

ÉRIU

Founded as the

Journal of the School of Irish Learning

Devoted to Irish Philology and Literature

VOL. X—PART II

DUBLIN

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, 19 DAWSON STREET
HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO.

LONDON: WILLIAMS & NORGATE

1928

Price Nine Shillings

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Notes on some passages in the Brehon Laws. IV. CHARLES PLUMMER †	113
Airbacc Giunnae. MAUD JOYNT	130
An early monastic Grant in the Book of Durrow. (plate.) R. I. BEST	135
Tract on the Plague. WINIFRED WULFF	143
Miscellaneous Notes. TOMÁS Ó MÁILLE	155
MS. A. 9 (Franciscan Convent, Dublin). PAUL GROSJEAN S. J. . .	160
The Ancient territory of Fermoy. J. G. O'KEEFFE	170
Old-Irish <i>mtite</i> , <i>-tuit</i> . OSBORN BERGIN	191
Index to volume I.-X. ELEANOR KNOTT	194

SUPPLEMENT

(*Concluded*)

Irish Gramatical Tracts. OSBORN BERGIN	125-166
--	---------

NOTES ON SOME PASSAGES IN THE BREHON LAWS. IV

38. *senorba*, *cumal senorba*. Professor Thurneysen in his very valuable edition of the *Cóic Conara Fugill*, or Five Paths of Judgement (for a copy of which I am indebted to the author) translates *senorba* 'altes Erbland, Land des Verstorbenen', p. 16 *ad calc.* But this is certainly too vague. All land which passes by inheritance would in this sense be *senorba*. It means not 'an old estate', but 'the senior's estate', and the *cumal senorba* is an additional portion to which the senior was entitled to enable him to discharge certain extra obligations which fell upon him as head of the family. This appears most clearly in H. 4. 22. p. 29 (C. 2000-1): *cumal sinnsera do mac cedmuindtire 7 togha do randaib, ... i. la mac c. in cumal tsenorba*, i. e. the *cumal* of seniority of the son of the fully lawful wife, and choice of shares, i. e. he has the *cumal senorba*. Here 'cumal of seniority' and *cumal senorba* are clearly identical; cf. Eg. 88 f. 16 (17)^d C. 2231: *mac cedmuintire ... in fiathas geilfine 7 in toga do randaib 7 in cumal tsenorba*, i. e. he has the headship of the *geilfine* and the other privileges. So in H. 3. 18. p. 266^a (C. 537): *na da gradh flatha comaesa, ... is crandcor etorro, 7 cid bid dib dech isin righe, as in cumal s. 7 in togha do rannaib do breith dó*, i. e. (In the case of) two of chieftain grade of the same age, lots must be cast between them, and whichever of them (wins and) enters on the chiefship, the *c. s.* and choice of shares must be given to him. The amount of the *cumal senorba* results from a passage in Laws iv. 38, 13; 40, 25. It was a seventh of the land to be divided: *inge c. senorba, ... i. acht in cumal senaigter don orba sin, sechtmad tire dibaid, 7 a bith seic a laim flatha geilfine ac urnaidi fuidri 7 gormic*, i. e. the *c. s.*, i. e. the *cumal* that is appropriated to the senior, (*lit.* is seniorised) out of this estate, viz. a seventh of the land of inheritance, and this is to be in the hand of the chief of the *geilfine* for the support of 'fuidirs' and

'gor-meic'. Thurneysen would read *sainigther* for *senaigter*, u. s. p. 70; but I believe the meaning to be as given above; and I suspect that something of the same kind lurks in a corrupt paragraph on the *cumal senorba* in Laws i. 126, 20 ff., where it is said to be 'for *sena oc in fine*'. In the *Cóic Conara Fugill*, pp. 16, 45, among the privileges of seniority, besides the *c. s.* and choice of shares, are enumerated: *tus naibsin* 7 *tus nurlabra*, i. e. precedence of exposition and of speech; that is, the senior had the right to express and expound his opinion in the first place. He was the 'cenn comairle', head of counsel of his family. Therefore when in *Cóir Anmann* No. 203 Cathair Mór says to his son Aengus: *ní biad selb senorba*, i. e. you will never have possession of the *senorba*, he means in effect: you will never be head of your family. In H. 3. 17 c. 657 (O'D 925) the word is written *senforma*, and it occurs in a list of the subjects which a brehon ought to know.

39. *iarmbrethennas*, *iarmbrethus*; literally after-judging. This is the name of an action which might be brought at a later stage for further compensation for bodily injury, if the effects of the injury proved to be permanent. The phrase does not occur often in the printed texts, cf. i. 176, 17. 18; iii. 346, 18; 492, 5. The fullest account of the matter is to be found in R. I. A. 23 Q. 6. p. 45 (C. 1813-7), with the parallel text in H. 3. 18. pp. 126-7 (C. 231-3). The additional compensation thus claimed is called *eiric iarmbrethemnais*, wergild of after judgement, though *iarmbrethemnus* by itself is often used as the name of the compensation. A certain interval had to elapse for *derosc slainti*, or test of recovery. This period varied with the nature of the wound, one year for a hand, a year and three months for a foot, three years for the head. Then, if it could be proved that permanent injury had resulted, the *eiric iarmbrethemnais* was due. This process of proving permanent injury is alluded to in a gloss of O'Davoren, No. 90: *biaid iarmbrethemnas ann, iar comdechsaín in inaid in ro clannad in crecht*, i. e. there will be *iarmbrethemnas* in this case after joint inspection of the place (on the injured man's body) where the wound was inflicted. If the permanence of the injury was due to the original wound, the assailant had to pay the 'wergild of after judgement'; but if it was the result of unskilful doctoring, the leech was liable for it. We hear of full and half *iarmbrethemnus*, Egerton 88 f. 29 (30)^b C. 2377. In the *Cóic Conara Fugill*, *iarmbrethemnus* is one of the actions which may be brought according to the fifth

path, see Professor Thurneysen's edition, pp. 23, 57; though I do not think that he has grasped the exact meaning of the term, *ib.* p. 81; but his work marks a real advance in the study of Irish Law, and is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the subject.

40. *anime, animigim*. Neglect to fence and to maintain fences incurs serious consequences in cotenancy, as we have seen in No. 18, *imcoir*. The technical name for a defective fence is *an-ime*, literally non-fence. This word occurs in more than one passage in the Laws, but its existence is disguised by misreadings and mistranslations, and therefore it will not be found in Atkinson's Glossary.

Though misprinted *an ime* at iv. 124, 30, it is correctly translated: *mad caithe tar airbe 7 bid anime, is leth-cathaidh fil ann, ar conlui an anime in cathaigh, i. e.* if (cattle) trespass across a hedge, and it was a defective fence, it is only (fine for) half trespass in that case, for the defective fence lessens (?) the trespass. (Stokes suggests *condali* for *conlui*, divides, O'Davoren, No. 341). We should probably also read *anime* for *a ime* in iv. 140, 23-24; a passage which is seriously mistranslated: *Cesc. cadiad, caithe aile? a nastad it seilb cene fola (= ce ni folo) aile an uir, 7 rathus anime fort iarsuidiu, i. e.* Question, what are these trespasses of stakes? (They are caused by) fixing them in thy holding although the soil does not support a stake, (and therefore it is impossible to make a satisfactory fence with stakes), and the responsibility for a defective fence rests on thee thenceforth.

At iv. 220, 11. 12, it is both misprinted and mistranslated, *cach anime* being read as *cacha nime*: *icad cach cinaid a claid di cach anime dorona nech ina tir do neoch forroi, i. e.* let each (co-tenant) pay the liability of his ditch in respect of each defective fence which any one (of the co-tenants) has made in his land, to any one whom it (the defective fence) may have injured.

To make such a defective fence is *animigim*; and this verb is evidently to be restored for *anmainiges* in the commentary on the foregoing passage at iv. 222, 7: *icaid cinaid a cluidh do cach ni animiges se ina thir, i. e.* he pays the liability of his ditch in respect of everything in his land which he fences defectively.

41. *comairem*. I have shown in No. 26 that *airem*, which in itself means simply number, is used in the Laws in a technical sense of the exact number of persons and stock which a claimant of land may take with him when making a technical entry on the

land to assert his claim. The compound *comairem* has also a general and a technical sense.

The formation of the word has perhaps been influenced by the Latin *computatio*, which it glosses in Irish Glosses No. 913: It means a reckoning, an enumeration, and is used of the Roman census of Luke i. in Rawl. B. 512 f. 65^a. It means also an inclusive reckoning, e. g. C. Cath. 655: *Roim fein ina comairium*, i. e. Rome itself being included.

In a rather more technical sense it means a mutual reckoning, a balancing of accounts; and it occurs in this sense in the Laws, ii. 204, 8: *isi comairim fil etarru*, i. e. this is the balancing of accounts between them.

But it is used in a yet more technical sense of the proportionate number of cattle which each co-tenant may graze on the common pasture, regard being had to the size of his holding; and elaborate tables are given as to the relative estimate to be made of various kinds of stock from this point of view, iv. 100, 17-25. This is the explanation of the following passages, which are all, with one exception, wrongly translated; ii. 74, 19: *im comairium a tir ndibuid*, i. e. concerning the (putting of) proportionate stock on to 'dibad' land; iv. 22, 37: *comairium do brith inti*, i. e. to bring proportionate stock into it (the land); ib. 128, 9: *do berad comairem ind*, with the gloss, ib. 130, 2 *i. do indillib*, viz. of cattle.

Hence in iv. 102, 3, the pasture itself is called *tir comairme*, i. e. land of proportionate stock.

42. *telcud* (*telgun*), *immthelcud*. The ordinary application of these verbal nouns is perfectly well understood; but in the Laws they have an interesting technical meaning, which the translators and Atkinson have missed, relating to the throwing down of enclosures and admission of grazing cattle to lands which had been reserved for hay or arable. The enclosures were set up at Beltaine, and thrown down at Samain. In the interval the cattle largely migrated from the ordinary residence, the *sen-baile* or *sen-less*, 'the old place or fort', to the summer shielings, *buaille* or *airge*. There is an interesting reference to this custom in *Cath Finntragha*, l. 524; *techt on buailidh gusan sen-baili*, i. e. returning from the shieling to the old place. The passages in the Laws are the following; i. 132, 12: *Im dingbail faithce i. don faithce feoir no arba i. dona gortaib imach im belltaine, no dul o faithchi in senlis for airgi i. im dingbail na nindili 7 na muintiri asan faithci, asan senbaile*.

Im telgud mbroga .i. im telguin in broga feoir don senbaili im Samain, i. e. For taking away (the cattle from) the green i. e. from the hay or corn green, i. e. out from the fields at Beltaine, or going from the green of the old fort to the shielings; i. e. taking away the cattle and servants from the green, from the old place. For throwing open the (enclosed) land. i. e. for throwing open the hay enclosure of the old place at Samain; cf. a similar passage, i. 138, 33, 35. In Laws iv. 20, 3, we have: *imtelgad mbroga*; where the gloss, 22, 38. 39, seems rather to understand *imthelgad* of the admission of the cattle than of the letting down of the enclosures; and *telcud* is certainly used in this sense, v. 466, 1: *telgud do cethra i mbuailaig do chelle*, i. e. letting thy cattle into the booley of thy neighbour.

43. Certain responsibilities of giving warning and assistance attach to persons who see the cattle of their neighbours in difficulties or dangerous places; e. g. ii. 58, 6 ff.: *míl atcithur a fochruibh chuithe no [bera] ... aithgin for codnuch muna foire ... Cid for bir cid for cuithe atceth, ised in cetna fil fair, muna be sgiath aga dhitin; dia mbe, is slan dia ruca i fasc; ma dethbir do cin fasc, is slan muna taisce*. The translation is not satisfactory; *bir* is translated river, (i. e. *bir .i. uisge*), but it clearly refers to the *bir airndil*, or spear trap, so often mentioned in the Laws, e. g. ii. 108, 19; iii. 272, 9; 450, 19 etc.; *sgiaith* is translated, fence (to the trap); but a fence which kept out domestic animals, would equally keep out the game for which the trap was set. The meaning of the passage is this: a beast is seen near a pit or spear trap; ... compensation is due from a sensible adult if he give no assistance. Whether it were at a spear-trap or pit it were seen, the same (liability) rests on him unless there be some valid excuse (lit. shield) protecting him. If there be, he is exempt, provided he give notice of it. If necessity prevented him from giving notice, he is exempt, though he give no notice.

A little lower down an idiomatic phrase occurs, which is quite wrongly translated, and has not, as far as I know, been noticed; ib. 16. 17: *ma dethbir gabus de, a innisin beos sgannul debtha, 7 tasc fir muintire, no sicib dethbhir olcena, is [s]lan dó*; this is translated: 'if it be necessity that has prevented him, he should then tell of the sudden danger and give notice to a man of the family'. But the meaning clearly is: 'if necessity prevented him, (or) to define it further, (say) a sudden skirmish, and (? or) an (urgent) message

(or business) of a member of his family, or any other necessity, he is exempt. The phrase *a innisin beos* practically = *exempli gratia*.

There is a long section on the same subject, R.I.A. 23 Q. 6. p. 7^b (C. 1715 ff.), to which there are parallels in Egerton 88. f. 26 (27)^d (C. 2343); H. 3. 17. c. 638 (O'D. 888); H. 3. 18. p. 180^b (C. 328).

44. *aidim*, *ro-id*. The former of these two words is found in a great variety of forms *adim(m)*, *aidim*, *aidem*, *idim*, *uidim*, *udaim*, *ughaim*, *audaim*, etc., and in a great variety of applications; and these two facts have led Irish lexicographers to make three or four different words out of what are only different uses of the same word. The general sense is instrument, implement, tool. It glosses *instrumentum* both in the Würzburg, and Milan glosses, e. g. Wb. 3^c. 14; Ml. 49^b. 7. It is applied to musical instruments: *aidme ceuldai* gl. *musici instrumenti*, Ml. 51^c. 5; *aidmi ciuil*, Auraic. 1482; to writing implements, *le droch-aidmib*, scribal note in Laud 610 f. 341^c. (this is a frequent complaint of Irish scribes); to shaving implements, *aidme berrtha*, Lismore Lives, 2680; to agricultural implements, *aidme claidi in talman*, Vita Trip. 84, 12; to travel requisites, *aidmi na conaire* TT² 590; to sports requisites, hurly-sticks, etc. *aidme ainesa*, T.B.C. p. 305. It is frequently used of weapons, and this meaning occurs in legal tracts: *fo aicni na haidhme dar feras in fuiliugadh*, i. e. according to the nature of the weapon with which the wound was inflicted, H. 3. 17. c. 627 (O'D. 874); so Rowl. B. 506 f. 34^a (O'D. 2323). It is also frequently applied to ecclesiastical furniture, vessels, etc., and this sense is also found in the Laws, i. 232, 4: *aidme altoire* (= *itmi altoir* in the parallel passage, H. 3. 18 p. 374^a, C. 809). By a not uncommon metaphor it is a euphemism for the *membrum uirile*, as in Laws iii. 354, 15.

But the usage to which I desire specially to call attention is this: *uidim* seems to be the technical name for the ring or loop with which the hurdles of an enclosure or pound were fastened together. It is thus defined in Cormac.² No. 1269: *uidim .i. nomen dond ro-id (v. l. roi) triasa téit in crand bis forsin cleith ocon udmad, no occa dunad*, i. e. *uidim* is the name of the great ring through which passes the stake on the hurdle fastening it with an *uidim*, or closing it; cf. Corm.¹ p. 43; Corm. Transl. p. 163. (Here *udmad* is the verbal noun of a denominative verb *udmair* meaning to close with an *uidim*, and the definition sins against the rule that

a definition must not repeat the word to be defined. In O'Davoren No. 1615 the word occurs in the plural: *udhma .i. uaim arin fidh .i. ... in idh bec bis a[c] comat in cumainn*; ... i. e. *udhma*, a weaving on wood, ... that is the little ring (contrast Cormac's 'great ring') which fastens the pound. The first gloss is purely etymological; *udaim* is explained as 'a weaving on wood', and it probably was made of withes. The plural, written *aidhme*, occurs H. 2. 15 p. 45 (69)^b, O'D. 1182: *ar cul a comlai. ní fuaslaicther de dogrés .i. aidhme fonaister and*, i. e. behind the door, ... i. e. it is never released thence, that is, *aidhme* are fastened on it.

Another form of this kaleidoscopic word, is O'Reilly's *ughaim*, 'traces, harness'; and in this sense it occurs, ZCP. x. 4, 12: *no ticcedh damh allaidh ... gusan seisrig no gusan ughaim, 7 do theigedh 'san ughaim uadha fein*, i. e. the stag would come to the plough and to the harness, and submit to the harness of its own accord. And in Genesis xxxi. 34, Rebecca conceals the teraphim *a nughaim na camhúll*, in the furniture of the camels (R. V.).

O'R has also *udhaim*, the gears of a loom.

Lastly we have in H. 2. 15 p. 83^a (O'D. 1208): *udhaim corthi*, with the gloss: *.i. idh-uaim, .i. uaim in fedha*, i. e. the *udhaim* of a standing stone, that is wood weaving, the weaving of wood, (the same etymological gloss); cf. also H. 3. 18. p. 75 (C. 124): *audoin .i. ro-i[d] gait*, ut dicitur, *audaim corthe*, i. e. *audoin*, that is a great ring of withy, as they say *audaim corthe*; cf. also, *Irische Texte* iii. 36. 14. 17. 19; 38. 2. 6. 7, where the word occurs in five different spellings.

The derivative verbal noun occurs in O'Reilly in two forms, *udhmadh*, 'a gag or muzzle put on young cattle to keep them from sucking'; and *ughmad*, 'horse-trappings'. Cormac¹, p. 43, 32 has: *udmat[h]i. crand forsin cethra*, 'a wooden thing on cattle; this may be O'Reilly's muzzle, but it may also mean a wooden clog or hobble. Cormac² No. 1268 has: *udmadi. crand ar lias*, i. e. a wooden thing on a shed (or fold).

Yet another derivative is the verb *ughamaim, ugmaigim*, to harness, Gen. xxii. 3; Jer. xlvi. 4.

ro-id. This word, meaning literally a great (or strong) ring or loop, occurs, as we have seen, more than once as a gloss on the preceding word *aidim* in one or other of its numerous forms and applications. In the sense of the fastening of a fold etc. it occurs in a passage, ludicrously mistranslated, Laws iv. 102, 25:

muca . . . a feis a foil fo ceithrib ro-idaib in adaigh, 7 muicaide ocaib fri de, i. e. swine (pastured on the common pasture) must sleep in a sty secured with four strong fastenings by night, and must have a swineherd with them by day. This is translated: they must lie in a sty at four roads.

45. *midba, fer midba*. I will begin with an article in O'Davoren, No. 1244 s. v. *mes*, of which Stokes has not made very much. After giving illustrations of the application of the two words, *mes* and *tomus*, the article proceeds: *cach mes, cach tomus, is a midbu miter i. ondi tara mbi in teibe meodanach i. in grainne a mesemnaighther é; eipe i. grainne mas fir dam*. Before translating this I would say that I regard *midba* as a compound of *mid-* the ordinary Irish prefix meaning middle or medium, and *-ba*, the verbal noun of the verb *ben-* to cut. *Midba* therefore would mean literally a middle cut, and figuratively an average; cf. German *durchschnitt*, and our own phrase 'to strike an average'. I would also premise that in all Irish measurements of length and weight, the *grain* is the unit from which they are reckoned, e. g. Laws iii. 334, 20-23; iv. 276, 21-25. The meaning of the passage cited by O'Davoren would therefore seem to be this: Every measurement, and every weight, it is from the average it is measured, that is from the point across which goes the middle cut; for example the grain from which it is measured (must be of this average size). So then (adds O'Davoren) *eipe* means grain, if I am not mistaken. But alas! he was quite mistaken. A similar passage occurs H. 4. 22. p. 19 (C. 1981): *is a midbu domiter i. asa medon-eipe, no a medan-beo (= -bae)*, i. e. from the average it is measured, that is from its middle cut or middle stroke.

From a misunderstanding of some passage similar to that cited by O'Davoren come the glosses which explain *midba* as meaning grain; e. g. O'Mulc. No. 822: *midbae i. grainne* (no example); H. 3. 18. p. 72^a (C. 113), ib. p. 636 (C. 1412): *mid i. leth i. midbae i. graine; midbae dino i. leth-ben[n] no leth-uagh, fobith in toraind bis iter indala ben[n] de*, i. e. *mid* a half; *midbae*, a grain; *midbae* then is a half end or a half whole, because of the mark which there is between it and the other end. Here, though the erroneous explanation, grain, recurs, we have the correct idea of a middle point between two extremities. O'Davoren, as we saw, made the further mistake of supposing that *eipe* meant grain. Was he thinking of the French *épi*?

This possibly explains the title of an alleged Law Tract, Laws i. 26, 3: *Midba Bretha*, i. e. the 'juste milieu' of judgement.

And I believe that this is also the explanation of the enigmatic *fer midba*, who occurs so frequently in the legal writings. He is the ordinary, average man, without rank or official position. Laws v. 106, 18: *saeiri fir midbad doib*, i. e. they have the freedom of an ordinary man; H. 3. 17. c. 437 (O'D. 552): *bo 7 aen screpall déc . . . o feraib midba*, i. e. a cow and eleven scruples are due from ordinary persons; ib. c. 238 (O'D. 304): *ben cach fir midbuid*, i. e. the wife of any ordinary person.

We can understand therefore how he is regarded as the lowest rung in the social ladder; Laws ii. 146, 10: *ota fer miudbu co righ*, i. e. from the ordinary man up to the king; (ib. 150, 12; 192, 8: *otha fer midbuidh cu ruige bo-ere*); H. 3. 18. p. 218 (C. 388) *cema he righ Erenn 7 (no) in fer mbidhbuid*, i. e. whether he be King of Ireland, or an ordinary person; cf. iv. 298, 12-3. No doubt the commentators give elaborate descriptions of his position, they divide him into three classes, best, middle and worst, Laws ii. 152, 3; 258, 15-21; he may be of three ages, fourteen, twenty or thirty years, H. 3. 18. p. 177^b (C. 322); Additional 4753 f. 7^d (O'D. 1952); and so forth. But all these do not constitute the meaning of the phrase.

Let us take a corresponding English expression: 'from commoner to king'. If the mediaeval Irish commentators had got hold of this expression, we can imagine how they would have torn it to pieces with what Thurneysen has happily called their legal 'casuistik'. They would have trisected the commoner according to age, he might be young, middle-aged, or old; according to property, he might be poor, middle-class, or rich; according to profession, following perhaps the mediaeval threefold classification of society into oratores, bellatores, aratores, i. e. churchmen, warriors, and husbandmen, and so forth. But all these do not constitute the meaning of the word commoner, which signifies, very much like the Irish *fer midba*, the ordinary person without official rank or hereditary title.

In one or two cases an attempt is made to find an etymology for the word; H. 3. 18. p. 110 (C. 213) *a. fer m[i]bethad a. droch-betha*, (cf. Laws v. 80, 6) i. e. a man of evil life, bad life; which is a gross libel on the character of the average citizen.

46. *aes.* Laws ii. 88, 13: *ni ba aurrachtuch ae* (misprinted *aurracht uchae*) *munub faitiuch cach aesa*, i. e. no one is competent

to plead in a court of law, unless he is skilled in every kind of legal science.

So *aesa* is translated, quite correctly; and Atkinson's proposed correction is quite unnecessary (Glossary s. v. *aesa*). It is the *gen.* of *aes*, an abstract of *ae*, law. The parallel passage in Eg. 88 f. 61 (62)^a C. 2718, which is fuller, reads: *ni ba hairechtach ai manba faitech cach aosa i roscadhuib filid fene*, i. e. skilled in every kind of legal science in the maxims of the poets of the fine; which illustrates once more the connexion of law and poetry in early times. The maxim is cited by O'Dav. No. 134, but with the reading *eola* instead of *aesa*. The gloss in ii. 88. 15 explains *aes* as: *sofis anta 7 apaid*, good knowledge of 'stay' and 'notice'.

47. *deitiu* (*deitiu*), *ditiu*, and compounds. These two verbal nouns are hopelessly confused by Atkinson. For *deitiu* he only gives one reference, with the remark: perhaps *ditiu* q. v. Another passage in which *deitiu* occurs is definitely placed under *ditiu*, viz. iv. 30, 21. The confusion is to some slight extent shared by the translators and by O'Donovan, though as a rule they translate correctly. The two words are quite distinct, the former being the verbal noun of *damim*, and meaning 'acknowledgement, recognisance, concession, grant'; the latter the verbal noun of *-di-em-*, meaning 'protection', which would not require special mention but for the confusion noted above. One or two examples of *deitiu* may be given; ii. 398, 3: *cu ndeiten tathaigthi in fir cuice*, i. e. with acknowledgement of the man's cohabitation with her.

A very common phrase is *deitiu dliged*. This does not mean 'observance of law' as translated i. 90, 10 (perhaps by confusion with *ditiu*); nor 'attending to the requirements of law', iv. 30, 21; but 'grant or concession of law, due submission to legal process', etc.; while the negative phrase *nem-deitiu* means 'refusal of law or justice, non-submission to legal process', etc.: cf. i. 74, 19: *nir damad dliged do Feinib ... co haimsir Coirpri ... 7 rob uadsein deitiu dliged do Asal*, i. e. no law was conceded to the Fine till the time of Coirpre ... and from him originated the concession of law to Asal; (the concurrence of the finite verb and verbal noun should be noted). An equivalent phrase occurs Eg. 88 f. 60 (61)^d C. 2717: *cen dedin chirt*, 'without concession of right'.

From a difficult and highly technical passage, i. 64-66, it appears that in grants of land, etc.: *deitiu* means a grant for a single life, or for the reign of a single king of Ireland; *aiteitiu* (*ad-dam-*) for

two such periods; *comdeitiu* (*con-* *dam-*) for three such periods. Meyer s. v. *comdeitiu* gives glosses from H. 3. 18, defining the respective periods as the lives of one, two, or three *coarbs*, or as one, two, or three years. These three *heirs* occur also, iv. 378, 14; while at v. 450, 3, we have: *cis comdiden fría triar*, i. e. a rent acknowledged during three lives. This spelling (which recurs) furnishes some excuse for the confusion with *comditiu*. And in one or two instances it seems to me really doubtful which word is meant.

We seem to have a trace of another compound of *damim*, ii. 286, 12: *ma damut fine a micuru*, translated, 'if the tribe acknowledge their bad contracts', which is, of course, quite correct. But the commentary contains the usual futile gloss on compounds of *imb-*, *i n-eimaititin*, lit. in quick acknowledgement (not, as translated, *nem-aititin* non-acknowledgement); and this gloss suggests that the text should be read: '*madamut fine*, 'let them mutually acknowledge'. This is an illustration of a fact which may often be observed, that the etymological glosses of the commentators, absolutely futile in themselves, are worth attention as indications of the true reading of the text.

The compound verbal noun *imditiu*, protection, is of course perfectly well known; but it is only recently that I have found an instance of the finite verb; Eg. 88 f. 60 (61)^c C. 2711: *cúic seoit gach indlighe ... acht ní imdime deithbire*, i. e. five 'seds' (is the penalty) for every illegality, unless some necessity protects (it). The same verb, disguised by wrong division of syllables, but rightly translated, lurks in the parallel passage, ii. 48, 11: *acht nímid ime dethbere*, which should be read: *acht ní 'm-id-dime dethbere* (with infixed pronoun). The same verb should be restored in the parallel passage ii. 76, 2: *nach díma dethbir*, for though *díma* might be conj. of *-di-* *em-* the usual futile gloss: *muna roibh ... oca eimditin*, shows that a compound with *-imb-* is involved.

Another compound of *-em-*, hitherto, as far as I know, unidentified, is *-to-* *em-*. The deuterotonic forms of this verb would be indistinguishable from those of *-di-* *em-*, for unaccented *to-* and *di-* both become *do-*. This is the case with many pairs of verbs thus compounded. But I have found one prototonic form which implies the existence of this compound, though it is unfortunately only a detached gloss: *temathar i. ditnither*, H. 3. 18 p. 651 (C. 1464).

48. *cumsan(n)ad*. Laws i. 174, 29; 176, 13. I had written a note on this word with reference to the above passages,

when I found that Professor Thurneysen had already dealt with them, Z. C. P. xiv. 6-8. I need not repeat what he has said; but I can give one or two additional references. A parallel passage occurs, H. 3. 18. p. 371^a (C. 798): *cumsannud .i. tinnscedul debthat i ndunad*, where the double *n* may be noted. Other references are, Ann. Ult. i. 344, 6: *cumsundud fair la Diarmaid*, where it is wrongly translated 'victory'; and Togail Troi² l. 1788: *tinolfat miledu do cumsanadh forru*, where it is not translated at all. I suspect that O'Davoren's: *cumsanadh .i. tosach*, No. 399, is a mutilation or misunderstanding of some gloss similar to that given above: *tinnscedul debthat*.

Many very interesting verbal forms occur in the Irish legal treatises, not only in the texts, but also in the comments, some of which, as far as I know, do not occur in other writings; and the identification of these enables us in many cases to clear up passages hitherto unexplained.

49. *folingim*, and derivatives.

The literal meaning of the verb is to jump up from below. In this literal sense it glosses *subsilio* (to which in composition it exactly corresponds) ML 129^c. 21; and in an applied sense it glosses *praeuenio*, ib. 43^d. 16. I have not found the finite verb in the literal sense in any legal text. But the verbal noun, *foleim*, and the nomen actoris, in the two forms *foilngid* and *foilgid*, occur in a passage iii. 414, 23-28, of which the translation is far from satisfactory: *tri coin fogail* (read, *fogla*) *fomnaitheir and .i. fomnaitheir . . . na tri coin seo cona dernat fogail .i. foilngit, cu doni foileim; cu con, cu na cuilen; cu loirge, cu ris na gabann greim lorg . . . Lanfiach a cet cinaid in foilgeda*, 7c. The maxim occurs in a shorter form Nero A. vii. p. 152^b (O'D. 2226): *tri coin fogla fomnaitheir, foilngid, cu con, cu loirge*. The whole may be translated: Three vicious dogs (lit. dogs of trespass) are to be guarded against here, i. e. lest they commit trespass; the springer or dog that springs upon one; the dog of dogs, or dog with whelps; the cudgel dog, or dog on whom a cudgel¹ takes no effect; . . . full fine for the first offence of the springer, etc.

¹ In the printed translation *lorg* is rendered 'crouching, searching', as if = *lorg*, a track; this however is masc., gen. *loirge*, and the word meant is *lorg*, a cudgel or club, fem., gen. *loirge*.

From the verbal noun is derived an adjective which appears in the forms *foleimnech*, *foilmnech*, and *foilmech*, given to springing; substantively, a springer; also used of dangerous dogs, e. g. Eg. 88 f. 42 (43)^d C. 2519: *cin an foilmigh*, 7 *na con cuilen*, 7 *na con loirge*; Rawl. B. 506 f. 28^d (O'D. 2297) = *cú foilmech*, O'Davoren No. 491; *gen chon foilmnich*, (vv. ll. *foilmig*, *foleimnigh*), 'Triads', No. 91.

471 /

From this adjective is derived a substantive *folemnge* (mis-written *folennge*) which is found in the metaphorical sense of secret attack or treachery (betrayal O'Don.) Nero A vii. p. 132^a (O'D. 2189): *ní urfaom log folennge*, i. e. He (God.) does not accept the price of treachery. The writer is no doubt thinking of Judas.

a MS. /

Yet another derivative is *foilmir* which occurs Eg. 88 f. 51 (52)^b, C. 2601: *gach fergach ... gach foilmir*; i. *bis og leim fai*. The substantive derived from this occurs Ml. 54^b. 20: *duplici impedimento .i. inna dorche 7 ind foilmiri*, 'of the darkness and of the stumbling'.

The finite verb occurs in a very interesting form in the metaphorical sense of 'following up, prosecuting, a claim', etc. V. 334, 16: *intan foilis nech ini sin 7 ní tiubrad do, muna beth impide*, i. e. if any one pursues this claim, and it would not be granted him without intercession, etc. It is translated, not incorrectly, 'tracks'; and from this Atkinson infers doubtfully a verb *foilm*, to track. It is really the s-conj. of *folingim*. The present tense of the same verb occurs in the same sense of making (an unfounded) claim in H. 3. 18. p. 235^b (C. 435): *fil ann ili anfine folengait selba .i. ata an anfine ilarda lingis for na ferannaib*; i. e. there are many non-tribesmen who lay claim to possessions, that is, there are many non-tribesmen who spring upon lands. And this metaphorical use of the verb explains the substantive *foilm*, which is merely a more contracted form of the verbal noun *foleimm* which we have already had in its literal sense above. This *foilm* occurs at v. 184, 2 in a passage relating to the impugning of contracts. In some cases contracts may be impugned entirely, in other cases only as regards *eneclann* and *diablad*, not as regards *aithgin* (compensation); and if compensation is due it should be paid. The commentator then continues: *cía dlestru immorro, ma ar foilm ice do rochtain eneclainni 7 diablaid, ní icfuithir ci[d] aithgin friu*; i. e. though it (*aithgin*) be due, yet if it be (sued for) by advancing a claim for payment to get *eneclann* and *diablad*, not even *aithgin* shall be paid; i. e. the unjust claim for the former bars the just claim for the latter. In

the parallel passage in H. 2. 15 p. 44 (68)* (O'D. 1172) which is very difficult, the sentence occurs: *nir élaid in feichem foilm íce*, i. e. the debtor did not seek to evade the claim advanced for payment. In the printed translation *foilm* is rendered, doubtfully, increase, as if contracted for *fuillem*, and Atkinson is content to register this in his Glossary. In the parallel passage in H. 3. 17. c. 272 (O'D. 354) the word is written *foilm*.

The fuller form of the substantive, *foleim*, occurs in this metaphorical sense of following up a claim in H. 3. 18. p. 234^a (C. 431): *ni escaide leis dul i fuigill in eolaig inti bis ic foleim imin ae*, i. e. the man who is pursuing in the case is not the more anxious to resort to the judgement of the expert. Here too there is the suggestion that the claim is an unjust one, for the phrase is parallel to '*fo dalbach*', fraudulently, which precedes, and to '*inti bis for gae*', the man who stands on falsehood, which follows.

50. *fo-fichim, imfoichim (imb-fo-fich-)*. I quote first an egregious mistranslation of the s-conj. passive of the former verb; Laws iv. 144, 32. 33: *mad fri nei[m]the fofeisear* (= *ma fri neimte fofeisir*, H. 3. 18. p. 13^b. C. 32). This is translated: 'if it be known that they belonged to a dignitary'. And accordingly Atkinson in the Glossary cites the passage under *fetar*. But it really means: if the trespass be committed against a privileged person.

The s-conj. active of the same verb with infixed *ro* occurs in several passages, in one or two of which Atkinson has given the right explanation. I quote first an example already cited for a different purpose in No. 40. It occurs iv. 220, 11. 12: *icad cach cinaid a claid di cach anime dorona nech ina tir do neoch forroi*. The last words mean: to any one whom it (the defective fence) may have injured; (cf. Pedersen, ii. 521). So in iii. 66, 15: *ma forae nech cinuid no eighe*, 'if any one has (rather: shall have) committed a crime', which is not far wrong; Eg. 88 f. 55 (56)^c. C. 2648: *ma forae nech uathibh, isren secht cumala inn* i. e. if any of them commit a trespass he pays seven 'cumals' therefor.

iv. 102, 6: *Cia forai ceathra cáich fri 'raile acht fairgide no guinde*. This clause occurs in a very interesting, but unfortunately very corrupt, passage about the coherding of the cattle of co-tenants. It is rendered: 'Why are the cattle of all placed together except gorers and fierce cattle?' How the translator got this out of the Irish, I do not know. It really means, 'how may the cattle of any (co-tenant) injure (the cattle of) another (co-tenant) besides gorers and wounders?'

ii. 172, 14. 15: *Mad forae fer ailis* (misprinted *ferailis*) *fri altrum mic i nais araile*. This refers to the substitution of another child to be fostered in the place of one that has died. It is rendered: If he retains it for fostering a son of the same age with the other. But it means rather: If the man who fosters objects to (or opposes) the fostering of a child of a different age.¹ (Here the sense of *fofichim* comes very near that of *imfoichim*, which is constantly used of impugning contracts, etc.).

The imperfect s-conj. occurs iv. 120. 21, *toisced cacha esdrechta* (misprinted *cach aesdrecht*) *cona chinntaib do neach foraisead*, i. e. the support of every pet animal with its liabilities in respect of any trespass which it might have committed.

Just as *forae* is s-conj. (with *ro*) of *fofichim*, so *imorae* i. e. *imforae* of *imfoichim*. So far I have only found it in an etymological gloss on the particle *imorro*, 'however'; v. 10, 20. 21: *imorro a. imoraei cuccaind, no imorae uaind*. This is translated: 'it flows to us or from us', and in the glossary an attempt is made to derive it from *imrethim*. But what it means (literally translated) is this: 'it may have impugned either towards us, or it may have impugned from us'. In other words, *imorro* may either state an objection directed against us, or one raised on our part. An interesting s-conj. of *imfoichim* without *ro* occurs Eg. 88 f. 38 (39)^c (C. 2474): *is meise imfo cor a fine*, i. e. it is competent to him that he impugn the contract of his tribe. This is a good instance of the destructive working of Irish phonetic laws; nothing is left but the two prepositions; the only trace remaining of the root consists in the lengthening of the *o*.

51. *asbonnaim* (ess-bond-), *as-obbaim* (ess-od-bond-). Pedersen (ii. 476-7) only admits two finite verbs as compounds of *bond*; *ad-bond*-, and *od-bond*-, regarding the forms with *as*- as merely due to interchange of prefix. But I believe that *asbonnaim* is an independent verb, and that it has a distinct meaning of its own, referring to the giving of what may be called a negative notice, entering a caveat or protest, lodging an objection. It thus comes very near in meaning to *-obbaim* (*od-bond*-) which indeed glosses it Laws iii. 478, 17-20.

The s-conj. of this verb occurs ii. 306, 19 concealed by a wrong division of syllables, but translated fairly correctly: *m'asbo*

¹ In the comment: *isin ais nare*, should be *isin ais araile*; a mark of abbreviation has been misunderstood.

(misprinted *mas bo*) *fiaith foeigium for fladnu*, i. e. if the chief lodges his objection in the presence of witnesses. The compound *ess-od-bond-* occurs in the conj. mood at ii. 302, 4, in much the same sense: *mani aisoba*, (where *ai* = *e*). Of this Atkinson in the Glossary can make nothing. 'It is translated (except as to the tense) fairly correctly, 'unless he has warned', it means 'unless he warns or protests'.

52. In my first article I mentioned wrong divisions of words as a frequent form of error in the printed texts, and I have incidentally pointed out some instances when discussing other matters. The following is a curious example, ii. 306, 14: *muna rabat a cuir lubra a lesa in tan sin*. This is translated: 'unless their contracts were made for their welfare at that time'. But it should be read thus: *muna rabat ac uirlubra a lesa in tan sin*, i. e. unless they were pleading their interest at the time. This is a gloss on the text, ib. 4: *connaib ... arda lesaib labraithir*¹, i. e. with sensible adults who plead their interests; *uirlubra* in the comment is the verbal noun of *arlabrur*, 'to speak for, to plead', which occurs in the text. There is a close parallel at v. 436, 13. 16. 17.

By another error of this kind a non-existent person has been created. At iii. 28, 18. 19, the following passage occurs: *Erc, is e cetduine ro erig re Patraic ac Ferta Fer Feige, for bru Boinde, 7 Angeis ro slecht*, 'Erc was the first man who rose up before P. at F. on the brink of the Boyne, and Angeis who knelt'. But the last words should be read: *7 a ngeis ro slecht*, i. e. and it was in spite of a prohibition that he (Erc) knelt. A reference to 'Vita Tripartita' pp. 42-4, 280-1, will show that the Druids had placed all the members of the assembly under a *geis* or tabu not to show any mark of respect to Patrick. It is to be hoped that no future historian will enrol an Angeis among the early converts of St. Patrick, although Atkinson has duly enrolled him in his Index Nominum.

The creation of a saint out of a slip of the pen would not be unparalleled. A mythical St. Pontiolus has arisen from a wrong reading in Acts xxviii. 13, which tells how St. Paul arrived at

¹ This is an interesting instance of tmesis, a construction which is found in poetry, but is rare in prose, the object of the compound verb being infixes in it. Another instance occurs ii. 290, 20 (cp. also *Audacht Morainn*, ed. Thurneysen, §§ 3, 10^a, 11, ZCP. xi. 80-81). Many of these legal maxims and rules were originally in verse, and in some places relics of the metre can still be traced.

Puteoli,—an extreme instance, as a witty friend of mine remarked, of bringing good out of evil.

I very much suspect that St. Selsker, to whom a modern church in Wexford is dedicated, is another instance of a saint being manufactured out of a geographical name. *Sel-sker* in Old Norse would mean a seal-skerry, a rocky place frequented by seals. The old abbey at Wexford was called Selsker Abbey because it was built on such a spot. But it was dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul.

There is an enigmatic phrase ii. 66, 8: *co tucustar se suigin amlacha lais*; this is translated, 'they brought six similar cows with them'; as if *suigin* meant cows, and *amlach* were a derivative of *amil*. Atkinson has nothing better to offer in the Glossary, and the other MSS give no help. It may be presumed that the reading of the MS. is as given above, for Stokes in his collation gives no correction of the printed text, and O'Donovan's transcript distinctly reads *suigin*. The solution of the enigma depends partly on a right division of the words, partly on the emendation of a single letter; read: *se bui gin amlacha*, i. e. he took with him six kine without their plough-harness; *amlach*, plough harness, occurs again ii. 120, 17, where it is rightly translated.

OXFORD, December 15, 1926

C. PLUMMER

AIRBACC GIUNNAE

THE tonsure of priests was a matter to which great importance was attached in the early days of the Church, and one of the main points of variance between the Celtic and the Roman churches was the refusal of British and Irish clerics to conform to the Roman custom in this particular. The Roman tonsure which the Celtic priests rejected was, no doubt, in the earlier stages of the dispute, the so-called tonsure of Paul, which consisted in shaving the entire head, and which was gradually ousted in the course of the sixth and seventh centuries by the tonsure of Peter, the coronal tonsure. The Celtic tonsure was popularly ascribed to Simon Magus, as appears from a passage in one of the Irish canons which purports to be a quotation from Gildas: "Romani dicunt: Brittonum tonsura a Simone mago sumpsisse exordium traditur, cujus tonsura de aure ad aurem tantum contingebat, pro excellentia ipsa magorum tonsurae, qua sola frons anterior tegi solebat,"¹ and also from the letter of Abbot Ceolfrid to which I will presently refer.

Modern critics are divided in their views regarding the Celtic tonsure, some holding that the front part of the crown was entirely shaven up to a middle line reaching from ear to ear, the hair being allowed to grow behind; others (among them Dom Louis Gougaud) that the frontal part was not entirely denuded, but that a semicircular fringe of hair was left extending from ear to ear.² This latter view is strongly supported by the letter of Abbot Ceolfrid of Jarrow to Nechtan king of the Picts, written about 710 to urge conformity with the Roman discipline in respect of the observance of Easter and the tonsure: "Ceterum tonsuram eam, quam magum ferunt habuisse Simonem, quis, rogo, fidelium non statim cum ipsa

¹ Given in the Appendix to the Tripartite Life, p. 509.

² For further discussion of the Celtic tonsure, see Gougaud, *Chrétientés Celtiques* p. 195 ff., and the Excursus in Plummer's Bede, vol. II, p. 353.

magia primo detestetur et merito exsufflet aspectu? Quae in frontis quidem superficie coronae uidetur speciem praeferre; sed ubi ad ceruicem considerando perueneris, decurtatam eam, quam te uidere putabas, inuenies coronam.”¹ From this passage it appears that the Celtic tonsure viewed from the front resembled the coronal, but differed from it in being only semicircular, the hair being allowed to grow behind a line passing from ear to ear across the top of the head. Ceolfrid goes on to say that this was the tonsure worn by Adamnan abbot of Iona when he had come on an embassy to Alfrid king of Northumbria some years before; that he himself had remonstrated with Adamnan on the subject, and that Adamnan had replied: “Know for certain, my beloved brother, that although I have the tonsure of Simon in conformity with the usage of my country (*etsi Simonis tonsuram ex consuetudine patria habeam*), I nevertheless detest and reject the Simonian falsehood (*simoniacam perfidiam*).”²

From a passage in one of O’Mulconry’s glosses: “berrait a choraind ō a chūl combad do muindtir Simōin dō, ar is ē berradh ro boī for Simōn” (no. 726), it might indeed be inferred that the back part of the head was shaven; but I think that the words “ō a chūl” bear the interpretation “from his occiput forwards,” and in any case the gloss is of little value as evidence.

Whatever its nature, the Celtic clerical tonsure was probably (as Dom Gougaud suggests) a survival of an earlier insular custom, for the Irish druids used to wear a tonsure. See the interesting discussion on this point in Bury’s *Life of St. Patrick* 239-243. Indeed, it is implied in the Irish canon quoted above that the clerical tonsure was the same as the druidic; and it may not be altogether a fanciful conjecture that the epithet applied to the latter, *tonsura magica* “the tonsure of the magicians or druids,” gave rise to the tradition connecting the clerical tonsure with Simon Magus. The figure of Simon Magus (or “Simón druī,” as he is called in the native literature) made a lively impression on the

¹ The letter is given in full by Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* v. 21 (Plummer’s ed. vol. I, 333 ff.).

² The Celtic tonsure was attributed by Celtic churchmen to the Apostle John. In the *Three Fragments of Irish Annals* (edited by O’Donovan) p. 113, we are told that on one occasion Adamnan, when attacked for wearing the tonsure of Simon Magus, replied that he wore it not in imitation of Simon, but of John the Beloved (*Iohannis Bruinne*).

imagination of early Christian Ireland and found its way into popular legend and folklore.¹ To Simon eastwards went the famous Irish druid Mog Ruith² with his daughter Tlachtga, to be instructed in magic; with his aid was constructed the mysterious *roth rámach* which we meet so often in the Irish pseudo-prophecies; his skill as an artificer is commemorated in the national epic, the *Táin Bó Cualnge*. Small wonder then that, as the Irish druids were said to derive their occult lore from Simon the magician, to him their distinctive tonsure should also be attributed.

Concerning the nature of the druidic tonsure we have three sources of information:

(a) the passage in the Irish canon quoted above. The final sentence relating to the *magorum tonsura* is not very clear. The most obvious and perhaps the grammatical interpretation would be "by which only the frontal part of the crown was (left) covered," i. e. some hair was left on the forepart of the crown. But I think that it is also possible to render the words "by which only the frontal part of the crown was affected" (connecting *tegi* with *quá*), i. e. the druids shaved only the forecrown or *sinciput*;

(b) a passage from a Cottonian MS. (Brit.-Mus.), quoted by Gougaud, *Chrétientés Celtiques* p. 198 note: "ut a Simone Mago Christianos discerneret in cujus capite cesarie (*an leg. cesaries?*) ab aure ad aurem tonsa anteriore parte; cum antea Magi in fronte cirrum habebant." From this it appears that the druids shaved the forecrown, but left a *cirrus* or lock over the forehead—corresponding no doubt to the semicircular fringe of the clerical tonsure;

(c) the well-known passage in the Book of Armagh fo. 12b, quoted in full in the Tripartite Life p. 317. From it we learn

¹ See ZCP VIII. 332; Dindsenchas of Tlachtga RC XVI. 61; Metr. Dinds. IV. 186; TBC (Wind.) 2530; TBC (YBL) 1874; and O'Curry, Lectures on the MS. Materials pp. 272, 402. The mediaeval legend of Simon Magus and the contest in which he was worsted by the Apostle Peter in the presence of the Emperor Nero is found in the *Legenda Aurea* June 29, the Irish version in the *Passions and Homilies* p. 87. (In the Metrical Dinds. of Tlachtga Nero becomes the son of Simon!).

