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Julia Sophie Kühns

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

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Department of Celtic
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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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- Diplomatic Edition

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.
Acknowledgements

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

DIAS    Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies
DF      Duanaire Finn
DIL     Dictionary of the Irish Language
ITS     Irish Texts Society
l.      line
ll.     lines
MDs     Metrical Dindshenchas
MS(S)   manuscript(s)
p.      page
pp.     pages
RIA     Royal Irish Academy
ZCP     Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie
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 Cumhaill, 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

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\(^1\) For further reading, see Bibliography, p. 187 within this dissertation.
the manuscript.\textsuperscript{2}

Finally, it is worth drawing attention to the fact that the name by which the tale has come to be known – the \textit{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 \textit{Revue Celtique} in 1870, where he makes mention of “the tract called the \textit{Agallamh beg}, or ‘Little Dialogue’, contained in the ‘\textit{Book of Lismore}’”,\textsuperscript{3} the name having stuck with it since – a practice continued in this dissertation.

**Manuscript and Text**

The oldest extant copy of the \textit{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 15\textsuperscript{th} century vellum codex, with folios measuring 14½ inches in height and just under 10 inches across.\textsuperscript{4} It is also known as “The Book of Mac Carthaigh Riabhach” or \textit{Leabhar Mhic Carthaigh Riabhaigh}, “for among the known patrons of one of the scribes were Finghin Mac Carthaigh Riabhach of Cairbre in County Cork and his wife Caitilín.”\textsuperscript{5} Due to a scribal note as well as a poem it can be assumed to have been compiled for a \textit{lánamha}, or married couple, which in the case of the Book of Lismore is thought to have been the aforementioned Finghin Mac Carthaigh Riabhach (†1505) and his wife Caitilín (†1506), the daughter of the 8\textsuperscript{th} 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 “Michéal 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.”\textsuperscript{6} However, it was not until 1814 that the manuscript was discovered at Lismore Castle in Co.Waterford “during


\textsuperscript{3} W.M. Hennessy, “The ancient Irish Goddess of War”, \textit{Revue Celtique} I (1870), p. 54.


\textsuperscript{6} \textit{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 ni-oen…””) 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

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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 Cennfáelad 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

13 ibid., p. xxi.
Nessa Ní Shéaghdha in the 1940s.\textsuperscript{17} Having been dated by Nessa Ní Shéaghdha to the 14\textsuperscript{th} or 15\textsuperscript{th} century,\textsuperscript{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”.\textsuperscript{19} To give a brief comparison of the \textit{Agallamh Bheag} and Ní Shéaghdha’s \textit{Agallamh}, their “vital statistics” (as assembled by Nollaig Ó Muraíle) are as follows:

\begin{itemize}
  \item [\textit{Agallamh Bheag}]: c.12,500 focal ar fad: filiocht 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 péirc eile ann, áfach, agus gan ach aon rann amháin i ngach aon cheann acu.
  \item [Ní Shéaghdha’s \textit{Agallamh}]: c.104,000 focal: filiocht is ea timpeall 31,000 focal diobh sin agus iad roinnte idir 122 dán. Nil ach aon rann amháin i ngach ceann de 27 de na dánta sin ach, ar an láimh eile, tá dhá dhán diobh an-fhada – 146 rann i gceann acu agus 121 sa cheann eile.\textsuperscript{20}
\end{itemize}

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

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
\textit{Agallamh Bheag} & Ní Shéaghdha’s \textit{Agallamh} \\
\hline
II.1 – 127 & Vol. I, p.1 (l.1) – p.9 (l. 5) \\
\hline
II.131 – 1044 & Vol. II, p.2 (l.18) – p.59 (l.13) \\
\hline
II.1045 – 1445 & Vol. III, p.162 (l.18) – p.184 (l. 24) \\
\hline
II.1448 – 1517 & Vol. III, p.187 (l.15) – \textit{end} * \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

* It should be noted that Ní Shéaghdha’s \textit{Agallamh} breaks off unfinished. Nessa Ní Shéaghdha comments on the abrupt ending of her text: “Dhá leathanach eile atá sa ls. ach táid do-léighte. B’héidir 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 (…).”\textsuperscript{21}

\textsuperscript{17} This later version of the tale is hereafter referred to as Ní Shéaghdha’s \textit{Agallamh} as all references to this text are being made to her edition, i.e. Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, \textit{Agallamh na Seanórach, Vol. I-III} (Baile Átha Cliath: Oifig an tSoláthair, 1945).
\textsuperscript{18} N. Ní Shéaghdha, \textit{Agallamh na Seanórach, I}, p. xxxi.
\textsuperscript{19} E.g. D. Hyde, “The Reeves Manuscript of the Agallamh na Sénorach”, \textit{Revue Celtique} XXXVIII (1920), 289-295.
\textsuperscript{20} N. Ó Muraíle, “Agallamh na Seanórach”, p. 104.
\textsuperscript{21} N. Ní Shéaghdha, \textit{Agallamh na Seanórach, III} , p. 190.
The fact that all of the *Agallamh Bheag* is contained within Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* has led Nessa Ní Shéaghdha 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 Shéaghdha’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 Shéaghdha’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 Shéaghdha’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:


\(^{22}\) N. Ní Shéaghdha, *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 Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh*, as well as N. Ó Muraíle’s article “Agallamh na Seanórach”, *Léachtai 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.


**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-ghní* (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.

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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


1.5) 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 *scailfimidi* (l. 513, N; see below).

1.7) New Middle Irish 1st plural ending -*mid*: *scailfimidi 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 *ri* for accusative *righ*. (Cf. dative *righ* the same poem, verse 17). This is not typical of Middle Irish, suggesting an Early Modern date, at least for this stanza.

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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 righ (as we have in line 4 of this verse). Cf. also l. 1194 (nominative ri for accusative righ).

2.5) Of certain interest and note in the text are the genitive plural forms of bliadhain. In Old and Middle Irish fiche, trichá, 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 bliadhgan brath” (l. 1170), “Da fichtit bliadhgan, dar lium” (l. 1627) and also “Tricha bliadhgan 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 “bliaidhan”, e.g. “re re coiceat bliaidhan” (l. 395), “ceirtfiche bliadhain re mbrath” (l. 670), “Fiche bliadhain d’Artt mac Cuind” (l. 1631).

3) Orthographical and (possible) dialectal features:

3.2) Instances of gh for dh: Sigh Êtair (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), Sigh Duind (l. 764, P)

3.2) Instances of dh for gh: ocLàidh (l.48, N), Madh Da Mhuilch (l. 132, N), muinídhin (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 (i), thus representing a Modern Irish reflex of oí? Cf. the use of é for oé/aé: éngèc (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, “tē” has been expanded to “tra”.
- superscript “c “ has always been expanded to “ch”, e.g. “g” 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.

- “.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 “cei”, with the following exception: in two instances “dia .c.ain” has been expanded to “Dia Ceadaín” (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 “coileach 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), “ceirtefche 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-ghni, 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 oclus 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 “th” 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 “arininadh”. There are also examples of accents occurring over historically short vowels, such as “do sheind”, “chuir” and “ingantach” (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, táníic for MS tainic, éisc for MS éisc etc. In instances of 3), where necessary, accents have been silently changed so that they are placed consistently as follows: eó, uí, iá, aoi, 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 bhídís (l. 482), theighdíís (l. 597), luaighdíís (l. 620), do leicdíís (l. 660). For these cf. e.g. SnG, pp. 298-299. Also note an example of accents in the non-secondary future, scailfimidí (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 aíneís and aíneíís 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 Shéaghdha) 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 Daghdha. 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

Laithi n-oen do-rala do Chailt mhaic Ronain dul amach octar fer móir, 7 giolla in naomhdadh. Ba seadh conuir do-chuadar, um dá sliabh dhéc Eibhlinde 7 um cheann Senmhuighi Breoghuin bhú thuaidh. Ar tarrachtain dóibh a sealga la dubhachaadh deridh laoi, is eadh thancatar a Corrfhód Cnámchoille atuaidh. Is and boí Fer Gair, giolla Caillt, 7 a ere furmidha don tseile faír oir ni bidh efe for Caillt féin o ro ghabh rath. Tarlnis in gilla ar in sruth[h] 7 benus cuach Caillt da mhuin 7 ibhis dhígh don tsruth. Airet ro buí in gilla aca hól luidset in t-octar fer mor tar slighidh bhú dhes ar fordul conuir, 7 ac teacht don ghilla ina ndiaigh, is ann at-cuala mongur in mhershluaign 7 gabhus in gilla ac fégain in tshluaign, 7 craobh etturra 7 a cheann. At-conuirc a remhthus in tsluaign buidhden inggnathach. Samalta lais tri cuicet isin buidhín sin. Ba seadh a tuaruscbaill: casla caomha coimgealea lín umpu, cind tolla leó 7 croind chroma ina lamhaibh, 7 scéith tiugha ecrutha óir 7 argait eingil for a n-octaibh doibh. Aighthe bana attruaigha bannda leo 7 gotha ferđha accu, 7 fodhord conuir gach aointhir dhibh.

Táiniec in gilla i ndeaiguadh a muindtirí 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 loighis ina imdhaigh, 7 curus a uille faoi 7 tic a osnadh os aird ass. Is ann sin do ráidh Caillí mac Ronain: “Maith, a ghilla, inn e trumá h’eire thic riut?” “Ni he,” ar in gilla, “uaír is mor n-ere is mo inass do-ratusa lium 7 nír curset form, acht sluagh ingantach at-connác a Cnámchoill Cro. An cethruidh in-connurc don tsluagh ingantach sin rom lin treaghait tromghalair re hanalaibh na buidhne sin.” “Tabuir a tuaruscbaill,” ar Cailltí.

“Samalta leim tri cuicet fer furri 7 casla coimghheala umpu 7 cind tolla leo 7 croind croma ina lamhaibh 7 sceith tiugha for a n-octaibh 7 aighthe bannda leo 7 gotha fer accu, 7 dord conuir ag gach aointhir dhibh.”

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

Ro eirídh tra Cailti a remhthús an laoi sin uair is é ba sine acu, 7 táinic ar an duna oireachtais imach. Ocus do glan grian ceo do mhuighib, 7 do ghadh [Cailti]30 ac mordhechain da choicedh Mumhan uadh ar gach leth. Is and sin at-conuire Cailti deatach do Cuilleand o Cuanach, 7 ro boi ingantus mor lais, 7 ro bui ica rádh ina menmuin: “Ingnad lem,” ar se, “in deatach út at-chuí i Cuilleand uair ní fhuilet bruigh nait bailetha ann, 7 ní fhuilet foighlaidhe fedha naid dibercaidh ind Eirind, uair atá Ere ina topur theactaighthi. Ocus fuilet da coicedh Muman ac Aonghus mac Natfraithe 7 coicedh Connacht ac Eichen mac Briain mic Eochaidh Muimeadhoin 7 coicedh Uladh ac Muireadhgh Muinireoch 7 coicedh Laigen ac Cridhan mac Étna Ceintsealaigh 7 braighde Eirenn uile ac Laogaire mac Néil i Teamraigh, ocus conach fuilet dibercaidh náit anmargaidh náit foighlaidhe feedha a nEirinn. Ocus ní fhuilet fianna aile a nEirinn acht sinne 7 ní sind do-ní in tene út, 7 táinic teimel tar mo rosc ic fégain in detaigh 7 na tenedh sin.”


1. Cuilleand ba hadhbha fhiaidhaigh,

gus tathaigmis nar bhfhíanaibh;
tarrngairset duind draithre Find,
conus aitrebhdais Tailgind.

2. Tarrngairset ic Raith Mhaighi,
Lonan, Cathmaol, Congaili;

‘Ticfuit Tailginn tar muir mhenn,

---

30 MS illegible, reading from Douglas Hyde, “An Agallamh Bheag”, p. 82.
co n-aitreabat iath nEreann.’

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.

5. Ro tarngair Find fein iar sain,
   oidci Shamhna a Sigh Étaír;
   co mbiad iarsma Feinde Find,
   re ré thiachtana in Tailginn.

6. Co mbemais i Crotaithe Cliach,
   *ar tri* naonmhuir fer findliath;
   co mbeth scel ann diar scaradh,
   duind bhidhbuán a bithgalar.

7. Ragaidh uaind Oisin mac Find,
   naonmar fo uisce in Tailghinn;
   [194 v 1] Aodh Bec is Ceallach, cen acht,
   Lugaidh, Colman caom comhrac.

8. Siadal file, Fland mac Brain,
   is Aodhan mac Aircheallaigh;
   biadh Temhuir, bud beac a nertt,
   scéraidh re neimhilib draidheacht.
9. Raghaid Derg siar a Sigh mBrain,
    biaidh Faillean a Findabhair;
    biaidh Conan i Colba Duind,
    biaidh Flaithius i Sídh Umuill.

10. Biaidh Dubh Druman a Sigh Buidbh,
    \textit{ar} deis ingine Moduirnd;
    budh iat \textit{sin} slechta na bfer,
    \textit{curus} tathchuirtile a temheal.

11. Cormac mac Ruaid raghaid siar,
    co caille co Cnoc na bFhiann;
    Failbe mac bFlaínd 7 Findchadh,
    cú án a crichaibh Umhuill.

12. Maine mac Druimderg, is dóigh,
    7 Dunghal mac Dubhchrón;
    Fergal mac Suabaigh malle,
    misi fein is Fer nGaire.

13. Sinde fa dhitreabaidh slíabh
    sechnoin Eireann, soir is siar;
    lá uair a mhbera críne,
    ní fhágphaim ar coimhdhíne.

14. Ata mo croidhe ga chai,
    a Oisin, ní himarghai;
    na Tailginn co n-ilur ceall,
    ic fadógh tene i Cuilleand. Cuilleand

15. In Tailgend táinic anair,
do dhichur druagh in domhuin;
caomh ro tharryngair co fir Find,
in deatach at-chi i Cuilleand.

Cuilleand.

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

Is ann sin trá ro scailset na tri noenbhair badar a n-oenmad roimhe sin, .i. noenbar dibh um Chaitli fa ãthedaibh 7 fa droibhelaibh 7 aimréidhribh Erenn, 7 nönbar aile fa shíghaibh Eireann ar teithedh na Tailgind, 7 in tres nönbar fa Oisin féin .i. Aodh Bec 7 Ceallach 7 Lugaídh, Colman Cend, Comranhach, Siadail file, Flann mac Brain, Aodhan mac Aircheallaigh. Is ann sin do raidh Cailti: “In s[h]ide ferge beres Oisin do marbadh na Tailchend brecfain[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 tsfín-Fhian iar sin acht Cailti 7 Oisin i tigh Diarmada mic Cerbhull i Temhraigh. As a haithle sin ro raidh Cailti: “Ní reacham,” ar sé, “a sidhaibh acht rachmait fo ãthedaibh 7 fo aimréidhribh Erenn ar teithedh na Tailchenn.”

Ro facsat tra Dun Clathair a Sliabh Crott, 7 do lodar siar reompú cach ndirech ind Glenn Indair, 7 i Leitir Chain i Cind Fheabhrait, 7 co Madh Da Mhullach, 7 co Leitir Duibh i Luachair, 7 táinic crich na hoidhchi chucu. Ro bhadar co dubach domhennnach ind oidhchi sin ar scarthain re cairdibh 7 re mac in righfeindigh 7 risin righfeindigh fein, .i. re hOisin, re a dhalta fein, 7 nir chaith Cailiti cona nonbhur biadh ind oidhchi sin acht ro chotailset [194 v 2] co meirtneach isin fhianbhoith deroil do-righme 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, “eirgíd do gabhail ind éisc so amuich, 7 curidh bur ndubhachus dibh, 7 ni seachaintear in biadh,” ar sè, “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 aodhairide na n-almha 7 na n-indile co Carra Leitri Duibhi, os cind Chailti, 7 é na shuidhí ar or ind átha, 7 do ghabhsat na haodhaidhe ar céol 7 ar binnus do dhéanum, 7 ba bind le Cailti in ceol sin ar ba cosmhuil he risin ndord fhianansa. Ocus do bhí ica radha re ghilla bheith ina thost 7 a iasc do ghabail, 7 do-rinde in laoidh:

1. Esteachtt becón, bim nar dtost,
   a Fhír Gaire, geibh do chosc;
   ceol do-chluinim dom leith clí,
   do chuir mo nert ar neimfrí.

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

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

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

5. Caín ceol do chandais tar ler,
   Cairill is Artt is Eobran;
   Mongan, Maoilghus, mor a n-ádh,
   Faolchú, Eoghan, Uamhanán.
6. A leitribh Cend Rabhnirind,
    Daolghus, Dubhacan, Dubh Rind;
    Mugsleine, Dubhtach mac Brain,
    7 Fíndchadh a Formáil.

7. Dubh Róid, Dubhan, Dubh Da La,
    Dubh Druman mac Senchadha;
    Conán, Flaithús, Fer Da Ghal,
    Garb Daire, Daire, Dúnghal.

8. Maol Ugra 7 Maol Eanaigh,
    ba bind le cach a meadhair;
    Cainece, Ferrdoman, Find Bán,
    Oscar, Oissin, Uallachan.

9. Dèrce 7 Ruadh 7 Goll,
    Lughaid, Lucan, Conghal, Cond;
    Scannal, Uairbhel, Aichel, Ercc.
    Bran, Segdhafa, Selbach, Saoirearc.

10. Colla, Core, Féice foill fial,
    Fiacha, Conall, Caichear, Cian;
    Garb Crot caol i Cluain Da Ros,
    Donn dé Rath Dubhda, Donnghus.

11. Fínd fein is Flann mac Eachaidh,
    Diarmuit, Raighne Rosclethan;
    canait in dord fiansa ar fuin,
    canaid Cailti Collamair.

12. Canaid Cailti Chnuic Da Dhamh,
canaidh Cailtí Chnuic Aradh;
canaid Cailtí cosluath cain,
canaid Cailtí mac Fidhaigh.

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

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

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

16. A Téide, a Corann na treabh,
ind Aonach Clocháir tar lér;
a nAonach Chliach is Luinge,
ind Aonach mhor Mhucruimhe.

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

E.

A haithle na laoidi sin ro badar in tseín-Fhian ac tairmesc Cailtí 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 aitreabh in inaid so. A imgabhail is coir dhuind.”

Ocus tancatar rompu, a clé re Leitríbh Duibhi, 7 do Themhur Luachra 7 do Ghlend na Cond 7 d’Áth Lucraidh for Fheil, 7 do Bhrosna Droma hlaraind, 7 tar aibhmnib Feile, 7 o rancatar tar in Fheil adubairt Cailti: “Is mithid,” ar se, “indeonadh do dhenum acaind.” Do-rindedh fon cuma sin a fhulacht, 7 mar thairnic dhoibh do eirghset reompu tar Ré in Chind i Luachair, bhail i rucsat mic Cuilgreand cend Find hÚi Bhuscne, 7 a ceand tSleibe Mis, lamh re Cathair na Claonratha, 7 d’Uisci Labrainde, 7 a Traigh Fhirgrinne mic Dheagaindh, 7 do Loch Daimh Dheircc, 7 do Dhumha Mhaisinne i nGlend na nDiadh, 7 amach a Comhar Chind tSeindtshleibhe. “Is inad maith seo,” ar se, Cailti, “ocus is diamhair é 7 ní conair athaighthi ó thór, acht mina thisat lucht fiadaigh.”

Táinic iar sin Fer Gaire, i. gilla Cailti, 7 do-rinde both bronnthairsing bheilmhang 7 tuc fleasc tar fèice dhí 7 daí dhidh tairsi, 7 cén ro buí in gilla ica ndénum do-chuadar in t-ochtair aile do thsheile. Rob urlum leabaidh cacha deissi 7 imdaigh cacha con, 7 tri coileach a cailleadh cacha himhdaighi, i. coileach craibhgh 7 coileach caendaid 7 coileach fir-luachra. Ocus do curedar a n-airidha sealga dibh 7 do-righnedh fulacht leo, 7 ro thochaithset biadh 7 tomhaltus 7 badar an oidhi sin ina cotladh.


Ocus arnamarach táinic Irgal do thseile na nglend cetha 7 fuair slickt na gcon 7 na bfer mor, 7 crithnaigith na coin for slickt na con 7 lochta in fhidhdaigh. “Lorec fomhurach don mhuir, no lorc dainnedh nach coimhdh duindh, nó lorc fer mor a sidhích 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 tSeinsleibhe co bhfacaidh in fhianbhoith.


Téit Irgal da thigh 7 tic Dia Ceadain do sheilc. Ocus dúiscighter damh andreamnda allaidh leo 7 do tit le, 7 do-rinde mar adubert Findchadh friss 7 marbhús fo a chomus na fiadhra iar sin.

Táinic a cind tri la 7 tri n-oidchí conmuic in fhianbhoith cetha. “In buidech don tseilce thú, a mhacaimh?” bhar iatsom. “Issam amh,” bhar eisiumh, “ocus oclaoch maith ata a comhraoid feraíd frímsa. i. Ceallach mac Sealbaigh, fer beodha, 7 rí Muman acam cothughadhsa ina cheand. Ocus ar bportt flatha araon aici, 7 do aí leamsa sén 7 solad da

31 MS has “a laim a laim”.

28
indarbadh.” “Tabhuir an sén ut, a Fhindchaidh,” ar Cailti. “Cuiredh a moghdha Dardaite,” ar Findchadh, “fon coill, 7 benadh caola in fhedha 7 tabhradh Dia hAíne co portt flatha. Ocus sáigh fein cleth gacha hairde and 7 bad leat in baile o sin amach, 7 taoth Ceallach fein lett.”

Táinic Irgal da thighe 7 do-righne uile amhail adubhradh fris. Táinic fein 7 do shaigh cleth cacha hairde isin baile. Ocus ro thinoil Ceallach mac Sealbaigh, lethri Chorco Dhuibre, 7 it-connuirc Irgal sin. Ocus curus teachtca co Ceallach do thabhairt chomad dó co tisadh nert don tsen tucad do, 7 ó tháinic medhon laoi do-righne Irgal comrac oinsíir re Ceallach 7 do thuit lais a ndorus in baile, [195 v 1] 7 ro ghabh braighde Chorco Dhuibre tri shén 7 tri sholad, 7 do bui isin bhaile sin co cend tri lá 7 tri n-oidhchi, 7 ro cuimhnigh a aos cumtha 7 iarsa na Feinde.

Ocus tainic connuic in fhanbhoith a roibhe Cailti, 7 fertar faoiilti fris. Ocus as i ba ben dó, .i. Dubh Gréine inghen Chatchail Croimchind, inghen brughadh dó féin, 7 at-bertt sí: “Do-thedh is lucht cumacht 7 draichacht fuilte a caradradh mo cheile,” ar sí, “uair ro lin rath, 7 ata do mhéad a alla 7 a chonaich co tibhre sé inghen righ no ro-fhlatha.” Ocus ro éirigh 7 ro ghabh ar slícht ind oclaígh, 7 lenus é connuic in fhanbhoith, 7 it-bert: “Annso ata in lucht do-bheir sén do Irgal.” Ocus tuc a clua risin fhanbhoith, 7 is é comhrad dorinde Irgal: “Maith,” ar sé, “bar cumain ormsa. Do thuit Ceallach leam 7 ata a thorann acum tri bar caradradh-si. Acht ata ni ele acum re eacnaí ribh, .i. ealta dh’énaibh dubh thic chucum 7 in gortt arba ar a loight, ithit hé co mbuí ina cré dhirc, 7 tabhtaradh sén da ndichur sin damh.” “Maith,” ar Findcad, “in trath tangais, uair a bhfuil o turcail greine co fuinedh do bethachaibh do fuagradh32 isin tsén sin bad marbh fo chend naomhaidhe muna fhácat on trath co roile.” At-cualaidh ben Irgail sin, 7 adubairt: “Oraibh fein,” ar sí, “neimh 7 aigh bhar sein, 7 fácaidh in crích,” ar sí, “ocús in sén-sa oraibh, .i. sén na n-én do na gortaibh.” Bidgus in tseinn-Fhiann 7 in macamh 7 gabhuit a n-aim, 7 teichidh in ben 7 téit a muinidhín a rathá, 7 ro ghabh lamh re muir. Ocus lenaid a fer hi, 7 ac silledh di tar a hais do-roorchair do charraic 7 fuair bas. Ro éirigset in tseinn-Fhiann, 7 adubhairt Cailti: “Maith, a thírú, léicidh d’Irgal a aonar,” ar sé, “a lenmhuin, 7 ar mallacht ar in mnai.” Ocus it-bert:

1. Ar mallacht ar mhnaí Irgail,

32 MS has “dínuagairt”.
mallacht each righ don rigraidh;
mallacht Oissin, mallacht Fhind,
ar inghin Chathail Chroimchind.

2. Do fhuagair dhuind Dubh Gréine,
fagbaile Chomhair Chind tSleibhe;
mallacht ar in mnai ron brath,
rob hé a diúltadh déighenach.

