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TÓRUIGEACHT DIARMUDA

AGUS

GRÁINNE.

THE

PURSUIT OF DIARMUID

AND

GRAINNE.

PART I.



PUBLISHED FOR THE

Society for the Preservation of
the Irish Language.

DUBLIN:

M. H. GILL & SON, 50 UPPER-MERCHANT-ST.

1880.



Price One Shilling.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

The only qualification for Membership is an annual subscription of at least TEN SHILLINGS, and for Associates ONE SHILLING.

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1. To publish, at a cheap rate, elementary books from which to learn the Language, and Irish books for Irish-speaking districts.

2. To offer competition premiums to classes and individuals, for composition in Irish, and translation into that Language.*

3. To pay or otherwise reward teachers who will have classes of at least ten pupils learning the Language.

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* The Council have already received promises of premiums to offer for competition—subjects and conditions to be specified hereafter.

τóruiġeaçτ òiarmuða

agus

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FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF THE IRISH
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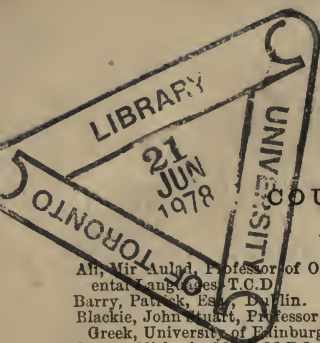
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PREFACE.

THE Council of the Society, perceiving the want of Irish Reading Books for advanced pupils, decided on publishing, in a cheap form, such works as would be most useful to meet this want.

Believing that prose works are the best calculated to aid the young student in the acquisition of the language, they selected from the publications of the Ossianic Society the following prose tale, which they deemed to be most suitable for this purpose. The *Ṭopuigeacht Óiarpmuda agur Ópáinne* has the advantage of being not only the most solid and useful piece of the class of literature to which it belongs, but is also one of the best edited of the Ossianic series. Of this tale, a knowledge of which was one of the literary and legal qualifications for an ollamh or poet, O'Curry, in his lecture on the Fenian tales and poems says: "Of these (i.e., the prose tales), the only tale founded on fact, or, at least, on ancient authority (though romantically told), is one in which Finn himself was deeply concerned. It is

the pursuit of *Diarmaid* and *Grainné*. The facts on which it is founded are shortly these:—

“Finn, in his old age, solicited the monarch, Cormac MacArt, for the hand of his celebrated daughter, *Grainné*, in marriage.

“Cormac agreed to the hero’s proposal, and invited Finn to go to Tara to obtain from the princess herself her consent (which was necessary in such matters in those days in Erin) to their union. Finn, on this invitation, proceeded to Tara, attended by a chosen body of his warriors, and among these were his son *Oisín*, his grandson Oscar, and *Diarmaid O’Duibhné*, one of his chief officers, a man of fine person and most fascinating manners.

“A magnificent feast was, of course, provided, at which the monarch presided, surrounded by all the great men of his court, among whom the Fenians were accorded a distinguished place.

“It appears to have been a custom at great feasts in ancient Erin for the mistress of the mansion, or some other distinguished lady, to fill her own rich and favourite drinking-cup or glass from a select vessel of choicest liquor, and to send it round by her own favourite maid-in-waiting to the chief gentlemen of the company, to be sent round again by them to a certain number (which was, I believe, four) in their immediate vicinity, so that everyone of those invited should in turn

enjoy the distinction of participating in this gracious favour. On the present occasion the lady *Grainné* did the honours of her royal father's court, and sent round her favourite cup accordingly, until all had drank from it, *Oisín* and *Diarmaid O'Duibhné* alone excepted.

"Scarcely had the company uttered their praises of their liquor and their profound acknowledgments to the princess than they all, almost simultaneously, fell into a heavy sleep.

"The liquor was, of course, drugged for this purpose, and no sooner had *Grainné* perceived the full success of her scheme than she went and sat by the side of *Oisín* and *Diarmaid*, and, addressing the former, complained to him of the folly of his father Finn in expecting that a maiden of her youth, beauty, and celebrity could ever consent to become the wife of so old and war-worn a man; that if *Oisín* himself were to seek her hand she should gladly accept him; but since that could not now be, that she had no chance of escaping the evil which her father's temerity had brought upon her but by flight, and as *Oisín* could not dishonour his father by being her partner in such a proceeding, she conjured *Diarmaid* by his manliness and by his vows of chivalry to take her away, to make her his wife, and thus to save her from a fate to which she preferred even death itself.

“After much persuasion (for the consequences of so grievous an offence to his leader must necessarily be serious), *Diarmaid* consented to the elopement.

“The parties took a hasty leave of *Oisin*, and, as the royal palace was not very strictly guarded on such an occasion, *Grainné* found little difficulty in escaping the vigilance of her attendants and gaining the open country with her companion.

“When the monarch and Finn awoke from their trance their rage was boundless; both of them vowed vengeance against the unhappy delinquents, and Finn immediately set out from Tara in pursuit of them.

“He sent parties of his swiftest and best men to all parts of the country; but *Diarmaid* was such a favourite with his brethren in arms, and the peculiar circumstances of the elopement invested it with so much sympathy on the part of those young heroes, that they never could discover the retreat of the offenders, except when Finn himself happened to be of the party that immediately pursued them, and then they were sure to make their escape by some wonderful stratagem or feat of agility on the part of *Diarmaid*.”

This, then, was the celebrated pursuit of *Diarmaid* and *Grainné*. It extended all over Erin, and in the description of the progress of it a great amount of curious information on topography, the

natural productions of various localities, social manners, and more ancient tales and superstitions, is introduced.

The flight of *Diarmaid* and *Grainné* is mentioned in several of our ancient manuscripts, and the popular traditions throughout the country point to those ancient monuments, vulgarly called *cromlechs*, as their resting and hiding-places, many of which are still commonly—though, of course, without reason—called *Leabthacha Dhiarmada is Ghrainné*, or the beds of *Diarmaid* and *Grainné*.

It was intended at first to publish the Irish text only, and thus simply to provide Irish literature for advanced students; but when the text was printed it was then considered also desirable to print the translation which accompanied it. Before, however, taking this step the question arose as to whether it would be legitimate for the Council to republish from the transactions of another Society the work of one of its authors, who was happily still living. In any case, it would be ungracious to reprint the work without informing the author and obtaining his permission. To do this led to great delay, and time had already been lost owing to other circumstances.

It is true the Society might have supplied another translation or paraphrase, and thereby have avoided mentioning the name of the original

author and editor from the beginning to the end of the work; but this course would be neither right nor honourable. Nor would the fact of supplying a literal translation be a sufficient excuse, as the valuable translation of Standish H. O'Grady has been so well done that, whilst it is sufficiently literal for the class of students qualified to read it, yet it affords pleasurable interest to the general reader.

After some consideration, Professor O'Looney was instructed to communicate with Mr. O'Grady, who, in the kindest manner possible, gave his consent, and wrote as follows :—

“ October, 1879.

“ Yours of the 22nd instant reached me here this morning. I am truly sorry that you had to wait so long for an answer to your first letter. . . It was, therefore, a very long time after date that your letter found me out. The above is my permanent address. With regard to ‘ Diarmuid and Grainne,’ I have no rights of any kind in regard to my edition of that tale, so far as I know. But, even if I had, I would cheerfully waive them in favour of your Society, of whose objects I cordially approve, and would make them a present of my humble performance.”

He also agreed to read the proof-sheets. The proof-sheets were accordingly given to him, but, owing to his absence from home or some other

cause, there was great delay in returning them. As there was a pressing need for the book, and as so much time had been already lost in issuing the work, the Council, at a meeting held on Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1880, passed the following resolution:—

“That the full authority of this Council be given to Mr. O’Looney to put the tale of the pursuit of Diarmaid and Grainne finally through the press.”

Professor O’Looney was especially selected to see it through the press, as he was formerly a member of the Ossianic Society and a contributor to its publications; amongst the rest he was the original translator and editor of the *Laoid Oipín ar ċip na n-Og* (The Lay of Oisín in the Land of the Young), which he contributed to the fourth volume of the Ossianic Society in 1859.

The portion of Diarmaid and Grainne now published consists of the first half of the original work (or Part I.), and numbers altogether 174 pages; it will be found a valuable aid to learners of the Irish language. The Council purpose publishing the remaining portion of the work.

The text; translation, and notes are the work of Mr. O’Grady; whilst the copious vocabulary and other matter contained in the appendix, &c., have been added by the Society.

TÓRUIGHEACHT DHIARMUOA AGUS
GHRÁINNE.

ARGUMENT.

1. Fionn's early rising ; its cause. Oisín and Diórruing bind themselves to ask Grainne to become Fionn's wife. Her qualities. 2. Oisín and Diórruing proceed to Tara. Cormac receives and welcomes them. 3. Interview of Oisín and Diórruing with Cormac and Grainne. 4. Oisín and Diórruing return to Almuin. Banquet at Tara. The guests. 5. Daire names and describes the guests to Grainne. 6. Grainne gives a draught to Fionn, Cormac, and others. A deep sleep comes upon them. 7. Grainne offers herself in marriage to Oisín. Refused. She puts Diarmuid under "bonds" to force him to elope with her. 8. Diarmuid remonstrates. Grainne says she had cause. 9. Which she proceeds to relate. 10. Diarmuid offers an excuse for not leaving Tara with her. Excuse not taken. 11. Grainne leaves Tara ; Diarmuid is advised by his friends to go with her. 12. Diarmuid bids farewell to his friends. His reluctance to go with Grainne. 13. They proceed by chariot to Athlone. 14. They cross the Shannon and go on foot to Doire dha bhoth. 15. Fionn and his trackers pursue Diarmuid and Grainne. 16. A hound is sent by Oisín to warn Diarmuid of approaching danger. 17. Three warning shouts to Diarmuid. 18. The Trackers find Diarmuid and Grainne in Doire. 19. Oisín and Oscar try to dissuade Fionn from going to Doire. 20. Escape of Grainne. 21. She goes with Aongus to Limerick. 22. Diarmuid, from the inside, inquires at each of the seven doors of the fort, which battalion guards each of the seven doors. With a light, airy bound he passes over the door guarded by Fionn and his Fenians beyond their ranks. He escapes. 23. He rejoins Grainne and Aongus. Aongus' six advices to Diarmuid. Muadhan, a warrior youth, offers his services to Diarmuid and Grainne. Accepted. His first service with hair, hook, and rod. 24. From a height Diarmuid sees a large, swift, fearful fleet of ships making for land towards the spot where he stands. Nine times nine of the chieftains come ashore. 25. Diarmuid learns from them that they are in pursuit of himself. He is unknown to them. Their three poisonous hounds. They number twenty hundreds of men. Diarmuid evades their questions about himself. 26. By a ruse in a challenge trial of skill he kills fifty of their men. 27. Again he evades their questions. 28. He manages to kill fifty more of their men. 29. Diarmuid returns in the evening to Grainne. Muadhan keeps watch

all night. 30. Diarmuid challenges the strangers to a third feat, and thus manages to kill a third fifty. 31. Returns to Grainne. Muadhan keeps watch. 32. Diarmuid goes out in battle suit, taking his two fearful javelins with him. Grainne's dread at this sight. Goes out alone to do battle with the Green Fenians. 33. He meets them. They inquire of him about Diarmuid. Diarmuid makes himself known to them. They encounter in bloody battle. Diarmuid's swift valour. He hews them down in every direction. Only the three green chiefs and a very few of the men escape to their ships. 34. Diarmuid returns from the conflict without cut or wound. 35. Diarmuid challenges to single combat one of the three chieftains. In their mutual onslaught they are compared to two raging lions, two fearless hawks &c. 36. They wrestle. Diarmuid hurls the chieftain to the earth to which he binds him firm and fast. He encounters, overcomes, and binds the other two in like manner, and leaves them there in heavy grief. 37. He returns to Grainne. Muadhan keeps watch all night. 38. Diarmuid tells his exploits to Grainne. 39. They depart thence through fear of Fionn. They reach Slaibh Luachra and take rest by the brink of a stream. 40. A fruitless attempt is made to loose the bonds of the three chieftains. 41. Deirdre (Fionn's female messenger), with the speed of a swallow, approaches the Strangers. Discovers that it was Diarmuid who bound their chieftains. Advises to loose the poisonous hounds on his track. 42. Hounds let loose. The pursuit. 43. The youth with the green mantle. Diarmuid arms himself. 44. Muadhan's mysterious whelp-hound kills one of the poisonous hounds. 45. Diarmuid kills the second hound with his Ga-dearg. 46. He kills the third by dashing it against a rock. Kills the youth of the green mantle. Turns on his pursuers. Deirdre alone escapes the general slaughter. 47. Fionn summons all the Fenians of Erin. They go to where the chieftains are bound. No one will loose the chieftains for Fionn. They die there. Description of their graves. Fionn's grief. 48. Deirdre tells Fionn of the slaughter of the Strangers. She cannot tell whither went Diarmuid; so Fionn and the Fenians return to Almuin. 49. Diarmuid and Grainne return to Limerick. Muadhan leaves them. 50. Continuation of their wandering. Compact between Diarmuid and Searbhan. 51. Fionn and the Tuatha De Danaan warrior youths. Oisín's good advice to the youths. 52. Dispute between Aoifne and Aine. A goaling match. 53. Names of those engaged in the match. 54. Lasts three days. No goal won. Wonderful effects of the berry of a quicken-tree. 55. A giant youth of one eye guards the tree.

TÓRUIGHEACHT DHIARMUDA AGUS SHRÁINNE.

AN CEUD ROINN.

1. LÁ N-ANN D'AR ÉIRIÚ FIONN MAC CHUMAILL
MAIDEAN MOC A N-ALMUIN LEACAN-MÓIR LAI-
GEAN, AGUS RO FUIR AR AN B-PAITCE B-PEUR-
UIDTNE AMUIG SAN GÍOLLA SAN ÓGLAC INA
FOCÁIR, AGUS DO LEAN OIR DÁ MUINTIR É .1.
OIRÍN MAC FHINN AGUS DIOIRIADINZ MAC DHO-
BDAIR UÍ BHADIRGNE; RO LABDAIR OIRÍN AGUS
IR É RO RÁIR; “CREUD ADBAIR NA MOICÉIRGE
RIN OIR, A FHINN?” AR RÉ. “NÍ SAN ADBAIR
DO MUGNEAR AN MOICÉIRGE RO,” AR FIONN,
“ÓIR ATÁIM SAN BEAN SAN BAINCÉILE Ó D'EUG
MAIGNEIR INGION SHADAIR GILNTOIB MÍC
MHÓIRNE; ÓIR NÍ GNÁC RUAN INÁ RÁMCOOLA
DO DEUNAM DON TÉ CEANGMAR SAN BEAN
A DIONGMÁLA AIGE, AGUS IR É RIN ADBAIR MO
MOICÉIRGE FÉIN, A OIRÍN.” “CREUD DO BEIR

tura mar rin ?” ar Oirín ; “óir ní fuil bean
 iná baincéile a n-Eirinn iadglair oileánaig
 ar a h-cuirfeára rinne do porz iná do rað-
 airc, naé o-tiubhramdaoirne ar air nó ar
 éigean cúgao í.” Agus ann rin do labhair
 Oiorraing, agus ir é ro ráio : “do bhaic-
 rinn féin do óiongmáil do baincéile óuit.”
 “Cia h-í féin ?” ar Fionn. “Atá h-ráinne
 ingion Chormaic mhic Airt mhic Chuinn ceu-
 óadai,” ar Oiorraing, “.i. an bean ir
 feárr deaib agus deunam agus úrlabrad
 do mháib na cruinne go cóimíomlán.” “Dar
 do láimre, a Oiorraing,” ar Fionn, “atá
 imreáran agus eardaonta ior Chormac agus
 mé féin re cian o’aimir, agus níor máic
 agus níor máireac liom go o-tiubhad eurað
 tocmairc oim, agus do b’feárr liom go
 n-deaádo ribre araon ag iarraidó cleamhair
 ar Chormac dam ; óir do b’fura liom eurað
 tocmairc do éabhairt oiruibre iná oim
 féin.” “Racramaoirne ann,” ar Oirín,
 “gion go b-fuil cairbe óúinn ann, agus ná
 bíod fíor ár o-turair ag don uine go
 teacé tar air óúinn arí.”

2. Iar rin ro gluaireadair an oir deaglaoc
 rin pompa, agus do éiomnadar céileabrad
 o’fhionn ; agus ní h-aicirirtear a n-imteacé

nó go ránḡadad Teamair. Tárta mḡ Eir-
eann a n-óáil donaiḡ aḡur oipeáctair nom-
pa ar fáiltce na Teamrad, aḡur maíte aḡur
móruidle a muintire mar don ruir, aḡur
no fearad ríoráoin fáilte roim Oirín aḡur
roim Thioirriainḡ, aḡur no cuipead an
t-donad ar átlá an tan rin, óir fá óearb
leir ḡurab me toirḡ. nó me turar éigin do
tánḡadad an óir rin óá ionnraíḡiú. A
h-aitle rin do ḡoir Oirín mḡ Eir-
eann do leáctaduib an donaiḡ, aḡur no innir do
ḡurab ó'airiadó cleammaid ó'fhionn mac
Chumaill airrean tánḡadad féin don cor
rin. Do labhair Cormac aḡur ir é no ráio :
“ní fuil mac mḡ iná nofláta curad iná
caitmílead a n-Eirinn náir tuz m'ingionra
eurad tocmairre oréa, aḡur ir ormpa atá a
oirbire rin aḡ cág go coitcéann, aḡur ní
tiubairra fíor rḡeul víbre nó go m-beiréio
rib féin do látdair m' ingine ; óir ir fearr
a rḡeula féin aḡuib iná ribre do beic oim-
óac óiom.”

3. Do ḡluairadad nompa iar rin go rán-
ḡadad ḡriadanán na banntrácta, aḡur no fuio
Cormac ar cólba na h-íomóad aḡur na
h-áiríoleapta a b-foáir Thriáinne, aḡur no
labhair aḡur ir é no ráio : “aḡ rin, a

Ḥhráinne," ar ré, "óir do mhuintir Fhinn
 mac Chumáill as teac̃t doo iarraid̃re
 mar mnaoi asur mar b̃aincéile do, asur
 creud an ffreasraõ do b'áil leat do t̃a-
 b̃airt or̃ta?" O'ffreasair Ḥhráinne asur
 ir é ro ráiõ: "má tá do óiolra do cliaim̃in
 ann, creud ar nac̃ m-bião mo óiolra o'fear
 asur o'fearcéile ann?" Ro bádar rároa
 an tan rin, asur ro ráileaõ iar rin fleaõ
 asur feuroa oóib̃ an oiõce rin ran nḡrianãn
 a b-fõc̃air Ḥhráinne asur na banntrãc̃ta,
 go mbão meir̃ge meaõar-ḡlórãc̃ iaõ; asur
 do m̃igne Coimac ionaõ coinne m̃u asur re
 fionn coiõc̃ior ón oiõce rin a o-Teãmrãiḡ.

4. Ah-aic̃le rin do ráiõiḡ Oir̃in asur Oior-
 raing̃ tar a n-air go h-Al̃m̃uin a ḡ-cionn
 Fhinn asur na Féinne, asur ro innreaõar
 oóib̃ a r̃geula ó cúir go veireaõ. Asur
 mar t̃eio caiteãm̃ ann ḡac̃ niõ, do cúaõ
 caiteãm̃ ran ḡ-cãir̃oe aimir̃e rin; asur
 ann rin ro cúir fionn tionól asur tiom-
 ruḡaõ ar f̃eac̃t ḡ-cãtaib̃ na ḡnaic̃féinne
 ar ḡac̃ áir̃o a rãb̃aõar, asur t̃ang̃aõar
 mar a raib̃ fionn a n-Al̃m̃uin móir̃leac̃ain
 lãiḡean; asur an lá véiḡeanãc̃ don aimir̃
 rin do ḡluair̃eaõar pompa ina móir̃buĩoeãn-
 naib̃, ina n-or̃onḡaib̃, asur ina n-oior̃mãannaib̃

οἰαυα οἰγῆρε οἰοῦεαοῖαυαυα, αῖγυρ νί η-αι-
 ἐμῖρτεαυι α η-ιμῖτεαῖα νό ῖο μάνῖαυαυι ῖο
 τεαῖμῖαῖῖ. Ro ἐάμῖα Coῖμαα αῖγυρ μαῖτε
 αῖγυρ μόμυαῖρλε β-ρεαυι η-Εῖρεαυν ινα ἐιμ-
 ἐιολῖ μoμπα αυι αν β-ραιῖε, αῖγυρ ο'ρεαυα-
 υαυι ρῖορῖαοιυ ράῖλτε μoιμ Φῖιoυυ αῖγυρ μoιμ
 αν β-ῖέιυυ υῖλε, αῖγυρ οo ἐυαῖοαυι α η-αιῖε
 ριυ ῖο τεαῖ μεῖορῖεαῖ μῖοῖαυαῖα αν μῖῖ.
 Ro ῖυῖο μῖῖ Εῖρεαυν α η-οάῖλ οῖλ αῖγυρ
 αοῖβνεαυα, αῖγυρ α βεαν αυι α ῖυαῖαυν
 ἐῖλῖ .ι. Εῖτε inῖιoυ Δτάῖυ Chοῖαῖῖ, αῖγυρ
 ῖῖαῖυνε αυι α ῖυαῖαυν ριυ, αῖγυρ ῖῖoυυ μαα
 Chυμῖαῖῖ αυι ῖάῖμ ὀεῖρ αν μῖῖ; αῖγυρ μo ῖυῖο
 Cαῖρβῖε ῖῖεαῖαυι μαα Chοῖμαῖα αυι ῖῖῖορ
 αν μῖῖῖῖ ῖευoυα, αῖγυρ Oῖῖῖ μαα ῖῖῖυυ
 αυι αν ῖῖῖορ εῖλε; αῖγυρ οo ῖυῖο ῖαῖ αoυ
 οῖoβ οo μῖῖρ α υαῖρλε αῖγυρ α αῖαῖοα ὀ
 ῖοιυ αμαῖ.

5. Oo ῖυῖο οῖαοι αῖγυρ οεαῖῖῖῖῖ eοῖαῖ
 αυν οo μῖυῖῖῖῖ Φῖῖῖυ α β-ῖῖαῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ
 inῖῖῖῖ Chοῖμαῖα, .ι. Oάῖῖε ουαυαῖ μαα
 Μόῖῖα; αῖγυρ νῖορ ἐῖαν ῖυρ εῖμῖῖ αοῖνεαυ
 cόῖμῖαῖο αῖγυρ ιoμ-αῖαῖῖῖ ιoῖῖ é ῖέῖυ αῖγυρ
 ῖῖῖῖῖῖ. Δυν ριυ ο'εῖμῖῖ Oάῖῖε ουαυαῖ
 μαα Μόῖῖα ινα ῖεαυαῖῖ α β-ῖῖαῖῖῖῖῖ
 ῖῖῖῖῖῖ, αῖγυρ οo ῖαβ ουαυα αῖγυρ οῖευῖ-
 α αῖγυρ οεαῖῖῖῖῖ α ῖεαν αῖγυρ α ριυῖεαυ

u; aḡur ann rin uo ladbairi ḡráinne, aḡur
 ro fíarfuig̃ uon uraoi, “creuo an uoirḡ
 nó an turur fá u-táinig fionn mac Chum-
 aill uon báile ro anoct?” “Muna b-fuil
 a fíor rin aḡura,” ar an uraoi, “ní h-ionḡ-
 na ḡan a fíor aḡamra.” “Iḡ maic liom a
 fíor u’fáḡail uaitre,” ar ḡráinne. “Ma-
 reab̃,” ar an uraoi, “iḡ uoo iairriar̃re mar
 mnaoi aḡur mar bainc̃eile táinig fionn uon
 báile ro anoct.” “Iḡ mór an t-ionḡna
 liomra,” ar ḡráinne, “nac u’Oirín iairraḡ
 fionn mire, óir buo c̃óra a macraimail uo
 tadbairt uamra iná fear iḡ foirb̃te iná
 m’at̃air.” “Ná h-abair rin,” ar an uraoi,
 “óir uá ḡ-cluinreab̃ fionn tu ní biao ré
 féin muot, aḡur ní mó lámrao Oirín beic̃
 muot.” “Inniḡ uam̃ anoir,” ar ḡráinne,
 “cia an laoc é rúo ar ḡualainn uoir Oirín
 mic fhinn?” “Atá ann rúo,” ar an uraoi,
 “.i. ḡoll mear m̃ileab̃ta mac Mórna.”
 “Cia an laoc úo ar ḡualainn ḡhoill?” ar
 ḡráinne. “Orcur mac Oirín,” ar an
 uraoi. “Cia an fear caolc̃oraó ar ḡua-
 lainn Orḡair?” ar ḡráinne. “Caolte mac
 Ronáin,” ar an uraoi. “Cia an laoc mór-
 ólaó mear-m̃eanmnaó é rúo ar ḡualainn
 Chaoilte?” ar ḡráinne. “Mac luig̃beac̃

Láimeuđtaig, .i. mac ingine o'fhionn mac
 Chumail an fear úo," ar an triaoi. "Cia
 an fear ballac binnbriacac úo," ar rí,
 "ar a b-fuil an folc car ciaroub ašur an
 óa žruao corcra caoróearša ar lám celi
 Oirín mic fhinn?" "Diarmuo deubán
 oread foluir na Duibne an fear úo," ar an
 triaoi, ".i. an t-aon leandán ban ašur ingion
 ir fearr óa b-fuil ran oimán go cóimíom-
 lán." "Cia rúo ar žualainn Dhiarmuoa?"
 ar Šráinne. "Diorruing mac Dođair oam-
 aio Uí Bhaoiršne, ašur ir triaoi ašur oeaš-
 óuine ealaóan an fear úo," ar Dáire
 ouanaó.

6. "Mat an buóean rin ann," ar Šráinne
 ašur oo žoir a comal coimóeaóta cúice,
 ašur a ouđairt ría an corin cloó-óroa
 cumóuigte oo bí ran nšruandán óa h-éir
 oo óabairt cúice. Tuš an comal an corin
 léi, ašur oo líon Šráinne an corin a š-ceuo-
 óir, (ašur oo óeiróeo ól naoi naonbar
 ann). A ouđairt Šráinne, "beir leat an
 corin ro o'fhionn ar o-túir ašur abair
 leir oeoó o'ól ar, ašur noót oo žur mire
 oo cúir cúige é." Oo ruš an comal an
 corin o'ionnraigíó fhinn ašur o'innir oo šac
 níó a ouđairt Šráinne ría oo ráó rir. Oo

ḡḷac Ḥionn an corin aḡur ḡ'ib̃ ḡeoḉ ar, aḡur
 ñ t̃ũirḡe ḡ'ib̃ an ḡeoḉ iná ḡo t̃ũit a t̃oir-
 c̃im ruain aḡur ḡiorc̃oḡalṽa air. ḡo ḡḷac
 Cormac an ḡeoḉ aḡur ḡo t̃ũit an ruan ceu-
 na air, aḡur ḡo ḡḷac Eitce bean Chormaid
 an corin aḡur ib̃ear ḡeoḉ ar, aḡur ḡo t̃ũit
 an ruan ceuona uir̃ie am̃ail c̃ác. Ann rin
 ḡo ḡoir ḡr̃áinne an c̃om̃al c̃om̃ḡeoḉṽa
 c̃ũice, aḡur a ḡuib̃airṽa ma: “beir leat an
 corin ḡo ḡo Cairbre L̃reac̃air mac Chormaid
 aḡur ab̃air leir ḡeoḉ ḡ'ól ar, aḡur tab̃air
 an corin ḡo na mac̃uib̃ ḡioḡ úo iná ḡoc̃air.”
 ḡo ruḡ an c̃om̃al an corin ḡo Cairbre, aḡur
 ñ maic̃ ḡo ḡáinḡ leir a t̃ab̃airṽa ḡon t̃é ḡá
 neara ḡo an tan ḡo t̃ũit a t̃oirc̃im ruain
 aḡur ḡiorc̃oḡalṽa air ḡéin, aḡur ḡac n-aon
 ḡar ḡḷac an corin a n-ḡiaḡ a c̃éile, ḡo t̃ũit-
 eoḡar iná ḡ-t̃oirc̃im ruain aḡur ḡiorc̃o-
 ḡalṽa.

7. An uair ruair ḡr̃áinne mar rin c̃ác ar
 c̃aoi meirḡe aḡur mear̃b̃ail; ḡo éir̃ḡ ḡéin ḡo
 ḡoil ḡoirḡionaḉ ar an rũoḉ iná maib̃ aḡur ḡo
 rũoḉ uoir̃ Oir̃in aḡur ḡhiarmũo O ḡhuiḡne,
 aḡur ḡo lab̃air ḡe h-Oir̃in aḡur ir̃ é ḡo
 ḡáro: “ir̃ ionḡna liom ḡéin ó Ḥionn mac
 Chum̃ail̃ mo leic̃éir̃e ḡ'iar̃maio ḡo ḡéin mar̃
 m̃naoi, óir̃ bũo c̃óira ḡo mo mac̃raim̃ail ḡéin

do tādaiṛt tāmīra māri fēari inā fēari ir
 fōiribēte inā m'atāiri." "Nā h-adaiṛi rin, a
 Ṣhīrāinne," ari Oirīn, "ōiri vā ṣ-cluinṛeāṭ
 fionn tūra vā rāṭō rin nī bīdō rē fēin miot,
 aṣur ni mō leomāinnṛe beit miot." "An
 nṣeubaiṛṛe ruiṛṣe uaimṛe, a Oirīn?" ari
 Ṣhīrāinne. "Nī ṣeubdō," ari Oirīn, "ōiri ṣiṭ
 bē be an vo luāṭfaiṭe re fionn nī beinnṛe
 rīa." Tuṣ Ṣhīrāinne a h-aṣṣaiṭō ari Ṭhiarimuro
 ann rin, aṣur vo rāṭō: "An nṣeubaiṛṛe
 ruiṛṣe uaimṛe, a mīc Uī Ṭhuiḃne, an uaiṛ
 naṭ nṣeubdō Oirīn uaim é." "Nī ṣeubdō," vo
 rāṭō Ṭhiarimuro, "ōiri ṣiṭ bē be an vo luāṭfaiṭe
 re h-Oirīn nīori cūibe liomra a beit aṣam
 vā m-bdō naṭ luāṭfaiṭe re fionn i." "Māiṛeāṭō," ari
 Ṣhīrāinne, "cuiṛimṛe fā ṣeār-
 aiḃ aṭa aṣur aiṭmīllte tū a Ṭhiarimuro .i. fā
 ṣeār-aiḃ ṭioma ṭiāoiṭeāṭa muna m-beir-
 iri mé fēin leat ar an teāṣlāṭ ro anoṭt rīl
 éireoṭur fionn aṣur rīṣ Eirionn ar an ruan
 ina b-fuīlṛiot."

8 “Iŕ olc na geara do cuirir oim a
 Shinnne,” ar Diarmuid, “aŕur ceist fár
 cuirir na geara úo oim féin reac a b-fuil
 do macaib níos aŕur róflac a o-teac meo-
 reac miochuidta an níz anocht, aŕur nac
 b-fuil oibŕan uile ionnmhine mná iŕ meara

iná mé féin?" "Óar do láimhe a míc Uí
 Dhuibhne ní gan aóðar do cúipear féin na
 geara úo oir mar inneorao ouit anoir."

9. "Lá dá mab miz Eipeann a n-dál donaidz
 asur oipeadair ar fáitce na Teampad, tárla
 fionn asur readt g-caí na gnditféinne
 ann an lá rin asur mo éiriz iomáin comór-
 tair ioir Chairebhe Lipeadair mac Chormaid
 asur mac Luigóead, asur mo éirgeadair rin
 bhipeadgmaidze asur Chearna, asur colaimna
 teanna na Teampad ar éad Chairebhe, asur
 fionna Eipeann ar éad míc Luigóead, asur
 ní mab ina fuidhe ran donad an lá rin adt
 an miz asur fionn asur tura, a 'Oidarmuir.
 Tárla an iomáin as uil ar mac Luigóead,
 asur mo éirgírre ad fearam asur do bairir
 a camán don té fá neard ouit, asur mo léizir
 fá lár asur lánatlam é, asur do éuadair
 ran iomáin asur mo éuir an báire trí h-uair
 ar Chairebhe asur ar geara na Teampad. Do
 bídearra an uair rin am grianán glan-
 madaricad gorm-fuinneoza glóine oos feu-
 cain, asur mo cúipear munn mo porz asur mo
 madairic ionnador an lá rin, asur ní éuzar
 an griad rin o'aoimnead oile ó join alé,
 asur ní éuibar go bpoinn an bráda."

10. "Ir ionzna ouitre an griad rin do éa-

báirt óamra tar éanna fhinn," ar Oidarmuir, "a gus nac b-fuil a n-Eirinn fear ir mó ionnmúine mná iná é; a gus an b-fuil a fíor a gao, a Shráinne, an oíche bíor fionn a o-Teamraí g suab aige féin oo bíor eóiracá na Teamrac, a gus mar rin nac b-féoir linne an baile o'rágáil?" "Aca ooirpeuluischte ar mo ghrádhara," ar Shráinne, "a gus geubam amac ann." "Ir gear óamra gááil tré ooirpe euluischte ar bit," ar Oidarmuir. "Maíread, cluinníre," oo ráio Shráinne, "go o-téiréann gac curao a gus gac caicmíleao o'úrlannab a rleag a gus oo éirannab a g-craoirac tar ronnao gaca oúna a gus gaca deagáile ar teac nó amac a gus geubaoara an ooirpe euluischte amac a gus leaoara mar rin mé."

II. Oo gluar Shráinne roimpe amac, a gus oo labair Oidarmuir re n-a muintir, a gus ir é a oubairt: "A Oirín mic fhinn, creuo oo deunraora mair na gearab úo oo cuirao oim?" "Ní cionntac túra mair na gearab oo cuirao oir," ar Oirín; "a gus deirimre leat Shráinne oo leanaíam, a gus cóimeuo tu féin go maic ar cealgab fhinn." "A Oirín mic Oirín, creuo ir maic óamra oo deunam ar na gearab úo oo cuirao oim?"

“Θειμμε λεατ Σριάιννε το λεαηαῖναι,” ἀρ Ορζαρ, “ὅρι ιρ φεαρ τριαδῆ το ἄιλλεαρ ἁ ἕεαρ.” “Cρευο ἀν κοῖμαιρλε βειμρι τοῖν ἁ Χθαοιλτε?” ἀρ Θιαρμυρο. “Ἁ θειμμε,” ἀρ Cθαοιλτε, “ῥο β-φυιλ μο ὀιονγῖαῖλ φέιν το ἡηδοι ἁγμαρ, ἁγυρ το β’φέαρρι λιον ἡῶ μαῖτ ἡα cρυιννε ῥυρ τοῖν φέιν το βευρφαὸ Σριάιννε ἀν ῥιαὸ ὕο.” “Cρευο ἀν κοῖμαιρλε το βειμρι τοῖν, ἁ Θιορρυινγ?” “Θειμμε ριοτ Σριάιννε το λεαηαῖναι,” ἀρ Θιορρυινγ, “ῥιὸ ῥο ο-τιοcφαιὸ το βάρ οε, ἁγυρ ιρ οlc λιομρἁ ἐ.” “Ἀν ἰ ρύο βάρ ῥ-κοῖμαιρλε υἱε τοῖν,” ἀρ Θιαρμυρο. “Ιρ ἰ,” ἀρ Οἱρῖν, ἁγυρ ἀρ cάc ἁ ῥ-κοιτcῖιννε.

12. 1αρ ρῖν ἐιρῥεαρ Θιαρμυρο ἡῶ φεαρῖν, ἁγυρ τυῥ λῶν cάραὸ λαοcὸα ταρ ἁ λεατἁ-αρμαῖβ, ἁγυρ το cιομαιν cεαο ἁγυρ cέιλε-βρἁὸ το Οἱρῖν ἁγυρ το ἡῶιτῖβ ἡα φέιννε; ἁγυρ ἡῶρι ἡὸ μόνἁοῶν ἡῖncορcρἁ ἡῶ ῥἁc οεορ τοῖ ρῖλεαὸ Θιαρμυρο ἀρ ἁ ὀεαρcἁῖβ ἀρ ρῥαρἁῖναι ρε ἡ-ἁ ἡῡἡτιρ το. Το cυαῖὸ Θιαρμυρο ἀρ βάρρι ἀν οῡἡα, ἁγυρ το cυρ ὕρἡἡἡα ἁ τοῖ ρῖλεαῆ ρἁοι, ἁγυρ ο’ἐιρῖῥ το βἁοιτἡέἡἡ αῖτευοτρυἡ ὕρἁῖρ ουνἁῖαῖλ ῥυρ ῥἁβ ἡεῖτεαο ἁ τοῖ βονν οον φεαρἡἡἡ ἁἡἡἡ φευρἡἁῖτἡε ἁμἡῖῥ ἀρ ἀν β-φἁῖτcῖ, ἁγυρ τἁρἡἁ Σριάιννε ἀρ. Ἀἡ ρῖν το ἡἁβἁρ Θιαρμυρο,

Δγυρ ιρ é Δ ουβδιρτ : “Dom αιτνε, Δ
 Σηρίννε,” αρ ρé “ιρ ολε αν τυρur ινά
 ο-τάνγαιρ; όιρ το β’ρεάρι ουιτ ριονν μαε
 Chuñailll μαρ leañán αγαν ινά μιρε, Δγυρ
 ναε β-ρεαναρ cá cúil ινά έεαρη ινά ιαρτάρ
 ο’Ειρινν ινα m-beurφαν έu ανοιρ, Δγυρ ριλλ
 ταρ h-αιρ τον βαιλε, Δγυρ ní β-ρuiγiò ριονν
 ργευλα αρ Δ n-οεάριηαιρ γο βιάτ.” “Ιρ
 οεαριβ ναε β-ρillρεαν,” αρ Σηρίννε, “Δγυρ
 ναε ργαιρφαν leat γο ργαιραιò αν βάρ ριот
 mé.” “Μαιρεαò γλυαιρ uait, Δ Σηρίννε,”
 αρ Οιαρμουο.

13. Το γλυαιρ Οιαρμουο Δγυρ Σηρίννε ρóm-
 πα ιαρ ρη, Δγυρ ní οεαέαναρ ταρ mίle όη
 m-βαιλε αμαε αν ταν Δ ουβδιρτ Σηρίννε,
 “ατάιη ρéην οom έορ, Δ mίc Uí Ohuibne.”
 “Ιρ μαιτ αν τριάτ κορτς, Δ Σηρίννε,” αρ
 Οιαρμουο, “Δγυρ ριλλ ανοιρ αρ το τεαγλαε
 ρéην αρίρ, όιρ το βειρην βριατάρ ριορlαοιε
 ναε ο-τιυβαιρρα ιοmέαρ ουιτ ρéην ινά ο’αον
 mηαοι οile γο βρuiηη αν βιάτς.” “Nί μαρ
 ρη ιρ cóη ουιτρε οeunam,” αρ Σηρίννε, “οιρ
 ατάις eαέραιò m’ατάρ αρ ρευργοιτ γαβλα leo
 ρéην, Δγυρ capбайο αco; Δγυρ ριλλρε αρ Δ
 γ-ceann Δγυρ cuiρ capбайο αρ οά eαε όiob,
 Δγυρ ρανραιορ leat αρ αν λάταιρ ρο nó γο
 m-beiρηρ oρη αρίρ.” Ο’ρill Οιαρμουο ταρ

Δ ΔΙΡ ΔΙ ΔΝ ΕΔΕΡΑΘ, ΔΣΥΡ ΡΟ ΞΔΒ ΘΑ ΕΔΕ
 ΘΙΟΒ, ΔΣΥΡ ΘΟ ΕΥΙΡ ΔΝ ΕΑΡΒΑΘ ΟΡΕΔ, ΔΣΥΡ ΘΟ
 ΕΥΑΙΘ ΡΕΙΝ ΔΣΥΡ ΞΗΔΙΝΝΕ ΡΑΝ Ξ-ΕΑΡΒΑΘ, ΔΣΥΡ
 ΝΙ Η-ΔΙΤΕΡΤΕΔΑ Δ Ν-ΙΜΤΕΔΕΤΑ ΝΟ ΞΟ ΡΑΝ-
 ΞΑΘΑΡ ΒΕΥΛ ΑΤΑ ΛΥΔΙΝ.

14. ΔΣΥΡ ΘΟ ΛΑΒΑΙΡ ΘΙΑΡΜΥΘΟ ΛΕ ΞΗΔΙΝΝΕ,
 ΔΣΥΡ Δ ΘΥΒΑΙΡΤ: “ΙΡ ΡΥΡΑΙΘΕ Θ’ΦΗΘΝΝ ΔΙ ΛΟΡΞ-
 ΝΑ ΛΕΑΝΑΜΔΙΝ, Δ ΞΗΔΙΝΝΕ, ΔΝ ΕΔΕΡΑΘ ΒΕΙΤ
 ΔΞΑΙΝΝ.” “ΜΑΙΡΕΑΘ,” ΔΙ ΞΗΔΙΝΝΕ, “ΡΑΞ-
 ΡΑ ΝΑ Η-ΕΙΘ ΔΙ ΔΝ ΛΑΤΑΙΡ ΡΟ, ΔΣΥΡ ΘΟ ΒΕΡΡΑ
 ΕΟΜΕΘΙΡΞΕΔΕΤ ΘΥΙΤ ΡΕΔΡΟΔ.” ΘΟ ΕΥΙΡΛΙΝΞ
 ΘΙΑΡΜΥΘΟ ΔΙ ΒΡΥΔΕ ΔΝ ΑΤΑ, ΔΣΥΡ ΘΟ ΡΥΞ
 ΕΔΕ ΛΕΙΡ ΤΑΙΡ ΔΝ ΑΤ ΔΝΘΝΝ, ΔΣΥΡ Θ’ΡΑΞΑΙΒ
 ΔΙ ΞΔΕ ΤΑΘΒ ΘΟΝ Τ-ΡΡΥΤ, ΙΔΘ, ΔΣΥΡ ΘΟ ΞΔΒ
 ΡΕΙΝ ΔΣΥΡ ΞΗΔΙΝΝΕ ΜΙΛΕ ΡΥΡ ΔΝ ΡΡΥΤ ΡΙΑΡ,
 ΔΣΥΡ ΘΟ ΕΥΑΘΘΑΡ Δ Θ-ΤΙΡ ΘΟ ΛΕΔΤ ΤΑΘΙΒ
 ΕΟΙΞΙΘ ΧΟΝΝΑΕΤ. ΝΙ Η-ΔΙΤΕΡΤΕΔΑ Δ Ν-ΙΜ-
 ΤΕΔΕΤΑ ΝΟ ΞΟ ΡΑΝΞΑΘΑΡ ΘΟΙΡΕ ΘΑ ΒΟΤ (Δ
 Ξ-ΕΑΡΤ ΛΑΡ ΕΛΟΙΝΝΕ ΡΙΟΕΑΙΡΘ) ΔΣΥΡ ΘΟ ΕΥΑΘ-
 ΘΑΡ ΡΑΝ ΘΟΙΡΕ, ΔΣΥΡ ΘΟ ΞΕΔΑΙΡ ΘΙΑΡΜΥΘΟ
 ΔΝ ΘΟΙΡΕ ΙΝΑ ΕΙΜΕΙΟΛΛ, ΔΣΥΡ ΘΟ ΡΙΞΝΕ ΡΕΔΕΤ
 Ν-ΘΟΙΡΡΕ ΡΕΔΞΑ ΔΙΡ, ΔΣΥΡ ΡΟ ΕΟΡΥΙΞ ΛΕΑΒΑΘ
 ΘΟ ΒΟΞ-ΛΥΔΕΑΙΡ ΔΣΥΡ ΘΟ ΒΑΙΡ ΒΕΙΤΕ ΡΑ
 ΞΗΔΙΝΝΕ Δ Ξ-ΕΑΡΤ-ΛΑΡ ΔΝ ΘΟΙΡΕ ΡΙΝ.

