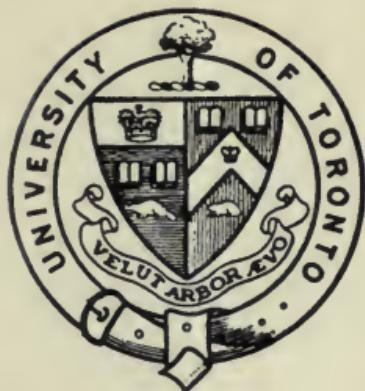


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ASUS

GRÁINNÉ.

THE
PURSUIT OF DIARMUID
AND
GRÁINNÉ.

4 R. T. L.

PUBLISHED FOR THE

Society for the Preservation of
the Irish Language.

DUBLIN:

M. H. GH & SON, 50 UPPER GRAFTON-ST.

1880.

Price One Shilling.

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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.

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1880.



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P R E F A C E.

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 *Táin Bó Cuailnge* 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 *Diarmuid* 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 Erinn) to their union. Finn, on this invitation, proceeded to Tara, attended by a chosen body of his warriors, and among these were his son *Oisin*, his grandson Oscar, and *Diarmuid O’Duibhne*, 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 Erinn 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, *Oisin* and *Diarmuid 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 *Oisin* and *Diarmuid*, 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 *Oisin* 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 *Oisin* could not dis honour his father by being her partner in such a proceeding, she conjured *Diarmuid* 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), *Diarmuid* 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 *Diarmuid* 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 *Diarmuid*.”

This, then, was the celebrated pursuit of *Diarmuid* and *Grainné*. It extended all over Erinn, 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 *Diarmuid* 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 Dhíarmada is Ghrainné*, or the beds of *Diarmuid* 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 *Laor Ó Oipín aip Tír na n-Og* (The Lay of Oisin 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.

tóruisgeacht thiamhuda agus
Schráinne.

A R G U M E N T.

1. Fionn's early rising ; its cause. Oisin and Diorruing bind themselves to ask Grainne to become Fionn's wife. Her qualities. 2. Oisin and Diorruing proceed to Tara. Cormac receives and welcomes them. 3. Interview of Oisin and Diorruing with Cormac and Grainne. 4. Oisin and Diorruing 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 Oisin. 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 Oisin to warn Diarmuid of approaching danger. 17. Three warning shouts to Diarmuid. 18. The Trackers find Diarmuid and Grainne in Doire. 19. Oisin 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 Almhuin. 49. Diarmuid and Grainne return to Limerick. Muadhan leaves them. 50. Continuation of their wandering. Compact between Diarmuid and Searghan. 51. Fionn and the Tuatha De Danaan warrior youths. Oisin'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.

ΤΟΡΥΙΣΓΗΕΔΧΤ ΤΗΙΑΡΜΥΔΑ ΑΓΑΣ ΣΗΡΑΙΝΝΕ.

ΑΝ ΣΕΥΩ ΡΟΙΝΝ.

1. Λά n-ανη σ' αρι έιριξέ Fionn mac Chuimhail
μαινεαν πός α n-Διέμυντιν λεατάν-πόιρι Λαι-
ζεαν, αγαρ ήο ήινό αρι αν ή-ραιτέ ή-ρευη-
υαιτένε απωιξέ γαν γιόλλα γαν ούλας ινα
βιόσαιρ, αγαρ νο λεαν σίρ νά πυιντιρι έ .1.
Οιρίν mac Φίνν αγαρ Τιορηδαίνγ mac Το-
θαιρ Ήι θιαοιγνε; ήο λαθαιρ Οιρίν αγαρ
ιη έ ήο ήάιό; “ Σηευσ ασθαιρ ηα ποισέιριξε
γιν ορτ, α Φίνν?” αρι γέ. “ Ήι γαν ασθαιρ
νο ιιδηνεαρ αν ποισέιριξε ήο,” αρι Fionn,
“ σιρι ατάιμ γαν θεαν γαν θαινέιλε ο σ' ευγ
παιξηνειρ ιηξιον Σηαριατό γιλύνουιθ πίσ
πιθόηνε; οιρι ηι γηάτε γηαν ηά γάπιόντα
νο θευηαθ ηον τέ ζεανγηαρ γαν θεαν
α ζιονγηάλα αιγε, αγαρ ιη έ γιν ασθαιρ πο
ποισέιριξε ρέιη, α Οιρίν.” “ Σηευσ νο θειρ

τυρα τωρι ριν?" αρι Οιρίν; "όιρι νι ρυιλ bean ινά ӯαινcéile α η-Ειρίνη ιαέξλαιρ οιλεάναις αρι α γ-ευιριφεάρα ρινη ρο ριργ ινά ρο ριαό-αιρε, ηας ο-τιυθριαμαοιρη αρι αιρ ηό αρ έιρεαν ӯιζαν ί." Αγυρ αην ριν ρο ӯαθαιρ Όιορριαινγ, αγυρ ιρ έ ρο ράιο: "ρο ӯριαι-ριν ρέιν ρο ριονγκάιλ ρο ӯαινcéile ςυιτ." "Cia h-i ρέιν?" αρι Ριονν. "Ατά Ζράινη ιηξιον Chορμαιc ριc Διρτ ριc Chuinn ρέυν-χαέταις," αρι Όιορριαινγ, ".1. αν ӯεαν ιρ ρεάρη ρεαλίδ αγυρ ρευνατ̄ αγυρ ρύιλαθριασ̄ ρο ρηνάιδ ηα ρηινη γο ρόιμιομιλάν." "Ωαρ ρο ӯαιτ̄ρε, α Όιορριαινγ," αρι Ριονν, "ατά ιμρεαράν αγυρ εαραοντα ιοιρ Chορμαc αγυρ μέ ρέιν ρε cιan ο'αιτηρη, αγυρ ηιοι ραιέ αγυρ ηιοι ραιρεαc ӯιοι γο ο-τιυθριασ̄ ευηασ̄ τοέταιρε ορη, αγυρ ρο b'ρεάρη ӯιοι γο η-ρεαέασ̄ ριθρε αηαοι αγ ιαρριαισ̄ cιεάτηαιρ αρι Chορμαc ρατ̄; οιρ ρο b'ρυρα ӯιοι ευηασ̄ τοέταιρε ρο ρέθαιρτ̄ οηηιιθρε ινά ορη ρέιν." "Rαέρμαοιροη αην," αρι Οιρίν, "γιοι γο ӯ-ρυιλ ταιηθε ςύιην αην, αγυρ ηά ηιού ριορ άρι ο-τιυραιρ αγ αοι ρηινη γο τεαέτ̄ ταιρ αιρ ηύιην αηιρ."

2. Ιαρ ριν ρο γέλιαριγεαναιρ αη οίρ ρεαέξλαιρ ηιν ρηηρα, αγυρ ρο ριονηαναιρ cέιλεαθριασ̄ ο' Ριονν; αγυρ ηι h-αιέρηιρτεαρ α η-ιμτεαέτ̄

no go tngadair Teampair. Trla ris eir-eann a n-ail aonair gair oireadctair riomra ari faite na Teampair, gair maie gair mruaile a tuintiue mair aon fil, gair ri feadra fioircadoin filte riom Oirin gair riom hioirriain, gair ri oiread an t-aonair ari ala an tan rin, oir fa eadar leir gurab re toir. no re turair eisint do tngadair an tir rin ta ionnrais. A h-aitle rin do oile Oirin ris eir-eann do leactaoib aon aonair, gair ri o innis do gurab tiairriai cleamhnaif tphionn tac Chumaill ari ghean tngadair fin don cr rin. Do labairi Cormac gair if e ri o rii: "ni fuil mac ris ina riblaa curaod ina caiteilead a n-eirinn nar tus mingionra eurair a tcmaire oireada, gair if oimre a ta a oirebire rin ag cc go coitceann, gair ni tuarra fiof reul tib re no go m-eirctio fib fin do labair mingine; oir if feadra a reula fin gair ina rire do beit riom-ac tiom."

3. Όο δίκαιοις οι πομπαίς ταρί ρητοί δο ηλάν-
γασαρί δημιανόν τα θαντηράστα, αξιρή πο ρυτό
Σορημας αρι σόλβα τα ή-ιομόλωρά αξιρή πο
η-άιριτολεαράτα α θ-ρούσαιρή Σηράμην, αξιρή πο
ταζδαιρή αξιρή τρέ έ πο ηλιό : “ Ας ρητή, α

Sihráinne," ari ré, "nig do tuisintír Fhinn
thas Chumhaill ag teacáit uas iarraighe
tarí tnaoi agus tarí Óamháile ó, agus
craeo an ghréasáid do b'áil leat do chas-
náirte oileá?" O'fhréasáid Sihráinne agus
iñ é iñi lái: "má tá do óiolra do cliaimh
ann, craeo ar na c'm-biaid mo óiolra o'fheoir
agus o'fheoircáile ann?" Ro Óáthair rágra
an taoi ré, agus iñi oáileadó iari ré fleadó
agus feusgra Óóib an oíche réan ron ngrímanán
a b'focáid Sihráinne agus na bannraighe
go mbaid tmeirge meadáir-éilíoraí iao; agus
do riúghe Coimac ionad coinne réan agus iñ
Fionn coirteoir ón oíche réan a o-Teambraí.

4. A h-aitele ré do láinig Oifréin agus Óis-
páin agus tarí a n-aig go h-Almáin a g-cionn
Fhinn agus na Féinne, agus iñi inngreasaí
Óóib a gseula ó túnig go neireadó. Agus
tarí téirí caitheamh ann gac ní, do chuaí
caitheamh ron g-cáiríde a内幕 réan; agus
ann réan iñi cùirí Fionn tionól agus tiom-
ruádó ari fheadáit g-cáitíb na gcuáitfíenne
ari gac dílín a ghabhadair, agus támádair
tarí a riúib Fionn a n-Almáin móirleadaí
lairgean; agus an lá déirgeanáid uon a内幕 réan
do g-lusairgeadair riomra ina mórbhuiúeana-
náib, ina n-uriondáib, agus ina n-óisíomannáib

σιανα σιγζηε τοιόεασηαννα, αγυρ ηι հ-աւ-
էլույտεարι ա ո-մշեածտա ոո յանցասար յո
Տեամբրայ. Քո էարլա Սօրմաս ացսր տաւէ
ացսր տօրսայլե ն-բեար ո-Երեանն տա էմ-
շոլլ յոորա ար ան ն-բաւէց, ացսր ո'բեարա-
սար բիորհաօն բալտ յոոր ֆիոնն ացսր յոոր
ան ն-բեան սիլ, ացսր ոօ ծասծար ա հ-աւէլե
րի յո տեած տեօրիեած տօօծսարտա ան լիչ.
Քո յսιօ լիչ Երեանն ա ո-օձի օիլ ացսր
աօինեայր, ացսր ա նեան ար ա շսալայն
ճլ. 1. Երտէ տէյտոն Ատան Չօրմայ, ացսր
Ֆիանն ար ա շսալայն րի, ացսր ֆիոնն տաս
Չսմալլ ար լայմ ծեր ան լիչ; ացսր յո յսιօ
Կալիբր Լիթաձար տաս Չօրմայ ար յնօր
ան լիչէնչ ծեսոն, ացսր Օլին տաս ֆինն
ար ան յնօր եւլ; ացսր ոօ յսιօ յած աօն
ոնօն ոօ յեր ա սայլե ացսր ա աւարծա օ
յոոր ստած.

5. Ոօ յսιօ սրաօ ացսր տեաչ՛օսւուն եօլած
առ ոօ տաւտիր ֆինն ա ն-բիածուր Ֆիանն
տէյտոն Չօրմայ, .1. Դայր սսանած տաս
Մօրինա; ացսր ոնոր ճառ յսր էրլիչ օօօնեար
սօնդրայ ացսր յօմ-ացալմա յօր է բէն ացսր
Ֆիանն. Առ րի օ'էրլիչ Դայր սսանած
տաս Մօրինա տա յեարայ ա ն-բիածուր
Ֆիանն, ացսր ոօ յած սսանա ացսր սրւու-
տա ացսր տեաչ՛օնտա ա յեան ացսր ա րորեար

71 ; aghair ann rín do lathairi Shráinne, aghair
 ro fiabhrusig don uraioi, "craeo an toirí
 nó an turair fá an-táinig Fionn mac Chum-
 aill don baile ro aonach?" "Muna b-fuil
 a fíor rín agadair," ari an uraioi, "ní h-iong-
 na gáin a fíor agadair." "Iar mai tliom a
 fíor an-fáidil uaitre," ari Shráinne. "Mai-
 geadó," ari an uraioi, "iñ doo iarráidíre mar
 mnaioi agair mar bailecéile tágáinig Fionn don
 baile ro aonach?" "Iar móir an t-iongna
 liomair," ari Shráinne, "na c' an-Oifín iarráidír
 Fionn mire, óiri buíocháid a macraimail do
 chathairt daimh roinnt feair iñ foirbheach
 m'adair." "Ná h-abhairi rín," ari an uraioi,
 "óiri ná g-cluinfearaí Fionn é tu ní biaidí ré
 fein ríot, agair ní mó lámhaí Oifín beirt
 ríot." "Innifear daimh aonair," ari Shráinne,
 "craeo an laoch é rúin ari gualainn deir Oifín
 mic Phinn?" "Atá ann rúin," ari an uraioi,
 "1. Goll meair mileadóta mac Mórna."
 "Craeo an laoch úin ari gualainn Ghoill?" ari
 Shráinne. "Orcur mac Oifín," ari an
 uraioi. "Craeo an feair caolchoraí ari gualainn
 Oifíair?" ari Shráinne. "Caoilte mac
 Ronáin," ari an uraioi. "Craeo an laoch móir-
 ólaí meair-méanmnaí é rúin ari gualainn
 Chaoilte?" ari Shráinne. "mac Luiigheac

1. mac inéine d'fhionn mac Chumhaill an feair ná," ari an t-áraoi. "Cia an feair ballaċ binnbriatieraċ ná," ari ji, "ari a b-fuil an folċ eaf ciaġġiġi u aġiż u 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 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1877. 1878. 1879. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087

6. “Μαίτ επ θυιόεαν την ανη,” αρι Σηλίνη
 αγαρ ρο ζοιρι α κομάλ συμπειράτα χύισε,
 αγαρ α υυδαιριτ μια επ σορην κλος-όριός
 κυριουιστέ ρο θι την ηγηιανάν ρά ή-έιρ
 ρο ζαθαιριτ χύισε. Της επ κομάλ επ σορην
 λέι, αγαρ ρο λιον Σηλίνη επ σορην α γ-σευρ-
 οιρ, (αγαρ ρο ζειρόεαστρ όλ παοι παονθαρ
 ανη). Α υυδαιριτ Σηλίνη, “θειρ λεατ επ
 σορην ρο ο'φιονν αρι ο-τύιρ αγαρ αβαιρ
 λειρ θεος ρόλ αρ, αγαρ ποστ ρο γαρ πιρε
 ρο χυιρ χυισε έ.” Ρο μης επ κομάλ επ
 σορην ο'ιονηραιστρο φινν αγαρ ο'ιππιρ ρο γαέ
 πιρ α υυδαιριτ Σηλίνη μια ρο πάστρι. Ρο

ᚢlac Fionn an coirn aghair ṭ'ibh neoc ar, aghair
 ni túirge ṭ'ibh an neoc ina oo tuit a tóir-
 cim ruain aghair ríoríosailea airi. Do ᚢlac
 Cormac an neoc aghair oo tuit an ruan ceu-
 ona airi, aghair oo ᚢlac Eitce bean Chormaic
 an coirn aghair iþearf neoc ar, aghair oo tuit
 an ruan ceuona uirri aðail cás. Ann rín
 oo ᚢoiri Bráinne an comal coimhdeacá
 cúnche, aghair a náibairt riua: "Beir leat an
 coirn ro go Cailbhe Lífeadairi mac Chormaic
 aghair aðairi leif neoc ṭ'ol ar, aghair tadaír
 an coirn oo na macaib ríosz uo ina fócadair."
 Do rísz an comal an coirn go Cailbhe, aghair
 ni maið oo ráinig leif a tadaír ton té fá
 neaird óo an tan oo tuit a tóiríom ruain
 aghair ríoríosailea airi féin, aghair gac n-aon
 aðair ᚢlac an coirn a n-riðairc a céile, oo tuit-
 eadair ina o-tóiríom ruain aghair ríoríosailea.

7. An uairi ruairi Bráinne mar rín cás ar
 cásai meirge aghair meairbail; rí eiríz féin go
 foil fóirfionas ar an rúiðe ina riðib aghair rí
 rúiði ríori Oírín aghair Óthláirmui Ó Óthláine,
 aghair rí leairi ríe h-Oírín aghair iñ é rí
 rúiði: "iñ iongna liom féin ó Fionn mac
 Chormaill mo leitíore ṭ'íairíairið oo féin mar
 tnaði, óiri bhuð cónrað óo mo tacaíomail féin

do ḥaṁdaiṁt ṣaṁṭra ṭaṁ ḫeārī ṭaṁ ḫeārī ḫ
fouřbēcē ṭaṁ m'āḍaiṁ." "Ná h-aḍaiṁ ṣin, a
S̄hriáinne," aři Oiřin, "óři ṣaṁ ᷇-cluim̄f̄eādō
Fionn ḥuřa ṣaṁ ṣaṁ ṣin ní ᷇iaṁ ḫeīn ṣiōt,
ažuř ní ṭo leom̄aiṇṇe ᷇eit̄ ṣiōt." "An
n̄zeuňdaiřře ṣuřiře uaiřře, a Oiřin?" aři
S̄hriáinne. "Ní ᷇eūňdād," aři Oiřin, "óři ᷇iō
bē be an ṣo ᷇uaōřaiōe ṣe Fionn ní ᷇einn̄e
ṛia." Tuř S̄hriáinne a h-ažaiō aři ᷇hiāřmuř
aňn ṣin, ažuř ṣo ṣaṁ: "An n̄zeuňdaiřře
᷇uřiře uaiřře, a ṭiř ᷇i ᷇hiāřne, an uaiř
náč n̄zeuňdād Oiřin uaiřř e." "Ní ᷇eūňdād," ṣo
ṛaṁ ṣaṁ ᷇hiāřmuř, "óři ᷇iō bē bean ṣo ᷇uaōřaiōe
ṛe h-Oiřin níor ḥuřiře ᷇iomřa a ᷇eit̄ ažam
ṣaṁ m-baō náč ᷇uaōřaiōe ṣe Fionn i."
"Maiřeaō," aři S̄hriáinne, "cuiřimře ᷇á ᷇eār-
aiň ača ažuř ařořm̄illte ḥu a ᷇hiāřmuř .i. ᷇á
᷇eār̄aiň ṣiom̄a ṣiom̄iōeāc̄ta muna m-beiř-
řiř mē ḫeīn ᷇eār̄a ař an teāžlač̄ ṣo aňočt̄ ṣuř
eřiřeočuř Fionn ažuř níř Eřiřionn ař an ṣuř
inā ᷇-řuřiřot."

8 "Iř ořc̄ ná ᷇eār̄a ṣo c̄uiřiř ořim a
S̄hriáinne," aři ᷇hiāřmuř, "ažuř c̄rieuř ᷇ář
c̄uiřiř ná ᷇eār̄a n̄o ořim ḫeīn ᷇eār̄ a ᷇-řuř
ṣo ṣmacaiň níř ažuř nóřlač̄ a ṣo-teāc̄ meiř-
řeāc̄ miořčuřita an níř aňočt̄, ažuř náč
᷇-řuř niořřan uile ionn̄muřne mná iř meařa

ινά μέ φέιν?" "Ταρι υο Λάιμρε α τίς Ήι Όμιθνε νί γαν αύθαρι υο όυιρεαρ φέιν να γεαρα ύνο ορτ ταρι ιηνεογρα υυιτ ανοιρ."

9. "Λά οά γαιθηις ειρεανν α η-οάιλ αοναις
αγυρ οιρεαέταιρ αρι φαιτέη να Τεατριαέ, τάρια
Φιονν αγυρ γεαέτ γ-εαέτα να γηάιτέέιννε
ανν αν Λά ριη αγυρ υο έιριηις ιομάιν σομόρ-
ταιρ ινιρι Χαιριθρε Λιρεαέταιρ τάς Τοριμαίς
αγυρ τάς Λιιγόεαέ, αγυρ υο έιριζεανδρι φηι
θηρεαέτοιζε αγυρ Τεαρηνα, αγυρ σολαόνα
τεαννα να Τεατριαέ αρι έαοθ Χαιριθρε, αγυρ
Φιαννα Ειρεανν αρι έαοθ τίς Λιιγόεαέ, αγυρ
νί γαιθ ιηα φυιόε γαν αοναέ αν Λά ριη αέτ
αν γηις αγυρ Φιονν αγυρ τυρα, α Όμιαρμιν.
Τάρια αν ιομάιν αζ υυι αρι τάς Λιιγόεαέ,
αγυρ υο έιριζιρρε αν φεαραό αγυρ υο θαινιρ
α θαμάν νον τέ φά ηεαρα ύυιτ, αγυρ υο λέιζιρ
φά Λάρι αγυρ Λάνταλαό ε, αγυρ υο όυαδαιρ
γαν ιομάιν αγυρ υο όυιριρ αν θάιρε τηί ή-υαιρε
αρι Χαιριθρε αγυρ αρι έαρρια να Τεατριαέ. Υο
θιόεαρρα αν υαιρι ριη αη έριανάν έλαν-
ηαόριαςέ έριμ-θιιηνηοζαέ έλοινε νον φε-
έδαιν, αγυρ υο όυιρεαρ γηιηη μο ρογις αγυρ μο
ηαόριας ιονηαρρα αν Λά ριη, αγυρ νί έυζαρ
αν έριάθ ριη θ'αοιηνηαέ οιλε ο φηιη αλέ,
αγυρ νί έιυθαρι γο θηοιηη αν θηάέα."

10. "Ιη ιοηγηα ύυιτρε αν έριάθ ριη υο έα-

” Íoírt náimhرا tair cíeann phinn,” ari Óíar-
muir, “ aíusig náic b-fuil a n-éirinn feoir i f-
mó ionnáinne mná iná é; aíusig an b-fuil a
fíor aías, a Shráinne, an oíoché bhoír fionn
a n-Teampairais gúrlab aíse féin do bhoír
eocheadaí a Teampair, aíusig tair rí náic
b-féiríor linné an baile o'fáidhail? ” “ Atá
doiríreuluisiúigche ari mo shíosanáin,” ari Shráinne,
“ aíusig gneadháin amach ann.” “ If gneair náimh-
ra gáibhail tair é óíar euluisigche ari bhit,” ari
Óíarmuir. “ Maireadó, cluinnimre,” do ráis ó
Shráinne, “ go n-éiríonn gáe círlab aíusig
gáe caidhnealaó o'úrlannais a. gfeadáig aíusig
do círlannais a g-círlaoireadé tair fionnáin gáe
dúna aíusig gáe a gneadhail aíteadé nó amach
aíusig gneadháin an óíar euluisigche amach
aíusig leanfha tair rí m é.”

II. Do ghlúasair Shráinne riompre amach, aíusig
do lánair Óíarmuir i le n-a tuisintír, aíusig if
é a náimh: “ A Oírín tinc phinn, círeus do
óeunfartha rír na gneadarais ús do círeadaó
oírt? ” “ Ní cionntaí é tair rír na gneadarais
do círeadaó oírt,” ari Oírín; “ aíusig óeiríompre
leat Shráinne do leanamáin, aíusig círeus
tair féin go tairc ari cíealadhais phinn.” “ A
Oírdaír tinc Oírín, círeus if tairc óaímha do
óeunam ari na gneadarais ús do círeadaó oírt? ”

“Seirimpre leat Siúdáinne do leanasáin,” ari Oísear, “óiri i fheadar tuisceadh do chailleas a shéasra.” “Craeo an comáirle ńeirír ńam a Chaoilte?” ari Óláirmhí. “A seirimpre,” ari Caoilte, “go ń-fuil mo tionscail féin do mnaoi a gáimh, agus do b'fheadarr liom ina maití na cíuinne gur ńam féin do ńeuphrád Siúdáinne an ghrádó u.” “Craeo an comáirle ńeirír ńam, a Óliorrusin?” “Seirimpre riúot Siúdáinne do leanasáin,” ari Óliorrusin, “go ń-ocfaoi do ńár ne, agus i folt liomhá é.” “An i rúis ńár g-comáirle uile ńam,” ari Óláirmhí. “Iar i,” ari Oísear, agus ari cás a g-comáitcínne.

12. Iar i rin éirísear Óláirmhí ina fheadar, agus tuig láim éadarad laocha tair a leacán-ájmáin, agus do tionscain cead agus céileadhád do Oísear agus do maitíb na féinne; agus níor mó móndaoán míncóircra ina gád seoiri uá rílead Óláirmhí ar a óeapcaid ari fheadar, ari ńárri an túná, agus do éairír úrlanna a uá ríleas faoi, agus do éiríse ńaoi ńaoi cléim aísearstílum úráláir eunásail gur gád leithead a uá ńonn doin fheadar ann ólann fheurusaitne amuig ari an ń-faitc, agus tárila Siúdáinne airi. Ann rin do laethair Óláirmhí,

agus iñ é a nuaibhirt: "Dom aitne, a Shriainne," ari ré "iñ oile an tuairis iná o-táinéar; óir do b'fheárru nuaibh Fionn mac Chumhaill mar leanán agad iná mífé, agus nac bh-feadair cá c'úil iná céadair iná iarréar o'uirinn ina m-beuirífar éu aonair, agus fill tair h-airt von báile, agus ní bh-fuisiúin Fionn ruseula ari a n-veárrínaír go bhrád." "Iñ veairb nac bh-fíllfead," ari Shriainne, "agus nac rusearfar leat go rusearfar iná bár riost mé." "Mairead gusaír uait, a Shriainne," ari Óláirmhí.

13. Do gusaír Óláirmhí agus Shriainne rómpa iarr fín, agus ní théadáinair tar éis mile ón m-báile amach an tair a nuaibhirt Shriainne, "atáim féin dom cior, a m'ic Uí Óbhuibhne." "Iñ maité an trád ciorca, a Shriainne," ari Óláirmhí, "agus fill aonair ari do cheaslaí féin ariúr, óir do bheirim bhrádair fioigilaois nac o-tiuinbairfha iomádar nuaibh féin iná o'asón mhaodh oile go bhrúinn an bhrád." "Ní mar fín iñ cónair nuaibhre théunaí," ari Shriainne, "oír atáin eadraíodh m'atádair ari fheiríocht gábla leo féin, agus cairbhair aco; agus fillre ari a g-ceann agus cairbhair ari gábla ari óa eadat síob, agus fionfharfha leat ari an láthair go nó go m-beuirír oírt ariúr." O'fill Óláirmhí tar

α αιρ αρι αη εαχιασθ, αγυρ ηο ξαθ θα εαχ
θιοθ, αγυρ ηο θιηι αη εαρβασ οητα, αγυρ ηο
θιαιο θειν αγυρ θηαιηη ηαη θ-εαρβασ, αγυρ
ηι ή-αιτηιητεαρι α η-ιητεαχτα ηο θαη-
θασαη θειη άτα θιαη.