3. Bámair sealat sund co slán,
cían ó fheraibh, cían ó mhnaibh;
cían ó Thailgennaibh ar teach,
nírbho conuir chomhuidheach.\(^{33}\)

4. Anamh lind gus in la aniú
imghabhail ar n-aeghidhu;
bá faeilidh each iar sin feis,
cen aeghidhu no loi[n]ghmeis.

5. Bennacht uaim ar Irgal án,
rium ba cunnail a chomhradh;
gairm mna ro bo gairm cen ghart,\(^{34}\)
ro thuil co mor ar mallacht.

Mallacht.

“Facam in t-inadh so,” ar Findcad, “uair da mbem gus trath cetna amarach ann ní bia fear indisti scel beó acaind.” Tancatair rompu iar sin tar Glenn Massan 7 do Loch Daim Derg, 7 do Traigh Fhirrinne mic Dheghadh, 7 d’Inis Labharthuinde, 7 co hIndber

\(^{33}\) MS has “chomhuidheach”.

\(^{34}\) MS has “con ngort”.
Buinde, 7 co h’lndber Lemhna, 7 co Loch Léin, 7 co Glend Mangart os Loch Léin. “Ocus na ticedh neach chuaind taréis Irghala.”

Gabhaitt fon ghlenn [195 v 2] 7 do-gheibhit inadh diamhair for bruind essa, 7 do-rindset both chuanna 7 ro chuirséf fleisce re féici dhi 7 dái dhídin 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 sheile. Do-ghmi in gilla tabhochta taobh grinne talmhan re hor in tsrotha 7 léicús in sruth ann, 7 adais tor tenedh, 7 dercus clocha co mboí eallamh ar cind a mhuindtire. Tancatar-sum ón tseile 7 do-rignedh fulacht 7 indeonad leó, 7 do-ríghniset a fhotracadh 7 do chaithset proinn iar sin. Ocus do-chuadar ina n-imdhaighbh 7 do fersat tathamh suain 7 cotalta, 7 ro bo scíthach iat in oídhchí sin. Bátar isin glend sin re bliadhain can neach d’fereibh Eirenn do urmaisín forro.


1. Dámh trir thancatar ille,  
do chur re Find na Féinde;  
sirdís lind cach moin ’s gach madh,  
in triar uallach, ba hingnad.
2. Do badar athaig sa Feind,
in triar tainic sund do chein;
sealg leo a cumaidh chaich choische,
feis ar leith gach n-aon oide.

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

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

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

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

7. [196 r 1] Rob ingnad le Find iarsoin,
line Dubhain mhéic Breasoil;
gan fis a oigedá in fhír,
ro bo cheist mhór ga mhuinntir.

35 MS illegible.
8. Adubairt fris a dhed fis,
   re Mac Cumáill gan eislís;
   in triar ut táinic tar muir,
   do mharbh Dubhan mac Breasúil.

9. Is í siut accu, in cú cian,
   iss í ro bhoi ac Fliuchmud Niadh;
   can fis tucsatár ille,
   cuilén righ na hIruaithe.

10. Is í ro bui ac Lugh na lend,
    tucsat mic Tuireand Bicreand;
    re re cuicat bliadhán bil,
    na hibhur aille i bhfidhdaidh.

11. In cu sin ba haidbli gluind,
    fris na gabhthai i cruas comhluínd,
    ba ferr na cach main choidhci,
    caor theinedh gach n-aon oídhchi.

12. Buadh aile ar in coin caoimh,
    ferr in mhain sin na cach maoin;
    midh nó fin no shasadh de,
    da fotaic a firuisce.

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,
‘ac inaidh marbhtha Dubhain.’;
‘Ni muribther,’ ar Find iar sain,
ma berait íc sa fhínghail.’

15. ‘Ata accaind ícc sa fhер,
a flaithfeindigh na nGaoidheal;
ar cú dhuit-si fein is ferr
ina airdrighi nEireand.’

16. Tucsat ratha ris co fir,
grian is éasca, muir is tир,
gan beò an chon do breith amach
co brath a tир n-allmharach.

17. Marbhait iarsain in choin cruaidh,
luidset sech Albain sairtuaidh;
rucsat craicend in chon sair,
co Teach Meirce mórghlonnaigh.

18. Tinoilus Find fianna Fail,
gabhsat ar muir co morgráin;
tinoilter dhuind as tир thair,
Breathnaigh, Cruithnigh, Albanaigh.

19. Rucsamar lind cloch cach fir,
in lín tancamar d’Fhiannaibh;
cor thsáighsemar ar in maigh
re coimriachtain da cathaibh.

20. Guth cach aoin’fhir re Find fein,
iter shen is óc don Fhéin;
‘Ni theichfem co teiche ar clach ar ecla na n-allmharach.’

21. Mairit na clocha as tair, bhail a mbamar nar gcathaibh; ro marbhsum ilar n-aicme, dar cursem cath Confaide.

22. Meircheó 7 Maon a n-athair, naonmar doibh rias na cathaibh; ní ghabhdais ar n-airm co n-ágh ro ba doilghi na cach dámh.

Dámh.

Lodar rompu a Glind Fleiscí soir 7 lámh chlé re Da Chich Danann 7 a cend Mhóna Móire 7 anus in gilla ac ol dighi tar éis chaich, 7 tic a ndiaigh a mhuintire 7 eirghus agh aindrenda allaidh dó. Ocus da choín Chaílthi badar ina laimh, 7 tairngus in dara cú in slabradh 7 lenaidh in fiadh, 7 ba méla lesin ngilla sin 7 do léic in cú aile dó. Ocus gabhús in t-agh suas d’Ath Frenair, bhail i rrabh[th]us ac leighus Mic Con i Cind Mhaighi Ini, 7 do Rosaidh na Righ 7 do Rosaidh Ruaidh, 7 a nDoire Chind Fheabrat, 7 a bhFirt Sceith, in bhail ar thuitt Scíath Breac Dathchaine le macaibh Morna, i mMairtine Mumhan, 7 a Cliú Mhail mac lúghaine, 7 d’Eachlascaibh Ech Ulad, 7 co Loch Gair fris a n-apar Loch na Maccruidhi, 7 fa tri timcheall [196 r 2] in locha 7 leicid a cethtrar isin loch. Cailtí, imorro, a ochtur tic sein a dhes re hAbaind Mhoir hi crich Fer Maighi. Sillis Cailtí tar a ais 7 ni fhacca a ghilla, 7 impáid do Íarraidh, 7 tecait a frithing na conaire cétma co hÁth na Foraire, 7 do-gheibh lorc i Íthadha 7 na geon 7 in ghilla co Loch na Maccruidhi, 7 it-bert Cailtí: “Is ann so rucadh ar coin 7 ar ngilla, 7 Fer Aoi mac Eoghainn ro brec iat, .i. fer in tsighn so thuas, 7 ni fhuil nert acaindi ar Thuathaibh De Dhanann.”

Badar ind oídhcí sin i Carrai Locha Gair co dubach co mucha lai arnamharach. Ocus gabsat rompu sair i mMairtine Mumhan, 7 a slighidh Chnamhcoille, 7 a Senmhagh
mBreogain, 7 i nÁth Íssel, 7 a mBealach na nGeinte mBandruaght tar Ath Comaith mic Ú Néit, 7 a Findmagh Feimin, 7 do Druiimidil mic Da Creaca, 7 co hUaran Brain ar lettaibh Shigha Feimin,36 7 anaid ann uair droibhel fairsing 7 ditreabhdh fedha hí, 7 at-bert Cailtí: “Dentar sealc lind anuoso.” Ocus do-righeadh 7 bá dainim dóibh an gilla uair ba hiát fein do-rinde both doibh in oídchí sin, 7 do-rindeadh indeonadh leó. Ocus téit Cailtí 7 Findchadh do indlahd a lamh cum in tsotha. “Inadh fulachta so,” ar Findchadh, “ocus is cián o do-rindeadh.” “Is fir,” ar Cailtí, “ocus Fulacht na Morrigna so, 7 ni denta gan uisci. Ocus cúic mic Eachaidh Abradruaidh do-rinde, .i. Fat 7 Fet 7 Flann 7 Én 7 Enach.” Ocus do-rinde in láidh:

1. Fulacht na Morrighna anall
do gress Escair Aonghabhann;
Indeóin in Daghda ba druim

do gress Grinne mic Luchtair.

2. Cranr a mol, crand a roth réidh,
eter uisci is teinidh treín;
iarand a chorp iar samhail,
baccaín luith ar lethghabhail.

3. Da naé rothlenn ma mhol móir,
fa ludicrous ac impódh;
tricha bir do bhídís ass,
tricha drol, tricha fertas.

4. Séol saithe ba hingnadh cruth,
re luthe Grinde luchtá a ruth;
don taoibh anall ba treana,
luth a bir, luthe a beará.

5. Tri nae mbera tri nae tuill,

36 MS has “lettaibh tSigha Feimin”.
a hIndeoín in Daghda dhuind;
aonbhir nos fuilngedh re fuin
fo-cher Eochaidh Ollathuir.

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

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

8. Ni tualaining gabha ar mo ga,
tar éis Laichi, tar éis Ealcha;
mo daighir, ní doibh is docht,
ní mo is tualaining in fulocht.

F.

“Is gairdiugad duind sin, a Chailti,” ar Findchadh, “ocus is maith in mhuindter sin.”
Ocus do-chuadar da fhianbhoith iar sin dochum an aosa cumtha 7 ro chaithset a fhulacht,
7 ro chotailset ina n-imdhaighbh.

Ocus um nonaidh in oidhchi sin tancadar tri hingena Buidhb, .i. Uchtdealb 7
Fheinde Find istoigh da dhenum,” ar Sarait. “Nh carait,” ar Sadbh, “ar ní fhil ann acht
Cailti 7 Findchadh 7 iarsma Chloindoí Morna, 7 Conán mac Morna ro marbh Ferrdoman,
mac Buidbh. Ocus dealbam sinn a richt tri n-aigh n-allaidh 7 tograimfit a coin sind. Ocus
lenfais siat a coin 7 scailfimid iat 7 deileochmait Cailti 7 Findchadh re cheile.”

37 MS has “Deichten”. 
Tancatar iar sin cum na fíanbhoithi a rícht trí n-agh n-allaidh i mucha lai
arnamharach. Tucsat a trí cind isin fíanbhoith 7 tairrngit na coin na slabraidh, 7 lenait na
senlaích na coin 7 iat derglomnocht acht a fuatróca umpu, timecheall tSigha mBan bFind i
mMagh Cliara, 7 scarairt na mná sghí a ciall ré a conn, 7 iar sin doibh a Crích Caille in
Cosnuma, 7 a Fíad Gráindí, 7 a Réigh Maighi Raighne 7 ac Sidh Raighne, 7 i Sliabh
Mairge mic Edhlecon, 7 i Suidh mic Morna, 7 do Lerga Temhin, 7 do Dhind Righ, 7 tar
sruthlindtibh Berbha, 7 a mBealach Mughna, 7 a R[ó]irind, 7 a Fíadh Maisten in
Nualaind 7 Currach Lifí, 7 d’Áth Chind i Clochar Chlair Maighi do Dhairibh Claona, 7 i
cend Maighi Nuagat, 7 tar Ríghí Laighen do Shídh Buan Aindi Bandruagh i nDrumain na
Feinde, i Caill Colmáinx, i Cnoc Duma hÈirc hi Tlachtgha 7 andes re Temhraigh i lár
Mhaighi Breath, do Shídh Deirc ris a n-abár Cleiteach, 7 do Línd Féic, 7 fa trí timechell
Leitreach Lon, 7 co hÍndber na Boinde. Ocus tucsat cor budhes cacha ndíreach, a clé re
mur 7 a ndes re tír, i Cúil Chethor Chuir, tar Índber na hAighe, tar Índber nAibbíne, i
Collamaír Breath, i Tuirmhe, a Sennagh nElta, i Cnoc na Duibhe, a Rind Cind Aissi,
tar Índber Life, i Coitir Chualann, i nAonach Sera hi Crích na Morrighna, i nOírthber
na bhFíann, i bhFídh Mór, i Sliabh Aighe mic Íughaíne an Druim Craidi, i mMain Da
Glas, i bhFert Chlaraídh, i Sidh Choltain, co hÍndber Locha da Dháil. Snáighit na haighé
in t-Índber amach, 7 tiagat ina reacthaíbh féin annsin inghena Buidhb. “Maith, a
“Cídh dia rabhur duind?” ar Cailtí. “Conán Maol mac Morna do mharaibh Fheirderman
mic Bhuidbh, ar mbrathair-ne,” ar siat. “Is maith duind, a Chaiti, maithemh n-anacúil do
tabhairtt duit-sí fein 7 in lucht do mhillsimar-ne, ní fhuil dibh neach nach siúr do Cloind
Morna a mathair.”

“A Findchaidh,” ar Cailtí, “ní facamar ar muindir seoch Cenn Mhaighi
Draighen.” Ocus imait38 d’iartaidh a muindtiri, 7 iss é cetfhr tharrla doibh Cormac mac
Ruaidh, 7 a aighdhdh re lár 7 sceith fhola ina bhfiadhnaise. “A Chormaic,” ar Cailtí, “ní
slan atathar ann.” “Ní headh,” ar Cormac, “tri hingina Buidbh do mhill sind a n-ic
Fherrdomhain do thuit le Conán mac Morna. Tabhairdh mo shaith uiscí damh,” ar
Cormac. Ocus tuc Cailtí lán in chuaich dó 7 scarais a anum re [a chorp]39 7 marbh a

38 possibly for “imáit”.
39 MS illegible. One would expect “re a chorp”.

38
seisr iat 7 a dha gcoin déc, 7 ro charannsait [196 v 2] clocha in mhaighi forro. Conad ‘Carnmnhagh’ ó sin ille ainm in mhaighi sin.

545  Ocus ro ghabsat ar dubha 7 ar dogra tar éis an aósá cumtha. “Cidh do-ghenam, a Cailti?” ar Findchadh. “Inad diamhair d’iarraidh a ndingnaimais sosadh 7 indli sealga.” Ocus tancatar rompu i Cenn Mhaighi in nMarraic, 7 it-bért Cailti: “Ata droibhel fairsing fásaidh an n-écm and so, i. Cregfiadhi.” Ocus tancatar a fheice na creice 7 ro benadar caolach in fédha 7 tucadar dlaoi for féice. Ocus tancatar rompu i Cend Mhaighi 7 do-gnité leo tri nae bhfairchessa falaidh ar slíghthbíh a n-áithighdis fiadha, 7 tri nae co ia tinnill, 7 tri nae [g]ciabhana caillé, 7 tri nae ngaiste énach, 7 tri nae [g]ciabhana abhann, 7 tri nae [bh]sáfílfeedha, 7 fer ar timcheall caoch laoi d’fhís na n-indledh selga sin. Ocus fulacht do dhéine amuich a n-écmus na fíanbhóithe, 7 a breith ullamh indti.

550  Brughaidh cetach boi isin crích fa coinnnessa doibh, i. Bran Brughaidh. Ocus do tiedis a mucca 7 a muicidh aisin creíc i rrabudair, 7 do-geibdis a lorc 7 ní fháicdis iatt féin. O tainic in Marta 7 inam do breith do muccaibh, ro buí muc ar iarraidh acu, 7 frith a taobh creice na fíanboithí i 7 naeí n-oirc fúithe, 7 ro fulachtadh orc dibh lasan muccaidh. Ocus d’éis a ithte do gabais aithchíndí, 7 loiscid in coill 7 ind fíanbóith. Is ann sin ro airighset na senoraigh in carracíi ar lassad, 7 tainic in teine ina timcell, 7 lingit tarriaimhach 7 at-chrid 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 tibríat. Conad ‘Típra in Mhuicadh’ a hainm ó sin anall.

555  Lodar rompu i Cend Maighi Draighen 7 a Máin Da Gla[ss]40 i Sliabh Uighi Laighen, a Cubhhat na mBandruagh, a nDún Cind i Fothartaibh Feda 7 do Raith Mhtá MuIrsci 7 a nEss Gabhair 7 tar sruithlindíbh Grissi 7 co Maistín na Righ. Tancatar a Mullch Maisten 7 co Cerdhe Ghoibhnend. “Maith, a Chailti,” ar Findchadh, “in ann so do-richt doirm Chatha Mhaighi Tuireadh, 7 Bir Deichin, 7 Fulacht na Morrighna, 7 Indeoín in Daghdha?” “Annsa glend út shis do-richted Bir Deichin, 7 Deichin draí, iss é do-richthe hé.”

560 1. Deichen do-rin Bir Deich[h]in
    ar Goibhmnenn 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 Nuadhán.

2. Enfher déc isin tigh thall
   do clandaibh áille Eithleand;
   do-níth in fulacht ferdha,
   ba dibh-sein a tigerna.

3. Lugh, Aonghus Ócc in Brogha,
   Cermat, Midir, Mac Scala;
   Cú is Cían is Ceithean don mhaigh,
   lucharbha, Uar is luchair.

4. Re lind Eirimoin aneas,
   i Teamhraigh ba trén a tres;
   naonmar ro eirigh na dháil
   do chlannaibh Miledh Espain.

5. Lugair, Tua, Tenfa tend,
   Confá, Aichier, áille in dream;
   Ení Bec is Ení Mor,
   Gola Mend 7 Cessón.

6. Re re lughaine amra,
   os Bir Deichin in Dághdha;
   ochtur i Temhraigh na tréd
   ba tuaíng a imchoiméit.

7. Aighe 7 Lughaidh na lenn,
   Croine 7 Erc is Eilleand;
   trí mic Glais a Glind in Scail,
tric do theighdis [na chomhdhail].

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

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

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

11. Naíssi 7 Ceithirn co mbuaidh,
    Concubur, Cú Chulainn cruaidh;
is Feidlim nos foirrgeadh fir,
    Mes Deghadh mac Aimirghein.

12. Cethrar mun fhulacht sa Fhéinn,
    ro bo dibh sidhein Find fèin;
    Oisin, Caiti, Diarmait dil,
    ro indlidis Bir Deichin.

13. Deich slesa re lind Lagha,
deich fhaebhur, nirbo tana,
ar Bir Deichin, luaighdis fir,

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

14. Re hÉochaidh Feidleach mac Find
gníd Bernn, gobha narbó tim,
ocht slesa is ocht faobhuir uair,
co Conchub ar Craebhruaídh.

15. O Conchub ar ard amra
do-nídh Echelsach Eamhna
sé faobhair, se slessa ar sin,
co toracht Find flaithítheindicigh.

16. Elta áithe do-gnít Find,
bir cheitri sles segdhá a rind;
cheitri faobhuir, forumh ndil,
bidis ar in mBir nDeichin.

Deichin.

Lodar rompu as a haithle sin co Loch na Glaisi anair. Is and at-conncadar na heissi coimgeala 7 na buidhne romora 7 na heachtada. 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, ocus Crimhthann mac Étina Cheindsealaigh ar tabairt dó in bhaile dar bhainm ‘Ind Fhorrach’.


1. Deisid Breasal for in maigh,
deisid Cliath i Cliathbermaibh;
deisidh Fledach a nGlinn Smóil,
deisid Ulach ar Deargmhóin.


655 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 Bórumas co Dam[h]il. Sillis Findchadadh ar Cailti. At-connairc hé 7 a rosce iadta. “Tecam,” ar sé, “is in choill-sea, .i. Coillinn Coimge anuí.” Tancatar a nDoirin Coimge. Is do ro canadh:

1. A Fhiacra, indis do chach,

ceirtíochle bliadhan re mbrath;

ni bhia crand a Ros Coimge,

acht madh éngéic aonoidbhle.

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

42 MS has “con”.

43


1. In bhfuil uairbh aderat fríum
   ca saoghal do-ratad d’Fhind?
   ca hainm in buíne ro n-altt?
   ca hainm in fer ro adhnacht?

2. Ca cètroind do-rindis riamh?
   cia da tardadh cath Galian?
   ca cetfher do-fhaoth ann de
   a cath choloidhmeach Confaide?43

43 MS has “Confaide”.
3. Ocus Confait fein, ro fes,
cia leis a tucad in treas;
ca raot dia bhfuil bunad brass?
ca tír a dtá a tiugradhas?

4. Ca lín do-rocháir da laimh?
cá fer don Fheinid tuachail tra
ic a raibhe in phiast berla?

5. At[h] Bertha Find isin tsleibh,
cia ro berradh and don Fheinid?
cáit ar fhácaibh a lia luind?
ca folach fuair a Liathdruim?

6. Adhaigh d’Fhínd a Fidh Gaibhle,
cá dealb thainic da fhaighde;
do frith in cenn sa crand chain,
ca lín ro bhuí ind oidhche sin?

7. Currach Life, cona lí,
cia ros adhnacht, cia ros bí?
cia ruc na laimh a cenn cain
có Cnoc Mial ós Badhamair?

8. Sliabh Cuillind da dhes a Brund,
in t-ainm sin, cídh ma roghund?
cídh ma n-abar as é a leacht
’s na torchaír ann acht aindreacht?

9. Ca fer do reith a Brat Breac,
a nAonach Sera na lecht?
cúich do rith ris immale,
is caidhe fáth na graifne?

10. Is Líadh Bhealaidh Átha hÍ,
cia hogueam ro boi na cri;
ca fer do-rolaigh don tslógh
ra tuic in bhen na mhéidon?

11. Ca fer do ghabh tri shuirghe
lam h na Demhnnigh a Tuirmé?
7 ca mét n-oidchi ar sin
ro boi in fer sain ar easbaidh?

12. Cá dám ingnad rotus fuair,
ro chan irbadha aniarthaide?
cid canait re cnoc anair
7 cia richt ina bhfail?

13. Tricha bliadhan ar da cet
saoghal Find, ní himirbreac,
co ro adhnaiccht Fland mac Brain,
daltan Sína a Seiredh'mhaigh.

14. In cet rann do-righne riam
fidhradh fiadh, ferrdha a chiall;
air a muimme, molta in rann,
ro leisaidh Sína is Bodhmall.

15. Bresal buadach ro thuit tiar,
dó do-ratad cath Galian;
ceth"e thorchair sa chath tair
Neassa mac Brocain bhladnair.

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

17. [197 v 2] Confaite\(^44\) fa croicend con,
ro chuir mórfuan i for dol;
do shétaibh Iruaith anair
a bunadh a hIndedhaibh.

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

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

20. Cli Deróil in bérla ghlic,
iss é folach fuair fon lic;
in lía tarlaiac 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 aontriar ban
con ro thárracht dealbh ingnad.

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

23. Labhráidh co fuachdha ferrdha,
    saighid air Find flaitheamhna:
    ‘Tabair damh do chend budéin,
    no cend Cailti no Oisein.’

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

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

26. Nochtaidh Oisin clodem cert
    7 nochtaim-si a n-aoinfecht;
tucsamar da beim co cruaidh
cur theascc in ralaídh rind ruaidh.

27. Tuitid cend as an ralaídh,
ní fhacca-sa a indamhail;
mó na coire a toillfedh mart,
ba faoilidh risin arracht.

28. ‘Bendacht ort, a Fhínd amra,

\[\text{maith do mhuindtir morchal}[\text{ma}]^{46}\]
slan uaim-si duit budhesta
ro icais mo mhórcesta.’

29. ‘Tricha bliadhan gus anocht

\[\text{ó ro scaradh rí chaomcorp;}\]
cend \text{ind fhir cumtha rom car},
cenn uat[hach]^{47} mic \text{in Gomhan.’}

30. ‘Na tri cind leith Chairn Etair

is iat do-rat a n-écaibh;
is iatt ros folnaigh a bhfat,

\[\text{tri shenaíb doilbfe draidheacht.’}\]

31. Currach Life, is lór do ghail,
is lem-sa fein do-roch[a]ir ;
ann ro fhâcus a chenn cruaidh
do lethtáibh Crot anairtuaidh.

32. Ro adhnacht Eoghan mac Duil

corp in rígh aлинаd san mhuigh;
\[\text{conadh Currach, caom a chacht,}\]
ainm in aonaidh ind adhnacht.

33. Cuillind Caipliath nírbh caomh,

\[\text{46 MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, Agallamh na Seanórach, II, p. 53, l. 6.}\]
\[\text{47 ibid., p. 53, l. 12 (”uathaidh”)}\]
ba hengnam mor don maco mh;
ros goin Glas con ngéire rend;
conid de ata Sliabh Cuillenn.

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.

35. Luidh Oisin on Feind uile
cu ruc trí 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 hOisín.

37. Adubairt Find in bruit bricce:
‘Rom luaidhibh friss gura trice.’
Tucsum breithir mhóir co mer,
nár dháibh mina comhaillter.

38. Andsin ro rithset na laích,
tar Firt Magruind, tar Madh Fraich;
tar Beirmn na Tarbhfhesa sair,
tar Cualaind, tar Cnoc nAirthair.