² The Celtic clerical tonsure seems also to have been called the *tonsura servilis* to distinguish it from the *tonsura monachica* or Continental tonsure, as we learn from a passage in the Chronicle of Marianus Scotus concerning St. Patrick (quoted in the Trip. Life p. 510). Would it be a wild conjecture to trace in the name of the Irish druid Mog Ruith ("slave of the wheel") some connection with the epithet *servilis*?

that the Druid Caplit was converted by Patrick "et capilli eius ablati sunt" (i. e. his whole head was shaved); likewise afterwards his brother and fellow-druid Mael believed, "et ablati sunt capilli capitis illius, id est norma magica [quae prius] in capite videbatur, *airbacc*, ut dicitur, *giunnae*."

From this passage it seems that the native name given to the druidic tonsure was *airbacc giunnae*, the latter word apparently a genitive. Joyce, *Social History* i. 234, explains this expression as "fence-cut of the hair" (connecting the word *airbacc* with *airbe* "fence"), and takes it to mean that the hair was cut in such a way as to leave a sort of eave or fence along some part of the head. But the *norma magica* here seems to stand simply for the druidic manner of tonsuring, which Mael now abandoned for the Pauline or total tonsure, the one certainly practised by the earliest Christian missionaries in this country.

Joyce's interpretation assumes that the word *giunnae* means "hair." The stem *giunn-* or *giun-* occurs in two other words:

(a) the verbal noun *giunad* (gen. *giunta* and *giunaid*) found in *Laws* III. 352ff., where it is translated "shaving;" *g. co lomad* "shaving bare" and *g. cen lomad* "shaving without making bare," are two punishable offences (the former the more serious) which may be perpetrated on the body of an individual; on p. 354 we read of them as perpetrated on women, and on p. 360 on animals. From the passage: "eiric giunta co lomad a ciabaib na crosan 7 na scoloc 7 na n-ingen mael 7 i cathair a ruisc 7 a findfad a malach (*sic leg.*) no caithir no fesoc no a n-ulca na fear; is eiric giunaid co lomad no cen lomad doib ann" (p. 354. 6), it seems as if *giunad* might apply to any part of the hair of head or face;

(b) the adj. *giunnach*, which occurs as epithet of the same person in a few places: "Amhargein Iarghiúnnach .i. Amarghein Dubh . . . iarn .i. dubh, giunnach .i. folt .i. folt dubh bai fair," *Cóir Anm.* § 253; *ib.* § 251, where the gen. *Aimirghin Iarghiunnaigh* occurs; *FB* § 28 (*ben Amargin Iarngiunnaig*); and *ZCP* III. 262 n. 11 (*clanna Amargin giunnaig*). Amargen, who was the father of Conall Cernach, was a druid. The explanation of *giunnach* as *folt* "hair" is perhaps not more reliable than that of the prefix *iar-*, which is due no doubt to association with the compound *iarmbéire*, interpreted sometimes by glossators as "dark *Bélre*." ¹ *Iar-* has

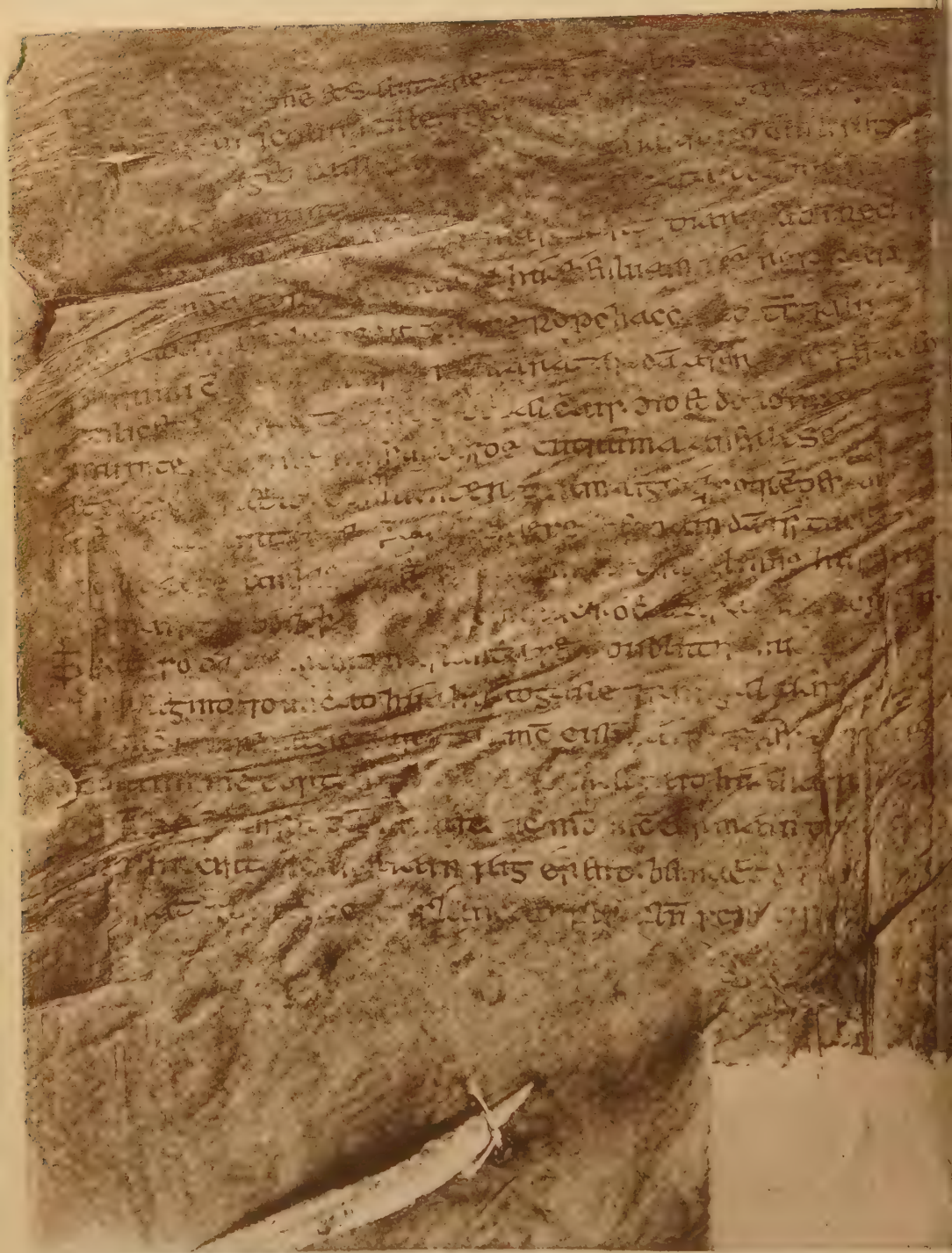
¹ See *Corm.* (YBL) 755: *Iarnnbélre .i. is aire isberar, ar a duibe in belre 7 ar a dorchatæ 7 ar a dluithe, co nach erasa taisscelad ind.* Cf. 213.

probably its usual local signification and means "behind." There does not seem much sense in giving a man a nickname merely because he has hair on the back of his head; that is by no means an unusual phenomenon. But if the Laws translation of *giunad* as "shaving" is right, then the cognate *giunnach* ought to mean "shaven" or "clipt," and the epithet *Iargiunnach* would mean "shaven behind." Now Amargen was a druid; and if it was the custom for Irish druids to shave only the forecrown, leaving the hair long behind, then the circumstance that he alone among his fellows was shaven (or bald) on the back of his pate would be sufficiently striking to call for a sobriquet.

To return to *airbacc giunnae*. It will be granted, I think, that there is at least as much ground for supposing the word *giunnae* to mean "clipping" or "tonsure" as for the interpretation "hair." As for the word *airbacc*, Joyce's explanation given above may be at once set aside. It is evidently, as suggested by Meyer (*Contrib. to Irish Lex. s. v.*), a compound of *bacc* "angle, crook, curve." If so, the analogy of numerous other words compounded with *air-* (*airer*, *airbruinne*, etc.) points to the meaning "front curve," and we may perhaps interpret *airbacc giunnae* as "frontal curve of the tonsure," taking *airbacc* to denote either the frontal arch of the head (in which case the whole expression would be equivalent to "shaven sinciput"), or the semicircular fringe of hair which formed the boundary of the tonsure in front from temple to temple.

MAUD JOYNT.

where the same word appears as *iarmberla*; further *Cóir Anm.* § 23: *Lugaid Iardonn .i. dubh donn robhói: nam iarn .i. duibhe dicitur*; and also § 253 (partly quoted above). *Iarn* seems to be a *Volksetymologie* for the prep. *iar* with eclipsing *n-*. The technical meaning of *iarmbéire* (which formed part of the course of study prescribed for poets in the 5th year of training, *Ir. Texte* III. 37 § 21) is a subject which cannot be broached here.



AN EARLY MONASTIC GRANT IN THE BOOK OF DURROW¹

THE medieval practice of recording gifts of land and privileges of various kinds on blank leaves or margins of famous books, generally copies of the Gospels, is well known. Such memoranda or *notitiae* are of constant occurrence in continental MSS.; but comparatively few, prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, have come down to us in Ireland. Seven grants or charters of the eleventh and twelfth centuries have been copied into blank leaves in the Book of Kells.² The Book of Deer, a Gospel-book of the ninth century, now preserved in the University Library at Cambridge, contains no less than twenty-three memoranda of this nature, belonging to the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and written in Scottish-Gaelic, of which they are almost the earliest specimens.³ In the Gospels of Mac Durnan in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, in the Book of Chad at Lichfield, in the Welsh Book of Llandaff, and in the Hereford Gospels,⁴ similar entries are to be found. On a blank space in the Book of Armagh are recorded the prerogatives of the see of Armagh, ratified by Mael Suthain (Calvus Perennis, as he signed himself) in the presence of the monarch Brian Boroma.⁵ And an Anglo-Norman scribe of the thirteenth century took advantage of a blank column in the twelfth-century Book of Leinster

¹ Read before the Royal Irish Academy, April 14th, 1924.

² Ed. and transl. by O'Donovan in 'Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society,' pp. 127-58, 1846, and reproduced in 'Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland,' by Gilbert, 1874 (pt. II., pls. LIX-LXI).

³ Ed. for the Spalding Club, by John Stuart, 1869; cp. Palaeographical Soc. Ser. I, pl. 211.

⁴ See 'New Palaeographical Soc.' I, pls. 233-234.

⁵ Reproduced in Gilbert's 'Facsimiles,' I. pl. XXV, but better in the photograph issued as an extra plate (p. ciii) with Dr. Gwynn's ed. of the Book of Armagh, 1913. It has escaped observation hitherto that this entry has been written by two hands, Mael Suthain's being rather heavy and ill-formed.

to copy in the Bull attributed to Pope Adrian authorising the conquest of Ireland. It was no doubt felt that books whose beauty and sanctity would cause them to be preserved for many generations, were the safest and most fitting receptacles for important records of this nature.

That a similar grant or covenant has been recorded in the Book of Durrow is not so generally known. I have been able to trace only two references to it. Westwood, in his 'Facsimiles of the Miniatures and Ornaments in Anglo-Saxon and Irish Manuscripts', 1868, reproduces in colour (pl. 21) one of its pages, that occupied by a tessellated panel of interlaced St. Andrew crosses, and remarks: 'The verso of this leaf contains a long inscription in Irish respecting Columkille.' In the notice of the Book of Durrow prefixed by Gilbert to 'Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland' Pt I. p. viii., he observes: 'Part of the verso of fol. 13 is covered with vestiges of writing in the Irish language, the only portion of which now fully legible is the name of Colum Cille.' This statement, which is grossly exaggerated, may explain why no attempt has been made hitherto to decipher it.

My own attention was first drawn to the entry by the late Professor Kuno Meyer. He had managed to transcribe a few of the more legible passages, and suggested that I should undertake to decipher the remainder, much of which I in turn found illegible, owing to effacement and discoloration. Though it was possible to add considerably to his transcript, I did not succeed in obtaining a reading consecutive enough to give a precise notion of the nature of the transaction recorded. It almost looked as if the writing had been deliberately effaced in order to obliterate the record. As it seemed hopeless, I laid the task aside, only taking it up again some years later in response to an enquiry from Professor W. M. Lindsay, who thought that the entry might furnish evidence for the history of the Book.¹ The difficulty of decipherment was increased at first by a strip of parchment rudely pasted over a portion of the text where the membrane was slit across. Mr. Alfred de Burgh carefully removed this, attaching it to a natural hole in the leaf. The paste had however absorbed the ink, so that the writing underneath is now only partly legible. The leaf has suffered

¹ Cp. Prof. Lindsay's Palaeographical Notes, App. II., to Dean Lawlor's edition of the *Cathach of St. Columba*, R. I. A. Proc. XXXIII., 406, 1916.

mutilation along the margins and is fractured in places; it is now detached from the volume. The accompanying plate, which is natural size, exhibits pretty accurately the legibility of the text. It is one of several taken at different intervals, and from which I mainly worked off and on for several years, paying frequent visits to the original. The scribe's habit of dropping into Latin, no doubt to display his learning, was an added source of confusion, one never being quite sure in which language an obscure phrase might be. When at length the greater portion of the page had been deciphered, several crucial words here and there still remained, without a solution of which I hesitated to publish the document. In these circumstances I appealed to Dr. Gilbert Smyly, the Librarian of Trinity College, who had on several occasions examined the entry with me. He very kindly consented to apply to these portions a re-agent, that in general use in other Libraries, and known to have no injurious effect. This was done at some intervals with excellent results. Several conjectural readings were confirmed, and finally the few that were still obscure or wholly illegible, all save two, yielded up their secret. It should be remarked however that certain words which appear blank both in the print and in the original, can be read with patience in the latter under favourable conditions, a sudden change of light often bringing out a letter which immediately afterwards is undecipherable. A vellum, as experience shows, reacts to atmospheric changes where of course a print however good cannot. Nothing in the following transcript has been set down that was not at one moment or another traceable.

The text runs as follows:—

Ostende nobis domine et salutare tuum da nobis. Óentu mór eter comgan 7 colum cille. Recles dano dorat comgan do cholum chille () léged¹ fáill fair co fotta cen iarraid ó muintir choluim chille .i. o muintir darmaige. táncatar dano muinter darmaige imma n-appaid 7 imma saccart d'iarraid in reclése² et haec sunt nomina eorum .i. gilla na nóem húa hénluáin isé ropp app 7 gilla adamnáin húa corten isé ropo haccartt tunc. 7 alii plurimi cum illis uenerunt. ní fúaratar dano a rrecles fein. ideo scilicet ar dorattad side do dal chais. conid ed doronsat muinter glinne hussen deside cutrumma a n-erlese eter fot 7 lethet

¹ lé obscure.

² final e obscure.

do muintir¹ darmaige ár forémdes a n-erlese fein do thabairt dóib for culu. erlese ind ednain dano isí tuccad dóib dar ése a n-erlese féin 7 mathe muintere glinne husen i ccommairge dóib fria ond airchenniuch .i. ó chathasach ú chorcráin. IS siat so dano anmand na slanta féin .i. dublittir húa huádgaile in fer legind 7 dúnachad húa huádgaile 7 sairgal ua subne 7 a mac .i. saírbrethach. 7 artgal mac culinnáin 7 fratres eius. 7 mael choluim mac cortáin 7 fratres eius 7 amalgaíd húa hairu(d)áin² 7 fratres eius i n-amsir dano muridaich meic meic cormáin dorattad 7 muircertaich ú³ briáin ríge érend. bennacht dano don lucht dosrat 7 dia tuccad. flannnach filiú filiú scientis scripsit.

TRANSLATION

Ostende nobis Domine et salutare tuum da nobis. A great union between Comgan and Colum Cille. A *reclés*, then, Comgan gave to Colum Cille, (and it was left)⁴ in neglect for a long time without being claimed by the community of Colum Cille, i. e. by the community of Durrow. Then the community of Durrow came with their abbot and with their priest to claim the *reclés*, and these are their names, i. e. Gilla na Nóem Húa Hénluáin⁶, it is he who was the abbot, and Gilla Adamnáin Húa Cortén, it is he who was the priest then, and very many others came along with them. They did not obtain then their own *reclés*, for the reason of course that it had been given to the Dalcassians. So this is what the community of Glenn Uissen did therein—an equal portion of their enclosure both length and breadth to the community of Durrow, since they were unable⁵ to give back to them their own enclosure. Now the enclosure of Int Ednán it is that was given to them instead of their own enclosure, and the dignitaries of the community of

¹ sic, for muintir; over m has been added one or more letters, now obscure, (?) m. ² d illegible. ³ sic, for ui.

⁴ reading 7 ro léged or co reilged; cp. ro leic a faill 'which he left in neglect,' Laws II. 196; cin faill ogh do legadh, *ib.* III. 274; faill is used in a legal sense here. ⁵ forémdes, *pass. pret.* 3 sg. of fo-ess-mid-; cp. foremdhes uad a thabairt, LB. 127^a 33. ⁶ Anluán is the usual form.

Glenn Uissen as guarantees to them therefor from the superior (*airchinneck*), i. e. from Cathasach Húa Corcráin.

These then are the names of the sureties themselves, i. e. Dublittir Húa Húadgaile, the lector, and Dunchad Húa Húadgaile, and Saírgal Húa Subne and his son, i. e. Saírbrethach, and Artgal Mac Culinnáin and his brothers, and Mael Choluim Mac Cortáin and his brothers, and Amalgaid Húa Hairudain and his brothers. In the time then of Muiredach son of Mac Cormáin it was given, and of Muirchertach Húa Briain, king of Ireland. A blessing then on the folk who gave it and to whom it was given. Flannchad Húa Éolais (*filius filii scientis*) *scripsit*.

Though the entry does not throw any light on the history of the Book of Durrow, as it was hoped it might, it is not without interest in many respects. In form and style it is of the same primitive nature as those preserved in the Book of Kells and elsewhere, above referred to, so different from the charters drawn up shortly afterwards under Anglo-Norman influence, in Latin, and in strict legal phraseology, e. g. Diarmait Mac Murchada's grant to the Monastery of Duisk (c. 1160) and Domnall Húa Briain's grant to Holy Cross Abbey (c. 1169), reproduced in Gilbert's 'Facsimiles of the National MSS. of Ireland,' II. pl. 62.

Glenn Uissen, now Killeslin, in the barony of Slievemargy, 2½ miles from the town of Carlow, was in the territory of the Húi Bairrche. The remains of an abbey church, notable for its beautiful romanesque doorway, still subsist, replacing an earlier building destroyed in 1042. The founder of the monastery was Comgan, who died before 570, said by Colgan (*Acta Sanct.* p. 417; *Trias Thaum.* p. 478) to have been of the Dalcassians, which may account for the piece of land which is the subject of the covenant, having been given to that people when not claimed by the community of Durrow. As to the site that was given in exchange, it cannot have been considerable. The word *reclés* at the outset is obscure,¹ having quite different meanings in the various contexts in which it occurs. Here it is interchangeable with *erlese* (*airles*) an 'enclosure.'² The precise location of Int Ednán or Int Eithné

¹ As to *reclés*, see Meyer's *Betha Colmáin* (Todd Lecture Ser., xvii), pp. 109, 126.

² *airles* 'enclosure, pound,' see Conribb. and Laws, Glossary; *aurchur sneid cach leth is é corus a airlisi* (IV. 312) 'a short cast (of a spear) on

(Edhnén) is unknown. Several abbots of this monastery are recorded in the Martyrologies, and in the Annals between A.D. 849 and 1024. Hennessy (Ann. of Ulster I. 382), in a note on the obit of Suairlech Indeidhnen, bp. and anchorite and abbot of Clonard, A.D. 869, suggests the present Inan in the par. of Killyon, bar. of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath, which was not far from Clonard, and this was probably the place, about 27 miles N.E. of Durrow. The monastery of Durrow, founded about 563 by Colum Cille, is about 42 miles N.W. of Glenn Uissen.

Muirchertach Úa Briain, in whose reign the transaction took place, succeeded his father Toirdelbach as king of Munster in 1086. But it does not appear from the Annals that he was acknowledged King of Ireland in succession to his father, as he was for some years to come engaged in continuous warfare with the other provincial kings in the endeavour to assert his supremacy. He is first referred to as King of Ireland in 1093. In 1114, owing to physical disability, he ceased to reign. In the following year however, he recovered his throne, and his death is recorded as King of Ireland in 1119. As to his contemporary Muiredach mac meic Cormáin¹, from the manner of his mention here, he can scarcely be any other than the Muiredach Mac Gormain, Lord of Húi Bairrche, whose death the Four Masters enter under 1124, 'ordán 7 aireachas 7 prímh athlaoch Laighen ésidhe', i. e. 'the ornament and glory and chief ex-layman of Leinster.' Strangely enough one so distinguished is not mentioned in any of the other Annals, and O'Donovan has nothing to say of him. As however he survived Muirchertach, his obit does not help to bring the date of the entry within narrower limits, and unfortunately no precise dates are obtainable for the other personages mentioned. It may be taken however that the entry was written into the Book of Durrow in the last years of

each side is the lawful measure of his garth.' (tr. MacNeill, R. I. A. Proc. C. XXVI. 292). Cp. also Laws IV. 226, 228, where the precincts (*maighne*) for every grade, both clerical and lay, are set forth, as measured by the cast of a spear from the place where the parties always sit. The precinct of a saint, bishop, hermit, or pilgrim was one thousand paces, and two thousand the precinct of every church in which were the three grades of bishop, lector, and airchinnech, all of whom (ib. X. 54) may be united in one person.

¹ Cormáin for Gormáin, i. e. s. of Mac Craith s. of Gorman; for his pedigree, see Rawl. B 502, 117a, LL 337f, and his family O'Donovan, L. na gCeart, 212ⁿ. Muirchertach mac meic Gormáin † 1103 (AU, LCé) is called Muirchertach mac Gormáin in FM.

the XIth century. Perhaps the destruction by fire of the monastery of Durrow with its books in 1095, may have been the occasion for demanding the *reclés* bestowed so long before.

The chief interest of the document lies in the names recorded. First of all as to Durrow, references to which, considering its importance, are rather scanty in the Annals, we recover the name of an abbot—Gilla na Nóem Húa Hénluáin, previously unrecorded; and next, what is of no little interest, an earlier mention of Gilla Adamnáin Húa Cortén, who was the priest of Durrow on this occasion. His name occurs only once elsewhere, namely in the fifth charter preserved in the Book of Kells, (*loc. cit.* p. 141) where he has become coarb of Columcille or abbot of Kells. Reeves, in his Chronicle of the coarbs ('Adamnan's Life of Columba', p. 404), assigns his incumbency to the years 1128-38, to which period he regards the charter as referable. Next, as to Glenn Uissen. The Four Masters enter the death of Cathusach Úa Corcraín, coarb of Glenn Uissen, under 1045, along with that of Cathusach Úa Cathail, coarb of Cóemgen, i. e. of St. Kevin of Glendalough. But this must have been a confusion of date in one of the sources, now lost, which the Four Masters had before them; conceivably a misreading of 1095 or m.xc.v, which was the year of the great mortality. Cathasach of Glenn Uissen is not recorded elsewhere.

Dublittir Húa Húadgaile, the *fer léigind* or lector, is the well-known poet and author of the tract on the *Sex Aetates Mundi*, compiled from the *Pandecta* or *Bibliotheca* of Jerome, in other words, the Bible, copies of which are preserved in Rawlinson B. 502, Book of Ballymote, Book of Lecan, and partly in Lebor na Huidre. It is analysed by Kuno Meyer in his Introduction to the Facsimile of the first named, p. iv.¹ There being no reference to Dublittir in the Annals, Meyer stated that his date was unknown, 'but from the language he seems to have lived in the tenth century.' O'Reilly, in his 'Irish Writers,' p. lxxix., calls him Donnchuach O'Fuathghaile,² a cleric, and author of the poem *Rédig dam a Dé do nim*, which occurs in the tract in question, and assigns his floreat to A. D. 1065, which was nearer the mark, as our document clearly testifies. It is in the last quatrain of this poem on Noah and his descendants, that Dublittir declares himself:

¹ Cp. also ZCP. III, 17 ff.

² a misreading of *dond chuachmaig* 'from the Cuckoo's plain,' as Meyer points out.

Missi don Chūachmaig ōn chill Hūa Hūathgail[e] a Husenglind.
 Romruca sech saebi snēid¹ torud² aene ind rīg roréid³.

'I am Húa Húathgaile from Glenn Uissen, from the Cuckoo's Plain, from the church. May the fruit of the fast of the very gentle King, bear me past perverse sorrow(?)!'

Dublittir apparently succeeded Conchobar Húa Húadgaile, whose death as fer legind of Glenn Uissen is entered by the Four Masters under A. D. 1082.

None of the other guarantors, whose names are those of well-known families, are recorded in the Annals, nor is the scribe, who here signs himself *filius filii scientis*, i. e. presumably Úa Éolais.

Stuart, in his preface to the Book of Deer, refers to the ceremonial which accompanied grants of land in early times. In one instance, at St. Andrews, the band of clerics went round the land seven times in solemn procession; in another, at Llann Garth, in Wales, the king carried the Gospels on his back, joining in the procession, while the territory bestowed was blessed and aspersed. In the fifth charter in the Book of Kells, 'the sureties were taken as they were passing around the land and through the middle of the land.' No doubt a similar ritual was observed on this occasion.

In conclusion I desire to express my grateful thanks to those without whose kind help I should not have been able to publish this interesting document. First of all, to Mr. Alfred de Burgh for the facilities he gave me at all times, and the trouble he took in arranging for successive photographs; to Dr. Bergin, who aided greatly in the earlier stages by deciphering from the photograph several crucial words which supplied a clue to others. Finally, to Dr. Gilbert Smyly, who responded to all my demands upon him, giving me the benefit of his great palaeographical experience in the reading of more than one obscure phrase.

R. I. BEST.

¹ secht saidi sneig BB.

² tara BB.

³ Rawl. B 502 77b 17.

Add. note. My conjecture as to the obit of Cathusach Úa Corcráin is supported by the original MS. (R.I.A. C iii. 3), where, as Miss Knott has pointed out to me, it is interlined by another hand. In the Franciscan Convent MS. (a fairer copy) it is incorporated in the text, which is seemingly transcribed by the self-same hand.

TRACT ON THE PLAGUE

THE MS. classed E. 3. 30, a late vellum (? 16th century) in the library of Trinity College, comprises a number of medical tracts, written by various hands (Abbott-Gwynn. Cat. p. 309). The names of the scribes do not appear. The following text, which deals with the plague, occurs on p. 200, and is in a clear well-formed script, with the contractions usual in Irish medical MSS. There is another version in H. 3. 7. (p. 111-113), a vellum of the same period, the variant readings of which are added here. For the opening passage cf. Isidor, Orig. IV, 6 § 17, 18. I have not found the subject treated separately elsewhere in Irish medical MSS., but there are several theological dissertations on it. Although H. has the title 'Sillanus de Nigris in Almansorem' on the back of the modern cover, this treatise is not included in the editions of "Sillanus super nono Alman. op. expositionem" that I have examined.

The tract appears to be translated from or based on a Latin treatise. It bears a close resemblance to the chapter *De febribus pestilencialibus* in the section on fevers in John Mirfield's *Breviarium Bartholomei*. The *Breviarium* exists in two MSS., one in the British Museum and one in Pembroke College, Oxford. There is also a fragment of a third copy in the British Museum. None of them has been printed (Moore: *Medicine in the British Isles*). John Mirfield was resident in the Convent of St. Bartholomew, with which the hospital of the same name was connected, in 1392 and 1393. He was a theological scholar as well as a physician and medical writer of repute. His famous treatise is particularly of interest on account of his association with the oldest London hospital. His account of the plague is based on the chapter on the same subject in Bernard of Gordon's *Lilium Medicinæ*, written at Montpellier in 1305. Mirfield was a close student of the *Lilium* and was also acquainted with the writings of John of Gaddesden and Gilbertus Anglicus. Compare § 2 in the tract with the following description

in the *Breviarium*:—"Among the signs of approaching plague are comets and irregular seasons, etc. Also a warm and damp Summer, a time when birds desert their nests and when many reptiles appear on the surface of the earth" (Moore *op. cit.*; *Lil. Med.* Part. I, Cap. X, de febribus pestilentialibus).

The language of the tract, which is early Modern Irish, is interesting, as it contains many unusual words: names of diseases, plants, and animals. The treatment of the subject illustrates the atmosphere which surrounded the study of mediaeval medicine. There is a certain amount of real medical knowledge, mingled largely with superstition and belief in astrology.

In H. 2. 15. T. C. D. there is a marginal note mentioning the Great Plague of 1350, which was apparently raging in Ireland at the time: . . . 7 isi sin indara bliadain iar tichtain na plaga i nEirinn ro scribad sin. A later visitation of the plague is mentioned in a note in H. 3. 17: . . . in fplaigh do beth ar lasad a Crichmhuill. (Plummer: *Colophons and Marginalia of Irish Scribes*.) The great Plague is recorded in the Four Masters under the year 1349: Plaign mór in erind . 7 go hairidhe i muigh luirg go ttugadh ár diarmhidhe ar daoínibh da bithin. Matha mac Cathail úí Ruairc décc don plaigh hisin. The same outbreak is recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1348.

WINIFRED WULFF.

T. C. D. MS. E. 3. 30 (p. 200).

PESTILENTIA¹ EST MORBUS CONTAGIOSUS CRESCENS DE UNO IN ALIUM ET CETERA .i. amail adeir Tolameus is edh is plaig ann .i. galur gabaltach *neoch* gabus da ceile neach. ET adeir Galen fos curob edh is plaig ann, in duil aerdha arna hinntodh onna mesardacht dilis a morgadh 7 a truailledh. Oir is e is adbur di .i. aer bren truaillighthi morgaighthi neoch eirges o dethaigib reamra talmuide arna cumusc re rannaib seimhe an aeir. No ceo reamur eirges dusgi comnaidhi mar ataid diga cathrach 7 inaid (200^b) ana mbid lafain 7 natraca *neime* 7 bethadaig ele neimneacha ana comnaidhi. ET tic si fos o maidm thalman 7 uair ele o aer na corp morgaighthi do marbadh a troid no a cath.

¹ Pestilencia H.

ET bidh a fis agad cach *meid* comaentaigid na cuirp sin risna corpaibh daenna curob moide thiadhaid eg.¹ ET tig si o chathugad na corp neamdha² re ceile. ET tig si o indeochadh Dia; uair eile o³ thortaib 7 o shilaib 7 o luibib in talman neoch do truailled on aer adubramar. ET doniter hi ona sinaib saeba amail adeir Tolameus, da mbia in geimredh te tirim gan fertain 7 in samradh fuar fliuch 7 errach fuar tirim, 7 fogmar fliuch, beith plaigh mor in bliadain sin ann, fiabris gera amail ani causon 7 tersiana 7 causonides 7 sinocus 7 a cosmaili, maille *re* na ndrochaicidib. ET bidh a fis agad in plaigh⁴ doniter o dethagaibh truaillighthi fliucha, curob lugha marbus na an plaigh doniter o dethaigib tirma truaillighthi.

2. Fiarfaigter ann so cesa fhearr in taer seimh glan, oir adeir Galen curob aer seim solas is maith do comead na slainti, 7 go nglantur fuil 7 spiruda uadha; mas ead is aer glan is maith isan aimsir so. Item cach ni laigidiges 7 indarbus truailled na lennann arcena is inmolta he; mas ead o doni in taer glan 7 fuindeogach na neithi sin, is e is fearr ann. Item adeir Almusor cach aimsir a fagaid piasta in talman a fuachaisi 7 na hinaid a mbid fo talam, mar atait lochaid 7⁵ blathnada, esoga⁵ 7 bruic 7 coininedha, 7 na heoin bis fo talam amail ataid bonnain lena 7 caislain⁶ coradh, 7 fagaid a nuighi 7 a nid 7 teithid o deathaighib truaillighthi in talman cum an aer glain tsolais, amail muines in naduir doib; mas ead o thuiges⁷ naduir na nainmintid mbruidamail curob aer glan is fearr ann, tuigid in naduir daenna curob e is fearr ann; mas ead is aer glan is fearr annsan aimsir seo. Item adeir Gillibertinus, da mbia in terrach fuar fliuch, maille *re* haer dorchá 7 re nellaib dorchá reamra duba gu minic gu signidi sin plaigh in bliadhain sin; mas ead is e a contrardha so is fearr ann. Item adeir Ipocras cach uili ni o comfurtachtaigter in craidhi, 7 indarbus a gallra mar ata singcopis 7 cardiaca pasio 7 a cosmaili is maith e; mas ead o doni in taer glan na cumachta⁸ so, is e is fearr isan aimsir seo. Item adeir Galen na cuirp bis arna glanad ona nimarcrachaibh⁹ remhra, amail atait lucht lenna fuair 7 lenna duibh, bid slan annsan aimsir seo; mas ead iss e in taer glan o

¹ deg H.² ndaena H.³ o plaigh na nainmintead mbruideamail 7 uair eile o H.⁴ an fphlaigh H.⁵⁻⁵ plainteda .i. easoga H.⁶ caisleachain cora H.⁷ muinis H.⁸ comfurtachta H.⁹ imarcachaib H.

ndentur na cumachta sin iss e is fearr ann. Item adeir Galen isan inadh cedna, cach neach aga mbia complex contrardha do complex¹ an aeir pestilens¹ nach eadh amain bid slan isan aimsir seo, ach bid ni is slaine na² isna haim'seraib eile; mas ead ose in taer glan is contrardha do, is e is fearr ann. Teagar ana aigid so a hugduras Galen a lebar na fiabras, oir adeir curub é in taer fliuch dorchá reamar is fearr annsan aimsir seo 7 dearbtur so; oir cach uile ni seimh tolltanac is e is tusca teid dindsaige in craide 7 na mball spirudalda, 7 cach ni remur dunaidh 7 dallaidh na poiri 7 ni gabann in corp truaillid³ na (201^a) morgadh uadha, amail ata in taer remar, mas eadh iss e in taer remar is fearr and.

3. Item adeir Magister Ricairdi gach ni medaiges in silni remraiges na lenna isin curp (*sic*), amail ataid biadha fuara mar ata lactuca 7 melones 7 ubla grainmecha 7 finegra 7 finemain abaigh 7 cerrbocain⁴ 7 biatus 7 borraiste 7 bainne almont 7 a cosmaili, curob maith e. Mas ead o doni in taer remar na neithi sin do remrugad 7 do medugad is e is fearr ann. Item aderat na doctuir co ndleaghihar a naimsir in tedma teidhid a nglenntaib 7 a cailltib dorchá 7 a ninadaib fliucha da reir sin iss e in taer remar is fearr ann. Item cach uili ni o folmuigthear in corp amail ata lanamnus⁵ 7 saethar mor 7 obair ceardcha 7 fothrugudh tirim 7 betha tirim 7 a cosmaili is olc⁶ e isan aimsir seo; da reir sin is e in taer remur is fearr ann. Item gach uili ni remhraigis na spiruit 7 toirmiscus in codlad, amail ata boltnugad na nuball cumra 7 pomum ambre⁷ 7 sitoni 7 blath lili 7 balad coindli [Muire]⁸ 7 musgus 7 blath nenufar 7 uiola 7 duillebar soileach, 7 blath rosa gil 7 blath truim, is maith e isan aimsir seo; mas ead o doni in taer remar na neithi so iss e is fearr ann, amail adeir Iohannes Mesue.

4. Et adeir Auicenna sa cedlebar sa .iiii. caibidil⁹ dona sinaib saeba co fuilid da riaghail deg is infechsana a naimsir in tedma a¹⁰ sinaib na haimsire. An [ced]riagail dib, ma ta in geimreadh fuar fliuch 7 in gaeth anes co minic 7 in terrach fuar tirim 7 in gaeth atuaigh co minic 7 in samradh fliuch gaethach, beidh plaigh mor ar lenbaib in fogmar ar cind; 7 beidh fos flux brond 7 fiabras terciána 7 crecta na nindedh .i. disinteria 7 a cosmaili.

¹⁻¹ in pistilensa H.

² om. H.

³ truaill- with i subscript E.

⁴ cearmucain H.

⁵ comriachtain H.

⁶ maith H.

⁷ ambra pumum H.

⁸ om. E.

⁹ canoin H.

¹⁰ ar H.

[illegible]

... ..
... ..
... ..

An .x. riagail, ma ta in samradh 7 in fogmar tirim 7 in geimridh fuar fliuch beidh galar fuail isin bliadain sin .i. surria 7 disuria 7 sdranguria 7 loscam¹ 7 tirmacht na slaiti fearrdha 7 crecta isin les 7 ar slithib in fuail. An .xi. [riagail] ma ta in samrad 7 in fogmar co fuirtill a tesaiddacht 7 a tirmaiddacht 7 in gaeth anes do gnath, bidh scinantia 7 bolgach 7 bruitineach 7 docamlacht fuail 7 fastod na fola mista 7 cumgach anala 7 a cosmaili isin bliadhain [sin]. An .ii. riagail deg, ma ta in geimridh 7 in terrach tirim, budh olc in bliadhain so, 7 beidh dith ar dhainib 7 ar ainmidib 7 ar crannaib in talman or digbaiter 7 indarbtur fliche in talman, neoch da budh coir buige 7 oilemain 7 mesardacht do tabairt don talmain tre tirmacht na haimsire adubramar, 7 tegmaidh gallra imda ele in bliadain sin.

5. Is follus ann so co fuilid tri turgabala ag gach redlaid 7 ag gach corp neamdha ele .i. osmicus 7 cronicus 7 eliacus. Et is ead is osmicus ann, in tan turgabtur redla no airdrindach fe grein don taib shair² 7 tsiublaiges le grein co fuinigind grian don taib siar don doman. Cronicus *immorro* an tan turgabas thiar 7 gluaisis siar a coimidecht grene le siubal na sbere nadurtha noch timcillis in cruindi *idir* talam 7 usgi co fuinigind thoir 7 is uada aderar cronicus on fhocal is cronon 7 is inann cronon asin greig 7 contrarda asin *gaedilg* .i. tiar thurgabas 7 thior crichnaiges. Eliacus *immorro* in tan turgabas redla no corp neamdha a circaill na sbeire nadurtha no adhborda co himellach 7 gluaisis le grein isin circaill re nabar sdodiacus 7 bidh a fis agad cuob eadh is sdodiacus ann .i. in tinadh a mbi grian re *fedh* na bliadna 7 roindter in sdodiacus a trica ceimend 7 bidh grian tricha la 7 .x. nuairi 7 leth uair in gach ceim dib so.

TRANSLATION

Pestilens est morbus contagiosus etc. As Ptolemy says, plague is a contagious sickness that people take one from the other. And Galen says also that plague is the aerial element turning from its proper moderation to corruption and putrefaction. For this is the cause of it: the evil-smelling putrescent air that rises from gross earthy vapours mixing with the thin parts of the air, or gross mist that rises from stagnant water such as ditches of the city and places

¹ loscad H.

² thior don domun H.

where dwell toads(?) and venomous snakes and other poisonous animals. It also comes from an earthquake, and sometimes from the air of putrid bodies killed in fight or battle. And know, the more these bodies are in sympathy with(?) human bodies, so much the more they will die; and it comes from the warring of the heavenly bodies one with the other. It comes from the vengeance of God, and at another time from fruits and seeds and herbs of the earth, which become corrupt from the air we have mentioned. It is caused by perverse seasons as Ptolemy says; if the winter be hot and dry, without rain, the summer cold and wet, the spring cold and dry, and the autumn wet, there will be a great plague that year, acute fevers such as causon, tertian fever, causonides, sinocus and the like, along with bad accidents. And know, the plague caused by putrid moist vapours will kill fewer than the plague caused by putrid dry vapours.

2. It is asked here why pure thin air is best, for Galen says thin bright air is good for the maintenance of health, and that the blood and the spirits are purified by it; therefore pure air is good at this season. Item, everything that lessens and evacuates the corruption of the humours in general is to be recommended, therefore since pure transparent(?) air does these things, it is best. Item, Almansor says whenever the beasts of the earth leave their lairs and the places where they dwell underground, such as mice and weasels, stoats(?) badgers and rabbits; and the birds that are under the ground, such as bitterns and stonechats(?) leave their eggs and nests and flee from the corrupt vapours of the earth to the pure bright air, as Nature teaches them; hence since the nature of brutish beasts understands that pure air is the best, so human nature understands that it is best, and therefore pure air is best at this season. Item, Gilbert says if the spring be cold and wet, along with dark air and often with heavy, dark, black clouds, this signifies plague that year, therefore the contrary is best. Item, Hippocrates says everything that comforts the heart and expels its diseases such as syncope, cardiaca passio and the like is good; therefore since pure air exerts these powers it is best at this season. Item, Galen says the bodies that are purging themselves from their gross superfluities, such as phlegmatic people and melancholics, will be well at this season, therefore as it is pure air from which these powers are derived, it is best. Item, Galen says in the same place, everyone who has a complexion contrary to the complexion of the

pestilential air, will not only be well at this season, but will be better than at any other; therefore since pure air is contrary to it, it is the best. This is opposed on the authority of Galen in the Book of Fevers, for he says moist, dark, gross air is best at this season; and it is proved, for every thin penetrating thing goes soonest to the heart and the organs of respiration, and every gross thing closes and blocks the pores, and the body does not take putrefaction or corruption from it; as such is gross air, therefore it is best.

3. Item, Magister Ricardus says everything that increases the sperm increases the humours in the body, such as cold foods like lettuce, melons, pomegranates, vinegar, ripe grapes, carrots(?) beet root, borrag, almond milk and the like, is good. Therefore since gross air fattens and increases these things, it is best. Item, the doctors say it behoves in time of plague to fly to glens and dark woods and other damp places, so according to this it is gross air that is best. Item, everything by which the body is purged, such as coition, hard labour, work at a forge, a dry bath or dry feeding(?) is bad at this season; according to this gross air is best. Item, everything that increases the spirits and prevents sleep, such as the smell of fragrant apples, ambergris, quinces, and lily flowers, the smell of mullen, and musk, nenufar flowers, violets, and sally-leaves, white rose flowers, and elder-blossoms, is good at this season; therefore since gross air does these things, it is best, as Johannes Mesue says.

4. Avicenna says in the first book, in the eighth chapter of perverse seasons that there are twelve rules that should be regarded in time of plague, concerning the seasons of the weather. The first rule: if the winter be cold and wet, and the wind frequently north, and the summer wet and windy, there will be a great plague amongst children the following autumn, and moreover flux of the belly, tertian fever, and ulceration of the guts i. e. dysentery, and the like. The second rule: if the winter be windy and wet, and the wind south, the spring dry and the wind NE. there will frequently be abortions and many other diseases among pregnant women that year; and there will also be disease of the eyes, bloody flux i. e. dysentery, and ague, scrofula, constriction of the nose and every sickness that comes from rheum particularly. The third rule: if the winter be dry and the wind NW., the spring wet and the wind frequently south, there will be acute fevers, disease of the

eyes, flux of the belly and haemorrhage, the following summer there will be *flux hepaticus* i. e. a flux caused by the liver, and these plagues will greatly afflict women and men in whom a moist complexion is dominant. As Galen says, from moist superfluities are formed oppilations, and from oppilations is formed corruption in the gross humours that are not expelled at their proper times. The fourth rule: if the summer be windy and wet from the beginning of the days that are called Canicular, and then the wind to go [to the north] and remain there till the end of the same days, there will be cured thereby all cold diseases, such as quartan fever, dropsy, disease of the spleen, oppilation of the liver and cold diseases of the brain such as epilepsy, catalepsy, analepsy, apoplexy, subeth and the like. The fifth rule: if the summer be dry and the wind north, the autumn wet and the wind south, there will be disease of the head, and coughs along with rupture [of veins in the chest] and hoarseness of the voice, and passage of rheum to the nose and the members in general the following winter. The sixth rule: if the summer be dry and the wind south, the autumn cold and the wind north, the following winter there will be headaches, noises in the ears, roughness of the voice, and passage of rheum to the limbs. The seventh rule: if the summer be cold and the wind south, the autumn dry and the wind north, there will be in the winter passage of rheum along with compression, with tightening on the brain, and imposthumes, and lumps on the lungs, and many other evil accidents. The eighth rule: if the summer and the autumn be wet and the wind frequently south, there will be a great plague and many other diseases the following winter. The ninth rule: when the summer and the autumn are dry and the wind north, it avails well for women and phlegmatic people, but it harms the folk of red bile and of black; and there will come dry disease of the eyes, ophthalmia, and acute fevers, frenesis and the like. The tenth rule: if the summer and the autumn be dry, and the winter cold and wet there will be disease of the urine that year i. e. suria(?) and disuria, stranguria, and burning and dryness of the *membrum virile*, ulcers on the bladder and the urinary passages. The eleventh rule: if the summer and the autumn be excessive in heat and dryness and the wind south usually, there will be quinsy, smallpox, measles and retention of urine, suppression of the menstrues, constriction of breath and the like. The twelfth rule: if the winter and the spring be dry, that year will be a bad

one, and there will be want on man and beast and on the trees of the earth from the destruction and expulsion of the moisture of the ground, which should give softness, nourishment and moderation to it, through the dryness of the weather mentioned. And many other diseases will come that year.

5. It is clear here that every star and every other heavenly body has three risings i. e. (C)osmicus and (A)cronicus and (H)eliacus. This is Cosmicus: when a star or heavenly body rises under the sun to the east, and goes with it (the sun) until it sets on the west of the world. Acronicus moreover is when it rises to the west, and proceeds in company with the sun to walk the natural sphere which encircles the universe both land and sea, so that it sets to the east. And it is called acronicus from the word cronon, for 'cronon' in Greek is the same as 'contrary' in Gaelic, that is to say it rises in the west and finishes in the east. Heliacus moreover is when a star or heavenly body rises in the circle of the natural or material sphere on the horizon(?) and proceeds with the sun in the circle which is called Zodiac. And know, that this is Zodiac: the place where the sun is throughout the year, and it is divided into thirty degrees, and the sun is in each degree for thirty days and ten hours and a halfhour.

Acronicus *acronychal*; happening at nightfall, with reference to the rising or setting of a star. Incorrectly used as if = rising at sunset and setting at sunrise, 5. Cf. New Engl. Dict.

Analepsia, 4.

Bainne almont *almond milk*, 3.

Ball a member, organ, as baill spirudalta *respiratory organs*, 2.

Beatha tirim *dry food?* cf. Contribb. 3.