14. Αγαρ το Ιανδαιρ Θιαριμυιο λε Σιράινη, αγαρ α τυνδαιρτ: “Ιτ ρυραιοε ο’ Ρηιονν άρ Ιοριζ-
να λεανατοιν, α Σιράινη, αν εαστραδό θειτ
αγαινν.” “Μαιρεαδό,” αρ Σιράινη, “ράζ-
ρα να h-eic αρ αν Ιάταιρ ρο, αγαρ το θέρρα
cóm̄coirigseac̄t θυτ ρεαρνα.” Όο θύιρλινς
Θιαριμυιο αρ θρυας αν άτα, αγαρ το ρυζ
εας λειρ ταρη αν άτ ανονν, αγαρ ο’ Ράζαιβ
αρ ζας ταοβ τον τ-ρρυτ ιαν, αγαρ το ζας
fén αγαρ Σιράινη mīle ριηρ αν ρρυτ ριαρ,
αγαρ το θυαόναρ α θ-τίρ το λεας ταοιβ
cón̄ḡiō Chonnaac̄t. Ήι h-αιέριμτεαρ α n-im-
teacta ηό ζο ράνγαραρ Θοιρε θά θοτ (α
ζ-ceαρτ Ιάρ ζλοινη Ριοσάιρο) αγαρ το θυαό-
ναρ ραν θοιρε, αγαρ το ζεάρη Θιαριμυιο
αν θοιρε ινα θιμάιοll, αγαρ το ριζνε ρεας̄t
n-θοιρη ρεαζά αιη, αγαρ ρο ζόρυις λεαβαό
το θοζ-λυαδαίρι αγαρ το θάρη θειτε ρά
Σιράινη α ζ-ceαρτ-Ιάρ αν θοιρε ρην.

15. Tomáis Ó hUallacháin, *Uachtarán Chumann na hÉireann*, a bhí sé ina cheannaire ar an *Óglaigh Éireannach* agus ina aonair ar an *Óglaigh Éireannach* agus ina aonair ar an *Óglaigh Éireannach*.

agusf fuaifeadarí *Óisíntu* agusf *Bráinne* o'uirgeairbha oírtá, agusf ná fáth aonád eusá agusf anbhfainne *Fionn*. Do fuaifí a *lórigdairi* thóirí ari an b-faitéar. 1. clanna *Neamhain*, agusf o'fuaifeadarí náibh *Óisíntu* agusf *Bráinne* do leanamhain, ann rín do fuaifeadarí an lórig leo go beul át a lusain, agusf ná lean *Fionn* agusf *Fianna* Eireann 1a. ; gioteadh níorí b-féiríl leo an lórig do bhréit tairg an át anonn, suír éas *Fionn* a bhríatári muna feolfadair ari lórig go lusáit go d-croicfaidh 1a. ari gáitc taoibh náit.

16. Ann rín do fáthair ari clanna *Neamhain* a n-aigéadair ari t-riothá fuaif, agusf fuaifeadarí eadair ari gáitc taoibh nári t-riut; agusf ná fáthair ari lórig ag náil a n-tír do leas taoibh cónigí Chonnaí, agusf ná lean *Fionn* agusf *Fianna* Eireann 1a. Ann rín do lóthair *Fionn*, agusf iñ é ná ráit: "Ir maití atá a fíor agamra cár b-fuigfeair *Óisíntu* agusf *Bráinne* aonair. 1. a n-*Oile* ná bót." Do bhi *Oifín* agusf *Orcair* agusf *Caoilte* agusf *Óisíntu* tacs *Dothair* aonád uí bhaoligráine ag éirgeadair ná *Fionn* ag náit na m-bhréitíreaidh rín, agusf ná lóthair *Oifín*, agusf iñ é ná ráit: "Ir baoisál náinn go b-fuil *Óisíntu*

muir aghair Sráinne ann rúd, aghair ní fuláirí dúninn riabhaigh éigint do chuir cùise; aghair feuséadach b-fuil Bhran .i. cù Phinn mic Chumhaill go g-cuirfimír cùise i, óir ní h-aonra leí Fionn féin ina Díarlmhuis; aghair a Oísgair, abair leí dul le riabhaigh go Díarlmhuis atá a n-Doire ódá bhocht;" aghair a Duibhairt Oíscár rín le Bhran. Do chuir Bhran rín go ríofaigh rípeolaí, aghair o'fíll a n-deireadh an t-riulais marí nádach b-faicheadh Fionn i, aghair do lean Díarlmhuis aghair Sráinne ari a lóis go riainnig Doire ódá bhocht, gur cùir a ceann a n-úct Díarlmhuis aghair é ina coda.

17. Do bhoiódh Díarlmhuis ari a coda an tan rín, aghair do ónúirí Sráinne marí an gceáidh, aghair a Duibhairt ria; "Aghair Bhran .i. cù Phinn mic Chumhaill, aghair teadct le riabhaigh cùsainne riomh Phionn féin." "Gábhfa an riabhaigh rín," ari Sráinne, "aghair teit." "Ní gheuadh," ari Díarlmhuis, "óir ní feárrí liom uairi do bheurfaidh Fionn oítmh ina aonair, ó nádach b-fuil dul uairidh aghair." Aghair n-a clog rín do Sráinne do gábhfaidh uamhán aghair imeadla i, aghair o'imeadlaí Bhran uatá. Ann rín do labhairt Oíscár mar Phinn aghair a Duibhairt: "Ir baoisgal dúninn nádach b-faicheadh Bhran faille ina ríorúaidhneair eis óuighe go Díarlmhuis, aghair ní fuláirí

óuinn riabhaigh éigint oile do chur chuirge; agus r
feuc ca b-fuil Feareig sóir, coirrthe Chaoilte.”
“Atá agamfar,” ari Caoilte. Agus i f
láir do bhi ón Feareig sóir rín, fáid glaois do
n-úiontachád do cluintíodh i f ná trí truisceáin
ceuth fá neamhá ó é. Ann rín do chuirgeadair
o’fhiacáin aili trí glaois do léigean ari chór do
f-cluinfearáid Óirímuin é. Do chualair Óirímuin
Feareig sóir, agus do óuiríd Siúlinne ari
a coila, agus i f é iu riáir: “Do cluinnim
coirrthe Chaoilte mic Ronáin, agus i f a
b-focáir Chaoilte atá fé, agus i f a b-
focáir fhinn atá Caoilte, agus i f riabhaigh
fao aco do chur chuidamfar riomh fhionn.” “Sáb-
ra an riabhaigh rín,” ari Siúlinne. “Ní ghe-
ád,” ari Óirímuin, “óirí ní fúisfeam an
doirfe fao m-beirír Ó fionn agus Fianna
Eireann oírlaunn,” agus do gáid uamhán
agus imeachla tóirí Siúlinne ari n-a célof
rín tó.”

18. Ólá fhinn, do bhéar fseula ór árto. Níor
fusair doon loingseáilteacht ná do riáinig Óirí
ó a boc, agus do chur clanna na h-Eamhna
aigeasach do chaisleann an doirfe, agus do con-
caodair Óirímuin agus bean ina focáir. Tán-
gadair tair a n-aif ariúr tair a riabhaigh Ó fionn
agus Fianna Eireann agus o’fhiarluig Ó fionn

υίοθ αν γαϊθ Όιαριμιο τιά δηράινηε ιφ αν νοιρε. “Δτά Όιαριμιο ανη,” αρι γιασ, “αγυρ ατά θεαν έισην ινα φούσαιη, οίηι αιτηνιζμίο Ιοηις Όιαριμιο αγυρ ηι αιτηνιζμίο Ιοηις δηράινηε.” “Πάρι γαϊθ παιτάς οι θάιροις Όιαριμιο Ήι Όιιθηε αρι ά φονταν,” αρι Ριονη, “αγυρ ηι φύιζριό τέ αν νοιρε ηό γο ο-τυγδαιό τίοζαλ θαμγα ανη γαέη ηιό ηά η-θεάρηηα τέ ορη.”

19. “Ιφ τόρι αν κομάρτα ευσα θυιτρε, α φίνην,” αρι Οιρίη, “α θυιτρην γο θ-ρανφαό Όιαριμιο αρι παέδαιηε Μηδενηηιζε αγυρ γαη θο θαιηγεαη ανη αέτ Τοιρε θά δοτ, αγυρ τυρα φά η-α κομάρηη.” “Ηι φέιρρηε θίθρε γηη, α Οιρίη,” αρι Ριονη, “αγυρ ιφ παιτάς οιτηνιζεαργα ηα τηηι θλαοιό θο θειη θιολλα Χαοιλτε αγ, γαηη γηθρε θο θυηη παιη γιαθαό γο Όιαριμιο ιασ, αγυρ γαηη γηθ θο θυηη πο θύηη φέιην .ι. θηαη λε γιαθαό οιλε θυηη; αέτ ηι φέιρρηε θίθ ηοη γιαθαό θίοθ γηη θο θυηη θυηη, οίηι ηι φύιζριό τέ Τοιρε θά δοτ ηό γο ο-τυγδαιό τέ έιηηις θαμγα ανη γαέη ηιό ηά η-θεάρηηα τέ ορη.” “Ιφ τόρι αν θιτθέιλλε θυιτρε, α φίνην,” αρι Οιραη πας Οιρίη, “α πεαρ γο θ-ρανφαό Όιαριμιο αρι Ιάρι αν παέδαιηε γη, αγυρ τυρα φά κομάρηη α θίηη θο

᚛uaín ne." "Cleus oile vo ḫeáirí an ḫoile
aṁlairí ḫin, aghair vo ḫiúche Úarairíða comhdain-
gion cluétíar ne, aghair reacáit n-voile
olúchá caolcúmhangá aír? aghair cia aghairne,
a Óhiairmui, aghá b-fuil an fírinne, mire
nó Oifigair?" ari Fionn. "Níor cailleisce
t'asáine tásat ariam, a Fhinn," ari Óhiairmui,
"aghair támairfe aghair Shráinne ann ro." Ann
ᬸin a ḫuḃdaírt Fionn le ḫiannaiḃ Eireann
teacáit timcíoll Óhiairmuða aghair a ḫaḃdáil
vo fén. Ro éirí ḫeáirí Óhiairmui ina ḫeafarán
aír ḫin, aghair tuis tří róga vo Shráinne a
b-fiaónuighe Fhinn aghair na Féinne, gair ḫaḃ
nogáð eusá aghair anbhrainne Fionn aghá
fáisctí ḫin vo, aghair a ḫuḃdaírt go ḫ-tiubhlað
Óhiairmui a ceadann ari ḫon na b-róð ḫin.

20. Dála Donoghra an bhrigða, 1. oide ro-
lamhá Óhiairmuða in Óhuiḃne, vo foill-
riúseadó óo annar an m-bhrigð ór bóinn an
ᬸuaír ina ḫaḃdáil a ḫaḃdáil, 1. Óhiairmui, an
tac ḫin; aghair ro ḫuaír a ḫ-comhdeacáit na
gáoríe ḫlan-ᬸuaíre aghair ní comhnuíðe vo
hiúche go ḫáinig Óuire óá Óoċ. Ann ḫin vo
ᬸuaír ré ḫan fíor o'Fhionn ina o'Fhíannaiḃ
Eireann gair an ionad ina ḫaḃdáil Óhiairmui
aghair Shráinne, aghair ḫeannacáig vo Óhiairmui,
aghair if é a ḫuḃlair: "Cleus i an

“Comhaiple ro do ri ghní, a mhaic Uí Ó hUibhne?”
“Aitá,” ari Ó Ciardháin, “in éisíon ri Éireann
o’eu lochádó liom ó n-a h-aistír agus ó fhiann,
agus ní dom éeoín táinig rí liom.” “Mair-
eadó, císeadó tuine agus is fá dhaí beinn dom
briathra,” ro riáidé Aonúchur, “agus beurífadra
liom ríb ar an áit rín a b-fuilti gaoth fíor
gaoth ailiúisíodó o’fhiann ina o’fhiannadóis
Eireann.” “Beurífe Siáinne leat,” ro riáidé
Ó Ciardháin, “aict ní riachádara leat go briád;
gúdeadó ina bimhre a m’bheadair ro láidair
leanfaoth é, agus muna m-biaid, cuirífe
Siáinne cùm a h-aistír agus deunaid ré olc
nó mairt é.”

22. Τάλα Θηιαρμυσα, αρι η-ιητέας τ' Αον-
τυρ αγυρ το Σηράινη υαιτό τ' είητις ιηα χολαμ-
αν τίρεας ιηα χίρτχεαραμ, αγυρ το Σαθ α
αιρητ αγυρ α εινεασ αγυρ α ιολβαοθαρ υιμε.
Ιαιρ γιη τ' ιονηρυις τορυρ το ηα γεας τη η-οδιη-
ριθ γεασα το θι αρι αη ηδαηηρυα, αγυρ ιηο ριαφ-
ρυις cia το θι αιρ. “ Ήι ηαμα θυιτ αον ηυιηε
τα θ-ρυιλ αιρ,” αρι γιασ, “ οιη ατά αηη το Οιριν

mac Fhinn, aghair Oísgearr mac Oisín, aghair taois-
te cláinn Bhealoifíse marí aon riunn; aghair
Gáelra cùsgaínn amach, aghair ní Lámparait vit,
uocári, iná viochtáil do cheanamh oírt." "Ní
chéoibh aonra cùsgaibh," ari Óigíntuim, "nó go
b-faiceadh cia aon uorair ari a b-fuil Fionn
féin." Óigíntuim ré uorair feadóda oile,
aghair o'fíarbhuisiৎ cia do b' aíri. "Atá Ca-
oilte mac Chriodhnaidh t'ic Ronáin, aghair
clanna Ronáin marí aon riú; aghair Gáelra
cùsgaínn amach, aghair do cheanamh riunn féin
ari do fionn." "Ní chéoibh aonra cùsgaibh," ari
Óigíntuim, "óir ní cùirfeadh milleán aghair
Fionn oírlaibhre fá taoisít do cheanamh ódamh
féin." Óigíntuim ré uorair feadóda oile,
aghair o'fíarbhuisiৎ cia do b' aíri. "Atá aonra
Conán mac Fhinn Liatlusaigh aghair clánn
Mórrina marí aon riú; aghair i'f nuaime
o'fhionn riunn, aghair i'f aonra linn go
mór é; aghair ari an aothair ri
Gáelra cùsgaínn amach, aghair ní Lámparait buaion
riot." "Ní chéoibh do b'feárr le Fionn bár Gáel n-áiné
aghairibhre iná mire do léigion ari." Óigíntuim
ré uorair feadóda oile, aghair o'fíarbhuisiৎ
cia do b' aíri. "Cára aghair cónamhcheile óuit-
re atá aon. 1. Fionn mac Chuadáin t'ic

Mhuirchéadá, riúd-féinniúde Fhiann Mhuirchéadá, aghair an Fhiann Mhuirchéadá mar aon riú; aghair aon tír aghair aon talamh óúinn féin aghair tuisce, a Dhiarlmhuis, aghair do bheanfham ár g-cuirír aghair ár n-anma oítrá aghair ár do fionn.” “Ní g-eoibhíodh a chuid aonair aonair,” ari Dhiarlmhuis, “óir ní chuirfeadh fala ag Fionn riúbh fá tmaistí do cheanamh oírt féin.” Díonnuis ré do lúr fheadáile, aghair d'fíar-riúis cia do b'í aíri. “Atá Fionn mac Shléibh, riúd-féinniúde Fhiann Ulladá, aghair an Fhiann Ulladá mar aon riú: aghair gaothra chuid aonair aonair, aghair ní lámhfaidh fuisilis fada ina foirbheasadh oírt.” “Ní g-eoibhíodh a chuid aonair,” ari Dhiarlmhuis, “óir i fí aonair óamh tuisce aghair t'áctair, aghair níor tmaistí liom eorugcáirtheas Fhinn do bheití riúbhe ari mo fionn féin.” Ro iomnuis ré do lúr fheadáile. aghair d'fíar-riúis cia do b'í aíri. “Ní aonair óamh tuisce aon tuisce rada b'fhlil ann,” ari riad, “óir atá ann go doibh beag ón Eamhain, aghair doibh fada ón Eamhain, aghair Caol círóda ón Eamhain, aghair Sionneadá ón Eamhain, aghair Siochán gil-meusadar ón Eamhain, aghair doibh inéidion Shiocháin gil-meusadar ón Eamhain, aghair Cuadán Iorugairie ón Eamhain, aghair i fí lucht tuisceana oítrá rinn; aghair rada ngeoibhíodh

तारा ैुडािन्न आमास दो थेउरफामादोिर झोि
गल्लािन झान ैािर्दे थित." "Olc an थुि-
थेान आदा अन्न," अि थिअर्मुिर, "अ लुित ना
ब्रिएिुगे, अगुर ना लोिडािर्गेआस्ता, अगुर ना लेआ-
थ्रिओिुगे; अगुर नि ह-े एग्ला थारि लािमे आदा
ओि, आस्ते ले नेिम्चिन ओर्गुिन्ह नास न्जेओबािन्न
ैुडािन्ह आमास." Ro योन्नर्गुिज दोरुर फेआ॒दा ओिे
अगुर द'फ्रिअर्गुिज चिा दो थि लिर. "नि सारा
थुित आन नाथ-फुिल अन्न," अि ग्रास, "ओि आदा
अन्न यो फिन्न मास चुम्डािल थिस लिर थिस
थिरेन्निम्होिर लि थ्हाओिुग्ने, अगुर चेित्ते चेउ
आमुर तारि आन लिर; अगुर इ लुित थित्तेआना
ओिुग्ने ग्रिन्न, अगुर नान न्जेओबास्ता ैुडािन्न आमास
दो थेउरफामादोिर ग्रियोि फोिडािल्टे थित." "दो
थेिरिम्हे तो थ्रिआत्तारि," अि थिअर्मुिर, "जुराब
ए अ दोरुर नाथ-फुिल तुरा, अ फिन्न, अ चेउ
दोरुर नान न्जेओबास्ता अि ना न्दोिर्गुिन्ह." अि
न-ा च्लोर ग्रिन द'फ्रिअर्गुिन द'फ्रिअगुर नान चात्तास्ता
अ थ-रेिन अ थ-बािर अगुर अ थ-बुािनेउग्न झान
थिअर्मुिर दो लेजिन चारिग्न झान फिर न्दोिन्ह.
अि न-ा च्लोर ग्रिन दो थिअर्मुिर, यो एिुिज दो
थ्हाओिुलेिम लिर्गु न्यिरेन्नथ्रिन्न द'न्यिलान्नास्ता
फ्लेआस्त अगुर दो च्लान्नास्ता अ च्लाओिुर्गेआस अगुर
यो च्लान्नो न्मोिन तारि फिन्न अगुर तारि अ
मुिन्तिर आमास झान फिर झान लिर्गुस्तास्ता थोिन्ह.
Ro फेउस्त तारि अ लिर ओर्गुिस्ता अगुर द'फ्रिअगुर
न्दोिन्ह ए फेिन दो थुिल चारिग्न, अगुर यो च्लािर अ

rgiāc̄ ari rouasiḡleir̄is a ḫiom̄a sūi ḡluasir̄
 fān áir̄o rīar̄ ḡaċ̄a n-rīueaċ̄; aġus̄ n̄i f̄ara
 jo b̄i aġ oūl ař rīaċ̄ař phinn aġus̄ n̄a
 f̄einne. Ann rīn m̄ar̄ n̄aċ̄ b̄-feaca cāċ̄ ař
 a l̄or̄i, ořill̄ t̄ar̄ a ař m̄ar̄ a b̄-feaca
 Aon᷑ur̄ aġus̄ Ḥriāinne aġ im̄tead̄c̄ ař an
 doirię, aġus̄ jo lean ari a l̄or̄i aš ḡo rīem̄
 rīueaċ̄ n̄o ḡo rīainiż Ror̄ tā ḫoileaċ̄.

23. F̄uajir̄é Aon᷑ur̄ aġus̄ Ḥriāinne ann, aġus̄
 b̄oċ̄ ċluċ̄t̄aři t̄aoħħoluiř ina o-t̄imċ̄ioll, aġus̄
 toip̄t̄ teinnead̄ t̄reataċ̄anġólihe ari b̄-f̄adużzađ
 ina b̄-rīaċ̄onuře, aġus̄ leaċ̄ t̄uřiċ̄ ari b̄eħar̄aib̄
 aco. Ro b̄eannu iż-Ẓiġriju u oħi, aġus̄ iż-
 jo b̄eħaġ n̄aċ̄ n-veaċ̄aib̄ b̄riħaħan a b̄eħaċ̄aib̄
 t̄ar̄ b̄eul Ḥriāinne ja ċuċ̄k̄ařiř rīom̄ Ẓiġri-
 ju. Ro inniż Ẓiġriju u oħi a ḡeuila ō
 t̄uřiř ḡo veiřead̄, aġus̄ jo ċaixx ari a ḡ-
 cuiro an oħroċ̄e rīn, aġus̄ jo ċuaxiob Ẓiġriju
 aġus̄ Ḥriāinne oo ċooħlaib̄ ja ċeile ḡo o-t̄a-
 niż̄ an lā ḡo n-a l̄antroill̄iře ari n-a t̄ħarrac̄.
 Ro ēiżiż Aon᷑ur̄ ḡo moċ̄ aġus̄ iż- ē a vub̄aixit
 ja Ẓiġriju: “Biaħo f̄eim aġ im̄tead̄c̄ f̄eaf-
 ra, a t̄iċ̄ U i Ẓhuib̄ne, aġus̄ f̄aġħb̄a im̄
 ċom̄aixiřle aġad̄ ḡan oūl a ḡ-ċiġanni aon ċoħre
 oo ċieħx aħħiż rīom̄ phionn, aġus̄ ḡan oūl a
 n-uaħiż t̄alim̄ n̄aċ̄ m-biaħo ujjip̄iċ̄ aċċ̄ aon
 doxiuř, aġus̄ ḡan oūl a n-oilean maha n̄aċ̄

Isaigh?" ari Óiliúin. "Do éen giossláisteacht rian ló, agus raiplé rian oitíche óuit," ari Muadán. "A neáinigre iúit fórho an t-óiglaíche rín," ari Siúdáin, "óir ní gáin tóinntíri do bhealaigh do fíor." Ann rín iu 15 neadair i gnaomhanna cír aghaidh le céile, agus iu 5 a bhealaigh iomra ríarí do gáinnta ari Cháiríteach; agus tairí gáinnta ari ghráit, iu 1a ríarí Muadán ari Óiliúin agus ari Siúdáin uil ari a tóin do m-beurífaidh tairí an ghráit aonon 1a. "Do buaibh ór an t-uailaíche óuit rín," ari Siúdáin. Ann rín iu cír Óiliúin agus Siúdáin ari. A tóin agus do ghráidh tairí an ghráit aonon 1a. Ro ghlúasairgeadair iomra ríarí do gáinnta ari bhealait, agus tairí gáinnta ari an ghráit do ghráine Muadán tairí an g-céuionta ríu, agus do cíuadair a n-uailimh talman ari leasachtaí Chúiríteach cinn aomáis ór cionn Tuinne Tóime, agus iu cír Óiliúin leabha do bhealaigh ari Siúdáin a n-1a rítear na h-uadair rín. Ro cíuairí féin rian b-riostóba ba círmeanaigh é, agus iu bain rílat ríeirí fára cíaoiúdaithe inné, agus iu cír gáinnta ari tuibhán ari an ghráit, agus iu cír cíaoiúdaithe inné ari an tuibhán, agus iu cír cíuairí ór cionn

αν τ-γριούτα, αγαρ ταζ 1αρζ ρον θυίλλε γιν
ριη. Ρο όντιρ αν θαρια εαορι γυαρ, αγαρ ρο,
πάριθ αν θαρια 1αρζ; αγαρ ρο όντιρ αν
τρεαρ έαορι γυαρ αγαρ ρο πάριθ αν τρεαρ
1αρζ. Ρο όντιρ αν θυθάν αγαρ αν γυατινη
ρά η-α όπιορ, αγαρ αν τ-γλατ ιρ αν θ-ρολλ,
αγαρ ρο ριζ α τηι έιρζ ριη παρι α παιθ
Θιαριτιο αγαρ Σηράινη, αγαρ ρο όντιρ αν
τ-1αρζ αρι θεαριαθ. Αν ταν ρά θηιτιτε έ,
α θυθαιητ Μιαθάν; “νο θειριτ ροιην αν
έιρζ ρο όνιτ, α Θιαριτιο.” “Ιρ φεάρη
λιομρα έυρα ηά ροιην ηά μέ φειν,” αρι Θιαρι-
τιο. “Μαιρεαθ,” αρι Μιαθάν, “νο θειριτ
ροιην αν έιρζ ρο όνιτρε, α Σηράινη.” “Ιρ
λεορι λιομ έυρα ηά ροιην,” αρι Σηράινη.”
“Μαιρεαθ, ηά η-θαθ έυρα νο ροιηηφεαθ αν
τ-1αρζ, α Θιαριτιο,” αρι Μιαθάν, “νο
θευηρά αν όνιο ρά μό νο Σηράινη; αγαρ
ηά η-θαθ ι Σηράινη νο θιαθ ηά ροιην, ιρ
ονιτρε νο θευηρά αν όνιο ρά μό: αγαρ ορ
μηρε ατά ηά ροιην, θιοθ αν τ-1αρζ ιρ μό¹
αγασρα, α Θιαριτιο, αγαρ αν θαρια ή-1αρζ
ιρ μό αγ Σηράινη, αγαρ θιοθ αν τ-1αρζ ιρ
λυζά αγαση φειν.” Ρο όντεαναρ α θ-ονιο
αν οιόσε γιν, αγαρ ρο όντιο Θιαριτιο αγαρ
Σηράινη νο όντεαναρ α η-1αριταρ ηα ή-υατο,
αγαρ νο ριζη Μιαθάν φαιρε αγαρ φορέοιπευο

σόις, γαρ εἴηις ἀν τά γο η-α λάντροιλλε
αρη η-α τάρηας.

