



The metrical Dindsenchas

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Royal Irish Academy

TODD LECTURE SERIES

VOL. VIII

THE METRICAL DINDSENCHAS

PART I

TEXT, TRANSLATION, AND COMMENTARY

BY

EDWARD GWYNN, M.A.

*Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin
Todd Professor in the Royal Irish Academy*



DUBLIN

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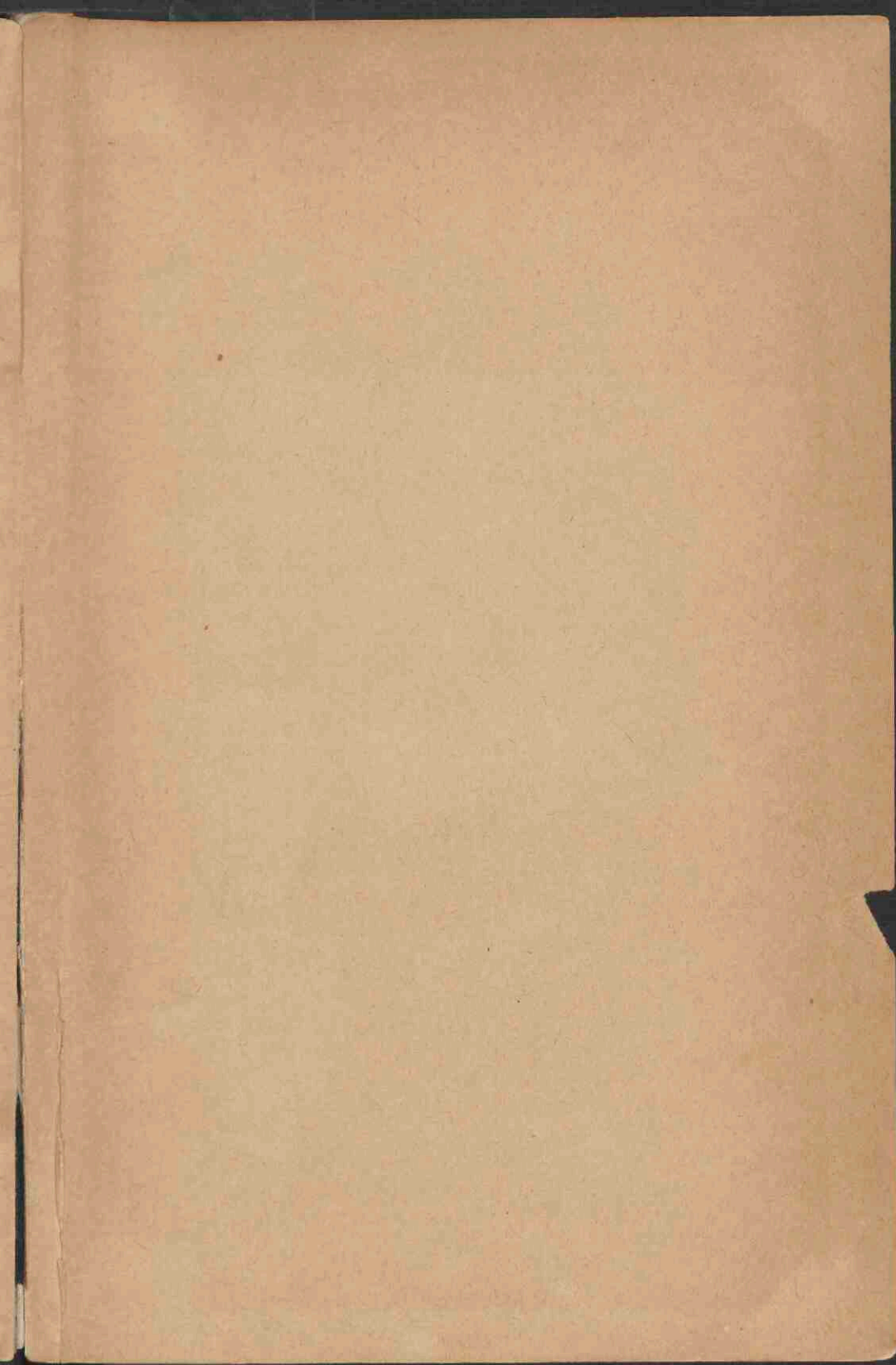
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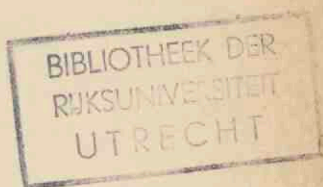
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Perbouding van Thone D. in elektrische S.
cf. oa. Lf. Th VIII 522 vlgz.

PREFACE.

THE *Dindsenchas* is a collection of legends connected with the origin of Irish place-names. These legends have been handed down in two forms, prose and verse. Most of the prose versions have been published in vols. 15 and 16 of the *Revue Celtique* by Dr. Whitley Stokes, who has taken as his basis the copy contained in the Rennes MS., adding supplements from the Book of Lecan and the Book of Leinster.

In the seventh volume of the Todd Lecture Series, I printed a few specimens of the metrical versions; and in the preface I expressed my intention of attempting a complete edition of the verse *Dindsenchas*. The present volume is the first instalment of this undertaking. Of the poems on Tara, the first four have already been twice edited; first in Petrie's essay on the Antiquities of Tara Hill, the translations being apparently due to O'Donovan; secondly, by J. O'Beirne Crowe, in vol. 2, ser. 4, of the Kilkenny Archæological Journal. Neither of these editions contains anything like a complete critical apparatus. The composition described as "Temair V." is so called for convenience, and because it is grouped in the MSS. along with the Tara poems; it is really little more than a string of names. The poem on Achall has already been edited by O'Curry in his Lectures on the Materials of Irish History.

In constructing the text, the reading of LL has generally

been followed (when not intrinsically objectionable), even against the consent of all other mss. In passages where it is the sole authority, its text is reproduced without alteration (except at Achall, 84). Collations of S₃ and V were originally included in the critical apparatus, but were subsequently discarded as superfluous, except for Temair I. which is partially illegible in some copies, and Temair V. which is not contained in the best mss.; and in a few scattered cases. Mere varieties of spelling are not recorded, excepting in the case of place-names: the symbol "etc." denotes that different mss. have the same reading differently spelled. Contractions have been expanded without the use of italics where there appeared to be no possibility of error. In the choice of forms, considerations of metre make it impossible to be quite consistent. I have taken as my standard the general practice of the LL copy; it is to be observed that this part of LL differs in certain points from other sections of the Book, such as its copy of the *Táin Bó Cualnge*. Even within the limits of the *Dindsenchas*, LL exhibits much variety; thus in case-endings, *e* and *i* interchange without other apparent law than the caprice of the scribe. So far as I have observed (taking all genders together), *e* predominates in nom. gen. and dat. sing.; while in the acc. sing. and nom. plu. *i* is equally common. The difficulty of obtaining any general rule is increased by the uncertainty as to the gender of many nouns, and the tendency of nouns which in Old Irish are neuter, to pass into the masculine or feminine.

In marking aspirations I have been guided by Pedersen's treatises (I. *Aspirationen i Irsk.*, Leipzig, 1897: II. *Die Aspiration im Irischen*, Kuhn's Zts., xxxv. 3); in doubtful cases, I have followed LL where it was possible.

As I hope some day to publish a complete Glossary to the whole *Dindsenchas*, I have not added one to the present volume; where the rendering given is more or less conjectural, my grounds are stated in the commentary.

Questions as to the origin of the collection, the relation of the prose to the metrical versions, and the grouping of the MSS. must be deferred for the present. On points of topography, I have relied on O'Donovan; in the absence of any Dictionary of Geography, I have thought it useful to give copious references to printed works.

My thanks are due to Dr. R. Atkinson for constant criticism and assistance; and to M. Georges Dottin by whose kindness I have been able to procure a photograph of the Rennes copy of the *Dindsenchas*.

EDWARD GWYNN.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

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MANUSCRIPTS OF THE *DINDSENHAS*

CITED IN THIS VOLUME.

- L (*or* LL) = The Book of Leinster, Trinity College, H. 2. 18
(1339).
- R = The Rennes MS.
- B (*or* BB) = The Book of Ballymote, Royal Irish Academy.
- Y (*or* YBL) = The Yellow Book of Lecan, Trinity College, H. 2. 16
(1318).
- H = Trinity College, H. 3. 3. (1322).
- H₂ = Trinity College, H. 1. 15 (1289).
- G = O'Clery's Leabhar Gabhála, Royal Irish Academy.
(This ms. contains a few poems from the *Dind-
senchas*.)
- S = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe Collection, D. II. 2.
- S₂ = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe Collection, B. II. 2.
- S₃ = Royal Irish Academy, Stowe Collection, B. III. 1.
- V = Royal Irish Academy, Reeves, 832.
- X = Royal Irish Academy, 23. N. 11. (This ms. contains
two of the Tara poems.)
- Bd = Bodley Library, Rawlinson, B. 506.
- Ed = Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, Kilbride, xvi.

ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THE COMMENTARY.

- ACL = Archiv für Celtische Lexicographie, Meyer's Contributions.
- AU = Annals of Ulster, ed. Hennessy and McCarthy.
- BL = Atkinson's Glossary to the Ancient Laws of Ireland.
- CGG = War of the Gaedhill with the Gaill, ed. Todd.
- CML = Cath Muighe Leana, ed. O'Curry.
- Corm = Cormac's Glossary, ed. O'Donovan and Stokes.
- Ds = Dindsenchas.
- FB = Fled Bricrend, ed. Windisch, Irische Texte, i.
- FM = Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan.
- Ir Gl = Irish Glosses, ed. Stokes (Irish Archaeological Society).
- Ir Nenn = The Irish Version of Nennius, ed. Todd and Herbert.
- IT = Irische Texte, ed. Windisch and others.
- KZ = Kuhn's Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Sprachforschung.
- Laws = Ancient Laws of Ireland.
- LBr = Leabhar Breac.
- LHy = The Irish Liber Hymnorum, ed. Bernard and Atkinson.
- LnaC = Leabhar na g-Ceart, ed. O'Donovan.
- MC = O'Curry's Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish.
- MMcr = Cath Maige Mucrime, ed. Stokes, Revue Celtique, xiii., Glossary.
- MR = Battle of Magh Rath, ed. O'Donovan.
- McAlp = McAlpine's Gaelic Dictionary.

ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED.

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- O'C Lect = O'Curry's Lectures on the MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History.
- O'Dav = O'Davoren's Glossary, in Stokes' Three Irish Glossaries.
- O'D Suppl = O'Donovan's Supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary.
- O'R = O'Reilly's Dictionary.
- Oss = Transactions of the Ossianic Society.
- Petrie = Petrie's Paper on Tara Hill, Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 1839.
- PH = Passions and Homilies from the Leabhar Breac, ed. Atkinson (Glossary).
- RC = Revue Celtique.
- Serg Conc = Serglige Conchulainn, ed. Windisch, Irische Texte, i.
- SG = Silva Gadelica, ed. S. H. O'Grady.
- SnR = Saltair na Rann, ed. Stokes (Anecdota Oxoniensia).
- SM = Senchus Mór (Ancient Laws of Ireland).
- Tigern = Annals of Tigernach, ed. Stokes, Revue Celtique, xvi, xvii.
- Toch Beof = Tochmare Beofola, ed. O'Looney, Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy, 1870.
- Top P = Irish Topographical Poems, ed. O'Donovan.
- TT = Togail Troi, ed. Stokes.
- V Trip = Tripartite Life of S. Patrick, ed. Stokes.
- Wi = Windisch's Lexicon to Irische Texte, i.
- Wi Gr = Windisch's Kurzgefasste Irische Grammatik.
- ZCP = Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie.
- ZdA = Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum.

PART I.

TEMAIR AND ACHALL.

TEMAIR I.

Temair Breg, cid ní diatá
indisid a ollamna!
cuin do dedail frisin mbruig?
cuin robo Temair Temair?

In ac Partolan na cath, 5
nó 'n ac cét-gabáil Cesrach,
in ac Nemed co neim n-úr
nó ac Cigal garb gligar-glún?

In ac Feraib Bolg na mbád? 10
nó do líne Lupracán?
sloindid cá gabáil díb-sin
ó tá Temair ar Temraig.

A Dubán, a Fíndchaid féil,
a Brain, a Chualad éim,
a Thuain, bar cóiciur cain, 15
cid ón cid diata Temair?

Dobí tan ba coll-chaill cháin
i n-aimsir meic áin Olleáin,
noco roslecht in caill cais
Líath mac Laigni lethan-glais. 20

Ó sin amach ba Druim Léith,
a harbur ba harbur méith,
noco toracht Cáin cen chrád,
mac-sen Fiachach Cendfíndáin.

RBB₂ HSS₂S₃X VH₂ (see Commentary). 2. *a*] na BB₂R. 3. *dedail*] deg hail, &c., *codá. frisin*] resin R. 4. *rope*] do ba B; dobo R. 5. *in ac*] in ad B. *na*] tug B₂. 6. *'n ac*] do BR. 7. *in ac*] mag B; no in ac, &c., SS₂S₃. *n-úr*] ndúr S₃V. 8. *ac*] in ac, &c., B₂SS₃V. *garb*] RB; *om. cét.* 9. *na mbád*] &c., RBB₂; narb fand, &c., *cét.* 10] no in ac tuathaib de dhanand, &c., SS₂S₃V; no acc t. d. d. X; *illeg. in H.* 11] sloindig cia feaghan díbhsin B₂. 12. *ótá*] garaibh B₂. 13. *Duban*]

TEMAIR I.

Temair Breg, whence is it named ?
 declare O sages !
 when did the name part from the stead ?
 when did Temair become Temair ?

Was it under Partholan of the battles ? 5
 or at the first conquest by Cesair ?
 or under Nemed of the stark valour ?
 or under Cigal of the knocking knees ?

Was it under the Firbolgs of the boats ?
 or from the line of the Lupracans ? 10
 tell which conquest of these it was
 from which the name Temair was set on Temair ?

O Duban, O generous Findchad,
 O Bran, O quick Cualad,
 O Tuain, ye devout five ! 15
 what is the cause whence Temair is named ?

There was a time when it was a pleasant hazel-wood
 in the days of the noble son of Ollecan,
 until the tangled wood was cut down
 by Liath son of Laigne Lethan-glas. 20

Thenceforward it was called Druim Leith—
 its corn was rich corn—
 until there came Cain free from sorrow,
 the son of Fiachu Cendfindan.

thuan B₂. 14. *Chualad éim*] cualadéin R; cuaraidh éim S₂. 15. *Thuain*] duban R; tuban B; dubain S₂; findan B₂. *bar*] na BB₂R S₂; nar S; *illeg. in H.*
obéicuir] éig B. 16. *ón*] amh B₂. 17. *dobí*] robai B₂. *coll*] call, &c., RBB₂S.
 18. *Ollecan*] olleaim B. 19. *caill*] chaill B₂S₃V. *cais*] S₃V; cas, &c., *cæt.*
 20. *Laigni*] Lugna, &c., HSS₂S₃XV. *lethan*] leagan B₂. *glais*] RSS₂; glas *cæt.*
 21. *druim*] caill R. 24. *sen*] siden H S₃VX. *Fiachach*] Fiacha RBB₂S₂.

Ó sin amach ba Druim Cáin 25
in tulach a téigdis máir,
noco toracht Crofind chain,
ingen Alloid oll-bladaig.

Cathir Chrofind, nírbó chamm, 30
a hainm ae Túaith Dé Danann,
co toracht Tea, nar chlé,
ben Erimóin co n-ard-gné.

Roclaita clad imma tech 35
ac Tea móir ingin Lugdech ;
roadnacht iar múr amuig,
conad uaithi atá Temair.

Forad na rí ba hainm dí, 40
rígrad mac Miled inti ;
cóic anmand uirri iarsin,
ó tá Fordruim co Temair.

Is mise Fintan fili,
nirsam éene óen-lindi ;
is and romtócbad co mblaid
ar in fót-brug os Temair.

27. *noco toracht*] co toracht and SS₂. *Crofind*] croaínd RB. 28. *oll-bladaig*] olgothaig, &c., SS₂. 29. *Crofind*] Croaínd RSS₂. 30. *Túaith Dé Danann*] tuaith dé dano R; tuath. d. d., &c., BSS₂VX; tuatha de donann S₃; *illeg.* in H. 31. *co*] gor B. 33. *ro claita*] ro clóitea R; ro claidte, &c., S₃V; ro claitte X. 34. *Tea móir*] Tea mhoir S₂; Temoir, &c.,

TEMAIR I.

5

Thenceforward it was called Druim Cain, 25
 the hill whither chieftains used to go,
 until Crofhind the chaste came,
 the daughter of all-famous Allod.

Cathair Crofhind ('twas not amiss)
 was its name under the Tuatha De Danand, 30
 till there came Tea, never unjust,
 the wife of Erimon lofty of mien.

Round her house was built a rampart
 by Tea daughter of Lugaid;
 she was buried beyond the wall without, 35
 so that from her is Temair named.

The Seat of the Kings was its name:
 the kingly line of the Milesians reigned in it:
 five names accordingly were given it
 from the time when it was Fordruim till it was Temair. 40

I am Fintan the poet,
 I am a salmon not of one stream;
 it is there I was exalted with fame,
 on the sod-built stead, even Temair.

RBSS₃; teaa B₂36. *conad*] gurub B₂.anmanda, &c., B₂SV.co] ar S₂; do X.co mblaid] iarsin, &c., RBB₂S₂; illeg. in H.35. *iar*] tar R.39. *anmand*] a n-anmanna S₂; anmandæ S₃;40. *ótá*] a do BB₂R.42. *én*] en RBB₂S₃V.*már*] núir S₂; om. B₂.Fordruim] Temair S₂.43. *rom*] ro RBS₂.

TEMAIR II.

Ní cheil maissi dona mnáib
 Temair cen taissi ar tócbáil;
 fúair ingen Lugdach 'n a láim,
 tul-mag bad láach do lot-báig.

= Lugaid son of JH?

Ellom rogáid ben Géde
 for a céle, rochúala,
 dindgna dath-glan, dréim n-áine,
 ba hathlam áine im úaga.

5

Árus ba dún ba dindgna,
 ba cáduis, múr cen mannur,
 forsmbiad lecht Tea iar tuinnem,
 combad fuilled fria hallud.

10

Robói ic Erimón umal
 ben i ngle-medón gemel;
 ruc uad cach roga romer;
 atnóimed cech ní atbered.

15

Brega Tea, treb tuilltech,
 rocluinte úair ba haird-ben,
 fert fosfail in mór mergech,
 in róm relgech ná raired.

20

Ingen Foraind co lín argg,
 Tephi rolaínd, lúaded leirg,
 rochum cathraig, croda in chuird,
 dia luirg rostorna is dia deilg.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| LR B HSS ₂ S ₃ VH ₂ . | 1. ní cheil] L; dóbeir cæt. | dona] do L. |
| 3. 'n a láim] nalláim II. | 4. bad] ba HSS ₂ . | -báig] -báidh, &c., RBH.; |
| -badhadh S ₂ . | 5. gáid] gaed with guid superscr. B; ghuidh SS ₂ . | 6. ro] |
| do LHS. | 7. dréim] deim S. | ndáine] ndáine R. |
| im úaga] &c., LRB; a mbuadha S; mbuadha, &c., HS ₂ . | 8. ba] bad RB. | 9. ba . . . ba] bad |
| . . . bad B; budh . . . budh S. | 10. ba] bad B. | cen] con R. |
| bia H; bóí S ₂ . | Tea] Aeda L. | iar] cen L. |
| 12. fhuilled] L; tuilled, &c., cæt. | fria] ria L; dia cæt. | tuinnem] duinnim H. |
| | | h-allud] thallud S; a |

TEMAIR II.

Temair free from feebleness hides not
the glory due to women for its building ;
the daughter of Lugaid obtained in her possession
an open plain that it were pity to pillage.

The wife of Gede begged a dower 5
from her husband, as I have heard,
the clear-hued fortress, stately ascent ;
keen was the game for graves.

The abode was a keep, was a fortress, 10
was a pride, a rampart free from ravage,
whereon was to be the grave of Tea after death,
so that it should be an increase to her fame.

Erimon the lowly had
a wife in the very midst of imprisonment ;
she got from him all her eager desires ; 15
he granted everything she spoke of.

