

MÓIRTHIMCHELL ÉIRENN UILE

DORIGNE

MUIRCHERTACH MAC NÉILL

EDITED,

WITH TRANSLATION AND GLOSSARY

BY

F. EDMUND HOGAN, S.J.,
F.R.U.I., D.LIT.

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TO THE

REV. MAXWELL H. CLOSE, M.A.,

I Dedicate

THIS LEABRÁN.

EDMUND HOGAN



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PREFACE.

THE following poem is found at p. 212 of the *Leabhar Gabála*, and p. 44 of the *Irish Book of Genealogies*. Both mss. are in the Royal Irish Academy, and were written by Cú-coigcríche O Cléirig, chief of his name, and one of the Four Masters.

The author of the poem was Corbmacán, son of Mael-Brígte, chief poet of the Northern Uí Néill, and follower of Niall Glúndub, and his son Muirchertach. In 913 this "warrior-bard" was with Niall when Niall invaded Meath and was defeated there at Girley. The *Annals of Ulster*, i., p. 430, give an account of this battle, and add :—

Brón do Grellaig Eillti uair,
fuamar cuain 'na taib ;
asbert Cormacan fri Niall—
“ nach in lecar siar, tiagam sair.”

Sorrow to the chilly Girley,
we found hosts by its side ;
Cormacan said to Niall—
“ we are not let go westward, let us go east.”

In the winter of 941-2, Corbmacán was one of the thousand braves who marched round Ireland. His words, used over forty times, "we were a night at"; "we got"; "I despatched a giolla to Ailech," etc., show that he was one of the warriors; while "Thou

didst go *from us* with a thousand heroes," "The day thou didst set out *from us*" (stanzas 2 and 6), could easily be explained.

The poem was not composed for about six months after the return home (stanza 59), that is, not before June or July, 942; and as no mention is made of Muirchertach's death, which occurred on Mid-lent Sunday, the 26th of February (4th of the kalends of March), 943, the narrative must have been written between June, 942, and the 26th of February, 943. The poet himself died in 946, according to the Four Masters.

Muirchertach, the hero of the poem, son of Niall Glúndub who was king of Ireland from 916 to 919, was Prince of Ailech, and ruled over Tirconnell, Tirowen, and other parts of Ulster. He was also heir elect, and thirteenth cousin, to Donnchad, king of Ireland; and if he had kept quiet in 943, he would have succeeded that king in 944, as Muirchertach's father succeeded Donnchad's father, Flann, in 916.

Flann was a real personage, as his beautiful sculptured cross at Clonmacnois shows, with the inscription, "Or. do Flaund," Prayer for Fland. So was Donnchad, whose *cudín*, or standing cup, was at Clonmacnois in 1129; on the *cumtach*, or cover, of the Book of Durrow was the inscription: *Oroit acus bendacht Choluimb-chille do Fhlaund mac Mailsechnaill, do Ríg hÉrenn, lasa ndernad a cumdach so*: Prayer, and the blessing of

Columbcille for Fland, son of Maelsechnaill, king of Ériu, by whom this cover was made. This inscription was seen and copied by Roderick O'Flaherty in 1677.

Muirchertach was as real a personage as Fland or Donnchad, though he left no crosses, or cudíns, or costly book-covers behind him. From 921 to 943 he was busy fighting.

In 921 he defeats the Danes, slaying great numbers; in 926 he defeats them, beheading 200: and again slays 200 and their leader; in 927 he slays the chief of Ciannachta in Derry, and leads a host against the king of Ireland, Donnchad; in 929 he marches against the same king; in 932 he defeats and slays Earl Torolbh the Dane; in 933 he is defeated by an Irish chief, Fergal son of Domnall, but afterwards vanquishes the Danes, securing 200 or 1200 of their heads, besides prisoners and spoils; in 938 he declares war on his king, makes peace, besieges Dublin, and plunders all from Dublin to near Athy; in 939 his palace of Ailech is sacked by the Danes, and he is taken prisoner, but soon escapes; in 940 he and Donnchad march through Leinster and Munster and take hostages; in 941 he ravages Ossory and the Decies, and compels their chieftains to submit to him; he makes an expedition to the Hebrides and brings booty therefrom; and in the winter he makes the Circuit of Ireland, which is described in this poem, and is mentioned in our Annals; in 943, on the 26th of February, he is defeated and

slain near Ardee, at Cluain Cáin, or Clonkeen, by Blacair, chief of the Dublin Danes.

In the Book of Leinster, a ms. of the twelfth century (fol. 147 *b, a*), Flann of the Monastery devotes fifteen stanzas to eleven exploits of Muirchertach, to which we may add the defeat and killing of Cineth Caur, king of Iveleary in Meath, and the slaughter of the Ulaid, when he carried off 300 of their heads.

An active warrior like this would be useful in South Africa just now. In the tenth century he would have been more useful than he was if he had confined his attentions to the Norsemen, who had slain his father. His countrymen, the Ulaid, or the Leinster and Munstermen, or even the High-King, Donnchad, could never tell when he would make a raid on them, and for twenty-two years were anxiously asking the well-known question, *In file andsin, a Muirchertaig? Art thou there, M.?*

It may be said in explanation of his attacks on his countrymen that, as Tánaise, or Tánaiste of the King of Ireland, he raided the Ulaid, the Eoganachta, and Dál gCais and Déisi of Munster, the Osraige, Laigin, and Ui Cennselaig of Leinster, to force them to yield submission and tribute to the King. It was the same story in the sixteenth century:—

“Cuir chugam mo chíos, nó muna gcuirir
— Mise Ó Dómlaill.”

“Níl cíos agat orm, agus dá mbiad —
Mise Ó Néill.”

“Send me my tribute, or if you do not send it — I, O’D.”

“I owe you no tribute, and if I did — I, O’N.”

In 1841 Dr. O’Donovan published this poem with translation, extending to thirty-six quarto pages, with introductory remarks of twenty-two pages, with five pages of appendix and index. I do not think it necessary or useful to reproduce what he says very fully of the career of our hero, as I intend to publish the history of the reign of Donnchad (919–944), from our various annals, the Book of Leinster, the Book of Fenagh, the Cogadh Gaedel re Gallaibh, and other sources. This history, to which the Poem formed an Appendix, was nearly prepared for press eight or nine years ago, with the kind help of my pupil, Mr. P. M. Mac Sweeney, M.A., grandson of the last of our Irish scribes, Mr. O’Longan. As I cannot edit the history at present I bring out the Poem to supply students with an interesting text, which will cost a great deal less than O’Donovan’s rare volume, will be more accurate, and will be furnished with a closer version and a short vocabulary.

That great Irish scholar says, at pages 17 and 18:—“The translation is strictly and rigidly literal; . . . the spelling has been most scrupulously adhered to.” I have endeavoured to be more strictly literal and to adhere more closely to the mss., with what result the reader may judge from my notes and vocabulary.

O'Donovan wrongly prints *rígraíd* for *rígrád*, the nominative case feminine, *chinél* for *chined* of the ms. When I give translations of words by him, which to me are doubtful and cannot be verified by reference to glossaries, I put them in inverted commas, as 'in the stone-built palace of steeds,' our 'strong' cloaks of hide.

The collation of the two copies, written by the same hand, showed that a word contracted in one was written in full in another, as 'chin.' and 'chinead'. In such cases I printed the uncontracted form. As *adaig*, 'night,' is written fully once in the poem of the Book of Genealogies, I might have printed it in full in every case.

In O'Clery's Preface there is a description of the test to which the courage of the soldiers was put. This, says O'Donovan, "was probably taken from some ancient romance." It certainly was, as it is given at p. 198 of *Cath Muige Rath*.

To what O'Donovan says on the history of Muirchertach, I may add, from the *Cogad Gaedel re Gallaib*, p. 265, note 9, a passage which seems to refer to Muirchertach. According to the Northern Sagas, Maelkorca, a daughter of an Irish King, called Mirkiartan, was sold as a slave to Hoskuld, a Norseman. She was singularly beautiful; being ashamed of her position, she affected to be deaf and dumb, until after the birth of a son, when she betrayed herself by being overheard conversing

with him. When he was eighteen years of age, his mother, who had taught him the Irish language, sent him to Ireland, giving him a gold ring and other things that would be recognised as hers. He arrived in Ireland before his grandfather's death. He was called Olaf Paa, or the Peacock, from his great beauty; he gave his son his own grandfather's name, Mirkiartan, or Kiartan. Olaf Paa's gifts to Gunnar were—a gold armilla, a cloak which had belonged to his grandfather Mirkiartan, and a hound named Sám, which had been given to him in Ireland.

The annotator of the *Cogad Gaedel re Gallaib* says that Maelkorca "was probably the daughter of Muirchertach." I think she was. If she were captured in 921, when he fought the Danes in the North, her son by Hoskuld might be eighteen years old before Muirchertach's death. Nay more, I think that there would be no disparity of age between Hoskuld and a daughter of Muirchertach, as their pedigrees show (*Cogad Gaedel fri Gallaibh*, pp. 245, 261, 300).

1.	Niall Caille	Cerball.
2.	Aed	Raferta.
3.	Niall Glúndub	Thurida.
4.	Muirchertach	Koll.
5.	Maelkorka	= Hoskuld.

Niall Caille was King of Ireland in 832, and Cerball was King of Ossory in 841. He was younger than Niall, but the female descent through Raferta and Thurida would balance that. It might be objected that no Irish woman would have Mael as an element of her name. But we find the female names, Maeleitig, Maelmaire, Maelmeda in the Four Masters.

It may be interesting to know that Muirchertach's grandson, the comely Olaf Paa (a descendant of both Niall Caille and Cerball), was third cousin of Ari Marson who discovered America in 983, both being descended in the same degree from Cerball's daughter Raferta (cf. *Cog. Gaedel re G.*, pp. 300, 301).

In conclusion, I must remark that the Irish title which I have ventured to give to the Poem is suggested by the second stanza, “*dochórais uain móirthimchell Érenn uile.*” Another heading might be *Móirthimchell Flatha thuc Muirchertach for Éirinn uile.*

E. HOGAN.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
April, 1901.

THE CIRCUIT OF IRELAND.

BY

MUIRCHERTACH SON OF NIALL.

A.D. 941.

P R E F A C E .

THE slaughter of the Deisi was done by Cellachán, King of Cashel, and by the men of Mumá, because of their submission to Muirchertach, son of Niall—so that two thousand of them fell by him.

Muirchertach afterwards assembled the (Cenél) Conaill and (Cenél) Eogain and the North in general to Ailech, and ten hundred were by him selected from the best of the warriors of the North.

It was thus he chose them, that is:—(there was) a furious hound at one door-post of the tent which he erected on the green, and a man with a broad spear at the other jamb.

The hound flew from the door-post at the person who was going over, and the man wounded him with the fine stout spear from the other post.

If the man started off at those two things, he was not taken on the hosting; but if he should not start, he was chosen apart. There were not found, however, then (such as) dread and great fear did not seize at that trial except one thousand weaponed men only.

He went then (with his) left hand to the sea and first to the Ulaid, and stayed three nights with them, and took Loingsech their king as hostage with him.