15. ΙΟΜΕΥΡΑ ΦΗΙΝΝ ΜΙΕ ΧΥΜΔΙΛΛ ΘΟ ΒΕΡ
 ΡΞΕΥΛΑ ΘΡ ΔΡΘ. Θ’ΕΙΡΙΞ Δ ΡΑΙΒ Δ Θ-ΤΕΔΑΜΡΑΙΞ
 ΑΜΑΕ Δ ΜΟΕ-ΘΑΙΛ ΝΑ ΜΑΙΘΝΕ ΔΙ Ν-Α ΜΑΡΑΕ,

muid ašur Šrāinne ann rúo, ašur ní fuláir
 uíinn maḃaḃ éigin oo cúir cúige; ašur feuc
 cá b-fuil brian .i. cú fhinn mic Chumáill
 go g-cuirfimid cúige í, óir ní h-annra léi
 fionn féin iná Oidarmuid; ašur a Oršair,
 abair léi uul le maḃaḃ go Oidarmuid atá
 a n-Doire óá boḃ:” ašur a ouḃairc Oršair
 rin le brian. Oo cúig brian rin go riorac
 ríreolac, ašur o’rill a n-veiread an t-rlu-
 aig mar nac b-faicfead fionn í, ašur oo
 lean Oidarmuid ašur Šrāinne ar a loig go
 ráinig Doire óá boḃ, gur cúir a ceann a
 n-uḃt Oidarmuid ašur é ina cōola.

17. Oo bíodg Oidarmuid ar a cōola an tan
 rin, ašur oo uíirig Šrāinne mar an g-
 ceúona, ašur a ouḃairc ma; “Aš rin brian
 .i. cú fhinn mic Chumáill, aš teacḃ le ma-
 ḃaḃ cúgáinne roim fhionn féin.” “Šabra
 an maḃaḃ rin,” ar Šrāinne, “ašur teit.”
 “Ní gēuḃaḃ,” ar Oidarmuid, “óir ní feárr
 liom uair oo beirfaḃ fionn oim iná anoir,
 ó nac b-fuil uul uair ašam.” Ar n-a clor
 rin oo Šhrāinne oo gāb uáinan ašur imeaš-
 la í, ašur o’imtig brian uatá. Ann rin oo
 laḃair Oirín mac fhinn ašur a ouḃairc: “Ir
 baogal uíinn nac b-fuair brian faill iná rior-
 uaignear an uul go Oidarmuid, ašur ní fuláir

uúinn maḃaḃ éigin oile do cúir cúige; aḡur
 feuc cá b-fuil fearḡóir, coirḡe Chaoilte."
 "Aḡá aḡamra," ar Chaoilte. Aḡur ir aḡ-
 lair do bí an fearḡóir rin, ḡac ḡlaorḡ oá
 n-uionḡnaḃ do cluinḡirḡe ir na trí triuḡaib
 ceuḡ rá neaḡa uo é. Ann rin do cúirḡeḡar
 o'fíacáib aḡir trí ḡlaorḡ do léiḡean ar cor ḡo
 ḡ-cluinḡeḡaḃ Oiarḡmuir é. Do cúalair Oiar-
 muir fearḡóir, aḡur do uúirḡ ḡráinne ar
 a coḡla, aḡur ir é ro maíḡ: "Do cluinim
 coirḡe Chaoilte mic Ronáin, aḡur ir a
 b-foḡair Chaoilte aḡá ré, aḡur ir a b-
 foḡair Fhinn aḡá Chaoilte, aḡur ir maḃaḃ
 ro aco oá cúir cúḡamra roim Fhionn." "ḡab-
 ra an maḃaḃ rin," ar ḡráinne. "Ní ḡeo-
 baḃ," ar Oiarḡmuir, "óir ní fúirḡeam an
 uoirḡe ro ḡo m-beirḡ Fionn aḡur Fíanna
 Eirḡann oirḡuinn," aḡur do ḡab uamán
 aḡur imeaḡla móir ḡráinne ar n-a clor
 rin oi."

18. Oála Fhinn, do bér rḡeula ór áir. Níor
 rḡuir uon loḡḡairḡeḡc nó ḡo maíḡirḡ Ooirḡe
 oá boḡ, aḡur do cúir clanna na h-Eamna
 arḡeḡc do ḡairḡoill an uoirḡe, aḡur do con-
 caḡar Oiarḡmuir aḡur beḡn ina foḡair. Tán-
 ḡaḡar ḡar a n-aḡir aḡír mar a maib Fionn
 aḡur Fíanna Eirḡann aḡur o'fíarḡuirḡ Fionn

uíoib an raiḃ Didiarmuid iná Sháinne ir an
 uoirie. “Atá Didiarmuid ann,” ar ríad,
 “asur atá bean éigin ina focair, óir aic-
 nighmíó loig Didiarmuid asur ní aicnigh-
 míó loig Sháinne.” “Nár raiḃ maid
 as cáiruib Didiarmuid Uí Dhuibne ar a
 fionraí,” ar Fionn, “asur ní fúigfir ré an
 uoirie nó go u-tugaid uíoigal uáirí ann
 gac níó uá n-uéarínná ré oim.”

19. “Ir móir an coimairé eua duire, a
 fhinn,” ar Oirín, “a tuigir go b-fairíad
 Didiarmuid ar máiríe Mhaenmáige asur
 gan uo uáingean ann acé Uoirie uá boé,
 asur turá fá n-a coimair.” “Ní féiríoe
 uíbre rin, a Oirín,” ar Fionn, “asur ir maid
 u’aicnighéarí ná trí glaoir uo léig giolla
 Chaoilte ar, gur ríbre uo cuir marí máid
 go Didiarmuid íad, asur gur ríbre uo cuir mo
 cú féin .i. brian le máid oile cuir; acé
 ní féiríoe uíbre don máid uíoib ríó uo cuir
 cuir, óir ní fúigfir ré Uoirie uá boé nó go
 u-tugaid ré éiríe uáirí ann gac níó uá
 n-uéarínná ré oim, asur ann gac maríad
 á u-tug ré uáirí.” “Ir móir an uíccéille
 duire, a fhinn,” ar Oiríar mac Oirín, “a
 máir go b-fairíad Didiarmuid ar lár an
 máiríe ro, asur turá fá coimair a cinn uo

buaioñ ve.” “Cneuo oile vo ðeárr an voire
 amlaioñ rin, aður vo riðne ðarriðað comðain-
 ðion cluðmari ve, aður feaðt n-voirre
 olúta caolcunðanðað ari? aður cia aðurinne,
 a Þhiarmuro, aðá b-ful an þirinne, mire
 nó Orðari?” ari þionn. “Níor cáillirre
 t’daíne máit ariam, a þhinn,” ari Þiarmuro,
 “aður taimre aður þriáinne ann ro.” Ann
 rin a ouðairt þionn le þiannaið eiræann
 teaðt timcioll Þhiarmuro aður a ðabáil
 vo féin. Ro éiriz Þiarmuro ina feafram
 iar rin, aður tuz trí róðað vo Þhriáinne a
 b-þaðonuire þhinn aður na féinne, zur ðab
 voðað eura aður anþraíne þionn aðá
 þaierin rin vo, aður a ouðairt zo v-tiubrið
 Þiarmuro a ceann ari ron na b-róð rin.

20. Dála Dongura an Þhroðað, .i. oire roð-
 lamta Þhiarmuro Uí Þhuibne, vo foill-
 riðeðð vo annr an m-bruz ór bóinn an
 ðuair ina þaið a óalta, .i. Þiarmuro, an
 tan rin; aður ro ðluair a ð-comðveaðt na
 ðaioite ðlan-þuairre aður ní comnuirðe vo
 riðne zo ráinniz Voire óá boð. Ann rin vo
 cuaið ré ðan þior v’þhionn iná v’þhiannaið
 eiræann zur an ionað ina þaið Þiarmuro
 aður þriáinne, aður beannaðar vo Þhiar-
 muro, aður ir é a ouðairt: “Cneuo í an

cōmairle ro do mighur, a mhic Uí Dhuibhne?"
 "Ατά," ar Oidarmuir, "inḡion mīḡ Eireann
 o'euloḡadō liom ó n-a h-aḡair aḡur ó f'hionn,
 aḡur ní dom o'eoin táinḡ rí liom." "Mair-
 eadō, tigeadō duine aḡuib fá ḡad beinn dom
 b'raḡra," do ráidō Donḡur, "aḡur beurradōra
 liom rīb ar an áit rin a b-fuilití ḡan f'ior
 ḡan airiuḡadō o'f'hionn iná o'f'hiannduib
 Eireann." "Beirre ḡráinne leat," do ráidō
 Oidarmuir, "aḡt ní macradōra leat ḡo b'raḡ;
 ḡiḡeadō má b'imre am beaḡairō do láḡair
 leandō tu, aḡur muna m-biadō, cuirre
 ḡráinne cum a h-aḡair aḡur deundō ré olc
 nó maidt oí."

21. Ah-aitle rin do cuir Donḡur ḡráinne
 rá beinn a b'ruit, ḡur ḡluair moime ḡan f'ior
 o'f'hionn iná o'f'hiannduib Eireann, aḡur ní
 ráidōḡair rḡeul orrēdā ḡo rángadōar Ror dā
 foileadō mīr a ráidōḡair luimneadō an tan ro.

22. Dála Oidarmuir, ar n-imḡeadaḡt o'Don-
 ḡur aḡur do ḡhráinne uaidō o'éruiḡ iná cōlam-
 an o'ireadō iná c'irtḡeardāin, aḡur do ḡad a
 airim aḡur a éireadō aḡur a iolḡadōbair uime.
 Iar rin o'ionnruig doḡur do na readḡt n-oóir-
 rīb readō do bí ar an nḡairrōd, aḡur ro f'iar-
 ruig cīa do bí air. "Ní namā o'uit don duine
 dā b-fuil air," ar rād, "óir aḡdā ann ro Oirín

mac Fhinn, a gúar Orzair mac Oirín, a gúar mai-
 te clann bhaoirgne marí don munn; a gúar
 zabra cugainn amac, a gúar ní lámfarai oit,
 roóar, iná roiozbaíl ro o'eunam oit." "Ní
 zebdora cugaiḃ," ar Oiarmuio, "nó zo
 b-faicreada cia an roorur ar a b-fuil fionn
 féin." O'ionnruiḡ ré roorur feaða oile,
 a gúar o'fiarpruiḡ cia ro bí air. "Atá Ca-
 oirte mac Chriannaóair mic Ronáin, a gúar
 clanna Ronáin marí don mui; a gúar zabra
 cugainn amac, a gúar ro beupram rinn féin
 ar ro fon." "Ní zebdora cugaiḃ," ar
 Oiarmuio, "óir ní cuirreada milleán aḡ
 fionn orruibre fá mait ro o'eunam oam
 féin." O'ionnruiḡ ré roorur feaða oile,
 a gúar o'fiarpruiḡ cia ro bí air. "Atá annro
 Conán mac Fhinn Liacluaóra a gúar clan-
 na Mórriua marí don mui; a gúar ir naiḃoe
 o'fhionn rinn, a gúar ir annra linn zo
 móir éura iná é; a gúar ar an aóóar rin
 zabra cugainn amac, a gúar ní lámfarai buain
 mior." "Ní zebdora zo veimín," ar Oiarmuio,
 "óir ro b'féairi le fionn báir zác n-ouine
 aḡuibre iná mure ro léigion ar." O'ionn-
 ruiḡ ré roorur feaða oile, a gúar o'fiarpruiḡ
 cia ro bí air. "Carra a gúar cóimcéile ouit-
 re atá ann. .i. fionn mac Chuaóáin mic

Mhurcáda, mǵ-féinniðe Fhianh Mhumán,
 aḡur an Fhianh Mhuimneac mair don mair;
 aḡur don tír aḡur don talam úinn féin
 aḡur uirtre, a Dhiarmuid, aḡur do beir-
 fam ár ḡ-cuirp aḡur ár n-anma oirtre
 aḡur ár do rón." "Ní ḡeobdora cugaid
 amac," ar Dhiarmuid, "óir ní cuirfead fada
 aḡ fionn mǵ fá mair do deunam oim féin."
 D'ionnruig ré doir fead oile, aḡur d'farr-
 muis cía do bí air. "Adá fionn mac
 Shlóir, mǵ-féinniðe Fhianh Ullad, aḡur an
 Fhianh Ullad mair don mair: aḡur ḡabra
 cugainn amac, aḡur ní lámfar fuilugad
 iná foirdeargad oir." "Ní ḡeobdora cugaid,
 " ar Dhiarmuid, "óir ir cara dam
 tura aḡur t'adair, aḡur níor mair liom
 eargáirdear Fhinn do beir mǵre ar mo
 rón féin." Ro ionnruig doir fead oile.
 aḡur d'farrmuis cía do bí air. "Ní cara
 uirtre don uine dá b-fuil ann," ar ríad,
 "óir adá ann ro doḡ beag ón Eamuin,
 aḡur doḡ fada ón Eamuin, aḡur Caol
 cróda ón Eamuin, aḡur Toineac ón Eamuin,
 aḡur Toctán ḡil-meurac ón Eamuin, aḡur
 Doirfe inḡion Shoctán ḡil-meurais ón Eam-
 rin, aḡur Cuadán loirḡaire ón Eamuin, aḡur
 ir luét uirtceana oirtre rinn; aḡur dá nḡeob-

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m-biað ðann ðætt ðon t-rlizge vð ionnfradizð ;
 agur zivðé ðit ina m-bruitþri vo ðuit
 nárab ðann a ðaitþri í ; agur zivðé ðit
 ina z-ðaitþri, nárab ðann a luitþri ; agur
 zivðé ðit ina luitþri, nárab ðann éiræo-
 ðair ðri n-a mðradé." Ro tiomain ceað
 agur céleabradð vðib, agur vo gludair poime
 a h-aitle rin. ðann rin vo zðb Ðiarmuid
 agur Þráinne láim vðir þri ðn Sionainn
 riðri, nó zo þanðaðari Þarib-ðba na b-fianh,
 þri a mðitæðri leamðan ðn tan ro ; agur vo
 mðrið Ðiarmuid bivadðan ðri bivad na leam-
 ðine, agur vo ðuit ðri þioþi vð bvit é. ðann
 rin vo ðuadð féin agur Þráinne tar ðn
 þvit ðnonn vð ðaitæðm, mar a vubðit
 ðonðurþiu ; agur ðr rin vo ðuðððari riðri vo
 ðoolað. Ro éiriz Ðiarmuid agur Þráinne
 zo moc ðri n-a mðradé, agur vo zðbððari
 riðri zðða n-viræð zo þanðaðari bozð
 þhinn-léite, agur tárla ózlað oþitð ðri ðn
 m-bozð, agur ba mðit é vealð agur veun-
 ðm ðn ózlað rin, ætt nað mðib a vðiol vðri-
 mðib ina vðveaðð aize. ðann rin vo þeann-
 niz Ðiarmuid von ózlað rin agur vðrið-
 þiz rzeula vð. "Ózlað ætð ag iarriað
 tizeðrið mé," ðri ré, "agur Muðððan
 mðinn." "Cpeuo vo vðunþair vðm a óz-

λαιό?" αρι Όιαριμυιο. "Όο όέν γιολλαιγ-
 εαέτ ραν λό, αγυρ ραιρε ραν οιοέε όυιτ,"
 αρι Μυαόόάν. "Α ρειριμρε μιου πορο αν
 τ-όγλαό ριν," αρι Ξηάιννε, "όιν νί ζαν μιν-
 τιν το βιαρι το ρίον." Ανη ριν πο μιζνεα-
 οαρι ρηαόμαννα κυρι αγυρ ceanγαιλ ρε céile,
 αγυρ πο ζαβδαοαρι ρόμπα ριαρι ζο ράηγδαοαρι
 αν Chάριταό; αγυρ μαρι ράηγδαοαρι αρι ρρυετ,
 πο ιαρι Μυαόόάν αρι Όηιαριμυιο αγυρ αρι
 Ξηηάιννε ουλ αρι α μιν ζο m-beυρραό
 ταριρ αν ρρυετ ανοηη ιαο. "Όο βυό μόρι αν
 τ-υαλαό όυιτ ριν," αρι Ξηάιννε. Ανη ριν πο
 κυρι Όιαριμυιο αγυρ Ξηάιννε αρι. Α μιν
 αγυρ το ρυζ ταριρ αν ρρυετ ανοηη ιαο. Ρο
 ζλυαιρεαοαρι ρομπα ριαρι ζο ράηγδαοαρι αν
 βηέιτ, αγυρ μαρι ράηγδαοαρι αν ρρυετ το
 ριζνε Μυαόόάν μαρι αν ζ-ceυσηα ριυ, αγυρ
 το έυαόοαρι α η-υαίη ταλμηαν αρι λεαέταοιβ
 Chυρριαιζ cιηη αόμυιο όρ cιηη Tuinne Τό-
 ιμε, αγυρ πο όόρμιζ Μυαόόάν λεαβα το βογ-
 λυαόαιρι αγυρ το βάριρ βειτε ρά Όηιαριμυιο
 αγυρ Ξηηάιννε α η-ιαριέαρι ηα η-υαίηα
 ριν. Ρο έυαίό ρέιν ραν β-ρίοόβα βα έόίη-
 ηεαρε όο, αγυρ πο βαιη ρλατ ρέιό ράοα
 έαοριέαιηη ιηητε, αγυρ πο έυιρι ρυαίηηηη αγυρ
 ουβάν αρι αν ρλυιτ, αγυρ πο έυιρι εαοι
 κυλινηη αρι αν ουβάν, αγυρ πο έυαίό όρ cιηη

an t-riota, ašur tuš iarš von buille rin
 rin. Ro cūir an vaira caor ruar, ašur po
 mairb an vaira iarš; ašur po cūir an
 trear caor ruar ašur po mairb an trear
 iarš. Ro cūir an vubán ašur an ruainne
 fá n-a cūior, ašur an t-rlat ir an b-poll,
 ašur po ruš a trí éirš rin mar a raiš
 Oidarmuir ašur Šriáinne, ašur po cūir an
 t-iarš ar beairaiš. An tan fá bhuicte é,
 a vubairt Muadán; “vo beirim poinn an
 éirš ro vuit, a Oidarmuir.” “Ir feárr
 liomra túra vó poinn iná mé féin,” ar Oid-
 armuir. “Mairead,” ar Muadán, “vo beirim
 poinn an éirš ro vuitre, a Šhriáinne.” “Ir
 leor liom túra vó poinn,” ar Šriáinne.”
 “Mairead, vó m-bad túra vo poinnfead an
 t-iarš, a Oidarmuir,” ar Muadán, “vo
 beirfá an cúro fá mó vo Šhriáinne; ašur
 vó m-bad í Šriáinne vo biad vó poinn, ir
 vuitre vo beirfad an cúro fá mó: ašur ór
 mire atá vó poinn, bíod an t-iarš ir mó
 ašadara, a Oidarmuir, ašur an vaira h-iarš
 ir mó aš Šriáinne, ašur bíod an t-iarš ir
 luš ašam féin.” Ro cáiteadair a š-cuir
 an oitce rin, ašur po cúad Oidarmuir ašur
 Šriáinne vo cōrlad a n-iarčair na h-uaima,
 ašur vo rušne Muadán fair ašur forcōimeur

ὑοίβ, ὅρι ἐρηγῶ ἀν λὰ ὅο n-α λάντροιλλρε
ἀρ n-α ἡἀρᾶδ.

24. Ῥο ἐρηγῶ Ὀδαρμυρο ὅο μοδ Ἀῖορ πο ἐυρ
Ῥᾶιννε ἡα ρυῖδε, Ἀῖορ Ἀ οὐβᾶιρτ ρα
ρᾶιρ το ὕευναῖν ἀρ ρον Ἰηυᾶῶᾶιν, Ἀῖορ ὅο
ρᾶῶᾶῶ ρῆιν το ρυῖδᾶλ ἡα τῖρ ἡα ἐιμῶιλλ.
Ῥο ḡλυαιρ Ὀδαρμυρο ροῖρ, Ἀῖορ πο ἐυᾶῶ
ἀρ Ἀρ το ἡυῶᾶ ρᾶ ἡεᾶρ ὕο, Ἀῖορ πο βῖ Ἀῖ
ρῆῶᾶ ἡα ḡ-ῆῖτῖρ n-Ἀρ το ἡα ἐιμῶιλλ;
μαρ Ἀ βῖ, ροῖρ Ἀῖορ ρᾶρ, βᾶ ῆεᾶρ Ἀῖορ βᾶ
ἐυᾶῶ. Ἰοῖρ ῆᾶν το βῖ ἀρ, ὅο β-ρῆᾶᾶῶ
ρᾶν Ἀρ το ἀρᾶρ ḡᾶᾶ n-ῶῖρῆᾶ ῆᾶᾶᾶ ἡῶρ
ἡεᾶρḡᾶᾶ, Ἀῖορ λοῖρḡεᾶρ λᾶᾶᾶῶᾶῖλ Ἀῖ
ῆᾶᾶ ῆᾶ τῖρ, Ἀῖορ ῖρ ἐ εῶῶρ το ρḡᾶᾶ-
ῶρ ἡῖᾶᾶᾶ ἀν ῆᾶᾶᾶḡ Ἀῖ ῆᾶᾶ Ἀ ὕ-ῆῖρ,
ρᾶ βῦν ἀν ῆῖᾶ ἡα ρᾶῖβ Ὀδαρμυρο. Ῥᾶ-
ḡᾶᾶρ ἡᾶῖ ἡᾶᾶᾶᾶρ το ἡᾶῖῖβ ἀν ῆᾶᾶᾶḡ
ρᾶ Ἀ ὕ-ῆῖρ, Ἀῖορ πο ḡλυαιρ Ὀδαρμυρο Ἀῖ
ῖᾶρᾶῶ ῖḡεῶ ὀρῖᾶ, Ἀῖορ πο βῆᾶᾶᾶḡ
ὑοῖβ, Ἀῖορ πο ρᾶρῖᾶḡ ῖḡεῶᾶ ὕοῖβ, ῆᾶ ῆῖρ
ἡῶ ῆᾶᾶᾶ ὑοῖβ.

25. “Ῥῖ ρḡῖῖᾶᾶᾶᾶ ἡᾶρᾶ n-ῖᾶᾶ ῖᾶᾶ,”
ἀρ ρᾶῶ, “Ἀῖορ ϖῖᾶᾶ ἡᾶ ḡῖᾶᾶᾶᾶ ὕο ἐυρ
ῖḡεῶᾶ ὀρῖᾶᾶ ὕᾶρ n-ῖᾶρᾶῶ, .ᾶ. ρῶḡᾶ ῖ
ρῆᾶᾶ Ἀῖορ ρῆᾶ ὕῖῖῖῖῖḡε Ἀῶ ῖῶ ῆῖᾶ
ᾶḡε, ὕᾶ ἡḡῖῖῖῖᾶ Ὀδαρμυρο Ὀ Ὀῖῖᾶ;
Ἀῖορ ῖρ ὕᾶ ῆῖῖ ῖῖ ὕο ῆᾶḡᾶᾶᾶ ὕᾶ ῆῖ

ro. Δγυρ ατάιο τρί cointe nime Δγυinn,
 Δγυρ léigream ar a loig id, Δγυρ ir zéarri
 zo b-fuigream a rzeula; ní loirzeann teine,
 Δγυρ ní bátann uirze, Δγυρ ní óearzann
 arim orritá; Δγυρ ατάmaoio féin líon ritce
 ceuo fear láríoir iníeadóma, Δγυρ ir fear
 comláinn ceuo zác fear Δγαιinn. Δγυρ
 inirre óúinn cia tú féin, nó an b-fuil don
 focál do rzeulaib imc Uí Dhuibhne Δγao?"
 "Do cónnarc anéi é," ar Oidarmuio, "Δγυρ
 ní fuil ionnam féin áct zairzióead ατά Δγ
 ruibál an oomáin me láríoreadct mo láime
 Δγυρ me cruadór mo éloioim; Δγυρ ir
 briadár oamra nac lám áriuizte Oidarmuio
 do teanzmáil orruib." "Μαιρεad, ní fuil
 don ouine ar fázail ann," ar riadran. "Cá
 h-ainm oib féin?" ar Oidarmuio. "Oub-
 córadc, Fionn-córadc, Δγυρ Treun-córadc ár
 n-annanna," ar riad.

26. "An b-fuil fíon in bari longzaiib? ar
 Oidarmuio. "Ατά," ar riad. "Dá m-bad
 áil níb tonna fíona do éadbairc amad," ar
 Oidarmuio, "do óeunfáinn féin cleaf oib." Ro
 cuirpad óaoine Δγ iarriaró an tonna,
 Δγυρ ar o-teadct do mo éóg Oidarmuio ioir a
 óá lám é, Δγυρ mo íb oead ar, Δγυρ mo
 íbeadar các an éuro oile óe. Ro éóg

ʒɔɹɹɹɹɹɹ ʌn tɔnnʌ ɪʌɹ ɹɪn, ʌʒʊɹ ɹɪʒ ɫeɪɹ
 ʌɹ ɹɪʌɫɫʌɔ̃ ʌn ɔ̃ɹɪɪc ɛ́, ʌʒʊɹ ɹɔ̃ ɔ̃ɹʌɪɔ̃ ɹ́eɪn ʌɹ
 ʌ ɹɪɪn, ʌʒʊɹ ɹɔ̃ ɫeɪʒ ɹe ɹʌnʌɔ̃ ʌn ɔ̃ɹɪɪc ɛ́ nɔ̃
 ʒɔ̃ ɹʌɪɹɪʒ ʌn ɔ̃ɪɹɔ̃ ɪɔ̃ɔ̃ɔ̃ʌɹʌɔ̃ ɹɔn ɔ̃nɔc, ʌʒʊɹ
 ɹɔ̃ ɹɪʒ ʌn tɔnnʌ ɹɪɹ ʌ n-ʌʒʌɪɔ̃ ʌn ɔ̃ɹɪɪc
 ɹɹʌɹ ʌɹɪɹ, ʌʒʊɹ ɹɔ̃ ɹɪʒne ʌn ɔ̃ɫeʌɹ ɹɪn ɹɹɪ
 h-ʊʌɹɹe ʌ b-ɹɪʌɔ̃nʌɹɹe nʌ n-ʌɫɫɹɪɹʌɔ̃, ʌʒʊɹ
 ɹʌn ɹ́eɪn ɔ̃ɹ ɔ̃ɪɔnn ʌn tɔnnʌ ʌʒ ɹeʌɔ̃ ʌʒʊɹ
 ʌʒ ɪɹɹeʌɔ̃ ɹɔ̃. ʌ ɹɹbɹʌɔ̃ʌɹ ʒʊɹ ɹɹɪne ɛ́
 nʌɔ̃ b-ɹeʌɔ̃ɪɔ̃ ʌɔn ɔ̃ɫeʌɹ ʌɹ ɹɔʒnʌɹɹ ʌɹɪʌɹɹ,
 ɹʌɹ ʒɔ̃ ɹ-ɹʊʒ ɹ́e ɔ̃ɫeʌɹ ʌɹ ʌn ʒ-ɔ̃ɫeʌɹ ɹɪn;
 ʌʒʊɹ ɹɪɹ ɹɪn ɹɔ̃ ɔ̃ɹʌɪɔ̃ ɹeʌɹ ɹɔ̃ɔ̃b ʌɹ ʌn
 tɔnnʌ. ɹɔ̃ ɹʊʒ ʒɔɹɹɹɹɹɹ ɹɹɪɫɫe ɹʌ ɔ̃ɔɹ
 ʌnnɹ ʌn tɔnnʌ, ʌʒʊɹ ɹʌ ɫʊʌɪɹe ʌɹ ɫʌɹ ɛ́ ɪnʌ
 ʌn tɔnnʌ ʌʒ ɹɹbʌɫ, ʌʒʊɹ ɹɔ̃ ɹɹbʌɫ ʌn
 tɔnnʌ ʌɹ ɹɪɪn ʌn ɔ̃ʒɫʌɪɔ̃ ɹɪn ʒʊɹ ɫeɪʒ ʌ
 ʌbʌɔ̃ ʌʒʊɹ ʌ ɪɔnnʌɔ̃ɔ̃ʌɹ ɹe n-ʌ ɔ̃ɔɹʌɪb. ʌɹɹ
 ɹɪn ɹɔ̃ ɫeʌn ʒɔɹɹɹɹɹɹ ʌn tɔnnʌ ʌʒʊɹ ɹɪʒ
 ɹɹʌɹ ʌɹɪɹ ɛ́, ʌʒʊɹ ɹɔ̃ ɔ̃ɹʌɪɔ̃ ʌn ɹʌɹʌ ɹeʌɹ
 ʌɔɹʌn ʌɹ ʌ ɹɪɪn. ɹʌɹ ɔ̃ɔnnʌɹɹc ʒɔɹɹɹɹɹɹ
 ɹɪn ɹʊʒ ɹɹɪɫɫe ɹʌ ɔ̃ɔɹ ʌnn, ʌʒʊɹ ɹɔ̃ɔɹ ɫʊʌɪɹe
 ʌn ɔ̃eʊɹ ɹeʌɹ ɹʌ ɹʌɹɹbʌɔ̃ ɪnʌ ʌn ɹʌɹʌ ɹeʌɹ
 ɹɔ̃ɔ̃b. ɹɔ̃ ɔ̃ɹɹ ʒɔɹɹɹɹɹɹ ʌn tɔnnʌ ɹɪɹ ɹɹʌɹ
 ʌɹɪɹ, ʌʒʊɹ ɹɔ̃ ɔ̃ɹʌɪɔ̃ ʌn ɹɹeʌɹ ɹeʌɹ ʌɹ ʌ
 ɹɪɪn ʒʊɹ ɹʌɹɹbʌɔ̃ ɛ́ ʌɹɹʌɪɫ ɔ̃ʌɔ̃. ʌɔ̃ɔ̃ ɔ̃eʌnʌ
 ɹɔ̃ ɹʌɹɹbʌɔ̃ ɔ̃ʌɔʒʌɔ̃ ɹʌ ɹɹɪnɹɹɹ ɹe ɔ̃ɫeʌɹ
 ʒɔɹɹɹɹɹɹ ʌn ɫʌ ɹɪn, ʌʒʊɹ ɹɔ̃ ɔ̃ɹʌɔ̃ɔ̃ʌɹ ʌn

méio nári marbhadó óioibh dá longdaibh an oíche rin. Ro gluaire Diairmuir a g-ceann a muin-tire féin, agus ro éirí Muadán a muinne agus a duibhán ar a íluite, gur marbhadó trí bhradán gur. Ro éirí an t-rlat ran b-poll, agus an muinne fá n-a éirí, agus beiríear an t-iaras go Diairmuir agus go Sháinne, gur éiríear a b-píoinn an oíche rin ; agus ro córuig Muadán leabhadó fá Ohiairmuir agus fá Sháinne a n-iaréar na h-uaimh, agus ro éirí féin ar óorur na h-uaimh do deunam fáire agus forcóim-euota óóibh gur éirí an lá léirglan ar n-a márad.

27. Ro éirí Diairmuir go moé do ló agus do lántróille ar n-a márad, agus ro óirí Sháinne, go n-duibhíre na fáire do deunam do Mhuadán. Ro éirí féin ar mullaí na tulca ceunta, agus níor b-fada ro bá ann an tan tánasdar na trí féinniúe dá ionnraigíó, agus ro íaruirí óioibh an n-deunradóir tuille cleairígeadta. A duibhíearan go m-b'féirí leo féin rgeula mic Uí Ohuibhne o'fáigáil iná rin. "Ro con-naríra uine ro connaríra ann é," ar Diairmuir ; agus ar rin ro éirí Diairmuir a airí agus a éirí do ar an tuláig, áct

an léine no bá me n-a éneaf, ašur no cúir
 an cpann buíðe Mhananán in a fíearaí a
 n-oiadó a úrláinne, ašur a munn a n-áiríe.
 Ann rin no éiríš Oíarmuio do bdoičléim
 eusruim eunadail šur túrling anuaf ar
 an nša, ašur no túrling anuaf de šo foir-
 vineac fírlíic šan fuiliušad iná foiríeaf-
 šadó air.

28. A oubairt óšlac do múintir na Šlaur-
 féinne, “Ir ouine tú nać b-fíeacaió don
 cleaf ar fošnadí ariadí, mar šo v-tiobíradó
 tu cleaf ar an š-cleaf rin;” ašur mif rin
 no cúir a airí ašur a éiríeadó de, ašur no
 éiríš šo h-ionadail eusruim ór cionn an
 šaoi, ašur no túrling air šo h-antruim
 anbírainneac šo v-tárla munn an šaoi tré
 n-a éiríe rufar, ašur do cúadó úr šo taladí.
 Ro tárradíng Oíarmuio an ša ašur no cúir
 in a fíearaí an vaf a fíeacé é, ašur no éiríš an
 vaf a fíeaf acorán do deunadí an cleafa,
 šur marbhadó é mar cáč. Acé ceana do túit
 caošad do múintir na Šlaur-féinne me cleaf
 Oíarmuio an lá rin, šo n-oubíradaf mif a
 ša do tárradíng, ašur nać maríeobadó ré nio
 buó mó vaf múintir mif an š-cleaf rin, ašur
 no cúadaf vaf lonšadí.

29. Ašur no cúadó Oíarmuio v’ionnraíšio

Mhuadán a gúar Shráinne, a gúar tu g Muad-
 óán iarf ná h-oirce rin cúca, gur coidil
 Oidarmuid a gúar Shráinne an oirce rin; a gúar
 do migne Muadán fairs a gúar forcódimeud
 doib go maidin.

30. Ro éirigh Oidarmuid ar n-a mánac,
 a gúar do muid óa gábal ar an b-fíoróba fá
 neada do muid gur an tulaigh meimríáite,
 a gúar cuir ina fearaí iad; a gúar an Mór-
 allac .i. clóideam don gura an bhróga,
 roir an óa gábal ar a fáobair. Ann rin mo
 éirigh féin go h-úireuotrom ór a cionn, a gúar
 mo tómaid ina tóirgíob ón doirnélan go a
 oir trí h-uair an clóideam, gur túrling
 anuair: a gúar mo fíarfuid an maib acoran
 fear deunta an cleara rin. “Olc an fíarf-
 maighíob,” ar fear acoran, “óir ní deáirnao
 a n-Eirinn maí don clear nac n-oirngnao
 fear éirigh a gúar é:” a gúar mo éirigh féin me
 n-a coid rin a gúar cúaid ór cionn an clóideam
 a gúar a túrling anuair do mo tárla cor ar
 gac taoib don clóideam do, go n-deáirnao
 óa leir go mullac a cionn de. Ann rin mo
 éirigh an dara fear, a gúar a túrling anuair
 do mo tárla tairna ar an g-clóideam go
 n-deáirnao óa óirna de. Ait ceana ní mó
 cuir an óa lá oile moir rin do muintir

Ἰηλαῖρ-φείννε μαῖα n-loc̄t m̄á mo t̄uit an
l̄á rin. Ann rin a oūb̄raōari rin a cloīōeām̄
oo t̄ōḡb̄áil, āḡur nāc̄ari beāḡ rin ari t̄uit
ōá muin̄tir rin; āḡur mo f̄iāf̄f̄uīḡeāōari oe
a b̄-reācaiō ré aon f̄ocāl oo r̄geul̄aib̄ m̄ic̄
uí Ōhuīb̄ne. “Ro c̄onnāic̄ an t̄é mo c̄onn-
āic̄ ariū é,” ari Ōiārimuio, “āḡur nāc̄f̄āō
āḡ iārriaō r̄geul̄ aonōc̄t.”

31. Ro ḡluaīr Ōiārimuio māri a riab̄ ḡr̄á-
inne āḡur Mūāōán, āḡur mo m̄ārib̄ Mūāōán
t̄rí h-éir̄ḡ ōoib̄ an oiōce rin ḡuri c̄aiteāō-
ari a ḡ-cuio; āḡur mo c̄uaiō Ōiārimuio
āḡur ḡr̄áinne oo c̄ool̄āō, āḡur oo rīḡne
Mūāōán f̄āire āḡur f̄ōr̄c̄ōimeuo ōoib̄.

32. Ro éirīḡ Ōiārimuio a mōc̄-ōáil na
māione, āḡur mo ḡab̄ a c̄ulaiō c̄āt̄a āḡur
com̄p̄āic̄ uime, nári b̄-f̄éiōiri a ḡoin f̄ú̄t̄a
t̄ríoc̄a, m̄á t̄árr̄a; āḡur mo ḡab̄ an m̄ó̄ri-
all̄tāc̄, .i. cloīōeām̄ aon̄ḡura an b̄h̄rōḡa, f̄á
n-a c̄l̄īt̄aob̄, nāc̄ b̄-f̄á̄ḡf̄āō f̄uīḡeāll̄ buille
m̄á béime oon̄ c̄eūō iārriac̄o. Ro ḡab̄ māri
aon a ōá c̄raōireac̄ c̄raon̄n-reām̄ria c̄āt̄a .i.
an ḡa buiōe, āḡur an ḡa ōeārīḡ, ó nári
t̄eūr̄na neac̄ rin m̄á m̄n̄á ōari loiteāō rin
riam̄. Iāri rin mo ōú̄irīḡ ḡr̄áinne, āḡur a
oūb̄āirit̄ r̄ia f̄āire āḡur f̄ōr̄c̄ōimeuo oo ōeu-
nām̄ oo m̄hūāōán, āḡur ḡo nāc̄f̄āō f̄éin āḡ

feucáin na g-ceitíre n-áirí ina tímcíoll. An
 tann na cónnairc Sháinne Diaimuir ar
 deirim aghur ar órádó ina cúlaíó arim nime
 aghur comraic, na gá b uamán aghur imeagla
 í; óir na aicníg gur fá tuairim triosa aghur
 ceangmála na b'á ré fáin óirougáó rin, aghur
 na fíarhuig óe creuo do b'áil nír do deunam.
 “Ar eagla mo bíobáó do ceangmáil vaim,”
 ar ré. Ro míniú rin Sháinne, aghur ann rin
 na gluar Diaimuir fáin fáimáil rin o'ionn-
 raigíó na Glair-féinne.

33. Tánghadair a o-tír a g-ceuoóir, aghur
 na fíarhuigeadair de rgeula mic Uí Dhuibne.
 “Ro cónnaircra ó áianab é,” ar Diaimuir.
 “Maíreadó, déin eolur dúinn mar a b-fuil
 ré,” ar ríad, “go m-beirimíó a céann ninn do
 látdair Fhinn mic Chumáill.” “Do b'olc mo
 cor v'á cóimeuo,” ar Diaimuir, “v'á n-oiong-
 nainn mar a deiréíóre, óir atá ar coimeiric
 mo goile aghur mo gairge corp aghur anam
 Dhiarmuid; aghur ar an aóbdair rin ní déin
 feall air.” “An ríor rin?” ar ríad. “Ír
 ríor go deimín,” ar Diaimuir. “Maíreadó,
 fúigfir féin an látdair rin,” ar ríad, “aghur
 beirfiam do céann a b-fáidnairc Fhinn ór
 bíobá v'ó tu.” “Ír ceangailte do bíainn,”
 ar Diaimuir, “an tráó do léigfirinne mo

céann núb," ašur ašá ráð rin no éarraidnš
 an móralldac ar a éruaili cairge, ašur tuš
 ršmor-buille ríocmari ve rá céann an tí rá
 nearda óo, šo n-veárrina óá óroán ve. Ann
 rin no ionnruiš rluadš na Šlair-féinne, ašur
 no šab óá n-éirleac ašur óá n-ačćumad šo
 míleadóta meari-čalma, šur šab rúčš, tríočš,
 ašur éarri, amail vo rāčradó reabac rá
 min-eunabš, nó macćirre tré móirćreuo mion-
 čaorac; šurab amlaró rin vo šéarri Oiar-
 muio carriua lúirleacš loinneacš lánáilne
 na ločlanndac, šo nac n-veacšaró reari innrre
 ršéil iná maoróte móiršníoš ar an láčair
 rin, šan brón báir ašur time raošail
 o'imurc air, acć na trí Šlair-féinnioe ašur
 beašán óá muirri no čerć čum a luinge.

34. Ro iompuiš Oiarmuio cari a air šan
 ruiliušad šan roróearižadš air, ašur no
 šluair poišne šo ráiniš Muadán ašur Šrá-
 inne. Ro reariadari ráilte poišne, ašur no
 riarruiš Šráinne óe an b-reacšaró ré don
 rōcal vo ršeułabš řhinn mic Chumaili ašur
 řhiann Eirēann. A oušairćrean nac b-reac-
 šaró, ašur no čairćeudar a m-biadš ašur a
 o-tomailćur an oiróce rin.