Brega Tea, a teeming home,
is famed because Tea was a noble dame ;
the funeral mound under which is the great one of the standards,
the burying ground that was not rifled. 20

The daughter of Pharaoh, with tale of warriors,
Tephi the bright, who used to cross the hill-slope,
framed a stronghold (hardy the labourer !)
with her staff and with her brooch she traced it.

h-allud H. 13. *ro bói*] L: báí RB; bóí dano, &c., *cæt.* 14. *i ngle-*]
i nglar B; ie gler- L. 17. *Brega*] Bregdha, SS₂. *Tea*] Temair, &c.,
SS₂. *tuilltech*] tuillmech H. 18. *ro*] do SS₂; de H. *haird-ben*]
B; hairdber R; haird-treb &c., HSS₂. 19.] *sic* S₂; fir i fail
in mór mergge L; fert fofuil in mór mergech, &c., SH; fert fáfail in mor
mergech RB. 20. *in*] SH; ní L RB S₂. *róim*] roim SS₂. *relgech*]
relged L; railgech S₂. 22. *luaded*] L BR; luaidhes, &c., *cæt.*

Dorat ainm dia cathraig cáim 25
in ben co n-áib rathmair rí; ;
Múr Tephí fristoirged dáil,
asnoirged cen gráin cech ngním.

Ní clethe in rún ria ráda, 30
múr thair Tephí, rochúala; ;
fúisain sund, cen dúal díga,
cumsat mór ríga rúama.

Fat lethet tige Tephí, 35
cen trethi midit súthi,
sesca traiged cen tláthi,
confégsat fáthi is drúthi.

Atchúala i n-Espáin uillig 40
ingin lesc-báin láech-buillig,
cin ó Bachtir mac Bufrig;
dosfuc Camsón cáem-chuingid.

Tephí a hainm ó cech gérad; 45
mairg forsmélad a múrad!
ráth sescat traiged tólach
leo dorónad dia rúnad.

Nístuc rí Bregoin cen brón, 45
ciarbo debaid la Camsón,
combeth a haisec dia hón,
cid mór cid mín cid marb-són.

25. *dia cathraig* da cathir I; don cathraig H. *cáim*] chám L. 26. *áib*] *obliterated* in L. *rathmair*] rathmar L. 27. *fristoirged*] fraistoirge B;
fristoirgi R. *dáil*] aig S₂. 28. *asnoirged*] astoirgeth R; astraoirgead B.
oen] L; cach, &c., cat. 29. *clethi*] cleith S₂. *in rún*] amrán SS₂; in ūr B.
ria] ra BR. 30. *tair*] dar BR. *ro*] do HSS₂. 31. *fúisain*] L; foesain RB;
fósin H; fəsair SS₂. *sund*] sunna L. *cen*] cō H; cā R; cā S₂.
dúal] om. L; duil S₂. *díga*] dingna RHS₂; ndingna S. 32. *cumsat*] *comsat* R; gursat? S₂. *mór ríga*] morigna L. *ruama*] ruamna L.
33. *tige*] om. L. 34. *trethi*] creithi R. *midit*] mided, &c., RB S.
36. *fəgsat*] fedad S; fəghat S₂. 37. *uillig*] uille S₂. 38. *ingin*] om. L;
ingen RH. *lesc-*] lose- R. *buillig*] dhuillidh S₂. 39. *cin*] cinn L;

She gave a name to her fair stronghold,
the king's wife gracious and lovely:
the Rampart of Tephí, who would affront an army,
who would dare without dread any deed.

25

Not hidden is the secret place that it should not be spoken of,
the Rampart of Tephí in the east, as I have heard;
in such wise at that place with no unworthy tradition
did many queens build their sepulchres.

30

The length and breadth of the House of Tephí
not ignorantly the learned measure—
sixty feet in full;
diviners and druids beheld it.

35

I have heard in many-cornered Spain
of a maiden fair and indolent, heroic in fight,
offspring of Bachtir son of Buirech;
Camson, gentle champion, bore her away.

40

Tephí was her name, from every warrior;
ill-luck to him whom her entombment should wear out!
a rath of sixty feet, full measure,
was built by them for her concealment.

The king of Bregon free from sorrow did not bear her away,
though there was strife between him and Camson,
that she might be restored to her . . .
were it for better or for worse, or were she dead.

45

cian S₂. 40. *Camson*] eaanson? L; canton BS; cannton HS₂; anton R.
cuingid] chuinnid L; cuindig B. 41. *a h-*] a LRB. ó] LRB; os, cat.
gorad] ngerad LH; deiridh S₂. 42. *forsmelad*] forsmberad S; forsmberad, H;
forsmbeired S₂. 43. *rát*] lá S; la S₂; om. H. *tolach*] tóladh, &c.,
SS₂; cen tolad H. 44. *lea*] L; le, &c., cat. *doronad*] donad B.
rinad] runar HSS₂; rumar VS₃. 45. *ri*] rig, &c., LS₂. 46. *debaid*] tebaid
R; debaig B; meab H; thobind S₂. *Camson*] L; cacton B; cantón R;
cannton H; candton SS₂. 48.] *sic* L; ó rí na mBretan mbladh-mór, &c.,
HSS₂; ó rí na mB. mbadhron, &c., BR.

Erlam Camsóin, ní clethe,
Etherún, ba herchrede, 50
is slúag na nglas-derc nglethe
úad fri tassec trén-Tephe.

Ec trúag Tephe tánic túaid,
nír gním clethe fri hóen-úair,
Camsón ro léic luíng cen lúraig 55
lé dar tuind sáili sóeb-úair.

Roscart barr Bretan ó'n brúch,
ar ba hetal Etherún,
co marblaig fria mess 'sin múr
tess forstarblaig Tephi-rún. 60

Is fon samla-sin sunna
gníth co calma a cét-chuma
Temrach, cen táidlius trumma,
ar áibnius, ar étrumma.

Temair cech n-ard cech n-irgna 65
forsmbít sosta so-dindgna;
Temair cech mbennach mbirda,
acht mad Emain airirgna.

Temair tuathi ocus tigi
cen luathi cen læch-miri, 70
mathair anai cech fini,
co nosbrathaig bæth-bini.

49-52] *after 56 all but L.* 49. *Erlam*] L; coimdiu, &c., *cæt.* *Camsóin*] camson L; catoin B; cannton R; cantoin H; cantoin S; canntoin S₂. *clethe*] clithi BR. 50. *erchrede*] *erchreade* L; *erceti* B; *erceithi* R; *ircleith* H; *inclethe* S; *imereithe* S₂. 51. *is*] i LS₂; eo S. 52. *fri*] L; in BRS₂; am S; um H. 54. *nír*] ní L. *fri*] ri L; ra RB; re *cæt.* 55. *Camson*] L; cacton B; canton RS; cannton HS₂. *cen*] *ger* R. *luig*] lúaid, &c., RS₂. 56. *le*] L; om. *cæt.* *dar*] *for* HSS₂. *tuind*] druim S₂; in tuinn R. *sáili*] sáile L; ansaile S; intsaile, &c., HS₂. *sébuair*] RB *sæbruade* L; tserbruaid, &c., *cæt.* 57. *roscart*] rosgart B; rosgar S₂. *barr*] bar, LB; bár R. *brúch*] múr SS₂. 58. *ba*] bad BR. *etal*] *bis* B. 59. *marblaig*] LH; marblaidh, &c., *cæt.* *fria*] L; fri *cæt.* *'sin*] si

The tutelar of Camson, not hidden,
 Etherun (he was transitory), 50
 and the host of the clear grey eyes
 were sent by him as a pledge for the restitution of mighty Tephí.

The sad death of Tephí who came to the north,
 was a deed not concealed for a moment ;
 Camson launched a vessel without payment 55
 with her over the surface of the cold and treacherous sea.

The chief of Britain sent them from the shore,
 (for Etherun was pure ;)
 with the lifeless body to do it honour in the rampart
 in the south, on which settled the name Tephírun. 60

It was after this likeness in this place
 was made boldly the first frame
 of Temair, that has no match nor mate
 for beauty and for gaiety.

'Temair' is the name of every lofty and conspicuous spot 65
 whereon are dwellings and strong keeps ;
 'Temair' is the name of every peaked and pointed hill
 except the far-seen Emain.

Temair of the cantred, and of the house,
 without hurry, without frenzy of heroes, 70
 was mother of the wealth of every tribe
 till a foolish crime destroyed her.

L; don H. 60. *fors*] L; i RB; a *cæt.* *tarblaig*] tarblaid R; tarblaidh S.
rán] LB; r. R; mair, &c., *cæt.* 61. *fon*] fo L; ón SS₂. *samia*] tsamla, &c., SS₂.
-sin] sain L. 62. *gnith*] L; gni(?) H; gní, &c., *cæt.* 63. *Temrach*] L H; Temra B; Temraid R; Temair, &c., *cæt.* *taidlius*] taiblius, &c., HS. *trumma*] cuma S. 65. *n-ard*] R; aird L; ard *cæt.*
n-irgna] nirgnæ R; irgna, &c., *cæt.* 66. *mbit*] mbí S; inbói S₂; mid B.
so-] sær- SS₂. *dindgna*] irgnæ R. 67. *mbennach*] ben nā L; bendach BS₂; bennach R; mennach S. *mbirda*] birda LB; birrgha RS₂; mirgha S. 68. *mad*] em. L; ma S₂. *airirgna*] irirgna, H; fhír irgna, &c., SS₂; oiridga R; forirgna LB. 69-72] in L only.

Ba targa triath ocus tor,
 ba hadba niath, níth co neim ;
 Temair cen taissi cen tráig
 a maissi do mnáib ní cheil. D.

75

73. *targa*] tarba SS₂.
 HSS₂.

74. *ba adba*] LR ; ba badba B ; robadba, &c.,
niath] LH ; niad, &c., RBS ; nid S₂. eo] im BR.

It was a shield of lords and chiefs
 it was a home of heroes, valiant in fray,
 Temair free from feebleness and faintness
 hides not its glory from womankind.

75

75. *cen tráig*] gatoigh S₂.
ni cheil] L; dobeir cat.

76. *a*] om. HS. *do*] for L; dona HSS₂.

TEMAIR III.

Temair toga na tulach,
foatá Ériu inradach,
ard-chathir Cormaic meic Airt,
meic Chuind chét-chathaig connairt.

Cormac, ba cundail a maith ; 5
ba súi, ba file, ba flaith ;
ba fír-brethem fer Féne,
ba cara, ba cocéle.

Cormac, rochlái cóicait cath, 10
rosílaig Saltair Temrach ;
isin tSaltair-sin atá
a n-as dech sund senchusa.

Is í in tSaltair-sin adbeir
secht n-aird-ríg hÉrend inbir,
cóic rí na cóiced dosgní, 15
rí hÉrend is a hairrí.

Is inde atá do cech leith
ina ndlig cech rí cóicid ;
ina ndlig rí Temrach thair
do rí cech cóicid cheólmair. 20

Coimgned, comamserad cáich,
cech rí diaraille do ráith ;
crícha cech cóicid fo chrúaich
ótá traiged co trom-thúaith.

RBYHGSS₂S₃VH₂. (The first 33 stanzas are nearly illegible in Y.) 2. *foatá*] H; fottá G; fotá S; fota RBS₂. 6. *súi*] flaith SS₂. *ba flaith*] firdaith S; firghaith S₂. 10. *rosílaig*] R; ro síl, &c. SG; ro síla a S₂; do sílad H; ilaid B. 13. *í in*] sin BR. 14. *inbir*] inb R; indbir H; indb S₂; inber S. 15. *dosgní*] RB; fosgní, &c., HGSS₂. 16. *hairrí*] herri HG; hurri S;

TEMAIR III.

Temair noblest of hills,
under which is Erin of the forays,
the lofty city of Cormac son of Art,
son of mighty Conn of the hundred fights.

Cormac, constant was his prosperity, 5
he was sage, he was poet, he was prince ;
he was a true judge of the men of Fene.
he was a friend, he was a comrade.

Cormac, who gained fifty fights,
disseminated the Psalter of Temair ; 10
in this Psalter there is
all the best we have of history.

It is this Psalter that tells of
seven warlike high kings of Erin ;
five kings of the provinces it makes, 15
the king of Erin and her viceroy.

In it is set down on every hand
what is the right of every king of a province,
what is the right of the king of Temair eastward
from the king of every songful province ; 20

The correlation, the synchronising of every man,
of each king one with another together ;
the limits of every province marked by a stone-rick,
from the foot to the full barony.

huiridhi S₂ ; hairdri BR. 17. *do*] de H ; dia R ; da G. *leith*] breith R.
18. *ina ndlig cech ri*] a nd† righ gach S₂. 19. *ina ndlig*] a nd† S₂.
21. *coimgnead*] coimgne, &c., SS₂HG. *comamserad*] comamserai, &c., HG ;
comainsir S₂. 22. *do*] da HS ; dia S₂. 23. *cricha*] crioch
HG ; crichad B. *fo chrúaich*] ó cruaiç RB ; fo cruaiç, &c., HS₂.

Tricha ar thrichthaib-cét fosgeib 25
do thrichthaib-cét cech cóicid;
in cech cóiciud díb atá
secht príim-fichit príim-dingna.

Rosfitir Cormac, ba rí;
ro lá cúairt hÉrend fo thrí; 30
tuc giall cecha múir amuig,
co rotaisels i Temraig.

Duma na nGiall, glaine glac,
do na giallaib thuc Cormac;
do Chormac tarfás 'n-a tig 35
cech decair atá i Temraig.

Rostarfás d' Fergus mar tá
áit i fuil Cros Fergussa;
Fán na Carpat concerta
etorro is na Cláen-Ferta. 40

Cláen-Ferta a ngaeltís aindre,
Cláen-Ferta na cláen-chaingne,
fri Ráith Grainde aniar anís,
atáit cen erchra a n-óendís.

O Ráith Grainde sair 'sin glinn 45
atá Sescend Temrach tind;
atá fri Sescend anair
Ráth Nessa, Ráth Chonchobair.

Corus Cind Chonchulainn chrúaid
ó Ráith Chonchobair sair-thúaid; 50
tomus a Scéith fo a Chobrad
is ingnad is imadbul.

25. *trichthaib*] trichait, &c., RBS (*see Commentary*). *fosgeib*] RB; nosgeib
cet. 26. *coicid*] coigedh S; coic, &c., RHG. 29. *ba*] S₃V; fo RB; fa *cet.*
31. *tuc*] co *tuc* S₂. *cecha*] gach BS₂. *muir*] amuir BS; muir *cet.*
32. *Temraig*] Temoir, &c., RG. 33-36] *om.* B. 33. *glaine*] gli R.
glac] nglac RH. 35. *tig*] thigh S₂. 37-52] *after* 128 RB.
rostarfas] tarfás RB; rotarfás SS₂. *mar tá*] mur ta H; a marta S₂;
baile i tá RB. 38. *dí i fuil cros*] hi fail croisi R. 39. *concerta*]
concereca, &c., RB; gancta S₂. 40. *is ná*] sa Y; saun H.

TEMAIR III.

17

Baronies thirty in number it finds 25
in the baronies of each province ;
in each province of them there are
seven noble score of chief fortresses.

Cormac knew the number being king ;
he made the circuit of Erin thrice ; 30
he brought away a hostage for every walled town,
and showed them in Temair.

Duma na Giall (purity of palms),
is called from the hostages Cormac brought ;
to Cormac was revealed in their house 35
every marvel that is in Temair.

There was revealed to Fergus, as it is,
the place in which is Fergus' Cross ;
the Slope of the Chariots marks the limits
between it and the Crooked Trenches. 40

The Crooked Trenches where they slew the maidens,
The Crooked Trenches of the crooked dealings
west from Rath Grainde below,
they remain free from decay both of them.

Eastward from Rath Grainde in the glen 45
is the Marsh of strong Temair ;
east of the Marsh there are
Rath Nessa and Rath Conchobair.

The Measure of the Head of grim Cuchullin
lies north-east from Rath Conchobair ; 50
the dimension of his Shield under its Boss
is wonderful and huge.

41. *a n-gaellís*] a cældais Y ; in gældis (*with* .i. inguintis *superser.*) G ; inglæ dais
R ; aceiltis S₂. 42. *Cláen-Forta*] caiduta (?) Y ; andentai S ; andentais S₂.
43. *frí*] RB ó cæst. *anís*] andis H ; annis G. 44. *atáid*] ét YS.
a n-geandís] n-ænemis RB ; n-ainbis (*with* vel *aindis superser.*) Y ; nanfhís S₂.
47. *atá frí*] ét S. 48. *Nessa*] esa R ; r. esa B. 49. *corus*] cros S₂.
50. *sair*] sner BYS. 51. *fo a*] fo HYSS₂. 52. *is* (1)] as SS₂G.
is (2)] 's as YGSS₂.

Lige Mail ocus Midna
i Temraig iar n-a tigba ;
de atá a lige 's a lecht, 55
dáig in chind rochommáidset.

Immráidem fós Long na Láech
frisanabar Bare Ban mbáeth ;
Tech na Fían, nirbo longlac,
co cethri doirsib deac. 60

Duma na mBan iar n-a mbrath
forsin innell uachtarach ;
Dall is Dorcha fris andes,
rocromtha fri comaidces.

Dall tes-thiar Dorcha dogra ; 65
ba díb Duma Dall-Bodra ;
romarb cách díb araile
ac cosnam a n-almisaine.

Doluid in t-abac, trúag dó,
do etargaire etorro, 70
co romarbsat in abace
fo a cossaib iar crín-amare.

Ó lecht ind abaic-sin síar
Mael, Bloc, Bluicne, borb a ciall,
forru atáit na tri clocha 75
dusfarlaice Mál mór-Macha.

Múr clethe na trí cocur
etir luing is láech-thopur ;
Lia na Fían fri slige anair
ar inchaib Rátha Senaid. 80

53-56] om. RB. 54. iar] ar YS₂. tigba] tidhbhai; II; tighba S; tingba S₂; ttioghba G. 55. de] is de, &c., YSS₂. 56. daig] ar daigh S₂.
commaidset] chomaighset S. 57. immráidem] imraidim HSS₂. 59. fian] RB;
læch cæst. nirbo] ni B; bro R. 60. eo] mo RB. doirsib] doirre R. deac] xx. B.
62. forsin] forand H; foran YG; forsinn S; for S₂; ara RB. innell] ochair RB.
64. re] ri RB; re S₂. comaidces] comeses R; comaices B; comaighthes, &c.,
GS; comuighchius H; coimidhehes S₂; comaidces (?) Y. 65. tes] tair, &c.,
YSS₂. thiar] tiar coad. 66. ba díb] ota S₂; fota, &c., RB. duma] duba YS.

The Grave of Mal and Midna
is in Temair since their slaying:
thence is their grave and their sepulchre,
on account of the head they boasted. 55

Let us consider too the Hall of the Heroes
which is called the Palace of Vain Women;
the House of the Warriors, it was no mean hall,
with fourteen doors. 60

The Mound of the Women after their betrayal
was hard by the upper structure;
south of it are Dall and Dorcha,
they were bowed down both alike.

Dall is south-west of sad Dorcha,
from them was called Duma Dall-Bodra;
each of them killed the other
in fighting over their alms. 65

The dwarf came, to his sorrow,
to interpose between them,
so they killed the dwarf
under their feet, through their dimness of sight. 70

Westward from the Grave of this dwarf
are Mael, Bloc, and Bluicne—foolish their wisdom!
over them are the three stones
that the Prince of great Macha flung. 75

The secret Rampart of the three Whispers
is between the Hall and the Heroes' Well;
the Stone of the Warriors is east of the road,
over against the Rath of the Synod. 80

dall bodra] dall bodrai H; indall brogadh S₂. 67. *each díb*] cechtar, &c., YHG; cechtar de, &c., SS₂. 68. *ac*] hi, &c., RYHSS₂. *a n-almaine*] na h-almaine S; andalamsaine S₂; nanalmoine Y. 70. *etargaire*] etorgair H; etargain, &c., RB. 72. *fo a cossaid*] H; fo ccossailb G; fo cossailb *cét.* *iar crín*] RB; cer clæn, &c., *cét.* 73. *ind*] R in or an *cét.* 75. *forru atáit*] forthai hitait, &c., HY. *clocha*] clacha RSS₂. 76. *do*] ro S₂. 79. *slige*] lige, &c., YSS₂ *anair*] mair H. 80. *ar*] for YSS₂. *Senaíd*] ant senaigh, &c., GS.

Ráth na Senad, ségda búaid,
fri Fál na Temrach atúaid ;
ó'n ráith sair i táeb ind Líac
in tech as' terna Beniat.

Senad Pátraic 'con ráith ráin, 85
Senad Brenaind is Ruadáin,
Senad Adamnáin iarsin,
ac escaine Irgalaig.

Fri Ráith Ríg anís, ní gó,
Lecht Con, Lecht Cethen, Cnoc Bó, 90
atá frisin ráith anair
Lecht Maine meic Munremair.

Maraid fri Ráith Ríg andes
Ráth Loegairi is a Les,
is a Lecht for lár a lis, 95
fíren Fiadat rodforbris.

