁴⁴cōiethigis iarom; ⁴⁵*unde*
dicitur ⁴⁶Lugnasad, .i. aur-
 dach nō sollomain ⁴⁷Loga:
⁴⁸*unde* ⁴⁹Oengus *post* ⁵⁰*mul-*
tum tempus ⁵¹*dicebat*: ⁵²
⁵³Nassad Logha, no ⁵⁴
⁵⁵nasad Beōain ⁵⁶Mellāin.

Danann ⁷⁰ē. Is ē ⁷¹Mac
 Eirc dosfue a Hespāin ō
 hathair, .i. ō Mag Mōr Mall
 rīg ⁷²Hespāne. ⁷³Taltiu trā,
 ro ⁷⁴threbastar i ⁷⁵Tailtin,
 ⁊ ⁷⁶ra fāi re Eocho nGarb
 mac Duach Daill ⁷⁷de
 Tūathaib Dē Danann, ⁊
 dorat Cian mac ⁷⁸Dēin
 Checht, ⁷⁹.i. Scāl Balb
⁸⁰ainm aile do, ⁸⁰a mac di
 for altrom .i. Lug.
⁸¹Eithne ingen Balair Baile-
 beinnig a mathair-side. ⁸¹
⁸²Conerbailt iarsain Tailtiu
 hi Taltin, co tartdad a
 hainm fuirri, ⁊ ⁸³conid hī
 a fert ⁸⁴fil ond forud
 Thailten ⁸⁵sāirthūaid:
 condēnta a ⁸⁶cluiche cacha
⁸⁷bliadain ic Lug, .i.
⁸⁸cōiethiges ria Lugnasad
 ⁊ cōiethiges iar Lugnasad.
 Lugnasad, .i. ⁸⁹noasad Loga
 meic ⁹⁰Eithnend, ainm in
⁹¹chluiche.

¹⁷ o hathair A o athair R ¹⁸ o Espain R ¹⁹ isi AR ²⁰ faid R: *in*
 Heochaid following, the o yeA ²¹ do R ²² Cien R ²³ a erased V,
 om. R ²⁴ aili do R ²⁵ altram R ²⁶ Lugh A ²⁷ Eithni A
²⁸ om. dana R ²⁹ post Tailltiu post (sic) i R ³⁰ conid he a hainm A
 conide a ainm R ³¹ -glean V ruslen A ³² conad he A ³³ ond R
³⁴ Forudh Taillten A: om. Tailten R ³⁵ sairtuaid R ³⁶ conentai A
 condenta R ³⁷ cluichi guba ⁊ cainti ceeh bliadna la Lug R ³⁸ gubha
 cainte A ³⁹ congeisib AR ⁴⁰ airmertaib R ⁴¹ -ithe R ⁴² -ghis V
 coethigis A -thiges R ⁴³ -nusad V Lughn- A -nasa R ⁴⁴ coec- A
⁴⁵ ins. ⁊ V ⁴⁶ -nosadh V ⁴⁷ Logha A ⁴⁸ ins. ⁊ V: unde R
⁴⁹ Aengus R ⁵⁰ multam and om. tempus R ⁵¹ deebat VA ⁵² ins.
 tempus R ⁵³⁻⁵⁴ Nasadh Logha no A: om. R ⁵⁴ nassad A ⁵⁵ mellain R

Ireland till the Tuatha De Danann slew him, *ut praediximus*: it is he who took her from her father, from Spain; and it is she who slept with Eochu Garb son of Dui Dall of the Tuatha De Danann; and Cian son of Dian Cecht, whose other name was Scal Balb, gave her his son in fosterage, namely Lug, whose mother was Eithne daughter of Balar. So Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name clave thereto and her grave is from the Seat of Tailltiu north-eastward. Her games were performed every year and her song of lamentation, by Lug. With *gessa* and feats of arms were they performed, a fortnight before Lugnasad and a fortnight after: *unde dicitur* Lugnasad, that is,

Ireland until the Tuatha De Danann slew him. It is [Eochu] son of Ere who took her from Spain from her father, Mag Mor the Slow, King of Spain. As for Tailltiu, she settled in Tailltiu, and slept with Eochu Garb son of Dui Dall of the Tuatha De Danann: and Cian son of Dian Cecht, otherwise called Scal Balb, gave her his son in fosterage, namely Lug. Eithne daughter of Balor the Strong Smiter was his mother: Thereafter Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name was imposed on the place, and it is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu: and the games were made every year by Lug, a fortnight before Lugnasad and a

— ⁵⁶ Tailltiu ⁵⁷ *om.* ⁵⁸ -ghmlh-: Espaine ⁵⁹ tainic-sein
⁶⁰⁻⁶⁰ catha sein Muige Tuiredh for Feraib Bolg cu ⁶¹ -taighter ⁶² *om.*
⁶³ caill acco ⁶⁴ ba ⁶⁵ -eamrach re ⁶⁶ mbl- ⁶⁷ issi ⁶⁸ Tailltiu
(*om.* -sa) ⁶⁹ Eochach m. Eirce rig Er. ⁷⁰ *om.* e, *ins.* isin chet cath
Muigi Tuired; is e cet fer do rind-atbath in Erinn ar tus, ut dixit
⁷¹ *ins.* Eochaid ⁷² Espaine ⁷³ Tailltiu: *two strokes under the l, perhaps*
to indicate duplication L: Tailltiu F ⁷⁴ treb- ⁷⁵ Tailltin ⁷⁶ ro fú
re Heochuid ⁷⁷ do ⁷⁸ Dian Cecht ⁷⁹ *om.* .i. ⁸⁰⁻⁸⁰ a ainm ele
⁸¹⁻⁸¹ maeside Eithne ingine Balair Bale-beimnig .i. in t-illanach doig madh
illdanach bid illdiriuch ⁸² connerbailt iarsin (*om.* Tailltiu) i Tailltin co
tardad ⁸³ comadh he ⁸⁴ fuil on forud Tailltean ⁸⁵ -tuaid ⁸⁶ -chi
⁸⁷ bliadna oc ⁸⁸ caeathis re Lugnasad ⁊ caectis na diaid beus ⁸⁹ nasad
⁹⁰ Ethnend ⁹¹ cluichi.

312. ¹*Iterum*, Tūatha Dē Danann. Nuada ²Argatlām do ³rochair i cath ⁴dēdinach Muige Tuired, ⁊ Macha ingen Ernmais, ⁵do lāim Balair Baile-beimmig.⁵ ⁶Isin cath sin dorochair ⁷Ogma mac Eladain la ⁸Hindech mac nDe Domnann rī na ⁹Fomuire. Do rochair ¹⁰Bruidhne ⁊ Casmal la ¹¹Hochtriallach mac ¹²Indigh. ¹³Iar mbās Nuadat trā ⁊ na fer sa,¹³ ¹⁴gabais ¹⁵LUG rīgi ¹⁶Hērenn, ⁊ terchair ¹⁷lais a ¹⁸senathair, ¹⁹i. Balar Baile-beimnech,²⁰ do cloich a tabaill. Baī trā ²¹Lug ²²cethracha bliadan ²³hi rīgi nĒrenn ²⁴dar ēis ²⁵in catha ²⁶dēdinaig Muige Tuired, ²⁷⁊ secht mbliadna fichet etir na ²⁸cath.

²⁹Nuado Argatlām ³⁰trā do rochair ^ai cath dēdenach ³¹Maige Tuired,^a ⁊ Macha ingen ³²Ernmais, do lāim Balair Balc-beimmig. Isin ³³chath sin do rochair Ogma mac ³⁴Eladan meic Neit la ³⁵Hindech mac De ³⁶Domnain, rīg na ³⁷Fomorach. ³⁸Do rochair ³⁹Bruidne ⁊ Casmal ⁴⁰la Hochtrilach mac Ninnich. Iar ⁴¹marbad trā Nuadat ⁊ na fer ⁴²so sin chath sain,⁴² ⁴³do ratsat Tūatha Dē Danann ⁴⁴rīgi do LUG, ⁊ do rochair ⁴⁵lais a senathair ⁴⁶‡ i. Balar || ⁴⁷eo cloich ⁴⁸assa thabaill.⁴⁹

Sochaide trā ro marbad ⁵⁰sin chath-sa eo mBress marōen⁵⁰ friu, amail ⁵¹atrubairt Indech mac De ⁵²Domnand in rī, fer eo ⁵³ndanaib ⁊ eladnaib ēside, ⁵⁴dar iarfaig Lug do:

312. ¹Itm A Itim R ²Airget- R ³rochair V ⁴deidinaich A
deginach muigi R ⁵⁻⁵om. R ⁶is cath A ⁷Oghma m. Elathain R
⁸Perhaps Hindhech V: there is a small mark over the d. The D of nDe
following yeA, and Domnann appears to be written Doī in the same MS.:
Hinnech A Innech mae De (om. n-) R ⁹Flomuire A: Flomoiri, after
which ins. is iar mbas Nuadat ⁊ na fer sa R ¹⁰Bruidne ⁊ Cassmal A:

the celebration (?) or the festival of Lug. Unde Oengus *post multum tempus dicebat*, “the *nasad* of Lug, or the *nasad* of Beoan [son] of Mellan.”

312. To return to the Tuatha De Danann. Nuadu Argatlam fell in the last battle of Mag Tuired, and Macha daughter of Ernmas, at the hands of Balar the Strong Smiter. In that battle there fell Ogma s. Elada at the hands of Indech son of the De Domnann, king of the Fomoiré. Bruidne and Casmael fell at the hands of Ochtriallach s. Indech. After the death of Nuadu and of those men, LUG took the kingship of Ireland, and his grandfather Balar the Strong Smiter fell at his hands, with a stone from his sling. Lug was forty years in the kingship of Ireland after the last battle of Mag Tuired, and

fortnight after Lugnasad. Lugnasad, the “assembly” (?) of Lug son of Eithne, is the name of the games.

Nuadu Airgetlam fell in the last battle of Mag Tuired, and Macha daughter of Ernmas, by the hand of Balar the Strong Smiter. In that battle there fell Ogma son of Eladan son of Net at the hands of Indech son of De Domnann, king of the Fomoiré. Bruidne and Casmael fell at the hands of Ochtrilach son of Ninnech. After the slaying of Nuadu and of these men in that battle, the Tuatha De Danann gave the kingship to LUG, and his grandfather [Balar] fell at his hands with a stone from his sling.

Now many were slain in that battle and Bress along with them, as said Indech son of

Bruidne also R ¹¹ Ochtriallach R ¹² nIndig R ¹³⁻¹⁵ om. R
¹⁴ gabaid R ¹⁵ Lugh A ¹⁶ Er- R ¹⁷ om. lais R ¹⁸ sen- A ¹⁹ ins.
 leis and om. i. Balar b.-b. R ²⁰ ins. i. Balar b.-b. R ²¹ Lugh VA
²² .lx. VA ²³ hirrigi V irrigi A i rigi Er. R ²⁴ tar A ²⁵ an R
²⁶ deidhenaig A deigenaig R ²⁷ om. 7 R ²⁸ da chath (cath R) sin AR

a-a These words (*i cath . . . Tuired*) have been copied by some idler in a rough scrawl on the lower margin of L.

De Domnann, the king and
Cia lín do rochair ⁵⁵sin chath
sain Maige Tuired? ⁵⁶Secht
fir, secht fichit, secht cēt,
⁵⁷secht caoca: no nōi cēt fiche
cethrachat, ‡ imm Ua Neit ||
nocha, ‡ .i. ⁵⁷im Ogma mac
⁵⁸Elathan meic Neit. ||

Baī trā Lug mac ⁵⁹Eith-
nend cethraca bliadan
⁶⁰irrīge n-Hērend dar ēis
in ⁶¹chatha dēdenaig
⁶²Maige Tuired. Secht
mbliadna fichet etir ⁶³na
dā chath-⁶⁴sa Maige Tuired.

313. ¹Baī ²dāna ³EOCH-
AID OLLATHAIR .i. ⁴in
Dagda Mōr mac ⁵Eladain
ocht moga bliadan ⁶i rīgi
⁷nErenn. A ⁸trī meic .i.
Oengus ⁊ Aed ⁊ ⁹Cermut
Cōem; trī meic Dīan Cecht,
.i. Cū ⁊ ¹⁰Cethen ⁊ Cian.

¹¹Boī EOCHO OLLA-
THIR .i. in Dagda Mōr
mac ¹²Eladan, ¹³ocht moga
bliadan i ¹⁴r-rīge nHērenn.
Is ¹⁵fair ro gniset fir
Hērenn sid in Broga, ⁊ a
thrī mac, .i. Oengus ⁊ Aed
⁊ Cermait Cāem.¹⁵

— ²⁹Nuadu Airgetlam ³⁰om. ³¹Muigi ³²Ernnmais ³³cath
³⁴-adh- ³⁵-each ³⁶om. Domnain L ³⁷Fomoire ³⁸da ³⁹Bruidine
⁊ Calmal L ⁴⁰lo L: na da cainte la Hoetriallach m. Ninnig F'
⁴¹mas [i.e. mbās] ⁴²⁻⁴²sa isin cath sin ⁴³da ⁴⁴rige ⁴⁵leis
⁴⁶.i. Balar *interlined* L, om. F' ⁴⁷do ⁴⁸asa ⁴⁹ins. .i. Balar hu Neit
⁵⁰⁻⁵⁰isin cath sin itir T.D.D. ⁊ Fomoire co mBres araeen ⁵¹adrubairt
Innech ⁵²-nain ⁵³ndainib ⁊ eladadaib ⁵⁴diar fiarfaig ⁵⁵i cath
Muigi Tuiread ⁵⁶.i. *here* yeL, om. F' ⁵⁷⁻⁵⁷.uii.l.l.e.e.xl. im U Neit

there were twenty-seven years between the battles.

man skilled in arts and sciences, when Lug asked of him: What is the tally of those who fell in that battle of Mag Tuired?—Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, seven fifties: or nine hundreds twenty forties, ninety, [including the grandson of Net] [that is, including Ogma son of Elathan son of Net].

Lug son of Ethniu was forty years in the kingship of Ireland after the last battle of Mag Tuired: there were twenty-seven years between these two battles of Mag Tuired.

313. Then EOCHU OLLATHAIR, the great Dagda, son of Elada, was eighty years in the kingship of Ireland. His three sons were Oengus and Aed and Cermat Coem; the three sons of Dian Cecht, Cu and Cethen and Cian.

EOCHU OLLATHAIR, that is the great Dagda, son of Elada, eighty years in the kingship of Ireland. Over him did the men of Ireland make the mound of the Brug, and (over) his three sons, Oengus, Aed, and Cermad Coem.

noco .i. ⁵⁸ Eladan ⁵⁹ Ethleann ⁶⁰ -ghi nEr.: *the n before*
 Herenn yeL ⁶¹ catha dedenaigh ⁶² Muigi ⁶³ in ⁶⁴ sin.

313. ¹ boi R ² dono A ³ Eocha R ⁴ om. in: Dagdia mor R
⁵ Elathan R ⁶ irrigi A arigi R ⁷ Herenn R ⁸ thri V ⁹ Cermad
 Caem R ¹⁰ Ceithen Cen R ——— ¹¹ Bui tra Eoch (sic) Ollthor

¹² Elathan ¹³ ^x written lxx in L, *the upper x ye and smudged across in red*
¹⁴ rigi nEr. ¹⁵⁻¹⁵ aieci batar na tri maiee .i. Aengus ⁊ Aed ⁊ Cermait Caem.
 Is forro a cethrur ro gniset fir Erenn sidh in Broga.

L

F

314.^(a) (a) Tri meie oe Cetri meice oe Dian Cecht,
¹Dia[n] Checht .i. Cú 7 .i. Cu 7 Cian 7 Cethen 7 Miach,
 Chethen 7 Chian, 7 Miach in 7 Etan banfile, 7 Cairpri mae
 ecthramad mae, een con airmet Etaine in fili; 7 Airmed ban-
 sochaide, 7 a ingen Etan liaig ingen ele do Dian Cecht.
 baneices, 7 Airmed banliaig ind
 ingen aile; 7 Coirpre mae
 Etna in file.

(b) ²Críthinbel 7 Bruidne 7 ³Casmael na trī ⁴cāinte.

(c) Bē ⁵Chuille 7 Dianand na dī ban-⁶tūathig.

(d) Trī ⁷maic Cermata meic in Dagda, ⁸i. Mac Cuill, Mac
 Cecht, Mac ⁹Grēne; Sethor 7 ¹⁰Tethor 7 Chethor a n-anmand.
 Fotla 7 Banba 7 ¹¹Hēriu a trī ¹²mnāa.

(e) Fea 7 ¹³Nemaind di mnāi Nēit, ¹⁴a quo Ailech Nēit.

(f) Flidais, diatá buar Flidais;
 a cethri ingena, Airgoen 7 Bé
 Chuille 7 Dinand 7 Bé Theite.

(g) Di rí-g-damraide, .i. Fea 7
 Femen, diata Mag Fea 7 Mag (omitted)
 Femin: dá dam dile insin.

(h) Tore Triath rí toreraide,
 diatá Mag Treitherne.

(i) Cirba rí moltraide, diata Mag
 Cirba.

(j) Math mae ūmóir in drui.

(k) Badb 7 Macha 7 Anand, Badb 7 Macha ‡ .i. in Mor-
 diatát Cichi Anand il Luach- rigan || 7 Anann .i. diata da
 air— chíeh Anann i l-Luachair—

trī ¹⁵ingena ¹⁶Ernbais na ¹⁷bantūathige.

314. ¹Originally written by mistake Diach, and the dotted e roughly
 scratched out. The missing n not written in. ²Críthinbel ³Cassmael
⁴cainti .i. (this doubtless a mistake for 7) ⁵Chuill 7 Danann ⁶-thaig
⁷mce ⁸om. .i. ⁹Greine .i. Sethor ¹⁰Cethoir 7 Tetheoir a nanmanna

314. Dian Cecht had three sons, Cu, Cethen and Cian. Miach was the fourth son though many do not reckon him. His daughter was Etan the Poetess, and Airmed the she-leech was the other daughter: and Coirpre son of Etan was the poet.

Dian Cecht had four sons, Cu, Cian, Cethen, and Miach, and Etan the poetess, and Cairpre son of Etan, the poet; and Airmed the she-leech was another daughter to Dian Cecht.

Crichinbel and Bruidne and Casmael were the three satirists.

Be Chuille and Dianann were the two she-farmers.

The three sons of Cermad son of The Dagda were Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine: Sethor and Tethor and Cethor were their names. Fotla and Banba and Eriu were their three wives.

Fea and Nemaind were the two wives of Net, *a quo* Ailech Neit.

Flidais, of whom is the ‘Cattle of Flidais’; her four daughters were Argoen and Be Chuille and Dinand and Be Theite.

The two royal oxen were Fea and Femen, of whom are the Plain of Fea and the Plain of Femen. Those were two faithful oxen.

Tore Triath was king of the boars, from whom is Mag Treitherne.

Cirba was king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Cirba.

Math son of Umor was the druid.

Badb and Macha and Anand, of whom are the Paps of Anu in Luachair—

Badb and Macha [the Morrigu], and Anann of whom are the Two Paps of Ana in Luachair—

were the three daughters of Ernmas the she-farmer.

¹¹ Eiriu ¹² mna ¹³ Nemain ¹⁴ a in a quo *yc* F: Aileach ¹⁵ hingena
¹⁶ Arnnmais ¹⁷ -thaighi ¹⁸ .i. Gaibnenn gaba *and om. following* γ
¹⁹ om. γ ²⁰ Credne ²¹ Ceacht.

(a) There is nothing corresponding to this ¶ in Min, which resumes at ¶ 315.

(l) ¹⁸Goibnend Goba, ⁊ Luicene sācr, ¹⁹ ⁊ ²⁰Creidne eerd, ⁊
Dian ²¹Cecht in liaig.

Is dia chuimniugud sin ro
chan in file Eochaid in aircetul
seo sis,

Ēriu co n-ūaill co n-idnaib.

(omitted)

Bui tra Nuado fiche bliadan
i r-righe nErenn *ut dixit*, co
torchair i cath deidenach Muige
Tuired la Balar.

Cetracha bliadan do Lug, co
ro marbsat tri meice Cermata
oc Coemdrum he, .i. a nUis-
neach. Ochtmoga don Dagda,
conerbailt do gáí ero, dia
roguin Ceitlenn i cath mor
Muige Tuiread.

Min.

R¹

315. ¹DELBAETH dar
ēis In Dagda, dece ²mblia-
dan i rīgi Hērenn, ³co
torchair ⁊ a mac ⁴Ollom la
⁵Caicher mac Nāmat
frater ⁶Nechtain. Rogab
⁷FIACHO mac Delbaith
⁸rīgi Hērenn ⁹dar ēis a
athair, dece bliadan ¹⁰aile,
co torchair, ⁊ Ai mac
¹¹Ollomain, la Heogan
nInbir. Nōi mbliaidna fichet
do ¹²uaib in Dagda i ¹³rīgi
¹⁴nĒrend, .i. MAC CUILL,

²⁶DELBAETH dar ēis
In ²⁷Dagdai dece mbliaidan
²⁸i r-rīge nHērenn co
torchair ⁊ a mac ‡ .i.
Ollam ||^(a) la ²⁹Cacher mac
Nāmat brathair ³⁰Nec(h)-
tain. Gabais FIACHNA
mac ³¹Delbaeith rīge ³²dar
ēis a athar, dece mbliaidan
³³aile, co torchair Fiachna
⁊ ³⁴sē meic Ollaman la
³⁵Eogan ³⁶Inbir Moir. Nōi
mbliaidna fichet ³⁷d'uib In
Dagdai i r-rīge ³⁸Hērenn,

315. ¹ Daelbaed R ² om. m- A ³ ccondroch. R ⁴ Ollam R
⁵ Cacher R ⁶ Nectain A ⁷ Fiacha R ⁸ rige V ⁹ tar R ¹⁰ eli R
¹¹ Olloman la Eogan Inbir R ¹² huib an R ¹³ rige V ¹⁴ nErind V
Her. R ¹⁵ om. ⁊ (bis) R ¹⁶ ins. ⁊ R ¹⁷ rann. AR ¹⁸ li tri A
¹⁹ euca tancatar R ²⁰ Gaidil A Goidil docum R ²¹ torchair R

Goibniu the smith, Luine the carpenter, Creidne the wright,
Dian Cecht the leech.

To memorize that, the poet
Eochaid sang the following
composition—

Poem no. LIII.

Nuadu was twenty years in
the kingship of Ireland *ut*
dixi till he fell in the last battle
of Mag Tuired at the hands of
Balar.

Forty years had Lug, till
the three sons of Cermat slew
him at Coem-druim, that is,
in Uisnech. Eighty to The
Dagda, till he died of the gory
javelin wherewith Cetlenn gave
him a mortal wound in the
great battle of Mag Tuired.

315. DELBAETH after
The Dagda, ten years in
the kingship of Ireland, till
he fell, with his son Ollom,
at the hands of Caicher s.
Nama, *frater* of Nechtan.
FIACHA s. Delbaeth took
the kingship of Ireland
after his father, other ten
years, till he fell, along with
Ai s. Ollom, at the hands of
Eogan Inbir. Twenty-nine
years had the grandsons of
The Dagda in the kingship

DELBAETH after The
Dagda, ten years in the
kingdom of Ireland, until
he and his son [Ollam]
fell at the hands of Caicher
son of Nama, brother of
Nechtán. FIACHNA son
of Delbaeth took the king-
ship after his father, other
ten years, till Fiachna and
the six sons of Ollam fell
at the hands of Eogan of
Inber Mor. Twenty-nine
years had the grandsons

²² *ins.* a athar Lug- .i. R ²³ -nge R: Cuailngne 7 Fuaid V ²⁴ *ditto-*
graphed R ²⁵ -ain R ²⁶ Dealbaeth ²⁷ Dagda ²⁸ arrige
nErenn co torchair ²⁹ Caicher ³⁰ Neachtain ³¹ Dealb- ³² *ins.*
nErenn ³³ ele ³⁴ secht ³⁵ Heogan ³⁶ indbir ³⁷ do uaib in Dagda
³⁸ nEr- ³⁹ raindset Eriu a tri ⁴⁰ facsat ⁴¹⁻⁴² *om.* F, last word partly

(a) Interlined in L.

¹⁵ MAC CECHT, ¹⁵ MAC GRĒNE: ¹⁶ro ¹⁷randsat Hērinn ¹⁸i tri. ¹⁹Cucco tāngatar ²⁰Gāidhil dochum nĒrenn, co ²¹torcratar la trib macaib Miled i ndīgail ²²Itha 7 ²³Cuailngne 7 Fuait, trī ²⁴mac ²⁵Breogoin.^(a)

.i. MAC CUILL, MAC CECHT, MAC GRĒINE. ³⁹Randsat Hērinn i trī eturru, 7 ni ⁴⁰fogaib maccu etir. ⁴¹‡ Sethor 7 Tethor 7 Cethor a n-an[manda] ||.⁴¹ Cuccu tāncatar Gāedil,⁴² co ⁴³thorchair la maccaib Miled ⁴⁴Espāine ⁴⁵i ndīgail Itha 7 ⁴⁶Chuailinge 7 Fuait; ‡ trī meic ⁴⁷Bregoin ind-sin ||. ⁴⁸Conad dia chuimniugud sin rochan in sean-chaidh, .i. Tanaidi, in duan so sis,

*Tuatha Dē Danann fo
diamair.*

316. (m) ¹Nuadu Argatlām mac Echaig meic Etlarlaim meic ²Ordaim meic ³Aldui meic ⁴Thait meic ⁵Thabuirn meic Ena meic Baath meic Ebath meic ⁶Bethaig meic ⁷Iarboniuil meic Nemid meic Agnomain ⁸meic Paimp meic Thait meic Sera meic Sru meic Esru meic Braimind meic Fatheachta meic Magoth meic Iafeth meic Nae.⁸

(n) ⁹Neit mac Indui ¹⁰meic Allui meic Thait.¹⁰

L

F

(o) Fiachna mac Delbaeth meic Ogma meic Eladan meic Delbaeth meic Néit.

(p) Ai mac Ollaman meic Delbaeth meic Ogma meic Eladan.

(q) Mider Bri Leith mac Indai meic Echaig meic Etlarlaim.

(r) Dagda 7 Ogma 7 Dealbaeth 7 Breas 7 Dealbaeth, .u. me Eladan meic Delbaith meic Neit meic Indai meic Tait meic Tabairnn.

defaced L: is cuccu tangatar ⁴²ins. dochum Er- ⁴³toreratar la maccu

⁴⁴Espain L ⁴⁵andigail Ith meic Breoghain ⁴⁶the n ycl: Cualge F

⁴⁷Breogoin insin (This interpolation ycl, but in text in F) ⁴⁸om. to end of ¶ and appended poem, L.

of Ireland, to wit MAC CUILL, MAC CECHT, and MAC GREINE: they divided Ireland into three parts. To them came the Gaedil to Ireland, so that they fell by the hands of three sons of Mil, avenging Ith, Cuailnge, and Fuat, of the three sons of Breogan.

of The Dagda in the kingship of Ireland, to wit MAC CUILL, MAC CECHT, MAC GREINE. They divided Ireland into three parts between them, and left no sons at all. Sethor, Tethor, and Cethor were their names. To them came the Gaedil, so that they fell at the hands of the sons of Mil of Spain, avenging Ith and Cualnge and Fuat; those were the three sons of Bregon. So to memorize that, the historian Tanaide sang the following poem

Poem no. LIV.

316. Nuadu Airgetlam s. Echtach s. Etarlam s. Ordam s. Aldui s. Tat s. Tabarn s. Enda s. Baath s. Ebath s. Bethach s. Iarbonel s. Nemed s. Agnomain s. Pamp s. Tat s. Sera s. Sru s. Esru s. Braimend s. Fathacht s. Magoth s. Iafeth s. Noe.

Neit s. Indui s. Alldui s. Tat.

Fiachna s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.

Ai s. Ollam s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada.

Midir of Bri Leith s. Indui s. Echtach s. Etarlam.

Dagda, Ogma, Delbaeth, Bres, Delbaeth, the five sons of Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net s. Indui s. Tat s. Tabarn.

316. ¹ Nuada Airgetlam ² -dain ³ Alldui ⁴ Tait ⁵ Baduirnd
⁶ Beothaig ⁷ Iarbonela Fatha m. Neimid m. Agnomen ⁸⁻⁸ om. L
⁹ Net meice Indui ¹⁰⁻¹⁰ Dealbaith m. Ogma ¹¹ Dian ¹² Checht L

(s) Lug mac Céin meic ¹¹Dein ¹²Cecht meic ¹³Esaire meic Neit ¹⁴meic Indai meic Alldai, ¹⁴ ¹⁵is ē cēta rānic fidehill 7 liathroit 7 cehlaise 7 oenach in Hērem, *unde quidam cecinit*

*Lug mac Ethlenn, alt cen meirg.*¹⁵

(o) Fiachu mac Dealbaith meic Ogma meic Elathan meic Delbaith meic Neit.

(omitted)

(p) ¹⁶Ai mac Olloman meic Delbaith meic Neit meic Ogma meic Elathan meic Delbaith.

(t) ¹⁷Cacher 7 Nechtain, dā mac Namat meic Echach¹⁷ Gairb meic ¹⁸Duach ¹⁹Themen meic Breisi meic Delbaith¹⁹ meic Neit.

(u) ²⁰Siugmall mac Corpre Chruim meic Eremaire meic Delbaith²⁰ ²¹meic Ogma²².

(v) ²³Oengus mac Óe 7 Aed Caem 7 Cermait Milbel, trī meic in ²⁴Dagdai insin.

(w) ²⁵Corpre File mac ²⁶Tuarda meic Turill meic Caitt Conatchind mac Ordaim meic Allui meic Thait.²⁶

(x) ²⁷Gālia mac Oirbsen meic ²⁸Elloith meic ²⁹Eladan meic Delbaeth meic Neit³⁰.

Oirbsen ainm Manannain ar tús, is uad ainmnigther Loch nOrbsen i Connáe(h)taib. In tan ro hadnaiced Manannan, is and ro memaid in loch for thir ‡ .i. tris in n-adnaeul. ||. (a)

(omitted)

(y) Sé meic ³¹Delbaeth meic Ogma meic ³²Eladan meic Delbaeth meic Neit, ³³Fiachra, Ollom, Innui, Brian, Iuchorba, Iuchair; ³⁴Donand ingen ³⁵don Delbaeth chetna, ³⁶.i. mathair in trīr dēdenaig, .i. ³⁷Briain 7 Iucharba 7 Iuchair. Ba siat sin ³⁸na trī Dee Dana, diatá Sliab na Tri ³⁹nDee. ⁴⁰Ocus is don Delbaeth sin ba hainm Tuirell Biereo.⁴⁰

¹³ Eraire L ¹⁴⁻¹⁴ om. L ¹⁵⁻¹⁵ om. F ¹⁶ Owing to an injudicious stroke of the scribe's colouring brush, this looks at first sight as though written Ab. ¹⁷⁻¹⁷ Caicher . . . mace Namad m. Each ¹⁸ an e inserted and partly erased before Duach ¹⁹⁻¹⁹ Temen m. Breisi (Bressi L) m. Elathan m. Dealbaith ²⁰⁻²⁰ Sigmall m. Cairpri Cruim m. Elemaire m. Dealbaith F: the i in Delbaeth yeL ²¹ m. Ogma interlined L ²² ins. m. Elathan m. Delbaith m. Neit ²³ Aengus in mae Oc ²⁴ Dagda

Lug s. Cian s. Dian Ceeht s. Esarg s. Net s. Indui s. Alldui, he is the first who brought chess-play and ball-play and horse-racing and assembling into Ireland, *unde quidam cecinit*

Poem no. LV.

Fiachn s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s.
Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.

Ai s. Ollam s. Delbaeth s. Net s.
Ogma s. Elatha s. Delbaeth.

Caicher and Nechtan, the two sons of Nama s. Eochu Garb s. Dui Temen s. Bres s. Delbaeth s. Net.

Siugmall s. Corpre Crom s. Eremair s. Delbaeth s. Ogma.

Oengus mac Oe and Aed Caem and Cermait Milbel, those are the three sons of the Dagda.

Corpre the poet s. Tuar s. Tuirell s. Cait Conaitechend s. Ordam s. Alldui s. Tat.

Galia s. Oirbsen s. Elloth s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.

Orbsen was the name of Man-
annan at first, and from him is
named Loch Orbsen in Connachta.
When Manannan was being buried,
it is then the lake burst over the
land, [through the burial].

The six sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net, were Fiachra, Ollam, Indui, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchar. Donann the daughter of the same Delbaeth was mother of the three last, Brian, Iucharba and Iuchar. These were the three gods of Danu, from whom is named the Mountain of the Three Gods. And that Delbaeth had the name Tuirell Biceo.

m. Elathan	²⁵ Cairpri Fili	²⁶⁻²⁶ Tuara m. Tuirill m. Tait m.
Conatchind m. Oraim m. Alldai m. Tait		²⁷ Gaela ²⁸ Alloit
²⁹ Elathan m. Delbaith	³⁰ <i>ins.</i> m. Indui m. Alldai	³¹ Delbaith
³² Elathan m. Delbaith	³³ Fiachna	³⁴ Danann ³⁵ do Delbaet cetna
³⁶ <i>om.</i> .i.	³⁷ Brian ⁊ Iuehoir ⁊ Iucorba	³⁸ a tri dei Danann ³⁹ nDei
⁴⁰⁻⁴⁰ <i>om.</i> L.		

(a) Interlined gloss.

(z) ⁴¹Tuirill mac Caitt imorro ⁴²senathair Corpre Filed, 7 Etan ⁴³ingen Dein Checht mathair in ⁴⁴Tuirill.

(d) Trī meic ⁴⁵Cermata imorro ⁴⁶*ut diximus*; Mac Cuill .i. ⁴⁷Sethor, coll a dea; Mac Cecht .i. Tethor, cecht a dea; Mac Grēne .i. Cethor, grian a dea. Fotla ⁴⁸ben Meic Cecht. Banba ⁴⁸ben Meic Cuill, Heriu ⁴⁸ben Meic Grēne; trī ⁴⁹ingena Fiachna meic Delbaith ⁵⁰sen. ⁵¹Ernmas ingen Etarlaim meic Nuadat ⁵²Argatlaim mathair na trī mbán-⁵³sa, 7 mathair Fiachna 7 ⁵⁴Olloman.

(k) Tri ingena aile dana oe	Is doib ro can in fili inseo sis
Ernmais, .i. Badb 7 Macha 7	<i>Hethur ard</i> . .
Mórrigu, .i. Anand a hainmside.	Tri meic Ernmais .i. Glonn 7 Gnim
(k ²) A trí meic, .i. Glond 7 Gnim 7	7 Coscur.
Coscur.	

(aa) ⁵⁵Boind ingen Delbaith meic ⁵⁶Eladan.

(e) Fea 7 ⁵⁷Nemaind, di mnái ⁵⁸Neit meic Indui, di ⁵⁹ingen Elcmair in Broga⁶⁰.

(bb) ⁶¹Uillend mac Cathair meic Nuadat Argatlaim.⁶¹

(cc) Bodh ⁶²Sída ar Femen, mac Echach ⁶³Gairb meic Duach ⁶⁴Temen meic Breisi meic Elathan meic Delbaith meic Neit.

(dd) Abean mac Bicc Fclmais meic Con meic ⁶⁵Dein Cecht, fili Loga⁶⁶.

(ee) Én mac Bic Eoin meic ⁶⁷Sathirn meic Edleo meic Aldui meic Thait meic Thabuirn.

Oe Tait mac Thabuirn condreacat forela Tuatha De Danand. Is dó sain ro chan in senchaid

Eriu co n-uaill co n-idnaib . . .
Tanaide cecinit

Tuatha Dē Danann fo diamair . . .
Fland Manistrech cecinit

Estid a colchu can ōn . . .

Is iat sen tuirtheda Tuatha De Danann.

Oe Tait mac Taburn condreacait uile Tuatha De Danann ina foreliu cetus. Genelach Tuath De Danann insin annuas.

⁴¹ Tuireall m Tait	⁴² seanathair Cairpri Filead	⁴³ ingean Dian
Cecht a mathair	⁴⁴ Cairpri	⁴⁵ Cerman L
		⁴⁶ om. ut dix.
⁴⁷ Sethcoir	⁴⁸ bean (ter): Eiriú bean m. Greine	⁴⁹ hingená
		⁵⁰ sin
⁵¹ Ernmas .i. Etearlaim	⁵² meic Airgetlaim	⁵³ sin
		⁵⁴ -aman
⁵⁵ 7 Boinn	⁵⁶ Alathan	⁵⁷ Nemann
		⁵⁸ Net m. Innui
⁵⁹ ins. innsin	⁶⁰⁻⁶¹ Uilleann m. Caielir m. N. Airgetlaim	⁶² sid ar

Tuirill s. Cait moreover was the grandfather of Corpre the poet, and Etan d. Dian Cecht was mother of that Tuirill.

The three sons of Cermait moreover, *ut diximus*; Mac Cuill—Sethor, the hazel his god; Mac Cecht—Tethor, the ploughshare his god; Mac Greine—Cethor, the sun his god. Fotla was wife of Mac Cecht, Banba of Mac Cuill, Eriu of Mac Greine. Those were the three daughters of Fiachna son of Delbaeth. Ernmas daughter of Etarlam s. Nuada Airgetlam was mother of those three women, and mother of Fiachna and Ollom.

Ernmas had other three daughters, Badb and Macha and Morrighu, whose name was Anand.

Her three sons were Glon and Gnim and Coscar.

Of them the poet sang the following

Poem no. LVII.

The three sons of Ernmas were Glonn and Gnim and Coscar.

Boind daughter of Delbaeth s. Elada.

Fea and Neman, the two wives of Net s. Indui, two daughters of Elmar of the Brug.

Uillend s. Caicher s. Nuadu Argetlam.

Bodb of the Mound on Femen, s. Eochu Garb s. Dui Temen s. Bres s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.

Abean s. Bec-Felmas s. Cu s. Dian Cecht, the poet of Lug.

En s. Bec-En s. Satharn s. Edleo s. Alda s. Tat s. Taburn.

At Tat s. Taburn the choice of the Tuatha De Danann unite. Of that the historian sang—

Poem no. LIII.

Tanaide *cecinit*

Poem no. LIV.

Fland Mainistrech *cecinit*

Poem no. LVI.

Those are the adventures of the Tuatha De Danann.

At Tat son of Tabairn all the Tuatha De Danann, as an *élite*, first unite. That is the genealogy of the Tuatha De Danann down to this.

Feimun ⁶³ Gair ⁶⁴ Temen and omit the rest of the genealogy L: Teimin, etc. F ⁶⁵ Dian ⁶⁶ *ins.* meic Ethlenn (a letter (apparently i) erased between the E and the t of the latter word) ⁶⁷ Stairnn m. Eidleo m. Adhui m. Thait m. Tabuirnn.

316A. (a) ¹*Iterum, breuiamus de* ²*Geneclogis* ³*Tūath Dē Danann,* ⁴*quia plene* ⁵*ante* ⁶*scripsimus.* ⁷*Nuadu Argatlam, usque* *Nōe.* ⁸*Nēit mac Indui, usque* ⁹*Tabuirn.* *Dagda* ¹⁰*Ogma* ¹¹*Elloit* ¹²*Bress* ¹³*Delbaeth, cōie* ¹⁴*meie* ¹⁵*Eladain* ¹⁶*meie* ¹⁷*Delbaith, usque* ¹⁸*Tabuirn.* *Lug mac Cein*¹⁸, *usque* ¹⁹*Tabuirn.* *Fiacha mac Delbaith* ²⁰*meie* *Ogma, usque* ²¹*Tabuirn.* *Āi mac Olloman* ²²*meie* ²³*Delbaith, usque* ²⁴*Tabuirn.* ²⁵*Caither* ²⁶*γ* ²⁷*Neehtan, dā* ²⁸*mac Nāmat* ²⁹*meie* ³⁰*Echaeh* ³¹*Gairb* ³²*meie* ³³*Duach* ³⁴*Temen* ³⁵*meie* ³⁶*Bres* ³⁷*usque* ³⁸*Tabuirn.* *Sigmall* ³⁹*usque* ⁴⁰*Tabuirn.* ⁴¹*Mider* ⁴²*Bri* ⁴³*Leith* ⁴⁴*usque* ⁴⁵*Tabuirn.* ⁴⁶*Corpre* ⁴⁷*usque* ⁴⁸*Tabuirn.* ⁴⁹*Oirpsen* ⁵⁰*usque* ⁵¹*Tabuirn.* *Bodb* ⁵²*side* ⁵³*ar* ⁵⁴*Femen* ⁵⁵*usque* ⁵⁶*Tabuirn.* *Abean* ⁵⁷*usque* ⁵⁸*Tabuirn.* *Sē* ⁵⁹*meie* ⁶⁰*Delbaith* ⁶¹*meie* ⁶²*Ogma* ⁶³*meie* ⁶⁴*Eladain* ⁶⁵*meie* ⁶⁶*Delbaeith* ⁶⁷*meie* ⁶⁸*Indui* ⁶⁹*meie* ⁷⁰*Allāi* ⁷¹*meie* ⁷²*Tait* ⁷³*meie* ⁷⁴*Tabairn, .i.* ⁷⁵*Fiaehna, Ollom, Indui, Brian, Iuchair, Iucharba: γ* ⁷⁶*ba* ⁷⁷*siat* ⁷⁸*sin* ⁷⁹*na* ⁸⁰*trī* ⁸¹*dee* ⁸²*Dana, γ* ⁸³*don* ⁸⁴*Delbaith* ⁸⁵*ba* ⁸⁶*hainm* ⁸⁷*Tuirill* ⁸⁸*Piecreo.* ⁸⁹*Tuirill* ⁹⁰*mac* ⁹¹*Cait, imorro, senathair* ⁹²*Cairpri* ⁹³*filed, γ* ⁹⁴*Etan* ⁹⁵*ingen* ⁹⁶*Dian* ⁹⁷*Ceeht* ⁹⁸*a* ⁹⁹*mathair* ¹⁰⁰*in* ¹⁰¹*Tuirill* ¹⁰²*sin.* ¹⁰³*Do* ¹⁰⁴*aigedaib* ¹⁰⁵*Tūath Dē Danann* ¹⁰⁶*indso: 41Fland* ¹⁰⁷*ecceint*

Estid a colchu can ōn . . . (b)

317 (*gh*) Brigit banfli, ingen in Dagda, is aicci ro batar .i. Fea ¹*γ*^c Femen da dam Dile, diata Mag Fea ²*γ* Mag^d Femen. Is accu ro bai Triath ri ³*torcraide, diata Tretherne.* Is acco ro classa tri gotha diabail in Erinⁿ iar n-immarbus .i. fet ⁴*γ* gotha ⁵*γ* eigem.

(i) Cirb ri moltraide, diata Mag Cirb, is leo hui Cernna Breacach.

(f) Flidais ¹*diata* buar Flidais,² a ceitri ingena, Arden ³*γ* Bé Chuille ⁴*γ* Danann ⁵*γ* Be Tete.

Is ae Tuathaib De Danann arriecht ilae ⁶*γ* eigem ⁷*γ* arsairi. Ilaeh ar omhun gabala, aurfaire (*sic*) ar ambaile ⁸*γ* imarbus, eigem ar dogailsi teehta a piandai.

(j) Math mac Umoir, drai Tuath De Danann.

316A. ¹ *Itim* R ² *-nil* V *-giis* A ³ *Th-* V *Tuath-* A *Tuaithe* R
⁴ *ar* R: plene V ⁵ *om.* ante R ⁶ *scripsimus* R ⁷ *Nuada Airgetlam* R:
Airg- also A ⁸ *Net* R ⁹ *-buirnn* A *-bairn* R ¹⁰ *Ogh- and om.*
following ¹¹ *γ*, R ¹² *Elldoit* A *Alloit* R ¹³ *Bres* R ¹⁴ *mec* A
¹⁵ *Eladan* R ¹⁶ *om.* ¹⁷ *meie* V ¹⁸ *Dealb.* R ¹⁹ *-bairn* VA *-bairnn* R:
apparently *Lugh in* A ²⁰ *ins.* ²¹ *meie* *Dianeecht* R ²² *-bairn* R (*hic et*
semper): *here also* A ²³ *Deglb-* (*sic*) A ²⁴ *Caichir* R ²⁵ *-22* *Duach*
Temen m. *Breis* A *Duach* *Teimen* m. *Breis* R ²⁶ *-airun* R (*ter*)
²⁷ *Midir* R: *M.Bri* *Leth* A ²⁸ *Cairpri* AR ²⁹ *Orbsen* R ³⁰ *-thain* R
³¹ *Alldui* R ³² *Fiacha* R ³³ *de* *Danann* R ³⁴ *-baeth* AR ³⁵ *ins.* *sin* R

316A. *Iterum, breuiamus de genealogiis* of the Tuatha De Danann, *quia plene ante scripsimus*. Nuadu Argatlam, *usque* Noe. Neit s. Indui *usque* Tabairn. Dagda and Ogma and Elliot and Bres and Delbaith, the five sons of Elada s. Delbaeth, *usque* Tabairn. Lug s. Cian, *usque* Tabairn. Fiacha s. Delbaeth s. Ogma, *usque* Tabairn. Ai s. Ollom s. Delbaeth *usque* Tabairn. Caicher and Nechtan, two sons of Nama s. Eochu Garb s. Dui Temen s. Bres, *usque* Tabairn. Sigmall *usque* Tabairn. Mider of Bri Leith *usque* Tabairn. Corpro *usque* Tabairn. Oirbsen *usque* Tabairn. Bodb Side ar Femen *usque* Tabairn. Abcan *usque* Tabairn. The six sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Indui s. Aldui s. Tat s. Tabairn, to wit Fiachna, Ollom, Indui, Brian, Iuchair, Iucharba: and those were the three gods of Dana; and Delbaeth had, as name, Tuirill Picereo. Tuirill s. Cait, moreover was grandfather of Coirpre the poet, and Etan daughter of Dian Cecht was mother of that Tuirill. Of the deaths of the Tuatha De Danann as follows: Flann *cecinit*

Poem no. LVI.

317. Brigid the poetess, daughter of The Dagda, she it is who had Fea and Femen, the two oxen of Dil, from whom are named Mag Fea and Mag Femen. With them was Triath, king of the swine, from whom is Tretherne. Among them were heard three demon voices in Ireland after plunder, to wit, whistling and outcry and groaning.

Cirb king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Cirb. With them was Cermna Breach.

Flidais, from whom is named the kine of Flidais, her four daughters were Ardan and Be Chuille and Danann and Be Tete.

Among the Tuatha De Danann there came shouting and outcry and barking. Shouting for fear of capture, barking against mischief and plunder, outcry for a fitting lamentation of their affliction (?).

Math son of Umor, the druid of the Tuatha De Danann.

³² Biereo R ³⁴ Caitt R ³⁵ Coirpri R ³⁶ om. a R: Cechta mathair A
³⁷ an R ³⁸ aid- R ³⁹ Tuaith- V Tuaithi A Tuaithe R ⁴⁰ annsin R
⁴¹ Flann R.

317. This ¶ in F only.

¹ written corcraide

²⁻² dittographed

(a) This is the version of the foregoing genealogical matter in Min.

(b) Min now proceeds to ¶ 319.

(c) Partly effaced.

(d) Re-inked.

(s) Lug mac Eithlenn, is e cetna rainie aenach ⁊ echlase ⁊ debaid d'echaib ar tus, a mar atbert

Lug mac Ethlend, alt cen meirg.

Tuath Dei indsin, .i. dei in t-aes dana, andei imorro, tri de Danann ón ainmnigter in t-aes trebair .i. na dei. Batar iat na tri Dei Danann on ainmnigter iat, .i. tri meice Breissi meic Elathan, no na tri meice Tuirell Biecreo, .i. Brian, Iuchair, ⁊ Iucharbha.

Rabb ⁊ Brott ⁊ Robb a tri druith.
 Fiss ⁊ Fochmare ⁊ Eolas a tri adiuid (*sic*).
 ⁊ Dub ⁊ Dobur ⁊ Doirchi a tri deogbaire.
 Saith ⁊ Leor ⁊ Linad a tri ronnaire.
 Feic ⁊ ³Ruse ⁊ Radarc a tri derecaire.
 Tailce ⁊ Tren ⁊ Tres a tri ngille.
 Attach ⁊ Gaeth ⁊ Sidhe a tri ngabra.
 Aig ⁊ Taig ⁊ Tairchell a tri coin.
 Ceol ⁊ Binn ⁊ Tetbinn a tri cruittaire.
 Gle ⁊ Glan ⁊ Gleo a tri tipratta.
 Buaid^d ⁊ Ordan ⁊ Togad a tri n-aithe.(a)
 Sid ⁊ Saime ⁊ Suba a tri muimne.
 Cumma ⁊ Set ⁊ Samail a tri cuaich.
 Meall ⁊ Tete ⁊ Rochain a tri ⁴muige cluiche.
 Aine ⁊ Indmas ⁊ Brugas a tri nduinne.(b)
 Cain ⁊ Alaig ⁊ Rochain a tri ndúine.

318. Atbert tra araile beittid demna so, arro fetattatair (*sic*) curpu daenna impu, o lodin as firu; ar mairechetar a ngenelacha for culu, ⁊ do ræbattar la tiachtain creitmi. Conad dia n-aidedaib ro chan Flann Mainistreach in duan-sa sis ga foirgeall,

Éstid a eolchu can ón.

Éistet æs ēcna aibind.

319. (c) ¹Imthechta Tuirill ²Biecreo ⁊ a ³mac, .i. Briau ⁴⁊ Iuchair ⁴⁊ Iucharba. ⁵Ised atfedar ⁶sund; ⁊ do Delbaeth mac Ogma ba hainm in Tuirill ⁷Piecreo, ⁊ is iat a meic ro marbsat ⁸Eithlend athair ⁹Loga, ¹⁰is dō ¹¹ba ¹²hainm Cēn, dia luid ¹³hirricht ind ¹⁴oirece don ¹⁵Bruigh. Co ndecheid ¹⁶Lug do digailt a athar ¹⁷forthu, no eo ro ¹⁸hicedais ¹⁹a ²⁰eirie friss. ²¹Ocus issi ²²in erice ²³conaitecht ²⁴ūadaib, .i.

³ Fo *crased before* Ruse. ⁴ Written thus: Muige. Cluiche aine ⁊ Indmas ⁊ Brugas a tri nduinne.

318. *This ¶ in F only.*

319. ¹ imtechta R ² Piecro R ³ mce A ⁴ om. ⁊ R (*bis*)
⁵ issed atfetar A ⁶ sunn A hi sunn R ⁷ Piecro R ⁸ Ethlend R om. A
⁹ Logha R ¹⁰ ins. ⁊ R ¹¹ the b yc R ¹² ainm R ¹³ iricht R
 hiricht A ¹⁴ oirece R ¹⁵ Bruig A ¹⁶ Lugh VA: do dighailt A do

Lug son of Ethliu, he is the first who invented assembly and horse-racing and combat of horses, as one said

Poem no. LV.

Those are the Tuatha De Danann: gods were the people of art, but non-gods were the three gods of Danu, from whom are named the husbandmen i. the gods. These were the three gods of Danu from whom they were named, to wit the three sons of Bres son of Elatha, or the three sons of Tuirell Biccreeo, Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba.

Rabb, Brott, Robb, their three buffoons.
 Fiss, Fochmarc, Eolas, their three druids.
 Dub, Dobur, Doirche, their three cup-bearers.
 Saith, Leor, Linad, their three apportioners.
 Feic, Ruse, Radare, their three sentinels.
 Tale, Tren, Tres, their three henchmen.
 Attach, Gaeth, Sidhe, their three horses.
 Aig, Taig, Tairchell, their three hounds.
 Ceol, Binn, Tetbinn, their three harpers.
 Gle, Glan, Gleo, their three well-springs.
 Braid, Ordan, Togad, their three foster-fathers.
 Sid, Saime, Suba, their three foster-mothers.
 Cumna, Set, Samail, their three goblets.
 Mell, Tete, Rochain, their three game-fields.
 Aine, Indmas, Brugas, their three ridges. (d)
 Cain, Alaig, Rochain, their three forts.

318. Others say that they were demons, for they knew that human bodies were around them, which is more correct: for their genealogies are reckoned back, and they were in existence at the time of the coming of Faith. So that of their fates Flann Mainistrech sang the following song, in testimony thereto

Poem no. LVI.

Poem no. LXV.

319. The adventures of Tuirill Biccreeo and of his sons, Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba. This is what will here be related: Now Delbaeth s. Ogma had the name of Tuirill Biccreeo, and it is his sons who slew Ethlend father of Lug, whose name was Cian, when he went in the form of a lapdog (e) to the Brug. So Lug came to avenge his father upon them, or till they should pay him the wergild for him. And this is the wergild which he demanded of them—

digail R	¹⁷ fortho R	¹⁸ hiecatiss V	hie tais A	iedais R	¹⁹ eraic a
athar fris R	²⁰ erice A	²¹ occus isi A	γ isi R	²² an eraic R	
²³ conaittecht A	²⁴ uadaibh A	uaidib R	²⁵ these numerals inserted in		

(a) Written in one word with the first name in the following line, naithesid.

(b) Second *n* expuncted.

(c) This ¶ is appended here in Min only.

(d) Reading *druimne*, as in R.

(e) *Oirc*, not (here at least) "a pig" (*orc*).

²⁵i. Dā eeh rīg ²⁶indsi Sicil ar muir ²⁷Thoirren. Gaine ⁊ Rea a ²⁸n-anmand:
²⁹⁊ nīs millet gōna no tonna no ³⁰tennte.

ii. ³¹Gāei Assail do ³²dergōr ³³druimnech; nī beō dia ³⁴telgend fuil; ⁊ nī
³⁵thēitt ³⁶urchar ³⁷nimraill acht con rāiter “Ibar” dē: ³⁸dia rāiter
 dāna ³⁹“Athibar” de, do ⁴⁰roiech ar cūlo fōchētōir.

iii. ⁴¹Crocenn Muice ⁴²Duisse. Cech ⁴³aen fo ⁴⁴theiged ⁴⁵thāeb ba slān dia
 guin ⁊ dia galar; ⁴⁶⁊ ⁴⁷mēit ceithre ⁴⁸sechet sendām hē.

iiii. Ocus sē ⁴⁹mucca ⁵⁰Essaig, i. a marbad-⁵¹side ⁵²gach n-āidehe acht eo
 ro ⁵³mardais a ⁵⁴enāma een ⁵⁵chommaech een ⁵⁶cochnom ⁵⁷no ⁵⁸martis
 bii ar ⁵⁹gach lāithe.⁵⁷

u. Cuilen rīg ⁶⁰goband na ⁶¹Hiruaidhe, cū ⁶²i n-āidchib ⁶³⁊ ⁶⁴eaera ⁶⁵i lāithib
⁶⁶hē, ⁊ ⁶⁷each lind ⁶⁸lathir ina ⁶⁹croccenn is fīn.⁶⁷

ui. Ocus faillsingad ⁷⁰indse Caire ⁷¹Cendfinne ⁷²fuil fo dīchil etir Ērind ⁊
 Albain.

nii. Ocus mess na habla ⁷³fuil fō muir ⁷⁴hi fāil na ⁷⁵hindsī sin. Conid dīb
 sin ro ⁷⁶hiccadh ⁷⁷eriee athair Logha.

Do ⁷⁸galar Tuirill ⁷⁹Bicereo imorro ⁸⁰⁊ dia ⁸¹imthechtaib. Ro sīr ⁸²gach
 follus ⁊ ⁸³gach ndiamair dia ⁸⁴hice ⁊ nī fuair, eo ⁸⁵ronice Dian Cecht, ar
 ba sī a ingen, i. Etan ⁸⁶a mathair. Do rigne ⁸⁷dig ⁸⁸scethraigh dō, eo ro
 see trī ⁸⁹lommanna ⁹⁰assa beōlo. ⁹¹Is and atib ⁹²in digh, ⁹³i Cnuce Ūachtair
 Archae: eo ro ⁹⁴mebdatar trī ⁹⁵lommanna ⁹⁶as a beōlu i. ⁹⁷lomm n-ūar ⁹⁸hil
 Loch nūair, ⁹⁹lomm ¹⁰⁰n-iarn a Loch nIairn, lomm n-ainnind i Loch nAinind:
 conid ūaidib ¹⁰¹arfemet anmanda iar sin ¹⁰²faibliud-sa: ¹⁰³de quibus ¹⁰⁴hocc
 carmen ¹⁰⁵dicitur,

Eitsid in senecas sluagach.

marg. VA, not in R ²⁶innsi AR ²⁷Toirren R ²⁸-ann R
²⁹om. ⁊ R ³⁰tinnte R ³¹gai R ³²derg (om. ōr) R ³³-each A
³⁴telgenn A telecenn R ³⁵theit A teit R ³⁶urchar R ³⁷nimruill de R
³⁸da R ³⁹Aithibar and om. de R ⁴⁰riacht for cula focetoir R
 focetoir also A ⁴¹croccenn A croicend muii R ⁴²duise A duisi R
⁴³oen R ⁴⁴teiged V teged R ⁴⁵thaeib A taob R ⁴⁶om. ⁊ R
⁴⁷med .iii. seched sendam é R ⁴⁸sechedh VA ⁴⁹mucca R ⁵⁰Assaig
 and om. i. R ⁵¹sidhe A ⁵²cech n-aidchi R ⁵³marthaiss V
⁵⁴-mha A ⁵⁵combach R ⁵⁶choenom A coenam R ⁵⁷⁻⁵⁷badis bi
 focetoir ar cech laithiu R ⁵⁸mhartais A ⁵⁹each A ⁶⁰gobonn A
 gabann R ⁶¹Hiruaithiu R (last i sbs. ye) ⁶²ind aidhqbh A ind
 aidehe R ⁶³om. ⁊ R ⁶⁴caeru V coeru A caora R ⁶⁵illaithiu and om.
 hé ⁊ R ⁶⁶é A ⁶⁷⁻⁶⁷cech linn laitir in a croicend is fīn R ⁶⁸lathir A

1. The two horses of the king of the Island of Sicily on the Torrian Sea. Gaine and Rea are their names, and wounds, waves, or lightning hurt them not.
2. The spear of Assal of ridgy red gold: he lives not whose blood it sheddeth: and no east goeth amiss so long as one saith "Yew!" of it; but when one saith "Re-Yew!" it goeth backward forthwith.
3. The skin of the Pig of Duis: every one whose side should come upon it was healed of his wound and of his sickness: and it had the greatness of four hides of old oxen.
4. The six pigs of Essach. They were slaughtered every night, and if their bones were kept without breaking or gnawing, they would survive alive every day.
5. The whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath, a hound by night and a sheep by day. Every water which is cast upon it becomes wine.
6. And the revealing of the island of Caire Cendfinne which is under concealment between Eire and Alba.
7. And the harvest of apples that are under the sea near to that island. With those things was the wergild of the father of Lug paid.

Of the sickness of Tuirill Bicereo, and of his adventures. He sought everything patent and hidden for its healing, and found it not, till Dian Cecht cured him, for Etan his mother was Dian Cecht's daughter. He made an emetic draught for him, so that he vomited forth three belches from his mouth. Where he drank the draught was in Cnoc Uachtar Archae: and three belches burst forth from his mouth, a cold belch in Loch Uair, an iron belch in Loch Iairn, and a . . . belch in Loch Aininn, and, according to this story, it is thence they [the lakes] take their names.

De quibus hoc carmen dicitur,

Poem no. LXVI.

⁶⁹ eroiccenn AR ⁷⁰ innsi AR ⁷¹ Ceinnfinne R Cennfinde A ⁷² fil fo
⁷³ diceleith R ⁷³ fail R ⁷⁴ i R ⁷⁵ hinnsi AR ⁷⁶ hiecad A hiead R
⁷⁷ herice A, éric R and om. athar AR ⁷⁸ gabar VA ⁷⁹ Biereo R
⁸⁰ om. † R ⁸¹ -aibh A him- R ⁸² cech fallas R ⁸³ each R ⁸⁴ ice R
⁸⁵ rannice A ronnice R ⁸⁶ ins. ingen Dian Cecht R ⁸⁷ digh AR
⁸⁸ -raig A -rig R ⁸⁹ lomanna R ⁹⁰ as a beola A asa belaib R ⁹¹ as
ann A is ann R ⁹² in dig(h?) A an dig R ⁹³ hi enuce A i Cnuc
Uachtair Forcha R ⁹⁴ meabdatar A ⁹⁵ -and V -ann A lomanna R
⁹⁶ assa R ⁹⁷ loim R ⁹⁸ illoch R: nUar A ⁹⁹ † loim R ¹⁰⁰ ainndinn
illoch Aininnnd loim iairn illoch Iairn R nIarn hilloch nIarn lomm nAinnind
(uAinn- V) illoch nAindinn VA (nAnd V) ¹⁰¹ arfemad anmanna R arf.
ananmanda A ¹⁰² faibluid A ¹⁰³ de qibus V ¹⁰⁴ hoc AR ¹⁰⁵ om. R.

Second Redaction.

V 8 β 32: A 10 β 3: D 14 δ 12: E 6 α 39:

R 76 A γ 29-δ, then 80 α 1.

320. ¹Gabāil ²Tūath Dē Danann ³so sīs¹. ⁴Batar clanda
⁵Bethaich meic ⁶Iarbanoil ⁷Fhātha meic ⁸Nemid ⁹in indsib
¹⁰thūaiscertacha in domuin, ¹¹ic ¹²fogluim ¹³druidechta ¹⁴diabuil,¹⁵
comtar ¹⁶fortailli for ¹⁷cach ceird¹⁸ a sūithi ¹⁹geintliuchta, γ for
²⁰cach ²¹diabul-dān ²²na ²³druidechta.

321. Ocus ¹is ²ann ³atar, ⁴etir na ⁵Hathanenstu γ na
⁶Felistinu. Ocus no ⁷bith eath ⁸each lāi ⁴etir na ⁹Hathanenstō
γ na ¹⁰Feiliustinu ¹¹in ¹²inbuidh sin, eo ro scāchatar na
¹³Hathanensta acht ¹⁴sūaill ¹⁵mbee. Ar ¹⁶no ¹⁷dolbtaiss Tūatha
Dē ¹⁸Danann ¹⁹demno ²⁰hi corpaib na nAthanenstu, co ²¹tēigtiss
²²each ²³lāithe do ²⁴cathugudh. Ocus ba hingnad ²⁵las na
²⁶Feilistinu ²⁷an nī sin, γ ²⁸dolotar ²⁹cosin ³⁰druith ro ³¹bāi
isin tīr, γ ³²asberat ³³fris: ³⁴Is ingnad ³⁵lind na fir ³⁶marbmait
³⁷each ³⁸lāithe ³⁹† γ ³⁷each ⁴⁰aidehi || ⁴¹itē ⁴²thecaid † ar ⁴³tūs ||
do ⁴⁴cathugud frinn iar n-a bārach.³⁹ Dobert iarom a ⁴⁵senōir
⁴⁶comairle dōib, γ asbert friu: ⁴⁷Berigh bera ⁴⁸cuill γ ⁴⁹cairthind

320. ¹⁻² *ins. partly in marg. sV: om. E, erased R* ² Tuaithe A
³ innso D ⁴ bator (*in rasura*) tra clanna D ⁵ Beothaig D Beathaich R
⁶ Iarboinel R ⁷ Fatha VDE ⁸ -idh A Neim- E ⁹ ind insib D ind
indsibh E ¹⁰ tuas- D tuargertacha (*sic*) E ¹¹ oe DR og E
¹² fogluimm D ¹³ druith- A draid- D draidh- E ¹⁴ -ail R ¹⁵ *ins.* γ
fesa γ fitnaisechto diabuil γ amuinsechto D ¹⁶ fortuilli D foirtille E
¹⁷ cec D gach E ¹⁸ a suide E a suite R ¹⁹ genntl- A gentl- D geinntlechta E
²⁰ cec DR gach E ²¹ ndiabal ndan R ²² *om.* na D: a E ²³ -dechta D
-dhecht E.

321. *This ¶ follows ¶ 324 in D.* ¹ iss V ² and E ³ badar *ye in*
marg. E ⁴ itir D (*bis*) ⁵ Hathanensdaib D Hatenenst- E
Hateineinstab R ⁶ Felisdindu D Felistindt- E Felestindu R ⁷ bid D
biod E ⁸ cec lai D cec laoi E ⁹ Hatensto A Hathanensdu D
Hathanensda E Haithenstu R ¹⁰ Felestinu A Felisdindu D Feilustindu
na Felistindu (*sic*) E Felistintu R ¹¹ inn V ind ED ¹² inbaid AER
-buid D ¹³ Haitinenstu R ¹⁴ suail E ¹⁵ mbeg D mbee R

320. The Taking of the Tuatha De Danann here below. The progeny of Bethach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed were in the northern islands of the world, learning the devil's druidry, till they were expert in every craft of their pagan cunning, and in every diabolic art of druidry.

321. And there they were, between the Athenians and the Philistines. And there used to be a battle every day between the Athenians and the Philistines at that time, till the Athenians^(a) dwindled away, all but a small remnant. For the Tuatha De Danann used to fashion demons in the bodies of the Athenians, so that they used to come every day to battle. To the Philistines that was a marvel, and they came to the druid who was in the land, and they said unto him: We marvel, that the men whom we slay every day [and every night] should [be the first to] come to battle with us on the morrow. Their elder gave them counsel, saying unto them: Take with you

¹⁶ ro R ¹⁷ -tais AE dolbais DR ¹⁸ om. R ¹⁹ demnu DE demna R
²⁰ a R ²¹ teigtis ADE (*second i sbs.* E) tegdis R ²² cech D ²³ leithi A
laithi DE ²⁴ chath- AE ²⁵ ar R ²⁶ Felistinu A Felistindu DE
Felestindu R ²⁷ andisin A innisin D anisin E ²⁸ doll- R ²⁹ eusin A
cossin E cussin D ³⁰ draid D druid ER ³¹ bui A bae E boi D
³² asperatt D ³³ friss E ³⁴ as R ³⁵ linn DER ³⁶ marbamitt D
marpmait E ³⁷ gach D (*bis*) ³⁸ laithi ADER ³⁹⁻³⁹ om. ⁊ each aidechi;
a techt iar barach do eath frinn R ⁴⁰ noidechi E ⁴¹ ithe D: hite
tegtad (*om.* ar tus) frind do eath ar na marach E iar na bharach D
⁴² teguit D ⁴³ thus D ⁴⁴ eath V chath D ⁴⁵ senoír R ⁴⁶ -li AD
⁴⁷ berigh A berid D beir- E bernid R ⁴⁸ qill D ⁴⁹ cairthend VR

(a) So all the mss. say, but the original text must surely have said *Philistines*. K, while retaining the Athenians, re-writes the passage to make the reader understand that the friendly aid of the TDD was not forthcoming till the Athenians were nearly extinguished.

⁵⁰lib ⁵¹don chath ⁵²immārach, ⁊ ⁵³madh ⁵⁴remaibh ⁵⁵muigfes in
cath, ⁵⁶saidhidh na bera sin ⁵⁷ind ⁵⁸cīrrseib na ⁵⁹fer ⁶⁰muirbfidhe.
Ocus ⁶¹masat ⁶²deamhna, ⁶³dogena ⁶⁴daisse crum ⁶⁵dīb.
⁶⁶Tiaghait ⁶⁷iarom na ⁶⁸Felistinda don ⁶⁹cath iar na bārach, ⁊
⁷⁰maighid ⁷¹rempo, ⁊ ⁷²saidhit na ⁷³slēgha sin ⁷⁴in ⁷⁵āirrsuib na
⁷⁶fer ro marbsat, ⁊ batar ⁷⁷daissi crum ⁷⁸dē iar na bārach. Do
⁷⁹inolad iarsin na ⁸⁰Felistinu do marbud ⁸¹Tūaithi Dē Danand.
⁸²Dolotar-side ⁸³in a ⁸⁴n-ūathbāss ⁸⁵rempo, ⁊ ⁸⁶ro dolbsat tria
⁸⁷druidecht ⁊ ⁸⁸coinflehta demna; ⁊ dolotar ⁸⁹in cētna drem
⁹⁰dīb ⁹¹dochum Hērenn ⁹²[iarom: Tuath De, ⁊ ni fess bunadus
doib, in do demnaib fa in do doinib: araide is do chloinn
Bethaig meic Iarbaneil Fhatha doib. Is amlaid tangatar], ⁹³cen
ethra ⁹³cen ⁹⁴barceo, ⁹⁵in nēllaib cīach ⁹⁶[os ind aer, tria nert
draidechta], ⁹⁷eo ro fersait for ⁹⁸Slēib Chonmaicne Rēin ⁹⁹a
¹⁰⁰Condachtaib.