35. Ro éiriš Oiarmuio šo moč vo ló ašur
 vo lānrōillre ar n-a mārāc, ašur ní com-

nuiðe oo migne go ráinið an tulað meum-
 ráiðte; aður ar moððain ann, mo buaíl a
 ríðat go lom-loiríneac, þur eiri an trág
 ar ron-érit ina tímcioll. Ann rin a ouðairt
 Oub-corað go macrað féin oo comrac me
 Oiarmuio, aður táinið a o-tír a 5-ceuðóir.
 Aír rin oo migne féin aður Oiarmuio ar a
 céile go corraðail, fearaðail, feiðmeac,
 fuil-beartac, fearraðac, féitreaðar; mar
 a biað oá oam oána, nó oá tarb buile, nó
 oá leogðan cutaig, nó oá feaðac upránta ar
 þruac aille. Þurabé rin tionrignam aður
 tuararðabáil an comracið teit teinn ooiðeo-
 ranna mo bá eatorra.

36. Teilgíð araðon a n-airm ar a lámaib,
 aður micio a 5-coinne aður a 5-comóail a
 céile, aður rnaðmaro na ooiðláma tar cáol-
 oromannaið a céile. Ann rin tugaðar
 treuncoir tinnearac oá céile, þur tóg
 Oiarmuio Oubcorað ar a gualainn, þur buaíl
 beim oá corp fá talam; aður mo ceangail
 ré go oaingean orðaoilte ar an láðair rin
 é. Íár rin táinið Fionn-corað aður Treun-
 corað oo comrac mír a n-oiðig a céile, aður
 tug an ceangal ceuona orritá; aður a
 ouðairt go m-bainfeað a 5-cinn oioð, muna
 m-biað go m-b'feáir mír a b-fágbaíl ran

ἡ-cuib'p'ead' rin mar meuth'gadh ar a b-piand-
tadib, "oir n' tuadlaing duine do b'ar r'gaoi-
leadh," ar r'e; agus ro f'ad' ann rin go tui-
p'ead' treunadh'tuip'ead' iad.

37. Ann rin ro im'ig' f'ein o'f'ior Mhuadhain
agus Shrianne, gur c'ait'ead'ar a m-biad'
agus a o-tomalt'ur an o'ice rin; agus ro
c'uid' Oidarmuid agus Shrianne do c'ouladh,
agus do'rig'ne Mhuadhain f'aire agus f'or'c'oid'meud
o'ib' go maidin.

38. Ro e'ig' Oidarmuid agus ro innir do
Shrianne go maib' a naim'oe a b'pogur o'ib';
agus ro innir oi r'geul na n-allmuirad' o' t'uir
go d'eip'ead', mar do tuit tr' caogadh o'
muinntir tr' laete a n-o'id'ig' a c'eile me n-a
c'learadib, agus mar do tuit cu'ig' ceud' deug
o' r'lud'g an ceat'ramadh la me nim' a l'aim'e,
agus mar do ceangal na tr' Glair'f'einnioe
an cu'ig'meadh la: "Agus at' tr' cointe nime
ar r'lab'rad' aco f'ad' c'oid'air m'uilece," ar r'e,
"agus n' d'ear'gann arim' o'rig'ad." "Ar b'ainir
a h-cinn do na tr' f'einnioib' rin?" ar Shrianne.
"Nior' b'aineas," ar Oidarmuid, "oir ir' f'ear'ir
liom a b-piandadh go f'ad' in' go f'ear'ir; oir
n' f'uil r'e a h-cumur o'don l'ad' in' f'air'gi-
thead' a n-e'irinn an ceangal at' o'rig'ad do
r'gaoileadh, ac' don ceat'ram' ain'ain, .i. O'ir'n.

mac Fhinn, ašur Oršar mac Oirín, ašur
 Lušar lóimeuctac, ašur Conán mac Móinne:
 ašur atá tnuít ašamra nac ršaoilrò don
 don ceatmar rin 1av. Aót ceana ir šearr
 šo b-fuišrò Fionn ršeula orrta, ašur cealš-
 fairò rin a čroiòe ina čliač; ašur ir cóir
 uúinne beít aš imteaót ar an uaim ro ar
 eašla šo m-beuršarò Fionn ašur na cointe
 nime orruinn."

39. 1ar rin jo šluar an buiòean rin ar
 an uaim, ašur jo šabšar riar rompa nó šo
 rānšar bošac Fhinnléite. Ro bá Šrāinne
 vā cor an tan rin, šur čuir Muatān ar
 a muin í šo rānšar rliab ašbal-mór
 luacra. Ann rin jo šur Ōiarmuio ar bruač
 an t-rroča jo bá aš rnióm tré lār an
 t-rléibe; ašur jo bá Šrāinne aš ionnlaš a
 lám, ašur jo 1arri a ršian ar Ōiarmuio vo
 bāin a h-ionšan vi.

40. 1omčura na n-allmurač, an méio jo
 bá beo aco, tānšar ar an tulaiš ina ra-
 šar na trī féinnròe ceanšailte, ašur jo
 ršaoilešar ršaoileš vóib šo luac; aót ir
 amlaš jo bá an cuibreač aš fāršar orrta.

41. Nior čian vóib amlaš rin šo b-feac-
 šar ban-eaclač Fhinn mic Chumail a luar
 řāinle nó 1arriinne, nó amail ríoe šaoite

ʒéipe ʒlan-luaité, aʒ močodain vo máoileann
 ʒacá mórcnuic nó máoiltrléibe vó n-ionn-
 raiʒiò; ʒur fíarriuiʒ vóib cia tuʒ an t-ár
 móri fíocmáir foʒlac rin orričá. “Cia čurá
 vó fíarriaiʒiò?” ár riav. “Baneacłac fhinn
 mic Chumailł mire,” ár ri, “aʒur Déiríore
 an Duib-íléibe m’ainm; aʒur ir vo báir b-rior
 vo čur fionn mé.” “Máireav, ní fuil a fíor
 aʒuinne cia h-é,” ár riav, “acé vo beirfa-
 maido riór a čuairarʒabála vuitre .i. óʒlac
 ár a riab folč čar ciarvub, aʒur vó ʒruav
 čorčra cóimčearʒa, aʒur ir é vo miʒne an
 t-ár móri rin vo čabairt orriuinne. Acé níor
 voilʒe minn iná rin máir acávo ár v-trí féin-
 níoe ceanʒailte ináir b-riavónaire, aʒur nac
 v-tiʒ minn rʒaoileav vóib; aʒur mo bá trí
 laete a n-riaiʒ a céile aʒ comriac minn.”
 “Cá h-áit ináir ʒab an fear rin uab?” ár
 Déiríore. “Ro rʒar fé minn ʒo véiʒeanač
 árér,” ár riav. “Vo beirimre mo briacár,”
 ár Déiríore, “ʒurab é Diaimuro O Duibne
 féin mo bá ann; aʒur tabriavóre báir ʒ-cointe
 riab aʒur léiʒiò ár a loir ivo, aʒur cuir-
 feara fionn aʒur fíanna Eiréann čuʒuib.”

42. Ann rin tuʒavdar a v-trí cointe miu ár
 a luirʒ, aʒur mo léiʒeavdar ár loir Ohiair-
 mura ivo; acé mo fávčavdar an vriavoi aʒ

rruteolam̃ ar na trí féinníob̃ mo bá cean-
 gailte. Ro leanad̃ar féin na cointe ar
 lor̃g Ohiarmuoa go r̃áñgad̃ar doṛur na
 h-uam̃a; aṣur mo cúad̃ad̃ar go h-iar̃t̃ar na
 h-uam̃a, go b-ṛuad̃ar leab̃ad̃ Ohiarmuoa
 aṣur Shráinne ann. Ro ḡad̃ad̃ar pom̃p̃a
 iar̃ rin r̃iar̃ go r̃áñgad̃ar an Chár̃r̃t̃ad̃, aṣur
 ar rin go bog̃ad̃ ṛhinnléite, aṣur do Shar̃b̃-
 ad̃ainn na b-ṛiann, r̃ur a r̃áir̃t̃ear̃ leam̃an
 an tan r̃o, aṣur do Mháiḡ áluinn Choncon,
 aṣur do r̃liab̃ leat̃an-m̃ór̃ Luad̃ra.

43. Ad̃t̃ ceana, nior̃ air̃iḡ Oiar̃muio ina
 ṽiaḡ iad̃ ar an tór̃uig̃eac̃t̃ rin nó go b-ṛea-
 cair̃ na meir̃ḡiōe maot̃ṛ̃íóil, aṣur na h-onn-
 c̃ona air̃m̃éile, aṣur trí treuñl̃aoic̃ a r̃eum̃-
 túir̃ na r̃luaiḡtead̃ go ṽian, ṽána, ṽár̃ad̃t̃ad̃;
 aṣur a ṽ-trí cointe nime ar trí r̃lab̃riar̃íob̃
 ina l̃ám̃aib̃ aco. Mar̃ do c̃onnair̃c Oiar̃muio
 r̃áñ r̃am̃aíl rin iad̃ cúige, mo líon ṽá b-ṛuad̃
 aṣur ṽá n-úr̃ḡr̃áin. Aṣur mo bá b̃r̃at̃ uair̃t̃ne
 c̃óm̃ōad̃t̃ad̃ ar an tí bá a r̃eum̃t̃úir̃ na buir̃ōne,
 aṣur mo bá im̃cian tar̃ c̃ád̃ am̃ad̃; ann rin mo
 r̃in Shráinne an r̃ḡian cum Ohiarmuoa, ḡur
 cúir̃ Oiar̃muio ina ceat̃r̃am̃ain í, aṣur a
 ṽub̃air̃t̃, “ṽar̃ n-ṽóit̃ ní ḡr̃ád̃ mo t̃uḡair̃ ṽo
 m̃ac̃aom̃ an b̃r̃uit̃ uair̃t̃ne, a Shráinne.” “Ní
 h-eaō go ṽeim̃in,” ar Shráinne, “aṣur ṽo

b'féárr liom nac o-tuḡainn ḡráð miam ḡur amu o'donneac." Ro cārraing Oidarmuio an rḡian aḡur mo cúir ina fáirḡeán í, aḡur mo ḡluair moime a h-aiḡle rin; aḡur ann rin mo cúir Muadán ḡráinne ar a muin ḡo ruḡ leir míle don t-rliaḡ í.

44. Níor áian ḡur rḡaoileacó cú ro na trí conaib nime a n-oiag Ṫhiaarmuoa, aḡur a ouḡairc Muadán mṛ ḡráinne ro leanaḡain aḡur ḡo ḡ-coirḡfeacó ré féin an cú oe. Ann rin mo fill Muadán aḡur mo ḡain coileán con ar a cṛior amac, aḡur mo cúir ar a ḡair é. Acṡ ceana, mair ro connairc an cú cúige aḡur a cṛior ar leacacó aice, mo éirig ro ḡair Mhuadán aḡur mo 'ling a ḡ-cṛior na con, ḡo ráinig an cṛioe aḡur tuḡ amac ar a taob é, aḡur mo ling féin ar ḡair Mhuadán arír, ḡur fáḡaib an cú mairḡ oá eir.

45. Ro ḡluair Muadán a n-oiag Ṫhiaarmuoa aḡur ḡhriáinne, aḡur ro cós ḡráinne arír aḡur ruḡ leir míle oile don t-rliaḡ í. Ann rin mo rḡaoileacó an cú oile ina n-oiag, ḡur laḡair Oidarmuio me Muadán, aḡur ir é a ouḡairc; "ro cluinim féin nac m-bí ḡearda ar arim ṵmuadḡoine, ná ar cṛior beacag ar biḡ, aḡur an áil mib rṡao ḡo ḡ-cuirṛinn an ḡa oearḡ tré cōmpair a cléib aḡur a cṛioe

ρὺο?" Ἀγυρ πο ρταο Μυαὐόαν ἀγυρ Σηάιννε
 ἀς ρευέαιν ἀν υἱέαιρ ριν. Ἀνν ριν τυς
 Ὀιαρμυρο ποῖα ἀν υἱέαιρ ὅον εῖον, ἀγυρ πο
 εῖυρ ἀν ῖα τρέη-α ἡ-ιμλινν ῖυρ λέις α ἡ-αβὰε
 ἀγυρ α ἡ-ιοναέαιρ αἰρτε, ἀγυρ πο ἐαρραινς
 ἀν ῖα, ἀρυρ πο λεαν α μυντιρ ρέιν.

46. Νίορ εῖαν ὀόιβ ινα ὀιδις ριν ἀν ταν
 ρῖαοιλεαὐ ἀν τρεαρ εῦ ορρεά. Ρο λαβαῖρ
 Σηάιννε ἀγυρ ιρ ἐ α ουβαῖρτε; "Ιρ ἰ ρὺο ιρ
 ρεαρῖαιςε ἀο, ἀγυρ ιρ μόρ ἀτά α ἡ-εαῖλα
 ορμρα, ἀγυρ βί ἀρ ὅο εῖοίμευο υἱρρε, α
 Ὀηιαρμυρο." Νίορ β-ῖαυα πο βά ἀν εῦ ὀά
 ποέοαιν, ἀγυρ ιρ ἰ αἰτ α ρυς ορρεά, ἀς ἴε
 Ὀηυβάιν ἀρ Shliab ἴααέρα. Ρο εἱρις ὅο
 βαοιέλέιμ ευοτρυνν ὀρ εἰονν Ὀηιαρμυρο,
 ἀγυρ ὅο β'αἰλ λέι βρεῖε ἀρ Σηηάιννε, ῖο ρυς
 Ὀιαρμυρο ἀρ α ὀά εῖορ ὀειρὸ, ἀγυρ πο βυαἰλ
 βέιμ ὀά ερεατ ρά ἐαὐβ να εαἱρρςε ρά
 εῖοίμνεαρα ὀο, ῖυρ λέις α ἡ-ιncinn τρέ ἡ-ιη-
 νιρτριβ α εἰονν ἀγυρ α εἴαυρ ἀμαε. ἴαρ ριν
 πο ῖαβ Ὀιαρμυρο α αἱρμ ἀγυρ α εἰοεαὐ, ἀγυρ
 πο εῖυρ α μέυρ βάρρκαὐλ α ρυαἰτνιρ ῖιῖοα
 ἀν ῖαοι ὀειρς, ἀγυρ τυς ποῖα ἀέαρὰε υἱέαιρ
 ὅο ἱαεαοῖμ ἀν βρυντ υαἰτρε πο βά α ρευῖ-
 εῖυρ να ρλυαἰςτεαὐ, ῖυρ ἱαῖρβ ὅον υἱέαιρ ριν
 ἐ; ἀγυρ τυς ἀν ὀαῖα ἡ-υἱέαιρ ὅον ὀαῖα ρεαρ,
 ῖυρ ἱαῖρβ ἐ; ἀγυρ ἀν τρεαρ ρεαρ ἱαῖρ ἀν

ḡ-ceudna. Ann rin, mar nac ḡnát cornam
 tar éir tiḡearnaiðe do cuitim, mar do con-
 nairc na h-állmuidiḡ a u-triaḡa aḡur a
 u-tiḡearnaiðe ar u-cuitim, no ḡabðar féin
 maon maðma aḡur móirḡeitme cūca, aḡur no
 leaḡ Oidarmuid oirḡa uá n-uiairḡaoilead
 aḡur uá n-éirleac, ionnur muna n-uacðar
 uine ór fíobðarib, nó fán talam nḡlar, nó
 fán uirḡe, nac n-uacðar eacðac iná fear
 airtirḡe rḡeul ar uíob, ḡan teimeal báir
 aḡur buain-euḡa u'imirḡ ar ḡac fear uíob
 acḡ Oéirḡe an Ouib-rléibe, .i. ban-eacðac
 fhinn mic Chumail, no cuar a b-fiaðain
 aḡur a b-foluamain an fear no bá Oidarmuid
 aḡ cur air ar na h-állmuidib.

47. Iomḡra fhinn, ar b-fáḡail rḡeul na
 ḡlar-féinne do beir cuibḡiḡḡe ne Oidarmuid,
 no cuir ḡairm ór áir ar fhiaḡnab Eiréann,
 aḡur no ḡluairéar pompa a n-acḡairm
 ḡacá rliḡe aḡur a méiróirḡe ḡacá conairḡe,
 nó ḡo rāḡar an tuac mar a maðar
 na trí féinnir ceanḡailḡe; aḡur no ba éirad
 cḡoirḡe le fhinn rin ar n-a b-faicir do. Ann
 rin do labair fhinn, aḡur ir é no ráir: “A
 Oirín,” ar ré, “rḡaoil do na trí féinnirib
 uam.” “Ní rḡaoilḡe,” ar Oirín, “óir no
 cuir Oidarmuid ḡeara oim ḡan don laoc uá

5-ceingeolað þeim vo rǵaoileað ðaðm̃." "A
 Orǵair rǵaoil ðioð," ar þionn. "1r briaðar
 oðm̃," ar Orǵar, "ǵur tuille ceanǵail buð
 mian liom vo ður orrða;" aǵur þo ðuult mac
 luiǵðeac aǵur Conán mar an 5-ceurona an
 cuiðneac vo rǵaoileað ðioð. Acð ceana,
 nior b-ƿaða ðóib ar na h-iomráiðtib þin ǵo
 b-ƿuaraðar na trí þéinnioðe báð þur an
 5-cruaiðceanǵal þo bá orrða. Ann þin þo
 ðoðail þionn trí ƿearða ƿóðƿairþinge ðóib;
 aǵur þo cuipeað a lias ór a leacð, aǵur þo
 rǵríoðað a n-anmanna a n-oǵam çraoð, aǵur
 vo ƿearað a 5-cluiðce caointe, ǵur ba ðuir-
 ƿeacð trómçríoðeac þo bá þionn a h-aiðle na
 h-uairþe þin.

48. 1r í þin aimpur aǵur uair vo çonnairþe
 þionn çuiǵe ðéirþe an ðuib-þléiðe, aǵur a
 cora ar ƿoluam̃ain, aǵur a teanǵa ar iom-
 luasǵail, aǵur a ƿúle as ƿileað ina ceann;
 aǵur ó çonnairþe þionn ƿán toicim þin çuiǵe í,
 þo ƿiaƿruis rǵeula ði. "Acáio rǵeula móra
 olca asǵam þe n-a n-innþin ouit, aǵur 1r ðóisǵ
 liom ǵur ouine ǵan tiǵearna mé;" aǵur þo
 innur rǵeula ðo ó ðúr ǵo ðeipeað ar ǵacð
 marðað ðá n-ðeárrna ðiaþmuio O ðuibne,
 aǵur mar ðuiteaðar na trí coinite niðe þur,
 "aǵur 1r ar éisgan vo çuaið mure þeim ar,"

ar rí. “Cá h-ait ar gáb mac Uí Thuibne?”
ar Fionn. “Ní fuil a fíor rin aзам,” ar rí;
aзур ann rin no gluaif Fionn aзур Fianna
Eiréann, aзур ní h-aitfirtear rgeuluisgeadct
orritá go ránгаodar Almuin laigean.

49. Iomtúra Thiarmuo aзур Thriáinne
aзур Mhuadán, innirtear rgeula oile.
Ro gáбodar pompa roir go Sliaб Luadra,
aзур do Uib Chonaill Gabra, aзур ar rin
láim clí rir an Sionain roir go Ror dá foileac
rir a ráirtear Luimneac an tan ro; aзур do
máirb Thiarmuo fiaб алта an oirce rin
oóib, зур caitеаodar a leoróóitín feola aзур
ríoruirge, aзур do cоолааар go mairin ar
n-a márac. Ro éirig Mhuadán go moс aзур
oолабair le Thiarmuo, aзур ir é ro ráб, go
m-biaб ré féin aзурmteadct. “Ní cóir uuitre
rin do deunam,” ar Thiarmuo, “óir гад nio
oar geallarra uuit cóimlionaб uuit é gan
impearán.” Níor gáб Mhuadán тоirmeарг
uair; aзур do tiomáin ceao aзур céileabраб
oóib, aзур ro fáг ar an láтаir rin iao, aзур
ba ouбac oobpónac ro бá Thiarmuo aзур
Thriáinne a n-oidig Mhuadán.

50. A h-aitle rin no gluaifeааар ir an
áir do бá tuair гадá n-óipeac do leac таоиб
Sléibe h-ectge, aзур ar rin oóib go triuca

ceud O b-Fiaéirí; ašur aš ſaááil na truíca
 ceud rin uóib, uo bí ſráinne uá cor: áct
 uo ſaá mirneac í, ašur uo ſaá aš ruáal je
 coir Ōhiarmuoa. Máiríánſaouar fán b-fíuó-
 áa, uo ruíne Ōiarmuio ríanboá a ſ-cearclár
 na ríuóá; ašur ro márb ríuó álla an
 oíóce rin ſur áat fén ašur ſráinne a
 leoróóitín feola ašur ríoruirſe. Ro éiríſ
 Ōiarmuio ſo moá, ašur uo áuáí áum an
 t-Searbáin loáannaíſ; ašur uo ruíne ríuó-
 manna cuir ašur ceanſaíl iur; ſo b-ruáir
 ceao feilſe ašur ríuóáíſ uáí, áct ſan
 áain je n-a áaoráib ſo bráá.

51. lomáúra fhinn ašur na fénne, ar
 roááain a n-áluuin uóib níor áian uóib an
 tan uo áoncaouar áaſaá loac uá n-ionn-
 raíſíó, ašur uáir mór míleaáta méar-áalma
 uo áinn ar méio ašur ar máire ar áá a
 n-úiráac na uíonſ-áuiróne úo; ašur ro
 ríarruíſ fionn uo áá an u-tuſaouar áitne
 oríá. “Ní áuſamaáoio,” ar áá, “ašur an
 b-ruil a ríor áſaá fén, a fhinn?” “Ní
 ruil,” ar fionn, “áct ſur uóíſ ruom ſur
 náimoe áám fén íao.” Áánſaouar an áui-
 áean cuiráó rin uo láááir fhinn fán ſ-cóimráó
 rin, ašur uo áeannuíſ ríuó uo. fhíreáſar
 fionn uóib, ašur foáar rſeula uóib, áá áir

ἔδοξε αὐτὸν τοῦτο ποιεῖν. “Ὁ βέρρα κομάρλε
 ἡδαιτὸ οἶβ, ἀ ἐλάννα μῆοῖρνε,” ἀρ Οἰρίν, “.1.
 οὐλ μαρ ἀρ ἡ-οἰλεαὸ ριβ, ἀγυρ ζαν ρίτ ο’ἰαρ-
 ραὶὸ ἀρ φῆιονν ἀν ῥαῖο ἀμάρρῖὸ ριβ; ἀγυρ
 ἡ ζαρ οἶβ ἀον νοὸ τὰ ἡ-ἰαρρῖανν φῆιονν ορρῖαῖβ
 το ἐὰβδαῖρτ εἰγε, ἀγυρ ἀν β-φῖλ ἀ ῥορ
 ἀγῖβ εἰα ἀν ἀεανν ἰαρρῖαρ φῆιονν ορρῖαῖβε
 το ἐὰβδαῖρτ εἰγε μαρ εἰρῖε?” “Ἡ ῥεαδρ-
 μαρ,” ἀρ ρῖαο. “ἀεανν Ὀμῖαρρμῖοα ὕἱ
 Ὀμῖαῖβνε ἀν ἀεανν ὕο ἰαρρῖαρ φῆιονν ορρῖαῖβε,
 ἀγυρ τὰ ἡ-βῖαὸ ριβρε λῖον ρίττε ἀεο ρεαρ
 ἡνῥεαὸμα, ἡ λῆῖγρεαὸ Ὀμῖαρρμῖο Ο Ὀμῖαῖβνε
 ἀν ἀεανν ἰαρρῖαρ φῆιονν ορρῖαῖβε λῖβ .1. ἀ
 ἀεανν ῥεῖν.” “ἀρεο ἰαὸ ἡ ἀαορῖα ὕο ἰαρρῖαρ
 φῆιονν ορρῖαῖνν?” ἀρ ρῖαο. “Ἡ ἀεαδρῖα οἶβ
 ἡὸ οἰλε ο’ῥάγῖλ ἡὰ ρῖν,” ἀρ Οἰρίν, “μαρ
 ἡνεορῖα ἀνν ρο οἶοβ.”

52. “Ἰομαρῖαὸ ο’εἰρῖζῖὸ ροῖρ οἶαῖρ βαν το
 Ἰουατῖαῖβ Ὀέ Ὀανανν, .1. ἀοῖρε ἡνῖον μῆαν-
 ἀνάν, ἀγυρ ἀῖνε ἡνῖον οἰλε μῆανανάν ἡῖε
 λῖρ, ἀγυρ τυζ ἀοῖρε ζῖαὸ το ἡὰ ἀ λῖγὸεαὸ
 .1. ἡὰ ἀεῖρῖβῥεατῖαὸ ο’φῆιονν ἡὰ ἀ ἀμῖαῖλ,
 ἀγυρ τυζ ἀῖνε ζῖαὸ το ἡὰ ἀ λῖρ Ὀῖτε
 φῆιοννῖαὸ, ζο ἡ-οὐβδαῖρτ ζαὸ βεαν οἶοβ ζο
 ἡ-β’ῥεαῖρ ἀ ρεαρ ῥεῖν ο’ἰομάνῖοε ἡὰ ἀν
 ρεαρ οἰλε; ἀγυρ τῖαῖνζ ἀρ ἀν ἰομῖαὸ ρῖν
 ἀομῖορτυρ ἰομῖα ἀο ἀαρρῖαῖνζ ροῖρ Ἰουατῖαῖβ

“Dé Dánann aSúr Fhiannduib Eimionn, aSúr ir é ionad inar tugad an iomáin rin, ar madaire áluinn láim re loc Léin linnriacclad.”

53. “Do fheadar Fiannduib Eimionn aSúr Tuada Dé Dánann an coinne rin, aSúr ir iad daoine do b’uairle aSúr do b’uairán-tamla do Thuadaib Dé Dánann táinig ann .i. trí Sairb Shléibe Mir, aSúr trí Máir Shléibe Luadra, aSúr na trí Murda da buide, aSúr na trí h-Eoda da Aine, aSúr na trí Lao daire da Lao da, aSúr na trí Conaill Chollamain, aSúr na trí Finn Fhionnmuir, aSúr na trí Sgail Bhiroga, aSúr na trí Ronáin Ada na rio ga, aSúr na trí h-Eoga in ó Ear ruaid mic Bha daire in, aSúr an Cad-buillead, aSúr na trí Fear ga, aSúr an Glar ó Mhaig Bheaga, aSúr an Suir ga da ruaid ó Lionán, aSúr an Mheoir ó Bheinn leir, aSúr Donn ó Shic Bheaga, aSúr Fear beurla binn ón m-bóinn, aSúr Colla crion-cora da ó Bheairnán Eile, aSúr Donn du ma da, aSúr Donn an oileáin, aSúr Doinn Chnuic na n-or, aSúr Donn Léincnuic, aSúr Bpuice adac, aSúr Dolb deupoluir, aSúr cúig mic fhinn ó Shic Chairen Chao in, aSúr Ilbheac mac Mhananán, aSúr Neamada da mac Dongra, aSúr Boob deair ga mac an Deaga da,

bliaðan tó n-aoir do macrað a n-aoir a òeic m-bliaðan fioda an té do blairfeadò idò."

55. "Mar do eualadar Tuata Dé Danna na buada rin do beic ag an g-caor-tann, no cuirfeadar cóimeuo uada féin air .i. an Searbán Loclannaic, óglac tó muintir féin, .i. faicic cnáimpeamair, móiríónac, caim-fiaciac, deargfúileac, corp-buioe, (do éloinn Chaim collaig mic Naor;) agus ní deargann air air, agus ní loirgeann teine é, agus ní báicann uirge é me méio a óraoioeacac. Ní fuil acit don t-fuile amáin a g-caor-t-lár a buioe-euoin, agus is impeamair iarraoinn fá corp an faicac rin, agus ní fuil a n-tóan do báir t'fáicail nó go m-buailtear trí buillioe don luirg-feairraio iarraoinn acit aige air. A m-báir an caor-tann rin do coollann fé ran oioe, agus agá bun bíonn fé ran ló tó cóimeuo; agus, a élanna Mhóirne, is idó rin na caora iarrair Fionn orruibre," ar Oirín. "Acit ceana ní fururra oib bain leo ar don cor, óir do migne an Searbán Loclannaic rin fárac do na triucail ceuo ina timcioll, go nac lámann Fionn iná Fianna Eirionn realg iná faicac do deunam ann ar eagla an oiolamnacis rin."

Crióic na ceuo poinne.

TRANSLATION.

THE PURSUIT OF DIARMUID AND GRAINNE.

PART FIRST.

1. ON a certain day¹ that Fionn Mac Cumhaill rose at early morn in Almhúin² the broad and great of Laighean, and sat upon the grass-green plain³ without, having neither servant nor attendant by him, there followed him two of his people : that is to say, Oisín⁴ the son of Fionn, and Diorruing the son of Dobhar O'Baoisgne. Oisín spoke, and what he said was : "What is the cause of this early rising⁵ of thine, O Fionn?" quoth he. "Not without cause have I made this early rising," said Fionn; "for I am without a wife without a mate since Maighneis the daughter of Garadh glundubh mac Moirne died; for he is not wont to have slumber nor sweet sleep who happens to be without a fitting wife, and that is the cause of my early rising O Oisín." "What

forceth thee to be thus?" said Oisin; "for there is not a wife nor a mate in the green-landed island⁶ Erin upon whom thou mightest turn the light of thine eyes or of thy sight, whom we would not bring by fair means or by foul to thee." And then spoke Diorruing, and what he said was: "I myself could discover for thee a wife and a mate befitting thee." "Who is she?" said Fionn. "She is Grainne the daughter of Cormac the son of Art the son of Conn of the hundred battles," quoth Diorruing, "that is, the woman that is fairest of feature and form and speech of the women of the globe together." "By thy hand, O Diorruing," said Fionn, "there is strife and variance between Cormac and myself for a long time,⁷ and I think it not good nor seemly that he should give me a refusal of marriage; and I had rather that ye should both go to ask the marriage of his daughter for me of Cormac, for I could better bear a refusal of marriage to be given to you than to myself." "We will go there," said Oisin, "though there be no profit for us there, and let no man know of our journey until we come back again."

2. After that, those two warriors went their ways, and they took farewell of Fionn,⁸ and it

is not told how they fared⁹ until they reached Teamhair. The king of Erin chanced to be holding a gathering and a muster¹⁰ before them¹¹ upon the plain of Teamhair, and the chiefs and the great nobles of his people together with him; and a gentle welcome was made before Oisín and before Diormú, and the gathering was then put off until another day; for he [i.e. the king] was certain that it was upon some pressing thing or matter that those two had come to him. Afterwards Oisín called the king of Erin to one side of the gathering, and told him that it was to ask of him the marriage of his daughter for Fionn Mac Cumhaill that they themselves were then come. Cormac spoke, and what he said was: "There is not a son of a king or of a great prince, a hero or a battle-champion in Erin, to whom my daughter has not given refusal of marriage, and it is on me that all and every one lay the reproach of that; and I will not certify you any tidings until ye betake yourselves before my daughter, for it is better that ye get her own tidings [i.e. tidings from herself] than that ye be displeased with me."

3. After that they went their ways until they reached the dwelling¹² of the women, and

Cormac sat him upon the side of the couch and of the high bed by Grainne ; and he spoke, and what he said was : “ Here are, O Grainne,” quoth he, “ two of the people of Fionn Mac Cumhaill coming to ask thee as wife and as mate for him, and what answer wouldst thou give them ?”

Grainne answered, and what she said was : “ If he be a fitting son-in-law for thee, why should he not be a fitting husband and mate for me ?” Then they were satisfied ; and after that a feast and banquet was made for them in the Grianan with Grainne and the women, so that they became exhilarated and mirthful-sounding ; and Cormac made a tryste with them and with Fionn a fortnight from that night at Teamhair.

4. Thereafter Oisín and Diórruing arrived again at Almhuin, where they found Fionn and the Fenians, and they told them their tidings from beginning to end. Now as everything wears away, so also did that space of time ; and then Fionn collected and assembled the seven battalions of the standing Fenians from every quarter¹³ where they were, and they came where Fionn was, in Almhuin the great and broad of Leinster ; and on the last day of

that period of time they went forth in great bands, in troops, and in impetuous fierce impenetrable companies, and we are not told how they fared until they reached Teamhair. Cormac was before them upon the plain with the chiefs and the great nobles of the men of Erin about him, and they made a gentle welcome for Fionn and all the Fenians, and after that they went to the king's mirthful house [called] Miodhchuarta.¹⁴ The king of Erin sat down to enjoy drinking and pleasure, with his wife at his left shoulder, that is to say, Eitche, the daughter of Atan of Corcaigh, and Grainne at her shoulder, and Fionn Mac Cumhaill at the king's right hand; and Cairbre Liffeachair¹⁵ the son of Cormac sat at one side of the same royal house, and Oisín the son of Fionn at the other side, and each one of them sat according to his rank and to his patrimony from that down.

5. There sat there a druid and a skilful man of knowledge of the people of Fionn before Grainne the daughter of Cormac; that is, Daire duanach mac Morna;¹⁶ and it was not long before there arose gentle talking and mutual discourse between himself and Grainne. Then Daire duanach mac Morna arose and

stood before Grainne, and sang her the songs and the verses and the sweet poems of her fathers and of her ancestors ; and then Grainne spoke and asked the druid, "What is the thing or matter wherefore Fionn is come to this place to-night?" "If thou knowest not that," said the druid, "it is no wonder that I know it not." "I desire to learn it of thee," said Grainne. "Well then," quoth the druid, "it is to ask thee as wife and as mate that Fionn is come to this place to-night." "It is a great marvel to me," said Grainne, "that it is not for Oisín that Fionn asks me, for it were fitter to give me such as he, than a man that is older than my father." "Say not that," said the druid, "for were Fionn to hear thee he himself would not have thee, neither would Oisín dare to take thee." "Tell me now," said Grainne, "who is that warrior at the right shoulder of Oisín the son of Fionn?" "Yonder," said the druid, "is Goll mac Morna, the active, the warlike." "Who is that warrior at the shoulder of Goll?" said Grainne. "Oscar the son of Oisín," said the druid. "Who is that graceful-legged man at the shoulder of Oscar?" said Grainne. "Caoilte mac Ronain," said the druid. "What haughty impetuous warrior is that yonder at the

shoulder of Caoilte?" said Grainne. "The son of Lughaidh of the mighty hand,¹⁷ and that man is sister's son to Fionn MacCumhaill," said the druid. "Who is that freckled¹⁸ sweet-worded man, upon whom is the curling dusky-black¹⁹ hair, and [who has] the two red²⁰ ruddy²¹ cheeks, upon the left hand of Oisín the son of Fionn?" "That man is Diarmuid²² the grandson of Duibhne, the white-toothed, of the lightsome countenance; that is, the best lover of women and of maidens that is in the whole world." "Who is that at the shoulder of Diarmuid?" said Grainne. "Diorruing the son of Dobhar Damhadh O'Baoisgne, and that man is a druid and a skilful man of science," said Daire duanach.

6. "That is a goodly company," said Grainne; and she called her attendant handmaid to her, and told her to bring to her the jewelled-golden chased goblet which was in the Grianan after her.²³ The handmaid brought the goblet, and Grainne filled the goblet forthwith, (and there used to go into it [be contained in it] the drink of nine times nine men). Grainne said, "Take the goblet to Fionn first, and bid him drink a draught out of it, and disclose to him that it is I that sent it to him."

The handmaid took the goblet to Fionn, and told him everything that Grainne had bidden her say to him. Fionn took up the goblet, and no sooner had he drunk a draught out of it than there fell upon him a stupor of sleep and of deep slumber. Cormac took the draught and the same sleep fell upon him, and Eitche, the wife of Cormac, took the goblet and drank a draught out of it, and the same sleep fell upon her as upon all the others. Then Grainne called the attendant handmaid to her, and said to her: "Take this goblet to Cairbre Lifea-chair and tell him to drink a draught out of it, and give the goblet to those sons of kings²⁴ by him." The handmaid took the goblet to Cairbre, and he was not well able to give it to him that was next to him, before a stupor of sleep and of deep slumber fell upon him too, and each one that took the goblet, one after another, they fell into a stupor of sleep and of deep slumber.

7. When Grainne found the others thus in a state of drunkenness and of trance, she rose fairly and softly from the seat on which she was, and spoke to Oisín, and what she said was: "I marvel at Fionn Mac Cumhaill that he should ask such a wife as I, for it were

fitter for him to give me my own equal to marry than a man older than my father." "Say not that, O Grainne," quoth Oisín, "for if Fionn were to hear thee he would not have thee, neither would I dare to take thee." "Wilt thou receive courtship from me, O Oisín?" said Grainne. "I will not," said Oisín, "for whatsoever woman is betrothed to Fionn I would not meddle with her." Then Grainne turned her face to Diarmuid O'Duibhne, and what she said to him was: "Wilt thou receive courtship from me, O son of O'Duibhne, since Oisín receives it not from me?" "I will not," said Diarmuid, "for whatever woman is betrothed to Oisín I may not take her, even were she not betrothed to Fionn." "Then," said Grainne, "I put thee under bonds of danger and of destruction, O Diarmuid, that is, under the bonds of Dromdraoidheachta, if thou take me not with thee out of this household to-night, ere Fionn and the king of Erin arise out of that sleep?"²⁵

8. "Evil bonds are those under which thou hast laid me, O woman," said Diarmuid; "and wherefore hast thou laid those bonds upon me before all the sons of kings and of high princes in the king's mirthful house [called]

Miodchuart to-night, seeing that there is not of all those one less worthy to be loved by a woman than myself?" "By thy hand, O son of O'Duibhne, it is not without cause that I have laid those bonds on thee, as I will tell thee now.

9. "Of a day when the king of Erin was presiding over a gathering and a muster on the plain of Teamhair, Fionn, and the seven battalions of the standing Fenians, chanced to be there that day; and there arose a great goaling match²⁶ between Cairbre Liffeachair the son of Cormac, and the son of Lughaidh, and the men of Breaghmhagh,²⁷ and of Cearna,²⁸ and the stout pillars²⁹ of Teamhair arose on the side of Cairbre, and the Fenians of Erin on the side of the son of Lughaidh; and there were none sitting in the gathering that day but the king, and Fionn, and thyself, O Diarmuid. It happened that the game was going against the son of Lughaidh, and thou didst rise and stand, and tookest his caman from the next man to thee, and didst throw him to the ground and to the earth, and thou wentest into the game, and didst win the goal three times upon Cairbre and upon the warriors of Teamhair. I was that time in my

Grianan of the clear view, of the blue windows of glass, gazing upon thee ; and I turned the light of mine eyes and of my sight upon thee that day, and I never gave that love to any other from that time to this, and will not for ever."

10. "It is a wonder that thou shouldst give me that love instead of Fionn," said Diarmuid, "seeing that there is not in Erin a man that is fonder of a woman than he ; and knowest thou, O Grainne, on the night that Fionn is in Teamhair that he it is that has the keys of Teamhair, and that so we cannot leave the town ?" "There is a wicket-gate³⁰ to my Grianan," said Grainne, "and we will pass out through it." "It is a prohibited thing³¹ for me to pass through any wicket-gate whatsoever," said Diarmuid. "Howbeit, I hear," said Grainne, "that every warrior and battle-champion can pass by the shafts of his javelins and by the staves of his spears, in or out over the rampart of every fort and of every town, and I will pass out by the wicket-gate, and do thou follow me so."

11. Grainne went her way out, and Diarmuid spoke to his people, and what he said was : "O Oisín, son of Fionn, what shall I do

with these bonds that have been laid on me?" "Thou art not guilty of the bonds which have been laid upon thee," said Oisín, "and I tell thee to follow Grainne, and keep thyself well against the wiles of Fionn." "O Oscar, son of Oisín, what is good for me to do as to those bonds which have been laid upon me?" "I tell thee to follow Grainne," said Oscar, "for he is a sorry wretch that fails to keep his bonds." "What counsel dost thou give me, O Caoilte?" said Diarmuid. "I say," said Caoilte, "that I have a fitting wife, and yet I had rather than the wealth of the world that it had been to me that Grainne gave that love." "What counsel givest thou me, O Di-orrúing?" "I tell thee to follow Grainne, albeit thy death will come of it, and I grieve for it." "Is that the counsel of you all to me?" said Diarmuid. "It is," said Oisín, and said all the others together.

12. After that Diarmuid arose and stood, and stretched forth his active warrior hand over his broad weapons, and took leave and farewell of Oisín and of the chiefs of the Fenians; and not bigger is a smooth-crimson whortleberry than was each tear that Diarmuid shed from his eyes at parting from his people.

Diarmuid went to the top of the fort, and put the shafts of his two javelins under him, and rose with an airy, very light, exceeding high, bird-like leap, until he attained the breadth of his two soles of the beautiful grass-green earth on the plain without, and Grainne met him. Then Diarmuid spoke, and what he said was: "I trow, O Grainne, that this is an evil course upon which thou art come; for it were better for thee have Fionn Mac Cumhail for lover than myself, seeing that I know not what nook or corner, or remote part of Erin I can take thee to now, and return again to the town, and Fionn will never learn what thou hast done." "It is certain that I will not go back," said Grainne, "and that I will not part from thee until death part me from thee. "Then go forward, O Grainne," said Diarmuid.

13. Diarmuid and Grainne went their ways after that, and they had not gone beyond a mile out from the town when Grainne said "I indeed am weary, O son of O'Duibhne." "It is a good time to weary, O Grainne," said Diarmuid, "and return now to thine own household again, for I plight the word of a true warrior that I will never carry thee, nor

any other woman, to all eternity." "So needst thou not do," said Grainne, "for my father's horses are in a fenced meadow by themselves, and they have chariots; and return thou to them, and yoke two horses of them to a chariot, and I will wait for thee on this spot till thou overtake me again." Diarmuid returned back to the horses, and he yoked two horses of them to a chariot, and it is not told how they fared until they reached Beul atha luain.³²

14. And Diarmuid spoke to Grainne, and said: "It is all the easier for Fionn to follow our track, O Grainne, that we have the horses." "Then," said Grainne, "leave the horses upon this spot, and I will journey on foot by thee henceforth." Diarmuid got down at the edge of the ford, and took a horse with him over across the ford, and [thus] left [one of] them upon each side of the stream, and he and Grainne went a mile with the stream westward, and took land at the side of the province of Connaught. It is not told how they fared until they arrived at Doire dha bhoth, in the midst of Clan Riocaird³³; and Diarmuid cut down the grove around him, and made to it seven doors of wattles, and he settled a

bed of soft rushes and of the tops of the birch under Grainne in the very midst of that wood.