24. Ρο έιηις Όιαρτυιο γο τος αγαρ ηο όυιρ
Σηλάινη ηα γυιόε, αγαρ α ρυθαητ για
ραιρε ρο ρευναμ̄ αρη γον Μηναθάιη, αγαρ γο
ριαέρασ̄ φέιη ρο γιυθαλ̄ ηα τίηε ηα τίηοιλλ.
Ρο ξίλαιρ Όιαρτυιο ροιηε, αγαρ ηο όυαιο
αρη άρη ηα τυλέα φά πεαρα όο, αγαρ ηο θί αρ
ρευέραιη ηα γ-σειέρε η-άρη ηα τίηοιλλ;
παρη α θί, γοιη αγαρ παρη, θα τεαρ αγαρ θα
τυαιο. Ήιοι ρίαη ηο θί αηη, γο θ-ρεασαιο
γον άηηο αηιαρη γαέα η-νίηεας ηαθλας τόη
πεαριγάντα, αγαρ λοιηγεαρ λάναιομέιλ αρ
τεαέτ ρίηε, αγαρ ιη εειηρ ρο γιηγηεα-
ναρη πυιητηρη ηα ηαθλαίς αρ τεαέτ α η-τίη,
φά θηη ηα ρίηιη ηα γαιη Όιαρτυιο. Τάν-
γαθαρη ηαοι ηαοηθαηρ ρο τηλέτηη ηα ηαθλαίς
ρηη α η-τίη, αγαρ ηο ξίλαιρ Όιαρτυιο αρ
ιαρηαιο γευη οηηέα, αγαρ ηο θεαηηιοίς
θόιη, αγαρ ηο γιαθηιοίς γευηλα όιοη, ηα τίη
ηο ηαλαμ̄ θόιη.

25. “Τηι ριηγέηηηο ηαρη η-ιοέτ γηηηε,”
αρη γασ, “αγαρ Φιονν μας Χυμαίλλ ρο όυιρ
γευηλα οηηιηηη ηάρη η-ιαρηαιο, .. ηογδας
ρεαόα αγαρ γεαρ ηιηθειηηε ατά φο ρέιλτ
αιγε, ηα ηγοιητεαρη Όιαρτυιο Ο Θηιηηε;
αγαρ ιη ηα ηορη γηη ρο ηαηγαθαρη ηαη ηορ

20. *Agus* atáid tortha coimte níme agusinn,
Agus léigfeam ari a lóig is a, *Agus* i fheárr
 do b-fusigeam a rgeulá; ní lóigfeann teine,
Agus ní báctann uifse, *Agus* ní óealigann
 ari m oíriú; *Agus* atámadoir féin lion fíche
 ceuo feair láisír infeadóma, *Agus* i fheári
 comhlainn ceuo fáid feair agusinn. *Agus*
 iníse óuinn cia tu féin, nó an b-fuil aon
 focal do rgeulaisibh mic Uí Dhuiibhne agad?"
 "Do cónnairc anéi é," ari Óigíntuio, "Agus
 ní fuil ionnam féin acht fáidisídeas atá ag
 riúbal aon tuimhín rie láisíreacáit mo láimhe
Agus rie cíuadóar mo cluichim; *Agus* i f
 bhríadair taoíra nád láim áigíseach Óigíntuio
 do teangeamáil oíruibh." "Mairéadó, ní fuil
 aon tuine ari fáidail ann," ari riadófan. "Cá
 h-aithnín tibh féin?" ari Óigíntuio. "Óib-
 coraí, Fiann-coraí, *Agus* Tíreann-coraí ari
 n-anmanna," ari riadó.

21. "An b-fuil ríon in bair longaibh?" ari
 Óigíntuio. "Atá," ari riadó. "Óa m-baó
 áil ríib tonna ríona do éabhairt amach," ari
 Óigíntuio, "do óeunfainn féin cleas tibh."
 Ro cíuigeadó taoine ag iarríair aon tonna,
Agus ari o-teacáit do rí éog Óigíntuio isír a
 óa láim é, *Agus* rí i b óeoí ari, *Agus* rí
 i bheasair cáit aon cíuio oile óe. Ro éog

mhéir nári mairbhadh ósioth ná longdailb an oisíche rinn. Ro ghluaig Ólairiuio a g-céann a thuintíre féin, agus rí go cùir Muadhadh a huainne agus rí ósúbhán ari a fíluit, gurí mairbhadh trí bhríadhadh rí. Ro cùir an t-rlat rian b-pol, agus rí an huainne fá n-a chlúor, agus rí bheirfeadur an t-1aifis go Ólairiuio agus rí go Shráinne, gurí caitheadair a b-pprióinn an oisíche rinn; agus rí go cónarúis Muadhadh leabhadh fá Ólairiuio agus rí fá Shráinne a n-1aifídar ná h-uadha, agus rí go cuaidh féin ari ósúis rí ná h-uadha do òeunadair fáilte agus fóiricíont-euonta ósioth gurí éiríis an lá léigílán ari n-a tháriac.

27. Ro éiríis Ólairiuio go mo chuo ló agus rí go lántróillír ari n-a tháriac, agus rí go ónúiríis Shráinne, go n-ósuibháirt rí a fáilte do òeunadair do Muadhadh. Ro cuaidh féin ari mullaí ná tulcá ceuonta, agus rí níor b-fada rí bá ann an tan tángdair ari ná trí féinneishe ósá ionnraísi, agus rí go fiabhrúis Muadhadh ósioth an n-òeunfaradair tuille cleasraíseadaita. A suibhriadair rí go m-b'fheadhri leo féin ríseula mic Uí Ólairiúne o'fáidail iná rinn. "Ro cónarúis rí ósúne rí go cónarúis ariu é," ari Ólairiuio; agus rí ari rinn rí go cùir Ólairiuio a aillim agus rí órdeadó óe ari an tulairí, acht

αν λέινε πο θά πε η-α κ्नεαρ, αγυρ πο όνιρι αν σπανν θυιόε Μηανανάιν ηα βεαρατί α-η-σιατίσ α υριλαιννε, αγυρ α ρινν α η-άιροε. Δην ριν πο έιριξ Θιαριτυιο όο θαοιτέλειτ ευοτριυιτ ευναπάιλ συρι έύιριλινγ ανυαρ αρι αν ηδα, αγυρ πο έύιριλινγ ανυαρ θε γο βοιρ-τινεαςέ ριηδέλις γαν φιιλιυζασ ηα βοιρόεαρ-ζασ αιρι.

28. Α θυθαιητ όζλας όο τινιτιρη ηα Σλαιρ-βέιννε, “Ιρ θυινε έυ ηας θ-βεασατίσ αον κ्लεαρ αρι βοζνατί αμιατή, ταρι γο θ-τιοθηιασ τυ κλεαρ αρι αν γ-κλεαρ ριν;” αγυρ ριν ριν πο όνιρι α αιρι αγυρ α έιρεασ θε, αγυρ πο έιριξ γο ή-ιοναπάιλ ευοτριο όρι σιονν αν ζαοι, αγυρ πο έύιριλινγ αιρι γο ή-αντριο υαθριννεαςέ γο θ-τάριλα ρινν αν ζαοι τρέ η-α κριοιόε ρυαρ, αγυρ όο όναισ θηρι γο ταλατή. Ρο έαριραινγ Θιαριτυιο αν γα αγυρ πο όνιρη ηα βεαρατί αν θαρια βεαςέ ε, αγυρ πο έιριξ αν θαρια βεαρι ασοραν όο θευνατί αν κ्लεαρα, συρι ταρθασ έ ταρι έάς. Αέτ κέανα όο έινιτ σαοζασ όο τινιτιρη ηα Σλαιρ-βέιννε πε κλεαρ Θιαριτυια αν ιά ριν, γο η-υθηιασαρι ριν α ζα όο έαριραινγ, αγυρ ηας ταιριεοθασ ήε πιό θυό θό θά τινιτιρη ριν αν γ-κλεαρ ριν, αγυρ πο όνασθαρι θά ιονγαιθ.

29. Αγυρ πο όναισ Θιαριτυιο θ'ιονηραιξιό

Thuaðán agus Ḥílínne, agus tuig Thuaðán iarfus ná h-oiróče rinn cíca, furi cíodaíl. Diairmuid agus Ḥílínne an oiróče rinn; agus do mhisne Thuaðán fáilte agus foricóimheas doibh go mairtin.

Sealair-féinne mara n-1oict iná rí o éuit an lá rín. Ann rín a suíbhradair rír a clóirídeamh do chóigéail, agus rír ná cárí ñeasg ríu ari éuit dá tuintír rír; agus rí o fiafhrus i gceadair de a b-geasair fír é aon focal vo fgeulaisibh mic uí Óhuibhne. “Ro éonnaigc an té rí o éonnaigc aonuín é,” ari Óíarptuit, “agus rír ná cérfaid agus i ariúlair fír é aonoc.”

31. Ro fílúdair Óíarptuit mar a ríaidh Sráinne agus Muadán, agus rí o tairbhe Muadán trí h-éirí ñoibh an oisíche rín fír éadaídeanair a fír; agus rí o éadaí Óíarptuit agus rí Sráinne vo éadaí, agus rí vo ríse ne Muadán fáirfe agus fír éadaímeus ñoibh.

32. Ro éirí ñ Óíarptuit a moch-óáil ná marione, agus rí o fíabhair a éulairí éadaí agus comhriúairc uime, nári b-feriorír a fíon fúidí tríochá, iná tárfa; agus rí o fíabhair an Mórialltaí, i. clóirídeamh Aonúigus rí bheirfí, fá n-a clíocháidh, ná c b-feriorír fúidí eall buille iná bheime don éadaí i ariúlair. Ro fíabhair aon a óa cíaoiheadá cíann-geadáirí éadaí i. an fíabhair, agus rí an fíabhair neadair, ó nári tseumha neadair rír iná mná nári loiteadair ríu ríamh. Iarí rín rí o ónúigus Sráinne, agus rí a suíbhairt rí a fáirfe agus fír éadaímeus vo óneanamh vo Muadán, agus rí vo ná cérfaid fír é.

feudal in na g-céitíre n-áriú ina tíméiol. An taoi rí o connairc Shráinne Ólaftruaidh ari ñeiríom agus ar ari ñáraidh ina cùlaird ari níme agus coimhdeas, rí o ñaibh uathúan agus iméadla i; óiri rí o aitneis ñaibh fá énairíom trionsa agus teangealála rí o ñá ré fán órloungád rí, agus rí o fiabhrusis ñe cneus do b'áil rír do ñeunaom. "Ari eadla mo ñioðbað do ñeangealáil naom," ari ré. Ro minis ñin Shráinne, agus aon rír rí o ñínsair Ólaftruaidh fán gatáil rír o'ionnraisió ina Glair-féinne.

33. Táinigearai a n-tír a g-ceudóir, agus rí o fiabhrusis geadaír ne gceulá mic Uí Ólaiðne. "Ro connaircra ó cianaidh é," ari Ólaftruaidh. "Maireadó, déin eolur dúninn mar a ñ-fuil ré," ari rías, "go m-þeirimír a céann rínn do látair fhinn mic Chuimhíll." "Do b'olc mo cior ná cónimeus," ari Ólaftruaidh, "ná n-riotúnaínn mar a neiricíörge, óiri atá ari coimheirc mo gaoile agus mo gáidhge corr agus aonam Ólaftruaidh; agus ari an aðbaðar rír ní ñéin feall aig." "An ríor rír?" ari rías. "Ír ríor go neimhín," ari Ólaftruaidh. "Maireadó, fúigfír fén an látair rír," ari rías, "agus beuifíam do céann a ñ-fiaidhnaíre fhinn ór bíoðba ñoo éu." "Ír ceangailte do ñiainn," ari Ólaftruaidh, "an trácht do léigfíonnre mo

čeannn ḡiḃ,” aṄuṛ aṄá ḡiád ḡin ḡo ṭaṄraoinᬁ
an ṭóirialltaċ c̄aṛ a ṭriuail ṭaṄiżże, aṄuṛ tuis
iż-żgħiorg-ħuille fioċċiari ve ḫá ċeannn an tí ḫá
neafra ḥo, go n-veārja ná ḥá óġiż-ġan ve. Ann
ġin ḡo ionnixiż ɻuważ na ᷇laix-ċéinne, aṄuṛ
ġo ᷇aħħ vá n-éiřileaċ aṄuṛ vá n-adċċumha ḡo
milaċċta meaġġ-ċalma, gur ᷇aħħ fuċċa, tħiġiċċa,
aṄuṛ ṭárra, aṁail oo jaċċfa ḡeafha ḫá
min-eunċiħ, nó mactiże tħiex tħóġiż-żeu nion-
ċaorjaċ; gurab aṁlaix ḡin oo ᷇seārri ᷇iġ-
muix tħarja lúiġieaċċa l-oinneċċa l-ġonċiġ
na ᷇oċċlannaċ, go naċ n-veaċċa iż-żeu
iż-żgħiell inā maoiż-żeu tħóġiż-niċċi c̄aṛ an l-ċċaix
ġin, għan bixx-xaqqa báix aṄuṛ time ɻaoġġa
o’imixx aixi, aċċi nha tħi ᷇laix-ċéinneiż aṄuṛ
beaġġan vá muixtiż ḡo ċeitċ ċum a luuingże.

34. Ro iomparsið Țiajptuio taoi a aif ȝan
fuiñisgðað ȝan ȝoiprðeapigðað aif, aður ȝo
ȝluisaif ȝoimé ȝo ȝáinig ȝuaðán aður ȝrið-
inne. Ro ȝeapradapri ȝáilte ȝoimé, aður ȝo
ȝiafriðið ȝriðinne ȝe an ȝ-ȝeacarð ȝé aon
ȝocal ȝo ȝgeulaidb ȝhinn mic Chuimail aður
ȝhiann Eipeann. A ȝubðaiprfean nað ȝ-ȝea-
carð, aður ȝo ȝáitseapradapri a m-þiað aður a
o-tomaltur an oitóce ȝin.

35. Ro éirigéid Tíomáin i gcoincéid do ló agus
do lánctroilleadh ari n-a támálaí, agus ní com-

nuisibh do mhisne go maimig an tulaí cíneamh-
márithe; agus ar mioscain ann, i mhuileil a
rthiauc go lom-loingneac, suíri cíuiri an trácht
ar son-círiú ina timcúill. Ann riu a thuilleadh
Ouibh-éigíac go mbaileath féin do comhrac m
Oibrithe, agus táinig a u-tír a g-céadóir.
Aili riu do mhisne féin agus Oibrithe ar a
céile go corríamáil, feadramáil, feiromedac,
fuisil-þealaitac, feadraigradac, féitíreamáir; mar
a biaú ná óamh óana, nó óamh éarbh buile, nó
óamh leoigh an cíucaí, nó óamh feadba cíneamh-
márithe. Suíabé riu tionfusnáin agus
tuairíagáibh an comhrac cíucaí cíucaí óibrithe
manna i mba eatair.

36. *Teileisíos ariúdon a n-áitíom aif a láthair, aifur riúisíos a g-cóinne aifur a g-cóimhdeáil a céile, aifur rnaomáis na n-áitíom láthair aifur aifur riúisíos a céile. Ann riú tuigeadar tipeasachair tineadhraíodh ná céile, aifur tóis Diairímuíos Duibhceoraíodh ari a gualainn, aifur bualail bheim ná círr fá láthair; aifur iu ceangail ré go n-ainmhean doifísealte ari an láthair riú é. Lári riú taimis Fionn-ceoraíodh aifur Tipeasachair do comhriúas riú a n-áitíos a céile, aifur tuig an ceangal ceuonta oifíteá; aifur a n-áitíos go m-bainfeadó a g-cinn níos, muna m-biaid go m-b'feárrí riú a b-fágáil fán*

5-сүнðреадс үн тар өмөүсүзәдәр әр ә б-риан-
таид, “óир ні түаләттүң түнде то һәр ғаза-
леадә,” әр үе; әзүр үо ғәдә әнн үн 50 түр-
гәдә түеңтәдтүүрүеадә 1а.

37. Әнн үн үо имчиж ғәйн ө’ғиор үида-
даин әзүр Һириине, үүр өдүтәдәр ә т-бияд
әзүр ә ү-томалтуғ ән օибәе, үн; әзүр үо
өнәттүү Өиарытүү әзүр Һириине то өнәләд,
әзүр үо үиңгән үида-ан ғайре әзүр ғоржоимең
төйиб 50 тарын.

38. Но өйрүж Өиарытүү әзүр үо үннүү то
Һириине 50 үаидә ә ңайттә ә һ-ғозүр төйиб;
әзүр үо үннүү то ғүенүл на ү-алләтүриад ө էүүр
50 үеүрәдә, тар үо էүүт түрі саңдаң үа-
түнүттүр түрі 1аेңе ә ү-тиңүж ә өйлө үе ү-
өлеңдәид, әзүр тар үо էүүт сүңг үеңү
үа үлаңдә ән үеңтәдәдә 1а үе үим ә 1аиме,
әзүр тар үо үеңтәдәл на түрі 51аңғәйннүүдө
ән сүңгәдәдә 1а: “Азүр әтә түрі үиңтүнүү
әр ғлаңриадә әко ғә өомдай үүилүр,” әр үе,
“Азүр ні өеңгәдән әрим օрүтә.” “Ар һәинүү
ә 5-сүн үо үа түрі ғәйннүүдә үн?” әр Һириине.
“Ниор һәинең,” әр Өиарытүү, “óир үр ғеңүү
ниң ә б-рианадә 50 ғада үа 50 ғаңтүү; өйр
ні ғүйл үе ә 5-сүнүү ө’әон 1аоң үа 51аң-
түдәдә ә ү-өйрүнн ән үеңтәдәл әтә օрүтә үо
ғаза-илендә, әңт әон үеңтәдәр әтәдән, .1. Өиңү.

mac Fhinn, aghair Oifighe, mac Oifighe, aghair
 Lusgáin i Láimheuanta, aghair Conán mac Móiríne:
 aghair atá tnuíte aghairfa ná c' i gcaolbriú aon
 don ceadairíar i níos iad. Acht ceanaí i gceárlip
 go Í-brisítear Fionn i gceulá oírríte, aghair cealb-
 fai i ní a c' iorúde ina cliaobh; aghair i g cónair
 d'úinne Óeit aghair imteadct ar an uairín ro air
 eagla go m-beurffad Fionn aghair ná coimte
 níme oírríunn.”

40. 1omčúra na n-allmúrač, an méid iu
bá beo aco, tángadair ari an tulairg ina ra-
bhairdair na trí féinniúde ceangailte, agus iu
faoileadair ríadaoileas Óvioð go luat; acht iu
amhlair iu bá an cuiþreac ag fárgað oírric.

41. Niop cian róibh aṁlaioṁ rìn go b-peas-
aoaip ban-eaclaċ phinn mic Chumhaill a luar
fainle nó iarrainne, nó aṁail riōe gaoiċe

géiríte gian-luaite, ag iocóidíon do maoileann
 gácha móriúnaic nó maoilearéibh e n-ionn-
 raiú; Gúr fiafriúidh óioth cia tuig an t-áir
 móri fiochtári foiglaí ríon oírríte. "Cia tuis
 ná fiafriúidh?" ari ríad. "Baneacálaí fíonn
 mic Chuimhíll mífé," ari rí, "agus Téigíre
 an Duibh-íléibh m'ainm; agus i fdo bári b-riof
 do cuij fionn mé." "Mairéad, ní fuil a riof
 agusinne cia h-é," ari ríad, "aict do bhearrfa-
 maois riof a tuisíar fíobhála óuitre .i. óiglaí
 ari a riab folt caír cíaróibh, agus iá d'á grianad
 cíoríra cónáthdearig, agus i f é do ríse an
 t-áir móri ríon do éabairt oírríinne. Aict níof
 doilge ríonn ina ríon maoi atáis óri o-tíri féin-
 niúe ceangailte inári b-riofáilre, agus ná
 o-tíig ríonn fíobháileas óioth; agus ió bá tíri
 laeche a n-riais a céile ag comhlaí ríonn."
 "Cá h-áit inaoi fíabh an feair ríon uaidh?" ari
 Téigíre. "Ro fíarí ré ríonn do téigeadas
 ariéir," ari ríad. "Do bhearrfíte mo bhríadáir,"
 ari Téigíre, "gúr aibh é Tíomáin O Duibhne
 féin ió bá ann; agus taibhír ió bá fíobháile
 ríab agus leigíó ari a lóig iad, agus cuij-
 feadra fionn agus fíanna Eireannach éigdáibh."

42. Ann ríon tuigeadar a o-tíri comhleis aí
 a lúinig, agus ió leigeadar ari a lóig Tíomáin
 iad; aict ió fágadhári an t-áir aí

பிரீடீயோலம் அர நா டிரி பெய்னியோ யோ கா சென்றால்டே. கோ லெனாநாரி பெய் நா கீந்தே அர லோர்ஜ் ட்ஹிரப்புநா ஜோ பாங்காநாரி வாரிய நா கீ-உம்மா; அது யோ சூஷ்டாரி ஜோ கீ-ரார்சாரி நா கீ-உம்மா, ஜோ கீ-புங்காநாரி லெ஬ாஷ் ட்ஹிரப்புநா அது கிர்லைன் அன். கோ க்காநாரி ரிம்பா இரி ரின் ரியரி ஜோ பாங்காநாரி அன் க்ஹார்ப்பாச், அது அர் ரின் ஜோ கீ-போகாச் பின்னலீடே, அது வோ க்ஹார்ப்பால்கை நா கீ-பியன், ரியர் அ ரியார்டேரி லெம்மன் அன் டான் யோ, அது வோ ம்ஹார்ஜ் அலுய்ய சோன்கன், அது வோ க்ரியால் லெட்டன்-மோர் கிரான்டா.

43. Αέτε οέσσα, ποιοι αιριεῖς Θιαριτσιού ηνα
σιαστές ιαν άη αν τόριμιγεαέτε ρην πό γο θ-ρεα-
σαιό ηα πειργιόε παοτέρροιλ, αγυρ ηα ή-ονν-
χόνα αιρόμειλε, αγυρ τηρί τρευηλαοιά η πευμ-
τύιρ ηα ρηναιγτεαό γο ηιαν, ηάνα, ηάρασταά;
αγυρ η η-τηρί σοιτε πιμέ αη τηρί ρηλθηιαοιθ
ηα λάμαιθ ασο. Μαρ ηο ζονναίης Θιαριτσιού
ράν ραμαιλ ρην ιαν ρηιγε, ηο λιον ηά θ-ριαστ
αγυρ ηά η-ύρτηλάιη. Αγυρ ηο θά ηηατ ηαιτηε
ζόπθασταά αη αν τί θά η πευμτύιρ ηα ηηιόηε,
αγυρ ηο θά ηηιαη ταρι ζάά αηασ; αηη ρην ηο
ρην Σηλάιηη αη ρηιαη ζημ Θιαριτσιού, ηηη
ζηηη Θιαριτσιού ηα ζεατηηαοιη ί, αγυρ η
ηηθαιητ, “ηαρ η-υόιτ ηί Σηλάθ ηο ζηηαιη ηο
πασαοη αη θηηιη ηαιτηε, η Σηλάιηη.” “ηι
η-εαό γο ηειηηη,” αη Σηλάιηη, “αγυρ ηο

b'fēárrí liom nád' o-tuigainn ghlád' riadán gur aonu o' aonanead." Ro éarraigheas Óigíntuim aon rían agus rí o chuir ina fáigheán i, agus rí o físeáil ríomé a h-aiséle rí; agus aon rí o chuir Muadán Sráinne ari a tuisin go rúig leis mile von t-rliaibh i.

44. Níor cian gur ríaoileadó cù do na trí conaibh níomé a n-riais Óigíntuim, agus a tuibh aon Muadán rír Sráinne vo leanamhain agus go f-cuirfheadó ré féin an cù óe. Ann rí o fil Muadán agus rí bain coileán con aif a chriof amach, agus rí o chuir ari a bair é. Acht ceana, maru do chonadairc an cù chuir agus a chriof ari leatád aice, rí eiríng do bair Muadán agus rí linn a f-criof ná con, go ráinig an chriof agus tuig amach ari a taoibh é, agus rí linn féin ari bair Muadán ariú, gur fáigheabhair an cù maribh ná eir.

45. Ro físeáil Muadán a n-riais Óigíntuim agus Sráinne, agus vo éog Sráinne ariú agus ríus leis mile oile von t-rliaibh i. Ann rí o ríaoileadó an cù oile ina n-riais, gur labair Óigíntuim rí Muadán, agus iñ é a tuibh aon Muadán Sráinne ari a chriof beatáis ari bair, agus an áil ríb fíad go f-cuirfínn an fá deairig tré compair a cléibh agus a chriof

γνο?" Άγαρ ή ο γάρ η μασάν αγαρ Σηράινη
ας φευγάσιν αν υπέσαιρη γιν. Δην γιν τας
Θιαρτυιο γούδα αν υρέσαιρη ρον χοιν, αγαρ ή
ένιρ αν γα τρέν-α ή-ιμλινη γυρι λέιγ α ή-αθας
αγαρ α ή-ιονατάρι αιρτε, αγαρ ή ο ταρριανης
αν γα, αραρ ή ο λεαν α τινιτιρι φέιν.

46. Ήιορι έιαν ούιθ ηα θιαριγά γιν αν ταν
γραδοίλεαδό αν τρεαρ έιν ορητά. Ρο λαθαιρ
Σηράινη αγαρ ιρ έ α νυδαριτ; "Ιρ ή γνο ιρ
φεαριγδαίγε ασο, αγαρ ιρ τόρι ατά α ή-εαγλα
ορηρα, αγαρ βι αρ ρο έοιμενο υιρρε, α
Θιαρτυιο." Ήιορι θ-φανα ρο θά αν έιν οά
ροσόδαιν, αγαρ ιρ ή άιτ α γυρι ορητά, ας Λις
Θυθάιν αρι Σηλιαθ Ιυαέρια. Ρο έιριγά ρο
βαοιτέλειμ ευστρυιο όρι ειονη Θιαρτυιο,
αγαρ ρο θ' αιλ λέι θρειτ αρι Σηράινη, γο γυρι
Θιαρτυιο αρι α οά έοιρ θειριό, αγαρ ρο θυαίλ
θέιμ οά σρεατ φά ταοθ ηα σαιρριγε φά
έοιμηνεαρα όο, γυρι λέιγ α ή-ινέινη τρέ ή-ιν-
ηιρτηιθ α ειν αγαρ α ειναρ αμας. Ιαρι γιν
ρο ξαθ Θιαρτυιο α αιρη αγαρ α έινεαδό, αγαρ
ρο ένιρ α πευρι βάρηριαολ α γυατένιο ρίονα
αν ξαοι θειριγ, αγαρ τας γούδα άταρας υρέσαιρ
ρο τασαομ αν θρινιτ υαιτρε ρο θά α γευτ-
τύιρ ηα γιναιτεαδό, γυρι ταριθ ρον υρέσαιρ γιν
έ; αγαρ τας αν οαρια ή-υρέσαιρ ρον οαρια φεαρ,
γυρι ταριθ έ; αγαρ αν τρεαρ φεαρ ταρι αν

5-ceuonta. Ann r̄in, mar̄ nac̄ gn̄at̄ cōgnam̄
 tar̄ éir̄ t̄īḡeal̄p̄āīd̄ōē dō c̄ūit̄im̄, mar̄ dō c̄on̄-
 n̄āīc̄ n̄ā h̄-all̄p̄ūr̄āīd̄ ā ō-t̄rīāt̄ā āḡūr̄ ā
 ō-t̄īḡeal̄p̄āīd̄ōē ār̄ ō-t̄ūit̄im̄, r̄ō f̄āb̄ān̄ār̄ f̄ēīn̄
 r̄āōn̄ t̄āōm̄ āḡūr̄ t̄ōl̄īt̄ēīt̄m̄ c̄ūā, āḡūr̄ r̄ō
 lean̄ T̄īār̄p̄ūīō ōr̄īt̄ā n̄ā n̄-ōīān̄f̄āōīl̄ēāō
 āḡūr̄ n̄ā n̄-éīp̄l̄ēāc̄, īn̄n̄ūr̄ t̄ūn̄ā n̄-ōēāc̄āīō
 t̄ūn̄ē ó̄r̄ f̄īōōb̄āīōīb̄, n̄ō f̄ān̄ t̄āl̄ām̄ n̄ḡl̄ār̄, n̄ō
 f̄ān̄ ūīr̄ē, n̄āc̄ n̄-ōēāc̄āīō ēāc̄l̄āc̄ īn̄ā f̄ēār̄
 āīt̄īr̄t̄ē f̄ēūl̄ ār̄ n̄īōb̄, f̄ān̄ t̄ēīm̄ēāl̄ b̄āīr̄
 āḡūr̄ b̄ūān̄-ēūḡā ō'īm̄īr̄ ār̄ f̄āc̄ f̄ēār̄ n̄īōb̄
 āc̄t̄ T̄é̄īr̄īōē ān̄ T̄ūīb̄-f̄l̄é̄īb̄ē, ī. b̄ān̄-ēāc̄l̄āc̄
 f̄h̄īn̄n̄ t̄īc̄ C̄h̄ūm̄āīl̄l̄, r̄ō c̄ūāīō ā b̄-f̄īāōd̄āīn̄
 āḡūr̄ ā b̄-f̄ōl̄ūām̄āīn̄ ān̄ f̄ēāō r̄ō b̄ā T̄īār̄p̄ūīō
 ā5̄ c̄ūr̄ ó̄īr̄ ār̄ n̄ā h̄-all̄p̄ūr̄c̄āīb̄.