39. Co sruth Life, co Lind Duibh,

⁴⁸ MS has “ro laí”.
gus in Uaimh a nEass [198 r 1] Ghaillimh

850
luidh Dubhthait don Feind uile
iter choin 7 duine.

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

855
41. Marine Senaigh, seít fa bhraidh,
   darbo cisti Lia Bealadhd;
   Oissin ro brécc ó na mnaibh,
   feachtus n-aill, a tig Locháin.

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

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

44. Demneach ro boí a Tuirmhe thair,
   tricha bó con bhanbrugaidh;
   daoithin deichnebhair fa dó
   a mbleghon cacha haonbhó.

870
45. A nascadh fein ar cach ló
   do bhuaachaill in becain bó;
ticdiss in buar sin da tigh,
can buachaill gach fescair.

46. Gach buachaill no théighedh leó
ní indtaidh a marbh na a bheó;
nocha fhaghtha thiar nó thair,
cidh iat ro bith a n-easbaidh. 49

47. Luidhsean naonmur don Fheind
ma Oscar is ma Oisín;
do thigh Demnaigh i Tuirme,
bidh cian mérus in cuimhne.

48. Amhlaidh fuaradar Demneach
iss i ecainteach engach;
esbaidh nai mbó, borb in roind,
buí forri, gan a buachoill.

49. Buachaill do chuirded le buaibh
ar airget nó ar ór ní fuair,
ar crodh nó ar chomhaidh nó ar chacht,
cé ro boi ga oirchiseacht.

50. ‘Nár dhaighedhaibh mo thighi,
mo dhul féin don inghairi;
cen mo coimhét re headh laí
’s cen breith ar n-einigh d’aonmháin.’

51. Ar sin eirighseam amach,
moídi ba faeilidh Demneach;

---

49 MS has “easbaidhéh”. 
rucus lem mo cloidhemh cruaidh,
luid-sea a ndiaigh in becain bhúair.

52. Luidset re taobh tragha thall,
co sighan Indbhír Domhnann;
ènben sa chnoc ar ar cind,
as í [an] mhin fhéta fhoilfhind.

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

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

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

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

57. In uair ro línadh in mhuir,
ticedh toraind, nir bh’ingnadh;

50 MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, Agallamh na Seanórach, II, p. 49, l. 17.
co tóchaidhteá sind o lár,
co mbímas uile ar úrsnámh.

58. Tri hoidhchi ro bhadhus tair
ac Da Billa ina huamaídh;
cen luth, cen lathar, cen nert,
no co tárfas\(^{51}\) in t-arracht.

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

60. [An d]\(^{52}\) ara laithe do-chuaidh
i ndeghaidh in becaín bhuair;
cidh fata do beith sé amuidh,
nocan fhuiighbed a iarraidh.

61. [Do luids]\(^{53}\) et isin treas ló
do inghuire in becaín bhó;
lodar ré taobh [198 r 2] trígha thall
có roisset Indber Domhnann.

62. Loighit ’s a n-aighthi re lár,
luidh Oisssin isin sídhán;
co táinic Da Bhilla tra
ina curach ’s a gilla.

63. Mar do-riacht and Da Bhilla

\(^{51}\) MS has “tartus”.
\(^{52}\) MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, Agallamh na Seanóirach, II., p. 50, l. 5.
\(^{53}\) ibid., p. 50, l. 9 (“lodar”).
ina curach ’s a gilla;
ro seindeadh lé a cruit co caín,
gérbhedh, nír chotail Oissín.

64. Iar sin ro eiridh in ñhian,
iter anoir is aníar;
ní rainic Da Billa amach,
ina in gilla na [a] gcurach.

65. Téit cach a nirtt a claidhém,
rob álí doíbh a ndíanaigídh;
‘In ngabhthaí comaidh dom cind,
a theglach féta foiltfhind?’

66. ‘Taithiumh dhuit-sí, ní saoílth
noch[h]a tora caomhChaití;
’s cach laoch do brégsi don mhaigh,
na nae mba do bhuaí Demnaigh.’

67. ‘Grian is éscá rachaidh dhíbh,
rátha iter mhuir is tír;
rachaidh dáibh, a Fhian amra,
in ní shírthí ar cend mh’anna.’

68. Ar sin do lodar amach,
muiúntír Find, ba hécaínteach,
indsaigídh cach uáiabh a treibh,
lecar a buair do Dhémaigh.

69. Nao n-íngheana boí ac Badghna,
7 nae mic bá samhla;
aille na cach cland, co beacht,
ras cuir oénben in aindreacht.

70. Ben a n-athar ros ráthaigh,
rob í sin a leshathair;
ros tairbhír a reachtaibh én,
Echtach inghen Margorem.

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

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

73. Ni bi radharc a roscaibh
no co roith co trath fescáir;
dalla uile seoch gach ní
a n-aicmi na hénlaithi.

74. Iat na loidhi lá choidechchi
no co tic dubh na hoidhchí;
ac céine a n-imníd fanoit,
is é sin in ceol chanaí.

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 fhíndíadsain
na n-indissind d’ingantaibh;
tes nó thuaidh nó thiar nó thair,
nochan [fh]etar cáit a bhfuil.

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 Chaiti,” ar Findcad, “is ann so rucad Find.” “Is ann,” ar Cailti, 7 it-bert54:

1. Ac so in fert a ngenir55 Find,

nochan eadh nach meabháir lim;
Muirme mathair in mhic mhóir,
ben do56 Cumall mac Tréimhóir.

2. Oisin mac Find, fer con ngail57,
ro genair i Cluain Ichtair;
ingen Deirc a mhathair mhaith,
torrach ná mís 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 ná mís an macfhlaith: íerna toirceadh ón ríghfhlaith DFí.
59 Atbert inghen Darena: lathoirt inghean Dé Neasa DF.
60 ar deich mnaibh ar Dasgrena: trí teóra bliadhain rus-beara DF.
re cochtus re\textsuperscript{62} nae mbliadhnaibh.

4. Morfhind\textsuperscript{63} ac Oisin, co beacht,  
\textit{secht} mbliadhna dhi \textit[re draoidheacht]\textsuperscript{64} 
\textbf{[198 v 1]} mathair na tri mac [n]-aile 
inghen Chualand Chichmhaine.

5. Dualmi \textit{ingham} Dubhthaigh \textit{d}e\textit{in},  
mathair Cholla is Chuirc is Cein;  
ben Chailti, mac sethar d’Fhind,  
ar a bhfíl Numa Nuailfhind.

6. Mathair trír fa calma i cath\textsuperscript{65},  
Dubhan is Seghdha is Sealbach\textsuperscript{66};  
cuic\textsuperscript{67} bliadhna ac Diarmuit da deoin,  
Dubhíndhír \textit{ingham} Uairbheoil.

7. Dainne ac Mac Cumail co \textit{mblaidh},\textsuperscript{68}  
ní thuc Find\textsuperscript{69} mnaí na deghaidh;  
Daolgus ba hainm da hathair,  
mac Lir Shidha Findachaidh.

8. Bás Find um Broicc ar ndul di  
escar Daire\textsuperscript{70} um Lic nDairi;

\textsuperscript{61} co ruc Oscar fa Chaem thair: matahir Osgair i dana \textit{DF}.  
\textsuperscript{62} re cochtus re: ron-boí ag Oisin \textit{DF}.  
\textsuperscript{63} Morfhind: Muirionn \textit{DF}.  
\textsuperscript{64} MS illegible, reading from Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, \textit{Agallamh na Seanórach, II}, p. 58, l. 6  
\textsuperscript{65} i cath: in chlann \textit{DF}.  
\textsuperscript{66} Dubhan is Seghdha is Sealbach: Conna Aodh & Iollann \textit{DF}.  
\textsuperscript{67} cuic: tri \textit{DF}.  
\textsuperscript{68} co mblaidh: gan oil \textit{DF}.  
\textsuperscript{69} Find: omitted in \textit{DF}.  
\textsuperscript{70} Daire: omitted in \textit{DF}.  

58
báis\textsuperscript{71} Crimhaill um Loch Dall\textsuperscript{72},

9. Is é súit \textit{in fert} a bhfuil
Mac Cumaill is a athuir;
7 Crimhall, cian ro clos,
7 Daire donnsholus.

10. Truagh mo scarad risin Fhéin,
ferr damh creidem\textsuperscript{73} Dé budhéin;
baithis Crist \textit{far cenn ro-lá}\textsuperscript{74}
Tailcend, ga ndentar ferta.\textsuperscript{75}

\textit{Ac so in.}

\begin{quote}

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

At-\textit{connuic in céitn}, thainic co Daire mBranain 7 ro thuit a cholladh \textit{fair} co tainic solus trath eirghi arnãmharach. Ro éirigh ann sin 7 do-rinde indeonad do breacaibh ann 7 do mhílaibh muighi. Imthúsa \textit{Fhindchaidh}, ro boi a aonur \textit{ind oidhche} sin. Is and sin
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{71} MS has “báss”.
\textsuperscript{72} Loch Dall: Loch dha Dall \textit{DF}.
\textsuperscript{73} creidem: ádhradh \textit{DF}.
\textsuperscript{74} bathis Crisd \textit{far cenn ro-lá}: mar a rugad Fionn go ngé \textit{DF}.
\textsuperscript{75} Tailcend ga ndentar ferta : adeirímsi ribh as é \textit{DF}.
tancatar tri mic Ú Fhlaind, .i. Torman 7 Maol Cian 7 Dubhfhlanann, co Ros Da Chon, tri nónbhar ac muicfhiadach. Ocus fuaradar slight na sesca arna buain 7 do-chuatar conuic in fhianbhoith, 7 is seadh it-bert Findchadh: “Dámad beó Cailti,” ar sé, “ní beindsì am troscadh.”


Táinic roime co Druim Gréine, ris a n-abar Druim nDairbreach anúi,76 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 scíathan sealga da mhúin, 7 ro letair in craeib droighin tarrla dó 7 do-rinde [áit?] aithighi dó, 7 seacht ndoras ar in crich. Ocus in dorus tan ar athaigeadh amach in sechtmad dorus tar dorus aile ticed amuidh. Do-rinde indli sealga fon cuma cema. Ro buí tri bliadhna ann sin.

Brughaidh cetach ro buí i crich Midhi. Brocán Brugadh a ainm. Táinic bás dó. Ro bhui righ Midhi ac iarraidh shêt 7 mhaíne ar tri macaíbh Brogain, .i. Eoghan 7 Illann Aonghus a n-anmanna. Samhnach inghean Cholgain mic Aodha mic Fhiachna [m]77 ic [Ro]78 nain a mathair. Ocus tucuatar righ Midhi a crodh fein di 7 ro b[hoi an tre]79 as 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 mbreathair o righ Midhi 7 do-chuadar fó dhuthairibh dheiscert Breadh, ar foddail re tri bliadhnaíbh, 7 baile cacha n-oidhchi d’argain doibh.

76 MS has “andhiú”.
77 MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, Agallamh na Seanórach, III, p. 166, l. 19.
78 ibid., p. 166, l. 19.
79 ibid., p. 166, l. 21.

Tancatar ar cend Chailti iar sin 7 it-bert Cailti na rachadh acht do raghadh do dún

Samhnaighi, a shethar, 7 tucsat leó é co hEas Dubhthaiti. Badar ind oídchri sin ann. Tancatar co Cuncha 7 tancatar lucht na crich 7 a n-aos ciúil 7 a righa 7 a fhlaithi da n-indsaidhi le hingantus in fhír mhóir leo. Ro gabhsat ar imchomharc 7 ar fhíarfaidhi scéal de: “Cidh ara bhfuil Cuncha ar in inadh so?” ocus “In ann so tucad Cath Cuncha?” ocus “Caídhí ais Fhind in tan tucadh in cath sin?” ocus “Ca mhéit rígh tarrngair Find ar Eirinn?” ocus “Cia ro roind Éire re Conn?” “Léicidh suidhí dhamh,” ar sé, 7 do-roine in laidh.80

1. Cuncha,81 cnoc os cind82 Life,
ro boi 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
bá dún aighedh ro bhui tan,
an uair buí an Tuathal Teachtmhar.

2. Tuathal ar tús ro thocaibh
ba dún righ, bá righobair;
ní bhui ach Temhuir tech bad fherr
bad annsa lè righ Eirenn.

3. Feidlimidh ros gabh iar sin,
mac Tuathail mhic Fheradhhaigh;
Cond mac Feidlimid, flaith Fáil,
ro bhui isin tulaigh tonrbháin.

4. ‘Fertt in Druagh’ a ainm reime,
co cet reimes lughaine ;
co reimes Chuind i Cnuc Brain,
co tainic inghen Chonnaidh.

5. Muime Chuind, no charadh raind,
ba hi Cuncha chend alaind;
ro bhoi sa dún bha cathaibh
re reimes Chuind cet cathaigh.

6. Cuncha inghen Chonaidh Chais,
a hiath Luinnigh, lethanhlais;
do-chuaidh écc thall ina thigh,

83 an uair buí: dia rabi MDs
84 co: rid MDs
85 Cuncha: Cnucha MDs
86 bha cathaibh: fo dathaibh MDs
87 Cuncha: Cnucha MDs
88 thall ina thigh: do thám ‘na tig MDs
do bo gráin\textsuperscript{89} le Gaeidheala\textit{ibh}.

7. Adhnacht \textit{in bhen}, gerbó brón,
isin \textit{chnuc na chert-mhedón};
\textit{conadh Cuncha},\textsuperscript{90} o sin amach,
a hain\textit{m co tí in brath breathach}.\textsuperscript{91}

8. An\textit{d do-ratad in gleó garbh}
bhail a bhfuil\textit{it in da charu}n
and ro \textit{comhraicset na slóigh}.
dar \textit{ghaót Cumnall mac Trenmhoir}.

9. Tri trath \textit{re cur in chatha}
co \textit{impert mic ind ardfhlatha};
do-rala \textit{Find}, ficht\textit{bib gal},
do \textit{Mhuirn a Sidh na hAlmhan}.

10. Sealat bec a haithle \textit{ind air}
ro bo \textit{shighaidh flatha Fáil};
roindset \textit{Eirinn}, leth \textit{ar leth},
Conn 7 Eoghun Taighlech.

11. [\textit{Le}]\textit{th}\textsuperscript{92} Modha ac \textit{Modh Nuagad nár}
Leth C\textit{uind ac Conn co comlán};
re nae mblu\textit{adhnaibh sigh gan mheirg},
[\textit{go di}\textit{th}]{93} Labradha \textit{Laimhdheircc}.

\textsuperscript{89} gráin: gád \textit{MDs}
\textsuperscript{90} Cuncha: \textit{Cnucha MDs}
\textsuperscript{91} a hain\textit{m co tí in brath breathach: a chomainm co bráth mbrethach MDs}
\textsuperscript{92} MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, \textit{Agallamh na Seanórach, III}, p. 171, l. 17 (“leath”).
\textsuperscript{93} \textit{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 Dubhecomair.

13. [199 r 2] Tinoils Leth Modha amach
le hEoghan taobhghlan Taoidhlech
7 Find lé Conn, gan cheilg,
tri dhith Labradha Laimdheirg.

14. Comhruisset a Maigh Léna
co na cathaibh coimhréna;
Modh Nuadhat do-rochair de,
lé tri macaibh Feidhlime.

15. Leth Cuind is Leth Modha móir
tathaighis Conn a chéitir;
1170
re fichit bliadhain gan brath,
cor marb Tipraití Tireach.

16. Tipraití Tirech, bá tend,
leis do-rochair Conn caoimsheng;
do-rochair le righ Ulad,
1175
rí Temhrach na tréinchumal.

17. Tipraití is Conaire caom,
secht mbliadhna a cosnum mar aon;
cor brisí[ó]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.
18. Iar sin bá ri i Temhraigh truim,  
mac Modha Lamha laoch luind;  
re hocht mbliadhnaibh gan mheabhail  
ريحى Conaire cnedhaigh.

19. Re lind Conaire, bu dhes,  
a crich Muman na morles,  
fa marb Neimedh cona neim  
ar faichthe Arda Neimidh.

20. Ceitri bliadhna d’Art Aoinfer  
a[c] cosnum indsi Goidheal;  
ní raibhe bliadhain cen chath,  
co ro ghiallad tuir Themhrach.

21. Deich mbliadhna fichit ar sin  
saimhrighti Airt i Temhraigh;  
cor dhichenn Lughaidh in ri  
sa cath ar Maigh Mucruimhi.

22. Re seachd laithibh, lith nach gann,  
do ghabh Lughaidh iath nErenn;  
tainic da righi nertmhair  
táth Erenn re haon shechtmhuin.

23. Tricha bliadhna, gan mhine,  
bui Mac Con i n-airdrighe;  
noca torcair Cormac Cas,  
gan lén ar a aireachus.
24. Luidh bu dhes do iath\(^95\) Muman
Lughaidh, gérbó morphudar;
ro marbh Ferchis, fichtibh tor,
i Carnn Ferchis d’aonurchor.

25. Gabhsat iar sin sluaigh Temhrach
um Cormac na gchaomhtheaghlaich;
cor righadh i Temhraigh tair
mac Airt mic Cuind cet chathaidh.

26. Ro gabhsat sluaigh Laighen lir
ma Meidhbh Lethderg do Laignibh;
um seacht macaibh Echach Fhind,
der dhual airdrigh a Eirinn.

27. Cath ar lethtáibh Temhrach thair
ro brisedh an le Laignibh;
cur cuireadh Cormac h[Ua] Cuind
o Temhraigh co Caladh Truim.

28. Claidhset Laighin ar in leirg
Raith Meadbha do Mheidbh Lethderg;
is Raith Mheadbha, ó sin amach,
a hainm do lethtaibh Themhrach.

29. Coic mhi is tri ráithi co rath
boi in bhen a righi Temhrach;
no cur eirigh Crimhthan Cas,
mac do Chathair chlaidemghlas.

\(^{95}\) MS has “tháth”.
30. Do-ratsat Laighín na lan
   righi do mac righ Eireann;
   no cur fhaidh Medbh le sin mac
   nírbó righ Eireann Cormac.
1230

31. Secht mbliadhna ar marbadh Mic Con
   boi Cormac ac incosnomh
   no cur thathaigh ceann i cenn
   na cuic cúicidh na hEireann.
1235

32. Tri righi Cormaic na cath
   ba ri Fergus Duibhdhétach;
   i Temhtaigh thair nír chobhsaigh
   co cath Crinna ro chosain.
1240

33. Na tri Fergusua finda
   ro marbsait i cath Crinda;
   le L[ughaidh], le Tadhg mac Cein
   le Cormac cus an [mhoir-cheill].
1245

34. Da fhichit bliadhan co mbuaidh
   airdrighi Chor[maic in tsluaigh],
   [199 v 1] co bhfuair bas, ba hingnad lind,
   a Raith Spelain os Bhoain.
35. A Tailltin tainic flaith Fáil
   co faithche Rátha Spélain;
   ruc Spelán na ráith co rath
   airdrigh toghaidh Temrach.
1250

96 MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, Agallamh na Seanórach, III, p. 175, l. 11.
97 ibid., p. 175, l. 12.
98 ibid., p. 175, l. 14.
36. Bratán isin Bhoind ro ghabh
  iascaire thighi in brughadh;
  badar cach oc caithem treall
  ré toighecht d’airdrigh Eirenn.

37. Tucad a bhfiadhnuse in righ
  in bhairgen, gerbó mí-ghnímh;
  conadh de sin ata a lecht
  Cormac Ua Cuind na caemrecht.

38. Badar ar faithche in bhaile
  sluaigh imdha ga urnaidhe;
  tucsat a ngáire in sluagh serbh
  im cluichi na dha ceithern.

39. Mar do-ratsatar in ghair
  at-chuala in righ, ba rográin;
  bidgadh a aicneadh cen tlás,
  sluigidh in mór tri uathbás.

40. Lenaidh in cnaimh co truime
  na ucht is na urbruinde;
  co bhfuair bás isin tigh thall,
  airdrigh oireaghdha Eirenn.

41. Ba truagh ro bhoi Éire iar sin
  cen ri, cen triath a Temhraigh;
  ré ceitrí bliadhnaibh bá buan,
  cur eiridh Eochaídh Armruadh.

42. Eochaídh Gunnat ro gialladh
co cenn cheitri cert bhliadhан;
aon bliadhain a righi thend,
co torcair a cath Chuillend.

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

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

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

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

47. Ceitri bliadhna a[c] cosnum cruaidh
    Fiacha Sraibhteine co mbuaiadh
    ar Eochu Doimhлн, dál sfer,
    cath cach bliadhna do cureadh.

48. Nae mbliadhna trichat ro thecht
    Éire 7 Alba a n-aonthecht;
co torchair la Colla cain,
a cath Duine Dubhchomair.

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

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

51. Ceitri laithi dèc fá dhó,
is fír is ní himárghó,
ót hás Find, ro foirrgeadhail,
    co cath Dúine Dubhchomair.

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

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

54. Aenfhithchi dhé dhiadhan bind
    ar deich mbliadhnaibh saoghal Find;
a mhacca Bro[gai]99n don mhaigh,
ata leam-sa do mheabhair.

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

56. Fer for a deich duind da n-éis,
ní léic Ísu for ainéis ;
claochlodh anma nar aisgedh
each aointhir riana bhaisteadh.

57. Caimin ar Cheallach do chéin,
7 Senchan for Oisín;
Séighin aco ar Cholman cain,
7 Manchan for Lughaidh.

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

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

60. Is é so, ba slicht amhra,

99 MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, Agallamh na Seanórach, III, p. 179, l. 7
(“Broccain”).
reimes na righ rochalma;
a macu Brógain don mhaigh,
ata lem-sa do mheabhair.

61. Is edh sin riamh ro charus,
imut fiann, imut amhus;
caraim aniu do dheoin Dé
cethra canóin aitrighe.

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

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

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

Cuncha.

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

1. Ingnadh in fhis tarfás dam,
truagh atáthar com medhradh;
in lucht do-chuaidh don bhith bras
a mbeith sin am cumthanus.

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

3. At-bath Find ac leim aisi,
cidh edh ro bo reim baoisi;
torchair Diarmuit re muic mhír
isin charmn ós Ghlind Chomair.

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

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

6. Do-rochair Caol a nDruim Chaeil,
do-rochair Dubtach ós Dail;
torchair Crund Bec i Cluain Dam,
7 Scanlán Sciaithlethan.

7. Do-rochair Fál Fedha Bic
do leitháibh Ghlenta Delmheic;
mar aon is Fál Fedha Móir,
1400
doiligh Cairill hUa Conbróin.

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

1405
9. Find mac Breassais ro thuit tair
   \textit{ar in leirc os Lic Dubhthaigh;}
   taobh re taobh ina laighi
   is Úairbhel mac Uarcráidh.

10. Nao naonbhair no theighdis leam,

1410
   Dubh 7 Dubh Dá Bhoirenn;
   ní fhuil neach \textit{rem} lind, \textit{rem} lá,
   no fhíndad a n-aighedhá.

11. Cobhtach, Caícher, Conghal, Conn,
   7 Fiachra 7 Éclonn;

1415
   Dubhda 7 da Dhubhán dil,
   nae mic Lughain mic Luaimhóg.

12. Nae mic ac Lughan do bháí,
    \textit{naenmar cach} mic, moidi a ngnaí;
    cú gach fir, gilla cach con,

1420
    doibh do bheirind tuarustol.

13. Cethtar \textit{im Airghi} dibh sin
    gaet Conghal mac Muiredhaigh;
    cuicir os \textit{lind} Locha Indeoin

\textsuperscript{100} MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, \textit{Agallamh na Seanórach, III}, p. 182, l. 2.
ro gaet Meircill mac Tréneoin.

1425 14. Lughan ba hainn da n-athair
     gusin la i Carinn 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 bhfiadhhnuse Fhind
     don tsleigh ro bhuí a laimh Dheicill.

1435 16. Ro marbhtha tri mic Fhidhaigh,
     marbhsa tri cet na chinaidh;
     atá na loighi male
     do taebh Leirg i Liathdaire.

1440 17. In triar ba dainimh dhámh-sa,
     bá maith accum a n-amhsa;
     as rem thaebh-sa ro theagmhadh,101
     mo bheith da n-éis as ingadh.

I.

“Na tabhuir dot aire sin, a shenór,” 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 inssedar do maithibh Eirenn hé. Ocus adbhradar each
comad a Temhtaigh bad cóir Cailti do bheith. Ro chuir Diarmuid mac Cerbhaill Tuathal,
reachtaire na Temhra, ar cenn Cailti 7 ni tainic leis 7 do-chuaidh fein. Ocus tuc leis he co

101 MS has “tiúghbhadh”.
Ros na Righ, i. Ros Temhrach, 7 ro fhiafraigh: “Ca hainm in t-inad so?” ar Cailti. “Ros Temhrach,” ar siat. Ocus do-ríndi 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 tóíbad ar tús?  
ca cétri fhuaír a himthiós?  
cia leiss a nderrnadh dún di?  
caidhi a hinganta uili?