322. ¹Is ē sin ²tairthiudh ⁊ ³fochunn ⁴rosfogluaiss ⁵ō foglaim ‡
⁊ ⁶asberat araile ⁷comadh ⁸in n-ethraib ⁹nothiastais uile ||:
cidtrācht, robatar iar ¹⁰cinniud each fogluma hic Grēcaib, ⁊
¹¹rogabsat crīch ⁊ ¹²ferann ¹³a tūaiseert ¹⁴Albun, secht ¹⁵bliadna,
¹⁶hic ¹⁷Dobur ⁊ ¹⁶hic ¹⁸Urdobur, ⁊ ¹⁹Nuadhu ²⁰irrige ²¹fortho.
Ocus do ²²dechatar ²³dochum ²⁴nĒrem, ²⁵Dīa Luain ²⁶hi kallann
Mai, ²⁷hi longaib ‡ ⁊ ²⁸barceaib ||. Ocus ro ²⁹loiscit ³⁰a longa,

cairthiun D caortainn E ⁵⁰ libh E ⁵¹ dun chath A: cath E
⁵² imarach A imbarach D amarach ER ⁵³ mad AD mag E ⁵⁴ remuib D
remhaib E ⁵⁵ maidfes D maigfes ER (gh E) ⁵⁶ saighidh A saidid D
⁵⁷ in DE ann R ⁵⁸ herrseib D -bh (*the h written (not a dot) but very faint*) E
⁵⁹ bfer DE (*the b ye D*) ⁶⁰ muirbfide A mairbfide D
mairfide E ⁶¹ masa D masad E ⁶² demna ADER ⁶³ dogentar D
dodena ER ⁶⁴ daissi A dasi D daisi E ⁶⁵ -bh E ⁶⁶ tiaguit AR
tiaguit D tiagaid E ⁶⁷ iarum A ⁶⁸ Phelistinda A Felistindu D
Felistinda E ⁶⁹ chath DE ⁷⁰ maighidh A maidid DER ⁷¹ rempa D
rempu E ⁷² saighitt A saiditt D saigid E ⁷³ slega DE ⁷⁴ inn E
⁷⁵ airs- D arseib E ⁷⁶ bfer D ⁷⁷ daisi AR dasi D daisse E ⁷⁸ do A
de ye E ⁷⁹ apparently molad A inolat D inalot E ⁸⁰ Phel- A Felistin- E
⁸¹ Tuath- A Thuaithe E ⁸² olotar(a) A ⁸³ inna E ⁸⁴ nuathbas A
nluathbas D ⁸⁵ rompo A rempa D rempu E ⁸⁶ rosdolbsatt D
rosdolbsat E ⁸⁷ -d- E ⁸⁸ coimślehta D (*the ś ye D*), chuindślehta E:
the ⁊ *after* demna ye E ⁸⁹ om. in cetna drem dib D ⁹⁰ dibh AE
⁹¹ ins. dolotar A: ind Erinn D, dochum uEr- E ⁹² *This bracketed inter-*

skewers of hazel and quicken to the battle to-morrow, and if the battle break before you, thrust in those skewers behind the necks of the men whom you shall slay. If they be demons, they shall become heaps of worms. Thereafter the Philistines came to the battle on the morrow, and it broke before them, and they thrust those points in behind the necks of the men whom they slew, and they became heaps of worms on the morrow. After that the Philistines assembled together to slay the Tuatha De Danann. These came in terror before them, and by their druidry and fightings they fashioned demons^(b); and the first company of them came to Ireland [afterwards, (as) the Tuatha De, and their origin is unknown whether they were of demons or of men: howbeit they are of the progeny of Bethaeh son of Iarbonel the Soothsayer. In this wise they came,] without ships or barks, in clouds of fog [over the air, by their might of druidry], and so they descended on a mountain of Conmaiene Rein in Connachta.

322. There is the course and the cause of their emprise, after their education: [others say that it was in ships that they all came]. However, they had completed all their education among the Greeks, and they took territory and estate in the north of Alba, at Dobar and Urdobar, for seven years, Nuadu being king over them. And they came to Ireland, on Monday, the kalends of May, in ships [and vessels]. And

polation in D only. ⁹³ cin D (*bis*): ethru VE ⁹⁴ noa D bareu E
⁹⁵ i D ⁹⁶ *This also in D only.* ⁹⁷ co ro fersat co ro fersat E: 7 gabsat D
⁹⁸ Sleibe Con- E Sleib Con- D ⁹⁹ i A hi DE ¹⁰⁰ Conachtaib A
 Connachtaib DE.

322. *This ¶ not in D at this point: see ¶ 337a.* ¹ isse E ² taurthiud R
³ fochund A ⁴ -ais AR ⁵ o a foglaim E ⁶ asbertatar E
⁷ comad A combadh E (*the dot of lenition very faint*) ⁸ i n-eth- E
 a n-eth. R ⁹ nathiastaiss huile E: uili A ¹⁰ -udh VA cindiud E
¹¹ rogabhsat E ¹² -und A -and E ¹³ hi AE ¹⁴ -an E ¹⁵ mbliadnae E
¹⁶ ic E (*bis*) ¹⁷ Dobar E ¹⁸ Urdobar E ¹⁹ -du A -da E ²⁰ irigi E
²¹ fortha ER ²² deochatar E ²³ -chumm E ²⁴ -nd E ²⁵ die E
²⁶ i E ²⁷ illongaib E ²⁸ baraib ER ²⁹ loiseid E ³⁰ allongai E

(a) In √A this was doubtless written, as in E, *Tuath De D. Dolotar*. The eye of sA lost count among the D's. This is a subtle and interesting link between E and √A.

(b) See the note in this passage.

³¹γ do ³²dechatar ³³cen ³⁴airiudugh do Feraib ³⁵Boleg
³⁶congabsat for ³⁷Sleib ³⁸in Iairmn. Ocus ro ³⁹dolbsat ⁴⁰temel
 irī ⁴¹lāithe γ trī ⁴²n-aidehe dar grēin γ ⁴³ēsea, γ ⁴⁴conaittchetar
 cath no ⁴⁵rīgi co Feraib ⁴⁶Bolg. ⁴⁷Ocus ⁴⁸ro fígedh cath ⁴⁹Muighe
⁵⁰Tuired ⁵¹etorro, amail ⁵²atrubrumar thūas, γ ro ⁵³machtait cēt
 mīle do Feraib Bolg and ⁵⁴iarum.

⁵⁵Rogabsad Tūatha Dē Danann iar sin ⁵⁶rīghe nĒirenn, γ is
⁵⁷iad-sin tug leo an Lia Fāil, ro ⁵⁸baoi a Temraig, *unde dicitur*
 Inis Fhāil, *ut Cinaed cecinit*,

In cloch for stait mo dī sáil.

323. ¹Ceitri cathracha ²irrabatar ³Tūatha Dē Danann ie
 foglaím ⁴eólais, ⁵i. Failias γ ⁶Gorias, ⁷Finniass γ ⁸Muirias.

324. ¹Ceithri fissidi ²atar is na ³cathrachaib sin, ⁴i. Morfessa
⁵bai i ⁶Failias, ⁷Esruss ⁸bai ⁹in ¹⁰Goirias, ¹¹Uiscias ⁸bui ¹²i
¹³Findiass, ¹⁴Semiass ⁸bai i ¹⁵Muirias. ¹⁶Is iat-sin na cethri
 fisid ocar fogluimset Tuatha De fis γ colas.¹⁶

VA

ER omit

D

325. A Goirias ¹tuead sleagh A Falias tugad in Lia Fail
²Logha γ nī gebthi fria, na bai i Temraig^(a) *unde dicitur*

allonga R ³¹ om. γ R ³² deochatar ER ³³ can E ³⁴ airiug AR airigud E
³⁵ bolge E bole R: *there seems to be a dot over the F of the preceding*
 Feraib in R ³⁶ -sot V ³⁷ Sliab E ³⁸ ind Iaraind E Sl. nIairinn R
³⁹ doillset ER ⁴⁰ temil E ⁴¹ -thi R ⁴² om. prefixed n- E
⁴³ esga E ⁴⁴ -aitecdar E -aitechetar R ⁴⁵ righi A righe E ⁴⁶ boleg A
 bole R ⁴⁷ om. γ R ⁴⁸ do fíged E ro fíghed R ⁴⁹ Muigi R
⁵⁰ -ead A ⁵¹ etorra E ⁵² adru- A: -bramar AR, -bhram- E: om.
following γ R ⁵³ -aid E ⁵⁴ om. ER; ann for and R ⁵⁵ A part of
 the basal document, but at this point in ER only: rogabsat R ⁵⁶ rīgi
 nEr- R ⁵⁷ iat-sin tuesat R ⁵⁸ bui i R.

323. Follows ¶ 320 in D: om. ER. ¹ Ceithri catr- D ² irrabatar A
³ om. T.D.D., D ⁴ fis γ colais γ diabaldachta D ⁵ itiatt so a n-anmann D
⁶ Goirias AD ⁷ Finniass AD ⁸ Muirias AD.

they burn their ships, and advanced unperceived by the Fir Bolg, till they landed on Sliab in Iairun. And they formed a fog for three days and three nights over sun and moon, and demanded battle or kingship of the Fir Bolg. And the battle of Mag Tuired was fought between them, as we have said above, and afterwards one hundred thousand of the Fir Bolg were slaughtered there.

Thereafter the Tuatha De Danann took the kingship of Ireland. It is they who brought with them the Stone of Fal, which was in Temair, *unde dicitur* Inis Fail *ut* Cinaed *cecinit*

Poem no. LVIII.

323. There were four cities in which the Tuatha De Danann were acquiring knowledge, namely Failias, Goirias, Finnias, Muirias.

324. Four sages who were in those cities, Morfessa who was in Failias, Esrus in Goirias, Usicias in Finnias, Semias in Muirias. [Those are the four sages with whom the Tuatha De acquired knowledge and science.]

325. From Goirias was brought the spear of Lug, and From Failias was brought the Lia Fail, which was in

324. *Follows ¶ 325 in D: om. ER.* ¹ Ceitri VD ² *om. D* ³ *ceitri ys D*
⁴ *om. i. D* ⁵ *-fessa bai hi D* ⁶ Failias A Falias D ⁷ Esrus A
 Hesrus D ⁸ *boi (ter) D* *bui (2nd and 3rd time) A* ⁹ *hi D* ¹⁰ Goirias A
 nGoirias D ¹¹ Usicias D ¹² *hi D* ¹³ Findias A Fini D ¹⁴ Semias AD
¹⁵ Muirias AD ¹⁶⁻¹⁶ *In D only.*

325. *Follows ¶ 323 in D. Variants from A.* ¹ *tuccad* ² *Loga*

(a) The text has been corrupted in D at this point and clumsily corrected. The scribe's eye wandered from *Temraig* to *Lug*, a few lines further down, and he wrote on, *ni gebthi . . . i mbith (sic) laim*. He then realized that something was wrong, and wrote *7 bai ic Lug* above *bai i Temraig*. Further examination showed him that this did not correct the error, so he enclosed the words which he had written prematurely in an oblong frame, as though to exclude them, and proceeded *unde dicitur*, etc., as he should have done at first.

³friss inti ⁴imbid lāim. A
⁵Finniass tucad clāidem Nūadat
⁶Airgetlām, ⁊ nī ⁷tērnadh nech
 ūadh ō do berthai ⁸assa thind-
 tigh bodba. A Muirias ⁹tucadh
 coire in ¹⁰Dagda: nī ¹¹teigh-
 edh dām dimdach uadh. A
¹²Failiass ¹³tucadh in Lia Fāil
 co Temraigh, ⁊ no ¹⁴gesidh
¹⁵aco fo each rī no gabad
 Ērinn, ⁊ is ūaithi rāiter Inis
 Fāil, ¹⁶ut Cinaed cecinit

Inis Fail, ut Cinaed cecinit

In cloch for stait mo di sāl.

No gesed in lia sin fo gach
 rig no gebad Herinn. A
 Gorias tugad in tsleg boi ie
 Lug; nī gebthi cath fria no fris
 in ti i mbid laim. A Finnias
 tugad cloidim Nuadott; nī
 ternod nech de o doberthe asa
 intiuch bodba, ⁊ nī gebthi fris.
 A Murias tugad cori in Dagda;
 nī teged dam dimdach uaid.

In cloch for stait mo di sāl.

326. Ba ¹rī Erenn ²trā ³inn tī fo ⁴ngessed in cloch sin. Co
⁵roselaigh Cū Culaind ⁶cona ⁷cladim, ar ⁸na ro ⁹geiss ¹⁰fōe
¹¹nā fō ¹²dalta .i. fō Lugaid mac na ¹³ttrī ¹⁴Finn Emna, ¹⁵†
 ⁊ nī ro ges ō sin ille acht fō Conn namā ||. Co ro ¹⁶scenn a
¹⁷crīdhe ¹⁸eisti ¹⁹hō ²⁰Themraigh ²¹co Tailltin: ²²is dē atā
²³Crīdhi Fāil ²⁴i ²⁵Tailltin. ²⁶Ecmaing nī hed fotera na
 hidlu do brisiud cen rīgi do gabāil do Lūgaid dāna, acht
 Crīst do genemuin in tan sin.²⁶

³ frisin ⁴ -idh ⁵ -ias ⁶ -lamh ⁷ -nad neach ⁸ asa (thind-
 changed from -tlind) ⁹ -ad ¹⁰ Dagdha ¹¹ theged ¹² -ias ¹³ -ad
¹⁴ geis- ¹⁵ aeco ¹⁶ Cinaed h. Hartacan ut Cinaeth cec. V Cinaed .h.
 Hartacand ut Cinaed cc. A.(a)

326. Follows 327a in D, 322 in ER. ¹ righ Her. E ² om. DER:
 ins. iarsin DE ³ in DE, an R ⁴ ngesed A a ngesed D ngeised E a
 ngeised an R ⁵ -seal- E -selaid R ⁶ coa DE, co R ⁷ claidim V
 chlaidim D cloid- E ⁸ no E ⁹ ges AD geis ER ¹⁰ foi D faoi E

no victory could be won against it, nor against him who had it in hand. From Finnias was brought the sword of Nuadu Airgetlam, and no man escaped from it when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard. From Muirias was brought the cauldron of the Dagda; no company would go from it unsatisfied. From Failias was brought the Stone of Fal to Temair, and it used to cry in their time under every king that should take Temair. Thence is Inis Fail named, *ut Cinaed cecinit*

Poem no. LVIII.

Temair: *unde dicitur* Inis Fail, *ut Cinaed cecinit*

Poem no. LVIII.

That stone used to utter a cry under every king that should take Ireland. From Goirias was brought the spear which Lug had: no battle would go against it, nor against him who had it in hand. From Finnias was brought the sword of Nuadu; no man escaped from it when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard, and there was no resisting it. From Muirias was brought the cauldron of the Dagda; no company would go from it unsatisfied.

326. He under whom that stone should cry was king of Ireland. But Cu Chulaind struck it with his sword, for that it made no cry under him nor under his fosterling, Lugaid, son of the three Finns of Emain: [and from that out it never made cry save only under Conn]. And so its heart burst out of it from Temair to Tailtiu: therefore “Fal’s Heart” is in Tailtiu. [But it was not Lugaid’s failure to take the kingship which was the occasion of the breaking of the idols, but Christ’s birth at that time.]

¹¹ nach DER ¹² *ins.* a DER: dhalta D daltha R ¹³ tri DER
¹⁴ Find AD bFinn E ¹⁵ *spr.* in D only ¹⁶ sceind E seeinn DR
¹⁷ dhi V, -di AD, -de ER ¹⁸ eiste R ¹⁹ o ADE ²⁰ Tem- DE -raid R
²¹ go D, the a in the following word scraped off ²² conid se croidi Fail
sin D ²³ -de ER ²⁴ a E ²⁵ Tailtin R ²⁶⁻²⁸ This in D only.

(a) “Cinaed h. Hartacan” was obviously an interlined gloss in √VA, incorporated in the text of √VA.

327. ¹Atberat imorro ²fairind ³aile ⁴conid ⁵mōr-longas
⁶lāncatar Tūatha Dē Danann ⁷an Herinn, ⁊ ro ⁸loisesit a mbarca;
⁹⁊ is^(a) ¹⁰dōn dlūim ¹¹ciach baī dīb ¹²ica loscad adubratat araile
¹³conid issin dlūim ¹⁴ciach thistais. Ocus nī ¹⁵hed ōn, ar ¹⁶is
iat na dā ¹⁷ffocainn ar ar loisesit a longa, .i. ar na ¹⁸fagbatiss
fini Fomra ¹⁹iat do fogail ²⁰forro, ⁊ ar na ²¹fagbatiss ²²fēin
conair ²³teichidh a Hērinn ²⁴ce mudh orro bo ²⁵rāen re Feraib
²⁶Bolec. ²⁷*Unde dicitur*

*Do loisc gach laech dīb a luīng.*²⁷

²⁸Ro lāsāt Tūath Dē iarom temel for grēin fri rē trī lā ⁊ tri
n-oidche.²⁸

327a. [Cid tra acht ro batat iar cinniud gach fogluma ic Grecaib, ⁊ ro
gabsat crih ⁊ ferann ic Dobar ⁊ hic Urdobar, ⁊ Nuado irrige fortha. Ocus
do deocatar dochom nErinn i kallann Mai in ethruib ⁊ bareuib, ⁊ ro
loisgset a longa amail adrubramar.] Cath no rige conatcetar go Feruib
Bole, ⁊ ro figed cath Muige Tuired etorro, amail atrubramar tuas, ⁊ ro
machtait eet mile d'Feruib Bolg ann. Rogabsat Tuatha De Danann iar
sin rigi nErenn; ⁊ is iat sin tugsatar leo in Lia Fail ro bac i Temraig,
unde dicitur Inis Fail.

328. ¹NŪADHA ²AIRGETLAM trā, ³issē ba rī do Thūathaib Dē
Danann, ⁴secht mbliadna ⁵ria tichtain ⁶dōib ⁷an Hērinn, ⁸cor
benadh a ⁹lāmh dē ¹⁰a cēt chath Muighi ¹¹Tuired. ¹²Eidhleó
mac Alldai is ē ¹³cēt fer do rochair ¹⁴an Hērinn do Tūathaib
Dē Danann, do lāim ¹⁵Nerchon hui ¹⁶Semeōin ¹⁷a cēt cath
¹⁸Muigi ¹⁹Tuired: ²⁰⁊ torchair ²¹Ernnmass ⁊ ²²Echtach ⁊ Etargal
⁊ ²³Fiacha ²⁴issin cath cētna.

327. *Follows* 321 in D: om. ER. ¹atberatt D ²fairenn A fairend D
³aili A oili D ⁴conad A ⁵ins. in D ⁶-ang- D ⁷om. an Her- D:
Erinn A ⁸-et D ⁹om. ⁊ D ¹⁰din D ¹¹chiach boi D ¹²oca
losgad atberatar D ¹³conid isin A combad in D ¹⁴chiach tistais D
¹⁵headh A hedh D ¹⁶it iat so na da D ¹⁷fochaidn A fochoinn ar ro
loisesed D ¹⁸-tis AD ¹⁹iatt D ²⁰forrai D ²¹tis AD ²²om. D
²³theichid A thechid D ²⁴cia mad forra bad roen ria Feraib D
²⁵raon A ²⁶Boleg A ²⁷⁻²⁷om. D ²⁸⁻²⁸in D only.

328. *Follows* 326 in D: om. ER. ¹Nuadu A -do D ²Argedlam D

327. Another company says, however, that it was as a sea-expedition the Tuatha De Danann came to Ireland, and burnt their ships. It was owing to the fog of smoke that rose from them as they were burning that others have said that they came in a fog of smoke. Not so, however, for these are the two reasons why they burnt their ships—that the Fomoraig should not find them to rob them of them, and that they themselves should not have a way of escape from Ireland, even though they should suffer rout before the Fir Bolg. *Unde dicitur*

Poem no. LIX.

[Thereafter the Tuatha De Danann brought a darkness over the sun for a space of three days and three nights.]

327a. *Follows 327 in D only. Owing to the injured state of the parchment the first few lines are very hard to read. It repeats with slight verbal differences most of ¶ 322; the translation need not be repeated. The passage here printed in square brackets is written on the upper margin of the MS., and there is no indication of where it was intended to come in the text: but comparison with ¶ 322 shows that it must be here. The quotation of Cinaed ua Hartacain and his quatrain are here omitted: D has them in ¶ 325. ¶ 326 then follows. Interlined with the first sentence of this intrusive paragraph are the words, all but illegible, ar is oco batar brechta druad ⁊ arad ⁊ cuid cuidcairi. The bottom of the leaf seems to have been exposed at some time to fire, which has stained and distorted the vellum.*

328. As for Nuadu Airgetlam, it is he who was king over the Tuatha De Danann for seven years before they came into Ireland, till his arm was cut from him in the first battle of Mag Tuired. It is Eidleo son of Allda who was the first man that fell in Ireland of the Tuatha De Danann, by the hand of Nerchu ua Semeoin, in the first battle of Mag Tuired. Ernmas, Echtach, Etargal, and Fiacha fell in the same battle.

³ ise AD ⁴ .uii. A, re-inked to an .b. V: m- of mbliadna om. D
⁵ ria tiachtain VD riachtain A ⁶ om. D ⁷ an Er. A ind H ⁸ coro D:
beanad A benad D ⁹ lam A: also in D, but badly re-inked ¹⁰ i cett
cath D ¹¹ -eadh A ¹² Eidleo A Edleo D ¹³ ced D ¹⁴ in Herind D
¹⁵ Nereon A Nerchoin D ¹⁶ Simoin D ¹⁷ hi cet chath D ¹⁸ Muighi D
¹⁹ -eadh A ²⁰ do rochair D ²¹ -muss V Ernmas A Ernmas D
²² -dach D ²³ -chna D ²⁴ om. issin e. c. D.

(a) This "is" written in large letters as though beginning a paragraph in D, but probably for no other purpose than to fill up the line.

329. ¹Gabais ²Bress mac ³Eladain ⁴iartain rígi nĒrenn, ⁵cor hīcadh lām ⁶Nūadat, ⁷γ co ⁸torchair Bress hua Nēit i ⁹Carn Hui Nēt, do ¹⁰druidhecht ¹¹Loga ¹²Lāmfota⁷. ¹³NŪADHA ¹⁴ARGADLĀM iarsin, fiche bliadan : i. lām argait ¹⁵co lān-lūth ¹⁶in each meōr γ in gach alt do ¹⁷rat Dian Cecht fair, γ ¹⁸Credhne cerd ¹⁹a congnom ²⁰laiss. Dorat ²¹Miach mac Dian Cecht alt fri halt γ ²²fēith fri fēith dia lāim ²³fēin fair, γ ²⁴īcaidh fria ²⁵teōra ²⁶nōmaidhi, γ ²⁷bertais in lāim ²⁸n-areait ina díre.

330. ¹Taillti ingen Mag Mōir ²rīgh Espāine, ban-rīgan Fer ³mBole, tānic-⁴sein iar cur ⁵catha Muige Tuired for ⁶Feraib Bole co Caill Cuan. Ocus ⁷slaigther in chaill ⁸aiece, comba magh seothsemrach rīa ⁹cinn ¹⁰mblíadna. ¹¹Issī in ¹²Tailltiu sin ba ben ¹³Echach meic ¹⁴Eirce, ¹⁵rīgh Ērenn¹⁶: γ ¹⁷issē Eochaid ¹⁸tuc a Hespāin, ō hathair¹⁹. Tailltiu trā, ro trebastair ²⁰i Tailltin, γ ²¹ro fāi ria Heochaid nGarb mac Duach Dail do Tūathaib Dē Danann: γ ²²do rat Cian mac Dian Cecht—γ Scāl²² Balb a ainm ²³aile—a mac dī for altrom i. ²⁴Lugh. ²⁵Eithne dāna, ingen Balair, a mathair. Conerbailt iarsin ²⁶Tailltiu ²⁷a Tailltin, ²⁸γ co ²⁹tartadh a hainm ³⁰fuirre, γ ³¹conid hē a fert ³²fīl on ³³Florndh Taillten ³⁴sāer-dūaigh. Condēnta ³⁵a cluiche ³⁶eacha bliadna ³⁷oc Lugh, i. ³⁸cōeethigis ria ³⁹Lugnusad γ ⁴⁰cōeethighis ⁴¹iarom: ⁴²unde dicitur ⁴³Lugnusad, i. nasadh ⁴⁴Logha ⁴⁵Lamfāda ainm in ⁴⁶cluichi sin.

331. ¹Nūada Airgetlām do rochair ²i cath ³dēdenach ⁴Muigi Tuired, γ Macha ingen Ernmais, do lāim Balair ⁵Bailebeimnig. ⁶Issin ⁷cath sin do rochair ⁸Oghma mac ⁹Eladain la Hinnech ¹⁰mac Dē ¹¹Domnand ¹²do Fomorchuib. Do rochair ¹³Brugne γ ¹⁴Cassmael na dā ¹⁵chainti, la ¹⁶Hoilltriallach mac ¹⁷Indigh.

329. *Follows 328 in D: om. ER.* ¹-uis D ²Bres AD ³Ealadain A Elathan D ⁴iarsin D ⁵ins. co cenn .iii. mbl. D ⁶-dhad A ⁷⁻⁷om. D ⁸torchair Bres A ⁹Carnu A ¹⁰ruidceht A ¹¹Logha V ¹²-fota A ¹³-du A ¹⁴-gat- A -get- D ¹⁵gu A ¹⁶gecha laime in cech meor D ¹⁷rat fair D.C. in liaig D ¹⁸Credne A Credni D ¹⁹oc congnam D ²⁰fris D ²¹ins. imorro D ²²om. V ²³om. fein D ²⁴ieuid fri D ²⁵tri A ²⁶nomada D ²⁷bertus a laim nargitt naire D

330. *Follows 329 in D: om. ER.* ¹Tailltiu D ²rig AD ³mBoleg A ⁴-side D ⁵in chatha sin D ⁶-uib D ⁷-ghith- A slechteaiter D ⁸acci cor bo mag seothsemrach D ⁹cind AD ¹⁰bli- (om. m) D ¹¹isi AD ¹²Taillti-siu D ¹³Each- A ¹⁴Eire AD ¹⁵rit changed *prim. man. to rig D: rig A* ¹⁶ins. coromarbsat T.D.D. e isin chet chath M.T. Is e ced fer do rinn- (a few illegible letters) atbath in Herinn, ut dicitur D ¹⁷ise A ¹⁸tucc A mac Eire dosfucc D ¹⁹ins. o Mag

329. BRES s. Elada afterwards took the kingship of Ireland, till the arm of Nuadu was healed, and till Bres grandson of Net fell in Carn Ui Neit, by the druidry of Lug Lamfada. Thereafter NUADU AIRGETLAM, twenty years. A silver arm with full activity in every finger and every joint did Dian Cecht set upon him, Credne the wright helping him. Miach son of Dian Cecht set joint to joint and vein to vein of his own hand upon him, and in thrice nine days was it healed, and he took the silver arm as a guerdon.

*330. Taillte daughter of Mag Mor king of Spain, queen of the Fir Bolg, she came after setting the battle of Mag Tuired against the Fir Bolg to Coill Cuan. And the wood was cleared by her, so that it became a clovery plain before the end of a year. This is that Taillte who was wife of Eochu son of Ere, king of Ireland: it is Eochu who took her from Spain, from her father. As for Taillte, she dwelt in Tailltiu, and slept with Eochu Garb son of Dui the Blind of the Tuatha De Danann: and Cian son of Dian Cecht, otherwise called Scal Balb, gave her his son in fosterage, Lug to wit. Eithne daughter of Balar was his mother. Thereafter Taillte died in Tailltiu, and her name was given thereto, and it is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu. Her games were made annually by Lug, a fortnight before Lughnasad and a fortnight after. *Unde dicitur* Lughnasad, i.e. *nasad* of Lug Lamfada, the name of that festivity.

331. Nuadu Airgetlam fell in the last battle of Mag Tuired, along with Maeha daughter of Ernmas, by the hand of Balar Baile-beimnech. In that battle there fell Ogma s. Elada at the hands of Indech son of De Domnann of the Fomoraig. Bruidne and Casmael the two satirists fell at the hands of Oltriallach son of Indech.

Mor mall ri Espaine D	²⁰ hi Talltin D	²¹ ra foi re Heochu D
²²⁻²³ do rad Cen m. Den Cecht .i. Scal D	²³ eli D	²⁴ Lug mac-side
ingine Balair Bailebennig D	²⁵ Eithne A: om. to a mathair D	
²⁶ Taillti A	²⁷ i A hi D	²⁸ om. 7 D
²⁹ tardadh A	³⁰ f-ri D	
³¹ -idh VA	³² fail ond D	³³ forud AD (f A)
³⁴ sairthuaid D		
³⁵ aecluiche A -chi D	³⁶ cecha D	³⁷ ie VD: Lug D
³⁸ coeethighis A		
coictigess D	³⁹ -adh VA	⁴⁰ -tigis D
⁴¹ iaromh A	⁴² na diaid beus D	
⁴³ undi V om. unde dicitur D	⁴⁴ Lugh-dh VA -nas- D	⁴⁵ Loga AD
⁴⁶ m. Ethnenn and om. Lamfada D	⁴⁷ chluichi and om. sin D.	

331. *Follows* 330 *in* D: om. ER. ¹ Nuadha V Nuado Arg- D
² hi AD ³ dedh- A deg- D ⁴ -ghi AD ⁵ balebem- D ⁶ isin AD
⁷ chath D ⁸ Ogma VD ⁹ Elathain m. Net D ¹⁰ mace A ¹¹ Domhnoinn A
¹² do Fhom. A rig na Fomore D ¹³ Bruighne A -dne D ¹⁴ Casm- D
¹⁵ -anti D ¹⁶ Holl- VA Hoecht- D ¹⁷ Indig A nInnig D.

332. Īar ¹mbāss ²Nūadat trā ⁊ na ³fer sa, ⁴gabais ⁵Lug rīghī, ⁊ do rochair ⁶laiss a ⁷senathair ⁸‡ .i. Balar ||, co cloich ⁹a thabuill. ¹⁰Sochaidhi trā ¹¹dorochair issin eath ¹²mōr sin Muigi Tuired, etir ¹³Tūatha Dē Danann ⁊ ¹⁴Fomorechaib¹⁵: amail ¹⁶adubairt ¹⁷Indeach mac Dē ¹⁸Domnand, in ¹⁹drai, ⁊ ²⁰ba fer co ²¹ndānaib ⁊ ²²co n-eladnaib ēiside; ²³dia ro iarfaidh ²⁴Lugh de, Cia līn do rochair ²⁵i eath Muigi Tuired?

Secht fir, secht fichit, secht cēt . . .

‡ .i. Ogma mac ²⁶Eladain meic ²⁷Nēit. || Baī trā Lug ²⁸cethracha bliadan ²⁹i r-rīgi nĒrenn ³⁰tar ēis in eatha dēgenaig Muigi Tuired: ‡ secht ³¹bliadna fichit itir in dā ³²eath sin ³³Muigi Tuired. ||

333. (*abc*) Bai ¹trā Eochaid Ollathair .i. in ²Dagda Mōr mac ³Eladain, ochtmoga bliadan ⁴a rīghī nĒrenn. Is ⁵aice batar na trī meic, .i. ⁶Aengus ⁊ Aed ⁊ ⁷Cermud Cāem. Is forro ⁸a cetrar ro gnisit fir ⁹Herenn Sīdh in Brogha. Ceitri meic ¹⁰oe Dīan Cecht, .i. Cū ¹¹⁊ Cian ⁊ Cethen ⁊ Miach: Etan ban-file ¹²ingen Dīan Cecht, ⁊ ¹³Cairpre mac Etaine ¹⁴.i. in ¹⁵file, ⁊ ¹⁶Airmedh, banliaigh, ¹⁷ingen aile Dīan Cecht. ¹⁸Cridinbel ⁊ Bruigne¹⁹ ⁊ ²⁰Cassmael na trī ²¹cāinte. Bē Chuille ⁊ ²²Danand na dī ²³bantūathaig.

332. *Follows 331 in D: om. ER.* ¹mbas D ²tra Nuadat D

³bfer D (*the b ye D*) ⁴isin chath sin do ratsad T.D.D. righi do Lug D ⁵Lugh righi A ⁶lais A leis D ⁷sen- D ⁸this gloss, in the form .i. Balar h. Neid transferred to after thabuill D ⁹asa thabuill D ¹⁰-de D ¹¹ro marbtha (m dotted without significance) isin chath sai (*sic*) [*om. mor and M.T.*] D: isin also A ¹²mor yeA ¹³Tuathaib A Tualth D ¹⁴na Fomoire D -nib A ¹⁵ins. co mBres aroen friu D ¹⁶atrubairt D ¹⁷Innech AD ¹⁸-ann D ¹⁹ri D ²⁰om. D ²¹dannib (*om. co n-*) D ²²concladnaduaibh eside A ²³diar fiarf. Lugh do D ²⁴Lug A ²⁵isin chath D ²⁶Elathuin D ²⁷Neitt D ²⁸ins. mac Ethlenn D ²⁹i righi A irrige II(erenn) D ³⁰dar es in eatha degenuig Muige D ³¹mbl. AD ³²chath AD ³³Muige D. *At the bottom of the column in V are written roughly these*

332. Now after the death of Nuadu and of those men, Lug took the kingship, and his grandfather [Balar] fell at his hands with a stone from a sling. Numbers also fell in that great battle of Mag Tuired, both of the Tuatha De Danann and of the Fomoraig: as said Indech son of De Domnann, the druid, who was a man skilled in arts and crafts, when Lug asked of him, What number fell in the battle of Mag Tuired?

Poem no. LXIV.

[i.e. Ogma son of Eladan son of Net.] Lug was forty years in the kingship of Ireland after the last battle of Mag Tuired: [there were twenty-seven years between those two battles of Mag Tuired.]

333. Now Eochaid Ollathair, the great Dagda, son of Elada, was eighty years in the kingship of Ireland. He had the three sons, Oengus, Aed, and Cermat Caem. Over those four did the men of Ireland erect the Mound of the Brug. Dian Cecht had four sons Cu, Cian, Cethen, and Miach: Etan the poetess was daughter of Dian Cecht, and Coirpre s. Etan was the poet, and Airmed the she-leech was the other daughter of Dian Cecht. Crídimbel, Bruigne, and Casmael the three satirists. Be Chuille and Danann, the three she-husbands.

capital letters .M.C.M.D.M.T.M.D., possibly an attempt at working out the numerical problem posed in the quatrain.

333. Follows 332 in D: *om.* ER. ¹ *om.* trā D ² Daghdha A
 Dagdo D ³ -dhain V thain D ⁴ irighe (*lenition-dot of g very faint*) A
 irige D ⁵ aice A oeco D ⁶ Oengus A ⁷ Cermut Coem A Cermat
 Caemh D ⁸ i cethr̄r rogniset D ⁹ Erenn Sid in Broga D ¹⁰ ag D
¹¹ 7 Cethen 7 Cen D ¹² *om.* ingen D.C., D. ¹³ Coirpre m. Etuine D
¹⁴ *om.* .i. D ¹⁵ fil(e yc)A fili D ¹⁶ -meadh A Airmed ban-liaig D
¹⁷ ind ingen eli D ¹⁸ Críchinbel 7 Bruidne D ¹⁹ *ins.* .i. a beoil inna
 bruinnib (*a gloss interlined*) D ²⁰ Casmaol D ²¹ canti D ²² Dinand D
²³ -aigh D.

334. (*dx*) Trī meic Cermada ¹Milbeōil meic ²Eachach Ollathair
³i. Mac Cuill ⁴ Mac Cecht ⁴ Mac ⁵Grēine: ⁶i. Mac Cuill⁷, coll a
⁸dea ⁷ ⁹Ethur a ainm ⁷ Banba a ben; Mac Cecht¹⁰ iarom, cecht a
 dea, ¹¹Tethur a ainm, ¹²Fotla a ben; Mac ¹³Grēne ¹⁴didiu, grīan a
 dea, ¹⁵Cethur a ainm, ¹⁶Hēriu a ben.

¹⁷Gaiar no ¹⁸Gael, ¹⁹Oirpsen ainm ²⁰dīlis ²¹Manandain diatā
 Loch ²²nOirbsen: ²³in tan ²⁴ro class a ²⁵fert²⁶, ²⁷is ²⁸ann ro
²⁹mebaig ³⁰in loch fo thīr. ³¹*De quibus dicitur*

Hethur ard foġuair mid . . .

334_A (*d*) Tri meic Cermata meic in Dagdo, Mac Cuill,
 Mac Cecht, Mac Greini:^(a) ‡ Ermit ⁷ Dermait ⁷ Aed Don
 anmann eli doib ||. i. Sethor ⁷ Cethor ⁷ Tethor a n-anmann,
 Fodla ⁷ Eriu ⁷ Banba an (*sic*) tri mna.

VAER

B

335 (*r*). ¹Ocus ba ²hiat a Ba hiat a rīg ⁷ a tōsig ⁷ a
³rīga ⁷ a ⁴tāissich ⁷ a ⁵ndruidh ndruidi ⁷ a n-āes dāna inso
⁷ a ⁶n-āes dāna ⁷andso ⁸siss sis. Nuada Aigetlam mac
⁹īaram: ¹⁰Nūadhu ⁷ ¹¹Bress ⁷ Echtuig meic Etarlaim meic
¹²Lug ⁷ ¹³Dagda ⁷ ¹⁴Delbaeth ⁷ Ordain meic Alldai meic Thait
¹⁵Fiachna ¹⁶ ⁷ Brīan ⁷ ¹⁷Iuchair mic Thabuirn meic Ena meic
⁷ Iucharba, trī ¹⁸dea Donann, Baath meic Ebath meic Betuig
 i. na trī ¹⁹druidhi ōn ²⁰ainm- meic Iarbaeōil Fatha meic
 nīter Tūatha Dē Danann, ⁷ Nemid meic Agnomuin meic
 Mac Cuill ⁷ Mac Cecht ⁷ Mac Paim meic Tait meic Sera
²¹Grēine, trī rīgh ²²dēdenacha meic Sru meic Esku meic
²³Tūaithi Dē Danann. ²⁴Eocho ²⁵Bramin meic Fatechta meic

334. Follows 333 VA, 342 ER, 348 D. *The duplicate*, ¶ 334A, follows
 333 in D. ¹Milbel R ²Echach Ollathar D Ech. Ol. ER ³om. i. ER
⁴om. ⁷ DER (*bis*) ⁵Grenie A Greni D ⁶om. i. DER ⁷ins.
 dana DER ⁸dhea V ⁹Hethur D Heitoir E Ethor R ¹⁰om. R
¹¹Tethoir E Tethor R ¹²Fodlo D Fodla E: ⁷ Banba with no Fotla
written in margin R ¹³Greine dono A Greni D ¹⁴om. DR
¹⁵Cecceor E om. C. a ainm DR ¹⁶Eire E Eriu R ¹⁷om. G. no G. D
¹⁸Gail ER ¹⁹Oirbsen DER ²⁰diles DER ²¹Manannain AR
 Manāi D ²²nDoirbsen E ²³ins. ar DER: an tan DR ²⁴foclas D
 roclas ER ²⁵fert D ²⁶ins. ⁷ adnaeul R ²⁷iss V ²⁸and AR
²⁹aigh A meab- E ³⁰an R ³¹om. de q.d. D: quibus dicitur *sec.*
man. in marg. R.

334. The three sons of Cermat Milbel s. Eochu Ollathair were Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Grene. Mac Cuill, the hazel his god, Ethur his name, Banba his wife : Mac Cecht thereafter, the ploughshare his god, Tethur his name, Fotla his wife : Mac Greine further, the sun his god, Cethur his name, Eriu his wife.

Gaiar or Gael [son of] Oirbsen [which] was the personal name of Manannan, from whom Loch Oirbsen is named; when his grave was dug, it is then that the lake burst over the earth. *De quibus dicitur*

Poem no. LVII.

334 A. The three sons of Cermat Milbel son of the Dagda, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine : [Ermit, Dermait, and Aed Don were other names for them]. Sethor, Cethor, Tethor were their names, Fotla, Eriu, Banba their three wives.

335. These were their kings, chieftains, druids, and men of arts here below. Nuadu, Bress, Lug, Dagda, Delbaeth, Fiachna, Brian and Iuchar and Iucharba the three gods of Dana, i.e. the three druids from whom the Tuatha De Danann are named, and Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine, the three last kings of the Tuatha De Danann. Eochu Ollathair, i.e.

These were their kings, chieftains, druids, and men of arts here below. Nuadu Airgetlam s. Echtach s. Etarlam s. Ordan s. Alldai s. Tat s. Tabarn s. Enna s. Baath s. Ibath s. Bethach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer, s. Nemed s. Agnomain s. Pam s. Tat s. Sera s. Sru s. Esru s. Bramin s. Fatacht s. Magog s. Jafeth s. Noe.

334A. See note on preceding paragraph.

335. Follows 341 VA, 346 D, 326 ER. ¹ Om. oculus AER ² hiad ER
³ arrigh E ⁴ taisich A toisig ER ⁵ ndruid (*the last d ye*) A
ndruidhe E -de R ⁶ naos E: ndana (*the n ye*) V ⁷ annso A inso R
⁸ sis AER ⁹ om. ER ¹⁰ -du A -da ER ¹¹ Breass A Breas E
¹² Lugh E ¹³ Daghdha E ¹⁴ -aith E ¹⁵ Fiachna V ¹⁶ om. 7 R
¹⁷ Ucar E -char R ¹⁸ dee E de R ¹⁹ druidhidhe E druidi R
²⁰ -nighter AE ²¹ Greini AE ²² deighenach E deginucha R ²³ tuaith A
²⁴ ins. Genelach Tuath De Danann andso (annso R) sis ER (*in marg. in R*)

(a) The glossarial passage is interlined.

Ollathair .i. in ²⁵Dagda ⁊ Ogma Magoc meic Iafeth meic Naoi.
 ⁊ ²⁶Elludh ⁊ ²⁷Bress ⁊ ²⁸Del-
 baedh, cōie meic ²⁹Eladan meic
 Delbaith: no meic ²⁹Eladain
 meic ³⁰Neit meic Indui meic
 Alldui meic ³¹Tait meic
³²Tabuirm meic ³³Enna meic
³⁴Baath meic ³⁵Ibath meic
³⁶Beotaigh meic ³⁷Iarbancoil
 Fatha meic ³⁸Nemidh meic
 Adnomain.

336. (*k, aa*) Trī meic Ernmais, ¹Glond ⁊ Gnim ⁊ ²Coscor.
³Ocus ⁴Boond ingen Delbaith meic ⁵Eladain, ⁶ben Nechtain meic
 Namat.⁶

337. (*t, u*) ¹Caicher ⁊ ²Nechtán, dā mac ³Namat meic Echach
 Gairb meic Duach ⁴Temin⁵. ⁶Sighmall mac ⁷Cairpre ⁸Cruim (*a*)
⁹meic ¹⁰Elemaire meic ¹¹Delbaith ¹²meic Ogma meic Elathan
 meic Delbaith meic Neit.¹²

338. (*d k (e)*) ¹Hēriu ⁊ ²Fotla ⁊ Banba, trī ³ingena ⁴Fiachna
 meic Delbaith ⁵meic Ogma. ⁶Hernmass ingen Etarlaim ⁷a
 mathair na mban sin, ⁊ ⁸ba sī matbair⁹ Fiachna ⁊ Ollaman.
 Trī ⁹ingena ¹⁰aile ¹¹hie ¹²Ernmaiss, .i. Badb ¹³⁊ Macha ¹³⁊
¹⁴Mōrrigū: ⁊ ¹⁵Anann, ¹⁶diatāt ¹⁷cicha ¹⁸Anand ¹⁹in Urluachair,
²⁰in sechtmudh ingen dī. Badb ²¹⁊ ²²Nemuin, dī ²³mnāi Nēit
 meic ²⁴Indui, dā ingen do ²⁵Elemaire ²⁶in Brogha.²⁶

²⁵ Daga E ²⁶ Ellud R ²⁷ Breas E, Bres R ²⁸ Dealb. E Delbaid R
²⁹⁻²⁹ om. ER: Eladhain (*the lenition-dot very faint*) V Eladain A Eladan R
³⁰ Neid E ³¹ Taitt mee A ³² -uirmn A -airn ER ³³ Cena ER
³⁴ Baath ER ³⁵ Ibath ER ³⁶ Beotaigh V -aich R Baith- E
³⁷ Iarboinel Fathaigh R ³⁸ Neim. m. Agn. E ³⁹ Written Bri.

336. Follows 334 VA, 338 D: om. ER. ¹ ins. .i. D: Glonn D
² Coscur D ³ om. ocus D ⁴ Boind D ⁵ Elathan D ⁶⁻⁶ om. D.

337. Follows 336 VA, 341 DER. ¹ Cacher D ² -tain AR
³ Namhad E ⁴ Teimin RE ⁵ ins. m. Bres m. Elathuin m. Delb. m.
 Ogma D ⁶ Siugmall D Signall AER (*in E the g ye above the i*)
⁷ Cairpri DER ⁸ Chruim V ⁹ me. me. E ¹⁰ uire E -air R ¹¹ -aoth E
¹²⁻¹² in D only: meic Eladan R.

the Dagda, and Ogma, Elloth, Bress, and Delbaeth were the five sons of Elada s. Delbaeth; or the sons of Elada s. Net s. Indui s. Alldui s. Tat s. Tabarn s. Enna s. Baath s. Ibath s. Beothach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed s. Agnomain.

336. Three sons of Ermmas, Glonn and Gnim and Coscar: and Boand daughter of Delbaeth s. Elada, wife of Nechtan s. Nama.

337. Caicher and Nechtan, two sons of Nama s. Eochu Garb s. Dui Temen [s. Bres. s. Elatha s. Delbaeth s. Ogma]. Sigmall s. Cairpre Crom s. Elemar s. Delbaeth [s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net].

338. Eriu and Fotla and Banba, three daughters of Fiachna s. Delbaeth s. Ogma. Ernmas d. Etarlam was mother of those women: and she was mother of Fiachna and Ollom. Ernmas had three other daughters, Badb, Macha, Morrighn: and Ana, of whom are called the Paps of Ana in Urluachair, was her seventh daughter. Badb and Neman were the two wives of Net s. Indui, two daughters to Elemar of the Brug.

338. *Follows* ¶ **337** in VAER, **334** in D. ¹ Heirin A ² Fodla DER
³ hing- ER ⁴ Fiaenai E ⁵ om. meie O. DR ⁶ -mas AR
 -mais D: Ermmas E ⁷ ammath- D ⁸⁻⁸ om. DER: Fiachnae DR
⁹ -nai E ¹⁰ eli D aili R ¹¹ hi Cernmais A icond D ie an E ieon R
¹² mais DR (*the i ycd*) -mas E ¹³ om. 7 R (*bis*) ¹⁴ Morrigo DR (-gho R)
 -gan E ¹⁵ Anand A ¹⁶ diatad E ¹⁷ -chi D -che ER ¹⁸ -nn DE
¹⁹ in Aur. D an R ²⁰ an R: tsechtm. D -mad R ²¹ ins. no Fea (*sprs.*) D
²² -ain E -an R ²³ mnoi D mnaoi Neid E ²⁴ Indiu R ²⁵ Ealemuire E
 -airi R ²⁶⁻²⁶ om. ER: in Broga sin *sprs. ycd*.

(a) In marg. here, in D, *tomaidm Sinna*.

339. (*bb, cc, dd*) ¹Huillend ²Faeburderg mae ³Caiehir meic ⁴Namat, is ⁵lais do ⁶rochair ⁷Manannan ⁸hi eath ⁹Cuillend. ¹⁰Bodh ¹¹Sidi ¹²ar ¹³Fheimin mae ¹⁴Echach Gairb meic Duach ¹⁵Temin ¹⁶meic Bresi meic Eladan meic Delbaith meic Neit.¹⁶ ¹⁷Abcan mae ¹⁸Bic ¹⁹Felmais meic Con meic Dian Cecht, ²⁰file ²¹Logha ²²meic Ethlenn.

340. (*v*) ¹Oengus, ²‡ .i. an Mac Oe ‡, ³Aed ⁴γ Cermat, tri meic in ⁵Dagda ⁶‡ meic Elathan innsin. ‡

⁷Is iat ind fir seo ro thoscelsat techt hi sid ar thus: .i. feth fia do bertis druid imman duinib cona tochairti forro, acht gacha samna namma, ar ni feta an diehilt oidchi Samna.

341. (*s, l, w, o, p*) ¹Lugaid mae ²Cein meic ³Dian Cecht meic ⁴Esaire meic ⁵Neit meic ⁶Indui. ⁷Goibnenn ⁸γ ⁹Credne ¹⁰γ ¹¹Dian Cecht ¹²γ ¹³Luchtine, ¹⁴cethrar meic Esaing meic Neit.¹⁰ ¹⁵Cairpre ¹⁶in ¹⁷file, mae Tuara meic ¹⁸Tuirill Picereo meic ¹⁹Cairpre ²⁰Chaittehin meic ²¹Thait meic ²²Tabuirn.⁷ ²³Fiacha mae ²⁴Delbaith ²⁵meic Ogma meic Elathain meic Delbaith meic Neit²¹. ²⁶Ai mae Ollaman ²⁷meic Ogma meic Elathan meic Delbaith meic Neit.^{19 23}

342. (*x, y*) Ocus Manannān mae ¹Alldoid meic ²Eladan meic ³Delbaith meic ⁴Neid. ⁵Sē meic Delbaid meic Oghma—Fiachna, Ollom, Innui, Brīan, Iuchar ⁶γ Iucharba. ⁷Donand ingen Delbaid mathair an trir ⁸dēigenaig; is dē ⁹sadberar trī dēe Danann, ¹⁰γ ¹¹Tūatha Dē Danann.⁵

339. *Follows 338 VAER, 336 D.* ¹Huillenn D -llind R ²Faobarderg D Faebur- ER ³Cathir D Caieir E ⁴-ad DE (mh E) ⁵lais D ⁶rocair AE ⁷-nonn- VA: *written* Mana D ⁸i ER ⁹Chuillend A Chuillenn D Cuillenn R ¹⁰Badb A ¹¹sídhí A side DER ¹²ferar (*the fer expuncted*) A ¹³Femin AD bFemin E Femen R ¹⁴Each- A: Ghairb R ¹⁵Teim- ER ¹⁶⁻¹⁶in D only ¹⁷-chan E ¹⁸Big E ¹⁹-maiss V Felmuís D Fealmais E ²⁰fili ER ²¹Loga D ²²meic E in D only. In R, “m̄” is inserted here above the line sec. man., but without any continuation.

340. *Follows 339 VA, 337 D, 334 ER.* ¹Aongus E ²this gloss in D only ³Aedh A Aed Caem ⁴γ Cermait Milbel D Aodh ⁵γ Cernaí E Aed ⁶γ Cernaí tri mee an R ⁷Dagdo D Daghla E ⁸in D only ⁹This interpolation also in D only, where it is partly interlined, partly in the margin.

339. Uillenn Faebair-derg s. Caicher s. Nama, at his hands fell Manannan in the battle of Cuillend. Bodb of the Mound over Femen s. Echu Garb s. Dui Temen [s. Bres s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net]. Abcan s. Becc-Felmas s. Con s. Dian Cecht, the bard of Lug [s. Ethliu].

340. Oengus [the Mac Oc] Aed and Cermat, three sons of the Dagda [s. Elada are they].

It is these men who first explored a mound: druids placed a *feth fío* about their men so that they should not be put down, except on every Samain, for it was not possible to hide them on the night of Samain.

341. Lug s. Cian s. Dian Cecht s. Esarg s. Net s. Indui. Goibniu and Creidne and Dian Cecht and Luichtne, the four sons of Esarg s. Net. Cairpre the poet s. Tuar s. Tuirell Picreo s. Cairbre Caitehend s. Tat s. Tabarn. Fiacha s. Delbaeth s. [Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net]. Ai s. Ollom s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.

342. And Manannan s. Allod s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net. The six sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma were Fiachna, Ollum, Innui, Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba. Donann s. Delbaed was mother of the three last; from her are named the three gods of Dana, and the Tuatha De Danann.

341. *Follows* 340 VAER, 347 D. ¹ Lughaidh A Lug D Lugh R
² Cen DE ³ Den D ⁴ Eraire D Esaig E Essaig R, *the following*
 meic *ycR* ⁵ Neid E ⁶ Innui meic Allui D ⁷⁻⁷ *om.* D: Goibnend E
⁸ Creidni E ⁹⁻⁹ Luctine ⁷ Dian Cecht R ¹⁰⁻¹⁰ *om.* ER ¹¹ Cairpri ER
¹² an R ¹³ fili ER ¹⁴ Turill Pigrend E ¹⁵ Cairpri ER
¹⁶ Chinneait E Caitehinn R ¹⁷ Thaitt A Tait E ¹⁸ Tabhairn E
¹⁹⁻¹⁹ *om.* VA: Fiachu R ²⁰ Deal- E ²¹⁻²¹ *in* D *only* ²² *ins.* ⁷ ER:
⁷ a mac *written in E, and corrected by inserting e below the a* ²³⁻²³ meic
 Delbaith ER.

342. *Follows* 335 DER (*in D in a column parallel with the end of 341*):
om. VA. ¹ Elloit D Elloid E ² Eladain D ³ -baid R ⁴ Neit D
 [*in margin of D: Neit m. Innui m. Delb. m. Ogma; after which this text*
proceeds to 347]. ⁵⁻⁵ *om.* D ⁶ -ann R ⁷ -inaich R ⁸ atb- R
⁹ Tuath R.

ER

343. (*ee, q, etc.*) Hēn mac
¹Bigeoin, ²Sethirn mac ³Eidli
 meic Indui; Midir mac ⁴Innui
 meic ⁵Ectaig: ⁊ Nūada ⁶Ar-
 gadlāmh mac Echaig meic
 Etlarlaim; is aige ⁷badar in
 t-aos dāna, ⁸Goibnend Goba ⁊
⁹Creidhne ¹⁰cerd ⁊ ¹¹Lucra
 saor ⁊ Dian Cecht in ¹²liaigh.
 Miach ⁊ ¹³Airmeadh a mac ⁊
 a ingen. ¹⁴Bruidni ⁊ ¹⁵Cri-
 denbel ⁊ ¹⁶Casmaol na trī
¹⁷cāinti. Bē ¹⁸Chuille ⁊
¹⁹Dinann na ²⁰dā bandtuathaig.

D

En mac Biceoin meic Stairnd
 meic Eidleo meic Aldui meic
 Taitt meic Tabuirn. Oe Taitt
 mac Tabuirn condrecat uili
 Tuath De Danann ina forelu
 cetus. Midir mac Innui meic
 Ectach ⁊ Nuada Argetlam
 mac Ectach, is aici batar in
 t-aes dana, Goibniu gaba ⁊
 Creidne cerd, ⁊ Luchne saer ⁊
 Dian Cecht in liaig, ⁊ M[iach
 ⁊] Airmid [a mac] ⁊ a ingen
 ⁊rl. ^(a)[Genlach Thuaithi De
 uili insin anuas.]

344. (*gh*) ¹Brigit ²banfile, ingen in ³Dagda, ⁴is ⁵oce ro ⁶baī Fe
 ⁊ ⁷Mean, dā ⁸rīgh-damraidi, ⁹diatā ¹⁰Femen. Is ¹¹oce ro ¹²baī
 Triath ¹³rī a ¹⁴torcraide, ¹⁵diatā ¹⁶Treithirne. Is ¹⁷oce ¹⁸ro baī ⁊ ro
¹⁹clossa ²⁰trī ²¹gotha ²²diabuil iar ²³n-imarbus in ²⁴Erinn, .i. ²⁵Fet ⁊
 Gol ⁊ ²⁶Eigem.

345. (*i, f*) ¹Ocus is lei ro baī ²Cirb-rī ³moltraigi, diatā ⁴Mag
⁵Cirb. ⁶Is leo ⁷ro boī ⁸Cerman ⁹⁊ Cermat ⁊ In Mac Ōe. It ē
 cētna toirscelsat epert-techta is na ¹⁰sīdhibh ¹¹Flidhais, diatā
 Būar ¹²Flidhaissi: ¹³no comad iad a ¹⁴ceitheora hingenā, .i.
 Airden ⁊ Bē ¹⁵Chuille ⁊ ¹⁶Danand ⁊ Bē Thete.

343. *Follows 339 DER: om. VA, but cf. 333: m interlined before and above Hen, R.* ¹Biceoin R, *after which a second m is ins. sec. man. above the line* ²Feitheirn E ³Eidliu R ⁴Indui R ⁵Echtaig R ⁶-gatlām R ⁷batar in taes R ⁸-nenn R ⁹Creidne R ¹⁰in cerd *yeR* ¹¹Luchrae saer R ¹²liaig R ¹³Airmed R ¹⁴Bruigne R ¹⁵Crithinbel R ¹⁶Casmael R ¹⁷cainte R ¹⁸Cuille E ¹⁹Danand R ²⁰dī bantuaithaig R.

344. *Follows 335 VA, 343 DER.* ¹Brighid E ²-li R ³Dagha E ⁴iss VA ⁵acci D oga E occa R ⁶boi A batar DER ⁷Men ADER ⁸rig- ADR -aide DE ⁹*ins.* Erenn R: diatā E ¹⁰Feimen E *interlined above in D, .i. ba sed a n-ingelt.* ¹¹acce D oceo ER ¹²boi D baioi E

343. En s. Biceon, Seithern s. Edleo s. Indui, Mider s. Indui s. Echtach, and Nuadu Airgetlam s. Echtach s. Etarlam. In his company were the craftsmen, Goibniu the smith and Creidne the wright and Luichne the carpenter and Dian Cecht the leech. Miach and Airmed were his son and his daughter. Bruidne and Cridinbel and Casmael were the three satirists. Be Chuille and Dinann were the two she-husbandmen.

En s. Biceon s. Starn s. Edleo s. Aldui s. Tat s. Tabarn. At Tat s. Tabarn all the Tuatha De Danann, as an *élite*, first unite. Mider s. Indui s. Echtach, and Nuad Airgetlam s. Echtach. In his company were the craftsmen, Goibniu the smith and Credne the wright, Luicene the carpenter, and Dian Cecht the leech. Miach and Airmed were his son and his daughter, etc. [That is the genealogy of all the Tuatha De down to here.]

344. Brigit the poetess, daughter of The Dagda, she had Fe and Men, the two royal oxen, from whom Femen is named. She had Triath, king of her boars, from whom Treithirne is named. With them were, and were heard, the three demoniac shouts after rapine in Ireland, whistling and weeping and lamentation.

345. She had Cirb king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Cirb named. With them were Cerman and Cermat and the Mac Oe. He is the same whom speech-messengers (?) summoned (?) into the mounds of Flidais, whence is named the cattle of Flidais: or these were her four daughters, Arden and Be Chuille and Danand and Be Thete.

batar R ¹³ om. ri a D: om. a ER ¹⁴ -di VA -dhe E ¹⁵ the ta yeR
¹⁶ Treth- D -ni E ¹⁷ oco D oeco ER ¹⁸ ro boi A om. ro bai 7 DER
¹⁹ cloa DE ²⁰ ins. a D na E ²¹ ecotha the 7 badly written, looking
 like a straggling 5, E ²² diabluid in Herind iar nimarbus D
²³ n-iom. E ²⁴ Her- DER: om. following .i. R ²⁵ fed E Eighem AE
 Egem D Egin R.

345. Follows 344 VAD: om. ER. ¹ om. oeus . . . bai D ² Cirbai D
³ -de D -ghi VA ⁴ Magh V ⁵ Cirbai D ⁶ ir (sic) D ⁷ om. ro:
 bai D, bai also A ⁸ Cernna Breach D ⁹⁻⁵ om. D ¹⁰ sidib A ¹¹ Fliduis D
¹² Fliduis D -daisi A ¹³ no comad iat VA om. these words D ¹⁴ cetri
 hingena A ¹⁵ Cuille VD ¹⁶ Dinann D.

346. (*e, l, k², l*) Fea ⁊ Nemain di mnai Neit, *a quo* Ailech Neit. Badd ⁊ Macha ⁊ Anann † .i. in Morrigan || .i. diatat Da Chieh Anann i l-Luachair, tri ingena Ernbaís na bantúathaige (a) † ⁊ de bl aithmū ⁊ (?) ||. Glonn ⁊ Gnim ⁊ Coscar a tri mic. Goibnend goba ⁊ Luíeni saer ⁊ Credni Cerd ⁊ Dian Checht in liaig. Is dia enimniugad sin rochan in fili .i. Eochaid in airchetall-sa sis,

Ériu co n-úail co n-idnaib . . .

347. (*n, q, r*) Midir Bri Leith mac Innui meic Echtuig meic Etarlam. † Anmann coimide Tuath nDe innso ||: Dagda ⁊ Ogma ⁊ Elloth ⁊ Bres ⁊ Delbaeth, coic meic Elathain meic Delbaith meic Neit meic Innui meic Aldui meic Tait meic Tabuirn.

348. (*w, x, y, z*) Corpri file mac Tuaro meic Tuirill meic Cait Conatehinn meic Ordain meic Aldui meic Tait. Guala mac Orbsen meic Elloth meic Elathain meic Neit meic Indui meic Aldui. Orbsen *primum nomen Manannain, (b) unde dicitur Stagnum Oirbsen apud occasione, quoniam quando Manannanus sepultus est, stagnum uenit per terram per tumulum eius.* Se meic Delbaith meic Ogma meic Elathan meic Delbaith meic Neit, .i. Fiachna, Ollam, Innui, Brian, Iucharbo, Iuchair. Donann ingen don Delbaeth cetna, mathair in trir degenuig. Is de atberar tri dee Donann ⁊ Tuath De Donann, ⁊ Sliab Tri nDea. Ocus is don Delbaeth sin ba hainm Tuirill Biecreo. Tuirill mac Cait imorro senathair Coirpre filed, ⁊ Etan ingean Dian Cecht a mathair in Coirpri.

349. (*j, s*) ¹Ac ²Tūatha Dē ³Danann ⁴do rīacht ilach ⁊ ⁵ēgem ⁶ar dūs; ⁊ is airi arriacht ilach, ar ⁷ōmun gabāla ⁸urfaire ar in mbaile^s: ⁹ēigim ar dogailse techta ¹⁰i pīanaib. ¹¹Matha mac Umoir drai Tūath Dē Danann. Lug mac ¹²Ethlenn, is ē ¹³cētna rānie ¹⁴enech ⁊ ¹⁵echlase ¹⁶ar tūs, ⁊ debaigh ¹⁷do enech, ¹⁸ut dicitur

Lug mac Ethlend, alt cen meirg.

346. *In D only, where it follows 334A. Glosses marked as such interlined in the MS.*

347. *In D only, where it follows 342. Glossarial words interlined.*

348. *In D only, where it follows 340.*

349. *Follows 345 VAD: om. ER.* ¹Is ac D ²Tuaith D ³om. Danaun D ⁴arriacht D ⁵eigem A ⁶ins. ⁊ airsaire, and om. ⁊ is

346. Fea and Neman, the two wives of Net, *a quo* Ailech Neit. Badd and Macha and Anann [i.e. the Morrighu] of whom are the Two Paps of Ana in Luachair, the three daughters of Ernmas the she-husbandman i.e. Glonn, Gnim, and Coscar were their three sons. Goibniu the smith and Luichne the wright and Credue the carpenter and Dian Cecht the leech. To memorize those the poet Eochaid sang the following composition—

Poem no. LII.

347. Midir of Bri Leith s. Indui s. Eehtach s. Etarlam. [The names of the lords of the Tuatha De are here]—Dagda, Ogma, Elloth, Bres, Delbaeth, the five sons of Elada s. Delbaeth s. Neit s. Indui s. Aldui s. Tat s. Tabarn.

348. Coirpri the poet s. Tuar s. Tuirell s. Cat Conatchend s. Ordan s. Aldui s. Tat. Gaela s. Orbsen s. Elloth s. Elada s. Net s. Indui s. Aldui. *Orbsen primum nomen Manannani unde dicitur Stagnum Oirbsen apud occasionem, quoniam quando Manannanus sepultus est stagnum uenit per terram, per tumultum eius.* The six sons of Delbaeth, s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net were Fiachna, Ollom, Indui, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchar. Donann daughter of the same Delbaeth was mother of the last three. Of her are named the three gods of Dana, and the Tuatha De Danann, and the Hill of the Three Gods. And that Delbaeth had the name of Tuirell Bicereo. Tuirell s. Cait moreover was grandfather of Coirpri the poet, and Etan daughter of Dian Cecht was mother of Coirpri.

349. The Tuatha De Danann first invented [battle]-shouting and uproar. For this reason they invented shouting, for fear of keeping bad watch on the homestead (?); uproar for lamentation at coming in pains (?). Math s. Umor was the druid of the Tuatha De Danann. Lug s. Ethliu, the first who invented an assembly and horse-racing and contesting at an assembly, *ut dicitur*

Poem no. LV.

airi arriacht D ⁷oman D ⁸⁻⁸aursaire ar ain-ble 7 ar imarbus D
⁹eighim A ¹⁰a pian. A egem ar doguils D hi pianuib D ¹¹Math D
¹²Ethnenn isse D ¹³ceta ranig D ¹⁴oenach D ¹⁵-laisg D ¹⁶ar dus A,
om. D ¹⁷dechaib D ¹⁸ut dicitur *ycD.*

(a) I can make nothing of this interlineation.

(b) The first a written as the diphthong æ, and the appended e partly scraped off.

350. Tūatha ¹Dē Danann imorro, dea¹ in t-aes dana ²ṛ andea in t-aes trebtha³. Batar iat na trī ⁴dea Danann ōn ⁵ainmnighther Tūath Dē Danann,⁴ .i. trī meic ⁶Bress meic Eladain : Triall ṛ Brían ṛ Cēt, ṛ Brían ṛ ⁷Iuchar ṛ Iucharba, trī meic Tuirend Bicreo, .i. na trī druidh on ainmnighther Tūatha Dē Danann.⁶

351. ¹Rap ṛ Brott ṛ Robb a trī druith [*their three buffoons*]
²Fiss ṛ Fochmure ṛ Eōlos a trī n-oidi [*instructors*^(b)]
 Dub ṛ ³Dobur ṛ Doirche a trī ⁴deogbuire [*cupbearers*]
⁵Saith ṛ ⁶Lor ṛ Linudh a trī ⁷ronnaire [*apportioners*]
⁸Fēith ṛ Rose ṛ ⁹Radhare a trī ¹⁰dereaidh [*sentinels*]
¹¹Taile ṛ Tren ṛ ¹²Tress a trī ¹³gillai [*henchmen*]
¹⁴Athach ṛ Gāeth ṛ Sīdhi a trī gabra [*horses*]
¹⁵Aice ṛ Taigh ṛ Tairchell ^{14a}a trī coin [*hounds*]
 Cēol ṛ ¹⁶Binn ṛ ¹⁷Tēitbinn a trī cruitire [*harpers*]

352. ¹Ocus ²is ³iat ⁴ro ⁵briss eath ⁶Muigi Tuired for Fomorchaiḃ, ṛ ⁷in eath ⁸roime for ⁹Feraib Bole. ¹⁰Ocus ¹¹isin ¹²eath ¹³sin ¹⁴toissech ¹⁵tallad a ¹⁶lām do Nuadait, ṛ a ¹⁷cend ¹⁸issin ¹⁹eath ²⁰dēdinach. ²¹Nōi ²²rīgha ²³rogabsat do ²⁴Tūathaib Dē Danann, ²⁵ḃ dā cēt bliadan acht trī bliadna ²⁶i ²⁷flaithus, ²⁸*ut dicitur*

Ēriu co n-ūaill co n-idnaib

350. *Follows* 349 VAD: *om.* ER. ¹⁻¹Dei insin .i. dei D ²*om.* ṛ: andei(a) imorro D ³*ins.* .i. nidat dei D ⁴⁻⁴dei [*Donan ye*] on ainmnigter iatt D ⁵-ghter A ⁶⁻⁶Bresī m. Elathain, no trī meic Tuirill Biereo. .i. Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba D ⁷Iuchair VA.

351. *Follows* 350 VAD: *om.* ER. ¹Robb ṛ Brot ṛ Robeind D ²Fis ṛ Fochmare ṛ Eolus a tri druid D; Fochmuree A ³Dobhar ṛ Dorchi D ⁴-ri AD ⁵*ins.* .i. A ⁶Leor ṛ Linad D ⁷rannaire D ⁸Feig D ⁹Radare D Radaree A ¹⁰dereaide, *glossed* .i. fairesonaide D ¹¹Tailec AD ¹²Treass A Tres D ¹³gilli D ¹⁴⁻¹⁴*om.*, and punctuate the following matter thus: a tri coin, C. ṛ B. ṛ T.; a tri cruitire, G. ṛ G. ṛ G., etc. A. Attach ṛ Gaieth ṛ Side D ¹⁵Aig ṛ Taig D: *the T in Taigh ye* A ¹⁶Bind D ¹⁷Tetbinn A ¹⁸tiprata D ¹⁹*the r in* Ordan yeD ²⁰Tocad D ²¹aide D ²²Sith ṛ Saine D ²³muime A

350. Now the Tuatha De Danann, gods were the craftsmen, non-gods the husbandmen. They were the three gods of Dana, from whom were named the Tuatha De Danann, to wit, the three sons of Bress s. Elada—Triall and Brian and Cet, and [or] Brian and Iuchar and Iucharba, the three sons of Tuirend Biecreo, i.e., the three druids from whom were named the Tuatha De Danann.