He went thence to Áth Cliath, and took tributes from the Danes, and took Sitric their king as a hostage.

He went to the Leinstermen and took Lorcán, king of the Leinstermen.

He went from that to the men of Mumá and brought away Cellachán, king of Cashel, in hostageship.

He went then to the Connachtmen, and took away Conchobar, son of Tadg, king of the Connachtmen, and went to Ailech.

The Cenél nEogain said (to him) to attack the Uí Néill of the south and King Donnchad, as it was he that was King of Temair.

RÉAMHFOCAL.

Ar na nDéisi do chor la Cellachán ríg Chaisil agus la fioru Muman fo daig i naidide do Muircheartach mac Néill co dtorchatar dá mille díob leis.

Muircheartach iarom do thionól Conaill agus Eogain agus an tuaisgirt ar ceana co hOileach con do roeѓda dech cétt lais do gléire gaisgeadach ind fochla.

Ba hamlaid ro thog-som iadside .i. brodchú baoi isin dara hearsainn don phupall dusfurgaib for an bfaítche agus fear co ngae leathan isind earsainn araill.

No glomáil an brodchú asind earsaind frisin tí no téigead tairsi agus no gónad an fear don ga caidlíd é asind earsainn ele.

Mad dia mbíodgád as an fear riasan deide sin, ní beiread-som isin sluaigeadé; muna sceindead imorro no togha for leith é. Ní fríth tra ann sin ná ro gaib uaman agus imeagla frisin phromáil sin cenmothat aoin mille armach námá.

Luid iarum láim chlí fri fairrgi, agus co hUltu cétus, agus ro f(h)ear trí hoidche occo, agus dorat Loingseach ar-rí i ngiallnus lais.

Luid assaide co hÁth Cliath co dtucc cána óna Gallaiib agus co dtucc Sitriucc rí Gall i n-aittire.

Luid co Laigniu agus do ucc Lorcán rí Laigean.

Luid assaide co fioru Muman co dtuc Ceallachán rí Caisil i ngiallnus lais.

Luid iarom co Connachta agus tuc Conchobar mac Taidg rí Connacht, agus luid co hOileach.

Atbeartsat Cenél n-Eogain Ui Néill an deisceirt d'ionnsaigid, agus an rí Donnchad, uair ba heiside ba rí Teamrach.

“Not so,” said Muirchertach, “we ought not (to do) it save with his good will. Let our hostages,” said Muirchertach, “be taken to Temair to Donnchad.” After that their hostages were taken to Donnchad for a while.

Corbmacán Éicces, who was on this expedition, put threads of knowledge on the story when he sang this lay.

CORPMACÁN ÉICES SON OF MAEL-BRÍGHE,
THE CHIEF-POET, SANG THIS.

I.—ADDRESS TO MUIRCHERTACH.

- 1 O Muirchertach, son of noble Niall !
thou hast taken the hostages of Inis Fail,
thou hast put them all in Ailech
'in the stone-(built) palace of steeds.'
- 2 (With) ten hundred warriors thou didst go
from us,
of the red-weaponed race of Eogan
(on) the great circuit of all Eriu,
O yellow-haired Muirchertach !
- 3 Since not alive is comely Cúchulainn,
the just foster-son of Conchobar,
it is on thee abides the beauty of his
shield,
O son of the son of Aed Finnliath !

“Nat(h)ó,” ar Muirchertach, “ní dleagam é acht d’á deóin; berar ar ngéill-ni,” ar Muircheartach “co Temraíg do Donnchad.” Do ucta iarsin na géill athaid do Donnchad.

Dorat Corbmacán Éicceas, baoi forsan turus-son, snaithiu coimgniu for an scél, dia ro chan an aircetal so.

CORPMACAN ÉCCES MAC MAOILBRÍGHDE,
AN T-ÁIRDFHILE, CECINIT.

I.

1 A Mhuircheartaigh mic Néill nair !
 ro gabais giallu Innse Fail,
 dusratais uile ind Ailiuch
 isin grianan gall-groideach.

2 Deich gcéd laech dochodais uain
 do Cheniul Eógain armruaid
 móirthimchell Érenn uile
 a Mhuircheartaigh mongbúide !

3 Uair nach beo Cúc(h)ulainn cain,
 caemhdaltan cóir Chonchobair,
 as ort atá maise a scéith,
 a mic meic Aeda Fhinnléith !

4 If living were Fergus son of Róch
 to whom Medb gave respect and honour,
 he would not be in front of thy sword
 O Muirchertach of great steeds !

5 If living were Curói of the oars,
 O good son ! O Muiriucán !
 obedient would be to thee at his house
 Cúrói son of Daire fair-fist.

6 The day thou didst go from us eastward,
 into the beautiful province of Conchobar,
 there was many a tear over beauteous
 cheek
 on the fair-haired womankind of Ailech.

II.—MARCH THROUGH ULSTER.

7 A night we were at Oenach Cros,
 it were not pleasanter to be in Paradise ;
 we brought Loingsech of Line
 from the midst of (that) Land of Pro-
 mise.

8 A night we were at Dún Echdach,
 with the white-handed quarrelsome band,
 we brought the King of the Ulaid with us
 (on) the whole great circuit of Eriu.

4 Diamadh beo Fergus mac Roich,
 dia tart Meadö fiad̄ is onóir,
 ní biað ar cind do chlaidib̄
 a Mhuircheartaigh mórgroidiġ !

5 Diamadh beo Cúroi na ram̄,
 a meic maith, a Mhuiriucán !
 robadh riarach deit co a toiḡ
 Cúroi mac Dairi dorngloin.

6 An lá dochodais uain soir
 i geoigeadh coem Conchobair,
 rob imda dér dar gruað ngrinn
 occ banntracht Oiligh foiltfinn.

II.

7 Adaiḡ dúin(n) ic Oenach Cros,
 nír b'aib̄ne ëeith i Pardós,
 rugsamar Loingseach Line
 do lár Thíre Thairrngire.

8 Adaiḡ dú(in)n ic Dú(i)n Eachdach
 'con cuiri doitgel deb̄thach,
 rugsamar ríḡ n-Ulad̄ lenn
 móirthimcheall uile Érend.

9 A night we were in the level Magh Rath,
a night in the bright Glenn Righe,
a night at Casán Linne
it was a hard night of good white (light).

III.—MARCH THROUGH LEINSTER.

10 A night at clear Áth Gabla,
on the morrow over Bregmag
we found frost on snow
on the beauteous, fair Mag n-Elta.

11 A night we were at bonny Áth Cliath,
it was not handsome towards the Galls ;
there was a woman in the heavy fortress,
the son of Niall was her soul,
she wished that she were outside (the dún),
though constantly-bad was the night.

12 A supply of his full store was given
to Muirchertach son of Niall—
of bacon, of good and perfect wheat ;
also was got a blood-debt of red gold.

13 Joints (of meat), and fine cheese (were given)
by the very good and very pure Queen,
and then was given, (a thing) to hear,
a coloured mantle for each chieftain.

9 Adaigh dú(in)n im Maig Rath reid,
 Adaigh i nGlinn Rige rel,
 adaigh ic Casan Linne,
 rop adaigh dur deг-gille.

III.

10 Adaigh ic Áth Gabla glan,
 iar na barach dar Breaѓmag,
 fuamarar reod for sneachta
 for Maѓ álainn finn Ealta.

11 Adaig dú(in)n acc Áth Cliath cain,
 nír uo deas ris na Gallaibh ;
 ro baoi bean isin dú(i)n trom,
 rop é mac Néill a h-anam,
 duthraccair co mbeith im muiг,
 ciar uo bioth-olc ind adaigh.

12 Tuccad tuilleд á lóin léir
 do Mhuircheartach do mac Néill,
 do ՚ail, do chruithnecht chain, chóir
 for rith fiach fola dercc-óir.

13 Aisil ocus caisi cain,
 ónd Ríogain ro maith, ro ՚lain,
 ocus tuccadh ria cloisin
 brat datha cech oen toisiг.

14 We took with us Sitric of the treasures,
to me was confided the guard of him,
and there was not put on him lock
or beautiful, hard fetter.

15 We were a night at Liamain
it was not a few that were on our pursuit,
the Lagenians in Glenn Mama outside
and the comely Ui Cheinnsealaigh.

16 Plotting against us in Glenn Mama
were the Lagenians very boldly ;
they ventured not beside us,
when came the full-bright day.

17 A night we were in cold Aillenn,
came the snow from the north-east,
our houses were, without distinction (of
persons)
our 'strong' cloaks of hide.

18 Lorcán son of Bresal of the cows
we took with us, it is no falsehood ;
a rough bright fetter was fastened
on the full-folked High-King of the
Leinstermen.

19 A night in Belach Múgna,
we did not wet our fine long-hair ;
there was snow for us on the ground
in noisy Belach Gabráin.

14 Tuccsom linn Sitriucc na séd,
 riom ro h-erbadh a choimet,
 ocus ní thardadh air glas,
 na geimeal áloinn amnas.

15 Bamar adaigh occ Liamain,
 nír b'uat(h)adh boi ar ár n-iarair,
 Laigin i nGlind Mama im maig
 ocus Ui chaim Cheinnselaig.

16 'Gar gcoccur i nGlind Mama
 do Laignib co ro dana
 ní ro lamratar taeb frinn
 ó thanaic an lá láinfid.

17 Adaigh dú(in)n ind Aillinn uair
 tánaic an sneachta a n-airtuaid
 rob iat ar dtógi cen roinn
 ar gcochaill chorra chrocoinn.

18 Lorcán mac Breasail na mbó
 tucsom lenn, ní hiomargo,
 ro hiadad geimiul garb gel
 ar áirdrig lónmar Laigen.

19 Adaigh i mBelach Múgna,
 nír foilcsiom ar ndeagúrla ;
 ro bai sneachta du(in)n ar lár
 i mBealuch glorach Ghabran.

IV.—MARCH THROUGH OSSORY.

20 A night we were at the clear (river) Flidas ;
 we got food and ale ;
 hogs arrived to us (at) our houses
 from the hospitable Kings of the Osraige.

21 The reward of their welcome was given to them,
 to the Osraige in the meeting,
 there went not a man of them to his house
 without a goodly gift of raiment.

22 A night we were in cold Mag Airb
 at the wells of long-lived Briotan,
 a night at the plain of Doire Mór
 where we got our (due) honour.

V.—MARCH THROUGH MUNSTER.

23 They offered refection and sojourn
 very cheerfully and pleasantly,
 (did) the Déisi, the men of good Munster ;
 their goodly princes came to us.

24 A night we were in Mag Feimin,
 assuredly, and certainly ;
 a night in Cashel of Munster,
 there a boast was made of the great
 damage (done).

IV.

20 Adaigd dú(in)n 'con Flidais find,
 fuaramar biad ocus linn,
 donruachtar tuirc ar dtaige
 ó riograidh fe(i)l Osraige.

21 Tuccadh luach a bfailte daib,
 d'Osraighib isin chomdail,
 ní deachaidh fear díob da thoig
 gan aisced n-áloinn n-erraidh.

22 Adaighd dú(in)n i Muig Airb uair
 ic tibrataib Briotain buain,
 adaigh ic clár Doire móir
 fo fuaramar ar n-onóir.

V.

