Orcain catrach Mael Milscothaig

An edition and partial translation of Airec Menman Uraird maic Coisse

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Acknowledgement

I would like to thank dr. Mícheál O'Flaithearta for supervising me. Without his input and his patience, I would not have been able to present this thesis to you.

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 1908[2] 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 Mail 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:

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

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[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.

- l 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.

- l 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.

- l 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.

- l 217-240: Dathgel tells the warriors which other treasures are in the cave and both the cave and fortress are raided.

- l 241-253: Messengers come to Mael, informing him of the raid. Mael complains to the king, who promises to compensate him.

- l 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(?).

- l 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 Domuin Dúir*,

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[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 *Orcain catrach Mail Milscothaig* often have an allegorical meaning. These allegorical names can be divided into two categories:

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[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 Nél 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 *Orcain catrach Mail Milscothaig*, first line *Triar do muintir ind ríg* (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 $7^{x+1 \text{ or } 2}$; 7^x $7^{x1 \text{ or } 2}$.[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]

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[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[f]latha, arget nard nóctigern, uma nan nargide. Iarn nderg nernbasach. Imat fían fidchilli. Forga scíath sceldbeimnech, baeclanna umaide. Cuirn corida croes tolla. Tola srian sírballach. Etaigi ildathacha. Glais gormai corca[r]dai. Dabcha 7 taulchaba. Ardíana ibarda.*

l 232-233   *eich ana, ech luatha. Bai bodai blichtaide. Doim tarilli trebaire. 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 other[18] and *t* and *d* can alliterate. It is interesting to see, from for example *Iarn nderg nernbasach*, 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 it contents, and put it in the context of the period in which it was written. Society was in constant change. Literacy was introduced by

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[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 *Orcain 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*.

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[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 *file*. 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] Urard tells *Orcain 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.

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[23] Kelly, L*aw*, 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 Coise', *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

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[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*, *Immram Brain maic Febail*, *Compert Con Culainn*, *Compert Mongáin*, the story of Mongán being Finn (*Scél asa mberar co mbad hé Find mac Cumaill Mongán ocus aní dia fíl aided Fothaid Airgdig*), *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

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[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 'ι' . The existing versions of the tales were based on ι, 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.

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[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 ι1, and B^X was added at a copy of ι1, ι2.

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.

$$\alpha \qquad B^X$$
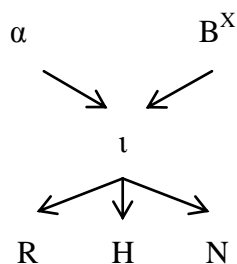
2.2 The date of α, B^X and ι

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.

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[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: *nGaill*).

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.

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[34] Mac Cana, Learned tales, 36.
[35] SnG 354, §2.15

Some examples are:

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

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
crothaid	*do croithsit*	235 (N: *rochroithsit*)	*ro croithset*
oirgid	*do ortatar*	237 (N: *roortatar*)	*ro ortatar*
do-tuit	*do dochair*	250 (N: *dorochar*)	*dorochar*

3.2.2 The verb - Simplification of compound verbs[37]

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
tuillid < do-slí	*tuillfid*	117	-
áirmid < ad-rími	*ro airmestar*	186 (N: *roairmiustar*; H: *roairmestar*), 188, but cf. *ni aírmim* (219)	*adruirim*
terbaid < do-eipen (perf doǽrbai)	*Nobarderbaid*	219 (N: *Noborterpaid*; H: *nophorterbaid*)	-

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[36] SnG 280, §11.4
[37] SnG 282-284, §11.16-11.19

	dorerpaid	222 (N: *dorerpaidhsiot*)	-

Most of the compound forms still retain their original Old Irish form, for example:

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

3.2.3 The verb - Use of *ro-* in a narrative tense[38]

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

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

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[38] SnG 286, §11.30

3.2.4 The verb - Deponent endings in 3 singular s-preterite[39]

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
géisid	*rogéisestar*	126	*rogeis*
fo-áitbi	*ro aítfethair*	170 (N: *rofhaitbhaistar*; H: *rofaitfethar*)	*ro faitbe*
ad-rími	*ro airmestar*	186 (N: *roairmiustar*; H: *roairmestar*), 188	*adruirim*

3.2.5 The verb - Deponent endings in 3 plural s-preterite[40]

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
ethaid	*Co roethsatar*	103 (N: *roetsatar*)	*roethsat*
fo-gaib	*nech fofuaratar*	201 (N: *neich fuaratar*; H: *anech fuarutar*)	*fogaibset*
	forúaratar	204 (N: *fouarotar*; H: *uarutar*)	*fogaibset*
cuiti(gi)d	*ro chuitsitar*	205 (N: *rochuitsetar*; H: *rocduidsetar*)	*rochutigset*

3.2.6 The verb - F-future replacing other future stems[41]

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 transitionary form which still contains the reduplicated form.

Dictionary headword	Form	Line / v.l.	Old Irish form
oirgid	*ní hiurfaith*	119, but cf. iurt*har* (121)	*-iurtha*

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[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 *failiut* (l 221 (N : *filet* ; H : *fil*)).

3.2.8 The verb - Palatal end-consonant in t-preterite[43]

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
as-beir	*asrubairt*	111	*asrubart*
	atrubairt	259	*asrubart*

3.2.9 The article - The loss of neuter forms of the article[44]

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.

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[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 l 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* (l 230 (N: *churaid*)) and *int šeóit* (l 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* (l 127, 177)
- *dona hócaib* (l 215)
- *forna briatraib* (l 275 (N: forsna))
- *ona conaib* (l 280)
- *dona conaib* (l 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, l 105 (N: na), 123, 167, 169 (N: *na*))
- *inna cona* (Genitive singular, l 256)
- *inna nóc* (Genitive plural, l 157 (N: na; H: *inna*)
- *na huama / húama* (Genitive singular, l 183, 209 (N: *na huamhae*; H: *na huama*))
- *na .ui. muca* (Accusative plural, l 277-278 (N: *muca*; H: *mucai*))
- *na .ix. nonchoin* (Accusative plural, l 254 (N: *VI*; H: *nae*))
- *na corad* (Genitive plural, l 124)
- *na mban* (Genitive plural, l 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

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[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 ríg* (l 285)
- *aran orcain* (l 300-301 (N: *forsan*; H: *forsan*))

3.2.14 The noun - Palatal end-consonant of Nominative singular a-stem[50]

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-stem[52]

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*)), *Rofesa* (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
loch	*laich*	142, 159	*locha*
rét	*réd*	184	*reto*
fis	*Sofis*	83 (N: *Sochoisc*), but cf *Rofesa* (85, 93)	*Sofesso*

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[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-stems[53]

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.

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[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]

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[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 (i*m*) 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 rofĩarf*acht*ata*r*, l 185), the dots marking an abbreviated form are silently omitted (for example .F*eis*. on l 46 is presented as f*eis*). The point of lenition is left intact (for example i*nt* ṡeóit, l 204), the spiritus asper is expanded as an abbreviation.

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[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.

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[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} Irard[65] mac Coisi[66] arrainic[67] ind urec menmansa do ceneol[68] [Eogain maic

2 Neill][69] iarna indred co hindligthech i cinaidh[70] Muiredaigh mic Eogain do guin do co

3 nairnecht[71] indliged friss co rucsat a bú[72] 7[73] a seotu 7 gur airgset a dún feissin[74] .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 bithcotaig[75] doib hé. Conidh ed airec menman arráinic a[76]

6 scél feíg forscathaigthiso[77] do denam tria[78] glósnaithe filidechta[79] co rotincatis hé don gnim[80]

7 uaibrech etuailngech dorigénsa(i)t[81] fris.

8 /§2/ Luidsium[82] iarom[83] fecht [n-ann][84] iarsuide dochum a[85] 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 Iarmifoacht[88] ind rí scela dósom iar tairisim.[89] Asbertsom friss[90] sodain ro chuala[91] scela mora

12 ar batar mebra laissium coimgnida 7 sceoil 7 sen[c]husa 7 gabala Erenn[92] iar ndilind cus an

13 aimsir[93] a mbai fessin.[94] Asbert iarom in ri ara nindised doni[b] dona scelaib Scoticdaib[95] sin

14 ar batar[96] mebra lais íat.

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[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. ia*rom*

[84] N adds: *n-ann*

[85] N: *do chuairt*

[86] N: *tiagherna*

[87] H adds: *mac Aodhu*

[88] N: *Iarmifocht*; H: *iarmofoacht*

[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 Asb*ert*so*m* d*ano* f*r*issiu[*nd*]⁹⁷ in rig: 'Toga,'⁹⁸ ol se, 'do toga do p*r*imscel*aib* Er*enn* 7 gibe⁹⁹

16 scel díb toga atfiasars[a] duit.'

17 Asb*ert* an ri f*r*issiu*m* [ar tibr]ed¹⁰⁰ a [r]oga [ndó]: 'Dob*er* ém,' ar eisside '[acht¹⁰¹ tu]iri*m*si

18 duin*ne* an*m*and na¹⁰² scelsi*n* atá mebra lat co feisa*m*ar¹⁰³ ia*r* suidiu cid scel {109rb} dib

19 [dogoafam]¹⁰⁴ do f̂aisnéis dun.'

20 /§3/C*on*id iar*om* ro armest*airsom*¹⁰⁵ an*m*and co*m*gne 7 p*r*imscel¹⁰⁶ nEr*enn* do neoch dib bat¹⁰⁷

21 meba*ir*¹⁰⁸ do doráda¹⁰⁹ *co n*ep*er*t: 'Cid gna*th*scela Er*enn* b*us* mai*th* lat atfiasarsa¹¹⁰ duit, ed*h*on

22 oi*ġ*id C*on* Culaind,¹¹¹ nó¹¹² t*r*o*m*dam Ech*ach* Aireman,¹¹³ nó scél ua*th* ecalsi, cid¹¹⁴ gab*ail* an

23 t*ś*ida, cid aisling*th*i an m*eic* óic, cid taín bó Cuailngi, cid cupar na da muiceda,¹¹⁵ cid long*us*

24 Ul*ad*,¹¹⁶ cid *con*gala¹¹⁷ C*on*aill C*er*naig, cid ca*th* buada C*on* Rái m*eic* Dare,¹¹⁸ nó calathgleo

25 Ce*th*ern,¹¹⁹ *nó* mellgleo nÍliac*h*, *nó* fiacalgleo Fin*n*tai,¹²⁰ *nó* airecar narad, *nó* breislech

26 Moigi¹²¹ Murthe*m*ne, *nó* imsligi Glenda*m*nach,¹²² *nó* an ca*th* for Gairi*ch* 7 Irgairi*ch*, *nó* aús¹²³

27 i*n* Duib C*h*ualngi dia tir, *nó* damgal na ta*r*b hi Tarbgae,¹²⁴ *nó* toc*h*ustal Ul*ad*, *nó* ferc*h*uitred

28 Medba, *nó* mescad Ul*ad*, *nó* baethre*m* Ul*ad*, *nó* forbais¹²⁵ fer Falgae, *nó* toic*h*im na mbuiden

29 hi Slemain,¹²⁶ *nó* árne Fí*n*gin, *nó* scela Alaxandair m*aic* Pil*ip*, c*h*aich¹²⁷ oc gab*ail* rígi 7

30 imp*er*echta an do*m*ai*n*.

