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**An Edition and Translation of
the *Agallamh Bheag* from the
Book of Lismore**

Dissertation submitted for the degree of M.Phil.(Research)
Department of Celtic
University of Glasgow
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Abstract

This dissertation is primarily intended to supply an edition and translation of the *Agallamh Bheag* from the Book of Lismore, with select notes and annotated indexes. As an introduction to the tale, a number of sections on various issues of interest for a fuller understanding of the tale have been included. Contextual issues have been addressed briefly, but with the focus of the dissertation being upon the edition, these will have to be considered in a future study.

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Author's Note:

Appendix II ("Photocopies of the *Agallamh Bheag* from the facsimile edition of the *Book of Lismore*") has been omitted from this digital version of the dissertation.

i.

Acknowledgements

First of all, a big thanks to my supervisors, Thomas Clancy and Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh.

Thankyou also to the following people, in no particular order, for their support and encouragement, for providing welcome distraction, and especially for putting up with me during the final weeks of writing this dissertation: Chris; Mutter & Paul; Johannes; Chris (Tina); Gemma; Ali & Derek; Zoë & Stuart; Simon; Veronica, Peter & Thomas; Sharon, Angela.

I would also like to thank my examiners, Professor William Gillies and Bronagh Ní Chonaill, for their comments and corrections.

ii.

Abbreviations

DIAS	Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies
<i>DF</i>	<i>Duanaire Finn</i>
<i>DIL</i>	<i>Dictionary of the Irish Language</i>
<i>Dinneen</i>	P. S. Dinneen, <i>Foclóir Gaedhilge agus Béarla</i> (Dublin: Irish Texts Society, 1927).
<i>GOI</i>	R. Thurneysen, <i>A Grammar of Old Irish</i> (Dublin: DIAS, 1946).
ITS	Irish Texts Society
l.	line
ll.	lines
<i>MDs</i>	<i>Metrical Dindshenchas</i>
MS(S)	manuscript(s)
p.	page
pp.	pages
RIA	Royal Irish Academy
<i>SnG</i>	K. MacCone et al., <i>Stair na Gaeilge in ómós do Pádraig Ó Fiannachta</i> (Maigh Nuad: Roinn na Sean-Ghaeilge, Coláiste Phádraig, 1994).
<i>ZCP</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie</i>

I.

Introduction

General introduction

One of the best-known medieval Irish tales is probably *Acallam na Senórach*, “The Colloquy of the Ancients”. This late 12th or early 13th-century collection of tales, centred around the mythological hero Finn mac Cumhail, is the theme of ongoing scholarly research and has been the subject of numerous editions, books and articles.¹ Another text of the same subject matter, however, has received comparatively little attention: the *Agallamh Bheag* or “Little Colloquy”, contained in the Book of Lismore. It is the aim of this dissertation then to provide an edition and translation of the *Agallamh Bheag*. During the course of this M.Phil. it transpired that this was a process much more time-consuming than initially anticipated, owing primarily to the size of the text. Certain aspects that would be expected in a published edition of the tale, such as a verbal system and an in-depth language analysis, have therefore had to take a “back seat”. It is hoped that this dissertation will form the starting point for future research which will then focus on contextual and linguistic aspects of the tale, its context and relationship to *Acallam na Senórach*, questions of transmission, and the implications these latter might have on a more in-depth appreciation of the *Agallamh Bheag*.

The diplomatic edition of the text and subsequently this edition have been based upon the facsimile edition of the Book of Lismore, published by the Irish Manuscripts Commission in 1950. The original manuscript is kept at Chatsworth House in Derbyshire, and consultation with it will remain a desideratum in advance of any subsequent publication of this edition so as to clear up readings that remain difficult or questionable as of now.

Throughout the dissertation, references to the folio numbers of the Book of Lismore have been made using the numbers printed in the top right-hand corner of the manuscript facsimile. It should be noted, though, that other scholars have preferred to use the “new” foliation found in the bottom left-handed corner of each recto folio of

¹ For further reading, see Bibliography, p. 187 within this dissertation.

the manuscript.²

Finally, it is worth drawing attention to the fact that the name by which the tale has come to be known – the *Agallamh Bheag* – does not actually occur anywhere in the text or the manuscript. Rather, the text was first referred to by this name in an article by W.M. Hennessy, published in *Revue Celtique* in 1870, where he makes mention of “the tract called the *Agallamh beg*, or ‘Little Dialogue’, contained in the ‘*Book of Lismore*’ ”,³ the name having stuck with it since – a practice continued in this dissertation.

Manuscript and Text

The oldest extant copy of the *Agallamh Bheag* is contained in a manuscript known as the Book of Lismore. Discovered at Lismore castle in 1814, the Book of Lismore is a 15th century vellum codex, with folios measuring 14½ inches in height and just under 10 inches across.⁴ It is also known as “The Book of Mac Carthaigh Riabhach” or *Leabhar Mhic Carthaigh Riabhaigh*, “for among the known patrons of one of the scribes were Fínghin Mac Carthaigh Riabhach of Cairbre in County Cork and his wife Caitilín.”⁵ Due to a scribal note as well as a poem it can be assumed to have been compiled for a *lánamha*, or married couple, which in the case of the Book of Lismore is thought to have been the aforementioned Fínghin Mac Carthaigh Riabhach (†1505) and his wife Caitilín (†1506), the daughter of the 8th earl of Desmond, Thomas Fitzgerald (†1468). A colophon from the Brussels MS 2324-40 gives a further indication as to the history of the manuscript, as it tells us that “Míchéal Ó Cléirigh says that he copied certain items ‘i cconveint na mbrathar i tTeagh Molacca as Leabhar Mheg Carthaigh Riabhaigh’ (‘in the Friary in Timoleague from the Book of Mac Carthaigh Riabhach’) on 18 and 20 June 1629.”⁶ However, it was not until 1814 that the manuscript was discovered at Lismore Castle in Co. Waterford “during

² E.g. L. Chr. Stern, “Erschienenene Schriften: Festschrift Whitley Stokes zum 70. Geburtstag am 28. Februar 1900 gewidmet”, *ZCP* III (1901), 432-434.

³ W.M. Hennessy, “The ancient Irish Goddess of War”, *Revue Celtique* I (1870), p. 54.

⁴ R.A.S. Macalister, “Descriptive Introduction and Indexes” in Irish Manuscripts Commission, *The Book of Mac Carthaigh Riabhach, otherwise The Book of Lismore (Collotype Facsimile), with Descriptive Introduction and Indexes by R.A.S. Macalister* (Dublin: Stationary Office, 1950), p. xii.

⁵ B. Ó Cuív, “Observations on the Book of Lismore”, *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* Vol. 83C (1983), p. 269.

⁶ *ibid.*, p. 271.

the course of structural alterations”,⁷ and subsequently “much of the manuscript came into the hands of some Cork scholars and it was not until after 1856 that the parts now extant were re-united in Lismore.”⁸ In 1930 the Book of Lismore was transferred to Chatsworth House, “the Derbyshire seat of the Duke of Devonshire (the owner of Lismore Castle)”,⁹ where it has since remained in private keeping. In 1950, the Irish Manuscripts Commission published a collotype facsimile edition of the manuscript with a descriptive introduction and indexes by R.A.S. Macalister.¹⁰ For an in-depth discussion of the manuscript, including its pagination and foliation, see Brian Ó Cuív’s very thorough description, “Observations on the Book of Lismore”, published in *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 83C (1983), pp. 269-292. It should also be noted that, according to the *RIA Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts*, there are two further manuscripts containing the tale: 24 C 6, a 19th century paper manuscript, the contents of which were transcribed from the Book of Lismore by Éamonn Ó Mathghamhna, and 23 H 6, the O’Longan transcript of the Book of Lismore, again dating from the 19th century.

The *Agallamh Bheag* itself occupies folios 194 r 1 – 200 v 2 in the Book of Lismore. Like the rest of the manuscript it is written in two columns consisting of about 45 lines per column.¹¹ The capital “F” at the beginning of the story (“Feacht noen...”) is enlarged and decorated with knotwork. The letters at the beginning of paragraphs and the first letters of every verse of poetry are capitalised and at times decorated. As for other features of the appearance of the *Agallamh Bheag*, R.A.S. Macalister observes the following in the context of his discussion of the scribes of the Book of Lismore:

The other principal scribe, already mentioned, is Aongus Ó Callanáin. He writes a number of important texts towards the end of the Codex in a neat but rather laboured hand, partly modelled on the style of “scribe A”. He has adopted the ogee “D” and the vertical-zigzag M – carried to excess on fol. 185 V. He is fond of filling D’s and O’s with a delicate zigzag line, as in Fo. 196 d 198 b. He also likes to insert a

⁷ C. Breatnach, “Lismore, Book of” in Seán Duffy (ed.) *Medieval Ireland - An Encyclopedia* (New York: Routledge, 2005), p. 279.

⁸ B. Ó Cuív, “Observations on the Book of Lismore”, p. 269.

⁹ C. Breatnach, “Lismore, Book of”, p. 279.

¹⁰ Irish Manuscripts Commission, *The Book of Mac Carthaigh Riabhach, otherwise The Book of Lismore (Collotype Facsimile), with Descriptive Introduction and Indexes by R.A.S. Macalister* (Dublin: Stationary Office, 1950).

¹¹ See Appendix II – Photocopies of the text from the facsimile edition of the Book of Lismore, p. 234, of this dissertation.

castellated ornament at the bottom of his columns, as in 199 *a*, 200 *a*.¹²

Interestingly, the beginning of the *Agallamh Bheag* (the first column and about a third of the second column) is found elsewhere in the manuscript, namely on folio 134 v, where the text breaks off at the end of what is l. 35 of the present edition. This fragment of the *Agallamh Bheag* has been inserted into the middle of another tale, “The Colloquy of Cennfélad and Fintan”,¹³ which starts on folio 134 r 2 and finishes after the fragment of the *Agallamh Bheag* breaks off. Except for the odd difference in spelling or contraction, the two beginnings are identical. A diplomatic edition of this fragment of the *Agallamh Bheag* has been supplied along with the diplomatic edition of the full text in the appendix of this dissertation, thus allowing for a direct comparison of the two.

The *Agallamh Bheag* and *Acallam na Senórach*

An edition of the *Agallamh Bheag* can hardly be produced without a brief look at its famous counterpart, *Acallam na Senórach*. This tale comes down to us in two versions, an earlier and a later one. About the earlier and also better-known version Myles Dillon writes, in the introduction to *Stories from the Acallam*, that “the text usually referred to by Irish scholars is that edited by Standish Hayes O’Grady in the first volume of his *Silva Gadelica* published in 1892, or that published by Whitley Stokes in 1900, using different manuscripts.”¹⁴ This *Acallam na Senórach* is thought to date from the late 12th or early 13th century, the issue of dating and its historical context having recently been discussed by Ann Dooley.¹⁵ But in the context of this edition of the *Agallamh Bheag* we shall briefly look at the later version, “a different *Agallamh* from any that were hitherto known.”¹⁶ An edition of this later version from R.I.A. MS 24 P 5 (“*Agallamh na Seanórach*”) was published in three volumes by

¹² R.A.S. Macalister, “Descriptive Introduction and Indexes”, p. xv.

¹³ *ibid.*, p. xxi.

¹⁴ M. Dillon, *Stories from the Acallam*. (Dublin: DIAS, 1970), p. xv-xvi.

¹⁵ A. Dooley, “Date and Purpose of *Acallam na Senórach*”, *Éigse XXXIV* (2004), pp. 97-126.

¹⁶ D. Hyde, “The Reeves Manuscript of the *Agallamh na Senórach*”, *Revue Celtique XXXIIX* (1920), p. 290. For a thorough discussion of the different copies of the *Agallamh*, see N. Ó Muraíle’s article “*Agallamh na Seanórach*” in P. Ó Fiannachta (ed.), *Léachtaí Cholm Cille XXV* (Maynooth: An Sagart, 1995), pp. 96-127.

Nessa Ní Shéaghdha in the 1940s.¹⁷ Having been dated by Nessa Ní Shéaghdha to the 14th or 15th century,¹⁸ this later version of the text has also been referred to as the “Agallamh Reeves” in various articles, as the manuscript is also known as the “Reeves Manuscript”.¹⁹ To give a brief comparison of the *Agallamh Bheag* and Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh*, their “vital statistics” (as assembled by Nollaig Ó Muraíle) are as follows:

[*Agallamh Bheag*]: c.12,500 focal ar fad: filíocht is ea beagnach a leath – 6,000 focal roinnte idir 14 dhán. Dánta sách fada is ea cuid acu sin: 76 rann i ndán acu, 64 i ndán eile agus 36 i gceann eile fós; tá péire eile ann, áfach, agus gan ach aon rann amháin i ngach aon cheann acu.

[Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh*]: c.104,000 focal: filíocht is ea timpeall 31,000 focal díobh sin agus iad roinnte idir 122 dán. Níl ach aon rann amháin i ngach ceann de 27 de na dánta sin ach, ar an lámh eile, tá dhá dhán díobh an-fhada – 146 rann i gceann acu agus 121 sa cheann eile.²⁰

On looking at the *Agallamh Bheag* and Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* together, what is striking is that the *Agallamh Bheag* is entwined through Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh*. The following table gives the relevant references for the *Agallamh Bheag* where it is found in Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh*:

<i>Agallamh Bheag</i>	Ní Shéaghdha’s <i>Agallamh</i>
ll.1 – 127	Vol. I, p.1 (l.1) – p.9 (l. 5)
ll.131 – 1044	Vol. II, p.2 (l.18) – p.59 (l.13)
ll.1045 – 1445	Vol. III, p.162 (l.18) – p.184 (l. 24)
ll.1448 – 1517	Vol. III, p.187 (l.15) – end*

* It should be noted that Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* breaks off unfinished. Nessa Ní Shéaghdha comments on the abrupt ending of her text: “Dhá leathanach eile atá sa ls. ach táid do-léighe. B’fhéidir go raibh tuille leathanach fós inte ar dtúis. Deire na hAgallamha (.i. teacht na Seanórach gom Teamhair agus a mbás) is dóchta do bhí insa lethanaigh sin (...).”²¹

¹⁷ This later version of the tale is hereafter referred to as Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* as all references to this text are being made to her edition, i.e. Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Seanórach, Vol. I- III* (Baile Átha Cliath: Oifig an tSoláhair, 1945).

¹⁸ N. Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Seanórach, I*, p. xxxi.

¹⁹ E.g. D. Hyde, “The Reeves Manuscript of the *Agallamh na Seanórach*”, *Revue Celtique* XXXVIII (1920), 289-295.

²⁰ N. Ó Muraíle, “*Agallamh na Seanórach*”, p. 104.

²¹ N. Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Seanórach, III*, p. 190.

The fact that all of the *Agallamh Bheag* is contained within Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* has led Nessa Ní Shéaghda to note that "her" text is "níos sia, níos iomláine, agus níosa bheachta"²² than the early *Acallam na Seanórach*. This has led to other speculations as to the role and place of the *Agallamh Bheag*, but a detailed assessment of these issues, and the implications they may have on our understanding of the text, remains to be carried out. It is hoped that future research will focus on a study of text and transmission as regards the relationship between the *Agallamh Bheag* and Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh*.²³

The Poetry of the *Agallamh Bheag*

A large proportion of the *Agallamh Bheag* is made up of poetry. There are 14 poems in total, the longest poem consisting of 76 verses while the shortest are two instances of two single stanzas. As with the prose narrative, the poems of the *Agallamh Bheag* also feature in Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh*, and as with the prose narrative, it would be a study in itself to compare and contrast in detail the poems of the two texts. Taking into consideration the nature of this dissertation, only the main similarities and differences between the poems in the two texts – generally as regards content rather than language or metre – have therefore been pointed out in the notes to this edition. Further, the section "First Lines of Poems", p. 186 within this dissertation, includes the title, number of verses, and reference for each poem from the *Agallamh Bheag* as well as Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh*.

Historiography: Previous work on the *Agallamh Bheag*

Although no full edition of the *Agallamh Bheag* has so far been published, fragments of the text, as well as some of the poems, have been edited and published over the years, independently of each other, by a variety of scholars. These publications, in chronological order, are as follows:

- L. Christian Stern, "Damh trir thancatar ille", *ZCP* III (1901), pp. 432-434 ("Erschienenene Schriften"): an edition of the poem.

²² N. Ní Shéaghda, *Agallamh na Seanórach*, III, p. xxv.

²³ For further information and for thoughts on the connection between the two texts, see the introductory part of Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh*, as well as N. Ó Muraíle's article "Agallamh na Seanórach", *Léachtaí Cholm Cille* XXV (1995), pp. 96-127.

- Douglas Hyde, “The cooking of the Great Queen (Fulacht na Mórrigna)”, *Celtic Review* X (1914-16), pp. 335- 350: an edition and translation of two of the poems (“Fulacht na Morrighna anall” and “Deichin do-rin Bir Deichin”) from the *Agallamh Bheag*, including the passages of prose narrative that immediately preceding them.
- Maura Power, “Cuncha cnoc os cionn Life”, *ZCP* XI (1917), pp. 39-55: an edition and translation of the poem including the passage of prose narrative immediately preceding it.
- Douglas Hyde, “An Agallamh Bheag”, *Lía Fáil* I (1924), pp. 79-107: an edition of the first third of the text of the *Agallamh Bheag*. There is no English translation, but “aistriúghadh Nuadh-Ghaedhilge i n-áit Béarla air.”²⁴
- Walter Pennington, “The Little Colloquy”, *Philological Quarterly* IX, No. 2 (1930), pp. 97-110: an English translation of Hyde’s partial edition of the *Agallamh Bheag*.

Language

Below some of the more interesting and striking features of language and orthography are given, with an indication as to whether they occur in the narrative (N) or poems (P) of the text. There is evidence for late Middle Irish as well as Early Modern Irish features in our text.

1) Verbal forms:

1.1) Older and innovative forms of the verb *do-ghní* occur in this text: *do-ní* (l. 335, N), *do-ghnídis* (l. 3, N), *do-ghni* (l. 336, N). See also *SnG*, p. 325, section 12.197.

1.2) The preverb is omitted before the past habitual in two instances: *canmais* (l. 199, P) and *sirdis* (l. 359, P). See *GOI*, p. 370, section 580, where the absence of the preverb in Old Irish verse is noted. Cf. examples from *Saltair na Rann*, cited in *SnG*, p. 299, section 2.26. These forms are indicative of a pre-Early Modern period date for the verses in which they occur.

²⁴ D. Hyde, “An Agallamh Bheag”, *Lía Fáil* I (1924), p. 79.

1.3) Examples of (analogical) s-preterite analogical Middle Irish verbal forms include *cualais* (l. 256, N) and *tangais* (l. 298, N); cf. *SnG*, p.304, section 12.54, and Osborn Bergin, “Analogy in the Verbal System of Modern Irish”, p. 140-141.²⁵

1.4) 3rd singular preterite *marbhus* (l. 272, N) for earlier *marbhais*. Cf. Caomhín Breatnach, *Patronage, Politics and Prose*, p. 145,²⁶ and Osborn Bergin, *Stories from Keating’s History of Ireland*, p. xxii.²⁷

1.5) 3rd plural synthetic form with the subjective 3rd plural pronoun: *lenfait siat* (l. 513, N). This is illustrative of the shift from synthetic to analytic formation in the verbal system. Cf. *SnG*, pp. 272-274.

1.6) Examples of long vowels for historically short ones in the 1st and 3rd plural verbal endings in the secondary tenses: *marbhdaís* (l. 354), *do bhidís* (l. 482), *theighdís* (l. 597), *luaighdís* (l. 620), *do leicdís* (l. 660). Cf. the occurrence of *scailfimidí* (l. 513, N; see below).

1.7) New Middle Irish 1st plural ending *-mid*: *scailfimidí iat* (l. 513, N); note the emphatic ending. Cf. *SnG*, p. 265.

1.8) *ra tuic* (l. 735, N) for forms with slender *c* see *DIL*, sv. *do-beir* (p. 204, l. 34).

1.9) *rom luaidhibh* (l. 841, P): I take *rom luaidhibh* to be a 2nd person plural imperative with infixed pronoun, in which case we seem to have an example of final slender *-bh* for *-dh*. Cf. *SnG*, p. 235, section 3.19. On the development of the 2nd plural imperative ending *-ibh* (for example in Gaelic), see Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh, “On the 2pl. imperative in Scottish Gaelic”, p. 174.²⁸

2) Nouns and adjectives:

2.1) nominative for accusative: (a) *in bhen* (l. 735, P) for *an mnaí* (which would give alliteration with *na mhedon* in the same line). (b) *in ri* (l. 1194, P): the rhyme *ri:Mucruimhi* suggests the use of nominative *rí* for accusative *rígh*. (Cf. dative *rígh* the same poem, verse 17). This is not typical of Middle Irish, suggesting an Early Modern date, at least for this stanza.

²⁵ Osborn Bergin, “Analogy in the Verbal System of Modern Irish”, *Ériu* I (1904), pp. 139-152.

²⁶ C. Breatnach, *Patronage, Politics and Prose* (Maynooth: An Sagart, 1996).

²⁷ O. Bergin, *Stories from Keating’s History of Ireland* (Dublin: RIA, 1963 (re-printed 1991)).

²⁸ R. Ó Maolalaigh, “Varia IV: 2. On the 2pl. imperative in Scottish Gaelic”, *Ériu* LIII (2003), pp. 174-178.

2.2) MS form *an ferann* (emended to *a bhferann*, l. 1492, P), the *an* of which I take to be the 3rd plural possessive pronoun, perhaps influenced by the *a n-* in the previous line. Alternatively we could emend to *na bhferann* “of the lands”. (Cf. l. 1576) Could this be an example of Scottish Gaelic plural possessive *an*? Cf. *rom luaidhibh* (l. 841), 1.8) above.

2.3) *mbreitheamhan* (1576, P): genitive plural of *breithem* “judge”. It is possible perhaps that we read *buaidh mbreitheamh na mbreath ngaile* for this line, cf. l. 1493.

2.4) *ri* (l. 1579, P): dative *ri* for *rígh* (as we have in line 4 of this verse). Cf. also l. 1194 (nominative *rí* for accusative *rígh*).

2.5) Of certain interest and note in the text are the genitive plural forms of *bliadhain*. In Old and Middle Irish *fiche*, *trícha*, etc. were followed by a noun in the genitive plural. Towards the end of the Classical period we find instances of the nominative singular with these numerals (no doubt based on the equation of genitive plural with nominative singular nouns in many instances, e.g. *fear*), as we find in the modern languages. For the noun *bliadhain*, the original genitive plural was *bliadne/bliadna* (later *bliadhna*). During the Middle Irish period, however, the analogical genitive plural form *bliadhan* is attested (see *SnG*, p. 247). There is evidence for the innovative form in our text: “re fichit bliadhan gan brath” (l. 1170), “Da fichitit bliadhan, dar lium” (l. 1627) and also “Trícha bliadhan ar da cet” (l. 744), where the form *bliadhan* (rather than *bliadhna*) is required in order to provide the seven syllables needed. Based on this evidence, instances of genitive plural “bl-” in the manuscript have been expanded as “bliadhan”, e.g. “re re coiceat bliadhan” (l. 395), “ceirtfiche bliadhan re mbrath” (l. 670), “Fiche bliadhan d’Artt mac Cuind” (l. 1631).

3) Orthographical and (possible) dialectal features:

3.2) Instances of *gh* for *dh* : *Sigh Étair* (l. 71, P) *Sigh mBrain* (l. 86, P), *Sigh Buidbh* (l. 90, P), *Shigha Feimin* (l. 465, N), *tSigha mBan bFind* (516, N), *Mhaighi Breadh* (l. 542, N), *Collamair Breadh* (l. 527, N), *Sígh Duind* (l. 764, P)

3.2) Instances of *dh* for *gh*: *oclaídh* (l.48, N), *Madh Da Mhullach* (l. 132, N), *muinidhin* (l. 303, N), *Madh Fraich* (l. 845, P), *Breadh* (l. 1085, P)

3.3) MS form *loighmeis* (l. 323, P) for *loingmeis*. The *gh* may be dialectal, perhaps representing nasalised *gh* for original *ng*. Cf. *daighean* for *daingean* etc. in T. F. O’Rahilly, *Irish Dialects Past and Present*, pp. 183-184.²⁹

3.4) MS form *Rirind* for *Roirind* (l. 520, N). This could be a mere slip where the “o” has been omitted. It is unclear whether this is orthographical or whether it has linguistic significance: could the *i* here indicate a long vowel (*î*), thus representing a Modern Irish reflex of *oi*? Cf. the use of *é* for *oé/aé*: *éngéc* (672, P), *énbhen* (902, P).

Editorial Method

The aim of this dissertation is to supply an edition of the *Agallamh Bheag* which is as truthful as possible to the text as it appears in the manuscript.

Diplomatic Edition:

The diplomatic edition (Appendix I of this dissertation) retains the line and word division as found in the manuscript. All expansions of abbreviations, suspension strokes, n/m-strokes, superscript letters and contractions have been given in italics (expansions are discussed in more detail below); the *punctum* has consistently been expended to *h*. Roman numerals have been allowed to stand in the diplomatic edition. The accents have been represented exactly as they occur in the manuscript.

Edition:

The edition of the text has been based upon the diplomatic edition. All expansions have been left in italics. These include the following:

- letters and words not actually in the manuscript have also been italicised, for instance, “t^a” has been expanded to “tra”.
- superscript “c” has always been expanded to “ch”, e.g. “g^c” to “gach”.
- “is s-/is e-“ has been expanded to (s)eadh in accordance with *plene* readings, e.g. ll.6, 14 (seadh), ll. 2, 8 (eadh) of the edition.
- the simple preposition “it-” has been consistently expanded to “iter”.
- “.i.”, where it is not an abbreviation for “inghen” but rather for “ed on”, has been allowed to stand.

²⁹ T. F. O’Rahilly, *Irish Dialects Past and Present* (Dublin: DIAS, 1972, first published 1932).

- “.d.d.” has consistently been expanded to “De Dhanann” in agreement with *plene* readings.
- “.im.” has consistently been expanded to *imorro*.
- in agreement with *plene* readings, “.c.” has been expanded to “*ce*”, with the following exception: in two instances “*dia .c.ain*” has been expanded to “*Dia Ceadain*” (fol.195 r 2 in the diplomatic edition, ll. 268, 271 in the edition); on fol.195 r 1 (l. 233 of the edition), based on context, “.c. fir-luachra” has been expanded to “*coilceach fir-luachra*”.
- the placename “Cuill-“, where abbreviated, has been expanded to “*Cuilleand*” when in the nominative case, in agreement with *plene* readings.
- instances of genitive plural “bl-” in the manuscript have been expanded as “*bliadhan*”, e.g. “*re re coiceat bliadhan*” (l. 395), “*ceirtfiche bliadhan re mbrath*” (l. 670), “*Fiche bliadhan d’Artt mac Cuind*” (l. 1631). For a full discussion section 2.5) on p. 13 in this dissertation (“Language”).

In the edition names or spellings have not been standardized, all readings are as they occur in the manuscript and the spelling may therefore be inconsistent. Names that have been abbreviated in the manuscript have been expanded according to the most common unabbreviated form used in the manuscript (e.g. *Cailti* rather than *Cailte*).

The following silent changes have been made to the edition, thus differing from the the diplomatic edition:

- in compound verbs preverb and verb have been hyphenated, e.g. *do-ghní*, *at-cuala*. With infixed pronouns, hyphens have been used as they have been with preverb and verb, i.e. “*ro ghabh*” - “*ros gabh*” but “*do-gheibh*” - “*dom-gheibh*”.
- the “tyronian et” (7) has been expanded to *ocus* at the beginning of sentences; roman numerals have also been expanded.
- in instances where the *punctum* is part of the representation of eclipsis, rather than indicating lenition, “*ngh*” and “*ndh*” have silently been emended to “*ng*” and “*nd*”. Where the *punctum* over “*f*” represents eclipsis it has silently been expanded to “*bhf*”. Lenited “*fh*” has been allowed to stand in instances where it follows a preposition and article; however, some or all of these may in fact represent eclipsed “*f*”. In instances of initial “*ts-/ tsh*”, where it does not follow a leniting article or nouns ending in “-

n(n)” such as *cenn*, manuscript forms “tsh-/ ts-” have been silently emended to “sh-”. Where the “t” has been retained for manuscript “tsh-” it has been regularised to “ts-”.

The accents, as they stand in the manuscript, are irregular and at times used quite erratically. There are numerous instances where accents have been used for minim differentiation, e.g. fol. 199 r 1 “*arinínadh*”. There are also examples of accents occurring over historically short vowels, such as “do *sheínd*”, “*chuír*” and “*íngantach*” (all on fol. 198 r 1). Only those accents which are historically correct have been allowed to stand in the edition. These accents, as they occur in the manuscript, can be divided into three categories: 1) correctly placed accents, 2) accents, in the environment of *n* etc., placed rightwardly after historically long vowels and 3) older diphthongs. In cases of 1) the accents have been left as they are in the manuscript. In cases of 2) the accents have silently been moved to the left, e.g. *féin* for MS *feín*, *táinic* for MS *tainic*, *éisc* for MS *eísc* etc. In instances of 3), where necessary, accents have been silently changed so that they are placed consistently as follows: *eó*, *uí*, *ía*, *aoí*, *iú*. In the case of *aniú*, the accent has been allowed to stand. For long forms, see *SnG*, p. 343.

Accents have also been left to stand where they occur in the 1st and 3rd plural verbal endings in the secondary tenses, which historically have short vowels. These instances are *marbhdaís* (l. 354), *do bhidís* (l. 482), *theighdís* (l. 597), *luaighdís* (l. 620), *do leicdís* (l. 660). For these cf. e.g. *SnG*, pp. 298-299. Also note an example of accents in the non-secondary future, *scailfímídi* (l. 513), where the accent in *-fím* represents minim differentiation.

It should be noted that only those accents actually occurring in the manuscript have been represented in the edition, which, as already mentioned, are inconsistent. For example, on fol. 199 v 2 we find *áineis* and *ainéis* two lines below (ll. 1329 and 1333). In agreement with the editorial policy of interfering as little as possible with the original manuscript text, no accents/macrons have been supplied where they would be required.

---- indicates instances where the manuscript is illegible.

[] indicates letters or words supplied by the editor. If these readings have been supplied from other sources (e.g. Ní Shéaghda) these have been cited in footnotes.

Where corrections or changes have been made to the text, the original manuscript readings have been given in footnotes.

The division of the text into paragraphs, as well as word division, capitalisation and punctuation, is editorial.

Translation:

In the translation, punctuation and paragraphing correspond to that of the edition. Names have been standardized in so far that one consistent spelling has been used throughout; for this, the nominative form of personal names most frequently occurring in the edition has been used. Where this is not applicable (e.g. a name only occurring twice with the spelling differing both times), one spelling has been adopted and used consistently. The same applies to place names, with the exception that “Sidh” and “Magh” have been used throughout, regardless of the spelling in the edition, where they frequently occur as “Sigh” and “Madh” respectively. The preference of the text for using “-nd” ending instead of “-nn” has been retained (e.g. “Find” rather than standardizing to “Finn”).

Personal names and place names have not been translated (with a few exceptions, e.g. “Ireland” rather than “Éire”), but rather been given in their Irish forms, e.g. *Temhair* rather than “Tara”. Further, a number of idioms have been allowed to stand in their Irish form, such as *Fulacht na Morrighna*, *Bir Deichin*, *Indeoin in Daghda*. In these cases, a translation has been given the first time they occur in the text, after that the Irish forms have been used but given in italics.

Accents have not been used in proper names in the translation.

[] have been used for words not actually found in the original text, but supplied by the editor in order to make the translation more coherent and understandable.

II.

Edition:

An Agallamh Bheag

[194 r 1] Feachtt n-oen do-rala Oissin 7 Caitli a nDun Clithair oc Sliabh Crott. Is isin aimsir thainic Patraic docum nErenn. Is eadh do mhair d'iarsma na Feine, .i. Oisín 7 Caitli, 7 tri noenmhuir na bharradh. Ba headh [a]n gnathughadh do-ghnídis, .i. naonmhur ar timcell dibh cach laithi imach do sheile.

5 Laithi n-oen do-rala do Chailti mhac Ronain dul amach octar fer mór, 7 giolla in naomhadh. Ba seadh conuir do-chuadar, um dá sliabh dhéc Eibhlinde 7 um cheann Senmhuighi Breoghuin bhu thuaidh. Ar tarrachtain dóibh a sealga la dubhachadh deridh laoi, is eadh thancatar a Corrfhód Cnamchoille atuidh. Is and boí Fer Gair, giolla Caitli, 7 a ere furmidha don tseilc fair oir ni bidh ere for Caitli féin o ro ghabh rath. Tairnis in gilla ar in srut[h] 7 benus cuach Caitli da mhuin 7 ibhis dhigh don tsruth. Airet ro buí in 10 gilla aca hól luidset in t-ochtar fer mor tar slighidh bhu dhes ar fordul conuire, 7 ac teacht don ghilla ina ndiaigh, is ann at-cuala mongur in mhorshluaigh 7 gabhus in gilla ac fégain in tshluaigh, 7 craobh etturra 7 a cheann. At-connuirc a remhthus in tsluaigh buidhen inggnathach. Samalta lais tri cuicet isin buidhin sin. Ba seadh a tuaruscbail: 15 casla caomha coimgheala lín umpu, cind tolla leó 7 croind chroma ina lamhaibh, 7 scéith tiugha ecrutha óir 7 argait eingil for a n-ochtaibh doibh. Aighthe bana attruagha bannda leo 7 gotha ferrdha accu, 7 fodhord conuire gach aoinfhir dhibh.

Táinic in gilla i ndeagaidh a muindtiri 7 ni ruc orra co riacht in fhianbhoith, 7 ro siacht uime dar leis anala na buidhne inganthaighi at-conuirc. Ocus leicus a eri for lár 7 20 loighis ina imdhaigh, 7 curus a uille faoi 7 tic a osnadh os aird ass. Is ann sin do ráidh Caitli mac Ronain: “Maith, a ghilla, inm e truma h’eire thic riut?” “Ni he,” ar in gilla, “uair is mor n-ere is mo inass do-ratusa lium 7 nír curset form, acht sluagh ingantach at-connarc a Cnamchoill Cro. An cetbhuidhen it-connure don tsluagh ingantach sin rom lín treaghait tromghalair re hanalaibh na buidhne sin.” “Tabuir a tuaruscbhail,” ar Caitli. 25 “Samalta lem tri cuicet fer furri 7 casla coimgheala umpu 7 cind tolla leo 7 croind croma ina lamhaibh 7 sceith tiugha for a n-ochtaibh 7 aighthe bannda leo 7 gotha fer accu, 7 dord conuire ag gach aoinfhir dhibh.”

Ro lín ingantus in tsein-Fhian re a cloistin. “Is iat sut,” ar Oisín, “na Tailginn ro tharrngairset ar ndraíthi 7 Find duind. Ocus cid do dhenum friu?” “Muna marbtar iat 30 eireochait toraind,” ar cach. [194 r 2] “Uch,” ar Oisín, “cid uma mbemais dóibh? Uair deridh na Féinde sind, 7 ni hagaind fein ata rigi nEirenn ina a hol na a haibhnus, acht a

sealc 7 a díthrubha 7 a droibhela, 7 a n-imghabail as cóir,” ar sé. *Ocus* do bhadar amhlaidh sin co táinic la *arnamharach*, 7 ní bi ní *ar* a menmuin an oidhche sin *acht* iat.

35 Ro eiridh tra Cailti a remhthus an laoi sin uair is é ba sine acu, 7 táinic *ar* an
duma oireachtais *imach*. *Ocus* do glan grian ceo do mhuihib, 7 do *ghabh* [Cailti]³⁰ ac
mordhechain da *choicedh* Mumhan uadh ar *gach* leth. Is and sin at-*conuirc* Cailti deatach
do Cuilleand o Cuanach, 7 ro boi ingantus mor lais, 7 ro buí ica rádh ina menmuin:
“Ingnad lem,” ar se, “in deatach út at-*chiú* i Cuilleand uair ní fhuilet bruigh nait bailedha
ann, 7 ní fhuilet foghlaidhe fedha naid dibercaidh ind Eirind, uair ata Ere ina topur
40 *theachtaighthi*. *Ocus* fuilet da coicedh Muman ac Aonghus mac Natfraich 7 coicedh
Connacht ac Eichen mac Briain mic Eochaidh Muimedhoin 7 coicedh Uladh ac
Muredhach Muinderg 7 coicedh Laigen ac Crimthan mac Étna Ceinnsealaigh 7
braighde Eirenn uile ac Laogaire mac Néil i Teamraigh, *ocus conach* fuilet dibergaidh
náit *anmargaidh* náit foghlaidhe feadha a nEirinn. *Ocus* ní fhuilet fianna aile a nEirinn
45 *acht* sinne 7 ní sind do-ni in tene út, 7 táinic teimel tar mo rosc ic fégain in detaigh 7 na
tenedh sin.”

Is and sin tainic in righfheindigh Oisin amach ar in tulaigh 7 it-cualaidh fodord in
tsen-laich 7 ro bhui ica fhiarfaidhi dhe: “Cidh ima dta t’fhodhord, a oclaídh?” ar se,
Oisin. “Teine fuil i Cuilleand hUa Cuanach,” ar Cailti, “*ocus rucadh* uaim mo rosc ica
50 fégain, 7 ní fhedar cuich las a ndentar.” “Tene na Tailgind sin,” ar Oisin, “*ocus* iss í ruc
do rosc uait. *Ocus atathar* ica breith uaim-si,” bhar Oisin. “Is fir,” ar Cailti, “is fada uadh
itátar aca tharrngaire co ticfadais co Cuilleand 7 rob adhbha fhian 7 chon 7 chuanart gus
aniú hi.” *Ocus* do-roine in laoidh ann:

1. Cuilleand ba hadhbha fhiadhaigh,
55 *gus tathaighmís nar bhfhianaibh;*
tarrngairset duind draithe Find,
conus aitreabhdais Tailgind.

2. Tarrngairset ic Raith Mhaighi,
Lonan, Cathmaol, Congaili;
60 ‘Ticfuit Tailginn tar muir mhenn,

³⁰ MS illegible, reading from Douglas Hyde, “An Agallamh Bheag”, p. 82.

co n-aitreabat iath nEreann.'

- 65 3. Techtfaid *ar taigheacht* anair,
Raith *Chormaic*, Raith caom *Cealtchair*;
Ráith *Maighi*, Raith *Gabra Glenn*,
Leitir *Cáin*, *Cuala*, *Cuilleand*.
4. Osnad *Cind* os *Cnoc Daire*,
Ráith *Mhedhain*, Raith *Dunghaile*;
Cathair Oirndnighe, cen *acht*,
Lecca *Midhi*, *Magh nDurrthacht*.
- 70 5. Ro *tarngair* *Find fein iar sain*,
oidci *Shamhna* a *Sigh Étair*;
co *mbiad iarsma Feinde Find*,
re ré *thiachtana in Tailginn*.
- 75 6. Co *mbemais i Crotaihbh Cliach*,
ar tri naonmhuir fer findliath;
co *mbeth scel ann diar scaradh*,
duind bhidhbuan a bithgalar.
- 80 7. *Ragaidh uaind Oisín mac Find*,
naonmar fo uisci in Tailghinn;
[194 v 1] *Aodh Bec is Ceallach*, cen *acht*,
Lugaidh, *Colman caom comhrac*.
- 85 8. *Siadal file, Fland mac Brain*,
is Aodhan mac Aircheallaigh;
biaidh Temhuir, bud beac a *nertt*,
scéraidh re neimhibh draidheacht.

9. *Raghaid Derg* siar a *Sigh mBrain*,
biaidh *Faillean* a *Findabhair*;
biaidh *Conan* i *Colba Duind*,
biaidh *Flaithius* i *Síd Umuill*.
- 90 10. *Biaidh Dubh Druman* a *Sigh Buidbh*,
ar deis *ingine Moduirnd*;
budh iat *sin slechta* na *bfer*,
curus tathchuirthe a *temheal*.
- 95 11. *Cormac mac Ruaid* *raghaid siar*,
co *caille* co *Cnoc na bFhíann*;
Failbe mac bFlaind 7 *Findchadh*,
cú *án* a *crichaibh Umhuill*.
- 100 12. *Maine mac Druimderg*, is *dóigh*,
7 *Dunghal mac Dubhchróin*;
Fergal mac Suabaigh malle,
misi fein is *Fer nGaire*.
- 105 13. *Sinde fa dhitreabaidh slíabh*
sechnoin Eirenn, *soir* is *siar*;
lá uair a *mhbera críne*,
ní fhágbhaim ar *coimhdhíne*.
- 110 14. *Ata mo croidhe ga chaí*,
a Oisin, *ní himarghai*;
na Tailginn co *n-ilur ceall*,
ic fadógh tene i *Cuilleand*. *Cuilleand*
- 110 15. In *Tailgend táinic anair*,

do dhichur druagh in domhuin;
caomh ro tharrngair co fír Find,
in deatach at-chí i Cuilleand.

Cuilleand.

115 Ocus ar ndénum na laoidhi sin, ro gabh ferg ansergach ainmesurdha in righfheinidh, .i. Oisin, ar tuideacht teimil tenedh tar a rosc righdha, 7 is e ro raidh: “In dil do-berum fá dheoigh ar na Tailgendaibh tabram fa cetóir. Ocus lenaidh mhisi, a fhiru,” ar se, “ocus loiscfimit na Tailgind, 7 léicfiter a luaith re sruth.” Ocus is amlaidh ro bhoi ica radha sin 7 tuc ceim fichdha resna feruibh isin sliabh, 7 nir len acht mad ochtar amhain é, 7 é fein
120 in naomhadh.

Is ann sin tra ro scailset na tri noenbhair badar a n-oenmad roimhe sin, .i. noenbar dibh um Chailti fa fhedhaibh 7 fa droibhelaibh 7 aimreidhibh Erenn, 7 nónbar aile fa shíghaibh Eirenn ar teithedh na Tailgind, 7 in tres nónbar fa Oisin féin .i. Aodh Bec 7 Ceallach 7 Lugaidh, Colman Cend, Comramhach, Siadail file, Flann mac Brain,
125 Aodhan mac Aircheallaigh. Is ann sin do raidh Cailti: “In s[h]ide ferge beres Oisin do marbadh na Tailchend brecfait[h]er he, 7 creidfidh fo mam baistid 7 creidme. Cach aon tra do nach áil creidemh doibh na heirgead da n-indsaighi, 7 mad misi, imorro, ní ragh.” Ocus nír comruicset in tshein-Fhian iar sin acht Cailti 7 Oisin i tigh Diarmada mic Cerbhuill i Temhraigh. As a haithle sin ro raidh Cailti: “Ní reacham,” ar sé, “a sidhaibh
130 acht rachmait fo fhedhaibh 7 fo aimreidhibh Erenn ar teithedh na Tailchenn.”

Ro facsat tra Dun Clithair a Sliabh Crott, 7 do lodar siar reompu cach ndirech ind Glenn Indair, 7 i Leitir Chain i Cind Fheabhrat, 7 co Madh Da Mhullach, 7 co Leitir Duibh i Luachair, 7 táinic crich na hoidhchi chucu. Ro bhadar co dubach domhenmnach ind oidhchi sin ar scarthain re cairdibh 7 re mac in righfheindigh 7 risin righfheindigh
135 fein, .i. re hOisin, re a dhalta fein, 7 nir chaith Cailti cona nonbhur biadh ind oidhchi sin acht ro chotailset [194 v 2] co meirtneach isin fhianbhoith deroil do-righne Fer Gair dhoibh.

Ro eirigh Cailti iar sin 7 táinic roime imach ar or in atha, 7 do impo arís docum a aosa cumtha. “Maith,” ar se, “eirgid do gabhail ind éisc so amuich, 7 curidh bur
140 ndubhachus díbh, 7 ni seachaintear in biadh,” ar sé, “ge seachaintear na caruit. Ocus ba

maith ar conach eisc 7 sealga gus trasta.” *Ocus* ro bhadar in t-ochtar sin ic gabail ind éisc cur éirigh grian. Is ann sin tancatar aodhairidhe na n-almha 7 na n-indile co Carnn Leitri Duibhi, os cind Chailti, 7 é na shuidhi ar or ind átha, 7 do ghabhsat na haodhairedha ar céol 7 ar binnus do dhenum, 7 ba bind le Cailti in ceol sin ar ba
145 do cosmhuil he risin ndord fhiannsa. *Ocus* do bhí ica radha re ghilla bheith ina thost 7 a iasc do ghabail, 7 do-rinde in laoidh:

1. Esteacht becón, bím nar dtost,
a Fhir Gaire, geibh do chosc;
ceol do-chluinim dom leith clí,
150 do chuir mo nert ar neimfní.

2. Trom treagdus mo croidhi cain,
aitris fhiansa a Fhatharlaigh;
aindri beca a Portt Ghuaire,
ceol chanuit cach n-aonuaire.

- 155 3. Aedhaire Duibhi a Druim Léis
a n-aithris fuabrait da n-eis;
bind ceol a macsamhla sain,
dordan tri mac nDitreabhaigh.

- 160 4. Cronán Faolchon a Fidh Garbh,
fodhord Flaind do Leirg Latharnn;
abran Faolain, fed Laindi,
foghur tri mac Conchainde.

- 165 5. Caín ceol do chandais tar ler,
Cairill is Artt is Eobran;
Mongan, Maolghus, mor a n-ádh,
Faolchú, Eoghan, Uamhanán.

- 170 6. A leitribh Cend Rabhnirind,
Daolghus, Dubhacan, Dubh Rind;
Mugslaine, Dubhtach mac Brain,
7 Findchadh a Formaíl.
7. Dubh Róid, Dubhan, Dubh Da La,
Dubh Druman mac Senchadha;
Conán, Flaithus, Fer Da Ghal,
Garb Daire, Daire, Dúngal.
- 175 8. Maol Ugra 7 Maol Eanaigh,
ba bind le cach a meadhair;
Caince, Ferrdoman, Find Bán,
Oscar, Oissin, Uallachan.
- 180 9. Dercc 7 Ruadh 7 Goll,
Lughaid, Lucan, Conghal, Cond;
Scannal, Uairbhel, Aichel, Ercc.
Bran, Seghdha, Selbach, Saoirearc.
- 185 10. Colla, Corc, Féice foill fíal,
Fiacha, Conall, Caichear, Cían;
Garb Crot caol i Cluain Da Ros,
Donn dé Rath Dubhda, Donnghus.
- 190 11. Find fein is Flann mac Eachaidh,
Diarmuit, Raighne Rosclethan;
canait in dord fiansa ar fuin,
canaid Caílti Collamair.
12. Canaid Cailti Chnuic Da Dhamh,

canaidh *Cailti Chnuic* Aradh;
canaid *Cailti cosluath cain*,
canaid *Cailti mac Fidhaigh*.

195

13. Canaid *Uilleand*, canaidh *Aodh*,
is *Druim Derg* is *Dubh Da Raon*;
7 *Subach mac Maol Cruim*,
7 *Flandchadh a Fordhruim*.

200

14. Canmais an *Alpain* re seal,
is a *Fornocht Droma Dean*;
i *nAonach Life*, *Lith nGal*,
ind *Almain*, cen *imarghal*.

205

15. A *nAonach Tailkten* na *n-áth*,
i *Carman*, i *Cnucc Da Ráth*;
a *nUisneach*, a *Tailltin tair*,
a *Cnodhba*, a *Tlachtgha*, a *Temhair*.

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16. A *Téide*, a *Corann* na *treabh*,
ind *Aonach Clochair* tar ler;
a *nAonach Chliach* is *Luinge*,
ind *Aonach mhor Mhucruimhe*.

215

17. [195 r 1] A *nAonach Cruachan* ro baé,
canmais dord *ar ndul ar cae*;
ba bind *foghur fíansa ar feacht*,
ba maith le *cach a esteacht*.

E.

A haithle na laoidi *sin* ro badar in tsein-*Fhian* ac *tairmesc Cailti* da *eolchuire*, 7 do

raidhset nar chóir dhó bheith ac cuimniugadh na Feinde dhoibh. “Dentar iascach d’indeonadh duind,” ar siat. “Ni hinadh duind so, ar is imdha a aitreabha in inaid so. Aimgabhail is coir dhuind.”