23 Tairgetar coindmeadh is cuairt
 co forfailidh co fíoršuairc
 Déisi fir Muman maithi
 donruachtar a ndeagflaithi.

24 Adaighd du(in)n i Muig Feimin
 co dearb ocus co deimin,
 adaigh hi Caisiul Muman,
 ann ro maite an mór-phúdar.

25 There appeared three brave battalions
 active, red, very great,
 and each saw the other
 in the middle of the great plain ;

26 We threw off our cloaks
 as the people of a good King should throw
 (them off),
 the clear, bright Muirchertach was (then)
 playing his chess.

27 The hardy Cellachán said.
 (and it would be for us a victory).
 “ O men of Munster with renown !
 ‘ oppose ’ not the race of Eogan.

28 “ Easier (it is) that I go with them
 than our being put all to a battle :
 they will kill a man for each man (of theirs)
 the honourable people of Muirchertach.”

29 We took with us Cellachán the just ;
 he got his (due) honour :
 a ring of fifteen ounces on his hand,
 a chain of iron about his shapely leg

30 A night we were all together
 in the plain of Ui Cairpri ;
 (this) was our shelter, this was our wood,
 (to wit) our ‘ strong ’ cloaks of hide.

25 Tuarccabtha tri cath, *croða*,
diana, *dercca*, *dimóra*
co n-aca *cach aroile*
ar cheartlár an mórr-moige.

26 Ro laisem ar *gcochla* dinn,
mar no *lad* *muintear* *deigríg*,
ro baoi *Muircheartach* *glen*, *gle*
oc imbirt a *fidchille*.

27 Atrubairt *Ceallachan* *cruaid*,
ocus ro badh *dú(in)n* a *buaid*,
“*a tiru Muíman* *co mblaith*
ná etruiccid *clainn* *Eogain*.”

28 Assa *meisi* do *dul leo*
indas ar *geor* *uile* i *ngleo*,
muirbfit *duine* *ceach* *fir*
muinter *miadach* *Muircheartaigh*.

29 Tuccsom linn *Ceallachán* *Cóir*
fo uarastar a *onóir*
fail *cóig* *n-ungae* *ndécc* *fo láim*
ið *iairn* *im* a *chois* *chomhláin*.

30 *Adaigh* *dun* *uile* *immalle*
i machaire *Ua gCairpre*,
ro be *ar* *gclithar*, *ro be* *ar* *gcoill*
ar *gcochaill* *corra* *crocoinn*.

31 Music we had on plain and in tent,
listening to the 'strains,'
it seemed to us, there was heavy thunder
at the rattling of our hard cloaks.

32 A night at bare Cell Da-Lua ;
we set our face towards Leth Cuinn,
a night at 'strong' Cenn Corad,
a night at azure-watered Luimnech.

33 A night we were at Áth Caille
on the very brink of the Shannon ;
I found not, after coming from my house
a road like the Cretsalach.

VI.—MARCH THROUGH CONNACHT.

34 A night at Sliab Suidi ind Ríg,
we all cast from us our anxiety ;
we got not our warming
in fair chilly Mag Adair.

35 A night we were at bright Loch Riach,
(we and) Muirchertach son of Niall,
a night in Meáda Seola
was Muirchertach the ever-lively.

31 Ceol agóinn i moig 'si toig
coistecht risin gcaissearnaigh,
andar lenn ba torann trom
i sithleád na gcruidchóchall.

32 Adaigh i gCill Da-Lua luim,
tugsom aghaid fri Leth Cuinn,
adaigh i Cinn Choradh chass,
adaig il-Luimneach lionnghlas.

33 Adaigh dun ic Ath Caille
for ceartbru na Sinainne ;
ní fuarus, ar techt óm' thoig,
conair mar an Cretsalaigh.

VI.

34 Adaigh ic Sléib Suíde an Ríg
ro laiseam dinn uile ar sním ;
ní fuaramar ar ngoradh
i Muig áloinn uar Ádar.

35 Adaigh dun ic Loch Riach rél
do Muircheartach do mac Néll,
adaigh i Meáda Seola
do Mhuircheartach bithbeóda.

36 We found at Ath mac Cing
 the Kings of Connacht awaiting us ;
 silver and gold were given
 to the comely great and many-coloured
 band.

37. Conchobar son of Tadg, the bull-like
 the very brave High-King of Connacht,
 came with us without bright fetter
 into the green palace of Ailech.

38 A night in green Mag n-Ái,
 another night at Rath Guaire ;
 pleasant the night, I will not conceal (it)
 (in which) we were at Srath ind firéin.

39 A night we were at Súil daim déin,
 (we and) Muirchertach son of Niall,
 (it) did not destroy us
 our excellence in the conflict.

VII.—MARCH THROUGH DONEGAL.

40 A night we were at Áth Senaig
 without treachery and without disgrace,
 a dinner of a hundred for every twenty
 to be distributed,
 from the brave Cenél Conaill.

36 Fuaromor ic Ath mac Cing
 ríograidh *Chonnacht* ar ar geinn,
 do ratadh arccat is ór
 don chuire builidh breacmor.

37 Conchobar mac Taidg tarbda,
 áirdrí Connacht comchalma,
 tainic lenn cen géimeal glain
 i nGrianan uaine Oiligh.

38 Adaigh i Maig Ai uaine,
 adaigh oile ic Raith Guaire ;
 aibind ind adaigh, ní chél,
 bamar ic Srath ind firén.

39 Adaigh dun ic Suil daim dein
 do Mhuircheartach do mac Néill
ocus ní ro trasccair oirn
 ar ffeabus immon ccomloinn.

VII.

40 Adaigh dun ic Ath Seanaig
 cen meing *ocus* cen meabail ;
 proind cétt cech fichef ria roinn
 ó Chenél calma Conoill.

41 A night we were in lasting Bernas,
 and it was delightful to our army ;
 a night we were before coming to our home
 at Lecc ingine Laidig.

42 A night we were in green Mag Glas
 on the morrow (we went) to drink the
 goblets,
 there was noise, without sorrow, with
 glory,
 in thy great house, O Muirchertach !

43 From green Lochán na n-ech
 I sent a page to Ailech
 to say to Dub-daire the pleasant
 to send women into the rushes.

VIII.—COLLOQUY OF DUBDAIRE AND THE GILLE.

44 Gille. “Rise up, O Dubdaire !
 here is a company (coming) to thy house,
 serve each of them
 as a High-King would be ministered unto.”

45 D. “Say to me what company comes hither
 into lordly Ailech Frigrenn ;
 tell me, O fair boy !
 that I may perform their service.”

41 *Adaigh* dun i mBearnus buan,
ocus rop aibind diar sluag ;
adaigh dún ria techt diar ttig
 oc Licc ingeine Laidig.

42 *Adaigh* dun im Maig Glas gorm,
 ar na þarach d'ól na ccorn,
 ro þai glór, cen brón, co mblaith
 it' taig móir, a Mhuircheartaig.

43 Ó Lochan uane na n-each
 ro las gilla co hAileach,
 dia rad ri Dubh ndaire ndail
 mná do chur isin luachair.

VIII.

44 Gilla. “ Éirig suas, a Dhubdaire !
 dam sonn dochum do thaige,
 friothail cech nduine dib
 mar no friothailti áirdrig.”

45 Dubdaire. “ Abair frim cia dam ticc ann
 ind Aileach ruirech Rigreann ;
 innis dam, a gille gil,
 co ndearnar a friothailim.”

46. G. "The Kings of Eriu in fetters
together with the son of virulent Niall
ten hundreds of warriors of gallant prowess,
of the fierce and fair Cenél Eogain.

47 D. "Content was the Son of Almighty God
with Muirchertach son of Niall ;
may there be a long time in strong com-
mand of Banba
to the descendant of the most valiant
Niall Frossach."

IX.—THE FEAST IN AILECH.

48 The Kings were ministered unto
in a way that was agreeable to the race
of Niall,
without sorrow, without gloom in the house,
as if they were clerics.

49 Ten score hogs—clean work—
ten score cows, two hundred oxen,
were struck down in Ailech of the bands
for Muirchertach of the great fetters.

50 Three-score vats of malt,
(there were) many from whom they
banished churlishness,
with sufficiency of cheering mead,
(were given) by the great-minded Muir-
chertach.

46 Gilla. “ Rígrad Éreann i ngeimlib
maille ra mac Né(i)ll neimnigh,
deich cét laech i ngaiscedh grinn
do Chenél Eogain eág-find.”

47 Robo buideach Mac Dé déin
do Mhuircheartach do mac Né(i)ll,
rob cian i treisi Bhanba
d'ua Néll Frossaigh ro chalma.

IX.

48 Ro friothailti an ríográd ré(i)l,
ionnus rop ail do chloinn Né(i)ll,
cen brón cen duba 'san tig
immar no beittís cléirig.

49 Deich ffichit muc, monar nglan,
deich ffichit bó, da chéd dam,
ro tuairethi ind Oiliuch edneach
do Mhuircheartach móirgeimleach

50 Trí fichitt dabach do gruitt,
sochaidhe dar scaoilseat gruicc,
co bfurthain do miód meadrach
do Mhuircheartach móirmeanmnach.

51 Two vats and ten of limpid mead
were given to the Kings of Eriu
a dinner of hundreds of each (kind of)
food, nobly,
(was given) generously to them by the
Queen.

X.—PRAISE OF DUBDAIRE AND HER MOTHER.

52 Sadb of Belat Gabráin of the glenns
was distinguished over the women of Eriu
as to chastity, for sense without sin,
for giving and bestowal.

53 The blessing of every man with a tongue
on the good and great daughter of Cellach;
and the blessing of pure and radiant Christ
on the daughter of the King of Osraige.

54 I have not seen (in) South or North
all through red-weaponed Eriu,
I have not found (in) West or East,
a woman like thy wife, O Muirchertach !

55 As long as were the battle Kings
in lordly Ailech Frigrend
they had not coigny from any other
save the good and dear Dubdaire.

51 Dá dabaig décc do miōd meand
 tuccadh do ríograidh Éreann,
 proind céd di cech biad co mblaidh
 ind aisccid doiōn Ríogain.

X.

52 Sadb Bealaigh Gabráin na ngleann
 ro deledh do mnaibh Éreann
 im gheanus, im ceil gan chol,
 im thabairt, im t(h)iodnacol.

53 Beandacht cech fir co tengaid
 for ingín maith móir Cheallaig,
 ocus beandacht Christ gloin-gle
 for ingín ríg Osraige.

54 Nocha nfaca theas no thuaid
 uile fón Érinn armruaid,
 nocha nfuarus thiar no thoir
 bean mar do mnaoi, a Mhuircheartaigh!

55 Cén boi an ríogradh na ndrenn
 ind Ailiuch ruireach Rigrend
 gan choinnmeadh for neach oile
 acht for Dubh ndail ndagdoire.

56 O Dubðaire, it is not better (that)
 another warrior (than I) should be
 thankful ;
 God and man (are well pleased) at the house
 of Dubðaire descendant of Tigernach.

