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THE BOOK OF THE TAKING OF IRELAND

PART IV

EDITED AND TRANSLATED, WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

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SECTION VI.

Fir Bolg.

Introduction.

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

In R₁ the five lords and their five wives arrive (P 278). Their division into three groups, various landing places, and division of the country, are unknown to L₂ being reported only by F (P 279). The five brethren reign in turn; the first four of these apparently die natural deaths, but the fifth is slain by his successor, in the normal "Golden Bough" manner, and this is continued to the end of the occupation. There are nine kings in all; but one, Eochu mae Eirc, seems to stand outside the family succession, so that we have here as elsewhere the damh ochtair, though it is not so expressed in this case (P 280). This last king has to meet the invading Tuatha De Danaann, and falls before them. The details of the battle are given in an obvious interpolation (P 281), which also describes the subsequent fate of the Fir Bolg; this is continued in P 282, which practically says that they left no tangible traces behind them. The three remaining paragraphs are further snippets, which add nothing to our knowledge.

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

The succession of the kings is given in P 288. In P 289 we read of their defeat at Mag Tuired, and in P 290 of the mutilation of Nuadu, the Tuatha De Danann leader, in the battle. P 291 repeats with much expansion the particulars in P 281 as to the dispersal of the Fir Bolg, and their
alleged descendants in Ireland are enumerated in ¶ 292. The additional ¶ 293 is a mere recapitulatory interpolation.

The composition of $R^3$ can, as before, be set forth in tabular form.

\[
\begin{align*}
*\text{¶} 294 &= R^1 \ \text{¶} 278 \\
*\text{¶} 295 &= R^1 \ \text{¶} 279 \\
*\text{¶} 296 &= R^1 \ \text{¶} 280 \\
*\text{¶} 297, 298 &= R^1 \ \text{¶} 281 \\
*\text{¶} 299 &= R^1 \ \text{¶} 282 ; \\
\text{¶} 300 &= R^1 \ \text{¶} 284
\end{align*}
\]

with a few slight deviations and insertions.

with some interpolations.

but the latter portion, introducing poem no. XLIX, is new, taking the place of $R^1 \ \text{¶} 283$.

after which come the Synchronisms. $R^3$ therefore gives us here practically the complete text of *Q, with a few interpolations which can be detected by comparison with the extant text of $F$; and until he comes to the Synchronisms he ignores $R^3$ altogether, except that he borrows from the VA group of $R^2$ (to which his copy, *W, seems to have belonged) the etymological fatuities that "points" (rindi) were first put upon javelins in the days of Rinnail, and that "knots" (fuidb) first appeared in timber in the reign of Foidbgenid.

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

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

The most complete link with the Fomorians is provided by the subsequent adventures, where, under various leaders, the Fir Bolg disperse to certain outlying islands and other
remote places. Each leader of these fugitives is called a "son of Umor": and this vague personage is connected with the "Sléab Emor," from which the Fomorians had set forth on their two-hundred years' voyage to Ireland. That the Fomorians did not disturb the Fir Bolg during their occupation is most easily explained on the hypothesis that these were essentially Fomorians themselves, at least from the standpoint of Mythology.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gods of</td>
<td>= Partholonians</td>
<td>= Fir Bolg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darkness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gods of</td>
<td>= Nemédians</td>
<td>= T. D. D.</td>
<td>= Aborigines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>= Goidels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

By muddled manipulation Genann and Sengann are sometimes paired off together, and in the list of kings Sengann, "old Gann," succeeds his presumably younger namesakes.
SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.

SECTION VI.

FIR BOLG.

First Redaction.

L 4 β 35 : F 9 γ 4.

278. Fir Bolg trā, coic Æthoīsīg tūscat leo, ut dīxi supra, .i. Gand 7 Genann 27 Rudraige 27 Sengand 27 Slāine. Coic meic Dela 3insin. A coic 4mna 5īarsain, .i. Anust, Liber, 6Cnueha, Fūat, 7Etar : || 8unde dicitur ₪,

Fūat ben Slāine, nī cam lib . . .

279. 1Ro rainsid Fir Bolg 2i tri, .i. a trian in Inber Slaine im Slaine mae nDela meic Loith—is e a cuiced, o Indber Cholbthac o Comar Tri nUsei: mili do dainib a lin. Do gabsad in 3trian aili an Inber 4Dubglasi im Gann 7 im Sengand : da mili a lin-side, Gand o Comar Tri nUsei co Belach Conglais, Sengand o Belach Conglais co Luinnneach, .i. for da coicid Muman. Genann 7 Rudrigi co trian in tluagì dogabsad an Inber Domnann; ½ is de ata Fir Domnann ||. Is e Genann do ba rig for chuicid Medba 7 Ailella; Rudrigi for coicid Conchobair. Da mili foss a lin-side. Is iat sin Fir Bolg 7 Fir Domnann 7 Gailiuin.

Fir Domnann is uathaib ainmnigter in t-inber. Fir Bolg òna bolgaib ro hainmnigtha. Gailiuin .i. ar lin a ngae ro hainmnigtha.

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

---

278. 1taisig tūscad 2om. 7 (ter): Rudraige 3sin 4mna L, the second a added sec. man. in weak, faint ink 5īarsin 6Cnuehu 7Eltar 8unde dicitur in marg. L, om. F.
278. Now as for the Fir Bolg, they brought five chieftains with them, ut dixi supra, to wit, Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slanga: those were the five sons of Dela. Their five wives next, Anust, Liber, Cnucha, Fuat, Etar: [unde dicitur]

Poem no. XLVI.

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

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

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

---

279. ¹ This ¶ in F only. ² about three letters here completely erased ³ written as though "triarn"—with the compendium for ur surmounted by an n-stroke ⁴ the letters bgiasi ye F above line
SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.


280. ‡ 1Clanna Dela dídui na fir seo, .i. Fir Bolg.1 || 2Sláine in sinser, mae 4Dela meic Loith meic 6Oirthet meic 6Tribuait meic 7Gothoirb meic 8Gosten meic 9Fhorthech meic 10Semioin meic 11Herghlain meic Beoin meic 12Zairn meic Nemid meic 13Agnomain. 14Nír gab rig däh n-ainmigter Erenn, co tancatar Fir Bolg.14

Nóí rig dib 15ro gab 16Héirinn. 17SLÁNE, òen bliadain17—is é atbath 18d’Fheraib Bolg ar tús 19ín Héirinn. 20RUDRAIGE, 21’dá bliadain, conerbailt 22sin Brug 23Brathruad. 24GAND 7 24GENAND, 25ceithri bliadna, coneraltatar de tháin i Fremaind.25 26SENGAND, cőic bliadna, co tochair la 27Fiacha 28Centinna mac 29Zairn ‡ 30meic Rudraige meic Dela.20 || 27FIACHA, cőic bliadna: ‡ 31centinna uile bae 32Érenn 33na erchomair || co tochair la 34Rinnail mac Genaind meic Dela. 34RINNAIL, sè bliadna, 35co tochair la Fodbhgenid35 mac Sengaind meic Dela in Eba 36Choirpri. 37ODBGENID, ceithre bliadna, co tochair 38i m-Maig Murthemne la 39Eochaig mac 40Rinnail meic Genaind

5 written Gailliú 6 written os()enga with an erased i in the vacant space.
they took Ireland, [though the days were different]. On Saturday, the kalends of August, Slanga landed in Inber Slaine. On Tuesday Gann and Sengann landed. On Friday Genann and Rudraige landed: and thus is it one Taking, though they were differently styled. The Gaileoin, from Slanga were they named. From Gann and Sengann were the Fir Bolg named. The Fir Domnann were named from deepening the earth: they were Genann and Rudraige with their followers. For they are all called Fir Bolg, and thirty-seven years was the length of their lordship over Ireland. The five sons of Dela were the five kings of the Fir Bolg, i.e., Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slaine.

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

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

(a) Read ar ai sin tra as, as in the other redactions.
meic Dela. 41\textit{EOCHO} mac Eire, dece 42\textit{mbliadna}. Ñi 43\textit{bòi} fleochad 44\textit{na rē acht druhte}; 45 ñi bai bliadain 46\textit{cen mess}. Ro 47\textit{curthea gai} a 48\textit{Hērind re lind. Is leis dorūnad}(a) in 50\textit{recht coir in} 51\textit{Hērind ar tūs}. Do 52\textit{rochhair tra} 53\textit{Eocho mac} 54\textit{Eire la tri} 55\textit{macaib Nemid} meic 56\textit{Badrui}: is e 57\textit{sin cēt rī d’Erdind} 58\textit{ro gāet ar tūs in Hērind}. 58 59\textit{Unde Colum Cille cecinit}, Dena moresnis a mie, 7e. 59

281. Do radsad Fir Bolg cath doib ar Muig Tuirid, do bas eo fada(b) i cor in cath sin. Do mbebmaid (sté) bfa deoid for Fēaraib Bolg, 7 ro lad an ar fo thuaid, 7 ro marbad 6\textit{cet mile} dib siar, eo Traig nEothaili. Is amuis rucead forsin rig, i. for Eochaid, eo rochhair la tri macaib Nemid. Cid Tuatha De Danann do marbad isan cath eo mor, 7 foraebad in rig isan laithir 7 ro benad a lam de; 7 do badar na lega ca leigis secht mbliadna. 3\textit{Fir Bolg tra do rochradar isan} cath isin acht beg, 7 lodar-side 4\textit{a Erinn} for teichid Tuatha De Danann, in Araind 7 an Ili 7 a Rachraind 7 an insib aili olehena. 7 Conad iad tue Fomorcha iarsin don eat tanaisti Muigi Tuirid || 7 is intib do batar eo aimsir na coeicdach for Erinn, eo indarba Cruithnig iat. Tancatar for amuis Cairb[r]i Nia Fer, 7 4\textit{do radsiden} ferann doib, 7 nir etsat bith aigi ar k\textit{truimi in eissa dorat forra}. Doladar iarsin for teichid ria Cai[r]bri for comaing[i] Medba 7 Aîlilla; do ratsidi ferann doib. Is i sin imirgï Mac nUmoir, 7 Ongus mac Umoir ba rig tair orro; || 7 is naithib aïmnnigter na feranna sin, i. Loch Cini o Cime Ceithir-cindi mac Umoir, 7 Rind Taman a Medraigi o Taman mac Umoir, Dun Aengusa <i>nAraínd o Aengus, Carin Conaill an Aidne o Conall, Mag nAdar o Adar, Mag nAsail o Asal a Mumain beus. Menn mac Umoir in fili. Do badar an [d]untaib 7 an insib mara im Erinn amlaid sin, conas dilgenn Cu Chulaind.

\textit{first written, and second l then rubbed out l.} Eire F 43 Eochaid 42 bliadán a laitus 42 baí fleochad 44 om. na rē 45 ins. frisin re sin 46 nib for ni bai 47 can 48 curta 49 Erinn 59 raicht 51 Erinn 52 rocair 53 Eochaid 54 Er 55 maeaib 56 Badrai 57 om. sin 58-59 f [= fnair bas] do rind do gaed an Erinn 59 This in l only. It was probably a gloss in \textit{V.I}, written by someone who did not notice that the poem is given later on, \textit{f} 272.
EOCHU son of Erc, ten years. There was no wetting in his time, save only dew: there was no year without harvest. Falsehoods were expelled from Ireland in his time. By him was executed the law of justice in Ireland for the first time. Eochu son of Erc fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed s. Badra: he is the first king of Ireland who received his death-wound in Ireland. 

[Unde Colum Cille cecinit "Dena moresnis a mic," etc.]

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

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

(a) A small dot over the second d, probably not a lenition mark, in L.
(b) For an explanation of the reference letters in this paragraph and the corresponding paragraphs in the other redactions, see the notes at the end of the section.
SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.


283. Is iat sin rig Fir Bolg, γ a n-aídeda: unde in duan, poeta cecinit

FirBolg batar sunna sel . .

Colum Cille cecinit

Unde dixit Colam Cilli

Dene mo resnis, a mic . .


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

Cuic urranna Herenn.

Còic còicid Erenn áine.

1 Cland Shemioin dàna, 2 Galeoin γ Fir 3 Domnaund uile. Tricha bliadan 4 iar 5 nGenand γ 6 Rudraige tâneatar Túatha Dē Danann 7 in Hërinn.

282. This paragraph in F only.
284. This paragraph in F only 1 dittoographed 2 written am.
of Conall in Aidne from Conall, Mag Adair from Adar, Mag Asail from Asal in Mumu also. Menn son of Umor was the poet. They were in fortresses and in islands of the sea around Ireland in that wise, till Cu Chulaind overwhelmed them.

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

283. Those are the kings of the Fir Bolg and their deaths: the song,

\[ unde poeta cecinit \]

\[ Poem no. XLVII. \]

Colum Cille cecinit \[ Ut dixit Colum Cille \]

\[ Poem no. XLVIII. \]

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

285. Fintan cecinit of the division of the Provinces—historian sang as follows

\[ Poem no. XLIX. \]

Poem no. LII.

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

\[ ^2 \text{Clanna Semeinoin} \]
\[ ^3 \text{Domnann uili: trica} \]
\[ ^4 \text{li changed sec. man. to leo L: Gaileoin F} \]
\[ ^5 \text{ins. tra} \]
\[ ^6 \text{Rudrigi} \]
\[ ^7 \text{an Er.} \]
Second Redaction.

V 7 β 13; D 13 a 22; E 5 γ 34; R 76 Λ a 1; Λ 10 a 1
(begins in Poem LII, quatrains 12).

286. ¹Gabail Fer ²mBoleg ³andso ⁴sis ⁵iarrum. Ba ⁶fás trá ⁷Ériu fri rē dā cēt ⁸mblíadan tār togail Tuir ⁹Conaing, co ¹⁰tāncatar Fir ¹¹Boleg, ½ amail ¹²atrubrunar ¹³issin dūain ||. A tīrib Grēc ¹⁴tāncatar, for teched in ¹⁵chīssa ¹⁶doratsat ¹⁷Grēic ¹⁸fortho, i. ¹⁹tarrudh ²⁰uire for ²¹lecaib lomna, comtar ²²muighe fo scothaib. ²³Dorigensat na fir sin ²⁴sitheurchu ²⁵dōib dona ²⁶boleaib ²⁷i mbertis in ūir, ²⁸tāncatar ²⁹dochum ³⁰nÉrenn, do ³¹ascenom a ³²n-atharda. Amail is ³³bēs do ³⁴cāch, ro ³⁵randsat Hērinn.

A trian ³⁶in nInber Sláine im Sláine mac ³⁷nDela meic ³⁸Loit, ³⁹issē a ³⁹chūicedh ⁰Inber ⁰⁰Colptha co ⁰¹Comur Trī ⁰²nUisec: ⁰³mīle do ⁰⁴dāinib a līn. ⁰⁵Rogabsat in trian ⁰⁶aile ⁰⁷in ⁰⁸Inber ⁰⁹Dubglaise im ⁱ⁰Gandr ¹¹im Sengann; dā mīle ¹²a līn-side—Gann ōn ¹³Chomur co ¹⁴Belach Conglais, ¹⁵Sengand ō ¹⁶Belach Conglais co Luimnech i. for dā ¹⁷cōicedh Muman. Genann ¹⁸Rudraide co ¹⁹trian ²⁰tīluaigh, ro ²¹gabsat ²²an ²³Inber ²⁴Domann: ½ is aire ⁶²asberar Fir ⁶³Domann ⁶⁴dīb ||—⁶⁵Genand for ⁶⁶chūicedh ⁶⁷Medbā ⁶⁸Ailella, Rudraige dana for ⁶⁹cōicedh ⁷⁰CONCOBair: dā ⁷¹mīle ⁷²a līmside.
286. Next comes the Taking of the Fir Bolg here below. Ireland was waste for a space of two hundred years after the capture of Conaing’s Tower, till the Fir Bolg came, [as we have said in the poem]. From the lands of the Greeks they came, fleeing from the impost which the Greeks had laid upon them—carrying clay on to bare rock-flags and making them flowery plains. Those men made them long canoes of the bags in which they were wont to carry the clay, and they came to Ireland, in quest of their patrimony. As everyone does, they partitioned Ireland.

With Slanga s. Dela s. Lot his third landed in Inber Slaine: his Fifth is from Inber Colptha to Comar Tri nUsse: a thousand men his tally. The second third landed in Inber Dubglaisi with Gann and Sengann: two thousand were their tally—Gann from the Comar to Belach Conglaís, Sengann from Belach Conglaís to Luimneach, that is, over the Two Fifths of Mumu. Genann and Rudraige with a third of the host, they landed in Inber Domnann [which is why they are called Fir Domnann]—Genann over the Fifth of Medb and Ailill, Rudraige over the Fifth of Conchobor: two thousand were their tally.
287. Is iat sin Fir 2Bolg 1 Fir 3Domnnn 1 4Gaileán.

Fir 5Domnnn 6 anmain in inbhr 7ì r-ragbatar 8aimnnighter, i. Inber 9Domnnn; nó Fir Domnnn, 10ì. fir domnn-11fomn, 12ì. fir 13no domnnaitis 14in mon. 15ì in talmuin. Fir 16Bolg dàna, ó a 17bolgaib 18ì n-imarchuirits 19ìn ìr ro 20haimmníghter. Gaileán, 1. 21gaei-lín, i. 22o'n gaib ro haimmníghter; arís 23ar a n-gaib ro 24haimmidhe. No 25Gaileoin, i. 26gaileon no 27gailfian, i. in trian no 28gebdh 29ráma for na da trian aile  30fo 31ghael, 32fondarrig ||. Fir Bolg luacht ind 33imarchuir, Fir Domnnn lucht na claide, Gaileoin lucht 34na gaibdh 35ráma 36forthu.

Is 37aen gabáil 1 is 38aen 39flathus, ar 40it còic bràithre iat, i. 41còic meic Dela meic 42Loit  43Ì meic Arthuait ||. In 46o'en sechtmain 41rogabsatar: Dia Sathairn,  hi kallann August, ro 42gab 43Sláine 44ìnd Inber Sláine: Dia 45Mairt in 46dias 47aile i. 48Gand 1 49Sengand; Dia 50Höene in 51dias 52aile, 53ì. 54Genand 1 55Rudraige, 1 56is 57aen gabáil 58almad sin, 59ìd 60at saime a 61sloinnte.

Gàileoin trà, do 63Sláine cona 64muimntir 65atrubrad: Fir Bolg do Gann 1 do 66Sengand asrubrad,  1 cen 67cor 65dilsiu doib ||; Fir Domnnn, 69ó'n inber asrubrad 70ì. Genann 1 Rudraige cona 71muimntir 72iatsidhe. Ar 73aì sin trá, is Fir Bolg a 74n-anmann uile, 7 secht 75mbliadna trichat 76fot a flatha for Erind.
SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.

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

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

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

288. SLAINI, sindsir mac n'Dela, bliadain dó arrighi n'Érenn, ar ní ro gab rig con ainmniugad Rig Herinn noce tancatar Fir Bolg. Co tuesat rigi do Slaiñe, condorchair an Dinn Rig, i. Duma Slaini ainn aile. Is e atbath d'Feraib Bolg ar tus in Herinn.

Dá bliadain do 83 RUDRAIGE conerbailt sin 9 Bruigh. A cethair do GANN 7 do GENANN, 10 conerblatar do 11 thám 12 hi 13 Fremainn. A 14 eóic 15 SENGAIND, (s) eo toichair la 16 Fiacha mac 17 Zairn. 18 FIACHA 19 CENDFINNAIN, cóic bliadna, 1/7 20endfinna 21 uile bai Érenn ina flaith || eo toichair la 22 Rinnail mac Genainn. Sè bliadna do 23 RINDAIL, eo toichair la 24 Foidbgen mac 25 Sengaid 26 in debaig Craibe.

FODBGEN mac Sengaid, is na aímsir do fassatar foidb tria crannaib: conorcheair a Muigh Murtemne la Heochaid mac Eire meic Rindail. EOCHAID, dece bliadán do, eo tanic Tuath De Danann. Isse sin rig deghenach Fer mBolg.

27 Fodbgenid .iii. bliadna eo toichair la 28 Heochaid mac n'Eirc meic 29 Rinnail meic 30 Genaind 31 hi Maig Murthemnì. Is e sin 32 rig 33 dégenach 34 Fer mBolg. Dece bliadán 35 / co 36 tancatar 37 Tuath Dè Danann.

Conid 38 iatsin secht 39 mbliadna trichat flaitha Fer 40 mBolg.

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SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.

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

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

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

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

Do 16radsat Fir Bolg cath 17dòib, i. Cath 18Muighe Tuiredh, ro 19bass eo eàn 20a slaidhe 21in catha sin, 7 ro 22meabhaig for 23Feraib Bolc bfoideoid, 7 ro lad an ar fo 24thàidh, 7 25marbadh cèt ar 26mili 27dòb 28Muig Tuired co Tracht 29nEothaill. Is 31andsin 32rucaidh 33forsin 34rig, 3. i. for 35Eochaid 36mac 37nEirec, 2 co thorchair 37and la 38trib macaib 39Nemidh 2 meio 40Badru, i. 41Cessarb 7 Ëam 42Luachro a n-anmand 2.

290. Gid Túaith DÉ Danann ro 1marbaidh 2issin cath sin co mòr, 7 ro 3facbait 4a ri 5sind 6láthair 7sin, 7 ro
289. So that thereafter they joined the great battle of Mag Tuired in Connmaicne of Cul Tolad in Connacht. Eochu son of Erc was king of Ireland at that time. There was no wetting save only dew in that time, and there was no year without harvest. Falsehood was expelled from Ireland in his time. By him was the law of justice executed in Ireland at the first. So the Tuatha De Danann offered battle or kingship to the Fir Bolg, and thereafter they joined the great battle of Mag Tuired in Connmaicne of Cul Tolad in Connacht. Eochu son of Erc was king of Ireland at that time, and Nuadu son of Echtach son of Etarlam was king over the Tuatha De Danann.

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

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

22 benadh a 9lám dé 7ō’n gualaind 10sis. Ocus ro 11batar
32legha secht mbliaðna oca leghus ✝ 15comad 14and
15dobretha 16lám 17n-arguit fair ||,

18amail asbert,

Sreng mac Sengaind co slegaib

Ocus ni hairmitir ratha do
claidh, na locha do maidm, na
muighi do slaidh, in aísmis
Fer mBolc. Conid do sin ro
chet Tanaide

Fir Bolg batar sunna sel.

291. 1Fir Bolc trā ro 130mitt “issin 3cath sin 4inge
5mad 6bec, 7 in 7bec 8sin 1do 9Ernaidib lotar for 10teched
11Túaithi Dē Danann, co 12ro gaibset in 13Araind 7 14in
17nIli 167 hi Rechraind 7 17jn indsiB Gall, 7 15in arailib
16insib 20olchena, ut dicitur in 21Britonia. Conid 22indtib
batar 23co 24haimsir na 25cōicedach for 26Érenn ✝ 277
conidh iat tucsat Fomorchá cosin cath ndedenhach Muighi
Tuired. || Co 28ro indarbsat 29Cruthnigh 30iat ass na
hindsib a mbatar, 30 317 32tāncatar iar sin 33ar 34amus
35Cairpri 36Niadh Fir, 7 do rat-side 37fērand 38dōib. Ocus
ni ro 39fetsad 40bith 41oce, ar 42anafaile in 43chīsșa 44tue
45fortho. 46Dolotar iarom for 47techedh 48Cairpri, for
49comairghe 50Medbá 7 Ailella, 7 51tucsa-sidhe 52fēranda

9 lámh E 16 siss V 31batar E 12 ins. a R: legh (lege R) co a
leges uii. bl. DR legha da leiges uii. b. E 33 com’ E 34ann D
35dobretha E 16 lám D lámh E 37 nargid E argait R 38 from
here to end of 4 in V only. Tanaid d [= dixit] ye V in margs.

291. 3 thamnuitt D tamiad E 2 sin DE isin R 3 chath DR
4 ingi D 5 madh V 6 beg DE 7 beg E 8 soin D 9 Ernai
dib VD Ernadbub ER 10 -chech V -cheth D teich- E -ched R 31 Tuaithi,
first i expuncted V -the R 32 ragbaiset D raghbbaísd E ragaiset R
33 Auruín D -ann E 34 an E 35 Ilc (om. n-) ER Ilí D 38 om. 7 hi
Rechraind V: 7 i Rechraind E a Rechraind R 37 in insib D aninsiub R
38 in n-ar D an R 39 insib E insib R 20 -chen- ai D cena E
with his arm cut off from the shoulder down. Leeches were seven years working his cure, [and an arm of silver was put upon him],

as one saith

Poem no. L.

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

Poem no. XLVII.

291. Now the Fir Bolg were cut off in that battle, all but a few: and that few of the Erna went in flight from the Tuatha De Danann, and landed in Ara, and Ile, and Rachra, and in the islands of the foreigners, and in other islands as well, ut dicitur in Britain. And they were there till the time of the Provincials over Ireland [and it was they who brought the Fomoraig to the last battle of Mag Tuired]. Then the Cruithne drove them out from the islands where they were, and they came thereafter to Coirpre Nia Fer, and he gave them lands. But they were unable to remain with him, for the maliciousness of the impost which he put upon them. Thereafter they came in flight before Coirpre under the
doib, 1959isi sin 24imirghe mac nUmoir. † 85Oengus mac 96Gümair ba ri 87foraib thair. || Is 58úaidib 59dána ainmnigter na 60feranda 61conagabsat 62sunna, i. Loch 65Cimi o 64Chimbe 65Chethir-chemn, 166Rind 67Tamain 68im 69Medraighi, 170Loch 70Cuthra, 171Rind mBera, 172Modlínn, 173Dun 73nAengusa in 74Araíant, 175Carnd Conaill 76i 182Aithne, 17 Mag 78nAdhair meic 79Húmór 80ind 81fhilid, 172Druim 83nAsaill 17 Mag 84Main meic 85Húmór 86ind 87file 88aille, 170Loch nUair meic 89Húmór. Ocus 90ro batar 91a náuinib 92an innsib mara 93im 94Erinn amlaid sin, 95co rosdílegsat 96Ulaídh 97im 98Choín Culainn 99im 100Conall Cernach 101im 102Ros mac 103nDedadh 104im Chet mac 105Maghach, et rel.

106Ni 107hairmíthir 108rátha do 109chloide no 110locha do 111tonaidm no 112muighí do 113sláide la gabáil Fer mBolg.

292. 1Atberat 2araile 3comadh do Feráib Bole na teora ’n fine filet. 5an 6Hérenach do 7Gáedelaithe: 8i. 9Gabráidhe 10Succu 11i 112Conachtaib 11 Hui 13Tairrseigh 14Laigen la 15Üa 16failghe, 17-

\[\text{túisc} \ (\text{om. -side}) \ R \ 52 \text{-nna ER} \ 53 \text{issi V} \ 54 \text{imirgí di} \ E \ 55 \text{imire} \ R \ 56 \text{Oenghus V Aongus E}: \text{ba ri} \ foraib \ tair \ Aengus \ mac \ 57 \text{Gumoir R} \ 58 \text{Gumoir D Gumhoir E} \ 59 \text{foraib D} \ 60 \text{úaidhíb E} \ 61 \text{om. R}: \text{ainmnighter V} \ 62 \text{ferannai} \ D \ -anna \ R \ 63 \text{conagabsat D} \ 64 \text{congabsad E} \ 65 \text{hi sunnaí D} \ 66 \text{hi sunna E} \ 68 \text{Cimbi D Cime E Cimme R} \ 69 \text{Cimbi D Cime E Cimme R} \ 70 \text{Chethar-chemn mc.G. D Ceithir cend E} \ 71 \text{Cethirchend R} \ 72 \text{Rinn DER} \ 73 \text{Tamuin D} \ 74 \text{ins. o Taman in margv.} \ 75 \text{ge R: a E i R} \ 76 \text{Medraige D Medraigne E Medráidi R} \ 77 \text{Cutru D} \ 78 \text{Cutru E Cutru R} \ 79 \text{Rinn R} \ 80 \text{Modlind DE} \ 81 \text{nOengusa E} \ 82 \text{Arimid D Arainn ER} \ 83 \text{Carn DE Carn R} \ 84 \text{hi D} \ 85 \text{Aidne DR Aidhni E} \ 86 \text{nAdar D nAdhar E nAdlar R} \ 87 \text{Umoir VD} \ 88 \text{in R} \ 89 \text{fil- DE file R} \ 90 \text{Druimm DE} \ 91 \text{nAsaill E} \ 92 \text{Maein DR} \ 93 \text{Maen E Magh Main V} \ 94 \text{Umoir DR} \ 95 \text{in DER} \ 96 \text{fili ER} \ 97 \text{eli D} \]
protection of Medb and Ailill, and they gave them lands, and that is the wandering of the sons of Umor. [Oengus son of Umor was king over them in the East.] From them are named the lands which they received there, namely Loch Cime from Cime Four-heads, and the Point of Taman in Medraige, and Loch Cutra, and the Point of Ber, and Modlim, and Dun Oengusa in Ara, and Carn Conall in the territory of Aidne, and the Plain of Adar son of Umor the poet, and the ridge of Asal, and the Plain of Main son of Umor the other poet, and the lake of Uar son of Umor. And they were in fortresses and in islands of the sea around Ireland in that wise, till the Ulidians crushed them, in the company of Cu Chulainn, Conall Cernach, Ros son of Deda, Cet son of Maga, etc.

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

292. Some say that of the Fir Bolg are the three communities in Ireland not of Goidelic stock: the Gabraide of the Sue in Connachta, Ui Tairsig of Laigen in Ui Failge, and Gaileoin of
Gaileoin  Laigen. Conidh dond imirge sin Mac nUnaír adubradh so siss.

Findaigh in senchus diála.

VA

293. 1Ro 2randsat 3Fir Bolg 4Ereenn 5a còic randaib amail 6adrubrumar 7romainn. 8Coiced 9Gann ised 10forsa raib 11Coirpre Nia Fer, i. o Boind eo Comur Trí nUisce. 12Coicedh 13Sengain ised fors 14mbaí 15Eochaid mae 16Luetha. 17Coiced Sláine ised 18fors mbi Degadh mae Sin. 19Coiced 20nGenaimn 21ised fors 22mbi 23Ailill mae Mata. 24Coiced Rudraighhe ised fors 25mbaí 26Concobur mae 27Nesa. Conid hi sin 28roind 29bias 30eo brath 31ar Éreenn, conid do sin rocanadh,

DER

32Issè sin tairthiud 33Fir Fer 34Bolg, conid do ro 35chéachtain 36in suí senchada: 37Tanuide cecinit

Fír Bolg batar sunna sel.

38Fír Bolg tra, còic toisig tucsatar leo ut dixi supra i. Gann 7 Genann, Rudraige agus Sengann 7 Slainghi. Còic meic Dela sin. A còic mna òrom, Anust, Liber, Cnucha, Fuat, Ettar, ut dictum est Fúat ben Sláine.

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

Còic còicid Éreinn òne.

Claud Semioin dana Gaileoin n. Fir Domnaun uili; trícha

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32 Galinin E Gailiuin R 19 Lagen E 20 om. to end of poem DER. 293. 1 This passage is in D after the synchronisms, with the following variants: A marginal note states that it was copied in D from Lebor na Huidrí. Presumably it was not in 2 ins. R², but had been copied into 3VA from a ms. of R¹ (see 1 284). Om. Ro D 2 randsat D 3 ins. tra D 4 Her- D 6 hi còic rannuih D: rann- A 6 adrubrammar D 7 om. D: romoind A 8 Coicedh A 9 nGenainn DA 10 fors mbaí D 11 Cairpri Niad D Corpri Nia A: om. i. o Boind . . . nUisce D 12 Coiced A 13 Sengain A: ised D 14 mbi D 15 Ech- D 16 Luetha A Luelho D
Laigen. So that of that wandering of the sons of Umor was the following said—

Poem no. LI.

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

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

Poem no. XLVII.

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

Poem no. XLVI.

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

Poem no. LII.

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

(The mark of lenition is ambiguously placed in V, but slightly nearer the t than the c)
SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.

bliadan tra iar nGenann 7 Rudraide tangatar Tuatha De Danann Herinn.

Third Reduction.

B 16 β 4: M 277 β 15.

294. Fir 1Bolg 2tră, coic 3tōisig tugsad leo, ut dicitur: 4.i. Gand 5Genand, 6Rudraige 7Seanghand 8Sláine: coic meic 9Deala sin.9 Ocus a 10cōig μnā iarsin, i. 11Anast, Liber, Cnucha, 12Fuad, Altar, ut dicitur

Fuat ben Sláine, nī cam lib.

295. 1Roinseed Fir 2Bolg 3a tră 4iad 5ro roinseed Erinn ar 5cūig, || i. a trian an 6Indbir 7Sláine im 8Sláine mac 9nDela meic 10Loith, 7 is e a 11cūiged 9Inber Colpa gu Comar Trī nUisce; 11 12mīli do 13dainibh 14a līm. Ocus 15dogabsat in trian 16ele an 17Inber Dubhglassi, i. 16(2) Gand 18Seangand: dā mīli a līm-19 sidēin—20Gand 21Comar Trī nUisei 22gu Bealach Conglais, Seangand 23Bealach Conghlais gu Luimneach, i. for 24dhā cūigid Muman. 23Genand 7 Rudraige gu trian in 26tsūnag, do gabh: i. an 27Inber Domnand, 4 iad 28Fir 29Domnand, 7 is 30ūaid bh: annmīghther in 31t-inbear ||. Is e 32Genann 4 mac Deala || 33ro bo righ for 34cūiged 25Meadhba 1 Oilella; 1 36Rudraige for 3cōigead Choncobair, dā 38mīli fōs a līm-39 sidē: 7 is iad sin Fir 40Bholg 7 Fir 41Domnand 7 Gaileon.

294. 1 Bole 2 thra 3 theisich thusad 4 om. i. 5 Gen-

6 7 Rudraidi 8 Sengaun 9 Slange 9-9 sin Deala meic Loich

10 coic 11 Anaist 12 Fuad, Altar.

295. 1 ins. do 2 Bole 3 ar 4 do roinseed 5 coic 6 this word not quite clear in B: the db are written in a compendium, making the word look like inber 7 Slange 8 Slange 9 n Deala 10 Loich

11-11 coiced o indbear Colptha eo Comur Trī nUisq 12 mīli 13 dainib

14 ins. fa sead 15 sad 16 aile 17 Indber Dubglaisi 18 Sen-
SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.

Genann and Rudraige the Tuatha De Danann came to Ireland.

*Here follow the Synchronisms.*

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

*Poem no. XLVI.*

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

(a) *i.* should doubtless be *im.*
Fir Domnand tra o domhan-toirneadh na huiri ro hainmnighheadh, Fir Bolg o na bolgaibh ro hainmnighheadh, Gaileoin o na gaib ro hainmnigeadh, i. gai lin, i. ar lin a nghae;

Fir Domnann o domain-toiream na huiri ro hainmniged, Fir Bole imorro o na boleibh ro hainmnigead iad, Gaileoin imorro o na gaib leoin ro hainmniged iadsen, no ga lfn aín na ngaeithed ro bai aco;

ocus is aen gabhail 7 is aen 42sflaithus aco, ar ad cöic bráithri iad, i. cöic meic Deala meic 43Loith. Ocus 44ar aen tseachtain roghabhisd, 45: gia bad saine látithe ||. 46Dí Díathairnd for callaind Ughaist ro 47gabh Sláine an 49Inbhearr Sláine. Dí Díathairnd ro 50ghabsadair 51Gand 7 Seangand. Dí Háine 52umorro ro gabh Géanand 7 53Rudraighhe; 7 is aen gabhail 54amhlaigh sin, 55gia bad saine a 56sloindte. Gaileoin ó 57Sláinge ro 58hainmnighheadh. Ó 59Ghanda 7 ó 60Seanghand ro 61hainmnighthea Fir 62Bolg. Fir Domnand ó 63dhomnadh na huíre ro hainmnighthea: 63 Géanand 7 64Rudraighhe cona muindlitir iad-sidhain. 65Aráí sin trá is Fir Bolg a 66n-anmanda 67úile; 7 secht mbliadna trichad 68fad a flaithusa for Éirinn. Cúig maic Deala 69sin, i. cüig righ 70Fhearr mBolg, i. Gann, 71Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Sláine.

296. Sláine, 1sindsear mac nDeala meic 2Loith meic 3Toirrtheacta meic 4Tribuaidh meic Goithirbh meic 5Goistin meic 6Fhoirrtheacht meic 7Seimeoín meic

uair id eicíbraithri 43Loich 44aen aicí seachtmain roghbhsad
42 giabadsa ina laithe B gia bad s aen laithi M 46 De Sathairn for Chalaind Ughaist 47 gob Sláine 49 inbhearr Sláine 59 gobsadar
51 Gann 7 Seangann 52 imorro ro gob Genann 53 Rudraíde 54 annaild
55 gebet 56 ti 57 Sláinge 58 ied 59 Gand 60 Shengann
61 hainmniged 62Bolc 63-69 Genann 7 o Rudraíde ro hainmnighthea
The Fir Domnann were named from the deep-lowering of the clay, the Fir Bolg were named from the bags, the Gaileoin, from their javelins were they named—gai lin that is, for the multitude of their javelins;

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

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

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\[64\] Rudraige, a muindteraib iat-sein
\[65\] Aire sín B
\[66\] -anna
\[67\] om.
\[68\] fad
\[69\] sin and om. following i.
\[70\] Fer
\[71\] Geanann, Rudraide, Sengand, Slane.

296. 1 Slane sindser 2 Loich 3 Thoirthecht 4 Tribuaid
2 Goisidin B Goisten M 6 Fhoirthechta 7 Semeoil 8 Fheargalain
§Earglain meic ³Bheoan meic Sdairn meic ¹⁰Neimidh meic ¹¹Aghnomain; ñ nir ¹²gabh rígh de n-aímnightheor Érenn ¹³go tängadar Fir Bolg. Nòi ¹⁴Rìghdha dìbh ro ghabh Èriu. ¹⁴aBliadain do ¹⁵SLÀINE, x coner-bhaillt in nDìnd Rìgh i. in Dhuma Slànge. || Is ë ¹⁶ceòin aìthath d’Fhearaibh Bolg ar tus an Èriu. ¹⁷RUDRAIGHE, ¹⁸còic bliadna ñ nò¹⁸ dà bliadain || ¹⁹coner-bhaillt isin Brugh. GAND ¹⁹GEANAND, ²¹ceitre bliadna, ²²connebladar do thàmh a Freaind. ²³SEANGAND, còic bliadna, ²⁴co[n]dòrchair la Fiacha ²⁵Ceìndfìnda[n] mac Staìrinn.²⁶FIACHA, còic bliadna ²⁷i. ²⁸ceìndfìnda uile bai Èrenn ina ²⁹reimsis, gu torchair la Rìndal mac ³⁰nGeanoìnd meic ³¹Dheala. ³²RÌNDAIL, sè bliadna, ± ³³is n-aímsir tugad reanda for armaibh, || ³⁴cu torchair la ³⁵Hoigbeàin mac ³⁶Seanghàin mac ³⁷in dhealbhàig Craebhe. ³⁸OÏGHGEN, ³⁹ceitre bliadna, ± ⁴⁰f is ⁴¹an aímsir ro ìsàsadar faighbh for crandaib, || ⁴²condòrchair a Moigh Murthimeà la Heochaidh mac Èrec meic Geanaind ⁴³meic Deala. EOCHAIÐH ⁴⁴mac Èrec, dècc mbliadna ⁴⁵dòhò a ⁴⁶flàithus, ñ ì bì flìuchadh ⁴⁷an Èrenn in a aímsir ⁴⁸acht drucht; ⁴⁹nì ⁵⁰bidh bliadain ⁵¹gan meàs; ⁵²ro cuirthea gai a ⁵³Hèirinn ⁵⁴rena lind. Is leis ⁵⁵dòrondaìd in raìcht ìòr ⁵⁶ar tus: ⁵⁷dòrchair trí Êochaidh mac Èrec la trì macaib ⁵⁸Neimidh meic Badhrai, ⁵³ì is ë cèit fear fuair bòs do rìnd an Èriu. ± Ocus is ë ba rìgh ⁵⁵an Fearaib ⁵⁴Bolg ag teocht do Tùathaibh Dé Donann in Èrin: ñ Nuadhà ⁵⁵Airgidlámh mac Ceàcthaigh meic Eadarlaínam ba rìgh an Tùathaibh Dé Danann an tan sin. ⁵⁴||
SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.

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

miscopied for .iii.) B(a) 40 om. γ 41-42 na aimsir ro fasidar foibh for ehrandaib co torchair a muigh Murthemne la Hecchaig m. Erc m. Genaind 42 om. 43 flaihtiúis γ ni bai fheachad 44-44 om. 45 i.e. re remes bai 47 cen mes 48 om. γ 49 Herind 50 re lind 51-51 doronnad in recht coir in Erinn 52 Nemid 53-53 is he Eochaid mac Erc et fer do gaed do rind ar tus in Erinn γ is e fa rig 54 Bole ac 55 Airgedlam mac Echtag m. Edarlam fa rig an tan sin ar T.D.D.

(a) Much the same appearance in M.
SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.

297. Ocus ò doradsat Fir ² Bolg cath ³ ar Moigh ⁴ Tuiridh dòib, ⁷ ro bas co fada ⁸ ag sloige in chatha sin: ⁷ ro ⁶ meabh for Fearaibh ¹'Bolg, ⁷ ro ⁸ ladh an ar fothnáidh, ⁷ ro marbad ⁹ ¹' cét ¹⁰ mile dìbh, ² àtò sin co Tràigh n'Éothuile. Is andsin ¹¹ rugad forsan ri, i. for Eochaídh, ¹² condorchair la trí macaib ¹³ Neimidh ² meic Badrai, i. Cesarb ⁷ Luamh ¹⁴ Luachru a ¹⁴ n-anmanda: ¹⁷ is ë tiughlaith ¹⁵ Fear mBolg. ²

Beloehus do Asarrdaib in airdrigi in tan sin oe tobairt chatha Muigi Tuired Cunga, ⁷ ag techt Tuath De Danann in Erinn.

Cid ¹⁷ Tùatha Dè Danann ro marbad isin ¹⁸ cath ¹⁹ gu mór, ⁷ ro ²⁰ fagadh in righ isin lāthair sin ²¹ ⁷ do beanad a lám de, ⁷ ro bhadair na leagha ²² iga leighis ²² amail asbeart in file in rand

Sreng mac Sengaind co slegaib . . . ||

298. ¹ Fir ¹ Bolg trá do ² rocradar isin cath sin acht beg, ⁷ lodar ³ sidhēin ¹ a Héirinn ar teiceadh Tùatha Dè Danann : ³ 'gur gabadar a nÁraind ⁷ a n'ìle ⁷ i Rachraind ⁴ ⁷ i mBritania || ⁷ ⁵ in n-indsib ele olcheana; ⁶ ² ³ conad iad ⁶ tug Fomorcha ãar sin don chath ⁷ tânaisde Muige ⁵ Tuireadh. || Ocus ⁶ do bhadair is na hindsibh sin go haimsir na ²⁰ còigidhach for Ërinn, gur indarbsad ¹³ Cruithnig iad ⁷ tàngadar for ¹² amus Cairbri Nia Fear;

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297. ₁-sad ² Bole ³ ar Muig ⁴ -ead ⁵ oe slaidi ⁶ meabaid
  ⁷ Bole ⁸ laad an ar ⁹ ed ¹⁰ mili dib sair co Traig n'Éothaili
  ¹¹ rucad forsin rig ¹² ins. m. Eirc: co torchair ¹² ¹³ Nemid . . . Cesorb
  ¹⁷ Luán ¹⁴ n-anmanda ¹⁵ Fer mBolc in t'Éochaíd sin ⁶ This in M only
  ²¹ ins. iad ²¹ chath ²¹ om. gu mor ins. ilmilidib ²⁰ faebad (in rasura)
  ₂¹ ins. i. Nuada ₂² ga leiges ₂³ ins. i. Miach ⁷ Oirmead;
297. And the Fir Bolg gave them battle upon Mag Tuired, and were a long time fighting that battle: and it broke against the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter pressed northward, and a hundred thousand of them were slain, from there to Traig Eothaili. There was the king Eochu overtaken, and he fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed [son of Badra—Cesarb, Luam and Luachra were their names. He is the last prince of the Fir Bolg.]

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

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

Poem no. L].

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

7 1do-13 rad-sidein fearand dòib; 7 nír fedsad beith 14 aige ar truma in éisa 15 dorad forro. Dolodar 16 for 17 teiceadh ria Cairbri for comaírghé Oiliolla 7 Meadhba, 7 'do 18 radsad-sein fearand dòibh, 7 is í sin 19 immeirei meic nUmóir. 7 19 Oengus mac Húmór ba ríg thair 21 orro, || 7 is 22 uathaibh 23 aimmnighthear na 24 fearanda sin, .í. 25 Loch Cime ó Chime Ceithir-26 cheand mac Úmhoir, 7 Rind Tamain a 27 Meadhraighé ó Thaman mac Úmóir, Dún 28 Oengusa in Áraind ó Aenghus, 29 Carn Conaill in 30 Aighniu ó Chonali, 31 Madh nAghar ó 32 Adhar, 33 Madh 34 nAssal a Mumain ó 35 Assal mac Úmóir 36 beus. Meand 36 mac Úmóir in 37 file. Ocus do badar an 38 dúntibh 7 an 39 indsibh mara inm Éirinn amlaigh sin 40 conas dilgeand Cú Chulaind. 7 Ocus is don 41 imirei sin mac nUmóir 7 ar 42 anmanuaibh a 'fear 7 a 43 fearand 44 adbert in seancaidh in duan 45 so sis 46—

Fíndaig in senchas diatá . . . .

299. 1Agus ni 2 háirmithear ratha 3 na claidhidha do 4 claire, naid locha do 5 maighn, na do maighde do slaidhe, la 6 Fearaibh Bolg. Ocus is da síl na trí túatha filead 7an Éirinn nach do 8 Ghabhtherhelaibh, .í. 9 Gabhraideh Suea a Condacthaibh, 7 10 Hna Thairsigh, 7 Gaileoin la 11 Láighniibh. Is 12 e sin 13 tuirthiughadh Fear 14 nBolg, 7 is do sin 15 rochan in seanchaidh in duan-sa sís 15 —

Fir Bolg batar sunna sel.

7 1do-13 rad-sidein fearand dòib; 7 nír fedsad beith 14 aige ar truma in éisa 15 dorad forro. Dolodar 16 for 17 teiceadh ria Cairbri for comaírghé Oiliolla 7 Meadhba, 7 'do 18 radsad-sein fearand dòibh, 7 is í sin 19 immeirei meic nUmóir. 7 19 Oengus mac Húmór ba ríg thair 21 orro, || 7 is 22 uathaibh 23 aimmnighthear na 24 fearanda sin, .í. 25 Loch Cime ó Chime Ceithir-26 cheand mac Úmhoir, 7 Rind Tamain a 27 Meadhraighé ó Thaman mac Úmóir, Dún 28 Oengusa in Áraind ó Aenghus, 29 Carn Conaill in 30 Aighniu ó Chonali, 31 Madh nAghar ó 32 Adhar, 33 Madh 34 nAssal a Mumain ó 35 Assal mac Úmóir 36 beus. Meand 36 mac Úmóir in 37 file. Ocus do badar an 38 dúntibh 7 an 39 indsibh mara inm Éirinn amlaigh sin 40 conas dilgeand Cú Chulaind. 7 Ocus is don 41 imirei sin mac nUmóir 7 ar 42 anmanuaibh a 'fear 7 a 43 fearand 44 adbert in seancaidh in duan 45 so sis 46 —
and he gave them lands: but they were unable to remain with him for the heaviness of the tribute which he imposed upon them. They came in flight before Cairbre under the protection of Ailill and Medb, and these gave them lands: that is the wandering of the sons of Umor. Oengus son of Umor was king over them in the east; and from them are named those lands—Loch Cime from Cime Four-heads son of Umor, the Point of Taman in Medraige from Taman son of Umor, Dun Oengus in Ara from Oengus, the Stone-heap of Conall in Aidne from Conall, the plain of Adar from Adar, the plain of Asal in Muna from Asal son of Umor also. Mend son of Umor was the poet. They were in fortresses and in islands of the sea round about Ireland in this manner, till Cu Chulaind quenched them. Of that journeying of the sons of Umor and of the names of their men and of their lands, the historian said the following song—

Poem no. LI.

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

Poem no. XLVII.
SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.

B

Ocus is don gabhail sin, 7 de thairechellaibh Eachach meic Ere, 7 da adhmoladh, 7 d’imluagh gach feassa gu frighnamaich, do ehan Colom Cille gu deag-labhARTHacH in duan so sis—

M

Acas is don gabhail chetna sin Fear mBolc, 7 da 16scelaib o thus co dered, 7 da n-im-theachtaib in each thir, 7 do thairehelltaiib Echach meic Eire, 7 da admolad a flaithiusa 7 a firindi, 7 d’admolad eacha feasa co frighnumach, do ehan Colam Cille i. prim-tha na ngacidel in duan-sa, oc dearbad a maithiusa—

Dene mo rcosnis, a mic.

300. 1Roindsead Fir 2Bolc trá 3Ériu i cōig randaibh amail 4adubhramar 5roime. 6Cōigead nGeanaind, as ead forsa mbi Cairbri mac Rossa. 7Cōigead Seangaind 8is ed 9forsambí Eoehaid mac Luichta. 10Cōigidh Slāinghe, is ed forsa 11mbí Deadadh mac Sin. 12Cōigidh nGeanand is 13eadh forsa 14mbhí Oilill 15mac Mada. 16Cōigidh Rudraighe, is ed forsa 17mbí Concobur mac Neassa. Conad hí sin roind 18bhi cos bráth ar cōigeadhaibh Éirinn, amail ro randsat Fir Bholg.18

Conidh dia 19chuímhningudh sin 20ro chan in seanchaidh in duan 21so—

Cōic cōicid Érenn ane . . .

Clanda 22Semeoin dono, i. Gaileoin 7 Fir 23Bolg 7 Fir Domhnaid uile, 7 trícha bliadan trá iar 24nGeanand 7 25Rudraighe tāngadar Triatha Dē Danann 26an Éirinn. Conidh hí 27gabhail Fhear mBolg comuige sin: oceu dà 28cēt bliadan

18written scelail.

300. 1ins. do 2om. Bole B 3Heiri i coic reandaib 4-bram- 5romaind 6Coicced nGoind, is fair robai Cairpri Nia Fur. 7Coicced Sengoind 8om. is ed 9fors a mbaí 10coicced Slange 11mbai Deadad 12coicced nGeanaind 13ed 14mbai Meadb 15Ailill 16om.
And it is of that Taking, and of the actions of Eochu son of Ere, and to praise him, and to set forth diligently every knowledge, that Colum Cille sang this poem eloquently—

Poem no. XLVIII.

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

To commemorate that the historian sang this song—

Poem no. LII.

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

Mac Mada M: Mada changed sec. man. to Madha B
17 mbai Conchobar m. Nesa
18-19 - coicerichus bias co brath na senrond a Gaeidelaib for Erind amail ro roindsead Fir Bolc
20 do chan in senc. sa
21 Seimeoin dana
22 Bole \( F \). Domnand
24 Genann
25 Rudraidi tancadar
26 in Erind
27 gabail Fer mBole conigi
28 ched
29 Coiced Rudraidi
30 Cuimnedugud
do bhí Éri fás ó thogail Thuir Conaing an tángadar Fir Bholg.

B
Here in B follow the Synchronisms.

M
Is ed sin lin bliadán bai ann, flaitlius Asur risin ar in doman na ndiaid beos.

301. Comaimsiradh rígh in domain inso frí rígaib 4 Fer mBole. A deiridh flatha na Callaca trá tàncatar Fir Bole an Érinn. BALLASTAR tiugh-flaith-side, is dhó do arfass in 20 dorn 21 u gen rigidh 23 ícon 24 scribend, is é ro scribb: MANE TETHEL PHARES . nuimhir tomus 31 tomus 32 foidail. Is fair ro toglastar Cyr mac Dair Babiloin ro marbascar Ballastar. Is é Cyr ro leceastair in 42 mbrait do Harusalem, iar mbeith do dib sechtmoga bliadán in doiri.


om. do; bai Tuir Conaing co tanceadar FirBolc in Erind iar tus a ngabala.

SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.

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

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

**Synchronism of the Taking of the Fir Bolg.**

(In R² and B.)

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

302. The lordship of the Persians then, after the Medes: twelve kings they had in the lordship. They were of the seed of Elam son of Sem son of Noe, and were called Elamites till the time of Perseus son of Jove: but Persians from that onward. He who was their first king was...
torchair la 23Scitheedaidh 26co 27tri 28cētaib 29mille 30uime. 31Is ē 32thuc in 33caoga mile do 34braith Iarusalem 35a 36Babiloín, 36a 37 EUÍG MILE 37estar n-ōir 38il-mille 38estar n-argait. 46CAMPASEIS mac 41Cir ūar sin. 42Ocht bliadna co 42ro marbsat 44a 43 druithi féin, 46Eochaíd mac 47Eire 48hirrigé 49Hērinn 50in tan sin. 51Is iat sin na 52seacht 53bliadna trichat rc 54batar Fir 55Bolg 56in Hērinn, 57ó cheat bliadain flatha 58Cir meic Dair 59cossin 60sechtmad bliadain 61flatha 61Campases meic Cir. 62I n-a 63ochtmad bliadain 64tēncatair Tūath De Danann 65in Hērinn, 66doratsaí Cath 67Muirí 68Tuiread 69do Feraib Bolc, 70ro 71marbsat Eochaíd 72mac Eire. 72Finit.

**SECTIONS IV–VI.**

**Summary in Míniugad.**

μ.Λ 18 (= V 1) β 4: μ.Λ 27 β 12: μ.Ρ 92 δ 6.


Seitecaibh E Seitchagadhailb B 26gu B 27trib D tribh E 28 cētaib D cētaib A cēaib E 29mili AD 30uime A iimi D imme E 31- 7 isce sin B 32 tug DE théuc A rug B 33, j. mili DA mili ar j. EB 34braid a Hrlm DE broit R broit B Hrlm DE Íerim AB 25 o A 36Baibiloín AD Babiloín B 36a sic (7) DBE j. VA: om. mile B 37lesdar E lestar B 38 mile om. il; but a blank left as though sB could not decipher the letters in y'B. il-mili D 38estar nargaid E lestar nairgaid fin B 40 Campasesse V Campasese ADE Cambaseis B 41 Cyt A 42u. mbl. B 42ro marbsat E rosnarbsat B 44om. a and fcn DER 45 druithi AD druithi E dhruithi B; fcn V 46Hoechaíd R 47Eirec VA 48hirri(gi ye) A hirige D arighe E irigi R irigahe B 49nEirinn B 50 an R 51 ins. 7 B: issiat D is iad EB 52 hocht E 53mbl. AEB 54badar EB 55Bolc A 56an AEB 57 o ehd D bliadain flaithusa E (om. o ehet) E i. ocht mblia dun flaithusa B
SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.

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

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

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

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

303. From this point the printed text follows V: variations from A and R 2 nGoidel R 2 timtoum R 3-minug- A 4 om. R 6 Herinn R 6 dx V dr AR 7 etatis A 8 Abra’am (the h-mark ye) A Abram R 9 Partholon A Partolon Tiberniam R 19 written Abadam in all three MSS. 11 and V an; A an. R 12 sic R, -idh VA 13-thal- A 14 Bole R 15 om. et R 16 Clanna AR 17 Tait m. Oratit R 18-oirb R 19 Fortech m. Semoiin m. Ergalain R 20 obscurely written in A, looks

(a) Changed apparently from something else (Beain?) in μV.
SECTION VI.—FIR BOLG.

Cōic meic Dela na cōic rīg, i.e. 21 Gand, Genand, 22 Rudraige, 23 Sengand, Slāine. Slāine dana a 24 sindser. Nōi rīg(6) dīb 25 rogab Ėrinn. Slāine bliadain do, conerbailt 26 an 27 Duno Slāine, 7 28 is and ro 29 hadnacht, 30 ē is e tōisech 31 do Feraib Bolgc atbath 32 in Ėrinn. Rudraige post, dā bliadain, 33 conerbailt isin 34 Bruigh. 35 Genann 7 36 Gand 37 hi comflaithius, ceithre bliadna 38 conerblatar do thām i Freamind. 39 Sengand, cōic bliadna co 40 torchair la Fiacha 41 Cenfindan mac Stairn meic 42 Rudraige meic Dela. 43 Fiacho 44 Cendsfindan, cōic bliadna co torchair la 45 Rindail. 46 Rindail, 47 tri bliadna co torchair la 48 Foidbgen mac 49 Sengaid in 50 Eba. 51 Fodbhgenid, ceithre 52 bliadna co torchair 53 im Muig Murthenne la 54 Heochaidh mac 55 nEire. Eochaid 56 mac 57 Eire, dece 58 mbliadan. Nī 59 bāi 60 fleochadh . . . . frisin re sin. 61 Nī bōi bliadain een 62 mess. Is 63 lais ro chuirit gōi a hĒrind. Is lais 64 ro hairnecht rechteg cōir in Ėrind ar tūs. Dorochair trā Eochaid mac 65 Eirce la 66 tri macaib 67 Nenid meic 68 Badrai, conid sē cētna 69 fer rogaet 70 do rind in 71 Ėrind. Is 72 iat sin 73 rīg Fer 74 mBolgc 75 ē a naigheda, 7 fat a flatha, ut supra 76 dicbeamus(6) in 77 capturis Hiberniae, id est,

78 Firbolg batar sunna 79 sel.

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

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

Poem no. XLVII.

Et hoc carmen de quibus postponitur testante Colum Cille,

Poem no. XLVIII.
VERSE TEXTS OF SECTION VI.

XLVI.

R^1 \parallel 278 (L 4 \beta 39 : F 9 \gamma 9).  \hspace{1cm} R^2 \parallel 293 (D 14 \beta 28 \text{ only}).  \hspace{1cm} R^3 \parallel 294 (B 16 \beta 8 : M 277 \beta 20).

1. \textsuperscript{1}Fúat \textsuperscript{2}ben \textsuperscript{3}Sláine, ní \textsuperscript{4}cam \textsuperscript{5}lib,
   \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{6}Etar \textsuperscript{7}ben \textsuperscript{8}do \textsuperscript{9}Gand \textsuperscript{10}co ngail,
   \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{11}Anust \textsuperscript{12}ben \textsuperscript{13}Sengaid \textsuperscript{14}na \textsuperscript{15}sleg,
   \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{16}Cuoch \textsuperscript{17}ba \textsuperscript{18}ben \textsuperscript{19}Genaid \textsuperscript{20}glain.

2. \textsuperscript{1}Liber \textsuperscript{2}ben \textsuperscript{3}Rudraige \textsuperscript{4}in \textsuperscript{5}rōit,
   \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{6}muinter \textsuperscript{7}chumraide, \textsuperscript{8}ní \textsuperscript{9}cúac,
   \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{10}Rudraige \textsuperscript{11}ruire \textsuperscript{12}na \textsuperscript{13}reb,
   \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{14}dócha \textsuperscript{17}em, \textsuperscript{18}ro bi a \textsuperscript{19}ben \textsuperscript{20}Fúat.

XLVII.

R^1 \parallel 283 (L 4 \gamma 19 : F 10 \beta 29).  \hspace{1cm} R^2 \parallel 290, 293 (V 7 \gamma 37 : D 14 \alpha 21 : E 6 \alpha 4).  \hspace{1cm} R^3 \parallel 299 (B 16 \delta 49 : M 278 \alpha 38).

Min \parallel 303, first line only.

1. \textsuperscript{1}Fir \textsuperscript{2}bolg \textsuperscript{3}batar \textsuperscript{4}sunna \textsuperscript{5}sel,
   \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{6}in \textsuperscript{7}inis \textsuperscript{8}mór \textsuperscript{9}mac \textsuperscript{10}Miled;
   \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{11}còic \textsuperscript{12}thóisig \textsuperscript{13}tucsat \textsuperscript{14}anall,
   \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{15}atat \textsuperscript{16}acam \textsuperscript{17}n-anmand.


OF SECTION VI.

XLVI.

1. Fuat wife of Slanga, you do not think it crooked,
Etar wife to Gann with valour,
Anust wife of Sengann of the spears,
Cnucha who was wife of pure Genann.

2. Liber wife of Rudraige of the Road,
a people sweet, that was not narrow:
Rudraige, master of wiles,
I suppose, Fuat was his wife.

XLVII.

1. The Fir Bolg were here for a season
in the great island of the sons of Mil;
the five chiefs which they brought with them from
over yonder,
I know their names.
2. Bliadain do Shlaine, is fır so, conerbailit ’na dëg-dumo; cët-fer d’Fheraib Bolg na mbend atbath i n-inis Êrend. 1500

3. Dà bliadain Rudraige ruaide, conerbailt ’sin bruig Bratrüaid: a cethair Genaid is Gaind, co-rosmarb tâm i Fremaid.

4. Coic bliadna Sengaid—ba sâim—corosmarb Fiacho mac Stairn; a cöie àile, ba thri âg, ba rí Fiacha Cenfindan.

5. Fiacha Cenfëndan ria cách, meraid a ainm ti brath: cennfinna uile, cen ail, bâ Hërenn na erchomair.

6. Co torchair la Rinnail rüaid, fuair-side a sê, fria sær-slüag: Do rochair Ûa Dêla de, 1515 n-Eba, la Hodbgene.

(a) 6. Co torchair la Rinnail rüaid, fuair-side a sê, fria sær-slüag: Do rochair Ûa Dêla de, 1515 n-Eba, la Hodbgene.
2. A year had Slanga, this is true, 
till he died in his fine mound; 
the first man of the FirBolg of the peaks 
who died in the island of Ireland.

3. Two years of Rudraige the Red, 
till he died in Brug Brat-ruaid. 
four of Genann and of Gann, 
till plague slew them in Fremaind.

4. Five years of Sengann—they were reposeful— 
till Fiachu son of Starn slew him; 
five others—it was through battle— 
Fiachu Cendfindan was king.

5. Fiachu Cendfindan before all, 
his name endures for ever; 
whiteheaded all, without reproach, 
were the kine of Ireland in his presence.

6. Till he fell at the hands of red Rindail, 
he got six [years] with his free host; 
The grandson of Dela fell then 
in Eba, at the hands of Odbgen.
7. A 3ethair 2d’Fhodbgene ān 3co eath 4Murthemne 5na māl:
6do rochair 7Odbgen cen āil7 la mac 8Eirc, la 9aird-Echaig. 1520

8. 1Deich mbliadan 2d’Eochaid mac 3Eirc,
4noconfuar rochair 5amneir;
6coromarsbat ar ind rāi
trī meic 7Nemid meic 8Badrōi.

9. 1Cor 7ās 2Rindail, nī 3bōi 4rind
5for arm 6etir 7in 8Erind:
9for 10gaib 11garga 12een 13chlidh 14cain
acht a 15mbith 16in a rith-erannaib.

10. 1I n-aimisir 2Fodbgine ċarsin,
3tāngadar 4fuidhb tria 5erandaib:
6feda 7Eirenn cosin 8a lēith
9robrar 10rēidhe ro11dirgi.

11. 1Tucsat Tūath Dē 2Donand dil
3laigne 4leò i n-a lāmaib:
5dib-sein 6ro 7marbad 8Eochaid,
la 9sil 10Nemid 11nert-brethaig.

7. 1eathair R2 2doidbine F d’Poidbgeine V d’Fodbgine D d’Fodbgin E
do oídhbhgen B doidbgeine (the second d y23M) 3gu B 4 ‘Murtemne FV
Murtemnī D Muirtéimhni E Murtemhne B Mairrthimne M 5nammal L
nammal D 6i torchair F ce ro marbad VE go ro marbad D condorchair B
controchair M 7-7Oidbgen can ail F; cen decair V gindechair D cen
dechair E Óidbhgein gan oíl B Óidbhgine cean ail M 9nErec V
nEire E 9ard-Eochaid F haird-Echaithi VD hard-Eoc. E hard Echaithh
R3 (haird M).