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⁹⁷ R clearly has a suspension stroke for m (frissium), but this would make for an illogical sentence.
⁹⁸ N: *dogóa-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: *primsgeul*; H: *primscela*
¹⁰⁷ N: *batar*
¹⁰⁸ N: *mebra*
¹⁰⁹ N: *do radh*; H: *doradha*
¹¹⁰ N: *atfiasar*; H: *attfisur*
¹¹¹ N om. *oiġid 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 *cid*s 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 atfiasar[128] duit na tana[129] .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 atfíasarsa duit na hectrada .i. ectra Broin meic Febail, *nó* ectra Fergusa mic Leiti,

34 *nó* ectra Nera[132] meic Niadain[133] meic Tacaim[134], *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 atfesar[137] 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 dano[140] atfiasarsa duit[141] 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 doindis[145] 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 lat[148] atfeisar[149] duit dona fessaib[150] .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]

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[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 dona[153] bailib[154] .i. baili an scáil, *nó* baili Bricine, *nó* b*aile* Bic m*eic*

50 Dé, *nó* baili Cimbáit*h* fát*ha*, *nó* b*aile* Moc*h*uta.[155]

51 Mad ferr lat atfesa*r* duit na tóc*h*marca .i. toc*h*marc Édai*n*e,[156] toc*h*marc nE*m*iri[157] do[158] C*h*oin

52 Cul*aind*, t*ochmarc* Aillbi ing*in*e Cor*m*aic h*úi* Cuind[159] lá Find úa mBaíscne[160]. Ait*h*eda

53 da*no*[161] .i. ait*h*ed[162] Blat*h*naiti i*n*gine Puill[163] m*eic* Fidaig le Co*n*Cul*aind*, a*ithed* Grá*i*ne i*n*gine

54 Cor*m*aic ri[164] Dia*r*maitt h*ú*a nDuibni, a*ithed* Mairi ri[165] Dubruis, a*ithed* Ruiche*r*ne[166] ri[167]

55 Cuána m*eic* Cailcin, a*ithed* Eirci i*n*gine Loairne ri[168] Muiredac*h* m*eic* nEog*ain*, aith*ed* Dici

56 ri[169] Laidgne*n*n, a*ithed* mna Oill*ela* m*eic* Eog*ain* ri[170] Foth*ad* Canan*n*.[171]

57 /§7/ Mad ferr lat[172] tomadman*n* 7 físi 7 serca 7 sluag*id* 7 toco*m*lada .i. tomaidm {109vb}

58 locha hEc*hach*, tom*aidm* locha Eírne, tom*aidm* Brí.

59 Fis mna Neimid, f*ís* C*on*chobair, f*ís* Cui*n*n C*e*tc*h*ataig .i. baili an scáil, f*ís* Fuirsa.

60 Serc c*h*ailliġi Béire[173] do Fot*ha* Canain*ne*, serc Creidi[174] do Canaind m*ac* Gartnai*n*, serc

61 Duibilac*h*a do Mongan, s*erc* Gor*m*lait*h*e do Niall glúndub.

62 Sluaig*id* da*no* .i. sluag*ad* Uġai*n*e móir cu hEdail,[175] s*luagad* Dá Tí co sl*iab* nElpa, s*luagad*

63 Néll m*eic* Ec*hach* co Muir nIc*h*t,[176] s*luagad* Fiachnai[177] m*eic* Baetain co dún nGuairi i

64 Sax*anaib* 7 p*r*imsluaig*id* er*enn* olchena.

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[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 tighe lir ocus tuinighe tighe buirich, smutgal tighe duma, deochair tighe cathbad, togail tighi nechadha, togail bruighne briain maic briuin, togail bruighne udili.*
H adds: *mad ferr lat toghla .i. treochair tighe lir ocus tuinighe buirich, smutgal tighe dumha, deoair tighe 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 cu[178] hErenn, tochomlad Neimid docum[179] nErenn, tochomlad Fer[180]

66   mBolg co[181] hErenn, tochomlad Tuaithi 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   clainne[186] Mugmedain a Midi, tochomlad Céin a Caisil, tochomlad Dal Ríata a hAlbain 7

71   inni[187] ro ort ar aile cineda imda[188] fo Erenn[189].

72   /§8/ Mad[190] ferr lat[191] dano oircni .i. orcain Muigi Cé[192] Gala[193] meic Febail, orcain Atha

73   hÍ,[194] orcain dui[n][195] Dubglaisi, orcain Dinn Ríg, orcain Atha Cliath, orcain duine Delga,[196]

74   orcain Dondain[197] Ega, orcain meic Da Thó, orcain meic Mágach, o[rcain] side Nenntan,[198]

75   orcain sratha slúaga,[199] orcain slebi Soilgech, orcain tuir Conaing, orcain Oilig[200] for Neit,[201]

76   orcain Bélcon Breifne, orcain Cairpri cinncait,[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 beinece[207] cé, orcain ratha

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[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: *duili*; 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: *Rigbaird*; 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 G*r*anairit,[208] o*rcain* rat*ha* Buric*h*,[209] se*c*ht orc*ne*[210] Linnuis, o*rcain* dui*n* Sobairc*h*i, o*rcain* dui*n*

82 Cermna, o*rcain* dui*n*[211] Bolc, o*rcain* dui*n* Bici, o*rcain* dui*n* Bin*ne*, o*rcain* cat*r*ach C*o*n Rai,

83 orc*ain* cat*r*ach Mail Milscoth*aig*[212] m*eic* An*m*a Airmiten[213] m*eic* Sofĩs[214] Soch*aide* m*eic*

84 Oll*aman* Airdcetail m*eic* Dana Dliġth*emn*aig[215] m*eic* Lug*dach*[216] Ildanaiġ m*eic* Ruáid[217]

85 Rofᵉsa m*eic* Creitm*i* i*n* sp*ir*uta nai*m*,[218] ath*ar*[219] scéo mac.' Ar ba hé ain*m* dorat M*ac* Coisi dó

86 fein ar [duaithniughud][220] a ṡ[l]oin*d*ti[221] .i. Mael Milscot*hach*[222] .i.[223] scot*h* bríathar 7 scot*h*

87 indsci isi*n* gaideilg milscot*h*ach[224] .i. milis b*r*iat*r*ach insi*n*.

88 C*o*nid[225] and sin[226] f*r*isrogart in*d*[227] rí dóso*m* c*o* *n*ep*er*t f*r*is: 'Inis[228] dún[229] in scélsin,[230] ór ni

89 c*h*ualamar[231] ríam.' C*o*nid íarsin[232] ro[233] indis M*ac* Coisi in scélsasís dond *rí*g. Corp i*n* sceóil

90 sísana budesta am*al* atb*er*t.[234]

91 /§9/ [R]o hort[235] ém[236] a cath*air* for Mael Milscothach m*eic* An*m*a Airmittenn,[237] m*eic*

92 Coisc[238] Soch*aide*, m*eic* Ollo*m*an Aircetail, m*eic* Dana[239] Dligedaig, m*eic* Lug*dach* Ildánaig,

93 m*eic* Ruáid Rofesa, m*eic* Creitme i*n* sp*ir*uta nai*m*,[240] ath*ar* sceo m*eic*.

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[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: *Spirdai Naimb*; H: *Spiorata naoim*

[219] N: *Aithar*; H: *Athair*

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

[221] N: *tsluinnti*; H: *shloinnte*

[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: *Spirdai Naoib*; H: *Spirda 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:]*

{l 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. {l 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.

{l 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

| l 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'. |
| l 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. |

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[241] Mac Cana, *Learned tales*, 34

94 Iar nguin Meraithig[242] meic Airig[243] Airdfeda[244] meic Mara Mogadaig for sai[g]thibh[245]

95 saeibrechta for fedaib forbaisi commid[ai]r[246] ba[247] Morand Moínmac. Cengorbo[248] Morand

96 Moínmac side asraracht a interiecht ngalraigthi 7 osnaide[249] fri sluaga saeircheneoil[250]

97 slondad[251] 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} mar[254] grísi fó hidnaig[255] nuár erraig[256] marta

99 mís cu mbo [c]r[a]ib[257] comeírgi ciniud da rogenair[258] nat riam ro muinset imgresa[259] coir na

100 cert.

101 /§10/ Ro selt tra for Mael Milscothach annísin a núall[260] 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 inna[261] muintiri doroachtar.[262] Co roethsatar[263] 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 comarligi[265] dús cid dogentaís[266] i[m][267] orgain inna[268] catrach 7 a togail 7 batar hé

106 anmand[269] in chomarligi[270] sin .i. Dimusach mac Fordingi, Foranach mac Foreicne,

107 Occobrach mac Indili,[271] Écertach mac (D)ancertaig,[272] Tuscurnthech[273] mac Drochdala,

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[242] N: *Muiredaigh*; H: *Merataigh*
[243] N: *Airech*
[244] N: *Aird Fedai*
[245] R: *saiththibh*; N: *saigtib*
[246] R: *conmidiur*; 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-uarerraig*; 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-uaill*
[261] N: *na*
[262] N: *dorochtator*
[263] N: *roetsatar*
[264] N: *echtrachsin.* 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: *dogentais*
[267] R: *ind*; N: *im*
[268] N: *na*
[269] N: *anmanda*
[270] N: *gcomairlidhe*
[271] N: *Innil*; H: *Indili*
[272] R: *Dancertaig*; N: *Egcertach mac Anchertaigh*
[273] N: *Tusgcurnach*; H: *Tuscurnthech*

{l 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.

{l 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 Milscothach 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,

TEXUTAL NOTES

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

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

108   Mandradán m*ac* Migni*m*a,[275] Minaigid m*ac* Mintelaig, Tréntarráing m*ac* Bocachta,

109   San*d*tachan m*ac* Sneiḋriaġla, Anbḟesa*ch* m*ac* Becéolais an faíd bái occa[276] a*r* an[277] *con*air sin.

110   /§11/ Is andsi*n* t*ra* iarmifoa*ch*tar[278] ind oíc do Anfeisa*ch* m*ac* Beceolais d*ús* cid dogendais *nó*

111   cid[279] ro*m*biad de[280] dond or*cain*, *con*id and si*n* asrubairt Anfesa*ch* m*ac* Beceo*lais* fr*i*u

112   *con*na*ch*[281] fit*ir*[282] a cub*us* a*r*[283] bit*h* cid no biad[284] do*nd* org*ain*.