1460  
3. Caidhi iat a buadhá brasa?  
findat lucht ind eolasa  
crèd dlighis a ri 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 thaoibh 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]\textsuperscript{102}indus tancatar anes  
Gaeidhil forra, gerbh aimhdhess?

\textsuperscript{102} MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, \textit{Agallamh na Seanórach, III}, p. 188, l. 17 (“cionnas”).
cindus rucad [Temhoir]\textsuperscript{103} thall
o shaerThuathaibh De Dhanann?

7. [Fir Bholca is T]\textsuperscript{104}uatha Dé,

\begin{align*}
&1475 \text{ Gaeidhil orra sa n-aenré} ; \\
&\text{in sigh nó in cocad nó in cath} \\
&\text{do-ratadh ma mhúr Temhrach.}
\end{align*}

8. \textbf{[200 r 2]} Tuath Dé Dhanann ina dheabaidh,

caidhi an gleó re Gaeidhealaibh ?

\begin{align*}
&1480 \text{ cindus ro fhácsat Magh mBreag} \\
&\text{re macaibh mora Mileadh?}
\end{align*}

9. In fir \textit{cur chuirsetar craind}

\begin{align*}
&1485 \text{ um Inis Ealga alaind,} \\
&\text{no an bhfocclat senchaidhí sin,} \\
&\text{aitreabh Thuath Dé fo thalmhain?}
\end{align*}

10. Ca raet do-ronsat Tuatha Dé?

caidhi cindti a comhairlé?

\begin{align*}
&1490 \text{ ma ro gbhhsat sídh gan ón,} \\
&\text{caidhi a ndil arna dhénomh?}
\end{align*}

11. Tuatha Dé Dhanann, Fir Bholg

caidhi a n-aitreabh, caidhi a n-ord?

\begin{align*}
&1495 \text{ ca mhét a}\textsuperscript{105} \text{[bh]ferann tre ghail} \\
&\text{do-gbhsat ó Ghaeidhealaibh?}
\end{align*}

12. Sluaigh \textit{imdha} na nGaeidheal ngarc

\textsuperscript{103} MS illegible, reading based on Nessa Ni Shéaghdha, \textit{Agallamh na Seanórach, III}, p. 188, l. 19.

\textsuperscript{104} \textit{ibid.}, p. 188, l. 21.

\textsuperscript{105} MS has “an”.
ma ro gabhsat Éri ard;
ider shliabh is moin is mhagh,
caidh in roind do-ronsatar?

13. Ceitri mic do Mhileadh mhór,
Ír, Emher is Eremhón;
7 Aimhirghin gaoth grind,
cindus ro roindset Eirind?

14. Ma do bhui 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 Éirimhón;
ro léiceadh doibh Teamhair The,
leó fa bladach in baile.

16. Slainghe d’Feraibh Bolg co mblaidh
gar tócbad ar tús Temhraidh;
is leis do morad in mór,
is do-roighneadh an ridhún.

17. Inganta Temhtach fá tri,
ingnadh a ndul ar neimfini;
tipra 7 lía is lighi ghlan,
cá duine leis narbh ingnad?

18. Tipra buí a Teamhair na tor
cro ro thiuch co tromthalomh;
1520 a hainm nacharbh ainm clithe,\textsuperscript{106} poll tachair na tuiliche.

19. Indilus do dhul na lár
ticed uaithi co himlán;
soillse is glaine is gile chnis
1525 a ndénamh duine dhillis.

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

1530 21. Cloch ro bhuí a Temhtaigh na tréid, 
in Lía Fáil, fa primhdha a mét;
d’ingantaibh Temhrach na trir, 
ní gheisedh acht fo airdrigh.

22. In uair do ghéisedh co tenn, 
1535 in lía fo airdrigh Eirenn, 
do-chluinti uaithibh amach 
fo shecht tuatha na Temhrach.

23. Lighi ind abhuic a Temhrach 
ní chuala ingnadh amlaidh; 
1540 in uair do loigh for in lic 
Senbhec Seghsa hUa hEbrrice.

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

\textsuperscript{106} MS has “cleithe”.
cutruma dhoibh ceachtar dhe,
ba d’ingantaibh in lighe.

25. Maighen Temhrach ní treabh dhis,
secht lan baile, secht lan lis;
secht n-arathair cach lis lán,\textsuperscript{107}
do neoch is Temhair thonnbán.\textsuperscript{108}

26. Secht ndúin um dhun na Temhrach,
noca lem-sa nach meabhrach;
secht fichit teach in cach mur,
secht cet laoch in cach laochmhur.

27. Bárc na mbuidhen i Teamhraigh
aniúgh tharrla ar mo m[h]emain;
cusa roichdis sluaigh fa sech
ro bo comdail co -----\textsuperscript{109}

28. Aithne Eirenn, aithne mhóir,
cosair Chonnacht na comhol;
[long] na laoch is long na mban,
long Laigen -----------\textsuperscript{110}

29. [200 v 1] ‘Teite na mBan’, ba breath shuaire,\textsuperscript{111}
ard a hainm, is in ‘Midhchuairt’;
‘Retla na Righ’, righda a dath,
tri primthigi na Temrach.

\textsuperscript{107} MS has “láin”.
\textsuperscript{108} MS has “báin”.
\textsuperscript{109} MS illegible.
\textsuperscript{110} MS illegible.
\textsuperscript{111} MS has “tsuairt”.
30. Ba tech suasnigh sund cach druagh
gus a reichdis a\textsuperscript{112} lar sluagh
feic na bhfileadh, bhfial at-clos,
7 echrais na n-amhoss.

31. Foradh na bhfian i Temhraigh
ba teach sluaigh co saorchesoinach;
loisse in tsluaigh no theigedh ann,
\textit{[format]}\textsuperscript{113} le feraibh Eireann.

32. Buaidh righ a Temhraigh na tor
buaidh n-eich 7 buaidh milchon;
buaidh mbreitheamhan, breath ngaile,
buaidh rigna, buaidh reachtaire.

33. Da buadaibh gan beth gan mhnaí,
buaidh da ri na raidhedh gai;
do bhuadhaibh na Temhrach tair
gan bas a righ a Temhraigh.

34. Torc is tinde mar aon ris
is miach mine cach morliss;
do breith cacha Samhna sair,
cacha cúicidh co Temhraigh.

35. Tancatar na righ co rath,
risro tocbhadh mur Temhrach;
os aniu tharrla ar mh’aire
ni fhuil \textit{acht} [”]na hat[h]bhaile. Baile.

\textsuperscript{112} MS has “i”.
\textsuperscript{113} MS only partly legible.
36. Cidh linmur libhsi re roind
teach Diarmata mhic Cerboill,
tarraidh misi re a raibhe
ba lia brughaidh aonbhaile.

Baile

1595 Rucad iar sin co dorus na Temhrach Cailtí, 7 ro feradh firchaoín failti fris 7 tucadh a
rogha tighi do, 7 is é rogha ruc in Sliuchtéacht 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 cuirt chuicíther ndec115 do, 7 do-rigneadh
etaighi lighdha 7 coileidhe cluímhfaoi. At-bert in ri frisin rechtaire: “Proind cet dó.”
Ocus do ticdis maith the Eireann d’fiarfaighi scel de.” Is ann sin do raidh Cailtí: “Tabur
mh’etach dhamh.” Ocus do-roine in laid:

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

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

3. Am shenoir, am sheinfíle, 
   robsam laoch ferdha116 fuileach; 
   rim-sa samhailtear proind cet, 
   rob t’herr mh’ec ina m’fuireceh.

114 MS has “di”.
115 MS has “ndhec”.
116 MS has “ferrdha”.
4. Rim-sa samhailter proind cet
   aniú cédh uathadh mo línn
   in ---117 ar la leor damh proind aoinfhír,
   is ann sin ba ferr mu ghrim.

5. Is------ 118 sa na find 7 amso

6. ---------------------------
   --------------------------120 aithisiú.

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

8. Fiche bliadhain d’Artt mac Cuínd
   uair rom ruagadsa a Raith Druid[n]g,
   tricha etrum is a mac,
   gurbham sine na Cormac.

9. Misi 7 Cían is Colla,
   comaosa ar cuirp etroma;
   Aodh mac Find i Fert Abhrain
sin trath cét[na] ro genair.

10. Dias ba sine ac Aodh amra,

1640
Fiacha, Conall Cnuic Abla ;
Cu Laighen 7 Brat Bricc,
ná diaigh rucadh d’aontoirbhírt.

11. Oissín, Faolan, Breasal Bán,

fmt hín triar, eneach nár;

1645
Mac Find is da mac a mhic,
robsam comhaosa coimhnhirt.

12. Tri mic Find scrútus\(^{122}\) ar seilg

fmt hín triar feadhbad co fheirc;

fmt bliadhna iter ceachtur dhe,

1650
Caince is Uillind is Raighne.

13. Caince, ba hé in mac ba só,

Raighne ro bo nessa dho;

Uillend bá nesa dhoibh sin

rucadh ac Athaibh Inbhir.

1655
14. Ulach ro bo mac he d’Find,

ba hé in cet mac ruc morFhind;

echt a cind da bliadhna bil,

Oisin ar in treas bliadhain.

1660
15. Osscar ro bó so dia chlaind,

taisech teaghlaign Mic Cumhaill;

maith ga thurail féin in fer

\(^{122}\) MS has “scrútus”.
ar bhfianaibh glana Gaoideal.

16. Sine Oisin na Oscar

gerbó comhtrom ac Oscar;
1665
cro ro ghaot Cairpre hUa Cuind
robsat coimhtréna a comhluind.

17. In cath sin do-rat in fhian,

ann do-rochair a dha trian;
1670
ferr bas 7 bheith fó chlu,
mo richtsa ni maith aniú.

Ni.

Ro boi tra Caílthi i Temhtraigh amhlaidh sin co torracht Oisin hi cind trill, 7 proind choacat cach laithe do.

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III.

Translation:
The Little Colloquy
Once upon a time Oisin 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. Oisin 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 Corrhod 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 Oisin, “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 Oisin, “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 Oisin 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, Oisin. “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 Oisin, “and it is it that took your eye[sight] from you, and it is being taken away from me,” said Oisin. “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 Etair;
   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 Crotal Cliach,
   as three nines of grey-haired men;
   that there would be news of our scattering,
   everlasting to us its everlasting disease.
7. Oisin 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 Fianna 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 Diarmait 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 Oisin, 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, Erec, 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,  
    Cailti Collamair sings.

12. Cailti of Cnoc Da Dhamh sings,  
    Cailti of Cnoc Aradh sings;  
    fast-footed fair Cailti sings,  
    Cailti mac Fidhaigh sings.

13. Uilleand sings, Aodh sings,  
    and Druim Derg and Dubh Da Raon;  
    and Subach mac Maol Cruim,  
    and Flandchadh from Fordruim.

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 Taillten of the fords,  
    at Carman, at Cnoc Da Rath;  
    in Uisneach, in Tailltiu 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 Luraidh 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 Buiscne, and the head of Sliabh Mis beside Cathair na Claonratha, and to Uisce Labrainde, and to Traigh Fhirgrinne mic Dheagaidh, and to Loch Daimh Dheirce, and to Dumha Mhaissine 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. Cailti and Findchadh were marvelling at that hunt. “Bad, Findchadh,” said Cailti, “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 tSeinsleibhe 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 Cailti. “Sit with us,” said Cailti, “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 Cailti 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 Cailti, 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 ingen 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 Oisin, the curse of Find,
   on the daughter of Cathal Croimchind.

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 Cailti 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 Cailti 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 Cailti. “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 Bicreand 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 Fleiscí 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 Macraídhi, 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 Foraire, and
he took up the track of the deer and of the dogs and of the lad to Loch na Macraídhi, and
Cailti said: “It is here that our dogs were taken and our lad, and it was Fer Aoi mac
Eoghaíin 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 Conuaith 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 Ferrdoman, 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 Comlaind, 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 Morrighna, 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 ki lled 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 spurring 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 Laighean, 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 Maistiu na Righ. 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 Morrigna, and Indeoin in Daghdha?” “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 lughaine
   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 Feidleach.

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 Craebhruduadh.

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. Cailti 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 nDrebrinde. The evening of the night came upon them. “Well, Cailti,” 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 Glas 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 Luchna 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 Fidh 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 Cumhaill, 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,
it’s 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 Etair,
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 spearpoints,
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. Oisin 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 Oisin.

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 Oisin;
    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 Domhann;
    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 Oisin 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,
Oisin 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, Oisin 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 Cumhaill;
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. Oisin 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 Oisin, 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 inghen Dubhthaigh the swift,
   the mother of Colla and Core 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 Diarmuit by her own accord,
   Dubhinbhir inghen Uairbh eoil.

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,  
Cumh Hall 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 Fhlaínd, i.e. Torman and Maol Cian and Dubfhlan, 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 Cailti 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 Fhlaínd 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. Cailti 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 Fhiaichna 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 Meadbh 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 Meadbh 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 Meadbh 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 Airgteach 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 Oisin; 
[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 Diarmuit mac Cerbhulla.

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, Flaithus 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 Cerbhuiill 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 ‘Midchuiart’ (‘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 Diarmuit mac Cerbuill,
I attained it at time when
one place was better supplied with hostellers.

Caitli 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 Caitli
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 Oisin.

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 Cumhaill;
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 Oisin arrived after a while, and a meal for fifty
[was given] to him every day.
IV.

Notes

The notes refer to the line numbers of the edition.


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 oclaidh: note dh for gh (oclaidh for oclaigh). For an analysis of óclach as óc + laich, see DIL s.v. óclach.

54 Cuilleand ba hadhba fhiadhaigh: the poem found in Ní Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (“Cuileann ba hadhba 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 Shéaghdha’s Agallamh, which in turn has one verse not contained in our text (i.e. Ní Shéaghdha’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 “Cuileann bá hadhba 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 Shéaghdha’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 Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (Vol. I, p. 6, l. 23) has Aodhan.
cen acht: note rhyme with comhrac in the next line: consonant group rhyming with a single consonant.

Colman caom comhrac: Ní Shéaghdha’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.

Sigh mBrain: note gh for dh (sigh for sidh).

Sigh Buiddh: note gh for dh (sigh for sidh).

c o 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.

dhítreabaidh: possibly dhítreabaigh, from dhíthrubach “one who inhabits a wilderness” (DIL).

ansergach: sercach with negative prefix án.

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 Oisin.

Madh Da Mhullach: note dh for gh (madh for magh).

risin ndord fhianna: possibly read ndord bhfiannsa.

Esteachtt becón, bim nar dtost: poem found in Ní Shéaghdha’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.

becón: for this variant of becán, see DIL becán, where an instance is recorded from TBC² of bicon.

aitris fhiansa: fiansa = genitive singular of fianas “the profession of a roving hunter and warrior” (DIL).

Duibhi: possibly nominative Dubh.

tri mac nDitreabhaigh…: Ní Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 4, l. 4) has trí meic bhFearrdomhuin.

Cronán…: this verse lists a variety of musical terms: cronán, fodhrd, abran, fed, foghr.

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 Shéaghdha (Agallamh na Seanórach, Vol. II, p. 4, note 13) suggests Rabhnirind is corrupt for ra bhui rind.

Dubh Da La: possibly Dubh Dala.

Caine: although in Ní Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 5, l. 3) the reading for this verse is taken from the Agallamh Bheag Caine is listed in her index of people as Caichear m. Oilealla (Vol. III, p. 198).

Féice foill fial: Hyde (“An Agallamh Bheag”, p. 92) suggests reading these as three individual names, Féice, Foill, Fial; in Ní Shéaghdha’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.

Donn dé Rath Dubhda: Hyde (“An Agallamh Bheag”, p. 92) suggests Donndé rath Dubhda Donnghas; in Ní Shéaghdha’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 Dhonnghus. Could dé be Dé?
Cailti: it is unclear whether the various Cailtis mentioned in this verse (Cailti Chnuic Da Dhamh, Cailti Chnuic Aradh, Cailti Costluath) are in fact all different names for Cailti mac Ronain.

canmai: 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 tri 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.

A nAonach Tailltin...: this verse mentions all the big assembly sites of Ireland: Tailltiu, Carman, Cnoc Da Rath, Uisnach, Cnodhba, Tlachtgha, Temhair.

acaind: it is difficult to distinguish in the MS if not the second “a” is in fact a “u”.

Find hÚi Bhuisce: in the MS .f. has been inserted in superscript, this has been understood as an abbreviation for Find.


foraidmis: naidiu is a type of surety, “enforcing surety”. It ensures the fulfillment 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.


brughadh: briugu can have different meanings; in this instance, brughadh has been translated as “landowner” rather than “hosteller”.

do fuagradh: the manuscript has dfhuagairt, which may be a misunderstanding for do fuagradh. I am grateful to Professor Gillies for this suggestion.

muinidhin: note dh for gh.

Ar mallacht ar mhnaí lrgail: poem occurs in Ní Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (“Mallacht úaimn for mnaoi lorghail”, Vol. II, pp. 14-15) where it also has 5 verses.

loinghmeis: the MS has loigheis; this is for loinghmeis where the gh may be dialectal, perhaps representing nasalised gh for original ng. Cf. daighean for dainnean etc. in T.F. O’Rahilly, Irish Dialects Past and Present (Dublin: DIAS, 1972, first published 1932), pp. 183-184.

cen ghart: the MS has con ngart, lit. “with cheer” but in this instance cen ghart “without cheer” makes more sense.

ro eirgisit: Hyde (“An Agallamh Bheag”, p. 106) expands to ro eirgisit, but cf. DIL éirgid (-é(i)rigiset, -éirgset LL.).

Dámh tri thancatar ille: poem found in Ní Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (“Dámh trí thuncadar a-le”, Vol. II, pp. 21-27). This is the only instance where a poem in Ni 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 by L.Chr. Stern in ZCP III (1901), pp. 433-434 (“Festschrift Whitley Stokes zum 70. Geburtstage am 28.Februar 1900 gewidmet”).

sirdis: note the absence of a preverb. Cf. note 199.


sealg leo a cumaidh chaich choidchi: note elision between leo and a to give 7 syllables.

cae a fhadh: in the MS, fad is written above cae.

i fhadhais fhian nEreann: the last part of the line is illegible, Ni Sheaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 24, l. 12) has a bhfhadhoisi bhfearn nEireann, which inspired our suggested reading.

dhed fis: Find’s “tooth of wisdom”.

sa fhinghail: read sa[n] fhinghail or sa bhfinghail.

sa fher: read sa[n] fher or sa bhfer.

Teach Meirce: Ní Sheaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 26, l. 16) has Dún Meircce.

Confaide: it is unclear whether and where there is a connection between this battle and the person “Confáite” 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).


Ath Conuaith: Ní Sheaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 29, l. 2), which here takes the reading from the Agallamh Bheag, has Ath Con Uaith; Hogan’s Onomastic On Goidelicum gives Conuaith (see entry áth con-ciarraige).

Shigha Feimin: note gh for dh (sigh for sidh).

Fulacht na Morrigna: in Dinneen (p. 499), the definiton 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 Mórríogha.” Also cf. note 567.

Fulachtta na Morrighna anall: poem in Ní Shéaghda’s Agallamh (“Fulachtta 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.

Da náé: Ní Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 30, l. 5) has dhá fichit.

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.

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.

ni doibh is docht: this seems to be counter-intuitive, we should probably read
ni doibh nach docht, “for them it is hard”.

...ina n-imthaighibh: here the first part of Hyde’s edition and translation (“The Cooking of the Great Queen”) ends an picks up again a couple of lines later.

lenfaist 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.


lenait na senlaich na coin: in the MS na senlaich and na coin are written in reverse order, with superscript “b” and “a” respectively, thus indicating the correct reading order.

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.

tSigha mBan bFind: note gh for dh (sigh for sidh).

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 (i), thus representing a Modern Irish reflex of oí? Cf. the development of oé/aé in éngéc and énbhen, l. 672, 902.

Mhaighi Breadh: note dh for gh (Breadh for Breagh).

Collamair Breadh: note dh for gh (Breadh for Breagh).

re a chorp: MS illegible, one would expect re a chorpa.

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.

aithchindi: cf. DIL áigthine, and áigthide “awful, terrible”/ áigthiu “act of fearing”.

Lodar rompu…: here the second part of Hyde’s edition and translation (“The Cooking of the Great Queen”) begins.

Cath Magh Tuired: a battle fought between the Túatha Dé Danann and the Fomorian. 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.

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 Morrína, 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 (Aniquities) (1839), pp. 213-214 (“Mr. Petrie on the History and Antiquities of Tara Hill”).

Deichen do-rin Bir Deichin: poem found in Ní Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (“Dechean do-gniomh Bior nDeichin”, Vol. II, pp. 35-38), where it also has 16 verses.

Aighe: Ní Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 36, l. 13) has Áodh.
Eoghan Eirenn: Ní Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 36, l. 21) has Eocchan Earc.

Lugaidh, Find: Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 36, l. 23) suggests reading this as one name, Lugaidh Fionn. Hyde (“The Cooking of the Great Queen”, p. 349) agrees with this.

aenben: this one woman is Feidlim who is mentioned in the next verse.

fir: this seems to be an example of nominative plural for accusative plural.


Deisid Breasal for in maigh: this verse is slightly different in Ni 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.

ferdhornn: DIL “dorn (b)”: a measure of 6 or 4 inches. Dinneen actually gives fear-dhorn “a man’s fist (in measurement)”.

do Cholba Duind: Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p.40, l.26) has do Cholba Caoil.

A Fhiaacra indis do chach: Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 41, l. 12) has A Fhionnchaidh, inns do chách.


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).

In bhfuil uaih aderat frium: poem in Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (“An bhfuil neach uaihb abradh riom” Vol. II, pp. 44-57) where with 77 verses it has one verse more than our text. In Ni 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 uaih 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 uaih 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.

Ath: MS has At, but comparison with verse 19 of the this poem suggests Ath.

a Brund: it is unclear whether this actually is a placename. Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 45, l. 5) has a bhronn.

Brat Breac: Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 45, l. 9) has Bruth Breac.

ra tuic: for forms with slender e see DIL, sv. do-beir (p. 204, l. 34).

in bhen: nominative singular for accusative singular. Accusative an mnaí would also give alliteration with na mhedon.

ro chuir mórfuan i fordol: Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 46, l. 22) has do chuir moir bhFían a bhfordhol.

Sígh Duind: note gh for dh (sigh for sidh).
fan oit: 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”? fanoit appears again in the text, in l. 990.

cenn uathach mic in Gomhan: possibly ui for in. possibly Uathach as a personal name. Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 53, l. 12) has ceann uathaidh i nghamhul.

Cullind Caipiliath: Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 54, l. 5) has Cuilleann Cairptheach.


Madh Fraich: note dh for gh (madh for magh).
bá hEsa inghen Lochain: Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 47, l. 10) has í ba mais-inghen Lochain.
énbhen: note use of é for oé/aé. Cf. l. 672.
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 minfhéta as a compound may represent a transformation of an original minsheta.
do luidset: the reading in the MS is corrupt, only the superscript “t” can be made out. The corresponding reading in Ni 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.

Oissín: Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 50, l. 20) has úa Tréinmhóir.

Echtach inghen Margorem: Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 47, l. 10) has Echtach inghean Muirirín.

Ac so in fert a ngenir Find: poem occurs in Ni 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).

At-bert inghen Darena: Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 58, l. 1) has Flaithbheart inghen Da Nearo.

Dasgrena: Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 58, l. 2) has rodus-cre ano.

fa chaem: Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 58, l. 3) has ag Imchaoin.

re cochtus: obscure. Ni Shéaghda’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 58, l. 4) has sí ag
Oisèin, the line in the poem in Duanaire Finn (poem XLIII) is ron-boí ag Oisín. It is interesting that both these instances mention Oísin, but although the reading in the Agallamh Bheag is abbreviated it does not suggest expansion to Oísin.

1018 **na tri mac n-aile:** note lack of eclipsis in MS following genitive plural mac (na tri mac aile).

1020 **Dualmi:** Ní Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p.58, l. 13) has Dubh-Ailme.

1023 **Numa Nuailfhind:** Ní Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 58, l. 16) has Dumha Dubh-Ailim.

1028 **Dainne:** Ní Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (Vol. II, p. 58, l. 21) has Dairinne.

1033 **escar Daire:** Ní Shéaghdha’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 aithigid (DIL) with the meaning “place of resort” This meaning is not given in DIL but cf. Dinneen (aithide – a haunt, a place of resort).


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 cunca has been inserted in superscript.

1109 **tarrngair:** Maura Power (“Cnucha Cnoc os Cionn Life”) suggests the same expansion, but cf. Ní Shéaghdha’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 Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (“Cnuca, 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 Shéaghdha’s Agallamh (Vol. III, p. 171, l. 8) has diar tháoth.

1156 **nat:** read nach?