Biatus *beet-root*, 3. Contribb. In the Medical Glossaries, ACL i. it usually glosses *Beta*, while Bitoiné glosses *Betonica*.

Blathnad a stoat, *weasel?*, 2. Cf. ZCP vii 389.

Bonnan lena a bittern, 2.

Borraiste *borrage*, 3.

Brised *rupture*, 4.

Caislin corad *stonechat* (caistin?), 2.

Catalentia *catalepsy*, a form of epilepsy. Cf. analepsia, 4.

Causon an old name for an ardent fever, 1.

Cerrbocan *skirret?* *carrot?* *colewort* (St.). Glosses Lat. *eruca* ACL i.

C 33 *eruca cerruocan*.

- Comfortachtaighim *I comfort, help*, 2.
 Cosmicus *cosmical*, occurring at sunrise, coincident with sun (of rising and setting of a star), 5. Cf. NED.
 Cretan *ague*, 4. Cf. criothan, Dinneen.
 Cronicus *for acronicus*, q. v.
 Disuria *a disease of the urine, disury*, 4.
 Docamlacht *fuail difficulty of passing urine*, 4.
 Drochaicid *evil accident*. Lat. *accidentia*. An occurring symptom, especially unfavourable, 1. 4. Cf. NED.
 Duil aerdha *the element of air*, one of the four elements, 1.
 Easog *a weasel, stoat*, 2.
 Eliacus *see heliacus*.
 Esbada *scrophula?* a form of skin disease, 4.
 Folmugad *evacuation*, 3.
 Fothrugudh tirim *a dry bath, a stupe*. Lat. *stupha*, 3.
 Fuindeogach *transparent? of air*, 1.
 Gabaltach *contagious*, 1.
 Gairbten (gotha) *hoarseness*, 4.
 Heliacus *heliacal*; said of the rising of a star when it first emerges from the sun's rays, and becomes visible before sunrise; or of its setting when it is last visible after sunset, 5. Cf. NED.
 Idroipis *dropsy*, 4.
 Imarcach *superfluity, excess*, 2. 4.
 Indrum *course*, 4.
 Lactuca *lettuce*, 3.
 Laethi *caniculares dog days, dies caniculares*, 4.
 Lafan *toad, frog*, 1. Cf. R. I. A. 23, K 42, p. 357. *apium ranarum*.
 i. imas na lafan.
 Loscam *an leg. loscad?* Cf. indrum, 1.
 Maidhm thalman *earthquake*, 4.
 Morgad *corruption*, 1. 2. 4.
 Nenufar *water lily, nenuphar*, 3.
 Nescoid *boil, imposthume*, 4.
 Osmicus *for cosmicus*, q. v. 5.
 Pascadh cf. fáscaadh *squeezing?* 4.
 Poiri *a pore*, 2.
 Pomum ambre *ambergris*, 3.
 Rema *rheum*, 4.
 Sbeir (adburda, nadurtha) *sphere (material, natural)*, 5.
 Scinantia *quinsy*, 4.

- Sealg *the spleen*, 4.
Silni *sperm, semen*, 3.
Singcopis *syncope*, 2.
Sinocus *an unintermittent fever*, 1.
Sitoni *quince*, Lat. *cydonium*, 3.
Spirut *spirit*; 'one of the subtle highly refined substances or fluids (natural, material, vital) formerly supposed to permeate the blood and the chief organs of the body.' 1. 3. Cf. NED.
Subeth *a disease resulting in a comatose condition; unhealthy sleep*, 4.
Talmaide *earthy*, 1.
Tertiana *tertian fever*, 4.
Tigearnaighim *I dominate*, 4.
Togluasacht *abortion*, 4.
Tolltanach *penetrating*, 1.
Truailled *putrefaction*, 1. 2.
Ubhal grainneach *pomegranate*, 3.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Didiu > d(h)e

THE later history of the O. Ir. forms *didiu*, *diu* and *dano* has not, to my knowledge, been traced beyond Quiggin's collections of *dano*, *dno*, *no* from the LL Tâin (Greifswalder Diss. p. 16).

There are two stages in the development of *didiu*: (a) *didiu* > *diu*, (b) *diu* > *de*, *dhe*.

(a) *Didiu* is a weakened form of O. Ir. *dí súidiu*, e. g. *dí súidiu* Ir. Psalt. 22 (Meyer), etc. Cf. Pedersen, Vergl. Gramm. II 189, Thurneysen, Handb. p. 307, etc. The examples of *diu* are very few.¹ A possible example is *rongauhad diu lia Guairi mac na baintrebthuigi* 'the widow's son was therefore seized by Guaire', Archiv III, p. 1, printed by Meyer from Harl. MS. 5280, fo. 25 b, and H. 3. 18, p. 48. The same text has *dno* (ib. p. 2).

We have probably a further instance in *Imram Snedgusa ocus mic Riagla*, ed. Thurneysen (1904), stanza 27:

Intan pritcais scela bratha buidnib litha
do tuairc(tis) diu a n-eile friu comtis scitha

'as he preached to them of the Day of Judgment with its celebrating multitudes they continued *diu* to strike their wings against themselves until they were tired'

Thurneysen takes *diu* in the sense of 'long', and we might compare *diu láí* = *deod lae*, *Three Hom.* p. 74 (Wi.) and *diuderc* 'a gazing', 'a constant looking'.

But if it were *diu*, 'long', instead of standing by itself we should expect one of the adverbial formations such as *co* or *ind* to precede it. Thurneysen's restoration of *tuairc(set)* for *tuairc(tis)* is less likely, as the latter corresponds better with *comtis*.

¹ O'Grady in *Silva Gadelica*, pp. 233, 328-333, writes *diu* in several instances, but the MS (BB) has always *dí*.

In the Thesaurus Pal. Hib. II, p. 334, l. 44, we meet *tuctha diu na bai 7 robligtea*, 'so the kine were brought and were milked', but I have not the MS. reading.

(b) *diu* > *de*. The further change of *diu* to *de*, *dhe*, is exemplified in the following:—*nó inni tond Duiblinde dhe* Ac. Senórach 3231, 'or is it then the wave of Dublinn', *ná geibh tosach lephiha dhé* (leg. *dhe*), ib. 588, 'do not therefore be the first to go to bed', *biaid abb form cill-se de: ní thacera d'iarmeirge* LL 309 b 3, 'there will be an abbot therefore on my church who will not trouble about midnight prayers', *Conall, Maine, Fiachra de: cland Ríoghnaighe rosceglóine*, ZCP. XIV, p. 213, 'Conall, Maine, and Fiachra also (were) the children of bright-eyed Ríoghnaighe, *o ihraigh hInbeir Colptha dhé: go Cumar na tri n-uisce* BB 31 b 26, 'from the strand, then, of Inber Colptha to Cumar-na-tri n-uisce', *rachad-sa co hEmain de* 'I shall, therefore, go to Emhain', SGad. p. 239. Cf. further: *fled mor . . . gé atáit slóig eo subach de* Silva Gad. p. 239.

Possible instances are *co rucastar hUlaide de: sech arsíde Eorope*, Rev. Celt. XX. 44; *fofrith failte dimor de na filid ro-fosaigthe* (ib.).

As regards the present-day usage of *de*, we meet it only in interjections, such as *ó dhe*, 'Oh, indeed', *dheamhan codladh dhe*, 'no sleep, indeed'.

Dano > no

Corresponding to the change of *didiu* to *diu*, *de*, we have the change of *dano* to *dno*, *no*.

(a) *Dano* > *dno*. Instances are fairly common: *atperot-som dno* ZCP. III. 227, 'they will say, therefore', *rotpia dno*, Archiv III, p. 2 'thou shalt have it, therefore', cf. ib. p. 297, stanza 60.

It occurs in poetry in *fuilriud mar, guin doine dno: ocus plag for pecthacho*, 'great bloodshed, therefore, slaying of people, and a plague on sinners', Hib. Minora, p. 40.

The latter text shows the change of the final *-u* of the accusative plural to *-o* and has also an instance of *-u* (MS. *-ú*) in rhyme with *clú*. This places the text at the end of the 10th century (cf. Language of Annals of Ulster, p. 89, and Eriu IX, p. 110).

Meyer (Archiv III, p. 292) is of opinion that the author of the poem on the Fir Arddae, in which an instance of *dno* occurs (stanza 66), lived about the middle or second half of the 9th century.

This would correspond with the use of forms like *ald* for 'later *all*', as *ll* became *ll* about the middle of the ninth century (v. Lang. An. Ul. p. 99, 101) and the d. pl. in *-aib*, *gusnaib glamaibh, isnaib dálaib*, stanza 3. (Lang. An. Ul. p. 125), *isnaib (isnaib) tírīb*, st. 65.

The metre of the poem is *dechnad cummaisc* (cf. Thurneysen, *Irische Texte* III, p. 8, 152, etc.) a verse of eight syllables followed by one of four (with alternation). In the line: *ni mandingentar dno doib-sium*, 'it will not, therefore, be reciprocated to them', there is no room for two syllables in *d-o*.

(b) *no*.

The second change to *no* is equally common: *fecha latt dam in fuil-se no, a mo phopa* LL 90 a 7 (Wi. Táin 4322). Cf. *fege latt dam in fuil-seo dana* LL 89 b (Wi. Táin. 4311) 'take a look, then, at this wound for me', *doriacht Cethern do saigid no* LL 89 a (Wi. Táin 4260), 'and Cethern, then, came to them', *dogénsa no fled mórchain mór-adbul aile* LL 172 b 2, 'I shall make, then, another splendid and enormous feast'. For further instances from this text, see Quiggin (Greifswalder Diss. p. 16), who points to the contraction *ʔ* = *no* as an indication that the word had become *no* by the time this text was written.

The change of *dano* to *dno*, *no* indicates that whatever accent there was fell on the second syllable of the word. The occurrence *dno* (: *pecthacho*) in Hib. Minora p. 40 is a further evidence of this. The accentuation of *didiu* was probably similar, despite the instances in rhyme quoted by Meyer (Contribb. p. 640) *didu : firu*, Metr. Dinds. II. 32, *didu : cróligu*, LL 202 a 18. Meyer was of opinion (Misc. Hib. p. 49) that *didiu* had sufficient stress to rhyme.

In verbal forms we meet a change of *conidia*, *conid*, *gonad*, *gonia* to *gura*. In Modern Irish, the particle *no* survives in the form *ru*, pron. *rə*, as I have noted in Lia Fáil II. 181.

(c) *ru*, *rə*.

This particle (= O. Ir. *dano*) is quite common in Modern Irish at the end of a question. Instances: *an raibh sé istigh, ru?* 'was he within?' *an bhfaca tú é, ru?* 'did you see him, then?' *an dtáinig sé, ru?* 'did he come?'

Sometimes it occurs at the beginning in a non-interrogatory clause: *ru gloine ar an mbord agus cnágaire*, 'a glass, then, and a large jug on the table' (Drinking Song).

The very common exclamation *ara* (: *arə*) 'indeed', (Conn.) probably contains this particle. It is quite possible that both particles *didiu* and *dano* are contained in the Munster exclamation *dhera* (*jerə*) = *dhe-ru*, *dhe-no* (?).

O. Ir. *amrae*

Pokorny (Historical Reader of O. Ir. p. 37) derives *amrae*, 'famous', from O. Ir. *amar*, *amor*, 'singing', W. *afar* 'grief'. This derivation seems rather far-fetched. The word is more probably formed from the negative prefix *n̄* + *par-*, cognate with Latin *pār*, *pāris*, 'equal, like', *paro*; 'I make equal', etc.

**n̄-par-jo-s* would give **n̄-par-jo-s*. Later *n̄* would become *am-*, as in the case of *amires* from *n̄-peri-sistā*, cf. Thurneysen, KZ, 48, 73 (also Marstrander, Ériu, V. 251 from *n̄-prri-sthā* -*n̄-prri-sthā*).

With the loss of the vowel *a* by syncope after the accent, we should get *amre*, *amrae*. The meaning would then develop like *écsamil*, 'unlike' from *é* + *cosmil* 'like' which in Mod. Ir. has acquired the meaning 'incomparable', 'wonderful'. *Amrae* accordingly would mean 'incomparable', 'illustrious, famous'. It would also help in the formation of the *am-*, *aim-* negatives before *l*, *r*, in words such as *aimréid* (cf. Pedersen, Vergl. Gramm. II. 7).

Co with pronominal forms

No paradigm of *co* 'with', with pronominal endings is contained in Irish grammars, and Pedersen states (Vergleichende Grammatik II. 152) "*co n-* 'mit' kommt mit Pronominalformen überhaupt nicht vor (dafür *la*)".

I have met with two instances of this preposition with a pronoun in 3 pl., one with the accusative ending *-u*, the other with the dative ending.

The former occurs in a very old text on the birth of Cormac mac Airt, printed by Meyer in ZCP. VIII, pp. 309-312; from Laud 610: *Bretha inso huili do Art arnabarach 7 luid ind ingen conu 7 cóica ingen lle*, ib. p. 310 'these all were given (or brought) to Art and the girl went with them'. The second instance occurs in Auraicept na nÉces (BB version) ed. Calder, line 954 (p. 72) *fobith domiter*

friu 7 con-uagiter condaib, 'because they are measured by them and woven together with them'.

Side by side with *conu* in the former instance we have the displacing preposition *la*: *7 cóica ingen lée* (ib.).

The version of a portion of this tale *Sgéla geine Cormaic* preserved in H. 3. 17, col. 782, though a good deal later, contains such forms as *com comaid Airt*, 'out of sorrow for Art'. However there is the possibility of a mistake in copying, as the next word begins with *com-*. Laud has *co cumaid Airt*.

TOMÁS Ó MÁILLE

MS. A. 9 (FRANCISCAN CONVENT, DUBLIN)

THE MS. classed A. 9 in the Library of the Franciscan Convent, Merchants' Quay, Dublin, still perfect and unmutilated to all appearances, consists of three quires of vellum; measuring Om., 257 x O, 180: (1) pages 1-16; (2) pages 17-32; (3) pages 33-44. It was written probably in the XVth century, and is in two columns (except for pages 37-40). Most of the marginal notes are in a hand of the XVIIth century, very likely that of John Colgan or Hugh Ward. It was paginated in pencil some years ago by the late Librarian, Fr. T. A. O'Reilly.

The three quires are enclosed in, or rather barely protected by, two vellum leaves sewn together near the back. The front cover is from a Latin Service Book, written in two columns, by a XIIIth or XIVth century hand, not Irish in style; portions of lessons for some day in the Octave of Epiphany can be made out: the ninth lesson *beg.* Nato uero regi. The back cover, which is in a court hand, of the XVIth century perhaps, rather English looking, is hardly legible. The title at top of front cover, XVIIth century, reads: "Acta Caroli Magni, S. Molingi, Becani etc."

Besides notices occurring in Introductions to texts edited from the MS., some earlier references to it are:

(1) In the "Catalogus manuscriptorum tam Latinè quam Hibernicè olim in camera R. P. Colgani repertorum; quibus postea R. P. Sirinus usus fuit: MSS.^a Hibernica in pergamenò A.— . . . Liber, in 4°, de Inventione S^{tae} Crucis, et variis aliis. Liber alius similis de Actis Caroli Magni, SS. Patricii Molingi, Becani, aliorumque quorundam SS^{rum}." Thus the MS. repertory itself, now A. 27 in the Library, written "a P. F. Bonav^a O Doherty," shortly after the death of Fr. Thomas O'Sherrin, which occurred on Sept. 7th, 1673. The document is printed by J. T. Gilbert in the Appendix to the Fourth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, p. 611, col. 1, where it is numbered XXXVIII (though it follows No. XXXIX in Gilbert's list, and there is another No. XXXVIII on p. 609, col. 1).

Gilbert read Breani for Becani (and so *infra*, in his No. IX), which has led to frequent enquiries for the Life of St. Brean, where only the quatrain, No. 45 *infra*, exists. Our codex appears to be the second one mentioned in O'Doherty's list; of the first I find no traces. It does not appear to be identical with any of the MSS. known to contain a version of the Finding of the True Cross or of the peculiar recension of Fierabras (Fortibras) current in Ireland about the middle of the XVth century (on which see Flower, Catalogue, p. 527), unless it is the volume part of which forms the cover of MS. H. 2. 12, No. 6 in T.C.D. It is also possible that the present cover of MS Gaelic VI in the National Library of Scotland was formerly a portion of the MS found in Colgan's cell, as it contains part of the Gabhalta Serluis and the story of Caelan (Mo-Choe) of Naendruim and the Angel-bird, which has not been found in MS since O'Clery inserted it in the Martyrology of Donegal. As the Irish Franciscans derived some of their Irish MSS. from houses of their Order in Ireland, I end this digression by hazarding the guess that the MS. referred to, being on vellum, may have been a rather early transcript of the Irish version of Fierabras, which is based on the text found in MS. F. 5. 3 of Trinity College, a Franciscan codex.

(2) Gilbert's account, found under No. IX, p. 601, col. 2, of the volume quoted above: "History of Charlemagne; religious treatises; lives of St. Moling and St. Brean in Irish, vellum." His acquaintance with the volume would seem to have been confined to the Latin marginal annotations.

(3) D'Arbois de Jubainville, in his *Essai d'un Catalogue*, p. lxxxii: "Sept manuscrits sont d'une écriture qu'on peut mettre au XV^e ou au XVI^e siècle . . . 4^o un manuscrit de vingt-deux feuillets intitulé *Acta Caroli magni*. Les huit premiers feuillets sont occupés par des récits relatifs à Charlemagne, le reste est consacré à des vies de saints: c'est le n^o IX de M. Gilbert."

(4) In The Freeman's Journal, 11 February 1908, p. 5, col. 4, there is an account of Kuno Meyer's Second Todd Memorial Lecture (10 February), on items 29 and 30 as listed below; Meyer assigned the MS. to the XVth century; cp. An Crīnōg. Ein altir. Gedicht an eine Syneisakte (Preufs. Akad. Sitzungsber. Phil.-hist. Kl. 1918, 363 ff.).

(5) It is listed by Plummer, *Miscellanea Hagiographica Hibernica*, p. 174, among the XVth century MSS., and quoted by him

several times in his Tentative Catalogue of Irish Hagiography (op. c., p. 179 and foll.; henceforth referred to as Plummer, Catalogue).

(6) A description amounting to a transcript of the Latin marginal annotations will be found in the MS. Catalogue compiled by Fr. T. A. O'Reilly some twenty-five years ago, and kept in the Library.

The following description of its contents may be of use, pending the production of a full Catalogue of the Franciscan Library MSS., a task which must be left to those on the spot.

1. (Pages 1-16) Irish Translation of *Gesta Caroli Magni*. This is one of the MSS. used by Dr. Douglas Hyde in his edition of the *Gabhaltais Shearluis Mhóir* (Irish Texts Society, Vol. XIX); a brief description of the MS. will be found on pp. ix-x. Dr. Hyde's name for our codex is the *Augustinian* MS.; I am unable to find his authority for this. His argument for a later date than that of the Book of Lismore, based on the colophon to No. 2, falls to the ground on account of the mistaken attribution of the Book of Lismore to Friar O'Buadhachain, deriving from Stokes and O'Grady, whose arguments Dr. Hyde never fully trusted, and rightly so (see p. x, note 2).

Beg. Capitulum primum .i. ar ndul d'espuluibh 7 do deisgípul-
uibh . . .

Ends 7 rl. gurob annsin tuiriusc imtechta Serluis Moir 7 a ridire
(then follows a third of a line *in rasura*).

2. (P. 17 a 1-24 a, line 6 from bottom) Life of St. Finnochua of Bri Gobann (Plummer, Catalogue, No. 36). A remarkably good text, better than the Book of Lismore and independent of it; which disposes of Stokes' and O'Grady's assumption that Friar O'Buadhachain, mentioned in the colophon, was one of the scribes of the Book of Lismore: the Short Book of O'Buadhachain must have been the common original of both (see Plummer, op. c., p. 190). The colophon has been printed in part by Dr. Hyde, op. c., p. x, note 1; and by Plummer, l. c. The XVIIth century hand writes in upper marg. of p. 17: Vita S. Finchuonis.

Beg. <A>rd-brughaidh ámra ro geineadh a nUlltaibh . . .

Ends hi mainistir Brónuidhi romairimter fo sechtaibh.

Secht catha ro.

Conidh iat sin gnimradha geinemna Fínnchua 7 a catha 7 a congala 7 turusa o do labair a mbroind a mathar co ndeachaidh do Roim Letha 7 co roibi fri re bliadhna indti ag aitrighi dona gnimaib sin 7 dona cathaib amal ro lesaidh fein 7 ro sgrib uile a Lebar Máinistrech Buithe mic Bronuidh gur sgrib in brathair hua Buadhachain isin Lebar sin Buithi ina Lebur Gerra fein .i. Libur Gerr I Buadhachain. Finit.

There is a strange mixture of hands on pages 22-23. Besides the first scribe, whom we may call A, there are four others, B, C, D and E (or possibly three only, C and E being so similar that they may be identical). They alternate as follows: A stops at end of 21 b; then B begins 22 a, relieved half-way through by A; in the same way, C does half of 22 b, D half of 23 a, E half of 23 b, the column being always finished by A, who then goes on to 24 a. This looks like work done in a scriptorium, A taking round the book to his fellow-workers, getting each to write in a few lines, then continuing himself to the end of the column; perhaps A wanted a keepsake from his fellows? I know no other example of such cooperation in the same transcript.

3. (P. 24 a, line 5 from bottom-25 b 12) The story of St. Patrick on Cruachan Aighle (Plummer, Catalogue, No. 161); a recension rather different from that of the passages printed in Stokes' Tripartite Life. There are glosses and Latin translations of difficult words in the XVIIth century hand, and a Latin title in the margin by the same: De S. Patritio.

Beg. Is æn and dia tarta do Patraic isin duir-pennait. . .

Ends bus brethem for feraibh Erenn isin lo sin. 7 rl.

The following stanzas are inserted:

a. (P. 24 a) *Beg.* Ataghar techt a Cruaich cruim . . .

b. (Ibid.) *Beg.* Fiallach Temhraig duibhe dé . . .

c. (P. 24 b) *Beg.* Caris Patraic Puirt Macha . . .

d. (Ibid.) *Beg.* Aen dechmad cach tratha, a Dhé . . .

e. (P. 25 b) *Beg.* Mo creit fri talmuin go tend . . .

f. (Ibid.) *Beg.* M'fiacail do rochuir os ma cind . . .

Of these *a* and *b* are given as forming one poem, and *d-f* as forming another; *c* is the opening stanza of Plummer, Catalogue, No. 199.

Line 13 is blank.

4. (P. 25b 14-27a, line 6 from bottom) A Formula of Confession. Forms part of the tract printed by James A. Geary, *An Irish Homily on Confession* (Best, Bibliography, p. 231). It is not unfrequently met with in XVth century MSS., and occurs in a codex known to have Franciscan connections, viz. F. 5. 3 of T. C. D., p. 168b; see E. J. Gwynn's description, Catalogue, p. 324.

Beg. A oidi 7 a athair inmuin, innisim mo cair do Dhia 7 daib si ...
Ends o tanacc isin sægul so. FINITT.

5. (P. 27a, line 5 from bottom — 27b 20) The story of the holy woman Eulalia and Our Lady (Plummer, Catalogue, No. 316); cf. Flower, Catalogue, p. 450).

Beg. Aroile bannscal lan-clúach Eulolia a hainm ...
Ends as duine annacc annsa doman so he. FINITT.

6. (P. 27b 21-28a 20) An enumerative Rule: What is the Cleric's duty? Published from other MSS. by Mac Eclaise (Best, Bibliography, p. 232). Many glosses in the XVIIth century hand.

Beg. Cidh as dech do cleiriuch? Ni hanna ...
Ends Serc an alltair. 7 rl.

7. (P. 28a 22-30a 22) Life of St. Alexius (Plummer, Catalogue, No. 307, Recension B). On line 21 left blank by the first hand, the XVIIth century hand writes: Betha San Alexius andso go récach(?) ór ní raibh (added sup. lin. in different ink) a athair 'na Righ Romhanach ariamh. In col. 1 of p. 29 (and consequently in col. 2 of p. 30), there is a hole, neatly cut through about 16 lines, whole width of the column, but apparently before the scribe worked, since there is no loss of text on p. 28 at least.

Beg. Rí Romanach do bi gan cloind aigi ...
Ends 7 tucadh la saire do annsin. 7 rl.

8. (P. 30a 23-30b 7) Story of Moling and Christ the leper (Plummer, Catalogue, No. 155). Stokes gives variant readings of this MS., from a transcript by J. G. O'Keeffe, in *Revue Celtique*, t. XXVII (1906), p. 282-284; cf. p. 258. A sentence omitted near the end of this item was added later on by the same hand on the top margin, and partly cut through by the binder's knife. There is a marginal note at beginning in the XVIIth century hand: De S^{to} Molingo a tFigh Moling a cCuigh Laighen.

Beg. Feacht do Moling oc imtecht a seta ...
Ends 7 sgribter an line sin aco. 7 rl.

9. (P. 30b 8-30b 14) On the twelve kinds of Penance (Best, Bibliography, p. 233).

Beg. Da cinél dec na haithríghí .i. sáthar iar nuaingis . . .

Ends 7 mad ail let tocht dochum nímí fuiling aní nach ail lét. 7 rl.

Here again the hole mentioned under No. 7, without loss of text apparently.

10. (P. 30b 15-30b 24) On true devotion.

Beg. Don crabad fire annso .i. uisce mur digh, biadh garb, edach cruaidh, codladh gairid . . .

Ends creidim daingen, gradh duballta do Dhia 7 do duine. 7 rl.

11. (P. 30b 25-31a 3) On cold devotion.

Beg. Don fuar-crabad indso .i. aingedeacht croidhí, næmtacht breici . . .

Ends oir is amlaid do bí Críst 7 aigid forbaile aigi do gnath. 7 rl.

12. (P. 31a 4-32a 13) A tract on Death and what to say to dying persons. Also in Liber Flavius Fergusiorum, vol. I, fol. 22 [74] (Gwynn, p. 24); and in T. C. D., H. 3. 18, p. 558-559 (not mentioned in Abbott's description; see *Analecta Bollandiana*, t. XLV (1927), p. 7, note 2).

Beg. ISe in teg crích deiginech bethad gach en-duine . . .

Ends ég maith dhfaghail (*sic*) beith beo maille Críst sin. 7 rl.

13. (P. 32a 14-32b 14) Collection of sayings from the Fathers. Ambrosius, Bernard, Ieronimus, Griguir, Crisosmus, Macimianus are mentioned.

Beg. Briathra andso o Ambrosius . . .

Ends 7 ní heidir an der do beith faillech do sir.

14. (P. 32b 15-32b 19) On Penance. (One sentence only.)

Beg. D'eis gach uile pecadh is tusca an der . . .

Ends amóil doní in ced-baisde. FINITT.

(It is perhaps the last sentence of the preceding collection.)

15. (P. 32b 20 to end of column) St. Ciarán of Clonmacnoise and the man whose head dropped off for perjuring himself by Ciarán's hand, and who lived in this state for some years (Plummer, Catalogue, No. 100). This recension is similar to the one printed by Professor Fraser in *Ériu*, t. VI, p. 160. There is a marginal note in the XVIIth century hand: De S. Kiarano.

Beg. La da ndeachaid Diarmaid mac Cerbaill do comorad aenaigh Taillín . . .

Ends cor do cuimniugad an firt sin do graifne in l ne so 7 (rl.)
(The last two letters illegible).

In upper margin of 33 b: INomne (*sic*) Patris 7 Fili 7 Sp rtus (*sic*)
Sancti Amen.

16. (P. 33 a 1-36 b, last line) Homily on the Soul's exit from
the Body. (Cf. Atkinson, Passions and Homilies, line 8080 and foll.)
Beg. (lineatim) (D)omine quis habitabit / in tabernaculo tuo / aut
quis requieset (*sic*) in monte sancto / tuo .i. ro fiarfaid Daibith
(*sic*) mac Iose in / r  7 in prim-fhaidh . . .

The scribe had at first written "habitabit in" on the first
line; but as this extended over the intercolumnar margin,
he erased "it in", wrote a small *t* over the *b*, and added
"in" before the first word of the second line.

Ends (cf. line 8345) a frecnaircis gnuisi De tre bithu sir ara mbia
an tAthair 7 an Mac 7 in Sp rat n m :: FINIT. amen.

Probably an abridged ending to fit into the rest of the
column, which it does exactly.

Here begins the poetical section of the MS., written in long lines.
Marginal note on top of p. 37: Mei *est* incipere, Dei *est* fenire (*sic*).

17. 9 quatrains. Best, Bibliography, p. 154.

Beg. Is doilgi lim inna 'n teg . . .

Ends a pianuidh dorca doilge. is. d.

18. 5 quatrains. Printed by Meyer from this MS.; Best, p. 177.

Beg. Deithnebur cuibrind in righ . . .

Ends in ri ac nach bia in deitnebar. d. a. c.

19. 3 quatrains.

Beg. Ciamail sin, a Ua Corra . . .

Ends ar Dia rib na rab ciamuil. c. sin. a.

20. 4 quatrains. Printed by Meyer from this MS.; Best, p. 157.

Beg. Mairg do duine, mairg do neoch . . .

Ends n  coir a. gul na a mairg. m. d. do.

21. 12 quatrains and 1 in conclusion. Timna Cormaic. Cf.
Flower, Catalogue, p. 487. .

Beg. Mithidh techt tar mo timna . . .

Ends (quatrain 12) dul a Laighn  h is mithid. m. techt.

Beg. (quatrain 13) Is me mac Cuilinnain Cormac . . .

Ends leine lim osa mithidh. m. t. tar.

22. Stanza arrangement uncertain. There appear to be 5 stanzas.

Beg. Aingilus dixit: A Dhe, a De . cidh do den, a Dhe . . .

Ends beth co cian ona cairdibh.

23. (P. 37, lower margin) 2 quatrains.

Beg. pr̄ m̄æsa cumaind . maith do glacadh na cinadh . . .

Ends (hardly legible) a fhiroclaig (?), a fir-belhaig (? read -biathaig?).

24. (P. 38) 26 quatrains and 1 in conclusion. Printed by Meyer from this MS.; Best, p. 130.

Beg. A cuirp notcaith fri crabud . . .

Ends (quatrain 26) carcair coitcenn dia corpaibh.

Beg. (quatrain 27) Iar deacht don domun dron-finn . . .

Ends m'anam a nucht Crist cuirim. a. c.

25. 24 quatrains (12 on p. 38 and 12 on p. 39). Printed by O'Keeffe from this MS.; Best, p. 140.

Beg. Brath ni ba beg a brisim . . .

Ends tall i mbroscur in bratha. b. n.

26. (P. 38, lower margin) 1 quatrain.

Beg. IN taineolach dichradh dall . . .

Ends gidh cain in rian bis roime.

27. (P. 39) 26 quatrains. Printed by O'Keeffe from this MS.; Best, p. 145.

Beg. Denaigh Caín Domnaich Dhe dil . . .

Ends 's ni bí orro æn uball.

28. (P. 39, lower margin) 1 quatrain. Ed. and tr. by Meyer from Brussels MS. 5100-4, ZCP. i. 326.

A Ri rinn cidh dubh mo teach *no* cidh finn

no comadhferter re neach na riada Crist a teach frim.

29. (P. 40) 11 quatrains. Printed by Meyer from this MS.; Best, p. 137; and re-ed. with transl., Preufs. Akad. Sitzungsber. Phil.-hist. Kl. 1918, 371ff.

Beg. Atlochar duit, a mo Rí . . .

Ends mor lem a fod at intat. a. l.

30. 11 quatrains. Printed by Meyer from this MS.; Best, p. 130; and re-ed. with transl., Preufs. Akad. Sitzungsber. Phil.-hist. Kl. 1918, 366ff.

Beg. A Crínoc, cubuidh do ceol . . .

Ends dan radhat iar ceim on criaidh. a. c. r. c. (*sic*).

31. 14 quatrains. Printed by Meyer from this MS.; Best, p. 160.
Beg. M'ænuran im airiclan . . .
Ends m'ænuran, a Dhe. m'ænuran. a.

32. 1 quatrain.
Beg. Madh ar Dia dech fa gradhaib . . .
Ends is fearr fo do in gataigecht.

33. 1 quatrain. Printed by Meyer from this MS. ZCP.vii. 298.
 Cf. T.C.D., H. 4. 22, p. 163, lower margin; Abbott and Gwynn, Catalogue, p. 216.

Beg. Madh comairle duit do ben . . .
Ends ar gradh anma æn-duine.

34. (P. 40, lower margin) 1 sizain (three long-lines).
Beg. Sagart failleach ima trath . . .
Ends a beith can mes is gan blath.

Here ends the poetical section of the MS.

35. (P. 41a 1-42a 14) The first writers of Ireland. Cf. Flower, Catalogue, pp. 76, 236.

Beg. Na hughdair cet robai i nEirind ar dus .i. Aimirgein Glungeal
 in filidh . . .
Ends is annso tra sunnradh gach æ(n). 7 rl.

36. (P. 41, lower margin) 1 quatrain.
Beg. Gach tulach uabair bidh fan . . .
Ends inti as ab ar aindligid.

37. (P. 42a 16-43b 14) Ed. and transl. from other MSS. by Thurneysen, ZCP. xi, 79ff.
Beg. Udhacht Moraind meic Main do Feradhach Finnfechtnach mac
 sidi ingeine Loith . . .
Ends ar is dech deib Dia nime :: FINIT amen

38. (P. 42, lower margin) 1 quatrain.
Beg. Fuath mai b ar duine ndaidbir . . .
Ends as uathach las ab inmuin.

39. (P. 43b 15-44a 22) Story of St. Becan mac Cula and Diarmaid mac Cerbaill (Plummer, Catalogue, No. 77). A marginal note in the XVIIth century hand: De S. Becano.
Beg. Fledh mor doroni a mac do Diarmait mac Cerbaill . . .
Ends is araile for sed De. Dia. d. b. a. b.

40. (P. 43, lower margin) 1 quatrain.

Beg. Tuas ata in flaithes buan beo . . .

Ends cech maith o Dia is tuas ata.

41. (P. 44a 23-44a 36) On the ghost of MacMeagher.

Beg. Mac Meguidhir taisech i Fine Gald . . .

Ends cid binn gabter *no* cidh luath. FINIT.

42. (P. 44a 37-44b 26) On Irish Law before Christ.

Beg. Ceasc. Cid slige rechta 7 aimsira 7 bitha ro badur for feraib
Eirenn ria croich Crist? . . .

Ends Diarmaid mac Cerbaill 7 næm Ailbi. FINIT.

43. (P. 44b 27-44b 36)

Beg. Nid ruire nad coice *Concobar* mac Nesa naisch .i. o Drobais
co Boind . . .

Ends o Ath Cliath co Drobais. 7 rl.

44. (P. 44b 37-44b 39) 1 quatrain.

Bu diliu sa diliu in biadh bu trian *gen* treibe bi sær
biaid terci ar blechtaib na mbuar biaidh suan ar fhertaib
na nam.

45. (P. 44b 40-44b 41) 1 quatrain. Looks like the conclusion detached from a longer poem, addressed by St. Becan to St. Declan. The XVIIth century hand notes in the margin: *Becanus Declanus*.

Misi Becan, buan mo bladh, truagh, a Declain, can mo dul
da .xx. dhec bliadhan buan ar biled(?) is ar bru an tur.

46. (P. 44, lower margin) 1 quatrain hardly legible. Compare Féire Oengusso², p. 42, and prose note on the Three Lents of the year in Egerton 1782, Flower, Catalogue, p. 274 (h).

. . . sin gei . . . lam ris cach serui is coir ann
Corcus Maisi a nerr . . . adbal Corgus . . .

I hope to have an opportunity of publishing shortly the hagiographical items in the MS. of which I have transcripts, viz. Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 15, and 39; and also Nos. 6 and 41.

There remains but the pleasant duty of thanking the Superiors of the Convent for their kind welcome last summer, and especially the Librarian, Fr. Gregory Cleary, who did everything in his power to make the task of the cataloguer not only easy but even pleasant.

PAUL GROSJEAN S. J.

BRUXELLES, Bibliothèque des Bollandistes.

THE ANCIENT TERRITORY OF FERMOY

THE Irish topographical document which follows is taken from two manuscripts:

L. Book of Lismore, Fo. 140a, 2.

E. Egerton 92, Fo. 13b.

In the case of **L**, I transcribed the text from the partial copy of the Book of Lismore in the Royal Irish Academy, and afterwards collated it with the original manuscript in Lismore Castle. The text here printed is, with one or two exceptions indicated in the foot-notes, that of **L**. In the case of **E**, I have given only the more important variants. The text throughout in **E** is very difficult to decipher (it is quite illegible in parts) and I am therefore all the more indebted to Mr. Robin Flower for the careful collation which he has been kind enough to make for me.

Both MSS. date from the second half of the fifteenth century, but in my judgment are immediately independent of each other. The evidence afforded by the personal and place names indicates that the text could not have been written before the twelfth century. The surname (which began to appear in the ninth and was well established by the twelfth century) is found throughout. In connection with place names, I think it will be found on examination of early Irish documents that the word *baile* as the first element in place names does not occur with any frequency before the close of the twelfth century.¹

¹ Its occurrence in the Annals, etc. is rare even during the following three centuries. In A. U. it first appears in the 14th century (8 times), in the 15th century 10 times, and in the 16th century (down to 1541) 7 times. There is no occurrence of it in Chron. Scot., Wars of Gael and Gall, Acallamh na Senórach, Adamnan's Life of Columba, and Rennes Dindshenchus. On the other hand, Reeves shows (Proc. R.I.A. Vol. VII, Pt. XIV, p. 485) that it is frequently found in monastic charters towards the close of the 12th century.

Documents of this kind are not common in Irish. It is quite a matter-of-fact record, and, judged from the personal and place names that survive in the district to the present day, it must have been a fairly exact one. The occasion for the record may have been some fundamental change in the political organization of the district. (The character of the "survey" does not point to a change in the ecclesiastical organization, inasmuch as church matters are only touched upon from the civil standpoint.) There must have been some good reason for placing on record the hereditary owners and, with as much precision as possible, the limits of their several ownerships. Soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion the power of the native chieftains began to wane. The Fermoy territory came under the dominion of the Roches and Flemings in the thirteenth century. The Roches appear to have been firmly planted at Castletown Roche by the close of that century. It is possible that the "survey" was put on record in consequence of the new overlordship.

From the foregoing indications I conclude that the family organization outlined in this document was in existence in the thirteenth century, if not earlier. It is possible indeed that it reflects pretty accurately the family organization of the particular district during the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The territory described forms a rough parallelogram some 22 miles long (east and west) and 12 wide. Glanworth is near the centre, and Mallow, Doneraile, Mitchelstown and Clondulane are a little within the angles. It is hemmed in on the north by the Ballyhowra and Galtee mountains, and on the south by the Nagles mountains, extending eastward to Corrin. In the whole territory of some 260 square miles there are 163 places mentioned and 135 families. Of the 163 places some were probably full townlands, the others portions, of varying size, of townlands. More than half of both sets of names are found in three of the fourteen tuatha, viz. Eoghanacht of Glennomain, Hí Chuáin and Magh Finne.

The dividing line between the two original cantreds was not quite the line which to-day separates the Barony of Condons and Clangibbon on the east from that of Fermoy on the west. The early boundary, following the indications in the document, ran due north from a point on the Blackwater a little to the west of Connamore to the vicinity of Rockmills, that is, parallel to the Awbeg, and a little to the east of it; then either north along the Funshion

*Bride R. Bride, the name of a Celtic goddess, from root Bri "strength."
Compare Brigantes, the name of a well-known Celtic tribe. Our present
Bride, which joins the Blackwater, is sometimes styled Bride Barrack
to distinguish it from the B. Muscraidhe, a tributary of the Lee.
-Power, Proc RIA 34.9.*

and Sheep rivers, or north-west along the Farahy river. (In view of the position of Ahacross, that is, in the first cantred, and therefore east of the dividing line, I incline to the latter.) The present baronial boundary lies for the most part some miles to the east.

It should be possible, I think, from the place-names I have been able to identify and from the notes appended, to determine approximately the positions of the several tuatha and of many of the family groups mentioned.

J. G. O'KEEFFE.

BOOK OF LISMORE

(fol. 140a)

1. Crichad an Caoilli gu cruaidh,¹
in fuil uaibh nech noimluidh?²
tucad do mac Sonaisc sin
ar an forbhais d'fhoiridhin, *et cetera*.

- JRSAI, L (1920)
106:
2. Na da triucha roboi¹ an tir sin suil² tucadh hi do Mhogh Ruith 7 ocht tuatha a ngach triucha,³ et as i so roinn in da triucha sin .i. mar⁴ ghabus glaisi Muilinn Mairteil i Sleibh Cain 7 Loch Luingi ar an Machaire 7 Gleann na nDibergach ar Monaidh mhoir. Et ar na tabhairt do Mhogh Ruith doronadh⁵ aentriucha dhibh do loigdiugud a cis cana do sil Mogha Ruith 'na dhiaigh. Et as e ba cor re a connmhail⁶ isin t[s]aeirsi⁷ sin .i. Mogh Corb mac Cormaic Cais 7 a sil 'na dhiaigh. Et rocoimsig⁸ hi iarsin a ndeich tuathaibh, ocht tuatha ag freagra do thir 7 da thuaith d'fonn timchill.

P I.

3. As i cet tuath airimhther¹ dibh sin .i. Eoghanacht Glenn-omnach, ar as i as uaisle dhibh, daig do soertuathaibh Caisil hi guna forthuaith, et Hi Ingair frisan abar Magh bFhece² baili as uaisli don tuaith sin, [Gleannamhu]³ 7 Ceapach ingen⁴ Ferchair ar a combair anunn, Gleann Cainntin, 7⁵ as asta sin atait Hi Chaimh

1. ¹ caille go cruagh E ² naimluagh E

2. ¹ na dha triachaibh robi E ² sul E ³ tricha E
⁴ amail E ⁵ dorighneadh E ⁶ connmhail E ⁷ tshairsi E
⁸ rochumisigh E

3. ¹ airimhidhther E ² Madh Feigi E ³ sic E ⁴ inghi? E
⁵ om. E

7 Hi Dhigi, 7 Corr Tuaidhi asa fuilet Hi Fhinghinne 7 Lis Leithisil
 7 Doire Hi Thnuthgaili asa fuilet Hi Thnuthghaili, Cathair Droinne
 asa fuilet Hi Annrathain, Dun Maelclaigh (.i. dai[n]gin¹ Eoganachta)²
 7 Achadh Loisc³ asa fuilit Hi Lachtnain 7 Hi Dubhthaigh 7
 Hi Leannain 7 Hi Draignein; Seanchua (.i. Ceall Ghallain 7 Moin
 Banba)⁴ asa fuilit Hi Dhoronaigh⁵ 7 Lis na Caille asa fuilit Hi
 Dhubhghaill 7 Hi Cleirigh 7 Raith Mor asa fuilet Hi Dhornain.
 Leathbaile Hi Conchubhair ar as e O Conchubhair ba tuisceach ar
 lbh Ingair⁶ .i. ar Magh⁷ Feigi.⁸ Et as iat a hanmunna sin:
 Dun Loibin (.i. Tech an Turtain)⁹ 7 Cluain Dallain 7 Moin
 Luachra 7 Ceall Garbain 7 as é a coiccrichus amail gabus an
 bothar theit o Airgetlaid¹⁰ cu Cnocan Duin Martan 7 trít sis co
 hAbhuind Mhoir 7 an clagh¹¹ allaniar do Ghurt an Ghraín co
 Gort Droma hAirt¹² 7 o sin siar co Seiscnen¹² mar a teit a
 nAbhuind Moir 7 as iat Hi Dhallain duthaidh Cluana Dallain 7
 Mona Luachra 7 Guirt an Grain. As i ceall Eoghanachta Gleann-
 omnach¹³ Ceall Aenamnha, 7 trian ferainn Brighi Gobhunn les¹⁴
 in tuaith sin .i. Carrac Cormaic 7 Ceall Danain, Cul Domnann,
 Cluain Locha, Cluain Lena, Cluain Cairbreach, Ceall Bracain,
 Coirrlis da Conall craescu, Tipra Grugain, Tulach Aedha, Ard
 Catha, Caim innsi, Dun Droignein don leth sair d'Aithlis Cind-
 fhaeladh.

4. O doronadh¹ entuath do dha tuathaibh O Cuain² .i.
 d'Ibh Maille Machaire 7 d'Ibh Ingarduil an cet baili d'Hibh
 Ingardail .i. Conbaidh .i. coin Fhinn³ do baidh⁴ ann 7 as sin atait
 Hi Buadhaigh,⁴ In Mhartra—.i. Ath Ubhlá—as atait Hi Aichir,
 Ceall Aichedh as atait Hi Lomthuile, In Creg⁵ as atait Hi Riagain,
 Leitir as atait Hi Corcraín, In Recles as atait Hi Mhaeil Luaig.
 Cill Conain cill na tuat[h]i sin. O Conbaidhi as tuisceach ar lb Cain,
 7 suil doronad⁶ entuath dibh sin fa tuisceach O Riagain ar lbh
 Ingarduil.

¹ daingean E ² in margin LE ³ Loisce E ⁴ Cill Ghallan
 7 Moin Banba, added above E ⁵ Dhoránaigh E ⁶ Ingair E
⁷ Mad E ⁸ air Mad Íngaire o :: each tugadh Í Ingair fairre. add. E
⁹ added above E ¹⁰ Airgeadloinn E ¹¹ cladh E ¹² Seisgnean E
¹³ glennamnach E ¹⁴ leis E

4. ¹ dharoighnead E ² O Quain mss. ³ cind E ⁴ a sin
 d'Ibh Buadhaigh E ⁵ Chreg E ⁶ sul dorinneagh E

5. Hi Maille Machaire, .i. Leac¹ Glas, 7 Cul Baedain asa fuilit² Hi Thaimhdinigh 7 Hi Fhogartaigh, Leathnocht ana fuilit da sloinntech dheic .i. O Conbaidhe o Chathair meic Maille, Hi Gormachain o Lis Donnchadha, Hi Uallachain o Chuirr Hi Uallachain, Hi Lachtnain o Fidhrus, Mac Cuirc o Chill Fheichin,³ Hi Cheithernaig o Cnocan Tulaird, Hi Chaelbheannaigh o Chuirr Hi Caeilbheannaigh, Hi Cuicneachain o Grealla Hi Cuicneachain, Cill Cromglaisi asa fuilit Hi Chuain, Laiche Hi Fiaich asa fuilit⁵ Hi Finnachta, Ard Fleadha asa fuilit Hi Chinnfhaela, Manann asa fuilit Hi Britain, Garran O Cianaigh asa fuilit Hi Chianaigh. Cill Cruimtir cill na tuaithi sin. Et ata trian termuinn⁶ Brighi Gobunn le Hib Cain .i. an da Cennecain 7 Cul Lughdach, Moin Muicrindi, Ceall Droma, In Mairbhthir, Na Lianain, Cnocan Hi Croingilla, Bealach na Ros.

III.