8. 1deic F 2om. d’ DE dheochaigh B 2Erec V 4noconfuar FVM
nochanfuar D nochanf. E no gu yuair B 5aimmert F aimneir D
aimhneir F airmneir R2 6coromarsbat ar in drui (changed to drai
sec. m.) L cormarbasart co traig tai F coromarsbat in ri V coromarsbat
osin drac D coromarsbad osinre E gurnnarsbad agan traigh thai B cormarbsad
a cathraig thai M 7Neim- E Nemidh B 8Badrai (-rai yc) F
Badrai VB Badrae D Badraoe E Badhraí M.

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

7. Four to noble Odbgen
till the battle of Murthemne of the nobles:
Odbgen died without reproach
at the hands of the son of Ere, of lofty Eochu.

8. Ten years to Eochu son of Ere,
he found not the border-line of weakness:
till they slew him on the battlefield,
the three sons of Nemed son of Badra.

9. Till Rinnal grew, there was no point
at all upon a weapon in Ireland;
upon harsh javelins there was no fair covering,
but their being rushing-sticks.

10. In the time of Fodbgen thereafter
there came knots through trees:
the woods of Ireland down till then
were smooth and very straight.

11. The pleasant Tuatha De Danann brought
spears with them in their hands:
with them Eochu was slain,
by the seed of Nemed of strong judgement.
12. *Anmann tri mac* 2*Nemid* 3*no*
4*Cessarb, 5*Luam, 6*is 7*Luachro:
8*iat 9*gonsat 10*cēt 11*rī 12*do 13*rīnd,
14*Eocho mac 15*Eirc, 16*in Hērīnd. 1540

13. *Iarsin* 2*cathaig* 3*Tūath Dē,
4*rī 5*Firu 6*Bolg 7*ba borgnē:
8*roesat 9*a m-maithius i m-maig,
10*a flaithius òna 11*Feraib.

XLVIII.

R\(^3\) \(\parallel\) 283 (L 4 \(\gamma\) 44: F 10 \(\delta\) 4). R\(^3\) \(\parallel\) 299 (B 17 a 22: M 278 \(\beta\) 23). Min \(\parallel\) 303 (\(\mu\)\(V\) 18 \(\beta\) 31): \(\mu\)\(A\) 27 \(\beta\) 39: \(\mu\)\(R\) (first quatrain only) 93 a 7.

1. *Dene* 2*mo [\(\tilde{I}\)]resnīs, a 3*mīe,*
4*innīs 5*scēla dam 6*co l-leic;
7*Cīan o 8*ro 9*lethad 10*each n-ole,
11*ō ro gāet 12*corp 13*Echach meic 14*Eirc. 1545

2. *Eocho mac* 2*Eirc,* 3*boī 4*dia 5*brig—
6*ferr 7*each 8*rig acht Crist 9*caīd—
10*issē sin cēt 11*rī 12*derīnd,
13*ro gāeth 14*i nīnīs 15*find Fāil. 1550

1. 3*dena (\(\varepsilon\))F\(\text{VARM}\) denom B 2*moraisaneis F mo\(\text{f}\)resneis \(\mu\)R mo\(\text{f}\)resnes V mo \(\text{f}\)ressness ar a\(\text{n}\)sneis B mo \(\text{f}\)resnes M 3*mee M 4*irfain\(\text{F}\)\(\text{R}\) iarfaig (\(\text{the}\ final a\ faint\)) V iarfaig A iarfaig B indis M 5*scela R 6*colec F colelce R coleig VM coleig B 7*lethan ro scailti na huīce VAR (huīce A uīle R) 8*ra FM 9*lethad, the c expuncted L leathad F leathad B leathad M 10*na huīle F gach ole B 12*ar ngaed F ar nguīn R iar nguīn VAB do gāet (om. o) M 12*chuirp FVA cuirp R 13*Echach B 14*Erec VA.
12. The names of the three excellent sons of Nemed were Cessarb, Luam, and Luachra: it is they who slew the first king with a point, Eochu son of Ere, in Ireland.

13. Thereafter the Tuatha De fought for the Fir Bolg, it was a rough appearance. They took away their goods and their lordship from the Men.
THE VERSE TEXTS

3. 1Marbsat tri meic 2Nemid 3néid: do 4cloind Nemid 5slainidid 6óie: 7clannsat 8eletha 9dogra 10trit, 11condartsat 12fo odba 13broie.

4. 1İnti ní 2boí 3síd na 4sáim, 5ar in dáil 6ba 7báisti bróin, 8ó 9Eochaig ba 10sidech sáer co 11aimsir meic 12Milig 13móir.

5. Mór 1in muiruicht im 2thráth teirt—dith Meic 3Eirc 4ba hág i n-aire: Fir i 5mBolgaib, 6ba mór nert, 7randsat inis 8ard glain-Airt.

6. 1Érend-mag re 2Sláine 3sliss, 4ó Níth 5némannach 6fodess 7cossin 8Commar, 9cusele cass, na trí 10n-usce, na trí 11n-ess.

7. 1Re 2Gand 3cen 4chellach, 5cen ches, 6ba 7leis co 8Belach Conglais: 9Sengand ó 10Belach in 11Chon 12fo siacht 13mod co 14Luimneach 15les.

3. 1Marbsad FM Marbhsad B: batar tri meic Nemid (dh V) neit VA 2Néimidh B 3om, neid do cloind, and the following Nemid erased as a supposed ditography L ned B 4claind V 5sluintit oic L luniter n-oic VA slóindid B slóindit M 6oig FR 7clansat LF (-sad F) clandsat V clannsad B clandsad M 8eletha R 9dogra AB 10thríth V thrid B 11condarsat F cotardsat VA gudardsad B contardad M 12fo bodba V fogba, bo sps cA fa dogra M 12broig FM Íod B.

4. 1indí B 2bi F báic VA bhi B bai M 3sídhe VAB síth M 4sainh AB 5ar anail FM iarsin VA ar an dhaí B 6fa M ro bo B 7búsie bron VA bais B 8ho V om, A oc M 9Eochaid FM:fa M 10sidach sain F sidheach V sidhech sain (dh B) R 11haisir VAB haimser M 12Miledh V Milidh F Bolb Miled M 13mor LFV (the second line of this quatrains was begun on 17, bottom, in L, and then erased, perhaps on account of some mistake, and re-written at the top of 48).

5. 1in muriuicht L a mudacht F a muircar M 2trath nert F trath tert VAR 32Erce VA Ere M 4ba lag nach muirce ye F ba ag nard
3. The three sons of Nemed of battles slew him: of the progeny of Nemed do they name warriors: they planted stakes of anguish through him, So that they put him under squalid heaps.

4. Within her (Ireland) there was no peace nor ease, on the assembly there was a madness of sorrow; From Eochaid, who was peaceful and free till the time of the son of great Mil.

5. Great the sea-farers about the season of sunrise—the loss of the son of Ere, it was a danger in a citadel: Men in Bags, who were great in strength, they divided the lofty island of pure Art.

6. The plain of Eriu to Slanga, a slice from pearly Nith southward to the Meeting, a secret involved, of the three waters, of the three rapids.

7. To Gann without fighting, without gloom, He had to Belach Conglais: Sengand from the Pass of the Hound honour for him extended to Luimnech.

nairce V bagnard nairce A fa nadhrand aire B fa hamra in aire M 5mbalgaib L a molgaib F bolgaib A mbolgaib B mboleib M 6baig co mbert FM ba nor neirt VA baigh gu bert B 7raindsid F roindsit VA roindsead B randsad M 8ordglain airtt VA (airt A).

6. 1 Erind-muig 2 Herendmagh V Herenn A Erindmuigh B Eirinnmag M 2Slane M 3slis FR 3asliess VA 4omnith V 5Nemaun F neimhidih and B nemindach M 6fodes F fodhes V fodheas B budeas M 7Cosin VA gusin B cusin M 8comar FM comor VA comor B 9cuisle V cusle cass V cuisgle cas B cusqi cas M: eas also F 10nusci F nuisce B nuisqi M 11neass B neas M.

7. 1 om. VA le X 2Gann R 3can F re B: hed on chomur (comur A) een geis VA 4cheallach F Ceallach B chendach M 5can eas F gan cheas B cen ceas M 6fa M 7leas B 8Bealach Conglais B: Conglais A 9Sengann M 10Bealach R 2 11con F 12co riacht F do riacht R 3 12moth V nogh B 14Lumnech L Luimnach F Luimneach A gu Luimneach B 15leis F lais VAM.
8. Naisceis 1Genand 2cumnech 3rūin,
4ōtā 5Luimnech 6co 7Hes 8Rúaid:
9rēraig ríg 10Rudraige 11rūin,
o 12sen 13co 14trāig 15Baile Būain.

9. Is 1erūaid in 2erōbang 3roscrāid,
 Tūatha Dé Danann 4do chein:
5Gabsat— 6ba garb 7aicme gluais—
for 8Sleib erūaid 9Conmaicne Rēin.

10. 1Marbsat 2Firu būana 3Bolg
   ba de 4batar 5ńaga 6ard,
7andsen ba forbairt mar ēirig
la 8Nuadait 9n-Argetlāim aird.

11. 1Ro naise mae 2Eithlend na n-āg
   3Lug lān, 4ba fer 5feith-grind fial,
6ro-art, dō ba 7fuilech fāel
8i cath Maige Tuired tiar.

12. 1Co 2Hērind 3rāneatar roiss:
   4tāneatar Meic 5Miled 6mais:
7i tir, 8fothu, rind 9fo thess
10atchess a Tur 11Bregoin 12brais.

8. 1Genann FV Geannann B 2cuimnech F cuimnech VAM cuimneach B
3run F rim VA 4ado F adho B oda M 5Lumnech L Luimnech FV
Luimneach AB 6gu B 7Ess F Heas R3 8Ruaidh VB 9rēraid F
rēraigh V rēraidh righ B urrann rue M 10Rudigi F Rudraighe V
Rugraidhe B Rudraidi M 11ran M 12hin F sein V sin AM sein B
13traigh V gu B 14traigh B 15baile bán L maii muain F
b. buain VA bhaile buain B mbaile mbuain M.

9. 1garb V eruaidh B 2crubbaing F crōbong V erobraing M
crubhaing B 3aiddh VB 4do chen F 5gabsad FM gabhsad B
6in garb V fa garb M 7uicne L aicmi F baicne B 8sliabh
chruaidh B: eruaidh V chruad M 9Conmaicni Ren F Chonmaicne M.

10. 1Marbsad FM Marsad B 2fira F 3bolge VA 4badar FBM
5uada VAM uadh B 6argg VA 7annsin F sinnre ba fornert mar
ferg VA andsin ba forbairt mar fearg B andsin fa forbairt mar ferg M
8Nuada FM Nuadha B 9nairgidiam nard F margat glan n-ard VA
nargd lambaib nerd B nairst laim nard M.
8. Memorable Genand bound his secret from Luimnech to Ess Ruaid: that of the very noble king Rudraige stretched from thence to the strand of Baile [son] of Buan.

9. Hard is the group that tormented them, The Tuatha De Danaann from far away: They landed—it was a rough bright gang—upon the hard mountain of Conmaicn Rein.

10. They slew the enduring Fir Bolg, and thence there were graves of champions (a) then there was a swelling like to anger in lofty Nuadu Silver-hand.

11. The son of Ethliu of the combats bound, Lug the complete, who was a man smoothly-pleasant and generous; A great warrior, to him it was bloody and fatal (??) In the battle of Mag Tuired westward.

12. To Ireland they reached the promontories: The sons of stately Mil came; In a foundation-land, a headland southward, It was seen from the Tower of great Breoghan.

11. (a) Following the reading of VA.
13. Ceit-fer do 3sil 4Bregoin 5bind, 6atbath dib i n-Héirind uill, 8Dond mac 9Miled, 10Ir for 11leth, 12dianid ainm 13Tech 14damach Duind. 1595

14. Ceit-fer 2ro hadnacht 3cen rind 4glas 5in 6Héirinn, 7ba 8grind 9a ngrēs, 10Ladra, ba 11garg band a gus, 12diatā Ard 13Ladrand 14andēs. 1600

15. Ceit-fer 2bāte 3mēt fodruacht, do 4sil Mae 5Miled 6mēt 7bare, 8īth mae 9Bregoin, 10ba mōr 11glond, 12dosrīmart 13tond for sin 14tracht. 1605

16. Cet-ben 2luid 3i n-ūir 4n-ūair, 5don chfain a 6Tur 7Bregoin bāin, 8Tea 9Brega, 10ben in 11vīg, 12dianid ainm 13Temair fir 14Fāil. 1610

17. Ingen 2Mag Mōir, nī 3dal 4doirb, 5ben 6Echach 7meic 8Darach gairb, 9Tailtiu 10bruine ēnaig āin, 11muime 12Loga meic 13Seāil 14Bailb.
OF SECTION VI.

13. The first man of the seed of tuneful Bregon belonging to them, who died in great Ireland, was Dond son of Mil, setting aside Ir, From whom is the name of Tech Duinn of retainers.

14. The first man who was buried without a green point in Ireland, who was pleasant in adornment, Ladra, rough in achievement was his strength, From whom is named Ard Ladrann in the south.

15. The first man who was drowned, of the numbers who avenged of the seed of the sons of Mil of multitudes of ships, Ith son of Bregon, who was great of deeds, The wave accounted for him upon the strand.

16. The first woman who went into cold earth Of the company from the Tower of white Bregon, Tea of Breg, wife of the king, of whom is the name of Temair of the man of Fal.

17. Daughter of Mag Mór, it is no difficult dispute, Wife of Eochu son of Dui the rough, Taltiu, of the brink of the noble assembly, foster-mother of Lug son of Scáil Balb.
18. ¹Donither i ²mBrēfne ³būain
gūīm ⁴fodirfe ⁵imad ⁶mbrōin:
⁷trūag in ⁸derither ⁹fodeoid
¹⁰dith ¹¹in ailithir ⁰Rōim.

19. ¹Nertach mac ²Donaill ³dognī
dith ⁴co mind a ehlī, bud elē,
⁵noeo bia ⁶in ⁷Hērimn, ⁸can ail,
⁹ben, na treb, na tech, na dē.

20. ¹Is mē ²Colom Droma ³Dean;
nī fada ⁴dhō lēan in ⁵seēl;
⁶Mae Eire do marbadh con muir
is ⁷damna guil ⁷dēr.

XLIX.

R³ ¶ 285 (L 4 § 33).

1. Coic urranna Herenn
   etir muir ⁷tīr,
   Addeoch-sa na coem cainle
   cacha cóčid dīb.

2. O Drobāís dian-angbaid
   in chet-rand chāid
   Cosin mBōind mbán-adbail
tes Baireche bāín.

3. O Boind bind ban-bruthaig
   co étaib cūan,
   co Connmor dal-ruthaig
   na Trī n-Usee n-ūair.

18. ¹dogniter FVA dognither R³
     ²amBrefni F am Breifne B am
     Breiffue M
     ³mbuain M
     ⁴fodera FM (ghnim F) fodeirfe V
     ⁵imad L imat M
     ⁶bōain FVA
     ⁷trūagh VR³
     ⁸deirithir FM (an
     for in M) derithir VA deisrigther B
     ⁹fa deoid F fodeoigh VA fa dheoidh
     B fa dheidh M
     ¹⁰gnim B
     ¹¹in ailitrig F in ailithe V in ailetr B in
     ailitrigh B in a ailitri M.

19. ¹Neartach B
     ²Donaill M
     ³do ni FR³
     ⁴i conmind na cigh
ele F i chonmind na chich ele B i con
     mind na cith ele M: guin conmainn
OF SECTION VI.

18. There is done in Brefne the enduring a deed which shall cause much sorrow, a sorrow ... at last the destruction of the pilgrim from Rome.

19. The powerful son of Domnall works destruction to the crown of his ridge—it shall be sinister—there shall not be in Ireland, without reproach woman or family or house or smoke.

20. I am Colum of Druim Dean not long to him did the story bring sorrow (?) The slaying of the son of Ere by the sea, It is a cause of weeping and tears.

XLIX.

1. The five parts of Ireland between sea and land, I entreat the fair candles of every province among them.

2. From Drobais swift and fierce, is the holy first division to the Boyne white and vast south from white Bairehe.

3. From the Boyne, tuneful and whitely-glowing with hundreds of harbours, To the Meeting with sound of assembled waves of the cold Three Waters.
4. On Chommor chetna sain
eo fuirtiud cass,
Ó Beólo ind angbaid Chon
dia ngairter 'glass.' 1640

5. O Lumneeh long-adbal
lethan a lár—
Co Drobáis drongarm
glan ris tiben sál.

6. Súithemail slechtugad,
arsaigter siúit,
Comlán im certugud
ria roid i cóic.

7. Renna na cóiced-sain
eco Huisnech rúit;
Cach díb as aird-imríat
dochum na liach eco bo chóic.

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

1Sreng mae 2Sengaind ³eco ⁴slegaib,
⁵a ⁶cath Chunga ²cruaidh ⁷enedaigh,
⁸dorat bēim do ¹⁰Nuadha nár,
¹¹eco tese da ¹²dhes a ¹³des-lám.

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

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

1. ¹Findaig in ²seneus ³diata—
úair ní ⁴hathese ⁵n-imarba—
Carn ⁶forsnesidh ⁷anossa,
⁸Conall ⁹mór mac ¹⁰Aengosa. 1660

1. ¹findaidh B -nig yc M ²sic V seanchas B seanchus M ³diada B
⁴thaithcuse B ⁵imarga M ⁶forsnesidh V Carnn forsneissidh B for
4. From that same Meeting with nimble . . . .
From the Bēl of the brave Cu who is called ‘glas.’

5. From Lumech of huge ships—
broad its surface—
To Drobais of armed multitudes,
pure, on which a sea laugheth.

6. Knowledgeable prostration,
pathways are related,
perfection in the matter of correction towards a road into five.

7. The points of those provinces
to Uisnech did they lead,
Each of them out of its . . . .
. . . . . till it was five.

L.

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

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

nossa (sic) B anosa M  8 Chonaill B  9 ins. caem om. 10 Aengusa R².
2. 1Aengus mac Úmōir anall,  2dōside 3ba mac Conall;  
is do 4Chonall 5dorat 6Medb  
7Aidne ālāind, nī 8hinderb.

3. 1Lotar a tīr 2Cruithneach 3cōir  
tar in 4muir 5mundter Úmōir,  
do 6saigid 7Chairpri Nia Fer  
8co Midhi 9medōin 10Gāedel.

4. 1Conaitchedar 2ferund find  
3anusdech 4Bregh, 5blaith 6in dind;  
Rāith 7Celtehair, Rāith 8Conair 9eain,  
10Cuodba 11Breg, 12Brug 13mnā 14Elemaire,

5. Ānach 1Taillten, 2treb 3Cermna,  
4Tlachtga na tri 5Find Eamhna,  
Aθ 6Sīdī 7a 8Mīdī, 9Brī Dam;  
10issī iath 11conaitchedar.

6. Is 1ann 2conaitchecht 8Chairpri  
ar na 5fīru 6tar fāirrge,  
7fodhnom Temrach la 8gach tūath,  
da 3trebtais Hērind 10ech-lūaith.

7. 1Gabsad-2sin 3ceithre eru,  
gan nī 4as mo, 5gan nī is lughu;  
gabais 6ceithre ratha ris  
im mōr-7turgnum a mōr-līss.

2. ¹Oengus ²B ³dosiden ⁴ro bo B ⁵fa M ⁶Conall V  
⁷dorad R₃ ⁸Meadhb B ⁹Meadb M ¹⁰saghd B ¹¹-darb R₃.

3. ¹Lodar ²B ³Chr. M-neach B ⁴choir M ⁵om. V ⁶muindtear B  
⁷suidh B ⁸Cairbri B ⁹comidhi B comidi M ¹⁰meadhon B meadon M  
¹¹Gaedheal B Gaedid M.

4. ¹conaitidar B ²conaitchedar M ³fearann B ⁴fearand M  
⁵amasteach B inasteach M ⁶breg BM ⁷buaine dind M ⁸a B  
⁹Chealtchair B Chelt- M ¹⁰Chom- R² (ain M) ¹¹choin M ¹²-dh- B  
¹³Bregh V Breag R₃ ¹⁴-brugh BV ¹⁵mhna B ¹⁶Elm. V Alehm. B.
2. Oengus son of Umor from over yonder, he had Conall as a son; to Conall did Medb give beautiful Aidne, it is not uncertain.

3. They went from the land of the just Cruithne over the sea of the people of Umor, to Cairpri Nia Fer to Mide, of the midst of the Gaedil.

4. They made petition for a fair land, the best of Breg, smooth the fortification; Raith Celtechair, Raith Comur the fair, Cnodba of Breg, the Palace of the wife of Elemar,

5. Oenach Taillten, the homestead of Cermna, Tlachtga of the three Finds of Emain, Ath Sidi in Mide, Bri-dam; that is the land for which they petitioned.

6. Then it is that Coirpre demanded of the men from over sea, the service of Temair along with every community if they were to plough Ireland of swift steeds.

7. They accepted four sureties Neither more nor less; he accepted four sureties on his part in the matter of the great preparation of his great fort.

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

6. 1 and R3 2 conatacht R3 3 Cairbri B 4 tar M 5 fearaibh B feraib M 6 for V dar farghi B fargri M 7 oghnamh B fogn. M: Team- B 8 each M 9 treablais Er. B thebsad Er. M 10 each- R3 -ruaid M.

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

L.G.—VOL. IV.
8. Ceat mac ¹Mágach a ²Muig Māin  
Ros mac ³Dedaid a ⁴Druim Chāín,  
Conall ⁵Cernach—crūas ⁶fa thuind—  
fer in ⁷clesraig, Cū Cualaind.

9. On lō ro ¹chōirgetar ²tair  
Na tūatha im ³Temraig ⁴toun-glain,  
⁵tromaiges ⁶Cairpre Nia Fer  
cis ⁷orró nar ⁸fuilngedar.

10. ¹Dolotar ²uadh ³cona seilb  
⁴co ⁵Hailill oecus ⁶co ⁷Meidb:  
⁷bensad siar rē ⁸fairrge ⁹find,  
co Dūn Aengusa ¹⁰i n-Áraind.

11. ¹Adnagar ²Cime ³ar a ⁴loch;  
⁵Adnagar ⁶Cutra ar ⁷Cutloch;  
⁸rogab Adhar theas a ⁹thech;  
¹⁰Adnagar Mil ar ¹¹Murbech.

12. ¹Adnagar ²Dālach ar Dāil;  
³Roghni ⁴Aenach ⁵duind ⁶re thaib;  
⁷Adnagar Bera ar a rind;  
⁸Adnagar ⁹Mōd ar ¹⁰Mōdlin.

13. ¹Rogab ²Irgus Cend ³mBoirme;  
⁴rogab Cing ar fath ⁵Oigle;  
ar ⁶Lāighlinni, nochó ⁷chēl,  
⁸ba rī Bairnnech ⁹baraind-bēl.

8. ¹Magbach V Magilbach B  ²Moig Mhain B  ³Deandh B Deadad M  
⁴apparently dur VB  ⁵Cearn- B Chearn- M  ⁶ri tuind B fo thuind M  
⁷gaiscid B cleasraid M.

9. ¹chōirigidh B coraiged M  ²tair R²  ³Theamraig B Theamraid M  
⁴dond- B thond- M  ⁵aighis V -aigears B -aigis M  ⁶-bri B pri M  
⁷forro M  ⁸fuil- R² -ned- B.

10. ¹dolotar B  ²uadh VB uadh M  ³co M  ⁴gu B (bis)  ⁵Hailill M  
⁶Meidhbh B  ⁷beansad B beansat M  ⁸fairgi B fairrgi M  ⁹faind M  
¹⁰an B.
8. Cet mac Magach from Mag Main, Ros mac Dedaid from Druim Cain, Conall Cernach—a solidity skinned over—Cu Chulaind, lord of a bag of tricks.

9. From the day when the companies settled in the east, around Temair of bright surface, Cairpre Nia Fer imposed upon them a tax which they did not tolerate.

10. They came from him with their property to Ailill and to Medb. They struck westward, along the bright sea, to Dun Aengusa in Ara.

11. Cime was established on his loch, Cutra was established on Loch Cutra, Adar took his house southward Mil was established on Murbech.

12. Dalach was settled upon Dail; Aenach made a fortress beside him; Bera was settled on his headland; Mod was settled on Modlind.

13. Irgus took Cend Boirne; Cing settled in the land of Aigle; Upon Laiglinne, conceal it not, Bairnech of angry mouth was king.

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

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

13. ¹ roghabh B ² Irgas M ³ -rni B ⁴ roghab B rogeb M 
⁵ gli B ⁶ Laighlindi B Laidlindi M ⁷ cel B ⁸ om. ba ri M 
⁹ Bairneach barand-bhel B ocus barann M.
14. 1Rogab 2Coneraide a 3chuit choir ar muir, 4an Inis 5Medōin: 6rogab 7Lathrach 8Tulaig 9Tinn, 10rogab Taman 11Tamanrinn.

15. 1Rogab 2Conall crīch 3nAidne, Conall cāem, 4cī ba saidbri: 5is ē sin 6suidiugad 7sloīg 8claimdi hechtaige Hūmōir.

16. On ló 1do 2chualaid 3Cairpre ro 4la 5a 6aïned a 7n-airde: 8fuacairter 9uad 10gebe de for 11ceitrī 12heitire.

17. 1Dolotar 2chucle 3co 4theach 5on 6crēbρaïd na 7dã 8caiρtheeh, 9luidh 10Ross a 11Hōrnaib 12cen ail, 13doluidh 14Cet a 15Condachtaib.

19. 1Tabraid damsar, ar Cairpre 2cōir 3Mōr-4mīrche 5mae n-Úmōir: 6no 7tabrad gach 8fer a 9chenn 10naidmes 11foraib 12co 13foircend.

20. 1Conaitecht 2ben Meic Māgach cairdī 3cosar na mārach, 4Condernad 5Aengus in rī re 6chairdī 7a chomairli.

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

15. 1roghabh B rogob M 2Conoll V 3Aidne M (dh B) 4cia bad saidbri (bha saibhr Bu) R3 5isne V 6suighiugadh B suideadug M 7sloīg B 8muindtere (muintire M) uile Umoir R3.

16. 1ro R3 2chualaidh M chualaidh B 3Cairbre B Cairpri M 4lai geM 5om. a M 6aghneadh B aigned M 7-reidh M 8fuagarthar B focairter M 9uadh VB 10gebdh de V gebe dhe B cid bead de M 11ceitrī M 12hoidite B hoidide M.
OF SECTION VI.

14. Conraide took his fair share on the sea, in Inis Medoin; Lathrach took Tulach Tend, Taman took Rind Tamain.

15. Conall took the territory of Aidne, Conall the fair, though it was the richer: That is the settlement of the host of the deedful progeny of Umor.

16. From the day when Cairpre heard of it, his temper mounted high; he sent forth a summons, wherever they should be (?) to his four sureties.

17. There came to him to the house from the Craeb Ruad the two charioteers, Ross went from the Erna without reproach, Cet came from Connachta.

19. Bring to me, said just Coirpre the nomad multitudes of the sons of Umor: or let each man of you bring his head as I pledged you for a season.

20. The wife of Mac Magach petitioned a delay till the morning; till Oengus the king should take his counsel with his friends.

17. 1 dolodar B M 2 chuici M -ge B 3 go B 4 thech M 5 dream a Craebrnaid na caibrthech M 6 craebrnaidh V craebrnaidh B 7 dha B chairtheach B 8 luid M 9 Rossa B Rosa M 10 Henaib B Haraib M 12 gan oil B cen oil M 13 doluid M 14 Ceat B Conachtaib R3 (-aibh B). Here see note, p. 72.

19. 1 tabraig V tabraiddh B 2 ycM (Cairbre B) 3 om. mor B imeiree B imirei M 5 maiene Humhoir B 6 na tabradh B 7 fearaid cath cenn i cend M 8 fear B 9 cheand B 10 dosnaighmeas B naidhmeas M 11 fribh B 12 gu B 13 forthenn V forthend B.

20. 1 gonatacht B conatacht M 2 bean B 3 gusar B cusar a M condernadhi V gundernadh B 5 -gh- B 6 ins. na B 7 om. a: chomairlii V com- B.
21. In ar cüll nó ragadh sair, nó in triar biadh i Cruachain: nó in triar brathar is a mae lăised dia chinn i 14comrae. 1735

22. Issi comairle ro chinn, a cend Rossa dorad Rind: Co Conall Cernach mèit ngell dorat Cimi eethir-chend. 1740

23. Dorat Irgus ilar eath sinh alaigh Chéit mei Mágach: dorad an asdech dia claind Conall i cend Chon Culaind. 1745

24. In triar do dechaid anoir lotar ùathaib fo n-arm-goil, ar marbad in ceithrior ba dech do muintir Úmór. 1750

25. Adnacht Conall ria athair fon earn sa eus na clachaibh; findad each seneaidh ro sloind conid de ata Carn Conaill. 1755

26. Ro adnacht in triar aile an dumaich Findmaigli: is de atá Cnocan na Ceann, ùhas e Raith Uaill imthenn. 1750
21. Should he go back to the east,  
Or should he remain in the west, in Cruachu:  
Or should the three brethren and his son  
go to fight on his account.

22. This is the advice which he adopted:  
against Ross he set Rind:  
against Conall Cernach of many pledges  
he set Cimme four-heads.

23. He set Irgus of many battles  
against Cet son of Maga:  
he set the best of his progeny  
Conall against Cu Culaind.

24. The three men who came from the east  
departed from them in valour of arms,  
after slaying the four just ones  
who were best of the people of Umor.

25. Conall with his father was buried  
under this stone-heap with its stones:  
every historian who has named it knows  
that this is why it is called Conall’s stone-heap.

26. The other three were buried  
in the mounds of Findmagh:  
thence is the Hillock of the Heads  
above at firm Raith Umaill.
27. Co ₁sāera in ₂Coimdhé ar ₃gach ₄cess
Mac ₅Liáic ₆linni na n-₇éceas,
Is ₈co fagba ₉in ti ₁₀rothagh
₁₁Fiada find ro ₁₂findatar.

27. ¹soera VA gur saera B ᵁ-dhi ¹⁺⁻di B -de M ₂each M
₄cess AB cee M ᵅliag R₃ ᶁlindi BM ⁶eess ⁷eigeas B eegis M

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

LII.

R¹ ¶ 285 (F 11 β 11). R² ¶ 293 (V 8 a 49 : ¹³ 10 a 20 :
D 14 γ 31). R³ ¶ 300 (B 17 β 20 : ₁⁴ M 278 γ 33).

1. ³Coic ²coicid Érenn ³áine,
⁴gabsat ⁵rígu ro-⁶aille;
⁷méraid uim tré ⁸láidib ⁹leat
in ¹⁰caille ¹¹mo conraiceat.

2. ¹Coiced ²Medba ³morait ⁴gluind,
⁵combá ⁶ferda ⁷gach ⁸naímaing,
⁹tá ₁₀Lúimnnech, ₁¹lém ₁²gan ₁³báis,
₁⁴co ₁⁵soich ₁⁶Duib ₁⁷Drobaí.

3. O ¹¹Drobaí ²soir, suaire in ³sluinn,
⁴Coiced ⁵Conchobair ⁶croib-dhuinn;
co ⁷Hinber ⁸Colptha ⁹na cath
₁⁰Coiced Ulad im-ualach.

1. ¹coice D coig B ²coicidh V coice, D coigdh B ³Erind aine M:
aíne also F ⁴ins. ro FD: -sad DR ⁵ríg D righa B rigi FM; the
second i expwnted F ⁶aillí FAM alle D ⁷méraid VA bera D:
uaind M ⁸láidib F láigib VA láidibh B láidi M ⁹lat FDM
₁⁰caíllí F euaille DB ¹¹na macomraicid F ma comraiget D ca comraicid M.

2. ¹Cuic. F coicedh V coicead ΛM coigeid D coigdh B ²Méa D
Meadhbha B Meadba M ³mordaid F mortuis D morthais B morda M
⁴gluinn VD gliand Λ gluind B ngluind FM ⁵coma F damba D danba B
do fa M ⁶ferdi F ferrda DM feardha B ⁷each FM ⁸naímoing B
27. May the Lord save from every vexation
Mac Liag of the Poets' Pool:
And may He leave (?) him who has returned (?)
the white Lord, whom they found (?).

8 go faghba B 9 in te M 10 ro tag M 11 fína (as though fíana) VA:
fiadh B 12 findabar M -dar B.

LII.

1. The Five Fifths of noble Ireland,
they received very handsome kings:
there shall remain with you by songs from me
the stockades about which they came in contact.

2. The Fifth of Medb which deeds [of valour] ennoble
so that every capacity should be manly:
from Luimnech, a leap without death,
reaching to Dub and Drobais.

3. From Drobais eastward, pleasant the recital,
the Fifth of brown-fisted Conchobor;
to Inber Colptha of the battles
the Fifth of the very boastful Ulaid.

naefang M 9 otha D ado FB odu M 10 -each FR 11 leam B
lem AM 12 can F ein D cen M 13 baiss V 14 gu B 15 saich F
om. D roith M 16 Dub F Duibla B 17 ins. co D: Drobais V -bhais B.

3. 1 -baiss V -bhais B 2 sair FB 3 sluind F sluind A tśluid DB:
soirb ro sluind M 4 cuie- F -edh V -eadh A coigid DB -ead M
6 Concob. FA Concubur B 6 -duinn FV -duind A claduinn D -dhuidh B
chrob-duind M 7 Hinnb- F Hindbear M 8 Colbtha FV 9 cen cath D
10 -eadh Uladh B.
4. O 1 trāig 2 Inbir 3 Colptha 4 de 5 eO 6 Comur na trī nUisce, 8 Sloindter 9 leit 10 less lān-fial lann 11 Cōiced 12 Gailian na 13 eath-barr.

5. O 1 Chomar 2 na 3 nUscie n-4 ūar 5 Cōiced 6 Eachach Abrad-ṛūaid; 8 Cosin 9 tulaig ōsin 10 tuinn 11 co 12 Belach Conglais 13 garb-luind.

6. O 1 Belach Conglais 2 grāinne 3 Cōiced 4 Chonrai meic 5 Dāire: 6 treb air in tir 7 thuilléch trom 8 Co 9 Luimnech na 10 lebur-long.

7. Imon 1 lic 2 an 3 Uisnech ūar 4 a Muigh 5 Midi na 6 marc-7slūag 8 in a 9 cenn—is 10 comraind chain—atā 11 comraind 12 gach 13 cōicid.

4. 1 traigh VA thraig M 2 Inber F Inbeir B Indb- M 3 Colptha F Colpa V Cholptha M 4 dhe ye B 5 gu B 6 comar FDB 7 nusci F nuṣ- A nuisce V nuisqi D nuisce B nuisqi M 8 slaintear F slointer D sloindtear B 9 leat FAB 10 leas lan morlann F less (leass A) lanfial lan VA les lan morann D leas lan morland B sin tre leasaiit land M 11 eog- DB -eadh M 12 Gaileoin F ngailian D ngaileoin B 13 ngorm- land B.

5. 1 Chomar D Comar FB Chomur VAM 2 om. F tri M 3 nuisqi F nuisce B nuisqi M 4 uair (om. n-) D 5 cuicid F -eaidh V -cōic- D -eadh B -eaid M 6 Eachach Abrad- F Eachach D Echaid M 7 -aidh B 8 cassin D gusin B 9 -aigh V -aid M 10 tuind FAR 3 11 oc D 12 Bealach R 13 crobluinn FBD (bh B) crobluimm D crobluind M.
4. From the strand of Inber Colptha thence to the Meeting of the Three Waters, —be a full-generous enclosure of lands named by you, the fifth of the helmeted Gaileoin.

5. From the Meeting of the cold Waters, the Fifth of Eochu Abrat-ruad: to the mound over the wave, to the Pass of roughly-wild Cuglas.

6. From Belach Conglais of horror the Fifth of Curoi mac Daire: a homestead upon the fruitful heavy land to Luimnech of the long ships.

7. About the stone in cold Uisnech in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands, on its top—it is a fair co-division—is the co-division of every province.
NOTES ON SECTION VI.

Prose Texts.

R¹ ² 278 = R² ² 293 (D) _ad fin._ = R³ ² 294. This is linked directly to the last paragraph in the preceding section (R¹ ² 244). We may contrast the opening paragraph of R² (² 286), which reads like the introduction of just such an independent saga as we have seen reason to postulate in the introduction to this section.

R¹ ² 279 = R² ² 286 (latter half), 287 = R³ ² 295. Missing from L, and although in F*Q perhaps not originally in R², F and *Q (= R³) are essentially identical, though comparison reveals glossarial matter (chiefly etymological) in both texts, indicated in the way usually followed in this edition; these glosses are contradictory, and have no doubt accumulated in several strata. We mark the words _cia ba saíne láithi_ as glossarial, though they appear in both R¹ and R³, because the two mss. of R³ have both muddled the sentence, and in different ways. This suggests to me that it was interlined, not very legibly, in _R³_, the exemplar from which both texts are ultimately derived: from which it follows that it was interlined in *Q_. Even excising the glosses, the paragraph is evidently composite, as the second half is to a large extent an unnecessary repetition of matter in the first half. Here Gann and Genann are separated, Gann being paired off with Sengann, and Genann with Rudraige. Once again we find a vague date—Saturday the kalends of August—but no year-number. But the date is not arbitrary: it has been calculated, apparently on the basis of the Julian calendar. For R², in ³ 322, informs us that the Tuatha De Danann landed on Monday, the kalends of May. This was 37 years after the Fir Bolg invasion: and if the first year of a stretch of 37 years, reckoned by the Julian calendar, has its first of August on Saturday, there are three chances to one that the last year will have its first of May on Monday: (if the last year be leap-year, the day will be
Tuesday). Once more we see evidence that these dates were computed, and we infer that the year-numbers were entered in the margins of the earlier mss. The sentence in ¶ 286, *ainm atriubrunar issin duain*, has been marked as an interpolation: it does not ring true, and it evidently refers to Poem XLI, quatrain 34, which is also interpolated—quite likely by the same man.

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

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

*Dind Rig* or *Duma Slainge* is usually identified with an imposing earthwork overlooking the Barrow a short distance south of Leighlin Bridge. It is now commonly called *Burgage Motte*, and although in size and in other respects it differs
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from an ordinary Norman earthwork, it bears a sufficient resemblance to that class of monuments to make necessary a test by excavation before the identification can be fully accepted. *Brug Bratruad* is identified with Brug na Bönne—Keating tells us that it was at the latter place that Rudraige was slain: but I have found no story to account for the name of the "Palace of the Red Cloaks." *Fremaind* is Frewin Hill, Co. Westmeath, and *Mag Muirthemne* is the plain of Co. Louth. *Eba Choirpri*, the plain N. of Ben Bulbin, has undergone a curious metamorphosis in passing from text to text. The influence of inflexional *de*-nasalization has provided it with an illegitimate initial D, and the resulting "Deba" has become confused with *debaíd* or *debed*, "strife." Meanwhile *Choirpri*, written *ep*¹, has been wrongly expanded into *Craibi*. As there were several places called Craeb, a "battle" in one of them would not have appeared impossible. The violent contradiction of these king-killings by the statement that Eochu mac Eire was "the first monarch to receive a mortal wound in Ireland" is enough to show that what we are told about him came from a quite different document, which knew nothing of the Fir Bolg kings and their fates, and which in all probability had originally nothing whatever to do with the Fir Bolg. The interpolation after the name of Fiacha, that "Cows were white-headed in his time" is repeated on almost every occasion when we encounter one of the fairly numerous kings of that name. What its ultimate meaning may be, or if it has any ultimate meaning at all, are questions for which it is possible to give conjectural answers, without, however, any expectation of being able to verify them.

\[ \text{R}^1 \parallel 281 = \text{R}^2 289, 290, 291 = \text{R}^3 \parallel 297, 298. \]  
Apparently part of a separate story which has become incorporated in all three texts. It is not in L, and it is certainly intrusive in E, for it introduces the invading Tuatha De Danann with crude abruptness—merely telling us that the Fir Bolg gave them battle, without telling us who the adversaries were. In \( R^3 \), where it has become completely incorporated,¹ a sentence

¹ A fact here and elsewhere indicated by giving the assimilated matter the dignity of large type. It is *foreign* to the text of \( R^1 \), but *native* (or at least naturalized) in the text of \( R^3 \).
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added to the preceding \| 296 to some extent, but imperfectly, fills the lacuna: R² has long explanatory passages in its two versions (V as against DER), emphasizing the virtues of Eochaid mac Eire, and describing briefly the coming of the Tuatha De Danann (reserving a fuller account for the following section). R² has undoubtedly the best text: it has the most complete list of the places in which the Fir Bolg found refuge, and has a number of unusual words for which easier synonyms are substituted in F⁰Q: these are almost certainly glosses in the source-text, which the scribes of those mss. have adopted in preference to their respective lemmata. The sentence *conadh iad tuc Fomorcha* . . . . *Muigi Tuired* which suggestively brings the Fir Bolg and the Fomorians into association with one another, was an interlined gloss in the source-text: it has been adopted by R¹ and R² in different places, and in both makes an awkward interruption of the sense. The same may be said of *Oengus mac Úmoir ba ríg tair orro*, which, though appearing in all three redactions, interrupts the sense no less awkwardly. Incidentally it hints at an eastern origin for the Fir Bolg, incompatible with the matter immediately preceding, but quite appropriate to the identification of those people with the Fomorians. This sentence must have been a mere gloss in the source-text.

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

(a) *i cor in catha* (R¹): *ic slaide in catha* (R²R³). *Slaide* must be original, *cor* being a gloss adopted by R².

(b) *fa deoid*, glossarial in original text: it is absent from R², precedes for F.B. in R¹, and follows it in R².

(c) *cēt (ar) mile siar*. The *ar* is inserted by R². It is most likely that *siar* is original, and that it was excised in R²R³ because it was found to be incompatible with the southern Mag Tuired site.

(d) *ō Muig Tuired* (R²): *ātō sin* (R²). Nothing corresponding in R¹. Doubtless interpolations in the LG text.

(e) *mac nEirc* only in R², and doubtless an interpolation there. *M. Badrái*, i. *Cessarbc* etc., in R²R³, not in R¹. Probably a glossarial interpolation interlined in the source text, taken over by R², R³ but ignored by R¹.
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(f) γ is e tiug(f)laith F.mB. An interpolation in R².

(g) θn gualaind sis. Interpolation in R². The absence of secht mbliadna following, from R³, is a mere haplography: the "silver arm" is interpolated in R².

(h) The reading of R², F.B. ro tamnait inge mad bec is to be preferred, as the lectio difficilior. R²R³ have substituted glossarial explanations—do rochradar, acht. As they agree, they must derive from a common source, doubtless glosses in the source text.

(i) A Herinn R⁰R² is probably correct. Do Ernaidib in R² has all the appearance of being a bit of pedantry.

(j) In insib Gall, R², has dropped out from R²R³ by the homoioites of in insib aile. Ut dicitur in Britonia must have been a gloss upon insib Gall, taken over by R² and incorporated in the wrong place.

(k) Anfaile in R² is to be preferred to truimi in R²R³ on the same principle as in (h).

(l) The same probably applies to tucs-a-sidhe in R² as against dorat-sidein in various forms in R²R².

In the list of refuge-sites, R²R³ are similar. R² inserts Loch Cutra, Rind mBera, Modlium, Mag Main, and Loch Uair. On the other hand R² omits some of the names of persons eponymous of these sites, which we may therefore suppose to have been glossarial in the original text. The eponym of Mag Main is preserved by R¹R³ hanging in the air, so to speak, as the place to which his name is attached has dropped out from those texts. Droim nAsail has become Mag nAsail in R²R³, presumably by the influence of the two plains by which it is flanked. The words a Mumain are betrayed as glossarial by the various positions in which they are found. Whether the contrast between the longer list of the enemies of the refugees in R² (end of § 291) and the single name of Cú Chulaind in the other texts is due to editorial expansion or contraction it is impossible to determine.

The usual identification of the site of the first battle of Mag Tuired is in the neighbourhood of Cong, and it is asserted in an interpolation in the M text of § 297: the second battle, between the Tuatha De Danann and the invading Fomorians, is alleged to have taken place at Moytirra, near Sligo. But Traig Eothaile is the strand of Ballysadare Bay, a couple of miles or so from the Sligo site: which seems
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to suggest at least an uncertainty as to the respective sites of the battles. The original form of the present story may have localized the battle at the Sligo site: in which ease the statement that the slaughter pressed *northward*, which is not appropriate to the Sligo site, may be a harmonistic interpolation, intruded after scholars had agreed to adopt the Cong site as the scene of the first battle. Thus interpreted, the passage gives us an illuminating "peep behind the scenes" at our history-mongers' legend-factory.

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

The *Dindsenchus* of Carn Conaill (R.C., xv, p. 478) and its appended poem (reference above, and see also below, poem no. LII) narrate the same story, in some respects more fully. It gives details of the lands which the Fir Bolg obtained from Coirpre Nia Fer, and something of the imposts which led to their revolt: it also gives a rather fuller list of the lands granted by Ailill and Medb, and some details of the destruction of the settlers by the Pentarchs. Note that Medb and Ailill exchange places in R² as against R¹R²: masculine superiority has at last asserted itself! At *coiccedach* (¶ 291 note (25)), sD, who has been struggling with very thick ink, has made a new "brew," which at first sight suggests a change of scribe.

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

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

The synchronistic matter in M is limited to a single item—the correspondence of the Assyrian Belochus with the first battle of Mag Tuired. This is altogether incompatible with ¶ 228 ante, which makes that king contemporary with the extermination of the Partholonians. The synchronisms in R²B carry on the ancient chronicle; though naturally giving only a short excerpt, to correspond with the short duration of time covered by the Fir Bolg section.
301. Explanation of the Hebrew words, probably from Hieronymus in Danielem. Compare Daniel v 26. *Dorn cen rigid* is not accurate; the apparition was of fingers only. It is also contrary to the record in Daniel that the king Baltassar was slain by Cyrus: it was Darius who did so.

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

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

**Verse Texts.**

**XLVI.**

Metre: *Rannaigecht mör.*

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

(2) 1490. The poet, doubtless against his own will, was obliged to credit the bag-men with "sweetness," because he
could find no other rhyme for Rudraige. His verses are on the same literary level as rustic tombstone poetry, which frequently suffers from similar exigencies. 1492. The variant reading to the effect that Fuat was not the wife of Rudraige, found in F and M, is one of several indications that the verse texts of these mss. have a common origin. Any attempt to construct a chronological stemma of the mss. of LG is greatly complicated by the fact that the prose and the verse texts have to be considered independently.

K's glosses to this poem are as futile as they are unnecessary. 1487. *nu slegh, nó ro hernaidmedh lais i*: 1489. (reading ier rod) i. *ier ro-umhluighadh, nó ier slighidh no i ngach conair i teigedh*: 1490. *muinter milis ag a mbiodh cuirm gan cumga*: 1491. (na reabh) i. *na coles*: 1492. as *deimin gar ben suor do Rudraige Ére*.

**XLVII.**

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

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

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

(9) 1528. *rith-chrann* (R3) appears to mean a sort of (pointed ?) throwing stick, east like a javelin and rushing through the air. The copyists of R²R³ have emended this to *sithchrann* (long pole) or *fid-chrann* (wooden pole). In K this quatrain follows no. 6—a change apparently introduced by K himself. As usual he textually follows R².

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

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

(13) 1543. K follows R² in reading *tre maithes*, and glosses the words i. *tre draoidhecht*. 
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XLVIII.

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

Metre: Rannaigecht mór. Alleged author, Colum Cille.

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

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

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

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

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

² For another view see T. Lewis, *Bolg, Fir Bolg, Caladbolg* in *Féile-sgribhinn E. mhic Neill*, p. 46, which came into my hands simultaneously with the proof of this sheet. But it does not carry us very far.
authority’’ though I do not remember any exactly parallel expression: nascis is apparently the s-preterite. 1575. Rūn is also the nominative of rēraig: ‘‘the secret (share) of the very-noble king.’’ 1576. The Strand of Baile is Dundalk Bay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XLIX.

Metre: *Cro cummaise etir rindaird ocus lethrannaigecht.* Alleged author Fintan.

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

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

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

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

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

*Co Drobais drong-armghan Ris tăben[d in] săl.*

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

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

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

L.

Metre: Presumably meant for *Rannaigecht becc,* but as the third line ends with a monosyllable the last couplet is in *Rannaigecht chummaisc.*
NOTES ON SECTION VI.

LI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(16). The quatrains which follow narrate events not contained in the prose text: this is an indication that the whole poem is an interpolation, as we might infer from its absence from some important mss.
(19) 1726. *Imirche* seems properly to mean a wandering, or an expedition; here it is used in the sense of "wanderers." 1727. The line is expressed with an ambiguity impossible to evade neatly in translation, but the sense in which it is to be taken is obvious.

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

(25) 1752. On Carn Conaill see the note to prose ¶ 289 above.

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

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

LII.

Metre: a rather free *Debide scáélte* (óglachas).

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

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

The only poems admitted by K are XLVI and XLVII, and a heavily-glossed composition also attributed to Tanaidé Ó Maoil-Conaire in 23 quatrains beginning *Ére áras na n-íorghal*. This does not appear in any of the earlier texts.
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SECTION VII.

Tuatha De Danann.

Introduction.

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

The relation between the Redactions, and even between individual mss. in each Redaction, is here peculiarly complicated. R₂, as usual, follows ρQ in R₁, though, also as usual, with sufficient individuality, expressed by errors, omissions, and interpolations, to justify, if not to enforce, its separate treatment. The mss. of R₂ here fall into three groups—VA, D, and ER, and have to be analysed separately. To this analysis we now proceed.

Of the three groups in R₂, ER presents us with the shortest text: disregarding the appended Synchronisms it is of about the same length as R₁. But when we compare together ER and R₁, we find that they have only four paragraphs in common: the intervening material in each being quite different. At first sight we might be tempted to suppose that the compiler of √ER had set himself to prepare a supplement to R₁, with only the minimum of necessary linkages between the texts: but such a hypothesis would be altogether improbable. Far more likely—and more interesting—is the explanation that these four paragraphs were
the original nucleus of the section, and that all the rest of the material has crystallized around them. \( R^1 \) on the one hand, \( \sqrt{ER} \) on the other, developed in different schools, and borrowed from different sources. As for \( VA \) and \( D \), these also give us the four nuclear paragraphs; with linking material, taken now from \( R^1 \), now from \( ER \).

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

\[
A (R^1 \, 304, \, R^2 \, 320, \, R^3 \, 356). \quad \text{The progeny of Bethach son of Iarbonel the Soothsayer were in the northern islands of the world, learning druidry, till they were skilled in the arts of pagan cunning.}
\]

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

\[
C (R^1 \, 314, \, R^2 \, 334, \, R^3 \, 366). \quad \text{The three sons of Cermat Milbel son of The Dagda were Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine, and their wives were Fodla, Banba, and Eriu.}
\]

\[
D (R^1 \, 317, \, R^2 \, 344, \, R^3 \, 369). \quad \text{Brigid the poetess, daughter of The Dagda, had certain supernatural animals, and, 'after rapine,' three demoniac shouts were heard among them.}
\]

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

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

PART I: A AND FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS.

A: slight verbal deviations in the three redactions. In R³, an appendix parallel with, but not directly borrowed from R². 322.

(a) In R¹ the following material follows paragraph A—

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

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

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

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

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

321: a story of battles between Athenians and Philistines, and of the part which the TDD played in them, with their magic. Then, following 306, they come to
Ireland in their smoke-screen. D has an interpolation betraying the influence of a ms. of the F type. But

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

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

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

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

The other interpolation (a) has here lost the details as to the invasion of Ireland, for which D substitutes the long account of this event given in the F' version of \( 306, 307 \) (\[ 327 \]). This is inserted into VA after paragraph B.
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PART II: B AND FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS.

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

$R^1$ inserts:

- § 310. Reigns of Nuadu Airgetlam and of Bress.
- § 311. The story of Tailltiu.
- § 313. Reign of The Dagda.

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

PART III: C AND FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS.

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

$R^1$ then inserts:

- § 316. Detailed genealogy of TDD kings.

$R^2$ fills up the space between $C$ and $D$ with elaborate genealogical matter. All that is here necessary is a comparative
table, showing the order of presentation in the three groups of mss.:—

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

**PART IV: D AND FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS.**

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

THE THEOGONIA.


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

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

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

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

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

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

"Indui" must be restored, though he has dropped out of the pedigree as we have it. There are slight variants in the spelling of some of these names, which will be found duly recorded in the index at the end of the present work, and need not here be emphasised. Whether Bethach is in any way to be equated to Cessair's Bith is a question more easily asked than answered.
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Nuadu's forced retirement, the result of his mutilation at Mag Tuired—an event the significance of which could be made the theme of endless more or less unprofitable speculation—leaves the throne vacant for BRESS, in some texts called Bresal, who holds office for a term of seven years. There is a suggestion of some kind of periodicity in the coincidence that Nuadu's reign had lasted for the same length of time before his misfortune (a recurrent feast at which the king-god was replaced?).

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

The five sons of Elada are enumerated thus—Eochu Ollathair, Ogma, Elloth, Bress, Delbaeth. The last-named is a second Delbaeth, differing from the person just mentioned: one of several doublets which add to the confusion. In F, 316, Elloth (also spelt Ellodh, Alloth) is called Delbaeth—a third Delbaeth, and a second in the brotherhood: but this is doubtless a scribe's mistake. Of these, the first two are undoubtedly deities: Elloth, in the form (genitive) Alotto, appears as a family ancestral name on some Ogham inscriptions in Kerry, thereby creating the presumption that this also is a divine name; and though the other two are not so obviously divine, their associations almost compel us to enrol them in the pantheon. This is emphasised by the wild tale of the contest in magic between Bress and Lug, as narrated in Dindsenchus of Carn ui Neit (R.C., xv, p. 438; Gwynn, MD, iii, p. 46). Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk; Bress, who was under a geis to drink anything that should be milked
in that place, drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bogwater, and, naturally, died. The event is mentioned in R\textsuperscript{2} (§ 329) and by K, though for full details we must go to \textit{Dindshenchus}: R\textsuperscript{1} and R\textsuperscript{3} ignore the tragedy and tell us (§ 312, 364) that Bress was killed in the second Mag Tuired battle.

Meanwhile Nuadu had been healed by Creidne the craftsman and Dian Ceeht the leech, who with Goibniu the smith and Luiche the wright make a quaternity of departmental deities usually grouped together. They are sons of Esaire or Esairg (in R\textsuperscript{1} § 316 wrongly Eaire), son of Net. That Miach, son of Dian Ceeht, substituted an arm of flesh for the arm of silver, and that his father slew him in jealousy (as Apollo slew Aesculapius), are later embellishments of the tale.

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

Ogma had a son, who later became king, and who bore the family name Delbaeth; and another son Ollom. According to R\textsuperscript{1} § 315, Delbaeth and the six sons of Ollom were killed by a certain Caicher s. Nama s. Eochu Garb s. Dui Temen s. Bress; elsewhere we read of a single person, Ai son of Ollom, and we infer that some scribe has misread this name as a numeral, 'ui.' From a long interpolation in R\textsuperscript{2} § 368, which evidently comes from an independent and sometimes contradictory source, we learn that Ogma's wife was Etan
daughter of Dian Cecht, and that they had another son Tuirenn. 2

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

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

2This interpolation appears to be extracted from a treatise on the discrimination of homonymous personages, as the existence of such coincidences is emphasized.
wife of "Alexander son of Priam"—with whom we enter the thicket of nonsense about Brutus and the Trojans with which early British history used to be pestered.3

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

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

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

4 Even Holy Writ itself is not exempt from this risk. Genesis xliii-xliv shows us Benjamin as a youth of such tender years that his father is unwilling to let him go to Egypt. Chap. xlv describes the happy reunion which leads to Jacob's transporting himself and his family to Egypt; and there we are surprised to find Benjamin the father of no fewer than ten sons.
Little need be said about the two divinities who follow in the roll of the kings—DELBAETH, son of Ogma or of Elada—the ambiguity matters little, as these individuals are practically certain to be different aspects of the one personality: and his son FIACHU (aliter Fiachra or Fiachna). These reign for ten years each. The former is chiefly important for the family attributed to him. He has three daughters, the famous war-furies Badb, Macha, and Mór-rígu, the latter sometimes called Anand or Danand, which is, in fact, her real name, Mór-rígu being merely an epithet ("great queen"). Their mother is Ernmas, a daughter of Etarlam, Nuadu’s grandfather: and Macha is killed along with Nuadu in the second battle of Mag Tuired at the hands of Balor. It is, however, reasonable to equate her to the Macha of Ard-Macha, who died after the race in which she gave birth to the "twins of Macha," from which Emain Macha takes its name. Danand or Dana is the eponym of the two remarkable mountains called "the Paps of Dana" in Co. Kerry. Her father Delbaeth had by her the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba. The two latter are obviously the objects of a twin-cult: and in his capacity of father to these beings—who were of a divinity so sublimated that they are spoken of as "the gods of the TDD"—Delbaeth also bears the name of Turenn or Turell Piccreo. Three other sons also born of Ernmas, are Fiachu (the king), Ollam, and Indai. There is also a daughter called Elemar, who marries Net; evidently Net II, great-grandson of Net I, if we may believe a pedigree included in the interpolation of ¶ 368. But Net I was the eponym of Ailech Neit, and we learn from ¶ 314 that Fea and Nemaind (sic) were his wives—who would thus appear to have been their own great-great-great-grandmothers: a complication which could not occur except in an Olympus of di immortales, as conceived of by some community in which the doctrine of re-birth was a cardinal article of faith. Elsewhere Fea

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

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

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

The set of verses enumerating these three kings does not belong to the context in which we find it here, for it mentions a fourth on equal terms with them, by name MANANNAN. It is clear that the historians were puzzled by this personage, whom, on the evidence of the materials at their disposal, whatever those might have been, they could not accept as a king. He is identified with Oirbsiu, genitive Oirbsen, the eponym of the lake now called Loch Corrib: and he is regarded as son of Allot, the most obscure of all the five sons of Elada. According to § 339 he was killed by Uillend of the Red Edge son of Caicher, who killed the king Delbaeth, and is hardly to be identified with the "Milesian" druid of whom we heard in § II: the interpolative material in R3 makes Uillend to be son of Tadc Mór, an otherwise unrecorded son of Nuadu, and his victim is variously styled Gallia, or
Gaia or Oirbsen, or Manannan. In ¶ 348 "Gacla" is son of Oirbsen.

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

Tuatha De Danann.

Min and First Redaction.

Min (begins with \( \text{\textasciitilde}310 \)), \( \mu \text{V} 18 \gamma 18 : \mu \text{A} 27 \gamma 30 : \mu \text{R} 93 a 10. \)

\( \text{R}^3, \text{L} 4 \delta 50 : \text{F} 11 \gamma 3. \)

304. 1Batar iarum clanda 2Bethaig meic 3Iarbonőil Făda meic 4Nemid \(^5\) in insib tūascertachaib in domain, 6oc foglaim 7druidechta \( \gamma \) fessa \( \gamma \) făstini \( \gamma \) amainsechta, comhtar 8fortaile for 9cerdaib sūithe \( \alpha \) gentluchta.

305. Ceitri cathrachach i rabadar ic foglaim \( \gamma \) fis \( \gamma \) elolas \( \gamma \) diabalachdacht; it iad so a n-anmanna, i. Falias \( \gamma \) Goirias \( \gamma \) Findias \( \gamma \) Muirias. A Failias tucadh in Lia Fail fil i Temrig, no geissidh fo each rig no gebidh Erinn. A Goirias tucadh in tlegh bi ic Lug; ni gebtha cath frisin ti a mbid laim. A Findias tucadh claidhim Nuadad: ni thernadh nech uadha; o dobertha as a intig bodba, ni gebtha fris. A \( \delta \)Muirias tucadh coiri in Dagda: ni theigidh damh dimdhach uad. Ceitri fisidh is na cathracháib sin: Morfesa bi a Failias, Esrus bai in Goirias, Usicies bi a Findias; Semhias bi a Muirias. Is iad sin na ceitri filidh, aecar 2foglaimised Tuatha De Danann fis \( \gamma \) eolus.


Tancatar an Erinn iarum Tuatha De Danann.

\( \gamma \) ni fes bunadas doibh, in do demnaib no do dainibh, acht a radh is do(\( \delta \)) chlaind Beothaigh meic Iarbonel Fathaigh doib.

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304. 1badar iaramh 2Beothaig 3Iarbonel Fathaig 4Nemidh

5inindsb tuascertacha 6\( \alpha \)c 7druidechta \( \gamma \) fessa \( \gamma \) fitnasta \( \gamma \)

amhannsecha comtar 8fortailli 9cerddib L-aibh F 39-tliucta L,
304. Thereafter the progeny of Bethach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed were in the northern islands of the world, learning druidry and knowledge and prophecy and magic, till they were expert in the arts of pagan cunning.

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

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

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

305. This $f$ in F only. $^1$ The a sbs. $^2$ The m written over an s written first in error.

(a) Written do, and the stroke partly erased.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

Is amlaid tancatar, in nélaih doireiab. Gabsat for Slebe Conmaicne Réin la Con-

ñaeh, Is amlaidh tancatar\(^{(b)}\), can cathru can naethi, i nélaih doireiabh osan aer\(^{(c)}\) tre nert draidechta, 7 gabsad for Sliab Conmaiceni Réin la Conachta.

\[†\ i. co Sliabh mae nDelgada i Conmaiceni Réin, i. Cuili.\]

\[†\ Atbert imorro fairind ali conid i mor-loingis tancatar Tuatha De Danann, 7 ro loisse-

sidar a\(^{(d)}\) mbarea iar sin. Is don dhuim ciach bai \(\text{dib}\) aea loseadh adubradar araih combiadh in dhuim ciach thistais; 7 ni hed\(^{(e)}\) on, ar as iad so na da fochein ara loissesid a longa, \(\text{i. ar na fagbadis fini Fomra iad, do fighail fria; 7 ar na fagbadis fein comair thechidh\(^{(f)}\) a Herinn, eiambad forro bad raen ria Feraib Bolg.}\]

\[7 ro lásat temel tri la 7 tri haideche for gréin.\]

Ro ratsat Tuatha De Danann iarum teimeal for grein fri re tri la 7 tri naidhe\(\text{h}\).

307. Cath no \(^{1}\)rige conatchetar for Feraib Bolg. Fechta \(^{2}\)cath \(^{3}\)eturru, \(\text{i. cét chath} \; ^{4}\text{Maige Tuired},\]

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{L} & \text{F} \\
\text{hi torchair cét múile d'Feraib} & \text{ro bas cu fata i cur in catha Bolg. Gabsat iarsain rige sin, 7 rosrained for Feraib nHerenn. Tuath Dea tra Bolg, 7 ro laad an ar fo tuaid,} \\
\end{array}\]

307. \(^{1}\)rigi conatgitar \(^{2}\)ins. iaram \(^{3}\)eturro \(^{4}\)Muigi Tuireadh.
In this wise they came, in dark clouds. They landed on the mountains of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta.

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

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

\[ L \]

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

\[ F \]

and they were a long time fighting that battle, and it went against the Fir Bolg, and the
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

insin, i.e. dee in t-aes dána, 7 ro marbadh cet mile dib o andei imorro in taes trebtha. Muig Tuiread eo Traig nEoth-Is accu batar breehta druad 7 aili in tsaeir.
arad 7 cuthchaire 7 deogbaire.

308. Is annsin ruead ar Eochaid mac Eire, eo toreuir and, la tri maceu Neimid meic Badhrui, i.e. Cesarb, Luach, Luacro. Cid Tuatha De Danann dana ro marbtha cu mor isin chath. Cach aen tra terno do Feraib Bolg, 7 di neoch(a) dib ris narbh aill beith i róghnum do Tuathaib De Danann, lator (sic) a Herinn for teicheadh, corrangatar in Araind 7 in He 7 i r-Rechraind 7 hi Manaind 7 in insib in mara chena. Ro batar tra is na hinsib sin eo haimsir na coicedhach for Erínd, 7 ro inmurbsat na Cruithnigh iat as na hindsib. Tangatar iarum ar ammus Cairpri Nia Fer, 7 doratsidein ferann doib, 7 ni ro étatar bith aici ar anbhaile in chhissa dorratad forro. Dollotar iarsein for teiced o Corpri fo eomairche Medba 7 Ailella, 7 do rattsat-sein ferann doib. Is i sin imarghi meac nUmoir. Aengus mac Úmoir ba rí forro tair, 7 is uaitheb aimnigter na 1feranna, i.e. Loch Cimme o Chimme Ceitireindic meac Úmoir ro hainmnigeadh, 7 Rind Tamain im Medraigi o Thamain, 7 Dun Aengusa in Araind o Aengus, 7 Carn Conaill hi Crich Aidehne o Conall, 7 Mag nAdar o Adar, 7 Mag nAssal im Mumain fos o Assal; 7 Maen meac Umoir in fili. Ro batar tra meic Umoir is na hínadaib sin 7 in insib im Erínd, eo rosdlilgend Ulaid im Choin Culaind.