15. As for Fionn MacCumhail, I will tell [his] tidings clearly. All that were in Teamhair rose out at early morn on the morrow, and they found Diarmuid and Grainne wanting from among them, and a burning of jealousy and a weakness [i.e., from rage] seized upon Fionn. He found his trackers before him on the plain, that is the Clanna Neamhuin, and he bade them follow Diarmuid and Grainne. Then they carried the track as far as Beul atha luain, and Fionn and the Fenians of Erin followed them; howbeit they could not carry the track over across the ford, so that Fionn pledged his word that if they followed not the track out speedily, he would hang them on either side of the ford.

16. Then the Clanna Neamhuin went up against the stream, and found a horse on either side of the stream; and they went a mile with the stream westward, and found the track taking the land by the side of the province of Connaught, and Fionn and the Fenians of Erin followed them. Then spoke Fionn, and what he said was: "Well, I wot

where Diarmuid and Grianne shall be found now, that is in Doire dha bhoth." Oisin, and Oscar, and Caoilte, and Diorruing, the son of Dobhar Damhadh O'Baoisgne, were listening to Fionn speaking those words, and Oisin spoke, and what he said was: "We are in danger lest Diarmuid and Grainne be yonder, and we must needs send him some warning; and look where Bran is, that is the hound of Fionn Mac Cumhail, that we may send him to him, for Fionn himself is not dearer to him than Diarmuid; and, O Oscar, tell him to go with a warning to Diarmuid, who is in Doire dha bhoth;" and Oscar told that to Bran. Bran understood that with knowledge and wisdom, and went back to the hinder part of the host where Fionn might not see him, and followed Diarmuid and Grainne by their track until he reached Doire dha bhoth, and thrust his head into Diarmuid's bosom and he asleep.

17. Then Diarmuid sprang out of his sleep, and awoke Grainne also, and said to her: "There is Bran, that is the hound of Fionn Mac Cumhail, coming with a warning to us before Fionn himself." "Take that warning," said Grainne, "and fly." "I will not take it," said Diarmuid, "for I would not that

Fionn caught me at any [other] time rather than now, since I may not escape from him." Grainne having heard that, dread and great fear seized her, and Bran departed from them. Then Oisin, the son of Fionn, spoke and said : "We are in danger lest Bran have not gotten opportunity nor solitude to go to Diarmuid, and we must needs give him some other warning; and look where Fearghoir is, the henchman of Caoilte." "He is with me," said Caoilte. Now that Fearghoir was so,³³ [that] every shout he gave used to be heard in the three nearest cantreds to him. Then they made him give three shouts, in order that Diarmuid might hear him. Diarmuid heard Fearghoir, and awoke Grainne out of her sleep, and what he said was : "I hear the henchman of Caoilte Mac Ronain, and it is by Caoilte he is, and it is by Fionn that Caoilte is, and this is a warning they are sending me before Fionn." "Take that warning," said Grainne. "I will not," said Diarmuid, "for we shall not leave this wood until Fionn and the Fenians of Erin overtake us:" and fear and great dread seized Grainne when she heard that.

18. As for Fionn, I will tell [his] tidings clearly. He departed not from the tracking

until he reached Doire dha bhoth, and he sent the tribe of Eamhuin³⁴ in to search out the wood, and they saw Diarmuid and a woman by him. They returned back again where were Fionn and the Fenians of Erin, and Fionn asked of them whether Diarmuid or Grainne were in the wood. "Diarmuid is there," they said, "and there is some woman by him [who she is we know not], for we know Diarmuid's track, and we know not the track of Grainne." "Foul fall the friends of Diarmuid O'Duibhne for his sake," said Fionn, "and he shall not leave the wood until he shall give me satisfaction for every thing he has done to me."

19. "It is a great token of jealousy in thee, O Fionn," said Oisín, "to think that Diarmuid would stay upon the plain of Maenmhagh,³⁵ seeing that there is no stronghold but Doire dha bhoth, and thou too awaiting him." "That shall profit you nothing, O Oisín," said Fionn, "and well I knew the three shouts that Caoilte's servant gave, that it was ye that sent them as a warning to Diarmuid; and that it was ye that sent my own hound, that is, Bran, with another warning to him, but it shall profit you nothing to have sent him any of those

warnings; for he shall not leave Doire dha bhoth until he give me eric for every thing that he hath done to me, and for every slight that he hath put on me." "Great foolishness it is for thee, O Fionn," said Oscar the son of Oisin, "to suppose that Diarmuid would stay in the midst of this plain, and thou waiting to take his head from him." "What [who] else cut the wood thus, and made a close warm enclosure thereof, with seven tight slender-narrow doors to it? And with which of us, O Diarmuid, is the truth, with myself or with Oscar?" quoth Fionn. "Thou didst never err in thy good judgment, O Fionn," said Diarmuid, "and I indeed and Grainne are here." Then Fionn bade the Fenians of Erin come round Diarmuid and take him for himself [i.e., reserve him for Fionn]. Thereupon Diarmuid rose up and stood, and gave Grainne three kisses in presence of Fionn and of the Fenians, so that a burning of jealousy and a weakness seized Fionn upon seeing that, and he said that Diarmuid should give his head for those kisses.

20. As for Aonghus an bhrogha,³⁶ that is, the tutor in learning of Diarmuid O'Duibhne, it was shown to him in the Brugh upon the

Boinn³⁷ the extremity in which his foster-son, that is, Diarmuid, then was ; and he proceeded accompanying the pure-cold wind, and he halted not till he reached Doire dha bhoth.³⁸ Then he went unknown to Fionn or to the Fenians of Erin to the place wherein were Diarmuid and Grainne, and he greeted Diarmuid, and what he said was : " What is this thing that thou hast done, O son of O'Duibhne?" " This it is," said Diarmuid : " the daughter of the king of Erin has fled privily with me from her father and from Fionn, and it is not of my will that she has come with me." " Then let one of you come under either border of my mantle," said Aonghus, " and I will take you out of the place where ye are without knowledge, without perception of Fionn or the Fenians of Erin." " Take thou Grainne with thee," said Diarmuid, " but as for me, I will never go with thee ; howbeit, if I be alive presently I will follow thee, and if I be not do thou send Grainne to her father, and let him do her evil or good [treat her well or ill]."

21. After that Aonghus put Grainne under the border of his mantle, and went his ways without knowledge of Fionn or of the Fenians

of Erin, and no tale is told of them until they reached Ros da shoileach, which is called Lumneach³⁹ now.

22. Touching Diarmuid, after that Aonghus and Grainne had departed from him, he rose as a straight pillar and stood upright, and girded his arms and his armour and his various sharp weapons about him. After that he drew near to a door of the seven wattled doors that there were to the enclosure, and asked who was at it. "No foe to thee is any man who is at it," said they [who were without], "for here are Oisín the son of Fionn, and Oscar the son of Oisín, and the chieftains of the Clanna Baoisgne together with us; and come out to us, and none will dare to do thee harm, hurt, or damage." "I will not go to you," said Diarmuid, "until I see at which door Fionn himself is." He drew near to another wattled door, and asked who was at it. "Caoilte the son of Crannachar Mac Ronain, and the Clanna Ronain together with him; and come out to us and we will give ourselves [fight and die] for thy sake." "I will not go to you," said Diarmuid, "for I will not cause Fionn to be angry with you for well-doing to myself." He drew near to another wattled door, and

asked who was at it. "Here are Conan the son of Fionn of Liathluachra,⁴⁰ and the Clanna Morna together with him ; and we are enemies to Fionn, and thou art far dearer to us than he, and for that reason come out to us, and none will dare meddle with thee." "Surely I will not go," said Diarmuid, "for Fionn had rather [that] the death of every man of you [should come to pass], than that I should be let out." He drew near to another wattled door, and asked who was there. "A friend and a dear comrade of thine is here, that is, Fionn the son of Cuadhan mac Murchadha, the royal chief of the Fenians of Mumha⁴¹, and the Momonian Fenians together with him ; and we are of one land and one country with thee, O Diarmuid, and we will give our bodies and our lives for thee and for thy sake." "I will not go out to you," said Diarmuid, "for I will not cause Fionn to be displeased with you for well-doing to myself." He drew near to another wattled door and asked who was at it. "It is Fionn the son of Glor, the royal chief of the Fenians of Ulladh,⁴² and the Ultonian Fenians along with him ; and come out to us, and none will dare cut or wound thee." "I will not go out to you," said Diarmuid, "for thou art a

friend to me, and thy father ; and I would not that ye should bear the enmity of Fionn for my sake." He drew near to another wattled door and asked who was at it " No friend to thee is any that is here," said they, " for here are Aodh beag⁴³ of Eamhuin, and Aodh fada⁴⁴ of Eamhuin, and Caol crodha⁴⁵ of Eamhuin, and Goineach⁴⁶ of Eamhuin, and Gothan gilmheurach⁴⁷ of Eamhuin, and Aoife the daughter of Gothan gilmheurach of Eamhuin, and Cua-dan lorgaire⁴⁸ of Eamhuin ; and we bear thee no love, and if thou wouldst come out to us we would wound thee till thou shouldst be like a *gallan*,⁴⁹ without respite." " Evil the company that is there," said Diarmuid, " O ye of the lie, and of the tracking, and of the one brogue ;⁵⁰ and it is not the fear of your hand that is upon me, but from enmity to you I will not go out to you." He drew near to another wattled door, and asked who was at it. " Here are Fionn the son of Cumhall, the son of Art, the son of Treunmhor O'Baoisgne, and four hundred hirelings⁵¹ with him ; and we bear thee no love, and if thou wouldst come out to us we would cleave thy bones asunder."⁵² " I pledge my word," said Diarmuid, " that the door at which thou art, O Fionn, is the first [i.e. the

very] door by which I will pass of [all] the doors." Having heard that, Fionn charged his battalions on pain of their death and of their instant destruction not to let Diarmuid pass them without their knowledge. Diarmuid having heard that arose with an airy, high, exceeding light bound, by the shafts of his javelins and by the staves of his spears, and went a great way out beyond Fionn and beyond his people without their knowledge or perception. He looked back upon them and proclaimed to them that he had passed them, and slung his shield upon the broad arched expanse⁵³ of his back, and so went straight westward; and he was not long in going out of sight of Fionn and of the Fenians. Then when he saw that they followed him not, he returned back where he had seen Aonghus and Grainne departing out of the wood, and he followed them by their track, holding a straight course, until he reached Ros da shoi-leach.

23. He found Aonghus and Grainne there in a warm well-lighted hut,⁵⁴ and a great wide flaming fire kindled before them, with half a wild boar upon spits. Diarmuid greeted them, and the very life of Grainne all but fled out

through her mouth with joy at meeting Diarmuid. Diarmuid told them his tidings from beginning to end ; and they ate their meal that night, and Dairmuid and Grainne went to sleep together until the day came with its full light on the morrow. Aonghus arose early, and what he said to Diarmuid was : “ I will now depart, O son of O’Duibhne, and this counsel I leave thee ; not to go into a tree, having [but] one trunk, in flying before Fionn ; and not to go into a cave of the earth to which there shall be but the one door ; and not to go into an island of the sea to which there shall be but one way [channel] leading ; and in whatever place thou shalt cook thy meal, there eat it not ; and in whatever place thou shalt eat, there lie not ; and in whatever place thou shalt lie, there rise not on the morrow.”⁵⁵ He took leave and farewell of them, and went his ways after that. Then Diarmuid and Grainne journeyed with the Siona,⁵⁶ on the right hand westward until they reached Garbh-abha na bh-Fiann,⁵⁷ which is called Leamhan now ; and Diarmuid killed a salmon on the banks of the Leamhan, and put it on a spit to broil. Then he himself and Grainne went over across the stream to eat it, as Aonghus had told them

and they went thence westward to sleep. Diarmuid and Grainne rose early on the morrow, and journeyed straight westward until they reached the marshy moor of Finnliath,⁵⁸ and they met a youth upon the moor, and the feature and form of that youth was good, but he had not fitting arms or armour. Then Diarmuid greeted that youth, and asked tidings of him. "I am a young warrior, seeking a lord," quoth he, "and Muadhan is my name." "What wilt thou do for me, O youth?" said Diarmuid. "I will do thee service by day, and I will watch thee by night," said Muadhan. "I tell thee to retain that youth," said Grainne, "for thou canst not always remain without people [followers]." Then they made bonds of compact and agreement one with the other, and journeyed forth westward until they reached the Carrthach;⁵⁹ and when they had reached the stream, Muadhan asked Diarmuid and Grainne to go upon his back so that he might bear them across over the stream. "That were a great burden for thee," said Grainne. Then he [nevertheless] put Diarmuid and Grainne upon his back and bore them over across the stream. They journeyed forth westward until they reached the Beith,⁶⁰ and

when they had reached the stream Muadhan did likewise with them, and they went into a cave of the earth at the side of Currach cinn adhmuid,⁶¹ over Tonn Toime;⁶² and Muadhan dressed a bed of soft rushes and of birch-tops under [for] Diarmuid and Grainne in the further part of that cave. He himself went into the next wood to him, and plucked in it a straight long rod of a quicken-tree; and he put a hair and a hook upon the rod, and put a holly berry upon the hook, and went [and stood] over the stream, and took a fish that cast. He put up the second berry, and killed the second fish; and he put up the third berry, and killed the third fish. He [then] put the hook and the hair under his girdle, and the rod into the earth, and took his three fish with him where Diarmuid and Grainne were, and put the fish upon spits. When it was broiled Muadhan said: "I give the dividing of this fish to thee, Diarmuid." "I had rather that thou shouldst divide it thyself," said Diarmuid. "Then," said Muadhan, "I give the dividing of this fish to thee, O Grainne." "It suffices me that thou divide it," said Grainne. "Now, hadst thou divided the fish, O Diarmuid," said Muadhan, "thou wouldst have given the largest share to Grainne; and had it been Grainne that divided it,

it is to thee she would have given the largest share; and since it is I that am dividing it, have thou the largest fish, O Diarmuid, and let Grainne have the second largest fish, and let me have the smallest fish." (Know, O reader, that Diarmuid kept himself from Grainne, and that he left a spit of flesh uncooked in Doire dha bhoth as a token to Fionn and to the Fenians that he had not sinned with Grainne, and [know also] that he left the second time [i.e. again] seven salmon uncooked upon the bank of the Leamhan, wherefore it was that Fionn hastened eagerly after him.) They ate their meal that night, and Diarmuid and Grainne went to sleep in the further part of the cave, and Muadhan kept watch and ward for them until the day arose with its full light on the morrow.

24. Diarmuid arose early, and caused Grainne to sit up; and told her to keep watch for Muadhan, and that he himself would go to walk the country around. Diarmuid went his ways, and went upon the height of the next hill to him, and he stood gazing upon the four quarters around him; that is, eastward and westward, southward and northward. He had not been a long time there before he saw a

great swift fleet, and a fearful company of ships, coming towards the land straight from the west; and the course that the people of the fleet took in coming to land was to the foot of the hill upon which was Diarmuid. Nine times nine of the chieftains of that fleet came ashore, and Diarmuid went to ask tidings of them; and he greeted them and enquired of them news, of what land or what country they were.

25. "We are the three royal chiefs of Muir n-locht,"⁶³ said they, "and Fionn MacCumhaill it is that hath sent for us to seek us, [because] a forest marauder,⁶⁴ and a rebellious enemy⁶⁵ of his that he has outlawed,⁶⁶ who is called Diarmuid O'Duibhne; and to curb him are we now come. Also we have three venomous hounds, and we will loose them upon his track, and it will be but a short time before we get tidings of him; fire burns them not, water drowns them not, and weapons do not wound them,⁶⁷ and we ourselves number twenty hundreds of stout stalwart⁶⁸ men, and each man of us is a man commanding a hundred. Moreover, tell us who thou thyself art, or hast thou any word of the tidings of the son of O'Duibhne?" "I saw him yesterday," said Diarmuid, "and

I myself am but a warrior who am walking the world by the strength of my hand and the temper of my sword; and I vow that ye will have to deal with no ordinary man if Diarmuid meets you." "Well, no one has been found [yet]," quoth they. "What are ye called yourselves?" said Diarmuid. "Dubh-chosach, Fionn-chosach, and Treun-chosach⁶⁹ are our names," said they.

26. "Is there wine in your ships?" quoth Diarmuid. "There is," they said. "If ye were pleased to bring out a tun of wine," said Diarmuid, "I would do a trick for you." Certain men were sent to seek the tun, and when it was come Diarmuid raised it between his two arms and drank a draught out of it, and the others drank the other part of it. After that Diarmuid lifted the tun and took it to the top of the hill, and he himself mounted upon it, and caused it to descend the steep of the hill until it reached the lower part of it, and he took the tun up against the hill again, and he did that trick three times in presence of the strangers, and remained himself upon the tun as it both came and went. They said that he was one that had never seen a good trick, seeing that he called that a trick; and with

that there went a man of them upon the tun. Diarmuid gave the tun a stroke of his foot, and he [i.e. the stranger] fell to the ground before ever the tun began to roll; and the tun rolled over that young warrior, so that it caused his bowels and his entrails to come out about his feet.⁷⁰ Thereupon Diarmuid followed the tun and brought it up again, and the second man of them mounted upon it. When Diarmuid saw that, he gave it a stroke of his foot, and the first man had not been more speedily slain than was the second man of them. Diarmuid urged the tun up again, and the third man mounted upon it; and he too was slain like the others. Howbeit there were slain fifty of their people by Diarmuid's trick that day, and as many as were not slain of them went to their ships that night. Diarmuid went to his own people, and Muadhan put his hair and his hook upon his rod, and three salmon were killed by him. He stuck the rod into the ground, and the hair under his girdle, and takes the fish to Diarmuid and Grainne, so that they ate their meal that night; and Muadhan dressed a bed under Diarmuid and under Grainne in the further part of the cave, and went himself to the door of the cave to

keep watch and ward for them until the clear bright day arose on the morrow.

27. Diarmuid arose at early day and beaming dawn on the morrow, and roused Grainne, and told her to watch for Muadhan. He went himself to the top of the same hill, and he had not been there long before the three chiefs came towards him, and he enquired of them whether they would practise any more feats. They said that they had rather find tidings of the son of O'Duibhne than that. "I have seen"⁷¹ a man who saw him to day," said Diarmuid; and thereupon Diarmuid put from him his weapons and his armour upon the hill, [every thing] but the shirt that was next his skin, and he stuck the Crann buidhe of Mananan⁷² upright⁷³ with its point uppermost. Then Diarmuid rose with a light, bird-like bound, so that he descended from above upon the javelin, and came down fairly and cunningly off it, having neither wound nor cut upon him.

28. A young warrior of the people of the green Fenians⁷⁴ said, "Thou art one that hast never seen a good feat since thou wouldst call that a feat;" and with that he put his weapons and his armour from him, and he rose in like manner lightly over the javelin, and descended

upon it full heavily and helplessly, so that the point of the javelin went up through his heart and he fell right down to the earth. Diarmuid drew the javelin and placed it standing the second time; and the second man of them arose to do the feat, and he too was slain like the others. Howbeit, fifty of the people of the green Fenians fell by Diarmuid's feat on that day; and they bade him draw his javelin, [saying] that he should slay no more of their people with that feat, and they went to their ships.

29. And Diarmuid went to Muadhan and Grainne, and Muadhan brought them the fish of that night, so Diarmuid and Grainne slept by each other that night, and Muadhan kept watch and ward for them until morning.

30. Diarmuid rose on the morrow, and took with him to the aforesaid hill two forked poles out of the next wood, and placed them upright; and the Moralltach,⁷⁵ that is the sword of Aonghus an Bhrogha, between the two forked poles upon its edge. Then he himself rose exceeding lightly over it, and thrice measured the sword by paces from the hilt to its point, and he came down and asked if there was a man of them to do that feat. "That is

a bad question," said a man of them, "for there never was done in Erin any feat which some one of us would not do." He then rose and went over the sword, and as he was descending from above it happened to him that one of his legs came at either side of the sword, so that there were made of him two halves of the crown of his head. Then the second man rose, and as he descended from above he chanced to fall crossways upon the sword, so that there were two portions made of him. Howbeit there had not fallen more of the people of the green Fenians of Muir n-Iocht on the two days before that, than there fell upon that day. Then they told him to take up his sword, [saying] that already too many of their people had fallen by him; and they asked him whether he had gotten any word of the tidings of the son of O'Duibhne. "I have seen him that saw him to-day," said Diarmuid, "and I will go to seek tidings to-night."

31. Diarmuid went where were Grainne and Muadhan, and Muadhan killed three fish for them that night; so they ate their meal, and Diarmuid and Grainne went to sleep in the hinder part of the cave, and Muadhan kept watch and ward for them.

32. Diarmuid rose at early dawn of the morning, and girt about him his suit of battle and of conflict; under which, through which, or over which, it was not possible to wound him; and he took the Moralltach, that is the sword of Aonghus an Bhrogha, at his left side which [sword] left no stroke nor blow unfinished⁷⁶ at the first trial. He took likewise his two thick-shafted javelins of battle, that is, the Ga buidhe, and the Ga dearg,⁷⁷ from which none recovered, or man or woman, that had ever been wounded by them. After that Diarmuid roused Grainne, and bade her keep watch and ward for Muadhan, [saying] that he himself would go to view the four quarters around him. When Grainne beheld Diarmuid with bravery and daring [clothed] in his suit of anger and of battle, fear and great dread seized her, for she knew that it was for a combat and an encounter that he was so equipped; and she enquired of him what he would do. ["Thou seest me thus] for fear lest my foes should meet me." That soothed Grainne, and then Diarmuid went in that array to meet the green Fenians.

33. They came to land forthwith, and enquired of him tidings of the son of O'Duibhne.

“I saw him long ago,” said Diarmuid. “Then shew us where he is,” said they, “That we may take his head before Fionn Mac Cumhaill.” “I should be keeping him but ill,” said Diarmuid, “an I did as ye say; for the body and life of Diarmuid are under the protection of my prowess and of my valour, and therefore, I will do him no treachery.” “Is that true?” said they. “It is true, indeed,” said Diarmuid. “Then shalt thou thyself quit this spot,” said they, “and we will take thy head before Fionn, since thou art a foe to him.” “I should doubtless be bound,” said Diarmuid, “when I would let my head [go] with you;” and as he thus spoke, he drew the Moralltach from its sheath, and dealt a furious stroke of destruction at the head of him that was next to him, so that he made two portions of it. Then he drew near to the host of the green Fenians and began to slaughter and to discomfort them heroically and with swift valour, so that he rushed under them, through them, and over them, as a hawk would go through small birds, or a wolf through a large flock of small sheep; even thus it was that Diarmuid hewed cross-ways the glittering very beautiful mail of the men of Lochlann, so that there went not from

that spot a man to tell tidings or to boast of great deeds, without having the grievousness of death and the final end of life executed upon him,⁷⁸ but the three green chiefs and a small number of their people that fled to their ship.

34. Diarmuid returned back having no cut nor wound, and went his ways till he reached Muadhan and Grainne. They gave him welcome, and Grainne asked him whether he had gotten any word of the tidings of Fionn Mac Cumhaill and of the Fenians of Eire. He said that he had not, and they ate their food and their meat that night.

35. Diarmaid rose at early day and beaming dawn on the morrow, and halted not until he had reached the aforesaid hill, and having gotten there he struck his shield mightily and soundingly, so that he caused the shore to tremble with the noise [i. e. reverberate] around him. Then said Dubh-chosach that he would himself go to fight with Diarmuid and straightways went ashore. Then he and Diarmuid rushed upon one another like wrestlers, like men, making mighty efforts, ferocious, straining their arms and their swollen sinews, as it were two savage oxen, or two frenzied bulls, or two raging lions, or two fearless

hawks on the edge of a cliff. And this is the form and fashion of the hot sore inseparable strife that took place betwixt them.

36. They both throw their weapons out of their hands, and run against and to encounter each other, and lock their knotty hands across one another's graceful backs. Then each gave the other a violent mighty twist; but Diarmuid hove Dubh-chosach upon his shoulder, and hurled his body to the earth, and bound him firm and fast upon the spot. Afterwards came Fionn-chosach and Treun-chosach to combat with him, one after the other; and he bound them with the same binding, and said that he would take their heads from them were it not that he had rather leave them in those bonds for an increase to their torments: "for none can loosen you," quoth he, and he left them there weary and in heavy grief.

37. As for him, he went to look for Muadhan and for Grainne; and they ate their meal and their meat that night, and Diarmuid and Grainne went to sleep, and Muadhan kept watch and ward for them until morning.

38. Diarmuid rose and told Grainne that their enemies were near them; and he told

her the tale of the strangers from beginning to end, how three fifties of their people had fallen three days one after the other by his feats, and how fifteen hundred of their host had fallen on the fourth day by the fury of his hand,⁷⁹ and how he had bound the three green chiefs on the fifth day; "and they have three deadly hounds by a chain to do me evil," quoth he, "and no weapon wounds them." "Hast thou taken their heads from those three chiefs?" said Grainne. "I have not," said Diarmuid, "for I had rather give them long torment than short; for it is not in the power of any warrior or hero in Erin to loose the binding with which they are bound, but only four; that is Oisín the son of Fionn, and Oscar the son of Oisín, and Lughaidh of the mighty hand, and Conan Mac Morn; and I ween that none of those four will loose them. Nevertheless, Fionn will shortly get tidings of them, and that will sting his heart in his bosom; and we must depart out of this cave lest Fionn and the deadly hounds overtake us."

39. After this the company came forth out of the cave, and went their ways westward until they reached the moor of Finnliath. Grainne began to weary then, and Muadhan took her

upon his back until they reached the great Sliabh Luachra.⁸⁰ Then Diarmuid sat him down on the brink of the stream which wound through the heart of the mountain; and Grainne was washing her hands, and she asked Diarmuid for his skene⁸¹ to cut her nails.

40. As for the strangers, as many of them as were alive, they came upon the hill where the three chiefs were bound and thought to loose them right speedily, but those bonds where so [that] they [only] drew the tighter upon them.

41. They had not been long thus before they saw the female messenger⁸² of Fionn Mac Cumhaill coming with the speed of a swallow or weasel, or like a blast of a sharp, pure-swifted wind, over the top of every high hill and bare mountain towards them; and she enquired of them who it was that had made that great, fearful, destroying slaughter of them. "Who art thou that askest?" said they. "I am the female messenger of Fionn Mac Cumhaill," said she; "and Deirdre an Duibh-shleibhe⁸³ is my name, and it is to look for you that Fionn has sent me." "Well then we know not who he was," said they, "but we will inform thee of his appearance; that

is [he was] a warrior having curling, dusky-black hair, and two red ruddy cheeks, and he it is that hath made this great slaughter of us: and we are yet more sorely grieved that our three chiefs are bound and that we cannot loose them; he was likewise three days one after the other fighting with us." "Which way went that man from you?" said Deirdre. "He parted from us late last night," said they, "[therefore we cannot tell]." "I swear," said Deirdre, "that it was Diarmuid O'Duibhne himself that was there, and do ye bring your hounds with you and loose them on his track, and I will send Fionn and the Fenians of Erin to you."

42. Then they brought their hounds with them out of their ship, and loosed them upon the track of Diarmuid; but they left the druid⁸⁴ attending upon the three chiefs that were bound. As for them, they followed the hounds upon the track of Diarmuid until they reached the door of the cave, and they went into the hinder part of the cave, and found the bed of Diarmuid and Grainne there. Afterwards they went their ways towards the west till they reached the Carrthach, and thence to the moor of Finnliath, and to Garbh-abha na bh-

Fiann, which is called Leamhan now, and to the fair plain of Concon, and to the vast and high Sliabh Luachra.

43. Howbeit, Diarmuid perceived them not [coming] after him in that pursuit until he beheld the banners of soft silk, and the threatening standards, and three mighty warriors in the fore front of the hosts, full fierce, and bold, and dauntless, having their three deadly hounds by three chains in their hands. When Diarmuid marked them [coming] towards him in that guise, he became filled with hatred and great abhorrence of them. And there was a green well-dyed mantle upon him that was in the fore front of the company, and he was out far beyond the others: then Grainne reached the skene to Diarmuid, and Diarmuid thrust it upon his thigh, and said: "I trow thou bearest the youth of the green mantle no love, Grainne?" "Truly I do not," quoth Grainne, "and I would I never to this day had borne love to any." Diarmuid drew his skene, and thrust it into its sheath⁸⁵ and went his ways after that, and then Muadhan put Grainne upon his back and bore her a mile's length of the mountain.

44. It was not long before a hound of the

three deadly hounds was loosed after Diarmuid, and Muadhan told him to follow Grainne, [saying] that he would ward off the hound from him. Then Muadhan went back and took a hound's whelp from beneath his girdle,⁸⁶ and set him upon his palm. Howbeit when he [the whelp] saw the hound [rushing] towards him, having his jaws and throat open, he rose from Muadhan's palm and sprang into the gullet of the hound, so that he reached the heart and rent it out through his side ; but he sprang back again upon Muadhan's palm, leaving the hound dead after him.

45. Muadhan departed after Diarmuid and Grainne, and took up Grainne again, and bore her another mile's length of the mountain. Then was loosed the other hound after them, and Diarmuid spoke to Muadhan, and what he said was : " I indeed hear that there can no spells be laid upon weapons that wound by magic,⁸⁷ nor upon the throat of any beast whatever,⁸⁸ and will ye stand until I put the Ga dearg through the body, the chest, and the heart of yonder [hound] ?" and Muadhan and Gráinne stood to see that cast. Then Diarmuid aimed a cast at the hound, and put the javelin, through his navel, so that he let out

his bowels and his entrails, and having drawn the javelin he followed his own people.

46. They had not been long after that before the third hound was loosed upon them; Grainne spoke, and what she said was: "That is the fiercest of them, and I greatly fear him, and keep thyself well against him, O Diarmuid." It was not long before the hound reached them, and the place where he overtook them was Lic Dhubhain⁸⁹ on Sliabh Luachra. He rose with an airy, light bound over Diarmuid, and would fain have seized Grainne, but Diarmuid caught his two hind legs, and struck a blow of his carcase against the next rock, so that he let out his brains through the openings of his head and of his ears. Thereupon Diarmuid took his arms and his armour, and put his slender topped [i.e. tapering] finger⁹⁰ into the silken string⁹¹ of the Ga dearg, and aimed a triumphant cast at the youth of the green mantle that was in the fore front of the hosts, so that he slew him with that cast; he made also the second cast at the second man, and slew him; and the third man [he slew] likewise. Then, since it is not usual for defence [i.e. resistance] to be made after the fall of lords,⁹² when the strangers saw that

their chiefs and their lords were fallen, they suffered defeat, and betook themselves to utter flight ; and Diarmuid pursued them, violently scattering them and slaughtering them, so that unless [perchance] any one fled over [the tops of] the forests, or under the green earth, or under the water, there escaped not of them a messenger nor a man to tell tidings, but the gloom of death and of instant destruction was executed upon every one of them except Deirdre of Duibh-sliabh, that is, the female messenger of Fionn Mac Cumhaill, who went wheeling and hovering [around] whilst Diarmuid was making slaughter of the strangers.

47. As for Fionn having heard the tidings of the green Fenians being bound by Diarmuid, he loudly summoned the Fenians of Erin ; and they went forth by the shortest ways and by the straightest paths until they reached the hill where the three chiefs were bound, and that was torment of heart to Fionn when he saw them. Then Fionn spoke, and what he said was : “ O Oisín, loose the three chiefs for me.” “ I will not,” said Oisín, “ for Diarmuid bound me not to loose any warrior whom he should bind.” “ O Oscar, loose them,”

said Fionn. "Nay," said Oscar, "I vow that I would fain put more bonds upon them." The son of Lughaidh and Conan refused likewise to loose them. Howbeit, they had not been long at this discourse before the three chiefs died of the hard bonds that were on them. Then Fionn [caused to be] dug three wide-sodded graves for them; and their flag was put over their grave-stone, and their names were written in Ogham craobh, and their burial ceremony was performed,⁹³ and weary and heavy in heart was Fionn after that.

48. At that very time and hour Fionn saw [coming] towards him Deirdre of Duibhshliabh, with her legs failing, and her tongue raving, and her eyes dropping in her head; and when Fionn saw her [come] towards him in that plight he asked tidings of her. "I have great and evil tidings to tell thee, and methinks I am one without a lord;"⁹⁴ and she told him the tale from first to last of all the slaughter that Diarmuid O'Duibhne had made, and how the three deadly hounds had fallen by him; "and hardly I have escaped myself," quoth she. "Whither went the son of O'Duibhne?" said Fionn. "That I know not," said she. And then Fionn and

the Fenians of Erin departed, and no tidings are told of them until they reached Almhuin of Laighean.

49. Touching Diarmuid and Grainne, a further tale is told. They went their ways eastward to Sliabh Luachra, and through Ui Chonaill Gabhra,⁹⁵ and thence with their left hand to the Siona eastward to Ros da shoileach, which is called Luimneach now, and Diarmuid slew [for] them that night a wild deer; then they ate and drank⁹⁶ their fill of flesh and pure water, and slept till morn on the morrow. Muadhan rose early, and spoke to Diarmuid, and what he said was that he would now depart. "Thou shouldst not do so," said Diarmuid, "for all that I promised thee it has been fulfilled to thee without dispute." Muadhan did not suffer him to hinder him, and took leave and farewell of them, and left them on the spot, and gloomy and grieved were Diarmuid and Grainne after Muadhan.

50. After that they journeyed on straight northward towards Sliabh Echtghe,⁹⁷ and thence to the cantred of Ui Fhiachrach,⁹⁸ and as they passed through that cantred Grainne wearied; and when she considered that she had no man to carry her but Diarmuid, seeing

that Muadhan was departed, she took heart and began to walk by Diarmuid's side boldly,

*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*

When they were come into the forest Diarmuid made a hunting booth,⁹⁹ in the very heart of the forest, and slew a wild deer that night; so that he and Grainne ate and drank their fill of flesh and pure water. Diarmuid rose early and went to the Searbhan Lochlannach,¹⁰⁰ and made bonds of covenant and compact with him, and got from him license to hunt and to chase, so that he never would meddle with his berries.

51. As for Fionn and the Fenians, having reached Almhuin, they were not long before they saw fifty warriors [coming] towards them, and two that were tall, heroic, actively valiant, [and] that exceeded the others for bulk and beauty in the very front of that company and troop; and Fionn enquired of the others [i.e. the Fenians] whether they knew them. "We know them not," said the others, "and canst thou tell thyself [who they are],

O Fionn?" "I cannot," said Fionn; "howbeit I think they are enemies to me." That company of warriors came before Fionn during that discourse, and they greeted him. Fionn answers them and asks tidings of them, from what land or region they were. They told him that they indeed were enemies to him, and that their fathers had been at the slaying of Cumhall the son of Treunmhor O'Baoisgne at the battle of Cnucha, "and they [i.e. our fathers] themselves fell for that act;¹⁰¹ and it is to ask peace of thee we are now come."

"How were ye yourselves when your fathers were slain?" said Fionn. "In our mother's womb," said they, "and our mothers were two women of the Tuatha De Danann, and we think it time to get our father's place and station among the Fenians."¹⁰² "I will grant you that," said Fionn, "but ye must give me eric¹⁰³ for my father." "We have no gold, nor silver, nor riches, nor various wealth, kine or cattle-herds, which we might give thee, O Fionn." "Ask of them no eric, O Fionn," said Oisín, "beyond the fall of their fathers in eric of thy father." "Methinks," said Fionn, "were one to kill me that it would be an easy matter to satisfy thee in my eric, O Oisín;

and none shall come among the Fenians but he that shall give me eric for my father." "What eric askest thou?" said Aonghus the son of Art og Mac Morna. "I ask but the head of a warrior, or the full of a fist of the berries of the quicken-tree of Dubhros."¹⁰⁴ "I will give you good council, O children of Moirne," said Oisin, "that is to return where ye were reared, and not to ask peace of Fionn as along as ye shall live; and it is no light matter for you to bring to Fionn aught that he is asking of you, for know ye what head that is which Fionn asks you to bring him in eric?" "We know not," said they. "The head of Diarmuid O'Duibhne is that head that Fionn asks of you, and were ye as many in number as twenty hundred men of full strength, Diarmuid O'Duibhne would not let that head [go] with you which Fionn asks of you, that is, his own head." "What berries are they that Fionn asks of us?" said they. "Nothing is more difficult for you to get than that," said Oisin, as I will tell you now."

52. "There arose a dispute between two women of the Tuatha De Danann, that is, Aoife the daughter of Mananan, and Aine the other daughter of Mananan, the son of Lear, viz.,

Aoife had become enamoured of the son of Lughaidh, that is, sisters's son to Fionn Mac Cumhaill, and Aine had become enamoured of Lear of Sith.Fhionnchaidh,¹⁰⁵ so that each woman of them said that her own man was a better hurler than the other; and the fruit of that dispute was that a great goaling match was set in order between the Tuatha De Danann and the Fenians of Erin, and the place where that goal was played was upon a fair plain by Loch Lein of the rough pools.

53. "The Fenians of Erin and the Tuatha Da Danann answered that tryste, and these are the noblest and proudest of the Tuatha De Danann that came there,¹⁰⁶ namely, the three Garbhs of Sliabh Mis,¹⁰⁷ and the three Mases of Sliabh Luachra, and the three yellow-haired Murchadhs, and the three Eochaidhs of Aine,¹⁰⁸ and the three heroic Laoghaires, and the three Conals of Collamhan, and the three Fionns of Fionnmhur,¹⁰⁹ and the three Sgals of Brugh,¹¹⁰ and the three Ronans of Ath na riogh,¹¹¹ and the three Eoghans from Eas ruaidh mhic Bhadhairn,¹¹² and an Cathbhuilleach,¹¹³ and the three Fearghuses, and an Glas of Magh Bhreagh,¹¹⁴ and an Suirgheach suairc from Lionan,¹¹⁵ and an Mheidhir from

Beann-liath, and Donn¹¹⁶ from Sith Breagh,¹¹⁷ and Fear an bheurla bhinn from the Boinn,¹¹⁸ and Colla crionchosach from Bearnan Eile,¹¹⁹ and Donn dumhach,¹²⁰ and Donn an oileain,¹²¹ and Donn of Cnoc na n-os,¹²² and Donn of Leinchnoc,¹²³ and Bruithe abhac,¹²⁴ and Dolbh the bright-toothed, and the five sons of Fionn from Sith Chairn Chaoín,¹²⁵ and an t-Ilbhreac,¹²⁶ son of Mananan, and Neamhanach the son of Aonghus,¹²⁷ and Bodhbh dearg the son of an Deaghdha, and Mananan the son of Lear, and Abhortach¹²⁸ the son of an t-Ioldathach,¹²⁹ and Fioghmuin of Fionnmhur, and many others who are not enumerated here.

“ We, the Fenians of Erin, and they were for the space of three days and three nights playing the goal from Garbhabha na bh-Fiann which is called Leamhan, to Cromghleann na bh-Fiann,¹³⁰ which is called Gleann Fleisge now ; and neither [party] of us won a goal. Now [the whole of] the Tuatha De Danann were all that time without our knowledge on either side of Loch Lein, and they understood that if, we, the Fenians, were united, [all] the men of Erin could not win the goal of us. And the counsel which the Tuatha De Danann took, was to depart back again and not to play

[out] that goal with us. The provision that the Tuatha De Danann had brought with them from Tir Tairngire¹³¹ was this; crimson nuts, and catkin apples, and fragrant berries; and as they passed through the cantred of Ui Fhiachrach by the Muaidh,¹³² one of the berries fell from them, and a quicken-tree grew out of that berry, and that quicken-tree and its berries have many virtues;¹³³ for no disease or sickness seizes any one that eats three berries of them, and they [who eat] feel the exhilaration of wine and the satisfying of old mead; and were it at the age of a century, he that tasted them would return again to be thirty years old.

55. "When the Tuatha De Danann heard that those virtues belonged to the quicken-tree, they sent from them a guard over it, that is, the Searbhan Lochlannach, a youth of their own people, that is, a thick-boned, large-nosed, crooked-tusked, red-eyed, swart-bodied giant of the children of wicked Cam, the son of Naoi,¹³⁴ whom neither weapon wounds, nor fire burns, nor water drowns, so great is his magic. He has but one eye only¹³⁵ in the fair middle of his black forehead, and [there is] a thick collar of iron round that giant's body, and he

is fated not to die until there be struck upon him three strokes of the iron club that he has. He sleeps in the top of that quicken-tree by night, and he remains at its foot by day to watch it ; and those, O children of Moirne, are the berries which Fionn asks of you," said Oisin. "Howbeit, it is not easy for you to meddle with them by any means ; for that Searbhan Lochlannach has made a wilderness of the cantreds around him, so that Fionn and the Fenians dare not chase or hunt there for the dread of that terrible one."

NOTES.

NOTES.

¹ *lá n-ann.* This, and *ṛeac̃t* or *ṛeac̃tur ann* (once upon a time) are very commonly the opening words of an Irish story. Modern scribes frequently write *lá n-aon* and *ṛeac̃t n-aon*, i.e. one day and one time, but that is from the obsoleteness of this elliptical or absolute use of *ann*. *Ann* is used with the essential or substantive verb *ṛáim* to denote the *state of existing*. Its meaning is *there*, and it corresponds exactly to the French *y*, the German *es* and *da*, and the English *there*, in such phases as *ṛá oia ann*, *il y a un Dieu*, *es ist ein Gott*, *there is a God*. *ṛáim* is often used in this sense by itself, as its equivalent is in English, e.g. *oo bí lá nac̃ oeunṛṛaḃ ré a leic̃éio*, a day was when he would not have said such a thing; but *ann* is understood. On the other hand *ann* is used in the text without the verb. *lá n-ann*, therefore, is equivalent to *lá oá ṛaib̃ ann*, of a day which was or existed.

² *Almhuin.* The Hill of Allen, five miles to the north of the town of Kildare. Here was the chief abode of the kings of Leinster. A battle was fought here A.D. 526; and again in 722, by Fearghal, son of Maelduin, son of Macfithreach, King of Ireland, against Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, and Aedh, son of Colgan, heir to the sovereignty. Almhuin is to be distinguished from Ailleann, now called in English Knockaulin, near Old Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare,

upon which there are yet the remains of an old fort. The two places are mentioned together in a poem on the death of Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, A.D. 904.

“*Uaí ċ liomra ċnoc Almaine*
Agur Ailleann cen ócca.”
 Sorrowful to me the Hill of Allen
 And Ailleann without youths (i.e. warriors).
Vid. An. Four Mast.

Another seat of the kings of Leinster was Naas in the county of Kildare, which is also mentioned in the same poem. Modern poets have not been as panegyric, if we may judge from a rhyme of the mail-coach days :—

“The town of Naas is a horrid place, Kilcullen’s twice as bad;
 But d— me if I ever saw the like of Kinnegad.”