Fégaid Tech Mairise mend,
ar prímit áille hÉrend,
ard aniar irard atúaid,
ísel úad sair, ba saer-búaid. 100

Is ann rosuidiged-se
in tech ar brú Nemnaige ;
'mon tech-sin tar Mide amach
rosílta tige Temrach.

Temair diatá Temair Breg, 105
Múr Tea mná meic Miled,
Nemnach úad sair, sruth fo glenn,
fors' tart Cormac cét-muilem.

81. *na Senad*] Senaid, &c., RBHS. *ségda*] segead RB; soig S. *búaid*] gach buaid, &c., BS; cach mbuaid, &c., RH. 82. *na*] om. B. 83. *ón raith*] ó raith Y; uaidi, &c., RB. *ind*] na YSS₂G. 84. *as' terna*] aterno, &c., RB; asatterna G. 85. *'con*] on H. 89. *fri*] RB; ó cét. *ríg*] na rí H. *anís*] RS₂ (*in margin*); nais B; sair siss S; sair, &c., YGHS₂. *ní*] nocho, &c., YG. 90. *Cethen*] ceithlen G. 91.] ana . . . ther na ratha tair Y (?); anairrter na ratha sair S; a oirter na rath soir S₂. *atá*] hita H. 92. *lecht*] ata lecht YSS₂. *Maine*] om. S. 95. *a*] in R. 96. *fíren fiadat*] fíren fiadhait H; fíren fiadha

The Rath of the Synods, noble excellence,
lies north of the Precinct of Temair ;
eastward from the Rath beside the Stone
is the house whence Beniat escaped.

The Synod of Patrick was at the noble Rath, 85
The Synod of Brendan and of Ruadan,
The Synod of Adamnan thereafter,
assembled to curse Irgalach.

Below from the Rath of the Kings (it is not false)
are the Grave of Cu, the Grave of Cethen, the hill of the Ox ; 90
east of the Rath is
the grave of Maine son of Munremar.

There remains south of the Rath of the King
the Rath of Loegaire and his Keep
and his Grave on the floor of his Keep ; 95
the righteous one of the Lord overcame him.

Behold the noble House of Mairise
chief for beauty in Erin ;
it is high to the west, very high to the north,
level eastward of it,—it was a triumph of the mason.

It is there was situated 10
the house, on the margin of Nemnach ;
about this house away across Meath
were scattered the houses of Temair.

Temair, whence Temair Breg is named, 105
Rampart of Tea wife of the son of Miled,
Nemnach is east of it, a stream through the glen
on which Cormac set the first mill.

SG; fiaddaid fiadad B; fiadadad fiadadad R; fidren (f) . . . Y; fiadhat fiadhat S.
rod-] S; ros- S₂; ro- cœt. 97. mend] mbenn HS₂; nambenn S. 98. ar
primit] ar primait RB; i priomait G; primaiti, &c., HSS₂. aille] aille G; aile
RBH; uile, &c., SS₂. 99. atuaid] tuaid B; antuaid H. 100. uad] uaidh HG;
uait RB. ba] co S. saer-] sain-RB. 101. ro] fri (f) Y. 102. intech]
a thuaid, &c., YSS₂; thuaid G. ar] for YGSS₂. 103. 'mon] om. R. tar]
ar YS; for S₂. 104. rosilla] doronta SS₂. 105. diata] diadha R. 106. Tea]
téad R; tead (f) B. meic] mac B. 107.] in N. uadha soir fo glenn S₂.

Ciarnait eumal Cormaic cóir
mór cét nobiathad a bróin ; 110
deich méich lé cech láí do bleith,
nirb opair duine denmeich.

Rostarraig aice in rí rán
i n-a tig a hoenurán ;
co rostoirccestar fo chleith ; 115
iarsin forémid robleith.

Iarsin rosairchis úa Cuind,
tuc sáer muilinn tar mór-thuind ;
cét-muilenn Cormaic meic Airt
robo chobair do Chiarnait. 120

Caprach Cormaic i Ráith Ríg ;
ó Ráith Ríg sair, is é a fír,
atá in topur tuirme cland,
frisnapar na tri hanmand.

Liaig Dáil Duib Duirb, Túath Linne, 125
ocus Tipra Bó Finne,
tri hanmand dia sloind amach,
do sflad topuir Temrach.

Topur aile, adbal tres,
a Temraig síles siardes ; 130
Láeg a ainm, cen co dín bú ;
Cuchtair Cormaic for a brú.

Bruindid a Temraig atúaid
Adlaic Diadlaic in tslúraig,
dá thopur fo dechair de 135
sís co Carn na Macraide.

109-120.] *quoted* Eg. 1782, 44 : *see note*. 110. *mor cét nob.*] *dob. mor*
ndam S ; rob. *mor ndaim* S₂ ; *mor ndámh nob. G.* 111. *deich*] ix. SS₂ Eg.
le cech láí] la cach lai B ; gach lai le, &c., S Eg. 112. *nirb*] nír RH.
113.] tairrustair uirre in rí rán Eg. 113-116.] *om.* SS₂. 114. *a*] 'n-a G.
115. *cleith*] leth Eg. 116. *forémid*] ro eimigh H ; co nárfét Eg. 117. *iarsin*
rosairchis] iarsin rostoircchis R. Cormac rocluinnim (*with* iersin rosairchis *supersecr.*)
HSS₂ ; airchisis uirre Eg. 123. *atá*] co ata B ; co ta R. *tuirme*] HG ;

Ciarnait, hand-maid of upright Cormac,
used to feed from her quern many hundreds,
ten measures a day she had to grind,
it was no task for an idler. 110

The noble king came upon her at her task
all alone in her house,
and got her with child privily;
presently she was unable for heavy grinding. 115

Thereupon the grandson of Conn took pity on her,
he brought a mill-wright over the wide sea;
the first mill of Cormac mac Art
was a help to Ciarnait. 120

The Caprach of Cormac is in the Rath of the Kings;
eastward from the Rath of the Kings (that is the truth of it)
is the Well of the Numbering of the Clans,
which is called by the three names :

Liaig Dail Duib Duirb, Tuath Linde,
and Tipra Bo Finne,
three names to designate it,
to make known the well of Temair. 125

Another spring (mighty force),
which flows south-west from Temair;
Calf is its name, though it never sucked a cow;
Cormac's Kitchen is on its margin. 130

There rise north of Temair
Adlaic and Diadlaic of the host;
two springs flow diverse thence
down to the Carn of the Boys. 135

truime, &c., *cæt.* 124. *frisanapar*] RB; *frisanabar* HG; *arfhuilt* S₂; for a
fulled S. *na tri*] *tri* HG; .u. &c. SS₂. 125. *Liaig*] *om.* RB; *lia* G; *liag*
cæt. *dai*] SS₂; *dael cæt.* *duib duirb*] *duirb* B; *drui bet* R; *dub doirb* G.
127. *tri*] .u. SS₂. *anmand*] *anmandsin*, &c., SS₂G; *anmanna side* H. *dia*
sloind] B; *dia sloinne* R; *sloindeth* S₂; *sloind* S; *sloint* H; *slointe* G. 128. *do*
di B. *do silad*] *dia siot* G; in .uii. *mad* SS₂. *topair*] *topur* SS₂. 129-144] *om.*
RB. 134. *Diadlaic*] *anadlaic* &c. YSS₂. 135. *dechair*] *deacair* YSS₂.

Etir dá Charn na nGillai
Deisel Temrach tes Crinnai;
fót co rath ria ndul ar cel,
a sóitis dáine deisel. 140

Atúaid frisin tulaig truimm
Ráth Cholmáin in Domnain duind;
Lecht Caelchon fo chochma cloch,
sair-thúaid ó Luing Ban Temrach.

Caelchu mac Loairn meic Rúaid 145
meic Cormaic Cais, carad búaid,
prím-giall fer Muman amach,
ó táit ruirig Ruis Temrach.

Tech Temrach imatá in ráith,
asa tardad dligeid cáich, 150
maraid fós míad dia samlaib
ac rígaib ac ríg-domnaib.

Rí ocus ollam filed,
súi, brugaid, bertís dligeid,
lepta ná loiseti lochit, 155
láraig ocus lón-chrochit.

Liaig is dálem, goba gúr,
rechtaire, randaire rún,
máil na cethra dóib uile
i tig ind ríg barr-buide. 160

Rindaide, ráthbuige réil,
sciathaire, is fianaide féig,
i tig ríg noibdis corn,
ba hé a ndlígéd díles dorn.

139. *ar*] tar SS₂. 140. *deisel*] ar deisel, &c., YGS. *a sóitis*] a soith dis H; isoidtís G; asuidís Y; asoighdís S; asuighdís S₂. 141. *frisín*] forin S; forsin Y. 142. *domnain*] domain SS₂. 143. *cochma*] chocho Y. 145. *Loairn*] Loghairn, &c., SS₂. 146. *Cormaic*] *om.* YSS₂. *cais*] cais cais B; cais nech SS₂; cais-neach Y; *om.* G. *caraid*] RB; bef H; dobeired, &c., YG; dochanad, &c., SS₂. 147. *giall*] giallu Y; gilla S₂. *fer*] ar YS. *Muman*] n-Erenn B. 148. *táit*] tá Y. 149-180] *om.* B. 150. *asa*] as YHG. *edich*] do each YSHG. *tardad*] tarat S₂. 151. *míad*] ní R; dronec H. 155. *lepta*] R; lepaid, &c.,

Between the two Carns of the Lads
is the Deisel of Temair south of Crinna,
a sword that brings luck before going to death,
where men used to make a turn right-hand-wise. 140

North of the great hill
is the Rath of Colman, the brown Domnan;
the Grave of Caelchu under a like heap of stones,
lies north-east from the Hall of the Women of Temair.

Caelchu son of Loarn son of Ruad 145
son of Cormac Cas, who loved victory,
was the first hostage out of the men of Munster;
from him descend the princes of Ros Temrach.

The House of Temair, round which is the rath,
from it was given to each his due; 150
honour still continues to such as them
at the courts of kings and princes.

King and Chief of the Poets,
sage, farmer, they received their due,
couches that torches burn not, 155
the thighs and the chine-steaks.

Leech and spencer, stout smith,
steward, portly butler,
the heads of the beasts to all of them
in the house of the yellow-haired king. 160

Engraver, famed architect,
shield-maker, and keen soldier,
in the king's house they drank a cup;
this was the special right of their hands.

cæt. locht] *ed.* lochuid R; loichet, &c., *cæt. na loiseti*] nach loisceann, &c., YSS₂.
156. *láraig*] R; laarc, &c., *cæt. crochit*] *ed.* crochuid R; crochait S₂; croicheat,
&c., *cæt.* 158. *rechtaire randaire*] r. ramuidhe R; rannaighe rachtaire S.
159. *maíl*] S; maöl H; maol R; mæl YGS₂. 161. *Rindaide*] randaidhi S₂;
rannuire R. *ráthbuige*] rathbuidhe, &c., SS₂; rathuige R. *réil*] rel HYS;
reidh R. 162. *is*] *om.* RGS. *fianaide féig*] luamuire leir R; fianuidhe leir
S₂. 163. *noibdis*] R; do ibdis, &c., YHG; ro ibdis S; nobitis S₂.

Drúth, fícheallach, fuirseóir fáen, 165
 cuislendach, clesamnach cláen,
 colpa a cuit feóla iar fir,
 in tan tigdis i tech rí.

Rigthech cuit senmaire sáir, 170
 caisleór is cerda ima stáib;
 cornaire, bonnaire ar bríg,
 déde romeltís midmír.

Muiridin do Mál Midi,
 cairemain is cirmairi,
 dlíged don droing threibair thréin, 175
 íchtar remur in tslinnéin.

Dromanna dronna in cech threib
 do drúithib, do doirseóirib;
 uruscla ingen cen ach
 iar n-indrum tige Temrach. 180

Colum Cille, crenad brait,
 robri in cath for Diarmait;
 re ndul dó tar muir amach
 rongiallsatar tuir Temrach.

Cretem Crist, rochés i crí, 185
 rochuir cech nert ar nemní;
 ar brón do dáim Dé 'n-a tig
 ní tart termann do Themraig.

165. *drúth*] R; drái, &c., *cæt.* *fícheallach*] fícheallaigh, &c., YSS₂. 166. *cuis-*
lendach] cuislandaigh, &c., RSS₂. *clesamnach*] clesaide, &c., YSS₂H. *cláen*]
 caom R. 167. *colpa*] colptha, &c., HG. *a cuit*] iccuid G. 168. *tigdis*] tiagaíd
 YHG. i] ó Y; om. R. *ríg*] in rí R. 169. *rigthech*] richneach Y? S; rithnech
 S₂. *senmaire*] senmure R; senmoiri, &c., HGS₂. *sáir*] R; saer, &c., *cæt.*
 170. *caisleor*] cuisleor R; caisleóir YSH; cuisleoir S₂G. *cerda ima stáib*] *ed.* cerdæ
 imastaib R; cerd imaraen G; cerda mar oen, &c., *cæt.* 172. *ro*] no G; do R.
mid-mír] mimír G; in mír R. 173.] Maroighi dar mír maighe R. *mat*]
 múr S₂. 175. *dlíged don*] dleaghait an G. 177. *dronna*] droma R;

TEMAIR III.

27

Jester, chess-player, sprawling buffoon,
 piper, cheating juggler,
 the shank was their share of meat in truth,
 when they came into the king's house.

165

The shins were the share of the noble musician,
 of the castle-builder and artificer, round the bowl;
 the cup-bearer, the lusty foot-servant,
 both consumed the broken meats.

170

A charge on the prince of Meath,
 were the cobblers and comb-makers,
 the due of the strong skilled folk
 was the fat underside of the shoulder.

175

The backs, the chines in every dwelling
 were given to druids and doorkeepers.
 there was protection for maidens with never an "ach"!
 after serving the house of Tara.

180

*see now
Hermathena,
48, 150*

Colum Cille, who used to redeem captives,
 broke the battle against Diarmait;
 before he went away over-sea
 the lords of Temair gave him obedience.

The faith of Christ who suffered in the flesh
 has brought all strength to nought;
 because of the sorrow of the people of God in its house
 He gave not protection to Temair.

185

- dromdha S₂. 178. *doirseoirib*] *furseoirib* SS₂. 179. *uruscla*] *erescla* R;
uruscla H; *urusgaíl* S; *urascala* S₂. *ingen*] RS; i. S₂; *dingin*, &c., YG;
dingein H. *cen ach*] *amach* S₂. 180. *indrum*] Y; *innrim* S;
indrom S₂; *indr* RG; *indradh* H. 181. *crenað*] RB; *crenuid* H; *ro cren*,
 &c., YSS₂G. 182. *ro bris . . . for*] RB; *dorat . . . do cæt*. 183. *re*] *iar* R.
dul] *dulu* H; *dula* YS. *tar*] *ar* HGSY. 184. *rongiallsadar*] B; *rogiallsatar*
 RS; *rogiallastar* S₂; *rogiallsad*, &c., YG; *dogiallsad* H. *tuir*] *turi* (?) R.
Temrach] *na Temrach* YHG. 186. *rochuir*] *dochuir* YHG. 187. *do*
ddim] *do dann* B; *deghrand* S; *deaggand* S₂. *'n-a tig*] *do nim* RS.
 188.] *robé ar termand é theamraig* S.

TEMAIR IV.

Domun duthain a lainde,
 comul caire cét cuire,
 bréc ilar lith fri labrad,
 acht adrad ríg na n-uile.

Rofáith each recht im road, 5
 roscáich each cert co grian ;
 Temair indiu cíd fásach,
 bóí ré ba násad niad.

Nirbo thráig a tor tóebach, 10
 diarbo hóenach scor scélach ;
 ba mór ndám diarbo domgnas
 in dúnad fondglas férach.

Ba dind n-ordnide n-imglice ;
 ba borg-bile co mbodb-šlait ;
 fri taidbsin ba druimm n-airdire 15
 i n-aimsir uí Chuind Cormaic.

Is cáem in gairm noscóema,
 ainm doróega sech rúama ;
 tarca Bóind bró bága
 Cathir Chrófind, cró búada. 20

-
- L RBYHGSS₂S₃VH₂. 1. *duthain*] duthaine L. a *lainde*] om. L.
 2. *caire*] om. L. cuire] cuire L. 3. *fri*] re (with ri superscr.) R; re BG;
 ri Y; rea H. 5. *rofaith*] rofaid RBY; rofaidh H; rofhaidh S; rofaith G;
 rosfaidh S₂; atehiu L. recht] creach S₂. im] mar G. road] L;
 roadh S; roát S₂; raad BHG; rāad R. 6. *roscáich*] roscuit, &c., S₂H; roscaid,
 &c., YS; dechliu L. each] om. L. 8. *ré*] tan RBH. 9. *nirbo thráig*]
 L; dobo blaith S; robo blaith, &c., cæt. tor] tort L. 10. *diarbo*] ciarbo,
 &c., BS₂G; ropo R. scor] scoit L. 11. *ba mór ndám*] socaid B; sochī R;

TEMAIR IV.

This world, transient its splendour !
perishable gathering of an hundred hosts ;
deceitful to describe is the multitude of delights,
save only the adoration of the King of all things.

Perished is every law concerning high fortune, 5
crumbled to the clay is every ordinance ;
Temair, though she be desolate to-day,
once on a time was the habitation of heroes.

There was no exhaustion of her many-sided towers,
where was the assembly of storied troops ; 10
many were the bands whose home was
the green-soiled grassy keep.

It was a stronghold of famous men and sages,
a castle like a trunk with warrior-scions,
a ridge conspicuous to view, 15
in the time of Cormac grandson of Conn.

Fair is the title that adorns it,
the name he chose [to mark it out] among cities ;
the Fort of Crofind, pen of victory,
excels Boand, millstone of combat. 20

bui mór ndam, &c., HGSS₂. domgnas] domgnáis L; domnus SS₂. 12. in
dunad] L; aniu cid, &c., cæt. fondglas] foglass, &c., LS. 10-12] illeg.
in Y. 13. dind] fond L. 14. ba] bad Y. borg-bile] L; boirgbile G;
foirglige, &c., BS; forglidhe, &c., cæt. bodb-slaith] badb slait RH; bodu slait,
G; blad blait L; bad slait B; blad slait S; blad loit Y; blath 'slait S₂. 15. fri]
L; dia SS₂; ria cæt. taidbsin] taibhsin S; taibsib S₂. ba druimm] ar
druing S₂ 17-20] only L, and R in top margin. 18. ainm] amal L.
doroeaga] doragha R. 20. Chrefhind] Chroind L.

Dia mbói Cormac fri clotha,
 ba réil roblad a retha :
 ní frith dún amail Temraig,
 ba sí rún belaig betha.

Bale a bríg-sain fiad buidnib 25
 ind rí-g-sain réided Temraig ;
 is ferr dúin tólaib fine
 tuirem a thige teglaig.

IN tech mór mlib amus 30
 do dínib nirbo dolus ;
 cathir glan glérib glain-fer
 secht cét traiged a tomus.

Nístairchell báise burba, 35
 ná cumga gáise garga ;
 nirbo rubach fria terba,
 sé cóice cubat a harda.

Nói cluid, nísclúi garb-drend, 40
 la nói ndúi 'n-a timchell,
 fri find-airbert na find-chrand,
 cathir imairdere imthend.

Adba ind rí-g, ríad rinde,
 forsndáilte fin eo finde,
 ba dín, ba dún, ba dindgna,
 tri chóicait imda inde.

21. *fri*] L; fa S; im S₂; fo *cæt*. a] do RB. *roblad*] roblat LS.
 23. *ní*] nir S₂; noco, &c., RB. *amail*] mar RBS₂. *Temraig*] Temair
codd. 24. *ba sí*] L; do bai Y; robói, &c., RB; robé, &c., HGS₂; robí
 S. *rín*] a rún S. *betha*] an betha S₂. 25. *Bale*] bailce B. a] in L;
 a m- Y. *fiad*] L; uas, &c. *cæt*. 26. *réided*] L; rogab RBG; dogab, &c.,
 HYS; rogab dogab S₂. 27. *dúin*] dún, &c., BSS₂. *tólaib*] tóla RB.
 28. *tuirem*] tomus RB. 29-36] *om*. B. 29. *in*] a YHGS₂. *milib*] míle
 R. 30. *do*] con YHSS₂. *dínib*] dainib, &c., YSS₂; dáine R. *dolus*] donus
 YS₂. 31. *glan*] mor S₂. *glérib*] glere G. *glain-*] YGS; glan- *cæt*.
 32. *secht*] tri YHGSS₂. *tomus*] thomoss L. 33. *tairchell*] tairmchell, &c.,

When Cormac was among the famous
bright shone the fame of his career;
no keep like Temair could be found;
she was the secret place of the road of life.

Strong before hosts was the might 25
of this king who used to ride through Temair;
better for us than tribes unnumbered
is the tale of his household retinue.