309. Is 1iat Túatha Dè Danann 2tuesat leo in Fál Mór, 3 i.e. in Lia Fis || 4báI in Temraig, diatá Mag 5Fháil for Héreinn. In ti fo ngeisid-saide ba rí 7Hérenn: 8condasellacht Cú Chulaind, 97 ni ro

308. This 7 in F only. 7Here written  p e n a ã s , but we must understand feranna, as in the parallel text in R2.

309. 1siat 2tuesat leo in Fál 3 i.e. Lia Fiss (om. in)
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

kingship of Ireland. Those are the Tuath Dea—gods were their men of arts, non-gods their husbandmen. They knew the incantations of druids, and charioteers, and trappers, and cupbearers.

slaughter pressed northward, and a hundred thousand of them were slain from Mag Tuired to the strand of Eothail the wright.

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

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

Inserted after Temraig  bui i t-Temraig  Fail for nErinn .i. in ti  fingeissid-side  Erenn  selacht Cucul  ár ní ro gheis fú

(a) Dineoch dib is perhaps a corruption of da fneadachaib, as in M, § 360.
geis foe, nach fō dalta 10. i. fo Lugaicd mac 11trī 12Find Emna. Ocus
nī ro geis in 16chloch o sein ille acht fo 14Chund Temrach. Ro
15sceind dana a 16crīde esti 17ō tā Temraig || eo Taltin, 17 18conidē
Crīde Fāil sein. 19Ecmoing nī hed fotera, 20 acht Crist do genemain,
issed ro bris cumachta na n-īdal. 20

Min

310. NUADU 1ARGET-
LĀM trā ba rī do 2Tuathaib
Dē Donann secht 3mbliadna
4ve tiachtain dōib 5in Érinn,
6co talladh 7a lām de hi
8cēt chath Muigi 9Tuiredh.
10Edleo mac Alldui 11is ē
12cēt fer 12 do Tuāith Dē
Danann 12 dorochair an
13Érinn, do lāim 15Nercoine
ua 14Semoin, hi 15cēt 16chath
17Muigi 18Tuiredh. Do
19rochaír dāna 19Érmannas 7
Echtach 7 Etargal 7 Fiachra
7 Tuirill 20Picreo 21sin cath
ētāna. 22Gabaiss 23BRESS
mac 24Eladain 25post 26rigi
27nĒrēn, 27 co 28cend secht
29mbliadna, 30cor hīcaid lām

R1

NUADU 36ARGATLĀM
trā, issē ba 37rī do Tuatha-
ib Dē Donann secht
38mbliadna riana tiachtain
in Hērinn, co ro benad a
39lām dē i 40cēt 41chath
Maige Tuired. Edleo mac
42Aldoi, is ē cēt-fer 43 do
rochaír in 43Hērinn de
Tuāith Dē Danann, do lāim
45Nerchoin hu 46Semioin.
47Hi cēt 48chath Maige
Tuired do rochaír 49Érmmas
1 Echtach 1 Etargal 1
50Fiachna. 51Gabaiss BRESS
mac Eladain 52ar sen 53rīge
54nĒrēnn co cend secht
mbliadun, 55co ro ēcēad
lām Nuadat. 56NUADO
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"The Plain of Fal." He under whom it should utter a cry was King of Ireland; until Cu Chulainn smote it, for (a) it uttered no cry under him nor under his fosterling, Lugaid son of the three Finds of Emain. And from that out the stone uttered no cry save under Conn of Temair. Then its heart flew out from it [from Temair] to Tailltiu, so that is the Heart of Fal which is there. It was no chance which caused it, but Christ's being born, which is what broke the powers of the idols.

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

(a) Following F's reading, ar, in preference to L's γ.
ARGATLĂM iarom, fiche bliadan. \(57\)Lăm \(58\)argait, co lăn-lúth cacha \(59\)lăma in each meór \(7\) in \(60\)each alt \(61\)do rat fair Dían Cecht in liaig, \(7\) \(62\)Creidne eerd \(63\)i congnam friss.

\(\frac{64}{64}\)Dorat imorro Muích mac Dían Cecht alt fri halt \(7\) féith \(7\) féith dia laim dair, \(7\) icaid fri teora nomaidhi; \(7\) bertus a laim n-airgit n-a (d)irí.\(64\) ||

### 311. Tailltiu ingen Mag Mór\(31\) rig Espáine, \(32\)ban-rígan Fer \(33\)mBolg, \(34\)tăinic \(35\)iar cur \(36\)ind \(37\)air for \(6\)Fírú Bolgé sin chêt chath sin \(7\)Muige Tuiredh eo Caill Cuan; \(7\)slăigter le in chaill comba \(3\)magh \(4\)fo seoth-semair \(10\)chind bliadna. \(11\)Issí \(12\)in Tailltiu-\(13\)si trá ba ben Echach meic \(14\)Eíre \(15\)Hērenn, eo ro marbsat Tūatha Dē Danann, \(16\)ut

\(56\)Taltiu \(57\)imorro, ingen \(58\)Mag Mór rig Espáine, ban-rígan Fer mBolg, \(59\)tănic-side \(60\)iar cur \(61\)air Fer mBolg issin chêt chath Maige Tuired \(62\)Caill Cuan, \(7\)\(63\)slechtaither \(64\)le in \(65\)chaill, cor \(66\)bo mag \(67\)seothemrach \(68\)ria eind \(69\)bliadna. \(69\)Is hí in \(68\)Tailltiu-sa ba ben \(69\)Echach meic Eíre, ríg Hērinn, eo ro marbsat Tūatha Dē

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\(21\) co lud D; colludh A
\(22\)ceeh R (bis)
\(23\)Dían Cecht fair R
\(24\)Creidne R
\(25\)hi congnam friss A: accognam fris R: two strokes erroneously written and partly crossed above the second n of congnam, V
\(30\)Airgetlam
\(31\)rig
\(32\)bliadna (om. m.) ria (om. na) tichtain in Er.
\(39\)laim dhe
\(40\)om.
\(41\)Cath Muigi Tuiredh
\(42\)Allodi isse
\(43\)da rochair
\(44\)Erinn do T.D.D.
\(45\)coin
\(46\)Seimeoin
\(47\)I
\(48\)chat Muigi Tuiredh
\(49\)Erinnamas
\(50\)-chra L
\(51\)gabuis Breas
\(52\)iartain
\(53\)om.
\(54\)Erinn gu cenn
\(55\)cur coirged lam Nuadat. the -at interlined in different ink.
\(56\)Nuadu Airgetlam iarsin
\(57\)ins. i.
post, to the end of seven years, till the arm of Nuadu was healed: a silver arm with activity in every finger and every joint which Dian Cecht put upon him, Credne helping him.

311. Tailltiu daughter of Mag Mor king of Spain, queen of the Fir Bolg, came after the slaughter was inflicted upon the Fir Bolg in that first battle of Mag Tuired to Coill Cuan: and the wood was cut down by her, so it was a plain under clover-flower before the end of a year. This is that Tailltiu who was wife of Eochu son of Ere king of Nuadu was healed. Thereafter NUADU AIR-GETLAM, twenty years. He had an arm of silver with the full activity of any arm in each finger and in each joint, which Dian Cecht the leech put upon him, Creidne the wright giving him help.

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

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

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(a) Written in one word nairi.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

prediximus; 7 is Æ dosfuc 17ā a hathair, 18ā Hespáin; 19issī ro 20fāi la Heochaid nGarb mac Duach Dainl 21di Túathaib Dé Donann, 7 do rat 22Cian mac Dían Cecht —7 Scāl Balb 23a aim in 24aile—a mac for 25altrom di, i. 26Lug. 27Eithne 28dana ingen Balair a mathairside. Conerbailt 29Tailltiu hi Tailltin, 30conid a haimn 31rosglen, 7 32conidē a fert fil 33ōn 34Forud Tailten 35sáertūaidh. 36Condēntai a 37cuiche cacha bliadna 7 a 38guba cháinte la Lugh. Ba 39congesib 7 40airmberetaib 41nognithi, i. 42cōiethgis ria 43Lugnasad 7 44cōiethgis ùarom; 45unde dicitur 46Lugnasad, i. anr- dach nō sollomain 47Loga: 48unde 49Oengus post 50mul- tum tempus 51diecebat; 52Nassad Logha, no 53nasad Beōain 55Mellain.

Danann 76ō. Is Æ 71Mac Eirc dosfuc a Hespáin ō hathair, i. ō Mag Mór Mall rīg 72Hespáne. 73Taltiu trā, ro 74threbastar i 75Taltin, 7 76ra fāi re Eocho nGarb mac Duach Dainl 77de Túathaib Dé Danann, 7 dorat Cian mac 78Déin Checht, 79i. Scāl Balb 50aimn aile do, 80a mac di for altrom .i. Lug. 81Eithne ingen Balair Baile- beinmigg a mathair-side. 82Conerbailt iarsain Tailltiu hi Taltuin, co tartdad a hainm fuirri, 7 83conid hī a fert 84fil ond forud Thailten 85sáirthúaíaid: condēnta a 86cuiche cacha 87bliadain ic Lug, i. 88cōiethiges ria Lugnasad 7 cōiethiges ār Lugnasad. Lugnasad, i. 89nasad Loga mete 90Eithnend, ainm in 91cuiche.
Ireland till the Tuatha De Danann slew him, *ut praediximus*; it is he who took her from her father, from Spain; and it is she who slept with Eochu Garb son of Dui Dall of the Tuatha De Danann; and Cian son of Dian Cecht, whose other name was Scal Balb, gave her his son in fosterage, namely Lug, whose mother was Eithne daughter of Balar. So Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name clave thereto and her grave is from the Seat of Tailltiu north-eastward. Her games were performed every year and her song of lamentation, by Lug. With *gessa* and feats of arms were they performed, a fortnight before Lugnasad and a fortnight after: *unde dicitur* Lugnasad, that is, Ireland until the Tuatha De Danann slew him. It is [Eochu] son of Ere who took her from Spain from her father, Mag Mor the Slow, King of Spain. As for Tailltiu, she settled in Tailltiu, and slept with Eochu Garb son of Dui Dall of the Tuatha De Danann; and Cian son of Dian Cecht, otherwise called Scal Balb, gave her his son in fosterage, namely Lug. Eithne daughter of Balar the Strong Smiter was his mother. Thereafter Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name was imposed on the place, and it is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu: and the games were made every year by Lug, a fortnight before Lugnasad and a

29 Nuado Argatlám trá do rochar 5 i cath dédenach Maige Tuireáid, 7 Macha ingen Ernmais, do láim Balair Baile-beimmig. Isin chath sin do rochar Ogma mac Eladan meic Neit la Hindech mac De Domnain, ríg na 37 Fomorach. 38 Do rochar Bruidne 7 Casmael la Hochtriallach mac Ninnich. Iar marbad trá Nuadat 7 na fer 42 so sin chath sain, 42 do ratsat Tūatha Dé Danann ri do LUG, 7 do rochar 45 lais a senathair 46 i. Balar || 47 cloich 48 assa thabaill. 49

Sochaidei trá ro marbad 50 sin chath-sa eo mBress marōen 50 tríu, amail 51 atrubairt Indech mae De Domnand in ri, fer co 53 ndanaib 7 eladnaib êside, 54 dar iarfaig Lug do:

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312. *Itim A Itim R* 2 Airget-R 3 rochar V 4 déidinach A déginach muigí R ñ-om. R is cath A Oghma m. Elathain R

*Perhaps Hindhech V: there is a small mark over the d. The D of nDe following yeÁ, and Domnann appears to be written Di in the same MS.:* Hinniech Á Innech mae De (om. n-) R 9 Fhomnire Á: Fhomoiri, after which ins. is iar mábas Nuadad 7 na fer sa R 59 Bruidne 7 Cassmael Á:
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the celebration (?) or the festival of Lug. Unde Oengus post multum tempus dicebat, “the nasad of Lug, or the nasad of Beoan [son] of Mellan.”

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

Now many were slain in that battle and Bress along with them, as said Indech son of L.
De Domnann, the king and Cia lín do rochaint sain Maige Tuired? Secht fir, seacht fichit, secht cét, secht caoca : no nói cét fíche cethrachat, ‡ imm Ua Neit || nocha, ‡ i. im Ogma mac Elathan meic Neit. ||


313. 1Baī 2dána 3EOCH-AID OLLATHAIR i. 4in Dagda Mór mac Eladain ochtmoga bliadan ēi rígí nErenn. A 8trí meic i. Oengus 7 Aed 9Cermut Cōem; trí meic Dīan Cecht, i. Cū 10Cethen 7 Cian.

11Boī EOCHO OLLATHIR i. in Dagda Mór mac Eladan, ochtmoga bliadan 14r-rígí nHerenn. Is 15fair ro gniset fir Hérend sid in Broga, 7 a thrí mac, i. Oengus 7 Aed 7 Cermaid Cāem.15
there were twenty-seven years between the battles. man skilled in arts and sciences, when Lug asked of him: What is the tally of those who fell in that battle of Mag Tuired? — Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, seven fifties: or nine hundreds twenty forties, ninety, [including the grandson of Net] [that is, including Ogma son of Elathan son of Net].

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

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

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

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

noco j. 28 Eladan 59 Ethleann 60-ghi nEr.: the n before Herenn yeL 61 catha dedenaigh 62 Muigi 63 in 64 sin.

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

12 Elathan 13 written lxx in L, the upper x ye and smudged across in red 14 rigi nEr. 15-16 aicci batar na tri maice j. Aengus 7 Aed 7 Cermait Caem. Is forro a cethrur ro gniset fir Ereinn sidi in Broga.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

L

314. (a) Tri meie oe Cetri meice oe Dian Ceeht,
\[\text{Dia[n]}\] Cheeht i. Cú \(\frac{1}{7}\) Cu \(\frac{1}{7}\) Cian \(\frac{1}{7}\) Cethen \(\frac{1}{7}\) Miach,
\(\frac{1}{7}\) Etan baunfile, \(\frac{1}{7}\) Cairpri mac Etaine in fili; \(\frac{1}{7}\) Airmied ban-
\(\text{ demasiad mae, een een airmet}
\(\text{sochaide, } \frac{1}{7} \text{ a ingen } \frac{1}{7} \text{ Etan}
\text{bancees, } \frac{1}{7} \text{ Airmied banliaig ind}
\text{ingen aile; } \frac{1}{7} \text{ Coirpre mac}
\text{Etna in fili.}

(b) \(\frac{2}{3}\) Criithinbel \(\frac{1}{3}\) Bruidne \(\frac{1}{3}\) Casmael na tri \(\frac{1}{3}\) cainte.

(c) Bé \(\frac{5}{3}\) Chuille \(\frac{1}{3}\) Dianand na dí ban-\(\frac{2}{3}\) thuathig.

(d) Tri \(\frac{7}{3}\) maic Cermata meic in Dagda, \(\frac{8}{3}\) i. Mac Cuill, Mac
\text{Ceeht, Mac \(\frac{9}{3}\) Greine; Sethor \(\frac{10}{3}\) Tethor \(\frac{7}{3}\) Chethor a n-anmand.
\text{Fotla \(\frac{7}{3}\) Banba \(\frac{11}{3}\) Hériu a tri \(\frac{12}{3}\) mnáa.}

(e) Fea \(\frac{13}{3}\) Nemaind di mnáí Néit, \(\frac{14}{3}\) a quo Ailech Néit.

(f) Flidais, diatá buar Flidais;
\(\text{a cethri ingena, Airgoen } \frac{7}{3} \text{ Bé}
\text{Chuille } \frac{7}{3} \text{ Dimand } \frac{7}{3} \text{ Bé Théite.}

(g) Di ríg-damraide, \(\frac{i}{3}\). Fea \(\frac{7}{3}\)
\text{Femen, diata Mag Fena } \frac{7}{3} \text{ Mag}
\text{Femen: dá dam dile insin. (omitted)}

(h) Tórc Triath ri torcraide,
\text{diatá Mag Treitherne.}

(i) Cirba ri moltraide, diata Mag
\text{Cirba.}

(j) Math mac Úmóir in drui.

(k) Badb \(\frac{7}{3}\) Macha \(\frac{7}{3}\) Anand,
\text{Badb } \frac{7}{3} \text{ Macha } \frac{7}{3} \text{ i. in Mor-
\text{rigan } || \frac{7}{3} \text{ Anann } \frac{i}{3} \text{ diata da}
\text{chich Anann i l-Luachair—}
\text{tri } \frac{15}{3}\text{ ingena } \frac{16}{3}\text{ Ernbais na } \frac{17}{3}\text{ bantúathige.}

314. 1 Originally written by mistake Diach, and the dotted c roughly
\text{scratched out. The missing n not written in. 2 Criithinbel 3 Cassmael}
\text{4 cainti } \frac{i}{3} \text{ (this doubtless a mistake for } \frac{7}{3})
\text{5 Chuill } \frac{7}{3} \text{ Danann 6-thaig}
\text{7 mee 8 om. } \frac{i}{3} \text{ 9 Greine } \frac{i}{3} \text{ Sethor 10 Cethoir } \frac{7}{3} \text{ Tetheoir a nanmannn}
314. Dian Cecht had three sons, Cu, Cethen and Cian. Miach was the fourth son though many do not reckon him. His daughter was Etan the Poetess, and Airmed the she-leech was the other daughter: and Coirpre son of Etan was the poet.

Crichinbel and Bruidne and Casmael were the three satirists.

Be Chuille and Dianann were the two she-farmers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Math son of Umor was the druid.

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

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

were the three daughters of Ernmas the she-farmer.

11 Eiriu 12 mna 13 Nemain 14 a i n a quo ye F: Aileach 15 hingena 16 Armmuais 17 -thaighi 18 i. Gaibnenn gaba and om. following 1 19 om. 7 20 Credne 21 Ceacht.

(a) There is nothing corresponding to this § in Min, which resumes at § 315.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

(1) 18Goibned Goba, 7 Luigne sácr, 197 20Creidne ecrd, 7 Déan 21 Cecht in liaig.

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

Ériu co n-úail co n-idnaib.

Bui tra Nuado fiche bliadan i r-rígh nÉrenn ut dixit, co torchair i cath deideanach Muige Tuired la Balar.

Cetracha bliadan do Lug, co ro marbsat tri meice Cermata oc Coemdrui he, i. a nÚis-neach. Oehtmoga don Dagda, conerbaill do gáí ero, dia roguin Ceatlenn i cath mor Muige Tuiread.

315. 1DELBÁETH dar éis In Dagda, dece 2mblia-

dan i rígh Hérenn, 3co torchair 7 a mac 4Ollom la

5Caicher mac Námart frater 6Nechtain. Rogab

7FIACHO mac Delbaith

8rígh Hérenn dar éis a

athair, dece bliadan 10aile, co torchair, 7 Ai mac

12Ollomain, la Heogan nInbir. Nói mbliadna fichet

do 12uaib in Dagda i 13rígh

14nÉrend, i. MAC CUILL,

26DELBÁETH dar éis In 27Dagdai dece mbliadan

25i r-riac nHérenn co

torchair 7 a mac 2

3Ollam ||(a) la 28Cacher mac

Námart brathair 30Nec(h)t-

tain. Gabais FIACHNA

31Delbaith ri
gé 32dar

33éis a athar, dece mbliadan

31aile, co torchair Fiac
ga

1 34śé meic Oliveri la

35Eogan 36Inbir Moir. Nói

mbliadna fichet 37d'úib In

Dagdai i r-riac

38Hérenn,
Goibniu the smith, Luicne the carpenter, Creidne the wright, Dian Ceeht the leech.

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

Poem no. LIII.

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

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

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

126 MAC CECHT, MAC GRÉNE: MAC CECHT, MAC GRÉNE.

Tuatha De Danann.

1 Tuatha De Danann fo diamair.

316. (m) 'Nuadu Argatlām mae Echtaig meic Etaílaim meic Ordaim meic Aldui meic Thait meic Thabuirn meic Ena meic Baath meic Ebath meic Bethaig meic Tarboniul meic Nemid meic Agnomain meic Paimp meic Thait meic Sera meic Sru meic Esru meic Braimind meic Fatheachta meic Magoth meic Iafeth meic Nei. "

(n) 'Neit meic Indui meic Allui meic Thait.

L

(o) Fiachna meic Delbaeth meic Ogna meic Eladan meic Delbaeth meic Néit.

(p) Ai meic Ollaman meic Delbaeth meic Ogna meic Eladan.

F

(q) Mider Bri Leith meic Indui meic Echtaig meic Etaílaim.

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

* defaced L.: is cuccu tangatar 42  ins, dochum Er.

43 torcratar la maceu

44 Espain L. 45 undigail Ith meic Breoglaine 46 the n ycl.: Cualg F

47 Breogoin insin (This interpolation ycl. but in text in F) 48 om. to end of L and appended poem, L.
of Ireland, to wit MAC CUILL, MAC CECHT, and MAC GREINE: they divided Ireland into three parts. To them came the Gaedil to Ireland, so that they fell by the hands of three sons of Mil, avenging Ith, Cuailnge, and Fuat, of the three sons of Breogán.

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

Poem no. LIV.


Neit s. Indui s. Alldui s. Tat.


Aí s. Ollam s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada.

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

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

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

(a) Min now proceeds to § 316a.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

(s) Lug mac Céin meic 11Dein 12Cecht meic 13Esaire meic Neit 14meic Indai meic Alldai,14 15is ē cēta rānic fidehill 1 liathroīt 1 echlaise 1 oenach in Hērenn, unde quidam eccinit

_Lug mac Ethlenn, alt cen meirg._15

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

(omitted)

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

(t) 17Cacher 7 Nechtain, dā mac Namat meic Echach17 Gairb meic 18Duach 19Themen meic Breisi meic Delbaeith19 meic Neit.

(omitted)

(u) 20Singmall mac Corpre Chruim meic Eremaire meic Delbaeith120 21meic Ogma22.

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

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

(x) 27Galia mac Oirbsen meic 28Elloith meic 29Eladan meic Delbaeth meic Neīt.30

Oirbsen ainm Manannain ar tús, is uad aminigther Loch nOirbsen i Connac(h)taib. In tan ro hadnaic-ced Manannan, is and ro memaid in loch for thir 4 i. tris in na-adnacul. (omitted)

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

13Eraire L 31-14 om. L 15-15 om. F 36 Owing to an injudicious stroke of the scribe's colouring brush, this looks at first sight as though written Ab. 37-37 Caicher... meic Namat m. Beach 38 an e inserted and partly erased before Duach 39-40 Temen m. Breisi (Bressi L) m. Elathan m. Dealbaith 29-30 Singmall m. Cuirpri Cruitin m. Elemaire m. Dealbaith F: the i in Delbaeith yel. 21 m. Ogma interlined L 22 ins. m. Elathan m. Delbaith m. Neīt 23 Aengus in mac Óc 24 Dagda
Lag s. Cian s. Dian Ceeht s. Esarg s. Net s. Indui s. Alldui, he is the first who brought chess-play and ball-play and horse-racing and assembling into Ireland, unde quidam cecinit

Poem no. LV.


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

Singmiall s. Corpre Crom s. Ercmair s. Delbaeth s. Ogma.

Oengus mac Oc and Aed Caem and Cermaít Milbel, those are the three sons of the Dagds.

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


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

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

m. Elathan 25 Cairpri Fili 26-26 Tuara m. Tuirill m. Tait m. Conatchhind m. Oraim m. Alldai m. Tait 27 Gaeta 28 Aloit

29 Elathan m. Delbaeth 29 ins. m. Indui m. Alldai 31 Delbaith

32 Elathan m. Delbaith 33 Fiachna 34 Danann 35 do Delbaet cemn

36 om. i. 32 Brian Í Iuchoir Í Iucorba 33 a tri dei Danann 39 uDei

40-40 om. L.

(a) Interlined gloss.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

(z) 41 Tuirill mac Caitt imorro 42 senathair Corpre Filed, 1 Etan 43 ingen Dein Cheech mathair in 44 Tuirill.

(d) Tri meic 45 Cermata imorro 46 ut diximus; Mac Cuill .i. 47 Sethor, coll a dea; Mac Checht .i. Tethor, cecht a dea; Mac Grène .i. Cethor, grian a dea. Fotla 48 ben Meic Checht. Banba 48 ben Meic Cuill, Heriu 48 ben Meic Grène; tri 49 ingena Fiaehna meic Delbaith 50 sen. 51 Ernmas ingen Etarlaim meic Nuadat 52 Argatlam mathair na trí mbán-53 sa, 7 mathair Fiaehna 7 54 Olloman.

(kk) Tri ingena aile dana oc Is doib ro can in fili inseo sis Ernmais, .i. Badb 7 Macha 7 Mérrigu, .i. Anand a lainmside.

(kk) A trí meic, .i. Glond 7 Gním 7 Coscur.

(ww) 55 Boind ingen Delbaith meic 56 Eladan.

(ee) Fea 7 57 Nemaind, di mnái 58 Neit meic Indui, di 59 ingen Elemair in Broga 60.

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

(cc) Bodh 62 Sída ar Femen, mac Echach 63 Gaírb meic Duach 64 Témen meic Breisi 64 meic Elathan meic Neit.

(dd) Abcan mac Bice Felmais meic Con meic 65 Dein Ceech, fili Loga 66.

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

Oe Tait mac Thabuirn condrecat forecha Tuatha De Danann. Is dó saín ro chan in senchaid Érin co 7-8áill co 7-idnaíb . . .

Tanaide ecínit

Tuatha De Danann fo diamair . . .

Fland Manistreat ecínit

Estid a colchu can 68 . . .

Is iat sen tuirtheda Tuatha De Danann.

41 Tuireall m Tait 42 seanathair Cairpri Filead 43 ingen Dian Ceecht a mathair 44 Cairpri 45 Cerman L 46 om. ut dix. 47 Setheoir 48 bean (ter): Érin bean m. Gríene 49 hingena 50 sin 51 Ernmas .i. Etarlaim 52 meic Airgetlaim 53 sin 54 -aman 55 7 Boinn 56 Alathan 57 Nemann 58 Net m. Innui 59 ingín L 60 ins. innsin 61-61 Uilleanna m. Cathair m. N. Airgetlaim 62 sid ar
Tuirill s. Cait moreover was the grandfather of Corpre the poet, and Etan d. Dian Cecht was mother of that Tuirill.

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

Ernmas had other three daughters, Badb and Maech and Morrigu, whose name was Anand.

Her three sons were Glon and Gnim and Coscar.

Of them the poet sang the following

Poem no. LVII.

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

Boind daughter of Delbaeth s. Elada.

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

Uillend s. Caicher s. Nuadu Argetlam.


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

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

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

Poem no. LIII.

Tanaide cecinit

Poem no. LIV.

Fland Mainistrech cecinit

Poem no. LVI.

Those are the adventures of the Tuatha De Danann.

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

Feimun Gair Temen and omit the rest of the genealogy L:

Teimin, etc. F

Dian

ins. meic Ethlenn (a letter apparently i) erased between the E and the t of the latter word

Stairun m. Eidleo m. Adhui m. Thait m. Tabuirrn.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

316a. (a) 1Iterum, breviamus de 2Genelogis 3Tuath Dé Danann, quia plene 4ante 5scripsimus. 7Nuada Argatham, usque Nóe. 8Néit mac Indui, usque 9Tabuirn. Dagda 70Ogma 7Olloman 7Elloit 7Bress 7Delbaeth, cóie 75meic 72Eladain 72meic 72Delbaith, usque 77Tabuirn. Lug mac Ceín, 79Tabuirn. Flach mac Delbaith meic Ogma, usque Tabuirn. Ai meac Olloman meic 72Delbaith, usque Tabuirn. 2Caither 72Nechtan, dá mac Námat meic Echach Gairb meic 22Duach Temen meic Bres 22usque Tabuirn. Sigmall usque 22Tabuirn. 24Mider Bri Leith usque 22Tabuirn. 25Corpre usque 22Tabuirn. 26Orpisen usque Tabuirn. Bodb side ar Femen usque Tabuirn. Abean usque Tabuirn. Sí meic Delbaith meic Ogma meic 27Eladain meic Delbaeth meic Indui meic 28Allái meic Tait meic Tabairn, i. 28Flachna, Ollom, Induí, Brian, Inchair, Incharba: 7 lá sìat sin na trí 73dec Dana, 7 don 73Delbaith 7ba hainm Tuirill 75Pierco. Tuirill mac 7Cait, imoror, senathair 7Cairpri file, 7 Etan ingen Dian Cecht 72mathair 7in Tuirill sin. Do 75algedaib 75Tuath Dé Danann 49indso: 75Flann ecminit

Estid a colchu can òn . . . (b)

317 (ghi) Brigit banfili, ingen in Dagda, is aici ro batar i. Fee 7c Femen da dam Dile, diata Mag Fee 7 Mag7 Femen. Is accu ro bai Triath ri 1torcraide, diata Tretherne. Is acco ro classa tri gotha diabail in Erinn iar n-immarbus i. fet 7 gotha 7 eigem.

(i) Cirb ri moltraide, diata Mag Cirb, is leo bui Cernna Brecach.

(j) Flidais 2diata buar Flidais; 2 a ceitri ingena, Arden 7 Bó Chuille 7 Danann 7 Be Tete.

Is ae Tuathaib De Danann arriech ilae 7 eigem 7 arsairi. Uach ar o'mhun gabala, aurfaire (sic) ar ambaile 7 imarbus, eigem ar dogailsi techu a piantai.

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

316. *Iterum, breviarius de genealogitis of the Tuatha De Danann, quia plene ante scriptum.* Nuadh Argatham, *usque Noe.* Neit s. Indui *usque Tabairn.* Dagda and Ogma and Eliot and Bres and Delbaith, the five sons of Elada s. Delbaeth, *usque Tabairn.* Lug s. Cian, *usque Tabairn.* Fiacha s. Delbaeth s. Ogma, *usque Tabairn.* Ai s. Ollom s. Delbaeth *usque Tabairn.* Caiheer and Nechtan, two sons of Nama s. Eochu Garb s. Dui Temen s. Bres, *usque Tabairn.* Sigmall *usque Tabairn.* Mider of Bri Leith *usque Tabairn.* Corpre *usque Tabairn.* Oirbsen *usque Tabairn.* Bodb Side ar Femen *usque Tabairn.* Abcan *usque Tabairn.* The six sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Indui s. Aldui s. Tat s. Tabairn, to wit Eucnna, Ollom, Indui, Brian, Iuchair, Iucharba: and those were the three gods of Dana; and Delbaeth had, as name, Tuirill Piccreo. Tuirill s. Cuit, moreover was grandfather of Coirpre the poet, and Etan daughter of Dian Cecht was mother of that Tuirill. Of the deaths of the Tuatha De Danann as follows: Flann *cecinit*

Poem no. LVI.

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

Cirb king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Cirb. With them was Cerma Brecach.

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

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

Math son of Umor, the druid of the Tuatha De Danann.
(s) Lug mac Ethlenn, is e cetna rainic aenach 1 echlace 1 debaid d'echaib ar tus, a mar atbert

Lug mac Ethlend, alt cen meirg.

Tuath Dei inisdin, i. dei in t-aes duna, andei imorro, tri de Danann on ainnmiger in t-aes trebair i. na dei. Batar iat na tri Dei Danann on ainnmiger int, i. tri meice Breissi meic Elathan, no na tri meice Tuirell Bicreo, i. Brian, Iuchair, 7 Iucharbha.

Rabb 7 Brott 7 Robb a tri druith.
Fiss 7 Fochmare 7 Eolas a tri aduid (sic).
7 Dub 7 Dobur 7 Doirchi a tri deogbaire.
Saith 7 Leor 7 Linad a tri ronnaire.
Fec 7 Ruse 7 Badarc a tri derercaire.
Tailce 7 Tren 7 Tres a tri agille.
Attach 7 Gaeth 7 Sidhe a tri ngabra.
Aig 7 Taig 7 Tairchell a tri coin.
Ceol 7 Binn 7 Tettbinn a tri cruiteire.
Gle 7 Gian 7 Gleo a tri tipratta.
Buaid 7 Ordan 7 Togad a tri n-aithe,(c)
Sid 7 Saime 7 Suba a tri muimme.
Cumma 7 Set 7 Samail a tri caulch.
Meall 7 Tete 7 Rochain a tri muige chuiche.
Aine 7 Indmas 7 Brugas a tri nduinne,(b)
Cain 7 Alaig 7 Rochain a tri nduíne.

318. Atbert tra araile beittid demna so, arro fettattatair (sic) curpu daenna impu, o lodin as fire; ar marichtar a ngenelacha for culu, 7 do raebattar la tachtain creitmi. Conad dia n-aideadaib ro chan Flann Mainistreach in duan-sa sis ga foirgeall,

Estid a colchu can ön.
Eilsto às céna aibind.

319. (c) 'imthechta Tuirill 2Bicreo 7 a 2mac, i. Brian 7 Iuchair 7 Iucharba. 5Ised atfedar 'sund; 7 do Delbaeth mac Ogma ba hainm in Tuirill 3Pierceo, 7 is int a meic ro marbsat 1Eithlend athair 9Loga, 11is dò 13ba 15haimm Cên, dia luid 17hirricht int 19oirece don 18Bruigh. Co ndeacald 20Lug do digait a athar 19forthu, no co ro 31hicedais 23a 20eirc friss. 32Ocas 34in erice 35conaitchecht 36uaidib, i.

2 Fo erased before Rusc. 4Written thus: Muige. Chuiche aine 7 Indmas 7 Brugas a tri nduinne.

318. This 11 in F only.

319. 1 imthechta R 2Pierceo R 3meir 4om. 7 R (bis)
5issed atfetar A 6sum A hi sumn R 7Pierceo R 8Eithlend R om. A
9Logha R 10ins. 7 R 11the b yc R 12ainn R 13hirricht R
14oirece R 15Bruig A 19Lugh VA; do dighait A do
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

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

Poem no. LV.

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

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

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

Poem no. LVI.
Poem no. LXV.

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

digail R 37 fortho R 38 hiceatiss V hictais A iedais R 39 eraic a
athar fris R 20 eriec A 21 occus isi A 7 isi R 22 an eraic R
23conaittecht A 24 uadaibh A uaidib R 35 these numerals inserted in

(a) Written in one word with the first name in the following line, naithesid.
(b) Second n expuncted.
(c) This § is appended here in Min only.
(e) Orc, not (here at least) "a pig" (orc).
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

35i. Ë ñ mëllit gol&auml; no tonna no 3temnte.

35ii. G&aelig;i Assail do 32derg&oacute; 33duimnech; ni be&oacute; dia 3tetgend fuil; SSIP ni 33th&egrave;tt 32urchor 37nimraill acht con r&auml;iter "&iacute;rbar" d&eacute;: 38dia r&auml;iter da&auml; 39Athibar 37 de, do 4voich ar c&oacute; f&oacute;ch&iacute;ir.

35iii. Croccen Muice 42Duisse. Cech 43aen fe 44th&eacute;iged 45th&eacute;ab ba s&iacute;n dia guin 7 dia galar; 467 47m&iacute;it ceithre 43sechet send&acute;m h&oacute;.

36iii. Ocus s&eacute; 49muca 50Essaig, i. a marbad 34side 35gach n&acute;idehe acht co ro 35mardais a 54en&aacute;na cen 55chommach cen 56cochnom 57no 28martis bii ar 35gach l&aacute;ith.27

37u. Cuilen r&igrave; 59goband na 61Hirimidhe, c&eacute; 61i n&acute;idechib 62, 61caera 61i l&acute;athib 66h&oacute;, 5 6&acute; each lind 63th&iacute;bir ina 63croccen is f&oacute;in.27

ui. Ocus f&uml;aille&auml,n&ddot; 76indse Cair&iacute; 77Cendfinne 72fuil fo d&iacute;chil etir &Eacute;rind 7 Albain.

38ii. Ocus mess na habla 77fuil f&oacute; muir 73hi f&iacute;il na 72hindsi sin. Conid dib sin ro 739h&eacute;cead 72erice athair Logha.

39Do 17galar Tuiri&iacute; 79Biccreo imorvo 80&iacute; dia 81imthe&acute;it&uml;ach. Ro s&iacute;r 82gach &cacute;ollus 78gach an&acute;diamair dia 84hice 7 ni fuair, co 87ron&iacute;ce Dian Cecht, ar ba i&acirc; a ingen, i. &Eacute;itan 86a mathair. Do rigne 88dig 88sechtraigh d&oacute;, co ro sec tr&eacute; 59lommanna 83assu be&oacute;lo.

40Is and atib 92in digh, 92Cuec Cechtair Archae: co ro 92meblatar tr&eacute; 63lommanna 92as a be&oacute;lu i. 73lomm n-u&iacute;r 93hil Loch n&Circumflex;&iacute;ir, 99lomm 100n-iarn a Loch n&auml;irn, lomm n-a&iacute;nind i Loch n&Aacute;nind: conid &uuml;aidib 101arl&uml;emet anmanda iar sin 102fa&uml;bl&uml;ind-sa: 105de &uml;qubus 104hoce carmen 103dicitur,
1. The two horses of the king of the Island of Sicily on the Torrian Sea. 
Gaine and Rea are their names, and wounds, waves, or lightning 
hurt them not.
2. The spear of Assal of ridgy red gold: he lives not whose blood it 
shedeth: and no cast goeth amiss so long as one saith "Yew!" 
of it; but when one saith "Re-Yew!" it goeth backward forthwith.
3. The skin of the Pig of Duis: every one whose side should come upon 
it was healed of his wound and of his sickness: and it had the 
greatness of four hides of old oken.
4. The six pigs of Essuch. They were slaughtered every night, and if 
their bones were kept without breaking or gnawing, they would 
survive alive every day.
5. The whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath, a hound by night and a sheep 
by day. Every water which is cast upon it becomes wine.
6. And the revealing of the island of Caire Cendfinne which is under 
concealment between Eire and Alba.
7. And the harvest of apples that are under the sea near to that island.

With those things was the wergild of the father of Lug paid.

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

De quibus hoc carmen dicitur,

Poem no. LXVI.
Second Reduction.

V 8 β 32: Λ 10 β 3: D 14 δ 12: E 6 a 39: R 76A γ 29–δ, then 80 a 1.

320. βGabail βTúath Dé Danann 3βso sis1. 4Batar clanda 5Bethaich meic 4 Ianraneoil 7Fhatha meic 8Nemid 9 in indsib 10thūaisecertacha in domuin, 11ie 12fogluim 13druidechta 14diabuil, 15comtar 16fortailli for 17cach ceird18 a sūithi 19geintliuchta, γ for 20cach 21diabul-dān 22na 23druidhechta.

321. Ocus 1is 2ann 3batar, 4etir na 5Hathanenstu γ na 6Felisindu. Ocus no 6beth cath 8each lāi 4etir na 5Hathanensto 7na 10Feiliustinu 11in 12inbuidh sin, co ro scāchatar na 13Hathanensta acht 14stail 15mbec. Ar 16no 17dolbtais Tūatha Dē 18Danann 19demno 20hi corpaib na nAthanenstu, co 23tēigtiss 22each 23lāithe do 24cathughadh. Ocus ba hingnad 22las na 26Feiliustinu 27an nī sin, 7 28dolotar 29cosin 30druidh ro 31bāi isin tīr, 7 32asberat 33fris: 43Is ingnad 32lind na fir 36marbmait 37each 38lāithe 39γ 7 37each 40aidehi | 41itē 42theaid | ar 43fūs | do 44cathugd frinn iar n-a bārach. 39 Dobert iarom a 45senōir 46comairle dōib, 7 asbért frīu: 47Berigh bera 48cuill γ 49cairthind


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

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

(a) So all the mss. say, but the original text must surely have said Philistines. K, while retaining the Athenians, re-writes the passage to make the reader understand that the friendly aid of the TDD was not forthcoming till the Athenians were nearly extinguished.
322. Ís ó sin 2tairthiudh 7 foschuim 4rosfoglauiss 5ogfóglaim 4
7 asberat araille 7 comadh 8in n-ethraib 9nothiastais uile ||: eidi/tréacht, robatar ñar 10cinniud each fogluma hie Gréacaib, 7
11rogabsat erích 7 12ferun 12a chúiseart 14Album, secht 15bhainna,
16hie 17Dubur 16hie 18Urdobur, 19Nuaith 20iarrige 21fortho.
Oecs do 22decharach 23dochum 24NÉrenn, 25Día Luain 26hi kallann
Mai, 27hi longaib 7 28bareaib 11. Oecs ro 29loisit 30a longa,
skewers of hazel and quicken to the battle to-morrow, and if the battle break before you, thrust in those skewers behind the necks of the men whom you shall slay. If they be demons, they shall become heaps of worms. Thereafter the Philistines came to the battle on the morrow, and it broke before them, and they thrust those points in behind the necks of the men whom they slew, and they became heaps of worms on the morrow. After that the Philistines assembled together to slay the Tuatha De Danann. These came in terror before them, and by their druidry and fightings they fashioned demons(6); and the first company of them came to Ireland [afterwards, (as) the Tuatha De, and their origin is unknown whether they were of demons or of men: howbeit they are of the progeny of Bethach son of Iarbonel the Soothsayer. In this wise they came,) without ships or barks, in clouds of fog [over the air, by their might of druidry], and so they descended on a mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta.

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

polation in D only. 39 cin D (bis): ethru VE 54 noa D baren E
55 i D 56 This also in D only. 57 co ro fersat co ro fersat E: 7 gabsat D
58 Sleibe Con- E Sleib Con- D 59 i Λ hi DE 60 Conachtaib Λ Connachtaib DE.

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

(a) In √Λ this was doubtless written, as in E. Tuath De D. Dolotar. The eye of sΛ lost count among the D's. This is a subtle and interesting link between E and √Λ.
(b) See the note in this passage.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

317. do 32dechatar 33een 34airiudgh do Feraib 35Boleg 36congabsat for 37Sleib 38in Iairrn. Ocus ro 39dolbsat 40temel trí 41laithe trí trí 42aidehe dar grēin 43ēsca, 44eonaittechetai cath no 45rigi co Feraib 46Bolg. 47Ocus 48ro figedh cath 49Muighe 50Tuired 51etorru, amail 52atrubrumar thūas, 7 ro 53machtait cēt mile do Feraib Bolg and 54Tarum.

55Rogabsad Tuatha Dē Danann iar sin 56righe nĒirenn, 7 is 57iad-sin tug leo an Lia Fāil, ro 58baio a Temraig, unde dicitur Inis Fhāil, ut Cinaed cecinit,

In cloch for stait mo di sāil.

323. 1Ceitri cathracha 2irrabatar 3Tuatha Dē Danann ic foglaim 4eolais, 5i. Faílias 76Gorias, 78Finniass 78Muiriass.

324. 1Ceithri fissidi 2batar is na 3cathrachaib sin, 4i. Morfessa 5bá i 6Faílias, 7Escruss 8bá i 10Goiriass, 11Uiscias 8bui 12i 13Findiass, 14Semiass 8bá i 15Muiriass. 16Is iat-sin na eithri fisid ocar fogluimset Tuatha De fis 7 colas.16

VA ER omit D

325. A Goirias 1'tuedad sleagh A Fálias tugad in Lia Fáil 2Logha 7 ní gebthi fria, na bá i Temraig(a) unde dicitur

allonga R 31 om. 7 R 32 dechatar ER 33 can E 34airiug AR airigud E 35bole E bole R; there seems to be a dot over the E of the preceding Feraib in R 36 -sot V 37 Sliab E 38 iad Iaraind E Sl, nairîran R 39 doilset ER 40 temil E 41thi R 42 om. preifed n E 43esga E 44 -aitcedar E -aitcherar R 45 rigi E righe E 46 boleg A bole R 47 om. 7 R 49 do figed E ro figedh R 49 Muigi R 50 -ead A 51 etorru E 52 adru- A: -bramar AR, -brham- E: om. following 7 R 53 -aid E 54 om. ER; ann for and R 55 A part of the basal document, but at this point in ER only: rogabsat R 56 rigi nEr- R 57 iat-sin tuccat R 58 bui i R.

323. Follows 4 320 in D: om. ER. 1Ceithri catr- D 2irrabatar A 3om. T.D.D., D 4Fis 7 eolais 7 diabaladhta D 5iitatt so a n-anmann D 6Goiriass AD 7Finniass AD 8Muiriass AD.
they burn their ships, and advanced unperceived by the Fir Bolg, till they landed on Sliab in Iairn. And they formed a fog for three days and three nights over sun and moon, and demanded battle or kingship of the Fir Bolg. And the battle of Mag Tuired was fought between them, as we have said above, and afterwards one hundred thousand of the Fir Bolg were slaughtered there.

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

Poem no. LVIII.

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

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

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

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(a) The text has been corrupted in D at this point and clumsily corrected. The scribe's eye wandered from Temraig to Lug, a few lines further down, and he wrote on, ni gebhi . . . i mbithe (sic) iaim. He then realized that something was wrong, and wrote 1 bai ic Lug above bai i Temraig. Further examination showed him that this did not correct the error, so he enclosed the words which he had written prematurely in an oblong frame, as though to exclude them, and proceeded unde dicitur, etc., as he should have done at first.
In clock for stait mo di sāil.

326. Ba trí Erenn trá inn tí fo 'ngessed in clock sin. Co roselaigh Cu Culaind cona claidim, ar na ro geiss fóe ná fó dalta. i. fó Lugaid mac na 'ttrí Finn Emma. trí ní ro ges ó sin ille acht fó Conn namá. Co ro scenn a crídhe eisti hö Themraigh 'co Tailltin: is dē atá Crīdhī Fail 'i Tailltin. Ecmaing ní hed fótera na hidlu do brisiud cen rigi do gabāil do Lūgaid dāna, acht Crist do genemuin in tan sin.
no victory could be won against it, nor against him who had it in hand. From Finnius was brought the sword of Nuadu Airgetlam, and no man escaped from it when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard. From Muirias was brought the cauldron of the Dagda; no company would go from it unsatisfied. From Failias was brought the Stone of Fal to Temair, and it used to cry in their time under every king that should take Temair. Thence is Inis Fail named, ut Cinaed cecinit

Poem no. LVIII.

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

(a) "Cinaed h. Hartacan" was obviously an interlined gloss in ṬVA, incorporated in the text of VVA.
327. 1 Atberat imorro 2fairind 3aile 4conid 5mor-longas 6tanceatar Tuatha De Danann 7an Herinn, 7 ro 8loisesit a mbarca; 9g is 10don dlùim 11ciach baì dib 12ica losead adubratar araíle 13conid issin dlùim 14ciach thistais. Oeus nì 15hed òn, ar 16is iat na dá 17focainn ar ar loisesit a longa, i. ar na 18fagbatiss fini Fomra 19iat do fogail 20forro, 7 ar na 21fagbatiss 22fein conair 23teichidh a Hërinn 24ce mudh orro bo 25raen re Feraib 26Bolec. 27Unde dicitur  

Do loisç gach laech dib a luing. 27

28Ro lásat Tuaath Òé ñarom temel for grèin fri rë tri là 7 tri n-oideche. 28

327a. [Cid tra acht ro batar iar cinnuìd gach foghuma ie Grecabì, 7 ro gabsat erich 7 ferann ie Dobar 7 hic Urbobar, 7 Nuado irigue fortha. Oeus do deocetar dochom nErinn i kallam Mai in ethrubì 7 bareuib, 7 ro loisset a longa anuig adubraram.] Cath ro rige conateetar go Feraib Bole, 7 ro figedè cath Muige Tuired etorro, amail atrubramar tuas, 7 ro maichtait eet mile dFeraib Bolg ann. Rogabsat Tuatha De Danaann iar sin ríg nÈrenn; 7 is ìat sin tugsatar leo in Lia Fail ro baì i Temraig, unde dicitur Inis Fail.

328. 1Nùadhìa 2Airgetlam trà, 3issë ba ri do Thûathaib Dé Danann, 4seacht mbliadna 5ria tuchtain 6dòib 7an Hërinn, 8cor benadh a 9lámh dé 10a cèt chath Muighi 11Tuired. 12Eidhleo mac Alldai is è 13cèt fer do rochair 14an Hërinn do Thûathaib Dë Danaann, do làim 15Nerchon hui 16Semeóin 17a cèt eath 18Muigi 19Tuired : 20torchair 21Erinnmass 7 22Echtach 7 Etargal 7 23Fiacha 24issin eath cètna.


328. Follows 326 in D: om. ER. 1Nùadhì A -do D 2Airgetlam D
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

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

Poem no. LIX.

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

327a. Follows 327 in D only. Owing to the injured state of the parchment the first few lines are very hard to read. It repeats with slight verbal differences most of § 322; the translation need not be repeated. The passage here printed in square brackets is written on the upper margin of the MS., and there is no indication of where it was intended to come in the text: but comparison with § 322 shows that it must be here. The quotation of Cinaed ua Hartacain and his quatrain are here omitted: D has them in § 325. § 326 then follows. Interlined with the first sentence of this intrusive paragraph are the words, all but illegible, *ar is oco batear brechta druad γ arad γ uaid cuidcairi.* The bottom of the leaf seems to have been exposed at some time to fire, which has stained and distorted the vellum.

328. As for Nuadu Airgetlam, it is he who was king over the Tuatha De Danann for seven years before they came into Ireland, till his arm was cut from him in the first battle of Mag Tuired. It is Eidleo son of Allda who was the first man that fell in Ireland of the Tuatha De Danann, by the hand of Nerehu ua Semeoin, in the first battle of Mag Tuired. Ernmas, Echtach, Etargal, and Fiacha fell in the same battle.


(a) This "is" written in large letters as though beginning a paragraph in D, but probably for no other purpose than to fill up the line.
329. 1Gabais 2Bress mac 3Eladain 4tartain rigi nèrem, 5cor hícadh lám 6Núdat, 7γ co 8torchair Bress hua Nèit i 9Carn Hui Nèit, do 10druidhecht 11Loga 12Lámflota. 13Núadh 14Argadlám ùrsin, fiche bliadan: i. lám argait 15co lám-lúth 16in each meór γ in gach alt do 17rat Cian Ceech fair, 7 18Credhne ced 19a congnom 20laiss. Dorat 21Miach mac Dian Ceech alt fri halt γ 22féith fri féith dia lám 23feein fair, 7 24céaidh fria 25teóra 26nomaidh, γ 27bértas in lám 28n-arcait ina dicre.


331. 1Núada Airgetlám do rochair 2i cath 3dèdennach 4Muigi Tuired, γ Macha ingen Ernmais, do lám Balair 5Bailebeinnig. 6Isiin 'cath sin do rochair 8Oghma mac 9Eladain la Hínuchech 10mac Dó 11Domnaund 12do Fomorchaid. Do rochair 13Bruiagne γ 14Cassmael na dâ 15chainti, la 16Hoiltriallach mac 17Indigh.
329. Bres s. Elada afterwards took the kingship of Ireland, till the arm of Nuadu was healed, and till Bres grandson of Net fell in Carn Uí Neit, by the druidry of Lug Lamfada. Thereafter Nuadu Airgetlam, twenty years. A silver arm with full activity in every finger and every joint did Dian Cecht set upon him, Credne the wright helping him. Miach son of Dian Cecht set joint to joint and vein to vein of his own hand upon him, and in thrice nine days was it healed, and he took the silver arm as a guerdon.

*330. Taillte daughter of Mag Mor king of Spain, queen of the Fir Bolg, she came after setting the battle of Mag Tuired against the Fir Bolg to Coill Cuan. And the wood was cleared by her, so that it became a clovery plain before the end of a year. This is that Taillte who was wife of Eochu son of Erc, king of Ireland: it is Eochu who took her from Spain, from her father. As for Taillte, she dwelt in Tailltiu, and slept with Eochu Garb son of Duí the Blind of the Tuatha De Danann: and Cian son of Dian Cecht, otherwise called Seal Balb, gave her his son in fosterage, Lug to wit. Eithne daughter of Balor was his mother. Thereafter Taillte died in Tailltiu, and her name was given thereto, and it is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu. Her games were made annually by Lug, a fortnight before Lugnasad and a fortnight after. Unde dicitur Lugnasad, i.e. nasaud of Lug Lamfada, the name of that festivity.

331. Nuadu Airgetlam fell in the last battle of Mag Tuired, along with Macha daughter of Ernmas, by the hand of Balar Baile-beimmnech. In that battle there fell Ogma s. Elada at the hands of Indech son of De Domnann of the Fomoraig. Bruidne and Casmael the two satirists fell at the hands of Olltriallaech son of Indech.


SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

332. Iar 1mblass 2Núadat trá 3na 4fer sa, 4gabais 5Lug 6righi, 7 do rochain 6laiss a 7senathair 8\* .i. Balar \|, co eloich 9a thabuill. 10Sochaídhi trá 11dorochair issin cath 12mór sin Muigi Tuired, etir 13Túatha Dé Danann 7 14Fomoraib\* 15: amail 16adubaírt 17Indeach mac Dé 18Domnand, in 19drai, 7 20ba fer co 21ndánaib 7 22co n-éladnaib éside; 23dia ro iarfaidh 24Lugh de, Cia lín do rochain 25i cath Muigi Tuired?

Secht fir, secht fícht, secht cét . . .

‡ .i. Ogma mac 26Eladain meic 27Néit. || Baí trá Lug 28sethracha blíadan 29i r-rígi nÉrenn 30tar éis in catha dégenaig Muigi Tuired: ‡ secht 31blíadna fícht itir in dá 32eath sin 33Muigi Tuired. ||


332. Follows 331 in D: om. ER. 1mbáis D 2tra Nuadat D 3befer D (the b ye D) 4is in cathaí sin do ratsad T.D.D. ríghi do Lug D 5Lugh rigi A 6laiss A leis D 7sen- 8this gloss, in the form .i. Balar h. Neid transferred to after thabuill D 9usil. thabuill D 10.de D 11.ro marbtha (m dotted without significance) isin chath sai (sic) [om. mor and M.T.] D: isin also A 12mor yeA 13Tuathaib A Tuathaí D 14na Fomór Dear -rib A 15ins. co mbres arocn frí D 16atruaibirt D 17Innech AD 18-ann D 19ri D 20om. D 21daumib (om. co n.) D 22conchadhnuadbh eside A 23diar fiarf. Lug do D 24Lug A 25is in chath D 26Elathuin D 27Neit D 28ins. mac Ethlenn D 29i rigi A irrige H(érenn) D 30dar es in catha dégenaig Muige D 31mb. AD 32chath AD 33Muige D. At the bottom of the column in V are written roughly these
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN. 151

332. Now after the death of Nuadu and of those men, Lug took the kingship, and his grandfather [Balar] fell at his hands with a stone from a sling. Numbers also fell in that great battle of Mag Tuired, both of the Tuatha De Danann and of the Fomoraig: as said Indeh son of De Domnann, the druid, who was a man skilled in arts and crafts, when Lug asked of him, What number fell in the battle of Mag Tuired?

Poem no. LXIV.

[i.e. Ogma son of Eladan son of Nct.] Lug was forty years in the kingship of Ireland after the last battle of Mag Tuired: [there were twenty-seven years between those two battles of Mag Tuired.]

333. Now Eochaid Ollathair, the great Dagda, son of Elada, was eighty years in the kingship of Ireland. He had the three sons, Oengus, Aed, and Cermat Caem. Over those four did the men of Ireland erect the Mound of the Brug. Dian Cecht had four sons Cu, Cian, Cethen, and Miach: Etan the poetess was daughter of Dian Cecht, and Coirpre s. Etan was the poet, and Aimed the she-leech was the other daughter of Dian Cecht. Cridinæl, Bruigne, and Casmael the three satirists. Be Chuille and Danann, the three she-husbandmen.

capital letters .M.C.I.D.M.T.M.D., possibly an attempt at working out the numerical problem posed in the quatrain.

333. Follows 332 in D: om. ER. 1 om. trà D 2 Daghdha Λ Dagdo D 3-dhain V thain D 4-irrighe (lenition-dot of g very faint) Λ irige D 5-aicec Λ oeco D 6 Oengus Λ 7 Cermut Coem Λ Cermat Caemh D 8 i cethnr rogniset D 9 Erenn Sid in Broga D 10 ag D 11 Cethen 1 Cen D 12 om. ingen D.C., D. 13 Coirpre m. Etuine D 14 om. i, D 15-@i(ge)α fili D 16 -meadh Λ Aimed ban-liag D 17 ind ingen eli D 18 Crichinbel 7 Bruidne D 19 ins. i, a beoil inna bruinnib (a gloss intetined) D 20 Casmaol D 21 canti D 22 Dinand D 23 -aigh D.
334. (d) Trí meic Cermada 1Milbeoil meic 2Eachach Ollathair
3i. Mac Cuill 4g Mac Cecht 4g Mac 5Gréine: 6i. Mac Cuill", coll a
8dea 7'Ethur a ainm 7 Banba a ben; Mac Cecht10 iarom, cecht a
dea. 11Tethur a ainm, 12Fotla a ben; Mac 15Gréine 14didiu, grian a
dea, 15Cethur a ainm, 16Héiri a ben.

17Gaiar no 18Gael, 19Oirpsen ainm 20dilis 21Manandain diată
Loch 22nOirbsen: 23in tan 24ro class a 25fert26, 27is 28ann ro
29mebaig 30in loch fo thur. 31De quibus dicitur
Hethur ard fóthaír mid . . .

334 A (d) Tri meic Cermata meic in Dagdo, Mac Cuill,
Mac Cecht, Mac Greimi: (a) Ermit 7 Dermaid 7 Aed Don
annmann cli doib ||. i. Sethor 7 Cethor 7 Tethor a n-annmann,
Fotla 7 Eriu 7 Banba an (sic) tri mna.

VAER

335 (r). 1Oeus ba 2hiat a
3riγa 7 a 4táissich 7 a 5udruitdh
7 a 6n-áes dáná 7andso 8siss
9iaram: 10Naadhu 7 11Bress 7
12Lug 7 13Dagda 7 14Delbaeth 7
15Fiachna 16Brian 7 17Iuchair
18Iucharba, trí 19dea Donann,
. i. na trí 19druidhi on 20ainm-
níter Túatha Dē Danann, 7
Mac Cuill 7 Mac Cecht 7 Mac
21Gréine, trí rígh 22dédemacha
23Túatha Dē Danann. 24Éochu

Ba hiat a rígh 7 a tóisig 7 a
ndruitdh 7 a n-áes dáná inso
sis. Nuada Agétam mac
Echtuig meic Étarlaim meic
Ordain meic Alláim meic Thait
meic Thabuirn meic Éna meic
Baath meic Ébath meic Betuig
meic Íarbanchol Fatha meic
Némid meic Agumnin meic
Paim meic Thít meic Sera
meic Sru meic Ésrú meic
28Bramín meic Fatechta meic

334. Follows 333 VA, 342 ER, 348 D. The duplicate, 334A, follows
333 in D. 1Milbél R 2Eachach Ollathair D Éch. Ql. ER 3om. i. ER
4om. 7 DER (bis) 5Greni A Greni D 6om. i. DER
7ins. dana DER 8dhe Carr V 9Hethur H Eithor E Éthor R 10om. R
11Tethoir É E Tethor R 12Fotla D Fotla É E Fotlua with no Fotla
written in margin R 13Gréine dono A Greni D 14om. DR
15Cecor E om. C. a ainm DR 16Eire E Ériu R 17om. G. no G. D
18Gail ER 19Oirbsen DER 20diles DER 21Manannain AR
22man. in marg. R.
22nOirbsen ER 23ins. ar DER; an tan DR 24foich D
rochas ER 25fert D 26ins. 7 aduanul R 27iss V 28and AR
29-rígh A menb É 30an R 31om. de qd. D: quibus dicitur see.
334. The three sons of Cermut Milbel s. Eocho Ollathair were Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine. Mac Cuill, the hazel his god, Ethur his name, Banba his wife: Mac Cecht thereafter, the ploughshare his god, Tethur his name, Fotla his wife: Mac Greine further, the sun his god, Cethur his name, Eriu his wife.

Gaiar or Gael [son of] Oirbsen [which] was the personal name of Manannan, from whom Loch Oirbsen is named; when his grave was dug, it is then that the lake burst over the earth. De quibus dicitur Poem no. LVII.

334a. The three sons of Cermut Milbel son of the Dagda, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine: [Ermit, Dermait, and Aed Don were other names for them]. Sethor, Cethor, Tethor were their names, Fotla, Eriu, Banba their three wives.

335. These were their kings, chieftains, druids, and men of arts here below. Nuadu, Bress, Lug, Dagda, Delbaeth, Fiachma, Brian and Iuchar and Iuchar the three gods of Dana, i.e. the three druids from whom the Tuatha De Danann are named, and Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine, the three last kings of the Tuatha De Danann. Eocho Ollathair, i.e. These were their kings, chieftains, druids, and men of arts here below. Nuadu Airgetlam s. Echtach s. Etarlam s. Ordan s. Alldai s. Tat s. Tabarn s. Enna s. Baath s. Ibath s. Bethach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer, s. Nemed s. Agnomain s. Pam s. Tat s. Sera s. Sru s. Esru s. Bramin s. Fatacht s. Magog s. Iafeth s. Noe.

(a) The glossarial passage is interlined.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.


336. (k, aa) Trí meic Ernmais, 2 Glond i Guim i 2 Coscor. 3 Ocus 4 Boond ingen Delbaith meic 5 Eladain, 6ben Nechtain meic Namat. 6

337. (l, u) 3 Caicher 7 Nechtan, dā mæ 5 Namat meic Echach Gairb meic Duach 4 Temin 5. 6 Sighmall mac 7 Cairpre 8 Cruim (a) 9 meic 10 Elemaire meic 11 Delbaith 12 meic Ogma meic Elathan meic Delbaith meic Neit. 12

338. (d) k (c) 1 Héiriu 7 Fotla 7 Bauba, trí 3 ingena 4 Fiachna meic Delbaith 5 meic Ogma. 6 Hermass ingen Etarlaim 7 a mathair na mban sin, 7 8ba si mathair 9 Fiachna 7 Ollaman. Trí 8 ingena 10 aile 11 hic 12 Ermaiss, 1. Badb 33 7 Macha 13 14 Mórrigú: 7 15 Anann, 16 diatāt 17 eicha 18 Anand 19 in Urluachair, 20 in secht mbd ingen dō. Badb 21 7 22 Nemluin, dī 25 mnāi Nēt meic 24 Indui, dā ingin do 25 Elemaire 26 in Brogha. 26


336. Follows 334 VA, 333 D: om. ER. 1 ins. 3. D: Glonn D 2 Coscur D 3 om. ocus D 4 Boind D 5 Elathan D 4-6 om. D.

337. Follows 336 VA, 341 DER. 1 Cacher D 2-tain AR 3 Namhad E 4 Temiuin RE 5 ins. m. Bresi m. Elathuin m. Delb. m. Ogma D 6 Siugnal D Signall AER (in E the g ye above the i) 7 Cairpri DER 8 Cruim V 9 me. me. E 10 uire E -air R 11 -aoth E 12-12 in D only: meic Eladan R.
the Dagda, and Ogma, Elloth, Bress, and Delbaeth were the five sons of Elada s. Delbaeth; or the sons of Elada s. Net s. Indui s. Alldui s. Tat s. Tabarn s. Enna s. Baath s. Ibath s. Beothach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed s. Agnomain.


338. Eriu and Fotla and Banba, three daughters of Fiachna s. Delbaeth s. Ogma. Ermmas d. Etarlam was mother of those women: and she was mother of Fiachna and Ollom. Ermmas had three other daughters, Badb, Macha, Morrigha: and Ana, of whom are called the Paps of Ana in Uurlachair, was her seventh daughter. Badb and Neman were the two wives of Net s. Indui, two daughters to Elemar of the Brug.
339. (bb, cc, dd) 1Huíllend 2Faoibhrderg mae 3Caichir meic 4Namat, is 5lais do 6rochair 7Manannan 8hi cath 9Cuillend. 10Bodb 11Sidi 12ar 13Fheimin mae 14Echach Gairb meic Duach 15Temin 16meie Bresi meic Eladan meic Delbaith meic Neit.16 17Abane meac 18Bic 19Felmais meic Con meic Dian Cecht, 20file 21Logha 22meic Ethlem.

