

Orcain catrach Mael Milscothaig

An edition and partial translation of Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse

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Acknowledgement

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Used abbreviations

- CMCS *Cambrian / Cambridge Medieval Celtic studies*, journal
- DIL Quin, E.G., *Dictionary of the Irish language: Based mainly on old and middle Irish materials* (Dublin 1983)
- GOI Thurneysen, Rudolf, *A grammar of Old Irish* (Dublin 1946)
- SnG Breatnach, Liam, ‘An Mheán-Ghaeilge’, in Mc Cone, Kim, *Stair na Gaeilge* (Naas 1994), 221-333

1. Introduction

When students of medieval Irish hear the title *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse*, they often do not recognise its name. However, when they hear of the contents, they prick up their ears: the text contains a version of the so-called Tale lists, a list of tales that a poet sums up to his audience. The list in this text, version B of the tale lists, has already been studied extensively.¹ The tale encompassing this list, however, remained neglected: the only edition of the full text was made in 1908² and no full translation, critical edition or linguistic analysis exist. This gap in our knowledge will be partially filled in by this Master thesis. It consists of a full edition of the text, based on the manuscript Rawlinson B 512 with variant readings from the manuscripts 23 N 10 and Harleian 5280. It presents a translation of the tale *Orcain catrach Mael Milscothaig* (lines 83-311 of the text). Moreover, it gives an introduction to the text, an introduction to the manuscripts and how they are probably related, and a linguistic analysis of the text. Some recommendations for further study are presented in the last chapter.

1.1 Summary of the tale

The homestead of the poet Urard mac Coisse in Clartha is raided by the family of *ard rí* (high king) Domnall úa Néill. Because he is afraid to tell the king directly of the raid, he decides to inform him via an allegorical tale. He journeys to Tara and is asked for *scéla* ('tidings'), but Urard offers to tell the king *scéla* ('stories'), deliberately misinterpreting Domnall's request. Domnall asks which stories Urard knows, and Urard gives him a list with all the stories in his repertoire, ending with *Orcain Catrach Mael Milscothaig*, 'The raid of Mael Milscothach's fort'. This is the story Domnall chooses to hear.

Orcain Catrach Mael Milscothaig can be divided into the following sections:

- 1 91-104: introduction of the tale
- 1 104-121: introduction of the warriors. Nél mac Laich Lasamain ('Cloud, son of Gleaming Lake') advises against the raid, but is ignored.

¹ As the tale list is not the focus of this thesis, I would suggest the following material for further reading. Rudolf Thurneysen, *Die irische Helden- und Königsage bis zum siebzehnten Jahrhundert* (Halle 1921), 21-24 is one of the first works on the tale lists. Proinsias Mac Cana, *The learned tales of medieval Ireland* (Dublin 1980), 33-40, 66-73, 81-108 gives a better, more recent introduction. For a reconstruction of the earliest Irish tale lists, see Gregory Toner, 'Reconstructing the earliest Irish tale lists', *Éigse* 32 (2000), 88-120.

² M.E. Byrne (ed.), 'Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse', *Anecdota from Irish manuscripts* 2, red. Osborn Bergin et al. (Dublin 1908), 42-76.

- 1 122-178: the warriors go to Éicse ('Lore'). She is told the names of the warriors by the spokesman, Fonaitech. She is hit down by a stone and mocked by Gainne ('Stinginess'), her arch-enemy. She then surrenders.
- 1 178-199: the cave keeper, Dathgel ('Pure-coloured'), tells the warriors the names of the men and women who live in the cave of Mael Milscothach's fort.
- 1 200-216: Scoth indsce ('Spoken word') asks to free his family members who live in the cave, but the warriors refuse. Scoth thereafter turns the cave upside down.
- 1 217-240: Dathgel tells the warriors which other treasures are in the cave and both the cave and fortress are raided.
- 1 241-253: Messengers come to Mael, informing him of the raid. Mael complains to the king, who promises to compensate him.
- 1 254-289: Mael creates wild beasts to hunt after the warriors. Three of the warriors ask for forgiveness and are forgiven, but the others create pigs of dishonour and hide(?).
- 1 290-311: The king's advisers appoint Mael as judge of the raid. Urard reveals, via a visiting angel,³ that he himself is Mael Milscothach, and Domnall is the king.

After hearing the tale, Domnall orders his family members to recompense Urard. Flann, lector of Clonmacnoise, judges that Urard should be compensated fully, and he and every other *ollam*⁴ should have an honour-price equivalent to that of an *ard rí*.

1.2 Urard mac Coisse

Not much is known about Urard, also called Airard, Erard or I(o)rard, mac Cois(s)e.⁵ The Annals of Ulster record that a Mac Coisse made a poem on the death of Domnall úa Néill when he died in 980.

Urard mac Coisse himself died in 990 according to the Annals of Ulster and the closely related Annals of Tigernach and *Chronicum Scotorum*. The Annals of the Four Masters place his death in 1023. It is possible that this later date comes through confusion with Airbertach mac Coisse, the lector of Ros Ailithir and composer of the poem *Rofessa i curp Domuín Dúir*,

³ The angel as a judge in a cause is a way of legitimating the text. See: Joseph Falaky Nagy, *Conversing with Angels and Ancients: Literary Myths of Medieval Ireland* (Ithaca and Dublin, 1997), 325.

⁴ An *ollam* is the highest grade of poet.

⁵ Unless otherwise specified, this section is based on the Annals referred to, plus Elva Johnston, 'Urard mac Coise (d. 983 x 1023)', *Oxford dictionary of national biography* (online, 2004), URL: <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/17392> [accessed 23-03-2015].

who died in 1016. The Annals of Tigernach say Urard died in Clonmacnoise in penitence. This location is also mentioned by the other annals (except AU), although they do not mention him doing penitence. *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* also gives a link between Urard and Clonmacnoise, namely, he is judged by Flann, the *fer léiginn* (lector) of Clonmacnoise. According to Elva Johnston, this might be Flann mac Maile Michíl, who died in 979.⁶

In the poem *Freccair meisi, a meic Coisi*,⁷ Urard tells how Mael Sechlainn, Domnall's successor, gave the poet the rule of Ireland for one year. This story is also referred to in the Annals of Clonmacnoise in the year 983, and in the elegy for Mael Sechlainn by a Mac Coise.⁸ Mael Sechlainn died in 1022, so, unless we accept 1023 as the year of Urard's death, Urard cannot have been the author. It is of course impossible to say whether he did in fact rule over Ireland, but he was clearly regarded as an important person, associated with two high kings, Domnall uí Neill and Mael Sechlainn.

Aideen O'Leary argues, interestingly, that Urard mac Coisse did not exist at all. She does so not only because of the great mythification of Urard, but also because the texts purportedly written by him often outdate his alleged death, because they for example mention the battle of Clontarf, or Brian Boru.⁹ I do not necessarily agree with her. The argument is based on the assumption that Urard wrote the poems *Freccair meisi, a meic Coisi, Marthain duit, a Ioraird fhéil*¹⁰ and *Aniar táinic tuitim Bhriain*.¹¹ Although the poems are framed as a discussion between Urard and respectively Donnchad mac Briain and the poet Mac Liac, they do not claim to have been written by Urard. So although these dialogues likely never took place, this does not mean that Urard never existed. It is more likely that he did exist and that others used him to play a role in their own poems.

1.3 Personal names

The personal names in *Orcaín catrach Mail Milscothaig* often have an allegorical meaning. These allegorical names can be divided into two categories:

⁶ Elva Johnston, *Literacy and Identity in Early Medieval Ireland* (Martlesham, Suffolk 2013), 143-144.

⁷ Osborn J. Bergin, 'Freccair meisi, a meic Coisi', *Ériu* 9 (1921-23), 175-80.

⁸ Kuno Meyer, 'A medley of Irish texts', *Archiv für celtische Lexikographie* 3 (Halle 1907), 305.

⁹ Aideen M. O'Leary, 'The identities of the Poet(s) Mac Coisi: A reinvestigation', *CMCS* 38 (Winter, 1999): 53-71.

¹⁰ Kuno Meyer (ed.), 'Marthain duit, a Ioraird fhéil', *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* 8 (1910-12), 218-22.

¹¹ unedited, extracts in Standish Hayes O'Grady, *Catalogue of Irish manuscripts in the [British Library, formerly the] British Museum* vol. 1 (London 1926), 349-50

The first category are the names that refer to actual persons. For example, Urard gives himself the name of Mael Milscothach ('Honey-worded servant'). Moreover, the warriors who lead the attack on Mael's fortress are given allegorical names, which are explained in l 139-150. The first seven names are the names of Domnall's family members, the remaining five are names of the other leading warriors of the troop. It is likely that these names refer to actual persons, as they are the only non-allegorical names in the tale, and Ócán is actually referred to as 'brave foster-brother of Domnall' in line 285. It is unclear if and how these twelve names relate to the list of ten aggressors in l 106-109 (eleven, when you also consider Néil mac Laich Lasomain mentioned in line 113). It seems the names of the aggressors and the names of the warriors are used interchangeably.

The second category are names that do not refer to actual persons. These serve to illustrate the character or status of the person. Some examples can be found in lines 188-198 (names of poor people) and 292-298 (names of royal advisers). Not only do they illustrate the person's status or function, they also tell us about which professions (l 188-198) or personality traits (l 292-298) are deemed masculine and feminine. For example, a male pauper is called Spade, son of Digging, and a female pauper Needle, daughter of Seam; a male adviser is called Bravery, son of Victorious battle, a female adviser Welcome, daughter of Loyalty. This type of allegorical names is found in other tales as well, for example in *Togail Bruidne Dá Derga*, where many supporting characters have such names,¹² and *Aislinge Meic Con Glinne*.¹³

1.4 Poetry

The whole text contains four poems, all of them in *deibide*. The only poem in *Orcaín catrach Mail Milscothaig*, first line *Triar do muintir ind rí* (l 267-274), is a *deibide scaílte fota*. It has a rhyming pattern AABB (such as always with *deibide*), and the syllabic pattern of $7^x 7^{x+1}$ or 2^2 ; $7^x 7^{x1}$ or 2^2 .¹⁴ The first stanza (syllabic structure $7^1 - 7^1 - 7^1 - 7^2$) does not follow this syllabic pattern. M. O'Brien argued that this might point to an early date, as later poems were stricter in their syllabic pattern.¹⁵

¹² Whitley Stokes, 'The Destruction of Dá Derga's Hostel', *Revue Celtique* 22 (1901): 9–61, 165–215, 282–329, 390–437; 23 (1902): 88. Online translation on CELT: <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/T301017A/> [accessed 16-04-2014]

¹³ Kuno Meyer, *The Vision of Mac Conglinne: a Middle Irish Wonder Tale*, (London 1892). Online translation on CELT: <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/T308002/index.html> [accessed 16-04-2014]

¹⁴ 7 being the number of syllables in each line, x being the number of syllables of the final word of each line. See: Gerard Murphy, *Early Irish metrics* (Dublin 1961), 65.

¹⁵ M. O'Brien, 'A Middle Irish Poem on the Christian Kings of Leinster', *Ériu* 17 (1955), 36.

The tale contains several lists; most of them are lists of names. There are also three alliterative lists (bold letters indicating alliteration):¹⁶

- l 158-162 *midera Moraind, moltha mac Lonain. Lánlabrath Laidich. Linne laich
Liathmuine. Medamnas mac Fithail. Indtlecht nán nAengusa. Neman fír
Moiré Muman. Mesrai maic Senchada. Eacna nán nAithirne. Niam Nerai
N[u]allbrethaig. Briatharcath Gobarchind. Glanindtlecht nÉtaíni. Imscothad
Cuimine. Cumtach fír Feircertne, fatha fid Fofaine, fothugad fíal fíroíged.*
- l 226-229 *ór forbrec fir[fl]latha, arget nard nóctigern, uma nan nargide. Iarn nderg
nerbasach. Imat fían fidchilli. Forga sciath sceldbeimnech, baeclanna
umaide. Cuirn corida croes tolla. Tola srian sírbalach. Etaigi ildathacha.
Glais gormai corca[r]dai. Dabcha 7 taulhaba. Ardiana ibarda.*
- l 232-233 *eich ana, ech luatha. Bai bodai blichtaide. Doim tarilli trebair. Tuirc tinde
tigenda,¹⁷ muca, moltchairi, cron cuiled, cron adbail*

All elements of the lists alliterate, either within itself, or with the neighbouring elements, bearing in mind that vowels alliterate with each other¹⁸ and *t* and *d* can alliterate. It is interesting to see, from for example *Iarn nderg nerbasach*, that nasalisation is included in the alliterative pattern, and that second elements in compound words also alliterate (for example *Liathmuine Medamnas*).¹⁹

1.5 Aim of the text

Why was *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* written? If Urard's family home was indeed plundered by Domnall's family, it would be illogical to write it down. It does not show how bad a king Domnall was, because he compensated Urard, but it does not show per se how good a king he was either. If Urard wanted to highlight Domnall's excellence, he would have probably taken a less complicated path and written a praise poem for him instead. Thurneysen is probably right in remarking that the tale didn't describe a historical event.²⁰

For finding the aim of the text, one should look at its contents, and put it in the context of the period in which it was written. Society was in constant change. Literacy was introduced by

¹⁶ The list on l 244-249 contains little to no alliteration.

¹⁷ N adds: *mil*.

¹⁸ David Sproule, 'Complex Alliteration, Full and Unstressed Rhyme, and the Origin of Deibide', *Ériu* 38 (1987), 186.

¹⁹ See Murphy, *Metrics*, 38-39 for other examples of alliteration of *t* and *d*, of alliteration in compounds and of alliteration of nasalised words.

²⁰ Thurneysen, *Heldensage*, 21

Christianity and thus, oral culture transformed into a literary culture. In other words, the role of the *fili* (poet) changed, not only because his knowledge, which was until then orally transmitted, could be put to writing, but also because his pagan origins had to be reconciled with the new religion.²¹ Although the poet continued to be regarded as a very important person, there is no doubt that his status was lower than in pre-Christian times. I suspect that *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* was written to make sure that the status of the *fili* would not diminish any further.

The author wants to demonstrate his skill, or rather, the skill that each *fili* has. He does so already by including the tale list, reminding the audience how skilful Urard, as a personification of all *filid*, is. If this demonstration of knowledge is not enough, he continues with a tale in high flown language, full with hidden layers of meaning.

The author uses allegorical names for most of his characters to hide the true identities of the persons referred to, and to describe the status or function of a supporting character. One can argue that the latter type of allegorical name was used in other tales as well, and was thus a part of the ‘poet’s toolbox’. However, the allegorical names in this text are more plenty, and composed with more thought, than the allegorical names in other tales. Moreover, I believe that no other tale uses allegorical names to hide the identities of the characters. So although the use of allegorical names was part of the toolbox of the poet, the elaborate manner in which they are used makes it clear that the poet wanted to show off his prowess.

The text gives many references to historical or mythological characters. Not only do those references stress the poet’s skill again, they are also a mirror for the audience. An example can be found in l 158-163, where Éicse (‘Lore, poetic art’) offers the warriors all kinds of poetic and legal wisdom when she is left unharmed. The author thus stresses the authority on which his profession is built. The warriors ignore Éicse’s plea and throw her down with a stone such as was in the hand of Bres, son of Elatha (l 206-209). In the tale of *Cath Maige Tuired* Bres, the king of Ireland, mistreats the poet Cairpre, who then utters the first satire ever composed in Ireland. Bres only knows misfortune from that day on.²² In other words, with this reference, the author makes clear what will happen when the poetic order is disregarded: just as *Orcaín catrach Mail Milscothaig* ends badly for the warriors, and *Cath Maige Tuired* ended badly for Bres, it will end badly for the Irish society when they disrespect the *filid*.

²¹ On the pagan associations with the poet, see Fergus Kelly, *A guide to early Irish law* (Dublin 1988), 44-45.

²² Elizabeth A. Grey (ed.), *Cath Maige Tuired: The Second Battle of Mag Tuired* (Dublin 1982), 35. Online translation on: <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/T300010/> [accessed 04-04-2015]

According to the law text *Uraicecht Becc*, the *ollam*, the highest grade of *fili*, has the same honour price as a *rí túaithe* (tribal king).²³ But in *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* it is decided that the *ollam* should receive the same honour price as that of an *ard rí* (high king). Whether an *ollam* indeed received that honour price or not, it is a clear attempt at enhancing the status of the *fili*. It fits neatly in the author's argument, who first showed the audience how knowledgeable he and his colleagues are, and then boldly states that they should actually receive a higher status than they already have, instead of being disregarded.

Erich Poppe argues that the author of *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* wanted to teach the audience how to properly understand the tales they were told: although they deal with something in the past, they say something about the present (of the authors) as well.²⁴ Uraird tells *Orcaín catrach Mail Milscothaig* as if it happened in a different era, and then reveals that it actually deals with matters from the present. In the same way, the lessons from other Irish tales, that deal with the past, should be applied to the present as well. Poppe presents this argument as being different from the argument above,²⁵ but I don't agree. Showing the audience how to interpret the poet's tales, impressing them with the knowledge of the *fili*, warning them on what will happen when he is mistreated and then claiming that the *ollam* should actually be regarded as equal to an *ard rí* all illustrate the author's purpose: all parts of the argument stress how important the poetic order for the Irish society is.

This argument convinced the medieval Irish audience, it seems, for centuries after the tale was first transmitted, it was still written down.

²³ Kelly, *Law*, 46, and Liam Breatnach, *Uraicecht na ríar: the Poetic Grades in Early Irish Law* (Dublin 1987), 102-103

²⁴ Erich Poppe, 'Reconstructing medieval Irish literary theory: the lesson of *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse*', *CMCS* 37 (Summer, 1999), 47.

²⁵ *ibid.*, 44.

2. Manuscripts & manuscript tradition

2.1 The manuscripts

This edition is based on the manuscript *Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Rawlinson B 512 (R)*. The vellum manuscript was compiled in the 15th-early 16th century and consists of 157 folios. It consists of five separate parts. *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* can be found on ff 109r-114v, which is a part of part I of the manuscript. Part I contains mythological and ecclesiastical texts. It was written by six different scribes, *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* being the work of an unnamed scribe who wrote ff 5–36 and 101–22 (and possibly 45-52). His hand varies in quality and size. Part I was written in Baile na Cuilendtrach, which can point to three different places in county Meath. In the 16th century, the manuscript was in possession of the Plunkett family of Meath. This family was probably responsible for joining parts I, II and III into one manuscript.²⁶

The manuscript *London, British Library, MS Harleian 5280 (H)* was probably written in the first half of the 16th century by Gilla riabach Ó Cléirigh. The father of Gilla died around 1512, which gives us an estimation of when Gilla himself practised his profession. The manuscript consists of 78 vellum folios. Next to *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* (ff 58r-63r), it contains both mythological texts and texts of learning. There is a note by Fearfessa mac Conchabhair on f 58b, who was probably a member of the Ó Maoilchonaire family that also compiled manuscript N.²⁷

The manuscript *Dublin, Royal Irish Academy, MS 23 N 10 (N)* was used as the basis of Mary Byrne's edition. It was compiled in 1575 in Ballycummin, on Loch Boderg, at the river Shannon, in the house of John O'Mulconry (Ó Maoilchonaire), and contains some texts that are probably copied from the now lost *Cín Dromma Snechta*, or one of its copies.²⁸ 14 leaves are made of vellum and 61 of paper. There were three scribes, Aodh (the main scribe and owner of the book), Dubhthach and Torna. Some other hands have added comments as well, mostly at a later date. Aodh is the scribe of *Airec Menman* (p 29-44). His writing is quite

²⁶ Brian Ó Cuív, *Catalogue of Irish language manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford and Oxford college libraries* vol. 1 (Dublin 2001), 223-232

²⁷ Flower, Robin (ed.), *Catalogue of Irish manuscripts in the [British Library, formerly the] British Museum* vol. 2 (London 1926), 298-323.

²⁸ N does not mention the texts being copied from *Cín Dromma Snechta*, but the texts of *Audacht Morainn*, *Imram Brain maic Febail*, *Compert Con Culainn*, *Compert Mongáin*, the story of Mongán being Finn (*Scél asa mberar co mbad hé Find mac Cumail Mongán ocus aní dia fíl aided Fothaid Airgðig*), *Verba Scáthaige*, *Forfess Fer Falgae*, *Togail Bruidne Dá Derga* and *Baile Chuind Chétchathaig* show similarities with the corresponding texts in Egerton 88 in unusual abbreviations and recension. Egerton 88 mentions *Cín Dromma Snechta* as its source.

irregular, possibly because of the influence of his exemplars. The manuscript contains mostly secular, but also ecclesiastical and some law texts.²⁹

2.2 Manuscript tradition

In his article ‘Reconstructing the earliest Irish tale lists’, Gregory Toner convincingly argues that the original text of *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* (let us call this original text ‘ α ’) was interpolated at least once, when the original tale list of the text, list B1, was expanded with a second tale list, list B^X, which is, apart from some omissions, almost identical to the other major recension of the Irish tale lists, list A.³⁰ He bases his argumentation on the fact that list B contains two groups of *togla* ‘raids’ and that the original order of B^X is changed to make a smoother transition between B1 and B^X. The *aithid* (‘elopements’) of B^X are moved, so that they immediately follow the *tochmarca* (‘wooings’) of B1, and the *oircne* (‘slaughters’) are moved to the end of the list, so that Urard could introduce *Orcain catrach Mail Milscothaig* as last tale. Moreover, the formula used to introduce each category of tales changes. B1 introduces each new category with *Mad ferr lat atfiasarsa duit...* ‘If you prefer, I will tell to you...’. Because B^X originally existed independently, it did not need to introduce its genres. The scribe joining the two lists therefore used the formula *Mad ferr lat...* (If you prefer...).³¹

The original text α is a combination of two earlier tales itself as well. These separate tales can be discerned, because there are two episodes that does not seem to fit into the rest of the text. After both episodes, the tale continues like nothing happened.

- Lines 200 – 216: Dathgel, the cavekeeper, just told the names of the men and women that lived in the cave. The warriors become ashamed and fear Mael Milscothach. Then, Scoth indsce (‘Spoken word’ in the translation) arrives and asks to set free his family members. The warriors tell him that is not possible and Scoth turns the cave upside down. The tale continues at line 217, when the warriors put the treasures outside the cave and ask Dathgel to enumerate on the treasures.
- Lines 254-289: The king just promised Mael Milscothach to compensate him, but Mael creates wild beasts to hunt after the aggressors, who in turn create dogs to avoid

²⁹ MS. 23 N 10 (formerly Betham 145) in the library of the Royal Irish Academy with descriptive introd. by R. I. Best, Facsimiles in collotype of Irish manuscripts 6 (Dublin, 1954), vi-vii, xiii.

³⁰ These omissions are explained by Toner as a large lacuna in the exemplar of the scribe. See Gregory Toner, ‘Reconstructing the Earliest Irish Tale Lists’, *Éigse* 32 (2000), 97.

³¹ *ibid.*, 93-95. H is the only manuscript that does continue the formula of B1 to introduce the genres of B^X.

him(?). The tale continues at line 290, where the king summons his advisers to see how Mael should be compensated.

It is unclear whether these tales were first joined when α was composed, or were added in a later manuscript, which would imply the existence of a third manuscript, β , next to α and B^X . Since it is not possible to prove the existence of β , we will assume here that the two tales were joined when α was composed.

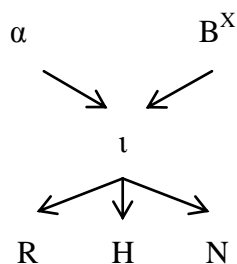
α and B^X were combined in one manuscript, which we will call '1'. The existing versions of the tales were based on 1, or on its copies.³²

Trying to find a relationship between the three extant manuscripts presents some difficulties. H was never fully transcribed and the variant readings that are given in this thesis are based on the edition by Mary Byrne. This edition dates from 1908. It is likely that the modern scholar would transcribe the text differently, not only because of changing customs, but also because Byrne (as far as I know) did not translate the text and thus could have made mistakes when choosing word boundaries. Moreover, Byrne sometimes does not present the variant readings correctly or fully. Often she gives the variant reading for R, but not for H. If we suppose that H reads the same as N when no variant reading is given, this means that N and H are connected most closely.

None of the three manuscripts can be a source for one another. R omits l 104 *o chathraig fessin sechtair et iar teclam na sessilbi imechtraighi sin* and l 143 *Aithis an Ard-apstail .i. Maolcainne ua Bradagain*, both present in N and H. H omits l 134 *inna conaire* and l 308 *costudach*. Both phrases are present in R and N, but the respective sentences still make sense without those words. So if R or N would be a direct copy of H, they would have probably copied these omissions. N cannot be the source of R and H simply because of the later date of the manuscript.

³² It is of course possible that this process of interpolation took more than one manuscript, for example, α and β were joined in manuscript 11, and B^X was added at a copy of 11, 12.

It would be interesting to see what the model would look like when all three manuscripts are fully transcribed and compared, but given the information now available, I suggest the following manuscript tradition.



2.2 The date of α , B^X and ι

There is little evidence for the date of α . The *terminus post quem* is formed by the life of Domnall, who was high king between 956 and 980. So α must have been composed after 956. No exact *terminus ante quem* can be given, but the text does not show a lot of Middle Irish word forms, which makes a composition date of around 1000, as promoted by Mac Cana and others, acceptable. Another argument for this earlier date might be that there are no references to Brian Boru or the poet Mac Liac. Urard is often associated with both persons, although Urard purportedly died 30 years before them.

The *terminus post quem* for list B^X is given by the tale *Serc Gormlaithe do Niall glúndub*, which refers to the historical king Niall Glúndub (Black-knee), who died in 919.³³ The *terminus ante quem* is given by the earliest copy of list A in the Book of Leinster, which was compiled in the second half of the twelfth century.

ι was compiled sometime between Domnall's death and the composition of Rawlinson B512, so sometime between the 10th and 15th century.

³³ It should be noted that this tale is added in an appendix to the original list, and thus does not give a *terminus post quem* for B^X , merely for its appendix. See Mac Cana, 'learned tales', 82-83.

3. Linguistic analysis

This linguistic analysis is based on the text presented here in translation. A study of the full text, based on all three manuscripts, would of course give a more precise estimation of when the original text was written. Based on the linguistic analysis presented here below, however, I agree with MacCana and others that the text could have been written in the late 10th century.³⁴

3.1 Phonology

3.1.1 -nd- > -nn-, -ll- > -ld-³⁵

There is a lot of confusion between the spellings *-nd-* and *-nn-*. Many words with the original spelling *-nn-* are spelled with *-nd-*, for example *cend* (l 97), *Banda* (l 213, N: *Cetbanna*, H: *Cetbandoie*), *lind* (l 215, 248). There is only one example of an original *-nd-* spelled as *-nn-* (*Gennai* (l 206, N: *Genna*), from Old Irish *génda*).

There are three words spelled with *-ld-*, where in Old Irish one would expect *-ll-*:

- *sceldbeimnech* (l 227, N: *scelluolgach*; H: *sceldbeimnech*)
- *celd* (l 245, N: *cell*)
- *grindeld* (l 258, N: *grindell*; H: *grindiul*)

N leaves the Old Irish spelling intact in these instances, which makes it possible that the spelling *-ld-* was not in the original manuscript. On the other hand, some words are spelled with *-ld-* in N, where R has the spelling *-ll-*, for example *n-uachalda* (l 127, R: *nuachalla*), *fidhcelda* (l 227, R: *fidchilli*), *Gaild* (l 272, R: *nGail*).

3.1.2 Open unstressed final syllables

The vowels in open, unstressed final syllables all merge together into a schwa.

This is for example visible in the *io/ia*-stem from the adjective and the *io*-stems & *ia*-stems from the noun. Almost all forms of these stems show a different end-vowel than their expected Old Irish one. The same development can also be found in most other open unstressed final syllables.

³⁴ Mac Cana, *Learned tales*, 36.