The great house with thousands of soldiers
was not obscure to posterity; 30
the shining fort with distinctions of the illustrious,
seven hundred feet was its measure.

Fierce folly did not hold sway over it,
nor strictness of harsh wisdom;
there was no violence to annoy it, 35
six times five cubits was its height.

Nine walls it had, fierce fight could not demolish,
with nine ramparts round about them;
with noble equipment of the noble scions,
it was a fort illustrious and impregnable. 40

The dwelling of the king, commotion of lances,
whereon was poured out the sparkling wine,
was a refuge, a keep, a fortress,
there were thrice fifty chambers in it.

YHGS; tairm R. 35. *rubach*] robeac Y; robeg H; robece G; rubeag S;
bhee S₂. *fria*] fri RYGH. *terba*] hantha R; hearba S. 36. *cóic*]
cóicait L. *cubai*] comfhad S₂. 37. *cluid*] cluidhe R. *nisolui*] no clai R (f)
B; no cluidi Y; no cluid H; no cludha G; noscluidhedh S; naclaidhi S₂.
garb-árend] L; gairb-thend, &c., cat. 38. *la*] om. L. *ndui*] nduma YHG;
nuidhe SS₂. 39. *fri*] om. L; re YH; ré S; le G. *find-airbert*] in
airbirt L. *chraná*] chland LG; carnn R. 41. *ind*] in L; om. cat. *riad*
rinde] ed. ri adranna L; ri adrindi Y; ri uasrenda R; ri uarranda B; ri uas rinni
H; ri uas roinde G; righ os runda S; ri eo raindi S₂. 42. *forsn-*] coan- B;
con- R. *finda*] finda R. 44. *inda*] imdaigh, &c., BHS₂. *inde*] imme,
&c., RBYSS₂.

Tri chóicait láech co lainidib, 45
 nírbó borg báeth ar bruidin,
 ba sé lucht, línib dindgnai,
 cecha imdai de súidib.

Ba hálaind in slóg samlaid ;
 taitned ór ar a n-idnaib : 50
 tri chóicait airel n-ergnaid,
 cóica each airel inglain.

Secht cubait, cen nach condail,
 fiad in dáim drongaig drennaig,
 fri hannud sutrall solus, 55
 ba sé tomus in tellaig.

A secht n-aile, rochuala,
 fri cert glaine cen séna,
 ségda sainemla sáera
 cáema caindelbra créda. 60

IN chathir gríanach glan-sin
 fledach fianach co fondsib,
 inde fri soichli solus
 dá secht ndorus de dorsib.

Ba hé dlíged ind rí-g-sin, 65
 ól asnibed in slóg-sin ;
 ba mét mór-mór in lán-sin,
 tri chét ól isind ól-sin.

45. *tri*] bfid RB; bi (*with a d erased*) H; bad YS; boi G. *coicait*] LS₂;
 coeca, &c., *cæt.* *co lainidib*] collaine L; co lainib, &c., BS. 46. *nirbo*] robo
 RBS. *borg*] L; brog G; broc, &c., RBHS; borb YS₂. *báeth*] om. L. *bruidin*]
 bruighin, &c., YGSS₂; bruiċc H. 47. *ba sé*] L; ba he HGS₂; ba he a YS; he
 a RB. *línib*] linaib LS. 48. *cecha*] each, &c., I.Y. *de súidib*] do shaigidh R;
 do taigib B; di súidín Y; fri súidhe S; fri súidib S₂. 49. *ba*] L; rop, &c.,
cæt. *in slóg*] na sloigh G. 50. *taitned ór*] taitnem óir, &c., YHGSS₂.
ar a] L; ósa L; osin S₂. *n-idnaib*] om. L; dingnaib, &c., RB; imdhaib S₂.
 51. *tri chóicait*] om. L. *n-ergnaid*] nairgnaid L; ergna S₂; [ergnaid, &c., *cæt.*
 52. *each*] L; in R; in each, &c., *cæt.* *inglain*] inmain, &c., RBH; nimdaib,
 &c., YG; imdaigh S; nimdaigh S₂. 53-68] om. B. 53. *cubait*] coicait L

Thrice fifty heroes with coronets,— 45
 (it was a castle not foolish and brawling)
 that was the tale, according to the counts of fortresses,
 in every chamber of the number.

Goodly was the throng in this wise,
 the gold gleamed from their weapons; 50
 thrice fifty stately couches there were,
 and fifty men to each shining couch.

Seven cubits, without any dividing,
 before the crowded warlike company,
 with blazing torches burning, 55
 that was the measure of the hearth.

Other seven, I have heard,
 made in truth a brightness beyond denial,
 majestic, notable, noble,
 beautiful chandeliers of brass. 60

This sunny shining citadel,
 festive, martial, with cask-staves,
 therein, amid radiant hospitality,
 were doors twice seven in number.

This was the right of that king— 65
 a vessel from which that host would drink,
 a vast capacity was the full content thereof,
 three hundred draughts there were in that vessel.

cen nach] *cannach* L; *conach* R; *cindach* H; *cendach*, &c., YS. *condail*
connail L. 54. *fiad*] *fiada*, &c., YGS₂. *in*] *gach* n- S. *dronaig*
drennaig] *ndronaigh* *ndrennaig* L; *ndrona* *ndremaidh* R; *ndronaigh* *ndrennaib*
 S; *drong* *dreñ* G. 56. *sé*] L; *he*, &c., *cet*. *in tellaig*] *a hall* R. 57. *a secht*
n-aile] *secht coicait aile* g. b. L. *aile*] *ee* R. 58. *glaine*] *l̃*; *gli* R; *nglaine*,
 &c., *cet*. *cen séna*] *om.* L. 59. *segda*] *sega*, &c., RS. *sainemla*
sain dille L. 62. *fianach*] *ianach* HG; *fiadhach* S₂. *fondsib*] L; *foinsib*,
 &c., RYHGS; *foicsib* S₂. 63. *fri*] *fa* YH; *ba* RGSS₂. *soichli*] *sochla*
 R; *soichle* H; *soithlib* Y; *soichleach* G. *solus*] *sobus* L. 64. *secht*
sé L. 66. *asnibed*] *nosnibid*, &c., RHG.

A n-ól n-uidech fri húabur na ruirech rúad, na ráin-fer, nirbo dimbraig don áiream; tri chét dáilem nosdáiled.	70
Nói cóicait stáb a roga, ba sí dál, toga a tuile, sech ba carrmocol glan-balc, ba hór ba hargat uile.	75
Tri chóicait coica ngalach, cen nach n-anad fri fuirech, fri hairer, cennach tólach, na ríógach, na ruirech.	80
Cóica rechtaire ránda lasin flaith fállda fírdá; cóica foss fledach fír-glan la cóicait ríglach rígdá.	
Cóica láech i n-a sessam connóitis in fáel fossad, céinn bíd in rí ac óul, ar ná bad dóud dossam.	85
Ba hán don mál ba móu, ar cach lóu ba lia: tricha cét nochonfuirged, mac Airt tuirmed cach dia.	90

69. *a n-ól*] L; anuall *cæt.* *nuidesh*] núag L; nuall RB; noidech H (*see Commentary*). *fri*] ria n- H; ríanan RB. 70. *ruad na ran-fher*] ruam na raidead B; ruamda raidhet R. 71. *nirbo*] nidat, &c., RBH; niba S; nirbod G. *dimbraig*] L; dimgaid R; dimdaig, &c., BS; dimdaid SS₂; dimd, &c., HG. 71. *don áiream*] ind árim L; an áiream Y; intairem, &c., SS₂; dian áireamh G. 72. *tri chét*] tricha L; .I. G; tri coica Y. *ddlem nosdáiled*] ro dosdailead Y. 73. *nói*] L; tri *cæt.* *stáb a*] stába, &c., LRBHG? *roga*] L; toga, &c. *cæt.* 74. *sic*] L; fiadh cech daim tolaí tuile H; do [di RB] each daim tola tuile, &c., *cæt.* 75. *sech*] acht RBYS; om. S₂. *glanbale*] glanmac RB. 77-80] om. BSS₂. 77. *coica*] .I. a R; coica G; coicea H; coica Y. 78. *cen nach*] cennach R; cenach HY. *nunad*] annach R; nannach, &c., HG Y. *fuirech*] ruirech B. 79. *cennach*] chidná R; cendach H; cenach Y. 80. *rógach*] roga R; rogach *cæt.* 81. *ránda*] G; randa LH; ranta Y; rámda, &c., RBSS₂. 82. *lasin*]

Harmonious and stately was the carouse
of the fiery chieftains and noblemen ;— 70
there were none neglected of the number ;
three hundred cupbearers dispensed the liquor.

Nine times fifty beakers to choose from ;
this was the custom,—a plentiful choice for all ;
except what was carbuncle, clear and strong, 75
all was gold and silver.

Thrice fifty steaming cooks,
in attendance unceasingly,
with victuals, an abundant supply,
on the jolly kings and chieftains. 80

Fifty noble stewards
with the lordly honourable prince,
fifty festive spruce lackeys,
with [each] fifty of kingly champions.

Fifty men standing 85
guarded the sturdy wolf,
as long as the king was a-drinking,
that no trouble might visit him.

It was glory to the prince that was greatest,
every day [his retinue] was more numerous ; 90
thirty hundreds whom he kept in attendance
the son of Art counted daily.

risin RBSS₂. *fálda*] *faígn* RB. *fírda*] *fi. da* L (*fieda fcs.*) 84. *la*] *ri*
RB. *riúglach*] *riúglach* YS₂; *fírláoch* R; *primláech*, &c., BH; *priomláech* G.
rigda] *primda*, &c., RBHG. 85. *læch*] *fer* LRB. 86. *conmóitis*] L;
condoitis H; *conoidis* S; *conoghdaís* G; *conettis* R; *connetis* B; *conestais* Y;
concisdis S₂. *fossad*] *fosaídh* H. 87. *in ri*] *in rig*, &c., BSS₂, and *rih* H.
ae éu] *ed. acool* HYS; *ae a ol* L; *ocool* R; *accoal* G; *conool* B; *aginola* S₂.
88. *ar na bad*] *ar na ba* RBHG; *conabad* Y; *conabat* S₂; *con nabudh* S; *ar na*
hobbad L. *dóud*] S; *doad* LG; *dood* B; *dosodh* R; *dora* S₂. *dossam*] *dossam*, &c., BGS; *dosan*, &c., RY; *dossain* H; *dsan* S₂. 89. *hán*] L; *mó*
S₂; *mo eat.* *mou*] *modha* S₂. 90.] *ar gan cloadh ba liadh* S₂. *lou*] *bou* B.
91. *tricha cét*] *tri míle* L. *nochon fuirged*] *nochan fuirged* R;
neco fuirged B; *nochonuirgedh* S; *nochonuidmead* Y; *nochnuidbed* S₂; *neach* no
fhuirged G; *nonbur fuirged* H; *banairmech* L. 92. *tuirmed*] *eirned* L;
truimed ? R.

Cend-drong filed fó fírdá,
 saigtís dlíged a ndála,
 is derb ní báes cia 'tbera 95
 co n-áes chena cach dána.

Tuirmem teglach i ndálaib
 tige Temrach do dínib :
 is í-seo a n-árim fire,
 tricha míle de mílib. 100

Diambóí Cormac i Temraig,
 ar roblat ós cach rogail,
 rí-g-athgein meic Airt Óenfir
 ní fríth de dóinib domain. D.

Cormac co cáme chrotha 105
 ba fotha fond-balc flatha ;
 genair ó Echaig imgil
 mac do ingin Uile Acha.

O bóí Solom oc siriud,
 ferr cach ciniud fri comul, 110
 gein bad chumma fri Cormac
 a Dé in tormalt domun ? D.

93. *cend-*] L; an R; a *cet.* *fó*] L; ba *cet.* 94. *saigtís*] L; cuintis,
 &c., BS₂; cuingidis H; condís S; cuingtis, &c., RYGS₂. *a ndála*] atcualla
 S₂. 95. *is derb*] L; oeus, &c., *cet.* *cia*] ced Y. 96. *co n-*] cen L.
cach dána] cach duana S₂; om. R. 97. *tuirmem*] tuirem R. *i ndálaib*]
 na tolaib, &c., RBYHG; co tolaib S; na tolaib S₂. 98. *do*] de ? L; da Y.
dínib] dainib, &c., GSS₂. 99. *í*] L; é *cet.* *a n-árim*] L; an airim B; an
 airem R; anairiom H; ant aiream, &c., YGS₂; ant uirim S. 100. *tricha*]
 L; cóica ar, &c., *cet.* *mílib*] mílib S₂; dainib no domílib S. 101. *Temraig*]
 Temí S₂; Temair, &c., *cet.* 102. *ar*] L; a *cet.* *roblat*] robladh HG;
 roblad Y; roblaidh S₂; robł S. *rogail*] rogain, &c., BYGS₂; roġ R; rogein H.

The chief company of the good genuine poets
 who declared the rule of their assembly,
 along with the professors of every art in general, 95
 'tis certain whatever that company says is not folly.

Let us tell in full tale the household
 of the house of Temair for posterity ;
 this is their right number,
 thirty thousands in all. 100

When Cormac was in Temair,
 beyond all high prowess for his great might,
 a kingly equal to the son of Art Oenfer
 was not to be found among the men of the world.

Cormac, fair of form, 105
 was the firm set foundation of the kingdom ;
 he was born of white-skinned Echtach,
 [he was] son of the daughter of Ule Acha.

Since Solomon was . . .
 who was better than all progenies together, 110
 what offspring that would match Cormac
 hath the earth devoured, O God ?

103. *rig-athgein*] *ri aithghein* GS ; *rig aithin* Y ; *rigad gein* B ; *ridha gein* R.
 104. *ní frith*] L ; *nirein*, &c., RBHG ; *nir gein*, &c., YSS₂. 105-108] *om* BYSS₂.
 105. *cæme*] *caine* R. *crotha*] *clotha* R. 106. *flatha*] *flaithe* G.
 107. *Echtaig imgil*] *Ectai findgil* R ; *Eaichtghe finngil* G. 108. *do*]
d' G ; *don* R. *Uile Acha*] *uilefath* R. 109-112] *om*. BYSS₂.
 109. *oc*] L ; *fri cæt.* *siriud*] *sirud* R. 110. *ferr*] L ; *fer cæt.* *fri*] *do*
 HGS. *comul*] *comid fes. of L wrongly.* 111. *gein*] *cein* H. *chumma*]
commai R ; *commaith*, &c., HGS. 112. *a Dē*] *ate fes. of L wrongly.*
tormailt] *tormaica fes. of L wrongly.* *domun*] *in domun*, &c., RHGS.

TEMAIR V.

Temair, Taittiu, tír n-óenaig,
 Raigne, Rachru, ráith n-úabair,
 Cuillend co n-abainn Crommad,
 Tromra, Trommad, Druim Suamaig,

A síd i mBruig, bíd cuman, 5
 Cumar Druman, Druim Calad,
 Belat, Blatine, Bruigin,
 Muincille, Mured, Maigin,

Cermna, Caprach, is Callann, 10
 Mag mBreg co n-ilar drummann,
 Cnoc Dabilla, Mag Mellenn,
 Crinna, Cerrenn, Colt, Cuillend,

Muirtemne, Tlachtga, Tuirbe,
 Súilighe, Slanga, Semne, 15
 Síd Muine máerda mrechtgna,
 Echtga, Ochaine, Ai, Aigle,

Nás, Carman, Cualu, Celbe,
 Raigniu, Rafann, is Rairenn,
 Dún Inteing, Dún Cláir, Dún Crea, 20
 Dún mBrea, ocus Dún Cairenn,

Bd Ed HSS₂S₃VX. *Partly illegible in Ed & H, almost entirely so in*
 S₂. 3. *Cuillend*] euillind Bd. *abann*] obann BdS; abann, &c., HVS₃.
Crommad] crom H; croma S₃V. 4. *Tromra*] tromara Bd. *Trommad*] tromma H; troma S₃V. 5. *síd*] Bd; sítha S; síth cat. *bíd*] bruig Bd.
cuman] cummal Bd. 6. *druman*] comor H. *Druim*] drumman Bd.
Calad] calaid, &c., HS₃. 7. *Belat*] belgat Bd; belaid Ed.; beluid
 H; belad S. *Blatine*] blaithme 7 S. 8. *Mured*] muirenn H;
 muirig S₃. 9-12] after 16 H. 9. *Cermna*] Bd; cerna, &c., SS₃V; cernad(?)
 H. 11. *Dabilla*] da pilla Bd. 12. *Cuillend*] euillind S. 3. *Tuirbé*]

TEMAIR V.

Temair, Taitiu, land of assembly,
Raigne, Rachru, proud rath,
Cuillend with the river Crommad,
Tromra, Trommad, Druim Suamaig,

The Mound at Brug, it shall be remembered, 5
Cumar Droman, Druim Calaid,
Belat, Blaitine, Bruigin,
Muincille, Mured, Maigin,

Cermna, Caprach, and Callann,
Mag Breg with numerous hills, 10
Cnoc Dabilla, Mag Melleenn,
Crimna, Cerrenn, Colt, Cuillend,

Muirtemne, Tlachtga, Tuirbe,
Suilighe, Slanga, Semne,
Sid Muine, majestic, many-hued, 15
Echtga, Ochaine, Ai, Aigle,

Nas, Carman, Cualu, Celbe,
Raigniu, Rafann, and Rairenn,
Dun Inteing, Dun Clair, Dun Crea,
Dun Brea, and Dun Cairenn, 20

-
- tuirme, &c., HS. 14. *Suilighe*] Suilidhi Bd; suilge, &c., S₃V. *Semne*
simne Bd; sacimne S₃. 15. *Sid muine*] S; dmuine Bd; sigmuine H;
sithmuine S₃V. *marda*] moerna BdS. *mrechtgna*] mbrechtgna Bd;
mbrsda H; mbrechtge S₃V; brechtgha S. 16. *Ochaine*] Bd; eochaine HS;
ochain S₃V. *Ai*] Bd om. cat. *Aigle*] aigli Bd; aiehliu H; aiechle V.
17. *Celbe*] ceilphiu Bd; ceilbiu Ed. 18. *Rairenn*] ed. rairiu Bd; rairbe, &c.,
SS₃; raurbe H; ruirbe V. 19. *Inteing*] Bd; intang? Ed; ince H; eng S;
eing S₃V. *Clair*] clar Bd. *Crea*] crega Bd; creua H. 20. *mBrea*] mbera
Bd; mbreua H. *Cairenn*] ed. cairiu Bd Ed; corpri H; cairbre, &c., SS₃V.

Uisnech, Athais, Ard Feda,
 Slemun, Sláine, Síd Coba,
 Dermag dairechda druimnech,
 Lusmag, Luimnech, Lece Loga,

Druim Rúaid, Druim Ríg, Druim Rossa, 25
 Druim Criad, Druim Cáin, Druim Cressa,
 Druim nDían, Druim nDailb, Druim nEssa,
 Druim Meith, Druim nAird, Druim nDressa,

Eithmann, Aisi, Ard nGabla,
 Cernna, Collamair, Cnogba, 30
 Crufot, Crinna, Crúach Aigle,
 Uachtar nAilbe, Ard Odba.

Brí Scáil, Brí Aire, Brí Áine,
 Brí Breg, Brí Ech, Brí Féle,
 Brí Molt, Brí Dam, Brí Díle, 35
 Brí Léith, ocus Brí Ele,

Loch Dá Dall, Loch Faife find,
 Loch nIng, Loch nGabur, Loch nGand,
 Loch nDub, Loch nDreman, Loch nDond,
 Loch Corr, Loch Cera, Loch Camm, 40

Loch Ríb, Loch Cúan, Loch Codail,
 Loch Uair, Loch Aire, Loch Enaig,
 Loch Lein, Loch Láig, Loch Lugair,
 Loch Cuil, Loch Cimmi Cnedaig,

21. *Uisnech*] *Uuiss* Bd. *Athais*] *aithais* Bd. *Feda*] *ferna* S. 22. *Slaine*] Bd; *slaingiu* H; *slanga*, &c., SS₃V. *Síd Coba*] 7 *Cnodbha* S. 23-30.] *om.* S.
 23. *dairechda*] Ed H; *daireach dairmag* Bd; *dairedhach*, &c., S₃V. 24. *Loga*] *bloga* Bd; *blagha* Ed. 25. *Ríg*] *ri* Bd. 26. *Criad*] *criedh* H; *cad* Bd; *caid* Ed; *cain* S₃V. *Odin*] *cruaid*, &c., S₃V. 27. *ndailb*] *ndalb* H; *nalb* Ed; *ndall* Bd. *n-Essa*] *essa* Bd. 29. *Eithmann*] Bd; *Eatmand* Ed; *Eathmainn* V. *Aissi*] *aisi* Bd Ed; *indsi* ? H. 30. *Collamair*] *collamar* Bd. *Cnogba*] *cnoba* Bd; *cnodhba* V. 31. *Crufot*] *crufann* Bd; *crufaidh*? Ed; *cruthaigh* S. *Aigle*] *oigle* S; *aicche* V. 32. *n-Ailbe*] &c., Bd Ed; *aighne* HS; *aidhne* S₃; *aicche* V. *Odba*] *oba* Bd. 33. *Scáil*] *scairb* H.