340. (v) 3Oengus, 21⁄2 i. an Mac Oe |, 7 3Aed 7 Cermat, trí meic in 4Dagda 5⁄4 meic Ethlathan inmsin. ||

Is iat ind fir seo ro thoscelsat techt hi sid ar thus: i. feth fia do bertis dhruid inman daunib cona tochaíirti forro, acht gacha samna nanna, ar ni feta an diechit oidech Samna.

341. (s, l, w, o, p) 3Lugaid mae 2Ceim meic 3Dian Cecht meic 4Esairc meic 5Neit meic 6Indui. 7Goibhenn 7 8Credne 7 9Dian Cecht 7 Luchtine,9 10eethrar meic Esairg meic Neit.10 11Cairpre 12in 13file, meac Tuara meic 14Tuirill Pierreo meic 15Cairpre 16Chaitteinn meic 17Thait meic 18Tabuirn.7 19Fiacha mae 20Delbaith 21meic Ogma meic Ethlaim meic Delbaith meic Neit21. 22Ai meac Ollaman 23meic Ogma meic Ethlathan meic Delbaith meic Neit.10 23

342. (x, y) Ocüs Manamnān mae 1Algold meic 2Eladan meic 3Delbaith meic 4Neid. 5See meic Delbaid meic Oghma—Fiacha, Ollom, Innuí, Brian, Iuchar 7 Iucharba. 6Donand ingen Delbaid mathair an trí 7dēgenaig; is dē 8adberar trí dē Danann, 7 9Tūatha Dē Danann.5
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN. 157


340. Oengus [the Mac Oc] Aed and Cermat, three sons of the Dagda [s. Elada are they].

It is these men who first explored a mound: druids placed a feth flo about their men so that they should not be put down, except on every Samain, for it was not possible to hide them on the night of Samain.


342. And Manannan s. Allod s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net. The six sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma were Fiachna, Ollum, Innui, Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba. Donann s. Delbaed was mother of the three last; from her are named the three gods of Dana, and the Tuatha De Danann.

341. Follows 340 VAER, 347 D. 1 Lughaidh A Lug D Lugh R 2 Cen DE 3 Den D 4 Eraire D Esairg E Essairg R, the following meic yeR 5 Neid E 6 Innui meic Allui D 7 om. D: Goibnend E 8 Creidne 9 Luctine 9 Dian Cecht R 10-16 om. ER 11 Cairpri ER 12 an R 13 fili ER 14 Turill Pigrend E 15 Cairpri ER 16 Chinncait E Caitechinn R 17 Thaitt A Tait E 18 Tabhain E 19-19 om. VA: Fiachu R 20 Deal- R 21-21 in D only 12 ins. 7 ER: 7 a mac written in E, and corrected by inserting e below the a 23-23 meic Delbaeth ER.

342. Follows 335 DER (in D in a column parallel with the end of 341): om. VA. 1 Elloit D Elloid E 2 Eladain D 3 -baid R 4 Neit D [in margin of D: Neit m. Innui m. Delb. m. Ogma; after which this text proceeds to 347]. 5-5 om. D 6 -ann R 7 -imaich R 8 atb- R 9 Tuath R.
En mac Biceoin meic Stairnd meic Eidleo meic Aldui meic Taitt meic Tabuirn. Oe Taitt meic Tabuirn condrecat uili Tuath De Danann ina forelu cetus. Midir mac Innui meic Echtaich 7 Nuada Argetlam meic Echtaich, is aici batar in t-aes dana, Goibniu gaba 7 Creidne cerd, 7 Luchne saer 7 Dian Ceecht in liaig, 7 M[iaich] 7 Airmid [a mac] 7 a ingen 7rl. (2)<[Genlach Thuaithi De uili insin annas.]

344. (gh) 1Brigit 2banfile, ingen in 3Dagda, 4is 5oce ro 6baí Fe 7Mean, dā 8righ-damraidi, 9diatā 10Femen. Is 11oce ro 12baí Triath 13rī a 14torcraide, 15diatā 16Treithirne. Is 17oce 18ro baí 19ro 20clossa 21trī 22gotha 22dibuiul īar 23n-imarbus in 24Erinn, .i. 25Fet 1 Gol 1 26Eigem.

345. (i, f) 1Ocus is lei ro baí 2Cirb rī 3moltraigi, diatā 4Mag 5Cirb. 6Is leo 7ro boí 8Cerman 9Cermat 10In Mae Ōe. It ē cēt na toirsceal epert-techtia is na 10sīlīhbh 11Flidhais, diatā Būar 12Flidhaisi: 13no comad iad a 14ceitheora hingena, .i. Airden 1 Bē 15Chuille 16Danaund 1 Bē Thete.

SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

343. En s. Biceon, Seithern s. Edleo s. Indui, Mider s. Indui s. Echtach, and Nuadu Airgetlam s. Echtach s. Eatar-lam. In his company were the craftsmen, Goibniu the smith and Creidne the wright and Luichne the carpenter and Dian Cecht the leech. Miach and Airmed were his son and his daughter. Bruidne and Creidne and Casmael were the three satirists. Be Chuille and Dinann were the two she-husbandmen.

En s. Biceon s. Starn s. Edleo s. Aldui s. Tat s. Tabarn. At Tat s. Tabarn all the Tuatha De Danann, as an élite, first unite. Mider s. Indui s. Echtach, and Nuadu Airgetlam s. Echtach. In his company were the craftsmen, Goibniu the smith and Creidne the wright, Luine the carpenter, and Dian Cecht the leech. Miach and Airmed were his son and his daughter, etc. [That is the genealogy of all the Tuatha De down to here.]

344. Brigit the poetess, daughter of The Dagda, she had Fe and Men, the two royal oxen, from whom Femen is named. She had Triath, king of her boars, from whom Treithirne is named. With them were, and were heard, the three demoniac shouts after rapine in Ireland, whistling and weeping and lamentation.

345. She had Cirb king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Cirb named. With them were Cerman and Cermat and the Mac Oe. He is the same whom speech-messengers (?) summoned (?) into the mounds of Flidais, whence is named the cattle of Flidais: or these were her four daughters, Arden and Be Chuille and Danand and Be Thete.
346. (e, l, k, l) Fea 7 Nemain di mna Neit, a quo Ailech Neit. Badb
7 Macha 7 Anann || i. in Morrigan || i. diatat P Da Chlech Anann i l-Luachair,
tri ingen Na Erhbais na bantuathaige (a): 7 do bi aithain 7 (?). ||. Glonna 7
Gnim 7 Coarse a tri mic. Goimhne goba 7 Lueni saer 7 Credni Cerd 7
Dian Checht in liaig. Is dia cuimniugad sin rochain in fili i. Eochaid in
airchetal-sa sis,

Eurin co n-uaill co n-Idnai brid . . .

347. (n, q, r) Midir Bri Leith mac Innni meic Echtuim meic Etarlam.
7 Anmann coimde Tuath De nInnsso ||: Dagda 7 Ogma 7 Elloth 7 Bres 7
Delbaeth, coic meic Elathan meic Delbaith meic Neit meic Innni meic
Aldui meic Tait meic Tabuiri.

348. (w, x, y, z) Corpri file meic Tuaro meic Cait Conatchinn
meic Ordain meic Aldui meic Tait. Gaela mac Orbsen meic Elloth meic
Elathan meic Neit meic Induic meic Aldui. Orbsen prirum nomine
Manannain. || unde dicitur Stagnum Orbser apud occasione, quoniam
quando Manannanus sepultus est, stagnum venit per terram per tumalum
cius. Se meic Delbaith meic Ogma meic Elathan meic Delbaith meic Neit,
i. Fiaclna, Ollam, Innni, Briam, Inuchaio, Inchaio. Donann ingen don
Delbaeth cethna, mathair in trir degenuig. Is de atberar tri dee Donann 7
Tuath De Donann, 7 Sliabh Tri nDea. Ocs is don Delbaeth sin ba hainn
Tuirill Biccreo. Tuirill mac Cait imoro senathair Coirpre filedid, 7 Etan
ingeann Dian Ceche a mathair in Coirpri.

349. (j, s) 1Ac 2Tuatha D6 3Danann 4do rÍacht ilach 7 5egem
6ar dús; 7 is airi arraecht ilach, ar 7omun gabála 8urfaire ar
in mbaille 8: 9egem ar dogailse techta 10i píanaib. 11Matha mac
Umoir drai Tuaith D6 Danann. Lug mac 12Ethlen, is ã 13echtua
ranièc 14enech 7 15echlase 16ar tús, 7 debaigh 17do echeh, 18ut
dicitur

Lug mac Ethlend, alt con meirg.

346. In D only, where it follows 334A. Glosses marked as such inter-
linled in the ms.

347. In D only, where it follows 342. Glossarial words interlined.

348. In D only, where it follows 340.

349. Follows 345 VAD: om. ER. 1 Is ac D 2 Tuatha D 3 om.
Danann D 4aricht D 5egem A 6ins. 7 airsaire, and om. 7 is,
346. Fea and Neman, the two wives of Net, a quo Ailech Neit. Badhb and Macha and Anann [i.e. the Morrighu] of whom are the Two Paps of Ana in Luachair, the three daughters of Erinmas the she-husbandman i.e. .....

Glonn, Gnim, and Coscar were their three sons. Goibniu the smith and Luiehne the wright and Credne the carpenter and Dian Cecht the leech. To memorize those the poet Eochaid sang the following composition—

Poem no. LII.

347. Midir of Bri Leith s. Indui s. Echtach s. Etarlam. [The names of the lords of the Tuatha De are here]—Dagda, Ogma, Elloth, Bres, Delbaeth, the five sons of Elada s. Delbaeth s. Neit s. Indui s. Aldui s. Tat s. Tabarn.

348. Coirpri the poet s. Tuar s. Tuirell s. Cat Conatchend s. Ordan s. Alldui s. Tat. Gaela s. Orbsen s. Eloth s. Elada s. Net s. Indui s. Aldui. Orbsen primum nomen Manannani unde dicitur Stagnum Oirbsen apud occasionem, quoniam quando Manannanus sepultus est stagnum venit per terram, per tumulum eius. The six sons of Delbaeth, s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net were Fiachna, Ollom, Indui, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchar. Donann daughter of the same Delbaeth was mother of the last three. Of her are named the three gods of Dana, and the Tuatha De Danann, and the Hill of the Three Gods. And that Delbaeth had the name of Tuirell Biccreo. Tuirell s. Cait moreover was grandfather of Coirpri the poet, and Etan daughter of Dian Cecht was mother of Coirpri.

349. The Tuatha De Danann first invented [battle]-shouting and uproar. For this reason they invented shouting, for fear of keeping bad watch on the homestead (?); uproar for lamentation at coming in pains (?). Math s. Umor was the druid of the Tuatha De Danann. Lug s. Ethliu, the first who invented an assembly and horse-racing and contesting at an assembly, ut dicitur

Poem no. LV.
350. Tuatha Dé Danann imorro, dea in t-aes dana andea in t-aes tretha. Batar iat na tri dea Danann on ainmnighther Tuath Dé Danann, i. tri meic Bress meic Eladain : Triall Brian Céit, Brian 7 Iuchar Iucharba, tri meic Tuirend Bicreo, i. na tri druidh on ainmnighiter Tuatha Dé Danann.

351. 1Rap Brott Robb a tri druith [their three buffoons]
2Fiss Fochmure Eólos a tri n-oidi [instructors(b)]
Dub Dobur Doireche a tri deoghuire [cupbearers]
5Saith Lor Linudh a tri roimnaire [apportioners]
8Feith Rose Radharc a tri dereaidh [sentinels]
11Táile Tren Tress a tri gillai [benchmen]
14Athach Gáeth Sidhi a tri gabra [horses]
15Aicce Taith Tairchell a tri coin [hounds]
17Ceol Binn Teitbinn a tri cruitire [harpers]

352. Ocus is 4ro briss cath Muigi Tuired for Fomorchaib, in cath roime for Feraib Bolc. Ocus isin cath sin toisech tallad a lám do Nuadait, a cend issin cath dèdinach. Nói rígha rogabsat do Túathaib Dé Danann, dà cèt bliadan acht tri bliadna 28a 27flaithus, 28ut dicitur

Ériu co n-úaill co n-idnaib

350. Follows 349 VAD: om. ER. 1-1 Dei insin in, dei D 2 om. 7: andei(a) imorro D 3 ins. i. aidat dei D 4-4 dei [Donan ye] on ainmnigter iatt D ghter A 5-6 Bresi m. Elathain, no tri meic Tuirend Bicreo. i. Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba D Iuchar VA.

351. Follows 350 VAD: om. ER. 1 Robb Brott Robcind D 2 Fis Fochmure Eólos a tri druidd D; Fochmurec A Doblar D 3 Droch D 4-rí AD 5 ins. i. A 6 Leor Linud D roimnaire D Feig D Radare D Radarce A dereaidhe, glossed i. fairesonaidhe D 11 Táile AD 12 Tress Tres D gilli D 14-14 om., and punctuate the following matter thus: a tri coin, C. 7 B. 7 T.; a tri cruitire, G. 7 G. 7 G., etc. A. Attach Gáieth Gáith Side D 15 Aig Taig D: the T in Taigh yeA 16 Bind D 17 Tethbinn A tiprata D 19 the x in Ordan yeD 19 Tocad D 21 aide D 22 Sith Saine D 22 muime A
350. Now the Tuatha De Danann, gods were the craftsmen, non-gods the husbandmen. They were the three gods of Dana, from whom were named the Tuatha De Danann, to wit, the three sons of Bress s. Elada—Triall and Brian and Cet, and [or] Brian and Iuehar and Iucharba, the three sons of Tuirend Biccreo, i.e., the three druids from whom were named the Tuatha De Danann.

Glē 7 Glan 7 Gleō a trī 18tiprada [well-springs] Būaidh 7 19Ordan 7 20Togadh a trī 21n-aite [foster-fathers]
22Sidh 7 Sāme 7 Suba a trī 23muimi [foster-mothers]
24Cuma 7 25Seth 7 26Samaīl a trī 27cuaih [goblets]
27Mell 7 28Teiti 7 Rochain a trī 29muigi ehuiehi [game-fields]
30 Ainī 7 31Indmus 7 Brughus a trī 32druiimni [ridges]
Cāin 7 32Alaigh 7 Rochāin a trī n-dūine [fortresses]

352. And it is they who broke the battle of Mag Tuired against the Fomoraig, and the previous battle against the FirBolg. In that first battle his arm was hewn from Nuadu, and his head in the last battle. Nine kings of the Tuatha De Danann reigned, and they were in the principedom two hundred years all but three years, ut dicitur

Poem no. LIII.

muimi D 24 Cumma D 25 Sel A Set D 26 Samuil D 27 the correct punctuation resumed here A 28 Teiti D Ceiti A 29 muighi A: cuaih D 30 Aine 7 Inmnus 7 Brugus D: Aine also VA; Brugus also A 31 druime D 32 Aluig D 33 om. n.- D.


(a) Andei partly scraped away.  (b) Otherwise, druids.
353. 1 Ciatberat 2 araile 3 comtis 4 demna 5 Túatha Dé Danann, 6ar a tiachtain 7 cen 8 airiuðugh, 9 asrubartsat fein iar 10 loscadh 11a long is 12 a nêllaib 13 dorchaib 14 thaincatar 15 7 ar 16 duilghe 16a 17 fessa 18 tairthiuða, ar 19 doídhlige a 20 ngeneaig 21 doibrith for 22 cêlu; 7 ni fir on 23 e mh, ar 24 atait an 25 genilaigh for 26 cêlu iar eoir : acht 27 chena ro 28 foglaimsit 29 colusa 7 30 filidecht; ar each 31 ndiamuir 32 ndaína 7 33 in each 34 leir 35 leghis 7 36 in 37 each 38 amaindse 39 elathan do 40 eilisin is 41 42 Thuathaib Dé Danann 42 atá 44a 45 bunadh. Ar ea 46 thainic 47 reitim, ní ro 48 deichuirthe na dâna sin ar 49 i't maith, 7 ni 50 dernai 51 demun maith 52 etir. Is follus dâna 53 asa 54 féib 7 asa 55 aigedhaib nach 56 do 57 demnai na 58 síduigh do Thuathaib Dé Danann. 59 Aterbar 60 comadh hê 61 Bethach mac 62 lardainis 63 tuisceh na 64 gabâla-sa 7 na 65 in eladh, 66 secht 67 tuisich 68 ar sain, 69 i. 70 Dagda, Dian Cécht, 71 Creidne, 72 Luclene, 73 Núadu Airgitlam, 74 Lugh mac Cein, 75 Goibnend 76 mae Ethlenn, de quibus secht 77 meic Ethlenn 78—

Gabail Héren nert nar ro fhaoi.


SECTION VII.—TUATHA DÉ DANANN. 165

353. Though some say that the Tuatha Dé Danann were demons, seeing that they came unperceived [and they themselves said that it was in dark clouds that they came, after burning their ships] and for the obscurity of their knowledge and adventures, and for the uncertainty of their genealogy as carried backwards: but that is not true, for their genealogies carried backward are sound: howbeit they learnt knowledge and poetry; for every obscurity of art and every clearness of reading, and every subtlety of crafts, for that reason, derive their origin from the Tuatha Dé Danann. And though the Faith came, those arts were not put away, for they are good, and no demon ever did good. It is clear therefore from their dignities and their deaths that the Tuatha Dé Danann were not of the demons nor were they sidh-folk. It is said that Bethach s. Iardan was chieftain of that Taking and of the arts, and that seven chieftains followed him—Dagda, Dian Cecht, Creidne, Luchne, Nuadu Argatlam, Lug s. Cian, Goibniu s. Ethliu;
de quibus the seven sons of Ethliu—

Poem no. LX.

354. Here are the (names of) their nine kings who took (Ireland). Seven years of Nuadu before coming into Ireland. Seven years Bres, till the arm of Nuadu was healed. Twenty years thereafter to Nuadu. Forty years to Lug. Eighty to

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(a) Written "Ior2inis" in like manner as the same ms. sometimes shows us Dagda written "2g2." In A written "Iardain istuisech."
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

Tuatha Dé Danann fo diamair...

(Here follow the Synchronisms: below, p. 208.)

VA

355. 1Gáidil in 2Érinn 7 Gree Goidil in Hérend 7 4Greece in in airdrigi in domain. Ocus ar 5ardrigi 6sin bliadain sin. 7Do na huilib gabálaib ro gab Éiriú ò thossuch eo dèridh, fit. 3Amen.

DER

355. Badar 5farom clanda 7Beothaigh meic 3Tarboneoil 7Fithaigh meic 1Neimead an indsibh 5tùasceartaibh in domain 6ag foglaim ìdraedacha 7 8feassa 7 fithnasta 7 amachta, 9gomdar fortille for cearrduibh südhe geindtliucta.

Third Redaction.

B 17 γ 7: M 278 § 10.

356. Badar 5farom clanda 7Beothaigh meic 3Tarboneoil 7Fithaigh meic 1Neimead an indsibh 5tùasceartaibh in domain 6ag foglaim ìdraedacha 7 8feassa 7 fithnasta 7 amachta, 9gomdar fortille for cearrduibh südhe geindtliucta.

10Tàngadar 11a Gregaibh, 7 12gabhsat erích 7 13fearann a tùaiseert Alban, i. 14ag Dobur 7 ag Ordhobhur: 7 badar eicthe bliadna 15indtibh, 7 16Nùadh mac Eichathi in rige forro.
The Dagda. Ten years to Delbaeth till he fell at the hands of Caicher. Ten other years to Fiachnu, till he fell at the hands of Eogan of the Greeks. Thirty years to the three sons of Cermat, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine, till they fell at the hands of Eber and Eremon and Amorgen. *De quibus dicitur*

**Poem no. LIV.**

355. The Gaedil were in Ireland and the Greeks in the High-Kingship of the World. Of all the Takings that took Ireland from the beginning to the end, finit. Amen.

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

They came from the Greeks, and took territory and land in the north of Alba, at Dobur and Ordobur. And they were four years there, with Nuadu s. Echtach in kingship over them.

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variants from M unless otherwise stated.

1 om. 2 aig 3 -neil Fatha 4 Nemid 5 tuaisecartachta 6 in D 7-7 with the appended poem om. DR. The first quatrain of the poem, preceded by de quibus dicitur is appended to ¶ 350 in R. Finit ins. at end D, after which is the scribal note Misi Murges 7 do dit na calei orm.

5 airdrige D airdrigi an domain isin aimsir sin R.
8 feasa 7 fogloma 7 fithmasta 7 amandaicha certaib suithi 7 gendtlechta uili iad.
10 -ne- rogabsad 11 -nd 12 o6 Dobor 13 oc Irdobar Echtsaig na rig.
357. Na 3ceitri catraca a rabadar ag folaim fis 7 eolais 7 2diablaidechta, 3as iat so a n-anmanda, i.e. Faillias 7 Goirias 7 Findias 7 Murias. A Faillias 4tugadh in 5Liath Fóril 6fil a Teamraigh, 7 ní 7 geisided acht 8t gach ríg no gabad Eriu,

acht is Úadha raiter Inis Fáil: 10unde dicitur

In cloch for stait mo dí sáil

A Goirias 11tugadh in tsleag baí ag Lugh: ní gebthea fris in ti a mbí a láim.11 A Findias 12tugadh eloidheam Nuadhat, 7 ní 13tarnaigh neach Úadha 14ar ar a n-aime ||, 1415 ní dabeirthe a as a thindig bodba15 ní gebthea fris. A Muirias 16tugadh coiri in 17Dagdha: 18ní 19theigheadh dámh dundach 20Úadha. 20Ceitri fis is na 22catracaibh sin: 23Móirseas bai 24i Faillias, 25Eassur bai a 26nGoirias, Uiscias bai 24i Findias, Semias bai 24im Murias. Is 27iat na 28ceithrach filidh ag ar fogluimseat Túatha Dé Danann fis 7 eolas: 29

30dia ndebrad so,

Tuath De Danann na sed soim.

358. 1Tángadar 2in nÉirinn 3iarum Túatha Dé Danann 2 ní feas 3bunadh dóbh, in do deannaib ní in do 4dáinibh: acht a 5ragha is do 6elannaib Beothaigh meic Íarboconoil Fátha dóbh. Is 6amaidh tángadar, gan eathra 7gán naethe, 8i nèallaib 9doreaibh osín naer tré

357. 1ceithi cathraic i robadar oc folgaim casa 2diabaldanaicha
3atead anso 4tecad 5Lia 6bail a Temraíd 7geisid B gesed M 8fe rig Herend 9is uaithi 10an Mag Pail re Herinn ut dicitur
11-12tecad sleag bai oc Luig Lamfada a cath Muigi Túrcad na Fomorach, i.e. Ibar Comaili: Bidbad a hainm, 7 ní gabthá i cath fris in ti a mbid laim
11tecad claidem Nuadat 12therno nech uada 14-14 om. B 15-12 a doberthea as a inntibh bodhbh B 16tecad 17Dagda 18ins. 7 19theiged dám
357. The four cities in which they were acquiring knowledge and science and diabolism, these are their names: Failias, Goirias, Findias and Murias. From Failias was brought the Lia Fail which is in Temair, and it would not utter a cry but under every king that should take Ireland,

but [read and] from it is Inis Fail [and Mag Fail] named: unde dicitur

Poem no. LVIII.

From Goirias was brought the spear which Lug had: battle would never go against him who had it in hand. From Findias was brought the sword of Nuadu, and no man would escape from it by reason of its venom, and when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard there was no resisting it. From Muirias was brought the cauldron of The Dagda: no company would go from it unsatisfied. There were four sages in those cities: Morfessa who was in Failias, Esrus in Goirias, Usicias in Findias, Semias in Murias. Those are the four poets, with whom the Tuatha De Danann acquired wisdom and knowledge:

wherefore this was said

Poem no. LXII.

358. Thereafter the Tuatha De Danann came into Ireland. Their origin is uncertain, whether they were of demons or of men: but it is said that they were of the progeny of Beothach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer. In this wise they came, without vessels or barks, in dark
neart draighdeachta, \[10\] gabsat for Sliabh \[11\] Conmaicne Rēin la \[12\] Connachtaibh i. \[13\] Sliabh meic nDealgadh, \[13\] i. i \[14\] Conmaicne Rēin i. Conmaicne Cuile.

A mbadar and Fir \[15\] Bolg, conacadar \[16\] nēll eiach mór for \[17\] Sliabh Conmaicne. Dessid trā for sin tlēibh\[17\] lā con \[18\] aidheche \[19\] admōr lais,\[19\] co na \[20\] lāmadh duine \[21\] tocht a fōgus in tslēbhi.\[21\] Gabais iarom \[22\] dileghud isin \[23\] dāla lā, conacadar\[23\] na slūaig forsin \[24\] tsleibh tar \[25\] cis in neōill sin, \[26\] ba lia a n-airèam ana taidbhhsı.

\[27\] Atbert imorro \[28\] foirind ele conadh a mor-loingis tāngadar\[28\] Tuathá Dē Danann an Ėrinn; \[29\] ro \[30\] loiseseadar a mbarēa īarsin \[31\] don dlūim \[32\] eīach bāī dībh \[33\] ocea losead adubrādar \[34\] aroile\[35\] gumad isin dlūim \[36\] sin do \[37\] thistais. Ocus nī \[38\] headh, air is iad so na dhā fochaind\[39\] ar ar loisesead a longa, i. \[40\] ar na ṭagbaidis fine \[41\] Fomhra iad do \[42\] ṭoghaíl forrō, \[43\] air na ṭagbaidis fēin go na teithchid hĒrinn, ge madh orro bodh raen re Fēraibly Bolg.\[44\]

\[45\] In treas adbar, nach ṭagbad Lug iad, do chαιad ar Nuadaid mac Echaíg, ar rī Tuath Dē Danann. Conad do na hadbaraib sin do chan in teolach andso,\[46\]

_Do loisc gach lēch dīb a luing._

\[47\] Ro radsat Tuathá Dē Danann iarom \[48\] temheal fors \[49\] an grēin ra rē trā lā \[50\] trā \[51\] uoidhche.
clouds over the air, by the might of druidry, and they landed on a mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta, that is the Mountain of the sons of Delgaid in Conmaicne Rein, or Conmaicne Cuile.

The Fir Bolg were there, and they saw a great cloud of mist upon the Mountain of Conmaicne. It settled down on the mountain a day and a night. [Such was the greatness of the mist that they feared] and not a man dared to go near the mountain. They approached it afterwards on the second day, and saw the troops on the mountain after that cloud, and their number was greater than was apparent.

But another company says that the Tuatha De Danann came in a sea-expedition into Ireland, and that they burnt their ships thereafter, and that it was owing to the fog of smoke that rose from them as they were burning that others have said that they came in that fog. Not so, however; for these are the two reasons why they burnt their ships: that the Fomoraig should not find them to rob them of them, and that they themselves should not find them to flee from Ireland, even though the rout should fall upon them at the hands of the Fir Bolg.

The third reason was, lest Lug should find them, to do battle against Nuadu son of Echtaeh, king of the Tuatha De Danann. So that of those reasons the learned sang

Poem no. LIX.

Thereafter the Tuatha De Danann brought a fog over the sun for a space of three days and three nights.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

359. Cath no 1tīge gonaítheachadar for Fearaib Bolg. 2Fearthar ēarom cath catarru, .i. Cath 3Moighe Tuireadh. 4Ro bas co fāda a cur in chatha sin, 7 3rosrainidh for Fearaibh 6Bolg, 7 ro lād an ār 7bho thūaidh, 8 7 ro marbhadh cēt mīle dibh 6 Moigh Tuireadh 8 9gu Trāigh nEothaile in 10tsair.

B

360. Is andsin rugadh ar Eochaí mac Eire, gundhørchair la tri macaibh Neimīdh meic Badrai .i. Ceasarbh, Luam, 7 Luachru. Cid Tuatha De Danann dono ro marbhtha gu mor isin cath.

M

Is i fochaind in madma co Traig nEothaile, .i. tart ro gob Eochaí mac Eire is a chath, 7 ni uair uisqi co Tracht nEothaille, co rob andiaid in rig do chuaid each asin chath. Co rob asa chath amach do leansad tri meie Nemid he, .i. Luam 7 Ceasarb 7 Luachru, cor marbsad he, co ro adnoch in rig i earn Traga Eothaili, 7 is e sin in slickt fir.

1Gach āen 2tērno trā d’Fhearaib Bolg 7 in neach dibh 2 ris narb āil 3foghmáth do Tūathaib Dē Danann, lodar a 4Hērinn for 5teitheadh, gu rāngadar in Āraind 7 6in lī 7 i Rachraīnd 7 7 i m-Manaind 7 8in indsib in mara ërcheana. Ro badar trā 10Fir is na 11hindsibh sin 12gu haimisir 13na coigeadhach for Ėrinn, 7 ro 14indurbsad na 15Crulμnigh iat as na hindsib sin. 16Tāngadar ēarom ar amus 17Chairbri Nia 18Fear, 7 do rad 19seim fearam dōib: 7 20nīr ōedsad beith 21aig i ar 22anbaile in chīsa do

359. 1tigernos conuinnchedair T.D.D. for Fearaib Bolc 2-thair cath ēarom catarru 3Muigie Tuiread 4rīs, 7 5-nead 6Bolc 7 and fo thúaid 8-8 om. 9co Traig 10tair.

360. 1cach 2-2tra therno do Pēraib Bolc 7 da fineadachaithe on chath sin 3fognom 4-rīnd 5teiced co rancadar 6in n-1le
359. They demanded battle or kingship of the Fir Bolg. Thereafter a battle was fought between them, to wit, the Battle of Mag Tuired. They were a long time waging that battle, and it went against the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter pressed northward, and a hundred thousand of them were slain from Mag Tuired to the Strand of Eothail the wright.

360. There Eochaid s. Ere was overtaken, and he fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed s. Badra, namely Cesarb, Luam, and Luachra. Howbeit, the Tuatha De Danann suffered heavy loss in the battle.

This is the reason why the rout went to the Strand of Eothal. Thirst seized Eochaid s. Ere in the battle, and he found no water till he reached the Strand of Eothal. Everyone followed the king out of the battle. And out of the battle did the three sons of Nemed follow him, Luam, Cesarb, and Luachra, and they slew him, and buried the king in the stone-heap of the Strand of Eothail. That is the correct version.

Everyone who escaped of the Fir Bolg, and any of them who had no desire to be in servitude to the Tuatha De Danann,—they went out from Ireland in flight, and came into Ara and Islay and Rachra and Man and islands of the sea besides. The Fir [Bolg] were in those islands to the time when the provincial kings ruled Ireland, and the Cruithne drave them out of those islands. Thereafter they came to Coirpre Nia Fer, and he gave them land: but they could not remain with him.
23radadh forro. Dolodar(24) iarsin for 24teicidh Choirbri, for comairce Meadhbhá 1 Oilella, 25doradsat fein ferand dób. Is i in sin 26imirce ma nUmóir. 27Oenghus mac Úmóir 28ba rí orro thair : 1 is 29uaithibh ainmnighthear na 30fearanna, 31.i. Loch 32Cimme ò Cimme Ceithirchind maic Úmóir 33.ro hainmnighidh, 33 1 Rind Tamain a 34Meadroighe ò Thaman mac Úmóir, 1 Dún Aengusa 35an Áraind ò Aengus, 36 1 Carnn Conaill 37a crích 38Aidhne ò Chonall, 39 1 Magh nAghar o Adhar 40Magh nAssail a Mumain o Asal; 7 Maen mac Úmóir in 41file. 42Robadhar trá meic Úmóir is na 43hindsibh sin 44im Erinn, co 45rosdilgeann Ulaid im Choin Culaind.

361. Is 1iat Tuatha De Danann 2tug leio in Fal Mor, 3bai i 4Teamraighe, i. 5in Lia Fail Fis diata Mag 6Fhail for Erinn, 7.i. in 8ti fa ngheissidh bha rig Erenn. 'Condaselgsad Cu Chulaind, 10ar nir 11gheis fai 12fein na fa dalta, i. fo 13Lughaidh mac na tri Fhind Eamna: 14nir 14gheis in cloch o sin 15alle, acht 16fa Chonn nama. Roscind a eridhi eisti o Theamraig co Tailttin, conadh he 16Craidhe Fail sin. Acht amain ni head 17umorro 20na hidala ro brisit 1 gan 21righi do ghabhall 22do Lughaidh, acht Crist do 23geinemain in tan sin.

for the severity of the tax that was imposed upon them. Thereafter they went in flight from Coirpre under the protection of Medb and Ailill; and they gave them land. That is the wandering of the Sons of Umor. Oengus s. Umor was king over them in the east. From them are named the territories, Loch Cimme, from Cimme the Four-headed s. Umor was it named, and the Headland of Taman in Medraige from Taman s. Umor, and the Fort of Oengus in Ara from Oengus [s. Umor] and the stone-heap of Conall in the territory of Aidne from Conall, and Mag Adar from Adar, and Mag Assail in Mumu from Assal. Moen s. Umor was the bard. So the sons of Umor were in those islands round about Ireland, till the Ulaid in the company of Cu Chulaind quenched them.

361. It is the Tuatha De Danann who brought with them the Great Fal that was in Temair, i.e. the Lia Fail Fis, whence is "Mag Fail" the name of Ireland. He under whom it should utter a cry was king of Ireland: till Cu Chulaind struck it, for it cried not under himself nor under his fostering, Lugaid son of the three Finds of Emain. And the stone made no cry from that out, save only under Conn. Its heart burst forth from it from Temair to Tailliú, so that is the "Heart of Fal." However it is not that the idols broke, and that Lugaid obtained no kingship, but Christ being born at that time.

Though Lugaid Red-stripe was foster to Cu Chulaind, he was older than Cu Chulaind. Lugaid Red-stripe was a pupil in martial matters of Cu Chulaind.
362. *Nuadha Airgidlamh tra*, is e *ba righ ar Tuathaib De Danann* 2 and, seacht mbliadna ria tiachtain an *Erimin*, gur bheanaid a lamh dhe i cath Moighe Tuireadh. Eidleo mac *Adhlai*, is e cet *fear do rochar* 7 an Erimin do Tuathaibh De Danann, do *laimh Nearchon ua Semeoin, a ced *cath Moighe Tuireadh*; 7 do rochar 10 *Earnmas* 7 Echtach 7 11 Eadarghal 7 Fiachn. *Gabhais Breas mac* 12 *Ealaigh iarsin righi nErenn, gu ceann secht mbliadan, gur coirgheadh lamh Nuaghad. *Nuadha Airgidlamh na righ iarsin, fiche bliadan,*. i. *laimh airgid go lan luth edir* 16 mer 7 alt. Dian Cecht in liaigh 17 *ro choraig, 19 Credhne in ceard i cungnam leis mon lain* 13 airgid sin. 20 *Do rat umorro Miach mac Dian Cecht alt* 31 *fria halt 7 feith fria feith da lamh fein air 7 hicaid fria tri nomhaidhe, 21 7 22 *bertais a lamh n-airgid ina dhuire.*

363. *Taillte ingean Maghmhoir righ Easpaine, bannrighan Fhear mBolg, tanic* 3 *sein iar eur* 5 *in catha sin Moighe Tuirdh for Fearaibh* 6 *Bolg* *gu Caill Cuan,* 7 5 *slechtaidhter in caill acco, gur magh scothseamraich fo chean mbliadna. Is i in* 6 *Taillti sin* 7 *bean* 5 *Eachach meic* 9 *Eire, righ Erenn:* 10 *gur marbsat Tuatha De Danann,*

isin chet chath 11 *Moighe Tuirdh, 7 is e cet 'ear' 11 do rind-12 *atabath an Erimin ar tus, ut* 13 *poeta dixit* 13

14 *Eochaid mac Eire gen bai ach*

Is e 15 *Eochaid mac Erce dosfug a Heaspain ona hathair .i.*

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*Naude Airgeadaim, 8 frit 9 om.* 4 *Eriu* 8 5 *in Eriu* 9 *laim Nenean h. Semeoin 8 chath Muigie Tuireadh 10 *Earnmas* 11 *gal* 12 *gabais* 13 *Elathain iartain righi nEr. co cend* 14 *cor coirghead lam Nuadat 15-16 *Nuadairgelaam iar iar tricla bl.* 16-16 *lam airgit fair co lan-luth inti itir 17 *liaig M: om. ro choirig B* 18 *Creidni cend i cungnam fris* 19 *nairgid 20 dorad* 21-21 *fri halt di 7 feith fri feith dia lamh fein fair iar nomaidhe 22 *dober Nuadaid in lam n-airgid do, na dire.*
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

362. Nuadu Airgetlam, he it is who was king over the Tuatha De Danann there, seven years before their coming into Ireland, till his arm was cut from him in the battle of Mag Tuired. Eidleo s. Aldai he is the first man who fell in Ireland of the Tuatha De Danann, by the hand of Nerchu grandson of Semeon, in the first battle of Mag Tuired: and Ermas and Echtach and Etargal and Fiacha fell. Bres s. Elada took the kingship of Ireland thereafter, till the end of seven years, until the arm of Nuadu was adjusted. Nuadu Airgetlam was king thereafter twenty years. He had a silver arm with full activity in both finger and joint. Dian Cecht the leech adjusted it, and Credne the wright was helping him in the matter of that silver arm. But Miach s. Dian Cecht set joint to its joint and vein to its vein in his own arm, and it was healed in thrice nine days; and he gave his silver arm to him as reward.

363. As for Tailltiu daughter of Magmor king of Spain, queen of the Fir Bolg, she came, after the setting of that battle of Mag Tuired against the Fir Bolg, to Coill Cuain, and the wood was cleared by them, so that it was a clovery plain by the end of a year. This is that Tailltiu who was wife of Eochu s. Ere, king of Ireland, till the Tuatha De Danann slew him, in the first battle of Mag Tuired, and he is the first man who died of a spear-point in Ireland at the beginning, ut poeta dixit

Poem no. LXIII.

It is Eochaid s. Ere who took her from Spain from her father—

363. ¹ Taillti ingen Magmoir rig Esp. is i fa beann-ri gan Fear ² sen ³ cet chatha Muigi Tuired fer Fearaib ⁴ co Coill ⁵ ro slechtastair hi combo mag scoithsemraich re eind bl. ⁶ Tailltiu ⁷ fa ⁸ do Eochaid mac E. do rig ⁹ Ere B ¹⁰ cor marbsad ¹¹-¹² Muigi Tuired he. Doig is e cet fer ¹² adbah in Erind ¹³-¹⁴ dicituir ¹⁵ This verse om. B ¹⁶ Eochaig m. Heirc dosfuc a Hesp. o hathair ¹³ threbus tair

(a) So in both mss.: but we should probably read acci, “by her.”

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SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

B

o Magh Mor Mall rig o Magh Mor, o rig Easpaine, Tailltiu. Is he Eochaid mac Ere ced rig do suid ar tus i Temraid do Fheraib Bole, acht cid he a rig deiginach he: ingleton is re lind tucad Tulach in Triar ar Themair, ingleton Carn in Aen"ir. Druim Cain imor a hainm re lind Fer mBolg ar tus. Tailltiu ingen Mag Moir, tra—

M


Tailltiu tra—

ro 16threabhastair 17 a Tailltin, ingleton ro 18aaidh la Heochaidh nGarbh mac 19Duach Daill do Tuathaib De Danann: ingleton do rat Cian mac Dian 21Checht—singleton Seal 22Balbh 23 a aimm ele—a mac 24dhi for altrom, ingleton i. 25Lugh—


28Conerbhailt iarsin i Tailltin, ingleton 29go tarrdadh a hainm fuirri, 30singleton conadh he a 31feart fuil o Fhoradh Tailltean 32soirthuaidh, condenta 33a 34eluichi gaicha bladna ag Ludh i. caiceps re Samain (sic) ingleton caecis na diaidh 35go nasad desin 36ata Luighnasa 37beos, ingleton nasad Logha meic 38Eithlind 39aimm in cluiche sin.39

17 i Taillt. 18aaidh re Heochaidh nGharb 19Duach nDoill 20dorad 21Checht 22Balbh 23 aaimm aile do 24di [it is unnecessary to do more than remind the reader that the lenition of d.g. is regularly marked in B, unmarked in M] 25-25 Lug Lam"ota m. side do E. imderg ingin 26Bailebennig: in tillanach aimm aile do 27Sic M. doigh magh
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

from Mag Mor the Slow, from Mag Mor, from the king of Spain, [namely] Tailltiu. It is Eochu s. Ere who was the first king of the Fir Bolg who sat in the beginning in Temair, even though he was their last king: and in his time the Mound of the Three Men was erected upon Temair, and the Stone Heap of the One Man. Druim Cain was its name before the time of the Fir Bolg at the beginning. Now Tailltiu daughter of Mag Mor—
dwelt in Tailltiu, and slept with Eochu Garb s. Dui Dall of the Tuatha De Danaun: and Cian s. Dian Cecht—Scal Balb was his other name—gave her his son in fosterage, namely Lug.

He was son of Ethne daughter of Balar of the Strong Blows: the Ildanach. Whence it is said, if one have many arts, let him merit many recompenses.

So she died thereafter in Tailltiu, and her name was given thereto, and that is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu, so that her games were celebrated every year by Lug, a fortnight before Samain (read Lugnasad) and a fortnight after, so that thence comes [the word] Lugnasad, i.e. the nasad of Lug s. Ethliu [is] the name of that festivity.

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*illdhanach budh illdhireach B 28 conderbaitl 29 co tardad 30 ins. i. Tailltiu and om. 7 31 fert fil 32 sorr. B soirr. M 33 om. a 34 chich cacha bl. og Lug i. aenach Taill. i. caecais re Lunisnad 7 caecais 35 conad 36 raiter Lunisnad 37 om. beos 38 -lenn 39-39 i. Lug do rindi aenach and dia buime.*
364. 1 Nuadha Airgidlam do rochair i cath deidenach
tuatha de Danna.
2 Moighe Tuireadh, 7 Macha ingen 3 Earmnhais, do laim
Balair Baile-4 beinnigh isin cath sin. Do rochair 5 Ogma
mac 6 Ealathan meic Neid la Hindeach 7 Mor mac De
Domnain 8 i. righ na Formorach. 9 Is andsin chath
chedha sin 9. 10 docheair Bruidhe 1 Casmael, 12 na dha
chainte ||, la Hoilltriallach 11 maic Indigh. Iar mbas tra
12 Nuadhad 7 na 13 ear-sa isin cath sin, do radsat 13 Tuatha
De Danann righi do Lugh, 7 do rochair 14 leis a seanathair
do 15 chloich as a thabhaill, i. Balar na Neid. 16 Sochaidhe
tra ro marbadh isin 17 chath sin, 18 edir Tuathaib De
Danann 19 Formhorchaibh, gu mBreas a raen 20 i. Amhail
adubhairt 21 Indeach Mor mac 22 Dea Domnann in
23 righ i. fear gu ndanaibh 7 gu n-ealadhnaibh eisidhein
24 diar fiafraigh Lugh dhe: 25 Cia lin 25 a torchair i cath
26 Moighe Tuireidh? Seacht fir seacht fichet 27 seacht cet
28 seacht coicaid coica noi cettiche cethrach immo
Neid nochaid i. 28 in Ogma 29 mac Ealathan meic Neid.
30 Diandebraid amso oca derbad,

Seacht fir seacht fichet seacht cet 30

Bai tra Lugh mac 31 Eithlend 32 cethrach bliadun in 33 righ
u Erenn tar eis in catha deagh[inaigh] Moighe Tuireidh:
seacht 33 mbliadha 34 fichet idir in da chath sin 35 Muighe
Tuiridh.

365. Bai 1 tra Eochaid Ollathair, i in Dagdha Mor
mac 2 Ealathan, 3 ochtmoga bliadun i righi u Erenn. Is
4 aigi do bhadar na tri meic, i. Aenghus 7 Aedh 7
5 Cearmod caemh. Is 6 forra na 7 ceatrar rosgnisead fir
Erenn Sid in 8 Brogha.

364. 1 Nuada Airgidlam 2 Muighe Tuiread 3 -mais 4 -hennig. Is
andsa chath sin do rochair
5 Ogma M: in B the dot over the g is very
6 slight and may be accidental
7 Eladan 7 om. 8 om. i. 9 om. B
10 dorochair Bruidnenn 11 maic dittographed: Indieh
12-daid 13-12 fer-sa
13 isin chath [om. sin] do radsat
14 lais a sen- M: B omits dot of s.
15 chloich 16 aidi thra
17 om. chath sin B
18 itir
19 Pomoraig, co
20 rin
21 Innech
22 De Domnain M Dea Domhman B
23 rig 7 fear
364. Nuadu Airgedlam fell in the last battle of Mag Tuired, and Macha daughter of Ernmas, by the hand of Balar of the Strong Blows, in that battle. Ogma s. Elada s. Net fell at the hands of Indech the Great, son of De Dommann, king of the Fomoraig. It is in that same battle that there fell Bruidne and Casmael [the two satirists] by the hand of Oilltriallach s. Indech. Now after the death of Nuadu and of those men in that battle, the Tuatha De Danann gave the kingship to Lug; and his grandfather, Balar grandson of Net, fell at his hands by a stone from his sling. Many were slain in that battle, both Tuatha De Danann and Fomoraig, and Bres along with them. As Indech the Great, son of De Dommann, the king said—he was a man with arts of poetry and craft—when Lug asked of him, How many were there who fell in the battle of Mag Tuired?—Seven men, seven score, seven hundred, seven fifty, fifty, nine hundred, twenty hundred, forty with Net, ninety—that is, with Ogma s. Elathan s. Net. Wherefore this was said in confirmation.

Poem no. LXIV.

Lug s. Ethliu was forty years in the kingship of Ireland after the last battle of Mag Tuired. There were twenty-seven years between those two battles of Mag Tuired.

365. Eochaid Ollathair, the Great Dagda s. Elada, was eighty years in the kingship of Ireland. He had the three sons, Oengus, Aed, and Cermat the fair. Upon those four did the men of Ireland make the Mound of the Brug.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

366. (a) Ceithri meic oc Dian Cecht i.e. Cu 7 Cian 7 Ceithin

B

M

7 3 Mi [ach 7 Etan banfil] ingean do Dian Cecht, 7 Cairbre mac Eadaine, i.e. in file, 7 Airmeadh banmliaigh ingean ele do Dian Cecht.

7 Miach in liaig, is e ro leigis lam Naugad Airgedlaim. Eadan banfil ingen do Dian Cecht, 7 is 4 di ro bo mac Cairpri fili mac Ogma: 7 Airmed in baindliaig, ingen aile do Dian Cecht.

(b) Cridhinbel 5 Bruidhne 7 Casmael na tri 6 cainte.

(c) Be 7 Chuille 7 Danand na di ban-tuathaigh.

(d) Tri meic 5 Chearmada meic in Dagdha, 9 Mac Cuill, 10 Mac Cecht, 16 mac Grene, i.e. 11 Setheoir 7 Cetheoir 7 Tetheoir a 12 n-anmanda. 18 Fodla 7 Banba 7 Eriu a tri mna.

Eriu co n-uids co n-idnaib.

366. 1 Ceithri meic ag 2 Ceithen 5 B has Ceithen 7 Mi. Ingean do, etc. Evidently there was a haplography in VB, and the suggested restoration (in square brackets) would just fit the short lines of VB 4 Is i written first, and the d ins. above line 5 Bruidned 6 chants: 7 Chuill 8 Cermada Milbeoil 9 ins. i.e. 10 ins. 7 (bis) 11 Setheoir 7 Tetheoir 7 Ceitheoir 7 Ceitheoir 12 n-anmanda 13 Fodla 14 Eriu: om.
and Miach and Etan the poetess daughter of Dian Cecht, and Miach the leech, who cured the hand of Nuadu Airgetlam. Etan the poet, daughter of Dian Cecht, and she had for son Coirpre the poet s. Ogma; and Airmed the she-leech, another daughter of Dian Cecht.

Cridinbel and Bruidne and Casmael, the three satirists.

Be Chuille and Danand the two she-husbandmen.

Three sons of Cermat s. of The Dagda, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine—Sethor, Cethor, and Tethor were their names: Fotla, Banba, and Eriu were their three wives.

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

Badb and Macha and Morrighu and Ana, of whom are the Paps of Ana in Luachair, the three daughters of Ernmas the she-husbandman.

That Dana is mother of the gods, and these are her daughters, Airgden, Barrand, Be Chuille, Be Thete.

Goibniu the smith and Luchne the wright and Creidne the carpenter and Dian Cecht the leech, the four sons of Esarg s. Net s. Indai.

To memorise the above the poet Eochaid ua Floind sang the following composition—

Poem no. LIII.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

Bai 38tra 39Nuada fiche bliadán 40irighe nEreann ut 41dixi, gun dhorchair a cath deidhenach Moighe Tuiridh la Balar. 42Ceathracha bliadán do Lugh, 43gur marbh satin tri meic 44Cearmanda a Caendruim, 45.i. an Uisneach. 46Oechtnoghda don Daghdha, 47conerbaíduit do 48gai cro dia ro 49ghuin Cetleand a cath mhor Moighe Tuiridh.

367. 'Dealbaeth tar eis in Dagdha, 2decc mbliadán 3a righe nEreann, condorchair 7 a mac, .i. Ollam, la 4Caither mac Namad, 5brathair 6Nechtain. 7Gabhas Fiacha mac 8Dealbaeth 9rigi nEreann tar eis a 10athar, 11decc bliadna ele, contorcair Fiachna 7 12mac Ollaman la Heoghan 13Indbir Moir. 11Nai mbliadna fichit do 15naibh in Dagdha 16i righi nEreinn, 16.i. Mac Cuill 17Mac Ceicht 18Mac Grene. 17Roindscead 18Eriu a tri randaibh etarru, 7 nir 19Fagsat macu. Is chueu 20tangadar Gaidhil dochum 21nEreann, condorcarad la macaibh Miled 22Easpaine andighail Itha meic 23Breagoin, 7 Cuailgne 7 Fuaid, tri meic 24Breoghain 24andsin.

Oeus is iad 25seo noi 26righa Tuath De Danann 7 27fod a 28n-uimreach, .i. Nuadha 29Breas 29Lugh 29Daghdha 29Dealbaeth 29Fiachna, Mac Cuill 29Mac Ceicht 29Mac Grene.

21Conadh dia 32cuimhluiugad sin rochan in 33seanchaidh in duan, 34.i. 35Tanaidhi o Dubhsaileach, 35Tūatha Dē Danann fo diamair.


(a) Presumably sB wrote here first an Uisneach, and having found his mistake was obliged to correct it and to write the glossarial words in the margin.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN. 185

Nuadu was twenty years in the kingship of Ireland, ut dixi, till he fell in the last battle of Mag Tuired at the hands of Balar. Forty years had Lug, till the three sons of Cermat slew him in Caendruim, that is in Uisnech. Eighty had the Dagda, till he died of the gory javelin wherewith Cethlenn mortally wounded him in the great battle of Mag Tuired.

367. Delbaeth after The Dagda, ten years in the kingship of Ireland till he and Ollam his son fell at the hands of Caicher s. Nama, brother of Nechtan. Fiacha s. Delbaeth took the kingship of Ireland after his father, ten other years, till Fiachna and the son of Ollam fell at the hands of Eogan of Inber Mor. Twenty-nine years had the grandsons of The Dagda in the kingship of Ireland, to wit Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, and Mac Greine. They divided Ireland into three parts between them, and left no children. To them did the Gaedil come to Ireland, so that they fell at the hands of the sons of Mil of Spain in vengeance for Ith s. Breogan, and Cualnge and Fuad—those were three sons of Breogan.

And these are the nine kings of the Tuatha De Danann, and the length of their computations, to wit Nuadu and Bres and Lug and Dagda and Delbaeth and Fiachna, Mac Cuill and Mac Cecht and Mac Greine.

So to memorise the above the historian, Tanaide o Dubsailech, sang the poem—

Poem no. LIV.
368. \textsuperscript{5} Genelach Tuatha De Danand andseo sis ||. (m) Nuada \textsuperscript{2} Airgidlam mac \textsuperscript{3} Echtaigh meic \textsuperscript{4} Eadarlam meic \textsuperscript{5} Ordain meic \textsuperscript{6} Aldbhai meic \textsuperscript{7} Taid meic \textsuperscript{8} Tabhairn meic Enna meic Bauith meic \textsuperscript{9} Ebath meic \textsuperscript{10} Beothaigh meic \textsuperscript{11} Tarboneil \textsuperscript{12} Fatha meic \textsuperscript{13} Neimhid meic Aghnomain meic Paimp meic \textsuperscript{14} Thaid meic \textsuperscript{15} Seara meic Sru meic Easru meic \textsuperscript{16} Braimint meic \textsuperscript{17} Eacadha meic \textsuperscript{18} Iafeth meic \textsuperscript{19} Nuadat Airgedlam. i. Tuilland sin meic Nuadat ro marb Gaillia no Gailler no Oirbsen. i. Manannan Mor mac Allot in eennaigi anna. Tri meic aili Nuadat, i. Caither \textsuperscript{7} Cuchairn \textsuperscript{7} Eadarlam in filig. Cairpri fili mac Tuara meic Tuirrid meic Cuid Choidit-chind meic Ordan. Atiad da mac Ordan, i. Eadarlam senathair Nuadat Airgetlam \textsuperscript{7} Cait Coitit-chend senathair Chairpri \textsuperscript{7} Fili.

Tri meic Theilli meic Cait Choidit-chind i. Caither \textsuperscript{7} Nechtain \textsuperscript{7} Enna.

Coeic meic Lotain Luáith i. Morann Mor \textsuperscript{7} Cairpri Caelriarach \textsuperscript{7} Radub \textsuperscript{7} Ollam; \textsuperscript{7} is e sin in darna Hollam dogabar do Tuathaib De Danann, i. Ollam mac Lotain Luáith \textsuperscript{7} Ollam mac Delbaith.

Ceithri meic Cein Chaill \textsuperscript{7} Morann \textsuperscript{7} Mearad \textsuperscript{7} Calad \textsuperscript{7} Tallad, \textsuperscript{7} is e sin in darna Morand Tuath De Danann, i. Morand mac Cein Chaill \textsuperscript{7} Morand mac Lodain.

Ceithri meic Eserg meic Neit meic Innai, i. Dian Cecht in liaig \textsuperscript{7} Luchraid in saer \textsuperscript{7} Creidne in cerd \textsuperscript{7} Engoba na Hirnaith.

Ceithri meic Dian Cecht, i. \textsuperscript{7} Cu \textsuperscript{7} Cian \textsuperscript{7} Cethen \textsuperscript{7} Miach in liaig. Da ingin Dian Cecht, i. Airmed in baindliaig \textsuperscript{7} Eatan in bain-cecas.

Da mac Etaine \textsuperscript{7} Dealbaeth Dana mac Ogma Griannainich \textsuperscript{7} Cairpri fili, \textsuperscript{7} is e in dara Tuireann Tuath De Danann i. Turceann mac Cait Choidit-chind \textsuperscript{7} is e sin do marbad i cath Muigí Tuiread, \textsuperscript{7} Tuireand mac Ogma Griannainich.

En mac Cein meic Dian Cecht \textsuperscript{7} Lug LamTada; \textsuperscript{7} do hai ainm aile ar in Cian sin \textsuperscript{7} i. Eithlenn meic Dian Cecht, \textsuperscript{7} Seal Balb ainm aile do. Ocus is airi adbearthea Lug Mac Eithlend de, \textsuperscript{7} Lug mac Seail Balb uair aile.

Tri meic Loga Lamiota \textsuperscript{7} i. Ainnli \textsuperscript{7} Abartach \textsuperscript{7} Cnu Dereoil.

\textsuperscript{10} Ceithri meic la Nuadat Airgedlam i. Tade Mor i. athair Uíllind: \textsuperscript{7} is e in tUíllind sin meic Taide meic Nuadad ro marb Gaillia no Gailler no Oirbsen. i. Manannan Mor mac Allot in eennaigi anna. Tri meic aili Nuadat, i. Caither \textsuperscript{7} Cuchairn \textsuperscript{7} Eadarlam in filig. Cairpri fili mac Tuara meic Tuirrid meic Cuid Choidit-chind meic Ordan. Atiad da mac Ordan, i. Eadarlam senathair Nuadat Airgetlam \textsuperscript{7} Cait Coitit-chend senathair Chairpri \textsuperscript{7} Fili.

\textsuperscript{2} Ceithri meic Cein Chaill i. Morann \textsuperscript{7} Mearad \textsuperscript{7} Calad \textsuperscript{7} Tallad, \textsuperscript{7} is e sin in darna Morand Tuath De Danann, i. Morand mac Cein Chaill \textsuperscript{7} Morand mac Lodain.

\textsuperscript{3} Ceithri meic Eserg meic Neit meic Innai, i. Dian Cecht in liaig \textsuperscript{7} Luchraid in saer \textsuperscript{7} Creidne in cerd \textsuperscript{7} Engoba na Hirnaith.

\textsuperscript{4} Ceithri meic Dian Cecht, i. \textsuperscript{7} Cu \textsuperscript{7} Cian \textsuperscript{7} Cethen \textsuperscript{7} Miach in liaig. Da ingin Dian Cecht, i. Airmed in baindliaig \textsuperscript{7} Eatan in bain-cecas.

\textsuperscript{5} Da mac Etaine i. Dealbaeth Dana mac Ogma Griannainich \textsuperscript{7} Cairpri fili, \textsuperscript{7} is e in dara Tuireann Tuath De Danann i. Turceann mac Cait Choidit-chind \textsuperscript{7} is e sin do marbad i cath Muigí Tuiread, \textsuperscript{7} Tuireand mac Ogma Griannainich.

\textsuperscript{6} En mac Cein meic Dian Cecht i. Lug LamTada; \textsuperscript{7} do hai ainm aile ar in Cian sin i. Eithlenn meic Dian Cecht, \textsuperscript{7} Seal Balb ainm aile do. Ocus is airi adbearthea Lug Mac Eithlend de, \textsuperscript{7} Lug mac Seail Balb uair aile.

\textsuperscript{7} Tri meic Loga Lamiota i. Ainnli \textsuperscript{7} Abartach \textsuperscript{7} Cnu Dereoil.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN. 187


Nuadu Argetlamh had four sons—Tadg the Great, father of Uillend: this is that Uillend s. Tadg s. Nuadu who slew Gaillia or Gaiar or Oirbsen, i.e. Manannan the Great s. Allot the famous chapman. Nuadu’s other three sons were Caither, Cucharn, and Etarlam the poet. Carpre the poet s. Tuar s. Tuirend s. Cait Coititcend s. Ordan. These are the two sons of Ordan, Etarlam the grandfather of Nuadu Argetlam and Cait Coititcend grandfather of Carpre the poet.

The three sons of Telle s. Cait Coititcend were Caither and Nechtan and Enna.

The five sons of Lotan the Swift were Morann the Great and Carpre Cael-riarach and Radub and Ollam: that is one of the two Ollams ascribed to the Tuatha De Danann, Ollam s. Lotan the Swift and Ollam s. Delbaeth.

The four sons of Cian Ciall were Morann and Merad and Calad and Tallad: that is one of the two Moranns of the Tuatha De Danann, Morand s. Cian Chaill and Morand s. Lodan.

The four sons of Esarg s. Net s. Indai were Dian Cecht the leech and Luchraid the wright and Credne the carpenter and the One Smith of Hiruath.

The four sons of Dian Cecht were Cu and Cian and Cethen and Miach the leech. The two daughters of Dian Cecht were Airnecd the she-leech and Etan the poetess.

The two sons of Etan were Dealbaeth Dana s. Ogma Grianainech and Carpre the poet. This is one of the two Tuirenns of the Tuatha De Danann, Tuirenn s. Cait Coititcenn who was slain in the battle of Mag Tuired, and Tuirenn s. Ogma Grianainech.

One son of Cian s. Dian Cecht, Lug Lamfada: this Cian had another name, Ethleunn s. Dian Cecht, and he had another name, Scal Balb. This is why he is sometimes called Lug s. Ethliu and sometimes Lug s. Scal Balb.

Lug Lamfada had three sons, Ainned and Abartach and Cnu Dereoil.

14 Thait 15 Sera 16 Praimint 17 Eachada 18 Iathfeth 19 Ins.
m. Laimiach 20 This passage here printed in small type in M only.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

Sabrann ingen Abartaich meic Loga Lamhada ben Chail Ched-guinich meic Luigdeach Laga. Eillend Lega ben Alaxandair meic Priaim meic Laimidoin mathar Sabraind ingen Abartaig.

Da mae Allai i. Eidleo mac Allai 7 Innai mac Allai. En mac Biceoin meic Sdainn meic Eidleo meic Neit.

Clanna Ealadain meic Dealbaith, i. Ogna Grianaich 7 Alloth Alaind 7 Breasal Brath-bemnech 7 Delbaeth dana 7 In Dagda Mor.

Caithear 7 Neachtain, da mae Namat meic Echaech Gairb meic Duach Temin meic Bres meic Ealadain.

Neid mac Indai meic Dealbaith meic Ogna Grianaich meic Eladan meic Dealbaith meic Neit.

Feaa 7 Nemand, dia mnai Neid meic Indai i. da ingin Elemair in Broga. Is he sin in dara Neid Tuath De Danann.

Seacht meic Dealbaith meic Ogna Grianaich i. Fiachra 7 Ollam 7 Indai, Brian 7 Incharba 7 Iuchair 7 Elemar in Broga. A tri hingena i. Bodb 7 Maeha 7 Morigu.

Scamplan a sidaib Fea.

Macha ingen Dealbaith, is aici robai in Liath Macha, o Macha ingin Dealbaith ro haimniged.

Ernmas ingen Eadarlaim mathar na tri mban sin 7 mathair Fhiachna meic Dealbaith 7 Ollaman.

In Mor-rigu, ingen Delbaith mathair na mac aile Dealbaith i. Brian 7 Incharba 7 Iuchair: 7 is dia forainn Danand o builed Da Chich Anann for Luachair, 7 o builed Tuatha De Danann.

Duach Temen mac Bres meic Eladan, en mac aici i. Eochaig Garb.

Tri meic ac Eochaig Garb i. Bodb sida Fer Femin 7 Seal Balb 7 Namadaich.

Da mae Namadaich i.(a) Caither 7 Neachtain. Boand ingen Dealbaith ben Neachtain meic Namat.

Clann Buidb a Sid Fer Femin i. Fearr Domann 7 Fiamain, 7 is e in Fiamain sin do lari ar seinb for Ai Phhind mac Deadad.

Clann in Scail Bailb, i. Finscoth ingen Scail Bailb, ben Conain meic Morna.

(a) 7 in ms.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

Sabrann daughter of Abartach s. Lug Lamhfsada wife of Cail the hundred-wounder s. Lugaid of Leda. Helen of Leda wife of Alexander s. Priam s. Laomedon was mother of Sabrann d. Abartach.

The two sons of Allai were Edleo s. Allai and Innai s. Allai. En son of Beccon s. Sdarn s. Edleo s. Net.

The children of Elada s. Delbaeth were Ogma Grianainech and Alloth Alaind and Bresal Brathbemnech and Delbaeth Dana and The Great Dagda.

Caither and Nechtan the two sons of Nama s. Eochu Garb s. Dui of Temen s. Bres s. Elada.


Fea and Nemen, two wives of Net s. Indai, were the two daughters of Elemar of the Brug. This is one of the two Nets of the Tuatha De Danann.

The seven sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma Grianainech were Fiachra, Ollam, Indui, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchair and Elemar of the Brug. His three daughters were Bodb, Macha, and Morrigu.

Semplan from the Mounds of Fea.

Macha daughter of Delbaeth, it is she who had the Gray of Macha, which was named after Macha daughter of Delbaeth.

Ernmas daughter of Etarlam was mother of those three women, and mother of Fiachna s. Delbaeth and of Ollam.

The Morrigu, daughter of Delbaeth, was mother of the other sons of Delbaeth, Brian, Iucharba, and Iuchair: and it is from her additional name "Danann" the Paps of Ana in Luachair are called, as well as the Tuatha De Danann.

Dui Temen s. Bres s. Eladan, he had one son, Eochu Garb.

The three sons of Eocho Garb were Bodb of the Mound of the men of Femen and Seal Balb and Namadach.