1179 **gerbh eataigh:** cf. DIL étig.Ní Shéaghdha’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 rí:** the rhyme ri:Mu cruimhi suggests the use of nominative rí for accusative righ. (Cf. dative righ 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 Bhoain:** it is not clear from the MS if there is anything
missing from this line. In Ní Shéaghdha’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 *Bóinn* as monosyllabic and to add *binn* from Ní Shéaghdha’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 Shéaghdha’s text perhaps as a result of *Bóinn* being considered as monosyllabic. The addition of *bith-bhinn*, while it provided a good *deibhi*-rhyme with *lind*, resulted in over-compensation by introducing two instead of one syllables to the line. For another example of disyllabic “*Boïnd*”, 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 Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 182, l. 2) has *Ocha file*.

### 1324

Aenfhithchi dhec…: the age of Find here (230 years) equals the age given in verse 13 of the poem “In fhuil uaib aderat frium”: *tricha bliadh an ar da cet saoghal Find*…

### 1334

*aísgedh*: cf. *DIL aíscid* “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


### 1368

*Cunucha*: here Maura Power’s edition and translation ends.

### 1373

*Ingnadh in fis tarfas dam*: the poem in Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* (“*Inognadh fis 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 Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 179, l. 1) has *ag Garbhair*.

### 1405

*Find mac Breassais*: Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 182, l. 5) has *Fionn mac Breasoil*.

### 1429

*Dubh Da Fhoirend*: Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* (Vol. III, p. 183, l. 5) has *Faireann Dubh Da*.

### 1439

*ro theagmhadh*: MS has *tughbhadh*, possibly for *theagmhadh* “would frequent” or *thiogfadh* “would come”, or *tiobradh/* *tiubradh* “would give”.

### 1450

*Baile na Righ Ros Temhrach*: the poem in Ní Shéaghdha’s *Agallamh* (“*Baile na riogh 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 rig, 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 Righ Ros Temhrach*” in the *Agallamh Bheag*.

### 1490

*Tuatha De Dhanann*: Ní Shéaghdha’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).
clithe: emending MS cleithe to clithe for rhyme with tuiliche.

tachair: taking tachair as a variant of do-cuirethar “throws, puts, sends”. Possibly tachtchór “sends up”.

indilus: for a discussion of díles and indíles see D.A. Binchy, Críth Gablach, p. 83.

lán: emending láin and báin to lán and bán, taking them as nominative rather than genitive.

neoch: taking neoch as a relative pronoun, cf. DIL nech (ll.38-40).

long: the l and g are possibly visible in the MS.

Midchuairt: cf. tech midchuarda (DIL (c) tech “banqueting hall: suidigud Tige Midchúarta (at Tara)”).

saorchesoinach: obscure. From sorcha (DIL) “bright, luminous; lightness”?

format: the manuscript is only partly legible here. We can be sure of f” followed by n1 or m1, thus giving format. Possibly for formnadh, a by-form of formna “apex”.

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.

ri: dative ri (= rí) where we would expect rígh (as we have in line 4 of this verse). Cf. also l. 1194.

risro: writing preposition+relative+ro, cf. DIL lasra (la, p. 2, l. 17).

Ni maith aniu…: while the metre of most of the poems in the Agallamh Bheag is Deibhi, here it is Ae freislighe (7² + 7³).

Verses 5 and 6 are almost illegible in the MS, the line division of what is legible is not clear.

Da fichit bliadhan…: from this verse onwards the metre is Deibhi again.


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 Cund 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.

sin trath cétna ro genair: MS has sin trath cét ro genair, the emendation is needed here to give 7 syllables.

scrútus: MS has scrúatus but there may be a punctum delens under the a, so read scrútus.

feadhbad: 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.

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Aicher; 587.
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Aimhirghin, son of Mil; 1500.
Aighi; 1421.
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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.
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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.
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C

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Cairill hUa Conbroin; 164, 1400.
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Camin, Ceallach’s name after his baptism; 1336.
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Caoncomrac, he was called Momhaedog after his baptism; 1344.
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Cathmaol, one of Find’s druids who prophesied the coming of the Adze-heads; 59.
Ceallach, Camin 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 Muireadhain is the other king), he was of the Corco Dhuibhne; he was killed by a charm which Irgal mac Muireadhain used against him; 238, 276, 281, 283, 284, 286, 295.
Ceithean, a god of the Tuatha De Danann; a companion of Lugh Lámhsfadh; 580.
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Colla, son of Cailti and Dualmi inghen Dubhthaigh; 183, 1021, 1636.
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Colman Corrghuineach, the children of, i.e. the phantoms of Teach Mic Nemain, Lilchach and Daire mBranain; Colman was killed by Cailti; 1051.
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Cond mac Feidlimid/ Cond Cetchathach, prince of Fal; Cuncha was his fostermother; he and Eoghan Taighlech divided Ireland; he ruled over Leth Cuind and also Leth Modha after Modh Nuagad’s death; he was killed by Tipraiti Tíreach; 1110, 1122, 1126, 1128, 1131, 1151, 1153, 1162, 1168, 1173, 1309.
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Cormac mac Ruaidh; 94, 538, 539, 540, 542, 604, 605, 607, 1634.
Crimhail, 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 Lethderg; 1226.
Crimthan mac Etna Ceinsealaigh, the province of Laighin under his rule, he gave the place “Ind Phorrahch” to Patraic; 42, 638, 679.
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Cronan, Fland mac Brain’s name after his baptism; 1342.
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Cumhall mac Trenmhoir, father of Find mac Cumhail, his wife was Muirne; he was
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Cuncha inghen Chonnaidh, fostermother of Cond; 1129, 1132.
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Diarmuit; his wife is Dubhinbhir inghen Uairbheoil; their three sons are Dubhan,
Seghda and Sealbach; 188, 616, 1026.
Diarmuit mac Cerbhail, he took the kingship of Ireland after the death of Tuathal
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Donait, son of Fluiuhndh Niadh, the king of Iruath; he and his brothers Domnan and
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E

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I

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L

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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, Cailti’s name after his baptism; 1346.
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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 Laimhdherg.; 1152 (Modh Nuagad), 1166.
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Neassa mac Brocain, the first man to fall in the battle of Galian; 755.
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O

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P

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Sciath Brec mac Dathchain, he was killed by the sons of Morna at Fert Sceith; 452.  
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Sina, from Seiredhmagh; fostermother of Fland mac Brain; 747, 751.  
Slainghe, of the Fir Bolg; Temhair was built by him; 1510.  
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T

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Torman, son of U Fhlaind; from Falmagh Laighen; 1059.  
Tuatha De Danann; 459, 1468, 1473, 1474, 1478, 1485, 1486, 1490.  
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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>al. – also</td>
<td>I. – Indber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. – barony (of)</td>
<td>L. – loch/lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betw. – between</td>
<td>Lein. – Leinster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. – county (of)</td>
<td>m. – mile(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. – east, eastern</td>
<td>Mun. – Munster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fr. – from</td>
<td>N. – north, northern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nr. – near</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p. – parish (of)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r. – river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. – south, southern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. – west, western</td>
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</tbody>
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Druim Craidi; 529.


Druim Da Mhaighi, in the Fearand Duthaidh Findcaidha at Fidh Gaibhle*; 1069.

Druimdil mic Da Creaca, E. of Find Magh Feimin*; 464.


Druim Leis; 155.

Drumain na Feinde, in Lein., betw. Buan Aindi Bandruadh and Caill Comlaind*; 522.

Dubhcrommar (battle of), nr Taillte in Meath*; 1330, 1510 (Cath Dun Dubhcromair), 1159, 1303, 1304, 1315.

Duibhi; 155.

Dumha Mhaissine, in Glend na ndiadh, W. of L. Daimh dheircc*; 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.

Eachlasc Ech Ulad, betw. Cliú Mháil and L. Gair; al. L. na Macraaidhe, in Mun.*; 453.

Eas Dubhthaite, S. of the cave a nEass Ghaillimh; Es Dubhthaiti, E. of Dún Samhnaighi*; 855, 1105.


Eibhlinde, N. of Sl. Crott, betw. r. Brosna and Cnámchoill*; 6 (da sliabh dhec 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 nDrebrhinde, 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 Uasaile 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 Granidi; 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 Oirrthear na Fian, and N. of Sliabh Aighe mic Iughaine; 529, 1399.
Finddubhair; 87.
Findmagh Feimin; E. of th Conuaith mic néit; 464.
Fordhrum, 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, Diarmait slain by a wild pig on the carn above it; 1384.
Glend Fleiscí, 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 Maistiú na Righ, over the Sruithlindti Grissi into Maistiú na
       Righ; 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 Life; 528.
Indber Loch 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.
Indecda, India; 763.
Inis Ealga, i.e., insula nobilis, or Ireland*; 1483.
Inis Labharthuinde, W. of Traigh Fhirgrinne mic Dheagadh 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.
Lerg, the Lerg of L.[ia]th 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.[ia]th 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 Dubh, to Sruth Life, and to L. Dubh; for Dublinn?*; 848.
Lind Feic nr Cleitech*; 524.
Lith nGal, i. Laigen*; 201.
Loch Dall, Crimall died there*; 1034.
Loch Gair, al. Locha na Macraidhe, 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 Airdichin, S. of Mullach Maisten, in Lein.*; 635.
Loch na Macraidhi, 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.
Maisiu, S. of r. Grissi; in Lein.*; 639.
Maisiu na Righ, S. of r. Grissi in Lein.*; 565.
Midhchuaireit; 1563.
Midhe; 1079, 1080, 1082, 1084.
Moin Mor, E. of Dà Chic 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 Crich na Moirrighna, and Fidh 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 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 Oirrthir, 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 [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, rige; 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 Corrcailli 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 Coimgh: 671.
Ros Da Chon, in Fidh Gaibhle in Lein.*; 776 (Rus Da Gen), 1045, 1046, 1059.
Ros na Righ, Ros Temrach, al. Ros na Rig*; 1448.
Ros Temhrach, seems Ros na Rig on the Boyne*; 1448, 1449, 1450.

S

Senchain, N. of Drúim nDuirbrech, al. Druim Gréine*; 1072.
Senmagh Breghain, W. of Ath Issel, in Mun.; betw. Ath Issel and Slighe Cnamhcoille; N. of Sliab Crott*; 7, 462.
Seiredhma; 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. Deirg, 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. Sid Boidb, S. na mban finn*; 465 (Shigha Feimin).
Sidh Findachaigh, 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 Aigne mic Iughaine, betw. Fidh mor and Druim Craidi*; 529.
Sliabh Crott; 1, 131.
Sliabh Cuilind, on border of p. Killeevy*; 724, 827.
Sliabh Da Glas, SW. of Callann*; 830.
Sliabh Mairge mic Edhlecon, in Mun., betw. Síd Raigne and Suide mic morna*; 518.
Sliabh Mis; 225.
Sliabh Uighi Laigen, N. of Máin da glas*; 563.
Suidhi mic Morna, in Mun., betw. Sliab Mairge mic Edhlecon (Sl. Bloom) and Lerga Temin*; 519.
TailltIU; 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 Bél 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 Uisge Labrainde*; 226, 330.
Tuírnhe, betw. Collamair Breag and Mag n-Ealta, SE. of Indber na Bóinde*; 527, 737, 868, 882.

Uaimh a nEas Ghaillimh, fr. the Life and Lind dubh they went to the Uaimh a nE. G.*; 849.
Uaran Brain, nr Sidh 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 Seanóirach*.

“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 mhnaí 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 thancatat ille” (22 verses) ................................................. ll. 357-445
(“Dámh trir tancador a-le” (36 verses); Vol. II, pp. 21-27)

“Deichen do-rin Bir Deicin” (16 verses) .............................................. ll. 570-634
(“Dechean do-gniomh 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)

“Esteachtt becon, biom nar dtost” (17 verses) ..................................... ll.147-215
(“Éistidh beaccan, biom ar ttost” (17 verses); Vol. II, pp. 3-6)

“Fulachtta na Morrighna anall” (8 verses) ......................................... ll. 472-504
(“Fulachtt na Mor-righna anall” (8 verses); Vol. II, pp. 29-31)

“In bhfuil uaiub aderat frium” (76 verses) ......................................... ll. 696-1000
(“An bhfuil neach uaiub abradh riom” (77 verses); Vol. II, pp. 44-57)

“Ingnadh in fis tarfas dam” (17 verses) ............................................. ll. 1373-1441
(“Iongnadh fís 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)
Feachtt.noen dora

la.oissin.7cailti an

dunclothair ocsliabh crott
IS hisin aimsir thainic patru
Ic docum néirenn. IS edh dómh
air diarsma nafeinde.i.oissin 7 cailti 7tri naen
muiR inabfharrad. Baheádh ingnathugadh do
ghnidis.i.naonmhur artrimchell dibh cach laithi imach
dosheile. Laithe noen dorala dochailti mac ronain
dul imach ochtur fermóR 7giolla innaemadh. Baseadh con
uir dochuadar umdashliabh déc eibhlinde 7umcend sen
muighi breoghuin bhuthuaidh ARtarrachtain doibh asea
lga ladhubhachadh deridh laoi.ised thancatar acorrfhódar
cnamhchoilli atuaiddh. IS and boi fer gair giolla cailti.7
a eri furmidha dontsheile fair oir nibhidh ere forchailti
fein oRoghabhrath Tairnis ingilla arinsruth 7benus
cuach cailti damhuin 7ibhis dhigh dontsruth airet Robó
íngiolla acahol.luidset intochtuR fermor tarsligidh
bhudhes arfordol comuire 7acteacht donghilla inandhia
igh.IS and atchuala mongur in mhorshluaigh 7gabhus in
giolla acfegain intshluaiagh 7craebh etturo 7achenn At connuirc
aremthus intshluaiagh buidin inggnatach.samalta lais.ills.isin
buidin sin. Básedh atuaruscbhail.Casla caomha coimhghéala
lin umpu.cind tolla leo 7croínd croma inalamhaibh 7scé
ith tiugha ecrutha óir 7argait aoinghil for anocthaibh dho
ibh. Aighthe bána atruagha bannda leó 7gotha ferrdha
accu 7fodhord comuire gach aoínthir dibh. Tainic in
giolla indeagaidh amhuindtír 7niruc orra coriachr intí
anbhóith 7rosiacht uime darleis anala nabuidhne ing
anthaigh atconaire 7leicus a eri forlár 7loighis ina im dháigh 7curus auille faoi 7tic aosnuide osaird ass.
isansin doraídh caití mac ronain Maith aghilla an né truma heire tic riut.nihe aringilla uairismoR nere ismo inas doratusalium 7nírcurset form. Acht sluáigh ingantach atconaire acnamhchoill chró. in.c.bhuidhen itconaire dontsluaigh ingantach sin. romlin treaghait throm ghalair rehanalaibh nabuidhne sin.tabhuir atuaruscbhail arcaílti Samalta leam tri.l.fer furri 7casla coim gheala umpu 7 cind tolla leo 7croind chroma

----folio 134 verso 2----
inalamhaibh 7scéith tiughaforanochtaibh 7 aighthe bannda leo 7gotha fer accu 7dord conuire aggach aonther dibh Rolín ingantus intsheiníthin reacloistin. IS iatsút Aroissin natalginn rotharrngairset arndraíthi 7fínd duínd 7cind dodhenum fíru Mumamarbhar iat eireochait.tor raínd arcaí(Uch aroisin cidh umambemaí doibh.Uair deridh nafeindi sind 7nihagaind fein ata righi neirenn na ah ol naaháibhnus acht asealc 7adíthrubha 7a dibela 7nimghabail ascoir arse 7 dobhadar amhlaídh sin. cotainíc la arnamharach 7ní bhí ní aramenmain anoi dhche sin acht iat. Roeirigh tra caitlì aremthus anlaoi sin uair isé basine acu 7taíníc arandumha oireachtais imach 7 doghlan grian ceó domhuighibh 7doghabh caitlì
Feachtt.noe doral.
oissin 7cailti andun clithair oc
sliabh crott ISisin aimsir thainic
patraic docum neren. IS éadh domhair
diarsma naifeine. i.oisin 7cailti
7tri noenmhuir nabfharradh.Baheadh
ngnathughadh doghnídis. i.naonmhur artimcell dibh cach la
ithi imach dosheic. Laithi noen doral dochailti mhac
ronain dul amach octar fer mór 7giolla innaomhadh.Ba
seadh conuir dochuadar umdáisliabh dhéic eibhlinde 7umcheann
senmhuighi breoghaí bhuthuaidh Artarrachtain dóibh ase
alga ladubhachadh deridh laó. iseadh thancatar acorfhóid c
namchoille atuaithd.ISand boi fer gair giolla Cailtì.7a
ere furmidha donsheilc fair oirnibhdh ere forcailti fein
oroghabhrath. Tairnis ingilla arinsrut 7benus cuach ca
ilti. damhuin 7bihs dhighe donsruth. aireit robú ingilla ac
ahól. luidset intochtar fer moR tarshluighd bhudhes arfordul
conuire 7acteacht donghilla inandiaigh.IS ann atcualas mon
gur inmhorsluighd 7gabus ingilla acfégain întshluighd 7craobh
etturra 7acheann. Atconnuirc aremhthus intsluaigh buidhen ingg
nathach samalta lais. III.isin buidhin sin. baseadh atuarsebail
Casla caomha coimghéala linumpu. cind tolla leó 7croind
chroma inalamhaibh 7sceith tiugha ecrutha oir 7argait ein
gil for anochtaibh doibh Aighthe bana attruagha bannda leo
7gotha fertoimh ha cu7fodhord conuiré gach aoinfhir dhibh
Tainic ingilla indeagaidh amuindtiri 7niruc orra coriacht
inhianbhoith 7rosiacht uime darleis anala nabuidh
ne inganthaighi atconuiric 7leicus aeri forlár 7loighis
ina imdhaigh 7curus auille faoi 7tic a osnadh osaird ass.
Ísannsin doraidh cailti macronain. Maith aghilla inne
truna heire thic riut. ni he a-ringilla uair ismor ne
re ismo inass doratusa lium 7nícursset formAcht
sluagh ingantach at connarc acnamchoill cro. An cet bhuidhen it
connarc don tshluagh ingantach sin romlin treaghait tromghalair
rehanalaibh nabuidhne sin. Tabuir atuá rusctbhail ar
cailti Samalta lem tri . l. fer furri 7casla coingheala um
pu 7cind tolla leo 7croind croma inalamhaibh 7sceith ti
ugha foranochtaibh 7aignhebannda leo 7gotha fer accu
7dord conuire aggach aoinfhir dhíbh. Rolín ingantus
intsheinfhian re acloistin.IS iat sut aroisin natal
ginn rotharrngaírset arnraithí 7fínd duínd 7cid dódhén
um tríu Muna marbar tat eireoicht toraínd arcach.

---- folio 194 recto 2 ----

Uch aroisincid uma mbemais doíbh. Uair deridhnefe
inde sind 7nigahaind fein ata ríghi neiRenn ina ahol
naa haibhunus acht asealc7adithruba 7adroibhela 7a
nimghabail ascoR arsé 7dobhadar amhlaidh sin cotáinic
la arnamharaíoch 7ní bi ní aramenmuin aoidhche sin.
acht iat Roeiridh tracailti aramhthus anlaoisin uair isé.
basine acu 7tainí arandumaoireachtais imach7dogl
angrian ceo domhuighib 7doghabh ------ acmordhech
ain dachoicedhmuinhan uadh ar gach leth.\:.7roboi ingantus
Isand sin at conuiRc cailti deataich docuilleand ocuanach
mor lais 7robuí icarádh inamenmuin. Ingnad lem arse
indeatach út atchúi icuilleand uair níthuilet bruigh nait bailedha.
ann.7níthuilet foghlaidhe fedha naid dibercaidh indeirind
Uair ata ere inatopur theachtaighthi Ocus fuilet daicoicedh
muman ac aonghus mac natfraich 7coicedh connacht aceichen mac
braíin mic eochaidh muimedhoín 7coicedh uladh acmuiredhach muinderg
7coicedh laighen ac críomhain mac étna ceinnsealaigh 7braighde

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eirenn uile aclaogaire mac neil teamhtraigh Ocus conach fuilet di bergaidh.naít amnargaídh.naít foghlaidhefheadha aneirinn Ocus
nifhuiet fíanna aile aneirinn acht sinne 7nisind don in
tene út 7tainic teimel tarmorosc.ícegáin ínndetaigh
7natenedh sin.\cualaidh foddord intsenlaich 7robhui
ISandsin tainic inrightheindigh oisin amach arintulaigh 7it
icathairfaidhi dhe cídh ima dtá tfhodhoRd aocláidh arse
oisin Teine fuil icuilleand hua cuanach arcaíti 7rucadh uaim.
morosc ícafégain 7nifhedar cuich lasandentar.Tene
natailgind sin arosín 7issí ruc dorosc uait. 7ata
thar icabreith uaimí bhar oisin.isfír arcaíti isfada ua
dh itátar aca tharrnágairt ticfadas cocuilleand 7rob adh
bha fhian7chon7chuanart gusanúi hi 7doroinein laoi ann
Cuilleand bahadhbha fhiadhaigh.gus tathaighmis narbhfhí anaíb
Tarrngairt ic raith mhaighli.onan cathmaol congaili.tic
fuit tailginn tarmuir mhenn.conaitreabat iath nereann.
Techt faid artaigheacht anair.raith chormaic raith caom cealtchair
ráith maighi raith gabra glenn.leitr cain cuala cuilleand.
Osnad cind oscnoc daire. ráith mhídhain raith dunghaile
cathair oirndinígh cennacht.lecca midhi magh ndhurthacht.
Rotarrngairt 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 bhídhbuan abithgalar.
Ragaidh uaind oisin mac find.naonmar fo uisci in tailghinn

---- folio 194 verso 1 ----

aodh bec isceallach cennacht. lugaidh colman caomconhrac.
Siadal file fland mac brain.isaod/han mac aircheallagh.
biaidh temhuiur budbeac anertt.scéraidh re neimh bh draidheacht.
Raghaid derg siar asigh mbrain.biaidhfaillean afindabhair.
biaidh conan icolba duind.biaidh flaithius isídh unuill.
Biaidh dubh druman asigh buidh.ardeis ingine moduírd
budh iatsin slechta nábfer.curus tathchuírthea temheal.
Cormac mac ruaid rághaidsiar.cocaille cocnoc nábfíann
failbe macbflaind 7findchadh.cú án acríchaibh umhuill.
Maine mac druimderg isdoigh.7dunghal mac dubh chroín.
fergal mac suabaigh malle.misi fein isfer ngaire.
Sinde fadhitrebaidh slíabh.scechnoin eirenn soir is siar.lá
uair amhbera críne.nífhágbhaim arcoimhdhíne.
Ata mocroidhe gachai.aoisin níÓmarghái.natalginn
conilur ceall.ícfadógh tene icuíleand/ Cuilleand/
IN tailgend tainic anair.dodhichur druagh indomhuin.caomh
rotharrnáig tar cofir find .indeatach atchí icuíleand. Cuilleand.
Ocus arndhénum nalaoidhí sin rogaibh ferg ansergach
ainmesur'dha inrighheinnidh.iosin artuideacht teimil tenedh
tar arosc ríghdha 7ise róraidh.INDil doberum fá dhe
oigh arnátailgendaibh tabrám fa cetoir 7lenaídh mhísi a
fhíú arse 7 loiscfimí na tailgind 7 léicfiter aluaith
resruth 7isamlaídh robhoi icaradha sin 7tuc ceim fichdha
resnaferuibh isin slíabh 7nirlen acht mad ochtar amhain é.7é
fein in naomhadh.\sin .i. Noenbar dibh umchaiti fafhéadhaibh
ISann sin tra roscaíset natri noenbhair badar anoen mad roimhe
7fadroibhelaibh 7aimreidhibh erenn 7nónbar aile fatshíghaibh
eirenn arteithedh natalgind 7intres nónbar faoisín fein.i.
Aodhbec 7ceallach 7lugaidh colman cend comramhach.siadail
file flann macbrain.aodhan macaircheallaigh. ISannsin do
raídh caíltní inside ferge beres oisin domarbadh natalchend
breasfaíer he 7creidfídh fo mambastid 7creidme.Cach aon
tra donach áil creideimh doibh.naheirgead danindsaighi 7mad
misi imorro níragh.Ocus nircomrúicsínt intsheinfhian iarsin
acht caíltí 7oisín itigh diarmada mic cerbhuill itemhraigh Asaha
ithle sin roraidh cailti nireacham 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 chaim icind fheabhrat 7comadh
damhullach 7coleitir duibh iluachair 7tainic crich naho
idhchi chucu. Robhadar codubach domhenmnach indoidhchi sin
arscarthain re cairdibh 7re mac inrightheindigh 7risin
righ theindigh fein.i. rehoisin re adhulta fein 7nircha
ith cailti cona 7ónbhur biadh indoidhchi sin acht rochotailset

---- folio 194 verso 2 ----

comeirtneach isin fhianbhoith deroil dorighne fergair dhoibh.
Roeirigh cailti 7iar7tainic roime imach ar or inatha 7do
impo aris docum a aosa cumtha Maith arse eirgid
dogabhail indeisc so amuich 7curidh burnadhachus dibh 7
niseachaintear inbiadh arsé ge seachaintear nacaruit.Ocus ba
maith arconach eisc 7sealga gustrasta 7robhadar intochtar
sin ic gabail indeisc cureirigh grian.IS ann sin tancatar aodhair
idhe nanalmha 7nanindile cocarnn leitrí duibhi oscind.
chailti 7 é nashuidhi aror indátha 7doghabhsat nahaothedh
arcéol 7ar bínnus dodhenum7babind lecailti inceol sin.arbacos
mhuil he risin ndhord fhiannta 7dobhi ica radha reghilla
bheith inathost 7aiasc doghabail 7dorinde inlaoidh.
Esteachtt.bécón bimnardtost.afhirgaire geibh dochosc.
ceol dochluinin dom leith cli.dochuír monert arneimfíní.
Trom treagdus mocroidhicain.aitris fhiansa afhatharlaigh.
aindrí beca aportt ghuaire.ceol chanuit cach naon uaire.
Aedhaire duibhi adruimleis.anaithiris fuabrait daneis.
bindeceol amacsamhla sain.dordan trimac nditreabhaigh.
Cronán faolchon afidhgarbh.fodhord flaind doleirg latharnn.
abran faolain fed laindi.foghur tri mac concháinde.
Cáin ceol dochandaistarlcer.cairill isarttt is eboran
mongan maolghus mor anádh. faolchú eoghan uamhanán.
A leitríbh cend rabhrírind daolghus dubhacán dubh rínd.
mugsláine dubhtach mac brain. 7fínchadh aformáil.
Dubhróid dubhan dubh'dala dubh'drumán mac senchadh.
conán flaithus fer daghal garb daire daire dúnghal.
Maol ugra 7maol eanaigh babind le cach ameadhair.
caince ferrdoman finn bán. oíscar oissin uallachan.
Derce 7ruadh 7goll. lughaid lucan conghal cond.
scannal uairbhel aichel ercc. bran seghdhaselbach saoirearc.
Colla corc feice foille. fiacha conall caichear cian
garb crot caol icluain daros donndé rath dubh'dadonnghus.
Find fein isflann mac eachaidh diarmuit raighne roscléathan.
canait índord fiansaaruin canaid cáilte collamair.
Canaid cáilte chnuic dadhamh. canaidh cáilte chnuic aradh
canaid cáilte cosluath cain. canaid cáilte mac fidhaigh.
Canaid uilleand canaidh aodh. isdruim derg isdubh daraon.
7subach mac maol crúim. 7 flandchadh afordhrúim.
Canmais analpain reseal isafornocht dromae dean in
aonach life lith nghal. indalmain cen imarghal.
A naonach thaillten nanáth. icarman icnuc daráth.
anuisneach atailltin tair. acnodhba atlachtgha atemhair.
A téide acorann natreabh. indaonach clochhair tarler. an
aonach chliach isluinge. indaonach mhór mhucruimhe.