Uisnech, Athais, Ard Feda,
 Slemun, Slaine, Sid Coba,
 Dermag of the oakwoods and the hills,
 Lusmag, Luimnech, Lecc Loga,

Druim Ruaid, Druim Rig, Druim Rossa, 25
 Druim Criad, Druim Cain, Druim Cressa,
 Druim Dian, Druim Dailb, Druim Essa,
 Druim Meith, Druim Aird, Druim Dressa,

Eithmann, Aisi, Ard Gabla, 30
 Cernna, Collamair, Cnogba,
 Crufot, Crinna, Cruach Aigle,
 Uachtar Ailbe, Ard Odba,

Bri Scail, Bri Aire, Bri Aine,
 Bri Breg, Bri Ech, Bri Fele, 35
 Bri Molt, Bri Dam, Bri Dile,
 Bri Leith, and Bri Ele,

Loch Da Dall, bright Loch Faife,
 Loch Ing, Loch Gabur, Loch Gand,
 Loch Dub, Loch Dreman, Loch Dond, 40
 Loch Corr, Loch Cera, Loch Camm,

Loch Rib, Loch Cuan, Loch Codail,
 Loch Uair, Loch Aire, Loch Enaig,
 Loch Lein, Loch Laig, Loch Lugair,
 Loch Cuil, Loch Cimmi Cnedaig,

Aire] airg Ed SS₃; airce V; scail H. 34. *Bri Ech*] bri each Bd; bri aird H;
 bri ard S; oocus, &c., SS₃. *Fele*] feile ? H; ele SS₃V. 36. *Leith*]
 leth S. *ocus*] bri airg Bd. *Ele*] hele Bd; eilride ? H; berre S₃.
 37. *Dá Dall*] dadall Bd; dabuil Ed; ndabuill H; dabhaill S; dabhal S₃V.
Faife] bailbe ? Ed; failbe HSS₃V. 38. *n-Ing*] nding SS₃V. 40. *Cera*]
 cearaimh S. 41. *Rib*] ri Bd Ed. 42. *Uair*] uar S₃. *Aire*] airg
 HSS₃; airce V. 43. *Lein*] lai Bd; lain S. *laig*] ait Bd; laoidh ? H;
 lait S; láigh S₃; laicch V. *Lugair*] lubair S; lubhair S₃V. 44. *Cuil*]
 cul Bd. *cnedaig*] cnedaí Bd.

Mag mBreg, Mag Find, Mag Feraí, 45
 Mag Luirg, Mag Lí, Mag Line,
 Mag Slecht, Mag Cé, Mag Cummai,
 Mag Moen, Mag Marc, Mag Mide,

Sinann, Sligech, Sruth nDomna,
 Boand, Banna, ocus Berba, 50
 Goistine gleórda, Gréne,
 Féle, Life, Lind Segsa,

Áth Clíath, Áth Croich, Áth Cuile,
 Ath Í, Áth Ore, Áth Éle,
 Áth Luirg, Áth Lúain, Áth Cráibe, 55
 Áth Fráich, Áth Fian, Áth Féne,

Uasal esnad na cóic n-ess,
 Ess Rúaid, ba rí na sen-ess,
 Ess Croich, Ess Muiriath amuig,
 Ess Dubthaig, Ess Tigernaig, 60

Ráth Guill, Ráth Goirt, Ráth Gabra,
 Ráth Mór, Ráth Máel, Ráth Medba,
 Ráth Becc, Ráth Eich, Ráth Emna,
 Ráth Truim, Ráth Tail, Ráth Temra ;—

Dindgnai hErend iarsodain 65
 fosfácbus, rád cen mebail,
 do nach ailiu bus chiallda,
 nodastrialla co Temair.

46. *Mag Luirg*] *om.* Bd. 47. *Cé*] *cein* Bd. *cummai*] *cuma* SS₃; *cumu* V; *dummæ*? H. 48. *moen*] *maoin* H; *main* SS₃; *máin* V. *marc*] *mairc* S₃V. 49. *Sligech*] *sliccech* BdHV. *n-Domna*] S; *domna* Bd; *nomnæ*? H; *nomna* S₃V. 50. *Banna*] *bandæ* H; *barrainde* Bd; *barrinde*? Ed. *ocus Berba*] *breba* Bd; *bearba* Ed. 51. *Goistine*] *goissden* Bd. *gleórda*] *om.* Bd; *gleore* S; *gleoire*? S₂. *Gréne*] *greine*, &c., HS₃V; *is greine* Ed. 52. *Segsa*] *tseaghshæ* H. 53. *hÍ*] *æi* H; *ai* SS₃V. 54. *Áth Luirg, Áth Lúain*] *ath luain* *ath luirg* Bd. *Craibe*] *cracibe* H. 55. *Féne*] V; *fene* HSS₃; *feine* Bd. 56. *essnad*] *essad* Bd; *ossnad* H; *osnadh* S; *esa* V. 57. *ba rí*] *bri* Bd; *fa rig* H; *fa ri* S; *ba riech* V. *sen-ess*] *sémess* Bd. 58. *Ess Croich*] *ess coir* Bd. *Muiriath*] *moria* Bd; *muiredhaig* (*with vel ia superser.*) S. *amuig*] *amuid*

TEMAIR V.

43

Mag Breg, Mag Find, Mag Feraí, 45
Mag Luirg, Mag Li, Mag Line,
Mag Slecht, Mag Ce, Mag Cummai,
Mag Moen, Mag Marc, Mag Mide,

Sinann, Sligech, Sruth Domna,
Boand, Banna, and Berba, 50
shining Goistine, Grene,
Fele, Life, Lind Segsa,

Ath Cliath, Ath Croich, Ath Cuili,
Ath I, Ath Ore, Ath Ele,
Ath Luirg, Ath Luain, Ath Craibe, 55
Ath Fraich, Ath Fian, Ath Fene,

Lordly the roar of the five cataracts,
Ess Ruaid, that was king of the ancient cataracts,
Ess Croich, Ess Muiriath beyond,
Ess Dubthaig, Ess Tigernaig, 60

Rath Guill, Rath Goirt, Rath Gabra,
Rath Mor, Rath Mael, Rath Medba,
Rath Becc, Rath Eich, Rath Emna,
Rath Truim, Rath Tail, Rath Temra;—

The strongholds of Erin after these 65
I have left—I say without shame—
to someone else that shall be wiser,
who may traverse them unto Temair.

Bd. 60. *Ess Tigernaig*] *ess ess tigernāig* Bd; *ess tigernm̃* V. 61. *Guill*
S; *ngnuill cat.* *Goirt*] S; *ngoirt cat.* *Gabra*] *ngabra codd.* 62. *mór*
mæl, &c., Ed V; mháil S. *Mael*] *mail S; mór, &c., Ed HS₃V.* *Medba*
meba Bd. 63. *Becc*] *fec* Bd; *mbeg* Ed. *Eich*] *ech, &c., Ed H.*
Emna] *abhna S; cabna* Ed. 64. *Truim*] *tromm* Bd; *tróm* S. 65. *iar*
cē Bd; *fri (over an erasure)* Ed. 66. *fosfábus*] *forfagbus* H; *ffagbus, &c.,*
S₃V; fadhbus (with dornirneas superser.) S; rosfuarus Ed. *rád*] *ragh* Bd;
raid Ed. 67. *do nach ailiu*] *donachailliu* Bd; *gunachailliu* Ed; *do neoch*
aile, &c., cat. *ciallda*] *cilla* Bd; *cialla* Ed S₃; *gialla* S. 68. *no*] *na* Ed;
ro HSV; o S₃. *co*] *fri* Bd Ed.

Ce beith ós Banbai brainig
 ríg amrai, ard a medair, 70
 ní fuil rechtas ríg foraib
 acht a ríg techtas Temair.

Maelsechlaind, géc co nglan-rath,
 focheird síth ima sen-mag;
 sech brón mbáis ós each díniu, 75
 robé i rigiu Temrach.

Iarsin co bráth rosfodail
 re cách ós chách cen mebail,
 a chland fri soichle sírblad,
 narab díbdad i Temair. T. 80

69. *Ce beith*] ce beith Bd; gumbeth S. *brainig*] brainichi Bd; brénaigh Ed; broinigh H; bruinigh S; mbrainigh S₂V. 70. *ríg amrai*] Bd; ríg amra Ed; ri amra *cæt.* *ard a*] arda a Bd; arda S. 71. *fuil*] uil Bd. *rechtas* *ríg*] recht is fir Bd; recht ac rígh H. 72. *a*] Bd; and H; an S; on Ed S₂S₃V. *techtas*] techtbus(?) H. 73. *gég*] set Bd Ed. *glan-rath*] glan maith Bd; glanmod Ed. 74. *síth*] síd Bd Ed S; *om.* V. *ima*] Bd; imma S; iman S₃; imon Ed HV. 75. *sech*] o Bd Ed. *mbáis*] bais H; báiss V. *díniu*] Bd; díne, &c., *cæt.* 76. *ro bé*] robe Bd; rombeth S; combeith, &c.,

Though there be over imperial Banba
famous kings—high their mirth!
no kingly authority is binding on them
save from the king that possesses Temair.

70

Maelsechlaind, branch of bright fortune,
spreads peace about the ancient plain,
free from mortal pain beyond all generations,
may he be in the kingship of Temair!

75

Thereafter, till Doomsday, may it be shared,
before and above everyone without shame,
by his line, ever famed for hospitality;
may it never be extinct in Temair!

80

HS₃V; guraib Ed. *i rigiu*] hir rigu Bd; a righea Ed; a righe SS₂; a ricche V; *illeg. in H.* *Temrach*] a teamair Ed; a Temraigh, &c., S₃V. 77. *rosfodail*] S₃; rusfod V; rosfogail H; rosfoghail SS₂; fodairi Bd; iarsodhain Ed. 78. *re*] Bd; ria *cæt.* 79. *chland*] Ed; clann BdS₂; sil, &c., *cæt.* *str-blad*] silblad, &c., Ed HS₃V. 80. *narab dibdad*] na ro didbad (?) H; narab dibad S₃V; nirba dibad Bd; nirab dibhaidh Ed; niro dibad S; nirob dibdhadh S₂. *i Temair*] hi tem Bd; a temair, &c., Ed HS₂; im temhair, &c., SS₃V.

ACHALL.

- 1 Achall ar aicce Temair,
roscarsat óic a hEmain ;
rocáined in tan atbath
ainder gel Glain meic Carbad.
- 2 Ingen Chairpri dorochair, 5
ingen d'Feidlim nói-chruthaig,
do chumaid Eire, eretha raind,
góita i ndígail Conchulaind.
- 3 Conall Cernach tue cend Eire
dochum Temrach im thráth teirt ; 10
is trúag gním dorigned de,
brissed cridi úair Aichle. A.
- 4 Duma Find, Duma na nDrúad,
Duma Créidne, grúad fri grúad,
Duma 'ma ndernad gleice glé 15
Duma nEire, Duma nAichle. A.
- 5 Tánccatar mathe Ulad
im Chonchobar na curad ;
rofersat graffaind ngil nglain
d'Achail ar aicce Temair. A. 20
- a. 6 Duma nEire, ní haichde cress,
'sin druim fri Temraig aness,
Ere, is and tánic a ré,
derbráthair álaind Aichle. A.

LBRYHSS₂S₃VH₂.

3. *ro cáined*] ra cáined L ; do cáinead Y.
4. *ainder gel Glain*] in aindir geal S₂. 5-12.] *quoted* SM III. 84.
6. *ingen*] 7 S₂ ; is SM. 7. *eretha*] eredais S₂ ; eobda in SM. *raind*]
rind, &c., RHSS₂. 8. *góita*] L ; gáodae R ; gwð, &c., *cæt*. 10. *dochum*]
re tæb SM. *im*] ria L. 11. *is trúag gním*] L ; is trúag in gním SM. ;
truag in gním, &c., *cæt*. *dorigned*] doronad, &c., HSS₂ ; dodechaidh SM.

ACHALL.

Achall over against Temair,
the youths from Emain loved her ;
she was mourned when she died,
the white bride of Glan, son of Carbad.

The daughter of Cairpri perished, 5
the daughter of Fedelm Noichruthach,
from grief for Erc, (provinces were filled with it),
who was slain in vengeance for Cuchullin.

Conall Cernach brought the head of Erc
to Temair about the hour of terce ; 10
Sad was the deed was done by him,
the breaking of the cold heart of Achall.

The Mound of Finn, the Mound of the Druids,
the Mound of Creidne, cheek by cheek ;
the Mound about which was fought the famous fight, 15
the Mound of Erc, the Mound of Achall.

The nobles of Ulster came
round Conchobar of the champions ;
they held races bright and pure
for Achall over against Temair. 20

The Mound of Erc (it was no narrow work)
on the hill south of Temair ;
Erc, it is there his time came,
the comely brother of Achall.

criidh] cairde R.

úair] uar, &c., RBH.

13. *duma* (2)] is *duma* S₂.

14. *fri*] ar BR.

15. *mandernad*] *madndernad* R; *moo andernadh* H.

16. *duma* (2)] is *duma* HSS₂.

nEire] Eire *codd*.

nAichle]

Aichle codd.

19. *ngil nglain*] *gil glain*, &c., RB; *glice glain*, &c., SS₂.

21. *aichde*] *aicei* H.

22. *sin*] is L; *sa* H.

- f* 7 Bráthir Find a hAlind úair, 25
is Ailill a Cruachain chrúaid,
Cairpre Niad a Temraig thall,
diarbo hingen fíal Achall. A.
- b* 8 Duma na nDrúad, fris aness 30
Temair na rí, in rí-less,
fri Temraig anair anall
is and-sin atbath Achall. A.
- g* 9 'S andsin roadnacht in ben, 35
ingen aird-rí na nGáedel,
roclaided di in ráth-sa thall,
and fúair a haided Achall. A.
- h* 10 Sé mná 's ferr robói ar bith-ché, 40
tar éis Maire máthar Dé,
Medb Sadb Sarait, ségda rand,
Ere is Emer is Achall. A.
- d* 11 Óclach do Chairpre Nia Fer
Eochu garb gérait Gáedel
tarmairt co mbeth ní dia chlaind
frisinn ingin, fri Achaill. A.
- e* 12 Dobiur teist suaichnid iarsin 45
for ingin Chairpri chrichid,
ná fríth a húair tháidi thall;
sech óc-mnáib áille Achall. A.
- p* 13 Guidim mac Dé, dorat meirg 50
tar Meidb leth-deirg tar Meidb ndeirg
tar Saidb tar Sarait tar Faind
tar Gairb tar Eire tar Achaill, A.

26. *a*] o R. 27. *a*] i BH. *Temraig*] Temair L; Temra R. 28. *diarbo*] diambo Y. 31. *Temraig*] Temair, &c., LYS₂; Temra R. *anall*] adall L; annall S. 32. *andsin*] and L. 33. *'s and sin*] is and sin LS₂; annsin YH; is and S. 35. *ro claided di*] di roclaided L; roclaidhed R; roclaided, &c., YS₂. 36. *and*] L; da *cæt*. 37. *robói*] dobói Y; dobí HS. 38. *Dé*] maic Dé S₂; om. B. 39. *ségda*] séchda L; seda H. *rand*] L? raind RB; in roinn H; rind, &c., YSS₂. 42. *Eochu*] Eochaid B. 45. *dobiur*] dobér, &c., HS; doB YS₂. *iarsin*] iartain L. 46. *for*] L;

Brothers were Finn from cold Alend, 25
and Ailell from stern Cruachan,
of Cairpre Nia from Temair in that country,
whose noble daughter Achall was.

The Mound of the Druids, south of it
lay Temair of the Kings, the royal hold; 30
eastward of Temair yonder,
it is there Achall died.

It is there the woman was buried,
the daughter of the high Kings of the Gaels,
for her was raised this rath on that spot; 35
there did Achall meet her death.

The six women that are the best that were in the world,
after Mary the mother of God;
are Medb, Sadb, Sarait (noble portion),
Erc and Emer and Achall. 40

A squire of Cairpre Nia Fer,
Eochu the fierce, champion of the Gaels,
attempted to have one of his children
by the maiden, by Achall.

I give sure testimony thereon 45
to the daughter of Cairpre
that a stolen hour with her was not to be had in that place;
Achall surpasses all damsels in beauty.

I pray the Son of God who brought decay
on Medb Lethderg, on Medb Derg, 50
on Sadb, on Sarait, on Fand,
on Garb, on Erc, on Achall,

dar RB; ar *cæt.* *crichid*] cruthaig (*with vel crichid superscr.*) L; crith R;
crieh B; crichaig, &c., *cæt.* 47. na] L; nach, &c., *cæt.* a h-uair] RB;
uair L; anuair, *cæt.* 48. *6c-mndib*] oemna R; ac mn H; mnáib S₂.
49. *guidim*] guidme L. *dorat*] rorat S; rad Y. *meirg*] mere Y; mfeirg
B; feirg R. 50. *tar . . . tar*] ar . . . ar YHSS₂. 51. *tar . . . tar . . .*
tar] ar . . . ar . . . ar YHSS₂. *Faind*] gainn (*with vel f superscr.*) H.
52. *tar . . . tar . . . tar*] ar . . . ar . . . ar YHSS₂.

- q* 14 Co raib inad for nim nár
do Chináed úa Artacán;
rofitir rind-chert cech raind;
is é ie imthecht i nAchaill. A. 55
- c* 15 Noco tart ar thalmain traig
bad ferr im búar nó im graig;
no co r'alt i Temraig thall
ben bad ferr indá Achall. A. 60
- i* 16 A gillai geib m'ech it láim,
na tí nech do m'imforráin;
Gáidil for creich ocus Gaill;
it lúatha a n-eich tar Achaill. A.
- k* 17 In t-inad atáit ar n-eich, 65
robói caill trít ar cech leith;
tír ind écis Maine maill,
nogairthe de ría nAchaill. A.
- l* 18 Maraíd ráth Chonaire chain,
maraíd ráth Chairpri chrichid;
ní mair Essa siu nó thall, 70
ní mair Erc, ní mair Achall. A.
- m* 19 Fogartach robói i nDind Ríg,
ba flaith Fodla co find-gním,
fetatar Gáedil is Gaill 75
guss in óen-fhir i nAchaill. A.
- n* 20 Súaire in dremm dedgair data,
cland Chernaig meic Diarmata;
gegnatar cúana cose
im tháebu úara Aichle. A. 80

53-56] in L only. 58. bad] bid L. nó] nas HY; ná S; ina S₂.
59. r'alt] ro alt L. i] ar L. thall] truim S₂. 60. ben bad] æn ben bo S₂.
inda] na S₂. 61-64.] in L only. 61.] Three or four letters have been
erased from L after geib. 66. ro bé] do bóí HS₂. 67. ind écis] an eic
is Y; indeach is S; fhinechais S₂. 68. no] L; di H; do cat. de] di RH.
ria] re RBYH. 70. chrichid] cathaidh S₂; erichaid Y; crichaigh S; crichí

That there may be a place in high heaven
for Cinaed ua Hartacain :
he knows the rule of rhyme for every verse ; 55
it is he that goes to and fro in Achall.

Never set foot on earth
one that surpassed her in herds nor horses ;
never was bred there in Temair
a woman that surpassed Achall. 60

Boy, take my horse in thy hand ;
let none come to trouble me ;
the Gael and the Gall are on the foray ;
swift are their horses across Achall.

The place where our horses are, 65
there was a wood through it on every hand ;
the land of the poet Mane the indolent,
it was called from him before it was named Achall.

The rath of pure Conaire endures,
the rath of Cairpri endures ; 70
Essa endures not, here or elsewhere,
Erc endures not, nor Achall.

Fogartach was at Dind Rig ;
he was a king of Fodla with doughty deeds ;
the Gael and the Gall knew 75
the valour of that single hero at Achall.

Pleasant the folk, brisk and cheerful,
the clan of Cernach, son of Diarmait ;
they have slain hosts till now
round the cold flanks of Achall. 80

RBH. 71. *nó*] ná YSS₂. 73. *i nDinā*] anind Y. 74. *co*]na YHSS₂.
75. *fetatar*] fegar, &c., YS₂; fedhar S. 76. *guss in denfir*] L gusanœnfer,
&c., YS gusanœnfer S₂; cusinaœnfer II; imanoœnfer R; fri inœnfer B. *in-*] LB;
im R; co h-, &c., cat. 77. *degair*] deighfer S₂; degdair, &c., RBYH.
79. *cuana*] sluaga, &c. YS. 80. *tháebu*] taebaib, &c., RBH; tæb S₂. *uara*]
uar S₂.