57 The reward of her plenteous ale was given
 to beloved, modest-faced Dubðaire,
 from the plunder of cold Dal Araide
 in gold, in oxen and in good cows :—

58 Twenty cows for every cow (that she gave),
 twenty oxen for every one ox,
 twenty hogs for every hog—it was a
 favour—
 (were given) to Dubðaire by Muirchertach.

XI.—THE KINGS ARE LED TO TARA.

59 At the end of five months—a noble work—
 the Kings were let out on the plain
 to be brought to Donnchad son of Flann
 the great and comely King of Meath.

60 M. “There are for thee the brilliant royal-
 band,”
 Said Muircherdach son of Niall
 “for thou art, O Donnchad, I am sure,
 the man that is best of the men of Eriu.”

56 A Dubðoire nochon nfearr
 oeclach oile buideach,
 Dia is duine as a toig
 Dubðoire ua Tigearnóig.

57 Tuctha log a leanna lain
 do Dhubðoire dil, dreach-nair
 do chreich Dal Araide uair,
 d'ór, do damaib, do deagbuaib,

58 Fiche bó in cech mboin co mblad,
 fiche dam in cech n-aen dam,
 fiche muc cech muic, ba rath
 do Dubðoire ó Mhuircheartach.

XI.

59 I ccionn choicc mios, monar nglan,
 ro leicthe an riogradh for mag,
 dia mbrith do Donnchad mac Floinn,
 do Ríg Mide mór, áloinn.

60 M. “ Assut dut an riogradh réil,”
 ar Muircheartach, ar mac Néill ;
 “ óir as tu a Dhonnchaid, dearb liom,
 duine as fearr d’fearaib Éreann.”

61 D. "Thou art better now, O King !
with thee no one alive can compare
it is thou didst bring the noble kings,
O Muirchertach, great son of Niall !"

62 M. "Thou art better, O beloved Donnchad
than any man in our land ;
whoever is in strong Temair,
it is he that is High-King over Eriu."

63. D. "Receive my blessing, nobly,
O son of Niall Black-knee, bright and pure,
be it by thee Temair may be taken
O Prince of the bright Loch Feabail !"

64 "May thy race possess Mag Breg,
may they possess white-sided Temair,
may thy hostages of the Goidil be in thy
house,
O good son, O Muirchertach !"

61 D. “ As fearr tusa anossa, a Rí!
 rit nocha geb neach i ccri,
 as tu tucc an ríograidh ré(i)l
 a Mhuircheartaigh mic móir Ne(i)ll.”

62 M. “ As fearr thusa, a Dhonnchaidh dail
 indas duine 'nar ttalmain ;
 cipe bes hi tTeamraigh teinn
 as é as Airdrí for Érinn.”

63 Beir mo beandachtain co mbloid
 a meic Néill Ghlúnduib gle-gloin !
 corop uait gabhar Teamair,
 a flaith Locha finn Feabail !

64 Corop lat' chined Maġ mBreaġ
 corop leo Teamair thoibgeal,
 co mbet ge(i)ll Goidel it' taig,
 a mic maith, a Mhuircheartaigh !
 A Mhuircheartaigh.

Note to p. 15, from CATH MAIGE RATH, p. 198.

Is ann sin ro mid ocus ro muaidnig Iarla aingít etrocar Ulad, i.e. Congal Claen, comairli duaibsech, demnacda, d'isrugad engnuma Ulad ocus allmarach, do thestugud a tapaid ocus a trenlamaig re cur in catha, nach gabad ocus nach geimliged dib acht cach drem ar a n-aireochad élang, ré túr ocus re testugud a tapaid. Conad e aireag uarastar sum orro re fromad cacha fir Ulltaig ocus d'fis allmarach i.e. cach fa seach uaithib da innsaigid i prim-istad a puibli. Ocus fer fuachda, forgranna co n-dub-ga nduaibsech co cind coidlige cruaid lethair in aicill forgaim is indara h-ursaind; ocus ferglonn former fir-granda fearchon is in ursaind ele co n-urnasc imremar iarnaidi air, i cengal do chuailli cothaigthi congbal. Buachaill brogda ic a brostad 'na certfarad re chosc no chomgresacht. Ocus in tan ticfad Ulltach no allmarach eturru in inad a aimsighi, do bered fer in cruad-gai chind choidlige forgum air is in dara h-ursaind; ocus clised in cú chuigi fa'n cuma cetna as in ursaind eli. Da filled no da forscáthaige in fer sin re fuirmed fir in forgaim ocus re cruad-gloim in chon ic ur-nochtad a fiacial ocus ic comoslugud a charpait d' á thescad no da thren-gabail, do gabtha ocus do geimligthea gan fuirech e-sein. Ocus diu in té ticfad gan rosacht gan robidgad a h-uathbásaib in airig sin do leigthea gan lan-gabail.

Acht chena is e rob airigid urgabala re cach is in cleas sin Dubdiad Drai. Doig is re prim-fegi na puipli ro fostad ocus ro h-urgabad eséin ic dola ar dibla ocus ar dasacht re h-uathbas in forgaim sin. Cid tracht ni frith fer gan élang no gan etirlen co Ferdomun Fuilech, mac Imomain, uair ba h-esein con ciuchail in coin tre

n-a carpait gur comroind a craidi d'á claidem catha 'n-a cliab ocus ro ort fer in forgaim is in ursaind eli 'na cert-degaid gan caigill d'a craisig. Ocus tucustar tri beimenna bidbanais gan chaigill gan chomfégad do Congal, do digail a dobeart ar Ulltaib ocus ar allmarachaib gur marbustar Gáir Gann, mac Elair Deirg, a dalta, ba fiadnaisi do.

O'DONOVAN'S TRANSLATION.

It was then the malicious and merciless Earl of Ulster, that is Còngal Clæn, ruminated (on) and imagined a dire, demoniacal design to test the valour of the Ulaid and the foreigners, to try their activity and might at arms before fighting the battle, in order that none of them might be restrained or fettered excepting only such as would betray *an inclination* to fight on their courage being tested and tried. So the scheme he adopted for proving every true Ultonian and for testing every foreigner was this—each of them, respectively, was to go into him into the principal apartment of his tent, while a fierce and terrible man, with a black fearful javelin, with a hard leather head, in readiness to thrust, was at the one jamb (of the door), and a furious, swift, fearful hound at the other jamb, having on him a thick iron collar fastened to a strong pole to keep him; a sturdy boy beside him to check or incite him. And when an Ultonian or foreigner would come between them where he could be attacked, the man with the hard leather-headed javelin was to make a thrust at him at the one jamb, and the hound, in like manner, to spring at him from the other jamb. Should that man turn back or take flight at the attack of the man with the spear, or at the dire onset of the hound exposing his teeth, and extending his jaws to tear him or hold him fast, he was taken and fettered without delay. And he,

however, who would without panic or dismay come out from the horrors of that trial, was left without restraint.

The first man, whose courage was, before all, tested by this plan, was Dubdiad the druid. For he was stopped and taken on the highest ridgepole of the tent, having been panic-stricken and driven to distraction at the horror of that attack. In short, there was not found a man who did not shrink and fly from it except Ferdomun the Bloody, son of Iomaman ; for it was he that cleft the hound's jaws and cut in twain its heart in its breast with his sword of battle, and immediately after slew without mercy with his lance the man of the spear at the other jamb. And he made three hostile blows at Congal without mercy or consideration, to revenge upon him his evil treatment of the Ultonians and foreigners, and he slew Gáir, son of Elar the Red, his foster-son, in his presence.

APPENDIX.

I.—EMENDATIONS OF TEXT.

(The numbers refer to the stanzas.)

As in the text I did not depart from the mss., I suggest some emendations here :—

Corpmacán, Máile-Brígte.

1. náir, Fáil, grianán, Aileach, gall-góideach.
4. Róich, Meadb (I have not met Médb with accent).
5. Cúróí or Cúrói, ráṁ, Mhuiucián. 7. dún, dúin, in mss. ; perhaps I should have left it so everywhere, though in Old Irish two *n*'s are nearly always found : dínn, dúnn ; cf. linn (stanza 14). 9. réid, réil, deggile. 11. dúthraccair. 14. choimét. 15. nír b'uathad boi ár n-iarair, or nirb uath boi ar ár n-iarair—the line is a syllable too long. 16. Máma, dána.
18. iomargó (?) , áirdríg. 19. Ghabrán for Ghabráin.
21. dáib, comídáil. 23. forfáilidh. 25. cróda,
26. dínn. 27. Ceallachán. 30. chorra chrocainn? perhaps, as in stanza 17. 32. Cinn Coradh.
33. Áth Caille, Cretsalaig. 34. dínn. 35. Seóla.
36. Áth. builid; O'Don.'s builíg would be dat. feminine, whereas cuire breacmóir is dat. masc. 39. déin.
44. friothail cech ndagduine díb, as the line is short by a syllable ; for no friothailti O'Don. has do friothailti.
51. For Ríogain the mss. seem to have riograíd.
52. Céill. 54. For fón Érinn one ms. has fond Érinn.
55. O'Don.'s Cén robaoi an ríágrađ na ndreann is a syllable too long, which might be corrected by omitting 'an.'
56. O'Don.'s "Duđdoire nochan fearr" is a syllable short. Read perhaps, "occlach oilé beith buideach."
57. lóg, láin, dreachnáir. 59. chóicc míos, ríográđ.
60. a Dhonnchád (?) . 61. ccrí. 62. For indás duine

'narthalmain, one ms. has indas cech duine ar talmain ; Airdrí. 64. For corop, one ms. has corab ; chined in full in one ms. ; O'Don. prints chinél ; leu for leo in one ms.

II.—NAMES OF PERSONS.

(*The numbers refer to the stanzas.*)

Aeda Fhinnléith, 3, gs., Muirchertach's grandfather, King of Ireland, 863-879.

Cellachán, 27, King of Cashel and Munster, died in 954 ; from him descend the O'Callaghans and Mac Carthys ; the last chief of the O'Callaghans was Edmund O'Callaghan of Kilgorey, Co. Clare, grandfather of Father Edmund O'Reilly, S.J., and Mr. Edmund Dease of Rath, and the late Earl of Kenmare.

Conchobor, son of Nessa or Ness, 3 ; began to reign in Ulster circ. A.D. 30.

Conchobar, son of Tadg, 37 ; Tadg was King of Connacht till 954 ; Conchobar till 972, from him descend the O'Conors of Connacht.

Cú-Chulainn, 3, temp. Conchobor son of Ness.

Cúrói or Cúroí, son of Daire, 5 ; of the Clanna Dedad of West Munster ; he vanquished Cúchulainn in fair fight, but was treacherously slain by him afterwards.

Donnchad, son of Flann, 59 ; King of Ireland, 919-944 ; Muirchertach was his Tánaise or Tánaiste (i.e. his second), and was to succeed him ; Donnchad was of Ui Néill of Meath : the vocative of his name is given as Donnchaid, 62 ; but as the genitive is Donnchada, the voc. should be Donnchad, unless the nominative is Donnchaid like Diarmaid, g. Diarmada.

Dubðaire, 43, 53 ; wife of Muirchertach, and, it seems, daughter of the King of Ossory.