³ *Faitche*. This word at present means a fair-green, not a plain in general.

⁴ This name has been very correctly anglicised (Ossian) from the pronunciation of the Highlanders, according to the flat sound of their short *o*, (that of *o* in stop), and their tendency to throw back the accent. The Irish sound the short *o* as *u* in *tub*, *nut*, and in certain classes of words accentuate the last syllable, hence they pronounce the name *Usheen*. As the English, however, have the same tendency as the Highlanders to shorten vowels and throw back the accent, it is likely that *Oisin* would still have been anglicised *Ossian* even had the word first become known to them by means of the Irish pronunciation.

⁵ *Moicheirghe*, early rising. Hence is derived the patronymic O’Maolmoicheirghe, which may be anglicised O’Mulmoghery, but is now translated into Early.

⁶ *Oileanach*. This is an adjective, and may mean either insular, or abounding in islands.

7 *Cormac*. Cormac is first mentioned by the Four Masters in the year 225. In this year he caused to be slain Lughaidh, the son of Maicniadh (surnamed Mac Con, having been suckled by a stag-hound), who had reigned over Ireland for thirty years, and who had killed Cormac's father, Art, A.D. 195 (other authorities, however, vary the length of his reign). According to the same annals Cormac became King of Ireland, A.D. 227, and died in 266, being choked by a salmon-bone which stuck in his throat; "on account of the *Siabh-radh* [evil spirit] which Maelgenn, the Druid, incited at him, after he had turned against the druids, on account of his adoration of God in preference to them." The feud betwixt Fionn and King Cormac was this. Conn of the hundred battles had in the year 122, aided by the Luaighni of Teamhair, (a tribe in Meath), slain Cathaoir mor, King of Ireland, at the battle of Magh h-Agha; and had created Criomhthan, the son of Niachorb, King of Leinster, to the exclusion of the race of Cathaoir mor. Cumhall, grandson of Baoisgne, who was at that time chief of the Fenians of Leinster, called Clanna Baoisgne, i.e. children or tribes of Baoisgne, determined to restore the power of the race of Cathaoir mor, and accordingly, together with the men of Munster, gave battle to Conn of the hundred battles at Cnucha (now Castleknock in the county of Dublin) in Magh Life. In this battle Cumhall, who was the father of Fionn, was killed by Goll mac Morna, chief of the clanna Moirne, (children or clan of Morna) the Fenians of Connacht. Hence there was enmity between Fionn, the son of Cumhall, and Cormac, the grandson of Conn. The battle of Cnucha forms the subject of a romance.

8 This, of course, should have been the first clause in the sentence. Such errors are not to be attributed to any defect in the idiom of the language, but to a total disregard of style in the writer.

⁹ Literally, their departing, or proceeding, is not related. A constant phrase also in the Irish Annals, and which is seldom varied, where the more polished writers of other languages use many periphrases, as, to make a long story short, we next find them at such a place, &c.

¹⁰ ΔΟΝΑΔ ΔΓΥΡ ΟΙΡΕΔΕΤΑΡ. In the language of the present day ΔΟΝΑΔ means a fair. ΟΙΡΕΔΕΤΑΡ, which is derived from οίρεδετ, a clan or tribe, is still remembered (according to Dr. O'Donovan), in the county of Donegal as meaning an assembly convened by a chief. The English writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries call them "iraghtes or parles."

¹¹ This is the Irish mode of saying "they found the king holding," &c. This idiom is introduced in English by the Irish of all classes; as, "he was there before me," which does not mean he outstripped me in reaching thither, but I found him there.

¹² *Grianan*. This word is derived from Grian, the sun. Its primary and derived meanings are thus given by Dr. O'Donovan (Battle of Magh Rath, p. 7, n.) 1. A beautiful sunny spot. 2. A bower or summer-house. 3. A balcony or gallery. 4. A royal palace. From an extract which he gives from the *Leabhar na h-Uidhre*, a MS. of the twelfth century, it is evident that the name was given to a palace from the windows of glass with which it was furnished. The author of the battle of Magh Rath says, that Domhnall the son of Aedh, &c. son of Niall of the nine hostages, when building a palace in the place of his choice upon the Boyne, laid it out after the manner of the palace of Tara; amongst the buildings of which he enumerates this dwelling or palace of the women, viz. ΓΡΙΑΝΑΝ ΙΝ ΕΝ ΥΔΙΤΗ, Ψ ΕΡΙΘΕ ΒΟ ΜΥΓΝΕΘ ΛΑ ΟΡΜΑC ΜΑC ΔΙΡΤ ΔΙ ΤΥΡ ΒΙΔ ΙΝΓΙΝ .1. ΒΟ ΓΡΙΑΝΝΕ, i.e. The Grianan of one pillar, which had been first built by Cormac the son of Art for his daughter, that is, for Grainne.

13 Διῖρο (aird) is a point of the compass. The word is found in the Lowland Scotch dialect, as, "Of all the airts the wind can blow."—*Burns*; "Bestow on ev'ry airth a limb."—*Montrose*.

14 This was the name of the banquetting-hall at Tara.

15 He became king of Ireland, A.D. 268. Tighernach says that he immediately succeeded his father, but the Annals of Clonmacnoise and the Four Masters state that Eochaidh Gonat was king during 267, when he was slain by Lughaidh Meann, son of Aenghus of Ulster. Keating says that Cairbe was called "Liffeachair," having been fostered near the river Liffey. He was slain in the battle of Gabhra, and the romantic account is that he fell by the spear of Oscar, the son of Oisín whom he also killed (vid. *Battle of Gabhra*, p. 48). The Four Masters, however, say he was killed by Simeoin, son of Cairb, one of the Fotharta of Leinster, (vid. *Four Masters*, A.D. 284. n. c. Ed. J. O'D.)

16 *Daire duanach*, i.e., Daire of the duans or poems.

17 The Irish have always been fond of soubriquets, many of which they derive from personal peculiarities; of which several examples are found in this tale. The practice is still prevalent amongst the peasantry.

18 *Ballach* means freckled, from *ball* a mark or spot; but it here refers to that once celebrated freckle or mole which Diarmuid had upon his face, called his *ball seirce*, or love-spot, the sight of which acted as a philtre on all women who looked upon it. This spot is still vividly remembered in tradition, and it is believed to have had so potent a charm that Diarmuid is now known as Diarmuid na m-ban, Diarmuid of the women. The legend probably amounts to this, that Diarmuid was a warrior of surpassing strength or beauty, and had upon his face some mole or dimple which became him very much. (*Ball* means a limb and a place as well as a mark; the two last meanings are also combined in the English word *spot*.)

19 From *ciar*, swarthy, dark, and *dubh*, black. From this compound word is derived the proper name Ciardhubhan, meaning a swarthy, black-haired man, hence the patronymic O'Ciardubhain, anglice Kirwan. This latter is now commonly pronounced O'Ciarabhain in Irish, which has afforded a pretext to those of that name who wish to make it appear that they are of English descent, for saying that they were originally called *Whitecombe*, which is in Irish Cior bhan. (Vid. "Tribes and Customs of Hy Fiachrach," p. 47, n. a., where Dr. O'Donovan also exposes another attempt to conceal an Irish origin.) These remarks are not strictly in place here, but they may be excused for the sake of exposing as widely as possible all such silly and unnational efforts to suppress native names. The prevailing taste for foreign things may, perhaps, in some degree warrant these disguises as mere tricks of trade on the parts of actors and musicians, as in the case of a worthy man who some years ago drove a good trade in Cheltenham as a dancing master, under the attractive name of *Signor Senecio*, being all the time, as was at length discovered, one *Mr. O'Shaughnessy*. He wore a foreign name as an actor wears his tinsel, for a livelihood; but the D'Arcys and others have not this excuse.

20 CORCRA. This word (corcra) is the same as the Latin *purpura*, (Welsh *porffor*, *porphor*), and affords a good example of the substitution of *c* in the Gaelic, for the *p* of the Latin and Welsh, as in *clumh*, L. *pluma*, W. *pluf*. Casg. L. *Pasch*, W. *Pasc*. The following are a few examples of *c* and *p* in cognate Gaelic and Welsh words; *Ceann*, W. *pen*. *Cran*, W. *pren*, *Clann* (old form, *cland*), W. *plant*, *Mac*, W. *mab*, *Ceasachd*, W. *pas*, *Ceathair*, W. *pedwar*, *Cach*, W. *pawb*. *Gach*, W. *pob*, *Cre*, gen. *cridah*, W. *pridd*, *Cnumh*, W. *pryf*.

21 CΔOPOΔAPΓ, i.e., berry-red. CΔOPOΔAPΓ is vulgarly pronounced CPOPOΔΓ, and hence is often written by ignorant

scribes *εραοβόεαρς*. The berry, which is such a favourite simile with the Irish in speaking of lips and cheeks, is that of the rowan-tree, which is called *ραριταίνν όεαρς* (Vid. *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 64, and *Feis tighe Chonaine*, p. 124, where it is specified.)

²² The name Diarmuid, at one time anglicised Dermot, is now always translated, in speaking of one who in Irish is called Diarmuid, by Darby or Jeremiah—in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary Darby is most generally used; in Cork and Kerry, Jeremiah. (Vid. additional note on Irish names and surnames.)

²³ An English writer would have said, "which she had left in the Grianan," or, "which was kept in her Grianan;" but the above is the Irish idiom.

²⁴ The chiefs of tribes and small territories, as well as the rulers of the whole country, were called kings by the ancient Irish. Duall Mac Firbis (who wrote in the middle and latter half of the seventeenth century) has the following remark in that part of his genealogical work entitled "*Όυτ-όαραίς cloinne Fiaópaó*," or, "The hereditary proprietors of the Clann Fiachrach."

*Αραίτε οο fλαόαίβ υα η-Όυβόά, ζυρ αν ζαίμμ οο βερυο
λεαβαίρ αίυυίρ ηόόίβ .1. ζαίμμ ηίοζ, αζυρ ζίό κοιηίζεαό
ρην ανυ, ηη, β'εαό 'm αν αμ ρην αζ ζαοιόεαλυίβ,
οο ηέρ α η-όλιζιόβ ρεν αν υαίρ ρην, αζυρ οο ηέρ cineαό
ele ρόρ; ρευό ηέρυύ τάνζατταρ Clann Ippael ζο τίρ
ταίρρηζιρε ζο η-βάτταρ τριοχα ρίοζ ι η-έν ηέ αρ αν τίρ
ρην, αζυρ ζαν ηί αρ μό ινα οά όευο ηίλε αρ ραο αζυρ
αοοζαο ηίλε αρ λεαόαο ιηητε qrl. i.e. Here follow some
of the chieftains of the O'Dubhdas (now O'Dowds), with
the title which historical books give them, namely the title of
king; and though strange this appears at this day, it was
not so then among the Gael, according to their own laws at
that time, and according to other nations also. Behold, be-*

fore the coming of the children of Israel to the land of promise, how there were thirty kings together in that country, and it not more than two hundred miles in length, and fifty miles in breadth, etc. (See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p 298.)

²⁵ That is, I charge thee, on pain of danger and of destruction, to take me, etc.

²⁶ *iomáin comórtair*. Goaling is also called *hurling* in the south of Ireland ; and in the north, *commán*, from *cam-an*, the crooked stick with which the game is played.

²⁷ *Breaghmhagh*, Latinised, Bregia was the name anciently applied to the plain extending from Dublin to Drogheda, embracing the present counties of Dublin and Meath.

²⁸ *Cearna*. This place is mentioned in a poem upon the death of Ceallach, son of Flannagan, Lord of Breagh, quoted by the Four Masters at A.D. 890. Dr. O'Donovan observes that Cearna has not been identified, but the book called *Dinnsenchus* mentions it as being in Meath.

²⁹ That is, the strong warriors who were the support of Tara.

³⁰ Literally, a door for stealing away through.

³¹ *Geas*. Sometimes the *geasa*, whether prohibitions or injunctions, were enforced by threats, as were those laid by Grainne upon Diarmuid above : and sometimes merely by an appeal to the warrior's honour, in which case they were called *geada nác b-fulangaido fíorlaoicé*, i.e. *geasa* which true heroes endure not ; that is to say, without obeying them.

³² The mouth of the ford of Luan, now called in English Athlone.

³³ That is, the Grove of the two huts in Clanrickard. The territory of Clanrickard comprised six baronies in the county of Galway, viz., Leitrim, Loughreagh, Dunkellin, Kiltartan, Clare, and Athenry.

33^a This idiom is abundantly introduced in English by the Irish ; as, it is the way he was ; it is how he was ; it is what he said was such and such a thing.

34 *An Eamhuin*, now called in English Navan, a well-known town in the county of Meath.

35 *Maenmhagh*. This was the name of a large level tract lying round Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

36 i.e. Aonghus of the Brugh.

37 The Brugh, or palace, upon the Boyne (called also *Brugh na Boinne*, or palace of the Boyne ; and in the Four Masters, A.M. 3371, simply *an Brugh*, the palace), a place near Stackallan Bridge, county of Meath. Dr. O'Donovan tells us that the Book of Leinster states that Daghdha Mor, who ruled over Ireland for 80 years, had three sons, Aenghus, Aedh, and Cormac ; who with him were buried at the Brugh, where the mound called Sidh an Bhrogha was raised over them. This Aenghus was held to be the presiding fairy of the Boyne.

38 Keating mentions a place called *Ḑoipe ḏá Ḑaoit* (Halliday's Ed. p. 380), and there are several townlands bearing the name of Derry in the county of Galway. It is probable that *Ḑoipe ḏá Ḑoç* was situated either at Derrywee, barony of Kiltartan, or at Derryvookeel or Derradda, both in the barony of Loughrea. Some copies read *Ḑoipe ḏá Ḑaoç*, which would be the locality named by Keating, and of which *Ḑoipe ḏá Ḑoç* is most probably a corruption.

39 Luimneach was originally the name of the Lower Shannon, e.g.

“*ní beir luimneach fop a ḏpuim,*”

The Luimneach bears not on its bosom,

(Poem in Four Masters, A.D. 662.)

But about the year 850 the name was applied not to the river but to the city. *Ros da shoileach* means the promon-

tory of the two salloos, and was anciently the name of the site of the present city of Limerick (vide *O'Flaherty's Ogygia*.)

40 These were the commanders of the clanna Morna or Fenians of Connacht, who had a feud with Fionn.

41 Munster.

42 Ulster.

43 Short Aodh.

44 Tall Aodh.

45 The slender brave one.

46 The wounder.

47 The loud-voiced white-fingered.

48 The tracker.

49 Literally, we would make the wounding of a *gallan* of thee, an obscure phrase. A *gallan*, called in some districts *dallan*, is a druidical pillar-stone, and tradition says that the Fenians used to vie with each other in casting them beyond a mark. The tribe of Eamhuin must have meant either that they would render Diarmuid as dead as a *gallan*, or that they would dispose of him as easily as they would cast one.

50 An expression of great contempt.

51 *Hirelings*. The word *amhus* means a madman or violent person, and also a mercenary soldier; and *amhsaine* is mercenary service.

52 Literally, we would make opened marrow of you.

53 *SouΔg* means an arch, as is evident from the use of the word in old manuscripts where *rouΔgöörur* is applied to the arched door of a church

54 *Both* is a hut or booth, and its diminutive *bothan* is a cabin. This word enters into the composition of many names of places in Ireland, as Teampall na seanbhoithe (Tembleshanbo, county of Wexford); Rath-bhoth (Raphoe, county of Donegal). The Scotch Highlanders have anglicised it by *Bothie*.

55 Aonghus meant by this that Diarmuid should change his place of sleeping during the night.

56 *The Shannon*. This anglicised form is taken from the

genitive case of the Irish name, which is *Sionann*; it is also sometimes made *Sionainne*.

57 The rough river of the Fenians. The river Leamhan is called in English Laune, and flows from the lake of Killarney into the sea at Castlemaine harbour. Many of the loughs and rivers of Ireland are by tradition supposed to have had a miraculous origin, or to have suddenly appeared. The Four Masters mention under A.M. 4169 the sudden breaking forth of five rivers, and amongst them of the Leamhan, viz. :—"It was in the time of Sirna, also, that there happened the eruption of the Scirtach, in Leinster; of the Doailt in Crich Rois; of the Nith, in Magh Muirtheimhne; of the Leamhan, in Munster; and of the Slaine, in Ui Creamhthainn." The Scotch have anglicised the same name, Leven.

58 *Finnliath*. Now the river Lea, a small rivulet rising to the east of Tralee; and being supplied by several mountain streams, it discharges itself into Tralee bay, and is navigable up to that town at high water for boats.

58A *τοποδαιμ*, means literally to stop, but also signifies to hire, agreeing with the similar use of the French *arrêter*, and of the English *retain*.

59 *Carrthack*. The river Carra, as it is called in English, rises on the mountains of Dunkerron, and passing northerly through the country called Glencare, through several romantic glens, in some of which it forms very considerable lakes, it empties itself into the bay of Castlemaine.

60 *Beith*. Now the river Behy, in the parish of Glanbehy, the most eastern in the barony of Dunkerron.

61 *Currach Cinn Adhmuid*, i.e., the woody headland of the bog. Not identified.

62 *Tonn Toime*. Now Tomes, the seat of O'Sullivan Mor, who died early in the present century, situated at the west end of Castle-Lough, near Killarney; and now occupied by his descendants.

63 *Muir n-Iocht*, i.e., the Iccian Sea, so called probably from the Roman town in Gaul called Portus Iccius. It is thus mentioned by the Four Masters, A.D. 405. "After Niall of the nine hostages, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin had been twenty-seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Eochaidh, son of Enna Ceinnseallach, at Muir n-Iochd, i.e., The sea between France and England."

64 *roḡ* is an attack or plundering, hence *roḡad* a marauder. The term *roḡad* *reabā* is equivalent to *ceatāpnac coille*, a wood kern; or as he was called later, a wood tory, and simply a tory, meaning a rebel. The term arose from the Irish soldiery being reduced by war to live by plunder, and to shelter themselves in the forests.

65 *reap oibfeirge* means a rebel, as does *oibfeapḡad*, e.g., Four Masters, A.D. 1557. "Another hosting was made by the Treasurer into Fircall, to take vengeance upon Art O'Molloy for his protection of the wood kerns (*na ceitirne coille*) and other insurgents (*na n-oibearccaḡ*).

66 *Outlawed*. Literally, whom he [i.e., Fionn] has hiding. This is an Irish phrase meaning that Fionn had outlawed Diarmuid, and that consequently the latter was on his keeping. Another expression for the same is *beic fá coilleib āḡ neac*, (vide *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*). i.e., for one man to have another under the woods, hence to reduce him to be a wood kern or outlaw.

67 Literally, weapons do not become red upon them.

68 *infeadōma* means of full and mature strength, hence, capable of wielding arms efficiently; from *in*, fit for, and *feidm*, an exertion or effort.

68A This phrase could not possibly be literally rendered into English.

69 The black-footed, the fair-footed, and the strong-footed.

70 Either Diarmuid must have been very cunning, or the

stranger very stupid. His method of killing them, though efficacious, was scarcely fair.

71 *Ro chonnarc.* Dr. O'Donovan remarks that Irish grammarians have not hitherto noticed a peculiar form of the 1st pers. sing. of the past tense of the verbs *ṁeirim* and *ṁigim*, used by old writers, viz., *ṁubairc*, and *ṁánaḡ*. It should further be observed, however, that the same formation of this person is found also in the past tense of *ṁóim*, as in the text; and that these most ancient forms (which occur in the extracts published by Zeuss), are, excepting *ṁánaḡ* which is obsolete, those universally employed in the spoken language of the present day throughout Munster, instead of *ṁubhairc*, *ṁonnairc*, and *ṁubairc mé*, *ṁonnaírc mé*.

72 i.e., The yellow shaft of Mananan, a spear which Mananan had given to Diarmuid. Mananan was the son of Lear, one of the chiefs of the Tuatha De Danann, and Lord of the Isle of Man.

73 Literally, standing after its staff. Similar to this is the expression, *ṁo ṁuit ré Δ n-ṁóidō Δ ṁinn*, he fell after his head, i.e., headlong.

74 So called from the colour of their armour or of their standards.

75 i.e. The great and fierce one.

76 Literally, which left no remnant of a stroke or blow; i.e., which was sure to kill.

77 i.e., The red shaft.

78 This mode of expression reads strangely enough in English, making it appear that none escaped but those who were killed. This, however, is the Gaelic idiom, and in Irish expresses clearly, that not one man, being without (i.e., having escaped) destruction, departed to tell his tale.

79 Literally, by the venom of his hand. The word *nimh*, poison or venom, and the adjective *nimhneach* derived from

it, are commonly used to denote virulence, malice, violence, &c. Thus, when it is said that the strangers had with them three venomous hounds (*tri cointe nimhe*), it signifies merely that they were peculiarly fierce and deadly, not that their bite was actually poisonous like that of a serpent.

80 *Sliabh Luachra*, now called in English Slieve Lougher, is the name of the mountainous district around Castleisland, in the barony of Trughenackmy, county of Kerry. This region is famous in Irish story, and is remarkable in modern times as having produced three of the most favourite Irish poets of the last century, Egan O'Rahilly, Red Owen O'Sullivan (surnamed *an bheil bhinn*, of the sweet mouth), and Teigue gaelach O'Sullivan.

81 *Skene*. The word *sgian* now means any kind of knife, but formerly denoted the peculiar dirk which was one of the weapons of the Irish. It was frequently called *sgian dubh*, i.e., black knife, either from the usual colour of the haft, or from the fatal blow which it so often dealt. It has been rendered *skene* in the text, that being the word used by the English writers in speaking of the Irish dagger (vid. Temple's *Irish Rebellion*, 1641, *passim*). Their large dirk was called by the Irish *meadog*.

82 *Eachlach* means a horse-boy, hence messenger, or courier, and *baneochlach* is a female messenger. The old form of the word is *bandachlach* (Zeuss. *Grammatica Celtica*, p. 820).

83 i.e., Of the Black mountain.

84 *Druid*. Here the writer might more properly have said *ban draoi*, i.e., a female druid, which is equivalent to a witch, or sorceress.

85 Having previously only placed it bare in his girdle or some part of his dress.

86 This is the first and last appearance of this wonderful whelp, and is a pleasant instance of a *Deus ex machina*.

87 Literally, weapons of druid-wounding.

88 That is to say, that weapons which wound by enchantment can have no counter-spell laid on them to render them harmless, and that no beast can be rendered invulnerable in its throat.

89 i.e., The flag-stone of Dubhan.

90 In all personal descriptions the Irish writers, ancient and modern, lay great stress upon the shape of the hand, considering that it denotes gentle blood or the reverse.

91 *Suaithnid*, string. This must have been a string or loop attached to the shaft of a javelin to assist in hurling it, like the *αγκύλη* of the Greeks, and the *amentum* of the Romans.

92 The Irish are exceedingly fond of introducing proverbs and sententious remarks, even in conversation.

93 This is a usual formula of the Irish writers in describing the burial of warriors. The *Ogham craobh*, or branching Ogham, was one of the runic methods of writing practised by the ancient Irish, and so called from the fancied resemblance of its lines to the boughs of a tree.

94 It was a misfortune and a reproach amongst the Irish for a plebeian to be without a lord or chief, since he would be thus liable to any insult or oppression without having one to whom to look to obtain redress for him; for a chief was bound, in return for the support and maintenance given him by his people, to protect them all. This relation between the chief and his tribe is expressed in the old Irish saying put into the mouth of a clansman, "Spend me and defend me," (vide *Spencer's View of the State of Ireland*). Deirdre means to reproach Fionn, by saying, that since he was unable to defend his own they might as well be lordless.

95 This name may be anglicised Hy Connell Gaura. The district included the present baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

96 The verb *caithim*, which is here used singly to express eating and drinking, means to throw and to use. In the latter meaning it may be employed with any substantive, the sense varying accordingly ; so that it may signify to wear, to spend, to eat, to drink, &c. The peasantry frequently say "to use," meaning "to eat," e.g., "I could not use a bit."

97 A mountainous district in the county of Galway upon the borders of Clare. The name is now pronounced in Irish *Sliabh Eachtaidhe*, and is anglicised Slieve Aughty ; it is, however, on some maps incorrectly called Slieve Baughty.

98 *Triucha ceud*. This was formerly called a cantred in English, and was an extent of land equal to the modern barony or hundred. The name in the text signifies the barony of the descendants of Fiachra. This Fiachra was son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, King of Ireland A.D. 358. Duaid Mac Firis, who wrote a minute account of the descent, territories, and customs of these tribes (printed by the Irish Arch. Soc.) says, *Síol Fhiachraic, mic Eadac Muighmheadhoin, .i. uí Fhiachraic Muaidhe (i.e. tamaióne anu, 1666), uí Amhalgaidh Iorruir, fir Ceara, uí Fhiachraic Aidhne, o'á ngeoircear anoir Cineal Guaire, Cineal Aodha na h-Echtge, Coill Ua bh-Fhiachraic, maille le tír uí eile naic ainmneiscear do íb Fhiachraic anu.* "The race of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin. These are, the Hy Fiachrach of the Moy (where we are this day, 1666), the Hy Amhalgaidh of Iorrus, the men of Ceara, the Hy Fiachrac Aidhne, now called Cineal Guaire, Cineal Aodha na h-Echtge, Coill Ua bh-Fiachrach, together with other territories not considered as of the Hy Fiachrach at this day." The Hy Fiachrac of the Moy were in the counties of Sligo and of Mayo, and part of their former territory is now the barony of Tir Fhiachrac (anglice Tireragh), in the county of Mayo, which is the district to which Diarmuid and Grainne have arrived.

⁹⁹ *Fian-bhoth*, a hunting-booth. *Fian* in composition means, relating to the Fenians, hence, adapted for or belonging to hunting, which was their chief employment and pastime; thus *fian-chosgair* (Fenian slaughter) means a great hunting match. A hunting shed or booth was also called *dumha*, and *dumha sealga*.

¹⁰⁰ i.e., The bitter or surly one of Lochein [Denmark]. The history of this personage who is so abruptly introduced is given afterwards.

¹⁰¹ That is to say, that Fin had killed their fathers in *eric*, or compensation, afterwards. Fionn was not born at the time the battle was fought.

¹⁰² Their fathers had belonged to the Fenians of Connacht, i.e., the Clanna Moirne, who fought against the Clanna Baoisgne at the Battle of Cnucha, now called Castleknock, in the county of Dublin.

¹⁰³ *Eric*. The compensation due from one man to another for any injury done, the amount of which was regulated by the native or Brehon law.

¹⁰⁴ *Ros* means either a wood or a promontory, and enters largely into the composition of topographical names in Ireland. There is a place called Dubhros (Dooros) near Kinvara, barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway, but the locality in question was situated upon the river Moy, as appears at page 118.

¹⁰⁵ *Sith Fhionnchaidh*, i.e., the mound of Fionnchadh.

¹⁰⁶ Many of these names appear to be mere fictions of the writer, but some of them are celebrated in Irish mythology, and are still well remembered by tradition.

¹⁰⁷ i.e., The mountain of Mis (anglice, Slieve Mish), a mountain in the barony of Trughenackmy, county of Kerry. In the year 3500 (according to the Irish Annals) the fleet of the sons of Mileadh came to Ireland to take it from the Tuatha De Danann; and on the third day after landing the

battle of Sliabh Mis was fought between them. Here fell Scota, the wife of Mileadh, and her grave is still pointed out in Gleann Scoithin in the same barony (vide Four Masters, A.M. 3500 and n). There is also a Sliabh Mis in the county of Antrim, which is called in English Slemmish.

108 *Aine*. In full, Cnoc Aine, i.e., the Hill of Aine, in the county of Limerick (anglice, Knockany). This hill, so famous in Irish legend, together with the adjacent district, was also called Aine Cliach. From the most remote times it has been believed that this Hill was the residence of Aine, daughter of Eogabhal, of the Tuatha De Danann, who was looked upon as queen of the fairies of south Munster, as Aoibheall (or more correctly Aoibhinn) of Craglea, near Killaloe, of the fairies of Thomond, or north Munster, and Una of those of Ormond. Knockany was also anciently called Carran Fearaidhe.

109 *Fionnmhur*, i.e., the white house.

110 *An Brugh*. This was the Brugh of the Boyne, already noticed. It was called also *Brugh mhic an Oig*, from Aonghus Og, who is mentioned in this tale.

111 *Ath na riogh*, i.e., the ford of kings, called in English Athenry, a well-known town in the county of Galway.

112 *Eas ruaidh mhic Badhairn*. The cataract of the red one, son of Badharn. The full name of this waterfall is *Eas Aodha ruaidh mhic Bhadhairn*, the cataract of red Aodh, son of Badharn; but it is often styled by the Irish writers simply *Eas ruaidh*, whence the English form Assaroe, now more commonly called the Salmon-Leap, on the Erne, at Ballyshannon. The Four Masters have the following notice at A.M. 4518:—"Aedh ruadh, son of Badharn, after he had been (the third time that he assumed the government) eleven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was drowned in Eas ruaidh, and buried in the mound over the margin of the

cataract; so that from him Sith Aedha [the mound of Aedh] and Eas Aedha are called."

113 *Cath-bhuilleach*. i.e., the Battle-striker.

114 *Magh Bhreagh*, the same as Breaghmhagh, the plain of Bregia, already noticed.

115 *An Suirgheach suairc*, i.e., the pleasant, or cheerful wooer. The Lionan here mentioned may be Lionan cinn mhara, called in English Leenane, now a town at the head of the Killary harbour, in Joyce's country.

116 Beann liath means the gray peak, but the Editor has not been able to identify the spot.

117 *Donn*. There were several of this name in Irish mythology. Sith Bhreagh, the mound of Breagh, was most probably in the plain of Bregia.

118 i.e., The man of the sweet speech or language, from the Boyne. *Beurla* means a language, but has for the last three centuries been used to denote the English language in particular.

119 i.e., Colla, the withered-legged. Eile is a district including part of the Queen's County and of Tipperary. Bearnan Eile (Barnanely), part of this tract, is now a parish in the barony of Ikerrin. This Colla probably lived on the mountain called Greim an Diabhail, i.e., The Devil's Bit.

120 *Donn dumhach*. Donn of the sandbanks. This Donn resided at the sandbanks at the mouth of the river Eidhneach, to the west of Ennistymon, in the county of Clare. Here are to be seen the remains of Caislean na Dumhcha (now called in Irish, Caislean na duimhche, and in English, Dough Castle), the ancient dwelling of the O'Connors, Lords of Corcomroe. Donn was held to be a very potent fairy chief, and in the last century, Andrew Mac Curtin, a poet of the county of Clare, finding himself neglected by those who had formerly been kind to him, wrote an address to Donn, asking his aid.

121 *Donn an oileain*, i.e., Donn of the Island.

122 *Donn chnuic na n-os*. Donn of the Hill of fawns (Knocknanoss, in the county of Cork). This hill is remarkable as being the place where Alasdrom Mac Domhnaill (Sir Alexander Mac Donnell), of the Antrim Mac Donnells, was slain in battle by the Baron of Inchiquin, in 1647. He, with some Irish auxiliary troops, had served in Scotland under Montrose, by whom he was knighted. He was known to the Irish and Highlanders as Colla Ciotach, Colla the left-handed, and to the English as Colkitto. The battle of Knocknanoss has been remembered by means of a pipe-tune, to which Mac Donnell's men are said to have marched that day. It is well known in the south as *Mairseail Alasdroim*, Alexander or Allister's march.

123 There is another Donn not mentioned here, though perhaps the most famous of all, i.e., Donn Firinne. He lived at Cnoc Firinne (Knockfierna), the hill of truth, in the west of the county of Limerick.

124 i.e., Bruithe, the dwarf.

125 The mound of the cairn of Caon.

126 i.e., The variously-spotted one. Bodhbh dearg was created king by the Tuatha De Danann, to the exclusion of Lear and other claimants, from which resulted "the death of the children of Lear." An Daghlada (the old form), i.e., the good fire, was a surname given to Eochaidh Ollathair, who reigned for eighty years, having been made king, as the Annals say, A.M. 3371.

127 i.e., Aonghus an Bhrogha.

128 The bards and shanachies fancifully attributed to each of the Tuatha De Danann chiefs some particular art or department over which they held him to preside. Abhortach they considered to be the god or genius of music.

129 i.e., The many-coloured one.

130 i.e., The crooked valley of the Fenians. The river

Flesk, rising near the eastern borders of Kerry, flows with a winding course westward, through a very wild and mountainous country, into the Lake of Killarney. This tract is called Glenflesk, and hence O'Donoghue, the chief of it bore the title of O'Donoghue of the Glens, which is retained by his representative to this day.

131 i.e., The Land of Promise. This is an instance of the manner in which the Irish romancers draw upon biblical and other history, when they wish to introduce something particularly remote and mysterious.

132 Called in English the Moy, in the county of Sligo.

133 *buadh*. This word literally means a victory, hence the extraordinary powers or virtues of amulets, &c. Jewels are called *clocha buadh*, i.e., stones possessing virtue; probably from the ancient belief that gems were efficacious for the discovering and counteracting of poisons and spells.

134 i.e. Ham or Cham, the son of Noah. He is generally distinguished in Irish writings by the epithet *collach*, wicked, or, more strictly, incestuous.

135 Here we have a specimen of a character compounded from sacred and profane history. It is evident that the author had read of the Cyclops, but it is not as easy to determine where he found that any of the *Clann Chaim choliaigh* had settled in Lochlin. It must be confessed that the Irish romancers of the middle ages were not second in imagination to their brethren of the Continent, who also took many liberties with the personages of antiquity,

GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY.

- Δ, *prep.* in.
 Δ, *poss. pron.* his, her, its, their.
 Δ, *rel. pron.* who, which, that.
 Δ, *prep.* for Δς, to; also sign of *inf. mood.*
 Δ, for Δς, at; also sign of *pres. part.*
 Δ, *int.* (sign of *voc. case*), Oh.
 Δβδς, *s. m.* the entrails; *gen.* Δβδς, Δβδς.
 Δβδς, *imp. mood, 2nd p. sing., from irr. v.* οειρμ, I say, speak; *inf.* ράδ.
 Δα, *prep. pron.* at, or with them.
 Δαο. (See Δα.)
 Δαορ, *prep. emph. pron.* with them. (See Δα.)
 Δς, *conj.* but, except; also, Δς, Δς.
 Δδδς, *s. m.* cause, reason; *gen.* Δδδς, *pl. id.*
 Δς, *prep.* at, with.
 Δς, *prep. pron.* at his, her, or their.
 Δς. (See Δς.)
 Δςδς, *prep. emph. pron.* with thee. (See Δς.)
 Δςδς, *prep. pron.* with you (*pl.*)
 Δςδς, *prep. emph. pron.* with you (*pl.*)
 Δςδς, *s. f.* face; *gen.* Δςδς and Δςδς; *pl.* Δςδς.
 Δμ' Δςδς, against me: Δ η-Δςδς, against, against them.
 Δςδς, *prep. pron.* with us.
 Δςδς, *prep. emph. pron.* with or at me.
 Δςδς, *prep. pron.* with thee.
 Δςδς, Δςδς. (See Δςδς.)
 Δςδς, *conj.* and.
 Δςδς, *adj.* destroying, consuming.
 Δςδς, *prep. pron.* with him, or it.
 Δςδς, *s. f.* will, pleasure; *gen.* Δςδς.
 Δςδς, *s. f.* time, weather, season; *gen.* Δςδς; *pl.* Δςδς, Δςδς, or Δςδς, last form seldom employed.

Δῖνε, *s. f.* a woman's name.

ΔΙΠ, *prep. pron.* on him ; *prep.* on, upon.

ἀίψο, *adj.* for ἀίψο, high; *comp.* ἀίψοε.

ἄριστο, or ἄριστο, *s. f.* a point of the compass; height, *gen.* ἄριστοε.

ἀνρολεσπτα, the gen. of ἀνρολεσπα, or ἀνρολεσπα, s. f. a high bed; pl. ἀνρολεσπαδᾶ; b and p were frequently used for each other.

ΔΙΠΥΓΙΟΝ, *s. m.* silver, money; *gen.* ΔΙΠΥΓΙΩ.

ΔΙΠΙΣ, *v.* felt, perceived; *imp.* ΔΙΠΙΣ.

Διπρεαν, *prep. pron. emph.* on him.

Διῖ, *obs. sub*, consent, return; Διῖ Διῖ no Διῖ εἰςιον, willingly or unwillingly.

αιρε, *prep. pron.* from her; also αιρε.

ἄιτ, *s. f.* a place; *gen.* ἄιτε, *pl. id.*

Διτέυσιον, *dat. sing.* -ριον, *adj.* airy, light, quick.

Δ 1tle, *prep* after; Δ h- Δ 1tle *pin*, *compound prep.*, after that.

Διτνε, s. *f.* knowledge, acquaintance; *gen. id.*

ΔΙΤΝΙΣΝΙΟ, *v.* we know; *imp.* ΔΙΤΝΙΣ.

ΔΙΤΥΡ, *v. ac.* declare, tell, repeat.

ΔΙΤΡΙΠΤΕ, *gen. of ΔΙΤΡΙΠΤΕΩΣ, part. verb, telling, relating.*

ΔΙΤΗΥΤΕΔΗ, *v. pass.* is told.

ἀλλήμυραδ, s. m. foreigner; gen. ἀλλήμυραδῖς; pl. ἀλλήμυραδῖς.

ἄλλτᾰ, *adj.* wild, fierce, savage.

Δλίμα, *gen.*; Δλίμαν, *dat.*; Δλίμαν, the Hill of Allen, in Kildare, the residence of Fionn, the son of Cumhal.

Almūn, dative of preceding.

Áluinn. (See Áluinnn.)

ἀλῡινν, *adj.* fair, beautiful; also ἀλᾶιν; *compar.* ἀίλλε or ἀίλνε.

Δm, s. m. time; *gen. id. and* ΔmΔ; *pl.* ΔmΔnna.

am, *prep. pron.* in my; *for* ann mo.

$\Delta m \Delta c$, *adv.* out, out of; *with verb of motion only.*

amāil, *adj.* like.

Δμόν, *adv.* only, alone.

Δὴν Δὴν, *adv.* thus, so, in like manner.

Δμουῖς, *adv.* without, outside, *with a verb of rest only.*

ἀμύρ, *s. m.* a hireling soldier; *gen.* ἀμύρων.

an, art. the; *gen. sing. fem.* na; *pl.* na.

Δν, *interr. partic.* whether.

anam, *s. m.* life, soul; *gen.* anma; *pl.* anmanna.

ané, *adv.* yesterday; properly a n-*oé*.

Δ νηυ, *adv.* to-day; also Δ νηυς, and Δ η-νυ.

ΔnmΔ. (See Δnm.)

ann, *adv.* there, therein; *prep. pron.* in him or it.

ἄννηρ, ἄννηρ ἄν, or ἄνν ῥαν, in the.

ἄννηρα, *adj.* more beloved, dearer; *irreg. comp. of* ἰονῆμην.

ἄννηρα (also ῥα) for ἄννηρ ἄν, in the.

ἄνοκτ, *adv.* to-night.

ἄνοιρ, *adv.* now.

ἄνονν, *adv.* over, thither, to the far side.

ἄνωαῖρ, *adv.* down, from above, *with a verb of motion only.*

Ἀοῦ, *s. m.* a man's name; *gen.* Ἀοῦδα.

Ἀοίρε, *s. f.* a woman's name.

ἄον, *num. adj.* one; also ἄεν.

Ἀοναδ, *s. m.* a fair, a meeting; *gen.* Ἀοναδῖς; *pl.* Ἀονταδῖς.

Ἀονζυρ, *s. m. gen.*, Ἀονζυρα, a man's name: Ἀονζυρ of Brugh on the Boyne, was tutor and foster-parent of Ὀιδάρμου.

Ἀοννεαδ, any person, any one.

ἄρ, *v. def.* says, quoth.

ἄρ, *prep.* on, upon. (See ἄρ.)

ἄρ, *s. m.* slaughter, *gen.* ἄρ, *p. id.*

ἄρ, *poss. pron.* our.

Ἀρδον, *adv.* both, together.

Ἀρέιρ, *adv.* last night.

Ἀριάιν, *adv.* ever.

ἄρμ, *s. m.* a weapon; *gen.* ἄρμμ; *pl.* ἄρμμ, Ἀρμμα, arms, weapons.

Ἀρτ., *s. m.*; *gen.* Ἀρτ, a man's name.

ἄρ, *prep.* from, out of.

Ἀρτεαδ, *prep.* in, into; *with a verb of motion.*

Ἀτ λυαῖν, Athlone; the ford of Luan.

Ἀτᾶ, *subst. v.* am, is, &c., for τᾶ; *imp.* βί.

Ἀτᾶ, *s. m., gen.* of Ἀτ, a ford; *pl.* Ἀτᾶννα.

Ἀτᾶ, *adj.* just, lawful: also *nom. gen. case*, of danger.

Ἀτᾶιρ, *sub. v.* they are; for τᾶιρ (see Ἀτᾶ).

Ἀτᾶιμ, *sub. v.* I am (see Ἀτᾶ).

Ἀτᾶιρ, *s. m.* a father; *gen.* Ἀτᾶρ; *pl.* Ἀτῖρε and Ἀτῖρεαδᾶ.

Ἀτᾶρᾶδ, *adj.* victorious, triumphant.

Ἀτῖλᾶ, *s. m.* another day; *gen.* Ἀτῖλᾶοι; *pl.* Ἀτῖλᾶετῖ.

Ḃᾶοαρ, *sub. v.* they were, *modern form*, βιοοαρ.

Ḃᾶιλε, *s. m.* a village, a town, a place, *gen. id. pl.* Ḃᾶιλτε.

Ḃᾶιν, *v. ac.* take, cut off, Ḃᾶινιρ, thou didst cut off.

Ḃᾶιρε, *s. m.* a goal, *gen. id. p.* Ḃᾶιριτε.

Ḃᾶιτ, *v. a.* drown, Ḃᾶτᾶνν, does drown.

Ḃᾶλλᾶδ, *adj.* freckled, spotted.

Ḃᾶμοιρνε, *subst. v. emph. form*, we ourselves were, *imp.* βί.

Ḃᾶνκέιλε, *s. f.* a wife, a spouse, *gen. id. pl.* Ḃᾶνκέιλι.