Gleō γ Glan γ Gleō a trī ¹⁸tiprada [*well-springs*]
 Būaidh γ ¹⁹Ordan γ ²⁰Togadh a trī ²¹n-aite [*foster-*
fathers]
²²Sidh γ Sāme γ Suba a trī ²³muimi [*foster-mothers*]
²⁴Cuma γ ²⁵Seth γ ²⁶Samail a trī euaich [*goblets*]
²⁷Mell γ ²⁸Teiti γ Rochain a trī ²⁹muigi ehluichi [*game-*
fields]
³⁰Aini γ Indmus γ Brughus a trī ³¹druimni [*ridges*]
 Cāin γ ³²Alaigh γ Rochāin a trī n-dūine [*fortresses*]

352. And it is they who broke the battle of Mag Tuired against the Fomoraig, and the previous battle against the FirBolg. In that first battle his arm was hewn from Nuadu, and his head in the last battle. Nine kings of the Tuatha De Danann reigned, and they were in the principedom two hundred years all but three years, *ut dicitur*

Poem no. LIII.

muimi D ²⁴Cumma D ²⁵Sel A Set D ²⁶Samuil D ²⁷*the correct*
punctuation resumed here A ²⁸Teti D Ceiti A ²⁹muighi A: cluichi D
³⁰Aine γ Innmus γ Brugus D: Aine *also* VA; Brugus *also* A ³¹druime D
³²Aluig D ³³*om. n- D.*

352. *Follows* 351 VAD, 344 ER. ¹*om. oculus DER* ²iss V ³iad E
⁴*ins. T.D.D., D* ⁵bris DER ⁶Muighi A: Tuiredh V ⁷an R
⁸reme D remi R ⁹-uib D ¹⁰*om. oculus ER* ¹¹isisin A sin E
¹²chath A ¹³*om. sin ER* ¹⁴toisech AER tais- D ¹⁵talladh V
¹⁶lamh do Nuadha E ¹⁷cenn A chenn D chend E cheann R ¹⁸sin E
¹⁹isin R ²⁰chath A ²¹dedhenach A deighenach E deginach R ²²nao E
²³riga A righ E rig R ²⁴*ins. tra ER: dogabsat D rogabsad E*
²⁵Tuaithib A ²⁶*om. γ ER* ²⁷a flaithius A robatar a [i R]
²⁸flaith ER bflaitus D ²⁹*this and the poem om. DER.*

(a) *Andei* partly scraped away.

(b) Otherwise, druids.

353. ¹Ciatberat ²araile ³comtis ⁴demna ⁵Tūatha Dē Danann, ⁶ar a tīachtain ⁷cen ⁸airiudugh, ‡ ⁹asrubartsat fēin iar ¹⁰loseadh ¹¹a long is ¹²a nēllaib ¹³dorehaib ¹⁴tāncatar || ¹⁵ar ¹⁶duilghe ¹⁷fessa ¹⁸tairthiudha, ar ¹⁹doidhnghe a ²⁰ngeneailg ²¹dobrith for ²²cūlu; ²³ni fīr ōn ²⁴ēmh, ar ²⁵atait an ²⁶genilaighi for ²⁷cūlu iar cōir: acht ²⁸chena ro ²⁹foglaimsit ³⁰eolusa ³¹filidechta; ar each ³²ndāna ³³in each ³⁴lēire ³⁵leghis ³⁶in ³⁷each ³⁸amaindse ³⁹elathan do ⁴⁰chūisin is ⁴¹ō ⁴²Thūathaib Dē Danann ⁴³atā ⁴⁴a ⁴⁵bunadh. Ar cia ⁴⁶thānie ⁴⁷eretim, nī ro ⁴⁸dichuirthe na dāna sin ar ⁴⁹it maithe, ⁵⁰ni ⁵¹dernai ⁵²demun maith ⁵³etir. Is follus dāna ⁵⁴assa ⁵⁵febaib ⁵⁶asa ⁵⁷n-aigedhaib nach ⁵⁸do ⁵⁹demnaib na ⁶⁰sīdhaighe do Tūathaib Dē Danann. ⁶¹Atberar ⁶²comadh hē ⁶³Bethach mac ⁶⁴Iardainis ⁶⁵tuiscech na ⁶⁶gabāla-sa ⁶⁷na ⁶⁸m-cladhan, ⁶⁹secht ⁷⁰tuisiech ⁷¹ar sain, ⁷²i. ⁷³Dagda, ⁷⁴Dian Cēcht, ⁷⁵Creidne, ⁷⁶Luchne, ⁷⁷Nūadu Airgitlam, ⁷⁸Lugh mac Cein, ⁷⁹Goibnend ⁸⁰mac Ethlenn, *de quibus* secht ⁸¹meic Ethlenn⁸²—

Gabāil Hērenn nert nar fand.

354. ¹Ite ²andso ³na nōi ⁴rīgh ro ⁵gabsat ⁶dīb. Secht ⁷bliadna ⁸Nūadhat ⁹ria ¹⁰tīachtain ¹¹in ¹²Hērinn. Secht ¹³bliadna ¹⁴Bress, ¹⁵eor hīcadh ¹⁶lām Nūadat. Fíche bliadan iar sin do ¹⁷Nūadhait. Cethracha bliadan¹⁸ do ¹⁹Lug. Ochtmoga

353. *In this and the remaining paragraphs of the redaction all the mss. run in parallel lines, following ¶ 352.* ¹-berad E ²-oile D ³comdtis E comdis R ⁴-mh- E ⁵om. T.D.D. DER ⁶ar a tichtuin D iar tichtain R ⁷gan E ⁸arigud D -gad AER ⁹arrubertsat D arubertsad E ¹⁰losead A losgad DE ¹¹allong R ¹²in D i E ¹³-re- E ¹⁴-ng ED -dar E ¹⁵ins. a E: duilge A duilgi DR doilgi E ¹⁶ins. ¹⁷E fesa E bfessa R ¹⁸ins. a DER: tairthiuda AR -tiuda D tairrtiugad E ¹⁹iar doidhghne (dh yc) A doingge D doinnge E doidnge R ²⁰-laigh A ngeneal- E a ngel- R ²¹dobreith ER ²²eula ER ²³eim D om. E em R ²⁴atad E atat RD ²⁵genelaighi VA genelaighe E genlōge R geneloge D ²⁶qlu D eul E eula R ²⁷cena E om. R ²⁸-luingsett D -laingset E -lomdset R ²⁹eolasa E eolus DR ³⁰-diehta D -decht R ³¹ndiamair A diamair DER ³²dāna DER ³³om. in D: cech DE ³⁴léri DR leiri E ³⁵leigis AE legis DR ³⁶om. in DER ³⁷eagha E cech R ³⁸amainnsi A amuinsi D hamhainnsi E amainsi R ³⁹-thon D -dhan E -dan R ⁴⁰chuissin V eusin D euisin R ⁴¹do DER ⁴²Tuath- R: Donond D ⁴³ins. atberar R ⁴⁴om. a R ⁴⁵-nad DR ⁴⁶thain- A thanig D tain- E tan- R ⁴⁷eretim VD creidim AE ⁴⁸-cuir- D -urtha E -thea R ⁴⁹it maithi D at R ⁵⁰-rna DER ⁵¹demon ycD

353. Though some say that the Tuatha De Danann were demons, seeing that they came unperceived [and they themselves said that it was in dark clouds that they came, after burning their ships] and for the obscurity of their knowledge and adventures, and for the uncertainty of their genealogy as carried backwards: but that is not true, for their genealogies carried backward are sound: howbeit they learnt knowledge and poetry; for every obscurity of art and every clearness of reading, and every subtlety of crafts, for that reason, derive their origin from the Tuatha De Danann. And though the Faith came, those arts were not put away, for they are good, and no demon ever did good. It is clear therefore from their dignities and their deaths that the Tuatha De Danann were not of the demons nor were they *sidh*-folk. It is said that Bethach s. Iardan was chieftain of that Taking and of the arts, and that seven chieftains followed him—Dagda, Dian Cecht, Creidne, Luchne, Nuadu Argatlam, Lug s. Cian, Goibniu s. Ethliu; *de quibus* the seven sons of Ethliu—

Poem no. LX.

354. Here are the (names of) their nine kings who took (Ireland). Seven years of Nuadu before coming into Ireland. Seven years Bres, till the arm of Nuadu was healed. Twenty years thereafter to Nuadu. Forty years to Lug. Eighty to

-man R ⁵² itir A ⁵³ asa DER ⁵⁴ -uib D bfebaiaib E ⁵⁵ n-aigedaib A
n-aideduib D n-aidhedhaib E n-aidedaib R ⁵⁶ di D ⁵⁷ dhem- A demh- E
⁵⁸ sidhaige A siduigib D sídaigh- E sidaigib R ⁵⁹ aasberar E atberat R
⁶⁰ comad AD combadh é R ⁶¹ Beoth- D ⁶² Iordanis D Iordainis E(a)
⁶³ tuiscech (sic) R ⁶⁴ gabal-sa A gabala (om. -sa) R ⁶⁵ n-eal- E: -dan DR
⁶⁶ .i. for 7 VA ⁶⁷ tuisigh A toiss- D toisig ER ⁶⁸ ar sin ED iarsin R
⁶⁹ om. .i. E ⁷⁰ Daga E ⁷¹ Creidhni E Creidni R ⁷² Luc- E Luchra R
⁷³ Nuadu Airg. A Nuada Argatlam DER ⁷⁴ Lug R ⁷⁵ -nenn A
⁷⁶ om. mac E. DER ⁷⁷ m̃ VD mē A: Eithlenn D ⁷⁸ ins. dicitur DE
De quibus, etc., apparently *sec. man. partly in marg.* R.

354. ¹ Ithe D ² annso AR inso D ³ ins. anmann R ⁴ rig RD
⁵ gobsat A gabsatt D gabsad E ⁶ ins. Herinn E Erinn *yc* R: dibh E
om. dib A ⁷ mbl- DE, *yc* R ⁸ -dat A -dha E -dait R ⁹ ri A re D
¹⁰ tichtuin D tich- R ¹¹ an R ¹² Eirend E Er- R ¹³ mbl- R ¹⁴ ins.
iarsin D: Breisi D Breisi ER ¹⁵ cor hiead A co ro hiead DE co ro icad R
¹⁶ lamh Nuadhad E ¹⁷ Nuadait A ¹⁸ ins. iarsin D ¹⁹ Lugh AER do

(a) Written "Ior2inis" in like manner as the same ms. sometimes shows us *Dagda* written "2g2." In A written "Iardain istuisech."

²⁰don ²¹Dagdha. Dece ²²bliadan do Delbaeth co ²³torchair la ²⁴Caicher. Dece bliadan ²⁵aile do ²⁶Fiachna, co torchair la Heoghan ²⁷nInbir. Tricha bliadan do ²⁸trib ²⁹macaib ³⁰Cermata ³¹.i. Mac Cuill ³²γ Mac ³³Cecht ³²γ Mac ³⁴Grēne, co ³⁵torehratar la ³⁶Heber γ la ³⁷Herimon γ la ³⁸Amargin. *De quibus* ³⁹*dicitur*

Tuatha Dē Danann fo diamair . . .

(Here follow the Synchronisms: below, p. 208.)

VA

DER

355. ¹Gäidil in ²Ērinn γ ³Gree Göidil in ⁴Hērind γ ⁵Greece in airdrīgi in domain. Ocus ar ⁶ardrīgi ⁷sin bliadain sin. ⁸Do na huilib gabālaib ro gab ⁹Tūataip Dē Danann in suithi Ēiriu ō thossuch co ¹⁰dēridh, seo siss⁷.
finit. ¹¹Amen. *Ēriu co n-ūaill co n-idnaib.*

Third Redaction.

B 17 γ 7: M 278 δ 10.

356. Badar ¹Iarom clanda ²Beothaigh meic ³Iarboneoil Fāthaigh meic ⁴Neimead an indsibh ⁵tūasceartaibh in domain ⁶ag foglaim ⁷draedachta γ ⁸feassa γ ⁹fithnasta γ ¹⁰amachta, ¹¹gomdar fortille for cearrduibh sūidhe geindtliucta.

¹²Tāngadar ¹³a Gregaibh, γ ¹⁴gabhsat erīch γ ¹⁵fearann a tūaiscert Alban, .i. ¹⁶ag Dobur γ ¹⁷ag Ordhobhur: γ ¹⁸badar ecitre bliadna ¹⁹indtibh, γ ²⁰Nūadha mac Echaigh i rīge forro.

Lug *yc in marg.* D ²¹bl. dun A ²²Dagdha V Dagda AR Daga E ²³mbi. E ²⁴-cair A choir R ²⁵Cacher D Caicer E Cachir R ²⁶eli D aili R ²⁷Fiachnu VA Fiacna DE ²⁸om. n- R ²⁹tri AE ³⁰-nib D ³¹-muta VA -da ED ³²om. .i. R ³³om. γ DR (*bis*) ³⁴Cecht om. and *yc E in upper marg.* ³⁵Greini D ³⁶toreratar V ³⁷Heimer γ la Heiremon γ la Haimhirgin E: maceu Miled .i. Emer γ Eremon, γ la Haimirgin R ³⁸Heremon A ³⁹Hamargin D ⁴⁰ins. hoc R: De quibus hoc dicitur *yc D.*

355. ¹Goidil D ²Herind A ³om. Amen A ⁴Greic ER Greg D

The Dagda. Ten years to Delbaeth till he fell at the hands of Caicher. Ten other years to Fiachnu, till he fell at the hands of Eogan of the Creeks. Thirty years to the three sons of Cermat, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine, till they fell at the hands of Eber and Eremon and Amorgen. *De quibus dicitur*

Poem no. LIV.

355. The Gaedil were in Ireland and the Greeks in the High-Kingship of the World. Of all the Takings that took Ireland from the beginning to the end, finit. Amen.

The Gaedil were in Ireland and the Greeks in High-Kingship in that year. Of the Tuatha De Danann is the following wisdom—

Poem no. LIII

356. Thereafter the progeny of Bethach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed were in the northern islands of the world, learning druidry and knowledge and prophecy and magic, till they were expert in the arts of pagan cunning.

They came from the Greeks, and took territory and land in the north of Alba, at Dobur and Ordobur. And they were four years there, with Nuadu s. Echtach in kingship over them.

⁵ airdrige D airdrigi an domain isin aimsir sin R ⁶ in D ⁷⁻⁷ with the appended poem om. DR. The first quatrain of the poem, preceded by de quibus dicitur is appended to ¶ 359 in R. Finit ins. at end D, after which is the scribal note Misi Murges ⁊ do dit na calei orm.

356. Variants from M unless otherwise stated. ¹ om. ² -aig
³ -neil Fatha ⁴ Nemid ⁵ tuaisceartacha ⁶ oc ⁷ druideachta
⁸ Feasa ⁊ fogloma ⁊ fithnasta ⁊ amandaachta ⁹ combadar foirtilli for
certaib suithi ⁊ gendtlechta uili iad ¹⁰ -ne- ¹¹ asa Grec Seeitheacda
¹² rogabsad ¹³ -nd ¹⁴ oc Dobar ⁊ oc Irdobar ¹⁵ intib ¹⁶ Nuada m.
Echtaig na rig.

357. Na ¹ceitri catraca a rabadar ag folaim fīs ⁊ eolais
 ⁊ ²diablaidechta, ³as iat so a n-anmanda, .i. Failias ⁊
 Goirias ⁊ Findias ⁊ Murias. A Failias ⁴tugadh in ⁵Liath
 Fāil ⁶fil a Teamraigh, ⁊ nī ⁷geisided acht ⁸fā gach rīg no
 gabad Ēriu,

⁹acht is ūadha raiter Inis Fāil: ¹⁰*unde dicitur*

In cloch for stait mo dī sāl

A Goirias ¹¹tugadh in tsleag baī ag Lugh: nī gebthea
 fris in ti a mbī a lāim.¹¹ A Findias ¹²tugad cloidheam
 Nūadhat, ⁊ nī ¹³tērnadh neach ūadha ⁊ ¹⁴ar a nemnide ||,
 ⁊ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ō dabeirthea as a thindtig bodba¹⁵ nī geibthea fris.
 A Muirias ¹⁶tugadh coiri in ¹⁷Dagdha: ¹⁸nī ¹⁹thēigheadh
 dāmh dīmdach ²⁰ūadha. ²¹Ceitri fis is na ²²catracaibh
 sin: ²³Mōrfeasa bai ²⁴i Failias, ²⁵Eassur bai a ²⁶nGoirias,
 Uiscias bai ²⁴i Findias, Semias bai ²⁴im Murias. Is ²⁷iat
 na ²⁸cethrar filidh ag ar fogluimseat Tūatha Dē Danann
 fis ⁊ eolas:²⁹

³⁰dia ndebrad so,

Tuath De Danand na sed soim.

358. ¹Tāngadar ²in nĒrinn iarum Tūatha Dē Danann²
 ⁊ nī feas ³bunadhus dōibh, in do deamnaib nō in do
⁴dāinibh: acht a ⁵ragha is do ⁵clannaibh Beothaigh meic
 Iarboneōil Fātha dōibh. Is ⁶amlaid tāngadar, gan
 eathra ⁷gan naethe, ⁸i nēllaib ⁹dorcaibh ōsin naer trē

357. ¹ceithri cathracha i robadar oe foglaime easa ²diabaldanachta
³atead andso ⁴tucad ⁵Lia ⁶bai a Temraid ⁷geisid B gesed M
⁸fe rig Herend ⁹⁊ is uaithī ¹⁰⁊ Mag Fail re Herinn ut dicitur
¹¹⁻¹²tucad sleag bai oe Luig Lamfada a cath Muigi Tuiread na Fomorach,
 .i. Ibar Conailli: Bidbad a hainm, ⁊ nī gabtha i cath fris in ti a mbid laim
¹²tucad claidem Nuadat ¹³therno nech uada ¹⁴⁻¹⁴om. B ¹⁵⁻¹⁵a doberthea
 as a inntibh bodhbha B ¹⁶tucad ¹⁷Dagda ¹⁸ins. ⁊ ¹⁹theiged dam

357. The four cities in which they were acquiring knowledge and science and diabolism, these are their names; Failias, Goirias, Findias and Murias. From Failias was brought the *Lia Fail* which is in Temair, and it would not utter a cry but under every king that should take Ireland,

but [*read and*] from it is Inis Fail [and Mag Fail] named: *unde dicitur*

Poem no. LVIII.

From Goirias was brought the spear which Lug had: battle would never go against him who had it in hand. From Findias was brought the sword of Nuadu, and no man would escape from it by reason of its venom, and when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard there was no resisting it. From Muirias was brought the cauldron of The Dagda: no company would go from it unsatisfied. There were four sages in those cities: Morfessa who was in Failias, Esrus in Goirias, Usicias in Findias, Semias in Murias. Those are the four poets, with whom the Tuatha De Danann acquired wisdom and knowledge:

wherefore this was said

Poem no. LXII.

358. Thereafter the Tuatha De Danann came into Ireland. Their origin is uncertain, whether they were of demons or of men: but it is said that they were of the progeny of Beothach s. Iarbone! the Soothsayer. In this wise they came, without vessels or barks, in dark

²⁰ uada ²¹ Ceithri feasa ²² cathrachaib ²³ -feas- ²⁴ a ter ²⁵ Easrus
²⁶ om. n- ²⁷ iad sin in ceathrar filead acar foglaimsed ²⁸ .iiii. B
²⁹ ins. is na cathrachaib sin ³⁰ om. as well as appended verses B.

358. ¹ -ne- ²⁻² T.D.D.-nd. in Erinn iarsin ³ -dus doib ⁴ -ib
⁵ rada is do chloind Beothaig m. I-nel Fatha m. Nemid doib ⁶ -laid
tancadar in Er. can ⁷ 7 cen noithi ⁸ in ellaibh B ⁹ -chaib ciach isa

neart draighdeachta, ⁊ ¹⁰gabsat for Sliab ¹¹Conmaiene
Rēin la ¹²Connachtaibh .i. ¹³Sliabh meic nDealgatha, ¹³ .i.
i ¹⁴Conmaiene Rēin .i. Conmaiene Cuile.

A mbadar and Fir ¹⁵Bolg, conacadar ¹⁶nēll ciach mōr for
¹⁷Sliabh Conmaiene. Dessid trā for sin tlēibh¹⁷ lā con
¹⁸aidhehe ¹⁹admōr lais, ¹⁹ eo na ²⁰lāmadh duine ²¹tocht a fogus
in tslēbhi.²¹ Gabais iarom ²²dileghud isin ²³dāla lā, cona-
cadar²³ na slūaig forsin ²⁴tslēibh tar ²⁵ēis in neōill sin, ⁊ ²⁶ba
lia a n-aiream ana taidhbhsi.

²⁷Atbert imorro ²⁸fōirind ele conadh a mor-loingis
fāngadar²⁸ Tūatha Dē Danann an Ērinn; ⁊ ro ²⁹loiscseadar
a mbarca iarsin ⁊ don dlūim ³⁰cīach baī dībh ³¹occa
loscad adubradar ³²aroile³¹ gumad isin dlūim ³³sin do
³⁴thistais. Ocus nī ³⁵headh, air is iad so na dhā fochaind³⁵
ar ar loiscsead a longa, .i. ³⁶ar na fagbaidis fine ³⁷Fomhra
iad do ³⁸foghail forro, ³⁹⁊ ar na fagbaidis fēin go na
teithcidh a Hērinn, ge madh orro bodh raen re Feraibh
Bolg.³⁹

⁴⁰In treas adbar, nach fagbad Lug iad, do chacad ar Nuadaid
mac Echaig, ar rī Tūath Dē Danann. Conad do na hadbaraibh
sin do chan in teolach andso,⁴⁰

Do loisc gach lāech dīb a luīng.

⁴¹Ro radsat Tūatha Dē Danann iarom ⁴²temheal fors ⁴³an
grēin ra rē trī lā ⁊ trī ⁴⁴n-oīdhehe.

naer tre nert draigechta ¹⁰rogabsad ¹¹Chonmaiene Ren ¹²Condachta
¹³⁻¹³ these words repeated in MS. (in the form Sliabh mhic ndealgatha) of
B in a late hand to facilitate reading: they are slightly blurred in the body
of the MS. Sliab m. nDelga M. Om. following .i. ¹⁴Conmaieni Ren
¹⁵Bole confaeidar ¹⁶ins. i B ¹⁷⁻¹⁷Sleb Chonmaiene. Deisich thra for
in tleb ¹⁸aidhehe ¹⁹⁻¹⁹fa he med in chiach ²⁰-ad ²¹⁻²¹thoidecht
anocus in tlebe ²²dileagad ²³⁻²³dara lo eo faeidar ²⁴tleb
²⁵aes a neolais sin ²⁶fa liua a nairem ana taibsi ²⁷atbearaid

clouds over the air, by the might of druidry, and they landed on a mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta, that is the Mountain of the sons of Delgaid in Conmaicne Rein, or Conmaicne Cuile.

The Fir Bolg were there, and they saw a great cloud of mist upon the Mountain of Conmaicne. It settled down on the mountain a day and a night. [Such was the greatness of the mist that they fear]^(a)ed greatly before it, and not a man dared to go near the mountain. They approached it afterwards on the second day, and saw the troops on the mountain after that cloud, and their number was greater than was apparent.

But another company says that the Tuatha De Danann came in a sea-expedition into Ireland, and that they burnt their ships thereafter, and that it was owing to the fog of smoke that rose from them as they were burning that others have said that they came in that fog. Not so, however; for these are the two reasons why they burnt their ships: that the Fomoraig should not find them to rob them of them, and that they themselves should not find them to flee from Ireland, even though the rout should fall upon them at the hands of the Fir Bolg.

The third reason was, lest Lug should find them, to do battle against Nuadu son of Echtach, king of the Tuatha De Danann. So that of those reasons the learned sang

Poem no. LIX.

Thereafter the Tuatha De Danann brought a fog over the sun for a space of three days and three nights.

²⁸⁻²⁸ foireann aile conad a mor loinges tancadar ²⁹ loiscedar ³⁰ chiach bui
³¹⁻³¹ adearar iar na loiscadh eas (*sic*) dia ⁊ adubradar aroile B ²² araili
cumad ³³ *ins.* chiach *and om.* no ³⁴ tistais ³⁵⁻³⁵ head on, acht na
mbarcaib. Is iad so na fochaind ³⁶ nach fagbaidis ³⁷ Fomra
³⁸ fogail ³⁹⁻³⁹ In dara hadbar mar loiscsed a longa, nach fagbaidis fen
dia mbad orra bad raen re Feraib Bole ⁴⁰⁻⁴⁰ *om. and ins.* unde dicitur B
⁴¹ do ratsad Tuath De Danand ⁴² temel ⁴³ in ngren re fed ⁴⁴ n-aidchi.

(a) This passage must have dropped out of the text.

359. Cath no ¹rīge gonaitchidar for Fearaib Bolg. ²Fearthar iarom cath eatarru, .i. Cath ³Moighe Tuireadh. ⁴Ro bas co fada a cur in chatha sin, ⁊ ⁵rosrainidh for Fearaibh ⁶Bolg, ⁊ ro lād an ār ⁷bho thūaidh, ⁸⁊ ro marbhadh cēt mīle dībh ō Moigh Tuireadh⁸ ⁹gu Trāigh nEothaile in ¹⁰tsair.

B

360. Is andsin rugadh ar Eochaid mac Ere, gundh-orchair la tri macaibh Neimidh meic Badrai .i. Ceasarbh, Luam, ⁊ Luachru. Cid Tuatha De Danann dono ro marbhta gu mor isin cath.

M

Is i fochaid in madma co Traig nEothaile, .i. tart ro gob Eochaid mac Eire is a chath, ⁊ nī uair uisqi co Tracht nEothaille, co rob andiaid in rig do chuaid each asin chath. Co rob asa chath amach do leansad tri meic Nemid he, .i. Luan ⁊ Ceasorb ⁊ Luachru, cor marbsad he, co ro adnocht in rig i carn Traga Eothaili, ⁊ is e sin in slicht fir.

¹Gach āen ²tēno trā d'Fhearaib Bolg ⁊ in neach dībh² ris narb āil ³foghmamh do Tūathaib Dē Danann, lodar a ⁴Hērinn for ⁵teitheadh, gu rāngadar in Āraind ⁊ ⁶in Ili ⁊ i Rachraind ⁊ ⁷i m-Manaind ⁊ ⁸in indsib in mara ⁹arheana. Ro badar trā ¹⁰Fir is na ¹¹hindsibh sin ¹²gu hainsir ¹³na coigeadhach for Ērinn, ⁊ ro ¹⁴indarbsad na ¹⁵Cruithnigh iat as na hindsib sin. ¹⁶Tāngadar iarom ar amus ¹⁷Chairbri Nia ¹⁸Fear, ⁊ do rad-¹⁹sein fearann dōib: ⁊ ²⁰nīr fedsad beith ²¹aigi ar ²²anbaile in chīsa do

359. ¹tigernos concuinnechedar T.D.D. for Fearaib Bole ²-thair cath iarom eatarru ³Muigi Tuiread ⁴ins. ⁊ ⁵-nead ⁶Bole ⁷and fothuaid ⁸⁻⁸om. ⁹co Traig ¹⁰tair.

360. ¹each ²⁻²tra therno do Feraib Bole ⁊ da fineadachaib on chath sin ³fognom ⁴-rind ⁵teiched co rancadar ⁶in n-Ile

359. They demanded battle or kingship of the Fir Bolg. Thereafter a battle was fought between them, to wit, the Battle of Mag Tuired. They were a long time waging that battle, and it went against the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter pressed northward, and a hundred thousand of them were slain from Mag Tuired to the Strand of Eothail the wright.

360. There Eochaid s. Ere was overtaken, and he fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed s. Badra, namely Cesarb, Luam, and Luachra. Howbeit, the Tuatha De Danann suffered heavy loss in the battle.

This is the reason why the rout went to the Strand of Eothal. Thirst seized Eochaid s. Ere in the battle, and he found no water till he reached the Strand of Eothail. Every-one followed the king out of the battle. And out of the battle did the three sons of Nemed follow him, Luan, Cesarb, and Luachra, and they slew him, and buried the king in the stone-heap of the Strand of Eothail. That is the correct version.

Everyone who escaped of the Fir Bolg, and any of them who had no desire to be in servitude to the Tuatha De Danann,—they went out from Ireland in flight, and came into Ara and Islay and Rachra and Man and islands of the sea besides. The Fir [Bolg] were in those islands to the time when the provincial kings ruled Ireland, and the Cruithne drove them out of those islands. Thereafter they came to Coirpre Nia Fer, and he gave them land: but they could not remain with him

⁷ i Manaind ⁸ an ⁹ olchena ¹⁰ om. Fir M: B *has probably lost*
 Bolg *after* fir ¹¹ hindsib ¹² eo ¹³ Conaire Moir 7 na coicedach
¹⁴ innarbsad ¹⁵ -nich iad: *and om.* sin ¹⁶ -ne- ¹⁷ Cairbri ¹⁸ Fer
¹⁹ -siden ferand ²⁰ ni ro fedaðar ²¹ aici ²² med ²³ rad

²³radadh forro. Dolodar^(a) iarsin for ²⁴teicidh Choirbri, for comairce Meadhbha ⁊ Oilella, ⁊ ²⁵doradsat fēin ferand dōib. Is ī sin ²⁶imirce mac nŪmōir. ²⁷Oenghus mac Ūmōir ²⁸ba rī orro thair: ⁊ is ²⁹uaithibh ainmnighear na ³⁰fearanna, ³¹.i. Loch ³²Cimme ō Cimne Ceithirchind maic Ūmōir ³³ro hainmnighidh,³³ ⁊ Rind Tamain a ³⁴Meadroighe ō Thaman mac Ūmōir, ⁊ Dūn Aengusa ³⁵an Āraind ō Aengus,³⁶ ⁊ Carnn Conaill ³⁷a crīch ³⁸Aidhne ō Chonall, ⁊ ³⁹Magh nAghar o Adhar ⁊ ⁴⁰Magh nAssail a Mumain o Assal; ⁊ Maen mac Ūmōir in ⁴¹file. ⁴²Robadhar trā meic Ūmōir is na ⁴³hindsibh sin ⁴⁴im Ērinn, co ⁴⁵rosdilgeann Ulaid im Choin Culaind.

361. Is iat Tuatha De Danann ²tug leo in Fal Mor, ³bai i ⁴Teamraigh, .i. ⁵in Lia Fail Fis diata Mag ⁶Fhail for Erin, ⁷.i. in ⁸ti fa ngheissidh bha rig Erenn. ⁹Condaseigsad Cu Chulaind, ¹⁰ar nir ¹¹gheis fai ¹²fein na fa dalta, .i. fo ¹³Lughaidh mac na tri Fhind Eamna: ⁊ nir ¹⁴gheis in cloch o sin ¹⁵alle, acht ¹⁶fa Chonn nama. ¹⁷Roscind a cridhi eisti o Theamraig co Tailltin, conadh he ¹⁸Craidhe Fail sin. Acht amain nī head ¹⁹umorro ²⁰na hidala ro brisit ⁊ gan ²¹righi do ghabhail ²²do Lughaidh, acht Crist do ²³geinemain in tan sin.

²⁴Ger bo dalta do Choin Chulaind Lubaig [*sic*] Riab nDearg ro bo sine he na Cu Chulaind, ⁊ dalta gaiseig do Choin Chulaind Lubaig Riab nDerg.

²⁴ teichead Cairpri for comairei Meadba ⁊ Ailella ²⁵ radsadsen ferand
²⁶ -irci ²⁷ Aengus ²⁸ fa ri forro ²⁹ uaidib ainmnighear ³⁰ feranda-sa
³¹ om. .i. ³² Cimi o Chimi Cheithirchind ³³⁻³³ om. ³⁴ -raide ³⁵ in
 Arainn ³⁶ ins. m. Umoir ³⁷ i ³⁸ Aidne ³⁹ Mag n-Agair o Adar m.
 Umoir ⁴⁰ Mag nAsail a Mumain o Asal ⁴¹ fili ⁴² -dar ⁴³ -sib
⁴⁴ om. im Er. ⁴⁵ rusdilgend Cu Chulainn iad fos.

361. ¹ iad ² tuesad ³ bui ⁴ Temraid ⁵ om. in and Fail ⁶ Fail

for the severity of the tax that was imposed upon them. Thereafter they went in flight from Coirpre under the protection of Medb and Ailill; and they gave them land. That is the wandering of the Sons of Umor. Oengus s. Umor was king over them in the east. From them are named the territories, Loch Cimme, from Cimme the Four-headed s. Umor was it named, and the Headland of Taman in Medraige from Taman s. Umor, and the Port of Oengus in Ara from Oengus [s. Umor] and the stone-heap of Conall in the territory of Aidne from Conall, and Mag Adar from Adar, and Mag Assail in Munu from Assail. Moen s. Umor was the bard. So the sons of Umor were in those islands round about Ireland, till the Ulaid in the company of Cu Chulaind quenched them.

361. It is the Tuatha De Danann who brought with them the Great *Fal* that was in Temair, i.e. the *Lia Fail Fis*, whence is "Mag Fail" the name of Ireland. He under whom it should utter a cry was king of Ireland: till Cu Chulaind struck it, for it cried not under himself nor under his fosterling, Lugaid son of the three Finds of Emain. And the stone made no cry from that out, save only under Conn. Its heart burst forth from it from Temair to Tailltiu, so that is the "Heart of Fal." However it is not that the idols broke, and that Lugaid obtained no kingship, but Christ being born at that time.

Though Lugaid Red-stripe was foster to Cu Chulaind, he was older than Cu Chulaind. Lugaid Red-stripe was a pupil in martial matters of Cu Chulaind.

⁷ om. .i. ⁸ ti ba B te fo ngesed is e fa rig M ⁹ Condosealgacht B
¹⁰ uair ¹¹ ges ¹² fen ¹³ Lugaid Riab nDerg . . . Find ¹⁴ ges
¹⁵ ille ¹⁶ fo Chond nama fodesin ¹⁷ Rosceind (om. a cridhi) eisti o
sin ille co Temraich ⁊ co ¹⁸ Craidi ¹⁹ *Written* ° M ²⁰ ni hiubalaibh
ro brisigh B ²¹ rigi do gobail ²² do Lugaid Riab nDerg om. in text
and interlined: om. acht ²³ geneamain ²⁴ y in M only.

(a) A dot over the *d*, of no importance, B.

362. ¹NUADHA AIRGIDLAMH tra, is e ²ba righ ar Tuathaib De Danann ³and, secht mbliadna ria tiachtain an ⁴Erinn, gur bheanaid a lamh dhe i cath Moighe Tuireadh. Eidleo mac ⁵Adhlai, is e cet ⁶fear do rochair ⁷an Erinn do Tuathaibh De Danann, do ⁸laimh Nearchon ua Semeoin, a ced ⁹cath Moighe Tuireadh; 7 do rochair ¹⁰Earnmas 7 Echtach 7 ¹¹Eadarghal 7 Fiachu. ¹²Gabhais BREAS mac ¹³Ealadhan iarsin righi nErenn, gu ceann secht mbliadan, ¹⁴gur coirgheadh lamh Nuaghad. ¹⁵Nuadha Airgidlamh na righ iarsin, fiche bliadan, ¹⁵.i. ¹⁶lamh airgid go lan luth edir¹⁶ mer 7 alt. Dian Cecht in liaigh ¹⁷ro choraig, 7 ¹⁸Credhne in ceard i cunnam leis mon laim ¹⁹airgid sin. ²⁰Do rat umorro Miach mac Dian Cecht alt ²¹fria halt 7 feith fria feith da laimh fein air 7 hicaid fria tri nomhaidhe, ²¹ 7 ²²bertais a laimh n-airgid ina dhire.

363. ¹Taillte ingean Maghmhoir righ Easpaine, bannrighan Fhear mBolg, tanic ²sein iar cur ³in catha sin Moighe Tuiridh for Fearaibh³ Bolg ⁴gu Caill Cuan, 7 ⁵slechtaidhter in caill acco, gur magh scothseamrach fo chean mbliadna. Is i in ⁶Taillti sin ⁷ba bean ⁸Eachach meic ⁹Eirc, righ Erenn: ¹⁰gur marbsat Tuatha De Danann,

isin chet chath ¹¹Moighe Tuiridh, 7 is e cet fear¹¹ do rind-¹²atbath an Erinn ar tus, ut ¹³poeta dixit¹³

¹⁴Eochaid mac Eirc gen bai ach

Is e ¹⁵Eochaid mac Erce dosfug a Heaspain ona hathair .i.

362. ¹Nuada Airceadlam thra ²fa rig ³om. ⁴Erind no cor beanaid a lam de i cet chath Muigi Tuiread ⁵Allai ⁶fer ⁷in Erind ⁸laim Nercon h. Semeoin ⁹chath Muigi Turead ¹⁰Earnnmas ¹¹-gal ¹²gabais ¹³Elathain iartain rigi nEr. co cend ¹⁴cor coirged lam Nuadat ¹⁵⁻¹⁵Nuada Airgedlam iar sin tricha bl. ¹⁶⁻¹⁶lam airgit fair co lan-luth inti itir ¹⁷liaig M: om. ro choraig B ¹⁸Creidni cerd i congnam fris ¹⁹nairgid ²⁰dorad ²¹⁻²¹fri halt di 7 feith fri feith dia laim fein fair iar nomaide ²²dobert Nuadaid in lam n-airgid do, na dire.

362. NUADU AIRGETLAM, he it is who was king over the Tuatha De Danann there, seven years before their coming into Ireland, till his arm was cut from him in the battle of Mag Tuired. Eidleo s. Aldai he is the first man who fell in Ireland of the Tuatha De Danann, by the hand of Nerchu grandson of Semeon, in the first battle of Mag Tuired : and Ernmas and Echtach and Etargal and Fiacha fell. BRES s. Elada took the kingship of Ireland thereafter, till the end of seven years, until the arm of Nuadu was adjusted. Nuadu Argetlam was king thereafter twenty years. He had a silver arm with full activity in both finger and joint. Dian Cecht the leech adjusted it, and Credne the wright was helping him in the matter of that silver arm. But Miach s. Dian Cecht set joint to its joint and vein to its vein in his own arm, and it was healed in thrice nine days; and he gave his silver arm to him as reward.

363. As for Tailltiu daughter of Magmor king of Spain, queen of the Fir Bolg, she came, after the setting of that battle of Mag Tuired against the Fir Bolg, to Coill Cnain, and the wood was cleared by them,^(a) so that it was a clovery plain by the end of a year. This is that Tailltiu who was wife of Eochu s. Ere, king of Ireland, till the Tuatha De Danann slew him,

in the first battle of Mag Tuired, and he is the first man who died of a spear-point in Ireland at the beginning, *ut poeta dixit*

Poem no. LXIII.

It is Eochaid s. Ere who took her from Spain from her father—

363. ¹ Taillti ingen Magmoir rig Esp. is i fa beann-rigan Fear ² sen
³⁻³ cet chatha Muigi Turead for Fearaib ⁴ co Coill ⁵ ro slechtastair
 hi combo mag scoithsemrach re cind bl. ⁶ Tailltiu ⁷ fa ⁸ do
 Eochaid mac E. do rig ⁹ Ere B ¹⁰ cor marbsad ¹¹⁻¹² Muigi Tuired
 he. Doig is e cet fer ¹² adbath in Erind ¹³⁻¹³ dicitur ¹⁴ *This*
verse om. B ¹⁵ Eochaig m. Heire dosfue a Hesp. o hathair ¹⁶ threbustair

(a) So in both mss.: but we should probably read *acci*, "by her."

B

o Magh Mor Mall rig
Easpaine.

M

o Magh Mor, o rig Easpaine, Tailltiu. Is he Eochaid mac Ere ced rig do suid ar tus i Temraid do Fheraib Bole, acht eid he a rig deiginach he: ⁊ is re lind tucad Tulach in Triar ar Themair, ⁊ Carn in Aenfir. Druim Cain imorro a hainm re lind Fer mBolg ar tus. Tailltiu ingen Mag Moir, tra—

Tailltiu tra—

ro ¹⁶threabhastair ¹⁷a Tailltin, ⁊ ro ¹⁸faidh la Heochaidh nGarbh mac ¹⁹Duach Daill do Tuathaib De Danann: ⁊ ²⁰do rat Cian mac Dian ²¹Cecht—⁊ Scal ²²Balbh ²³a ainm ele—a mac ²⁴dhi for altrom, .i. ²⁵Lugh—

mac sidhein Eithni ingen²⁵ Balair ²⁶Bailebheimnigh, .i. in tIllanach: ²⁷dia ndebrad, mad illdanach bid illdireach.

²⁸Conerbhailt iarsin i Tailltin, ⁊ ²⁹go tarrdadh a hainm fuirri, ³⁰⁊ conadh he a ³¹feart fuil o Fhoradh Tailltean ³²soirthuaidh, condenta ³³a ³⁴cluichi gacha bliadna ag Ludh .i. caicis re Samain (*sic*) ⁊ caecis na diaidh ³⁵go nadh desin ³⁶ata Lughnasa ³⁷beos, .i. nasad Logha meic ³⁸Eithlind ³⁹ainm in cluiche sin.³⁹

¹⁷ i Taillt. ¹⁸ faid re Heochaid nGharb ¹⁹ nDuach nDoill ²⁰ dorad

²¹ Checht ²² Balb ²³ ainm aile do ²⁴ di [*it is unnecessary to do more than remind the reader that the lenition of dg, is regularly marked in B, unmarked in M*] ²⁵⁻²⁵ Lug Lamfota m, side do E. imderg ingen

²⁶ Bailebemnig: in tIllanach ainm aile do

²⁷ *Sic* M. dóigh magh

from Mag Mor the Slow,
king of Spain

from Mag Mor, from the
king of Spain, [namely]
Tailltiu. It is Eochu s.
Ere who was the first king
of the Fir Bolg who sat in
the beginning in Temair,
even though he was their
last king: and in his time
the Mound of the Three
Men was erected upon
Temair, and the Stone
Heap of the One Man.
Druim Cain was its name
before the time of the Fir
Bolg at the beginning.
Now Tailltiu daughter of

Now Tailltiu—

Mag Mor—

dwelt in Tailltiu, and slept with Eochu Garb s. Dui Dall
of the Tuatha De Danaun: and Cian s. Dian Cecht—
Scal Balb was his other name—gave her his son in
fosterage, namely Lug.

He was son of Ethne daughter of Balar of the Strong Blows:
the Ildanach. Whence it is said, if one have many arts, let
him merit many recompenses.

So she died thereafter in Tailltiu, and her name was
given thereto, and that is her grave which is north-east
from the Seat of Tailltiu, so that her games were
celebrated every year by Lug, a fortnight before Samain
(*read* Lugnasad) and a fortnight after, so that thence
comes [the word] Lugnasad, i.e. the *nasad* of Lug s.
Ethliu [is] the name of that festivity.

illdhanach budh illdhireach B ²⁸ conderbailt ²⁹ co tardad ³⁰ *ins.*
i. Tailltiu *and om.* ³¹ fert fil ³² soirr- B soirr- M ³³ *om.* a
³⁴ cluich cada bl. og Lug i. aenach Taill. i. caecais re Lunisnad ³⁵ caecais
³⁶ conad ³⁷ raiter Lunisnad ³⁸ *om.* beos ³⁹ -lenn ³⁹⁻³⁹ i. Lug do
rindi aenach and dia buime.

364. ¹Nuadha Airgidlam do rochair i cath deidenach
²Moighe Tuireadh, ⁊ Macha ingen ³Earmmhais, do lainn
 Balair Baile-⁴beimnigh isin cath sin. Do rochair ⁵Oghma
 mac ⁶Elathan meic Neid la Hindeach ⁷Mor mac De
 Domnain ⁸i. righ na Fomorach. ⁹Is andsin chath
 chedna sin ⁹ ¹⁰docheare Bruidhne ⁊ Casmael, ⁊ na dha
 chainte ||, la Hoilltriallach ¹¹mac Indigh. Iar mbas tra
¹²Nuadhad ⁊ na ¹³fear-sa isin cath sin, do radsat¹³ Tuatha
 De Danann righi do LUGH, ⁊ do rochair ¹⁴leis a seanathair
 do ¹⁵chloich as a thabhaill, i. Balar ua Neid. ¹⁶Sochaidhe
 tra ro marbadh isin ¹⁷chath sin, ¹⁸eidir Tuathaib De
 Danann ⁊ ¹⁹Fomhorechaibh, gu mBreas araen ²⁰friu.
 Amhail adubhairt ²¹Indeach Mor mac ²²Dea Dhomnann
 in ²³righ i. fear gu ndanaibh ⁊ gu n-ealadhnaibh eisidhein
²⁴diar fiarfaigh Lugh dhe : ^(a) Cia lin ²⁵a torchair i cath
²⁶Moighe Tuiridh? Seacht fir seacht fichit ²⁷seacht cet
²⁸seacht coicaid coica noi cet fiche cet cethrachat inmo
 Neid nochaid i. ²⁸ in Ogma ²⁹mac Elathan meic Neid.
³⁰Diandebrad amso oca derbad,

Seacht fir seacht fichit seacht cēt³⁰

Bai tra Lugh mac ³¹Eithlend ³²cethracha bliadan i ³³righe
 nErenn tar eis in catha deagh[inaigh] Moighe Tuiridh :
 secht³³ mbliadua ³⁴fichet idir in da chath sin ³⁵Muighe
 Tuiridh.

365. Bai ¹tra Eochaid Ollathair, i. in Dagdha Mor
 mac ²Elathan, ³ochtmoga bliadan i righi nErenn. Is
⁴aigi do bhadar na tri meic, i. Aenghus ⁊ Aedh ⁊
⁵Cearmod caemh. Is ⁶forra na ⁷ceatrar rosgnisead fir
 Erenn Sid in ⁸Brogha.

364. ¹ Nuada Airgedlam ² Muigi Tuired ³ -mais ⁴ -bemnig. Is
 andsa chath sin do rochair ⁵ Ogma M: in B the dot over the g is very
 slight and may be accidental ⁶ Eladan ⁷ om. ⁸ om. i. ⁹⁻⁹ om. B
¹⁰ dorochair Bruidnenn ¹¹ mac ditlographed: Indich ¹² -daid ¹³⁻¹³ fer-sa
 isin chath [om. sin] do radsad ¹⁴ lais a sen- M: B omits dot of s.
¹⁵ cloich ¹⁶ -aidi thra ¹⁷ om. chath sin B ¹⁸ itir ¹⁹ Fomoraig, co
²⁰ riu ²¹ Innech ²² De Domnain M Dea Dhomman B ²³ rig ⁊ fear

364. Nuadu Airgedlam fell in the last battle of Mag Tuired, and Macha daughter of Ernmas, by the hand of Balar of the Strong Blows, in that battle. Ogma s. Elada s. Net fell at the hands of Indech the Great, son of De Domnann, king of the Fomoraig. It is in that same battle that there fell Bruidne and Casmal [the two satirists] by the hand of Oilltriallach s. Indech. Now after the death of Nuadu and of those men in that battle, the Tuatha De Danann gave the kingship to Lug; and his grandfather, Balar grandson of Net, fell at his hands by a stone from his sling. Many were slain in that battle, both Tuatha De Danann and Fomoraig, and Bres along with them. As Indech the Great, son of De Domnann, the king said—he was a man with arts of poetry and craft—when Lug asked of him, How many were there who fell in the battle of Mag Tuired?—Seven men, seven score, seven hundred, seven fifty, fifty, nine hundred, twenty hundred, forty with Net, ninety—that is, with Ogma s. Elathan s. Net. Wherefore this was said in confirmation.

Poem no. LXIV.

Lug s. Ethliu was forty years in the kingship of Ireland after the last battle of Mag Tuired. There were twenty-seven years between those two battles of Mag Tuired.

365. Eochaid Ollathair, the Great Dagda s. Elada, was eighty years in the kingship of Ireland. He had the three sons, Oengus, Aed, and Cermat the fair. Upon those four did the men of Ireland make the Mound of the Brug.

condanaib 7 co nealadnaib eiseom	²⁴ dar Fiarfaid	²⁵ do rochair
²⁶ Muigi Tuiread, i. .iii. fir 7 .iii.	²⁷ ins. 7: seeacht (<i>second e expuncted</i>)	
²⁸⁻²⁸ om.	²⁹ h. Neid i. im Ogma m. Eladain	³⁰⁻³⁰ in M only
³¹ Eithlenn M Eithlind B	³² ceathracha	³³⁻³³ rigi nE. tar eis chatha
Muigi Tuiread 7 .iii.	³⁴ fíchead ro bai itir	³⁵ Muigi Tuiread.
^{365.} ¹ thra	² Eladain m. Delbaith	³ ochtmoda
⁵ Cermaid and om. caemh	⁶ forro	⁷ Ceathrar rognised
		⁸ Broda.

(a) Here s²M enters.

366. (a) ¹Ceithri meic oc Dian Cecht .i. Cu ⁊ Cian ⁊ ²Ceithin

B

M

⁊ ³Mi[ach ⁊ Etan banfile]
ingean do Dian Cecht, ⁊
Cairbre mac Eadaine, .i. in
file, ⁊ Airmeadh bannliaigh
ingean ele do Dian Cecht.

⁊ Miach in liaig, is e ro leigis
lam Nuagad Airgedlaim. Eadan
banfili ingen do Dian Cecht, ⁊
is ⁴di ro bo mac Cairpri fili
mac Ogma: ⁊ Airmed in
baindliaig, ingen aile do Dian
Cecht.

(b) Cridhinbel ⁊ ⁵Bruidhne ⁊ Casmael na tri ⁶cainte.

(c) Be ⁷Chuille ⁊ Danand na di ban-tuathaigh.

(d) Tri meic ⁸Chearmada meic in Dagdha, ⁹Mac Cuill, ¹⁰Mac
Cecht, ¹⁰mac Grene, .i. ¹¹Setheoir ⁊ Cetheoir ⁊ Tetheoir a
¹²n-anmanda. ¹³Fodla ⁊ Banba ⁊ ¹⁴Eriu a tri mna.

(e) ¹⁵Fea ⁊ ¹⁶Nemainde, ¹⁷di mnai Neid, ¹⁸a quo Aileach
Neid.

(k) Baddh ⁊ Macha ⁊ Morrighan ⁊ Anand, diata ¹⁹di
chich Anand ²⁰i l-Luachair, tri ²¹hingeara ²²Flarnmhais na
ban-²³thuathaighe,

⁊ is i in Danand sin mathair na ndee, ²⁴⁊ is iad a hingena,
.i. ²⁵Airgdean ⁊ ²⁶Barrand ⁊ Be ²⁷Chuille ⁊ Be ²⁸Thedhe.

(l) ²⁹Gaibneand gabha ⁊ Luchraidh saer ⁊ ³⁰Credhne
in ceard ⁊ Dian Cecht in ³¹liaidh, ³²ceithri meic ³³Easairg
meic Neid meic Indai.³⁴

Ocus is ³⁵da chuimhniugudh sin ro chan in ³⁶file
in ³⁷torceadul so, .i. Eochaid ua Floind,³⁷

Ēriu co n-ūaill co n-idnaib.

366. ¹ Ceithri meic ag ² Ceithen ³ B has Ceithen ⁊ Mi. Ingean do,
etc. Evidently there was a haplography in √B, and the suggested
restoration (in square brackets) would just fit the short lines of √B
⁴Is i written first, and the d ins. above line ⁵ Bruidned ⁶ chainti
⁷ Chuill ⁸ Cernada Milbeoil ⁹ ins. .i. ¹⁰ ins. ⁊ (bis) ¹¹ Scitheoir
⁊ Teitheoir ⁊ Ceitheoir ¹² n-anmand ¹³ Fotla ¹⁴ Eiriu: om.

366. Dian Cecht had four sons, Cu, Cian, Cethen.

and Miach and Etan the poetess daughter of Dian Cecht, and Cairbre s. Etan, the poet, and Airmed the she-leech, another daughter of Dian Cecht.

and Miach the leech, who cured the hand of Nuadu Airgetlam. Etan the poetess, daughter of Dian Cecht, and she had for son Coirpre the poet s. Ogma: and Airmed the she-leech, another daughter of Dian Cecht.

Cridinbel and Bruidne and Casmael, the three satirists.

Be Chuille and Danand the two she-husbandmen.

Three sons of Cermat s. of The Dagda, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine—Sethor, Cethor, and Tethor were their names: Fotla, Banba, and Eriu were their three wives.

Fea and Neman were the two wives of Net, *a quo* Ailech Neit.

Badb and Macha and Morrighu and Ana, of whom are the Paps of Ana in Luachair, the three daughters of Ernmas the she-husbandman.

That Dana is mother of the gods, and these are her daughters, Airgden, Barrand, Be Chuille, Be Thete.

Goibniu the smith and Luchne the wright and Creidne the carpenter and Dian Cecht the leech, the four sons of Esarg s. Net s. Indai.

To memorise the above the poet Eochaid ua Floind sang the following composition—

Poem no. LIII.

<i>preceding</i> 7 B	¹⁵ Feaa B	¹⁶ -ain	¹⁷ dia	¹⁸ meic Indai, diata
¹⁹ da	²⁰ for Luachair	²¹ -gena	²² -mais	²³ -tuaithaigi ²⁴ <i>ins.</i>
nDanann, <i>and om.</i> 7	is iad a hingena	²⁵ -den	²⁶ Barrfind	²⁷ Chuilli
²⁸ Theiti	²⁹ -nend goba	³⁰ Creidne	³¹ liaig	³² ceithri ³³ Easaire
m. Neit	³⁴ <i>ins.</i> m. Allai	m. Thait	m. Thabairnd	³⁵ do chuimneochad
na buidni sin	³⁶ teolach	³⁷⁻³⁷ taircheadal-sa,	oe dearbad	corob do

Bai ³⁸tra ³⁹Nuada fiche bliadan ⁴⁰irighe nErenn *ut* ⁶¹*dixi*, gun dhorehair a cath deidhenach Moighe Tuiridh la Balar. ⁴²Ceathracha bliadan do Lugh, ⁴³gur marbhsat tri meic ⁴⁴Cearmada a Caendruim, ⁴⁵.i. an Uisneach. ⁴⁶Ochtmoghdha don Daghdha, ⁴⁷conerbhailt do ⁴⁸gai cro dia ro ⁴⁹ghuin Cetleand a cath mhor Moighe Tuiridh.

367. ¹DEALBAETH tar eis in Daghdha, ²dece mbliadan ³a righe nErenn, condorchair ⁊ a mac, .i. Ollam, la ⁴Caither mac Namad, ⁵brathair ⁶Neachtain. ⁷Gabhas FIACHA mac ⁸Dealbaeth ⁹rigi nErenn tar eis a ¹⁰athar, ¹¹dece bliadna ele, contorcair Fiachna ⁊ ¹²mac Ollaman la Heoghan ¹³Indbir Moir. ¹⁴Nai mbliadna fichit do ¹⁵uaibh in Daghdha ¹⁶i rigi nErinn, ¹⁶.i. MAC CUILL ⁊ MAC CECHT ⁊ MAC GRENE. ¹⁷Roindsead ¹⁸Eriu a tri randaibh etarru, ⁊ nir ¹⁹agsat macu. Is chucu ²⁰tangadar Gaidhil dochum ²¹nErenn, condoreradar la macaibh Miled ²²Easpaine andighail Itha meic ²³Breagoin, ⁊ Cuailgne ⁊ Fuaid, tri meic ²³Breoghain ²⁴andsin.

Oeus is iad ²⁵seo noi ²⁶righa Tuath De Danann ⁊ ²⁷fod a ²⁸n-uimreach, .i. Nuadha ²⁹⁊ Breas ²⁹⁊ Lugh ²⁹⁊ Daghdha ²⁹⁊ Dealbaeth ²⁹⁊ ³⁰Fiachna, Mac Cuill ²⁹⁊ Mae Cecht ²⁹⁊ Mac Grene.

³¹Conadh dia ³²cuimhniugad sin rochan in ³³seanchaidh in duan, ³⁴.i. ³⁵Tanaidhi o Dubhsaileach,³⁵

Tuatha Dē Danann fo diamair.

dainib do T.D.D. .i. E. h. Flaind ³⁸thra ³⁹.xx. bl. Nuada B: N. fichi bl. M ⁴⁰i rigi ⁴¹dicitur co torehair i e. deidinaech Muigi Tuiread (do laim *ye* M) Balair ⁴²-raca B ⁴³Lug cormarbsad ⁴⁴Cermada Milbeoil i Caendruim he: a Caendhruim *in rasura*, B (a) ⁴⁵*A gloss in marg. (prima man.)* B, *in text* (.i. an Uisnech) M ⁴⁶-moga bl. ⁴⁷conderbailt ⁴⁸gaib ⁴⁹guin Ceitlenn i cath Muigi Tuired na Fomorach.

(a) Presumably sB wrote here first *an Uisneach*, and having found his mistake was obliged to correct it and to write the glossarial words in the margin.

Nuadu was twenty years in the kingship of Ireland, *ut dixi*, till he fell in the last battle of Mag Tuired at the hands of Balar. Forty years had Lug, till the three sons of Cernat slew him in Caendruim, that is in Uisnech. Eighty had the Dagda, till he died of the gory javelin wherewith Cethlenn mortally wounded him in the great battle of Mag Tuired.

367. Delbaeth after The Dagda, ten years in the kingship of Ireland till he and Ollam his son fell at the hands of Caicher s. Nama, brother of Nechtan. Fiacha s. Delbaeth took the kingship of Ireland after his father, ten other years, till Fiachna and the son of Ollam fell at the hands of Eogan of Inber Mor. Twenty-nine years had the grandsons of The Dagda in the kingship of Ireland, to wit Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, and Mac Greine. They divided Ireland into three parts between them, and left no children. To them did the Gaedil come to Ireland, so that they fell at the hands of the sons of Mil of Spain in vengeance for Ith s. Breogan, and Cualnge and Fuad—those were three sons of Breogan.

And these are the nine kings of the Tuatha De Danann, and the length of their computations, to wit Nuadu and Bres and Lug and Dagda and Delbaeth and Fiachna, Mac Cuill and Mac Cecht and Mac Greine.

So to memorise the above the historian, Tanaide o Dubsaillech, sang the poem—

Poem no. LIV.

367. ¹ Delbaeth ² deich ³ do a rigi ⁴ Caithear m. Namat
⁵ *ins. i.* ⁶ Necht- ⁷ Gabais ⁸ baith, *the a yc* ⁹ *ins. i B*
¹⁰ athair B ¹¹ deich mbl. aili do co torchair ¹² se meic ¹³ Inbeir
¹⁴ deich ¹⁵ huib ¹⁶⁻¹⁶ *om.* ¹⁷ *ins. ro* ¹⁸ Her. i tri randaib eturru
¹⁹ fagsad maceu, *and ins.* γ ²⁰ thanecadar Gaeidil ²¹ nErind co torchair
in triar sin la macaib ²² Esp. ²³⁻²³ *om.* ²⁴ innsin ²⁵ so ²⁶ rigda
²⁷ fad ²⁸ -reeh ²⁹ *om.* γ (*septics*) ³⁰ Fiacha ³¹ Conaid ³² cumnigid
³³ senchaid ³⁴ *ins.* -sa ³⁵⁻³⁵ Tanaide eolach.

368. ‡ ¹Genelach Tuatha De Danand andseo sis ||.
 (m) Nuada ²Airgidlam mac ³Echtaigh meic ⁴Eadarlam
 meic ⁵Ordain meic ⁶Alldhai meic ⁷Taid meic ⁸Tabhairn
 meic Enna meic Baaith meic ⁹Ebath meic ¹⁰Beothaigh
 meic ¹¹Iarboneil ¹²Fatha meic ¹³Neimhid meic Aghnomain
 meic Paimp meic ¹⁴Thaid meic ¹⁵Seara meic Sru meic
 Easru meic ¹⁶Braimint meic ¹⁷Eacadha meic Maghoth
 meic ¹⁸Iafeth meic Nae.¹⁹

²⁰Ceithri meic la Nuadat Airgedlam .i. Tade Mor .i. athair Uillind:
 ⁊ is e in tUillind sin mac Taide meic Nuadad ro marb Gaillia no
 Gaiar no Oirbsen .i. Manannan Mor mac Alloit in cennaigi amra.
 Tri meic aili Nuadat, .i. Caithear ⁊ Cuchairn ⁊ Eadarlam in filig.
 Cairpri fili mac Tuara meic Tuirind meic Caid Choidit-chind meic
 Ordan. Atiad da mac Ordan, .i. Eadarlam senathair Nuadat Airgetlam
 ⁊ Cait Coitit-chend senathair Chairpri fili.

Tri meic Theilli meic Cait Choidit-chind .i. Caither ⁊ Neehtain ⁊
 Enna.

Coie meic Lotain Luaith .i. Morann Mor ⁊ Cairpri Caelriarach ⁊
 Radub ⁊ Ollam; ⁊ is e sin in darna Hollam dogabar do Tuathaib
 De Danann, .i. Ollam mac Lotain Luaith ⁊ Ollam mac Delbaith.

Ceitri meic Cein Chaill .i. Morann ⁊ Mearad ⁊ Calad ⁊ Tallad, ⁊ is
 e sin in darna Morand Tuath De Danann, .i. Morand mac Cein Chaill
 ⁊ Morand mac Lodain.

Ceitri meic Eserg meic Neit meic Innai, .i. Dian Cecht in liaig ⁊
 Luchraid in saer ⁊ Creidne in cerd ⁊ Engoba na Hiruaithi.

Ceithri meic Dian Cecht, .i. Cu ⁊ Cian ⁊ Cethen ⁊ Miach in liaig.
 Da ingin Dian Cecht, .i. Airmed in baindliag ⁊ Eatan in bain-eeas.

Da mac Etaine .i. Dealbaeth Dana mac Ogma Grianainich ⁊
 Cairpri fili, ⁊ is e in dara Tuirenn Tuath De Danann .i. Tureann mac
 Cait Choidit-chind ⁊ is e sin do marbad i cath Muigi Tuiread, ⁊
 Tuireand mac Ogma Grianainich.

En mac Cein meic Dian Cecht .i. Lug Lamfada; ⁊ do bai ainm
 aile ar in Cian sin .i. Eithlenn mac Dian Cecht, ⁊ Scal Balb ainm
 aile do. Ocus is airi adbearthea Lug Mac Eithlend de, ⁊ Lug mac Scal
 Bailb uair aile.

Tri meic Loga Lamfota .i. Ainnli ⁊ Abartaeh ⁊ Cnu Dereoil.

368. ¹ *om. this gloss* ² -ged- ³ -ich ⁴ Edar- ⁵ -dan ⁶ Allai
⁷ Thait ⁸ Thabairn ⁹ -aith ¹⁰ -aich ¹¹ -nel ¹² *om.* ¹³ Nemig

368. The Genealogy of the Tuatha De Danann here below. Nuadu Argetlam s. Echtach s. Etarlam s. Ordan s. Alldai s. Tat s. Tabarn s. Enna s. Baath s. Ibath s. Beothach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed s. Agnomain s. Pamp s. Tat s. Sera s. Sru s. Esru s. Brament s. Echad s. Magog s. Iafeth s. Noe.

Nuadu Argetlamh had four sons—Tadg the Great, father of Uillend: this is that Uillend s. Tadg s. Nuadu who slew Gaillia or Gaiar or Oirbsen, i.e. Manannan the Great s. Allot the famous chapman. Nuadu's other three sons were Caithen, Cucharn, and Etarlam the poet. Carpre the poet s. Tuar s. Tuirend s. Cait Coiditchend s. Ordan. These are the two sons of Ordan, Etarlam the grandfather of Nuadu Argetlam and Cait Coititcend grandfather of Cairpre the poet.

The three sons of Telle s. Cait Coiditcend were Caithen and Nechtan and Enna.

The five sons of Lotan the Swift were Morann the Great and Cairpre Cael-riarach and Radub and Ollam: that is one of the two Ollams ascribed to the Tuatha De Danann, Ollam s. Lotan the Swift and Ollam s. Delbaeth.

The four sons of Cian Ciall were Morann and Merad and Calad and Tallad: that is one of the two Moranns of the Tuatha De Danann, Morand s. Cian Chaill and Morand s. Lodan.

The four sons of Esarg s. Net s. Indai were Dian Cecht the leech and Luchraid the wright and Credne the carpenter and the One Smith of Hiruath.

The four sons of Dian Cecht were Cu and Cian and Cethen and Miach the leech. The two daughters of Dian Cecht were Airmed the she-leech and Etan the poetess.

The two sons of Etan were Dealbaeth Dana s. Ogma Grianaineach and Cairpre the poet. This is one of the two Tuirennns of the Tuatha De Danann, Tuirenn s. Cait Coiditcenn who was slain in the battle of Mag Tuired, and Tuirenn s. Ogma Grianaineach.

One son of Cian s. Dian Cecht, Lug Lamfada: this Cian had another name, Ethlenn s. Dian Cecht, and he had another name, Scal Balb. This is why he is sometimes called Lug s. Ethliu and sometimes Lug s. Scal Balb.

Lug Lamhfada had three sons, Ainnle and Abartach and Onu Dereoil.

¹⁴ Thait ¹⁵ Sera ¹⁶ Praitint ¹⁷ Eachada ¹⁸ Iathfeth ¹⁹ *ins.*
 m. Laimiach ²⁰ *This passage here printed in small type in M only.*

Sabrann ingen Abartaich meic Loga Lamfada ben Chail Ched-guinich meic Luigdeach Laga. Eillend Lega ben Alaxandair meic Priaim meic Laimidoin mathar Sabraindi ingine Abartaig.

Da mac Allai .i. Eidleo mac Allai ⁊ Innai mac Allai. En mac Biceoin meic Sdairn meic Eidleo meic Neit.

Clann Ealadain meic Dealbaith, .i. Ogma Grianaineach ⁊ Alloth Alaind ⁊ Breasal Brath-bemnech ⁊ Delbaeth dana ⁊ In Dagda Mor.

Caithear ⁊ Neachtain, da mac Namat meic Echach Gairb meic Duach Temin meic Bres meic Ealadan.

Neid mac Indai meic Dealbaith meic Ogma Grianainich meic Eladan meic Dealbaith meic Neit.

Feaa ⁊ Nemand, dia mnai Neid meic Indai .i. da ingen Elemair in Broga. Is he sin in dara Neid Tuath De Danann.

Seacht meic Dealbaith meic Ogma Grianainich .i. Fiachra ⁊ Ollam ⁊ Indai, Brian ⁊ Iucharba ⁊ Iuchair ⁊ Elemar in Broga. A tri hingena .i. Bodb ⁊ Macha ⁊ Morigu.

Seamplan a sidaib Féa.

Macha ingen Dealbaith, is aici robai in Liath Macha, o Macha ingen Dealbaith ro hainmniged.

Ernmas ingen Eadarlaim mathar na tri mban sin ⁊ mathair Fhiachna meic Dealbaith ⁊ Ollaman.

In Mor-rigu, ingen Delbaith mathair na mac aile Dealbaith .i. Brian ⁊ Iucharba ⁊ Iuchair: ⁊ is dia forainm Danand o builead Da Chieh Anann for Luachair, ⁊ o builed Tuatha De Danann.

Duach Temen mac Bres meic Eladan, en mac aici .i. Eochaid Garb.

Tri meic ae Eochaig Garb .i. Bodb sida Fer Femin ⁊ Seal Balb ⁊ Namadaeh.

Da mac Namadaich .i.(a) Caither ⁊ Nechtain. Boand ingen Dealbaith ben Neachtain meic Namat.

Cland Buidb a Sid Fer Femin .i. Fearr Doman ⁊ Fiamain, ⁊ is e in Fiamain sin do bai ar seilb for Ai Fhind mac Deadaid.

Cland in Seail Bailb, .i. Finscoth ingen Seail Bailb, ben Conain meic Morna.

Sabrann daughter of Abartach s. Lug Lamhfada wife of Cail the hundred-wounder s. Lugaid of Leda. Helen of Leda wife of Alexander s. Priam s. Laomedon was mother of Sabrann d. Abartach.

The two sons of Allai were Edleo s. Allai and Innai s. Allai. En son of Beccon s. Sdarn s. Edleo s. Net.

The children of Elada s. Delbaeth were Ogma Grianainech and Alloth Alaind and Bresal Brathbemnech and Delbaeth Dana and The Great Dagda.

Caither and Nechtan the two sons of Nama s. Eochu Garb s. Dui of Temen s. Bres s. Elada.

Net s. Indai s. Delbaeth s. Ogma Grianainech s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.

Fea and Nemen, two wives of Net s. Indai, were the two daughters of Elemar of the Brug. This is one of the two Nets of the Tuatha De Danann.

The seven sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma Grianainech were Fiachra, Ollam, Indui, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchair and Elemar of the Brug. His three daughters were Bodb, Macha, and Morrighu.

Semplan from the Mounds of Fea.

Macha daughter of Delbaeth, it is she who had the Gray of Macha, which was named after Macha daughter of Delbaeth.

Ernmas daughter of Etarlam was mother of those three women, and mother of Fiachna s. Delbaeth and of Ollam.

The Morrighu, daughter of Delbaeth, was mother of the other sons of Delbaeth, Brian, Iucharba, and Iuchair: and it is from her additional name "Danann" the Paps of Ana in Luachair are called, as well as the Tuatha De Danann.

Dui Temen s. Bres s. Eladan, he had one son, Eochu Garb.

The three sons of Eochu Garb were Bodb of the Mound of the men of Femen and Scal Balb and Namadach.

The two sons of Namadach were Caither and Nechtan. Boand daughter of Delbaeth was wife of Nechtan s. Nama.