The two sons of Namadach were Caither and Nechtan. Boand daughter of Delbaeth was wife of Nechtan s. Nama.

The progeny of Bodb of the Mound of the men of Femen were Ferr Doman and Fiamain. This is that Fiamain who was on a possession above Ae of Find s. Deada.

The progeny of the Scal Balb was Finscoth daughter of Scal Balb, wife of Conan s. Morna.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

Clann Alloit, i. Manannan. Seacht meic Manannan, i. Ibreac Ilanach 7 Cairpri Conualach 7 Failbi Findbuidi 7 Gair 7 Goth Gaithi 7 Gaela mac Oirbsen 7 Echdoun Mor mac Manandan, sinseir na cloindi, 7 Goirmdni ingen Goirmienn meic Bric meic Romra do Tuathaib de Danann, mathair da ingen Decmann, i. Samadaig 7 Gemadaig, da mna Oisin meic Find iad, 7 Muintind 7 Uaine Alaind 7 Niam 7 Tamann 7 Grian Gris-solus 7 Tibir Greine 7 Aine Phind 7 Curchoc in Churaig 7 Croind Chaemchrothach ben Ean meic Lebarthuindi.

(n) 21 Neid mac Indai meic Dealbhaith meic Ogama 22 meic 23 Ealathan.

(q) Midir 24 Brig Leith mac 25 Indui meic 26 Echteagh meic 27 Eadarlaim.

(r) 28 Dagda 7 Oghma 7 Alloth 7 Breas 7 Dealbaeth, 28 coic meic 29 Ealadhain meic Dealbhaith meic 30 Neid meic Indai meic 31 Alldai meic 32 Thaid meic 33 Tabairnd.

(s) Lugh mac Cein meic Dian Ceeht meic 34 Easairg meic 35 Neid meic Indai meic 36 Alldai.

(o) 37 Fiacha mac Delbaith 38 meic Oghma meic 39 Ealathan meic Dealbhaith meic 40 Neid.

(p) Ai mac 41 Ollamon meic 42 Dealbhaith meic Oghma meic 43 Ealadhan meic Dhealbhaith meic 44 Neid.

(t) 45 Caicer 7 Neachtan, da mac 46 Niam meic Eachach Gairb meic Duach 47 Teimin meic 48 Breissi meic Ealathan meic Dhealbhaith meic Neid.

(u) Signall mac 49 Cairbre Cruim meic 50 Elemaire meic Delbaith meic Ogma meic 51 Ealadhan meic Deblaithe 52 meic Neid.

(v) 53 Oengus mac in n-Og 7 54 Aegh Caem 7 55 Cearmad Milbel, tri meic in 56 Daghdha meic 57 Ealadan annso sis. 37

(w) 58 Cairbri fili mac Tuarai meic Tuirill meic Thait meic Conateind meic Ordaim meic Alldai meic Thait. 38
The progeny of Allot, Manannan. The seven sons of Manannan were Ilbreac, Illanach, Cairpre Condualach, Failbi Findbuide, Gaibar, Goth Gaithl, and Guela s. Oirbsen and Echdonn the Great s. Manannan, eldest of the children, and Gormlinde d. Gormliu s. Brec s. Romar of the Tuatha De Danann, mother of the two daughters of Decmann, Samadaig and Gemadaig, the two wives of Oisin s. Find were they, and Muinfind and Uaine Alaind and Niam and Camand and Tamann and Grian Grissolus and Tibir Greine and Aine Find and Curchog in Churaig and Crofind the fair-formed, wife of Ean s. Lebarthuind.

Net s. Indai s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Eladan.

Midir of Bri Leth s. Indui s. Echtaech s. Etarlamh.

Dagda and Ogma and Alloth and Bres and Delbaeth, the five sons of Eladan s. Delbaeth s. Net s. Indai s. Alldai s. Tat s. Tabarn.


Caicer and Nechtan, the two sons of Nama s. Echach Garb s. Duach of Temen s. Bres s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.


Oengus mac in nOg and Aed Caem and Cermat Milbel, the three sons of the Dagda s. Elada, here below. Cairbre the poet s. Tuara s. Tuirell s. Tat s. Conatcend s. Ordam s. Alldai s. Tat.
(x) 59Galco mac Oirbsin meic Alloit meic Ealathan meic Dealbaith meic Neid59 meic Indai meic 60 Alldai.

No 61comadh he seo gcineilach Manandan.: 61 Manandan mac 62Ealemaire meic Delbaith meic Oghma meic 63Ealathan meic Dealbaeth meic Neid.

64Is iad so tri meic Alloit meic Eladan, i. Manandan in eendaige do bai itir Erinn 7 Albain, 7 is e no aithnead in duithneand no in tsuíthnemis is an aer. Ocus Bron mac Alloit, diata Mag mBrom, la Hu Amalga, oces Cetti mac Alloit, dia Mag Cetni i erich Chairpri.

65Gaiar mac Manandain 7 66Oirbsean mac ele do, no comadh do 67Mhandain fein 68bodh ainm Oirbsean.

69Comad unda no beith Loch nOirbsean 7 Mag nOirbsean.

Uillend Faharderg mac 70Eacchach Gairb meic Duach 71Temin, is leis 72romarbad 73Manandan in cath 74Cuileand i Connachtaihb.

(y) Se meic Dealbaith meic Oghma 75meic Ealathan meic Dealbaith meic Neid, 75 i. 76Fiacha Ollamh Indai Brian Iucharba Iuchar.

Ocus Danand 77ingean do Dealbaith fein, mathair in tri 78deidheanaigh, i. Brian, 79Iucharba, 7 Iucharbha. 80Ba siad-sin na tri Dee 81Danand, diata 82Shiabh nDee; 7 is don Dealbaeth sin 83ba hainm Tuirium Bighrend.

(z) 84Tuireall mac 85Tait imorro 86seanathair 87Cairbri filead, 7 88Eadan ingen Dian 89Cecht 90mathair in Cairbri sin. 90

B M

| (d) Tri meic Cermada Tri meic Cermada meic in | imorro, Mac Cuill i. Setheoir, Dagda imorro, Mac Cuill, Mac coll a dea: Mac Cecht, i. Cecht, Mac Grene. Seitheoir Tetheoir, eecht a dea: Mac ainn meic Cuill 7 mur a dée: |

59-59 Gaela i. Manannan m. Oirbsen mac Allait m. Eladan m. Delbaith m. Neit. The b in Oirbsin ye B 60 Alloi 61-61 om. M, these words inside a rectangle of lines B 62 Ealemaire 63 Eladan m. Delbaith m. Neit 64 this passage in M only 65 Gaiar m. Manannan 66 Oirbsen in mac aili do Manannan 67 Manannan 68 bud 69 in M only 70 Eacch

Or perhaps this is the Genealogy of Manannan: Manannan s. Elemar s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net.

These are the three sons of Allot s. Elada, Manannan the chapman who was [trading] between Ireland and Britain, who used to recognise the dark or the bright signs (?) in the air. And Bron s. Allot, from whom is Mag Broin in Ui Amalgada, and Ceti s. Allot, from whom is Mag Cetni in the territory of Cairpri.

Gaiar s. Manannan, and Orbsen was another son of his: or perhaps Orbsen was a name for Manannan himself.

So that Loch Orbsen and Mag Orbsen were called from him.

Uillend Faebarderg s. Eochu Garb s. Dui Temen, by him was Manannan slain in the battle of Cuilenn in Connachta.

The six sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net were Fiacha, Ollam, Indai, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchair.

And Danann daughter of Delbaeth himself was mother of the last three, Brian, Iuchair, Iucharba. Those were the Three Gods of Danu, from whom is Sliab Dee: and it is of that Delbaeth that Tuirenn Biccreo was the name.

Tuirell s. Tat moreover, grandfather of Cairbre the poet, and Etan daughter of Dian Cecht was mother of that Cairbre.

Now the three sons of Cermat were Mac Cuill (Setheor, whose god was the hazel), Mac Cecht (Tetheor, whose god was the


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SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

Grene i. Ceitheoir, grian a Teitheoir ainm Meic Cecht, áer dea.

91 Fodla bean Meic Cecht, Banbha bean Meic Cuill,
92 Heriu bean Meic 93 Grene; tri hingeana Fiachna meic
94 Delbaeith sin.
95 Earnmas ingen Eadarlaimh 96 meic Nuadhad 37 Air-
geadlaim mathair na tri mban sin, 7 mathair Fiachna 7
Ollaman.
98 Is doibh rochan is file andseo sis,98

Hethur ard foruir mid.

(k2) Tri meic 99 Earnmais .i. 100 Glond 7 Gnimh 7
Cosgur.

(aa) 101 Boind ingean Dealbaith meic Ealathan bean
Neachtain meic Namhad.

(c) Feaa 7 Nemaind, do mnai Neit meic Indhai, i. di
ingein Elcmair in Brogha anusin.

(bb) Uilleand mac Cathair meic Nuadhaid Airgid-
laimh.

(cc) Bodhb sidha fear Feimhin, mac Eachach Gairbh
meic Duach Temiu meic Breiss meic Ealathan meic
Dealbacith meic Neid.101

(dd) 102 Abhean meic Big Felmais meic Con meic Dian
Cecht, file Logha meic Eithleand.

(cc) En mac 103 Bigeoin meic Sdairnd meic Eidhleo
meic 104 Adhlai meic Thait meic 105 Thabhairnn.

91 Fotta ben 92 Heri 93 Greni tri hingga 94 baith 95 Ern-
96 ben 97-god- 98-98 7 is don triur sin ro chan in t-eolach so 99 Ern-
ploughshare), Mac Grene Cuill, and the sea was his god: (Cetheor, whose god was the sun).

Fotla was wife of Mac Ceeht, Banba was the wife of Mac Cuill, Ern was wife of Mac Greine: those were the three daughters of Fiachna s. Delbaeth.

Ernmas daughter of Etarlam s. Nuadu Airgetlamh was mother of those three women, and mother of Fiachna and Ollam. Of them the poet sang as follows,

Poem no. LVII.

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

Boind d. Delbaeth s. Elada was wife of Nechtan s. Nama.

Fea and Neman, two wives of Net s. Indai, the two daughters of Elcmar of the Brug were they.

Uillenn s. Cathair s. Nuadu Airgetlam.


En s. Becen s. Starn s. Edleo s. Adlai s. Tat s. Tabarn.

100 Glonn 1 Gnim 1 Coscor 101–101 om. M 102 Abcan m. Bicelmais
103 Bicelmais m. Sdairn 104 Adlaich 105 ain
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

106 Og Taid meic Thabarnn, is ann condreacait 107 uile Tuatha De Danann ina 108 forglu cetus. 109 Geinelach Tuath De Danann andso anuas. 109

369. (g) 1Brigid 2banfile, ingean in Daghda, is 3aici ro bhai Fe 4Menn, 5da righ-damhraidhi, diata 6Feimhin 7.i. da dam 8Dile diata Mag 9Feimhin.

(h) Ocus is ac ro bai Torc Triath i. righ torcraidhi 10Erenn; 11is de 12ata Magh 13Triath-airne. Is 14acco ro 15clos tri gotha 16diabhuil an Erinn iar n-imarbhus, i. Fead 17Gul 18Eigeamh.

(i) Ocus is leo 18roghai Cirbh rig 19moltraide 20Erenn, diata Magh Cirb. Ocus is leo robhail 21Cearman 7 Cearmaid 7 in Mac 22Oag.

(f) Ite 22cetnai thorseelsat epert techta is na sidhe 24Flidhais, diata buar 25Flidaisi, no 26go madh iad a ceitri hingena i. Airdean 27Be Cuille 7 Danand 28Be Thede.

Ocus is 29aig Tuathaib De Danann do 30richt ilach 31eigheamh ar tus, 32is 33aire ilach ar oman gabhala 34aurfaire 35air in mbaile 36imarbus, 35eigheamh ar dogaillsi teocht a piannaibh.

(j) Matha mac 36Umhoir drai Tuath De Dauann.

Lugh mac 37Ethleand, is e 38cetnai rainig enach 7 caclase 7 deabhaidh d'eachaibh ar tus; 39 amail adbert

Lug mac Ethlend, alt cen meirg.
At Tat s. Tabarn all the Tuath De Danann first unite as an elite. This is the Genealogy of the Tuatha De Danann down to here.

369. Brigit the poetess, daughter of the Dagda, it is she who had Fe and Menn, the two royal oxen, of whom is Femen, that is two oxen of Dil of whom is Mag Femen named. And with them was Torec Triath, king of the boars of Ireland, of whom is Mag Triathairne named. With them were heard the three demon cries in Ireland after ravaging—whistling, and wailing, and outcry.

And with them was Cirb king of the wethers of Ireland, of whom is Mag Cirb called. And with them was Cerman and Cermaid and the Mac Òe.

These are the first who . . . into the mounds of Flidais, of whom is the cattle of Flidais named: or these were her four daughters, Arden, Be Chuille, Danann, and Be Thete.

The Tuatha De Danann first invented [battle] shouting and uproar: for this reason they invented shouting, for fear of taking . . . on the place and plundering, uproar for lamentation at coming in pains.(c)

Matha s. Ómor, druid of the Tuatha De Danann.

Lug s. Ethliu, he is the first who invented an assembly and horseracing and horse-combat, in the beginning, as one said,

Poem no. LV.

tri hingena 27 Bechuill 28 Be Theidi and om. following oecus 29 ac
20 riacht 31 eigem 22 airi is ilach 33 aurF. 24 ar in mbailli 55 eigem
ar dogaillsea(b) techt a pianaib 26 Ómor drai 31 Eithne 38 cetna
ranic eneach 7 echlase 7 debaig do cadaib 29 in Erinn, diandebairt in
teolach

(a) Written coma diata.  (b) Written ard og aillsea.  (c) I find "(f)" incomprehensible.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

B

Tuatha De andsin, .i. dei in t-aes dana 7 andee imorro [a n-aes trebtha].

Tri dee Danand on ainmnigter in t-aes treabair, .i. na dei, badar iad na tri dee Danand o n-ainmnigther iad, .i. tri meic Breiss meic Ealathan, .i. Triall 7 Brian 7 Cet, no tri meic Tuireill Bigreo .i. Brian 7 Iuchair 7 Iucharbha, tri dee Danand, .i. na tri druidhe on ainmthither Tuatha De Danann.

M

Tuatha De indsin .i. dei in t-aes dana .i. De 7 Danann diatat Tuatha De Danann: annde imorro, on ainmigthear in t-aes trebair .i. in rigraid. Na dei diatat in rigraid badar iad a n-anmand .i. tri meic Bres meic Eladan .i. Triall 7 Brian 7 Cet, no tri meic Thuirell Bierceand .i. Brian 7 Iuchair 7 Iucharba, na tri dei dia nadrad in rigraid: 7 is follus trit sin nach do Thuathaib De Danann don rigraid acht don aes trebair, .i. do macaib Eithleann. Adbeir araili do eolchaib comad ona na [sic] tri druidib ro hainmnighead Tuatha De Danand .i. Rabb 7 Broth 7 Robb.

Rob 7 Brod 7 Rabb, a tri draithi.
Fis 7 Fochmare 7 Eolas, a tri n-aide.
Dub 7 Dobur 7 40 Doirche, a tri deoghmare.
Saith 7 Leor 7 Linadh, a tri ronndaire.
Feith 7 Rosg 7 Radhare, a tri dearcare.
Taile 7 Tren 7 Treas, a tri gill[a].
Atach 7 Gaeth 7 Sidhi, a tri ngabra.

A tri ndruid fodesin .i. Fis 7 Fochmore 7 Eolas.
A tri haigthing .i. Dub 7 Dobar 7 Linad.
Arid iad a tri roonnaidi .i. F’et 7 Rose 7 Radare.
A tri ndereaide .i. Taile 7 Tren 7 Tres.
A tri ngilli .i. Atach 7 Gaeth 7 Sidi.
A tri ngabra .i. Aice 7 Tairell 7 Tuireach.

40 the r ye B.
The Tuatha De Danann then, gods were their men of art and non-gods their husbandmen. The three gods of Danu from whom are named the husbandmen, that is the gods, they were the three gods of Danu from whom they were named, i.e. the three sons of Bres s. Elada, Triall and Brian and Cet, or the three sons of Tuirell Bicereo, Brian, Iuchair and Iueharba, the three gods of Danu, that is, the three druids from whom were named the Tuatha De Danann.

Rob, Brod, Rabb their three jesters.

Fis, Fochmorc, Eolas, their three instructors.

Dub, Dobar, Doireche, their three cupbearers.

Saith, Leor, Linadh, their three servitors.

Feith, Rosg, Radharc, their three seers.

Taile, Tren, Tres, their three attendants.

Atach, Gaeth, Sidhi, their three horses.

The Tuatha De Danann then, gods were the men of art, to wit De and Danann from whom the Tuath De Danann are named: non-gods moreover, from whom are named the husbandmen, i.e., the kings. The gods of whom are the kings, these were their names— the three sons of Bres s. Elada, Triall and Brian and Cet, or three sons of Tuirell Bicereo, Brian, Iuchair and Iueharba, the three gods whom the kings used to worship. Through that it is clear that the kings were not of the Tuatha De Danann but of the husbandmen, that is of the sons of Ethliu. Other scholars say that the Tuatha De Danann were named from the three druids, Rabb, Brod, and Robb.

Their three druids, Fis, Fochmore, Eolas.

Their three instructors, Dub, Dobar, Linad.

And these are their three servitors, Fet, Rose, Radare.

Their three seers, Taile, Tren, Tres.

Their three servitors, Atach, Gaeth, Sidi.

Their three horses, Aice, Tairecell, Tuirech.
Aigh 7 Taig 7 Taireheall, a tri coin.
Ceol 7 Bind 7 Teitbhind, a tri eruítire.
Gle 7 Glan 7 Gleo, a tri tibrada.
Bruaid 7 Ordan 7 Doghad, a tri n-aite.
Sith 7 Saime 7 Subha, a tri buime.
Cumma 7 Sed 7 Samail, a tri cuaiach.
Meall 7 Teidi 7 Roain, a tri muigi chuiche.
Aine 7 Indmas 7 Brughas, a tri ndruimne.
Cam 7 Alaigh 7 Roain, a tri nduine.
A tri coin i. Ceol 7 Bind 7 Teidbind.
A tri eruítiri i. Gle 7 Glan 7 Gleo.
A tri tibrada i. Buaid 7 Ordan 7 Toead.
A tri n-aite i. Sith 7 Seme 7 Suba.
A tri mbnime i. Cuma 7 Set 7 Samail.
A tri cuaiach i. Inell 7 Teti 7 Rochain.
A tri muigi i. chuichi, Aine 7 Indmos 7 Brugos.
A tri ndruimne i. Cain 7 Alaig 7 Rachain.
A tri nduime i. Ard 7 Aibind 7 Radare.

370. Ocus is iad robris cath 2Moighe Tuireadh for Fomoire, 7 in catl. 3reinhe for Fearaibh 'Bolg, 7 isin 4cath thossinach ro talladh a lamb do Nuadhaid, 7 a 6cem isin chath 7dodeighenach. 8Noi riga do Tuathaib De Danann: da 9riet bliadna acht tri bliadna 9ro bhadar i flaitius.

371. 1Ocus ciatberaid araile gomdis demna Tuatha De Danann, 2ar thiachtain in nErinn gan airigudh, 7 adubradar fein is a nellaibh dorchaiddhi 3thangadar, 7 ar 4imad a feasa 7 a n-colais 7 ar 5doilghe a 6ngeinealaigh 7do breadh iar 8cul; acht cheana ro 97oglaimsead eolas 7 10filidhecht. Ar gach 11n diamaír n-dana 7 ar 11gach lere leighis 7 11gach amaindsi eladhma fuil an Erinn, is o

370. 1 om. oceus 2 Muigi Tuiread 3 roime 4 Bole 5 chath thoisich 6eheand 7deidinach 8nai riga rogobsud do Thuaith Dei [om. Danaun] flaithius Erenn 9ched 10fot flaithusa Tuathith Döi, do reir na n-colach cethceaid na croinice na aigaí foden.
SECTION VII.—TUATHA DE DANANN.

Aigh, Taig, Tairehell, their three hounds.
Ceol, Bind, Tetbind, their three harpers.
Gle, Glan, Gleo, their three spring-wells.
Bruaid, Ordan, Doghad, their three foster-mothers.
Sith, Saime, Suba, their three foster-mothers.
Cumma, Set, Samail, their three cups.
Mell, Teidi, Rocain, their three game-plains.
Aine, Immar, Brughas, their three ridges.
Cam, Alaigh, Rocain, their three forts.

Their three hounds, Ceol, Bind, Tetbind.
Their three harpers, Gle, Glan, Gleo.
Their three spring-wells, Buaid, Ordan, Toead.
Their three foster-mothers, Sith, Seme, Suba.
Their three cups Inell, Teti, Rochain.
Their three plains of sport, Aine, Indmos, Brugos.
Their three ridges Cain, Alaig, Rochain.
Their three forts Ard, Aibind, Radarc.

370. And it is they who broke the battle of Mag Tuired against the Fomoire, and the previous battle against the Fir Bolg: and in the first battle his arm was hewn from Nuadu, and his head in the last battle. Nine kings were there of the Tuatha De Danann: two hundred less three years were they in the kingship.

371. And though some say that the Tuatha De Danann were demons, as they came into Ireland unperceived, and they themselves said that they came in dark clouds, and for the greatness of their learning and their knowledge, and the obscurity of their genealogy being traced backward; howbeit they learned knowledge and poetry. For every darkness of art and every clearness of reading
Tuatha De Danann ní a bhunadh; g eisin is fheiceamh an Erinn, ní ro dhíchuirthea na dana sin, daigh at mhaithe iad. Ocus is follnas nach do deamhnaib na dho sidhaibh doibh, ar ro teadar each gur gabhsad cuirp daonna umpu olo dinas firu || airimhthear in geinelaich for cul tu ro bhadra la tiachtain creime. Conadh dia n-aigheadhaibh ro chan Fland Maineisdreach in duan-sa sin,

Estid a colchu can ón...

Ocus go ro bi gabhail Tuatha De Danann conuige sin; nais lon i tosach mis Mai ro gabhsaid Eirind do sordradh.

B

372. Gaidhil an Erinn Grec in airdríg in doman: ar na huilib Gabhalaibh ro ghabh Eiri o thosach co deireadh ar maec Rib Mileadh Easpaíne nis mo ro eumablyheadh in duan so sis, Eochaid ua Floindo ro roind

M

Conadh do na gabalaib o Dilind co gabail Mac Milead, doibreid fodein, ro roind Erem, do roindi Eochaid hua Floindo in duan sa; do chuimneochad cada roinde cada gabala each lin mbliand do intib o Dilind cosin n-aumsir sin(b)

Estid ães ãena aibind.

Ocus gor bhiaid Gabhala Erem gan uireasbhadh conuige sin, amail is illdanaigh do fuaramar o ched ghabait Chersach gu Gaidhealaibh da gabail.

Is iad sin secla cada gabala arna eumneochad a gabalaib a genelaigb a hantalaib a cronicchib amail ro indis Fintan Fir-eolach o Cheasair

leigis ar amainisd n-ealathan fil ita a mbunadas eis thanie scréidem in Eirind id maithi do sidaigb doib teadar corgobsad corpu daine olo das firu aircidthe an genelaich chreidmi
and every craft of cunning that is in Ireland, they are of the Tuatha De Danann by origin, and though the Faith came into Ireland those arts were not abolished, for they are good. And it is clear that they are not of the demons or of the sid-folk, for everyone knew that they took human bodies about them [by day, indeed, which is more accurate] and their genealogy is reckoned backward, and they were destroyed (?) at the coming of the Faith. So that of their deaths Flann Mainistrech sang the following poem—

Poem no. LVI.

And the invasion of the Tuatha De Danann has been down to this: and on Monday in the beginning of the month of May, to be exact, they took Ireland.

Here follow the Synchronisms.

372. The Gaedil were in Ireland, and the Greeks in the High-Kingship of the world. Of all the Takings which took Ireland from beginning to end, and of the sons of Mil of Spain in addition, this following song was constructed: Eochaid ua Floind made it

So that of the takings from the Flood till the Taking of the Sons of Mil, and of them also, and of the division of Ireland, Eochaid ua Floind made this song: and to memorise every division, and every taking, and all the tales of years that are therein from the Flood until that time.

Poem no. LXV.

So the Takings of Ireland are without omission down to this, as we found them most expertly, from the first Taking

Those are the histories of every Taking as they are commemorated in takings and in genealogies and in annals and

Coimdeata conad dia noideadaib do chan in t-eolach in duan-sa i. Flann Mainistrech 20–29 om.

(a) As the parallel versions show, this is not what the gloss means: it is what the scribes of R³ appear to be trying to make it mean.

(b-b) These words roughly and carelessly written (by the original scribe) into a space originally left blank.
Finit. Amen, co Parththalan 7 o Parthhalan co Nemed 7 o Nemed co Feraib Bole 7 o Feraib Bole co Tuath De Danann, 7 o Tuathaib De Danann co gabail Mac Milead, 7 Asarda in airdrigi in domain uile risin.

_Synchronism of the Tuatha Dé Danann (In R² and B)._

373. 1Comaimsiradh 2rig 3in domain 4frí 5Tuath Dé Danann 6so. 7Persa 8robatar in 9airdrigi 10in domain 11in tan 12táncatar 13Tuath Dé Danann 14In 15Héirinn: 16is in bliadain 17dédenaig 18fhatha 19Campasess 20meic Cir meic Dair 21táncatar. 22
25TARPES mae 26Campaseis .xxxui. 27
25SERSESS .xx. b. 36ís 30c 31rue 32in 33sluagadh 34ín mór in 35Gréacaib: 36ce. 33mile ar tír, 35ce. 7 iúi. mile imorro 36for muir: 7 do rochair na 37thigh fein la 38Horetaban. 39Hi eind .ui. 40miss imorro do rochair 41Oretaban 42ina 43digail.
43ARTARSESS 44LONGUMANUSS 45dá .xx. b. 46Ina 47.uui.mud bl. do 48chúaidh 49Hestrus do 50athnághadh 51ina 52canóine, 7 ina 53.x.mud bl. 54doeúaidh Nemias do 55d'éanú mac mór 56Iarusalem.
57 SERSEIS iarsin 58irrigi 59lái nís.
60SOGODIANUS .uui. 61miss.
62DARIUS NOTHUS xix. b.
of Cessair till the Gaedil took her. Finit. Amen.

373. The Synchronism of the kings of the world with the Tuatha De Danann here. The Persians were in the high kingship of the world when the Tuatha De Danann came into Ireland; in the last year of the reign of Cambyses son of Cyrus son of Darius they came.

DARIUS son of Cambyses, 36 years.
XERXES 20 years. It is he who conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea: and he fell in his own house by Artabanus, but at the end of seven months Artabanus fell in revenge for him.

ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS 40 years. In his 7th year Esdras came to renew the Law, and in his 10th year Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem.

XERXES thereafter in the kingship two months.

SOGDIANUS seven months.

DARIUS NOTHUS 19 years.
ARTARXERXESS MEMNON mac Dair—Sparsadidis Afferus a ainm Ebraide—xl. bl. 68, 69is do ba 70ben Hester.
MARDUCHIUS ARTARXESS OCHUS XXX. 71b.
ARIUS OCHI iiii. b.
DARIUS MAGNUS mac Arsabei 71ui. b. 72Is e ting-flaith na Pers.
Is e 74thuc 75na tri catha do Alaxandar mac Pilip, 76ro marb Alaxandar 76seom 78issin 79eath dêdinach.(a)

374. Is 75 2Alaxandar ro 79tafainn 4Forand 4a 7rigi 79Eigipte. Is 85dó-side ro 7bo 79chliamain 79Galon, 7a Miled 72a ainm: 127 4tânic-side a 79Héigipt 167 a ben 79Scota ingen Nechtanibus 79Hespain, 79ro 79cossain 79Espain ar 79cín. 79Ocus 79is 79Forann 79Nechtenibus in còiced 79ri cethrachat 25ar 79Forand 79Cineris ro 79baide 79a Muir Ruaid: 22, 23, 79xiii. bl. 7i. i.e. 24fot a flatha o 25Forann 26Cineris co 27Foronn 38Nechtenibus.(b)

375. Ro 79randadh 79flaitus Alaxandair 79t'rib 79rannaibh tricadh dia 6is 79ro 79derscaidh 79ceithar 79dib 79uii i., 79Potolomeus mac 39Lairce in 79Eigipt, 27Ardaicnus 39Pilippus 79im 38Maicidhondaib, 39Antignonos 27im 23Babilöin, Brutos 27Silinicus 28is Ind Asia Bic. 27Potolomeus 27indaid 28Alaxandair 79xl. bl. 727Indéiridh flatha Alaxandair 79táncat 79Meic Miled 39ind 79Hóinn, 7a 79dá

ARTAXERXES D Antarxeroxex E Antarxeroxes AR Antarserces B 64 Memini m. Dahir B 65 Sparsadis E Spars- changed from Sparc- D Sparsadidis B 60 ins. i. B: Afererus B 67 Ebraide D -de A -raide E Ebraide EB 69 ins. do and om. 7R 69 as R is aige (ro bhaí in my.) Hester B 71 bean R 71 Hestarass no Ester VA (-as A) Ester R 72 Mardocius iarsin B 72 ins. iarsin B 74 Antarxeroxes DR Antarxeroxes A Antarsercesotus B 73 om. b. R 76 Arior DEB Arrius R 77 Ochius B 77 Dairius E 7 Dairius B 79 Maghnus ER Mor B 69 Arsabei E Arasabi B. The ar ins. above line in V 81 uiii D iii E 82 is he D isse V 85 tiugh- E tig- R fl- DE tiughlaith B 84 Fers E 85 ins. 7DB: isse V 87 tue DR thuic A tug E thug B 87 om. na B 88 -dir B 89 philip A 89 ro thuit-sïum la Halaxandair isin chath fodheigh B 91 esomh A heismh E eisium R 89 sin D isin ARE 93 chath degenach D: deigdenach A deigdenach E dedenach R.

ARTAXERXES MEMNON  s. Darius—Sparsadidis Affernus was his Hebrew name—40 years: and he had Esther to wife.  
MARDOCHIUS and ARTAXERXES OCHUS, 30 years.  
ARIUS OCHI 4 years.  
DARIUS MAGNUS son of Arsames, 6 years. He was the last prince of the Persians. He fought the three battles against Alexander son of Philip, and Alexander slew him in the last battle.  

374. It is Alexander who expelled Pharao from the kingship of Egypt. His [Pharao's] was the son-in-law Galam, named Mil: he came from Egypt with his wife Scofa, daughter of Nectanebus, to Spain, and contended for Spain by force. This Pharao Nectanebus is the forty-fifth king after Pharao Cencheres who was drowned in the Red Sea: 914 years was the length of their reign from Pharao Cencheres to Pharao Nectanebus.  

375. The prindedom of Alexander was divided into thirty-three divisions after him, and for four of them had preeminence: Ptolomeus s. Lagus in Egypt, Philippus Aridaeus in Macedonia, Antigonus in Babylon, "Brutus" Seleucus in Asia Minor. Ptolomeus after Alexander, 40 years. In the end of the reign of Alexander the sons of Mil came into Ireland, that is,  

———TUATHA DE DANANN. 207

———TUATHA DE DANANN. 207


(a) In mg. D is here written: A ughdair bhundúnaigh, speece an dóchar dhol o leughadh duin.  
(b) In margin of D, very roughly written, the words saich slut.
bliadain iar marbadh Dair dò: 1 24hi 34tossuch a 35indsaigthi 7 a 36rìge 37fìormic 38Milidh docem 39n'Éispàine. Còie bliadna 40do Alaxandair 41i-rìge 42in tan 43rìteanadar Meic Mìled 44in 45Hèrinn, 7 do 46radadh cath 47Tailltin 48i 49torchratar 50Tuath Dè Danann 51mo a trib rigaib 7 mo a teòra rignaib, Còie bliadna 52do 53fìromòn 54 ri-rìgh 55in tan 56athab 57Alaxandar im 58Babilòin: 59cosùn 60ia st 61in .ce. bl. 62tobatar Tuathà Dè 63Danann 64in 65Erinn, 66on bliadna 67hèidenaigh 68flatha 69Campasses mac Cir 70co 71torba flatha 72Assar 7 Dair. 72Oen bliadain Campases, 73Tarpeòth .xxxui. 74bl. 75Sìrseres .xx. bl. 76Xerxes 77.bl. 78Xerxes 79bl. 80mis, 81Soghdianus .iii. 82mis, 83Dàirius .xix. bl. 84Aferus 85.bl. 86Artarseres 87Ocùc .xxx. 88Arrius .iii. 89Dàirius 90Magnús .ui. 91Is iat sin 92in .ce. bl. acht 93na .iii. bl. 9495tobatar Tuathà Dè Danann 96in Hèrinn. 97

Synchronism of the Tuatha De Danann in M.

376. Comainsearrdacht rig in domain re Tuathaib De Danann andso, i. Asarda in airdrigi in domain o Nín mac Peil co aimsir Tuatha De Danann 7 na ndiud.

BELOCHUS in t-ochtmd rig de Asar, cóie bliadna fìchid do a rigi in domain. Is a nomad bliadain de a fàithis air theadar Tuatha De Danann in Erinn, ocus Nuadu Airgeddham fa rig orro in tan sin iar ndìicuir Breis.

POILPOIRIS iar sin, i. inomad rig de Asar. Tricha bliadain do, 7 is na re theadar cath Maigí Tuired na Fomoraich, a ndorehair Nuadu Airgeddham 7 Ògma, 7 Lug do gabail rigi n'Erinn, 7 bas Breis meic Ealadain na re.

LAMPAIDES iar sin, in fichedmad rig Asar. Da bliadain tricha do. Bas Cernada meic in Dagda re lind. Bas Chairpri ìleid re lind 7 bas Òtta 7 bas Chun, athar Loga. Bas Alloid 7 Danaindi re lind.

SOSOREIS iar sin, in tænmad rig[ ](a) ar Tìchit Asar, bliadain ar Tìchit do. Bas Loga la Mac Cuill mac Gearma. Eochaid Ollathair ì. In Dagda do gabail rigi n'Erinn.

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48-ng- DB (-adar B) 44nd DE an B 49Eirind E Eirinn RB 48radad AE ratad RD 49Tailltin A Tailltin D Tailten R Tailtean B 45hi DER a B 49tòeradar E tòeradar R ndòeradar B 50Tuatha ADE 52immo trib rigaib 7 immo a teòra rignaib A mo a trip rigaib 7 mon teòra mna E mo (om. a) trib rigaib 7 mo teòraib rignaib R cona rignaibh (the n expuncted) B 52d'Eriabhon B 53Heremon DE Herimon A Erimon R Eriabhon B 54hirrigì D irìgì A irìghi ER irìghi B 55an R
51adburst AB 57-dair B 58 hon E im mBàib- R Bahbhoù B 59con iad sin E 7 is B 60iad E 61an R na lìha B 62-dar B 63om. D
61an B 65Her DAE 66,i. (thus written) b. deden, D i. o bliadain R 67deidhenaigh A dedenaigh E deidhenaigh R deighenaigh B 68flathusa B
two years after he slew Darius: and in the beginning of his advance and of his kingdom the sons of Mil came into Spain. Five years had Alexander in the kingship when the sons of Mil came into Ireland, and the Battle of Tailltú was fought, in which the Tuatha De Danann fell with their three kings and their three queens. Five years had Eremon in the kingship when Alexander died in Babylon: so that those are the two hundred years that the Tuatha De Danann were in Ireland, from the last year of the reign of Cambyses son of Cyrus to the completion of the lordship of the Assyrians and of Darius. One year Cambyses, "Tarpes" 36 years, Xerxes 20 years, Artaxerxes 40 years, Xerxes 2 months, Sogdianus 7 months, Darius 19 years, "Afferus" 40 years, Artaxerxes Ochus 30, Arrius 4, Darius Magnus 6. Those are the 200 years save 3 years that the Tuatha De Danann were in Ireland.

376. The Synchronism of the kings of the world with the Tuatha De Danann here. The Assyrians were in the high kingship of the world from Ninus s. Belus till the time of the Tuatha De Danann and afterward. 

BELOCHUS, the eighteenth king of Assyria, twenty-five years had he in the kingship of the world. In the nineteenth year of his reign it is, that the Tuatha De Danann came into Ireland: and Nuadu Airgetlam was king over them after the expulsion of Bres.

BELLEPARES thereafter, the nineteenth king of Assyria. Thirty years had he, and in his reign was fought the battle of Mag Tuired of the Fomoraig, where fell Nuadu Airgetlam and Ogma. Lugh took the kingship of Ireland. Death of Bres s. Elada in his time.

LAMPRIDES thereafter, the twentieth king of Assyria. Thirty-two years had he. Death of Cermad son of The Dagda in his time. Death of Coirpre the poet in his time, and of Etan and of Cian father of Lug. Death of Allot and Danann in his time.

SOSARES thereafter, the twenty-first king of Assyria. He had twenty-one years. Death of Lug at the hands of Mac Cuill son of Cerma. Eochaid Ollathair, i.e. The Dagda, took the kingship of Ireland.

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(a) Three letters erased here.
AXRISIUS iar sin, in dara rig fichet Asur. Aen bliadain deg ar fichit do. Is na aimsir adbath Creidne eard, 7 Goibnend goba 7 Dian Ceacht in liaid, ocsis is na re adbath Aed mac in Dagda 7 Cridinbel caint; 7 losead Neid in Oilech Neid.


377. Is i sin gabail Tuath De Danaann cona comaimsearrdacht o thus co deiread, cennota oigeda ban-cloindri Carmada na(c) n-diaid. Is he seo re chomaiream fanu flaithiusa Tuatha De Danaann, i. seacht mbliadna do flaithius Belochos 7 tricha bliadan Poilipoiris 7 da bliadain trichad do Lampades 7 bliadain ar fichet Sosores 7 Axsirisus aen bliadain dec ar fichit, 7 Lapaires tricha bliadan, 7 Paminias da bliadain ceathrachad 7 Supardus fiche bliadan, 7 ocht mbliadna do Metaraillius. Ocus is na flaith- sen taneadar Meic Miled in Erind, do digail Itha meic Breogain, 7 tue cath Slebe Mis 7 cath Tailten 7 eath uli chath, nocor dithaiged Tuatha De Danaann le Macaib Miled na diaid sin.
ACRISIUS\(^{(b)}\) thereafter, the twenty-second king of Assyria. Thirty-one years had he. In his time died Creidne the wright, Goibnin the smith, Dian Cecht the leech, and in his time died Aed s. of The Dagda and Cridanbel the satirist; and Neid was burnt in Ailech Neid.

LAMPARES thereafter, the twenty-third king of Assyria, thirty years had he. In his day was Pius primus rex Latinus. But others [say] that Saturn was before him over all Europe. Ianus was twenty years before him on the Tiber. Ianiculum is the name of the man who made a city upon one side of the river at first in his time. "Satusima" was the other city, which was made by Saturn over against it. Death of Manannan by the hands of Uilend. Death of Midir of Bri Leith. Agamemnon began to reign.

PANYAS thereafter, the twenty-fourth king of Assyria, forty-two years had he. Oengus domersus est in mare. The Gaedil journeyed to Spain, to wit Brath s. Death, whose son was Breogon; Úici, Úici, Mantan and Caicher. Death of The Dagda. Delbaeth took the kingship of Ireland. Heracles and Iason came into the land of the Colchians in quest of the golden fleece in the time of Panyas. Death of Delbaeth thereafter, and Fiacha son of Delbaeth took the kingship.

SOSARMUS thereafter, the twenty-fifth king of Assyria. Twenty-nine years had he. Death of Fiachna s. Delbaeth in his time. The progeny of Cermat took the kingship in his time. The capture of Troy by Laomedon at that time.

MITREUS thereafter, the twenty-sixth king of Assyria. Twenty-eight years had he in the princedom. Ith s. Breogon came to Ireland in the days of the sons of Cermat, and the sons of Cermat worked treachery upon him, as he was returning: and that is the cause of the [coming] of the Sons of Mil to Ireland, to take vengeance for Ith upon the Tuatha De Danann. Thus it was the sons of Mil who gave the battle of Tailltiu to the Tuatha De Danann, so that the three kings of Ireland, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine fell there; in vengeance for Ith was that battle waged.

377. That is the Taking of the Tuatha De Danann with their synchronism from beginning to end, omitting the deaths of the female children of Cermat after them. This is for a reckoning of the length of the princedom of the Tuatha De Danann—seven years of the princedom of Belochus, and thirty years of Bellepares, thirty-two years to Lamprides, twenty-one to Sosares, thirty-one to Acrisius, Lampares thirty years, Panyas forty-two years, Sosarmus twenty years, and eight years to Mitreus. In his reign the sons of Mil came to Ireland to revenge Ith s. Breogan, and offered the battle of Sliab Mis and the battle of Tailltiu and every other battle, till the Tuatha De Danann were subdued by the sons of Mil thereafter.

\(^{(a)}\) Written in one word icuillind.
\(^{(b)}\) This name must have been written AKRISIUS in the MS. of Hieronymus-Eusebius at the chronicler's disposal. He mistook the K for an X.
\(^{(c)}\) Written war.
VERSE TEXTS OF SECTION VII.

LIII.


1. 1Ériu 2co n-úail, co 3n-idnaib, 4sinsit 5sluag for a 6sen-maig, síar 7co fuin 8ropter 9foglaig, 10a 11tuir 12thogaig 13im 14Themraig.

2. 1Trícha bliadna iar 2nGenand 3gabsat 4sluag 5siabra 6sonann; for 7Túaith 8mBolc 9búaibthe 10barann 11tadall 12Túaithe Dē 13Danann.

3. Dia 1do dāim, 2cid 3dosrimart— 4gabsat 5co ngrāin, co 6nglonn-alt, na 7néill 8oll-choiethe 9arracht, for 10sléib 11Conmaicne 12Connacht.

4. 1Cen dechla 2d’Erind 3ergnaid, 4cen 5ethra, 6érim 7n-angbaid, ni 8fess a 9fur 10fo rind-nim, in 11do nim 12ño 13in do 14thalmain.

1. 1Heriu LDEV Eiriu FR3 Heiriu A 2conhuail D 3nidiht VAB -bh B 4sinsit VA sinset D sinsset E sinsced R3 5-gh VB 6-muig FD muigh VA seanmaigh B 7gu B 8-pd L -bd R3 9fogh V -laigh B -laid M 10 o R3 11tour B thur M 12togaig F toglaidh V thoghaigh A togluig D thoglaib E toglaidh B thoglaid M 12a (no im sprs.) D o FR3 14 Temh VA Tem - DE Theamrach B Themraich M.

2. 1tríca 2-ann FVA nGean R3 3gabsad R3 (bh B) 4sluagh V sluat V sluaig DEM 5-siabro L siabhra B 6sonan L sonann ann F sonand E soineand B soineen M 7tuath F 8Bolc L Bolgc E mBolg D Bolg FR3 9-thi FDB buaibthe V buaibti E buaibthig M: glossed buadaigthe L 10barand LB 11adall F talad V tadhall A taghall B 12tuathe L tuaithi VD tuaite E 13Donand L.

3. 1domnaig FD dhardain B 2eed L eidiht B 3-rimrit L.
OF SECTION VII.

LIII.

1. Ireland with pride, with weapons, hosts spread over her ancient plain, westward to the sunset were they plunderers, her chieftains of destruction around Temair.

2. Thirty years after Genand goblin hosts took the fertile land; a blow to the vanquished People of Bags was the visit of the Tuatha De Danann.

3. It is God who suffered them, though He restrained them— they landed with horror, with lofty deed, in their cloud of mighty combat of spectres, upon a mountain of Conmaicne of Connacht.

4. Without distinction to discerning Ireland, Without ships, a ruthless course, the truth was not known beneath the sky of stars, whether they were of heaven or of earth.
5. Ḍena bhaidh do daingib, 3diabail, 1805
don loinges 6lengdub 8laidig, 8slān 9co 10srethaib, 6co 11slogaib:
12clann 13Bethaig mās do 14dāinib.

6. Do 1dāinib 2an dir 3dgilid
in 4sārgein dian sīl 5serig; 1810
6Bethacht 7fian-ailèn 8fobaïd
mac 9dhTarbonöl meic 10Nemid.

7. Ni 1theilgset 2dāil 3na 4dligid
im 5ined Fāil 6e o 7fuined;
8ro bo 9daig oecus 10debeech
11fo 12deired 13i 14m-Maig 15Tuired.

8. Tuatha De, 2tolg 3trēine,
4im 5Thūaith 6mBolg 7bāigsit 8rige:
9ina cath co 10mēit 11ualle,
12atbath 13cūaine cēt mile.

9. Meice 2Eladāin, 3āeb 4idna,
5tri fer-īgail ēgel fōdla;
6Bres 7don 8Brug 9bēlgāeth 10Banba,
11Dagda, 12Delbaith, is 13Ogma.

5. 1más LR3 masso V maso A 2demnaib D na deamnaib R2 (dh-bh B) 3diabail FR3 (bh B) 4on sprs. to d, and the latter letter expanded L 5longais L longis B 6lendub F leogd D leannudub R3 (bh-h B) 7laegidh VA laoidh- E laigid R3 (gh-dh B) 8sloinn FM slain VA slān D slaim E sloind B 9ins. in D gu B 10sraihaib F srethaib D srethaibh E sreathaibh B 11sloagaib (s not dotted) FM suagaibh VADE (s DE): cosslogaib L gu sloghaibh B 12cūaine cēt mile.

6. 1dōin- E -bh B 2asdir FD is dīr R2 3-idh VA 4-gen VA tsairgen E sairgein B: 5sēirig F seirigh VAEB serie L 6Bethacht 7fian-ailèn 8fobaïd L 9srethaibh E sreathaibh B 10sloagaib (s not dotted) FM suagaibh VADE (s DE): cosslogaib L gu sloghaibh B 11cland LV 12Bethaig FM Bethaigh VA Bethuig D Bheathadh B 13dōin- DM dōin- E dāinib B.

7. 1telgsat F taireisit V (in rasura) A thairgset D taírghshad E nir theigshadh B nir thileshad M 2dhail F sīl sīl dail (sic) E 3no F 4dligidh A dligiadh B 5apparently written med L but this would be unmetrical ins FR3 hinedh VADE: im finn fail E 6na FR3 7fuinedh L fuineadh FB fuinedh V 8ro bán L ro bui F roboi VAD robaoi E
OF SECTION VII. 215

5. If it were of diabolic demons
   the black-cloaked agitating expedition,
   it was sound with ranks, with hosts:
   if of men, it was the progeny of Bethach.

6. Of men belonging to law
   (is) the freeborn who has the strong seed:
   Bethach, a swift warrior-island (?)
   son of Iarbonel son of Nemed.

7. They cast no assembly or justice
   about the place of Fal to the sunset:
   there was fire and fighting
   at last in Mag Tuired.

8. The Tuatha De, it was the bed of a mighty one,
   around the People of Bags fought for the kingship:
   in their battle with abundance of pride,
   troops of hundreds of thousands died.

9. The sons of Elada, glory of weapons,
   a wolf of division against a man of plunder:
   Bres from the Brug of Banba of wise utterance,
   Dagda, Delbaeth, and Oghma.
10. Eiriu 2cid 3rötbla roa, 1825
  Banba, 4Fotla, 7 5Fea,
  6Nemaind 7na 8forand 9fathach,
  10Donand, māthair na 11nDea.

11. Badb is Macha, 2mēt 3n-indbais, 1830
  4Morrigan, 5fātha 6felbais,
  7tindrema 8aga 9annuis,
  10ingena 11aina 12Ernumais.

12. Goibnend, nīr 2bāeth 3a 4bruidne,
  5Luichtne, 6sāer in 7cęd 8Creidne,
  Dīan Cecht 9fri 10dul 11rōt 12roichthe,
  13mac 13ind 14ōC, 15Lug mac 16Eithne.

13. Cridinbel, 2Bruinde 3bladach,
  Bē 4Chuille, 5Dinand 6drechach,
  7Cosmael 8co mbairdne 9peedai,
  10Corpre mac 11Etna, is 12Etan.

14. Hūi in 2Dagdai diar 3bo 4thrēranda
  5randsat Banba na 6mbuaball,
  7flaithi 8fēb-garta 9fegam,
  trī meic 10Cermata 11Cualand.

10. 1Eiriu FB Heiriu V Eiriu D Heire E Heri M  2can F gidh B
  3rodab F rodbla ER 4Fotla DB 5Foā V Feaā EB 6Nemuin VAD
  Nemain E Nemand M  7nar L  8fodaind L fodond F forond V
  foronn D bforann E foghfond B fagand M  9fathaig L fatach F
  fathach R2 (bf. E) R2 (-aich M)  10Danand FR3 Danann R2 (Don-)
  11neda E ndeaa B.

11. 1Badbh E Badbh B  2meit R2 med R2 3om. n. LF inndmais FD
  ninnbuiss V inndbuiss A inndbais E inndmais R3 4Morrigu VA Morriga E
  Morrigan B  5Fotla L flatā VA flata fatha (sic) B 6fealmais F
  felbuiss V felbais A fealmhais B felmais M  7indena L indenbda F
  tinnrema R2 (-rama E) robdar indghlana a lamba B rob indgln lana lama M
  8indāga L indagda F agha AE  9Ernumais L amnais FE annuis V
  10ingeana FB 11anga E 12Ernumais F Ernumais B.

12. 1Gaibnenn F Gaibnenn VAD Gaibhenn B  2ins. bo R2 (yc E):
  boeth D, baoth E  3a in M only 4the d yc L (the scribe originally
  wrote bruine [= brunne] and the d is inserted to supersede the n-stroke):
  bruithne FR2B (-ni DE)  5Luichtene L Luïene F Luïene VA Luïene D
  Lucer. E Luchraid R3 (-idh B)  6saer-cherd L in saer in eard F saor E
  7ceard FB  8Creithne F Credhne VB Credhe A Creithne D Creithni E
10. Eriu, though it should reach a road-end, Banba, Fotla, and Fea, Neman of ingenious verses, Danann, mother of the gods.

11. Badb and Maicha, greatness of wealth, Morrigu—springs of craftiness, sources of bitter fighting were the three daughters of Ernmas.

12. Goibniu who was not impotent in smelting, Luichtne, the free wright Creidne, Dian Cecht, for going roads of great healing, Mac ind Oe, Lug son of Ethliu.

13. Cridinbel, famous Bruinde, Be Chuille, shapely Danand, Casmael with bardism of perfection, Coirpre son of Etan, and Etan.

14. The grandsons of the Dagda, who had a triple division (?), divided Banba of the bugle-horns; let us tell of the princes of excellence of hospitality, the three sons of Cermat of Cualu.
15. "Cidh ²Héiriú ³ilair ⁴míle
⁵randsad ⁶a ⁷tír ⁸i ⁹tírde:
¹⁰airích ulla na ¹¹n-echt ¹²n-úalle,
Mac Cuilí, Mac Ceecht, Mac ¹³Gréine.

16. Glé ²dosrúbaid ³dia n-irind,
Mac Dè, ⁴don ⁵ríg-maig ⁶rèitì:
⁷fri ⁸gail ⁹na ngnìm, ¹⁰na uglàraind,
¹¹nil ¹²fì a ¹³sil ¹⁴for ¹⁵Héinìd.

17. "Eochaid ²cein elmnas ³n-idland
⁴delbais deochair ⁵a dégrand;
⁶acht ⁷fìs na ⁸fìan dia ⁹fuiglend,
¹⁰cia dosrùirmend, nis ¹¹adràoind.

18. "Adraid ²aimin ³ind ⁴rìg ⁵dòbùròrand,
⁶fònlàid ⁷each fìr ⁸adfeidend,
ro ⁹sèrn ¹⁰each ¹¹sin ¹²arsàileim,
ro ¹³delb ¹⁴tír ¹⁵n-òibèng ¹⁶Herènd.

15. ¹Cidh L ²Eirìú F ³Heiriú A ⁴Heri D ⁵Eirì EM ⁶Eiriù B ⁷ílar
FRM ìllar B ⁴malìne FB mainì D nàinduc, the d ⁵xpuntèd M
⁸raìndseàd F ràndseàd LVB rànn- AE rànnàd D ràndsèad M ⁶ì DEM in B
⁷tír M ⁸hi VA a E in M ⁹trede F treidlè VAB treìdì D tràghle E
¹⁰airìg FD airìg (gh V) ulla VA: airìghùil EB aìg rìg a ulla naùlì M
¹¹neèh L ¹²maìlè FVADB maìlle (om. n.)E ¹³Gréine FAEB Grenì VD.

16. ¹gleò R³ ²dosrìblíad F ³rosàibìd VAM dusrìbìd D ³òsòibìd E
rosdìbàidh B ³dìandìrim FB dia nìrìm D dia ndùrinìò E iar ndùlinìò M
⁴donò VA ⁵rìgnòig L ⁶rigràid FR³ (-dh B) righmuigh VA ri(g ye)naìg D rìgmad E
⁶raidhìm F reìdsìò ìgh V reìghsìò A reìdsìò ìgh D reìd(s ye)eògì E reìdhìm B riùdì M
¹⁰im VAE Fria R³ ⁸ngòìl M
ºnaìg nìnm D na ngòìnìò E na ngòìnìò R³ ¹ⁱna ngòìÌànìò F con gùlìmì E:
con also VA na ngèrlòìnìò D na ngèlìrainìò R³ ¹¹ìghìòà R³ ¹³ìghìòà F
¹³UFAI F fail D fuìl E ¹²sil F ¹¹ìghìò in F an R³ ¹⁵Eirìnd F Er. VADB
Eir- E Erìnd M.

17. ¹-dh B ²can elbas F ³ceòn elbòis VA ³cin elbòis D ³conelbòis E
gan calùb B condèlbas M: glossèd cen droch-dàn L ²nídlànn AE
15. Though Ireland was multitudes of thousands they divided her land into thirds: great chieftains of deeds of pride, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine.

16. He swept them clean from their land, did the Son of God, from the royal plain which I make manifest: for all the valour of their deeds, of their clear division, their seed is not over Ireland.

17. It is Eochu without enchantment of leapings who fashions the distinction of his good quatrains; but knowledge of the warriors when he relates it, though he enumerates them, he adores them not.

18. Adore ye the name of the King who measured you, who apportions every truth which he [Eochu] narrates: who hath released every storm which we expect, who hath fashioned the pleasant land of Ireland.
THE VERSE TEXTS

LIV.


1. Tūatha ¹ª Dē ² Danann fo ³ diamair, ⁴ lucht ⁵ cen ⁶ chomall ⁷ erabuid; ⁸ cuileoin ⁹ in ¹⁰ chaillé ¹¹ na crínaig, ¹² doine d’fuil ¹³ foil ¹⁴ Adaim.

2. ¹Úaisle ² thall na ³ tūaithe ⁴ thrēine, ⁵ lucht na ⁶ erúaiche ⁷ erīne, ⁷aisnōidem, ⁸i nd rēim-se itamne, ⁹ a rēimse ¹⁰ sa ¹¹ rīge.

3. ¹Rē secht ² mbliadan ³ Nuadat ⁴ narṣeng ⁵ osin ⁶ chuanairt ⁷ erbhínd, ⁸ flaithius ⁹ a nd rēim-se itamne, ¹⁰ a na hērind.

4. ¹I Maig ² Thuiredh, ³ truim ⁴ co ⁵ trucha, ⁶ i torchair cuing ⁷ in ⁸ chatha, ⁹ do cosnaimid ¹⁰ bān ¹¹ in ¹² betha— ¹³ ro ¹⁴ lead a ¹⁵ lám ¹⁶ flatha.

1. ¹ om. D ² Donann VAe Deaman D Danand RM Dhanand B ³ uir VA díhmair E díhmair B ⁴ fir R¹ ⁵ can FM ein D gan B ⁶ comoll E comhall VA comall DBB comhall E ⁷ crabhaidh F erbuigh VAB crábaidh R crabhaich M ⁸ cuilleoin E cuillein R ⁹ an R ¹⁰ chaillí VAM caillé E caillé R ¹¹ nar crínaigh F rot crínaigh (the t ye A) VA ro crínaid DE (rod D) nar crínaid R³ (adh B) ¹² daene L dine F daoine E ¹³ foil FD (dot over f scratched out, F) coil VM ¹⁴ Adhaim V Adaimh B Adhuim D.

2. ¹ Uasle LV huasli D huaisli E uaisli M ² tall FD ³ tuathe L tuathí FV tuathí AM tuaithe DEB ⁴ trene FAB treine VE treini M ⁵ cruaich FDM cruáiche VAE cruadhche B ⁶ erini D ⁷ aisneidh F imraidim R³ (amradem D) aisnedhfead R² (dh B) ⁸ sa treimse itamne F ⁹ sin tremai hitamne R² (atamni D; treimsi atamni E) sa tremsi (mh B -se M) itamne (ni B) R² ⁹ arraeimse sarruige F a remso VA remsi DM reimsi EB ¹⁰ hisa D ¹¹ righe VD righ E righi B rigi M.

3. ¹ om. re R³ ² om. m- E ³ ins. do R²: Nuadait VAD Nuada E
1. The Tuatha De Danann under obscurity, a people without a covenant of religion; whelps of the wood that has not withered, people of the blood of Adam’s flesh.

2. Nobles yonder of the strong people, people of the withered summit, let us relate, in the course in which we are, their periods in their kingdom.

3. A space of seven years of Nuadu noble-stately over the fair-haired company, the rule of the man large-breasted, flaxen-maned, before his coming into Ireland.

4. In Mag Tuired, heavy with doom, where fell a champion of the battle, from the white defender of the world—his arm of prindedom was lopped off.

Nuadad R\(^3\) (-dhad B) 4 naireng L narsing F narseng VDE narsing B nairseng M 5 òssin L uasan B 6 cuanairt F cuanart E 7 ceibhín F cheibhinn V ceibhinn Δ ceibhind D ceibhind E ceibhín B ceibhind M

\[^{8}\]flathius L flathius VB flaiethes E \[^{9}\] in FEB an M 10 för VAE ir M

11 cair F chicair VAM cair D cair E chicair B 12 culhín R' chuilind VM cui(l ye)find E 13 re FEM 14 tichtuin D 15 in Er, F' an Er, R'R\(^3\) (Eir- E).

4. \(^1\) hi muig F immuig V iar muigh A i muig D a maig E himmuigh B ar muig M 2 Tuiread F Tuireadh VAE Tuiridh B Tuiread M 3 thrui VM gan FEB een other mss. The reading co is K’s and must be right. 5 truca F tracha A trucha B truca M 6 ca faigbad (the d dotted but the dot erased) V ear fargbadh A cao fargb. DE adrochair R\(^3\) (-cair B) 7 om. in FVDR\(^3\) 8 katha AED catha FB 9 om. do LR\(^3\) : cosnaimid FE cosnumaid VA chosnumaig D chosnamaid R\(^3\) (-dh B -g M) 10 bain B baga M 11 om. in F; an E 12 mbetha F beatha R\(^3\) 13 leod FR\(^2\) (dh VA) do lemad DM leonadh B 14 om. a LR\(^3\) expuncted E 15 flatha FR\(^2\) latha LM.
5. 1Secht 2mbliadna 3Breisi, ni 4bānāt, 5tria 6deisi 7don 8dūan-abb, 9i 10flaithius 11ōs in 12chlār 13chnōboe 14co ro 15lām 16Nuadat. 1880

6. 1Nuada ēar 2sin 3fichi bliadan, 4rue sithi for 5slūagad, 6co 7Lug 8rind-agaech 9do rīgad— 10illānach 11cen 12furad. 1885

7. 1Cethracha do 2Lug—ba 3lomda— 4i r-rīg 5ōs 6Brug 7Banba: 8ranic 9nocht-cholba 10nemda: 11ochtmoga 12don 18Dagda. 1889

8. 1Deich mbliadna 2do 3Delbaeth 4dīeira 5co rīg 6remgaeth 7rīachda, 8cen 9locht 10bruinde na 11bochna— 12a deich 13eile 14d’Fhiaichna. 1890

9. 1Nōi mbliadna 2fīchet, 3fos 4fogart, 5ōs 6each 7sith-fert 8d’Errīm, 9i r-rīg for 10Banba 11būan-uill, 12d’uīb in 13Dagda 14dēnseng. 1895

5. 1seacht V̄R^2 2om. m- E 3Breissi F Bressi VAB Bresi DM  
6. 1Nuado L -d̄hā B 2sein L 3fīche R 4rue saíde L ruie sidhe F rucesithi VA -siti E -sidhi B 5sluaīed F sluagadh V sluaghadh A sluaghbaibh B sluageib M 6collug F gu B 7Lugh V̄AB 8rin(ag ye)ach L rindagach F rinnagach VE rindagach AD rindadach R^3 9dia L diarrigad F da M: rīgadh V rīghadh AB: a blot after this word in F covering space for three letters 10illānach V iłdhanach D 11can F ein D gan B 12furad FEB nařadí V̄A luorad D. 1895

7. 1Cetracha FE eath- AR^3 (-chad M) 2Lugh V̄AB 3lōmāha A fa lēarda R^3 (-d̄hā B) 4irrigi F hirrigi V hirrigi A i righe E na righi B na rīg M 5ar VE 6Brugh V̄EB 7Banbha FB 8ranuig D
5. Seven years of Bres, which was not a white space, through its fair prospect for the song-abbot, in the princedom over the plain, generous in nuts, till the arm of Nuadu was healed.

6. Nuadu after that twenty years, he brought the fairy-folk a-hosting, till Lug the spear-slaughterous was made king—the many-crafted who cooled not.

7. Forty to Lug—it was balanced—in the kingship over the Palace of Banba; he reached no celestial bed of innocence; eighty to The Dagda.

8. Ten years to vehement Delbaeth till one wise in course and royal (?) arrived, faultless over the brink of the ocean—ten other to Fiaechna.

9. Twenty-nine years, I have proclaimed it, over every peace-land of Ireland, in the kingdom over Banba enduringly great had the grandsons of The Dagda skilled in denseng.
THE VERSE TEXTS

10. 1Iarsain 2tánecatar 3Meic 4Miled 5ránecatar 6dia 7rúnadad— 8clann in 9mersecaill móir ro 10maided a 11Hespain 12can 13fúrad.

11. 1Co 2rodgonsat 3Gáedil 4gnithe, 5cen toidin 6tria 7túachle, ni 8do 9braisse, 10ni 8do 11báithe, 12bec 13tasse na 14Túathe.

LV.

R1 || 316, 317 (L 5 γ 10 : F 13 γ 31). R2 || 349 (V 9 β 1 : Λ 11 α 31 : D 16 δ 14). R3 || 369 (B 19 a 1 : M 281 β1 42).

1. 1Lug mac 2Ethlend, 3alt 4cen 5meirg, 6leis cētna 7riacht 8enech 9ard; 10ar techt do Crist, 11ni 12bág báeth, 13adabth 14Conchobar gáeth garg.

LVI.


1. 1Éitid a 2coelchu 3can ón 4mad ail 5dúib 6coninniscór, 7aideda 8co 9túachle 10thall, 11forela 12Túathe Dè 13Danann.

1. 1Éitid VR eitsidh Λ eisdigh Β eistig M 2coelchu Β eolca ΛM 3cen LVAR can FM gan B 4madh Β 5dib Β daib VAM dibh Β 6corinniscór LF conindiseor Β conindiser Μ coninnisr Ρ 7aigeda VA
OF SECTION VII.

10. Thereafter the sons of Mil came, they arrived to redden them—children of the great hero who burst out of Spain without growing cold.

11. Till the deedful Gaedil wounded them, without a troop, through their cunning, it is not a matter of fable or of folly that small was the weakness of the Tuatha.

L.V.

1. Lug son of Ethliu, a cliff without a wrinkle, with him there first came a lofty assembly: after the coming of Christ, it is no idle proclamation Conchobar the wise and violent died.

L.VI.

1. Hearken, ye sages without sorrow, if it be your will that I relate the deaths yonder, with astuteness, of the choice of the Tuatha De Danann.
**THE VERSE TEXTS**

2. **Edleo mac Aldui nanall**
   cētfer do Thuaith Dé Danann,
do rochair in Érind òig,
do laim Nerchoin huí Simēoin.