220 *Ocus tancatar rompu, a clé re Leitribh Duibhi, 7 do Themhuir Luachra 7 do Ghlend na Cond 7 d’Áth Lucraidh for Fheil, 7 do Bhrosna Droma hIaraind, 7 tar aibhnibh Feile, 7 o rancatar tar in Fheil adubairt Cailti: “Is mithid,” ar se, “indeonad do dhenum acaind.” Do-rindedh fon cuma sin a fhulacht, 7 mar thairnic dhoibh do eirighset reompu tar Ré in Chind i Luachair, bhail i rucsat mic Cuilgreand cend Find hÚi*

225 *Bhuiscne, 7 a ceand tSleibhe Mis, lamh re Cathair na Claonratha, 7 d’Uisci Labrainde, 7 a Traigh Fhirgrinne mic Dheagaidh, 7 do Loch Daimh Dheircc, 7 do Dhumha Mhaissine i nGlend na nDiadh, 7 amach a Comhar Chind tSeindtshleibhe. “Is inad maith seo,” ar se, Caílti, “ocus is diamhair é 7 ní conair athaighthi ó thír, acht mina thísat lucht fiadhaigh.”*

Táinic iar sin Fer Gaire, .i. gilla Cailti, 7 do-rinde both bronnfhairsing

230 *bhelcumang 7 tuc fleisc tar féice dhi 7 dlaí dhidin tairsi, 7 cén ro buí in gilla ica ndénum do-chuadar in t-ochtar aile do thsheilc. Rob urlum leabaidh cacha deissi 7 imdaigh cacha con, 7 tri coilceacha cailleadh cacha himdhaighi, .i. coilceach craibhigh 7 coilceach caendaid 7 coilceach fir-luachra. Ocus do curedar a n-airidha sealga dibh 7 do-righnedh fulacht leo, 7 ro thochaitset biadh 7 tomhaltus 7 badar an oidchi sin ina cotladh.*

235 *Ro éirgeadar iar sin 7 do-chuadar ar in tulaigh os cind Comuir Chind tSeinsleibhe, 7 ro fechadar uathu for cach leth, 7 ba toirreeach iatt ac smuainedh Fhind 7 na Feinde. Ocus is iat ba righa ar in crich sin in tan sin, .i. Irgal mac Muiredhaigh 7 Ceallach mac Sealbaigh. Ocus do-chuaidh Irgal in la sin do sheilc isin crich i rabadar-samh 7 ro dúiscadh muca 7 aighe imdha leo, 7 nír mharbhsat acht aon agh dibh. Ro bhúi*

240 *Cailti 7 Findchadh ac machtnugadh na sealga sin. “Is olc, a Fhindchaidh,” ar Cailti, “rith chon 7 dáinedh na sealga at-chí.” “Is fir ón,” ar Findchadh, “mesa sa mesa cacha díne.” Tecait iar sin don fhíanbhoith ind oidhchi sin 7 lodar do sheilc arnamharach gus in nglend cetna. Ocus ro dúiscadh leo damhrad 7 adhrad 7 ro mharbsat a lordhaoithin dibh.*

Ocus arnamarach táinic Irgal do thsheilc na ngleand cetna 7 fuair slicht na gcon 7

245 *na bfer mor, 7 crithnaighit na coin for slicht na con 7 lochta in fhíadhaigh. “Lorcc fomhurach don mhuir, no lorcc dainedh nach coimhdi dhuind, nó lorcc fer mor a sidhibh so,” ar Irgal, “ocus lentar linde seo co bhfesum.” Ocus ge adubairt-sium sin ní fhuair*

neach no lenfadh hé acht e fein, 7 cú ar slabradh ina laimh. Ocus lenus slicht na con 7 na
bfer amach a nGlend na nDiadh 7 a Comur Chind tSeinshleibhe co bhfacaidh in
250 fhianbhoith.

[195 r 2] Is and do bhuí Fer Gaire a ndorus na fianbhoithe, co bhfaccaidh in
macaemh. “Slan foraibh, a dhedhlaocha,” bar Irgal, 7 teit isin fhíanbhoith, 7 dlomhait na
coin mhora da slabhradhaibh docum chon in macaoimh. “Coiscid na coin,” bhar Cailti.
“Suidh acaind,” ar Cailti, “ocus rot bia faoilti, 7 indis scéla dhuind.” “Cora dhaíbh-si a
255 indsin dam-sa ce sibh.” “In cualais cé in t-oclach is orrderca 7 is ferr do bhoi ac Find mac
Cumaill, no an cualais Find cona Fheind?” ar Findchadh. “Ni chuala ic tabairt a laime a
laim³¹ thigerna oclach bad fherr ina Cailti mac Ronáin, ro bhuí ac Find, 7 Lugaidh
Lágha, ac Mac Con, 7 Dubh mac Salmhoir, ac Fathadh Canand.” “Fír amh sin,” ar siatt.
“Is sé so Cailti, 7 cia thusa, a macaim?” ar Findchad. “Irgal mac Muiredhaigh do Chorco
260 Dhuibhne mhisi,” ar in macaom, “ocus is lium leth na criche so i bhfuilí.” “Ma sead,” ar
siat, “athaigh chucainde, 7 fo-ghebha caín tsealga 7 chomarle uaind.”

Fornaidmis cach ar a cheile dhibh, 7 imthighes Irgal co a dhun fein. Ocus do
bhadar a mhuintir ic aithfer imaitber mar do léicset uaithibh a tigerna, 7 ro indis doibh
cur len in slicht co muir. Ro elo i frithing na conaire cetna a cind tri la 7 tri n-oidhchi, 7
265 ferthar caoinfhailti fris. “Fan cetna daibhsi,” ar sé, “a dhedhlaochu.” “In bhfilet scela
acut?” ar Cailti. “Eire fo lan gach maithusa,” ar in macaomh, “ba háil leamsa sén sealga
d’iarraidh oruibhsi.” “Tabair sén dó, a Fhindchaidh,” ar Cailti. “Do-ber,” ar Findcad.
“Tabhradh a coin 7 a dhaine leis Dia Ceadáin tic 7 denadh sealg, 7 cid bé cefhhiadh
mharbhus fulachtadh 7 tabrad da mhuintir 7 da chonaibh, 7 coimledh a fhuil fó
270 lamhaibh 7 fó armaibh a mhuintire 7 fo fhiaclaibh a chon, 7 biaid conach sealga fair.”

Téit Irgal da thigh 7 tic Dia Ceadain do sheilc. Ocus dúiscighter damh
andreannda allaidh leo 7 do tuit leo, 7 do-rinde mar adubert Findchadh friss 7 marbhus
fo a chomus na fiadha iar sin.

Táinic a cind tri la 7 tri n-oidhchi connuic in fhianbhoith cetna. “In buidech don
275 tseilcc thú, a mhacaimh?” bhar iatsom. “Issam amh,” bhar eisiumh, “ocus oclaoch maith
ata a comhroind feraind frimsa .i. Ceallach mac Sealbaigh, fer beodha, 7 rí Muman acam
cothughadhhsa ina cheand. Ocus ar bportt flatha araon aici, 7 dob ail lemsa sén 7 solad da

³¹ MS has “a laim a laim”.

indarbhadh.” “Tabhuir an s n ut, a *Fhindchaidh*,” ar *Cailti*. “Cuiredh a moghudha Dardain tic,” ar *Findchadh*, “fon coill, 7 benadh caola in *fhedha* 7 *tabhradh* Dia hAine co portt flatha. *Ocus* s igh fein cleth *gacha hairde* and 7 *bad leat* in baile o sin amach, 7 taoth *Ceallach* fein lett.”

T inic Irgal da *thigh* 7 do-righne uile amhail adubhradh fris. T inic fein 7 do shaigh cleth *cacha hairde* isin baile. *Ocus* ro *thinoil* *Ceallach mac Sealbaigh*, lethr  Chorco *Dhuibhne*, 7 it-connuirc Irgal sin. *Ocus curus* teachta co *Ceallach* do *thabhairt* 285 *chomad* d  co *tisadh nert* don tsen tucad do, 7   *th inic* medhon laoi do-righne Irgal comrac o nfhir re *Ceallach* 7 do *thuit* lais a ndorus in baile, [195 v 1] 7 ro *ghabh* braighde Chorco *Dhuibhne* tri *sh n* 7 tri *sholad*, 7 do bu  isin bhaile sin co cend tri l  7 tri *noidhchi*, 7 ro *cuimnigh* a aos *cumtha* 7 *iarsma* na Feinde.

Ocus tainic *connuic* in *fhianbhoith* a roibhe *Cailti*, 7 *fertar* faoilte fris. *Ocus* as   ba 290 ben d , .i. *Dubh Gr ine inghen Chathail Croimchind*, *inghen brughadh* d  f in, 7 at-bertt s : “Do-fhedar is lucht cumacht 7 dra achta fuilet a *caradradh* mo cheile,” ar s , “uair ro l n rath, 7 ata do mh d a alla 7 a *chonaich* co t bhre s  *inghen* righ no ro-fhlatha.” *Ocus* ro  irigh 7 ro *ghabh* ar slicht ind oclaigh, 7 lenus   *connuic* in *fhianbhoith*, 7 it-bert: “Anso ata in lucht do-bheir s n do Irgal.” *Ocus* tuc a cluas risin *fhianbhoith*, 7 is   comhrad do- 295 rinde Irgal: “Maith,” ar s , “bar cumain ormsa. Do *thuit* *Ceallach* leam 7 ata a *pherann* acum tri bar *caradradh*-si. Acht ata ni ele acum re eca ne ribh, .i. ealтта dh’enaibh dubha thic chucum 7 in gortt *arbha* ar a loighit, ithit h  co mbu  ina cr  dhirc, 7 *tabhraidh* s n da ndichur sin damh.” “Maith,” ar *Findcad*, “in trath tangais, uair a bhfuil o turcbail greine co fuinedh do *bethachaibh* do fuagrath³² isin ts n sin bad marbh fo chend naomhaidhe 300 muna fh cat on trath co roile.” At-cualaidh ben Irgail sin, 7 adubairt: “Oraibh fein,” ar s , “neimh 7 aigh bhar sein, 7 f caidh in crich,” ar s , “ocus in s n-sa oraibh, .i. s n na n- n do na gortaibh.” Bidgus in tsein-Fh ann 7 in macamh 7 gabhuit a n-airm, 7 teichidh in ben 7 t it a muinidhin a ratha, 7 ro *ghabh* lamh re muir. *Ocus* lenaid a fer h , 7 ac silledh di tar a hais do-rorchair do *charraic* 7 fuair bas. Ro  irigset in tsein-Fh ann, 7 adubhairt 305 *Cailti*: “Maith, a fhiru, l icidh d’Irgal a aonar,” ar s , “a lenmhuin, 7 ar mallacht ar in mna .” *Ocus* it-bert:

1. Ar mallacht ar mhnai Irgail,

³² MS has “dfhuagairt”.

Buinde, 7 co hIndber Lemhna, 7 co Loch Léin, 7 co Glend Mangart os Loch Léin. “*Ocus na ticedh neach chucaind taréis Irg hala.*”

335 Gabhaitt fon *ghlenn* [195 v 2] 7 do-gheibhit inadh *diamhair for bruind* essa, 7 do-rindset *both chuanna* 7 ro *chuirset fleisc* re féici *dhi* 7 *dlaí dhíidin tairsi*, 7 *esrais* 7 *irluacrais Fer Gaire* hí, 7 do-ní *leaba cacha deisi* 7 *leapa cacha con*, 7 *oired* ro boí in *giolla* ac *denum* na *fianbhoithi tiaghait-sim* do *sheilc*. Do-ghni in *gilla tabhochta taobh grinne talmhan* re hor in *tsrotha* 7 *léicus in sruth ann*, 7 *adais tor tenedh*, 7 *dercus clocha* co mboí *eallamh ar cind* a *mhuindtire*. Tancatar-sum ón *tseilc* 7 do-rignedh *fulacht* 7 *indeonad leó*, 7 do-righniset a *fhotracadh* 7 do *chaithset proinn iar sin*. *Ocus* do-chuadar
340 *ina n-imdhaighibh* 7 do *fersat tathamh suain* 7 *cotalta*, 7 ro bo *scíthach* iat in *oidhchi* sin. *Bátar* isin *glend sin* re *bliadhain can neach d’feraibh Eirenn* do *urmaisín forro*.

Maiden aon badar na *n-imdhaighibh acht Fer Gaire amhain*. Co *cuala suassan* na *selga* ós a *chind* isin *tsliabh*, 7 *it-connaire* *lucht* na *sealga* 7 a *gcoin ar n-éirghi fhiadh* 7 *mhil* 7 *agh n-allta*, 7 *it-bert*: “*Eirgidh, a Fhianna,*” *ar se*, “*ocus atáthar mon ngleann.*” Ro *eirgisit* 7 ro *ghabhadar a n-airm*, 7 *it-bert Caitli*: “*Ní neach aile ata annso,*” *ar se*, “*acht rí Mumhan, 7 fácum in glend.*” *Ocus* tancatar *rompu iar sin* co *Glend Fleisci* do *lethtaibh Locha Léin*. Is *amlaidh* do boi *Cailti* 7 *Findcad* ic *imteacht*, 7 *lamh chaich dibh ar gualainn aroile*. “*Cidh fa ráidter ‘Ráithín na nIngnad’ risin ráithin seo?*” *ar Findchadh*, “*ocus liacan cloichi for a lar.*” “*As meabhair lem,*” *ar Caitli*. “*Do bhuí Find ina*
350 *longphortt annso*, 7 ní *rucad tusa isin aimsir sin*, a *Fhindchaidh*. Tancatar *triar ingen* isin *nglend-sa docum Find*, 7 do-rinset a *muindteras fris*. Aon *chú* *accu gile* na *sneachta*. Cú *sealga isin ló hí* 7 *caor thenedh* isin *n-oidhchi*. *Ocus* as i *comha* ro *íarrsat ar Fhind*: *bheith cach laoi a comhsheile* *reisin Fheind* 7 *bheith cach n-oidhchi for leith*, *cid mor no marbhdaís gan a aisc forro* 7 *cid bec gan a aisc*. Ba do *bhuadhuibh na con-sain* in *t-uscí*
355 a *curthea* hi ba *fín no midh da héisi*. *Ocus* *anmanna in trir-sin*, .i. *Sela* 7 *Donait* 7 *Domnan*, 7 *cuilén tallsatar o righ* na *hIruaiti* ro *bhui acco.*” *Ocus* do-roine in *laídh*:

1. *Dámh trir thancatar ille,*
do *chur* re *Find* na *Féinde*;
sirdis lind cach moin ’s gach madh,
360 *in triar uallach, ba hingnad.*

2. Do badar *athaig* sa Feind,
in *triar* tainic sund do *chein*;
sealg leo a *cumaidh chaich choidchi*,
feis *ar leith gach n-aon oidchi*.

365

3. Aenchú leo ba haille *dath*,
ba cu *adhbhul ingantach*;
caeca *fiadh foirrghead* do gail
o *trath eirgi* co *nonaidh*.

370

4. Luidset in *triar sin* le a *coin*,
feascur i *Carrn Feradoigh*;
tucsat a cú, *comhall ngle*,
sís fon *tiprait fhiruisce*.

375

5. Fin da eis *uisce* in *topair*,
rob *alaind ind urobair*;
gabhsat *ar* a ol co *hán*,
co tainic *chuca Dubhan*.

380

6. Ro *marbadh* leo, *lathar ngle*,
Dubhan mac Breasail Bhoirne;
na *tisadh* in *gnimh* na *gcend*,
i *bhfiadhnaisi fhia[n nErenn]*.³⁵

7. [196 r 1] Rob *ingnad* le *Find iarsoin*,
líne Dubhain mheic Breasoil;
gan *fis* a *oigeda* in *fhir*,
ro bo *cheist mhor ga mhuinntir*.

³⁵ MS illegible.

- 385 8. Adubairt fris a dhed fis,
re Mac Cumail gan eislis;
in triar ut táinic tar muir,
do mharbh Dubhan mac Breasuil.
- 390 9. Is í siut accu, in cú cían,
iss í ro bhoí ac Fliuchnud Niadh;
can fis tucsatar ille,
cuilén righ na hIruaithe.
- 395 10. Is í ro bui ac Lugh na lend,
tucsat mic Tuireand Biceand;
re re cuicat bliadhan bil,
na hibhur aille i bhfidhbhaidh.
- 400 11. In cu sin ba haidhbli gluind,
fris na gabhthai i cruas comhluind,
ba ferr na cach main choidhci,
caor theinedh gach n-aon oidhchi.
- 405 12. Buadha aile ar in coin caoimh,
ferr in mhain sin na cach maóin;
midh nó fín no shasadh de,
da fotraic a fíruisce.
- 405 13. Anmanna na tri laoch lán,
Sel is Donait is Domhnan;
ainm na con co caoimhe chnis,
tucadh co Find, Failinis.
14. ‘A marbadh,’ ar fiann Fhind Fháil,

- 410 ‘ac inaidh marbhtha Dubhain.’;
 ‘Ni muirbther,’ ar Find iar sain,
 ma berait íc sa fhinghail.’
15. ‘Ata accaínd ícc sa fher,
 a flaitheindigh na nGaoidheal;
415 ar cú dhuit-si fein is ferr
 ina airdrighi nEireand.’
16. Tucsat ratha ris co fír,
 grian is éasca, muir is tír,
 gan beó an chon do breith amach
420 co brath a tír n-allmharach.
17. Marbhait iarsain in choin cruaidh,
 luidset sech Albain sairtuaidh;
 rucsat craicend in chon sair,
 co Teach Meirce mórglonnaigh.
- 425 18. Tinoilus Find fianna Fail,
 gabhsat ar muir co morgráin;
 tinoilter dhuind as tír thair,
 Breathnaigh, Cruithnigh, Albanaigh.
19. Rucsamar lind cloch cach fír,
 in lín tancamar d’Fhiannaibh;
430 cor thsáighsemar ar in maigh
 re coimriachtain da cathaibh.
20. Guth cach aoinfhir re Find fein,
 iter shen is óc don Fhéin;

mBreoghain, 7 i nÁth Íssel, 7 a mBealach na nGeinte mBandruagh tar Ath Conuaithe mic
Ú Néit, 7 a Findmagh Feimin, 7 do Druimdil mic Da Creaca, 7 co hUaran Brain ar
465 lettaibh Shigha Feimin,³⁶ 7 anaid ann uair droibhel fairsing 7 dítreabh fedha hí, 7 at-bert
Cailti: “Dentar sealc lind annso.” *Ocus* do-righnet 7 bá dainim dóibh an gilla uair ba híat
fein do-rinde both doibh ind oidhchi sin, 7 do-rindedh indeonadh leó. *Ocus* téit Caílti 7
Findchadh do indladh a lamh cum in tsrotha. “Inadh fulachta so,” ar Findchadh, “*ocus* is
cían o do-rindeadh.” “Is fir,” ar Caílti, “*ocus* Fulacht na Morrighna so, 7 ní denta gan
470 uisci. *Ocus* cúic mic Eachaidh Abradruaidh do-rinde, .i. Fat 7 Fet 7 Flann 7 Én 7 Enach.”
Ocus do-rinde in laídh:

1. Fulachtt na Morrighna anall
do gres Escair Aonghabhann;
Indeóin in Daghdha ba druin
475 do gres Grinne mic Luchtair.

2. Crann a mol, crand a roth réidh,
eter uisci is teinidh tréin;
iarand a chorp iar samhail,
baccain luith ar lethghabhail.

- 480 3. Da naé rothlenn ma mhol mór,
fa lúth athlamh ac impódh;
tricha bir do bhidís ass,
tricha drol, tricha fertas.

- 485 4. Séol saithe ba hingnad cruth,
re luth Grinde lucht a ruth;
don taoibh anall ba treana,
luth a bir, luth a beara.

5. Tri nao mbera tri nae tuill,

³⁶ MS has “lettaibh tSigha Feimin”.

490 a hIndeoin in Daghdha dhuind;
aonbhir nos fuilngedh re fuin
fo-cher Eochaidh Ollathuir.

495 6. Aenscíath, a lut ro bo léir,
do indledh aoinfher da reir;
as tor theinedh astigh thall,
ro bo daite in gres gabhann.

7. Bir Deichin³⁷ re Goibhnend nglan,
fulacht indeoin ro forbadh;
treidhe gobhann sin ro gheall,
nír thecht gobha re nGoibhnenn

500 8. Ni tualaing gabha ar mo ga,
tar éis Laich, tar éis Ealcha;
mo dhaighir, ní doibh is docht,
ní mo is tualaing in fulocht.

F.

505 “Is gairdiugad duind sin, a Chailti,” ar Findchadh, “ocus is maith in mhuintir sin.”
Ocus do-chuadar da fhíanbhoith iar sin dochum an aosa cumtha 7 ro chaitset a fhulacht,
7 ro chotailset ina n-imdhaighibh.

510 *Ocus um nonaidh in oidhchi sin tancadar tri hingena Buidhb, .i. Uchtdealb 7
Sadhbh 7 [196 v 1] Sárarit, ar dreich in tsígha. “Dé fulachta sút,” ars íatt. “Iarsma
Fheinde Find istoigh da dhenum,” ar Sarait. “Ní carait,” ar Sadhbh, “ar ní fhil ann acht
Caílti 7 Findchadh 7 iarsma Chloindi Morna, 7 Conán mac Morna ro marbh Ferrdoman,
mac Buidhb. Ocus dealbam sinn a richt tri n-agh n-allaidh 7 tograimfit a coin sind. Ocus
lenfait siat a coin 7 scailfimídi iat 7 deileochmait Cailti 7 Findchadh re cheile.”*

³⁷ MS has “Deichten”.

515 Tancatar iar sin cum na fianbhoithi a rict tri n-agh n-allaidh i mucha laí
 arnamharach. Tucsat a trí cind isin fianbhoith 7 tairrngit na coin na slabraidh, 7 lenait na
 senlaích na coin 7 iat derglomochnocht acht a fuatróca umpu, timcheall tSigha mBan bFind i
 mMagh Cliara, 7 scarait na mná sighi a ciall ré a conn, 7 iar sin doibh a Crich Caille in
 Cosnuma, 7 a Fíad Gráindi, 7 a Réigh Maighi Raighne 7 ac Sidh Raighne, 7 i Sliabh
 520 Mairge mic Edhlecon, 7 i Suidhi mic Morna, 7 do Lerga Temhin, 7 do Dhind Righ, 7 tar
 sruthlindtibh Berbha, 7 a mBealach Mughna, 7 a R[o]irind, 7 a Fiadh Maisten in
 Nualaind 7 Currach Lifi, 7 d'Áth Chind i Clochar Chliar Maighi do Dhairibh Claona, 7 i
 cend Maighi Nuagat, 7 tar Righi Laighen do Shídh Buan Aindi Bandruagh i nDrumain na
 Feinde, i Caill Comlaind, i Cnoc Duma hEirc hi Tlachtgha 7 andes re Temhraigh i lár
 Mhaighi Breadh, do Shidh Deirc ris a n-abar Cleiteach, 7 do Lind Féic, 7 fa tri timchell
 525 Leitreach Lon, 7 co hIndber na Boinde. Ocus tucsat cor budhes cacha ndírech, a clé re
 muir 7 a ndes re tír, i Cúil Chethor Chuir, tar Indber na hAighe, tar Indber nAilbine, i
 Collamair Breadh, i Tuirmhe, a Senmhagh nElta, i Cnoc na Duibhe, a Rind Cind Aissi,
 tar Indber Life, i Coirthe Chualann, i nAonach Sera hi Crich na Morrighna, i nOirrther
 na bhFíann, i bhFidh Mór, i Sliabh Aighe mic Iughaine an Druim Craidi, i mMain Da
 530 Glas, i bhFertt Chlaraidh, i Sídh Choltain, co hIndber Locha da Dháil. Snáighit na haighe
 in t-indber amach, 7 tiagat ina reachtaibh féin ansin inghena Buidhb. “Maith, a
 Findchaidh,” ar Cailti, “in tabra aithne ar na mnaibh?” “Tri hingina Buidb sind,” ar siat.
 “Cidh día rabhuir duind?” ar Cailti. “Conán Maol mac Morna do mharbadh Ferrdoman
 mic Bhuidbh, ar mbrathair-ne,” ar siat. “Is maith duind, a Chailti, maithemh n-anacuil do
 535 tabhairt duit-si fein 7 in lucht do mhillsimar-ne, ní fhuil díbh neach nach siúr do Cloind
 Morna a mhathair.”

“A Findchaidh,” ar Cailti, “ní facamar ar muindtir seoch Cenn Mhaighi
 Draighen.” Ocus impaít³⁸ d'íarraidh a muindtiri, 7 iss é cefter tharrla dóibh Cormac mac
 Ruaidh, 7 a aighidh re lár 7 sceith fhola ina bhfiadhnaise. “A Chormaic,” ar Cailti, “ní
 540 slan atathar ann.” “Ní headh,” ar Cormac, “tri hingina Buidbh do mhill sind a n-íc
 Fherrdomhain do thuit le Conán mac Morna. Tabraidh mo shaith uisci damh,” ar
 Cormac. Ocus tuc Cailti lán in chuaich dó 7 scarais a anum re [a chorp]³⁹ 7 marbh a

³⁸ possibly for “impáit”.

³⁹ MS illegible. One would expect “re a chorp”.

seiser iat 7 a dha gcoin déc, 7 ro charrnnsat [196 v 2] clocha in mhaighi forro. Conad ‘Carnnmhagh’ ó sin ille ainm in mhaighi sin.

545 *Ocus* ro ghabhsat ar dubha 7 ar dogra tar éis an aósa cumtha. “Cidh do-ghenam, a Cailti?” ar Findchadh. “Inad diamhair d’iarraidh a ndingnamais sosadh 7 indli sealga.” *Ocus* tancatar rompu i Cenn Mhaighi in nImarraic, 7 it-bert Cailti: “Ata droibhel fairsing fásaidh and so, .i. Cregfhiadh.” *Ocus* tancatar a fheice na creice 7 ro benadar caolach in fedha 7 tucadar dlaoi for féice. *Ocus* tancatar rompu i Cend Mhaighi 7 do-gníter leo tri
550 nae bhfairchessa falaidh ar slighthibh a n-aithighdis fiadha, 7 tri nae co ia tinnill, 7 tri nae [g]cliabhana cailled, 7 tri nae ngaiste éinach, 7 tri nae [g]cliabhana abhann, 7 tri nae [bh]fáilfedha, 7 fer ar timchell cach laoi d’fhis na n-indledh selga sin. *Ocus* fulacht do dhenum amuich a n-écmus na fianbhoithe, 7 a breith ullaamh indti.

Brughaidh cetach boí isin crich fa coimnessa doibh, .i. Bran Brughaidh. *Ocus* do
555 ticdis a mucca 7 a muicidha isin creic i rrabudar, 7 do-geibdis a lorc 7 ní fhaicdis iatt fein. O tainic in Marta 7 inam do breith do muccaibh, ro buí muc ar iarraidh acu, 7 frith a taobh creice na fiannboithi í 7 naeí n-oirc fuithe, 7 ro fulachtadh orc dibh lasan muccaidh. *Ocus* d’éis a ithte do gabais aithchindi, 7 loiscid in coill 7 ind fianbhoth. Is ann sin ro airighset na senoraigh in carraic ar lassad, 7 tainic in teine ina timcell, 7 lingit
560 tairrsi imach 7 at-chid in muccaidh ic ól usci as an tiprait. *Ocus* t[u]ic Cailti urchar dó co tarrla i clais a chuil cur thuit a cend isin tibrat. Conad ‘Tipra in Mhuccadha’ a hainm ó sin anall.

Lodar rompu i Cend Maighi Draighen 7 a Máin Da Gla[ss]⁴⁰ i Sliabh Uighi Laighen, a Cubhat na mBandruagh, a nDún Cind i Fothartaibh Feda 7 do Raith Mháta
565 Muirsci 7 a nEss Gabhair 7 tar sruithlindtibh Grissi 7 co Maistin na Righ. Tancatar a Mullach Maisten 7 co Cerdcha Ghoibhnend. “Maith, a Chailti,” ar Findchadh, “in ann so do-righned airm Chatha Mhaighi Tuiredh, 7 Bir Deichin, 7 Fulacht na Morrighna, 7 Indeoin in Daghdha?” “Annsa glend út shis do-righned Bir Deichin, 7 Deichin draí, iss é do-righne hé.”

570 1. Deichen do-rin Bir Deic[h]in
ar Goibhnenn a nGlind Treichim;
ar seilb Logha línibh gal,

⁴⁰ MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Seanórach, II*, p. 34, l. 25.

do-roighneadh atreibh Nuadhan.

- 575 2. Enfher déc isin tigh thall
do clandaibh áille Eithleand;
do-níth in fulacht ferrdha,
ba dibh-sein a tigerna.
- 580 3. Lugh, Aonghus Ócc in Brogha,
Cermat, Midir, Mac Scala;
Cú is Cían is Ceithean don mhaigh,
Iucharbha, Uar is Iuchair.
- 585 4. Re lind Eirimoin aneas,
i Teamhraigh ba trén a treas;
naonmar ro eirigh na dháil
do chlannaibh Miledh Espain.
- 590 5. Lugair, Tua, Tenfa tend,
Confa, Aicher, áille in dream;
Eni Bec is Eni Mor,
Gola Mend 7 Cessón.
- 595 6. Re re Iughaine amra,
os Bir Deichin in Daghdha;
ochtur i Temhraigh na tréd
ba tualaing a imchoimét.
- 595 7. Aighe 7 Lughaidh na lenn,
Croine 7 Erc is Eilleand;
tri mic Glais a Glind in Scail,

tric do *theighdís* [na chomhdhail].⁴¹

600 8. [197 r 1] Acc on *righ* ba hamra dath
dar *comhainm* Eochaidh Feidhleach;
fer *ar sheisir*, séghdha in dream,
ac *fulacht bhera* Goibhneand.

605 9. Eoghan Eirenn, Eochaidh Garbh,
7 *Cobhtach caitheadh arm*;
Lughaidh, Find, Fiacha na bhfledh,
Morann is *Daire Déidgheal*.

10. Ro boi ic *Concubhur ind Emhuin*,
Bir *Deichin* ina *dheghaidh*;
cuicer *laoch*, *aenben*, ní bréc,
ba tualaing a *imchoimhét*.

610 11. Naíssi 7 *Ceithirnn co mbuaidh*,
Concubur, Cú *Chulainn cruaidh*;
is *Feidlim* nos *foirrgedh* fir,
Mes *Deghadh mac Aimirghein*.

615 12. *Cethrar* mun *fhulacht* sa *Fhéinn*,
ro bo *dibh sidhein* Find féin;
Oisin, Cailti, *Diarmait dil*,
ro *indlidis* Bir *Deichin*.

620 13. *Deich slesa* re lind *Lagha*,
deich fhaebhuir, níro tana,
ar Bir Deichin, *luaighdís* fir,

⁴¹ MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Seanórach, II*, p. 36, l. 16.

co haimsir Eochach Feidhlig.

14. Re hEochaidh Feidleach mac Find

gníd Bernn, gobha narbó tim,
ocht slesa is ocht faobhuir uair,
co *Concubur* on *Craebhruaidh*.

625

15. O *Conchubur* ard amra

do-nídh *Echelsach Eamhna*
sé faobhair, se slessa *ar sin*,
co *toracht* Find *flaithfheindigh*.

630

16. Elta áithe do-gníth Find,

bir *cheitri* sles *seghdha* a rind;
cheitri faobhuir, *forumh* ndil,
bidis *ar in* mBir n*Deichin*.

Deichin.

635 Lodar rompu as a haithle sin co Loch na Glaisi anair. Is and at-*connadar* na heissi coimgeala 7 na buidhne romora 7 na heachrada. At-bert Cailti re Findchadh: “Tabhair t’aghaidh fri a lár 7 iss iatt so na Táilcind.” Is é ro bhoi ann, Patraic mac Alprainn, agus Crimhthan mac Étna Cheindsealaigh ar tabairt dó in bhaile dar bhainm ‘Ind Fhorrach’.

Lodar rompu tar a n-ais a Maistin, tar sruithlindtibh Grissi, a Leitribh Cranncha,
640 do Dhún Aillela Aine, do Ráith Oirthir, d’Fhail Mhuc nDrebhrinde. Táinic feascar na hoidhcei doibh. “Maith, a Chailti,” ar Findchadh, “cidh do denum anocht min shealg?” ar se. “Ar cassanaibh coillidhi 7 ar mhilibh maighi, 7 teighem co Carcair Glais mic Mhongaidh.” “Nach tusa ro marbh Glas mac Mongaidh?” ar Findchadh. “Is mé,” ar sé, “ocus tarthamar ratha 7 cuir ar ceitri macaibh Glais mac Mongaidh gan neach don
645 Fheind do marbadh.” Tancadar rompu 7 do-niter fulacht leó. Ocus is amhlaidh ro badar, 7 secht n-airecail accu 7 .c. cacha hairecail. Anmand chloindi Glais mic Mongaidh:

1. Deisid Breasal for in maigh,

deisid Cliath i Clíathbernaibh;
deisidh Fledhach a nGlind Smóil,
deisid Ulach ar Deargmhóin.

650

Is ann sin do raid Ulach re Fledach. “Ata,” ar sé, “in fer do mharph t’athair a lepaidh t’athar anocht.” “Atáit ratha 7 cuir uaind gan a marpadh.” “Tabrum uathbhás 7 omhun uime.” Tancatar a cethrar 7 ro dhealbsat a richt cheitri ruadh muc romhór, samhalta co mbeth ferdhornn da fhiacraibh leth amuich. Ba hé mét na toirne 7 in crithnaighthe do-
655 róinset curbó dóigh leó, .i. la Cailti 7 la Findchadh, [197 r 2] comad hé in sliabh ba coimhnesa doibh do thuit na cenn. “Is iat na harrachta 7 na hamaiti aidgill seo,” ar Cailti. Soisset na mucca chuca *co*⁴² letairset iat, co mba dóigh leo co mbenfaidí a gcosa dhib nó a n-inathair eistibh. Co trian na hoidchi dhoibh amhlaidh sin. Tancatar a richt na méidach chuca iar sin is in trian aile don oidhchi. Scerde fola asa méidibh co roith
660 uachtar na huamad 7 do leicdís ina gcendaibh anuas. In trian deidinach don oidhchi do-chuadar a rict tri n-aithech ndubh neitibh, 7 tri sústa iarnaide ina lamhaibh, 7 tecaite ica mbualadh co tainic maiden. Torchair gach fer anund 7 anall dibh. Tócbaidh Cailti a cheand. “Tiagam as so, a Findchaidh,” ar Cailti. Eirgit iar sin 7 iadhait dorus na huamadh. ‘Bealach Corcrach’ a ainm ó sin ale.

665 Lodar rompu co Daire Medon, do Cholbha Duind, do Lighi Bhelat Báin mac Buichet i Fánaiche Art, a Clar Mad Laighen, a Cend Maighi na Bóruma co Dam[h]il. Sillis Findchadh ar Cailti. At-connaire hé 7 a rosce iadta. “Tecam,” ar sé, “isin choill-sea, .i. Coillin Coimghe aníú.” Tancatar a nDoirin Coimghe. Is do ro canadh:

670 1. A Fhiacra, indis do chach,
ceirtfiche bliadhan re mbrath;
ni bhia crand a Ros Coimghe,
acht madh éngéc aonoidbhle.

Ocus do chotailset ind oidhchi sin ann sin. Is é in la-sain tarra do Patraic toighacht cus an maighin sin ar tuc rí Laighen in baile do Patraic. Táinic Patraic cona mhuintir gus an

⁴² MS has “con”.

675 coillin ut i rrbhadar son ina cotladh. At-chualadar na cleirigh ruchtach 7 srandghal na
 bfer mor, 7 teichit na cleirigh co rancatar co Patraic, 7 tic Patraic da n-indsaidhi, 7
 coisrecus iat ina cotladh, 7 bidgait asa gcotladh. “A shenorcha uaisle,” ar Patraic, “ticidh
 ó dhiabal 7 o adhradh arracht co hadrad Dé athar uile-cumachtaigh.” Ro baistedh iar sin
 680 ind ainm na trinóiti, Cailti 7 Findchadh [7] Crimthan mac Énna Cheindsealaigh. “Tuc
 damsá,” ar Patraic, “in baile seo.” Ocus saighter pupall Patraic ina timcell co cenn tri lá 7
 tri n-oidhci, conid i sin ‘Cill Usaile’ aníú.

Do-berthea proind tri nónbur dóibh. “Cindus do-berter in proind so duind?” ar
 Cailti risin timthire, “In mó na cuit deisi hí?” “Ní fhatar,” ar in timtíre, “co ro chetaiger
 do Patraic.” Ocus fiarfaighidh in timthire. “Proind naonmair,” ar Patraic. D’indis in
 685 timthire do Cailti sin. “Is fir,” ar Cailti, “ní thibherthai-si ass sinde, a clercha. Ocus
 léicidh duind fein ar bhfiadach, tabair smact 7 ríaghail foirrn.” Ro muinit iar sin dorn
 riaghla.

Táinic rígh [197 v 1] Laighen and iar sin 7 righfhile Laighen faris, .i. Dubhthach
 mac hUa Lughair. Ro iad in sluagh um Chailte, 7 adubairt Dubtach: “Cid on ainmnighter
 690 ind abhann-sa, a Cailti?” “Life inghen Iuchna do Feraib Bolg do báidhedh ann, a[c]
 cainedh in Bennain Temhrach, 7 in luathLife ro marbhadh ann.” “Cidh iman abar
 ‘Currach Life’ don magh réidh seo?” ar Dubhtach. “Ni hansa,” or Cailti, “Currach mac
 Cathair ro marbadh le Find and, 7 misi do ben a cheann de 7 rucus lium siar co
 Badhamair.” Ocus ro fhiarfaigh: “In bhfuil uaibh neach no fhindfadh saoghal Find?”
 695 Ocus it-bert:

1. In bhfuil uaibh aderat frium
 ca saoghal do-ratad d’Fhind?
 ca hainm in buime ro n-altt?
 ca hainm in fer ro adhnacht?

700 2. Ca cétroind do-rindis riamh?
 cía da tardadh cath Galían?
 ca cettfer do-fhaoth ann de
 a cath chloidhmeach Confaide?⁴³

⁴³ MS has “Confaidhe”.

- 705 3. *Ocus Confait fein*, ro fes,
cia leis a tucad in treas ;
ca raot dia bhfuil bunad brass?
ca tír a dtá a tiugradhas?
- 710 4. Ca lín do-rochair da laimh?
ca céiben a ndeachaidh dáil?
cá fer don Fheind tuachail tra
ic a raibhe in phiast berla?
- 715 5. At[h] *Bertha Find* isin tsleibh,
cia ro berradh and don Fheind?
cáit ar fhácaibh a lía luind?
ca folach fuair a Liathdruim?
- 720 6. *Adhaigh d’Fhind* a Fidh Gaibhle,
cá dealb thainic da fhaighde;
do frith in cenn sa crand chain,
ca lín ro bhuí ind oidhche sin?
- 725 7. *Currach Life*, cona lí,
cia ros adhnacht, cia ros bí?
cia ruc na laimh a cenn cain
co Cnoc Maíl ós Badhamair?
8. *Sliabh Cuillind* da dhes a Brund,
in t-ainm sin, cidh ma roghund?
cidh ma n-abar as é a leacht
's na torchair ann acht aindreacht?
9. Ca fer do reith a Brat Breac,

- 730 a nAonach Sera na lecht?
cúich do rith ris *immale*,
is caidhe fáth na graifne?
10. Is Lía Bhealaidh Átha hÍ,
cia hogham ro bhoí na crí;
ca fer do-rolaigh don *tslógh*
735 ra tuic in *bhen* na *mhedon*?
11. Ca fer do *ghabh tri shuirghe*
lamh na *Demhnighi* a *Tuirme*?
7 ca mét n-oidchi ar sin
ro boí in *fer sain ar easbaidh*?
- 740 12. Cá dám *ingnad rotus fuair*,
ro *chan irbadha aníartuaidh*?
cid canait re cnoc *anair*
7 cia *richt* ina bhfail?
- 745 13. *Tricha bliadhan ar da cet*
saoghal Find, ní *himirbrec*,
co ro *adhnacht Fland mac Brain*,
daltan *Sína a Seiredhmhaigh*.
- 750 14. In *cet rann do-righne riam*
fidhradh filedh, *ferrdha a chiall*;
air a *muimme*, molta in *rann*,
ro *lesaidh Sína is Bodhmall*.
15. *Bresal buadach ro thuit tiar*,
dó do-ratad *cath Galían*;

755 *cefhher thorchair sa chath tair*
Neassa mac Brocain bhladmair.

16. Aed Chind, ess e tuc na laim
Confaite, iar cur ind air;
cur ro lesaidh Find iar sain
in céin ro bhoí na bheathaidh.

760 17. [197 v 2] Confaite⁴⁴ fa croicend con,
ro chuir mórfuan i fordol;
do shétaibh Iruaith anair
a bunadh a hIndecdhaibh.

765 18. In ben a Sígh Duind dubach
ruc in set ba sármudach;
is tarlaic uaithe fánoit
nach frith riam isin tiprait.

770 19. Ath Berrtha Find na Feinde
i mberradh cach a cheile;
Finn mac Cumail, tolaibh tor,
7 Find mac Iaconchon.

775 20. Clí Deróil in bérla ghlic,
iss é folach fuair fon lic;
in lía tarlaic as a laimh,
no fhácaibh i nÁth Bolcáin.

21. Ar n-adhaid i rRus Da Chon,⁴⁵

⁴⁴ MS has “Confaithe”.

⁴⁵ MS has “Gen”.

a Fídh Gaibhle ba baoghal;
aentriar fer is aontriari ban
con ro thárracht dealbh ingnad.

780

22. Is ann tainic meidech maol,
da chluais ceachtar a dha thaobh;
ceitheora lámh as a druim,
cloidhemh teinedh re gualuind.

785

23. Labhraidh co fuachdha ferrdha,
saighid air Fínd flaithemhna:
‘Tabair damh do chend budéin,
no cend Cailti no Oisein.’

790

24. ‘In ngeibhe cumhaidh aile
ar Mac Cumail Almhaine?
ma geibhe do-gébhthar sain
da mbé a nEirinn no a nAlbain.’

795

25. ‘Gébat uait, a Fhínd connghail,
in cenn-sain gá tú iarraidh;
no berat, mo rogha cinn
do na cennaibh cen choicill.’

800

26. Nochtaidh Oisín cloidem cert
7 nochtaim-si a n-aoinfecht;
tucsamar da beim co cruaidh
cur theasce in ralaiddh rind ruaidh.

27. Tuitid cend as an ralaiddh,
ní fhacca-sa a indamhail;

mó na coire a toillfedh mart,
ba faóilidh risin arracht.

805 28. ‘Bendacht ort, a Fhind amra,
maith do mhuintir morchal[ma]⁴⁶
slan uaim-si duit budhesta
ro ícais mo mhórcesta.’

810 29. ‘Tricha bliadhan gus anocht
ó ro scaradh ria chaomcorp;
cend ind fhir cumtha rom car,
cenn uat[hach]⁴⁷ mic in Gomhan.’

815 30. ‘Na tri cind leith Chairnn Etair
is iat do-rat a n-écaibh;
is iatt ros folaigh a bhfat,
tri shenaibh doilbfe draidheacht.’

31. Currach Life, is lór do ghail,
is lem-sa fein do-roc[h]air ;
ann ro fhácus a chenn cruaidh
do lethtaibh Crot anairtuaidh.

820 32. Ro adhnacht Eoghan mac Duil
corp in righ alaind san mhuiigh;
conadh Currach, caom a chacht,
ainm in aonaidh ind adhnacht.

33. Cuillind Caipliath nírbó caomh,

⁴⁶ MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghda, *Agallamh na Seanórach, II*, p. 53, l. 6.

⁴⁷ *ibid.*, p. 53, l. 12 (“uathaidh”)

825 ba hengnam mor don macaomh;
ros goin Glas *con* ngéire rend;
 conid de ata Sliabh Cuillenn.

830 34. Dubdoit ro lá⁴⁸ a *chuir* re Find
do boi *bliadhain* mar aon rind;
 gus in seilg i Sleibh Da Glas
do *tháibh* Challann andhiardes.

835 35. Luidh Oisin on Feind uile
co ruc tri *cet cédghuine*;
 ní ro imid móin na magh
 fiadh ar bith ar nach beireadh.

36. Tuc-san *breitir mhóir* a muidh,
Find mac Cumail a hAlmain;
 gunar imthigh talmain tréin
 fiadh ba comluath re hOiséin.

840 37. Adubairt Find in bruit bricc:
 ‘Rom luaidhibh friss gura tricc.’
Tucsum *breithir mhóir* co mer,
 nár dháibh mina comhaillter.

845 38. Andsin ro rithset na laích,
tar Firt Magruind, tar Madh Fraich;
 tar Beirnn na Tarbhfhessa sair,
 tar Cualaind, tar Cnoc nAirthair.

39. Co *sruth* Life, co Lind Duibh,

⁴⁸ MS has “ro laí”.

850 *gus in Uaimh a nEass [198 r 1] Ghaillimh*
luidh Dubthait don Feind uile
iter choin 7 duine.

855 40. Ar sin luidh uatha budhes,
Dubthait, mac do Dhubh Da Les;
ba laoch ar lathair troide,
uadh shloindter Es Dubthaite.

41. Máine Senaigh, seóit fa bhlaidh,
darbo cisti Lia Bealaidh;
Oissin ro brécc ó na mnaibh,
feachtus n-aill, a tigh Locháin.

860 42. Seacht cet seachtmadat, secht ndeich,
secht fichit gan imar-chleith;
tricha míle, tricha cé,
iss edh sin do-chuaidh a n-éc.

865 43. Demneach ainm mná a ndeachaidh dáil,
bá hEsa inghen Locháin;
Sealbach ainm in berla bhind,
fó dhilind is uas dilinn.

870 44. Demneach ro boí a Tuirmhe thair,
tricha bó con bhanbrughaidh;
daoithin deichnebhair fa dó
a mbleghon cachha haonbhó.

45. A nascadh fein ar cach ló
do bhuachaill in becaín bó;

*rucus lem mo cloidhemh cruaidh,
luid-sea a ndiaigh in becain bhuaire.*

900

52. Luidset re taobh traightha thall,
co síghan Indbhir Domhmann;
énben sa chnoc ar ar cind,
as í [an] mhín fhéta fhoiltfhind.

905

53. Do sheind cruit, ba caom in modh,
cur chuir sind in ar cotladh;
ar sin rom ber-si lé amach
ina hailen ingantach.

910

54. Dom-rat and uaim dhuibh dorcha,
bhail i rraibhe mh'aos comtha;
can soillsi tre bithu sír,
acht gortta is fuacht is imshnimh.

915

55. Sechtmad laoch isin tigh,
a nglasaibh, a ngeibheannaibh;
ind uaim Dá Bhilla, gan bréic,
ni chuala riam a lethéit.

920

56. [An]⁵⁰ uar do teiged amach
in mhuir uathmar ingantach
do thuithmis ann co tréna
um na cairrgibh cruaidhghéra.

57. In uair ro línadh in mhuir,
ticedh toraind, nír bh'ingnad;

⁵⁰ MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Seanórach, II*, p. 49, l. 17.

co tócbhaidhthea sind o lár,
co mbímais uile ar úrsnámh.

925 58. Tri hoidhchi ro bhadhus tair
ac Da Billa ina huamaidh;
cen luth, cen lathar, cen nert,
no co tárfas⁵¹ in t-arracht.

930 59. Ar sin luidh Oisin amach
dom iarraidh-si arnamharach;
cé do shir tír 7 tuind,
noc[h]an fhuair a fer comuind.

935 60. [An d]⁵²ara laithe do-chuaidh
i ndeghaidh in becain bhúair;
cidh fata do beith sé amuidh,
nocan fhuighbed a íarruidh.

61. [Do luids]⁵³et isin treas ló
do inghuire in becain bhó;
lodar ré taobh [198 r 2] trágha thall
co roisset Indber Domhnann.

940 62. Loighit 's a n-aighthi re lár,
luidh Oissin isin sídhan;
co táinic Da Bhilla tra
ina curach 's a gilla.

63. Mar do-riacht and Da Bhilla

⁵¹ MS has “*tarrus*”.

⁵² MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Seanórach, II*, p. 50, l. 5.

⁴⁸ *ibid.*, p. 50, l. 9 (“*lodar*”).

- 945 *ina curach 's a gilla;*
 ro seindeadh lé a cruit co caín,
 gérbhedh, nír chotail Oissín.
64. *Iar sin ro eiridh in fhian,*
 iter anoir is aníar;
950 *ní rainic Da Billa amach,*
 ina in gilla na [a] gcurach.
65. *Téit cach a nirtt a claidhem,*
 rob áil doibh a ndianaigidh;
 'In ngabhthaí comaidh dom cind,
955 *a theghlach féta foiltfhind?'*
66. *'Taitiumh dhuit-si, ní saoilte*
 noc[h]a tora caomhChailti;
 's cach laoch do brégus don mhaigh,
 na nae mba do bhuar Demnaigh.'
- 960 67. *'Grian is éasca rachaidh dibh,*
 rátha iter mhuir is tír;
 rachaidh dáibh, a Fhían amra,
 in ní shirthí ar cend mh'anma.'
- 965 68. *Ar sin do lodar amach,*
 muindtir Find, ba hécainteach,
 indsaigidh cach uaibh a treibh,
 lecar a buar do Dhemnaigh.
69. *Nao n-inghena boí ac Badghna,*
 7 nae mic bá samhla;

970 aille na *cach* cland, co beacht,
ras cuir oénben in aindreacht.

70. Ben a n-athar ros ráthaigh,
rob í sin a lesmhathair;
ros tairbhir a reachtaibh én,
975 Echtach inghen Margorem.

71. Fescar luidh Find fichtibh gal
trisin dari i Carnn Irbadh;
derb leiss ba gotha daíne
mar at-chuala ind écaíne.

980 72. Nónbar dóibh a cuas in chraindh,
rob ingnad le Mac Cumhaill;
itit! itit! ar *cach* én
imthighed in reódh ro trén.