The progeny of Bodb of the Mound of the men of Femen were Ferr Doman and Fiamain. This is that Fiamain who was on a possession above Ae of Find s. Deada.

The progeny of the Scal Balb was Finscoth daughter of Scal Balb, wife of Conan s. Morna.

Clann Alloit, .i. Manannan. Seacht meic Manannan, .i. Ilbreac Illanach ⁊ Cairpri Condualach ⁊ Failbi Findbuidi ⁊ Gaiar ⁊ Goth Gaithi ⁊ Gacla mac Oirbsen ⁊ Echdonn Mor mac Manandan, sindser na cloindi, ⁊ Goirmlindi ingen Goirmlenn meic Bric meic Romra do Tuathaib de Danann, mathair da ingen Deemmann, .i. Samadaig ⁊ Gemadaig, da mnaí Oisín meic Find iad, ⁊ Muinfind ⁊ Uaine Alaind ⁊ Niam ⁊ Camand ⁊ Tamann ⁊ Grian Gris-solus ⁊ Tibir Greine ⁊ Aine Fhind ⁊ Curchoc in Churaig ⁊ Crofind Chaemchrothach ben Euan meic Lebarthuindi.

(*n*) ²¹Neid mac Indai meic Dealbhaith meic Oghma ²²meic ²³Ealathan.

(*q*) Midir ²⁴Brig Leith mac ²⁵Indui meic ²⁶Echtaigh meic ²⁷Eadarlaim.

(*r*) ²⁸Dagdhá ⁊ Oghma ⁊ Alloth ⁊ Breas ⁊ Dealbaeth, ²⁸coic meic ²⁹Ealadhain meic Dealbhaith meic ³⁰Neid meic Indai meic ³¹Alldai meic ³²Thaid meic ³³Tabairnd.

(*s*) Lugh mac Cein meic Dian Cecht meic ³⁴Easaírg meic ³⁵Neid meic Indai meic ³⁶Alldai.

(*o*) ³⁷Fiacha mac Delbaith ³⁸meic Oghma meic ³⁹Ealathan meic Delbaith meic ⁴⁰Neid.

(*p*) Ai mac ⁴¹Ollamon meic ⁴²Dealbaith meic Oghma meic ⁴³Ealadhan meic Dhealbhaith meic ⁴⁴Neid.

(*t*) ⁴⁵Caicer ⁊ Neachtan, da mac ⁴⁶Namad meic Eachach Gairb meic Duach ⁴⁷Teimín meic ⁴⁸Breissi meic Ealathan meic Dhelbaith meic Neid.

(*u*) Sigmall mac ⁴⁹Cairbre Cruim meic ⁵⁰Elemaire meic Delbaith meic Ogma meic ⁵¹Ealadhan meic Delbaith ⁵²meic Neid.

(*v*) ⁵³Oengus mac in n-Og ⁊ ⁵⁴Aegh Caem ⁊ ⁵⁵Cearmad Milbel, tri meic in ⁵⁶Daghdhá meic ⁵⁷Ealadan annso sis. ⁵⁷

(*w*) ⁵⁸Cairbri fili mac Tuarai meic Tuirill meic Thait meic Conateind meic Ordaim meic Alldai meic Thait. ⁵⁸

²¹ Neit ²² *ins.* Grian[ainig] ²³ Eladan ²⁴ Bri ²⁵ Indai ²⁶ -aich
²⁷ Eadar- ²⁸⁻²⁹ Dagda Mor ⁊ Dealbaeth ⁊ Bres ⁊ Dealbaeth Dana ⁊ Ogma
 Griain[aineoh] ²⁹ Eladan ³⁰ Neit ³¹ Allai ³² Thait ³³ Thabairn
³⁴ -aire ³⁵ Neit ³⁶ Allai ³⁷ Fiacho ³⁸ *om.* m. Ogma ³⁹ Elathan
 m. Delbaith ⁴⁰ Neit ⁴¹ -man ⁴² Delbaith ⁴³ Eladan m. Delbaith ⁴⁴ Neit

The progeny of Allot, Manannan. The seven sons of Manannan were Ilbreac, Illanach, Cairpre Condualach, Failbi Findbuidhe, Gaiar, Goth Gaithl, and Gaela s. Oirbsen and Echdonn the Great s. Manannan, eldest of the children, and Gormlinde d. Gormliu s. Bree s. Romar of the Tuatha De Danann, mother of the two daughters of Deemann, Samadaig and Gemadaig, the two wives of Oisín s. Find were they, and Muinfind and Uaine Alaind and Niam and Camand and Tamann and Grian Grissolus and Tibir Greine and Aine Find and Curchog in Churaig and Crofind the fair-formed, wife of Enan s. Lebarthuind.

Net s. Indai s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Eladan.

Midir of Bri Leth s. Indui s. Echtach s. Etarlamh.

Dagda and Ogma and Alloth and Bres and Delbaeth, the five sons of Eladan s. Delbaeth s. Net s. Indai s. Alldai s. Tat s. Tabarn.

Lug s. Cian s. Dian Cecht s. Esarg s. Net s. Indai s. Alldai.

Fiacha s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elatha s. Delbaeth s. Net.

Ai s. Ollam s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.

Caicer and Nechtan, the two sons of Nama s. Echach Garb s. Duach of Temen s. Bres s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.

Sigmall s. Cairbre Crom s. Elomar s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.

Oengus mac in nOg and Aed Caem and Cermat Milbel, the three sons of the Dagda s. Elada, here below.

Cairbre the poet s. Tuara s. Tuirell s. Tat s. Conatcend s. Ordam s. Alldai s. Tat.

⁴⁵ Caithear 7 Nechtain	⁴⁶ Nechtain m. Namat m. Echach	⁴⁷ Temin
⁴⁸ Bresí m. Eladan m. Delbaith m. Neit	⁴⁹ Cairpri	⁵⁰ Ealcemairi
m. Dealbaith	⁵¹ Eladan m. Dealbaith	⁵² om. m. Neid
mac og	⁵³ Aengus in	⁵⁴ Aed
⁵⁵ Cearmait	⁵⁶ Dagda	⁵⁷⁻⁵⁸ Eladan sin.
		⁵⁸⁻⁵⁹ om. M

(x) ⁵⁹Gaelo mac Oirbsin meic Alloith meic Ealathan meic Dealbaith meic Neid⁵⁹ meic Indai meic ⁶⁰Alldai.

No ⁶¹comadh he seo geinelach Manandan: ⁶¹Manandan mac ⁶²Ealemaire meic Delbaith meic Oghma meic ⁶³Ealathan meic Dealbaeth meic Neid.

⁶⁴Is iad so tri meic Alloit meic Eladan, .i. Manandan in cendaigi do bai itir Erinn ⁊ Albain, ⁊ is e no aithnead in duitheand no in tsuithnem is an aer. Ocus Bron mac Alloit, diata Mag mBróm, la Hu Amalga, ocus Ceiti mac Alloit, dia Mag Cetni i erich Chairpri.

⁶⁵Gaiar mac Manandain ⁊ ⁶⁶Oirbsean mac ele dhó, no comadh do ⁶⁷Mhanandain fein ⁶⁸bodh ainm Oirbsean.

⁶⁹Comad uada no beith Loch nOirbsean ⁊ Mag nOirbsean.

Uillend Faebarderg mac ⁷⁰Eachach Gairb meic Duach ⁷¹Temin, is leis ⁷²romarbad ⁷³Manandan i cath ⁷⁴Cuilleand i Connachtaibh.

(y) Se meic Dealbaith meic Oghma ⁷⁵meic Ealathan meic Dealbaith meic Neid,⁷⁵ .i. ⁷⁶Fiacha Ollamh Indai Brian Iucharba Iuchair.

Ocus Danand ⁷⁷ingean do Dealbaith fein, mathair in trir ⁷⁸deidheanaigh, .i. Brian, ⁷⁹Iuchair, ⁊ Iucharbha. ⁸⁰Ba siad-sin na tri Dee ⁸¹Danand, diata ⁸²Sliabh nDee; ⁊ is don Dealbaeth sin ⁸³ba hainm Tuiriund Bighrend.

(z) ⁸⁴Tuireall mac ⁸⁵Tait imorro ⁸⁶seanathair ⁸⁷Cairbri filead, ⁊ ⁸⁸Eadan ingen Dian ⁸⁹Cecht ⁹⁰mathair in Cairbri sin.⁹⁰

B

M

(d) Tri meic Cearmada Tri meic Cermada meic in imorro, Mac Cuill .i. Setheoir, Dagda imorro, Mac Cuill, Mac coll a dea: Mac Cecht, .i. Cecht, Mac Grene. Seitheoir Tetheoir, cecht a dea: Mac ainm meic Cuill ⁊ mur a dée:

⁵⁹⁻⁵⁹ Gaela .i. Manannan m. Oirbsen mair m. Alloit m. Eladan m. Delbaith m. Neit. *The b in Oirbsin ye B* ⁶⁰ Allai ⁶¹⁻⁶¹ om. M, *these words inside a rectangle of lines B* ⁶² Elemaire ⁶³ Eladain m. Delbaith m. Neit ⁶⁴ *this passage in M only* ⁶⁵ Goiar m. Manannan ⁶⁶ Oirbsen in mac aili do Manannan ⁶⁷ Manannan ⁶⁸ bud ⁶⁹ *In M only* ⁷⁰ Eachach

Gaelo s. Orbsen s. Allot s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net s. Indai s. Alldai.

Or perhaps this is the Genealogy of Manannan : Manannan s. Elemar s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.

These are the three sons of Allot s. Elada, Manannan the chapman who was [trading] between Ireland and Britain, who used to recognise the dark or the bright signs (?) in the air. And Bron s. Allot, from whom is Mag Broin in Ui Amalgada, and Ceti s. Allot, from whom is Mag Cetni in the territory of Cairpri.

Gaiar s. Manannan, and Orbsen was another son of his : or perhaps Orbsen was a name for Manannan himself.

So that Loch Orbsen and Mag Orbsen were called from him.

Uillend Faebarderg s. Eochu Garb s. Dui Temen, by him was Manannan slain in the battle of Cuillenn in Connachta.

The six sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net were Fiacha, Ollam, Indai, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchair.

And Danann daughter of Delbaeth himself was mother of the last three, Brian, Iuchair, Iucharba. Those were the Three Gods of Danu, from whom is Sliab Dee : and it is of that Delbaeth that Tuirenn Biccreeo was the name.

Tuirell s. Tat moreover, grandfather of Cairbre the poet, and Etan daughter of Dian Cecht was mother of that Cairbre.

Now the three sons of Cermat were Mac Cuill (Setheor, whose god was the hazel), Mac Cecht (Tetheor, whose god was the

The three sons of Cermat s. of The Dagda were Mae Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine. Setheor was the name of Mac

⁷¹ *om.* Temin B

⁷² romarbad *yc* B (*a bad late hand*) : dorochair M

⁷³ -nnan

⁷⁴ Uillenn i Conachtaib

⁷⁵⁻⁷⁶ *om.*

⁷⁶ Fiachna

⁷⁷ ingen

Dealbaith (*om.* do) fen

⁷⁸ deigenaig

⁷⁹ Iucharba Iuchair

⁸⁰ Is iad sin

⁸¹ -ann

⁸² Sliab na tri nDee

⁸³ rob ainm Tuireand Bicerend

⁸⁴ -rell

⁸⁵ Tait *yc* M

⁸⁶ sen-

⁸⁷ Chairpri filead

⁸⁸ Edan

⁸⁹ Ceet B

⁹⁰⁻⁹¹ a mathair

Grene .i. Ceitheoir, grian a Teitheoir ainm Meic Cecht, áer
 dea. a dee cona lespairib, .i. esca
 7 grian. Ceitheoir ainm Meic
 Greine 7 talam a dée.

⁹¹Fodla bean Meic Cecht, Banbha bean Meic Cuill,
⁹²Heriu bean Meic ⁹³Grene; tri hingeara Fiachna meic
⁹⁴Delbaeith sin.

⁹⁵Earnmas ingen Eadarlaimh ⁹⁶meic Nuadhad ⁹⁷Air-
 geadlaim mathair na tri mban sin, 7 mathair Fiachna 7
 Ollaman.

⁹⁸Is doibh rochan is file andseo sis,⁹⁸

Hethur ard foíuair mid.

(*k*²) Tri meic ⁹⁹Earnmais .i. ¹⁰⁰Glond 7 Gnimh 7
 Cosgur.

(*aa*) ¹⁰¹Boind ingean Dealbaith meic Ealathan bean
 Neachtain meic Namhad.

(*e*) Feaa 7 Nemaínd, do mnai Neit meic Indhai, .i. di
 ingein Elemair in Brogha annsin.

(*bb*) Uilleand mac Cathair meic Nuadhaid Airgid-
 laimh.

(*cc*) Bodhb sidha fear Feimhin, mac Eachach Gairbh
 meic Duach Temiu meic Breiss meic Ealathan meic
 Dealbaeith meic Neid.¹⁰¹

(*dd*) ¹⁰²Abhean meic Big Felmais meic Con meic Dian
 Cecht, file Logha meic Eithleand.

(*ee*) En mac ¹⁰³Bigeoin meic Sdairnd meic Eidhleop
 meic ¹⁰⁴Adhlai meic Thait meic ¹⁰⁵Thabhairnn.

⁹¹ Fotla ben ⁹² Heri ⁹³ Greni tri hingena ⁹⁴ -baith ⁹⁵ Ern-
⁹⁶ ben ⁹⁷ -ged- ⁹⁸⁻⁹⁸ 7 is don triur sin ro chan in t-eolach so ⁹⁹ Ern-

ploughshare), Mac Grene Cuill, and the sea was his god :
 (Cetheor, whose god was the Tetheor was the name of Mac
 sun). Cecht, and the air was his god,
 with its luminaries, the moon
 and the sun : Cetheor was the
 name of Mac Grene, and the
 earth was his god.

Fotla was wife of Mac Cecht, Banba was the wife
 of Mac Cuill, Erin was wife of Mac Greine : those were
 the three daughters of Fiachna s. Delbaeth.

Ernmas daughter of Etarlam s. Nuadu Airgetlamh
 was mother of those three women, and mother of
 Fiachna and Ollam. Of them the poet sang as follows,

Poem no. LVII.

The three sons of Ernmas were Glonn and Gnim and
 Coscar.

Boind d. Delbaeth s. Elada was wife of Nechtan s.
 Nama.

Fea and Neman, two wives of Net s. Indai, the two
 daughters of Elcmar of the Brug were they.

Uillenn s. Cathair s. Nuadu Airgetlam.

Bodb of the Mound of the men of Femen, s. Eochu
 Garb s. Dui Temen s. Bres s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.

Abcan s. Bicefelmas s. Cu s. Dian Cecht, poet of Lug
 s. Ethliu.

En s. Becen s. Starn s. Edleo s. Adlai s. Tat s.
 Tabarn.

¹⁰⁰ Glonn 7 Gnim 7 Coscor

¹⁰¹⁻¹⁰¹ om. M

¹⁰² Abcan m. Bicefmais

¹⁰³ Biceoin m. Sdairn

¹⁰⁴ Adlaich

¹⁰⁵ -airn

¹⁰⁶Og Taid meic Thabarnn, is ann condreacait ¹⁰⁷uile Tuatha De Danann ina ¹⁰⁸forglu cetus. ¹⁰⁹Geinelach Tuath De Danann andso anuas.¹⁰⁹

369. (g) ¹Brigid ²banfile, ingean in Daghdha, is ³aicci ro bhái Fe ⁴Menn, ⁵da righ-damhraidhi, diata ⁶Feimhin ⁷i. da dam ⁸Dile diata Mag ⁹Feimhin.

(h) Ocus is aco ro bai Torc Triath .i. righ torcraidhi ¹⁰Erenn; ¹¹is de ¹²ata Magh ¹³Triath-airne. Is ¹⁴acco ro ¹⁵clos tri gotha ¹⁶diabhuil an Erinn iar n-imarbus, .i. Fead ¹⁷Gul ¹⁸Eigeamh.

(i) Ocus is leo ¹⁹robhai Cirbh rig ²⁰moltraide ²¹Erenn, diata Magh Cirb. Ocus is leo robhai ²²Cearman ²³Cearmaid ²⁴in Mac ²⁵Oag.

(f) Ite ²⁶cetnai thorseelsat epert techta is na sidhe ²⁷Flidhais, diata buar ²⁸Flidaisi, no ²⁹go madh iad a ceitri hingena .i. Airdean ³⁰Be Cuille ³¹Danand ³²Be Thede.

Ocus is ³³aig Tuathaib De Danann do ³⁴richt ilach ³⁵igheamh ar tus, ³⁶is aire ilach ar oman gabhala ³⁷aurfaire ³⁸air in mbaile ³⁹imarbus, ⁴⁰eigheamh ar dogailsi techt a piannaibh.

(j) Matha mac ⁴¹Umhoir drai Tuath De Danann.

Lugh mac ⁴²Ethleand, is e ⁴³cetnai rainig enach ⁴⁴eaclasc ⁴⁵deabhaidh d'eachaibh ar tus, ⁴⁶amail adbert

Lug mac Ethlend, alt cen meirg.

¹⁰⁶ o Tait m. Thabairn, is ac Tabarnn condreacaid

¹⁰⁷ T.D.D. uili

¹⁰⁸ foireliu cheadus

¹⁰⁹⁻¹⁰⁹ om. M.

369. ¹ -it ² -li ³ aici ⁴ Men ⁵ a B ⁶ Feimhin (*dittography due to change of line*) B Femen M ⁷ 7 for .i. ⁸ -li ⁹ Femin ¹⁰ Her-
¹¹ ita ¹² Triath Airne ¹³ aco ¹⁴ clasa ¹⁵ diabail in ¹⁶ Gol
¹⁷ Eigem ¹⁸ robi ¹⁹ moltroidhe B ²⁰ om. ²¹ Cerman 7 Cermoid
²² Og ²³ cetna torseelsad ²⁴ Fligais ²⁵ Fligaisi ²⁶ eo mad iat a(a)

At Tat s. Tabarn all the Tuath De Danann first unite as an *élite*. This is the Genealogy of the Tuatha De Danann down to here.

369. Brigit the poetess, daughter of the Dagda, it is she who had Fe and Menn, the two royal oxen, of whom is Femen, that is two oxen of Dil of whom is Mag Femen named. And with them was Tore Triath, king of the boars of Ireland, of whom is Mag Triathairne named. With them were heard the three demon cries in Ireland after ravaging—whistling, and wailing, and outcry.

And with them was Cirb king of the wethers of Ireland, of whom is Mag Cirb called. And with them was Cerman and Cermaid and the Mac Oc.

These are the first who . . . into the mounds of Flidais, of whom is the cattle of Flidais named: or these were her four daughters, Arden, Be Chuille, Danann, and Be Thete.

The Tuatha De Danann first invented [battle] shouting and uproar: for this reason they invented shouting, for fear of taking . . . on the place and plundering, uproar for lamentation at coming in pains.^(c)

Matha s. Umor, druid of the Tuatha De Danann.

Lug s. Ethliu, he is the first who invented an assembly and horseracing and horse-combat, in the beginning, as one said,

Poem no. LV.

tri hingena ²⁷ Bechuill ²⁸ Be Theidi and om. following ocus ²⁹ ac
³⁰ riacht ³¹ eigem ³² airi is ilach ³³ aurġ- ³⁴ ar in mbaili ³⁵ eigem
ar dogailse^(b) techt a pianaib ³⁶ Umoir drai ³⁷ Eithne ³⁸ cetna
ranic eneach 7 echlase 7 debaig do eachaib ³⁹ in Erinn, diandebairt in
teolach

(a) Written coma diata.

(b) Written ard og aillsea.

(c) I find “(f)” incomprehensible.

B

Tuatha De andsin, .i. dec an t-aes dana ⁊ andee imorro [a n-aes trebtha].^(a) Tri dee Danand on ainmnigter in t-aes treabair, .i. na dei, badar iad na tri dee Danand o n-ainmnigther iad, .i. tri meic Breiss meic Ealathan, .i. Triall ⁊ Brian ⁊ Cet, no^(b) tri meic Tuireill Bigreo .i. Brian ⁊ Iuchair ⁊ Iucharbha, tri dee Danand, .i. na tri druidhe on ainmthither Tuatha De Danann.

M

Tuatha De indsin .i. dei in t-aes dana .i. De ⁊ Danann diatat Tuatha De Danann: annde imorro, on ainmigtheair in t-aes trebair .i. in rigraid. Na dei diatat in rigraid badar iad a n-anmand .i. tri meic Bres meic Eladan .i. Triall ⁊ Brian ⁊ Cet, no tri meic Thuirell Biecreand .i. Brian ⁊ Iuchair ⁊ Iucharba, na tri dei dia nadrad in rigraid: ⁊ is follus trit sin nach do Thuathaib De Danann don rigraid acht don aes trebair, .i. do macaib Eithleann. Adbeir araili do eolchaib comad ona na [*sic*] tri druidib ro hainmnighead Tuatha De Danand .i. Rabb ⁊ Broth ⁊ Robb.

Rob ⁊ Brod ⁊ Rabb, a tri draithi.

Fis ⁊ Fochmare ⁊ Eolas, a tri n-aide.

Dub ⁊ Dobur ⁊ ⁴⁰Doirche, a tri deoghmare.

Saith ⁊ Leor ⁊ Linadh, a tri rondaire.

Feith ⁊ Rosg ⁊ Radhare, a tri dearcaire.

Taile ⁊ Tren ⁊ Treas, a tri gill[a].

Atach ⁊ Gaeth ⁊ Sidhi, a tri ngabra.

A tri ndruid fodesin .i. Fis ⁊ Fochmore ⁊ Eolas.

A tri haigthing .i. Dub ⁊ Dobar ⁊ Linad.

Arid iad a tri ronmaidi .i. Fet ⁊ Rose ⁊ Radare.

A tri ndereaide .i. Taile ⁊ Tren ⁊ Tres.

A tri ngilli .i. Atach ⁊ Gaeth ⁊ Sidi.

A tri ngabra .i. Aice ⁊ Tairecell ⁊ Tuireach.

⁴⁰ the r yc B.

The Tuatha De Danann then, gods were their men of art and non-gods their husbandmen. The three gods of Danu from whom are named the husbandmen, that is the gods, they were the three gods of Danu from whom they were named, i.e. the three sons of Bres s. Elada, Triall and Brian and Cet, or the three sons of Tuirell Bicereo, Brian, Iuchair and Iucharba, the three gods of Danu, that is, the three druids from whom were named the Tuatha De Danann.

Rob, Brod, Rabb their three jesters.

Fis, Fochmarc, Eolas, their three instructors.

Dub, Dobar, Doirche, their three cupbearers.

Saith, Leor, Linadh, their three servitors.

Feith, Rosg, Radharc, their three seers.

Taile, Tren, Tres, their three attendants.

Atach, Gaeth, Sidhi, their three horses.

The Tuatha De Danann then, gods were the men of art, to wit De and Danann from whom the Tuath De Danann are named: non-gods moreover, from whom are named the husbandmen, i.e., the kings. The gods of whom are the kings, these were their names—the three sons of Bres s. Elada, Triall and Brian and Cet, or three sons of Tuirell Bicereo, Brian, Iuchair and Iucharba, the three gods whom the kings used to worship. Through that it is clear that the kings were not of the Tuatha De Danann but of the husbandmen, that is of the sons of Ethliu. Other scholars say that the Tuatha De Danann were named from the three druids, Rabb, Brod, and Robb.

Their three druids, Fis, Fochmore, Eolas.

Their three instructors, Dub, Dobar, Linad.

And these are their three servitors, Fet, Rose, Radarc.

Their three seers, Taile, Tren, Tres.

Their three servitors, Atach, Gaeth, Sidi.

Their three horses, Aicc, Tairecell, Tuirech.

Aigh ⁊ Taig ⁊ Taireheall, a tri coin.

Ceol ⁊ Bind ⁊ Teitbhind, a tri cruitire.

Gle ⁊ Glan ⁊ Gleo, a tri tibrada.

Bruaid ⁊ Ordan ⁊ Doghad, a tri n-aite.

Sith ⁊ Saime ⁊ Subha, a tri buime.

Cumma ⁊ Sed ⁊ Samail, a tri euaich.

Meall ⁊ Teidi ⁊ Roeain, a tri muigi eluiche.

Aine ⁊ Indmas ⁊ Brughas, a tri ndruimne.

Cam ⁊ Alaigh ⁊ Rocain, a tri nduine.

A tri coin .i. Ceol ⁊ Bind ⁊ Teidbind.

A tri cruitiri .i. Gle ⁊ Glan ⁊ Gleo.

A tri tibrada .i. Buaid ⁊ Ordan ⁊ Tocad.

A tri n-aiti .i. Sith ⁊ Seme ⁊ Suba.

A tri mbuime .i. Cuma ⁊ Set ⁊ Samail.

A tri euaich .i. Inell ⁊ Teti ⁊ Rochain.

A tri muigi .i. eluichi, Aine ⁊ Indmos ⁊ Brugos.

A tri ndruimne .i. Cain ⁊ Alaigh ⁊ Rachain.

A tri nduine .i. Ard ⁊ Aibind ⁊ Radare.

370. ¹Ocus is iad robri^s cath ²Moighe Tuireadh for Fomoire, ⁊ in catl^s ³reimhe for Fearaibh ⁴Bolg, ⁊ isin ⁵cath thossinach ro talladh a lamh do Nuadhaid, ⁊ a ⁶cenn isin chath ⁷dodeighenach. ⁸Noi riga do Tuathaib De Danann: da ⁹cet bliadan acht tri bliadna ¹⁰ro bhadar i flaithus.

371. ¹Ocus ciatberaid araile gomdis demna Tuatha De Danann, ²ar thiachtain in nErinn gan airigudh, ⁊ adubradar fein is a nellaibh dorchaidhi ³thangadar, ⁊ ar ⁴imad a feasa ⁊ a n-eolais ⁊ ar ⁵doilghe a ⁶ngeinealaigh ⁷do breadh iar ⁸cul; acht cheana ro ⁹folglaimsead eolas ⁊ ¹⁰filidhecht. Ar gach¹⁰ ndiamair n-dana ⁊ ar ¹¹gach lere leighis ⁊ ¹¹gach amaindsi eladhna fuil an Erinn, is o

370. ¹om. ocus ²Muigi Tuiread ³roime ⁴Bole ⁵chath thoisech
⁶cheand ⁷deidinach ⁸nai riga rogobsad do Thuaithe Dei [om. Danann]
 flaithius Erenn ⁹ched ¹⁰for flaithiusa Tuaeithi Déi, do reir na n-eolach
 cethecaid na croinice na agaig foden.

Aigh, Taig, Tairchell, their three hounds.	Their three hounds, Ceol, Bind, Tetbind.
Ceol, Bind, Tetbind, their three harpers.	Their three harpers, Gle, Glan, Gleo.
Gle, Glan, Gleo, their three spring-wells.	Their three spring-wells, Euaid, Ordan, Tocad.
Bruaid, Ordan, Doghad, their three fosters.	Their three fosters, Sith, Seme, Suba.
Sith, Saime, Suba, their three foster-mothers.	Their three cups Inell, Teti, Rochain.
Cumma, Set, Samail, their three cups.	Their three plains of sport, Aine, Indmos, Brugos.
Mell, Teidi, Rocain, their three game-plains.	Their three ridges Cain, Alaig, Rochain.
Aine, Immar, Brughas, their three ridges.	Their three forts Ard, Aibind, Radarc.
Cam, Alaigh, Rocain, their three forts.	.

370. And it is they who broke the battle of Mag Tuired against the Fomoiré, and the previous battle against the Fir Bolg: and in the first battle his arm was hewn from Nuadu, and his head in the last battle. Nine kings were there of the Tuatha De Danann: two hundred less three years were they in the kingship.

371. And though some say that the Tuatha De Danann were demons, as they came into Ireland unperceived, and they themselves said that they came in dark clouds, and for the greatness of their learning and their knowledge, and the obscurity of their genealogy being traced backward; howbeit they learned knowledge and poetry. For every darkness of art and every clearness of reading

371. ¹adbearaid aroile comdais deamna ²iar tiachtain in Eirinn ceu
airiugad ³tancadar ⁴med a feasa ⁵-gi ⁶ngenelaig ⁷dombreadh
B dobreith M ⁸culu ⁹fog- ¹⁰⁻¹⁰fisicheacht ar cach ¹¹each leiri

Tuatha De Danann ¹²ata a bhunadh; 7 ge thainig creideamh an Erinn, ni ro dichuirthea na dana sin, daigh ¹³at mhaithie iad. Ocus is follus nach do deamhnaib na ¹⁴dho sidhaibh doibh, ar ro ¹⁵feadar each ¹⁶gur gabhsad cuirp daenna umpu ¹⁷† olo dinas firu || 7 ¹⁸airimhthear in geinlach for culu 7 do raebadar la tiachtain ¹⁹credme. Conadh dia n-aigheadhaibh ro chan Fland Maineisdreach in duan-sa sis,

Ēstid a eolchu can ōn . . .

²⁰Ocus go ro bi gabhail Tuath De Danann conuige sin; 7 Dia Luain i tosach mis Mai rogabhsad Eirind do sōndradh.²⁰

B

M

372. Gaidhil an Erinn 7 Gree in airdrigi in doman: 7 ar na huilib Gabhalaibh ro ghabh Eriu o thosach co deireadh 7 ar macaib Mileadh Easpaine nis mo ro eumdaigheadh in duan so sis, 7 Eochaid ua Floind do roindī

Conad do na gabalaib o Dilind co gabail Mac Milead, 7 doibsiden fodein, 7 do roind Erenn, do roindi Eochaid hua Floind in duan sa; ^(b)7 do chuimneochad cada roinde 7 cada gabala 7 each lin mbliadan fil intib o Dilind cosin n-aimsir sin^(b)

Ēistet āes ēcna aibind.

Ocus gor bhiad Gabhala Erenn gan uireasbhaidh conuige sin, amail is illdanaighe do fuar-amar o ched gabhail Chesrach gu Gaidhealaibh da gabail.

Is iad sin secla cada gabala arna cuimreochad a gabalaib a genelaigib 7 a handalaib 7 a cronicichib amail ro indis Fintan Fir-eolach o Cheasair

leigis 7 ar amaindsi n-ealathan fil ¹² ita a mbunadas 7 eia thanic creidem in Erind ¹³ id maithi ¹⁴ do sidaigib doib ¹⁵ feadadar ¹⁶ eorgobsad corpu daine ¹⁷ onlo dianas firu ¹⁸ airmidther an genelach ¹⁹ chreidmi

and every craft of cunning that is in Ireland, they are of the Tuatha De Danann by origin, and though the Faith came into Ireland those arts were not abolished, for they are good. And it is clear that they are not of the demons or of the *sid*-folk, for everyone knew that they took human bodies about them [by day, indeed, which is more accurate]^(a) and their genealogy is reckoned backward, and they were destroyed (?) at the coming of the Faith. So that of their deaths Flaun Mainistrech sang the following poem—

Poem no. LVI.

And the invasion of the Tuatha De Danann has been down to this: and on Monday in the beginning of the month of May, to be exact, they took Ireland.

Here follow the Synchronisms.

372. The Gaedil were in Ireland, and the Greeks in the High-Kingship of the world. Of all the Takings which took Ireland from beginning to end, and of the sons of Mil of Spain in addition, this following song was constructed: Eochaid ua Floind made it

So that of the takings from the Flood till the Taking of the Sons of Mil, and of them also, and of the division of Ireland, Eochaid ua Floind made this song: and to memorise every division, and every taking, and all the tales of years that are therein from the Flood until that time.

Poem no. LXV.

So the Takings of Ireland are without omission down to this, as we found them most expertly, from the first Taking

Those are the histories of every Taking as they are commemorated in takings and in genealogies and in annals and

Coimdeata conad dia noideadaib do chan in t-eolach in duan-sa .i. Flann Mainistrech ²⁰⁻²⁰ om.

(a) As the parallel versions show, this is not what the gloss means: it is what the scribes of R³ appear to be trying to make it mean.

(b-b) These words roughly and carelessly written (by the original scribe) into a space originally left blank.

Finit. Amen.

co Parrthalan ⁊ o Parrthalan
co Nemed ⁊ o Nemed co Feraib
Bole ⁊ o Feraib Bole co Tuaith
De Danann, ⁊ o Tuathaib De
Danann co gabail Mac Milead,
⁊ Asarda in airdrigi in domain
uile risin.

Synchronism of the Tūatha Dē Danann (In R² and B).

373. ¹Comaimsiradh ²rīgh ³in domain ⁴fri ⁵Tūaith Dē Danann ⁶so. ⁷Persa
⁸robatar in ⁹airdrigi ¹⁰in domain ¹¹in tan ¹²tāncatar ¹³Tūath Dē Danann
¹⁴inn ¹⁵Hērinn: ¹⁶isin bliadain ¹⁷dēdenaig ¹⁸flatha ¹⁹Campases ²⁰meic Cir meic
Dair ²¹tāncatar.

²²TARPES mac ²³Campaseis .xxxui.²⁴

²⁵SERSESS .xx. b. ²⁶is ²⁷ē ²⁸ruc ²⁹in ³⁰slūagadh ³¹mōr in ³²Grēcaib: ³³.cc.
³⁴mīle ar tīr, ³⁵.cc. ⁊ .iiii. mīle imorro ³⁶for muir: ⁊ do rochair na ³⁷thigh
fēin la ³⁸Horetaban. ³⁹Hi cind .iii. ⁴⁰mīss imorro do rochair ⁴¹Oretaban ⁴²ina
⁴²digail.

⁴³ARTARSERSESS ⁴⁴LONGUMANUSS ⁴⁵dā .xx. b. ⁴⁶Ina ⁴⁷.uii.mud bl.
do ⁴⁸chūaidh ⁴⁹Hestrus do ⁵⁰athnūghadh ⁵¹na ⁵²canōine, ⁊ ina ⁵³.x.mud bl.
⁵⁴docūaidh Nemias do ⁵⁵dēnum mūir ⁵⁶Iarusalem.

⁵⁷SERSEIS iarsin ⁵⁸irrigi ⁵⁹dā mīs.

⁶⁰SOGODIANUS .uii. ⁶¹mīss.

⁶²DARIUS NOTHUS xix. b.

373. ¹Comaimsirad D Comaimser R Comaimseardacht R³ ²rig DR
³an R ⁴re BM ⁵Thuaith E Tuaith De Donann V ⁶inso DR
annso sis AE andseo sis B ⁷Perssa A ⁸robattar D dobadar E
robhadar B ⁹-ghi A airdri E ardrigi D airdrige R irighe B ¹⁰in
domuin D om. in domain B an dom. R ¹¹an R ¹²-gat- D -gad- EB
¹³Tuatha A Tuath D[e] om. D[anann] R ¹⁴in ADR an EB ¹⁵Herind
D Eir- E Er- RB ¹⁶issin V ¹⁷-aigh VA degenaig D deigen- E
deiginach R deidenaigh B ¹⁸flaithusa B ¹⁹-ses DA -seis EB -paisius R
²⁰⁻²¹om. and ins. in lower mg. E: tangatar DE tangadar B ²¹ins. no
na ochtmadh bliadain tangadar B ²²Carpes changed to Tarpes V:
Torpes B ²³-ses AD -peses E -paises R ²⁴ins. bl. AB ²⁵Xerxes DR
Serses AB Xerxes E ²⁶ins. no .ix. bl. ⁊ B ²⁷he V ²⁸ruc A rug EB
²⁹an R ³⁰sluaiged ER sluagh B ³¹eo R ³²Greunib D Greecaib A
Gregaib EB (-bh B) ³³ins. i. B ³⁴om. mile E ³⁵ceithri mile ⁊ da

of Cessair till the Gaedil took her. Finit. Amen.

in chronicles, as Fintan of True Knowledge related, from Cessair to Partholon, from Partholon to Nemed, from Nemed to the Fir Bolg, from the Fir Bolg to the Tuatha De Danann, and from the Tuatha De Danann to the Taking of the sons of Mil. The Assyrians were in the high kingship of the whole world during that time.

373. The Synchronism of the kings of the world with the Tuatha De Danann here. The Persians were in the high kingship of the world when the Tuatha De Danann came into Ireland; in the last year of the reign of Cambyses son of Cyrus son of Darius they came.

DARIUS son of Cambyses, 36 years.

XERXES 20 years. It is he who conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea: and he fell in his own house by Artabanus, but at the end of seven months Artabanus fell in revenge for him.

ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS 40 years. In his 7th year Esdras came to renew the Law, and in his 10th year Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem.

XERXES thereafter in the kingship two months.

SOGDIANUS seven months.

DARIUS NOTHUS 19 years.

cet E 7 da cet deg 7 tri mile long B ³⁶ ar VA ³⁷ tigh E tig RD
³⁸ Hogtabhan E Hortuban R Haredubhan B ³⁹⁻³⁹ om. B: cinn ER
⁴⁰ mis VERD ⁴¹ Octaban D Octabhan E Ortubán R ⁴² diguil D
 diogail E na digailt B ⁴³ Artarxerxes DR -serses A Artarxereixes E
 Artarseirses B ⁴⁴ Longuimhanus, D -gumanus AR -guimanus E
 Loinginmanus B ⁴⁵ .xl. bl. ⁴⁶ isin tseachtmadh bliadain a flaitusa duronta
 na gnima so, i. do chuaidh Hestras .uii.e. deg d'athuaigheaghadh na canoine,
 7 do cuaidh Nemias do denom muir Iarusalem 7 do chuaidh Sorbabel do
 chatughudh fria Feilistinibh B ⁴⁷ .uii. madh A .uii. maid DR ochtm, *in rasura* E
⁴⁸ chuaid E cuaid R ⁴⁹ Hestras D Estras R ⁵⁰ athnugud D athnuidegad R
⁵¹ na yc R ⁵² canone D ⁵³ .x.mudh A .xx.maid DER ⁵⁴ -chuaid D
 -chuaidh AE -cuaid R ⁵⁵ denam D dhenum A ⁵⁶ Hierusalem D
 Ierusalem A Iarusaleim E Iersalem R ⁵⁷ Xerxes DR Xerexes E Serses B
⁵⁸ hirrigi D irighe E om. R irighi B ⁵⁹ .u. ERD: miss V ⁶⁰ Sogdianus R
 Sodogenos B ⁶¹ mis DAE missa B ⁶² Dairius Notus R Dairius also AB.

⁶³ARTARXERXESS ⁶⁴MEMNON mac Dair—⁶⁵Sparsadidis ⁶⁶Afferus a ainm ⁶⁷Ebraidhe—.xl. bl. ⁶⁸is dō ba ⁷⁰ben ⁷¹Hester.

⁷²MARDOCHIUS ⁷³ARTARSESS OCHUS .xxx. ⁷⁵b.

⁷⁶ARIUS ⁷⁷OCHI .iiii. b.

⁷⁸DARIUS ⁷⁹MAGNUS mac ⁸⁰Arsabei ⁸¹ui. b. ⁸²Is ē ⁸³tiug-flaith na ⁸⁴Pers. ⁸⁵Is ē ⁸⁶thuc ⁸⁷na tri catha do ⁸⁸Alaxandar mac ⁸⁹Pilip, 7 ⁹⁰ro marb Alaxandar ⁹¹ēseom ⁹²issin ⁹³cath dēdinach.(a)

374. Is ¹ē ²Alaxandar ro ³tafainn ⁴Forand ⁵a ⁶rīgi ⁷Eigipte. Is ⁸dō-side ro ⁹bo ¹⁰chliamain ¹¹Galom, .i. Miled ¹²a ainm: ¹³7 ¹⁴tānie-side a ¹⁵Hēigipt ¹⁶7 a ben ¹⁷Scota ingen ¹⁸Nechtanibus co ¹⁹Hespāin, 7 ro ²⁰cossain ²¹Espāin ar ²²ēcin. ²³Ocus ²⁴isē ²⁵Forann ²⁶Nechtanibus in cōide ²⁷ri cethrachat ²⁸iar ²⁹Forand ³⁰Ciniris ro ³¹baided ³²a Muir Ruaid: ³³.xiii. bl. 7 .ix.c. ³⁴fot a flatha o ³⁵Forann ³⁶Ciniris co ³⁷Foronn ³⁸Nechtinibus.(b)

375. Ro ¹randadh ²flaitus Alaxandair ³i ⁴trib ⁵rannaib trichat dia ⁶ēis 7 ro ⁷derscaidh ⁸cethrar ⁹dīb ¹⁰uili ¹¹.i. ¹²Potolomeus mac ¹³Lairce in ¹⁴Eigipt, ¹⁵Ardiacius ¹⁶Pilippus ¹⁷im ¹⁸Maicidhondaib, ¹⁹Antighonus ²⁰im ²¹Babilōin, Brutus ²²Siliuecus ²³isind Asia Bic. ²⁴Ptolomeus ²⁵indiaid ²⁶Alaxandair .xl. bl. ²⁷Indēiridh flatha Alaxandair ²⁸tāncatar ²⁹Meic Miled ³⁰ind ³¹Hērinn, .i. ³²dā

⁶³ Atarxerxes D Artarxerxes E Artarxerxes AR Artarserses B ⁶⁴ Memini m. Dhair B ⁶⁵ Sparsadius E Spars- *changed from* Spare- D Sparasaididis B ⁶⁶ *ins.* .i. B: Asferus B ⁶⁷ Ebraidi D -de A -raide R Eabraide EB ⁶⁸ *ins.* do and *om.* 7 R ⁶⁹ as R is aige (ro bhair in *mg.*) Hester B ⁷⁰ bean R ⁷¹ Hestarass no Ester VA (-as A) Ester R ⁷² Mardocius iarsin B ⁷³ *ins.* iarsin B ⁷⁴ Artarxes DR Artarsess A Artarxesochus E Artarsesoctus B ⁷⁵ *om.* .b. R ⁷⁶ Airius DEB Arrius R ⁷⁷ Ochius B ⁷⁸ Dairius E 7 Dairius B ⁷⁹ Magnus ER Mor B ⁸⁰ Arsibei E Arsabi B. *The ar ins. above line in V* ⁸¹ .uii D iii E ⁸² is he D isse V ⁸³ tiugh- E tig- R fl- DE tiughlaith B ⁸⁴ Fers E ⁸⁵ *ins.* 7 DB: isse V ⁸⁶ tuc DR thuce A tug E thug B ⁸⁷ *om.* na B ⁸⁸ -dir B ⁸⁹ Philip A ⁹⁰ ro thuit-sium la Halaxandair isin chath fodheoigh B ⁹¹ esseomh A heisium E eisium R ⁹² sin D isin ARE ⁹³ chath degenach D: deigdenach A deighenach E dedenach R.

374. ¹ he VD ² -dair B ³ thaphuinn D thafaind A taffainn E thaffaind B ⁴ Foruinn D Forann AR ⁵ *ins.* Nechtimebhus B ⁶ rige D arrighi A righe E a righi B ⁷ Egipt D Eigipt E Egipte R ⁸ do (*om.* side) A do-sein R do-sidhen B ⁹ po D ba R ¹⁰ eliamain A RBE ch-uin D ¹¹ Miled (-id R -idh B) .i. Galam (Goladh B) DERB ¹² *om.* a ainm R ¹³ *om.* 7 B ¹⁴ tanuig D tainie ER tainig-sein B ¹⁵ Heighept E Hegipt R ¹⁶ o ro haithrighadh Forand .i. Milidh 7 a bhean .i. Scota ingean Foraind, 7 tainig co Hespain B ¹⁷ Scoto D Scotta A ¹⁸ Nechtanib (*sic*) D Nectanibus E Nechtanibus A Neetonibus R ¹⁹ Espain D Hesbain E ²⁰ chosain DRB chossain A cosain E ²¹ *om.* Espain VA: Esbain E Easpain B ²² eigin D hecin A eigin EB ²³ *om.* ocus RB ²⁴ isse V ²⁵ Foraind D Forunn VA Forand B ²⁶ Neetenibus A Neachteinibus B Nect. R ²⁷ righ EB

ARTAXERXES MEMNON s. Darius—Sparsadidis Afferus was his Hebrew name—40 years: and he had Esther to wife.

MARDOCHIUS and ARTAXERXES OCHUS, 30 years.

ARIUS OCHI 4 years.

DARIUS MAGNUS son of Arsames, 6 years. He was the last prince of the Persians. He fought the three battles against Alexander son of Philip, and Alexander slew him in the last battle.

374. It is Alexander who expelled Pharao from the kingship of Egypt. His [Pharao's] was the son-in-law Galam, named Mil: he came from Egypt with his wife Scofa, daughter of Nectanebus, to Spain, and contended for Spain by force. This Pharao Nectanebus is the forty-fifth king after Pharao Cenchres who was drowned in the Red Sea: 914 years was the length of their reign from Pharao Cenchres to Pharao Nectanebus.

375. The principedom of Alexander was divided into thirty-three divisions after him, and four of them had preeminence: Ptolomeus s. Lagus in Egypt, Philippus Aridaeus in Macedonia, Antigonus in Babylon, "Brutus" Seleucus in Asia Minor. Ptolomeus after Alexander, 40 years. In the end of the reign of Alexander the sons of Mil came into Ireland, that is,

²³ *ins.* no .xxx. B ²⁹ Forainn D Forund V Forunn A bForand E Forann R
³⁰ Cinceriss V Cinneris E Cingeris R Cingeiris B ³¹ baidheadh AB baidid R
³² im DARB: Ruaidh B ³³ *written* iiiix R ³⁴ fat a flaithusa na Fhorand
o Fhorand Cingeris B ³⁵ Forainn D Forunn A Fhorann E ³⁶ Cinceriss VA
Cingeris R ³⁷ Forainn D Forunn A Forann EBR ³⁸ Neich- E Nectonibus
h Neachtenibus B.

375. ¹ rannad DAR raindead B ² flaites E flaith R tra flaithus B
³ hi E a B ⁴ tri B trib (r yc) R ⁵ -uib AD rand- E randaibh B
⁶ es D eiss V ⁷ derseag DR derrsgaid E dhearrsenaigh B ⁸ .iiii.
VDE .iiii. ar A cethror R ceatrar B ⁹ dibh EB ¹⁰ uile V huile E uili RB
¹¹ *om.* .i. RB ¹² Ptolomeus D Pertolm̄s. E Ptolameus R Potolameus B
¹³ Largi DE Lairgi R Lairghi B ¹⁴ Egipt DR Eighipt VE Eighibht B
¹⁵ -chius A -sius E: 7 im Maigidondaibh, Pilip no a mac an Assia Bhig,
Antigon im mBabiloin, Brutus, Siliueus nicroin, Potolameus andiaidh, etc. B
¹⁶ Pilipus DR Pilibus E ¹⁷ i E *om.* R ¹⁸ Macidoín D Maigidoin E
Maciundo R ¹⁹ Antigonus D Anntigonus E Antigolus R ²⁰ amE
²¹ Bauloin D Baibiloin R ²² Siliueus DER ²³ isin Aisia Big E
Aissia A isin Asia Bicc R ²⁴ Potolomeus A Pertolomeos E Potolomeos E
Ptolmeus R Potolameus B ²⁵ -aidh A andiaigh E andiaidh B
²⁶ Alusganndair E ²⁷ inderidh V inderind D -deiredh A -deired R
andheread flaithiusa B ²⁸ tangatar D tangadar EB ²⁹ Gaidil
(*with sprs. gloss* .i. Meic Miled) D m. Mhiled E m. Milid R m. Mileadh B
³⁰ in A an B ³¹ Eriun DR Eir. E Erind B ³² bliadain (*om.* da) B

(a) In mg. D is here written: A ughdair bhundúnaigh, speacc an dóchar dhol o leughadh dhuit.

(b) In margin of D, very roughly written, the words saich slut.

bliadain iar marbadh Dair dō: 7 ³³hi ³⁴tossueh a ³⁵indsaighthi 7 a ³⁶rige
³⁷tānie ³⁸Milidh docum ³⁹nEspāine. Cūie bliadna ⁴⁰do Alaxandair ⁴¹i r-rīge
⁴²in tan ⁴³tāneatar Meie Miled ⁴⁴in ⁴⁵Hērinn, 7 do ⁴⁶radadh eath ⁴⁷Tailltin
⁴⁸i ⁴⁹torchratar ⁵⁰Tūath Dē Danann ⁵¹mo a trib rīgaib 7 mo a teōra rīgnaib.
 Cōie bliadna ⁵²do ⁵³Ēirimōn ⁵⁴i r-rīghi ⁵⁵in tan ⁵⁶atbath ⁵⁷Alaxandar im
⁵⁸Babilōin: ⁵⁹conid ⁶⁰iat sin ⁶¹in .ce. bl. ⁶²robatar Tūatha Dē ⁶³Danann ⁶⁴in
⁶⁵Ērinn, ⁶⁶on bliadain ⁶⁷dēdenaigh ⁶⁸flatha ⁶⁹Campases mac Cir ⁷⁰co ⁷¹forba
 flatha ⁷²Assar 7 Dair. ⁷³Ōen bliadain Campases, ⁷⁴Tarpass .xxxui. ⁷⁵bl.
⁷⁶Serses .xx. bl., ⁷⁷Artarserses .xl. bl. ⁷⁸Xerxes ⁷⁹.ii. ⁸⁰mis, ⁸¹Soghodianus .uii.
⁸²mis, ⁸³Darius .xix. bl. ⁸⁴Aferus ⁸⁵.xl. bl. ⁸⁶Artarserses ⁸⁷Oecus .xxx. ⁸⁸Arrius
 .iiii. ⁸⁹Darius ⁹⁰Magnus .ui. ⁹¹Is iat sin ⁹²in .ce. bl. acht ⁹³na .iii. bl. ⁹⁴ro
 batar Tūatha Dē Danann ⁹⁵in Hērinn. ⁹⁶97

Synchronism of the Tuatha De Danann in M.

376. Comainsearrdacht rig in domain re Tuathaib De Danann andso, i. Asarda in airdrigi in domain o Nin mac Peil co aimsir Tuatha De Danann 7 na ndiaid.

BELOCHUS in t-oichtmad rig dee Asar, coie bliadna fichid do a rigi in domain. Is a nomad bliadain dee a flaithisa taneadar Tuatha De Danann in Erinn, oeus Nuadu Airgedlam fa rig orro in tan sin iar ndieuir Breis.

POILIPOIRIS iar sin, i. inomad rig dee Asar. Tricha bliadan do, 7 is na re thnecad eath Muigi Tuired na Fomorach, a ndorehair Nuadu Airgedlam 7 Ogma, 7 Lug do gabail rigi nErinn, 7 bas Breis meie Ealadain na re.

LAMPAIDES iar sin, in fichedmad rig Asar. Da bliadain tricha do. Bas Cermada meie in Dagda re lind. Bas Chairpri filead re lind 7 bas Etua 7 bas Chen, athar Loga. Bas Alloid 7 Danaindi re lind.

SOSOREIS iar sin, in taenmad rig[](a) ar fichit Asar, bliadain ar fichit do. Bas Loga la Mae Cuill mae Cearma. Eochaid Ollathair i. In Dagda do gabail rigi nErend.

³³ i B ³⁴ toisnech D tosach B tossach AR ³⁵ innsaighthi D -ghlthi A
 innsaighthe (*the th ye*) E indsaighthe R innsaighe B ³⁶ righi EB
³⁷ do anuie D tainie E tainig B ³⁸ Milid R ³⁹ -ane VA nEasp- B
⁴⁰ d'Alax. B ⁴¹ irrigi VE hirrigi D arrigi A irigi R irighi B ⁴² an tan R
⁴³ -ng- DB (-adar B) ⁴⁴ nd DE an B ⁴⁵ Eirind E Eirinn RB
⁴⁶ radad AE ratad RD ⁴⁷ Tailltin A Taitlin D Tailten R Tailltean B
⁴⁸ hi DER a B ⁴⁹ toreradar E toreratar R ndoreradar B ⁵⁰ Tuatha ADE
⁵¹ immo trib rigaib 7 immo a teora rigaib A mo a trip rigaib 7 moa teora
 mna E mo (*om. a*) trib rigaib 7 mo teoraib rigaib R eona righnaibh (*the*
n expuncted) B ⁵² d'Erinhon B ⁵³ Heremon DE Herimon A Erimon R
 Erinhon B ⁵⁴ hirrige D irrigi A irigi ER irighi B ⁵⁵ an R
⁵⁶ adbath AB ⁵⁷ -dair B ⁵⁸ lon E im mBaib- R Baibiloin B
⁵⁹ con iad sin E 7 is B ⁶⁰ iad E ⁶¹ an R na dha B ⁶² -dar B ⁶³ om. D
⁶⁴ an B ⁶⁵ Her DAE ⁶⁶ .i. (*thus written*) b. deden. D .i. o bliadain R
⁶⁷ deidhenaigh A dedenaigh E deidenaigh R deighenaigh B ⁶⁸ flaithusa B

two years after he slew Darius: and in the beginning of his advance and of his kingdom the sons of Mil came to Spain. Five years had Alexander in the kingship when the sons of Mil came into Ireland, and the Battle of Tailtiu was fought, in which the Tuatha De Danann fell with their three kings and their three queens. Five years had Eremon in the kingship when Alexander died in Babylon: so that those are the two hundred years that the Tuatha De Danann were in Ireland, from the last year of the reign of Cambyses son of Cyrus to the completion of the lordship of the Assyrians and of Darius. One year Cambyses, "Tarpes" 36 years, Xerxes 20 years, Artaxerxes 40 years, Xerxes 2 months, Sogdianus 7 months, Darius 19 years, "Afferus" 40 years, Artaxerxes Ochus 30, Arrius 4, Darius Magnus 6. Those are the 200 years save 3 years that the Tuatha De Danann were in Ireland.

376. The Synchronism of the kings of the world with the Tuatha De Danann here. The Assyrians were in the high kingship of the world from Ninus s. Belus till the time of the Tuatha De Danann and afterward.

BELOCHUS, the eighteenth king of Assyria, twenty-five years had he in the kingship of the world. In the nineteenth year of his reign it is, that the Tuatha De Danann came into Ireland: and Nuadu Airgetlam was king over them after the expulsion of Bres.

BELLEPAIRES thereafter, the nineteenth king of Assyria. Thirty years had he, and in his reign was fought the battle of Mag Tuired of the Fomoraig, where fell Nuadu Airgetlam and Ogma. Lugh took the kingship of Ireland. Death of Bres s. Elada in his time.

LAMPRIDES thereafter, the twentieth king of Assyria. Thirty-two years had he. Death of Cermad son of The Dagda in his time. Death of Coirpre the poet in his time, and of Etan and of Cian father of Lug. Death of Allot and Danann in his time.

SOSARES thereafter, the twenty-first king of Assyria. He had twenty-one years. Death of Lug at the hands of Mac Cuill son of Cerma. Eochaid Ollathair, i.e. The Dagda, took the kingship of Ireland.

⁶⁹ -pases DEA -pasius R -peses B

⁷⁰ ca D

⁷¹ forbha flaithiusa B

⁷² Asar D Assarda E *om.* Assar 7 B

⁷³ en for oen A aen B

⁷⁴ Tarpes DR

Tarpeis E Tairpeis B: xxxii B

⁷⁵ *In this and the following lines the*

abbreviation for bliadain, bliadna, is inserted or omitted at random in the MSS.

⁷⁶ Xerxes DER Serseis B

⁷⁷ Artaxerses DE, -xerxes R

⁷⁸ Xerxes B ⁷⁹ *two letters erased here* R

⁸⁰ miss VE

⁸¹ Sogdianus A

Sogdian DER Sodogenos B

⁸² mi D miss

VE misa B

⁸³ *ins.* 7 B:

Dairius AERB

⁸⁴ Afferus DAE Aeferus B

⁸⁵ lx VA

⁸⁶ Artarxer- DER

⁸⁷ Ochus DER Ochi B

⁸⁸ Arius Ochi B

⁸⁹ Dairius RB

⁹⁰ Magnus

dittographed owing to change of page: second time Maghnus E: Mor B

⁹¹ issiat VDE iad B

⁹² na B

⁹³ *om.* na B

⁹⁴⁻⁹⁴ *om.* DER ro badar B

⁹⁵ *ins.* na neasbaig B

⁹⁶ an B

⁹⁷ *ins.* Goidil (Gaidil V) in Herind (Er- V) 7

Greece in airdrigi an doman (in domain V) isin aimsir sin DV.

(a) Three letters erased here.

AXRISIUS iar sin, in dara rig fichit Asur. Aen bliadain deg ar fichit do. Is na aimsir adbath Creidne cerd, ⁊ Goibnend goba ⁊ Dian Cecht in liaid, ocus is na re adbath Aed mac in Dagda ⁊ Cridinbel cainti; ⁊ loscad Neid in Oilech Neid.

LAMPARESS iar sin, in treas rig fichit Asur, tricha bliadain do. Is na re ro bai Picus, primus rex Laitinus; acht araidi robai Sadorn roime for Eoraip uili. Robai don Ianus fiche bliadan roime-side for Tibir. Ioniculum ainm in duine doridne cathair don dara leith don tsruth ar tus in am; Satusina in chathair aile do rignead oc Sadurn na hagain. Bas Manandan ic Uillind.(a) Bas Midi Bri Leith, Aigmenon do gabail rigi.

PAMINIAS iar sin in ceathromad rig fichet Asur, da bliadan ceathrachad do. Oengus *denirisus* [demersus] *est in mare*. Gaeidil co Heaspain, .i. Brath mac Deatha, diar bo mac Breogan, ⁊ Uici ⁊ Oici ⁊ Mantan ⁊ Caithear. Bas In Dagda ⁊ Delbaeth do gobail rigi nErenn. Doluid Earcoil ⁊ Iason i tir na Colach ar cend in croicind orda i re Pamin[i]us. Bas Dealbaith iarsin, ⁊ Fiacha mac Delbaith do gobail rigi.

SUPANDUS iarsin, in coiced ri fichet Asur. Nai bliadna fichet do. Oidead Fiachna meic Delbaith na re. Clann Cermada do gobail rigi na re. Togail Traei [la] Laimeadon in tan sin.

METARAILIUS iar sin in sesead ri fichet Asur. Ocht mbliadna fichet do. Hith mac Breogain do theacht in Erind i flaith Cloindi Cermada, co ro fellsad fair Clann Cermada oc triall for eula. Conad hi sin fochaind Mac Miled in Erinn, do digail Itha for Tuathaib De Danann. Conad iad meic Miled tue cath Taillten do Tuathaib De Danann, condorchadar and tri rigu Erenn .i. Mac Cuill ⁊ Mac Cecht ⁊ Mac Grene, an digail Itha beos in cath sin.

377. Is i sin gabail Tuath De Danann cona comaimsearracht o thus co deiread, cenmota oigeda ban-cloindi Cermada na(c) n-diaid. Is he seo re chomairem fad flaithiusa Tuatha De Danann, .i. seacht mbliadna do flaithius Belochus ⁊ tricha bliadan Poilipoiris ⁊ da bliadain trichad do Lampaides ⁊ bliadain ar fichet Soses ⁊ Axsirisus aen bliadain dee ar fichit, ⁊ Lapaires tricha bliadan, ⁊ Paminias da bliadain ceathrachad ⁊ Supardus fiche bliadan, ⁊ ocht mbliadna do Metarailius. Ocus is na flaithsen tancadar Meic Miled in Erind, do digail Itha meic Breogain, ⁊ tue cath Slebe Mis ⁊ cath Taillten ⁊ each uili chath, nocor dithaiged Tuatha De Danann le Macaib Milead na diaid sin.

ACRISIUS^(b) thereafter, the twenty-second king of Assyria. Thirty-one years had he. In his time died Creidne the wright, Goibniu the smith. Dian Cecht the leech, and in his time died Aed s. of The Dagda and Crídrinbel the satirist; and Neid was burnt in Ailech Neid.

LAMPARES thereafter, the twenty-third king of Assyria, thirty years had he. In his day was Picus *primus rex Latinus*. But others [say] that Saturn was before him over all Europe. Ianus was twenty years before him on the Tiber. Ianiculum is the name of the man who made a city upon one side of the river at first in his time. "Satusina" was the other city, which was made by Saturn over against it. Death of Manannan by the hands of Uillend. Death of Midir of Bri Leith. Agamemnon began to reign.

PANYAS thereafter, the twenty-fourth king of Assyria, forty-two years had he. *Oengus demersus est in mare*. The Gaedil journeyed to Spain, to wit Brath s. Death, whose son was Breogan; Uici, Oici, Mantán and Caicher. Death of The Dagda. Delbaeth took the kingship of Ireland. Hercules and Iason came into the land of the Colchians in quest of the golden fleece in the time of Panyas. Death of Delbaeth thereafter, and Fiacha son of Delbaeth took the kingship.

SOSARMUS thereafter, the twenty-fifth king of Assyria. Twenty-nine years had he. Death of Fiachna s. Delbaeth in his time. The progeny of Cermat took the kingship in his time. The capture of Troy by Laomedon at that time.

MITREUS thereafter, the twenty-sixth king of Assyria. Twenty-eight years had he in the principedom. Ith s. Breogan came to Ireland in the days of the sons of Cermat, and the sons of Cermat worked treachery upon him, as he was returning: and that is the cause of the [coming] of the Sons of Mil to Ireland, to take vengeance for Ith upon the Tuatha De Danann. Thus it was the sons of Mil who gave the battle of Tailtiu to the Tuatha De Danann, so that the three kings of Ireland, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine fell there; in vengeance for Ith was that battle waged.

377. That is the Taking of the Tuatha De Danann with their synchronism from beginning to end, omitting the deaths of the female children of Cermat after them. This is for a reckoning of the length of the principedom of the Tuatha De Danann—seven years of the principedom of Belochus, and thirty years of Bellepares, thirty-two years to Lamprides, twenty-one to Sosares, thirty-one to Acrisius, Lampares thirty years, Panyas forty-two years, Sosarmus twenty years, and eight years to Mitreus. In his reign the sons of Mil came to Ireland to revenge Ith s. Breogan, and offered the battle of Sliab Mis and the battle of Tailtiu and every other battle, till the Tuatha De Danann were subdued by the sons of Mil thereafter.

(a) Written in one word *icuillind*.

(b) This name must have been written AKRISIUS in the MS. of Hieronymus-Eusebius at the chronicler's disposal. He mistook the K for an X.

(c) Written *nar*.

VERSE TEXTS OF SECTION VII.

LIII.

R¹ ¶ 314, 316 (L 5 δ 3: F 12 γ 12). R² ¶ 346, 352, 355
(V 9 β 24: A 11 β 1: D 15 δ 18: E 7 a 3). R³ ¶ 366 (B 18 a 45:
M 280 a 1).

1. ¹Ēriu ²co n-ūaill, co ³n-idnaib,
⁴sīnsit ⁵slūaig for a ⁶sen-maig, 1790
sīar ⁷co fuin ⁸roptar ⁹foglaig,
¹⁰a ¹¹tuir ¹²thoglaig ¹³im ¹⁴Themraig.

2. ¹Tricha bliadna iar ²nGenand
³gabsat ⁴slūaig ⁵siabra ⁶sonann;
for ⁷Tūaith ⁸mBole ⁹būaibthe ¹⁰barann 1795
¹¹tadall ¹²Tūaithe Dē ¹³Danann.

3. Dia ¹do dāim, ²eid ³dosrimart—
⁴gabsat ⁵co ngrāin, co ⁶nglonn-alt,
na ⁷nēill ⁸oll-choiethe ⁹arracht,
for ¹⁰slēib ¹¹Conmaiene ¹²Connacht. 1800

4. ¹Cen dechla ²d'Ērind ³ergnaid,
⁴cen ⁵ethra, ⁶ērim ⁷n-angbaid,
ni ⁸fess a ⁹fir ¹⁰fo rind-nim,
in ¹¹do nim ¹²nō ¹³in do ¹⁴thahmain.

1. ¹Heriu LDEV Eiriu FR³ Heiriu A ²conhuail D ³nidh- VAB
-bh B ⁴snisit VA sniset D sinset E sinsead R³ ⁵-gh VB ⁶-muig FD
muigh VA seanmaigh B ⁷gu B ⁸-pd- L -bd- R³ ⁹fogh- V
-laigh B -laid M ¹⁰o R³ ¹¹tur B thur M ¹²toglaig F toglaigh V
thoghlaigh A togluig D thoglaib E toglaigh B thoglaid M ¹³a (no im
sprs.) D o FR³ ¹⁴Temh- VA Tem- DE Theamraigh B Themraich M.

2. ¹trica ²-ann FVA nGean- R³ ³gabsad R³ (bh B) ⁴sluagh V
sluat V sluag DEM ⁵siabro L siabhra B ⁶sonan L sonann ann F
sonand E soineand B soinnenn M ⁷tuath F ⁸Bole L Bolge E mBolg D
Bolg FR³ ⁹-thi FDB buabthe V buaibti E buaibthig M: *glossed*
buadaigthe L ¹⁰barand LB ¹¹adall F tadall V tadhall A taghall B
¹²tuathe L tuaithi VD tuaite E ¹³Donand L.

3. ¹domnaig FD dhardain B ²ced L cidh B ³-rimrit L

LIII.

1. Ireland with pride, with weapons,
hosts spread over her ancient plain,
westward to the sunset were they plunderers,
her chieftains of destruction around Temair.
2. Thirty years after Genand
goblin hosts took the fertile land;
a blow to the vanquished People of Bags
was the visit of the Tuatha De Danann.
3. It is God who suffered them, though He restrained
them—
they landed with horror, with lofty deed,
in their cloud of mighty combat of spectres,
upon a mountain of Conmaiene of Connacht.
4. Without distinction to discerning Ireland,
Without ships, a ruthless course,
the truth was not known beneath the sky of stars,
whether they were of heaven or of earth.

-rimmairt VE -rimhart B ⁴ om. F gabhsat B -sad M ⁵ gu B (*bis*)
⁶ nglanalt L ngollalt B nglennfolt M ⁷ neol L nel F nell R³ ⁸ ol-coichthe
 (*glossed* uile) L olcaide F -choethi D -choiethi E -cichi B -chichi M
⁹ om. L arrecht M ¹⁰ sluag F sleibh A sleb M ¹¹ -maeni FDE
¹² Condacht FA Conacht V Chondacht M.

4. ¹ cia deach la F cen ecla VA ciadechla DM cid (*ye*) dechla E cia
 deacla B: *written* ciadeach laderid F *glossed* cen deligud L ² Herend
 d'Erend (*sic*) L deirent V derreng A d'Eireind E dherind B Herind M
³ dergnaib VAE ergna D eargnaid R³ (dh B) ⁴ gun B ⁵ etra F
 ethro VA eathra R³ ⁶ Herend L erem A erimm D ⁷ om. *prefixed* n L
 nangbaig VAB (gh B) ⁸ fesa VA fessa R¹E feasna R: frith VA
⁹ fir in rasura E ¹⁰ for nim L fo rinnib F: *in other MSS. written* for
 indnim: na fir fan fingail B na fir fon findgil M ¹¹ donib F demni D
¹² om. A fa D ¹³ om. in R¹ (*do dittographed* F) ¹⁴ -muin V.

5. ¹Māsa do ²demnaib ³dīabuil, 1805
⁴don ⁵loinges ⁶lengduib ⁷lāidig,
⁸slān ⁹eo ¹⁰srethaib, co ¹¹slōgaib :
¹²clann ¹³Bethaig mās do ¹⁴dāinib.
6. Do ¹dāinib ²an dir ³dligid 1810
in ⁴sāergein dīan sīl ⁵serig ;
⁶Bethach ⁷fīan-ailēn ⁸fobaid
mac ⁹d'īarbonēl meic ¹⁰Nemid.
7. Nī ¹theilgset ²dāil ³na ⁴dliged
im ⁵ined Fāil ⁶eo ⁷fuined ; 1815
⁸ro bo ⁹daig oeus ¹⁰debech
¹¹fo ¹²deired ¹³i ¹⁴m-Maig ¹⁵Tuired.
8. Tūatha Dē, ¹ba ²tolg ³trēine,
⁴im ⁵Thūaith ⁶mBolg ⁷bāigsit ⁸rīge :
⁹ina eath co ¹⁰mōit ¹¹ūalle,
¹²atbath ¹³cūaine cēt mīle. 1820
9. ¹Meice ²Eladāin, ³āeb ⁴idna,
⁵fri fer-řogail fāel fodla ;
⁶Bres ⁷don ⁸Brug ⁹bēlgāeth ¹⁰Banba,
¹¹Dagda, ¹²Delbaeth, is ¹³Ogma.

5. ¹ más LR³ masso V maso A ² demnuib D na deamnaib R³ (dh-bh B)
³ diabail FR³ (lh B) ⁴ on *spr.* to d, and the latter letter expuncted L
⁵ longais L loingis B ⁶ lenduib F leogd D leannduib R³ (-bh B)
⁷ laegidh VA laoidh- E laigid R³ (gh-dh B) ⁸ sloinn FM slain VA
slām D slaim E sloind B ⁹ *ins.* in D gu B ¹⁰ srathaib F srathuib D
srethaibh E sreathaibh B ¹¹ slogaib (*s not dotted*) FM sluagaibh VAD E
(ś DE): eosslogaib L gu slogaibh B ¹² cland LV ¹³ Beothaig FM
Bethaigh VA Bethuig D Bheathadh B ¹⁴ doin- DM daoin- E dainibh B.