---- folio 195 recto 1 ----

Anaonach cruachan robaé. canmais dord arndul arcae.
babind foughurfiansa ar feacht bamaith lecaigh aesteacht. E.
Ahaithe nalaoídi sin robadar intseinthian actairmesc
cailti da eolchúirire 7do raidhset narchoir dhó bheith ac
cuimniugadh nafeinde dhoibh. dentar iascach dindeonadh
duind arsiat. Níhinadh duind so arisimdh aaitreabha
in in aid so aimgabhail iscoir dhuiind 7tancatar rompu

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aol ré leitribh duibh 7dóthembhir luachra 7dóghlend na
cond 7 dáth lucraidh forfheil 7dóbrhosna droma hiaraind 7tar
aibhmíbh feile 7orancatar tarinfheil adubairt cailt is
mithid arse indeonaddodhemen acaind.dorinnedh foncuma sin
a fhulacht 7marthairníc dhoibh doeiríghset reompú tar ré in
chind iluachair.Bhail irucsat mac cuilgreand cendfindhúibhuis
rne. 7aceand tslieibe mis.lamh recathair naclaomratha 7
duisci labrainde 7atraigh thir grinne mic dheagaidh 7doloch daimh
dheircc 7dodhumha mhaíssine inglend nandiadh 7amach acomhar
chind tsheindtsbleibhe.IS inad maith seo arsecáilí 7isdiamh
air é 7niconair athaighthi óthir acht minathísat lucht fiadháigh.
Tainic iarsin fer gaire.i.gilla cailt 7dorindeboth bronnthair
sing.bhelcumang 7úc flese tarféice dhi 7dlai dhidin
tairis 7cén robú ingilla icadhénum dochuadar intochtar
aile dothsheilc. Roburlum leabadh cacha deissi 7imdaigh cacha
con 7tri coilceacha cailleadh cacha himhdaighi.i.coilceach craibhigh 7 coilceach
caendaid 7 coilceach firluachra 7docuredar anairidha sealga dibh 7dorigh
nedhfulacht leo 7ro thóchaíthset biadh 7tomhaltus 7badar ano
idchí sin inacotladh Roeirgeadar iarsin 7dochuadar aríntulaigh
oscind comúin chind tsheinseibhe 7rofechadar uathu for each leth
7batoírreach iatt acsmuainéadhfíind 7nafeinde Ocus isiat ba
rigtha arínchrich sin intansín.i.írgal mac muíredhaigh 7ceallach mac
sealbaigh 7 dochuaidh írgal ínlasin dosheic isírcher irradársamh
7roíúidsedh muca 7aighne imdha leo 7nírmarbhsat acht aon
agh dibh. Robhúi cailt 7findchadh acmaichtnugadh nasealgasín
Is olc a fhíndchaidh arcaíltí rith chon 7dáinídh nasealgá atchí
isfrórón arfindcadh.mesa samesa cacha dine.Tecait iarsin
donthianbhoith indoidhchi sin 7lodar dosheic arnamharach gusinnng
lend cema 7roíúidsedh leo damhrad 7adhrad 7tro mharbsat alor
dhaoíthindibh 7arnamarach tainííırí gothseilc nanghl
eand cema 7fuair slicht na geon7 nabfer mor 7crithnaighit
nacoin for sliocht nacon 7lochta infhiadhaigh. Lorcc fomhurach
don mhuir no lórc dainedh nach coimhdi dhuing nó lorc fer mor
a sidhích so arirgal 7lentar linde seo cofhesum 7ge adubaír
siúm sin nífhuaír neach no lenfadh hé acht e fein 7cú arslabradh ina
laimh 7lenus sliocht nacon 7nabfer amach anglend nandadh
7acomur chind tsheinshleibhe.co fhacaídh in fhianbhoith. \\n
---- folio 195 recto 2 ----

ISandr dothui fer gaire andorus nafíanbhoithe cofhacaidh
in macaemh Slanfóraibh adhedaícha baíırgal 7teit isin
fhíanbhoith 7dlomhait nacoínmhora daslabhradhaíb dh
cum chon inmacaoímh. Coiscid nacoin bharcaílí Suidh acáind
arcaílít 7rotbha faoiití 7indis scéla dhuing Cora
dháibhisi aínsin damsá ce sibh ÍNcualais cé intoclach
isorrderca 7isferr dothoi acfínd mac cumaill no ancualais
find conaífeind arfíndchadh. Nichualá ictábarít alaim.
alaim alaim thigerna. ocachad bad fhéir inacailit macrónaín
robhui acfínd 7lugaidh lágha ac mac con 7dubh mac salmh
óir acfathadh canand.Fir amhsin arsíit. isé socailí
7ciathusa amacaim arfíndchadh. Irgal mac muiredhaigh dochórco
dhuibhne mhisí arin macaomh 7isliúm leith nacriche so ifhuilití
Masead arsíat athaigh chucainde 7foghebha cáin tshealga 7
chomárle uaind. fornaídmis each arachile dhihích 7imthighes
irgal có adhunfein 7dóbdhadaí amhuintír ic aithfeir imaitheb
mardolíceset uaitiúíb atigerna 7ro iníos doibh cur leninslicht
comuir. Roélo ifriithing naconaire cethma acáind tríl 7
tri noidhchí 7ferthar caoinfhailtí frís. fan cethma daibhíí arsé
adhedaícha. inthilíte scéla acuit arcaílít. Eire folangach
maithusa arinmacaomh Ba hál leamsa sén seanla diarraidh
oruíbhsí. Tabair sén dó a fhíndchaidh arcaílít. Dober arfíndcad
Tabhacht acóin 7adhaine leis dia ceadáin tic 7denadh sealg
7cidbé ceth fhíadh mharbhús fulachtadh 7tabrad damhuíndtír 7
da chonaibh 7coimledh afhuiil fó lamhaibh 7fó armaibh a mhuintire 7fó fhiaclaibh a chon 7biaid conach sealga fair. Teit irgal da thigh 7tic dia ceaidin dotsheilc 7duiscighter damh andreann da allaidh leo 7dotuit leo 7dorinde mar adubert findchadh friss 7marbhús foachomus nafriada iarsin. Táiníc acind tríla 7tri noideach connuit in fhianbhoith cema. IN buidech dountsheilc thú amhacaimh bhár iatsom issam amh bhar eisiumh Ocus oclaoch maith ata acomhtoind feraind frimsa. i. ceallach mac sealbaigh fer beodha 7tri muman acamcothughadadh sa inacheand 7arbportt flatha araon aici 7dobail lemsa sén 7solad daindarbadadh. TabhuiR an sén ut afhindchaidh arcaillt Cuireadh a moghadha dardain tic ar findchadh foncoill 7benadh caola in fhedha 7tabhradh diahaine coportt flatha 7sáigh fein cleith gachhairde and 7bad leat inbaile osnabhair 7taoth ceallacht fein lett. Táinír ir gal dathghí 7dorighne uile amhail adubhradh frís. Táinír fein 7doshaigh cleith cachairde isinbaile. Ocus rothinoil ceallach mac sealbaigh leth ri chorcodhuihbhne 7it connuire irgal. sin 7curus teacha coceallacht dothabhairt chomad dó. cotisadh nert dontshen tucad do 7thainn medhon laoi dorighne irgal comrac óinthir reconnach 7dothuit lais andorus inbaile

---- folio 195 verso 1 ----

7roghabh braighde chorco dhuibhne trí shéin 7tri sholad 7do buí isinbhaile sin cocend trí lá 7tri noidechí 7rocuiannigh a aos cumhtha 7iarmsa nafeinde. Ocus tainic connuit in fhianbhocht aroibhe cailti 7fítert faoilithe frís Ocus así baben dó. i. dubhgreine inglean chathail cromchind inglean brughadh dó fein 7atbertt sí dofhearr isluacht cumacht 7draíachta f uilet arcaradh mocheile arsi. Uair rolinrath 7ata do mhéad aalla 7achonaich cotibhéire sé inglean righ no ro fhíththa 7ro éirigh 7roghabh arslicht indoclaigh 7 lenus é connuit in fhianbhocht 7itbert annso. ata inluacht dobheir sén doír

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ghal 7tuc aclus risin  fhianbhoith 7ísé comhraid dori
nde irgal. Maith arsé bar cumain ormsa. dothuit ce
allach leam 7ata afherann acum tri bar caradradhsí Acht ata ni ele
acum re ecáine ribh.i.ealta dhénaibh dubha thic chucum 7
íngortt arba araloight ithit hé combhúi inacré dhírc 7t
abhráidh sén dandhíchur sin damh Maith arfíndcad intrath
tangaísi.arfúil oturcbail greine cofuinedh dobethachaibh
dfhuagairt isin tséin sin.bard marbh fochend naomhaidhe muna
fhácat ontrath coroil Acualaidh ben irgal sin 7adu
bairt oraibh fein arsí neimh 7aigh bhar sein 7fácaidh incrich
arsí 7 insénsa oraibh.i.sén nanén donagortaibh.
Bidgus íntsheiníhánn 7inmacamh 7gabhúit anairm 7teichidh
ínben 7tíét amuinidhin aratha 7roghabh lamh remuir
7lénaid afer hí 7aсsílledh di tarahais dororchair docharr
aic 7faur bas. Roeirigset íntsheiníhánn 7adubhairt
cailti Maith afhírú léicidh dirgal aанóar arsé ailenmuin
7armallacht arinmnai 7itbert. \. mallacht oissin mallacht
Ar mallacht.armhnaí irgal.mallacht each righ donrigraidh.
fhínd.arinbhin chathail chroimechúd.\.mallacht arinmnai
Dofhugair dhuind dubhgreíne.fagbail chomair chind tshleibhe.
ronbrath.rob hé adultadh déighenach.\.naibh
Bámar sealat sund coslán.cian ófheraibh cian ómh
clan óthailgenaibh arteach.nírbho conuí chomhuidheach
Annamhliind gus ínla aníu.imghabhail armæíghidhu.bá
faeilidh each iarsin feis.cen aeighidhu noloingheis.
Bennacht uaim arígal án.ríum ba cunnail achomhradh.
gairm mna robo gairm connghart.rothuill comoR arm
allacht // Mallacht \. amarach ann.ní bia fear
Facam intínadh so arfíndcad.uair dambem gustrath cetna
indisti scéil beó acáind Tancatair rompu iarsin targlenn
massan 7 doloch daim derg 7dotaigh fhirgrinne mic dheghadh
7dinis labharthuinid 7cohindber buinde 7 cohindber lemh
na 7coloch lein 7coglend mangart osloch lein 7na
ticedh neach chucaínd tar eis irghala. Gabhaitt fonghleann

----- folio 195 verso 2 -----

7 dogheibbit inadh diamhair forbruidessa 7doríndset
both chuanna 7rochuirset fleisc refeici dhi 7dlai.
dhídin tairsi 7esrais 7irluacrais fer gaire hi 7doní leaba
cacha deisi 7leapa cacha con 7oireid roboí ingiolla ac
denunnafianbhochtí tiaghaitsim dosheile. Doghmi ingilla
tabhochta taobh grinnne talmhan rehor intsrotha 7 léicus insruth
ann 7adáis tor tenedh 7 dercus clocha comboí eallamh
arcind amhuindtire. Tancatar sum óntsheile 7doríndedh
fulacht 7indeonad leó 7dorighniset afhotracadh 7 dochaithset
proínn iarsín 7dochuadar ina nimhdaighibh 7dofersat tathamh
suan 7cotalta 7roboscíthach iat inoidhchisín. Bátar
isin glend sin rebliaadhain can neach dferaibh eirenn do urmaisín
forro Maiden aon badar nanímhdaighibh acht fer gaire amhain
cocualá suassan naselga ósachind isin tshliabh 7 itconn
airc lucht nasealga 7ageoin arnéirghi fhiadh 7mhíl 7agh
nallta 7itbert eirgidh aíshianna arse 7atáthar momgl
eann. Roeirgisit 7roghabhadar anaimr 7itbert caílta ní neach
aile ata annso arse acht rí múnhan 7fácum inglend Ocus
tancatar rompu iarsín coglend fleisci dolethaibh locha lein
ISamlaidh doboí caílta 7findead ic imteacht 7lamh chaich dibh ar
gualainn arole. Cidhharáidter ráithin naningnad risin
ráithin seo arfíndchadh 7lícan cloichí fóralar as meabhair
lem arcaílta. Dobhui find inaalongphoRtt annso 7nirucad
tusa isinAIMSIR sin afhindchaidh. Tancatar triar inginisín
nglendsa domh fínd 7dorínset a muindteras fris. Aonchú
accu gile nasneachta. Cú sealga isinló hi 7caoR thenedh
isin noidhchí. 7asi comha ro iarrsat arfíhind bheith cach laoi a comh

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Sheilc reisin fheindic 7bheith cach noidhchi forleith.cid moR no marbhdaís gan aaisec forto 7cidbec gan aaise.Ba dobh uadhuihb naconsain intusci acurthea hi bafin no midh dah éisi 7annanna intrírsin.i.sela 7donait 7domnan 7cuilén tallsatar origh nahiruaithi robhui acco 7doroine in làidh.
Dámh trír thancatar ille.docharh reifind 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 foirrhead dogail.otrath eirgi cononaidh.
Luidset intriarsin le acoin.feascur icarrn feradoigh.tucsat acú comhail ngle. sis fontiprait fhír uisce
Fín da eis uiscintopair. robalaind indurobair.
gabhsat arna ol cothán. cotainic chuca dubhan.
Romarbadh leo lathar ngle.dubhan mac breasail bhoirne natisadh ingnimh nageend.ifhiadhnaisi fhia------

---- folio 196 recto 1 ----
Robingnad lefind iarsoin. líne dubhain mheic breasail.
ganfís aoigeda infhir.robo cheist mhor gamhainntir.
Adubairt frís adheid fis. re mac cumaill gan eislis.
intriar ut tainic tarmuir.domharbh dubhan mac breasail.
ISí siut accu incú cian.isí robhóí ac fluchnud niadh.
canfís tucsatár ille. cuilén rígh nahiruithe.
ISí robuí aclugh nalend. tucsat míc tuireand bicreand re re.l.at bliadhán bil. nahibhur aille ifhiadhbhardh.
INeusín bahaid/blí gluind. fris nagabhthai icruas comhluind.
baferr nacach main choidhce.caor theinedh gachnaon oidhchi.
Buadh aile aríoinn caoi mh. ferr inmháinsin nacachmaoin.
midhno fin notshasadh de.dafótraic afir uisce.
Anmanna na tri laochlán.sél is donait is domhnan.ai
nm nacon cacaoimhe chnis. tucadh cofind failinis.
A marbadh arfíann fhínd fháil. acínaidh marbhtha dubhain. ní muirbther arfind iarsain.maberait ic sáfhinghail.
Ata accaind icc safhra.flaithfeindiogh nangaoideál.
arcú dhuitsi fein isferr.ina airdríghi neireand.
Tucsat ratha risco fir.grian isésca muir istír.
ganbeó anchon dobreith amach.cobrath atir nallmharach.
Marbhait iarsain inchoincrauidh.luidset sech albain sairtuaidh.
rcusat craicend inchonsair.coteach meirce móRghlonnaigh
Tínoilus find fianna fail.gabhsat armuí comoRgrain.
tinoilter dhuind astir thair. breathnaigh cruithnigh albanaigh.
Rucsamar lind cloch cachfr. ínlintancamar dfhiannaibh.
corthsáighsemar arin maigh. recoimriachtain dacathaibh.
Guth cach aoinfhir refind fein. iter tshen isóc donfhein.
nitheichfem coteiche arclach. ar ecla nanallmharach.
Mairit naclocha astir tairbhail ambamar nargcathaibh.
romarbhsum ilarnaicme.darcurseam cath confaide.
Meircheó 7maon anathair.naonmar doibh riasnacathaibh.
níghabhdaír arnairm conágh.roba doilghi nacach dámh.dámh.
Lodar rompu aglind fleisci soir 7lámh chlé re dachich
danann 7acend mhóna moire 7anus ingilla ac ol dighi
tareís chaich 7tic andhiaigh amhuintdite 7eirghus agh
aindrenda allaídh dó 7dachoin chailti badar ínalaimh 7tairr
ngus indara cú ínslabradh 7lenaídh ínfiadh 7ba méla le
sin ngilla sin 7doleic incú aile dó 7gabhus íntagh
suas dath frenair bhail irrabhus acleighus mic con icind
mhaighi ini 7 dorosaidh narigh 7dorosaidh ruaidh
7andhoire chind fheabrat 7asfhirn sceith.inbhair arthuitt
sciath breac mac datchain le macaibh moRna immairtine
munan 7acliú mháil mac iughaine 7deachlascaibhech
ulad 7coloch gair frisanapar loch namaccruideí 7 fatri timcheall
in locha 7leicid acethtar isinloch. Cailti ímorro aochtur tic sein adhes rehabaínd mhoir hicrich fer maighi. Sillis cailti taraais 7nifhacca aghilla 7impaid da iarraidh 7tecait afrietheing na conaire cet na coháth naforaire 7dogheibh IoRcc iníadhá 7nagcon 7in ghilla coloch namaccraidhí 7itbert cailti isannso ru cadh arcoin 7arngilla 7fer aoí mac eoghainn robrec iat .i. fer intshigha so thuas 7nifhuil nert acaindi arthuathaibh de dhanann. Badar indoidhíchi sin icarraic locha gair codubach co mucha laí arnamharach 7gabsat rompu sair immairtine munhan 7aslighidh chnamhcoille 7asennhagh mbreo ghain 7ináth issel 7ambéalach nangeinte mbhandruagh tarath conuaíth mic úneit 7afindmagh feimín 7 do druimdil mic dacreaca 7cohuaran brain arlettaibh tší gha feimín 7anaid ann.uair droibhel fairsing 7dítreabhb fedha hí 7atbert cailti dentar sealc lind annso 7 dorighnet 7bá dáinim dóibh angilla.uair bahíat fein dorinde both doibh indoidhíchi sin 7dorindedh indeonadh leó 7téit cáíl ti 7fïndchadh do indladh alamh cum intsro tha. inadh fulachta so arfïndchadh 7iscian o dorindedh.is fir arcáilí 7fïlacht namoRrigna so 7 níenta gan uiscí 7cuíc mic eachaidh abradruaídh dorinde.i.fat 7fet flann 7én 7enach 7dorinde ínlaidh .\ ann Fulachtt namoRrighnaanall.dogres escaír aonghabh indéoin indaghdhá badruin.dogres grinne mic luchtair. Cran amol crand aroth réidih.eter uiscí isteinídh treín. iarand achorp iarsamhail.baccain luith arleth ghabhail Danaé rothlenn mamhol mór.falúthathlamh ac impódh.
tricha bir dobhidis ass. tricha drol tricha fertas.
Séol saithe bahingnaclruit. reluth grind de luchtar aruth.
dontaoibh anall batreana. luth abir luth abearan.
Tri naombera tri naetuill. ahindeoin indagdha dhuind.
aonbhir nosfuilignedh refuin. focher eochaidh ollath uir
Aensciath alut roboléir. do indledh aoinfher dareir.
astor theinedh astigh thall. robo daite ingres gabhan.
Bir deichten regoibhnend nghlan. fulacht indeoin roforbadh.
treidhe gobhann sin rogheall. nirthecht gobha renghoibhnenn.
Nítualaing gabha arma go. taréislaich tareis ealcha
modhaighir nidoibh isdocht. nímo istualaing infulocht.// F.
Isgairdiugad duind sin achaiti arfindchadh 7ismaith inmhu
indter sin 7 dochuadar dafhanbhoith iar sin dochum
anaosa cumtha 7rochaithset aifhulacht 7rochotail
set ina nimdhaighibh 7 um nonaidh inoidhchi sin tanca
dar tri hINGena buidh. i. uchtdealb 7 sadhbh 7