³⁵ SnG 354, §2.15

Some examples are:

Dictionary headword	Form	Line / v.l.	Old Irish form
<i>adamrae</i>	<i>adamra</i>	306 (N: adhamhra)	<i>adamrae</i>
<i>ferrda</i>	<i>ferrdi</i>	274	<i>ferrda</i>
<i>blichtaide</i>	<i>blichtaide</i>	232 (N: blichtaidhie; H: blichtbaide)	<i>blichtaidi</i>
<i>amainse</i>	<i>amainsiu</i>	184	<i>amainse</i>
<i>insce</i>	<i>indsci</i>	86	<i>insce</i>
<i>airgaire</i>	<i>ergairi</i>	272	<i>airgaire</i>
<i>duine</i>	<i>doine</i>	251	<i>duiniu</i>

3.2 Morphology

3.2.1 The verb - Confusion of *do-* and *ro-*³⁶

Most of the perfect verbal forms are preceded by *ro*. R shows three examples of the use of *do* instead of *ro* as perfective marker, but because the variant readings of N all have the perfective marker *ro*, this could be an individual development of R.

Dictionary headword	Form	Line / v.l.	Old Irish form
<i>crothaid</i>	<i>do croithsit</i>	235 (N: rochroithsit)	<i>ro croithset</i>
<i>oirgid</i>	<i>do ortatar</i>	237 (N: roortatar)	<i>ro ortatar</i>
<i>do-tuit</i>	<i>do dochair</i>	250 (N: dorochar)	<i>dorochar</i>

3.2.2 The verb - Simplification of compound verbs³⁷

There are several examples of a simplified verb that was compound in the Old Irish period.

Dictionary headword	Form	Line / v.l.	Old Irish form
<i>tuillid</i> < <i>do-slí</i>	<i>tuillfid</i>	117	-
<i>áirmid</i> < <i>ad-rími</i>	<i>ro airmestar</i>	186 (N: roairmiustar; H: roairmestar), 188, but cf. <i>ni aírmim</i> (219)	<i>adruirim</i>
<i>terbaid</i> < <i>do-eipen</i> (<i>perf doérbai</i>)	<i>Nobarderbaid</i>	219 (N: Noborterpaid; H: nophorterbaid)	-

³⁶ SnG 280, §11.4

³⁷ SnG 282-284, §11.16-11.19

	<i>dorerpaid</i>	222 (N: <i>dorerpaidhsiot</i>)	-
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Most of the compound forms still retain their original Old Irish form, for example:

Dictionary headword	Form	Line / v.l.
<i>fris-gair</i>	<i>fris rogart</i>	88
	<i>rofrecart</i>	130
<i>at-reig</i>	<i>asraracht</i>	96
	<i>atrésat</i>	118
<i>íarmi-foich</i>	<i>iarmifoachtar</i>	110 (N: <i>iarmifochtatar</i> ; H: <i>iarmofoachtatar</i>)
	<i>Rofíarfachtatar</i>	179, 185, 211, 217
<i>fúabair</i>	<i>fofuabarat</i>	175 (N: <i>foruapratar</i>)
<i>do-scara</i>	<i>condoscarsat</i>	176
<i>ad-ágathar</i>	<i>atraigsetar</i>	204
<i>ad-rími</i>	<i>ni airmim</i>	219, but cf. <i>ro airmestar</i> (186 (N: <i>roairmiustar</i> ; H: <i>roairmestar</i>), 188)

3.2.3 The verb - Use of *ro-* in a narrative tense³⁸

Most of the augmented verbs are used as a narrative tense, for example:

- *asrubairt* (l 109)
- *rofrecart* (l 130)
- *condocorustar* (l 169)
- *Rofíarfachtatar* (l 180, 185)

³⁸ SnG 286, §11.30

3.2.4 The verb - Deponent endings in 3 singular s-preterite³⁹

In the Middle Irish period, the 3rd singular active of the s-preterite sometimes adopted a deponent ending. This development is also present in this text, namely in the following forms.

Dictionary headword	Form	Line / v.l.	Old Irish form
<i>géisid</i>	<i>rogéisestar</i>	126	<i>rogeis</i>
<i>fo-áitbi</i>	<i>ro aítfethair</i>	170 (N: <i>rofhaitbhaistar</i> ; H: <i>rofaitfethar</i>)	<i>ro faitbe</i>
<i>ad-rími</i>	<i>ro airmestar</i>	186 (N: <i>roairmiustar</i> ; H: <i>roairmestar</i>), 188	<i>adruirim</i>

3.2.5 The verb - Deponent endings in 3 plural s-preterite⁴⁰

Just as the 3rd person singular, the 3rd person plural active of the s-preterite also sometimes adopted a deponent ending. This development can be seen in the following forms:

Dictionary headword	Form	Line / v.l.	Old Irish form
<i>ethaid</i>	<i>Co roethsatar</i>	103 (N: <i>roetsatar</i>)	<i>roethsat</i>
<i>fo-gaib</i>	<i>nech fofuaratar</i>	201 (N: <i>neich fuaratar</i> ; H: <i>anech fuarutar</i>)	<i>fogaibset</i>
	<i>forúaratar</i>	204 (N: <i>fouarotar</i> ; H: <i>uarutar</i>)	<i>fogaibset</i>
<i>cuiti(gi)d</i>	<i>ro chuistsitar</i>	205 (N: <i>rochuitsetar</i> ; H: <i>rocduidsetar</i>)	<i>rochutigset</i>

3.2.6 The verb - F-future replacing other future stems⁴¹

In the course of the Middle Irish period, the f-future was adopted by verbs that in Old Irish would have a different future formation. There is only one example of this development, and this is a transitional form which still contains the reduplicated form.

Dictionary headword	Form	Line / v.l.	Old Irish form
<i>oirgid</i>	<i>ní hiurfaith</i>	119, but cf. <i>iurthar</i> (121)	<i>-iurtha</i>

³⁹ SnG 300, §12.34

⁴⁰ SnG 301, §12.38

⁴¹ Damian McManus, *Introduction to Middle Irish* (unpublished handout) §56, 27-28

3.2.7 The verb - Declined form of *fil*⁴²

In Old Irish, the relative form of the substantive verb was the undeclined form *fil*. In Middle Irish the form sometimes received personal endings. In this text, the form *f(a)il* appears twice (l 194, 210). The other two instances of the relative of the substantive verb are declined: *filet* (l 199 (N: *fil*)) and *faiiut* (l 221 (N : *filet* ; H : *fil*)).

3.2.8 The verb - Palatal end-consonant in t-preterite⁴³

Just as the s-preterite, and possibly in imitation of it, the 3rd singular of the t-preterite in the Middle Irish period sometimes has a palatal end-consonant after an unstressed vowel, possibly to avoid confusion with the 1st singular (which also ended on a neutral consonant). There is only one verb that shows this development:

Dictionary headword	Form	Line / v.l.	Old Irish form
<i>as-beir</i>	<i>asrubairt</i>	111	<i>asrubart</i>
	<i>atrubairt</i>	259	<i>asrubart</i>

3.2.9 The article - The loss of neuter forms of the article⁴⁴

All of the neuter forms of the article have adopted masculine / feminine forms, being either *in* or *an*,⁴⁵ for example:

- *in scél* (l 88, 89)
- *an ní* (l 265)

3.2.10 The article - Nominative masculine plural *ind* > *inna*, *na*⁴⁶

In the course of the Middle Irish period, the Nominative masculine plural article *ind* was replaced by *inna*, *na*, which was the Accusative plural masculine, and the Nominative and Accusative feminine / neuter form. There are two examples of *inna* for *ind* in the text, interestingly enough both in the same passage:

- *inna cathmílid* (l 122 (N: *na cathmilid*; H: *an cathmilid*), but cf *in cathmilid* (l 240))
- *inna córaidh* (l 122 (N: *ina curaidh*; H: *an curaid*))

The other Nominative masculine plural articles retain their Old Irish form.

⁴² SnG 323, §12.191

⁴³ SnG 302, §12.45

⁴⁴ SnG 258, §7.2

⁴⁵ McManus, *Introduction*, § 16, page 7

⁴⁶ SnG 258, §7.4

The Old Irish nominative plural article *ind* caused lenition. In the variant readings of H, and the form of I 240, this lenition is lacking. This lack of lenition is not consistent, for there are two instances where the article is followed by lenition, *in chuaraid* (I 230 (N: *churaid*)) and *int séóit* (I 204).

3.2.11 The article - Loss of Dative plural ending *-ib*⁴⁷

In the course of the Middle Irish period, the Dative plural ending of the article (originally *donaib*, *cosnaib* etc.) changed from *-(a)ib* to *-a*. In this text, none of the Dative plural articles have retained their Old Irish ending. They all have an ending in *-a*, for example:

- *resna hócaib* (I 127, 177)
- *dona hócaib* (I 215)
- *forna briatraib* (I 275 (N: *forsna*))
- *ona conaib* (I 280)
- *dona conaib* (I 285)

3.2.12 The article - Replacement of *inna* with *na*⁴⁸

The forms *inna* and *na* are used side by side, for example:

- *inna catrach* (Genitive singular, I 105 (N: *na*), 123, 167, 169 (N: *na*))
- *inna cona* (Genitive singular, I 256)
- *inna nóc* (Genitive plural, I 157 (N: *na*; H: *inna*))
- *na huama / húama* (Genitive singular, I 183, 209 (N: *na huamhae*; H: *na huama*))
- *na .ui. muca* (Accusative plural, I 277-278 (N: *muca*; H: *mucai*))
- *na .ix. nonchoin* (Accusative plural, I 254 (N: *VI*; H: *nae*))
- *na corad* (Genitive plural, I 124)
- *na mban* (Genitive plural, I 194, 199)

3.2.13 The article – Dative singular ending *-nd* > *-n*⁴⁹

In Old Irish, the Dative singular article could have the ending *-nt*, *-nd* or *-n*, depending on the following word (the ending *-nt* was used if the following word began with lenited s, the

⁴⁷ SnG 259, §7.5

⁴⁸ SnG 259, §7.6

⁴⁹ SnG 259, §7.7

ending *-nd* if the following word began with a vowel or a lenited f, l, r or n, the ending *-n* in all other cases). During the Middle Irish period the Old Irish ending *-nd* was gradually replaced by *-n*. Most of the Dative singular articles in this text retain their Old Irish endings, but there are several examples of an ending *-n* where one would expect *-nd* in Old Irish, namely:

- *ón eisimbil* (l 202 (N: *eisimbail*; H: *eisiumail*))
- *don uamcoimetaig* (l 217 (N: *don uamcoiméte*; H: *dend uamcometaich*))
- *isin uaim* (l 218)
- *résan orcain* (l 255)
- *on rí* (l 285)
- *aran orcain* (l 300-301 (N: *forsan*; H: *forsan*))

3.2.14 The noun - Palatal end-consonant of Nominative singular a-stem⁵⁰

The new palatal end-consonant in the Nominative singular of the a-stem was probably influenced by the form of the Dative singular.⁵¹ 2 of the 11 different Nominative singular a-stems have a palatal end-consonant:

- *orcain / orgain* (l 83, 117, 119, 120, 235, 240)
- *cruit* (l 245)

3.2.15 The noun – Genitive singular u-stem based on Genitive singular o-stem⁵²

During the Middle Irish period, the Old Irish Genitive singular u-stem in *-o* or *-a* changed to a form with a palatal end-consonant, based on the Genitive singular of the o-stem. In this text, most of the Genitive singulars of the u-stem retain their Old Irish ending in *-o* or *-a*, for example *Dana* (l 84, 92 (N: *Danu*; H: *Dana*)), *Rofésa* (l 85, 93, but cf. below), *ergnuma* (l 146), *a hochta* (l 168), *lamglanta* (l 247). There are three examples of the new formation:

Dictionary headword	Form	Lines / v.l.	Old Irish form
<i>loch</i>	<i>laich</i>	142, 159	<i>locha</i>
<i>ré</i>	<i>ré</i>	184	<i>reto</i>
<i>fis</i>	<i>Sofís</i>	83 (N: <i>Sochoisc</i>), but cf <i>Rofésa</i> (85, 93)	<i>Sofesso</i>

⁵⁰ SnG 243, §5.6

⁵¹ McManus, *Introduction*, §22, p 10

⁵² SnG 245, §5.8

3.2.16 The noun - Ending *-anna* instead of *-ann* in Nominative plural neuter n-stems⁵³

There is one example of the new ending *-anna*: *anmanda* (l 138 (N: *n-anmann*)). The other neuter plurals of the n-stem retain their Old Irish ending. Note that N retained the Old Irish form, so it is possible that this modern ending was not yet present in the source manuscript.

⁵³ SnG 247, §5.11

4. Notes on the edition & translation

The presented edition is based on the manuscript Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Rawlinson B 512 (R), with variant readings from Dublin, Royal Irish Academy, MS 23 N 10 (N) and London, British Library, MS Harleian 5280 (H). The variant readings are based on the edition by Mary Byrne from 1908, who used N as the basis of her edition.⁵⁴

4.1 Methodology – notes on the edition

In his article ‘Reviews, reviewers and critical texts’,⁵⁵ Kevin Murray, in a response to critique on his edition of *Baile in Scáil*, summarises various common editorial practises in medieval Irish studies.

Editors using the **Lachmannian method** study the different manuscripts of a text and on the basis of the shared errors within the manuscripts, a stemma is created. This stemma is used to create a so-called archetype of the extant manuscripts. This archetype can be made by choosing which manuscript to use with each variant reading, or by using the manuscript that is deemed to be closest to the original as starting point. The reading in that manuscript is taken, unless one of the other manuscripts provides a better reading. This method works very well with poetry, and with prose when all the variant readings are presented in the apparatus.⁵⁶

Normalising the Irish text is possible when the date of the archetype is established. This normalisation is based on the Irish language of the time of the archetype.⁵⁷

The **Bédierist method** picks one text, the ‘best text’, on which the edition is based. Variant readings of the other manuscripts are presented in the footnotes.⁵⁸

Presenting a **semi-diplomatic edition** was done with the Book of Leinster and the *Lebor na hUidre*. The diplomatic editions are slightly edited: punctuation and capitalisation are added and abbreviations are expanded.⁵⁹

Murray’s preferred editorial method is the **multiple text edition**. This method presents the diplomatic transcriptions of all extant manuscript versions and afterwards presents a critical edition of the text based on one of the editorial practices outlined above.⁶⁰

⁵⁴ Byrne, Mary E., ‘Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse’, in: Bergin, Osborn, R. I. Best, Kuno Meyer, and J. G. O’Keeffe (eds.), *Anecdota from Irish manuscripts*, vol. 2, 1908 Halle and Dublin, 42–76

⁵⁵ Kevin Murray, ‘Reviews, reviewers and critical texts’, *CMCS* 57 (Summer 2009), 51-70.

⁵⁶ *ibid.*, 52-53.

⁵⁷ *ibid.*, 54-55.

⁵⁸ *ibid.*, 55.

⁵⁹ *ibid.*, 56.

⁶⁰ *ibid.*, 56-57.

I agree with Murray in that the multiple text method is to be preferred. Unfortunately, not all three manuscript versions of *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* are fully transcribed – the transcription of H is lacking. This means no multiple text edition could be presented in this thesis, although this will hopefully be done in future. The missing transcription of H is also the reason why the Lachmannian method could not be applied.

Normalising the text of *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* is not possible, because the dating of the text is still uncertain. As we have seen, the text was possibly composed on the basis of different, which makes a normalised text even less desirable. Moreover, as prof. Ó Riain already remarked, this method is more suitable for presenting an easily accessible text to students, than for giving an actual approximation of the text of the archetype.⁶¹

Instead, I used the Bédierist method for my edition. Although I do not wish to argue that the text in R is per se the best text, the manuscript is the oldest of the three. I also wanted to contribute to the study of this text by picking a manuscript that was not yet fully transcribed. The text in R is used as a basis of the edition, but when portions of text were obviously missing, or where the reading of R caused an illogical or confusing translation, readings from the other manuscripts were used.

The following editorial measures were taken:⁶²

- The spelling is left intact as much as possible, so no length-marks or glide vowels are added. The spelling –x– reflecting the letter combination –cs– is left as –x–, to reflect the manuscript’s text more closely.
- Where the text could not be understood on its own, letters and words were added between square brackets. Letters that should be omitted by the reader are marked with round brackets (for example (*im*) mórcend [im] morfochen, l 97-98).
- The capitalisation and punctuation are normalised. This includes commas, quotation marks and question marks, which are often not added in semi-diplomatic editions. However, the difficulty of the text would make it harder to understand the text properly without them.
- Expanded abbreviations are written in italics (for example rofiarfachtatar, l 185), the dots marking an abbreviated form are silently omitted (for example .Feis. on l 46 is presented as *feis*). The point of lenition is left intact (for example *int* šeóit, l 204), the spiritus asper is expanded as an abbreviation.

⁶¹ *ibid.*, 54-55.

⁶² The Irish text in this section is not written in italics to mirror the text in the edition for the sake of clarity.

As I do not necessarily agree with Byrne's division into paragraphs, but wish to make cross-referencing possible, the paragraphing from Byrne's edition is presented between slashes (for example /§1/). The folios and columns of the manuscript are presented between pointy brackets (for example {109ra}).

The Irish text not given in translation is edited on the basis of Byrne's edition, but is not checked as thoroughly as I would like, so some errors in the text may occur.

4.2 Notes on the translation

Due to time constraints, combined with the length and difficulty of the text, I did not translate the full text. As I wanted to present a complete tale, that of the Raid of Mael Milscothach's fortress, the translation is given for lines 83 to 311. That is also why the translation of the beginning of the text and the tale list for which the text is so famous, is omitted.⁶³ The parts that are not presented in translation are summarised.

When an Irish term is presented in the footnotes or in the translation, it is written in italics. When a literal translation is replaced by a freer translation to give a better understanding of the meaning of the text, the literal translation is given in the notes. The translations that are tentative are followed by a question mark and are explained in the notes. The words I could not find a suitable translation for are not translated and replaced by (...).

When a word should be added to the translation for a better understanding of the text, it is presented between round brackets. Words that should be omitted from the translation are presented in square brackets.

Most of the personal names are translated.⁶⁴ Some of these translations are presented in the notes, as these characters are mentioned more often and the full translation would influence the readability in a negative fashion.

As the text is quite long, the English translation is presented on the page opposite of the Irish text. The line numbers of the Irish text are shown in the English translation between pointy brackets.

⁶³ The translation of the introduction can be found in Mac Cana, *Learned tales*, 50.

⁶⁴ Please see the section on Personal names in the Introduction for more information on these personal names.

5. Edition & translation

1 /§1/ {109ra} Irard⁶⁵ mac Coisi⁶⁶ arrainic⁶⁷ ind urec menmansa do ceneol⁶⁸ [Eogain maic
 2 Neill]⁶⁹ iarna indred co hindligthech i cinaidh⁷⁰ Muiredaigh mic Eogain do guin do co
 3 nairnecht⁷¹ indliged friss co rucsat a bú⁷² 7⁷³ a seotu 7 gur airgset a dún feissin⁷⁴ .i. Clarthá. Ní
 4 rolamair iarom Mac Coissi iarmóracht nó indsaigid a cruid fora ar oman a nosnuide 7 a
 5 mallachtan úair bá comalta 7 ba fer bithcotaig⁷⁵ doib hé. Conidh ed airec menman arráinic a⁷⁶
 6 scél feíg forscathaighthiso⁷⁷ do denam tria⁷⁸ glósnaithe filidechta⁷⁹ co rotincatis hé don gnim⁸⁰
 7 uaibrech etuailngech dorigénsa(i)t⁸¹ fris.
 8 /§2/ Luidsium⁸² iarom⁸³ fecht [n-ann]⁸⁴ iarsuide dochum a⁸⁵ teglaig coa tigerna,⁸⁶ co Domnall
 9 mac Muircetaig meic Nell,⁸⁷ co rig Temrach. Baisim iarom ina tig ligi fora cindsom mátan
 10 moch ria nergi 7 ferais fáilti fris. Frisgart iarom Mac Coisi ind fáilti flaithemda hisin.
 11 Iarmifoacht⁸⁸ ind rí scela dósom iar tairisim.⁸⁹ Asbertsom friss⁹⁰ sodain ro chuala⁹¹ scela mora
 12 ar batar mebra laissium coimgnida 7 sceoil 7 sen[c]husa 7 gabala Erenn⁹² iar ndilind cus an
 13 aimsir⁹³ a mbai fessin.⁹⁴ Asbert iarom in ri ara nindised doni[b] dona scelaib Scoticdaib⁹⁵ sin
 14 ar batar⁹⁶ mebra lais íat.

⁶⁵ N: [A]urard

⁶⁶ N: coissi; H: coisi

⁶⁷ N: arainic

⁶⁸ N: chinel; H: ciniul

⁶⁹ N adds: Eogain maic Neill

⁷⁰ N: cinaith

⁷¹ N adds: a

⁷² N: bau; H: bu

⁷³ N adds: a eocha ocus

⁷⁴ N: feisin; H: feisne

⁷⁵ N: bithchotaig; H: bithcoticc

⁷⁶ N: in

⁷⁷ N: forsgaithi-si

⁷⁸ N: tre

⁷⁹ N: fileta

⁸⁰ N: gniom; H: gnioph

⁸¹ R: dorigensaid; N: dorighensat

⁸² N: Luidh-sen

⁸³ N om. iarom

⁸⁴ N adds: n-ann

⁸⁵ N: do chuairt

⁸⁶ N: tiagherna

⁸⁷ H adds: mac Aodhu

⁸⁸ N: Iarmifoacht; H: iarmifoacht

⁸⁹ N: tairisiem; H: tairisium

⁹⁰ N: fri

⁹¹ N: rocuala

⁹² N adds: do neoch forcaomnacair dibh o chetgaphal Erenn

⁹³ N adds: sin

⁹⁴ N: feisne

⁹⁵ N: scoitegda; H: scoiteccoib

⁹⁶ N: ropdar

15 Asbertsom dano frissiu[nd]⁹⁷ in rig: ‘Toga,⁹⁸ ol se, ‘do toga do primscelaib Erenn 7 gibe⁹⁹
 16 scel díb toga atfiasars[a] duit.’
 17 Asbert an ri frissium [ar tibr]ed¹⁰⁰ a [r]oga [ndó]: ‘Dober ém,’ ar eisside ‘[acht¹⁰¹ tu]irimsi
 18 duinne anmand na¹⁰² scelsin atá mebra lat co feisamar¹⁰³ iar suidiu cid scel {109rb} díb
 19 [dogoafam]¹⁰⁴ do fáisnéis dun.’
 20 /§3/Conid iarom ro armestairsom¹⁰⁵ anmand comgne 7 primscel¹⁰⁶ nErenn do neoch díb bat¹⁰⁷
 21 mebair¹⁰⁸ do doráda¹⁰⁹ co nepert: ‘Cid gnathscela Erenn bus maith lat atfiasarsa¹¹⁰ duit, edhon
 22 oigíd Con Culaind,¹¹¹ nó¹¹² tromdam Echach Aireman¹¹³, nó scél uath ecalsi, cid¹¹⁴ gabail an
 23 tsída, cid aislingthi an meic óic, cid taín bó Cuailngi, cid cupar na da muiceda,¹¹⁵ cid longus
 24 Ulad,¹¹⁶ cid congala¹¹⁷ Conaill Cernaig, cid cath buada Con Rái meic Dare,¹¹⁸ nó calathgleo
 25 Cethern,¹¹⁹ nó mellgleo nÍliach, nó fiacalgleo Finntai,¹²⁰ nó airecar narad, nó breislech
 26 Moigi¹²¹ Murthemne, nó imsligi Glendamnach,¹²² nó an cath for Gairich 7 Irgairich, nó aús¹²³
 27 in Duib Chualngi dia tir, nó damgal na tarb hi Tarbgae,¹²⁴ nó tochustal Ulad, nó ferchuitred
 28 Medba, nó mescad Ulad, nó baethrem Ulad, nó forbais¹²⁵ fer Falgae, nó toichim na mbuiden
 29 hi Slemain,¹²⁶ nó árne Fíngin, nó scela Alaxandair maic Pilip, chaich¹²⁷ oc gabail rígi 7
 30 imperechta an domain.

⁹⁷ R clearly has a suspension stroke for m (frissium), but this would make for an illogical sentence.

⁹⁸ N: *dogó-a-si*; H: *dogoso*

⁹⁹ N: *cidh be*

¹⁰⁰ N: *in tiuphrad*; H: *in dtiobradh*

¹⁰¹ H om. *acht*

¹⁰² N: *na*; H: *ina*

¹⁰³ N: *co feasamar*; H: *cu bfesamar*

¹⁰⁴ R: *togfamait*; N: *dogoafam*; H: *dogofum*

¹⁰⁵ N om. *-som*

¹⁰⁶ N: *primsgaul*; H: *primscela*

¹⁰⁷ N: *atar*

¹⁰⁸ N: *mebra*

¹⁰⁹ N: *do radh*; H: *doradha*

¹¹⁰ N: *atfiasar*; H: *atfisar*

¹¹¹ N om. *oigíd conculaind*; N adds: *serglighi conculaind*

¹¹² N om. *Nó*, just as the rest of the *nó*'s in this fragment.

¹¹³ N: *aireman*; H: *airemain*

¹¹⁴ N om. *Cid*, just as the rest of the *cids* in this passage

¹¹⁵ N: *mucadha*

¹¹⁶ N: *nUlad*

¹¹⁷ N: *congala*; H: *congalo*

¹¹⁸ N om. *meic dare*

¹¹⁹ N: *cethirn*; H: *cetharn*

¹²⁰ N: *finntain*; H: *findtai*

¹²¹ N: *moighi*; H: *muidhe*

¹²² N: *glennamnach*; H: *ngleandamhnae*

¹²³ N: *ús*; H: *iuss*

¹²⁴ N: *a tarbda*; om. H.