6. ¹ daoin- E -bh B ² asdir FD is dir R³ ³ -idh VAB ⁴ -gen VA
tsairgen E sairgein B: nis deirgein M ⁵ seirig F seirigh VAEB serie M:
glossed luatha; no Serig nomen proprium L ⁶ Bethae L Beothach FR³
⁷ fiaroger F fianbanel VAD -bainel E fiamh roger B fiamrogen M ⁸ -aidh V
-aigh A feabhail B rebach M: *glossed* fubthaid L ⁹ *om.* d' FM
-boneil FM -ban- VAD -baineil E ¹⁰ Neimid F Nemidh V Nemich M.

7. ¹ telgsat F tairesit V (*in rasura*) A thairgset D tairgsead E nir
theilgseadh B nir thilesead M ² dhail F oil dail (*sic*) E ³ no F
⁴ dligidh A dligidh B ⁵ *apparently written méd L but this would be*
unmetrical inis FR³ hinedh VAD: im finn fail E ⁶ na FR³ ⁷ fuiled L
fuineadh FB fuinedh V ⁸ ro bán L ro bui F roboi VAD robaoi E

5. If it were of diabolic demons
the black-cloaked agitating expedition,
it was sound with ranks, with hosts :
if of men, it was the progeny of Bethach.
6. Of men belonging to law
(is) the freeborn who has the strong seed :
Bethach, a swift warrior-island (?)
son of Iarbone son of Nemed.
7. They cast no assembly or justice
about the place of F'al to the sunset :
there was fire and fighting
at last in Mag Tuired.
8. The Tuatha De, it was the bed of a mighty one,
around the People of Bags fought for the kingship :
in their battle with abundance of pride,
troops of hundreds of thousands died.
9. The sons of Elada, glory of weapons,
a wolf of division against a man of plunder :
Bres from the Brug of Banba of wise utterance,
Dagda, Delbaeth, and Ogma.

ro bai R³ ⁹adaig L daigh EB ¹⁰debeach F debidh VD deibidh AE
deibhidh B dibech M ¹¹ina L fa M ¹²deireadh E deridh VAB dered D
deiread FM ¹³ar FM a V ¹⁴muig FDM maigh V muigh AD mmoigh B
¹⁵Tuiread FM Thuiread V Thuireadh A Tuiridh B.

8. ¹fa M ²tole VAR³ ³trene FVA treni DR³ ⁴f R² ba B fri M
⁵tuaith FVDE ⁶om. m R'M: mbole V bole M ⁷basit L batsat F
baighsit A baighsed E brugsad B ba sat M ⁸righi VAB righe E rigi M
⁹inna L ¹⁰met FVA meitt D med EM: guineal (*for* co mōit) B
¹¹huaille VA uaille D n-uaille FEB n-uaili M ¹²adbath VAR ¹³cuane L
cuaini VM.

9. ¹mē F mic D meic R³ ²Eladan L Elathan F Elathuin D dEal-an E
Ealathan R³ ³aibh E aebh B ⁴indna L nidna F idhna A nidhna B
nidnai M ⁵fri fera doil L fri fael fera dail ferdha F fris feratar faen
fodla VA (fogla A) fri fael fer fodhuil fogla D fri fer-foghail faol
bfoghla E allath fearamail fearrdha B alloth fearamail ferrdai M
⁶Breas FER³ Bress V Breass A ⁷din FDM do VAE dian B ⁸bruigh V
bruig AD brugh EB brud M ⁹-gaet F gaith VAD (*in* A *changed from*
gaigh) gaoth E ¹⁰Banba *yc* D Banbha B ¹¹Daga (*written* 2ḡa) E
¹²Dealbaeth B ¹³Oghma B.

10. ¹Hēriu ²cid ³rōtblā roa, 1825
 Banba, ⁴Fotla, ⁊ ⁵Fea,
 ⁶Nemaind ⁷na ⁸forand ⁹fāthach,
 ¹⁰Donand, māthair na ¹¹nDea.
11. ¹Badb is Macha, ²mēt ³n-indbais, 1830
 ⁴Morrigan, ⁵fātha ⁶felbais,
 ⁷tindrema ⁸aga ⁹amnuis,
 ¹⁰ingena ¹¹āna ¹²Ernmais.
12. ¹Goibnend, nīr ²bāeth ³a ⁴bruidne,
 ⁵Luichtne, ⁶sāer in ⁷cerd ⁸Creidne,
 Dían Cecht ⁹fri ¹⁰dul ¹¹rōt ¹²roichthe, 1835
 Mac ¹³ind ¹⁴Ōc, ¹⁵Lug mac ¹⁶Eithne.
13. ¹Cridinbel, ²Bruinde ³bladach,
 Bē ⁴Chuille, ⁵Dinand ⁶drechach,
 ⁷Cosmael ⁸co mbairdne ⁹beedai,
 ¹⁰Corpre mac ¹¹Etna, is ¹²Etan. 1840
14. ¹Hūi in ²Dagdai diār ³bo ⁴threrand
 ⁵randsat Banba na ⁶mbuaball;
 ⁷flaithi ⁸feb-garta ⁹fegam,
 trī meic ¹⁰Cermata ¹¹Cualand.

10. ¹Eiriu FB Heiriu V Eriu D Heire E Heri M ²can F gidh B
³rodha F rodbla ER³ ⁴Fodla DB ⁵Foa V Feaa EB ⁶Nemuin VAD
 Nemain E Nemand M ⁷nar L ⁸fodaind L fodond F forond V
 foronn D bforann E foghfond B fagand M ⁹fathaig L fatach F
 fathach R² (bf. E) R³ (-aich M) ¹⁰Danand FR³ Danann R² (Don- D)
¹¹neda E ndeaa B.

11. ¹Badhb E Badbh B ²meit R² med R³ ³om. n- LF indmais FD
 ninbuiss V nindbuis A ninbais E nindmais R³ ⁴Morrighan VA Morrigha E
 Morrighan B ⁵Fotla L flatha VA flatha fatha (sic) B ⁶fealmais F
 felbuiss V felbuis A fealmhais B felmais M ⁷indlema L indealbda F
 tinnrema R² (-rama E) robdar indghlana a lamha B rob indglan lana lama M
⁸indágha L indágda F agha AE ⁹Ernmais L ammais FE amnuis V
¹⁰ingena FB ¹¹anga E ¹²Ernmais F Earnmais B.

12. ¹Gaibnenn F Goibnenn VAD Gaibhnend B ²ins. bo R² (yc E):
 boeth D, baath E ³a in M only ⁴the d yc L (the scribe originally
 wrote bruine [= bruinne] and the d is inscribed to supersede the n-stroke):
 bruithne FR²B (-ni DE) ⁵Luichtene L Luiene F Luiehne VA Luehne D
 Luer. E Luchraid R³ (-idh B) ⁶saer-cherd L in saer in ecard F saor E
⁷ceard FB ⁸Crethne F Credhne VB Credne A Creithne D Creithni E

10. Eriu, though it should reach a road-end,
Banba, Fotla, and Fea,
Neman of ingenious versicles,
Danann, mother of the gods.
11. Badb and Macha, greatness of wealth,
Morrighu—springs of craftiness,
sources of bitter fighting
were the three daughters of Ernmas.
12. Goibniu who was not impotent in smelting,
Luichtne, the free wright Creidne,
Dian Cecht, for going roads of great healing,
Mae ind Oe, Lug son of Ethliu.
13. Cridinbel, famous Bruinde,
Be Chuille, shapely Danand,
Casmael with bardism of perfection,
Coirpre son of Etan, and Etan.
14. The grandsons of the Dagda, who had a triple
division (?)
divided Banba of the bugle-horns;
let us tell of the princes of excellence of hospitality,
the three sons of Cermat of Cualu.

⁹ fia B ¹⁰ dulrot (*sic*) F tul M ¹¹ rod E ¹² roiete F -te VAB -ti D
-thi E roithre M ¹³ in FR² (an E) R³ ¹⁴ n-oc FA og DE ogh B
¹⁵ Lugh AE ¹⁶ Eth. V Ethl- A Eithni DE.

13. ¹ Cricheinbel LD Crith- (*a*) F Cridh- VE Craidhinbhel B ² Bruidne
FB Bruinni V Bruindi AD Bruinne E Bruidhne B Bruidnend M ³ -dh- VB
⁴ Chuill FM Cuille VE: Bechuill (*sic*) F ⁵ *ins.* is R², R³: Danand FR³
Danann V Dinann DE ⁶ dreachach F drethach E dreachuach B
⁷ Cassmael FVA Casmael DR³ Casmaol E ⁸ combairne A combairdni D
combairni E gumbairnde B ⁹ beachta F mbeeda VA behta DM begda E
mbeachta B ¹⁰ Cairpri FAEM Cairpre VD Cairbre B ¹¹ Ethna E
Eadna B Edna M ¹² Eadna B taitheach M.

14. ¹ bi F h e VAD haoi E hua R³ ² Dagda FAE Daghdha B
³ *om.* A bho R³ ⁴ terand FV trenfonn A terann DE treorand R³
⁵ rainseat F rannsat AD rannsad E roindsead R³: ran (*om.* sat) Banba na
mbuaball, *glossed* alla buadach L ⁶ mbuabhall EB ⁷ flaithe R¹
⁸ faebgarta FB feabgarta E feibgarta M feadhbhgarta B: febgarta
fegarta (*sic*) D ⁹ adfiadam L fegham B feigaim M ¹⁰ Cerma V
Cermada A Cermada EDM Cearmada B ¹¹ Cualann DB Chualand E.

(a) Owing to a spot of dirt on the vellum this looks at first sight like *Crigh*.

15. ¹Cidh ²Hēriu ³ilair ⁴mīle 1845
⁵randsad ⁶a ⁷tīr ⁸i ⁹trēide :
¹⁰airich uill na ¹¹n-echt ¹²n-ūalle,
Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac ¹³Grēne.
16. ¹Glē ²dosrōibaid ³dia n-irind,
Mac Dē, ⁴don ⁵rīg-maig ⁶redim : 1850
⁷fri ⁸gail ⁹na nguīm, ¹⁰na nglēraind,
¹¹ni ¹²fil a ¹³sil ¹⁴for ¹⁵Hērind.
17. ¹Eochaid ²cen elmnas ³n-idland
⁴delbas deochair ⁵a dēgrand ;
⁶acht ⁷fis na ⁸fian dia ⁹fuiglend, 1855
¹⁰cia dosruirmend, nis ¹¹adrand.
18. ¹Adraid ²ainm ³ind ⁴rīg ⁵dobrōrand,
⁶fodlaid ⁷each fir ⁸adfeidend,
ro ⁹sern ¹⁰each ¹¹sīn ¹²arsailem,
ro ¹³delb ¹⁴tīr ¹⁵n-oibeng ¹⁶Herend. 1860

15. ¹Cidh L ²Eiriu F Heiriu A Heri D Eiri EM Eriu B ³ilar
FR²M illar B ⁴maine FB maini D naindne, *the d expuncted* M
⁵raindseat F randsat LVB rann- AE rannsat D roindsead M ⁶i DEM in B
⁷trir M ⁸hi VA a E in M ⁹trede F treidhe VAB treidi D traighe E
¹⁰airig FD airig (gh V) ull VA : airighuill EB aig rig a uillna nuailli M
¹¹nech L ¹²nuaille FVADB uaille (*om. n-*) E ¹³Greine FAEB Greni VD.

16. ¹gleo R³ ²dosriblad F rosdibaid VAM dusribaid D rosdioib. E
rosdibaidh B ³diandirim FB dia nirinu D dia ndirind E iar ndilind M
⁴donn VA ⁵rignaig L rigraid FR³ (-dh B) righmuigh VA ri(g *ye*)-
muig D rigmad E ⁶raidhim F reidhseng V reighseng A reidhseng D
reid(s *ye*)eing E reidhim B raidim M ⁷im VAE fria R³ ⁸ngail M
⁹nach gnim D na nguim E a nguim R³ ¹⁰na nglerann F con gleriun E :
con *also* VA na ngleroinn D na ngleraind R³ ¹¹naeh R² ¹²fuil FB
fail D fuil E ¹³sil F ¹⁴in F an R³ ¹⁵Eirind F Er. VADB
Eir- E Erind M.

17. ¹-dh B ²can elbas F cen ebais VA cin elbais D conelbais E
gan ealbus B condelbas M: *glossed* cen droch-dan L ³nidlann AE

15. Though Ireland was multitudes of thousands
they divided her land into thirds:
great chieftains of deeds of pride,
Mae Cuill, Mae Ceeht, Mae Greine.
16. He swept them clean from their land,
did the Son of God, from the royal plain which I
make manifest:
for all the valour of their deeds, of their clear
division,
their seed is not over Ireland.
17. It is Eochu without enchantment of leapings
who fashions the distinction of his good quatrains;
but knowledge of the warriors when he relates it,
though he enumerates them, he adores them not.
18. Adore ye the name of the King who measured you,
who apportions every truth which he [Eochu]
narrates:
who hath released every storm which we expect,
who hath fashioned the pleasant land of Ireland.

nidluinn D ⁴delbais VAD dealbais E deabhas B ⁵na' ndeagrand F
na ndegrann VA a ndegronn D na ndegrad EM a ndeadhrand B: *after*
deochair sL *has erroneously inserted the catchword* .h. [= Heriu], *having*
for the moment forgotten the last two lines of the quatrain ⁶for L
⁷fiss FVAE ⁸fiann FM bfiann E fian B ⁹fuigleam F fuiglem VAD
bfuighlem E fuighlium B foglaim M ¹⁰cia rostuirmeam F cenostuirmem
VAE cianostuirmem D diarostuirmhium B dianatuirmem M ¹¹adram FD
adhrom V adhrann A agram E adhrum B adraim M.

18. ¹adram FB adhradh VA adra[id ye] E adraim M ²*in L only*
³om. E don FR³ ⁴righ VEB ⁵adronum FB adroraind VA adrorainn D
adrorann E adronnam M ⁶fadlum F faglaith V faglaig A fadlaid D
faghlaid E foglam B fodlam M ⁷cech LD gach B ⁸attetam F
adfedhim V adfeighim A adfeidim DE adfegheand B adfedaim M
⁹chum F' sern D searun B searn M: *glossed* ro sreth L ¹⁰cech D gach B
¹¹ni F ¹²darndinann F' adsailim VA arsoilim D arsailend B arsailenn M
¹³dealb F dhealbh B ¹⁴dir L ¹⁵naibind FVA noibinn D naibinn EM
aibind B ¹⁶n Eir- FE nErenn VADM Er. B.

LIV.

R¹ ¶ 315, 316 (L 5 δ 46: F 12 δ 35). R² ¶ 354 (V 9 γ 38: A 11 γ 14: D 17 α 31: E 6 δ 5: R (*first quatrain only*) 80 δ 27). R⁵ ¶ 367 (B 18 β 49: M 280 β 11).

1. Tūatha ¹Dē ²Danann fo ³diamair,
⁴lucht ⁵cen ⁶chomall ⁷crabuid;
⁸cuileoin ⁹in ¹⁰chaille ¹¹na crīnaig,
¹²doine d'fhuil ¹³feōil ¹⁴Adaim.
2. ¹Ūaisle ²thall na ³tūaithe ⁴thrēine, 1865
lucht na ⁵crūache ⁶erīne,
⁷aisnēidem, ⁸ind rēim-se itamne,
⁹a rēimse ¹⁰sa ¹¹rīge.
3. ¹Rē secht ²mblíadan ³Nuadat ⁴narseng 1870
⁵osin ⁶chuanairt ⁷chēibfind,
⁸flaithius ⁹ind ¹⁰fir ¹¹chiehmair ¹²chuilfind,
¹³ria ¹⁴tiachtain ¹⁵in Hērind.
4. ¹I Maig ²Thuireadh, ³truim ⁴co ⁵trueha,
⁶i torchair cuing ⁷in ⁸chatha,
⁹do cosnamaid ¹⁰bān ¹¹in ¹²betha— 1875
ro ¹³lead a ¹⁴lām ¹⁵flatha.

1. ¹om. D ²Donann VAE Deaman D Danand RM Dhanand B
³-uir VA dimhair E dhiamair B ⁴fir R¹ ⁵can FM cin D gan B
⁶comoll F comull VA comall DRB comhall E ⁷crabhaidh F erabuigh
VAB crabaid R crabaich M ⁸cuileon E cuilein R ⁹an R ¹⁰chailli
VAM caille E cailli R ¹¹nar crinaigh F rot crinaigh (*the t ye Δ*) VA
ro crinaid DE (rod D) nar crinad R³ (-adh B) ¹²daene L dīne F
daoine E ¹³feoil FD (*dot over f scratched out*, F) eoil VM ¹⁴Adhaim V
Adaimh B Adhuim D.

2. ¹Uasle LV huasli D huaisli E uaisli M ²tall FD ³tuathe L
tuathi FV tuaithi AM tuaithe DEB ⁴trene FAB treine VE treni M
⁵cruaichi FDM cruaihe VAE cruaidheche B ⁶erini D ⁷aisneidfet F
imraidim R² (amradem D) aisneidfēad R³ (-dh B) ⁸sa treimse itamne F
sin tremai hitamne R² (atamni D: treimsi ataimni E) sa tremsi (mh B
-se M) itamne (ni B) R³ ⁹arraeimse sarraige F a remse VA remsi DM
reimsi EB ¹⁰hisa D ¹¹righe VD righ E righi B rigi M.

3. ¹om. re R³ ²om. m- E ³ins. do R²: Nuadait VAD Nuada E

LIV.

1. The Tuatha De Danann under obscurity,
a people without a covenant of religion;
whelps of the wood that has not withered,
people of the blood of Adam's flesh.
2. Nobles yonder of the strong people,
people of the withered summit,
let us relate, in the course in which we are,
their periods in their kingdom.
3. A space of seven years of Nuadu noble-stately
over the fair-haired company,
the rule of the man large-breasted, flaxen-maned,
before his coming into Ireland.
4. In Mag Tuired, heavy with doom,
where fell a champion of the battle,
from the white defender of the world—
his arm of princedom was lopped off.

Nuadad R³ (-dhad B) ⁴ nareng L narsing F narseng VDE narsing B
nairseng M ⁵ óssin L uasan B ⁶ cuanairt F cuanart E ⁷ ceibfind F
cheilbinn V ceilbinn A celbind D ceibfind E ceibfind B ceolbind M
⁸ flathius L flaithus VB flaithes E ⁹ in FEB an M ¹⁰ fir VAE ir M
¹¹ eicair F chicair VAM eicair D cear E chichair B ¹² culfind R¹
chuilind VM cui(1 yc)find E ¹³ re FEM ¹⁴ tichtuin D ¹⁵ in Er. F
an Er. R²R³ (Eir- E).

4. ¹ hi muig F immuig V iar muigh A i muig D a maig E himmuigh B
ar muig M ² Tuiread F Tuiredh VAE Tuiridh B Tuiread M ³ thruim VM
⁴ gan FEB cen *other MSS.* *The reading co is K's and must be right.*
⁵ truca F tracha A tnucha B triucha M ⁶ ca faigbad (*the d dotted but*
the dot erased) V car fargbadh A coa fargb. DE adrochair R³ (-cair B)
⁷ om. in FVDR³ ⁸ khatha AED catha FB ⁹ om. do LR³: cosnamaid FE
cosnumaid VA chosnamuig D chosnomaid R³ (-dh B -g M) ¹⁰ bain B
baga M ¹¹ om. in F; an E ¹² mbetha F beatha R³ ¹³ leod FR² (dh VA)
do lemad DM leonadh B ¹⁴ om. a LR³ expuncted E ¹⁵ flatha FR²
latha LM.

5. ¹Secht ²mbliadna ³Breisi, ni ⁴bānat,
⁵tria ⁶deisi ⁷don ⁸dūan-abb,
⁹i ¹⁰flaithius ¹¹ōs in ¹²chlār ¹³chnōboe
¹⁴eo ro íccad ¹⁵lām ¹⁶Nuadat. 1880
6. ¹Nuada iar ²sin ³fichi bliadan,
⁴ruc sithi for ⁵slūagad,
⁶eo ⁷Lug ⁸rind-agach ⁹do rīgad—
¹⁰illānach ¹¹cen ¹²ūarad. 1885
7. ¹Cethracha do ²Lug—ba ³lomda—
⁴i r-ríge ⁵ōs ⁶Brug ⁷Banba :
ni ⁸ranic ⁹nocht-cholba ¹⁰nemda :
¹¹oichtmoga ¹²don ¹³Dagda. 1885
8. ¹Deich mbliadna ²do ³Delbaeth ⁴dīchra
⁵eo rīg ⁶remgaeth ⁷riachda,
⁸cen ⁹locht ōs ¹⁰bruinde na ¹¹bochna—
¹²a deich ¹³eile ¹⁴d'Fhiachna. 1890
9. ¹Nōi mbliadna ²fichet, ³fos-⁴fogart,
⁵ōs ⁶each ⁷sith-íert ⁸d'Ērinn,
⁹i r-ríge for ¹⁰Banba ¹¹būan-uill,
¹²d'uib in ¹³Dagda ¹⁴dēnseng. 1895

5. ¹seacht VR³ ²om. m- E ³Breissi F Bressi VAB Bresi DM
⁴na mbánat L nir banat D ni banad E nir bhanad B ni buanat M ⁵lor
a L a [om. tri] F an R³ ⁶deissi FVA desi DM ⁷dun FBA cen E
⁸duanaib F duanab DEB duanbog M ⁹hi A a DEM ¹⁰flaithus R³
¹¹for R² ¹²elar R²B ¹³enobog FE chnoboce V enoboce D chnobog R³
¹⁴eor coirgead F cor hiecadh V cor hiead ADEM gur coirgeadh B
¹⁵lamh AB ¹⁶Nuadatt D Nuadhad B Nuadad M.

6. ¹Nuado L -dha B ²sein L ³fiche R ⁴ruc saide L ruic
sidhe F rucésithi VA -siti E -sidhi B ⁵sluaiged F sluagadh V sluaghadh A
sluaghaibh B sluagaib M ⁶collug F' gu B ⁷Lugh VAB
⁸rin(ag yoc)ach L rindagach F rinnaghaeh VE rindagach AD rindadach R³
⁹dia L diarrigad F da M: rigadh V righadh AB: *a blot after this word*
in F covering space for three letters ¹⁰illdhanach V ildanach D ¹¹can F
cin D gan B ¹²fuarad FEB uaradh VA luorad D.

7. ¹cetracha FE ceath- AR³ (-chad M) ²Lugh VAB ³lomdha A
fa learrda R³ (-dha B) ⁴irrigi F hirrigi V hirrigi A i righe E na
righi B na rig M ⁵ar VE ⁶Brugh VEB ⁷Banbha FB ⁸ranuig D

5. Seven years of Bres, which was not a white space,
through its fair prospect for the song-abbot,
in the princedom over the plain, generous in nuts,
till the arm of Nuadu was healed.
6. Nuadu after that twenty years,
he brought the fairy-folk a-hosting,
till Lug the spear-slaughterous was made king—
the many-crafted who cooled not.
7. Forty to Lug—it was balanced—
in the kingship over the Palace of Banba;
he reached no celestial bed of innocence;
eighty to The Dagda.
8. Ten years to vehement Delbaeth
till one wise in course and royal (?) arrived,
faultless over the brink of the ocean—
ten other to Fiachna.
9. Twenty-nine years, I have proclaimed it,
over every peace-land of Ireland,
in the kingdom over Banba enduringly great
had the grandsons of The Dagda skilled in *denseng*.

rainig EB ⁹ nochtheolba A -colba FED -colbha B ¹⁰ neamda
FR³ (-dha B) nemdha E ¹¹ *ins.* acht M: -mogha VA -mhoga D -moda E
¹² dun A in EM ¹³ Daghdha AB Daga E.

8. ¹ deic bliadna E ² don LB dun A ³ Dealbaeth FR³ ⁴ diochra E
⁵ coric F eosric R² (-rig E) gusrigh B corich M ⁶ raemgaeth F remgaeth E
remhgaeth B -gaet M ⁷ riacta F riachta B riachna M ⁸ gan FEB cin D
⁹ cleith VAER³ ¹⁰ braine L bruindi F broine D bruinde B buindi M
¹¹ mbethga L mbaethga D mbaotga E ¹² *om.* a EB ¹³ aile AM eli D
ele B ¹⁴ d'Fhiacna F d'Fiachna V diachna M.

9. ¹ deich VADM deic E nae B ² *om.* B fichit M ³ foss V
⁴ fogart L fegam F fegaim R² (-uim D) fegham B feidim M ⁵ uas VAE
⁶ chach R¹ gach AE ⁷ *ins.* ba LVA (*erased* L): fithirt LF sithfeirt V
sithbert A fithirt D rithgort M ⁸ dening L d'Eirind FEB d'Er. DM
⁹ irri F, hirigi V hirighi A hirighe D irighe E i rigi B a rigi M
¹⁰ Banbha B ¹¹ banuill R¹ bruighinn VA (-nd A) bruighinn DE (f E):
banuill, *a u ins. sec. man. above the* a B ¹² dhuib VA, duaibh B duibh M
¹³ Daga E Daghdha B ¹⁴ for Herind L denseang F deinseing DE denseng R².

10. ¹Iarsain ²tāncatar ³Meic ⁴Miled
⁵rāncatar ⁶dia ⁷rūadad—
⁸clann in ⁹merseail mōir ro ¹⁰maided
a ¹¹Hespāin ¹²can ¹³ūarad.

1900

11. ¹Co ²rodgonsat ³Gāedil ⁴gnithe,
⁵cen toidin ⁶tria ⁷tūachle,
ni ⁸do ⁹braisse, ¹⁰ni ⁸do ¹¹bāithe,
¹²bec ¹³tasse na ¹⁴Tūathe.

10. ¹iarsein F annsin VE andsin A iarsin DB arsin M ²tangatar FD
tangadar EB tancadar M ³mic D mee M ⁴Milead M ⁵rangatar FD
rangadar EB do rancadar M ⁶co M ⁷ruadath L ruamnad V
ruamnadh A ruamad D ruamadh E ruadadh B ruadag M ⁸cland LFEB
clanna M ⁹merseail E ¹⁰maighd V maidheadh E ¹¹Heaspain FB
Hesbain E ¹²cen L gan FEB ein D ¹³fuaradh F uaradh VA huarad D
fuarad E fuaradh B.

LV.

R¹ ¶ 316, 317 (L 5 γ 10 : F 13 γ 31). R² ¶ 349 (V 9 β 1 :
A 11 α 31 : D 16 δ 14). R³ ¶ 369 (B 19 α 1 : M 281 β¹ 42).

1. ¹Lug mac ²Ethlend, ³alt ⁴cen ⁵meirg, 1905
⁶leis cētna ⁷riacht ⁸enech ⁹ard;
¹⁰ar techt do Crist, ¹¹ni ¹²bāg bāeth,
¹³adbath ¹⁴Conchobar gāeth garg.

1. ¹Lugh VAB ²Ethl. L Eithlenn F Ethnenn D Eithleand B
Eithleann M ³altt F ⁴can F ein D gan B ⁵merg M ⁶les F
⁷acht L ⁸oenach LD aenach F enach B eneach M ⁹nard M

LVI.

R¹ ¶ 316, 318 (L 6 α 19 : F 13 δ 21). Min ¶ 316A (μV 18 δ 28 :
μΛ 28 α 3 : μR 93 γ 24). R³ ¶ 371 (B 19 α 37 : M 281 γ 14).

1. ¹Ēstid a ²eoelhu ³can ōn
⁴mad āil ⁵dūib ⁶coninniseōr, 1910
⁷aideda ⁸co ⁹tūachle ¹⁰thall,
¹¹forcla ¹²Tūathe Dē ¹³Danann.

1. ¹Eitsid VR eitsidh A eisdigh B eistig M ²eoelcho VB eoelha AM
³cen LVAR can FM gan B ⁴madh B ⁵dib F daib VAM dibh B
⁶corinniseor LF connindiseor B conindiser M coninniser R ⁷aigeda VA

10. Thereafter the sons of Mil came,
they arrived to redden them—
children of the great hero who burst
out of Spain without growing cold.
11. Till the deedful Gaedil wounded them,
without a troop, through their cunning,
it is not a matter of fable or of folly
that small was the weakness of the Tuatha.

11. ¹ go FD gorgabsat R³ (-ad M) ² rogonsat F rosgonsat R³ (-sad E)
³ Gaedil VAM Goidel DR³ Gaoidil E ⁴ gniti F gnithi DR³ ⁵ condoidin L
contaidim F centaidim VA (dh A) contaidhim B gan taoidim E ⁶ tri E
⁷ thuachle L tuaicle F tuachli D thuaichli E tuaicli B thuaithli M
⁸ di (*bis*) LD ⁹ braisi FDEM brassi VA brasi B ¹⁰ na F no E
¹¹ baithi FM baithiu D baoithe E baethi B ¹² beg FEB becc D bectaisi M
¹³ taisi F taissi VAB tasi DE ¹⁴ tuaite F tuaithe VE tuathi D tuaithi B
tuaithe M.

LV.

1. Lug son of Ethliu, a cliff without a wrinkle,
with him there first came a lofty assembly:
after the coming of Christ, it is no idle proclamation
Conchobar the wise and violent died.

¹⁰ ic cáini Crist LD (Chris D) ar techt Crist F iar (ar B) tiachtain Crist R³
¹¹ In F nir VAB ¹² baigh VB baig AM ¹³ atbath R¹D ¹⁴ -bur F
Conco- VAB.

LVI.

1. Hearken, ye sages without sorrow,
if it be your will that I relate
the deaths yonder, with astuteness,
of the choice of the Tuatha De Danann.

aidheadha B oideda M ⁸ gan B ⁹ tuaichli F tuaichle R tuaithehlea B
tuaithi M ¹⁰ tall VAR ¹¹ forelu F forgla BM ¹² Tuaithi V Tuaithe R
Thuaitha A Thuaithi M ¹³ Donann VD.

2. ¹Edleo mac ²Aldui ³nanall
⁴cētfer ⁵do ⁶Thūaith Dē Danann,
do rochair in ⁷Ērind ⁸ōig,
do ⁹lāim ¹⁰Nerchoin ¹¹huī ¹²Simēoin. 1915
3. ¹Do rochair ²Ernmass, ard a ³gal,
⁴Fiachra, Echtach, ⁵Etargal,
⁶Tuirill ⁷Piereo Baile ⁸Breg,
⁹i ¹⁰cēt ¹¹chath ¹²Maige ¹³Tuired. 1920
4. ¹Dorochair ²Elloth ³co n-āg
athair ⁴mōr-garg ⁵Manannāin,
ocus ⁶Donand ⁷chomlān ⁸cāin,
la Dē ⁹nDomnand ¹⁰d'Fhomorchaib.
5. ¹Atbath ²Cethen ocus Cū 1925
do ³ūathbās i ⁴n-Aircheltrū :
⁵ro ⁶marbsat ⁷Cēin cīan ō ⁸thaig
Brīan, ⁹Iucharba, ¹⁰is ¹¹Iuchar.
6. ¹Marb ²de ³gai ⁴grēne ⁵glaine
⁶Corpre mōr ⁷mac ⁸Etāine : 1930
⁹atbath ¹⁰Etan ¹¹ōs ind lind,
¹²de ¹³chumaid ¹⁴Chairpre ¹⁵chendfind.

2. ¹Eidleo VM Eidlleo AB ²Adlai FB Alldúi VA Adhlai M
³anall M ⁴-fer VA -fear B ⁵de LDE ⁶Tuaith AB ⁷Her- LDE
⁸oigh VAB ⁹laimh AB (*dittographed* B) ¹⁰Nereon F Nerccoin VA
Nearchon B Ercoil M ¹¹ui F ua VAB ¹²Semoín FV Semeoin AM
Sheimeoin B.

3. ¹docher FA docer V docheair M ²Ernmas F Ernmas VAR³
³ghal FB ⁴Fiachu F Fiach- VA Fiacho B Fiacha M ⁵Eatarglan V
Eatargal A Eadarglan B Edarglan M ⁶Tuireann B Tuireand M
⁷Biereo FM Picereo VA Bigreo B(a) ⁸Breag F Breg V Breadh B
bread M ⁹a FR³ hi VA ¹⁰ged B ¹¹cath V ¹²Muige F
Moighe B Muigi M ¹³Tuiread FM Tuireadh B.

4. ¹darochair F ²Alloith F Alloit VM Alldoit A Alloid B
³conagh VA conadh B anaid M ⁴-gharg B ⁵Manannan FAM
Manonnan V Manandan B ⁶Danann F Domnonn VA Danand R³

2. Edleo son of Alldai yonder,
the first man of the Tuatha De Danann
who fell in virgin Ireland,
by the hand of Nerchon grandson of Semeon.
3. Ernmas, high her valour, fell,
Fiachra, Echtach, Etargal,
Tuirill Piereo of Baile Breg
in the first battle of Mag Tuired.
4. Elloth with battle fell—
the father, great and rough, of Manannan—
and perfect, fair Donand,
at the hands of De Domnand of the Fomoraig.
5. Cethen and Cu died
of horror in Aircheltra :
Cian far from his home
did Brian, Iucharba and Iuchar slay.
6. Of a stroke of the pure sun
died Cairpre the great, son of Etan :
Etan died over the pool
Of sorrow for white-headed Cairpre.

⁷ comlán F comlond V comlonn A chomhlán B ⁸ chain B choin M
⁹ Domnann FV Domnond A (*om. n.*) Domnan R³ ¹⁰ domor- FVAM -aibh B.

5. ¹ Adbath M ² Cetē V Ceithean B Ceithen M ³ atbass VA
 uathbhas B ⁴ Airceltru FV Airchealtru R³ (an A. M) ⁵ do VA
⁶ marbhsat B marbsad M ⁷ Cían FR³ Cén VA ⁸ tig F thaigh VA
 thigh B taig M ⁹ Iuchurba L Iucharba FVM Ucharba A Iucharbha B
¹⁰ 7 R¹R³ ocus V ¹¹ uih- A Iuchair R¹R³.

6. ¹ Marbh B ² do FVAR³ ³ gae VA ghai B ⁴ greíne F
⁵ gloine R³ ⁶ Cairpri FVAM Cairbri B ⁷ macc V ⁸ Eataine V
 Eadaine BM ⁹ adbath M ¹⁰ Edan B Eadan M ¹¹ osin FAM uasin B
¹² do FVAR³ ¹³ chumaidh AB eumaid M ¹⁴ Cairbri FAB Cairpri V
 Chairpri M ¹⁵ cheinn- F cennfind V cennfind VA cheindfind B -find *also* M.

(a) In both mss. of R³ written *Big* [*Bic*] *reobaile*.

7. ¹I ²Maig ³Tuired, ⁴ba ⁵thrī ⁶āg
do ⁷ceir ⁸Nūadu ⁹Argatlām :
¹⁰ocus Macha, ¹¹iar ¹²Samain ¹³sain,
do ¹⁴lāim Balair ¹⁵Balebeimnig. 1935
8. ¹Do cer ²Ogma, ³een ⁴ehor fand
la ⁵Hinnech mac Dē ⁶Domnand :
⁷do roehair ⁸Casmael ⁹bruinne bil,
la ¹⁰Hoctrilach mac ¹¹Imnig. 1940
9. ¹Marba ²de ³thām ⁴thregtach trā,
Dian Cecht ⁵ocus ⁶Goibnend ⁷Goba ;
do ⁸cer ⁹Luigne ¹⁰in sācr ¹¹eo sē
¹²de ¹³saigit ¹⁴trēin ¹⁵tentide.
10. ¹Ro ²bāided ³Crēidne in ⁴cerd ⁵cass 1945
⁶for in loeh-muir ⁷lind-amnas ;
⁸oc ⁹tabairt ¹⁰mēine ¹¹ōir ¹²āin
dochum ¹³Hērenn a ¹⁴Hespāin.
11. ¹Atbath ²Bress ³i ⁴Carn ⁵ui ⁶Nēit
do ⁷cheilg Loga ⁸een lān-⁹breic : 1950
ro ¹⁰po ¹¹domna ¹²trota trā
¹³ōl ¹⁴rota ¹⁵i r-richt ¹⁶ind lomma.

7. ¹hi F im-muig VA a R³ ²muig FVAM maigh B ³Thuredh V
Turedh A -idh B Tur(ead *ye*) M ⁴fa M ⁵tuir FB tria VA tur M
⁶aig FB agh V adh A ⁷cear F cher VA chear M ⁸Nuado F
Nuada VM Nuadha B ⁹Airget- FV Airgidlaim B Airgedlaim M
¹⁰is AM *om.* B ¹¹ar F ¹²samhain A ¹³sin FR²M soin V
¹⁴laimh V ¹⁵-bemnig LM bemendaig V bemennaigh A (*om.* baile- VA)
-beimnig B bailebemnig M.

8. ¹doroehair F do chear R³ ²Oghma B ³gen B ⁴cor fann F
confann V conbann A gur fand B cor fann M ⁵Hindech A Hindeach R³
⁶Domnann FM Domnonn V *om. preceding* De M ⁷torehair FVA do
thoit B do chear M ⁸Casmail B ⁹bruidnenn F bruidne VAM *om.* B
¹⁰Hoctrilallach FVA Hoilltriallach R³ ¹¹nInnig L Indig F Indigh VB
nDerg A Indieh M.

9. ¹ba marbh B fa marb M ²do FVMR³ ³thama F thamh AB
⁴tregdaig F treghtach VA treagdach R³ (gh B) ⁵is FVAM ⁶Gobnend L

7. In Mag Tuired, it was through battle
Nuadu Airgetlam fell :
and Macha—that was after Samain—
by the hand of Balar the strong smiter.
8. Ogma fell, without being weak
at the hands of Indech son of De Domnann :
breasted Casmael the good fell
at the hands of Oichtriallach son of Indech.
9. Now of painful plague
died Dian Cecht and Goibnenn the smith :
Luighne the wright fell along with them
by a strong fiery dart.
10. Creidne the pleasant artificer was drowned
on the lake-sea, the sinister pool,
fetching treasures of noble gold
to Ireland from Spain.
11. Bress died in Carn ui Neit
by the treachery of Lug, with no fullness of false-
hood :
for him it was a cause of quarrel indeed
drinking bog-stuff in the guise of milk.

Gaibnenn F Gobnenn VA Gaibhneand B Goibnenn M ⁷ gaba F gabha B
⁸ cher VA chear R³ ⁹ Lucra F Luchlne V Luchtene A Luchraidh B
 Luchraid M ¹⁰ om. FR³ ¹¹ gu B ¹² do FAMB ¹³ saigid V saighit A
 saeghid B saigid M ¹⁴ tren VAM ¹⁵ teinntide F tentidhe V tenntide A
 teintidhe B tendtige M.

10. ¹ do M ² baidead FM baighed V baighedh A baidheadh B
³ Credne VA Credhne B ⁴ cherd V ceard B ⁵ chass V cas R³
⁶ osan F osin VAB ar M: lochmhuir F locamur (?) M ⁷ linn-amnass F
 -amhnas A linn-amnas M ⁸ ac F ie V hic A ag B oe M ⁹ tabhairt FVB
 tobairt M ¹⁰ meinni F mene VAB meni M ¹¹ in n-oir F ¹² om. L
¹³ Ereun F nErind VA Erind B nEireann M ¹⁴ Heaspain B.

11. ¹ adbath B ² Bres F Breas R³ ³ hi VA ⁴ eearn F carn V
⁵ hú LF hui VA ua R³ ⁶ Neid R³ ⁷ ceilg VA cheile M ⁸ can F
 gan VAB co M ⁹ meid M ¹⁰ ba FB bo VAM ¹¹ damna FM domhna B
¹² troda AVB ¹³ don FVA ¹⁴ roda B ¹⁵ hi richt VA i richt R³
¹⁶ in loma FVR³.

12. ¹Bē Chuille oeus ²Dianand dil,
³marba ⁴na dī ⁵ban-tūathaig,
⁶fescur ⁷eon ⁸druidecht, ⁹fō deōid, 1955
¹⁰re ¹¹demnaib ¹²odraib ¹³aeōir.
13. ¹Dorochair ²for in ³trāig thair,
⁴i ⁵fertaib Rātha ⁶Ailig,
⁷Indui ⁸mōr mac ⁹Delbaeth ¹⁰dil
¹¹la Gand mac ¹²dāna ¹³dorn-gil. 1960
14. ¹Marb Fea, ²ba ³būan ⁴a ⁵blād,
⁶i ⁷eind ⁸mīs iar n-a ⁹marbad,
con rāith ¹⁰chētna—¹¹cubaid ¹²lind—
do ¹³chumaid ¹⁴Indūi ¹⁵folt-ḡind.
15. ¹Atbath ²Boind ³cosin ⁴mbaig 1965
⁵ic ⁶topor meie ⁷Nectain nair:
⁸marb ⁹Aine ¹⁰ingen ¹¹in ¹²Dagda
ar ¹³seire ¹⁴dorat ¹⁵don Banba.
16. ¹Docheair ²Cairpri—³cuimnig ⁴let—
do ⁵laim ⁶Nechtain meie ⁷Namat: 1970
⁸docheair ⁹Nechtain ¹⁰cosin ¹¹neim
la ¹²Siugmall ¹³ua soer-Midir.

12. ¹Bechuill FR³ ²Danann F Dinann VA Danand R³ ³marb FM
marbh B ⁴ina da F in dana R³ ⁵-túathig L mban-tuathaig F
ban-tuaithigh VA -tuathaig R³ (gh B) ⁶fescor FVA feascor R³ ⁷gun B
an M ⁸ndraidecht F draoidhecht A draigeacht R³ (-eacht M) ⁹fá
deoid FM fo deoidh VA fa dheoigh B ¹⁰la VA le M ¹¹deamnaib R³
(-bh B) ¹²oghra B uara M ¹³a aeir F.

13. ¹docheir VA ²ar FM hi eind (*and om.* in) VA ³traga VA
traigh B ⁴hi VA a BM ⁵firthaib FVA firthaeb R³ (f-bh B)
⁶-gh VAB -ch M ⁷Innuí V Indai R³ ⁸om. mor: 7 Delbaeth 7 Gann A
⁹Delbaith FVA Dealbaith R³ ¹⁰ghil B lib M ¹¹lá F: Gann FAM
¹²ndána FB ndara VA ndera M ¹³ndornngil F ndornngil VA doirngil M.

14. ¹tathaim VA marbh B ²om. VA bha F fa M ³buan a yc V
⁴om. a F ⁵bladh AB ⁶hi A a B ⁷ceind F cinn V ⁸Miss V
⁹mharbad F marbhadh B ¹⁰cetna(a) VB chedna M ¹¹cumain FVM
cumhain A cumain B ¹²linn V in rasura B ¹³chumaigh V cumagh A

12. Be Chuille and faithful Dianann,
both the farmeresses died,
an evening with druidry, at the last,
by gray demons of air.
13. He fell on the strand eastward
in the trenches of Rath Ailig,
Did Indui the great, son of pleasant Delbaith,
at the hands of Gann, a youth bold, white-fisted.
14. Fea, lasting was his fame, died
at the end of a month after his slaying
at the same stronghold—we think it fitting—
for sorrow for Indui the white-haired.
15. Boind died at the combat
at the wellspring of the son of noble Neehtan:
Aine daughter of the Dagda died
for the love that she gave to Banba.
16. Cairpre fell—remember thou!
by the hand of Neehtan son of Nama:
Neehtan fell by the poison
at the hands of Sigmall, grandson of free Midir.

cumaid R³ ¹⁴ Cairpri F Indai B Innai M ¹⁵ cheindfind F foltfind V
foiltfind A alaind M.

15. ¹ adbath R³ ² Boand VM Boann A Boghfhind B ³ gusin B
⁴ mbaigh FV mbaidh AB baid M ⁵ ag B oc M ⁶ tobur F topur AV
tobar R³ ⁷ Namat (*glossed* no Neimid) F Nuadat nar A Namad VR³
⁸ *this couplet and the first couplet of the following quatrain omitted, and*
the remaining couplets united into one quatrain L ⁹ Ainge F ¹⁰ ingean B
¹¹ om. in FVA ¹² Daghdha F Daghdha B ¹³ serec V seirce A sere R³
¹⁴ dara VA dorad R³ ¹⁵ dond V donn A.

16. ¹ docer F docher V ² Cairbri B Chairpri M ³ cuimnigh B
cuimneach M ⁴ leat FB lattt A lat VM ⁵ -mh VA ⁶ Neehtan B
⁷ Nammat L Namhad B ⁸ docer R³ docher V docer A ⁹ Neachtain B
¹⁰ gusin FB ¹¹ nemh A nimh B nim M ¹² Sigmall FM Sidmall VA
Sighmall B ¹³ ua s.-M. *re-inked* L o saer-Mhidir F ua saer-Mider VA
hua (*in rasura*) sair-Midhir B .h. saer-Midir M.

(a) A small dot of no significance over the t in V.

17. ¹Abcan mac ²Biefelmais ³ūair
⁴fili ⁵Loga ⁶co ⁷lān-būaid,
do ⁸cher la ⁹Hoengus ¹⁰cen āil
¹¹inair ¹²Midir mōr-¹³glonnaig. 1975
18. ¹Midir mac ²Indūi ³alle
⁴do ⁵cher ⁶de ⁷lāim ⁸Elemaire :
⁹do rochair ¹⁰Elemair ¹¹innāig
¹²de lāim ¹³Oengusa ¹⁴imslāin. 1980
19. Brīan, ¹Iucharba, ²is ³Iuchair ⁴and,
trī ⁵dec ⁶Tūathe Dē ⁷Danand,
⁸marba oc Mana ⁹ōs muir ¹⁰mend
¹¹do lāim ¹²Loga meic ¹³Ethlend.
20. Cermait mac in Dagdae de, 1985
ra gedgain Lug sciemairge,
ba bara broin ¹forsin maig
a flaith Echach Ollathir.
21. ¹Do cer ²Cermait Milbēl ³mas
⁴la Lug mac ⁵Ethlend ⁶amnas 1990
⁷ac ēt ma mnaī, mōr in ⁸mōd,
dia ⁹rosbrēc in ¹⁰drai ¹¹dosom.
22. Do ¹lāim ²meic ³Cecht ⁴cen chaire
do rochair ⁵in ⁶eruittire :
⁷do rochair ⁸Lug ⁹ōs ¹⁰tuind trā,
la Mac Cuill mac ¹¹Cermata. 1995

17. ¹Abh- B ²-mas L Bicc- FA Bigfealmais B Bie elmus M
³fuair FVA fuair B ⁴fil- VA file B ⁵Logha F ⁶gu B
⁷-dh V -bhuidh B ⁸cer LVB ⁹Haengus FVR³ *miswritten* la 'Oengi A
¹⁰con F gan B ¹¹indair VA anair B anair M ¹²Midhir VB Mider M
¹³-glonnig L glondaig F glondaigh VR³.

18. ¹Mider F Midhir B ²Indai R³ ³ille F aile VAM ele B
⁴ro F ⁵cer L chear M cer B ⁶do FVAR³ ⁷lāimh A ⁸Ealemaire V
Ealemaire AB Earmaire M ⁹doer L dorchair B ¹⁰Elemaire L
Elemar F Eleomar V Ealeomar A Ealemhar B Ealemar M ¹¹innaigh F
inaigh VA indaigh B inag M ¹²do FVAR³ ¹³Aengusa FVA
¹⁴imlain FVA imslāin B.

19. ¹Iuchurba R² Iucharbha B ^{2 om.} M ³Iuchar M ⁴ann FA
⁵dei M ⁶Tuath VA Thuath M ⁷Danann M ⁸marb na coma F :
ic VA, marbh og B marb do chumaid M ⁹osin FB uas V ¹⁰meann F

17. Abean son of cold Bie-felmais,
the bard of Lug with full victory,
he fell by the hand of Oengus without reproach
in front of Midir of mighty deeds.
18. Midir son of Indui yonder
fell by the hand of Elemar:
fell Elemar, fit for fight,
at the hands of Oengus the perfect.
19. Brian, Iucharba, and Iuchar there,
the three gods of the Tuatha De Danann
were slain at Mana over the bright sea
by the hand of Lug son of Ethliu.
20. Cermait son of the divine Dagda
Lug . . . (?) wounded him
it was a sorrow of grief upon the plain
in the reign of Eochu Ollathair.
21. Cermat Milbel the mighty fell
at the hands of harsh Lug son of Ethliu,
in jealousy about his wife, great the fashion,
concerning whom the druid lied unto him.
22. By the hand of Mac Cecht without affection
the harper fell:
moreover Lug fell over the wave,
by the hand of Mac Cuill son of Cermat.

menn VA meand B mall M ¹¹ doblaidh F doblaigh B doblai M ¹² Logha AB
¹³ Eithlenn F Eithleand B Eithleann M.

20. *This quatrain ins. in the upper margin of L, with a mark, badly rubbed and difficult to discern, indicating its place in the text: not found in the other MSS. nor in K.* ¹ glossed i. for Brug mac Oec.

21. ¹ do cher FA ² Cearmad LF Cermad V Cermat A Cearmad
followed by erasure of four letters B Cearmaid M ³ mass FVA
⁴ lá F: Lugh AB ⁵ Eithlenn F Ethlenn V Eithlind B Eithleann M
⁶ amnass F amnus VM ⁷ ic ét ma mnái L i cét mho a m(h?)nai V hi cet
mo a(ye) mnai A ac et fa mnai M aiged mamnai B ⁸ modh FB
⁹ rosbreg FB rusbreg M ¹⁰ drui L ¹¹ dhosom A dhoson B doson M.

22. ¹ laimh A ² mc. Dein Checht L ³ Ceacht F ⁴ chen L can FM
gan B ⁵ en FR³ an A cian V ⁶ cruiteri F cruitire VAB cruitiri M
⁷ dorocair V do cher R³ ⁸ Lugh VAB ⁹ uas VA ¹⁰ ins. in R³
¹¹ Cearmada B.

23. ¹Docher ²Aed mac In Dagda
la ³Coirrchend ⁴cāem ⁵com-chalma,
⁶cen ⁷gāi ⁸ro po dlug ⁹demne,
¹⁰īar ndul ¹¹co ¹²a ¹³mnāi ¹⁴ar ¹⁵innerge. 2000
24. ¹Do rochair ²Corrcend ³a Crūaich—
in ⁴trēnfer ⁵amnas ⁶imlūaith—
⁷dond ail ⁸turaib ⁹for ¹⁰in trāig
¹¹for ¹²lige ¹³Aeda ¹⁴imnāir.
25. ¹Docher ²Cridinbel ³elāen ⁴eam— 2005
⁵prim-chāinte ⁶Tūathe Dē Danann—
⁷dond ōr, frith ⁸sin ⁹Banna ¹⁰bāeth,
do lāim ¹¹in ¹²Dagda ¹³uī ¹⁴Delbāeth.
26. ¹Ie tiachtain a ²Halpain ūair
do mac In Dagda ³drech-rūaid, 2010
⁴in ⁵inbiur na ⁶Bōinne ⁷i foss,
is ⁸and ⁹ro baided ¹⁰Oengos.
27. ¹Ōen mac ²Manannāin ³don mēin,
cēt-⁴sere ⁵don ⁶ingin ⁷dibēl,
⁸do cer in mac ⁹māeth ¹⁰sin ¹¹maig 2015
la ¹²Bennān ¹³bāeth, a ¹⁴Breg-maig.

23. ¹docher L docheare M ²Aegh m. in Daghdha B ³Corrcend F
Coirreind VA Corrgeand B Coirreenn M ⁴coem A caemh B ⁵comealma VA
comhehalma B ⁶can F gan R³ ⁷gói L ⁸robdlug F ro po dlugh VA
robdlugh B robodluid M ⁹denme VA (dlugh V) deni M ¹⁰ar VA
¹¹go B ¹²om. a FR³ ¹³mhnaí B ¹⁴in F ¹⁵indeirge F inergli V
indeinghe B indergi M.

24. ¹docher F ²Corend L Correenn FV Coirreind A Corrgenn B
Coirreend M ³a cruach FVA na cruach R³ ⁴trenfer FVAM treinfear B
⁵amhnas B ⁶imlūath FVAR³ ⁷dondail F donail R³ donnail VA
⁸turaib(a) L tuargaib FVA tuargaibh B tuareab M ⁹ar VA ¹⁰sin
traigh B (traigh also VA) ¹¹ar R³ ¹²ligi FM lighe B ¹³Aedha B
¹⁴imlāin F.

25. ¹Docer R¹ doo (sic) B docheare M ²Crichinbel L Crithin bel F
Cridhinbel A Cithinbel B ³caech FB ní cam M ⁴camh L ⁵-cainte F
-chainti M ⁶The e expuncted L Tuath VA: D.D.D. M ⁷don VAM
⁸ins. for L: sa VM san B ⁹Banbha B Banba M ¹⁰baith VAR³

23. Aed son of The Dagda fell
at the hands of Corrchend the fair, of equal valour;
without deceit, it was a desire of strictness,
after he had gone to his wife iniquitously.
24. Corrcend from Cruach fell—
the harsh very swift champion,
by the stone which he raised on the strand
over the grave of shamefaced Aed.
25. Cridinbel squinting and crooked fell—
the chief spell-weaver of the Tuatha De Danann—
of the gold which he found in the idle Bann,
by the hand of The Dagda, grandson of Delbaeth.
26. As he came from cold Alba
he, the son of The Dagda of ruddy form,
at the outlet of Boinn, over here,
there was Oengus drowned.
27. The only son of Manannan from the bay,
the first love of the aged woman,
the tender youth fell in the plain
at the hands of idle Bennan, on the plain of Breg.

¹¹ *om.* in FVAM¹² Daghdha B¹³ ú L hui VAM in F ua B¹¹ -baeith F Dealbaith M (Dealb- *also* B).

26. ¹ hic VA ag B ac M ² Halbain FR³ Hespain A ³ dreach- FB
ruaidh VAB ⁴ an VAB oc M ⁵ indber F ⁶ Boinde VA Boindi M
⁷ ibus F abos V aboss A abus R³ ⁸ ann FVA ⁹ do baidhead F ro
baiged VA (-dh A?): baithead B baidead M ¹⁰ Aengus FM Aengos V
Aengoss A Oengus B.

27. ¹ aen FVAM ² Manandan R³ ³ do mein A dan meind B don
bend M ⁴ sere FM serec A searc B ⁵ do VA ⁶ ingen A inghin B
⁷ dobéil LFB díbel V díbeil A alaind M ⁸ docher FA docheair M ⁹ maet B
¹⁰ issin L san B don M ¹¹ muig FM muigh V maigh AB ¹² Bendan F
Beannan R³ ¹³ mbaeth FB ¹⁴ -muig F Breghmaigh V Bregmhaigh A
(*h-dots missed in facsimile*) Breagmaidh B.

(a) The *b* is dotted, but the dot has been intentionally effaced.

28. ¹Nēit mac ²Indūi sa ³dī mnāi,
⁴Badb 7 ⁵Nemaind ⁶cen ⁷gōi,
⁸ro marbtha ⁹in ¹⁰Ailiuch ¹¹cen ¹²ail
la ¹³Neptuir ¹⁴nDerg ¹⁵d'FomorchaiB. 2020

29. ¹Fuamnach ²fuam ³ba ⁴ben ⁵Midir,
⁶Sigmall is ⁷Bri ⁸cen binib,
⁹i mBrī Leith, ¹⁰ba ¹¹lathar lān,
ro ¹²loisethea la ¹³Manannān.

30. ¹Do cer mac ²Alloid ³conāg, 2025
⁴in mind ⁵māinech ⁶Manannān,
isin ⁷chath ⁸i ⁹Cuillind ¹⁰chrūaid,
do lāim Uillind ¹¹Abrat-rūaid.

31. ¹Do rochair ²Uillend ³co n-ūaill
la mac Grēne ⁴co nglan-būaid : 2030
⁵do cer ⁶ben in ⁷Dagda duind
⁸de ⁹thāmh for ¹⁰leirg i ¹¹L-Īathdruim.

32. ¹Marb In ²Dagda do ³gāi ⁴chrō
⁵isin ⁶Bruig, nī ⁷himmargō,
dia ⁸rodgon ⁹Cetnen in ¹⁰ben, 2035
¹¹i cath mōr ¹²Maige ¹³Tuired.

33. ¹Docer ²Delbāeth is a mac
La ³Caieher mac ⁴nār ⁵Namat;
⁶doer ⁷Caeher ⁸con Bōind bāith,
do lāim ⁹Fiachna meic ¹⁰Delbāeith. 2040

28. ¹Neid R³ ²Indai R³ ³da VA dha B dia M ⁴Badbh B
Bodb M ⁵Nemann VAM Nemand B ⁶gan FB ⁷gui F gai VAMB
⁸no FM ⁹ind A an B ¹⁰Ailech FVA Aileach R³ ¹¹gan FB can M
¹²oil M ¹³Nemtuir VA Neaptur B Neabtuir M ¹⁴derg L ndearg R³
¹⁵d'Fhom, F d'Fomhorchaibh B domorchaib VAM.

29. ¹Fuaimnech FM Fuaimneach B ²baeth VA fuaim R³ ³fa M
⁴bean B ⁵Mider F ⁶Siugmaill with siúr ins. above L: Sigmall F
Sighmall B ⁷brig B ⁸combilib FM combinip VA gombilibh B
combilib M ⁹a M ¹⁰fa M ¹¹lathair FM lathar nan VA
¹²losethea R' loiseit VA ¹³Manonnan VA Manandán FB.

30. ¹docher VA dochea M ²Alloit FVAM ³na nag V na nagh A
conadh B ⁴Midir A in minn M ⁵morgarg FM morpharg B
⁶Manandan B ⁷cat V cath FAB ⁸hi VB ⁹cCuillind F Cuilind VA
¹⁰cruaid F chruaidh V cruaidh AB ¹¹abratdruaid F abradruaid R³
(-dh B): ruaidh also VA.

28. Net son of Indui and his two wives,
Badb and Neman without deceit,
were slain in Ailech without blame
by Nemtuir the Red, of the Fomoraig.
29. Fuamnach the white (?) who was wife of Midir,
Sigmall and Bri without faults,
In Bri Leith, it was full vigour,
they were burnt by Manannan.
30. The son of Allot fell, with valour,
the rich treasure, Manannan,
in the battle in harsh Cuillend
by the hand of Uillend of the red eyebrows.
31. Uillend with pride fell
at the hands of Mac Grene with pure victory :
the wife of the brown Dagda perished
of plague on the slope in Liathdruim.
32. The Dagda died of a dart of gore
in the Brug—it is no falsehood—
wherewith the woman Cethlenn gave him mortal hurt,
in the great battle of Mag Tuired.
33. Delbaeth and his son fell
at the hands of Caicher, the noble son of Nama :
Caicher fell at the idle Boinn,
at the hands of Fiachna son of Delbaeth.

31. ¹ docer F ² Uillenn V Uillind A Uilleand R³ ³ conuail B
⁴ gu go ndeag-buaidh B (buaidh *also* VA) co ndegbuaid M atbath VA
⁵ docher M ⁶ bean M ⁷ Dagdai L ⁸ do FVMB ⁹ tham FVR³
 thamh A ¹⁰ lerg V Leir B Leire M ¹¹ om. l- B.

32. ¹ Marbh B ² Daga V Dagdha B ³ gae V goe A gaib R³
⁴ ero R³ ⁵ issin L ⁶ Brug FB Bruigh VA ⁷ himarghó F himargho B
 himargo VAB ⁸ rosgoin (*a prefixed s erased*) F rogon VA rosgon B
 rosmarb M ⁹ Cetleand F Cethnenn V Cethern A Cethl. B Ceitleann M
¹⁰ bean B: in ben *yc* V ¹¹ hi A ¹² muige FV moighe B muigi M
¹³ Tuiread V Taridh B.

33. ¹ doch- A docheair M ² Dealbaeth R³ ³ Cacher L Caithear M
⁴ nair FR³ ⁵ Namad B ⁶ dogaeath V dogaeat A docheair M ⁷ Caicher F
 Caicheair B Caithear M ⁸ ic VA gun B: con Boinn baeith F cona
 cloind M ⁹ Fhiachna VA: mc. Dealbaith morgluind M ¹⁰ Delbaith F
 Dealbaeth B.

34. ¹Docer ²Fiachna ⁊ ³Aī ān
 la ⁴Heogan ⁵Inbir imslān :
⁶docer ⁷Eogan ⁸Inbir ⁹ūair
 la ¹⁰Heochaid ¹¹n-iūil, ¹²n-iarann-chrūaidh.
35. ¹Docer Eochaid ²iūil ³iarsain 2045
 la ⁴Haed ⁊ la ⁵Labraid :
⁶docer ⁷Labraid, ⁸Oengus, ⁹Aed,
 la ¹⁰Cermait ¹¹eo cruth ¹²com-cāem.
36. ¹Hēriu ²⁊ Fotla ³conūaill,
 Mae ⁴Grēine is Banba ⁵combūaid,
 Mae Cuill, mae Cecht ⁶eo nglaine,
⁷i cath ⁸Temra ⁹tondglaine. 2050
37. Mae Cecht ¹la ²Hērimōn ³ān,
 Mae Cuill ⁴la ⁵Heber ⁶imslān,
⁷Hēriu ⁸sund ⁹re ¹⁰Suirge ¹¹iar sin, 2055
 Mae ¹²Grēne ¹³la ¹⁴Hamargin.
38. ¹Fotla ²re ³Hetan co n-ūaill,
 la ⁴Cacher, Banba ⁵eo mbūaid :
⁶cia ⁷baile ⁸i fot is iat sin
⁹aideda na ¹⁰n-ōc ¹¹ēstid. 2060

34. ¹docher A docheor M ²Fiacha M ³uī ān F Aei M
⁴Heoghan B ⁵indbir *imlan italicised letters in rasuris* F ninbir imslan VA
 (om. n- A) imslan B indbir imlan M ⁶docher VA docheor M ⁷Eoghan B
⁸indbir FMB ⁹fuair B ¹⁰Eoch- L ¹¹n- in M *only* ¹²iar mac
 Ruaid L uilinn ard-cruaidh F cruaidh VA (-l V) n-iarand-chruaid M in
 airm-cruaidh B.

35. ¹docher VA docheor M ²niuil M ³iarsin FR³ ⁴Aed V
 Haedh A Haeg B ⁵Labrad *in rasura* F Labraidh A Labhraidh B
⁶doch- A docheor M ⁷om. L Labraidh VAB ⁸Aengus FVAM Oenghus B
⁹Aedh B ¹⁰Cermat VA Cearmad B Cearmaid M ¹¹go B: cunnail-
 cruth coēm VA (choem V) ¹²comehaem R³ (mh B). *This word defaced, L.*

36. ¹Eriu F Heiriu B Eiriu M ²is B ³combuaidh V conb- B
⁴Grene FR³ ⁵conuaill VA -aidh B comuaid M ⁶gungloine B

34. Fiacha and noble Ai
fell before sound Eogan of the Creek :
Eogan of the cold Creek fell
before Eochaid the knowing, hard as iron.
35. Eochaid of knowledge fell thereafter
at the hands of Aed and of Labraid :
Labraid, Oengus, Aed, fell
at the hands of Cermat of form all fair.
36. Eriu and Fotla with pride,
Mae Greine and Banba with victory,
Mae Cuill, Mae Cecht with purity
in the battle of Temair of clear wave.
37. Mae Cecht at the hands of noble Eremon :
Mae Cuill, of perfect Eber :
Eriu yonder, at the hands of Suirge thereafter :
Mae Greine of Amorgen.
38. Fotla at the hands of Etan with pride,
Of Caicher, Banba with victory :
Whatever the place wherein they sleep, those are
the deaths of the warriors; hear ye.

congloine M ⁷hi VA ⁸Taillten FM Thailtēan B ⁹tonngloine VA
(-ain- Δ) tondgloine B todaide M.

37. ¹re FB ²Heremon FV Hereamon M ³nan V ⁴ri F re B
⁵Hemer M ⁶imlan FM n-imslan V imslan ΔB ⁷Ereo V Hereo Δ
Eiriu R³ ⁸sunn VΔM ⁹ri F la V ¹⁰Surge L Suirgi F Suirghe Δ
Suirghi B Surgi M ¹¹iarsen L arsin R³ ¹²Greni F ¹³re FB
¹⁴Hamargen L Hamairgein F Haimirgein VB Haimirgin M.

38. ¹Fodla B ²la VA ³Headan R³ ⁴Caicher F Caithear B
Cait- M ⁵gumbuaidh B: Banba la Caicher combuaidh VA (Caicer V)
⁶finnaid is siat sein L ⁷bale F baili B ⁸sic VA (hi fot Δ): itait
forain ndil (foram M) FM atafandil B ⁹aigeda VA oideda B oigeda M
¹⁰nog AR³ ¹¹eistig V eitsidh Δ eisdigh B estig M.

The following four quatrains are appended to the foregoing poem in μV , μA , M.

39. ¹Tūatha Dē ²Danann, ³drong mar ⁴gloin,
⁵giatberaid ⁶sund ⁷sāebh-eōlaig
lucht na ⁸mbare is na ⁹mblēdha,
¹⁰atāit a Tīr ¹¹Tairngire—
40. Tīr ¹Thairngire ²adberar ³and 2065
do ⁴bhīs ⁵ag ⁶Tūatha Dē ⁷Danand—
⁸baile ⁹bith-sheang ¹⁰a mbī breth;
¹¹is e in ¹²t-ifearnn iēhtarach.
41. ¹Gideraid sund iar saine,
²sāebuide na seanchaide, 2070
³sīdh ⁴ag lucht na trist ⁵na treabh,
nī maith la Crist in ⁶creideam.
42. ¹Gebe ²creidis co n-anmain
a ³mbeadh a ⁴sīdhaibh ⁵samlaigh,
ni ⁶aitreabha ⁷neam na néart, 2075
domnai ⁸nadh ⁹fir ¹⁰nos-eisteadh.

39. ¹Tuath VAM ²Donand V Donnann A ³druing VAB
⁴glain VA ⁵ciaberat VA cia adberaid M ⁶ruind VA rind M
⁷na heolaig VAM: -eolaigh B ⁸mbaree VA ⁹mblege VA mbleide M
¹⁰atat i V atat hi A atatt M ¹¹tairngere V thairngere A thairngere B
thairngiri M.

40. ¹tairngere V tairngere A thairngire B thairngiri M ²atberar
VA adearar M ³ann VA ⁴om. VA bheith B beith M ⁵ie V ae M
⁶Tuath V ⁷Danann VA ⁸baili M ⁹bith-seng AR³ ¹⁰im bith
brath VA brath also M ¹¹isse V ¹²tifern V tiffirn A tifrind M.

39. The Tuatha De Danann, a company like to crystal,
though men of false learning say here
that the people of ships and of drinking-beakers
are in Tir Tairngire—
40. The “Tir Tairngire” here spoken of
which the Tuatha De Danann have,—
it is the ever-narrow steading wherein is judgement;
it is the lowest Hell.
41. Though they say here in various ways,
false men of history,
that the people of the curses, of the dwellings, were
sid-folk,
the belief is displeasing to Christ.
42. Whoso believes in his heart
that they are thus in *sid*-mounds,
he shall not inhabit Heaven of the Powers,
for the cause that it is no truth to which he
hearkeneth.

41. ¹ Ciatberat sunn VA ced beraid sunn M ² saebfaidhe ⁊ seclaige VA
saebhuide B senchaid ⁊ seclaide M ³ sid V *om.* M ⁴ hic V hi A ac M
⁵ na treb VA is na treb M ⁶ a chretem VA credem M.

42. ¹ cipe VA cebe M ² chretes V credes A chreideas M ³ mbith VA
mbeith M ⁴ sidaib VM sidaibh A ⁵ -laid VM -laidh A ⁶ aittreba VA
aitreba M ⁷ neamh A ⁸ nad VAM ⁹ Tir M ¹⁰ frietset V firetset A
nosested M.

LVII.

R¹ ¶ 316 (F 13 β 31). R² ¶ 334 (V 9 α 1: Λ 10 δ 31: D 16 γ 7: E 6 β 44: R 80 β 9). R³ ¶ 368 (B 18 δ 17: M 281 α² 30).

1. ¹Hethur ard ²fořūair mid,
³erūaidh in fer;
 Coll ⁴a ⁵dea, ⁶hūa ⁷in ⁸Dagda ⁹nār ¹⁰dub,
¹¹Banba a ¹²ben.

2. ¹Cethur ²cass, ³cōem ⁴a lī
⁵ba ⁶sāer sē: ^(a)
⁷Herco a ⁸ben, ⁹ba ¹⁰ben ¹¹fīal ¹²hī
 grīan a ¹³dē.

3. ¹Tethur ²trēn, trēn a ³thrōit, 2085
 gēr ⁴in ⁵greit,
⁶Fotla a ⁷ben, mōr ndrecht ro ⁸druit,
⁹cecht ¹⁰dia ¹¹chreit.

4. ¹Manannān mac Līr ²ōn loch,
³mō sīr ⁴sreth, 2090
⁵Orbsen a ainm, iar ⁶cēta ⁷chath
⁸ēcc roneth.

1. ¹Ethoir F Heithur Λ Eitheoir R³ ²fořuair mid FDM fofuairmidh E fofuairmidh VA fofuairmit R fařuair midh B ³garg FR³ cruaid DE: an fer R fear B ⁴om. a B: Coll a dea om. and interlined see. man. R ⁵de R³ ⁶ua RB om. M ⁷din D don ER ⁸Dagđha ΔB Dagha E ⁹nach FB ¹⁰ins. bo DERB: dubh E ¹¹Bauba corr. to Banba Δ Banbha B ¹²bean FB.