*allinlegane,
ile an Liagáin
instead of the Pillar
"Proc RIA 34.8"*

6. Tuath O Cuscraidh .i. Liathmuine 7 Cul na nAracul asa fuilit Hi Lighda, Cluain mac Carthainn asa fuilit Hi Artuir, Lis an Cnuic asa fuilit Hi Dhonnchadha, Cill Mochuille asa fuilit Hi Bechagain 7 Hi Dhunadhuigh 7 Hi Riagain, Daire Faibleinn asa fuilit Hi Adhnachain, Loch Arda O Cillin asa fuilit Hi Chuind, Lethbhaili Hi Fhinn asa fuilit Hi Fhinn 7 a leathbhaili eli Na hArda a tearmonn Brighi Gobunn, Liagan Lig Uanach asa fuilit Hi Ithfearnain,¹ Durmach asa fuilit Hi Dunadhuigh.² Agus as i cill na tuaithi sin Ath Cros Molaga asa fuilit Hi Corcraín 7 Hi Ceannsain, Hi Aenghusa 7 Hi Muirceartaigh 7 Hi Dhuibheidigh. Agus ata trian tearmuinn Brighi Gobunn leis in tuaith sin .i. Baili Brighi Gobhunn fein 7 Cluain Aei 7 Carrac in Furnaidhi³ 7 Garran Hi Adhnachain, Baili Hi Mhaeilmordha, Baile Hi Chuind, Cnocan Muigi Ginne, Cluain Garbhain, Cul Aithlis Cinnfhaelaidh, Gort na Fuinnsiun, Cill tSeanaigh, 7 as iat sloinntigh na cilli sin: O Maeilmorda a comharba 7 O Fingin a haisdre, O Brain 7 O Dergain 7 O Mulalaidh 7 O Flannagain 7 Meic in Brethnuigh, 7 as iat Hi Artuir tuisigh na tuaithi sin.

IV

7. Tuath O Conail .i. o Glinn Cubra co Lebglaísi 7 as iat Hi Dublaidh tuisigh na tuaithi sin 7 Liattruim o Airgeadloinn sair co Lebglaíse duthaidh O nDublaidh 7 O nAibilain esein; Baile

5. ¹ Leat E

² as atait E

³ Eichin E

⁴ Chuain E

⁵ filet E and so throughout

⁶ tairmainn E

6. ¹ Iearnain E

² eli *add.* E

³ Carrag an Fhurnaighi E

Ryan, Hist. of Co. Carlow, p. 127: "Grant from the king to [2] Kavanagh Ballilene, Forraghbegg, Balligillegan, half of Behamagh-wood, and part of Timoling otherwise St. Moling... excepts all lands... formerly granted to John de Bellomonte by patent, dated 28 April, 18th Richard I

idir da Abuinn .i. Ard Mac Coilberd 7 Uamh Cróine 7 as¹ sín sair co Dun O nGennti,² enbaile sin, 7 is as sin atait Hi Aengusa, Magh Drisein³ leth anes d'abhuinn 7 leth atuidh, enbaile sin 7 as sin atait Hi Mhannog, Feic Beag, lethbaili hí, as aisdi Hi Riain 7 Hi Fherghusa, Raith Siadail 7 An Corran a lethbaili eli, 7 as aisdi atait Hi Chuain. Cill Uird cill na tuaithi sin 7 as aisdi atait Hi Mongain 7 Hi Chuilinnain 7 Hi Brocain.

8. As iat Hi Cuscraidh Shleibhe fonn timchill na criche sin doraidheamar .i. Cill Meithne, Gort Aicde¹, Maelrach, Lurga, Daire Leith, Re Mac Meadha, Gleann Domhain, Ceapach na Fian,² Gort Ruadh, Ceapach Hi Mheadhra, Daire Lethan. Eidhnen Molaga³ cona termann as cill don tuaith sin. Comarba na cilli sin Mac Fhloinn⁴ 7 maccleireach a bachla O Coscraín.⁵

9. As i tuath as uaisli¹ do leath eli na criche sin tuath Muighi Finne ana fuil Cathair Dubhagain asa fuilit Hi Dhubhagain² 7 as e leithet na tuaithi sin o Leth Reilgi na mBainnleagh³ aniar co habhuind na Carcrach⁴ sair. Maistre meic na Gamnaighi—.i. Hi Daerghala a duthaid;⁵ Daire Hi Dhiarmada .i. Hi Dhiarmada 7 Hi Cochlain⁶ a duthaid; Dun Tuilche, Cill Curnain, Croch asa fuilit Hi Dhathail Croich, Ard gCenannuis⁷ 7 Dun ar Aill; enbaile iat 7 is as atait Hi Fhaelain 7 Hi Uirisi. Cill Fhada uamh adhnaicthi na tuaithi sin 7 as e Mac Congairbh—.i. Mochaemoc⁸—robeannach an cill sin. Hi Mhaeilbili a comarbadha; Hi Amhradha 7 Hi Labhradha 7 Hi Eirc a duthaid 7 Hi Dhuibhtrochmhaeil ba tuisigh orra.⁹

10. Trian ele O Coinganghairm¹ Mad O Cathain (?)²—i Mis Signighi 7 Carrag Leime Laeghairi—is asda atait Hi Domnaill Ceannmhuighi, Cill Cuili asa fuilit Hi Fergala; Baili Hi Fhiachain asa fuilit Hi Fiachain; Cluain Caisil 7 Daire na Teidi, Ardbaili

7. ¹ os E ² Ongeinnti .i. E ³ Madh Driseain E

8. ¹ Aichde E ² Fiach E ³ Molaca E ⁴ Mag Fhloinn L
Mac Loinn E ⁵ I Coscraín E

9. ¹ uaisle E ² Dugain otait I Dugain E ³ mbanleagha E
⁴ add. trit E ⁵ Hi Daerghala a duthaig Maistre meic na Gamnaighi L
Maistre meic na Gamnaighi with .i. Hi Daerghala a duthaid added above E
⁶ Coclain E ⁷ Genannais E ⁸ in margin LE ⁹ 7 is iat ba
tuisigh orra Hi Dubhtrochmhail E

10. ¹ sic E ogoingangairm L ² Chath-a E

Hi Annadha asa fuilit Hi Annadha; Garra n Gnima asa fuilit Hi Gnima; Cul Baili Hi Fhinn asa fuilit Hi Fhinn. Claenuir an uam adhnacail¹ sin; d'Ibh Annadha as duthcha comharbus na cilli sin 7 Hi Cennagain a meiccleirigh. Atait Hi Brain o'n Cleitig isin² trian sin 7 Meic Coirtein o Baile meig Coirtein³ 7 do mhuinntir Rathan iat sein, 7 tuisidhecht bhunaidh Hi Domnaill an trian sin 7 as leis co gnathach an da trian eli gach uair na beath tuisseach orro fein.

11. An treas trian d'Ibh Coingangairm .i. Magh¹ nAla maille na chuid ronna asa fuilit Hi Gormain, An Brugh 7 Flaithneim asa fuilit Hi Ardgala; Tulach Finnlethid asa fuilit Hi Chuilein; Magh Lis an Ibair asa fuilit Hi Donnagain; Baili Hi Mhulghuala asa fuilit Hi Mhaeilghuala; Cill O nGeibinnain asa fuilit Hi Gheibennain² 7 Hi Chailte. Claenuir uam adhnaicthi na deisi sin 7 O nGormain 7³ Rathan⁴ uamh adnaicthi an trin osin amach;⁵ 7 Meic Finain comarba Rathain. A sloinntigh osin amach: Hi Crainche, Hi Conaill, Hi Conaic, Hi Brain, Meic Coirtein,⁶ 7 as e tuissech an trian sin do bunad O hArdghala.

VII

12. Hi Bece Abha .i. Dun Cruadha asa fuilit¹ I Laeghairi; Na Rindi imon abhuinn, is asdu Hi Cairbre 7 Hi Chathail; Cill Laisre thall 's abhus, is aisdi Hi Cleirigh;² Moin Ainmne thall 's abhus, is aisdi atait Hi Eoghain; Ath an Crainn thall 's abhus, is as atait Hi Buachalla;³ Cill Chuain, is aisde Hi Fiadhain—no I Iain⁴—7 as iat Hi Laegairi a tuisigh sin

13. Leth eli na tuaithi sin Hi Bece Uachtarach .i. Sonnach Gobann 7 Cluain Lochluinn um¹ abhuind mbic sair 's anair asa fuilit Hi Gobunn; Baili Hi Grigin imon abhuinn cetna asa fuilit I Grigin; Gleann Tuircin sair 's anair 'mon abhuinn; Daire Hi Ceinneidigh asa fuilit Hi Ceinneidigh; Ceall Ossain, Luimnech Beg tar Taedan siar 7 osin sair co Loch Luingi guna sloinnteachaibh eli. O Gobunn² a tuissech bunadh sin 7 as dual do in leth eli dh'Ibh Bece gach uair nach beth duine maith d'Ibh Laeghuire.

¹ adhnaici E ² asa E ³ m̄c Cortein E

11. ¹ Madh E ² Ghebhnnain E ³ om. E ⁴ Rathin E
⁵ uile add. E ⁶ 7 mecortein E

12. ¹ as atait E ² I Chleirigh E ³ Bhuchalla ⁴ added
above Hi Fiadhain L no Iain E

13. ¹ im E ² 7 O Gobhann E

Cill Commuir uamh adhnaicti¹ O mBece leth ar leth 7 Hi Dhathail comharbadha na cilli sin 7 Hi Cochlain a meiccleirigh.

14. Tuath O Fiannadhuigh¹ o Baili Hi Ghormain siar cus an rot a nDruim Raite 7 co hAth na Ceall 7 o Abhuinn mhoir gu crich Muigi Finne 7 as e tuisceach na tuaithe sin Mag² Fiannadhuigh 7 as iat a sloinntigh Hi Etromain³ 7 Hi Annrathain 7 Hi Fhir Eidhinn 7 Hi Brain Fhinn 7 Hi Dhubbain. Cill Cluaisi uam adhnaicti⁴ na tuaithi sin.

15. Tuath O nDuinnin annso,¹ 7 as e a fat o mhullach Sleibhi Cain co hEchlascaibh Mulaga² 7 as e a leithet o glaisi Muilinn Mharteil³ co Bearn mic Imhair.⁴ O Lannain tuisceach na tuaithi sin; Hi Chinaeda 7 Hi Sheasnain 7 Hi Dunghasa 7 Hi Dungaili a sloinntig. Cill Mainches a n-uamh annlaicthi.⁵

16. Fonn timchill leithi na crichi sin Rosach na Rigruidhi 7 Cathair Gobunn 7 Cluas Dubhoigi 7 an Carcuir, 7 as i uamh adhlaicthi¹ na tuaithi sin Cill Colmain gerc,² 7 a hainm dileas³ Hi Rosa, 7 as e a fad o mulluch Sleibhe Cain gu hAbhuinn mbicc.⁴

TRANSLATION

1. The exact boundary of the Caoille,
is there anyone of you who would describe it?
It was given to the son of Sonasc
for assisting at the Forbais. *Et cetera.*

2. That country consisted of two triucha (cantreds) before it was given to Mogh Ruith, and there were eight tuatha in each triucha; and this is the boundary of the two triucha; even as flows the stream of Muilenn Mairteil in Sliabh Caim and Loch Luingi through An Machaire (the plain) and Glenn na nDibergach (the glen of the reavers) through Moin Mór. On being given to Mogh Ruith they were made into one triucha, to lessen their rent-tribute

¹ sic E añl-i L

14. ¹ Fiannughaidh E ² Mac E ³ Edrumain E ⁴ sic E andl-i L

15. ¹ sic E om. L ² Molaca E ³ Mairteil E ⁴ Imairr E
⁵ 7 is e tuisceach na tuaithi sin O Sesnain 7 slainntig na tuaithi sin I Chinaedha 7 I Callanain, I Dhungasa 7 I Dhungaili 7 is i an uam adnaici Cill Mhainceas E

16. ¹ adhnaici E ² gc L gg E ³ dilis E ⁴ 7 reliqua add L

for Mogh Ruith's posterity. And the security for keeping it thus relieved was Mogh Corb, son of Cormac Cas, and his posterity. And it was then portioned out into ten tuatha, eight answering to (ordinary) land and two of border land.

3. The first tuath that is reckoned of these is the Eoghanacht of Glennomain (Glanworth), for it is the noblest of them, being of the free-tuatha of Cashel, together with its fortuath; and Hí Ingair, which is called Magh Fece, is the noblest townland of this tuath; Glennamhu and Ceapach Inge Fearchair opposite, and Glenn Cainntin: out of these are the Hí Chaímh and Hí Dhigi; and Corr Tuaidhi, out of which are the Hí Fhinghuine; and Lis Leithísil and Doire Hí Thnúthghaile, out of which are the Hí Thnúthghaile; Cathair Droinne (Caherdrinny), out of which are the Hí Annratháin; Dún Maelclaigh,—i. e. Daingen Eóghanachta (Ballindangan?)—and Achadh Loiscithi, out of which are the Hí Lachtnain and Hí Dubhthaigh and the Hí Leannáin and Hí Draignéin; Seanchua—that is Cell Ghalláin (Kilgullane) and Móin Banba—out of which are the Hí Doronaigh; and Lis na Caille, out of which are the Hí Dhubhghaill and Hí Chléirigh; and Ráth Mór, out of which are the Hí Dhornáin. Leathbhaile Hí Chonchubhair (the half townland of Ó Conchubair), for Ó Conchubhair was chieftain of Hí Ingair, that is, of Magh Feigi; and these are its names: Dún Loibín—that is, Teach an Turtáin—Cluain Dalláin (Clondulane), Móin Luachra, and Cell Garbháin. And its boundary is as runs the road that leads from the Airtgetlann (Araglin) to Cnocán Dúin Martan and through it down to the Abhann Mhór (Blackwater); and the dyke running westward from Gort an Grain to Gort Droma Airthri, and thence west to the Seiscnén where it enters the Blackwater; and the Hí Dhalláin are hereditary owners (?) of Cluain Dalláin (Clondulane), Móin Luachra and Gort an Grain. Cell Aenamhna is the church of the Eoghanacht of Glennomain. And a third of the lands of Brí Gobhann (Brigown) belongs to that tuath, viz., Carrac Cormaic and Cell Danan, Cúl Domnann, Cluain Lochá, Cluain Lena, Cluain Cairbreach, Cell Bracáin, Corrlis dá Conall craescru, Tipra Grugáin, Tulach Aedha, Ard Catha, Caim innsi, Dún Droighnén to the east of Aithlis Cinn fhaeladh.

4. After one tuath was made of two tuatha of Hí Chuáin, viz., of Hí Máille Machaire and Hí Ingardail, the chief townland

of Hí Ingardail was Conbaidh (Convamore)—(so called) from Fionn's hounds which were drowned there—and out of that are the Hí Buadhaigh; An Mhartra, that is, Áth Ubhla (Ballyhooly), out of which are the Hí Aichir; Cell Aichedh (Killathy), out of which are the Hí Lomthuile; An Creg (Cregg), out of which are the Hí Riagáin; Leitir (Letter), out of which are the Hí Corcráin; An Reclés, out of which are the Hí Mhaeil luaigh; Cell Conáin is the church of this tuath. Ó Conbaidhi is the chief over Hí Chuáin; and before one tuath was made of these Ó Riagáin was chief over Hí Ingardail.

5. Hí Máille Machaire, viz: Leac Glas (Licklash) and Cúl Baedáin, out of which are the Hí Thaimhdinigh and Hí Fhógartaigh; Leathnocht in which are twelve¹ families, viz: Ó Conbaidhi from Cathair Mic Máille, Hí Gormacháin from Lis Donnchadha, Hí Uallacháin from Corr Hí Uallacháin; Hí Lachtnáin from Fidhrus; Mac Cuirc from Cell Féichín; Hí Cheithearnaigh from Cnócán Tulaird; Hí Chaelbeannaigh from Corr Hí Chaelbeannaigh; Hí Chúichneacháin from Greallach Hí Chúichneacháin; Cell Cromglaisi, out of which are the Hí Chuáin; Laiche Hí Fiaich, out of which are the Hí Finnachta; Ard Fleadha, out of which are the Hí Chinn fhaela; Manann out of which are the Hí Britain; Garran Ó Cianaigh, out of which are the Hí Chianaigh. Cell Cruimthir (Kilcrumper) is the church of that tuath. And a third of the termon of Brí Gobhann (Brigown) belongs to Hí Chuáin, viz: the two Ceannecains and Cúl Lughdhach, Móin Muicrinni, Cell Droma, An Mairbthir, Na Lianáin, Cnocán Hí Chróingilla, Bealach na Ros.

6. Tuath Ó Cuscraidh; viz. Liathmhuine and Cúl na nAracul, out of which are the Hí Lighda; Cluain Mac Carthain, out of which are the Hí Artúir; Lis an Cnuic, out of which are the Hí Donnchadha; Cell Mochuille, out of which are the Hí Bechegáin and Hí Dhunadhuigh and Hí Riagáin; Daire Faibleinn, out of which are the Hí Adhnacháin; Loch Arda Ó Cillín, out of which are the Hí Chuind; the half-townland of Hí Fhinn, out of which are the Hí Fhinn; and its other half-townland—The Ards—is in the termon of Brí Gobhann (Brigown); Liagán Lig Uanach, out of which are the Hí Ithfearnáin; Durmach, out of which are the Hí Dunadhuigh. And the church of this tuath is Áth Cros Molaga

¹ eight are given.

(Ahacros), out of which are the Hí Corcráin, Hí Ceannsóin, Hí Aenghusa, Hí Muircheartaigh, and Hí Duibhéidigh. And a third of the termon of Brí Gobhann belongs to that tuath, viz. the townland of Brí Gobhann itself and Cluain Aei, Carrac an Furnaidhí, Garrán Hí Adhnacháin, Baile Hí Mhaeil mórdha, Baile Hí Chuinn, Cnocán Muighi Ginne, Cluain Garbháin, Cúl Aithlis Cinn fhaeladh, Gort na Fuinnsinn, Cell Seanaigh (Kilshanny); and the surnames of this church are Ó Mael mórdha its coarb and Ó Fíngín its doorkeeper, Ó Brain, Ó Dergáin, Ó Mulalaidh, Ó Flannagáin, and Meic an Bhreathnuigh; and the Hí Artúir are the chiefs of that tuath.

7. Tuath Ó Conail, that is, from Glenn Cubra to Lebglaise; and the Hí Dublaídh are the chiefs of this tuath; and Liatruim (Leitrim) from the Airgeadlainn (Araglin) eastward to Lebglaise—that is the hereditary land of Hí Dublaídh and Hí Aibiláin; Baile idir dá abhainn (Ballyderowen), that is, Ard Mac Coilbeard and Uamh Cróine, and from that eastward to Dún Ó nGennti is one townland; and out of that place are the Hí Aengusa; Magh Driséin half to the south of the river and half to the north; these are one townland, and out of it are the Hí Mhannóg; Feic Beg which is half a townland, out of it are the Hí Riain and Hí Fhearghusa; its other half townland is Ráth Siadail and An Corrán, and out of it are the Hí Chuáin. Cell Uird (Kilworth) is the church of this tuath, and out of it are the Hí Mongáin, Hí Chuilinnáin and Hí Brocáin.

8. Hí Chuscraídh Sléibhe is the border land of the territory we have mentioned, viz. Cill Meithne (Kilbehenny), Gort Aicde, Maelrach, Lurga, Daire Léith, Ré mac Meadha, Glenn Domhain, Ceapach na Fian, Gort Ruadh, Ceapach Hí Mheadhra, Daire Leathan. Eidhnén Molaga, with its termon, is the church of this tuath; the coarb of this church is Mac Fíoinn, and the clerk of its crosier is Ó Coscráin.

9. The noblest tuath of the other half of that country is the tuath of Magh Finne, in which is Cathair Dubhagáin (Caherdugan), out of which are the Hí Dhubhagáin; and in breadth that tuath extends from Leth Reilgi na mBainleagh on the west to the river Carker on the east. Maistre Meic na Gamhnaighi, the Hí Dhaerghala are its hereditary owners; Daire Hí Dhiarmada, its hereditary owners are the Hí Dhiarmada and Hí Chochláin; Dún Tuilche, Cell

Curnáin, Croch, out of which are the Hí Dhathail of Croch; Ard gCeananuis and Dún ar Aill (Doneraile), these are one townland, and out of it are the Hí Fhaeláin and the Hí Uirisi. Cell Fhada (Killadda) is the burial ground of that tuath, and it was Mac Congarbh—that is, Mochaomhóc—who consecrated that church. The Hí Mhaelbili are its coarbs; Hí Amhradha and Hí Labhradha and Hí Eirc are its hereditary owners, and the Hí Dubhtrochmhaeil their chieftains.

10. Another third of Hí Chon gan gairm is Magh Ó Catháin, that is, Mis Signighi and Carrac Léime Laeghairi (Carrigleamleary), out of these are the Hí Domnaill Ceannmuighi(?); Cell Cuili out of which are the Hí Fergala; Baile Hí Fhiacháin out of which are the Hí Fiacháin; Cluain Caisil and Daire na Téidi, Ardbaili Hí Annadha, out of which are the Hí Annadha; Garrán Ó nGníma, out of which are the Hí Gníma; Cúl Baili Hí Finn, out of which are the Hí Finn. Claenúir (Clenur) is their burial ground, and to the Hí Annadha belongs by hereditary right the coarbship of that church, and the Hí Ceannagáin are its clerks. The Hí Brain from Cleitig are in that third, also the Meic Coirtéin from Baile Meic Coirtéin, and they are of the Rathan people. And the Hí Domnaill are hereditary chieftains of that third, and with it belongs by custom the other two-thirds, when it happens that they have not a chieftain among themselves.

11. The third third of Hí Chon gan gairm, viz. Magh nAla (Mallow), together with its sub-divisions(?), out of which are the Hí Gormáin; An Brugh and Flaithneim, out of which are the Hí Ardgala; Tulach Finnlethid, out of which are the Hí Chuiléin; Magh Lis an Ibair, out of which are the Hí Donnagáin; Baile Hí Mhaelghuala (Ballymagooly), out of which are the Hí Mhaelghuala; Cell Ó nGeibinnáin, out of which are the Hí Gheibennáin and Hí Chaílte. Claenúir (Clenur) is the burial ground of that pair and of Hí Gormáin; Rathan is the burial ground of the remainder of the third. And Meic Fináin are the coarbs of Rathan. Its remaining surnames are Hí Chrainche, Hí Chonaill, Hí Chonaic, Hí Brain, and Meic Coirtéin; and the hereditary chieftain of that third is Ó hArdghala.

12. Hí Béce Abha—that is Dún Cruadha—out of which are the Hí Laeghairi; Na Rinni (Renny) by the river (Blackwater); out of these are the Hí Chairbre and Hí Chathail; Cell Laisre on

both sides (of the river); out of it are the Hí Chléirigh; Móin Ainme (Monanimy) on both sides; out of it are the Hí Eóghuín; Ath an Crainn on both sides; out of it are the Hí Buachalla; Cell Chuáin (Kilquane) out of which are the Hí Fhiadhain — or I Iain — and the Hí Laegairi are its chieftains.

13. Hí Béice Uachtarach is the other half of that tuath, viz. Sonnach Gobann and Cluain Lochluinn about the Awbeg east and west, out of which are the Hí Ghobhann; Baili Hí Ghrigín (Ballygrigin), on the same river, out of which are the Hí Grigín; Glenn Tuircín east and west by the river; Daire Hí Chinnéidigh, out of which are the Hí Chinnéidigh; Cell Ossáin, Luimnech Beg to the west beyond Taedan, and from that eastward to Loch Luíngi with its other surnames. Ó Gobhann is the hereditary chieftain of that half, and to him belonged by right the other half of Hí Béice whenever there was no suitable man of the Hí Laeghaire. Cell Commuir (Kilcummer) is the burial ground of the two divisions of Hí Béice; and the Hí Chochláin its clerks.

14. Tuath Ó Fiannadhuigh extends from Baile Hí Ghormáin westward to the road in Druim Raite and to Áth na Ceall and from the Blackwater to the territory of Magh Finne; Mac Fiannadhaigh is the chieftain of that tuath and its surnames are Hí Etromáin, Hí Annratháin and Hí Fir Eidhinn, Hí Brain Fhinn and Hí Dhubbáin. Cill Cluaisi (Kilcloosha) is the burial ground of that tuath.

SAI, L (1920),
 15. Tuath Ó nDuinnín; in length it extends from the summit of Sliabh Caín to Echlasca Molaga, and in breadth it extends from the stream of Muilenn Marteil to Bearn Mic Imhair. Ó Lannáin is the chieftain of that tuath; Hí Chinaeda, Hí Seasnáin, Hí Dunghasa, and Hí Dungaili are its family-names.¹ Cell Mainches = Ardpa is their burial ground.

16. The border land of this half is Rosach na Ríghraidhi and Cathair Gobhann and Cluas Dubhoigi and an Charcuir (The Carker); and the burial ground of that tuath is Cell Colmáin gerg (?), and the proper name is Hí Rosa; its length is from the top of Sliabh Caín to the Awbeg.

¹ Ó Sesnáin is chief of that tuath, and its surnames are I Chinaedha, I Challanáin, I Dhungasa and I Dhungaili. E.

NOTES

§ 1. *Caille*. The territory of Fermoy or some portion of it was known as Caille an drúadh, 'the wizard's (i. e. Mogh Ruith's) caille'; see notes on the poem on David O'Keeffe in Ériu IV, p. 235; cf. the following extract from the Forbais Droma Dámhghaire, B. of Lismore, fo. 176a (RC XLIII, p. 66): Tancas uaidibhsium iardain ar cenn úire Chorrchaille meic Con .i. Cailli Menne meic Erca míc Degadh frisin abar Fir Mhaighi inniu. Is aire atberar Cailli mac nEirc ris ar robhatar a mheic ann .i. Menne mac Erca 7 Uatha mac Erca 7 Ailbhe mac Erca. Ainm ele do, Fir Muighi Méne ar imut a mianaigh isna sleibibh fileat imbe 7 dano clochmhein in gach ghurt ann bheos. Ainm ele dho Corrcailli meic Con ar rob e ruidliús clainni Dáirine 7 is ann ata Rosach na Righ 7 is ann robai Mac Con nogu tucad cath Cinn Abhratt. 'Messengers were then sent for the earth of Chorrchaille meic Con, that is, Caille Menne son of Erc son of Degadh, which is called Fir Mhaighi to-day. It is called Caille mac nEirc because his sons were there, viz. Menne son of Erc and Uatha son of Erc and Ailbhe son of Erc. Fir Muighi Méne is another name for it because of the quantity of ore in the mountains around: mineral stones are in every field there still. Corrcailli meic Con is another name for it because it was the rightful property of the Clann Dáirine and it is there that Rosach na Righ is; it is there also that Mac Con was until the Battle of Cenn Abhratt.'

Son of Sonasc. Mogh Ruith (cf. Rawl. B 502, 158).

The Forbais, i. e. the siege (of Druim Dámhghaire) RC XLIII.

§ 2. *Mogh Ruith*. A celebrated wizard who is said to have studied magic under Simon Magus. As a reward for helping Fiacha Muillethan, king of Munster, at the siege of Druim Dámhghaire he was given the territory of the Fir Muighi Féne (Fermoy). For further particulars of this somewhat mysterious figure, see ZCP XIV 145 ff.

The territory as chosen by Mogh Ruith is described in the B. of Lismore, fo. 176b (RC XLIII. p. 68) as follows:

A hOrd ar an nIndeoin ar Mogh Ruith .i. otha Figh in Uird a nOrbraidi co hIndeoin isna Deisib et in mir otha sruth anma na Tuadcailligh frisin apar Glenn mBrighdi inniu cusin rod da sileann Sruth na noith fon nGiusaig nglais ngablanaigh . . . et tancatar rompa do Bunraidi buches 7 do Cleitig 7 do Dun Dailche Finnlethet 7 to taeibh Slechta an leith sair go direach 7 do Glind Brigdi 7 do Carnd Tigernaigh meic Deghaid et rogabustar Buirech i remthús reampa 7 gabus cloenad in tseuda focetoir ar forfidir cumad risin des nobiath clann 7 cineál do, et tancatar rompa co Gluair Fer Muighi Fene 7 suas do Clugh na Cruithnechta do Lic Failmir, do Glinn Cusaigi Croilinnche, do Bern na nGall ind airter Tailche Aedha, do Bern Doire Cailli Monad risin abar Bern Leachta Ua Setna aniu, do Charn Aedha meic Lidhne, do Lic Uidhir, do Charn Maelglasain, d'Ath Cille Buinden, d'Ath da Abunn et co Tech Forannáin Find doridhisi.

I can only identify a few of the places mentioned, but it is evident that the territory chosen by Mogh Ruith was considerably larger than that described in the document here edited. For instance, it included the country between the Blackwater and the Bride,

§ 3. *forthuatha*: lit. additional tribes, are, I think, tribes that have come into a territory after the settlement of the original tribe: foreign tribes not fully free, see Mac Neill, *Celtic Ireland*, p. 59. Secht prímthuatha Cannáin cona fortuathaib, Salt. na Rann 5162; cetheora tuatha Luigne cona fortua'haib, H. 3. 17. c. 669. In L. na gCerta frequently of the Scandinavians settled among the Irish, as opposed to the independent wiking states, Dublin, Limerick, etc., fortuatha Laigen, AU I. 156, 9. Later it seems to mean merely dependants; maithe Sleachta Eogain cona fortua'haib, FM V. 1836, 6. (Plummer.)

§ 5. *trian termuinn*: the termon (Lat. terminus) was the limit within which the particular church had rights of sanctuary. (Plummer.)

§ 6. *aisdre*: aistire (Meyer); 'doorkeeper' also 'bellringer'; the lowest ecclesiastical order, cf. LL 373 b 32; Sinell a fer bein in chluic FM I. 363; Vita Trip. 264, 24.

comarba: the gradual secularisation of an ecclesiastical foundation did not prevent its having coarbs. Evidently the coarbs themselves became secularised, see Plummer, *Bethada* II. 350-1. In six of the twenty-seven churches mentioned the names of the hereditary coarbs are given.

§ 8. *clerech a bachla*: the clerk carried the coarb's crozier, like a bishop's chaplain to-day; see Lismore Lives I. 3131; cf. deochain bachla, *Bethada* I. 168.

§ 8, 16. *fonnⁿ timchill*: I cannot say what special part this 'border land' played. Was it land held in common by the family groups in the vicinity? The names at § 8 would seem to point to woodland, marsh and mountain. Place names are mentioned but not families. It is curious that the only 'border land' referred to lies along the northern limits.

§ 16. *Colman g̃c* (*g̃g*): I have extended, doubtfully, to *gerg*; cf. Flann gerg, Chron. Scot. 114 and FM I. 302.

APPROXIMATE POSITIONS OF THE SEVERAL TUATHA

First or Eastern Cantred.

§ 3. *Eoghanacht of Glennomain*: the largest and most populous division; it included Glanworth parish, and extended further north to Caherdrinny and Kilgullane: on the south it included Clondulane parish, S. of the Blackwater, and possibly land along the Funshion between Glanworth and Clondulane parishes. Probably embraced three of the eight tuatha. (The Seiscnen was probably the present Douglas river.)

§ 4. *Hl Chudín (Hl Ingardail)*: on both banks of the Blackwater from Convamore E. to (near) Fermoy, embracing Ballyhooly, Killathy, Cregg and Letter.

§ 5. *Hl Chudín (Hl Máille Machaire)*: probably embraced Fermoy and Kilcrumper parishes; included Licklash.

§ 6. *Tuath Ó Cuscraidh*: probably embraced Farahy and Kildorrery parishes; included Cloghleaflin and Ahacros, the former 3 m. E. of Kildorrery, the latter 1½ m. N. E.

§ 7. *Tuath Ó Conaíl*: included Leitrim, Ballyderowen, Macronev and Kilworth (part); that is, around the confluence of the Araglin and Douglas rivers.

§ 8. *Hí Chuscraidh Sléibhe*: (Border land); from Kilbehenny, 3 m. N. E. of Mitchelstown, W. to the parish of Templemolaga, that is, along the southern foothills of the Galtee mountains.

Second or Western Cantred.

§ 9. *Hí Chon gan gairm (Magh Finne)*: probably included Caherdugan and Doneraile parishes.

§ 10. *Hí Chon gan gairm (Magh Ó Catháin)*: included Carrigleamleary and Clenor parishes.

§ 11. *Hí Chon gan gairm (Magh nAla)*: from Mallow E. to Ballymagooly and probably included Rahan parish.

§ 12. *Hí Béce Abha*: Castletownroche, Renny and Monanimy. (Cell Laisre was probably near the confluence of the Awbeg and Blackwater.

§ 13. *Hí Béce Uachtarach*: along the Awbeg river from Shanballymore to the Blackwater. Kilcummer is a little N. of the confluence of the two rivers.

§ 14. *Tuath Ó Fiannaduigh*: between Mallow and Buttevant, that is immediately S. of Magh Finne. Kilcloosha is 2 m. S. of Buttevant.

§ 15. *Tuath Ó nDuinnín*: probably from the vicinity of Kilfinnane S. E. to Templemolaga.

§ 16. *Border land*: extended N. of the line from Buttevant to the Ogeen river and included Kilcolman (2 m. N. E. of Buttevant) and Rossagh (1 m. S. E. of Kilcolman). The Carker would seem to be the present Ogeen.

INDEX

(The references are to the numbered paragraphs.)

I. FAMILIES AND PERSONS

Hí ADHNACHÁIN	6	Hí Brocáin	7
Hí Aenghusa	6. 7	Hí Buachalla	12
Ó nAibiláin g. pl.	7	Hí Buadaigh	4
Hí Aichir	4		
Hí Amhradha	9	Hí CHAELBEANNAIGH	5
Hí Annadha	10	Hí Chailte	11
Hí Annratháin	3. 14	Hí Cháimh	3
Hí Ardgala	11	Í Challanáin	15
Ó hArdgala	11	Hí Chairbre	12
Hí Arthúir	6	Hí Chathail	12
		Hí Cheannagáin	10
Hí BÉCE	12. 13	Hí Cheannsáin	6
Hí Bechagain	6	Hí Chléirigh	3. 12
Hí Brain	10. 11	Hí Cheithearnaigh	5
Hí Brain Fhinn	14	Hí Chianaigh	5
O Brain	6	Hí Chinaeda	15
Meic in Brethnuigh	6	Hí Chinnéidigh	13
Hí Britain	5	Hí Chinn Fhaela	5

Hí Chochlái	9. 13	Hí Eóghuin	12
Hí Chon gan gairm	10. 11	Hí Etromáin	14
Meic Coirtéin	10. 11		
Hí Chonaic	11	Hí FHAELÁIN	9
Hí Chonaill	7. 11	Hí Fergala	10
O Conbaidhi	4. 5	Hí Fheargusa	7
Hí Chonchubhair	4	Hí Fhiacháin	10
O Conchubhair	3	Hí Fhiadháin	12
Mac Congarbh	9	Mac Fiannadhaigh	14
Hí Chorcráin	4. 6	Meic Fináin	11
Cormac Cas	2	O Fingbín	6
O Choscráin	8	Hí Fhinghinne	3
Hí Chrainche	11	Hí Fhinn	6
Hí Chuáin	4. 5. 7	O Finn	10
Hí Chúichneacháin	5	Hí Finnachta	5
Hí Chuiléin	11	Hí Fir Eidhinn	14
Hí Chuilinnáin	7	Ó Flannagáin	6
Hí Chuind	6	Mac Floinn	8
Mac Cuirc	5	Hí Fhógartaigh	5
Hí Chuscraidh	6		
Hí Chuscraidh Sléibhe	8	I GENNTI	7
		Hí Ghéibennáin	11
Hí DHALLÁIN	3	Hí Gnima	10
Hí Daerghala	9	Hí Gobhaun	13
Hí Dhathail	9. 13	Ó Gobhànn	13
O Dergáin	6	Hí Gormacháin	5
Hí Dhiarmada	9	Hí Gormáin	11
Hí Dhigi	3	Ó nGormáin g. pl.	11
Hí Domnaill	10	Hí Grigín	13
Hí Donnagáin	11		
Hí Donnchadha	6	I IAIN	12
Hí Dhornáin	3	Hí Ingardail	4
Hí Doronaigh	3	Hí Ithfearnáin	6
Hí Draignéin	3		
Hí Dhubhagáin	9	Hí LABHRADHA	6
Hí Dubhghaill	3	Hí Lachtnáin	3. 5
Hí Dublaidh	7	Hí Laeghairi	12. 13
O Dublaidh	7	Ó Lannáin	15
Hí Dubhthaigh	3	Hí Leannáin	3
Hí Dhubháin	14	Hí Lighda	6
Hí Dubhtrochmhaeil	9	Hí Lomthuile	4
Hí Duibhéidigh	6		
Ó nDuinnín g. pl.	15	Hí MHAEL BILI	9
Hí Dhunadhuigh	6	Hí Mhaeil ghuala	11
Hí Dungaili	15	Ó Maeil mórdha	6
Hí Dunghasa	15	Hí Mhaeil luaig	4
Hí EIRC	9	Hí Máille Machaire	5

Hí Mhannóg	7	Hí Riain	7
Mochaomhóc	9		
Mogh Corb	2	Hí SEASNAIN	15
Mogh Ruith	2	Sonasc	1
Molaga	15		
Hí Mongáin	7	Hí THAIMHDHINIGH	5
Hí Muircheartaigh	6	Hí Thnúthghaile	3
O Mulalaídh	6		
		Hí UALLACHÁIN	5
Hí RIAGÁIN	4. 6	Hí Uirisi	9

II. PLACES

ABHANN MHÓR, <i>the Blackwater</i>	3. 14	Brí Gobhann <i>Brigown</i>	3. 6
Abhann Bec, <i>Awbeg</i> <i>river</i>	13. 16	Brugh	11
Achad Loiscthi (Loisci)	3	CAIM INNSI	3
Airgetlainn, <i>Araglin</i> <i>river</i>	3. 7	Caisel, <i>Cashel</i>	3
Aithlis Cinn fhaeladh	3	Caoille (Caille)	1 & notes
Ardbaíli Hí Annadha	10	Car cuir, <i>Carker river</i>	9. 16 & notes
Ard Catha	3	Carrac an Furnaidhi	6
Ard gCeananuis	9	Carrac Cormaic	3
Ard Fleadha	5	Carrac Léime Laeghairi, <i>Carrigleamleary</i>	10
Ard Mac Coilbeard	7	Cathair Droinne, <i>Caherdrinny</i>	3
Ards (na hArda)	6	Cathair Dubhagáin, <i>Caherdugan</i>	9
Áth an Crain	12	Cathair Gobhann	16
Áth Cros Molaga, <i>Ahacross</i>	6 & notes	Cathair Mic Máille	5
Áth na Cell	14	Ceannecain	5
Áth Ubhla, <i>Ballyhooly</i>	4	Ceapach Hí Mheadhra	8
		Ceapach Inge Fearchair	3
BAILE HÍ CHUINN	6	Ceapach na Fian (Fiaich)	8
Baile Hí Fhiacháin	10	Cell Aenambna	3
Baile Hí Ghormáin	13	Cell Aiched, <i>Killathy</i>	4
Baile Hí Grigin, <i>Ballygrigin</i>	13	Cell Bracáin	3
Baile Hí Mhaeilghuala, <i>Ballymagooly</i>	11	Cell Chuáin, <i>Kilquane</i>	12
Baile Hí Mhaeilmórdha	6	Cell Cluaisi, <i>Kilcloosha</i>	14 & notes
Baile idir dá Abhainn, <i>Ballyderowen</i>	7	Cell Colmáin, <i>Kilcolman</i>	16 & notes
Baile Meic Coirteín	10	Cell Commuir, <i>Kilcummer</i>	13
Bealach na Ros	5	Cell Conáin	4
Bearn Mic Imhair	15	Cell Cromglaisi	5
		Cell Cruimthir, <i>Kilcrumper</i>	5
		Cell Cuili	10

Cell Curnáin	9	Cúl Lughdhach	5
Cell Danan	3	Cúl na nAracul	6
Cell Droma	5		
Cell Fhada, <i>Kiladda</i>	9	DAINGEN EÓGHANACHTA	
Cell Féichín	5	? <i>Ballindangan</i>	3
Cell Ghalláin, <i>Kilgullane</i>	3	Daire Faibleinn	6
Cell Garbháin	3	Daire Hí Chinnéidigh	13
Cell Laisre	12 & notes	Daire Hí Dhiarmada	9
Cell Mainches	15	Daire Leathan	8
Cell Meithne,		Daire Léith	8
<i>Kilbehenny</i>	8	Daire na Téidi	10
Cell Mochuille	6	Daire Hí Thnúthghaile	3
Cell O nGéibinnáin	11	Druim Airthri	3
Cell Ossáin	13	Druim Raite	14
Cell Seanaigh,		Dún ar Aill, <i>Doneraile</i>	9
<i>Kilshanny</i>	6	Dún Cruadha	
Cell Uird, <i>Kilworth</i>	7	? <i>Castletownroche</i>	12
Clanuír, <i>Clenur</i>	10. 11	Dún Droighnén	3
Cleitig	10	Dún Loibín	3
Cluain Aei	6	Dún Maelclaigh	3
Cluain Cairbreach	3	Dún O nGennti	7
Cluain Caisil	10	Dún Tuilche	9
Cluain Dalláin,		Durmach	6
<i>Clondulune</i>	3		
Cluain Garbháin	6	ECHLASCA MOLAGA	15
Cluain Lena	3	Eidhnén Molaga	8
Cluain Locha	3	Eoghanacht (of	
Cluain Lochluinn	13	Glennomain)	3
Cluain Mac Carthain	6		
Cluas Dubhoigi	16	FEIC BEG	7
Cnocán Dúin Martan	3	Fidhrus	5
Cnocán Hí Chróingilla	5	Flaithneim	11
Cnocán Muighi Ginne	6		
Cnocán Tulaird	5	GARRÁN HÍ ADHNACHÁIN	6
Corrlis dá Conall		Garrán Ó Cianaigh	5
<i>caescru</i>	3	Garrán Ó nGníma	10
Corrán	7	Glanworth	3
Corr Hí Caelbeannaigh	5	Glennamhu	3
Corr Hí Uallacháin	5	Glenn Cainntin	3
Corr Tuaidhi	3	Glenn Cubra	7
Conbaidh, <i>Convamore</i>	4	Glenn Domhain	8
Creg, <i>Cregg</i>	4	Glenn na nDibergach	2
Croch	9	Glennomain, <i>Glanworth</i>	3
Cúl Aithlis		Glenn Tuircia	13
Cinnphaelaidh	6	Gort Aicde	8
Cúl Baedáin	5	Gort an Grain	
Cúl Baili Hí Finn	10	Gort Droma Airthri	3
Cúl Domnann	3	Gort na Fuinnsinn	6
		Gort Ruadh	8

Greallach Hí		Magh Lis an Ibair	11
Chúichneacháin	5	Magh nAla, <i>Mallow</i>	11
		Mairbhí	5
Hí BÉCE ABHA	12	Maistre Meic na	
Hí Béce Uachtarach	13	Gamhnaighi	9
Hí Choíngangairm	10. 11	Manann	5
Hí Chonchubhair	3	Martra	4
Hí Chuscraídh Sléibhe	8	Mis Signighi	10
Hí Chuáin	4	Móin Ainme, <i>Monanimy</i>	12
Hí Ingair (Magh Feigi)	3	Móin Banba	3
Hí Ingardail	4	Móin Luachra	3
Hí Maille Machaire	4. 5	Móin Mór	2
		Móin Muicrinni	5
LAICHE HÍ FIAICH	5	Muilenn Mairteil	2. 15
Leach Glas, <i>Licklash</i>	5		
Leathnocht	5	RATHAN	10. 11
Lebglaise	7	Ráth Mór	3
Leitir, <i>Letter</i>	5	Ráth Siadail	7
Leth Reilgi na		Reclés	4
mBainleagh	9	Ré mac Meadha	8
Liagán Lig Uanach	6	Rinni, <i>Renny</i>	12
Lianáin	5	Rosach na Ríghraidhi,	
Liathmhuine		<i>Rossagh</i>	16 & notes
? <i>Cloghleafin</i>	6		
Liatruim, <i>Leitrim</i>	7	SEISCNÉN	3 & notes
Lis Leithisil	3	Sliabh Cáin	2. 15. 16
Lis an Cnuic	6	Sonnach Gobann	13
Lis Donnchadha	5		
Lis na Caille	3	TAEDAN	13
Loch Arda Ó Cillín	6	Teach an Turtáin	3
Lech Luingi	2. 13	Tipra Grugáin	3
Luimnech Beg	13	Tuath Muighi Finne	9
Lurga	8	Tuath Ó Conail	7
		Tuath Ó Cuscraídh	6
MACHAIRE	2	Tuath Ó nDuinnín	15
Maelrach (?)	8	Tuath Ó Fíannadhuigh	14
Magh Ó Catháin	10	Tulach Aedha	3
Magh Driséin (Driseain)	7	Tulach Finnlethid	11
Magh Feigi (Fece)	3		
Magh Finne	9. 14	UAMH CRÓINE,	
Magh Ginne	6	? <i>Macronev</i>	7

OLD IRISH méite.

Wb. 29 d 8: *ba méite limm ní scartha friumm* gl. desiderans te uidere, is translated in Thes. Pal. 'it were much to me that thou hadst not separated from me.' This has always seemed to me an unsatisfactory rendering, and I think it can be shown that the words bear a different meaning.

There are several examples in Mid. Ir. of *méite* (*méti* etc.) followed by a dependent subjunctive in the sense of 'likely.'

LU. 17 a 14: *cen co beth and acht sein . bá méite ná cotlad nech oca imrádud céin no beth ina bethu* = LL 280 b 19: *cen co peth do imniud ar cind na n-anman acht laithi mbrátha ba méiti na cotlad nech oca imradud céin no beth i mbethu*. Dottin, RC. XXI. 379, translates 'il serait important que personne ne dormît en y réfléchissant,' but the real meaning must be 'it were likely that no one would sleep.'

LL. 276 a 41: [*ba*] *meti nibadam beo d'ingnais rig Maige da Cheo*. Pedersen, Vergl. Gr. II. 81, translates 'ich wünschte, möchte wünschen.' The meaning is rather 'I were not likely to live after the loss,' etc.

LL. 123 b 18: *ba méite cach cride rod car conbossad* (sic leg., cf. Thurneysen, Zu ir. Hand. u. Denk. II. 18). *Ba méite cach cluas rod cuala co bráth nocon dermanad*. *B(a méite) cach dér no cíthe co bráth ba dia bithchoiniud*. Here the meaning is evident, as also in the following:

BB. 433 b 24: *Cid ead dogneth Hechtair do calma imon Troi a ndorigni sin lo so ba méit no mardais ⁊ scelaib ⁊ airisnib*. Cf. Tog. Tr. 947 (Ir. Texte II.): *Ba méite nobeth i scélaib ⁊ airisnibh co lá mbrátha a ndoróni Hechtoir nammá isin lathisea do mórghnimaib*: Stokes, wrongly, 'What Hector alone on this day did of mighty deeds were much to be in tales and stories till Doomsday.'

ZCP. VIII. 218, 18: *dí cich mna nochloitis leis ba méiti nos imrestais*.