113   'Ro fet*ar*sa[285] duib,'[286] a*r*[287] Nél m*ac* Lai*ch* Lasom*ain*, 'na mbia[d][288] do*nd* or*cain*si. Fuairech

114   i*n*gen Soluit*h*ich[289] a mui*m*eside 7 Eine*ch* m*ac* Einecl*ain*i[290] a aiti.[291] Beitid,'[292] a*r*[293] sé,

115   'g*ru*aidi d*er*ga de a ndal*aib* 7 dún*a*daib. Betid[294] flait*h*i 7 ecalsi f*or* iair*raid* in*na*[295] horgni.

116   Betid[296] fil*id*[297] fat*h*acda fora lurg. Biaid[298] im[ruided] 7 i*m*uarad[299] nalti[300] 7 ánrada a*r*

117   imradud na hor*gne*. {110va} Tuillfid[301] mall*acht*ain soch*aid*i it*ir* truag 7 trén ind org*ain*si,[302]

118   atrésat ríġ 7 fil*id*[303] 7 rígbaird i*m*món[304] or*cain*si,' ol Nél m*ac* Lái*ch* Lasa*m*ain fr*i*u. 'Dia

119   nd*er*nta t*ra* mo *ch*om*ar*lisi ní hiurfait*h* i ind or*cain*si.'

120   'Ní di(n)géntar f*or*tsa sin,'[305] ol San*d*tachan m*ac* Sneid ríaġla 7 ol Occob*r*ach m*ac* Indili,

121   '*acht* iurt*h*ar ind or*cain*.'

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[275] N: *Migni*ma; H: *Mignamai*
[276] N: *aca*
[277] N: *in*
[278] N: *iarmifochtatar*; H: *iarmofoachtatar*
[279] N om. *do gendais nó cid*
[280] N: *doiu*
[281] N: *nach*
[282] N: *fitir*; H: *fider*
[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: *Eneclainn*
[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^{iud}*; 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*

{l 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.

{l 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.

{l 113} 'I know from them,' said Nél 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 Nél mac Lach Lasoman to them. 'If my advice would be executed, this raid would not be raided.'

{l 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

l 113	*Nél mac Lach Lasoman*	Literally: 'Cloud, son of Gleaming Lake'.
l 116	*im[ruided]*	Literally: 'mutual reddening / blushing'.
l 116	*ánrada*	The term *ánrad* 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. *ánrad*). It is unclear which of the two are meant here, although I suspect the latter.
l 118 - 121	*Dia ndernta (…) ind orcain*	This is possibly a reflection of passages in *Togail bruidne Dá Derga*, where Lomna repeatedly advises against the raid of Dá Derga's hostel, but is ignored. Nél also advises against the raid in lines 164-165.

122 /§12/ Iarsin *tra* dolo*tar* i*n*na c[u]raid*h* 7 i*n*na cat*h*míl*id* a haenchomarli[306] fo oenscíath

123 d'orc*ain* i*n*na cat*r*ach. Is and bai[307] Exe[308] ilg*r*adac*h* i*n*gen Dána isin cat*r*aig a*r* cind ant

124 sl*uag*.[309] Oc cloistin t*r*omgre(m)tha[310] na corad[311] 7 na cathmíl*ed* 7 na lat*h*[e] ngaili diside

125 dochu*m* na cat*r*ach. Doluid[312]side f*or* mull*ach* an tiġi a mbái[313] d'agall*aim* na nóc a*r* doruimen

126 Exsi na sáraigf[ith]ea[314] i*m*man[315] tech i mbái. Is andsain ro géisestar an drúth[316] geím

127 naicht*h*igi[317] nuac*h*alla[318] resna hócaib[319] docu*m* na cat*r*ach *co n*eper*t* Exi Ilg*r*adach f*r*iú.

128 /§13/ 'Cía hía*ch*tad nuath*m*ar nanféta[320] andso,' or sí[321] '7 cía lasa ndentar?' ar ni fu[322] a d*us*

129 diside am*al* rongab a idna 7 a indrac*us*.[323] 7 A hanfét*h*[324] mor si*n* do clostin[325] i*n*a cat*r*aich.[326]

130 *Con*id andsi*n* ro frecartside i*n*[327] fer labart*ha* laín i*n*na *con*airi .i. Fonaithec*h* m*ac* Dianait*h*isc

131 m*eic* Odolguil[328] m*eic* Ediecta[329] Indili m*eic* G*r*i*s*da Dune[330] in dingne[d] ca*ir*desa[331] dosaide

132 f*ri* Exe nIlg*r*adaig, *co n*eper*t*side: 'Inti géises an gei*m*si,' or sé,[332] 'ni leis t'acall*aim acht*

133 lemsa. Or[333] is mé is fer labart*ha* lain i*n*na *con*airi.'

134 'C*est* di*diu*,' or[334] Éxi, 'ór is t*us*a is fer labar*tha* lain i*n*na *con*air*e*,[335] aisnid da*m*sa an*mand*[336]

135 i*n*na lat*h*[337] ngaili 7 na c*ur*ad 7 na cáth {110vb} míl*ed* do[m]ríac*h*t[338] com cat*r*aig,' *con*id

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[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: *saraigfithea*

[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 si*

[322] N: *ba*; H: *pu*

[323] N: *a hidhna ocus a hinnrucus*; N adds: *ocus a hecnaidecht*

[324] N: *an anbfeich*

[325] N: *chloistin*; H: *cloisden*

[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: *anmonn*

[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

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

136 an*dsin* atcuaid Fonaittech[339] m*ac* Dían Aithesc[340] tré glosnait*hi* f̃ilid*echt*a[341] do Éxi Ilg*ra*daig

137 an*m*and[342] f*or*scat*h*aigt*hi*[343] i*n*na[344] cat*h*mil*ed* doría*cht* an cath*raig*[345] 7 bat*ar* hé a nan*m*anda[346]

138 side, edón:

139 Tene án aenbeime[347] .i. Aed.

140 T*riath* tíri tet*h*rach .i. Muiredach.

141 Núall do*m*ain targadaig[348] .i. Do*m*nall.

142 Nel[349] m*ac* laich lasa*m*ain .i. Níall.[350]

143 [Aithis an Ard-apstail .i. Maolcainne ua Bradagain][351]

144 Leth ain*m* fir anduda[352] .i. Ócan h*ua* h*Ur*taili.[353]

145 Ait*h*esc fir etc*h*esa[354] .i. Dálach m*ac* Taulc*h*ain.[355]

146 Aidailc[356] fir ergnu*m*a[357] .i. Coiri.

147 Fond ful*aig*[358] ca*rpait*niad .i. Eoch*aid* m*ac* Firba.[359]

148 Gen soidi[360] soleict*hi* .i. Cuilén m*ac*[361] Follamai*n*.

149 Brit*h*im an (an)ancinged[362] ain*m* Fruach[363]

150 Cend d*a*no f*ri* cloic*h* do slondad .i. Cen*d* Cairgi.

151 In t*re*s beimend F*ergus*a m*ac* Róic*h* rodána .i. na t*ri* Maela Mide at[364] é na t*ri* be*m*enda dia

152 mbai f*or* Gárich Ul*ad*[365] neo[366] C*on*nacht*a*[367] a*r* Nenma[368] nít*h*. Oc*us* is é mo ain*m*si feín,'

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339 N: *Fonaithach*
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: *eitchesa*; 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*

{l 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:

{l 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.

{l 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

| l 139 - 145 | *Tene án (…) mac Taulchain* | These seven men are mentioned as being the seven family members of the king in lines 222-224. |
| l 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*. |

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[364] N: *it*
[365] N: *Ulltaigh*
[366] N: *sceo*
[367] N: *Connachtaigh*; H: *Connachta*
[368] N: *ar nemnadh*; H: *iar nemna*

l 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'.
l 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.
l 142	*Nel mac laich lasamain .i. Níall.*	Nél ('cloud') is taken as an etymological explanation of the personal name Níall.
l 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 **an**duda.
l 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.
l 146	*Aidailc fir ergnuma .i. Coiri*	*Coire* literally means 'cauldron', which is needed for preparing food.
l 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.
l 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'.
l 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

the preceding *cloch* ('stone').

l 151   *In tres beimend (…) ar Nenma níth*   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.

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[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 ar[370] sé, 'Fonaithe*ch* m*ac* Dían Ait*h*esc m*aic* Dolguib[371] m*aic* E[te]ch[t]a[372] Indili m*aic* G*r*ista

154 duíne.'

155 /§14/ 'C*est* diu,' a*r*[373] Exi ilg*r*adach, 'in árfu*ss*a[d][374] da*m*sa dont sl*uag*sin it*ir* atai in[na][375]

156 cath*r*ach in dumt*h*art*h*atar, ind ain(d)ssed[376] da*m* ór ná*ch* dat uidb[377] dúad lemsa an*m*and

157 i*n*na[378] nócsin cid f*ri* hair[379] cid f*ri* mol*ad*. Masat[380] seoit ríg 7 oíctig*er*n ata[381] aidilci[382]

158 d[u]ib,[383] atát[384] seoit lemsa d[u]ib[385] ta*r* a neisí .i. midera Morain*d*, molt*h*a m*ac* Lonai*n*.

159 Lánlabra*th* Laidich. Lin*ne*[386] lai*ch* Liat*h*muine.[387] Meda*m*{111ra}nas m*ac* Fithail.[388]

160 Indtl*echt*[389] nán nAeng*u*sa. Neman fír Moiré Mu*m*an. Mesrai[390] m*eic* Sench*ad*a. Eacn*a* nán

161 nAit*h*irne. Niam Nerai[391] N[u]allbrethaig.[392] Bria*th*arca*th* Gobar*ch*ind. Glani*n*dtl*echt* nÉtaíni.

162 Imscot*h*ad Cuimine. Cumta*ch* fír Feir*c*ertne, fat*h*a fid Fofaine, fothug*ad* fíal fíroíged. Fálti

163 d*er*b tai*r*isi do ca*ch* oe*n*[393] adilcnes[394] sa*m*ug*ad* sun*d* .'

164 'Mad [d]ogneit*he*[395] ero*m*sa,' ar Nél[396] m*ac* Láich Laso*m*ain, 'roptís iátsi*n*[397] seóit no iasta,[398]

165 roptís ferra duib d'ia*r*taige[399] indata[400] na seoit no soig*id*.'