- ban-eaclaċ, *s.* a female messenger, *gen.* ban-eaclaiġ,
pl. bain-eaclaiġe.
 bantrāct, *n. f. gen.* bantrācta, the ladies of a household.
 baotléim, *s. f.* an, airy, wild leap, *gen.* baotléime,
pl. baotléamanna.
 bar for bur, *poss. pron.* your.
 bárr, *s. m.* top, head, summit, *gen.* báirr, *pl. id.*
 barrcaol, *adj.* slender-topped, tapering.
 bárr, *s. m.* death, *gen.* báir, *pl. id.*
 bé, *sub. v.*, would be.
 beag, *adj.* little small, *comp.* nioir lúġa.
 beagán, *s. m.* a little, a small quantity, *gen.* beagáin.
 bean, *s. f.* a woman, wife, *gen.* mná, *pl. id.*
 beannuiġ, *v. a.* bless, beannaċar, did greet, bless.
 béarraib, *s. m. prep. case of* béarra, spits. (See bioir)
 beata, *s. f.* life, beataib, *old. gen. of* beata, *gen. and pl. id.*
 beataċ, *s. m.* a beast, an animal, also beataiġeac, *pl.*
 beataiġ.
 béim, *s. f.* a stroke, a blow, *gen.* béime, *pl.* béimeanna.
 beinn, *sub.* border, edge, also top of a hill, *gen.* beanna,
pl. id.
 beir, *v. ac. (irr.)* bring, take, beirir, thou bringest.
 beirim, *v. ac. irr.* I take or bring.
 beirre, *emph. form*, bring or take thou.
 beir, *v. s.* to be; (oo or a-beir *inf. of* táim).
 beir, *s. f.* the river Behy, in Kerry, *gen.* béirte.
 beir, *gen.* beirte, *s. f.* the birch tree; second letter of Irish
 alphabet.
 béul, *s. m.* a mouth, *gen.* béil and béoil, *pl. id.*
 béul-ata-luan, Athlone, the mouth of the ford of luan.
 béurrao, *v. ac. irr.* I will bring, give or take, *inf.* oo bpeir.
 biaib, *sub. v.* used to be, *mod. form.* beir, *imp.* bí.
 biaib, *s. m.* meat, food, *gen.* bió.
 biaínn, *see* bíóinn.
 bíðeann, bíonn, *sub. v.* he does be, he usually is.
 bíóinn, *sub. v.* I used to be, *imp.* bí.
 bímr, *sub. v. emph. form*, I myself am usually.
 binnbriatrac, *adj.* sweet-spoken, eloquent.
 bioðbaib, bioðba, *s. m.* an enemy, *gen.* bioðbaib, *pl.*
 bioðbaib.
 bioðg, *v. n.* start.
 bioir, *s. m.* a spit, a goad, *gen.* bír or béarra, *pl. id.*
 bí, *s. f.* life, existence, being, aibí, *adv. phrase.* at all.
 blaí, *v. a.* taste
 bliabain, *s. f.* a year, *gen. and pl.* bliabna.

- bogac, *s. m.* a bog, moor, quagmire, *gen.* bogaiḡ, *pl.* bogaiḡe.
 bog-luacair, *s. f.* soft rushes, *gen.* bog-luacra.
 boinn, *s. f.* the Boyne, brúḡ-na-boinne, the name of a palace on the Boyne.
 bonn, *s. m.* the sole of the foot, bottom, foundation, *gen.* buinn, *pl. id.*
 bior, *sub. v.* is wont to be, *also* I was.
 boč, *s. f.*, a booth, a hut, *gen.* boiče, *pl.* boča.
 bočáinte, *sub. m. pl.* a flock, from bó and táin; *pl.* táinte.
 bradán, *s. m.* a salmon, breath, *gen.* bradain, *pl. id.* bradán
 a beačad, the breath of her life.
 bradairinn, *v. ac.* I would bring or take, *imp.* bradit.
 bran, *s. f.* name of a hound, *gen.* brain.
 brat, *s. m.* a cloak, a garment, *gen.* brait, *pl. id.* also bruit
 and brata; mo bratra, my cloak.
 bráča, *s. m. gen. of* brát, judgment, time, bróinn an
 bráča, the womb of time.
 bréicreac, of words, *gen. pl. of* briačar,
 breuḡ, *s. f. gen.* bréige, a lie, *pl.* bréuga.
 briačar, *s. m.* a word, *gen.* bréicre, *pl.* briačra.
 bróinn, *s. f.* the womb, *gen.* bróinne, *pl.* brónna.
 brón, *s. m.* sorrow grief, *gen.* bróin.
 broruiḡ, *v. ac.* hasten, exhort.
 bruač, *s. m.* edge, brink, *gen.* bruaic *pl.* bruača.
 brúḡ, *s. m.* a palace, a royal residence, *gen.* bruiḡ, *pl.*
 bruga.
 bruit, *properly* bruit, *v. ac.*, boil, seethe, or roast, *e. g.* peoil
 bruite de'n bior, *i. e.*, roast meat off the spit.
 buaduiḡ *v. a.* conquer, buadfaodair, they would conquer.
 buair, *s. f. gen.* buaire, *pl.* buada, a virtue, attribute.
 buail *v. ac.* strike, *imp.*
 buain, *v. ac. imp.* cut, meddle, touch, take; *inf.* buaint.
 buain-euḡ, *s. m. gen.* buain-euga, *pl. id.* lasting death.
 buar, *sub.* cows, cattle, *gen.* buair.
 buò, *past tense of sub. v.* ir, was, *imp.* bí.
 buirde, *adj.* yellow.
 buirdean, *s. f.* company, multitude, troop, *gen.* buirne
pl. id.
 buile, *s. m.* madness, rage.
 buille, *s. m.* a cast, a blow, *gen.* buille, *pl.* buillirde.
 bun, *s. m.* base, bottom, foundation, *gen.* buin and boinn,
pl. id.
 cá, *interrog. adv.* what, where.
 cablač, *s. m.* a fleet, navy, also coblač, *gen.* coblaiḡ, *pl.*
 cablača.

cácl, *indef. sub.* the rest, the whole, all (persons in general); *gen.* cáic.

cail, *v. ac.* lose, cáilleap, I have lost.

cáim-íaclac, *adj.* crooked-tusked or hooked-toothed.

Cairbre, *s. m.* a man's name, *e. g.*, Cairbre, son of Cormac, paramount king of Ireland A.D. 268.

cáirpe, *s. f.* respite, time for payment, *gen. id.*

cáit, *v. ac.* cast, spend, eat, cáitfir, thou shalt cast, &c.

cáiteam, *s. m.* wearing, wasting, decay; *gen.* cáitne, cáitte.

cáitne, the arbutus tree; ubla cáitne, arbutus apples.

cáitníleab, *s. m.* battle-champion, from cácl, a battle, and míleab, a hero, a soldier, *gen.* mílir, *pl. id.*

Cam, *s. m. prop. name* Cam, Cham, or Ham.

camán, *s. m.* a hurl for goal playing, *gen.* camáin, *pl. id.*

caogao, *ord num. adj.* fifty.

caoil, *s. m. or f.* state or manner, way, *gen. id.*

Caolte, *s. m. prop.* Caolte, a man's name.

caoineab, *s. m.* a dirge for the dead, a wailing, *gen.* caointe.

caol-coracl, *adj.* graceful-legged, slender-footed.

caol-cróda, *adj.* slender and brave.

caolcúman, *comp. adj.* narrow-spaced.

caol-ormannab, *s. m. prep. case, gen.* caol-ormad, *pl.* caol-ormanna, slender ridges, or hills.

caor, *s. f.* a berry, *gen. and pl.* caora.

caorab, *prep. case,* berries.

caorbeap, *adj.* ruddy, berry-red.

caortann, *s. m.* the quicken-tree, or mountain ash, *gen. and pl.* -cáinn.

cara, *s. m.* a friend, *gen.* carad, *pl.* cáirpe, cáirtib, *prep. case plur.*

carbado, *s. m.* a chariot, a waggon, *gen.* carbado, *pl. id.*

carrn, *s. m.* a pile of stones, a cairn; *gen. and pl.* cairn.

carrab, *s. f.* a rock, *gen. and pl.* cairrge, *pl., also* cairgeacl.

Carrclac, *s. f. prop. name,* the river Carrthach.

carl, *adj.* curly; carla, twisted, curled, wreathed, entwined.

cacl, *gen. and pl.* cacla, a battle, an Irish battalion of soldiers.

caclbuilleacl, *s. m. prop. name,* the battle-striker.

ceao, *s. m.* leave, permission, *gen.* ceao, *pl. id.*

ceal, *s. f., gen.* ceilge, *prep. case pl.* cealab, thorns, wiles, deceit, treachery, hypocrisy.

cealgar, *v. ac.* sting.

ceana, *adv.* however, howbeit.

ceangail, *v. a.* bind.

ceangailte, *perf. part.* bound.

ceangal, *s. m. gen. and pl.* ceangail, a compact, a covenant, a knot.

ceann, *s. m.*, a head, a chief, *gen.* cinn, *pl. id.*

ceárrn, *s. m.* a corner, an angle, *gen.* céirín, *pl. id.*

Cearna, *prop. name* Cearna.

ceart, *adj.* right, fair, certain, *sub.* justice.

ceatramha, *s. f.* a thigh, a quarter, *gen.* ceatramhan, *prep. case* ceatramhaín, *pl.* -ramha.

ceatramhó, *ord. adj.* fourth.

ceil, *v. a.* hide. *inf.* ceilt, hide, conceal, ceilte, *past part.*

céile, *comp. pron.* each other, *adv.* together.

céileabhras, *s. m.* farewell, festivity, *gen.* -ráis.

ceitíre, *num. adj.* four.

céud, *num. adj.* a hundred.

ceudátaí, *adj.*, *gen.* ceudátaí, fighter of a hundred.

ceudna, *indec. adj.* same.

ceudóir, *adv.* forthwith, firstly.

cia, *interrog. pron.* who.

cian, *adj.* long, tedious; a g-céin or a g-cian, afar.

ciannoir, *adv.* how, what.

ciaróub, *adj.* dusky, black.

Ciaróubáin, *prop. name*, the modern name Kirwan.

cío, *conj.* albeit, notwithstanding, though yet, nevertheless; put for *gíó*.

cinn, *v. a.* resolve, cinneadh, they resolved upon.

cionn, *s. m.* cause, account.

cionntaí, *adj.* guilty, *comp.* -taíge.

cionntuig, *v.* accuse, *imp.* -tuigad.

cionnuir, *adv.* how, also cionnar.

cirtífeadán, *adj.* upright, standing erect.

cláiríneam, *s. m. gen.* cláirín, a sword.

clann, *s. f.* : *gen.* cloinne, *pl.* clanna, children, descendants, a clan.

cleammar, *s. m.* alliance by marriage, *pl.* cleammar.

clear, *s. m.* a trick, a feat, an illusion, *gen.* cleara, *pl. id.* and clearra.

clearuigeacht, *s. f.*, *gen.* clearuigeachta, tricks, legerdemain. (*See clear*).

clí, *adj.* left-hand, partial, prejudiced.

clíab, *s. m.* the chest, a basket; *gen.* cléib, *pl. id.*

clíamúin, *s. m.* son-in-law, *gen.* cleamna, *pl.* cleamnaí, or clíamúineacha.

clítaob from clí and taob, *s. f.* left side.

clócórōðs, *adj.* golden-jewelled.

clorōeam̃ (see clárōeam̃).

clór, *perf. part.* of cluin, *v. ac.* was heard, having heard.

cluap, *s. f.* an ear, *gen.* cluapre, *pl.* cluapa.

cluin, *v. a.* hear, cluinim, I hear; clor, *irr. pres. part.*

cluinimre, I hear, *emph.*, cluintrōe, used to be heard, would be heard.

cluiće, a game; *pl.* clúitće; cluitće-caointe, funeral rites, a burial ceremony.

clut̃mar, *adj.* close, warm, feathery, comfortable.

cnáim̃peam̃ar, *adj.* thick-boned.

cneap, *s. m.* skin, waist, *gen.* cneir, *pl.* cneapa.

cnoc, *s. m.* a hill, *gen. and pl.* cnoic and cnuic.

cnoðs, *s. m. pl.* of cnó, a nut, *gen. like pl. also* cnuí.

coðail, *v. n.* sleep.

coðla,

coðlað, } *s. m.* sleep, *gen.* coðalta.

corōcior, *s. f.* a fortnight, also corictōir, *gen.* -rōfre,

cóigeað, *ord. adj.* fifth. (See cuiḡeað.)

coileán, *s. m.* a whelp, *gen.* -léin, *pl. id.*

cóim̃céile, *s. m.* a comrade, *gen. id. pl.* -líðé.

coim̃veađta, *gen. of* coim̃veađt, safety, security.

coim̃éuo, *v. ac. imp.* protect, keep, take heed.

coim̃irc, *s. f., gen.*; coim̃irce, protection, mercy.

cóim̃ioml̃án, *adv.* together, entirely.

cóim̃neapa, *adj.* nearest.

coinne, *s. f.* a meeting, a tryst, *gen. id.*

cóir, *adj.* right, just, virtuous, *comp.* cópa.

coirḡ, *inpn.* corḡ, *imp. v. ac.* hinder, restrain; coirḡfeað, would hinder.

coir̃íðe, *s. m.* a footman, a henchman, *gen. and pl. id.*

coit̃ceann, *adj.* universal, public, common.

colba, *s. m.* post, pillar, sceptre; *gen. id. pl.* colbaðs.

Colla-crim̃oñcōrađ, *s. m.* a man's name; "Colla the withered-legged."

collaiḡ, *adj.* wicked, bad; *gen. of* collađ, Cam Collađ, m̃ac ñaoi, wicked Ham, son of Noah.

colum̃an, *gen. and pl.* colum̃ain; colam̃na, *s. m.* a pillar.

cóm̃air, *sub. f.* presence, or com̃air, in presence of.

cóm̃airle, *s. f.* counsel, advice; *gen. id. pl.* -leaðs.

com̃al, *s. f.* a handmaid, a maid-servant; also written cum̃al; *gen. id. and* cúim̃aile, *pl.* cúim̃ail.

com̃ap̃ta, *s. m.* a sign, a token; *gen. id. pl.* com̃ap̃ t̃uibe.

cóm̃cōiruiḡeāđt, *s. f.* equal pace; *gen.* -eāđta.

cóm̃b̃áil, *s. f.* meeting; *gen.* cóm̃b̃áls.

- comódaingíon, adj. irresistible, firm, closely knit.*
comódaíad, adj. many-coloured, of equal dyes.
comláinn, gen. of comlánn, a combat.
cóinnuíde, s. f. a tarrying, dwelling, rest; gen. id.
comórtar, s. m. comparing, emulation.
comhrac, s. m. gen. and pl. -raic, fighting, conflicting.
conair, s. f. a path, a way; gen. id. pl. conairí.
Conall, s. m. a man's name, Conall.
concaodar, v. ac. irr. past time, they saw; imp. feic.
Conn ceudádaí, gen. Cuinn ceudádaí, prop. name, Conn
of the hundred battles; father of King Cormac.
Connaé, prob. sub. Connaught.
connaicir, v. ac. emph. form, I, mys elf have seen.
cor, s. m. occasion, a visit, a tune or twist, a cast or throw;
ar cor, so that, to the end that; ar cor ar bít, ar
don cor, by any means, in any wise.
cor, wearying. (See cur.)
córa, adj. comp. of cóir, right, just.
corcúrac, adj. red, purple.
Cormac s. m., a man's name, gen. -maic, Cormac, son of
Art, paramount king of Ireland, A.D. 227-266.
coru, s. m. a goblet, a drinking-horn; gen. coru pl. id.
corp, s. m. a body, a corpse; cuirp, pl. and gen.
corp-buíde, adj. yellow, swarth-bodied.
corraimí, adj., wrestler-like, furious.
Corrta, wearied.
corúgá, s. m. ornament; p. p. ornamenting, dressing, ar-
ranging.
córuig v. ac., arrange, settle, prepare.
cor, n. f., gen. corre, a foot, leg, trunk, pl. cora.
corz, pres. part. of corcam, curbing, restricting.
corraí, s. m. defence; gen. coráinta.
crá, s. m. torment, anguish; gen. id. and crá, pl. crá.
crann, s. m. a tree, a stave, gen. crann, pl. -naib prep.
case.
Crannach, s. m. a surname of the father of Caoilte.
crab, s. f. a bough, a branch; gen. -oib, pl. -oba.
cráice, s. f. a spear, javelin; pl. cráice.
creat, s. m. the body, a carcase; gen. creat, pl. id.
cré, interrog. pron. what, for cia an cru?
crio, s. m. a girdle, belt, zone; gen. creara, pl. crearra.
cródaí, s. m. valour, bravery; gen. id.
croí, s. m. heart; gen. id. pl. croí.
cróm-éileann s. m. a crooked or winding valley or glen;
gen. cróm-éileanna, and -éilinn, pl. anna.

- cnuad̃ar, *s. m.* rigour, severity; *gen.* cnuad̃air.
 cnuinne, *s. f.* the globe of the earth; *gen. id.*
 cú *s. m. or f.* a greyhound; *gen.* cun, con, *prep.* case coin,
 or cuin; *pl.* cuin coin, or cona cointe.
 éuad̃air, *v. n.* thou didst go; *2nd per. sing. perf. of irr. v.*
 téid̃im, *inf.* do clop.
 Cuad̃án, *s. m.* a man's name.
 éuad̃ar, *v. n.* they went.
 éuad̃, *v. n. irr. past,* did go, went; *imp.* téid̃.
 éualad̃ar, *v. ac., irr.* they did hear; *imp.* cluin.
 éualad̃ *v. ac. irr.* did hear; *imp.* cluin.
 cúbarca, *adj.* fragrant.
 éuca, *prep. pron.* unto them.
 éúga, *prep. pron.* unto thee.
 cúgamne, *prep. pron. em̃.* unto us ourselves.
 cuḡam̃a, *emph. pron.* unto me, to myself.
 cuibe, *indecl. adj.* becoming, meet, decent, proper.
 éuice, *prep. pron.* unto her.
 cuio, *s. f., gen.* coṡa; a part, a remnant, portion of food.
 éuige, *prep. pron.* unto him.
 cuige, }
 cuigeaḡ, } *ord. adj.* fifth; *n.* a fifth.
 cúigmeaḡ }
 cúil, *s. f.* a nook, a corner, closet, couch; *gen.* cúile,
pl. cúileana.
 cuileann, *s. m.* the holly-tree; *also* cuilíonn, *pl.* cuilinn.
 Cuinn. (See Conn.)
 cuir, *v. ac.* put; *inf.* cur.
 cuireaḡ, was put.
 cuiread̃ar, *v. ac.* they did put, did cause.
 cuirpeá-ra, *v. ac. second per sing. cond. emph.* thou wouldst
 put.
 cuirpim̃io, we will send.
 cuirpim̃e, *emph. form.* I put, *perf.* cuirear.
 cuirpinn, *v. ac. first per. sing. cond.* I would put or send. (See
 cuir.)
 cuirir, thou didst put.
 cuireac̃, *s. m.* bonds, chains; *gen.* cúirig̃; *pl.* cuirie.
 culad̃, *s. m. or f.* suit, apparel, vestments; *gen. id. and*
 culac̃; *pl.* culad̃eac̃a.
 cum, in order that, it is used as a preposition and governs ge-
 nitive case; *sub. order.*
 Cumall, *s. m.* a man's name; father of Finn.
 cumairḡ, *s. m.* a compound, a confection; *gen. and pl.*
 cumairc̃.

κύμναις, *adj. indecl.* preserved, chased, covered.

κύμν, *s. m.* power, faculty; *gen.* κύμναι.

κύμν, *s. m.* weariness, fatigue, irksomeness.

κύμν, *s. m.* a hero; *gen.* -κύμν, *pl. id.*

κύμναις ἡ δὲ κύμναις ἡ δὲ, Knight of the Red Branch.

κύμναις, *adj.* raging, fierce, savage; from κύμναις, madness, rage.

οὐ, *poss. pron.* of his, from οὐ, of and δ, to his from οὐ and δ, of her, to her, of its, to its, of their, to their of or to which; also *prep.* with of.

οὐ, *a verbal particle* sometimes employed for οὐ, as οὐ βαί, for οὐ βί.

οὐ, *conj.* if, sometimes put for δ, at.

οὐ, *num. adj.* two, always with a noun.

οὐ, *s. f.* a meeting, gathering; *gen.* οὐ

οὐ, *v. a.* οὐ, set apart, distributed.

οὐ, *s. m.* a stronghold, a fortress; *gen.* οὐ; *pl.* οὐ.

οὐ, *s. m.* a man's name.

οὐ, *pref.* as to, as for.

οὐ, *sub.* a druidical pillar-stone. (See ὕμναι.)

οὐ, *s. m.* a foster child; *gen. id. pl.* οὐ.

οὐ, *s. m.* an ox; *gen.* οὐ, *pl. id.*

οὐ, *prep. pron.* to or for me.

οὐ, *adj.* skilful, learned, scientific; from οὐ, a poet, a learned man; also a poem, learning.

οὐ, *emph. pron.* to me, myself.

οὐ, *s. m.* fate, destiny, lot; *gen.* οὐ and οὐ; *pl.* οὐ.

οὐ, *adj.* savage, bold, intrepid, impudent.

οὐ, *s. m.* a tribe of people.

οὐ, *s. m.* mankind, people; *pl. of* οὐ.

οὐ, *prep.* over, upon, by, through; also *pron* for οὐ δ, *prep.* οὐ, of whom, whose.

οὐ, *def. v.* thinks or think; οὐ ὅμν, methinks; οὐ ὅμν, he himself thinks; οὐ ὅμν, they think.

οὐ, *ord. adj.* second.

οὐ, *s. f.* daring, fierceness, boldness; *gen.* -οὐ.

οὐ, *adj.* dauntless, furious.

οὐ, *comp. pron.* of him, of it, from οὐ and ε.

οὐ, *for* οὐ; *3rd. pers. pl. subj. ind.* of οὐ they went.

οὐ, *v. n. irr.* they did go; *imp.* οὐ.

οὐ, *v. n. irr. third per. sing. subj. ind.* did go; *imp.* οὐ,

οὐ, *adj.* difficult; *comp.* οὐ.

οὐ, *adj.* more difficult.

- ρεάξβαίλε, *s. m.* a goodly city, town; *pl.* ρεάξβαίλτε.
 ρεάξθόαντα, *s. m.* pleasing poems or poetry, *from* ρεάξ,
 good, *and* θάν, a poem.
 Ρεάξθα, *s. f.* a proper name.
 ρεάξθουινη, *s. m.* a good man; *pl.* ρεάξθοδοινη.
 ρεάξλαος, *s. m.* a worthy hero; *gen.* ρεάξλαοιός; *pl.* ρεάξ-
 λαοόρα.
 ρεαίβ, *s. m.* form, shape, face, image; *gen.* ρείλβε, *pl. id.*
 ρεαρβ, *adj.* persuaded, sure, certain; *comp.* ρεαρβέος.
 ρεαρς, an eye; *s. m. or f. prep. case pl.*, ρεαρςαίβ
 ρεαρς, *adj.* red. *comp.* ρειρςε.
 ρεαρςαίξ, *v. a.* redden; ρεαρςανν, does redden; *imp.*
 ρεάρηα, *v. ac. irr.* did make; *imp.* ρευν.
 ρεάρηαθ, *v. a. irr.* was made; *imp.* ρευν.
 ρεαρηαίρ, *v.* thou hast done; *imp.* ρευν.
 ρειμιν, *adj.* certain, sure, true.
 ρέιν, *v. imp. form.* make. (See ρευν.)
 Ρείρρορε, *s. f.* a woman's name.
 ρειρεαθ, ρέιξεαηαθ, *adj.* last, hindermost; *s. m.* end, rear,
 stern; *gen.* ρειριθ, *pl. id.*
 ρειριθρε, you yourselves say.
 ρειριμρε, *v. ac. irr. emph. from*, I myself say; *imp.*
 αβαιρ; *past* ουβαιρτ.
 ρειρ, *adj.* to the right hand; *gen.* ρειρε.
 ρειρ, *prep.* after.
 ρέν, *v.* I will make; *imp.* ρευν.
 ρεοθ, *s. f.* a drink; *gen.* ρίξε, *pl.* ρεοθα.
 ρεοιν, *s. f.* will, consent; *gen.* ρεόινη.
 ρεορ, *s. m.* a tear, a drop; *gen.* ρεοιρ; *pl.* ρεόρρηα.
 ρευοθάν, *adj.* white-toothed, *from* ρευο, a tooth, *and* βάν
 white.
 ρευς, *indec. card. adj.* ten.
 ρευν, *v. a. irr.* make, do.
 ρευναν, *infin.* to make; also ρευναν, *s. form.* (See ρευν.)
 ρευνρδορς, *v. embh. form*, I shall or will make.
 ρευνρδαιρ, thou wilt do. *2nd pers. ind. fut. of* ρεάνανιμ.
 ρευνρταμοιο, we shall make.
 ρευντα, made, done.
 ρευνρδανν, *v.* would say, speak; *1st pers. sin. cond. ind. of*
 ρειρμ.
 ρι, *pron.* to her, *from* ρο *and* ι.
 ρια, *s. m.* God; *gen.* ρέ, *pl.* ρέε, ρετε, *and* ρειτε.
 ριαθ *or* ριαίξ, *obs. s. f.* end, conclusion; *only used as a*
 prep.; *α η-ριαίξ after*, η-α θιαίξ, *after* him.
 ριαίρ, *adj.* two *gen. form of* ριρ *or* ριαρ.

ῥΙΑΝΑ, *adj.* vehement, eager, active, strong; *also* ῥΙΑΝ.
 ῥΙΑΝῚΣΔΟΙΛΕΔΘ, *pres. part.* violent, scattering, *from* ῥΙΑΝ,
 vehement, *and* ῚΣΔΟΙΛ, to loose.

ῥΙΑΡΜΥΙΟ, *s. m.* a man's name; *gen.* ῥΙΑΡΜΥΙΟΔ.

ῥΙΒῚΕΙῚῚῚ, *sub. gen. of* ῥΙΒῚΕΔῚῚ, indignation, vengeance.

ῥΙΒῚ, *pron. emph.* to you; ῥΙΒ, *pron.* to or for you.

ῥΙΟΒ, *pref. pron.* of them, off or from them.

ῥΙΟΒῚΑΝ, *emph. pron.* of themselves.

ῥΙΟῚΒΑΙΛ, *s. f.* damage, destruction, loss, defect; *gen.* -ΒΑΙΛΔ.

ῥΙΟΛ, *s. m.* sufficiency, object; *gen.* ῥΙΟΛΔ.

ῥΙΟΛΔῚῚῚΝΔῚ, *gen.* ῚῚΝΔῚῚ; *pl.* ῚῚΝΔῚῚῚ.

ῥΙΟΜ, *comp. pron.* from *oe* and *mé*, of or from me.

ῥΙΟῚῚΒΔῚ, *adj.* dissatisfied, displeased.

ῥΙΟῚῚῚῚΔΑΙΛ, *s. f.* fill, match; *gen.* -ῚῚΔΑ, *pl. id.*

ῥΙΟῚῚῚῚΔΑ, *indec. adj.* perfect, firm, sure, strong; *from*
 ῥΙΟῚῚῚ and ῥΙΟῚῚῚΔ, worthy.

ῥΙΟῚῚῚῚΔΘ, *v.* would make; *imp.* ῚῚῚῚ.

ῥΙΟῚῚῚῚΔΙΜ, *v.* I would make or do; *imp.* ῚῚῚῚ.

ῥΙΟῚῚῚΔ, a troop, *s. m. or f. prep. case* -ῚῚῚῚΔΙΒ, a com-
 pany, a crowd; *gen.* -ῚΔῚΔ.

ῥΙΟῚῚῚΔΙῚῚ, *s. m.* a man's name.

ῥΙῚΕΔῚ, *adj.* straight, erect, direct.

ῥΙῚ, *s. f.* two persons; *gen.* ῚῚῚ; compare ῥΙΔῚ, *gen.* ῚῚῚῚ,
 applied only to persons or personified objects.

ῥΙῚῚῚῚ, *adj. comp. of* ῚῚῚῚῚ, fierce, active, sudden; *also*
 ῚῚῚῚῚ.

ῥΙῚ, *s. f.* harm, need, want, deficiency; *gen.* ῚῚῚ.

ῥΙῚῚῚῚῚΔ, *s. m.* enmity, hatred, ill-will.

ῥΙῚῚῚῚῚῚῚ, *s. f.* folly, want of sense.

ῥΙῚῚῚ, *v. ac.* refuse; *inf.* ῚῚῚῚῚΔΘ.

ῥΙῚῚῚ, *s. m.* law, ordinance; ῚῚῚῚῚῚ, *gen. pl.*

ῥΙῚῚῚΔ, *adj.* close, tight, confined, ῚῚῚῚ.

ῚῚ, *pron.* to him; *also a rel. pron.* which (for Δ).

ῚῚ, *verbal particle*, to, *prefixed to inf. present*, *and also to the*
prete. ind. affirm.; *also prep.* to, of; *poss. pron.* thy.

ῚῚΒΔῚ, *s. m.* a man's name; father of Diorraing.

ῚῚΒῚῚῚῚΔῚ, *adj.* sorrowful, mournful.

ῚῚῚΔῚ, *s. m.* hurt, loss, mischief, wrong; *gen.* ῚῚῚῚΔῚ,
pl. id.

ῚῚῚ, *prep. and poss. pron. for* ῚῚ ῚῚ, to thy, or for thy;
prop. ῚῚῚ.

ῚῚῚῚΔ, *s. m.* burning, conflagration; *also* ῚῚῚῚΔῚ, *gen. id.*
and ῚῚῚῚῚῚ; *pl.* ῚῚῚῚῚΔ.

ῚῚῚῚ, *comp. pron.* to or for them.

ῚῚῚῚῚῚῚῚῚῚΔ, *adj.* impenetrable.

ὑόισλάιῃς, *s. f. pl. of* ὑόισλάῃ; *gen.* ὑόισλάιῃς, from
ὑοῖς, the fist.

οόιζ, *s. f. also* οόιτ, hope, conjecture; *gen.* οόιτε.

οοῖρε, *sub.* a grove, a wood, a thicket; *gen. id.*

ὑολβ δευθ-ῖολυῖ, *s. m.*; Dolbh, of the shining white
teeth.

ὑομ, *pron for* ὑο μο, to my.

ὑομᾶν, *s. m.* the world, the universe; *gen.* ὑομᾶν, *pl. id.*

ὑον, *prep. cont. of* ὑο, to, and ᾶν, the, and put for ὑο'ν.

ὑονν, *s. m.* a man's name; Ὑονν ούμᾶδ, *s. m.* Donn
of the sandbanks; Ὑονν ᾶν οἰλεᾶν, of the islands;
Ὑονν Cnuic na n-ór, of the hill of the fawns;
Ὑονν Léinchnuic, of the bare hills.

ὑορν, *s. m.* a fist; *gen.* ὑοῖρν and ὑοῖρν.

ὑόρρε, *pl. of* ὑορρᾶ, a door; ὑοῖρρῖβ, *prep. case.*

ὑόρᾶν, *emph. pron.* to him himself.

ὑορζαίτε, *adj.* difficult to loose.

ὑρᾶοι, *s. m.* a druid, augur, a magician; *gen. id. pl.*
ὑρᾶοῖτε; *gen. pl.* Ὑρᾶδ.

ὑρᾶοῖδεᾶδ, *s. f.* -εᾶδᾶ, magic, sorcery, divination, *pl. id.*

ὑρεᾶδ, *s. m.* countenance, aspect; *gen.* ὑρεᾶδᾶ, *pl. id.*

ὑρεύετᾶ, *s. m. pl. of* ὑρευέο, ὑρεᾶέο, and ὑρεέο, tales,
poems, stories.

ὑρομᾶ, *sub.* danger, declaiming against; also ὑρομᾶνᾶ.

ὑροηζαῖβ, *s. f.* tribe, race, people; *prep. case of* ὑροηζ;
gen. ὑροηζε.

ὑροηζ-βυῖθνε, *sub. f.* a tribe, company. (See ὑροηζ and
βυῖθεᾶν.)

ὑρῡῡμ, *s. m.* a back, the ridge of a hill or house; *gen.*
ὑρομᾶ; *pl.* ὑρομᾶνᾶ.

ὑυᾶν, *s. m. pl.* ὑυᾶνᾶ, a poem, poems. (Compare ὅᾶν.)

ὑυᾶνᾶδ, *adj.* bardic.

ὑύβᾶδ, *adj.* melancholy, grieved.

ὑύβᾶν, *s. m. gen. form,* ἡς ὑύβᾶν, the flag-stone of
Duban.

ὑύβᾶιρ, *v. ac. irr. past.* said, did say. (See ὑοῖρῡμ.)

ὑύβᾶιρρεᾶν, *v. emph. form,* he himself said.

ὑύβᾶν, *s. m.* a hook, a snare; *gen.* ὑύβᾶν, *pl. id.*

ὑυβ-έορᾶδ, *adj.* black-footed.

ὑύβρᾶσᾶρ, *v.* they said; *imp.* ἄβᾶρ.

ὑυῖβ-ευσᾶν, *s. m.* dark-face.

ὑυῖβνε, *s. m.* a man's name; Ὑᾶ Ὑυῖβνε, the grandson of
Dhuibhne.

ὑυῖβ-ῖλέῖβε, *s. m.* the black mountain; *gen. of* ὑυῖβ-ῖλέῖβ.

ὑυῖνε, *s. m.* a man, a person; *gen.* ὑυᾶοῖνε, *pl. id.*

οὐίνν, *prep. pron.* to us.

οὐίτ, *pers. pron.* to thee.

οὐίτρε, *emph. pron.* to thee thyself.

οὐί, *irr. v. infin.* to go, going; *imp.* τέίξ.

οὐίνα, *s. m. gen. of οὐί*, a fort, also *gen. οὐί*, *pl. id.*

οὐίττάρδ, *g. -τάρδ*, an *adj.* of one's country; as a *noun*, a hereditary proprietor.

οὐίττάρδ, *gen. pl. of οὐίττάρ*, hereditary proprietors; *pl. οὐίττάρδ*; also the place of one's birth.

έ, *pers. pron.* he, it; employed as *nom. case* after assertive verb *ί*, and also after passive verbs.

έ, *pers. pron. acc. case*, him, it.

έδδδ, *s. m.* a messenger, a post-boy, a courier; *gen. -δδ*, *pl. -δδ*.

έδδ, *s. m. pl. -δδ*, steeds, horses.

έδδ, *s. f.* fear, terror, timidity.

έδδδ, *s. f. gen. -δδ*, learning, art, science; also *έδδδ*; *gen. έδδδ*, *pl. id.*

έδδδ, *s. f. gen. έδδδ*, a *prop. name*.

έδδδδ, *s. m.* disunion, variance, discontent.

έδδδδδ, *s. m.* enmity; *gen. -δδ*, *pl. -δδδ*, and *-δδδ*.

έδδδδ, *s. f.* sickness, ill health, an evil disease, a plague; *gen. id. pl. -δδ*.

έδδδδδ or έδδδδδ, *pron.* between them; from *έδδδ*, between and *έδδ*, them.

έδδδδ, *s. m.* armour, clothing; *gen. -δδ* and *έδδδδ*, *pl. id.*

έδδδδ, *s. m.* necessity, *gen. έδδδ*; also *έδδδ*, *s. f.* force, distress.

έδδ, *indec. indef. adj. pron.* other.

έδδ, *sub. prop. name*, part of Queen's Co. and Tipperary.

έδδ, *s. f.* Ireland; *gen. έδδδδδ* and *dat. έδδδδδ*.

έδδδδδδ, *v. n.* they arose; *imp. έδδδ*.

έδδδδ, he arose.

έδδδδδ, thou didst rise.

έδδδ, *s. f.* a ransom, fine (particularly for bloodshed), retribution, restitution; *gen. έδδδ*.

έδδδ, *v. n.* arise; *inf. έδδδ*.

έδδδδ, *part.* slaughtering.

έδδδδδ, *v. n.* rises; *imp. έδδδ*; *έδδδδδ*, shall arise.

έδδ, *prep.* after, behind; from an obs. *s.* signifying a trace.

έδδδ, *s. m. gen. and pl. of έδδδ*, a fish.

έδδδδδ, or *έδδδδδ*, *s. m.* hearing listening.

έδδδ, *s. f.* a woman's name.

- εοχάιρ, *s. m. gen.* εοχάδα, a man's name, Eochaidh.
 εοχραδα, *s. f. pl. of* εοχάιρ, a key; *gen.* εοχραδ.
 εοζαν ο εαρ, *s. m. proper name*, Owen, Eugene, and John;
 ό εαρ, from the South.
 ευο, *s. f. gen. and pl.* ευοα, jealousy.
 ευοτριον, *adj. also* εαυοτριον, light, nimble, brisk, a cascade.
 ευς, ό'ευς, *v. n.* died, or did die; *imp. and inf. id.*; also
 s. m. death; *gen.* έις or έυςα.
 ευραδ, *sub.* ευρα, refusal, denial.
 ευλοζαδ, *v. n.* has fled, has eloped; *imp.* ευλοις.
 ευλυζαδ, *s. m. gen.* ευλαιςτε, escape, desertion, elopement.
 ευναμαιλ, *adj.* light as a bird, bird-like.
 ρα, *put for* βα, βοο, was, ρα θεαρβ, *i.e.*, βα θεαρβ, it was
 certain, sometimes improperly written for ραε, cause, ρα
 prep. under, to, unto, ρα'ν ζ-ελαρ, under the table,
 ρα'ν ζ-κοιλλ, to or through the wood; ρα *prefixed*
 to a noun sub., makes it an *adverb*. ρα εूल, ρα όριυιμ,
 backwards. ρα θειρεαδ, at length, lastly, or at last;
 ρα θεοτο, finally, ρα βο, twice, &c.
 ραυ, *sub. gen.* ραιυ, length; αιυ ραυ, entirely.
 ραυα, *adj.* long.
 ραουζαδ, *pres. parts, also* ραυαδ and ραυοζ, kindling
 lighting. ραυαιυιμ, I kindle, excite, provoke.
 ραζ, *v. ac.* leave.
 ραζαιβ, *v. ac.* he left (*old form*), he left, did leave.
 ραζαιλ, *vac. irr. inf.* to get, *imp* ραζ.
 ραζβαιλ, *inf.* to leave, depart from.
 ραζβαιμ, or ραζαιμ, I leave.
 ραζραδ, *v. ac.* would leave.
 ραιερεαυ, *v. ac.* I shall see; *imp.* ρευε.
 ραιεριν, *v. inf.* to see; *imp.* ρευε; also *sub.* seeing.
 ραιλλ, *s. f.* advantage, opportunity, leisure, *gen.* ραιλλε.
 ραιλτε, *s. f.* a welcome, salutation, greeting, *gen. id. pl.*
 -τιςε and τεαδα.
 ραμλε, *s. f.* a swallow, night-hawk; also ραμλεοζ and
 αμλεοζ, *gen.* αμλειςε, *pl.* αμλεοζα.
 ραιρε, *s. f.* a watching; *gen. id. also interjec.* fie, shame.
 ραιρζεαν, *s. m.* a sheath; *gen.* ραιρζειμ; *pl.* ραιρζεαυνα.
 ραιττε, *s. f. also* ραιτ, a field, a plain, a lawn.
 ραλα, *sub.* displeasure.
 ραν, *v. n.* stay.
 ραν, *for* ρα αν, *prep. phrase*, under the, towards the.
 ραν, *s. a.* wandering, straying, &c.
 ραναδ, *sub.* declivity, steep, descent; *gen.* ραναδ.
 ρανραυ, I will stay.

բաօի, *prep. pron.* under him or it, *also prep.* under, below, beneath, about, around, բաօի իրն, *adv. phrase*, for that reason.

բձր, *prop.* բձ'ր. *contrac. of* բա ձր, reason, cause, occasion, բձ, *s. m. gen.* բձԺ, *pl. id.*

բձրձ, *s. m.* a wilderness, a desert; *gen.* -ձից, *pl.* -ձիցե, *from obs. adj.* բձր, empty, void.

բձրջաօ, *pres. part.* tightening.

բձԺձ, *s. m.* a giant; *gen.* -ձից, *pl. id.* *also* ձիւձ, *gen. ձիւց, pl. ձիւցե.*

բձԺԺ, *v. ac. irr.* he saw, *also* բձԺԺ.

բձԺԺԺ, *v. ac.* they saw, *imp.* բձ.

բձԺ, *s. f.* time, place, turn; *gen.* բձԺԺ, *pl. id.* բձԺ, n-ձօն, one time; բձԺ n'ձիւլ, another time, formerly ջձ ուլ բձԺ, every time; ջձ ձր բձԺ, every other time; ձն ձր բձԺ, the second time.

բձԺր, *adv.* once.

բձօ, *s. f.* extent, length, continuance; ձր բձօ, throughout, during.

բձօձձ, we know. *See next.*

բձօձ, *defec. v.* I know. *now only used negatively.*

բձլ, *s. m.* treachery, treason, deceit, *gen.* բձլլ.

բձր, *s. m.* a man, a husband; *gen.* բձր, *pl. id.* *and* բձ ձ.

բձր, *v. n. inf.* բձրԺձն, rain.

բձրձօ, was showered, or poured; *also* happening, falling; իօ բձրձօ բձլլե իօմե, *i.e.*, welcome was poured out before him.

բձրձօձ, they poured out, or showered.

բձրձմձլ, *adj.* manly, brave.

բձրձն, *s. m.* land, ground, country, *gen.* -ձն, *pl. id.* *also* a field, a farm.

բձրձեւ, *s. m.* a male companion, a husband, *gen.* բձրձեւ.

բձրջձ, *adj. comp.* fiercest, -ջձիցե, most savage.

բձրջձր, *s. m.* a man's name, a henchman or attendant of Բձիւլե.

բձրջւր, *s. m.* a man's name.

բձրր, *adj.* better, *comp. of* մձ.

բձրրձձ, *adj.* straining (the arms) perhaps from բձրրձիւ, one of the bones of the Cubet (Ulna).

բձր, *s. m. pl.* -ԺԺ, a grave, a tomb, *gen. id. also. gen.* բձր, an act, a virtue, a miracle.

բձրձ, *also* բձրօ, *adv.* forthwith, henceforward, hereafter.

բձրի, *adj.* possible; *also s. m.* power, ability.