47. 1om̄c̄úr̄ā f̄h̄īn̄n̄, ār̄ b̄-f̄á̄d̄āīl̄ f̄ēūl̄ n̄ā
 f̄l̄āīr̄-f̄ēīn̄n̄ē dō b̄ēīt̄ c̄ūb̄r̄īḡc̄ē r̄ē T̄īār̄p̄ūīō,
 r̄ō c̄ūīr̄ f̄āīr̄t̄ ó̄r̄ á̄l̄īō ār̄ f̄h̄īān̄n̄āīb̄ Ēīr̄ēān̄n̄,
 āḡūr̄ r̄ō f̄l̄ūāīr̄ēān̄ār̄ r̄ōm̄ā ā n̄-āt̄d̄āīr̄īō
 f̄āc̄ā f̄l̄īs̄ē āḡūr̄ ā r̄ēīōb̄ó̄īl̄īs̄ē f̄āc̄ā c̄ōn̄āīr̄ē,
 n̄ō f̄ō r̄á̄n̄ḡān̄ār̄ ān̄ t̄ūl̄āc̄ mar̄ ā r̄āb̄ān̄ār̄
 n̄ā t̄r̄ī f̄ēīn̄n̄īōē c̄ēān̄ḡāīl̄t̄ē; āḡūr̄ r̄ō b̄ā c̄r̄á̄ō
 c̄r̄ōīōē l̄ē f̄īōn̄n̄ r̄īn̄ ār̄ n̄-ā b̄-f̄āīc̄r̄īōn̄ō. Ann̄
 r̄īn̄ dō l̄āb̄āīr̄ f̄īōn̄n̄, āḡūr̄ īr̄ é̄ r̄ō r̄á̄īō: “Ā
 Ōīr̄ī,” ār̄ f̄é̄, “f̄ās̄ōīl̄ r̄ō n̄ā t̄r̄ī f̄ēīn̄n̄īōīb̄
 ó̄d̄ām̄.” “N̄ī f̄ās̄ōīl̄f̄ēāō,” ār̄ Ōīr̄ī, “ó̄īr̄ r̄ō
 c̄ūīr̄ T̄īār̄p̄ūīō f̄ēār̄ā ōīm̄ f̄ān̄ āōn̄ l̄āōc̄ n̄ā

“S-ceilngeolað féin do ríðaoileadó óam.” “A Oíráirí ríðaoil síoibh,” ari Fionn. “Iñ bhríadair óam,” ari Oíráir, “Súri tuille ceanasaíl buð miúan liom do chur oírrí;” aísear ri oíult mac Lusigheadach aísear Conán mar a n-ceilgeona an cuiðrieadach do ríðaoileadó síoibh. Acht ceana, níor Í-fraða óóibh ari na h-iomraíotíbh ríin do Í-fraðaradair na trí féinntíde bár ri a n-ceilgeairtachceanasaíl ri oíráir. Ann ríin ri oíccairíl Fionn trí feairta fórfairriúinse óóibh; aísear ri cuiðreadó a liag ór a leacáit, aísear ri oírlíobhá a n-anmanna a n-oíráit óírlaibh, aísear do feairradó a n-ceilgeairtachceaointe, súri ba éuirfeadach tríomhrioiúeadaí ri oíráir Fionn a h-aisle na h-uidhre. Ríin.

48. Iñ ríin aitriúir aísear uairi do éonnairic Fionn éiúse Déisíoríe an Óuibh-Íléibh, aísear a cora ari folusadair, aísear a teanasaíl ari iomluasgair, aísear a rúile aísear ríleadó ina ceann; aísear ó éonnairic Fionn fán toicim ríin éiúse i, ri fiafriúisach ríseula ói. “Aitáis ríseula móra olca aísear ri e a n-innriúin tuit, aísear iñ óíúis liom súri tuit tisgealina mé;” aísear ri innriú ríseula óo ó éiúir do éuirfeadó ari fáid marbhá a n-veárrína Óíarúmuir O Óuibhne, aísear mar éuirfeadair na trí cointe níme ri, “aísear iñ ari éigean do chuaidó mire féin aír,”

apí rí. "Cá h-aít apí tsaibh maoi Uí Óhuibhne?"
apí Fionn. "Ní fuil a phíof ríin agam," apí rí;
agur aon ríin ríof tsuisair Fionn agur Fianna
Eireann, agur ní h-aítchúistear ríseuluisiúiseacht
órríteá go ránghadair Almuin Laingean.

49. Iomtúra Óthiúrtuosa agur Thriúinne
agur Thuaodáin, innírtsear ríseula oile.
Ro tsáibhadaír riomra ríorí go Sliab Luacra,
agur do Uíb Chonaill Sáibh, agur aír ríin
Láimh clí ríof an Sionain ríorí go Róisín foileas
ríof a riáitsear Luimneac an tan ro; agur do
tháriú Óthiúrtuosa fiaidh allta an oróche ríin
óriú, gur caitheadaír a leorúróitín feola agur
fíorúiríse, agur do csoílaodair go marain aír
n-a tháriac. Ro éiríú Óthuaodáin go moí agur
do laobhair le Óthiúrtuosa, agur i gceann ríadó, go
m-biaidh ré féin ag imteacht. "Ní cónír tuisce
ríin do théanamh," aír Óthiúrtuosa, "óir gád ní
dári tséallairfa óuit cónáilionadó óuit é gá
impreadarán." Níor tsáibh Thuaodáin tuiscearfá
uaidh; agur do cíomhain cead agur céileabhradó
óriú, agur ríofád aír an láthair ríin iad, agur
ba óuňadó doibhónadó ríof bá Óthiúrtuosa agur
Thriúinne a n-Óthiúrtuosa Thuaodáin.

50. A h-aítche ríin ríof tsuisairfeadaír if an
áitro bá tuisair gáca n-óripeadó do leat taoiú
Sléibhe h-Ectíse, agur aír ríin óriú go tuisca

ceud O b-ffiachair; aghair aghaibhail na truisce
ceud rín níb, do b'í Bráinne da coir: acht
do fáth mireasach i, aghair do fáth aghairnibhail jie
coir Ólairiu. Táir i lángadair fán b-fio-
bha, do riúghe Ólairiu fionnóir a g-ceapáilóir
na fioóbha; aghair i ro thairbh fiaóidh allta an
oibríche rín gair caité féin agair Bráinne a
leoríóitíon feola aghair fíorlairfíse. Ro éiríte
Ólairiu go moch, aghair do cuaidh cum an
t-Seapáin Lochlannais; aghair do riúghe gnaomh-
anna cuimh aghair ceangailil rír; go b-fusair
cead reilge aghair fiaóidhais uaidh, acht gao-
thair jie n-a cdaoraidh go bhráid.

51. Iomáitírha Fhinn aghair na Féinne, ari
riocóidin a n-Almuin níb níor cian níb an
tan do concáidair caoighean laoche ná n-ionnn-
faiði, aghair tairbhrír mileadóra meaj-éalma
do cinn ari téir aghair ari thairge ari cás a
n-úrteorad aghair na ríongh-buríone ús; aghair i ro
fiaffriais Fionn do cás an t-uisceadair aitne
oíriúta. "Ní éusdamaor," ari cás, "aghair an
b-fuile a fios aghair féin, a Fhinn?" "Ní
fuile," ari Fionn, "acht gair níb ríom gair
náimhde óamh féin iad." Tángadair an bhu-
dean cuimh rín do lárdaír Fhinn fán g-cóimhíadó
rín, aghair do bheannais ríaoi do. Fhíreagair
Fionn níb, aghair foctaír ríseula óib, cá thír

nó cá éalaṁ ṭóib. Δ τυθρασαργαν γυρ
 παιποέ ὄοραν ιαν φέιν, αγυρ γο ηαθρασαρι α
 η-αιτρεαδά αγ παρθαό Chumaillic θηρευν-
 τόιρ Ήι θαοιργνε α γ-ατ Chnuča, “αγυρ
 ρο θυιτιοσαρι φέιν γαν ηγνιομ̄ γιν, αγυρ ιρ αγ
 ιαρηραιό γιοτ्चάνα οριτρα έάνγαμαρι ρον έορ
 ρο.” “Cionnuρ θάθαιρ φέιν αν υαιρ ρο
 παρθαό θαρ η-αιτρεαδά?” αρι Ρionn. “Δ
 π-θροιην άρι παίτρεαδ,” αρι ριαν, “αγυρ ιρ
 θιαρ θαν ρο θυατάιβ Θέ Θαναν ρο θί πα
 πάιτρεαδαίρ αγδιην, αγυρ ιρ πιτιο λινν άιτ
 αγυρ ιονασ άρι η-αιτρεαδ ρ' θάγαιλ α β-θιαν-
 νιιγεαδτ.” “Θο θέρι γιν θίβ,” αρι Ρionn,
 “αέτ γο ταγδαιό γιθ έιριις θαμ αμ αταιρ.”
 “Πι θυιλ ορ, ιηά θιργιοσ, ιηά ιονηπυρ, ιηά
 ιοληδαιοιη, θυαρ, ιηά θότάιητε αγδιην ρο
 θευρραμαοιρ θυιτ, α Ρhinn,” αρι ριαν. “Πά
 ή-ιαρη έιριις οριητά, α Ρhinn,” αρι Οιρίη, “αέτ
 α η-αιτρεαδά ρο θυιτιμ λεατ α η-έιριις τ' αταιρ-
 ρα.” “Ιρ θόιγ λιομ,” αρι Ρionn, “θά παιρεο-
 θαό θυιη μέ φέιν γυρ θ' θυρυρρα π' έιριις ρο
 ηέιροτεάς υαιτρε, α Οιρίη; αγυρ ηι θιορφαιό
 αον θυιη α θ-θιαννιιγεαδτ αέτ αν τί ρο
 θευρραρ έιριις θαμρα αμ αταιρ.” “Crieus
 αν έιριις θά ή-ιαρηραιό αγδαν?” αρι Δονγυρ
 πασ Αιρτ οιγ πικ Μηόρηνα. “Πι θυιλ αέτ
 ceann θιραιό ηό θάηη θυιη ρο έδαιραιό

“Δαορίταιν Θυβροιρ.” “Το θέρια σομαίριε πάιτ σίδ, α οίλανα Μήσιρηνε,” αρι Οιρίν, “.1. ουλ ταρι αρι ή-οιλεαστριβ, αγυρ γαν ριτσίαριαστριό αρι Φιόννη αν ράισ αποιριφτριό ριβ; αγυρ ηί γαρ σίδ αον ηιό ηά η-ιαρηριανη Φιόννη ορηιισθε ρο έαθδαιριτ σινγε, αγυρ αν θ-ρυιλ α ριορ αγυισ οια αν ceann ιαρηριαρ Φιόννη ορηιισθε ρο έαθδαιριτ σινγε ταρι έιρικ?” “Νι θεαθδαιρι-μαρ,” αρι ριασ. “Ceann Θιαρημυδα Ήι Θυιισθε αν ceann ησιαρηριαρ Φιόννη ορηιισθε, αγυρ ηά η-θιαστριβ ριθε θιον ριτσέ ceuo θεαρι ιηθεαστριμα, ηί λειγθεαστρι Θιαρημυδα Ο Θυιισθε αν ceann ιαρηριαρ Φιόννη ορηιισθε θιβ .1. α οιεαν θέιν.” “Cιευσ ιασ ηα θαορια ησιαρηριαρ Φιόννη ορηιισθε?” αρι ριασ. “Νι θεαθρια θίδ ηιό οιλ θ-ράχαιλ ηα θιν,” αρι Οιρίν, “ταρι ιηθεοριαν ηαν ηο θίοθ.”

52. "Iomairibh á ór éirítear iomair ór aif ór ñan do Thuaatáilbh Óré Ónanann, 1. Aoife inéion Mhananáin, aghair Aine inéion oile Mhananáin mic Líri, aghair tuig Aoife ghrá ó do m'ac Luiigheadach 1. m'ac Óeiribhjeadach o' Phionn mac Chuimhíll, aghair tuig Aine ghrá ó do m'ac Líri Shíte Phionncaidh, go n-ouibairt gáidh bean ríobh go m-b'fheadair a fheadair féin ríománuis óe iná an fheadair oile; aghair taimis ar an iomhrá ór fion comórtas iomána do éarairdaithe iomair Thuaatáilb

Dé Danann agus Fhiannaibh Eirionn, agus ifr é ionad ina ri tuigeadh aon ionadán rinn, ari tháidíre sluinn láimh rie Léim Linnfriacla.

53. "O fhréadair ari Fíanna Eirionn agus Tuaċċa Dé Danann an coinne rinn, agus ifr iad Daoine do b'uairifle agus do b'uarrón-tamla do Thuaċċaibh Dé Danann tāinig ann .1. tħri Shairb Shléibhe Mir, agus tħri Mair Shléibhe Luadċra, agus na tħri Muixċadha buriex, agus na tħri h-Eoċadha Aine, agus na tħri Laoġdajriex Laoċda, agus na tħri Conaill Chollamain, agus na tħri Finn Fhionn n-żeu, agus na tħri Szail bħixx, agus na tħri Ronain Aċċa na rriegħ, agus na tħri h-Eoġdien o Eaqi rriadiet tħiex bħadu, agus an Caċ-ċuilleaċ, agus na tħri Feoġiżu, agus an Szafar o Mháid bħixx, agus an Suixx-jeaċ-ruaġiex o Lionan, agus an Mheridji o bħeinn leit, agus Donn o Shit bħixx, agus Feaġi bnejalha binn ón m-Bóinn, agus Colla cရion-ċoġaċ o bħeklärriżn Eile, agus Donn unction, agus Donn an oileġġin, agus Doinn Chnuic na n-օ, agus Donn Léinċen, agus bixxie aħħad, agus Dolb nevuxxol, agus cūiż tħiex Fhinn o Shit Chaixi Chaoui, agus Ilbixx mac Mħanana, agus Neħħanana mac an Deaġ-ċa, agus Boxb neażiż mac an Deaġ-ċa,

აგარ მანანან თაც სი, აგარ ანირთაც თაც
ან 10L-დატაქ, აგარ თორან ისე თაც უ-ართ-
იჯეარ წონ.

54. “Do ზამოირე წიანა ეირიონ აგარ
თან არ წეაბ თქი სა აგარ თქი იობეაბ აჯ იმირთ
ან ზარე ი შარქ-ანაინ თა ზ-წიან, ურ ა
რაიოტეარ ლეამან, გო ციომ-ჯეან თა
ზ-წიან, ურ ა რაიოტეარ ჯეან წლერვე;
აგარ ნი წაგამარ ან ზარე არ ა ცეილ, აგარ
წი ზარე თადა ტე ვანან ურ ან წაე წი
არ ჯაც თაობ ვი ლი ლეინ ჯან წიო უაინ ჯარ
ტაიგეადარ უა მ-ხადატაირე ან წიან აჯ
ცურ ლ ცეილ თაც მ-ხადატაირ წი ეირიონ
ან ზარე ილაუინ. აგარ უ ი ცომაიე არ არ
ცინეადარ თადა ტე ვანან იმტეაც თარ
ა უ-არ, აგარ ჯან ან ზარე წი უ'იმირ სინ.
უ ე ლი თავადარ თადა ტე ვანან ლი ა
ტე თარენგიე .1. ციტა სირია, აგარ უბლა
ცაითე, აგარ ცაორა ცუნარე: აგარ აჯ
ჯანბარ თქისა ცენ ი ზ-წიატაც სამ ურ ან
მუაიბ ვი ტაიტ ცაორ ვი თა ცაორაიბ უატა,
აგარ უ'წარ ცაორეან არ ან ჯ-ცაორ წი, აგარ
ატაიბ ხადა იომა აჯ ან ჯ-ცაორეან წი
აგარ აჯა ცაორაიბ; ბირ ნი ჯანბარ ჯალარ იმა
ეაწლაით ან უაინ უა უ-იტეან თქი ცაორა
უიბ, აგარ ხიონ მეირვე წიოა აგარ წარამ
რეინმიტ იონთა; აგარ უა მ-ხაბ ან ცენ

bliaodan tā n-aoiř do riadcfadō a n-aoiř a ūeic
m-bliaodan riōcēad a n tē do ńlaijfeadō iao."

55. "Maiř do cuaładapř Tuatā Óe Óa-
nann na buadā ſin do ūeit ař an ū-cadop-
tann, ſio cūipreadapř cōimēuř uadā ſeim aipř
.1. an Seajbán Ločlannadāc, ózlač tā muintir
ſeim, .1. ſatāc cnaidhreapřapř, mórjirónač,
caim-ſiaclac, veajzjúileadāc, ſopř-þuióe, (do
cloon Chaím collaig tāc niai;) ařur ní
óeajzgann ařim aipř, ařur ní ńáčann uifze é
ře méri a ūradaoróeac̄ta. Ní ſuř ačt aon
t-řuř ařdāin a ū-ceajt-lář a ūuň-euđain,
ařur iř ūrpeapřapř iajrjaiř ſá ſopř a
ſatāiř ſin, ařur ní ſuř a n-řán do ńár
ořáđail nō ſo m-buailteapř tři buillidē von
luiřz-řeajrjaiř iajrjaiř ſatā aře aipř. A
m-báři an cāoritdāin ſin do cōulann ſé ſan
ořcē, ařur ařá ńun bionn ſé ſan ló tā
cōimēuř; ařur, a cōlanna Mhóirne, iř iao
ſin na caora iajrjaiř ſionn ořruisibře," ař
Ojřin. "Ačt cēana ní ſuřuřta ūiň ńain leo
ař aon ſopř, óiř do ſiřne an Seajbán Loč-
lannadāc ſin ſářač do na třiřcāiř ſeuro iia
čimčioll, ſo nač ńářmann ſionn iná ſianna
Eiřionn ſealz iná ſiadāc do ūeunam ann ař
eagla an ūiřlāttař ſin."

Cjíoc na ſeuro ſiionne.

TRANSLATION.

THE PURSUIT OF DIARMUID AND GRAINNE.

PART FIRST.

1. ON a certair day¹ that Fionn Mac Cumhaill rose at early morn in Almuin² 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, Oisin⁴ the son of Fionn, and Diorruing the son of Dobhar O'Baoisgne. Oisin 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 Oisin.” “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 Oisin and before Diorruing, 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 Oisin 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 wouldest 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 Oisin and Diorruing 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 Cumhail at the king's right hand; and Cairbre Liffeachair¹⁵ the son of Cormac sat at one side of the same royal house, and Oisin 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 Oisin 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 Oisin dare to take thee." " Tell me now," said Grainne, " who is that warrior at the right shoulder of Oisin 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 Oisin," 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 Oisin 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 forth-with, (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 Lifechair 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 Oisin, 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 Oisin, "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 Oisin?" said Grainne. "I will not," said Oisin, "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 Oisin receives it not from me?" "I will not," said Diarmuid, "for whatever woman is betrothed to Oisin 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]

Miodchuairt 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 Oisin, 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 Oisin, "and I tell thee to follow Grainne, and keep thyself well against the wiles of Fionn." "O Oscar, son of Oison, 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-orruing?" "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 Oisin, 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 Oisin 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 Mac Cumhail, 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 Grainne 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 Oisin, "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 Oisin," 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 Luimneach³⁹ 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 Oisin the son of Fionn, and Oscar the son of Oisin, 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 Cuadán lorgaire⁴⁸ of Eamhuin ; and we bear thee no love, and if thou wouldest 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 wouldest 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 shoil-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 adh-muid,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-Iocht,"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 beam-ing 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 seen⁷¹ 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 up-right⁷³ 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 discomfit 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 crossways 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 Oisin the son of Fionn, and Oscar the son of Oisin, 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 Oisin, loose the three chiefs for me.” “ I will not,” said Oisin, “ 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,

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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 Oisin, "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 Oisin;

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 Cath-bhuilleach,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 oilain,¹²¹ and Donn of Cnoc na n-os,¹²² and Donn of Lein-chnoc,¹²³ and Bruithe abhac,¹²⁴ and Dolbh the bright-toothed, and the five sons of Fionn from Sith Chairn Chaoin,¹²⁵ and an t-Ilbhreac,¹²⁶ son of Mananan, and Neamhanach the son of Aonghus,¹²⁷ and Bodhbh dearg the son of an Deaghda, 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 Garbhhabha 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 *peacht* or *peachtur ann* (once upon a time) are very commonly the opening words of an Irish story. Modern scribes frequently write *lá n-áon* and *peacht n-áon*, 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 *táim* 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 *tá rá ann*, il y a un Dieu, *es ist ein Gott*, there is a God. *Táim* is often used in this sense by itself, as its equivalent is in English, e.g. *oo bí lá nád taeupharadh ré a leitέiro*, 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 rá náib ann*, of a day which was or existed.

2 *Almuin.* 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. *Almuin* 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.

“Liad̄ Liom̄a Cnoc Alm̄aine
Δ̄ḡur Ailleann cen 6cca.”
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 panegyrical, 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’Mulgagh*, 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 *Siabhradh* [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 Luaigni 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 Δονάς αγαρ οιρεασταρ. In the language of the present day *δονάς* means a fair. *Οιρεασταρ*, which is derived from *οιρεαστ*, 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. Σριαναν in en uaitne, iр eире оо μιγνεο 1а Cormac mac Art aи тиг тиа inгин .1. оо Σριαнне, 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 *Διρ्प* (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 banqueting-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 Oisin 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 an other 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 unnatural 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 *Caorhóeag*, i.e., berry-red. *Caorhóeag* is vulgarly pronounced *caorhag*, and hence is often written by ignorant

scribes σηλαούσθεατης. 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 ταρταίνη θεατης (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. Duard 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 "*Out-ċarais cloinne Fiachrac*," or, "The hereditary proprietors of the Clann Fiachrach."

Δραile do fiaclaisib ua n-Óubhdá, gur an gairim do bheirte
leabhair ailiúin thíos. 1. Gairim níos, agur thíos coimhingeadaí
rín aonu, ní, b'eadó 'm an am rín ag Saorthealuis,
do réir a n-oligír fein an uair rín, agur do réir cineasá
ele fóir; feuč réiríu táinigatáir Clann Iriael go thír
tairbhingíre go m-bátarí tríocha níos i n-én pé ari an thír
rín, agur gaoil ní ari mór ina ná ceara mile ari fad agur
caogaí mile ari leacáin inntre 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 comórtasair. Goaling is also called *hurling* in the south of Ireland ; and in the north, *comman*, from *caman*, 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 *Dinnsenchesus* 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 *geasa nac b-fulangair fiofhlaois*, 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 Daghda 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 *Doirfe òá bhaot* (Holiday's Ed. p. 380), and there are several townlands bearing the name of Derry in the county of Galway. It is probable that *Doirfe òá bòc* was situated either at Derrywee, barony of Kiltartan, or at Derryvookeel or Derradda, both in the barony of Loughrea. Some copies read *Doirfe òá baoit*, which would be the locality named by Keating, and of which *Doirfe òá bòc* is most probably a corruption.

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

“ *ni beir líimnech fóir a órúim,* ”

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 sallows, 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 Σουάξ means an arch, as is evident from the use of the word in old manuscripts where ηουάξοομή 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 seánbhoithe (Tembleshanbo, county of Wexford); Rath-bhóth (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 Doaitl 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 $\varphi\sigma\tau\alpha\imath\mu$, means literally to stop, but also signifies to hire, agreeing with the similar use of the French *arrêter*, and of the English *retain*.

59 *Carrthach*. 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 *rog* is an attack or plundering, hence *rogach* a marauder. The term *rogach feadh* is equivalent to *ceadairnach 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 *feadh oibhreirge* means a rebel, as does *oibhreadarach*, 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 ceitíne coille*) and other insurgents (*na n-oibheadarach*).

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 *beitr pá coillteibh ag 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 *infeadóma* means of full and mature strength, hence, capable of wielding arms efficiently; from *in*, fit for, and *feadom*, an exertion or effort.

68^a 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 *τειχιμ* and *τιγιμ*, used by old writers, viz., *τυθαιτ*, and *τάναξ*. It should further be observed, however, that the same formation of this person is found also in the past tense of *ċiðim*, as in the text; and that these most ancient forms (which occur in the extracts published by Zeuss), are, excepting *τάναξ* which is obsolete, those universally employed in the spoken language of the present day throughout Munster, instead of *τυθαιρ*, *ċonnaiċair*, and *τυθαιτ* *mé*, *ċonnaiċic* *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, *το ċuit ȝé a n-τιαιτó a ċinn*, 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 Louher, 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 Celtaica*, 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 Aughthy; 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. Duald Mac Firbis, who wrote a minute account of the descent, territories, and customs of these tribes (printed by the Irish Arch. Soc.) says, *Síol fhiadhrac, mic eadac muigheadóin, .i. uí fhiadhrac muaidhe (i. o-tamairne anu, 1666), uí amhalgair iorrasair, fír cheara, uí fhiadhrac airdne, o'd ngeoirtear aonair Ceneal Guaire, Ceneal Aodha na h-Echtge, Coill Ua b-fhiadhrac, maille le tíriú eile nac ainnmniúisear do iib fhiadhrac 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 Iorras, 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 Slemish.