3. Do rochair Ernass, ard a ãgal,
   Fiachra, Echtach, Etargal,
   Tuirill Pícreo Baile Breg,
i cēt òthath Maige Tuired.

4. Dorochair Elloth co athair ã-mair-garg Manannān,
ocus Donand chomlān eāin,
là Dé Domnand d'Fhomorehaib.

5. Atbath Cethen ocus Cú
   òthathais in Airecheltrū:
or marbsat Cēin cían òthaig Brian,
   Iucharba, òis Iuchar.

6. Marb de gai grēne glaine
   Corpre mōr Mac Etāine:
atbath òthos ònd lind,
dechumaid Chairpre chendīnd.

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2. **Edleo VM Eidhleo AB**
   Adlai FB Alldúi VA Adhlai M
2 anall M -fer VA -fear B
de LDE Tuaith AB Her- LDE
8 oigh VAB 9 limh AB (dittographed B)
10 Nereon F Nerecoin VA
Nearchon B Ercoil M 11 ui F ua VAB
12 Semoin FV Semcoin AM
Sheimeoin B.

3. **døcher FA docer V docheir M**
   Ernumas F Ernmas VAR
3 ghal FB Fiachu F Fiach- VA Fiacho B Fiach M
4 Eatargal V Eatargal A Eadarglan B Edarglan M
6 Tuircann B Tuircand M
7 Bīcreo FM Pīcreo VA Bigreō B(a)
5 Breag F Bregh V Bredh B
bread M 9 a FR3 hi VA ged B
11 cath V Muige F Moighe B Muigi M
12 Tuireadh FM Tuireadh B.

4. **dorochair F**
   Alloith F Alloit VM Alldoit A Alloid B
3 conagh VA conadh B anaid M
4 -gharg B Manannan FAM
Manonnan V Manandan B
6 Danann F Domnonn VA Danand R
2. Edleo son of Alldai yonder, 
the first man of the Tuatha De Danann 
who fell in virgin Ireland, 
by the hand of Nerechon grandson of Semeon.

3. Ernmas, high her valour, fell, 
Fiachra, Echtach, Etargal, 
Tuirill Pierco of Baile Breg 
in the first battle of Mag Tuired.

4. Elloth with battle fell—
the father, great and rough, of Manannan—
and perfect, fair Donand,
at the hands of De Domnand of the Fomoraig.

5. Cethen and Cu died 
of horror in Airecheltra:
Cian far from his home 
did Brian, Iueharba and Iuchar slay.

6. Of a stroke of the pure sun 
died Cairpre the great, son of Etan:
Etan died over the pool 
Of sorrow for white-headed Cairpre.

7. comlán F comlond V comlone A chomhlan B 
8. chain B choin M 
9. Dommann FV Domnond A (om. n.) Domnan R3 
10. domor- FVAM -ailb B.

5. 1 Adbath M 2 Ceftan V Ceithen B Ceithen M 
atbass VA 
3. uathbhas B 
4. Airceltru FV Airechealtru R2 (an A. M) 
5. do VA 
6. marbhsat B marbsad M 
7. Cian FR2 Cén VA 
8. tig F thaigh VA 
thigh B taig M 
9. Iucharba L Iucharba FVM Ucharba A Iucharbha B 
10. 7 R3R3 ocoes V 
11. uih- A Iuchair RR2.

6. 1. Marbh B 
do FVAR3 
gae VA ghai B 
4. greíne F 
5. gloine R2 
6. Cairpri FVAM Cairbri B 
7. mace V 
8. Eataine V 
Eadaine BM 
9. adbath M 
10. Edan B Eadan M 
11. osin FAM uasin B 
12. do FVAR3 
13. chumaidh AB curnaid M 
14. Cairbri FAB Cairpri V 
Chairpri M 
15. chein- F cennfind V cennfaind VA cheindfand B -find also M.

(a) In both mss. of R2 written Big [Bic] reobaithe.
7. 1I 2Maig 3Tuired, 4ba 5thri 6ág
do 7ceir 8Nuídu 9Argatlám:
10ocus Maicha, 11iar 12Samain 13sain,
do 14lám Balair 15Balebeinnig.
1935

8. 1Do cer 2Ogma, 3een 4chor fand
la 5Hinnech mac Dē 6Domnaund:
7do rochair 8Casmael 9bruimne bil,
la 10Hoctrillach mac 11Imníg.
1940

9. 1Marba 2de 3thām 4thregtach trā,
Dian Cecht 5ocus 6Goibnend 7Goba;
do 8cer 9Luigne 10in sāer 11eo sē
12de 13saig 14trēin 15tenteid.
1945

10. 1Ro 2bāided 3Crēidne in 4cèrd 5cass
6for in loch-muir 7lind-annas;
8oc 9tabairt 10mēine 11ōir 12āin
dochum 13Hērenn a 14Hespāin.
1950

11. 1Atbath 2Bress 3i 4Carn 5ui 6Nēit
do 7cheilg Loga 8een lān-9breic:
ro 10po 11domna 12trota trā
13ōl 14rota 15i r-right 16ind lomāa.
OF SECTION VII. 229

7. In Mag Tuired, it was through battle Nuadu Airgetlam fell; and Macha—that was after Samain—by the hand of Balar the strong smiter.

8. Ogma fell, without being weak at the hands of Indech son of De Domnann: breasted Casmael the good fell at the hands of Oichtriallach son of Indech.

9. Now of painful plague died Dian Cecht and Goibnenn the smith: Luighne the wright fell along with them by a strong fiery dart.

10. Creidne the pleasant artificer was drowned on the lake-sea, the sinister pool, fetching treasures of noble gold to Ireland from Spain.

11. Bress died in Carn ui Neit by the treachery of Lug, with no fullness of falsehood: for him it was a cause of quarrel indeed drinking bog-stuff in the guise of milk.


10. 1 do M 2 baidead FM baighed V baighedh A baidheadh B 3 Credne VA Credhne B 4 cherd V ceard B 5 chass V cas R3 6 osan F osin VAB ar M; lochmuir F locamur (?) M 1 linn-amnass F -amhnas A linn-amnas M 8 ac F ie V hic A ag B oe M 9 tabhaint FVB tobairt M 10 meinni F mene VAB meni M 11 in n-oir F 12 om. L 13 Ereum F nErind VA Erind B nEireann M 14 Heaspain B.

11. 1 adbath B 2 Bres F Breas R3 3 hi VA 4 cearnn F earnn V 5 hu LF lui VA ua R3 6 Neid R3 7 ceilg VA cheile M 8 can F gan VAB co M 9 meid M 10 ba FB bo VAM 11 damna FM domhna B 12 troda AVB 13 don VFA 14 roda B 15 hi richt VA i richt R3 16 in loma FVR3.
12. Be Chuille ocs 2Dianand dil, marba 4na dí 5ban-tuathaig, feseur 7eon 8druidecht, fó deóid, re 11demnaib 12odraib 13aeóir. 1955

13. Dorochair 2for in 3tráig thair, fertaib Rátha 6Ailig, Indui 8mór mac 9Delbaeth 10dil la Gand mac 12dána 13dorn-gil. 1960


13. docher VA ar FM hi eind (and om. in) VA traga VA traigh B hi VA a BM 5firthaib FVA firthaeb R (T-bh B) -gh VAB -eh M Innui V Indai R om. mor: Delbaeth 7Gann A Delbaith FVA Dealbaith R 9ghil B lib M la F: Gann FAM ndána FB ndara VA ndera M ndorngil F ndorngil VA doirngil M.

14. tathaim VA marbh B 2om. VA bha F fa M buán a ge V om. a F bládh AB hi A a B ceind F einn V Miss V mharbad F marbhladh B cethna(0) VB echedna M cumain FVM cumhain A cumain B linn V in rasura B chumaigh V cumagh A
12. Be Chuille and faithful Dianann, both the farmeresses died, an evening with druidry, at the last, by gray demons of air.

13. He fell on the strand eastward in the trenches of Rath Ailig, Did Indui the great, son of pleasant Delbaith, at the hands of Gann, a youth bold, white-fisted.

14. Fea, lasting was his fame, died at the end of a month after his slaying at the same stronghold—we think it fitting—for sorrow for Indui the white-haired.

15. Boind died at the combat at the wellspring of the son of noble Nechtan: Aine daughter of the Dagda died for the love that she gave to Banba.

16. Cairpre fell—remember thou! by the hand of Nechtan son of Nama: Nechtan fell by the poison at the hands of Sigmall, grandson of free Midir.
17. 'Abcan mac 2Bicefhmais 3fuir
4flil 5Loga 6eo 7fhan-bhuid, do 8cher la 9Hoengus 10cen ail
11fuir 12Midir mor 13glonnaig. 1975

18. Midir mac 2Indui 3alle
4do 5cher 6de 7laim 8Elaimeir:
9do rochar 10Elaimeir 11innai
12de laim 13Oengusa 14imslain. 1980

19. Brian, 1Iucharba, 2is 3Iuchar 4and,
tri 5dee 6Tuirethi 7Danand,
8marba oc Mana 9os mui 10mend
11do laim 12Loga meic 13Eathlend.

20. Cermaic na in Dagdair de,
ra gedgain Lug sechamairge,
ba barra bron 1forsin maig
a flaith Echach Ollathir.

21. Do 1cher 2Cermaic Milbel 3mas
4in Lug mac 5Eathlend 6amnas
7ac et ma mna, mor in 8mod,
dia 9rosbre in 10drai 11dosom.

22. Do 1laim 2meic 3Cecht 4een chaire
5do rochar 6in 7curtitir:
8do rochar 9Lug 10os 11tuind trai,
la Ma Cuill mac 11Cermata.

17. 1Abh- B 2mas L Bice- FA Bigfealmais B Bic elms M
3fuir FVA fiur B 4fli VA file B 5Logha F 6gu B
7-dh V-bhuaidh B 8ceir LVB 9Hoengus FVR3 miswritten la 'Oengi A
10con F gan B 11fuir VA anair B anair M 12Midhir VB Mider M
13-glonnig L glondaigh VR2.

18. Mider F Midhir B 2Indai R2 3ille F aile VAM de B
4ro F 5ceir L chear M cer B 6do FVAR3 7laimh A 8Elaimeaire V
Elaimeaire AB Earmaire M 9dorcher L dorcher B 10Elaime L
Elemar F Elecmar V Elecmar A Ealcmair B Ealcmair M 11innaih F
inaign VA indaigh B inaig M 12do FVAR 13Aengusa FVA
14imslain FVA imslain B.

19. Iucharba R2 Iucharba B 2om. M 2Iuchar M 4ann FA
5dei M 6Tuaith VA Tuaith M 7Danann M 8marb na coma F:
ic VA, marbh B marb do churnaid M 9osin FB uas V 10meann F
OF SECTION VII.

17. Abcan son of cold Bic-felmais, the bard of Lug with full victory, he fell by the hand of Oengus without reproach in front of Midir of mighty deeds.

18. Midir son of Indui yonder fell by the hand of Elemar: fell Elemar, fit for fight, at the hands of Oengus the perfect.

19. Brian, Iucharba, and Iuchar there, the three gods of the Tuatha De Danann were slain at Mana over the bright sea by the hand of Lug son of Ethliu.

20. By the hand of Mac Ceicht without affection the harper fell: moreover Lug fell over the wave, by the hand of Mac Cuill son of Cermat.
23. 1Docher 2Aed mac In Dagda
la 3Coirreand 4eám 5com-chalma,
6cen 7gáí 8ro po dlug 9demne,
10iar ndul 11eo 12a 13mnáí 14ar 15innerge. 2000

24. 1Do rochair 2Correend 3a Cruaiche—
in 4treníer 5amnas 6imlúith—
7dond ail 8turaib 9for 10in tráig
11for 12lige 13Aeda 14imnáir.

25. 1Docher 2Cridinbel 3eláen 4eam—
5prim-chánte 6Tuath Dé Danann—
7dond őr, frith 8sin 9Banna 10báeth,
do láim 11in 12Dagda 13ui 14Delbáeth.

26. 1Ie tiachtain a 2Halpain táir
do mac In Dagda 3dreach-rúaid,
in 4inbíur na 6Bóinne 7i foss,
is 8and 9ro baided 10Oengos.

27. 1Óen mac 2Manannáin 3don méin,
eēt-4sere 5don 6eagín 7dibel,
8do cer in mac 9máeth 10sin 11maig
la 12Bennáin 13báeth, a 14Breg-maig.

23. 1docher L do cheart M
2Aegh m. in Daghdha B
3Correend F
Coirreand VA Corrgeand B Correenn M
4coem A caemh B
5comchalma VA
6comchalma B
7can F gan R
8góí L
9robdlug F ro po dlug VA
robodlugh B robodlúid M
9denne VA (dlugh V) deni M
10ar VA
11go B
12om, a FR
13mhnáí B
14in F
15indeirge F inerghi V
indeirghe B indergí M.

24. 1docher F
2Correend L Correenn FV Correind A Corrgeann B
Correend M
3a cruaich FVA na cruaich R
4trenfer FVAM treinfear B
5amnáis B
6imnath FVAR
7dondail F donail R
donail VA
8turaib(a) L tuargaib FVA tuargaibh B tuareaib M
9ar VA
10sin tráigh B (traigh also VA)
11ar R
12ligi FM lighe B
13Aedha B
14imlán F.

25. 1Docer R1 doo (sic) B do cheart M
2Cridhínbel L Cridhín bel F
Cridhínbel A Citinbel B
3caech FB ni cam M
4caemn L
5-cánta F
-chanti M
6The e expuncted L Tuath VA: D.D.D. M
7don VAM
8ins. for L: sa VM san B
9Banbha B Banba M
10baith FVAR.
23. Aed son of The Dagda fell at the hands of Corrcend the fair, of equal valour; without deceit, it was a desire of strictness, after he had gone to his wife iniquitously.

24. Corrcend from Cruach fell— the harsh very swift champion, by the stone which he raised on the strand over the grave of shamefaced Aed.

25. Cridinbel squinting and crooked fell— the chief spell-weaver of the Tuatha De Danann— of the gold which he found in the idle Bann, by the hand of The Dagda, grandson of Delbaeth.

26. As he came from cold Alba he, the son of The Dagda of ruddy form, at the outlet of Boinn, over here, there was Oengus drowned.

27. The only son of Manannan from the bay, the first love of the aged woman, the tender youth fell in the plain at the hands of idle Benman, on the plain of Breg.
THE VERSE TEXTS

28. 1Neit mac 2Indū sa 3di mnāi,
4Badbh 5Nemaind 6een 7gōi,
8ro marbhia 9in 10Aliuch 11een 12ail la 13Neptur 14nDerg 15d’Fomorchaib. 2020

29. 1Fuannach 2fuam 3ba 4ben 5Midir,
6Sigmall is 7Bri 8een binib,
9i mBri Leith, 10ba 11lathar lān, ro 12loisethea la 13Manannān.

30. 1Do cer mac 2Alloid 3conāg,
4in mind 5māinech 6Manannān, isin 7chath 8i 9Cuillind 10chruaid, do lāim Uillind 11Abrat-ruaid.

31. 1Do roehair 2Uillend 3co n-ūaill la mac Grēne 4co ughan-buaid :
5do cer 6ben in 7Dagda duind 8de 9thāmh for 10leirg i 11-Liathdruim.

32. 1Marb In 2Dagda do 3gāi 4chrō
5isin 6Bruig, nī 'himmarghō, dia 8rodgon 9Cetnen in 10ben,
11ī cath mōr 12Maige 13Tuired.

33. 1Docer 2Delbāeth is a mac
La 3Caicher mac nār 4Namat ;
6docer 7Cacher 8con Bōid bāith, do lāim 9Flachna meic 10Delbāeth, 2040

28. 1Neid R³ 2Indi R³ 3da VA dha B dia M 4Badbh B
Bodb M 5Nemann VAM Nemand B 6gan FB 7gui F gai VAMB
8no FM 9ind A an B 9Ailech FVA Aileach R³ 11gan FB can M
12oil M 13Nemtuir VA Neaptur B Neabtuir M 11derg L ndearg R³
15 d’Fhom, F d’Fomhorchaib B dmorechaib VAM.

29. 1Fuaimnech FM Fuaimnech B 2baeth VA fuaim R³ 3fa M
4bean B 5Mider F 6Siguamaill with siur ins. above L : Sigmann F
Sigmall B 7brig B 8comlib F combinip VA gombilbh B combilbh M 9a M 10fa M 11lathair FM lathar nan VA
12loisethea R³ loisèit VA 13Manonnan VA Manandán FB.

30. 1docer VA dochar M 2Alloit FVAM 3na nag V na nagh a
couadh B 4Midir A in minn M 5morgarg FM morgarg B
6Manandán B 7cat V cath FAB 8hi VB 9cCuillind F Cuillind VA
10euaid F chruaidh V euaidh AB 11abratruaid F abradruaid R³
(-dh B) : ruaidh also VA.
28. Net son of Indui and his two wives, Badb and Neman without deceit, were slain in Ailech without blame by Nemtuir the Red, of the Fomoraig.

29. Fuamnach the white (?) who was wife of Midir, Sigmall and Bri without faults, In Bri Leith, it was full vigour, they were burnt by Manannan.

30. The son of Allot fell, with valour, the rich treasure, Manannan, in the battle in harsh Cuillend by the hand of Uillend of the red eyebrows.

31. Uillend with pride fell at the hands of Mac Grene with pure victory: the wife of the brown Dagda perished of plague on the slope in Liathdruim.

32. The Dagda died of a dart of gore in the Brug—it is no falsehood—wherewith the woman Cethlenn gave him mortal hurt, in the great battle of Mag Tuired.

33. Delbaeth and his son fell at the hands of Caicher, the noble son of Nama: Caicher fell at the idle Boinn, at the hands of Fiachna son of Delbaeth.
34. 1Docer 2Fiachna 3Ai 4áin
la 5Heoghan 6Inbir imsláin:
6docer 7Eoghan 8Inbir 9fair
la 10Heochaíd 11n-iúil, 12n-iarann-chruaidh.

35. 1Docer Eochaíd 2iúil 3Iarsain
la 4Haed 5la 6Labraid:
6Docer 7Labraid, 8Oengus, 9Aed,
la 10Cermait 11eo cruth 12com-cäem.

36. 1Héiriú 2Fotla 3conuáill,
Mac 4Gréine is Banba 5combúaid,
Mac Cuill, mac Cecht 6eo uglaine,
7i cath 8Temra 9tondglaine.

37. Mac Cecht 1la 2Hérimón 3án,
Mac Cuill 4la 5Heber 6imsláin,
7Héiriú 8sund 9re 10Suirge 11iar sin,
Mac 12Gréine 13la 14Hamargin.

38. 1Fotla 2re 3Hetan eo n-iúail,
la 4Cacher, Banba 5eo mbúaid:
6cia 7baile 8i fot is iat sin
9aideda na 10n-óc 11éstid.

34. 1docer A dochear M 2Fiachna 3An F Aei M
4Heoghan B 5indbir imlan italicised letters in rasuris F ninbir imsláin VA
(om, n- A) imslán B indbir imlan M 6doccher VA dochear M 7Eoghan B
8indbir FMB 9fnair B 10Eoch L 11n- in M only 12iar mac
Ruaid L uilinn ard-cruaidh F cuaidh VA (-d V) n-iarand-chruaidh M in
airm-cruaidh B.

35. 1doccher VA dochear M 2núil M 3iarsin FR 4Aed V
Haedh A Haeg B 5Labraid in rasura F Labraidið A Labhraidh B
6doche- A dochear M 7om. L Labraidh VAR 8Aengus FVAM Oenghus B
9Aedh B 10Cermät VA Cearmad B Cearmaid M 11go B: cunnail-
cruth coem VA (choem V) 12comhaem R2 (mh B). This word defaced, L.

36. 1Eriú FR Eiriu F Eiriú M 2is B 3combúaidh V comb- B
4Grene FR 5conuaill VA -aidh B connaid M 6gungloine B
34. Fiacha and noble Ai
fell before sound Eogan of the Creek:
Eogan of the cold Creek fell
before Eochaid the knowing, hard as iron.

35. Eochaid of knowledge fell thereafter
at the hands of Aed and of Labraid:
Labraid, Oengus, Aed, fell
at the hands of Cermat of form all fair.

36. Eochaid of knowledge fell thereafter
at the hands of Aed and of Labraid:
Labraid, Oengus, Aed, fell
at the hands of Cermat of form all fair.

37. Eriu and Fotla with pride,
Mac Greine and Banba with victory,
Mac Cuill, Mac Ceeht with purity
in the battle of Temair of elear wave.

38. Fotla at the hands of Etan with pride,
Of Caicher, Banba with victory:
Whatever the place wherein they sleep, those are
the deaths of the warriors; hear ye.

congloine M 7 hi VA 8 Tailten FM Thailltean B 9 tonngloine VA (-ain- A) tondgloine B todaide M.

37. 1 re FB 2 Heremon FV Hereamon M 3 nan V 4 ri F re B
5 Hemer M 6 imlan FM n-imslan V imslan AB 7 Ereo V Hereo A
Eiriu R3 8 sunn VAM 9 ri F la V 10 Surge L Suirgi F Suirghae A
Suirghi B Surgi M 11 iarsen L arsin R3 12 Greni F 13 re FB
14 Hamargen L Hamairgein F Haimirgein VB Haimirgin M.

38. 1 Fodla B 2 la VA 3 Headan R3 4 Caicher F Caithcar B
Cait- M 5 gumbuaidh B: Banba la Caicher combuaidh VA (Caicer V)
6 finnmaid is siat sein L 7 bale F baili B 8 sie VA (hi fot A): itait
forain ndil (foram M) FM ataifandil B 9 aigeda VA oideda B oigeda M
10 nog AR3 11 eistig V eitsidh A eisdigh B estig M.
The following four quatrains are appended to the foregoing poem in μV, μA, M.

39. 1Tuatha Dē 2Danann, 3drong mar 4gloin,
5ciaberaid 6sund 7sāebh-eōlāig
lueht na 8mbarc is na 9mblēdha,
10atāt a Tir 11Tairngire—

40. Tir 1Thairngire 2adberar 3and
do 4bhis 5ag 6Tuatha Dē 7Danand—
8baile 9bith-sheang 10a mbi brēth;
11is e in 12t-icEar mn ēchtarach.

41. 1Gideraid sund ēar saine,
2sāebuide na seanchaide,
3sīdh 4ag lueht na trist 5na treabh,
nī maith la Crist in 6ereideam.

42. 1Gebe 2ereidis co n-anmain
a 3mbeadh a 4sīdhaībh 5samlaigh,
nī 6airtreabha 7neam na neart,
2075
domnai 8nadh 9fir 10nos-cisteadh.

39. 1Tuath VAM 2Donand V Donnann A 3druing VAB
4glain VA 5ciaberat VA cia adberaid M 6ruind VA rīd M
7na heolaig VAM: -colaigh B 8mbarc VA 9mblege VA mbleide M
9at at i V atat hi A atatt M 11tairrnugere V thairrnugere A thairrnugere B
thairrnugiri M.

40. 1tairrnugere V tairrnugere A thairrnugire B thairrnugiri M 2adberar
VA adearar M 3ann VA 4om. VA bēith B bēith M 5ie V ac M
6Tuath V 7Danann VA 8bālī M 9bith-seng AR3 10im bith
brath VA brath also M 11isse V 12tifern V tifern A tifrīd M.
39. The Tuatha De Danann, a company like to crystal, though men of false learning say here that the people of ships and of drinking-beakers are in Tir Tairngire—

40. The "Tir Tairngire" here spoken of which the Tuatha De Danann have,—it is the ever-narrow steadying wherein is judgement; it is the lowest Hell.

41. Though they say here in various ways, false men of history, that the people of the curses, of the dwellings, were *sid*-folk, the belief is displeasing to Christ.

42. Whoso believes in his heart that they are thus in *sid*-mounds, he shall not inhabit Heaven of the Powers, for the cause that it is no truth to which he hearkeneth.
LVII.

R¹ || 316 (F 13 β 31). R² || 334 (V 9 α 1: Λ 10 δ 31: D 16 γ 7: E 6 β 44: R 80 β 9). R³ || 368 (B 18 δ 17: M 281 α² 30).

1. "Hethur ard ² foũair mid,
  ³ erũaidh in ſer;
  Coll ⁴ a ⁵ dea, ⁶ hũa ⁷ in ⁸ Dagda ⁹ nár ¹⁰ dub,
  ¹¹ Banba a ¹² ben.

2. "Cethur ² cass, ³ cōem ⁴ a lī
  ⁵ ba ⁶ saer sē: (a)
  ⁷ Herco a ⁸ ben, ⁹ ba ¹⁰ ben ¹¹ fial ¹² hī
  grīan a ¹³ dē.

3. "Tethur ² trēn, trēn a ³ thrōit,
  ⁴ gēr ⁵ in ⁶ greit,
  ⁷ Fotla a ⁸ ben, mōr ndrecht ro ⁹ druīt,
  ¹⁰ cecht ¹¹ dia ¹² chreit.

4. "Manannān mac Līr ² ōn loch,
  ³ mō sīr ⁴ sreth,
  ⁵ Orbsen a ainm, ſār ⁶ cētā ⁷ chath
  ⁸ Ȝe roneth.


2. This quatrain and the next transposed, except for the names with which each begins, F: transposed with the names R².

  1 Cethair F Cethor R Ceithheoir R² ² caem F caem ER caemh B caem M ² caem F DARM caem E caemh B ² in ri FM in righ B ² fer FM fear B ² saer Λ saor E saer ſe B ² Eru F Eru Λ Eriu D H Λ Eriu B Heri M ² bhean M bhean B ² om. AB fa M ¹⁰ bhean FM ban B ¹¹ om. F Tial R² ¹² si F i R ¹³ dea E.
LVII.

1. Ethur lofty, who gained dignity, 
   rough was the man; 
   Hazel his god, grandson of The Dagda who was not 
   black, 
   Banba his wife.

2. Cethor pleasant, fair his colour, 
   free was he; 
   Eriu his wife, a generous woman she, 
   Sun his god.

3. Tethor strong, strong in strife 
   keen the champion; 
   Fotla his wife, a great story he accomplished, 
   Ploughshare the god which he believed.

4. Manannan mae Lir from the lake, 
   eagerly he sought for an abundance (?) 
   Oirbsen his name, after hundreds of battles 
   death snatched him.

3. 1Tetar F Tetoir E Teitheoir R3 2theand B 3troid FB troitt D throid E troit RM (i troit M) 4an R 5greid EB 6Fodla DEB 7bean FM bhean B 8druid FEM druitt D rerdruid B 9cect B 10diar VAD ro FEM 11creit A creitt D creid E creid B.

4. 1Manandan EB Manonnan VA (-ond- A) 2ond D 3sir mor 
   sruth F mo a sir srth LVAD, mo sir šar E dar šir mor šrcaith (the 
   e ye) B: also apparently R, but difficult to read: ro sir morcaith M 
   1sreath DE 5Oirbsen FVDEM Oirbsin B: following a ye E 6cet 
   FADRDB cetaib M 7cath FB cloth M 8ecce abath F cc V is eg ro 
   neath EB (om. is E) dec abath M.

(a) Here in V are written the words Fotla a ben with ecoir so over them. Hereo, 
   etc., then follows.
LVIII.


1. In 2cloch 3for stait mo 4dí 5sāil 6hūaidhi 7rāiter Inis Fāil: 8etir dā 9tráigh 10 thuile 11 teinn 12 Mag Fāil 13 uile for 14 Ėrinn.

1 an M 2 chloch DM 3 for stat E forsata R for sāaid B for sdait M 4 sic DR, da rest of R²: dam R³ (om. mo B, a substituted M) 5 sic M sail all. 6 huaidi A uaithe DR³ uaithe E uaidi R 7 -tair B

LIX.

R² ⌃ 327 (V 8 γ 46: Α 10 γ 18). R³ ⌃ 358 (B 17 γ 48: M 279 α 43).

1. 1 Do loise 2 gach lāech dīb a 3 luing 5 6 ro sīacht 5 Erinn 6 in niūill; 7 ro bo gleō trom 8 iea chor, ecō na 9 lung 10 iea 11 loscadh.

2. 1 Fāth fār 2 loisesed 3 longa de, 6 nach teachdāis ar cēl 5 caidche: 6's nach tisad slūag Balair binn 7 indtīb 8 d'fagāil in Ėrind.

3. In treas adbar, cian ro clos, 2105 nac fāgbd Lūg in longēas; d'fagāil arnuagaíd cen ēl nach tisad inniath nĒrendar.

1. 1 da loisgh B 2 eich M 3 long B 4 ra M 5 Er- VM Erind A Ėriu B 6 adhmoll B admuīl M 7 do R³ 8 aga chūr B aca cur M 9 long R³ 10 aga B aca M 11 loscudh VA losgudh B loscad M.
LVIII.

The stone on which my heels are standing from it comes the expression "Inis Fail": between two strands of a mighty flood, "Mag Fail" [is a name] all over Ireland.

LIX.

1. Each warrior of them burnt his ship when he reached Ireland in a fog: it was a powerful fight being set, the smoke of the ships as they burned.

2. The reason why they burnt the ships was that they should never retreat; and that the host of tuneful Balar should not come in them to settle in Ireland.

3. The third reason, long was it heard, that Lug should not leave the expedition to get . . . without treachery that he should not come into the land of Ireland.

2. *This quatrain in R² only.* ² loisceadh B ³ ins. a B ⁴ na B ⁵ caidhe M ⁶ sna tisadh sluagh B. bind B ¹-ibh B ⁷ d’Taghbail an Erind B.

3. *This quatrain in M only.*
LX.

R² f. 353 (V 9 γ 25: Λ 11 γ 1: D 17 a 17: E 6 γ 41: R 80 δ 9).

1. ¹Gabail Hërenn, nert nar ²fand,
³rogabsat Tūatha Dē Danann;
ainm a ⁴töisich döibh, ⁵ba déis,
Bethach mac ⁶án ⁷Iardanis.

2. Na secht ¹töisig aile ēarsain,
frí ²háinius, frí ³himargail,
⁴batar ⁵tréna ⁶fria ⁷tress ⁸tend,
secht ⁹meic ard-móra ¹⁰Ethalánd.

3. ¹Dagda, Dían Cecht, ²Creidne cerd,
³Luíchne ⁴sáer ⁵ba sìr ⁶barr-berg,
⁷Nūada ⁸Argatlám ⁹nod ba,
¹⁰Lugh mac Cēin, ¹¹Goibnenn ¹²goba.

LXI.

On the top margin of D, folios 15 verso, 16 recto.

1. Noe trebthaig so toluib clann
batar iè Tuaith De Dhanann:
batar brugaid, ba gnath ele,
Fínd oecs Barr is Buaigni.

2. Tor oecs Rind, reim nad go,
is Róbud, ni himargo,
Caer oecs Corp, elu nad gann,
isin eur calma cathbarr.
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LX.

1. A Taking of Ireland, a strength that was not weak, The Tuatha De Danann took it: the name of their leader which they had, it was lucky, was Bethach, noble son of Iardaines.

2. The seven other chieftains thereafter, with splendour, with combat, they were powerful against their firm conflict, the seven lofty great sons of Ethliu.

3. Dagda, Dian Cecht, Credne the wright, Luichne the carpenter, who was an enduring consummate plunderer, Nuada who was the silver-handed, Lug mac Cein, Goibninn the smith.

LXI.

1. Nine farmers these, with floods (?) of descendants who were with the Tuatha De Danann: they were yeomen, it was a sinister wont, Find and Barr and Buaigne.

2. Tor and Rind, a course that is no falsehood and Robud, 'tis no untruth, Caer and Corp, fame that is not stingy, in the valorous clash of helmets.
3. Dece mili, ba maith in slog,
ar cetrachuit mili mor:
is tuaichli fis, ni fath famn,
airim Tuatha De Danaan.

Is oe Tuath De Danann robatar breehta druid, 7 arad, oecs endcaire, 7 deogbaire, 7 conrechtad, 7 daile-
main, 7 legi.

LXII.

R² f 356 (M 278 § 39).

1. Tuath De Danand na sed soim,
eait a fuairid fo glaim?
do rancadar suideacht slan,
an druidecht, an diabal-dan.

2. Iardanel find, faith co feib,
mac Nemid mac Agnomain,
dar mac baeth Beothach beartach,
fa laceh leothach lain-tertach.

3. Clanda Beothaich, beoda a mblad,
rancadar sluag-inad n-earmar,
iar snim is iar toirrwi thruim,
lin a loingsi co Lochlaind.

4. Ceithri cathracha clu cert,
gabsad a rem co roneart;
do cuirdis comlonn co cas
ar foilaim, ar fir eolas.

5. Failias, oecs Goirias glan,
Findias, Murias na morgal;
Om-aite a madmand amach
Anmanna na n-ard-chathrach.

6. Morüs oecs Erus ard
Usqias, Semias sirgarg;
re ngarnand luad a leasa
anmann suad each sair-leasa.
3. Ten thousand, good was the host, above forty great thousands: cunning is the knowledge, no weak cause, of the number of the Tuatha De Danann.

With the Tuatha De Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.

LXII.

1. The Tuatha De Danann of the rich treasures, Where got they learning? They reached sound wisdom In druidry, in demonic art.

2. Iarbonel the white, a prophet with excellence, son of Nemed son of Agnomain, whose was the wanton son, Beothach of tricks, he was a hacking warrior, fully active.

3. The descendants of Beothach, lively their fame, reached a very great hosting-place, after distress and after heavy weariness, was the tally of their voyage to Lochland.

4. Four cities—rightful fame—they took in a course with great strength; pleasantly would they wage a combat for learning, for true knowledge.

5. Failias, and clean Goirias, Findias, Murias of great acts of valour; a rough instructor of their outbursts (were) the names of the lofty cities.

6. Morphis and Erus lofty Usieias, Semias continually rough; before a calling of mentions of their palace the names of the sages of every free palace.
7. Morfis fili Failias fen,
Erus a Gorias, maith mein,
Semias a Murias, dind dias,
Useias fili find Findias.

8. Ceithri haiseeda leo anall,
d’uaislib Tuath De Danann,
claideam, eloeh, eoiri cumal,
sleag re haidead ardehurad.

9. Lia Fail a Failias anall,
gescad fo rigaib Erend;
claideb lama Loga luid
a Goirias, roga, ro-ehruid.

10. A Findias tar fairrgi a fad
tuead sleag Loga nar lag;
A Murias main adbal oll
eoiri in Dagda na n-ard-glonn.

11. Rig Nime, rig na fer fand
ro maiene rig na rig-rann;
fear ea fuil fulang na fuath
oeus cumang na caem-thnath.

LXIII.
R³ || 363 (M 279 γ 30).
Eochaid mae Eirc gen bai ach,
ferr na each rig acht Crist eaid,
is e sin eet rig do rind
do gaed an Inis find Fail.

2170

LXIV.
R³ || 364 (M 279 δ 22).
Seacht fir seacht fiehit seacht eet—
is ead a fir is ni breg—
dorochair is a chath ehruid
I Muig Thuired co tren-buaid.

2175
7. Morphiis the poet (in) Failias itself,
   Erus in Gorias good as to disposition,
   Semias in Murias, a fortress of sword-points,
   Useias the white poet (in) Findias.

8. Four gifts with them from yonder
   had the nobles of the Tuatha De Danann:
   a sword, a stone, a cauldron of bondmaids,
   a spear for the fate of lofty champions.

9. Lia Fail from Failias yonder,
   which used to cry under the kings of Ireland;
   the sword of Lug's hand which came
   from Goirias, choice, very hard.

10. From Findias far over sea
    was brought the spear of Lug who was not
        insignificant:
    from Murias, a huge great treasure,
    the cauldron of The Dagda of lofty deeds.

11. King of Heaven, king of weaklings
    the great family of kings of the royal divisions:
    one who has endurance of hatreds
    and the power of the fair peoples.

   LXIII.

   Eochaid mac Eire who had no groaning,
   better than every king except holy Christ;
   He is the first king, who got his death-wound
   with a point, in white Inis Fail.

   LXIV.

   Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds—
   That is its truth and no lie—
   Who fell in the hard battle
   In Mag Tuired with strong victory.
LXV.

R¹ \[318\] (F \(14\) γ \(1\)).  R² (transferred to § IX of LG)
V \(13\) \(β\) 26: \(\Lambda \ 14\) δ \(18\); (\(γ\)) D \(23\) \(γ\) 1: E \(9\) \(β\) \(10\): R \(83\) δ \(22\)
(first quatrain only).  R³ \[372\] (B \(19\) γ \(10\): M \(282\) β \(20\)).

1. 1Éistet, 2aes 3êcena 4aibind,
5co 6l-læiding 7læchda 8leigind;
9coneius, iar rith rime,
10each 11dine 12rogab 13Éirind.

2. 1Éiriú 2ré 3toraib 4tórænd,
5ó 6thuistin 7domain 8díghaind,
8ba 9fás, 10fri 11ríaigail 12ráidim,
13cosin mbliadain 14ría 15ndilind.

3. 1Dosrúacht 2ría 3ndilind 4dosaigh—
5mol 6cen 7méideing 8cen 9mesair—
20In tória 11fáemdait 12a fosair,
triar ar 13cháecaid im 14Cheassair.

4. 1Cessair, 2cid eían 3a láci,
4ro thaisich 5Fíadh 6fóe:
7ro lebraid 8dar 9lear 10Letha
11ingen 12Betha 13meic 14Nóe.


2. 1Eriú D Eire E Éiri B 2ría R² 3toraib D toraibh EB
4tornaid V toruinn D torainn E 5tustin D tusdín E thusmead M 6-uin D domh- E 7díghind V diginn D digainn E dighaind B 8fa M 9fass V 10iar VDE ria B re M 11riaigail VB riaigil D 12raigim E rimim M 13gusan b. E gusin B; Ériú aibaind M 14ria in rasura ye E re B 15ndilinn EM.

3. 1Doruaclit V dosrocht DE doruacht M 2re R² 3ndilinn V
1. Let the pleasant company of knowledge hearken, 
With a warlike ship of learning, 
till I have told, according to a course of reckoning 
every generation that took Ireland.

2. Ireland, previous to princes of boundaries, 
from the beginning of the firm world, 
she was desert, according to the rule which I reckon, 
till the year before the Flood.

3. There reached it before the frothing flood— 
a collection without bad colour, unmeasured— 
The warriors who refused their pallet, 
Three men over fifty including Cessair.

4. Cessair, though far-off her days, 
The good God sustained her: 
She leaped (?) over the sea of Letha 
the daughter of Bith son of Noe.

(a) The first seven quatrains are blurred and partly illegible in $\Lambda$. 

\[ \text{OF SECTION VII.} \] 
\[ \text{253} \] 

\[ \text{LXV.} \] 

\[ \text{1. Let the pleasant company of knowledge hearken,} \] 
\[ \text{With a warlike ship of learning,} \] 
\[ \text{till I have told, according to a course of reckoning} \] 
\[ \text{every generation that took Ireland.} \]
5. 1 Nert 2 Partholoin d’čis 3 díleann, 4 rosslech 5 cen 6 tres, 7 fa 8 tūalaing: 9 fa flaiith 10 for 11 formnaìb 12 feigeang 13 Êreinn, iar 14 colbaìb 15 Cúailand.

6. 1 Co 2 tardad 3 tám 4 in 5 toreiraìd 6 nír 7 bo nár 8 òs a 9 nertmaìg: Nái 10 mìlí for 11 Moig 12 Eltaí 13 ann 14 ro slechta 15 rì sechtmain.

7. 3 tarsìn a 2 ndúal 3 fri 4 dedail; 5 rosssealàig 6 slùag 7 serig: 8 nimtar 9 sòithig 10 fri soigìd 11 i mòigìd noithig 12 Nemid.

8. Iar 1 Nemid, 2 nùall 3 each 4 baile, 5 ba 6 slùag 7 serig 8 iar 9 slìge; 10 crìch for 11 clanusad a 12 cuire 13 ro randsad 14 ceitrì 15 fine.

9. Fir 1 Bole, Fir 2 Domann 3 domain, 4 Tūath Dé 5 na 6 tromland 7 temil, 8 Gaileòin cò 9 ndàlaìb 10 dlìgìd, 11 fa d’ìnìb 12 nàraìd 13 Nemid.

5. 1 Neart R1 2 Partalón F Paralta- V Partol- E Parrtholìn B Parrthail (sic) M 3 díleann FDE dìleand B 4 rosslech F rossleach R2 rosleacht B rotheacht M 5 con F gan VE gach A (?) B cin D 6 tres VE tres D treabh B 7 fa FDEAB 8 ang R3M 9 ba FR2 (bà F') bhà B 10 fa M 11 fornàib F fornaìbì B 12 feìneng (faint meaningless marks under the first c and above the following î) F feàighse ñg VA feàighse ñg (the s ye) E feàighse ñg B 13 Êreind FD H- E 14 collàibh F colbaìb D collaìbh B 15 Cúailn VAE Qalonn D.

6. This quatrain omitted and inserted in the lower margin E, and followed by a sral note Do humaidhir gabail Rosa Muinechair me: possibly an excuse for the omission. 1 Go B 2 tarraid VA tarráid D tarráidh E tarràid B 3 támh E 4 a FR3 itorràidh (in one word) B 5 thorràid V thorràidh E 6 iar FR3 7 ba D bho nár B 8 nasa (written nasa) F osin DB 9 neart- R2; -muigh V -màigh AEB 10 mìlíb F mile VB 11 muigh F muigh V maigh D maigh E maigh B 12 Êltaí F Eltaí AB 13 and VDB 14 rossleachta F rossleachta B 15 fria F fri R2.

7. This quatrain omitted E. 1 tarsìn VA arsin Ì 2 om. n- FR3 dualì F 3 fria FB 4 degail VA (?) E: fria an degai D deadnàil B deadail M 5 rosssealàig F rodsèdèaigh V rodsàdèaigh (?) A rotsùdèuigh
5. The strength of Partholon after the Flood he smote it without a battle, it was skilful: he was a prince over the shoulder sharp and stately of Ireland, behind the borders of Cualu.

6. Till plague fell upon the princely band there was no shame over their plain of strength: nine thousand over Mag Elta were there cut down in a week.

7. Thereafter was their right against separation; A strong host smote it: They were not gentle against an approach wherein Nemed's nobles break forth.

8. After Nemed, the fame of every steadning, There was a strong host on the road; the land on which their troops multiplied, four kindreds divided it.

9. The Fir Bolg, the Fir Domnann of earth, The Tuath De of the heavy chambers of darkness, The Gaileoin with assemblies of law, They were of the noble kindreds of Nemed.

D rodusded E rodoselaigh B rodussealaich M 6 -gh V 7 serigh V serich DM sereadh B 8 niptar VAD nibdar E nimir B 9 soittig FD saithig VA saithigh D sothaigh B soithich M 10 co FM friar saighid VAE fria a saidig D go saidh ridh B: saigid F 11 .n. airigh naithig(gh VA) Neimhid B²: i maigid noitig F i maighagh nothaigh B 12 Neimid F Nemidh V Neimidh B.
10. 1Congabsat 2Gaedil glanuill
   3fa daill 4failig a 5feraind:
   fir 6nabdar 7fanda 8fine,
   9elanda 10Bile ocs 11Breogaind.

11. 2Breogan 2ba ri 3dorimen,
   4is a 5sil 6sleog 7sneidseng,
   8tascor 9tirech 10tul 11taibeng,
   Mac 12Milead for 13Maig 14nEreand.

12. 1Eiriu 2aibind iar 3nedai,
   im 4Themair 5taibind 6thoraig,
   7ro foillsig Dia 8da 9finib,
   10tire 11aimsir 12dligid 13domain.

13. 1Dauid 2diarb 3aimsir 4ilblad,
   5reimsech 6rofeid 7eco roglan,
   8randtar 9a erich 10sa 11cheanntar
dia 12rognith 13tempall 14Solman.

14. 1Sechtmad 2dée, dia 3Dardáine,
   4rofrith 5fechtmad 6fer-í¢ene,
   7gabsad, 8i tallaind 9tiri,
   10i Callann mai 11a 12mís 13gréene.

10. 1-satt E congabsad M congabhsat B 2Gaidil VAD (dh A)
Gaediah B Gaedidil M 3fodaill F faiduill VA fauill DE fauill B fadall M
4feilid F fainidil VAE faenidil D faeligh B 5ferainn VAE bferuinn D
feraing B fearuind M 6nabtar F niapt VA napar DE naibar B
nabdar M 7fanna FR 8a bhe E 9clanna FADEM 10Bili FD
11Breoghainn F Breghuind V Breguind AD Breogaimn E Breaghuind B.

11. 1Bregonn VD Breogonn A Breogann E 2fa M 3dorimam FR3
dorem VA (above first c is no i in V) 4as FA assa VE 5sail F
sil EB 6sleog FB 7sneidseng F seimseng V seimseng DA (second s
apparently dotted A) semen n(stc) E sneisbeer V seimseng seimseng
taror changed to tascor A tascar D tasceur E tarsceur R3 9dreich R2
tirear M 10tail FR 11thal B 12tashaw F taeibseh VAD thoebseh E
taibhsean B 12mhil- E -eadh B 12mag F maig V maugh A maigh E
magh B 14om. n- FD: Eirend F nErind E.

12. 1Eiriu D Heiriu VA Heiriu EB Heiri M 2aebind D eabinn E
3nedub D ndedail E ndedhaili M 4Themair FVAD Theamhair B
Theamair M 5taebfand F taebseh V(A?) toehseing D thoebseing E
taebhfind B 6toraig FE (a mark resembling c added after the g see.
10. Till the pure great Gaedil took it
dark and hidden were her lands;
men who were not weak in respect to kindred,
progeny of Bile and of Breogan.

11. Breogan who was a king, let us reckon,
and his seed great in spears, erect and stately,
a land-company swift, slender-sided,
of the sons of Mil upon the plain of Ireland.

12. Pleasant Ireland after ages
about Temair white-sided, abounding in troops,
God revealed to their kindreds,
through a fitting time of the world.

13. David, who had a time of much renown,
famous, he bore it very purely,
his [Ireland's] border was divided in the country-
side,
when he was making Solomon's Temple.

14. The seventeenth, a Thursday,
was found the battle-plain of warrior men,
they took, in an attack on the land,
on the kalends of May in the solar month.
15. Gabais Eremôn Torba
   glêmedôn Êreinn arda,
   acht Muma ni mûr merga,
   Elga eo hûra Alba.

16. Êber õsar, ðûind demin,
   flaiith Êemin fuind ða fuilib,
   tir tagais eona trebaib,
   gaibais, for medaib Muman.

17. Maithi Ulad ñaill n-idnach
   Erna Muman, mûaid medrach,
   Cland rîd-rig rosa ruibnieh,
   Oengusa Tuirmid Temraich.

18. Teamair is Êiri eûlach,
   nodusdeadail drong dîneach:
   fir ðe uilc-deadail nGaïdel
   sîl nEremôin meic Milead.

19. Mad na fuilingidi foigla,
   clann Rudraide ñrig Temra,
   ñrig-bunaid Hîr na n-ïdna,
   otait fir Êulaid Êenna.

15. gabais B gobais M
   Eiremon FE (mh E) Herimon VA
   orb sa orba D orb B m-ead B
   Herind VA H-E arda VA for M
   Mumu FVA Mumain M na M
   mor D (the ur ye in E) merega VA mergea (the g sbs.) D merga
   changed to mesga (the first two letters erased) E mearrdra B
   Ealga EB go D huru FVADB.

16. Hemb- VA Heb- DE
   ossar A osur M duinn VAE
   deimin FEB Feimin FE Femlin B fuinn DE (dittographed D)
   i F ar R3 fulaigh VA fulaig DE filibh B tagais V tagus E
   treuib D treab B gabaid F gabuis D
   gabhais B medaig VAD með ye E meadhaibh B meadhaib M
   Mumain FV.

17. Maithi VAB Uladh VA Hul- D uail R3B om. n- FR
   idnach FVA nidnach B Mumum (sic) V
   muaidh VB meadhrach B clann FV fland B
   rig redgusa ruibníg F right
   raedhrossa ruibnígh VA rig roedosa ruibniug D right roed rosa
   with inserted
15. Eremon took territory the exact middle of lofty Ireland, except Muma—no rusty wall of [Inis] Elga to the borders of Alba.

16. Eber the youngest, it is certain to us, Prince of Femen of a basis in blood-kindreds (?) the land which he chose with its homesteads, he took it, over the balances of Muma.

17. The nobles of Ulaid, a pride of weapons The Erna of Muma, noble and joyous, The progeny of the smooth king of a forest of javelins, Of Oengus Tuirmich of Temair.

18. Temair and Ireland of knowledge, A troop of generations divided it: Men with the clear branching of the Gaedil The seed of Eremon son of Mil.

19. Though they were props of rape, the progeny of Rudraige king of Temair [they were] the royal kindred of Ir of the weapons, from whom are the true Ulaid of Emain.

indication of transposition  E righ righusa ruibhnuig  B 10 Aengusa FM Aengossa V Oengusai D Aongusa E 11 Tuirmig FD Turmigh VA Tuirmigh B 12 Teamraich B.

20. 1Éiriú 2idnach, iath 3n-ucha, 4gabsad 5find-muigi 6flatha; 7ro 8clasa 9co luig Letha 10a 11ngretha do 12muig Macha.

21. 1Meic 2Breogaind, 3būaid ar 4mbunaid, 5co tūaim 6trebaínd 7each 8trebaid 9sindser na 10lāech 11ar 12leru 13Breagu 14rogab for 15Breagaib.

22. 1Bile na 2n-ūaibre 3dámna, 4Cūalu, 5Cūalinge, Ith 6amra, 7Muirtheiste 8dian 9mag 10modna, 11Blad 12bōdůr ó 13Sleb Bladma.

23. 1Bás 2Ébir 3trē 4uāir 5ainmneirt, 6la 7Hēreamōn 8n-glūair 9n-glain-glic: 9las in 10ardbois 11n-imgle, 12i cath 13Airthreis 14airdric.

24. 1Clasa 2leis 3dā ráith 4ro-thuir 5in 6Airgedros aith 7cēochair; 8i cathair 9Chroaind 10clothaich, Ráith 11Aindind 12is Ráith 13Beothaigh.

20. 1Heriu VDB Heriu A Eiri EM (second i perhaps ye E) 2idnach VB 3om n- VDE 4gabsat FVA gabsad B 5finmag V findmag D findmad E; -muige F 6ins. a FB ar R2 7closa FDE clossa V classa AB 8gulluig F coluing VAD guligh B leatha R2 9ngretha D ngreatha ER3 10muing R2 11muigh B.


22. 1Bili DE 2nuaiubre FVAB nuaiibri DE 3niomda E -dha B 4-la FER3 Qala D 5Cualgig F Qailge D Cuailge E Cuiluge B Cuiligne M 6-mh- B 7Muir temra F -temnē VB -temnē DE 8dan M 9Muig F Magh E 10Mogua F Mogne VADE Modhuis B 11ins. is M: Bladh AB 12nogba F 13Sliabh F Slebh Bladhma B.
20. Ireland of weapons, land of outcry, princes took white plains; there were heard to the hollow of Latium their shrieks from the plain of Macha.

21. The sons of Breogain, the excellence of our foundation to the dwelling of the tribune (?) of every steadying of the ancestors of the warriors upon the seas—Brego who settled over Brega.

22. Bile of the manifold prides, Cualnu, Cualnge, Ith the glorious, Muirthemne who had the plain of salmon, Warlike Blad from Sliab Bladma.

23. The death of Eber through an hour of weakness By Eremon resplendent, brightly-expert, By the lofty lord, very expert, In the glorious battle of Argatros.

24. Dug by him two forts of a great lord, in Argatros sharp and wild, in the fortress of Crofinn famous, Raith Aindind and Raith Bethaig.


24. Classa VAB e lais DE di VDE rotoir E an EB Airgetrus F Argatros VA Argadros DE Airgeadrois B Aireedros M fech- DE euir B dia chathair dia chlaim chlothuig R2 (a in first dia expuncted E); di VAD caithir A cath- E: da for second dia E: claimn VAE Crofind F Croind B clothaig F clothaigh VAB Aind F Oinn ADE (Rath E) Oiml VB ocus FR2 (but is V) Bethaig FD Bethaig VE Beathaich M.

(a) Evidently the scribe forgot for the moment to leave a space between the words.
THE VERSE TEXTS

25. 1Is 2andsa 3n-aimsir 4thargna, 5cumdach, 6co 7taibsi 8trebda:
Dún 9Sobairci 6co 10singe
Dún 11m BINDI, 1 Dún 12Cermna.

26. 1Cumdach 2tochair tuir 3dileand,
4inbir 5bóthair 6is bùball:
co 7taibsi 8tes 9roid 10Rairenn
11Inber 12Móir 13i 14erich 15Cúalann.

27. 1Cumdach na 2Cairrge 3Caime,
4Bladraige 5fairrgi 6fele:
7tomaidm 8nai 9Rige 10im 11Rosmach:
12tomaidm 15nai 14m Brosnach 15Ele.

28. 1Tomaidm 2nEithne 3os 4folt 5Beatha;
tomaidm teora 6Sue-srotha:
7fonaidm 8ngiall fo 9recht reatha:
oeus tomaidm secht 10locha.

29. Loch 1Laiglione, 2Loch m Baath,
Loch 3Cimi 4cètaib 5cích;
Loch Dá 6 Chaeach 7cãem 8ceen 9creach,
Loch 10Réín 11reach, Loch 12Riach.

25. 1 Ba F ropa V robad E rop DA 2 ina FD na VE ana AB
3 om. n. - ADEM 4 ergnai F ergna R2 eargna B 5 cumdach VA -mh- B
6 gu B (bis) 7 taibsi VAE taìdsi D taísibh B 8 trebdaí F 'treabda VAE
treabhdha B: a faint dot, not for lenition, above the d D
9 Sobairche F' Sobairee A Sobairchi D Sobhairce B 10 seingi D singi M
11 m Binde VB m B inne AE 12 Cermnaí F Cearmlann B.

26. 1 Cumdach VE R3 2 tocair E tochaire M 3 dilend FA dilenn
AD ndil- E 4 ni bernd F inh- V ni ber AD ni bern E ni bearn B
5 botair E bothair DM 6 na mbugh- V na buaball A acht buadall DE
7 tibrìb FR2 tibrìbh B 8 tess VAD theas B 9 roidh F roit A
10 Roirenn F Rairoirenn E Rirenn B 11 indber F inber E 12 mor FVB
13 a E hi AD om. i B 15 eric B 15 Chualann FM Cualand B.

27. 1 cumdach VAE cumhthach B 2 cairge FB cairree V cairrce VA
cairrgi DEM 3 caime F caimi D caoine E 4 Bladraige FV
Blagraide A Blaraige DE Bladraighe B 5 fairge FAB fairrce V fai re D
25. It is in their time of wisdom
   a building, with appearances of habitation:
   Dun Sobairche with stateliness,
   Dun Binne, and Dun Cermna.

26. The building of a causeway of a flood-tower
   of a creek of a road and of horns:
   with appearances, south of the road of Rairiu,
   of Inber Mor in the territory of Cualu.

27. The founding of fair Carraiè-
   -Bladraide, of the sea-veil:
   the bursting of the nine Righs about Rosmag:
   the bursting of the nine Brosnas of Eile.

28. The bursting of Eithne over the forest of Bith;
   the bursting of the three Sue-rivers:
   a binding of hostages under a law of streaming:
   and the bursting of seven lakes.

29. Loch Laiglinne, Loch Baath,
   Loch Cimme with hundreds of mists;
   Loch Da Caech, fair without plunder,
   Loch Ren of many salmon, Loch Riach.

fairge E fairge B  
feile VAEB feli D  
tomghaidm B  
,uii. F  
Rigi VAD Righ E Righe B Raidi M  
wm. im F  
Rosmag FD  
Rossmagh VA Rosnach M: am Brosmagh E  
tomhaigm B  
,uii. F  
mBrosna A  
Eile VA Fheile E nEli D.

28. 1 maidm R2 tomghaidm B  
2 Ethni F nEthne V nEthni D nEithni E
   Eithre B Eithne M  
3 dar R2  
4 loch (glossed no folt) F  
5 Betch F
   mBethe R2 (mBeta VE) bheatha B  
6 Suec FB Soc VDE Socc A
   fosnaimd VADE fonaigm B  
7 giall VA gial D ngiall FER3  
8 for
   echt retha F reacht B: ratha R2  
10 lochd D.

29. 1 Laidlindie B Laidlindie M  
2 ba baad F las mbaath VD (another
   s to las yc V) las mbaad E nir liaad
   3 Cimne FB Cimbi VAD Cime E
   4 cetuib D cedaibh E cetaibh B  
5 ciaach M  
6 Caech FVB Caech E
   ceim VADE  
8 cin D gan B  
9 cread VAD creaad E creachach B
   Lein B Len M  
11 reaach M  
12 Riaach EM.
30. Rigan an druig dar romuir dian siblad sil Cuind enedaig, cia doraeba for Bregaib, doraega in telaig Temair.

31. Trebsad mogaid rig rotecht for dir domain diandrichet: roid rigraide for srethet—ceitri prim-maigi fichet.

32. Aidne, Ai, Odha, Aigi, Meidi, Morba, Midi, Cuib, Cera, Clithi cet ciden, Life, Ligen, is Line.

33. Asal friar ndesi ila Adar, Deisi, Dul, Dela, Mag Slanga, Mag sean Sread Treg, Femen, Fea, Fecara.

34. Flaithe Ereamoin uai ochdai, clas a fert iar nuair ceda, tir Rois Airgid airethig, forsin ciri cairphich eithnai.

30. righan B ar druig FBM in druig E a druig M din VAD don E romuig VA siblad FDBM dh V qinn V qind A enedaig F cendaic V chneadaigh B enedaich M do reabha EB (abh in rasura) E darbaa M Bregaib F Breguib D Bredaib E Breaghlaibh B doraega F doraga E dorega B i(?)briga M om. in M Temair telaig F telaigh V Theamair tealaigh B Temrach telaig M.

31. trebsat F trebsat VAD treabsad E treabhsad B mogaidh V moguidh D moghaidh B modai g M ri B rothecht FB tir E domin D cet FE cead B roit VAD roid E rigraide F rigraide VD rigaide AE righdhuighe B na rigaidi M for sreth tet E: ricet F richead B riched M eithra A muigi F1 primaighe (sic) VA priom-muighe E primoighi B fichat V fichat M fichead B.

32. Aidhne VA Aidni DE Aidhni B Aoi Oi [sic] E Aei M Odha V Olba DE Odbha B Aige FAE Aighe VE Mede FVA
30. The queen of the host over the great sea, 
Of whom is the lasting fame of the seed of Conn the 
wounder 
Although she died on Breg, 
She chose the hill of Temair.

31. The serfs of the right lawful king cultivated 
on the deep land on which was division: 
a road of a royal company over which they scatter—twenty-four chief plains.

32. Aidne, Ai, Odba, Aigi, 
Meidi, Morba, Midi, 
Cuib, Cera, Cliu of hundreds of . . . 
Life, Ligen, and Line.

33. Asal over against our many lands, 
Adar, Deisi, Dul, Dela, 
Slanga, ancient Sered, 
Treg, Femen, Fera, Fera.

34. The princedom of Eremon the perfect, the youthful, 
dug was his grave after the time of (his) death, 
in the land of silvery Argatros, 
on the same chariot-land.

Medi D Meada E Medhe B 6 Midhe VA Mide DE Midhi B 7 Cuip EM 
8 Ceara VAB 9 Ced AE 10 erither VA erithr D cridfer E 11 Liffe FB 
Liphe VAD Lipthi E 12 Ligean VAB.

33. 1 Assal VAE Asil M 2 friar ndese F fria neise VA fria nesi D 
frisessa inla E friar ndeisi B 3 Adhar E 4 Deisse V Deise Δ Desi DM 
5 Deala VAER 6 Magh EB 7 Slaine R2 Slange M 8 sen FDE 
9 Seired FE Seiredh V Sereadh B 10 Tregh VE Treig B 
11 Femin VAB Feim. E 12 Fera FD.

34. 1 Eremon FD Erinoin V Eirimoin A Heiremoin E Erimbon B 
2 uaign R2B (hunigh D) uair M 3 oeda R2 (ogda E) agdai B 4 class VA 
5 feart R3 6 eodai F eea VA eoda DEM egdhai B 7 hitir Δ a tir E 
8 do radad airget M Roiss F Ruis R2 (Ruiss A) 9 om. F Airgit A 
Argaid B 10 argdaig F airtigh R2 (aire- E ;ghtig A) airtghith B 
11 eric E 12 cairpthig F cairpigh V cairptigh A cairptig DE cairbthigh B 
13 cetna VAED.
35. 1Críchsad a meic, 2nîr 3merbe
6 4Thóraig 5thaile co 6Dairbre,
7òtā 8Theach 9nDuind 10co 11Tuirme
12Muimne 13Luigne 14Laigne.

36. La Hirial tîr na 1toiseach,
2faith 2firian, 3nî rosfūasan:
4rodnîr Mac Dé 5dodròsar
6corb ò in 7-ösar ñasal.

37. 1Ba 2hard-flaith 3d’Érind 4uile,
5garg, 6maith, 6glè-bind, 7conglaine;
8fadeis 9dechra 10each 11baile:
12leis ro 13slechtad secht 14maigi.

38. Mag 1Rechet, 2co fir forais,
3Mag 3Comair, 4can mîn 5milis,
6Slébe 7 Mag Sanais,
Mag 5nEle 7 Mag nInis.

39. 1Bas 2Iréil 3i m-muig 4Muaidi
5ba 6diréim 7la 8each 9ndîne:
10glan a glac im 11gäí 12ngrëne—
13do gab a 14deg-mac 15rigi.

35. 1erichsat FDVAD eriesad E 2cen R² (cin D) gan B 3meirbe FD
merbi D merbi E meirbhi B 4Tor- R² (-aigh A) Thóraigh B Thoraíd M
5taile FR² 6taibre FB tairbe VAE tairbi D 7otha F oda M
8Teach F Tech R² 9nDuinn VE 10gu B 11Tuirbe VA Tuirbi D
Tairbi E Tuirche B 12Muimni DE Muime M 13Luighi DE Luighne B
14Luighne B.

36. 1toiseach F toisach VA toisach B toirseach M 2fír B fir fíal
dia ro ruason M 3na ro fòsan F nar bo fòsan B dia roRosan M
4rodfr R² rodin B 5dodròsar F dodroser V dodroser AE dotrosar D
rodrosan B dotrosan M 6corb e FB (he B) comba he R² 7tsosar A.

37. 1fa M 2faith V harfaith A -laith M 3d’Eir. FE d’H. D
d’Erinn B 4uili ÆEM huili D 5maith FB 6-binn DE
7conglaine D gunglaine B congloine M 8fadeis FDE badeis VA fadhceas B
9deca FDE deacrad VA deacer B dearea M 10gach VAB eech D
35. His sons, it was no weakness, marked limits from strong Torach to Dairbre from Teach Duinn to Turibe—did Muimne, Luigne, Laigne.

36. Irial possessed the land of the chieftains, a true prince, who did not disturb it: the Son of God, who fashioned him, vouchsafed to him that he should be the noble eldest.

37. He was a chief prince to all Ireland, rough and good, brightly tuneful, with brilliancy: he sent the divisions of every steading: by him were seven plains cleared.

38. Mag Rechet with truth of knowledge, Mag Comair, a fine sweet profit, Mag Slebe and Mag Sanais, Mag Ele and Mag Inis.

39. The death of Irial in Mag Maigi every generation thought it beyond calculation: pure was his hand around a sunny dart—his good son took the kingship.
40. Eithrial 2uird 3cech 4hilaig, 
3ba 6bith-ger, 7buirg le bruidin, 
īar 8mbeith a 9slóg 10i 11Teamair, 
12roselaig mór do 13muigib.

41. Tendmag, 2Mag 3Lugaid 4leathain, 
Mag 5nGeisli 6cubaigh 7cealaig, 
8Lochmag, 9nī 10loch nach 11labair, 
Mag 12Roth o ces 13Mag 14mBealaig.

42. A 2cath 3Róirenn na 4n-ōg-dāl 
5atbath in 6tēbšeng 7tondbān, 
8Eithrial, alt na 9n-ilgrad, 
10nochar 11b'imsλn 12ō 13Chonmael.

43. Conmael 2mae Ebir 3airig, 
4feindieh 5fri 6fondgrad 7fulaig, 
ecna flāith 8fri 9blad 10berair, 
11rogab 12Temair a 13Mumain.