166 /§15/ Bá i*n* ua*ir*si*n* t*r*a atféth[401] T*r*entarrai*n*g m*ac* Boc(t)ach*t*a[402] m*aic* Riged Rotr[e]n(e)[403]

167 m*ac* Láme[404] lo*m*laíne clochcáep dond l*us* [ro boi][405] i[406] llaim Breisi m*aic* El*ath*ain[407] oc

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[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: *adhilgnius*; 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*

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

{l 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.'

{l 164} 'If (it) would be done for me,' said Nél 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.'

{l 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

l 155	*in árfussa[d]*	Taken as an imperative of *ad-fét* 'to tell'.
l 155	*atai*	Taken as a form of *atúd* 'the act of kindling'.
l 156	*ind ain(d)ssed dam*	Literally: 'they should satirise to me'.
l 158	*atát seoit lemsa*	Literally: 'there are treasures to me'.
l 158	*Moraind*	See note on *Morand Moínmac*, l 95-96.
l 158	*Mac Lonain*	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.

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[402] N: *Bogachta*; H: *Boctachta*
[403] R: Rot*ri*aine; 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*.

l 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]
l 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 *Findṡruth Fíthail*.[410]
l 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]
l 160	*Senchada*	Sencha or Senchae mac Ailella was a judge in the time of Conchobar and Cú Chulainn.[412]
l 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]
l 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]

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[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 Agressive 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

l 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.
l 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]
l 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]
l 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.
l 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.

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[415] Thomas Owen Clancy, 'Cummíne 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   aurchoim[417] a*r* Te*m*raich,[418] dia taiscélta corra neoít uád[419] *co n*daecmai*n*g dar leic a ho*cht*a[420]

169   do Éxi ilg*rá*da*i*g *co n*docor*u*star in g*rith* 7 an g*r*indell do mull*ach* an tigi.[421] Is and sin ro

170   aítfet*h*air[422] Gaindi[423] ingen Diultada[424] oc aicsi*n* in dibairct*h*i[425]si*n* 7 in g*rith*naigt*h*i do bret*h*

171   f*or* Éxi nilg*r*adaig a*r*a bélaib fobít*h* an tirc*h*oict*h*i[426] boí et*orr*a ó c*h*en.

172   'Ba det*hber*[427] ém duit,' ol Exi. 'Mór rig 7 ruirec*h* o ta*r*da(d)sa[428] inda*r*ba f*or*t. Mór na*n*ruth[429]

173   7 ailti f*or*satart*us* on 7 anim 7 esb*aid* tré[t] daígin.[430] [In tan tra][431] ataisi i*n*diu[432] a nirt 7

174   cu*m*ac*h*ta 7 niac[h]*us* mór, ni haisc[433] duit guáiriug*ad* f*or*msa,' ol Exe.

175   /§16/ Iarsin t*ra*[434] fofuabarat[435] ind oíc in catr*a*ich co roalsat[436] fait*h*i fiangaisc*id*[437] impi 7 *co*

176   *n*dosca*r*sat a muru[438] 7 co llot*ar*[439] fora lar 7 co cechaing[440] Ecsi uadib cem[441] {111rb}

177   néc[c]ub*aid*, ni ba[442] cei*m* noc[c]ob*air*[443] 7 co ruc*ad* mait*h*ius na cat*r*ach resna hócaib co *m*baí

178   isind[444] úai*m* iarsuidiu. *Con*id an*d* tar[r]ustar[445] ind*a*e[446] f*or* lar i*n*na cat*r*ach ara chindso*m*

179   uamc*h*oi*m*eda*i*ġ[447] tigi Maéil Mil*scoth*aig .i. Dat*h*gel Dallbai*m*nech.[448] Ro f̂ia*r*fac*h*tata*r* ind oíc

180   dóside cia f*or*s[a]ragbad[449] ind uai*m*.

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[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: *tarthustar*; N: *tarrustar*

[446] NH om. *indae*.

[447] N: *uamchoimetaide*

[448] N: *Dallueimnech mac seidhe sethar Sodhua Suluaire*

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

{l 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.

{l 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.

{l 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 Milscothach 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

l 166 - 169	*Bá in uairsin (…) mullach an tigi*	The meaning of this passage is unclear. 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.
l 174	*ni haisc duit guáiriugad formsa*	Literally: 'not is false imprisoning upon me blame to you'.
l 172 - 173	*Mór ríg (…) guáiriugad formsa*	Éicse, as a personification of all poets, recalls the 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.

l 178   *indae*   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?).

l 179   *Dathgel Dallbaimnech*   Literally: 'Pure-coloured, dealing blind strokes' (*dall-béimnech*).

181 Asb*er*tside f*riu*:[450] 'Ro gab*ad*,'*a*r sé, 'an*us* ta*i*rem[451] do mnaib 7 d'f*e*raib in*n*a[452] cat*r*achso

182 Mail Mil*scoth*aig, o*cus* ciabda*r* hé is boithe[453] duibsi men*m*a f*riu*. Ór beit[454] imnáraig a*r* o*m*an

183 et*irsc*art*h*a et*ir*ro o*cus* is rodána bic,'[455] or Dat*h*gel, 'do thóitsi a ndó*ch*u*m* na húa*m*a, Oreg*us*

184 m*ac* Naithech is a*m*ainsiu cec*h* réd.'

185 /§17/ *Con*id íars*in* ro f̂i*ar*f*acht*atar in*d* oíc dóso*m* an*m*and in*n*a fer bát*ar* isind uai*m*. Ia*rsin* ro

186 a*i*rmesta*r*[456] Dat*h*ġel daibsiu*m* a nan*m*and it*ir* f̂iru[457] 7 mna 7 ni a*r* calma*tus* na farne[458] baí

187 isind uai*m* doarfaid Dathgel *acht* d*us* in faícfidís[459] in*d*[460] uaím gan tog*ail* fo*r*ro. O*cus* it é

188 an*m*and*aide*[461] ro airmestar isudiu .i. Criol m*ac* Croeslintai(d).[462] Bolc m*ac* Bi*tht*el*aig*. Brecán

189 m*ac* Bang*res*sa. Celta*r* m*ac* Sit*h* ga*r*mnai.[463] Ráma m*ac* Roclaidi. Ros m*ac* Rofolaich. Fidba

190 m*ac* Foc*r*aibich. Lesán m*ac* Dath(a)snath*a*.[464] Rin*n*e m*ac* Tua[g]a.[465] Core m*ac* Cruadgoba*nd*.

191 Agen[466] m*ac* Angoband. Muide[467] mac Maelta*m*ain. Milán m*ac* Fer[n]órac*h*.[468] Cuad[469] m*ac*

192 Tor*n*órac*h*. Lonid m*ac* Lai*m*th*o*ca.

193 'It hé si*n* t*ra*,' ol Dat*h*ġel , 'an*m*a*n*d na fer fo*r*saragbad[470] i*n*d uai*m*.'

194 O*cus* it é[471] an*m*and na mban fil le*o*. Lend i*n*gen Lámt*h*oraid.[472] Leíne i*n*gen Língo[i]rt(aig).[473]

195 {111va} Ceirtli ingen (in) tṠnímairi. C*on*al inge*n* Cainc*h*eltair. Tapp[474] inge*n* (in) tṠne*m*a.[475]

196 Fa(i)thgér[476] i*n*ge*n* Figi[g]e.[477] Snat*h*at ingen Uama. Cort*h*ar i*n*gen Druinigi. Scuab i*n*gen

[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: *firu*

[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: Dathasnath*a*, 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: Fermórac*h* 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: *tSnima*; H: *an tṡnima*

[476] R: *Faithger*; N: *Fathger*

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

{l 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.'

{l 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(?).

{l 193} 'These are indeed,' said Dathgel, 'the names of the men upon whom the cave was seized.'

{l 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

l 188	*Bolc mac Bithtelaig*	*Bithtelach* literally means: loosening / discharging / (removing the excess?) of the (contents of the?) soil.
l 190 - 191	*Fidba mac Focraibich*	*Focraibich* literally means: under-branchwood.
l 190	*Lesán mac Dath(a)snatha*	*Lésán* could both refer to the swinepox[478] 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?

l 191	*Milán mac Fer[n]órach*	*Fer[n]órach* is probably a compound from *fern*, 'alder', and an unknown word.
l 191 - 192	*Cuad mac Tornórach*	*Tornórach* should probably be taken as the Genitive singular of *tornaire*, 'turner', that is to say, someone who turns wood.
l 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'.
l 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.
l 196	*Fa(i)thgér ingen Figi[g]e*	*Gér* literally means: 'sharp'.
l 196 - 197	*Scuab ingen Garmanta*	The meaning of *garmanta* is unknown, but DIl 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 Ga*r*manta. Cir i*ngen* Sc*r*ibai*r*i. Suist[480] i*ngen* Tréntua*r*gne. Tuag i*ngen* Tescada. Derb i*ngen*

198 C*h*erme.[481] Craeb i*ngen* C*h*ongu*m*a.[482] Pait i*ngen* Cedban*d*a.

199 'It hési*n* d*a*no,' ol Dat*h*gel, 'an*man*d na *m*ban filet[483] leo.'

200 /§18/ Am*al* ro c*h*úalat*ar*[484] i*n*d oíc bát*ar* o*c*on tog*ail* i*n*nísi*n* ro maelaigset a men*m*anda indala

201 f*or*[e]n[n][485] dib a*r* at*r*igi leo ti*ach*tana a*r* dimb*r*íg leo nec*h* fo*f*uarat*ar*.[486] Araili[487] oc saint 7

202 oc toc*ra* isind[488] uaím la tab*air*t ón eisimbil[489] f*or*san fa*ir*ind bói imbi ia*r*na fis[490] 7 iarna

203 neta*r*gnu[491] 7 ia*r*na naisneís[492] dóib. Ar apaide t*ra* ro soc*h*t[s]ait[493] i*n* c*h*uar*aid*[494] 7 i*n*

204 ca*th*mil*id* la imnári ór napd*a*r di*n*gmala leo i*n*t šeóit fo*r*úarat*ar* 7 at*r*aigsetar i*m*m a*m*ansi[495] 7

205 faebrai[496] i*n*d fir isa c*r*od ro c*h*uitsitar,[497] 7 ba hé t*r*ath[498] i mbat*ar* isi*n*t (o)soc*h*t[499]sin, tanic

206 cuca Scot*h* i*n*dsci m*ac* M*eic* Gennai[500] m*eic* Cuitbiuda[501] m*eic* Meti nach muda di[502] *m*uintir

207 rígna i*n* rig bái f*or* Tem*r*aig i*n* inb*aid* sin 7 asb*er*tside f*r*iu:[503] 'A óga,' or s(i)é,[504] 'cia soc*h*t[505]

208 fail f*or*aib?'