985 73. Ni bi radharc a roscaibh
no co roith co trath fescair;
dalla uile seoch *gach* ní
a n-aicmi na hénlathí.

990 74. Iat na loidhi lá choidhchi
no co tic dubh na hoidhchi;
ac caíne a n-*imnid* fanoit,
is é sin in ceol chanoit.

75. In *cach* tigh ni bí cobair,
nachar shilsat *cach* conair;
Eóin Ethaite ó sin amach

995 a n-anmann sa bhith braenach.

76. Neach ar bith ra fhindfadsain
na n-indissind d'ingantaibh;
tes nó thuaidh nó thiar nó thair,
nochan [fh]etar cáit a bhfuil.

1000 In fuil.

Occus tancadar rompu a Raith Maighi amach 7 do Raith Orca, 7 do Chonnail na Righ, 7 d'Ath Cind Derg, co hAlmhain Laighen. Tancadar co hArd na hAlmaine. "Maith, a Chailti," ar Findcad, "is ann so rucadh Find." "Is ann," ar Cailti, 7 it-bert⁵⁴:

1005 1. Ac so in fert a ngenir⁵⁵ Find,
nochan eadh nach meabhair lim;
Muirne mathair in mhic mhóir,
ben do⁵⁶ Cumall mac Trénmhóir.

1010 2. Oisin mac Find, fer con ngail⁵⁷,
ro genair i Cluain Ichtair;
ingen Deirc a mhathair mhaith,
torrach naí mis on macfhlaith⁵⁸.

3. At-bert inghen Darena⁵⁹,
ar deich mnaibh ar Dasgrena⁶⁰;
co ruc Oscar fa chaem thair⁶¹

⁵⁴ Variant readings for this poem have been given from poem XLIII in *Duanaire Finn (DF)* (Gerard Murphy, *Duanaire Finn – Part II*. London: ITS, Vol. XXVIII (1933), pp. 100-113).

The 10 verses of the poem of this edition have been identified by Gerard Murphy, in his notes to poem XLIII (*Duanaire Finn – Part III*. Dublin: ITS, Vol. XLIII (1953), p. 100) as corresponding to stanzas 1, 2, 10, 11, (13), 16, 18, 40, 42, and 43 of the poem in *DF*.

⁵⁵ in fert a ngenir: in fód inar ghein *DF*.

⁵⁶ ben do: deighmheic *DF*.

⁵⁷ fer con ngail: fear go neimh *DF*.

⁵⁸ torrach nai mis an macfhlaith: íerna toirreadh ón ríghfhlaith *DFi*.

⁵⁹ Atbert inghen Darena: lathoirt inghean Dhá Neasa *DF*.

⁶⁰ ar deich mnaibh ar Dasgrena: trí teóra bliadhan rus-beara *DF*.

1015

re *cochtus* re⁶² nae *mbliadhnaibh*.

4. *Morfhind*⁶³ ac *Oisín*, co *beacht*,
secht mblíadhna dhi [re *draoidheacht*]⁶⁴
[198 v 1] *mathair* na *tri mac* [n-]aile
inghen Chualand Chichmhaine.

1020

5. *Dualmi inghen Dubhthaigh déin*,
mathair Cholla is Chuirce is Cein;
ben Chailti, *mac sethar d’Fhind*,
ar a bhfil Numa Nuailfhind.

1025

6. *Mathair trír fa calma i cath*⁶⁵,
*Dubhan is Seghda is Sealbach*⁶⁶;
*cuic*⁶⁷ *bliadhna* ac *Diarmuit da deoin*,
Dubhindbhir inghen Uairbheoil.

1030

7. *Dainne* ac *Mac Cumaill* co *mblaidh*,⁶⁸
*ní thuc Find*⁶⁹ *mnaí na degheidh*;
Daolgus ba *hainm* da *hathair*,
mac Lir Shidha Findachaidh.

8. *Bás Find um Broicc ar ndul di*
*escar Daire*⁷⁰ *um Lic nDairi* ;

⁶¹ co *ruc Oscar* fa *Chaem thair*: *matahir Osgair í dana DF*.

⁶² re *cochtus* re: *ron-boí ag Oisín DF*.

⁶³ *Morfhind*: *Muiríonn DF*.

⁶⁴ MS illegible, reading from *Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, Agallamh na Seanórach, II*, p. 58, l. 6

⁶⁵ i *cath*: in *chlann DF*.

⁶⁶ *Dubhan is Seghda is Sealbach*: *Connla Aodh & Iollann DF*.

⁶⁷ *cuic*: *tri DF*.

⁶⁸ co *mblaidh*: *gan oil DF*.

⁶⁹ *Find*: omitted in *DF*.

⁷⁰ *Daire*: omitted in *DF*.

1035 bás⁷¹ Crimhaill um Loch Dall⁷²,
taót i cath Chnucha Cumall.

9. Is é sút *in fert* a bhfuil
Mac Cumaill is a athuir;
7 Crimhall, cian ro clos,
7 Daire donnsholus.

1040 10. Truagh mo scarad risin Fhéin,
ferr damh creidem⁷³ Dé budhéin;
bathis Crist far cenn ro-lá⁷⁴
Tailcend, ga ndentar ferta.⁷⁵

Ac so *in*.

1045 “Tiagham co Ros Da Chon a Fidh Gaibhle,” ar Cailti, 7 tancatar ann. “Maith *in t-inad*
so,” ar sé, “.i. Ros Da Chon, *in cúiced* ros Eirenn.” Tancatar fon fhidh 7 ro benadh leó
caolach *in fhedha*, 7 do-rónsat fianboth brondfhairsing 7 tucsat fleasc tar féice dhi 7 dlaí
didin tairrsi. “Is mithidh duind,” ar Cailti, “sealg do denum. Rachatsa amach,” ar sé.

Táinic Cailti roime do Daire in Branain 7 um Choill Da Shruth. Mar do boí ac an
1050 tseilc ro eirgetar na tri fuatha dó, .i. fuath Tighi Mic Nemain 7 fuath Lilchaighi 7 fuath
Daire mBranain; clann Colmain Corrghuinidh iatt-sidhe. “Is é so,” ar siat, “in tí ro
mharbh ar n-athair-ne. Ocus tabrum uathbás uime, 7 na leicem comrac dó re fher
cumtha.” Ro dhealbsat na catha crodha ina timceall co raibh cath dibh ac marbadh a
cheile. At-connaire Cailti sin 7 is eadh ro ráidh: “It-bert Patraic rium-sa gan duine
1055 mharbadh do denum 7 gan beith a bhfiadhnuse fhola do thindsatain.”

At-connuic *in cétna*, thainic co Daire mBranain 7 ro thuit a cholladh fair co tainic
solus trath eirghi arnamharach. Ro éirigh ann sin 7 do-rinde indeonad do breacaibh ann 7
do mhilaibh muighi. Imthúsa Fhindchaidh, ro boí a aonur ind oidhchi sin. Is and sin

⁷¹ MS has “báss”.

⁷² Loch Dall: Loch dha Dall DF.

⁷³ creidem: ádhradh DF.

⁷⁴ bathis Crisd far cenn ro-lá: mar a rugad Fionn go ngé DF.

⁷⁵ Tailcend ga ndentar ferta : adeirimsi ribh as é DF.

1060 tancatar tri mic Ú Fhlaind, .i. Torman 7 Maol Cian 7 Dubfhlann, co Ros Da Chon, tri nónbhar ac muicfhiadach. *Ocus* fuaradar slicht na sesca arna buain 7 do-chuatar conuic in fhiannbhoith, 7 is seadh it-bert Findchadh: “Damad beó Cailti,” ar sé, “ní beindsi am troscadh.”

1065 Is ann at-chuala in fotrom da indsaidhi 7 is eadh ro ráidh: “Na loitid mhé,” ar se, “ní fhuil acht iarsma na Feinde Find ann so 7 duine nach coir do marbadh.” “Cé thu?” ar siat. “Find[cha]dh mac Flaind mhisi,” ar se. “*Ocus* cia sibhsi?” ar sé. “Tri mic [198 v 2] Ú Fhlaind sindi a Fálmaigh Laighen.” *Ocus* ro indis scela doibh. “Tarr linde,” ar siat, 7 rucsat leó e ar leith éicin a Fid Ghaible. Táinic imorro Cailti roime conuic in fhíanbhoith 7 ní fuair a fer cumtha, 7 ro ghabh ar brón 7 ar gubha. *Ocus* táinic imach 7 tuc a tri hallán ghotha ós aird 7 fuair slicht na bhfer sechu, 7 ro ghabh ar a lorc, 7 táinic co Druim Da Mhaighi. “Is é so,” ar sé, “Ferand duthcha Findcadha. *Ocus* ní rachsa da iarraidh. A braithe fein,” ar sé, “do-rála chuide. Fada festa,” ar se, “bedsa a m’aonur.”

1075 Táinic roime co Druim Gréine, ris a n-abar Druim nDairbrech aniú⁷⁶, a Sencháin, a Temhair ind Ath Chind Mónadh 7 do Daire in tSeineóin, 7 ó rainic Daire in tSheineoin it-bert: “Is maith in doire so.” *Ocus* do-chuaidh a medhón na criche 7 ro ben a sciáthan sealga da mhúin, 7 ro letair in craebh droighin tarrla dó 7 do-rinde [áit?] aithighi dó, 7 seacht ndorais ar in crich. *Ocus* in dorus tar an athaigeadh amach in sechtmad dorus tar dorus aile ticed amuidh. Do-rinde indli sealga fon cuma cetna. Ro buí tri bliadhna ann sin.

1080 Brughaidh cetach ro buí i crich Midhi. Brocán Brugadh a ainm. Táinic bás dó. Ro bhuí righ Midhi ac iarraidh shét 7 mhaíne ar tri macaibh Brogain, .i. Eoghan 7 Illann Aonghus a n-anmanna. Samhnach inghen Cholgain mic Aodha mic Fhiachna [m]⁷⁷ic [Ro]⁷⁸nain a mathair. *Ocus* tucustar righ Midhi a crodh fein di 7 ro b[hoi an tre]⁷⁹as mac dibh ina laimh, .i. Aonghus, 7 ro morad accu Dun Samnaighi. Secht n-airghedha aicci 7 secht fichit bó cacha hairghe. *Ocus* rucsat na mic sin a mbrathair o righ Midhi 7 do-chuadar fó dhuthairibh dheiscert Breadh, ar fodhail re tri bliadhnaibh, 7 baile cacha n-oidhchi d’argain doibh.

⁷⁶ MS has “andhú”.

⁷⁷ MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghda, *Agallamh na Seanórach, III*, p. 166, l. 19.

⁷⁸ *ibid.*, p. 166, l. 19.

⁷⁹ *ibid.*, p. 166, l. 21.

Táinic bás Tuathail Mhaoilgairbh foi sin 7 ro ghabhustar Diarmuit mac Cerbaill righi nEirenn, 7 tancatar na tri nónbhair sin, ro badar ar fodhail, co Daire in tSeineoin, 7 ro-ghníd fiannboth ann. Do-chuadar oidhchi ar fodhail bhaile, cur ro airgset iter míl 7
 1090 duine iat. *Ocus* ac impodh doibh do-chuaidh Aonghus, in mac ba só, d'fhodhail ar leith, 7 tancadar in dias aile conuic in fhianbhoith. *Ocus* tainic Cailti asa fhiannbhoith fein amach 7 tainic laim re fiannboith mac mBrocáin. “Both fhoghladha so,” ar sé. Is ann at-cuala in da mac bá sine ac tabhairt achmusain don mac bá só. “Ca dluidh duitsi,” ar siat, “ar n-imarraidhne do denum.” “Cora damsa,” ar sé, “in tí ris a ndiallaimsi,” ar sé, “.i. re
 1095 Cailti mac Ronain. Is sé is beodha tháinic a nEirinn, 7 ní re muindtir bar mathar díaltaisi.” Tainic Cailti chuca fan comradh sin 7 ro ghabhsat a n-arma. [199 r 1] “A fhiru,” ar Cailti, “ní harracht na urchóit mhisi acht Cailti mac Ronain.” *Ocus* ro shuidh acco. “Ce sibhsi, a fhiru?” ar sé. “Tri mic Brógain 7 Samnatan ingine Colgain mic Aodha mic Fhiachna mhic Ronain.” *Ocus* ro indsetar adhbar a fhodhla. At-bert Cailti: “Ticidh lemsa 7 bíthi ar mo comairle.” *Ocus* tuc leis iat conic a fhiannbhoith fein. “Is glic amh,” ar siat, “ata so.” Ro thuillset a tri naonbhair isin dara leith di 7 Cailti namá isin leith aile. *Ocus* badar raithe mar sin. Adubairt Diarmuit mac Cerbaill, righ Eirenn: “Tabraidh tri mic Brogáin chucum.” Tucad 7 do-rindedh a sigh, 7 tucad a crich fein doibh.

Tancatar ar cend Chailti iar sin 7 it-bert Cailti na rachadh acht do raghadh do dún
 1105 Samhnaighi, a shethar, 7 tucsat leó é co hEas Dubhthaiti. Badar ind oidhchi sin ann. Tancatar co Cuncha 7 tancatar lucht na criche 7 a n-aos ciúil 7 a riga 7 a fhlaithi da n-indsaidhi le hingantus in fhir mhoir leo. Ro gabhsatar imchomharc 7 ar fhiarfaidhi scel de: “Cidh ara bhfuil Cuncha ar in inadh so?” *ocus* “In ann so tucad Cath Cuncha?” *ocus* “Caidhi ais Fhind in tan tucadh in cath sin?” *ocus* “Ca mhét righ tarrngair Find ar
 1110 Eirinn?” *ocus* “Cía ro roind Ére re Conn?” “Léicidh suidhi dhamh,” ar sé, 7 do-roine in laídh.⁸⁰

1. Cuncha,⁸¹ cnoc os cind⁸² Life,
 ro boí uair ba hairithe;

⁸⁰ Variant readings of this poem have been given from the poem “Cnucha II” from the *Metrical Dindshenchas (MDs)* (Edward Gwynn, *The Metrical Dindshenchas – Part IV* (Dublin: DIAS, 1991, reprint of 1935), p. 266) The six verses of the poem in *MDs* correspond to verses 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7 here; the last verse from *MDs* does not occur here.

⁸¹ Cuncha: Cnucha *MDs*

⁸² cind: lind *MDs*

- 1135 do bo *gráin*⁸⁹ le Gaeidhealaibh.
7. *Adhnacht* in *bhen*, *gerbó brón*,
 isin *chnuc* na *chert-mhedón*;
conadh Cuncha,⁹⁰ o *sin* amach,
 a *hainm* co tí in *brath breathach*.⁹¹
- 1140 8. Ann do-ratad in gleó garbh
 bhail a bhfuilit in da *charnn*
 and ro *comhraicset* na slóigh.
 dar ghaót Cumall mac Trenmhóir.
- 1145 9. Tri trath re cur in chatha
 co *impert* mic ind *ardfhilatha*;
 do-rala Find, fichtibh gal,
 do Mhuirn a Sídh na hAlmhan.
- 1150 10. Sealat bec a haithle ind air
 ro bo *shighaidh* flatha Fáil;
 roindset Eirinn, leth ar leth,
 Conn 7 Eoghun Taighleach.
- 1155 11. [Le]th⁹² Modha ac Modh Nuagad nár
 Leth Cuind ac Conn co comlán;
 re nae mbliadhnaibh sigh gan mheirg,
 [go di]th⁹³ Labradha Laimhdheircc.

⁸⁹ gráin: gád *MDs*

⁹⁰ Cuncha: Cnucha *MDs*

⁹¹ a hainm co tí in brath breathach: a chomainm co bráth mbrethach *MDs*

⁹² MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Seanórach, III*, p. 171, l. 17 (“leath”).

⁹³ *ibid.*, p. 171, l. 20.

12. [Labraidh La]⁹⁴*imderg*, *laoch* nat gann,
mac *sidhi* *athaigh* Eirenn;
torchair le Maol mac Mongaidh
fescur i cath Dubhcomair.
- 1160 13. [199 r 2] Tinoilset Leth Modha amach
le hEoghan taobhghlan Taoidhlech
7 Find lé Conn, gan *cheilg*,
tri dhíth Labradha Laimdheirg.
- 1165 14. Comhruicset a Maigh Léna
co na cathaibh coimhtréna;
Modh Nuadhat do-rochair de,
lé tri macaibh Feidhlime.
- 1170 15. Leth Cuind is Leth Modha móir
tathaighis Conn a chétoir ;
re fichit bliadhan gan brath,
cor marb Tipraiti Tireach.
- 1175 16. Tipraiti Tirech, bá tend,
leis do-rochair Conn caoimsheng;
do-rochair le righ Ulad,
rí Temhrach na trénochumal.
17. Tipraiti is Conaire caom,
secht mbliadhna a cosnum mar aon;
cor brisi[o]dh cath and, rob ail,
ar righ Ulad gerbh etaigh.

⁹⁴ MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Seanórach, III*, p. 171, l. 21.

- 1180 18. Iar sin bá rí i *Temhraigh* truim,
mac *Modha Lamha laoch luind*;
re *hocht mbliadhnaibh gan mheabhail*
righi Conaire cnedhaigh.
- 1185 19. Re lind *Conaire*, bu *dhes*,
a *crich Muman na morles*,
fa *marb Neimedh cona neim*
ar faichthe Arda Neimidh.
- 1190 20. Ceitri *bliadhna d'Art Aoinfer*
a[c] *cosnum indsi Gaoidheal*;
ní *raibhe bliadhain cen chath*,
co ro *ghiallad tuir Themhrach*.
- 1195 21. Deich *mbliadhna fichit* ar sin
saimhrighi Airt i Temhraigh;
cor *dhichenn Lughaidh in ri*
sa *cath ar Maigh Mucruimhi*.
22. Re *seacht laithibh, lith nach gann*,
do *ghabh Lughaidh iath nErenn*;
tainic da ríghi nertmhair
táth Erenn re haon shechtmhuin.
- 1200 23. *Tricha bliadhan, gan mhine*,
buí *Mac Con i n-airdrighe*;
noca torcair Cormac Cas,
gan *lén ar a aireachus*.

- 1205 24. *Luidh bu dhes do iath⁹⁵ Muman*
Lughaidh, gérbó morphudar;
ro marbh Ferchis, fichtibh tor,
i Carnn Ferchis d'aonurchor.
- 1210 25. *Gabhsat iar sin sluaigh Temhrach*
um Cormac na gchaomhthehlach;
cor righadh i Temhraigh tair
mac Airt mic Cuind cet chathaidh.
- 1215 26. *Ro gabhsat sluaigh Laighen lir*
ma Meidhbh Lethderg do Laighnibh;
um seacht macaibh Echach Fhind,
dar dhual airdrighi ar Eirinn.
- 1220 27. *Cath ar lethtaibh Themhrach thair*
ro brisedh ann le Laighnibh ;
cur cuireadh Cormac h[Ua] Cuind
o Themhraigh co Caladh Truim.
- 1225 28. *Claidhset Laighin ar in leirg*
Raith Meadbha do Mheidbh Lethderg;
is Raith Mheadbha, ó sin amach,
a hainm do lethtaibh Themhrach.
- 1225 29. *Coic mhí is tri ráithi co rath*
boi in bhen a righi Temhrach;
no cur eirigh Crimhthan Cas,
mac do Chathair chlaidemghlas.

⁹⁵ MS has “tháth”.

- 1230 30. Do-ratsat *Laighin* na lann
righi do mac righ *Eirenn*;
no *cur fhaidh* *Medbh* lesin mac
nírbó righ *Eirenn* *Cormac*.
- 1235 31. *Secht mbliadhna ar marbadh* *Mic Con*
boí *Cormac* ac *imcosnomh*
no *cur thathaigh* ceann i cenn
na cuic cúicidh na h*Eirenn*.
- 1240 32. Tri righi *Cormaic* na cath
ba rí *Ferghus Duibhdhétach*;
i *Temhraigh thair nír chobhsaigh*
co cath *Crinna* ro *chosain*.
- 1240 33. Na tri *Ferghusa* finda
ro marbsait i cath *Crinda*;
le L[ughaidh],⁹⁶ le *Tadhg mac Cein*
le *Cormac cusan* [mhoir-cheill].⁹⁷
- 1245 34. Da fhichit bliadhan co mbuaidh
airdrihi Chor[maic in tsluaigh];⁹⁸
[199 v 1] co bhfuair bas, ba hingnad lind,
a Raith *Spelain* os *Bhoaind*.
- 1250 35. A *Tailltin* tainic flaith *Fáil*
co faithche *Rátha Speláin*;
ruc *Spelán* na ráith co rath
airdrih toghaidhi *Temrach*.

⁹⁶ MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghda, *Agallamh na Seanórach, III*, p. 175, l. 11.

⁹⁷ *ibid.*, p. 175, l. 12.

⁹⁸ *ibid.*, p. 175, l. 14.

- 1255 36. Bratán isin *Bhoind* ro *ghabh*
iascaire *thighi* in *brughadh*;
badar *cach* oc *caithem* *treall*
ré *toighecht* d'airdri*gh* Eirenn.
37. Tucad a bhfiadh*nuse* in *righ*
in *bhairgen*, *gerbó mí-ghnímh*;
conadh de *sin* ata a *lecht*
Cormac Ua Cuind na *caemrecht*.
- 1260 38. Badar *ar* *faithche* in *bhaile*
sluaigh *imdha* ga *urnaidhe*;
tucsat a *ngáire* in *sluagh* *serbh*
im *cluichi* na *dha* *ceithern*.
- 1265 39. Mar *do-ratsatar* in *ghair*
at-chuala in *righ*, ba *rográin*;
bidgadh a *aicneadh* *cen* *tlás*,
sluigidh in *mír* *tri* *uathbás*.
- 1270 40. Lenaidh in *cnaimh* co *truime*
na *ucht* is na *urbruinde*;
co bhfuair *bás* isin *tigh* *thall*,
airdri *oireaghdha* Eirenn.
- 1275 41. Ba *truagh* ro *bhoí* Éire *iar* *sin*
cen *rí*, *cen* *triath* a *Temhraigh*;
ré *ceitri* *bliadhnaibh* *bá* *buan*,
cur *eiridh* *Eochaidh* *Armruadh*.
42. *Eochaidh* *Gunnat* ro *gialladh*

co cenn *cheitri cert bliadhna*;
aon *bliadhain a righi thend*,
co *torcair a cath Chuillend*.

1280

43. Cúic *bliadhna ro bhoí Cairpri*
a[c] *cosnum Eirenn airde*;
7 a *sé dhéc arsin*,
righi Cairpri Lifechair.

1285

44. *Cairpri Lifechair, nír lac*,
cur ghabh risin Fhein furmat;
torchair a Cath Ghabra ghlain,
do *laimh aitheasaigh Oscair*.

1290

45. Cúic *bliadhna do na Fathaibh*,
millset Eirinn re hathaigh;
rob é a *cosnamh gan mhine*,
aonbliadhain a n-airdrighe.

1295

46. Do-rinde *in Fathadh Airgtech*
finghal ar Fhathadh Cairptech;
Fatad Airgtheach fuair iar sin
bás lesin Fheind fortamail.

1300

47. Ceitri *bliadhna a[c] cosnum cruaidh*
Fiacha Sraibhtine co mbuaidh
ar Eocho Doimhlén, dál fher,
cath cach bliadhna do cureadh.

48. Nae *mbliadhna trichat ro thecht*
Éire 7 Alba a n-aonfhecht;

co *torchair* la Colla cain,
a cath Duine Dubhchomair.

1305 49. Cath Dubhchomair, fa calma,
do bris Colla Uaís amra ;
do-rinde gnim talchair tenn,
dicheandad *airdrigh* Eirenn.

1310 50. Ro géinir Find ann iar sin
a tús righi Chuind crichaidh;
marbh an aonmhís, nír bho tric,
7 Fiacha, in fer firghlic.

1315 51. Ceitri laithi déc fá dhó,
is fir is ní himarghó,
ó bhás Find, ro foirrgéadh gail,
co cath Dúine Dubhchomair.

52. Gé thuit Find na leim baoisi
rob uathadh a chomhaoisi;
Eocha file, in fer fesa,
is Mogh Ruith mac Seinfhesa.

1320 53. Eocha file, in fer atuaidh,
Mogh Ruith as an Mumain muaidh;
marb do críne ceachtar dhe,
Mog Ruith is Eocha file.

1325 54. Aenfhithchi dhec bliadhan bind
ar deich mbliadhnaibh saoghal Find;

a *mhacca* Bro[gai]⁹⁹n don *mhaigh*,
ata leam-sa do *mheabhair*.

1330 55. [199 v 2] Fer for a *deich dhuind* da n-éis,
ní ro leic Issa ar aineis;
sinde fa *creidem*, cen *chol*,
do *Phatraic ina naomhthor*.

1335 56. Fer for a *deich duind* da n-éis,
ní léic Ísu for aineis ;
claochlodh anma nar *aisgedh*
cach aoinfhir riana bhaisteadh.

57. *Cámín ar Cheallach* do *chéin*,
7 *Senchan for Oiséin*;
Séighin aco ar Cholman cain,
7 *Manchan for Lughaidh*.

1340 58. *Aedh Bec*, fá *Berach* a ainm,
Maol Tuile Siaghail senchairnd;
Cronan ar Fhlann fherrdha án,
7 *Ronán ar Aodhán*.

1345 59. *Caoncomrac*, ba *caom* in fer,
Momhaedóg arna bhaistedh;
Mac Coinde ar Chailti ro an,
7 *Finán ar Fhindchadh*.

60. Is é so, ba *slicht amhra*,

⁹⁹ MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghda, *Agallamh na Seanórach, III*, p. 179, l. 7 (“Broccain”).

1350 reimes na righ rochalma;
a macu Brógain don mhaigh,
ata lem-sa do mheabhair.

1355 61. Is edh sin riamh ro charus,
imut fíann, imut amhus;
caraim aniu do dheoin Dé
cethra canóin aitrighé.

62. Tri bliadhna damhsa dom dheoin
fa chleith a nDoire in tSheineoin;
nim celat a Temhraigh truim
sluaigh Diarmada mic Cerbhuill.

1360 63. Do-ghebhosa bás do dheoin Dé
i Temhraigh, ticfa mo ré;
biaidh mo lecht, co laithi in lúain,
re taobh Themhrach anairtuaidh.

1365 64. Eoghan, Illann, Aonghus án,
gabar leó co luath mo lámh;
facthar linn in fertsa ana
ris a n-abar Fert Cuncha.

Cuncha.

1370 Tainic co Dún Samhnaighi iar sin 7 ro bás aca ghaire re bliadhain ann, 7 dabach
fhotraicthi fo chosaibh a leaptha, 7 ro léic osnadaigh oidhchi ann. Ocus ro fhiarfaigh
Samhnach: “Cid ima taí, a laich? Ocus ca brón do bheire do dt’aire?” “Fís tarfás damh,
.i. mé fein 7 mh’oidi do beith mar is ferr do bhamar riam.” Ocus do-roine in laídh:

1. Ingnadh in fhis tarfás dam,
truagh atáthar com medhradh;

1375 in *lucht do-chuaidh don bhith bras*
a *mbeith sin am cumthanus.*

1380 2. *Dar lem at-connarc in Fheind*
ac imthecht o shleibh do shleibh;
cach aon rom tarfás rom tá,
meabhair lem a n-aighidha.

3. *At-bath Find ac leim aisi,*
cidh edh ro bo reim baoísi;
torchair Diarmuit re muic mhir
isin charnn ós Gh lind Chomair.

1385 4. *Torchair Ferrdoman i bhfus*
is Conán na rathachus;
ind Eiscir Cail, gér crad lind,
do-rochradar comthuitim.

1390 5. *Torchair Aodh re hilar fer*
isin chnuc i Carnn Chuilidh;
torchair Faolán ris anair,
a Cluain Bic a nAtharlaigh.

1395 6. *Do-rochair Caol a nDruim Chaeil,*
do-rochair Dubhtach ós Dail;
torchair Crund Bec i Cluain Dam,
7 Scannlán Sciathlethan.

7. *Do-rochair Fál Fedha Bic*
do lethtaibh Gh lenta Delmheic;
mar aon is Fál Fedha Móir,

1400

doiligh Cairill hUa Conbróin.

8. *Torcradar tri mic Mhaoíl Cruim
a nGabhair, ba garbh an gl[ui]nn;*¹⁰⁰
[200 r 1] *Dubh Druman do thuit san chath,
Flaithus 7 Mac Lughach.*

1405

9. *Find mac Breassais ro thuit tair
ar in leirc os Lic Dubhthaigh;
taobh re taobh ina laighi
is Úairbhel mac Uarcraidhi.*

1410

10. *Nao naonbhair no theighdis leam,
Dubh 7 Dubh Dá Bhoirenn;
ní fhuil neach rem lind, rem lá,
no fhindad a n-aighedhá.*

1415

11. *Cobhtach, Caícher, Conghal, Conn,
7 Fiachra 7 Éclonn;
Dubhda 7 da Dhubhán dil,
nae mic Lughain mic Luaimnigh.*

1420

12. *Nae mic ac Lughan do bhaí,
naenmar cach mic, moidi a ngnáí;
cú gach fir, gilla cach con,
doibh do bheirind tuarustol.*

13. *Cethrar im Airghi dibh sin
gaet Conghal mac Muiredhaigh;
cuicir os lind Locha Indeoin*

¹⁰⁰ MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Seanórach, III*, p. 182, l. 2.

ro gaet Meircill mac Tréneoín.

1425

14. *Lughan ba hainm da n-athair
gusin la i Carnn Fhindachaidh;
co ro thócus re Feind Fhind,
leth ar leth in Dá Fhoirind.*

1430

15. *Dubh Da Fhoirend ó so amach,
de do ghairdis mu theghlach;
cur thuit a bhfiadhnuse Fhind
don tsleigh ro bhuí a laimh Dheicill.*

1435

16. *Ro marbhtha tri mic Fhidhaigh,
marbhsa tri cet na chinaidh;
atát na loighi male
do taebh Leirg i Liathdaire.*

1440

17. *In triar ba dainimh dhamh-sa,
bá maith accum a n-amhsa;
as rem thaebh-sa ro theagmhadh,¹⁰¹
mo bheith da n-éis as ingnadh.*

I.

1445

“Na tabhair dot *aire sin*, a *shenóir*,” ar *Samhnach*. *Ocus* anais ann *sin cur morad Aonach Taillten le righ Eirenn*. Tancatar mic a *shethar da thairgsin do Chailti dul co hAonach Tailltin 7 do theib sin dul*. Do-chuadar tri mic Brógain don aonach iar *sin 7 ro bhadar ac imradh Chailti, 7 do indsedar do mhaithibh Eirenn hé*. *Ocus* adubradar cach comad a *Temhraigh bad cóir Cailti do bheith*. Ro chuir *Diarmuit mac Cerbhaill Tuathal*, reachtaire na *Temhra*, ar cenn *Cailti 7 ní tainic leis 7 do-chuaidh fein*. *Ocus* tuc leis he co

¹⁰¹ MS has “*tiughbhadh*”.

Ros na Righ, .i. Ros Temhrach, 7 ro fhiarfaigh: “Ca hainm in t-inad so?” ar Cailti. “Ros Temhrach,” ar siat. *Ocus do-rindi in laoidh:*

- 1450 1. Baile na Righ Ros Temhrach,
ann ba minic mortheghlach;
a cetreimhus Fer mBolg mbind
dar gabhsat uile Eirind.
- 1455 2. Cia leis ar tócbad ar tús?
ca cétri fhuair a himthús?
cia leiss a nderrnadh dún di?
caidhi a hinganta uili?
- 1460 3. Caidhi iat a buadha brasa?
findat lucht ind eolasa
créd dlighis a rí co rath
do chís do cach cúicideach?
- 1465 4. Cá mét a ferann, ro fes,
ider thoir is tiar is tes?
is caidhi rimh a tighi
do thaobh Themhra thoinnghile?
- 1470 5. Cindus ro bhuí Temhuir thenn
ac Feraibh Bolg na mbeimeann?
cindus ro gabhsat Túath Dé
múr na Temhrach toghaidhe ?
- 1470 6. [C]¹⁰²indus tancatar anes
Gaeidhil forra, gerbh aimhdhess?

¹⁰² MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Seanórach, III*, p. 188, l. 17 (“cionnas”).

cindus rucad [Temhoir]¹⁰³ thall
o shaerThuathaibh De Dhanann?

1475 7. [Fir Bholcca is T]¹⁰⁴uatha Dé,
Gaeidhil orra sa n-aenré ;
in sígh nó in cocad nó in cath
do-ratadh ma mhúr Temhrach.

1480 8. [200 r 2] Tuath Dé Dhanann ina dheabaidh,
caidhi an gleó re Gaeídhealaibh ?
cindus ro fhácsat Magh mBreagh
re macaibh mora Mileadh?

1485 9. In fír *cur chuirsetar* craind
um Inis Ealga alaind,
no an bhfoclat senchaidhi sin,
aitreabh Thuath Dé fo thalmhain?

10. Ca raet do-ronsat *Tuatha* Dé?
caidhi cindti a comhairlé?
ma ro ghabhsat sídh gan ón,
caidhi a ndil arna dhénomh?

1490 11. *Tuatha* Dé Dhanann, Fir Bholg
caidhi a n-aitreabh, caidhi a n-ord?
ca mhét a¹⁰⁵ [bh]ferann tre ghail
do-gabhsat ó Ghaeidhealaibh?

12. *Sluaigh imdha na nGaeidheal ngarc*

¹⁰³ MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Seanórach, III*, p. 188, l. 19.

¹⁰⁴ *ibid.*, p. 188, l. 21.

¹⁰⁵ MS has “an”.

- 1495 ma ro gabhsat Éri ard;
 ider *shliabh* is moin is *mhagh*,
 caidhi in roind do-ronsatar?
- 1500 13. Ceitri mic do *Mhileadh mhór*,
 Ír, *Emher* is *Eremhón*;
 7 *Aimhirghin* gaoth grind,
 cindus ro roindset Eirind?
- 1505 14. Ma do *bhuí* neach aile and,
 ma ro aitreabh iat nEirenn,
 do *chlannaibh* Mileadh na madh,
 cidh amhlaidh na hindister?
15. Ro gabhsat righ co rath mór
 iath nEirenn ó Érimhon;
 ro léiceadh doibh *Teamhair The*,
 leó fa *bladach* in baile.
- 1510 16. Slainghe d'Feraibh Bolg co *mblaidh*
 gar tócbad ar tús *Temhraidh*;
 is leis do morad in múr,
 is do-roighneadh an rídhún.
- 1515 17. Inganta *Temhrach* fá tri,
 ingnadh a ndul ar neimfní;
 tipra 7 lía is *lighi ghlan*,
 cá duine leis narbh ingnad?
18. Tipra buí a *Teamhair* na tor
 co ro *fhiuch* co *tromthalomh*;

1520

a hainm nacharbh ainm clithe,¹⁰⁶
poll tachair na tuiliche.

1525

19. Indilus do dhul na lár
ticed uaithi co himlán;
soillse is glaine is gile chnis
a ndéanamh duine dhilis.

1530

20. Tuilithe do dhul na lár,
ba brígh ingnad don uarán;
ball dubh do lenmhuin da leis,
airrdhena gacha indileis.

1535

21. Cloch ro bhuí a Temhraigh na tréd,
in Lía Fáil, fa primhdha a mét;
d'ingantaibh Temhrach na trir,
ní gheisedh acht fo airdrigh.

1540

22. In uair do ghéisedh co tenn,
in lía fo airdrigh Eirenn,
do-chluinti uaithibh amach
fo shecht tuatha na Temhrach.

23. Lighi ind abhuic a Temhraigh
ní chuala ingnadh amlaidh;
in uair do loigh for in lic
Senbhec Seghsa hUa hEbhricc.

24. In fer is mó d'feraibh Fáil,
in fer is lugha ina dhail;

¹⁰⁶ MS has “cleithe”.

30. Ba *tech suaicnigh* sund *cach druagh*
*gus a reichdis a*¹¹² *lar sluagh*
feic na bhfileadh, *bhfial at-clos*,
7 echrais na n-amhoss.
- 1570 31. *Foradh na bhfian i Temhraigh*
ba teach sluaigh co saorchesoinach;
loisse in tsluaigh no theigedh ann,
*[format]*¹¹³ *le feraibh Eirenn.*
- 1575 32. *Buaidh righ a Temhraigh na tor*
buaidh n-eich 7 buaidh milchon;
buaidh mbreitheamhan, breath ngaile,
buaid rigna, buaidh reachtaire.
- 1580 33. *Da buadaibh gan beth gan mhnai*,
buaidh da ri na raidhedh gai;
do bhuadhaibh na Temhrach tair
gan bas a righ a Temhraigh.
- 1585 34. *Torc is tinde mar aon ris*
is miach mine cach morliss;
do breith cach Samhna sair,
catcha cúicidh co Temhraigh.
35. *Tancatar na righ co rath*,
risro tocbhadh mur Temhrach;
os aniu tharrla ar mh'aire
ni fhuil acht [']na hat[h]bhaile. Baile.

¹¹² MS has “i”.

¹¹³ MS only partly legible.

1590

36. *Cidh línmur libhsi re roind*
teach Diarmata m'hic Cerboill,
tarraidh misi re a raibhe
ba lia brughaidh aonbhaile.

Baile

1595 *Rucad iar sin co dorus na Temhrach Caiti, 7 ro feradh firchaoin failti fris 7 tucadh a*
rogha tighi do, 7 is é rogha ruc in Sluictheach Mor. Tri bliadhna do annsin 7 ro raidh:
“Coimhedtar mo ghessa,” ar se, “geis damh deabaidh a bhfaicfiter tri cloidme no tri
sleagha; geis damh neach adrum 7 in righ a tigh n-oil 7 gan mu thuarustal dam om righ.”
Tucadh triar da frithoilemh, ben 7 da¹¹⁴ fer, 7 cuit chuicfher ndec¹¹⁵ do, 7 do-rigneadh
1600 *etaighi lighdha 7 coilcidhe cluimh faoi. At-bert in ri frisin rechtaire: “Proind cet dó.”*
Ocus do ticdis maithe Eirenn d’fiarfaighi scel de.” Is ann sin do raidh Caiti: “Tabur
mh’etach dhamh.” Ocus do-roine in laid:

1. Ni maith aniu mh’irlabra
noc[h]a mairit mu da dhét;
1605 *mu dha dheirc do-deachatar,*
fo lem ge ro gabhaind écc.

2. Mu da laim do lacadar,
mu dha lecaín ro dlomad;
mo dha cois do crapadar,
1610 *rom gabh críne 7 cromadh.*

3. Am shenoir, am sheinfile,
robsam laoch ferdha¹¹⁶ fuileach;
rim-sa samhailtear proind cet,
rob fherr mh’ec ina m’fuirech.

¹¹⁴ MS has “di”.

¹¹⁵ MS has “ndhec”.

¹¹⁶ MS has “ferdha”.

1615 4. Rim-sa samhailter proind cet
aniu cidh uathadh mo lín
in ---¹¹⁷ ar la leor damh proind aoinfhir,
is ann sin ba ferr mu ghnim.

1620 5. Is-----¹¹⁸ sa na find 7 amso
feacht oile acht cidh
-----¹¹⁹som.
aniu atusa ar boile.

1625 6. -----
-----¹²⁰aithisiu.
onuais -----
-----¹²¹so anoirthir.

1630 7. [200 v 2] Da fichit bliadhan, dar lium,
su do gheinus do ghein Find
bliadhain ar fichat do chein
gurbham sine na Oisein.

8. Fiche bliadhan d'Artt mac Cuind
uair rom ruagadsa a Raith Druí[n]g,
tricha etrum is a mac,
gurbam sine na Cormac.

1635 9. Misi 7 Cían is Colla,
comaosa ar cuirp etroma;
Aodh mac Find i Fert Abrain

¹¹⁷ MS illegible.

¹¹⁸ MS illegible.

¹¹⁹ MS illegible.

¹²⁰ MS illegible.

¹⁰⁵ MS illegible.

sin trath céit[na] ro genair.

- 1640 10. Dias ba sine ac Aodh amra,
Fiacha, Conall Cnuic Abla ;
Cu Laighen 7 Brat Bricc,
na diaigh rucadh d'aontoirbhirtt.
- 1645 11. Oissin, Faolan, Breasal Bán,
inmhuin in triar, eneach nár;
Mac Find is da mac a mhic,
robsam comhaosa coimhnirt.
- 1650 12. Tri mic Find scrútu¹²² ar seilg
inmhuin triar feadhbad co fheirc;
tri bliadhna iter ceachtur dhe,
Caince is Uillind is Raighne.
- 1655 13. Caince, ba hé in mac ba só,
Raighne ro bo nessa dho;
Uillend bá nesa dhoibh sin
rucadh ac Athaibh Inbhir.
- 1660 14. Ualach ro bo mac he d'Find,
ba hé in cet mac ruc morFhind;
echt a cind da bliadhna bil,
Oisín ar in treas bliadhain.
- 1660 15. Osscar ro bó so dia chlaind,
taisech teaghlaigh Mic Cumhaill;
maith ga fhurail féin in fer

¹²² MS has "scrúatus".

ar bhfianaibh glana Gaoideal.

16. *Sine Oisín na Oscar*

1665

*gerbó comhtrom ac Oscar;
co ro ghaot Cairpre hUa Cuind
robsat coimhtréna a comhluind.*

17. *In cath sin do-rat in fhian,*

1670

*ann do-rochair a dha trian;
ferr bas 7 bheith fó chlu,
mo richtsa ní maith aníú.*

Ní.

Ro boi tra Cailti i Temhraigh amhlaidh sin co torracht Oisín hi cind trill, 7 proind choacat cach laithe do.

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III.

Translation: **The Little Colloquy**

Once upon a time Oisín and Cailti happened to be in Dun Clithair at Sliabh Crott. This was during the time that Patraic had come to Ireland. This is who remained of the Fiann, i.e. Oisín and Cailti, and three nines of men along with them. It was the custom that they had, i.e. a ninesome of them in turn each day [went] out to hunt.

One day it happened that Cailti mac Ronain went out as one of eight great men, and a lad the ninth. It was this path that they went, around the twelve hills of Eibhlinde and around the head of Senmagh Breoghain to the north. On their arriving from hunting with the darkening of the end of the day, it is thus that they came to Corrfhod Cnamhcoille in the north. It was there that Fer Gaire, Cailti's servant, was, and he was carrying the trapping gear for the hunt on him as Cailti himself did not use to carry a burden since he took suretyship. The servant bent down to the stream and took Cailti's cup from his back and drank a drink from the stream. While the servant was drinking the eightsome of great men went across along a southward course straying from the path, and while the servant was going after them, there he heard the din of the great host, and the servant started to watch the host, with a branch between them and his head. He saw in front of the host an extraordinary band. It seemed to him as if there were a hundred and fifty [men] in that band. This is its description: fair bright cloaks of linen around them, their heads pierced (i.e. tonsured) and crooked sticks in their hands, and thick ornamented shields of gold and silver on their chests. They had white pitiful faces of women and the voices of men, and each one of them murmuring as they followed the path.

The servant came in pursuit of his company and he did not reach them until he came to the hunting-hut, and the breaths of the extraordinary band he had seen surrounded him. And he laid his load on the ground and he lay in his bed, and he put his elbow under him and a great loud sigh came from him. It was then that Cailti mac Ronain said: "Well, servant, is it the weight of your load that ails you?" "It is not," said the servant, "since many greater burdens than [that] have I taken with me and they have not bothered me, but an extraordinary host I saw at Cnamhchoill Cro. The first band I saw of that extraordinary host filled me with the pain of a heavy sickness at the breaths of that band." "Describe it," said Cailti. "It seemed to me that there were a hundred and fifty in it and bright cloaks around them and their heads pierced (i.e. tonsured) and crooked sticks

in their hands and thick shields on their chests, and they had the faces of women and the voices of men, and each one of them murmuring as they went along.”

Wonder filled the old Fiann to hear of it. “These are,” said Oisín, “the Adze-heads that Find and our druids prophesied to us. And what shall we do with them?” “If they are not killed they will rise over us,” said everyone. “Ach,” said Oisín, “why should we bother with them? Because we are the last of the Fiann, and we do not ourselves have kingship of Ireland nor its drinking nor its pleasure, but [only] its hunting and its wilderness and its rough places, and it is proper to avoid them,” he said. And they were thus until the following day came, and there was not a thing on their minds that night but them (i.e. the Adze-heads).

Cailti then rose at the beginning of that day since he was the oldest among them, and he came onto the mound of the meeting-place. And the sun cleaned the mist from the plains, and Cailti took to viewing the two provinces of Mumha on each side. It was then that Cailti saw smoke from Cuilleand O Cuanach, and he was greatly astonished, and he said in his mind: “A wonder to me,” he said, “that smoke I see yonder in Cuilleand O Cuanach since there are neither holdings nor towns in it, and there are no plunderers of the woods nor marauders in Ireland, since Ireland is a frozen well. And the two provinces of Mumha are [under the rule of] Aongus mac Natfraich and the province of Connacht under Eichen mac Briain mic Eochaidh Muimedhoin and the province of Ulaidh under Muiredhach Muinderg and the province of Laighin under Crimthan mac Etna Ceinnsealaigh, and all the hostages of Ireland are with Laogaire mac Neil in Temhair, and so there are no marauders or pirates or plunderers of the woods in Ireland. And there are no other fiann-bands in Ireland except us and it is not we who make yonder fire, and a shadow has come across my eyes on looking at that smoke and fire.”

Then the Fiann leader Oisín came out on the mound and heard the murmuring of the old warrior and was asking him: “What are you murmuring about, warrior?” said he, Oisín. “The fire that is in Cuilleand O Cuanach,” said Cailti, “and my eye[sight] has been taken from me watching it, and I don’t know by whom it is done.” “That is the fire of the Adze-heads,” said Oisín, “and it is it that took your eye[sight] from you, and it is being taken away from me,” said Oisín. “It is true,” said Cailti, “it is a long time ago that it was

prophesied that they would come to Cuilleand, and it was a dwelling place of fiann-bands and dogs and packs of hounds until today.” And he made the lay there:

1. Cuilleand was the dwelling place of game,
which we used to frequent as fiann-bands;
the druids of Find prophesied to us
that Adze-heads would inhabit it.

2. They prophesied at Rath Maighi,
Lonan, Cathmaol, Congaili;
‘Adze-heads will come across the clear sea
so that they may inhabit the land of Ireland.’

3. They will take possession, after coming from the east, of
Rath Chormaic, fair Rath Cealtchair;
Rath Maighi, Rath Ghabra Glenn,
Leitir Cain, Cuala, Cuilleand.

4. Osnad Cind above Cnoc Daire,
Rath Mhedhain, Rath Dunghaile;
Cathair Oirndnighe, without doubt,
Lecca Midhi, Magh nDurrthacht.

5. Find himself foretold after that,
the eve of Samhain in Sidh Etaire;
that the remainder of Find’s Fiann would be there,
at the time of the coming of the Adze-head.

6. That we would be in Crota Cliach,
as three nines of grey-haired men;
that there would be news of our scattering,
everlasting to us its everlasting disease.

7. Oisín mac Find will go from us,
a ninesome under the water of the Adze-head;
Aodh Bec and Ceallach, without doubt,
Lugaidh, fair Colman of battles.

8. Siadhail the poet, Fland mac Brain,
and Aodhan mac Aircheallaigh;
Temhair will be with little strength,
it will separate before the powers of magic.

9. Derg will go west into Sidh mBrain,
Faillean will be in Findabhair;
Conan will be in Colba Duind,
Flaithius will be in Sidh Umhuill.

10. Dubh Druman will be at Sidh Buidbh,
to the right of the daughter of Modorn;
these will be the divisions of the men,
until they are returned from darkness.

11. Cormac mac Ruaid will go west,
to the wood to Cnoc na bFhiann;
Failbe mac Flaind and Findchadh,
a splendid dog from the territory of Umhall.

12. Maine mac Druimdeirg, it is certain,
and Dunghal mac Dubhchroin;
Fergal mac Suabaigh together,
I myself and Fer Gaire.

13. We are in the vicinity of mountains

throughout Ireland, east and west;
 at the hour when old age will carry [me] off,
 I shall not find our contemporaries.

14. My heart is lamenting it,
 Oisin, it is not an exaggeration ;
 the Adze-heads with many churches,
 kindling a fire in Cuilleand.

15. The Adze-head who has come from the east,
 to expel the druids of the world;
 fair what Find prophesied in truth,
 the smoke you see at Cuilleand.

And after making that lay, merciless and excessive anger took the Fiann leader, i.e. Oisin, after shadow of the fire overcame his royal eye, and this is what he said: “The retribution we will take on the Adze-heads let us take [it] immediately. And follow me, men,” he said, “and we will burn the Adze-heads, and their ashes will be let go with the stream.” And thus he was saying that and he took a fierce step against the men into the mountain, and only eight [men] followed him, and he himself was the ninth.