Fergus, son of Róeg or Róich, 4; an Ulster hero of the time of Cúchulaind and Medb.

Frigrenn, gs., 55, or Rigreann, 45; he is said to have built the palace of Ailech; the F becoming Fh in certain cases would disappear.

Loingsech, 7; chief of Mag Line near Loch Neagh in 941.

Lorcán, son of Bresal, 18; King of Leinster in 941.

Medb, 4; famous and warlike Queen of Connacht about the beginning of the Christian era; the enemy of Conchobor mac Nessa.

Muirchertach, 1, *et passim*, slain in 943; from his father, Niall Glúndub, the O'Neills derive their name and descent; Muirchertach is not written in full in either of the mss.

a Muiriucán, 5; a name of endearing or fond address, used only in the vocative case. O'Don. renders it by O Mariner! It is an alias for a Muirchertach, as "a Chúcuc, a Chúcán, a Chúcucuc, a Chucucán" addressed to Cúchulaind, in LL. 59, LU. 77b, LL. 100b, 76b. Zimmer discusses these 'Kosenamen' in *Zeitschr. zur Vergl. Sprachf.*, vol. 32, pp. 162-197. It seems one of those artificial disguises of words by *dichned* or *formolad*, such as Choirp for Choipri mentioned by Stokes in *Rev. Celt.* xx. 33. Though such words are used generally in the voc. case, a word very like them is in the genitive: Cerball mac Muricáin: Stokes' "Tripartite Life," p. 522, and "Annals of Ulster," I., p. 416.

Niall Frossach, 47; King of Ireland in 763, became a monk at Iona in 770, died in 778; he was ancestor of Muirchertach.

Niall Glún-dub (or Black-knee), 1; father of Muirchertach, and King of Ireland, 916-919.

Sađb of Belach Gabráin, 52; she was from Ossory, and seems to be Dubdaire's mother.

Sitriucc, 14; a wealthy Dane of Dublin.

III.—NAMES OF PLACES AND TRIBES.

(A refers to *O'Clery's Preface*; B to the extract from *Cath Muige Rath*; the numbers to the stanzas.)

Ailiuch, 1, ds.; Ailech, the palace of the kings of the northern *Ui Néill*, on a lofty hill in Inishowen 6 miles N.W. of Londonderry; gs. Oilig, 6; called Ailech Frigrenn and A. Rigrenn, 55, 45, from its builder who lived in the third century.

Aillinn, 17; dsf. of Aillenn; now Dún Aillinne, 600 feet high, 5 miles east of the town of Kildare, and to the north of Old Kilcullen, a seat of the Kings of Leinster, the largest fort in Ireland after Emain Macha. It should not be confounded with the Hill of Allen (i.e. Almu) which is 5 miles north of the town of Kildare.

Áth Caille, 33; 'Ford of the wood,' on the Shannon, between Limerick and Cratloe as appears from the context.

Áth Cliath, 11; Dublin, south of Mag-n-Elta; called Áth Cliath Cúalann and Áth Cliath Duiblinne in *Dindsenchus*, Rev. Celt. xvi., 284.

Ath nGabla, 10; a ford north of Knowth, in Co. Meath.
"Is de atá Áth nGabla .i. oc Beloch caille móire fri Cnogba atuaid, LU. 58a; O'Don. says it was on the Boyne near Knowth, and refers to LL. 45a and L. Lec, 253a.

Ath mac Cing, 36; now Headford in the bar. of Clare, Co. Galway; still called by the natives Ath Cinn.

Áth Senaig, 40; (Senach's Ford), now called Bél Átha Seanáig, or the mouth of Senach's ford, locally called Ballyshanny, *incorrectly* in books and atlases, "Ballyshannon"; in Co. Donegal.

Banba, 47; gs., a name for Ireland.

Belach Gabráin, 19, 52 ; in east of Co. Kilkenny, and south of Belach Múgna, now Gowran ; an older form is in the Book of Armagh : ds. Belut Gabráin, this older form is also in the Annals of Ulster, I. 368. It means Gabrán's Pass ; it is also called simply Gabrán : ó Ghabrán col-Luimnech, from Gowran to Limerick, Annals of Ulster, I. 420.

Belach Múgna, 19 ; now Ballaghmoon, in Kildare, 2 miles north of the town of Carlow.

Bernus, ds.m. or neut. (i.e. gap, chasm), a gap in a mountain of barony of Tirhugh, Co. Donegal, "5 miles east of the town of Donegal," says O'Donovan ; it is due N.E. of that town, and is called Barnesmore Gap.

Bregmaig, 10 ; ds. between Dublin and Drogheda, and Moybolgue in east Meath, and Sliab Breg in Louth, and extending some distance beyond Kells ; but the text seems to show that it was south of Áth nGabla on the Boyne ; ón Brug do Bregmaig, O'Duggan's Top. Poem, 14.

Caisiul Muman, 24 ; ds. of Caisel ; now Cashel.

Casan Linne, 9 ; between Glenn Rige and Áth nGabla ; now the river Lagan, Co. Down ; it was in the land of the Ulaid ; and Linn Duachaill, now Magheralin in N.W. of Co. Down, was on its banks. Written Cassan Linne (the path of the lake or water), Annals of Ulster, I. 584.

Cell da-Lua, 32 ; Church of (St.) Lua, now Killaloe.

Cenél Conaill, 40 ; descendants of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nóigiallach, King of Ireland in the fourth century ; their chiefs were O'Muldorry and O'Cananán up to the thirteenth century, and the O'Donnells from the thirteenth century to 1608.

Cenn Coradh, 32 ; "the head of the weir," at Killaloe, the palace of Cenn Coradh, demolished 1118, extended from the present Catholic church to the brow of the hill over the bridge (O'Don.) ; O'Don. prints coraigh as the genitive case, but it is Cend Corad in Cog. Gaedel re Gallaib.

Clár Doire móir, 22; in Eile not far from Roscrea, and on the border of Muma and Laigin.

Cóicead Conchobair, 6; the land of the Ulaid, or part of the present Ulster; an cóiced i. Cóiced Ulad, Annals of Ulster, III. 1181, I. 428.

Conaill, A, gs. put often for Cenéil Conaill, the people of Tirconnell, as "Conall ocus Eogan," LB. 272c in the acc. sing.

Cretsalaig, 33; asf. governed by mar; now Cratloe, or Cratlagh, 4 miles N.W. of Limerick; of old called the Cratlagh woods, which reflects "Fid na Cuan re a n-abar in Chretalach," of Silva Gad. 116; *recte* Chret-salach.

Déisi Muman, 23; Mag Feimin, which included the barony of east Iffa and Offa in S.E. Tipperary, was part of the land of the Déisi.

Dún Echdach, 8; now Dunaghy, a townland and parish on the banks of the Fregabail, or Ravel, in barony of Kilconway, Co. Antrim; between Oenach Cros and Mag Rath; the King of the Ulaid seems to have had a palace there.

Eogain, A, gs. often put, as here, for Cenéil Eogain, the people of Tirone. In LB. 272c, "Conall ocus Eogan" = Cenéil Conaill ocus Cenéil nEogain.

Flidais, 20; asf., a river near Belach Gabráin, or Gowran; it was in Ossory.

Fochla: ind Fhochla, A; of the North, the north half of Ireland; the gen. sg. masc. 'ind Fhochlai' is in the An. of Ulster, I. 428; and Hennessy says it was the country of the Ui Néill. O'Don, p. 9 of the Circ. of Ireland, says it was in North Meath; but O'Clery's Preface shows that it included Tirconnell and Tirowen.

Glenn Mama, 15, 16; our text shows that it was near Liamain, and that both were between Dublin and Ailenn which was about 5 miles S.E. of the town of Kildare. But where is Liamain? In the Ann. of Ulster, I. 506, the word is Gleann mamma. See Liamain, *infra*.

Glenn Rige, 9 ; between Mag Rath and Casán Linne, in Down ; the vale of the Newry river, which divides the counties of Down and Armagh.

Innsi Fáil, gsf., a name of Ireland.

Laigin, 15 ; np., Leinstermen.

Leth Cuinn, 32 ; "Conn's Half" ; it was separated from Mog's Half, or Leth Moga, by the Eiscir Riada, which stretched from High-street, Dublin, to Clarin Bridge, a little S.E. of the city of Galway.

Liamain, 15 ; our text shows that it was 1° near Glenn Mama, and 2° between Dublin and Ailenn (5 miles S.E. of the town of Kildare), and 3° at the distance of a day's march from each of them. I add four more items : 4° the Glenn Máma was a long distance from Dublin ; 5° it was beyond Ui Briúin Cualann, Ui Gabra, and Ui Donchada (probably S.W. of them) (see pp. 113, 111, of Cog. Gaedel fri Gallaib) ; 6° the nom. case is Liamain, LL. 317b ; the gen. is Liamna : Cath Liamna, LL., in O'C's. Man. Mater. 492 ; 7° Dún Liamna is the same as Liamain, and was a fort of the Kings of Leinster (Silva Gad. I. 153, II. 479). These seven data, which I have not time to discuss here, may help to confirm or refute the statement of O'Donovan, O'Curry, and Hennessy, that Liamain is Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow. Could it not be Newcastle, 12 miles S.W. of Dublin, called in old charters Newcastle *Leuan* ; or Cnoc Lun, Cnoc-Lin, in parish of Tallaght, out towards Glenn na smól.

Licc ingine Laidig, 41 ; dsf. north of Bearnusmore Gap, and a day's march beyond it, and on the road to Ailech ; it means the stone of Laidech's daughter ; between Bernasmór and Mag Glas, in Co. Donegal ; it is clearly in barony of Raphoe.

Lochan na n-ech, 43 ; (the little lake of the horses) ; south of Ailech ; clearly in barony of Raphoe, Co. Donegal.

Loch Riach, 35 ; now Loughrea, Co. Galway.

Luimnech, 33 ; now Limerick ; originally a name for the Shannon, between Limerick, and the sea.

Mag Adhar, 34 ; in townland of Toonagh, p. of Cloney, bar. of Upper Tullagh, Co. Clare ; a mound there over the stream Abhainn Ifrinn was the inauguration place of O'Brien. The gs. of Adar is Adair.

Mag Áí, 38 ; *alias* Machaire Connacht, stretches from Clonfree, near Strokestown, west to the bridge of Castlerea, and from Roscommon north to the Tur-loughs of Mantua, all in Co. Roscommon.

Mag Airb, 22 ; nearly coextensive with the present barony of Cranagh, in N.W. of Co. Kilkenny ; Grian Airb, now Greane, in this barony, is on the boundary of Ossory and Cashel dioceses.

Mag n-Elta, 10 ; between Dublin and the Hill of Howth.

Mag Feimin, 24 ; in S.E. Tipperary, stretched from the river Suir, northwards, to Knockgraffan, and from Cahir to the verge of the present Co. of Kilkenny ; it includes the whole barony of Iffa and Offa, East.

Maig Glas, 42 ; dsN., in Co. Donegal, south of Ailech and between it and Lecc ingine Laidig ; seems in the barony of Raphoe, Co. Donegal ; it could hardly be Mag n-Glas, *alias* Mag Múade, a plain near the river Moy, on which cf. LL. 127b, and Lec. 494a.