¹²⁵ N: *forbuis*; H: *forfeis*

¹²⁶ N om. *hislemain*

- 31 /§4/Mad ferr lat atfiasar¹²⁸ duit na tana¹²⁹ .i. taín bu Cúalngne, nó taín bo Fraich, nó taín bo
 32 Darti, nó taín bo Dartada,¹³⁰ nó taín bó Regamain, nó tain bó Regamnai.¹³¹
 33 Mad ferr lat atfiasarsa duit na hectrada .i. ectra Broin meic Febail, nó ectra Fergusa mic Leiti,
 34 nó ectra Nera¹³² meic Niadain¹³³ meic Tacaim¹³⁴, nó ectra Oengusa meic Fergusa find, nó
 35 ectra Con Culaind, nó ectra Crimtain niad nair, nó ectra Cuind cetcathaig, nó ectra Airt
 36 meic Cuinn,¹³⁵ nó ectra Cormaic húa Cuinn, nó ectra Muicertaig meic Erca.¹³⁶
 37 Mad ferr lat dano atfesar¹³⁷ na coimperta .i. coimpert Conchabair meic Nessa,¹³⁸ {109va}
 38 compert Con Culaind, compert Conaill Cernaig, nó compert Celtchair meic Guthidir,¹³⁹ nó
 39 compert Cormaic húi Cuind.
 40 /§5/ Mád ferr lat dano¹⁴⁰ atfiasarsa duit¹⁴¹ primcatha hErenn .i. cath Muigi Tuired, nó cath
 41 cinn abrat,¹⁴² cath Muigi hItha,¹⁴³ nó cath Muigi Mucroime, nó cath cilli Osnada,¹⁴⁴ nó cath
 42 Aichli, nó cath duibcomair, nó Frémand.
 43 Mád ferr lat na togla doindis¹⁴⁵ duit .i. togail Traí,¹⁴⁶ togail eal Cluade,¹⁴⁷ togail duine
 44 hOengusa, nó togail bruidne Dá Derga, togail bruidni Da Choga, togail bruidni Bélcon
 45 Brefni, togail bruidni Dá Tí.
 46 /§6/ Mad ferr lat¹⁴⁸ atfeisar¹⁴⁹ duit dona fessaib¹⁵⁰ .i. feiss tigi Bricrend, feis tigi Monduirn,
 47 feis tigi Ichtair, feis tigi Cairi, feis tigi Gnen,¹⁵¹ feis Gnoain, nó fes tigi Nuclin, nó feis tigi
 48 Melladan.¹⁵²

¹²⁷ N om. *chaich*

¹²⁸ N adds: *-sa*

¹²⁹ N: *tanadha*

¹³⁰ N om. *Nó taín bo darti. Nó taín bo dartada. H om. Nó taín bo darti*

¹³¹ N: *regamne*

¹³² N: *nero*

¹³³ N: *niatain*

¹³⁴ N om. *meic tacaim*

¹³⁵ H om. *meic cuinn*

¹³⁶ N: *echtra muirchertaig maic herco, echtra chorbmaic ui chuinn*

¹³⁷ N adds: *duit*

¹³⁸ N om. *meic nessa*

¹³⁹ N: *uithechair*

¹⁴⁰ N om. *dano*

¹⁴¹ N adds: *dono*

¹⁴² N: *fheurot*; H: *feabrat*

¹⁴³ N: *hitho*; H: *hithe*

¹⁴⁴ N: *osnaide*; H: *hosnadha*

¹⁴⁵ N: *innisin*

¹⁴⁶ N adds: *togail dio, togail in tuir, togail larisa*

¹⁴⁷ N: *elcluaidhi*

¹⁴⁸ N adds: *dano*

¹⁴⁹ N: *atfiasar*

¹⁵⁰ N: *na fesa*

¹⁵¹ N om: *.Feis. tigi gnen*

¹⁵² N: *melladhain*

49 Mad ferr lat atfeisar duit dona¹⁵³ bailib¹⁵⁴ .i. baili an scáil, nó baili Bricine, nó baile Bic meic
50 Dé, nó baili Cimbáith fátha, nó baile Mochuta.¹⁵⁵
51 Mad ferr lat atfesar duit na tóchmarca .i. tochmarc Édaine,¹⁵⁶ tochmarc nEmiri¹⁵⁷ do¹⁵⁸ Choin
52 Culaind, tochmarc Aillbi ingine Cormaic húi Cuind¹⁵⁹ lá Find úa mBaíscne¹⁶⁰. Aitheda
53 dano¹⁶¹ .i. aithed¹⁶² Blathnaiti ingine Puill¹⁶³ meic Fidaig le ConCulaind, aithed Gráine ingine
54 Cormaic ri¹⁶⁴ Diarmaitt húa nDuibni, aithed Mairi ri¹⁶⁵ Dubruis, aithed Ruicherne¹⁶⁶ ri¹⁶⁷
55 Cuána meic Cailcin, aithed Eirci ingine Loairne ri¹⁶⁸ Muiredach meic nEogain, aithed Dici
56 ri¹⁶⁹ Laidgnem, aithed mna Oillela meic Eogain ri¹⁷⁰ Fothad Canann.¹⁷¹
57 /§7/ Mad ferr lat¹⁷² tomadmann 7 físi 7 serca 7 sluagid 7 tocomlada .i. tomaidm {109vb}
58 locha hEchach, tomaidm locha Éirne, tomaidm Brí.
59 Fis mna Neimid, fíis Conchobair, fíis Cuinn Cetchataig .i. baili an scáil, fíis Fuirsa.
60 Serc chailliği Béire¹⁷³ do Fotha Canainne, serc Creidi¹⁷⁴ do Canaind mac Gartnain, serc
61 Duibilacha do Mongan, serc Gormlaithe do Niall glúndub.
62 Sluaigid dano .i. sluagad Ugaine móir cu hEdail,¹⁷⁵ sluagad Dá Tí co sliab nElpa, sluagad
63 Néll meic Echach co Muir nIcht,¹⁷⁶ sluagad Fiachnai¹⁷⁷ meic Baetain co dún nGuairi i
64 Saxanaib 7 primsluagid erenn olchena.

¹⁵³ N: *dona*; H: *dinibh*

¹⁵⁴ N: *builibh*

¹⁵⁵ N: *mochuda*

¹⁵⁶ N om: *TOChmarc édaine*

¹⁵⁷ N: *eimiri*

¹⁵⁸ N: *la*

¹⁵⁹ N om. *húi cuind*

¹⁶⁰ N om. *úa m-baíscne*

¹⁶¹ N: *mad ferr lat, atfiasarsa deit na haithigh*

¹⁶² N: *aithi, just as the following aitheds in this passage*

¹⁶³ N: *puill*; H: *mind*

¹⁶⁴ N: *la*; H: *re*

¹⁶⁵ N: *la*; H: *re*

¹⁶⁶ N: *ruithceirne*; H: *suithcherne*

¹⁶⁷ N: *la*; H: *re*

¹⁶⁸ N: *la*; H: *re*

¹⁶⁹ N: *la*; H: *re*

¹⁷⁰ N: *la*; H: *re*

¹⁷¹ N adds: *mad ferr lat toghla .i. treochair tighé lir ocus tuinighe tighé buirich, smutgal tighé duma, deochair tighé cathbad, togail tighi nechadha, togail bruighne briain maic briuin, togail bruighne udili.*

H adds: *mad ferr lat toghla .i. treochair tighé lir ocus tuinighe buirich, smutgal tighé dumha, deochair tighé cathbad, togail tighi nechadha, togail bruighne briain maic briuin, togail bruighne ua dili.*

¹⁷² H adds: *atfiasar-sa duit*

¹⁷³ N: *Berre*; H: *Berrae*

¹⁷⁴ N: *crede*; H: *credi*

¹⁷⁵ N: *co hEtail*

¹⁷⁶ N: *nigt*

¹⁷⁷ N: *Fiachna*; H: *Fiachnae*

65 Tochomlad Pairthalain cu¹⁷⁸ hErenn, tochomlad Neimid docum¹⁷⁹ nErenn, tochomlad Fer¹⁸⁰
66 mBolg co¹⁸¹ hErenn, tochomlad Tuaithe de Danann co hErenn, tochomlad Miled mic Bili co
67 hE[s]pain,¹⁸² tochomlad meic Mili a hEspain cu hErenn, tochomlad Cruithnech a Tracia cu
68 hErenn 7 a nath, tochomlad cu hAlbain a hErenn,¹⁸³ tochomlad loingsi Fergusa a hUlltu,¹⁸⁴
69 tochomlad Muscraide di Maig Breogain,¹⁸⁵ tochomlad na nDesi a Temraig, tochomlad
70 clainne¹⁸⁶ Mugmedain a Midi, tochomlad Céin a Caisil, tochomlad Dal Ríata a hAlbain 7
71 inni¹⁸⁷ ro ort ar aile cineda imda¹⁸⁸ fo Erenn¹⁸⁹.
72 /§8/ Mad¹⁹⁰ ferr lat¹⁹¹ dano oircni .i. orcain Muigi Cé¹⁹² Gala¹⁹³ meic Febail, orcain Atha
73 hÍ,¹⁹⁴ orcain dui[n]¹⁹⁵ Dubglaisi, orcain Dinn Ríg, orcain Atha Cliath, orcain duine Delga,¹⁹⁶
74 orcain Dondain¹⁹⁷ Ega, orcain meic Da Thó, orcain meic Mágach, o[rcaín] side Nenntan,¹⁹⁸
75 orcain sratha slúaga,¹⁹⁹ orcain slebi Soilgech, orcain tuir Conaing, orcain Oilig²⁰⁰ for Neit,²⁰¹
76 orcain Bélcon Breifne, orcain Cairpri cincait,²⁰² orcain Echach fora macaib, orcain Cailli
77 Conaill, orcain rátha rigbaird,²⁰³ orcain rátha Ruisguill, orcain ratha Tuaigi, orcain rátha
78 Tuaisli,²⁰⁴ orcain rátha Tobachta, orcain ratha Cuillinn, orcain ratha Cruachan, orcain rata
79 Timchill, orcain ratha Cuinge,²⁰⁵ orcain catrach Boirchi, orcain {110ra} ratha Blae, orcain
80 ráta Gualae,²⁰⁶ orcain ratha Uilne, orcain ratha Nais, orcain beinece²⁰⁷ cé, orcain ratha

¹⁷⁸ N: *co*

¹⁷⁹ N: *co*

¹⁸⁰ N: *Fer*; H: *bFer*

¹⁸¹ N: *go*

¹⁸² N: *co hEspain*; H: *co Heirinn no co hEspain*

¹⁸³ N: *a Heirinn co hAlbain*

¹⁸⁴ N: *hUllta*; H: *hUlltoib*

¹⁸⁵ N: *Uregh*; H: *Bregoin*

¹⁸⁶ N: *Clainni*; H: *cloinne*

¹⁸⁷ N: *ani*; H: *andi*

¹⁸⁸ N: *cinedha imda*; H: *cinedae imdae*

¹⁸⁹ N adds: *archena*

¹⁹⁰ N: *Ma*; H: *mad*

¹⁹¹ H adds: *itfiasor-sa*

¹⁹² N adds: *la*

¹⁹³ N: *Gala*; H: *Galae*

¹⁹⁴ N: *hAi*

¹⁹⁵ R: *duli*; N: *duin*

¹⁹⁶ N: *Delgon*

¹⁹⁷ N: *Donain*; H: *Dondan*

¹⁹⁸ N: *Nento*

¹⁹⁹ N: *Srathae Sluado*; H: *Sratha Sluagha*

²⁰⁰ N: *Oilig*; H: *Eilig*

²⁰¹ N adds: *mac Indoi*

²⁰² N adds: *for shoerchlannaib Erend*

²⁰³ N: *Righbaird*; H: *Ricchbard*

²⁰⁴ N: *Tuasle*

²⁰⁵ N: *Orgain Ratha Timcell, Orgain Ratha Cuinge, Orgain Ratha Cuilenn, Orgain Ratha Cruachan,*

²⁰⁶ N: *Guale*; H: *Guala*

²⁰⁷ N: *Benece*; H: *Bindece*

81 *Granairit*,²⁰⁸ *orcain ratha Burich*,²⁰⁹ *secht orcne*²¹⁰ Linnuis, *orcain duin Sobairchi*, *orcain duin*
82 *Cermna*, *orcain duin*²¹¹ *Bolc*, *orcain duin Bici*, *orcain duin Binne*, *orcain catrach Con Rai*,
83 *orcain catrach Mail Milscothaig*²¹² *meic Anna Airmiten*²¹³ *meic Sofis*²¹⁴ *Sochaide meic*
84 *Ollaman Airdetail meic Dana Dligthemnaig*²¹⁵ *meic Lugdach*²¹⁶ *Ildanaig meic Ruaid*²¹⁷
85 *Rofesa meic Creitmi in spiruta naim*,²¹⁸ *athar*²¹⁹ *scéo mac.* ‘Ar ba hé ainm dorat Mac Coisi dó
86 fein ar [duaithniughud]²²⁰ a š[l]oindti²²¹ .i. Mael Milscothach²²² .i.²²³ *scoth bríathar 7 scoth*
87 *indsci isin gaideilg milscothach*²²⁴ .i. *milis briatrach insin.*
88 *Conid*²²⁵ *and sin*²²⁶ *frisrogart ind*²²⁷ *rí dósom co nepert fris:* ‘Inis²²⁸ *dún*²²⁹ *in scélsin*,²³⁰ *ór ni*
89 *chualamar*²³¹ *ríam.* ‘*Conid íarsin*²³² *ro*²³³ *indis Mac Coisi in scélsasís dond ríg. Corp in sceóil*
90 *sísana budesta amal atbert.*²³⁴

91 /§9/ [R]o hort²³⁵ ém²³⁶ a cathair for Mael Milscothach meic Anna Airmittenn,²³⁷ meic
92 Coisc²³⁸ Sochaide, meic Olloman Aircetail, meic Dana²³⁹ Dligedaig, meic Lugdach Ildánaig,
93 meic Ruaid Rofesa, meic Creitme in spiruta naim,²⁴⁰ athar sceo meic.

²⁰⁸ N: *Granaird*

²⁰⁹ N: *Buirig*

²¹⁰ N: *Orcain*; H: *nOrgain*

²¹¹ N: *Duin*; H *om. Duin*

²¹² N: *Cathrach Mail Millscothaigh*; H: *cathrach Maoilscothaig*

²¹³ N: *Airmitin*; H: *Airmiten*

²¹⁴ N: *Sochoisc*

²¹⁵ N: *Dligedaig*

²¹⁶ N: *Lugdach*; H: *Luighdech*

²¹⁷ N: *Rua*; H: *Ruaidh*

²¹⁸ N: *Spir dai Naimb*; H: *Sporata naoim*

²¹⁹ N: *Aithar*; H: *Athair*

²²⁰ MS has originally *duachniugad*; N: *duaithniughud*

²²¹ N: *tsluinnti*; H: *shloinnti*

²²² N adds: *milisbriathrach*; H *om. Milscothach*

²²³ N: *uair*

²²⁴ N adds: *iarom*

²²⁵ N: *Conid*; H: *Gonadh*

²²⁶ N adds: *tra*

²²⁷ N: *in*

²²⁸ N: *Indisin*; H: *indis*

²²⁹ N: *dun*; H: *dauann*

²³⁰ N adds: *ol se*; H adds: *or se*

²³¹ N: *chualamuir*; H: *chualamar*

²³² N adds: *tra*

²³³ N: *do*; H: *ro*

²³⁴ N: *Corp in sceoil sunna. Finit don cheannphort*; H: *Corp in sceoil sunna budesta.*

²³⁵ N: *Ro ort*

²³⁶ N adds: *ol Mac Coisi*

²³⁷ N: *Anmai Airmetin*; H: *Anma Airmeden*

²³⁸ N: *Socoisc*; H: *Coisc*

²³⁹ N: *Danu*; H: *Dana*

²⁴⁰ N: *Spir dai Naoib*; H: *Spir da noib*

[The homestead of the poet Urard mac Coisse in Clartha is raided by the family of ard-rí Domnall úa Néill. Because Urard is afraid to sue them, he devises a plan to tell the king of the raid via an allegorical story. When he arrives in Tara, Domnall asks for scéla ('tidings'), but Urard offers to tell him scéla ('stories'). The king asks which stories Urard knows, and Urard gives him a list with all the stories he knows, ending with:]

{1 83} the slaughter of the fortress of Mael Milscothach, son of Honourable name, son of a Host's Excellent Knowledge, son of Head-poet of High-singing, son of the Lawgiver's Gift, son of Lúg, skilled in many arts, son of Strong of great knowledge, son of Belief of the Holy Spirit, father and son.' For this was the name that Mac Coisse gave to himself, to conceal his name, that is to say, Servant (*Mael*) of Honey-Words (*Mil-scothach*), namely a word of writing & a word of speech in [the] honey-worded language, that is to say, of Sweet Terms.

{1 88} And it is then, that the king answered (to) him, and he said to him : 'Tell to us that tale, for we never heard it.' And it is after this, that Mac Coisse told this tale below to the king. And it was this tale directly here below, such as he said.

{1 91} "His fortress was truly ravaged upon Mael Milscothach, son of Honourable name, son of Correction of a Multitude, son of Head-poet of High-singing, son of Lawful Gift, son of Lug, skilled in many arts, son of Strong of great knowledge, son of Belief of the Holy Spirit, father and son.

NOTES

- 1 83 *Mail Milscothaig* Literally: honey-worded servant. Mac Cana translates this as 'Man of sweet words',²⁴¹ but this generalises the meaning of *mael* too much. *Scoth* could mean both 'word' and 'flower, choice, pick', this can be a conscious word-play with *mil* 'honey'.
- 1 87 *milis briatrach* The translation 'of Sweet terms' (literally 'sweet-worded') was chosen to highlight the difference between *bríathar* ('word'), used here, and *scoth* ('word?'), used earlier in this sentence.

²⁴¹ Mac Cana, *Learned tales*, 34

94 Iar nguin Meraitig²⁴² meic Airig²⁴³ Airdfedá²⁴⁴ meic Mara Mogadaig for sai[g]thibh²⁴⁵
95 saeibrechta for fedaib forbaisi commid[ai]r²⁴⁶ ba²⁴⁷ Morand Moínmac. Cengorbo²⁴⁸ Morand
96 Moínmac side asraracht a interiecht ngalraighti 7 osnaide²⁴⁹ fri sluaga saeircheneoil²⁵⁰
97 slondad²⁵¹ o ro genair [for]²⁵² Temra tor. Ango tra ba rucht ruip. Rop folach bá cend (im)
98 mórcend [i]²⁵³ morfochen. Ba hatud {110rb} mar²⁵⁴ grísi fó hidnaig²⁵⁵ nuár erraig²⁵⁶ marta
99 mís cu mbo [c]r[a]ib²⁵⁷ comeírgi ciniud da rogenair²⁵⁸ nat riam ro muinset imgresa²⁵⁹ coir na
100 cert.
101 /§10/ Ro selt tra for Mael Milscothach annísín a núall²⁶⁰ 7 a namansi 7 a nirrdarcus na
102 muintire sin, a ndene 7 a tarpthigi 7 a ndétlatus, a cruas 7 a ngarge, a nert 7 a nith 7 a namansi
103 inna²⁶¹ muintiri dorochtar.²⁶² Co roethsatar²⁶³ do Móel Milscothach a sésilbi im echtraigisin
104 [o chathraig fessin sechtair et iar teclam na sessilbi imechtraighi sin].²⁶⁴ Ba hand co nacartha
105 doíb a comarligi²⁶⁵ dúis cid dogentaís²⁶⁶ i[m]²⁶⁷ orgain inna²⁶⁸ catrach 7 a togail 7 batar hé
106 anmand²⁶⁹ in chomarligi²⁷⁰ sin .i. Dimusach mac Fordingi, Foranach mac Foreicne,
107 Occobrach mac Indili,²⁷¹ Écertach mac (D)ancertaig,²⁷² Tuscurnthech²⁷³ mac Drochdala,

²⁴² N: Muiredaigh; H: Merataigh

²⁴³ N: Airech

²⁴⁴ N: Aird Fedai

²⁴⁵ R: saiththibh; N: saigtib

²⁴⁶ R: commidiur; N: commidair

²⁴⁷ N: boi; H: bui

²⁴⁸ N: cor

²⁴⁹ N: cosaiti ocus comslaintiu

²⁵⁰ N: saerceniuil; H: saercineoil

²⁵¹ N: slontoth; H: slonnat

²⁵² R: ar; N: for

²⁵³ N: morcenn im; H: morcenn a

²⁵⁴ N: n-aird

²⁵⁵ N: fo fidnaig; H: foidhnaig

²⁵⁶ N: n-uarreraig; H: fuair

²⁵⁷ R: thraib. N: crib; H: thrait, but corrected above line to crib

²⁵⁸ N: darogenar

²⁵⁹ N adds: coicriche

²⁶⁰ N: a n-uail

²⁶¹ N: na

²⁶² N: dorochtator

²⁶³ N: roetsatar

²⁶⁴ N: echtrachsín. N adds: o chathraig fessin sechtair et iar teclam na sessilbi imechtraighi sin; H adds: o chathraig fessin sechtair et iar teclamad ina sessilbi imechtraighi sin

²⁶⁵ N: gcomairli

²⁶⁶ N: dogendaiss; H: dogentaís

²⁶⁷ R: ind; N: im

²⁶⁸ N: na

²⁶⁹ N: amanda

²⁷⁰ N: gcomairlidhe

²⁷¹ N: Innil; H: Indili

²⁷² R: Dancertaig; N: Egcertach mac Anchertaigh

²⁷³ N: Tusgurnach; H: Tuscurnthech

{1 94} After the wounding of Muiredach, son Aire Airdfeda, son of Muir Mogadach, on arrows of a false law on witnesses of deceit, and he judged that Morand was Moínmac (gift-son)(?). Though it was not Morand Moínmac, whose exclamation of sickness & annoyance rose towards the crowds of the noble kindred of lineage when he was born on the hill of Tara. Indeed it was truly a noise (like) of an animal. There was a hiding place that was a roof of many heads against the large shout(?). There was a large kindling of embers under twigs of a cold-spring March month, so that [it is that] the offspring attacked him quickly, who was born, and they never expected mutual attacks, just nor right.

{1 101} This thing moreover encroached upon Mael Milscotach, the arrogance & the severity & the eminence of that family, their vehemence & their violence, their boldness, their rigour & fierceness, their strength & their pugnacity & the severity of the family that they approached. And they went to Mael Milscotach their murmurs in prayer [from the fortress itself out and after the collecting of their murmurs in this prayer]. It is then that their counsellors were summoned by them, to see what they should do concerning the slaughter of the fortress & its sacking & these were the names of these advisers, namely, Proud, son of Crushing, Aggressive, son of Violence, Greedy, son of Possessions, Unjust, son of Nonjust, Falsifier, son of Bad-adventure,

TEXTUAL NOTES

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 94 - | <i>Iar nguín (...) coir na cert</i> | It is not entirely clear how this passage connects with the rest of the tale. |
| | 100 | |
| 1 95 | <i>Morand Moínmac</i> | Morand was a legendary Irish judge. He and his pupil Neire allegedly wrote parts of <i>Bretha Nemed Toisech</i> and <i>Bretha Nemed Dédenach</i> . ²⁷⁴ He is also referred to in l 158. His fosterer was Moín. |
| 1 98 | <i>morfochen</i> | This is tentatively translated as <i>mór</i> + 1 <i>fochain</i> , ‘shout, call’. |
| 1 101 | <i>a núall 7 a namansi 7 a</i> | Literally: ‘their arrogance & their severity & |
| - 102 | <i>nirrdarcus na muintire sin</i> | their eminence of that family’. |
| 1 102 | <i>a namansi inna muintiri</i> | Literally: ‘their severity of the family’. |
| - 103 | | |

²⁷⁴ Liam Breatnach, *A Companion to the Corpus Iuris Hibernici* (Dublin 2005), 190, 336.

108 Mandradán mac Mignima,²⁷⁵ Minaigid mac Mintelaig, Tréntarráing mac Bocachta,
 109 Sandtachan mac Sneidriagla, Anbfêsach mac Becéolais an faíd báí occa²⁷⁶ ar an²⁷⁷ conair sin.
 110 /§11/ Is andsin tra iarmifoachtar²⁷⁸ ind oíc do Anfeisach mac Beceolais dúis cid dogendais nó
 111 cid²⁷⁹ rombiad de²⁸⁰ dond orcain, conid and sin asrubairt Anfesach mac Beceolais friu
 112 connach²⁸¹ fitir²⁸² a cubus ar²⁸³ bith cid no biad²⁸⁴ dond orgain.
 113 ‘Ro fetarsa²⁸⁵ duib, ’²⁸⁶ ar²⁸⁷ Néil mac Laich Lasomain, ‘na mbia[d]²⁸⁸ dond orcainsi. Fuairech
 114 ingen Soluithich²⁸⁹ a muimeside 7 Einech mac Eineclaimi²⁹⁰ a aiti.²⁹¹ Beitid, ’²⁹² ar²⁹³ sé,
 115 ‘gruaidi derga de a ndalaib 7 dúnadaib. Betid²⁹⁴ flaithi 7 ecalsi for iairraid inna²⁹⁵ horgni.
 116 Betid²⁹⁶ filid²⁹⁷ fathacda fora lurg. Biaid²⁹⁸ im[ruided] 7 imuarad²⁹⁹ nalti³⁰⁰ 7 ánrada ar
 117 imradud na horgne. {110va} Tuillfid³⁰¹ mallachtain sochaidi itir truag 7 trén ind orgainsi,³⁰²
 118 atrésat ríge 7 filid³⁰³ 7 rígbaird immón³⁰⁴ orcainsi,’ ol Néil mac Láich Lasomain friu. ‘Dia
 119 ndernta tra mo chomarlisi ní hiurfaith i ind orcainsi.’
 120 ‘Ní di(n)géntar fortsa sin,’³⁰⁵ ol Sandtachan mac Sneid riagla 7 ol Occobrach mac Indili,
 121 ‘acht iurthar ind orcain.’

²⁷⁵ N: *Mignima*; H: *Mignamai*

²⁷⁶ N: *aca*

²⁷⁷ N: *in*

²⁷⁸ N: *iarmifochttatar*; H: *iarmifoachtatar*

²⁷⁹ N om. *do gendais nó cid*

²⁸⁰ N: *doiu*

²⁸¹ N: *nach*

²⁸² N: *fitir*; H: *fidir*

²⁸³ N: *for*; H: *ar*

²⁸⁴ N: *nobiadh doib*; H: *rombiadh*

²⁸⁵ N: *Rofetar-sa*; H: *rofedar*

²⁸⁶ N: *daoib*

²⁸⁷ N: *ol*

²⁸⁸ R: *mbia*; N: *mbiad*; H: *mbia*

²⁸⁹ N: *tSoluithich*; H: *Soluithich*

²⁹⁰ N: *Eneclaim*

²⁹¹ N: *aiti*; H: *oide*

²⁹² N: *Beitit*; H: *bedit*

²⁹³ N: *ol*

²⁹⁴ N: *Beitit*

²⁹⁵ N: *na*

²⁹⁶ N: *Petit*

²⁹⁷ N: *filidh*; H: *filedha*

²⁹⁸ N: *Piad*; H: *biaid*

²⁹⁹ R: *imrud*^{jud}; N: *imruidhedh ocus imaorad*; H: *imruidath ocus imfuarad*

³⁰⁰ N: *n-ailte*

³⁰¹ H: *toillfit*

³⁰² N om. *Tuillfid mallachtain sochaidi itir truag 7 trén indorgainsi*

³⁰³ N: *rigfile*

³⁰⁴ N: *iman*

³⁰⁵ N: *si*

{1 108} Small-ruin, son of Misdeed, Breaking, son of Small-hearth, Strong-inciter, son of Boastfulness, Covetous person, son of Swift-rule, Ignorant, son of Small-knowledge, the seer that was with them, upon this way.

{1 110} It is then indeed that the warriors inquired of Ignorant, son of Small-knowledge, to see what they would do, or what he would have from the raid, so that it is then Ignorant, son of Small-knowledge, has said to them that he had no idea whatsoever what would be from the booty.

{1 113} ‘I know from them,’ said Néil mac Lach Lasoman, ‘who will not be from this booty. Gentle, daughter of Very-joyful, his foster-mother, & Honour, son of Compensation, his foster-father. There will be,’ said he, ‘red cheeks in assemblies & encampments. There will be lords & clergymen in search of the booty. There will be expert poets in its pursuit. There will be mutual shaming & satirising of heroes & *ánrada* at the thought of the raid. This raid will deserve curses of multitudes between the weak & the strong; kings & poets & royal bards will rise concerning this raid,’ said Néil mac Lach Lasoman to them. ‘If my advice would be executed, this raid would not be raided.’

{1 120} ‘You will not be obeyed upon this,’ said Covetous person, son of Swift-rule & (said) Greedy, son of Possessions, ‘the raid will be raided.’