It was then that the three nines of warriors who were in the same place before then dispersed, i.e. nine of them around Cailti [went] into the woods and the difficult grounds and the rough places of Ireland, and another ninesome went into the fairy-mounds of Ireland in flight from the Adze-heads, and the third ninesome was around Oisin himself, i.e. Aodh Bec and Ceallach and Lugaidh, Colman Cend, Comramach, Siadhail the poet, Fland mac Brain, Aodhan mac Aircheallaigh. Then Cailti said: “[In spite of] the angry rush that struck Oisin to kill the Adze-heads he will be deceived, and he will believe under the yoke of baptism and faith. Each one then who does not wish to believe in them let him not rise up towards them, and as for me, however, I will not go.” And the old fiann-band did not meet after that except for Cailti and Oisin in the house of Diarmuid mac Cerbhuill in Temhair. After that Cailti said: “We will not go,” he said, “into the fairy

mounds but we will go into the woods and into the rough places of Ireland in flight from the Adze-heads.”

They left then Dun Clithair in Sliabh Crott, and they went on westwards directly into Glenn Indair, and to Leitir Cain in Cend Fheabhrat, and to Magh Da Mhullach, and to Leitir Dubh in Luachair, and the end of the night came upon them. They were with dark sadness that night because of parting with [their] friends and with the son of the Fiann leader and with the Fiann leader himself, i.e. with Oisín, with his own fosterling, and Cailti and his ninesome did not eat food that night but slept wearily in the miserable hunting-hut that Fer Gaire made for them.

Cailti rose after that and he came out to the edge of the ford, and he turned round again to his companions. “Well,” he said, “rise to catch the fish out here, and put your sorrow from you, and food should not be avoided,” he said, “although the friends be avoided. And good was our fortune at fishing and at hunting until now.” And that eightsome was catching fish until the sun rose. Then herdsmen of the flocks and the cattle came to Carnn Leitri Duibhi, above Cailti, and he was sitting on the edge of the ford, and the herdsmen began to make music and harmony, and that music was harmonious to Cailti since it was similar to the fiann-chant. And he was telling his servant to be silent and to catch his fish, and he made the lay:

1. Listen a little, let us be silent,
 Fer Gaire, restrain yourself;
 the music I hear on my left side,
 has turned my strength to nothing.

2. Heavily it pierces my gentle heart,
 recounting tales about the fiann in Fatharlach;
 little maidens in Portt Ghuaire,
 [the] music they sing every single hour.

3. The herdsmen of Duibhi from Druim Leis
 the attempt after them to copy them;
 sweet is the music of their likes,

the chant of the three sons of Ditreabhach.

4. The humming of Faolchu from Fidh Garbh,
the chanting of Fland to Leirg Latharnn;
the song of Faolan, the whistling of Laindi,
the sound of the three sons of Conchainde.

5. Gentle the music they used to sing over the sea,
Cairill and Artt and Eobran;
Mongan, Maolghus, great their luck,
Faolchu, Eoghan, Uamhanan.

6. From the sides of Cend Rabhnirind,
Daolghus, Dubhacan, Dubh Rind;
Mugslaine, Dubhtach mac Brain,
and Findchadh from Formail.

7. Dubh Roid, Dubhan, Dubh Da La,
Dubh Druman mac Senchadha;
Conan, Flaithus, Fer Da Ghal,
Garb Daire, Daire, Dunghal.

8. Maol Ugra and Maol Eanaigh,
sweet with everyone was their chant;
Caince, Ferrdoman, Find Ban,
Oscar, Oisin, Uallachan.

9. Derg and Ruadh and Goll,
Lughaidh, Lucan, Conghal, Cond;
Scannal, Uairbhel, Aichel, Ercc,
Bran, Seghdha, Sealbach, Saoirearc.

10. Colla, Corc, gentle generous Feice,
 Fiacha, Conall, Caichear, Cian;
 narrow Garb Crot at Cluain Da Ros,
 Donn of Rath Dubhda, Donnghus.
11. Find himself and Flann mac Eachaidh,
 Diarmuit, Raighne Rosclethan;
 they sing the fiann-chant afterwards,
 Caitli Collamair sings.
12. Caitli of Cnoc Da Dhamh sings,
 Caitli of Cnoc Aradh sings;
 fast-footed fair Caitli sings,
 Caitli mac Fidhaigh sings.
13. Uilleand sings, Aodh sings,
 and Druim Derg and Dubh Da Raon;
 and Subach mac Maol Cruim,
 and Flandchadh from Fordhruim.
14. We used to sing in Alba for a while,
 and in Fornocht Droma Dean;
 at Aonach Life, Lith nGhal,
 at Almhu, without struggle.
15. In Aonach Tailten of the fords,
 at Carman, at Cnoc Da Rath;
 in Uisneach, in Tailtiu in the east,
 in Cnodhba, in Tlachtgha, in Temhair.
16. In Teide, in Corann of the tribes,

at Aonach Clochair across the sea;
 at Aonach Chliach and Luinge,
 at great Aonach Mucruimhe.

17. In Aonach Cruachan it was,
 we used to sing the chant while going on a coshering visit;
 sweet were the sounds of the fiann raid,
 everyone liked to listen to it.

After that lay the old Fiann were restraining Cailti from his lamenting, and they said that it was not right for him to be reminding them of the Fiann. “Let the fish be roasted for us,” they said. “This is not the place for us, because there are many houses in this place. It is right for us to avoid it.”

And they went on, Leitir Dubh on their left, and to Temhair Luachra and to Glend na Cond and to Ath Lucraidh on the [river] Feil, and to Brosna Droma hIarind, and across the rivers of the Feil, and when they came across the Feil Cailti said: “It is time,” he said, “for us to do the roasting.” They did their cooking in that way, and when they had finished they set forth across Re in Chind in Luachair, the place where the sons of Cuilgreand brought the head of Find hUa Buisne, and the head of Sliabh Mis beside Cathair na Claonratha, and to Uisce Labrainde, and to Traigh Fhirgrinne mic Dheagaidh, and to Loch Daimh Dheircc, and to Dumha Mhaisine in Glend na nDiadh, and out to Comur Chind tSeinshleibhe. “This is a good place,” said he, Cailti, “and it is hidden and not a path frequented by land, unless huntsmen come.”

After that Fer Gaire came, i.e. Cailti’s servant, and he made a wide-bellied narrow-entranced hut and he put a rod across the ridge-pole of it and a thatch for shelter over it, and while the lad was doing this the other eight went hunting. A bed was prepared for every two of them and a bed for every dog, and three quilts of the forest on every bed, i.e. a quilt of branches and a quilt of moss and a quilt of fresh rushes. And they put down their spoils of the hunt and a cooking-pit was made by them, and they ate food and provisions and slept that night.

They rose after that and went to the hillock above Comur Chind tSeinsleibhe, and they looked around them to each side, and they were sorrowful thinking of Find and the Fiann. And it is they who were the kings over that territory at that time, .i.e. Irgal mac Muiredhaigh and Ceallach mac Sealbaigh. And Irgal went that day to hunt in the territory in which they were, and many pigs and stags were roused by them, and they killed only one deer. Caitli and Findchadh were marvelling at that hunt. “Bad, Findchadh,” said Caitli, “is the running of the dogs and people of the hunt that you see.” “That is true,” said Findchadh, “worse and worse each generation.” After that they came to the hunting-hut that night and went to hunt the next day to the same glen. And a herd of deer and a herd of oxen were woken by them and they killed their full sufficiency.

And the next day Irgal went to hunt in the same glens and he found tracks of the dogs and of the great men, and the dogs trembled at the tracks of the dogs and of the huntsmen. “These are the tracks of giants from the sea, or tracks of people not from the same generation as us, or these are tracks of the great people from fairy-mounds,” said Irgal, “and let us follow them so we may find out.” And although he said this he did not find anyone who would follow him but himself, and a dog on a chain in his hand. And he followed the path of the dogs and of the men out into Glend na nDiadh and to Comur Chind tSeinshleibhe until he saw the hunting-hut.

Fer Gaire was in the doorway of the hunting-hut, and he saw the youth. “Health to you, good warriors,” said Irgal, and he went into the hunting-hut, and the great dogs pulled at the chains towards the youth’s dog. “Restrain the dogs,” said Caitli. “Sit with us,” said Caitli, “and you will be welcome, and tell us news.” “It would be more proper for you to tell me who you are.” “Have you heard who is the most honoured warrior and the best who Find mac Cumhaill had, or have you heard of Find and his Fiann?” said Findchadh. “I have not heard that a warrior put his hand in the hand of his lord who was better than Caitli mac Ronain, who was with Find, and Lugaidh Lagha, who was with Mac Con, and Dubh mac Salmhoir, who was with Fathadh Canand.” “True indeed that,” they said. “This is Caitli, and who are you, youth?” said Findchadh. “Irgal mac Muiredhaigh of the Corco Dhuibhne I am,” said the youth, “and half of this territory in which you are is mine.” “If it is so,” said they, “visit us for a while and you will have good hunt and counsel from us.”

Each one of them bound himself to the other, and Irgal departed to his own fort. And his followers were reproaching each other because they had let their lord go, and he told them that he had followed the track to the sea. He secretly went out [taking] the same path backwards at the end of three days and three nights, and a fair welcome was given to him. “The same to you,” he said, “good warriors.” “Do you have news?” said Cailti. “Ireland is full of every good thing,” said the youth, “I have a request to ask a hunting-charm of you.” “Give a charm to him, Findchadh,” said Cailti. “I will give it,” said Findchadh. “Let him bring his dogs and his men with him next Wednesday and let him make a hunt, and once the first deer is killed let him cook it and give it to his followers and his dogs, and let him smear its blood onto the hands and weapons of his followers and onto the teeth of his dogs, and the fortune of the hunt will be with him.”

Irgal went home and on Wednesday came to hunt. And a fierce wild deer was roused by them and it fell by them, and he did as Findchadh had told him and he killed the deer to his skillful ability after that.

At the end of three days and three nights he came to the same hunting-hut. “Are you satisfied with the hunt, youth?” said they. “I am indeed,” said he, “and a good warrior is sharing the territory with me, i.e. Ceallach mac Selbaigh, a lively man, and the king of Munster is supporting him over me in his favour. And he has the royal fort that belongs to us together, and I desire a charm and a spell to banish him.” “Give that charm yonder, Findchadh,” said Cailti. “Let him send his servants next Thursday,” said Findchadh, “through the wood, and cut down narrow sticks of wood and bring them on Friday to the royal fort. And you yourself thrust a pole there in every direction and you will own the place from then on, and Ceallach himself will fall by you.”

Irgal came home and did everything as it was said to him. He himself came and thrust a pole in every direction of the place. And Ceallach mac Sealbaigh, half-king of the Corco Dhuibhne, gathered [his men], and Irgal saw that. And he sent messengers to Ceallach to give him protection so that strength would come from the charm given to him, and when the middle of the day came Irgal made a single combat against Ceallach and he killed him in front of the place, and he took hostages of the Corco Dhuibhne through a charm and through a spell, and he was in that place until the end of three days and three nights, and he remembered his companions and those remaining of the Fiann.

And he came to the hunting-hut in which Cailti was, and a welcome was given to him. And it is she who was a wife to him, i.e. Dubh Greine inghen Chathail Croimchind, daughter of one of his own rich landowners, and she said: “I know that it is powerful and magical people who have friendship of my husband,” she said, “since he is full of prosperity, and such is his greatness and wealth that he will take the daughter of a king or a prosperous prince [as a wife].” And she rose and she followed the track of the youth, and she followed it to the hunting-hut, and she said: “Here are the people who give a charm to Irgal.” And she put her ear to the hunting-hut, and this is the speech that Irgal made: “Well,” said he, “I am under your obligation. Ceallach fell by me and I have his territory through your friendship. But there is a thing I have to complain to you about, i.e. a flock of blackbirds comes to me and the field of corn on which they land, they eat it until it is stripped to the earth, and give me a charm to expel them.” “Well,” said Findchadh, “you have come at a proper time, for from the rising of the sun to sunset the beasts which have been proclaimed in this charm will be dead by the end of nine days if they do not leave by this time next day.” Irgal’s wife heard that, and she said: “Upon yourselves,” she said, “be poison and success of your charm, and leave the territory,” said she, “and let this charm be upon you, i.e. the charm of the birds of the fields.” The old Fiann and the youth jumped and took their weapons, and the woman fled and went putting her trust in her luck, and she took proceeded along by the sea. And her husband followed her, and glancing behind her she fell over a rock and died. The old Fiann rose, and Cailti said: “Well, men, let us leave Irgal alone,” he said, “to follow her, and our curse on the woman.” And he said:

1. Our curse on Irgal’s wife,
 the curse of every king in the kingdom;
 the curse of Oisín, the curse of Find,
 on the daughter of Cathal Chroimchind.

2. Dubh Greine bound us,
 to leave Comur Chind tSleibhe;
 a curse on the woman who betrayed us,
 may that be her last refusal.

3. We were here for a while safely,
 far from men, far from women;
 far from the Adze-heads was our house,
 the path was not foreign.

4. Seldom for us until today
 to avoid our guests;
 everyone was joyful after a feast,
 without guests we used not to consume food.

5. A blessing from me to splendid Irgal,
 to me his conversation was discreet;
 the calling of the woman was a calling without cheer,
 it deserved greatly our curse.

“Let us leave this place,” said Findchadh, “for if we are here until the same time tomorrow not a man of us will be alive to recount the news.” They went on after that across Glenn Massan and Loch Daimh Dheircc, and to Traigh Fhirgrinne mic Dheghadh, and to Inis Labharthuinde, and to Indber Buinde, and to Indber Lemhna, and to Loch Lein, and to Glend Mangart above Loch Lein. “And do not let anyone come to us after Irgal,” [they said].

They went down into the glen and they found a secluded spot on the front of a waterfall, and they made a fine hut and they put a rod as a ridge-pole on it and a thatch across it, and Fer Gaire strewed litter and rushes in it, and he made a bed for every two of them and for every dog, and while the lad was preparing the hunting-hut they went to hunt. The lad made a hole with sides of gravel in the earth at the bank of the stream and he let the stream into it, and he lit a fire, and he heated stones so that he was prepared when his companions returned. They came from the hunt and they made a cooking-pit and a roasting there, and they washed themselves and ate a meal after that. And they went to their beds and they enjoyed a rest of tranquility and slumber, and they were tired that night. They were in that glen for a year and none of the men of Ireland came upon them.

One morning they were in their beds except only Fer Gaire. He heard the cry of a hunt above him on the mountain, and he saw the huntsmen and their dogs having roused the stags and hares and deer, and he said: "Rise, people of the Fiann," he said, "for there are [people] throughout the glen." They rose and took their weapons, and Caiti said: "This is no-one else," said he, "but the king of Mumha, and let us leave the glen." And they went before themselves to Glend Fleisci beside Loch Lein. It is thus that Caiti and Findchadh were walking, and the hand of each one of them on the shoulder of the other. "Why is this little fort called 'Raithin na nIngnad' ('Little Fort of the Wonders')?" said Findchadh, "and a stone pillar in its middle." "I remember," said Caiti. "Find was in his camp here, and you were not born at that time, Findchadh. Three strangers came to Find in this glen, and they became his followers. They had a dog with them which was whiter than snow. It was a hunting dog during the day and a flame of fire in the night. And this is the privilege they asked of Find: to be hunting with the Fiann every day and to be every night by themselves, however much they killed without its reproach upon them and however little without its reproach. One of the special qualities that the dog had was that the water into which it was put became wine or mead afterwards. And these are the names of that three, i.e. Sela and Donait and Domnan, and a puppy they had stolen from the king of Iruath was with them." And he made the lay:

1. A company of three men came hither,
to join Find of the Fiann;
they searched with us every moor and every plain,
the three proud ones, it was wonderful.
2. They were for a while with the Fiann,
the three who came here from afar;
they hunted in the company of everyone throughout the day,
a feast set apart every single night.
3. One dog with them of most beautiful colour,
it was a great remarkable dog;
fifty deer he would overcome by valour

from the time of rising until evening.

4. These three went with their dog,
one evening to Carnn Feradoigh;
they brought their dog, a perfect performance,
down into the well of fresh water.

5. After him the water of the well was wine,
excellent was the fresh work;
they took to drinking it splendidly
until Dubhan came to them.

6. Killed by them, a perfect arrangement,
was Dubhan mac Breasail Bhoirne;
may the deed not come against them
in the presence of the fiann of Ireland.

7. It was a puzzle to Find after that,
the lineage of Dubhan mac Breasail;
not knowing of the death of the man,
it was a great anxiety for his retinue.

8. His tooth of knowledge said to him,
to Mac Cumhaill without mistake;
[it was] the three yonder who came across the sea
who killed Dubhan mac Breasail.

9. It is she who was with them, the celebrated hound,
it is she who Fliuchnud Niadh had;
without knowledge they brought over,
the puppy of the king of Iruath.

10. She it is whom Lugh of the mantles had,
 which the sons of Tuireand Bicareand gave;
 for the duration of fifty fortunate years
 as a beautiful yew-tree in a wood.
11. That dog most great in prowess,
 against which one could not endure in the hardness of battle,
 that was better than every [other] treasure
 a flame of fire every single night.
12. The fair dog had other virtues,
 that treasure is better than every [other] treasure;
 mead or wine that would satisfy because of it,
 when it bathed in fresh water.
13. The names of the three accomplished warriors,
 Sel and Donait and Domnan;
 the name of the dog with fair skin,
 given by Find, was Failinis.
14. ‘Kill them,’ said Find’s fiann from Fal,
 ‘at the place where Dubhan was killed.’
 ‘[They] will not be killed,’ Find said after that,
 ‘if they give compensation for the slaying.’
15. ‘We have a solution for the man,
 Fian-ruler of the Gaels;
 our dog to you yourself is better
 than the highkingship of Ireland.’
16. Guarantee was given to him truly,

sun and moon, sea and land,
not to bring a single dog
ever into a foreign land.

17. They killed after that the strong dog,
they went past Alba to the north-east;
the skin of the dog was taken east,
to Teach Meirce of great valour.

18. Find assembled the fiann-bands of Fal,
they set out on the sea with great horror;
they came towards us from the eastern land,
Britons, Picts, Scots.

19. We carried with us a stone every man,
the number of fiann-warriors that came;
we placed [them] on the plain
before encountering their troops.

20. The voice of every man to Find himself,
both the old and young ones of the Fiann;
'We will not escape until our stone escapes
through fear of the foreigners.'

21. The stones survive in the eastern land,
in the place in which we were in battalions;
we killed many tribes
when we fought the battle of Confaide.

22. Meircheo and Maon their father,
a ninesome of them before the troops;

they did not used to take our triumphant weapons
that were more troublesome than every company.

They went on out of Glend Fleisci eastwards and Da Chich Danann on their left, and to the end of Moin Mor, and the servant stayed behind drinking a drink behind them, and he went after his companions and a fierce wild stag rose up to him. And the two dogs of Cailti were in his hand and the second dog pulled the chain and followed the deer, and the servant deemed it a disgrace there and he released the other dog at the deer. And the deer went down to Ath Frenair, the place where people had been curing Mac Con at Cend Mhaighi Ini, and to Rosach na Righ and Rosach Ruadh, into Doire Chind Fheabrat, and in Fert Sceith, the place where Sciath Breac mac Dathchain fell by the sons of Morna, to Mairtine Mumhan, to Cliu Mhail mac Iughaine, and to Eachlasc Ech Ulad, and to Loch Gair which is called Loch na Macraidhi, and thrice around the lake and the four of them went into the loch. Cailti, however, with his eight men went southwards to Abaind Mor into the territory of Fir Maighi. Cailti glanced back and he did not see his lad, and he turned in search of him, and he went backwards on the same path to Ath na Foraie, and he took up the track of the deer and of the dogs and of the lad to Loch na Macraidhi, and Cailti said: “ It is here that our dogs were taken and our lad, and it was Fer Aoi mac Eoghainn who deceived them, i.e. the man of this fairy-mound up [there], and we have no power over the Tuatha De Danann.”

They were that night at Carraic Locha Gair under gloom until the early day on the morrow. And they went on eastwards into Mairtine Mumhan, and the path of Cnamhcoille, and to Senmagh Breoghain, and to Ath Issel, and to Bealach na nGeinte mBandruagh across Ath Conuath mic U Neit, and from Findmagh Feimin, and to Druimdil mic Da Creaca, and to Uaran Brain beside Sidh Feimin, and they remained there since it was spacious rough land and uninhibited woodland, and Cailti said: “Let us make a hunt here.” And they did it and their servant was a blemish in their eyes since it was them themselves who made a hut for them that night, and a roasting-pit was made by them. And Cailti and Findchadh go to the stream to wash their hands. “This is the place of a cooking-pit,” said Findchadh, “and it is a long time since it was made.” “That is true,” said Cailti, “and this is *Fulacht na Morrigna* (‘Cooking-pit of the Morrigan’) and it

should not to be made without water. And the five sons of Eachaidh Abradruaidh made it, i.e. Fat and Fet and Flann and En and Enach.” And he made the lay:

1. *Fulacht na Morrigna* heretofore
of the craftsmanship of Escair Aongabhann;
Indeoin in Daghdha (‘Griddle of the Daghdha’) was skillful
from the craftsmanship of Grinne mac Luchtair.

2. Wooden its axle, wooden its smooth wheel,
between water and strong fire;
of iron its body after its likeness,
fast hooks on one of the forks.

3. Two nines of wheels surrounding its great axle,
it was quick and shift when turning;
thirty spikes would be protruding out of it,
thirty loops, thirty spindles.

4. A sail that was wondrous in shape,
by the vigour of Grinne [its] contents in a loop;
from this side was his strength,
strength of its spike, strength of its spit.

5. Three times nine spikes, three times nine holes
protruding from *Indeoin in Daghdha dhuind* (‘Griddle of the
brown Daghdha’);
one spit for cooking used to support it
which Eochaidh Ollathair placed.

6. One shield, its strength ’twas clear,
that one man would prepare it by his will,
above a great amount of fire inside over yonder,

brilliant was the craft of the blacksmith.

7. The *Bir Deichin* ('Spit of Deichen') by clean Goibhnenn,
the *fulacht indeoin* was perfected by him;
those three things of a smith that he promised,
no smith could possess them before Goibhnenn.

8. Not capable a blacksmith for my spear,
after Laich, after Ealcha;
my dagger, not for them it is hard,
no more is he capable of constructing the pit.

"It is joyous to us that, Cailti," said Findchadh, "and good is that retinue." And they went to their hunting-hut after that towards their companions and they ate what they had cooked, and they slept in their beds.

And around noon that night the three daughters of Bodbh, i.e. Uchtdealb and Sadbh and Sarait, came in front of the fairy-mound. "The smoke of a cooking-pit that," they said. "The survivors of Find's Fiann in there making it," said Sarait. "No friends," said Sadbh, "since there is no-one inside but Cailti and Findchadh and the remaining of Clann Morna, and Conan mac Morna who killed Ferddoman, the son of Bodbh. And let us transform ourselves into three wild beasts and their dogs will pursue us. And they will follow their dogs and we will disperse them and we will separate Cailti and Findchadh from each other."

They came after that to the hunting-hut in the shape of three wild deer early in the day on the morrow. They put their three heads into the hunting-hut and the dogs pulled on their chains, and the old warriors followed the dogs and they were completely naked except for their girdles around them, around Sidh mBan bFind into Magh Cliara, and the fairy-women dispersed their reason from their good sense, and after that they were in Crich Caille in Cosnuma and to Fiadh Graindi, and to Reigh Maighi Raighne and to Sidh Raighne, and into Sliabh Mairge mic Edhlecon, and into Suidhi mic Morna, and to Lerga Temhin, and to Dind Righ and across the river streams of the Berba, and into Bealach

Mughna, and Roiriu, and into Fiadh Maisten in Nualaind, and Currach Life, and Ath Chind in Clochar Chliar Maighi to Daire Claona, and towards Magh Nuadhat, and across Righi Laigen to Sidh Buan Aindi Bandruagh of Drumain na Feinde, into Caill Comlaid, into Cnoc Duma hEirc at Tlachtgha and from the south towards Temhair in the centre of Magh Breagh, to Sidh Deirc which is called Cleiteach, and to Lind Feic, and three times around Leitir Lon, and to Indber na Boinde. And they took a turn straight to the south, their left to the sea and their right to the land, to Cul Chethor Chuir, across Indber na hAighe, across Indber nAilbine, into Collamair Breagh, into Tuirmhe, out of Senmhagh nElta, into Cnoc na Duibhe, to Rind Cind Aissi, across Indber Life, to Coirthe Chualann, to Aonach Seara at Crich na Morrhigna, into Oirrther na bhFiann, to Fidh Mor, to Sliabh Aighe mic Iughaine at Druim Craidi, into Main Da Glas, into Fertt Chlaraidh, into Sidh Choltain, to Indber Locha Da Dhail. The beasts swim out into the estuary, and the daughters of Bodbh assumed their own shapes there. “Well, Findchadh,” said Cailti, “do you recognise the women?” “We are the three daughters of Bodbh,” said they. “What do you want from us?” said Cailti. “Conan Maol mac Morna killed Ferrdoman mac Buidbh, our brother,” said they. “It is good for us, Cailti, to grant our protection to you and the people whom we destroyed, there is not amongst you a person whose mother is not a sister to Clann Morna.”

“Findchadh,” said Cailti, “we have not seen our followers since Cend Maighi Draighen.” And they turned to search for their followers, and the first man who they came upon was Cormac mac Ruaidh, and his face towards the ground and spurting blood in their presence. “Cormac,” said Cailti, “those who are here are not healthy.” “It is not,” said Cormac, “the three daughters of Bodbh destroyed us in retribution for Ferrdoman who fell by Conan mac Morna. Give my fill of water to me,” said Cormac. And Cailti gave him the full cup and his soul parted with his body and six of them died and their twelve dogs, and they heaped up rocks of the plain on them. That is why ‘Carnnmagh’ since then is the name of that plain.

And they grieved and took sorrow for their companions. “What will we do, Cailti?” said Findchadh. “To find a secluded place in which we might make camp and prepare hunting snares.” And they proceeded to Cenn Maighi in Imarraic, and Cailti said: “It is a hard wide wild land this, i.e. Cregfhiadh.” And they came to the summit of the

rock and they harvested the branchwood of the forest and put a thatch onto the summit. And they went on into Cend Maighi, and twenty-seven hidden traps were made by them for the paths frequented by deer, and twenty-seven , and twenty-seven forest baskets, and twenty-seven bird traps, and twenty-seven cages for the river, and twenty-seven hunting-enclosures, and one of them went around every day to check those hunting snares and to make a cooking-pit outside away from the hunting-hut, and to take it (i.e. the catches) prepared into it (i.e. the hunting-hut).

A rich landowner was in the territory that was nearest to them, i.e. Bran Brughaidh. And his pigs and swineherds used to come into the craig in which they were and they would take to following their track and they themselves would not see them. When March came and the season for the pigs to be born, there was a pig missing, and she was found by the side of the craig of the hunting-hut and nine piglets under her, and one of the piglets was cooked by the swineherd. And after he had eaten it he took a fright, and burned the wood and the hunting-hut. It was then that the elders noticed the rock was alight, and the fire came round about them, and they leapt over it outwards and they see the swineherd drinking water out of the well. And Cailti took a shot at him it so that it hit him in the hollow of the back of his head and his head fell into the well. That is why ‘Tipra in Mhuccadha’ (‘Well of the Swineherd’) is its name from then on.

They went on into Cend Maighi Draighen and to Main Da Glas in Sliabh Uighi Laighen, to Cubhat na mBandruagh, to Dun Cind in Fotharta Fedha and to Rath Mhata Muirsce and to Eas Gabhair and across the stream of the river Grissi and as far as Maistiú na Rígh. They came to Mullach Maistin and Cerdcha Ghoibhnenn. “Well, Cailti,” said Findchadh, “is it here that the weapons for the Battle of Magh Tuiredh were made, and the *Bir Deichin*, and *Fulacht na Murrigna*, and *Indeoin in Daghda*?” “In the glen yonder down there the *Bir Deichin* was made, and Deichen the druid, it was he who made it.”

1. It was Deichen who made the *Bir Deichin*
for Goibhnenn in Glend Treichim;
in the possession of Lugh of much valour,
it was made in the house of Nuadha.

2. Eleven men in the house yonder

of the beautiful children of Eithliu;
 they made the manly cooking-pit,
 from among them was their lord.

3. Lugh, Aonghus Occ in Brogha,
 Cermat, Midir, Mac Scala;
 Cu and Cian and Ceithean from the plain,
 Iucharbha, Uar and Iuchair.

4. At the time of Eirimon from the south,
 in Temhair his fight was powerful;
 a ninesome rose to encounter him
 of the children of Mil Espain.

5. Lugair, Tua, powerful Tenfa,
 Confa, Aicher, excellent the group;
 Eni Bec and Eni Mor,
 Gola Mend 7 Cesson.

6. During the time of famous Iughaine
 above the *Bir Deichin* of the Daghdha;
 eight men in Temhair of the flocks
 were capable of guarding it.

7. Aighe and Lughaidh of the mantles,
 Croine and Erc and Eilleand;
 the three sons of Glas from Glenn in Scail,
 often they used to come to meet it.

8. At the king of famous appearance
 whose [other] name was Eochaidh Feidhleach;

one man and six, brave the group,
were cooking Goibhnenn's spit.

9. Eoghan Eirenn, Eochaidh Garbh,
and Cobhtach of whirling weapon;
Lughaidh, Find, Fiacha of the feasts,
Morann and Daire Deidgheal.

10. Concubur had in Emhain
the *Bir Deichin* after him;
five warriors, one woman, not a lie,
were capable of guarding it.

11. Naissi and Ceithirnn with virtue,
Concubur, strong Cu Chulainn;
and Feidlim who used to overcome men,
Mes Deghadh mac Aimirghein.

12. Four men around the cooking-pit in the Fian,
Find himself was one of them;
Oisin, Cailti, loyal Diarmuit,
used to prepare the *Bir Deichin*.

13. Ten sides at the time of Lagha,
ten edges, it was not thin,
on the *Bir Deichin*, men used to tell,
until the time of Eochaidh Feidhleach.

14. At the time of Eochaidh Feidleach mac Find
Bernn, a smith who was not timid, used to make
eight sides and eight edges once,

until Concubur from the Craebhruadh.

15. From the time of noble famous Concubur
Echelsach of Emhain used to make
six blades, six sides after that,
until the Fiann prince Find reached it.

16. A sharp guard between the hilt and the blade Find used to
make,
a spit with four sides, skilful its point;
four edges, moving equally,
were on the *Bir Deichin*.

They went on after this to Loch na Glaisi from the east. It was there that they saw the bright troops and the great hosts and the steeds. Caitli said to Findchadh: “Put your face to the ground, and these are the Adze-heads.” It is he who was there, Patraic mac Alpainn, and Crimthan mac Etna Cheindsealaigh who had just given to him the place with the name ‘Ind Fhorrach’.

They went back to Maistiu, across the river streams of the Grissi, out of Leitir Cranncha, to Dun Ailella Aine, to Rath Oirrthir, to Fal Mhuc nDrebhrinde. The evening of the night came upon them. “Well, Caitli,” said Findchadh, “what will we do tonight about the hunting?” he said. “On paths of outlaws and hares, and we will go to Carcair Glais mic Mhongaidh.” “Was it not you who killed Glas mac Mongaidh?” said Findchadh. “It was me,” said he, “and we put surety and guarantee to the four sons of Glais mac Mongaidh that none of the Fiann be killed.” They went on and a cooking-pit was made by them. And it is thus that they were, and they had seven chambers, and a hundred in every chamber. The names of the children of Glas mac Mongaidh:

1. Breasal sat on the plain,
Cliath sat in Cliathbern;
Fledhach sat in Glend Smoil,
Ulach sat in Deargmhoin.

There Ulach said to Fledhach. “The man,” he said, “who killed your father is in the bed of your father tonight.” “There are sureties and guarantees from us not to kill him.” “Let us give horror and fear to him.” The four of them came and they transformed their shape into four great red pigs, it seemed as if the size of a man’s fist were the two tusks of their teeth on the outside. So great was the thunder and the trembling they made that it seemed to them, i.e. to Cailti and with Findchadh, like it was the mountain that was nearest to them that fell towards them. “They are monsters and injurious witches here,” said Cailti. The pigs turned and gored them, so that it seemed to them that they would strike their legs from them or their entrails out of them. For a third of the night they were like that. They came in the shape of headless persons to them after that during the other third of the night. Gushings of blood [dripped] off their necks as far as the top of the cave and they were letting it down into their heads again. In the last third of the night they went in the shape of three black horrible beasts, and three iron flails in their hands, and they came hitting them until morning came. Every man of them fell in all directions. Cailti lifted his head. “Let us leave here, Findchadh,” said Cailti. They rose after that and closed the door of the cave. ‘Bealach Corcrach’ was its name from then on after.

They went on to Daire Medon, to Colbha Donn, to Lighi Bhelat Bain mac Buichet in Fanaiche Art, out of Clar Magh Laighen, out of Cend Maighi na Boruma to Damhil. Findchadh looked at Cailti. He saw him and his eyes were closed. “Let us go,” he said, into this wood, i.e. Coillin Coimghe nowadays.” They came to Doirin Coimghe. It was of it that had been chanted:

1. Fiachra, tell everyone,
 exactly twenty years until doomsday;
 there will not be a tree in Ros Coimghe
 but only a single branch of unique size.

And they slept that night there. That was the day that Patraic happened to come to that plain because the king of Laighin had given the place to Patraic. Patraic came with his followers to the little wood yonder where they were sleeping. The clerics heard the groaning and snoring of the great men, and the clerics fled until they reached Patraic, and Patraic came towards them, and he blessed them in their sleep, and they jumped up from

their sleep. “Noble elders,” said Patraic, “come from the devil and from the worship of idols to the worship of God the father almighty.” Cailti and Findchadh and Crimthan mac Etna Cheindseala were baptised after that in the name of the Trinity. “Give to me,” said Patraic, “this place.” And the tent of Patraic was erected around them until the end of three days and three nights, so that it is ‘Cill Usaile’ today.

A meal [fit for] three times nine [people] was being given to them. “How is this food being given to us?” said Cailti to the servant, “Is it greater that the portion of two people?” “I don’t know,” said the servant, “I ask leave from Patraic.” And the servant asked him. “A meal for a ninesome,” said Patraic. The servant told Cailti this. “It is true,” said Cailti, “you will not snuff us out, clerics. And leave our hunting to us and give ordnance and religious rule to us.” They teach them after that a handful of the religious rule.

The king of Laighin came after that and the royal poet of Laighin along with him, i.e. Dubhthach mac hUa Lughair. The host closed in about Cailti, and Dubhthach said: “From what is this river called, Cailti?” “Life inghen Iuchna of the Fir Bolg who drowned in it, weeping for the Bennan of Temhair, and swift Life died in it.” “Why is the smooth plain here called ‘Currach Life’?” said Dubhthach. “Not difficult,” said Cailti, “Currach mac Cathair was killed by Find there, and it was I who struck his head from him and I took it west with me to Badhamair.” And he asked: “Is there anyone of you who would know of the lifetime of Find?” And he said:

1. Is there one of you who can tell me
 what lifetime was given to Find?
 what is the name of the mother who raised him?
 what is the name of the man who buried him?

2. What is the first division that he ever made?
 to whom was the battle of Galian given?
 who was the first man who fell there
 in the battle of swords of Confaide?

3. And it was Confaite himself, of course,

by whom the battle was given;
from what derives his powerful origin?
in which land is his responsibility?

4. What number fell by his hand?

who was the first woman he went on a tryst with?
what man of the prudent Fiann then
possessed the language of beasts?

5. Ath Berrtha Find in the mountain,

who was shorn there of the Fiann?
where did he leave his fierce stone?
what cover did he find at Liathdruim?

6. One night when Find was in Fídh Gaibhle,

what shape came to seek hospitality from him?
the head was found in the gentle tree,
what number was there that night?

7. Currach Life, with his beauty,

who buried him, who slew him?
who brought in his hands his gentle head
to Cnoc Mail above Badhamair?

8. Sliabh Cuillind south of Bru,

that name, why was it chosen?
why is it said that it is his graveslab
when no-one fell there but a dreadful form?

9. What man ran out of Brat Breac,

in Aonach Sera of the graves?

who ran with him together,
and what is the reason for horsemanship?

10. And Lia Bhealaidh Atha hI,
what Ogham was in its shape;
what man forgave the host
into whose midst he had brought the woman?

11. Which man took through courtings
the hand of Demneach at Tuirme?
and how many nights after that
was that man absent?

12. What wondrous company got it,
sang boastings in the north-west?
what do they call the hill in the east,
and what shape haunts it?

13. Thirty years and two hundred
the age of Find, it is not an exaggeration;
until Fland mac Brain was buried,
the fosterling of Sina from Seiredhmagh.

14. The first verse that he ever made
were the words of a poet, better his wisdom;
for his foster-mother, praised was the verse,
which Sina and Bodhmall embellished.

15. Victorious Breasal who fell in the west,
to him the battle of Galian was given;
the first man who fell in that battle in the east

[was] beautiful Neassa mac Brocain.

16. Aed Chind, it was he who took with his hand
 Confaite, after putting in the slaughter;
 so that Find looked after him after that
 while he was alive.
17. Confaite under a dog's skin,
 he put a great cloak on wandering;
 of the paths of Iruath in the east,
 his people were from India.
18. 'Twas the woman from sad Sidh Duind
 who bore the treasure which was terribly destructive;
 and threw it away
 that was never found in the well.
19. Ath Berrtha Find of the Fiann
 [was] where everyone shaved each other;
 Find mac Cumhail, in great abundance,
 and Find mac Iaconchon.
20. Cli Deroil of the wise language,
 it was he who was hidden under the slab;
 the stone he released from his hand,
 which he left in Ath Bolcain.
21. One night in Ros Da Chon
 in Fidh Gaibhle there was danger;
 one trio of men and one trio of women
 who reached a wondrous shape.

22. There a headless torso came,
two ears on both of his sides;
four hands out of his back,
a fiery sword on his shoulders.
23. He said coldly manly,
on approaching noble Find:
'Give to me your own head,
or the head of Cailti or Oisin.'
24. 'Will you take another gift?'
said Mac Cumhaill of Almhu;
'If you accept, you will get that
whether it shall begot in Ireland or in Scotland.'
25. 'I will take from you, Find full of valour,
the head which I want;
I will take it, my choice of heads
of the heads without mercy.'
26. Oisin unsheathed a proper sword
and I unsheathed at the same time;
we brought two blows fiercely
so that we decapited the red spear-pointed giant.
27. The head fell from the giant,
its equal I have not seen;
greater than a cauldron which could hold an ox,
which would be joyful with the monster.
28. 'A blessing to you, famous Find,

good your greatly valiant followers;
 my health to you henceforth,
 you have resolved my questions.'

29. 'Thirty years until tonight
 since [it] was separated from his lovely body;
 the head of the handsome man who loved me,
 the head of the frightful son of the Gomhan.'
30. 'The three heads beside Carnn Etais,
 it is to them that he brought their deaths;
 it is them he hid for a long time,
 through enchanted charms of magic.'
31. Currach Life, full is your valour,
 it is by myself that he fell;
 there I left his hard head,
 beside Crot (i.e. Sliabh gCrot) in the north-east.
32. Eoghan mac Duil buried
 the body of the fair king in the plain;
 so that 'Currach', fair his confinement,
 was the name of the site in which he was buried.
33. Cullind Caipliath who was not fair,
 it was an exploit for the youth;
 Glas wounded him with the sharpness of a spearpoint,
 so thus is [named] Sliabh Cuillind.
34. Dubdoit who placed his surety with Find,
 he was a year among us;

until the hunt in Sliabh Da Glas,
beside Callann in the south-west.

35. Oisín from all the Fiann went
until he gave three hundred first woundings;
there never traversed moor or plain
a deer in the world which he could not catch.

36. He swore great judgement in the plain,
Find mac Cumhaill from Almhu;
that there [never] traversed the strong earth
a deer that was as swift as Oisín.

37. Find of the speckled cloak said:
'You mention me to him so that he is swift.'
We swore great judgements swiftly,
shame to them unless it be fulfilled.

38. Then the warriors ran,
across Fert Magruind, across Magh Fraich;
across Beirnn na Tarbhfhessa eastwards,
across Cualand, across Cnoc Airthair.

39. To the stream of the Life, to Lind Duibh,
as far as Uamh a nEas Ghaillimh;
Dubhthait went [away] from all the Fiann
both dogs and man.

40. After that from them to the south went
Dubhthait, son of Dubh Da Les;
he was a warrior on the battle site,

from him is named Eas Dubhthaite.

41. Maine Senaigh, treasures under fame,
including the chest of the Lia Bealaidh;
Oisin enticed [it] from the women,
once upon a time, in Lochan's house.
42. Seven hundred seventy, seven tens,
seven score without excessive concealment;
thirty thousand, thirty hundred,
it is this [the number] which died.
43. Demneach the name of a woman with whom he went on a
tryst,
Esa was the daughter of Lochan;
Sealbach the name of the sweet language,
from [the time of] the flood and beyond the flood.
44. Demneach who was in Tuirmhe in the east,
the female farmer had thirty cows;
enough for ten people multiplied by two
in the milking of each [single] cow.
45. Their own tying (i.e. they would tie themselves) every day
to the herdsman of the small herd of cattle;
those cattle used to come to his house
without a herdsman every evening.
46. Every herdsman who used to go with them
they did not return dead or alive;
they were not found in the west or in the east,

although they were missing.

47. Nine of us from the Fiann went
 around Oscar and around Oisín;
 to the house of Demneach from Tuirmhe,
 long the memory will live on.
48. It is thus that they found Demneach,
 she was lamenting noisily;
 nine cows missing, rough the deed,
 on her, without her herdsman.
49. A herdsman that she would put with the cows
 for silver or for gold she did not get,
 for cattle or for bribe or by constraint,
 even though she was nagging him.
50. 'It is a cause of shame for the visitors of my house,
 for me myself to be going to the herding;
 without me being protected for the length of a day
 and without the bearing up of our honour by one woman.'
51. After that we rose out,
 great was the joy of Demneach because of it;
 I took with me my hard sword,
 I went in pursuit of the small herd of cattle.
52. They went by the side of the beach yonder,
 to the little fairy-mound of Indber Domhnann;
 one woman in the hill ahead of us,
 and she was the gentle fair-haired one.

53. She played a harp, beautiful the [musical] mode,
and she put us asleep;
after that she brought me out with her
onto her wondrous island.

54. She brought me there into the black dark cave,
the place where my companions were;
without brightness forever [through it],
but scarcity and coldness and anxiety.

55. Seventy warriors in the house,
in locks, in fetters;
in the cave of Da Bhilla, without lie,
I never heard of its like.

56. When out would go
the dreadful wonderful sea
we used to fall there with force
round about the hard sharp rocks.

57. When the sea used to fill in,
a noise used to come, it was not a surprise;
so that we used to be lifted up from the ground,
so that that we would all be floating.

58. For three nights I was back there
with Da Bhilla in her cave;
without strength, without vigour, without might,
until the monster was revealed.

59. After that Oisín went out

to seek for me the next day;
 although he searched land and wave
 he did not find his companion.

60. On the second day he went
 in pursuit of the small herd of cattle;
 however long he might be outside,
 he could not find what he sought.

61. They went on the third day
 to look after the small number of cows;
 they went by the side of the beach yonder
 until they reach Indber Domhnann.

62. They lay down with their faces against the ground,
 Oisín went into the fairy-mound;
 until Da Bhilla came then
 in her coracle with her lad.

63. When Da Bhilla reached there
 in her curach with her lad;
 she played with her harp beautifully,
 although this was so, Oisín did not sleep.

64. After that the fiann rose
 both from the east and the west;
 Da Bhilla did not come out,
 nor the lad nor their curach.

65. Everyone went with strength of their swords,
 there was pleasure with them for a swift drive;

‘Will you take a gift on my behalf,
beautiful fair-haired host?’

66. ‘Sleep to you, it is not to be imagined
until fair Cailti turns up;
and every warrior that I coaxed from the plain,
the nine cows of Demneach.’

67. ‘The sun and the moon will desert you,
[my] guarantors are both sea and land;
there will go to you, famous Fiann,
the thing you seek, for the sake of my name.’

68. After that they went out,
the followers of Find, it was a tune of lamenting,
each one of them seeks out their dwelling,
her cattle was left to Demneach.

69. Badghna had nine daughters,
and nine sons who were similar;
more beautiful than every other children, for sure,
put one woman into a dreadful form.

70. The wife of their father noticed them,
that was their step-mother;
she brought them in the forms of birds,
Echtach inghen Margorem.

71. One night Find went with scores of warriors
through the oakwood in Carnn Irbadh;
he was sure that it was the voices of people

when he heard the moaning.

72. A ninesome of them in the cavity of the rock
 there was surprise with Mac Cumhail;
 itit! itit! said every bird
 which the frost was encompassing strongly.

73. There is not vision in their eyes
 until the time of evening;
 they are all blinded, beyond every [other] creature
 in the winged world.

74. They [are] lying down all day long
 until the darkness of the night comes;
 lamenting their unpleasant suffering,
 that is the music that they sing.

75. In every house there is no help,
 that they have not looked for in every way;
Eoin Ethaite ('Winged Birds') from then on
 their names in the dewy world.

76. Anyone who would know it
 that which I would relate of its marvels;
 south or north or west or east,
 I do not know where it is.

And they went out of Rath Maighi and to Rath Orca, and to Connail na Righ, and to Ath Cind Derg, as far as Almhu Laighen. They went to Ard na hAlmaine. "Well, Cailti," said Findchadh, "it is here that Find was born." "It is," said Cailti, and he said:

1. This is the mound where Find was born,

this is not something that I do not know;
Muirne [was the] mother of the great son,
the wife of Cumhall mac Trenmhoir.

2. Oisín mac Find, a man with valour,
was born in Cluain Ichtair;
the daughter of Deirc was his good mother,
pregnant nine months [with] the royal son.
3. The daughter of Darena said,
upon ten women in addition to Dasgrena;
until she bore Oscar who was comely in the east,
.... for nine years.
4. Morfhind was with Oisín, it is the truth,
she spent seven years at magic;
the mother of the other three sons
was the daughter of Cualand Chichmhaine.
5. Dualmi ingen Dubhthaigh the swift,
the mother of Colla and Corc and Cian;
the wife of Cailti, the son of Find's sister,
upon which is (i.e. who is called) Numa Nuailfhind.
6. A mother of three who were brave in battle,
Dubhan and Seghda and Sealbach;
five years with Diarmuid by her own accord,
Dubhinbhir ingen Uairbheoil.
7. Dainne was with Mac Cumhaill famously,
Find did not take a wife after her;

Daolghus was the name of her father,
the son of Lir of Sidh Findachaidh.

8. The death of Find at Broicc after deserting her,
the fall of Daire at Lic Dairi;
the death of Crimhall at Loch Dall,
Cumhall fell in the battle of Cnucha.

9. It is yonder the grave in which are
Mac Cumhaill and his father;
and Crimhall, it was heard a long time ago,
and Daire bright-brown.

10. Wretched my parting with the Fiann
it is better for me to believe in God himself;
the baptism of Christ upon our head has cast
the Adze-head, by whom wonders are worked.

“Let us go to Ros Da Chon in Fidh Gaibhle,” said Cailti, and they came there. “This is a good place,” said he, “i.e. Ros Da Chon, on of the five woods of Ireland.” They came down into the forest and twigs of the forest were struck by them, and they made a wide-bellied hunting-hut and they put a rod across the ridge-pole of it and a wisp of thatch over it. “It is time for us,” said Cailti, “to make a hunt. I will go outside,” said he.

Cailti came to Daire mBranain and around Coill da tSruth. As he was hunting the three phantoms rose up to him, i.e. the phantom of Teach Mic Nemain and the phantom of Lilchach and the phantom of Daire mBranain; they were the children of Colman Corrghuineach. “This is him,” said they, “the one who killed our father. And let us give terror around him, and let us not allow him to meet with his companion.” They conjured up the brave battalions around him so that each of them was killing each other. Cailti saw that, this is what he said: “Patraic said to me to not to kill people and not to be in the presence of blood being shed.”

He saw the same thing, he came to Daire mBranain and his sleep fell upon him until the light of rising time the following day. He rose then and made a roasting of trouts there and hares. Now as for Findchadh, he was alone that night. Then the three sons of U Fhlaind, i.e. Torman and Maol Cian and Dubhflann, came to Ros Da Chon, three nines of people pighunting. And they found a track of the sixty after being cut down and they went up to the hunting-hut, and this is what Findchadh said: "If Caitli were alive," said he, "I would not be fasting."

There he heard the noise approaching him and this is what he said: "Don't hurt me," said he, "there is nobody but the remnant of Find's Fiann here and a man who should not be killed." "Who are you?" said they. "Findchadh mac Flaind I am," said he. "And who are you?" said he. "We are the three sons of U Fhlaind of Falmagh Laigen." And he told news to them. "Come with us," said they, and they took him with them to some place in Fidh Gaibhle. Caitli came then to the hunting-hut and did not find his companion, and he grieved and mourned. And he came outside and made his three little cliff-shouts aloud and he found the track of the men past them, and he began to look for them, and he came to Druim Da Mhaighi. "This is it," he said, "Findchadh's native territory. And I will not go seeking him. It was his own brothers," he said, "who came to him. Henceforth for a long time," said he, "I shall be on my own."