2. *This quatrain and the next transposed, except for the names with which each begins, F: transposed with the names R³.* ¹Cethair F Cethor R Ceitheoir R³ ²caem F cas ER caemh B caem M ³caem FDARM caom E caemh B ⁴in ri FM in righ B ⁵fer FM fear B ⁶socr Δ saor E saer só B ⁷Erū F Eriu R Heriu D H- E Eiriu B Heri M ⁸bean M bhean B ⁹om. ΔB fa M ¹⁰bean FM ban B ¹¹om. F Tial R³ ¹²si F i R ¹³dea E.

LVII.

1. Ethur lofty, who gained dignity,
rough was the man;
Hazel his god, grandson of The Dagda who was not
black,
Banba his wife.
2. Cethor pleasant, fair his colour,
free was he;
Eriu his wife, a generous woman she,
Sun his god.
3. Tethor strong, strong in strife
keen the champion;
Fotla his wife, a great story he accomplished,
Ploughshare the god which he believed.
4. Manannan mac Lir from the lake,
eagerly he sought for an abundance (?)
Oirbsen his name, after hundreds of battles
death snatched him.

3. ¹Tetar F Tetoir E Teitheoir R³ ²theand B ³troid FB troitt D
throid E troit RM (i troit M) ⁴an R ⁵greid EB ⁶Fodla DEB
⁷bean FM bhean B ⁸druid FEM druitt D rerdruid B ⁹cceit B
¹⁰diar VAD ro FEM ¹¹creit A creitt D creid E creid B.

4. ¹Manandan EB Manonnan VA (-ond- A) ²ond D ³sir mor
sruth F mo a sir sreth LVAD, mo sir šar E dar šir mor šreath (*the*
e yc) B: *also apparently R, but difficult to read:* ro sir moreath M
⁴sreath DE ⁵Oirbsen FVDEM Oirbsin B: *following a yc* E ⁶zet
FADRB cetaib M ⁷cath FB cloth M ⁸ecc atbath F ec V is eg ro
neath EB (*om. is E*) dec atbath M.

(a) Here in V are written the words *Fotla a ben* with *ecoir* so over them. *Herco*, etc., then follows.

LVIII.

R² 322, 325 (V 8 γ 32: Λ 10 γ 3: D 14 δ 24: E 6 β 23: R 80 α 11): R³ ¶ 357 (B 17 γ 19: M 278 δ 25).

¹In ²cloch ³for stait mo ⁴dī ⁵šail

⁶hūaidhi ⁷rāiter Inis Fāil:

⁸etir dā ⁹trāigh ¹⁰thuile ¹¹teinn

2095

¹²Mag Fāil ¹³uile for ¹⁴Ērinn.

¹an M ²chloch DM ³for stat E forsata R for sadaid B for
sdait M ⁴sic DR, da *rest of* R²: dam R³ (*om. mo B, a substituted M*)
⁵sic M sail *all.* ⁶huaidi Λ uaithe DR³ uaithe E uaidi R ⁷-tear B

LIX.

R² ¶ 327 (V 8 γ 46: Λ 10 γ 18). R³ ¶ 358 (B 17 γ 48: M 279 α 43).

1. ¹Do loisc ²gach lāech dīb a ³luing
ō ⁴ro siacht ⁵Ērinn ⁶in niūill;
⁷ro bo gleō trom ⁸ica chor,
ceō na ⁹lung ¹⁰ica ¹¹loscadh.

2100

2. ¹Fāth fār ²loiscsed ³longa de,
⁴nach teachdais ar eūl ⁵caidche:
⁶'s nach tísad slūag Balair binn
⁷indtib ⁸d'fagāil in Ērind.

3. In treas adbar, cian ro clos,
nac fagbad Lug in longas;
d'fagail arnuagaid cen fell
nach tísad inniath nĒreand.

2105

1. ¹da loisgh B ²each M ³long B ⁴ra M ⁵Er- VM Erind Λ
Eriu B ⁶adhmoll B admuill M ⁷do R³ ⁸aga chur B aca cur M
⁹long R³ ¹⁰aga B aca M ¹¹loscudh VA losgudh B loscad M.

LVIII.

The stone on which my heels are standing
 from it comes the expression "Inis Fail":
 between two strands of a mighty flood,
 "Mag Fail" [is a name] all over Ireland.

⁸ itir DER³ ⁹ traig AD thraig M: na for da E ¹⁰ tuili DR thuili EM
¹¹ thenn ΔVM tinn D teind E teinn R theand B ¹² Magh Fhail B
¹³ uili DR ¹⁴ Er- VD Erind ΔM Eir- E Eirind B.

LIX.

1. Each warrior of them burnt his ship
 when he reached Ireland in a fog:
 it was a powerful fight being set,
 the smoke of the ships as they burned.
2. The reason why they burnt the ships
 was that they should never retreat;
 and that the host of tuneful Balar should not come
 in them to settle in Ireland.
3. The third reason, long was it heard,
 that Lug should not leave the expedition
 to get . . . without treachery
 that he should not come into the land of Ireland.

2. ¹ *This quatrain in R³ only.* ² loisceadh B ³ ins. a B ⁴ na B
⁵ caidhee M ⁶ sna tisadh sluagh B. bind B ¹ -ibh B ⁸ d'faghbail an
 Erind B.

3. *This quatrain in M only.*

LX.

1. A Taking of Ireland, a strength that was not weak,
The Tuatha De Danann took it :
the name of their leader which they had, it was lucky,
was Bethach, noble son of Iardaines.
2. The seven other chieftains thereafter,
with splendour, with combat,
they were powerful against their firm conflict,
the seven lofty great sons of Ethliu.
3. Dagda, Dian Cecht, Credne the wright,
Luichne the carpenter, who was an enduring
consummate plunderer,
Nuada who was the silver-handed,
Lug mac Cein, Goibninn the smith.

⁴ badar E ⁵ trenu VA ⁶ fri DE ⁷ tres DER ⁸ tenn AD ⁹ mic D
¹⁰ Eithlend DE Ethlenn A.

3. ¹ Daghdha A ² Cred- A Creidni D Creidhne E Creid R ³ Luch- DR
Lucr- E ⁴ in saor E ⁵ om. ba sīr VR ⁶ om. barr DER ⁷ sic R,
Nuadha *all.* ⁸ -lamh A Argadlam E ⁹ not ba D, no ba E ¹⁰ sic E,
Dian Cecht *all.* ¹¹ ins. is VADR: Gobnenn V ¹² Gaba V Gobha E.

LXI.

1. Nine farmers these, with floods (?) of descendants
who were with the Tuatha De Danann :
they were yeomen, it was a sinister wont,
Find and Barr and Buaighe.
2. Tor and Rind, a course that is no falsehood
and Robud, 'tis no untruth,
Caer and Corp, fame that is not stingy,
in the valorous clash of helmets.

3. Dece mili, ba maith in slog,
ar cetrachuit mili mor : 2130
is tuaiehli fis, nì fath fann,
airim Tuatha De Danaan.

Is oe Tuaith De Danann robatar brechta druad, ⁊
arad, ocus eudaire, ⁊ deogbaire, ⁊ conrechtad, ⁊ daile-
main, ⁊ legi.

LXII.

R³ ¶ 356 (M 278 § 39).

1. Tuath De Danand na sed soim,
cait a fuaridar foglaim?
do rancadar suideacht slan, 2135
an druidecht, an diabal-dan.
2. Iardanel find, faith co feib,
mac Nemid mac Agnomain,
dar mac baeth Beothach beartach,
fa laech leothach lain-ferlach. 2140
3. Clanda Beothach, beoda a mblad,
rancadar sluag-inad n-earmar,
iar sním is iar toirrsi thruim,
lin a loingsi co Lochlaind.
4. Ceithri cathracha elu cert, 2145
gabsad a rem co roneart;
do cuirdis comlonn co cas
ar foglaim, ar fir eolas.
5. Failias, ocus Goirias glan,
Findias, Murias na morgal; 2150
Om-aite a madmand amach
Anmanna na n-ard-chathrach.
6. Morfis ocus Erus ard
Usqias, Semias sirgarg;
re ngarmand luad a leasa 2155
anmann suad each sair-leasa.

3. Ten thousand, good was the host,
above forty great thousands :
cunning is the knowledge, no weak cause,
of the number of the Tuatha De Danann.

With the Tuatha De Danann were spells of druids
and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?),
cupbearers, and leeches.

LXII.

1. The Tuatha De Danann of the rich treasures,
Where got they learning?
They reached sound wisdom
In druidry, in demonic art.
2. Iarbonel the white, a prophet with excellence,
son of Nemed son of Agnomain,
whose was the wanton son, Beothach of tricks,
he was a hacking warrior, fully active.
3. The descendants of Beothach, lively their fame,
reached a very great hosting-place,
after distress and after heavy weariness,
was the tally of their voyage to Lochland.
4. Four cities—rightful fame—
they took in a course with great strength;
pleasantly would they wage a combat
for learning, for true knowledge.
5. Failias, and clean Goirias,
Findias, Murias of great acts of valour;
a rough instructor of their outbursts (were)
the names of the lofty cities.
6. Morfhis and Erus lofty
Usieias, Semias continually rough;
before a calling of mentions of their palace
the names of the sages of every free palace.

7. Morſis fili Failias fen,
Erus a Gorias, maith mein,
Semias a Murias, dind dias,
Uscias fili find Findias. 2160
8. Ceithri haiseeda leo anall,
d'uaislib Tuath De Danann,
claideam, cloch, coiri cumal,
sleag re haidead ardhurad.
9. Lia Fail a Failias anall, 2165
gesead fo rigaib Erend;
claideb lama Loga luid
a Goirias, roga, ro-ehruid.
10. A Findias tar fairrgi a fad
tuead sleag Loga nar lag; 2170
A Muirias main adbal oll
coiri in Dagda na n-ard-glonn.
11. Rig Nime, rig na fer fand
ro maiene rig na rig-rann;
fear ea fuil fulang na fuath 2175
oeus cumang na caem-thuath.

LXIII.

R³ ¶ 363 (M 279 γ 30).

Eochaid mae Eire gen bai ach,
ferr na each rig acht Crist caid,
is e sin eet rig do rind
do gaed an Inis find Fail. 2180

LXIV.

R³ ¶ 364 (M 279 δ 22).

Seacht fir seacht fichit seacht eet—
is ead a fir is ni breg—
dorochair is a chath chruaid
I Muig Thuired eo tren-buaid.

7. Morphis the poet (in) Failias itself,
Erus in Gorias good as to disposition,
Semias in Murias, a fortress of sword-points,
Uscias the white poet (in) Findias.
8. Four gifts with them from yonder
had the nobles of the Tuatha De Danann :
a sword, a stone, a cauldron of bondmaids,
a spear for the fate of lofty champions.
9. Lia Fail from Failias yonder,
which used to ery under the kings of Ireland ;
the sword of Lug's hand which came
from Goirias, choice, very hard.
10. From Findias far over sea
was brought the spear of Lug who was not
insignificant :
from Murias, a huge great treasure,
the cauldron of The Dagda of lofty deeds.
11. King of Heaven, king of weaklings
the great family of kings of the royal divisions :
one who has endurance of hatreds
and the power of the fair peoples.

LXIII.

Eochaid mac Eire who had no groaning,
better than every king except holy Christ ;
He is the first king, who got his death-wound
with a point, in white Inis Fail.

LXIV.

Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds—
That is its truth and no lie—
Who fell in the hard battle
In Mag Tuired with strong victory.

LXV.

R¹ ¶ 318 (F 14 γ 1). R² (*transferred to § IX of LG*)
V 13 β 26: Λ 14 δ 18: ^(a)D 23 γ 1: E 9 β 10: R 83 δ 22
(*first quatrain only*). R³ ¶ 372 (B 19 γ 10: M 282 β 20).

1. ¹Ēistet, ²aes ³ēcna ⁴aibind, 2185
⁵co ⁶l-laeiding ⁷lāechda ⁸leigind;
⁹conecius, iar rith rīme,
¹⁰each ¹¹dīne ¹²rogab ¹³Ēirind.
2. ¹Ēiriu ²rē ³toraib ⁴tōrand, 2190
⁵ō ⁶thuinist ⁷domain ⁸dīgand,
⁹ba ¹⁰fās, ¹¹fri ¹²riagail ¹³rāidim,
¹⁴cosin mblíadain ¹⁵rīa ¹⁶ndilind.
3. ¹Dosrūacht ²rīa ³ndilind ⁴dosaigh—
⁵mol ⁶cen ⁷mīdeing ⁸cen ⁹mesair—
¹⁰In fīann ¹¹fāemdait ¹²a fosair, 2195
¹³triar ar ¹⁴chāecaíd im ¹⁵Cheassair.
4. ¹Cessair, ²cid cīan ³a lāei,
⁴ro thaisich ⁵Fíadu ⁶fōe:
⁷ro lebraid ⁸dar ⁹lear ¹⁰Letha
¹¹ingen ¹²Betha ¹³meic ¹⁴Nōe. 2200

1. ¹eitset V heitset D eitsed E eistead B eisteat M ²oes F aos
(*written obscurely, looks like aos*) D, *in rasura* *yc* E ³eacna F eagna E
eagnai B eagna M ⁴aeibinn V aoibhinn E ⁵fo R² go B ⁶sic F,
laedhlinn V laidlinn DE leighind B laiging M ⁷leedha V leed (*sic*) D
leeda E leagdhai B leagda M ⁸leginn D leighinn E -gh- B lebind M
⁹conecus V conecius D coneices E coneiceas B coneesib M ¹⁰eec E
gach B ¹¹ndine V ¹²rosgab VA rogabh E roghabh B rogob M
¹³Herinn AD H- E Erē B Er M.

2. ¹Eriu D Eire E Eiri B ²ria R² ³toruib D toraibh EB
⁴toraind V toruinn D torainn E ⁵tustin D tusdin E thusmead M
⁶-uin D domh- E ⁷dighind V diginn D diogainn E dighaind B ⁸fa M
⁹fass V ¹⁰iar VDE ria B re M ¹¹riaghail VB riaguil D ¹²raigim E
rimim M ¹³gusan b. E gusin B: Eriu aibaind M ¹⁴ria *in rasura* *yc* E
re B ¹⁵ndilinn EM.

3. ¹Doriacht V dosrocht DE doruacht M ²re R³ ³ndilinn V

LXV.

1. Let the pleasant company of knowledge hearken,
With a warlike ship of learning,
till I have told, according to a course of reckoning
every generation that took Ireland.
2. Ireland, previous to princees of boundaries,
from the beginning of the firm world,
she was desert, according to the rule which I reckon,
till the year before the Flood.
3. There reached it before the frothing flood—
a collection without bad colour, unmeasured—
The warriors who refused their pallet,
Three men over fifty including Cessair.
4. Cessair, though far-off her days,
The good God sustained her :
She leaped (?) over the sea of Letha
the daughter of Bith son of Noe.

⁴tossaig F dossaidh VA dosuig D tosaigh E dossaiigh B ntosaich M
⁵mogh B ⁶gan B ⁷midenn VA midinn DE mineing B mideang M
⁸cin D gan EB ⁹massair F meassair B ¹⁰ind fian VD (f dotted D)
 an fian E fiand M ¹¹fomtait F faemtait V faomaid E faemdaid B
¹²ar B dar M: fossair FB ¹³coicait D caogad E ¹⁴Cessair FV
 Ces- DE Cessair B Cheasair M.

4. ¹Ceasair FB Cesair E Ceasair M ²cidh B ³alle F allae VD
 alae AB allaa E a laei M ⁴ro taissig F rostresaigh VD (-g D)
 rostressaig A rostreas E rothaisigh B ⁵fiada FDE fiadhu V fiadh B
⁶foee F foie VA foe D foa E faee B fée M ⁷rollibread F rohimbredh
 VA roimbredh D roimr E rolibhreadh B ⁸tar M ⁹ler DE
¹⁰Leatha VAR³ ¹¹ingean B ¹²Beta E Beatha AB Beathu M
¹³mic DM ¹⁴Noee F Noie V Noa E Naei M.

(a) The first seven quatrains are blurred and partly illegible in A.

5. ¹Nert ²Partholōin d'ēis ³dilemn,
⁴rosslecht ⁵cen ⁶tres, ⁷fa ⁸tūalaing:
⁹fa flaith ¹⁰for ¹¹formnaib ¹²feigeang
¹³Ērenn, iar ¹⁴colbaib ¹⁵Cūaland.
6. ¹Co ²tardad ³tām ⁴in ⁵torcraid 2205
⁶nīr ⁷bo nār ⁸ōs a ⁹nertmaig:
Nāi ¹⁰mīli for ¹¹Moig ¹²Elta
¹³ann ¹⁴ro slechta ¹⁵rē sechtmain.
7. ¹Īarsin a ²ndūal ³fri ⁴dedail;
⁵rodussealaig ⁶slūag ⁷seirig: 2210
⁸nimtar ⁹sōithig ¹⁰fri soigid
¹¹i mōigid noithig ¹²Nemid.
8. Īar ¹Nemed, ²nūall ³each ⁴baile,
⁵ba ⁶slūag ⁷serig ⁸īar ⁹slīge;
¹⁰crīch for ¹¹clannsad a ¹²cuire 2215
¹³ro randsad ¹⁴ceitre ¹⁵fine.
9. Fir ¹Bole, Fir ²Domnann ³domain,
⁴Tūath Dē ⁵na ⁶tromland ⁷temil,
⁸Gaileōin co ⁹ndālaib ¹⁰dligid,
¹¹fa d'finib ¹²nāraid ¹³Nemid. 2220

5. ¹ Neart R³ ² Partaloin F Parrtal- V Partol- E Parrtholon B
 Parrrthal (*sic*) M ³ dilend FDE dileand B ⁴ rosslecht F roslecht R²
 roslecht B rotheacht M ⁵ con F gan VE gach A (?) B ein D ⁶ tres
 VE treis D treabh B ⁷ ba FDEAB ⁸ -ang R²M ⁹ ba FR² (bá F)
 bha B ¹⁰ fa M ¹¹ fomnaib F formnaibh B ¹² feineng (*faint*
meaningless marks under the first c and above the following i) F feighseng
 VA feigšeng D feigseng (*the s yc*) E feidhseang B ¹³ Erend FD H- E
¹⁴ collaibh F colbuib D colbaibh B ¹⁵ Cualann VAE Qalonn D.

6. *This quatrain omitted and inserted in the lower margin E, and followed by a scribal note Do buaidhir gabail Rosa Muinechair me: possibly an excuse for the omission.* ¹ Go B ² tarraid VA tarruid D
 tarraidh E tarrdag B ³ tamh E ⁴ a FR² itoreraidh (*in one word*) B
⁵ thorcraid V thoreraidh E ⁶ iar FR³ ⁷ bu D bho nair B ⁸ uasa (*written*
nasa) F osin DB ⁹ neart- R³; -muigh V -maigh AEB ¹⁰ milib F
 mile VB ¹¹ muig F muigh V maig D maigh E moigh B ¹² Eltta F
 Ealta AB ¹³ and VDB ¹⁴ rossleachta F rosleachta B ¹⁵ fria F fri R².

7. *This quatrain omitted E.* ¹ iarsain VA arsin M ² om. n- FR³
 duail F ³ fria FB ⁴ degail VA (?) E: fria an degai D deadhail B
 deadail M ⁵ rotosselaig F rodosdedaigh V rodusdenaig (?) A rotusdeduigh

5. The strength of Partholon after the Flood
he smote it without a battle, it was skilful :
he was a prince over the shoulder sharp and stately
of Ireland, behind the borders of Cualu.
6. Till plague fell upon the princely band
there was no shame over their plain of strength :
nine thousand over Mag Elta
were there cut down in a week.
7. Thereafter was their right against separation ;
A strong host smote it :
They were not gentle against an approach
wherein Nemed's nobles break forth.
8. After Nemed, the fame of every steading,
There was a strong host on the road ;
the land on which their troops multiplied,
four kindreds divided it.
9. The Fir Bolg, the Fir Domnann of earth,
The Tuath De of the heavy chambers of darkness,
The Gaileoin with assemblies of law,
They were of the noble kindreds of Nemed.

D rodusded E rodosealaigh B rodussealaich M ⁶-gh V ⁷serigh V
serich DM sereadh B ⁸niptar VAD nibdar E nimdar B ⁹soittig FD
saithig VA saithigh D sothaigh B soithich M ¹⁰eo FM friar saighid
VAE fria a saidig D go saidhidh B: saigid F ¹¹u. airigh naithig(gh VA)
Neimhid R²: i maigid noitig F i maighagh nothaigh B ¹²Neimid F
Nemidh V Neimidh B.

8. ¹Neimead F Nemidh VA Nemud D Nemh- E Neimidh B Nemead M
²nuaill F ³gach B ⁴baili D ⁵fa M ⁶sluagh VAEB ⁷seirig
F'E seridh VA seirigh B ⁸ar R² ⁹slighe VAEB sligid M ¹⁰ins. a F
¹¹clannsat FVAD clannsat E clandsad B ¹²chuiri B cuiri M
¹³dosransat F rosrandsat VB ro rannsat AD (rosr- A) rosrannsatt E
¹⁴ceithri FD cetri V ceitri AB cethre E ¹⁵fine E fini B.

9. ¹Bolg FB Bolgc EA ²Domnann VA Dhomhnand domnand domain
(sic) B ³domuin D ⁴Tuatha E ⁵om. na F ⁶tromraind F
tromlann VADE ⁷teimel F teimil B ⁸Gaileoin E ⁹-aibh B
¹⁰gidh D -ghidhe EB (*lenition-mark of g scratched out sec. man. in E*):
ndligidh VA ¹¹ba dinib F bad finib R² (f not dotted VA) badh finid B
¹²naraib FR² naraigh B ¹³Nemidh A Neimid FE Neimidh B.

10. ¹Congabsat ²Gāedil glanuill
³fa daill ⁴failig a ⁵feraind :
fir ⁶nabdar ⁷fanda ⁸fine,
⁹clanda ¹⁰Bile ocus ¹¹Breogaind.
11. ¹Breogan ²ba rī ³dorīmem, 2225
⁴is a ⁵sīl ⁶slegoll ⁷snedseng,
⁸tascor ⁹tīreach ¹⁰tul ¹¹taibeng,
Mac ¹²Milead for ¹³Maig ¹⁴nĒreand.
12. ¹Ēiriu ²aibind iar ³nedaib,
im ⁴Themair ⁵thaibind ⁶thoraign, 2230
⁷ro ũoillsig Dia ⁸da ⁹finib,
¹⁰trē ¹¹aimsir ¹²dligid ¹³domain.
13. ¹Dauid ²diarb ³aimsir ⁴ilblad,
⁵rēmsech ⁶rosfeid ⁷co roglan,
⁸randtar ⁹a crīch ¹⁰sa ¹¹cheanntar 2235
dia ¹²rognīth ¹³tempall ¹⁴Solman.
14. ¹Sechtmad ²dēc, dia ³Dardāine,
⁴rofrith ⁵fechtmad ⁶fer-ġēne,
⁷gabsad, ⁸i tallaind ⁹tīri,
¹⁰i Callann mai ¹¹a ¹²mīs ¹³grēne. 2240

10. ¹-satt E congabsad M gongabhsat B ²Gaidil VAD (dh A)
Gaedhil B Gaeidil M ³fodail F fadhuill VA faduill DE faaill B fadall M
⁴foilid F faindil VAE faemdil D faeligh B ⁵ferainn VAE bferuinn D
fearaind B fearuind M ⁶nabtar F niptar VA naptar DE narbad B
nabdar M ⁷fanna FR² ⁸a bġine D ⁹clanna FADEM ¹⁰Bili FD
¹¹Breoghainn F Breghuind V Breguind AD Breogainn E Breaghuind B.

11. ¹Bregonn VD Bregonn A Breogann E ²fa M ³dorimam FR³
doremem VA (*above first e is no i in V*) ⁴as FA assa VE ⁵sail F
sīl EB ⁶sleagoll FB ⁷sneideng F seimhseng V seimseng DA (*second s*
apparently dotted A) semeni ~ n(*sic*) E sneidseang B ⁸taseur F tascor V
taror *changed to* tascor A taseur D tasseur E tarrseur R³ ⁹direch R²
tīrear M ¹⁰tail FR² thal B ¹¹taebseang F taeibseang VAD thoebseang E
taebhseang B ¹²mhil- E -eadb B ¹³mag F muig V muigh A maigh E
magh B ¹⁴om. n- FD: Eirend F nErind E.

12. ¹Eriu D Heiriu VA Heriu EB Heiri M ²aebind D oebinn E
³neduib D ndedaib E neadhaibh M ⁴Temair FVAD Theamhair B
Theamair M ⁵taebġind F taeibseang V(A?) toebseing D thoebseing E
taebhġind B ⁶toraign FE (*a mark resembling e added after the g sec.*

10. Till the pure great Gaedil took it
dark and hidden were her lands;
men who were not weak in respect to kindred,
progeny of Bile and of Breogan.
11. Breogan who was a king, let us reckon,
and his seed great in spears, erect and stately,
a land-company swift, slender-sided,
of the sons of Mil upon the plain of Ireland.
12. Pleasant Ireland after ages
about Temair white-sided, abounding in troops,
God revealed to their kindreds,
through a fitting time of the world.
13. David, who had a time of much renown,
famous, he bore it very purely,
her [Ireland's] border was divided in the country-
side,
when he was making Solomon's Temple.
14. The seventeenth, a Thursday,
was found the battle-plain of warrior men,
they took, in an attack on the land,
on the kalends of May in the solar month.

man. E) toraigh VAB toraich D ⁷ ros srallsatar iar finib F rosfaillsigh VA
rosfaillsig DE ro faillsigheadh B rofoillsich M ⁸ diar R² dia B
⁹ finib V bfinib D finibh B ¹⁰ tres VAD tress E ¹¹ aimser DE
¹² dligidh A dligid E dligi B ¹³ domnain F domuin D domhain B.

13. ¹ Darcilus diar bo aimsear F Daidh A ² diarbh aimsear B
³ amser D aimser EM ⁴ ilbad FR³ ilbladh VA ⁵ dar each nindus da
orgnam F: raimsech R² reimseach B rennsech M ⁶ narafich VD (*dot*
of f very faint D) narofich EA rosfeig B ⁷ om. R² gu B ⁸ raintea F
randta V rannta ADE ranntar B (*written as though* raítar) ⁹ ar R² in B
¹⁰ isin FADE issin V sin B ¹¹ centar (*or -tur?*) F chendtar V cenntar AD
chenntar E cheandtar B ¹² rognit F ragnith B rogni M ¹³ tempull F
tempul VA tempal D tempol E teampull B ¹⁴ Solmhan B.

14. ¹ Seachtmad R³ (-dh B) ² deg EB ³ -daini F -daoine E
⁴ forfrith R² dofrith B ⁵ fechtmag VA (gh A) -madh B ⁶ fear
feimin F fer feine VA feiní D bfer bfeine E fear fene B ferene M
⁷ gabsat FVD ⁸ ái hi tallaind VAD (-uind D) aoi i tallaind E ⁹ tire R²B
¹⁰ hi kl. DA a kl. maol mhis greine E; kallaind F calaind B ¹¹ hi D:
om. a FB ¹² miss V ¹³ greine VF greni D.

15. ¹Gabais ²Ēremōn ³īorba
⁴glōmedōn ⁵Ērenn ⁶arda,
⁷aecht ⁸Muma ⁹nī ¹⁰mūr ¹¹merga,
¹²Elga ¹³eo ¹⁴hūra Alba.
16. ¹Ēber ²ōsar, ³dūind ⁴demin, 2245
flaith ⁵Femin ⁶fuind ⁷a ⁸fuilib,
tīr ⁹tagais cona ¹⁰trebaib,
¹¹gaibais, for ¹²medaib ¹³Muman.
17. ¹Maithi ²Ulad ³ūaill ⁴n-idnach
Erna ⁵Muman, ⁶mūaid ⁷medrach, 2250
⁸Cland ⁹rēid-rīg rosa ruibnich,
¹⁰Oengusa ¹¹Tuirmid ¹²Temrach.
18. ¹Teamair is Ēiriu ²eōlach,
³nodusdeadail ⁴drong ⁵dīneach :
fir ⁶re ⁷glē-deadail ⁸nGāeidel 2255
sīl ⁹nĒremōin ¹⁰meic ¹¹Mīlead.
19. ¹Mad na ²fuilngidi ³fogla,
⁴clann ⁵Rudraide ⁶rīg ⁷Temra,
⁸rīg-⁹bunaid ¹⁰Hīr na ¹¹n-idna,
¹²otait fīr-¹³Ulaid ¹⁴Emna. 2260

15. ¹gabhais B gobais M ²Eiremon FE (mh E) Herimon VA
Ereamon B ³orba FVAE orbba D orrba B ⁴-mead- B ⁵Herind VA
H- E ⁶ardda VA ⁷for M ⁸Mumu FVA Mumain M ⁹na M
¹⁰mor D (*the ur yc in E*) ¹¹merga VA merga (*the g sbs.*) D merga
changed to mesga (the first two letters erased) E mearrdra B ¹²Ealga EB
¹³go D ¹⁴huru FVADB.

16. ¹Hemb- VA Heb- DE ²ossar A osur M ³duinn VAE
⁴deimin FEB ⁵Feimin FE Femhin B ⁶fuinn DE (*dittographed*) D
⁷i F ar R² ⁸fulaigh VA fulaig DE filibh B ⁹taghais gona treab- B :
togaib V taguis E ¹⁰treuib D treab- E ¹¹gabaid F gabuis D
gabhais B ¹²medaig VAD med̄ yc E meadhaibh B meadaib M
¹³Mumain FV.

17. ¹Maithe VAB ²Uladh VA Hul- D ³uail R²B ⁴om. n- FR²
idhnach FVA nidhnach B ⁵Mumum (*sic*) V ⁶muaidh VB
⁷meadhraich B ⁸clann FV fland B ⁹rīg redgusa ruibnig F righ
raedhrossa ruibnigh VA rīg roedrosa ruibnig D righ roed rosa *with inserted*

15. Eremon took territory
the exact middle of lofty Ireland,
except Muma—no rusty wall
of [Inis] Elga to the borders of Alba.
16. Eber the youngest, it is certain to us,
Prince of Femen of a basis in blood-kindreds (?)
the land which he chose with its homesteads,
he took it, over the balances of Muma.
17. The nobles of Ulaid, a pride of weapons
The Erna of Muma, noble and joyous,
The progeny of the smooth king of a forest of javelins,
Of Oengus Tuirmech of Temair.
18. Temair and Ireland of knowledge,
A troop of generations divided it:
Men with the clear branching of the Gaedil
The seed of Eremon son of Mil.
19. Though they were props of rapine,
the progeny of Rudraige king of Temair
[they were] the royal kindred of Ir of the weapons,
from whom are the true Ulaid of Emain.

indication of transposition E righ righusa ruibhnig B ¹⁰ Aengusa FM
Aengossa V Oengusai D Aongusa E ¹¹ Tuirmig FD Turmigh VA
Tuirmigh B ¹² Teamrach B.

18. ¹ Temair VA: Eriu VDB Eiri E ² olach VAE holach D
³ rodasdeilig F rossdeghail V rus degail A rosdedail D rosdegh- E rodos
deadhail B ⁴ ins. an VA in DE ⁵ dinech E daineach R³ ⁶ fri F ba R²
rigle dheaghoil B ⁷ gledhail F gledegoil VA glededoil DE ⁸ nGaedeal F
Gaedhel V Gaedel A Gaidel D Gaoid- E [om. n- VDE] nGaidhil B ⁹ om.
n- F nErimoin VA nEiremoin E Ereamon M Erimon B ¹⁰ mic D
¹¹ Mileadh FV Milidh B.

19. ¹ Maith R³ ² fuilngaide F fulngaide VD fulgaide AE fuilngige B
fuilngid M ³ fodla FD ⁴ eland FB ⁵ Rudraige FB Rudraidhe V
-ge B ⁶ righ VAE ri M ⁷ Teamra M ⁸ righ B ⁹ bunaidh V
bunad D ¹⁰ Ir FM ¹¹ nidhna VAB ¹² hotait V otat D otad E
¹³ Ulaidh V Ulaig E ¹⁴ Eamua FB.

20. ¹Ēiriu ²idnach, ³iath ⁴n-ueha,
⁵gabsad ⁶find-muigi ⁷flatha;
 ro ⁸clasa ⁹co luig Letha
 a ¹⁰ngretha do ¹¹muig Macha.
21. ¹Meic ²Breogaind, ³būaid ar ⁴mbunaid, 2265
⁵co tūaim ⁶trebaind ⁷each ⁸trebaid
⁹sindser na ¹⁰lāech ¹¹ar ¹²leru
¹³Breagu ¹⁴rogab for ¹⁵Breagaibh.
22. ¹Bile na ²n-ūaibread ³n-imda,
⁴Cūalu, ⁵Cūailnge, Ith ⁶amra, 2270
⁷Muirthemne ⁸dīan ⁹mag ¹⁰modna,
¹¹Blad ¹²bōdba ō ¹³Slēb Bladma.
23. ¹Bās ²Ēbir ³trē ⁴uāir ⁵n-aimneirt,
 la ⁶Hēreamōn ⁷n-glūair ⁸n-glain-glic:
⁹las in ¹⁰ardabois ¹¹n-imglic, 2275
¹²i cath ¹³Airgetrois ¹⁴airdric.
24. ¹Clasa ²leis ³dā rāith ⁴ro-thuir
⁵in ⁶Airgedros aith ⁷cochair;
⁸i cathair ⁹Chroaind ¹⁰clothaich,
 Rāith ¹¹Aindind ¹²is Rāith ¹³Beothaigh. 2280
20. ¹Heriu VDB Heiriu A Eiri EM (*second i perhaps yc* E) ²idhnach VB
³om. n- VDE ⁴gabsat FVA gabhsad B ⁵finnmag V findmag D
 findmad E: -muige F ⁶ins. a FB ar R² ⁷elosa FDE elossa V
 classa AB ⁸gulluig F coluing VAD guluigh B leatha R³ ⁹ngrethai D
 ngreatha ER³ ¹⁰muig R² muigh B.
21. ¹Mic D Mac M ²Breoguin F Bregainn V Bregaind A Breguind D
 Breogain B ³-dh VAB ⁴-dh VAB ⁵gu B ⁶a t *here inserted*
and scratched out F(a): ttrebainn AD treabaiun EB ⁷gan F gach R²
 gac B ⁸trebad F trelaim VA treluim D treal- E treabaid B trebaib M
⁹sinnsear VA sinnser FD sindsear B ¹⁰laoch E ¹¹dar F¹B tar VAD
¹²lero VA lera E leara B learu M ¹³Breogu F Bregho V Brego A Bregu
dittographed D Brega E Breagha B ¹⁴rogab FVADE ¹⁵Breagaib A
 Breguib D Bhregh- E Breaghaibh B.
22. ¹Bili DE ²nuaibre FVAB nuabiri DE ³niomda E -dha B
⁴-la FER³ Qala D ⁵Cuailgi F Qailge D Cuailge E Cuilgne B Cuailgne M
⁶-mh- B ⁷Muir temra F -temne VB -temni DE ⁸dan M ⁹Muig F
 Magh E ¹⁰Mogua F Mogna VADE Modbhuis B ¹¹ins. is M:
 Bladh AB ¹²nogba F ¹³Sliab F Slebh Bladhma B.

20. Ireland of weapons, land of outery,
princes took white plains;
there were heard to the hollow of Latium
their shrieks from the plain of Macha.
21. The sons of Breogain, the excellence of our foundation
to the dwelling of the tribune (?) of every steading
of the ancestors of the warriors upon the seas—
Brego who settled over Brega.
22. Bile of the manifold prides,
Cualu, Cuailnge, Ith the glorious,
Muirthemne who had the plain of salmon,
Warlike Blad from Sliab Bladma.
23. The death of Eber through an hour of weakness
By Eremon resplendent, brightly-expert,
By the lofty lord, very expert,
In the glorious battle of Argatros.
24. Dug by him two forts of a great lord,
in Argatros sharp and wild,
in the fortress of Crofnn famous,
Raith Aindind and Raith Bethaig.

23. ¹ Bass B ² nEb. D nEimr (*sic*) E ³ tria VA tri D ⁴ nuair A
⁵ -nirt FD n-aimh- A -neart B -nert M ⁶ Heremon F Herimon VADB
Heirem- E ⁷ om. n- F ⁸ nglan- F ndelglie V ngelgliee A ngelglie D
ngleglie E ghlan- B ⁹ lasind D lasan R³ ¹⁰ ardabuis FD ardapois VE
ardapois A ardabhas B ardistal M ¹¹ om. n- F nimgliee VA nimgrib DE
mingliee B ¹² hi VAE a B ¹³ Argatrois V Argatroiss A Argatruis D
Argadrois E Airgeadrois B Airged rois M ¹⁴ oirdire V oirrdiree A
airdire D ardeire *yc in rasura* E ardhraic B.

24. ¹ Classa VAB ² e lais DE ³ di VDE ⁴ rotoir E ⁵ an EB
⁶ Airgetrus F Argatros VA Argadros DE Airgeadros B Aircedros M
⁷ fech- DE euir B ⁸ dia chathair dia ehlainn chlothuig R² (*a in first dia
expuncted E*): di VAD caithir A cath- E: *da for second dia E: clainn VAE*)
⁹ Crofind F Croind B ¹⁰ clothaig F clothaigh VAB ¹¹ Aind F Oinn
ADE (Rath E) Oind VB ¹² ocus FR² (*but is V*) ¹³ Bethaig FD
Bethaigh VE Beothaich M.

(a) Evidently the scribe forgot for the moment to leave a space between the words.

25. ¹Is ²andsa ³n-aimsir ⁴féargna,
⁵cumdach, ⁶co ⁷taibsib ⁸trebda :
Dūn ⁹Sobairei ⁶co ¹⁰singe
Dūn ¹¹mBindi, γ Dūn ¹²Cermna.
26. ¹Cumdach ²tochair tuir ³dileand, 2285
⁴inbir ⁵bōthair ⁶is būaball :
co ⁷taibsib ⁸tes ⁹rōid ¹⁰Rāirenn
¹¹Inber ¹²Mōir ¹³i ¹⁴erich ¹⁵Cūalann.
27. ¹Cumdach na ²Cairrge ³Caime, 2290
⁴Bladraide ⁵fairrgi ⁶fele :
⁷tomaidm ⁸nai ⁹Rige ¹⁰im ¹¹Rosmach :
¹²tomaidm ¹³nai ¹⁴mBrosnach ¹⁵Ele.
28. ¹Tomaidm ²nEithne ³os ⁴folt ⁵Beathā ;
tomaidm teora ⁶Sue-srotha :
⁷fonaidm ⁸ngiall fo ⁹recht reatha : 2295
ocus tomaidm secht ¹⁰locha.
29. Loch ¹Laiglinne, ²Loch mBaath,
Loch ³Cimi ⁴cētaib ⁵ciach ;
Loch Dā ⁶Chaeach ⁷cāem ⁸cen ⁹creach,
Loch ¹⁰Rēin ¹¹reach, Loch ¹²Riach. 2300

25. ¹Ba F ropa V robad E rop DA ²ina FD na VE ana AB
³om. n- ADEM ⁴ergnai F ergna R² eargna B ⁵cumtach VA -mh- B
⁶gu B (*bis*) ⁷taibsi VAE taidbsi D taisibh B ⁸trebdai F treabda VAE
treabhdha B: *a faint dot, not for lenition, above the d* D ⁹Sobairche F
Sobairee A Sobairchi D Sobhairce B ¹⁰seingi D singi M ¹¹mBinde
VB mBinne AE ¹²Cermnai F Cearmna B.

26. ¹Cumtach VE R³ ²tochair E thochuir M ³dilend FA dilenn
AD ndil- E ⁴ni bernd F inb- V ni ber AD ni bernn E ni bearn B
⁵botair E bothuir DM ⁶na mbuab- V na buaball A acht buadall DE
⁷tibrib FR² tibribh B ⁸tess VAD theas B ⁹roidh F roit A
¹⁰Roirenn F Raoirenn E Rirenn B ¹¹indber F inber E ¹²mor FVB
¹³a E hi AD *om.* i B ¹⁴erice B ¹⁵Chualann FM Cualand B.

27. ¹cumtach VAE cumhthach B ²cairge FB cairce V cairree VA
cairrgi DEM ³caime F caini D caoime E ⁴Bladraige FV
Blagraide A Blaraige DE Bladraighe B ⁵fairge FAB fairree V fairci D

25. It is in their time of wisdom
a building, with appearances of habitation :
Dun Sobairche with stateliness,
Dun Binne, and Dun Cermna.
26. The building of a causeway of a flood-tower
of a creek of a road and of horns :
with appearances, south of the road of Rairiu,
of Inber Mor in the territory of Cualu.
27. The founding of fair Carraic-
-Bladraide, of the sea-veil ;
the bursting of the nine Rights about Rosmag :
the bursting of the nine Brosnas of Eile.
28. The bursting of Eithne over the forest of Bith ;
the bursting of the three Sue-rivers :
a binding of hostages under a law of streaming :
and the bursting of seven lakes.
29. Loch Laiglinne, Loch Baath,
Loch Cimme with hundreds of mists ;
Loch Da Caech, fair without plunder,
Loch Ren of many salmon, Loch Riach.

fairrge E fairge B ⁶ feile VAEB feli D ⁷ tomghaidm B ⁸ .uii. F
⁹ Rigi VAD Righ E Righe B Raidi M ¹⁰ om. im F ¹¹ Rosmag FD
 Rossmagh VA Rosnach M: am Brosmogh E ¹² tomhaigm B ¹³ .uii. F
¹⁴ mBrosna A ¹⁵ Eile VA Fheile E nEli D.

28. ¹ maidm R² tomghaidm B ² Ethni F nEthne V nEthni D nEithni E
 Eithre B Eithne M ³ dar R² ⁴ loch (*glossed* no folt) F ⁵ Betha F
 mBetha R² (mBeta VE) bheatha B ⁶ Succ FB Soc VDE Soec A
⁷ fosnaidm VADE fonaigm B ⁸ giall VA gial D ngiall FER³ ⁹ for
 echt retha F reacht B: ratha R² ¹⁰ lochai D.

29. ¹ Laiglinde B Laidlindi M ² ba baad F las mbaath VD (*another*
s to las yc V) las mbaad E nir liaad R³ ³ Cimme FB Cimbi VAD Cime E
⁴ cetuib D cedaibh E cetaibh B ⁵ eiaach M ⁶ Caech FVB Caoch E
⁷ ceim VADE ⁸ ein D gan B ⁹ cread VAD creaad E creachach B
¹⁰ Lein B Len M ¹¹ reaach M ¹² Riaach EM.

30. ¹Rígan ²an druing ³dar ⁴romuir
 ⁵dían ⁶sírbhlad síl ⁷Cuind ⁸enedaig,
 cia ⁹doraeba for ¹⁰Bregaib,
 ¹¹doraega ¹²in ¹³telaig Temair.
31. ¹Trebsad ²mogaid ³rīg ⁴rotecht 2305
 for ⁵dir ⁶domain ⁷diandrichet :
 ⁸rōd ⁹rīgraidi ¹⁰for srethet—
 ¹¹ceitri ¹²prīm-maigi ¹³fichet.
32. ¹Aidne, ²Ai, ³Odha, ⁴Aigi,
 ⁵Meidi, Morba, ⁶Midí, 2310
 ⁷Cuib, ⁸Cera, Cliū ⁹cēt ¹⁰criden,
 ¹¹Life, ¹²Ligen, is Line.
33. ¹Asal ²friar ndesi ila
 ³Adar, ⁴Deisi, Dul, ⁵Dela,
 ⁶Mag ⁷Slanga, Mag ⁸scan ⁹Scread 2315
 ¹⁰Treg, ¹¹Femen, Fea, ¹²Feara.
34. Flaith ¹Ēreamōin ²ūaig ³ōcdai,
 ⁴clas a ⁵fert iar nūair ⁶ēcda,
 ⁷i tīr ⁸Rois ⁹Airgid ¹⁰airethig,
 forsin ¹¹crīch ¹²cairphich ¹³cētnai. 2320

30. ¹righan B ²ar druing FBM in druing E a druing M ³din
 VAD don E ⁴romuig VA ⁵silblad FDBM -dh V ⁶qinn V qind A
⁷enedaig F cendaic V chneadaigh B enedaich M ⁸do reabha EB (abh
in rasura E) doraba M ⁹Breagaib F Breguib D Bredaib E Breaghaibh B
¹⁰dorraega F doragha E doreaga B i(?)briga M ¹¹om. in M ¹²Temair
 telaig F telaigh V Theamair tealaigh B Temrach telaig M.

31. ¹trebhsat F trebsat VAD treabsad E treabhsad B ²mogaidh V
 moguid D moghaidh B modaig M ³ri B ⁴rothecht FB ⁵tir E
⁶domuin D ⁷-cet FE -cead B ⁸roit VAD roid E ⁹rigdaidí F
 rigraide VD rigaide AE righdhaighi B na rigaidi M ¹⁰for srethed VD
 for sreithet E: ríet F ríthead B ríched M ¹¹ceithra A ¹²-muigi FD
 primaighe (*sic*) VA príom-muighe E primoighi B ¹³fíchat V fícheat M
 fíthead B.

32. ¹Aidhne VA Aidni DE Aidhni B ²Aoi Oi [*sic*] E Aei M
³Odhba V Olba DE Odbha B ⁴Aige FAE Aighe VE ⁵Mede FVA

30. The queen of the host over the great sea,
Of whom is the lasting fame of the seed of Conn the
wounder
Although she died on Breg,
She chose the hill of Temair.
31. The serfs of the right lawful king cultivated
upon the deep land on which was division :
a road of a royal company over which they scatter—
twenty-four chief plains.
32. Aidne, Ai, Odba, Aigi,
Meidi, Morba, Midi,
Cuib, Cera, Cliu of hundreds of . . .
Life, Ligen, and Line.
33. Asal over against our many lands,
Adar, Deisi, Dul, Dela,
Slanga, ancient Sered,
Treg, Femen, Fea, Fera.
34. The pryncedom of Eremon the perfect, the youthful,
dug was his grave after the time of (his) death,
in the land of silvery Argatros,
on the same chariot-land.

Medi D Meada E Medhe B ⁶ Midhe VA Mide DE Midhi B ⁷ Cuip EM
⁸ Ceara VAB ⁹ Ced AE ¹⁰ erither VA erithfer D eridfer E ¹¹ Liffe FB
Liphe VAD Lipthi E ¹² Ligean VAB.

33. ¹ Assal VAE Asil M ² friar ndese F fria neise VA fria nesi D
friaessa inla E friar ndeisi B ³ Adhar E ⁴ Deisse V Deise A Desi DM
⁵ Deala VAER³ ⁶ Magh EB ⁷ Slaine R² Slange M ⁸ sen FDE
⁹ Seired FE Seiredh V Sered D Sereadh B ¹⁰ Tregh VE Treigh B
¹¹ Femin VAB Feim. E ¹² Fera FD.

34. ¹ Eremoin FD Erimoin V Eirimoin A Heiremoin E Erimhon B
² uaigh R²B (huaigh D) uair M ³ oeda R² (ogda E) agdai B ⁴ class VA
⁵ feart R³ ⁶ ecdai F eca VA eeda DEM egdhai B ⁷ hitir A a tir E
⁸ do radad airget M Roiss F Ruis R² (Ruiss A) ⁹ om. F Airgit A
Argaid B ¹⁰ argdaig F airtigh R² (aire- E -gthig A) airgthigh B
¹¹ eric E ¹² cairpthig F cairpigh V cairptigh A cairptig DE cairbthigh B
¹³ cetna VAED.

35. ¹Críchsad a meic, ²nīr ³merbe
 ō ⁴Thōraig ⁵thaile co ⁶Dairbre,
⁷ōtā ⁸Theach ⁹nDuind ¹⁰co ¹¹Tuirme
 ¹²Muimne ¹³Luigne ⁊ ¹⁴Laighe.
36. La Hirial tīr na ¹toiseach, 2325
 flaith ²fīrian, ³nī rosfūasan :
⁴rodnīr Mac Dē ⁵dodrōsar
 ⁶corob ē in ⁷t-ōsar ūasal.
37. ¹Ba ²hard-flaith ³d'Ērind ⁴uile,
 garg, ⁵maith, ⁶glē-bind, ⁷conglaine; 2330
⁸fadeis ⁹dechra ¹⁰each ¹¹baile :
 ¹²leis ro ¹³slechtad secht ¹⁴maigi.
38. Mag ¹Rechet, ²co fīr forais,
 Mag ³Comair, ⁴can mīn ⁵milis,
 Mag ⁶Slēbe ⁊ Mag Sanais, 2335
 Mag ⁷nEle ⁊ Mag nInis. .
39. ¹Bas ²Irēil ³i m-muig ⁴Muaidi
 ⁵ba ⁶dīrēim ⁷la ⁸each ⁹ndīne :
¹⁰glan a glac im ¹¹gāi ¹²ngreñe—
 ¹³do gab a ¹⁴deg-mac ¹⁵rīgi. 2340

35. ¹erichsat FVAD cricsad E ²cen R² (cin D) gan B ³meirbe F
 merbi D meirbi E meirbhi B ⁴Tor- R² (-aigh A) Thoraigh B Thoraid M
⁵taile FR² ⁶taibre FB tairbe VAE tairbi D ⁷otha F oda M
⁸Teach F Tech R² ⁹nDuinn VE ¹⁰gu B ¹¹Tuirbe VA Tuirbi D
 Tairbi E Turmhe B ¹²Muimni DE Muime M ¹³Luighi DE Luighne B
¹⁴Laighne B.

36. ¹toiseach F toisech VA toissach B toirseach M ²fīren B fīr fīal
 dia ro ruason M ³na ro fosan F nar bo fosan B dia roruasan M
⁴rodfīr R² rodin B ⁵dodrosan F dodrosor V dodrosar AE dotrosar D
 rodrosan B dotrosan M ⁶corbo e FB (he B) comba he R² ⁷tsosar A.

37. ¹fa M ²flaith V harflaith A -laith M ³d'Ēir. FE d'H. D
 d'Erinn B ⁴uili AEM huili D ⁵mhaith FB ⁶-binn DE
⁷conglaine D gunglaine B conglone M ⁸fodeis FDE badeis VA faidheas B
⁹deera FDE deacrad VA deaera B dearca M ¹⁰gach VAB eech D

35. His sons, it was no weakness, marked limits
from strong Torach to Dairbre
from Teach Duinn to Tuirbe—
did Muimne, Luigne, Laigne.
36. Irial possessed the land of the chieftains,
a true prince, who did not disturb it:
the Son of God, who fashioned him, vouchsafed to
him
that he should be the noble eldest.
37. He was a chief prince to all Ireland,
rough and good, brightly tuneful, with brilliancy:
he sent the divisions of every steading:
by him were seven plains cleared.
38. Mag Rechet with truth of knowledge,
Mag Comair, a fine sweet profit,
Mag Slebe and Mag Sanais,
Mag Ele and Mag Inis.
39. The death of Irial in Mag Maigi
every generation thought it beyond calculation:
pure was his hand around a sunny dart—
his good son took the kingship.

¹¹ baili D ¹² les VM lais E ¹³ slechta FB slechtadh V slecht M
¹⁴ muige F muigi VD muighe AE maighe B.

38. ¹ Reichet F Reiced E Reehid B Roichead M ² conhir foruis D
conhir forais E: co rig rofus F go rig roghus B co ric rofus M ³ Tomair
F Comhair B Comur M ⁴ cen R² gach B ⁵ miliss VA mileis B
⁶ Sleibe F Sele V Seile AE: Seli 7 Mag nEli 7 Mag nInis (*sic*) D ⁷ nEile
VAE nEla M.

39. ¹ Bass V ² Irial F Hireil DE Hirial B Irel M ³ immuigh VA
i maig D immaigh E a maigh B a muig M ⁴ Muaide FV Muaighe A
Muaigi E Muaidhe B ⁵ fa M ⁶ dirim F direm VA dirimh E dia fir R³
(fir M) ⁷ da E rem R³ ⁸ gach VEB cech D ⁹ ndini D dine R³
¹⁰ a glan glae R²: glaece VA ¹¹ a gai F goi VA gou DE ga B ¹² ngreine
VA ngreni D *om.* n- M ¹³ rogab FR² (-bh E) dogabh B ¹⁴ dagh B
dag M: *om.* deg- R²: mace AD ¹⁵ *ins.* in VD an AE: rige F righe VAEB.

40. ¹Eithrial ²uird ³cech ⁴hilaig,
⁵ba ⁶bith-ger, ⁷buirg le bruidin,
 iar ⁸mbeith a ⁹slōig ¹⁰i ¹¹Teamair,
¹²roselaig mōr do ¹³muigib.
41. ¹Tendmag, ²Mag ³Lugaid ⁴leathain, 2345
 Mag ⁵nGeisli ⁶cubaid ⁷cealaig,
⁸Lochmag, ⁹nī ¹⁰loch nach ¹¹labair,
 Mag ¹²Roth ocus ¹³Mag ¹⁴mBealaig.
42. ¹A ²cath ³Rōirenn na ⁴n-ōg-dāl
⁵atbath in ⁶tāebšeng ⁷tondbān, 2350
⁸Eithrial, ailt na ⁹n-ilgrad,
¹⁰nochar ¹¹b'imslān ¹²ō ¹³Chonmael.
43. ¹Conmael ²mac Ebir ³airig,
⁴feindich ⁵fri ⁶fondgrad ⁷fulaig,
 cetna flaith ⁸fri ⁹blad ¹⁰berair, 2355
¹¹rogab ¹²Temair a ¹³Mumain.
44. ¹Mēbsad ²rōime ³cōie catha
⁴ria cath Macha ⁵mēd ⁶ngretha,
 Cath ⁷Ele ocus ⁸Cath Ucha,
 Cath Cnucha ⁹Slōbe ¹⁰Betha. 2360

40. ¹Ethrial F Eitherel VA Hetherel D Hetirel E ²huird VD
³each FAE gach V cech D gacha B eacha M ⁴ilaig F ilaigh VA
 hilaigh DEB hilaich M ⁵fa M ⁶baetger F bether (beitir E) ger R²
 bithgrian B bith-giar M ⁷buird in brainig F buird brainig R² (buirg
 EV: broining D bruinaigh A bruin E): bruinigh B, buird le bruidin M
⁸mbreith VDE mbreth A mbith M ⁹slog V hsl- D slogh AE sloigh B
¹⁰im F a VAE hi D im M ¹¹Theam- R³ ¹²roselaigh VB roseluig D
¹³maigib D muidib M muighibh B.

41. *This quatrain om.* F. ¹Tenumag V Tenmag ADE (-gh E)
 Teannmagh B Teandmag M ²ins. 7 R² ³Lugaidh VA Lūg ADE
 Lughair B Lugair M ⁴leathuin M: *om. this word* R² ⁵nGesle V
 nGeisle A Gesli D Geisli E nGessill B nGeisill M ⁶cubaigh VAB
⁷cnedaigh V cnedhaigh A cealaigh E celaid D chealaigh B ⁸-magh R²B
⁹ni VDB: in *all.* ¹⁰loth B ¹¹lobhar E labhair B lobair M
¹²Rot E ¹³Magh A ¹⁴mBelaigh AD mBealaigh B Mealaigh M.

42. ¹i FB hi VADE ²eat E ³Ireng F Rairenn VA Roirend E

40. Ethriel of the order of every victory-vaunt,
he was ever sharp, of a fortress with strife,
after his troops were in Temair,
he cleared many plains.
41. Tendmag, broad Mag Lugaid
Mag Geisli harmonious, of concealment (?)
Loehmag, no lake^(a) that sounds not,
Mag Roth and Mag Belaigh.
42. In the battle of Rairiu of the warrior-assembly
the stately-sided whiteskin died,
Ethriel the noble, of manifold rank,
who was not sound after Conmael.
43. Conmal son of the prince Emer
a warrior with a basal love of maintenance,
the first prince, with fame, it is said,
from Mumu who took Temair.
44. There broke before him five battles
before the battle of Macha, a greatness of shouting,
the battles of Ele and Ucha,
and of Cnueha of Sliab Betha.

Rirend B Rireand M ⁴rogmal VAD (rogh- V) romal E ndodal M
⁵written athbath, and first mark of leuition scratched out F adbath VR³
⁶taebeng F s undotted VA toeibseing D taoibseing E taebseang B taibseang M
⁷tonnbán R²B ⁸Etherel VAD Eterel E ⁹-dh DEB ¹⁰nochur F
nochor AVR³ ¹¹bimlan FA bimsan VEM ¹²a B ¹³Chonmal VD
Conmal AE Chonmhael B.

43. ¹Conmal R² (-maol E) Commhael B ²mcc A ³airigh VAB
airich M ⁴feinnid F fennigh V fennig A fenid D feind- (*dittographed*) E
feinidh B ⁵om. R² fria R³ ⁶fonngrad F fonngraidh VA fonngraid D
fondgraid E fondgradh B ⁷ins. ar R²: fulaigh V fulaich DM bful- E
⁸fria FR³ ⁹blaid F bladh VAB ¹⁰birar E bair (*a small dot over the b*) B
¹¹rogob M ¹²Teamhair B ¹³Mumuín D.

44. ¹-sat FVAD meabsad B ²remaid F reme VDB remhe A reimhe E
³coig E: cata VE ⁴re F ⁵met FVA mett D ⁶gretha FVD
cretha A ngreatha B ⁷Eile VAB Eli D Heili E ⁸Cath Ucha yc V:
Ucha and Cnueha transposed A ⁹Sleibe FV Slebi DE ¹⁰Beatha VAR².

(a) *aliter* "the lake."

45. ¹Bās ²Conmail ³fō ⁴chlāi ⁵crotha,
nīr bo ⁶thāi ⁷in ⁸stromgair ⁹chattha :
¹⁰tolg ¹¹Tigernmais ¹²dodraēbaid,
¹³i cath ¹⁴ard ¹⁵Āenaich Macha.
46. ¹Ba ²maith ³Tigernmas ⁴tāmda, 2365
⁵ba flaith ⁶fineamnas ⁷fiannda;
⁸fear ro ⁹chlāi, ¹⁰ba ¹¹rāth ¹²rīgda
trī ¹³nāi cath ¹⁴rīa ¹⁵eind ¹⁶mbliadna.
47. ¹Ba hē in flaith ²fāebranch ³fāilich
⁴rongiallsat ⁵Gāidil glē-gil : 2370
¹ba ⁶bec ⁷mod ⁸ma rind ⁹rīg-fer
na ¹⁰ra dilig ¹¹eland ¹²nĒbir.
48. Is ¹uad in sīl ²sāer ³subach
⁴do druīng na ⁵rīg ⁶rūad rathach,
⁷eland ⁸schōir ⁹clumaigi ¹⁰clothach, 2375
¹¹Ugaine Mōir meic ¹²Echach.
49. ¹Is hē in ²Tigernmas ³togmai,
⁴co mideamnas, ⁵cen midra;
¹, ⁶is ē is ⁷gaibthe ⁸im glūair ⁹nglanma,
fūair ¹⁰argda ¹¹amra imda. 2380

45. ¹bass V ²Conmael D Chonmail M ³fa EB ⁴clai FB
chlaei VA chloe D claoi E ⁵crotha B chrothai M ⁶tai FV tóe D
thaoi E ⁷im FDE i V ⁸-ghair E ⁹tacha F tracha D trucha E
catha B ¹⁰tole VA tolgec D talg B taire M ¹¹Tigernmais F
Tigernn- D: -maiss V Tigernmais B ¹²do robaid F do traemaigh VA
dotraebaid D: do dragb- E dodraebhaidh B do threbaib M ¹³a VA
hi DE ¹⁴aird M ¹⁵oenaig FD aenaig VB aenaigh A aon- E.

46. ¹fa M ²mait E ³Tigernmmas F -mais E ⁴tamdha AB
⁵fa BM ⁶finnamnas F finedmas V finemdas A findannus D finamhnas E
⁷fianna F fianna VAE fianda DB ⁸fer FD ⁹clai F chlae VA
chloi D claoi E ¹⁰fo R² (for echt E) fa R³ ¹¹recht R² ¹²rigdha V
righda AEB ¹³nae F: cat E ¹⁴re M ¹⁵cinn E cend B
¹⁶om. m- FEB.

47. ¹fa (bis) M ²faobrach AE ³foilid F failigh VA faoil- E
failidh B ⁴rongiallsat VA dar ghiallsad R³ (giall- M) ⁵Goidil F
Goidil E Gaeidil M ⁶beg FDE beag M ⁷mog R³ ⁸maroind F
im rainid R² (rainn E) ⁹rigfir FDM raigfir V raidhfir A righfir E

45. The death of Conmael under a change of form,
he was not silent in the heavy shout of battle:
the pride of Tigernmas it was, that rent him,
in the lofty battle of Aenach Macha.
46. Good was Tigernmas who suffered plague,
he was a prince, wood-hard,^(a) warlike:
a man who won, it was a royal grace,
thrice nine battles before the end of a year.
47. He was the keen hospitable prince
to whom the pure bright Gaedel submitted:
about a royal man's share he all but
exterminated the progeny of Emer.
48. Of him is the free joyful seed
of the troop of the strong kings in a course,
the progeny, just, plumed, famous,
of Ugoine the Great, son of Eochu.
49. He is the Tigernmas whom we choose,
with meditation, without discourse;
It is he who is harnessed about beauty of pure grace,
who found out many glorious ingenuities.

rifir B ¹⁰ ros dilig F rodiligh VAB (ra- B) rodilig DE: dillig M
¹¹ claind VD clann B ¹² the n- in DE only.

48. ¹ uadh VB huad D uada M ² saor E ³ suthach FAED
 subhach B ⁴ da dhruing B: drung D ⁵ righ VEB ⁶ ruaid F
 ruadh VAB ⁷ clann B ⁸ coir FVDE ⁹ elumaige F clumbuidhi VA
 (-di A) clumhaighe B chlumaigi M ¹⁰ cochlach VAD ¹¹ Uguine D
 Ughaine B ¹² Echdach VD Eathach B.

49. ¹ isse F (*bis*) A hisse V his e ED is e B ² Tigernnnmas F
 Tighearumhus B ³ toghma V togma ADE ⁴ co midenmas F -demnus VD
 -demnuis E gummidheamnas B mideamras M ⁵ gan midrai FB gan
 medhra V can medra ADE gen medhra D ⁶ aess fairrgi tria gluair
 glanbda R² heis-sairde VA (heis A) eis D hes E tri E glor VA glandha VA
 (-de V) glanba E ⁷ gaibde F gaibhte B ⁸ diangluair F in gluair B
⁹ nglanmai F glanmai B ¹⁰ airgne VA airge D airrge E(b) arghai B
¹¹ anrai imdai FB.

(a) Adopting K's probably correct reading, *fíodhamnus*.

(b) There is a mark like a small c above the g. It is not unlike the lenition mark over the same letter in B.

50. ¹Ūad ²cech ³sāer ⁴sothla ⁵segdeid
⁶cumdaech ⁷cāem ⁸corera—⁹ceardaid
¹⁰cuirn ¹¹chōir elechtmasa—¹²cumdaig
¹³bretnasa ōir is ¹⁴argaid.
51. ¹Iuchdan ²cerd, ³do ⁴Chūain Clāidfind, 2385
⁵cēt ro ⁶terb ⁷d'urđ ⁸atfēidim;
is dia ⁹ēngnam ¹⁰ōg ¹¹āibind
¹²ro berbad ¹³ōr ¹⁴i nĒrinn.
52. ¹Ūas ²clēithi ³clith-bruig ⁴cluithi
ro ⁵sēited ⁶sith-builg ⁷sīthi 2390
⁸las in ⁹cloith-gen ¹⁰conaithfe
^{11a} ¹²Foithrib ¹³Iarthair ¹⁴Life.
53. Loch ¹nAillind ²īar ³mbuaid ⁴mebaid,
Loch Cē, Loch nUair, Loch ⁵Febail,
Loch ⁶Silend ocus ⁷Dabal, 2395
⁸Loch ⁹nGabair ¹⁰ītir Bregaib.
54. ¹Ba hē ²tarclaim ³dāil ⁴dithri
⁵rob ⁶ardbladaig ⁶īar ⁷cleithi,
⁸can ⁹chath, īar ¹⁰n-ēchtaib ¹¹ūaichti,
¹²atbath ¹³i ¹⁴slēchtaib ¹⁵Breifne. 2400

50. ¹huadh V uadh A huaid DE (dh E) hua B huad M ²each F
gach B ³saor E ⁴sotla FVAD sochla R³ ⁵segdaith F segtaith V
segthait segduit D segdaid E saeghdhaidh B seagdaid M ⁶cumtach V
⁷coem A coir DE ⁸coirera, *the i expuncted* D: chorera B ⁹cerdait F
cartait VA carduitt D cartaid E: chorera ceardaigh B ¹⁰cuirnn FE
¹¹coir eleit B coir *also* D ¹²(a)coimdaid F cumtaigh V cumtaitt D
cumdaed E choindmidh B ¹³bretnassa F bretnusa E breatnasa B
¹⁴airgit FA airgid VM arguitt D.

51. ¹Iuchdai F Iuchadan R² (Iucagan E) Uchdan B ²cerdd VA
ceard B ³da B don ED ⁴Cuan Claind F Chualaind VA Cualann E
Chualuinn D Chuain Cladhfind B Claidfind M ⁵cetna R² ced B: *om.*
ro DE ⁶treb F derg R³ ⁷dhurd VE drud M ⁸atfetaim F
adfedim VA adfeidim D adfeidhim E adfedhaim B ⁹eangnam B
engnom M ¹⁰ogh E ¹¹aibhind F oebind D aibinn E ¹²do E:
berbadh V rober badhór (*sic*) B ¹³hor V ¹⁴hin Erind VA a Her. E
an Er. B.

52. ¹os F huas R²B ²ceti F cheite VA cheti D cheide E clithe B
cleithi M ³-buirg VADEB -builg M ⁴cluici F cluichi A cluica A
chluithi D clithe E chluithe B ⁵seti F seiti VA seitti D seide E seithe B

50. Of him is every famous wright, who fashions (?)
a covering of just purple—who works
cups fitting, of wonted beauty—who forms
pins of gold and of silver.
51. Iuchdan the wright of Cuan Claidfind,
the first who separated with a hammer, I relate;
by his pure pleasant dexterity
was gold smelted in Ireland.
52. Above the posts of a compact mansion of combat
long-blasting bags were blown
by the famous one, with declining (?)
in the Foithre of Airthir-Life.
53. Loch Aillind after victory it burst forth
Lochs Ce, Uair, Febuil,
Lochs Silend and Dabal,
Loch Gabair between the Bregas.
54. It was he who convened a feeble assembly
who was of high fame after nobles,
without a battle, after horrible acts of slaughter
he died in Slechta of Breifne.

seithead M ⁶ sitbuilg E -bhuilg B ⁷ sithe E ⁸ laisin E ⁹ clothgein
FD clothgen VA cloithgein D clothgin E cloithghein B ¹⁰ conaithbi FDB
condaighthib VD conaighthib A condaigt. E ¹¹ i F hi EAV ¹² Fothrib V
-ribh B ¹³ Iarthuir F Airtt- V Airthir D Airthir E ¹⁴ Liffi F
Liphe VA Liphthi E.

53. ¹ nAillinde F nAillenn VAD nAillinn E ² ar F ³ baid F
mbuaidh VA muaid FM muaidh B ⁴ mebaig VA (-aigh V) meabhlaidh B
⁵ Febuil D Fheabail B Feabail M ⁶ Silenn VA Sáilenn D Sidhleand B
⁷ Dabull F Dabul VAE Dabhal B ⁸ *ins.* is R² ⁹ nGabur FV nGabar A
om. n- DE ¹⁰ i mbreguib D a mbreghaib VAE (-gaib A): itir Breaghailh B.

54. ¹ fa M ² tarclam F targlam VAEB ³ dhail B ⁴ dithre FB
nditre VA ndithri E ndithre D dithri M ⁵ rop VA ⁶ ardflathaigh VAED
(-ith- VA: -aig D) ardbhladhaig B ardblad aigiar M ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴
⁷ cleithne FA clethne V -ni DEB cleithi M ⁸ cen VAE ein D gan B
⁹ eet F eath AE ¹⁰ aibh A -uib D ¹¹ uaicle F uaichle A uaichle VB
uaicli E ¹² atbat E adbath R³ ¹³ for F hi D ar B ¹⁴ slechtuib D
slechtmaigh B ¹⁵ Breiffne FD Brefne VA Breifni E.

(a) The *im* apparently written *in rasura*: it looks like *ini*.