NOTES

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| 1 113 | <i>Néil mac Lach Lasoman</i> | Literally: ‘Cloud, son of Gleaming Lake’. |
| 1 116 | <i>im[ruided]</i> | Literally: ‘mutual reddening / blushing’. |
| 1 116 | <i>ánrada</i> | The term <i>ánrad</i> can be used for a ‘poet of the second order, next in rank to an ollam’, or for a ‘Name of noble next in rank to king’ (DIL, s.v. <i>ánrad</i>). It is unclear which of the two are meant here, although I suspect the latter. |
| 1 118
- 121 | <i>Dia ndernta (...) ind orcain</i> | This is possibly a reflection of passages in <i>Togail bruidne Dá Derga</i> , where Lomna repeatedly advises against the raid of Dá Derga’s hostel, but is ignored. Néil also advises against the raid in lines 164-165. |

122 /§12/ Iarsin tra dolotar inna c[u]raidh 7 inna cathmílíd a haencomarli³⁰⁶ fo oensciáth
 123 d'orcain inna catrach. Is and bai³⁰⁷ Exe³⁰⁸ ilgradach ingen Dána isin catraig ar cind ant
 124 sluag.³⁰⁹ Oc cloistin tromgre(m)tha³¹⁰ na corad³¹¹ 7 na cathmíled 7 na lath[e] ngaili diside
 125 dochum na catrach. Doluid³¹² side for mullach an tigi a mbái³¹³ d'agallaim na nóc ar doruimen
 126 Exsi na sáraigf[i]th³¹⁴ imman³¹⁵ tech i mbái. Is andsain ro géisestar an drúth³¹⁶ geím
 127 naichthigi³¹⁷ nuachalla³¹⁸ resna hócaib³¹⁹ docum na catrach co nepert Exi Ilgradach friú.
 128 /§13/ 'Cía híachtad nuathmar nanféta³²⁰ andso,' or sí³²¹ '7 cía lasa ndentar?' ar ni fu³²² a dus
 129 diside amal rongab a idna 7 a indracus.³²³ 7 A hanféth³²⁴ mor sin do clostin³²⁵ ina catraich.³²⁶
 130 Conid andsin ro frecartside in³²⁷ fer labartha laín inna conairi .i. Fonaithech mac Dianaithech
 131 meic Odolguil³²⁸ meic Ediecta³²⁹ Indili meic Grisda Dune³³⁰ in dingne[d] cairdesa³³¹ dosaide
 132 fri Exe nIlgradaig, co nepertside: 'Inti géises an geimsi,' or sé,³³² 'ni leis t'acallaim acht
 133 lemsa. Or³³³ is mé is fer labartha lain inna conairi.'
 134 'Cest didiu,' or³³⁴ Éxi, 'ór is tusa is fer labartha lain inna conaire,³³⁵ aisnid damsa anmand³³⁶
 135 inna lath³³⁷ ngaili 7 na curad 7 na cáth {110vb} míled do[m]ríacht³³⁸ com catraig,' conid

³⁰⁶ R: córaidh; N: ina curaidh ocus na cathmilid i n-aoncomairli; H: an curaid ocus an cathmilid a n-encomairle

³⁰⁷ N: roboi

³⁰⁸ N: Eicsi; H: Ecsi

³⁰⁹ N: ar a chind; H: ara cionn

³¹⁰ R: tromgremtha; N: troimgretha

³¹¹ N: churadh; H: corad

³¹² N: doluidh; H: dolluidh

³¹³ N: na cathrach i mboi; H: an tighe ambui

³¹⁴ R: sáraigfea; N: saraigfithe; H: saraigfithe

³¹⁵ N: imon

³¹⁶ N: druagh; H: drúth

³¹⁷ N: n-aichthidhe; H: n-aichthige

³¹⁸ N: n-uachalda

³¹⁹ N adds: dodechatar

³²⁰ N: n-anbhfeta; H: nanféta

³²¹ N om. orsí; H: ol sí

³²² N: ba; H: pu

³²³ N: a hidhna ocus a hinnrucus; N adds: ocus a hecnaidecht

³²⁴ N: an anbféich

³²⁵ N: chloistin; H: cloiden

³²⁶ N: cathraigh

³²⁷ N: in; H om. in

³²⁸ N: Fodalguiph; H: Odalguib

³²⁹ N: Etechta; H: Edechta

³³⁰ N: Grista Duine

³³¹ N: cairdes; H: cairdesa

³³² N om. orsé

³³³ N: ar

³³⁴ N: or; H: ol

³³⁵ N: ina conaire; H om. ina conaire

³³⁶ N: anmanna; H: anmann

³³⁷ N: na laith; H: inna lath

³³⁸ R: do ríacht; N: domriachtadar

{1 122} After this, then, the champions & the soldiers came as one counsel under one shield to raid the fortress. It is then that Éicse Ilgrádach ingen Dán was in the fortress in front of the host. At the hearing of the heavy uproar of the champions & the soldiers & the warriors coming towards the fortress, she came to the roof of the house where she was, to address the warriors, because Éicse had forgotten that the house in which she was would not be molested. It is then that the jester cried a terrible, frightful cry from the warriors who were coming towards the castle, so that Éicse Ilgrádach said to them:

{1 128} ‘What is this dreadful, turbulent cry there?’, said she, ‘& by whom is it made?’

Because not was her rank to her, like it took away her dignity & her integrity. & great unrest overtook her to hear that in her fortress. It is then that the official spokesman of the legal procedure replied to Éicse Ilgrádach, namely, Fonaithech, son of Swift-answer, son of a Wailing satirist, son of Illegal property, son of Inciting of a person, whether she might make an alliance, so that he said: ‘He who utters this cry,’ said he, ‘it is not for him to address you, but for me. Because it is I who is the official spokesman of the legal procedure.’

{1 134} ‘The question therefore,’ said Éicse, ‘because it is you that is the official spokesman of the procedure, you must tell [to] me the names of the warriors & the champions & the soldiers who come to me at my castle.’ And it is

NOTES

- | | | |
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| 1 123 | <i>Éicse Ilgrádach ingen Dán</i> | Literally: ‘Very distinguished Lore / Lore of many grades, daughter of Skill.’ |
| 1 128 | <i>cía lasa ndentar</i> | Literally: ‘who is it by whom it is made?’ |
| 1 120 | <i>A hanféth</i> | Literally: ‘(there was) her great unrest’. |
| 1 130 | <i>Fonaithech</i> | This is presumably a compound of 1 <i>fonn</i> , ‘base, ground’ and 1 <i>aithech</i> , ‘tenant, churl’. |
| 1 131 | <i>Odolguil</i> | The translation ‘wailing’ comes from <i>gol</i> ‘weeping, wailing’. <i>Odolguil</i> is written as <i>fodalguiph</i> in N, which might be ‘long beak’. Later, it is written as <i>dolguib</i> , whence the translation ‘satirist’ (DIL, s.v. 4 <i>dul</i>), N: <i>Fogalguib</i> ‘Attack of a snout’(?). |
| 1 131 | <i>Ediecta Indili</i> | The adjective <i>étechta</i> is here used as a substantive, so the literal translation is ‘illegality of property’. Alternatively, <i>ediecta</i> could be interpreted as coming from <i>aidacht</i> ‘bequest, legacy’. |

- 136 andsin atcuaid Fonaittech³³⁹ mac Dían Aithesc³⁴⁰ tré glosnaithe filidechta³⁴¹ do Éxi Ilgradaig
 137 anmand³⁴² forscathaigthe³⁴³ inna³⁴⁴ cathmiled doríacht an cathraig³⁴⁵ 7 batar hé a nanmanda³⁴⁶
 138 side, edón:
- 139 Tene án aenbeime³⁴⁷ .i. Aed.
 140 Triath tíri tethrach .i. Muiredach.
 141 Núall domain targadaig³⁴⁸ .i. Domnall.
 142 Nel³⁴⁹ mac laich lasamain .i. Níall.³⁵⁰
 143 [Aithis an Ard-apstail .i. Maolcainne ua Bradagain]³⁵¹
 144 Leth ainm fir anduda³⁵² .i. Ócan hua hUrtaili.³⁵³
 145 Aithesc fir etchesa³⁵⁴ .i. Dálach mac Taulchain.³⁵⁵
 146 Aidailc³⁵⁶ fir ergnuma³⁵⁷ .i. Coiri.
 147 Fond fulaig³⁵⁸ carpaitniad .i. Eochaid mac Firba.³⁵⁹
 148 Gen soidi³⁶⁰ soleicthe .i. Cuilén mac³⁶¹ Follamain.
 149 Brithim an (an)ancinged³⁶² ainm Fruach³⁶³
 150 Cend dano fri cloich do slondad .i. Cend Cairgi.
- 151 In tres beimend Fergusa mac Róich rodána .i. na tri Maela Mide at³⁶⁴ é na tri bemenda dia
 152 mbai for Gárich Ulad³⁶⁵ neo³⁶⁶ Connachta³⁶⁷ ar Nenma³⁶⁸ níth. Ocus is é mo ainmsi féin,’

³³⁹ N: *Fonaitach*

³⁴⁰ N: *Dianaithisc*

³⁴¹ N: *fileta*; H: *filetai*

³⁴² N: *anmanna*

³⁴³ N: *forsgaithi*

³⁴⁴ N: *na*

³⁴⁵ N: *doriachtatar in gcathraig*; H: *doriacht an cathraig*

³⁴⁶ N: *n-anmann*

³⁴⁷ N: *aonbeime*; H: *nan n-oenbeim*

³⁴⁸ N: *targada*; H: *tarcadaich*

³⁴⁹ N: *Nell*; H: *Nel*

³⁵⁰ N adds: *mac Aodha*; H adds: *mac Atha*

³⁵¹ Phrase om. in MS, restored on the basis of N; H: *Aithis an Ard-apstail .i. Moel Cainach uo Bradagain*

³⁵² N: *annatha*; H: *andudha*

³⁵³ N: *hUrthaile*; H: *h-Urthuile*

³⁵⁴ N: *etchesa*; H: *etcessa*

³⁵⁵ N: *Tilchain*

³⁵⁶ N: *Adhailg*; H: *Aidilc*

³⁵⁷ N: *urgnama*; H: *ergnoma*

³⁵⁸ N: *fulaig*; H: *fulaich*

³⁵⁹ N: *Firbaine*

³⁶⁰ N: *soighe*; H: *soide*

³⁶¹ N: *ua*

³⁶² N: *anchinged*; H: *inanancinged*; H add (in margin): *.i. Uathmaran hInnfeasaigh*

³⁶³ N: *ainm fri hathcomairc .i. Tigernach ua Dermadan*

{1 136} then that Fonaithech, son of Swift-answer, told to Éicse Ilgrádach the allegorical names of the soldiers that came to the castle through the threads of poetry & these were their names, namely:

{1 139} Bright fire of the one blow, that is to say, Aed.

The lord of the land of the sea, that is to say, Muiredach.

A deep shout, that is to say, Domnall.

Cloud, son of Gleaming lake, that is to say, Níall.

[Insult of the high-apostle, that is to say, Maolcainne úa Bradagan]

Halfname of a kindling man, that is to say, Ócan mac Urtal.

Reply of a man of horror, that is to say, Dálach mac Taulchan.

A necessity of a man preparing (food), that is to say, Coire.

A support prop of a chariot-fighter, that is to say, Eochaid mac Ferb.

Progeny of a speedy bitch, that is to say, Cuilen mac Follaman.

A judge of a splendid warrior (was) the name of Fruach.

The head, moreover, against the stone to the lineage, that is to say, Cenn Cairge.

{1 151} The battle of the blows of the very bold Fergus mac Roch, namely, the three Flat-topped (hills) of Meath, they are the three blows, when he (Fergus) was at Gáirech of Ulster and Connacht, after Némain's fight. And this is my own name,'

NOTES

1 139 *Tene án (...) mac Taulchain*
- 145

These seven men are mentioned as being the seven family members of the king in lines 222-224.

1 139 *Tene án aenbeime .i. Aed.*

Áed is both a personal name and the word for 'fire, eye'. The personal name Áed is thus connected in meaning with *teine* ('fire'). It is also thus explained in Cormac's glossary: *Aed .i. teine.*

³⁶⁴ N: *it*

³⁶⁵ N: *Ulltaigh*

³⁶⁶ N: *sceo*

³⁶⁷ N: *Connachtaigh*; H: *Connachta*

³⁶⁸ N: *ar nemnadh*; H: *iar nemna*

- 1 140 *Triath tíri tethrach .i. Muiredach* The word *tethrach*, Gsg of *tethra*, can have various translations, the most plausible being ‘of the scaldcrow’ and ‘of the sea’. Muiredach contains the word *muir* ‘sea’.
- 1 141 *Núall domain targadaig .i. Domnall* The name Domnall is explained as a deep (*domain*) noise (*núall*). This etymology is also found in Cormac’s glossary.
- 1 142 *Nel mac laich lasamain .i. Níall.* Néil (‘cloud’) is taken as an etymological explanation of the personal name Níall.
- 1 143 *Leth ainm fir anduda .i. Ócan hua hUrtaili* *anduda* could be the Genitive singular of *andud* ‘kindling’, whereas the v.l. of N (*annatha*) possibly comes from *an-nath* (‘bad poem?’). Half of the name (leth ainm) ‘Ócán’ (‘Youth’) is *-an*, which links the name with preceding *anduda*.
- 1 145 *Aithesc fir etchesa .i. Dálach mac Taulchain* *Aithesc* means ‘reply, message, speech’. The translation of ‘horror’ for *étches* is tentative. The name Dálach can also be translated as ‘holding assemblies’ (adjective) or ‘day for holding meetings’ (substantive), i.e. where messages and speech can be heard. Taulchain or *tulchán* is a small hill, presumably where these meetings were held.
- 1 146 *Aidailc fir ergnuma .i. Coiri* *Coire* literally means ‘cauldron’, which is needed for preparing food.
- 1 147 *Fond fulaig carpaitniad .i. Eochaid mac Firba.* This prop of support (*fonn fulaig*) can be interpreted as a horse (*ech*), a word from which the personal name Eochaid is derived.
- 1 148 *Gen soidi soleicthi .i. Cuilén mac Follamain* Cuilén mac Follamain literally means: ‘Pup, son of Rapid movement’, which explains the reference to the ‘Progeny of a speedy bitch’.
- 1 149 *Cend dano fri cloich do slondad .i. Cend Cairgi* Cend Cairgi literally means ‘head/end of a large rock’ (from *carach*), in that way linked to

- 1 151 *In tres beimend (...) ar Nenma níth* the preceding *cloch* ('stone').
- This is a reference to several passages in the *Táin Bó Cúailnge*. Fergus mac Roch expressed his anger at three hills in Meath and cut their tops off (instead of killing the Ulstermen). At *Gáirech*, the site of the last battle in the *Táin Bó Cúailnge*, *Némain*, *Bé Néit* and *Badb* shrieked over the armies one night, so that many men died of fear.³⁶⁹ It is possible that this reference to (the shrieking of) *Némain* refers to the cry of the jester, but I am not sure.

³⁶⁹ Liam Breatnach, 'Araile felmac féig don Mumain: Unruly pupils and the limitations of satire', *Ériu* 59 (2009), 130-131. Breatnach shows that this passage from *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* is likely borrowed by the author of *Araile felmac féig don Mumain*.

- 153 ar³⁷⁰ sé, ‘Fonaithech mac Dían Aithesc maic Dolguib³⁷¹ maic E[te]ch[t]a³⁷² Indili maic Grista
 154 duíne.’
 155 /§14/ ‘Cest diu,’ ar³⁷³ Exi ilgradach, ‘in árfussa[d]³⁷⁴ damsa dont sluagsin itir atai in[na]³⁷⁵
 156 cathrach in dumtharthatar, ind ain(d)ssed³⁷⁶ dam ór nách dat uidb³⁷⁷ dúad lemsa anmand
 157 inna³⁷⁸ nócsin cid fri hair³⁷⁹ cid fri molad. Masat³⁸⁰ seoit rí 7 oíctigern ata³⁸¹ aidilci³⁸²
 158 d[u]ib,³⁸³ atát³⁸⁴ seoit lemsa d[u]ib³⁸⁵ tar a neisí .i. midera Moraind, moltha mac Lonain.
 159 Lánlabrath Laidich. Linne³⁸⁶ laich Liathmuine.³⁸⁷ Medam{111ra}nas mac Fithail.³⁸⁸
 160 Indtlecht³⁸⁹ nán nAengusa. Neman fír Moiré Muman. Mesrai³⁹⁰ meic Senchada. Eacna nán
 161 nAithirne. Niam Nerai³⁹¹ N[u]allbrethaig.³⁹² Briatharcath Gobarchind. Glanindtlecht nÉtaíni.
 162 Imsothad Cuimine. Cumtach fír Feircertne, fatha fid Fofaine, fothugad fíal fíroíged. Fálta
 163 derb tairisi do cach oen³⁹³ adilcnes³⁹⁴ samugad sund .’
 164 ‘Mad [d]ogneithe³⁹⁵ eromsa,’ ar Nél³⁹⁶ mac Láich Lasomain, ‘roptís iátsin³⁹⁷ seóit no iasta,³⁹⁸
 165 roptís ferra duib d’iartaige³⁹⁹ indata⁴⁰⁰ na seoit no soigid.’
 166 /§15/ Bá in uairsin tra atféth⁴⁰¹ Trentarraing mac Boc(t)achta⁴⁰² maic Ríged Rotr[e]n(e)⁴⁰³
 167 mac Láme⁴⁰⁴ lomláine clochcáep dond lus [ro boi]⁴⁰⁵ í⁴⁰⁶ llaim Breisi maic Elathain⁴⁰⁷ oc

³⁷⁰ N: *ol*

³⁷¹ N: *maic Fogalguib*; H: *maic Odolguib*

³⁷² R: *Echa*; N: *Etechta*

³⁷³ N: *ar*

³⁷⁴ R: *inárfussa*; N: *inarfasad*; H: *inárfussa*

³⁷⁵ R: *in*.

³⁷⁶ R: *aindssed*, with expugnation marks on the d. N: *indainsedh*; H: *anainsed*

³⁷⁷ N: *dot duidhb*; H: *dutuidb*

³⁷⁸ N: *anmanna na*; H: *anmand inna*

³⁷⁹ N: *haoir*; H: *haeir*

³⁸⁰ N: *Masat*; H: *mastat*

³⁸¹ N: *ad*; H: *adat*

³⁸² N: *adhailge*; H: *aidilce*

³⁸³ R: *doib*.

³⁸⁴ N: *atait*; H: *itatt*

³⁸⁵ R: *doib*.

³⁸⁶ N: *Linne*; H: *Linde*

³⁸⁷ N: *Laithmuine*; H: *Liathmuine*

³⁸⁸ N: *Fithil*

³⁸⁹ N: *Indlicht*

³⁹⁰ N: *Mesra*

³⁹¹ N: *Nera*; H: *Nerai*

³⁹² R: *n-er allbrethaig*. N: *Nuallbrethaig*

³⁹³ N: *gach aon*; H: *cech oen*

³⁹⁴ N: *adhilgnis*; H: *adailgnes*

³⁹⁵ R: *ro gneithe*. N: *Ma dogneithi*

³⁹⁶ N: *Nel*; H: *om*.

³⁹⁷ N: *sin*; H: *om*.

³⁹⁸ N: *noiasta*; H: *noiousdai*

³⁹⁹ N: *iartaighe*; H: *iartaide*

⁴⁰⁰ N: *inata*; H: *indata*

⁴⁰¹ N: *atfét*; H: *adfet*

{1 153} said he, ‘Fonaithech, son of Swift-answer, son of a Wailing satirist, son of Illegal property, son of Inciting of a person.’

{1 155} ‘The question therefore,’ said Éicse Ilgrádach, ‘whether should be told by me at all to the army (of) the kindling of the castle, whether they seize me, or they save [to] me - because not is it a problem to you (that) the names of the warriors (are) bad fortune to me - whether it be for satire, or for praise. If there are properties of the king & young lords that are desirable to you, I have treasures for you instead of them, namely the judgements of Morann, the praises of Mac Lonan. Full-speech of Laidech. The stories of Loch Liathmuine. Judgement of the son of Fíthal. The splendid intellect of Aengus. True pearl of Mór of Munster. Metres of the son of Senchae. Splendid wisdom of Aithirne. Lustre of Neire of famous judgements. The word-war of Gobarchenn. Pure intellect of Étain. The literary ornament of Cuimine. The true embellishment of Fercertne, maxims (...), generous maintenance of a true guest. A sure, suitable welcome to everyone who wishes to settle here.’

{1 164} ‘If (it) would be done for me,’ said Néil mac Lach Lasoman, ‘they would be the treasures that should be drawn near (to), they would be better for you therefore than the treasures that you sought.’

{1 166} It was then, moreover, that Strong-inciter, son of Boastfulness, son of Very strong Arm, son of a Very full Hand, intentionally(?) told (of) a lump of stone (that was) in the hand of Bres mac Elatha at

NOTES

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|---|
| 1 155 | <i>in árfussa[d]</i> | Taken as an imperative of <i>ad-fét</i> ‘to tell’. |
| 1 155 | <i>atai</i> | Taken as a form of <i>atúd</i> ‘the act of kindling’. |
| 1 156 | <i>ind ain(d)ssed dam</i> | Literally: ‘they should satirise to me’. |
| 1 158 | <i>atát seoit lemsa</i> | Literally: ‘there are treasures to me’. |
| 1 158 | <i>Moraind</i> | See note on <i>Morand Moínmac</i> , 1 95-96. |
| 1 158 | <i>Mac Lonain</i> | Flann mac Lonain was a famous Irish poet, who died (according to the Annals) in 891, 896 or 918. He is one of the three learned poets of Connacht, next to Mac Liac (d. |

⁴⁰² N: *Bogachta*; H: *Bochtachta*

⁴⁰³ R: *Rotriaine*; N: *Rothriune*

⁴⁰⁴ N: *Laime*; H: *Lama*

⁴⁰⁵ R om. the verbal form present in NH; N: *dond lus rouoi*; H: *don lus bui*

⁴⁰⁶ N: *a*

⁴⁰⁷ N: *Elathain*; H: *Elathan*

- 1014/1016) and (Urard?) mac Coisse.⁴⁰⁸ Interestingly, Mac Liac is not mentioned in this text, although there are two poems describing a dialogue between Mac Liac and Urard mac Coisse, *Marthain duit, a Ioraird fhéil* and *Aniar táinic tuitim Bhriain*.
- 1 159 *Lánlabrath Laidich* This might be a reference to Labraid Laidech, father of Énda Cennselach (the founder of the Uí Cheinnselaig dynasty of Leinster kings).⁴⁰⁹
- 1 159 *Fithail* Fíthal was the poet and judge of Cormac mac Airt. He is associated with the wisdom-text *Senbriathra Fíthail* and the lost lawtext *Findsruth Fíthail*.⁴¹⁰
- 1 160 *Moiré Muman* Mór of Munster was the daughter of Áed Bennán mac Crimthainn, king of Munster and probably died around 630. Her (mythological) story is told in *Mór Muman 7 Aided Cuanach meic Ailchine*.⁴¹¹
- 1 160 *Senchada* Sencha or Senchae mac Ailella was a judge in the time of Conchobar and Cú Chulainn.⁴¹²
- 1 161 *Aithirne* Aithirne was a famous poet and satirist, to whom some passages of *Bretha Nemed Dédenach* are attributed. He is also the subject of a text dealing with the position and duties of poets. According to one text, he is the son of Ferchertne, but it is not clear if this is the Feircertne mentioned in this text as well. In literature, Aithirne is mostly portrayed as a greedy and ruthless person.⁴¹³
- 1 161 *Nerai* Neire was the pupil of Morand and a legendary Irish judge. His alleged contribution to the *Bretha Nemed Toísech* mainly deals with poets.⁴¹⁴

⁴⁰⁸ Peter J. Smith, 'Flann mac Lonáin (d. 891x918)', *Oxford dictionary of national biography* (Online, 2004) URL: <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/17683> [accessed 29-03-2015]

⁴⁰⁹ Bart Jaski, *Early Irish kingship and Succession* (Dublin 2000), 133.

⁴¹⁰ Kelly, *Law*, 285. Breatnach, *Companion*, 364-365.

⁴¹¹ For which see: Nike Stam, *Aided Chúanach mac Cailchíne: Aggressive Tribes and Aggressive Trees: a Critical Edition* (MA Thesis, Utrecht University, 2010).

⁴¹² Breatnach, *Companion*, 367.

⁴¹³ Breatnach, *Companion*, 362; E.J. Gwynn, 'An Old-Irish tract on the privileges and responsibilities of poets', *Ériu* 13 (1942): 1–60, 220–236; Rudolf Thurneysen, 'Zu irischen Texten', *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* 12 (1918), 398–9.

⁴¹⁴ Breatnach, *Companion*, 190, 366

- 1 161 *Gobarchind* Literally: ‘Goat’s head’. Gaborchenn was a 7th century poet, who is mentioned in the fragmentary Annals of Ireland in the year 688.
- 1 162 *Cuimine* This is probably a reference to Cummine Fota, a saint and scholar who presumably wrote several Latin works and possibly was involved in native Irish law as well. As a literary character, he is more often portrayed as a foolish saint.⁴¹⁵
- 1 162 *Feircertne* Ferchertne was a famous poet, possibly father of Aithirne referred to above. He plays a role in *Immacallam in dá thúarad* and *Brinna Ferchertne*. He is also referred to in the *Bretha Nemed Toísech* and *Bretha Nemed Dédenach*, which mentions the *bretha Fircheirtne* (‘laws of Ferchertne’).⁴¹⁶
- 1 162 *fatha fid Fofaine* The meaning of this phrase is unclear. *Fatha* either is the Nominative plural of *fáth* ‘cause, subject, wisdom’ or the Nominative singular of *fotha*, ‘base, foundation, source’. *Fid* probably comes from *fid* ‘tree, wood’. *Fofaine* could be a personal name.
- 1 167 *dond lus* *Los* has various meanings in prepositional phrases, such as ‘end, purpose’. Alternatively, *lus* can be interpreted as *lus*, ‘herb’ (DIL’s interpretation). It would then be ‘of a lump of stone from the herb’, probably a clod of earth that is entangled in the herb’s roots.

⁴¹⁵ Thomas Owen Clancy, ‘Cummine Fota’, St, in: John T. Koch (ed.), *Celtic culture: a historical encyclopedia* vol 1 (Santa Barbara (CA) 2006), 517. For Cummine’s involvement in Irish law, see Liam Breatnach, ‘The Ecclesiastical Element in the Old Irish Legal Tract Cáin Fhuithirbe’, *Peritia* 5 (1986), 35-50.

⁴¹⁶ Breatnach, *Companion*, 364.

168 aurchaim⁴¹⁷ ar Temraich,⁴¹⁸ dia taiscéalta corra neoít uád⁴¹⁹ co ndaecmaing dar leic a hochta⁴²⁰
 169 do Éxi ilgrádaig co ndocorustar in grith 7 an grindell do mullach an tigi.⁴²¹ Is and sin ro
 170 aítfethair⁴²² Gaindi⁴²³ ingen Diultada⁴²⁴ oc aicsin in dibaircthi⁴²⁵ sin 7 in grithnaigthi do breth
 171 for Éxi nilgradaig ara bélaib fobíth an tirchoicthi⁴²⁶ boí etorra ó chen.
 172 ‘Ba dethber⁴²⁷ ém duit,’ ol Exi. ‘Mór rig 7 ruirech o tarda(d)sa⁴²⁸ indarba fort. Mór nanruth⁴²⁹
 173 7 ailti forsartartus on 7 anim 7 esbaid tré[t] daígin.⁴³⁰ [In tan tra]⁴³¹ ataisi indiu⁴³² a nirt 7
 174 cumachta 7 niac[h]us mór, ni haisc⁴³³ duit guáiriugad formasa,’ ol Exe.
 175 /§16/ Iarsin tra⁴³⁴ fofuabarat⁴³⁵ ind oíc in catraich co roalsat⁴³⁶ faithi fiangaiscid⁴³⁷ impi 7 co
 176 ndoscarsat a muru⁴³⁸ 7 co llotar⁴³⁹ fora lar 7 co cechaing⁴⁴⁰ Ecsi uadib cem⁴⁴¹ {111rb}
 177 néc[c]ubaid, ni ba⁴⁴² ceim noc[c]obair⁴⁴³ 7 co rucad maithius na catrach resna hócaib co mbaí
 178 isind⁴⁴⁴ úaim iarsuidiu. Conid and tar[r]ustar⁴⁴⁵ indae⁴⁴⁶ for lar inna catrach ara chindsom
 179 uamchoimedaig⁴⁴⁷ tigi Maéil Milscothaig .i. Dathgel Dallbaimnech.⁴⁴⁸ Ro fiarfachtatar ind oíc
 180 dósíde cia fors[a]ragbad⁴⁴⁹ ind uaim.

⁴¹⁷ N: *ag urchuitmhe*; H: *oca hurcoim*

⁴¹⁸ N: *Themraig*

⁴¹⁹ N om. *uad*; H om. *uad*

⁴²⁰ N: *a hochta*; H: *annochta*

⁴²¹ N: *tighe*

⁴²² N: *rofhaitbhaistar*; H: *rofaitfethar*

⁴²³ N: *Gainne*

⁴²⁴ N: *Diultadhaigh*

⁴²⁵ N: *diubraicthe*; H: *dibaircthe*

⁴²⁶ N: *tshircochthi*; H: *tsirchoicthe*

⁴²⁷ N: *deithuir*; H: *dethfir*

⁴²⁸ R: *tardadsa*; N: *tartusa*; H: *tartasai*

⁴²⁹ N: *anrud*

⁴³⁰ R: *tré daigin*; N: *tret daighin*

⁴³¹ R: *inn amdine*; N: *In tan tra*

⁴³² N: *aniu*

⁴³³ N: *haisc*; H: *niaisc*

⁴³⁴ N: *tra*; H om. *tra*

⁴³⁵ N: *foruapratar*

⁴³⁶ N: *co rolasat*; H: *cocoralsat*

⁴³⁷ N: *fiangaiscid*; H: *fiangaiscedaig*

⁴³⁸ N: *mura*; H: *mur*

⁴³⁹ N: *colotar*

⁴⁴⁰ N: *cocechaing*; H: *go ceuchaing*

⁴⁴¹ N: *ceim*; H: *cem*

⁴⁴² N: *ba*; H: *bud*

⁴⁴³ N: *n-acouair*

⁴⁴⁴ N: *isin*

⁴⁴⁵ R: *tarhustar*; N: *tarrustar*

⁴⁴⁶ NH om. *indae*.