- féiríomeac, *adj.* mighty, needful, necessary; féiríom, the customary service due from a vassal to his lord.
 féin, *pron. part.* own self.
 féinníodé, *s. m. pl.* champions.
 féiríroé, *adj.* the better of it, from féarín, *comp. of* maic, good, and roé, of it.
 féir, also féirí, *s. f.* a feast, an entertainment; *gen.* féire, and feirí, *pl. id.*
 féitíreathar, *adj.* sinewy, lusty, powerful; from féit, a sinew, a vein, and reathar, thick, fat, swollen.
 feoil, *s. f.* flesh, *gen.* febla, *pl.* feolta.
 feuc, *v. ac. irr.* look; feucáin, *infin.*
 feurgoirt, *s. m.* a meadow, a field; *gen.* feurgoirt, *pl. id.*
 feuruaicne, *adj.* grass-green, from feur, grass, and uaicne, a green colour.
 feuroa, *s. m.* a feast, *gen. id. pl.* feurtaíre.
 fiaca, *pl.* debts, obligations; *prep. case,* fiacaib: roóc nín ré o' fiacaib aín, he put obligations on him.
 fiacra, *s. m. gen.* fiacraic, a man's name. Tír fiacraic, *i.e.* Tireragh, in county Sligo.
 fiab, *s. m.* a deer, *gen. id. and* fiab, *pl.* fiaba.
 fiabac, *s. m.* a hunting, a prey, venison; *gen.* fiabúig.
 fiabáin, *dat. of* fiabán, wildness; ab-fiabáin, in wildness, wildly.
 fiabnúire, *s. f.* witness, also testimony; *gen. id. pl.* fiabnúir, fiabnúirí and fiabnúireada; a b-fiabnúire, in presence (of).
 fiarfaic, *v. a.* inquire, question; *infin.* fiarfaic.
 fiarfaicéadair, they inquired, asked.
 fianboic, *s. f.* tent, hut, hunting-lodge; *gen.* -boic, *pl.* -boica.
 fian-cóirgar, slaughter of wild beasts.
 fiann, *n. f. gen.* féinne, *pl. id. and* fianna, *gen. pl. na* b-fiann, a soldier of the ancient Irish militia.
 fiann, *coll. n. f. gen.* féinne (fianna éireann), the Feni, the celebrated warriors of Fionn MacCumhail.
 ficéad, *card. adi.* twenty, a score.
 fill, *v. n. imp.* return.
 fillfead, I will return; *1st pers. sing. fut.*
 fiocháir, *adj.* wrathful, fierce, cruel, angry.
 foúba, } *s. f.* a wood, thicket, wilderness; *gen.* -baíre,
 foúbad, } *prep. case. pl.* -baib.
 fion, *s. m.* wine; *gen.* fionn.
 fionn, *s. m.* a man's name, *gen.* Finn.
 fionn-cóirac, *adj.* fair-footed.

říor, *adj.* true.

říorćaoim, *comp. adj.* truly gentle, říor, true, and ćaoim, gentle.

říorćaoć, *s. m.* a true hero or knight, *pl.* ćaoić.

říorćaoiřnear, *s. m.* a true or real solitude, privacy.

říorćuiřge, *s. m.* fresh or spring water.

říor, *s. m.* knowledge, art, science, *gen.* řeara.

říorć, *adj.* knowing, expert, instinctive.

řír, *s. m. gen. of řear*, a man.

říreolć, *adj.* possessed of true knowledge and wisdom, from říor and eolć, knowing.

řírřlic, *adj.* truly wise, cunning.

řírinne, *sub.* the truth.

řír, *n. f. gen. říre*, a vision.

říće, *card. adj.* also říććioo, říćio, and říćioo, twenty, a score.

řlećo, *s. f.* a feast or banquet; *gen.* řleioe, *pl.* řlećo.

řleirř, *i.e.*, řleann řleirřge, a *prop. name*, Glenflesk; also *gen. of řlearrř*, a garland.

řoćair, *s. f.* presence, company, *used only with a preposition*, as ann a řoćair, in their presence.

řocal, *s. m. gen. -ail*, a word, mandate, promise; *gen. řocail, pl. id. and řocla*.

řoćtar, *v. ac.* he asks; řoćt, *s. f.* interrogation.

řořć, *s. m.* a marauder, plunderer; řořć řećo, same.

řořćlać, *adj.* fearful, destroying, ravaging.

řořćlaraim, *v. a.* I grow pale.

řořćluřćo, robbery.

řořćnam, *s. f.* use, service, benefit; *gen.* řořćnam.

řořur, *prep.* near, close to, also řořarrř.

řóil, *s. f.* awhile, *adv.* řo řóil, for a while; řóil, *interjec.* softly.

řoilćriřř, *v. a.* show, publish; *in fin.* iurćo.

řoilćriřřećo, *pass. v. past tense.* was announced, proclaimed.

řoirbće, *adj.* older, fuller, more perfect, advanced in age.

řoirroćarrřćo, *pres. part.* reddening with blood, wounding.

řoirře, *adj.* older, fuller, more perfect, advanced in age.

řoirřoionć, *adj.* sedate, serious, tranquil.

řolt, *s. m.* the hair of the head, a tail; *gen.* řuilć.

řoluaraim, *part.* skipping, bustling, with a giddy motion, distraction.

řorćóimeuro, *sub.* protection, safeguard, watching; *gen.* řorćoiméuro.

řoro, *v. ac.* stop, also hire or retain, hinder.

řorřailće, *part adj.* opened, laid bare; *imć.* řuarřailć.

բրօջար, *v. a.* answer, *imb.* -ջրօ, and -ջարօ.

բրօջարօ, *s. m.* an answer; *gen.* բրօջարօ.

բիր, *prep. pron.* old form of Լիր, with him, of him, through him, by him.

բրտօլամ, *perf. part.* attending, ministering; բրտ, *s. f.* suit, attendance.

բրօջար, *v. n.* announce, proclaim, publish; *imp.* -ջրօ and -ջարօ.

բար, *v. ac.* did find. (See բօջ.)

բարար, *v. ac. irr.* they did find; *past tense* of բօջ.

բաժ, *s. m.* hatred, abhorrence; *gen.* բաժօ.

բւջեմ, *s. m.* residue, remainder; *gen.* բւջմ and բւջմ.

բւլնցե, *adj.* patient, enduring, suffering, also բւլն-ջեմ,

բւլ-բարժօ, *adj.* bloody-deeded.

բւլնցմ, *v. ac.* we get, receive; *imp.* բօջ.

բւլնցար, *v. pass.* will be found.

բւլնցար, *v. ac.* thou shalt leave.

բւլնցար, *v. ac.* we will leave; *imp.* բօջ.

բւլնցո բ, *v. ac.* he will leave.

բւլնցո, *v. ac.* they get; *imp.* բօջ.

բւլ, *sub. v.* it is; բւլ? is it?

բւլրիօ (old form) *v. n.* they are, *imp.* բի (modern form) Բ-բւլ բար and Բ-բւլրօ.

բւլրի, *v. sub.* ye are; *2nd form* of բար.

բւլնցօ, *v. n. part.* reddening with blood, cutting, *imp.* բւլնց.

բւլն, *n. f.* excuse, permission; նի բւլնի օւր, you must, *i.e.*, (there is) no excuse for you (to avoid it); Ի բւլնի օմ, it is (an excuse) free for me (to do as I please in the matter); with the negative բւլնի conveys the idea of obligation; with the assertive verb it has a contrary meaning. It is not used except in such sentences.

բւլնար, *adj.* easier.

բւլնօ, *adj. comp.* of բար, easy.

բւլ, *prep. pron.* under them.

ջ, *s. m.* a javelin, a spear; *gen.* ջօ. *pl.* ջօւթ; other forms of *gen. sing.* ջօ, ջի, ջօւ, and *nom. pls.* ջի, ջօւ, ջօւթ, and ջօւթօ.

ջօ. *v. ac.* seize go, come; ջօն, does seize; *inf.* ջօն.

ջօնար, they went.

ջօնի, *s. f.* taking, seizing, a capture, *gen.* -նի.

ῥαβλα, *adj.* fork-shaped, divided; *also s. f. pl. of ῥαβαλ*, a fork, a prong, a branch, a gable.

ῥαὰ, *also ῥαὲ, indec. indef. pron.* every, each thing, each time.

ῥαιρμ, *s. f.* a summons, decree, proclamation; *gen.* ῥαιρμα, *pl. id., and ῥαιρμanna.*

ῥαιρῥε, *s. f.* valour, prowess, heroism; *gen. id.*

ῥαλαρ, *s. m.* disease, distemper; *gen.* ῥαλαρ, *and ῥαλαρα, pl. id.*

ῥαλλάν, *sub.* a pillar-stone; *gen.* ῥαλλάν; *from ῥαλλ*, a pillar-stone.

ῥαοῦ, *s. f. gen.* ῥαοῦτε, the wind; *pl.* ῥαοῦα, ῥαν, *prep.* without.

ῥαρ, *s. m.* profit, advantage, gain, good; *also adj.* near nigh to; *also prep.* near, close to.

ῥαραίῶ ῥλύνουῖ, *s. m.*; *gen.* ῥαραῖο ῥλύνουῖ, Garaidh of the black knees.

ῥαρῖ ἄβα, *s. f.* a rough river; *also ἄβανν*, a river; *gen.* ἄιβνε, *pl.* ἄιβνε; ῥαρῖ-ἄβα να β-ῥιανν, the rough river of the Feni, now called ῥεῖνν, *i.e.*, the river Laune, flowing from the Lake of Killarney (ῥεῖν) into Dingle Bay.

ῥαρῖ, *s. m.* a proper name.

ῥαρρα, *s. m.* warriors, soldiers, domestic troops.

ῥεαρρ, *v. ac.* cut, cut down, mow, slice; *imp.* ῥεαρρῶ.

ῥεαρ, *s. m. pl.* ῥεαρα; *prep. case* ῥεαραῖῖ, a bond, a religious vow, an oath, a charm.

ῥεῖρε, *adj., comp. of ῥεurr*, sharp, keen, subtle.

ῥεοῖαο, *v. n. irreg.* I will go; *imp.* ῥεῖῥ.

ῥεοῖαο, *v. ac.* I will take, receive; *imp.* ῥαῖ.

ῥεοῖαμ, *v. n. irreg.* we will go (*old form*).

ῥῖο, *conj.* though, although, how be it, yet.

ῥῖοῖ, *comp. indef. pron.* whoever, whatever, he that; *contr form of ῥῖο* ῖῖ.

ῥῖοῖαο, *conj.* how be it, although, though, nevertheless, yet.

ῥῖλ-ῖεῖραῖ, *adj.* the white-fingered.

ῥῖοῖα, *s. m.* an attendant, man-servant, a page; *gen. id. pl.* ῥῖοῖαῖῥε *and* ῥῖοῖαῖῖ *and* ῥῖοῖαῖα.

ῥῖοῖαῖῥεῖαῖ, *s. f.* attendance, service.

ῥῖοῖ, *conj.* though notwithstanding; ῥῖοῖ ῥο, sometimes although, sometimes although not.

ῥῖα, *v. ac.* take; *imp.* ῥῖαῖαο.

ῥῖαρ-ῥῖανν, *gen.* ῥῖαρ-ῥῖννε, the green-coated Feni.

ῥῖαν-ῥῖαῖτε, *comp. adj.* pure-swift; ῥῖα, quick.

- ḡlan-ḡaḡḡarḡaḡ, *adj.* clear-sighted, bright-viewed.
 ḡlaḡḡ, *s. m.* a shout, call; *gen.* ḡlaḡḡḡ.
 ḡlar ḡ ḡḡaḡḡ ḡḡḡeḡḡ, the pale or sallow-faced man from
 the plain of Bregia.
 ḡleann, *s. m.* a valley, a glen; *gen.* ḡleanna and ḡlin, *pl.*
 ḡleannaḡa.
 ḡloine, *s. f.* a glass, glass; *gen. id. pl.* ḡloinni.
 ḡlóir, *s. m.* a man's name; also noise, *gen.* ḡlóir.
 ḡluair, *v. ac. and n.* go, march; ḡluair, *v. ac. or n.* he, &c.
 went; ḡluairḡeḡḡar, they went, departed.
 ḡḡaḡḡ-ḡḡiann, *gen.* ḡḡaḡḡ-ḡḡéinne, *s. m.* standing army of
 Feni.
 ḡo, *conj.* until, that; *adv.* still, yet; *before an adj. changes*
latter to adv., also prep. to, unto, with; *also s. m.*
 deceit.
 ḡoin, *s. f.* a wound, a stroke, a hurt; *gen.* ḡoine.
 ḡoineḡ ḡn Eamhuin, *s. m.* the wounder from Eamhuin.
 ḡorm-ḡuinneḡḡaḡ, *adj.* blue-windowed.
 ḡoḡan ḡil-ḡeupḡaḡ, *s. m.* the loud-voiced, white-fingered
 man; ḡuḡ, the sound of the voice.
 ḡrḡ, *s. m.* love, affection, charity; *gen. id. and ḡrḡḡaḡ.*
 ḡrḡáinne, *s. f.* Grainne, generally rendered Grace: daughter
 of Cormac, and heroine of the story.
 ḡḡianán *s. m.* a summer-house, bower, a sunny spot, a royal
 palace; *gen.* ḡḡianáin, *pl. id.*
 ḡḡaḡḡ, *s. m. or f.* a cheek, a brow; *also ḡḡaḡḡḡ.*
 ḡaḡaḡ, *s. f. gen.* ḡaḡlann, a shoulder; *prep. case* ḡaḡlann;
pl. ḡaḡlne.
 ḡur, *conj.* that; *prep.* until; *also part.* before verbs,
 ḡurab, *form of ḡurba or ḡur ab eḡḡ*, that it is, was,
 or is.
 í, *pers. pron.* she, her; *also a prep.*
 í, *s. f.* an island, *gen. id.*
 íḡḡ *pers. pron.* they, them.
 íar *adv.* after, afterwards; *also indec. sub.* the end, last
 extremity, the west.
 íarrainn, *sub.* (made) of iron; *gen.* of íarann, iron.
 íarri, *v. ac. inf.* íarriḡḡḡ, ask, demand, inquire, invite,
 entreat; íarriann, is wont to ask; íarriar, *v. ac.* asks
 (*hist. pres.*)
 íarriḡḡ or íarriḡḡ and íarriarḡar, *sub.* asking, a request,
 petition, invitation prayer, an attempt to strike; *gen.*
 íarriarḡa, *pl. id.*
 íarḡ, *s. m.* a fish, *gen.* éirḡ, *pl. id.*; *also íarḡ, gen.* éirḡ,
pl. id.

- αἰῆλας, *adj. gen. m.* αἰῆλαιος *fem.* αἰῆλαια, *comp. id.*
 green-landed, emerald, *from* αἶ, *s. f.* a land, a coun-
 try, a region, *and* ἡλός, green.
 ἰβ, *v. ac.* ἰβουσαν, they, drank, or did drink.
 ἰωρ, *prep.* between, *adv.* at all, *conj.* both, *also* εἰωρ.
 ἰῆ, *sub.* a collar, a ring; *also* tallow, grease.
 ἰμείαν, *adj.* far, remote, long.
 ἰμμερῆς, *s. m.* reproach, rebuke, reproof; *gen.* ἰμμερῆς, *pl. id.*; *also* punishment.
 ἰμερῆς, *s. f.* great fear, dread, terror; *gen. id. from* ἰμ, *and* ερῆς, fear.
 ἰμωρ, *inf. of* ἰμω, to play, acting upon; *also s. f. gen.* ἰμωρ, a play.
 ἰμλιν, *s. f.* the navel; *gen.* ἰμλιν, *pl.* ἰμλιν, *also* ἰμλεῖς.
 ἰμμερῆς, *adj.* very thick, fat, fleshy, plump; *the prefix* ἰμ *here is intensitive.*
 ἰμμερῆς, *s. m.* strife, contention; *gen.* ἰμμερῆς, *also* ἰμμερ; *gen.* ἰμωρ, *pl. id.*
 ἰμμερῆς, *s. f.* departure, progress, migration, an adventure, a feat; *gen.* ἰμμερῆς.
 ἰμμερῆς, *v. n. inf.* ἰμμερῆς, go, depart.
 ἰνός, *adv.* than; *form of* ἰνός, sometimes ἰνός.
 ἰνός, *prep. pron.* in our; ἄν, in, *and* ἄν, our.
 ἰνός, *s. f.* the brain, brains; *gen.* ἰνός.
 ἰνός, *adj. indec.* serviceable, fit for active service.
 ἰνός, *s. f.* a daughter, a virgin; *also* ἰνός *and* ἰνός; *gen.* ἰνός, *pl.* ἰνός.
 ἰνός, *v. ac.* I will tell, relate; *fut. of* ἰνός.
 ἰνός, *v. ac.* tell, relate; *inf.* ἰνός, ἰνός ἰνός.
 ἰνός, *inf.* to tell, to relate; ἰνός, *v. ac. emph.* *form,* is told, related.
 ἰνός, *sub. dat. pl.* the openings of the head and ears.
 ἰνός, *s. f.*, ἰνός, *gen.* a telling, relating.
 ἰνός, *s. m.* a man's name, the many-coloured man.
 ἰνός, *s. m.* many-edged [weapons]; ἰνός, *a compositive part. signifying* much, many, variety; ἰνός *is also an obs. verb, meaning* change or chequer; ἰνός, the edge of a sword or tool; *gen.* ἰνός, *pl. id.*
 ἰνός, *s. f. gen. of* ἰνός, varied wealth, riches, chattels.
 ἰνός, *s. f.* a game, a hurling match, *pl.* ἰνός; *also* ἰνός, *v. ac.* toss, drive, throw, hurl.
 ἰνός, *pres. part.* hurling, driving; *imp.* ἰνός *or* ἰνός.
 ἰνός, *s. f.* a dispute, controversy, strife; *also* ἰνός; *gen.* ἰνός, *pl. id.*

- 10mčair, *gen.* 10mčar, *v. ac.* carry, bear, behave, endure.
 10mðā, *adj. indec.* much, many.
 10mθað, *sub. gen. of* 10mθā *or* 10mθair, a couch, a bed.
 10mpuir, *v. ac.* turn, return; *imp.* 10mpóð, *also* umpuir.
 10mradð, *s. m.* a discourse, dispute; *gen.* 10mradiz and 10mradioce, *pl. id.*
 10mradð, discourse; *s. m. prep. case* 10mradioceib, conversation, report.
 10mčurā, *prep.* as for, concerning, with regard to.
 10nað, *s. m.* a place, tryste, an appointment, deputy, *also* 10nnāð; *gen.* 10nnuio.
 10načar, *s. m.* the entrails, the bowels; *gen.* 10načair.
 10ngā, *s. f. gen. pl. id.* 10ngan, a nail [of the finger], a hoof, a claw, a talon; riches, treasure; *pl.* 10ngne and 10ngna.
 10ngna, *s. m.*, *also* 10nganğar, a wonder, miracle, surprise, *also* 10ngnað; *pl.* 10nganta.
 10nnur, *s. m.* ri *also* onnur and onnar,
 10nnat, *prep. pron.* in thee.
 10nnla, *v. s. m.* washing; *gen.* 10nnalta.
 10nnmuin. *or* 10nnuin, *adj.* dear, loving, courteous, affable; *reg. comp.*
 10nnradioð, *s. s. gen.* 10nnruioð; *pl.* 10nnruioðe, an approach, invasion, attack, siege, assault.
 10nnruioð, approached, drew near; *imp. and infin. id.*
 10nnra, *prep. pron.*, in them.
 10nnur *conj.* so that, insomuch that, however.
 ir, *the assertive verb* is, it is; *perfect tense* ba, or buð; *future* bur; *subj. pres.* ab, *subj. perfect* bað.
 lá, *s. m.* a day, *gen*; lae, laoi, *dat.* ló; *pl.* laeete, laeeta; lá n-ann, *i. e.* lá ða raib ann, a day there was in it, *or*, once upon a time.
 labair, *v. ac.* speak; *inf.* labairt.
 láioir, *adi.* strong, mighty; *comp.* láioire and láiope.
 láiopeact, *s. f.* strength, force; *gen.* -eacta.
 laiğin, *s. pl.* the province of Leinster; *gen.* laiğean.
 lám, *prep. case*; *pl.* lámā.
 lám pe, *prep.* near, beside, at hand; *dative form of* lám *after preposition understood.*
 láimeuctač, *adj.* mighty-handed.
 lám, *s. f. gen.* láime, a hand.
 lám, *v. ac.* dare, presume; *inf.* lámāð.
 lámrað, *v. ac.* I will dare, take in hand, feel, meddle with.
 lámrað, *v. ac.* it will be dared: *passive verb used impersonally.*
 lánðóiméil, *adj.* wondrous; *also* lánáioðeíl.
 lánáilne, *adj. gen. of* lánálainn, very beautiful.

lánatalam, *s. m. or f.* the very earth, soil, land; *gen.* -lámán, *pl.* -lta; lán in composition means perfection, enough, well.

lántróillre, *s. f.* effulgence; *gen. and pl. id.*, also *pl.* lántróillrige; the *τ* in this word is introduced as an eclipsing letter.

laoc, *s. m.* a hero, champion, soldier; *gen.* laoié, *pl. id.*

laocöa, *adj.* heroic.

laogáire, *s. m.* a man's name.

lár, *s. m.* midst, presence, the ground, the floor; *gen.* lár.

látair, *s. f.* presence, company; generally used adverbially a látair, oo látair, in presence of.

le, *prep.* with, also re, (old form).

leaba, or leapa, *s. f.* a bed; *gen.* leabta, *pl.* leaptaca.

leact *s. m.* a grave, gravestone, a pile of stones in memory of the dead; *gen.* -éta, *pl.* -étarige.

leamán, *s. f.* the river Laune, flowing from Lakes of Killarney into the sea at Castlemaine Harbour; *gen.* leamaine.

lean, *v. ac. inf.* -ámáin, follow.

leanán, *s. m. or f.* a lover, a spouse; *gen.* -áin, *pl. id.* leanán-rige, a familiar spirit, a fairy-lover.

leanadair, *v. ac.* they did follow; *imp.* lean,

leanfao, *v. ac.* I will follow,

leanfa, *emph. form.* follow thou.

leat, *prep. pron.* with thee, from lé and tú.

leatan-arm, *s. m.* a broad weapon, from leatan, broad, and arm, armour, weapons; *gen.* -airm, *pl. id.* and armma, *prep. case pl.* leatan-armmaib.

leatan-mór, *adj.* broad and great, or wide, expansive *dat. f.* leatan-móir.

leatbóiz, *gn.* leatbóizge, *s. f.* half a shoe, *i. e.* one shoe; *pl.* leatbóizga, used as a soubriquet of great contempt. (See leat.)

léi, *prep. pron.* with her.

léiz, *v. ac.* let, give, or put; *inf.* léizean; also léizíon, to let.

léizeadair, they did let or loose.

léizfeao, would let.

léizfeam, *v. ac.* we will let; also léizfirim.

léizfirinne, *emph. form.* I myself would let, 1st scog. cond. mood.

léizib, do ye or you let.

léizir, *v. ac. 2nd sing. past* thou didst let, suffer, put away.

léizteoir, *s. m.* a reader; *gen.* léizteoir, *pl.* léizteoirib.

léine, *s. f.* a shirt, a linen garment; *gen. id. pl.* léim-téada.

leir, *prep. pron.* with him; also *prep.* by (*before a vowel*).

leit, *s. j. dat. case of* leat, a half, a moiety, a part; *in composition same as "ward" in Eng. as,* leat-íar, westward, leat-éar, southward, leat-éuáir, northward, leat-íoir, eastward; where one of a pair is intended to be pointed, leat is employed, as ar leat glun, on one knee; leat-íúil, one eye; also *in adverbial phrases; as* a leit, to the charge of, air leit, apart, rá leit, severally, leat ré, beside.

leó, *prep. pron.* with them.

leoḡan, *s. m. or* leo, lion, or leomán, a lion; *gen.* leomáin, *pl. id.*

leóimáinne, *v. ac. emph. form,* I would dare: *1st sing. cond. mood of* lám, dare.

leór, *adj. no comp.* sufficient, enough; also lór.

leóróidim, *s. f.* sufficiency, enough; also lóróadaim.

léirḡlan, *adj.* clear-bright.

lias or leac, *s. f.* a flag, a stone, tombstone; *gen.* leice, *dat.* leic and lic, *pl.* leaca.

liatluacla, probably refers to the district or land of the withered rushes; liat, gray, and luacla, *gen. and pl. of* luacair, a rush, luacra, full of rushes.

lifeaclair, *s. m.* surname of Cairbre, King of Ireland, A. D. 268. Keating states that he was called Lifeachair, from having been fostered near the river Liffey.

ling, *v. ac. or n.,* leap, skip, spring, press, fly; *inf. id.*

linn-íacla, *adj.* of the many teeth, surname of the celebrated artificer léin from whom loc léin is called.

linne, *emph. form of* linn, *prep. pron.* with or to us.

liom, *prep. pron.* with me, liomra, *emph. form.*

lion, *v.* fill; also *s. m.* a quantity.

lionán, *sub.* probably the little hamlet of Leenane in Joyce's country, Co. Galway.

li, *s. m.* the father of Mananan.

ló, *prep. case of* la, *s. m.* a day. (See la.)

loc léin, *s. m. gen.* loca lein, the Lakes of Killarney, now only applied to the lower lake.

loclannac, *s. m. nom. sing. and gen. pl.* aig, Danes, foreigners.

loingear, *s. m.* a navy, fleet; *gen.* loingir, also luingior *gen.* luingir.

loinneaca, *adj.* glittering, shining, brilliant; also loinnreac and loinneapda.

loirg, *v. ac.* burn; *inf.* loirgadh; loirgeann, *v. ac.* burns.
loir, *v. ac. inf.* lot, wound; loirteadh, *past pass.* was wounded,
hurt.

lom-loirgneadh, *adj.* with a mighty sound; loirgneadh, loud
sounding; and lom is merely an intensitive.

long, *n. f. gen.* loinge and luinge, *dat.* loing, a ship.

longaib, *prep. case, pl. of* long.

loirg, *gen. and pl.* luirg or loirg, a track, footstep, a trace;
also a fac-simile, progeny; ár loirgna, *emph. form,*
our track; áir loirg na sean, in imitation of the
ancients.

loirgaire, *s. m. gen. id. pl.* loirgaire, a tracker, pursuer,
follower.

loirgaireadh, and -eadh, *s. f.* tracking, pursuit, search, in-
quiry; *gen.* -eada.

luaðfaidhe, *cond.* should be mentioned, betrothed.

luaib, *v. inf.* luaib, speak of, mention.

luaite, *adj. comp. of* luaib.

luar, *s. m.* swiftness, despatch; *gen.* luair, le luar a cor,
by the swiftness of his feet, da luar, as swiftly as pos-
sible.

luadháir, -áire, *s. m.* joy, mirth, gladness, a shout of joy or
triumph; also luadháir, from luaib, quick, swift, and
gáire, laughter.

luath or luath, *s. m.* a clan, folk, people, a class of persons;
gen. id. and luatha.

luaidh, *n. m. gen.* luaidhe, Lugaidh, a man's name.

luimneadh, Limerick, originally the name of the Lower
Shannon. The site of the city was anciently called
Ror dá foileadh, *which see.*

luimeadh, *s. m. or. f. pl.* -ada a coat of mail, a breast-
plate, armour; *gen.* luime and luime.

ma, *conj.* if.

mac, *s. m.* a son; *gen.* mic and meic; *pl.* maca; mac
leabhair, a copy of a book.

macaire, *s. m.* a field, plain, field of battle; *gen. id. pl.*
-aire, -aire, and -aire.

macaomh, *s. m.* a child, a young man; *gen.* macaomh, *pl.*
macaomha; macaomh mná, a young girl.

macraimh, *s. m.* an equal, equivalent, fellow match; *gen.*
-raimh, *pl. id. from* mac a son, and raime, like.

macraime, *s. m.* a wolf; *gen.* mic-raime, *i. e.* son of the (wild)
country; compare macraime allta, and cú allta a
fierce dog, from cú, a hound, macraime macraime,
a dog, and allta, fierce, savage; also raime-cú, a
fierce hound, a wolf.

մաենմուիջե, *gen. n. f.* of մաենմաջ, a large, level tract round Loughrea, Co. Galway.

մաջ, a field, a plain; *gen.* մաիջե, and մձջձ, *pl. id.*

մաջ-Բրեձձ, the fine plain, same as Breaghmagh, or plain of Bregia.

մալոեան, also մալոյն, *s. f.* the morning; *gen.* մալոյն; *pl.* մալոյն.

մալոմ, *n. f. gen.* մաժոմա, a defeat, breast, a rally, a flight; *pl.* մաժոմանա, իմեձձոմա նա մաժոմա, retreat from battle; մալոմ լեւիւն, a sudden eruption of waters from a mountain.

մալոնիւր, *s. f.* a woman's name.

մալր, *v.* live; *inf.* մարձալն and մալրեձոյն; also exist, endure; մալրիւմ, I will or shall live.

մալրեոձաժ, *v. ac. cond.* would kill; *cond. mood* of մարիւ.

մալրեձ, *adj.* seemly, handsome, graceful, beautiful; *comp.* -իջե.

մալրեձ, *conj.* therefore, if so it be, well then; *contr. fr.* մալրեձ, if it is it.

մալի, *adj.* good, excellent; also *s. f.* good service.

մալի, *n. pl.* մալիւն, *prep. case* the nobility, the good chiefs, leaders.

մալիւեան, *s. m. gen.* մալիւե, boasting, upbraiding, joy, grudging; *v. ac.* մալիւ; *inf.* մալիւեան to boast, envy, grudge.

մալիւեան, *s. m.* the summit or ridge of a hill; *gen.* -լին.

մալիւլեւիւն, *gen. of* մալիւ-լիւն, a bare, bald mountain, *fr.* մալ, bald, blunt, hornless, and լիւն, *s. m.* a mountain; *gen.* լիւն; *pl.* լիւնե.

մալիւլիւն, *s. m.* մալիւլիւն, soft, smooth, satin, *fr.* մալ, *adj.* soft, tender, delicate, smooth, and լիւն, satin, gauze, crape; also a flag or streamer.

մալ, *adv.* as like, wherein.

մալա, *s. f. gen. of* մալր, the sea; *pl.* մալա.

մալա ռ-լոձ, *gen. of* մալր ռ-լոձ. the Iccian Sea, between England and France.

մալաձ, *s. m.* morrow; *adv.* մալաձ, to-morrow.

մարիւ, *v. ac.* kill, slay; *inf.* մարիւն.

մարիւն *part sub.* killing, slaughter. (*See* մարիւ.)

մարիւն, *v. pass.* was killed.

մար, *s. m. gen.* մար, a man's name.

մարաժ, *s. m. gen.* մարաժ, an affront, shameful treatment, injury, scandal; also մարա, *gen. id.* մարաձաժ, same; *gen.* մարաձե, *pl. id.*

մաձալր, *s. f.* a mother; *gen.* մաձար; *pl.* մաձրե, and մաձրեձա; *gen. pl.* մաձրեձ; *prep. case* մաձրեձալիւն.

m-bað for m-bað *sub. v.* was, were.

mé, *pers. pron.* I; *pl.* rin.

meaðar-ḡlórac, *comp. adj.* joyousness; *fr.* meaðair, joy, mirth, and ḡlóir, speech, the voice.

meap, *adj.* valiant, sprightly, joyous.

meap-éalma, *comp. adj.* actively-brave, valiant, stout, strong, (*See* meap.)

meap-meannnac, *comp. adj.* glad, joyous, courageous, magnanimous. (*See* meap.)

meapbal, *s. m. gen.* -bail, a state of heedlessness, trance, error; upcup meapbail, a random shot; air meapbail, wandering.

meapḡánta, *adj.* swift, brisk, perverse, obstinate.

meap, *v. ac. imp. inf. id.* suppose, count, consider, tax, estimate, esteem, weigh, calculate.

meapa, *adj. comp. of* olc, bad.

méio, *s. f.* quantity, number, magnitude, size; *gen.* méioe; an méio, inasmuch.

meiðir [ó-bheinn leic] from the gray peak.

meiðreac, *adj. also* meaðrac, joyous, glad, festive, lively, *fr.* meaðair, joy.

meirḡe, *n. f. pl.* meirḡide, ensign, standard.

meirḡe, *s. f.* drunkenness, exhilaration from drink; *gen. id. adj. also* meirḡeab, and ar meirḡe, drunk, exhilarated.

meuouḡab, *sub.* increase, addition; *also inf. of* meúouḡ, increase, multiply, enlarge.

méup, *s. m.* a finger; *gen.* méir; *pl.* méupa; *also* a toe; meup a coire, his toe.

mian, *s. m.* wish, pleasure, inclination, desire; *gen.* miana, *pl. id.*

mic, *gen. of* mac, a son.

míle, *s. m. gen. and pl. id.* a mile.

míleabta, *adj.* brave, gallant, courageous; míleab, a soldier, a champion.

mílleán, *s. m. gen.* mílleám, *pl. id.* blame, upbraiding.

min-éun, *s. m. prep. case,* min-éunab, a little bird; *fr.* mion, small, and eun, a bird; *gen.* éin and eóin.

míncoirca, *adj.* smooth-crimson, *fr.* mín and coirca.

míuḡ, *v. ac.* make smooth, explain, expound, sooth, declare, open; *inf.* míuḡab; *fr.* mín, smooth.

míobḡarta, *sub.* the banquetting hall at Tara.

míon-caoira, *s. f.* a small sheep; mion, small, and caoira, a sheep; *gen.* caoira, *pl.* caoirḡ.

mír, *sub.* Slieve Mish in Kerry.

mise, *pers. pron. emph.* I, myself.

mitio, *s. f. (found in this form only)* a proper or due time.

mna, *s. f. gen. and pl. of* bean, a woman, wife.

mnaib, *s. f. prep. case of* mna, women.

mnaoi, *s. f. dat. case of* bean, a woman.

mó, *comp. of* mór, great, large.

mo, *poss. pron.* my.

moč-ďáil, *s. f.* an early meeting; *gen.* moč-ďáile.

moičéirge, *s. f.* early rising; *gen. id.*

móirgmoim, *s. m.* a great deed or act, exploit; *gen.* móirgmoim; *pl.* -gmoimra.

móirleathan, *adj.* broad; *dat. f.* -áin, expansive; *fr.* mór, great, and leathan, wide, broad.

móirčeičeam, *s. m.* a great sudden flight; *gen.* -čeičme; -čeičmead, a fugitive.

móirčreuo, *s. m.* a great flock, a herd; *from* mór and creuo, a flock.

mónaoán, *s. m.* a whortleberry, bilberry; *gen. and pl.* -oáin; *compare* mónóg, a bogberry, a mossberry; *fr.* móin, a bog, a mountain.

mór, *adj.* great, mighty, large, extensive; *comp.* mó and móise.

móralleac, *s. m.* a technical name for the great sword of Diarmuid; *fr.* mór, great, and alleac, fierce.

mórán, *s. m.* many, much, a multitude; *gen.* -áin.

mórbuidéan, *s. f. gen.* mor-buidne, great troops, companies, multitudes; *prep. case pl.* -naib.

mórcnoc, *s. m. gen. form,* mórcnuic, a great hill.

mórďálad, *adj.* proud, magnificent, boasting; *fr.* mór and oáil, an assembly.

mórna, *s. m.* Morna, a proper name, ancestor of Clanna mórna.

móirrónad, *adj.* large-nosed; *fr.* mór and rón, the nose.

móruairle, *s. m. gen. and pl. id.* the great nobles.

muadán, *s. m.* a man's name, the attendant of Diarmuid; *gen.* -áin.

muaid, *s. f.* the river Moy in Mayo.

muin, *s. f.* the back, the neck, and shoulder; *gen.* muine.

muinntir, *s. f.* a family people; *gen.* -tir.

muir n-íocht, *n. gen.* (See mapá n-íocht.)

muillad, *s. m.* the top, summit, chief of anything; *gen.* -aig, *pl.* -aighe.

muna, *conj.* unless, if not.

murcadó, *s. m.* murcadó a man's name,

- n- Δ , *pron.* her ; δ n- Δ h- Δ t Δ i η , from her father ; *the n being merely introduced for the sake of euphony.* (See Δ .)
- n Δ , *gen. sing. and pl. of* Δ n, the ; n Δ , *adv.* not, properly no ; also put for ι n Δ ; *conj.* than, neither, nor.
- n Δ , *contr. form of* ι n Δ , in his, in her, in their ; also *neg. part. used with imp. mood*, not, let not.
- n Δ c, *adv.* not, that not ; *used negatively and interrogatively.*
- n Δ c Δ η , *adv.* that not ; *often contracted to* n' Δ η .
- n Δ oi, *adj.* nine.
- n Δ on β Δ η , *s. m.* nine persons ; *gen.* - β Δ η .
- n Δ η , *adv.* not, let not, may not ; from n Δ and η o, a *prefix of the perfect tense interrog.*
- n Δ η Δ β , *contr. of* n Δ η o bu, that was not, that may not. (See these words.)
- n ϵ Δ η Δ n Δ c, *s. m.* a man's name.
- n ϵ Δ η Δ , *adj. irreg. comp. of* ζ Δ η , near ; *superl.* ι η n ϵ Δ η Δ .
- n ϵ ι m ϵ c ι on, *s. m.* enmity, reproach, nought ; *gen.* n ϵ ι m ϵ c ϵ Δ n Δ .
- n ζ Δ . (See ζ Δ .) *The n ζ in this and similar combinations represents one simple and indivisible sound, called in Irish n ζ ϵ Δ t Δ l. (See Eclipsis "Second Irish Book.")*
- n $\acute{\iota}$, *neg. adv.* not ; also *indec. s. f.* a daughter.
- n $\acute{\iota}$ m, *s. f. gen.* n $\acute{\iota}$ m ϵ , poison, venom, bitterness.
- n $\acute{\iota}$ on, n $\acute{\iota}$ η , *neg. par.* not ; a *neg. part of the preterite tense, contr. from* n $\acute{\iota}$ not, and η o an.
- n ι o η Δ , a *prefix of adjective in the comp. def. contr. of* n $\acute{\iota}$ β , a thing, Δ that, and ι η is.
- no, *conj.* or, otherwise ; no ζ o, until.
- noch, no ϵ , *indec. rel. pron.* that, which, who, whom, whose ; no ϵ Δ , *neg. rel.* that were not.
- δ , *prep, from, conj.* since, seeing that, inasmuch as.
- δ , *s. m, gen.* u ι , *pl.* u Δ ; a descendant.
- δ ζ , *adj.* young ; *gen. m.* δ $\acute{\iota}$ ζ ; *gen. f. and comp.* δ $\acute{\iota}$ ζ ϵ .
- o ζ Δ m, *s. m.* an occult manner of writing used by the ancient Irish ; *gen.* o ζ Δ ι m.
- δ ζ Δ c, or δ ζ Δ o ϵ . *s. m.* an attendant, a servant, a young man ; *gen.* δ ζ Δ o $\acute{\iota}$ c, *pl. id. and* δ ζ Δ c Δ , from o ζ , young, and Δ o ϵ , a hero.
- o $\acute{\iota}$ β ϵ , *s. f.* night ; *gen. id. pl.* o $\acute{\iota}$ β ϵ ϵ Δ β Δ .
- o $\acute{\iota}$ ϵ , *indec. indef. adj. pron.* other, another, any other.
- o $\acute{\iota}$ ϵ Δ β , *v. pass.* were reared, nursed, nourished, educated ; *imp.* o $\acute{\iota}$ ϵ .
- o $\acute{\iota}$ ϵ Δ n, *s. m.* an island ; *gen.* o $\acute{\iota}$ ϵ Δ ι n, *pl. id.*
- o $\acute{\iota}$ ϵ Δ n Δ c, *adj. dat. form, - Δ $\acute{\iota}$ ζ , insular.*

όιη, *conj.* for, because.

οιηεάεταρ, *s. m.*; also -ουρ, *gen.* -τουρ, and -ουιρ, an assembly, a convocation, a council, a synod.

οιηβιρ *s. f.* reproach, a cause, an armful.

Οιηίν, *s. m.* the poet Ossian, son of Fionn MacCumhail.

ολε, *adj.* bad, wicked, vile; *gen.* υιλε, *comp.* μεαφα, μιρτε, and μειρτε; *s. m.* evil, harm.

όν, *contr.* of ό αν, from the.

ονηόν, *s. m.* a standard, an ensign; *pl.* ονηόνα,

όηοα, *sub. pl.* οηοαν, a piece, portion, fragment.

οηοάν, *s. m.* generosity, dignity, solemnity, a small hammer, a degree, music.

οηουζαο, *s. m.* order, decree, ordinance, appointment, tradition; *gen.* οηουζτε.

οηη, *prep. pron.* on me; also οηαη, from αιη and ηε, οηηηα, *emph. form.*

οηηαιβ, *prep. pron.* on you (*pl.*) of you; οηηαιβηε, *em. form.*

οηηαιηη, *prep. pron.* on us, of us; *emph. form.* οηηαιηηηε.

οηηεα, *prep. pron.* on them, of them; *emph. form.* οηηεα-
ηαη.

οηε, *prep. pron.* on thee, of thee; οηεηα, *emph. form.*

οη, *adj. prefix, also prep.* over, above, upon; όη, since that, because that.

όη άηο, publicly, loudly; *adv.*

Οηεουρ, *s. m. gen.* Οηζαιρ, the son of Ossian.

πιαν, *s. f.* a pain; πιανταιβ, *prep. case pl.*; *nom. pl.* πιαντα, a pang, torment; *gen.* πέηηε.

πόζ, *s. f. pl.* πόζα, a kiss; *gen.* πόζηε.

πολλ, *s. m.* a hole, a pit; *gen.* πυλλ, *pl. id.*

πρηνηη, *s. f.* a dinner, a meal; also πρηνηηηη; *gen.* πρηνηηηε, *pl.* πρηνηηηηηη or πρηνηηηηα.

πάβδαο, *s. m.* a warning, caution, notice, hint; *gen.* αιό.

παβδαοαι, *s. v.* ζο παβδαοαι, that they were; *imp.* βι.

παεφαο, *irreg. v. n.* I will go.

παεφαο, *irreg. v. n.* would go.

παεφαηαοιηο, *v. n. irr.* we will go; *imp.* τέιζ.

πάο, *irr. v. ac. inf.* of ηειρην, say; *imp.* αβαιρ.

παοδαιρ, *s. m. pl.* and *gen.*—αιρ, sight, the sense of seeing.

παε, *s. m. for* πέ, *s. f.* time, a space of time, season, duration; *gen. id.* and πέε, *pl. id.* and πέτε.

παέ, the moon; *gen. id.*, *pl.* παέτε.

παιβ, *sub. v.* was or were; only used in asking, denying, or demanding, compounded of ηο and βι; 1st pers.