He proceeded to Druim Greine, which is known as Druim nDairbrech today, into Senchain, into Temhair by Ath Chind Monadh and to Daire in tSheineoin, and on reaching Daire in tSheineoin he said: "This oak-wood is good." And he went to the middle of the territory and took his hunting shield from his back, and he hewed the sloe-tree he happened to come upon and he made a place of resort from it, and seven doorways on the territory. And the doorway through which he would go out was the seventh doorway past another doorway through which he would come in from the plain. And he made hunting preparations in that same manner. He was there for three years.

There was a rich hospitaller in the territory of Midhe. Brogan Brugadh was his name. Death came to him. The king of Midhe was seeking treasures and possessions from the three sons of Brogan, i.e. Eoghan and Illann and Aonghus were their names. Samhnach inghen Cholgain mic Aodha mic Fhiachna mic Ronain was their mother, and the king of Midhe took her own cattle from her and the third son was in his hand, i.e.

Aonghus, and they assembled at Dun Samnaighi. He had seven herds and 140 cows in every herd. And these sons carried their brother from the king of Midhe and they went into the badlands of Breagh, plundering for three years, and they raided a farmstead each night.

Then Tuathal Maolgarbh died and Diarmuit mac Cerbhuill took the kingship of Ireland, and these three nines of men, who went on a plundering, came to Daire in tSheineoin and they made a hunting-hut there. One night they went plundering a farmstead, so that they destroyed both animal and men. And on their return Aonghus, the youngest son, went off on a separate raid, and the other two came to the hunting-hut. And Cailti came out of his own hunting-hut and came to the side of the hunting-hut of the sons of Brogan. “A hut of a plunderer this,” he said. It is then that he heard the two older sons giving reproach to the son who was youngest. “What right have you,” they said, “to exceed us [in plunder].” “More fitting to me,” said he, “the one which I join,” said he, “i.e. Cailti mac Ronain. It is he who is the most vigorous man in Ireland, and you do not take after your mother’s people.” Cailti came towards them during that conversation and they seized their weapons. “Men,” said Cailti, “no monster nor malice am I but Cailti mac Ronain.” And he sat with them. “Who are you, men?” said he. “The three sons of Brogan and Samhnach inghen Cholgain mic Aodha mic Fhiachna mic Ronain.” And they told the reason for their plundering. Cailti said: “Come with me and be under my advice.” And he took them with him to his own hunting-hut. “Wise indeed,” they said, “is this.” The three nines of men fit into one side of it and Cailti only in the other side. And they were like this for three months. Diarmuit mac Cerbhuill, king of Ireland, said: “Bring the three sons of Brogan to me.” They were brought and peace was made with them, and their own land was given [back] to them.

They came to look for Cailti after that and Cailti said that he would not go [with them] but go to the fort of Samhnach, his sister, and they took him with them to Eas Dubhthaiti. They were there that night. They came to Cuncha and the people of the territory and their musicians and their kings and their lords came towards them with wonder for the great man in their company. They enquired of him and asked news of him: “Why is this place called Cuncha?” and “It is here that the Battle of Cuncha was given?” and “What age was Find when that battle was fought?” and “How many kings

did Find prophesy over Ireland?” and “Who divided Ireland with Cond?” “Let me sit down,” he said, and he made the lay:

1. Cuncha, a hill above the stream of the Life,
there was a time when it was special;
it was a fort for guests once upon a time,
when it belonged to Tuathal Teachtmhar.

2. Tuathal built it in the beginning,
it was a fort for kings, it was a royal work;
there was not besides Temhair a house
that was preferred by the king of Ireland.

3. Feidlimidh took it after that,
the son of Tuathal mac Feradhaigh;
Cond mac Feidlimidh, a prince of Fal,
was on the mound of white surface.

4. ‘Fertt in Druagh’ (‘The Druid’s Grave’) its name before that,
until the first reign of Iughaine;
until the reign of Cond in Cnoc Brain,
until the daughter of Connadh came.

5. Cond’s foster-mother, who loved a verse,
was Cuncha of the beautiful head;
she was in the fort under battalions
in the reign of Cond Cetchathach.

6. Cuncha daughter of Connadh Cas,
from the land of Luimneach, broad green;
she died yonder in his house,
it was a horror to the Gaels.

7. The woman was buried, though it was sorrowful,
right in the centre of the hill;
so that Cuncha, from then on,
is its name until judgement day comes.

8. There the fierce fight was fought,
in the place where the two cairns are;
there the hosts fought
whereby Cumhall mac Trenmhoir was wounded.

9. Three days before the battle was fought
to the conception of the son of the high-prince;
Find was born, with scores of valorous,
to Muirne at Sidh na hAlman.

10. For a little while after the slaughter
the princes of Fal were at peace;
they divided Ireland share by share,
Cond and Eoghan Taighlech.

11. Leth Modha to noble Modh Nuadhat,
Leth Cuind to Cond perfectly;
for nine years there was peace without reproach,
until the death of Labraidh Laimhdherg.

12. Labraidh Laimhdherg, a warrior who was not mean,
he was the son of the giant of Ireland;
he fell by [the hand of] Maol mac Mongaidh
one evening in the battle of Dubhcomar.

13. The men of Leth Modha were mobilised out

by handsome Eoghan Taighlech;
and Find by Cond, without deceit,
on account of the death of Labraidh Laimhdherg.

14. They fought on Magh Lena
with the equally strong battalions;
Modh Nuadhat fell as a result,
along with the three sons of Feidlim.

15. Leth Cuind and great Leth Modha
Cond joined immediately;
for twenty years without treachery,
until Tipraiti Tireach died.

16. Tipraiti Tireach, he was strong,
by him fair slender Cond fell;
he fell by [the hand of] the king of Ulaidh,
the king of Temhair of the strong female slaves.

17. Tipraiti and fair Conaire,
for seven year their warfare together;
until defeated there, it was a disgrace,
was the king of Ulaidh though he was fearsome.

18. After that the king in strong Temhair was
the son of Modh Lamha of heroic valour;
for eight years without disgrace
the kingship of Conaire the woundgiver.

19. In the time of Conaire, in the south,
in the territory of Mumha of the great courts,

Neimedh killed him with his poison
on the green of Ard Neimidh.

20. For four years Art Aoinfer
defended the island of the Gaels;
there was not a year without battle,
until the heroes of Temhair were given as hostages to him.

21. For thirty years after that
the mild kingship of Art in Temhair;
until Lughaidh beheaded the king
in the battle on Magh Mucruimhi.

22. Within seven days, not a small delight,
Lughaidh took the land of Ireland;
from his strong kingship came
the joining of Ireland within one week.

23. Thirty years, without gentleness,
was Mac Con in highkinghip;
Cormac Cas did not fall,
without woe because of his nobility.

24. South to the land of Mumha went
Lughaidh, though it was a great misfortune;
he killed Ferchis, a tower to scores,
at Carnn Ferchis with one blow.

25. After that the hosts of Temhair assembled
around Cormac of the fair households;
so that inaugurated in Temhair yonder

was the son of Art mac Conn of a hundred battles.

26. The hosts of Laighin of the sea assembled
under Meadhb Lethdherg of the Laighin;
around the seven sons of Echaidh Find,
to whom was hereditary the highkingship over Ireland.

27. A battle beside Temhair in the east
was won then by the Laighin;
Cormac Ua Cuind was banished
from Temhair to Caladh Truim.

28. The Laighin built on the slope
Rath Meadbha for Meadhb Lethdherg;
and Rath Meadbha, from then on,
was the name for the side of Temhair.

29. For five months and three seasons with prosperity
the woman held the kingship of Temhair;
until Crimthan Cas rose,
the son of Cathair of the bright sword.

30. The Laighin of the swords gave
the kingship to the son of the king of Ireland;
until Meadhb slept with the son
Cormac was not king of Ireland.

31. For seven years after the killing of Mac Con
Cormac was defending
so that he joined together
all five provinces of Ireland.

32. During the kingship of Cormac of the battles
Ferghus Duibhdhetach was king;
in Temhair in the east he was not stable
until the battle of Crinna which he fought.
33. The three white Ferghuses
were killed in the battle of Crinnda;
by Lughaidh, by Tadhg mac Cein
by Cormac of the great wisdom.
34. Forty victorious years was
the highkingship of Cormac of the host;
until he died, it was a surprise to us,
at Rath Spelain above the Boind.
35. From Tailltiu the prince of Fal came
to the green of Rath Spelain;
Spelan brought into his fort happily
the elected highking of Temhair.
36. A salmon in the Boind [was] caught [by]
a fisherman from the house of the farmer;
everyone was passing the time
until the coming of the highking of Ireland.
37. Into the presence of the king was brought
the food, it was a bad deed;
so that from that came the death
of Cormac Ua Cuind of the fair rules.
38. On the green of the place were

many hosts waiting for him;
the angry host gave a shout
at the game of the two squads of soldiers.

39. When they gave the shout
the king heard it, it was very reproachful;
his inclement mind started without weakness,
he swallowed the piece of food then through terror.

40. The bone stuck firmly
in his throat and in his chest;
he died in the house yonder,
the eminent highking of Ireland.

41. Ireland was sorrowful after that,
without a king, without a lord in Temhair;
for four years this lasted,
until Eochaidh Armruadh rose up.

42. Eochaidh Gunnat was given hostages,
until the end of four whole years;
for one year his strong kingship,
until he fell in the battle of Cuilleand.

43. For five years Cairpri had been
protecting noble Ireland;
and for sixteen [years] after that
[was] the kingship of Cairpri Lifechair.

44. Cairpri Lifechair, he was not weak,
until he became envious of the Fiann;

he fell in the bright Battle of Gabhair,
by the victorious hand of Oscar.

45. Five years the Fatha ruled,
they blighted Ireland for a while;
their rule was without gentleness,
their kingship lasted one year.
46. Then Fathadh Airgtech committed
kinslaying on Fathadh Cairptech;
Fathadh Airtheach found after that
death by [the hands of] the powerful Fiann.
47. For four years his hard defence held
Fiacha Sraibhtine with victory
against Eocho Doimhlen, a division of men,
a battle was fought every year.
48. For thirty-nine years he held
Ireland and Scotland together;
until he fell by fair Colla
in the battle of Dun Dubhcomar.
49. In the battle of Dubhcomar, it was valiant,
great Colla Uais was triumphant;
he performed a determined painful deed,
beheading the highking of Ireland.
50. Find was born there after that,
in the beginning of the reign of Conn of the territories;
he died in the same month, it was not sudden,

as Fiacha, the truly wise man.

51. Fourteen days multiplied by two,
it is true and no exaggeration,
from the death of Find, who regularly overcame valour,
to the battle of Dun Dubchomar.

52. Although Find fell by this foolish leap
his contemporaries were small in number;
Eocha the poet, the seer,
and Mogh Ruith mac Seinfhesa.

53. Eocha the poet, the man from the north,
Mogh Ruith from noble Mumha;
they both died from old age,
Mogh Ruith and Eocha the poet.

54. Eleven times twenty sweet years
and ten the age of Find;
o sons of Brogan from the plain,
I remember it in my memory.

55. Eleven men of us after them,
Jesus did not allow them [to go] into decline;
we believe, without sin,
in Patraic as a holy leader.

56. Eleven men of us after that,
Jesus does not allow them [to go] into decline;
the changing of the names which was not requested
of every single man before the baptism.

57. [The name] Camin [was given to] Ceallach a long time ago,
and Senchan to Oisín;
[the name] Seighin [given] by them to fair Colman,
and Manchan to Lughaidh.

58. Aodh Bec, Berach became his name,
Siadhail of the old cairn became Maol Tuile;
Cronan [was the name given] to manly splendid Flann,
and Ronan to Aodhan.

59. Caoncomrac, he was a handsome man,
was Momhaedog after his baptism;
Mac Caoinde stuck to Cailti,
and Finan was Findchadh.

60. This is, a marvellous race,
the reign of the very splendid kings;
o sons of Brogan from the plain,
it is with me in my memory.

61. What I always loved,
an abundance of fianna, an abundance of mercenaries;
I love today by the will of God
the four canons of penitence.

62. Three years by me by my own will
concealed in Daire in tSheineoin;
they will not conceal me in heavy Temhair,
the hosts of Diarmuid mac Cerbhuill.

63. I will die by the will of God

in Temhair, my lifetime will come to an end;
 my grave will be, until the day of judgment,
 beside Temhair in the north-east.

64. Eoghan, Illann, splendid Aonghus,
 let me hand be taken by them swiftly;
 let us leave this grave then
 which is called Fert Cuncha.

He came to Dun Samhnaighi after that and he was maintained (i.e. looked after) for a year there, and a bathing vessel under the feet of his bed, and he let out a sigh at night there. And Samhnach asked: “What is bothering you, warrior? And what sorrow are you pondering over?” “A vision was revealed to me, i.e. of me myself and my foster-father being as well as we have ever been.” And he made the lay:

1. Wonderful the vision that was revealed to me,
 woe those that perturb me;
 the people who have passed from the great world
 are the ones now haunting me [in my dreams].
2. It seems to me that I saw the Fiann
 going from mountain to mountain;
 everyone that was revealed to me have in my possession,
 I remember their faces.
3. Find died jumping in old age,
 though that was a silly movement;
 Diarmuit was killed by a mad pig
 on the cairn above Glend Chomair.
4. Ferrdoman was killed here
 and Conan in his security (i.e. as guarantor for him);

at Eiscir Cail, although we were tormented,
they fell together.

5. Aodh was killed by many men
on the hill of Carn Chuilidh;
Faolan fell by him in the east,
at Cluain Bec in Atharlach.

6. Caol fell at Druim Caeil,
Dubhtach fell above Dail;
Crund Bec was killed in Cluain Dam,
and Scannlan Sciathlethan.

7. Fal Fedha Bic was killed
beside Glenta Delmheic;
as one with Fal Fedha Moir,
sorrowful Cairill Ua Conbroin.

8. The three sons of Maol Cruim fell
at Gabhair, rough was the deed;
Dubh Druman fell in the battle,
Flaitus and Mac Lughach.

9. Find mac Breassais fell in the east
on the hillside above Lec Dubhthaigh;
side by side in his grave
with Uairbhel mac Uarcraidhi.

10. Nine ninesomes would go with me,
Dubh and Dubh Da Bhoirenn;
there is nobody of my time, of my day,

who would recognise their faces.

11. Cobhtach, Caicher, Conghal, Conn,
and Fiachra and Eclonn;
Dubhda and two dear Dubhans,
nine sons of Lughan mac Luaimnigh.

12. Lughan who once lived had nine sons,
each son had a ninesome, the greater their affection;
every man had a dog, a lad for every dog,
to them a reward I used to give.

13. Four of them about Airghi
Conghal mac Muiredhaigh was wounded ;
five above the pool of Loch Indeoin
[where] Meircill mac Treneoin was wounded.

14. Lughan was the name of their father
until the day at Carnn Findachaidh;
so that he took up with Find's Fiann,
side by side at Da Fhoirend.

15. Dubh Da Fhoirend [was his name] from then on,
how my household rejoiced at him;
until he fell in the presence of Find
from the spear that was in the hand of Deiceall.

16. The three sons of Fidhach were killed,
I killed three hundred in atonement for it;
they are lying together
to the side of the Lerg in Liathdaire.

17. The three were a blemish to me
 I would like to have their troop;
 it is to my side that it (i.e. the threesome) would come,
 my being after (i.e. surviving them) is a surprise.

“Do not pay attention to that, elder,” said Samhnach. And he stayed there until Aonach Taillten was assembled by the king of Ireland. The sons of his sister came to challenge Cailti to go to the Aonach Taillten and he refused to go. The three sons of Brogan went to the assembly after that and they were talking about Cailti, and they told the nobles of Ireland about him. And everyone said that Temhair was the place that was proper for Cailti to be. Diarmuit mac Cerbhuill sent Tuathal, the steward of Temhair, to [see] Cailti and he did not come with him and he (i.e. Diarmuit) went himself. And he brought him with him to Ros na Righ, i.e. Ros Temhrach, and he asked: “What is the name of this place?” said Cailti. “Ros Temhrach,” they said. And he made the lay:

1. The place of kings is Ros Temhrach,
 in it was often a great household;
 in the first reign of the sweet Fir Bolg
 through which they overtook Ireland.

2. By whom was it built in the beginning?
 who was the first king who got its leading?
 by whom was a fort made of it?
 what are all its wonders?

3. What are its great attributes?
 let the knowledgeable discover
 what its king is entitled to
 as tax from every fifth?

4. What is the extent of its lands, it is known
 between east and west and south?

and what is the counting of its houses
beside Temhair of the white surface?

5. How was powerful Temhair
in the possession of the Fir Bolg of the blows?
how did the Tuatha De take
the rampart of chosen Temhair?
6. How came from the south
Gaels on them, although it was a poor show?
how was Temhair yonder brought over
from the noble Tuatha De Danann?
7. Fir Bolg and Tuatha De,
Gaels on them in the same time;
is it peace or war or battle
that was given around the rampart of Temhair?
8. The Tuatha De Danann fighting for it,
where is their fight against Gaels?
how did they (i.e. the Tuatha De Danaan) leave Magh Bregh
with the great sons of Mil?
9. Is it true that they planted trees
around beautiful Inis Ealga,
or do historians proclaim that,
the dwelling of the Tuatha De under the earth?
10. What did the Tuatha De make?
where was their advice settled?
if they took peace without blemish,

what was their requital after doing it?

11. Tuatha De Danann, Fir Bolg,

where is their dwelling, what is their order?

what is the extent of their land through valour

that they took from the Gaels?

12. The many hosts of the fierce Gaels

if they took noble Ireland;

between mountain and moor and plain,

what is the division that they made?

13. Great Mil had four sons,

Ir, Emher and Erimhon;

and sharp wise Aimhirghin,

how did they divide Ireland?

14. If anyone else was there

before they occupied Ireland,

of the children of Mil of the plain,

why is it that it is not recounted?

15. Kings with great prosperity took

the land of Ireland from Erimhon;

Temhair Te yonder was ceded to them,

with them the place was famous.

16. Slainghe of the renowned Fir Bolg

by whom Temhair was built in the beginning;

it is by him the rampart was increased,

and the royal fortress made.

17. The threefold marvels of Temhair,
astonishing that they have disappeared;
a well and a stone and a clean grave,
which person wouldn't marvel at it?

18. A well was in Temhair of the towers
it boiled with heavy earth;
its name was not a hidden name,
a hole of the throwing down of the illegitimate people.

19. A liable person going into its midst
would emerge from it wholesome;
brightness and cleanliness and white skin
in the making of an immune person.

20. An illegitimate person going into its midst,
of powerful strength was the well;
a black spot would stick to his thigh,
the signs of every liable person.

21. A rock was in Temhair of the flocks,
the 'Lia Fail', its size was foremost;
of the marvels of Temhair of the three,
it did not shriek except under a highking.

22. When it shrieked violently,
the stone under the highking of Ireland,
it was heard outwards from them
around the seven territories of Temhair.

23. The grave of the dwarf in Temhair,

a marvel whose likeness I never heard;
 when he lay on the slab,
 Senbhec Seghsa hUa hEbhricc.

24. The man who is greatest of the men of Fal,
 the man who is smallest next to him;
 equal in weight both of them,
 was amongst the marvels of the grave.
25. The plain of Temhair was not a miserable home,
 seven perfect homesteads, seven perfect enclosures;
 seven ploughlands to every full enclosure
 for what is Temhair of fair surface.
26. Seven fortresses including the four castles of Temhair,
 it is not me who does not recall;
 a hundred and forty houses in every fortification,
 seven-hundred warriors in every warrior-rampart.
27. The sharp-crested stronghold of the troops in Temhair,
 today it happened [to come] upon my mind;
 to which hosts met to reach from each side,
 it was a meeting -----.
28. The knowledge of Ireland, it is great knowledge,
 the bed of Connacht of the feasting;
 the ship of the warriors and the ship of the women,
 the ship of the Laighin -----.
29. 'Teite na mBan' ('Assembly of the Women'), 'twas
 a pleasant judgement,

noble its name, and the 'Midchuart' ('Mid-Court');
'Retla na Righ' ('Star of the King'), kingly its colour,
the three chief houses of Temhair.

30. It was the illustrious resort here of every druid
whose centre a host would reach;
the roof-tree (i.e. abode) of the noble poets, it has been heard,
and the meeting-place of the mercenaries.
31. The high-seat of the fiann in Temhair,
it was a hosting house with ;
the splendour of the host who used to go there,
it was a cause of envy for the men of Ireland.
32. The attribute of having a king has Temhair of the champions,
the attribute of a horse and the attribute of a hunting hound;
the attribute of judges, valorous judgements,
the attribute of a queen, the attribute of a steward.
33. Of its attributes not to be without a woman,
an attribute of its king that he would not say falsehoods;
of the attributes of Temhair in the east
that her kings would not die in Temhair.
34. A boar and a flitch of bacon along with him,
and a bag of meal from every great rampart;
was carried every Hallowtide eastwards,
from every province to Temhair.
35. The kings with prosperity came,
by whom the rampart of Temhair was built;

it is today that it happened [to come] to my attention
it is only a ghost town.

36. Though abundant in your opinion for distributing
[was] the house of Diarmuid mac Cerbhuill,
I attained it at time when
one place was better supplied with hostellers.

Cailti was after that taken to the entrance of Temhair, and a great warm welcome was put before him and his choice of house was given to him, and it was the ‘Sluictheach Mor’ (‘Great Banqueting-House’) that he chose. He was there for three years and he said: “Guard my taboos,” he said, “it is a taboo for me a conflict in which shall be seen three swords or three spears; it is taboo to me for anyone [to be] between me and the king in a drinking-house and without my reward to me from my king.” Three people were given to wait on him, a woman and two men, and the food of fifteen to him, and bright clothes were made and flockbeds of down under him. The king said to the steward: “Food for a hundred to him.” And the nobles of Ireland used to come to ask news of him. Then Cailti said: “Bring my clothes to me.” And he made the lay:

1. Not good today my speech
my two teeth do not survive;
my two eyes they have failed,
I don’t mind if I were to die.
2. My two hands they are weakened,
my two cheeks have been banished;
my two feet they have shrivelled,
old age and bending has overtaken me.
3. I am an old man, I am an old poet,
I was a manly bloody warrior;
with me the meal for a hundred is imagined (i.e.associated),

better my death than my remaining.

4. With me the meal for a hundred is imagined (i.e.associated)

today although my number is small;

----- sufficient for me a meal for one man,

then my deed would be better.

5. -----

today I am in a frenzy.

6. -----

7. Forty years, it seems to me,

Find was born before I was born;

twenty-one years from of yore

I was older than Oisín.

8. Twenty years was Artt mac Cuind

at the time when I was born at Rath Druing,

thirty [years] between me and his son,

I was older than Cormac.

9. Myself and Cian and Colla,

the same age our light bodies;

Aodh mac Find in Fert Abrain,

at the same time he was begot.

10. The eldest two that famous Aodh had,

Fiacha, Conall of Cnoc Abla;

Cu Laighin and Brat Bricc
after him were born in one delivering.

11. Oisin, Faolan, Breasal Ban,
dear the three, noble honour;
Mac Find and the two sons of his son,
we were contemporaries of equal strength.
12. The three sons of Find who contemplate (?) hunting,
dear the three with anger;
three years between both of them,
Caince and Uilleand and Raighne.
13. Caince, he was the son who was youngest,
Raighne was nearest to him;
Uilleand who was next to them
was born at Atha Inbhir.
14. Ulach he was a son of Find,
he was the first son who was born to great Find;
a great deed at the end of two lucky years,
Oisin in the third year.
15. Oscar who was youngest of his children,
the chief of the family of Mac Cumhail;
good himself was the man when commanding
the clean fiann-bands of the Gael.
16. Oisin was older than Oscar,
yet Oscar was equal to him;
until Cairpre hUa Cuind was wounded

their contest was equally strong.

17. That battle that the fiann had given,
in it their two best thirds fell,
better to die and to be under fame,
my condition is not good today.

Cailti was then in Temhair like that until Oisín arrived after a while, and a meal for fifty
[was given] to him every day.

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IV.

Notes

The notes refer to the line numbers of the edition.

- 1 *Feacht n-oen...*: here Hyde's edition of the text ("An Agallamh Bheag", *Lia Fail* I (1924), pp. 79-107) and Pennington's translation of Hyde's edition ("The Little Colloquy", *Philological Quarterly* IX (1930), pp. 97-110) begin.
- 8 *Fer Gair*: presumably the same as *Fer Gaire*.
- 9 *furmidha*: *DIL*, in the entry for "sén²", gives a reference to an early gloss implying that "fuirmed" is a type of trap, possibly a net (Met.Gl. 32 §5).
- 9 *rath*: a type of surety, "paying surety". A person's property is used to guarantee the fulfilment of an arrangement. *Ráth* can refer both to the property and the person acting a guarantor, who, by doing so, has a great responsibility. Failure can result in the loss of a person's honour-price. The person chosen to act as *ráth* has to be chosen carefully as there are strict rules as to who is acceptable in certain situations and for certain ranks. For a full discussion and definition of the concept of *ráth*, see Fergus Kelly, *A Guide to Early Irish Law* (Dublin: DIAS, 1988), pp. 168-171 and D.A. Binchy, *Críth Gablach* (Dublin: DIAS, 1970), pp. 102-104. Also cf. note 262.
- 15 *cind tolla leó*: this is a reference to their tonsure. For a discussion of different tonsure styles, see Daniel McCarthy, "On the shape of the insular tonsure", *Celtica* XXIV (2003), 140-167.
- 17 *fodhord*: throughout the text in the MS, it difficult to distinguish between the letters "t" and "d", especially before "o".
- 29 *do dhenum*: the final "u" is difficult to read in the MS, the reading might also be *do dhenam*.
- 45 *do-ni*: both the older *do-ghni*(-) and the innovative *do-ni* forms occur in this text, e.g. l. 335 (do-ní), l. 3 (do-ghnídis), l. 336 (do-ghni). See *SnG*, p. 325, section 12.197.
- 48 *oclaídh*: note *dh* for *gh* (*oclaídh* for *oclaigh*). For an analysis of *óclach* as *óc* + *laích*, see *DIL* s.v. *óclach*.
- 54 *Cuilleand ba hadhbha fhiadhaigh*: the poem found in Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* ("Cuilleann ba hadhbha d'fhiadhaibh", Vol. I, pp. 5-8) has 14 verses as opposed to 15 here. Verses 11 and 12 from our text do not occur in the poem in Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh*, which in turn has one verse not contained in our text (i.e. Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh*, Vol. I, p. 7, verse 3). These mismatched verses merely mention different Fianna warriors and their respective locations.
A poem with the first line "Cuillenn bá hadhbha fhiadaig" occurs in "Acallamh na Senórach" as edited by Whitley Stokes in W. Stokes, & E. Windisch, *Irische Texte mit Übersetzungen und Wörterbuch – Vol IV* (Leipzig: Verlag von S. Hirzel, 1900), p. 162 (ll. 5870-5884). It only has verses, as opposed to 15 in the *Agallamh Bheag*, and also differs in content.
- 66 *Osnad Cind*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. I, p. 6, l. 9) has *Ceall Osnad*.
- 71 *Sigh Étair*: note *gh* for *dh* (*sigh* for *sidh*).
- 80 *Aodh Bec*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. I, p. 6, l. 23) has *Aodhan*.

- 80 *cen acht*: note rhyme with *comhrac* in the next line: consonant group rhyming with a single consonant.
- 81 *Colman caom comhrac*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. I, p. 6, l. 24) has *Ceallach, is Cormac*. Pennington ("The Little Colloquy"), in his translation, gives "fair Colman, Cormac" although this does not correspond to Hyde's edition which follows the reading from the Book of Lismore.
- 86 *Sigh mBrain*: note *gh* for *dh* (*sigh* for *sidh*).
- 90 *Sigh Buidbh*: note *gh* for *dh* (*sigh* for *sidh*).
- 95 *co caille*: Pennington ("The Little Colloquy", p. 101) suggests to read this as *co Cailte*. However, in its unabbreviated forms the name only occurs as "Cailti" and not as "Cailte" in the text.
- 102 *dhitreabaidh*: possibly *dhitreabaigh*, from *díthrubach* "one who inhabits a wilderness" (*DIL*).
- 115 *ansergach*: *sercach* with negative prefix *án*.
- 124 *Colman Cend, Comramhach*: possibly *Colman, Cend Comramhach*. Hyde ("An Agallamh Bheag", p. 89) suggests the former reading. Cf. l. 81 *Colman caom comhrac* which would suggest *comramhach* to be part of Colman's name; in this case, however, only seven people would be listed whereas eight people are needed to make up the "ninesome" around Oisín.
- 132 *Madh Da Mhullach*: note *dh* for *gh* (*madh* for *magh*).
- 145 *risin ndord fhiannsa*: possibly read *ndord bhfiannsa*.
- 147 *Esteacht becón, bim nar dtost*: poem found in Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* ("Éistidh beaccan, biom ar ttost", Vol. II, pp. 3-6), where halfway through verse 5 the readings for the poem have been supplied from the manuscript text of the *Agallamh Bheag*.
- 147 *becón*: for this variant of *becán*, see *DIL becán*, where an instance is recorded from TBC² of *bicon*.
- 152 *aitris fhiansa*: *fiansa* = genitive singular of *fianas* "the profession of a roving hunter and warrior" (*DIL*).
- 155 *Duibhi*: possibly nominative *Dubh*.
- 158 *tri mac nDitreabhaigh...*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 4, l. 4) has *trí meic bhFearrdhomhuin*.
- 159 *Cronán...*: this verse lists a variety of musical terms: *cronán, fodhord, abran, fed, foghur*.
- 167 *Rabhnirind*: the text appears to be corrupt here as there is no other instance of a trisyllable in line a rhyming with two syllables in line b. Ní Shéaghda (*Agallamh na Seanórach*, Vol. II, p. 4, note 13) suggests *Rabhnirind* is corrupt for *ra bhuí rind*.
- 171 *Dubh Da La*: possibly *Dubh Dala*.
- 177 *Caince*: although in Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 5, l. 3) the reading for this verse is taken from the *Agallamh Bheag* *Caince* is listed in her index of people as *Caichear m. Oilealla* (Vol. III, p. 198).
- 183 *Féice foill fíal*: Hyde ("An Agallamh Bheag", p. 92) suggests reading these as three individual names, *Féice, Foill, Fíal*; in Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 5, l. 9) – the readings here being taken from the *Agallamh Bheag* – the line is divided in the same fashion.
- 186 *Donn dé Rath Dubhda*: Hyde ("An Agallamh Bheag", p. 92) suggests *Donndé rath Dubhda Donnghas*; in Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 5, l. 12) – the reading having been taken from the *Agallamh Bheag* here – the line is divided as *Donn, Derath Dubh, da Dhonngus*. Could *dé* be *Dé*?

- 191** *Cailti*: it is unclear whether the various Cailtis mentioned in this verse (*Cailti Chnuic Da Dhamh*, *Cailti Chnuic Aradh*, *Cailti Cosluath*) are in fact all different names for Cailti mac Ronain.
- 199** *canmais*: note lack of preverb with the past habitual/ subjunctive. Another instance of a lack of preverb occurs in l. 356 of our text, in the poem *Dámh trí thancatar ille*. Here we have *sirdis*, an instance of absence of the preverb with the 3rd plural indicative form *sirdis*. See *GOI*, p. 370, section 580, where the absence of the preverb in Old Irish verse is noted. Cf. Examples from *Saltair na Rann*, cited in *SnG*, p. 299, section 12.26. This instance in our poem may indicate an early date.
- 203** *A nAonach Tailltin...*: this verse mentions all the big assembly sites of Ireland: Tailltiu, Carman, Cnoc Da Rath, Uisnach, Cnodbha, Tlachtgha, Temhair.
- 223** *acaind*: it is difficult to distinguish in the MS if not the second “a” is in fact a “u”.
- 223** *Find hÚi Bhuisne*: in the MS *.f.* has been inserted in superscript, this has been understood as an abbreviation for *Find*.
- 256** *cualais*: example of an s-preterite analogical Middle Irish verbal form; cf. Liam Breatnach, “An Mheán-Ghaeilge”, p.304, section 12.54, and Osborn Bergin, “Analogy in the Verbal System of Modern Irish”, *Ériu* I (1904), pp. 140-141. For further examples in our text see l. 298 (*tangais*).
- 262** *fornaidmis*: *naidiu* is a type of surety, “enforcing surety”. It ensures the fulfilment of a surety and, although it has no financial liability, the honour of a person is involved to ensure the fulfilling of the agreement. In the case of important contracts, two or more *naidm* have to be found by each party involved. For a full discussion and definition of the concept of *naidm*, see Fergus Kelly, *A Guide to Early Irish Law*, pp. 171-172 and D.A. Binchy, *Críth Gablach*, pp. 100-101. Also cf. note 9.
- 272** *marbhus*: 3rd singular preterite for earlier *marbhais*. Cf. Osborn Bergin, *Stories from Keating’s History of Ireland* (Dublin: RIA, 1963 (re-printed 1991)), p. xxii.
- 290** *brughadh*: *briugu* can have different meanings; in this instance, *brughadh* has been translated as “landowner” rather than “hosteller”.
- 299** *do fuagradh*: the manuscript has *dfhuagairt*, which may be a misunderstanding for *do fuagradh*. I am grateful to Professor Gillies for this suggestion.
- 303** *muinidhin*: note *dh* for *gh*.
- 307** *Ar mallacht ar mhnai Irgail*: poem occurs in Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* (“Mallacht úainn for mnaoi Iorghail”, Vol. II, pp. 14-15) where it also has 5 verses.
- 322** *loinghmeis*: the MS has *loighmeis*; this is for *loingmeis* where the *gh* may be dialectal, perhaps representing nasalised *gh* for original *ng*. Cf. *daighean* for *daingean* etc. in T.F. O’Rahilly, *Irish Dialects Past and Present* (Dublin: DIAS, 1972, first published 1932), pp. 183-184.
- 325** *cen ghart*: the MS has *con ngart*, lit. “with cheer” but in this instance *cen ghart* “without cheer” makes more sense.
- 345** *ro eirgisit*: Hyde (“An Agallamh Bheag”, p. 106) expands to *ro eirigsit*, but cf. *DIL éirgid* (-é(i)rgiset, -éirgset LL.).
- 357** *Dámh trí thancatar ille*: poem found in Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* (“Dámh trí tancador a-le”, Vol. II, pp. 21-27). This is the only instance where a poem in Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* is substantially longer than that in the *Agallamh*

Bheag: 36 verses as opposed to 22 in our text. There are an additional 11 verses are found between verses 5-6 of our text and one extra verse each between verses 14-15 and 21-22. The additional verses are concerned with Dubhan mac Breasail Bhoirne, who in the poem from the *Agallamh Bheag* only features in verses 5-6.

An edition of this poem from the *Agallamh Bheag* was published by L.Ch. Stern in *ZCP* III (1901), pp. 433-434 (“Festschrift Whitley Stokes zum 70. Geburtstag am 28. Februar 1900 gewidmet”).

- 359** *sirdis*: note the absence of a preverb. Cf. note **199**.
- 360** ...*ba hingnad*: here Hyde’s edition of the text (“An *Agallamh Bheag*”) and Pennington’s translation of Hyde’s edition (“The Little Colloquy”) ends.
- 363** *sealg leo a cumaidh chaich choidchi*: note elision between *leo* and *a* to give 7 syllables.
- 367** *caeca fiadh*: in the MS, *fiadh* is written above *caeca*.
- 380** *i fhiadhnaisi fhian nErenn*: the last part of the line is illegible, Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 24, l. 12) has *a bhfiadhnoisi bhfeair nÉireann*, which inspired our suggested reading.
- 385** *a dhed fis*: Find’s “tooth of wisdom”.
- 412** *sa fhinghail*: read *sa[n] fhinghail* or *sa bhfhinghail*.
- 413** *sa fher*: read *sa[n] fher* or *sa bhfer*.
- 424** *Teach Meirce*: Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 26, l. 16) has *Dún Meircce*.
- 440** *Confaide*: it is unclear whether and where there is a connection between this battle and the person “Confaite” who is mentioned later in the text. Although the name bear a strong resemblance it is noteworthy that in case of the battle, the name is spelt with a “d” (ll. 440, 703 *cath Confaidhe*), whereas the personal name is consistently spelt with a “t” (ll. 704, 757, 760).
- 461** *Badar ind oidhchi...*: here Hyde’s edition and translation of a portion of the text (“The Cooking of the Great Queen”, *Celtic Revue* X (1914-16), pp. 335-350) begins.
- 463** *Ath Conuaithe*: Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 29, l. 2), which here takes the reading from the *Agallamh Bheag*, has *Áth Con Uaithe*; Hogan’s *Onomasticon Goidelicum* gives *Conuaithe* (see entry *áth con-ciarraige*).
- 465** *Shigha Feimin*: note *gh* for *dh* (*sigh* for *sidh*).
- 469** *Fulacht na Morrighna*: in *Dinneen* (p. 499), the definition for *fulacht* reads as follows: “a cooking-place or pit *gnly.* beside a stream, filled with water which was brought to a boil by means of strongly heated stones; relics of these are common and are characterised by these stones, clinker-like lumps of earth, *etc.*, called locally *f.fiann* and *f.fiadh*, *al.* known in literature as *f. na Mór-ríoghna*.” Also cf. note **567**.
- 472** *Fulacht na Morrighna anall*: poem in Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (“Fulacht na Mor-righna anall”, Vol. II, pp. 29-31) also has 8 verses, note that the readings for the first verse have been supplied from the *Agallamh Bheag*.
- 480** *Da naé*: Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 30, l. 5) has *dhá fichit*.
- 480** *ma*: it is difficult to see in the MS facsimile if this is not *ina*, however, *ma* gives the 7 syllables required for the rhyme.
- 496** *Goibhnend*: although this name is often spelt *Goibhniu*, in this translation the spelling *Goibhnenn* has been adopted as the nominative form of the name in agreement with the name as it occurs in the MS.
- 502** *ni doibh is docht*: this seems to be counter-intuitive, we should probably read

- ni doibh nach docht*, “for them it is hard”.
- 507** ...*ina n-imdhaighibh*: here the first part of Hyde’s edition and translation (“The Cooking of the Great Queen”) ends and picks up again a couple of lines later.
- 513** *lenfait siat*: this use of a 3rd plural synthetic form with the subjective 3rd plural pronoun is illustrative of the shift from synthetic to analytic formation in the verbal system. Cf. *SnG*, pp. 272-274.
- 513** *scailfimídi*: a good example of the new 1st plural ending. Cf. *SnG*, p. 265.
- 515** *lenait na senlaích na coin*: in the MS *na senlaích* and *na coin* are written in reverse order, with superscript “b” and “a” respectively, thus indicating the correct reading order.
- 516** *tSigha mBan bFind*: note *gh* for *dh* (*sigh* for *sidh*).
- 520** *Roirind*: the manuscript has *Rirind*. This could be a mere slip where the “o” has been omitted. It is unclear whether this is orthographical or whether it has linguistic significance: could the *i* here indicate a long vowel (*í*), thus representing a Modern Irish reflex of *oí*? Cf. the development of *oé/aé* in *éngéc* and *énbhen*, l. **672, 902**.
- 524** *Mhaighi Breadh*: note *dh* for *gh* (*Breadh* for *Breagh*).
- 527** *Collamair Breadh*: note *dh* for *gh* (*Breadh* for *Breagh*).
- 542** *re a chorp*: MS illegible, one would expect *re a chorp*.
- 550** *co ia tinnill*: obscure. *Dinneen* (p. 597) gives “trap” as one of the translations for *inneall*, but the meaning of the whole phrase is obscure.
- 558** *aithchindi*: cf. *DIL áigthine*, and *áigthide* “awful, terrible”/ *áigthiu* “act of fearing”.
- 563** *Lodar rompu...*: here the second part of Hyde’s edition and translation (“The Cooking of the Great Queen”) begins.
- 567** *Cath Magh Tuired*: a battle fought between the Túatha Dé Danann and the Fomoire. To distinguish it from an earlier battle of the same name (between the Túatha Dé Danann and the Fir Bolg) it is also known as the “Second Battle of Mag Tuired”. See Elizabeth Grey, *Cath Maige Tuired* (Naas, Co. Kildare: ITS, Vol.LII, 1982) for an edition and further discussion of the tale, as well as annotated indexes of people and places.
- 567** *Bir Deichin, 7 Fulacht na Morrighna, 7 Indeoin in Daghdha*: Triad 120 in Kuno Meyer, *The Triads of Ireland* (Dublin: RIA, Todd Lecture Series Vol. XIII, 1906), p. 16, reads: “*Tréde neimthigedar gobainn: bir Neithin, fulacht na Morrígna, inneóin in Dagda*. – Three things that constitute a blacksmith: Neithin’s spit, the cooking-hearth of the Morrigan, the Dagda’s anvil.” However, Douglas Hyde (“The Cooking of the Great Queen”, p. 336) comments: “But the *n* of Neithin is obviously the eclipsing *n* of the neuter word *bir*, a spit, and the Dagda’s anvil is not an anvil at all but a cooking machine. [...] It is quite plain from the passages I am about to quote, that it cannot possibly mean an anvil, as an anvil could not have ‘twice nine spits and twice nine holes’.” For another description of *Indeoin in Daghdha* and *Fulacht na Morrighna* also see *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy* Vol.XVIII, III (Antiquities) (1839), pp. 213-214 (“Mr. Petrie on the History and Antiquities of Tara Hill”).
- 570** *Deichen do-rin Bir Deichin*: poem found in Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (“Dechean do-gníomh Bior nDeichin”, Vol. II, pp. 35-38), where it also has 16 verses.
- 594** *Aighe*: Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 36, l. 13) has *Áodh*.

- 602 *Eoghan Eirenn*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 36, l. 21) has *Eocchan Earc*.
- 604 *Lugaidh, Find*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 36, l. 23) suggests reading this as one name, *Lughaidh Fionn*. Hyde ("The Cooking of the Great Queen", p. 349) agrees with this.
- 608 *aenben*: this one woman is Feidlim who is mentioned in the next verse.
- 612 *fir*: this seems to be an example of nominative plural for accusative plural.
- 634 *Deichin*: here Hyde's edition and translation ("The Cooking of the Great Queen") ends.
- 647 *Deisid Breasal for in maigh*: this verse is slightly different in Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 39, ll. 13-16):
Deisidh Beárnsa for an moigh;
deisidh Cliach a cCleith-bhearnaib;
deisidh Fulach a nGleann Smóil;
deisidh Fleadhach for Dhearccmhóin.
- 654 *ferdhornn*: DIL "dorn (b)": a measure of 6 or 4 inches. *Dinneen* actually gives *fear-dhorn* "a men's fist (in measurement)".
- 665 *do Cholbha Duind*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p.40, l.26) has *do Cholba Caoil*.
- 669 *A Fhiacra indis do chach*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 41, l. 12) has *A Fhionnchaidh, innis do chách*.
- 672 *éngéc*: note use of *é* for *oé/aé*. Cf. l. 902.
- 690 *ac cainedh*: MS has *a cainedh*. *ac/ag* before verbal nouns beginning with *c-* is frequently written as *a* in this text. Cf. ll. 1189, 1281, 1296 (*ac cosnum* for MS *a cosnum*).
- 696 *In bhfuil uaib aderat frium*: poem in Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* ("An bhfuil neach uaibh abradh riom" Vol. II, pp. 44-57) where with 77 verses it has one verse more than our text. In Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* the verses are also arranged in a different order: the episode's about Demneach's lost cows precedes the episode of Da Bhilla's cave, i.e. verses 42-68 of our text precede verses 19-41; the final 7 verses correspond in both texts.
The origins of "Currach Life", amongst other things the subject of this poem, "In bhfuil uaib aderat frium", are also the subject of a poem occurring in the *Metrical Dindshenchas* (E. Gwynn, *The Metrical Dindshenchas – Part III* (Dublin: DIAS, 1991 (reprint of 1935), p. 234), "Currech Life cona lí". This title, interestingly, is the same as the first line of verse 7 of "In bhfuil uaib aderat frium". The poem from the *Metrical Dindshenchas* recounts the events which result in the decapitation of Currach Life, while the *Agallamh Bheag* only seems to be concerned with the fact that his head was taken to Badamhair – this being exactly the content of the overlapping verse.
- 712 *Ath*: MS has *At*, but comparison with verse 19 of the this poem suggests *Ath*.
- 724 *a Brund*: it is unclear whether this actually is a placename. Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 45, l. 5) has *a bhronn*.
- 728 *Brat Breac*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 45, l. 9) has *Bruth Breac*.
- 735 *ra tuic*: for forms with slender *c* see DIL, sv. *do-beir* (p. 204, l. 34).
- 735 *in bhen*: nominative singular for accusative singular. Accusative *an mnaí* would also give alliteration with *na mhedon*.
- 761 *ro chuir mórfuan i fordol*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 46, l. 22) has *do chuir moir bhFíán a bhfordhol*.
- 764 *Sígh Duind*: note *gh* for *dh* (*sigh* for *sidh*).

- 766** *fánoit*: obscure. The metre suggests to split this up into *fan oit*, or maybe *fa n-oit*. Could there be a connection between *oit* and *áite* “dwelling, abode”? Or *anait* “unpleasant, a nasty thing”? *fánoit* appears again in the text, in l. 990.
- 772** *Clí Deróil*: *Cnu Deroil* in Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 51, l. 21).
- 811** *cenn uathach mic in Gomhan*: possibly *uí* for *in*. possibly *Uathach* as a personal name. Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 53, l. 12) has *ceann uathaidh i nghamhuil*.
- 824** *Cullind Caipliath*: Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 54, l. 5) has *Cuilleann Cairptheach*.
- 841** *rom luaidhibh*: I take *rom luaidhibh* to be a 2nd person plural imperative with infixed pronoun, in which case we seem to have an example of final slender *-bh* for *-dh*. Cf. *SnG*, p. 235, section 3.19. On the development of the 2nd plural imperative ending *-ibh* (in Scottish Gaelic), see R. Ó Maolalaigh, “Varia IV: 2. On the 2pl. imperative in Scottish Gaelic”, *Ériu* LIII (2003), p. 174.
- 845** *Madh Fraich*: note *dh* for *gh* (*madh* for *magh*).
- 865** *bá hEsa inghen Locháin*: Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 47, l. 10) has *í ba mais-inghen Lochain*.
- 902** *énbhen*: note use of *é* for *oé/aé*. Cf. l. **672**.
- 903** *as í an mhín fhéta fhoiltfhind*: the article has been inserted to account for lenition of *mhín*, taking *mín* as a substantive “gentle one”. It would be possible to read *mhínfhéta* as a compound, but this would eliminate the lenition. Perhaps it is possible that *mínfhéta* as a compound may represent a transformation of an original *mínsheta*.
- 936** *do luidset*: the reading in the MS is corrupt, only the superscript “t” can be made out. The corresponding reading in Ní Shéaghda’s (Vol. II, p. 50, l. 9) is *lodar*, but in another instance the *Agallamh Bheag* (l. 900) has *luidset* instead. *Do luidset*, rather than *luidset*, has been supplied here to give 7 syllables.
- 947** *Oissín*: Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 50, l. 20) has *úa Tréinmhóir*.
- 975** *Echtach inghen Margorem*: Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 47, l. 10) has *Échtach inghean Muirirén*.
- 1004** *Ac so in fert a ngenir Find*: poem occurs in Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (“Acc so an feart i ngeanoir Fionn” Vol. II, pp. 57-59), it has 9 verses as opposed to 10 in the *Agallamh Bheag*, verse 6 of our text having been omitted. The poem “Ac so in fert a ngenir Find” also occurs in *Duanaire Finn* (Part II, poem XLIII). In the notes to this poem Gerard Murphy writes: “The basis of this poem is a Middle Irish poem occurring in the unpublished “Acallam Bec” contained in the Book of Lismore, p.194a. (...) The original poem, as preserved in the Book of Lismore, consists of ten stanzas corresponding to 1, 2, 10, 11, (13), 16, 18, 40, 42, 43 of the Duanaire version (The correspondence in 13 lies in the mere mention of Caoilte’s name. The matter of the two stanzas is without connection). That we have to do with interpolation in the Duanaire rather than with omission in the Book of Lismore is clear.” (G. Murphy, *Duanaire Finn – Part III* (London: ITS, Vol. XXVIII, 1953), p. 100).
- 1012** *At-bert inghen Darena*: Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 58, l. 1) has *Flaithbheart inghen Da Nearo*.
- 1013** *Dasgrena*: Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 58, l. 2) has *rodus-creano*.
- 1014** *fa chaem*: Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 58, l. 3) has *ag Imchaoin*.
- 1015** *re cochtus*: obscure. Ní Shéaghda’s *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 58, l. 4) has *sí ag*

Oiséin, the line in the poem in *Duanaire Finn* (poem XLIII) is *ron-boí ag Oisín*. It is interesting that both these instances mention Oisín, but although the reading in the *Agallamh Bheag* is abbreviated it does not suggest expansion to *Oisín*.