⁴⁴⁷ N: *uamchoimetaide*

⁴⁴⁸ N: *Dallueimnech mac seidhe sethar Sodhua Suluaire*

⁴⁴⁹ N: *forsaraughua*; H: *forsaragbad*

{1 168} excusing from Tara at his finding out of the ends of niggardliness (?) from him, and it hit her(?) across the stone of her breast, [to] Éicse Ilgrádach, so that (it) threw (her) in shaking & in trembling to the roof of the house. It is then that Stinginess, daughter of Grudging, mocked (her) seeing that shot & bringing panic upon Éicse Ilgrádach before her, because of the everlasting war that was between them since a long time.

{1 172} ‘It would be fitting to you indeed (to mock me),’ said Éicse, ‘(It is) many a king and great noble (that has passed), since I have given attack upon you. (It is) many an *ánrad* & hero upon whom I have given blemish & defect & affliction because of you. When you are today in strength & power & great valour, you are not blamed when you bring false imprisonment upon me,’ said Éicse.

{1 175} It is after that then, that the warriors attacked the fortress, and they put a valourous circuit around [her] (the castle) & until they overthrew her walls & until (the walls) went to the ground & until Éicse went an unfitting step from them - it was not a step of desire - & so that the wealth of the fortress was carried away by the warriors, so that it was in the cave afterwards. And it is there that the cavekeeper of the house of Mael Milsothach stood in it, in the middle of the fortress before them, that is to say, Dathgel Dallbéimnech. The warriors inquired of him on whom the cave was seized.

NOTES

- 1 166 *Bá in uairsin (...) mullach an tigi* The meaning of this passage is unclear.
- 169 According to the DIL, *conda ecmaing* should be taken as an example of an impersonal construction (‘it happened to be’), however, this would make the sentence unclearer than it already is. Possibly, Strong-inciter threw a stone over the breastwork (*lecc a hochta*: slab of her breast) of the house where Éicse was, and she fell down because of it.
- 1 174 *ni haise duit guáiriugad formsa* Literally: ‘not is false imprisoning upon me blame to you’.
- 1 172 *Mór ríg (...) guáiriugad formsa* Éicse, as a personification of all poets, recalls the
- 173 time that she attacked, presumably with satire, the inhospitality of kings, nobles & warriors

(personified by Stinginess). She concludes that apparently, niggardliness has won over lore & tradition. Therefore, she does not blame Stinginess that she imprisons her.

1 178 *indaē*

Literally: ‘in her’ (*inna*), referring to the castle; but R is the only MS that has this form, so it could as well be a scribal error (where the scribe wrote the Genitive singular feminine article twice?).

1 179 *Dathgel Dallbaimnech*

Literally: ‘Pure-coloured, dealing blind strokes’ (*dall-béimnech*).

181 Asbertside friu:⁴⁵⁰ ‘Ro gabad,’ ar sé, ‘anus tairem⁴⁵¹ do mnaib 7 d’feraib inna⁴⁵² catrachso
 182 Mail Milscothaig, ocus ciabdar hé is boithe⁴⁵³ duibsi menma friu. Ór beit⁴⁵⁴ innáraig ar oman
 183 etirscartha etirro ocus is rodána bic,⁴⁵⁵ or Dathgel, ‘do thóitsi a ndóchum na húama, Oregus
 184 mac Naithech is amainsiu cech réd.’
 185 /§17/ Conid íarsin ro fíarfachtatar ind oíc dósom anmand inna fer bátar isind uaim. Iarsin ro
 186 airmestar⁴⁵⁶ Dathgel daibsiuim a nanmand itir fíru⁴⁵⁷ 7 mna 7 ni ar calmatus na farne⁴⁵⁸ baí
 187 isind uaim doarfaid Dathgel acht dus in faicfidís⁴⁵⁹ ind⁴⁶⁰ uaím gan togail forro. Ocus it é
 188 anmandaide⁴⁶¹ ro airmestar isudiu .i. Criol mac Croeslintai(d).⁴⁶² Bolc mac Bithtelaig. Brecán
 189 mac Bangressa. Celtar mac Sith garmnai.⁴⁶³ Ráma mac Roclaidi. Ros mac Rofolaich. Fidba
 190 mac Focraibich. Lesán mac Dath(a)snatha.⁴⁶⁴ Rinne mac Tua[g]a.⁴⁶⁵ Core mac Cruadgoband.
 191 Agen⁴⁶⁶ mac Angoband. Muide⁴⁶⁷ mac Maeltamain. Milán mac Fer[n]órach.⁴⁶⁸ Cuad⁴⁶⁹ mac
 192 Tornórach. Lonid mac Laimthoca.
 193 ‘It hé sin tra,’ ol Dathgel, ‘anmand na fer forsaragbad⁴⁷⁰ ind uaim.’
 194 Ocus it é⁴⁷¹ anmand na mban fil leo. Lend ingen Lámthoraid.⁴⁷² Leíne ingen Língo[i]rt(aig).⁴⁷³
 195 {111va} Ceirtli ingen (in) tŠnímairi. Conal ingen Caincheltair. Tapp⁴⁷⁴ ingen (in) tŠnema.⁴⁷⁵
 196 Fa(i)thgér⁴⁷⁶ ingen Figi[g]e.⁴⁷⁷ Snathat ingen Uama. Corthar ingen Druinigi. Scuab ingen

⁴⁵⁰ N: *friu*; H: *riu*

⁴⁵¹ N: *Rougaupha, ar se, anus tairem*; H: *rogabud ol se inus tairium*

⁴⁵² N: *na*

⁴⁵³ N: *baithe*

⁴⁵⁴ N: *bet*

⁴⁵⁵ N: *biuc*

⁴⁵⁶ N: *roairmiustar*; H: *roairmestar*

⁴⁵⁷ N: *fíru*

⁴⁵⁸ N: *forni*; H: *fairni*

⁴⁵⁹ N: *faicfaitis*; H: *fuicfidis*

⁴⁶⁰ N: *in*

⁴⁶¹ N: *-side*; H: *-oide*

⁴⁶² N: *Craoslíona*; H: *Craeslinaid*

⁴⁶³ N: *Celtir mac Sithgarmna*; H: *Celdar mac Sithgarman*

⁴⁶⁴ R: *Dathasnatha*, with the second a written above line; N: *Dathsnatha*

⁴⁶⁵ R: *Tuatha*, DIL suggested *tuaga*, which fits more in the context; N: *Tuadha*

⁴⁶⁶ N: *Aighen*; H: *Agen*

⁴⁶⁷ N: *Maighe*; H: *Muide*

⁴⁶⁸ R: *Fermórach* N: *Milass mac Fornorach*; H: *Milán mac Fernórach*

⁴⁶⁹ N: *Cuuag*; H: *Cuag*

⁴⁷⁰ N: *foraraghbaid-si*

⁴⁷¹ N adds: *dono*

⁴⁷² N: *Lamthora*; H: *Lamtoraidh*

⁴⁷³ R: *Língortaig*; N: *Linghuirt*

⁴⁷⁴ N: *Tap*

⁴⁷⁵ The t-prefixing would be caused by an article, that is why I inserted it before *snímaire* earlier on & *snima*. N: *tŠnima*; H: *an tšnima*

⁴⁷⁶ R: *Faithger*; N: *Fathger*

⁴⁷⁷ R: *Figide*; N: *Fighige*; H: *Fidhiche*

{1 181} He said to them. ‘It was seized,’ said he, ‘(from those) who are the lowest in rank of the women & men of this fortress of Mael Milscothach, and although they are (the lowest in rank), it is foolish for you (to have your) mind to them. Because (separating them is) a very shameful deed, because (there is) fear of separation among them and a little thing is very bold, said Dathgel, ‘that you come towards the cave, (it is) Importance, son of Renowned, who is the sharpness of everything.’

{1 185} And it is then that the warriors asked of him the names of the men who were in the cave. It is after that, that Dathgel recounted to them their names, both men & women, & it is not because of the strength of the number that was in the cave, that Dathgel revealed (the names), but to see if they would leave the cave without destroying it. And these are (the) names that he recounted after this, namely, Bag, son of Filled mouth, Sack, son of Harvest Blanket, son of Woman’s work, Mantle, son of Long weaver’s beam, Spade, son of Digging, Wood, son of Hiding place, Bill-hook, son of Undergrowth, Bladder, son of Bright-thread, Sharpness, son of Axe, Pot, son of Crude smith, Pan, son of Bad smith, Vessel, son of Tree-stump, Vessel, son of Alder(...), Cup, son of Turner, Churn-dash, son of Hand-support(?).

{1 193} ‘These are indeed,’ said Dathgel, ‘the names of the men upon whom the cave was seized.’

{1 194} And these are the names of the women who were with them. Mantle, daughter of Handiwork, Cloth, daughter of Flax-field, Clew, daughter of the Spindle, Seemly, daughter of Fine Mantle(?), Distaff-wool, daughter of Spinning, Bright Garment, daughter of Weaver, Needle, daughter of Seam, Fringe, daughter of Embroideress, Brush, daughter of

NOTES

- 1 188 *Bolc mac Bithtelaig* *Bithtelach* literally means: loosening / discharging / (removing the excess?) of the (contents of the?) soil.
- 1 190 *Fidba mac Focraibich* *Focraibich* literally means: under-branchwood.
- 191
- 1 190 *Lesán mac Dath(a)snatha* *Lésán* could both refer to the swinepox⁴⁷⁸ and to a bladder (or blister). It is possible that this name refers to the dyeing of wool for thread making. Dyeing was commonly regarded as woman’s work,⁴⁷⁹ but it is possible that the husband was responsible for collecting

⁴⁷⁸ Fergus Kelly, *Early Irish farming* (Dublin 1998), 208

⁴⁷⁹ *ibid.* 449-50

- urine, probably for the fulling of the wool, but perhaps for dyeing as well?
- 1 191 *Milán mac Fer[n]órach* *Fer[n]órach* is probably a compound from *fern*, ‘alder’, and an unknown word.
- 1 191 *Cuad mac Tornórach*
- 192 *Tornórach* should probably be taken as the Genitive singular of *tornaire*, ‘turner’, that is to say, someone who turns wood.
- 1 192 *Lonid mac Laimthoca* The meaning of *-thoca* is unclear. I translated it as coming from *taca*, ‘prop, support’, but it could also be related to *toí* ‘churning’.
- 1 195 *Conal ingen Caincheltair* The meaning of this name is obscure. There is a metrical dindsenchas *celtair cunnail co ndaeldath*, to which it might relate. The other possibility is, to take *conal* from *connal*, ‘stubble, stalk’. This could create a wordplay between *celtair* ‘mantle’ and *celtair* ‘spear’, either because of the prickliness of the stubble, or because of the length of the spear. However, a wordplay on weaponry does not make much sense here, plus a link between a (prickly?) plant and a ‘fine mantle’ is tentative at least, unless the corn stalk / stubble was used for dyeing.
- 1 196 *Fa(i)thgér ingen Figi[g]e* *Gér* literally means: ‘sharp’.
- 1 196 *Scuab ingen Garmanta*
- 197 The meaning of *garmanta* is unknown, but DII refers to *garman*, which is translated as ‘a weaver’s beam, a cylindrical rod, part of the loom’. Since the name of the child is related to the name of the father or mother in these examples, I tentatively chose the translation ‘Broomstick’, which is also a long rod.

197 Garmanta. Cir *ingen* Scribairi. Suist⁴⁸⁰ *ingen* Tréntuargne. Tuag *ingen* Tescada. Derb *ingen*
 198 Cherme.⁴⁸¹ Craeb *ingen* Chonguma.⁴⁸² Pait *ingen* Cedbanda.
 199 ‘It hésin dano,’ ol Dathgel, ‘anmand na mban file⁴⁸³ leo.’
 200 /§18/ Amal ro *chúalatar*⁴⁸⁴ ind oíc bátar ocon togail innísín ro maelaigset a menmanda indala
 201 for[e]n[n]⁴⁸⁵ dib ar atrigi leo tiachtana ar dimbríg leo nech fofuaratar.⁴⁸⁶ Araili⁴⁸⁷ oc saint 7
 202 oc tocra isind⁴⁸⁸ uaím la tabairt ón eisimbil⁴⁸⁹ forsan fairind bóí imbi iarna fis⁴⁹⁰ 7 iarna
 203 netargnu⁴⁹¹ 7 iarna naisneís⁴⁹² dóib. Ar apaide tra ro socht[s]ait⁴⁹³ in chuaraid⁴⁹⁴ 7 in
 204 cathmilid la imnári ór napdar dingmala leo int šeóit forúaratar 7 atraigsetar imm amansi⁴⁹⁵ 7
 205 faebrai⁴⁹⁶ ind fír isa crod ro chuitsitar,⁴⁹⁷ 7 ba hé trath⁴⁹⁸ i mbatar isint (o)socht⁴⁹⁹ sin, tanic
 206 cuca Scoth indsci mac Meic Gennai⁵⁰⁰ meic Cuitbiuda⁵⁰¹ meic Meti nach muda di⁵⁰² muintir
 207 ríгна in rig báí for Temraig in inbaid sin 7 asbertside friu:⁵⁰³ ‘A óga,’ or s(i)é,⁵⁰⁴ ‘cia socht⁵⁰⁵
 208 fail foraib?’
 209 Lá cor [chuir]⁵⁰⁶ níach nerride de fo[r]chétoir co mbái for lár na huama. Ocus asbert
 210 iarsuidiu⁵⁰⁷ nat⁵⁰⁸ nanasta ind⁵⁰⁹ uaím f[o] daíg⁵¹⁰ na dreime sain(d)radchi⁵¹¹ báí dia
 211 muintirsim and. Ro fíarfachtatar iarom⁵¹² ind oíc dosum cia búí dia muintir isind⁵¹³ uaim.

⁴⁸⁰ N: *Sust*

⁴⁸¹ N: *Ceirmne*

⁴⁸² N: *Congarmna*; H: *Congarmnai no Congrama*

⁴⁸³ N: *ina mban fil*

⁴⁸⁴ N: *Amal rochualatar*; H: *Amail rocolatar*

⁴⁸⁵ R: *forind*; N: *foirenn*

⁴⁸⁶ N: *neich fuaratar*; H: *anech fuarutar*

⁴⁸⁷ N: *araili*; H: *aroile*

⁴⁸⁸ N: *isin*

⁴⁸⁹ N: *eisimbail*; H: *eisiumail*

⁴⁹⁰ N: *bfios*; H: *fis*

⁴⁹¹ N: *etargna*

⁴⁹² N: *aisneis*; H: *aisnid*

⁴⁹³ N: *rosochtsat*

⁴⁹⁴ N: *churaid*

⁴⁹⁵ N: *fouarotar 7 atraidsetur im amandsi*; H: *uarutar 7 atraighsed im amhnus*

⁴⁹⁶ N: *faobruidhi*

⁴⁹⁷ N: *rochuitsetar*; H: *rocduidsetar*

⁴⁹⁸ N: *trath*; H: *om*.

⁴⁹⁹ N: *tsocht*

⁵⁰⁰ N: *mac Genna*

⁵⁰¹ N: *Cuitbiudha*; H: *Cuidbeta*

⁵⁰² N: *modh do*

⁵⁰³ N: *friu*; H: *ru*

⁵⁰⁴ N: *se*; the MS has *sié*, probably a scribal error, corrected by writing the correct letter after the incorrect one.

⁵⁰⁵ N adds: *-so*

⁵⁰⁶ N adds: *chuir*

⁵⁰⁷ N: *ispert sidhe*

⁵⁰⁸ N: *Nod*; H: *Nad*

⁵⁰⁹ N: *in*; H: *ind*

⁵¹⁰ R: *fe daíg*; N: *fodaigh*

⁵¹¹ N: *na dreime sainraighche*; H: *na druinge sandraidche*

{1 197} Broomstick, Comb, daughter of Scratcher, Flail, daughter of Strong-treshing, Axe, daughter of Hacking, Pail, daughter of Churn, Post, daughter of Crossbeam, Wineskin, daughter of First Drop.

{1 199} ‘These are moreover,’ said Dathgel, ‘the names of the women who were with them.’

{1 200} As the warriors who were at the siege heard that thing, their minds of the one group grew weak to them, because of regret for their coming, because what they found (in the cave), was not important for them; the (minds of the) other (group grew weak) by greed & (the group was) seeking a way in the cave to the submission upon the group that was in it, (even) after the knowledge & after the understanding & after the explanation to them. Nevertheless, however, the warriors & the soldiers fell silent with great shame, because they were not worthy of the treasures that they found & they feared about the sharpness & the keenness of the man whose stock they had shared & this was the point of time that they were in that gloom, that Spoken word, son of the son of Mocking, son of Derision, son of Excessive disdain for whomever was from the family of the queen(?) of the king that was in Tara this time, came to them & he said to them: ‘Warriors,’ he said, ‘what is the gloom that is upon you?’

{1 209} It is with a valiant, heroic jump, that he put from him, that he was in the middle of the cave. And he said thereafter that they should not capture(?) the cave, for the sake of the particular company that was of his family there. After that, the warriors asked of him who of his family was in the cave.

NOTES

1 197 *Derb ingen Cherme*
– 198

Cerm has an uncertain meaning, but is translated as ‘churn’. An alternative interpretation would be that *ceirmne* comes from *cern*. A *cern* was a measure for liquids,⁵¹⁴ Gsg *cerne*, with the n-stroke written as an m-stroke.

1 201 *ar dimbríg leo*

dimbríg literally means ‘powerlessness, contempt,

⁵¹² N om.: *iarom*

⁵¹³ N: *isin*; H: *isind*

⁵¹⁴ Kelly, *Farming*, 577

		disparagement’.
1 202	<i>imbi</i>	Litterally: ‘around her’, i.e. the cave.
1 204	<i>i ór napdar dingmala leo int séoit forúaratar</i>	Literally: the treasures that they found were not worthy with them.
1 206	<i>Scothindsci mac Meic Gennai</i>	NH have <i>mac Genna</i> instead of <i>mac meic Gennai</i> of R; this could be a dittography of R, or the original name could be <i>Mac Genna(i)</i> .
1 206	<i>meic Meti nach muda</i>	Literally: ‘Excessive disdain of’, in a Genitival construction.
1 207	<i>rígna</i>	This might be an error for <i>rígdae</i> ‘royal’, or the Genitive singular of <i>rígán</i> ‘chief’ (instead of <i>rígáin</i> , cf 1 296).
1 207	<i>for Temraig</i>	Literally: ‘upon Tara’.
1 210	<i>nat nanasta</i>	This is an obscure form. It looks like <i>nád</i> ‘that not’, followed by a subjunctive, or <i>no</i> + infixed pronoun. The verbal form could be past subjunctive, either 2 singular, passive singular or 2 plural, 3 plural relative future or passive singular secondary future. I have taken it as a future form of <i>ad-naisc</i> / <i>naiscid</i> (‘to bind, to make captive’, reduplicated future 3 singular <i>-nenais</i>). However, the form could also come from <i>ad-anaig</i> (‘to escort, to bury’, present subjunctive <i>adnasta</i>), <i>ad-annai</i> (‘to kindle, incite’), <i>aingid</i> (‘to save, to serve’).

212 ‘Ata dano and,’ ar⁵¹⁵ sé, ‘Snáthat ingen Uama, Corthair ingen Druinige, Cír ingen Scripaire,
 213 Croeb ingen Congarmna, Pait ingen Cédbanda.’⁵¹⁶
 214 ‘Maith em,’ {111vb} ol in⁵¹⁷ oíc, ‘nisneotarsimni⁵¹⁸ imatsa in fairendsin 7 ni regat⁵¹⁹ í rim na i
 215 raind⁵²⁰ lind.’ Amal ro chuala⁵²¹ sium inni⁵²² sin dorád dona hócaib [f]ris,⁵²³ doróne⁵²⁴
 216 coincilairn de sethno⁵²⁵ na huama⁵²⁶ contarla inní baí ina híchtar co mbái ina⁵²⁷ húachtar.
 217 /§19/ Iar⁵²⁸ tochar na sédsin súas ro fíarfachtatar in oíc athfíarfaigi[d]⁵²⁹ don uamcoimetaig⁵³⁰
 218 dí⁵³¹ Dathgel Dallbaindech⁵³² dúis in mbatar seoít ba ferra isin uaim andás⁵³³ a tucad eisti.⁵³⁴
 219 Asbertsom friu:⁵³⁵ ‘Cia [no] beitis⁵³⁶ nip[ti]s⁵³⁷ seoit fo fíallach.⁵³⁸ Nobarderbaidsi⁵³⁹ imorro
 220 infar⁵⁴⁰ curadaib 7 far nánradaib for leith co nerbar(bar)sa⁵⁴¹ friub anmand na séd
 221 sainem[ail]⁵⁴² failiut⁵⁴³ isind⁵⁴⁴ uaim.’
 222 Iarsin iarom dorerpaidsiut muintir fir⁵⁴⁵ ind⁵⁴⁶ rig for leith⁵⁴⁷ 7 it é a nanmandside. Aed
 223 Moltach, Muredach, Domnall Dian Daigerda, Maelcaindig Comramach. Níall ailcech⁵⁴⁸

⁵¹⁵ N: *ol*

⁵¹⁶ N: *Cetbanna*; H: *Cetbandoie*

⁵¹⁷ N: *ind*

⁵¹⁸ N: *nisnetarsem-ne*

⁵¹⁹ N: *raghat*

⁵²⁰ N: *a rimh no a roind*; H: *irrim ina roinn*

⁵²¹ N: *rochuala*; H: *roncuala*

⁵²² N: *ani*

⁵²³ R: *ris*; N: *fris*

⁵²⁴ N: *doroine*

⁵²⁵ N: *sechnon*

⁵²⁶ N: *sechnon na huamhae*; H: *sethno na huama*

⁵²⁷ N: *for a*

⁵²⁸ N: *Iar*; H: *Ier*

⁵²⁹ N: *aithfíarfaigid*; H: *athfíarfuigid*

⁵³⁰ N: *don uamcoiméte*; H: *dend uamcometaich*

⁵³¹ N: *do*

⁵³² N: *Dallbeimnech*

⁵³³ N: *andas*; H: *inas*

⁵³⁴ N: *este*

⁵³⁵ N: *friu*; H: *ru*

⁵³⁶ N: *nobeidis*; H: *nobetis*

⁵³⁷ N: *nip*

⁵³⁸ N: *fo-fhiallach*; H: *foiallach*

⁵³⁹ N: *Noborterpaid-si*; H: *nophorterbaidsi*

⁵⁴⁰ N: *inar*; H: *in uhar*

⁵⁴¹ N: *co n-erbhar-sa*; H: *con erbor-su*

⁵⁴² R: *sainemlaib*, which looks like a Dpl. The Old-Irish ending would be *sainemal*. But in this context it should be a Gpl.

⁵⁴³ N: *sainemauil filet*; H: *somainemla fil*

⁵⁴⁴ N: *isin*

⁵⁴⁵ N: *firmuindter*, which would be the logical word order. Possibly, the scribe of R wrote *muintir* and then realised it should be *firmuintir*, so he inserted *fir* after the noun.

⁵⁴⁶ N: *in*

⁵⁴⁷ N: *fo leith*

⁵⁴⁸ N: *auilcech*; H: *ailcech*

{1 212} ‘There is moreover then,’ said he, ‘Needle, daughter of Seam, Fringe, daughter of Embroideress, Comb, daughter of Scratching, Post, daughter of Crossbeam, Wineskin, daughter of First drop.’

{1 214} ‘Well then,’ said the warriors, ‘we did not obtain them (in) the number of the group & we will not count or divide them.’ As (Spoken word) heard the thing that was said by the warriors to him, he made a dog’s vessel from him throughout the cave, and he turned it upside down.

{1 217} Having put the treasures up, the warriors asked the question again to the cave-keeper, to Dathgel Dallbéimnech, to see whether there were treasures that were better in the cave, than that what was (already) taken out of it. He said to them: ‘Even if they were, they would not be treasures for a warrior-band. You have to separate yourselves from your warriors & from your poets everywhere, so that I may say to you the names of the unique treasures that are in the cave.’

{1 222} It is after that thereafter, that the true family of the king separated everywhere & these are their names: praiseworthy Aed, Muiredach, swift, fierce Domnall, victorious Maelcainne, triumphant, peaceable Níall,

NOTES

1 214 *niregat í rim na i raind lind*

- 215

Literally: ‘they will not go into counting, nor into dividing with us’.

1 215 *doróne coin cilairn de sethno na huama*

- 216

This probably means something like ‘he turned the cave into chaos’; similar to the English idiom ‘a dog’s breakfast’ and Welsh *traed moch* (lit. ‘pigs’ feet).

1 216 *contarla inní baí ina híchtar conbái ina húachtar*

Literally: ‘that what was in her bottom was put, so that it was in her top.’ Her = the cave.

1 217 *Iar tochar*

Literally: ‘after the putting’.

1 218 *eisti*

Literally: ‘out of her’, i.e. the cave.

224 ilbúadach, Ócan húa hUrthaili, Dalach mac Tailchaine⁵⁴⁹ tréner in⁵⁵⁰ rí. /§20/ Iarsin
 225 doruirim dóib Dathgel Dallbaindech⁵⁵¹ anmand na séd sainemil báí oc⁵⁵² Máel Milscothach
 226 dia roind a mórfeisiur ar galaib gním⁵⁵³ .i. ór forbrec fir[f]latha,⁵⁵⁴ arget nard nóctigern,⁵⁵⁵
 227 uma nan nargide.⁵⁵⁶ Iarn nerg nernbasach. Imat fían fídhilli.⁵⁵⁷ Forga scíath
 228 sceldbeimnech,⁵⁵⁸ baeclanna⁵⁵⁹ umaide. Cuirn corida croes tolla.⁵⁶⁰ Tola srian sírbalach.⁵⁶¹
 229 Etaigi ildathacha. Glais gormai corca[r]dai.⁵⁶² Dabcha 7 taulhaba. Ardána⁵⁶³ ibarda. Ni
 230 airmim [min]máine.⁵⁶⁴ Afein dáib taisilba[d]⁵⁶⁵ má beith ní indsaigid catrach Máil
 231 Milscothaig {112ra} do rígaib roruadaib nó d'exib amainsib cid iarmud⁵⁶⁶ Máil, ' ol Dathgel
 232 friu. 'Cenmótha beoalmi⁵⁶⁷ .i. eich ana, ech luatha. Bai bodai blichtaide.⁵⁶⁸ Doim⁵⁶⁹ tarilli
 233 trebaire. Tuirc tinde⁵⁷⁰ tigenda,⁵⁷¹ muca, moltchairi,⁵⁷² cron cuiled,⁵⁷³ cron adbail⁵⁷⁴ catrach
 234 Mail Milscothaig daibsi far morfeisiur.⁵⁷⁵ Atbiur firfiadnaisi fothaigin foribsi,⁵⁷⁶ ol Dathgel
 235 friu.⁵⁷⁷
 236 Iarsin tra do croithsit⁵⁷⁸ ind oíc in catraig 7 rucsat a mbai indi. Ba leir tra⁵⁷⁹ ind orgainsiu
 237 nách⁵⁸⁰ ba gleith ech nDedad.⁵⁸¹ Ba tenga bou⁵⁸² Goibnend. Ba diglaim ndergtheneth di neuch

⁵⁴⁹ N: *Tilchain*; H: *Talchaine*

⁵⁵⁰ N: *in*; H: *and*

⁵⁵¹ N: *Daillueimnech*

⁵⁵² N: *ag*; H: *ac*

⁵⁵³ N: *a morseisir ar gauluiuh gnima*; H: *a morfeisir ar galaib gníma*

⁵⁵⁴ R: *firlatha*; N: *fírlatha*

⁵⁵⁵ N: *argat n-án n-oigthiagera*; H: *arcat nard nocticcern*

⁵⁵⁶ N: *n-aircidhe*

⁵⁵⁷ N: *fidhcelda*; H: *fidhcelluch*

⁵⁵⁸ N: *scelluolgach*; H: *sceldbeimnech*

⁵⁵⁹ N: *baeglanda*

⁵⁶⁰ N: *cairedha craostolla*; H: *corida craestoldai*

⁵⁶¹ N: *sithuallach*; H: *siballuch*

⁵⁶² R: *corcadai*. N: *chorcadha*

⁵⁶³ N: *airdiena*; H: *ardána*

⁵⁶⁴ R: *máine*; N adds: *min-*

⁵⁶⁵ R: *taisilba*; N: *Asoin duiph taiseluadh*; H: *Asoin duiph taiseluhai*

⁵⁶⁶ N: *cidh iarmudh*; H: *cid iarmomail*

⁵⁶⁷ N: *alma*; H: *almi*

⁵⁶⁸ N: *bai buidhe blichtaidhie*; H: *ba boidhe blichtaide*

⁵⁶⁹ N: *daim*

⁵⁷⁰ N: *thenna*; H: *tinde*

⁵⁷¹ N adds: *mil*

⁵⁷² N: *moltchaire*; H: *moltcaerich*

⁵⁷³ N: *cuilid*; H: *culid*

⁵⁷⁴ N: *adhuaíl*; H: *adboil*

⁵⁷⁵ N: *morhseisir*; H: *morfesir*

⁵⁷⁶ N: *foirb*

⁵⁷⁷ N: *friu*; H: *riu*

⁵⁷⁸ N: *rochroithsit*

⁵⁷⁹ N: *ttra*; H: *tra*

⁵⁸⁰ N: *neoch*; H: *noch*

⁵⁸¹ N: *nDeghadh*

⁵⁸² N: *bo*

{1 224} Ócan úa Urthaile, Dalach mac Tailchaine, the king's warrior. It is after that, that Dathgel Dallbéimnech enumerated to them the names of the unique treasures that Máel Milsothach had from his share from the seven men, because of feats of valour that they had done, namely 'Speckled gold of true reign, high silver of a young lord, bright silver copper. Destructive, red iron. An abundance of *fidchell*-warriors. The best of a shield-smiting shield, bronze goblets. Drinking horns of a feast of an open gullet. An abundance of very speckled bridles. Multi-coloured garments. Illustrious purple clasps. Tubs & vats. Deep wooden vessels made of yew. I don't count the small treasures. I should show to you, if there would be any attack of the fortress of Mael Milsothach by very mighty kings, or by clever poets, what is the remainder of (the possessions of) Mail,' said Dathgel to them. 'In addition to the living herds, namely, splendid horses, swift horses. Milk-giving, yellow cows. Bull-like(?) oxen of husbandry. Strong, fat boars, (honey-)sows, wether-sheep, possession of the larder, (they are) great possessions of the fortress of Mael Milsothach for you seven. I say a true testimony that I prove to you,' said Dathgel to them.