παβαρ, *i. e.*, ηο βιθεαρ; 2nd pers. παβαιρ, *i. e.*, ηοβι-
οιρ; and 3rd pers; παιβ or παιβε, *i. e.*, ηο βι; *imp.* βι.

πάρο, *v. ac.* say; *inf.* παῶ.

παύρεαρ, *v. pass.* is told, is called; *imp.* παύ.

παύμις, *irreg. v. ac. or n.* arrived, reached; *imp.* παύ.

παύσασθαι, *v. ac. or n. irreg.* they reached, attained to;
imp. παύ; *other form* παύσασθαι.

παον, *s. m.* success, victory, an upland field, a way, a road;
gen. παοιν, *pl. id.*

παέ, *prep.* to, by, with, from; *modern form* λε.

παέο, *adj.* ready, prepared, plain, straight, reconciled.

παέοις, *v. ac. inf.* παέοτεαδ or παέοεαδ, provide, agree,
make ready, prepare.

παέοις, *adj.* straightforward, from παέο or παέο,
before, and οίς, right, straight

παέ, *dat. sing. of παέ, s. f.; gen.* παέε, will, pleasure;
used as a preposition with α or οο; οο παέ, according to.

παέοις, *indec. perf. part.* aforesaid, forecited.

παέοις, *adv.* foremost, forefront.

πα, *prep. pron.* with her, *modern form*, λεέ.

παέ, *adv.* ever, always, at any time.

παέ, *prep. pron.* with you, to you (*emph. form*); παέε, *fr.*
παέ and παέ.

παέ, *s. m.* a king, a sovereign; *gen. id. pl.* παέε.

παέέοις, *comp. sub.* royal champions; *fr.* παέ, a king,
and έοις, a champion.

παέ, *irreg. v. ac. past indic.* made, did make; *imp.* παέο
or παέο,

παέεαδ, they made, &c.; *imp.* παέο or παέο.

παέ, *irreg. v. ac.* I made, or did.

παέ, thou didst make, &c.

παέεαδ, *s. m.; gen.* παέέε, royal house or palace.

παέ, *prep. pron.* with us; *modern form*, λεέ.

παέ, *s. f.* a point, the top of anything, a promontory or
headland; *gen.* παέε.

παέ, *form of παέ, a king.*

παέ, *prep. pron.* with thee; *modern form*, λεέ.

παέ, *prep. pron.* to him, with him; to it, with it; *fr.* παέ and
παέ; *modern form*, λεέ.

παέο, *v. n.* they run; *imp.* παέ, also παέο.

παέ, *prep. pron.* unto them, with them.

παέ, *an intens. part.* very, exceeding, *sign of the simp. past tense*; παέ έαδ, he spoke; *prefixed to an adj. it signifies very, or excessively.*

παέοα, παέοα or παέοα, *s. f.*, a journeying, reaching,
arriving at.

- 1 oflaic̃, *gen.* noflač̃a, *s. m.*, a great prince or chief.
 roḡa, *s. f.* a choice, selection, the best; *gen.* roḡan; *pl.* ḡna.
 noim̃, noime, *prep. pron.* before him, before that.
 noinn, *v. ac.* divide, distribute, share, *imp. id.*
 nomp̃a, *prep. pron.* before them, through them.
 Roṛ oá foileac̃, the promontory of the two Sallows; the ancient name of the site of the city of Limerick;
 Roṛ; *gen.* ruir̃, *pl. id.*
 norḡ, *s. m.* eyesight; *gen.* ruirḡ; *pl. id.* used only in poetry.
 ruainne, *s. f. gen. id.* a horse hair, a single hair; *pl.* ruainneac̃a.
 ruḡ, *irreg. v. a.* bore, carried, took; *imp.* beir̃.
 ruḡamar̃, *irreg. v. ac.* we took, carried away, won; *imp.* beir̃; ruḡadar̃, they took; *past tense of* beir̃.
 raṁaíl, *s. f.* manner, appearance, similarity; *g.* raṁla.
 rámc̃oṁla, *s. m.* sweet sleep; *gen.* rámc̃oṁlač̃a.
 ran, *prop.* ran, *contr. fr.* anñ an, in the.
 ran, *an emph. suffix*, ownself; as, iad̃aran, they themselves.
 raoil, *v.* think; raóileadar̃, they thought, supposed; *inf.* raoilr̃in.
 ráram̃, *sub. m.* satisfaction, pleasure, comfort; also rárað̃;
gen. ráraíð̃ and rárač̃a.
 rároa, *indec. adj.* satisfied, having peace of mind.
 ráruig̃, *v. a.* satisfy, suffice, please, satiate, expiate, and compensate.
 rouaig̃leirḡ, *comp. sub.* a broad back; from -rouaḡ, an arch, a ridge, and leirḡ, *s. f.* a plain, applied to the broad back of Diarmuid.
 ré, *pers. pron.* he; also *emph. suffix*, self, as mire, I myself;
 ré, *card. num. adj.* six.
 reabac̃, *s. m.* a hawk, a falcon; *gen.* reabac̃, *pl. id.* reabac̃ oíðce, night hawk.
 reac̃t, *card. adj.* seven.
 rean, *adj.* old, ancient; also *s. m.* an ancestor.
 Seap̃ban loclannač̃, *s. m.* a giant-descendant of Cam (Ham) son of Noah; literally, the sour foreigner.
 reap̃am̃, *s. m.* standing, defence, stability, footing,
 rḡaoil, *inf.* -leað̃, *v. ac.* loose, put off, untie, let go; also rcaoil.
 rḡar̃, *v. acc. part.* separate; *inf.* rḡarað̃ and rḡaram̃uin.
 rḡeul, *s. m. pl.* rḡeula and -lač̃a, a story, tidings, a legend, news; *gen.* rḡeíl, and rḡeoil; *prep. case.* -laib̃, -laib̃; *gen. pl.* rḡeul
 rḡeulaig̃eac̃t, *s. f.* tidings, stories, legends; *gen.* -eac̃ta.

- ῥῥῖαν, *s. f.* a knife, a dagger; *gen.* ῥῥῖνε and ῥῥῖνε, *pl.* ῥῥῖανα; also ῥῥῖαν; *gen.* ῥῥῖνε and ῥῥῖνε, *pl.* ῥῥῖανα; ῥῥῖαν βεαῖα, a razor.
 ῥῥῖατ, *s. f.* a shield, buckler; *gen.* ῥῥῖε, *pl.* ῥῥῖατ; also ῥῥῖατ; *gen.* ῥῥῖε and *pl.* ῥῥῖατ.
 ῥῥῖοβαδ or ῥῥῖοβαδ, *v. ac.* wrote, did write, *infin. id.*; *imp.* ῥῥῖοβ.
 ῥῥῖορ-βυλλε, *s. m.* a destructive or devastating stroke; *gen. id. pl.* -βυλλε and -βυλλε.
 ῥῥῖορ, or ῥῥῖορ, *v. n.* cease, desist; *inf.* ῥῥῖορ.
 ῥῥῖο, *pers. pron.* they; ῥῥῖορ, *emph. form.*
 ῥῥῖο, *adv.* westward; also *sub.* the west, and *adj.* western, and occidental.
 ῥῥῖ, *pers. pron.* you; *emph.* ῥῥῖο, yourselves.
 ῥῥῖατ, *inf.* also ῥῥῖο, *v. ac. or n. of ῥῥῖο*, drop tears, drop, fall in drops, shed, distil; also *s. m.* a dropping, shedding, a transient glance, a twinkling; ῥῥῖατ να ῥῥῖο, the twinkling of the eyes, or shedding tears.
 ῥῥῖο, *indec. dem. pron.* that; *adv.* phrase, ῥῥῖορ, there, then; ῥῥῖο ταν ῥῥῖο, then, at that time.
 ῥῥῖο, *pers. pron.* we.
 ῥῥῖορ, *s. m.* an elder, elder person, ancestors, chief or head of a family.
 ῥῥῖο, *s. m.* silk, *gen. id.*
 ῥῥῖορ-κοολατ, *s. m. gen.* ῥῥῖορ-κοολατ, a stupor of sleep, lethargy.
 ῥῥῖο, *s. m.* walking, travelling, marching, departing; *gen.* ῥῥῖο.
 ῥῥῖορ, *s. m.* a chain; *gen. id. pl.* -ῥῥῖο; -ῥῥῖορ, *prep. case.*
 ῥῥῖο, *s. f.* a rod, wand, yard; ῥῥῖο ῥῥῖορ, a fishing-rod; *gen.* ῥῥῖο, sometimes ῥῥῖο; *dat.* ῥῥῖο and ῥῥῖο; *pl.* ῥῥῖο.
 ῥῥῖο, *s. f.* a javelin, a spear, a pike, lance; *gen.* ῥῥῖο, and *pl.* ῥῥῖο.
 ῥῥῖο, *s. m.* a mountain; *gen.* ῥῥῖο, *pl.* ῥῥῖο.
 ῥῥῖο, *s. f.* a way, road, path, passage, a method; *gen. id. pl.* ῥῥῖο and ῥῥῖο.
 ῥῥῖο, *s. m.* a seat, bench, flank, side, side of a country or district.
 ῥῥῖο, *s. m.* a multitude, a host, army, legion; *gen.* ῥῥῖο; *pl.* ῥῥῖο; *gen. pl.* ῥῥῖο.
 ῥῥῖο, *s. m.* marrow, pith, strength, best part of anything; *gen.* ῥῥῖο.
 ῥῥῖο, *v. ac.* think, consider, meditate, reflect, ponder; *inf.* ῥῥῖο.

- ρηαῖοm, *s. m. gen.* ρηαῖοma, a bond, knot, tie, difficulty, a puzzle; *pl.* ρηαῖοmanna.
 ρο, *indec. dem. pron.* this, this here; *adv.* here; ρο, a prefix signifying ease, rest, quiet, pleasure, as opposed to ρο.
 ροιλεαῖ, *s. m.* a willow, sallow; also ραῖλλεός; *gen.* ραῖλλεός, *pl.* ραῖλλεοῖ.
 ρον, *s. m.* sake, cause, account; ἀρ ρον, for, on account of.
 ρρῦτ, *s. m. and* ρρῦτ, a stream, brook, rivulet, flood; *gen.* ρρῦτ, *pl. id.*
 ρυαῖτῖο, *sub.* a bow-string of javelin, loop, cord.
 ρύαη, *s. m.* rest, slumber, deep sleep; *gen.* ρυαῖη.
 ρυαῖ, *adv.* up, upwards, used with verb of motion.
 ρυῖο, *v. n.* sit; *inf.* ρυῖε or ρυῖο.
 ρυῖο, *s. m.* a seat, setting [as of the sun], a sitting; *gen. and pl. id.* also *pl.* ρυῖε.
 ρύη, *s. f. gen.* ρύη, *pl. id.* an eye; also hope, expectation; *gen. pl.* ρύη.
 ρύηγε, *s. f.* also ρύηο and ρύηο, courtship, wooing, a suit; *gen. id.*
 ρύη, *adv.* ere, before, until.
 ταῖα, *v. ac. irr. inf.* ταῖα, give, offer, bring; ταῖα, bring ye; ταῖα, *emph. form.* (See βεῖα)
 τάη, *sub. v.* I am; *emph.* τάη, I myself am, *imp.* βί.
 τάη, *s. f.* a herd, country, region, territory; *gen.* τάη.
 τάη, *v. ac. or n.* did come; *imp.* τάη, τῖ.
 ταῖο, *s. m.* profit, benefit, advantage; *gen. id. pl.* -βεαῖ.
 ταῖη, *s. m.* a promise, prophecy, divination; τῖη ταῖη, the land of promise.
 ταῖη, *s. f.* deposit, stone, saving, treasure; *gen. id.*
 ταῖη, *s. m. or f.* earth, soil, land, country; *gen.* ταῖη.
 ταν, *s. m.* time, used adverbially as ἀν ταν, when.
 τανῖα, *v. n.* did come; *imp.* ταν, τῖ; τανῖα, *irreg. v. ac.* they came.
 ταοῖ, *s. f.* side, flank; *gen.* ταοῖ, *pl.* ταοῖ.
 ταοῖο, *adj.* well-lighted, lit up, ablaze; *fr.* ταοῖ, side, and ρο, light.
 ταρῖο, *adj.* agile, active, nimble, quick, manly.
 ταρ, *prep.* over, above, across, beyond; also rather than.
 ταρῖο, *s. m.* a bull; *gen.* ταρῖο, *pl. id.*
 τάρη, *def. v.* it happened, fell out, came to pass.
 ταρῖα, *v. ac.* draw, pluck, drag; *imp.* id.
 ταρῖα, *adv.* athwart, across, crosswise; also ταρῖα, and ταρῖο.
 τέ, *pron.* he, he that, whatsoever, a person.

- τεαῶ, *s. m.* a house; *gen.* τῆς, *pl.* τῶν.
 τεαῶν, *s. m.* coming, arrival, approach; *gen. id. pl.* τεαῶν.
 τεαῶν, *s. m.* the hearth, fireplace, household, family; *gen.* τεαῶν and τεαῶν.
 τεαῶν, *n. f.* Tara in Meath; *gen.* τεαῶν, *dat.* τεαῶν.
 τεαῶν, *s. f.* the tongue, language; *gen. id. and pl. id.*
 τεαῶν, *gen. and pl. -μάς, s. m.* an encounter, expostulation, meddling.
 τεαῶν, *inf. of τεαῶν, v. ac. and n.* meet, befall, fall out.
 τεαῶν, *v. n.* happens; *imp.* τεαῶν.
 τεαῶν, *adj.* firm, bold, stout, severe, austere.
 τεαῶν, southward; *prop.* δεῶν, south, right hand; *gen.* δεῶν.
 τεῶν, *v. n.* goes, wont to go; *imp.* τεῶν, *inf.* οὐ.
 τεῶν, *s. f.* fire, a firebrand; *gen.* τεῶν, *pl.* τεῶν.
 τεῶν, *adj.* sick, sore, infirm; also τῶν.
 τεῶν, *adj.* hot, warm, sultry.
 τεῶν, *v. n.* flee; τεῶν, fled escaped; *inf.* τεῶν.
 τεῶν, *pron.* he, he who, he that; *put for* τεῶν.
 τεῶν, *s. m.* a lord, proprietor, chief ruler; *gen. id. pl.* -νῶν; *gen. pl.* -νῶν.
 τεῶν, *v. n.* come ye or you; *2nd pers. pl. imp. of* τεῶν, *inf.* τεῶν.
 τεῶν, *gen. time, s. f.* fear, dread, pride, the last end of a thing, warmth.
 τεῶν, *noun used as prep. gov. gen. case,* about, round about; also *s. m.* circuit, compass; *v. ac.* surround, encompass.
 τεῶν, *adj.* stout, sudden, active, strong-ribbed, evil, distempered.
 τεῶν, *v. n.* will come; *imp.* τεῶν, τεῶν.
 τεῶν, they took leave of.
 τεῶν or τεῶν, *v. ac.* bequeath, bestow.
 τεῶν, *s. m.* a collection; *gen.* -νῶν, *pl. id.*
 τεῶν, *s. m.* a gathering, an assemblage; *gen.* -νῶν, *pl. id.*
 τεῶν, *s. m.* form, device, design, arrangement, plotting, a preface; *gen.* τεῶν.
 τεῶν, *s. f.* a land, country, nation; *gen.* τεῶν, *pl.* τεῶν.
 τεῶν, *irreg. v. ac.* would or should give, bring; *imp.* τεῶν.
 τεῶν, *irreg. v. ac.* we would bring or give.
 τεῶν, *v. ac.* dig, scoop, root; *inf.* τεῶν.

τοῖςιμ, *sub.* a coming, departure, flight.

τοῖςιμ, *sub.* stupor of sleep, numbness, forgetfulness.

τοῖρμεαρς, *s. m.* hindrance, impediment; *gen.* τοῖρμωρς, *pl. id.*

τοῖρτ, *s. f.* bulk, quantity, a cake.

τοῖρς, *s. f.* expedition, work, cause.

τοῖμδλτμρ, *s. m.* victuals, eatables, meat, food; *also* -τδρ.

τοῖμδρ, *v. ac.* measure, weigh, balance, fathom.

τονν, *s. m. or f. gen.* τοῖννε *or* τῡννε, *pl.* τοννα, a wave, a billow.

Τονν τόιμε, the name of the eastern part of Dingle Bay, so called from a sandbank near Rossbehy peninsula.

τοννα, *s.* a tub, a tun.

τράτ, *s. m. or f.* time, season; *gen.* τράτδ, *pl. id.*

τρέ, *prep.* through, by; *also conj.* because.

τρεαρ, *ord. num. adj.* third.

τρεατδν-θόιρε, *comp. adj.* of the great waves.

τρευνδστμρρεαδ, *adj.* mightily wearied and worn out with fatigue.

τρεύν-κόρρ, *s. m.* a violent *or* mighty twist or turn, a trip of the foot.

τρεύν-κόραδ, *s. m.* a soubriquet, the mighty or active-footed man.

τρευν-λαοδ, *gen. and pl.* τρευν-λαοιδ, *s. m.* a mighty hero champion, warrior.

τρί, *card. adj.* three.

τριάδ, *pl.* τριάδδ, *s. m.* a king, a chief, a wave, a sea.

τριοδδ, *prep. pron.* through them.

τριυδδ, *s. m. prep. case*, τριυδδιβ, district; τριυδδ céυδ, *in Eng.* cantred, modern barony or hundred.

τριοιδ, *gen. and pl.* τριοιδδ, *s. f.* a fight, quarrel.

τριοις, *s. f.* a foot, sole of the foot, foot in length; *gen.* τριοιςτε, *pl. id., prep. case* τριοιςτειβ.

τριομ-έριοιθεαδ, *adj.* heavy *or* broken-hearted.

τρυαδς, *adj.* miserable, wretched, pitiful.

τύ, *pers. pron.* thou.

τυαίδ, *adj.* north, northward; *also* τυαίς, τυαίτ, *and* τυαίτε.

τρυαίλλ, *s. f.* sheath, scabbard; *also* a carcase, corruption; *gen.* τρυαίλλε, *pl.* τρυαίλλεαδδ.

τυαδλινς, *adj.* able, capable.

τυαίρμ, *s. f.* conjecture, guess; *gen.* τυαίρμε.

Τυατδ De Dánann, *sub. pl.* the fourth colony of people that settled in Ireland.

- Էսց, *v. ac.* gave; *imp.* տաճար.
 Եսցածար, *irreg. v. ac.* they gave; *imb.* տաճար.
 Եսցրո, *inf. of* Եսց, *imp. v. ac. and noun*, understand, know,
 think, discern.
 Եսլլե or Եսլլեած, *s. m.* more, any more, addition, remnant,
 a tilly..
 Էսրլնց, *v. n.* descend, come down; *inf. id. past*, Էսրլնց,
 descended.
 Եսրբեձ, *adj.* tired, weary, mournful.
 Էսրցե or Էրցա, *adv.* sooner, sooner than, rather.
 Եստ, *v. n.* fall; Էստեձար, they fell; *inf.* Եստոմ.
 Եսլձ, *gen.* Եսլձա, *s. f.* a hill, hillock, *pl.* Եսլձոձ.
 Եսրար, *s. m.* a journey, voyage, pilgrimage; also Եսրար; *gen.*
 Եսրար, *pl. id.*
 Եսրարցաձալ, *s. f.* character, report, rumour, appearance;
 also -րցալ; *gen.* -ձա.
 Էսր, *s. m. gen. and pl.* Էսր, beginning, origin, the front.
 Եսրա, thou; *emph. pers. pron.* Եսրեմ, thou thyself, even thou.
 Եսլձ, *prep. pron.* from you (*pl.*)
 Եսլձ, *prep. pron.* from him, it; also Եսլձե.
 Եսլմ, *s. f.* a cave, den, cavern, grotto; *gen.* Եսլմե, Եսլմա,
 and Եսլման, *pl. id. and* Եսլմց.
 Եսլմ, *prep. pron.* from me; Եսլմրե, *emph.*
 Եսլր, *s. f.* an hour; *gen.* Եսլրե, *pl. id.* Եսլր էլցոմ, a cer-
 tain time, some time.
 Եսլրլե, *s. f.* the nobility, gentry; *gen. id.*
 Եսլր, *prep. pron.* from thee; Եսլրրե, *emph.*
 Եսլրե, *adj.* green, greenish; also Եսլրե.
 Եսլձձ, *s. m.* a burden, load, a heavy charge, obligation; *gen.*
 Եսլձլց, *pl.* Եսլձլցե.
 Եսլման, *s. m.* dread, amazement; *gen.* Եսլման.
 Եսլձա, *prep. pron.* from them.
 Եսլ, *s. m.* the breast, the lap, the brow or side of a hill; *gen.*
 Եսլձա or Եսլձա; Եսլ Եսլ, for the sake of; *lit.* from the
 bosom of (*followed by genitive.*)
 Եսլ, *ind. demon. pron.* that, there, yonder.
 Եսլ, *gen. sing. and pl. of* Եսլ, descendants of a tribe; *dat.* Եսլ;
modern Eng. form Hy, as Եսլ Շոնալլ, Hy Con-
 nell, i. e. (the district inhabited by) the descendants
 of Conall.
 Եսլձ, *gen. of* Եսլձ, *s. m.* evil, mischief, harm; *pl.* Եսլձ.
 Եսլե, *indec. indef. pron.* all, whole, every; Եսլ Եսլե, *adv.*
 altogether, wholly, completely.
 Եսլմե, *prep. pron.* on him, about him, around or upon him,
 concerning him.

ύπευτρον, *adj. gen. m. -τρον, f. -τρομε, or -τροιμε, dat. -τροιμ, exceeding light, brisk, nimble; the prefix ύπ or ύπ intensitive.*

υπε, *prep. pron. upon her, upon it.*

υγε, *s. m. water; gen. id. pl. υγεαδδ and υγειοε.*

υκα, *s. m. gen. of υκα, a cast, a throw, a shot, a fling; also υκα, gen. υκα.*

υγρα, *s. f. deep loathing, disgust, abhorrence.*

υλαδ, *s. f. speech, elegance of speech, sweet discourse; ύ, an intens. adv. prefix signifying very; λαδ, speech.*

υλαν, *s. m. -αν, prep. case, a staff, a shaft; gen. -αν, pl. id. υλαν ρεαδ, the staff or shaft of a spear.*

υραν, *adj. indec. fearless, dauntless, daring, intrepid.*

υραντα, *pl. adj. very proud, haughty, self-sufficient.*

υτορ, *s. m. the very front, beginning, origin, foundation, the prow of a ship; gen. -ρι and -ριγε.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

REPORT FOR 1879.

THE following report was read by the Secretary of Council at the meeting of Council, held on Tuesday, 2nd March, 1880 :—

IN presenting the Report for the year 1879, the Council have to congratulate the Society on its continued success. A detailed recital of the work done in furtherance of its object during the past twelve months will not be deemed necessary. Suffice it briefly to refer to the main facts which have been accomplished.

The movement for the preservation of the Irish language has advanced steadily, and continues to enlist the sympathy of everyone interested in the cultivation of the language and literature of Ireland, and in the prestige arising from the preservation of a valuable national inheritance.

It is very satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding many drawbacks, and amidst the many and absorbing questions now occupying public attention, the effort made to preserve our native tongue still meets with encouragement and support. It would be strange, indeed, were it otherwise, seeing the interest taken in it by strangers and foreigners, who are in no other way connected with our country or our race.

Considering the difficulties that had to be overcome, and the continued encouragement afforded to the promoters of the movement, we are justified in believing that its inherent merits and its hold on popular sympathy are such as will continue to evoke the enthusiasm and secure the aid of Irishmen, and that its motto in the future, as during the past three years, will be "*Crescit eundo.*"

The permanent footing the language has obtained in our school systems at home, and the attention it has received abroad, warrant us in expecting that many, who are now only looking on, will soon feel impelled to interest themselves in the country's noble and valuable language.

The financial condition of the Society, notwithstanding the depressed state of the country, continues very satisfactory. The balance in the Society's favour on the 31st December last was £85. Considerable extra expense had to be incurred during the year for printing in connexion with the election in March, 1879, in publishing a pamphlet containing the names of members and other valuable information concerning the Society, and in forwarding circulars to national schools.

The Society's series of elementary books continues in great demand. During the year ending the 31st December, 5,071 copies of the First Irish Book have been sold, making a total issue of 31,071 copies; 2,075 copies of the Second Irish Book, making a total issue of 14,075, and the copy-book, for writing the Irish language in the Irish character, has had a sale of 1,209.

During the year the Society published a Third Irish Book, of which a first edition of 2,000 copies has been already sold, and a second edition of 3,000 copies is now almost exhausted.

A valuable publication, "*Toruiغهacht Dhiar-*

muda agus Ghrainne," has just been printed by the Society to meet the requirements of advanced pupils; and, owing to the action of this Council, it has been placed as a text-book on the Programme of the Commissioners of Intermediate Education for the present year. This book of about 210 pages, consisting of text, translation, notes, and a glossary, will form the first of a series of "Gaelic Reading Books," so much required by Celtic students.

Two Societies (the Craobh Ruadh and Gaelic Union) have been formed in Dublin, and numerous associations affiliated to the Society during the year, whilst the progress of the movement in America has exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

Memorials, which are likely to be attended with the happiest results, have been presented to the trustees of Maynooth College and the Board of National Education.

The Commissioners of National Education have asked and obtained permission to use the Society's books in printing cards for the use of their schools.

An excellent set of by-laws for the government of the Society has been drawn up.

Many valuable additions have been made to Irish literature by members of our Council, and an important report on the Celtic language has been contributed to the Statistical Society of London by Mr. Ravenstein, who acknowledges the assistance afforded him by this Society.

The Council have to regret the loss by death of the following distinguished members of their body—a loss not only felt by this Society but by all Ireland. Their services are so well known in connexion with the history and literature of the country as to preclude the necessity of doing more

than simply mentioning their names, viz. :—Isaac Butt, Esq., M.P., a Vice-President of the Society; Right Rev. Dr. James MacDevitt, Bishop of Raphoe, also a Vice-President of the Society; James Morrin, Esq., Dangan House, Kilkenny; Jeseeph O'Longan, Esq., of the Royal Irish Academy; and Very Rev. C. W. Russell, D.D., President of Maynooth College.

In conclusion, the interest taken by the members of this Council in their weekly meetings is shown by the fact that the number of attendances during the past year has been considerably greater than that of any preceding year.

RULES.

THIS Society is instituted for the Preservation and Extension of the Irish as a Spoken Language.

1. This Society shall consist of a Patron, President, and four Vice-Presidents, with Members and Associates.
2. The qualification for Membership shall be an annual subscription of at least Ten Shillings, and for Associates, One Shilling.
3. The Society shall be governed by a Council, chosen from the Members, which Council shall consist of not less than thirty, including the President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and two Treasurers. Five Members of the Council to form a quorum.

4. The Presidents and Secretaries of Branch Associations, in connexion with the Society, shall be Members of the Council.
5. The Council shall have power to manage the affairs of the Society, and to make by-laws for the better regulation of its own proceedings.
6. The President, Vice-Presidents, and thirty Members of the Council shall be elected annually, on St. Patrick's Day, by means of voting-papers furnished to every Member of the Society.
7. The Treasurers and Secretaries shall be elected annually by the Council.
8. A General Meeting of the Society will be held annually at such time and place as shall be determined from year to year by the Council.

MEANS.

The object of the Society being the Preservation and Extension of the Irish as a Spoken Language, the following means are proposed for that end:—

1. To encourage a familiar use of the Language by those who know how to speak it, and to offer premiums for proficiency in the study of it.

- 2 To promote the formation of Classes wherever facilities exist.

3. To encourage the establishment of Parochial or other Associations.

4. To procure that the Irish Language shall be taught in the Schools of Ireland, especially in the Irish-speaking districts.

5. To publish cheap elementary works, from

which the Language can be easily learned, and to furnish same at reduced prices to Classes and Associations in connexion with the Society.

6. To encourage the production of a Modern Irish Literature—original or translated.

In addition to the foregoing, the Society hopes soon to be in a position to publish a journal partly in the Irish tongue, for the cultivation of the language and literature of Ireland, and containing easy Lessons and Reports of the Transactions of the Society. The Council will also take such other measures as they may deem expedient to further the object of the Society.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Some Local Associations already in course of formation have expressed willingness to be connected with the Society, being anxious to encourage union, which is a sure means of success. The Council have therefore drawn up a series of conditions which, while providing for united action, will yet leave each Association free to direct its own affairs. They also propose a "Plan of Rules" for the guidance of persons willing to form Associations.

PLAN OF RULES.

1. The Association to consist of a President, Vice-President, and Members.

2. The Association to be governed by a President, Vice-President, and Committee of* —

* Whatever number may be agreed on.

chosen from the Members of the Association, which Committee shall have power to receive members, to make by-laws for the regulation of their own proceedings, and appoint a Treasurer and Secretary. — Members* of Committee to form a quorum.

3. The qualification for Membership to be an annual subscription of — Shillings.†

4. The Committee to have power to establish Irish classes, and to adopt such other measures as they may deem fit to further the object of the Society.

5. The President, Vice-President, and Committee to be elected annually on St. Patrick's Day — a general meeting of the Association being held for that purpose.

Members of Associations and *others* can very materially aid the Society's work, and further the progress of the movement by enrolling Members and Associates of the Society‡ and forwarding subscriptions and lists of names to the Secretary of the Council, who will send card of Membership or Association to each Subscriber.

CONDITIONS OF AFFILIATION.

- I. An Association must consist of at least ten members, including President, Vice-President and Secretary.
- II. Two copies of the Rules of the Association to be forwarded to the Council of the Society in Dublin—one to be retained by the Coun-

* Whatever number may be agreed on.

† The sum to be fixed by the Committee of the Association.

‡ Special Cards have been prepared for this purpose, and will be forwarded to those willing to enrol Associates.

- cil, the other to be returned to the Association.
- III. The application for affiliation to be accompanied by a sum of not less than ten shillings. If the Association cannot be affiliated, this sum, with both copies of rules, shall be returned.
 - IV. After affiliation being granted, each Member of the Association to pay one shilling annually to the funds of the Society in Dublin.
 - V. The Secretary of the Association to furnish a half-yearly report to the Council of the Society.
 - VI. The President and Secretary of each Association accepting the above conditions shall be members of the Council of the Society.
 - VII. Each Member of an affiliated Association shall receive a certificate (or card) of associateship from the Council in Dublin.
 - VIII. An affiliated Association shall receive the Publications of the Society at a price considerably below that for which they are offered to the public. A Price List shall be sent to the Association.
 - IX. When funds permit, special premiums and prizes, for competition, shall be offered by the Council to classes in connexion with the Society.

NOTE I.—If in particular and exceptional cases the subscriptions mentioned above be considered too high, a statement to that effect made to the Council will be favourably considered.

NOTE 2.—To Colleges, Schools, and Classes will be forwarded, *carriage free*, the Publications of the Society, on receipt of an order for Five Shillings' worth, or more. All Book Orders to be sent to the Publishers, M. H. GILL & SON, 50 Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

BY-LAWS,

MADE IN PURSUANCE OF RULE V. OF THE
SOCIETY.

I.

COUNCIL—HOW CONSTITUTED.

THE Council of the Society shall be constituted as follows:—Thirty Members shall be elected by ballot; these at their first meeting shall co-opt fifteen others, and the Council thus formed shall have power to add ten more to their number within their year of office, not more than three Members, of whose names notice shall have been previously given, to be elected at any one meeting.

II.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL ANNUAL—MODE OF ELECTION.

The annual election of the Council shall be by ballot. Balloting-papers and the other necessary forms shall be sent to all Members of the Society resident in Great Britain and Ireland not later than the 7th of March; said papers to be returned to the Society not later than noon on the 17th day of the same month.

III.

A HOUSE LIST TO BE SENT OUT.

That along with the balloting-papers there shall be sent to the Members of the Society a house list of names of Members recommended by the Council for election to the offices of President and Vice-President, and to twenty seats on the Council; and that this list be drawn up at a meeting of the

Council convened for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given by the Secretary.

IV.

VACANCIES ON COUNCIL—OFFICE HOLDERS.

The Council shall have power to fill up any vacancy that may occur in the Council of officers previous to the Annual Election; but the Members so elected shall hold the office so long only as it would have been held by the vacating Member if no vacancy had occurred.

V.

HON. MEMBERS—THEIR NUMBER.

That the Council shall have power to elect not more than ten persons in any year to be Honorary Members of the Society and of the Council; the ground of such election to be eminent character and known sympathy with the objects of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language shall meet not less frequently than once a month. More frequent meetings may be held if they be deemed desirable by the Council. The day, hour, and place of meeting shall not at any time be altered by a vote of the Council, unless notice to effect such change shall have been given in the usual way.

VII.

SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

Special meetings of the Council may be summoned at any time by the Secretary, on the

requisition of five members; the summons to contain a notification of the business for which the meeting has been called.

VIII.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL TO BE KEPT.

That minutes be kept of the meetings of the Council, and that the minutes of each meeting be read as the first business of the next ensuing meeting of the Council.

IX.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

No motion unconnected with the business of the meeting, and of which notice has not been given, can be passed at any meeting of the Council, if it be objected to by any of the Members present.

X.

MOTION RELATING TO EXPENDITURE.

No motion involving a new expenditure of five pounds or upwards from the funds of the Society shall be passed at any meeting of the Council, unless notice of the same has been given in the manner hereinafter provided by these Rules.

XI.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Notices of motion may be handed in at any ordinary meeting of the Council, and notification of the same shall be sent by the Secretary to all Members of Council residing within ten miles of Dublin at least *two* days before the date of the meeting at which they are to be considered. Five Members of the Council shall form a quorum.

XII.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

That the Council be subdivided into such Sub-committees as may be desirable, and may associate Ordinary Members on any such Sub-Committee. Three Members of such Sub-Committee to form a quorum.

XIII.

MEMBERS ENTITLED TO ELECT AND TO BE ELECTED.

No Member whose subscription for the year ending on the previous 31st December is unpaid shall be entitled to receive a ballot-paper or be eligible for election to the Council.

XIV.

MEMBERS TWO YEARS IN ARREAR LIABLE TO BE REMOVED.

Any Member of the Society whose subscription is more than two years in arrear, and who has twice been applied to for the amount, shall be liable to have his name removed from the list of the Society by a vote of the Council.

XV.

MEMBERS PAYING IN NOV. AND DEC. TO BE CONSIDERED AS PAYING FOR THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

Subscriptions become due on the 1st of January in each year; but the subscriptions of Members who join the Society during the months of November and December shall be regarded as paying to the end of the following year.

XVI.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—THEIR ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Money received for the purposes of the Society

shall be acknowledged without undue delay ; announcements of the same shall be made at the meeting of the Council next following its receipt, and a record thereof entered in the books of the Society.

XVII.

PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Bills presented for payment shall be brought before the Council by the Secretary, and, if approved of, shall be initialled by the Chairman, and passed to the Treasurers of the Society for payment.

XVIII.

SOCIETY'S ACCOUNTS TO BE AUDITED HALF-YEARLY.

The Council shall have the accounts of the Society audited half-yearly. Copies of the balance-sheet shall be obtainable by Members of Council and of the Society on making application for them.

PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATION IN THE IRISH LANGUAGE

FOR

Pupils of 5th and 6th Classes in National Schools.

FIRST YEAR. (a.)—Grammar to the end of the regular verb, with the verbs *is* and *tá*.

(b.)—Twenty pages of an Irish Phrase Book ; or the phrases in the First and Second Irish Books published by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

SECOND YEAR. (a.)—Grammar to the end of Syntax.

(b.)—Twenty additional pages of a Phrase Book ; or an equivalent in prose or poetry to the Story of Oisín in Tír na n-óg.

(c.)—Translation of the Second Book of Lessons into Irish.

THIRD YEAR. (a.)—A more critical knowledge of Grammar.

(b.)—The Story of Déirdre (omitting the poetry), or the Children of Lir ; or some equivalent book.

(c.)—Translation of the Third Book of Lessons into Irish. A short letter or essay in Irish.

Pupils who have made the necessary 100 days' attendances, and who have been regularly enrolled in the 5th or 6th class, may be examined for Results Fees in Irish. A fee of 10s. will be allowed for each pupil who passes in the foregoing programme, on the usual conditions laid down for Examinations in Extra Subjects.

By Order,

WM. H. NEWELL,
JOHN E. SHERIDAN, } Secs.

*Education Office, Dublin,
October, 1878.*

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.
PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1879
RELATING TO CELTIC.

DIVISION IV.—Modern Languages.

JUNIOR GRADE.

Section D. Celtic—Maximum of Marks, 600.

1. Grammar. (O'Donovan's Abridgment or Bourke.)

2. Toruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne, first half. (Transactions of the Ossianic Society, vol. iii., pp. 40-120.)

3. A passage from an Irish author for translation at sight. (Optional.)

4. English sentences for translation into Irish. (Optional.)

5. History of Ireland to the Battle of Clontarf.

MIDDLE GRADE.

Section D. Celtic.—Maximum of Marks, 600.

1. Grammar. (O'Donovan's Large Grammar, omitting Part IV. and Appendix.)

2. The Title and Introduction to Mac Firbis' Book of Genealogies. (O'Curry's MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History, Appendix No. lxxxvii.)

3. A passage of an Irish author for translation at sight. (Optional.)

4. A passage of English Prose for translation into Irish. (Optional.)

5. History of Ireland from the Battle of Clontarf to the Accession of Elizabeth.

SENIOR GRADE.

Section D. Celtic—Maximum of Marks, 600; of which 100 will be given to the optional subjects.

1. Grammar. (O'Donovan, as above, all.)

2. The Fight of Fer Diadh, and the Fair of Carman. (O'Curry's Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish.)

3. A passage of an Irish author for translation at sight.

4. A short Essay in the Irish Language. (Optional.)

5. History of Ireland from the Accession of Elizabeth to the Union.

6. Easy questions on the Philology of the Celtic Language. (Optional.)

7. Easy questions on Irish Archæology. (Optional.)

NOTES ON THE PROGRAMME.

1. It is to be distinctly understood that the Text-books mentioned within brackets in the Programme are not prescribed nor even recommended; they are introduced simply for the purpose of indicating approximately the *amount of matter* in which the examination will be held.

2. Knowledge of the prescribed authors, in the various languages will be tested by questions in parsing, prosody, analysis, literature, history, and geography, naturally arising out of the text. In Modern Languages passages will be set for translation.

3. The passages for translation at sight will be chosen of a style and character similar to those of the authors prescribed in the same Grade; except in the senior Grade of the Modern Languages, where this limitation will not be observed.

PROGRAMME FOR 1880.

JUNIOR GRADE.

Maximum of Marks, 600.

[*Pass Marks, 360.*]

1. *Torúigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne* [Τόρui-
geacht Ìarpmuda agus Ġráníne] pp. 40—120.

(Printed by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language) [i.e., the portion contained in the "Ossianic Society's Transactions," vol. iii., pp. 40-120].*

2. Grammar. (Bourke's or Joyce's).*

3. Outlines of the History of Ireland from the Introduction of Christianity to A.D. 1172.

[*Honors Marks*, 240.]

1. Somewhat more difficult questions in grammar and history.

2. A passage from an easy Celtic author for translation at sight.

3. Short English sentences for translation into Celtic, help being given by a vocabulary.

MIDDLE GRADE.

Maximum of Marks, 600.

[*Pass Marks*, 360.]

1. *Torwigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne*, pp. 120-194. ("Transactions Ossianic Society," vol. iii.) [i.e., the portion following that marked for the Junior Grade].*

2. Grammar. (Bourke's or Joyce's).*

3. A passage from some other prose work for translation at sight, some help being given by a vocabulary.

4. Short English sentences for translation into Celtic, help being given by a vocabulary.

5. Outlines of the History of Ireland from A.D. 1172 to 1558.

[*Honors Marks*, 240.]

1. *Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe* [Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe] (*prose only*.) ("Transactions Ossianic Society," vol. v.)*

* See List at end.

2. More difficult questions on grammar and history.

3. A passage of easy English for translation into Celtic.

SENIOR GRADE.

Maximum of Marks, 600.

[*Pass Marks, 360.*]

1. *Mac-gnimhartha Finn* [Mac-ḡníomairtá Finn]. "Transactions Ossianic Society," vol. iv., pp. 288-302.)*†

2. Grammar. (O'Donovan's Grammar, parts i., ii., and iii.)*

3. A passage from a Celtic author for translation at sight.

4. Outlines of the history of Ireland from A.D. 1558 to 1800.

[*Honors Marks 240.*]

1. *Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe* (poetry only).* ("Transactions Ossianic Society," vol. v.)

2. A passage from another Celtic poem for translation at sight.

3. A passage of English for translation into Celtic.

4. Questions requiring a more detailed knowledge of history during the reign of Elizabeth.

5. Celtic Literature. (O'Curry's "Lectures on the MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History." Lectures vii., viii., ix., xi., xii.)*

NOTES ON THE PROGRAMME.

The Text-books mentioned within brackets are not prescribed nor even recommended; they are introduced merely to indicate approximately the

* See List of Irish Books at end.

† Which is now being reprinted by the Gaelic Union.

amount of matter in which the examination will be held.

Knowledge of the prescribed authors (*or pieces*) in Irish will be tested by questions in parsing, prosody, analysis, literature, history, and geography, arising naturally from the text. Passages will be set for translation.

The passages for translation at sight will be chosen of a style and character similar to those of the authors prescribed in the same grade; except in the senior grade, where this limitation will not be observed.

In all grades a certain number of marks must be obtained on grammar marks in order to obtain a pass.

In all subjects marks may be deducted for gross blunders in English grammar or orthography.

In all grades, students whose marks on the pass part entitle them to pass will obtain marks for any questions correctly answered in the honors part of the paper.

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Middle Grade.

Toruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne,
pp. 120-194. ("Transactions of Ossianic Society," vol.
iii.), 3s. 6d.

Grammar (Bourke's or Joyce's).

Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe. (*Prose only.*)
("Transactions of Ossianic Society," vol. v.), 3s. 6d.

Title and Introduction to MacFirbis' Book
of Genealogies. In O'Curry's "Lectures on MS. Materials
of Ancient Irish History. One vol., cloth, 7s. 6d.

Senior Grade.

Mac-gnimartha Finn. ("Transactions of
Ossianic Society," vol. iv.), 3s. 6d.

O'Donovan's Irish Grammar. 8vo, cloth, 12s.

Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe. (*Poetry only.*)
("Transactions of Ossianic Society," vol. v.), 3s. 6d.

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