55. ¹Baī ²Ēriu ³rē ⁴secht ⁵mbliadan
⁶cen ⁷rīg ⁸rīaglaig ⁹recht ¹⁰n-ācnfir :
nī ¹¹baī ¹²ndeachraide ¹³ndūnaid
acht ¹⁴ceathroime do ¹⁵dāinib.
56. ¹Dosnic ²eid ³betha ⁴bāegail, 2405
⁵Eochu ⁶Fāebur ⁷ba ⁸fēindig :
⁹tuead ¹⁰tromdām ¹¹nār ¹²tīrib
¹³la Mac ¹⁴Conmail meic ¹⁵Ēibir.
57. ¹He robris ²buadchath ³aisti
⁴Cath Luachra, ⁵linib ⁶tuisti ; 2410
Cath ⁷Fosaid ⁸Dā ⁹Gort ¹⁰glonnaid,
¹¹is cath ¹²Comair Trī ¹³nUisci.
58. ¹Roslehta ²an dingnaib ³domain—
⁴nī nert ⁵mīdlaig ⁶na ⁷mīnair—
īar na ⁸ndeachlad ⁹ī ¹⁰Temair, 2415
Mag ¹¹Smeathrach is Mag ¹²nInair.
59. ¹Mag ²nAidne, Mag n-uird ³n-Odha,
Mag Luirg ⁴lomda, Mag ⁵Lemna,
Mag ⁶Dā ⁷Gabal, ⁸erīch ⁹Condla,
¹⁰Mag ¹¹Fubna ¹²a ¹³fīch ¹⁴nEamna. 2420

55. *This quatrain and the next written by s²M.* ¹bae A baoi E bui M
²Eiriu FB H- AV Heri D Eire E ³ri F fri R² (fria E) ⁴seacht M
⁵mblianaib V mblinaib A mbliadnaib FD mbliadna E ⁶can F cin D
gan B ⁷ri VA righ B ⁸riaglaib VA riagluib D riaglaid M riaglaigh B
⁹racht F ¹⁰noeinfir D naenfir VA naoinfir E n-ainfir B ¹¹baoi E
bhair B ¹²indecraigte F indecraidthe VA andeachraide E indecraide D
indeachraidhe B ndeachraidhe M ¹³a dunaid F ndunaidh V dunaidh
(om. a and n-) B: in dalaib VAD do dalaibh E ¹⁴cethraimthe F
cethraimthe VA cethruimthi D cethraimhi E ceatraime B ¹⁵daoinib E
doeinib D dhainibh B.

56. ¹dosfic VAD dosfid E donic B dodnic M ²ciatbetho VA cidh E
gidh B ³beatha B baetha M ⁴baegaib F baeguil V baeghail AB
baegoil D baogail E ⁵Eochu VAB Echa D Eochaidh EM ⁶Faebair
VA Faob- D Faobair E ⁷fa M ⁸feinnid F fennigh V fendigh A
fennid D feindidh B feindigh B ⁹do ro racht F roacht R² tugaid B
¹⁰-daim FD damh E -plaig B -plaid M ¹¹na DE ¹²-bh EB ¹³le D
¹⁴Colmail B Conmael M ¹⁵Ebir FVAD Eibhir E.

57. ¹Se M ²buadcha FVAD buacda E buadh cath B ³aiste VA
aisdi E ⁴cat E ⁵linibh B linaib M ⁶truisti FB tuiste V

55. For a space of seven years Ireland was
without a king of administration of the laws of
anyone :
there was not . . . (?)
more than a fourth of the people.
56. There came to her, though it was a life of danger,
Eochaid of weapons who was a warrior :
a mighty company was brought into our lands
by the son of Conmael son of Eber.
57. It is he who won a victory-battle out of it,
the battle of Luachair with multitudes of [blood-]
drops (?) :
the deedful battle of Fosad Da Gort,
And the battle of the Meeting of the Three Waters.
58. Cleared in the fastnesses of the world—
no strength of a mean warrior or of one unworthy—
after they were separated in Temair,
were Mag Smethrach and Mag nInir.
59. Mag nAidne, Mag nOdba of order,
bare Mag Luing, Mag Lemna,
Mag Da Gabal, of the regions of Connla,
Mag Fubna in the land of Mide.

tuiste A luisdi E luisti M ¹Fosaid FV (-dh V) Fossaig A Fosudh B
Fostaigh M ⁸do FB da (ga *expuncted*) E: da gort gl- yc D ⁹gurt F
ghort A ghurt B gorth M ¹⁰glonnaid F glondaigh V glonnaig AD (-gh A)
glondaigh B glonnaich M ¹¹issin B ¹²Commair F Chomair V
¹³nuisque F nusce VA nuisgi F nusgi D nuisee B nuisqi M.

58. ¹rosslehta F roslecht VAD rosleachta B ²in ndingnaib F
indingnuib D andinnгнаibh E andingnaibh B aningnaib M ³domuin D
domhain B ⁴innert F ⁵midlaigh V midhlaigh AB midlaoich E
midlaid M ⁶no DE ⁷midir F minfir VA no midhfir D midhfir E
minfir B ⁸dechlad (*om. n-*) F trechlad VAD (dh V) treachlad E
deacladh B ⁹hi AE ¹⁰Teamair B ¹¹Smethrach FVA Smetrach D
Smeatrach E Smeartrach B ¹²nInir VAE nInfir D nEnir B.

59. ¹Magh V Madh B ²nAidni FE nAidhne B nEidne M ³*om.*
n- F: nOdbha B ⁴in Dagda F lomdha VAB ⁵Lemhna EB Leamna M
⁶do B ⁷gabul FV gob- E Ghabhail B Gabail M ⁸erie E ⁹Cundla F
Cunnla VAE Conla D Connla B ¹⁰*ins. is FR*³ ¹¹Fhudhbhna B
Fudna M ¹²i F hi VAD ¹³erich B ¹⁴Emma F na Hemna VAE
nAemna D Enna B.

60. ¹Eochu iar ²sāeglaib ³sneidseng
⁴nibdar ⁵bāeglaig a ⁶fīrgluind,
⁷ro ort ōs ⁸cliathblai ⁹Charmaind
¹⁰Fiacha ¹¹Labraind mac ¹²Smirguill.

R¹ R³R²

61. ¹Gabais ²Fiacha flaith fine Gab ⁵Fiacha fēigseng ⁶fine 24
^Ērinn ³eo rīan ⁴a rinde flaith ⁷nĒrind eo rīan
⁸rinde

⁹ina ¹⁰chomainm ¹¹cen leisci
¹²tomaidm ¹³Fleisci 7 ¹⁴Maindi.

62. ¹Tomaidm Labraindi ²lūaidri
³fid ⁴dar ⁵Cūailnge ⁶cen ⁷dergi : 2430
⁸airisi oll ⁹ar bflatha
¹⁰tomaidm ¹¹lonn-¹²lacha ¹³Herne.

63. ¹Ort iar ²n-adluindi ³āenaig,
⁴Fiacha ⁵Labraindi, ⁶luadaig!
⁷fath ⁸sengalair sīl ⁹nEmir, 2435
¹⁰i cath ¹¹Belgadain ¹²buadaig.

64. Ba hē ¹rodmarb, ²cen ³mebail,
⁴Eochu ⁵garb, ⁶gāir ⁷cen gubain;
⁸fria ⁹rīg-rodu, fria fogail—
¹⁰Eochu ¹¹Mumo ¹²don ¹³Mumain. 2440

60. ¹Eochu F Heoch- VA Heocha D Eochaigh E Eochaid R³ ²saegul F
 saeglaib R²R³ (-gh B -bh AB saoglaibh E) ³segaind F sengaind VA
 senguind D sen gainn E sneidhseang B ⁴nipdar VA niptar D nibtar E
⁵baoglaig E baeghlaib B breglaig M ⁶birguinn V birgluind FAD
 moirgl- E firgl- B ⁷ronort R² ⁸Chliathblai F Ciathbla VA
 (o sciathbla V) Cliathbla D Cliathba E ⁹Carmaind F Carmainn VE
 Carmuinn D Carmain A ¹⁰Fiacho F Fiachna D Fiaena E ¹¹Labruinn D
 Labrainn E ¹²Smirgaill V Smirghaill B.

61. ¹gabhais B ²feidhseang B ³go B ⁴arrinne F ⁵Fiachaid E
⁶finni VAD finde E ⁷Her- D nĒrend E ⁸rinne AE rainne (*the a yc*) D
⁹in F ¹⁰comgairm F comainm VA comhainm EM comairm B ¹¹can
 leisce F choir ceiste VA choir cesti DE (-eist- E) ¹²tomhaigm B
¹³Fleisce FVAB Fleisgi DE ¹⁴Mainne FDB Maine VA Maindhe E.

62. ¹Tommaigm B: Labrainde FVB -nne AE -nni D ²ins. im FR³:
 luaidre FA luaidhre V luidhre B ³fidh VAB ⁴tar D ⁵Cuailge F
 Cuailgni E -gne R³ ⁶cin D gan EB ⁷derge FA derghe V deirge E

60. Eochu after upright stately ages
not dangerous were his true deeds—
there slew him, over the hurdle-brow of Carman
Fiachu Labraind son of Smirgoll.

61. Fiacha prince of a family Fiacha, keen and stately in
took family took
Ireland to the trace of its the prince of Ireland to the
extremity trace of an extremity
in his surname, without slothfulness
is the burst of Fleisc and of Main.

62. The burst of Labrainn of sorrow (?)
a wood over Cuailnge without desertion:
a great history of our prince
is the burst of the wild Loch Erne.

63. Slain after great fierceness of an assembly
was Fiacha Labrainne: relate it!
a cause of old complaint of the septs of Eber
In the battle of victorious Belgadan.

64. It was he who slew him, without shame,
Eochu the rough, a cry without lamentation;
on his royal roads, on his plundering—
Eochu Mummo from Mumu.

deirghe B ⁸ airisiu VADE airisen R³ ⁹ ar flatha VA bflata E:
a clotha B a clacha M: airisi long flatha F ¹⁰ tommaigm B ¹¹ lond
FVB ¹² locha ADB ¹³ Eirne F Heirne VAEB Heirni D.

63. ¹ ordiar F orthiar M ² -de FB nadlainne DA nadlainde V
rathuinne E ³ -aich VM -aigh AB oenaigh D aon- E ⁴ Fiacho FB
Fiac- E ⁵ -nde FB -nne VAED ⁶ -aid F -aigh VE -dhidh B luaidid M
⁷ saeth A sab DE ⁸ sengalar F seanghalair B ⁹ Eb- (om. n-) FVAD
nEib- E nEb- B ¹⁰ hi VAE: cat E ¹¹ Belgaig F Belgadain VAD
Bealgadain ER³ ¹² -dhaig VE -dhaigh B -daich M.

64. ¹ romarb FR² rodmarbh B ² can FB cin D gan EB ³ meab- E
meabh- B ⁴ Eocho FVA Eocha D Eochaid R³ ⁵ garbh B ⁶ gairi FB
gairm R² ⁷ in domain F rosdubaig R² gach dubhain B ⁸ re F
⁹ righ B: fodu F rudo B: reraig rodh dia rogail VA (*a g inserted before
the dh and scratched out V: rogo A*) reruig rotta corrogail D reraigh roda
corogail E: rogail also FB (gh B) ¹⁰ Eocho FVA Eocha D ¹¹ Momo D
Mumho B Mummo (*badly written, at first sight looks like Munaid*) M
¹² dun F a VA ¹³ Mumhain B.

65. Im ¹Temair, ²tír ³in ⁴Fhorais
⁵roptar ⁶dremain ⁷ademis,
⁸roscacht ⁹eo cath ¹⁰cen ¹¹denais
¹²mebais ¹³re mac ¹⁴Mofebis.
66. ¹Atbath ²Eochu ³liath ⁴lugda 2445
⁵i cath ⁶Clíath, ⁷clothrí ⁸Temra :
⁹baí ós bron-¹⁰blocaib Bodba
¹¹Oengus ¹²Olmucaid ¹³amra.
67. ¹Oengus, ²ba ³hollam ⁴Eilgi,
⁵each ⁶leth ⁷eo fonnud ⁸fairrgi;
⁹fich cath ¹⁰Cleri is cath ¹¹Cuince,
cath ¹²sluinnte ¹³Sléibe ¹⁴Cailce. 2450
68. Cia ¹beo ²ac rīm na ³rīg ro-glan
⁴os tír ⁵toglaid na ⁶trom-gal,
⁷ciadfes ⁸scēla ⁹tuir ¹⁰Temhrach,
¹¹domgēna ¹²medrach ¹³molmar. 2455
69. ¹Mithig ²duind, iar síst ³sedal,
Críst ar ⁴chretair ⁵do ⁶chreidim,
in Maith ⁷is mō ⁸each ⁹n-abaid
¹⁰in ¹¹Flaith ¹²nach ¹³habail ¹⁴etir. 2460

65. ¹Themair VD Teamair ADB Am Theamair M ²dir M ³ind D
⁴orois FB Forais VAD indoruis E ⁵ropdar VB robdar EB robdar M
⁶dremuin F dreamain EM deamain B ⁷adeimiss V adeimis A adheimhis E
andheimhis B andelis M ⁸rosciacht F -caeth V ruscaht M ⁹iar R²
(hi cat E) gu clath *om.* and *ins.* in *marg.* B ¹⁰can FE gach B
¹¹genais A denuis denduis E dheanais B chennais M ¹²bebais VA
mebuis D meabhais B ¹³re VAE ¹⁴Mafebis F Mofemis D Mafemhis E
Mafeibis B.

66. ¹Adbath ABM Adbat E ²Eochu F Eoch- or Eochaid *all.* ³liat E
⁴lugdha V luga R³ ⁵hi VD a B o M ⁶Clíach VA chliath DB *om.* M
⁷clotri F cloithri R³ ⁸Teamra F ⁹baoi E bui M ¹⁰broin-bloc F
bloceuib D broin-blocaigh B broin-blocaid M: bodbda F ¹¹Aengus FR³
Aongus E ¹²Olmuccaid F Olmeaigh V -aidh B ¹³amrai D amhra B

67. ¹Aongus E Aengus B ²fa M ³hollum VA hollomh B
⁴Elge FB Elga VA Elgei D Eilgee E ⁵gach VAB each D ⁶let E
leath R³ ⁷con R³: fondud V fonnudh A fond. E fondad B nfonnad M

65. About Temair the land of the Seat
impetuous were his shears :
he fettered them with a battle, without lapse of time,
which broke before the son of Mofebis.
66. Eochu the grey, the martial, died
in the battle of Cliu, the famous king of Temair :
over the sorrow-heaps of Bodb
was Oengus Ollmueach the glorious.
67. Oengus, who was the teacher of (Inis) Elga,
on every side to the movement of the sea ;
he fought the battles of Clere and of Cuince,
the much-discussed battle of Sliab Cailee.
68. Though I should be reckoning the very pure kings
over the land of the assaults of mighty deeds,
though I be relating tales of princes of Temair
it will make me joyful and worthy of praise.
69. It is time for us, after a space of seasons
to put trust in Christ our Creator,
the Good One greater than every lord,
the Prince that dieth never.

⁸ -rge FVA farrge E -irr- B ⁹ figh B fith M ¹⁰ Cleire FVA Grene B
¹¹ Cumech F Cuinche VAR³ Cuinnehi D Cuinge M ¹² sluinte F sluinti V
sloinniti D sluindeach B sluindtech M ¹³ Slebi VD Sleibhe B Slebe AEM
¹⁴ Cailge FB Cailgee V Cailgeiu D Mairge E Calge M.

68. ¹ bia VA : ciadbeo, *the d expuncted* D ² oe F ie R² ag nim
na roglan M aig rimh ni roghlan B ³ om. F righ VA ⁴ as M
⁵ toglach F om. B thoglach M ⁶ Temrach A tromghal (*preceding* na yc) B
⁷ cid fes F ciadfess V ciadfeas B ciatfeas M ⁸ seel D secela E
⁹ thuir M ¹⁰ Temrach FR² Theamrach B Themrach M ¹¹ dogena FM
domgene E dodhena B ¹² meadrach ER³ (dh B) ¹³ molbar B molfach M.

69. ¹ -gh VAB -id D ² dun V duin ADE : ar *for* iar A ³ setal FAD
sedail B sealab M ⁴ cretair F (cretar VAD creatar E credhair B
chredair M ⁵ do *dittographed* M ⁶ creitem F chreideam V chraideam A
creidim (*the r yc*) D -dimh E chreideamh B chreidem M ⁷ as FVA
⁸ gach VAB ceeh D ⁹ napaidh VAE napuid D nabaidh B ¹⁰ don FR³
¹¹ flaith B laith M ¹² na AE ¹³ hapuil D om. h- FR³ ¹⁴ eitir F
itir M : eisdigh B.

70. Is ¹Patraie ²fodeis ³Dūasaig,
⁴leis ar n-ūasail, ⁵'s ar ⁶n-īsil,
⁷hē ⁸fongnī ⁹cosin ¹⁰lā sin,
¹¹is ē ¹²ar rī acht in ¹³Rīg ¹⁴sin.
71. Mad ¹airdrig ²betha ³brēgaig, 2465
⁴co tadgbrīg ⁵is co sētaib,
⁶marba iar nūair a ⁷hōidid,
⁸co nūaill γ co ⁹n-ēidibh.
72. ¹Mad na ²scēla ³ro scāilid
do ⁴dāinib domain ⁵dīnig, 2470
ro ⁶fes a ⁷fīr co ⁸fīadnaib
⁹iar ¹⁰rīaglaib ocus ¹¹rīmib.
73. ¹Rīmsit ²rerig do ³nāemaib
⁴fiad ⁵cāemaib ⁶domain ⁷dūinig:
⁸feib ⁹ro fecht ¹⁰is ¹¹do ¹²fīrad 2475
¹³ro ¹⁴scribad for a ¹⁵nglūinib.
74. ¹Grian ²Gāeidel, ³nglūair ār ⁴eloindi
in ⁵cloth-gel ⁶Colum ⁷Cille,
⁸Patraie ⁹fri ¹⁰hasenam ¹¹nime,
¹²apstal ¹³ār ¹⁴fine ¹⁵finde. 2480

70. ¹Padraig B Padraie M ²daeis F fodheis B ³duasaigh VB
duasaich M ⁴les V less A lais E ⁵om. 's DE ⁶nissil V ⁷se M
⁸fogni FEM fōghni B ⁹cosa F eusin A gusan E gusin B ¹⁰lai VA
¹¹cia ein rig acht F he ar rig R² (righ VE ar ri D) ¹²in rig M
¹³ri FV righ EB ¹⁴sen V: acht airi sin D.

71. ¹ardri VA ardrig D airdri E iar ndith R³ ²bethadh VA bethead D
beathadh B beatha M ³bregaid VAM breceag D -aigh EB ⁴o each
rig M o gach (*changed from* gath) righ B: co tadbrig γ tetaib F co
tadgbrig D co taidebrig (gli V) VA ⁵is co setuib D is go set- E
cona chedaib R³ (bh B) ⁶iar bai iar F marbha B ⁷hoitid FVAD
haoit- E hoidib R³ (-bh B) ⁸conhuaill E conhuail D ⁹conatneitib
the first t scratched out F netib D neitib VA neidib M.

72. ¹Madh B Maith M: Mada *corrected to* madna A ²sgela E
³no scailid FD roscailidh VA rosgaoiled E nodscailidh B nodscailich M
⁴duinib E: domuin FD -uin FD ⁵dinigh VB duinigh D ⁶feasa R³

70. It is Patrick at the right hand of the Rewarder
who hath in possession our gentles and our simples :
it is he who serves us until that day,
he is the king save *that* King.
71. Though they be high kings of the false world,
with poet-power and with treasures,
they are dead after the time of its youth,
with pride and with trappings.
72. Though these be the tales published
to people of the world of generations,
their truth is known with witnesses
according to rules and catalogues.
73. The elders enumerated to the saints
before the scholars of the world of fortresses :
as it was woven and verified
it was written upon their knees.
74. Sun of the Gaedil, brightness of our progeny,
the famous white Colum Cille,
Patrick for the attainment of heaven,
the apostle of our white family.

⁷ bñr E ⁸ fiadnaib FV -nuib D bfiagnaib E fiadhnaibh B ⁹ insert .i. D
¹⁰ -bh B ¹¹ -bh E.

73. ¹ rimsid E raindsead B roindsead M ² reraidh VA reruig D
reraig E rerigh B ³ noebaib A noemuib D naomaib E -bh B ⁴ fiand B
fian M ⁵ choemuib D caomaibh E caemhaib B chaemaib M ⁶ domuin F
⁷ dinigh V duiligh B duilich M ⁸ feb VA feibh B ⁹ rosfecht DE ro
feas R³ ¹⁰ i E mar *for* is R³ ¹¹ om. F ro VA ros DE dho B ¹² -adh V
¹³ do M ¹⁴ scribadh V sgribadh AE scribhadh B ¹⁵ om. n- FB -ibh B.

74. ¹ Gluair Gaidel R² ² Gaedéal F Gaedel VA Gaidel D Gaeidel E
Gaedheal B ³ om. n- FB grian R² ⁴ clainde FVAE cloinni D gloine B
⁵ claegeal F caemgel VAM caimgel D caomgel E saerfear B ⁶ Colam FD
Colaim Cill E Colom B ⁷ Cilli M ⁸ Padraig B Padraic M ⁹ fria B
¹⁰ fasnám FB hascnóm VA hasgnám E fasnóm M ¹¹ nimhe F ninde D
¹² apstól A abstal B ¹³ na M ¹⁴ fine F bfine E ¹⁵ finne VA.

75. ¹Finntan ²foacire ³ba ⁴hollia,
ro ⁵baī dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,
Tūān mac Cairill ⁸cētaig,
⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.
76. ¹Findia ²foroll, o ³findtar, 2485
ocus ⁴Colam las ⁵cumthar,
⁶itiat ⁷persaind ⁸eus mberthar,
ni celtar ⁹ar ¹⁰each ¹¹n-ugdar.
77. ¹Ugdair ²Ērenn ³rosnūaigset,
⁴lūaidset ⁵leigind ⁶nar ⁷legset; 2490
⁸rīaglad ⁹each ¹⁰rād ro ¹¹rāidseat,
na ¹²hāilset, ocus ¹³cēistet.
78. Eochu ¹hua ²Flainn fer ³fōeti,
⁴conōe clainn cecha cēti,
fria ⁵nem atā anūall ⁶fāiti 2495
iār ⁷mbūaid ⁸āite ⁊ cēite.

75. ¹Findtan EB ²foaeirt F fōfert R² (f *undotted* E) fōfear B
³fa M ⁴folldia F holldia R² foillia B ⁵bui FV boi D baoi E bhai B
⁶seire FE hs'c D ⁷la india F la dinnia VE la india D la hindia B
la hindia M ⁸cetaigh VA cetuig D chedaigh B cetaich M ⁹condaecid
do forindia F condo hecaidh do Finnia VA condaecuig do Fhindia D
condohegaid do india E goneiceas do fri Finden B conges do fri Finden M.

76. ¹Finia F Finnia VA Finden B Fintan M ²forall B ³fintar F
fintar VAD findtar E ⁴Colum FB Colom D Coluim E ⁵-tar VDE
(also Λ?) ⁶itat F iteat VA hitet E ataid B latait M ⁷persain DEB
(-nn E) ⁸cos bertar F cosmbertar ADEB (th EB) mberthair M ⁹for R³
¹⁰gach VDB cech E ¹¹nughdar VA nudar M.

LXVI.

Min ¶ 319 V 20 (= V³ 2) β 39 : Λ 28 γ 21 : R 93 δ 30 (*first quatrain only*).

1. ¹Ētsid ²in ³senchas sluagach,
fochan ⁴cēigsi ilbuadach;
⁵conēicius duib, digrais bann,
⁶imthehta Tuirill ⁷Bierenn. 2500

1. ¹Eitsidh V ²an R ³sencas V senchus R ⁴eiese V eesi R

75. Finntan saw it, who was the greatest,
it was for his love with which he would relate (?)
Tuan son of Cairell of hundreds,
so that Findia came to him (??).
76. Findia the very great, from whom it is known,
and Colum by whom it is composed,
they are the persons to whom it will be traced,
it is not concealed from every author.
77. The authors of Ireland stitched it together,
they made mention of learning that they forsook not;
the rule of every saying which they uttered,
let them not neglect, and let them hear.
78. Eochu ua Flainn the man of caution
who guards the clans of every assembly-place,
to heaven is the shout which he sends forth
according to the choice of youth and age.

77. ¹ugtar F augdair VA auct- D ugtair E udair M ²Herend VAE
³rosnuagsat F rosnuaghset VA -aigsed E rosnuadhaigsad B rosnuadsad M
⁴luaigsit V luaighset A lluaigsed, *second l expuncted* E luaidsead R²
⁵leigend FE legenn VAD leighind B ⁶ar R³ ⁷nis leiset D nis
leigsed E nar leghsad B nar legsad M: nis legset VA ⁸riaglat F
riaglait VA riagla E riagladh B riadlad M ⁹cech DE gach B ¹⁰radh AB
¹¹-set VD raigs- A -sed E -sead R³ ¹²hailseat F hailsed E hailseadh B
¹³etset VAD eitsed E eisteadh B eistead M.

78. *This quatrain om.* FR³. ¹huu A ²Flaind VAE ³foete VAE
⁴cona clainn cona cheite VA (cheitche A) conaoi claind cecha ceide E
⁵neam VA ⁶faoite E ⁷-dh VAE ⁸aoite A.

LXVI.

1. Hear the history of hosts,
which the bards of manifold victory sing;
that I may tell you—an excellent exploit—
the adventures of Tuirill Bierenn.

⁵conndecius R ⁶imtechta VA ⁷Bierenn A Bierell R.

2. Tuirill Picirenn ba bechta,
athair na ndee ¹n-airchelta;
anmand na ndea òs gach blā;
Brīan, Iuchair, is ²Iucharba.
3. Batar na dee iar tola 2505
hie ¹Ethlenn (*sic*) athair Loga;
²doluid Ethliu forsin mBruigh
³i richt oirce fo ⁴diamuir.
4. Ni fitir Lugh ¹luaigedh gail 2510
cia dīb ro marb a athair:
acht rop ²amairsech frī ³sell
ar macaib Tuirill ⁴Picirenn.
5. ¹Iarsain siacht co dīne in trīr
conerbairt friu ²cenn imbrīg,
“Atmaid dam ³aidhedh m’athar,
is foraib nī diglathar.” 2515
6. Atbertadar ¹fris ind ²fir
 triana cairdine caimdil,
“Nocho chelam, cadla in cair,
his sinne ro marb ³t’athair.” 2520
7. Iarsin atbert friu Lugh lond,
aithese n-imamnus n-ētromm,
“¹narabolec mo menma ruib
²nomfirraid do ascadaib.”
8. “¹Caidhed asceda, cen fell 2525
²conaige, a ³dag-meie ⁴Eithlenn?
Is fos gēba mon orta—
inne(d) dūn a n-airmearta.”

2. ¹ naireelta VA ² Ucharba A.

3. ¹ Etlen . . . Logha V ² -luidh A ³ hirricht oirce A
⁴ dhiamuir A.

4. ¹ luaighedh A ² amaireach A ³ seall A ⁴ Picirend A.

2. Tuirill Bierenn, it was exact,
father of the gods of plundering;
the names of the gods over every land
were Brian, Iuchair, Iucharba.
3. The gods were according to will,
with Ethliu, father of Lug:
Ethliu came into the Brug
in disguise in the form of a lapdog.
4. Lug who used to work valour knew not
which of them slew his father:
but he had his doubts for a space
of the sons of Tuirill Bierenn.
5. Thereafter he came to the company of the three,
and said to them without ambiguity,
“Confess to me the death of my father,
and it shall not be avenged upon you.”
6. The men said unto him
by reason of his fair faithful friendliness,
“We shall not conceal, the blame is just,
it is we who slew thy father.”
7. Thereafter wild Lug said unto them,
an answer very sharp, very easy,
“That I may bear you no ill-will
propitiate me with gifts.”
8. “What are the gifts, without treachery
which thou demandest, good son of Ethliu?
and thou shalt obtain them for the slain—
give us instruction of them.”

5. ¹iarsin Λ ²*sic* MSS., *read* cen mibrig [Thurneysen] ³aighedh Λ.

6. ¹friss Λ ²fir Λ ³hathair Λ.

7. ¹naabolee Λ ²-aidh Λ -furaid V.

8. ¹caidet Λ ²-ghe Λ ³dagh- Λ ⁴Ethlend Λ.

9. “Dā n-ech atā ferr fo ¹nim,
fil oe rīgh innsi Siccīl,
Gainne ⁊ Rea, regda guis,
niscumgad ēca Ernmuīs. 2530
10. “¹Gae Assail d’ōr druimnech dīr
marb forsa ²telgend ³fuil fīr,
nicaecheṛ ⁴imrol a ⁵gal 2535
acht cona ngairter ‘Iubar.’
11. “Dia nebur ‘Athibar’ ¹fris
²noinnto anna cumga ehniṣṣ:
³eo toraigh in lāim dia luid:
nī bāig for bonnān anbsaid. 2540
12. “Croccenn ro ¹bae im muice Dhūise,
ba dingantaib na ²dūisse,
cipē fō ³tēit toeb, nī tar,
ō gach galar bidh ōgh-šlān.
13. “Ocus sē mucca ¹Essaig 2545
²cia norainddis for ³esair,
⁴atraigtis at heat ⁵bī
acht eo martais a enāmai.
14. “Ocus cuilēn, ¹comul nglē,
²rīg-goband na ³Hiruaiṭhe, 2550
ba fīn gach linn, lāthar ngell,
nos ⁴taltar ina ⁵croccenn.
15. “Cuilēn fuil ie Luchraib Lia,
eū ¹in aidche, ²caeru ³gach dia,
menethuccaid lib in coin, 2555
na taīt for eūl for ⁴conoir.

9. ¹nimh Λ.10. ¹gaei Λ ²telgenn Λ ³fīr Λ ⁴written imrel V ⁵ghal Λ.11. ¹fris Λ ²read doinntoi [Thurneysen] ³-aig Λ.12. ¹boi Λ ²dūse Λ ³tet, with a meaningless mark on the
second t V.

9. "The two steeds, best under heaven,
which the king of the isle of Sicily has,
Gainne and Rea
they are not subject to the death of Ernmas.
10. "The spear of Assal of ridgy fitting gold,
dead is he upon whom it casteth blood truly :
its valour does not strike in error
if only one calls out 'Iubar.'
11. "If 'Athibar' be said to it
it returns into its leather sheath ;
till it comes to the hand from which it went forth ;
.
12. "The hide that was about the swine of Duise
it was one of the wonders of the prize,
that he under whose side it comes—no disgrace—
shall be perfectly healed of every disease.
13. "And the six pigs of Essach,
though they should be divided in dismemberment,
they would arise, all alive,
if only their bones were preserved.
14. "And the whelp—a brilliant assembling—
of the royal smith of Iruaith,
wine would be every water, a foundation of pledges,
which is put upon its skin.
15. "The whelp which is in Luachra Lia
a hound by night, a sheep every day—
unless you bring with you the hound,
come not back upon your road.

13. ¹-aigh Δ ²cianorainndis Δ ³essair Δ ⁴gh Δ ⁵bii Δ .
14. ¹comhul Δ ²-bonn Δ ³-uaide Δ ⁴daltar V ⁵croiceenn Δ .
15. ¹ind Δ ²cairu V ³each Δ ⁴conair Δ .

16. “¹Aidlidh abaillem li
dosfuil i fail Fhindehairi,
atā fo diamair amuigh—
ced dñib hēc ²menefagbaigh.” 2560
17. Fīrinde ocus ¹faibled ²fuair
hi ³seneusaib na sāer-⁴sluagh,
is don ⁵faibliud ⁶seimgliee sith,
roglen in ērice, ētsid.
18. An galar ¹rogab Tuirill 2565
ropo cheist dia chaem-tuirind,
²coronīceastar Dīan Cēcht
tria drungo drona dagdrēcht.
19. Do scēth trī ¹lomand ōs blai 2570
hi enuce ard ūachtair Archai,
lotar ²dar bēolu ind ³fīr fīnd
lomm n-uar, lomm n-iairn, lomm ⁴n-annind.
20. Hit ē ¹insin a ²n-anmand,
dia ³faemdatar togarmand,
anmand na loch, lāthar ngell, 2575
di galur Tuirill ⁴Picerell.
21. Tuirill ¹Picerell can ²doluid?
can ³dia māthair ³dīa athair?
⁴ciatberaid (*sic*), “atbērthar ⁵rib”
a ⁶āess na ⁷hēiese, ⁸ēitsidh. 2580
22. Lotar meic ¹Thuirill for cae
co rāncatar gach rorāi,
īar siriudh dōib in domain
fuaratar a cōem-chobair.

16. ¹-lid A ²-baig.17. ¹-edh A ²fuair V ³senchasaib A ⁴ēl- A ⁵-iudh A
⁶šemh- A.18. ¹rogob A ²coronicastar A.19. ¹lomann A ²tar A ³fīr fīnd V ⁴naindinn A.

16. "Quest for the apple, most beautiful of colour,
which is about Findehairi,
it is concealed without—
if ye find it not, ye must die!"
17. Truth and romance have I found
in the histories of noble hosts:
to romance fine, clever and enduring
does the [tale of the] wergeld belong; hear it.
18. The disease which laid hold of Tuirill
it was a difficulty for his fair seed,
until Dian Cecht cured him
by firm troops of good spells.
19. He belched three vomits over the plain
on the lofty upper hill of Archa
there passed the mouth of the white man
a cold belch, an iron belch, and a belch . . .
20. There are their names,
by which they assumed nomenclatures,
the names of the lakes, a foundation of pledges
from the sickness of Tuirill Bicerenn.
21. Tuirill Bicerenn, whence came he?
What of his mother or his father?
When they say "It shall be told you,"
Ye men of learning, hearken!
22. The sons of Tuirill went on the road
and reached every plain;
after they had searched out the world
they obtained fair assistance.

20. ¹ innsin Λ ² -ann Λ ³ -tatar Λ ⁴ Piccrenn Λ.

21. ¹ Piccrenn Λ ² -luidh Λ ³ da *changed sec. man. to dia (bis)* Λ
⁴ -ait Λ ⁵ frib Λ ⁶ aes Λ ⁷ -si Λ ⁸ -sid Λ.

22. ¹ Tuir- Λ.

23. Do dechatar ass for cūl 2585
 dochum Logha co a lāech-dūn,
 tucsat a lessa leo ille,
 is do dālaib na hēiese.
24. ¹Ropadh aibind lim, a Dé, 2590
 dia saīlind, find fochraicee,
 aiecsin slōigh tairbertaig tigh
 airbertaig aurdaire : ētsid.
25. Lug ciar bo ¹lerdata a lūth
 la mac ²Cermata ar comthnūth,
 gae Meic Cuill ro ³eliss cen ⁴clith 2595
 corr briss a druim, cia etsid.

24. ¹ -adh Δ.

23. They came thence back
to Lug to his knightly fortress:
they took thither his needs with them,
—it is of the events of poetry.
24. Pleasant were it for me, O God,
could I expect—white the rewards!—
to see the hosts, bounteous, multitudinous,
living, glorious: hear ye!
25. Lug, though
by the son of Cermat in mutual jealousy,
the spear of Mae Cuill leapt without concealment
and broke his back, though ye hear it!

25. ¹ letartha Δ ² Cermada Δ ³ chliss Δ ⁴ clit V.

NOTES ON SECTION VII.

PROSE TEXTS.

First Reduction.

R¹ ¶ 304 = R² ¶ 320, R³ ¶ 356. According to K the children of Bethach settled "in the northern islands of Greece," wherever these may be. Kg establishes them "in Boeotia in the north of Europe," a place which O'Mahony (as quoted by Dinneen i 203) endeavours to identify with Bothnia, though Kg himself accepts the testimony of Pomponius Mela to the effect that the place was in Achaia. The point of all these geographical contradictions lies in the word "northern." The sunless north, out of which come the cold blasts of boreal winds, is credited with a nature demonic and uncanny; a number of references bearing on this belief may be found in W. Johnson, *Byways of British Archaeology*, chap. viii. Such a region would obviously be the fitting resort for those who wished to acquire what R² calls "the devil's druidry." This ¶ must come from a different hand from that of the author of ¶ 353, where the magical arts of the TDD are warmly commended.

¶ 305 = R² ¶ 323-325, R³ ¶ 357. This paragraph is a mere artificial fabrication, with a slight basis of folklore. The fetish test of legitimacy and fitness for kingship—an important consideration when the king was a god upon earth; the inexhaustible cauldron; the invincible weapons: such conveniences, along with the shoes of swiftness, the cloak of invisibility, the omnipotent but subservient slave of the lamp, are short cuts in the struggle for existence or for domination which from the beginning of time have obsessed the dreams of mankind all the world over. Doubtless some folktale, introducing this complex of magical apparatus, and assumed to be a genuine tradition of past events, provided the history-

mongers with the materials which they worked up into their narrative. We may presume that the names of the cities were constructed in their laboratories, but the mental processes which evolved them are hard to follow: "Fáilias" is apparently from *fál*, "hedge," with a backward glance at the name of *Lia Fáil*, whatever that may signify; "Goirias" from *gor*, "fire"; "Finnias" from *finn*, "white"; "Muirias" from *muir*, "sea"—these etymologies lie on the surface, but they do not reveal the essential meaning of the names, if any. In "fire" and "sea" (= water) we might see a reference to two of the four elements of ancient philosophical speculation, but the connexion which we should have to trace between the other two names and "earth" and "air" could only be *longe petitum*. If the names are not mere conscious arbitrary inventions, we must leave the problem of their origin unsettled. The -ias termination may have been borrowed from names like *Ercias* or *Dovínias*, which the inventors had deciphered in an Ogham inscription. As for the names of the sages, they have at least a superficial appearance of having been adapted from biblical sources: Moiríesa = [Liber] *Sapientis*, Esrus = *Esdras*, Usicias = *Ezechias*, Semias = [Ne] *hcmias*. The influence of the Old Testament in shaping Irish pseudo-legends must be frankly acknowledged. D'Arbois de Jubainville long ago pointed out that much of the legendary biography of St. Patrick is a mere adaptation of the history of Moses (R.C. ix, p. 111 ff.). Kg gives these names in a different form—Arias (= Usicias), Eurús (= Esrus), Morias (= Moiríesa). Rightly or wrongly, *Lia Fáil*, the centre of much folklore real and spurious, is identified with a pillar-stone still standing upon Tara Hill: see my *Tara, a Pagan Sanctuary of Ancient Ireland*, p. 134 ff. The petrological nature of the Scone stone in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey does not encourage us to seek it there.

R¹ ¶ 306 = R² ¶ 322, R³ ¶ 358. The version of L is doubtless the original story—a company of supernatural beings descending from the sky in a cloud of darkness. *Conmaicne Rein* is a region in what is now southern Leitrim.

The F*Q text is virtually the same as L, but is much inflated with interpolations. The first of these (7 *ni fes*

bunadas, etc.) is here quite superfluous; it seems to come from some text which had not already specified Bethach as the ancestor. The second is glossarial, attempting to specify the mountain upon which the invaders alighted, and identifying (erroneously) “Conmaicne Rēin” with *Conmaicne Cūile* in southern Mayo. The third, beginning *atbert imorro*, tells an alternative story of their arrival, in a naval expedition, and of their burning of their ships. This version appears in R², which knows nothing of the aerial flight; but the two presentations of the story, being made in different words, must come from different sources. Thus R² tells us that *Sliab an Iarainn*, a mountain in Co. Leitrim which still bears the same name, was the goal of the sea-expedition: this is not mentioned in R¹R³, and in any case it is nowhere stated that this mountain enters into the story of a descent from the air. Most likely this interpolation is capable of further analysis, the discussion of the reason why the ships were burnt representing the lucubrations of one or more successive scribes or readers. In the R² family some MSS. have borrowed the R¹R³ form, and reproduced it in ¶ 321, 327. I have found no history attaching to the name *Sliab mac n-Delgada*. For the burning of the ships compare the action of the women of the followers of Aeneas (*Aeneid* v 604 ff.), who by a similar device endeavour to compel their leader to remain in Sicily, and so to save themselves from further toilsome wandering.

R¹ ¶ 307 = R² ¶ 322 R³ ¶ 359. On the geography of Mag Tuired, see the note to ¶ 281 in the preceding section. The intrusive sentences in L (*Tuath Dea . . . deogbaire*) contain and expand a saying regarding the TDD, frequently repeated, that “their men of art were gods, their husbandmen were non-gods.” The only possible meaning of this sentence is an admission of the divine nature of the TDD. They were in fact the gods of the “Milesian” conquerors. Gods are of two classes, corresponding roughly to the *di consentes*, the state gods invoked by persons and on occasions of importance: and the *numina*, presiding over the individual crises of human life, which were of pre-historic origin, and chiefly received the cult and homage of the lower orders of society. These a haughty aristocracy, despising

the cults of its serfs, might very well brush aside contemptuously as "non-gods." There are not a few traces of *odium theologicum* between ruler and serf to be detected between the lines of Irish literature. The TDD are in this passage called by an unusual form of their name—*Tuath Dea*—which is corroborative of an extraneous origin for this passage. The enumeration of four classes of persons who used special incantations is suggestive, and probably based on fact.

¶ 308 (= R³ ¶ 360) is essentially a repetition, with amplifications, of ¶ 281 in the preceding section. The variant form given here for the name of the second son of Nemed (*Luach* as against *Luam*) is most likely correct—*Luach* corresponds to his colleague *Luachra* as, in another triplicity, *Iuchair* corresponds to *Iucharba*.

¶ 309 = R² ¶ 322, 326, R³ ¶ 361. There does not seem to be any other text which can illuminate this obscure story. The story called *Baile an Scáil* (printed from a Harleian MS. in O'Curry, *MS. Materials*, p. 618), which narrates the discovery of the stone's properties by Conn of the Hundred Battles—who lived, if he lived at all, at a date considerably later than Cu Chulaind—prophesies in very obscure language that it was destined to remain in Tailltiu, not in Temair, for ever. Presumably there was a stone called "Fal's Heart" at the sanctuary of Tailltiu—an erratic boulder perhaps, not necessarily a pillar-stone—which became the centre of analogous legends. This seems to indicate some sort of connexion between Temair and Tailltiu, but that is all that can be said about it. Practically nothing remains, above ground at least, at Tailltiu, and there is certainly no stone there now which could reasonably be identified with "Fal's Heart." The tale of Cu Chulaind's action is obviously a mere ætiological myth, to account for the alleged transference of the stone from the one place to the other.

¶ 310 = R² ¶ 328, 329, R³ ¶ 362. Here begins a roll of the kings of the TDD, much interrupted by subsequent interpolation. It is continued, in R¹, in ¶ 312, 313, 315: the intervening matter is intrusive, but early. K (printed ed., p. 164 ff.) has cut the interpolations out and restored

the quasi-tabular form of the original list, but these remain in all the other versions. See the introduction to this section for all matters of importance relating to this and the following paragraphs. Eidleo is not to be found in the older genealogies at all, but he appears in the interpolation in ¶ 368 (p. 188); immediately afterwards, in the same document, he (or less probably another of the same name) is son of Net and great-grandfather of En mac Bic-coin. Possibly he is another manifestation of Lug's protean mother Eithliu. A change of punctuation will be observed on comparing the two parallel texts, necessitated by the interpolated (?) *dana* between *de rochair* and *Ernmass* in Min. Ernmas in ¶ 316, mother of Fotla, Banba, and Eriu—mother also of Badb, Macha and Anand in ¶ 314—was, according to the former paragraph, daughter of *Etarlam*, for whose name the otherwise unrecorded *Etargal* of our present paragraph appears to be a mere scribal error. Echtach was son of *Etarlam* according to the pedigree of Nuadu, and was the father of Nuadu himself. No *Fiaehra* or *Fiaehna* appears in the genealogies other than the king, whom we find near the end of the TDD dynasty. Obviously this is inconsistent with the story of his death in the battle of Mag Tuired. The addition of *Tuirill Picereo* (= *Delbaeth s. Ogma*) to the list of casualties is peculiar to Min. The unpleasant story of the poisoning of Bres with bog-water (*ante*, p. 99) is referred to by K, but ignored by the other texts. In the interpolation which F adds to the end of this paragraph in the R¹ text, the formula *alt fri halt ⁊ feith fri feith* has all the appearance of being a fragment of some old healing spell¹ (I find since writing this note that Whitley Stokes has anticipated the observation, R.C. xii, 67).

¶ 311 = R² ¶ 330, R³ ¶ 363. An expansion of the *Dindsenchus* of *Tailltiu* (R.C. xvi, p. 50) and the origin of

¹ Compare the following from the Scottish Highlands:—

“Chaidh Criosd air muin each donn,
 ’S bhrìst each donn a chois.
 Chuir Criosd a smuais ri smuais,
 Cnaimh ri cnaimh ’s feoil ri feoil,
 ’S shlanaich cois each donn.”

the Lugnasad festival. Its artificial nature is sufficiently indicated by the absurd name “*Mag Mōr* (‘big plain’) King of Spain.” O’Davoren’s glossary explains *nasad* by *gnathugad*, and in another glossary quoted by Windisch s.v. the word is explained by *clū*. The allusion at the end of the Min text of this ¶ to “Oengus” refers to *Fēilire Oengusso*, 26 Oct., where we read *Nassad*, *Beōān*, *Mellān*, *nach mod ata-snāim* (H. Bradshaw Soc. edn., p. 218). There are glosses on this passage (for which see *idem*, pp. 226, 228) explaining these as three saints, from Britain, in Tamlachta near Loch Brierenn (Loch Brickland, Co. Down): in these glosses an alternative reading *Nassan* is adopted for the first of these names. In Gorman’s *Martyrology* only *Beōān* and *Mellān* are mentioned, and Marcian, who has apparently no direct connexion with them, takes the place of *Nassad* or *Nassan*. These names are associated again in the *Fēilire* of Oengus (Bradshaw edn., p. 96): a gloss there printed makes “*Beōān* son of *Mellān* son of *Nessān*” father of *Mo-Choemōc*. There is no extant copy of the Oengus text containing the expression “*Nassad Logha*” attributed to it in Min. As there are variant readings *Beōāin*, *Mellāin*, recorded, it seems possible that Stokes, in editing the text, was misled by these glosses into taking *Nassad* or *Nassan* as a proper name, and that we should read *Nassad Beōāin Mellāin*, “the festival (?) of Beoan and Mellan.” Accepting the interpretation *gnathugad*, we may render the word *nassad* as “assembly,” “resort,” or the like. The word *aurdach*, used as an apparent synonym, is obscure. That it was in honour of some personage, divine or human, will perhaps explain the rendering *clū*. The paragraph is inserted here in anticipation of the account of Lug, to be given presently. The notably frequent minor verbal differences between the parallel texts in ¶ 311, while maintaining a uniformity of sense, raise the question whether the two versions are not independent translations of a Latin original or independent paraphrases of a versified record.

¶ 312 = R² ¶ 331, 332 = R³ ¶ 364. The Second Battle of Mag Tuired is here abruptly introduced, without any explanation. It was the last assault of the Fomoraig on Ireland, led by “Balor the Strong Smiter”; but the attendant

circumstances are not emphasized in the text before us. The grotesque story of the battle, edited by Stokes (*Rev. Celtique* xii, p. 52), appears to be a mere farce, designed to bring ridicule upon the ancient gods, and, though using some traditional material, is hardly of as much value for the history of cult as has been supposed.² In fact, all such stories of sanguinary slaughter are to a large extent matters of religious polemic—the gods being represented as mere men, living the lives and dying the deaths of men. Macha, one of the Badb sisterhood, has a certain individuality of her own, and enjoyed a special cult, probably centred at Armagh (*Ard Macha*), to which she has bequeathed her name. Her intrusion into the Badb sisterhood may be a subsequent development, for the genealogies before us seem to suggest an earlier tradition in which Badb and the variously-named third member of the group formed a dyad. We are not enlightened as to the place of Bruidne and Casmal in the genealogical *stemma*, but in ¶ 314 they appear along with Crieihinbel as “satirists,” a rôle attributed to them here also in the F text. De Domnann “god of depth (?)” is apparently a term or name special to the Fomoraig.

The mathematical puzzle set to Lug by Indech was in metrical form, but it has become badly corrupted in all the texts. See the discussion under poem no. LXIV.

¶ 313 = R² ¶ 333 = R³ ¶ 365. There is nothing that need be added here to the demonstration that In Dagda Mor was, as his name or nickname implies, an important god. The leech Dian Cecht, son of Esaire or Eraire son of Net son of Indui, was second cousin of Echteach s. Elada s. Ordan s. Indui, father of Nuadu; so that Dian Cecht’s sons Cu, Cethen, Cian, are conceived of as second cousins of Nuadu himself. Miach holds a rather precarious place among the sons of Dian Cecht: frequently only the other three are mentioned. Their alliterative names suggest dioseuric analogies; moreover Cu and Cethen pair off by themselves—there were two pillarstones at Temair which bore their names—while Cian has a more independent individuality, as

² The passages omitted by Stokes (see *ante*, vol. ii, p. 263) are given in ZCP xii, p. 401.

befitting the father of Lug. Once again, we are probably to see *odium theologicum* at work, in the tale of his turning himself into a pig (or a lapdog, p. 284), in a vain hope of escaping his destined fate at the hands of the *Children of Tuireann*.

¶ 314 = R² ¶ 343 = R³ ¶ 366. An incoherent collection of genealogical snippets, about which there is little that need here be said beyond what is contained in the introduction. The reference letters (inserted in the later redactions after the numbers of the paragraphs) will enable them to be traced for purposes of comparison from redaction to redaction.

As for the geographical names contained in this paragraph, *Ailcch Nēit* is identified with the great hill-top fort called Grianān Ailigh, near Derry; *Mag Treitherne* and *Mag Cirba*, do not appear to have been identified (neither of them is mentioned in *Dindsenchas*, and they may be quite mythical); *Dā Chīch Anann*, the Paps mountains, south of Killarney; *Coemdruim* as a name for Uisnech (west of Mullingar) appears in *Dindsenchas* in the form *Cāindruim* (MD iv 273) which suggests a confusion with *Druim Cāin*, a by-name of Temair (*ib.* i, 40).

The four entries *f* – *i* undoubtedly refer to sacred cattle and the places where they were kept, but they are so condensed as to be quite unintelligible. *Torc triath* in (*h*) cannot be dissociated from the *Twrc trwydd* of Welsh romance. On *Mag Fea* (*g*) see the note to ¶ 201 in section IV, told. The passage in *Dindsenchas*, there quoted, is more in accordance with the paragraph before us, though not identical with it. *Mag Fēmin* is identified with the plain between Cashel and Clonmel. Flidais and her cattle naturally suggest reference to the story called *Tāin Bo Flidais*³: but that tale has totally different associations, and has no light to throw on the passage before us. The four daughters do not appear there. Two of them have already been named in entry (*c*) as “farmeresses.”

¶ 315. Here the original roll of the kings is resumed. Caicher mac Namat is doubtless a different personage from the druid Caicher mae Erhada who appears in § II, in

³ See references in Best's *Bibliography*.

connexion with the sirens who sought to enchant the "Milesian" voyagers.

¶ 316. A further genealogical catalogue, differing, however, in essence from that contained in ¶ 314. The former paragraph is departmental rather than genealogical, giving the functions of the various persons enumerated; and tracing genealogical connexions *downward*, in the formula "A had so many sons, B, C . . ." The present paragraph is purely genealogical; and (with but one or two exceptions, which probably belong to the document from which ¶ 314 comes) it traces genealogical connexions *upward*, in the formula "Z son of Y, son of X," etc. The additional particulars given about Lug and Oirbsen have all the appearance of being intrusive. The name "Manannān mae Lir," though found in Poem no. LVII, does not occur anywhere in the prose texts of LG. *Slīab na trī nDēe*, if it had any objective existence at all, was doubtless a sacred mountain, haunted by a group of deities (compare *Slīab na mBan ffinn*), but it remains unidentified. The sublimated divinity of the gods-of-gods, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchair, however it may be underlined by their dioscuric nomenclature and by their closely knit parentage (their mother being their father's daughter), is inconsistent with everything recorded of them in *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann*, our chief source of information about them. This story, like the Mag Tuired tale referred to above, is essentially an anti-pagan "droll," based on folklore elements, but artificially concocted. The *Sid* of Bodb has been identified with *Slīab na mBan ffinn* (Slievenaman) near Clonmel: see Hogan's *Onomasticon*, s.vv. *Sid Buidb*, *Sid Femen*. The colophon at the end of the paragraph clearly indicates the end of the original document.

¶ 316A is a summary of the foregoing genealogy, boiled down by the redactor who tacked Min on to the R² text, and who cut down what, by that process, became redundancies. This is shown by the opening words: *quia plene ante scripsimus* refers to the text of the genealogies as they appear in R². It is one of several indications that the text of Min was longer, before it lost its independence, and became a mere auxiliary appendix to R².

¶ 317, an addition (so far as R¹ is concerned) peculiar to F, gives us the particulars about the sacred cattle, already in ¶ 314, but there in L only: and repeats the note about Lug, already given in ¶ 316. It ends with a series of artificial triads of nonsense names, empty of historical significance, and only faintly deserving of serious consideration. They look more like devices to amuse rather backward children than anything else! Some of the names have an obvious elementary meaning, but the rest, to me at least, are unintelligible. The list suggests comparison with the trains of helping attendants, whose hypertrophied gifts of sight, hearing, marksmanship, and what not, so often come to the aid of heroes of folk-romances: and herein lies the real interest which it possesses. It shows us our historians dismounting from their scholastic Pegasus, such as it was, and condescending to borrow directly from the popular oral literature of the folk. No doubt there is a folklore basis throughout LG, as throughout the whole of the Romantic elements in Celtic literature: but it has been transformed and, if we may so express it, Macphersonised by successive generations of literary redactors to such an extent, that the appearance of what sounds like something that might come more or less directly from the lips of a rustic story-teller gives us a slight shock of surprise.

¶ 318. This paragraph is badly mutilated and corrupted in F: to understand it reference must be made to the version in *Q (R³ ¶ 371) which is more complete and in better order. I confess that *o lodin as firu* "caught me out": I need not record my efforts to extract sense from it, for Professor Bergin kindly gave me the correct interpretation. It is a corruption of *olsodain as firu* "which is truer." It is consoling to observe that, to judge from the *variae lectiones*, the native scribes and scholars were equally bewildered!

¶ 319. This is the story which appears later in the tale called *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann* (here abbreviated OCT): it adds a number of details to the list of "eries" there found, and, though irrelevant to the narrative of LG, it is of some value in cult-history. The text before us, with the appended poem, has already been edited, with chief reliance on the R text, and enriched with valuable observations by

Thurneysen (ZCP, xii, 239). Both in order and in details the two lists of the erics vary: the following are the differences:—

1. *Horses of King of Sicily*. This is no. 4 in the OCT list; their names are not given, but the king is called *Dobar* (borrowed from the tale of the sojourn of the TDD in Alba).
2. *Spear of Asal*. In OCT, where it is no. 3, ascribed to Pisear, King of Persia (an adaptation of the Fisher-king in the Grail legend).⁴ The words of power which caused the spear to advance and retreat are lost from OCT, though they are echoed in the name *Aréadbhair*, which the spear of Pisear is said to bear. Like the triads already commented upon, this looks like a fragment of popular rather than of artificial history: but it is difficult to resist the temptation to toy with the idea that the peculiar properties of the spear conceal a faraway reminiscence of the boomerang; which, although now confined to Australia, was certainly at one time a weapon used in Europe, and might have survived in backward regions to a comparatively later date.
3. *Pig-skin of Duis*—of Tuis in OCT, where it is no. 2.
4. *Six pigs of Essach*—seven pigs in OCT, where they belong to “Esal king of the Golden Columns.” Their capacity for enduring alternate butchery and resurrection relates them to *Sæhrímnir*, the boar of Valhalla, which presented the same economical convenience.^{4a}
5. *Whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath*—the whelp of the King of Hiruath in OCT, where it is no. 6, and

⁴ There are other Grail analogies in the OCT version. The spear of Pisear stood in a vessel of water to prevent it from burning the house: as the bleeding lance in the palace of *Le Riche Pêcheoir* stood in the Holy Grail. See *Béaloideas*, i, p. 13, where the subject is worked out in detail.

^{4a} *Gylfaginning*, in *Die Prosaische Edda*, ed. Wilken, p. 48.

is called *Fáil-inis*—which sounds like an extraordinary mythological mix-up, but is at least as old as the eleventh century: see Thurneysen, *op. cit.*, p. 243. There are no such properties attributed to it in OCT as are stated here.

6. *The revelation of the submerged island called Caire Cendfinne*—In OCT this, no. 7 in the list, has become the cooking spit of the submerged Inis Finchoire.

7. *The apples under-wave in the neighbourhood of the same island* have, under classical influence, become the golden apples of the Hesperides in OCT. The present version does not know of the “Three shouts of the Hill of Midchain,” which makes an eighth eric in the OCT list, and through which the brethren meet their death. Nor has the sister Ethne, with whom OCT provides the brethren, any place in the genealogies before us.

Commach, a word in the fourth of the list of erics, is doubtless = *comagh*, explained in O’Clery’s Glossary as = “brisead.”

The story of the sickness of Tuirill and of the drastic emetic draught by which he was cured, is an independent narrative, told to explain the names and probably also the origins of certain lakes. *Loimm*, which here evidently means matter ejected, is more commonly used of a draught assimilated. *Cnoc Uachtair Archae* is another name for the Hill of Uisnech⁵: the lakes mentioned are all in the Westmeath area (now Loch Owel, Loch Iron, Loch Ennell). *Andind* is an adjective applied to Pharaoh by Joseph in *Saltair na Rann* (line 3334), but no one seems to know what it means. Evidently it was a matter of indifference to the person who added this paragraph to the text, that the compilers of LG had already explained the name of the lake in a way altogether different (see vol. iii, p. 120).

⁵ See Hogan, *Onomasticon*, s.v. *Cnoc uachtair Erca*.

Second Redaction.

¶ 320 = R¹ ¶ 304 with insignificant verbal modifications.

¶ 321. An artificial composition, mixed out of a modicum of learning and a modicum of folklore: that it is a genuine folk-tale in the form in which it is presented to us could hardly be maintained. Obviously it is a crude interpolation: it leaves the TDD in Ireland, whither they have flown by air; in the following ¶ 322 they have not yet arrived there. Learning has contributed a recollection of the Old Testament Philistines; folklore has contributed such details as the magical property of hazel and quicken wood, the use of pins (compare the "pin of slumber," so frequent in folk-tales), and the idea of resuscitation by means of "demons" (i.e., projected souls). The fluctuation of spelling (*eirrsuib-airrsuib*) is carried through the MSS. It is most likely that the words *tria druidhecht* ⁊ *coisflechta* are an old glossarial interpolation: they are needless, and they break very awkwardly in between the verb and its object. In fact, ⁊ *coisflechta* is probably a still later addition, as it does not really make a good "pair" with *druidhecht*. What the original author meant to say was no doubt "they made demons of themselves" [and so could fly in the air]: these interpolations have first obscured and then destroyed the sense intended.

¶ 322. This version apparently does not know of the sojourn in the "northern islands of the world," or of the four magical cities: it represents the TDD as acquiring their training in magic in Greece. There is nothing here about the tale of the Athenians and the Philistines. In fact, these three paragraphs (320-322) record incompatible traditions: they must come ultimately from as many different sources: and they show the extraordinary complexity of contradictory traditions and (as it must be recognized quite candidly) artificial "fakes," which the synthetic historians have handed down to us.

On "Dobur and Urdobur," see the note to ¶ 243 in the preceding volume. It will be noticed that this version of the story adopts the "sea-expedition" formula of the invasion.

We mark the words γ *barccaib* as interpolative, as the preposition *i* would probably have been repeated if they had formed part of the original text.

¶ 323-5. Once again we have a document from another source, of which we have spoken sufficiently in the notes to ¶ 305.

¶ 326 is a continuation of the latter part of ¶ 322, which knows nothing of the alleged city Failias as the source of the magical stone. See the note to ¶ 309. In E the word *eisti* is abbreviated to “*st*,” showing that the letters were already called by names similar to those used in English, not by the “ogham” names presupposed by the *Duìl Laithne* jargon.

¶ 327 is identical with an interpolation in the F version of ¶ 306. It was inserted in the text (of DVA only) previous to the incorporation of the Athenian-Philistine story in ¶ 321, as this tells the same tale of the landing, omitting however the essential feature of the burning of the ships.

¶ 327a is a continuation of ¶ 327 in D only. It is sufficiently commented upon in the text.

¶ 328, 329: compare R¹ ¶ 310.

¶ 330: compare R¹ ¶ 311.

¶ 331, 332: compare R¹ ¶ 312.

¶ 333: compare R¹ ¶ 313 + the genealogical items *a*, *b*, *c* in ¶ 314. A glossator of D has been reminded by the collocation [Cridin]-*bel* and *Bruinde* of the physical peculiarity attributed to the Fomorian Lot, for which see vol. ii, p. 261.

¶ 334: compare R¹ ¶ 314 (genealogical item *d*) + ¶ 316, item *x* (the latter expressed in different words): *mac* has evidently dropped out before *Oirpsen*, making a slight incoherence.

¶ 334A: a variant of genealogical item *d*.

¶ 335: a recapitulation, not found in R¹. Item *r* is included.

¶ 336. Item *k*² (*Glond*, *Gnim* and *Coscur*) detached from the rest of *k* in ¶ 316: also item *aa* in the same ¶.

¶ 337. The meaning of the marginal *tomaidm Sinna*, “outburst of the Shannon,” in D is not clear unless it be a

record of a contemporary event, such as sD was fond of scribbling in his books.

¶ 338. The parentage of Eriu and her sisters is not recorded in R¹, and is of course incompatible with the details given above, in the Cessair section of LG. Fea and Nemain, R¹ ¶ 314, entry *e*, here become Badb and Nemuin, who elsewhere are two of the Badb sisterhood, entry *k*. We have here apparently a female twin-pair evolving into a triplicity: but to follow out the ramifications of so complex a subject would take more space than can here be spared—it needs to be made the matter of a special monograph. There is no basis on which to found any theory as to the connexion, if any, between this Fea and the personage of the same name associated with Partholon.

¶ 339: compare the specified entries of R¹ ¶ 316. Entry *bb* is here expanded.

¶ 340. After a simple statement of entry *v* in R¹ ¶ 316, D interpolates a passage of very great interest. The expression *Fēth Fio*, otherwise (and more correctly) spelt *Fēth fiada*, appears to mean “a god’s hedge”—*fēth* is explained as meaning “hedge” in O’Davoren’s *Glossary*. It is the spell (or perhaps the instrument, corresponding to the *tarnkappe* of Teutonic mythology) whereby such beings made themselves invisible.* The note, therefore, is to the effect that these persons, being about to plunder a burial-mound, suborned certain druids to render them invisible by such magical means and, therefore, inaccessible to the supernatural beings, spirits of the dead or what not, who might otherwise give practical expression to their resentment. We may compare the *airbe drūad*, the “druids’ fence,” an invisible screen which protected certain privileged persons against wounding in battle. The impotence of such protectors on Samain is suggestive, as well as the necessity of magical protection for one who engages in such sacrilegious but profitable enterprises. (From *Acallamh na Senorach*, ed. Stokes, p. 31, we gather that when St. Patrick took part in them, he was well able to look after himself.) The tomb-robbing attributed to

* cf. *Tāin Bō Cūalnge*, ed. Windisch, p. 550.

the three sons of In Dagda is a piece of rationalizing, their names having already become connected with the mounds in the *Brug na Bōinne* cemetery. These were apparently not actually plundered till A.D. 861, when they were entered by Scandinavian raiders, if we may accept testimony transmitted to us by the "Four Masters."

¶ 341. The reference-letters will facilitate comparison with the R¹ version of these details. Some trifling differences will be found. This entry about Lug takes no notice of his "culture-hero" functions, as set forth in R¹ ¶ 316, entry *s*. These appear later, in ¶ 349, where the god is called "Lug" as in R¹. The form *Lugaid*, in the text before us, suggests that the entry as here found comes from a different source.

¶ 342. The same inference is indicated here by comparison with R¹ ¶ 316, entry *x*. The entry before us ignores the son of Manannan, and also the alternative name Oirbsen. Comparison of the latter part of this paragraph with R¹ ¶ 316, entry *y*, shows that it originally ended with the words *an trir deigenaig*: what follows is interpolative, in the two sources from which R¹ and R² draw respectively. Nothing can show better the intricacy of the problems involved in tracing these genealogical details to their sources. In this connexion the widely differing order in which the various entries are given in the two recensions should be carefully observed.

¶ 343. This begins with *ee* and *q*: in *ee* the genealogy is in process of cleaving into two, by the omission of *meic* after *Bigeoin* in ER: Seithirn, in R¹ Sathirn, is presumably derived from *Saturnus*. Not improbably D is justified in connecting this name further with the Nemedian name *Starn*. The remainder of the paragraph, though cognisant of the facts in entries *l* and *a* (which have already appeared in the R² genealogical details), is essentially different from anything in R¹.

¶ 344, 345 follow the text underlying F, ¶ 317, and are probably an addition to the original text of R², as the paragraph in F is an addition to R¹. *Damraide* looks like a scribal effort to extract something intelligible out of the obscure *dam Dile* of the other versions (¶¶ 314, 317). L's version

gives the items in a different order, and knows nothing of their connexion with Brigit. The enigmatic "three demonic shouts" may perhaps be compared with the "three shouts from the hill of Midchain," which was the final and fatal item in the eric imposed on the *Children of Tuirenn* in the later version of their tragical story. ¶ 345 presents us with a very obscure variant of the Flidais entry (*f*).

¶ 346-348: variants of entries already given, found in D only. It is notable that D here presents the story connecting Manannan with Loch Oirbsen (Loch Corrib) in Latin—doubtless its original form, for, while the historians writing in Irish might translate a Latin passage into Irish, there is no apparent reason why they should have taken the trouble to put this sentence into Latin.

¶ 349. The reference to "shouting" may be compared to the particulars noted above, ¶ 344. The reason assigned for these inventions is very obscure and probably corrupt. *Urfaire* I cannot explain except by analysing it into *ūr* (= *cech n-ole*, Cormac) and *faire* "watch," and assuming that it means a continuous outcry or other noise meant to keep the guards from relaxing their vigilance. But this is obviously unsatisfactory. Here we find the original form of the "culture hero" story of Lug.

¶ 350. Note here (1) the distinction between gods and non-gods already commented upon, ¶ 307: (2) the alternative names, and the alternative parentage, ascribed to the "Brian" brethren; in one of the versions Brian himself takes second place.

¶ 351: the "childish" triads of R¹ ¶ 318.

¶ 352. Recapitulatory matter—or, more probably, in view of its needlessness in the present setting, a scrap of the original text before it became padded out into the amorphous scrapbook which it has now become.

¶ 353. This comes from another source, of which we have already seen a fragment in ¶ 267-9 in the *Nemed* section. The form "Iardainis" is sufficient for identification. We shall find it again in R³ ¶ 371. It seems to have been a sort of quasi-philosophical disquisition *de natura decorum*, not

likely to have been very illuminating. There is some cognate material in Lec. 193e. In ¶ 269 the name is *Iardanainis*.

¶ 354. Continuation of the recapitulatory (or original) material in ¶ 352.

¶ 355. The very emphatic colophon in VA surely marks the end of an originally independent *book*: the *Liber Praecursorum*, which has supplied the matter of this and the three preceding sections.

*Third Redaction.*⁷

¶ 356 = R¹ ¶ 304. The note here interpolated about Dobur and Urdobur comes from a source different from that underlying R² ¶ 322: the different lengths of time spent there, seven (R²) and four (R³) years, doubtless come from the not infrequent confusion between the numerical signs uii and ii. More individualistic is the word *indtib* in the R³ version, which certainly, for what it is worth, weighs the balance in favour of taking these as *place*-names rather than as *personal* names.

¶ 357 = R¹ ¶ 305 with interpolated quatrains.

¶ 358 = R¹ ¶ 306 from *Q, with an addition, not found in the preceding redactions, describing how the FirBolg feared to approach the mountain on which the invaders descended—based, not improbably, on the biblical account of the terrors of the Children of Israel at Mount Sinai (Exodus xix. 9, ff.; xx. 18, ff.). The third reason for the burning of the ships is a further interpolation, in M only, doubtless from some source outside the LG canon.

¶ 359 = R¹ ¶ 307.

¶ 360. The B version follows *Q, ¶ 308. M has an independent story of the death of Eochaid, probably from the same source as that at the end of ¶ 358.

¶ 361 = R¹ ¶ 309. Note the variant *Acht amain* for

⁷ By a regretted oversight discovered too late for correction the *macron* of long vowels was not inserted in the typescript between ¶¶ 361 and 372.

Ecmoing. The interpolation at the end, in M only, is glossarial.

¶ 362 = R¹ ¶ 310. Note a difference of punctuation, induced by an intrusive “7,” after the name of Nerchu ua Semioin.

¶ 363 = R¹ ¶ 311. Here again M differs considerably from the tradition, and there are several interpolations. *Mad illdānach bid illdireach* is a legal maxim laid down in *Uraicecht Becc* (see *Ancient Laws of Ireland*, v, 108): but the quotation here is a mere irrelevant intrusion.

¶ 364 = R¹ ¶ 312, including the interpolation in F*Q, where R³ preserves a better version of Indech’s arithmetical puzzle.

¶ 365 = R¹ ¶ 313, as usual following closely the F*Q version.

¶ 366 = R¹ ¶ 314 F*Q version. Note how a mistake (7 for .i.) has given Morrigu an independent existence (entry *k*). Note also, and especially, the interpolation which, taken in connexion with entry *f*, involves an identification of Danu, mother of the gods, with Flidais of the cattle. The parentage of Goibniu and his brethren is interpolated in the R³ text.