In later Mid. Ir., as might be expected, the subj. is replaced by the sec. fut. Tog. Tr.² 1464: *Ba méite léo na fagebtáis a ndoithin debtha ⁊ urgaile co forcenn mbetha*. *Ba méite léo cech beim dobertáis*

nothascertáis na firu co talmáin. Ba méite dano léo nothaféntais na Troiánda corice a cathraigh. Ba méite dano béus leo nóráinfidís 7 nobrufitís mürv na Trói. Stokes in each case translates 'They deemed it much' instead of 'they deemed it likely,' or 'it seemed to them.'

In the light of such examples Wb. 29d 8 becomes clear—'I should think thou wouldst not part from me.' It is quite in the manner of the glossator to stress the fact that St. Paul desires more than the mere sight of his friend.

Wb. 17b 32, glossing a text which has puzzled the commentators, is less clear: *Nam si quis venit . . . aliud euangelium praedicat, quod non recepistis, recte pateremini .i. is díriug dúib cretem do amal sodáin † pateremini nos recte exaudire manid inonn forcital linn et manid ní méite dúibsi ní coitsi[d] frinni.* The latter part of this gloss is translated in Thes. Pal. 'unless our teaching is the same, and unless it is, it is not much to you that ye listen not to us.' The text is faulty, for the second *manid* is not, as the translation implies, a complete clause. It seems to have been repeated by mistake. Read perhaps *mad inonn*, 'and if it be the same, it is not likely that ye would not listen to us,' i. e. 'ye can hardly refuse us a hearing.'

Sg. 161b 12: *si ad deos . . . imperatiuo utimur modo, cur non etiam ad socios .i. ní méite bíd machdad forgare forru huare mbis forgare for deib*, 'it is not likely that command to them would be a wonder since there is command to gods.'

One of the poems in the Milan Codex contains another example, Thes. Pal. II. 292, 21, *ní méite ní tormassid*, which means perhaps 'no doubt ye can increase it,' that is, solve the riddle, but unfortunately a great part of the poem is illegible.

A different construction is found in LU. 92b 28 = BDD § 109: *is deilhbir dam domrecacha súil féig andíaraíd fer co írtun meic imlisen foraicce dúl noi ndro[n]g ní méti dosom a ndéicsin andíaraíd sin.* Stokes translates 'good cause have I. A keen, angry eye looked at me: a man with the third of a pupil which sees the going of nine bands. Not much to him is that keen wrathful sight.' While *déicsin* might be used for nom. *déicsiu*, it could not be neuter. Stokes misses the point. The speaker is Tulchinne the juggler, who has been tossing up nine swords and nine shields and nine apples of gold. These are the nine bands of three (or three bands of nine, each of which he watches with one third of

a pupil). Under Ingcél's terrible eye the juggler's skill fails him for the first time, and swords, shields and apples fall to the ground. I would punctuate after *a ndéicsin*, and translate 'a man who with the third of a pupil watches the motion of nine bands—even he is not likely (may fail) to see them. That is dreadful!', taking *dtéicsin* as acc. after *méti*. Cf. *ba meti cend fir in chnú*, LL. 116b 18. The same construction is found with *méit*: *méit gaimllas*, 'as big as a winter stall,' LU. 112b 8 = FB. 91; *ba méit (meit Y) daig ndairthaige cach tob no theiged asa thaib*, LU. 86b 9 = BDD § 65; *méit a beil beolu eich*, TBC. (Str. O'K.) 3302. More usual with the acc. is the equative *méithir* (-ther).

In these examples *méite* is evidently gen. of *méit*, 'amount, size, quantity.' In Early Irish the predicative gen. is quite common. From 'it were of the amount,' 'it is not of the amount,' it is a small step to 'it would be equivalent, like, likely,' and 'it is not equivalent, it is unlike, unlikely.'¹ It takes the subjunctive so common in sentences of comparison, like *amal* 'as though,' *is cumme*, 'it is the same as though' (Strachan, Subj. Mod, §§ 51, 53) and it takes the acc. like *fiu*, *amal*² and the equatives.³

It is hard to separate O. and Mid. Ir. *méite* from Mod. *móide* in phrases like—

*Táim-se ag fágáil an bhaile,
's ní móide go déb go gcasfainn*

'I am leaving home, and perhaps I may never return,' (*Caoine Airt Uí Laoghaire*). So in *Séadna*: *ní móide gur bhfhearra dho riamh é*, 'perhaps it could never have been better for him; per-

¹ Whether *ní méti annsi sin* (v. l. *ní ftrédn dm antsin*) BDD § 15, means, as Stokes translates, 'that is of no moment,' or 'that is unlikely,' 'that can hardly be,' may remain an open question.

² Cf. also the acc. after *amal* *bíd*, Wb. 32 a 8, etc.

³ The equative may also take a past subj.: *soilsidir bíd hi lugburt*, Thes. Pal. II, 294, 16. Even if *bíd* was originally developed from the verbal noun *buith* (Strachan, Subst. Vb., p. 81; Thurneysen, Handb. § 788), it was evidently felt as a finite verb; cf. *ba bindithir la cach nduine in Ére guth araile bedis teda mennicrott*, note on above passage in Thes., and, with the later substitute for the equative, *as chombind . . . ocus betls tétá mendchrott*, BDD § 66. The acc. after *amal* and *méite* (*méit*) may have spread from the equative. Krause's explanation of this as originally a deponent vb., ZCP. XVII, 31-44, is supported by the fact that with an infixed pron. it takes conjunct endings: *badiid n-amraither*, *badiid n-ingrethar*, Meyer, Fian. 20.

haps it was the best thing that could happen to him; *ní móide go dtiocfadh sé i n-aon chor*, 'perhaps he would not come at all'; *ní móide go bhfaighfí amach chomh luath é*, 'perhaps it might not have been discovered so soon'; see *Foclóir do Shéadna*, 83b. In this sense *móide*, always with *ní*, has the form of the commoner *móide*, 'the more,' but the meaning apparently comes from *méite*.

OSBORN BERGIN

OLD IRISH -*tuit*

The final *t* = Mod. Ir. *t* has puzzled grammarians; see Thurneysen, Handb. 64; Pedersen, Vgl. Gr. II, 656-8; Pokorny, Altir. Gr. 20 and 71. Needlessly, for it is clearly analogical. The 3 pl. *-tuittet* comes from **to-tudjont* or the like; cf. Ériu III 74, 4. With the exception of the 3 sg. pres. ind. and the 2 sg. ipv., all persons and numbers of the present and imperfect would show syncope, that is, fifteen cases of *tud* > *tt* against two where, but for analogy, the vowel would have remained. As *tud* was never accented, and, indeed, to speakers of the O. Ir. period, had no existence, the two forms would be too irregular to stand. They were levelled out in favour of the normal *tuit*, which by the Mid. Ir. period had made its way into the verbal noun.

The explanation of *-tuit* as due to syncope of the second syllable of **tuthuid* or **tudit* is not convincing, for such syncope is not well attested. *foit* may be a back-formation from gs. **foitteo*. like *caini* from *canta*. The 2 pl. ipv. *tait* implies a compound of **tétit* (cf. the 2 pl. ind. *for-tétit*), which would naturally have the same form as the abs. 3 sg. pres. ind., cf. *berid* 3 sg. pres. ind. and 2 pl. ipv.

OSBORN BERGIN

INDEXES

VOL. I—X

I GENERAL

- ABLAUT in Old Irish, some cases of, v 15
- Accusative and vocative pl. of adj. -o-stems, i 4
- Adamnán, Féilire of, i 225
- adjectival -o-stems, i 4; -io-stems, i 5
- Advice to a prince, ix 43
- Aided Con Roí, ii 20
- Aided énfir Aífi, i 114
- Aigidecht Aithirni, vii 2; 196
- Ailbe of Emly, Rule of, iii 92
- Airbacc giunnae, x 130
- alliteration, ix 80; 82
- Alfred's Orosius, a passage in, ii 85
- Amra Con Roí, ii 3
- Analogy in the verbal system of Modern Irish, i 139
- Annales Cambriae, Exordium of, iii 117
- Annals of Tighernach, authorship and structure of, vii 30
- Rawlinson copy of, vii 114
- Ansombe, Alfred, Exordium of the Annales Cambriae, iii 117
- The Longobardic origin of St. Sechnall, iv 74
- Professor Zimmer and the deaconship of Palladius, iv 233
- The great ages assigned to certain Irish saints, v 1
- The pedigree of Patrick, vi 117
- St. Victoricius of Rouen and St. Patrick, vii 13
- Archangels, prayer to the, ii 92; v 112
- Ark, the, v 49
- Art son of Conn, adventures of, iii 149
- assonance in Irish poetry, vi 103; quantitative, vi 154
- Atakta, i 1
- Athirne, Guesting of, vii 2, 196.
- BALLAD, Irish Folk-, ii 77
- Battle of Airtech, viii 170
- Mag Rath, new version of, v 226
- Baudiš, Josef, Cú Roí and Cú Chulinn, vii 200
- The antiquity of the kingship of Tara, viii 101
- Notes on the preverbal particles and infixed elements, viii 108
- On Tochmarc Emere, ix 98
- Beare, Nun of, vii 240
- Bergin, Osborn, Analogy in the verbal system of Modern Irish, i 139
- The future tense in Modern Irish, ii 36
- A fragment of Old Irish, ii 221, iii 207
- Palatalization, iii 50
- The Harrowing of Hell, iv 112
- The best and worst nail in the Ark, v 49
- Old Irish *sútr*, v 112
- Modern Irish *tebra*, vii 27
- Lament of the Nun of Beare, vii 240
- Death of Conchobar's sons, vii 242
- What brought the Saxons to Ireland, vii 244
- *dorearúasat*, viii 99
- Old Irish *conmberad*, viii 160

- (Bergin, Osborn), *Metrica*, viii 161; ix 77
- Bonaventura O'Hussey on the uncertainty of life, viii 195
- *sirid*, viii 196
- Irish Grammatical Tracts, Supplement viii-x
- Nominative and vocative, ix 92
- The magic withe in TBC, ix 159.
- Poem by Domnall Mac Dáire, ix 160
- Dialogue between Donnchad s. o. Brian and Mac Coisse, ix 175.
- *Is ónd athir dó*, ix 180
- *ar-neut, in-neuth*, x 111.
- *ad-haim*, x 112.
- Old-Irish *méite*, x 190.
- Old-Irish *-tuit* 193
- Best, R. I., *Leabhar Oiris*, i 74
- Tragic death of Cú Roí mac Dári, ii 18
- Graves of the kings at Clonmacnois, ii 163; iii 207
- The canonical hours, iii 116
- Adventures of Art son of Conn, and the courtship of Delbchaem, iii 149
- A hymn of praise, iv 120
- The settling of the Manor of Tara, iv 121
- Cu Chulainn's shield, v 72
- Notes on the script of Lebor na Huidhre, vi 161
- Palaeographical notes: I the Rawl. B 502 Tigernach, vii 114. II Lebor na Huidhre, viii 117
- The St. Gall incantation against headache, viii 100
- Prognostications from the raven and the wren, viii 120
- The battle of Airtech, viii 170
- Kuno Meyer, ix 181
- An early monastic grant in the Book of Durrow, x 135
- Bídh críonna, v 126
- Bleeding lance, Old Irish parallel, vi 157
- Blessing the road, poem for, vi 112
- Boethius and the four conditions of a tale, viii 150
- Bonaventura O'Hussey on the uncertainty of life, viii 195
- Book of Durrow, A monastic grant in, x 135
- Leinster texts, Common authorship of some, ix 118. See also under Manuscripts.
- Borðe, Andrew, Irish phrases recorded by, vii 18
- Borumha, iv 71
- Brehon Laws, notes on words and passages in, viii 127; ix 31, 109; x 113
- Brian and Brión, iv 68
- Brian Borumha, iv 68
- Bruiden Dá Derga, iii 36
- Brugh na Bóinne, viii 210
- Burning of Finn's house, the, i 13
- Byrne, Mary E., Féilire Adamnáin, i 225
- A prayer, ii 89
- CAILTE cecinit, i 72
- Cáin Domnaig, ii 189
- Cáin Eimíne Báin, iv 39
- Caiphtín Samhairle, viii 79
- Calendar of Coligny, the notation and chronography of, x 1
- Canonical hours, iii 116
- Cath Airtig, viii 172
- Cath Boinde, ii 173
- Cath Ruis na rig, style and diction of, ix 118
- Celtic and Germanic intercourse, v 204
- Cenn Fælad, iv 162
- Cetharda connadur da gach eladuin, viii 150
- Christ, prayer to, vi 114
- Ciarán's hand, miracle of, vi 159
- Clonmacnois, Graves of kings at, ii 163; iii 207
- Cnoc Ríre, iii 16
- Coisdelbach, Tomás, ix 1 ff.
- Colman mac Duach and Guaire, i 43
- Colman's farewell to Colman, iii 180
- Colum Cille cecinit, iv 17

- Comad croiche Críst, i 41
 Comad Manchín Léith, i 38
 Compert noem, ix 115
 Conaire-cycle, the, vi 130ff., 144; ix 30
 Conchobar mac Nessa, Tidings of, iv 18; Death of sons of, vii 242
 Conla, Death of, i 113
 Copula in Irish, the, vi 3, 66
 Cormac's Rule, ii 62
 Cormac, Three drinking-horns of, ii 186
 Costelloe, Tomás, and O'Rourke's wife, ix 1
 Créde daughter of Guaire, Song of, ii 15
 Críth gablach, Collation of, i 209
 Cró and dibad, Treatise on, i 209
 CuChulinn and Conlaech, i 123
 CuChulainn's shield, v 72
 Culmen, Authorship of the, ix 71; x 109
 Cummaine Foda v 18
 Cú Roí, Eulogy of, ii 1; Death of, ii 18; Cú Roí and CuChulinn, vii 200
- DANIEL Húa Liathaide's advice to a woman, i 67
 Day of Judgment, Poem on, iii 29 (see also Doomsday)
 De arreis, v 45
 debide rime, vii 10
 Delbchaem, Courtship of, iii 149
 Derbforgaill, Death of, v 201, 252
 Déssi, Expulsion of, iii 135
 -*dh-d-*, unvoicing of, ix 77
 Dindshenchas in the Book of Uí Maine, x 68
 diphthong *ai*, the, ix 70
 Dobbs, Margaret, On Táin Bó Flidais, viii 133
 Domhnall Chnuic an bhile, iv 212
 Donnchad son of Brian (Bórumba), ix 175
 Doomsday, the signs of, iii 35 (see Day of Judgment)
 Dubh dá Thuath (mac Stéle), ix 43-4
 Duties of a husbandman, ii 172
- ECHTRA Airt, iii 149
 Echtra mac Echdach Mugmedóin, iv 91
 Eiderchomhrádh ag Donnchad mac Briain et Mac Coisi, ix 176
 Eimíne Bán, iv 39
 Evernew Tongue, The, ii 96; iii 34
 Eve's lament, iii 148
 FÉILIRE Adamnáin, i 225
 Fercertne dixit (Amra ConRoí), ii 3
 Fermoy, the ancient territory of, x 170
 Fiachairecht, viii 121
 Fiachna mac Baedáin, v 113; viii 156
 Fingein mac Flainn, ix 44
 Finn, Boyish exploits of, i 180
 Fitzmaurice, see MacMuiris
 Five Munsters, The, ii 49
 Flann Fína, iv 173; viii 66-7
 Flight of the Earls, viii 191
 Flower, Robin, 'Ad Ériu ii p. 92,' v 112
 — Quidam Scotigena .i. Discipulus Boëthii, viii 150
 — Popular science in mediaeval Ireland, ix 61
 Fraser, John, Some cases of ablaut in Old Irish, v 15
 — The miracle of Ciarán's hand, vi 159
 — The first Battle of Moytura, viii 1
 Future tense in Modern Irish, ii 36
- GAULS in Ireland, iv 208
 Germanic and Celtic intercourse, v 204
 Gloss, An unrecorded, iv 182
 Glossaries, i 15; ii 7, 148; iv 34, 65; vii 192; viii 60; x 153
 Gougau, L., Mulierum consortia, ix 147
 Green, Alice Stopford, Irish land in the sixteenth century, iii 174; iv 240
 Grosjean, Paul, S. J., MS A (9) Franciscan Convent, Dublin, x 160
 Guesting of Athirne, vii 1, 196
 Gwynn, E. J., The burning of Finn's house, i 13
 — The priest and the bees, ii 82
 — The three drinking-horns of Cormac, ii 186
 — Notes, iii 190

- (Gwynn, E. J.), An unrecorded gloss, iv 182
- De arreis, v 45
 - An Irish penitential, vii 121; ix 30
 - Tomás Costelloe and O'Rourke's wife, ix 1
 - Miscellanea, ix 27
 - A note on O'Davoren's Glossary ix 157
 - The Dindshenchas in the Book o Uí Maine, x 68
 - Sén dóllotar Ulaíd, x 92
- Gwynn, Lucius, Life of St. Lasair, v 73
- De šil Chonairi móir, vi 130
 - De Maccaib Conaire, vi 144
 - Cináed Ua Hartacáin's poem on Brugh na Bóinne, vii 210
 - Leabhar Gabhála and the Book of Leinster, viii 114
- HAMALTÚN, Gustámb, Where was Bruiden dá Derga? iii 36
- Harrowing of Hell, The, iv 112
- headáche, Charm against, viii 100
- herbs, When to gather, ix 65
- Hermit's song, ii 55
- Human sacrifice amongst the ancient Irish, ii 86
- Húa, for surnames in, see Ó
- Hyde, Douglas, An Irish folk-ballad, ii 77
- The Book of O'Conor Don, viii 78
- Hymn of invocation, iv 235
- Hymn of praise, iv 120
- Hymn to the Blessed Virgin, i 122
- IMPERSONAL passive forms of the Irish substantive verb, i 49
- Imram Brain, A passage in, viii 99
- Infix pronoun in Middle Irish, i 153
- Initial changes in the Irish verb after preverbal particles, iii 18
- Interrogative pronoun, The, i 6
- Interrogatio Cinn Fáelad, iv 162
- Ireland, Poem on, viii 64
- Irish Grammatical Tracts, Supplement to viii-x
- Irish Mirabilia in the Norse Speculum Regale, iv 1
- Isidorus of Seville, ix 74ff.; x 109
- JOHN the Baptist, Beheading of, iv 173
- Joynt, Maud, Echtra Mac Echdach Mugmedóin, iv 91
- Airbacc Giunnae, x 130
- KNOTT, E., Address to David O'Keeffe, iv 209; v 70
- William Ó Ceallaigh's Christmas feast to the poets, v 50
 - *bó thúir*, vii 26
 - On a line in Patrick's Hymn, vii 239
 - Why Mongán was deprived of noble issue, viii 155
 - The flight of the Earls, viii 191
- LAND, Irish, in 16th century, iii 174; iv 240
- Laoide, Seosamb, see Lloyd
- Lasair, Life of St., v 73
- Leabhar Gabhála and the Book of Leinster, viii 114
- Leabhar Oiris, i 74
- Leinster, March-roll of men of, vi 121
- Lilium Medicinæ, ix 63, 64
- Lloyd, Joseph H., Ossianic air, i 34
- Impersonal passive forms of the Irish substantive verb, i 49
 - The five Munsters, ii 49
 - Trácht Fuirbthen, ii 69
 - Cnoc Ríre, iii 16
 - Mid-sixteenth century numbers and phrases, vii 18
- Lochlann, v 201, 250
- Longobardic origin of St. Sechnall, The, iv 74
- Lord Randal, ii 77
- Lugaid and Derbforgaill, Death of, v 201, 252
- MAC An Bhaird, Aodh (mac Diarmada), vi 126, 128

- (Mac An Bhaird), Conchobhar Ruadh, (Manuscripts)
 iv 184
 — Domnoll, vi 128
 — Eoghan Ruadh, iv 184-8, 190
 — Fearghal Óg, iv 183-5; vi 128
 Mac an Gabann, Faelán, x 68
 Mac an Lega, Uilliam, ix 65
 Mac Carthaigh, Domhnall Chnuic an Bhile, iv 209
 Mac Coissi, Airard, ix 175
 Mac Con Midhe, Brian Ruadh, iv 187
 — Giolla Brighde, iv 187
 Mac Cormáin (Gormáin), x 139
 Mac Cruitin, Aindrias, x 102, 106 ff.
 Mac dá Cherda and Cummaine Foda, v 18
 Mac Dáire, Domnall, poem by, ix 160
 Mac Marcuis, Ainnrias, poem by, viii 192
 Mac Muiris, Pádraigín, poem on, ix 160
 MacNeill, Eóin, Mocu, maccu, iii 42
 — Authorship and structure of the Annals of Tigernach, vii 30
 — The Notation and chronography of the Calendar of Coligny, x 1
 — Scotti and Atecotti, a correction, x 112
 Mael Ísu, see Ó Brolcháin
 Magic withe in TBC, the, ix 159
 Manuscripts, facsimiles of, LU, vi;
 Book of Durrow, x
 Manuscripts referred to (those without a well-known title, as Book of Lismore, Leabar Brecc, are arranged under library and pressmark)
 Advocates' Lib.: XL ii 190; LXII i 113
 Book of Ballymote, vi 132, 144; viii 114; ix 74
 — Durrow, x 135
 — Fermoy, iii 149; iv 112, 209
 — Hy Maine (Huí M., Uí M.), iii 135 n., 194; iv 173; ix 43; x 68
 — Kells iii 11
 — Lecan, ii 173; vi 132; viii 170
 — Leinster, i 67, 72, 128; iv 22, 91; v 201, 219; vi 132, 144; vii 1, 219; viii 114; ix 43, 118
 Book of Lismore, i 216; ii 97; iii 29; iv 121, 164; ix 43; x 170
 — O'Conor Don, viii 78, 191, 195; ix 43
 British Museum: Add. 30512, v 112, vi 114, ix 65, 67
 — 4783, ii 190
 Burney 357, ix 61
 Egerton 88, ii 2, 32
 — 89, ix 64
 — 92, ix 43, 62; x 170
 — 105, i 75
 — 1782, viii 64, 150; ix 62
 Harl. 5280, ii 15, 189; v 18; vii 1
 Reg. 15 B xix, iii 186
 Sloane 2584, 3535, ix 67
 Brussels, Bibl. Royale 1490-4200, v 104
 — 5057-9, ix 43
 — 5100-4, i 191, 225; ii 62; iii 92
 — 6131-3, iv 183
 Cambridge, Univ. Lib. Add. 3082, vi 125
 Franciscan Convent, Dublin, A (9), ii 55 (where press-mark is omitted); iii 29, 143; catalogued, x 160
 — A (34), v 51
 Cod. Ps. S. Caimini, iv 182
 Leabar na Carraigi, ix 65
 Leabhar na hUachongbala, viii 64, 67
 Leabar Brecc, i 216; ii 189; iii 13; ix 74
 Leabar fata Leithglinne, ix 115
 Lebor na hUidre, iii 135; vi 161; viii 117; ix 119
 Liber Flavus Fergusiorum, ii 82, 186, 190; iii 135 n.; v 120, 159
 Oxford, Bodleian Lib., Laud 610, iii 135; ix 162; iv 43, 65; x 92.
 Laud 615, iv 17, 235; v 7. Rawl. B 502, iv 91; vi 121, 131, 157; vii 114. Rawl. B 512, ii 163, 173; viii 114
 RIA 3 B 23, v 45; vii 121
 23 A 47, i 14
 23 C 19, v 19
 23 C 26, i 14

(Manuscripts)

- RIA 23 D 17, ix 2
 23 E 16, ii 89; iv 235; viii 64
 23 E 26, i 75
 23 F 16, viii 191
 23 G 6, ix 2
 23 G 23, i 225
 23 G 25, i 76
 23 G 27, i 225; iii 29
 23 K 7, iv 48
 23 K 44, v 226
 23 L 17, iv 209; v 51
 23 L 22, i 13
 23 L 34, i 13; ix 43
 23 M 47, i 76
 23 N 4, viii 64
 23 N 10, i 38, 41, 122, 138, 191;
 ii 49, 58, 62, 89, 172, 189;
 iii 92, 114; iv 235; v 126, 140;
 vii 196
 23 N 11, ii 62; ix 43
 23 N 30, i 75
 23 O 32, i 14
 23 P 2, iii 1
 23 P 3, i 191, 225; ii 62, 92, 227;
 iii 92
 23 P 13, i 76
 23 Q 1, viii 64
 23 Q 9, viii 64
 24 P 6, iv 48
 24 P 8, viii Suppl. 1, 37; ix 92
 24 P 9, v 226
 24 P 12, iv 47
 24 P 21, iv 48
 24 P 29, v 142
 24 P 31, iv 48
 Stowe A iv 3, iv 211
 — B iv 1, v 19, 40, 73, 142, 161,
 226; viii 134
 — B iv 2, iii 148; iv 235; vi 116;
 viii 64
 — C i 2, ii 221
 — C ii 3, Suppl. viii 37; ix 92
 — C iv 2, v 49
 — D iv 1, v 19
 — D iv 2, v 113, 145, 201
 — F v 3, ix 1
 TCD E 3. 30, x 143

(Manuscripts)

- TCD H 1. 6, i 75
 H 1. 11, i 191; iii 92; iv 120;
 vi 114, 116
 H 1. 13, i 75
 H 1. 15, i 76
 H 1. 17, ii 163
 H 2. 5, i 75
 H 2. 7, vi 132
 H 2. 15, iii 135; x 144
 H 2. 17, viii 1; Suppl. 37
 H 3. 7, x 143
 H 3. 10, i 76
 H 3. 17, i 123, 216; iii 116, 135;
 iv 40 n.; v 72; viii 100, 120;
 ix 75, 115, 116
 H 3. 18, i 67, 210, 214; ii 2, 95;
 iii 143 n.; v 201; viii 170; ix 43,
 74, 116
 H 3. 23, iv 48
 H 4. 15, iv 209
 H 4. 22, vii 240, 242, 244
 H 4. 25, iv 47
 H 5. 9, ix 1
 H 5. 15, ix 28
 H 5. 30, ix 72
 Yellow Book of Lecan, i 43, 113;
 ii 1 n., 2, 18, 189; iii 1; iv 17 n.,
 121; v 18, 113, 226; viii 64, 133,
 156; x 92
 Marstrander, Carl, How Fiachna mac
 Baedáin obtained the kingdom of
 Scotland, v 113
 — The two deaths, v 120
 — Bídth críanna, v 126
 — Ogham XOI, v 144
 — How Samson slew the Gesteda, v 145
 — Irish emun, emuin, v 160
 — Sechrán na Banimpire v 161
 — Dative anmaimm, v 200
 — The deaths of Lugaid and Derb-
 forgaill, v 201
 — Snám dá éin, v 219, 248
 — A new version of the Battle of
 Mag Rath, v 226
 — Miscellaneous, v 250
 Mediæval Ireland, Popular science in,
 ix 61

- Mesca Ulad, ix 118
- Metrics, vi 103, 154; vii 10; viii 161;
ix 77, 80, 82; accent, Music and,
i 36
- Meyer, Kuno, Comad Manchin Léith,
i 38
- Comad croiche Crist, i 41
- Daniél Húa Liathaide's advice to
a woman, i 67
- Cailte cecinit, i 72
- The death of Conla, i 113
- The boyish exploits of Finn, i 180
- A collation of Críth gablach and
a treatise on Cró and Díbad, i 209
- The song of Créde ii 15
- The hermit's song, ii 55
- Miscellanea, ii 84
- A poem ascribed to Suibne Geilt,
ii 95
- Duties of a husbandman, ii 172
- A religious poem, iii 13
- The expulsion of the Déssi, iii 135
- Eve's lament, iii 148
- Colman's farewell to Colman, iii 186
- John Strachan, iii 200
- The Irish mirabilia in the Norse
Speculum Regale, iv 1
- Colum Cille cc., iv 17
- Brian Borumha, iv 68
- A Collection of poems on the
O'Donnells, iv 183
- Gauls in Ireland, iv 208
- Laud 615, v 7
- Verses from a chapel dedicated to
Patrick, v 110
- Rules of assonance in Irish poetry,
vi 103
- Four religious poems, vi 112
- The march roll of the men of
Leinster, vi 121
- Quantitative assonance, vi 154
- An Old Irish parallel to the motive
of the bleeding lance, vi 157
- The guesting of Athirne, vii 1
- On *deáide* rhyme, vii 10
- Notice of, ix 181
- Meyer's Primer of Irish Metrics, Notes
on, viii 161
- Mid-sixteenth century numbers and
phrases, vii 18
- Mocu, Maccu, iii 42
- Modern Irish, Analogy in the verbal
system of, i 139; Future tense in,
ii 36; impv. pl., ix 68; vocative, ix 85
- Mog Ruith, iv 231; x 133n.; Behead-
ing of John the Baptist by, iv 173
- Monastic grant in the Book of Durrow,
x 135
- Monastic rules, i 191; ii 58, 62, 227,
229; iii 92
- Mongán, viii 155
- Moytura, First Battle of, viii 1
- Mulierum consortia, ix 147
- Munsters, the five, ii 49
- Music: an Ossianic song, i 34
- Mutation of initial consonants in the
Old Welsh verb, iii 20
- Mutation of verb after preverbal part-
icles, iii 18
- NOMINATIVE and vocative, ix 85, 92
- Nominative pl. of masc. -u-stems, i 1
- Norse loan-word in Irish, v 251
- O- adjective stems, i 4
- Ó (Ua) Briain, Muirchertach, x 139
- Ó (Ua) Brocháin, Mael Ísu, vi 112
- Ó Ceallaigh William, his Christmas
feast to the poets, v 50
- Ocha, Ochann, viii 75
- Ó Cléirigh, an tAthair Tomás, vi 129
- Mac Con, vi 126
- O'Connor Don, Book of, viii 78 (see
under Manuscripts)
- Ó (Hua) Cortén, Gilla Adamnáin, x 140
- Ó Dálaigh, Cearbhall, iv 47
- Ó Dálaigh, Gofraidh Fionn, v 50
- Lochluinn, vi 127
- Ó Dálaigh Fionn, iv 189
- O'Davoren's Glossary, Note on, ix 157
- Ó Dochartaigh, Aodh, viii 79
- O'Donnells, a collection of poems on
the, iv 183
- O'Donoghue, Tadhg (*pseud.* Tórna)
— Modernizations of Old Irish verse,
i 66

- O'Donoghue, Advice to a prince,
ix 43
- Ó Duinn, Gilla na Naem, x 74, 89
- Oengus Mac Ind Óc, vii 210
- Ogham XOI, v 144
- Ó Gnímh, Fer Flatha, iv 189
- Ó (Úa) Hartacáin, Cináed, vii 210
- Ó (Húa) Hénluáin, Gilla na Noem,
x 140
- Ó hEodhusa (Heoghasa), an Bráthair
Bocht Giolla Brigde, alias Bonabh-
entura, viii 195; iv 185
- Eochaidh, iv 183-4, 189
- Giolla Brighde, iv 185; viii 195
- Ó (Húa) Húadgaile, Dublittir, x 140
- Ó Huiginn, Donnchadh Caoch, vi 128
- Maol Seachlainn, iv 189
- Ruaidhri Ruadh, iv 188
- Tadhg Dall, iv 184, 189
- Tadhg Óg, iv 189
- O'Keeffe, David, Address to, iv 209;
v 70
- O'Keeffe, J. G., Colman mac Duach
and Guaire, i 43
- CúChulinn and Conlaech, i 123
- The rule of Patrick, i 216
- Cáin Domnaig, ii 189
- A poem on the Day of Judgment,
iii 29
- A poem on the observance of
Sunday, iii 143
- Mac dá Cherda and Cummaine Foda,
v 18
- The ancient territory of Fermoy,
x 170
- O'Keeffe, J. G., and John Strachan, Táin
Bó Cúailnge from YBL, Suppl. i-iii,
vi
- O'Kelleher, A., A hymn of invocation,
iv 235
- Old-Irish forms, i 1
- Old-Irish, A fragment of, ii 221;
iii 207
- Old-Irish Homily, An, iii 1
- Old-Irish parallel to the motive of the
bleeding lance, vi 157
- Ó (Húa) Liathaide, Daniél, i 67
- Ó Lothcháin, Cuan, iv 91
- Ó Máille, Tomás, Crist rocrochad,
iii 194
- Contributions to the history of
verbs of existence in Irish, vi 1
- The authorship of the Culmen, ix 71
- Miscellanea, x 111
- Miscellaneous notes, x 155
- Ó Maoil Chonaire, Torna, ix 65
- Ó Murchadha, Seán na Raithíneach,
iv 209
- Ó Neachtain, Eoghan, Tochmarc
Fearbhlaide iv 47
- O'Neill, Joseph, Cath Boinde, ii 173
- The rule of Ailbe of Emly, iii 92
- O'Nowlan, T. P., The quarrel about
the loaf, i 128
- A prayer to the archangels, ii 92
ordeals, ix 115
- Ó Raghallaigh, Pilip (mac Aodha
Conallaigh), vi 126-7, 129
- O'Rahilly, T. F., Miscellanea, ix 12, 95
- The vocative in modern Irish, ix 85
- The history of the Stowe Missal,
x 95
- A note on the Culmen, x 109
- Ó Réille, Pilib Óg, vi 129
- O'Reilly, Turlough, ix 1
- O'Reillys, A book of the, vi 125
- Ó (Ua) Rígbardáin, Tadc, vii 121
- O'Rourke's wife, poem by, ix 1
- Ó Ruairc, Aodh, ix 2
- Ó Troighthigh, Domhnall Albanach,
ix 64
- PALAEOGRAPHICAL notes, vii 114,
viii 117; see also vi 161
- Palatalization, iii 50
- Palladius, Professor Zimmer and the
deaconship of, iv 233
- Pangur bán, i 66
- Paor, Áine de, The common authorship
of some Book of Leinster texts,
ix 118
- Patrick, Pedigree of, vi 117; verses
from chapel dedicated to, v 110;
St. Victricius and, vii 13
- Patrick's Hymn, On a line in, vii 239
- Penitential, An Irish, vii 121; ix 30

- Personal names, i 107; iii 172; iv 67, 168, 230; v 44, 68, 109; viii 62, 97, 189; ix 173; x 185
- Place-names, i 110; ii 52, 69; iii 36; iv 67, 169, 230; v 44, 68, 109; viii 75, 146, 188; ix 174; x 68, 187
- physiology of the emotions, ix 61
- plague, tract on, x 143
- Plummer, Charles, Cain Eimíne Báin, iv 39
- Notes on some passages in the Brehon Laws, viii 127; ix 31, 109; x 113
- Prayer for tears, A, vi 113
- Prayer to Christ for help, vi 114
- Prayer to the archangels, ii 92; v 112
- Preverbal particles, Initial changes after, iii 18
- and infixed elements, viii 108
- Priest and the bees, The, ii 82
- Prognostications from the raven and the wren, viii 120
- QUANTITATIVE assonance, vi 154
- Quarrel about the loaf, The, i 128
- Quidam Scotigena, viii 150
- Quiggin, E. C., The -s-preterite in Middle-Irish, iv 191
- A Book of the O'Reillys, vi 125
- RAVEN and wren, Prognostications from, viii 120
- Religious poems, ii 89; iii 13; vi 112
- Riagul Chiarain, ii 227
- Riagul Cormaic maic Culendáin, ii 63
- Riagul in Choimded, (i 191) ii 59
- Riagul na manach liath, ii 229
- Rice, Stephen, iv 209
- Right hand and left hand, Two Irish expressions for, iii 11
- Riming of long with short vowels, The alleged, viii 167
- Rule of Ailbe of Emly, iii 92
- Rule of Patrick, i 216
- SAINTS, Irish, ages of, v 1
- Saint Gall incantation against headache, viii 100
- Saint Sechnall, Longobardic origin of, iv 74
- Samson and the Gesteda, v 145
- Saxons in Ireland, vii 244
- Scarre, A. M., The beheading of John the Baptist by Mogh Ruith, iv 137
- School of Irish Learning, Reports, i, iii, iv, v, vi, vii, viii, ix, x
- Scotti and Atecotti, a correction, x 112
- Scribes, Some practices of Irish, ii 84
- Sechrán na Banimpire, v 161; ix 26
- Selsker, x 129
- Simon Magus, x 131
- Snám dá éin, v 219, 248
- Sommervelt, Alf, On the form *imparrá*, viii 126
- Modern Irish imperative pl. 2 in -*gí*, ix 68
- A reflex of the prehistoric change of *ai: a*, ix 70
- Speculum Regale, Irish mirabilia in, iv 1
- s-preterite in Middle Irish, iv 191
- Stokes, Whitley, The Eulogy of CúRoí, ii 1
- On two Irish expressions for right hand and left hand, iii 11
- The Evernew Tongue, ii 96; iii 34
- Tidings of Conchobar mac Nessa, iv 18
- Stowe Missal, the history of, x 95
- Strachan, John, Atakta i 1
- Anecdote: Hymn to the Blessed Virgin, i 122; Hermit's song, i 138
- The infixed pronoun in Middle Irish, i 153
- An Old-Irish metrical Rule, i 191; ii 58
- Welsh Ry- = Irish Ro- of possibility, ii 60
- Cormac's Rule, ii 62
- Further remarks on Welsh Ry, ii 215
- Two monastic rules, ii 227
- An old Irish homily, iii 1
- On some mutations of initial consonants in the Old Welsh verb, iii 20

Strachan, J., Obituary notice of, and bibliography, with portrait, iii 200
 Strachan, J., and J. G. O'Keeffe, Táin Bó Cúailnge from YBL, Suppl. i-iii, vi
 Substantive verb, history of Irish, vi 1 ff.; impersonal forms of, i 49 ff.
 Suibne Geilt, A poem ascribed to, ii 95
 Suidigud Tellaig Temra, iv 124
 Sunday, Epistle concerning, ii 189; poem on the observance of, iii 143
 TÁIN BÓ Cúailnge, ix 118, 159; YBL version of, Suppl. i-iii, vi
 Táin Bó Flidais, On, viii 133
 Tara, kingship of, viii 101; Manor of, iv 121
 tattooing, ix 30
 Tears, A prayer for, vi 113
 Tenga Bhithnua, ii 98
 t(h), d, verbal stems ending in, i 10, x 111
 Three wishes, The, vi 116
 Thurneysen, R., On certain initial changes in the Irish verb after preverbal particles, iii 18
 — A third copy of the guesting of Athirne, vii 196
 Tighernach, see Annals of
 Tochmarc Emere, On, ix 98
 Tochmarc Étaíne vii 212
 Tochmarc Fearbhlaide, iv 47
 Tóiteán tighe Finn, i 16
 Tonsure, Roman and Celtic, x 130 ff.
 Topography, see Place-names

Tórna, see O'Donoghue, Tadhg
 Trácht Fuirbthen, ii 69.
 Two deaths, The, v 120

UA in (surnames) see Ó
 Uí Maccu Uais, ix 55
 -u-stems, nom. pl. masc., i 1

VERBAL stems ending in aspirated t, d, i 10; x 111

Verbal system of Modern Irish, Analogy in, i 139

Verbs of existence in Irish, Contributions to the history of, vi 1

Victricius (St.) of Rouen and St. Patrick, vii 13

Vocative in Modern Irish, The, ix 85; see also ix 92

WALSH, Paul, A poem on Ireland, viii 64

— Ocha, Ochann, viii 75

— Uí Maccu Uais, ix 55

Welsh ry- = Irish ro- of possibility, ii 60, 215; Old Welsh verb, iii 20

Withe, The magic, ix 159

Wren, prognostication from, viii 120

Wulff, Winifred, A tract on the plague, x 143

Würzburg Glosses 21 d 4, ix 180

ZIMMER and the deaconship of Palladius, iv 233

II INITIAL LINES OF POEMS

(Isolated quatrains occurring in prose texts are not as a rule recorded)

ABAIR riom a Chomhdháin, v 40
 A bairgen atái i ngabud, i 128
 A ben bennacht fort ná ráidh, i 68
 A bhuachail bo Eachdhroma, iv 61
 A chlann Nemid na nert mor, viii 4
 A Christ cobra tair chucum, vi 114
 A Dhuibdhil an ccluinti in gháir, iv 59

A dhuine chuirios an crann, viii 195
 A fír féil, iv 17
 Aithbi damsá cen bes mara, vii 240
 Am crín indiu i Comor chúan, iv 158
 A Muire mín maithingen, i 122
 An abrai rim a Chomgain, v 20
 Anocht is uaigneach Éire, viii 192
 Apair dam fri mac Saráin, iii 96

A reilec laech Leithe Cuinn, ii 164
 As éol dam sund amne, iv 134
 Ata senchas aile dó, v 222

Ba maith mo sé sethracha, v 82
 Bec innocht lúth mo dá lúá, i 72
 Bennocht ocus édrochta, iv 120
 Berach oach aircelt(r)ach, vii 6, 198
 Bóraithe baile na ríogh, iv 72
 Bráth ní ba beg a brisim, iii 29
 Bui cori sin dun, ii 20

CAID é'r'd do bhí ar do dhinéar agud,
 ii 79

Ceand Congail so forsin raith, v 244
 Celebraid CuChulainn dam, v 209
 Cetnat cromm lomm lesc, vii 6, 199
 Cid fris ndechaid assa thír, vi 157
 Clanna Israél uli, iv 174
 Cóic hurrunda Éirind, iv 152
 Cóic Mumain i Mumain móir, ii 50
 Codladh dochodlus aréir v 43
 Colla Uais enmac aige, ix 57
 Comae riaguil in Choimded, i 192
 Corann liath lethet baisi, ii 229
 Creidimsi Crist israeracht, i 41
 Crist rocrochad choem ar chend, iii 194

DECH longa fíched ar cet, viii 12
 Dénaid cain Domnaigh Dé dil, iii 143
 Derbforgaill bruinne gel bán, v 212
 Derec anocht corr mo chruite, iv 60
 De sathairn ba sén go rath, viii 14
 Dia lem fri cech sníomb, iv 236
 Diambad messe bad rí réil, ix 45
 Dia mba trebthach ba trebor, ii 172
 Dia ngaba apgitir Lagen, vi 121
 Dith ar feraib fosugud, viii 56
 Do bhennaigh Lasair an aig, v 102
 Dubaib rathib rogemrid, vii 2, 197
 Dum subito properas dulces invisere
 terras, iii 188
 Dúthracar a Maic Dé bí, i 39

EISEIRGI do éirigh Dia, iv 112
 Eri iarthar talman tortigh, x 76

FADA bheith gan aoibhneas ann, i 95
 Fand indiu mo beatha buan, iv 154

Fedm fresdal friteolamb, viii 10
 Féuch féin an obairsi a Aodh, ix 2
 Filidh Éireann go haoiteach, v 50
 Fó sin samrad sithistar vii 4, 198
 Freccair meisi, a Meic Coisi ix 176
 Fuaruscloch na cloich nelmhe, iv 55
 Fuarus inber soirchi sunt, ii 95
 Fuat ben tSlainge ní cam lib (2 qu.),
 viii 16

GABRIEL lim i nDomhnaighibh ii 92
 Gaibh do chúil isin gcarcair, i 66
 Glass uar eriach aigide, vii 4, 197

HÉIRIU cia fíarfaidir díim, iv 128

IMTHIGID a chlann Nemid, viii 4
 Indisfed a Nuada nair, viii 52
 In tarban treballach vii 6, 198
 Intlecht i ndreich sech cech raind,
 ix 62

Iomda ar Lasair ferta amhra, v 90
 is fodeirc damsá indiu, iv 150
 Is mebul dom imradud, iii 14
 Istam Patricius sanctus sibi vindicat
 aulam, v 110
 It e saigdi goine suain, ii 15

Lasair inghean Ronáin réidh, v 80, 84

MA asbera a dheoraidh, ii 227
 M'aenuran im airiclan, ii 55; i 138
 mairg forsa mbenfaidis (2 qu.), viii 22
 Maith scel ata le Duibhdhil, iv 52
 Mé Eba ben Ádhaimh uill, iii 148
 mescad gan mes milide, viii 50
 Mise agus Pangur Bán i 66
 Mochen mata moaigther, vii 5, 199
 M'oenaran im aireglan, i 138; ii 55
 Mór loites lucht an indlaig, iv 212
 Mo theora ucse forsin Ríg, vi 116

NIA ar bárcuibh cais gach taidhc,
 vi 128

Ní celit baill Congaile, v 244
 Ní comfada fásas gach slat (2 qu.), v 142
 Ní dúal cairde ar creich ngeimhil,
 ix 162

Ni fhuil bronnadh sed ar chleir (2 qu.),
v 142

Ni hadha dom anmuin apairt, ii 3, 28
Noimh na cceithre ráithe, i 226

O OCHT kalainn Aibril ain, ix 65

O sliab Belgadain don Benn (1 qu.),
viii 26

QUID vermendensis memorem tot milia
plebis, v 110

RAITHE fo foiss fogomur, vii 2, 197

Ráith Ráithleann ráith Chuire is Chéin,
i 98

Robdar saera robdur sruithi, vii 242

Robhennachsa is Ronán, v 94

Rob tu mo bhoile, ii 89

Roddet a hInis find Fail, viii 67

Rop soraid in sét-sa, vi 112

SÁMUD buan briathar-isel, ii 63

Sanais int Shatain do chéin, ix 67

Scel lem duib. oic dar muir, viii 18

Sect o. f. n., vii 219

Sén dollotar Ulaid, x 93

Snám da éin na eoin dia tá, v 221

TAIRPTECH mar tegait uaidh,
viii 32

Teinnusnach tucaid na sluaig,
viii 42

Temair Breg baile na fian, iv 92

Temair sár in sossadh, v 322

Tene trom trichemrúad vii 8, 199

Tibis m[th]éoil is m'irrlabra, viii 20

Truagh annsin a láithrech lís, i 16

Tuc dam a Dé móir, vi 113

UATHMAR an oidhche anocht, i 96

Uchán do lámh a Dhuibhghil, iv 62

III WORDS AND FORMS STUDIED

(See also Glossaries in Index I)

IRISH:

á, v 252

ad-haim, x 112

aes, x 121

aidim, x 118

áirbacc giunnae, x 132 ff.