108 *Aine*. In full, Cnoc Aine, i.e., the Hill of Aine, in the county of Limerick (anglice, Knockany). This hill, so famous in Irlsh legend, together with the adjacent district, was also ealled 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 Alasdriom*, 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 Daglida (the old form), i.e., the good fire, was a surname given to Eochaидh 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 *buadò*. 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.

G L O S S A R Y.

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.*

ΔβΔC, *s. m.* the entrails; *gen.* ΔβΔ1C, ΔβΔ1Σ.

ΔβΔ1η, *imp. mood, 2nd p. sing., from irr. v. τείριμ, I say, speak; inf. ηάδ.*

ΔСΔ, *prep. pron. at, or with them.*

ΔСО. (See ΔСΔ.)

ΔСОГΔ, *prep. emph. pron. with them. (See ΔСΔ.)*

ΔСТ, *conj. but, except; also, ΔС, ΔСО.*

ΔύбΔη, *s. m. cause, reason; gen. ΔύбΔ1η, pl. id.*

ΔΣ, *prep. at, with.*

ΔΣΔ, *prep. pron. at his, her, or their.*

ΔΣΔ1. (See ΔΣΔТ.)

ΔΣΔ1ГΔ, *prep. emph. pron. with thee. (See ΔΣΔТ.)*

ΔΣΔ1b, *prep. pron. with you (pl.)*

ΔΣΔ1bГ, *prep. emph. pron. with you (pl.)*

ΔΣΔ1b, *s. f. face; gen. Δ1гΔ1b and ΔΣΔ1b; pl. Δ1гΔ1b.*

Δm'ΔΣΔ1b, *against me: Δ n-ΔΣΔ1b, against, against them.*

ΔΣΔ1nn, *prep. pron. with us.*

ΔΣΔ1pΔ, *prep. emph. pron. with or at me.*

ΔΣΔТ, *prep. pron. with thee.*

ΔΣΔb, ΔΣΔ1bГ. (See ΔΣΔ1b.)

ΔΣΔr, *conj. and.*

Δ1омillte, *adj. destroying, consuming.*

Δ1ge, *prep. pron. with him, or it.*

Δ1l, *s. f. will, pleasure; gen. Δ1lle.*

Δ1mpriр, *s. f. time, weather, season; gen. Δ1mpriре; pl.*

Δ1mpriорΔ, Δ1mpreapΔ, or Δ1mpreapΔса, *last form seldom employed.*

Δime, s. f. a woman's name.

Δir, prep. pron. on him; prep. on, upon.

Δirn, adj. for Δrn, high; comp. Δirnœ.

Δirn, or Δrn, s. f. a point of the compass; height, gen. Δirnœ.

Δirnoleapca, the gen. of Δirnoleabæ, or Δirnoleapa, s. f. a high bed; pl. Δirnoleapacæ; b and p were frequently used for each other.

Δirnion, s. m. silver, money; gen. Δirnion.

Δirnig, v. felt, perceived; imp. Δirnig.

Δirnean, prep. pron. emph. on him.

Δir, obs. sub, consent, return; Δir Δir no Δir éigion, willingly or unwillingly.

Δirte, prep. pron. from her; also Δirœ.

Δit, s. f. a place; gen. Δite, pl. id.

Δiténstrem, dat. sing. -ruim, adj. airy, light, quick.

Δitle, prep. after; a h-Δitle r̄n, compound prep., after that.

Δitne, s. f. knowledge, acquaintance; gen. id.

Δitnígnis, v. we know; imp. Δitníg.

Δitri, v. ac. declare, tell, repeat.

Δitripte, gen. of Δitriptæ, part. verb, telling, relating.

Δitripteap, v. pass. is told.

Δllinupræc, s. m. foreigner; gen. Δllinupræc; pl. Δllinupræce.

Δllta, adj. wild, fierce, savage.

Δlma, gen.; Δlman, dat.; Δlman, the Hill of Allen, in Kildare, the residence of Fionn, the son of Cumhal.

Δlmuin, dative of preceding.

Δluin. (See Δluinn.)

Δluinn, adj. fair, beautiful; also Δlom; compar. Δille or Δilne.

Δm, s. m. time; gen. id. and Δma; pl. Δmanna.

Δm, prep. pron. in my; for Δnn mo.

Δmac, adv. out, out of; with verb of motion only.

Δmasil, adj. like.

Δmáin, adv. only, alone.

Δmlarid, adv. thus, so, in like manner.

Δmuig, adv. without, outside, with a verb of rest only.

Δmuig, s. m. a hireling soldier; gen. Δmuig.

Δn, art. the; gen. sing. fem. n̄a; pl. n̄a.

Δn, interr. partic. whether.

Δnam, s. m. life, soul; gen. Δnma; pl. Δnnanna.

Δné, adv. yesterday; properly a n-œ.

Δnu, adv. to-day; also Δnuig, and a n-œ.

Δnma. (See Δnam.)

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

άνηρ, άνηρ ἀν, or ἀν τὸν, in the.

άνηρα, *adj.* more beloved, dearer; *irreg. comp.* of τοντινόν.

άνηρα (*also* τὸν) *for* ἀνηρ ἀν, in the.

άνοψτ, *adv.* to-night.

άνοιχτ, *adv.* now.

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

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

άοδός, *s. m.* a man's name; *gen.* άοδά.

άοιψε, *s. f.* a woman's name.

άον, *num. adj.* one; also αεν.

άοναστ, *s. m.* a fair, a meeting; *gen.* άοναστος; *pl.* άονταστοι.

άονσυρ, *s. m. gen.*, άονσυρα, a man's name: άονσυρ of Brugh on the Boyne, was tutor and foster-parent of Τιαρμυριο.

άοννεαστ, any person, any one.

άρ, *v. def.* says, quoth.

άρ, *prep.* on, upon. (See αἱρ.)

άρη, *s. m.* slaughter, *gen.* άιρη, *p. id.*

άρη, *poss. pron.* our.

άρασον, *adv.* both, together.

άρειη, *adv.* last night.

άριαστη, *adv.* ever.

άριμ, *s. m.* a weapon; *gen.* άιριμ; *pl.* άιριμ, άριμα, arms, weapons.

άρτη, *s. m. ; gen.* άιρτη, a man's name.

άρη, *prep.* from, out of.

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

άτι λυδιν, Athlone; the ford of Luan.

άτά, *subst. v. am, is, &c., for τά;* *imp. bί.*

άτα, *s. m., gen. of άτι, a ford;* *pl.* άταννα.

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

άτάννο, *sub. v.* they are; *for τάννο* (see άτά).

άτάιμ, *sub. v.* I am (see άτά).

άταρη, *s. m.* a father; *gen.* άταρη; *pl.* άιτηρε and άιτηρεαστα.

άταραστ, *adj.* victorious, triumphant.

άτλα, *s. m.* another day; *gen.* άτλαοι; *pl.* άτλαετε.

βάδοαρ, *sub. v.* they were, *modern form*, βιοδοαρ.

βαίλε, *s. m.* a village, a town, a place, *gen. id. pl.* βαίλτε.

βαίν, *v. ac.* take, cut off, βαίνηρ, thou didst cut off.

βάίρη, *s. m.* a goal, *gen. id. p.* βάίρινε.

βάιτ, *v. a.* drown, βάτανν, does drown.

βαλλαστ, *adj.* freckled, spotted.

βάμοιρη, *subst. v. emph. form*, we ourselves were, *imp. bί.*

βανέιλε, *s. f.* a wife, a spouse, *gen. id. pl.* βανέιλι.

báin-easclásc, *s.* a female messenger, *gen.* báin-easclais,
pl. báin-easclaise.

báintearáct, *n f. gen.* báintearácta, the ladies of a household.

báoičléim, *s. f.* an, airy, wild leap, *gen.* báoičléime,
pl. báoičléamanna.

báir for báir, *poss. pron.* your.

báirr, *s. m.* top, head, summit, *gen.* báirr. *pl. id.*

báirrás, *adj.* slender-topped, tapering.

báir, *s. m.* death, *gen.* báir, *pl. id.*

bé, *sub. v.*, would be.

beas, *adj.* little small, *comp.* moír lúgá.

beasán, *s. m.* a little, a small quantity, *gen.* beasán.

bean, *s. f.* a woman, wife, *gen.* mná, *pl. id.*

beannuis, *v. a.* bless, beannasáig, did greet, bless.

béarraiib, *s. m. prep. case of béra*, spits. (See bior)

beatá, *s. f.* life, beatáir, *old. gen. of beatá*, *gen. and pl. id.*

beatás, *s. m.* a beast, an animal, also beatáigseac, *pl.* beatás.

bém, *s. f.* a stroke, a blow, *gen.* bém, *pl. béméanna.*

beinn, *sub. border, edge, also top of a hill, gen. beanna,*
pl. id.

beir, *v. ac. (irr.) bring, take, beirr, thou bringest.*

beirim, *v. ac. irr.* I take or bring.

beirrfe, *emph. form, bring or take thou.*

beit, *v. s. to be; (oo or abeit inf. of tám).*

beit, *s. f.* the river Behy, in Kerry, *gen. bíté.*

beit, *gen. bíté, s. f.* the birch tree; second letter of Irish
 alphabet.

béal, *s. m.* a mouth, *gen.* béal and béoil, *pl. id.*

béal-áct-luan, Athlone, the mouth of the ford of Luan.

béirfao, *v. ac. irr.* I will bring, give or take, *inf. oo bneit.*

biaid, *sub. v. used to be, mod. form. beid, imp. bi.*

biaid, *s. m. meat, food, gen. bió.*

biainn, *see bídinn.*

bídéann, bionn, *sub. v. he does be, he usually is.*

bídinn, *sub. v. I used to be, imp. bi.*

bímfe, *sub v. emph. form, I myself am usually.*

binnbriatáct, *adj.* sweet-spoken, eloquent.

bioibdá, bioibdá, *s. m. an enemy, gen. bioibdai, pl.*
bioibdáe.

bioib, *v. n. start.*

bioir, *s. m. a spit, a goad, gen. bír or béra, pl. id.*

biit, *s. f. life, existence, being, aibit, adv. phrase. at all.*

blaif, *v. a. taste*

bliadain, *s. f. a year, gen. and pl. bliadána.*

bogac, s. m. a bog, moor, quagmire, gen. bogacis, pl. bogacis.
 bog-luacair, s. f. soft rushes, gen. bog-luacra.
 boinn, s. f. the Boyne, bryg-na-boinne, the name of a
 palace on the Boyne.
 bonn, s. m. the sole of the foot, bottom, foundation, gen.
 buinn, pl. id.
 biof, sub. v. is wont to be, also I was.
 bocht, s. f., a booth, a hut, gen. bochte, pl. bochta.
 botainte, sub. m. pl. a flock, from bó and tain ; pl. tainte.
 brydán, s. m. a salmon, breath, gen. brydán, pl. id. brydán
 a beatáð, the breath of her life.
 bryaitfim, v. ac. I would bring or take, imp. bryait.
 bryan, s. f. name of a hound, gen. bryain.
 bryat, s. m. a cloak, a garment, gen. bryat, pl. id. also brynt
 and bryata ; mo bryatra, my cloak.
 bryatá, s. m. gen. of bryat, judgment, time, bryonna an
 bryatá, the womb of time.
 bryéitþreðað, of words, gen. pl. of bryatár,
 bryeug, s. f. gen. bryéige, a lie, pl. bryéusa.
 bryatár, s. m. a word, gen. bryéitþreða, pl. bryatara.
 bryonna, s. f. the womb, gen. bryonna, pl. bryonna.
 bryón, s. m. sorrow grief, gen. bryón.
 bryorouis, v. ac. hasten, exhort.
 bryuadac, s. m. edge, brink, gen. bryuadac pl. bryuadá.
 bryg, s. m. a palace, a royal residence, gen. bryg, pl.,
 brygða.
 bryuit, properly bryuit, v. ac., boil, seethe, or roast, e. g. feoil
 bryuite de'n biof, i.e., roast meat off the spit.
 buaduuis v. a. conquer, budaðrþaduoir, they would conquer.
 buatð, s. f. gen. buatðe, pl. buatða, a virtue, attribute.
 buatil v. ac. strike, imp.
 buatin, v. ac. imp. cut, meddle, touch, take ; inf. buatint.
 buatin-eug, s. m. gen. buatin-euga, pl. id. lasting death.
 buðr, sub. cows, cattle, gen. buðr.
 buð, past tense of sub. v. iþ, was, imp. bi.
 buððe, adj. yellow.
 buidéan, s. f. company, multitude, troop, gen. buidéne
 pl. id.
 buile, s. m. madness, rage.
 buille, s. m. a cast, a blow, gen. buille, pl. builliðe.
 bun, s. m. base, bottom, foundation, gen. buin and boinn,
 pl. id.
 cá, interrog. adv. what, where.
 cablað, s. m. a fleet, navy, also coblað, gen. coblaðis, pl.
 cablaða.

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

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

cailm-řiaclac, *adj.* crooked-tusked or hooked-toothed.

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

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

cait, *v. ac.* cast, spend, eat, caitřiř, thou shalt cast, &c.

caiteam, *s. m.* wearing, wasting, decay; *gen.* caitme, caitte.

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

caitmileař, *s. m.* battle-champion, from cait, a battle, and mileař, a hero, a soldier, *gen. miliřo, pl. id.*

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

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

caořat, *ord. num. adj.* fifty.

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

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

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

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

caol-črōđa, *adj.* slender and brave.

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

caol-čromannaiř, *s. m. prep. case, gen. caol-čromata, pl. caol-čromanna,* slender ridges, or hills.

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

caoraiř, *prep. case,* berries.

caorňeareřa, *adj.* ruddy, berry-red.

caorčann, *s. m.* the quicken-tree, or mountain ash, *gen. and pl. -čain.*

cárta, *s. m.* a friend, *gen. cárta, pl. cairne, cairnaiř, prep. case plur.*

cárbař, *s. m.* a chariot, a waggon, *gen. cárbařo, pl. id.*

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

cárpat, *s. f.* a rock, *gen. and pl. cairpře, pl., also cairpřeacá.*

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

cár, *adj.* curly; cárta, twisted, curled, wreathed, entwined.

cait, *gen. and pl. caita,* a battle, an Irish battalion of soldiers.

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

ceař, *s. m.* leave, permission, *gen. ceařa, pl. id.*

cealř, *s. f., gen. ceilře, prep. case pl. cealřaiř, thorns, wiles, deceit, treachery, hypocrisy.*

cealřaiř, *v. ac.* sting.

čeanař, *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.*

ceárn, *s. m.* a corner, an angle, *gen.* céirn, *pl. id.*

Cearna, *prop. name* Cearna.

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

ceastreama, *s. f.* a thigh, a quarter, *gen.* ceastreaman, *prep.*

case ceastreamain, *pl.* -reamna.

ceastreamað, *ord. adj.* fourth.

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

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

céileabhráð, *s. m.* farewell, festivity, *gen.* -ráð.

ceitþe, *num. adj.* four.

céudo, *num. adj.* a hundred.

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

ceuðona, *indec. adj.* same.

ceuðóir, *adv.* forthwith, firstly.

cíð, *interrog. pron.* who.

cíðan, *adj.* long, tedious; Δ Σ -cén or Δ Σ -cíðan, afar.

cíðannor, *adv.* how, what.

cíðróub, *adj.* dusky, black.

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

cíð, *conj.* albeit, notwithstanding, though yet, nevertheless; put for Σ íð.

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

cíonn, *s. m.* cause, account.

cíonntað, *adj.* guilty, *comp.* -tais.

cíonntuð, *v. accuse, imp.*, -tuðað.

cíonnus, *adv.* how, also cíonnor.

círtþeafðam, *adj.* upright, standing erect.

cláirðeati, *s. m. gen.* cláirðim, a sword.

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

cleamnað, *s. m.* alliance by marriage, *pl.* cleamnuð.

cleað, *s. m.* a trick, a feat, an illusion, *gen.* cleaða, *pl. id.* and cleaðanna.

cleaðuigðað, *s. f. gen.* cleaðuigðaða, tricks, legerdemain. (See cleað).

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

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

cliamuin, *s. m.* son-in-law, *gen.* cleamna, *pl.* cleamnaða, or cliamnuigða.

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

clochéirða, *adj.* golden-jewelled.

cloíðeamh (see cláirdeamh).

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

cluař, *s. f.* an ear, *gen.* cluaře, *pl.* cluařa.

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

cluinimþe, I hear, *emph.*, cluintriðe, used to be heard, would be heard.

cluicé, a game; *pl.* cluicé; cluicé-cáointe, funeral rites, a burial ceremony.

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

cnáimhreathair, *adj.* thick-boned.

cneair, *s. m.* skin, waist, *gen.* cneir, *pl.* cneair.

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

cnoba, *s. m. pl.* of cnó, a nut, *gen.* like *pl.* also cnui.

coðail, *v. n.* sleep.

coola, } *s. m.* sleep, *gen.* cooalta.

coitcior, *s. f.* a fortnight, also coicteáir, *gen.* -iúise, -iúise.

cóigearð, *ord. adj.* fifth. (See cuiðearð.)

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

cóimhceile, *s. m.* a comrade, *gen.* id. *pl.* -liðé.

coimhdeacá, *gen. of coimhdeac*, safety, security.

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

coimírc, *s. f., gen.*; coimírc, protection, mercy.

cóimhionlán, *adv.* together, entirely.

cóimhneair, *adj.* nearest.

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

ebir, *adj.* right, just, virtuous, *comp.* córða.

coif, *infn.* coif, *imp. v. ac.* hinder, restrain; coifreathair, would hinder.

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

coitceann, *adj.* universal, public, common.

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

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

collaig, *adj.* wicked, bad; *gen. of collac*, Cáin collac, Cáin Naoi, wicked Ham, son of Noah.

columan, *gen. and pl.* columain; colamna, *s. m.* a pillar.

cómair, *sub. f.* presence, or comair, in presence of.

cómairle, *s. f.* counsel, advice; *gen.* id. *pl.* -leacá.

comal, *s. f.* a handmaid, a maid-servant; also written cumal; *gen.* id. and cúniale, *pl.* cúnail.

comarca, *s. m.* a sign, a token; *gen.* id. *pl.* comar cúnise.

cómcoimhreacá, *s. f.* equal pace; *gen.* -eacá.

cómðail, *s. f.* meeting; *gen.* cómðala.

comhðaingion, *adj.* irresistible, firm, closely knit.
 comhðaictac, *adj.* many-coloured, of equal dyes.
 comlann, *gen.* of comlann, a combat.
 cõinniud, *s. f.* a tarrying, dwelling, rest; *gen. id.*
 comórtar, *s. m.* comparing, emulation.
 comhðac, *s. m. gen. and pl.* -naic, fighting, conflicting.
 conair, *s. f.* a path, a way; *gen. id. pl.* conairi.
 Conall, *s. m.* a man's name, Conall.
 concadair, *v. ac. irr. past time*, they saw; *imp. feic.*
 Conn ceuðaictac, *gen.* Cuinn ceuðaictaic, *prop. name*, Conn
 of the hundred battles; father of King Cormac.
 Connacht, *prop. sub.* Connaught.
 connaircra, *v. ac. emph. form*, I, mys elf have seen.
 cop, *s. m.* occasion, a visit, a tune or twist, a cast or throw;
 aþi cop, so that, to the end that; aþi cop aþi bit, aþi
 aon cop, by any means, in any wise.
 cop, wearying. (See cup.)
 cõra, *adj. comp.* of cõir, right, just.
 copcupac, *adj.* red, purple.
 Cormac *s. m.*, a man's name, *gen. -naic*, Cormac, son of
 Art, paramount king of Ireland, A.D. 227-266.
 copn, *s. m.* a goblet, a drinking-horn; *gen. copn pl. id.*
 copr, *s. m.* a body, a corpse; cõirr, *pl. and gen.*
 copr-buïde, *adj.* yellow, swarth-bodied.
 copramuïl, *adj.*, wrestler-like, furious.
 Copræta, wearied.
 copuðað, *s. m.* ornament; *p. p.* ornementing, dressing, ar-
 ranging.
 cõruið *v. ac.*, arrange, settle, prepare.
 cop, *n. f.*, *gen. coiðe*, a foot, leg, trunk, *pl. copa.*
 copð, *pres. part. of copðaim*, curbing, restricting.
 copðam, *s. m.* defence; *gen. copðanta.*
 cõrð, *s. m.* torment, anguish; *gen. id. and cõráid, pl. cõrða.*
 cõrann, *s. m.* a tree, a stave, *gen. cõrann, pl. -naib prep.*
 case.
 Cõrannacar, *s. m.* a surname of the father of Caoilte.
 cõrðob, *s. f.* a bough, a branch; *gen. -oibhe, pl. -oba.*
 cõrðoigreac, *s. f.* a spear, javelin; *pl. cõrðoigreaca.*
 cõread, *s. m.* the body, a carcase; *gen. cõreada, pl. id.*
 cõreuo, *interrog. pron.* what, for cia an riu?
 cõrðor, *s. m.* a girdle, belt, zone; *gen. cõreada, pl. cõreadanna.*
 cõrðaict, *s. m.* valour, bravery; *gen. id.*
 cõroïde, *s. m.* heart; *gen. id. pl. cõroïde.*
 cõom-ðleann *s. m.* a crooked or winding valley or glen;
 gen. cõom-ðleanna, and -ðlinn, pl. anna.

сруада०, *s. m.* rigour, severity; *gen.* сруада०и०.
 сруинне, *s. f.* the globe of the earth; *gen. id.*
 су *s. m.* or *f.* a greyhound; *gen* cun, con, *prep.* case coin,
 or cuin; *pl.* cuin coin, or cona cointe.
 суада०и०, *v. n.* thou didst go; *2nd per. sing. perf. of irr. v.*
 тэи०им, *inf.* то cloſ.
 Суада०ан, *s. m.* a man's name.
 суада०и०, *v. n.* they went.
 суади०, *v. n. irr. past*, did go, went; *imp.* тэи०.
 суалада०, *v. ac., irr.* they did hear; *imp.* cluin.
 суалади० *v. ac. irr.* did hear; *imp.* cluin.
 субада०, *adj.* fragrant.
 суа०, *prep. pron.* unto them.
 сүзда०, *prep. pron.* unto thee.
 сүздаинне, *prep. pron. emph.* unto us ourselves.
 сүзама०, *emph. pron.* unto me, to myself.
 сүбе, *indecl. adj.* becoming, meet, decent, proper.
 сүце, *prep. pron.* unto her.
 сиро, *s. f., gen. со०да*; a part, a remnant, portion of food.
 сүзе, *prep. pron.* unto him.
 сүзе,
 сүзеада०, } *ord. adj.* fifth; *n. a fifth.*
 сүзгнеада० }
 сүл, *s. f.* a nook, a corner, closet, couch; *gen.* сүле,
 pl. сүлеана.
 сүлеана, *s. m.* the holly-tree; *also* сүлионн, *pl.* сүлиинн.
 Суинн. (See Conn.)
 сүи०, *v. ac.* put; *infin.* сүи०.
 сүреада०, was put.
 сүреада०, *v. ac.* they did put, did cause.
 сүрреа०-да०, *v. ac. second per sing. cond. emph.*, thou wouldst
 put.
 сүрримо, we will send.
 сүримре, *emph. form.* I put, *perf.* сүреада०.
 сүрримн, *v. ac. first per. sing. cond.* I would put or send. (See
 сүи०.)
 сүи०, thou didst put.
 сүреада०, *s. m.* bonds, chains; *gen.* сүреада०; *pl.* сүреада०.
 сула०, *s. m. or f.* suit, apparel, vestments; *gen. id. and*
 cula०; *pl.* сула०-ада०.
 сүм, in order that, it is used as a preposition and governs ge-
 nitive case; sub. order.
 Сумалл, *s. m.* a man's name; father of Finn.
 сума०, *s. m.* a compound, a confection; *gen.* and *pl.*
 сумада०.

cū̄m̄ouiḡt̄e, adj. indecl. preserved, chased, covered.
 cumuſ, s. m. power, faculty; gen. cumaiſ.
 cuſ, s. m. weariness, fatigue, irksomeness.
 cuſa, s. m. a hero; gen. -riaiſ, pl. id.
 cuſaiſ ná c̄raoib̄e riuaide, Knight of the Red Branch.
 cuſaiſ, adj. raging, fierce, savage; from cū̄tač, madness, rage.
 oð, poss. pron. of his, from ſe, of and a, to his from oo and a, of her, to her, of its, to its, of their, to their of or to which; also prep. with of.
 oð, a verbal particle sometimes employed for oo, as oð ba1, for oo bi.
 oð, conj. if, sometimes put for að, at.
 oð, num. adj. two, always with a noun.
 oáil, s. f. a meeting, gathering; gen. oáile
 oáiliḡ, v. a. oáileað, set apart, distributed.
 oaingean, s. m. a stronghold, a fortress; gen. oaingin; pl. oaingne.
 Oáine, s. m. a man's name.
 oala, pref. as to, as for.
 oallán, sub. a druidical pillar-stone. (See gallan.)
 oalta, s. m. a foster child; gen. id. pl. oáltaide.
 oam̄, s. m. an ox; gen. oam̄, pl. id.
 oam̄, prep. pron. to or for me.
 oam̄aiſ adj. skilful, learned, scientific; from oam̄, a poet, a learned man; also a poem, learning.
 oam̄a, emph. pron. to me, myself.
 oán, s. m. fate, destiny, lot; gen. oáin and oána; pl. oánta.
 oána, adj. savage, bold, intrepid, impudent.
 oanain, s. m. a tribe of people.
 oaoine, s. m. mankind, people; pl. of oaine.
 oap̄, prep. over, upon, by, through; also pron for oo aþ, prep. oðaþ, of whom, whose.
 oap̄, def. v. thinks or think; oap̄ liom, methinks; oap̄ leip̄ féin, he himself thinks; oap̄ leó, they think.
 oara, ord. adj. second.
 oáračo, s. f. daring, fierceness, boldness; gen. -ačoa.
 oáračtač, adj. dauntless, furious.
 ſe, comp. pron. of him, of it, from ſe and é.
 oeačað for oeačaðaþ; 3rd. pers. pl. subj. ind. of teiðim they went.
 oeačaðaþ, v. n. irr. they did go; imp. téiþ.
 oeačaðiþ, v. n. irr. third per. sing. subj md. did go; imp. teiþ.
 oeačaðiþ, adj. difficult; comp. oeačaþa.
 oeačra, adj. more difficult.