- o 21 Amlaib Átha Cliath cétaig
rogab rígi i mBeind Étair ;
tallus lúag mo dúane de,
ech d'echaib ána Aichle. A.

- 22 [Tánie co Temraig na rí
Colum Cille cen imsnám ;
cumdaighther leis eclais ann
'sin chnoc-sa a radnacht Achall.] A.

85

81-84] *in L only.*84.] *ed. dechaib ana aicce L.*

Amlaib of Ath Cliath the hundred-strong,
who gained the kingship in Bend Etair ;
I bore off from him as price of my song
a horse of the horses of Achall.

[There came to Temair of the kings
Colum Cille free from sorrow ;
by him a church is founded there
on the hill where Achall was buried.]

85

85-88.] in B (*marg.*) Y (*marg.*) H S₂V *only*.

CHAPTER IV

The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus *Canis*, which includes the wolf, the dog, and the jackal. The author gives a detailed account of their habits, their range, and their uses to man.

The second part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus *Lynx*, which includes the lynx, the leopard, and the panther. The author gives a detailed account of their habits, their range, and their uses to man.

The third part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus *Felis*, which includes the cat, the leopard, and the panther. The author gives a detailed account of their habits, their range, and their uses to man.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus *Panthera*, which includes the lion, the tiger, and the leopard. The author gives a detailed account of their habits, their range, and their uses to man.

NOTES.

NOTES

NOTES.

TEMAIR I.

THIS poem is translated in Petrie's *Tara*, p. 131, from BB 349. It is not found in L. There is another copy at BB 40 b (quoted as B₂).

The metre is lax. Alliteration is irregular. Monosyllables rhyme together (13 and 14; 21 and 22; 25 and 26); monosyllables rhyme with trisyllables (9 and 10; 19 and 20; 23 and 24; 27 and 28): dissyllables rhyme together (11 and 12; 35 and 36; 39 and 40). A long vowel rhymes with a short (1 and 2). A slender vowel assonates with a broad (23 and 24.) Responses occur twice (3 and 4; 39 and 40).

3, 4. The sense of these lines ought to be: 'When did Temair Breg come to be called simply Temair?' I do not see what meaning 3 can have as it stands, and I suggest that for *bruig* should be read *Brig*, the accusative singular corresponding to *Breg*, from nominative *Brí*. The dative and accusative of this word are given by Windisch (Wörterb. 879) as *brí* or *brig*; but the long vowel in *brig* is irrational, and Stokes (Celt. Decl. 24) seems to be right in proposing to substitute *brig*. The lines would then mean, 'When did the name drop the *Breg*? when did the place come to be called Temair [instead of Temair Breg]?'

7. *n-úr*. As frequently happens in later Middle Irish, *co*, 'with,' is confounded with *co*, 'to,' and the noun is put in the accusative. *Núr* may be written for *ndúr* (so S₃ V); but *úr*, 'noble,' is attested by Metr., O'R; cf. O'Rahilly (ed. Dinneen), s. v. *úr-ghas*, *úr-mhao*.

5-7. As to these personages see LL 5 a 6, 4 b 27, 6 a 12; or the first pages of FM, or Keating, 114, 106, 121.

8. Cigal, leader of the Fomorians, is called *Gricenchos* LL 5 a 21; *Gricenchosach* FM anno 2530; *Gligarcos* BB 23 b 37; *Cichul Grigechglán* LL 169 b 10.

9, 10. The reading given in the text is that of the two best mss., and is certainly *lectio difficilior*.

On the origin of the Lupracans see SG ii. 563; they seem here to stand for the *des side*, who came to be confounded with the *Tíatha Dé* (see Zimmer, Z d A xxxiii.

276 note): so that *line Lupracán* may simply be put for *Tiatha Dé*. This, however, would be inconsistent with the genealogy of the *Túatha Dé* given in BB 34 a 39, where they are traced to Japhet, whereas the *Lupracans* descend from Ham. It is expressly said that the *Túatha Dé* do not belong to 'devils and fairies,' *is follus nach do deamhnair na do sídhaibh dóibh*: BB 35 a 31.

13-15. As to these five sages, see Petrie's *Tara*, p. 132 note; and MC iii. 61. The name *Tuan* is dissyllabic, as appears from the poem printed by K. Meyer, ZCP iii. 31.

15. Here and at 27 the rhyme shows that *cain* has a short vowel, and is therefore distinct from *éain*, 'fair, kind.' So in *Móirtheimcell Éirenn* (ed. Hogan, 1901), stanzas 3, 11, 13, and in LL 33 b 23. O'R. has '*cain*, chaste, devout, sincere,' &c. Meyer ACL renders by 'fair.'

Frachu Cendfindan: see FM anno 3278; Keating 132; LL 8 a 26.

25. *Druim Cáin*: cf. LL 13 b 30.

26. *a* for *ina*.

28. *Alod* was one of the *Tuatha Dé*, brother of the *Dagda*: BB 34 a 51.

29. *Cathair Crofind*: cf. Temair iv. 20.

31. *Tea* is a dissyllable here and in Temair ii. 17, iii. 106; in line 34 it must count as a monosyllable.

39. *S₂* avoids the hiatus after *uirri* by reading a *n-anmanda* for *anmand*. But a similar hiatus occurs in 42: and cf. Temair iii. 98, 129, 167. For other cases see Todd Lectures, vol. vii.: Rath Esa, 4, 53, 67; Almu, 5, 88; Ath Fadat i. 8; Ailech i. 4, 15, 21, 37, 52, 58, 64, 66, 91; Ailech ii. 34, 38, 40, 57, 64; Bend Etair i. 14, 18, 28, 53, 65; Bend Etair ii. 8, 26, 60, 98, 102, 105.

42. *nirsam*: for the form see Stokes, Neo-Celtic verb substantive (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1885), p. 246, and *nirsat*, IT 4.

éene. The salmon symbolises the art of the poet and seer: so Finn mac Cumail is styled in *t-éó úir* (IT iv. 2531). Fintan calls himself 'the salmon not of one stream only,' because after voyaging from east to west, he survived from the time of the Deluge to the sixth century after Christ: MC iii. 59.

TEMAIR II.

This poem is translated in Petrie's *Tara*, p. 133, from BB. It is attributed in BRSS₃ to Cinæth ua hArtacan (not, as Petrie says, to Cuan ua Lochain), who died in 974, according to AU and Tigernach; in 973, according to FM.

The metre is highly elaborate. In each stanza the second and fourth lines rhyme; the rhyming words always contain an equal number of syllables, whether one, two, or three. In the first stanza and in lines 45-72 all four lines rhyme, the final words of the first and third lines in each case agreeing with one another, but differing from the second and fourth in number of syllables. In every stanza there are either rhymes, responses, or echoes between 1 and 2, and between 3 and 4: thus, in 25-28, *cathraig*, *cáim*, are answered by *rathmair*, *áib*; and *-toirged*, *dáil*, by *-oirged*, *gráin*. The only exceptions are 15, 16; 17, 18 (proper names); 39, 40 (proper names). Alliteration is general, but is absent from 18, 24, 34, 50, not counting lines which contain proper names.

3 and 5. *ingen Lugdach, ben Gede*: that is, Tea: see the prose version, RC xv 277 and cf. LL 159 a 2. Gede Ollgothach appears to be here identified with Erimon: though he is placed nearly 500 years later by FM A.M. 3960: cf. Petrie, 153. So in Temair i. 32, Tea is called wife of Erimon: cf. LL 13 b 29: *Tea imorro ingen Lugdach meic Itha. Is í thus Herimón dar esí Odba, ocus tilach nothogfad in Herind ina tindscra. Issed caibehi rothogastar, Druim Cáin in tilach hí sen í. Temair, Tea mur, mór Ted ingine Lugdach meic Itha.*

4. According to P O'C *tul-* in composition means (1) 'sudden,' (2) 'bare, naked, exposed.' Temair was not as yet built over and fortified. *lot-báig* is not a good rhyme to *tócbáil*; but cf. 50, 52 *erehrede*—*trén*—*Tephí*.

7. *dréim n-áine*, 'ascent of splendour.' R's reading *ndaeine* is favoured by the alliteration, but is unsupported by other mss., and *dáine* is not a sufficiently emphatic word.

8. This line seems to mean that a soldier's grave was the *ἀθλον* for which men played the game of war round Tara.

11. O'Reilly has *tuinneamh*, 'death.'

13, 14. Apparently Erimon kept his wife a prisoner, but I find no other trace of such a story.

16. *atnóimeá*: from *atbíbim*.

19, 20. L's reading can hardly be right; but in any case the meaning is highly doubtful. Alliteration requires that *mór* should be a noun; it can hardly be the

abstract neuter, which means 'a great number'; for then we should have *mór*, not in *mór*. But if it is masculine, who is meant? *Mergech* occurs as a proper name, Oss. iv. 94.

In 20, L's *reilged* (with *ní rom*) if it stand for *ro-eilged* would satisfy alliteration better than *relgech*: but (1) it does not respond so well to *mergech*; (2) the sense would be more obscure than ever.

17. *tuilltech*. O'R gives the meaning 'floody,' as if the word were derived from *tuile*. More probably it is derived from *tuilled*, 'increase,' as *tuillmech* (H's reading) from *tuillem*; the latter form occurs in the *Acallam na Senórach* with the meaning 'bountiful': IT iv. Index.

21. *Ingen Foraind*. Two other 'daughters of Pharaoh' appear in the annalistic history: (1) *Scota*, wife of *Niul*: Keating, 157, 164; (2) *Scota*, wife of *Miled*: Keating, 177. I can find no mention of *Tephi* and *Camson* (or *Canton*) except in this poem and the corresponding prose, where *Camson* is said to be son of *Cathmenn*, king of Britain (RC xv. 277, from R).

22. *luaded leirg*: cf. LL 194 a 45, *do laim Indich, luaded leirg*. SnR 8207, *luadfit lergga luathlusra*. *Leirg* is a 'cognate accusative': cf. *réided Temraig*, Tem. iv. 26.

23. *cúird*. Some such meaning as 'labourer' seems to be required: P O'C has *cúrd*, 'ploughman.'

28. *asnoirged cech gním*, 'who used to destroy every deed,' i.e. 'do all deeds of destruction,' *gním* being a cognate accusative. The pron. infix. seems otiose.

29. *rún* here and *rúnad* in 44 seem to refer to the name *Tephi-rún* (60).

31. *fúisain* I take to be equivalent to *fon inmas-sin*: or it may mean 'thereafter,' as at IT 2. ii. 1714, 1837, or simply 'under this rampart.' *Digna* seems to be an adjective: cf. Wi s. v. But it would perhaps be better to read *dignae* (g. s.), and in 32 *signae* (g. pl.).

32. L's reading *mo* (for *immo*) may be right: 'they built sepulchres round queens.'

34. If we are to read *tréthi*, 'ignorance, weakness,' the assonance to *Tephi* is false.

39. *cin ó*. Petrie makes *Cino Bachtir* a proper name; but the prose has simply *Bachtir*.

For the omission of *ro* cf. Ailech ii. 5, 35 (Todd. Lect. vii. 42, 44). LL 152 a 18; SnR 6781. SnR 7409 should probably read *Rí rosder Teclai ndiascaig* (omitting *ndil*).

42. *formélad*, 2 fut. of *formelim* with infix. rel. pronoun. For the special meaning of *múrad*, cf. IT iv. 3985.

43. *tólaich* is not a good assonance to *doronad*: some texts read *tólad*, a word which occurs in SnR 1434, *fri tolad mordreuing*; but this reading I cannot translate.

47. *ón*. According to Stokes, ZCP iv. 364, *on*, 'blemish,' is short in quantity; if so, this must be a different word, for the metrical rules require that it should rhyme with *Camson*, *marb-són*.

48. *cíð mór cíð mín*, 'whether the restitution were great or small,' i.e. whether he got compensation along with his daughter, or not.

49. *Erlam* is generally 'a patron saint'; here it is applied to a heathen deity as the epithet *erechrede* implies. LL reads *Camson*. Petrie 135, note, identifies *Etherun* with the British deity *Taran*. but cf. v. 57-58

51, 52. The story is obscure; it appears only that *Tephi* met her death in Ireland, and that *Camson* sent her body back to Spain, where her tomb was raised. *barr Bretain*, i.e. *Camson*: see note on 21. *glethe* seems to be an adj. cognate to *glé*.

58. The ordinary meaning of *etal* seems out of place here.

59. *marblaig*: P O'C has *mairbleach* 'stupid, numb, debilitated': this may be the same word with the meaning 'inanimate.' Or it may be a compound adj., *marb-lag*, 'weak in death.'

60. *-tarblaig* for *-tarblaing*, 'alighted.' The phrase seems to be a metaphor to express that the name *Tephirun* settled upon the place.

63. *táidlius trunma*, 'approach in importance': *outrumma*, 'equal importance, equality.'

67. Petrie reads *cech benn nach bírda*, but the analogy of 65 makes it more natural to regard *bennach* as an adj.

68. With the exception of 24, the fourth line of every stanza has an alliteration, so that H's *irirgna* is preferable to LB's *forirgna*.

69-72. As this stanza occurs in LL only, I print it as it stands in the ms.

69. Cf. prose *dindsenchas* (RC xv. 278): Sic in prouerbio Scotico reperitur, ut dicitur *Temair na tuaithe* et *Temair in toighi*, etc. This refers to *Cormac*, s.v. *Temair*, where occurs the gloss: *temair na duath* i. *grianan no tulach*. *temair in tige* i. *grianan*.

71. *anai*, g. of *ana*, 'riches,' ACL.

74. *níth co neim*: literally 'a fight with valour'; the phrase stands in vague apposition to the preceding clause.

TEMAIR III.

THIS poem, which is not found in L, is attributed in RYHGSS₂S₃ to Cuan ua Lochain (*ob.* 1026), in BV to Cinæth ua hArtacan (*ob.* 974). It is edited in Petrie 143 from H.

The metre is not of a strict type: long vowels rhyme with short in 12, 28, 38, 70; another loose rhyme is *lecht, commdidset* (55). Alliteration is general, but not regular. There are no internal assonances with the exceptions (probably accidental) of 64, 104, 184.

10. *rosílaig: sílaim* is used metaphorically of spreading the faith (see Wi); of diffusing legend, *ro-sílad a sēnchas*, LL 196 a 57: so here *sílaigim* means 'put in circulation, publish.' Or we may read *ro-s-ílaig*, 'multiplied.'

On the Psalter of Tara see Zimmer ZdA xxxv. 121.

14. *inbir* is the reading best supported by the mss., and the slender vowel is required by the rhyme. If it is sound, it is probably an adjective, derived from *bir*, 'spear,' as *infhír*, 'manly,' M Mer. Nominatives stand in place of accusatives throughout the stanza.

22. *do ráith*. The length of the *d* in this phrase is proved by this passage: cf. PH 4658, IT i. 179. The varieties of meaning seem to be:—

(1) 'together': here and IT i. 136, 22 *Conchobar ann cetamuis ina charput ocus Deatiri a siur ar a belaid do raith*: cf. PH 8014.

(2) 'altogether, completely': *mine tesetar do raith on churp in ball-sin* PH 4225; *eo rusindarba doraith as a fáithius*, PH 4192, cf. 4658; IT ii. 1, line 197.

(3) after negatives, 'at all': *ní cluinter dín gárb-thoraind-sin acht lanbec do ráith* IT i. 179.

Atkinson PH, p. 21, renders by 'at once, immediately.'

23. *crúach* here seems to denote a cairn marking territorial boundaries; or the meaning may be 'every province under corn-riek,' i.e. 'fertile in corn.'

24. *traiged*. Petrie translates 'rood.' The *tuath* is equivalent to the *tricha-éat*: see MC i. xcii.

25. The mss. are divided between the readings *trichait cé* and *trichtaib cé*, neither of which can well be right. If we adopt the former, we have the phrase *tricha ar trichait-éat*, which is meaningless; or, if it means anything, must be a circumlocution for 'thirty-one baronies'; the other reading which is adopted in the text would imply that each province had thirty baronies. But, apart from the tautological mode of expression, the number would be wrong. According to the poem quoted by O'Curry from H 3. 18 (Battle of Magh Leana, 107, note), Meath had 18,

Connaught 30, Ulster 35, Leinster 31, Munster 70; total, 184. Giraldus, quoted MC i. xvi., gives the number as 176. Keating 93 makes it 185. I suggest that the true reading here is *tricha ar tri cibtaib*: the abbreviation $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\iota\sigma\tau$ might easily, under the influence of *trichtaib-cib* in the next line, be wrongly expanded into *trichait cib* or *trichtaib cib*. We should thus obtain $30 + 150 = 180$, a number half way between the 176 of Giraldus and the 184 of the anonymous poet. Considering what a favourite number 150 is with Irish writers, the mode of expressing 180 in verse seems not unnatural.

33. *glaine glac*. Hostages denote peace and 'purity of palms' in contrast to the blood-stained hands of war: cf. note on Achall 19.

38. *Cros Fergussa*: see Petrie 144, note 9.

Rostarfas: the infix. pron. is otiose, but RB's reading *tarfas . . . baile ita* involves an awkward tautology in the next line.

40. *etorro* is 'between it and . . .' This use of *etir* in composition with the plural, instead of the singular, form of the third personal pronoun is similar to the anticipative plural in the idiom *coraneatar ocus Dubthach*, '[he] and Dubthach came,' illustrated by Zimmer KZ xxxii. 153.

Zimmer quotes from LL 103 b 40 *darata eturru ic imbert fhidchilli 7 Fergus*. The idiom is fairly common in the case of *etorro*: for example, FB § 26, *doberat triamnai don tig ocus nír thiarguibset cid co tísad géth etorro ocus talmain*, 'so much that the wind could go between [it] and the earth.' Toch. Beof. 178, 13 *eturru ocus fraig*, 'between him and the wall.' IT i. 175, *etarro ocus in stuag*, 'between [the Exalted, in *ordnide*] and the host.' LL 106 a 21 *eturru 7 eranna* 'between her [Ness] and the weapons.' So in LL 136 a 46, 135 b 36; BB 4 a 20; MR 128, 17; PH 43.

On the other hand, in IT i. 208, 17, we have *Fergus etir ocus fraigid*, *Conall Cernach etir ocus crand*, *Lugaid Rooderg etir ocus adart*.

41. On the slaughter of these maidens, see Tigernach, anno 222, cited by Petrie, p. 36.

42. The 'crooked dealing' is the false judgment of Lugaid mac Con: see Petrie, 219.

49. *Corus Cind Conchulainn*: called in the prose version, RC xv. 283, *Corus cind 7 meide Conculainn*.

On the monuments of Cuchulainn's head and shield at Tara, see Petrie, 226. *Corus* seems to denote the extent of ground occupied by his head: for *corus* in the sense of 'proper amount, or extent,' see BL Glossary (*corus bíd*): MC index (*corus a airtis*).

53. For Mal and Midna, see Petrie, 227. Conall Cernach found them playing hurley with Cuchulinn's head, and killed them.

54. *tigba*: cf. MR 172, 2, *ciu d' ard-chlannaib Hiv fuair termann ar thingba, ná mairius gan marbad?* and BL s. v. *tugbeo*.

56. Petrie reads *commaoideacht*, but without authority.

57. *Long na Láech*: called in the prose *Long na mBan*, and *Tech Midchuarta*, RC xv. 282. *Long* and *banc* are both used metaphorically of buildings. *Long ingine Foraind* and *Banc Crimthainm Nia Nair* are enumerated among the remains of Brug on the Boyne, RC xv. 292: cf. ACL s. v.

64. *fri comaidées* seems to mean 'in community of misfortune (blindness)': *comaidées* usually means 'neighbourhood': O'R; TT; LL 135 b 21, etc.

65. *tes-tiar*. The prose version has *Dall teas 7 Dorcha tiar* (RC xv. 282), and Petrie accordingly punctuates *Dall tes, tiar Dorcha*. But this order of words is unnatural, and the bearings of the different spots would be obscure. It seems likely that the prose redactor has misunderstood the passage.

73. *Lecht ind abaice*: see Petrie, 180.

74. *Maol, Bloc, Bluine* are named as the three druids of Conn in *Baile an Scail*, ap. O'Curry, Lect. 620. As to the stones called after Bloc and Bluine, see Petrie, 179.

borb a ciall: that is, their paganism is folly to the Christian.

76. *Mál of Macha* is identified by Petrie, 178, with *Mal* son of *Rochraide* whom *Tigernach* records as reigning 33 years in *Emain* [*Macha*]: cf. FM 106, 107.