- 1018** *na tri mac n-aile*: note lack of eclipsis in MS following genitive plural *mac* (*na tri mac aile*).
- 1020** *Dualmi*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p.58, l. 13) has *Dubh-Ailme*.
- 1023** *Numa Nuailfhind*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 58, l. 16) has *Dumha Dubh-Ailim*.
- 1028** *Dainne* : Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 58, l. 21) has *Dairinne*.
- 1033** *escar Daire*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. II, p. 59, l. 2) has *feascor nDaire*.
- 1068** *hallán gotha*: clearly from *all* "cliff", cf. also *DIL allguth*, "great noise".
- 1076** *aithighi*: interpreting *aithighi* as a variant of the verbal noun *aithigid²* (*DIL*) with the meaning "place of resort" This meaning is not given in *DIL* but cf. *Dinneen* (*aithidhe* – a haunt, a place of resort).
- 1079** *Brughaidh cetach...*: here Maura Power's edition and translation of a portion of the text begins ("Cnucha Cnoc os Cionn Life", *ZCP XI* (1917), pp. 39-55).
- 1085** *Breadh*: note *dh* for *gh* (*Breadh* for *Breagh*).
- 1106** *Cuncha*: elsewhere this often occurs as *Cnucha*; the two spellings fluctuate in the *Agallamh Bheag*.
- 1108** *Cath Cuncha*: in the MS *cuncha* has been inserted in superscript.
- 1109** *tarrngair*: Maura Power ("Cnucha Cnoc os Cionn Life") suggests the same expansion, but cf. Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 169, l. 16), where the sentence reads *Cía méid ríogh tarraidh Éire?*
- 1112** *Cnucha, cnoc os cind Life*: the poem in Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* ("Cnucha, chnoc os linn Life", Vol. III, pp. 169-180) has 61 verses, three less than our text. The spelling *Cnucha* rather than *Cuncha* is found here, and the account of the baptism of the fiann-warriors and their new names has been omitted. The poem "Cnucha, cnoc os cind Life" also partly occurs elsewhere as its first number of verses make up the poem "Cnucha II" from the *Metrical Dindshenchas* (E. Gwynn, *The Metrical Dindshenchas - Part IV* (Dublin: DIAS, 1991 (reprint of 1935), p. 264). Here the poem only has six verses which are solely concerned with the origins of the name "Cnucha". The first five verses correspond to verses 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the poem from the *Agallamh Bheag*, while the last one verse from the *Metrical Dindshenchas* does not have a corresponding verse in the *Agallamh Bheag*.
- 1116** *thocaibh*: note that the rhyme with *righobair* in the next line confirms a short vowel in *thoacibh* – see *GOI*, p. 526.
- 1143** *dar ghaót*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 171, l. 8) has *díar tháoth*.
- 1156** *nat*: read *nach*?
- 1179** *gerbh etaigh*: cf. *DIL étig*. Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 172, l. 20) has *ger bhéad aigh*. Maura Power suggests "until the short lived king of Ulster was defeated in battle – 'twas shameful" as a translation for the last two lines of this verse ("Cnucha Cnoc os Cionn Life", p. 47).
- 1194** *in ri*: the rhyme *ri*:*Mucruimhi* suggests the use of nominative *rí* for accusative *rígh*. (Cf. dative *rígh* in verse 17 of this poem). This is not typical of Middle Irish, suggesting an Early Modern date, at least for this stanza.
- 1247** *a Raith Spelain os Bhoaind*: it is not clear from the MS if there is anything

missing from this line. In Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 175, l. 16) the corresponding line reads *go Raith Spealain ós Bóinn bith-bhinn*. This, however, has 8 syllables. There are two possible emendations to our text: one is to take *Bhoaind* as disyllabic and as the last word in the line, which would rhyme with *lind*; the other would be to take *Boinn* as monosyllabic and to add *binn* from Ní Shéaghda's text. This would provide alliteration with *Bóinn* and rhyme with *lind*. It seems possible that disyllabic *Bhoaind* may have been the original reading, but that *bith-bhinn* was added later to Ní Shéaghda's text perhaps as a result of *Bóinn* being considered as monosyllabic. The addition of *bith-bhinn*, while it provided a good *deibhí*-rhyme with *lind*, resulted in over-compensation by introducing two instead of one syllables to the line. For another example of disyllabic "*Boind*", see *Duanaire Finn*, poem XIX, verse 5d. Note also the monosyllabic form *Boind* in verse 36 (l. 1252) of our text.

- 1318** *Eocha file*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 182, l. 2) has *Ocha file*.
- 1324** *Aenfithchi dhec...*: the age of Find here (230 years) equals the age given in verse 13 of the poem "In fhuil uaib aderat frium": *tricha bliadhan ar da cet saoghal Find...*
- 1334** *aisgedh* : cf. *DIL aiscid*² "a special type of gift for which a return had to be made"?
- 1340** *Berach*: this is Maura Power's expansion of the name ("Cuncha cnoc os cionn Life", p. 44); in the MS the *er* of the name is shown as a suspension stroke.
- 1366** *ana*: cf. *DIL ane*. Also cf. Edward Gwynn, *The Metrical Dindshenchas – Part IV*, p. 266, l. 23 ("Cnucha II"): *senchas na tulch-sa ana*.
- 1368** *Cuncha*: here Maura Power's edition and translation ends.
- 1373** *Ingnadh in fhis tarfas dam*: the poem in Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* ("Iongnadh fíis tádhbhas damh", Vol. III, pp. 180-183) has two additional verses between verses 6-7 and 15-16 of our text, both are concerned with the deaths of further warriors and their locations.
- 1402** *a nGabhair*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 179, l. 1) has *ag Garbhair*.
- 1405** *Find mac Breassais*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 182, l. 5) has *Fionn mac Breasoil*.
- 1429** *Dubh Da Fhoirend*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 183, l. 5) has *Faireann Dubh Da*.
- 1439** *ro theagmhadh*: MS has *tiughbhadh*, possibly for *theagmhadh* "would frequent" or *thiogfadh* "would come", or *tiobradh/ tiubradh* "would give".
- 1450** *Baile na Rígh Ros Temhrach*: the poem in Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* ("Baile na ríogh Ros Teamhrach", Vol. III, pp. 187-190) breaks off unfinished after 17 verses. Up to this point there are no significant differences between this poem and our text.
A poem with the first line "Baili na rígh, Ros Temhrach" is found in W. Stokes' edition of "Acallamh na Senórach", p. 41, l. 1475, but here the poem only has three verses, as opposed to the 36 verses that make up the poem "Baile na Rígh Ros Temhrach" in the *Agallamh Bheag*.
- 1490** *Tuatha De Dhanann*: Ní Shéaghda's *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 189, l. 13) has *Tuatha foirthréana*.
- 1492** *a bhferann*: MS has *an ferann*. I take *an* to be the 3rd plural possessive pronoun, influenced by the *a n-* in the previous line. Alternatively we could emend to *na bhferann* "of the lands". Cf. l. 1576. Could this be an example of Scottish Gaelic plural possessive *an*? Cf. *rom luaidhibh* (l. 841).

- 1520 *clithe*: emending MS *cleithe* to *clithe* for rhyme with *tuiliche*.
- 1521 *tachair*: taking *tachair* as a variant of *do-cuirethar* “throws, puts, sends”. Possibly *tathchor* “sends up”.
- 1522 *indilus*: for a discussion of *díles* and *indíles* see D.A. Binchy, *Críth Gablach*, p. 83.
- 1548 *lán*: emending *láin* and *báin* to *lán* and *bán*, taking them as nominative rather than genitive.
- 1549 *neoch*: taking *neoch* as a relative pronoun, cf. *DIL nech* (ll.38-40).
- 1560 *long*: the *l* and *g* are possibly visible in the MS.
- 1563 *Midchuairt*: cf. *tech midchuarda* (*DIL* (c) *tech* “banqueting hall: *suidigud Tige Midchúarta* (at Tara)”).
- 1571 *saorchesoinach*: obscure. From *sorchae* (*DIL*) “bright, luminous; lightness”?
- 1573 *format*: the manuscript is only partly legible here. We can be sure of *f* followed by *n*^t or *m*^t, thus giving *format*. Possibly for *formnadh*, a by-form of *formna* “apex”.
- 1576 *mbreitheamhan*: genitive plural of *breithem* “judge”. It is possible perhaps that we should read *buaidh mbreitheamh na mbreath ngaile* for this line, cf. l. 1493.
- 1579 *ri*: dative *ri* (= *rí*) where we would expect *rígh* (as we have in line 4 of this verse). Cf. also l. 1194.
- 1587 *risro*: writing preposition+relative+ro, cf. *DIL lasra* (*la*, p. 2, l. 17).
- 1603 *Ni maith aniu...*: while the metre of most of the poems in the *Agallamh Bheag* is *Deibhí*, here it is *Ae freislighe* (7² + 7³).
- 1619 Verses 5 and 6 are almost illegible in the MS, the line division of what is legible is not clear.
- 1627 *Da fíchit bliadhan...*: from this verse onwards the metre is *Deibhí* again.
- 1628 *su*: from *resú* “before” (*DIL*); cf. R.A. Breatnach “On the Morphology of the Conjunctions meaning ‘before’ in Irish”, *Ériu* XVII (1955), pp. 100-105.
- 1632 *Raith Druing*: the manuscript reading is not clear here, the *n* is not visible. We possibly have *Druigh* to represent dialectal form of *Druing* (cf. l. 323), but the rhyme with *Cuind* suggests we are dealing with *Druing*. In Hogan’s *Onomasticon Goidelicum* (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, 1910), we find the following entry with a folio reference to this very instance: “Raith Druigin; Cailte born in R. Druigin, Lis. 200b.” However, *Druigin* does not appear to be the manuscript form; it would also be hypermetrical.
- 1638 *sin trath cétna ro genair*: MS has *sin trath cé ro genair*, the emendation is needed here to give 7 syllables.
- 1647 *scrútus*: MS has *scrúatus* but there may be a *punctum delens* under the *a*, so read *scrútus*.
- 1648 *feadhad*: possibly for *feabhdhadh*, genitive plural of substantive *feabhdha*, meaning “excellent, good”?

V.

Index of People

All references refer to the line numbers of the edition. Where people of the same name occur in the text yet it is unclear whether they are the same person, they have been listed as separate entries. For some of the characters brief additional information from the text has been supplied. However, as this would be too extensive, no information has been included on the “main” characters like Find, Cailti, and other mythological heroes – for information on these see the relevant entries in e.g. Miranda J. Green, *Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend*; James MacKillop, James, *Dictionary of Celtic Mythology*; Dáithí Ó hÓgáin, *Myth, Legend & Romance*.

A

- Aed Chind**; 756.
Aichel; 181.
Aicher; 587.
Aighe; 594.
Aimhirghin, son of Mil; 1500.
Airghi; 1421.
Albanaigh; 428.
Aodh, he died at Carnn Chuilidh; 195, 1389.
Aodhan mac Aircheallaigh, he was called Ronan after his baptism; 83, 125, 1343.
Aodh Bec, he was called Berach after his baptism; 80, 123, 1340.
Aodh mac Find; 1637, 1639.
Aonghus, son of Brogan Brughaidh and Samhnach inghen Cholgain mic Aodha mic Fhiachna mic Ronain; 1081, 1083, 1090, 1364.
Aonghus Occ in Brogha; a god of the Tuatha De Danann; a companion of Lugh Lamhfhada; 578.
Aongus mac Natfraich, the two provinces of Mumha were under his rule; 40.
Art Aoinfer, he ruled for four years after the death of Cond mac Feidlimid; he was beheaded by Lughaidh mac Con; 1188, 1193.
Art mac Cuind, the son of, i.e. Cormac; 1211, 1631.
Artt; 164.

B

- Badghna**, had nine daughters and nine sons who were transformed into birds; 968.
Bennan, of Temhair; 691.
Berach, Aodh Bec’s name after his baptism; 1340.
Bernn, a smith; 623.
Bodhbh, the three daughters of, i.e. Uchtdealb, Sadhbh and Sarait; 508, 531, 532, 540.

Bodhmall; 751.
Bran; 183.
Bran Brughaidh, a rich landowner; 554.
Brat Bricc; 1641.
Breasal, son of Glas mac Mongaidh; 647, 752.
Breasal Ban; 1643.
Breatnaigh; 428.
Brogan Brugaidh, a hosteller from Midhe; he had three sons (Eoghan, Illann and Aonghus), his wife was Samhnach inghen Cholgain mic Aodha mic Fhiachna mic Ronain; 1079.
Brogan, the (three) sons of, i.e. Eoghan, Illann and Aonghus; 1080, 1092, 1098, 1103, 1326, 1350, 1444.

C

Caicher, son of Lughan mac Luaimnigh; 184, 1413.
Cailti Chnuic Aradh; 192.
Cailti Chnuic Da Dhamh; 191.
Cailti Collamair; 190.
Cailti mac Fidhaigh; 194.
Cailti mac Ronain, he was called Mac Caoinde after his baptism; 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 21, 24, 34, 35, 36, 49, 51, 125, 128, 129, 135, 138, 144, 193, 216, 222, 228, 229, 240, 253, 254, 257, 259, 266, 267, 278, 289, 305, 345, 347, 349, 455, 458, 466, 467, 469, 505, 511, 513, 532, 533, 534, 537, 539, 542, 546, 547, 560, 566, 616, 636, 641, 655, 656, 662, 663, 667, 679, 683, 685, 689, 690, 692, 787, 957, 1003, 1022, 1045, 1048, 1049, 1054, 1061, 1067, 1091, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1104, 1347, 1443, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1595, 1601, 1672.
Caince, son of Find; 177, 1650, 1651.
Cairill hUa Conbroin; 164, 1400.
Cairpre hUa Cuind; 1665.
Cairpri Lifechair, in power after the death of Eochaidh Armruadh; his reign lasted for sixteen years; he was killed by Oscar in the battle of Gabhair; 1280, 1283, 1284.
Camín, Ceallach's name after his baptism; 1336.
Caol, he died at Druim Caeil; 1393.
Caoncomrac, he was called Momhaedog after his baptism; 1344.
Cathal Chromchind, the daughter of, i.e. Dubhgreine inghen Chathail Croimchind, wife of Irgal mac Muiredhaigh; 310.
Cathair, the son of, i.e. Crimthan mac Cathair; 1227.
Cathmaol, one of Find's druids who prophesied the coming of the Adze-heads; 59.
Ceallach, Camín is his name after his baptism; 80, 124, 1336.
Ceallach mac Sealbaigh, one of the kings of the territory around Comhar Chind tSheinsleibhe (Irgal mac Muiredhaigh is the other king), he was of the Corco Dhuibhne; he was killed by a charm which Irgal mac Muiredhaigh used against him; 238, 276, 281, 283, 284, 286, 295.
Ceithean, a god of the Tuatha De Danann; a companion of Lugh Lamhfhada; 580.
Ceithirnn; 610.
Cermat, a god of the Tuatha De Danann; a companion of Lugh Lamhfhada; 579.

Cesson; 589.

Cian, son of Cailti and Dualmi inghen Dubhthaigh; 184, 1021, 1635.

Cian, a god of the Tuatha De Danann; a companion of Lugh Lamhfhada; 580.

Clann Morna; 511, 535.

Cliath, son of Glas mac Mongaidh; 648.

Cli Deroil; 772.

Cobhtach, son of Lughan mac Luaimnigh; 603, 1413.

Colla, son of Cailti and Dualmi inghen Dubhthaigh; 183, 1021, 1636.

Colla Uais, he killed Fiacha Sraibhtine in the battle of Dubhchomar; 1303, 1305.

Colman Corrghuineach, the children of, i.e. the phantoms of Teach Mic Nemain, Lilchach and Daire mBranain; Colman was killed by Cailti; 1051.

Colman, he was called Seighin after his baptism; 81, 124 (Colman Cend),1338.

Comramhach; 124.

Conaire mac Modha Lamha, he ruled together with Tipraiti Tireach after Tipraiti killed Cond mac Feidlimid; he ruled alone for eight years after Tipraiti's death and was killed by Neimedh at Ard Neimidh; 1176, 1183, 1184.

Conall, of Cnoc Abla; 184, 1640.

Conan (Maol) mac Morna, he and Ferrdoman mac Buidbh killed each other in Eiscir Cail; 88, 173, 511, 533, 541, 1386.

Conchainde, the three sons of; 162.

Concubhur; 606, 611, 625, 626.

Cond mac Feidlimid/ Cond Cetchathach, prince of Fal; Cuncha was his fostermother; he and Eoghan Taighleach divided Ireland; he ruled over Leth Cuind and also Leth Modha after Modh Nuagad's death; he was killed by Tipraiti Tireach; 1110, 1122, 1126, 1128, 1131, 1151, 1153, 1162, 1168, 1173, 1309.

Confa; 587.

Confaite; 704, 757, 760.

Conghal, one of Find's druids who prophesied the coming of the Adze-heads; 59.

Conghal, son of Lughan mac Luaimnigh; 180, 1413.

Conghal mac Muiredhaigh;1422.

Conn, son of Lughan mac Luaimnigh; 180, 1413.

Connadh Cas, father of Cuncha; 1127, 1132.

Corc, son of Cailti and Dualmi inghen Dubhthaigh; 183, 1021.

Corco Dhuibhne; 259, 284, 287.

Cormac, he killed the three Ferguses in the battle of Crionna; 1243.

Cormac Cas; 1202.

Cormac mac Airt mic Cond/ Cormac hUa Cuind, he became king after the death of Lughaidh mac Con; he was banished from Temhair to Caladh Truim; ruled for forty years but only properly installed as king after the reign of Fergus Duibhdetach; died from a piece of fish stuck in his throat; 1209, 1218, 1231, 1233, 1236, 1243, 1245, 1259.

Cormac mac Ruaidh; 94, 538, 539, 540, 542, 604, 605, 607, 1634.

Crimhall, he died at Loch Dall at the battle of Cnucha; 1034, 1038.

Crimthan Cas, son of Cathair; he held the sovereignty of Temhair after Medbh Leth-derg; 1226.

Crimthan mac Etna Ceinnsealaigh, the province of Laighin under his rule, he gave the place "Ind Fhorrach" to Patraic; 42, 638, 679.

Crist, Christ; 1042.

Croine; 595.

Cronan, Fland mac Brain's name after his baptism; 1342.
Cruithnigh; 428.
Crund Bec, fell in Cluain Dam along with Scannlan Sciath-lethan; 1395.
Cu, a god of the Tuatha De Danann; a companion of Lugh Lamhfhada; 580.
Cualand Chichmhaine, daughter of; she was Oisín's wife and the mother of three of his sons; 1019.
Cu Chulainn; 611.
Cuilgreand (Cuilgriu?), the sons of; they took the head of Find hUa Bhuisne to Re in Chind in Luachair; 224.
Cuillind Caipliath; Sliabh Cuillind named after him; 824.
Cu Laighen; 1641.
Cumhall mac Trenmhoir, father of Find mac Cumhaill, his wife was Muirne; he was killed at the battle of Cnucha; 1007, 1035, 1143.
Cuncha ingen Chonnaidh, fostermother of Cond; 1129, 1132.
Currach mac Cathair (Currach Life), he was killed by Find and his head cut off by Cailti and taken to Badhamair; 692, 720, 816.

D

Da Bhilla, a woman whose harp-playing could make people fall asleep; she held members of the fiann hostage in a cave; 914, 925, 942, 944, 950.
Daghdha, "Indeoin in Daghdha"; 474, 489, 568, 591.
Dainne, the wife of Find; her father was Daolgus mac Lir; 1028.
Daire, died at Lic nDairi; 174, 1033, 1039.
Daire Deidgheal; 605.
Daolghus; 168.
Daolghus mac Lir, father of Dainne, the wife of Find; 1030.
Darena, the daughter of; 1012.
Dasgrena; 1013.
De, God; 1041, 1354, 1360.
Deiceall, he killed Dubh Da Fhoirend; 1432.
Deichen, "Bir Deichin"; a druid, he made the "Bir Deichin" for Goibhnenn in Cerdcha Goibhnenn; 496, 567, 568, 570, 591, 607, 616, 620, 620, 633.
Derc, the daughter of, the mother of Oisín mac Finn; 1010.
Demneach, from Tuirme; 737, 864, 868, 882, 884, 897, 959.
Derg; 86, 179.
Diarmuid, he was killed by a wild pig on the cairn above Glenn Chomair; 1383.
Diarmuid; his wife is Dubhinbhir ingen Uairbheoil; their three sons are Dubhan, Seghda and Sealbach; 188, 616, 1026.
Diarmuid mac Cerbhaill, he took the kingship of Ireland after the death of Tuathal Maolgarbh; 128, 1087, 1102, 1359, 1446, 1591.
Ditreabhach, the three sons of; 158.
Domnan, son of Fliuchnadh Niadh, the king of Iruath; he and his brothers Sela and Donait stole a dog from their father; 356, 406.
Donait, son of Fliuchnadh Niadh, the king of Iruath; he and his brothers Domnan and Sela stole a dog from their father; 355, 406.
Donn, of Rath Dubhda; 186.
Donnghus; 186.

Druim Derg; 196.
Dualmi ingen Dubhthaigh; wife of Cailti; mother of Colla, Cuirc and Cein; 1020.
Dubhflann, son of U Fhlaind; from Falmagh Laighen; 1059.
Dubh; 1410.
Dubhacan; 168.
Dubhan, son of Diarmuit and Dubhinbhir ingen Uairbheoil; 1025.
Dubhan; 171.
Dubhan, da Dubhan, sons of Lughan mac Luaimnigh; 1415.
Dubhan mac Breasail Bhoirne, he was killed by the sons of Fliuchradh Niadh; 376, 378, 382, 488, 410.
Dubhda, son of Lughan mac Luaimnigh; 1415.
Dubh Da Bhoirenn, same as Dubh Da Fhoirend?; 1410.
Dubh Da Fhoirend, same as Dubh Da Bhoirenn?; 1429.
Dubh Da La; 171.
Dubh Da Les, father of Dubhthait; 853.
Dubh Da Raon; 196.
Dubh Druman mac Senchadha, he fell in the battle of Gabhair; 90, 172, 1403.
Dubh Greine ingen Chathail Croimchind, the wife of Irgal mac Muiredhaigh, she died by falling over a cliff; 290, 311.
Dubhindbhir ingen Uairbheoil; wife of Diarmuit; their three sons were Dubhan, Seghda and Diarmuit; 1027.
Dubh mac Salmhoir, he was with Fathadh Canann; 258.
Dubh Rind; 168.
Dubh Roid; 171.
Dubhtach, he died above Dal; 1394.
Dubhtach mac Brain; 169.
Dubhthach mac hUa Lughair, poet-king of Leinster; 688, 689, 692.
Dubhthait, son of Dubh Da Les; 828 (Dubdoit), 850, 853.
Dunghal; 174.
Dunghal mac Dubhchroin; 99.

E

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Echaidh Find, the seven sons of, their heritage was the high-kingship of Ireland; 1214.
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Echtach ingen Margorem, stepmother of Badghna's children whom she transformed into birds; 975.
Eclonn, son of Lughan mac Luaimnigh; 1414.
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Ferghus Duibhdhetach, he ruled in interim of Cormac mac Airt's reign; 1237.
Ferrdoman; son of Bodbh, he and Conan mac Morna killed each other in Eiscir Cail; 177, 511, 533, 541, 1385.
Fet, son of Eachaidh Abradruadh; 470.
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Fiacha Sraibhtine, he ruled Ireland and Scotland together after the Fotha, he was killed in the battle of Dubhchomar by Colla; 1297, 1311.
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Fiann, Find's warband(s); 2, 28, 31, 44, 47, 52, 55, 72, 115, 128, 134, 145, 152, 189, 213, 216, 217, 237, 256, 288, 302, 304, 344, 353, 358, 361, 380, 409, 414, 425, 430, 434, 510, 614, 629, 645, 710, 713, 768, 832, 850, 880, 948, 962, 1040, 1064, 1285, 1295, 1377, 1427, 1662, 1667.
Fidhach, the three sons of, their graves were besides the Leirg in Liathdaire; 1433.
Finan, Findchadh's name after his baptism; 1347.
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Find mac Breassais, he died at Lic Dubhthach, he was buried together with Uairbhel mac Uascraidhi; 1405.
Find mac Cumhaill, cf. Mac Cumhaill; 29, 56, 70, 72, 122, 187, 236, 255, 256, 257, 309, 349, 351, 352, 358, 481, 408, 409, 411, 425, 433, 510, 604, 615, 629, 630, 693, 694, 696, 716, 745, 758, 770, 785, 804, 828, 837, 840, 965, 976, 1003, 1004, 1029, 1032, 1064, 1109, 1146, 1162, 1308, 1314, 1316, 1325, 1381, 1427, 1431, 1628, 1647, 1655, 1656.
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I

Illann, son of Brogan Brughaidh and Samhnach inghen Cholgain mic Aodha mic Fhiachna mic Ronain; 1080, 1364.
Ir, son of Mil Espain; 1499.
Irgal mac Muiredhaigh, one of the kings of the territory around Comhar Chind tSheinsleibhe (Cellach mac Sealbaigh is the other king), he was of the Corco Dhuibhne; his wife was Dubhgreine inghen Chathail Croimchind; he used a spell to kill Ceallach mac Sealbaigh, half-king of the Corco Duibhne; 237, 238, 244, 247, 252, 259, 262, 271, 282, 284, 285, 294, 295, 305, 323, 333.
Irgal, wife of, i.e. Dubhgreine inghen Chathail Croimchind; 300, 307.
Issa, Jesus; 1329, 1333 (Isu).
Iuchair, a god of the Tuatha De Danann; a companion of Lugh Lamhfhada; 581.
Iucharbha, a god of the Tuatha De Danann; a companion of Lugh Lamhfhada; 581.
Iughaine; 590, 1125.

L

Labraidh Laimhdherg, he was killed by Maol mac Mongaidh on the night of the battle of Dubhchomar; 1155, 1156, 1163.
Lagha; 618.
Laich, a smith; 501.
Laighin, the people from Leinster; 1212, 1213, 1217, 1220, 1228, 1561.
Laindi; 161.
Laogaire mac Neil, he held all the hostages of Ireland at Temhair; 43.
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Lir, from Sidh Findachaidh ; father of Daolgus who is Finn's wife's father ; 1031.
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Lonan, one of Find's druids who prophesied the coming of the Adze-heads; 59.
Lucan; 180.
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Lugh; 393.
Lugh (Lugh Lamhfhada), leader of the Tuatha De Danann; the "Bir Deichin" was in his possession; 572 (Logha), 578.
Lughaidh, killed the three Ferguses in the battle of Crionna; 1242.
Lughaidh, called Manchan after his baptism; 81, 124, 180, 594, 604, 1339.
Lugaidh Lagha, he was with Mac Con; 257.
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Lughan mac Luaimnigh, he had nine sons (Cobhtach, Caicher, Conghal, Conn, Fiachra, Eclonn, Dubhda and two Dubhans); 1416, 1417, 1425.

M

Mac Coinde, Caiti's name after his baptism; 1346.
Mac Con, cf. Lughaidh mac Con; 1201, 1232.
Mac Con, he was left at Ath Frenair; 258, 450.
Mac Cumhaill, cf. Find mac Cumhaill; 386, 789, 981, 1028, 1037.
Mac Cumhaill, the family of; 1660.
Mac Find, cf. Oisín mac Find; 1645.
Mac Lughach, fell in the battle of Lughair; 1404.
Mac Scala, a god of the Tuatha De Danann; a companion of Lugh Lamhfhada; 579.
Maine mac Druimdeirg; 98.
Maine Senaigh; 856.
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Maol Cruim, the three sons of, they fell in the battle of Gabhair; 1401.
Maol Eanaigh; 175.
Maolghus; 165.
Maol mac Mongaidh, he killed Labradh Laimhdherg on the night of the battle of Dubhcomair; 1158.
Maol Tuile, Siadhail's name after his baptism; 1341.
Maol Ugra; 175.
Maon; 441.
Meadbh Lethderg, held the sovereignty of Temhair for 14 months after Lughaidh mac Con's death; 1213, 1221, 1230.
Meircheo; 441.
Meircill mac Treneoin; 1424.
Mes Deghadh mac Aimirghein; 613.
Midir, a god of the Tuatha De Danann; a companion of Lugh Lamhfhada; 579.
Mil, the sons of, i.e. Ir, Emher, Eremhon and Aimhirghin; 1481, 1498.
Mil Spain; 585, 1481, 1704.

Modh Lamha, the son of, i.e. Conaire; he ruled alone after Tipraiti died; 1181.
Modh Nuadhat, got Leth Mogha when Ireland was divided by Cond and Eoghan Taighlech; fell in a battle sparked by the death of Labraidh Laimhderg; 1152 (Modh Nuagad), 1166.
Modorn, the daughter of; 91.
Mogh Ruith mac Seinshesa, he lived as long as Find; from Mumha; 1319, 1321, 1323.
Momhaedog, Caoncomrac's name after his baptism; 1345.
Mongan; 165.
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Morphind, wife of Oisin; 1016.
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Muirne, wife of Cumhall mac Trenmhoir, mother of Find mac Cumhaill; 1006, 1147.

N

Naissi; 610.
Neassa mac Brocain, the first man to fall in the battle of Galian; 755.
Neimedh, he killed Conaire mac Modha Lamha at Ard Neimidh; 1187.
Nuadha (Nuadha Airgetlamh), king of the Tuatha De Danann; 573.
Numa Nuailfhind, Find's sister and mother of Cailti; 1023.

O

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Oscar mac Oisin; 178, 881, 1014, 1287, 1659, 1663, 1664.

P

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R

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Ronan, Aodhan mac Aircheallaigh's name after his baptism; 1343.

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S

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Sciath Breac mac Dathchain, he was killed by the sons of Morna at Fert Sceith; 452.

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Seighin, Colman's name after his baptism; 1338.

Sela, son of Fliuchnadh Niadh, the king of Iruath; he and his brothers Donait and Domnan stole a dog from their father; 355, 406.

Senbhec Seghsa hUa hEbhricc; 1541.

Senchan, Oisin's name after his baptism; 1337.

Siadhail, a poet; he was called Maol Tuile after his baptism; 82 (Siadal), 124, 1341 (Siaghail).

Sina, from Seiredhmagh; fostermother of Fland mac Brain; 747, 751.

Slainghe, of the Fir Bolg; Temhair was built by him; 1510.

Spelan; 1250.

Subach mac Maol Cruim; 197.

T

Tadhg mac Cein, killed the three Ferguses in the battle of Crionna; 1242.

Tailgeann, the Adze-head(s); 28, 50, 57, 60, 73, 79, 108, 110, 117, 118, 123, 126, 130, 317, 637, 1043.

Temhair Te; 1508.

Tenfa; 586.

Tipraiti Tireach, he killed Cond mac Feidlimid; after that he ruled together with Conaire mac Modha Lamha for eight years until his death; 1171, 1172, 1176.

Torman, son of U Fhlaind; from Falmagh Laighen; 1059.

Tuatha De Danann; 459, 1468, 1473, 1474, 1478, 1485, 1486, 1490.

Tuathal, the steward of Temhair; 1446.

Tuathal Maolgarbh, king of Ireland; 1087.

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U

Uallachan; 178.

Uamhanan; 166.

Uairbhel mac Uarcraidhi, buried with Find mac Breassais; 181, 1408.

Uar, a companion of Lugh Lamhfhada; 581.

Uchtdealb, daughter of Bodbh, she and her sisters wanted revenge for their brother Ferrdoman who was killed by Conan mac Morna; 508.

U Fhlaind, the three sons of, i.e. Torman, Maol Cian and Dubfhlann; 1059, 1066.

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VI.

Index of Places

All references refer to the line numbers of the edition. Where readings of placenames in the text differ from the form given in the main entry, they have supplied in parentheses after the relevant line number.

Additional information on the places marked with * are taken from Hogan's *Onomasticon Goidelicum*. The table underneath provides a key to the most frequently used abbreviations in these entries; abbreviations occurring less often have been expanded in square brackets in the relevant entries.

al. – also	I. – Indber	nr. – near
b. – barony (of)	L. – loch/lake	p. – parish (of)
betw. – between	Lein. – Leinster	r. – river
c. – county (of)	m. – mile(s)	S. – south, southern
E. – east, eastern	Mun. – Munster	tl(s). – townland(s)
fr. – from	N. – north, northern	W. – west, western

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Ath Bolcain; 775.

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Cnoc na Duibhe, SE. of Seanmhag n-Ealta*; 527.
Cnoc na bFhiann, now Sliabh na mban, as southern Irish speakers believe; its highest hill is called Suidhe Finn; the cromleac on its top is called Bord Suidhe Finn; one of the valleys of its range is called Gleam Ghoill (Finn's father-in-law); in its neighbourhood was a cromleac-shaped monument, the site of which is called Leaba Brain (Finn's hound)*; 95.
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Maissine, the Tulach oscind Comúir Cind tShleibhe; the kings of this district were Irgal mac Muireadhaigh and Ceallach mac Sealbaidh, Irgal mac Muireadhaigh of Corco Dhuibhne*; 227, 235, 249, 312 (Chomair Chind tSleibhe).

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Connacht; 41, 1559.

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Corann; 207.

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Cuillend (battle of), Cath Cuillin, in Gailian (Lein.)*; 1279.

Cul Chethor Chuir, S. of Indbher na Bóinde, betw. it and Indber na hAighe*; 526.

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Currach Life; 521, 692, 822.

D

Da Chicc Danann, Dá chích Dhanann, in Desmond, called fr. Danann, mother of Brian, Iucharbha and Iuchar, of T.[uatha] D.[e] Danann*; 546.

Da Fhoirend; 1428.

Daire mBranain, S. of Ros Dá Con, in Fídh Gaibhle*; 1049, 1051, 1056.

Daire Claona, Dairibh Claona, in Clochar Chliar Maighi, next Cend Maighi Nuagat*; 521.

Daire in tSeineoin, NE. (?) of Ath Cind Mónadh, in Meath*; 1073, 1088, 1357.

Daire Medon, in Lein., in Hi Cendseallaigh (?)*; 665.

Dail; 1394.

Damhil, in or at Cend maighi na Boruma in Lein.*; 666.

Deargmhoin, N. of Carcair Glais mic Mhongaidh in Lein.*; 650.

Dind Rígh, one of the two palaces of the Leinster kings; in Mag n-Ailbe, Tigern.[ach]*; 519.

Doire Chind Fheabrat; 451.

Doirin Coimge, al. Coillin Coimge; in Cend na Boruma, in Ui Cendseallaigh*; 668.

Druim Caeil, 2 tls. of Dromkeal nr Bantry, and Drumkeel in b. Dromahaire, c. Leit.*; 1393.
Druim Craidi; 529.
Druim nDairbrech, d.[ruim] gréine; al. D.[ruim] nDairbrech, N. of Duthaidh Findcadha (in Meath ?)*; 1072.
Druim Da Mhaighi, in the Fearand Duthaidh Findcadha at Fídh Gaibhle*; 1069.
Druimdil mic Da Creaca, E. of Fídh Magh Feimin*; 464.
Druim Greine, al. D.[ruim] nDairbrech, N. of Duthaidh Findcadha (in Meath ?)*; 1072.
Druim Leis; 155.
Drumain na Feinde, in Lein., betw. Buan Aindi Bandruadh and Caill Comlaid*; 522.
Dubhchomar (battle of), nr Tailte in Meath*; 1330, 1510 (Cath Dun Dubhchomair), 1159, 1303, 1304, 1315.
Duibhi; 155.
Dumha Mhaissine, in Glend na ndiadh, W. of L. Daimh dheirc*; 226.
Dun Aillela Aine, N. of Leitribh Cranncha in Lein.*; 640.
Dun Cind, in Fothartaibh Fedha*; 564.
Dun Clithair, at Sliabh Crott*; 1, 131.
Dun Samnaighi, now Dunsany tl. and p.; the Lord of D.[un Samnaighi] in Meath*; 1083, 1369.

E

Eachlasc Ech Ulad, betw. Cliú Mháil and L. Gair; al. L. na Maccraidhe, in Mun.*; 453.
Eas Dubhthaite, S. of the cave a nEass Ghaillimh; Es Dubhthaiti, E. of Dún Samhnaighi*; 855, 1105.
Eas Gabhair, in Lein., betw. Raith Mháta Muirsce and the Sruithlinte of the r. Grissi, N. of Maistiú na Rígh*; 565.
Eibhlinde, N. of Sl. Crott, betw. r. Brosna and Cnámchoill*; 6 (da sliabh dheic Eibhlinde).
Eiscir Cail; 1387.
Emhain, now Navan Ring, 2 m. W. of Arm.*; 606, 627.
Eire; 2, 31, 39, 43, 44, 61, 103, 122, 123, 130, 266, 341, 380, 416, 602, 791, 1088, 1095, 1102, 1110, 1119, 1150, 1157, 1197, 1199, 1215, 1229, 1231, 1235, 1255, 1271, 1272, 1281, 1289, 1301, 1307, 1445, 1453, 1495, 1501, 1503, 1507, 1535, 1558, 1573, 1601.

F

Fal, at Tara*; 409, 425, 1122, 1149, 1248, 1542.
Fal Mhuc nDrebhrinde, N. of Ráith irrthir in Lein.*; 640.
Falmagh Laighen, Findchadh of, Fland Sina of*; 1066.
Fanaiche Art; 666.

Fatharlach, Find's fertán was there*; 152.
Feil (river), a r. in Mun; W. of Brosnad droma Iaraind*; 221, 222.
Fert Abrain; 1637.
Fert Cnucha, of Cnucha, wife of Geanand*; 1367.
Fert Cuncha, see **Fert Cnucha**.
Fert Magruind, betw. Cill Usaile and Magh Fraich in Lein.*; 845.
Fert Sceith, in Mairtine Muman*; 451.
Fertt Chlaraidh, betw. Maindaglas and Sidh Choltain*; 530.
Fertt in Druagh, al. Cnucha, al. Dún Cuncha*; 1124.
Fiadh Graindi; 518.
Fiadh Maisten; N. of Rírind, betw. Rírind and Nualaid*; 520.
Fidh Bec, Fál Feadha bic, nr Glend Delmheic, was slain, as was Fál Feadha móir;
 Feebeg, nr Borrisokane (?).*; 1397.
Fidh Gaibhle, in Lein.*; 716, 777, 1045, 1067.
Fidh Garbh; 159.
Fidh Mor, S. of Oirthear na Fian, and N. of Sliabh Aighe mic Iughaine*; 529, 1399.
Findabhair; 87.
Findmagh Feimin; E. of th Conuaith mic néit*; 464.
Fordhruim, Flandchad of*; 198.
Formail; 170.
Fornocht Droma Dean; 200.
Forrach (Ind Fhorrach); ind Forrach in Air-Deichin; in Ui Ceindseallaigh in Lein.*;
 636.
Fotharta Feda; 564.

G

Gabhair (battle of), cath G. in Gailian, al. Lein*; 1286, 1402.
Galian (battle of) 701, 753.
Garb Crot; 185.
Glend Chomair, Diarmaid slain by a wild pig on the carn above it*; 1384.
Glend Fleisci, beside Loch Léin*; 346, 446.
Glend in Scail, al. Muindter Diugra in Dal n-Araide, where Patrick was a slave of
 Milchú; in c. Antr.*; 596.
Glend Mangart, above L. Léin*; 331.
Glend na Cond; 221.
Glend na nDiadh, W. of L. Daimh-dheirce*; 227, 249.
Glend Smoil, in Lein.; Ulach slain there*; 649.
Glenn Indair, W. of Dún Clithair at Sliabh Crott*; 132.
Glenn Massan, W. of Glend na ndiadh, or of Cumar Chind in tSein tSléibhe, in
 Corco Dhuibhne*; 329.
Glend Treichim, at the base of Mullach Maisten in Lein.*; 571.
Glenta Delmheic, nr Fid Bec or Feda Beca*; 1398.
Grissi (river), N. of Maistiu na Righ, over the Sruithlindti Grissi into Maistiu na
 Rígh*; 565, 639.

I

- Indber nAilbine**, SE of I. n-Ainge in Mag Breg*; 526.
Indber Buinde, SW. of Inis Labharthuinde, and betw. it and Inber Leamhna*; 330.
Indber Domhnann, on sea-coast; in Lein., in E. Lein.; nr Swords, c. Dub.; Patrick, fr. Inber Domnand went to Inis Pátric (nr Skerries), and sent to Inber n-Ainge (mouth of the Nanny r.); Swords, Inispatrick at Skerries, point to Malahide Bay, where Maeil Domhnann (the eddying current of D.), now called “Moll Downey”, still preserves the name*; 901, 939.
Indber Lemhna, mouth of r. Laune at Castletown Harbour, c. Kerry; the Laune (Leamhain) flows fr. Killarney Lakes, al. L. Lein. betw. Móin Cét and L. Léin in Luachair; betw. I. Buinde and L. Lein in Mun.*; 331.
Indber Life; 528.
Indber Locha da Dhail, S. of Sidh Choltain*; 530.
Indber na hAige, in Magh Breagh, betw. Cúil Chethor Chuir and Indber nAilbine, in SE. direction fr. I. na Boinde to Mag nEalta*; 526.
Indber na Boinde 525.
Indecdha, India; 763.
Inis Ealga, i.e., insula nobilis, or Ireland*; 1483.
Inis Labharthuinde, W. of Traigh Fhirgrinne mic Dheaghadh W. of Corco Duibne*; 330.
Iruath; 356, 392, 762.

L

- Laighin**; 42, 674, 688, 1212, 1561.
Lecca Midhi, al. L. Mór Midi; Patrick f[ounde]d. a ch.[urch] here*; 69.
Lec Dubhthaigh, in Lein.*; 1406.
Leirg Latharnn; 160.
Leitir Cain, on top of Cend Febrat *; 65, 132.
Leitir Cranncha, N. of the r. Gris, nr Maistiu in Lein.*; 639.
Leitir Dubh, in Luachair, W. of Madh dá Mullach, W. of Cind Fheabrat*; 132, 220.
Leitir Lon, Letterloan in p. Macosquin, c. Derry (?)*; 525.
Lerg, the Lerg of L.[iath] D.[aire]*; 1436.
Lerga Temhin, in Mun. nr Suidi mic Morna*; 519.
Leth Cuind, the N. half of Eire inhabited by Conall, Eogan, Colmán, Aed Slán (the Ceithre Fine Temrach), i.e., by their descendants*; 1153, 1168.
Leth Modha, the S. half of Ireland; L. Mogha Núadhat*; 1152, 1160, 1168.
Lia Bhealaidh Atha hI, in Lein.; at Athy*; 732, 857.
Liathdaire, the Lerg of L.[iath] D.[aire]*; 1436.
Liathdruim; 715.
Lic nDairi; 1033.
Life (river), the r. Liffey; betw. Ui Néill and Laigin; divides Meath fr. Lein.*; 848, 1112.
Lighi Belat Bain mac Buidchet, betw. Colbha Duind and Fán aiche Art, in Lein.*; 665.
Lilchach, at Coill da Sruth (wood of the two streams), S. of Fid Gaibhle; various forms of the name lead to Lullia p. and tl. in Ui Faeláin, S. of Fid Gaibhle

(Feagile), “ornamented with the wood of the demesne of Lulliamore Lodge, and drained by two streams, the Feagile and Little Barrow,”*; 1050.

Lind Duibh, to Sruth Life, and to L. Dubh; for Dubhlinn?*; 848.

Lind Feic nr Cleitech*; 524.

Lith nGal, i. Laigen*; 201.

Loch Daimh Dheircc, W. of Tráig Fhirgrinne Mic Dheagaid and of Uisce Labrainde; W. of Glenn Massan*; 226, 329.

Loch Dall, Crimall died there*; 1034.

Loch Gair, al. Loch na Maccraidhe, N. of the Abha mhor i crích Fermaighe in Mun.*; 453.

Loch Indeoin, the sons of Lughan of Carnn Findachaid slain on L.[och] I.[ndeoin]*; 1423.

Loch Lein; 331, 347.

Loch na Glaisi, in Airdeichin, S. of Mullach Maisten, in Lein.*; 635.

Loch na Maccraidhi, al. Loch Gair, N. of Abha mhór, in Crích Fermaighi, Mun.*; 454, 457.

Luachair, Leitear dubh in L.[uachair], W. of Madh da Mullach and of Cind Fheabrat*; 133, 224.

Luimneach; 1133.

Luinge, the Aonach of Cliach and of Luinge; Knocklong(?)*; 209.

M

Magh Breagh, the plain comprising the E. of c. Meath and N. of c. Dub.; Tara and Slane were in it*; 524 (Mhaighi Breadh), 1480.

Magh Cliara, betw. Sid Feimin and Crích Caille in Cosnuma*; 516.

Magh Da Mhullach; 132 (Madh Da Mhullach).

Magh nDurrthacht; 69.

Magh Fraich; 845 (Madh Fraich).

Magh Lena, plain and heath of Moylen, in Fercall, King’s Co.; there Eogan Mór and Fergus were slain, and buried in two little hillocks now to be seen on said plains, which, as some say, are their tombs*; 1164.

Magh Mucruimhi, battle of; nr. Athenry and betw. Athenry and Galw.*; 1195.

Magh Nuadhat, betw. the Ríge and Nás; Maynooth*; 522 (cend Maighi Nuaget).

Magh Tuiredh (battle of); 567.

Main Da Glas, N. of Mag Draigen*; 529, 563.

Mairtine Muman; 452, 462.

Maistiu, S. of r. Grissi; in Lein.*; 639.

Maistiu na Righ, S. of r. Grissi in Lein.*; 565.

Midhchuart; 1563.

Midhe; 1079, 1080, 1082, 1084.

Moin Mor, E. of Dá Chíc Danann; Moanmore tl., c. Kerry*; 546.

Mullach Maisten, Mullach Maisten i Maistin in Ríg*; 566.

Mumha; 36, 40, 276, 346, 1185, 1204, 1321.

N

Nualaind, N. of Fiadh Maisten, and betw. it and Currach Lifi*; 521.

O

Oirrther na bhFiann, between Aonach Seara, in Crích na Moirrighna, and Fídh mór*; 528.

Osnad Cind; 66.

P

Portt Ghuaire; 153.

R

Raithin na nIngnad, in Magh Feimhin, W. of Cashel*; 348.

Rath Cealtchair; 63.

Rath Chormaic; 63.

Rath Druing, Cailte born in R.[ath] Druigin*; 1632.

Rath Dubhda, nr Dun da ros(?)*; 186.

Rath Dunghaile; 67.

Rath Gabra Glenn; 64.

Rath Maighi, N. of Rath Orca towards Almu Laigen*; 58, 64, 1001.

Rath Meadbha, called fr. Medb leithderg, dau.[ghter] of Conan Cualand, in Lein., and wife of Art, son of Conn; 1 m. E. of Tara Hill*; 1221, 1222.

Rath Mhata Muirsci; 564.

Rath Mhedhain; 67.

Rath Oirthir, betw. Dún Ailella Aine and Fail mhuc nDrebhrinde, N. of Leitribh Cranncha, Lein.*; 640.

Rath Orca, N. of Connail na Righ, towards Alma Laigen*; 1001.

Rath Spelain, over r. Boyne*; 1247, 1249.

Reigh Maighi Raighne, Patrick f[ounde]d. churches in Ossory... and left in it relics in the place where Martartech stands to-day in M. Roigne; al. Osraige, al. Caille in Chosnuma*; 518

Re in Chind, in Luachair, Teamhair Luachra in it*; 224.

Retla na Righ; 1564.

Righi Laigen, ríge; al. Rige Laigen divides Meath fr. Lein*; 522.

Rind Cind Aissi, betw. Cnoc na Duibhe and Indber Life*; 527.

Roiriu; 520.

Rosach na Righ, as. Rosaig na R. in Corrcaili meic Conn, i.e., in Firmhuighi in Mun., SE. of Cind Maigi, Mi., towards Rosach Ruad and Doire Cind Fheabrat in Mun*; 451.

Rosach Ruadh, d. Rosaigh Ruaidh, betw. Rosaich na Rig and Doire Cind Fheabrat in Mun*; 451.

Ros Coimghe; 671.

Ros Da Chon, in Fidh Gaibhle in Lein.*; 776 (Rus Da Gen), 1045, 1046, 1059.

Ros na Righ, Ros Temrach, al. Ros na Ríg*; 1448.

Ros Temhrach, seems Ros na Ríg on the Boyne*; 1448, 1449, 1450.

S

Senchain, N. of Drúim nDuirbrech, al. Druim Gréine*; 1072.

Senmagh Breoghain, W. of Ath Issel, in Mun.; betw. Ath Issel and Slighe Cnamhcoille; N. of Sliab Crott*; 7, 462.

Senmagh nElta, M.[ag] E.[lta] in front of Etar (Howth); betw. Bregmag and Áth Cliath; ext.[ends] fr. Howth to Tallaght; al. M. nElta Etair, plain of Clontarf*; 527.

Seiredhmagh; 747.

Sidh na hAlmhan, at Almu*; 1147.

Sidh mBan bFind, on Femen, abode of Bodb Derg mac in Dagda; Cnu Deroil dwelt betw. S.[idh] B.[an] F.[inn] and Crotta Cliach*; 516 (tSigha mBan bFind).

Sidh mBrain; 86 (Sigh mBrain).

Sidh Buan Aindi Bandruagh, in Lein., betw. Cend Maighi Nuagat and Drumain na Feinde; nr Maynooth; Buan's rath nr Clongowes(?)*; 522.

Sidh Buidbh; 90 (Sigh Buidbh).