θεάγκειλε, *s. m.* a goodly city, town; *pl.* θεάγκειλτε.
 θεάγκοάντα, *s. m.* pleasing poems or poetry, *from* θεάγκ,
 good, and θάν, *a poem.*
 θεάγκοά, *s. f.* a proper name.
 θεάγκούινε, *s. m.* a good man; *pl.* θεάγκούινε.
 θεάγκλαοč, *s. m.* a worthy hero; *gen.* θεάγκλαοιč; *pl.* θεάγκ-
 λαοčηά.
 θεαλβ, *s. m.* form, shape, face, image; *gen.* θειλβε, *pl.* *id.*
 θεαρβ, *adj.* persuaded, sure, certain; *comp.* θεαρβέč.
 θεαργ, *an eye; s. m. or f. prep. case pl.*, θεαργαιβ
 θεαργ, *adj.* red. *comp.* θειργε.
 θεαργαιč, *v. a.* reddens; θεαργαν, does reddens; *imp.*
 θεάρνα, *v. ac. irr.* did make; *imp.* θεун.
 θεάρναč, *v. a. irr.* was made; *imp.* θεун.
 θεάρναιγ, *v. thou hast done; imp.* θεун.
 θειμίν, *adj.* certain, sure, true.
 θέιμ, *v. imp. form.* make. (See θεун.)
 θέιρνορε, *s. f.* a woman's name.
 θειρεαč, θέιργεαναč, *adj.* last, hindermost; *s. m.* end, rear,
 stern; *gen.* θειρνιč, *pl.* *id.*
 θειρνορε, you yourselves say.
 θειριμре, *v. ac. irr. emph.* from, I myself say; *imp.*
 άβαιρ; *past* θυβαιρт.
 θειρ, *adj.* to the right hand; *gen.* θειре.
 θειρ, *prep.* after.
 θέν, *v.* I will make; *imp.* θεун.
 θεοč, *s. f.* a drink; *gen.* θίγε, *pl.* θεοčа.
 θεοин, *s. f.* will, consent; *gen.* θεόине.
 θεοη, *s. m.* a tear, a drop; *gen.* θεοиη; *pl.* θεόира.
 θευοбán, *adj.* white-toothed, *from* θευо, a tooth, *and* бán
 white.
 θεүз, *indec. card. adj.* ten.
 θеун, *v. a. irr.* make, do.
 θеунам, *infin.* to make; also θеунам, *s. form.* (See θеун.)
 θеунфатра, *v. emph.* form, I shall or will make.
 θеунфайг, thou wilt do. *2nd pers. ind. fut.* of θеанам.
 θеунфамаою, we shall make.
 θеунта, made, done.
 θеунфайнн, *v.* would say, speak; *1st pers. sin. cond. ind. of*
 θејим.
 θи, *pron.* to her, *from* θо and і.
 θиа, *s. m.* God; *gen.* θé, *pl.* θее, θеите, and θеите.
 θиати or θиатиč, *obs. s. f.* end, conclusion; *only used as a*
 prep.; *α η-θиати* after, *m-α θиати*, after him.
 θиати, *adj. twr* *gen. form of* θиј or θиаг.

ῥίανσ, *adj.* vehement, eager, active, strong; *also* ῥίαν.
 ῥίανγδαοιλεάð, *pres. part.* violent, scattering, *from* ῥίαν, *vehement, and* γδαοιλ, *to loose.*
 ῥίαρμιρ, *s. m.* a man's name; *gen.* ῥίαρμιρα.
 ῥίβειργ, *sub. gen. of* ῥίβεαργ, *indignation, vengeance.*
 ῥίβε, *pron. emph.* to you; ῥίβ, *pron.* to or for you.
 ῥίοþ, *pref. pron.* of them, off or from them.
 ῥίօþан, *emph. pron.* of themselves.
 ῥίօȝðail, *s. f.* damage, destruction, loss, defect; *gen.* -bála.
 ῥίol, *s. m.* sufficiency, object; *gen.* ῥίola.
 ῥίolaðmáð, *gen.* mndiȝ; *pl.* mndiȝe.
 ῥíom, *comp. pron.* from ῥe and mé, of or from me.
 ῥíomðáð, *adj.* dissatisfied, displeased.
 ῥíongmáil, *s. f.* fill, match; *gen.* -mála, *pl. id.*
 ῥíongmála, *indec. adj.* perfect, firm, sure, strong; *from* ῥíong and ῥíongð, *worthy.*
 ῥíongnáð, *v.* would make; *imp.* ῥeun.
 ῥíongnáim, *v.* I would make or do; *imp.* ῥeun.
 ῥíormáð, a troop, *s. m. or f.* *prep. case* -mannaðiþ, a company, a crowd; *gen.* -máða.
 ῥíorrðaing, *s. m.* a man's name.
 ῥípeáð, *adj.* straight, erect, direct.
 ῥíþ, *s. f.* two persons; *gen.* ῥíþe; *compare* ῥíar, *gen.* ῥéir, applied only to persons or personified objects.
 ῥíþre, *adj. comp. of* ῥírciþ, *fierce, active, sudden; also* ῥírcþe.
 ῥíþ, *s. f.* harm, need, want, deficiency; *gen.* ῥíþe.
 ῥíceáða, *s. m.* enmity, hatred, ill-will.
 ῥíceille, *s. f.* folly, want of sense.
 ῥíult, *v. ac.* refuse; *inf.* ῥíultæð.
 ῥíȝe, *s. m.* law, ordinance; ῥíȝið, *gen. pl.*
 ῥíȝta, *adj.* close, tight, confined, ῥíȝt.
 ῥo, *pron.* to him; *also a rel. pron.* which (for ð).
 ῥo, *verbal particle, to, prefixed to inf. present, and also to the prete. ind. affirm. ; also prep. to, of; poss. pron. thy.*
 ῥobði, *s. m.* a man's name; father of Diorraing.
 ῥoþrónað, *adj.* sorrowful, mournful.
 ῥoðar, *s. m.* hurt, loss, mischief, wrong; *gen.* ῥoðair, *pl. id.*
 ῥoo, *prep. and poss. pron. for* ῥo *oo, to thy, or for thy; prop. ῥoo.*
 ῥóȝð, *s. m.* burning, conflagration; *also* ῥóȝðað, *gen. id. and* ῥóȝte; *pl.* ῥóȝta.
 ῥóib, *comp. pron. to or for them.*
 ῥorðeáðranna, *adj.* inpenetrable.

τόιολάμα, *s. f. pl. of* τόιολάμ; *gen.* τοιολάμιμε, from τόιο, the fist.

τόις, *s. f. also* τόιτ, hope, conjecture; *gen.* τόιτε.

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

Τολβ τευο-τολυιτ, *s. m.*; Dolbh, of the shining white teeth.

τομ, *pron for* το μο, to my.

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

τον, *prep. cont. of* το, to, and αν, the, and put for τον.

Τονν, *s. m.* a man's name; Τονν τύμας, *s. m.* Donn of the sandbanks; Τονν ἀν οιλέαν, of the islands;

Τονν Κνυις να η-όρ, of the hill of the fawns;

Τονν λεινένυις, of the bare hills.

τορη, *s. m.* a fist; *gen.* τοιρη and ταιρη.

τόρηρε, *pl. of* τορηρ, a door; τοιρηριβ, *prep. case.*

τόρητ, *emph. pron.* to him himself.

τοργαῖτε, *adj.* difficult to loose.

τραοι, *s. m.* a druid, augur, a magician; *gen.* *id.* *pl.* τραοῖτε; *gen. pl.* τραοδό.

τραοιθέατ, *s. f. -εατα*, magic, sorcery, divination, *pl. id.*

τρεάς, *s. m.* countenance, aspect; *gen.* τρεάς, *pl. id.*

τρέυτα, *s. m. pl. of* τρευτό, τρεάτο, and τρέτο, tales, poems, stories.

τρομα, *sub.* danger, declaiming against; *also* τρομανα.

τροπαῖτιβ, *s. f.* tribe, race, people; *prep. case of* τροινγ; *gen.* τροινγε.

τροπαγ-βυίτον, *sub. f.* a tribe, company. (See τροινγ and βυίθεαν.)

τρυιτ, *s. m.* a back, the ridge of a hill or house; *gen.* τρομα; *pl.* τρομανα.

τυαν, *s. m. pl.* τυανα, a poem, poems. (Compare τάν.)

τυανας, *adj.* bardic.

τύβας, *adj.* melancholy, grieved.

Τύβαιν, *s. m. gen. form,* Λικ Τύβαιν, the flag-stone of Duban.

τύβαιτ, *v. ac. irr. past.* said, did say. (See τειριτ.)

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

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

τυβ-έορας, *adj.* black-footed.

τύβραναρ, *v.* they said; *imp.* αβαῖτ.

τυιβ-ευταν, *s. m.* dark-face.

Τυιβνε, *s. m.* a man's name; Ήλ Τυιβνε, the grandson of Dhuibhne.

τυιβ-φλειβο, *s. m.* the black mountain; *gen. of* τυιβ-φλιαβ.

τυινε, *s. m.* a man, a person; *gen.* ταοινε, *pl. id.*

Εοχαίδ, *s. m. gen.* Εοχαίδα, a man's name, Eochaidh.
 εοχράδα, *s. f. pl. of* εοχαίρ, a key; *gen.* εοχράδε.
 Εοχάν ο Εαγ, *s. m. proper name*, Owen, Eugene, and John; ο Εαγ, from the South.
 ευδ, *s. f. gen. and pl.* ευδα, jealousy.
 ευντρομ, *adj.* also εαντρομ, light, nimble, brisk, a cascade.
 ευδ, θέυδ, *v. n.* died, or did die; *imp. and inf.* *id.*; also *s. m.* death; *gen.* είδ or εύδα.
 ευραδ, *sub.* ευρα, refusal, denial.
 ευλογαδ, *v. n.* has fled, has eloped; *imp.* ευλοιξ.
 ευλυγαδ, *s. m. gen.* ευλαγήτε, escape, desertion, elopement.
 ευναμαίλ, *adj.* light as a bird, bird-like.
 φά, *put for* βα, *bud*, was, φά θεαρβ, *i.e.*, βα θεαρβ, it was certain, sometimes *improperly written for* φάτ, cause, φά *prep.* under, to, unto, φά'n γ-κλάρ, under the table, φά'n γ-κοιλ, to or through the wood; φά *prefixed to a noun sub.*, makes it an adverb. φά εύλ, φά θρυιμ, backwards. φά θειρεαδ, at length, lastly, or at last; φά θεοτο, finally, φά θο, twice, &c.
 φαν, *sub. gen.* φανο, length; αἱρ φαν, entirely.
 φανα, *adj.* long.
 φανυγαδ, *pres.* parts, also φαναδ and φανόξ, kindling lighting. φανατοιμ, I kindle, excite, provoke.
 φάσ, *v. ac.* leave.
 φάγαιβ, *v. ac.* he left (*old form*), he left, did leave.
 φάγαιλ, *vac. irr. inf.* to get, *imp.* φάς.
 φάγβαιλ, *inf.* to leave, depart from.
 φάγβαιμ, or φάγαιμ, I leave.
 φάγφαδ, *v. ac.* would leave.
 φαιρεαο, *v. ac.* I shall see; *imp.* φευέ.
 φαιριν, *v. inf.* to see; *imp.* φευέ; also *sub.* seeing.
 φαιλ, *s. f.* advantage, opportunity, leisure, *gen.* φαιλλ.
 φάιλτε, *s. f.* a welcome, salutation, greeting, *gen.* *id. pl.* -τίγε and τεαδα.
 φάιμλ, *s. f.* a swallow, night-hawk; also φάιμλεόξ and άινλέόξ, *gen.* άινλείζε, *pl.* άινλεόξα.
 φάιρε, *s. f.* a watching; *gen.* *id.* also *interjec.* fie, shame.
 φάιργεάν, *s. m.* a sheath; *gen.* φάιργειν; *pl.* φάιργεάννα.
 φάιτε, *s. f.* also φάιτ, a field, a plain, a lawn.
 φαλα, *sub.* displeasure.
 φαν, *v. n.* stay.
 φαν, *for* φά άν, *prep. phrase*, under the, towards the.
 φαν, *s. a.* wandering, straying, &c.
 φάναδ, *sub.* declivity, steep, descent; *gen.* φάναιδ.
 φανφαο, I will stay.

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

ꝑꝑꝑ, *prop.* ꝑꝑꝑ. *contrac.* of ꝑ ꝑꝑ, reason, cause, occasion, ꝑꝑꝑ, *s. m. gen.* ꝑꝑꝑ, *pl. id.*

ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *s. m.* a wilderness, a desert; *gen.* -ꝑꝑꝑ, *pl. -ꝑꝑꝑꝑ*, *from obs. adj.* ꝑꝑꝑ, empty, void.

ꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *pres. part.* tightening.

ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *s. m.* a giant; *gen.* -ꝑꝑꝑ, *pl. id.* *also* ꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *gen.* ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *pl. ꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑ*.

ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *v. ac. irr.* he saw, *also* ꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑ.

ꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *v. ac.* they saw, *imp.* ꝑꝑ.

ꝑꝑꝑ, *s. f.* time, place, turn; *gen.* ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *pl. id.* ꝑꝑꝑ, n-ꝑꝑ, one time; ꝑꝑꝑ n'ꝑꝑ, another time, formerly ꝑꝑꝑ uile ꝑꝑꝑ, every time; ꝑꝑꝑ ꝑꝑ ꝑꝑ, every other time; ꝑ ꝑꝑ ꝑꝑ, the second time.

ꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *adv.* once.

ꝑꝑꝑ, *s. f.* extent, length, continuance; ꝑꝑ ꝑꝑ, throughout, during.

ꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑ, we know. *See next.*

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

ꝑꝑꝑ, *s. m.* treachery, treason, deceit, *gen.* ꝑꝑ.

ꝑꝑꝑ, *s. m.* a man, a husband; *gen.* ꝑꝑ, *pl. id.* *and* ꝑꝑ ꝑ.

ꝑꝑꝑ, *v. n. inf.* ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, rain.

ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, was showered, or poured; *also* happening, falling; ꝑ ꝑꝑꝑꝑ ꝑꝑꝑ, *i.e.*, welcome was poured out before him.

ꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑ, they poured out, or showered.

ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *adj.* manly, brave.

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

ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *s. m.* a male companion, a husband, *gen.* ꝑꝑꝑ.

ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *adj. comp.* fiercest, -ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, most savage.

ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *s. m.* a man's name, a henchman or attendant of Caoilte.

ꝑꝑꝑꝑ, *s. m.* a man's name.

ꝑꝑꝑ, *adj.* better, *comp. of* ꝑꝑꝑ.

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

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

ꝑꝑꝑ, *also* ꝑꝑꝑ, *adv.* forthwith, henceforward, hereafter.

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

Féirméadach, *adj.* mighty, needful, necessary; Féirm, the customary service due from a vassal to his lord.
 Féin, *pron. part.* own self.
 Féinnidé, *s. m. pl.* champions.
 Féirne, *adj.* the better of it, *from* Féarri, *comp.* of mai, good, and *oe*, of it.
 Féir, *also* Féijo, *s. f.* a feast, an entertainment; *gen.* Féir, and Féirne, *pl. id.*
 Féitreachas, *adj.* sinewy, lusty, powerful; *from* Féit, a sinew, a vein, and neamhá, thick, fat, swollen.
 Féoil, *s. f.* flesh, *gen.* Féoil, *pl.* Féolta.
 Féu, *v. ac. irr.* look; Féuán, *infin.*
 Féarán, *s. m.* a meadow, a field; *gen.* Féarán, *pl. id.*
 Féarlaithne, *adj.* grass-green, *from* Féar, grass, and ualine, a green colour.
 Féar, *s. m.* a feast, *gen. id. pl.* Féartair.
 Fiadá, *pl.* debts, obligations; *prep. case*, Fiadáib: docht riur ré o' Fiadáib aigh, he put obligations on him.
 Fiadra, *s. m. gen.* Fiadra, a man's name. Tír Fiadra, *i.e.* Tireragh, in county Sligo.
 Fiad, *s. m.* a deer, *gen. id. and* Fiad, *pl.* Fiadá.
 Fiadá, *s. m.* a hunting, a prey, venison; *gen.* Fiadán.
 Fiadán, *dat. of* Fiadán, wildness; Ab-Fiadán, in wildness, wildly.
 Fiadánúir, *s. f.* witness, *also* testimony; *gen. id. pl.* Fiadánúir, Fiadánúir and Fiadánúirreathá; A b-Fiadánúir, in presence (of).
 Fiadrais, *v. a.* inquire, question; *infin.* Fiadrais.
 Fiadrais, they inquired, asked.
 Fiabot, *s. f.* tent, hut, hunting-lodge; *gen.* -bot, *pl.* -botá.
 Fiaborg, 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 Eireann), the Feni, the celebrated warriors of Fionn MacCumhail.
 Fiadair, *card. adj.* twenty, a score.
 Fill, *v. n. imp.* return.
 Fillfead, I will return; *1st pers. sing. fut.*
 Fiocá, *adj.* wrathful, fierce, cruel, angry.
 Fiobha, } *s. f.* a wood, thicket, wilderness; *gen.* -báire, Fiobha, } *prep. case. pl.* -báiríb.
 Fion, *s. m.* wine; *gen.* Fioná.
 Fionn, *s. m.* a man's name, *gen.* Finn.
 Fionn-cóig, *adj.* fair-footed.

fiōr, *adj.* true.

fiōrclaoīn, *comp. adj.* truly gentle, fiōr, true, and claoīn, gentle.

fiōrlaoīc, *s. m.* a true hero or knight, *pl.* lāoīc.

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

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

fiōr, *s. m.* knowledge, art, science, *gen.* feār̄a.

fiōrāc, *adj.* knowing, expert, instinctive.

fiīr, *s. m. gen. of feār̄a*, a man.

fiōreolāc, *adj.* possessed of true knowledge and wisdom, from fiōr and eolāc, knowing.

fiōrglic, *adj.* truly wise, cunning.

fiūinne, *sub.* the truth.

fiīr, *n. f. gen.* fire, a vision.

fiōt̄ce, *card. adj.*; also fiōt̄cioī, fiōt̄io, and fiōt̄itt, twenty, a score.

pleād̄, *s. f.* a feast or banquet; *gen.* pleāde, *pl.* pleād̄a.

pleir̄s, *i.e.*, Gleann pleir̄ge, *a prop. name*, Glenflesk; also *gen. of pleād̄s*, a garland.

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

focal, *s. m. gen. -ail*, a word, mandate, promise; *gen. foċail*, *pl. id. and foċla*.

foċtaī, *v. ac.* he asks; foċt̄, *s. f.* interrogation.

foġaċ, *s. m.* a marauder, plunderer; foġaċ feād̄a, same.

foġlāc, *adj.* fearful, destroying, ravaging.

foġlārāim, *v. a.* I grow pale.

foġluġaċ, robbery.

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

foġur̄, *prep.* near, close to, *also foġaīs*.

fóil, *s. f.* awhile, *adv.* go fóil, for a while; fóil, *interjec.* softly.

foillriġ, *v. a.* show, publish; *in fin.* iuġaċ.

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

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

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

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

foiħoionāc, *adj.* sedate, serious, tranquil.

fol̄t, *s. m.* the hair of the head, a tail; *gen.* fuilt.

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

fojċoimēr̄, *sub.* protection, safeguard, watching; *gen.* fojċoimēr̄.

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

fojġaile, *part adj.* opened, laid bare; *imħ. fuajżgħail*.

fr̄neððaip, v. a. answer, *imb.* -ðr̄a, and -ðaip.

fr̄neððað, s. m. an answer; *gen.* fr̄neððaða.

fr̄nir, *prep. pron. old form of leip*, with him, of him, through him, by him.

fr̄n̄teolam, *perf. part.* attending, ministering; fr̄n̄t, s. f. suit, attendance.

fr̄n̄ðaip, v. n. announce, proclaim, publish; *imp.* -ðr̄a and -ðaip.

fr̄n̄ðip, v. ac. did find. (See fáð.)

fr̄n̄ðaðaip, v. ac. *irr.* they did find; *past tense of fáð.*

fr̄n̄ð, s. m. hatred, abhorrence; *gen.* fr̄n̄ða.

fr̄n̄geall, s. m. residue, remainder; *gen.* fr̄n̄gill and fr̄n̄gle.

fr̄n̄lingte, *adj.* patient, enduring, suffering, *also* fr̄n̄lingðe,

fr̄n̄l-beðr̄tað, *adj.* bloody-deeded.

fr̄n̄geam, v. ac. we get, receive; *imp.* fáð.

fr̄n̄gfeðip, v. *pass.* will be found.

fr̄n̄gfeðip, v. ac. thou shalt leave.

fr̄n̄gfeam, v. ac. we will leave; *imp.* fáð.

fr̄n̄gfeðið re, v. ac. he will leave.

fr̄n̄gfeðið, v. ac. they get; *imp.* fáð.

fr̄n̄l, sub. v. it is; fr̄n̄l? is it?

fr̄n̄lrið (old form) v. n. they are, *imp.* b̄i (modern form) b-fr̄n̄l r̄iað and b-fr̄n̄lrið.

fr̄n̄lti, v. sub. ye are; 2nd form of t̄a.

fr̄n̄lugsð, v. n. *part.* reddening with blood, cutting, *imp.* fr̄n̄lis.

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

fr̄n̄lupsð, *adj.* easier.

fr̄n̄lrið, *adj. comp. of fr̄n̄l*, easy.

fr̄n̄ð, *prep. pron.* under them.

gð, s. m. a javelin, a spear; *gen.* gðat. *pl.* gðetða; *other forms of gen. sing.* gðe, gði, gðo1, and *nom. pls.* gði, gðo1, gðetða, and gðio1.

gðb. v. ac. seize go, come; gðbann, does seize; *inf.* gðbáil.

gðbðaðaip, they went.

gðbáil, s. f. taking, seizing, a capture, *gen.* -ðla.

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

gáca, *also gáć, indec. indef. pron.* every, each thing, each time.

gáirm, *s. f.* a summons, decree, proclamation; *gen.* gáirma, *pl. id., and* gáirmanna.

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

gálap, *s. m.* disease, distemper; *gen.* gálapa, *and* gálapa, *pl. id.*

gállán, *sub.* a pillar-stone; *gen.* gálláin; *from* gáll, a pillar-stone.

gáot, *s. f. gen.* gáoite, the wind; *pl.* gáotá, gán, *prep.* without.

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

gáraidh glúnouib, *s. m. ; gen.* gáraidh glúnouib, Garaidh of the black knees.

gárb aib, *s. f.* a rough river; *also aibann, a river; gen.* aibne, *pl. aibne; gárb-aib na b-riann, the rough river of the Feni, now called Leamainn, i.e., the river Laune, flowing from the Lake of Killarney (Loch Léin) into Dingle Bay.*

gárb, *s. m.* a proper name.

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

gealp, *v. ac.* cut, cut down, mow, slice; *imf.* gealpao.

gear, *s. m. pl.* gearf; *prep. case* gearfaiib, a bond, a religious vow, an oath, a charm.

géipe, *adj., comp. of* geipi, sharp, keen, subtle.

geobao, *v. n. irreg.* I will go; *imp.* téig.

geubao, *v. ac.* I will take, receive; *imp.* gáb.

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

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

gíobé, *comp. indef. pron.* whoever, whatever, he that; *contr. form of* gíó b'.

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

gil-méúrać, *adj.* the white-fingered.

giolla, *s. m.* an attendant, man-servant, a page; *gen. id. pl.* giollaige and giollaiib and giollaod.

giollaigeadct, *s. f.* attendance, service.

gion, *conj.* though notwithstanding; gion go, sometimes although, sometimes although not.

glac, *v. ac.* take; *imf.* glacaib.

glair-phian, *gen.* glair-féinne, the green-coated Feni.

glan-luaite, *comp. adj.* pure-swift; lúa, quick.

glaen-riatharcaé, *adj.* clear-sighted, bright-viewed.

glaoð, *s. m.* a shout, call; *gen.* glaoið.

glar ó mhaighe ñhreag, the pale or sallow-faced man from the plain of Bregia.

gleann, *s. m.* a valley, a glen; *gen.* gleanna and glin, *pl.* gleannna.

gloine, *s. f.* a glass, glass; *gen. id.* *pl.* gloinni.

glóir, *s. m.* a man's name; also noise, *gen.* glóir.

gluaif, *v. ac. and n.* go, march; gluaif, *v. ac. or n.* he, &c. went; gluaifreathar, they went, departed.

gnáit-þiann, *gen.* gnáit-þéinne, *s. m.* standing army of Feni.

go, *conj.* until, that; *adv.* still, yet; before an *adj.* changes latter to *adv.*, also *prep.* to, unto, with; also *s. m.* deceit.

goine, *s. f.* a wound, a stroke, a hurt; *gen.* goine.

goinead ón Eamhui, *s. m.* the wounder from Eamhuin.

gopim-þuinneogd, *adj.* blue-windowed.

goðan gil-meurgad, *s. m.* the loud-voiced, white-fingered man; guð, the sound of the voice.

grá, *s. m.* love, affection, charity; *gen. id.* and gráða.

gráinne, *s. f.* Grainne, generally rendered Grace: daughter of Cormac, and heroine of the story.

grianán *s. m.* a summer-house, bower, a sunny spot, a royal palace; *gen.* grianán, *pl.* *id.*

gruað, *s. m. or f.* a cheek, a brow; also gruaioð.

guala, *s. f. gen.* gualann, a shoulder; *prep.* case gualann; *pl.* gualne.

guð, *conj.* that; *prep.* until; also *part.* before verbs,

guðab, *form of* guðba or guð ab eað, that it is, was, or is.

í, *pers. pron.* she, her; also a *prep.*

í, *s. f.* an island, *gen.* *id.*

íarð *pers. pron.* they, them.

íarð *adv.* after, afterwards: also *indec.* *sub.* the end, last extremity, the west.

íarðann, *sub.* (made) of iron; *gen.* of íarðann, iron.