áirem, ix 109

aititiu, x 122

al, ii 87

amares -is, v 251

amarc, amasc ix 30

amlach, x 129

amrae, x 158

anfuigell ix 29

angeis, x 128

anime, ainimigim, x 115

anmaimm, v 200

ar-accaí, ix 113

arg, iii 190

ar-labrur, x 128

arnach, ernach, ix 116

ar-neut, x 111

(Irish)

as-bonnaím, x 127

as-obbaim, x 127

athide, ix 117

baile (in place-names), x 170

bó thúir, vii 26

bunóc, ix 16

caer Muige Raigne, ix 34

cate i 9

cé v 144

cenntuir, ix 157

cia, cid, i 6

co(with), x 158

coimded(), ix 33

coimge, ix 33, 36-8

coimtig, ix 35

comairem, x 115

comdeitiu, x 123

compert noem, ix 115

(Irish)

conمبرad, viii 160
 consníther, ix 30
 consuither, ix 30
 cote i 9
 culmen, ix 71; x 109
 cumal senorba, x 113
 cumsan(n)ad, x 123

 dano, x 150
 d(h)e, x 155
 deiscéim, ix 157
 deitiu, x 122
 didiu, x 155
 dítiu, x 122
 dorearúasat, viii 99

 eachlach urláir, ix 15, 95
 ecmacht, ix 40
 emu(i)n, v 160
 Eogan, ix 27
 éola, éula, i 11
 ernach, ix 116
 ethaide, ix 117

 Fálbi (VALUBI), ix 70
 fálchú, faelchú, ix 70
 fálte, fáilte, ix 70
 farraid, forraid, ix 20, 96
 fer foirse, ix 110
 fer midba, x 120
 flúirse, ix 18
 fo-fichim, x 126
 foilmir, x 125
 foirse, ix 110-12
 foleim, x 125-6
 fol(ei)mech, x 125
 folingim, x 124
 folmhaise, ix 19
 foltmaisi, ix 39
 fo-rae, fo-rai, x 126-7
 forcethra, ix 111
 forrach ix 158
 forraid, ix 20

 giun(n)ach, x 144
 giun(n)ad, x 133 ff.
 giunnae, x 132 ff.
 greis, ix 157

(Irish)

Hiruath, v 250

 iarmbreth(emn)as, x 114
 iar(n)giun(n)ach, x 133 ff.
 imcoir, ix 41
 imparrá, viii 126
 imdime, x 123
 imditui, x 123
 im(m)thelcud, x 116
 indid, innach, i 12
 indinni-se, i 12
 in-neuth, x 111
 inuait, ix 29
 is ónd athir dó, ix 180

 lá air, ix 158
 Laithlinne, v 250
 lám bennachtan, lám soscéla,
 Lochlann, v 201, 250
 Lothlind, v 250

 macc (7 raith), ix 113
 magar, iii 190
 mag-ar, iii 191
 maidir le, mar le, ix 12, 95
 marthanach, ix 116
 mecon Bunain, ix 34
 méite, x 191
 midba, x 120
 muín, ix 29

 ó ais, ii 87

 pais, ix 157

 radhairse, ix 19
 reidhse, ix 18
 relic, ix 114
 ro-, ii 60
 ro-id, x 118

 senorba, x 113
 sgiath dítin, x 117
 sí, i 5
 sibín, ix 24
 side, i 5
 síleach, ix 22
 sinnach, v 252
 sirid, viii 196

(Irish)

sla(g)brand, slagrann, v 251

som, i 5

suír, v 112

(co) taite n-imbuile, x 110

tásc, viii 124 n.

telcud, telgun, x 116

temathar, x 123

teóra, vii 27

toircéba, iii 191

tórann, vii 27

torbe, ix 32

traig, ix 157

-tuit, x 193

túr, vii 26

-u, x 110

udhmad, x 119

uidim, x 118

OGAM FORMS

XI, XOI, v 144

VALUBI, ix 70

HIBERNO-ENGLISH:

connew, iii 185

cuddye, iii 184

gully con, iii 184

gully cree, iii 184

kerntye, iii 185

mart, iii 185

mustron (?), iii 185

shebang, shebeen, ix 24

sorowhen, iii 184

south, iii 185

srab, iii 185

WELSH:

nwy (nyw), iii 28

ny, iii 21

rhy, iii 23

rwy (ryw), iii 28

ry, ii 60, 215

E. K.

Tug Mumhain do mhac a mhná . an tslat dar chubhaidh an¹ **cró**

doba² creach is a chúl ría . muna beth Día na ndúl dó.

Ní lugha a ghégh Bhai do-bearair . a séd³ **eraí** na dheaghaidh dhuit.⁴

[*Only in P*]

1630 Gan **chráoithe** do dhénuimh dhúinn . gan dráoithe re déghuin⁵ néll.

88. ⁶**RÓD**, don ród, méd an róid, na róid, na róide, dona ródaibh, dona róidibh, méd na ród, méd na róideadh, féch⁷ róda 7 róide.

Ród rád, fód, fád, inann ghabhaid⁸, ^bcirt ar a comhair aca^b.

Fada na **róide** gu Róimh . ní⁹ móide aga mh'anóir¹⁰.

Ní bhía¹¹ gráds ar bhúachail bó¹² . dá¹³ ró an fádsa Túathail tú.

^bA inghean Aonghasa an óigfir¹⁴ . t'aolbbasa¹⁵ fa fáidibh¹⁶

^ban eas do-ní gach ní ar éigin . bí ar mo leas gu láidir.

89. ¹⁷**OIGHIR**, don oighir, mac an oighir, na hoighir¹⁸, dona hoighribh¹⁹, meic²⁰ na n-oighreadh, marbh²¹ oighre, 7 adubhradh gurub íad na hoighre²² 7 mar ghabhus as²³ .c. ann.

Oighir eighir, Céiteamhain .f., inonn ghabhaid.

Arna oidhidh²⁴ a ngliaidh Ghall . clann Bhriain is²⁵ oighir don funn²⁶.

1635 Aoibhinn mh'aisling a nEamhain . a maidin²⁷ chiúin **Chéiteamhain**.

90. ¹⁷**FEART** (ón úaigh), don firt, don feart, méd an fearta, na fearta, dona feartaibh, méd na bhfeart, sir fearta abháin.

Ocht troighe an feart²⁸ fa bfoile²⁹ . seacht troighe in gach feart eile³⁰.

Ní dhechaidh dér a richt ríamh . nár fégh clár ós t'firt a Aodh.

91. **FLAITH**, don flaith, mac an flatha [ó chiort P], mac na flatha [ó chanamhuin P], na flaithe, dona flaithibh, meic³¹ na bhflaitheadh, marbh³² flaithe . ³³mac na flatha .l. moladh na dhíaigh ó nach fuil féin acht do chanamhain, mac na flatha moire .l.³³

¹ a P	² dobudh P	³ an séd P	⁴ doít C ²
⁵ dúighuin P	⁶ om H	⁷ gabh C ² , gan P	
⁸ íad P	⁹ bhú C	¹⁰ mánóir C ² , monóir P	¹¹ bhí P
¹² mbó P	¹³ go P	¹⁴ óigir C	¹⁵ -bhósa C
¹⁶ fáidibh CC ²	¹⁷ om. HP; cf. § 95		¹⁸ oighir C
¹⁹ oighribh C	²⁰ mic C	²¹ iar C ²	²² oighre C
²³ budh C ²	²⁴ oighidh C, oidhigh C ²		²⁵ dob C ²
²⁶ fonn C ²	²⁷ madain C ²	²⁸ san (s <i>del.</i>) bfeart C ²	
²⁹ bfoile C ²	³⁰ sgach feart oile C ²	³¹ mic C	
³² fech C ² , gan P	³³⁻³⁸ .l. moladh .b. ar flaith (air) HP		

Cuirn chlach n-úaine re n-aghaidh . gúaille na **bfíath** re froighidh¹ .l.
 1640 Atáid **flatha** sa bfuil uime . nach racha tuir Chuille am cheann .l.
 Mac na **flatha** gile ó² gháol . tighe a táobh lacha do lín .l.

[*Nót in CC²*]

Ó nach tig díim aithe mh'huile³ . na **flaithi** as díir dá dhíghuilt .c.

92. ⁴**SÚIL**, don tsúil, méid na súla, na súile, dona súilibh,
 méid na súl, féch⁵ súile, ^améid na súileadh⁶, ní fuil ceart na aghaidh,
^b7 adeirtheas nach cóir hé ar a dhobhinne^{ab}.

Re hÉmann atám⁷ ag tnúdh . némhann ar lár a lethsúl .l.

Mac Úna atám ar a thí . ní rí⁸ mo lán súla acht sé .c.

93. ⁹**ADHAIGH**, don oidhchi méid na hoidhche¹⁰ na
 hoidhchi, dona hoidhchibh, méid na n-oidhcheadh, sir¹¹ oidhchi.

1645 A tigh bhrughadh dh'iath Uisnigh¹² . tríath Uladh an **adhaighsin**¹³.

94. ¹⁴**UBHALL**, don ubhall, méid an ubhaill, na hubhla,
¹⁵dona hubhlaibh, méid na n-ubhall, gad¹⁶ ubhla¹⁵.

Cnúas cumbra¹⁷ nar chóir¹⁸ do bhoing . dob¹⁹ ubhla óir na **hubhaill** .l.

95. **EISRÍAD**, don eisríad, méid an eisríada, na heisríada²⁰,
²¹dona heisríadaibh, méid na n-eisríad, croith²² eisríada²¹

²³[Reimíadh, roimíadh, rímh]iadh, soimhiadh, dímhíadh, inand
 ghabhaid²⁴.

An Tadhg do mhallach Mac Liag . do chraith²⁵ badhbh air a **heisríad**²⁶

^bgun Tadhg do bheannach do bhí . gach teallach ard fa uirrí²⁷.

^aUrriam dhóibh ní²⁸ **doimhiadh**²⁹ d'fíir . coimbind³⁰ nglóir coimhfíal
 gcroidheadh³¹.

^{ab}Nodlaig do bhádhais ag Brian . gum shochar is gum **soimhiadh**³².

¹ flath risin bfroighidh C

² oa C²

³ an uile C

⁴ H gives súil and Flaith in one paragraph.

⁵ iar H, gan P

⁶ 7 add. C, .l. ar a ghráinne add. P.

⁷ ga tam H

⁸ rígh C

⁹ om. HP

¹⁰ óidhchi C

¹¹ siobl- C²

¹² -idh C

¹³ aghaidhsin CC²

¹⁴ om. H

¹⁵ 15 7 mar sin sí C

¹⁶ gan P

¹⁷ cubhra C²P

¹⁸ na chóir C, nach .c. C²

¹⁹ is C²

²⁰ eisriada C

²¹ 7 mar sin C

²² íarr H, gan P

²³ C omits the portion in brackets.

²⁴ inand iat 7 na hanmanna so sí C gen gu comíada H, tingheall ionann
 7 so síos gion go comhfada iad P, then come the monosyllabic nouns.

²⁵ croith C³H

²⁶ arna eisriadh C

²⁷ urri C

²⁸ níor P

²⁹ domhiadh C

³⁰ coimhfíal CP

³¹ gcoigeadh C

³² šomhiadh C

1650 Gar dhúthcha¹ dháibh **remhiadh** roimhe . seinfian² Chláir Thoisge
Dá Thi.

³ Nír chaiti deit **rimhiadh** rinn . a mheic írial Í Uiginn.

[*Only in P*]

Do-beir sgath chuile ar an cconách . bal an uisgi a **heisriad**.

Mían, triall, riar, grían (na habhann), rían, míadh, gíall (doit),
díall deall (rit), íc, cis^a, íich, íath, tríath, fiadh (ó dhá chéill)^a,
coll call (ón phearsain), snímh, gnímh⁴, rímh, lídh, meall, geall (ón
phearsain), fin (acht canamhain aige), ⁵díon^b, díol⁵, díth^a, lugh^a
(ón luighe), logh (ó dhá chéill)⁶, modh (ón bhés)⁷, tol, tart, lucht,
bladh .f. [ón chlú HP], dul dcl, drud drod, brud brod [ón
brosdógh C²], thus, gus, eacht, feart^a (féile), cnicht, micht, firt^a
(féile), cead, cleas, treas (ón ghleó), eas (ón uisge), teacht tocht,
locht^a, dath, reacht^a (ó dhá chéill), smacht, nath, bac, ladh^b, ronn
(óir), lóch (an arbha), leas (ó dhá⁸ chéill), tosd tasd sosd^a sasd^a
tocht^b socht^b, ceard (ón duine), éd, sén, crécht^a, cécht, écht, fégh
fia .c. (fé fia .l.)^a, ég, béd, séd, (ón tslighidh⁹), bés, grés, ⁵mút
mót⁵ múd mód, áth, dán, snámh, cnámh^a, fúath, fúacht úacht^a,
lúach, Aedh¹⁰, fráoch (catha), bidhg beadhg, ridhg readhg, réd .c.
(ráed .l.), cath, drúcht, ^ariadh (ón phearsain), gean, feadh, eadh,
breachd, iarn¹¹, trácht (na coisi), feart (ón úaigh, acht don firt
aige dh'imarcaidh^b)^a, inann gabhaid¹² ^a7 eisriad, cirt¹³ ar a
comhair aca uile^a. [snúadh, céd, brúcht .fer., meas, firt fert (ón
mírbhail) HP. seas, glés, sdéd, déd, mám, leachd, roth, seadh, seal,
triuch, greagh¹⁴ .fer., dream¹⁵, fáth P].

^aab Caithfe dola ar chreich a gciana¹⁶ . Í Modha a leith **riara** ribh.

Sgol ina sgoil doiríara . ó¹⁷ **dhol** soín budh soidhíla.

1655 ^aEóin gá¹⁸ **coll**¹⁹ ad chorbhruidhin²⁰ . tonn féoir²¹ tar a himdhadhaibh.²²

^ab Nead nathrach do-ní do **choll** . a crond bhachlach is í and.

Móide síth **colla** a chána . nach frith²³ orra a hadmhála²⁴.

¹ Gar dhucha (ducha) CC², Nír dhutcha H, Níor thugta P

² geilfian H

³ om. C

⁴ grímh C

⁵⁻⁵ om. C

⁶ gu gerr on luach 7 on luighi HP

⁷ bés modh o eincheill araen^b HP

⁸ on da H

⁹ echtra H

¹⁰ adh C

¹¹ iarndocht P

¹² om. C, iat H

¹³ chirt C

¹⁴ greadh P

¹⁵ sic leg.? druim P

¹⁶ chreith a chianaib C

¹⁷ da HP

¹⁸ ghá C

¹⁹ choll CC², ccoll P

²⁰ -ghin CP

²¹ óir C

²² himghadhaibh C, nimdadaibh C², hiomdhuighibh P

²³ bhfrith C, bhfríoth P

²⁴ admhála C

- Gé táid¹ na dúile ag **díall** dó . mó do bhiadh dhúinne² re Día .l.
 aBláth slat ní dhathaigh an dream . ní **dheall** mac re hathair³ and.
 1660 Bean⁴ Bríain ní ba⁵ bean do rígh . a ndíaidh a lídh ar⁶ fear bFáil
 b.l. amás fír.ab
 abDo-béradh dhoidsi a dhlaí **dhín** . tír as foigsi⁷ do Láí láin .l. más fír.
 aCith a ló grianach gá⁸ **gheall** . do mheall mianach cnó tré choll.
Logh ris⁹ na dúanaibh budh¹⁰ deas . ar son úabhair na n-égeas.
 aGilla donn grúadhchorcra geal . dá mbean drong lúathmholta **logh**.
 1665 ab**Logh** ris gach ndúain ar domban . gan chrodh¹¹ ar úaim n-ealadhan¹²
 Táinic dhinn¹³ do chora a crois . do bhrígh in¹⁴ **tola** thugais.
 aCréd do-bhéradh sí ar a son . **tol** na clé do dhénamh dhamh
 b.l. manab¹⁵ cóir d'indsne airrchiseb.
 abCead¹⁶ umá mbiadh agá **mbrud** . fear nach rug ar Bhrian nó ar Blad.
 Téid¹⁷ sin má¹⁸ ucht is má¹⁸ fésóig . tig **brud**¹⁹ ar a bhánshúil.
 1670 aCúairt²⁰ gan lon ar muin in mheachta . gu bfuil ag²¹ cor **reachta**
 ar róis .l.²²
 aBuinne lindghlan²³ láimh re **leas** . gá theas ní²⁴ báil²⁵ indladh²⁶ as.
 aCách a chráobh Liag ar do **leas** . do sáor iad ar a n-aimhleas.
 Crích Énna²⁷ do úaigh²⁸ go²⁹ himel³⁰ . ní húair³¹ **séna** d'filleadh é.
 aNí léir ar úaigh²⁸ mór na mná . atá ar a húaim³² in fégh **fia**.
 1675 Do léigis³³ bél an ráoin rú . a bhrú do sgáoil an fégh **fia**.
 abDath na seasga ar a súil mhoill . dath na géisi ar a gualoinn
 auinge ar inghin an **chearda** . d'ingnibh cruinde cródhearga.
 abMór gus na géige mon³⁴ **ngnínmh** . sídh sa dtlus³⁵ mbréige do-bhér.
 aAs é a chairde ar fear **fina** . feadh díla³⁶ airgne úadha³⁷
 b.c. ón adhbhar sinb.
 aFearg iarla ní hinchombair³⁸ . gu searg **íarna** t'eachraidheadh.
 1680 aNí fuair fear a dhingmhála . 's do-chúaidh **eadh** a foghbhála.
 aGin gu full sé ar mhúr na mná . atá ar a rún an fé **fia** .l.
 abSlúaigh na sosd síth a mBanbha³⁹ . ar n-úaim crích ar cosg foghla.
 Muileann gach áonáith⁴⁰ ar abhainn . máoláith⁴⁰ gacha muilinn .l.
 Do hinfadh clar míoláir meamraim . an lán sí **dháin** dhealbhaím dit⁴¹ .l.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| ¹ ataid C ² H | ² dhúine CC ² | ³ athair C |
| ⁴ Raith H | ⁵ bhúdh C | ⁶ a C |
| ⁸ dhá C | ⁹ res P | ¹⁰ bú C |
| ¹² nelaghan C | ¹³ dhín C | ¹¹ cradh C |
| ¹⁴ síc H, na CP, na corr. to an C ² | ¹⁵ munab C ² | |
| ¹⁶ Cid C ² | ¹⁷ Tig P | ¹⁸ fá H |
| ²⁰ Cuaird P | ²¹ a CC ² | ¹⁹ brut P |
| ²³ lionnghlan P, fionngl- C ² | ²² mas fíor add. P | |
| ²⁵ áil CP | ²⁴ re treas nach P | ²⁶ ina C |
| ²⁹ gó a H | ²⁷ éna CC ² | ²⁸ fuaigh HP |
| ³³ uaimh C | ³⁰ imel C | ³¹ ní fuair C, nirbh uair H |
| ³⁵ san tlus C ² | ³² leighis C | ³⁴ mun C ² |
| ³⁸ hionchur ² P | ³⁶ ríomha P | ³⁷ í éna P |
| ⁴¹ dit C, dhuid H, dhuit P | ³⁹ mbhánbha C | ⁴⁰ -áth C |

- 1685 Beiridh úatha tochta a dteach¹ . lúacha² lochta na leibhbheath³.
^{ab}Íoc a fola as airde⁴ a cách . gnáth a chairde⁵ ag dola a ndíth.
 Doba⁶ **bidhg** anchuir d'ollamh . an **ridhg** anfaidh úaramar⁷.
^aBidhbha lé a chaidreabh do chealg . na aigneadh ní himdha⁸ **ridhg**
^aag snámh ar sruth finnghlan ard . Tadhg⁹ re^c guth mbidhbhadh
 ní¹⁰ **bidhg**.
^aMáol finnEachluinn a **fiadh** Grég . ag **riadh** sdéd n-ingeachruinn n-óg.

[Not in CC²]

- 1690 Do tennadh le digh **ndrúchta** . idh¹² dúnta um cheangal céchta.
 Dimbúan ón **brúcht** bánsoillsi . in **drúcht** innfúar álainnsi.

[Only in P]

- Sealg gliadh ag an chrúisin Chéin . **fiadh** Néill no gur dhúisigh dóibh.
 Maighre geal re **grian** na sreibhe . do lean an ghrian eile é.
 Adhaigh¹³ re n-imtheachd ar **séd** . gabhaidh **ég** mar inntleachd iad.
 1695 Tig do bhuing bhéime ar do **bhladh**¹⁴ . druim do char re a féili d'fior.
 As cloch **séda** an **feart** fa bfuil . no **céda** ag **teachd** dar thiomsuigh.
 A radharc úama do imdhigh . malart **snúadha** ar inghin as.
 Fúigfidh smál borb an bhrátha . bord gach átha lán lúatha.
 Soidhiola do Mhac a Mhuire . slat doisníomha an duine dhó.
 1700 Ná li Theamhrugh ar ó tTáil . ní náir dhí leanmhuin a lídh.
 Drud úaibh ar fúid an tochair . **drud** a fothuin chúain chluthair.
 Níorbh iongnadh a labhr[a] leasg . a measg biodhbhadh tarla a **ttoed**.
 Ní bhí a **ttochd** go teachda a slúaigh . gan bhúain **eachda** do ghort
 gháidh.
 Ní na thosd atá dá dheóin . an lá reóidh ag cosg an chúain.
 1705 **Béd** ar ttreóin do tháirreachduin . do bhrég dheóir ón dílleachduigh.
Deallaidh a clann re céile . béinne call earruigh úaine.
 D'Ó Chealluigh ní beanta ba . **fearta** an bheannuigh ní beaga.
 Cróch do-chúaidh na chamóguibh . mar **lóch** úaibh tré fuinneóguibh.

96. **TAL**, don tal, méid an tail, na tail, dona talaib, méid na tal, iar¹⁵ thala.

Tal, bal, sal^a, salt^a, cat, orc arc, cosg casg, alt^a, falc, mart, Art, brath [gerr¹⁶ H], lúan, gúal, úan, rós, pór, Pól, tál [an tsáoir P], clár, pár, sál (an mhara¹⁷), ágh^{ab}, sdán, sár, tár, áer, cláen, [raon CC²], dael, fraech (an tsléibhe), saor, maor, láogh, sódh (ón impódh), clódh cládh (ón phersain), ór, glór glár, ^afúan, búar, cnúas^a, cúadh, cúan (ón fáirge^b, acht canamhain aige)^a, túar túr (in ghuirte)^a, túr

¹ astteach P

² luatha CP

³ litreach P

⁴ aird C

⁵ an cairde CC²

⁶ Do bhean P

⁷ úaramhar C, fúaramar P

⁸ ní hiumgha C, as iomdha P

⁹ tug C

¹⁰ bidhbhumi C

¹¹ Maoil CC²

¹² igh H, ig P

¹³ Agh^a P

¹⁴ bhlagh P

¹⁵ tug CC², tug ... lat H, gan P

¹⁶ go gearr P

¹⁷ mhar C

súr (ón iarraidh), úr (ó dhá chéill)^a, brúdh, fudh^b, crúdh^a (ó dhá chéill)^b, triúr, liúdh, iúl eól, diúl deól, breódh, sgeódh, leódh, gleódh (ó dhá¹ chéill), sríán, fíar^a, Níall, Cían, míach (arbha)^{a2}, gíall [ó dhá chéill P], íasg, fál, mál, grán, lár, Dál^a (gCais, acht sé gan illradh³), fadhb⁴, Tadhg, bard, tarm, arm, arg, cur, sgur⁵ (an eich), sbarr, barr, marbh, carn^a, fann, bás, bád (acht indsgne .b. and), dódh⁶, óg ág [ó éenchéill H], lód [lógH HP], slúagh⁷ slógh, rón, lón, all, allt⁸, bann^a, tásg, slán, easlán, trén (ort⁵), édtren, ládh^a (ón ladhar), linn⁸ (ón abhainn¹⁰), pus^a, glas, brón, smól smúal [smál P], inand⁷ so¹¹ síis, ¹²acht so síis¹² do .b. dhá n-imarcaidh, tarr, dalbh, smál, sreódh, sgíath, gas, smúas, uall .f. (ón uall innud¹³, 7 do .b. ón ghuth), blaosg [pláosg P], cúan (na¹⁴ con), inann ghabhaid, ard, balbh, mór^a an tráth as .f. na triúr ó chéill mholta inann 7 tal^a.

[Only in P]

balc, bán, dáor, dúal, banbh, carr, súan, fúar úar, luadh (ón iomrádh), fán, líon, rúsg, úsg, son, don, ríasg, cíar, táosg, bádh, cáomh, leasg (an tráth as .fer.).

Gu ndeach mé san¹⁵ magh¹⁶ neamhdha . mas é tal mo¹⁷ Thigherna.
1710 Dar lat noch a bal¹⁸ beandacht . damh ceandacht don mhac mhallacht.
Mo¹⁹ ghuin doba aimhdheas²⁰ d'arm . ná cuir dalbh na²¹
aimhleas orm.

Gach dúil bhalbh a fuil foghar . muir dhá²² mholadh tarm teineadh.
ab Alainn²³ snúadh do chéibhe caime . réidhe²⁴ in ghrúadh is²⁵ fainne
in folt .l.

ab Anaid ar cúlaibh crand²⁶ sean . ar sbarr dúnaidh fa dereadh .c.
1715 Ní théid cridhe dúinte dall . tar sbarr chúirte nimhe anunn.
Nocha snámh²⁷ leac bhfúar a²⁸ fale . breac a cúadh lán do leamhnacht.
Gá d'ulc bogar an bhása . tobar grása a n-uchd Ísa .l.
Fear bratha noch a bí ar²⁹ bhidhbhaidh . acht ri³⁰ Lacha bindghlain
Bó³¹ .l.

ab Do gheall Séafraidh sáor an luighe . nach géabhthair áor dhuine dhó.

¹ on da C ² H	² ó dhá cheill P	³ acht gan illradh aigi C ² P
⁴ fadhbh CP	⁵ om. C	⁶ dogh dógh MSS
⁷ slúadh C	⁸ alt CH	⁹ liond etc. C ² HP
¹⁰ na haband etc. C ⁵ HP	¹¹ na ceirisi H	
¹²⁻¹² om. C	¹³ ionnad P, inand C, ino C ³	¹⁴ om. C
¹⁵ sa CC ²	¹⁶ mhagh C	¹⁷ ma C, an T. C ² H
¹⁸ bhal C	¹⁹ Ma C	²⁰ ainneas H
²¹ ga HP	²² Aille C ³	²³ reighe C
²⁴ chrann C ²	²⁵ Nochar snam H	²⁶ le H, re P
²⁷ ní bhí ar a C, noch a mbí ar a P		
²⁸ rígh C	²⁹ lionnghloin Léin P	

1720 ^{ab}Grísadh a ghrúadh cáomh ¹ crithreach . manúar dob ² áor aindlightheach ³.
Tí **sáir** ⁴ do fulgadh gár ⁵ bhFlaith ⁶ . is cunnradh nár cháir ⁷ do
chleith

⁸a thaobh geal do chor ⁹ fa chloich . dol ¹⁰ a gcroich is bean da
bhreith.

Adér do ghlár mheanmnach mhear . mo theannghuth ar lár Laighean.
^{ab}**Cúain** roigheala an tíre ¹¹ thoir . oireara míne Murbhaigh.

Atáid **cúain** ¹² an chon ¹³ otraigh ¹⁴ . ag dol a ¹⁵ n-úail ¹⁶ n-imarcaidh ¹⁷.

1725 ^{ab}Meisde do **chúan** na con brici . an chloch úar san uisge.

Bím lá a Corcaigh agá ¹⁸ cháí . is d'orcaibh chraí na mná mhé ¹⁹.

^bNí bhí gan bhuilg d'adhnadh t' ¹⁵ féirge . adhbhur **fuidhb** ²⁰ in deilge dí. ²¹

^{ab}Do dleste cradh ód chúl lag . damh is ní dá **thúr** thánag ²¹

^{ab}In bean do chrúidh in chéd sgol . is col re n-ég dhúin a dul.

1730 ^bCrich an **triúir** ²² na héntuinn ²³ faghla . ó ²⁴ réltuinn iúil Bhanbha Briain.

^bMar budh ²⁵ bean í d'éis a **liúidh** . is ciúin do bhí in ghéis ón gréin.

^{ab}Fada atám fa **thrén** mo ²⁶ bhidbbhadh . nár gan sgél budh ingnadh ann.

^bDo ghabh do **ghleódh** ²⁷ a hanaim ²⁸ . tré mbaugh dtadhaill ²⁹ eól

indill ³⁰.

^{ab}Re tocht ón **ghleódh** do-ghébha . gort Éna a mbeól a bhúana.

1735 ^{ab}Mar tsaltraim ar úr indse . acmhainn mo súl sílimse.

^{ab}Tú is t'fian ag imthecht an **láidh** . mar inntleacht **ngiall** do ghabháil.

^aNí raibhe uaimsi acht **mál** meine ³¹ . d'uaisle san dán reime riamh ³²

(.l. 7 ní ón mhál) ^b

^bNí díl leis ó **Céin** ³³ na cédghéill . gin go géill rígh édtreín iad.

^bAs tú a ghil **treín** do thoghus . is sibh féin ar bhfoltanus .c.

^ais tú a thréin ghil do ghonus .l.^a

1740 ^{ab}Ná tréig orra **úall** do sgor . léig do longa a ³⁴ **cúan** chluthar ³⁵.

^bAr teacht a **tháisg** gu teagh dTáil . do fáisg fear láimh um fhear n-óir.

^bDo folchadh sgath chorcra cheóil . ach is olca na hén**sreoidh** ³⁶.

^{ab}Omhan dá n-anfa ar a chinn . linn blaghtha ³⁷ coradh na cheann.

^{ab}Ag sin **salt** na ndámh ndoiligh ³⁸ . a **slán** fa **Art** dh'innsoighidh.

1745 ^bTar a ais mar do féac ³⁹ call . breac ina **bharr** lais ó linn.

¹ chaomh C, gcaomh C²

² doba C, dobo C²

³ indlightheach C²

⁴ táir P

⁵ dar H, ler P

⁶ bhfleith C, flet corr. to flaith C²

⁷ ní cunnradh as cáir H, a cunnradh nior chóir P

⁸ om. C, add. in later hand C²

⁹ chur HP

¹⁰ dul HP

¹¹ tír C

¹² Atád cuan P

¹³ a con H, na ccon P

¹⁴ -idh C

¹⁵ om. C

¹⁶ nuall P

¹⁷ imorc- H, iomarc- P

¹⁸ gá C

¹⁹ mé C²HP

²⁰ fuib C

²¹ tánag C²

²² triúr C

²³ entuinn C

²⁴ na C

²⁵ bhudh C

²⁶ ma C

²⁷ ar ngleodh H

²⁸ anaim C²

²⁹ dtaghail C

³⁰ inill H

³¹ mine P

³² dlighe dhíom P

³³ gCéin C²

³⁴ om. C²

³⁵ gc. cl. C²

³⁶ enšreoiġh C

³⁷ laghtha C

³⁸ -idh C

³⁹ féch C

- ab Slóigh³ 'sénta do theilg ó Táil . réltá¹ smáil deirg ina² díaidh³.
 ab Tug gur thóir ort an t-éinfear⁴ . déineamh smóil do ghort Ghaidheal⁵.
 ab A aithle deighfear Dháil Cais⁶ . acht deireadh áir na n-égmais.

[Not in CC²]

Uaim a chinn re colaind Míai⁷gh . gémadh dúthracht lé deirfiar⁷
 .l. bsin. mac Méich as cóir and^b

- 1750 ^bFolt mín os maluigh⁸ an righ . samhuil an lín arna leódh.

[Only in P]

An chreach fúair ní fear do bhraith . bean bhraith do-chúaidh ar an
 ccreich .c.

- Dá ró go hArt an t-oineach . ní hanc a ccró chomhoidheach.
 Ní mé um áonur nár áomh sgoil . m'áoradh dob áor gan fáchuin.
 Seachd ttoighe as úaisle don úr . fúm ag loighe⁹ ar h'uaighsi a Áodh.
 1755 Nocha n-é loighead a lóigh . dá bhfoighead glóir Dé ar an deóir.
 Flaith Boirchi ní bhúail an mbéisid . a húaimh réisg dhoirchi go ndúisg.

97. CEÓ¹⁰ .b. don chiaigh, méd na ciach, na ciacha, dona
 ciachaib, méd na ciach, iar¹¹ chiacha.

Ceó, gleó, mí (an tráth is .b. na triúr), dé, cré^a, scé, Cliú
 Máil (acht gan illradh¹² aice¹³), cáí (ón eón), brú, cáisc¹⁴, inand
 ghabhaid achd nach inand¹⁵ consaine atá ar a ndeireadh¹⁶.

^{ab}Mar tá mé fa chiaigh chumhadh . rem ré baidh ar beathughadh.

Tig do thirmach san mhí mhairbh . nach bí achd minsruth san

Modhairn¹⁷

(.l. ^asan mís mairbh is cóir and nó san mhí mharbh^a)

^aNa nái mīsa do bí a mbroinn . doba rí Ísa oroinn.

- 1760 ^{ab}Do sgiath dearg mar dháor chaithe . le dealg sgiach do sgailfithi.

^aTeampaill a ndiaidh¹⁸ in deighfíir . le sgiagh ndelgcuirr¹⁹ dúinfidhíir.

Gé dho-níad cáithmhe chroebh sgiach . bráithre iad ag Áodh Finnliath.

Fód²⁰ is caimhe criadha²¹ daona . dáoine fiala sáora sin.

^{ab}Na conganta bhudh cáir damh . náir do bronndalta ar mbráthar.

[Not in CC²]

- 1765 ^bMenma ramhór slóigh síis . do-chóidh (?) le hanšógh aonmhís.

^bCáinid mé mu mhís ar . . . cáinim arís hé dh'Éirind.

¹ sa réltá C²

² na C²

⁴ díai³gh CC²

⁴ at éinfear C

⁵ gháig- C, gaodal C²

⁶ gCais C²

⁷ le a dheirbhshiair P

⁸ -idh H

⁹ loidhe P

¹⁰ Mí HP

¹¹ sgaoil C², gan P

¹² illrug- C²H

¹³ aige C

¹⁴ caire C, mar sin achd a réim ag anamuin innte add. P

¹⁵ om. C.

¹⁶ tig ar a nd. a reim ag dul asda P, érghe orra H

¹⁷ minsruth a monghairn C.

¹⁸ -idh MSS.

¹⁹ ndealgchuirr CP

²⁰ Daoine P

²¹ criagha C

A dláí dína ón doire **dhiadh**¹ . ní gloine niam fína a hór.
Do bhí adhbhar farbh fúath libh . labradh na **cuach** do chloistin².

[Only in P]

- 1770 Dá mbé a **ngliaidh** gníomh doidhénta . do shíol mBriain a bharánta.
Ó **chiaigh**³ anála bhur n-each . creach chamhára bfaidh gan bhrath.
Cúairt Ghall a n-íath anaithnidh⁴ . dall **ciach** is dá chomharthuibh.
Giolla agus **cáoi** os a chionn . fionna fionn⁵ do bháoi ar a bhonn.
Ionnsa a dháoine toll na tháobh . laogh na **bronn** sáoire sa síol.
Cuirfidh a luchd a Luíng **Clíach** . budh uchd ar íath cCuinn a chríoch.
1775 Do-chúaidh mil ar maduin **Chásg** . fan dígh ghrásd do chaguín Criosd.

98. **CNÚ CHUMHDAIGH**⁶, don chnú chumhdaigh, méd na cnú cumhdaigh, na cnúa cumhdaigh, dona cnúaibh cumhdaigh, méd na cnú cumhdaigh, iar⁷ chnúa cumhdaigh⁸.

Cnú chumhdaigh, cnú chroidhe, cnú choisi (acht na cnúithe coisi⁹ 7 mar ghabhus¹⁰), clú, crú, úa, ^{ab}ré (in tsaeghail) in tráth is .b. na cethrar, gnaí, dláí^{ab}, lí¹¹, ^{ab}gné acht a mbeith caol, 7 canamhain ag na trí certaib fá dheireadh 7^{ab} clá ^{ab}mar an cédcheart. cnú chumhdaigh, cnú eile .c. do chomhardadh^{ab}.

^aNochan fóil mo¹² **chnú chroidhe** . nó¹³ oile a Moigh Mhuile.

Do briseadh cáin do **chnú** n-óir . dámad tóir¹⁴ thú ar dháimh na diaidh¹⁵.

Buinne te cas um Chrúachain¹⁶ . lúachair ghlas de na **dláithibh**¹⁷.

Ní fearr leó an lá gréine . as teó iná an **chlá** is crúaidhe.

- 1780 ^aNí foghail na **cnúithe cumhdaigh** . domhain tnúithe an ughdair¹⁸ air.

[Only in P]

Níor chóir síon achd **clá** agus ceatha . lá Ríogh an bheatha do bhrath.

Cnúa cumhdaigh roinntir rú . ughdair is tú a ccoilltibh cnó.

99. **RÉ** (an duine, an tráth as .b.), don ré, méd na ré, na rée, dona réeibh, méd na réeadh, iar rée.

Ré (an duine), ^aré (an tsleibhe), ré (an aieóir¹⁹), an tráth as .b. na triúr^a [gnaí HP], bí^a, cáí (ón ghul), glái^a, uirrí uirré (ón umhla), anaí, cunntaí cunntae²⁰, clí, tí, [dlaoi, gné HP, sé (an díse), lí H], sgáoi, náoi, acht canamhain aca na cethrar²¹, ^ainann

¹ dhiagh P, *illeg.* H.

² chluinsin P

³ -idh P

⁴ anaídhidh P

⁵ fion P

⁶ -id C

⁷ bronn C²

⁸ chumhdaigh CC²

⁹ om. C, do chanamhuin *add.* HP

¹⁰ sin H

¹¹ lía .b. HP

¹² ma C

¹³ na P

¹⁴ thóir CC²

¹⁵ -igh MSS.

¹⁶ na chúachaibh HP

¹⁷ H and P *give this complet in* § 99 .

¹⁸ ubhdair CC²

¹⁹ aieair C

²⁰ cunntaei C

²¹ ó chlí anúas HP

ghabhaid¹ b⁷ cnú chumhdaigh acht silla d'imarcaidh ar tháobhréim²
illraidhe na n-anmann gcáol^{ab}.

Gan mo rési na ré ghirr . a Dhé tar ési hí Oilill.

Uirrí an fuinn dá uirríghaibh . do bhuing uirrí n-ainneónaigh.

1785 Tógbhais an crann re corp nDé . a bharr nírth olc an uirré³.

Ód chóibh ranaí bhuidhe bhuig⁴ . luighe na hanaí iarmuid.

^aÉigean a mían dá⁵ gach mnaí . sríán na cáoi do léigeadh lé.

Tug títhe bána san Bhearbha . cíche⁶ lána ag ealbha fiadh.

Fearthain snáithe⁷ leabhair lai . ní snáife naí um Leamhain lé.

1790 Do seóladh rúaig leathan lai⁸ . úaid ar⁹ chreachadh na cunndaí¹⁰.

^bDuille beithe a feadhaib faí . a ndeaghaidh chreiche¹¹ cunndaí¹².

^{ab}Tángadar dhá trian mo ré . córaide m'aithghin d'uirré,

[Only in P]

Mé ar an bfeart go fuineadh láoi . tearc rem cuireadh san cunntáoi.

100. ^{ab}DÉNAMH, don dénamh, méd an dénaimh, méd
an dénmha, na dénaimh, na dénma, dona dénmuib, méd na
ndénamh, iar dhénmha. [méd na ndénmhadh .l. C²].

Frithólamh¹³, frithálamh¹⁴, fuláramh foláramh faláramh furálamh
forálamh farálamh. guthaidhe leis orra. dénaimh inann 7 a cáol sin.

101. ^{ab}DÉINEAMH, don déineamh, méd an déinimh, méd
an déinmhe, na déinimh, na déinmhe, dona déinmhib, méd na
ndéinmheadh, méd na ndéineamh, iar dhéinmhe.

Máidheamh, formaitheamh¹⁵ (ó éncéill), maitheamh, caitheamh,
feitheamh¹⁶, áireamh, tuireamh, tuilleamh toilleamh, éigheamh,
creideamh croideamh, frithóileamh fritháileamh, fuláireamh foláireamh
faláireamh furáileamh foráileamh faráileamh¹⁷, guthaidhe leis orra,
commaídheamh¹⁸, comháireamh, toiriseamh, airiseamh, inann
ghabhaid. déinimh 7 a gcáol sin inann 7 soighidh.

794 Tángus¹⁹ gan tuireamh a ghnimh . rimh duilleadh²⁰ ní rángus riamh.

102. ^{ab}DÍGHBHADH, don díghbhadh, méd an díghbhaidh²¹,
méd an díghaibthe, na díghbhaidh, na díghaibthe, dona díghaibhthibh,
méd na ndíghbhadh, méd na ndíghaibhtheadh²², déna dhíghaibhthe.

¹ iad P

² thaoibh C

³ uire C

⁴ mb. mb. CC²

⁵ do P

⁶ cithche C

⁷ tsnaithe etc. CC²P

⁸ láe H

⁹ do P

¹⁰ cuntáe H, cunntáoi P

¹¹ crethe C

¹² on cuntai H

¹³ fritheólamh C

¹⁴ frithealamh C

¹⁵ corr. to formaidheamh C²

¹⁶ corr. to feichemh C²

¹⁷ farail C

¹⁸ comaitheamh C

¹⁹ Tanagas C

²⁰ dúileadh C

²¹ -adh C

²² ndíghaibhtheadh C

Inbadh, dérgheadh, dírgheadh dírgheadh, féimdheadh¹, búaidh-readh, cóirgheadh, cáirgheadh, deirgheadh, inann gabaid² acht nach comhleathan na ceathra cédanmanna 7 an chuid eile dhíbh.

103. ^{ab} **TÉRNÚDH**, don térnúdh, méd an térnúdh, méd an térnaídh, na térnaídh, na térnúdh, dona térnúdhaidh, méd na dtérnúdh³, íar thérnúdha. a bhfuil a n-úr⁴ dhá cheinél⁵ mar sin. díghbhúdh mar sin.

104. ^{ab} **CODHNACH**⁶, teinnteach, bíatach, [geirteach C²], linnteach, slinnteach, seirtheach, leabthhach, cumhthach comhthach, cáinnteach cáindeach, cumhachtach, tairngeartach tarrngartach, cosantach, comhairleach, fuilngeach fulngach, díthreamhach dithramhach, oireach, muireach, túiseach tóiseach táiseach, tearnann, aiseag, [imdeal C²] imdeall imteal imteall, tóchar, cróchar, gábhadh, édach (ón éd), sealad seadal sealadh, áladh, áradh, beannach, mallach, inad inadh, imadh imad (ó éenchéill), innladh innmhadh [ionnlad, ionnmhad]⁷, corcradh 7 a ngabhand⁸ leis, inann ghabhaid 7 colam .f.

1795 Beag benas ar n-imadh oirne⁹. ¹⁰ingar feabhus choinnle Clíach¹⁰
Ní fóil ann soin acht¹¹ sealadh. ¹⁰meadhar Gall a moigh Mumhan¹⁰.
Liaide dúin ag dul¹² re héigsi¹³

105. ^{ab} **TINGHEALLADH**, don tinghealladh, méd an tingheallaidh, méd an tingheallta, na tingheallaidh, na tingheallta¹⁴, dona tinghealltaibh, méd na tinghealladh, méd na tinghealltadh, íar¹⁵ thingheallta.

Imnighadh imnaghadh, imslánadh, oirrlínadh, imdheargadh, inonn¹⁶.

106. ^{ab} **MUSGLADH**, don mhusgladh, méd an¹⁷ mhusglaidh, méd an mhusgalta, na musglaidh, na musgalta, dona musgaltaibh, méd na musgaltadh, méd na musgladh, íar¹⁸ musgalta.

¹ féimheadh CC²

² om. C

³ dérnudh C

⁴ and úr C

⁵ annr add. C

⁶ Coghnaich CC²

⁷ add. C² marg. in later hand

⁸ anghabhann C

⁹ arnim doirine C

¹⁰⁻¹⁰ om. C

¹¹ om. C

¹² dol C²

¹³ éigsi C. *The line is probably misplaced. Partially deleted in C³*

¹⁴ tinghealt C

¹⁵ comhaill C²

¹⁶ om. C

¹⁷ a C

¹⁸ dena C²

Musgladh [músgladh C²] mosgladh, osgladh, fúasgladh, túasgladh
táosgladh, indladh, codladh cadladh, labradh, adhnadh¹, cunnamh-
nadh condamnadh, inand ghabhaid.

107. ^{ab} **FOIRNEADH**, don foirneadh, méd an foinidh,
méd an fointi, na foinidh, na fointe, dona fointib, méd na
bfoirneadh, méd na bhfoirneadh², iar³ fointe. ⁴ gach pearsa ar⁴
deireadh a bfuil eabha ea duir gu n-uathadh nó ailm duir gu
n-uathadh dá cheinél sin mar sin acht an⁵ foirseadh abháin.

Snaidhmeadh naidhmeadh, teibeadh, greiseadh, inann ghabhaid
a cirt⁶ 7 an foirneadh.

108. **ANNRÓ**, don annró, méd an annró, na hannró⁷,
dona hannróibh⁸, méd na n-annró, féch⁹ annró¹⁰ ^{ab} gu gearr is
.c. a deireadh ón táoibhréim úathaidh anúas^{ab}.

Annró, iargnó iargná iarghnó iarghna, iarmhó iarmúa, lía, clú,
crú (ón fuil), úa, ceó, ^agleó, ^bmí, ré^{ab}, an trath is .f. na seacht
bhfocail sin abhus. eó, reó (dorcha)¹¹, ró (ón imarcaidh), ^{ab} Dé
Lúain^{ab} Dia Lúain inann ghabhaid, acht canamhain acu so síis dá
n-imarcaidh, crú crúa (an eich), cló, ^adó (an díisle¹²), ^btrí, sé [an
díslí C²]^{ab}, inann ghabhaid uile.

Ní hí eachtra an annró is fearr . na geall¹³ teachta a¹⁴ samhló sund.

Ní fuil úadh ann acht a n-**iarmhó** . slúagh Gall ní dá n-**iarghnó**¹⁵ orm.

1800 ^{ab} Buidhean¹⁶ núa gá dénaimh dhó . méraidh dá úa is dá iarmó.

^{ab} Tinne an gáol iná an¹⁷ gáol núa . sinne ar-áon nar ndá **iarmhúa**¹⁸.

Dorcha an choill rodhorcha an reó . comhartha leó doir ar Dhia.

Ní léir gealchrúaithe a ngregh¹⁹ seang . tar eachlúaithe fear nÉireann.

Crúithe na n-each íllfidhir . le dlúithe chreach Conchabhair.

1805 ^a M'osnadhach ar do²⁰ lía luim . ía ní cosnamhach²¹ chongbhuim

.l. [mas fíor, ar do lía lom as .c. ann P]

^b Na trí séithe is tráth dhá tealgadh . atá Éire ar h'urchar²².

^a Ar thrí bearaibh dhó dhar ndia . sídh in dearaidh is ró riamh.

Ní gloine a habhaind²³ a heó²⁴ . a²⁵ ceó mhoighe tadhaill²⁶ tú.

¹ aghnadh MSS.

² -agh C

³ dena C²

⁴⁻⁴ 7 gach C

⁵ om. C²

⁶ gceirt C²

⁷ annroa C

⁸ annroaib C

⁹ fulaing C², iar H, gan P

¹⁰ annró C

¹¹ on aier H, an aieoir P

¹² disne P

¹³ do gheall C

¹⁴ ar C²P

¹⁵ iarmó C

¹⁶ Bruighean C

¹⁷ om. C²

¹⁸ iarmhó C

¹⁹ gregh C

²⁰ an P

²¹ cosnadhach C

²² at urchar C; H gives the couplet in § 99

²³ abaind C

²⁴ eo C

²⁵ ina H, no a P

²⁶ taghaill C

[Not in CC²]

Cuilén fialnúa ar tí Themhrach . íarmúa na trí tToirdhealbhach.

1810 ^aTairngi chrúa ní fill fa eoch . ó Chill Da Lúa go Luimneach.

109. **AINNRIÁS**, d'Ainnriás, mac Ainnriás, na hAinnriása, dona hAinnriásaibh, meic na nAinnriás, meall¹ Ainnriása².