209 Lá cor [chuir][506] níach nerride de fo[r]c*h*étoir co mbái f*or* lár na hua*m*a. Oc*us* asbert

210 ia*r*suidiu[507] nat[508] nanasta i*n*d[509] uaím f[o] daíg[510] na drei*m*e sai*n*(d)radc*h*i[511] bái dia

211 *m*uintirsim and. Ro fĩarf*ach*tatar iar*om*[512] i*n*d oíc dosu*m* cia búi dia *m*uintir isind[513] uai*m*.

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[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: f*or*ind; 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*

{l 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.

{l 199} 'These are moreover,' said Dathgel, 'the names of the women who were with them.'

{l 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?'

{l 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

| l 197 – 198 | *Derb ingen Cherme* | *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. |
| l 201 | *ar dimbríg leo* | *dimbríg* literally means 'powerlessness, contempt, |

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[512] N om.: *iarom*

[513] N: *isin*; H: *isind*

[514] Kelly, *Farming*, 577

disparagement'.

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

212 ‘Ata d*ano* an*d*,’ ar[515] sé, ‘Snát*h*at i*ngen* Uama, Cort*hair* i*ngen* Druin*ige*, Cír i*ngen* Sc*ripaire*,

213 C*ro*eb i*ngen* Co*ngarmna*, Pait i*ngen* Cédbanda.’[516]

214 ‘Mait*h* em,’ {111vb} ol in[517] oíc, ‘nisneotarsimni[518] imatsa i*n* fairendsin 7 ni regat[519] í ri*m* na i

215 rai*nd*[520] lind.’ Am*al* ro c*h*uala[521]siu*m* in*n*í[522]sin dorád dona hóc*aib* [f]ris,[523] doróne[524]

216 coi*n*cilairn de set*h*no[525] na hua*ma*[526] *con*ta*r*la i*n*ní baí ina híc*h*t*ar co m*bái ina[527] húa*ch*t*ar*.

217 /§19/ Iar[528] toc*h*ar na sédsin súas ro f̃i*ar*fac*h*tatar i*n* oíc at*h*fi*ar*f*ai*gi[d][529] don ua*m*coime*t*aig[530]

218 di[531] Dat*h*gel Dallbaindech[532] d*ús* i*n* mbat*ar* seoít ba ferra isi*n* uai*m* andás[533] a tuc*ad* eisti.[534]

219 Asb*er*tsom f*riu*:[535] ‘Cia [no] beitis[536] nip[ti]s[537] seoit fo f̃iallac*h*.[538] Noba*r*derb*aid*si[539] im*orro*

220 infar[540] curadaib 7 fa*r* nánr*ad*aib f*or* leith *co n*erbar(bar)sa[541] f*riu*b an*m*and na séd

221 saine*m*[ail][542] failiut[543] isind[544] uai*m*.’

222 Iarsi*n* iar*om* dorerpaidsiut m*uintir* fir[545] ind[546] rí*g* f*or* leith[547] 7 it é a na*nm*andside. Ae*d*

223 Moltac*h*, Muredac*h*, Do*m*nall Dían Dai*ġ*erda, Maelcai*nd*ig Co*m*ramac*h*. Níall ailcech[548]

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[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: *aithfiarfaigid*; H: *athfiarfuigid*

[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 *sainemail*. 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*

{l 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.'

{l 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.

{l 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.'

{l 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

l 214 - 215	*niregat í rim na i raind lind*	Literally: 'they will not go into counting, nor into dividing with us'.
l 215 - 216	*doróne coin cilairn de sethno na huama*	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).
l 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.
l 217	*Iar tochar*	Literally: 'after the putting'.
l 218	*eisti*	Literally: 'out of her', i.e. the cave.

224   ilbúadach, Ócan húa hUrt*h*aili, Dala*c*h m*a*c Tailc*h*aine[549] t*r*énfer in[550] ríg. /§20/ Iarsi*n*

225   doruirim dóib Dat*h*gel Dallbain*d*ech[551] an*m*and na séd saine*m*ail bái oc[552] Máel Mil*s*cothach

226   dia roin*d* a mórfeisiur a*r* gal*aib* gním[553] .i. ór f*or*brec fir[f]latha,[554] a*r*get nard nóctig*er*n,[555]

227   uma nan na*r*gide.[556] Iarn nd*er*g nernbasa*c*h. Imat fían fidc*h*illi.[557] Forga scíat*h*

228   sceldbeimnech,[558] baeclanna[559] u*m*aide. Cui*r*n corida c*r*o*e*s tolla.[560] Tola s*r*ian sírball*ach*.[561]

229   Etaigi ildat*h*acha. Glais gor*m*ai corca[r]dai.[562] Dabc*h*a 7 taulc*h*aba. Ardíana[563] iba*r*da. Ni

230   aírmi*m* [min]mái*n*e.[564] Afein dáib taisilba[d][565] má beith ní indsaig*id* cat*r*ach Máil

231   M*i*l*s*cothaig {112ra} do rígaib roruadaib *nó* d'exib amainsib cid iarmud[566] Máil,' ol Dat*h*gel

232   f*r*i*u*. 'Cenmot*h*a beoalmai[567] .i. eich ana, ech luat*h*a. Bai bodai bli*ch*taide.[568] Doi*m*[569] t*a*rilli

233   t*r*ebai*r*e. Tuirc tinde[570] tigenda,[571] muca, moltc*h*airi,[572] cron cuiled,[573] cron adbail[574] cat*r*ach

234   Mail Mil*s*cothaig daibsi far morfeis*i*ur.[575] Atbiur firfiadnaisi fot*h*aigi*n* foribsi,'[576] ol Dathgel

235   f*r*i*u*.[577]

236   Iarsin t*ra* do croit*h*sit[578] ind oíc i*n* cat*r*aig 7 rucsat a mbai indi. Ba leir t*ra*[579] ind or*ga*insiu

237   nách[580] ba gleit*h* ech nDedad.[581] Ba tenga bou[582] Goibnend. Ba diglai*m* nd*er*gt*h*enet*h* di neuc*h*

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[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: *firflatha*
[555] N: *argat n-án n-oigthiagerna*; 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: *ardíana*
[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: *almai*
[568] N: *bai buidhe blichtaidhie*; H: *ba boidhe blichtbaide*
[569] N: *daim*
[570] N: *thenna*; H: *tinde*
[571] N adds: *mil*
[572] N: *moltchaire*; H:*moltcaerich*
[573] N: *cuilid*; H: *culid*
[574] N: *adhuail*; 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*

{l 224} Ócan úa Urthaile, Dalach mac Tailchaine, the king's warrior. It is after that, that Dathgel Dallbéimnech ennumerated to them the names of the unique treasures that Máel Milscothach 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 silvern 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 Milscothach 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 Milscothach for you seven. I say a true testimony that I prove to you,' said Dathgel to them.

{l 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

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

238   do ortat*ar*.[583] Heic*h* Dedad cedam*us* bail i[584] ngeltat*ar* oc Tem*air* Loc*h*rai,[585] deotar et*er* úr 7

239   g*r*ian 7 fér.[586] Ba[587] Gob*end* do*no*[588] i*n*ni no geleth, no mel*eth*[589] et*er* fer[590] 7 us*ce*. Diglai*m*

240   nd*er*gtened da*no* ait a legar foidnaig[591] n*í* gnath do[592] ní do facb*ail* da eis. *Con*id f*r*issin t*ra*[593]

241   sa*m*altar ind orc*ain*si cat*r*ach Mail Mil*s*cothaig.

242   /§21/ Ba ha*n*d t*ra* bai rí Tem*r*ach i*n*d inb*aid*sin co mbuidnib co mórsluag*aib* [fer][594] hEr*end*

243   imbe do dol a coíced M*eic* Magac*h* 7 Mael Mil*s*cothach a*n*d[595] himalle ris. Rancatar

244   echlacha[596] co Moel Mil*s*cothaig co fis[597] scél a orgne. Doluidside co ngal(l)rug*ad* a orgne 7 a

245   saraigt*h*i 7 a imd*er*gtha a ndoc*h*um a[598] ríg 7 atb*er*t[599] fris: '[In dar lim]sa,'[600] ol sé, 'nirpsa[601]

246   celd[602] cen cloc,[603] nipsa cruit cen ceís,[604] nirpsa ai[605] c*h*en diten,[606] nirpsa neimed cen

247   imfochad,[607] nirpsa blai bithdiles,[608] nirpsa *con*air cua*n*arta, nirpsa buale brot*h*laigi,[609]

248   nir{112rb}psa lambreit[610] lamglanta, nirpsa grenach cecharda, nirpsa amasc soch*aid*i, nirpsa

249   [atbai airechtai],[611] nirpsa[612] lús cen f*ur*sandath[613] conicci do lindsiu 7 do f̍lait*h*emn*us* da*ṁ*

250   a(m) *m*o dil[614] a(m) *mo*[615] da*m*anta[616] a(m) *mo*[617] tig*er*na,'[618] ol Mael Mil*s*cothach fris.

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[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: *hái*; 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: *attbiu orechtai*; 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]iagerna*; H: *tigerna*

{l 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.

{l 241} It was then indeed that the king of Tara was at that time with warriortroops 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 sould 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

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

without shelter,' taking *ai* as *oí* , but DIL remarks: "seems rather = *aí* `law-suit´.''

l 247   *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 at*hber*[619] f*ri*msa,'[620] or ind *ri*g, 'dod*o*chair[621] nem f*or* tal*am* nó docoid muir ta*r*[622]

252 mura[623] no doc*h*óid[624] dit*h* f*or* doine[625] *nó* taisceb[a][626] ind orc*ain*si deitsiu[627] mo rísi[628] cot[629]

253 díri 7 cot enecl*aind* am*al* atb*er*at fir(u)[630] Eren[d][631] im fĩadnaisisiu,'[632] ol a tig*er*na f*ri* Mael

254 Mil*scothach*.

255 /§22/ *Con*id[633] andsin t*ra*[634] *co n*aca*r*t Mael Mil*scothach* cuigi[635] na .ix.[636] no*nch*oin anbli[637]

256 bat*ar*[638] f*or* indarba nuad bli*ada(i)*n a*r fich*it[639] résan orc*ain*. Ro faidi[640] (n)uad[641] f*or* lurg i*na*

257 horgne i*nna con*asin[642] 7 in diáid[643] i*nn*a (n)gabala.[644] Ocus am*al* roncualat*ar*[645] ind oic bat*ar*

258 i*m*na[646] gab*al*a ecetac*h*[647] na non*chon* anbli[648] i*na* ndeg*ad*,[649] rod*u*sgab c*rith* 7 ua*m*an,

259 *con*darala[650] in g*rith*[651] 7 ua*m*an 7 g*rind*eld[652] *co n*dergensat[653] lorg 7 tosac*h* f*or*t*h*aib[654]

260 iarsuidiu.[655] Is and si*n* t*ra* at*ru*bairt[656] Nél m*ac* Laich Lasa*m*ain f*ri*u. 'Dorairng*iur*tsa duib,' ol

261 Nel, 'ana *m*biad[657] dind orc*ain*si.'[658]

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[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: *condergensiut*

[654] N: om. *forthaib*

[655] N: *iarsuidheiu*

[656] N: *adruphart*; H: *atrubart*

[657] N: *ani no-bhiadh*

{l 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.