íarði, *v. ac. imf.* íarðið, ask, demand, inquire, invite, entreat; íarðann, is wont to ask; íarðaif, *v. ac.* asks (*hist. pres.*)

íarðaif or íarðað and íarðataif, *sub.* asking, a request, petition, invitation prayer, an attempt to strike; *gen.* íarðatað, *pl.* *id.*

íarð, *s. m.* a fish, *gen.* éirð, *pl.* *id.*; also íarð, *gen.* éirð, *pl.* *id.*

āt̄sl̄ař, adj. gen. m. āt̄sl̄ařf̄ fem. āt̄sl̄aře, comp. id. green-landed, emerald, from āt̄, s. f. a land, a country, a region, and sl̄ař, green.
 ib, v. ac. ibeal̄ař, they, drank, or did drink.
 ior̄, prep. between, adv. at all, conj. both, also eroř.
 iř, sub. a collar, a ring; also tallow, grease.
 imc̄ian, adj. far, remote, long.
 imdear̄zař, s. m. reproach, rebuke, reproof; gen. imdear̄zča pl. id.; also punishment.
 imeařla, s. f. great fear, dread, terror; gen. id. from im, and eajla, fear.
 imiřt, inf. of imiř, to play, acting upon; also s. f. gen. imiřtča, a play.
 imlinn, s. f. the navel; gen. imlinne, pl. imlinni, also imleac̄an.
 impreađm̄ař, adj. very thick, fat, fleshy, plump; the prefix im here is intensitive.
 impreađón, s. m. strife, contention; gen. impreađán, also impreař; gen. imriř, pl. id.
 imtead̄čo, s. f. departure, progress, migration, an adventure, a feat; gen. imtead̄čoř.
 imtiř, v. n. inf. imtead̄čt, go, depart.
 iná, adv. than; form of ioná, sometimes 'ná.
 inař, prep. pron. in our; ann, in, and ář, our.
 inc̄inn, s. f. the brain, brains; gen. inc̄inne.
 infread̄mař, adj. indec. serviceable, fit for active service.
 inḡin, s. f. a daughter, a virgin; also inḡeán and inḡiňon; gen. inḡine, pl. inḡeanař.
 inned̄rař, v. ac. I will tell, relate; fut. of inniřim.
 inniř, v. ac. tell, relate; infin. inniřin, inniře inniřin.
 inniřim, inf. to tell, to relate; inniřtead̄řan, v. ac. emph. form, is told, related.
 inniřtřib, sub. dat. pl. the openings of the head and ears.
 inniřin, s. f., inniřte, gen. a telling, relating.
 iol-čađač, s. m. a man's name, the many-coloured man.
 iol-řaob̄ař, s. m. many-edged [weapons]; iol, a composite part. signifying much, many, variety; iol is also an obs. verb, meaning change or chequer; řaob̄ař, the edge of a sword or tool; gen. iol-řaob̄ařiř, pl. id.
 iolm̄ađine, s. f. gen. of iolm̄ađin, varied wealth, riches, chattels.
 iomář, s. f. a game, a hurling match, pl. iomáňa; also ciomář, v. ac. toss, drive, throw, hurl.
 iomáňuře, pres. part. hurling, driving; imp. iomář or ciomář.
 iomar̄bař, s. f. a dispute, controversy, strife; also iomar̄bařiř; gen. iomar̄bařiře, pl. id.

10m̄c̄aīr, *gen.* 10m̄c̄ar, *v. ac.* carry, bear, behave, endure.
 10m̄ða, *adj.* indec. much, many.
 10m̄oðað, *sub. gen. of* 10m̄oða *or* 10m̄oðað, a couch, a bed.
 10mp̄uïg, *v. ac.* turn, return; *imp.* 10mp̄oð, *also* 10mp̄uïg.
 10m̄l̄að, *s. m.* a discourse, dispute; *gen.* 10m̄l̄að and 10m̄l̄aðte, *pl. id.*
 10m̄l̄að, discourse; *s. m. prep. case* 10m̄l̄aðtib, conversation, report.
 10m̄c̄ufa, *prep.* as for, concerning, with regard to.
 10n̄að, *s. m.* a place, tryste, an appointment, deputy, *also* 10nn̄að; *gen.* 10nn̄uïo.
 10n̄aðar, *s. m.* the entrails, the bowels; *gen.* 10n̄aðaïr.
 10nḡa, *s. f. gen. pl. id.* 10nḡan, a nail [of the finger], a hoof, a claw, a talon; riches, treasure; *pl.* 10nḡne and 10nḡna.
 10nḡna, *s. m., also* 10nḡanðar, a wonder, miracle, surprise, *also* 10nḡnað; *pl.* 10nḡanta.
 10n̄m̄ur, *s. m.* ri *also* 10n̄m̄ur and 10n̄m̄ar,
 10nn̄at, *prep. pron.* in thee.
 10nn̄la, *v. s. m.* washing; *gen.* 10nn̄alta.
 10nn̄muïn. or 10nn̄uïn, *adj.* dear, loving, courteous, affable; *reg. comp.*
 10nn̄raðið, *s. s. gen.* 10nn̄ruïo; *pl.* 10nn̄ruïðe, an approach, invasion, attack, siege, assault.
 10nn̄ruïð, approached, drew near; *imp.* and *infin. id.*
 10n̄tað, *prep. pron.*, in them.
 10nn̄ur *conj.* so that, insomuch that, however.
 1r, *the assertive verb is, it is; perfect tense bð, or buð; future buð; subj. pres. ab, subj. perfect bðv.*
 Lá, *s. m.* a day, *gen.* Læ, Læo, *dat.* Ló; *pl.* Læte, Læta; Lán-ann, *i. e.* Lá ða nraib ann, a day there was in it, or, once upon a time.
 Læðaïr, *v. ac.* speak; *inf.* Læðaïrt.
 Láriðr, *adj.* strong, mighty; *comp.* Láriðre and Láriðre.
 Láriðreðct, *s. f.* strength, force; *gen.* -eðctð.
 Laiðin, *s. pl.* the province of Leinster; *gen.* Laiðean.
 Láim, *prep. case*; *pl.* Láimð.
 Láim ðe, *prep.* near, beside, at hand; *dative form of Láim after preposition understood.*
 Láimeuðtæð, *adj.* mighty-handed.
 Láim, *s. f. gen.* Láime, a hand.
 Láim, *v. ac.* dare, presume; *inf.* Láimð.
 Láimðað, *v. ac.* I will dare, take in hand, feel, meddle with.
 Láimðar, *v. ac.* it will be dared: *passive verb used impersonally.*
 Lánðoméil, *adj.* wondrous; *also* Lánðiðbeil.
 Lánáilne, *adj. gen. of* Lánálaïnn, very beautiful.

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

Lántroillre, *s. f.* effulgence; *gen.* and *pl.* *id.*, also *pl.* Lánt-roillriğe; the t in this word is introduced as an eclipsing letter.

Laoč, *s. m.* a hero, champion, soldier; *gen.* Laoic, *pl.* *id.*
Laočða, *adj.* heroic.

Laoğdáře, *s. m.* a man's name.

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

Láčaři, *s. f.* presence, company; generally used adverbially a láčaři, to láčaři, in presence of.

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

Leabða, or Leapa, *s. f.* a bed; *gen.* Leabða, *pl.* Leapðača.

Leac̄t *s. m.* a grave, gravestone, a pile of stones in memory of the dead; *gen.* -čta, *pl.* -čtařiğe.

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

Lean, *v. ac. inf.* -áináin, follow.

Leanán, *s. m. or f.* a lover, a spouse; *gen.* -áiñ, *pl.* *id.*
Leanán-riğe, a familiar spirit, a fairy-lover.

Leanánaðař, *v. ac.* they did follow; *imp.* Lean,

Leanþař, *v. ac.* I will follow,

Leanþa, *emph. from*, follow thou.

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

Leatčan-ářm, *s. m.* a broad weapon, from Leatčan, broad, and ářm, armour, weapons; *gen.* -ářim, *pl.* *id* and ářma, *prep. case pl.* Leatčan-ářmařiř.

Leatčan-móř, *adj.* broad and great, or wide, expansive *dat. f.* Leatčan-móřiř.

Leatčeróř, *g. n.* Leatčeróře, *s. f.* half a shoe, i. e. one shoe; *pl.* Leatčeróřa, used as a soubriquet of great contempt. (See Leatč.)

Léi, *prep. pron.* with her.

Léig, *v. ac.* let, give, or put; *inf.* Léigean; also Léigion, to let.

Léigeaðař, they did let or loose.

Léigfead, would let.

Léigfeam, *v. ac.* we will let; also Léigfimio.

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

Léigřo, do ye or you let.

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

Léigčeoř, *s. m.* a reader; *gen.* Léigčeořa, *pl.* Léigčeořiře.

léine, *s. f.* a shirt, a linen garment; *gen. id. pl. léintéada.*

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-řiðr, westward, leat-čeðr, southward, leat-čuáid, northward, leat-řoip, eastward; where one of a pair is intended to be pointed, leat is employed, as ăr leat-řluim, on one knee; leat-řuil, one eye; also in adverbial phrases; as a leit, to the charge of, ăr leit, apart, rá leit, severally, leat-řé, beside.*

leó, *prep. pron.* with them.

leořan, *s. m. or leo, leon, or leoman*, a lion; *gen. leomáin, pl. id.*

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

leóř, *adj. no comp.* sufficient, enough; *also lóř.*

leóřdóitín, *s. f.* sufficiency, enough; *also lóřdóitán.*

lérřlan, *adj.* clear-bright.

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

liačluacéra, *probably refers to the district or land of the withered rushes; liač, gray, and luacéra, gen. and pl. of luacáir, a rush, luacárc, full of rushes.*

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

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

linn-řiæclac, *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, liomřa, *emph. form.*

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

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

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

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

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

ločlannač, *s. m. nom. sing. and gen. pl.* ăřč, Danes, foreigners.

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

loinneac, *adj.* glittering, shining, brilliant; *also loinnreac and loinneapá.*

loir̄s, v. ac. burn; infin. loir̄gad̄; loir̄geann, v. ac. burns. loit, v. ac. inf. lot, wound; loitead̄, past pass. was wounded, hurt.

lom-loir̄gnead̄, adj. with a mighty sound; loir̄gnead̄, 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.

loir̄g, gen. and pl. luir̄g or loir̄g, a track, footprint, a trace; also a fac-simile, progeny; ór loir̄gna, emph. form, our track; aír loir̄g na r̄ean, in imitation of the ancients.

loir̄gair̄e, s. m. gen. id. pl. loir̄gair̄e, a tracker, pursuer, follower.

loir̄gair̄eac̄t, and -eac̄o, s. f. tracking, pursuit, search, inquiry; gen. -eac̄oa.

luad̄fariðe, cond. should be mentioned, betrothed.

luaið, v. inf. luaið, speak of, mention.

luait̄e, adj. comp. of luat̄.

luaið, s. m. swiftness, despatch; gen. luaið, le luaið a c̄or, by the swiftness of his feet, óa luaið, as swiftly as possible.

luat̄gáir̄, -áir̄e, s. m. joy, mirth, gladness, a shout of joy or triumph; also luat̄gáir̄, from luat̄, quick, swift, and gáir̄e, laughter.

luct̄ or luco, s. m. a clan, folk, people, a class of persons; gen. id. and lucoa.

luiḡat̄o, n. m. gen. luiḡoead̄, Lugaiddh, a man's name.

luimnead̄, Limerick, originally the name of the Lower Shannon. The site of the city was anciently called Roj óa fóilead̄, which see.

luíreac̄, s. m. or. f. pl. -ac̄a a coat of mail, a breast-plate, armour; gen. luírið and luíriȝe.

ma, conj. if.

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

macdaīre, s. m. a field, plain, field of battle; gen. id. pl. -riðe, -rið, and -riȝ.

macdaīm, s. m. a child, a young man; gen. macdaīm, pl. macdaīma; macdaīm mná, a young girl.

macramail, s. m. an equal, equivalent, fellow match; gen. -amla, pl. id. from mac a son, and ramail, like.

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

maenmuisé, *gen. n. f.* of maenmásg, a large, level tract round Loughrea, Co. Galway.

maś, a field, a plain; *gen. maiśe*, and máśa, *pl. id.*

maś-bhéadásg, the fine plain, same as Breaghmágh, or plain of Bregia.

maiðean, also maiðin, *s. f.* the morning; *gen. marone*; *pl. maiðom.*

maiðm, *n. f. gen. maðma*, a defeat, breast, a rally, a flight; *pl. maðmanna*, imteac̄t na maðma, retreat from battle; maiðm ȳléibé, a sudden eruption of waters from a mountain.

maiśnéir, *s. f.* a woman's name.

maiř, *v. live*; *inf. marc̄ain* and maiřeadóum; *also exist, endure*; maiřrið, I will or shall live.

maiřeoþað, *v. ac. cond.* would kill; *cond. mood of maiřb.*

maiřeadá, *adj.* seemly, handsome, graceful, beautiful; *comp. -iſe.*

maiřeadó, *conj.* therefore, if so it be, well then; *contr. fr. má iř eðð*, if it is it.

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

maiřte, *n. pl. maiřtib*, *prep. case* the nobility, the good chiefs, leaders.

maořeadiñ, *s. m. gen. maořete*, boasting, upbraiding, joy, grudging; *v. ac. maořið*; *inf. maořeadiñ* to boast, envy, grudge.

maořleann, *s. m. the summit or ridge of a hill; gen. -lin.*

maořt̄leibé, *gen. of maořl-ȳlāb*, a bare, bald mountain, *fr. maol*, bald, blunt, hornless, and ȳlāb, *s. m. a mountain; gen. ȳléibé; pl. ȳléibte.*

maořr̄ol, *s. m. maořr̄oíl*, soft, smooth, satin, *fr. maoř*, *adj. soft, tender, delicate, smooth, and r̄ol*, satin, gauze, crape; *also a flag or streamer.*

mař, *adv. as like, wherein.*

mařa, *s. f. gen. of muřiř, the sea; pl. mařa.*

mařa n-točt, *gen. of muřiř n-točt.* the Iccian Sea, between England and France.

mářač, *s. m. morrow; adv. a mářač, to-morrow.*

mařb, *v. ac. kill, slay; inf. mařbáð.*

mařbáð *part sub.* killing, slaughter. (*See mařb.*)

mařbáð, *v. pass.* was killed.

mář, *s. m. gen. Maiř, a man's name.*

mařlað, *s. m. gen. mařlaðið*, an affront, shameful treatment, injury, scandal; *also mařla*, *gen. id. mařlužáð*, same; *gen. mařluřte*, *pl. id.*

mářdař, *s. f. a mother; gen. mářdař; pl. maiřpe, and mářpeaða; gen. pl. maiřpeač; prep. case mářpeaðaib.*

mbað for m-bað *sub. v.* was, were.

mé, *pers. pron. I*; *pl.* r̄in.

meaðað-ξlóðrað, *comp. adj.* joyousness; *fr.* meaðaðir, joy, mirth, and ξlóðr, speech, the voice.

meaðr, *adj.* valiant, sprightly, joyous.

meaðr-ξalmað, *comp. adj.* actively-brave, valiant, stout, strong, (*See meaðr.*)

meaðr-ξeðmynnð, *comp. adj.* glad, joyous, courageous, magnanimous. (*See meaðr.*)

meaðrbað, *s. m. gen.* -baðl, a state of heedlessness, trance, error; սրբութ մեաðrbað, a random shot; ձիթ մեաðrbað, wandering.

meaðrgánta, *adj.* swift, brisk, perverse, obstinate.

meaðr, *v. ac. imp. inf. id.* suppose, count, consider, tax, estimate, esteem, weigh, calculate.

meaðrað, *adj. comp. of olc*, bad.

méiro, *s. f.* quantity, number, magnitude, size; *gen.* méiroe; առ մéiro, inasmuch.

meiðir [ó-bheinn leit] from the gray peak.

meiðreðað, *adj.* also meaðrað, joyous, glad, festive, lively, *fr.* meaðaðir, joy.

meiðge, *n. f. pl.* meiðgiðe, ensign, standard.

meiðge, *s. f.* drunkenness, exhilaration from drink; *gen. id.* *adj. also* meiðeað, and ձր մեաðge, drunk, exhilarated.

meúouξðað, *sub.* increase, addition; *also inf. of meúouïξ*, increase, multiply, enlarge.

méuþ, *s. m.* a finger; *gen.* méiþ; *pl.* méuþa; *also* a toe; meuþ ձ հօրե, his toe.

mian, *s. m.* wish, pleasure, inclination, desire; *gen.* miana, *pl. id.*

mic, *gen. of mac*, a son.

mile, *s. m. gen. and pl. id.* a mile.

mileaðta, *adj.* brave, gallant, courageous; mileað, a soldier, a champion.

milleán, *s. m. gen.* milleáin, *pl. id.* blame, upbraiding.

min-éun, *s. m. prep. case*, min-éunaðið, a little bird; *fr.* mion, small, *and* eun, a bird; *gen.* éin and eóin.

mín-ξorçrað, *adj.* smooth-crimson, *fr.* mín and սորչր.

minïξ, *v. ac.* make smooth, explain, expound, sooth, declare, open; *inf.* minïuξðað; *fr.* mín, smooth.

mioðcuaðta, *sub.* the banqueting hall at Tara.

mion-ξaorða, *s. f.* a small sheep; mion, small, *and* caorða, a sheep; *gen.* caorðað, *pl.* caorðið.

miñ, *sub.* Slieve Mish in Kerry.

mine, *pers. pron. emph.* I, myself.

mitivo, *s. f. (found in this form only)* a proper or due time.

mná, *s. f. gen. and pl. of bean*, a woman, wife.

mnáib, *s. f. prep. case of mná*, women.

mnáoi, *s. f. dat. case of bean*, a woman.

mó, *comp. of móř*, great, large.

mo, *poss. pron.* my.

moč-ðáil, *s. f. an early meeting*; *gen.* moč-ðáile.

moicéiríže, *s. f. early rising*; *gen. id.*

móirighníom, *s. m. a great deed or act, exploit*; *gen.* móirighníomá; *pl.* -gníomhrá.

móirileatán, *adj. broad*; *dat. f.* -áin, expansive; *fr.* móř, great, and leatán, wide, broad.

móirteicéad, *s. m. a great sudden flight*; *gen.* -teicéme; -teicémead, a fugitive.

móirtréu, *s. m. a great flock, a herd*; *from* móř and tréu, a flock.

mónadán, *s. m. a whortleberry, bilberry*; *gen. and pl.* -dáin; *compare* móńg, a bogberry, a mossberry; *fr.* móin, a bog, a mountain.

móř, *adj. great, mighty, large, extensive*; *comp.* mó and móroe.

mórlalltač, *s. m. a technical name for the great sword of Diarmuid*; *fr.* móř, great, and alltač, fierce.

mórlán, *s. m. many, much, a multitude*; *gen.* -áin.

mórbuiódean, *s. f. gen. móř-buióne, great troops, companies, multitudes*; *prep. case pl.* -náib.

mórcnoc, *s. m. gen. form, mórcnuic, a great hill*.

mórbóllač, *adj. proud, magnificent, boasting*; *fr.* móř and váil, an assembly.

mórná, *s. m. Morna, a proper name, ancestor of Clanna Mórná*.

mórrhíónač, *adj. large-nosed*; *fr.* móř and rrón, the nose.

móruaírle, *s. m. gen. and pl. id. the great nobles*.

muadán, *s. m. a man's name, the attendant of Diarmuid*; *gen.* -áin.

muaið, *s. f. the river Moy in Mayo*.

muin, *s. f. the back, the neck, and shoulder*; *gen.* muine.

muinntír, *s. f. a family people*; *gen.* -tíre.

muir n-1očt, *n. gen. (See mair n-1očt.)*

muillač, *s. m. the top, summit, chief of anything*; *gen.* -áig, *pl.* -áighe.

muná, *conj. unless, if not*.

muicáð, *s. m. Muicáð a man's name*.

n-Δ, *pron.* her ; ó n-Δ h-Δταιρ, from her father ; the n being merely introduced for the sake of euphony. (See Δ.)

nΔ, *gen. sing. and pl. of* Δn, the ; nΔ, *adv.* not, properly no ; also put for ionΔ ; *conj.* than, neither, nor.

nΔ, *contr. form of* mΔ, in his, in her, in their ; also *neg. part.* used with *imp. mood*, not, let not.

nΔc, *adv.* not, that not ; used negatively and interrogatively.

nΔcΔp, *adv.* that not ; often contracted to n'Δp.

nΔo1, *adj.* nine.

nΔonbΔp, *s. m.* nine persons ; *gen.* -bΔip.

nΔp, *adv.* not, let not, may not ; from nΔ and pō, a prefix of the perfect tense interrog.

nΔpab, *contr. of* nΔ pō bu, that was not, that may not. (See these words.)

neΔmΔnΔc, *s. m.* a man's name.

neΔpΔ, *adj. irreg. comp. of* ΔpΔ, near ; *superl.* ip neΔpΔ.

neimΔion, *s. m.* enmity, reproach, nought ; *gen.* neimΔeΔnΔ.

nΔΔ. (See ΔΔ.) The nΔ in this and similar combinations represents one simple and indivisible sound, called in Irish nΔeΔtal. (See Eclipsis "Second Irish Book.")

ní, *neg. adv.* not ; also *indec. s. f.* a daughter.

nim, *s. f. gen.* nīne, poison, venom, bitterness.

nīo1, nīp, *neg. par.* not ; a neg. part of the preterite tense, contr. from nī not, and pō an.

nīo1pΔ, a prefix of adjective in the comp. def. contr. of nīo, a thing, Δ that, and ip is.

no, *conj.* or, otherwise ; no Δo, until.

noch, nōc, *indec. rel. pron.* that, which, who, whom, whose ; nōcΔ, *neg. rel.* that were not.

ó, *prep.* from, *conj.* since, seeing that, inasmuch as.

ó, *s. m. gen. u1, pl. uΔ*; a descendant.

óΔ, *adj.* young ; *gen. m.* ó1Δ ; *gen. f. and comp.* ó1ge.

óΔam, *s. m.* an occult manner of writing used by the ancient Irish ; *gen.* óΔaim.

óΔlaΔc, or óΔlāoΔc. *s. m.* an attendant, a servant, a young man ; *gen.* óΔlaΔo1c, *pl. id.* and óΔlaΔc, from óΔ, young, and lāoΔ, a hero.

ófōcē, *s. f.* night ; *gen. id. pl.* ófōcēaΔΔ.

óile, *indec. indef. adj. pron.* other, another, any other.

óileaΔo, *v. pass.* were reared, nursed, nourished, educated ; *imp.* óil.

óileán, *s. m.* an island ; *gen.* óileán, *pl. id.*

óileánΔc, *adj. dat. form, -Δ1Δ*, insular.

όιη, *conj.* for, because.

οιρεαέται, *s. m.*; also -οιη, *gen.* -οιη, and -οιη, an assembly, a convocation, a council, a synod.

οιρήιη *s. f.* reproach, a cause, an armful.

Οιρίη, *s. m.* the poet Ossian, son of Fionn MacCumhail.

οιλ, *adj.* bad, wicked, vile; *gen.* οιλ, *comp.* μεατα, μιλτε, and μειλοε; *s. m.* evil, harm.

όη, *contr.* of ο Δη, from the.

οννέον, *s. m.* a standard, an ensign; *pl.* οννέονα,

ορδα, *sub. pl.* ορδαν, a piece, portion, fragment.

ορδάν, *s. m.* generosity, dignity, solemnity, a small hammer, a degree, music.

ορουξαο, *s. m.* order, decree, ordinance, appointment, tradition; *gen.* ορουξέ.

οριμ, *prep. pron.* on me; also οριμ, from οιη and me, οριμα, *emph. form.*

ορραιιο, *prep. pron.* on you (*pl.*) of you; ορραιιε, *em. form.*

ορραιιη, *prep. pron.* on us, of us; *emph. form*, ορραιινε.

ορρέα, *prep. pron.* on them, of them; *emph. form*, ορρατραν.

ορτ, *prep. pron.* on thee, of thee; ορτρα, *emph. form.*

οη, *adj. prefix*, also *prep.* over, above, upon; οη, since that, because that.

οη άρι, publicly, loudly; *adv.*

Ορσιη, *s. m. gen.* Ορσαιη, the son of Ossian.

ριαν, *s. f.* a pain; ριανταιο, *prep. case pl.*; *nom. pl.* ριαντα, a pang, torment; *gen.* ρεινε.

ρόξ, *s. f. pl.* ρόξα, a kiss; *gen.* ρόιξε.

ροιλ, *s. m.* a hole, a pit; *gen.* ρυιλ, *pl. id.*

ρροιη, *s. f.* a dinner, a meal; also ρριην; *gen.* ρροινε, *pl.* ρροιην or ρροννα.

ράδαο, *s. m.* a warning, caution, notice, hint; *gen.* άιο.

ραθαναι, *s. v. ηο* ραθαναι, that they were; *imp.* bi.

ραέραο, *irreg. v. n.* I will go.

ραέραο, *irreg v.n.* would go.

ραέραμαοιο, *v. n. irr.* we will go; *imp.* τέιξ.

ράο, *irr. v. ac. inf.* of ρειριμ, say; *imp.* άβαιη.

ραθαιс, *s. m. pl.* and *gen.*—άιс, sight, the sense of seeing.

ραε, *s. m. for ηε*, *s. f.* time, a space of time, season, duration; *gen. id. and ηε*, *pl. id. and ηετε.*

ραέ, the moon; *gen. id.*, *pl. ραέτε.*

ραιб, *sub. v.* was or were; only used in asking, denying, or demanding, compounded of ρο and би; *1st pers.*

ραθаи, *i.e.*, ρο θιθеар; *2nd pers.* ραθаи, *i. e.*, ρоби-
θи; and *3rd pers.*; ρайб or ρайбе, *i.e.*, ρο би; *imp.* би.

πάιό, *v. ac.* say; *inf.* πάο.

πάιότεαρ, *v. pass.* is told, is called; *imp.* πάιό.

πάινις, *irreg. v. ac. or n.* arrived, reached; *imp.* πίσ.

πάνδασαρ, *v. ac. or n. irreg.* they reached, attained to; *imp.* πίσ; *other form* πιαέτασαρ.

παον, *s. m.* success, victory, an upland field, a way, a road; *gen.* παοιν, *pl. id.*

πέ, *prep.* to, by, with, from; *modern form* λε.

πέιο, *adj.* ready, prepared, plain, straight, reconciled.

πέιοις, *v. ac. inf.* πέιότεας or πειόεας, provide, agree, make ready, prepare.

πέιπόριεας, *adj.* straightforward, *from* πειμ or πεαμ, before, and οριεας, right, straight

πέιρ, *dat. sing.* of πιαρ, *s.f.*; *gen.* πέιρε, will, pleasure; *used as a preposition with* ο or υο; υο πέιρ, according to.

πειμπάιότε, *indec. perf. part.* aforesaid, forecited.

πειμπάιρ, *adv.* foremost, forefront.

πια, *prep. pron.* with her, *modern form*, λειτε.

πιαμ, *adv.* ever, always, at any time.

πιβ, *prep. pron.* with you, to you (*emph. form*); πιβρε, *fr. ne and ib.*

πίσ, *s. m.* a king, a sovereign; *gen. id. pl.* πίστε.

πίσφειννιο, *comp. sub.* royal champions; *fr. πίσ*, a king, and φειννιο, a champion.

πίσνε, *irreg. v. ac. past indic.* made, did make; *imp.* οέαν or οευν,

πίσνεασαρ, they made, &c.; *imp.* οέαν or οευν.

πίσνεαρ, *irreg. v. ac.* I made, or did.

πίσνιρ, thou didst make, &c.

πίστεας, *s. m.*; *gen.* πίστισ, royal house or palace.

πιν, *prep. pron.* with us; *modern form*, λιν.

πιν, *s. f.* a point of anything, a promontory or headland; *gen.* πιννε.

πιος, *form of* πίσ, a king.

πιοτ, *prep. pron.* with thee; *modern form*, λεατ.