Ainnriás [Ainndriás P], Naímbhías³, Maithías, Risderd, Roiberd, Hoiberd, Uilleag, Uilliam [Oilliam C²], Írial, Gaibhriail acht gu ndearnadh mac Ghaibhriail 7 gan illradh aige.

Gu tarla⁴ a lín **Ghaibhriail** ghil . a bhainnlaigh Rígh an richidh.

^aAimhriar nír ghabhais mád⁵ ghoin . do sanais ghloin **Ghaibhriail** ghil.

Nír chaite dbeit rímbíadh rinn . a mheic **Írial**⁶ Hí Uiginn.

^aAg súd ón chléith na chlíláimh . ímbáigh an sgéith úd **Íriail**.

(l. ó dhá chéill.)

1815 ⁷Tig tre fuil dTáil na tendál . do dáil do cruidh fá gcoimmian seóid ón fuil duitsi as dímbúan . cuisli innfúar d'fuil **Oilliam**.

Tadhg Ó Cobhthaigh .cc.⁷

[Only in P]

Ar h'éing a **Risdeard** reambuir . a mheill chrisdearg cháileambuil.

110. **MAGHNAS**, do Mhaghnas, mac Maghnais, mac Maghnasa, na Maghnais, dona Maghnasaibh, meic⁸ na Maghnas, meall⁹ Maghnasa.

Maghnas¹⁰, Muirgheas, Fearghas, Aonghas, Flannchadh^a, Anmchadh, Murchadh Morchadh, Donnchadh, [Dúncchadh P], inann ghabhaid¹¹. ¹²na Maghnasa .l., ní .c. aca acht a n-anmanna illraighthe uile go gearr¹².

^abNí maithfí lógh h'értha a **Aonghus**¹³ . ní mór érsa énfear.

^aSlat agus í dh'úir pharrdhais¹⁴ mac **Maghnais** rí Dhúin Durrlais.

Samhail Síl **Anmchadha** a n-agh . um gríbh n-armthana n-Imdhán¹⁵.

1820 Ar Mhuighe Learga ní lamhbair . suidhe sealga ó **nAnmchaidh** é.

[Not in CC²]

Bás **Murchadha** ceand a ceand . leam is urchradha Éreann.

^aMac **Maghnusa** ag triall atúaidh . úaim na Samhnasa ar fiadh bhFáil.

^aCaidhe fear dúas **Donnchadha** . súas an feadh do fionnfuidhea.

^aAmhghar gan an fear feasa . seal re marbhadh **Muirgheasa**.

¹ marbh C²P, gon H

² Ainnriara C

² Naimh|mhias C, Naoimhias C², Nemhías P

⁴ tárrla C

⁵ mud C², fad P

⁶ Iarial C

⁷⁻⁷ add. C² on upper marg.

⁸ mic H

⁹ iar H, gan P

¹⁰ om. C

¹¹ iatt H, iad P

¹²⁻¹² l. anmanna fada illraighthe acco mar atáit na Maghnusa etc. HP

¹³ Aonghais C²

¹⁴ fpairrhais C, fparrdhais C²

¹⁵ nimghan C

III. ¹**EOCHaidh**, d'Eochaidh, mac Eochaidh, mac Eochadha, na hEochaidhe, dona hEochaidhibh, meic² na nEochaidheadh³, marbh⁴ Eochaidhe.

Eochaidh Eachaidh, Oilill, búachail^a búachail, Gofraidh⁵ Gafraidh⁵, Seafraidh^{a5} [Séfraidh C²P, Cathfaidh HP], ^ainann ghabhaid munab⁶ grána mac an bhúachala^a.

1825 Dá tí Gafraidh⁵ tar Láoi a le . sgarfaidh ar cáoi re chéile.

Sgagtha roimhe ní rabha . dalta⁷ croidhe Cathbhadha.

ab Bíaidh tar éis Séafradha suim . a éanchomha um Chéis Coruind.

ab Toirthe gég bhúáigh na Banna . do thréd ag búain bhúachalla.

Ní fóil bhoín ar breith bhúachail . gu reich soir gu seannLúachair⁸.

1830 ^a[Fáiltighim ret fód a fuinn⁹ . ón sáiltirim bróg búachuill.]¹⁰

[*Not in CC²*]

A ndubairt bean Oilill Finn . gidh eadh ní fóilim¹¹ dh'Oilill.

Sibhal achaidh fóid Bhanna . do dathaig bróig mbúachalla.

^aNocha fear mar soín Seafruidh . ní bhean bhoín do bhaintreabhthuigh.

^aAr a n-eachuibh eabhuid fíon . ní leanuid Siol Eachuidh d'ól.

II2. **FÍACHaidh**, d'Fíachaidh, mac Fíachaidh, na Fíachaidhe, dona Fíachaidhibh, meic na bhFíachaidheadh, marbh¹² Fíachaidhe.

Fíachaidh, Rúaidrí, Flaithrí, Eachrí¹³, Filib¹⁴ Pilib, Conaing, Énri, Muiris Moiris, Teabóid, Gearóid, Lúibhrinnt, Eóin, Amhlaibh, bicáir, sgoláir, pulláir^{a15}, macáimh macáeimh, léghóid légháid, Félim Féidhlím Fedhlím Féilímídh Feidhlímídh Fedhlímídh¹⁶, fáidh fáith, mí .f., ré .f., dé lúain, ^ainann ghabhaid uile 7 crobhaing .f. na Rúaidríe as .c. ann .l. bile do rinn ris 7¹⁷ a leithéid eile mar sin^a. búachail inann 7 Fíachaidh.

[*Only in P*]

Lochluinn Lachluinn, Feircheirt, brúiling, deochuin, fairchideochuin, ré (an aieóir), sé, trí (an díse) achd canamhuin aca.

¹ Gofraidh H, Gofruidh P ² mic H ³ neohaidheadh C

⁴ gan P ⁵ -igh C ⁶ manab C, muna C²P

⁷ cro add. C ⁸ seanchrúachuín P; H gives the couplet in § II2

⁹ re fod an fuind C² ¹⁰ add. C² in marg. inf., also in P

¹¹ fuil- H ¹² meall C², gan P ¹³ Echri H, Eichri P

¹⁴ Filip C ¹⁵ polláir P

¹⁶ Feilim Feidhlím Féilímídh (d deleted before l) Fedlíméd (first d added above) .c. Feidhlímídh Feidhlím .l. C²; Feilim Feidlim Féidhlímídh (first d added above) Feidhlímídh coir na ceathrar F.....idh .l. araen H; Féilim Feidhlím Féidhlímídh Feidhlímídh .c. Feidhlím Féilímídh .l. araon 7 adearar gurab .c. Féilímídh o doniathur dan air P

¹⁷ om. C² no P

- 1835 Is maírg fear lerbh inmhain í . do bean don irgail **Eachrí**.¹
^{ab} Sgibais an luig luchtmair² láin . suidhis an mílidh **macáimh**
^{ab} ar an tileadh ndlúith nderidh . múich gach fileadh íslighidh.
^{ab} Tug an duine maith na **macáimh** . ar flaith Mhuighe slatáoir³ Sainbh.
^{ab} Ní fúair fian Chairn a cáineadh⁴ . ríamh gu maidhm a **macáimheadh**.⁵
Tú a **Féidhlimidh** isin⁶ earrach . rod⁷ béilbhinnigh⁸ teallach Táil⁹.
1840 ^a Bean **Féilimidh**¹⁰ ní feich¹¹ í . dí gu breith léighindfir lé.
^{ab} Congna dá aithle gan éinbhinn . omhna gairthe í **Féidhlim** air⁹
Tugsad fáithi róibh¹² robhadh . dóibh gu¹³ táithi ag timsughadh.
b Do bhí an Fion na hoilénaibh . ar cind an **mhi** mheadhónaigh¹⁴.
b Tuilleadh ré reagar a leas . ní fedar nach é m'aimbleas.
1845 ^{ab} Gé thug féin risin mbreith bhóid . a breith nír léir don léghóid.
^{ab} **Lúibhrint** is a lámh re¹⁵ gheinc¹⁶ . lán ón tsrúimhgeinge lámh
Lúibhrinnt.
^{ab} Do gheabh le **sgoláir** don sgoil . bean ag nach bhfoil ogháil¹⁷ air.

[Not in CC²]

Más d'Éirind tú tárrabhair¹⁸ . crú **Félim** fa énfoluidh.

Ní fuigthi an t-áth gan **Féidhlim** . seinnlinn gnáth chuirthi in chomlainn.

- 1830 ^b Bean dá coimge a còmlannuib . do lean d'oighri **Féidhlimidh** .c. uili.
^b An tráth fa tig **Féilimidh** . tig an t-áth ag énuruidh .c.
(. .)m¹⁹ .l. 7 .l. éinlind ris.

[Only in P]

Ní fiú fiacha bó dar mbúaihb . ón ló do-chúaidh **Fiacha**²⁰ fúinn.

Ar n^{Éinríne} thríthe atúaidh . d'úaim chriche féirmhíne Fáil.

Gé bheadh **Éinrí** úadh²¹ dom íógra . túagh nach éinrí ar Fódla é.

- 1855 **Conuing Ó Longáin** do ling . a roluing Mhongáin mhéiríng.
Rún eachdra fa **Filib** féin . ná sirid géill teachda a tír.
Leabtha **Gearóid** feadh foghla . colbha sreabh seaníóid Sádhbha.
A **Theabóid** a chnú chroidhe . tú ad bheagóig as báoghluighe.
Fúair do mhín fíod **Féidhlimidh** . tír nach dá chóig comhrannuibh.
1860 Re feadh a héinsillidh air . bean le **Féilimidh** fáomhaidh.

113. **CROBHAING**²², don chrobhaing, méd an chrobhaing,
méd na crobhainge, na crobhainge, dona crobhaingibh, méd na
gcrobhaingeadh²³, iar²⁴ chrobhainge.

¹ Echri C², Eichri P

² luchtmar C

³ slatair C

⁴ gcaoineadh C²

⁵ macaoimeadh C²

⁶ san C², isan H, tresan P

⁷ do HP

⁸ -idh C

⁹ .l. add. later C²

¹⁰ Feidhlimidh C, Fei . . limidh (with erasure) C²

¹¹ do féith P

¹² roimh C, róimh C²P

¹³ ga C²H, ge P

¹⁴ mbeaghonaigh C

¹⁵ fa a C²

¹⁶ gheige C

¹⁷ fag- C²

¹⁸ tárabair H

¹⁹ illeg. read Féidlim.

²⁰ This form belongs to § 2 or § 123

²¹ úaidh P

²² Leithéid HP

²³ sic C², crobaing C

²⁴ boing C², dena (farr) leithéide HP

Crobhaing, leithéid. dulainn, colaim calaim, rádhaing¹, amuisc, toirrchim, sgárlóid, Trínóid acht gan illrughadh aici, inand ghabhaid.

^{ab} Tú gan chnaisidh a colainn . cnú **chrobhaing** idhain t'anaim².

A Áedh Í Thoirchirt ná tréig . mise ná mac mo³ leithéid.

^a Is caite⁴ a Dhé **dulainn** ris . ar fulaing mé do Mhuiris⁵.

^a Mas fir ar labhrais ^b fan luíng . rim^b ó chianaibh ar **Colaim**⁶

^{ab} oighidh⁷ na mbeach tre bheach díbh . doiligh an bhreath a Bháoithín.

1865 ^a Tugadh tobar trí mbuinde . dí lé cogar **colaime**.

^{ab} Adhaltras fear na cruinde . ní hí cland na **colaime**².

Colg sean do úaigh⁸ re⁹ árainn . dar gheal **rádhaing**¹⁰ n-úair n-iarainn.

Tresan **rádhaing** neamhdhubh nél¹¹ . dealradh álainn san aiér.

^a Feadh **toirrchim** fir fínnEórpa . sibh a n-oirchill imbúalta¹².

1870 ^b Ga seadh¹³ dhuít bróg na bánbróig . bruit **sgárlóid** fód ar finráid.

^{ab} Lór do dhuine um an ndigh geuisg . cruine in fir um an **amuisc** .c.

[*Not in CC*²]

Gan chnai dhá toraidh a tuind . faí acht ar chomair a **crobhuíng**.

114. ¹⁴ **RICARD**, do Ricard, mac Ricard, mac Ricaird, Ricaird, do Ricardaibh, ¹⁵ meic Ricard, meall Ricarda¹⁵.

Ní háil¹⁶ abhac ní háil¹⁶ bard . ó do-cháidh ramac **Ricard**.

115. **SEAMAIR**, don tseamair, méd na seimre, ¹⁸ inann 7 seamar ó sin¹⁷ síis¹⁸.

Seamair, air, gaís^{ab}, glúais^{ab}, geis, congar^{ab} mar sin [acbd gurab casadh do-ní seamair P].

Áora ní díghaltas damh . fíroclás Áodha an t-adhbar.

1875 ^{ab} Sáorchlann leis¹⁹ nar slondadh brég . **congar** gég fan²⁰ áonchrann óg .c.

116. ²¹ **BEAN TRÓCAR**, don mnaí thrócair, mac na mná trócaire, na mná trócara, dona mnáibh trócara, meic na mban trócar, iar²² mná trócara.

¹ raghaing C

² *couplet erased in CC*³

³ na mo mac H, no mo mac P

⁴ Nior chaithte P

⁵ mhoiris C², oir ní chumuing mé Muiris P

⁶ a Cholaim C, arsa coluim P

⁷ Boing (*sic*) C

⁸ fúaiigh C²HP

⁹ re a C²P

¹⁰ radhainn CC³

¹¹ nell C²HP

¹² imualta C

¹³ Cuma H

¹⁴ *om.* HP

¹⁵⁻¹⁸ 7 mar sin C

¹⁶ ail C

¹⁷ sin C²H

¹⁸⁻¹⁹ na seamra dona seamruibh med na seamar gan tseamra P

¹⁹ ris C²

²⁰ fa C²

²² *om.* H, Bean labhar P

²³ guidh C², gan P

^bBean trócar, bean treabhar, bean seasgar¹, bean sádhail²,
bean díchar^b, bean labhar, bean fálamh, bean fólamh, bean sleamhan,
bean sleamhain, ^bbean mhídhchar³, bean fann^b, bean finn, ^bbean
leasg, bean trócair^b, [bean reamhar P], inann íad.

^bÓ glanDálaigh gu laídh* leis . don chraibh mhall^{sádhail}⁵ mhlis.
Ar ghuth Muire atá toradh . lá na n-uile amhlabhhar.

Is laibhre na linn is doimbne . rinn sgairbhe is ní doilge a dul⁶.

^bCrích Bhregh a brón do bheanfadh . an deachmhadh fear mór
midhechar⁷

117. ⁸BEAN TREABHAIR, don mnaí treabhair, mac
na mná treabhaire, na mná treabhaire, dona mnáibh treabhaire,
meic na mban treabhair, íar mná treabhaire.

Bean treabhair, bean seasgair, [bean sádhail C²], bean dichair,
bean michair⁹ inann ghabhaid. treabhair ón glicas atá.

1880 Ní dhénaim ní ar neach . do-ní neach as ó¹⁰

ní treabhair¹¹ atú . ga meadhair¹² is mó? ¹³Dondchadh Mór .cc.¹³

118. ¹⁴BEAN UMHAL, don mnaí umhail, mac na mná
umhla, na mná umhla, ¹⁵meic na mban n-umhal, sir mná umhla.¹⁵

Bean umhal, bean ullamh, bean ollamh, bean eallamh, bean
ogal, bean chunnail, bean chunnaill, bean measg, bean tírim [bean
tírim, bean tirm C²], inann ghabhaid. meic na mban tirm as cóir
ann. gach táobhréim illraidhe dhíbh ag freagra a anma úathaidh
féin mar sin.

119. ¹⁴BEAN OGLA, bean urusa, bean orasa, bean usa,
bean osa, bean cunnla, bean mheasga, inand íad.

120. ¹⁶CAITHIR, don chaithir, don chathraigh, méd na
cathrach, [méd na caithreach P], na cathracha, dona cathrachaibh,
méd na cathrach, íar¹⁷ cathracha.

Caithir,¹⁸ naithir, inonn.

^bÓn chaithir ar ceann a sgél . dream nar aithin in t-oiléin.

Fúarais ag léim chluídh chathrach . guin nathrach is béim beithreach.

¹ seasgar C

² sághal C

³ mhichair C

⁴ laigh C

⁵ mhall-ságail C

⁶ dol C²

⁷ michair C

⁸ om. HP

⁹ michair C, miodchair (d added above) C²

¹⁰ só C²

¹¹ treabhar C

¹² meadhair

¹³⁻¹³ síc C², d. m. C

¹⁴ om. HP

¹⁵⁻¹⁵ 7 mar sin síc C

¹⁶ om. H

¹⁷ dena C², gan P

¹⁸ caithair C

In ned i mbí in naithir neimhe . craithidh í Eine na ucht.
Cathair ag cúan¹ gach luinge . súan re hathaidh² orainde .l.

[*Only in P*]

1885 San chaithir a ccrú an ašuil . braithidh lasair thú ar tosaigh.

121. ³URSA, don ursain, don ursainn, méd na hursan,⁴
méd na hursann,⁴ méd na hursainne,⁴ na hursain,⁴ na hursana,⁴
na hursanna,⁴ dona hursanaib,⁴ dona hursannaib,⁴ méd na n-ursan,
méd na n-ursann, iar⁵ ursana 7 ursanda.

Ursa orsa (.c. a síneadh lais^b HP), pearsa, comharsa, rélta
rélda [rélla C²H], drithle, inann [ghabhaid C²] acht na drithlind .l.
[na comharsuinn .l. a leithéid eile mar sin ar an cceinél sin P].

Bric as dobarchoin do dúinsi . comharsain dá chéili.

^aRí Mis acht gér dorchá dhó . do bhris ortha ursana .c.

(ursanda .l.)

^{ab}Biaidh Deasmhumha fa chloinn Caímh . pearsana nár thoill tathair.

^aBrath rígh gan⁶ réllaind⁷ cédna . rélda⁸ gníomh Émainn d'fógra.

1890 Móra mh'ocht⁹ coire¹⁰ cheana¹¹ . gur bháidhe¹² Día a ndrithleana.
[Cruth na bfearsain dá bféichtha . pearsuin mar na Puiércha.]¹³

[*Not in CC²*]

Pearsana nách geall re guth . dá chend easnamha Ulltuch.

A fuil gun re ón réllain . béraidh sé ó fuil Eóghuin.

^bTathamh édrom ar láech Lúain . ga bhúain le fráech réldand reóidh.

122. ¹⁴LUGHaidh, do Lughaidh, mac Lughaidh, mac
Lughdhach, mac Luighdheach, [mac Lughadha C²], Lughaidhe,
do Lughaidhibh, meic Lughaidheadh, marbh¹⁵ Lughaidhe.

1895 Menic sin a leac Luighdheach . Muimbneach leat do thig Theamhrach.

Indis ród a lia Lughaidh . cia dan¹⁶ cubhaidh tód fuinidh.

Go táoth do ghuáin na gona . an láoch do láimh Lughodha.

Turriach na mbuighél gan bú . cú chuilen ó Lughdhach leó.

123. ¹⁴FÍACHA, (ghuirt gu n-úathadh), d'Fíachaigh, mac
Fíachach, Fíachaigh, d'Fíachachaibh, meic Fíachach, marbh¹⁷
Fíachacha.

Eocha, Fíachra mar ¹⁸as .c. an dá ainm sin eile.¹⁸

¹ accúan P

² athair C

³ Comharsa IIP

⁴ ursan etc. C

⁵ fech C², gan P

⁶ gun C², san P

⁷ relaind C

⁸ redla C

⁹ mor anocht CC²P

¹⁰ cóir P

¹¹ ar gceana CC², ar cceana P

¹² go mbáithe P

¹³ add. C²

¹⁴ om. HP

¹⁵ meall C²

¹⁶ dana C

¹⁷ mol C²

¹⁸⁻¹⁸ sin C²

Smúainis Dá Thí taisdeal tonn . don righ ga haisdear¹ nárbh fearr
dar grís an fuil **Fíachrach** ann . clann **Fíachrach** tar mir do
mheall.²

124. ^{ab} **CLÚAIN RÁMHFADA**, do Chlúain Rámhfada,
fonn Clúana Rámhfada, .l. illradh aici gach clúain 7 gach coill 7
gach móin chomhleanmhana mar sin.

1900 Aighthi soillsi an chatha ó **Chlúain** . toirrsi ag búain a datha dhíbh.
(.c. inonn ³ 7 ainm coimleanmana.³)

Ar in ngréin do íóir an úir . ar súigh don chéir fa **Mhóin** Móir.
Aighthe learg aniar um nóna . do dhearg grian fa **Mhóna** Móir .l.

125. ⁴ **DUBH EASA**, do Dhuibh Easa, mac Duibhe Easa,
Dubha Easa, do Dhubhaibh Easa, meic Dubh nEasa, iar⁵ Dhubha
Easa.

Dubh Easa,⁶ Dubh Chabhlaidh, Dubh Chabhlaith, a n-onn⁷
leis íad mar sin.

Atá um gharrdha muine measa . marbhna **Dhuibhe Easa** and.

126. ⁸ **MUIRE ÓGH**, do Mhuire Ógh, Mac Muire Ógh,
ó Mhuire Mhaighdean, .l. illradh aici.

Muire Mhaighdean, Muire Mháthar, ó Mhuire Mhaighdean
inand íad.

A thrénlámh in uile⁹ fear . a énghrádh **Muire Maighdean**.
(.l. 7 ní ón¹⁰ chéill sin.)

127. ⁸ **BEAN FÁGAS**, don mhnáí fágais, mac na mná
faigsi 7 faisge, na mná faigsi 7 faisge, dona mnáibh faigsi 7 faisge,
meic¹¹ na mban bhfagas, iar¹² mná faigsi 7 faigsi.

Bean fágas, bean fógas, bean díleas, eaglais, inand íad acht
gurb é méd na n-eaglaiseadh 7 na n-eagailseadh as cóir and ar
a taibhréim illraidhe.

1905 **Faisge** iná t'feóil 7 t'fuil . a Eóin Baisde dod bhráthair.
Ní dá háis do bí an broidsí . foigsi an pháis¹³ dí ná duidsí.
Dóigh¹⁴ teacht a heagairsi as . ceart na heagailsi íaras.¹⁵
Do nocht cosmail do choisi . bocht a n-orsain eglaisi.¹⁶

¹ aisdear C

² Geall uaim . . . *add.* C²

³⁻³ *om.* C

⁴ *om.* H

⁵ buail C², meall P

⁶ *om.* C

⁷ inand C, Dubh Chobhluigh Dubh Chabluigh P

⁸ *om.* HP

⁹ na nuile C²

¹⁰ ho an C²

¹¹ mic C

¹² sir C²

¹³ pais C, fpais C²

¹⁴ Doich C²

¹⁵ iarrus C²

¹⁶ eagailsi C

128. ¹FÉGH FA LIGHE, d'Fégh fa lighe, mac Fégh fa lighe, Fégha fa lighe, d'Féghaib la lighe, meic² Fégh fa lighe, iar Fégha fa lighe.

Fégh fa lighe sa lí ar grís . arís dí ní gile an ghéis.

129. ³ROÍLINN,⁴ do Roílinn, fonn Raíleann, fonn⁵ Roílinne. [Ráileann P], Frémhann Mhidhe, Foinseann (acht illradh aici⁶), Málann, Manann, inann íad.

⁷Gé⁷ iarfaighear is leasg leam . sgéla deimne ó rígh⁸ Roíleann.

130. ¹EAGLAS, don eaglais, mé^d na heaglaisi,⁹ mé^d na heagalsa,⁹ na heaglasa,⁹ dona heaglassaibh,⁹ dona heagalsaibh,⁹ mé^d na n-eagalsadh, mé^d na n-eaglas, iar¹⁰ eagalsa 7 eaglasa. ¹¹mé^d na n-eagalsa .l.¹¹

1910 Bró leabhar mbúadha ad bhraghsa¹² . trealamh úama¹³ eagalsa.

131. ¹⁴GÚALA, don ghúalainn, mé^d na gúalann, na gúaille, dona gúailibh, mé^d na ngúalann, mé^d na ngúailleadh, iar¹⁵ ghúaili.

Gúala, úala [ó éinchéill P], Ára [na naomh acht gan iollradh aice P], brágha bráighi [ionann 7 gúala achd duir orra P], fiche,¹⁶ gobha gabha acht siad .df. inann ghabhaid.

^bDo chuidigh¹⁷ bean brúit úaine . gúaili¹⁸ cnuic ar fear nÍle.

Ní beanfa^{ar}¹⁹ snámh a chráobh Chúalann . do lámh re táobh úalann
t'²⁰eich.

Fear na litri ón ló nach mar . na fichdi bó ní bronntar.

^bSreabh re húalainn²¹ eich Maghnais²²

[Only in P]

1915 Goibhne an úair fa n-imdhighe . ag coimhdhe ghúail Ghabhbhaile.

Tú ghébbhus an longPhort Láirge . longphort bhéus bráighde a broid.

132. ¹⁴BEAN FORTAIL, bean fartaill, bean fartaill, bean fartaill, bean foirtill, ben faitil, bean faitill, inann²³ íad. cháola [ar a gcomhair C²] acu.

¹ om. HP ² mic C ³ om. H ⁴ Raoileann C⁸P

⁵ funn C ⁶ da n-iomarcaidh na fuinnisíonna an t-iollradh add. P

⁷ Gidh C² ⁸ ríogh P, ó ri C ⁹ eaglaisi, eagalsa etc. C

¹⁰ saór C², ¹¹⁻¹¹ om. C⁸, ¹² bhrughsa B²

¹³ uamha C, corr. to uama C² ¹⁴ om. H ¹⁵ bris C²P

¹⁶ fich. C ¹⁷ -idh C ¹⁸ guaile C ¹⁹ ag P

²⁰ om. C ²¹ uainn C ²² unfinished CC²

²³ a n-ailm 7 a n-ai. mar sin P

^bNí bí ar filidh¹ gu fartail², a ri an chinidh Chonnachtaigh.

[l. 7 ní ón chéill sin C²]

Banbha a coitchinne ga³ chloinn. gabhla foirtille fulaing.

^bSgai écreabhar nach foirtill bfeadhma. feadhan⁴ droichcinn⁵ feghna⁶ iad.

133. ⁷**LUCH**, don lochaidh, méd na lochadh, na lochaidh, dona lochthaib, méd na lochthadh, iar⁸ lochtha.

1920 Tadhg ar tús táinic dar tig

an tosach. Muirfead ál na hóglochadh l. do dhúnadh air. Muirfead ál na seanlochthadh .c. ón taibhréim.⁹

134. ⁷**DARBH DÁEL**, don darbh dáel, méd an dairbh dáel, na dairbh dáol, dona darbhaibh dáel, méd na ndarbh ndáol, iar¹⁰ dharbha dáol.

Gráin ag gabbáil an dairbh dháoil. le¹¹ hanáil t'airm a Amhlaibh l.

135. ¹²**CORÓIN SPÍN**, don choróin spín, méd na coróna,¹³ med na coróine spín l. illradh aici.

Bó innláoih, bean infir mar sin acht na ba indláoih¹⁴ 7 na mná infir 7 mar ghabhaid. coróin spíne, don choróin spíne, med na coróna, méd na coróine spíne.

136. ¹⁵**BEAN BHLÁITH**, don mnaí bhláith, mac na mná bláithi, cáol uile.

Bean bhláith, bean mhín, bean náir, lámh dheas,¹⁶ bean chéillidh, bean chiallaidh, bean éidigh¹⁷ (ón ghráin), bean édaidh¹⁸ (ón éd), bean ésgaidh, bean éisgidh, inand iad gin gu comfada. cirt cháola aca uile.¹⁹

Do mhaí nach biadh cundail²⁰ ciallaidh. ní chiall urraim d'iarraidh ort. Cuiridh fear édaidh¹⁸ ele. seadh nar sédaib suirghine.

Bídh mo chinsa ar in gcígh ndeis. bídh leis ar in mbirsa ad bois.

1925 An cnáimh do-chí ar úaigh gu héidigh²¹. do bí cáil úair éigin as.

Bean chéillidhe²² [don mnáoi chéillidhe P], ceart ar a comhair aici, bean chiallaidhe²³ l., [bean méith l. C²].

¹ filidh C ² fortail C² ³ fad C² ⁴ feaghan CC²

⁵ droichian CC² ⁶ feghna C, feaghna C²

⁷ om. H ⁸ marb C², gan P

⁹ Muirfead ál na hógloch- 7 na seanlochthadh Tadhg ar tús tanuig dar ttigh an tosach P

¹⁰ marbh C², gan P ¹¹ re P ¹² om. HP ¹³ corana C²

¹⁴ -idh C ¹⁵ om. H., only Bean chéillidh, no exx. P

¹⁶ dheis C² ¹⁷ -idh CC² ¹⁸ -igh CC² ¹⁹ uile om. C

²⁰ chunnail C ²¹ -idh C ²² ceill- C, ceill-e .c. C²

²³ chiall- C, ciall-e C²

137. ¹**BEAN BHLÁTH**, don mnaí bhláith mac na mná bláithi, na muá blátha, dona mnáibh blátha, meic² na mban mbláth, iar³ mná blátha.

Bean bhláth, bean choitcheann, bean chaitcheann, bean méth,⁴ bean nár, bean tréan, bean asdrach, bean aisdreach, bean nárach, bean náireach,⁵ bean úabhrach, bean úaibhreach, bean súaireach, lámh deas, ciabh noch, Muire Ógh (ón ghloine, acht sí d'úathadh 7 d'illradh), bean reamur, bean leathan achd gu gcasaid aráon, inonn uile 7 bean bláth.

A Choimthe cuin bhus muc méath . an mhuc ar ar luidh an lúth?
an tarc mar dhéis ar na dódh⁶ . as arc no céis nór ros múch.⁷
Grísadh a gúad mbláth nar mboith . trúagh nach roich le cách a chleith.

Glédhall an tí ris nach taitnend . a ndénann Rí caitcheand cáich.
Ina clandaibh dá chéibh noicht . gan bhéim ar bhallaibh a chuirp.
1930 Dob í guidhe t'Fíir a Ógh . a Mhuire Ógh ribh do rád .l.

138. **MÁONMHACH**, do Mháonmbach, fonn Máonmhaigh. Máonmhach, Áolmhach, Lusmhach, Breghmach, inonn íad. Máonmhagh, do Mháonmhoigh, fond Máonmoighi, .c. a cháoladh a n-oir 's a n-uilleann 's a n-eamhonchollai Máonmhagh, Bregmagh, Lusmagh, [Aolmhagh P], mar sin.
^bNí thig damhsa beith dom brath . ar ocht míle do **Máonmach**.

139. **BEAN BEÓ**, don mnáoi bheó, don mnáoi bí, mac na mná beó, mac na mná bíe, na mná beóa, dona mnáibh beóa, meic na mban mbeó, sir⁸ mná beóa.

Bean beó, sgian núa, lámh chlé mar sin (lámh chlí .l.).

^bToisg na láimhi clí do-chúaidh . do búain Tráigi Lú as a láim .l.

^bLe feidm láime clí i Chondla . tí fan bfáinne⁹ ar ghormgha ngér .l.
tí ón fáinne⁹ ^aar gormgha¹⁰ ngér^a .c.

^bDecair coimes red chéibh núa . ó Sléibh gCúa gu doindEs nDia.

140. ¹¹**DERBH ÁIL**, do Dherbh áil, mac Derbh áil, na Derbha áil, dona Derbhuibh áil, meic Dhearbh n-áil, féch¹² Dherbha áil.

Derbh orguill, [Derbh argaill H], Derbh ileadh, inonn.¹³

¹ om. HP

² mic C

³ buail C²

⁴ meath C²

⁵ C breaks off.

⁶ dogh C²

⁷ after this a couplet has been erased.

⁸ meall P

⁹ bfaine C²

¹⁰ gormg C²

¹¹ om. P

¹² marbh H

¹³ mar sin H

Der bháil, do Dher bháil, mac Der báil, Dera báil, do Dheruibh báil, meic Dher mbáil, mell¹ Dhera báil.

Der borguill, Der bhileadh mar sin acht gan illradh aice.

1935 Abair re **Derbh áil** as m'ucht . nach seluh² dob áil don íasacht.
Gidh eadh do thráigh in³ tuirsi . **Dear bháil** leis na briathraibsi.⁴
A cend ag conchluinn re coinnil . **Derb orguill** san orsuin.

141. ⁵**BEN TORRACH**, don mnaí⁶ thorraigh, mac na mná toirreche 7 torrcha, na mná torrcha, dona mnáibh torrcha, meic na mban dtorrach, féch mná⁷ torrcha.

Ben torrach, ben cumag, ben cumang, ben fósadh, ben fásadh, ben riabhach, inonn.

Uidhe mhná toirreche ní thoir . lá choidche leis na crechoibh.
Ní hénsdair dhosan as dí . fósadh í 's as ésgaid é.

142. ⁸**BEN FOSADH**, don mnaí⁹ fósaidh, mac na mná foisdi, 7 mar sin.

Ben fósadh, ben fásadh, slat dírech nó slighe direch, ben gairid, inonn ghabhaid. an dírghe in phersa.

1950 Fíodh cláon 7 dethcha dírghe . cráobh chechna nar tínni tug.
A grúaidh réidh as fóisde⁹ a n-égen . nach roisde a géim éigen hí.
Do rígh- súd así ar mbreth . tug Dáa do Dhondchadh Cairbrech
géill an ghaisde gon gilli . céill as fásge d'fírinde.

143. **FOIGHIDE**, don foighidin, méd na foighidean, na foighideana, ¹⁰dona foighideanaibh, méd na foighidean, déna¹¹ foighideana.¹⁰

Foighide, tarcoisi, urmoissi ormoisi earmaisi, ímáighin, indisi, fáoiside, loisi laoisí¹² (an tsleibhi), inonn íad [7 P] cóir d'úathadh 7 d'illradh [lais íad H], acht¹³ ímháighin mar sin gabhuid.

Nár é 's gan cách dá chreideamh . más é fáth na foighidean.
Ní uil¹⁴ acht mh'ímháighin ann . a thuir minfálidh Mhanand.

144. **FOIGHIDIN**, don foighidin, méd na foighidne, na foighidne, dona foighidnibh, méd na bfoighidnedh, déna¹⁵ foighidni.

¹ iar H

² sealbh H

³ a H

⁴ briarthuibsi C²

⁵ om. P

⁶ mti C²

⁷ marbh mna H, *which breaks off here.*

⁸ om. HP

⁹ fāoisde C²

¹⁰⁻¹⁰ 7 mar sin C²

¹¹ gan P

¹² lo|oisí C²

¹³ ach C²

¹⁴ fuil HP

¹⁵ gan P

Foighidin, tarcaisin, urmaisin ormaisín ermaisín, indisin, fáoisidin acht méid na fáoisidnech .c. 7 mar ghabhus, inonn íad.

¹Luisin loisín (an tsleibhí) .l. urmaisní ormaisní ermaisní .l.¹

1945 Tig an geal comhlán creidmhech . as-degh d'orlár fáoisidnech.

[Only in P]

Nár d'fíor a aithne ód thighse . a chion d'aithle a innisne.

Ní mór ar n-oiridne ót fuil . do lógh t'foighidne aguib.

145. **DÍLE**,² don dílind, méid na dílend, méid na dílinde, ³na dílenda, dona díleannaibh, méid na ndíleand, tug ⁴dhílenda lat.³

Díle, íara, cuisle, féthla féithle, léithre, uille uile,⁵ inand íad ^aacht uille d'úathadh 7 d'illradh dá n-imarcaidh^a. fáoile, gighra, ithla idhla,⁶ derna^a, banaltra, altra .c. (ailtri .l.) [Fionnghúala achd nach bfuil ann achd mac Fionnghúalann P].⁷

^bA mbél dílinne bu-dheas . ar ndér dílindne dháileas

Call tré fálach íaruindi . a mbarr dharach dílinde.

1950 Aitchim Moire guna mnáibh . fa ailtrinn oile d'fagháil .l.

An céin⁸ bhus beó idhla⁹ t'feirgi . imdha gleó na teilge¹⁰ theacht.

[Only in P]

Cuilg a cceardchaidh t'foghlama . uirg lé ndeargthair dearnana.

Mó a tharba iná an dán don droing . a lán arbha san iothluinn.

Bráoin íothmhalla nach do síor . do líon iothlanna an táoibh thiar.

1955 Sgiath ar láimh í Lughaidh Meann . lér cumhuin dáil na díleann.

Cáor theineadh do thábhuille . bráon do dheireadh dílinne.

(c. ón dílinn).

Trí croinn nach clíath fúaircheanguil . fa fath Floinn na bhféithleann-
uibh.

Do íadh fan mBréithne barr Lí . an crann í 's an féithle é.

Gadthur sreabh na Dáoile dhí . an feadh do bhí fáoile fáoi.

1960 Madh ionmhall an néll go Nás . as fás én ngiogharrann¹¹ tre ghiús.

Lór úaisle na huille clé . 's nár thuille mé úaibhsí í.

Do nós fír na huilleann clé . ní thuilleann mé as-ttig a ttáoi.

As é dobudh dalta dhamh . 's dobudh mé altra a achar.

Ag nighe¹² a ghealbhonn do ghabh . cridhe a dearnann gur deargadh.

146. ^{ab}**BEN DÍREACH**, don mnáoi dírighe, mac na mná dírghe 7 díorgha, na mná dírghe 7 díorgha, 7 mar sin ón dírghe 7 ón díorghas atá, 7 ní hó éenchéill.

¹⁻¹ om. H, after ex. 1945 in C²

² íara P

³⁻³ 7 mar sin síis C²

⁴ gan P

⁵ as a teid a rem add. H

⁶ ighla C²H

⁷ No metrical exx. in C²

⁸ feadh P

⁹ ighla H

¹⁰ teilge P

¹¹ ngiodhrann P

¹² nidhi P

147. ^{ab} **SGÍAN DÍRECH**, don sgín dírígh, méd na sgine dírghe, na sgeana¹ dírghe, 7 mar sin síis.

148. ^{ab} **CLUINSIN** cloisdin claisdin, faicsin faisgin, faircsin, cichsin, tuicsin, dlígsin dleisdin dlesdain dlechtuin, torachtain tarachtuin, rochtain rúachdain² ríchtain, tárachtain táirrechtuin tárthachtain táirhechtain tárrachtain táirrechtuin, tairsin tairgsin (duit), tairgsin tairsin (an édaigh), tegmháil, tesdáil tesbháil, fiondachtain, fogháil fagháil foghbháil faghbháil (guthaidhe leis orra), gabháil, damháil, sgarthain, marthain, sáoilechtain, féimdhechtuin éimdhechtain, fáombachtain áomhachtain, féchain (7 a bhfuil cáol di), congmháil, diongmháil, ionggabháil, eisimláir, ruibhechtuin, fédachtain édachtain, túarasgbháil, inonn ghabhaid 7 feóil.

149. **FEÓIL**, don féóil, méd na feóla, na féola, dona feólabh, méd na bhfeóil, ith feóla.

Feóil, treóir, dáil (na dighe), dál (ort), comhdhál .c. (comhdhál .l. ón chéill sin), seinm, sgeinm, mil, braich, édál édáil, fuláir foláir faláir furáil foráil faráil (guthaidhe leis orra), díghbháil, othráil, déisdin, oighidh, asgaidh aisgidh, esbhaidh .c. (esbaidh .l.), taisgidh, toirnim, iarraidh (acht méd na hiarrata 7 mar ghabhas),³ tabhairt, Rómh^{ab} (acht gan illradh aice), sál (na coisi), bandál [b. P], tennál .b., anál, fúaighél úaighél^b lúaithe, úaisg, úaim (acht canamhain aice)^{ab}, srón, búain, dáir, ^bfurrthain forrthain (.c. gu gearr leis iad 7 .l. guthaidhe orra)^{ab}, ferthain, deóin, aindeóin,⁴ druim .b., rind b. (acht canamhain aca aráon), aimhdheóin, leamhnacht^b .b. inond gabhaid.⁵

- 1965 Do chuir le⁶ deithfir a **dála** . ní beirthir cuirn lána lé.
 Ní mór nach **déisdin** ainm oile . ar baidhbh n-éisgidh Moige Mis.
^{ab} Do mhac Áodha an erla thigh . fúaighidh bean bruta súaithnid
 d'inghin óig glúinleathain ghil⁷ . dá bróig úirleathair **úaighfidh**.
 Foirend glastana bheann mbán . nírb fearr **ascadha** lbhdán.⁸
 Coindmi aniarana 's anoir . foirni **íarradha** eallaigh.⁹
 1770 Cuiridh bean tre baidhbh Suca¹⁰ . snaidhm ar fear a **hiarrata**.
 A guin le feirg **fúaighéli** . do theilg fuil tre¹¹ óríáinne .l.

¹ four or five letters erased C²

² ruacd (sic) C²

³ .c. add. H., .c. do chanamhuin P

⁴ aind | dheoin C²

⁵ P puts nouns ending in broad l and n at end of list, adding ionann iad achd anmanna uathaidh leathna aca o iarraidh anuas 7 a reim ag dul asda

⁶ do H

⁷ gheil C²

⁸ Iubhdan H, Ubhdán P

⁹ mhellaigh H

¹⁰ suq C²

¹¹ fa HP

Snáth **úaimme** Gáidheal¹ is Gall . sáoirfear Múaidhe ní² marand .l.
 Do derg Colla cern a gha . fa chend olla na **húasga**.
 ab Do sgáoil an cóigear an cath . a diáobh t'fóideadh dob **esbach**.

(c. do chanamhain.)

- 1975 ^bNa³ **druim** moighe as í arna har . nach bí fa⁴ hoire d'arbhar.
 ab Búailtear ardchoire a gcló ad ceisdin . **rómh** adlaigthe ellaigh.
 ab Do-gébha ó senDubhthaigh sund . a tenn**furrthain** do tafand .c.
 ab Seintear búabhaill le baidhbh ngáoil . ⁵do sgáoil naidm a **húamainn** óir.⁵
 ab **esbach** .c. ó chanamhain, esbadhach an ceart^{ab}.

[Only in P]

- Glés ar an mbearna do-bhir . do bhés fir na **seanma** sein.
 1980 Taibhsi ag mnáibh na ccíghibh corra . láimh re míldh **Dhroma** Deirg.
 Bean fúair a n-ainm **aimhdheóna** . le a gairm úaidh ní imdheógha.
 Sibh do fóir ar n-uireasbhadha . mar sin as cóir comharsana.
 Iolgháirthe gan méid do mhair . ná léig ianráithne a n-easbhaidh.
 Fúair **aisgeadha** a n-úair a gheinte . trúaill **taisgeadha** an eitne óir.
 1985 Malrosg ag an inghin féil . do rabhrosd inghin d'fúaighéil .l.
 (treisi do chéill an oibrighthe iná don tuillréim).
Budh tráth nóna fa dhul di . go bun na **sróna** ag Síle.
 Sníomh a ccrann is dá ccomhrádh . **comhdhál** clann ríogh ad roighlén.
 Núiainéll os Tolaigh Dá Thí . ní Codhuil ag fúaighéil fáoi.

150. **SOIGHIDH**, don tsoighidh, méd na soighthe, na soighthe, dona soighthibh, méd na soightheadh, iar⁶ soighthe.

Soighidh, indsoighidh, fíarfaighidh, fíafroighidh^a, tathaighidh, taithighidh, ⁷athoighidh, aithighidh,⁷ uirichill oirichill ^{a.c.} (uirichil .l.)^a, cubhachail, deimhin,⁸ soighin (ort), tábhaill, faichill,⁹ sighin (na croiche), úamhain omhain, doighir, aisil,¹⁰ ainimh, dainimh, pubail pubaill, creidimh croidimh, tuillimh toillimh, feichimh,¹¹ éighimh,¹² maithimh, caithimh, déinimh, máoidhimh, formaithimh (ó éinchéill), áirimh^a, tuirimh, deighil,¹³ toitim tuitim, fochain fachain fochaind fachaind, bathais baithis,¹⁴ dúthaigh, sanais, banais, trilis, inis, argain, teasargain, áinigin, iris, oiris (na teineadh), ^acoigil caigil (na teineadh)^a, oirighidh. ^ainonn gabhaid acht méd na ¹⁵sainsi 7 méd na bainsi gearr aráon^a.¹⁵

¹ uami gaodh- C²

² o nach H

³ Gan H

⁴ fa a H

⁵⁻⁵ add. in later hand betw. cols. C²

⁶ dena H, gan P

⁷⁻⁷ guth-e leis orra C²

⁸ deimen C²

⁹ faicheill C²

¹⁰ aiseil C²

¹¹ -eimh C², feithimh HP

¹² -eimh C²

¹³ -el C²

¹⁴ -eis C²

¹⁵⁻¹⁵ sainnsi .c. 7 a leithéid eile an an cceinél sin . . . gion go comhfada iad P

[Only in P]

toirisimh tairisimh, iomáirimh, comháirimh, comhmáoidhimh, frioth-
óilimh friotháilimh, fuláirimh foláirimh faláirimh furáilimh foráilimh
faráilimh (.c. ar ghuthaidhe mar sin iad).

- D'fuil a **baisde**¹ 7 a bhonn . tond **baisde**² do chuir bar ceand.
1990 Do-chúaidh sibh tar an slighidh . mar sin úair³ a **haithighidh**.
Gémadh gilla **faichle** an fear . as fionda a aighthi d'foichneadh.⁴
Do-sóigh re⁵ táobh caisil cloch . **aisil** óir gu hÁodh n-eangach.
Ga **pubaill** suairc no ga síoth . a bfrith cúairt chugainn ón chúach.⁶
Coindeal úr as⁷ sía soillsi . Día na broindsi ó súdh **áainnsi**.
1995 Ní dalta mé⁸ do Mág Craith⁹ . oideacht orm gé do **formaith**.
Ní féd mé a tian do **thuirimh** . mo phían¹⁰ re sé seachtmhainibh.
Gerr go súidhí i n-eang forba¹¹ . Rodhba ceand **dúitheche** í Dubhda.
^a Menma eile ag eighre¹² glaisne . deimhne¹³ fleidhi **bainsi** ar¹⁴ Bóinn.
Anba a gég bráighidéal¹⁵ Banba . mé¹⁶ **áinigneadh**¹⁶ t'fagbla orm.
2000 Lé¹⁷gadh chon d'faighthe¹⁷ cu helbha¹⁸ . **faichne** do chor meanma a mé¹⁹.
^{ab} Denadh dáoine ámuill uire . **tábhui**ll cáoire duinne a dorn.
^{ab} A fás a gclí choimhidhigh . a bhás dob í a **oirighidh**.¹⁹
^a Cáor theineadh do **thábhui**lli . bráon do deireadh dílinde .l.²⁰
(mé²¹ na táibhle .l. 7 do-rinneadh é)²¹

[Not in C²]

- Ní hé an t-ég as²² doilghe dam . mé²³ mh'oimhne nocha n-ingnadh.
2005 ^b As **úaimhnech** a fear d'na . ón seal úaibrech anára.
Cuirther d'íathmhagh²³ Chinid Chais . **sighin** gu²⁴ hiarthar Irrais.
^b Foithre 7 sléibhti ar a son . **foichne** far thréigthi a treabhodh.