44. Mēbsad 2rōime 3eōie catha 
4ria cath Macha 5mēd 6ngretha, 
Cath 7Ele oces 8Cath Ucha, 
Cath Caucha 9Slēbe 10Betha.

40. Eithrial F Eitherel VA Hetherel D Hetirel E 2huird VD 
2each FAE gach V eech D gacha B echa M 4ilaig F ilaigh VA 
5hilaigh DEB hilaich M 5fa M 6baetger F bether (beitir E) ger R² 
bithgrian B bith-giar M 7huird in brainig F buird brainiag R² (buirg 
EV: bruining D bruinaigh A bruin E): bruinaigh B, buird le bruidin M 
6mbeith VDE mbreth A mbith M 
9slog V hsl- D slogh AE sloigh B 
10im F a VAE li D im M 
31Theam- R² 12roselaigh VB roseluig D 
13maigib D muidd M muighibh B.

41. This quatrain om. F. 
1Temmag V Tenmag ADE (gh E) 
Tennmagh B Teandmag M 2ins. 7 R² 
3Lugaidh VA Lug ADE 
Lughair B Lugair M 
4leathuin M: om. this word R² 
5nGesle V 
6Geisle A Geši D Geisli E nGessil B nGeisil M 
6cubaigh V cnealhagh A cealaigh E cedalaid D chealaigh B 
8-magh R²B 
9ni VDB: in all. 
10loth B 11lobhar E labhair B lobair M 
12Rot E 13Magh A 
14mBealaigh AD mBealaigh B Mealaich M.

42. i FB hi VADE 2cat E 
3Ireng F Rairenn VA Roirend E
40. Ethriel of the order of every victory-vaunt, he was ever sharp, of a fortress with strife, after his troops were in Temair, he cleared many plains.

41. Tendmag, broad Mag Lugaid Mag Geisli harmonious, of concealment (?) Lochmag, no lake(o) that sounds not, Mag Roth and Mag Belaigh.

42. In the battle of Rairiu of the warrior-assembly the stately-sided whiteskin died, Ethriel the noble, of manifold rank, who was not sound after Conmael.

43. Conmal son of the prince Emer a warrior with a basal love of maintenance, the first prince, with fame, it is said, from Mumu who took Temair.

44. There broke before him five battles before the battle of Macha, a greatness of shouting, the battles of Ele and Ucha, and of Cnueha of Sliab Betha.
THE VERSE TEXTS

45. 1Bás 2Conmail 3fó 4eithlái 5crotha, nír bo 6tháin 7in 8tromgair 9chatha: 10tolg 11Tigernnais 12dodraebaid, 13i cath 14ard 15Aenai Macha.

46. 1Ba 2maith 3Tigernnais 4taimda, 5ba flaith 6finannas 7fanúd; 8chiar ro 9eithlái, 10ba 11ráth 12rígda trí 13ná cath 14ri 15cind 16numblada.

47. 1Ba hí in flaith 2fáebrach 3fáilich 4rongíallsat 5Gáidil gile-gil: 1ba 6beóc 7mod 8ma rinid 9ríg-fer na 10ra dilg 11cland 12nÉbir.

48. Is 3úad in súir 2sáer 3subach 4do druig na 5ríg 6riadh rathach, 7cland 8chóir 9clumaigí 10clothaich, 11Ugáine Mòir meic 12Echach.

49. Is hí in 2Tigernnais 3tògain, 4co mideannas, 5een midra; 6is e is 7gaibthe 8im glúair 9nglana, fúair 10argda 11amra imda.

45. 1bass 2Conmael D Chon mail M 3fa EB 4clai FB chloai VA chlo D chloai E 5chrotha B chrothai M 6tai FV töe D thaoi E 7im FDE i V 8ghair E 9tacha F tracha D trucha E catha B 10tole VA tolge D talb B taire M 11Tigernnais F Tigernn- D: -maiss V Tigernnais B 12do robaid F do traimeagha VA dotraebaid D: do dragb- E dotraebhaidh B do threab M 13a VA hi DE 14aird M 15œnaig FD aénaigh A aon- E.

46. 1fa M 2mait E 3Tigernnais F -mais E 4tamala AB 5fa BM 6finannas F finémhas V finémhas A findamhns D fiannmas E 7fianna F fianna VAÉE fianda DB 8fer FD 9clai F chlae VA chlo D clai E 10fo R2 (for echt E) fa R3 11recht R3 12rigilhia V righda AEB 13uar F: cat E 11re M 15cinn E cend B 16om, m- FEB.

47. 1fa (bis) M 2faebrach AE 3foilid F failigh VA faoil- Efailidh B 4rongíallsat VA dar ghláilsd R3 (giall- M) 5Gáidil F Gaoidil E Gaeidil M 6beg FDE beag M 7mog R3 8maroinid F im raind R2 (rainn E) 9rigfir FDM raigfir V raidhir A righfir E
OF SECTION VII.

45. The death of Conmael under a change of form, he was not silent in the heavy shout of battle: the pride of Tigernmas it was, that rent him, in the lofty battle of Aenach Macha.

46. Good was Tigernmas who suffered plague, he was a prince, wood-hard, warlike: a man who won, it was a royal grace, thrice nine battles before the end of a year.

47. He was the keen hospitable prince to whom the pure bright Gaedel submitted: about a royal man's share he all but exterminated the progeny of Emer.

48. Of him is the free joyful seed of the troop of the strong kings in a course, the progeny, just, plumed, famous, of Ugoine the Great, son of Eochu.

49. He is the Tigernmas whom we choose, with meditation, without discourse; It is he who is harnessed about beauty of pure grace, who found out many glorious ingenuities.
50. Úad 2ceeh 3sær 4sothla 5segdeid 6cundach 7cæm 8corera—9ceardaid 10euirn 11chóir clechtíosa—12cumdaíg 13bretnasa őir is 14argaid.

51. Iuchdan 2cered, 3do 4Chúain Cláidfind, 5cét ro 6terb 7d'urd 8atfêdim; is dia 9éngnam 10og 11aibind 12ro berbad 13or 14i nÉrinn.

52. Úas 2elíthi 3elith-bruiug 4elúthi ro 5séited 6sith-builg 7síthi 8las in 9cloith-gen 10conaithe 11a 12Foithrib 13iarthair 14Life.

53. Loch 2nAillind 2íar 3meáid, Loch Cé, Loch nUair, Loch 5Febail, Loch 6Silend oecs 7Dabal, 8Loch nGabair 10itir Bregaib.

54. Ba hó 2tarclaim 3dáil 4dithri 5ro 6artbhlaíoga 6iar 7elíthi, 8can 9chath, 10n-éichtí, 11atbath 12i 14sléchtaí 15Breifne.

50. 'huadh 2V 3uadh 4DE (dh E) huad B huad M 2each F gach B 3saor E 4sothla FVAD sothla R2 5segdaith F segtait V segthait segdait D segdaid E saeghdhaidh B seagdaid M 6cumdaíg V 7coem Y coir DE 8coirèa, the i expuncted D; chorera B 9ceardait C cartait F cartait VA carduitt D cartaid E; chorera ceardraig B 10euirn FE 11coir cleit B coil also D 12(a)coimdaid F cumtaigh V cumtaitt D cumdaed E choindmídh B 13bretnassa F bretnasa E bretnasa B 14airgita FA airgaid VM arguitt D.

51. Iuchdáid F Iucháidan R² (Iucagan E) Uchdan B 2ilter VA ceard B 3da B don ED 4Cuan Clainn F Chualaind VA Cualann E Chualainn D Chuainn Cladhfind B Claidfind M 5cetna R² ced B; om. ro DE 6treb F derg R² 7dhurd VE drud M 8atfêdim F adfeidim VA adfeidhaim D adfeidhaim E adfedhaim B 9éngnam B engnom M 10og E 11aibhind F ochbòid D aibinn E 12do E; berbadh V rober badhór (sic) B 13hor V 14hin Erind VA a Her. E an Er. B.

52. os F huas R²B 2ceti F cheite VA cheiti D cheide E elithe B cleithi M 3-luirg VADEB -builg M 4eluici F eluihc A eluihc A eluihti D elithe E eluithe B 5seti F seiti VA seitti D seide E seithie B
50. Of him is every famous wright, who fashions (?) a covering of just purple—who works cups fitting, of wonted beauty—who forms pins of gold and of silver.

51. Iuchdan the wright of Cuan Claidfind, the first who separated with a hammer, I relate; by his pure pleasant dexterity was gold smelted in Ireland.

52. Above the posts of a compact mansion of combat long-blasting bags were blown by the famous one, with declining (?) in the Foithre of Airthir-Life.

53. Loch Aillind after victory it burst forth Lochs Ce, Uair, Febuil, Lochs Silend and Dabal, Loch Gabair between the Bregas.

54. It was he who convened a feeble assembly who was of high fame after nobles, without a battle, after horrible acts of slaughter he died in Slechta of Breifne.
55. 1Baì 2Éiriù 3rē 4secht 5mbliadan 6cen 7íg 8riaglaig 9reacht 10n-äänfīr: nī 11baì 12nđeachraide 13ndūnaid acht 14ceathroïne do 15dāinib.

56. 1Dosnic 2eid 3betha 4bāegail, 5Eochu 6Fāebr 7ba 8fēindig: 9tunc 10тромdām 11nār 12tīrib 13la Mac 14Conmail meic 15Éibir.

57. 1He robris 2baudchath 3aisti 4Cath Luachra, 5līnib 6tuïstì; Cath 7Fosaid 8Dā 9Gort 10glonnaid, 11is cath 12Comair Trī 13nUisei.

58. 1Roslechta 2an dingnaib 3domain— 4nī nert 5mēdlāig 6nā 7mēnair— ĭar na 8nđeachlad 9i 10Temair, Mag 11Smeathraich is Mag 12nInair.

59. 1Mag 2nAidne, Mag n-uird 3n-Odha, Mag Luīrg 4lōnda, Mag 5Lenma, Mag 6Dā 7Gabal, 8erīch 9Condla, 10Mag 11Fubna 12a 13fīch 14nEamnu.

55. This quatrain and the next written by s2M. 1bāc A bāoi Ê bai M 2Éiriù FB H- AV Heri D Eire E 3ri F fri R2 (fria E) 4secht M 5mblinaib V mblinaib M mbliadnaib FD mbliadna E 6can F ein D gan B 7ri VA righ B 8riaglaib VA riagluib D riaglaid M riaglaigh B 9reacht F 10nōseinīr D nāenīr VA nōseinīr E nāenīr B 11bāoi E bhāi B 12indecarlaite F indecarlaide VA anđecharlaide E indecarlaide D inde-checharlaide B nđeachraidhe M 13a dūnaid F ndūnaidh V dūnāidh (om. a and n-) B: in dālaib VAD do dālaibh E 14cēthramthe F cēthraimthe VA cēthranmθi D cēthrambi E cētraime B 15dāoinīb E doeìnīb D dāhainīb B.

56. 1dosnic VAD dosfid E donic B dōdnie M 2cētbheto VA cēdh E gidh B 3beatha B laetha M 4bāegail F baegail Ê baeghail AB baegoil D baogail E 5Eochu VAB Echa D Eochaídh EM 6Faibair VA Faib- D Fadair E 7fa M 8feinnīd F fennigh V fendīgh Ê fendīgh D feindīdh B feindīgh B 9do ro rēacht F rōacht R2 tūgaid B 10-daim FD dām E-plaig B-plaíd M 11na DE 12-bh EB 13le D 14Colmail B Conmael M 15Éibir FVAD Éibhir E.

57. 1Se M 2baudcha FVAD baudc E baudh cath B 3aiste VA aisdi E 4cat E 5līnib B līnaib M 6tuïstì FB tuïste V
OF SECTION VII.

55. For a space of seven years Ireland was without a king of administration of the laws of anyone: there was not . . . . (?) more than a fourth of the people.

56. There came to her, though it was a life of danger, Eochaid of weapons who was a warrior: a mighty company was brought into our lands by the son of Commael son of Eber.

57. It is he who won a victory-battle out of it, the battle of Luachair with multitudes of [blood-] drops (?):

the deedful battle of Fosad Da Gort,
And the battle of the Meeting of the Three Waters.

58. Cleared in the fastnesses of the world—no strength of a mean warrior or of one unworthy—after they were separated in Temair, were Mag Smethrach and Mag nInir.

59. Mag nAidne, Mag nOdba of order, bare Mag Luing, Mag Lemna, Mag Da Gabal, of the regions of Connla, Mag Fubna in the land of Mide.
THE VERSE TEXTS

60. 1 Eocho 2 iar 3 saeglaib 4 sneidseng 5 nibdar 6 bæglaig a 7 firglin, 8 ro ort ös 9 ciathblai 10 Charmaind 11 Labraind mac 12 Smirguill.

R1 R3  

61. 1 Gabais 2 Fiacha flair fine 3 co rian 4 a rinde 5 Fiacha feigseig 6 fine 7 nErind co rian 8 rinde

9 ina 10 ehomainn 11 een leisei 12 tomaidm 13 Fleisi 14 Maindi.

62. 1 Tomaidm Labraindi 2 luaiddri 3 fid 4 dar 5 Cuailnge 6 een 7 dergi 8 airisi oll 9 ar blatha 10 tomaidm 11 lorn 12 acha 13 Herne.

63. 1 Ort iar 2 n-adluindi 3 ænaig, 4 Fiacha 5 Labraindi, 6 luaadaig! 7 fath 8 sengalair sil 9 nÉmir, 10 i cath 11 Belgadain 12 buadaig.

64. Ba hē 1 rodmarb, 2 een 3 mebail, 4 Eocho 5 garb, 6 gair 7 een gubain; 8 fria 9 rig-rodt, fria fogail— 10 Eocho 11 Mumo 12 don 13 Muman.

60. 1 Eocho F Heoch- VA Heocha D Eochaigh E Eochaid R3 2 saegul F saeglaib R2R3 (gh B -bh AB saeglaibh E) 3 segaind F sengaid VA senguind D sen gainn E sneidhseang B 4 nipdar VA niptar D nibtar E 5 baoglaig E baeglaib B breglaig M 6 birglinn V birglinid FAD moirgl- E firgl- 7 ronort R2 8 Chliathblai F Ciathblia VA (o sciathbla V) Ciathbla D Ciathba E 9 Carmaind F Carmain VE Carmuinn D Carmain A 10 Fiachaid F Fiachna D Fiaca E 11 Labrainn D Labrainn E 12 Smirgaill V Smirghail B.

61. 1 gabhais B 2 feidhseang B 3 go B 4 arrinne F 5 Fiachaid E 6 finni VAD finde E 7 Her- D nEirend E 8 rinne AE rainne (the a ye) D 9 in F 10 congairg F comainm VA comhainm EM comairm B 11 een leisec F choir eeise VA choir eesti DE (-eist- E) 12 tomlaigm B 13 Fleisce FVAB Fleisi DE 14 Mainne FDB Maine VA Maindh E.

62. 1 Tommaign B: Labrainde FV FB -nee AE -nui D 2 ins. im FR': luaidre FA luaidhre V luithre B 3 fidh VAB 4 tar D 5 Cualgie F Cuailgni E -gne R3 6 ein D gan EB 7 dergé FA derghe V deirge E
60. Eochu after upright stately ages not dangerous were his true deeds—there slew him, over the hurdle-brow of Carman Fiachu Labraind son of Smirgoll.

61. Fiacha prince of a family took Ireland to the trace of its extremity in his surname, without slothfulness is the burst of Fleise and of Main.

62. The burst of Labrainn of sorrow (?) a wood over Cuainnge without desertion: a great history of our prince is the burst of the wild Loch Erne.

63. Slain after great fierceness of an assembly was Fiacha Labrainne: relate it! a cause of old complaint of the septs of Eber In the battle of victorious Belgadan.

64. It was he who slew him, without shame, Eochu the rough, a cry without lamentation; on his royal roads, on his plundering—Eochu Mumo from Mumu.
Im 1Temair, 2tīr 3in 4Fhorais
5roptar 6dremain 7ademis,
8roscacht 9e cath 10een 11denais
12mebais 13re mac 14Mofebris.

1Atbash 2Eochu 3liath 4lugda
5i cath 6Clīath, 7clothrī 8Temra:
9baī ős bron-10blocaib Bodba
11Oengus 12Olmueaid 13amra.

1Oengus, 2ba 3hollam 4Eilgi,
5each 6leth 7e fonnd 8fairrgi;
9fich cath 10Cleri is cath 11Cuince,
cath 12sluinnte 13Slēibe 14Caille.

Cia 1beo 2ae riim na 3rig ro-gliam
4os tīr 5toglaid na 6trom-gal,
7ciadfes 8sēla 9tuir 10Temhrach,
11domgēna 12medrach 13molmar.

Mithig 2duind, iar sīst 3sedal,
Cīst ar 4chretair 5do 6chreidim,
in Maith 7is mō 8each 9n-abaid
10in 11Flaith 12nach 13habail 14etir.

1Themair VD Teamair ADB Am Theamair M
2dir M 3ind D 4orōis FB Forais VAD āndoruis E
5roptar VB robdar ER robdir M
6dremuin F dreamain EM deamain B
7ademiss V adeimis A adheimhis E
andheimhis B andelis M
8roscacht F -caeth V ruscacht M
9iarm R (hi cat E) gu chath om. and ins. in marg. B
10can FE gach B
genais A demuis denduis E dheanais B chennais M
12beais VA
mebuis D meabhais B
13re VAEB 11Mafebis F Mofemis D Mafebis E
Mafebis B.

Adbath ABM Adbat E 2Eochu F Eocha- or Eochaíd all.
3liat E
lugda V luga R3
5i VD a B o M
6Clīath VA chliath DB om. M
7clothri F clothrí R3
8Temra F baí E bui M
9broin-bloc F
blocuīb D broin-bloc daígh B
broin-blocaid M: bodba F
11Aengus FR
Aongus E 12Olmueaid F Olmeaigh V -aidh B
13amrai D amhra B

Aongus E Aengus B
dfa M
4Elge FB Elga VA Elgei D Elgge E
gach VAB EACH D
6leth E
leath R3
7con R3:
fondud V fonndud A fond. E fondaib B nfondad M
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65. About Temair the land of the Seat impetuous were his shears: he fettered them with a battle, without lapse of time, which broke before the son of Mofebis.

66. Eoehu the grey, the martial, died in the battle of Cliu, the famous king of Temair: over the sorrow-heaps of Bodb was Oengus Olmuceach the glorious.

67. Oengus, who was the teacher of (Inis) Elga, on every side to the movement of the sea; he fought the battles of Clere and of Cuince, the much-discussed battle of Sliab Cailce.

68. Though I should be reckoning the very pure kings over the land of the assaults of mighty deeds, though I be relating tales of princes of Temair it will make me joyful and worthy of praise.

69. It is time for us, after a space of seasons to put trust in Christ our Creator, the Good One greater than every lord, the Prince that dieth never.
70. Is 1Patraic 2fodeis 3Duasaig, 4leis ar n-űasail, 5's ar 6n-ìsil, 7hē 8fongnì 9cosin 10lā sin, 11is ē 12ar rí acht in 13Ríg 14sin.

71. Mad 1airdrig 2betha 3brēgaig, 4co tadgbrig 5is co sētaib, 6marba īar nūair a 7hōidid, 8co nūaill 9 co 9n-éidibh.

72. 1Mad na 2scēla 3ro scāilid do 4dāinib domain 5dūnig, ro 6fes a 7fīr co 8fīadnaib 9īar 10fīaglaib 11euc 11rīmib.

73. 1Rīmsit 2rerig do 2nāemaib 4fīd 5cāemaib 6domain 7dūnig: 8fēib 9ro fēcht 10is 11do 12fīrad 13ro 14serībad for a 15nglūinib.

74. 1Grian 2Gaeidel, 3nglūair ār 4cloindi in 5cloth-gel 6Colum 7Cille, 8Patraic 9fri 10hasenam 11nīme, 12apstal 12ār 14fine 15finde.

70. 1Padraig B Padraic M 2daeis F fōdeis B 3duasaigh VB duasaich M 4les V less A lāis E 5om. 7's DE 6nissil V 7se M 8fognī FEM fōghnī B 9cōsa F ēusin A gusan E ēusin B 10lai VA 11cīa ēin rigid acht F ēhe ar rigid R2 (rīgh VE ar ri D) 12in rigid M 13ri FV righ EB 14sen V: acht ēirī sin D.

71. 1ardri VA ardri D ēir niðh R3 2bethadh VA bethad D bethadh B bēthā M 2bregaid VAM brecēnig D ēaigh EB 4o each rigid M o gach (changed from gath) rigī B: co tadbrig ē tētaib F co taidebrig D co taidebrig G (gh V) VA 5is co setüib D is go set- E ēona chēdaib R3 (bh B) 6īar bai ēar F marbha B 7hōitid VFAD haoit- E hōidib R3 (-bh B) 8conhuail E conhūail D 9conatneiti D the first t scratched out F netib D netib VA neidib M.

72. 1Madh B Maith M: Mada corrected to madhna A 2sgēa E 7no scāilid FD rocailidh VA rosgaoiloed E nodscalead D nodscaleich M 4duinib E: domuin FD -uin FD 5dinigh VB duinig D 6feusa R3
70. It is Patrick at the right hand of the Rewarder who hath in possession our gentles and our simples: it is he who serves us until that day, he is the king save that King.

71. Though they be high kings of the false world, with poet-power and with treasures, they are dead after the time of its youth, with pride and with trappings.

72. Though these be the tales published to people of the world of generations, their truth is known with witnesses according to rules and catalogues.

73. The elders enumerated to the saints before the scholars of the world of fortresses: as it was woven and verified it was written upon their knees.

74. Sun of the Gaedil, brightness of our progeny, the famous white Colum Cille, Patrick for the attainment of heaven, the apostle of our white family.

1 bfr E 8 fiadnaib FV -nuib D bflaguaib E fìadhnaibh B 9 insert à. D 10 -bh B 11 -bh E.

73. 1 rimsid E raindsead B roindsead M 2 raidgh VA reroig D reraig E rērigh B 3 noebaib À noemab D naomaib E -bh B 4 fiand B fian M 5 choemab D caomhaib E caemhaib B cae måib M 6 domuim F 7 dinigh V duiligh B dulich M 8 feb VA feibh B 9 rosfecht DE ro feas R3 10 " E mar for is R3 11 om. F' ro VA ros DE dho B 12 -adh V 13 do M 14 scribadh V sgribadh AE scribhadh B 15 om. n. FB -bh B.

75. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

76. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

77. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

78. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

79. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

80. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

81. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

82. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

83. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

84. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

85. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

86. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

87. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

88. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

89. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.

90. 1 Finntan ²foaecirc ³ba ⁴hollia,  
    ro ⁵baí dia ⁶sere ⁷la hinnia,  
    Tūān mae Cairill ⁸cētaig,  
    ⁹condohecaidh do Finnia.
OF SECTION VII.

75. Finntan saw it, who was the greatest, it was for his love with which he would relate (?). Tuan son of Cairell of hundreds, so that Findia came to him (?).  

76. Findia the very great, from whom it is known, and Colum by whom it is composed, they are the persons to whom it will be traced, it is not concealed from every author.  

77. The authors of Ireland stitched it together, they made mention of learning that they forsook not; the rule of every saying which they uttered, let them not neglect, and let them hear.  

78. Eochu ua Flainn the man of caution who guards the clans of every assembly-place, to heaven is the shout which he sends forth according to the choice of youth and age.

77. ¹ugtar F augdair VA auct- D ugtair E udair M ²Herend VAE ³rosmuagsat F rosmuaighset VA -aigeds E rosmuadhaigsad B rosmuadsad M ⁴luaignsit V luaignset A luaignsed, second 1 expuncted E luaidsead R ⁵leigend FE legen VAD leighind B ⁶ar R² ⁷nis leiset D nis leigeds E nar leghsad B nar legsad M: nis legset VA ⁸riaglait F riaglait VA riagla E riagladh B riadlad M ⁹ceeh DE gach B ¹⁰radh AB ¹¹-set VD raigs- A -sed E -sead R² ¹²haiset F haised E hailseadh B ¹³etset VAD eitsed E eistead B eistead M.  

78. This quatrain om. FR². ¹huu A ²Flaind VAE ³foete VAE ⁴cona clainn VAE ³cheite VA (cheitch eA) VAE ⁵neam VA ⁶faoite E ⁷-dh VAE ⁸aoite A.

LXVI.

1. Hear the history of hosts, which the bards of manifold victory sing; that I may tell you—an excellent exploit—the adventures of Tuirill Bicrenn.

²conndecius R ⁶imtechta VA ⁷Bicrenn A Bicrell R.
2. Tuirill Piccrenn ba bechta, athair na ndee 'n-airchelta; anmand na ndea ōs gach blā; Brīn, Iuchair, is 2'Iucharba.

3. Batar na dee ār tola hie 1Ethlenn (sic) athair Loga; 2doluid Ethliu forsín mBruigh 3i richt oíreece fo 4diamuir.

4. Ni fíthir Lugh 1luaigedh gail eis díb ro marb a athair: acht rop 2amairsech fir 3sell ar maceaib Tuirill 4Picrenn.

5. 1Iarsain siacht eo díne in trīr conerbairt friu 2'eenn imbrig, "Atmaid dam 3aídhedh m’athar, is foraib ní díglathar."

6. Atbertadar 1fris ind 2'sir triana cairdine caimdil, "Nocho chelam, cadla in cair, his sinne ro marb 3't’athair."

7. Iarsin atbert friu Lugh lond, aíthese n-imamnus n-éíromm, "’3narabolcc mo menma ruib 2nomfírraid do ascadaib.’"

8. "’Caídhed aseeda, een fell 2conaise, a 3dag-meie 4Ethlenn? Is fos gēba mon orta— inne(d) dūn a n-airmearta.’"
2. Tuirill Bicrenn, it was exact, father of the gods of plundering; the names of the gods over every land were Brian, Iuchair, Iucharba.

3. The gods were according to will, with Ethliu, father of Lug: Ethliu came into the Brug in disguise in the form of a lapdog.

4. Lug who used to work valour knew not which of them slew his father: but he had his doubts for a space of the sons of Tuirill Bicrenn.

5. Thereafter he came to the company of the three, and said to them without ambiguity, "Confess to me the death of my father, and it shall not be avenged upon you.''

6. The men said unto him by reason of his fair faithful friendliness, "We shall not conceal, the blame is just, it is we who slew thy father.''

7. Thereafter wild Lug said unto them, an answer very sharp, very easy, "That I may bear you no ill-will propitiate me with gifts.''

8. "What are the gifts, without treachery which thou demandest, good son of Ethliu? and thou shalt obtain them for the slain—give us instruction of them.''

5. iarsin A  sic mss., read cen mibrig [Thurneysen]  aigedh A.
6. friss A  Tir A  hathair A.
7. naabolec A  -aidh A -furaid V.
8. caited A  -ghe A  dagh- A  Ethlend A.

10. "1Gae Assail d'ōr druimnech dīr marb forsā 2telgend 3fuil fir, nicaeche 4imrol a 5gal acht cona ngairter 'Iubair.'

11. "Dīa nebur 'Athibar' 1fris 2noinnto anna cununga chnīs: 3co toraigh in lāim dia lūid: nī bāig for bonnān anbāsaid.

12. "Croceenn ro 1bae im muice Dhūise, ba dingantaib na 2dūisse, eipē 3tēit toeb, nī tār, ō gach galar bidh āgh-slān.

13. "'Ocus sē muacca 1Essaig 2eia norainnddis for 3esaír, 4atraigtis at heat 5bī acht co martais a cnāmai.

14. "'Ocus cuitēn, 1comul nglē, 2rīg-goband na 3Hirnaíthe, ba fin gach linn, lāthar ngell, nos 4taltar ina 5croceenn.

15. "Cuitēn fuil ic Luchraíb Lia, cū 1in aidhe, 2enru 3gach dia, menethucaid lib in coín, na tāt for cūl for 4conoir.

9. 1nimh Λ.
10. 1gaei Λ 2telgenn Λ 3fīr Λ 4written imrol V 5ghal Λ.
11. 1fris Λ 2read doinntoi [Thurneysen] 3aig Λ.
12. 1boi Λ 2dūse Λ 3tet, with a meaningless mark on the second t V.
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9. "The two steeds, best under heaven, which the king of the isle of Sicily has, Gainne and Rea. . . . . they are not subject to the death of Ernmas.

10. "The spear of Assal of ridgy fitting gold, dead is he upon whom it casteth blood truly: its valour does not strike in error if only one calls out 'Tubar.'

11. "If 'Athibar' be said to it it returns into its leather sheath; till it comes to the hand from which it went forth; . . . . . .

12. "The hide that was about the swine of Duise it was one of the wonders of the prize, that he under whose side it comes—no disgrace—shall be perfectly healed of every disease.

13. "And the six pigs of Essach, though they should be divided in dismemberment, they would arise, all alive, if only their bones were preserved.

14. "And the whelp—a brilliant assembling—of the royal smith of Iruaith, wine would be every water, a foundation of pledges, which is put upon its skin.

15. "The whelp which is in Luachra Lia a hound by night, a sheep every day—unless you bring with you the hound, come not back upon your road.

13. 1-aigh A 2-cianorainndis A 3-essair A 4-gh A 5-bii A.
14. 1-comhul A 2-bonn A 3-uaide A 4-daltar V 5-croiceenn A.
15. 1-ind A 2-cairu V 3-each A 4-conair A.

17. Fhìninde oecs 1faibled 2faur hi 3sencusaib na sáer-4sluagh, is don 5faibliud 6seimglíce sith, roglen in éircé, étsid.

18. An galar 1rogab Tuirill
    ropo cheist dia chaem-tuirind, 2coronícecastar Dían Céech
    tria drugo druooo dagdrécht.

19. Do scéith trí 1lomand ós blai hi enuce ard ãachtair Archáí, lotar 2dar bôolu ind 3rî 3ind lomn n-uar, lomn n-iarn, lomn 4n-amind.

20. Hit ò 1'msin a 2n-amind,
    dia 3faemdatai togarmand,
    anmand na loch, lâthar ngell,
    di galur Tuirill 4Pierell.

21. Tuirill 1Pierell can 2doluid?
    can 3dia mâthair 3dîa athair?
    4ciatberaid (sic), 4'atbé̂rthar 5rib'
    a 6áess na 7íhíse, 8étsidh.

22. Lotar meic 1Thuirill for cae
    eo râncat ar gach róiri,
    ìar sirândh dòib in domain
    fuaratar a coem-chobair.

16. 1-lid Λ 2-baig.
17. 1-edh Λ 2-fuair V 3-senchaasaib Λ 4sl- Λ 5-iudh Λ
    6-semb- Λ.
18. 1-rogob Λ 2-coronicastar Λ.
19. 1-lomann Λ 2-tar Λ 3-fir find V 4naindinn Λ.
16. "Quest for the apple, most beautiful of colour, which is about Findchairi, it is concealed without— if ye find it not, ye must die!"

17. Truth and romance have I found in the histories of noble hosts: to romance fine, clever and enduring does the [tale of the] wergeld belong; hear it.

18. The disease which laid hold of Tuirill it was a difficulty for his fair seed, until Dian Cecht cured him by firm troops of good spells.

19. He belched three vomits over the plain on the lofty upper hill of Archa there passed the mouth of the white man a cold belch, an iron belch, and a belch . . . .

20. There are their names, by which they assumed nomenclatures, the names of the lakes, a foundation of pledges from the sickness of Tuirill Biccrenn.

21. Tuirill Biccrenn, whence came he? What of his mother or his father? When they say "It shall be told you," Ye men of learning, hearken!

22. The sons of Tuirill went on the road and reached every plain; after they had searched out the world they obtained fair assistance.
23. Do dechatar ass for cůl
dochum Logha co a lăečh-dūn,
tucsat a lessa leo ille,
is do dălaib na hēiese.

24. 'Ropadh aibind lim, a Dé,
dia sāilind, find foehraicee,
aicēsin sľoigh tarbertaig tigh
airbertaig aurdaire: ētsid.

25. Lug ēiar bo ı'lerdata a lūth
la mae ēCermata ar comthnūth,
gae Meic Cuill ro ēeliss cēn ēelith
corr briss a druim, cia ētsid.

24. ı'-adh Λ.
23. They came thence back to Lug to his knightly fortress: they took thither his needs with them, —it is of the events of poetry.

24. Pleasant were it for me, O God, could I expect—white the rewards!—to see the hosts, bounteous, multitudinous, living, glorious: hear ye!

25. Lug, though . . . . .
by the son of Cermat in mutual jealousy, the spear of Mae Cuill leapt without concealment and broke his back, though ye hear it!

25. ¹ leitartha ² Cermada ³ chliss ⁴ clot V.
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Prose Texts.

First Reduction.

R¹ || 304 = R² || 320, R³ || 356. According to K the children of Bethach settled "in the northern islands of Greece," wherever these may be. Kg establishes them "in Boeotia in the north of Europe," a place which O'Mahony (as quoted by Dinneen i 203) endeavours to identify with Bothnia, though Kg himself accepts the testimony of Pomponius Mela to the effect that the place was in Achaia. The point of all these geographical contradictions lies in the word "northern." The sunless north, out of which come the cold blasts of boreal winds, is credited with a nature demonic and uncanny; a number of references bearing on this belief may be found in W. Johnson, Byways of British Archaeology, chap. viii. Such a region would obviously be the fitting resort for those who wished to acquire what R² calls "the devil's druidry." This || must come from a different hand from that of the author of || 353, where the magical arts of the TDD are warmly commended.

|| 305 = R² || 323–325, R³ || 357. This paragraph is a mere artificial fabrication, with a slight basis of folklore. The fetish test of legitimacy and fitness for kingship—an important consideration when the king was a god upon earth; the inexhaustible cauldron; the invincible weapons: such conveniences, along with the shoes of swiftness, the cloak of invisibility, the omnipotent but subservient slave of the lamp, are short cuts in the struggle for existence or for domination which from the beginning of time have obsessed the dreams of mankind all the world over. Doubtless some folktale, introducing this complex of magical apparatus, and assumed to be a genuine tradition of past events, provided the history-
mongers with the materials which they worked up into their narrative. We may presume that the names of the cities were constructed in their laboratories, but the mental processes which evolved them are hard to follow: “Fālias” is apparently from fāl, “hedge,” with a backward glance at the name of Lia Fāl, whatever that may signify; “Goirias” from gor, “fire”; “Finnias” from finn, “white”; “Muirias” from muir, “sea”—these etymologies lie on the surface, but they do not reveal the essential meaning of the names, if any. In “fire” and “sea” (= water) we might see a reference to two of the four elements of ancient philosophical speculation, but the connexion which we should have to trace between the other two names and “earth” and “air” could only be longe petitum. If the names are not mere conscious arbitrary inventions, we must leave the problem of their origin unsettled. The -ias termination may have been borrowed from names like Ercias or Dovinias, which the inventors had deciphered in an Ogham inscription. As for the names of the sages, they have at least a superficial appearance of having been adapted from biblical sources: Moirīesa = [Liber] Sapientis, Esrus = Esdras, Usicias = Ezechias, Semias = [Ne]hemias. The influence of the Old Testament in shaping Irish pseudo-legends must be frankly acknowledged. D’Arbois de Jubainville long ago pointed out that much of the legendary biography of St. Patrick is a mere adaptation of the history of Moses (R.C. ix, p. 111 ff.). Kg gives these names in a different form—Arias (= Usicias), Eurus (= Esrus), Morias (= Moirīesa). Rightly or wrongly, Lia Fāl, the centre of much folklore real and spurious, is identified with a pillar-stone still standing upon Tara Hill: see my Tara, a Pagan Sanctuary of Ancient Ireland, p. 134 ff. The petrological nature of the Scone stone in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey does not encourage us to seek it there.

R⁳ p. 306 = R² p. 322, R³ p. 358. The version of L is doubtless the original story—a company of supernatural beings descending from the sky in a cloud of darkness. Conmaicne Rein is a region in what is now southern Leitrim.

The F*Q text is virtually the same as L, but is much inflated with interpolations. The first of these (γ ni fes
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*bunadas, etc.*) is here quite superfluous; it seems to come from some text which had not already specified Bethach as the ancestor. The second is glossarial, attempting to specify the mountain upon which the invaders alighted, and identifying (erroneously) "Conmaicne Rēin" with Conmaicne Cūile in southern Mayo. The third, beginning *abert imorro*, tells an alternative story of their arrival, in a naval expedition, and of their burning of their ships. This version appears in R², which knows nothing of the aerial flight; but the two presentations of the story, being made in different words, must come from different sources. Thus R² tells us that *Sliab an Iarainn*, a mountain in Co. Leitrim which still bears the same name, was the goal of the sea-expedition: this is not mentioned in R¹R³, and in any case it is nowhere stated that this mountain enters into the story of a descent from the air. Most likely this interpolation is capable of further analysis, the discussion of the reason why the ships were burnt representing the lucturations of one or more successive scribes or readers. In the R² family some MSS. have borrowed the R¹R² form, and reproduced it in || 321, 327. I have found no history attaching to the name *Sliab Mac n-Delgada*. For the burning of the ships compare the action of the women of the followers of Aeneas (*Aeneid* v 604 ff.), who by a similar device endeavour to compel their leader to remain in Sicily, and so to save themselves from further toilsome wandering.

R¹ || 307 = R² || 322 R³ || 359. On the geography of Mag Tuired, see the note to || 281 in the preceding section. The intrusive sentences in L (*Tuath Dea . . . deogbaire*) contain and expand a saying regarding the TDD, frequently repeated, that "their men of art were gods, their husbandmen were non-gods." The only possible meaning of this sentence is an admission of the divine nature of the TDD. They were in fact the gods of the "Milesian" conquerors. Gods are of two classes, corresponding roughly to the *di consentes*, the state gods invoked by persons and on occasions of importance: and the *numina*, presiding over the individual crises of human life, which were of pre-historic origin, and chiefly received the cult and homage of the lower orders of society. These a haughty aristocracy, despising
the cults of its serfs, might very well brush aside contemptuously as ‘non-gods.’ There are not a few traces of odiun theologicum between ruler and serf to be detected between the lines of Irish literature. The TDD are in this passage called by an unusual form of their name—Túath Dea—which is corroborative of an extraneous origin for this passage. The enumeration of four classes of persons who used special incantations is suggestive, and probably based on fact.

\[308 \text{(=} R^3 \parr 360)\text{ is essentially a repetition, with amplifications, of } 281 \text{ in the preceding section. The variant form} \]
\[\text{given here for the name of the second son of Nemed (Luach as against Luam) is most likely correct} \]
\[\text{—Luach corresponds to his colleague Luacha as, in another triplicity, Iuchair corresponds to Iucharba.} \]

\[309 \text{=} R^2 \parr 322, 326, R^3 \parr 361. \text{There does not seem to be any other text which can illuminate this obscure story. The story called Baile an Scáil (printed from a Harleian MS. in O’Curry, MS. Materials, p. 618), which narrates the discovery of the stone’s properties by Conn of the Hundred Battles—who lived, if he lived at all, at a date considerably later than Cu Chulaind—prophesies in very obscure language that it was destined to remain in Tailltiu, not in Temair, for ever. Presumably there was a stone called “Fal’s Heart” at the sanctuary of Tailltiu—an erratic boulder perhaps, not necessarily a pillar-stone—which became the centre of analogous legends. This seems to indicate some sort of connexion between Temair and Tailltiu, but that is all that can be said about it. Practically nothing remains, above ground at least, at Tailltiu, and there is certainly no stone there now which could reasonably be identified with “Fal’s Heart.”} \]
\[\text{The tale of Cu Chulaind’s action is obviously a mere aetiological myth, to account for the alleged transference of the stone from the one place to the other.} \]

\[310 \text{=} R^2 \parr 328, 329, R^3 \parr 362. \text{Here begins a roll of the kings of the TDD, much interrupted by subsequent interpolation. It is continued, in R', in } 312, 313, 315: \text{the intervening matter is intrusive, but early.} \]
\[\text{K (printed ed., p. 164 ff.) has cut the interpolations out and restored} \]
the quasi-tabular form of the original list, but these remain in all the other versions. See the introduction to this section for all matters of importance relating to this and the following paragraphs. Eidleo is not to be found in the older genealogies at all, but he appears in the interpolation in ¶ 368 (p. 188); immediately afterwards, in the same document, he (or less probably another of the same name) is son of Net and great-grandfather of En mac Bic-eoin. Possibly he is another manifestation of Lug's protean mother Eithliu. A change of punctuation will be observed on comparing the two parallel texts, necessitated by the interpolated (?) dana between de rochair and Ernmas in Min. Ernmas in ¶ 316, mother of Fotla, Banba, and Eriu—mother also of Badb, Maeha and Anand in ¶ 314—was, according to the former paragraph, daughter of Etarlam, for whose name the otherwise unrecorded Etargal of our present paragraph appears to be a mere scribal error. Echtach was son of Etarlam according to the pedigree of Nuadu, and was the father of Nuadu himself. No Fiaehra or Fiaehna appears in the genealogies other than the king, whom we find near the end of the TDD dynasty. Obviously this is inconsistent with the story of his death in the battle of Mag Tuired. The addition of Tuirill Piccreo (= Delbaeth s. Ogma) to the list of casualties is peculiar to Min. The unpleasant story of the poisoning of Bres with bog-water (ante, p. 99) is referred to by K, but ignored by the other texts. In the interpolation which F adds to the end of this paragraph in the R¹ text, the formula alt fri halt ã feith fri feith has all the appearance of being a fragment of some old healing spell¹ (I find since writing this note that Whitley Stokes has anticipated the observation, R.C. xii, 67).

¶ 311 = R² ¶ 330, R³ ¶ 363. An expansion of the Dindsenchus of Tailltiu (R.C. xvi, p. 50) and the origin of

¹ Compare the following from the Scottish Highlands:

"Chaidh Criosd air muin each donn,
'S bhrist each donn a chois.
Chuir Criosd a smuais ri smuais,
Cnaimh ri cnaimh 's feoil ri feoil,
'S shlanaich cois each donn."
the Lugnasad festival. Its artificial nature is sufficiently indicated by the absurd name "Mag Mór (‘big plain’) King of Spain." O'Davoren's glossary explains nasad by gnathugad, and in another glossary quoted by Windisch s.v. the word is explained by clū. The allusion at the end of the Min text of this ¶ to "Oengus" refers to Féilire Oengusso, 26 Oct., where we read Nassad, Beoān, Mellān, nach mod aθu-snu θaim (H. Bradshaw Soc. edn., p. 218). There are glosses on this passage (for which see idem, pp. 226, 228) explaining these as three saints, from Britain, in Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland, Co. Down); in these glosses an alternative reading Nassau is adopted for the first of these names. In Gorman's Martyrology only Beoān and Mellān are mentioned, and Marcian, who has apparently no direct connexion with them, takes the place of Nassad or Nassan. These names are associated again in the Féilire of Oengus (Bradshaw edn., p. 96): a gloss there printed makes "Beoān son of Mellān son of Nessān" father of Mo-Chomē. There is no extant copy of the Oengus text containing the expression "Nassad Logha" attributed to it in Min. As there are variant readings Beoān, Mellān, recorded, it seems possible that Stokes, in editing the text, was misled by these glosses into taking Nassad or Nassan as a proper name, and that we should read Nassad Beoāin Mellāin, "the festival (?) of Beoan and Mellan." Accepting the interpretation gnathugad, we may render the word nassad as "assembly," "resort," or the like. The word aurðach, used as an apparent synonym, is obscure. That it was in honour of some personage, divine or human, will perhaps explain the rendering clū. The paragraph is inserted here in anticipation of the account of Lug, to be given presently. The notably frequent minor verbal differences between the parallel texts in ¶ 311, while maintaining a uniformity of sense, raise the question whether the two versions are not independent translations of a Latin original or independent paraphrases of a versified record.

¶ 312 = R² ¶ 331, 332 = R³ ¶ 364. The Second Battle of Mag Tuired is here abruptly introduced, without any explanation. It was the last assault of the Fomoraig on Ireland, led by "Balor the Strong Smiter"; but the attendant
circumstances are not emphasized in the text before us. The grotesque story of the battle, edited by Stokes (*Rev. Celtique* xii, p. 52), appears to be a mere farce, designed to bring ridicule upon the ancient gods, and, though using some traditional material, is hardly of as much value for the history of cult as has been supposed. In fact, all such stories of sanguinary slaughter are to a large extent matters of religious polemic—the gods being represented as mere men, living the lives and dying the deaths of men. Macha, one of the Badb sisterhood, has a certain individuality of her own, and enjoyed a special cult, probably centred at Armagh (*Ard Macha*), to which she has bequeathed her name. Her intrusion into the Badb sisterhood may be a subsequent development, for the genealogies before us seem to suggest an earlier tradition in which Badb and the variously-named third member of the group formed a dyad. We are not enlightened as to the place of Bruidne and Casmael in the genealogical *stemma*, but in ¶ 314 they appear along with Criechinbel as "satirists," a rôle attributed to them here also in the F' text. De Domann "god of depth (?)" is apparently a term or name special to the Fomoraig.

The mathematical puzzle set to Lug by Indech was in metrical form, but it has become badly corrupted in all the texts. See the discussion under poem no. LXIV.

¶ 313 = R² ¶ 333 = R² ¶ 365. There is nothing that need be added here to the demonstration that In Dagda Mor was, as his name or nickname implies, an important god. The leech Dian Cecht, son of Esaire or Eaire son of Net son of Indui, was second cousin of Echtach s. Elada s. Ordan s. Indui, father of Nuadu; so that Dian Cecht's sons Cu, Cethen, Cian, are conceived of as second cousins of Nuadu himself. Miach holds a rather precariously place among the sons of Dian Cecht; frequently only the other three are mentioned. Their alliterative names suggest diosecurie analogies; moreover Cu and Cethen pair off by themselves—there were two pillarstones at Temair which bore their names—while Cian has a more independent individuality, as

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² The passages omitted by Stokes (*see ante, vol. ii, p. 263*) are given in *ZCP* xii, p. 401.
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besitting the father of Lug. Once again, we are probably to see odiun theologicum at work, in the tale of his turning himself into a pig (or a lapdog, p. 284), in a vain hope of escaping his destined fate at the hands of the Children of Tuireann.

\[ \| 314 = R^2 \| 343 = R^3 \| 366. \] An incoherent collection of genealogical snippets, about which there is little that need here be said beyond what is contained in the introduction. The reference letters (inserted in the later redactions after the numbers of the paragraphs) will enable them to be traced for purposes of comparison from redaction to redaction.

As for the geographical names contained in this paragraph, Ailech Neit is identified with the great hill-top fort called Grianân Ailigh, near Derry; Mag Treítherne and Mag Cirba, do not appear to have been identified (neither of them is mentioned in Dindshenchas, and they may be quite mythical); Dū Chūch Anann, the Paps mountains, south of Killarney; Coemdrūm as a name for Uisneach (west of Mullingar) appears in Dindshenchas in the form Càindruim (MD iv 273) which suggests a confusion with Druim Cāin, a by-name of Temair (ib. i, 40).

The four entries f – i undoubtedly refer to sacred cattle and the places where they were kept, but they are so condensed as to be quite unintelligible. Torc triath in (h) cannot be dissociated from the Twrc trwydd of Welsh romance. On Mag Fea (g) see the note to \| 201 in section IV, told. The passage in Dindshenchas, there quoted, is more in accordance with the paragraph before us, though not identical with it. Mag Femin is identified with the plain between Cashel and Clonmel. Flidais and her cattle naturally suggest reference to the story called Tāin Bo Flidais\(^3\): but that tale has totally different associations, and has no light to throw on the passage before us. The four daughters do not appear there. Two of them have already been named in entry (c) as "farmeresses."

\[ \| 315. \] Here the original roll of the kings is resumed. Caicher mac Namat is doubtless a different personage from the druid Caicher mac Erchada who appears in § II, in

\(^3\) See references in Best's Bibliography.
connexion with the sirens who sought to enchant the "Milesian" voyagers.

\[316.\] A further genealogical catalogue, differing, however, in essence from that contained in \[314.\]. The former paragraph is departmental rather than genealogical, giving the functions of the various persons enumerated; and tracing genealogical connexions downward, in the formula "A had so many sons, B, C . . . ." The present paragraph is purely genealogical; and (with but one or two exceptions, which probably belong to the document from which \[314.\] comes) it traces genealogical connexions upward, in the formula "Z son of Y, son of X," etc. The additional particulars given about Lug and Oirbsen have all the appearance of being intrusive. The name "Manannan mac Lir," though found in Poem no. LVII, does not occur anywhere in the prose texts of LG. \(\text{Sliabh na tri nD\'e ,}\) if it had any objective existence at all, was doubtless a sacred mountain, haunted by a group of deities (compare \(\text{Sliabh na mBan f\'inn}\)), but it remains unidentified. The sublimated divinity of the gods-of-gods, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchair, however it may be underlined by their dioeceric nomenclature and by their closely knit parentage (their mother being their father's daughter), is inconsistent with everything recorded of them in \(\text{Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann,}\) our chief source of information about them. This story, like the Mag Tuired tale referred to above, is essentially an anti-pagan "droll," based on folklore elements, but artificially concocted. The \(\text{Sid of Bodb}\) has been identified with \(\text{Sliabh na mBan f\'inn}\) (Slievenaman) near Clonmel: see Hogan's \(\text{Onomasticon,}\) s.vv. \(\text{Sid Buidb, Sid Femen.}\) The colophon at the end of the paragraph clearly indicates the end of the original document.

\[316a.\] is a summary of the foregoing genealogy, boiled down by the redactor who tacked Min on to the \(R^2\) text, and who cut down what, by that process, became redundancies. This is shown by the opening words: \(\text{quia plene ante scripsimus}\) refers to the text of the genealogies as they appear in \(R^2.\) It is one of several indications that the text of Min was longer, before it lost its independence, and became a mere auxiliary appendix to \(R^2.\)
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¶ 317, an addition (so far as $R^1$ is concerned) peculiar to $F$, gives us the particulars about the sacred cattle, already in ¶ 314, but there in $L$ only: and repeats the note about Lug, already given in ¶ 316. It ends with a series of artificial triads of nonsense names, empty of historical significance, and only faintly deserving of serious consideration. They look more like devices to amuse rather backward children than anything else! Some of the names have an obvious elementary meaning, but the rest, to me at least, are unintelligible. The list suggests comparison with the trains of helping attendants, whose hypertrophied gifts of sight, hearing, marksmanship, and what not, so often come to the aid of heroes of folk-romances; and herein lies the real interest which it possesses. It shows us our historians dismounting from their scholastic Pegasus, such as it was, and condescending to borrow directly from the popular oral literature of the folk. No doubt there is a folklore basis throughout $L G$, as throughout the whole of the Romantic elements in Celtic literature; but it has been transformed and, if we may so express it, Maephersonised by successive generations of literary redactors to such an extent, that the appearance of what sounds like something that might come more or less directly from the lips of a rustic story-teller gives us a slight shock of surprise.

¶ 318. This paragraph is badly mutilated and corrupted in $F$: to understand it reference must be made to the version in *Q ($R^2$ ¶ 371) which is more complete and in better order. I confess that $o$ ladin as firu "caught me out": I need not record my efforts to extract sense from it, for Professor Bergin kindly gave me the correct interpretation. It is a corruption of $o$lsodain as firu "which is truer." It is consoling to observe that, to judge from the variae lectiones, the native scribes and scholars were equally bewildered!

¶ 319. This is the story which appears later in the tale called Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann (here abbreviated OCT): it adds a number of details to the list of "cries" there found, and, though irrelevant to the narrative of $L G$, it is of some value in cult-history. The text before us, with the appended poem, has already been edited, with chief reliance on the $R$ text, and enriched with valuable observations by
Thurneysen (ZCP, xii, 239). Both in order and in details the two lists of the erics vary: the following are the differences:

1. *Horses of King of Sicily.* This is no. 4 in the OCT list; their names are not given, but the king is called *Dobar* (borrowed from the tale of the sojourn of the TDD in Alba).

2. *Spear of Asal.* In OCT, where it is no. 3, ascribed to Pisear, King of Persia (an adaptation of the Fisher-king in the Grail legend). The words of power which caused the spear to advance and retreat are lost from OCT, though they are echoed in the name *Ár̄addbhair,* which the spear of Pisear is said to bear. Like the triads already commented upon, this looks like a fragment of popular rather than of artificial history: but it is difficult to resist the temptation to toy with the idea that the peculiar properties of the spear conceal a faraway reminiscence of the boomerang; which, although now confined to Australia, was certainly at one time a weapon used in Europe, and might have survived in backward regions to a comparatively later date.

3. *Pig-skin of Duis*—of Tuís in OCT, where it is no. 2.

4. *Six pigs of Essach*—seven pigs in OCT, where they belong to "'Esal king of the Golden Columns." Their capacity for enduring alternate butchery and resurrection relates them to *Sachrimnir,* the boar of Valhalla, which presented the same economical convenience.  

5. *Whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath*—the whelp of the King of Hiruath in OCT, where it is no. 6, and

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*There are other Grail analogies in the OCT version. The spear of Pisear stood in a vessel of water to prevent it from burning the house: as the bleeding lance in the palace of *Le Riche Pecheoir* stood in the Holy Grail. See *Béatoideas,* i, p. 13, where the subject is worked out in detail.*

is called *Fáil-inis*—which sounds like an extraordinary mythological mix-up, but is at least as old as the eleventh century: see Thurneysen, *op. cit.*, p. 243. There are no such properties attributed to it in OCT as are stated here.

6. *The revelation of the submerged island called Cuire Cendfinne*—In OCT this, no. 7 in the list, has become the cooking spit of the submerged Inis Finchoire.

7. *The apples under-wave in the neighbourhood of the same island* have, under classical influence, become the golden apples of the Hesperides in OCT. The present version does not know of the "'Three shouts of the Hill of Midchain,'" which makes an eighth eric in the OCT list, and through which the brethren meet their death. Nor has the sister Ethne, with whom OCT provides the brethren, any place in the genealogies before us.

*Commach,* a word in the fourth of the list of erics, is doubtless = *comagh*, explained in O'Clery's Glossary as = "brisead."

The story of the sickness of Tuirill and of the drastic emetic draught by which he was cured, is an independent narrative, told to explain the names and probably also the origins of certain lakes. *Loimm,* which here evidently means matter ejected, is more commonly used of a draught assimilated. *Cnoc Uachtair Archae* is another name for the Hill of Uisnech\(^5\): the lakes mentioned are all in the Westmeath area (now Loch Owel, Loch Iron, Loch Ennell). *Andind* is an adjective applied to Pharaoh by Joseph in *Saltair na Rann* (line 3334), but no one seems to know what it means. Evidently it was a matter of indifference to the person who added this paragraph to the text, that the compilers of LG had already explained the name of the lake in a way altogether different (see vol. iii, p. 120).

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Second Redaction.

\[ \text{ft 320} = R^1 \| \text{ft 304} \] with insignificant verbal modifications.

\[ \text{ft 321}. \text{ An artificial composition, mixed out of a modicum of learning and a modicum of folklore: that it is a genuine folk-tale in the form in which it is presented to us could hardly be maintained. Obviously it is a crude interpolation: it leaves the TDD in Ireland, whither they have flown by air; in the following \[ \text{ft 322} \] they have not yet arrived there. Learning has contributed a recollection of the Old Testament Philistines; folklore has contributed such details as the magical property of hazel and quicken wood, the use of pins (compare the ‘‘pin of slumber,’’ so frequent in folk-tales), and the idea of resuscitation by means of ‘‘demons’’ (i.e., projected souls). The fluctuation of spelling (eirrscib-airrscib) is carried through the MSS. It is most likely that the words \text{tria druidhecht} 1 coinflechta are an old glossarial interpolation: they are needless, and they break very awkwardly in between the verb and its object. In fact, 1 coinflechta is probably a still later addition, as it does not really make a good ‘‘pair’’ with druidhecht. What the original author meant to say was no doubt ‘‘they made demons of themselves’’ [and so could fly in the air]: these interpolations have first obscured and then destroyed the sense intended.

\[ \text{ft 322}. \text{ This version apparently does not know of the sojourn in the ‘‘northern islands of the world,’’ or of the four magical cities: it represents the TDD as acquiring their training in magic in Greece. There is nothing here about the tale of the Athenians and the Philistines. In fact, these three paragraphs (320–322) record incompatible traditions: they must come ultimately from as many different sources: and they show the extraordinary complexity of contradictory traditions and (as it must be recognized quite candidly) artificial ‘‘fakes,’’ which the synthetic historians have handed down to us.}

\[ \text{On ‘‘Dobur and Urdobur,’’ see the note to \| 243} \] in the preceding volume. \text{It will be noticed that this version of the story adopts the ‘‘sea-expedition’’ formula of the invasion.}
We mark the words *barcaib* as interpolative, as the preposition *i* would probably have been repeated if they had formed part of the original text.

¶ 323-5. Once again we have a document from another source, of which we have spoken sufficiently in the notes to ¶ 305.

¶ 326 is a continuation of the latter part of ¶ 322, which knows nothing of the alleged city Failias as the source of the magical stone. See the note to ¶ 309. In E the word *cisli* is abbreviated to "*st.*" showing that the letters were already called by names similar to those used in English, not by the "*ogham*" names presupposed by the *Duil Laithe* jargon.

¶ 327 is identical with an interpolation in the F version of ¶ 306. It was inserted in the text (of DVA only) previous to the incorporation of the Athenian-Philistine story in ¶ 321, as this tells the same tale of the landing, omitting however the essential feature of the burning of the ships.

¶ 327a is a continuation of ¶ 327 in D only. It is sufficiently commented upon in the text.

¶ 328, 329: compare R¹ ¶ 310.

¶ 330: compare R¹ ¶ 311.

¶ 331, 332: compare R¹ ¶ 312.

¶ 333: compare R¹ ¶ 313 + the genealogical items *a, b, c* in ¶ 314. A glossator of D has been reminded by the collocation [*Cridin*-*bel* and *Bruiudle* of the physical peculiarity attributed to the Fomorian Lot, for which see vol. ii, p. 261.

¶ 334: compare R¹ ¶ 314 (genealogical item *d*) + ¶ 316, item *x* (the latter expressed in different words): *mac* has evidently dropped out before *Oirpsen*, making a slight incoherence.

¶ 334a: a variant of genealogical item *d*.

¶ 335: a recapitulation, not found in R¹. Item *r* is included.

¶ 336. Item *k²* (*Glond, Gnim* and *Coscur*) detached from the rest of *k* in ¶ 316: also item *aa* in the same ¶.

¶ 337. The meaning of the marginal *tomaidm Sinna,* "outburst of the Shannon," in D is not clear unless it be a
NOTES ON SECTION VII.

record of a contemporary event, such as sD was fond of scribbling in his books.

† 338. The parentage of Eriu and her sisters is not recorded in R¹, and is of course incompatible with the details given above, in the Cessair section of LG. Fea and Nemain, R¹ ¶ 314, entry e, here become Badb and Nemuin, who elsewhere are two of the Badb sisterhood, entry k. We have here apparently a female twin-pair evolving into a triplicity: but to follow out the ramifications of so complex a subject would take more space than can here be spared—it needs to be made the matter of a special monograph. There is no basis on which to found any theory as to the connexion, if any, between this Fea and the personage of the same name associated with Partholon.

† 339: compare the specified entries of R¹ ¶ 316. Entry bb is here expanded.

† 340. After a simple statement of entry v in R¹ ¶ 316, D interpolates a passage of very great interest. The expression Fēth Fio, otherwise (and more correctly) spelt Fēth fiada, appears to mean “a god’s hedge”—fēth is explained as meaning “hedge” in O’Davoren’s Glossary. It is the spell (or perhaps the instrument, corresponding to the tarnkappe of Teutonic mythology) whereby such beings made themselves invisible. The note, therefore, is to the effect that these persons, being about to plunder a burial-mound, suborned certain druids to render them invisible by such magical means and, therefore, inaccessible to the supernatural beings, spirits of the dead or what not, who might otherwise give practical expression to their resentment. We may compare the aīrbe drīad, the “druids’ fence,” an invisible screen which protected certain privileged persons against wounding in battle. The impotence of such protectors on Samain is suggestive, as well as the necessity of magical protection for one who engages in such sacrilegious but profitable enterprises. (From Acallamh na Senorach, ed. Stokes, p. 31, we gather that when St. Patrick took part in them, he was well able to look after himself.) The tomb-robbing attributed to

the three sons of In Dagda is a piece of rationalizing, their names having already become connected with the mounds in the *Brug na Bóinne* cemetery. These were apparently not actually plundered till A.D. 861, when they were entered by Scandinavian raiders, if we may accept testimony transmitted to us by the "Four Masters."

¶ 341. The reference-letters will facilitate comparison with the R¹ version of these details. Some trifling differences will be found. This entry about Lug takes no notice of his "culture-hero" functions, as set forth in R¹ ¶ 316, entry s. These appear later, in ¶ 349, where the god is called "Lug" as in R¹. The form *Lugaid*, in the text before us, suggests that the entry as here found comes from a different source.

¶ 342. The same inference is indicated here by comparison with R¹ ¶ 316, entry x. The entry before us ignores the son of Manannan, and also the alternative name Oirbsen. Comparison of the latter part of this paragraph with R¹ ¶ 316, entry y, shows that it originally ended with the words *an trir deigenaig*: what follows is interpolative, in the two sources from which R¹ and R² draw respectively. Nothing can show better the intricacy of the problems involved in tracing these genealogical details to their sources. In this connexion the widely differing order in which the various entries are given in the two recensions should be carefully observed.

¶ 343. This begins with ee and q: in ee the genealogy is in process of cleaving into two, by the omission of *meic* after *Bigeoin* in ER: Seithirn, in R¹ Sathirn, is presumably derived from *Saturnus*. Not improbably D is justified in connecting this name further with the Nemedian name *Starn*. The remainder of the paragraph, though cognisant of the facts in entries l and a (which have already appeared in the R² genealogical details), is essentially different from anything in R¹.

¶ 344, 345 follow the text underlying F, ¶ 317, and are probably an addition to the original text of R², as the paragraph in F is an addition to R¹. *Damraide* looks like a scribal effort to extract something intelligible out of the obscure *dam Dile* of the other versions (¶¶ 314, 317). L’s version
gives the items in a different order, and knows nothing of their connexion with Brigit. The enigmatic "three demonic shouts" may perhaps be compared with the "three shouts from the hill of Midchaim," which was the final and fatal item in the eric imposed on the Children of Tuirenn in the later version of their tragical story. ¶ 345 presents us with a very obscure variant of the Flidais entry (f).

¶ 346–348: variants of entries already given, found in D only. It is notable that D here presents the story connecting Manannan with Loch Oirbsen (Loch Corrib) in Latin—doubtless its original form, for, while the historians writing in Irish might translate a Latin passage into Irish, there is no apparent reason why they should have taken the trouble to put this sentence into Latin.

¶ 349. The reference to "shouting" may be compared to the particulars noted above, ¶ 344. The reason assigned for these inventions is very obscure and probably corrupt. Urfaire I cannot explain except by analysing it into ār (= eech n-ole, Cormae) and faire "watch," and assuming that it means a continuous outcry or other noise meant to keep the guards from relaxing their vigilance. But this is obviously unsatisfactory. Here we find the original form of the "culture hero" story of Lug.

¶ 350. Note here (1) the distinction between gods and non-gods already commented upon, ¶ 307: (2) the alternative names, and the alternative parentage, ascribed to the "Brian" brethren; in one of the versions Brian himself takes second place.

¶ 351: the "childish" triads of R¹ ¶ 318.

¶ 352. Recapitulatory matter—or, more probably, in view of its needlessness in the present setting, a scrap of the original text before it became padded out into the amorphous scrapbook which it has now become.

¶ 353. This comes from another source, of which we have already seen a fragment in ¶ 267–9 in the Nemed section. The form "Iardainis" is sufficient for identification. We shall find it again in R³ ¶ 371. It seems to have been a sort of quasi-philosophical disquisition de natura deorum, not
likely to have been very illuminating. There is some cognate material in Lec. 193e. In ¶ 269 the name is *lardanainis.

¶ 354. Continuation of the recapitulatory (or original) material in ¶ 352.

¶ 355. The very emphatic colophon in VA surely marks the end of an originally independent book: the Liber Praecursorum, which has supplied the matter of this and the three preceding sections.