Sidh Choltain, betw. Fertt Cláraigh and Inber Locha dá Dháil*; 530.

Sidh Deirc, al. Cleitech; S. Deirc, the sith or hill of Cleitech over the Boyne nr Slane*; 524.

Sidh Duind; 764 (Sigh Duind).

Sidh Etair; 71 (Sigh Etair).

Sidh Feimin, Bodb Sid Femin i Mumain; al. Síid Boidb, S. na mban finn*; 465 (Shigha Feimin).

Sidh Findachaidh, on top of Sliab Fuaid; abode of Lir and Clann Lir*; 1031.

Sidh na hAlmhan, at Almu*; 1147.

Sidh Raighne, in Magh Raighne*; 518.

Sidh Umhuill; 89.

Sliabh Aighe mic Iughaine, betw. Fidh mor and Druím Craidi*; 529.

Sliabh Crott; 1, 131.

Sliabh Cuillind, on border of p. Killeevy*; 724, 827.

Sliabh Da Glas, SW. of Callann*; 830.

Sliabh Mairge mic Edhlecon, in Mun., betw. Síid Raigne and Suide mic morna*; 518.

Sliabh Mis; 225.

Sliabh Uighi Laigen, N. of Máin da glas*; 563.

Suidhi mic Morna, in Mun., betw. Sliabh Mairge mic Edhlecon (Sl. Bloom) and Lerga Temin*; 519.

T

Tailtiu; to the left of the road fr. Kells to Donagh-patrick, is Lag an Aonaigh (the hollow of the fair); there are a large earthen rath and other remains; till recently Teltown was resorted to by the Meathmen for hurling, wrestling, &c.; one of the chief burial places of the Ulaid*; 205, 1248.

Teach Meirce; 424.

Teach Mic Nemain, at Coill dá Sruth, S. of Fidh Gaibhle*; 1050.

Teide; 207.

Teite na mBan; 1562.

Temhair, Tara Hall in p. Tara, c. Meath*; 84, 206, 1073, 1118, 1466, 1472, 1514, 1518, 1549.

Temhraigh (dat. sg.); 43, 129, 523, 583, 592, 1180, 1210, 1219, 1238, 1273, 1358, 1361, 1446, 1511, 1530, 1538, 1554, 1570, 1574, 1581, 1585, 1672.

Temhrach (gen. sg.); 691, 1191, 1193, 1208, 1216, 1223, 1225, 1251, 1363, 1447, 1465, 1469, 1477, 1514, 1532, 1537, 1546, 1550, 1565, 1580, 1587, 1595.

Temhair Luachra, nr it is Béal Átha na Temrach, ford in p. Dysart, nr Castle-Island, c. Kerry, now Bellahantowragh in p. Ballincushlane in b. Trughanacmy, c. Kerry; seems to be in Clíu Máil maic Ugaine*; 220.

Tipra in Mhuccadha; 561.

Tlachtgha, in part of Meath which once belonged to Mun.*; 206, 523.

Traigh Fhirgrinne mic Dheagaidh, W. of Uisce Labrainde*; 226, 330.

Tuirmhe, betw. Collamair Breag and Mag n-Ealta, SE. of Indber na Bóinde*; 527, 737, 868, 882.

U

Uaimh a nEas Ghaillimh, fr. the Life and Lind dubh they went to the Uaimh a nE. G.*; 849.

Uaran Brain, nr Sídh Feimin, in Mun.*; 464.

Uisce Labrainde, W. of Cathair na Claonrátha and of Sliabh Mis*; 225.

Uisneach, al. U.[isneach] Midi ; in the Connacht portion of Meath*; 205.

Ulaidh; 41, 1174, 1179.

Umhall; 97.

VII.

First Lines of Poems

The references in brackets are to the corresponding poems in Nessa Ní Shéaghdha's *Agallamh na Seanórach*.

- “Ac so in fert a ngenir Find” (10 verses) ll. 1004-1044
 (“Acc so an feart i ngeanoir Fionn” (9 verses); Vol. II, pp. 57-59)
- “A Fhiacra, indis do chach” (1 verse) ll. 669-672
 (“A Fhionnchaidh, innis do chách” (1 verses); Vol. II, p. 42)
- “Ar mallacht ar mhnai Irgail” (5 verses) ll. 307-327
 (“Mallacht úainn for mnaoi Iorghail” (5 verses); Vol. II, pp. 14-15)
- “Baile na Righ Ros Temhrach” (36 verses) ll. 1450-1594
 (“Baile na riogh Ros Teamhrach” (17 verses); Vol. III, pp. 187-190)
- “Cuncha, cnoc os cind Life” (64 verses) ll. 1112-1368
 (“Cnuca, chnoc os linn Life” (61 verses); Vol. III, pp. 169-180)
- “Cuilleand ba hadhbha fhiadha” (15 verses) ll. 54-114
 (“Cuilleann ba hadhbha d’fhiadhaibh” (14 verses); Vol. I, pp. 5-8)
- “Dámh trir thancatar ille” (22 verses) ll. 357-445
 (“Dámh trír tancador a-le” (36 verses); Vol. II, pp. 21-27)
- “Deichen do-rin Bir Deicin” (16 verses) ll. 570-634
 (“Dechean do-gníomh Bior nDeichin” (16 verses); Vol. II, pp. 35-38)
- “Deisid Breasal for in maigh” (1 verse) ll. 647-650
 (“Deisidh Beárna for an moigh” (1 verse); Vol. II, p. 39)
- “Esteacht becon, biom nar dtost” (17 verses) ll. 147-215
 (“Éistidh beaccan, biom ar ttost” (17 verses); Vol. II, pp. 3-6)
- “Fulacht na Morrighna anall” (8 verses) ll. 472-504
 (“Fulacht na Mor-righna anall” (8 verses); Vol. II, pp. 29-31)
- “In bhfuil uaib aderat frium” (76 verses) ll. 696-1000
 (“An bhfuil neach uaibh abradh riom” (77 verses); Vol. II, pp. 44-57)
- “Ingnadh in fhis tarfas dam” (17 verses) ll. 1373-1441
 (“Iongnadh fíis tádhbhas damh” (19 verses); Vol. III, pp. 180-183)
- “Ni maith aniu mh’irlabra” (17 verses) ll. 1603-1671

VII.

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Appendix I

**Diplomatic Edition of the text
fragment (fol. 134 v) and the full
Agallamh Bheag (fol. 194 r-200 v)**

Feacht.noen dora

la.oissin.7cailti an

dunclithaiR ocsliaibh crott
IS hisin aimsir thainic patru
Ic docum néirenn. IS edh dómh
air diarsma nafeinde.i.oissin 7 cailti 7tri naen
muiR inabfharrad. Baheádth ingnathugadh do
ghnidís.i.naonmhur artimchell dibh cach laithi ímach
dosheilc.Laithe noen doralada dochailti mac ronain
dul imach ochtur fermóR 7giolla innaemadh.Baseadh con
uir dochuadar umdashliabh déc eibhlinde 7umcend sen
muighi breoghuin bhuthuaidhARTarrachtain doibh asea
lga ladhubhachadh deridh laoi.ised thancatar acorrfhódar
cnamhchoilli atuaidh. IS and boi fer gair giolla cailti.7
a eri furmidha dontsheilc fair oir nibhidh ere forchailti
fein oRoghabhrath Tairnís íngilla arínsruth 7benus
cuach cailti damhuin 7ibhis dhigh dontsruth airet Roboí
íngiolla acamol.luídset íntochtuR fermor tarsligidh
bhudhes arfordol conuire 7acteacht donghilla inandhia
igh.IS and atchuala mongur ín mhorshlúaigh 7gabhus ín
giolla acfegain íntshluaigh 7craebh etturo 7achenn At connuírc
arethus íntshluaigh buiden inggnatach.samalta lais.Ill.isin
buidin sin. Básedh atuaruscbhail.Casla caomha coimhgheala
lín umpu.cind tolla leo 7croínd croma inalamhaibh 7sce
íth túgha ecrutha óir 7argait aoinghil for anochtaibh dho
ibh. Aighthe bána attruagha bannda leó 7gotha ferrdha
accu 7fodhord conuire gach aoinfhir dibh. Taínic in
giolla indeagaidh amhuindtiri 7niruc orra coriachr infhi
anbhoith 7rosiacht uime darleis anala nabuidhne ing

anthaighi atconaire 7leicus a eri forlár 7loighis ina ím
dhaigh 7curus auille faoi 7tic aosnuidh osaird ass.
isansin doraidh cailti mac ronain Maith aghilla an
né truma heire tic riut.nihe aringilla uairismoR
nere ismo inas doratusalium 7nírcurset form. Acht
sluaigh ingantach atconaire acnamhchoill chró. in.c.bhuidhen
itconaire dontshluaigh íngantach sin. romlin treaghait throm
ghalair rehanalaibh nabuidhne sin.tabhuir atuarusc bhail
arcailti Samalta lem tri.l.fer furri 7casla coim
gheala umpu 7 cind tolla leo 7croind chroma

----folio 134 verso 2----

ínalamhaibh 7scéith tiughaforanochtaibh 7 aighthe bannda
leo 7gotha fer accu 7dord conuire aggach aonfher dibh
Rolín íngantus intsheinfhian reacloistin. IS iatsút
Aroissin natailginn rotharrngairset arndraithi 7find duind
7cind dodhenum friu Mumamarbtar iat eireochait.tor
raind arcach.Uch aroisin cidh umambemais doibh.Uair deridh
nafeindi sind 7nihagaind fein ata righi neirenn na ah
ol naahaibhnus acht asealc 7adithrubha 7a
dibela 7nimghabail ascoír arse 7 dohadar amhlaidh sin.
cotaíníc la arnamharach 7ní bhí ní aramenmain anoi
dhche sin acht iat. Roeirigh tra cailti aremthus anlaoí
sin uair isé basine acu 7taíníc arandumha oireachtais
imach 7 doghlan grian ceó domhuighibh 7doghabh cailti

Feachtt.noen dorala.

oissin 7cailti andun clithair oc
sliabh crott ISisin aimsir thainic
patraic docum nerenn.IS éadh domhair
diarsma nafeine.i.oisin 7cailti
7tri noenmhuir nabfharradh.Baheadh
ngnathughadh doghnídis.i.naonmhur artimcell dibh cach la
ithi imach dosheilc.Laithi noen dorala dochailti mhac
ronain dul amach octar fer móR 7giolla innaomhadh.Ba
seadh conuír dochuadar umdásliabh dhéc eibhlinde 7umcheann
senmhuighi breoghuin bhuthuaidh Artarrachtaín dóibh ase
alga ladubhachadh deridh laói.iseadh thancatar acorrfhód c
namchoille atuaidh.ISand boí fer gair giolla Cailti.7a
ere furmidha dontsheilc fair oirnibidh ere forcailti feín
oroghabhrath. Tairnis íngilla arínsrut 7benus cuach ca
ilti.damhuin 7ibhis dhigh dontsruth. airt robuí íngilla ac
ahól.luidset intochtar fer moR tarslighidh bhudhes arfordul
conuire 7acteacht donghilla inandiaigh.IS ann atcuala mon
gur ínmhorshluaigh 7gabhus íngilla acfégain íntshluaigh 7craobh
etturra 7acheann.Atconnuirc aremhthus íntslúaigh buidhen ingg
nathach samalta lais.Ill.isin buidhin sin.baseadh atuaruscail
Casla caomha coimgheala línumpu.cind tolla leó 7croind
chroma inalamhaibh 7sceíth tiugha ecrutha oír 7argait ein
gil for anochtaibh doibh Aighthe bana attruagha bannda leo
7gotha ferrdha accu7fodhord conuíre gach aoinfhir dhibh
Táinic íngilla indeagaidh amuindtiri 7niruc orra coriacht
ínfhianbhoith 7rosiacht uime darleis anala nabuidh
ne inganthaighi atconuire 7leicus aeri forlár 7loighis
ína imdhaigh 7curus auille faoi 7tic a osnadh osaird ass.

Ísannsín doraídh cailti macronain. Maith aghilla inne
truma heire thic riut. ní he aríngilla uair ismor ne
re ismo inass doratusa lium 7 nírcurset formAcht
sluagh ingantach at connarc acnamchoill cro. An cet bhuidhen it
connurc don tshluagh ingantach sin. romlín treaghait tromghalair
rehanalaibh nabuidhne sin. Tabuir atua Ruscbhail ar
cailti Samalta lem tri .i. fer furri 7 casla coimgeala um
pu 7 cind tolla leo 7 croind croma inalamhaibh 7 sceith ti
ugha foranochtaibh 7 aighthebannda leo 7 gotha fer accu
7 dord conuire aggach aoinfhir dhibh. Rolín íngantus
intsheinfhian re acloistin. IS iat sut aroisin natail
ginn rotharrngairset arndraíthi 7 find duind 7 cid dodhen
um friu Muna marbtar iat eireochait toraind arcach.

---- folio 194 recto 2 ----

Uch aroisincid uma mbemais doíbh. Uair deridhnafé
índe sind 7 nihagáind fein ata ríghi nei Renn ina ahol
naahaibhnus acht asealc 7 adíthrubha 7 droibhela 7 a
nimghabail ascoíR arsé 7 dobhadar amhlaidh sin cotaíníc
la arnamharach 7 ní bi ní aramenmuin anoidhche sin.
acht iat Roeiridh tracailti aremhthus anlaoisin uair isé.
basine acu 7 taíníc arandumaoireachtais imach 7 dogl
angrian ceo domhuighib 7 doghabh ----- acmordhech
ain dachoicedhmumhan uadh ar gach leth. \\ 7 roboi ingantus
Isand sin at conuirc cailti deatach docuilleand ocuanach
mor lais 7 robuí ícarádh inamenmuin. Ingnad lem arse
indeatach út atchíu icuilleand uair nífhúilet bruigh nait bailedha.
ann. 7 nífhúilet foghlaidhe fedha naid díbercaidh indeirind
Uair ata ere inatopur theachtaighthi Ocus fuilet dacoicedh
muman ac aonghus mac natfraich 7 coicedh connacht aceichen mac
briain mic eochaidh muimedhoin 7 coicedh uladh acmuiredhach muinderg
7 coicedh laighen ac crimthan mac étna ceinnsealaigh 7 braighde

eirenn uile aclaogaire mac neíl iteamhraigh Ocus conach fuilet di
bergaidh.naít anmargaidh.naít foghlaidhefeadha aneirinn Ocus
nífhuilet fianna aile aneirinn acht sinne 7nísind doni in
tene út 7taínic teimel tarmorosc.icfégain índetaigh
7natenedh sin.\\.cualaidh fodord intsenlaich 7robhui
ISsandsin taínic inrighfheindigh oisin amach aríntulaigh 7it
icafhiarfaidhi dhe cidh ima dtá tfhodhoRd aocláidh arse
oisin Teine fuil icuilleand hua cuanach arcailti 7rucadh uaím.
morosc icafégain 7nífhedar cuich lasandentar.Tene
natailgind sin aroisin 7issí ruc dorosc uait. 7ata
thar icabreith uaímsi bhar oisin.isfir arcailti isfada ua
dh itátar aca tharrngaire.co ticfadais cocuilleand 7rob adh
bha fhian7chon7chuanart gusanú hi 7doroinein laoi ann
Cuilleand bahadhbha fhiadhaigh.gus tathaighmís narbhfhianaibh
tarrngairset duind draithe find. conus aitreabhdais tailgind.
Tarrngairset ic raith mhaighi.lonan cathmaol congaili.tic
fuit tailginn tarmuir mhenn.conaitreabat iath nereann.
Techt faid artaigheacht anair.raith chormaic raith caom cealtchair
ráith maighi raith gabra glenn.leitir caín cuala cuilleand.
Osnad cind oscnoc daire. ráith mhedhain raith dunghaile
cathair oirndnighe cenacht.lecca midhi magh ndhurrthacht.
Rotarnhair find fein iar sain.oidci shamhna asigh étair
combiad iarsma feinde find.re ré thiachtana intailginn.
Combemais icrotaibh cliach.artri naonmhuir fer findliath
combeth scel ann diar scaradh.duind bhidhbuan abithgalar.
Ragaidh uaind oisin mac find.naonmar fo uisci in tailghinn

---- folio 194 verso 1 ----

aodh bec isceallach cenacht. lugaídh colman caomcomhrac.
Siadal file fland mac braín.isaodhan mac aircheallaigh.
biaidh temhuír budbeac anertt.scéraidh re neimhibh draidheacht.
Raghaid derg siar asigh mbraín.biaidhfaillean afindabhair.

biaidh conan icolba duind.biaidh flaithius isíd h umuill.
Biaidh dubh druman asigh buídbh.ardeis ingine modúirnd
 budh íatsin slechta nabfer.curus tathchuirthea temheal.
Cormac mac ruaid raghaidsiar.cocaílle cocnoc nabfhíann
 failbe macbflaind 7findchadh.cú án acrichaibh umhuill.
Maíne mac druínderg isdoígh.7dunghal mac dubh chroín.
 fergal mac suabaigh malle.mísi fein isfer ngaire.
Sínde fadhitreabaidh slíabh.sechnoin eirenn soir is siar.lá
 uair amhbera críne.nífhágbhaim arcoímhdhíne.
Ata mocroidhe gachaí.aoisin níhí marghai.natailginn
 conílur ceall.icfadógh tene icuilleand/ Cuilleand//
IN tailgend taíníc anair.dodhichur druagh índomhuin.caomh
 rotharrngair cofír find .indeatach atchí icuilleand. Cuilleand.
Ocus arndhénum nalaoidhi sin rogabh ferg ansergach
 ainmesurdha inrighfheinnidh.i.oisin artuideacht teimil tenedh
 tar arosc righdha 7ise roraidh.INdil doberum fádhe
 oigh arnatailgendaibh tabram fa cetoír 7lenaidh mhisi a
 fhíru arse 7 loiscfimit na tailgind 7 léicfiter aluait h
 resruth 7isamlaidh robhoi icaradha sin 7tuc ceim fichdha
 resnaferuibh isin sliabh 7nirlen acht mad ochtar amhain é.7é
 fein ín naomhadh.\\.sin .i. Noenbar dibh umchailti fafhedhaibh
ISann sin tra roscaisset natri noenbhair badar anoen mad roimhe
 7fadroibhelaibh 7aimreidhibh erenn 7nónbar aile fatshíghaibh
 eirenn arteithedh natailgind 7íntres nónbar faoisin fein.i.
Aodhbec 7ceallach 7lugaidh colman cend comramhach.siadail
 file flann macbraín.aodhan macaircheallaigh. ISannsin do
 raidh cailti ínside ferge beres oisin domarbadh natailchend
 brecfaiter he 7creidfidh fo mambaistid 7creidme.Cach aon
 tra donach áil creidemh doibh.naheirgead danindsaighi 7mad
 misi imorro níragh.Ocus nírcomruicset íntsheinfhian iarsin
 acht cailti 7oisin itigh diarmada mic cerbhúill itemhraigh Asaha

ithle sin roraidh cailti níreacham arsé asidhaibh acht rach
mait fofhedhaibh 7fo aimreidhibh erenn arteithedh na tailchenn
Rofacsat tra dun clithair asliabh crott 7dolodar siar reompu
cach ndirech indglenn indair 7ileitir chain icind fheabhrat 7comadh
damhullach 7coleitir duibh iluachair 7taíníc crich naho
idhchi chucu. Robhadar codubach domhenmnach indoidhchi sin
arscarthain re cairdibh 7re mac ínrihfheindigh 7risin
righ fheindigh fein.i. rehoisin re adhalta fein 7nircha
ith cailti cona nónbhur biadh indoidhchi sin acht rochotailset

---- folio 194 verso 2 ----

comeirtneach isinfhianbhoith deroil dorighne fergair dhoibh.
Roeirigh cailti iarsin7taíníc roime ímach ar or ínatha 7do
ímpe arís docum a aosa cumtha Maith arse eirgid
dogabhail indeisc so amuich 7curidh burndhubhachus díbh 7
niseachaintear ínbiadh arsé ge seachaintear nacaruít.Ocus ba
maith arconach eisc 7sealga gustrasta 7robhadar íntochtair
sin ic gabail indeisc cureírih grian.IS ann sin tancatar aodhair
idhe nanalmha 7nanindile cocarnn leitri duibhi oscind.
chailti 7 é nashuidhi aror indátha 7doghabhsat nahaodhaidredha
arcéol 7ar bínus dodhenum7babind lecailti ínceol sin.arbacos
mhuil he risin ndhord fhiannsa 7dobhí ica radha reghilla
bheith inathost 7aiasc doghabail 7dorinde ínlaoidh.
Esteachtt.becón bímnardtost.afhiringaire geibh dochosc.
ceol dochluinim dom leith clí.dochuír monert arneimfní.
Trom treagdus mocroidhicain.aitris fhiansa afhatharlaigh.
aindri beca aportt ghuaire.ceol chanuit cach naon uaire.
Aedhaire duibhi adruímleís.anaithris fuabrait daneis.
bindceol amacsamhla sain.dordan trimac nditreabhaigh.
Cronán faolchon afidhgarbh.fodhord flaind doleirg latharnn.
abran faolain fed laindi.foghur tri mac conchaínde.
Caín ceol dochandaistarler.cairill isartt is eobran

mongan maolghus mor anádh.faoilchú eoghan uamhanán.
 A leitribh cend rabhnírind.daolghus dubhacán dubh rínd.
 mugsláine dubhtach mac braín. 7findchadh aformáil.
 Dubhroíd dubhan dubhdala.dubhdruman mac senchadha.
 conán flaithus fer daghal.garb daire daire dúngal.
 Maol ugra 7maol eanaigh.babind le cach ameadhair.
 cáince ferrdoman find bán.oscar oissin uallachan.
 Dercc 7ruadh 7goll.lughaid lucan conghal cond.
 scannal uairbhel aichel ercc.bran seghdhaselbach saóirearc.
 Colla corc féice foill fíal.fiacha conall caichear cían
 garb crot caol icluain daros.donndé rath dubhdadonnghus.
 Find fein isflann mac eachaidh.diarmuit raighne rosclathan.
 canait índord fiansaarfuin.canaid cáilti collamair.
 Canaid cailti chnuic dadhamh.canaidh cailti chnuic aradh
 canaid cailti cosluath cain.canaid cailti mac fidhaigh.
 Canaid uilleand canaidh aodh.isdruím derg isdubh daraon.
 7subach mac maol cruím.7 flandchadh afordhruim.
 Canmais analpain reseal.isaformocht droma dean.in
 aonach life lith nghal.índalmain cen ímarghal.
 A naonach thailten nanáth.icarman icnucc daráth.
 anuísneach atailtin táir.acnodhba atlachtgha atemhair.
 A téide acorann natreabh.índaonach clochair tarler. an
 aonach chliach isluinge. índaonach mhor mhucruimhe.

---- folio 195 recto 1 ----

Anaonach cruachan robaé.canmaís dord arndul arcae.
 babínd foghurfíansa ar feacht.bamaith lecach aesteacht. E.
 Ahaithle nalaóidi sin robadar íntseinfhian actairmesc
 cailti da eolchuire 7do raidhset narchoír dhó bheith ac
 cuimniugadh nafeinde dhoibh.Dentar iascach dindeonadh
 duind arsiat.Nihínadh duind so arisimdha aaitreabha
 in ínaid so aimgabhail iscoir dhuind 7tancatar rompu

aclé re leitribh duibhi 7dothemhuir luachra 7doghlend na
 cond 7 dáth lucraidh forfheil 7dobhrosna droma hiaraind 7tar
 aibhnibh feile 7orancatar tarínfheil adubairt cailti is
 míthid arse indeonaddodhenum acaind.dorindedh foncuma sin
 a fhulacht 7marthairnic dhoibh doeirighset reompu tar ré in
 chind iluachair.Bhail irucsat mac cuilgreand cendfindhúibhuis
 cne. 7aceand tsleibhe mis.lamh recathair naclaonratha 7
 duisci labrainde 7atraigh fhir grinne mic dheagaidh 7doloch daimh
 dheircc 7dodhumha mhaíssine inglend nandiadh 7amach acomhar
 chind tsheindtshleibhe.IS ínad maith seo arsecáilti 7isdiamh
 air é 7níconair athaighthi óthír acht minathísat lucht fiadhaigh.
Táinic iarsin fer gaire.i.gilla cailti 7dorindeboth bronnfhair
 sing.bhelcumang 7tuc fleisc tarféice dhi 7dlaí dhidin
 tairsi 7cén robuí íngilla icandhénium dochuadar íntochtar
 aile dothsheilc. Roburlum leabaidh cachá deissi 7imdaigh cachá
 con 7tri coilceacha cailleadh cachá himdhaighi.i.coilceach craibhigh 7 coilceach
 caendaíd 7 coilceach fírluachra 7docuredar anairidha sealga dibh 7dorigh
 nedhfulacht leo 7ro thóchaithset biadh 7tomhaltus 7badar ano
 idchi sin inacotladh Roeírgeadar iarsin 7dochuadar aríntulaigh
 oscind comuír chind tsheinsleibhe 7rofechadar uathu for cach leth
 7batoírrseach iatt acsmuainedhfhind 7nafeinde Ocus isiat ba
 riga aríncrich sin íntansin.i.irgal mac muiredhaigh 7ceallach mac
 sealbaigh 7 dochuaidh irgal ínlasin dosheile isincrich irradarsamh
 7roduíscedh muca 7aighe ímdha leo 7nírmarbhsat acht aon
 agh dibh. Robhuí cailti 7findchadh acmachtnugadh nasealgasin
Is olc afhíndchaidh arcailti rith chon 7daínedh nasealga atchí
 isfírón arfindcadh.mesa samesa cachá díne.Tecait iarsin
 donfhíanbhoith indoidhchi sin 7lodar dosheile arnamharach gusing
 lend cetna 7roduíscedh leo damhrad 7adhrad 7ro mharbsat alor
 dhaoithindibh 7arnamarach táinic irgal dothseilc nanghl
 eand cetna 7fuair slicht na gcon7 nabfer mor 7crithnaighit

nacoin for slicht nacon 7lochta ínfhíadhaigh. Lorcc fomhurach
don mhuír no lórc dainedh nach coimhdi dhuind nó lorc fer mor
a sidhibh so arirgal 7lentar linde seo cofhesum 7ge adubairt
sium sin nífhuaire neach no lenfadh hé acht e fein 7cú arslabradh ina
laimh 7lenus slicht nacon 7nabfer amach anglend nandiadh
7acomur chind tsheinshleibhe.co fhacaidh in fhianbhoith. \\

---- folio 195 recto 2 ----

ISand dobhúí fer gaire andorus nafianbhoithe cofhaccaidh
in macaemh Slanforaibh adhedhlaocha bar irgal 7teit isin
fhíanbhoith 7dlomhait nacoinmhora daslabhradhaibh do
cum chon inmacaoimh Coiscid nacoin bharcailti Suidh acaind
arcailti 7rotbía faoilti 7indis scéla dhuind Cora
dháibhsi aindsin damsa ce sibh Íncualais cé íntoclach
isorrderca 7isferr dohói acfind mac cumail no ancualais
find conafheind arfindchadh. Nichuala ictabairt alaim.
alaim alaim thigerna.oclach bad fherr inacailti macronaín
robhúí acfind 7lugaidhlágha ac mac con 7dubh mac salmh
oír acfathadh canand. Fír amhsin arsiatt.issé socailti
7ciathusa amacaim arfindchad. Irgal mac muiredhaigh dochorco
dhuibhne mhisi arín macaom 7islum leth nacriche so ifhuiltí
Masead arsiat athaigh chucainde 7foghebha cáin tshealga 7
chomarle uaind. fornaidmis cach aracheile dhibh 7imthighes
irgal có adhunfein 7dobhadar amhuindtir ic aithfer imaitber
mardolécset uaitibh atigerna 7ro indis doibh cur leninslicht
comuir. Roélo ifrithing naconaire cetna acind trila 7
tri noidhchi 7ferthar caoinfhailti fris.fan cetna daibhsi arsé
adhedhlaochu. infhilet scela acut arcailti. Eíre folangach
maithusa arinmacaomh Ba háil leamsa sén sealga diarraidh
oruibhsi. Tabair sén dó afhindchaidh arcailti. Dober arfindcad
Tabhradh acoin 7adhaine leis dia ceadaín tic 7denadh sealg
7cidbé cet fhiadh mharbhus fulachtadh 7tabrad damhuindtir 7

da chonaibh 7coimledh afhuil fó lamhaibh 7fó armaibh a mhuindtire
 7fofhiaclaibh a chon 7biaid conach sealga fair. Teít irgal da
 thigh 7tic dia ceadain dotsheile 7duíscigher damh andreann
 da allaidh leo 7dotuit leo 7dorinde mar adubert findchadh friss
 7marbhus foachomus nafiadha iarsin. Táinic acind trila 7tri
 noidchi connuic infhianbhoith cetna. IN buidech dontsheilcc
 thú amhacaimh bhar iatsom issam amh bhar eisiumh Ocus oclaoch maith
 ata acomhroind feraind frimsa.i.ceallach mac sealbaigh fer beodha
 7rí muman acamcothughadh sa inacheand 7arbportt flatha araon
 aici 7dobail lemsa sén 7solad daindarbadh. TabhuiR an
 sén ut afhindchaidh arcailti Cúiredh a moghudha dardain tic ar
 findchadh foncoill 7benadh caola ínfhedha 7tabhradh diahaine
 coportt flatha 7sáigh fein cleth gachahairde and 7bad leat
 ínbaile osinamach 7taoth ceallach fein lett. Táinic ir
 gal dathigh 7dorighne uile amhail adubhradh fris. Táinic
 fein 7doshaigh cleth cachahairde isinbaile. Ocus rothinoil
 ceallach mac sealbaigh leth rí chorcodhuibhne 7it connuirc irgal.
 sin 7curus teachta coceallach dothabhairt chomad dó. cotisadh nert
 dontshen tucad do 7óthaínic medhon laoi dorighne irgal
 comrac óinfhir receallach 7dothuit lais andorus inbaile

---- folio 195 verso 1 ----

7roghabh braighde chorco dhuibhne tri shén 7tri sholad 7do
 buí isinbhaile sin cocend tri lá 7tri noidhchi 7rocuimnígh
 a aos cumtha 7iarsma nafeinde. Ocus tainic connuic in
 fhianbhoith aroibhe cailti 7fertar faoilti fris Ocus así
 baben dó.i.dubhgreíne inghen chathail croímchind inghen brughadh
 dó feín 7atbertt sí dofhedar islucht cumacht 7draíachta f
 uilet acaradradh mocheile arsi. Uair rolínrath 7ata do
 mhéd aalla 7achonaich cotibhre sé inghen righ no ro fhatha
 7ro éirigh 7roghabh arslight indoclaigh 7 lenus é connuic
 in fhianbhoith 7itbert annso.ata ínlucht dobheir sén doir

*ghal 7tuc aclus risin fhianbhoith 7isé comhrad dori
nde irgal. Maith arsé bar cumáin ormsa. dothuit ce
allach leam 7ata afherann acum tri bar caradradhsi Acht ata ni ele
acum re ecáine ribh.i.ealтта dhénaibh dubha thic chucum 7
íngortt arbha araloighit ithit hé combhuí inacré dhírc 7t
abhraidh sén dandhichur sin damh Maith arfindcad íntrath
tangaís.uair afhuil oturbail greine cofuinedh dobethachaibh
dfhuagairt isin tshén sin.bad marbh fochend naomhaidhe muna
fhácat ontrath coroile Atcualaidh ben irgail sin 7adu
bairt oraibh fein arsí neimh 7aigh bhar sein 7fácaidh íncrich
arsí 7 ínsénsa oraibh.i.sén nanén donagortaibh.*

Bidgus íntsheinfhíann 7ínmacamh 7gabhuít anairm 7teichidh
ínben 7téit amuinidhin aratha 7roghabh lamh remuír
7lénaid afer hí 7acsilledh di tarahais dororchair docharr
aic 7fuair bas. Roeírigset íntsheinfhíann 7adubhairt
cailti Maith afhíru léicidh dirgal aaonar arsé alenmhuin
7armallacht arinmnaí 7itbert. \\. mallacht oissin mallacht
Ar mallacht.armhnai irgail.mallacht cach righ donrigraidh.
fhind.arínghin chathail chroimchind.\\.mallacht arinmnaí
Dofhuagair dhuind dubhgreíne.fagbail chomair chind tshleibhe.
ronbrath.rob hé adúltadh déighenach.\\.naibh

Bámar sealat sund coslán.cian ófheraibh cían ómh
cían óthaílgennaibh arteach.nírbho conuír chomhuídhteach
Annamhlind gus ínla aníu.imghabhail arnaeíghidhu.bá
faeilidh cach iarsin feis.cen aeighidhu noloimgheis.

Bennacht uaim arirgal án.ríum ba cunnail achomhradh.
gairm mna robo gairm connghart.rothuill comoR arm
allacht // Mallacht \\. amarach ann.ní bia fear

Facam intinadh so arfindcad.uair dambem gustrath cetna
indisti scel beó acaind Tancatar rompu iarsin targlenn
massan 7 doloch daim derg 7dotraigh fhirgrinne mic dheghadh

7dinis labharthuinde 7cohindber buinde 7 cohindber lemh
na 7coloch leín 7coglend mangart osloch leín 7na
ticedh neach chucaind tar eís irghala. Gabhaitt fonghlenn

---- folio 195 verso 2 ----

7 dogheibhit inadh diamhair forbruíndessa 7doríndset
both chuanna 7rochuirset fleisc refeíci dhi 7dlaí.
dhídín taírsi 7esrais 7irluacrais fer gaire hí 7doní leaba
cacha deisi 7leapa cacha con 7oired roboí íngiolla ac
denumnafianbhoithi.tiaghaitsim dosheilc.Doghni ingilla
tabhochta taobh grinne talmhan rehor íntsrotha 7 léicus insruth
ann 7adáis tor tenedh 7 dercus clocha comboí eallamh
arcind amhuindtire.Tancatar sum óntsheile 7dorignedh
fulacht 7indeonad leó 7dorighniset afhotracadh 7 dochaitset
proínn iarsin 7dochuadar ina nimdhaighibh 7dofersat tathamh
suain 7cotalta 7roboscíthach iat inoidhchisin. Bátar
isin glend sin rebliadhain can neach dferaibh eirenn do urmaisin
forro Maiden aon badar nanimdhaighibh acht fer gaire amhain
cocuala suassan nasealga ósachind isin tshliabh 7 itconn
airc.lucht nasealga 7agcoin arnéirghi fhiadh 7mhil 7agh
nallta 7itbert eirgidh afhianna arse 7atáthar monngl
eann. Roeirgisit 7roghabhadar anairm 7itbert cailti ní neach
aile ata annso arse acht rí mumhan 7fácum ínglend Ocus
tancatar rompu iarsin coglend fleisci dolethtaibh locha leín
ISamlaidh doboi cailti 7findcad ic imteacht 7lamh chaich dibh ar
gualainn aroile.Cidhfaráidter ráithín naningnad risin
ráithin seo arfindchadh 7líacan cloichi foralar.as meabhair
lem arcailti. Dobhuí find inalongphoRtt annso 7nírucad
tusa.isin aímsir sin afhindhaidh. Tancatar triar íngenisin
nglendsa docum find 7dorínset a muindteras fris. Aonchú
accu gile nasneachta.Cú sealga isinló hí 7caoR thenedh
isin noidhchi. 7asi comha ro íarrrsat arfhind.bheith cach laoi a comh

*sheile reisin fheind 7bheith cach noidhchi forleith.cid moR no
marbhdáis gan aaisc forro 7cidbec gan aaisc.Ba dobh
uadhuibh naconsain intusci acurthea hi bafín no midh dah
éisi 7anmanna intrirsin.i.sela 7donait 7domnan 7cuilén
tallsatar origh nahiruaiti robhui acco 7doroine in láidh.
Dámh trir thancatar ille.dochur refind nafeinde.
sirdis lind cach moin sgach madh.intriar uallach bahingnad.
Dobadar athaig safeind.intriar tainic sund dochein.se
alg leo acumaidh chaich choidchi feis arleith gach naonoidchi.
Aenchú leo bahaille dath. ba cu adhbhul ingantach.
caeca fiadh foirrghead dogail.otrath eirgi cononaidh.
Luidset intriarsin le acoin.feascur icarrn feradoigh.tucsat
acú comhall ngle. síis fontiprait fhir uisce
Fin da eis uisci intopair. robalaind indurobair.
gabhsat ara ol cohán. cotainic chuca dubhan.
Romabadh leo lathar ngle.dubhan mac breasail bhoirne
natisadh ingnimh nagcend.ifhiadhnaisi fhia-----*

---- folio 196 recto 1 ----

Robingnad lefind iarsoin. líne dubhain mheic breasoil.
ganfis aoigeda ínfhir. robo cheist mhor gamhuinntir.
Adubairt fris adhed fis. re mac cumaill gan eislis.
íntriar ut taínic tarmuír.domharbh dubhan mac breasuil.
ISÍ siut accu incú cían.issí robhoí ac flúchnud niadh.
canfis tucsatar ille. cuilén righ nahiruaithe.
ISÍ robui aclugh nalend. tucsat mic tuireand bicreand
re re.l.at bliadhan bil. nahibhur aille ifhidhbhaidh.
INCUSIN bahaidhbli gluind. fris nagabhthai icruas comhluind.
baferr nacach main choidhchi.caor theinedh gachnaon oidhchi.
Buadha aile aríncoin caoimh.ferr inmháinsin nacachmaoín.
mídhno fín notshasadh de.dafotraic afir uisce.
Anmanna na tri laochlán.sél is donait is domhnan.ai

nm nacon cocaoimhe chnís. tucadh cofind failínis.
A marbadh arfiann fhind fháil. acínaidh marbhtha dubhain. ní
 muirbther arfind iarsain.maberait íc safhínghail.
 Ata accaind icc safher.aflaithfeindigh nangaoidheal.
 arcú dhuitsi fein isferr.ína airdrighi neireand.
Tucsat ratha risco fír.grian isésca muír istír.
 ganbeó anchon dobreith amach.cobrath atír nallmharach.
Marbhait iarsain ínchoincruaidh.luídset sech albain sairtuaidh.
 rucsat craicend ínhonsair.coteach meirce móRghlonnaigh
Tínoilus find fianna fail.gabhsat armuír comoRgraín.
 tinoilter dhuind astír thair. breathnaigh cruithnigh albanaigh.
Rucsamar lind cloch cachfir. ínlíntancamar dfhiannaibh.
 corthsaíghsemar arín maigh. recoimriachtain dacathaibh.
Guth cach aoinfhir refind fein. iter tshen isóc donfheín.
 nitheichfem coteiche arclach. ar ecla nanallmharach.
Mairit naclocha astír tair.bhail ambamar nargcathaibh.
 romarbhsun ilarnaicme.darcusem cath confaide.
Meircheó 7maon anathair.naonmar doibh riasnacathaibh.
 níghabhdaís arnairm conágh.roba doilghi nacach dámh.dámh.
Lodar rompu aglind fleisci soir 7lámh chlé re dachich
 danann 7acend mhóna moíre 7anus ingilla ac ol dighi
 tareís chaich 7tic andhiaigh amhuindtire 7eirghus agh
 aindrenda allaidh dó 7dachoin chailti badar ínalaimh 7tairr
 ngus indara cú ínslabradh 7lenaidh ínfiadh 7ba méla le
 sin ngilla sin 7doleíc íncú aile dó 7gabhus íntagh
 suas dath frenair bhail irrabhus acleighus mic con icind
 mhaighi íni 7 dorosaidh narigh 7dorosaidh ruaidh
 7andhoire chind fheabrat 7afhirt sceith.inbhail arthuitt
 sciath breac mac dathchain le macaibh moRna immairtine
 muman 7aclú mháil mac íughaine 7deachlascaibhech
 ulad 7coloch gair frisanapar loch namaccruidhi 7 fatri timcheall

---- folio 196 recto 2 ----

in locha 7leicid acethrar isinloch. Cailti ímorro aochtur
tic sein adhes rehaiband mhoir hicrich fer maighi.
Sillis cailti taraais 7nifhacca aghilla 7ímpaíd
da iarraidh 7tecait afritheing na *conaire cetna coháth*
naforaire 7dogheibh loRcc ínfhiadha 7nagcon 7ín
ghilla coloch namaccraidhi 7itbert cailti isannso ru
cadh arcoin 7arngilla 7fer aoí mac eoghainn robrec iat
.i. fer íntshigha so thuas 7nífhuil nert acaindi arthuathaibh
de dhanann. Badar indoidhchi sin icarraic locha gair codubach
co mucha laí arnamharach 7gabsat rompu sair immairtine
mumhan 7aslighidh chnamhcoille 7asenmhagh mbreo
ghain 7ináth íssel 7ambealach nangeinte mbhandruagh
tarath conuait mic úneít 7afindmagh feimín 7 do
druímdil mic dacreaca 7cohuaran braín arlettaibh tshí
gha feimín 7anaid ann.uair droibhel fairsing 7dítreabh
fedha hí 7atbert cailti dentar sealc lind annso 7
dorighnet 7bá daínim dóibh angilla.uair bahíat fein
dorinde both doibh indoidhchi sin 7dorindedh indeonadh
leó 7téit cáilti 7findchadh do indladh alamh cum intsro
tha. ínadh fulachta so arfindchadh 7iscían o dorindedh.is
fír arcáilti 7fulacht namoRrigna so 7 nídenta gan
uisci 7cuic mic eachaidh abradruaidh dorinde.i.fat
7fet flann 7én 7enach 7dorinde ínláidh .\\ ann
Fulachtt namoRrighnaanall.dogres escair aonghabh
indéoin indaghdha badruin.dogres grinne mic luchtair.
Crann amol crand aroth réidh.eter uisci isteinidh treín.
iarand achorp iarsamhail.baccain luith arleth ghabhail
Danaé rothlenn mamhol mór.falúthathlamh ac impódh.

tricha bir dobhídís ass. *tricha drol tricha fertas .\|*.
 Séol saíthe bahingnacruth. *reluth grinde luchta aruth*.
 dontaoibh anall batreana. *luth abir luth abeara*.
 Tri naombera tri naetuill. *ahindeoin índaghdha dhuind*.
 aonbhir nosfuilngedh *refuin.focher eochaidh ollath uir*
 Aensciáth alut roboléir. *do indledh aoinfher dareir*.
 astor *theínedh astigh thall. robo daite íngres gabhann*.
 Bir deichten regoibhnend *nghlan. fulacht indeoin roforbadh*.
 treidhe gobhann sin rogheall. *nírthecht gobha renghoibhnenn*.
 Nitualaing gabha *armo ga. taréislaich tareís ealcha*
 modhaighir nídoibh *isdocht. nímó istualaing infulocht.// F*.
 Isgairdiugad duind sin *achailti arfindchadh 7ismaith inmhu*
 indter sin 7 *dochuadar dafhíanbhoith iar sin dochum*
 anaosa *cumtha 7rochaitset afhulacht 7rochotail*
 set ina *nimdhaighibh 7 um nonaidh inoidhchi sin tanca*
 dar tri hingena *buidhb.i.uchtdealb 7 sadhbh 7*

---- folio 196 verso 1 ----

sárait *ardreich íntshígha. Dé fulachta sút arsiátt*.
 iarsma *fheinde fínd istóigh dadhenum arsarait. Ní*
 carait *arsadbh ar níhíl ann acht cáilti 7findchadh 7iarsma*
 chloindi *morna 7conán mac morna. romarbh ferrdoman*
 mac *buidbh 7dealbam sinn aricht trinagh nallaidh 7tograím*
 fit *acoinsind 7lenfaitsiat acoin 7scailfímídi iat*
 7deileochmaít *cailti 7findchadh recheile. Tancatar iar*
 sin *cum nafianbhoithi arict trinagh nallaidh ímucha laí*
 ar *namharach Tucsat atrí cind isin fianbhoith 7tairrngit*
 nacoín *naslabraidh 7lenait na^bcoin na^asenlaích 7iat*
 derg *lomnocht acht afuatróca umpu. timcheall tshigha mbhan*
 bhínd. *immagh cliara 7scarait namná sighe aciall ré*
 aconn *7iarsin doibh acrich caille incosnuma 7affad graíndi*
 7aréigh *maighi raighne 7acsidh raighne 7isliabh*

*mairge mic edhlecon 7isuidhi mic morna. 7dolerga temhín
7dodhind righ 7tar sruthlindtibh berbha 7ambealach mu
ghna 7arírend 7afiadh maisten innualaind 7currach
lifi 7dát chind iclochar chliarmaighi dodhairibh claona 7í
cend maighi nuagat. 7tar righi laighen doshíd buanaindi
bandruagh. indrumain nafeinde.icaill comlaind.icnoc duma
heirc. hítlachtgha 7andes retemhraigh ilár mhaighibreadh.
doshidh déirc risanabar cleiteach 7dolind feíc 7fatri tim
chell leitreach lon 7cohindber naboinde 7tucsat coR budhes
cacha ndírech.aclé remuír 7andes retír.icuíl chethoR
chuír.tarindber nahaighe.tarindber nailbine.icollamair breadh
ituírmhe.asenmhagh nelta.icnoc naduibhe.arínd.
cind aissi.tarindber life.icoirthe chualann. inaonachsera hí
crichnamorrighna.ínoírrther nafhíann.ifhidh móR.isliabh
aighe mic iughaine andruím craidi.immaindaglas ifhertt
chlaraidh isíd choltain.cohindber locha dadháil. Snáighit na
haighe íntindber amach 7tiagat ínareachtaibh féin annsin ín
ghena buidhb.Maith afindchaidh arcailti intabra aithne arna
mnaibh.trihingina buidb sind arsiat.cidh díarabhuír
duind arcailti. Conán maol mac morna domharbadh ferrdoman
mic bhuidbh armbrathairne arsiat. ismaith duind achailti.ma
ithemh nanacuil dotabhairtt duitsei fein 7ínlucht domhillsimar
ne.nífhuil dibh neach nachsíur docloind morna.amhathair
A findchaidh arcailti nífacamar armuindtir seoch cenn mhaighi draigh
en.7impaít díarraidh amuindtiri 7issé cet fer tharra dóibh.
cormac macruaidh 7aaighidh relár 7sceith fhola inafhiadh
naise Achormaic arcailti níslan atathar ann.níheadh arcoR
mac.trihingina buidbh domhill sind aníc fherrdomhain doth
uít le conán mac morna.Tabraidh moshaithe uísci damh
arcormac 7tuc cailti lán inchuaich dó 7 scarais a anum re
-----7marbh aseiser iat 7adha gcoin déc 7rocharrnsat*

---- folio 196 verso 2 ----

clocha inmhaighi forro.conad carnmhagh ósin ille.ainm inmh
aighi sin 7roghabhsat ardubha 7 ardogra taréis anaósa cum
tha.Cidh doghenam acailti ar findchadh Inad diamhair díarraidh
andingnamaís sosadh 7 indli sealga 7tancatar rom
pu icenn mhaighi innimarraic 7itbert cailti ata droibhel fair
sing fásaidh andso.i.cregfhiadh 7tancatar afheice
nacreice 7robenadar caolach infedha 7tucadar dlaoi forféice
7tancatar rompu icend mhaighi 7dogníter leo tri naefhair
chessa falaidh ar slighthibh anaithighdís fiadha 7tri nae co ia
tinnill 7tri nae cliabhana cailled 7tri nae ngaiste énach
7tri nae cliabhana abhann 7tri nae fáilfedha 7fer artim
chell cach laoi dhis nanindledh selga sin 7fulacht dodhenum
amuich anécmus nafianbhoithe 7abreith ullamh indti. Br
ughaidh cetach boí isin crich facoimnessa doibh.i.bran brughaidh
7doticdis amucca 7amuicidha isincreic irrabudar 7do
geibdis alórc 7nífhaicdis iatt fein.Otainíc inmarta
7inam dobreith domuccaibh robuí muc ariarraidh acu 7frith
ataobh creice nafianbhoithi í 7naeí nóirc fuithe 7roful
achtadh orc dibh lásan muccaidh 7 déis aithte dó.gabais
aithchindi 7loiscid incoill 7ind fianbhoth.Isannsin roairigh
set nasenoraigh incarraic arlassad 7tainic inteine ínatimcell
7lingit tairrsi imach 7atchíd inmuccaidh icól usci asanti
prait 7tic cailti urchar dó cotarra iclais achuil.curthuít
acend isin tibrat.conad tipra inmhuccadha ahainm ósin anall.
Lodar rompu icend maighi draighen 7amáin dagla--- isliabh
uighi laighen.acubhat nambandruagh.andhún cind ifothartaibh
feda 7 dorraith mháta muirsci 7anessgabhair 7tarsruithlindtibh
grissi 7comaistin narigh.Tancatar amullach maisten.
7cocerdcha ghoibhnend Maith achailti arfindchadh ínann so do
righned airm chatha mhaighi tuiredh 7bir deichin 7fulacht na

morrighna 7indeoin indaghdha. Annsa glend út tshis do
 righned bir deichin 7deichin draí issé dorighne hé .\.
 Deichen.dorín bir deicin. argoibhnenn anglind treichím.
 ar seilb logha línibh gal.doroighneadh atreibh nuadhan.\.
 Enfher déc isintigh thall.doclandaibh áille eithleand
 doníth ínfúlacht ferrdha.badibhsein atigerna.\.iscían
 Lugh aonghus ócc ínbrogha.ceremat mídir mac scala.cú
 isceithean donmhaigh.iucharbha uar is íuchair.\.roeirigh
 Relind eirimoin aneas.iteamhraigh batrén atreas.naonmar
 nadháil.dochlannaibh míledh espain.\.ení bec is enímoR.
 Lugair tua ten fatend.confá aicher áille índream.
 gola mend 7cessón.\.natréd.batualaing aimchoimét
 Re re iughaine amra.osbir deichin índaghdha.ochtur itemhraigh
 Aighe 7lughaidh nalenn.croine 7erc iseilleand.tri míc
 glais aglind ínsail.tric do theighdís -----