{l 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 Nél mac Lach Lasaman said to them. 'I promised to you,' said Nél, 'this thing which would be from this raid.'

NOTES

l 250	*Na bensa athber frimsa*	Literally: 'do not put blame on me'.
l 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."
l 255	*for indarba*	Literally: 'upon banishment'.
l 255 – 256	*for lurg ina horgne*	The reading of N is *for lurg ina n-óg*, 'in pursuit of the warriors'.
l 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'.
l 257	*imna gabala*	Literally: 'at the captures'.

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[658] N: *don orgain-si*

l 258 *condergensat lorg 7*   Literally: 'so that they caused a rear & front upon them'
      tosach forthaib

262 'Cid i*mmoro*[659] arnádéna*m*[660] maith desiu*m* indosa?' ol At*h*ais[661] i*n*d A*r*dapstail[662] 7 ar

263 Let*hain*m fir anduda[663] dá co*m*alta ind[664] *ri*g.

264 'Talla f*o*raib ón,' ol Nél m*a*c Laic*h* Lasa*m*ain friu.

265 'Ma talla[665] f*o*rn ém,' ol siat, 'donb*er*am[666] la failtiu 7 b*ennacht*ain[667] do Mael Mil*scothach* an

266 ní donróch*t*[668] fo imthuc*h*.' Bat*ar* oentadaig[669] t*ra*[670] in t*ri*arsa i*m* c*h*orai {112va} 7 im[671]

267 ait*ri*gi f*ri* Mael. *Co n*epe*r*t Mael f*ri*u.

268 T*ri*ar[672] do m*uintir* ind *rí*g,[673] rodaerc bru*t*h 7 brig.

269 T*ri* ca*th*luai*n* glan*a* am*al* glain, rop f*err* di Mael dia ro*ch*tain.

270 Dias diib do leith Cuind, f*er* di[674] ṡil Ail*ella* Aului*m*.[675]

271 T*ri* b*r*athair[676] aenta[ig][677] fo cres, cen cop foc*us* a ca*ir*des.[678]

272 Níal m*a*c Aeda erct*ha*[679] mail,[680] Maelcainnich[681] ua B*r*adradain.[682]

273 Ócan a*r*d ergairi nGaill,[683] co*m*dalta[684] detla Do*mn*aill.

274 Ta[n]cat*ar*[685] co reir da t*h*aiġ,[686] Mail men*m*and*a*iġ Mil*scothaig*.

275 Is ferrdi Mael as ca*ch*[687] cur, ferrasu*m* de a t*ri*ur. Triur.

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[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: *batar 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: *Gaild*; H: *Goill*

[684] N: *comalta*; H: *comaltae*

[685] R: *Tacatar*; N: *Tancatar*

[686] N: *rer dia tigh*

[687] N: *gach*; H: *cech*

{l 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.

{l 263} 'It is possible for you,' said Nél mac Lach Lasaman to them.

{l 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:

{l 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

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

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[688] Jaski, *Kingship*, 218.
[689] ibid., 208.

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

l 274	*as cach cur*	The translation reads *as* as *ós*.
l 274	*ferrasum de a triur*	The translation reads original *ferra* as *ferrda*, comparative or superlative.

276 /§23/ In ta*n* t*ra* bot*h*[690] fo*r*na[691] b*ria*t*ra*ibsi*n* 7 ta*r*ma*r*tata*r* ind oíc fácb*ail* a crichi[692] la Mael

277 Mil*scothach*. Is and adub*ert*[693] Anfesach m*ac* Beceol*ais* an faith[694] bai oca[695] 7 San*d*tachan[696]

278 mac Sneídríagla 7 Ocobra*ch* m*ac* Indile:[697] 'Dolfamne[698] a óca,' ol eatsaide, '.ui. muca

279 mieneich[699] uabsi a nenech[700] na se non*con* nanblisi*n*[701] ro faide Mael Mil*scothach*,

280 combageba[702] doíb et*er con*a 7 múca.[703] Et cona cec*h*labairsi it*ir* atairic ona *con*aib [ucat frib.'

281 Batar he anmanna na se nonchon][704] ro faíde Mael[705] ina diaidsim[706] .i. Aer 7 At*h*ais[707] 7

282 I*m*d*e*rg*ad*, Glam 7 G*ri*s 7 Gortb*riath*ar.

283 Et batar hé an*m*and na .ui. muca mienic*h*[708] ro dolbsatsu*m*[709] i*n*a nenechaide.[710] Do*ch*all 7 Dibi

284 7 Do[th]chernais,[711] Cailti 7 Galma 7 F*o*rngabáil. Bá fir t*ra* i*n*nisin ro dolbsat na .ui. muca[712]

285 mieinic*h* co*m*barogab[713] dóib et*er con*u 7 muca.[714] Et *con*ná cualata*r*[715] ind oíc et*ir* ta*r*naicc[716]

286 dona[717] *con*aib ucut f*ri*u. Co llot*ar* in oíc illai*m con*a norc*ain* leo. Lot*ar* echlacha on ríg ia*r*sin

287 in díaid[718] i*n*a ngaba*la*[719] *con*ralta dib sech láim. *Co n*d*e*rna p*r*ed[720] de f*ri* {112vb} Mael

288 Mil*scothach*. Ni*con* rucsat[721] ind óic i*n*nísi*n* ar tarisin[722] ind[723] *rí*g leo. Ar ai[724] t*ra* ni bá

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[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: *Santachan*

[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*

{l 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.'

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

{l 282} And these were the names of the six pigs of dishonour that they formed of the outer surface, Inhospitality & 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

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

289   tabar*th*a a neslis,[725] ar ba tei*n*i i[726] coclaid[727] ataco*m*naicsiu*m* 7 ba fet*h* dar cnoca cech ep*er*d[728]

290   di[729] degbr*iath*raib f*ri* nech nodasáraig*ed*.[730]

291   /§24/ *Con*id and sin t*ra co n*acart*h*a a rígco*m*arligi dósom 7 nirptar[731] saebco*m*arl*aig*i *co*

292   *n*acart*h*a[732] doso*m* hisuidiu *acht*[733] co*m*arlig*e*[734] a at*h*ar 7 a ṡenat*h*ar et*er* mná 7 firu.[735] Oc*us*

293   bátar hé a nan*m*andsaide.[736] Ordan m*ac* Airechais. Taicced m*ac* Taircedaig,[737] Calma m*ac*

294   Cat*h*búadaig. Cosgar[738] m*ac* T*u*rchart*h*aig,[739] Miadac*h* m*ac* Menmanrai[d].[740] Esc*aid* m*ac*

295   mórsl*uag*aig,[741] Gaisc*ed* m*ac* Imairic, Agda[742] m*ac* Urchora.[743] Dána m*ac* T*renc*ridi.

296   Cai*n*crut*h*[744] m*ac* Caindelba. Bat*ar* he si*n* a rígco*m*arligi[745] 7 rígco*m*arlig*e* a at*h*ar 7 a ṡenat*h*ar

297   riam. Oc*us* it é da*no* banflait*h*i 7 ba*n*riġna[746] bat*ar* isin co*m*arlisi*n*. Flait*h* ing*en* Fírindi.

298   Sochell ing*en* Tidnacail. Feli ing*en* Choinclot*h*aig,[747] Falti ingen Tarisin. Diúidi[748] ingen

299   Slanc*ri*di. Mi*n*e ingen Becmen*m*an.

300   /§25/ Iar ni*m*acall*am* t*ra* doíb uli[749] dodeoc*h*atar a haeni*n*ad 7 a haenc*h*o*m*arli[750] d'imrádud[751]

301   rí*a*raigt*h*i Mail *Milscothach* 7 as(m)b*er*tatar[752] f*ri*s co *m*bad hé budeín bud[753] breit*h*em a*ran*[754]

302   orc*ain*. Ocus asmb*er*t[755] Mael Mil*scothach* f*ri*u. 'Ro brethaig*us* ém riu*m*sa,'[756] or eiside, 'o ré

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[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: *conacartha*; 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: *Caoinchlothaigh*

[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*

{l 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.

{l 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.

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

NOTES

| l 296 | *banriġna* | *rigna* is the Nominative plural of *rígain* 'queen'. After the Old-Irish period, *ban-* was often prefixed, cf. Modern Irish *banríon*. |

303 Ḟiach*nach* m*ac* Baetaín[757] 7 ruc ang*e*l Dé di[758] nei*m* br*eith* fair fiad sluag*aib* Er*end co n*eper*t*

304 i*nt* ang*e*l fíad na sluag*aib*. "Cond[759] cáic*h* a sl*uag*," ol i*nt* ang*e*l. "Lenaid sl*uag* saeglond[760]

305 luat*h* ia*r* t*r*eib tobangar, aurraid[761] cach a*r* ni[762] do feit*h*,[763] tuc*a* cách a ruc. Bai t*ra* rí f*or*

306 {113ra} Tem*h*rach an inb*uid*[sin]:[764] Domnall duba*rtac*h tabartac*h*[765] tetbuillech Te*m*rach.[766]

307 Ardrí[767]side airegd*h*a ada*m*ra[768] ordnide h*Er*end, m*ac*side mórcat*h*ach mórglo*nd*ach

308 Muirc*er*taig m*ac* Neill m*aic* Aeda. Oc*us* is é Mael Mil*scothach* asrubrad[769] a*nd*: Aura*r*d

309 ilg*rada*c*h* ildanac*h* ildirech di[770] Brianmuig,[771] m*ac*saide cái*nclothach*[772] costudach[773] Coisi

310 di[774] *Con*nacht*aib. Masaide[775] Mael Mil*scothach* a ain*m* cose, indíu[776] is Mael ca(i)n indile,[777]

311 biaid gai tened uad[778] a ndiaid na himirge.[779] Genair do*no*[780] nech and airsiusa *in* Gallba

312 Gaid*elach, biaid[781] sr*uth* soimin[782] i *m*bia[783] noindin (i*n*)noindinach."[784]

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[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

l 302	*Ḟiachnach 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*.
l 304	*aurraid cach*	This is an obscure word order, as *cach* would normally precede the word it refers to.
l 308	*Brianmuig*	This could be a wordplay with *brian* 'word, speech'.
l 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.
l 310 - 311	*Gallba Gaidelach*	Read: *Galba Goídelach*, *galba* in DIL refers to *galma* 'rigour, harshness, hardihood'.
l 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]

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

313 /§26/ Am*al* ro*n*cuala[786] Do*m*nall t*ra* i*n*na[787] fégb*r*iatra fidnaisisi[788] dorád do Mael

314 Mil*scoth*ach fiada docuotar[789] echlacha[790] úad[791] i *n*diaid[792] i*n*a ngab*ala*. Oc*us* bá hé luide[793]

315 f*or*san ec*hlus*[794] si*n*: Robud m*ac* Rofuac*ra*[795] di[796] túath*aib* fían fil*idecht*a cofuáir[797]side na

316 hóca i*m*ma*n* ngab*ail*[798] ac roi*n*n torai*n*n[799] fuirri c*on*ep*er*t f*ri*ssuide:[800]

317 'A óca batar ardaig, oc or*cain* Mail M*i*lscoth*ai*g.