Third Redaction.7

¶ 356 = R1 ¶ 304. The note here interpolated about Dobur and Urdobur comes from a source different from that underlying R2 ¶ 322: the different lengths of time spent there, seven (R2) and four (R3) years, doubtless come from the not infrequent confusion between the numerical signs uiu and iii. More individualistic is the word *indlib in the R3 version, which certainly, for what it is worth, weighs the balance in favour of taking these as place-names rather than as personal names.

¶ 357 = R1 ¶ 305 with interpolated quatrains.

¶ 358 = R1 ¶ 306 from *Q, with an addition, not found in the preceding redactions, describing how the FirBolg feared to approach the mountain on which the invaders desceded—based, not improbably, on the biblical account of the terrors of the Children of Israel at Mount Sinai (Exodus xix. 9, ff.; xx. 18, ff.). The third reason for the burning of the ships is a further interpolation, in M only, doubtless from some source outside the LG canon.

¶ 359 = R1 ¶ 307.

¶ 360. The B version follows *Q, ¶ 308. M has an independent story of the death of Eochaid, probably from the same source as that at the end of ¶ 358.

¶ 361 = R1 ¶ 309. Note the variant *Acht amain for

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7 By a regretted oversight discovered too late for correction the macron of long vowels was not inserted in the typescript between ¶¶ 361 and 372.
Ecnoing. The interpolation at the end, in M only, is glossarial.

\[\parallel 362 = R^1 \parallel 310.\] Note a difference of punctuation, induced by an intrusive "7," after the name of Nerehu ua Semioin.

\[\parallel 363 = R^1 \parallel 311.\] Here again M differs considerably from the tradition, and there are several interpolations. *Mad ildoanach bid ildoreach* is a legal maxim laid down in *Uraicecht Becc* (see *Ancient Laws of Ireland*, v, 108): but the quotation here is a mere irrelevant intrusion.

\[\parallel 364 = R^1 \parallel 312,\] including the interpolation in F*Q, where R\(^3\) preserves a better version of Indech's arithmetical puzzle.

\[\parallel 365 = R^1 \parallel 313,\] as usual following closely the F*Q version.

\[\parallel 366 = R^1 \parallel 314 F^*Q\] version. Note how a mistake (7 for .i.) has given Morrigu an independent existence (entry k). Note also, and especially, the interpolation which, taken in connexion with entry f, involves an identification of Danu, mother of the gods, with Flidais of the cattle. The parentage of Goibniu and his brethren is interpolated in the R\(^3\) text.

\[\parallel 367 = R^1 \parallel 315,\] with an interpolation recapitulating the TDD kings—a necessary precaution, considering the confusion caused by the numerous interruptions in the original list.

\[\parallel 368 = R^1 \parallel 316,\] with extensive interpolations in M from outside the LG canon. The genealogical matter here is written in just such narrow columns as we have postulated for \(\wp\)B (vol. i, p. 225).

\[\parallel 369 = R^1 \parallel 317,\] again with the correction *damhraide* for *dam dile*. In the "childish" triads, a careless mistake has been made in M. The formula is—three names + definition; but in M the first three names are left suspended, and the definition has been prefixed to the second list of three names. This makes several incongruities, as when *Ceol*, *Bind*, and *Teitbind* become the names of three hounds rather than of three harpers, and involves a rather "cheap" extemporisation of names for the three forts at the end of the list.
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370 is borrowed from the source of R² ¶ 352, not found in any extant MS.

371: see the note on R² ¶ 353.

372 = R² ¶ 355. Here again we observe the finality of this colophon.

373–377. Here we find the Synchronisms, in two entirely incompatible series.

I (R²B).

373. Tarpes⁸ 36 years = Darius (began to reign 521 B.C.).
Sersess 20 years = Xerxes 20 years.
Artarsersess Longmanuss 40 years = Artaxerxes Longimanus 40 years.
Sersess 2 months = Xerxes.
Sogodianus 7 months = Sogdianus.
Darius Nothus 19 years.
Artaxexess Memnon "called in Hebrew⁹ Spar-sadidis Afferus," 40 years.
Mardochius and Artarsess Ochus¹⁰ 30 years = Artaxerxes Ochus.
Arius Ochi 4 years = Arses (aliter Xerxes) Ochi filius.
Darius Magnus 6 years.

374. The number of Egyptian kings is reckoned (inaccurately) after Eusebius. He gives 43 names between and including Cenchres and Nectanebus: the synchronist has inadvertently prefixed Aceneeres and Achoris, confusing the first of these with Cenchres, the successor of Achoris, and

⁸ Possibly its form Tarpes has arisen from a contamination of this name with Bardes (Smerdis), the impostor who seized the Persian throne after Cambyses. Darius was, of course, not the son of Cambyses.

⁹ "Sparsadidis" means Parysatidis, genitive case of his mother's name Parysatis. Afferus = Assuerus, which Eusebius declares to be the Hebrew form of his name.

¹⁰ Artaxerxes Ochus reigned 24, not 30 years. "Mardochius" is illegitimately associated with him by reason of the association of the Biblical Esther with his predecessor.
the contemporary of Moses. He has also overlooked the fact that for 178 years, beginning with the year 836 of Eusebius's Era of Abraham, while Eusebius recognises the existence of the Egyptian monarchy, he gives no names of any of the kings. The alleged interval between these kings is absurd. Aceneeres began to reign (according to the Eusebian chronology) A.A. 369; Cenches A.A. 388; and Nectanebus reigned 1650–1667. In either case the calculation is out by about 400 years.

¶ 375. The four followers of Alexander the Great named in this paragraph were Ptolemaeus (Lagi filius) reigned in Egypt 40 years; Philippus Aridaeus in Macedonia; Antigonus in Asia; Seleucus Nicanor in Syria. The process of blundering which has given to the last the improbable prefix Brutus would be hard to reconstruct—possibly some muddled speculation mixing up Aeneas Silvius of Latium, Aeneas of Troy, and the Trojan Brutus who came to Britain, teste Geoffrey of Monmouth, to become the eponym of the British people.

II (M).

¶ 376. There is no use in endeavouring to reconcile this chronology with that of the first synchronism. There is a discrepancy of 913 years between them: they represent the calculations of different schools of theorists. Belochus,11 whom this system makes contemporary with the beginning of the TDD occupation, began to reign A.A. 583; Darius, the head of the other synchronism, succeeded to the throne of Persia A.A. 1496.

Belochus is, in fact, the eighteenth “King of Assyria” in the Eusebian list, and there, as in the document before us, he is said to have reigned 25 years. Accepting without criticism the further data supplied by Eusebius, we find that Bellepares (30 years) and Lamprides (32 years) succeeded him. Sosares followed for 20 (not 21) years. But Acrisius was not an Assyrian king: he began to reign over Argos in the fifth

11 Sic Migne: Bolochus Scaliger.
year of Sosares, and reigned there for the 31 years which our chronicler assigns to him in Assyria. Lampares followed Sosares for 38 years: Panyas (45 years—not 42\textsuperscript{12}) followed; then Sosarmus (19 years—not 29); and Mitreus (27 years—not 28). It is not difficult to see how "Sosarmus" could, by a succession of careless copyings of an unfamiliar word, become "Sopandus"—the \(s\) (\(y\)) becoming \(p\) and the \(r\) (\(p\)) becoming \(n\). Mitreus = Metarailius is not so self-evident, but it may have arisen out of a hazy recollection of the two names \textit{Arius} and \textit{Arailius}, which came together earlier in the Eusebian list of Assyrian monarchs.

The Latin synchronisms with Lampares, set forth in this paragraph, are suggested by a note in Eusebius. Under A.A. 839 he notes \textit{Primus rex Latinorum post captam Troian Acneas: ante eum Ianus, Saturnus, Picus, Faunus regnauerunt annis circiter 150\textsuperscript{13}}—which brings us back to A.A. 689. Lampares, according to the same authority, began to reign A.A. 690, so that he is practically contemporary with the mythical dynasty in question.

"Satusina" is obviously a miswriting of \textit{Saturnia}, but the chronicler has sadly misunderstood the legendary fragments that have come to his knowledge: the Ianiculum has for him become a man, and as for the "opposition" city, he is evidently thinking of the altar of Saturn alleged by some doubtful authorities to have been established on the Capitoline Hill. Agamemnon is brought in much too soon: according to Eusebius, he began to reign in the 11th year of Tautanes, who followed Mitreus, the last king in the present list. On the other hand, the voyage of the Argonauts is actually dated to the 27th year of Panyas, and Hercules' ravaging of Troy to the 4th year of Sosarmus. The drowning of Oengus in the sea does not appear elsewhere in the L\(\text{G}\) canon.

\[377.\] A mere summary, which adds nothing new.

\textsuperscript{12} Once more \(u.\) and \(ii.\) have been confused.

\textsuperscript{13} \textit{Sic} Scaliger: Migne's reading has several variants.
NOTES ON THE VERSE TEXTS.

LIII.


(1) Glosses in K: 1789. co noirrdercus cathaighthi virre alos arm. 1790. do bator sluaigh ag ioncosam 1 ag coimsinedh re aroile imo noigibh aosda. 1791. ro ba sceoliltech 1 ro pa sreathnaighthcach a sluagh co fuineadh gcinn. 1792. na tighcarnaidhe do gniod goil taitnemach in Teamraigh.

(2) 1794. do gabsat an sluagh siabhartha an fonn sonasa co deimhin. Sonann is explained in O'Clery's glossary as fearonn sona. 1795. do ronsat Tuatha De Dononn bagar laitir fergach ar Fheraib Bolcc tria nainn a ndraoidheachta.

(3) Observe the guesswork emendations of do daim in the variac lectiones. Glosses: 1797. ba lór a méid do dháin 1 do buidín; an tiónóil ro theyglaimed do mór-básughadh aircach 1 usal, do deonaidh Dia doib do tocht, co deimhin. 1798. ro gabhsat na huaíse aird-ghmionacha ag a mboi grain rompa, for sleibh Conmaicne. 1800. na dea tangator i mor-loinges ina n-caltain tur tonnaibh do dhéonamh coccad nertmair in olcoigid, décc écca. There seems to be no authority elsewhere in the text for the landing on the tenth of a moon. The glossator has evidently become confused between the two variant stories of the invasion.

(4) This and the next quatrains, which are badly corrupted in the older MSS., were omitted by K. He must, however, have been acquainted with them, as some unusual words from them are included in his glossary.

(6) 1810. Do dhliged an soifer or gcuiset au siol scirgh, nó laitir dualgais cleistionach a cneclann do dauinip. 1812. Beathach luath do csaidh as é do bud bun do na deibh on don fein feilsí, 1 ba mac som d'farbhané mac Neimhíidh.

(7) 1814. Nir thairgset no nir togairset cairde no siothcaín in ein-ionadh in Inis Fail i fuinenn grían. 1816. Baoi deabadh neimhneach 1 loiscthi luatha eantarr fo dheireadh i m-Muigh Tuireadh.
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(9) 1822. do geibtis neim-thanclus no onoir ar gloine a n-caladhan, no do biodh gne cat(h)aighthi ar cloinn Ealathain, fri foagain do dcomh, amail faolconaibh ar feraibh fuilng-theachu Fodla. 1824. Bres tuc trosceadh γ ro dhiult frisinti bh a glice bel ind Eríu i. an t-ardollumh Cairpre mac Eataine. Neither note is very illuminating.

(10) 1826. K’s explanation of this couplet is—cıodh reinnighther ar slightibh no ar conairibh no ar bruinne na Heirenn no ar a faichtibh, ba beann isidhe iar n-aímnnighadh, which seems to mean, in effect, ‘Eriu was a woman, although you can traverse [the land of] Eriu.’ 1827. Neman ba fatach glic i ndeagh-rannaibh. With this the most intelligible of the variæ lectiones in the line in question agrees: fo-rand or fo-rann (the former is A’s reading), “a subordinate quatrain,” “a versicle,” and fàthacht, explained in O’Clery’s glossary by gliocas. The words are merely used to rhyme with Donand màthair in the next line. So ròd-blà, “a road boundary,” is nothing more than a rhyme for Fotla, used irrespectively of whatever meaning or unmeaning it may possess.

(11) 1829. ba mor uasal inntlecht nó aircg meanman na mban so. 1830. ba maith a fondameint γ an ban-faídh isin droich-fis γ isin droich-bhas. 1832. do reinnightheis co tinnisach teann do frithaileamh gach agha no gach cataighthi co feochair no co gír na híngena fírinneachta so Earnbais. Fáth = “cause” or “source”: felbas here seems to mean “enchantment” or the like: tindrem may mean either “beginning” or “consummation” (see O’Davoren’s glossary s.v.). It refers to the function of the beings named in this quatrain as furies inciting and attending upon battles.

(13). A fairly easy quatrain, needlessly glossed as follows: 1837. ba cluach dó nar bo luaithe an sgrudúghadh ina croide oldas tara belaibh scochtaír. 1838. do dealbhiais drechta γ aircheatal, no ba deig-deildha iatt. 1839. batar natha nó aístedhna na Fógraìdh co beacht aige. 1840. malthuir Cairpre γ ba file si amail ro ba Cairpre.

(14) 1841. aga mbaoi roinn trenach ar Eirinn—an ambiguity: is trenach supposed to mean “strong,” which would not explain treann, or is it a vox nihili, meaning “triple”? I leave the translation “triple division,” because I can think of nothing better, but without conviction. 1842. na righteach mbuadha ara raibhe oirrdorchus mor (which follows the varia lectio, buadall for buaball). 1843. aisneidhim gombltar deigh-einech saidhbir tochasach na riogha so re n-a saoghal.

(15). K omits this quatrain.

(16) 1850. as follas gur adhbal-basaigh Dia iatt do moighíp singreidh na redhfoda rioghdha (reading the lemma “righ-moigh redh-sing”) na Heireann γ da feronnaibh glana. 1852. conach fuít dia niarmadaíp no dia sliocht ag déomh gniomh gaisgidh no glanronna innti.

(17) 1853. Ua Floinn ar na língedh droichfios nó nach raibhe co maith in droichfios no in draoideacht na n-iodal so. 1854. do dealbh na deugh-roinn-si do deochrughadh γ do deiliughd Tuaithi De Danann re aroile. 1856. acht fios na fían dá ro brithraighces no dá ro chomas ciatú da naírnaimh, ni adhroim doibh. The beginning of this quatrain seems to suggest a remembrance of ceremonies of dancing performed while weaving spells—still living when the verses were being written, but forgotten when they were glossed. The end of it indicates that the orthodox need for the persons named was a [divine] adoration, though this must be withheld by a Christian. Clearly this adds one more item to the evidence that these beings were originally gods.

(18) 1857. do chrutuigh, do torann, γ o sileann ceich maith. 1858. scoilídh naibh a eolcha an fhírinne aisneidhim daibh. 1859. sern, i., ro sréathnúigh no ro sceaoil.
LIV.

Metre: *Dechnad fota*. Author, Tanaide ua Maol-Chonaire.

(1). The intention of this poem is evidently to stress the human character of the TDD, as children of Adam, subject to the ordinary vicissitudes of human life. Glosses: 1861. *gí mbaoi diamhair anfhísea co maith ne ara mbiodh an feth fía*. 1863. *cuíne feroínn Érenn iadsomh, γ tuiric γ ro crionaidh a reimeas*. On the *feth fía* mentioned in the first of these notes see ante, p. 306.

(2) 1866. glossed *indeachaidh críne no caithemh ina n-airechus; croch i. ard no aireghdha*. However we may translate *crúach* it cannot give more than a forced meaning: the expression *crúaiche críne* is merely a vague derogatory term, whose chief or only function here is to rhyme with *tuaithe threine*.

(3) 1870. glossed, contrary to the spirit of the poem, *os buídníbh úasle na ndea ba binn erlabra*. 1871. *ciochair i. concair*.

(4) 1874. glossed *i tugadh gar secle do duimíbh ar an muigh sin, γ doth tuirsí sin; no bai tuirsí im chorpaíbh iomdha ann; no ba trom an torchughadh do cuing a ccaith do Nuadhat, a lámh do bén de*. 1876. *ro lead i. ro tescadh no ro gerradh*.

(5) 1877. glossed *ní banfhad i. nír maith an oiread sin*. 1878. *trí na deroíle fri fer denna na ndúán i. an file Cairpre mac Étain*: i. *tuc na tri toíchnedha no na tri troiscthi fair i. a bel gan biadh, a taobh gan leba, a chosa gan iomlát—‘through its misery for the song-maker, to wit the poet C. mae E. He submitted to the three fasts or penances: his mouth without food, his side without bed, his feet without washing.’* The gloss probably refers to what professes to be the first satire written in Ireland, apparently upon Bress’s unpardonable sin of stinginess, and attributed to this probably mythical poet; quoted by the glossator in Amra Cholhairin Chille and set forth in LU (faes) 8 a 24. “Spearpoints,” used figuratively, seems to be the only meaning for *dessi* which would accord with the *deroíle*
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of the gloss. In line 1879 chnōbocc is explained by bog oirrderc.

(6). Metrical exigences have compelled the author to violate his principles and to confess that the TDD were sitki after all: he had to find a rhyme for fīchī. Throughout this poem the rhymes and assonances are quite sufficiently complex to account for its tortured sense. Glosses in K: 1882. do dersgnai ghe s don tsliúgh siodamail, no beireadh an t-aos sile for sluaigheadh. 1883. do gniodh agh no gaiscedh do rennaibh no d’faobhraibh a arm. 1884. ioldánaích i. ilcherdach.

(7) Glosses: 1885. xl. co cotrom do Lugh Lamfoda. 1887. ni fuair leaba no ionat i nímh glisting.

(8) Glosses: 1890. gus ann gaoith fer do reinnigh wudha do rochtain i righe i. Fiachna, no go ro fuachtain d’fagail dó o’n fer las ro gonadh é, which tells us nothing except that the glossator found this a difficult line. Remgaeth is of course a mere invention to rhyme with Delbaeth, and riachda appears to be a perversion of rightda, to rhyme with Fiachna. 1892. gan ceilt ós taoiseachobh na ngó ndraoidhechta ga mbiodh na gasain sanais, no os taoiseachobh na ngó mbaoth.

(9) K’s glosses here are mere paraphrases, which convey no information. In 1893 he has fosfiadam, glossed innisim, in place of fosfogairt. 1894. ós ferandaibh aíne no siodhamhla Érenn. 1895. as fionn no taithnemhach fearoinn no baitte. 1896. dob eolach is na haistibh dana hainm diana senga. (On denseng, see vol. ii, pp. 105–6.)

(10). Here again the glosses are futilities: 1898. dia ruaimh adha no dlighthigh amail ro méisemhnuiíghedh dhoibh, no as do ro mudhughadh no d’forruannadh Tuaithe Dé Donann tangatar. 1899. clann an laoich i. Mileadh, ro commaoidecht.

(11) 1902. Another troublesome couplet, owing to the difficulty of making any reasonable sense with any meaning of toidín or its variants. K’s effort is foillsighim tre glicós m’colais gan breig gan leíme nar bhó tais nó lag Tuatha Dé Donann co ro ghonsat buidhne gniomach Gaoidheal iad.

LV.

Metre: Rannaigecht dialtach.

The last couplet evidently refers to the well-known
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artificial "legend" of the death of King Conchobor mac Nessa as an indirect consequence of the crucifixion of Christ. Obviously there is no nexus between the two couplets of the quatrain, if we take it, as we find it here, standing alone. It must have been borrowed from a larger composition similar to poem LVI, a mnemonic of the names and exploits of various distinguished persons, and inserted here to underline the statements in the prose text regarding the activities of Lug.

LVI.

Metre: *Debide scáilte*.

The language of this poem presents few difficulties, and requires but little annotation: it is a mere list of names and of *fates*, set forth as succinctly and as straightforwardly as the laws of the metre permit. It is quite as clear to the present editor as it could be to any reader that the poem should not be left without following up all the quasi-historical references which it contains: but such a task would amount to the preparation of a monograph upon Irish legend which, to be at all useful, would far exceed any space that could possibly be allotted to it here. It is with no desire to shirk a necessarily laborious task that this obviously essential side of the study of the poem is here passed over: rather is it to leave the way open for a future scholar, who shall give us an independent and exhaustive investigation of its mythological content, in all its bearings and ramifications.

(15) 1965. A causative sense appears to be imported into the preposition *co*, here and in line 1971.

(19) 1983. *Mana* = the Isle of Man, but I do not recall any other authority for placing there the scene of the fate of the Brian brethren.

(20) 1986. *gedgain* = *geguin*, "wounded" [to death]. *Scíemaídhge* (the *dh* represented by a superdotted stroke above the *i*) conveys no meaning to me.

(25) 2005. B's misreading *Dōō* obviously comes from *Docer*, abbreviated *Doc* in *yB*. It is one more of the many indications that the copyists did their work without devoting any special thought to the sense of the words which they
transcribed. 2014. Dibéil is presumably the dibcoil, “balb,” of O’Clery’s glossary, not dibell (with doubled l), which he renders aosta. (Correct the above translation accordingly.)

(29). 2021. I do not understand fuam: O’Clery’s glossary gives us Fuaman i. gile, “whiteness,” which may possibly be relevant.

(38) 2059. K here gives his only gloss—i fíoiri nó i comnaidh nó cibe gambeth fuireachrus riú.

LVII.

Metre: Sreatha déich solus (3½ + 3½ + 3½ bis, rhyming aabccba). There is an irregularity in the syllabic numeration of the lines, owing probably to textual corruption: e.g., 2079 (where we must assume drastic elisions); 2083. (perhaps omit bo), 2087, 2089, 2091, where the couplets have seven syllables instead of the orthodox six.

Except in lines 2087, 2090 (which can be rendered only by guesswork, at best forced and not very intelligible) there is little in the language to call for comment. K’s glosses are not illuminating. The chief interest of the poem is the inclusion of Manannan, who is “out of the picture” in the triad with which he is associated: the tradition which it enshrines seems to be rather different from that followed by the compilers, who have adapted it to their purposes.

K gives the following glosses: 2086. greid i. an gaisgedhach †no an gérrait†: 2087. drecht i. cuidechtha no aircetal: 2090. mo sir sreath †i. srethaighes no iarrus iomat: sreath i. iomat†: 2092. [ecc] adeath [sic] †i. fuair† Though in K’s handwriting, words here contained within † — † are certainly later additions, written with a differently-pointed pen.

LVIII.

Metre: Debide guilbnech diatlach. Ascribed to Cinaeth ua Hartacain.

A quatrain frequently quoted, to account for the names Inis Fáil, Mag Fáil, applied to the whole of Ireland—not merely to the narrow region of the Temair district. The “two strands” are the eastern and western shores of the country.
There is nothing to remark about the quatrain, save that our hypercritics may be reminded that it is not scholarly to translate the dual literally in such an expression as *mo dī sail*!

LIX.

Metre: *Debide scáilte.* As indicated in the critical notes, the first quatrain only is in R²: R³ adds the second, and M alone gives the very obscure third. I do not understand *arnuagaid*: ‘to get assurance (cf. O’Reilly’s word *arnaidh*, ‘bond, security’) without treachery’ would make sense, but can hardly be extracted from the text as we have it. In any case the quatrain seems to indicate a want of solidarity in the TDD company, of which, although it is ‘officially’ ignored in the prose texts, it is here and there possible to detect traces. Undoubtedly the TDD adventure was originally much more picturesque than the comparatively decorous narrative handed down to us would allow us to suspect!

2101. The appended *de* is merely an otiose use of the preposition, *metri gratia*.

LX.

Metre: *Debide scáilte.* A mere list of names, though differing in some slight details from the orthodox prose text.

LXI.

Metre: *Debide scáilte.* An intrusive set of three quatrains, with a prose appendix; interpolated in the margin of D, and peculiar to that MS. No indication is offered as to where the scribe intended them to be inserted in the text. They appear to be slightly corrupt—at least they are not perfectly intelligible throughout—but they have at least the interest of recording some matter outside the orthodox tradition.

LXII.

Metre: *Debide scáilte.* A set of mnemonic verses upon the magical cities, their teachers and treasures, offering nothing of any special interest.

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LXIII.

Metre: Rannaigecht dialtach. A commonplace mnemonic quatrain, possibly part of a larger composition.

LXIV.

Metre: Debide guilbnech dialtach. This contains the simplest prose texts of the arithmetical puzzle of Indech (see || 312, 332, 364). It gives the number of casualties in the battle of Mag Tuired as seven men, seven score, seven hundreds—847. To these the prose texts add seven fifties, which would bring the total up to 1197. But glossators have interpolated an alternative version, introduced by I- (= no, ‘or’), which in most of the extant MSS has become a second I. following the last numerical item, uii.i., ‘seven fifties.’ In A this has become i.i., ‘that is.’ The following numerals are variously stated, and must have suffered modification at the hands of copyists—a frequent fate of numbers, especially when expressed in Roman notation. Putting these all together and comparing them, the most probable reconstruction would appear to be ix.e.c.xx.e.lx, in which the second .c. has dropped out. This gives us nine hundred + 120 + 160 = 1180, which is just seventeen short of the first estimate. The ninety that fell in Ogma’s company are apparently a separate reckoning, not counted into either total. This is the nearest that we can get to a solution of the puzzle.

LXV.

Metre: Rannaigecht recomarcach (rhyming, as a rule, abeb, though with some irregularity).

This long poem appears in the place where it is here printed in F and R. It was omitted in L, and there is a marginal note, animadverting upon the omission, in the place corresponding to its position in F. Most likely the scribe of L left it out because of its tedious length. In R it occupies a different place; it is there found in the Roll of the Kings which ends the compilation, after the paragraphs relating to Oengus Olmucach.
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At first sight this would appear to be a more logical place for the poem, which is a recapitulatory summary of the history, beginning from the Cessair invasion, and ending with the monarch named. It is indeed such an obviously suitable place for it that, on the ordinary critical canon praeferatur lectio difficilior, suspicion arises as to whether it is correct.

A pointer is given by the Book of Fermoy, in which the poem is distinguished by an elaborately decorative initial letter. This was probably traditional in the R1 tradition: we have seen other cases of tradition in decoration, in the lay-out of the literary matter, and so forth, passing from text to text; and it suggests that the poem was not a mere appendage to the matter immediately preceding (as is the case of most of the interpolated verses) but was, in a sense, an integral part of the compilation. And once this aspect of the case presents itself, the explanation of the poem, and of its position in the text, follows immediately.

The poem comes at the end of the interpolated section, which (as we have already shown) was originally an independent compilation, here called Liber Praecursorum. It would serve admirably as an appendix to Liber Praecursorum, acting as a mnemonic digest of the contents of that book, and giving enough of the subsequent events to show the place of those contents in the whole artificially-constructed history of Ireland. It is thus a connecting link between the Precursors and the Milesian occupation: and its addition to LP was the first step towards making that history complete. The subsequent incorporation of LP with the Milesian Liber Occupationis made this appendix superfluous; but except in the Book of Leinster the scribes continued to copy it mechanically. It must have been in *Q, in the same place as in F, and accordingly it appears in the same place in the R3 text.

According to the Annals of Ulster, the author of the poem, Eochaid ua Floinn, died in the year 1003 at the age of 69. Say that he wrote this poem about the middle of his life, this would give circa 968 as the date of its composition, and a major limit for the date at which Liber Praecursorum became compounded with Liber Occupationis.

The compiler of R2, or one of his copyists, must have come
across the poem in a MS. of R¹: but he must have regarded it as being out of place, for the reasons mentioned above, and consequently he inserted it where we find it, in the Roll of the Kings. K, which, as we have seen, is based on R², gives us a heavily glossed copy, in the same place.

N.B.—The reference-numbers below were unfortunately overlooked when an error in the numeration of the lines was corrected. Subtract 4 from each of them to find the number of the line indicated.

(1) Glosses: 2189. Coitset no éistet an lucht foghlimtha ag a fůil an t-aircetal firinneach bind. 2190. (Reading fo laoiín lecda as in R²) fo dídean bar memrám oc beocht amail baoi leigheann is na taiblibh cloc. 2191. coninniser do reir reatha no reinnigthe na rime. 2192. na heladhan comhairmhc gach dine no gach clann roghab Ere. For laideng = 'ship' see Hessen, s.v., and references there: I confess I cannot follow the mental processes which produced K's interpretation of the R² reading here.

(2) Glosses: 2193. Ría riagain no rúa ttigernadhaibh do lucht da roinn no da toraínn no rúa torailn a tulach. 2194. ó cruthughadh an domhain ina bhfúilte daingne, no ar nach fºuil crioch ar a med. 2195–6. ba fºs Ere do reir na riaghla so an comhairmhc adeirim, no mar cuirim uaim in aircetal.

(3) Glosses: 2197. tanicc ó thus ría ndíthinn dásaigigh. 2198. cruinniughadh no tiónol ban ar na baoi droichgne no droichlí no ag na baoi breithemnus no meiseannacht onorach aca no ag na baoi medh nó measair d’urradh tíghe aca. 2199. An fían do faom Eire mar osair so mar leabaidh doibh no an fían trí-sí do sguoil an caogat ban for a leabtaibh etarra, nó do faom forus no comnaidia do denomh. The sense of the quatrain is obscure, owing to the uncertainty attaching to the meaning of midéing (see R.I.A. Contributions s.v. mid(s)éng) and the ambiguity of the sense of faemdaíl. Fósair presumably = fúsair ‘litter,’ ‘a bed of straw.’ On the strength of the gloss I interpret mol as ‘collection’ (= mol), but it seems to strain the sense of the word to apply it to a company of persons.

(4) Glosses: 2201. ger cian a híomramh no gidh fada do
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lacithibh ósin. 2202. Ro todhiusaigh no ro nertaigh an daig-Dia bai úaisi di, co riacht Érinn; no ro tesaigh an daigh-Dia i. 2203. Ro hímbredadh le tar an leathan-muir, no tar an muir alla o cric[ā] Leatha. Ro lebraid in 2203 I cannot explain unless it be a corruption of ro leblaing, the preterite of lingin—an interpretation which I suggest with some hesitation. R², who here and elsewhere shows a laudable desire to soften the many asperities of this particular poet, has changed the word to the easier ro himbred. “The sea of Letha” may be the sea of Latium or of Armorica, at the reader’s pleasure.


(6) Glosses: 2209-10. Co ruche plaigh for a aircachaibh no for a tigernaidhip ní bo nair an nert baoi aca os maighibh Erenn. 2211. for moigh Elta Etair. 2212. batar i lechtaibh i. illighe mairbh. The reading iarboin (nair in B) in FR³, in one word, looks like a confused reminiscence of the name iarboin: the reading of R² gives a rather clearer sense. The scribal note in E is obscure: “the taking of Ros Muinechach has troubled me.” I cannot identify either the place or the event indicated.

(7) Glosses: 2213. iar ndedhail d’Erinn fris na hibh diar bo dual no duthchas i. 2214. Tanicc sluagh seizig no laidir dia diden asa haithle. 2215-6. Ni fíleadh do g(h)nitis an coicear aircach oirrderc batar ag Neimed an tan no indsoighthi iat. The translation offered is the best I can make of this troublesome quatrain, and if it is wrong, I can at least console myself by the reflection that the correct translation is probably even less comprehensible: the “separation” (of the Partholonians from Ireland) gave a “right” to the Nemedians to take the country. In the second couplet, the author has evidently sacrificed everything for the jingling chiasmus of consonants crossed by a direct consonance of vowels—sōithig: soigid—mōigid: noithig. Once more R² simplifies the last line, and, as the third of the
above quoted glosses shows, K as usual follows that text. I mögíd should be, I suppose, i mmoidid.

(8) Glosses: 2217. nuall cech baile i. rob oirrderc i ngach ionad. 2218. ba sluagh laidir iat ar cech comair, nó baoi sluagh laidir esgaid ar slighíd do cum Erenn. 2219. feronn in ro cuireadh no in ro siolsat buidhne. These are mere paraphrases.

(9) Glosses: to domain in 2221 is the inevitable do doimhnighedh an uir. 2222. ga mbittis na tegdaisi troma dorcha i. na siodha talman, no an tegdais tuirsech dorcha i. ifrinn. 2223. gam biodh recht - dlighed ina ccomdahtihh no ag a mbaoi sgela an dlighid. The glossator does not help us to understand náraid, or whether to connect it with nár "‘noble’" or nár "‘shame.’" I translate lann by "‘chamber’" rather than "‘blade,’" an equally possible rendering, in deference to the associated gloss, without necessarily adopting its eschatological interpretation. The chief interest of the quatrain is its practical identification of the TDD invasion with that of the Fir Bolg.

(10) Glosses: 2225-6. Ro ghabhsat Gaoidil glan-mora baoi for scaoilti for iomhbaudail as gach feronn inaroile (reading nosgabsat Gaeidil). 2227-8. Nir lag an fine díra rabhatar na fir sin, no as fir na b'enert aincolach an fini ict-san (reading fá daill faeindid). Here again we confront difficulties. Fu daill makes a bad assonance with glanuill, but though some of the MSS. write fadaill in one word, this does not appear to have any meaning. The plural form fanda, though syntactically open to criticism, seems to be dictated by the assonance with clanda in the following line.

(11) Glosses: 2229-30. Breoghan do airmemar do beith ina righ for an Espain, as dia siol 1 dia sliocht an lucht so na mairstlaigh seinnreach. 2231-2. An coblach taoibhsgantá nó taobhjóda so Mac Miledh tucsat nó do dháilset co díreach for maigbó Erenn, no do dirighset Mcic Miledh ba segionn sleasa a coblach do ttoil feisin for iathmoigibh Erenn. Tascor is presumably the right reading: tascur seems to be a blunder induced by the word trascur.

(12) First couplet glossed thus: Ere ina bfuil an taircheatal no an caingen binn firindcach do reir na fiodh 1 na
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fforfhiodh. No Ere baoi co haoibinn iar naimsioraibh ar gach tuab do Ternraigh i rabator an riograd seghanda euladhanta. Ed, a space of time: iar nedaib seems to construe into "according to time-lengths," but it is at best a mere meaningless cheville. Torach I take as an adjectival form from tor, "troop, company." Aimsir dligid domain, literally "time of law of the world," a phrase with which I have done the best that I can.

(13) First couplet glossed thus: Aimsir Dauid ara raiibe iomat clu g ro baoi meas g ro-thoradh ar gach fearonn ro-ghlain fri u linn. No ba ro-measemnach g ba roi-breitheam comusach ro-ghlain cision arna ro-fearandaibh: 2249. isin ccenntar (sic) i. hi fus in Eirinn. F's strange misreading, Darcilus for Dauid, must be the end of a series of progressive corruptions—starting from OΣωρο, the u having become dismembered and partly fused with the preceding Ω, ultimately producing ΩΙΣ while Ω by similar gradual steps became ΩΣ. We must postulate at least three links between F and the last of its ancestors which had the name correctly. Doubtless the error has been assisted by the Eusebian tables, which give us Dercilus as the name of an Assyrian king who reigned from the thirteenth year of Saul to the thirty-seventh year of David. Another misreading appears in M in the next line, where the scribe read reinsch as rennum and rensech. The alternative reading to rosfeid in R², followed by K, would mean "in his great land."

(14) Glosses: 2241. iar nacis escca, g dardain ar aoi laithe sechtmaine. 2242. as ann fuairset Goidhil feronn-magh fer feini. No as maith an édaíl an fearonn-magh. Fert i. fearonn, fect i. firt. 2243. do gabhsat sealbh an tire maille re toil luthghairigh (aoi i. sealbh), no do gabhsat sealbh colach an tire, combator occa ccumdaich no agha nimdiden inti. These glosses as usual presuppose the readings of R².

(15) Glosses: 2246. fearonn glaumheshdhoin Erenn onor-aighe. 2247: ni mur ar a raiibe meirge i no ni mairce fuair i, no niir mur meirige no amudain an Muma. 2248. Ere co himed Albain. The variant interpretations here and elsewhere throughout the glosses to this poem are a testimony to
the difficulty which the annotators found in it. The reading for Mumain in M has arisen from a misreading of f for ã, the usual abbreviation for acht, with a consequential change of the following word. That Mūnu, not Mumain, is correct is shown by hūra in the next line. Imeal is one of the meanings given in O’Clery’s glossary for ār. The translation of the last couplet of this quatrain is merely a matter of deciding between equally uncertain alternatives.

(16) Glosses: 2250. tigerná feroímn Feimín ina n-ión-failngtear sinn, n'o as fearónn dar cerodh ã dar ceothráibh. 2252. for Mumain i mbi miódh. Femen is understood to be identical with the baronies of Ifa and Offa in Co. Tipperary: I cannot construe fuind a fulib satisfactorily. With for medaib Mumain compare Mide na mmed, quoted in R.I.A. Contribb. s.v. med, from a poem in the Book of Leinster. R² simplifies these difficult expressions into fuind ar (f)fulaig, “of a foundation of our sustenance,” and medaíg, “rich in mead,” respectively.

(17) Glosses: 2253. Maithi Udadh do cuireadh iolach la a narmaíp no ba hoirrdere alas a n-arm. 2254. siol Fiacha Fir Mara meic Áenghusa Tuirmigh ga mbiódh an meadhair mór i. na Herna. 2255–6. Oílanna Righ ro buidhneigh i. Áengusa Tuirmigh, do bhasaighcheadh iomad do gniomhaibh an arm. No “Bregrosa buidneach” an corp i. foirne na buidne iat taniec on righ Áengus ga mbaí Magh [Bregh] do reir ro-ifes caí ch.


(19) Glosses: 2261–2. ciadh iat na gabla no na tuiridhe conghmha guisceidh ã foighla clanna Rudhráige básar i n-u rioghaíd as Teamraigh. 2263–4. as e Ir catach nó armach bunudhas rioghdha ãir-Udadh Eamhna Macha.

(20) Glosses: 2265–6. Luightear no deimhriquear co ccluinti a catha ã a hoirrderec is ccén, no docluinti uchán

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14 This word inserted by a corrector.
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1 mairgneach ina hiathaibh allos arm, no fearonn i mbaoi na herea uchna tugadh o Eochaidh Echbél. 2267. ro clos co Roinn isin Eutáil. 2268. ar gairthe gatsghidh do megh mongaigh Macha. Letha as before may be either Latium (Italy) or Armorica: K’s gloss understands it in the former sense.

(21) Glosses: 2270. co ttrealamh no go naidhmiabh treabhtha gach fearoinn aca. Tuaim i. feronn. 2271. tar lera i. tar muir. The quatrain is a mere exercise in alliteration: the meaning, if any, is altogether elusive, and obviously was equally so to K.

(22) Glosses: 2274. Amra i. nasal noonorach. 2275. ara raibhe an muir bradánach. No Moghba i. an muir monightech. Moth i. monighthech, ba i. bath i. muir. Modna (Mugna) may mean either “a salmon” or “a boar”: which latter in the present context would seem to be the more probable interpretation, though the glossator thinks otherwise. There was a Mag Modna in the north of Ireland, which does not seem to be relevant here.

(23) Glosses: 2279. las an uasail-tigherna ard ba comluath in deabaidh no in iorghail. I accept, faute de mieux, K’s interpretation of ardabois, which is apparently a mere factitious vox nihilī to rhyme with Argyatrois. M’s effort at emending it spoils the rhyme and gives unhappy sense.

(24) Glosses: 2281. da raith tigernamhla no ro thoirith-neacha, no ara mbaoi timcealladh. 2282. as adha no as dlighthech do cuireadh obair orra inu Argatros, no as ger no as anhnus do claideadh iat. 2283. cloth i. clú.

(25) Glosses: 2285. na aimsir erghnaoïtigh caladhanta no onoaign. 2286. co ttaisbenadadh glicais du naítreabhthachaibh, no co fjaicsin treabrachta orra. 2287. co seince [sic] i. co segainnecht no co nealadhain no co fjad.

(26) Glosses: 2289. amail budh o aimsir dilenn, nobeith an tor sin tochair moir-denta ar a dhaininge. 2290. ni samhail do beirn do tóigsbíthaoi ar beirn nó ar conair é, acht righteach na halla buadach nas alt mara. Nó ni ber bothair acht bhunhail, i. ni huisceí bothair é acht bá bhíos j. faoi bual i. uisceí faoi i. an fairrge. 2291-2. co ttebirsain, no co
síleadh inbhir moir la taobh na róirínne ruaidhe forsata, no gur ap budh deas do róirínne ruaidh ata. This quatrain offers several alternative readings, without much reason to prefer one to another. The "causeway of the flood-tower" does not appear to be a geographical name, and K guesses wildly to interpret the expression. In line 2290 the reading of M is here followed, which is certainly the lectio difficilior. The other MSS. give us, with various spellings, ni bern-bothair acht būadall "no gap of a road but a trumpet": the last word being further changed to būadall meaning, apparently "a victory-hall." In the following line, taibsib has probably been introduced into the text of M by the influence of the same word just above (line 2286). We may perhaps preferably read here with the other MSS. co tibrib, "with the wellsprings south of the road of Rairiu" (the name of two places, one in Uí Fáilge, the other in the neighbourhood of Athy in Co. Kildare). Inber Mór in Cualu is the estuary of the Ovoa river at Arklow.

(27) Glosses: 2294. Carrac Blaraidhe ata caomh álainn, daraí fial no cumhdach an mhúir. 2295–6. Aibhne filit i tir Ua fFailghe: im Rosmagh i. i m-Magh Rosa Failghe. Carrac Blaraidhe is apparently in Murloch Bay, Co. Antrim, just south of Fair Head: of the rhyming cheville in line 2294 K’s interpretation that it means that "the sea was a veil to it" is as good as any. Probably "The nine Riges of Rosmag" and "the nine Brosnas of Eile" are at best mere folklore.

(28) Gloss: 2299. batar i cuimreach amail batis geil gur ro soiset 7 co ro sréithnaighset ina sróthaib i réimheas Ereamhóin. Eithne is the river Inny. The three Sucs are presumably the River Suck, between Roscommon and Galway, and two unidentifiable tributary streams. To give any reasonable sense to line 2299 is hopeless: K understands it to mean that the rivers were fettered as hostages, until they had an opportunity of bursting their barriers and acting in the ordinary way of rivers. He has a reading not found in any of the older MSS. fo soi srétha "which ranks turned" for fo recht reatha.

(29) Glosses: 2301. atá lind gurab isin aimsir ceadna tomáidhm Locha Laoigh immaille re Loch Bauth. 2302. Aru
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mbi iascc iomda, nó baí, cinnteach ar e cicinnteach, do bliadhnaíb fo cheo, i. fo dhorchattas. 2303. Ni gan tonna ceinnighes sé: creach á. tóin, no as gach caoiche ceinnighes cia do gáor Loch da Chuaich dé. Creach á. caoch. 2304. Loch Rein ro bradánach, no ara mbi re eisic. Loch Laiúbhinni seems to be the reading contemplated by the older extant MSS.; but K glosses it as though it were Loch Laigh 'we have Loch Laigh.’” This makes no difference: both names denote Belfast Loch. The reading of M, nir liùad, is meaningless (note the childish spellings in this MS. in the present quatrain, liùad, ciúach, reaach, Riúach): F’s ba baùd is not much better. K-; followed by K, has las mBaath “with which is Baath,” i.e., Loch Baadh (Loch Bagh, Co. Roscommon), which, like Loch Laigh, is alleged to have burst forth in the time of Eremon. Loch Cimme = Loch Hacket: Loch Dá Chuaich = Waterford Harbour: K’s gloss refers to his reading, ceim gan creach, explained as “a step without a wave” whatever that may mean. Loch Rein is in Co. Leitrim near Fenagh: the alternative reading, L. Lein, would mean the Killarney lakes. The adjective reach is analysed into ro-eo-ach “very salmony,” “full of salmon.’” Loch Riach = Lochrea, Co. Galway.

After this quatrain K interpolates one not found in any of the older MSS.

(30) Glosses: 2305-6. Bain-rioghaun na druigni donangatar tar muir ara bfuil siol ciúach Cuinn ar a sliocht. 2307. Ced bean atbath i Muigh Bregh don gabaltus sin Mac Milchd, no do teb, i. do bean mur Tea do Mhuigh Bregh. 2308. Ro thogha Tulach Themhrach. The “queen” is Tea. In 2306, Sir-blad, lasting fame, is the reading of most of the older MSS., corrupted in some to the meaningless sidblad. This in K becomes sioblad, “from which flowed.”

(31) Glosses: 2309-10. Re treabhshat 7 ro sealbhàighset na moghaidh bator lasan rioghradh for an tir 7 for an dùlthaig dia rolean a n-annamna. Drichet i. deochair, deochair i. laca nanain. 2311. As roid ara reithitt no ara n-inriadhain carpalt fo rioghradh, no [read na] ceithre moigh fìche sin. In 2310 all the MSS. except E (and also K) have dìr (which seems to be the less reasonable reading) instead of tir.
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In 2315. *criden* is of doubtful meaning: it is given by FR2. R2 has *crith'fer* in various spellings, which reading K as usual follows; it might mean "hearty men" or something of the kind.


(34) *Glosses*: 2321: *An ri Ereamon ba conlan i l-locadh-acht, no do cuireadh luich i n-waigh, no do fuachtnaighheadh re hogaidh*. 2322. *ro tochladh a fert ier n-wair a ecca*. 2323. *gas a mbertaí airtne no i n-a fhaghthaoi airtne meanman iomda*. 2324. *forsan ccrich aetna i riadar caipthe i torchair Eimher*. *Cetnai* (in 2324) is not to be taken as a place-name (cf. *Mag Cetna*), as no such name appears to be associated with Aragatros in Co. Kilkenny.


(36) *Glosses*: 2330. *ba fuith féinróch é nar cuireadh ina aghaidh*. 2331-2. *ro thiodhlaic Mac Do do cruthhaigh e do gér bho he sósar cloinne Ereamhoin é, gur bo he ba hoireaghda diobh ar as uadh ro siósat an rioghraidh.
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(37) Glosses: 2334. glebinn congloine i. folias firindach. 2335. fo na dheis fein do degh-coirigh se cech baile, no do eitirdeiligh sé eitir ceach baile.

(38) Glosses: 2337. Co bferonn forais (reading co n-ir forais) no comnadhce ann, no ro tioldlacadh a fior fios so dhuinn, ar Eochaidh. 2338. Ag Irel baoi censua in aigne, milis i mbriathraibh. A different list of Trial’s plains is given in the prose texts: but the relations between this poem and the Roll of the Kings can best be expounded when we deal with the latter. Mag Rechel, near Portlaoise: Mag Comnaor, one of two plains so called, in Cos. Antrim and Meath respectively: Mag Sléibe, also in Co. Meath: Mag Sanaís in Connachta: Mag nEle, uncertain—several plains of this name, all of them difficult to fix: Mac nUais, Lecale, Co. Down. The translation of the cheville is as tentative as their texts themselves: as usual, the wide range of variation witnesses to the bewilderment of the copyists.

(39) Glosses: 2342. Ba dirimh a mhéid d’ulc la cach i coitcinni a ecosomh. 2343. a glac giunda im gu. There are two plains called Mag Muaide: one in Tirawley, the other near Tuam in Galway.


(41) Glosses: 2350. Do cheileadh a coinfiodh i. a choll é riú na bein a coill, no do caileadh coill air icer na tesgadh de, no do ceilti coin ann. 2351. Cia atbeavar Lochmagh fris, ní labarlach a thonna. Tendmag was somewhere in Connachta: Mag Lugaíd apparently in Antrim: May nGeisli around Geashill, Offaly: Lochmag, Lochnoy, Co. Tipperary: Mag Roth (= Mag Ruth), Moira, Co. Down: May nBelaig, two plains of this name, in Cos. Antrim and Galway respectively.

(42) Glosses: 2353. (reading na roghmal) i. ina mbaoi rogha na riogh. 2354. tonnban i. cineisgeal. 2355. Ethrel an t-uasal ara mbatár na secht ngradha flatha. Raíriu, near Athy, where Ethrial was defeated in battle and slain by Conmael.
(43) Glosses: 2357. Feindid gradhach fuinn ar niom-fulaing é, nó an fonn ar ar gradhach ar ceathra. 2359. fri blad bior i. fri briathruighadh blaidhe do.

(44) Glosses: 2362. fri blad beror. i. fri briathruighadh blaidhe do.

(45) Glosses: 2365. Conmaol do claochlaidh dealbh iar na marbadh la goil 1 erodhacht Tigernmhaí. 2366. nir bo taoi no taitneamhach an gair trom baoi inme dia tugadh giorra saogail do. 2367. ro dhioibhaidh no ro adhbalbhasaigh Tigernmas dia thuigl é i ceath Aonaigh Mhacha. O’Clery’s glossary gives “change” as the meaning for clodh, with which presumably chlai in 2365 is to be identified: this certainly suits the sense, such as it is, and the associated gloss, better than the more ordinary rendering “oppression.”

(46). Gloss: 2370. Atá liom, ol Eochaidh ua Floinn, gur bo maith an fhlath feindid Tigernmas, 1 gur bo tamaithmeh bakhir gerramhnus for a feadhathb 1 for a ghaibh e, go a ece do thamh, 1 as e ro bhris tria dirgiathaibh rechta cxxiií catha. “I hold,” says Eochaidh ua Floind, “that good was the warlike prince Tigernmas, and that he was proud, threatening, sharp, hard, by reason of his shafts and javelins till his death by plague; and it is he who won 27 battles by his correctness of right.” We have here an altogether different story of the death of Tigernmas from that contained in the prose texts.

(47) Gloss: 2375–6. Ni mor na ro dilghinn no na ro scrios an righ-fer so cloinn Eimir baoi ag comroinn ris nó ag cur na aghaidh.

(48) Glosses: 2377. an siol saor cluada go mbiodh lucht no toradh is na sciathailb fria linn. 2378. do druing na riogh laidir rithenech: no do reimnighadh tar gach [righ] 15 nertmar: no rathach i. derlaiteach. 2379. clann coir chonaich cluach Ughoine Móir.

15 This word inserted by a corrector.
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(49) Glosses: 2381. *togma* i. *toghmait*. 2382. *co mbreith-emhnas cecha meadhra ina timchell rena meiscamhnuechadh*. 2383. (reading *eass fairrge tre gluair glanbda*) amail treisi cessa *glan-fairrge ina adhbhgh loin*. 2384. *aireacc Muman ionda ionganfach*. The last couplet obscurely refers to the works of art in gold produced (according to the prose texts) during the reign of Tigernmas. *glanbhdha* is defined in O’Clery’s Glossary as = *glandobhdha*, “pure grace”: *airecc* as = *inntleacht*.

(50) Glosses: 2385-6. *Gach saoirsi dana iomtucctha toil, lenait each do dhenomh dogres, no cuirter i ccumdaighibh no in edaighibh ioldathacha na n-uasal sartholach ro ba maith lena soifegadh*. 2387. *gach maisi clechtait each do cor i ccumhdaighibh corn*. 2388. *brctnasa .i. deilg*. The unusual punctuation of the last three lines seems to be inevitable, although the necessity is not recognised by B, which ends each line with a full stop. Some of the words—*segdait*, *clecmasa*—are rather obscure.

(51) Glosses: 2389-90. *As e Uchadan cerd do fearaibh Cualann ceidfear do terb no do*16 *deiligh or dia urd la hobringadth ionlan aoibinn amail aisneidhim*. No as e Tigernmas ro forail 7 ro erb for Uchadhan berbadh an *oir ó tús*. The place-name *Cuan Claidfinn* does not seem to be recorded elsewhere. The version in R2, Cualann, is an easy emendation, and accords with the statements of the prose text: but it is negatived by the rhyming word *aoibinn*. The primitive technique here suggested, of obtaining gold from the ore not by smelting but by hammering (cold), would be interesting if it were not for the probability that statements of the kind are usually made for metrical purposes. Smelting is, however, hinted at in the next quatrain. In 2390 note *di* used in an instrumental sense.

(52) Glosses: 2393. *Uas tulchaibh no uas moighibh i n-a mbiodh brogha no baltie fo cleith ó choillibh ann, no ar an deachaidh clú, no ar a ndentaoi cluiche no comrac*. 2394. *builg fadanlach* a *tigeadh gaeth in a sidénaibh*. 2395. *las an ugein clúaigh co tteintibh loisganeacha ag a mbator aighti*.

16 *do* dittographed in O’Clery’s MS.
coimmeilte. The “long bags of blasting” are the smith’s bellows, which as they “decline” (collapse) emit their blast. *Foithre* are wooded, swampy, or otherwise uncultivated lands: *Airthir Life*, the eastern part of Life, the district which gives its (modern) name to the river Liffey.

(53) The lakes named are Lochs Allen, Key, Owel, Foyle, Sheelin, an unidentified lake (*Daball*) somewhere near Armagh, Lagore (now dried). The expression *itir Bregaib* (not in all MSS.) seems to refer to subdivisions of this Co. Meath territory, not very clearly defined.

(54) Glosses: 2401. *ba he ro theglaim fis Erenn i n-aon dail, 1 ba dail dia ttainic dith rec dó-som 1 doibh-sium sin.* 2402. *airdri dileistineach dar n-uactaránaibh no don chleith dia rabhamar.* 2403. *uaithche .i. nathbasachta no valleha.* The assembly is characterised as “feeble” by the Christian glossator on account of its association with pagan worship: the deeds of slaughter are the human sacrifices to the god Cromm Cruaich. *Slechta of Breifne = Mag Slecht.*

(55) Glosses: 2406. *Cen ri i acc riaglughadh no acc stiuradh rechta no dirigaita for aoinneach innti.* 2407. *ni baoi re deaghcoruccadh dala no caingne in aircachtus in ndhaidh Tighernmais acht an cetairmhe cuid do daoínibh fer nErenn.* After this quatrain K interpolates six others, which are not found in any of the older MSS.17

(56) Glosses: 2409. (reading *dosficc ciod betha baoghalit*). *Tanice gerbo baoghlach an beatha dhó, no ni raibhe isin mbioth a mbaoi bud baoglaighhe inás).* 2411. *luc damha troma i tirib na riogh.*

(57) Glosses: 2413. *ba buadach an aisti coccad do sin, no as é robhris na catha so renu gu buadhach.* *Hasta .i. gu.* 2414. *lion daoínc, no tuisti .i. teparsain no tinnualain; no teistin .i. sileadh ina erolintibh.* No tuisti, .i. iomat do clandaibh ar na thuasraibh. 2415. *gloindaigh .i. gnoimhain.* For *linib tuisti* I borrow tentatively one of the interpretations in K’s gloss: the variants show that the scribes found the expression obscure. *Luachair* is S. Kerry: *Fosad Da Gort*;

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17 It is hoped to find room for these interpolations, here and elsewhere, in an appendix at the end of the edition.
place-name ambiguous: see Hogan, Onomasticon s.v. The Meeting of the Three Waters, presumably, as before, the junction of the Suir with its tributary rivers the Nore and the Barrow.

(58) Glosses: 2417. roslecht i. ro gerr: a ndiongnaib i. ecnoaip. 2418. Midlaig i. drochlaotich no firlaigh. 2419. trechlad i. secoidela. The identification of the two plains named in this quatrain is uncertain.

(59) Glosses: 2421. Magh nOdba ar an ord ceatna. 2422. do lomadh é fri lunhaibh. 2423. i ccrich na cCola. 2424. hi foch i. i feroum. Mag Aidhe, Killmoeuagh, Co. Galway: Odba is the region round the town of Navan: Mag Luing = Moylurg near Boyle, Co. Rosemon: Mag Lemma = Malone, Co. Antrim: Mag Da Gebal near Tullahog, in Co. Tyrone. Cich Connla in the same region, as is also Mag Fubna.

(60) Glosses: 2425. sengainn i. gein aosda no seingene. 2426. robtar baoghlacha a ghnioma lia a bearabh i. lia a armaib. 2427. ro mharbh os claithbruinne Carman.

(61) Glosses: 2429. (reading feighsencc) Fiacha baoi lomas, feochair, seghainn, colach, firinneach. 2430. co rian an mara, no co comroind mara g tire: no co hinnmedon farrge. 2432. Labrann o raith a comainn-scom, as cor a cest-nughadh. No robatar na haibne se fo chorus no fo cosmaileas ciste i tabhnan co ro tobruchtsat ina reimeas. The rivers are the Flesk and the Maine, Killarney. Another river-burst is recorded in the name Labrainne, which explains the allusion in line 2431. See the following quatrain.

(62) Glosses: 2433. Tomaidhm Labrinni ó luaiter é, no do luaidhmean remainn no luaidrenach. 2434. co nochtadh no secoidela thobairt for Cuailigny on fiodh buoi tairis. 2436. as mor an toireas do thomhaidhm obainn Locha Herne a mheabsain ind aimsir ar mor-fatha i. Fiacha Labbrainne. 

(63) Glosses: 2438. Do marbad Fiacha Labrinni amail luaiter, dar eis gach for-faoilti dlighthigh da udrna in aenaighip lais. 2440. ba tren no luidir cisomh amail subh, agus do biodh a gháirruccadh i ccridhibh cloinne Heimir do L.G.—Vol. IV.
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síor gó sin. No ba so ab eisiom ag cor sil Eimir i senghalar foda.


(65) Glosses: 2445. tir an forais .i. an tir chomnaidhe. 2446. robtar dasachtach neamchomhnaighthech a airm, 1 a faobhrui. 2447. tucc cacht no cuimreacli no cuimreach na cinnighe [read a cathaigh] i ngach aimsir. Foras was the “royal seat” or chief royal dwelling of Tara.

(66) Glosses: 2449. iar liathadh do, ger bo laochda. No liach lugdha .i. ba doiligh a lagducadh. 2450. cloithri .i. ri cluach. 2452. as follus gor basaigedh e la Haenghus Olmuchach, 1 bróin mbadbh ina mbloc .i. ina ceruinnguadh úasa. No baoi bron 1 buily bodba ar dearannaibh os a ciónt iar na marbadh.

(67) Glosses: 2453. ba hollom Elcée .i. ba ri Ereann. 2454. a gach aird d'Eirind gus an bhfairge ga nbi foghluasacht. 2456. sioinnti .i. aisneidher, no ba cath e ina mbiodh each ag guidhe anacail. Clere in Corco Baiscind (Co. Clare): Cuince, Quin, also in Co. Clare: Sliabh Caille: Quince, Quin, also in Co. Clare: Sliabh Caille is in the same district, whether or not we follow O'Donovan in identifying it with Mount Callan.

(68) Glosses: 2458. Ag aircam na riogh roghalach bator ós Erinn ina mbiodh toghail 1 orgain 1 gaisge ro ba damna tromdúirse. 2459. tor .i. riogh. 2460. molmar .i. glorach. The readings of 2457 in R* are attempts to mend the metre, in which na appears to be a superfluous syllable. This, however, is unnecessary, as a prodelision of the vowel in ac is assumed.

(69) Glosses: 2461-2. ton .i. riogh: iar n-aímsir, iar n-uair, no iar seal creidionh do Crist ar cruthnightheoir. 2463. is no ecch n-abaid .i. ina gach tigherna. 2464. na habail .i. nach bhfaghaibh écc.

(70) Glosses: 2465. Patraice ata fodes an dae uais .i. dei Dé tiodhlaíech. 2467. as e fógnus duin.

(72) 2476. glossed *dóireir riaghla γ rime na comainsire*.

(73) 2477-8. glossed *ro airimhset senoître chien-aosta do naomhaibh i fáadhnaísi na neolaigh i ndúiníbh dáuthchusa na Hérenn*. 2479-80. amhail do faoctadh no do fiafraigeadh diobh, γ ro aisneidhsed co firindech, no amail dorala co firindcach, rosryobhsat na naoimh uatha for a ngluiníbh. *Fecht* is apparently preterite passive of *figim*, "to weave," a word frequently used in verse passages for the construction of a record or chronicle. The reference is no doubt to the antediluvians Fintan and Tuan, and their reports of ancient histories to the early saints.

(74) 2481. *(reading Gluair Gaoidel grian)* gloine na nGaoidhel γ grian a cloimne ar dealadh. 2483-4. fri ar mbreith ar neamh: *rior i. neamh*. No Patraice do reimngeadh tria inmheddhón an tsenhusa.

(75) K has judiciously omitted this certainly corrupt quatrain. The translation offered is makeshift guesswork, and very poor sense at that. But I can do no better with it.

(76) Glosses: 2489: *Fiordtar no firenaighter so co fior mor o Fhinden*. 2490. le a ccomthar no le a coiméatar é.


(78) Glosses: 2497. *an fer faoidhes so uadh, no as ainm ionaitt*. 2498. *coinedid se cenela gacha forúinn i. a seanchus*.

LXVI.

Metre: *debide scáille*. This poem, which has only a factitious association with LG, is included for the sake of completeness. It has been edited (from the Λ text) by
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Professor Thurneysen, ZCP, xii, p. 245, with a German translation. It runs closely parallel to the prose text, which is evidently founded upon it.

(5) The story of the discovery of the culprits differs totally from that in OCT. Thurneysen emends *imbríg* (in both MSS.) to *mí-bríg*.

(7) 2522. *Étromm* means "light (to understand), clear."

(9) 2531. *Regda guis* is translated by Thurneysen, with a mark of doubt, *welche Stürmischkeit erlangen werden*. The "deaths of Ernmas" are presumably explained by the prose paraphrase, *nísanillet gona nu ionna no líntite, "woundings or waves or fires harm them not."

(10) This stanza is very corrupt. It is here given as in the MSS. Thurneysen emends it thus:

Gæi Assail d'ór druinnech dîr mark forsa-telgenn fer fir,

nî·cicherr imrol a ghal acht cona·n-gara "Iubar."

The obscure *nicæcher imrol* is explained by the *nî têit urchar n-imruill de* of the prose text.

(11) I venture to translate *anna cumga chniss*, "in its narrowness of leather," as "into its case, or sheath, of leather." The last line of this quatrain is quite hopeless: I can make nothing of it but "no combat upon an unstable bittern"—nonsense which even a struggle against the constraints of *debide* verse can hardly condone!

(14, 15) Thurneysen points out that these two quatrains have been combined by the prose narrator, who has made the two whelps into one. Luachra Lia, which has evaded Hogan's *Onomasticon*, is probably a place as mythical as Iruaith, or Inis Findchairi in the next quatrain.

(16) 2560. A good example of the regular jussive use of *ced*: *ced duit* does not mean "you have permission to . . .," but "you must." When it is used it appears to be a sarcastic *meiosis*, as when a saint tells a culprit, literally, "You have permission to be swallowed up in the earth" or "to be turned into stone."
(17). This quatrain is obviously a self-protecting comment of the Christian poet, guarding himself against the possible risk of being accused of attaching too great importance to these vain stories.

(18–21). These quatrains are certainly intrusive, and belong to a story which has no connexion with that of the wergeld. The only link is its connexion with Tuirill, whose name is here spelt differently in V (Picrell instead of Pierenn). The other MS., A, has introduced uniformity. Moreover they are fragmentary: quatrain 20 promises to tell the names of the lakes, a promise unfulfilled in the poem in its present state. In quatrain 19, line 2570, Cnoc Archai is the hill of Úisnech. Quatrain 21 appears to be the beginning of a third poem relating to the same person, but the rest is gone; for in 22 we return to the original narrative and follow the brethren in their search for the wergeld. The end of the story as here related differs in toto from other versions. The brethren seem to fulfil the demands of Lug completely; and the poet, after a further reminder (line 2588) that the story is romance, not history, and after a pietistic interlude (quatrain 24), tells us that, not the brethren, but Lug it was that died.

Here we leave Liber Originum (as defined, vol. ii, p. 166) with its rich, if lamentably reconstructed, mythological material, and return to the less valuable artificial parody of the Old Testament to which we have given the name Liber Occupationis. With great astonishment I have observed, in certain criticisms of the preceding volumes, evidence of an unwillingness to admit the presence of mythological matter in this text: I cannot imagine why. I have been challenged—rather illogically—to prove that such matter exists, before proceeding to discuss the document from a point of view which gives it its paramount, and its only value: apparently in unconsciousness of the obvious fact that the proof required proceeds automatically from the discussion. I must respectfully assure such critics that, in colloquial phrase, the boot is on the other foot. There is not a human being in all the world, from the lowliest Arunta of Central Australia to the
most sublimated product of European civilization, from the most abject slave of superstition to the most fanatic sceptic, who cannot provide the comparative mythologist with ample materials for a life-long study. If they believe that the people whose ideas find expression in the text before us were exempt from this universal law, it is for them to prove it—if they can. But they must be prepared to accept the inevitable nemesis: for they will *ipso facto* have proved that their *protégés* were not human beings at all!
PB 1347 . I7 v. 41 SMC
Leabhar gabh la.
Lebor gab la renn:
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