----- folio 196 verso 1 -----
sárait ardreich íntshígna. Dé fulachta sút arsiatt.
iarsma fhéinde find istóigh dadhenum arsarait.Ní
carait arsadbh ar tíshil ann acht cáilte 7findchadh 7iarsma
chloindí morna 7conán maí morna. romarbh ferrdoman
mac buidh 7dealbám sinn aricht trinagh nallaídh 7tografaim
fit acoinsind 7lenfaitsiat acoin 7scaílffimídí iat
7deileochtait cáilte 7fínndchadh recheile. Tancatar iar
sin cum nafianbhoithi arict trinagh nallaídh ímuca laí
ar namharaich Tucsat atrí cind isin fianbhoith 7tairrlcht
nacoin naslabraidh 7lenait na¹coín na²senlaich 7iat
derg lomnocht acht afuatróca umpu. timcheall tsigha mbhan
bfhindoimmagh cliara 7scarait nanná sighi aciall ré
aconn 7iarsin doibh acrich caille incosnuma 7afiad graíndi
7aréigh maighi raighne 7acsidh raighne 7isliabh
mairge mic edhlecon 7isuidhi mic morna. 7dolerga temhín
7dodhind righ 7tar sruthlindtibh berbha 7ambealach mu
ghna 7arírdn 7afiadh maistin innualaind 7currach
lifi 7dáth chind iclochar chliarmaighi dodhairibh claoa 7i
cend maighi nuagat. 7tar righi laighen doshidh buanindi
bandruagh. indrumain nafeinde.icaill comlaidn.icnoc duma
heirc. hitlachtgha 7andes retemraithg ilár mhaighibreadh.
doshidh déirc risanabar cleiteach 7dolind feic 7fatri tim
chell leitreach lon 7cohindber naboinde 7tucsat coR budhes
cba ndírech.aclé remuir 7andes retír.iuühl chethoR
chuir.tarindber naheighe.tarindber nailbine.icollamair breadh
ituirmhe.asenmhaigh nelta.icnoc naduibhe.arínd.
cind aissi.tarindber life.icoirthe chualann. inaonachsera hi
crichnamorrighna.inoirttner naífiann.ifhídhid mór.isliabh
aighe mic iughaine andruim craidi.immaindaglas ifhertt
chliaraídh isidh choltain.cohindber locha dadháil. Snáighit na
haighe intindber amach 7tiagat inareacthaibh féin annsin in
ghena budidh.Maith afíndchaídh arcaítí intabra aithne arna
mnaibh.trihtingina buidb sind arsiat.cidh diarabhuír
duind arcaíti. Conán maol mac morna domharbadh ferrdoman
mic bhuididh armbrathairne arsiat. ismaiath duind achailtti.ma
ithemh nanacuil dotabhairtt duitse fein 7inlucht domhillsimar
ne.nifhul dibh neach nachsiúr docloidn morna.amhathair
A finnchaídh arcaílí nífácamar armuindtir seoch cenn mhaighi draigh
en.7impáit dirraídh amuindtir 7issé cet fer tharrlra dóbh.
cormac macruaidh 7agaighidh relár 7seicth Íhola inaífhaidh
naise Achormaic arcaílí nislan atathar ann.niheadh arcoR
mac.trihingina buidb dómhill sind anic fherrdomhain doth
uit le conán mac morna.Tabraídh mosáith iúsci dhámh
arcormac 7tuc cailí láin inchuaich dó 7scarais a anum re
----------7marbh aseiser iat 7adha geoin déc 7rocharmsat
clocha inmhaighi forro.conad carnmhagh ósin ille.aímn inmh
aighi sin 7roghabhsat ardbus 7 ardogra taréis anaósa cum
tha.Cídh doghenam acailti ar findchadh Inad diamhair diarraidh
andingnamaís sosadh 7 indli sealga 7 tancatar rom
pu icenn mhaighi innimarriac 7itbert cailti ata droibhel fair
sing fásaidh andso.i.cregfhiadh 7 tancatar afheice
nacreice 7robenadar caolach infedha 7tocadar dlaoi forféice
7 tancatar rompu icenn mhaighi 7dogníter leo tri naethair
chessa falaidh ar slíghthibh anaithighdis fíadha 7tri nae co ia
tinnill 7tri nae cliabhana caillé 7tri nae ngaiste énach
7tri nae cliabhana abhann 7tri nae fáilfedha 7fer arтиm
chell cach laoi dfhis nanindledh selga sin 7fulacht dodhenum
amuich anécmus nafianbhoithe 7abreith ullamh indti. Br
ughaidh cetach boí isin erich facoinnessa doibh.i.bran brughaidh
7 doticdis amucca 7amudaidh isinreic irrabudar 7do
going álórc 7níshaicdis iatt fein.Otainic inmarta
7 inam dobreith domucaibh robúi muc ariarraidh acu 7frith
ataobh creice nafianbhoithí í 7naeí noirc fuithe 7roful
achtadh orc dibh lásan mucaidh 7 déis aithte dó.gabais
aithchindi 7loiscid incoill 7 ind fíanbhoth. Isannsin roairigh
set nasenoraigh incarraic arlassad 7tainic inteine inatimecell
7 lingit tairrís i mach 7 atchid immuccaidh icól usci asanti
prait 7tic cailti urchar dó cotarraíla iclais achnul.curthuí
acend isin tibrat.conad tipra inmhuccadha ahainm ósin anall.
 Lodar rompu icenn maighi draighen 7 amání dagla--- isliabh
ugthi laighen.acubhat nambandruaghsandhún cind ifotharaiabh
feda 7 doráith mháta nuirseí 7 anessgabhair 7 tar sruithlindtíbh
grissi 7 comaisin narigh.Tancatar amullach maisten.
7 cocerdcha ghoibhmend Maith achailti ar findchadh inann so do
rigned aimr chatha mhaighi tuiredh 7bir deichin 7 fulacht na
morrighna 7indeoin indaghda.Ansa glend út tshis do
righned bir deichin 7deichin draí issé dorighne hé .
Deichen.dorin bir deicin. argoibhnnenn anglind treichím.
ar seilb logha linibh gal.doroighneadh atreibh nuadhán.
Ensfhe déc isintígh thall.doclandaibh áille eithleand
donith infulacht ferrdha.badibhsein atigerna.
iscian
Lugh aonghus ócc inbrogha.cermat midir mac scala.cú
isceithean donmhaigh.iucharbha uar is iuchair.
iseirigh
Relind eirimoin anees.iteamhraigh batrén atreas.naonmar
nadhláil.doclandanaibh mileadh espain.
ení bec is enimoR.
Lugair tua ten fatend.confa aicher áille índream.
gola mend 7cessión.
batualaiing aimchoimét
Re re iughaine amra.osbir deichin indaghduha.ochtur itemhtaigh
Aighe 7lughaidh nalenn.croine 7erc isseilleand.tri mic
glaís aglind insail.tric do theighdis

---- folio 197 recto 1 ----

Accón righ bahamra dath.darcomhainm eochaidh feidhleach.fer ar
sheisir séghdha índream.acfulacht bhera goibhneand
Eoghan eirenn eochaidh garbh. 7cobhtach catheadh arm.lughaidh
find fiacha nafhledh.morann isdaire déidgheal.
laoch
Roboi icconcubhur indemhuin.birdeichin inadheghaidh.cuicer
aenben nibréc.batualaiing a imchoimhét.
nosfoirrgedh
Naíissi 7ceithirn combuaidh.concubur cúchulainn cruaidh.isfeidlim
fir.mesdeghadh mac aimirhein.
cailti diarmait dil.
Cethtar mun fhlacht safheinn.robo dibhsidhein find féin.oisin
ro inlídís bir deichín.
arbir deichín luaighdis
Deich slesa relind lagha.deich fhaebhuir nírbo tana.
fir.coháimsir eochach feidhlaigh.
ocht slesa isocht
Reheochaidh feidleach mac find.gníd bernn gobha narbó tim
faobhuir uair.coconcubur oncræbhuaidh.
se slessa
O concubur ard amra.donídh echelsach eamhna.sé faobhair
ar sin. cotoracht find fáiththeindigh.\n\nElta áithe doiníth find bir cheitri sles seghdha arind.\n\nforumh ndhil.bidís arinmbr ndheichin // Deichin//\n\nLoídar rompu asahaithle sin coloch naglaisi anairR\n\nIS and atconn casc ar naheissi comgeala 7nabuidhne.\n\nromoRa 7naheachradaAtbert cailti re findhachad tabhair\n\ntaghaidh fríáil 7issiatt so natáilcind. ISÉ robhoin ann\n\nPatraic mac alprainn. Ocus crimththan mac étna cheindsealaigh ar\ntabairt dó in bhaile darbhainm indfhorrach. Loídar rompu tar\nanais amaistin.tar sruthlaíntíbib gríski.aleitribh cranncha\ndodhún aillela aine.dóirth. dfhair mhuc ndre\nbhrinde.Táinic feascar nahoidheoi doibh Maith achaiti\narfindoídh.cídh dódhun anocht. minshealg arse arcass\nanabh coillidhi 7armhilibh maighi 7teighem cocarcair glais\nmic mhongaidh.Nach tusa romarbh glas mac mongaidh\narfindoídh. IS mè arse 7tarthamar ratha 7cuir arceitri macaíbh\nglais mac mongaidh gan neach donheind domarbadh.Tanca\ndar rompu 7donítar fulacht leó Ocus isamhlaidh robadára 7.uí.\nnairecail accu 7.c.cacha hairecail Anmand chloindí glais mic\nmongaidh. Deisid breasal for inmaigh.deisid cliath ícli\nathbermaíbh deisidh fledhach anglind smoil.deisid ulach\nardearg mhóin. IS annsin doraíulach refledach.ata arse\nínfer domharph tathair alepaídh tathar anocht Atait\nratha 7cuír uaind gana marphadh. Tabrum uathbhás.7\n\nomhun uíme. Tancatar acethtar 7rodhealbsat aricht che\nitri ruadh muc romhóR.samhalta combeth ferdhornn dafhi\naclaibh lethamuich. Bahé mét natoirme 7incrith/na\nighthi doroinset curbó dóigh leó.i.la cailti 7láfindoídh\n\n---- folio 197 recto 2 ----

comad hé insliabh bacoimhnesa doibh dothuit nacenn.
\nIS iat naharrachta 7nahamaiti aidgill seo arcaílti. So
isset namucca chuca.conletairset iat comba doigh
leo combenfaidi agcossa dhib nó aninathair eistibh.cotrian
nahoidchi dhoibh amhlaidh sin.Tancatar aricht na méidach
chuca iarsin. ISinrian aile donoidhchi.scerde fola
asa méidibh coroith uachtar nahuamad 7doleicdis
inagcendaibh anuas INtrian deidinach donoidhchi doch
uadar arict tri naithech ndubh neitibh 7tri sústa
iarnaide inalamhaibh 7tecait icambualadh.cotainic maid
en.torchair gach fer anund 7anall dibh.tócboaidh
cailti acheand.tiagam asso afindchaidh arcailit eirgit
iarsin 7iadhait dorus nahuamadh.bealach corcrach a
aímn ósin ale. Lodar rompu codaire medon.do chol
bha duind.dolighi bhelat báin mac buichet ifánaiche
art.aclarmad laighen.acend maighi nabóruma co da
mil.sillis findchadh arcailit at connaír hé 7aroscc.
iadta.tecam arsè isin choillsea.i.coillín coimghé an
íu.Tancatar andoirin coimghé.isdo ro canadh.\\.
A fhiacra indis dochach.ceirtfiche bliadhan rembrath.nibhia
cran aros coimghé acht madh éngéc aon oidbhle.
Ocus dochotailset indoidhchisin annsin. ISé ínasain tarr
la do patraic.toighacht cus an maighinsin artuc ri lai
ghen inbaile do patraic.
tainic patraic conamhuinddir.gusan coillín ut.irrabh
adarson inacotladh Atchualadare nacleirgh ruchtach
7srandghal nabfer moR 7teichit na cleirigh coran
catar copatraic 7tic patraic danindsaidhi 7coisre
cus iat inacotladh 7 bidgait asa geotladh.ashenoR
cha uaisle arpatraic.ticidh ódhiabal 7o adhradh
arracht cohadrad dé athar uile cumachtaigh.robais
tedh iarsin indaimn na trnóití cailt ã findchadh.Crimthan
mac énna cheindsealaigh.tuc damsa arpatraic inbaile
seo 7saighter pupall patraic inatimcell cocenn trí
lá 7tri noidhe ci conid isin cill usaile an ú doberthéa
proind trí nónbur dóibh. Cindus doberter íproind so
duind arcailí risin timthire inmó nacuit deisi hi
ní fhetar arintimtire.corochetaiger dopatraic 7f
iarfaighidh intimthire.Proind naonmaí arpatraic. Di
ndís in timthire docailí sin. IS firarcailí.ní
thibherth aisi ass sinde aclecha. 7léicidh.
duind fein arfhíadach.tabair smact 7riaghail fo
irrna.Romuinit iarsin dorn riaghla.Táinic righ

---- folio 197 verso 1 ----
laighen and iarsin 7rígh fhile laighen faris.i.du
bhthach mac hua lughair.Roiad insluagh umchaitle
7adubairt dubtach cid onainmnighter indabhannsa a
cailí. Life inghen iuchna doferaib bolg dobaídhedh ann
acainedh inbennain temhrach 7inluath life romarbadh
ann.Cidh ímanabar curraích life donmagh reidh seo
ardubhtach ni hansa orcaillí curraích mac cathair romarbadh lefind
and 7misi do ben acheann de 7rucus lium siar co ba
dhamair 7trofhirfaigh ínfhuil uaih neach nofhindfadh.
saoghal find 7 itbert \. hainm inbúime ronaltt.caha
INfhuil uaih aiber atead fírium casaoghal doradad dfhound.ca
inm infer roadhnacht.\cacétfher dofhaoth ann de.
Cacérthoind dorindis riamh.ciadatardadh cath galián.
acath chloidoimmeach conaidhe.\diafhuil bunad brass.
Ocús confait fein rofes.cia leis atucad íntreas.caraot
catir adtá atig radhas.//cáfer donfheind
Calín dorochairdalaímh.cacét ben andeachaidh dáil.
tuachail tra.icaraibhe inphiast berla.//cáit ar
Athbertha find isin tshleibh.cia roberradh and donfheind.
fhácaibh alía luind.cafolach fuair aliathdruim.
Adhaigh dfhínd afidh gaibhle.cádealb thainic dafhaighde dofríth íncenn 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 dadhesabrud.mtainmsin cidh marogh
aleachtnatorchair ann acht aindreacht://.doríth ris
Cafer doreith abrat breac.anaonach sera nalecht.cuích
inmale.iscaidhe fáth nagraifne.// rolaigh dontsh
ISliabhealach átha hí.cia hogham robhoí nacri.cafer do
lógh.ratuíc ínbhen namhedon.//.7camét noidchi
Cafer doghabh tri shuirghe.lamh nadem/níghi atuirme.
arsin.roboí ínfer sain areasbaidh.\cid canait
Cádám ingnad rotus fuair.rochan írbadha aníartuaidh.
recnoc anair.7cia richt inafhail.\fland mac
Tricha bliadhan arda.c.saoghal find nihimirbrec.coro adhnacht
braín.daltan síná aseiredhmhaigh.\ár amuimme
IN cet rann dorighne riam.fidhradh filedh ferrdha achiall
molta inrann.rolesaidh síná isbodhmall.\fer
Bresal buadach rothuit tiar.dó doratad cath galian cet
thorchair sachath tair.neassa mac brocaín bhladmair.
Aed chind esse tuc na laim.confaite iarcur indair.
cur rolesaidh find iarsain.inceín robhoí nabheathaidh.

---- folio 197 verso 2 ----

Confaithe facroicend con.rochuír mórfuan ifordol.dotsh
étáibh iruaíth anair.abunadh ahiindeedhaibh.\uaiithe
INben asigh duind dubach.ruc inset basármudach.istarlaic
fánoit.nach fríth riam isin tiprait.\cumaíll tolaibh tor.
Athberrtha findnafeinde.imberradh eac'h acheile. finn mac
7fínd mac iaconchon.\laic asalaimh.nothácaibh ináth bolcaín.
Clí deróil inbérla ghlic.issé folach fuair fonlic.inlía tarr
Arnadhaid irrus dagen.afidh gaibhle babaoghal. aentiar
fer isaontriar ban.conro thárracht dealbh íngnad.\:theoRa
IS ann tainíc meidech maol dachluais ceachtar adhathaobh .cei
lámh asadrúim.clidhembh teinedh regualuind.\:tabair
Labhradhí cohuaachdha ferrdha.saighid air find flaithemhna
damh dochend budéin.no cend cailti no oiséin.\:dogébh
IN ngeibhe cumhaidh aile.armac cumaill almhaine.mageibhe
thar sain.damhbé aneirinn no analbain.\:at morogha cinn.
Gébat uait afhind connghail.incenssain gá tú iarraidh.nober
donacercaibh cenchoicill.\:dabeim cocruaidh.cur theascc
Nochtaidh oisín cloidem cert.7nochtáímsi anaoinfeacht.tucsamar
inralaidh rindruaidh.\:nacoire atoilfedh mart.
Tuitid cend asanralaidh.nífhaaccasa aindamhail.mó
bafáiolidh ris inarracht.\:slanuaimisi duít budhesta.
Bendacht ort afhind amra.maith domhuindtir moRchal---
ro icais momhòRcesta.\:cumtha romcar.cenn uat--- mic
Tricha bliadhain gus anocht.óroscaradh riachaomcorp.cend indfhir
ingomhan.\:rosfolaigh afhat.trishenaibh doilbfe draideacht
Natri cind léith chairan etair.isiat dórat anécaibh.isiatt
Curach life islór doghail.islemsa fein dorocair.
ann rosfhácus achenn cruaidh.doilehtáibh eot anairtuaidh.
Roadhnacht eoghan mac duil.corp ínrigh alaind sanmhuigh.
conadh curach caom achacht. ainn inaonaidh indadhónacht.\:ros
Cuillind cáipliath nírbócaomh.bahengnam mor donmacaomh.
goin glas conngéire rend.conid de ata sliabh cuilenn.
Dub dóit rolaí achuir refind.doboí bliadhain maraon rind.
gusinseilg isleibh daglas.dotháibh challann andhiardes
Luidh oisín onfeind uile.coruc tri cet cédghuine.niro
imid móin namagh.fiadh arbith armachbeireadh.
Tucsan breitrí mhoir amuidh.find mac cumaill ahalmain.
gunar imthigh talmain trein.fiadh ba comluath rehoiseín
Adubairt find inbhrut bríc.romluaidhíbh fríss gura tricc.tuc
sum breithir mhoir comer.nár dháibh mina comhaillter.
Andsin róithset nalaíoch.tar firt magrúind tarmadh
fraich.tar beirnn natarbh fhessa sair.tarcualaind tarcnoc
nairthair. Cosruth life colind duibh.gus in uaimh aneass

---- folio 198 recto 1 ----
ghaillimh.luidh dubh tháit donfeind uile.iter choín 7duine
Arsin luidh uatha budhes.dubhtháit mac dodhubh dales.
ba laoch arlathair troide.udh shloindter es dubhthaite.
Máine senaigh seóit fabhlaidh.darbó cisti lia bealaídh
oissín robrécc ónamnaíbh.feachtus naíl atigh lochain.
Seacht.c.seacht madat secht ndeich.uii.xx.gan imarchleith.
tricha mile tricha.č.issedh sin dochuaidh anéic.\albach
Demneach ainmná andeachaidh dáil.bá hesa inghen lócháin.se
ainm inberla bhí dhilind is uas dilinn.\daoithin
Demneach robó atuirmhe thair.tricha bó conbhánbrughaidh.
dechnebhair fa dó.ambilghin cachahaonbhó.\inbuar
Anascadh fein arcach ló.dobhuachaill inbecain bó.ticdiss
sin datigh.can buachaill gacha fescair.\bheó.nocha
Gach buachaill nothéighedh leó. ní indtaidh amarbh naa
fhagtha thiar nó thair.cídh iat robith aneasbaidh.h.
Luidhsemar naonmurn doinfeind.maoscar isma oisín.do
thigh demnaighi tuirme.ádhdhan mérus incúimhne.
Amhlaidh fuadarad demneach.issí ecainteach engach.esbaidh naím
bó borb inroind.bui forri gan abuachoil\arcroth
Buachaill dochuirfed leubhaidh.ar arget nó arór nifuair.
nó archomhaídh nó archacht.cé roboí gaoirchisecht.\coimhét
Nár dhaighedaíbh mothigh.modhul fein don inghairi.cen mo
reheadh lai.scenbreith arneinigh daomhnaí.\moclóidh
Arsin eirighsem amach.moidi ba faelidh demneach.rucus lem
emh cruaidh.luidseandiaigh inbecain bhuir.\bensachnoc
Luidset reaabhb traghá thall.cosighan indbhír domhnannéin ar arcind.así mhín théta fhooltfhínd.sín rombersilé amach
Dosheínd cruit bacaom inmodh.cuir chuír sind inarcotladh.ar inahailen íngantach.cansoilisi trebithu sír acht gortta
Domrat anduaim dhúibh dorcha.bhail irraibhe mhaos comtha.
ísfuacht is imshnimhilla ganbreic.nichuala riam aleith
Lxx. laoch isin tigh anglasaibh angheibheannaibh.induaim dábh
----uar doteiged amach.inmuir uath mar inngantach.dotuith
mís ann cotrêna.umna cairrgibh cruaidhghérá.bhaidhtthea
IN uair rolínadh in mhuir.ticeadh toraind nirbhungnad.cotóc
sínd olár.combímais uile ar úrsnámh.cenlathar cen
Trihoidhchi robbadhús tair.ac dabilla inahuamaidh.cen luth
nert.nocotarrus íntarracht.tír 7tuind.noca nfhóhair
Arsin luidh oisín amách.domiartaidhsí arnaímarach.cé dotshir
afier comuind.dobeth sí amuidh.nocan thuighbed áíarruidh
----aralaith dochuaídh.indheghaidh inbecainbhóair.cidh fata
-------------et isin treasló.doinghuire inbecain bhó.lobor réaabhb

----- folio 198 recto 2 -----
Arsin dolodar amach. muinddir find bahécainteach. indsaigidh cach uaih atreibh. lecar abuar doddheannaigh. \aile na Nao ninglyena bói acbadghna. 7nae mic básamhla cach cland cobeacht. rasuír óenben inainndreachtt Ben anathar rosráthaigh. robí sin alesmhathair. rostaírbhir areachtaihb én. echtach. inghenmar goirm. \. leiss Fescar luidh find fichtibh gal. trisindari icarn irbadh. derb bagothe dáine. mar chuala indécaíne. \. itit itit Nónbar dóbh acuas inchraind. robingnad le mac cumhaill. ar cach én. imthighed inréodh rotrén. \. uile seoch gach N ibi radharc aroscaibh. norcoith cotraith fescair. dalla ni. añaicmi nahénlaithi. \. aine animníd fanoit IAt naloidhí láchochdhchí. nocio dubh nahoidehchí. acc. isé sin inceol chanoit. \. aite ósin amach. ananmann IN cach tigh nibi cobair. nachar tshilsat cach conair. eóin eth sabhith braenach. \. tes nóthuadaídh nóthiar nó thair. nocha Neach arbith rafhindfad sain. nanindissind dingantaibh. netar cáit afile / 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. \. lim. muirme Acso infert anengír find. nochaneadh nach meabhair. mathair in mhic mhóir. ben documall mac trénnmhoir. Oisin mac find fer connghail. rogenair iclúain ichtaire. ingen deírc amhathair mhaith. torraich naí míos onmacfhlaithe Atbert inghen darena. ardeich mnaibh ardasgrena coruc oscár fachaem thair. re cochtus renæ mbliadhnaíbh Morfhind ac oisin cobeacht . uíí. mbliadhna dhi --------

---- folio 198 verso 1 ----

mathair natri mac aile. inghen chualand chichmhaine.
Dual – mí inghen dubh-thaigh déin. mathair cholla ischuirc is cein. benchallt – mac sethar dfhind. arafhil nuna nuailfhind
Mathair trir facalma icath. dubhan isseghda issealbach.
.u. bliadhna ac diarmaid dadeoin. dubh indbhír inghen uairbheoil.
Dáinne ac mac cumail clomblaídh. ní thuigfind mnaí nadeaghadh
daolghus bahainm dathair. mac lir shidha findachaidh
Bás find umbroicc arnduldi. escardaire umlic ndairi . b áss crímaílull umloch dall. taót icath chnucha cumall
IS è sút infert afhui. mac cumail isathuir. 7craimhall
cian roclos. 7daire donnsholus. \ëin. bhaithis crist
Truath moscarad risínfhéin. ferr damh creidem dé budh
far cenn rolá. tailend gandentar ferta //acsoín//
Tiagham coros dachon afidh gaibhle arcaíl. 7tan
catar ann. Maith intinad so arsé. i. ros dachon. incuíced
ros eirenn. Tancatar fonfhídh 7robenadh leó caolach
infheda 7dorónsat fianboth brondfhairsing 7tucsat
flesc tar feice dhi 7dlaí didin tairrsi IS mithidh du
ind arcaíl. sealg dodenum. rachatsa amach arsé
Táiní cailí roime coidre ínbrainain 7umchoill da
tsruth Mar doboi acantsheile ro eirgetar natrifu
atha dó. i. fuath tighi mic nemain 7fuath lilaighi. 7
fuath daire. mbranain. Clann colmain corghuinidh iatt
sidhe IS é so ar srait intí romharbh arnathaírne 7tabra
m uathbás uime 7 na leicem comraic dó reithir cumtha
Rodhealbsat nacatha crodha inatimechall. coraibh cath dibh
ac marbadh acheile. At connairc cailí sin. 7iseadh róraidh. it
bert patraíc riumsa ganduine mharbadh dorósho 7 ganbeith
afhiadhnuse fhola dothindsatain At connuic incétin tha
inic coidéire mbranain 7rothuít acholladh far cotainic solus
trath eirghi arnamharach Roéirigh annsin 7 dorinde ind
eonad do breacaibh ann 7 domhilaibh muighi. IMthúsa fhíndheachaidh
robó a aonur indoidhchí sinISandsin tancatar tri mic úfh laind.i.torman 7maol cian 7dubfhlanu coros da
chon tri nónbhair ac muicfhíadach 7fuaradar slickht nases
ca arnabuain 7dochuatar conuic inthiannbhoith 7isseadh it
bert findchadh damad beó cailti arsé níbeindsi amtroscadh
ISann atchuala infotrom da indsaidh 7isseadh róraídh na
loitid mhé arse.nífuil acht iarsma nafeinde find
annso 7duine nach coir domarbadh.Cé thu arsiat.Find
--dh mac flaimd mhísi arse.Ocus ciasibhí arsé.tri mic

---- folio 198 verso 2 ----
úfhlaínd sindi afálmaigh laighen 7rö indis scela.
doibh. Tarr linde arsiat 7rucsat leó e arleith
eicin afidghaibleTáiníc imorro cailtí roime conuic in
fhianbhoith 7nífuair afer cumtha 7roghabh arbrón 7ar
gubha 7táiníc imach 7tuc atrí hallán ghótha ósaird
7nífuair slickht nafhére sechu 7roghabh aralórc 7tain
ic codruím damhaighi.Isé so arsé ferand duthcha find
cadha 7níracha daíarraidh abraithre fein arsedo
rala chuice.Fada festa arsé bed sa amaonur
Táiníc roime codruím greáine.risanabar druim ndairbrech
andhiu.asenchainatemhair ind ath chind mónadh 7codaire
intsheineóin7rórainic daire intsheineoin.itbert ismaith
indoire so 7dochuaidh amedhón nacrich 7roben asci
athan sealga damhúin 7róletair incræbh droighin tarrló
dó 7dorinde áithighi dó 7seacht ndhorais aríncrich.
7indorus taranathageadh.amach insechtmad dorus tardorus
aile thiced amuidh.Dorinde indli sealga foncuma.
cetna.robuí tríbliadhna annsin.\aainn.táiníc bás
Brughaidh cetach robú icrich midhi.Brocán brugadh
dó.robhui righ midhi aciarraidh tshét 7mháine artri
macaibh brogain.i.eoghan7illann7aonghus anannanna Samh

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nach inghen cholgain micaodha micfhiachna --ic ---nain amathair
7tucustar righ midhi acrodh feindi 7 rob------------------------as mac
dibh inalaimh.i.aonghus 7romorad accu dun sannaighi.uíí.
nairghedha aicc 7.uí.xx. bó cachahairghe 7rucsat na
micsin ambrathair origh midhi 7dochuadar fó dhuthairibh.dh
eiscert breadh ar foddail retribliadhnaibh 7baile cacha noidhchi
dargain doibh Tainicbás tuathail mhaoilgairbh foí sin
7roghabhustar diarmuit mac cerbaill righi neirenn 7tancatar
natri nónbhair sin robadar arfoddail codaire intsheineoin
7roghmíd fiannboth ann.Dochuadar oídhchi arfoddail bha
ile.curroairgset iter mil 7duine iat 7ac impodh dóibh
dochuaidh aonghus inmac ba só dfhoddail arleith 7tancadar
indías aile comnuic inthianbhoith 7tainic cailtì asaífhianm
bhoith fein amach 7tainic laimre fiannboith mac mbrocáin
Both fhoghladhacha soarsé.isann atcualat inda mac básine actabh
airt achmusain donmac bá só Cadluidh dutsi arsiat arnimar
craidhne dodenum.Cora damsa arsé intí ris andhiall
aimsi arsé.i.recailtì mac ronain.issé isbeodha tháin
ic aneirinn 7nìremeuindtìr barmathar díaltaísi Tainíc
cailtí chuca fancomrádhr sin 7roghabhsat anarma.