318 Masad diib[801] dliges[802] greis, ferr duib na ta*r*da[803] a neisleis.

319 Atá lais gai[804] gona ríg, nad soed nad imórambríg.[805]

320 Is dib rogaet[806] g*ra*daib gal g*ru*ad Breisi m*aic* Elat*h*an.

321 *Con*ad rola ataig,[807] flat*h*a diaraba[808] a Temr*aig*.

322 Cotorc*ar* de isi*n* cat*h* Muici tuat*h*buill*ig*[809] T*uir*ed

323 In tael tend dlo*mad*[810]gail, roreng caia*r*[811] a C*ru*ach*n*aib.

324 In tan ai*nm*si*n*[812] f*or* cach nai, m*ac* Etnai[813] 7 m*ac* Adnai.[814]

325 *Acht* nac*h*[815] do*mb*eir[816] imac*h*,[817] mara*it*[818] la Mael Mil*scoth*ach.

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[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 rongaot*; H: *is dei rongoet*
[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   Imfarcaib[819] i loma*in* laic, ro lá fo muir di[820] *ch*airaic.

327   Saiget reiṁe rigtis rain*n*, d*us* fa*r*laic {113rb} Dall*an* Forg*aill*.

328   Batis de tollta[821] drech, Ada[822] m*aic* An*m*erech.

329   Bir[823] *ch*ruáid belrai[824] buan a gle, fogní[825] C*rith*inbél[826] cai*n*te.

330   Oc claidi Dui*n* Breis[827] b*r*ais, ba bir *ch*ruaid fîr i*m*amnais.

331   Dotoll[828] cluasa gair*m* co f*r*aig, dagdai*n* lorgaig[829] lictinaig.[830]

332   Atbelat do[831]ri*nne*[832] rus, minb*ad* m*a*c ind óc Oeng*us*.

333   Biaid[833] nech uaib dia mba guais, b*erus*[834] in birsi*n* t*ria*[835]cluáis.[836]

334   *Con*erbara[837] uc*h*an uc*h*, ro*m*geog*ain*[838] Mael M*ilscothach*.

335   Eol da*m*sa i*n*ti nodb*era*[839] 7 i*n*ti not géna.[840]

336   *Acht* ningenad[841] cía bad[842] Gall, cec*h* aen fo*r*smbíad[843] Do*m*nall.

337   Fobít*h*in Do*m*nall hui[844] Néill, anais[845] cac*h* Do*m*nall fo greín

338   Nosmolfat ta*r* maig*ri* mall, ní saerfat[846] *acht* aen Do*m*nall.

339   Cid in Do*m*nall si*n* mein,[847] is[848]esb*uid* di[849] a*r*miti*n*.

340   Maso[850] do síl na rig co[851] rat*h*, ci*n*[852]sid[853] f*ri* Mael *Milscothach*.

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[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: *litenaigh*
[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 Mil*scoth*ach a ndiáid[854] a bó,[855] et*er* Clot*h*ra[856] 7 Clo[857]

342   Masa nec*h* uaib ruc a bú.[858] nif*or* ma*ir*fot[859] a ócu.[860] A óca.

343   /§27/ Is si*nsin*[861] asrub*art*[862] Rob*ad*[863] m*ac* Roḟuac*ra*[864] f*r*iu.[865] F*r*is*r*oga*r*t Aurc*h*oimned[866]

344   m*ac* Sodet*h*bir dualcardesaide[867] dósaide f*ri* m*uintir* ind[868] *rí*ġ, *co n*epe*r*t[869]saide ac

345   aurco*m*det[870] asa let*h*.

346   A fir[871] tall[872] da*r* ferba[873] fis, masa tú do[g]ní[874] in mbuaid*ris*.[875]

347   Is[876] de*r*b[877]ní gan[878] c*h*in[879] cen[880] cat*h*, do hoirged[881] Mael M*il*scothach.

348   Gui*n* m*i*c b*ra*th*ar* ind[882] *rí*ġ dó, a*r* aba[883] albi*ne*[884] bó.[885]

349   Día mbeit*h*[886] ní tísad f*r*iá[887] g*us*, is bec nách[888] tond[889] do dim*us*.[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 Cloarthae*

[857] N: *Chló*; H: *Cloo*

[858] N: *bhú*

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

[860] N adds: *batar.*

[861] N: *Is ed sin*

[862] N: *isbert*; H: *atbert*

[863] N: *Rophadh*; H: *Robat*

[864] N: *Rofhuacraig*; H: *Rofoccrai*

[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 lem*m*sa[891] tin*ch*osc[892] cáich, do Mael Mil*scothach* milbláit*h*.

351   A dál feín[893] fail[894] i losc,[895] ni tar[896] at a*ir*e f*ri*a tin*ch*osc.

352   In fer f*ri*s ta*r*la[897] a fĩr,[898] no*ch*a[899]ba ris bái a dír.

353   Na hacall*am* a ríg ruad,[900] dos*mb*er*a*id neran uad.[901]

354   {113va}Mád ed[902] atb*er*at a rí,[903] amáil no*ch*a b*er*a[904] ní.

355   *Con*desed[905] soda*in* can[906] *acht* for[907] gaisc*ed*[908] 7[909] filid*echt*.[910]

356   Ecmaing no*ch*a nderbairt[911] ria*m*, f*ri*s ná*ch* duine[912] i mb*r*at ná[913] i *m*bíad.

357   *Acht* rot bia a*r* Do*m*nall hua[914] Néill, f*or*[915] ca*ch* dui*n*e[916] fail[917] fo[918] g*ré*in.

358   Ciaptis gan*n*a fir bet*h*a, ota Lifi co Letha.

359   Rosfiurfad[919] ol niptís gain*n*, digi do dernain*n* Do*m*naill.

360   Doraega[920] i ndag*aid*[921] ronas,[922] *ch*uca *cu*gang[923] comadás.

361   Derb*ail* badbgnai[924] brec*us* g*r*aid,[925] ingen Taidg ta*r*bgnai taebaid[926].

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[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 ndeisidh*; 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: *graig*

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

362   Fialsam fialsi cottagaib,[927] co*mrar*[928] ga*r*ta diblinaib.[929]

363   Sa*nt* can[930] di*m*dai[931] fo clit*h*,[932] olc dóib ga*n*[933] ni do taiscid.

364   Ni harlagat[934] a néti,[935] is a*r* adblit*in* méti.

365   *Acht* na hanat[936] a ndi lai*m*, acascáil[937] t*r*ia[938] i*m* foiraín.

366   Noc*h*an eserra*cht*[939] amach, in Gall roma*r*b[940] *Con*galaċ.

367   Cortaiscit[941] a ndís fo b*rut*,[942] ceit*h*ir[943] meic*h* do b*r*onna*r*cut.[944]

368   Cen co beit*h*[945] oc[946] Mael *acht* sain, i*n* diassi*n* do[947] tesarcai*n*.

369   Ricfaitis a bai da taiġ,[948] Mail meruall*aig* Mil*scoth*aig.

370   Turma ane[949] c*en*el[950] Eog*ain*, o rofersat a nglédgail.[951]

371   Is fair nod*us*be*r*a[952] a t*h*lus, f*or* íc[953] 7 aithrech*us*.

372   Andam[954] leo crád a ndalta, batís meinci[955] im gaír[956] ngartai.[957]

373   Batis gnat*h*a ar buada[958] band, d'orc*ain* i tírib[959] e*cht*ra*nn*.

374   Ma dorónsat ní nad[960] coir, ateat[961] fuille b*us* foir.

375   Et*er* eoc*h*u 7 bú,[962] i*n*ni[963] ruc*ad* o Clot*h*rú.[964]

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[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: *ricbhatis a ba dia toigh*; H: *ricfaidis a bae dia ticch*
[949] N: *ine*; H: *anni*
[950] N: *cine[oi]l*; 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: *tiriu*; H: *críchaib*
[960] N: *nach*; H: *nad*
[961] N: *iteat*; H: *ateat*

376 Asec[965] do o m*ac* ind[966] *ri*ġ, or is balc[967] ab*ruth*sa b*rí*ġ.[968]

377 Ap*air* for a Mael i*nni*[969]si*n*, a og*riar* a[970] Aed afir. Afir[971].

378 /§28/ {113vb} F*ri*srogart[972] Mael Mil*scothach* fadesin[973] hi suidíu *co n*eper*t*:[974]

379 Cid ro*mboth* da*m*sa f*or* Mael, in*é*rb*ert*[975] nec*h* uaib f*ri*[976] hÁeđ.

380 Am fer cu*m*tha dia ath*air*, am dalta dia senath*air*.

381 Rop*̇*sa altra[977] da[978] ath*air*, am aiti da derbrath*air*.

382 Cid é fé*n* fo ḟua*ir* mo t*h*l*us*, sec*h* ro*mbiathus* ro*m*éti*us*[979].

383 Andar[980] lem[981] f*ri* haisc mo on, bui lem n*i* do*m* anac*ol*.

384 Do c*enel* Eog*ain* co se,[982] ba*m*sa[983] dalta tairise.[984]

385 Do c*ut*chertar[985] f*ri*m fo[986] .uii., do c*ut*echt*sa*[987] a comaite*cht*.

386 Nirailsin[988] am biath*ad*,[989] n*i* mo f*rith* mó gub*riatha*r.

387 Rotamol*us* can[990] a lúag, meraith[991] cenbes h*Er*iu[992] úaġ.[993]

388 *Con*id od Gaid*el* is Gall,[994] a ndoro*nus*[995] do Do*m*nall.