[Only in P]

- Lá a ttiomsuighthe na trí slúai²⁵gh . i foibh í úain **ionnsuighthe** an iúil.
T'fógra áigh as anachuinn . is cáin Fódla at **oirichill**.
2010 Ní náir an **oirighidh** oinigh . coimhighidh chláir ghroidhigh Ghrég.
Sáoghal croinn ar [tí] **tuitme** . do bhí gar ccoinn Chormuicne.
Go tti dbínn é d'oirichill . an té do-nim neambfaichill.
Cioth smóil **doighre** dúinleasa . do thóir oighre an iarlasa.
Pubuil dearg ós doinniobhar . sealg chuguibh dá cruinniobhadh.
2015 Sreabh fíar do ibhsi d'éindigh . grían chéillidh **Insi** hEóghuin.
An cédgha a ccléith os a cinnsi . rédla sgéih na **hirsí** óir.
Each ag **soighin** ar a srían . fa Bhrian ag **soighidh** chliath ccaol.

¹ bhaisdi H, baithsi P² baisde with t over d C²³ fuair P⁴ tfoichneadh C², doithneadh H, dfoithneadh P⁵ a HP⁶ .l. add. H⁷ a C²⁸ mhe H⁹ Mhág Raith H¹⁰ mu pian C²¹¹ forglá H¹² oilí ag oidhri C²¹³ deimhne C²¹⁴ ag P¹⁵ braighedgel C², braguidgeal P¹⁶ anaigineadh P¹⁷ daifthe C²¹⁸ na heamhna P¹⁹ add. in marg sup. C²²⁰ om. P²¹ marg. sup. C²²² budh P²³ Téid aníathmhagh P²⁴ a P

151. ¹TEAMHAIR,² [do Theamhuir P] do Theamhraigh, fonn Teamhra 7 Teamhrach.

Crúacha, Alma mar sin.³

Adéra clach⁴ thighe Teamhrach . a sgath⁵ Line a teannguth trit.⁶

^bTug a n-aithní d'fiadh Crúachna . fian Lúachra t'aithle a bértha.

152. ^{ab}ÉLE MÓR, d'Éile Móir, fond Éile Móiri (ón tír). Éli Mhór, d'Élibh Móra, fond Éle Mór, iar Éili Móra (óna dáoinibh).

Connachta Mhór, Gaileanga Mhór, Oirghíalla, Ara, Ealla, Tulcha, Breta, Sagsa, Saghsha Mhór, gach tír díbh mar sin.

153. ^{ab}ULAIÐH MHÓRA, d'Ultaibh móra, fond Uladh mór, iar Ulta móra, ón tír 7 óna dáoinibh.

Laignin mhóra, Sagsuin, Sagsuin, Britain mhóra mar sin, ón tír 7 óna dáoinibh.

154. ^{ab}TÍR DÚTHAIGH, don úr dúthaigh, méd na tíre dúithche, méd an tíre dúthaigh, na tíre dúithche, dona tíribh dúithche, méd na dúireadh ndúthaigh, gabh thíre dúithche.

155. ^{ab}CRÍOS DÍONA, do Chris díona, mac Cris dína, Crisa dína, do Chrisaibh dína, meic Cris ndíona, iar Crisa dína. Suibh fína mar sin masa .c. illradh aice.

156. ^{ab}MAIRGHRÉD, do Mhairghréd, mac Mairghréd, na Mairgréda, 7 mar sin sí.

157. ^{ab}MAIRGRÉAG, do Mhairgréig, mac Mairgréige, na Mairgréga, 7 mar sin sí.

Muir grég, mac Mara grég aici.

2020 Mac Mara grég gá gabháil . fagha⁷ nár féd d'inggabháil.

158. SGOLB .b., don sguilb, don sgoilb, méd na sguilbe, méd na sgoilbe, na sgolba, dona sgolbaibh, méd na sgolb, géraigh⁸ s sgolba.

Bolg .b., leac, lorg .b., ^among, inonn, (mung .l.)^a.

A mhíond loirge mar luighe . gu ngoirge Finn fálmuire.⁹

Ón fáinne re cois an chuilg . builg ar bhois í Dháire, deirg .l.

¹ om. H

² Chuinn add. P

³ Almha d'Almhuin fonn Almhan fonn Almhaine. Crúacha Áoi do Chráchuin Áoi fonn Crúachan fonn Crúachna hÁoi P

⁴ Doghena cloch P

⁵ sgoth P

⁶ thríd P

⁷ fadha C²

⁸ tug . . leat H, bean P

⁹ almuine P

^aGris do chléith chuirr an Chalbhaigh . adhnaidh¹ **muing** n-eich a n-irghail.

^aBuinne lán do **lic** oighridh . do doimnigh snámh bric bhaillghil.
2025 Ag iarraidh² bhrí do bhí sin . fa **lic** 7 sí³ ar slighidh. cóir.

[*Only in P*]

Tóir a ccuimge leis ga léim . ag béin⁴ **sguilbe** don cheis cháoil.

Lán do triall tar **muing** mara . ad luíng ní iarr easgcara.

159. ^{ab}**AIGNEADH**, don aigneadh, méd an aignidh, méd an aigeanta, na haighnidh, na haigeanta, dona haigneadaibh, dona haigeantaibh, méd na n-aigneadh, méd na n-aigeantadh, tuig aigneadha 7 aigeanta.

160. ^{ab}**SEITHE**, don tseithidh, méd na seitheadh, na seitheadha, dona seitheadhaibh, méd na seitheadh, leasaigh seitheadha.

161. **DEACAIR, DEACAR**, don deacair acu aráon, méd na deacra, méd na deacrach, na deacra, na deacracha, dona deacrachaibh, dona deacruibh, méd na ndeacar, méd na ndeacrach, fóir⁵ deacra 7 deacracha.

Docar docair, socair .c. (socar .l.)^a, srathar, meadhair, inonn.

A fleadha ac díol a **deacrach** . bleachtach rígh Ceara Corcach.

Gémadh **deacar** a dhénamh . a fécadh do fuiléngadh.

2030 A dáoini dá ndáiltar rath . leis nach beag méd a **meadhrach**.

[*Not in C²*]

Ga fear ga faghmuí do menma . taruig ar seal **meadhra** amuigh.⁶

162. **CRITHEAR**, don chrithir, méd na chrithri, méd na crithreach, na crithri, na crithreacha, dona crithribh, dona crithreachaibh, méd na gcrithreadh, méd na gcrithreach, méd na gcrithear, tug crithre 7 crithreacha lat.⁷

Crithear, [láthar P] láithear, inand gabaid.

Leac **láithreach** na troda thú . ní foda ón chrú bháincheath bhí.

Atáid **láithri** oile and . toighe ar n-áithne 's ar n-úambann.

^aLáthar, láithear inonn gabaid^b acht nach téid⁸ a dá dtuillréim úathaidh⁸ mar théid⁹ a ceart uile ó sin sí.⁹ méd na láthar .c. mar tá méd na¹⁰ laithear^a.

¹ aghnaidh C²P

² iaruidh H

³ í C²

⁴ corr. from béim

⁵ iar H, iarr P

⁶ meaghra amuigh H, meanma mhóir P

⁷ iar ch. etc. H, gan ch. etc. P

⁸⁻⁸ da th. .h.². an enchurrrp P

⁹⁻⁹ crithear o sin amach P

¹⁰ om. C²

- ^aSuidhe a dTulaigh na dTrí bFear . budh í a Lughaidh do láithear.
 2035 Is sitheamh narb féirdi d'fíor . **crithear**¹ a feirge d'fíuchadh.¹
^aIs tú as ríoghan ar an rícheadh . lér líonadh gach láthar
 aas tú as gloine brú agus bríathar . as tú Moire Mbáthar.²

[*Only in H*]

Don fíchedh rem oigdedhaibh . in **chrithear** do chaigleair.

163. **CRITHIR** (cháol)^a, ³don chrithir, méd na crithre, méd na crithreach, na crithre, na crithreachra, dona crithribh, dona crithreachaibh, méd na⁴ gcrithreadh, méd na gcrithreach, tug⁵ crithre 7 crithreacha lat.³

Coingir [congair H], beithir, láithir, láthair^a inann íad.

Fúarais ac⁶ léim chluidh chathrach . guin nathrach is béim beithreach.

^bNa droighní loma um Leamhain . **coingre** orra d'airneadhaibh.

- 2040 ^{ab}Ad tigh na budh trén do máthair . ní bér sin don láthair liom.

^aTeagh a choda don choinnimh . **coingir** sleagh bfoda fillidh.

164. ^{ab}**TEAGH FIONN MÓR**, don tigh nó don toigh finn móir nó find mór nó fionn mór, méd an tighe, méd an toighe find móir acu uile, .l. moladh canamhna a ndíaidh⁷ an molta ceirt, na tighe fionna móra, mar sin ghabhas ar illradh.

Teagh mór find mar sin, 7 gach ainm oile ar a mbeid dá moladh canamhna.

Mná na mbróin os cinn córthair . a longthoigh fionn móir Murchaidh.
 7 mór fiond Féarchair.

165. ⁸**DÍAS** (do dáoinibh), don dí, méd na deisi, na deasa, dona deasaibh, méd na ndeas, marbh⁹ dheasa.

Días, sgían, deoch, mean, eadh, ceall, cearc, inann íad acht dá thaoibhréim úathaidhe an dá¹⁰ chédainm a n-eadhadh.¹⁰ cuigél¹¹ gin gu comfada riú.¹¹

Olc an báoghal¹² tíar ar dteangtha . mar fáobhar sgían mbearrtha bhíd .l.

^bDá fásgallach d'olainn mín . do chuireas ar mo chuigil.

[*Only in P*]

- 2045 Friotha a n-idh¹³ eól an féinneadh . éineadh¹⁴ libh do mheór mhílidh.
 Maith an fear aga bhfaghar . **mean** is braich is bótharadh.
 Guin sgeine fa-deara dhamh . gan **sgeana** eile d'iomchar.
 A ttroid as eadh do óbuir . goid a **sgean** do sgológuibh.

¹⁻¹ tfeirgi da néirgheadh P

² C² cites this quatrain in § 163

³ ionann 7 crithear achd méd na ccrithear amháin aige so crithear P

⁴ om. C²

⁵ iar (for tug ... lat) H

⁶ ar H

⁷ -igh C²

⁸ om. H

⁹ gan P

¹⁰⁻¹⁰ chedanma ag dul an .e. P

¹¹⁻¹¹ mur sin achd nach comhfada íad P

¹² baodhal C²

¹³ igh P

¹⁴ éineagh P

166. ¹**OIL FIND**, d'Oil Finn, fond Oile nó Ola nó Ala Finn.

Slat a háonach **Oile Finn** . do cháolach toighi an Tailginn.

2050 Deargfaidh óigfear **Ola Find** . rinn an íogha² um cóigeadh gCuinn.

167. ^{ab}**CORA FINDE**, do Choraidh Finne, fonn Coradh Finde.

Do-rinne ar Tholaigh Dá Thí . as rí ó **Choraidh Finde** fáoi.

168. ³**Ó DÁLAIGH FIOND**, d'Ú Dhálaigh Fiond, mac í Dhálaigh Fínd, Hí Dhálaigh Fíonda, d'Íbh Dálaigh Fíonda, meic Ó nDálaigh bFiond, marbh⁴ Ú Dálaigh Fíonda.

Ó Dálaig Fíond, Ó Muirgheasa Mór, ó Meadhbha mór, ó Sadhbha mór, Ó Bríain geal, ⁵inond íad, a leithéid eile mar sin. ar an Ó atá an moladh and sin. gach ceand finí mar sin ris a mbía Ó.⁵

^bGairid le cloinn Meadhbha móir . do boing na Teamhra ar íbh Táil.

169. ³**Ó DÁLAIGH FÍND**, d'ú Dálaigh fínd, mac í Dhálaig fínn, í Dálaigh fínd, d'Íbh Dálaigh fínn, meic ó nDálaigh fínn, marbh ú Dálaigh fínn.

Ó Muirgheasa móir, lom tríd síos a moladh,⁶ ó Bríain ghil, ⁷séimh tríd síos a moladh.⁷ ⁸Ó Meadhbha móire, d'ú Meadhbha móire, mac í Meadhbha móire, ^bí Mheadhbha móire^b, d'Íbh Meadhbha móire, meic ó Meadhbha móire, marbh⁹ ú Meadhbha móire.¹⁰ ó Sadhbha móire mar sin, ^blom tríd síos as .c. an moladh sin. ó Dálaigh fínd, ar Dálach atá an moladh and^b.

170. ¹¹**BEAN AITHNIDH**, don mnáoi aithnidh, mac na mná aithinte 7 aitheanta, na mná aitheinti 7 aitheanta, dona mnáibh aithinti 7 aitheanta, meic na mban n-aithnidh, marbh mná¹² aithinti 7 aitheanta.

Bean súaithnidh, bean dúaithnidh, bean urrdraic, bean urrdhairc, bean uirrdhreic,¹³ bean uirrdhearc, a n-ond 's a n-oir leis, inond íad.

¹ om. HP

² foíha C²

³ om. H

⁴ meal

⁵⁻⁵ .c. gach ceann fine aga mbía o roimhe mar sin P

⁶ achd gurab lom as .c. an moladh na dhiaigh P

⁷⁻⁷ as .c. ann ar Bhrian atá an moladh ann P

⁸ separate § in P

⁹ meall P

¹⁰ lom as .c. an moladh na dhiaigh add. P

¹¹ om. H

¹² féch mhná P

¹³ uirrdhrec C²

Úain is cáoirigh¹ is cearca . úainn² ag dáoinibh dúaitheanta.
 bClann is oirrdhirce mun amsoin . sloindmidni dá soirbhteist.

171. ^{ab} **EACH**, don eoch, méd an eich, na heich, dona heachaibh, méd na n-each, gabh eocha.

Neach, beach .f., inonn.

2055 Ní fíod sé re haithní a **each** . ní brathfí **neach** é ar a **eoch**.
 Damad í a mil dó budh deoch . gan dígh ac **beoch** a ló fíuch.

172. ³ **BRÓG LEBHAR**, don bróig lebhair, méd na bróigi liubra, na bróga lebhra, dona⁴ brógaib lebhra, méd na mbróg lebhur, sir bróga⁵ lebra. an libra .c. an libhre⁶ .l.

Fogus ciall a diomdha dhó . do iar⁷ ghó **libra** re lá .l.⁸

173. ⁹ **CAPALL**, don chapall, méd an chapail, na capaill, dona caiplibh, méd na gcapall, sir¹⁰ chaiple.

¹¹ Capall, tafand, inonn, acht méd na dtaifneadh.¹²

^b Na heich dá dtugadh tús oidhche . arbhar úaim ar dteacht as-deach

^b frith lind na **gcaiplibh** ar chabháir . taitnid rind an fagháil each.

174. ⁹ **BRA LÍN**, (gu gearr), don bralaigh lín, méd na bralach lín, na bralcha lín, dona bralchaibh lín, méd na mbralach lín, brond¹⁰ bralcha lín.

Brá lín, don bhrá lín, méd na brách lín, na brácha lín, dona¹³ bráchaibh lín, méd na mbrách lín, iar¹⁰ brácha lín.

Rugadh bruinde máordha mín . is áonbra lín uime úainn.¹⁴

2060 ^b Ná leig beind dá **bralaigh lín**si . adrad 7 Éire.

.c. ón chéill sin.

Gach beand dá **bralaigh lín** luim . amhail¹⁵ aghaidh mín meamruim .c.

^b Créd um nach beind dá **brá lín** . más fa beind atá an Taidgin.

175. ^{ab} **TÁIN BÓ CÚAILGHNI**, do Tháin bó Cúailghne, fond Tána bó Cúailghne, .l. illradh aice.

Táin bó Cúailghni, Táin bó Flidháoisí, Táin bó Raghamhuin, Táin bó Fráoich, inonn.

¹ -idh C³

² uain C²

³ om. H

⁴ don C²

⁵ gan bhróga P

⁶ leibhre P

⁷ iarr P

⁸ om. P

⁹ om. H

¹⁰ gan P

¹¹ after ex. in C³

¹² ann d'iomarcaidh add. P

¹³ don C²

¹⁴ úaim P

¹⁵ amhair C², mur P

176. ^{ab} **MAGH FÁIL**, fond Muighe nó Moighe Fáil, .l. tuillréim úathaidh 7 .l. illradh.

Lind Féig a bráthair mar sin.

Maighre Linde fúaire Féig . léig ar thinde n-úaille úaid.

177. ^{ab} **ARBHAR**, don arbharr, méid an arbha, na harbh-
anda, 7 mar sin síis.

178. ^{ab} **SGÉL OLC**, don sgeól olc, don sgeól ulc, .l. táobréim úaithidh, na sgeóil, na sgéla olca, dona¹ sgélaibh olca, méid na sgél n-olc, ceil sgéla olca 7 sgeola olca.

Sgél fíor, sgél iongnadh, inonn íad. sgél fíre, ceart ar a chomhair aige.

Frith os imdaidh² cráobhe ceóil . aoide sgeóil ingnaidh a n-úaim .l.

2065 Ga srotha innalta as fearr . locha inganta Éireann .c.

.Imda neóil reachta na ríge . is teachta sgeóil fíre íad .c.

179. **BREATH OLC**,³ breath fíor, breath iongnadh, .l. tuillréim ná táobhréim úaithidh acu acht méid na breithi inganta ó chanamhain. ceirt ar a gcomhair aca uile.⁴

180. **TAISI**,⁵ dona taisibh, méid na⁶ dtaiseadh, far thaisi.⁷

Deasgaidh,⁸ inde, [ceathra P], indile, iuchraidh,⁹ airrdhe,¹⁰ airrdheana,¹¹ sighni (ó éuchéill), fudha,¹² eanglumha, teachta, tréidhe, Ulaidh, Laigin, [ionann íad P].

Áoi, dona háoibh, méid na n-áoi, ith ó. gach illradh gan úathadh [mar sin P]. ní .c. cuid ar áireamh aige.

Atáid a trí¹³ teachta am thigh . ní¹⁴ deacra ní do neithibh .l.

A theachta¹⁵ fa thrí nar dtigh¹⁶ .c.

Searrach dond ar dath a áoi¹⁷ . an cath fáoi do tholl fa thrí.

Ná bíth¹⁸ ar inmhi isil . sighni rígh san¹⁹ Rúaidrisin.

2070 Maith a cheart ríamh 's a ríaghail . maith a neart fíal an féinnidh maírg a Dhé bí nár búanaigh²⁰ . re búadhaibh²¹ ar thri tréidhibh

Óg a háois arsaidh a blad. inghean Chormaic clú adhbal

slat a íód choirmthe Cheara . foirbhthi óg a hairrdheana²² .c.

a hingheana .l.

¹ don C² ² -igh C² ³ om. H, Breath fíor P

⁴ aca o sin síos Bean fíor bean olc bean iongnadh mur sin P

⁵ om. H, Taise P ⁶ om. C² ⁷ gan taisi P

⁸ deasga P ⁹ iuchra P ¹⁰ airrighi C², airrghe P

¹¹ airrgena C², airrgheana P ¹² fugha P ¹³ ttri P

¹⁴ ga P ¹⁵ tteacht (sic) P ¹⁶ dom thigh P

¹⁷ háoi P ¹⁸ bíodh P ¹⁹ sighni for C² ²⁰ -idh C²

²¹ mbúadhaibh P ²² -gena C², -gheana P

^b **Iuchraid** dá sgeith tar sgathmhuir . gá mbreith tar fliuchmuir fliuchfaid
^b toirrcneas bric amlaigh eithrigh . ceilfidh leic n-adhbhail d'iuchraidh.
 Ní foighe¹ Gull do ghrádh cruaidh . rand don dán acht a deasgaidh.²

[*Only in P*]

2075 Ceithie sáorthaisi seól³ trúagh . a mbeól b'áonchlaisi a énuagh .l.
 Níor chaitheadh sibhne ríamh ribh . níor mhian libh **signhe** mar sin.
 As a **signibh**⁴ bíaidh fa phladh . ní gar d'inghin í Bhriain bean.
 Ar ndul ar **innibh** an abhra . an chrumh imil tarla as-ttigh.
 Ná cuir a **ndeasga** trém dhéaraibh . sguirfeasda do dhénuimh dhér.

⁵ 181. ^{ab} **FUIL TEACHT**, don fuil teacht, méd na fola,
 méd na fala teacht, na fuile, na fola, na fala teachta, dona folaibh,
 dona falaibh teachta, méd na bfol, méd na bfal dteacht, féch fola
 7 fala teachta ba . . .

182. ^{ab} **RÍCHEADH**, don rícheadh, méd an ríchidh, .l.
 illradh aige.

2080 Dod mbícheadsa is mé nár dhligh . . . **richedsa** . . .
 Dénadh gach neach ní ar a máthair . 's do-neth Rí an ríchidh.

183. ⁶ **ABAND**, don abhaind, méd na habha, méd na habond,
 na haibhne, dona haibnibh, méd na n-aibneadh, méd na n-abond,
 sechain(?)⁷ aibhne.

Teas ag téghadh⁸ na mela . ag dénam meadha d'eas abha.
 Hí Echach⁹ na n-iubar¹⁰ sean . deathach d'inadh a haibhneadh.
 Is tú tug na haibhni ann . is na maighre ar fud abhond.¹¹

184. ¹² **FÓIRITHIN**, don fóirithin, méd na fóirithni, méd
 na fóirithneach, na fóirithne, na fóirithnecha, dona fóirithnibh,
 dona fóirithnechaibh, méd na bfóirithneadh, méd na bfóirithnech,
 iar fóirithne 7 fóirithneacha.

Fóirithin fóiridhin, muiridhin, muinidhin, aibidil, caibidil, inond.

2085 Atá dál **fóirithneach** aga . Clár móireitheach fada Fáil.
 Lór dó méi a muiridhni . 's do féid in cló ar cabhairni.
 Ar tí dénmusa deigbreath . trí frémlusa ar **bfóiridhneach**.¹³

185. **SALTAIR, SALTAR**, don tsaltair,¹⁴ méd na saltrach,
 na saltracha, dona saltrachaibh, méd na saltrach, légh¹⁵ saltracha.

¹ fuighe P

² achd da dheasguibh P

³ se | éol P

⁴ sibhnibh P

⁵ §§ 181 and 182 add. C² in marg. inf., partly illegible.

⁶ om. H

⁷ gan P

⁸ tedhadh C²

⁹ eathach P

¹⁰ niobhar P

¹¹ nd invisible in C², abann P

¹² om. HP

¹³ bfoirithneach C²

¹⁴ aca aráon add. P

¹⁵ gan P

Saltair saltar, lasair lasar, lughair lughar, iúir ithear, ^acarcair, celtair (dráidheachta)^a, [cealtair cealltair sróil P], cosair, tapar .b. [tapair .b. P], Caitir fína, Lasair fína,¹ seineisdir, mainisdir, measair, easair, sebhair, cóisir, corcair, eisgir, ^{ab}budhair, láthair (más and tig)^b, cuchdair^a, eochair echair, comhair (bracha), fiaghair² fioghair, inonn ^aíad. Caitear fíona,³ Lasar fína³ .l. aráon^a.

Buinde **taprach** nó gu **diáir** . cláir **saltrach** duinde ní dúin.

^bÚaisleóchaid⁴ d'éis an tachair⁵ . a lonnán do **lughrachaihbh**.⁶

2090 ^bBíaidh leachtmhagh in gach **lugair** . dá leantar dod leanambain.

An cú **sebhach** nó an tráill tú . a chú Theamhrach í Chnáill Chúa?

[*Not in C²*]

A sbairn ar fud na **heisgrech** . dá tug maidm na **mainesdreach**.

^bBidh ad bhais as deachair dhi . **eachair** do ghlais an ghuidhe.

^bDo fráech áig do bí ar a brataigh . ní dho bháidh **thapair** ós Tadhg.

[*Only in P*]

2095 Trí neithe⁷ as búaine a bharr Fail . do-ní neach dá éis d'fágbháil a rún curadh a ghlac ghlan . **lugar** is mac is moladh.

Ar síol do thúir an troightheach . toirtheach síol a n-úir **ithreach**.

Lasair cháomh fíndealbhach fona . cráobh ildealbhach mbíolla ón Mháigh.

Bím lánseabhair is bím balbh . ó 'd-chím arm gráineamhuil gorm.

Ag sin **eachair** ghlais na glíadh . nach deachaidh ríamh ar ais úadh.

2110 Gan iarnach do char do chronn . a ngar **fiaghrach** fa Émann.

A ngort **fiaghrach** ní fás ioth . fiadhnach⁸ tréna bhás an bhreath.

Gég glaiceal gan ghabháil sníomha . **Caitear** anáir fíona an ógh .l.

186. **CLAIS**, don chlais, don chlasaigh, méd na claisi, méd na clasach, na claisi, na clascha, dona claisibh, dona claschaibh, méd na gclaiseadh, méd na gclasach, íar⁹ chlaisi 7 chlascha, [íar chlaschanna(?) do chanamhuin H].

Cairt, ceis, creit, inond íad, acht illradh leathan ag an creataigh¹⁰ .c. canamhain aca uile.

Impó amach cáoin na gclachsoin . a **claschaibh** chlach n-áoil nUisnigh.

Le colg n-úaine¹¹ cheithre **glaschann** . feithfí cúaine baschorr Briain.

[*Only in H*]

2105 Lim a **cartaigh** croidhi tind . tar dhaltaib oile Í Uigind.

¹ Caitiriona Lasairiona P

² fiadhuir C²

³ fona P

⁴ Uaislechthair H

⁵ gach thachair H

⁶ lubhrachaihbh C²

⁷ neite P

⁸ fiaghnach P

⁹ gan P

¹⁰ ag creit P, acht gurab leathan ghabhus illradh in anna deighinaigh 7 H

¹¹ nuaidhe P

187. **CUIDIGH**, don chuidigh, méd na codach, na codcha, dona codchaibh, méd na gcodach, tabhair¹ chodcha aigi².c. canamhain aige.²

^aTig ót omna³ faidcheannaigh . an chomhla na codchandaibh
c. ón adhbhursoin.

A chuidigh ar an gclasach . do chuidigh an camchosach.
^{ab}Do chuir a chuidigh don chath . do chuidigh re fuil bFíachach.

188. ^{ab}**NÚADA FIONN FÁIL**, do Núadhain nó do Núadhaid Fionn Fáil, mac Núadhaí nó Núadhad Fiond Fáil, .l. illradh aige, 7 do-rindeadh do Núadha Fionn Fáil.

Núadha Fiond Fáil . fúair a cruth ríogh ronúasan
ó Núadha anúas . ní chúala clúas a chomúasal .l.

189. **IOMAIDH**, don imaidh, méd na hiomtha, na hiomtha, dona hiomthaibh, méd na n-imthadh, seachain⁴ iomtha.

Iomaidh, cumaidh comaid, leabaidh, debhaidh, neanaidh inonn íad, ⁵acht na leabthacha 7 mar ghabhus .c. do chanambain.⁵

2110 T'fear comtha am⁶ **chumaidh** gá cháoi . dláoi mullaigh na horchra⁷ é.
^{ab}Druidfeadh í a dteandaidh mo tháoiibh . an gcráoiibh neannta dá dui
tribh.

(.l. 7 ní hón neanaidh.)

[Only in H]

Rí Breagh gá char ad **chommuidh** . bronnuidh chradh mar fear
n-imuidh.

[Only in P]

Líon glíadh nach **comthuigh** dá chéile . síar ó onchoin Féile a n-ágh.
Fam cheanuibh a chnú an chridhe . tú an neanuidh ar neimhnighe.
2115 Táir an tóir leis na **deabhthuibh** . neamhthoil áigh ar Chloinn
cCarrthuigh.

Íarraidh leabtha ó thoigh go toigh . ag soin a bfoil d'eachdra air.

190. **TULACH**, don tulaigh, mét na tulcha, mét na tulach, na tulcha,⁸ dona tulchaibh, mét na dtulach, sibhlaidh⁹ thulcha.

Tolach, tealach, dumhach, inand,¹⁰ acht méd na dumhach .l. más fíor.

¹ iar H, gan P

²⁻² na codchanna dho chanamuin 7 mar sin sí H, na codchanna aige o chanamhuin 7 mar ghabbas P

³ od tomna C²

⁴ déna H, gan P

⁵⁻⁵ .c. sínedh 7 geriadh ag deabuidh ar a taeibreim uath. 7 ó sin sí H, coir síneadh 7 gearradh ar casadh na neanta 7 na deabhtha P

⁶ cumtha ad HP

⁷ hurchra HP

⁸ uilcha C²

⁹ iar H, iarr P

¹⁰ om. C²

A rí Bumbha ¹a mbél¹ na **tolach** . sgél nach tarbha d'folach ort.

[*Not in C²*]

Ga fear nach meallfa Magh Áei . acht dam raí **Tealcha** Dá Thí.

191. ²**TROIGH** (na coisi), don troighidh, mét na throigeadh, na troighthi, dona troighthibh, mét na dtroightheadh, nigh throighthi.

Troigh (na coisi), ^bfroigh, geir, deir, seir, tuir, frigh, righ, (na láime)^b, troigh (tomhais), doigh, coill, lind, inonn iad ³acht a réim ag anmain isna ceithri certaibhsi abhus³ 7 don linde 7 don choille dá n-imarcaidh ^{ab}lé chéle^{ab}.

^bDo-chluinfidh⁴ sé fúaim na **frigde** . ag búain re a builgi .l.

(mé^d na frighead .c. H)

2120 ^bTug a húir an ógdharaigh . far dúin a dhá dhóidrighidh.

^aNí ragha a grindeal an gleó⁵ . ní heó linneadh dtana thú.

^aNí fuil róinn acht **linde** lána . sinne a ndóig na trágha ag teacht.

[*Not in C²*]

^bDo lín os choirthib an chúain . linn gan bhúain réa **bíroighthibh** . . .

^bBrég cuirther ar Thegh Dhá Thí . tegh thrí **tuirthedh**⁶ ní headh hé.

2125 ^bAg triall ón chath bud coirthi . **troighthi** fian Rath 's a **righthe**.

Rug úaim an fert fa foile . seacht **troighi** in gach úaigh eile.

Gan **doigh** gu bráth⁷ nochá bím⁸ . as⁹ bídh an moir tráth na tráigh.

Do-ghénadh re **coille** cloind . ar dhénam chloinde an choloim.

^bFulang Airt a Dhé as doiligh . sé na **dhoighidh** ailt d'fílihd.

2130 ^aNí chuir neach a **linnidh** Hon . re ngillibh each an airdriogh.

192. **LÁMH**, don láimh, mét na láimhe, mét na lámha, na lámha, dona lámhaibh, mé^d na lámh, glan¹⁰ lámha.

Meadhbh, Sadhbh, dealbh (Moire¹¹), long [lung .l. P], Cong, Órlaidh Árlaidh Órlaith Árlaith, Gormlaidh Gormlaith Garmlaidh Garmlaith, Núlaidh Núlaithe, Farbhlaith Farbhlaith,¹² abhall, bachall, gobhal gabhal, ^bdabhach¹³ ^{a.c.} dobbach^b .l., Cung, oball^b, .l. aráon^a.

¹⁻¹ bél C²

² Cf. note 21, p. 47

³⁻³ om. HP, in which the head-word is Troigh tomhais (thombuis), with alternative forms don troigh, mé^d na troighe, na troighe, dona troighibh, mé^d na troigedh (troigheadh), fégh (féch) throighe.

⁴ Docluín C²

⁵ Doragha grinneal a ngleó P

⁶ -egh H

⁷ brách H

⁸ mbím P

⁹ is P

¹⁰ iar H, gan P

¹¹ Muire HP

¹² Falbraidh Falbraith H, Falbraith Falfruidh P

¹³ inand iat add. H, ionan iad achd casadh ag na cithre hanmanuibh déigheancha dabhach mar sin an .u. P

^{ab} Mar legthar bréid lunga os loch . tunna ar dá roth téid na theach.
 Tugad fán bfiön¹ ort a **Árlaith** . díl olc gémad² lánmhaith leat.
 Ar gcor³ dá fear Eamhna a n-úir . do fear súil na dealbha⁴ dheóir.⁵
^{ab} Do líon sin cúach ad comair . a **dobhaigh** Dúach gil Ghalaigh .l.

[*Not in C²*]

- 2135 Breac beó gacha lámha leis . dála an dá eó nír indeis.
 Ó hOillll mar urra sídh . do sín d'foirind⁶ lunga ^{ab} lámh.
^{bA} n-cire ar-áen fa fínfleidh . díngheidh cráebh Eine ar **Árlaidh**.
 Do-bhéradh ní ar mharbhnaidh mhá . **Falbhraidh**⁷ an lá do bí beó.
^bRind ghér na baichle ina bhond . sgél isa aithne agom.

[*Only in P*]

- 2140 Feidhm a ngreagh⁸ úatha orra . longa lúatha sreabh Sionna.
 D'eagla an luin nior leag **Núalaidh** . nead núaluin duibh a ndiaubhair.
 Tógbhaidh mac fionn **Falfratha** . dá bhrat⁹ a ccionn choimbreatha.
 As iú¹⁰ tarla a ttáobh na hÓighe . a chráobh abhla úire.
 Dob fiú guin bhuinn na bachla . nar ghabhtha¹¹ d'fuil Chuinn comhtha.
 2145 Ní brath fír do bhí ag Banbha . tí gabhla fa Thigh Teamhra.

193. **DAIR**, don daraigh,¹² mét na darach, na dairge, dona dairghib, méd na ndairgeadh, mét na ndarach, gearr dhairge.

Fail (óir 7 na¹³ muice), sail, mala, ara [an duine HP], soil, cana, cara (an fiadha), inonn uile.¹⁴

Meas do dharaigh dí gá¹⁵ dháil . cráin is í¹⁶ ar a¹⁷ falaigh féin.

[*Not in C²*]

Fuil Roigh is Táil gá tabhach . dáil t'falach n-óir nach einech.

^aTógbhaidh súas an snáithe malach . os moing úaive an fábhra chuirr
^adúail mar fáilghe nó mar umha . do búail mailghe dubha Duinn.

194. ¹⁸**SOLAMH**, do Šolamh, do Šolmhuin, mac Solaimh, mac Solmha, mac Solmhan, na Solaimh, na Solmhuin, dona Solmhaibh, dona Solmhanaibh, meic na Solmhan, meic na Solamh, meall Šolmha 7 Šolmhana. ^bmac Solmha do chanamhain is .c. et na Solmha .l. gid .c. marbh Šolmha^b.

^{A^b} altóir teampaill šuairc Šolmha . ga¹⁹ ngealltair cúairt chunnla²⁰

^{a^b} abhall chorr re cneas ngarrdha . a mheas na gcoll cumhra.²¹

[*Only in P*]

- 2150 Subiona na mbriathar nglan . do tógaibh teampall Solmhan.

¹ fá fín H

² doba HP

³ cur H, ccur P

⁴ dealb C²

⁵ dhéir P

⁶ doirind H, dfoirinn P

⁷ Farbhlaidh P

⁸ ngreagh P

⁹ bhrath P

¹⁰ Atú P

¹¹ ghabhth P

¹² dharaigh C²

¹³ om. C²

¹⁴ iad H

¹⁵ da P

¹⁶ sí P

¹⁷ na H

¹⁸ om. H

¹⁹ go C²

²⁰ connla C²

²¹ do chrom meas choll ccubhra P

195. ^{ab}**CROCH NÁOM**, don croich náomh, méd na croiche náomh, na crocha náom, dona crochaibh náomh, mét na gcroch náomh, guidh crocha náomh.

Long lán, bó indláogh, inonn iad an tráth nach ciall molta atá indta.

Sgéul sáobh na clocha do chor . 's na crocha náomh gan níamhadh .c.

196. ^{ab}**CROCH NÁOM** (ón chéill eile), don chroich náomh, mét na croiche náome, na crocha náomha, dona crochaibh náoma, mét na gcroch náomh, féch crocha náomha.

Long lán, bó indláogh, inonn iad ó chéill an mholta.

Ar ndáinne fúair Findghúala . ar bhúaibh áille indláogha¹
(.c. ó chéill an mholta).

Ní fuill bhoín acht na boín láoigh² . ná agh³ acht na hoigh²
indláigh.²

(.c. ón chéill chédna).

197. ^{ab}**CORR GHRÍAN**, don chuirr ghrían, méd na cuirre grían. anaidh an grían mar sin tríd síos.

Muir técht mar sin, acht gan illradh aice 7 í .d'f.

Ná³ sir clach na cuirre grían . ní bhíadh uirre acht an rath ríogh.

Tú gu fiondmuir dtáobhbhseing dtécht . leis an láoidheing sioblaigh súaire .l.

198. **CORMAC CLÉIREACH**, do Chormac cléireach, mac Cormaic cléirigh ó chanamhain, mac Cormaic cléireach ó chiort.

Domhnall sáor, do Dhomhnall sáor, ^bmac Domhnaill sáor^b.

Gaibhneand gabha,⁴ do Gaibhneann gabha, mac Gaibhnind, mac Gaibhneand gabha, Goibhnend gabha leis.⁵

Cathfaidh draoi, [do Chathfaidh draei, mac Cathfaidh, mac Cathfadha draei *etc.* HP], Feircheirtne file, [Feirchirt file, Gobán sáor P] mar sin.⁶

2155 Do snoigheadh bas Gaibhneand gabha . ag⁷ snas airmreann dtana í Tháil.

^bSgagtha roime ní rabha . dalta croidhe Cathfadha.

199 [C²]. ⁸**LANN BLEACHT**, don loind bleacht, mét na loinne bleac[h]da, na landa bleachta 7 mar sin síis.

¹ -dha C²

² -dh C²

³ Na a C²

⁴ gobha H

⁵ mar sin HP

⁶ ionann iad achd dá tháobhbhéim ag Cathfaidh *add.* P

⁷ re P

⁸ om. H

Land bliocht, don loind blicht, 7 méd na land mblicht is .c. and, inonn iad acht sin.

Bó bliocht, don boin bliocht, mét na bó bliochta, na ba, na na bai bleachta, dona búaihbh bleachta, mét na mbó mbleacht, bronn bua bleachta. bó bleacht .l.

Bó seisg, don boin seisg, mét na bó seasga 7 mar sin sí.

Bó dhíosg, don bhoín dísg, mét na bó díosga, na ba, na bai díosga 7 mar sin sí. bó seasg .l.

[P]. **LANN BHLEACHD**, don loinn bhleachd, méd na loinne bleachda, na lanna bleachda, dona lannuibh bleachda, méd na lann mbleachd, gan lanna bleachda, ionann 7 lann bhliochd, achd don loinn bhliochd 7 méd na lann mbliochd, .l. a n-íó dhe achd sin.

Bó bhliochd mar sin. bó bhleachd .l. lann bhliochd, méd na loinne bleachda a tháobhréim. bó bhliochd mar sin, méd na bó bliochda 7 méd na loinne bliochda .l. aráon.

Bó dhíosg,¹ don bhoín díosg, méd na bó díosga, na ba, na bai díosga, dona búaihbh díosga, méd na mbó ndíosg, gan bhú díosga.

Bó seasg mar sin, achd don bhoín seisg go cáol, méd na bó seasga as .c. ann, méd na bó seisge .l., iollradh leathan as .c. aice. bó seisg .l.

^bGiolla Críod nír chló díola . dígha bó ndíosg an dána.

^bDá haiam nochan fóil ag Art . acht mart do ghairm don boin bliocht.

200. ²**EMHAIN MACHA**, ³ceart ar a comair aice, .l. illradh aici.³

Slemhain Midhe, Teamair Érna,⁴ ^bTeamair Lúachra^b, Lúachair Deadhaidh⁵, inand iad.

^bLoch Léin 7 Lúachair Deadhaidh^d . ar Chrúachain réidh

bfeadhaidh bfind.

2160 ^bÉnba dá gceanaibh ar gcúl . gu Teamair Érna ac impúdh.

201. **MÓIN**, don móna, don mónaidh, mét na móna, mét na mónadh, na móna, na móinti, dona mónaibh, dona móintibh, mét na món, méd na móinteadh, ben⁷ mhóna 7 móinti.

¹ separate § in P

² om. H

³⁻³ dEamhuin Mbacha fonn Eamhna Macha P

⁴ Éirne P

⁵ Deaghaidh C², Dheaghuidh P

⁶ Deaghaidh C²

⁷ iar H, gan P

Móin, clúain, cáin, táin, láir, cráin, nóin, inand íad acht don nóin .c. 7 na láirtheacha¹ 7 na cánanda do chanamhuin [7 mar ghabhuid² H].

Trí láirtheacha² ar gach leath di . is máithreacha a³ each n-aice.

Gilla d'fianaibh achaidh Máland . rachaidh d'farraidh cánann Cuind.

^{ab}Ni thabair cóir ina gcána . cóir Danair dá rádha iú.

^aÍc ruibh do chuid don chánaidh . d'fuil Ádhaim duid a Dhúilimb.

[Not in C²]

2165 ^bMar do-chámar don creich reimhe . do breith thánadh eile úaid.

^aDo lot neith teaguid ó a ttoigh . leaguid an ccreich fan eclúanuidh.

202. ⁴CÁORA, don cháoraigh,⁵ mét na cáorach, mét na cáoirech, na cáoirigh, ^bdona cáoiribh^b, dona cáorchaibh, mét na gcáorach, mét na gcáoirech, ith⁶ cháorcha.

^bTarrais lomair ... a leath . no congaibh ceann na cáorach.

Gur thuitseat báothchoin Banbha . leis na cáorchaibh conamhla.

An t-áoineach is fearr⁷ gun fíor . más geall cáoireach do-chithear.

[Only in P]

2170 Do mbionuigh mainnreacha cloch . mun ttréd ccomhaightheach

ccáorach.

203. ^{ab}CNÚ DHÍOSG, don chnáoi dhíosg, mét na cnó díosga, na cno, na cna, na cnai díosga, dona cnoibh, dona cnaihb díosga, mét na gcno ndíosg, bris cnú díosga.

Cnú dhíosg, cnú tholl, inond ghabhaid.

204. ^{ab}ARM NÚA, don arm núa, mét an airm núa, mét an airm naí, na hairm núa, 7 mar sin sí.

Arm nocht, don arm nocht, mét an airm noicht, na hairm noichta, 7 mar sin sí.⁸

205. ^{ab}DUINE BEÓ, don duine bheó, mac an duine beó, mac an duine bhí, na daoine beó 7 mar sin sí.

206. ⁹NEAMH NÚA, don nim núa, don nimh naoi, na nimhe núa, Rí nimhe naoi [.c., .l. iollradh aige P].

^bFear sin fa soḡnadma di . a comharrdha ó nimh naoi

^ban sáor ní do luighe¹⁰ lé . do áomh sé Muire do mhnaoi.

¹ laithreacha C²

² ghabhus P

³ om. C²

⁴ om. H

⁵ cháoirigh P

⁶ gan P

⁷ fearr C²P

⁸ Two or three metrical exx. follow, legible only in parts.

⁹ om. H

¹⁰ loidhe C²

207. ^{ab}**SIBHIN**, don tsibhin, mét an tsibni, na sibni, dona sibnibh, méd na sibhnedh, teilg sibhni. sibhind mar sin, (sifeand sifind .l. aráon).

An sifind leisin sín dte . do šin¹ san fritheing reimhe .l.²

¹ dsin C²

² F.N.ID (*sic*) do barc recdbreatha i cionga *add.* C²

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

PUBLICATIONS

THE TODD LECTURE SERIES

- VII. EDWARD GWYNN, LITT.D.: Poems from the Dindshenchas. Text, Translation, and Vocabulary. 8vo. Pp. 104. 1900. Price 2s. 6d.
- VIII. — — The Metrical Dindshenchas. Text, Translation, and Commentary. 8vo. Pp. 94. 1903. Price 2s.
- IX. — — Part II. Text, Translation, and Commentary. 8vo. Pp. 116. 1906. Price 2s. 6d.
- X. — — Part III. Text, Translation, and Commentary. 8vo. Pp. 562+x. 1913. Price 7s. 6d.
- XI. — — Part IV. Text, Translation, and Commentary. 8vo. Pp. 474+x. 1924. Price 15s.

The other volumes of the series are out of print.

THE IRISH MANUSCRIPT SERIES

- III. OSBORN J. BERGIN, PH.D.: "The Three Shafts of Death" of Rev. Geoffrey Keating. New Edition. [*In the press.*]
-

LIBER ARDMACHANUS: THE BOOK OF ARMAGH. (Early 9th century A.D.) Edited, with Introduction and Appendices, by REV. JOHN GWYNN, D.D., D.C.L., pp. ccxcii+504. Facs. plates. Price unbound, £ 1 11 6; In cloth, £ 2 2 0; In calfskin, £ 2 12 6. The ornamental Celtic design of the ancient leather book-satchel in which the Book of Armagh was carried, is reproduced on the covers of the bound copies.

ONOMASTICON GOEDELICUM: Locorum et Tribuum Hiberniae et Scotiae. An Index, with identifications, to the Gaelic Names of Places and Tribes. By REV. EDMUND HOGAN, S.J., LITT.D. Quarto. Pp. 696. Price 12s. 6d.

LEABHAR NA H-UIDHRI: New edition of the text, by O. J. BERGIN, PH.D., and R. I. BEST, LITT.D., in which the various hands of the MS. are distinguished by different type [*in the press.*] Price 30s.

CATALOGUE OF THE IRISH MSS. in the Royal Irish Academy. Fasc. I by Thomas F. O'RAHILLY, M.A. 8vo. Pp. 130. 1926. Price 5s. Fasc. II by KATHLEEN MULCHRONE, M.A., D.PHIL. 8vo. P. 131—265. 1928. Price 5s.

DICTIONARY OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE. Fasc. I. *D—dégoir*. Ed. by CARL MARSTRANDER. 4to. Pp. 223, 1913. Price 8s. 6d. Fasc. II. Gen. Editor OSBORN BERGIN: *E (in the press).*

STORIES FROM THE TÁIN

EDITED, WITH GLOSSARY BY JOHN STRACHAN

SECOND EDITION, REVISED BY

OSBORN BERGIN

Price 3s. 6d. net

OLD-IRISH PARADIGMS

AND

SELECTIONS FROM THE

OLD-IRISH GLOSSES

WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY

BY

JOHN STRACHAN

THIRD EDITION. BY OSBORN BERGIN (IN THE PRESS)

A PRIMER OF IRISH METRICS

WITH A GLOSSARY

AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE

POETS OF IRELAND

BY

KUNO MEYER

Price 5/- net. Cloth

STORIES FROM KEATING'S HISTORY OF IRELAND

WITH GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION AND A VOCABULARY

BY

OSBORN BERGIN

NEW EDITION. *Price 3/6 net. Cloth*

THE TÁIN BÓ CÚAILNGE

FROM THE YELLOW BOOK OF LECAN, WITH VARIANT READINGS

FROM LEBOR NA HUIDRE

EDITED BY

JOHN STRACHAN AND J. G. O'KEEFFE

Price 7/6 net. Cloth

LEARNING IN IRELAND IN THE FIFTH CENTURY

AND THE TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS

A LECTURE delivered before the School of Irish Learning by KUNO MEYER

Price One Shilling net