81, 85. As to the Synods, see Petrie, 171 *seq.*; and for the story of *Beniat* (or *Benen*), see Petrie, 176.

82. *Fál na Temrach*, i.e. the *Lia Fáil*; see Petrie, 159, 179; O'C Lect. 620, and the references given, RC xv. 288.

89. *Ráth na Ríg*: see Petrie, 152 *seq.*

For *Cu* and *Cethen*, see the prose version, RC xv. 285.

94. *Ráth Loegairi*: see Petrie, 169.

96. *Fírén Fiadat*, i.e. *S. Patrick*: so in *Echtra Condla 5* (Wi Gr., p. 120), he is called simply *fírén*. The readings of R and B may be corruptions of *fiadu Fiadait*, 'the witness of the Lord.'

98. *primit*. This seems to be the singular form assumed by Windisch (*Wörterbuch*) and Atkinson (*Glossary to PH*): HSS₂ have the plural, but their reading involves an awkward hiatus.

100. *ba séir bhaid*: perhaps rather 'it was a high excellence,' because houses built on this pattern were lucky, according to the prose version, RC xv. 284.

109. *Giarnait*. This story is shortly told, and lines 109-120 are quoted in Eg. 1782, 44 b 2; see Meyer, *Otia Merseiana*, ii. 75.

125. The reading is uncertain, the text of both R and B being evidently corrupt; Y is illegible. The prose version gives the names as *Liaig*, *Dere dub*, and *Tipra bó fínde*, RC xv. 281. Perhaps the first name should be *liaig dail duib duirb*, 'the healer of the venomous black chafer': for the meaning of *duirb*, cf. MR 120, where O'Donovan renders *brain doirbi duba*, 'ravenous black ravens.' The modern name for a centipede (?) is *darb-daol*, and the insect is regarded as venomous: see Hyde, *An Sgéulaidhe Gaodhalach*, iii. 230 (where the word is spelt *dardaol*). *Tuath línde* may then mean 'water-witch': cf. RC xv. 311, *ban-tuathairb*.

128. *sílad*. The verb is commonly used of disseminating knowledge, &c.: cf. note on 10; here we seem to have an extension of this use: 'to spread [the fame of].'

131. *Ldeg*. This name is attested by the Book of Armagh, quoted by Petrie, 167.

135. *fo dechair*. The prose writer says: *di lipraid insin Adlaic indara n-bi 7 Diadlaic aroile acht ní uil dechair eturra* (RC xv. 284), which seems rather meaningless. Perhaps he understood *fodechair* as an adj., 'little different.'

140. *a for ina*. On the *deisel*, see Petrie, 221.

143. *cochma*: Corm. p. 47, has *cochme*, .i. *ballan*, 'drinking vessel'; but this does not fit the passage. P O'C gives "*cochma* a contraction for *comhchama* [*cochma*?] 'the parity of one thing with another.'"

150. For this distribution of joints according to the rank of the guests, cf. Laws i. 48; ii. 232; v. 109: and IT iii. 188.

155. Does this mean that people of consideration slept on regular couches as contrasted with straw litter which would serve for the commonalty, and would be burnt as it became unfit for use?

In the *Crith Gablach* the number of beds appropriate to different ranks is sometimes specified: see MC iii. 495, 499.

158. *rún* may be identical with O'R's *rón*, 'strong,' 'fat.'

159. *máil na cethra*; possibly 'the hornless of the beasts'; but more probably some part of the animal is meant—perhaps the head, stripped of horns and skin.

162. *fíanaíde fíig*. R has *luamuire leir*: cf. IT iv. index, *luamaire*, 'pilot.' Pilots are classed with the *fodána*, Laws v. 108.

164. *dliged dorn* should apparently be construed together, 'due of fists.'
165. Cf. Laws v. 108.
169. For *rigthech*, *rigthecha*, as pl. of *rig*, *rige*, see BL Gloss.
173. *Muiridin* seems to be the same as the modern *muirighin*, 'a burden,' 'a family,' O'R. These people were part of the *familia* of the *Mal Mide*.
R has the curious variant *maroighi dor mur maighe*, partly supported by S₂, which reads *múr* for *mál*. *maroighi* is presumably the plural of *maróc*, gl. *hilla*, Ir. Gl.
174. *cairemain* is *cirmairi* are classed together, Laws v. 106.
179. *uruscla* may be connected with *ursclaide*, 'defending' O'D Suppl. (Atkinson BL Glossary renders by 'act of smiting' (?): but the passages which he quotes from MR prove that the true sense is 'defending' or 'warding off.') The meaning might then be that the maids who served the feast were courteously treated.
Cen aoh, perhaps for *cen acht*, 'without doubt': cf. IT iv. index, s. v. *aoh*.
182. The reference is to the battle of Cul Dreimne, FM 555.
187. The story of S. Ruadan appears to be intended: see Petrie, 125.

TEMAIR IV.

This poem is edited in Petrie 188 from II. It is attributed in L to "Cormac the Poet": in RBYHGS₂S₃ to Cinaeth ua hArtacán.

The metre is intricate and regular. (a) Every line ends with a dissyllable; the particles *no* and *ro* (17, 57) do not count metrically with the verb they precede; in 95 there is prodelision of the *a* in *atbera*. In each stanza (b) 2 and 4 assonate; (c) either the final words of 1 and 3 are echoed in 2 and 4, or there is internal assonance (response), single or double, between 1 and 2, 3 and 4; or there are both echo and response (e.g. 23 and 24, 59 and 60). There is, however, this difference between the treatment of 1 and of 3: 1 is echoed in 2 only ten times in 28 stanzas, whereas 3 is echoed in 4 in all cases but five, viz., 19, 35, 39, 51, 67: in each of these cases 3 has an imperfect assonance with 2 and 4. (d) There is an imperfect assonance between 1 and 2 and 4: that is, the last syllable only of 1 assonates with the last syllable of 2 and 4, while these two have a dissyllabic assonance between themselves. The only exceptions are 73 and 89: in each of these cases 1 is echoed in 2. In 10 cases out of 28 there is a similar assonance between 3 and 2 and 4. (e) Alliteration is general but not regular: about 22 lines are without it.

1-4. The first stanza is a pious reflection on the transient nature of the glory which the poem celebrates.

2. This line is quoted in this form by O'Dav. p. 72, s. v. *comol*. *Caire* is here, perhaps, 'brittleness,' not 'faultiness': see ACL, *car*, *caire*. So Chaucer speaks of "false worldes brotelnesse."

5, 6. For *rofaíth*, *roscaích*, L has the readings *atchiu*, *dechliu*, which I cannot explain.

road. A dissyllable is required; the word seems to be the intensive of *ád*, 'prosperity,' the long vowel being reduced by the influence of the accent on the prefix. The same word seems to be contained in *Carn húi Néit* 10 (BB 375 a 5); but the meaning of that passage is obscure to me.

14. The line must end in a dissyllable so that L's *blad blait* can hardly be right. Probably *boð blait* was written *badblait*, and a wrong division gave rise to *blait*. *Tara* is compared to a tree trunk whose branches are armed men.

forglāde, the reading of all mss. but L and G, does not alliterate, and spoils the image.

19. *bró bága*. In such descriptive tags the noun frequently does not follow the case of the word with which it is in apposition; *bága* is written for *báge*, as at LL 57 a 42.

For the metaphor, cf. FB 27 *rongab imbrith brón*; FB 52 *bráo mara* (?) Ds. Ailech i. 26 *ta bráu borbleng*, and see Zimmer ZCP i. 74.

24. *rín* here, as in Temair ii. 29, seems to denote a secret place; but what the line really means I cannot say.

26. *réided Temraig*: cf. in *chaillech reided Currech*, LH*y* i. 126: so *ri na rig réided rótu*, FM 907 (p. 576) (O'D. translates 'make smooth,' referring the form to *réidim* not *riadaim*).

33-36. The meaning of this stanza is very doubtful: *taircheallaim* is a verb whose signification is not precisely ascertained, but it certainly sometimes has the sense 'restrain': I take the first two lines of the stanza to mean that Tara never suffered from rulers who were either reckless and violent, or calculating and severe.

báise burba, literally 'folly of fierceness,' *burba* being written for *buirbe*, to respond to *cumga*; so *garga*, *arda* for *gairge*, *airde*: cf. note on metre above (c) and (d). *cumga* is Wi.'s 'cumce Enge, Noth': *cumga menmannraid*, SnR 6306, 'stinginess.'

35. The metre requires a response to *cubat*, and the reading *robeco* must therefore be ruled out. *Rubach* may be identical with *ropach*, *robach*, for which Atkinson (BL) gives the meanings 'striking, assault, violence.'

terba has the meaning 'prevention, hindrance,' in IT iii. 338 (Stokes renders 'separation'). O'Dav. 120 glosses *terbadh* by *innarbadh no delugadh*: cf. IT ii. 2, 228, *dia tairmese no dia terbadh*. The meaning and derivation of the word are made clear by a passage in the Annals. Under the year 806, FM have *Terbadh aighae oenaiigh Tailten dia Sathairn co ná raacht each na carpat la hAedh mac Néill i. muintir Tamhlachtae do darorba tre sáirighadh tearmaind Tamhlachta Maelruain do Uibh Néill*.

The corresponding passage in AU 810 gives *derbaid* for *terbadh* and *do dororba* for *do darorba*.

Strachan, ZCP iii. 481, refers the forms in AU to *di-ror-sen*. The word may here bear the meaning 'interference, annoyance.'

39. *findairbert*: a trisyllable is required to respond to *imairdere*, so that L's in *airbirt* cannot stand.

crand is here used metaphorically for 'warrior,' like *gas*, *bile*, etc.

41. The text is doubtful. Metrical considerations (a) and (d) above, are in favour of Y's reading, if we divide as in the text: I take *riad* to be the verbal noun which means 'riding, travelling,' &c., applied here to the coming and going of weapons through the palace.

44. *tri chóicait imda*. The word *imda* means (1) 'bed' (Wi); (2) 'bedroom' (*Liadain and Curithir*, ed. Meyer, p. 14); (3) here it must denote some sort of compartments dividing the great hall. The word is similarly used in the account of the *Suidigud Tige Midchuarta*: see Petrie, 197 *seq.* Compare further the passages collected by O'B. Crowe in his edition of *Táin Bó Fráich* (Proc. R. I. A., 1870), p. 160, and add LBr. 130 b 41. The number of men in each *imda* is given by some texts as 50, by others as 150. There is the same variety of reading in the *Suid. T. Midch.* Adopting the number 150 in each of the 150 *imdas*, we get 22,500; add to this 50 men in each of the 150 *airels* (line 51) or 7500 more, and we have a total of 30,000, which corresponds to the number given by L. in line 100 of this poem.

The *airel* seems to be another sort of compartment; according to *Suid. T. Midch.* (LL 29 a), there were *tri choicait imdád isin taig, 7 tri coicait fer in each imdái, 7 tri coicait airel esib, et coica each airel*. I have not found the word except in these two passages (of which one is very probably drawn from the other) and in a passage in the *Coir Anmann* (IT iii. 390) which is the work of an etymologist.

45. *tri choicait*. Wi gives *cóica* as masc., but cf. Pedersen KZ xxxv. 429.

co laindib. The metrical structure (see (d) above) is adverse to L's *col-laine* (i.e. *co láine*). *Lann* seems here to mean the crescent of gold worn on the head (see Wi) rather than 'sword-blade' as at MR 78.

46. *ar bruidín*, 'engaged in brawl,' like *ar meisce*, 'drunk.' The reading *ar mbruidén* (Petrie adopts *ar bruccin* from H) is excluded by the rhyme.

Fighting was not allowed in Tara during the *Feis Temrach*, see Ds of Loch Garman, 61-68 (LL 196 b 21).

47. *ba sé*. I follow LL; the other mss. give the more correct *ba hé* both here and at 56. So in *Sliab Mairge*, ii. 9 (216 b 24) LL has *ba séd*; cf. Pedersen, Asp. i. Irsk, 133.

50. *taitnéd ór*: the reading *taitnem ór* is excluded by the prosody which requires a response to *slóg*.

52. *airel* must be regarded as nom.: *Suid. T. Midch.* (LL 29 a 8) also has *coica oách airel*. *Inglain* is written *metri gratia* for *inglan*.

53. Petrie, following apparently L, translates, 'without any sparingness.' I cannot find any authority for this meaning of *condail*. It seems to be infinitive of *condailim* (see BL Glossary) as *fodil*, *fodail*, of *fodailim*.

62. O'R has *fonsa*, 'troop, band,' and M'Alp. *fonsair*, 'trooper': *fonsa* also means 'hoop, band' (O'R and BL).

P O'C gives *fonsa*, 'hoop, circle for a barrel': *fonsaire*, 'hooper, cooper.' I suspect that O'R's 'troop' and M'Alp.'s 'trooper' have arisen from misreading 'hoop' (in manuscript) as 'troop.' Here the barrel-staves seem to be put for the casks themselves.

63. *soichli* is gen. dependent on *solus*.

64. *dá secht*: so iii. 60, *co ceithri doirsib deac*.

67. Perhaps we should divide *ba mét mór, mór in lán-sin*, but the repetition of *mór* would be awkward.

69. *A n-ól n-uidech*. L has *niag*, so we should perhaps read *a n-ól n-uag*: the metre is equally good: for the dissyllable *ól*, cf. 87. In 68, also, we might read *cét ól* 'sind ól-sin', which would agree with the *cet n-ool inna dabaig* of *Suid. T. Midch.* (Petrie 198). But in 66 *ól* must be a monosyllable.

71. *don airem*. The response *dálem* is against L's reading, *ind árim*. If, however, this is right, it must be the 'adverbial case' found in *ind uair, ind innas*, etc.; Wi 634 a.

For *dimbraig*, 'ἀπρακτοί, empty-handed,' cf. SnR 3549: *Ní dimraig lotar dia tír*.

74. *toga a tuile*, literally, 'choice of their plenty.'

77. *coica* for *coice*.

80. *rógach*. The long vowel is required by the response to *tdlach*. P O'C has *voghach*, 'merry, cheerful, pleasant.'

81. *ránda*, if correct, is related to *rán* as *firda* to *fír*, *mórda* to *mór*. But several mss. have *rámnda*, *ramda*, etc.; we must then take the word to be the verbal noun of *rámain*, 'I row,' O'R; and *rectaire rámda* to mean 'boatswain.'

82-84. *lasin...la*: the meaning seems to be that fifty stewards were in attendance on the king, and fifty lackeys in attendance on fifty champions. I assume this meaning for *riglach*: O'R renders the word, 'old hag, grey-bearded old man.'

86. *fáel*, 'wolf': metaph. for 'warrior,' like *cú*, *bethir*, &c.: cf. LL 8 b 15 *ba fuilech fael i cath Maige Tured tiar*; BB 58 b 8 *a torchair in fael fossaig*.

87. Since in this poem all lines end in dissyllables, *oul* must here be scanned as in Old-Irish: see Strachan, Deponent Verb 557, note 2: *doud* in 88 is therefore also a dissyllable; consequently L's *ar na hobbad* cannot stand, though it is not easy to see how this reading arose.

90. Cf. BB 19 b 11 *ni roibe lach bu lia*, 'there was no hero who had a larger following'; but 89 is obscure to me.

91. *fuirged*. *Fuirigim* means both 'I wait,' and 'I keep waiting,' Wi, PH. L's *ban airmech* seems to be corrupt, but may conceal the true reading: for *eirned* in 92 (L's reading) has the support of LL 29 a 8 *teora mil cech lá noerned Cormac*.

94-95. The change of number from *saigtís* to *albera* may be explained by regarding *saigtís* as relative to *filed* and *cend-drong* as nominative to *albera*.

97. *i ndálaib*, literally, 'in divisions,' *κατὰ μέρος*: cf. Liad. and Cur. 24 *ni cráidfed frim Cuirithir do dálaib cada ndénainn*.

99. *árim*: for this form of the nom. cf. LL 3 b 46, *arim al-long tri longa*.

100. I follow L's reading: cf. note on 44.

107. As to Cormac's parentage see RC xiii. 455; SG ii. 286, 355, 534. His mother's name is variously given as Etan, Achtan, or Echtach.

109. As *siriud* answers to *ciniud* it cannot be referred to *sirim*. I can make nothing of the word.

109. *Solam*. The writer of the *Suidigud Tige Temrach*, which in LL follows this poem, also had the comparison between Cormac and Solomon before his mind. He writes (LL 29 a 10): "There came to the king Gauls and

Romans, Franks and Frisians, and Lombards and Scots, Saxons and Welsh and Picts; for all came to him with gold and silver, and horses and four-wheeled chariots. 'They all came to Cormac, for there was none in his time that was more famous than he in his bounty, and in honour, and in knowledge, except Solomon,* son of David.' Even if we had not the direct reference to Solomon, we should be reminded of the description in 1 Kings ix. and x., where the Kings of Egypt and Tyre and Arabia vie with the Queen of Sheba in doing honour to Solomon:—

"So King Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom. And all the earth sought to Solomon to hear his wisdom which God had put in his heart. And they brought every man his present, vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and garments, and armour, and spices, horses, and mules, a rate year by year. And Solomon gathered together chariots and horsemen."—1 Kings x. 23–26.

It is possible, I think, that a similar comparison with Solomon's House and Temple may have influenced the description of the Hall of Tara in certain points of detail. Thus it is asserted (Temair iv. 100) that the household (*tellach*) of Tara amounted to 30,000—a figure which staggers even the robust faith of O'Curry (MC iii. 7). It may be taken from 1 Kings v. 13, where it is said that to build the Temple "king Solomon raised a levy out of all Israel; and the levy was thirty thousand men." Again, the height of the Hall of Tara is given as thirty cubits (iv. 36): that was also the height of the Temple (1 Kings vi. 3). The length of the latter was, however, only sixty cubits, whereas the length of the Hall of Tara is put at 700 feet; according to Petrie, 185, this corresponds roughly with the actual length of the remains identified by him as the *Tech Midehuarda*, which measure 759 feet. It is to be noted that at iv. 36 the Biblical 'cubit' is used as the measure of length for the Irish palace. So also the loan-word *caindelbrai* (iv. 60) recalls the ten 'candlesticks of pure gold' (candelabra aurea) of 1 Kings vii. 49. Take again the description of the drinking cups in Cormac's house (iv. 73), "nine times fifty cups; except what was carbuncle pure and strong, all was gold and silver." Solomon was still more magnificent—"All king Solomon's drinking vessels were of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold; none were of silver"—1 Kings x. 21.

Perhaps from the same point of view one may find an explanation of the enigmatical lines, *ní frith dún amail Temraig; ba sí rún belaiḡ betha*, iv. 23, 24. The phrase *rún belaiḡ betha*, 'secret of the road of life,' can only have a religious meaning; but what is its appropriateness as applied to Tara? So far from its containing any *arcanum* of the Christian religion, Tara is represented as a stronghold of paganism; it was ultimately destroyed, according to

* Singer, Zda xxiii. NF 184 quotes from Konrad's *Rolandstied*: "Sit Salomôn erstarp sone wart nie so grôz hêrschaft noch newirdet niemer mêre [as in Charlemagne's reign]." He adds: "Konrad überträgt auch sonst Züge von Salomon auf einen von ihm verherrlichten Mann."

iii. 187, "because of the sorrow of the people of God in its halls." But the Temple of Solomon had its sacred *arcnum*, the Ark of the Covenant. It may be that iv. 24 is merely an attempt to claim, in vague terms, a similar sanctity for Tara.

The parallel between Cormac's Palace and the House of Solomon meets us again in the abstract of Biblical history which begins on fol. 109 of the Lebor Bre. Thurneysen has shown that this document is in the main a prose redaction of the *Saltair na Rann* (RC vi. 99). The description of Solomon, his house and the state he kept, which occupies the second half of f. 130 b, corresponds generally to lines 6997-7028 of SnR, but certain details are added from the narration in 1 Kings iv.-x. At line 27 we read: *Suidiugud tige Solman tra .i. ui. cét ag mor ann cech lá .ii. cét ol fina ann cech dia .xxx. coire do mhin-arba ann cech dia ocus .xxx. miach in cech coire .lx. ban oc fuine arba ann cech dia .lil. imda isin tig ocus tri hochtair in cech imdaid. lochrand itir cech da cothrur dib.* "The ordering of the House of Solomon: videlicet, six hundred great steers [read perhaps *áge*, 'joints'] there every day; six hundred draughts of wine there every day; thirty caldrons of fine meal there every day, and thirty measures to every caldron (cf. 1 Kings iv. 22); sixty women grinding meal there every day; a hundred and fifty chambers in the House (cf. 1 Kings vi. 5), and three parties of eight in each chamber; a torch between every two parties of four." This corresponds generally to SnR 7013-7022, but the choice of detail and the turns of phrase show a similarity to the description of the Hall of Tara which cannot be accidental: compare Temair iv. 68, 44, 55, and the title of the *Suidiugud Tige Midchuarda* LL 29 a 1. There is nothing in SnR about the 150 chambers, nor yet about the amount of meat and drink, and instead of the phrase *Suidiugud tige Solman* we have *frithalim tigi ind rig*. He had warrant for the 'chambers' in 1 Kings vi. 5, but the number of them and the idea of specifying the number of occupants seem to be drawn from the documents in LL. Either then the compiler, having in mind the analogy between Solomon and Cormac, has sought to improve on his original by introducing a reminiscence of the Hall of Tara: or he was drawing from a document which had also been used by the poet of Tem. iv. for his description of the palace of Cormac.