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[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   Do*m*nall daili[996] dían a c*hath*,[997] diamanfeisid ni*m*orcfed.[998]

390   *Acht* dar[999] lais i*n*a dáil, rops*am*[1000] bac*h*lach dib banbain.[1001]

391   Bith a men*m*a cid ar gáib, Slat h*ua*[1002] Nuadat A*r*gatlai*m*[1003]

392   *Con*am ortsa i*n*a ré, ni*m*rolam[1004] nech f*or* bith ché[1005]. Cid.

393   /§29/ Amail[1006] ro c*h*ual*a* Do*m*nall t*ra* inna[1007] ferba follscaidi si erra[1008] dorád do[1009] Mael

394   Mil*scothach* fíada[1010] *co n*acart*h*a[1011] do isuidiu a*r*dfl*athai*[1012] c*ene*l[1013] Eog*ain* 7 dosgéna[1014]

395   comarli[1015] f*ri*u cid betis[1016] imon orc*ain*. Anga*nó o*[1017] t*ra* ni tarr*ustria*r[1018] f*or*ro[1019]saide. Nir

396   bai lec[1020] f*or* tlam nir bá cloch f*or* tra*d*na,[1021] nirba gicgoc Gallgaide*l*,[1022] nir ba hesorc*ain*

397   darach do dirn,[1023] nírba saiget hi cort*h*i,[1024] nirba buain mela a mecnaib ibair,[1025] nírba

398   cuindchid imbi i lliġi *con*,[1026] nirba gipa gapa[1027] na cendaigi, n*i*rba hi*m*pide nendta i*m* c*h*loich

399   aeil[1028] an[1029] i*m*pide ce*ne*l Eog*ain* i*m*ma ríg *acht* ropdar {114ra} sr*oth*a sídamlai[1030]

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[994] N: *conda oghus ocus Gall*; H: *conidh oghus ogus gall*
[995] N: *i ndaronus*; H: *andoronus*
[996] N: *daili*; H: *daeili*
[997] N: *a cath*.
[998] N: *dia namfeissi nimoigfidh*; H: *diamunfesid nimoirgfed*
[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 soit*h*cher*n*a ró ráidsit. Nírba aitesc ndibech nduáibsech ndíult*ad*ach ndoch*er*nsa

401   oracartat*ar*,[1031] uairi[1032] bá Dubgall détla d*er*scaith*i*[1033] tre*ġ*du*s*tar,[1034] bá Fog*ar*tach f*oru*sta

402   firian[1035] feg*ustar*, bá Corbm*ac*[1036] m*ac* Goich coc*ru*star, ba scolaigi[1037] scorach scailistar,[1038]

403   bá Muiredach Mend mórc*h*lothach[1039] muáinistar.[1040] Bá C*on*aing comramac*h* costadach

404   cinnistair. Ba hóclaec*ra*id[1041] imuall*ach* ima*mnus*[1042] im̂faeb*r*uch ce*nel*[1043] Eóġai*n* actat*ar*[1044]

405   in co*m*arlisi*n*[1045] .i.i asec[1046] a c*h*reichi 7 a enic*h*[1047] do Mael M*i*lscothach 7 asb*er*tatar[1048]

406   f*ri*sin ríg: 'A Do*m*naill,' olseat, 'dénasu[1049] do co*m*arli[1050] feín dot aes crech[1051] 7 orcn*i*.[1052]

407   Mad sinde cid do nech uaíne[1053] nad[1054] *ra*inic[1055] *i*nd orc*ain* dob*er*am booin cac*h*a

408   hóctigern[1056] 7 cac*h*a ríg*a*mais nar ce*nel*[1057] nEog*ain*[1058] do Mael Mil*scothach*.'

409   /§30/ *Con*id and si*n* *tra* do ruirmest*ar*[1059] Do*m*nall i*n*a men*main* in i*n*dlig*id*[1060] mór doroíne[1061]

410   do[1062] Mael Mil*scothach* for a creich[1063] *con*epert iar*s*in fora[1064] (a) br*ith*emna 7

411   senc*haid*iu:[1065] 'Senchaidi[1066] suidet,'[1067] ol Do*m*nall, 'fret*h*aib[1068] fian[1069] fianergi fegaid[1070]

[1031] N: *dorogartatr*; H: *doracartatar*
[1032] N: *uair*; H: *uairi*
[1033] N: *derrscai[g]thech*; H: *derscaigthe*
[1034] N: *tregtastar*; H: *tregdustar*
[1035] N: *firén*; H: *firian*
[1036] N: *cormac*
[1037] N: *scolaigh*; H: *scoluide*
[1038] N: *scailustar*; H: *sgaeilestar*
[1039] N: *morchlothach mend*
[1040] N: *muinestar*; 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 óigthiagerna*; H: *cech octigernai*
[1057] N: *ceneol*; H: *cenel*
[1058] N: *Eogain*
[1059] N: *doruimnestar*; H: *dorurmestar*
[1060] N: *an t-indligi[d]*; H: *at inddligi*
[1061] N: *dorona[d]*; H: *doronadh*
[1062] N: *for*
[1063] N: *fria re*
[1064] N: *fria*
[1065] N: *brethemhnai ocus fria hsenchaibh*; H: *brethiumnai 7 fria shenchaideibh*
[1066] N: *senchaidhe*
[1067] N: *suidhighhet*; H: *suidet*
[1068] N: *sreatha*

412   coir coc*er*ta iar cintaib cned*h*. Cia dotinrada[1071] arg[1072] namnas naigt*h*ide[1073] ia*r* tascaib

413   dui*n*ebais do delmaib dit*h*. Taca*r*ar cocarar co cairt nát cu*m*scaider,[1074] corop ail an fugail[1075]

414   cen b*us* bit*h* beas,[1076] breit*h*emain bre*cht*naiget[1077] b*r*et*h* enich olloman, danroet esci[1078] Elga a

415   nu*cht* ecnaide[1079] ain*m*niget ain*m* ndíri[1080] dligedaig d'or*cain* ce*n* i*m*ditned cat*rach*[1081] Mail

416   M*il*scothaig da*r* r*echt*ga[1082] ríg. Ria*r*ai&gmacr;t*er* ro ruided ríg dia mo[1083] Mide Mag M{114rb}Máil,

417   dia mba[1084] bruigi*n*[1085] Breg breithem cinn cocori[1086] co[1087]mara mui*r*. Mu*c*haigt*her*[1088] teng

418   tenti d*er*ga do lasaraib lasait can[1089] urdibdud tarfuata fond. Foclu*m*[1090] is focalta fo t*r*ice

419   tesa*r*gne tened doruadruided ríg et*er* imfaebr*ad* fo br*eth*a baís. Badigth*er*[1091] drochdala

420   tocabth*ar*[1092] sída*m*la[1093] iar coraib c*er*t.'

421   /§31/ In tan t*ra* ta*r*naic[1094] do Do*m*nall i*n*nisin do apairt 7 do faisneís,[1095] ba ha*n*n

422   ta*rm*artat*ar*[1096] filit*h* Falmuigi dol dota*th*cho*r*[1097] a c*h*otaich[1098] admolta f*ri*[1099] ríg Temrac*h*

423   isuidiu fobit*h*in orcne Mail Milsc*othaig*. *Con*id iarsin t*ra* *con*rancatar comgne s*h*ench*aid*

424   hEr*enn*, filed[1100] 7 b*r*it*h*emna[1101] i*m*choctar[1102] indíri 7 a[1103] enecl*ainn* Mail M*il*scothaig ia*r*na

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[1069] N: *fían*; H: *fir*
[1070] N: *fechat*.
[1071] N: *dotindreda*; H: *dotindredae*
[1072] N: *arc*
[1073] N: *n-aighthighe*; H: *n-aighithide*
[1074] N: *nat cumscaighther*; H: *nade cumscaighter*
[1075] N: *fhuighel*; H: *fugail*
[1076] N: *bes*
[1077] N: *brechtnaighat*; 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 orc*ain* 7 iarna[1104] indrad[1105] in indliged. *Con*id andsi*n* do leicset[1106] do Fl*ann*[1107] labarglan fer

426 leiġind Cl*uan*a Muc Nois brethug*ad* na caingnesin[1108] asa co*m*deoin díblínaib et*er* fil*ed*a[1109] 7

427 br*ith*emna[1110] *con*ep*er*t:

428 /§32/ 'Morgni*m*[1111] c*r*od neich nad ba[1112] neoit[1113] ne*m*[1114] iath. Mad co se slan Día di[1115]

429 chi*m*baib *cu*án ngonfiach geriath.[1116] Brethaigim do di .uii.aib *cu*mal, co*m*leith*et* a aiġt*h*i[1117]

430 d'ór a*r*a bibal, br*eth*[1118] rigbaird regair cota sein slán enech emnaigt*h*er ildíri i nordaib

431 ilg*r*edo[1119] cid oe*n* a fogabar[1120] fo b*reth*a[1121] bith bó ca*ch* cinn co*m*fuataig cip ait hi

432 cocurar[1122] dia togla tec*h*t. Taisced ana[1123] hu*m*aide la ca*ch*[1124] mboin boinine[1125] fo dela[1126]

433 deol dlig*id*[1127] co*m*díre[1128] *cu*mne[1129] f*or*[1130] ríg ro am*r*ai[1131] fonid barr[1132] bís,[1133] fo ten*m*

434 laid[1134] lanfocail {114va} la*n* toin*n*sem[1135] soillsigiss sr*u*linn mbuais mbairr mbuadchai[1136] do

435 dichet*al*[1137] do[1138] choll*aib* cend. Glanoga[1139] enecl*ainne* iarsen exi urd.[1140] Mesir[1141] ai

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[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 felsúi foraice oldaman do dlighi[d] dian daghnoisech di bunadh bae*; H: *ngeríath*; H adds: *Glanaim de dibgud defeimet ferbu fuach filid felsúi foracai oldaman de dlighid dian dagnaisich do bunadh bae*
[1117] N: *aigthi*; 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   ai*m*sera mbr*eth*a br*eith*.[1142] Bid cac*h* ndán te*cht*aidi di romarb rig rigmai*n*[1143] Mael

437   Mil*scothaig* ro dam[1144] dia tol.

438   /33/ Do ratat*h*[1145] t*ra* do Mael Mil*scothach* iartain[1146] cech ni dobrethaigsid[1147] suide[1148] sin

439   et*ir* ecnaide[1149] 7 fil*ed*a 7 b*rith*emna la taeb ogaisic[1150] a crech[1151] 7 is a*mlaid*sin ro

440   ordaigset[1152] do tab*air*t a[1153] cach oll*am*ain ina[1154] einech 7 i*n*a sa[ru]g*ad*[1155] *acht* cotissad[1156]

441   de im*us* f*o*rosnad[1157] [di]chet*al*[1158] do chollaib cend 7 ten*m* laida .i. co*m*encla*inn*[1159] fri rig

442   Temrach[1160] do acht co ti[1161] de intreide sin[1162] 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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