¶ 367 = R¹ ¶ 315, with an interpolation recapitulating the TDD kings—a necessary precaution, considering the confusion caused by the numerous interruptions in the original list.

¶ 368 = R¹ ¶ 316, with extensive interpolations in M from outside the LG canon. The genealogical matter here is written in just such narrow columns as we have postulated for ²B (vol. i, p. 225).

¶ 369 = R¹ ¶ 317, again with the correction *damhraide* for *dam dile*. In the “childish” triads, a careless mistake has been made in M. The formula is—three names + definition; but in M the first three names are left suspended, and the definition has been prefixed to the second list of three names. This makes several incongruities, as when *Ceol*, *Bind*, and *Teitbind* become the names of three hounds rather than of three harpers, and involves a rather “cheap” extemporisation of names for the three forts at the end of the list.

¶ 370 is borrowed from the source of R² ¶ 352, not found in any extant MS.

¶ 371 : see the note on R² ¶ 353.

¶ 372 = R² ¶ 355. Here again we observe the finality of this colophon.

¶¶ 373-377. Here we find the Synchronisms, in two entirely incompatible series.

I (R²B).

¶ 373. Tarpes⁸ 36 years = Darius (began to reign 521 B.C.).

Sersess 20 years = Xerxes 20 years.

Artarsersess Longmanuss 40 years = Artaxerxes

Longimanus 40 years.

Sersess 2 months = Xerxes.

Sogdianus 7 months = Sogdianus.

Darius Nothus 19 years.

Artarxexess Memnon "called in Hebrew⁹ Sparsadidis Afferus," 40 years.

Mardochius and Artarsess Ochus¹⁰ 30 years = Artaxerxes Ochus.

Arius Ochi 4 years = Arses (*aliter* Xerxes) Ochi filius.

Darius Magnus 6 years.

¶ 374. The number of Egyptian kings is reckoned (inaccurately) after Eusebius. He gives 43 names between and including Cenchres and Nectanebus : the synchronist has inadvertently prefixed Acenceres and Achoris, confusing the first of these with Cenchres, the successor of Achoris, and

⁸ Possibly its form Tarpes has arisen from a contamination of this name with Bardes (Smerdis), the impostor who seized the Persian throne after Cambyses. Darius was, of course, *not* the son of Cambyses.

⁹ "Sparsadidis" means Parysatidis, genitive case of his mother's name Parysatis. Afferus = Assuerus, which Eusebius declares to be the Hebrew form of his name.

¹⁰ Artaxerxes Ochus reigned 24, not 30 years. "Mardochius" is illegitimately associated with him by reason of the association of the Biblical Esther with his predecessor.

the contemporary of Moses. He has also overlooked the fact that for 178 years, beginning with the year 836 of Eusebius's Era of Abraham, while Eusebius recognises the existence of the Egyptian monarchy, he gives no names of any of the kings. The alleged interval between these kings is absurd. Acenceres began to reign (according to the Eusebian chronology) A.A. 369; Cenchres A.A. 388: and Neetanebus reigned 1650–1667. In either case the calculation is out by about 400 years.

¶ 375. The four followers of Alexander the Great named in this paragraph were Ptolemaeus (*Lagi filius*) reigned in Egypt 40 years; Philippus Aridacus in Macedonia; Antigonus in Asia; Seleucus Nicanor in Syria. The process of blundering which has given to the last the improbable prefix Brutus would be hard to reconstruct—possibly some muddled speculation mixing up Aeneas Silvius of Latium, Aeneas of Troy, and the Trojan Brutus who came to Britain, *teste* Geoffrey of Monmouth, to become the eponym of the British people.

II (M).

¶ 376. There is no use in endeavouring to reconcile this chronology with that of the first synchronism. There is a discrepancy of 913 years between them: they represent the calculations of different schools of theorists. Belochus,¹¹ whom this system makes contemporary with the beginning of the TDD occupation, began to reign A.A. 583; Darius, the head of the other synchronism, succeeded to the throne of Persia A.A. 1496.

Belochus is, in fact, the eighteenth “King of Assyria” in the Eusebian list, and there, as in the document before us, he is said to have reigned 25 years. Accepting without criticism the further data supplied by Eusebius, we find that Bellepares (30 years) and Lamprides (32 years) succeeded him. Sosares followed for 20 (not 21) years. But Aerisius was not an Assyrian king: he began to reign *over Argos* in the fifth

¹¹ *Sic* Migne: *Bolochus* Scaliger.

year of Sosares, and reigned there for the 31 years which our chronieler assigns to him in Assyria. Lampares followed Sosares for 38 years: Panyas (45 years—not 42¹²) followed; then Sosarmus (19 years—not 29); and Mitreus (27 years—not 28). It is not difficult to see how “Sosarmus” could, by a succession of careless copyings of an unfamiliar word, become “Sopandus”—the *s* (ϣ) becoming *p* and the *r* (ρ) becoming *n*. Mitreus = Metarailius is not so self-evident, but it may have arisen out of a hazy recollection of the two names *Arius* and *Arailius*, which came together earlier in the Eusebian list of Assyrian monarchs.

The Latin synchronisms with Lampares, set forth in this paragraph, are suggested by a note in Eusebius. Under A.A. 839 he notes *Primus rex Latinorum post captam Troiam Aeneas: ante eum Ianus, Saturnus, Picus, Faunus regnauerunt annis circiter 150*¹³—which brings us back to A.A. 689. Lampares, according to the same authority, began to reign A.A. 690, so that he is practically contemporary with the mythical dynasty in question.

“Satusina” is obviously a miswriting of *Saturnia*, but the chronieler has sadly misunderstood the legendary fragments that have come to his knowledge: the Ianiculum has for him become a man, and as for the “opposition” city, he is evidently thinking of the altar of Saturn alleged by some doubtful authorities to have been established on the Capitoline Hill. Agamemnon is brought in much too soon: according to Eusebius, he began to reign in the 11th year of Tautanes, who followed Mitreus, the last king in the present list. On the other hand, the voyage of the Argonauts is actually dated to the 27th year of Panyas, and Hercules’ ravaging of Troy to the 4th year of Sosarmus. The drowning of Oengus in the sea does not appear elsewhere in the LG canon.

¶ 377. A mere summary, which adds nothing new.

¹² Once more .ii. and .ii. have been confused.

¹³ *Sic* Scaliger: Migne’s reading has several variants.

NOTES ON THE VERSE TEXTS.

LIII.

Metre: *Rannaigecht dialtach*. Ed. G. Lehmacher, ZCP, xiv. 174.

(1) Glosses in K: 1789. *co noirrdercus cathaighthi uirre alos arm.* 1790. *do bator sluaigh ag iomcosnam ⁊ ag coimsinedh re aroile imo moighibh aosda.* 1791. *ro ba scaoiltech ⁊ ro pa sreathnaightheach a sluagh co fuineadh greiniu.* 1792. *na tighearnaidhe do gniod goil taitnemach in Teamraigh.*

(2) 1794. *do gabsat an sluagh siabhartha an fonn sonusa co deimhin.* *Sonann* is explained in O'Clery's glossary as *fearonn sona*. 1795. *do ronsat Tuatha De Dononn bagur laittir fergach ar Fheraib Bolcc tria neimh a ndraoidhechta.*

(3) Observe the guesswork emendations of *do daim* in the *variae lectiones*. Glosses: 1797. *ba lór a méid do dháimh ⁊ do buidin; an tiónól ro theglaimsed do mór-básughadh aircach ⁊ uasal, do deonaidh Dia doib do tocht, co deimin.* 1798. *ro gabhsat na huaisle aird-ghníomacha ag a mbaoi grain rompa, for sleibh Conmaicne.* 1800. *na dea tangator i mor-loinges ina n-cultain tar tonnaibh do dhénamh coccad nertmair in ollcoigid, décc éscce.* There seems to be no authority elsewhere in the text for the landing on the tenth of a moon. The glossator has evidently become confused between the two variant stories of the invasion.

(4) This and the next quatrain, which are badly corrupted in the older MSS., were omitted by K. He must, however, have been acquainted with them, as some unusual words from them are included in his glossary.

(6) 1810. *Do dhliged an soifer or geinset an siol scirigh, nó laittir dualgais dleistianacha ⁊ eneclann do daoimip.* 1812. *Beathach luath no esgaidh as é do bad bun do na decibh no don fein feilsí, ⁊ ba mac som d'Iarbhancl mac Neimhidh.*

(7) 1814. *Nir thairgset no nir togairset cairde no siothcain in cin-ionadh in Inis Fail i fuinnenn griun.* 1816. *Baoi deabadh neimhneuch ⁊ loiscthi luatha eatarra fo dheircadh i m-Muigh Tuircadh.*

(8) 1818. *Do bensat T.D.D. alos a ttreoin no a nirt righi Ercann do Feraib Bolcc iar mbrisceadh orra.* 1819. *Co. n-eighmigh n-adhbail no co ndiumas ⁊ co n-oirrdereus mor.* 1820. *Do basaigedh buidhne do-airmhi no buidean ced do gherradaibh.*

(9) 1822. *do geibtis neim-thenchus no onoir ar gloine a n-caladhan, no do biodh gne cat(h)aighthi ar cloinn Ealathain, fri fogail do denomh, amail faolconaibh ar feraibh fuilng-theacha Fodla.* 1824. *Bres tuc trosceadh ⁊ ro dhiult frisinti ba glisce bel ind Erind i. an t-ardollumh Cairpre mac Eataine.* Neither note is very illuminating.

(10) 1826. K's explanation of this couplet is—*ciodh reinnighther ar slightibh no ar conairibh no ar bruinne na Hcirenn no ar a faichtibh, ba bean isidhe iar n-ainmniughadh*, which seems to mean, in effect, "Eriu was a woman, although you can traverse [the land of] Eriu." 1827. *Neman ba fatach glic i ndeagh-rannaibh.* With this the most intelligible of the *variae lectiones* in the line in question agrees: *fo-rand* or *fo-rann* (the former is A's reading), "a subordinate quatrain," "a versicle," and *fāthach*, explained in O'Clery's glossary by *gliocas*. The words are merely used to rhyme with *Donand māthair* in the next line. So *rōd-blā*, "a road boundary," is nothing more than a rhyme for *Fotla*, used irrespectively of whatever meaning or unmeaning it may possess.

(11) 1829. *ba mor uasal inntlecht nó aireg meanman na mban so.* 1830. *ba maith a fondameint ⁊ an ban-faidh isin droich-fis ⁊ isin droich-bhas.* 1832. *do reinnighthis co tinnisnach teann do friothaileamh gach agha no gach cataighthi co feochair no co ger na hingena firinneacha so Earnbais.* *Fāth* = "cause" or "source": *felbas* here seems to mean "enchantment" or the like: *tindrem* may mean either "beginning" or "consummation" (see O'Davoren's glossary s.v.). It refers to the function of the beings named in this quatrain as furies inciting and attending upon battles.

(12) 1833. *nir baoth no leamh an bruithneoir ag bruith tinneadh ⁊ caor i cuardcha é.* 1934. *Creidni cerd do ghebhedh neimh-thenchus triasan criaidh teallaigh.* 1835. *Dian Ceht do biodh ag imthecht tria conairibh an roi-leighis no na ccorp n-einert n-easlan.*

(13). A fairly easy quatrain, needlessly glossed as follows : 1837. *ba cluach dó nar bo luaithe an sgrudúghadh ina croide oldas tara belaibh seachtair.* 1838. *do dealbhtais drechta ⁊ aircheatal, no ba deig-dclbdha íatt.* 1839. *batar natha nó aistédha na fíograidh co beacht aige.* 1840. *máthuir Cairpre ⁊ ba file si amail ro ba Cairpre.*

(14) 1841. *aga mbaoi roinn trenach ar Eirinn*—an ambiguity: is *trenach* supposed to mean “strong,” which would not explain *trerann*, or is it a *vox nihili*, meaning “triple”? I leave the translation “triple division,” because I can think of nothing better, but without conviction. 1842. *na righteach mbuadha ara raibhe oirrdorchus mor* (which follows the *varia lectio*, *buadall* for *buaball*). 1843. *aisneidhim gombtar deigh-cinech saidhbir tóchasach na riogha so re n-a saoghal.*

(15). K omits this quatrain.

(16) 1850. *as follas gur adhbal-basaigh Dia iatt do moighip singreidhe no redhfoda ríoghda* (reading the lemma “*righ-moigh redh-sing*”) *na Heireann ⁊ da fconnaibh glana.* 1852. *conach fíuít dia niarsmadaip no dia slíocht ag dénomh gníomh gaisgidh no glanronna innti.*

(17) 1853. *Ua Floinn ar na lingedh droichfios nó nach raibhe co maith in droichfios no in draoideacht na n-íodal so.* 1854. *do dealbh na deugh-roinn-si do deochrughadh ⁊ do deilíngadh Tuaithi De Danann re aroile.* 1856. *acht fíos na fíian dia ro briathraighes no dia ro chomas ciatú da naireamh, ní adhroim doibh.* The beginning of this quatrain seems to suggest a remembrance of ceremonies of dancing performed while weaving spells—still living when the verses were being written, but forgotten when they were glossed. The end of it indicates that the orthodox meed for the persons named was a [divine] adoration, though this must be withheld by a Christian. Clearly this adds one more item to the evidence that these beings were originally gods.

(18) 1857. *do chrutuigh, do torann, ⁊ o síleann cech maith.* 1858. *seaoilidh uaibh a eolcha an fhírinne aisneidhim daoibh.* 1859. *sern, .i. ro sreathnuigh no ro sccaoil.*

LIV.

Metre : *Dechnad fota*. Author, Tanaide ua Maoil-Chonaire.

(1). The intention of this poem is evidently to stress the human character of the TDD, as children of Adam, subject to the ordinary vicissitudes of human life. Glosses : 1861. *gá mbaoi diamhair anfhesa co maith ne ara mbíodh an feth fúa*. 1863. *cuaine feroinn Ereun iadsomh, 7 tairnic 7 ro crionaidh a reimeas*. On the *feth fúa* mentioned in the first of these notes see *ante*, p. 306.

(2) 1866. glossed *indeachaidh crine no caitheamh ina n-airechus : croch .i. ard no aireghdha*. However we may translate *crúach* it cannot give more than a forced meaning : the expression *crúaiche crine* is merely a vague derogatory term, whose chief or only function here is to rhyme with *túaithe thréine*.

(3) 1870. glossed, contrary to the spirit of the poem, as *buidnibh úaisle na ndea ba binn erlabra*. 1871. *ciochair .i. concair*.

(4) 1874. glossed *i tugadh gar seclé do daoineibh ar an muigh sin, 7 dob fath tuirrsi sin : no bai tuirsi im chorpaiibh iomdha ann : no ba trom an torchughadh do cuing a ccatha do Nuadhat, a lámh do béin de*. 1876. *ro lead .i. ro tesccadh no ro gerradh*.

(5) 1877. glossed *ni banfhad .i. nír maith an oiread sin*. 1878. *tria na deroile fri fer denmha na ndúan .i. an file Cairpre mac Etaire : .i. tuc na tri toichnedha no na tri troiscthi fair .i. a bel gan biadh, a taobh gan leba, a chosa gan ionnlot*—"through its misery for the song-maker, to wit the poet C. mac E. He submitted to the three fasts or penances : his mouth without food, his side without bed, his feet without washing." The gloss probably refers to what professes to be the first satire written in Ireland, apparently upon Bress's unpardonable sin of stinginess, and attributed to this probably mythical poet; quoted by the glossator in *Amra Cholúim Chille* and set forth in LU (facs.) 8 a 24. "Spearpoints," used figuratively, seems to be the only meaning for *dessi* which would accord with the *deroile*

of the gloss. In line 1879 *chnōbocc* is explained by *bog oirrdere*.

(6). Metrical exigences have compelled the author to violate his principles and to confess that the TDD were *sithi* after all: he had to find a rhyme for *fichi*. Throughout this poem the rhymes and assonances are quite sufficiently complex to account for its tortured sense. Glosses in K: 1882. *do dersgnaigh se don tslúagh siodamail, no beireadh an t-aos síle for shluaigheadh*. 1883. *do gníodh agh no gaiscedh do rennaibh no d'faobhraibh a arm*. 1884. *ioldánach .i. ilcherdach*.

(7) Glosses: 1885. .xl. *co cotrom do Lugh Lamfoda*. 1887. *ni fuair leaba no ionat i nimh gloin*.

(8) Glosses: 1890. *gus ann gaoith fer do reimmigh uadha do rochtain i righe .i. Fiachna, no go ro fuachtain d'fagail d'ó o'n fer lus ro gonadh é*, which tells us nothing except that the glossator found this a difficult line. *Remgaeth* is of course a mere invention to rhyme with *Delbaeth*, and *riachda* appears to be a perversion of *righda*, to rhyme with *Fiachna*. 1892. *gan ceilt ós ttaoiseachuibh na ngó ndraoidhechta ga mbíodh na gasain sanais, no os taoisechaibh na ngo mbaoth*.

(9). K's glosses here are mere paraphrases, which convey no information. In 1893 he has *fosfiadaim*, glossed *innisim*, in place of *fosfogairt*. 1894. *ós ferandaibh ailne no síodh-amhla Érenn*. 1895. *as fionn no taithnemhach fearoinn no bailte*. 1896. *dob eolach is na haistibh dana hainm diana senga*. (On *denseng*, see vol. ii, pp. 105–6.)

(10). Here again the glosses are futilities: 1898. *dia ruaimh adha no dlighthigh amail ro meisemhnuighedh dhoibh, no as do ro mudhughadh no d'forruammadh Tuaithi De Donann tangatar*. 1899. *clann an laoiach .i. Mileadh, ro commaoidecht*.

(11) 1902. Another troublesome couplet, owing to the difficulty of making any reasonable sense with any meaning of *toidin* or its variants. K's effort is *foillsighim tre gliocas m'eolais gan breig gan leime nar bho tais nó lag Túatha Dé Donann co ro ghonsat buidhne gníomacha Gaoidheal iad*.

LV.

Metre: *Rannaigeacht dialtach*.

The last couplet evidently refers to the well-known

artificial "legend" of the death of King Conchobor mac Nessa as an indirect consequence of the crucifixion of Christ. Obviously there is no nexus between the two couplets of the quatrain, if we take it, as we find it here, standing alone. It must have been borrowed from a larger composition similar to poem LVI, a mnemonic of the names and exploits of various distinguished persons, and inserted here to underline the statements in the prose text regarding the activities of Lug.

LVI.

Metre: *Debide scáilte*.

The language of this poem presents few difficulties, and requires but little annotation: it is a mere list of names and of *fates*, set forth as succinctly and as straightforwardly as the laws of the metre permit. It is quite as clear to the present editor as it could be to any reader that the poem should not be left without following up all the quasi-historical references which it contains: but such a task would amount to the preparation of a monograph upon Irish legend which, to be at all useful, would far exceed any space that could possibly be allotted to it here. It is with no desire to shirk a necessarily laborious task that this obviously essential side of the study of the poem is here passed over: rather is it to leave the way open for a future scholar, who shall give us an independent and exhaustive investigation of its mythological content, in all its bearings and ramifications.

(15) 1965. A causative sense appears to be imported into the preposition *co*, here and in line 1971.

(19) 1983. *Mana* = the Isle of Man, but I do not recall any other authority for placing there the scene of the fate of the Brian brethren.

(20) 1986. *gedgain* = *geguin*, "wounded" [to death]. *Sciamaidhge* (the *dh* represented by a superdotted stroke above the *i*) conveys no meaning to me.

(25) 2005. B's misreading *Dōō* obviously comes from *Docer*, abbreviated *Doē* in \sqrt{B} . It is one more of the many indications that the copyists did their work without devoting any special thought to the sense of the words which they

transcribed. 2014. *Dibēl* is presumably the *dibcoil*, “balb,” of O’Clery’s glossary, not *dibell* (with doubled *l*), which he renders *aosta*. (Correct the above translation accordingly.)

(29). 2021. I do not understand *fuam*: O’Clery’s glossary gives us *Fuaman* .i. *gile*, “whiteness,” which may possibly be relevant.

(38) 2059. K here gives his only gloss—*i ffaoiit no i comnaidhit no cibe gambeith fuireachrus riú*.

LVII.

Metre: *Sreatha deich solus* ($3^1 + 3^1 + 3^1$ bis, rhyming *aabccb*). There is an irregularity in the syllabic numeration of the lines, owing probably to textual corruption: e.g., 2079 (where we must assume drastic elisions); 2083. (perhaps omit *ba*), 2087, 2089, 2091, where the couplets have seven syllables instead of the orthodox six.

Except in lines 2087, 2090 (which can be rendered only by guesswork, at best forced and not very intelligible) there is little in the language to call for comment. K’s glosses are not illuminating. The chief interest of the poem is the inclusion of Manannan, who is “out of the picture” in the triad with which he is associated: the tradition which it enshrines seems to be rather different from that followed by the compilers, who have adapted it to their purposes.

K gives the following glosses: 2086. *greid* .i. *an gaisgedhach* †*no an gérrait*†: 2087. *drecht* .i. *cuidectha no aircetal*: 2090. *mo sir sreath* †.i. *sretnaighes no iarrus iomat*: *sreath* .i. *iomat*†: 2092. [*ecc*] *adeath* [sic] †.i. *fuair*† Though in K’s handwriting, words here contained within † — † are certainly later additions, written with a differently-pointed pen.

LVIII.

Metre: *Debide guilbnech dialtach*. Ascribed to Cinaeth ua Hartacáin.

A quatrain frequently quoted, to account for the names *Inis Fáil*, *Mag Fáil*, applied to the whole of Ireland—not merely to the narrow region of the Temair district. The “two strands” are the eastern and western shores of the country.

There is nothing to remark about the quatrain, save that our hypercritics may be reminded that it is not scholarly to translate the dual literally in such an expression as *mo dī sail!*

LIX.

Metre: *Debide scáilte*. As indicated in the critical notes, the first quatrain only is in R²: R³ adds the second, and M alone gives the very obscure third. I do not understand *arnuagaid*: “to get assurance (cf. O’Reilly’s word *arnaídh*, ‘bond, security’) without treachery” would make sense, but can hardly be extracted from the text as we have it. In any case the quatrain seems to indicate a want of solidarity in the TDD company, of which, although it is “officially” ignored in the prose texts, it is here and there possible to detect traces. Undoubtedly the TDD adventure was originally much more picturesque than the comparatively decorous narrative handed down to us would allow us to suspect!

2101. The appended *de* is merely an otiose use of the preposition, *metri gratia*.

LX.

Metre: *Debide scáilte*. A mere list of names, though differing in some slight details from the orthodox prose text.

LXI.

Metre: *Debide scáilte*. An intrusive set of three quatrains, with a prose appendix; interpolated in the margin of D, and peculiar to that MS. No indication is offered as to where the scribe intended them to be inserted in the text. They appear to be slightly corrupt—at least they are not perfectly intelligible throughout—but they have at least the interest of recording some matter outside the orthodox tradition.

LXII.

Metre: *Debide scáilte*. A set of mnemonic verses upon the magical cities, their teachers and treasures, offering nothing of any special interest.

LXIII.

Metre: *Rannaigecht dialtach*. A commonplace mnemonic quatrain, possibly part of a larger composition.

LXIV.

Metre: *Debide guilbnech dialtach*. This contains the simplest statement of the arithmetical puzzle of Indeoh (see prose texts ¶ 312, 332, 364). It gives the number of casualties in the battle of Mag Tuired as seven men, seven score, seven hundreds—847. To these the prose texts add seven fifties, which would bring the total up to 1197. But glossators have interpolated an alternative version, introduced by l- (= *no*, “or”), which in most of the extant MSS. has become a second .l. following the last numerical item, .uii.l., “seven fifties.” In A this has become .i., “that is.” The following numerals are variously stated, and must have suffered modification at the hands of copyists—a frequent fate of numbers, especially when expressed in Roman notation. Putting these all together and comparing them, the most probable reconstruction would appear to be *ixc exx clx*—the items of which have become dismembered, and regrouped in the form *ix.c.c.xx.c.lx*, in which the second .c. has dropped out. This gives us nine hundred + 120 + 160 = 1180, which is just seventeen short of the first estimate. The ninety that fell in Ogma’s company are apparently a separate reckoning, not counted into either total. This is the nearest that we can get to a solution of the puzzle.

LXV.

Metre: *Rannaigecht recomarcach* (rhyming, as a rule, *abcb*, though with some irregularity).

This long poem appears in the place where it is here printed in F and R³. It was omitted in L, and there is a marginal note, animadverting upon the omission, in the place corresponding to its position in F. Most likely the scribe of L left it out because of its tedious length. In R² it occupies a different place; it is there found in the *Roll of the Kings* which ends the compilation, after the paragraphs relating to Oengus Olmucach.

At first sight this would appear to be a more logical place for the poem, which is a recapitulatory summary of the history, beginning from the Cessair invasion, and ending with the monarch named. It is indeed such an obviously suitable place for it that, on the ordinary critical canon *praeferatur lectio difficilior*, suspicion arises as to whether it is correct.

A pointer is given by the *Book of Fermoy*, in which the poem is distinguished by an elaborately decorative initial letter. This was probably traditional in the R¹ tradition: we have seen other cases of tradition in decoration, in the lay-out of the literary matter, and so forth, passing from text to text: and it suggests that the poem was not a mere appendage to the matter immediately preceding (as is the case of most of the interpolated verses) but was, in a sense, an integral part of the compilation. And once this aspect of the case presents itself, the explanation of the poem, and of its position in the text, follows immediately.

The poem comes at the end of the interpolated section, which (as we have already shown) was originally an independent compilation, here called *Liber Praecursorum*. It would serve admirably as an appendix to *Liber Praecursorum*, acting as a mnemonic digest of the contents of that book, and giving enough of the subsequent events to show the place of those contents in the whole artificially-constructed history of Ireland. It is thus a connecting link between the Precursors and the Milesian occupation: and its addition to LP was the first step towards making that history complete. The subsequent incorporation of LP with the Milesian *Liber Occupationis* made this appendix superfluous; but except in the *Book of Leinster* the scribes continued to copy it mechanically. It must have been in *Q, in the same place as in F, and accordingly it appears in the same place in the R³ text.

According to the *Annals of Ulster*, the author of the poem, Eochaid ua Floinn, died in the year 1003 at the age of 69. Say that he wrote this poem about the middle of his life, this would give *circa* 968 as the date of its composition, and a major limit for the date at which *Liber Praecursorum* became compounded with *Liber Occupationis*.

The compiler of R², or one of his copyists, must have come

across the poem in a MS. of R¹: but he must have regarded it as being out of place, for the reasons mentioned above, and consequently he inserted it where we find it, in the *Roll of the Kings*. K, which, as we have seen, is based on R², gives us a heavily glossed copy, in the same place.

N.B.—The reference-numbers below were unfortunately overlooked when an error in the numeration of the lines was corrected. Subtract 4 from each of them to find the number of the line indicated.

(1) Glosses: 2189. *Coitset no éistet an lucht foghlomtha ag a ffuil an t-aircetal firinneach bind.* 2190. (Reading *fo laeiglinn leoda* as in R²) *fo didean bar memraim oc beacht umail baoi leigheann is na taiblibh cloch.* 2191. *coninniser do reir reatha no reimnigthe na rime.* 2192. *na heladhan comhairmhe gach dine no gach clann roghab Ere.* For *laídeng* = “ship” see Hessen, s.v., and references there: I confess I cannot follow the mental processes which produced K’s interpretation of the R² reading here.

(2) Glosses: 2193. *Ria riagail no ria ttigernadhaibh do thocht da roinn no da torainn no ria ttorainn a tulach.* 2194. *ó cruthughadh an domhain ina bfuilit daingne, no ar nach ffuil críoch ar a med.* 2195–6. *ba fás Ere do reir na riaghla so an comhairimh adeirim, no mar cuirim uaim in aircetal.*

(3) Glosses: 2197. *tanice ó thus ria ndílinn dásaigigh.* 2198. *cruinniughadh no tionol ban ar na baoi droichgne no droichlí no ag na baoi breithemnus no meiseamnacht onorach aca no ag na baoi medh nó measair d’urradh tighe aca.* 2199. *An fian do faom Eire mar osair so mar leabaidh doib no an fian trír-sí do sgaoil an caegat ban for a leabtaibh etarra, nó do faom forus no comnaidhe do denomh.* The sense of the quatrain is obscure, owing to the uncertainty attaching to the meaning of *mideing* (see R.I.A. *Contributions* s.v. *mid(s)eng*) and the ambiguity of the sense of *faemdait*. *Fosair* presumably = *fasair* “litter,” “a bed of straw.” On the strength of the gloss I interpret *mol* as “collection” (= *mul*), but it seems to strain the sense of the word to apply it to a company of persons.

(4) Glosses: 2201. *ger cian a hiomramh no gidh fada do*

lacithibh ósin. 2202. *Ro todhiusaigh no ro nertaigh an daig-Dia bui úaisdi í, co riacht Érinne; no ro tesaigh an daigh-Dia í.* 2203. *Ro himbreading le tar an leathan-muir, no tar an muir alla o cric[h] Leatha.* *Ro lebraid* in 2203 I cannot explain unless it be a corruption of *ro leblaing*, the preterite of *lingim*—an interpretation which I suggest with some hesitation. R², who here and elsewhere shows a laudable desire to soften the many asperities of this particular poet, has changed the word to the easier *ro himbred*. “The sea of Letha” may be the sea of Latium or of Armorica, at the reader’s pleasure.

(5) Glosses: 2206. *Ro ba tualaing ⁊ ro ba cumachtach é ar Érinne do scalbhugad gan laige.* 2207–8. *Ba tigerna amhnus seghainn uas guailibh cian-fairccsionacha Ereenn é, ⁊ ar gach colba im Cualoinn* (reading *rostecht* as in R²). Cualu is the coast-land south of Dublin Bay.

(6) Glosses: 2209–10. *Co rucc plaigh for a aireachaibh no for a tigernaigh ni bo nair an nert baoi aca os maighibh Ereenn.* 2211. *for moigh Elta Etair.* 2212. *batar i lechtaibh .i. illighe mairbh.* The reading *iarbonār* (*nair* in B) in FR³, in one word, looks like a confused reminiscence of the name *Iarbonēl*: the reading of R² gives a rather clearer sense. The scribal note in E is obscure: “the taking of Ros Muinechach has troubled me.” I cannot identify either the place or the event indicated.

(7) Glosses: 2213. *iar ndedhail d’Erinne fris na hibh diar bo duál no duthchas í.* 2214. *Tanicc sluagh scirig no laidir dia díden asa haithle.* 2215–6. *Ni filleadh do g(h)nitis an coigear aireach oirrdere batar ag Neimed an tan no indsoighthi íat.* The translation offered is the best I can make of this troublesome quatrain, and if it is wrong, I can at least console myself by the reflection that the correct translation is probably even less comprehensible: the “separation” (of the Partholonians from Ireland) gave a “right” to the Nemedians to take the country. In the second couplet, the author has evidently sacrificed everything for the jingling chiasmus of consonants crossed by a direct consonance of vowels—*sōithig*: *soigid*—*mōigid*: *noithig*. Once more R² simplifies the last line, and, as the third of the

above quoted glosses shows, K as usual follows that text. *I mōigid* should be, I suppose, *i mmōidid*.

(8) Glosses: 2217. *nuall cech baile .i. rob oirrdere i ngach ionad*. 2218. *ba sluagh laidir iat ar cech comair, nó baoid sluagh laidir esgaid ar slighid do cum Erenn*. 2219. *feronn in ro cuireadh no in ro siolsat buidhne*. These are mere paraphrases.

(9) Glosses: to *domain* in 2221 is the inevitable *doimhnighedh an uir*. 2222. *ga mbittis na tegdaisi troma dorcha .i. na siodha talman, no an tegdais tuirsech dorcha .i. ifrinn*. 2223. *gam biodh recht ⁊ dlighed ina ccomdalaibh no ag a mbaoid sgela an dligidh*. The glossator does not help us to understand *nāraid*, or whether to connect it with *nār* "noble" or *nār* "shame." I translate *lann* by "chamber" rather than "blade," an equally possible rendering, in deference to the associated gloss, without necessarily adopting its eschatological interpretation. The chief interest of the quatrain is its practical identification of the TDD invasion with that of the Fir Bolg.

(10) Glosses: 2225-6. *Ro ghabhsat Gaoidil glan-mora baoid for scaoilte for iombuadail as gach feronn inaroile* (reading *nosgabsat Gacidil*). 2227-8. *Nir lag an fine dia rabhtar na fir sin, no as fir na b'enert aicolach an fini ict-san* (reading *fa daill faeindil*). Here again we confront difficulties. *Fa daill* makes a bad assonance with *glanuill*, but though some of the MSS. write *fadaill* in one word, this does not appear to have any meaning. The plural form *fanda*, though syntactically open to criticism, seems to be dictated by the assonance with *clanda* in the following line.

(11) Glosses: 2229-30. *Breoghan do airmemar do beith ina righ for an Espain, as dia siol ⁊ dia sliocht an lucht so na moirslcagh scimneach*. 2231-2. *An coblach taoibhsenganta nó taobhfoda so Mac Miledh tucsat nó do dháilset co díreach for muigibh Erenn, no do dirighset Meic Miledh ba segoinn sleasa a ccoblach do ttoil feisin for iathmoigibh Erenn*. *Tascor* is presumably the right reading: *tascur* seems to be a blunder induced by the word *trascur*.

(12) First couplet glossed thus: *Ere ina bfuil an tair-cheatal no an caingen binn firindeach do reir na fíodh ⁊ na*

fforfiódh. No Ere baoi co haoibinn iar naimsioraibh ar gach taob do Temraigh i rabator an ríograd seghanda ealadhanta. Ed, a space of time: *iar nedaib* seems to construe into “according to time-lengths,” but it is at best a mere meaningless cheville. *Torach* I take as an adjectival form from *tor*, “troop, company.” *Aimsir dlígid domain*, literally “time of law of the world,” a phrase with which I have done the best that I can.

(13) First couplet glossed thus: *Aimsir David ara raibe iomat clu ⁊ ro baoi meus ⁊ ro-thoradh ar gach fearonn ro-ghlan fri a linn. No ba ro-measemnach ⁊ ba roi-breitheam comusach ro-ghlan eisiom arna ro-fearandaibh: 2249. isin ccenntar (sic) i. hi fus in Eirinn.* F’s strange misreading, *Darcilus* for *David*, must be the end of a series of progressive corruptions—starting from *Ῥαυρο*, the *u* having become dismembered and partly fused with the preceding *Δ*, ultimately producing *Δμρ* while *ο* by similar gradual steps became *λ*;. We must postulate at least three links between F and the last of its ancestors which had the name correctly. Doubtless the error has been assisted by the Eusebian tables, which give us *Dercilus* as the name of an Assyrian king who reigned from the thirteenth year of Saul to the thirty-seventh year of David. Another misreading appears in M in the next line, where the scribe read *reinsech* as *rennsech* and *ren̄sech*. The alternative reading to *rosfeid* in R², followed by K, would mean “in his great land.”

(14) Glosses: 2241. *iar naeis esca, ⁊ dardain ar aoi laithe sechtmaine.* 2242. *as ann fuairset Gaoidhil feronn-magh fer feini. No as maith an édaíl an fearonn-magh. Fert i. fearonn, fect i. fert.* 2243. *do gabhsat sealbh an tire maille re toil luthghairigh (aoi i. sealbh), no do gabhsat sealbh eoluch an tire, combator occa ccumdach no aga nimdiden innti.* These glosses as usual presuppose the readings of R².

(15) Glosses: 2246. *fearonn glanmhedhoin Ereun onoraighe.* 2247: *ní mur ar a raibe meirge í no ní maircc fuair í, no ní mur mairge no amadain an Muma.* 2248. *Ere co himeal Alban.* The variant interpretations here and elsewhere throughout the glosses to this poem are a testimony to

the difficulty which the annotators found in it. The reading for *Mumain* in M has arisen from a misreading of *p* for *f*, the usual abbreviation for *acht*, with a consequential change of the following word. That *Mūma*, not *Mumain*, is correct is shown by *hūra* in the next line. *Imeal* is one of the meanings given in O'Clery's glossary for *ūr*. The translation of the last couplet of this quatrain is merely a matter of deciding between equally uncertain alternatives.

(16) Glosses: 2250. *tigerna feroinn Feimin ina n-iom-fuilngtear sinn, no as fearonn dar ccerodh ⁊ dar ceethraibh*. 2252. *for Mumain i mbi miodh*. *Femen* is understood to be identical with the baronies of Iffa and Offa in Co. Tipperary: I cannot construe *fuind a fuilib* satisfactorily. With *for medaib Muman* compare *Mide na mmed*, quoted in R.I.A. Contribb. s.v. *med*, from a poem in the *Book of Leinster*. R² simplifies these difficult expressions into *fuind ar (f)fulaig*, "of a foundation of our sustenance," and *medaig*, "rich in mead," respectively.

(17) Glosses: 2253. *Maithi Uladh do cuireadh iolach la a narmaip no ba hoirrdere allos a n-arm*. 2254. *siol Fiacha Fir Mara meic Aenghusa Tuirmigh ga mbíodh an meadhair mór .i. na Herna*. 2255-6. *Clann Righ ro buidhnigh .i. Aengusa Tuirmigh, do bhasaigheadh iomat do gníomhaibh an arm*. No "Bregrosa buidnech" an corp .i. foirne na buidne iat tanice on righ Aengus ga mbaoi Magh [Bregh]¹⁴ do reir ro-ḡesa cáich.

(18) Glosses: 2258. *Ro rannsat dine no siol Ereamoin no ro dealaigh an drong so ar siolsat iomat dine risin ceuid oile do sliocht Ereamoin*. 2259-60. *Ba fir iat baoi do glanfoirinn dhegh Gaoidil: no go mba "glededhoil" an corp ocus fir íet-somh do ghnidh gleo in dedoil na maitne re Gaoidealaibh*.

(19) Glosses: 2261-2. *ciodh iat na gabla no na tuiridhe congmhala gaiscidh ⁊ foghla clanna Rudhraighe batar i n-rioghraid nas Teamraigh*. 2263-4. *as e Ir cathach nó armach bunudhas rioghdha fíor-Uladh Eamhna Macha*.

(20) Glosses: 2265-6. *Luightear no deimhnígtar co ccluinti a cutha ⁊ a hoirrdereus i ceén, no docluinti uchán*

¹⁴ This word inserted by a corrector.

7 mairgneach ina hiathaibh allos arm, no fearonn i mbaoi na herca uchna tugadh o Eochaidh Echbél. 2267. ro clos co Roimh isin Eutáil. 2268. ar gairthe gaisgidh do magh mongaigh Macha. Letha as before may be either Latium (Italy) or Armorica: K's gloss understands it in the former sense.

(21) Glosses: 2270. co ttrealamh no go naidhmibh treabhtha gach fearoinn aca. Tuaim .i. feronn. 2271. tar lera .i. tar muir. The quatrain is a mere exercise in alliteration: the meaning, if any, is altogether elusive, and obviously was equally so to K.

(22) Glosses: 2274. Amra .i. úasal nó onorach. 2275. ara raibe an muir bradánach. No Moghba .i. an muir moaighthech. Moth .i. moaighthech, ba .i. bath .i. muir. Modna (Mugna) may mean either "a salmon" or "a boar": which latter in the present context would seem to be the more probable interpretation, though the glossator thinks otherwise. There was a Mag Modna in the north of Ireland, which does not seem to be relevant here.

(23) Glosses: 2279. las an uasail-tigherna ard ba comluath in deabaidh no in iorghail. I accept, *faute de mieux*, K's interpretation of *ardabois*, which is apparently a mere factitious *vox nihili* to rhyme with *Argatrois*. M's effort at emending it spoils the rhyme and gives unhappy sense.

(24) Glosses: 2281. da raith tigernamhla no ro thoirith-neacha, no ara mbaoi timcealladh. 2282. as adha no as dlighthech do cuireadh obair orra inn Argatros, no as ger no as amhnus do claidcadh iat. 2283. cloth .i. clú.

(25) Glosses: 2285. na aimsir erghnaoitigh caludhanta no onoraigh. 2286. co ttaisbenadh gliocais da naittrebhthachaibh, no co ffaicsin treabrachta orra. 2287. co seincee [sic] .i. co seagainnecht no co nealadhain no co ffad.

(26) Glosses: 2289. umail budh o aimsir díleann, nobeith an tor sin tochair moir-denta ar a dhaingne. 2290. ní samhail do beirn do tóigebhthaoi ar beirn nó ar conair é, acht righteach na halla buadach uas alt mara. Nó ní ber bothair acht huabhall, .i. ní huiscei bothair é acht bá bhúal .i. faoi bual .i. uiscei faoi .i. an fairrge. 2291-2. co ttebirsain, no co

sileadh inbhir moir la taobh na rorinne ruaidhe forsata, no gurap budh deas do raoirinn ruaidh ata. This quatrain offers several alternative readings, without much reason to prefer one to another. The "causeway of the flood-tower" does not appear to be a geographical name, and K guesses wildly to interpret the expression. In line 2290 the reading of M is here followed, which is certainly the *lectio difficilior*. The other MSS. give us, with various spellings, *ni bern-bōthair acht būaball* "no gap of a road but a trumpet": the last word being further changed to *būadall* meaning, apparently "a victory-hall." In the following line, *taib̄sib* has probably been introduced into the text of M by the influence of the same word just above (line 2286). We may perhaps preferably read here with the other MSS. *co tibr̄ib*, "with the well-springs south of the road of Rairiu" (the name of two places, one in Uí Failge, the other in the neighbourhood of Athy in Co. Kildare). *Inber Mór* in Cualu is the estuary of the Ovoca river at Arklow.

(27) Glosses: 2294. *Carrac Blaraidhe ata caomh álainn, darab fíal no cumhdach an mhuir.* 2295–6. *Aibhne filit i tír Ua fFáilghe: im Rosmagh .i. i m-Magh Rosa Fáilghe.* *Carraic Blaraidhe* is apparently in Murloch Bay, Co. Antrim, just south of Fair Head: of the rhyming cheville in line 2294 K's interpretation that it means that "the sea was a veil to it" is as good as any. Probably "The nine Riges of Rosmag" and "the nine Brosnas of Eile" are at best mere folklore.

(28) Gloss: 2299. *batar i cuimreach amail batis geill gur ro soiset 7 co ro srethnaighset ina srothaib i reinheas Ercamhóin.* *Eithne* is the river Inny. The three *Sucs* are presumably the River Suck, between Roscommon and Galway, and two unidentifiable tributary streams. To give any reasonable sense to line 2299 is hopeless: K understands it to mean that the rivers were fettered as hostages, until they had an opportunity of bursting their barriers and acting in the ordinary way of rivers. He has a reading not found in any of the older MSS. *fo soi sretha* "which ranks turned" for *fo recht reatha*.

(29) Glosses: 2301. *atá lind gurab isin aimsir ceadna tomaidhm Locha Laoigh immaile re Loch Baath.* 2302. *Are*

mbi iascc iomda, nó baoi, cinnteach ar eccinnteach, do bliadnaib fo cheo, i. fo dhorchattas. 2303. *Ni gan tonna ceimnighes sé: creach i. tonn, no as gach caoiche ceimnighes cia do garor Loch da Chaoch de. Creach i. caoch.* 2304. *Loch Rein ro bradánach, no ara mbi re eisce. Loch Laiglinni* seems to be the reading contemplated by the older extant MSS.; but K glosses it as though it were *Loch Laigh linni* "we have Loch Laigh." This makes no difference: both names denote Belfast Loch. The reading of M, *nir liaad*, is meaningless (note the childish spellings in this MS. in the present quatrain, *liaad, ciaach, reaach, Riaach*): F's *ba baad* is not much better. R², followed by K, has *las mBaath* "with which is Baath," i.e., Loch Baadh (Loch Bagh, Co. Rosecommon), which, like Loch Laigh, is alleged to have burst forth in the time of Eremon. *Loch Cimme* = Loch Hacket: *Loch Dā Chacch* = Waterford Harbour: K's gloss refers to his reading, *ceim gan creach*, explained as "a step without a wave" whatever that may mean. *Loch Rein* is in Co. Leitrim near Fenagh: the alternative reading, L. *Lein*, would mean the Killarney lakes. The adjective *reach* is analysed into *ro-eo-ach* "very salmony," "full of salmon." *Loch Riach* = Lochrea, Co. Galway.

After this quatrain K interpolates one not found in any of the older MSS.

(30) Glosses: 2305–6. *Bain-rioghan na druingi donangatar tar muir ara bfuil siol cluach Cuinn ar a sliocht.* 2307. *Ced bean atbath i Muigh Bregb don gabaltus sin Mac Miledh, no do teb, i. do bean mur Tea do Mhuigh Bregb.* 2308. *Ro thogh Tulach Themhrach.* The "queen" is Tea. In 2306, *Sir-blad*, lasting fame, is the reading of most of the older MSS., corrupted in some to the meaningless *silblad*. This in K becomes *sioblád*, "from which flowed."

(31) Glosses: 2309–10. *Ro treabhsat ⁊ ro sealbhaighset na moghaidh bator lasan rioghradh for an tir ⁊ for an dúthaig dia rolean a n-anmanna. Drichet i. deochair, deochair i. lecanamain.* 2311. *As roid ara reithitt no ara n-imriadhait carpait fo rioghraidh, no [read na] ceithre moighe fichet sin.* In 2310 all the MSS. except E (and also K) have *dir* (which seems to be the less reasonable reading) instead of *tir*.

(32) *Mag Aidne* = Kiltartan barony, Co. Galway: *Mag nAí* in central Co. Roscommon: *Odda*, probably in Meath, somewhere near Tara: *Mag nAigi* (uncertain): *Mag Meidi* doubtfully identified by Hogan with Forth Barony (hardly to be called a *Mag*): *Mag Morba* (uncertain): *Mag Midi* (Meath or a part thereof?): *Mag Cuib* (uncertain): *Mag Cera* = Carragh barony, Co. Mayo: *Mag Cliach* (Cliu) in E. Limerick: *Mag Life* s. of Dublin: *Mag Ligen* (uncertain): *Mag Line* (Moylinny, Co. Antrim). In 2315. *criden* is of doubtful meaning: it is given by F'R³. R² has *crithfer* in various spellings, which reading K as usual follows; it might mean "heartly men" or something of the kind.

(33) Gloss: 2317. *Asal agu mbíodh buidne ag íolach ime no buidhni dia éis ag íolach for Muigh Assail*. *Mag nAsail* the name of several plains; the principal one in Co. Meath: *Mag nAdar* the inauguration-place of the Dal gCais, near Quin, Co. Clare: *Mag Deisi* probably s. Co. Waterford: *Mag Dul* and *Mag Dela* (unknown): *Mag Slanga* (M. Sláine) in Offaly: *Mag Sered* surrounding Kells, Co. Meath: *Mag Treg* in the barony and co. of Longford: *Mag Fcemin* E. of Clonmel: *Mag Fca* (see vol. iii, p. 84): *Mag Fera* apparently another name for M. Femen.

(34) Glosses: 2321: *An ri Ereamon ba comlan i l-lochd-acht, no do cuireadh luíoch i n-uígh, no do fuachtuagheadh re hóguibh*. 2322. *ro tochludh a fert ier n-uair a ecca*. 2323. *gus a mbertaí uirgne 'no i n-a fflughthaí aircay meanman iomdu*. 2324. *forsan ccrích ccetna i riadar cairpthe i torchair Eímher*. *Cetnai* (in 2324) is not to be taken as a place-name (cf. *Mag Cetna*), as no such name appears to be associated with Argatros in Co. Kilkenny.

(35) Glosses: 2325. *cen merbe i. gan enerte*. 2327. *tuirbhe, uinn ionaidh*. *Torach*, presumably = Tory Island; *Dairbre* = Valencia Island: *Tech Duinn* in Corcaguiney, Co. Kerry: *Tuirbe* = Turvey, Co. Dublin.

(36). Glosses: 2330. *ba fluith firindech é nar cuireadh ina aghaidh*. 2331-2. *ro thiodhlaic Mac De do cruthaigh e do gér bho he sósar cloinne Ereamhóin é, gur bo he ba hoireaghdha díobh ar us uadha ro siolsat an rioghraidh*.

(37) Glosses: 2334. *glebinn congloine .i. follas fírindeach*. 2335. *fo na dheis fein do degh-coirigh se cech baile, no do eitirdciligh sé eítir ceach baile*.

(38) Glosses: 2337. *Co bferonn forais* (reading *co n-ir forais*) *no comnaidhe ann, no ro tiodlacadh a fíor fíos so dhuinn, ar Eochaidh*. 2338. *Ag Irel buoi cennsa in aigne, milis i mbriathraibh*. A different list of Irial's plains is given in the prose texts: but the relations between this poem and the Roll of the Kings can best be expounded when we deal with the latter. *Mag Rechet*, near Portlaoigse: *Mag Comair*, one of two plains so called, in Cos. Antrim and Meath respectively: *Mag Slébe*, also in Co. Meath: *Mag Samais* in Connachta: *Mag nEle*, uncertain—several plains of this name, all of them difficult to fix: *Mac nInis*, Lecale, Co. Down. The translation of the chevilles is as tentative as their texts themselves: as usual, the wide range of variation witnesses to the bewilderment of the copyists.

(39) Glosses: 2342. *Ba dirimh a mhéd d'ulc la cach i coiteinni a eccsomh*. 2343. *a glac griúnda im ga*. There are two plains called *Mag Muaide*: one in Tirawley, the other near Tuam in Galway.

(40) Glosses: 2345. *Dar bord iolach coscair do chur*. 2346. *Ba hamnus no gére amháil beithir ⁊ no bíodh iomat taiseach ina brugh*. *Braine .i. iomat, braini .i. taoisech*. 2348. *Ro soileodh .i. ro deigh-gearradh moighi iomdha leis*.

(41) Glosses: 2350. *Do cheileadh a coimfíodh .i. a choill é ria na bein a coill, no do caileadh coill air ier na tesgadh de, no do ceilti coin ann*. 2351. *Ciu atbearar Lochmagh fris, ni labartach a thonna*. *Tendmag* was somewhere in Connachta: *Mag Lugaid* apparently in Antrim: *Mag nGeisli* around Geashill, Offaly: *Lochmag*, *Lochmoy*, Co. Tipperary: *Mag Roth* (= *Mag Rath*), Moira, Co. Down: *Mag mBelaig*, two plains of this name, in Cos. Antrim and Galway respectively.

(42) Glosses: 2353. (reading *na roghmal*) *.i. ina mbuoi rogha na riogh*. 2354. *tonnban .i. cneisgheal*. 2355. *Ethrel an t-uasal ara mbatar na secht ngradha flatha*. *Ráiriu*, near Athy, where Ethrial was defeated in battle and slain by Conmael.

(43) Glosses: 2357. *Feindid gradhach fuinn ar niom-fulaing é, nó an fonn ar ar gradhach ar cceathra.* 2359. *fri blad beror .i. fri briathrughadh blaidhe do.*

(44) Glosses: 2362. *grioth .i. gair.* The battle of (Aenach) *Macha*, where Conmael was defeated and slain, at Emain Macha: on *Ele*, see *ante*, quatrain 38: *Ucha*, near Kilcullen Bridge, Co. Kildare: *Cnucha*, Castleknock, Co. Dublin. *Slebe Betha* is not a genitive depending on *Cnucha*, which would wreck this identification, but on an understood repetition of *cath*; on the identification, see vol. ii, p. 235.

(45) Glosses: 2365. *Conmaol do claochlaidh dealbh iar na marbadh la goil ⁊ crodhacht Tigernmais.* 2366. *nir bo tuoi no taitneamhach an gáir trom baoi imme dia ttugad giorra saogail dó.* 2367. *ro dhiobhaidh no ro adhbhalbhasaigh Tigernmas dia thuilg é i ccath Aonaigh Mhacha.* O'Clery's glossary gives "change" as the meaning for *clodh*, with which presumably *chlai* in 2365 is to be identified: this certainly suits the sense, such as it is, and the associated gloss, better than the more ordinary rendering "oppression."

(46). Gloss: 2370. *Atá liom, ol Eochaidh ua Floinn, gur bo maith an flaith feindid Tigernmas, ⁊ gur bo tomaithmech bagrach geramhnus for a feadhaibh ⁊ for a ghaibh e, go a ecc do thamh, ⁊ as e ro bhris tria dirgiathaibh rechta xxvii catha.* "I hold," says Eochaid ua Floind, "that good was the war-like prince Tigernmas, and that he was proud, threatening, sharp, hard, by reason of his shafts and javelins till his death by plague; and it is he who won 27 battles by his correctness of right." We have here an altogether different story of the death of Tigernmas from that contained in the prose texts.

(47) Gloss: 2375-6. *Ni mór na ro dilghinn no na ro serios an righ-fer so cloinn Eimir baoi ag comroinn ris nó ag cur na aghaidh.*

(48) Glosses: 2377. *an síol saor clanda ga mbiodh lucht no toradh is na sciathaibh fria linn.* 2378. *do druinn na riogh láidir rethenech: no do reinnigheadh tar gach [righ]¹⁵ nertmar: no rathach .i. derlaicteach.* 2379. *clann coir chonaich cluach Ughoine Móir.*

¹⁵ This word inserted by a corrector.

(49) Glosses: 2381. *togma* .i. *toghmait*. 2382. *co mbreith-emhnus cecha meadhra ina timchell rena meiscamhnucchadh*. 2383. (reading *eass fairrge tre gluair glanbda*) *amail treisi eassa glan-fairrge ina adhbha ghloin*. 2384. *aireacc Muman iomda iongantach*. The last couplet obscurely refers to the works of art in gold produced (according to the prose texts) during the reign of Tigernmas. *glanbhdha* is defined in O'Clery's Glossary as = *glanáobhdha*, "pure grace": *airecc* as = *inntleacht*.

(50) Glosses: 2385-6. *Gach saoirsi duna iontucctha toil, lenait cach do dhenomh dogres, no cuirter i ccumdaighibh no in edaighibh ioldathaecha na n-uasal sartholach ro ba maith lena soifegadh*. 2387. *gach maisi clechtait cách do cor i ccumhdaighibh corn*. 2388. *bretnasa .i. deilg*. The unusual punctuation of the last three lines seems to be inevitable, although the necessity is not recognised by B, which ends each line with a full stop. Some of the words—*segdait*, *clecht-masa*—are rather obscure.

(51) Glosses: 2389-90. *As e Uchadan cerd do fearaibh Cualann ceidfear do terb no do¹⁶ deiligh ór dia urd lu hobriugadh iomlan aoibinn amail aisneidhim. No as e Tigernmas ro forail ⁊ ro erb for Uchadhan berbadh an óir ó tús*. The place-name *Cuan Claidfinn* does not seem to be recorded elsewhere. The version in R², *Cualann*, is an easy emendation, and accords with the statements of the prose text: but it is negated by the rhyming word *aoibinn*. The primitive technique here suggested, of obtaining gold from the ore not by smelting but by hammering (cold), would be interesting if it were not for the probability that statements of the kind are usually made for metrical purposes. Smelting is, however, hinted at in the next quatrain. In 2390 note *dí* used in an instrumental sense.

(52) Glosses: 2393. *Uas tulchaibh no uas moighibh i n-a mbiodh brogha no bailte fo cleith ó choilltibh ann, no ar an deachaidh clú, no ar a ndentaí cluiche no comrac*. 2394. *builg fadanalácha as a tigeadh gaeth in a sidénaibh*. 2395. *las an ngein clúaigh co tteintibh loisgneacha ag a mbator aighti*

¹⁶ *do* dittographed in O'Clery's MS.

coimmeilte. The “long bags of blasting” are the smith’s bellows, which as they “decline” (collapse) emit their blast. *Foithre* are wooded, swampy, or otherwise uncultivated lands: *Airthir Life*, the eastern part of Life, the district which gives its (modern) name to the river Liffey.

(53) The lakes named are Lochs Allen, Key, Owel, Foyle, Sheelin, an unidentified lake (*Daball*) somewhere near Armagh, Lagore (now dried). The expression *itir Bregaib* (not in all MSS.) seems to refer to subdivisions of this Co. Meath territory, not very clearly defined.

(54) Glosses: 2401. *ba he ro theglaim fis Ereenn i n-aon dail*, 7 *ba dail dia ttainicc dith ree dó-som 7 doibh-sium sin*. 2402. *airdri dleistineach dar n-úactaránaibh no don chleith dia rabhamar*. 2403. *uathcle .i. uathbasacha no uallcha*. The assembly is characterised as “feeble” by the Christian glossator on account of its association with pagan worship: the deeds of slaughter are the human sacrifices to the god Cromm Cruaich. *Slechta of Breifne* = Mag Slecht.

(55) Glosses: 2406. *Cen rí acc riaglughadh no acc stiuradh rechta no dirgiata for aoinneach innti*. 2407. *ní baoi re deaghoruccadh dala no caingne in aircachtus i ndiaidh Tighernmais acht an cetrainhe cuid do daoibh fer nEreenn*. After this quatrain K interpolates six others, which are not found in any of the older MSS.¹⁷

(56) Glosses: 2409. (reading *dosficc ciod betha baoghail*) *Tainic gerbo baoghlach an beatha dhó, no ní raibhe isin mbioth a mbaoi bud baoglaighe inás*). 2411. *tucc damha troma i tiribh na riogh*.

(57) Glosses: 2413. *ba buadach an aisti coccad do sin, no as é robhris na catha so rena gu buadhach*. *Hastu .i. gu*. 2414. *lion daoine, no tuisti .i. teparsain no tinnsatain; no teistin .i. silcadh ina crolinntibh*. *No truisti, .i. iomat do clandaibh ar na tturastraibh*. 2415. *glondaigh .i. gniomhaigh*. For *linib tuisti* I borrow tentatively one of the interpretations in K’s gloss: the variants show that the scribes found the expression obscure. *Luachair* is S. Kerry: *Fosad Da Gort*;

¹⁷ It is hoped to find room for these interpolations, here and elsewhere, in an appendix at the end of the edition.

place-name ambiguous: see Hogan, *Onomasticon* s.v. *The Meeting of the Three Waters*, presumably, as before, the junction of the Suir with its tributary rivers the Nore and the Barrow.

(58) Glosses: 2417. *roslecht* .i. *ro gerr*: *a ndiongnaib* .i. *ccnocaip*. 2418. *Midlaig* .i. *drochlaoidh no firlaigh*. 2419. *trechlad* .i. *secaoileadh*. The identification of the two plains named in this quatrain is uncertain.

(59) Glosses: 2421. *Magh nOdba ar an ord ccetna*. 2422. *do lomadh é fri lumhaibh*. 2423. *i cerich na cColla*. 2424. *hi fíoch* .i. *i feronn*. *Mag Aidne*, Kilmaedduagh, Co. Galway: *Odba* is the region round the town of Navan: *Mag Luíng* = Moylurg near Boyle, Co. Rosecommon: *Mag Lemna* = Malone, Co. Antrim: *Mag Da Gebal* near Tullahog, in Co. Tyrone. *Cich Connla* in the same region, as is also *Mag Fubna*.

(60) Glosses: 2425. *sengainn* .i. *gein aosda no seingene*. 2426. *robtar baoghlaicha a ghuíoma lía a bearaibh* .i. *lía a armaibh*. 2427. *ro mharbh os claithbruinne Carman*.

(61) Glosses: 2429. (reading *feighsenc*) *Fiacha baoi lamas, feochair, seghainn, eolach, firinneach*. 2430. *co rian an mara, no co comroind mara ⁊ tire: no co hinmedon fairrge*. 2432. *Labrann o raiter a comainm-scom, as cor a cest-nughadh*. *No robatar na haibne se fo chorus no fo cosmaíleas ciste i talman co ro tobruchtsat ina reimeas*. The rivers are the Flesk and the Maine, Killarney. Another river-burst is recorded in the name *Labrainne*, which explains the allusion in line 2431. See the following quatrain.

(62) Glosses: 2433. *Tomaidhm Labrainni ó luaiter é, no do luaidhemar remainn no luaidrenach*. 2434. *co nochtadh no scaoileadh do thabairt for Cuailgne on fíodh baoi tairis*. 2436. *as mor an toireas do thomhaidhm obainn Locha Herne a mheabsain ind aimsir ar mor-flatha* .i. *Fiacha Labhrainne*.

(63) Glosses: 2438. *Do marbad Fiacha Labrainni amail luaiter, dar eis gach for-faoilti dlightheigh da nderna in aenaighip lais*. 2440. *ba tren no láidir cisiomh amail sabh, agus do biodh a ghalruccadh i ceridhibh cloinne Heimir do*

siór gó sin. No ba so ab eisiom ag cor sil Eimir i senghalar foda.

(64) Glosses: 2442. *Eochaidh Garbh do gairthi de, ocus as e tucc dubhachas bais d'Fiacha* (reading *rosdubaigh*). 2443. *Do reímnighedh rena roífeadhaibh co roghoil na roda* (reading *reraid roda corogoil*).

(65) Glosses: 2445. *tir an forais .i. an tir chomnaidhe.* 2446. *robtar dasachtach neamchomhnaighthech a airm, ⁊ a faobhru.* 2447. *tucc cacht no cuimreach no cumgach ar aoi athcaighte* [read *a cathaighthe*] *i ngach aimsir.* Foras was the "royal seat" or chief royal dwelling of Tara.

(66) Glosses: 2449. *iar liathadh do, ger bo laochda. No liach lugdha .i. ba doiligh a lagducchadh.* 2450. *cloithri .i. ri cluach.* 2452. *as follus gor basaigedh e la Haenghus Olmuchach, ⁊ bróin mbadbh ina mbloc .i. ina ccruinngadh úasa.* *No baoi bron ⁊ buily bodba ar dearnannaibh os a ciond iar na marbadh.*

(67) Glosses: 2453. *ba hollom Elece .i. ba ri Ereann.* 2454. *da gach aird d'Eirind gus an bfairrge ga mbi fo ghluasacht.* 2456. *sloinnti .i. aisneidher, no ba cath e ina mbiodh cach ag guidhe unacail.* *Clere in Coreo Baiseind* (Co. Clare): *Cuince, Quin*, also in Co. Clare: *Sliab Cailce* is in the same district, whether or not we follow O'Donovan in identifying it with Mount Callan.

(68) Glosses: 2458. *Ag aircam na riogh roghalach bator ós Erinn ina mbiodh toghail ⁊ orgain ⁊ guisge ro ba damna tromduirsi.* 2459. *tor .i. riogh.* 2460. *molmar .i. glorach.* The readings of 2457 in R³ are attempts to mend the metre, in which *na* appears to be a superfluous syllable. This, however, is unnecessary, as a prodelision of the vowel in *ac* is assumed.

(69) Glosses: 2461–2. *ton .i. riogh: iar n-aimsir, iar n-uair, no iar seal creidiomh do Crist ar ccruthnightheoir.* 2463. *is mo cech n-abaid .i. ina gach tigherna.* 2464. *na habail .i. nach bfaghaibh écc.*

(70) Glosses: 2465. *Patraicc ata fodes an dae uais .i. deis Dé tiodhlaicthech.* 2467. *as e fógnus duin.*

(71) Glosses: 2470. *co ccruidhnert ocus comaoiñbh.*
 2471. *imaseach as a noige .i. co n-oirrdercus no co ndiumus.*
 2472. *co ccathaibh no go n-airnéis.*

(72) 2476. glossed *doreir riaghla ⁊ rime na comainsire.*

(73) 2477-8. glossed *ro airimhset senoire chien-aosta do naomhaibh i fiadhnaisi na neolaigh i ndúinibh dúthchusa na Hereenn.* 2479-80. *amhail do foachtadh no do fiafraigeadh diobh, ⁊ ro aisneidhset co firindech, no amail dorala co firindeach, rosgriobhsat na naoimh uatha for a ngluinibh.* *Fecht* is apparently preterite passive of *figim*, "to weave," a word frequently used in verse passages for the construction *cî* a record or chronicle. The reference is no doubt to the antediluvians Fintan and Tuan, and their reports of ancient histories to the early saints.

(74) 2481. (reading *Glúair Gaoidel grian*) *gloine na nGaoidhel ⁊ grian a ccloinne ar dealradh.* 2483-4. *fri ar mbreith ar neamh: nion .i. neamh.* *No Patraicc do reim-nigeadh tria inmhedhón an tsenchusa.*

(75) K has judiciously omitted this certainly corrupt quatrain. The translation offered is makeshift guesswork, and very poor sense at that. But I can do no better with it.

(76) Glosses: 2489: *Fiondtar no firenaighter so co fior mor o Fhinden.* 2490. *le a ccomthar no le a ccoimétar é.*

(77) Glosses: 2493. *do chuirset so co hiomlán re aroili.*
 2494. *do iomraidheatar ina leigíonn ⁊ nír leigset i faillighe é.*
 2495. *do badh riagail rathmar gach arraidhseat na naoimh.*
 2496. *na tugait na heolaigh i ffaill é ⁊ coimedat é co haosda.*

(78) Glosses: 2497. *an fer faoidhes so uadh, no as ainm ionaitt.* 2498. *coimedid se cenela gacha feroinn .i. a seachas.*
 2499. *fri neamh atá an nuall faoidheas no foghruighes uadh.*
 2500. *acitte .i. oicce. éitte .i. aeise.*

LXVI.

Metre: *debide scáilte*. This poem, which has only a factitious association with LG, is included for the sake of completeness. It has been edited (from the A text) by

Professor Thurneysen, ZCP, xii, p. 245, with a German translation. It runs closely parallel to the prose text, which is evidently founded upon it.

(5) The story of the discovery of the culprits differs totally from that in OCT. Thurneysen emends *imbrīg* (in both MSS.) to *mī-brīg*.

(7) 2522. *Ētromm* means "light (to understand), clear."

(9) 2531. *Regda guis* is translated by Thurneysen, with a mark of doubt, *welche Stürmischeit erlangen werden*. The "deaths of Ernmas" are presumably explained by the prose paraphrase, *nīsmillet gona na tonna no tinnit*, "woundings or waves or fires harm them not."

(10) This stanza is very corrupt. It is here given as in the MSS. Thurneysen emends it thus:

Gaei Assail d'ór druimneeh dír	marb forsa-telgenn fer fír,
nī-cícherr imrol a ghal	acht cona-n-gara "Iubar."

The obscure *nicaeche* *imrol* is explained by the *nī tēit urchar n-imruill de* of the prose text.

(11) I venture to translate *anna cumga chniss*, "in its narrowness of leather," as "into its ease, or sheath, of leather." The last line of this quatrain is quite hopeless: I can make nothing of it but "no combat upon an unstable bittern"—nonsense which even a struggle against the constraints of *debide* verse can hardly condone!

(14, 15) Thurneysen points out that these two quatrains have been combined by the prose narrator, who has made the two whelps into one. Luachra Lia, which has evaded Hogan's *Onomasticon*, is probably a place as mythical as Iruaith, or Inis Fíndehairi in the next quatrain.

(16) 2560. A good example of the regular jussive use of *ced*: *ced duit* does not mean "you have permission to . . .," but "you must." When it is used it appears to be a sarcastic *mciosis*, as when a saint tells a culprit, literally, "You have permission to be swallowed up in the earth" or "to be turned into stone."

(17). This quatrain is obviously a self-protecting comment of the Christian poet, guarding himself against the possible risk of being accused of attaching too great importance to these vain stories.

(18–21). These quatrains are certainly intrusive, and belong to a story which has no connexion with that of the wergeld. The only link is its connexion with Tuirill, whose name is here spelt differently in V (*Picrell* instead of *Picrenn*). The other MS., A, has introduced uniformity. Moreover they are fragmentary: quatrain 20 promises to tell the names of the lakes, a promise unfulfilled in the poem in its present state. In quatrain 19, line 2570, *Cnoc Archai* is the hill of Uisnech. Quatrain 21 appears to be the beginning of a third poem relating to the same person, but the rest is gone; for in 22 we return to the original narrative and follow the brethren in their search for the wergeld. The end of the story as here related differs *in toto* from other versions. The brethren seem to fulfil the demands of Lug completely; and the poet, after a further reminder (line 2588) that the story is romance, not history, and after a pietistic interlude (quatrain 24), tells us that, not the brethren, but Lug it was that died.

Here we leave *Liber Originum* (as defined, vol. ii, p. 166) with its rich, if lamentably reconstructed, mythological material, and return to the less valuable artificial parody of the Old Testament to which we have given the name *Liber Occupationis*. With great astonishment I have observed, in certain criticisms of the preceding volumes, evidence of an unwillingness to admit the presence of mythological matter in this text: I cannot imagine why. I have been challenged—rather illogically—to prove that such matter exists, before proceeding to discuss the document from a point of view which gives it its paramount, and its only value: apparently in unconsciousness of the obvious fact that the proof required proceeds automatically from the discussion. I must respectfully assure such critics that, in colloquial phrase, the boot is on the other foot. There is not a human being in all the world, from the lowliest Arunta of Central Australia to the

most sublimated product of European civilization, from the most abject slave of superstition to the most fanatic sceptic, who cannot provide the comparative mythologist with ample materials for a life-long study. If they believe that the people whose ideas find expression in the text before us were exempt from this universal law, it is for them to prove it—if they can. But they must be prepared to accept the inevitable nemesis: for they will *ipso facto* have proved that their *protégés* were not human beings at all!

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