{1 235} It is after that, then, that the warriors plundered the fortress & they took what was in it. The sacking was indeed earnest, it was the grazing of Ded's horses. It was the tongue of Goibniu's cows. It was the gathering of red fire to anyone

NOTES

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 1 226 | <i>gním</i> | Literally: 'of doing'. |
| 1 228 | <i>Cuirn corida croes tolla</i> | <i>Corida</i> comes from <i>cuired</i> 'feast', <i>toll</i> means 'leaky, perforated, hollow'. <i>Tollchráes</i> is tentatively translated as 'having a yawning gullet', this might refer to the length or width of the drinking horns. |
| 1 230 | <i>Afein dáib taisilba[d]</i> | Literally: '(It is) myself to your showing' |
| 1 231 | <i>iarmud</i> | It isn't exactly clear where <i>iarmud</i> comes from, it could be from <i>íarmar</i> , <i>íarmairt</i> or <i>íarsma</i> (earlier form <i>íarmae</i>). All of those words mean something like 'remnant, remains'. |
| 1 232 | <i>tarilli</i> | Interpreted as an adjective derived from <i>tarb</i> 'bull'. |
| 1 235 | <i>ba gleith ech (...)</i> <i>Ba diglaim</i> | In other words: nothing was left behind. |
| - 236 | <i>ndergtheneth</i> | |

238 do ortatar.⁵⁸³ Heich Dedad cedamus bail i⁵⁸⁴ ngeltatar oc Temair Lochrai,⁵⁸⁵ deotar eter úr 7
 239 grian 7 fér.⁵⁸⁶ Ba⁵⁸⁷ Gobend dono⁵⁸⁸ inni no geleth, no meleth⁵⁸⁹ eter fer⁵⁹⁰ 7 usce. Diglaim
 240 ndergtened dano ait a legar foidnaig⁵⁹¹ ní gnath do⁵⁹² ní do facbail da eis. Conid frissin tra⁵⁹³
 241 samaltar ind orcainsi catrach Mail Milscothaig.
 242 /§21/ Ba hand tra bai rí Temrach ind inbaidsin co mbuidnib co mórslugaib [fer]⁵⁹⁴ hErend
 243 imbe do dol a cóiced Meic Magach 7 Mael Milscothach and⁵⁹⁵ himalle ris. Rancatar
 244 echlacha⁵⁹⁶ co Moel Milscothaig co fis⁵⁹⁷ scél a orgne. Doluidside co ngal(l)rugad a orgne 7 a
 245 saraigthi 7 a imdergtha a ndochum a⁵⁹⁸ rí 7 atbert⁵⁹⁹ fris: ‘[In dar lim]sa,⁶⁰⁰ ol sé, ‘nirpsa⁶⁰¹
 246 celd⁶⁰² cen cloc,⁶⁰³ nipsa cruit cen ceís,⁶⁰⁴ nirpsa ai⁶⁰⁵ chen ditin,⁶⁰⁶ nirpsa neimed cen
 247 imfochad,⁶⁰⁷ nirpsa blai bithdiles,⁶⁰⁸ nirpsa conair cuanarta, nirpsa buale brothlaigi,⁶⁰⁹
 248 nir{112rb}psa lambreit⁶¹⁰ lamglanta, nirpsa grenach cechara, nirpsa amasc sochaidi, nirpsa
 249 [atbai airechtaí],⁶¹¹ nirpsa⁶¹² lús cen fursandath⁶¹³ conicci do lindsiu 7 do flaithemnus dam
 250 a(m) mo dil⁶¹⁴ a(m) mo⁶¹⁵ damanta⁶¹⁶ a(m) mo⁶¹⁷ tigerna,⁶¹⁸ ol Mael Milscothach fris.

⁵⁸³ N: *do neoch roortatar*

⁵⁸⁴ N: *a*

⁵⁸⁵ N: *Luachrau*; H: *Luacra*

⁵⁸⁶ N: *itir uir ocus griaun*; H: *itir fer ocus uir ocus grian*

⁵⁸⁷ N: *Bo*

⁵⁸⁸ N: *dano*; H: *dno*

⁵⁸⁹ N: *nomeleth*; H: *nomeilidh*

⁵⁹⁰ N: *feur*; H: *uer*

⁵⁹¹ N: *a lecar foidhnuidhe*; H: *allecar foidhnaig*

⁵⁹² N: *di*

⁵⁹³ N: *Conadh rissin tra*

⁵⁹⁴ NH add: *ufer*

⁵⁹⁵ N: *ann*; H: *om*.

⁵⁹⁶ NH add: *iarom*

⁵⁹⁷ N: *ufios*

⁵⁹⁸ N: *i ndochuma a*, H: *a ndocum and*

⁵⁹⁹ N: *isbert*

⁶⁰⁰ R: *Indallimsa*; N: *Indar lium-sa*; H: *indar lind*

⁶⁰¹ N: *nipsa*; H: *nirpsa*

⁶⁰² N: *cell*

⁶⁰³ N: *chlocc*

⁶⁰⁴ N: *cheis*; H: *ces*

⁶⁰⁵ N: *háí*; H: *aci*

⁶⁰⁶ N: *cin imditin*

⁶⁰⁷ N: *imfochaidh*

⁶⁰⁸ N: *bla bithdilis*; H: *bith diles*

⁶⁰⁹ N: *prothlaighe*, H: *brothlaidi*

⁶¹⁰ N: *lambreid*, H: *lambret*

⁶¹¹ R: *atbiu orechtaí*; N: *habha airechta*, H: *atba airechta*

⁶¹² N: *nipsa* instead of *nirpsa* in this complete section.

⁶¹³ N: *fursanna*; H: *fursannad*

⁶¹⁴ R: *am*; N: *a mo dhil*; H: *am mo dil*

⁶¹⁵ R: *am*; N: *a mo*; H: *am mo*

⁶¹⁶ N: *domanda*; H: *domandai*

⁶¹⁷ R: *am mo*; N: *a mo*; H: *am mo*

⁶¹⁸ N: *t[h]iagera*; H: *tigerna*

{1 237} that they slaughtered. The horses of Ded, firstly, when they grazed at Temair Lúachra, they ate both soil & gravel & grass. The cow of Goibniu, moreover, (when) she grazed, she consumed both grass & water. The gathering of red fire, moreover, where twigs are left, usually there is nothing left behind. And it is to this, indeed, that this raid of the fortress of Mael Milscothach is compared to.

{1 241} It was then indeed that the king of Tara was at that time with warrior-troops around him, with large armies (of men) of Ireland to go to the province of Mac Magach & Mael Milscothach (was) then along with him. The messengers came to Mael Milscothach with tidings of his raid. He came with distress of his raid & his violations & his disgrace towards his king & he said to him:

‘I think,’ said he, ‘no church should be without a bell,
 no harp should be without a pin,
 no law-suit should be without defence,
 status should not be without (the right to) annul(?),
 an enclosure should not be an inalienable possession,
 a path should not be for a pack of wolves(?),
 a cow-house should not be (made of?) a pit,
 a towel should not be for hand-cleansing,
 a (...) should not be dirty,
 not should be the remnant of an army(?),
 a natural death should not be remarkable,
 a rush should not be without light,
 up to your reign & your rule over me, because of my recompensation, because of my damnation, because of my sovereignty,’ said Mael Milscothach to him.

NOTES

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 1 239 | <i>ait a</i> | I have interpreted this as <i>aitt i</i> . |
| 1 239 | <i>ní gnath do ní do facbail da eis</i> | Literally: ‘not is customary to anything to be left behind’. |
| 1 242 | <i>Meic Magach</i> | This is probably a reference to Cet mac Mágach, a hero from Connacht who killed Conchobar mac Nessa, king of Ulster. |
| 1 245 | <i>nirpsa ai chen diten</i> | Alternative translation: ‘the sheep should not be |

without shelter,’ taking *ai* as *oí*, but DIL remarks:
“seems rather = *ai* `law-suit’.”

1247 *grenach cecharda*

The meaning of *grenach* is unsure. DIL translates it as ‘boisterous (?)’. It can have something to do with *grian* ‘gravel / foundation / land’. *Cecharda* is explained as *salach* = ‘dirty’.

251 ‘Na bensa athber⁶¹⁹ frimsa,⁶²⁰ or ind rig, ‘dodochair⁶²¹ nem for talam nó docoid muir tar⁶²²
 252 mura⁶²³ no dochóid⁶²⁴ dith for doine⁶²⁵ nó taisceb[a]⁶²⁶ ind orcainsi deitsiu⁶²⁷ mo rísi⁶²⁸ cot⁶²⁹
 253 díri 7 cot eneclaind amal atberat fir(u)⁶³⁰ Eren[d]⁶³¹ im fíadnaisisiu,⁶³² ol a tigerna fri Mael
 254 Milscothach.
 255 /§22/ Conid⁶³³ andsin tra⁶³⁴ co nacart Mael Milscothach cuigi⁶³⁵ na .ix.⁶³⁶ nonchoin anbli⁶³⁷
 256 batar⁶³⁸ for indarba nuad bliada(i)n ar fichit⁶³⁹ résan orcain. Ro faidi⁶⁴⁰ (n)uad⁶⁴¹ for lurg ina
 257 horgne inna conasin⁶⁴² 7 in diáid⁶⁴³ inna (n)gabala.⁶⁴⁴ Ocus amal roncuatar⁶⁴⁵ ind oic batar
 258 imna⁶⁴⁶ gabala ecetach⁶⁴⁷ na nonchon anbli⁶⁴⁸ ina ndegad,⁶⁴⁹ rodusgab crith 7 uaman,
 259 condarala⁶⁵⁰ in grith⁶⁵¹ 7 uaman 7 grindeld⁶⁵² co ndergensat⁶⁵³ lorg 7 tosach forthaib⁶⁵⁴
 260 iarsuidiu.⁶⁵⁵ Is and sin tra atrubairt⁶⁵⁶ Né mac Laich Lasamain friu. ‘Dorairngiurtsa duib,’ ol
 261 Nel, ‘ana mbiad⁶⁵⁷ dind orcainsi.’⁶⁵⁸

⁶¹⁹ N: aithuer

⁶²⁰ NH om. frimsa

⁶²¹ N: dorochar

⁶²² N: dar

⁶²³ N: mura; H: murai

⁶²⁴ N: docoid

⁶²⁵ N: for daoine; H: ar doinib

⁶²⁶ R: taiscebi; N: taisceba; H: thaiscebe

⁶²⁷ N: duit-si

⁶²⁸ N: righ-si

⁶²⁹ N: co; H: cot

⁶³⁰ R: firu, which does not fit into the sentence; N: fir

⁶³¹ R: Erent; N: Erenn

⁶³² N: fiadnuise

⁶³³ N: Conad; H: gonath

⁶³⁴ N om. tra

⁶³⁵ N: chuca; H: cucai

⁶³⁶ N: VI; H: nae

⁶³⁷ N: n-anbhle

⁶³⁸ N: rouatar

⁶³⁹ N: bliada[i]n ar fichit for innarba uadh

⁶⁴⁰ N: rofaidhe

⁶⁴¹ N: uadha

⁶⁴² N: ina cona sin for lurg ina n-óg

⁶⁴³ N: i ndiagh

⁶⁴⁴ N: ina gabhala

⁶⁴⁵ N: rochualatar; H: roncolatar

⁶⁴⁶ N: um na; H: imna

⁶⁴⁷ N: eicethach

⁶⁴⁸ N: n-anbhli; H: n-anble

⁶⁴⁹ N: ina ndeghuidh; H: ina degaid

⁶⁵⁰ N: condusrala; H: condusralai

⁶⁵¹ N: i ngrith; H: a ngrith

⁶⁵² N: grindell; H: grindiul

⁶⁵³ N: condergensat; H: condergensiu

⁶⁵⁴ N: om. forthaib

⁶⁵⁵ N: iarsuidheiu

⁶⁵⁶ N: adruphart; H: atrubart

⁶⁵⁷ N: ani no-bhiadh

{1 250} ‘Do not blame me,’ said the king, ‘(that) heaven has fallen upon the earth, or the sea has come over the walls, or destruction has come upon humankind, and my king will pay back this raid to you with your honour price & with your compensation, like the men of Ireland have said in my presence,’ said his lord to Mael Milscothach.

{1 254} And it is then that Mael Milscothach summoned to him the nine fierce wild beasts that were banished from him (for) twenty one years before the slaughter. He sent those dogs from him in pursuit of the booty & in pursuit of the spoil. And when the warriors heard that there was a pack of fierce wild beasts in search of them to capture them, a shaking & a fear overtook them, so that the shaking & fear & terror overthrew them, so that they were confused after this. It is then, moreover, that Néil mac Lach Lasaman said to them. ‘I promised to you,’ said Néil, ‘this thing which would be from this raid.’

NOTES

- 1 250 *Na bensa athber frimsa* Literally: ‘do not put blame on me’.
- 1 252 *a tigerna* It is not entirely clear who is talking here, the king, or Mael’s overlord (who isn’t mentioned before). If it is Mael’s overlord, it should probably read as:
 “‘Do not blame me,’ said the king, ‘(that) heaven has fallen upon the earth, or the sea has come over the walls, or destruction has come upon humankind.’
 ‘And my king will pay back this raid to you with your honour price & with your compensation, like the men of Ireland have said in my presence, said his lord to Mael Milscothach.’”
- 1 255 *for indarba* Literally: ‘upon banishment’.
- 1 255 *for lurg ina horgne* The reading of N is *for lurg ina n-óg*, ‘in pursuit of the
 – 256 warriors’.
- 1 256 *inna ngabala* The nasalisation is incorrect, but when we accept the v.l. by N *for lurg ina n-óg* for the previous phrase, this phrase can be read as *ina ngabala* ‘in pursuit of their taking’.
- 1 257 *imna gabala* Literally: ‘at the captures’.

1258 *condergensat lorg 7* Literally: ‘so that they caused a rear & front upon them’
 tosach forthaib

- 262 ‘Cid *immoro*⁶⁵⁹ *arnádénam*⁶⁶⁰ maith *desium indosa*?’ ol Athais⁶⁶¹ ind Ardapstail⁶⁶² 7 ar
 263 Lethainm fir anduda⁶⁶³ dá comalta ind⁶⁶⁴ *rig*.
 264 ‘Talla *foraib ón*,’ ol Nél mac Laich Lasamain friu.
 265 ‘Ma talla⁶⁶⁵ *forn ém*,’ ol siat, ‘donberam⁶⁶⁶ la failtiu 7 *bennachtain*⁶⁶⁷ do Mael Milscothach an
 266 ní donrócht⁶⁶⁸ fo imthuch.’ Batar oentadaig⁶⁶⁹ *tra*⁶⁷⁰ in triarsa im chorai {112va} 7 im⁶⁷¹
 267 aitrige fri Mael. *Co nepert Mael friu*.
- 268 Triar⁶⁷² do muintir ind *rig*,⁶⁷³ *rodaerc bruth* 7 brig.
 269 Tri *cathluain glana amal glain*, rop *ferr* di Mael dia *rochtain*.
 270 Dias diib do leith Cuind, *fer* di⁶⁷⁴ *šil Ailella Auluim*.⁶⁷⁵
 271 Tri *brathair*⁶⁷⁶ *aenta[ig]*⁶⁷⁷ fo *cres*, cen cop *focus* a *cairdes*.⁶⁷⁸
 272 Níal mac Aeda *erctha*⁶⁷⁹ mail,⁶⁸⁰ Maelcainnich⁶⁸¹ ua Bradradain.⁶⁸²
 273 Ócan ard ergairi nGaill,⁶⁸³ *comdalta*⁶⁸⁴ *detla Domnaill*.
 274 Ta[n]catar⁶⁸⁵ co reir da *thaiğ*,⁶⁸⁶ Mail menmandaig Milscothaig.
 275 Is ferrdi Mael as *cach*⁶⁸⁷ cur, *ferrasum* de a triur. Triur.

⁶⁵⁹ N om. *imorro*

⁶⁶⁰ N: *denem-ne*; H: *denaim-ne*

⁶⁶¹ N: *aithis*; H: *aithes*

⁶⁶² N: *in ardapstail*; H: *an ardapstail*

⁶⁶³ N: *andatha*; H: *annatha*

⁶⁶⁴ N: *in*; H: *an*

⁶⁶⁵ N: *mad thalla*; H: *Matalla*

⁶⁶⁶ N: *doueram*

⁶⁶⁷ N: *la bennachtauin ocus la failti*

⁶⁶⁸ N: *deroacht*; H: *donrócht*

⁶⁶⁹ N: *patar a[e]ntaigh*; H: *atar oentaigt*

⁶⁷⁰ N: *add: iarsuidiu*

⁶⁷¹ N: *im*; H: om.

⁶⁷² N adds: *fer*

⁶⁷³ N: *in righ*

⁶⁷⁴ N: *do*

⁶⁷⁵ N: *Oluim*; H: *auluim*

⁶⁷⁶ N: *braithre*; H: *brathair*

⁶⁷⁷ R: *aentad*; N: *aontaigh*

⁶⁷⁸ N: *a gcairdiss*; H: *cairdes*

⁶⁷⁹ N: *[e]arc[th]a*; H: *erctha*.

⁶⁸⁰ H: *mal*

⁶⁸¹ N: *Maolcaindeigh*

⁶⁸² N: *bradagain*

⁶⁸³ N: *Gaill*; H: *Goill*

⁶⁸⁴ N: *comalta*; H: *comaltae*

⁶⁸⁵ R: *Tacatar*; N: *Tancatar*

⁶⁸⁶ N: *rer dia tigh*

⁶⁸⁷ N: *gach*; H: *cech*

{1 261} ‘Why, then, don’t make good with him now?’ said Insult of the high Apostle & said Halfname of a kindling man to the foster-brother of the king.

{1 263} ‘It is possible for you,’ said Nél mac Lach Lasaman to them.

{1 264} ‘If it is possible for us, then,’ said they, ‘we will give it (back) with welcome & blessing to Mael Milscothach, that thing which came under oath.’ This trio indeed agreed on justice & apologised to Mael. And Mael said to them:

{1 267} ‘Three persons from the family of the king, who fills them fury & strength

Three pure battle-warriors, like glass, Mael would prefer them to reach him.

A pair of them from Conn’s half. (And) a man from the seed of Ailill Aulom.

Three united brothers were brandished, though their kinship might not be close.

Niall, son of Áed, a (...) prince, Maelcainne úa Bradradan.

Noble Ócan, prevention of a foreigner, brave foster-brother of Domnall.

They came with a request to the house of bold Mael Milscothach.

Mael is manly above every warrior, (the) most manly was he of the three.

NOTES

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| 1 261 | <i>Cid immoro arnádénam maith desium indosa?</i> | Literally: ‘Why, then, should we not make good for him now?’. |
| 1 265 | <i>Batar oentadaig (...) im chorai</i> | Literally: ‘this trio was indeed in agreement concerning justice’ |
| 1 265
- 266 | <i>im aitrigi</i> | Literally: ‘(they were) in apology’ (taking <i>im</i> as <i>i m-</i>). |
| 1 268 | <i>rop ferr di Mael</i> | Literally: ‘It would be better to Mael’. |
| 1 269 | <i>leith Cuind</i> | Leth Cuinn was roughly the northern half of Ireland. The southern half was Leth Moga. ⁶⁸⁸ |
| 1 269 | <i>Ailella Auluim</i> | Ailill Aulom was a legendary Irish king, ancestor of the kings of Leth Cuinn. ⁶⁸⁹ |
| 1 270 | <i>tri brathair aenta[ig] fo cres. cen cop focus a cairdes</i> | I.e. they were as close as brothers, but they were not close kin? |
| 1 271 | <i>erctha</i> | The meaning of this word is unclear, it |

⁶⁸⁸ Jaski, *Kingship*, 218.

⁶⁸⁹ *ibid.*, 208.

1 274 *as cach cur*

1 274 *ferrasum de a triur*

might be connected with 2 *ercaid* 'to adorn'(?).

The translation reads *as* as *ós*.

The translation reads original *ferra* as *ferrda*, comparative or superlative.

276 /§23/ In tan tra both⁶⁹⁰ forna⁶⁹¹ briatraibsin 7 tarmartatar ind oíc fácbail a crichi⁶⁹² la Mael
 277 Milscothach. Is and adubert⁶⁹³ Anfesach mac Beceolais an faith⁶⁹⁴ bai oca⁶⁹⁵ 7 Sandtathan⁶⁹⁶
 278 mac Sneídríagla 7 Ocohrach mac Indile.⁶⁹⁷ ‘Dolfamne⁶⁹⁸ a óca,’ ol eatsaide, ‘.ui. muca
 279 mieneich⁶⁹⁹ uabsi a nenech⁷⁰⁰ na se noncon nanblisin⁷⁰¹ ro faide Mael Milscothach,
 280 combageba⁷⁰² doíb eter cona 7 múca.⁷⁰³ Et cona cechlabairsi itir atairic ona conaib [ucat frib.’
 281 Batar he anmanna na se nonchon]⁷⁰⁴ ro faíde Mael⁷⁰⁵ ina diaidsim⁷⁰⁶ .i. Aer 7 Athais⁷⁰⁷ 7
 282 Imdergad, Glam 7 Gris 7 Gortbriathar.
 283 Et batar hé anmand na .ui. muca mienich⁷⁰⁸ ro dolbsatsum⁷⁰⁹ ina nenechaide.⁷¹⁰ Dochall 7 Dibi
 284 7 Do[th]chernais,⁷¹¹ Caitli 7 Galma 7 Forngabáil. Bá fir tra innisin ro dolbsat na .ui. muca⁷¹²
 285 mieinich combarogab⁷¹³ dóib eter conu 7 muca.⁷¹⁴ Et conná cualatar⁷¹⁵ ind oíc etir tarnaicc⁷¹⁶
 286 dona⁷¹⁷ conaib ucut friu. Co llotar in oíc illaim cona norcain leo. Lotar echlacha on ríg iarsin
 287 in dáid⁷¹⁸ ina ngabala⁷¹⁹ conralta dib sech láim. Co nderna pred⁷²⁰ de fri {112vb} Mael
 288 Milscothach. Nikon rucsat⁷²¹ ind oíc innísín ar tarisin⁷²² ind⁷²³ ríg leo. Ar ai⁷²⁴ tra ni bá

⁶⁹⁰ N: *bouth*; H: *both*

⁶⁹¹ N: *forsna*

⁶⁹² N: *facuail a creithe*; H: *fa creche*

⁶⁹³ N: *adrupairt*

⁶⁹⁴ N: *in faigh boi*

⁶⁹⁵ N: *boi aca*; H: *om.*

⁶⁹⁶ N: *Sandtathachan*; H: *Santathan*

⁶⁹⁷ N: *Accouhrach mac Indili*

⁶⁹⁸ N: *dolbfamait-ni*; H: *dolfamne*

⁶⁹⁹ N: *mienigh*; H: *mienich*

⁷⁰⁰ N: *a nenech*; H: *in enach*

⁷⁰¹ N: *n-anblei*

⁷⁰² N: *comageba*; H: *combaegebai*

⁷⁰³ N: *conae 7 mucai*

⁷⁰⁴ N: *ucat fribh. Batar he anmanna na se n-onc[h]on*; *om. by R.*

⁷⁰⁵ N adds: *milscothach*

⁷⁰⁶ N: *ina ndiaghseom*

⁷⁰⁷ N: *Aithis*; H: *Aithes*

⁷⁰⁸ N: *muc mieinigh*

⁷⁰⁹ N: *-aidhe*; H: *-sum*

⁷¹⁰ N: *sum*; H: *-aide*

⁷¹¹ R: *dochernais*; N: *Do[th]cernus*; H: *Dothcernsa*

⁷¹² N: *muca*; H: *mucai*

⁷¹³ N: *combarogba*; H: *combarogab*

⁷¹⁴ N: *chona ocus muca*; H: *conai 7 mucui*

⁷¹⁵ N: *conacualatar*; H: *conacolatar*

⁷¹⁶ N: *athairicc*; H: *atariic*

⁷¹⁷ N: *ona*

⁷¹⁸ N: *a ndiagh*

⁷¹⁹ N: *gaphala*; H: *ngabalu*

⁷²⁰ N: *co ndernta preit*

⁷²¹ N: *nocho rucsat*

⁷²² N: *tairisin*

⁷²³ N: *in*

⁷²⁴ N: *Araidhe*; H: *araei*

{1 275} Indeed, when these words were said & the warriors were on the point of leaving their booties with Mael Milscothach, it is then that Ignorant, son of Small-knowledge, the seer that was with them, & Covetous person, son of Swift-rule & Greedy, son of Possessions, said:

‘We will shape, warriors,’ said they, ‘six pigs of dishonour for you of the outer surface of these six wild dogs Mael Milscothach sent, so that he may retrieve them, both hounds & pigs. And so that you will not hear any argument(?) at all from the dogs (yonder from you.’

{1 280} These were the names of the six wild beasts) that Mael sent in their pursuit, namely Satire & Reproach & Shame, Lampoon & Insult & Sharp word.

{1 282} And these were the names of the six pigs of dishonour that they formed of the outer surface, Inhospitability & Refusal & Churlishness & Meanness & Harshness & Capture. That thing was indeed true, that they shaped the six pigs of dishonour, and he took possession of them, both hounds & pigs. And so that the warriors did not hear them at all, he came for the hounds there at them. And the warriors went quickly, with the booty with them. Messengers afterwards went from the king in pursuit of their taking, so that it was put from them past (their) control. And he made a prey of it for (the benefit of) Mael Milscothach. And the warriors did not infer that thing because of the loyalty of the king to them. Nevertheless, however,

NOTES

- 1 275 *In tan tra both for na briatraibsin* Literally: ‘indeed, when it had been on those words’.
- 1 279 *combageba* Literally: ‘he may take hold of them’
- 1 279 *atairic* *Atairic* is tentatively translated as *aithairec* ‘argument’.