---- folio 197 recto 1 ----

Accón righ bahamra dath.darcomhainm eochaidh feidhleach.fer ar
 sheisir séghdha índream.acfulacht bhera goibhneand
 Eoghan eirenn eochaidh garbh. 7cobhtach caitheadh arm.lughaidh
 find fiacha nafhledh.morann isdaire déidgheal.\.laoch
 Roboi icconcubhur indemhuin.birdeichin ínadheghaidh.cuicer
 aenben níbréc.batualaing a imchoímhét.\.nosfoirrgedh
 Naíssi 7ceithirnn combuaidh.concubur cúchulainn cruaidh.isfeidlim
 fir.mesdeghadh mac aimírghein.\.cailti diarmait dil.
 Cethrar mun fhulacht safheinn.robo dibhsidhein find féin.oisin
 ro indlidís bir deichín.\.arbir deichín luaighdís
 Deich slesa relínd lagha.deich fhaebhuir nírbó tana.
 fir.coháimsir eochach feidhlaigh.\.ocht slesa isocht
 Reheochaidh féidleach mac find.gníd bernn gobha narbó tim
 faobhuír uair.coconcubur oncraebhruaidh.\.se slessa
 O concubur ard amra.donídhe echelsach eamhna.sé faobhair

*ar sin. cotoracht find flaitheindigh. cheitri faobhuir
Elta áithe dogníth find. bir cheitri sles seghdha arind.
forumh ndhil. bidís arinmbir ndheichin // Deichín//
Lodar rompu asahaithe sin coloch naglaisi anaiR
IS and atconncadar naheissi coimgeala 7nabuidhne.
romoRa 7naeachradaAtbert cailti re findchadh tabhair
taghaidh frialár 7issiatt so natáilcind. ISé robhoi ann
Patraic mac alprainn. Ocus crimhthan mac étna cheindsealaigh. ar
tabairt dó in bhaile darbhainm indfhorrach. Lodar rompu tar
anais amaistin. tar sruithlindtibh grissi. aleitribh cranncha
dodhún aillela aine. doráith oírrthir. dfhail mhuc ndre
bhinde. Táinic feascar nahoidhci doibh Maith achailti
arfindchadh. cidh dodenum anocht. minshealg arse arcass
anaibh coillidhi 7armhilibh maighi 7teighem cocarcair glais
mic mhongaidh. Nach tusa romarbh glas mac mongaidh
arfindchadh. IS mé arsé 7arthamar ratha 7cuír arceitri macaibh
glais mac mongaidh gan neach donfheind domarbadh. Tanca
dar rompu 7doníter fulacht leó Ocus isamhlaidh robadar 7. uíí.
nairecail accu 7. c. cacha haircail Anmand chloindi glais mic
mongaidh. Deisid breasal for inmaigh. deisid cliath iclí
athbernaibh deisidh fledhach anglind smoíl. deisid ulach
ardearg mhóin. IS annsin doraid ulach reflédach. ata arsé
ínfer domharph tathair alepaidh tathar anocht Ataít
ratha 7cuir uaind gana marpadh. Tabrum uathbhás. 7
omhun uime. Tancatar acethrar 7rodhealbsat aricht che
itri ruadh muc romhóR. samhalta combeth ferdhornn dafhi
aclaibh lethamuich. Bahé mét natoírne 7incritna
ighthi doróinset curbó dóigh leó. i. la cailti 7láfindchadh*

---- folio 197 recto 2 ----

comad hé ínsliabh bacoimhnesa doibh dothuit nacenn.
IS iat naharrachta 7nahamaiti aidgill seo arcailti. So

isset namucca *chuca.conletairset* iat comba doígh
 leo combenfaidi agcossa dhib *nó aninathair eistibh.cotrian*
 nahoidchi dhoibh *amhlaidh sin.Tancatar arícht* na méidach
chuca iarsin. ISintrian aile donoidhchi.scerde fola
 asa méidibh *coroith uachtar nahuamad 7doleicdís*
inagcendaibh anuas INtrian deidinach donoidchi doch
uadar ariet tri naithech ndubh neitibh 7tri sústa
iarnaide inalamhaibh 7tecait icambualadh.cotainic maid
en.torchair gach fer anund 7anall dibh.tócbaidh
cailti acheand.tiagam asso afindchaidh arcailti eirgit
iarsin 7iadhait dorus nahuamadh.bealach corcrach a
ainm ósin ale. Lodar rompu codaire medon.do chol
bha duind.dolighi bhelat báin mac buíchet ifánaiche
art.aclarmad laighen.acend maighi nabóruma co da
míl.sillis findchadh arcailti at connaire hé 7arosec.
iadta.tecam arsé isin choillsea.i.coillin coimghe an
íu.Tancatar andóirin coimghe.isdo ro canadh.\).
A fhiacra *indis dochach.ceirtfiche bliadhan rembrath.nibhia*
crand aros coimghe acht madh éngéc aon oidbhle.
Ocus *dochotailset indoidhchisin annsin. ISé ínlasain tarr*
la do patraic.toighacht cusan maighinsin artuc rí lai
ghen ínbaile do patraic.
taíníc patraic conamhuindtir.gusan coillin ut.irrabh
adarson inacotladh Atchualadar nacleirigh ruchtach
7srandghal nabfer moR 7teichit na cleirigh coran
catar copatraic 7tic patraic danindsaidhi 7coisre
cus iat inacotladh 7 bidgait asa gcotladh.ashenoR
cha uaisle arpatraic.tícidh ódhiabal 7o adhradh
arracht cohadrad dé athar uile cumachtaigh.robais
tedh iarsin indainm natrinóiti cáilti 7findchadh.Crimthan
mac éna cheindsealaigh.tuc damsa arpatraic inbaile

seo 7saighter pupall patraic inatimcell cocenn tri
lá 7tri noidhci conid isin cill usaile anú doberthéa
proind tri nónbur dóibh. Cindus doberter inproind so
duind arcailti risin timthire inmó nacuit deisi hí
ní fhetar aríntimtire.corochetaiger dopatraic 7f
iarfaighidh íntimthire.Proind naonmair arpatraic. Di
ndis ín timthire docailti sin. IS firarcailti.ní
thibherth aisi ass sinde aclercha. 7léicidh.
duind fein arfhiadach.tabair smact 7ríaghail fo
irrn.Romuinit iarsin dorn riaghla.Táinic rígh

---- folio 197 verso 1 ----

laighen and iarsin 7righ fhile laighen faris.i.du
bthach mac hua lughair.Roiad ínsluagh umchailte
7adubairt dubtach cid onainmnighter indabhannsa a
cailti. Life inghen iuchna doferaib bolg dobáidhedh ann
acainedh ínbennain temhrach 7ínluath life romarbhadh
ann.Cidh ímanabar currach life donmagh reídhe seo
ardubhtach ni hansa orcailti currach mac cathair romarbadh lefind
and 7misi do ben acheann de 7rucus lium siar co ba
dhamair 7rofhiarfaigh ínfhuil uaibh neach nofhindfadh.
saoghal find 7 itbert .\|. hainm ínbuime ronaltt.caha
INfhuil uaib aderat frium casaoghal doratad dfhind.ca
inm infer roadhnacht.\|.cacétfher dofhaoth ann de.
Cacétroind dorindis riamh.cíadatardadh cath galián.
acath chloidhmeach confaidhe.\|.diafhuil bunad brass.
Ocus confait fein rofes.cia leis atucad íntreas.caraot
catír adtá atiug radhas.//.cáfer donfheind
Calín dorochairdalaímh.cacét ben andeachaidh dáil.
tuachail tra.icaraibhe ínphiast berla.//.cáit ar
Atbertha find isin tshleibh.cia roberradh and donfheind.
fhácaibh alía luínd.cafolach fuair aliathdruím.

Adhaigh dfhind afidh gaibhle.cádealb thainic dafhaighde
dofrith incenn sacrandchain.calín robhuí indoidhche sin.
Currach life conalí cia ros adhnacht cia rosbí.
ciaruc nalaimh acenn cain.
cocnoc máil ósbadhamair.//.und.cidh ma nabar asé
Sliabh cuillind dadhesabrund.intainmsin cidh marogh
aleacht.snatorchair ann acht aindreacht.//.dorith ris
Cafer doreith abrat breac.anaonach sera nalecht.cuích
immale.iscaidhe fáth nagraifne.// rolaigh dontsh
ISlíabhealach átha hí.cia hogham robhoí nacrí.cafer do
logh.ratuíc ínbhen namhedon.//.7camét noidchi
Cafer doghabh tri shuirghe.lamh nademhnighi atuirme.
arsin.robóí ínfer sain areasbaidh.\\.cid canait
Cádám ingnad rotus fuair.rochan irbadha aníartuaidh.
recnoc anair.7cia richt ínafhail.\\.fland mac
Tricha bliadhan arda.c.saoghal find níhimirbrec.coro adhnacht
braín.daltan sína aseiredhmhaigh.\\.áir amuimme
IN cet rann dorighne riam.fidhradh filedh ferrdha achiall
molta inrann.rolesaidh sína isbodhmall.\\. fher
Bresal buadach rothuit tiar.dó doratad cath galían cet
thorchair sachath tair.neassa mac brocain bhladmair.
Aed chind esse tuc na laim.confaithe iarcur indaír.
cur rolesaidh find iarsain.incéin robhoí nabheathaidh.

---- folio 197 verso 2 ----

Confaithe facroicend con.rochuír mórfuan ífordol.dotsh
étáibh iruaithe anair.abunadh ahindecdhaibh.\\.uaithe
INben asígh duind dubach.ruc inset basármudach.istarlaic
fánoit.nach frith riam isin tiprait.\\.cumaill tolaibh tor.
Athberrtha findnafeinde.ímberradh cach acheile. fínn mac
7find mac iaconchon.\\.laic asalaimh.nofhácaibh ináth bolcaín.
Clí deróil ínbérla ghlic.issé folach fuair fonlic.ínlíá tarr

Arnadhaid irrus dagen.afidh gaibhle babaoghal. aentriar
 fer isaontriar ban.conro thárracht dealbh ígnad.\\.theoRa
IS ann tainic meidech maol dachluais ceachtar adhathaobh .cei
 lámh asadruím.cloidhemh teinedh regualuind.\\.tabair
 Labhraidh cofuachdha ferrdha.saighid air find flaitthemhna
 damh dochend budéin.no cend cailti no oiséin.\\.dogébh
IN ngeibhe cumhaidh aile.armac cumaill almhaine.mageibhe
 thar sain.dambhé aneirinn no analbain.\\.at morogha cinn.
 Gébat uait afhind connghail.incenssain gá tú iarraidh.nober
 donacennáibh cenchoicill.\\.dabeim cocruaidh.cur theascc
 Nochtaidh oisin cloidem cert.7nochtaímsi anaoinfecht.tucsamar
 inralaidh rindruaidh.\\.nacoire atoillfedh mart.
 Tuitid cend asanralaidh.nífhaccasa aindamhail.mó
 bafáoilidh ris inarracht.\\.slanuaimsi duít budhesta.
 Bendacht ort afhind amra.maith domhuindtir moRchal---
 ro ícais momhóRcesta.\\.cumtha romcar.cenn uat--- mic
 Tricha bliadhan gus anocht.óroscaradh ríachaomcorp.cend indfhir
 ingomhan.\\.rosfolaiigh athat.trishenaibh doilbfe draidheacht
 Natri cind léith chairnn etair.isiat dórat anécaibh.isiatt
 Currach life islór doghail.islemsa fein dorocair.
 ann rofhácus achenn cruaidh.dolethtáibh crot anairtuaidh.
 Roadhnacht eoghan mac duil.corp ínrigh alaind sanmhuigh.
 conadh currach caom achacht. ainm inaonaidh indadhnacht.\\.ros
 Cuillind cáipliath nírbócaomh.bahengnam mor donmacaomh.
 goin glas conngéire rend.conid de ata sliabh cuillenn.
 Dub dóit rolaí achuir refind.doboi bliadhain maraon rind.
 gusinseilg isleibh daglas.dohtáibh challann andhiardes
 Luidh oisin onfeind uile.coruc tri cet cédghuine.níro
 ímíd móin namagh.fiadh arbith arnachbeireadh.
 Tucsan breitir mhoír amúidh.find mac cumaill ahalmain.
 gunar imthigh talmain treín.fiadh ba comluath rehoiséin

Adubairt find ínruit bricc.romluaidhibh friss gura tricc.tuc
sum breithir mhoír comer.nár dháibh mina comhaillter.

Andsin rorithset nalaích.tar firt magruind tarmadh
fraich.tar beirnn natarbh fhessa sair.tarcualaind tarcnoc
nairthair. Cosruth life colind duibh.gus in uaimh aneass

---- folio 198 recto 1 ----

ghaillimh.luíd dubh tháit donfeind uile.iter choín 7duine

Arsin luidh uatha budhes.dubhtháit mac dodhubh dales.

ba laoch arlathair troide.uadh shloindter es dubhthaite.

Maíne senaigh seóit fabhlaidh.darbó cisti lia bealaidh

oissin robrécc ónamnaibh.feachtus naill atigh locháin.

Seacht.c.seacht madat secht ndeich.uíí.xx.gan imarchleith.

tricha míle tricha.é.issedh sin dochuaidh anéc.\\.albach

Demneach ainmmná andeachaidh dáil.bá hesa inghen lócháin.se

ainm ínberla bhínd.fó dhilínd is uas dilinn.\\.daoithin

Demneach roboí atuirmhe thair.tricha bó conbhanbrughaidh.

deichnebhair fa dó.ambleghon cachahaonbhó.\\.inbuar

Anascadh fein arcach ló.dobhuachail inbecain bó.ticdiss

sin datigh.can buachail gacha fescair.\\.bheó.nocha

Gach buachail nothéighedh leó. ní indtaidh amarbh naa

fhaghtha thiar nó thair.cidh iat robith aneasbaidhh.

Luidhsemar naonmur donfheind.maoscar isma oiséin.do

thigh demnaighi tuirme.bidhcian mérus incuímhne.

Amhlaidh fuaradar demneach.issí ecainteach engach.esbaidh naím

bó borb ínroind.buí forri gan abuachoill.\\.arcrodh

Buachail dochuirfed lebuaihb.ar airget nó arór nífuair.

nó archomhaidh nó archacht.cé roboí gaoirchisecht.\\.coimhét

Nár dhaighedhaibh mothighi.modhul féin don ínghairi.cen mo

reheadh laí.scenbreith arneinigh daonmhnaí.\\.mocloidh

Arsin eirighsem amach.moidi ba faeilidh demneach.rucus lem

emh cruaidh.luidsea andiaigh inbecain bhuaire.\\.bensachnoc

Luidset retaobh traighta thall.cosíghan indbhir domhnann.én
ar arcind.así mhín fhéta fhoiltfhind.\\sin rombersilé amach
Dosheínd cruit bacaom ínmodh.cur chuír sind inarcotladh.ar
inahailen íngantach.\\cansoillsi trebithu sír acht gortta
Domrat anduaim dhuibh dorcha.bhail irraibhe mhaos comtha.
isfuacht is imshnimh.\\illa ganbreíc.níchuala riam aletheít
Lxx. laoch isin tigh anglasaibh angheibheannaibh.induaim dábh
---uar doteiged amach.inmhuír uath mar ingantach.dothuith
mís ann cotréna.umna cairrgibh cruaidhghéa.\\bhaidhthea
IN uair rolínadh in mhuir.ticedh toraind nírbhingnad.cotóc
sind olár.combímais uile ar úrsnámh.\\cenlathar cen
Trihoidhchi robhadhús tair.ac dabilla inahuamaidh.cen luth
nert.nocotarrus íntarracht.\\tír 7tuind.noca nfhuair
Arsin luidh oisin amach.domiarraidhsi arnamharach.cé dotshir
afer comuind.\\dobeith sé amuidh.nocan fhuighbed aíarruidh
---aralaithe dochuaidh.indheghaidh inbecáinbhuaire.cidh fata
-----et isin treasló.doinghuire ínbecain bhó.lodar rétaobh

---- folio 198 recto 2 ----

trágha thall.coroisset indber domhnann.\\íníc da
Loighit sanaighthi relár.luídh oissin isin sídhán.cota
bhilla tra.ínacurach sagilla.\\indeadh lé acruít
Mar doriacht and dabhilla.ínacurach sagilla.rose
cocaín.gérbhedh nírchotail oissín.\\dabilla a
IA rsin roeiridh ínfhian.iter anoir isaníar.nírainíc
mach.inaíngilla nagcurach.\\innghabhthaí comaidh
Teít cach anírtt aclaidhem.robáil doibh andhianaigidh.
domcind.atheghlach féta foiltfhind.\\laoch dobrégus
Taithiumh dhuítsi nísaoilti.noca tora caomhchailti.scach
donmhaigh.nanaembha dobhvar demnaígh.\\chaidh
Grian isésca rachaidh dibh.rátha iter mhuir istír.ra
dáibh afhían amra.inní tshirthí arcend mhanma.

Arsin dolodar amach.muindtir find bahécainteach.indsaigidh
 cach uaibh atreibh. lecar abuar dodhemnaigh.\\.aile na
 Nao ninghena boí acbadghna.7nae mic básamhla
 cach cland cobeacht.rascuír óenben inaindreacht
Ben anathar rosráthaigh.robí sin alesmhathair.rostairbhir
 areachtaibh én.echtach ínghenmar gorem.\\.leiss
Fescar luidh find fichtibh gal.trisindari icarnn irbadh.derb
 bagotha dáine.marat chuala indécaíne.\\.itit itit
 Nónbar dóibh acuas inchraind.robingnad le mac cumhail.
 ar cach én.imthighed ínreódh rotrén.\\.uile seoch gach
 N ibi radharc aroscaibh.nocoroith cotrath fescair.dalla
 ní.anaicmi nahénlaithí.\\.aíne animnid fanoit
IAt naloidhi láchoidhchi.nocotic dubh nahoidhchi.acc.
 isé sin ínceol chanoit.\\.aite ósin amach.ananmann
IN cach tigh nibí cobair.nachar tshilsat cach conair.eóin eth
 sabhith braenach.\\.tes nóthuaidh nóthiar nó thair.nocha
 Neach arbith rafhindfad sain.nanindissind dingantaibh.
 netar cáit afhuil / IN fuil // orca 7 dochonnail
Occus tancadar rompu araith maighi amach 7doraith
 narigh. 7dath cind derg.cohalmhain laighen Tanca
 dar cohard nahalmaine Maith achailti ar findcad isann
 so rucadh find. isann arcailti 7itbert.\\.lím.muírne
 Acso ínfert angenír find.nochaneadh nach meabhair.
 mathair in mhic mhóir.ben documall mac trénmhoír.
Oisin mac find fer comnghail.rogenair icluain ichtair.ingen
 deírc amhathair mhaith.torrach naí mís onmacfhlaith
 Atbert ínghen darena.ardeich mnaibh ardasgrena
 coruc oscar fachaem thair.re cochtus renae mbliadhnaibh
Morfhind ac oisin cobeacht .uí. mbliadhna dhi -----
 ---- folio 198 verso 1 ----
 mathair natri mac aile.ínghen chualand chichmhaíne.

Dual mí *inghen* dubhthaigh déin.mathair cholla ischuírc is
 cein.benchailti mac sethar dfhind.arafhil numa nuailfhind
Mathair trir facalma icath.dubhan isseghda issealbach.
 .u.bliadhna ac diarmuit dadeoin.dubh indbhír inghen uairbheoil.
Dáinne acmac cumaill comblaidh.níthuc find mnaí nadeghaidh
 daoligus bahainm dahathair.mac lir shidha findachaidh
Bás find umbroicc arnduldi.escardáire umlic ndairi .b
 áss crimhaill umloch dall.taót icath chnucha cumall
IS é sút infert afhuil.mac cumaill isaathuír.7crimhall
 cian roclos. 7daire donnsholus.\\éin.baithis crist
Truagh moscarad risinfhéin.ferr damh creidem dé budh
 far cenn rolá.tailcend gandentar ferta //acsoin//
Tiagham coros dachon afidh gaibhle arcailti.7tan
 catar ann. Maith intinad so arsé.i. ros dachon.incuiced
 ros eirenn. Tancatar fonfhidh 7robenadh leó caolach
 infhedha 7dorónsat fianboth brondfhairsing 7tucsat
 flesc tar feíce dhi 7dlaí didin tairrsi IS míthidh du
 ind arcailti sealg dodenum.rachatsa amach arsé
Táinic cailti roime codaire ínbranain 7umchoill da
 tsruth Mar doboí acantsheile ro eirgetar natrifu
 atha dó.i.fuath tighi mic nemain 7fuath lilchaighi.7
 fuath daire mbranain.Clann colmain corrghuinidh iatt
 sidhe IS é so ar siat íntí romharbh arnathairne 7tabra
 m uathbás uime 7 na leicem comrac dó refher cumtha
Rodhealbsat nacatha crodha inatimceall.coraibh cath dibh
 ac marbadh acheile. At connairc cailti sin.7iseadh roraídh.it
 bert patraic riumsa ganduine mharbadh dodenum 7 ganbeith
 afhiadhnuise fhola dothindsatain At connuíc incétna tha
 inic codáire mbranain 7rothuít acholladh fair cotainíc solus
 trath eirghi arnamharach Roéirigh annsin 7 dorinde ind
 eonad do breacaibh ann 7 domhilaibh muíghi.IMthúsa fhindchaidh

roboí a aonur indoidhchi sin ISandsin tancatar tri mic úfh
laind.i.torman 7maol cian 7dubhflann coros da
chon tri nónbhar ac muicfhiadach 7fuaradar slicht nases
ca arnabuain 7dochuatar conuic infhiannbhoith 7isseadh it
bert findchadh damad beó cailti arsé níbeindsi amtroscadh
ISann atchuala ínfotrom da indsaidhi 7iseadh roráidh na
loitid mhé arse.nífhuil acht iarsma nafeinde fínd
annso 7duine nach coir domarbadh.Cé thu arsiat.Find
--dh mac flaind mhísi arse.Ocus ciasibhsi arsé.tri mic

---- folio 198 verso 2 ----

úfhlaind sindi afálmaigh laighen 7ro indis scela.
doibh. Tarr línde arsiat 7rucsat leó e arleith
eícín afidghaibleTaínic imorro cailti roime conuic in
fhíanbhoith 7nífuair afer cumtha 7roghabh arbrón 7ar
gubha 7taínic imach 7tuc atri hallán ghotha ósaird
7fuair slicht nafher sechu 7roghabh aralórc 7taín
ic codruím damhaighi.Isé so arsé ferand duthcha find
cadha 7nírachsa daiarraidh abraithe fein arsedo
rala chuíce.Fada festa arsé bed sa amaonur
Taínic roime codruím greíne.risanabar druím ndairbrech
andhú.asencháin atemhair ind ath chind mónadh 7codaire
intsheineóin7órainic daire íntsheineoin.itbert ismaith
indoire so 7dochuaidh amedhón nacriche 7roben ascí
athan sealga damhuin 7roletair íncraebh droighin tarlla
dó 7dorinde áithighi dó 7seacht ndhorais aríncrich.
7indorus taranathaigeadh.amach insechtmad dorus tardorus
aile thiced amuidh.Dorinde indli sealga foncuma.
cetna.robuí tribliadhna annsin.\\.aainm.taínic bás
Brughaidh cetach robuí icrich mídhi.Brocán brugadh
dó.robhuí righ mídhi aciarraidh tshét 7mháine artri
macaibh brogain.i.eoghan7illann7aonghus ananmanna Samh

*nach inghen cholgain micaodha micfhiachna --ic ---nain amathair
 7tucustar righ mídhi acrodh feindi 7 rob-----as mac
 dibh inalaimh.i.aonghus 7romorad accu dun samnaighi.uí.
 nairghedha aicci 7.uí.xx. bó cachahairghe 7rucsat na
 mícsin ambrathair origh mídhi 7dochuadar fó dhuthairibh.dh
 eiscert breadh ar fodhail retribliadhnaibh 7baile cacha noidhchi
 dargain doibh Tainícbás tuathail mhaoilgairbh foí sin
 7roghabhustar diarmuit mac cerbaill righi neirenn 7tancatar
 natri nónbhair sin robadar arfodhail codaire íntsheineoin
 7roghníd fiannboth ann.Dochuadar oidhchi arfodhail bha
 ile.curroairgset iter míl 7duine iat 7ac impodh dóibh
 dochuaidh aonghus inmac ba só dfhodhail arleith 7tancadar
 indías aile connuic infhianbhoith 7tainic cailti asafhiann
 bhoith fein amach 7tainic laimre fiannboith mac mbrocáin
Both fhoghladha soarsé.isann atcuala inda mac básine actabh
airt achmusain donmac bá só Cadluidh duitsi arsiat arnimar
craidhne dodenum.Cora damsa arsé intí ris andhiall
aimsi arsé.i.recailti mac ronain.issé isbeodha tháin
ic aneirinn 7níremuindtir barmathar díaltaísi Tainíc
*cailti chuca fancomrádh sin 7roghabhsat anarma.**

---- folio 199 recto 1 ----

A fhiru arcailti níharracht na urchoít mhisi acht cailti mac
 ronain 7roshuidh acco.Ce sibhsi afhiru arsé.tri mic bró
 gain7samnatan ingine colgain mic aodha mic fhiachna.mhic
 ronain 7ro indsetar adhbar afhodhla At bert cailti.ticidh
 lemsa 7bíthi armocomairle 7tuc leis iat conic afhiann
 bhoith fein. IS glic amh arsiat ata so Rothuillset atri
 naonbhair isin daraleith di 7cailti namá isinleith aile.7
 badar raithe marsin Adubairt diarmuit mac cerbaill righ
 eirenn.tabraidh tri mic brogáin chucum.tucad 7dorindedh asígh.
 7tucad acrich fein doibh.Tancatar arcend chailti iarsin 7it

bert cailti narachadh acht doraghadh codún samhnaighi
 ashethar 7tucsat léo é coheas dubhthaiti.Badar indoidh
 chisin ann.Tancatar cocuncha 7tancatar lucht nacriche 7
 anaos cíuil 7arigha 7afhlaiti danindsaidhi lehing
 antus ínfhirmhoir leo.Rogabhsat arimchomharc 7arfhiar
 faidhi scel deCidharafhuil cuncha arinínadh so 7
 inannso tucadcathcuncha 7caidhi aís fhind intan tucadh incath
 sin 7cámhet righ tárrngair find areirinn 7cía roroind ére
 re conn. Léicidh suidhi dhamh ar sé 7doroine inlaídh//
 Cuncha.cnoc oscindlife.ro boí uair bahairithe.bádún
 áighedh robhuí tan.anuair buí actuathal teachtmhar
 Tuathal artús rothocaibh.badún righ báriugh obaír.
 níbhui achtemhuír tech badfherr.badannsalériugh eirenn.
 Feidlimidh rosgabh iarsin.mac tuathail mhic fheradhaigh.
 cond mac feidlimid flaith fáil.robhui isintulaigh tonn bháin.
 Fertt índruagh aainm reime.co cet reimes iughaine.coreimes
 chuind icnuc braín.cotainic inghen chonnaidh.\\.sadún bháca
 Muime chuind nocharadh raind.bahicuncha chendaláind.robhoi
 thaibh.re reimes chuind .c.cathaigh.\\.dochuaidh écc thall ina
 Cuncha inghen chonaidh chais.ahiath luimnigh lethanghlais.
 thigh.dobograín le gaeidhealaibh.\\.cuncha osin amach.
 Adhnacht ínbhen gerbó brón.isinchnuc nachert mhedón.conadh
 ahainm cotí ínbrath breathach.\\.rocomhraicset naslóigh.dar
 Ann doratad íngleó garbh.bhail afhuilit indacharnn.and
 ghaótcumall mac trenmhoír.\\.find fichtibh gal.do
 Tri trath recur inchatha.coimpert mic indardfhlatha.dorala
 mhuirn asíd nahalmhan.\\.roindset eirinn leth arleth.conn
 Sealat bec ahaithle indaír.robotshighaidh flatha fáil.
 7eoghun taighlech.\\.re naembliadhnaibh sigh gan mheirg.
 ---th modha ac modhnuagad nár.leth cuind acconn cocomlán.
 -----th labradha laimhdheírcc.\\.le maol mac mongaidh fescur

----- imderg laoch natgann.macsidhi athaigh eirenn toRchair
icath dubhcomair

---- folio 199 recto 2 ----

Tínoilset leth modha amach.leheoghan taobhghlan taoidhlech.
7findlé conn gancheilg.tri dhíth labradha laimdheirg.
Comhruicset amaigh léna.conacathaibh coimhtréna.modh
nuadhat dorochair de.lé tri macaibh feidhlíme.\\.
Leth cuind isleth modha moír.tathaighis conn achétoir.
re fichitbliadhan ganbrath.cormarb tipraiti tireach.
Tipraiti tirech bátend.leis dorochairconn caoimsheng
dorochair le righ ulad.rí temhrach natrén chumal.//.
Tipraiti isconaire caom.uí.mbliadhna acosnum maraon.coR
brisidh cath and robail.ar righ ulad ger bhétaigh.\\,hocht
IArsin bári itemhraigh truim.mac modhalamha laochluind.re
mbliadhnaibh gan mheabhail.righi conaire cnedhaigh.\\,neimedh
Relínd conaire budhes.acrich muman namoRles.famarb
conaneim.ar faichthe arda neimídh.\\,bliadhain cenchath.coro
Ceitri bliadhna dart aoinfer.acosnum indsi gaoidheal níraibhe
ghiallad tuír themhrach.\\,lughaidh ínri.sacath ar
Deich mbliadhna.xx.arsin.saimhrighi airt itemhraigh.cordhichenn
maigh mucruimhi.\\,tainic daríghi nertmhair. táth erenn
Reseacht laithibhlith nachgann.doghabh lughaidh iath nerenn.
rehaonshechtmhuin.\\,cair cormac cas.ganlén ara aireachus.
Trichabliadhan gan mhine.buí mac con ínairdrighe.nocatoR
Luídh budhes dotháth muman.lughaidh gérbó morphudar.
romarbh ferchis fichtibh toR.icarnn ferchis daon urchoR.
Gabhsat iarsin sluaigh temhrach.umcoRmac nagchaomh theghlach.
corrighadh itemhraigh tair.mac airt mic cuind .c.chathaidh.
Rogabhsat sluaigh laighenlir.mameidhbhlethderg dolaigh.
nibh.um.uí.macaibh echach fhind.dardhual airdrighi areirinn.
Cath arleth táibh themhrachthair.robriusedh ann lelelaighnibh.

curcuireadh cormac hcuind.othemhraigh cocaladh truim
Claidhset laighin arinleirg.raith meadbha domheidbh lethderg.
israíth mheadbha ósinamach.ahainm dolethtaibh themhrach.
.U. mhí istri ráithi corath.boi ínbhen arighi temhrach.
nocur eirigh crimhthan cas.mac dochathair chlaidem ghlas
Doratsat laighinnalann.righi domac righ eirenn.nocur
fháidh medbh lesin mac.nírbó righ eirenn cormac.
.Uíí. mbliadhna armabadh mic con.boí cormac ac imcosnomh.nocur
thathaigh ceann icenn.nacuic cúicidh naheirenn.//.
Tri righi cormaic nacath.barí ferghus duibhdhétach
itemhraigh thair nírchobhsaigh.cocath crinnarochosain
Natri ferghusa finda.romarbsait icath crinda.le l-----
le tadhg mac cein.le cormac cusan -----
Dafhichit bliadhan combuaidh.airdrighi chor -----

---- folio 199 verso 1 ----

cofhuaire bas bahíngnad línd.aráith spelain osbhoaind
Atailltin tainic flaith fáil.cofaithche rátha speláin.
rucspelán naráith corath.airdrigh toghaidhi temrach.
Bratán isinbhoind roghabh.iascaire thighi ínbrughadh.badar
cach occaithem treall.rétoighecht dairdrigh eirenn.
Tucad afhiadhnuse ínrigh. inbhairgen gerbó míghnímh.
conadh de sin ata alecht. cormac uacuind nacaemrecht.
Badar arfaithche ínbhaile.sluaigh imdha ga urnaidhe.
tucsat angáire ínsluagh serbh.imcluichi nadha
ceithern.\\,aaicneadh centlás.sluidh inmírtri uathbás.
Mardoratsatar inghair.atchuala inrigh barograín.bidgadh
Lenaidh incnaimh cotruime.naucht isnaurbruide. cofhuair
bás isintigh thall. airdrigh oireaghdha eirenn.\\,ceitri bliadhnaibh
Batruagh robhoí éire iarsin.cenrí centriath atemhraigh.ré
bábuan.cureiridh eochaidh armruadh.\\,arighi thend
Eochaidh gunnat rogialladh.cocenn cheitri cert bhliadhan.aonbliadhain

cotorcair acath chuillend.\\,arsin.righi cairpri lifechair.
 Cuicbliadhna robhoí cairpri.acosnum eirinn airde.7a.uí.dhéc
 Cairprilifechair nírlac.curghabh risin fhein furmat.torchair
 acath ghabra.ghlain.dolaimh aitheasaigh oscair.\\,bé a
 Cuicbliadhna dona fathaibh.millset eirinn rehathaigh.ro
 cosnamh ganmhíne.aonbliadhain anairdriغه.\\,airgtheach
 Dorinde infathadh airgtech.fínghal arfhathadh cairptech.fatad
 fuair iarsin.bás lesin fheind fortamail.\\,areocho doimhlén
 Ceitri bliadhna acosnum cruaidh.fiacha sraibhtine combuaidh.
 dál fher.cath cach bliadhna docureadh.\\,torchair lacolla
 Naembliadhna trichat rothecht.eíre 7alba anaonfhecht.co
 cain.acath dúine dubhchomair.\\,dorinde gnim tal
 Cath dubhchomair facalma.dobhris colla uaís amra.
 chair tenn.dícheandad airdriغ eirenn.\\,naonmhís nír
 Rogéinir find anniarsin.atús righi chuind crichaidh.marbha
 bho tric.7 fiacha ífer firghlic.\\,rofoirrgéadh
 Ceitri laithi déc fádó.isfír isníhimarghó.óbhás find
 gail.cocath dúine dubhchomair.\\,eocha file infer
 Géthuit find naleim baoísi.robuathadh achomhaoísi.
 fesa.is moghruíth mac seinfhesa.\\,aidh.marb.
 Eocha file ífer atuaidh.moghruíth asan mumain mu
 docríne ceachtar dhe.mogruith is eocha file.\\,amhacca
 Aenfhihchi dhec bliadhan bind.ardeich mbliadhnaibh saoghal find
 bro---n don mhaigh.ata leamsa domheabhair.

---- folio 199 verso 2 ----

Fer foradeich dhuind danéis.níroleic issa araíneis.
 sinde facreidem cenchol.dophatraic inanaomhthor.\\,chlodh
 Fer fhoradeich duínd danéis.nileíc ísu for ainéis.claon
 anma naraisgedh.cach aoinfhir ría nabhaisteadh
 Cámín archeallach dochéin.7senchan foroiséin.séighin aco
 archolman cain.7manchan for lughaidh.\\,cronan arfhlan

Aedhbec fáberach aainm.maol tuile siaghail senchairnd.
fherrdha án.7ronán ar aodhán.\\.maccoinde archailti
Caoncomrac bacaom ífer.momhaedóg arnabhaistedh
roan. 7fínán ar fhindchadh.\\.macu brógain don mhaigh.
IS é so baslicht amhra.reimes narigh rochalma.a
atalemsa domheabhair.\\.íu dodheoinde.cethra can
ISedhsinriamh rocharus.ímut fíann ímut amhus.caraim an
oín aitrighé.\\.célat atemhraigh truím.sluaigh diar
Tri bliadhna damhsa domdheoin.fachleith andhoire intsheineoin.nim
mada mic cerbhuill.\\.iaidh molecht colaithi ínluáin.
Doghebhsa bás dodheoinde.itemhraigh ticfa moré.b
retaobh themhrach anairtuaidh.\\.tharlínn ínfertsana
Eoghan illann aonghus án.gabar leó coluath molámh.fac
risanabar fert cuncha.Cuncha.// bliadhain ann 7dabach
Tainic.codún samhnaighi iarsin 7robás acaghaire re
fhotraicthi fóchosaihb aleaptha 7roleic osnadhaigh oidhchi ann.
7rofhiarfaigh samhnach.cid imataí alaich 7cabrón dobheire
dodtaire.Fís tarfás damh.i.mé fein 7mhoididobeith
mar isferr dobhamar riam 7doroine inláidh.\\.inlucht
Ingnadh ínfhis.tarfás dam.truagh atáthar commedhradh.
dochuaidh donbhith bras.ambeith sin amcumthanus.\\.aon
Darlem atconnarc infheind.ac imthecht oshleibh dotshleibh.cach
romtarfás romtá.meabhair lem anaighidha.\\.chair
Atbath find acleim aísi.cidhedh robo reim baoísi.toR
diarmuit re muic mhír.isincharnn ós gh lind chomaiR.
Torchair ferrdoman ifhus.isconán narathachus.indeisc
ircail gércradlind.dorochradar comthúitim.\\.chair
Torchair aodh rehilar fer.isin chnuc icarnn chuilidh.toR
faolán risanair.acluain bic anatharlaigh.\\.tor
Dorochair caol andruímchaeil.dorocháirdubhtach ósdail.
chair crundbec icluain dam. 7scannlán sciathlethan.

Dorochair fál fedha bic.dolethtáibh ghenta delmheic.
maraon isfál fedha moír.doiligh cairill.h.conbroín.
Torcradar tri mic mháoil cruím.anghabhair bagarbh angl--nn

---- folio 200 recto 1 ----

dubh druman dothúit sanchath.flaithus 7mac lughach.
Fínd mac breassais rothuit tair.arinleirc oslic dubhthaigh.
taobh retaobh inalaigni.is úairbhel mac uarcraidhi.\\.fhuil
Nao naonbhair notheighdís leam.dubh 7dubh dábhorenn.ní
neach remlínd remlá.nofhindad anaighedhá.\\.7da
Cobhtach cáicher congchal conn.7fiachra 7éclonn.dubhda
dhubhán dil.nae mic lughain mic luaimnígh.\\.cú gach
Nae mic aclughan dobhaí.naenmar cachmic moidi anghnaí.
fir gilla cach con.dóibh dobeirínd tuarustol.\\.icír
Cethrar imairghi dibhsin.gaet congchal mac muiredhaigh.cu
oslind locha indeoin.rogaet meircill mac tréneoín.//
Lughan bahaínm danathair.gus ínla ícarnn fhindachaidh.coro
thocus refeind fhind.leth arleth índáfhoirind.\\.curthuít
Dubh da fhoirend óso amach.de doghairdis mutheghlach
afhiadhnuise fhind.dontshleigh robhuí alaimh dheicill.\\.\\.
Romarbhtha tri mic fhidhaigh.marbhsa tri.c.nachíaidh.a
tát naloighi male.dotaebh leirgiliath daire.//
INtriar badaínimh dhamhsa.bámaith accum anamhsa.asrem
thaebhsa rotúghbhadh. mobheith daneís asingnadh //í//
Natabhuír.dotaire sin ashenoír ar samhnoch.7 anaiss
anssin curmorad aonach taillten le righ eirenn.Tancatar mic
ashethar dathairgsin dochailti dul cohaonach tailltin 7 doth
eibsin dul.Dochuadar tri mic brógain donaonach iarsin 7robhadar
ac imradhchailti 7do indsedar domhathibh eirenn hé 7adu
bradar cách comad atemhraigh bad coír cailti dobheith.Ro
chuir diarmuít mac cerbhaill.tuathal rea chtaire na
temhra arcenn cailti 7nítainic leis 7dochuaidh fein

7tuc leis he corosnarígh.i.ros temhrach 7rofhiairfaigh
cahainm intínad so arcailti.ros temhrach arsiat.7dorindi inláoidh
Baile.narigh ros temhrach.annbaminic moRthehlach.
a cet reimhus fer mbholg mbind.dargabhsat uile eirind.\\.
Cia leis artócbad artús.ca cét rí fhuair ahimthús.cialeiss
andernadh dún di.caidhi ahínganta uili.\\.
Caidhi iat abua**ha** brasa.findat lucht indeolasa.créd
dlighis arí corath.dochís docach cuí**ci**deach.\\.**rímh**
Cámét aferann rofes.ider thoir istiar istes.iscaidhi
atighi.dothaobh themhra thoín**ng**hile.\\.**cindus** rogabhsat
Cindus robhuí temhuir thenn.acf**er**aibh bolg nambeimeann.
túath dé.múr natemhrach toghaidhé.\\.**cindus** rucad
--índus tancatar anes.gaeidhil forra gerbhaímhdhess.
-----thall. oshaerthuathaibh de dhanann.\\.**nó** incocad nó incath.
-----uathadé.gaeidhil orra sanaen ré.ínsígh
doratadh mamhúr temhrach.

---- folio 200 recto 2 ----

Tuath dé dhananninádheabaidh.caidhi angleó regaeídh
ealaibh.cindus rofhácsat magh mbreagh.remacaibh moRa mileadh.
INfír curchuirsetar craínd.um ínisealga alaind.no an
fhocclat senchaidhi sin.aitreabh thuath dé fothalmhain.
Caraet doronsat tuatha dé.caidhi cindti acomhairlé.
ma roghabhsat sídhgan ón.caidhi andhil ar**na**dhenomh.
Tuatha dé dhanann fir bholg.caidhi anaitreabh caidhi a
nord.camhét anferanntreg**h**ail.dogabhsat óghaeidhealaibh.
Sluaigh imdha nanghaeidheal ng**h**arc.marogabhsat éri ard.
ider shliabh ismoin ismhagh.caidhi ínroínd doronsatar
Ceitri mic domhileadh mhór.ír emher is eremhón.7aimhírghin
gaoth grind.cindus roroindset eirind.\\.**dochlannaibh**
Madobhuí neach aile and.ma ro aitreabh iat neirenn.
mileadh namadh.cidh amhlaidh nahindister.\\.**lé**iceadh

Rogabhsat righ corath mór.iath neirenn óerimhón.ro
doibh teamhair the.leó fabladach ínbaile.\\,raidh.ís
Slainghe dferaihb bolg comblaidh.gartócbad artús temh
leis domorad inmúr.isdoroigh neadh anrídhún.
INganta temhrach fátri.íngnadh andul arneimfní.tipra
7lía islighi ghlan.cáduine leis narbhíngnad.\\,ahainm
Tipra buí ateamhair nator.corofhiuch cotromthalomh.
nacharbhainm cleithe.poll tachair natuiliche.//
INdílus dodhul nalár.ticed uaithe cohimlán.soillse
is glaine isgile chnís.andhénamh duine dhilis.\\,dubh
Tuilthe dodhul nalár.babrígh íngnad donuarán.ball
dolenmhuin daleis.airrdhena gach aindiléis.\\,amét
Cloch robhuí atemhraigh natréd.ínlía fáil faprimhdha
dingantaibh temhrach natrir.níghesedh acht foairdrigh
INuair dogheisedh cotenn.ínlía foairdrigh eirenn.dochl
uinti uaithibh amach.fo shecht tuatha natemhrach.
Lighi indabhuic atemhraigh.níchuala ingnadh amlaidh.
inuairdoloigh forínlic.senbhec seghsa huahebhricc
INfer ismó dferaihb fáil.ínfer islugha inadhail.cutru
ma dhoibh ceachtardhe.ba dínghantaibh ínglighe
Maighen temhrach nítreabh dhis.uíí.lanbaile.uíí.lanlis.
.uíí.narathair cach lis láin.doneochistemhair thonnbáin
.Uíí.ndhúin umdhun natemhrach.nocalemsa nach meabhrach
.uíí.xx.teach incach múr.uíí.c.laoch incach laochmhur
Bárc nambhuidhen iteamhraigh.anúgh tharra ar inoinn main
cus aroichdís sluaigh fasech.robo comdail co -----
Aithne eirenn aithne mhóR.cosair chonnacht nacomhol-----
nalaoch islong namban.long laigen -----

---- folio 200 verso 1 ----

Teite nambanba breath tsuairc.ardahainm isin midhchuart.
retla narigh righda adath.tri primthigi natemhrach

Batech suaicnigh sund cach druagh.gusareichdis ilarsluagh
 feic nafhileadh fhial atclos.7echráis nanamhoss.
Foradh nafhian itemhraigh.bateach sluaigh cosaorchesoinach
 loisse intsluaigh no theigedh ann for--t le feraibh eirenn
Buaidh righ atemhraigh nator.buaidh neich 7buaidh milchon.
 buaidh mbreitheamh an breath nghaile.buaid rigna buaidh
 reachtaire.\\.raidhedh gai.dobhuadhaibh natemhrach
Dabuadaibh ganbeth ganmhnaibh.buaidh dari na
 tair.ganbas arigh atemhraigh.\\.dobreith cacha samhna
Torc istinde maraon ris.ismiach mine cach morliss.
 sair.cachacuícidh cotemhraigh.\\.osaniu tharra armhaire
Tancatar narigh corath.risrotocbhadh mur temhrach
 nifhuil acht nahatbhaile.baile.\\.tarraidh misi
Cidh línmurlibhsi reoind.teach diarmata mhic cerbhoill.
 re araibhe.ba lia brughaidh aonbhaile.baile
Rucad iarsin codorus natemhrach cailti 7roferadh firchaoin
 failti fris 7tucadh arogha tighi do 7isé rogha rucin
 sluictheach mor Tri bliadhna do annsin 7roraidh coimh
 edtar moghessa ar se. geis damh deabaidh afhaicfiter
 tri cloidme notri sleagha geis damh neach adrum 7ín
 righ atigh noil 7gan muthuarustal dam omrigh.
Tucadh triar dafrithoilemh ben 7difer 7cuit chuicfher
 ndhec do 7dorigneadh étaighi lighdha 7coilcidhe cluimh
 faoi Atbert ínri frisin reachtaire proind .c. dó 7do
 ticdis maithe eirenn dfiarfaighiscel de ISann sin do
 raidh cailti tabur mhetach dhamh 7doroine ínlaid.
Nimaith.aniu mhirlabra.nocamairit mudadhét
 mudhadheirc dodeachatar folem gerogabhaind écc.
Mudalaim dolacadar.mudhalecain rodlomad.modha
 cois docrapadar.romgabh críne 7cromadh.//.
Amshenoir amsheinfile.robsam laoch ferrdha fuileach

rimsa samhailtear proind.c.robherr mhec inamfuiorch
Rimsa samhailter proind.c. aniu cidh uatha molín.ín
---- ar la leor damh proind aoinfhir.isann sin ba ferr mughnim
IS ----- sa na find 7 amso feacht oile acht cidh
-----som.anu atusa arboile.\\. ais
-----aithisiu.onu
----- so anoirthet.

---- folio 200 verso 2 ----

Da .xx.it bliadhan darlium.su dogheínus doghein find.bliadhain
ar .xx.at dochein.gurbham sine na oisein.\\.tricha
Fiche bliadhan dartt mac cuind.uair romruagadsa araith druig
etrum isamac.gurbamsine nacormac.\\.mac find
Misi 7cián iscolla.comaosa arcuirp etroma.aodh
ífertabrain.sin trath cét rogenair.\\.cu laighen
Dias basine ac aodh amra.fiacha conall cnuic abla
7brat bricc.nadiaigh rucadh daontoirbhirt.\\. .
Oissin faolan breasal bán.inmhuin íntriar eneach nár.
mac find isda mac amhic.robsam comhaosa coimhnírt
Tri mic find scruátus ar seilg.ínmhuin triar feadhbad co
fhéirc.tri bliadhna iter ceachtur dhe.cáince is uillindisraighne.
Caince bahé inmac basó raighne robonessa dho.
uillend bánesa dhoibh sin.rucadh ac athaibh inbhir
Ulach robo mac he dfind.bahé ín cet mac ruc moRfhind.
echt acind dablíadhna bil.oisín ar íntreas bliadhain.\\.aill
Osscar robó so diachlaind.taísech teaghlaigh mic cumh
maith gafhurail féin infer.ar fhianaibh glana gaoideal
Síne oisín na oscar.gerbó comhtrom acoscar.corogh
aot cairpre hua cuind.robsat coimhtréna acomhluind
INcath sin dorat ínfhian.ann dorochair adhatrián ferr
bas7bhéith fóchlu.morichtsa nimaith anú.Ni
Roboi tra cailti itemhraigh amhlaidh sincotorracht oísín hicind

trill 7 proind *choaocat cach laithe* do.