Mag Line, 7 ; extended from Loch Neagh to near Carrifergus ; another definition of it is, that this plain was bounded on the north by the river Glenwherry, on the west by Shane's Castle, on the south by the Six-mile Water, on the east by Magheramorne.

Mag Rath, 9 ; between Dún Echdach and Glenn Rige ; now Moira in barony of Lower Iveagh, Co. Down.

Meáda Seola, 35 ; ds., still so called, it is a conspicuous hill near Castlehacket, in barony of Clare, Co. Galway (O'Don.) ; but, perhaps, the verse ran—Adaig duinn i Maig Seola, a plain mentioned in the Book of Armagh, and in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, p. 96 : Domnach móir Maige Seólai. However, I find it simply Meada in O'Dubagán's Topogr. Poem., p. 68, where the plain of Ui Maine is said to extend from the Shannon to Meada.

Oenach Cros, 7 ; east of Ailech, in Co. Antrim, near Mag Line, in barony and Co. of Antrim.

Osraige, 20 ; the people who held the region which is now the diocese of Ossory.

Ráth Guaire, 38 ; dsf., seems a day's march north of Mag n-Aí, and in north Roscommon, between Mag n-Aí and Srath an firéin ; I think, somewhere at the junction of Roscommon, Sligo, and Leitrim ; or Dún Guaire in Coill ua Fiachrach, in the present diocese of Kilmacduagh, Co. Galway.

Sinainne, 33 ; gsf. of Sinann ; the Shannon.

Sléib suidi ind ríg, 34 ; dsN., "the mountain of the King's seat." In *Silva Gad.* 116, 332, it is called Sliab Suidi in ríg and Sliab Uighi in ríg ; in the Four Masters, Sliabh Oideada an ríg (the mountain of the tragic death of the King). It is now called the Glounnagros or Cratloe Mountain (*Glenn na gceros*), in Clare, opposite the city of Limerick ; and, though O'Donovan said at p. 47 of the Circuit of Ireland that in 1841 the Irish name was "remembered by very few," it was still known in 1886, and so was the saying : Sliabh Aídeada in ríg, bliadain fé coirce as bliadain fé lín, shleev-wee-in-ree (so pronounced here), a year under oats and a year under flax. This expresses its barrenness.

Going up the mountain and following the earthen fence which separates Delmege's land from Gloster's, you find about half-way up part of the fence made of stones ; look back towards Limerick, and about four yards on your right-hand on the Delmege side is the site of King Crimthann's grave, still called "Leacht Creithir," and a field or two further to the right a beautiful rath. The stones of Crimthann's Carnn were taken away (or perhaps broken) about the year 1840 to make part of a boundary fence. Old people who lived on opposite sides of the mountain told me, independently, that they used to gather and play about the carn when coming from school *circ.* 1835. They said Leacht Creithir meant "Grave of the Cup" (of poison given to the king by his sister in the year 878). Creithir is

the gen. case of creither, gl. *airdíg* in O'Davoren, pp. 147, 62 ; it is given as the nom. fem. by O'Reilly, wrongly as I think. The grave is called *Fert Crimthainn*, *Fertán Crimthainn*. The graves of the father and the nurse of this monarch of Ireland are also on that mountain. See the story in Four Masters, I. 126, and *Silva Gad*. I. 332. As I fancy I alone now know where *Fert Crimthainn* is, I have written so much lest we forget.

Srath an firéin, 38 ; (the meadow of the just man), north of *Mag nAí* in Roscommon, and north of *Ráth Guaire*, and south of Ballyshannon, and between *Ráth Guairi* and *Súil Daim*. These places are north of Co. Roscommon and on the borders of Sligo and Leitrim.

Súil Daim, 39 ; (ox's eye), ds. ; ("súil means topographically a whirlpool in a river," O'Don.) ; it is south of Ballyshannon, and clearly in some river of north Sligo and Leitrim. Evidently their passage of some ford was disputed stubbornly to prevent them from going back into *Tír Conaill* and *Tír Eogain*. O'Don. says it is now unknown ; but the context shows approximately where it was.

Tiprata Britain, 22 ; now *Tubbridbritain*, in barony of Crannagh, Co. Kilkenny ; there is a *Tubbrid* Castle near it : nom. *tipra*, a well ; g. *tiprat* ; d. *tiprait* ; pl. *tiprata* ; but there is a gs. *tiprata* in *Féilire* of *Gormán*, p. 204, last line, as from a nom. *tiprait*.

Ui Cairbri, 30 ; " *Machaire O gCairpri* " extended from the Shannon to Kilmallock on both sides of the Maigue river ; the barony of Coshma was in it.

Ui Cheinnselaig, 15 ; the people of the present diocese of Ferns.

Ulad, 8, gp. ; np. *Ulaid* ; they held the present counties of Antrim and Down ; " the *Dal-Araide* were the true *Ulaid* of Emain," *Book of Fenagh* p. 30.

IV.—SHORT GLOSSARY.

[A refers to O'Clery's Preface; B to the extract from Cath Muige Rath; the numbers to the stanzas; Ho. to my Outlines of Old Irish Grammar, Ht. to my Todd Lectures, vol. v. The cases, numbers, genders are marked by their initials, nsf. = nom. sg. fem.; N = neuter.]

acca, 25; con-acca, 3 sg. perf., dependent form of adchíu, Ho. 37, 43.

adaig, nsf., once in full in our text of the Bk. of Genealogies, 28 times contracted: adaig dúinn, 'a night to us' = 'we were a night'; it seems to be nom. as also in feótar ann ind adaig sin, 'they slept there that night' (Wind. Dict.); n. adaig, g. aidche, da. aidchi, also da. adaig, Ht. 113.

ail, 48; O'Don. transl. according to the pleasure of the race of Niall; rop áil dó = dúthracair and voluit, Ht. 72, 114; duine ré nach áill, 'one who is unwilling,' Donlevy, 96.

aingit, B; in Ht. 12 andgaid 'impius,' angbaid 'sævus'; aingid 'malicious,' O'Brien's Dict.: angbaid = cruaid, O'Clery.

aireag, B; O.-I. airec, gl. 'inventio, finding, (plan).'

aireochad, B, he would find, sec. fut. of airigim; 'would betray,' O'Don.

aisccid, ind-aisccid, 51; aisgid 'freely, gratis,' O'Brien; adverbs are formed by prefixing in, ind, int to adjectives and nouns, Ho. 26; O'D. read ind ardarc 'gratuitously,' but that means 'conspicuously,' from airdirc, gl. 'conspicuus,' which would give an adverb ind-airdirc = 'conspicue.'

aittire, A, 'hostage'; also aitire.

amnas, 14; 'tight,' O'D.; but cf. geimal amnas of 14 with geimel garb of 18 and cath croða amnas of O'Brien's Dict.: it means 'rough' figuratively, if not literally, and is applied to persons and things; ór-cháin amnas 'golden-fair, wonderful' (sunrise), Silv. I. 56.

andar lenn, 31; also indar linn, dar linn; in Ht. 84
anndar liumm = 'sentio.'

as: as a toig, 56; perhaps for dia toig after buidech.

assa, 28, easier; O.-I. assu 'facilius.'

atbertsat, A; 3 pl. pret. of atbiur, 'I say.'

athaid, A; a gcionn athaid, 'in process of time,' 2 Chron. 21; re hathaid, Stokes' Ac. na senorach, l. 3717.

beóda, 35, 'lively'; also 'brave,' Numbers xiii. 20.

bearad: ní bearad-som, A 'he was not to go,' O'D. ; *recte*, 'he was not taken, or he would or did not take (him).'

blaid: co mblaið, 27, 42, 51; co mbloïd, 63; co mblað, 58; O'D.'s. co mblað of 27 should be co mblaid; common in verses and means 'gloriously, with fame.'

breac, 36, refers to the various colours of the various ranks of warriors; brecc, gl. 'tinctus.'

brodchú, A 'hound,' 'furious hound,' O'Don.; from brod 'a goad' or 'brod' (dat. bruid) 'captivity' (?); either would make a hound 'furious.'

buaid, 27; 'to us it was a victory,' O'Don.; (lit. 'its victory or advantage'); but 'was' would require ro bái or robói in the line, not robad sec. future, which means 'would be.' Buaid, an old neuter, has an elastic meaning, v. g. buaid laech = 'principes digni,' Ht. 24.

buidech, 47, 56; n. pl. buidich, gl. 'contenti,' Wb. 29 b 17; it takes de after it: do bí sé róbuideach diómsa, he was very thankful to me, O'Begley's Dict. 636; before nouns do is used as at 47; budi, gp. 'gratiarum,' thanks, Ht. 83; but treud' búide ɿ treud thrócaire, through thy kindness (or clemency) and mercy (Parrhas an Anma, 357): "ó a ró cheannsa, ó a róbhuiugh (= robuidech), ó à mhilis Mhaighdean Muire na trócaire = O clemens, o pia, o dulcis Virgo Maria," Stapleton's Lat. Hib. Catechism, of year 1639, p. 50.

builið, 36; cf. bradán builið, a beautiful salmon, *C. M. Léna*, xx.

caidlile, coidlige, A, B, made of hide or skin; gan chodail, i. gan chroicioinn, Ht. 14; cadal 'hide,' O'Brien; coidlige here (and also in LB 213 b) should be coidlide, cf. Ho. 34; O'Don. does not translate the word; ga caidlile was a javelin with a leather head and perhaps with a thong.

caissearnaig, 31; asf., 'strains,' O'Don., who adds 'we danced awhile.' I think it is formed from casair, 'hail,' just as gragarnaig, croaking (Silva Gad. 56) is formed *from gragar (= grág, croaking, of O'Brien); gragar = cliogar. Cessarnach, means the pelting of hail (nsf. in chessair, g. na cessari Ht. 99); as. casir in Wind. Dict.

cass, 32, 'strong,' O'Don., as he renders corra, 'strong'; it means curled, curly; in O'Reilly cas = steep, which may be the meaning here.

cenmothat, A, except, besides, used with plurals or collectives, cenmotha is with singulars, though also with plurals: cenmot(h)á mná, ocus maic ḥ ingena, excepto matrum puerorumque numero, Ht. 111; in this passage maic shows that the word is followed by the nom. case.

cétt, 40, 51; proind cétt = dinner of hundreds, should be, perhaps, proind céit, a dinner of a hundred.

cined, 64, asm. in full; for which O'Don. prints cinél; gs. cineda; but gs. 'an chine daonna, generis humani,' Stapleton, 19.

clised, B. 'was to spring,' O'Don.; clisim (I jump, O'Brien) has 3 sg. consuetudinal tense, *alias* secondary present, chlised or no-chlised, he used to jump or would jump.

cloisin, 13, 'with liberality,' O'Don.; lit. towards hearing, that is, I think, a thing to be heard or worth hearing.

coccur, 16, dsm., whispering, conspiring, but cf. "do chogair aige féin gan dol," he determined not to go, *Mag Léna*, p. 26.