289 tabartha a neslis,⁷²⁵ ar ba teini i⁷²⁶ coclaid⁷²⁷ atacomnaicsium 7 ba feth dar cnoca cech eperd⁷²⁸
 290 di⁷²⁹ degbriathraib fri nech nodasáraiged.⁷³⁰
 291 /§24/ Conid and sin tra co nacartha a rícomarligi dósom 7 nirptar⁷³¹ saebcomarlaigi co
 292 nacartha⁷³² dosom hisuidiu acht⁷³³ comarlige⁷³⁴ a athar 7 a senathar eter mná 7 firu.⁷³⁵ Ocus
 293 bátar hé a nanmandsaide.⁷³⁶ Ordan mac Airechais. Taiced mac Taircedaig,⁷³⁷ Calma mac
 294 Cathbúadaig. Cosgar⁷³⁸ mac Turcharthaig,⁷³⁹ Miadach mac Menmanrai[d].⁷⁴⁰ Escaid mac
 295 mórsluagaig,⁷⁴¹ Gaisced mac Imairic, Agda⁷⁴² mac Urchora.⁷⁴³ Dána mac Trencridi.
 296 Caincruth⁷⁴⁴ mac Caindelba. Batar he sin a rícomarligi⁷⁴⁵ 7 rícomarlige a athar 7 a senathar
 297 riam. Ocus it é dano banflaithi 7 barrigna⁷⁴⁶ batar isin comarlisin. Flaith ingen Fírindi.
 298 Sohell ingen Tidnacail. Feli ingen Choinclothaig,⁷⁴⁷ Falti ingen Tarisin. Diúidi⁷⁴⁸ ingen
 299 Slancridi. Mine ingen Becmenman.
 300 /§25/ Iar nimacallam tra doíb uli⁷⁴⁹ dodeochatar a haeninad 7 a haenchomarli⁷⁵⁰ d'imrádud⁷⁵¹
 301 ríaraigthi Mail Milscothach 7 as(m)bertatar⁷⁵² fris co mbad hé budeín bud⁷⁵³ breithem aran⁷⁵⁴
 302 orcain. Ocus asmbert⁷⁵⁵ Mael Milscothach friu. 'Ro brethaigus ém riumsa,⁷⁵⁶ 'or eiside, 'o ré

⁷²⁵ N: *nipa tauartha-sum a n-eislis*; H: *ni bo tabarta sium esslis*

⁷²⁶ N: *a*

⁷²⁷ N: *coclaigh*; H: *coclaid*

⁷²⁸ N: *feith tar cnuca cacha n-epert*; H: *feith dar cnucae cecha epert*

⁷²⁹ N: *do*

⁷³⁰ N: *notasaraigfeth*; H: *nodosaraigedh*

⁷³¹ N: *niptar*

⁷³² N: *conacarta*; H: *conacartai*

⁷³³ N: *om sin*

⁷³⁴ N: *comairlighe*; H: *comairlig*

⁷³⁵ N: *mnái ocus fir*

⁷³⁶ N: *a n-anmanna-sidhe*

⁷³⁷ N: *Toice mac Taircedhe*; H: *Taicedh mac Taircedaich*

⁷³⁸ N: *Cosgar*; H: *Coscar*

⁷³⁹ N: *Turchurthaigh*; H: *Turcharthaig*

⁷⁴⁰ R: *Menmanraig*; N: *Menmanradh*

⁷⁴¹ N: *Morsluaigid*; H: *rosluagaid*

⁷⁴² N: *Agda*; H: *Agdha*

⁷⁴³ N: *Erchora*

⁷⁴⁴ N: *Caonchruth*

⁷⁴⁵ N: *add: -sium*

⁷⁴⁶ N: *banflatha ocus banchomairlighe*; H: *banflatha 7 banrighna*

⁷⁴⁷ N: *Caoinclothaigh*

⁷⁴⁸ N: *Diuiti*; H: *Diuide*

⁷⁴⁹ N: *uile*; H: *uili*

⁷⁵⁰ N: *chomairligh*; H: *comairli*

⁷⁵¹ N: *d'imradhugad*; H: *d'immradat*

⁷⁵² R: *asmbertatar*; N: *isbertatar*

⁷⁵³ N: *bu*; H: *bud*

⁷⁵⁴ N: *forsan*; H: *forsan*

⁷⁵⁵ N: *ispert*

⁷⁵⁶ N: *rim-sa*; H: *rium-sai*

{1 288} their disregard was not given, because it was a hidden fire that he had & each description of good words towards anyone that he violated was a breeze over hills.

{1 290} And it is then, indeed, that his royal advisers were summoned to him & they were not false counsellors that were summoned to him then, but advisers of his father & his grandfather, both men & women. And these were their names. Dignity, son of Sovereignty, Chance, son of Providing, Bravery, son of Victorious battle, Triumph, son of Prosperous, Honourable, son of Intelligence, Alert, son of Very rich in troops, Prowess, son of Battle, Warlike, son of Shot, Profession, son of Strong-heart, Beautiful Form, son of Beautiful Shape. These were his royal advisers & the royal advisers of his father & grandfather previously. And these were moreover the female lords & queens that were in that council: Sovereignty, daughter of Justice, Hospitality, daughter of Generosity, Liberality, daughter of Beautiful-famed(?), Welcome, daughter of Loyalty, Sincerity, daughter of Healthy-Heart, Minuteness, daughter of Small-desire.

{1 299} Having conversed all of them, they agreed as one place and council to (the) thought of serving Mael Milsothach & they said to him, that it would be he himself that would be judge concerning the slaughter. And Mael Milsothach said to them. ‘I have indeed judged previously,’ said he, ‘since the time of

NOTES

1 296 *banrigna* *rigna* is the Nominative plural of *rígain* ‘queen’. After the Old-Irish period, *ban-* was often prefixed, cf. Modern Irish *banríon*.

303 *Fiachnach mac Baetaín*⁷⁵⁷ 7 ruc angel Dé di⁷⁵⁸ *neim breith fair fiad sluagaib Erend co nepert*
 304 *int angel fíad na sluagaib. "Cond*⁷⁵⁹ *cáich a sluag," ol int angel. "Lenaid sluag saeglond*⁷⁶⁰
 305 *luath iar treib tobangar, aurraid*⁷⁶¹ *cach ar ní*⁷⁶² *do feith,*⁷⁶³ *tuca cách a ruc. Bai tra rí for*
 306 *{113ra} Temhrach an inbuid[sin]:*⁷⁶⁴ *Domnall dubartach tabartach*⁷⁶⁵ *tetbuillech Temrach.*⁷⁶⁶
 307 *Ardri*⁷⁶⁷ *side airegdha adamra*⁷⁶⁸ *ordnide hErend, macside mórcathach mórglondach*
 308 *Muircertaig mac Neill maic Aeda. Ocus is é Mael Milscothach asrubrad*⁷⁶⁹ *and: Aurard*
 309 *ilgradach ildanach ildirech di*⁷⁷⁰ *Brianmuig,*⁷⁷¹ *macsaide cáinlochach*⁷⁷² *costudach*⁷⁷³ *Coisi*
 310 *di*⁷⁷⁴ *Connachtaib. Masaide*⁷⁷⁵ *Mael Milscothach a ainm cose, indíu*⁷⁷⁶ *is Mael ca(i)n indile,*⁷⁷⁷
 311 *biaid gai tened uad*⁷⁷⁸ *a ndiaid na himirge.*⁷⁷⁹ *Genair dono*⁷⁸⁰ *nech and airsiosa in Gallba*
 312 *Gaidelach, biaid*⁷⁸¹ *sruth soimin*⁷⁸² *i mbia*⁷⁸³ *noindin (in)noindinach.*⁷⁸⁴

⁷⁵⁷ N: *Báotain*; H: *Baedain*

⁷⁵⁸ N: *do*

⁷⁵⁹ N: *Cond*; H: *conn*

⁷⁶⁰ N: *saoghlann*; H: *saeglond*

⁷⁶¹ N: *urraid*; H: *aurraid*

⁷⁶² N: *ara ní*

⁷⁶³ N: *dofeith*; H: *dofet*

⁷⁶⁴ N adds: *-sin*

⁷⁶⁵ N: *diubartach tauarthach*; H: *dubartach tabartach*

⁷⁶⁶ N: *Temhra*

⁷⁶⁷ N: *airdrig*

⁷⁶⁸ N: *adhamhra, airegdha*

⁷⁶⁹ N: *adruphad*; H: *adubrad*

⁷⁷⁰ N: *do*

⁷⁷¹ N: *Bhriunmhuigh*; H: *Brianmuig*

⁷⁷² N: *caoinchlochach*; H: *cainclothach*

⁷⁷³ N: *costadhaouch*; H: *om.*

⁷⁷⁴ N: *do*

⁷⁷⁵ N: *Massa*; H: *masa*

⁷⁷⁶ N: *aniu*; H: *andiu*

⁷⁷⁷ R: *cain*; N: *gan Indile*; H: *gan Indelie*

⁷⁷⁸ N: *ga teine uadha*; H: *gai teniud uad*

⁷⁷⁹ N: *a ndire na himirce*; H: *anderedh na himirce*

⁷⁸⁰ N *om.*

⁷⁸¹ N: *Biadh*

⁷⁸² N: *soimen*

⁷⁸³ N: *i mbiadh*; H: *ambie*

⁷⁸⁴ N: *noindenach*

{1 302} Fiachna mac Baetan & an angel of God from heaven has carried judgment upon him before the armies of Ireland, and the angel said before the armies: “Leader of everyone, o army” said the angel. “An army follows a chief quickly after a household that is struck, all legal persons before anything that comes, may everyone bring what he has taken. There was indeed a king upon Tara at that time: aggressive, generous, powerful striking Domnall of Tara. He (was) an excellent, very wonderful, distinguished high king of Ireland, he (is) the very warlike, very valiant son of Muircertach mac Níall mac Áed. And it is Mael Milscothach who was then called: very just Urard of many grades & many skills from Brianmag, he (is) the beautiful-famed, well-behaved(?) son of Coisse of the the Connachtmen. If his name is Mael Milscothach hitherto, now (his name) is Mael without possessions. There will be a spear of fire from him after the wandering band. Someone shall be born moreover then, it will bring forth Irish Rigour, he will be a (...) sage to whom there will be a valiant gathering.”

NOTES

- 1 302 *Fiachnach mac Baetaín* Fiachnae mac Baetain was king of Ulster, and possibly high king of Ireland, in the late 6th century. He won numerous battles and was the father of Mongán mac Fiachnai, who was later mythologised. Fiachnae also plays a role in the tale *Compert Mongáin*.
- 1 304 *aurraid cach* This is an obscure word order, as *cach* would normally precede the word it refers to.
- 1 308 *Brianmuig* This could be a wordplay with *brian* ‘word, speech’.
- 1 309 *cainclothach* In this translation, I read *cain* as *cen* ‘without’, but it could also be *caín* ‘beautiful’. When interpreting it as *cain*, it would be translated as ‘of beautiful possessions’, this might refer to Urard’s great gift of poetry.
- 1 310 *Gallba Gaidelach* Read: *Galba Goídelach*, *galba* in DIL refers to *galma*
- 311 ‘rigour, harshness, hardihood’.
- 1 311 *soimin* This is an adjective of uncertain meaning, listed in DIL under *soimen*, with a question mark. This is the only instance of this form DIL gives.

[When Domnall realises the story of Mael Milscothach is allegorical, he orders his family members to recompense Urard. Flann, fer léiginn of Clonmacnoise, judges that Urard should

*be compensated fully, and he and every other ollam should have an honour-price equivalent to that of an ard-rí.]*⁷⁸⁵

⁷⁸⁵ Summaries based on my own translation and on Johnston, *Urard*, Oxford dictionary of National Biography [accessed 16-04-2015].

- 313 /§26/ *Amal roncuala*⁷⁸⁶ *Domnall tra inna*⁷⁸⁷ *fégbriatra fidnaisi*⁷⁸⁸ *dorád do Mael*
 314 *Milscothach* *fiada docuotar*⁷⁸⁹ *echlacha*⁷⁹⁰ *úad*⁷⁹¹ *i ndiaid*⁷⁹² *ina ngabala*. *Ocus bá hé luide*⁷⁹³
 315 *forsan echlus*⁷⁹⁴ *sin: Robud mac Rofuacra*⁷⁹⁵ *di*⁷⁹⁶ *túathaib fían filidechta cofuáir*⁷⁹⁷ *side na*
 316 *hóca imman ngabail*⁷⁹⁸ *ac roinn torainn*⁷⁹⁹ *fuirri conePERT frissuide*:⁸⁰⁰
- 317 ‘A óca batar ardaig, oc orcain Mail *Milscothaig*.
 318 Masad diib⁸⁰¹ dlige⁸⁰² greis, ferr duib na tarda⁸⁰³ a neisleis.
 319 Atá lais gai⁸⁰⁴ gona ríg, nad soed nad imórambríg.⁸⁰⁵
 320 Is dib rogaet⁸⁰⁶ gradaib gal *gruad Breisi maic Elathan*.
 321 *Conad rola ataig*,⁸⁰⁷ *flatha diaraba*⁸⁰⁸ a *Temraig*.
 322 *Cotorcar de isin cath Muici tuathbuillig*⁸⁰⁹ *Tuired*
 323 In tael tend dlomad⁸¹⁰ gail, roeng caiar⁸¹¹ a *Cruachnaib*.
 324 In tan ainmsin⁸¹² for cach nai, mac Etnai⁸¹³ 7 mac Adnai.⁸¹⁴
 325 *Acht nach*⁸¹⁵ *dombeir*⁸¹⁶ *imach*,⁸¹⁷ *marait*⁸¹⁸ la Mael *Milscothach*.

⁷⁸⁶ N: *roncualadh*; H: *roncualai*

⁷⁸⁷ N: *na*; H: *ina*

⁷⁸⁸ N: *fithnaise*; H: *fidnasiu*

⁷⁸⁹ N: *dochorastar*; H: *docotar*

⁷⁹⁰ N: *echlacha*; H: *echlus*

⁷⁹¹ N: *uadha*; H: *uad*

⁷⁹² N: *i ndiadh*

⁷⁹³ N: *luidh*; H: *luide*

⁷⁹⁴ N: *echlachus*; H: *echlachai*

⁷⁹⁵ N: *Rofuagradh*; H: *Rofhuacra*

⁷⁹⁶ N: *do*

⁷⁹⁷ N: *bfuair*; H: *fuair*

⁷⁹⁸ N: *imna gapala*; H: *imna gabail*

⁷⁹⁹ N: *toruind*; H: *torainn*

⁸⁰⁰ N: *friu*

⁸⁰¹ N: *masa di[i]bh*

⁸⁰² N: *dlighis*; H: *dliges*

⁸⁰³ N: *tarta*; H: *tartae*

⁸⁰⁴ N: *leis ga*; H: *lais gaei*

⁸⁰⁵ R has a punctum delens on *a*; N: *nat soa nad imarbrigh*; H: *nad soed nadimor ambrig*; with punctum delens under *am[brig]*

⁸⁰⁶ N: *is de rongaoit*; H: *is dei rongaoit*

⁸⁰⁷ N: *Conrolu adhuigh a taigh*; H: *gonrola agadh a tig*

⁸⁰⁸ N: *darabha*; H: *darabai*

⁸⁰⁹ N: *tuathbuille*

⁸¹⁰ N: *dlomadh*; H: *dlomtad*

⁸¹¹ N: *canar*

⁸¹² N: *Na da n-arm*; H: *Nata n-airm*

⁸¹³ N: *Etna*; H: *Etnai*

⁸¹⁴ N: *Adhna*; H: *Adnai*

⁸¹⁵ N: *na*; H: *nach*

⁸¹⁶ N: *dombeir*; H: *domber*

⁸¹⁷ N: *amach*

⁸¹⁸ N: *marnit*; H: *marait*

- 326 Imfarcaib⁸¹⁹ i lomain laic, ro lá fo muir di⁸²⁰ *chairaic*.
 327 Saiget reime rigtis rainn, *dus farlaic* {113rb} *Dallan Forgaill*.
 328 Batis de tollta⁸²¹ drech, Adá⁸²² *maic Anmerech*.
 329 Bir⁸²³ *chruáid belrai*⁸²⁴ buan a gle, fogni⁸²⁵ *Crithinbél*⁸²⁶ *cainte*.
 330 Oc claidi Duin Breis⁸²⁷ *brais*, ba bir *chruaid* fir *imam nais*.
 331 Dotoll⁸²⁸ *cluasa gairm* co *fraig*, *dagdain lorgaig*⁸²⁹ *lictinaig*.⁸³⁰
 332 Atbelat do⁸³¹ *rinne*⁸³² *rus*, *minbad mac ind óc Oengus*.
 333 Biaid⁸³³ *nech uaib dia mba guais*, *berus*⁸³⁴ *in birsin tria*⁸³⁵ *cluáis*.⁸³⁶
 334 *Conerbara*⁸³⁷ *uchan uch*, *romgeogain*⁸³⁸ *Mael Milscothach*.
 335 Eol damsa inti *nodbera*⁸³⁹ 7 inti not géna.⁸⁴⁰
 336 *Acht ningenad*⁸⁴¹ *cía bad*⁸⁴² *Gall*, *cech aen forsmbiad*⁸⁴³ *Domnall*.
 337 *Fobíthin Domnall* hui⁸⁴⁴ *Néill*, *anais*⁸⁴⁵ *cach Domnall* fo greín
 338 *Nosmolfat tar maigri mall*, ní *saerfat*⁸⁴⁶ *acht aen Domnall*.
 339 *Cid in Domnall sin mein*,⁸⁴⁷ *is*⁸⁴⁸ *esbuid di*⁸⁴⁹ *armitin*.
 340 *Maso*⁸⁵⁰ do síl na rig co⁸⁵¹ *rath*, *cin*⁸⁵² *sid*⁸⁵³ *fri Mael Milscothach*.

⁸¹⁹ N: *ni farguimbh*; H: *imfargaib*

⁸²⁰ N: *do*; H: *de*

⁸²¹ N: *tolta*; H: *toltai*

⁸²² NH add: *mair*

⁸²³ N: *Bir*; H: *Pior*

⁸²⁴ N: *belra*; H: *berlai*

⁸²⁵ N: *fognit*; H: *fogni*

⁸²⁶ N: *Crithenbel*; H: *Crichinbel*

⁸²⁷ N: *Breisi*

⁸²⁸ N: *Rotoll*

⁸²⁹ N: *lorca*; H: *lorcaidh*

⁸³⁰ N: *litenai gh*

⁸³¹ N: *atbelad tria*

⁸³² N: *rindib*; H: *rinde*

⁸³³ N: *Biadh*; H: *biaid*

⁸³⁴ N: *bherus*; H: *berass*

⁸³⁵ N: *tria*; H: *tre*

⁸³⁶ N: *chluais*

⁸³⁷ N: *erbara*; H: *erbarai*

⁸³⁸ N: *romgeguin*; H: *romgeogain*

⁸³⁹ N: *notbera*; H: *notberai*

⁸⁴⁰ N: *nodgena*; H: *notgenai*

⁸⁴¹ N: *nimgena*; H: *ningenad*

⁸⁴² N: *ciapad*; H: *ciabad*

⁸⁴³ N: *forsa mbia*; H: *forsmbiat*

⁸⁴⁴ N: *i*; H: *ui*

⁸⁴⁵ N: *anus*

⁸⁴⁶ N: *aerfat*; H: *arfat*

⁸⁴⁷ N: *amein*; H: *immen*

⁸⁴⁸ N: *as*; H: *is*

⁸⁴⁹ N: *dia*

⁸⁵⁰ N: *mas*

- 341 Moel *Milscothach* a ndiáid⁸⁵⁴ a bó,⁸⁵⁵ eter *Clothra*⁸⁵⁶ 7 Clo⁸⁵⁷
- 342 Masa *nech* uaib ruc a bú.⁸⁵⁸ *nifor mairfot*⁸⁵⁹ a ócu.⁸⁶⁰ A óca.
- 343 /§27/ Is *sinsin*⁸⁶¹ *asrubart*⁸⁶² *Robad*⁸⁶³ *mac Rofuacra*⁸⁶⁴ *friu*.⁸⁶⁵ *Frisrogart Aurchoimned*⁸⁶⁶
- 344 *mac Sodethbir dualcardesaide*⁸⁶⁷ *dósaide fri muintir ind*⁸⁶⁸ *ríg, co nepert*⁸⁶⁹ *saide ac*
- 345 *aurcomdet*⁸⁷⁰ *asa leth*.
- 346 A *fir*⁸⁷¹ *tall*⁸⁷² *dar ferba*⁸⁷³ *fis, masa tú do[g]ní*⁸⁷⁴ *in mbuaidris*.⁸⁷⁵
- 347 Is⁸⁷⁶ *derb*⁸⁷⁷ *ní gan*⁸⁷⁸ *chin*⁸⁷⁹ *cen*⁸⁸⁰ *cath, do hoirged*⁸⁸¹ *Mael Milscothach*.
- 348 *Guin mic brathar ind*⁸⁸² *ríg dó, ar aba*⁸⁸³ *albine*⁸⁸⁴ *bó*.⁸⁸⁵
- 349 *Día mbeith*⁸⁸⁶ *ní tísad friá*⁸⁸⁷ *gus, is bec nách*⁸⁸⁸ *tond*⁸⁸⁹ *do dimus*.⁸⁹⁰

⁸⁵¹ N: *gu*; H: *co*

⁸⁵² N: *cen*; H: *gen*

⁸⁵³ N: *sidh*; H: *sit*

⁸⁵⁴ N: *d'eis*; H: *des*

⁸⁵⁵ N: *bó*; H: *bao*

⁸⁵⁶ N: *itir Chlartha*; H: *itir Cloartha*

⁸⁵⁷ N: *Chló*; H: *Cloo*

⁸⁵⁸ N: *bhú*

⁸⁵⁹ N: *nicon marfot*; H: *niformairnfot*

⁸⁶⁰ N adds: *atar*.

⁸⁶¹ N: *Is ed sin*

⁸⁶² N: *isbert*; H: *atbert*

⁸⁶³ N: *Rophadh*; H: *Robat*

⁸⁶⁴ N: *Rofhuacraig*; H: *Rofocra*

⁸⁶⁵ N: *friu*; H: *ru*

⁸⁶⁶ N: *Aurchuitmhe*

⁸⁶⁷ N: *cairdesa*

⁸⁶⁸ N: *in*

⁸⁶⁹ N: *co n-erbuirt*; H: *go n-epert*

⁸⁷⁰ N: *urchuitmhe*; H: *aurchuidbeth*

⁸⁷¹ N: *fhir*

⁸⁷² N: *thall*

⁸⁷³ N: *fearba*; H: *ferbae*

⁸⁷⁴ R: *doní*; N: *dogni*

⁸⁷⁵ N: *mbuidhris*; H: *mbuaidris*

⁸⁷⁶ N: *is*; H: *as*

⁸⁷⁷ N: *dearph*; H: *derb*

⁸⁷⁸ N: *gun*; H: *gan*

⁸⁷⁹ N: *cin*

⁸⁸⁰ N: *gun*; H: *gen*

⁸⁸¹ N: *rohairgi*; H: *do airged*

⁸⁸² N: *in*

⁸⁸³ N: *aba*; H: *abae*

⁸⁸⁴ N: *ailuine*; H: *albine*

⁸⁸⁵ N: *bó*; H: *bou*

⁸⁸⁶ N: *mbeth*

⁸⁸⁷ N: *fri*; H: *fria*

⁸⁸⁸ N: *nach*; H: *na*

⁸⁸⁹ N: *tond*; H: *tond*

- 350 Decair lemmsa⁸⁹¹ tinchosc⁸⁹² cáich, do Mael Milscothach milbláith.
- 351 A dál feín⁸⁹³ fail⁸⁹⁴ i losc,⁸⁹⁵ ni tar⁸⁹⁶ at aire fria tinchosc.
- 352 In fer fris tarla⁸⁹⁷ a fír,⁸⁹⁸ nocha⁸⁹⁹ ba ris báí a dír.
- 353 Na hacallam a rí g ruad,⁹⁰⁰ dosmberaid neran uad.⁹⁰¹
- 354 {113va}Mád ed⁹⁰² atberat a rí,⁹⁰³ amáil nocha bera⁹⁰⁴ ní.
- 355 Condese⁹⁰⁵ sodain can⁹⁰⁶ acht for⁹⁰⁷ gaisced⁹⁰⁸ 7⁹⁰⁹ filidecht.⁹¹⁰
- 356 Ecmaing nocha nderbairt⁹¹¹ riam, fris nách duine⁹¹² i mbrat ná⁹¹³ i mbíad.
- 357 Acht rot bia ar Domnall hua⁹¹⁴ Néill, for⁹¹⁵ cach duine⁹¹⁶ fail⁹¹⁷ fo⁹¹⁸ greín.
- 358 Ciaptis ganna fir betha, ota Lifi co Letha.
- 359 Rosfiurfad⁹¹⁹ ol niptís gainn, digi do dernainn Domnaill.
- 360 Doraega⁹²⁰ i ndagaid⁹²¹ ronas,⁹²² chuca cugang⁹²³ comadás.
- 361 Derbail badbgnai⁹²⁴ brecus graid,⁹²⁵ ingen Taidg tarbgnai taebaid⁹²⁶.