---- folio 199 recto 1 ----

A fhiru arcaílta níharracht na urchoit mhisi acht cailtì mac
ronain 7troshuidh acco.Ce sibhsí afhiru arsé.trí mic bró
gain7sanamnatan ingine colgán mic aodha mic fhiachna.mhíc
ronain 7ro indsetar adhbar afhodhla At bert cailtì.ticídá
lemsa 7bíthí armocomainaire 7tuc leis iat coníc afhíann
bhoith fein. IS glic amh arsíat atá so Rothuillset atri
naonbhair isin daraleith di 7caílta namá isinleith aile.7
badár raithre marsín Adubairt diarmuit mac cerbaill righ
eirenn.tabraídh trí mic brogáin chucum.tucad 7dorinedh asígh.
7tucad acrich fein doibh.Tancatar arcend chailtí iarsín 7it
bert cailtí narachadh acht doraghadh codún samhnaighi
ashethar 7tucset léo é coheas dubhthaí.Badar indoidh
chisin ann.Tancatar cocuncha 7tancatar lucht nacriche 7
anaos cíuil 7arigha 7afhlaithi danindsaidhi lehing
antus infhirmhoir leo.Rogabhsat arimchomharc 7arfhair
faidhi sce deCidharafhuil cuncha arinadh so 7
inannso tucadeathcuncha 7caidhi aisé thind intan tucadh incath
sin 7cámhat righ táarrgair find areirinn 7cia roroind ére
re conn. Léicidh suidhi dharm ar sé 7doroine inlaidh
Cuncha.cnoc oscindlife.ro boi uair bahairithe.bádún
áighedh robhui tan.anuair bui actuthal teachtmhar
Tuathal artús rothocaibh.badún righ bárigb obair.
nibhui achanmuirr tech badfherr.badanusaléirgh eirenn.
Feidlimidh rosgabh iarsin.mac tuathail mhic fheradhaigh.
cond mac feidlimidh flaith fáil.robhui isintulaigh tonnabhain.
Fertt indruagh aainn reime.co cetreimes iughaine.coreimes
chuidn icnu brain.cotainic inghen chonaidh.\sádún bháca
Muigem chuidn nocharadh raínd.bahicuncha chendáláindo.robhoi
thaibh.re reimes chuidn .c.cathaigh.\dochuaidh écc thall ina
Cuncha inghen chonaidh chais.ahiath luimnigh lethanghlais.
thigh.dobograin le gaeidhealaibh.\cuncha osin amach.
Adhnachtn inbhen gerbó brón.isinchnuc nachert mhédön.conadh
ahainm cotí inbrath breathach.\rocomhraicset naslóigh.dar
Ann doratad íngleó garbh.bhail aishuilit indacharn.and
ghaótcumall mac tennhoir.\find fichtib gal.do
Tri trath recur inchatha.coimpert mic indardfhílatha.dorala
mhuirn asidh nahalmhan.\roindset eirinn leth arleth.conn
Sealat bec ahaithle indair.robotshighaidh fhatha fáil.
7eoghan taighleach.\re naembladhnaibh sigh gan mheirg.
---th modha ac modhuagad nár.leth cuind acconn cocomlán.
------th labradha laimhdheircc.\le maol mac mongaidh fescur
----- imderg laoch natgann macsidhi athaigh eirenn toRchath dubhcomair

----- folio 199 recto 2 -----
Tínoilset leth modha amach.leheoghán taobhílan taoidhlech.
7findlé conn gancheilg.tri dhith labradha laim dheirg.
Comhruecs set amaigh léna.conacathaibh coimhtréna.modh
nuadhat dorochair de.le tri macaibh feidhlimé.
Leth cuind isleth modha moir.tathaighs conn achétoir.
re fichtibliadhan ganbrath.cormarbh tipraithi tireach.
Tipraithi tirech báted.leis dorochairconn caoimsheng
dorochair le righ ulad.ri temhrach natrán chumal.//.
Tipraithi isconaire caom.uí.mblíadhna acosnum maraon.coR
brisidh cath and robail.ar righ ulad ger bhétaigh.\hocht
IArsin bári itemhstaigh truí.mac modhalamha laochluind.re
mlíadhnaibh gan mheabhair.right conaire cnedhaigh.\neimedh
Relind conaire budhes.acrich muman namoRles.famarbh
conaneim.ar faicthe arda neimedh.\bliadhain cenchath.coro
Ceitri bliadhna dart aoinfer.acosnum indsi gaoidheal níraibhe
ghiallad tuir themhrach.\lughaídh inrí.sacath ar
Deich mlíadhna.xx.arsin.saimhrighi airt itemhraigh.cordhichenn
maigh mucruimhi.\tainic darighí nertmhair. táth etenn
Reseacht laithibhlith nachgann.doghabh lughaídh iath nerenn.
rehaonshochtmuin.\cair cormac cas.ganlén ara aireachus.
Tríchablíadhán gan mhine.buí mac con inairdrighe.nocatoR
Luídíh budhes dotháth muman.lughaídh gérbo morphudar.
romarbh ferchis fichtibh toR.riamn ferchis daon urchoR.
Gabhsat iarsin sluaigh temhrach.uncoRmac nagchaomh theglach.
corrighadh itemhraigh tair.mac airt mic cuind .c.chathaidh.
Rogabhsat sluaigh laighenlir.mameidhbhlethderg dolaigh.
nibh.um.uí.macabóib ecbach thind.dardhual airdrighi areirinn.
Cath arleth táibh themhrachthair.robrisedh ann lelelaighnibh.
curcuireadh cormac hcuind. othemhraigh cocaladh truim
Claidhset laighin arinleirg. raith meadbha domheidbh lethderg.
isaith mheadbha ósinamach. ahainm dolethtaibh themhrach.
. U. mhí istri ráithi corath. boí inbhen arighi temhrach.
nocur eirigh crimhthan cas. mac dochathair chlaidem ghlás
Doratsat laighinnalann. righi domac righ eirenn. nocur
fháidh medbh le sin mac. nírbó righ eirenn cormac.
. Uí. mbliadhna armarbadh mic con. boí cormac ac imcosnomh. nocur
thathaigh ceann icenn. nacuic cuícidh naheirenn. //.
Tri righi cormaic nacath. bári ferghus duibbdhétach
itemhraigh their nírchohsaigh. cocath crinnarochosain
Natri ferghusa finda. romarbsait icath crinda. le l-----
le tadhg mac cein. le cormac cusan -------------------
Dathicht bliadhan combuaidh. airdrighi chor -------

---- folio 199 verso 1 ----
cofhuaire bas bahingnad lind. araithe. spelain osbhóaind
Atailltin tainic flaith fáil. cofaithche rátha speláin.
rucspéilán naráith corath. airdrighi toghaidhi temrach.
Bratán isinbhóind roghabh. iscaire thighi inbruadh. badar
caich occaitheim treall. rétoighecht dairdrigh eirenn.
Tucaíd afhiadhmise inrigh. inbhairgen gerbó míghnimh.
conadh de sin ata alecht. cormac ucuind nacaemreacht.
Badar araithche inbhail. sluigh. imdha ga ùrnaidhe.
tucsaí angaire insluagh serbh. inmchuí. ceith. ná
ceithn. \.aicneadh centlóis. sluighidh inmírrí. uathbás.
Mardoratsatar inghair a. chuala inrigh barograin. bidgadh
Lenaidh incnaimh cotruime naucht isnaurbruinde. cofhuaire
bás isintigh thall. airdrigh oireagadh. eirenn. \. ceitri bliadhnaibh
Batruagh robohí eíre iarsín. cenrí centriath aitemhraigh. ré
bábuan. curéiridh eochaidh armuadh. \. aríghí. thend
Eochaidh gunnat roghialladh. cocenn cheitri cert bhliadhan. anbliadhain
cotorcair acath chuillend.\arsin.right cairpri lifechair.  
Cuicbiadhna robhóí cairpri.acosnum eitinn airde.7a.uí.dhéc  
Cairprilifechair nírlac.curghabh risin thein furmat.torchair  
acath ghabra.ghlain.dolaimh aítheasaigh oscair.\bec a  
Cuicbiadhna dona fathaibh.milisn eitinn rehathaigh.ro  
cosnamh ganmhine.aonbliadhain anairdirghe.\airtheach  
Dorinde infathadh airtghch.inghal arfhathadh cairptech.fatad  
fuair iarsin.bás lesin thein fortamail.\arocho doimhlén  
Ceitri bliadhna acosnum cruaidh.fiacha sraihtine combuaidh.  
dál ùgher.cath cach bliadhna docureadh.\torchair lacolla  
Naembliaadhna trichat rothecht.eire 7alba anaonthecht.co  
cain.acath dúine dubhchomair.\dorinde gnim tal  
Cath dubhchomair fácalma.dobris colla uais amra.  
chair tenn.dicheandad airdrigh eirenn.\naomhús nir  
Rogéinir find anniarsin.atús righi chuind críchaidh.marbha  
bhó tric.7 fiacha infer firghlic.\rofoirgreadh  
Ceitri laithi déc fádhó.isfir isnílimarghó.óbhás find  
gail.cocath dúine dubhchomair.\eocha file infer  
Géthuit find naleim baoisi.robuathadh achohmaoísi.  
fesa.is mogruith mac seinfhese.\aidh.marb.  
Eocha file infer atuaidh.mogruith asan mumin mu  
docrine ceachtar dhe.mogruith is eocha file.\amhacca  
Aenfhithchi dheec bliadhan bind.ardeach mbliadhnaibh saoghal find  
bró---n don mhaigh.ata leamsa domheabhair.  

---- folio 199 verso 2 ----  

Fer foradeich dhuidn danéis.níroleic issa arainéis.  
sinde facreidem cenchol.dorphaic inanaomhthar.\chloch  
Fer thoradeich duínd danéis.níroleic is for ainéis.clao  
anma naraisgedh.cach aoínchir ría nabhaisteadh  
Cámín archeallach dochéin.7senchan foroisín.séighin aco  
archolman cain.7manchan for lughaídh.\cronan arfhlan
Aedhbec fáberach aaimn. maol tuile siaghalt senchairnd.
fherrdhá án. 7tronán ar aothán. \maccoinde archaití
Caoncomrac bacaom ínfer.momhaedóg arnabhaistedh
roan. 7finán ar fhindchadh. \macu brógain don mhaigh.
IS é so baslicht amhra.reimes narigh roch alma.a
atalemse domheabhair. \iu dodheoindé.cethra can
ISedhsinriamh rocharus.imut fíann imut amhus.caraim an
oín aitrichré. \célat atemhraigh truím.sluaigh diar
Tri bliadhna damhsa domheoín.fachleith andhoire intsheineoin.nim
mada mic cerbhull. \iaidh molec tholaithí inluain.
Doghebhsa bás dodheoindé.itemhraigh ticfa moré.b
retaobh themhraich anairtauidh. \tharlín inferta ana
Eoghan illann aonghus án.gabar leó coluath molámh.fac
risanabar fert cunche.Cunche. // bliadhain ann 7dabach
Tainic.codún samhnaighi iarsín 7robás acghaire re
fhotraicthi fóchosabh aleaptha 7roleic osnadhagh oídhechí ann.
7rofhirfaigh samhnaich. imtai détalaich 7cabrón dobheire
dodtaire.Fís tarfás damh.i.mé fein 7mhoididobeth
mar isferr doblamar riam 7doroinenláidh. \inlucht
Ingnadh insighs.tarfás dam.truagh atáthar commedhradh.
dochuaidh donbhith bras.ambeith sin amcumthanais. \aon
Darlem atconarc inttheind.ac imthecht oshleibh dotsheibh.cach
romtarfás romtá.meabhair lem anaighidha. \chair
Atbath find acleim aisi.cidhedh robo reim baoisi.toR
diarmuit re muic mhír.isincharnn ós ghlinn chomaiR.
Torchair ferdoman ifthus.isconán narathachus.indeisc
ircail gér cradlind.dorochradar comthúitim. \chair
Torchair aodh rehilar fer.isin chnuc icarun chuiliadh.toR
faolán risanair.acluain bic anathralaigh. \tor
Dorochair caol andruímain.dorocháirdubhtach ósdail.
chair crundbec icluain dam. 7scanrlán sciathlethan.
Dorochair fál fedha bic.dolehtáibh ghleantá delmheic.
maraon isfál fedha moír.doiligh cairill.h.conbróin.
Torcradar tri mic mháoi cruim.anghabhair bagarbh angl--nn

---- folio 200 recto 1 ----
dubh druman dothúit sanchath.flaithus 7mac lughach.
Fhind mac breassais rothuit tair.aringleir oslic dubhthaigh.
taobh retaobh inalaighi.is úairbhel mac uarcraidhi.\.fhuil
Nao naonbhair notheighdis leam.dubh 7dubh dábhoirenn.ní
neach remlínd remlá.nothind anaighedhá.\.7da
Cobhtach cáicher conghal conn.7fiachra 7éclonn.dubhda
dhubhán dil.nae mic lughain mic luaimnigh.\.cú gach
Nae mic aclughan dohba.naemmar cachmic moidi anghnai.
fir gilla cach con.dóibh dobeirind tuarustol.\.icir
Cethtar imairghi dibhsin.gaet conghal mac muiredhaigh.cu
oslind locha indeoin.rogaet meircill mac tréneoin.//
Lughan bahainn danathair.gus inla icarn fhindachaidh.coro
thócs refeind fhind.leth arleth indáfhoirind.\.curthuit
Dubh da fhoirend óso amach.de doghairdis mutheghlach
afhiaidh nuse fhind.dontshleig robhúi alaimh dheicill.\.
Romarbhtha tri mic fhdhaigh.marbhsa tri.c.nachínaidh.a
tát naloighi male.dotaebh leirgiliath daire.//
INtriar badainimh dhamsa.bámaith accum anamhsa.asrem
thaebhsa rothúighbhadh. mouieth danaí asingnadh //i//
Natabhuir.dotaire sin ashenoir ar samhnaich.7 anaiss
annsin curmorad aonach taillten le righ eirenn.Tancatar mic
ashethar dathairgins dochailti dul cohaonach tailltin 7 doth
eibsín dul.Dochuadar tri mic brógain donaonach iarsin 7robdhadr
ac imrathchailti 7do indsedar domhaithibh eirenn hé 7adu
bradar cách comad atemhraigh bad coir cailt dobheith.Ro
chuir diarmuit mac cerbhaill.tuathal rea chtaire na
temhra arcenn cailt 7nitainic leis 7dochuaidh fein
7tuc leis he corosnairigh. i.ros temhrach 7rofhirfaigh
cahainm intínad so arcaílti. ros temhrach arsiat.7dorindí inláoidh
Baile.narigh rosr temhrach. anbaminic moRtheghlach.
a cet reimhus fer mbholg mbínd.dargabhsat uile eirind.\.
Cia leis artócbad artús.ca cét rí fhuaír ahimthús. cialleis
andernadh dún di.caidhi achinganta uili.\.
Caídhi iat abuadha brasa.findat lucht indeolasas. créd
dlighis arí corath. dochís docach cuicideach.\.
Cámét aferann rofes. ider thoir istiar istes.iscaidhi
atighi.dothaobh themhra thoínghilé.\.
Cindus robluí temhiru thenn.acféaraíbh bolg nambeimeann.
túaith dé. múr natemhrach toghaidhé.\.
--indus tancatar anes. gaeidhil forra gerbhaimhdhess.
-------thall. osaerthuathaíbh de dhannan.\.
-----------uatadh. gaeidhil orra sanaen ré. insigh
doratadh mamhúr temhrach.

----- folio 200 recto 2 -----
Tuath dé dhannannínádheabaidh. caidhi angleó regaeidh
ealaibh. cindus rofhaícsat magh mbreagh. remacaibh moRa mileadh.
INfir curchuirsetar cráind. um inísealga alaind.no an
fhocclat senchaidhi sin. aitreabh thuath dé fothalmhain.
Caraet doronsat tuatha dé. caidhi cindti acomhairlé.
ma roghbhsat sídhgan ón. caidhi andhil arnadhénomh.
Tuatha dé dhanann fir bholg. caidhi anaitreabhdh caidhi a
nord. camhét anferanntreghall. dogabhsat óghaeidhealaibh.
Sluaigh imdhá nanghaeidheal ngharc. marogabhsat éri ard.
ider shliabh ismoin ismhagh. caidhi inróind doronsatar
Ceitri mic domhileadh mhór. ír emher is eremhón. 7aimhirghín
gaoth grind. cindus rorindset eirind.\.
Madobhuí naech aile and. ma ro aitreabh iat neirnen.
mileadh namadh. cidh amhlaidh nahindister.\.
Rogabhsat righ corath mór.iaith neirenn óerimhón.ro doibh teamhair the.leó fabladach ínbaile.\raídh.is Slainghe dferaibh bolg comblaidh.gartó heb artús temh leis domorad inmúr.isdoroigh neadh anrídhún.

INganta temhrach fátri.ingnadh andul arneimfiní.tipra 7líia islighe ghlán.cáduine leis narbhingnad.\ahainm Tipra buí ateamhair nator.corofíuich cotromthalomh. nacharbhainn cleithe.poll tachair natuiliche.\/

INDílus dod/hul nalár.ticed uaiti cohimlán.soillse is glaíne isgile chnis.andhénamh duine dhilis.\dubh Tuilíthe dod/hul nalár.babrígh ingnad donuarán.ball dolenmhuiín daleis.airrdhena gach aindiléis.\amét Cloch robhui atemhraigh natréid.inlí faíl faprimhdha dingantaibh temhrach natrir.nígheisidh acht foairdrigh INuair dogheisidh cotenn.inlí foairdrigh eirenn.dochl uinti uaitíubh amach.fo shecht tuatha natemhrach. Líghi indabhuic atemhraigh.níchuala ingnadh amlaidh. inuairdoloigh forínic.senbhec seghsa huahebricc INfer ismó dferaibh faíl.infer islugha inadhail.cutru ma dhoibh ceachtardhe.ba dingantaibh ínlighe Maighen temhrach nítreabh dhís.uíí.lanbaile.uíí.lanlis. .uíí.narahair cach lis láín.doneochistemhair thonnbáin .Uíí.ndhúin umdhun natemhrach.nocalemsa nach meabhrach .uíí.xx.teach incach múr.uíí.c.laoch incach laochmhur Bárc nambhuidhen itemhraigh.aníuigh tharrla ar inoinn main cus aroichdís sluaign fasech.robo comdail co ----- Aíthne eirenn aíthne mhóR.cosair chonnacht nacomhol----- nalaoch islong namban.long laigen ------------- ---- folio 200 verso 1 ----

Teite nambanba breath tsuairc.ardhainm isin midhchuairt. retla narígh right ha adath.trí primthi ci natemrach
Batech suaicnigh sund cach druagh.gusareichdis ilar sluagh feic nafhilead thial atclos.7echráis nanmhoss.

Foradh nafhian itemhraigh.bateach sluaigh cosaochesoinach 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 gannhnaí.buaidh dari na tair.ganbas arigh atemhraigh.\:\:dobreith cacha samhna

Torc istinde maraon ris.ismiach mine cach morliss.
sair.cachacuicidh cotemhraigh.\:\:osaniu tharrla armhaire

Tancatar narigh corath.risrotochbhadh mur temhrach
nifhuiil acht nahatbhaile.baile.\:\:tarraidh misi

Cidh linmurlibhsí reroind.teach diarmata mhic cerboill.
re araibhé.ba lia brughaidh aonbhaile.baile

Rucad iarsin codorus natemhrach cailti 7roferadh firchaoín 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 muthurustal dam omrigh.

Tucadh triar dafritchoilemh ben 7difer 7cuit chuicfhír
ndhec do 7dor(leadh) étai gh leighdha 7coilcidhe cluimh faoi Ahtert inri frisíns rechterre proínd .c. dó 7do
ticís maithe eirenn d'fharthaighiscel de ISann sin do raidh cailti tabur mhéarach dhathm 7doroine ínlaíd.

Nimaith.aníu mhirlabra.nocamairit mudadhét mudhadheirc dodelachatar folém gerogabhaind écc.

Mudalaim dolacadar.mudhalecain rodlomad.modha
cois doctapadar.romgabh críne 7cromadh.\:\:.

Amshenoir amsheiníle.robsam laoch ferrdha fuileach
Rimsa samhailtear proind.c.robherr mhec inamfuirech
Rimsa samhailter proind.c. aniu cidh uatha molín.in
---- ar la leor damh proind aoinfhir.isann sin ba ferrar mughnim
IS ---- sa na find 7 amso feacht oile acht cidh
-------------------som.aniu atusa arboile.\\. ais
-----------------------------aithisiu.onu
----------------------------- so anoirt/er.

---- folio 200 verso 2 ----
Da .xx.it bliadhain darlúin su dogheínus doghein find.bliadhain
ar .xx.at dochein.gurbham sine na oisein.\.trícha
Fiche bliadhain darrt mac cuind.uair romruagadsa araithe druig
etrúm isamac.gurbamsine nacormac.\.mac find
Misi 7cián iscolla.comaosa arcuirp etroma.aodh
ifertabrain.sin trath cét rogenair.\.cu laighen
Dias basine ac aodh amra.fíacha conall cnúic abla
7brat briccc.nadiaigh rucadh daontoirbhírth.\..
Oissin faolan breasal bán.innmuin intiar eacchu nár.
mac find isda mac amhic.robsam comhaosa coimhnírt
Tri mic find scrúatus ar seilg.innmuin triar feedhbad co
fhéirc.trí bliadhna iter ceachtur dhe.cáinte is uillindisraighne.
Caince bahé inmac basó raige na robonessa dho.
uiilend bánasa dhoibh sin.rucadh ac athaibh inbhír
Ulach robo mac he dfind.bahé in cet mac ruc moRfhind.
echt acind dabliadhuna bil.oisín ar intreas bliadhain.\.aill
Osscar robó so diachlaint.taisech teaghlaithe mic cumh
maith gafhurail féin infer.ar fhíanaibb glana gaoideal
Sine oisín na osscar.gebé comhtrom acoscár.corog
aot cairpre hua cuind.robsat coimhtréna acomhuind
INcath sin dorat ínthian.ann dorochair adhatrián ferr
bas7bhéith fóchlu.morichtsa nímaith aniu.Ni
Roboi tra caílti itemhraigh amhlaidh sincotorracht oisín hicind
trill 7 proind choaocat cach laithe do.

\\\\\\\\