cochaill, 17, 30, npm.; cochla, ap. 26; cloaks, O'Don., coats (Mageoghan, in Ann. of Clonmacnois); hood (O'Grady's Sil. Gad. 44); St. Brigit 'focherd a cochall super radium solis,' (Ht. 82.) threw her mantle over a ray of the sun.

coimgniu, A., *recte* coimgni; drechta coimgni, gl. senchas, O'Dav., *i.e.* tales of history.

coinnmead, 55, as., billeting; ns. coindmed mí, a month's billeting; doronad coindmed na filed, the poets were billeted, Stokes' Amra Choluim-cille, 42, 44; do coinnmead a muinter ar thuathaibh Teabtha, his people were quartered on the territories of T., *C. M. Léna*, 12.

coistecht risin, 31, listening to the; also ic coistecht, audiens, Ht. 37; the first pres. indic. coistim, I have not met.

cómláin, 29; 'stout,' O'Don., lit. perfect, full.

con-, 25, (con-acca), so that, and.

conciuchail in coin, B.; he 'cleft the hound,' O'D.; cf. con-cuiclaistid, 'that he would be slain,' Cath Maige Rath 144. It seems a redupl. perfect, for concceil, or con-cechlaid; in Munster diúr, spriuchád for déar, spréachád. From ciuclastid I think both come from cladaim 'suffedio,' stab; cf. ro-chlaid, fodivit, Ht. 29; ro cechladatar, gl. suffodérunt, Wb. 5a, and claissi or claisti, gl. defossi, Ml. 24c; and for the form, 'rot-chechladar,' who shall hear thee, Wb. 28d, and O'Clery's conciuchlathar, it shall be heard.

corad, 32, gs., a weir, dam; O'D.'s choraid is wrong; in B. of Fenagh, 220, i Cind Chorad; ns. cora .i. stopus uisgi, a dam (O'Begley).

co-rop, corab, 64, 65, pres. subj. used optatively.

corra: cochaill corra croicinn, 17, 30, 'strong,' O'Don.; cf. cuarán corra coidlige, (two) shoes . . ., LB. 213b; corr-chíchech, LL. 210b; where, as generally it means 'round'; Hennessy in Bk. of Fenagh, 322, makes corr-sleg = sharp spear.

crí: i gcrí, in body, alive; not translated by O'Don., who renders the line 'with thee no one can vie'; Críst conic mochrí, LL. 307 a 1; clí also means body; cf. Cath. Ruis na Ríg, 223; J. Mac Neill's Three Middle-Irish Poems, 536, 534.

crocoinn, 17, 30; *recte* croicinn, hide, gsm.

cuairt, 23, 'tribute,' O'Don.; lit. visit, and so 'they offered cuairt = they received kindly the visit; it seems here nearly = coindmead.

cuiri, 8; dsm. (for older curiu), as doidgeal debthach, show; the nomin. ban-chuire (women-folk) is in Bk. of Armagh, in the Glossarium of which I wrongly marked it feminine.

dail, 43, 55, 62: Dubdaire dail, Dub dail dag Doire, a Dhonnchadail dail; 'black-haired,' 'the gen. case of dael a chafer,' O'D.; perhaps so, and cf. dail-dath, chafer-colour in Wind. Dict.; but is not dail, for dil, dear, gratus, as thaige, for thige, in 44? and as Dubdoire dil in 57? Chafer-black or dark-haired would not be complimentary to an Irish queen or king; and in 43, 62, the metre would not bear 'dil.'

déide, A, a neuter noun means 'two things.'

déin, 39, 47, gs. of dian, np. diana, 25; gl. celeres, Ml. 48d; a secondary meaning seems to be in Dé déin (of the Mighty God) 47, dian-ainm, great or mighty name, Féil. April 22.

ro-deled, 52; 'has surpassed,' O'D.; as deillim (O'Brien and O'Reilly) means separate, ro-deled is 'was separated or distinguished from,' i.e. surpassed; ro-delig would do as well, or better, as we have examples of that word. Its primary sense is ro-delig ind ingen riu *aliter* do cheileabair dóib (Stokes' Acallam na Senórach, 307) deligedar, distinguishes, Z. 332.

dernar: co ndearnar, 45, subj. pres. 1 sg., dependent and deponent form of dogníu, I do.

dí-móra, 25, very great; 'tremendous,' O'Don.

dleágam, A, *ní dleágam é*, 'it behoves us not,' O'Don. ; it is 1 pl. conjunct. form of dligim ; after *ní* we get dlegam and not dligmid or dligmit.

do, 57, is nearly always for de before nouns in such cases. dóidgeal, 8 ; dóitib, gl. manibus, Gildas Lorica.

don-ruachtar, 20, 23, 'were sent,' 'waited on us,' O'Don. ; *recte* reached us (n being the infixd pron. us) ; it is for donruachtatar ; cf. cor-roachtatar Ferti, donec pervenerunt ad Ferti, Ht. 5, and 3 sg. pret. roacht, doruacht, pervenit, Ht. 50, 58, rocht, Cath R. na Ríg, 48. doruachtatar, p. 64 of E. 3. 5, T. C. D.

doroegda, con-doroegda lais, A, 'so that he selected,' O'D. ; but he chose = doroega, which would suit if lais were absent ; con-doroegda seems a perf. pass. 3 pl. ; the secondary pres. being no *thóghtha*, A *infra* ; rogu, 'electio,' Wb. 4c, 9a ; rogda, 'chosen,' is past part. or participial adjective.

do-ucc co dtucc, A, took, brought ; 3 sg. pret., do ueetha, A ; were brought or given, perfect pass. pl. of tuccaim.

dún *passim*, in which I have inserted (i) or (in), is common in Irish mss.

dusfuargaib, A, pret. 3 sg. 'he erected,' O'D. ; s is infixd pron. 3rd person = it, him, her ; tuarcaib, 'elevavit,' and also 'surrexit' and 'atracht,' raised and rose, Ht. 140.

dúthraccair, 11, 'she came forth,' O'Don. ; *recte*, she (ardently) desired, wished ; dúthraccar-sa, gl. optavi, dúthracht, votum, Ml. 32b ; in Ht. 72, 87, dúthracair = voluit concupivit.

earsainn araill, A ; ursainn ele, B ; araill, a neuter adjct., does not agree with dsf. earsainn.

edneach, 49, dsm. 'eidneach, festive,' O'D. ; but cf. édnech, eidnech, ivied (Félires of Oingus and Gorman indexes) full of ivy, O'Brien.

égfind, 46, for fegfind (?).

éicces, a poet, 1 : gsm. Onchú mac ind éiccis, O. son of the sage, Félires, 8 Feb. ; éiceas, in Cormac's Gloss., points to one skilled in poetry.

engnuma, B, gs. of engnam, dexterity at arms, O'Brien; here it means courage.

erraïd, 21, dress; *recte* errid, npm. errid (Ross na Ríg, 229), ns. erred, LL. 76b.

ettruiccid, 27, 'oppose not,' O'D., imperat. 2 pl.; it seems a denominative of ét, jealousy, æmulatio.

rofear, A, 'he remained,' O'D.; but I have not met it with that meaning; *recte* ro-fear, past or spent (three nights); its meanings vary with the word that follow:—rofer (banne, fáilti, in snechta, torad, conflicht), pluit, salutavit, induxit nivem, abundavit, conflixit, Ht. 85, 108, 9, 72, 8; rofer (cath, an œnach, frassa) fought a battle, held a meeting, it rained; oc ferthain, raining, Wind. Dict.

ferglonn, B; in Ir. Texte IV. 1, p. 406, ferglond frithir is quoted from Laud. 615; but it is not a gloss on frithir = 'sore'; perhaps ferglonn ferchon (cf. ainder mná, Sil. Gad. 47) = a fury of a male hound; ferg-lonn, or fer-glonn, man-wounding from glond i. guin duine, O'Dav. 94.

fiach fola, 12, debt of blood, which the Danes paid for killing Muirchertach's father, Niall Glundub.

fichet, 40, is gen. sg. idiomatic here.

fidchille, 26, chess; gsf. na fidchille, LL. 249a.

foilesiom, 19; nir foilesiom, 'we did not wet our fine hair,' O'D.; gl. humecto, lavo.

fón, 54; one ms. has fónð.

forgum, gs. forgaim, B., a thrust, blow; also g. forgama.

for rith, 12; 'together with,' O'D.; rather forrith or forith, or fofrith, 3 sg. pret. pass., was got, it serves as pret. pass. of fuair; the 3 pl. fófritha, foritha, *inventi sunt*, Ht. 17, 86.

fo-uarastar, 29, he got, deponent form for fofuair, fofuair, *invenit*, Ht. 3, 51, 91.

frithailim, 45, asf. of the verbal noun frithailem; Wind. Dict. gives ds. frithalaim, but acc. frithailem, wrongly,

as I think it is declined like mathem: asf. mathim, Felire, May 14. O'D.'s i frithailim should read a frithailim; no-friothailte, 44, secondary pres. pass.; ro-friothailti, 48, perf. pass. 3 pl., agreeing with the collective rígrad; cf. cuir do chrios ort agus friotháil ormsa (Co. Clare New Testament) . . agus frítheóil damsá (Irish Bible), crioslaich thú féin agus fritheil dhomsa (Catholic Scottish N. Test.) = præcinge te et ministra mihi, Luke xvii. 8.

gabthar, 63, imperat. or pres. subj. 3 sg., may be possessed or taken; geb: riot nocha geb neach i gcrí, 61, 'with thee no one can vie,' O'D.; rather, against thee no one alive goes (or shall go) against thee, resist thee; geib is conjunct. form (with nocho) for 'geibid,' goes; cf. gabáil fri glaíd, to resist fighting, Gorman's Martyr. 204; -geb is the present and -géb, the future for the ordinary forms, nocha (geba, géba), see Ho. p. 2; ní congébthar friu, they will not be withheld, J. MacNeill's Mid-Irish Poems, 550.

gaiscced, 46, i ngaiscced grinn, 'of distinguished valour,' O'Don., perhaps, in fine armour or equipment.

gall-groideach, 1, 'gall groideach, stone built,' O'D., who renders móirgroidig, 4, by 'of the great steeds'; gallgroidech (better gallgraigech, an adjective from graig, pl. na graigi, 'equi,' Ht. 7), means of foreign horses; gall-graig = foreign stud or lot of horses.

gialla, 1, apm. of giall; np. géill, 64; a ngéillsi, A should be na géill-si or ár ngéill-ni.

giallnus, A; dsm., also giallacht, hostageship.

gille, 9; deggille, 'good light,' *recte* gile, brightness.

giolla, gille, 43, 'page,' O'D.; rather a gilla turusa, or cursor; ns. gilla, d. gillu, vocative a gille, puer, servus, Ht. 8, 45, 65.

gléire, A; gléire gaisceadach, 'chosen champions,' O'Don.; gléire laech, choice hero, O'Brien; multitude of champions: gléire i. iomad, O'Clery; gléire descad, Ross na Ríg, p. 14.