πιρ, *prep. pron.* to him, with him; to it, with it; *fr. ne and* ρέ; *modern form*, λειρ.

πιτιο, *v. n.* they run; *imp.* πιτ, also πιοτ.

πιύ, *prep. pron.* unto them, with them.

πο, *an intens. part.* very, exceeding, *sign of the simp. past tense*; πο λαθαιρ, he spoke; *prefixed to an adj.* it signifies very, or excessively.

ποέσαιν, ποέουιν or ποέταιν, *s. f.*, a journeying, reaching, arriving at.

Ιοφλαῖτ, gen. ιοφλαῖτα, s. m., a great prince or chief.
 ιογά, s. f. a choice, selection, the best ; gen. ιογᾶν ; pl. ιογα.

ιοιμ, ιοιμε, prep. pron. before him, before that.
 ιοιμ, v. ac. divide, distribute, share, imp. id.
 ιομπα, prep. pron. before them, through them.
 Ρογ τά φοιλαῖτ, the promontory of the two Sallows ; the ancient name of the site of the city of Limerick ; Ρογ ; gen. ιυιτ, pl. id.

ιοργ, s. m. eyesight ; gen. ιυιργ ; pl. id. used only in poetry.
 ιυαιννε, s. f. gen. id. a horse hair, a single hair ; pl. ιυαιννεαῖτα.

ιυιγ, irreg. v. a. bore, carried, took ; imp. ιειρ.
 ιυιδαῖτ, irreg. v. ac. we took, carried away, won ; imp. ιειρ ; ιυιδαῖτ, they took ; past tense of ιειρ.
 ιαμαῖτ, s. f. manner, appearance, similarity ; g. ιαμίτα.
 ιάμιοντα, s. m. sweet sleep ; gen. ιάμιοντα.

ιαν, prop. ιαν, contr. fr. ιανη ιαν, in the.
 ιαν, an emph. suffix, ownself ; as, ιανταν, they themselves.
 ιαοιλ, v. think ; ιαοιλεαῖτ, they thought, supposed ; inf. ιαοιλην.

ιάρατη, sub. m. satisfaction, pleasure, comfort ; also ιάραδ ; gen. ιάρατο and ιάρτα.

ιάραδ, indec. adj. satisfied, having peace of mind.

ιάριγ, v. a. satisfy, suffice, please, satiate, expiate, and compensate.

ιουαῖτειργ, comp. sub. a broad back ; from -ιουαῖτ, an arch, a ridge, and ιειργ, s. f. a plain, applied to the broad back of Diarmuid.

ιέ, pers. pron. he ; also emph. suffix, self, as ιιρε, I myself ; ιέ, card. num. adj. six.

ιεάβατ, s. m. a hawk, a falcon ; gen. ιεάβατι, pl. id. ιεάβατ οιδέ, night hawk.

ιεάct, card. adj. seven.

ιεάν, adj. old, ancient ; also s. m. an ancestor.

Σεάρβαν Λοιλαῖτ, s. m. a giant-descendant of Καμ (Ham) son of Noah ; literally, the sour foreigner.

ιεάρατη, s. m. standing, defence, stability, footing,

ιεάοιλ, inf. -λεάδ, v. ac. loose, put off, untie, let go ; also ιεάοιλ.

ιεάρη, v. acc. part, separate ; inf. ιεάραδ and ιεάραμνιν.

ιεάул, s. m. pl. ιεάулα and -лта, a story, tidings, a legend, news ; gen. ιεáил, and ιеáоил ; prep. case. -лайб, -лтаиб ; gen. pl. ιеáул.

ιеáулайгeact, s. f. tidings, stories, legends ; gen. -еácta.

ῥσιαν, *s. f.* a knife, a dagger; *gen.* ῥσέινε and ῥσίνε, *pl.*
 ῥσεανα; *also* ῥσιαν; *gen.* ῥσίνε and ῥσέινε, *pl.*
 ῥσεανα; ῥσιαν βελτία, a razor.
 ῥσιατ, *s. f.* a shield, buckler; *gen.* ῥσέιτε, *pl.* ῥσιατα; *also*
 ῥσιατ; *gen.* ῥσέιτε and *pl.* ῥσιατα.
 ῥσηιοβαծ or ῥσηιοβած, *v. ac.* wrote, did write, *infin.* *id.*;
 imp. ῥσηիօ.
 ῥσηիօ-բուլլե, *s. m.* a destructive or devastating stroke; *gen.*
 id. pl. -բուլլօ and -բուլլե.
 ῥսուր, or ῥսւր, *v. n.* cease, desist; *inf.* ῥսուր.
 ῥմօ, *pers. pron.* they; ῥմօրան, *emph. form.*
 ῥմօր, *adv.* westward; *also sub.* the west, and *adj.* western,
 and occidental.
 ῥիբ, *pers. pron.* you; *emph.* ῥիբրե, yourselves.
 ῥլեած, *inf. also* ῥլէտ, *v. ac. or n. of* ῥլ, drop tears, drop, fall
 in drops, shed, distil; *also s. m.* a dropping, shedding,
 a transient glance, a twinkling; ῥլեած նա յվլ, the
 twinkling of the eyes, or shedding tears.
 ῥն, *indec. dem. pron.* that; *adv.* phrase, ձո՞րին, there, then;
 ան դա՞ն յն, then, at that time.
 ῥնն, *pers. pron.* *pl.* we.
 ῥնքար, *s. m.* an elder, elder person, ancestors, chief or
 head of a family.
 ῥօօս, *s. m.* silk, *gen. id.*
 ῥօրհօօլած, *s. m. gen.* ῥօրհօօլտա, a stupor of sleep,
 lethargy.
 ῥմնալ, *s. m.* walking, travelling, marching, departing; *gen.*
 րմնալ.
 ῥլաբրա, *s. m.* a chain; *gen. id. pl.* -րմնօծ; -րմնօծն, *prep. case.*
 ῥլատ, *s. f.* a rod, wand, yard; ῥլատ լարցած, a fishing-rod;
 gen. ῥլատե, sometimes ῥլուտ; *dat.* ῥլատ and ῥլուտ;
 pl. ῥլուտ,
 ῥլեաչ, *s. f.* a javelin, a spear, a pike, lance; *gen.* ῥլեաչե,
 and *pl.* ῥլեաչն.
 ῥլիան, *s. m.* a mountain; *gen.* ῥլեանե, *pl.* ῥլեանե,
 ῥլուտ, *s. f.* a way, road, path, passage, a method; *gen. id.*
 pl. ῥլուտե and ῥլուտած.
 ῥլոր, *s. m.* a seat, bench, flank, side, side of a country or
 district.
 ῥլսաչ, *s. m.* a multitude, a host, army, legion; *gen.* ῥլսաչ;
 pl. ῥլսաչե; *gen. pl.* ῥլսաչեած.
 ῥմօր, *s. m.* marrow, pith, strength, best part of anything;
 gen. ῥմօրն.
 ῥմսան, *v. ac.* think, consider, meditate, reflect, ponder;
 inf. ῥմսանեած.

γναῖον, *s. m. gen.* γναῖον, a bond, knot, tie, difficulty, a puzzle; *pl.* γναῖοναννα.

γο, *indec. dem. pron.* this, this here; *adv.* here; γο, *a prefix* signifying ease, rest, quiet, pleasure, as opposed to το.

γνιλεάς, *s. m.* a willow, sallow; also γνιλλεός; *gen.* γνιλλείγε, *pl.* γνιλλεός.

γον, *s. m.* sake, cause, account; ἀν γον, for, on account of.

γριτ, *s. m. and pl.* γριτ, a stream, brook, rivulet, flood; *gen.* γριτά, *pl. id.*

γναῖτην, *sub.* a bow-string of javelin, loop, cord.

γνάν, *s. m.* rest, slumber, deep sleep; *gen.* γνάνη.

γνᾶτ, *adv.* up, upwards, used with verb of motion.

γνιό, *v. n. sit*; *inf.* γνιγε or γνιό.

γνιό, *s. m.* a seat, setting [as of the sun], a sitting; *gen. and pl. id.* also *pl.* γνιγε.

γνίλ, *s. f. gen.* γνίλη, *pl. id.* an eye; also hope, expectation; *gen. pl.* γνίλ.

γνιρήγε, *s. f. also γνιριό and γνιριό*, courtship, wooing, a suit; *gen. id.*

γνήλ, *adv.* ere, before, until.

ταθαιρ, *v. ac. irr. inf.* ταθαιρτ, give, offer, bring; ταθηριό, bring ye; ταθηριόρε, *emph. form.* (See *θειριμ*)

τάιμ, *sub. v.* I am; *emph.* τάιμηρ, I myself am, *imp. bī.*

τάιν, *s. f.* a herd, country, region, territory; *gen.* τάνη.

τάινιγ, *v. ac. or n.* did come; *imp.* ταη, τιγ.

ταηηβε, *s. m.* profit, benefit, advantage; *gen. id. pl.* -θεαθδα.

ταηηγιρ, *s. m.* a promise, prophecy, divination; Τιρ ταηηγιρ, the land of promise.

ταηηγε, *s. f.* deposit, stone, saving, treasure; *gen. id.*

ταλαη, *s. m. or f.* earth, soil, land, country; *gen.* ταλην.

ταη, *s. m.* time, used adverbially as ἀν ταη, when.

ταηηαιρ, *v. n.* did come; *imp.* ταη, τιγ; ταηηαιρ, *irreg. v. ac.* they came.

ταοθ, *s. f.* side, flank; *gen.* ταοιθε, *pl.* ταοθα.

ταοθηριούηρ, *adj.* well-lighted, lit up, ablaze; *fr.* ταοθ, side, and ρούη, light.

ταραθ, *adj.* agile, active, nimble, quick, manly.

ταη, *prep.* over, above, across, beyond; also rather than.

ταηθ, *s. m.* a bull; *gen.* ταηθ, *pl. id.*

ταηηλα, *def. v.* it happened, fell out, came to pass.

ταηηαιηγ, *v. ac.* draw, pluck, drag; *imp. id.*

ταηηηα, *adv.* athwart, across, crosswise; also ταηηα, and ταηηηη.

τέ, *pron.* he, he that, whatsoever, a person.

teac, s. m. a house; gen. tigé, pl. tigé.

teacáct, s. m. coming, arrival, approach; gen. id. pl. teacoda.

teaghlac, s. m. the hearth, fireplace, household, family; gen. teaghlúig and teaghlúige.

Teamhair, n. f. Tara in Meath; gen. Teamhaira, dat. Teamhair.

teangá, s. f. the tongue, language; gen. id. and teangta, pl. id.

teangmáil, gen. and pl. -mála, s. m. an encounter, expostulation, meddling.

teangmáil, inf. of teangmair, v. ac. and n. meet, befall, fall out.

teangmair, v. n. happens; imp. teangmair.

teanna, adj. firm, bold, stout, severe, austere.

tear, southward; prop. òear, south, right hand; gen. òeir òeire.

téirdean, v. n. goes, wont to go; imp. téig, infin. dul.

teine, s. f. fire, a firebrand; gen. teineadó, pl. teinte.

teinn, adj. sick, sore, infirm; also tinn.

teit, adj. hot, warm, sultry.

teit, v. n. flee; téit, fled escaped; inf. teiteam.

tí, pron. he, he who, he that; put for té.

tigearna, s. m. a lord, proprietor, chief ruler; gen. id. pl. -nurde; gen. pl. -nádó.

tigid, v. n. come ye or you; 2nd pers. pl. imp. of Tigim, inf. teacáct.

tíim, gen. tíime, s. f. fear, dread, pride, the last end of a thing, warmth.

tímcíoll, noun used as prep. gov. gen. case, about, round about; also s. m. circuit, compass; v. ac. surround, encompass.

tinneadra, adj. stout, sudden, active, strong-ribbed, evil, distempered.

tioctair, v. n. will come; imp. tair, tig.

tíomnaodar, they took leave of.

tíomnuig or tíomáin, v. ac. bequeath, bestow.

tíomhusdó, s. m. a collection; gen. -huscóna, pl. id.

tíonól, s. m. a gathering, an assemblage; gen. -óil, pl. id.

tíonfáin, s. m. form, device, design, arrangement, plotting, a preface; gen. tíonfanta.

tír, s. f. a land, country, nation; gen. tíre, pl. tíorá.

tíubhras, irreg. v. ac. would or should give, bring; imp. beir.

tíubhramadair, irreg: v. ac. we would bring or give.

tocail, v. ac. dig, scoop, root; inf. tocuilt.

τοιčιμ, *sub.* a coming, departure, flight.

τοιρčιμ, *sub.* stupor of sleep, numbness, forgetfulness.

τοιρμεαργ, *s. m.* hindrance, impediment; *gen.* τοιρμιργ, *pl. id.*

τοιρτ, *s. f.* bulk, quantity, a cake.

τοιρг, *s. f.* expedition, work, cause.

τομαλтар, *s. m.* victuals, eatables, meat, food; *also -тар.*

τοмдг, *v. ac.* measure, weigh, balance, fathom.

тонн, *s. m. or f. gen.* τοинн or түнн, *pl. тонна*, a wave, a billow.

Тонн τόιμε, the name of the eastern part of Dingle Bay, so called from a sandbank near Rossbehy peninsula.

тонна, *s.* a tub, a tun.

τράт, *s. m. or f.* time, season; *gen.* τράта, *pl. id.*

τрé, *prep.* through, by; *also conj.* because.

треадг, *ord. num. adj.* third.

треадан-тóрие, *comp. adj.* of the great waves.

треундотсуйреадг, *adj.* mightily wearied and worn out with fatigue.

треун-сóрр, *s. m.* a violent or mighty twist or turn, a trip of the foot.

треун-сóрдг, *s. m.* a soubriquet, the mighty or active-footed man.

треун-лаоц, *gen. and pl.* τρеун-лаоіц, *s. m.* a mighty hero champion, warrior.

три, *card. adj.* three.

триадг, *pl.* τρиада, *s. m.* a king, a chief, a wave, a sea.

триота, *prep. pron.* through them.

триуа, *s. m. prep. case*, τρиуаціб, district; τρиуа céuo, *in Eng.* cantred, *modern* barony or hundred.

трою, *gen. and pl.* τρоюа, *s. f.* a fight, quarrel.

троиг, *s. f.* a foot, sole of the foot, foot in length; *gen.* τроигтé, *pl. id.*, *prep. case* τроигтіб.

тром-тровидац, *adj.* heavy or broken-hearted.

труадг, *adj.* miserable, wretched, pitiful.

тú, *pers. pron.* thou.

туаіò, *adj.* north, northward; *also* туаіг, туаіт, and туаітé.

труаілл, *s. f.* sheath, scabbard; *also* a carcase, corruption; *gen.* τруаілл, *pl.* τруаілледа.

туаіллінг, *ad j.* able, capable.

туаірим, *s. f.* conjecture, guess; *gen.* τуаіриме.

Туаіта Ве Ваннан, *sub. pl.* the fourth colony of people that settled in Ireland.

čuȝ, *v. ac.* gave; *imp.* ταθαιρ.

tuȝaðað, *irreg. v. ac.* they gave; *imp.* ταθαιρ.

tuȝr̥in, *inf. of tuȝ*, *imp. v. ac. and noun*, understand, know, think, discern.

tuille or tuilleað, *s. m.* more, any more, addition, remnant, a tilly..

túirling, *v. n.* descend, come down; *inf. id. past*, τύιρλιŋ, descended.

tuȝreðc, *adj.* tired, weary, mournful.

túirȝe or túrȝa, *adv.* sooner, sooner than, rather.

tuȝt, *v. n.* fall; τυιτεðað, they fell; *infn.* τυιτim.

tulaðc, *gen.* tulcā, *s. f.* a hill, hillock, *pl.* tulcāða.

tuȝor, *s. m.* a journey, voyage, pilgrimage; *also* tuȝur; *gen.* tuȝur, *pl. id.*

tuȝaðaðað, *s. f.* character, report, rumour, appearance; *also* -ȝbað; *gen.* -aða.

túr, *s. m. gen. and pl.* túr, beginning, origin, the front.

tuȝa, thou; *emph. pers. pron.* tu fēin, thou thyself, even thou.

uðið, *prep. pron.* from you (*pl.*)

uðið, *prep. pron.* from him, it; *also* uðiðe.

uðim, *s. f.* a cave, den, cavern, grotto; *gen.* uðime, uðim, and uðimān, *pl. id. and* uðiȝ.

uðim, *prep. pron.* from me; uðimȝe, *emph.*

uðir, *s. f.* an hour; *gen.* uðir, *pl. id.* uðir éigim, a certain time, some time.

uðirle, *s. f.* the nobility, gentry; *gen. id.*

uðit, *prep. pron.* from thee; uðitȝe, *emph.*

uðiȝne, *adj.* green, greenish; *also* uðime.

uðlaðc, *s. m.* a burden, load, a heavy charge, obligation; *gen.* uðlaȝ, *pl. uðlaȝe.*

uðimān, *s. m.* dread, amazement; *gen.* uðimāin.

uðað, *prep. pron.* from them.

uðt, *s. m.* the breast, the lap, the brow or side of a hill; *gen.* oðða or oðtā; ΔΓ uðo, for the sake of; *lit.* from the bosom of (*followed by genitive.*)

úr, *ind. demon. pron.* that, there, yonder.

uī, *gen. sing. and pl. of uð*, descendants of a tribe; *dat.* uīb; *modern Eng. form* Hy, *as* uī Chonāill, Hy Connell, *i. e.* (the district inhabited by) the descendants of Conall.

uīlc, *gen. of olc*, *s. m.* evil, mischief, harm; *pl.* uīlc.

uīle, *indec. indef. pron.* all, whole, every; ȝo h-uīle, *adv.* altogether, wholly, completely.

uīme, *prep. pron.* on him, about him, around or upon him, concerning him.

μιρευτρομ, *adj. gen. m.* -τροιμ, *f.* -τροιμε, *or* -τρυιμε,
dat. -τρυιμ, exceeding light, brisk, nimble; *the prefix*
ύπ or υπ intensitive.

υιρρε, *prep. pron.* upon her, upon it.

υιργε, *s. m.* water; *gen. id. pl.* υιργεαδά and υιργιόε.

υρέαηρ, *s. m. gen. of υρέαρ*, a cast, a throw, a shot, a fling; *also υρέυηρ, gen. υρέυηρ.*

ύρξηράιν, *s. f.* deep loathing, disgust, abhorrence.

ύρλαθραδ, *s. f.* speech, elegance of speech, sweet discourse; *ύπ, an intens. adv. prefix signifying very; λαθραδ, speech.*

ύρλανν, *s. m. -άνναιβ, prep. case*, a staff, a shaft; *gen. -άινη, pl. id.* ύρλανν ρλεάδα, the staff or shaft of a spear.

ύρραντα, *adj. indec.* fearless, dauntless, daring, intrepid.

ύρρανταμλα, *pl. adj.* very proud, haughty, self-sufficient.

ύρτορας, *s. m.* the very front, beginning, origin, foundation, the prow of a ship; *gen. -τρις and -τριζε.*

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, "Toruigheacht 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; Jeseph 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 1.—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 Oisin 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,

W.M. 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 Archaeology. (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. *Toruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne* [Tóruigheacht Óíarlmuda agus Ógráinne] 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. *Toruigheacht 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* [*Imteacht na Tpomðaine*] (*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-*gníomhartha Fhinn*]. ("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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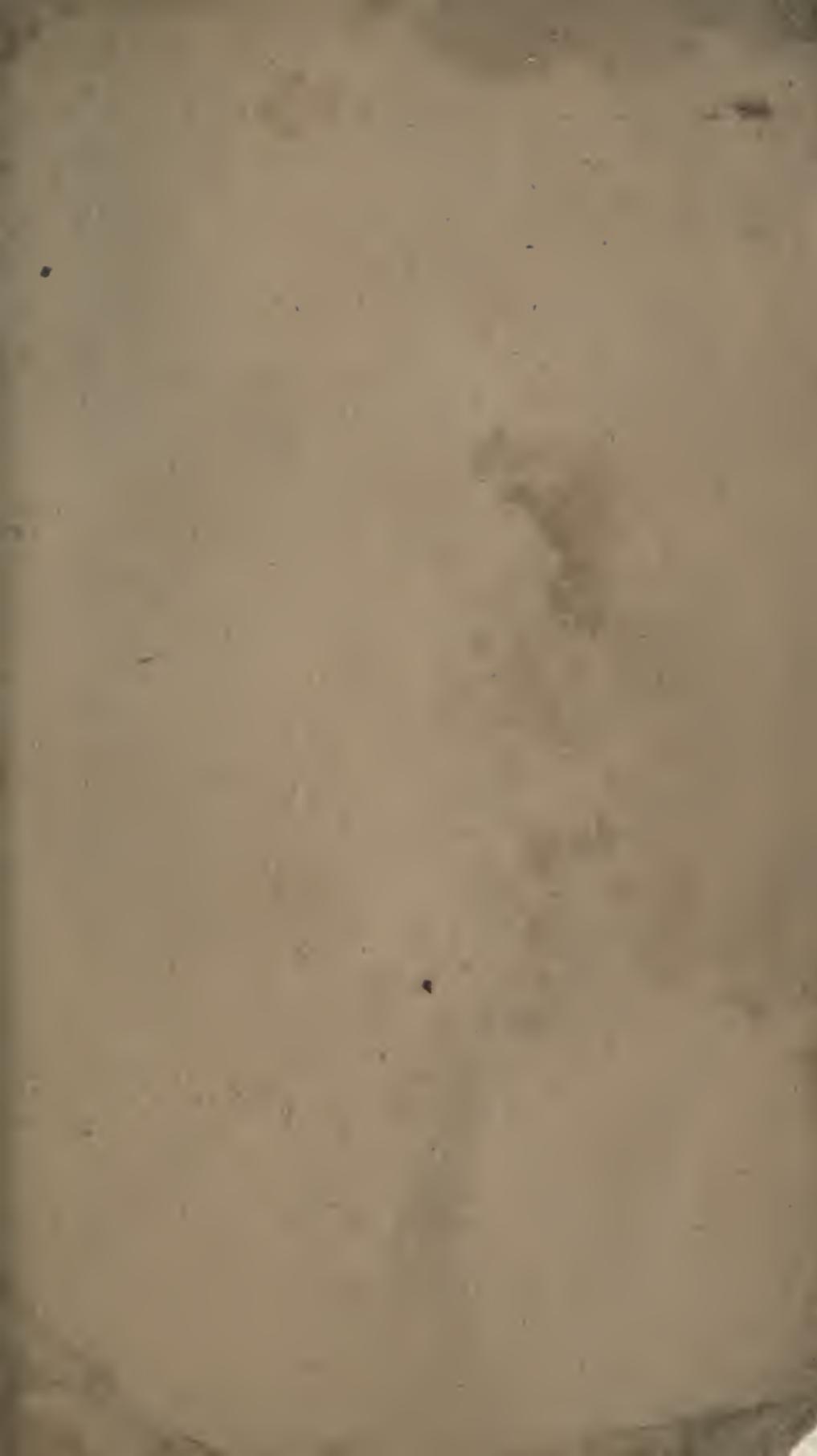
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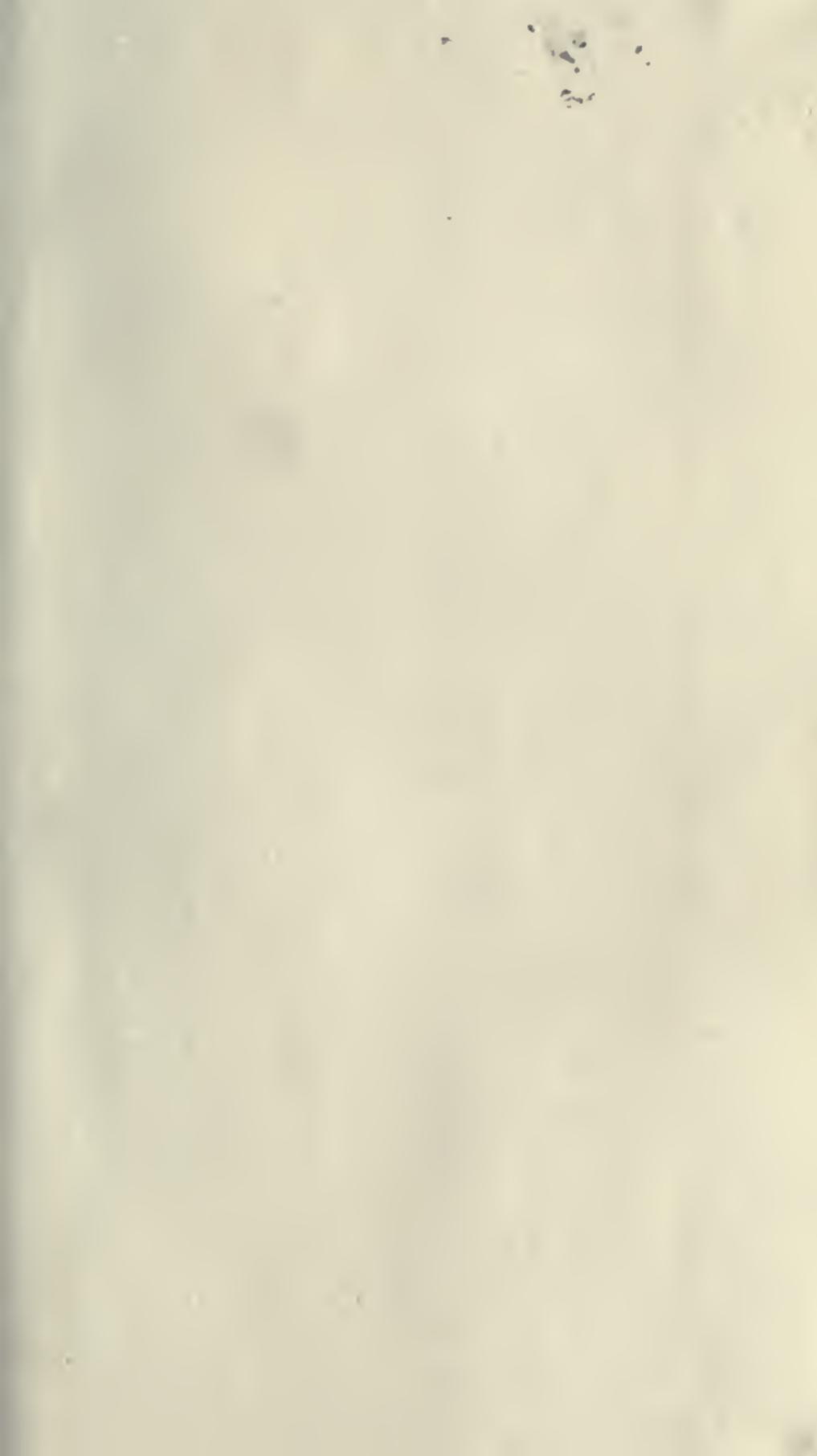
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