⁸⁹⁰ N: *diúmus*

⁸⁹¹ N: *lium-sa*; H: *lim-sai*

⁸⁹² N: *tinchosc*; H: *tincosg*

⁸⁹³ N: *feine*; H: *fein*

⁸⁹⁴ N: *fil*

⁸⁹⁵ N: *i losc*; H: *allosc*

⁸⁹⁶ N: *thard*

⁸⁹⁷ N: *tarla*; H: *tarlae*

⁸⁹⁸ N: *ír*

⁸⁹⁹ N: *nocha*; H: *noch*

⁹⁰⁰ N: *ruagh*; H: *ruad*

⁹⁰¹ N: *dus i mberadh era uadh*; H: *dussimberad n-erae n-uadh*

⁹⁰² N: *eadh*; H: *edh*

⁹⁰³ N: *atberadh a righ*; H: *atberad*

⁹⁰⁴ N: *nochabera*; H: *nochaberae*

⁹⁰⁵ N: *co ndeisdh*; H: *co n-desit*

⁹⁰⁶ N: *gin*; H: *can*

⁹⁰⁷ N: *for*; H: *ar*

⁹⁰⁸ N: *gaisce*; H: *gaisced*

⁹⁰⁹ N: *no*; H: *no ar*

⁹¹⁰ N: *filiacht*; H: *filidecht*

⁹¹¹ N: *n-erbert*

⁹¹² N: *duine*; H: *nduine*

⁹¹³ N: *no*

⁹¹⁴ N: *ua*

⁹¹⁵ N: *fri*

⁹¹⁶ N: *duine*; H: *nduine*

⁹¹⁷ N: *fil*

⁹¹⁸ N: *fonn*; H: *fo*

⁹¹⁹ N: *rusfiurfa*

⁹²⁰ N: *Doraegha*; H: *doroegai*

⁹²¹ N: *i n-aghaidh*; H: *anadaig*

⁹²² N: *ronas*; H: *rosnass*

⁹²³ N: *cuca chucang*

⁹²⁴ N: *Deruail uaghna*; H: *Derbail badhnae*

⁹²⁵ N: *graidh*; H: *graign*

⁹²⁶ N: *tarudha taoudha[ig]*; H: *tarbgnai taebhaidh*

- 362 Fialsam fialsí cottagaib,⁹²⁷ comrar⁹²⁸ garta diblinaib.⁹²⁹
 363 Sant can⁹³⁰ dimdai⁹³¹ fo clith,⁹³² olc dóib gan⁹³³ ní do taiscid.
 364 Ní harlagat⁹³⁴ a néti,⁹³⁵ is ar adblitin méti.
 365 Acht na hanat⁹³⁶ a ndi laim, acascáil⁹³⁷ tria⁹³⁸ im foiraín.
 366 Nochan eserracht⁹³⁹ amach, in Gall romarb⁹⁴⁰ Congalač.
 367 Cortaiscit⁹⁴¹ a ndís fo brut,⁹⁴² ceithir⁹⁴³ meich do bronnarcut.⁹⁴⁴
 368 Cen co beith⁹⁴⁵ oc⁹⁴⁶ Mael acht sain, in diassin do⁹⁴⁷ tesarcain.
 369 Ricfaisit a bai da taig,⁹⁴⁸ Mail meruallaig Milscothaig.
 370 Turma ane⁹⁴⁹ cenel⁹⁵⁰ Eogain, o rofersat a nglédgail.⁹⁵¹
 371 Is fair nodusbera⁹⁵² a thlus, for íc⁹⁵³ 7 aithrechus.
 372 Andam⁹⁵⁴ leo crád a ndalta, batís meinci⁹⁵⁵ im gair⁹⁵⁶ ngartai.⁹⁵⁷
 373 Batis gnatha ar buada⁹⁵⁸ band, d'orcain i tírib⁹⁵⁹ echtrann.
 374 Ma dorónsat ní nad⁹⁶⁰ coir, ateat⁹⁶¹ fuille bus foir.
 375 Eter eochu 7 bú,⁹⁶² inni⁹⁶³ rucad o Clothrú.⁹⁶⁴

⁹²⁷ N: *cotagain*; H: *cotagaib*

⁹²⁸ N: *comrair*

⁹²⁹ N: *diblioniuu*

⁹³⁰ N: *saint doiu cin*; H: *sant dhoibh gan*

⁹³¹ N: *dimga*

⁹³² N: *fo chlith*

⁹³³ N: *cin*; H: *cen*

⁹³⁴ N: *arlaghat*;

⁹³⁵ N: *n-éte*; H: *n-eide*

⁹³⁶ N: *nach anat*; H: *nach anad*

⁹³⁷ N: *agasgail*; H: *ogaascail*

⁹³⁸ N: *tre*

⁹³⁹ N: *Noco n-esarracht*; H: *nocha n-eserracht*

⁹⁴⁰ N: *domarp*

⁹⁴¹ N: *chorthaiscet*;

⁹⁴² N: *brut*; H: *brot*

⁹⁴³ N: *cethre*; H: *ceithir*

⁹⁴⁴ N: *bhronnargut*

⁹⁴⁵ N: *beth*;

⁹⁴⁶ N: *ag*; H: *oc*

⁹⁴⁷ N: *dia*; H: *do*

⁹⁴⁸ N: *ricbhatís a ba dia toigh*; H: *ricfaisit a bae dia ticch*

⁹⁴⁹ N: *ine*; H: *anni*

⁹⁵⁰ N: *cine[o]il*; H: *cineoil*

⁹⁵¹ N: *ngleoghaoil*; H: *ngleogail*

⁹⁵² N: *nodusbera*; H: *nodusberae*

⁹⁵³ N: *icc*; H: *íc*

⁹⁵⁴ N: *Andam*; H: *andom*

⁹⁵⁵ N: *minca*; H: *mence*

⁹⁵⁶ N: *am gair*; H: *um gair*

⁹⁵⁷ N: *ngarta*; H: *ngartai*

⁹⁵⁸ N: *buadhuiph*

⁹⁵⁹ N: *tiriú*; H: *críchaib*

⁹⁶⁰ N: *nach*; H: *nad*

⁹⁶¹ N: *iteat*; H: *ateat*

- 376 Asec⁹⁶⁵ do o mac ind⁹⁶⁶ riġ, or is balc⁹⁶⁷ abruthsa bríġ.⁹⁶⁸
 377 Apair for a Mael inni⁹⁶⁹ sin, a ogriar a⁹⁷⁰ Aed afir. Afir⁹⁷¹.
- 378 /§28/ {113vb} Frisrogart⁹⁷² Mael Milscothach fadesin⁹⁷³ hi suidú co nepert:⁹⁷⁴
- 379 Cid romboth damsa for Mael, inérbert⁹⁷⁵ nech uaib fri⁹⁷⁶ hÁed.
 380 Am fer cumtha dia athair, am dalta dia senathair.
 381 Ropša altra⁹⁷⁷ da⁹⁷⁸ athair, am aiti da derbrathair.
 382 Cid é féin fo fuair mo thlus, sech rombiathus rométius⁹⁷⁹.
 383 Andar⁹⁸⁰ lem⁹⁸¹ fri haisc mo on, bui lem ni dom anacol.
 384 Do cenel Eogain co se,⁹⁸² bamsa⁹⁸³ dalta tairise.⁹⁸⁴
 385 Do cutchertar⁹⁸⁵ frim fo⁹⁸⁶ .uii., do cutechtsa⁹⁸⁷ a comaitecht.
 386 Nirailsin⁹⁸⁸ am biathad,⁹⁸⁹ ni mo frith mó gubriathar.
 387 Rotamolus can⁹⁹⁰ a lúag, meraith⁹⁹¹ cenbes hEriu⁹⁹² úag.⁹⁹³
 388 Conid od Gaidel is Gall,⁹⁹⁴ a ndoronus⁹⁹⁵ do Domnall.

⁹⁶² N: *eocha 7 bu*; H: *eochai 7 buo*

⁹⁶³ N: *aní*

⁹⁶⁴ N: *Chlarthu*; H: *Clothruu*

⁹⁶⁵ N: *Aisic*; H: *asec*

⁹⁶⁶ N: *in*

⁹⁶⁷ N: *bailc*

⁹⁶⁸ N: *uridh*

⁹⁶⁹ N: *aní*; H: *andi*

⁹⁷⁰ N: *ó*

⁹⁷¹ N: *A fir tall*

⁹⁷² N: *frisgart*; H: *frisrogart*

⁹⁷³ N om. *fadesin*

⁹⁷⁴ N adds: *sidhe aga fregrad*; H adds: *side*

⁹⁷⁵ N: *a n-erbuirt*

⁹⁷⁶ N: *fri*; H: *re*

⁹⁷⁷ N: *altra*; H: *altrai*

⁹⁷⁸ N: *dia*; H: *da*

⁹⁷⁹ N: *romeitiss*; H: *rometsi*

⁹⁸⁰ N: *Indar*

⁹⁸¹ N: *lem*; H: *lium*

⁹⁸² N: *co se*; H: *gose*

⁹⁸³ N: *basam*; H: *bam-siu*

⁹⁸⁴ N: *tair[i]si*; H: *tairisiu*

⁹⁸⁵ N: *Do chuitcetar*; H: *docuitchertar*

⁹⁸⁶ N: *fa*

⁹⁸⁷ N: *chuitchesa*; *docuitsechtsai*

⁹⁸⁸ N: *ni roailsium*

⁹⁸⁹ N: *mbiathi*; H: *mbiathad*

⁹⁹⁰ N: *Rodamolus cen*; *rodomolas gan*

⁹⁹¹ N: *meraigh*; H: *meraid*

⁹⁹² N: *Ere*; H: *Eriu*

⁹⁹³ N: *uagh*; H: *uadh*

- 389 Domnall daili⁹⁹⁶ dían a chath,⁹⁹⁷ diamanfeisid nimorcfed.⁹⁹⁸
 390 Acht dar⁹⁹⁹ lais ina dáil, ropsam¹⁰⁰⁰ bachlach dib banbain.¹⁰⁰¹
 391 Bith a menma cid ar gáib, Slat hua¹⁰⁰² Nuadat Argatlaim¹⁰⁰³
 392 Conam ortsa ina ré, nimrolam¹⁰⁰⁴ nech for bith ché¹⁰⁰⁵. Cid.
- 393 /§29/ Amail¹⁰⁰⁶ ro chuala Domnall tra inna¹⁰⁰⁷ ferba follscaidi si erra¹⁰⁰⁸ dorád do¹⁰⁰⁹ Mael
 394 Milscothach fiada¹⁰¹⁰ co nacartha¹⁰¹¹ do isuidiu ardflathai¹⁰¹² cenel¹⁰¹³ Eogain 7 dosgéna¹⁰¹⁴
 395 comarli¹⁰¹⁵ friu cid betis¹⁰¹⁶ imon orcain. Anga^{nó}¹⁰¹⁷ tra ni tarrustriar¹⁰¹⁸ forro¹⁰¹⁹ saide. Nir
 396 bai lec¹⁰²⁰ for tlam nir bá cloch for tradna,¹⁰²¹ nirba gicgoc Gallgaidel,¹⁰²² nir ba hesorcain
 397 darach do dirn,¹⁰²³ nírba saiget hi corthi,¹⁰²⁴ nirba buain mela a mecnaib ibair,¹⁰²⁵ nírba
 398 cuindchid imbi i lligi con,¹⁰²⁶ nirba gipa gapa¹⁰²⁷ na cendaigi, nirba himpide nendta im chloich
 399 aeil¹⁰²⁸ an¹⁰²⁹ impide cenel Eogain imma ríg acht ropdar {114ra} srotha sídamlai¹⁰³⁰

⁹⁹⁴ N: *conda oghus oculus Gall*; H: *conidh oghus ogus gall*

⁹⁹⁵ N: *i ndaronus*; H: *andaronus*

⁹⁹⁶ N: *daili*; H: *daeili*

⁹⁹⁷ N: *a cath*.

⁹⁹⁸ N: *dia namfeissi nimoigfidh*; H: *diamunfesid nimoirgfid*

⁹⁹⁹ N: *indar*; H: *andar*

¹⁰⁰⁰ N: *ropsa*

¹⁰⁰¹ N: *diu banbhain*; H: *duib banbain*

¹⁰⁰² N: *uad*; H: *ua*

¹⁰⁰³ N: *Airgetlaim*; H: *argatlaim*

¹⁰⁰⁴ N: *nimlamair*

¹⁰⁰⁵ N: *cé*

¹⁰⁰⁶ N: *amal*; H: *amail*

¹⁰⁰⁷ N: *na*

¹⁰⁰⁸ N: *si*

¹⁰⁰⁹ N: *da*

¹⁰¹⁰ N: *fiadha*; H: *fiadoi*

¹⁰¹¹ N: *conagartha*; H: *conacarthae*

¹⁰¹² N: *ardflatha*; H: *ardflathae*

¹⁰¹³ N: *cineoil*; H: *cineil*

¹⁰¹⁴ N: *dogeine*; H: *dogenae*

¹⁰¹⁵ N: *comairli*; H: *comairli*

¹⁰¹⁶ N: *beidis*; H: *bethis*

¹⁰¹⁷ NH *om. nó o*

¹⁰¹⁸ N: *tartustar*; H: *tarastar*

¹⁰¹⁹ N: *forra*; H: *forra*

¹⁰²⁰ N: *leac*; H: *lec*

¹⁰²¹ N: *traghna*; H: *thragnai*

¹⁰²² N: *gic-goc Gallgaidhel*; H: *gic-gog Galdgaidhial*

¹⁰²³ N: *dorn*; H: *diern*

¹⁰²⁴ N: *a gcartha*; H: *a cairthe*

¹⁰²⁵ N: *iobhuir*; H: *iubair*

¹⁰²⁶ N: *cuingi ime a lighe chon*; H: *cuingid imme allighe chon*

¹⁰²⁷ N: *gib-gab*; H: *giba-gapa*

¹⁰²⁸ N: *áoil*

¹⁰²⁹ N *om. an*

¹⁰³⁰ N: *sidhemla*

400 sónmecha soithcherna ró ráidsit. Nírba aitesc ndibech nduáibsech ndúiltadach ndochernsa
 401 oracartatar,¹⁰³¹ uairi¹⁰³² bá Dubgall détla derscaithi¹⁰³³ tregdustar,¹⁰³⁴ bá Fogartach forusta
 402 firian¹⁰³⁵ fegustar, bá Corbmac¹⁰³⁶ mac Goich cocrustar, ba scolaigi¹⁰³⁷ scorach scailistar,¹⁰³⁸
 403 bá Muiredach Mend mórchlothach¹⁰³⁹ muáinistar.¹⁰⁴⁰ Bá Conaing comramach costadach
 404 cinnistair. Ba hóclacraid¹⁰⁴¹ imuallach imamnus¹⁰⁴² imfaebruch cenel¹⁰⁴³ Eógain actatar¹⁰⁴⁴
 405 in comarlisin¹⁰⁴⁵ .i.i asec¹⁰⁴⁶ a chreichi 7 a enich¹⁰⁴⁷ do Mael Milscothach 7 asbertatar¹⁰⁴⁸
 406 frisin rí: ‘A Domnaill,’ olseat, ‘dénasu¹⁰⁴⁹ do comarli¹⁰⁵⁰ feín dot aes crech¹⁰⁵¹ 7 orcni.¹⁰⁵²
 407 Mad sinde cid do nech uaíne¹⁰⁵³ nad¹⁰⁵⁴ rainic¹⁰⁵⁵ ind orcain doberam booin cacha
 408 hóctigern¹⁰⁵⁶ 7 cacha rígamais nar cenel¹⁰⁵⁷ nEogain¹⁰⁵⁸ do Mael Milscothach.’
 409 /§30/ Conid and sin tra do ruirmestar¹⁰⁵⁹ Domnall ina menmain in indligid¹⁰⁶⁰ mór doróine¹⁰⁶¹
 410 do¹⁰⁶² Mael Milscothach for a creich¹⁰⁶³ coneptert iarsin fora¹⁰⁶⁴ (a) brithemna 7
 411 senchaidiu:¹⁰⁶⁵ ‘Senchaidi¹⁰⁶⁶ suidet,’¹⁰⁶⁷ ol Domnall, ‘frethaib¹⁰⁶⁸ fian¹⁰⁶⁹ fianergi fegaid¹⁰⁷⁰

¹⁰³¹ N: *dorogartatr*; H: *doracartatar*

¹⁰³² N: *uair*; H: *uairi*

¹⁰³³ N: *derrscail[g]thech*; H: *derscaigthe*

¹⁰³⁴ N: *tregtastar*; H: *tregdustar*

¹⁰³⁵ N: *fírén*; H: *firian*

¹⁰³⁶ N: *cormac*

¹⁰³⁷ N: *scolaigh*; H: *scoluide*

¹⁰³⁸ N: *scailustar*; H: *sgaeilestar*

¹⁰³⁹ N: *morchlothach mend*

¹⁰⁴⁰ N: *muínestar*; H: *muainestar*

¹⁰⁴¹ N: *hóglaochrad*

¹⁰⁴² N: *imamnus imuallach*

¹⁰⁴³ N: *ceneoil*; H: *ciniuil*

¹⁰⁴⁴ N: *achtatar*

¹⁰⁴⁵ N: *an chomairli sin*

¹⁰⁴⁶ N: *aisic*; H: *asiuc*

¹⁰⁴⁷ N: *einich*; H: *enich*

¹⁰⁴⁸ N: *isbertatar*

¹⁰⁴⁹ N: *dena-sa*; H: *den-sae*

¹⁰⁵⁰ N: *chomairle*

¹⁰⁵¹ N: *creche*

¹⁰⁵² N: *orgne*

¹⁰⁵³ N: *uainne*

¹⁰⁵⁴ N: *nat*

¹⁰⁵⁵ N: *rainic*; H: *rainec*

¹⁰⁵⁶ N: *cach óigthiagera*; H: *cech octigernai*

¹⁰⁵⁷ N: *ceneol*; H: *cenel*

¹⁰⁵⁸ N: *Eogain*

¹⁰⁵⁹ N: *doruimnestar*; H: *dorurmestar*

¹⁰⁶⁰ N: *an t-indligi[d]*; H: *at indlligi*

¹⁰⁶¹ N: *dorona[d]*; H: *doronadh*

¹⁰⁶² N: *for*

¹⁰⁶³ N: *fria re*

¹⁰⁶⁴ N: *fria*

¹⁰⁶⁵ N: *brethemnai ocus fria hsenchaibh*; H: *brethiumnai 7 fria shenchaideibh*

¹⁰⁶⁶ N: *senchaidhe*

¹⁰⁶⁷ N: *suidhighhet*; H: *suidet*

¹⁰⁶⁸ N: *sreatha*

412 coir cocerta iar cindaib cnedh. Cia dotinrada¹⁰⁷¹ arg¹⁰⁷² namnas naighthide¹⁰⁷³ iar tascaib
413 duinebais do delmaib dith. Tacarar cocarar co cairt nát cumscaidher,¹⁰⁷⁴ corop ail an fugail¹⁰⁷⁵
414 cen bus bith beas,¹⁰⁷⁶ breithemain brechtnaiget¹⁰⁷⁷ breth enich olloman, danroet esci¹⁰⁷⁸ Elga a
415 nuacht ecnaide¹⁰⁷⁹ ainmniget ainm ndíri¹⁰⁸⁰ dligedaig d'orcain cen imditned catrach¹⁰⁸¹ Mail
416 Milscothaig dar rechtga¹⁰⁸² rí. Riaraiḡter ro ruided rí dia mo¹⁰⁸³ Mide Mag M{114rb} Máil,
417 dia mba¹⁰⁸⁴ bruigin¹⁰⁸⁵ Breg breithem cinn cocori¹⁰⁸⁶ co¹⁰⁸⁷ mara muir. Muchaighther¹⁰⁸⁸ teng
418 tenti derga do lasaraib lasait can¹⁰⁸⁹ urdibdud tarfuata fond. Foclum¹⁰⁹⁰ is focalta fo trice
419 tesargne tened doruadruided rí eter imfaebrad fo bretha baís. Badighther¹⁰⁹¹ drochdala
420 tocabthar¹⁰⁹² sídamla¹⁰⁹³ iar coraib cert.´
421 /§31/ In tan tra tarnaic¹⁰⁹⁴ do Domnall innisin do apairt 7 do faisneís,¹⁰⁹⁵ ba hann
422 tarmatatar¹⁰⁹⁶ filith Falmuigi dol dotathchor¹⁰⁹⁷ a chotaich¹⁰⁹⁸ admolta fri¹⁰⁹⁹ rí Temrach
423 isuidiu fobithin orcne Mail Milscothaig. Conid iarsin tra conrancatar comgne shenchaid
424 hErenn, filed¹¹⁰⁰ 7 brithemna¹¹⁰¹ imchoctar¹¹⁰² indíri 7 a¹¹⁰³ eneclainn Mail Milscothaig iarna

¹⁰⁶⁹ N: *fian*; H: *fir*

¹⁰⁷⁰ N: *fechat*.

¹⁰⁷¹ N: *dotindreda*; H: *dotindredae*

¹⁰⁷² N: *arc*

¹⁰⁷³ N: *n-aighthighe*; H: *n-aighithide*

¹⁰⁷⁴ N: *nat cumscaignther*; H: *nade cumscaignther*

¹⁰⁷⁵ N: *fluighel*; H: *fugail*

¹⁰⁷⁶ N: *bes*

¹⁰⁷⁷ N: *brectmaighat*; H: *brectnaidet*

¹⁰⁷⁸ N: *righecsi*

¹⁰⁷⁹ N: *ecnaighe*; H: *ecnaide*

¹⁰⁸⁰ N: *ndiri*; H: *andiri*

¹⁰⁸¹ N: *ditneth chathrach*

¹⁰⁸² N: *tar rechtgai*

¹⁰⁸³ N: *dia mbo*

¹⁰⁸⁴ N: *dia mba*; H: *diammad*

¹⁰⁸⁵ N: *bruiden*; H: *brugen*

¹⁰⁸⁶ N: *cocóra*; H: *co core*

¹⁰⁸⁷ N: *co*; H: *go*

¹⁰⁸⁸ N: *muchaighther*; H: *muchaider*

¹⁰⁸⁹ N: *cin*; H: *gon*

¹⁰⁹⁰ N: *foclaim*; H: *foglumh*

¹⁰⁹¹ N: *baidhither*; H: *baidither*

¹⁰⁹² N: *tocaiter*; H: *tocabthar*

¹⁰⁹³ N: *sidhamlai*

¹⁰⁹⁴ N: *rosgaith*; H: *tarnaic*

¹⁰⁹⁵ N: *aisneis*

¹⁰⁹⁶ N: *tarmatatar*; H: *tarmortatar*

¹⁰⁹⁷ N: *do athchor*; H: *do tachur*

¹⁰⁹⁸ N: *chotaig*; H: *cotaich*

¹⁰⁹⁹ N: *fri*; H: *for*

¹¹⁰⁰ N: *fhilidh*

¹¹⁰¹ N: *breithemun*; *brethemniu*

¹¹⁰² N: *imcoictar*; H: *imchoctar*

¹¹⁰³ NH om. *a*

425 orcain 7 iarna¹¹⁰⁴ indrad¹¹⁰⁵ in indliged. Conid andsin do leicset¹¹⁰⁶ do Flann¹¹⁰⁷ labarglan fer
 426 leigind Cluana Muc Nois brethugad na caingnesin¹¹⁰⁸ asa comdeoin díblínaib eter fileda¹¹⁰⁹ 7
 427 brithemna¹¹¹⁰ conePERT:
 428 /§32/ ‘Morgnim¹¹¹¹ crod neich nad ba¹¹¹² neoit¹¹¹³ nem¹¹¹⁴ iath. Mad co se slán Día di¹¹¹⁵
 429 chimbaib cuán ngonfiach geriath.¹¹¹⁶ Brethaigim do di .uii.aib cumal, comleithet a aighi¹¹¹⁷
 430 d’ór ara bibal, breth¹¹¹⁸ rigbaird regair cota sein slán enech emnaigther ildíri i nordaib
 431 ilgrede¹¹¹⁹ cid oen a fogabar¹¹²⁰ fo bretha¹¹²¹ bith bó cach cinn comfuataig cip ait hi
 432 cocurar¹¹²² dia togla techt. Taisced ana¹¹²³ humaide la cach¹¹²⁴ mboin boinine¹¹²⁵ fo dela¹¹²⁶
 433 deol dligid¹¹²⁷ comdíre¹¹²⁸ cumne¹¹²⁹ for¹¹³⁰ ríge ro amrai¹¹³¹ fonid barr¹¹³² bís,¹¹³³ fo tenm
 434 laid¹¹³⁴ lanfocail { 114va } lan toinnsem¹¹³⁵ soillsigiss srulinn mbuais mbairr mbuadchai¹¹³⁶ do
 435 dichetal¹¹³⁷ do¹¹³⁸ chollaib cend. Glanoga¹¹³⁹ eneclainne iarsen exi urd.¹¹⁴⁰ Mesir¹¹⁴¹ ai

¹¹⁰⁴ N: *iarna*; H: *arna*

¹¹⁰⁵ N: *indrad*; H: *indred*

¹¹⁰⁶ N: *roleicsint*; H: *ruslecsit*

¹¹⁰⁷ N: *fhland*; H: *flonn*

¹¹⁰⁸ N: *si*; H: *seo*

¹¹⁰⁹ N: *filidha*; H: *filidae*

¹¹¹⁰ N: *brethumnu*; H: *brethemniu*

¹¹¹¹ N: *ngniom*; H: *gniom*

¹¹¹² N: *nat ba*

¹¹¹³ N: *neoit*; H: *neoid*

¹¹¹⁴ N: *nim*; H: *nem*

¹¹¹⁵ N: *do*; H: *di*

¹¹¹⁶ N: *ngeirfiach (no iath)*; N adds: *Glanaim de dibgud dofemat ferba fuach filid felsúí foraice oldaman do dlighi[d] dian daghnoisech di bunadh bae*; H: *ngeriath*; H adds: *Glanaim de dibgud defeimet ferbu fuach filid felsúí foracai oldaman de dlighid dian dagnaisich do bunadh bae*

¹¹¹⁷ N: *aighi*; H: *aighte*

¹¹¹⁸ N: *preth*; H: *breth*

¹¹¹⁹ N: *ilgraduiph*

¹¹²⁰ N: *foghabtar*; H: *foghaphthar*

¹¹²¹ N: *breathai*; H: *bretha*

¹¹²² N: *aitt a cocarar*; H: *ait a cocartar*

¹¹²³ N: *án*

¹¹²⁴ N: *cach*; H: *gech*

¹¹²⁵ N: *a boinine*; *mbonine*

¹¹²⁶ N: *fo dela*; H: *fo delai*

¹¹²⁷ N: *dlighid*

¹¹²⁸ N: *comdiri*

¹¹²⁹ N: *cuma*; H: *cuimne*

¹¹³⁰ N: *fri a*; H: *for*

¹¹³¹ N: *roamrai*; H: *roamhrae*

¹¹³² N: *fonibarr*; H: *fonidbarr*

¹¹³³ N: *bis*; H: *bios*

¹¹³⁴ N: *theinm laodha*; H: *tenm laeid*

¹¹³⁵ N: *lantoinnseim*

¹¹³⁶ N: *mbarr mbuais buadchu*; H: *mbairr buais buadchu*

¹¹³⁷ N: *dó dichetal*; *do diollcetal*

¹¹³⁸ N: *do*; H: *di*

¹¹³⁹ N om. *a*

¹¹⁴⁰ N: *uird*

436 aimsera mbretha breith.¹¹⁴² Bid cach ndán techtaidi di romarb rig rigmain¹¹⁴³ Mael
 437 Milscothaig ro dam¹¹⁴⁴ dia tol.
 438 /33/ Do ratath¹¹⁴⁵ tra do Mael Milscothach iartain¹¹⁴⁶ cech ni dobrethaigsid¹¹⁴⁷ suide¹¹⁴⁸ sin
 439 etir ecnaide¹¹⁴⁹ 7 fileda 7 brithemna la taeb ogaisic¹¹⁵⁰ a crech¹¹⁵¹ 7 is amlaidsin ro
 440 ordaigset¹¹⁵² do tabairt a¹¹⁵³ cach ollamain ina¹¹⁵⁴ einech 7 ina sa[ru]gad¹¹⁵⁵ acht cotissad¹¹⁵⁶
 441 de imus forosnad¹¹⁵⁷ [di]chetal¹¹⁵⁸ do chollaib cend 7 tenm laida .i. comenclainn¹¹⁵⁹ fri rig
 442 Temrach¹¹⁶⁰ do acht co ti¹¹⁶¹ de intreide sin¹¹⁶² FINIT.

¹¹⁴¹ N: *meisir*; H: *mesar*

¹¹⁴² N: *mbreatha breith*; H: *mbretha brath*

¹¹⁴³ N: *rigmiain*; H: *rigmaeini*

¹¹⁴⁴ N: *madom*; H: *inad dom*

¹¹⁴⁵ N: *dorata[d]*

¹¹⁴⁶ N om. *iartain*

¹¹⁴⁷ N: *robrethaighset*

¹¹⁴⁸ N: *na suithi*; H: *na suide*

¹¹⁴⁹ N: *ecnaighi*

¹¹⁵⁰ N: *ogaisic*; H: *ogasic*

¹¹⁵¹ N: *dá chreith*; H: *da creich*

¹¹⁵² N: *roordaighset*; H: *roordaighsit*

¹¹⁵³ N: *da*

¹¹⁵⁴ N: *na*

¹¹⁵⁵ N adds: *co brath*

¹¹⁵⁶ N: *co tisa*; H: *co tised*

¹¹⁵⁷ N: *forasna*

¹¹⁵⁸ N: *dicetal*

¹¹⁵⁹ N: *teinm laoga, coimeneclainn*

¹¹⁶⁰ N: *temra*; H: *temrai*

¹¹⁶¹ N: *tisa*; H: *tisadh*

¹¹⁶² H adds: *do denamh*

6. Conclusion & recommendations

In this thesis, I gave a partial translation of a text not previously presented in translation (apart from the introduction and the tale lists). I gave an introduction to some of the most important aspects of the tale and an analysis of the language and the relation between the manuscripts.

The larger part of this thesis is based on the Irish text presented in translation (l 83-311).

It is clear that there is still much work to be done on *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse*. A full translation, diplomatic transcriptions of all three manuscripts and a succeeding critical edition are still lacking. These should of course be accompanied by a more elaborate analysis of the language, poetry and variant readings. A full study of the mythological and historical references in the tale might shed more light on the aim and date of the text.

It would be interesting to look more closely to the allegorical names in the tale. These should not only be studied on their own, from a cultural / historical point of view, but also perhaps in context of a more extensive study of personal names in Irish literature.¹¹⁶³

Aideen O’Leary suggested that a study of all texts purportedly composed by a Mac Coisse should be studied to be ‘in a better position the meic Coisi and their places in Irish literature and pseudo-history.’¹¹⁶⁴ Hopefully, this thesis – and later the full edition and translation – contributes to this study.

¹¹⁶³ I will present a more extensive study on the personal names in *Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse* at the 15th International congress of Celtic studies, held at Glasgow university from 13-17 July 2015.

¹¹⁶⁴ O’Leary, *Identities*, 69.

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