no-głomad, A; 'he flew at,' O'D.; cruadgloim, 'cruel

onset,' O'Don.; it is 3 sg. secondary pres. of *glomaim* (which is not in dictionaries). Cf. *glamaim*, devour, eat greedily, O'Brien; *gloim*, destruction, *glámaim*, seize eagerly, O'Reilly; *glam*, hunger, Cath M. Rath, 104; the word is in LB. 162b. Ro-*glom* la rig-Dia 7 atbert 'Is duine firén in duine út,' which seems to mean, "he cried to (or by) the Great God and said 'that man is a just man.'" If so, the word in our text may mean 'the dog barked.'

gruig, 50; asf. of *grug*; 'hungry look,' O'D.; *grúig*, 'a frown,' gs. *grúigi*, 'displeasure,' Sil. Gad., 46, 45; ns. *grug*, 'a wrinkle,' O'Brien; O'Don. renders: 'three score vats of curds which banished the hungry look of the army,' rather . . . many were they from whom they scattered ('smoothed away') a wrinkle.

gruitt, 50, dsf.; 'gruid, curds,' O'D.; O'Brien has *gruid*, malt, which would "smoothe away a wrinkle (*gruig*) from the brow of care," better than curds; *grúdaire*, a brewer, distiller, Coneys and O'Reilly; besides (*gruth*), gs. *grotha* = 'caseorum,' of cheese, Ht. 49; *gruith cáise*, 'cheese curds,' O'Begley; the *co midh ocus gruit* of Aisl. Meic Congl., p. 127, means, I think, with mead and malt, rather than 'curds,' as in K. Meyer's Glossary; its declension and final *t*, and *tt*, distinguish it from *cruth*, cheese, curds.

iarair, 15, ds.; *ar ar n-iarair*, 'in pursuit behind us,' O'D.; six other examples are: 'co tolaid a máthair for a iarair,' *donec mater eius querere eum pervenit*, Ht. 37. Co *mbói* in *tarb* for *iarair*; for *seachrán* 7 *iarair*, LB. 201a; Wind. Dict. gives three other instances; in all it means *quaerens* (as in *quaerens me sedisti lassus*), or as Stokes renders in Trip. Life, 63, 'a-seeking.' Dr. Atkinson, in his Pass. and Hom. Gloss., queries the meaning 'on the search?' Windisch says it has the same meanings as *iarraid*; not so, as *oc iarair* air is not found while *oc iarraig forru* is, meaning asking him; for *iarair* is in search of, for *lorg*, in pursuit of.

imbirt, 26, dsf. of *imbert*, g. *imberta*.

in, 58: in *cech mboin*, one ms. has *ind*; 'for every cow,' O'D.; it seems a preposition in an idiomatic sense:—

asioc a geuid na comarsan ; mar geall ar cháirde ann a luach, on account of giving time for the payment of the price thereof ; an é nach bfágann sé maitheamnas ann a pheacaidiib ? faoisidin do deunam ionn a pheacaidiib, does he not obtain forgiveness of his sins ? to make a confession of his sins, Donlevy, 104, 268, 266 ; tuirse chroide 'na pheacaduib, faoiside glan isna peacaduib agus lóirgníom do deunam ionnta, hearty sorrow for his sins, to make a clear confession of his sins and to make satisfaction for them, Parrhas an Anma, 199 ; O'Grady's Diarmait and Gr. 66, 68, 124 : no go dtugaid díogail (éiric) daimsa ann gach ní, satisfaction for every thing. Cf. ad denarios 50 in singulos modios annonae pervenit, 'corn had reached to 50 denarii for every bushel.'

isrugad, B, for d'fisrugad : 'to test,' O'D. ; d'fis, a few lines further, has nearly the same meaning 'to ascertain' ; fiosrach, inquisitive, O'Brien.

láim chlí, A, ds. or acf.

ní rolamratar, rolamdatar taeb frinn, 16, 'they durst not approach us,' O'D. ; pret. 3 pl. ; better, ní rolam-satar, as in Wind. Dict. ; rolaumur, gl. audeo, Z. ?

rolas, 43, 'was despatched,' O'D. ; that would be rolad, rolaad, 'rolaud dar cend, dirutum est,' Ht. 95 ; it means I despatched (= dal-laus, 2 sg. rolais, Wind. Dict.) ; 1st pl. roláisem, 34 ; nolad muinter deigríg, 26, 'as became the subjects of a good king,' O'D. ; recte as the people of a good king should or would put off (their cloaks) ; nolad is second. pres. 3 sg. ; cf. nolafed, etc., Ht. 131.

lionmar, 18, refers to áirdríg, and not to Laígen as in O'D., and means abounding in subjects, etc. ; saidbrios 7 línmaire Alexandir, LB. 213a.

lóin, 12 ; gsm. ; O'D.'s 'from an abundant store' would make it dsf.

luachair, 43, asf., into the (place of) rushes, to cut them and cover the floors, etc., with them.

mag, 59: for mag = amach here, I think, rather than 'on the plain' of O'D.

romaoite, 24, 'was inflicted,' O'D.; perf. pass. of maoidim; rather 'was threatened' because the mórphúdar was not inflicted: cf. 'romáidi, romoidi, minando dicebat, minabatur, Ht. 56: aní romoidi Foilge, quod Folge minabatur; or 'was boasted of' when the Cashel men wanted to fight, from móidim, gl. glorior.

mar, 54, governs acc. mnaoi.

meann, 51; 'miod meann, choice mead,' O'D.; but cf. gs. minn, gl. limpidi, Sg. 112.

meabail, 40, asf. ns. mebul, ignominia, Ht. 8.

meing, 40, asf. 'treachery,' O'D.; lé meanguibh nó lé cluanaibh, by drifts or foul practices, Donlevy, 98.

romid, B, pret. 3 sg; the old verb is midiur, puto, judico; perf. dep. 3 sg. romidair, 'romídir, ei visum est,' Ht. 4.

moirthimchell Érenn uile of Title-page; cf. stanza 2, and tugais timchiollad flatha for Érinn, Cath M. Lena, 102.

monar n-, 59, it seems ns., and if so, the n shows it is neuter; it is a common cheville or stopgap.

ro-muaidnig, B, here romid Ɇ ro muaidnig = romidir i. romenamnaig, Trip. Life, ii., 654, Index; or may be = muadair, to form, shape, of O'Brien's Dict.

muc, 49; muc, bó, daín are gp. after the pl. nouns fichit, cét.

muig, 31; ceol agoinn i moig 'sa toig, 'music we had on the plain and in our tents,' O'D.; but 30 says 'our only shelter were our leather cloaks.' They may have made tents with their cloaks, or i moig sa toig may mean galore; cf. faoi deiread tiar 'tall, at long last.

neimníg, 46, gsm., 'warlike,' O'D., lit. venomous; but it means virulentus and violentus.

nin, 16; O'Don's. nin is a mistake for ní.

nochon, 56, not: nochon nfearr, other forms are noco nfearr, ní co nfearr; no co n-err in ben, the woman is not better, ferr, Ir. Texte, i. 223.

occlach, 56 ; O'D. translates : O'Dubdaire it is not better than any other youth *than myself* should be thankful ; oclæch, juvenis, g. óclraig, plebei, gsf. óclraig, juvenis, ns. óclach, miles, Ht. 134. So óclach may be nsf., and the meaning, 'Dubdaire—not better is other genial young lady' than she is, *vide* buidech.

prím-istad, B, chief treasure-house (see Ross na Ríg, 144, 204) ; Naomh-iostad ro-naomhtha, Holy of Holies, Heb. 9 (12, 25), np. istoda.

ro-ort, B, he slew, T- pret. of orcaim, see orcain, occisio, Ht. 134.

ráth, 58 ; ba ráth, a 'good return,' O'D. ; rather 'it was a grace or favour' ; ráth, meritum, donum (divinum), Ht. 134 ; errad gan rath, trash, O'Begley ; Eogan mór fa mór a rath, *C. M. Léna*, 8.

read, 10, as ; frost, O'D. ; reud, gl. gelu, pruina.

ríográd, 46, nsf. ; rígráid, dsf. 20, a collective, i.e. kings ; O'D. is all wrong about the forms of this word : nsf. ind rigrad, LU. 51, col. 1 ; at 51 one MS. has ón Rígráid, which may mean from the king and queen.

ro-bad, 27, 'it was,' O'D. ; it is the secondary, fut. 'it were,' 'would be' ; *recte* ro-ba, pret. 3 sg.

sithlað, 31, 'shaking,' O'D. ; perhaps 'it seemed to us there was a heavy thunder by the rattling of the hard cloaks' ; this would be supported by 'crebat' (for crepat), gl. sithlaid, of Lib. Hymnor. i., p. 76, note 62 ; and sithlad = *το* crepare or crepitus, crash of thunder. The meaning of filtering, 'crebrare, cribrare,' does not suit here, and I think the Irish glossarist meant crepat ; síothlógað, to strain, of O'Begley, 625, may come from sithal, a bucket (or Latin colum).

snáthiu, A ; ap. from snáthe, ds. snáthiu, gl. flum, Sg. 54a.

sníom, 34, as ; 'anxiety,' O'D. ; ns. sním, sollicitudo, Ht. 45.

sút: as-sút duit, 60; 'here are for thee,' O'D.; *recte* ac-sút (?); cf. Ag sud do máthair ḡ na ba, ecce offero tibi matrem tuam et vaccas, Ht. 70.

tairgetar, 23, 'were offered,' O'D., *recte* they offered, cf. tairgid, offert, Ht. 107.

tardat: ní thardat, 14, is the negative form of do-ratad, 36; cf. Ho. p. 38.

toreratar, A., 'were slain,' O'D.; *recte* they fell (by him); torchair, cecidit, Ht. 139.

ro-thrasccair, 39; O'D. has 'we were not defeated, through the valour with which we fought'; ro thrasccair, = he overthrew; *recte* rotrascrad (?), the pret. pass.

trénlámaig, B, gsm., lit. strong-shooting; 'guna do lámach, to shoot off a gun, O'Begley; in Irish Bible caithem is generally used for shooting; chum lámaig as boga, to shoot with a bow; do chaitheadar an lucht lámaig, the shooters shot, 1 Chron. v.; 2 Sam. xi.

tréisi, 47, dsf. 'sovereignty,' O'D.; it is the noun (also the comparative) of trén, strong.

tuarcabtha, 25, 'were arrayed *against us*,' O'D.; *recte* were raised, perf. pass. pl. cf. tuarcaib elevavit surrexit, Ht. 140.

ro-túairecathi, 49, 'were slaughtered,' O'D.; perf. pass. 3 pl., tuaircim, I strike or strike down; the verbal noun is túarcon = do-fo-orcon; con-do-fo-orcon becomes comthúarcon, and im-do-fo-orcon = imthúarcon, cf. Ho. 34, and ro-ort, he slew, *supra*.

úa, 56, 'descendant,' O'D., applied to a woman it looks odd; *recte* ní (?).

úair, 22, cold, gsm. agreeing with Airb; 'cold Mag Airbh,' O'D.

uarastar, B., for fuarastar and fo-uarastar, 29.

úath, 15; uathad of O'D. makes the line too long; the pl. of it is úathe, uaithi, pauca, pauci, Ht. 140.

uo, 11: nír-uo, ciar-uo = nírbo, ciarbo, pret. 3 sg. dependent forms.

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