That the compiler of L. Br. had some earlier account of Solomon's house before him, other than SnR, is rendered probable by the fact that the passage which has just been quoted is found again almost word for word in the Yellow Book of Lecan, col. 245 (= facs. 419 a). And here it is cited expressly in order to institute a comparison between Solomon and Cormac, being interpolated into a copy of the *Suidiugud Tige Midchuarda*. This document, which in LL follows immediately upon Temair iv., is in Y separated from the Tara poems, which are incorporated with the *Dindsenchas*, and occur in quite a different part of the codex. The opening paragraphs of the *Suid T. Midch.* in Y's copy (edited Petrie 197) do not contain the sentence about the different nations that came to Cormac quoted above from LL. After the words *ocus erredha insin* (Petrie 199) follow a couple

of paragraphs on the *Inneoin in Dagda*, *Bir Dechin*, and *Fulacht na Morrigna* (edited Petrie 213, 214): and then comes this paragraph:—

*Suidrugud tigi Solman .u.e. aighi mora ann gach lae .de. ol fina each lae .xxx.
cor do min ann each lae .xxx. miach each oenehuir .lx. ban hic fuine arba ann each lae
.III. imdhaig ann .I. in gach imdaigh .e. molt .xxx. mart. Selg na slogh os hunn
[os chiunn?] ut ailni [alii] dicunt:*

*Cet molt la trichait mart mbán.
la táb sealga na slóg slán.
da .e. miach darbur fo tri.
feiss Solman cech oenaidhchi. 7c.*

(This stanza is found also in LBr 186 b.)

After this the *Suid. T. Midch.* is resumed as in Petrie 199. Evidently the first part of this comes from the same source as the passage in LBr, presumably a prose account of the reign of Solomon; while the latter part (which versifies 1 Kings iv. 22) is drawn from some poem on the same subject, other than that in SnR. Whether the former of these documents—that employed by the scribes of both LBr and YBL—was influenced by the Tara documents in LL, or whether the converse is the truth, must be left an open question. In either case the paragraph in YBL is fresh evidence that the comparison between Cormac and Solomon was familiar.

The "Panegyric on Cormac," edited SG ii. 96 from Eg 1782, a ms. of the 15th century, makes the same comparison in general terms. "Saving David's son, Solomon, there never was in the world a king that for lustre of his intellect, for opulence of his reign, might be likened to Cormac. For he never gave judgment but he had the three judicial requisites," &c. After comparing him also to Octavius the writer goes on: "In the world there was not a king like Cormac, for he it was that excelled in form, in figure, and in vesture, in size, in justice, and in equity . . . He it was that in respect of sagacity, of wisdom, of eloquence, of action, and of valour, of royal sway, of domination, of splendour, of emulation, of ethics, and of race, was vigorous in his own time. Of Ireland he made a land of promise, she being then free of theft, of rapine, of violence," &c.

These repeated parallels between Cormac and Solomon suggest the question whether the figure of the Jewish king—so well known in the Middle Ages not only from the Bible history, but from the aftergrowth of legend—may not have served as a model after which the personality of Cormac was developed? The quasi-historical Cormac of the Annals of Tigernach appears in popular tradition and in scholastic literature with a variety of traits, and in characters not always mutually reconcilable. In two principal attributes, however, he resembles Solomon: he is the type of regal magnificence and prosperity, and he is the type of kingly wisdom.

(1) The former is the point of comparison in Tem. iv. 109, and in the other passages hitherto adduced. A description of the peace and prosperity of Cormac's reign, similar to that already quoted from Eg 1782, introduces the romantic tale edited Ir T iii. 185 from BB:—"At the time of that king the world was full of

every good thing. There were mast, and fatness, and sea-produce. There were peace, and ease, and happiness. There was neither murder nor robbery at that season, but every one abode in his own proper place.' This is not very consistent with the account in Tigernach (RC xvii. 13-19) which represents Cormac as a man of war: on the other hand it resembles the description of Solomon's rule, "Judah and Israel were many, as the sand which is by the sea in multitude, eating and drinking and making merry. . . . And [Solomon] had peace on all sides round about him. And Judah and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig-tree, from Dan even to Beersheba, all the days of Solomon."—1 Kings iv. 20, 24.

(2) Cormac is the type of the wise and learned king. He was a lawgiver: the *Lebor Aichle* is in part ascribed to him, Laws, iii. 85: cf. Ir T iii. 211, and the character given to him, Tem. iii. 6. On this side he resembles Solomon especially in two points:

(a) By the *precocity* of his wisdom: the story of Cormac as a boy correcting the false judgment of Lugaid mac Con (see Petrie, 220) is a pendant to the decision of the boy Solomon as to the dead child.

YBL, col. 776 (= facs. 123 a), and LBr 37 b 30 *seq* have, in slightly different versions, a tale of Solomon's criticising the judgments of David (for tardiness, however—not falsity) much as Cormac criticises Lugaid (see RC ii. 382).

(b) Cormac epitomised his wisdom in the *Tecosc na Ríg*, a series of moral precepts on the art of kingship and the whole duty of man, addressed to his son Cairbre Lifechair, just as Solomon addresses his son in the *Book of Proverbs*. (The homily entitled *Tecosc Solmain* in YBL, col. 863 (= facs. 166 b), does not offer a parallel to the *Tecosc na Ríg*: it purports to contain the instruction imparted by God to Solomon.)

I do not mean to deny that a genuine tradition underlies the poetical descriptions of Tara, or that the romantic tales about Cormac are in the main of popular growth. But the mediæval authors who rehandled the native stuff were men of scholarly training, versed especially in Biblical and patristic learning; and it is as well to allow for the influence of their literary studies; their erudition and their patriotism alike tempted them to discover and underline points of resemblance between the culture and history of primitive Ireland and the elder civilizations of Rome and Palestine.

TEMAIR V.

There does not seem to be any consistent principle of arrangement in this tiresome catalogue of names, so that in many cases it is impossible to say which of several places is intended; in many more I have not been able to propose any identification.

The metre is irregular: in stanzas 2, 3, and 15 the first and second lines rhyme and the third and fourth; in the rest the second and fourth lines rhyme, and the first line has generally (as in the last four stanzas) an *imperfect* rhyme with these.

1. *Taittiu* = now Teltown in Meath, once famous for its fair: RC xvi. 50.

2. *Raigne*, the name of a plain in Kilkenny, FM 859. *Rachru*, the old name of Lambay Island, off Malahide, Ir. Nenn. 139: also of Shannon Bridge, King's Co., FM, p. 1545.

Ráth n-ábair. Here and in 61 (see Critical Notes) *ráth* seems to be neuter; unless indeed the whole list of names is to be regarded as in the accusative, governed by *fosfáobus* (66).

3. *Cuillend*, presumably the Cullen near Limerick Junction, close by which rises the Camoge river, a confluent of the Maigue on which is Croom, formerly *Cromad*, FM 1151, p. 1100.

4. *Druim Suamaig*: see RC xvi. 81: not identified.

5. Most of the places mentioned in the next two stanzas seem to be in the province of Meath. *Síd mBruig*, the famous fairy mound of Brug on the Boyne, usually called *Síd in Broga*.

6. *Cumar Druman* may be the Comar mentioned in Cuan O'Lochain's poem on the privileges and obligations of the kings of Tara, L na C 12: cf. Top. P. x.

7. *Blatine*, somewhere in Meath; according to Reeves now Platin, in the parish of Duleek; V. Trip. 306: cf. Tigern. a 617.

8. *Mured*: a Mag Muireda in Bregia is mentioned, FM a.m. 4606.

Maigin. The name survives in the parish of Mayne in Westmeath: see L na C 10, note w: cf. FM 1012, p. 768, *Co Maighin attaed i ttaobh Cenannsa*, where *attaed* has perhaps arisen by dittography from *i ttaeb*.

9. *Cermna* in Meath: RC xv. 479. *Callann*: a Magh Callaind is mentioned, L na C 10, among places in Bregia.

11. *Cnoc Dabilla*, on the Boyne, RC xv. 292, 315.

12. *Crinna*, near Stackallan on the Boyne, FM 226.

Colt, somewhere in Meath: see FM 890, note y.

13. *Muirtemne*, the plain round Dundalk, L na C 21.

Thuchtga, now the Hill of Ward, near Athboy, L na C 10.

Tuirbe, now Turvey, near Donabate, Co. Dublin, FM 898.

14. *Suilige*. Lough Swilly is called *euan Suilighe*, FM 1587, 1595, 1607. *Semne*, now Island Magee, Co. Antrim, L na C 170, FM a.m. 2859.

16. *Echtga*: *Sliab Echtga* was the old name of Slieve Aughty, on the borders of Clare and Galway, FM Index.

Ai: there was a *Mag Ai* in Roscommon; FM 1189 (*Mag Naei*); *Campus Ai* V. Trip. 312.

17-20. Of the twelve names contained in this stanza, nine are mentioned together in the Ds of Slige Dala, LL 169 b, edited SG ii. 524 (the Rennes copy printed RC xv. 455 differs considerably).

Nás, now Naas.

Carman is the old name of Wexford; but the Ds of Slige Dala mentions a *Carmun Liphí*, which seems to be a different place.

Cualu, according to O'Donovan, L na C 13, "coextensive with the half barony of Rathdown in the north of the county of Wicklow." But the district must have included Dublin, which is sometimes called *Áth Cliath i Cualainn* or *Ath Cliath Cualann*, to distinguish it from the western *Ath Cliath Medraige*: see LL 192 a 56, RC xv. 455.

Rafann: the place is named in L na C 93; but O'Donovan is mistaken in identifying it with *Grafann*: the two places are mentioned as distinct on p. 89; which of them is the same as *Cnoc Rafann* (Corm. 7) I cannot say. A lady of the name is mentioned in Ds of Slige Dala (LL) as having died at *Rairiu in uib Muredaig*, now Reerin, near Athy: RC xv. 419.

Dun Inteing is mentioned in Ds. of Slige Dala, as "among the hui Garrehon," and also in Ds. of Dun Maise, RC xvi. 270.

Dun Clair is probably the same as *Dun Glaire*, named in Ds of Slige Dala: according to O'Donovan, L na C 92, there are two forts called *Dun g-Claire*, one in Limerick, one in Kerry.

Dun Crea, called in Ds of Slige Dala *Dun Grea*, and placed in *sliab Airgiath* (Slieve Oriel?). (O'Grady, SG ii. 477 and 524, has displaced the words in *uib Garchon*, which in LL follow *dun Inteing*.)

Dun Brea, placed in *uib Briuin Cualand*, Ds of Slige Dala: cf. RC xv 331.

Dun Cairenn, now Dunkerron, the name of a parish near Roscrea, King's Co. Bd reads *Dun Cairiu*, the other mss. *Dun Cairbre*, &c.; *Dun Cairenn* is mentioned in Ds of Slige Dala, and the form *Dun Cairiu* is ungrammatical; but if we read *Dun Cairenn* we must read *Rairenn* in 18, where Bd has *Rairiu*, the other mss. *Rairbe*, &c. *Rairiu* is no doubt the genuine form of the name, but in place-names the oblique forms began early to supersede the nominative; *Almain* for *Almu* is a common example.

21. *Usnech*, now Usnach Hill, in West Meath: RC xv. 297.

22. *Slemun*, now Slewen or Slane, in West Meath: FM 492, MC iii. 91.

Sláine, now Slane, in Meath, FM Index: it is also the old name of the river Slaney.

Sid Coba. A 'king of Coba' is mentioned L na C 165: according to O'Donovan, *Magh Cobha* was in the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in Co. Down.

23. *Dermag*, now Durrow, in King's Co.: FM 1186.

24. *Luimnech*, now Limerick, FM Index.

Lusmag, see RC xvi. 59, now Lusma, in King's Co., FM 1595 (p. 1991).

25. *Druim Rig*, now Drumree, near Ratoath, in Meath, FM 793.

Druim Criad, now Drumcree, in West Meath, MC ii. 262.

The reading of Bd and Ed no doubt arose from the contraction \acute{c} = *cri*.

Druim Cain: there were many places so called in Munster according to O'Donovan, L na C 91. It was one of the old names of Tara (Temairst. 25), and there was a place of the name in Tyrone, FM 1212.

30. *Cnogba*, now Knowth, on the Boyne, FM 861.

Cerna, 'the principal burial-place of Bregia and the eastern part of Meath,' RC xvi. 67: cf. CML 66, note z.

Collamair: a *Síd Collomrach* is mentioned RC xv. 473: *Collamair Breg* (in Meath) IT 4, Index.

31. *Crufot*: FM 847 mention Crufat, 'now probably Croboy, in Meath.'

Cruach Aigle may be the same as *Cruachan Aigle*, 'now Croaghpatrik, a mountain about five miles west of the town of Westport' (in Mayo), RC xv. 469.

32. *Ará Odba*: Odba was the name of a hill near Navan, FM 890: cf. RC xvi. 55. I have not thought fit to supply the eclipsing *n* in the absence of MS. authority: in place-names it seems to have been treated capriciously: thus we have Lough Neagh (*loch n-Echach*), but Loch Owel (*loch Uair*): cf. 42.

35. *Bri Dam*, in the parish of Geashill, King's Co., FM 3501, note a, but there was also a *Bri Dam Dile* in Meath: RC xv. 478.

36. *Bri Léith*, near Ardagh, Co. Longford, RC xvi. 79.

Bri Ele, now the hill of Croghan, in King's Co., FM 1385 (p. 701): cf. RC xv. 457.

37-40. A list almost identical with these names occurs in LL 169 b 18 (Ds of Claoenloch: ed. SG ii. 468, 513). *In oen bñadain tomairdm locha Dachæch 7 Cloen-locha 7 locha Da Dall 7 locha Fæft 7 locha nIng 7 locha Gabur 7 locha Gainn 7 locha Duib 7 locha nDremainn 7 locha Duind 7 locha Ceraim 7 locha Cum.*

Here *loch Dachæch* and *loch Dadall* are no doubt identical, and *Cloenloch* perhaps corresponds to the *loch Corr* of our text.

38. *Loch Gabur*, 'now dried up, but the place is still called Loch Gobhar, *anglice* Lagore,' FM a.m. 3581: according to Stokes, RC xvi. 59, it is near Dunshaughlin in Meath.

40. *Loch Cara*, now Lough Carra, in Mayo, RC xv. 469, FM 1586, p. 1847.

41. *Loch Rib*, now Lough Ree, RC xv. 483.

Loch Cuan, now Strangford Lough, FM Index.

42. *Loch Uair*, now Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in West Meath: RC xvi. 81, FM a.m. 3581.

43. *Loch Lein*, now the lake of Killarney, RC xv. 451, FM Index.
Loch Láig, now Belfast Lough, RC xvi. 49, FM a.m. 3506; there was another Loch Láig in Co. Mayo, FM 848.
44. *Loch Cuil*, perhaps the same as *Loch Cuile* in Annaly, Co. Longford, FM Index.
Loch Cimne, now Lough Hacket, in Galway, FM Index.
45. *Mag mBreg*, a plain in east Meath, RC xvi. 63.
Mag Fínd, in Roscommon, FM 948.
Mag Ferai, see RC xv. 436.
46. *Mag Luirg*, see RC xv. 472, now Moylurg, Co. Roscommon, FM 1187.
Mag Lí, on the west side of the Bann, according to O'Donovan, L na C 123.
Mag Line, now Moylinny, in Co. Antrim, L na C 170.
47. *Mag Slecht*, in Co. Cavan, FM a.m. 3656: cf. RC xvi. 36.
Mag Cummai. A Mag Cuma is mentioned RC xvi. 61 (cf. FM a.m. 3529), but not identified.
48. *Mag Mōen*, mentioned RC xvi. 32: not identified.
Mag Mide, the plain of Meath.
49. *Sinann*, the Shannon, see RC xv. 456.
Sligeach, the river Sligo or Gitley, in Co. Sligo: FM 1595 (p. 1974).
50. *Bóand*, now the Boyne, RC xv. 315.
Banna, now the Bann, FM Index.
Berba, now the Barrow, RC xv. 304.
52. *Fele*, perhaps the Feale in Co. Kerry.
Lífe, the Liffey, RC xv. 303.
Lind Segsa may be so called from *Segais*, the old name of the Curlew Mountains (FM Index).
53. *Ath Cliath*: either Ath Cliath in Cualu, the old name of Dublin, or Ath Cliath in Medraige, now Clarin Bridge, FM Index: see RC xv. 459.
Ath Croich, near Shannon Harbour, King's Co.: FM 1547.
Ath Í, now Athy: FM 1546 (p. 1496).
Ath Oirc: see RC xv. 302, from which it appears to have been a ford on the Feeguille river in King's Co.
55. *Ath Lúain*, now Athlone: cf. RC xv. 464.
56. *Ath Fráich*, where Fraech was drowned by Cuchulainn, apparently identical with "Ath Omna on the edge of Sliab Fuait": see RC xvi. 139, and the passage from LU there quoted. Sliab Fuait is in Co. Armagh: FM, Index.
- Ath Fíne*, near Ories, Co. Westmeath, FM 1160, note *w*: cf. RC xvi. 148.
58. *Ess Ruaid*, now Assaroe, near Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal: RC xvi. 31.

62. *Ráth Mór*. There were several places so called: in Mag Line, Co. Antrim, FM 558, note 1, cf. RC xvi. 48; in Tyrone, FM 111; in Mag Fea, Co. Carlow, SG ii. 210; in Limerick, FM 1579 (p. 1721).

Ráth Medba, at Tara, called after Medb, daughter of Eochu Feidlech, and wife of Ailill, SG ii. 201; according to others after Medb Lethderg, daughter of Conan, SG ii. 534; O'C Lect. 480.

63. *Ráth Becc*. There was a place of the name in Mag Line, Co. Antrim, FM 558; another in Co. Tyrone, FM 965; a third is mentioned, RC xv. 312.

Rath Enna, or Emain Macha, now Navan Fort, in Co. Armagh, FM A.M. 4532.

64. *Rath Truim*, perhaps the same as *Síd Truim*, "a hill east of Slane," FM 512.

65-80. In these stanzas there are, besides the end-rhyme, internal assonances (responses and echoes) between 1 and 2, 3 and 4.

68. *nodastríalla*: compare O'Dubhagain's formula *triallam timcheall . . . triallam siar . . . triallam co luath*, Top. P. 4, 58, 74, &c.

Temair is of course properly the nominative, but none of the codices gives the correct form *Temraig* here or in 72, 80; cf. note on Achall, 1.

69. *braineach* means properly 'having a prow': the sense must be either that Ireland is pre-eminent among the nations, or that she is led by one ruler.

73. *Maelsechlaind*: presumably Maelsechlaind Mor, who died A.D. 1022, at the age of 72, after a reign of 43 years: see FM.

74. *ima*. Although the poem belongs to the eleventh century, Bd and S have here the neuter form of the article. So in 67, Bd and Ed preserve the older form *nach ailiu*.

77-79. *a chland* is nom. to *rosfodail*.

79. *soichle* I take to be gen. depending on *sirblad*.

80. *díbdad*. In the three preceding stanzas there is a response between the third and fourth lines: we must therefore read *díbdad*, not *díbad*. The word seems to be the verbal noun of *díbdaim*, 'I extinguish, or become extinct,' BL Glossary. The line will then mean 'may there not be extinction [of it] in Tara!' Perhaps, however, we should read *sir-blaid* in 79 (both *blad* and *blaid* are found for the acc.: see ACL s.v.) and in 80 *na ro díbdaid*, 'may it not be extinguished!'

ACHALL.

This poem professes to be written by Cinaeth ua hArtacan, for Amlaib, king of Ath Cliath (54, 81). The order of the stanzas is in evident confusion: the Book of Leinster has one arrangement, the rest of the mss. another. Further, the scribe of L, seeing that something was wrong, has suggested a different sequence by means of letters in the margin, which are reproduced in the text. We have thus three different arrangements to choose from, but none of them is satisfactory. I have followed the original order of L's copy, numbering the stanzas for facility of reference. The order in the other codices, according to these numbers, is: 1 to 6 as in L, 8, 15, 11, 12, 7, 17, 18, 9, 10, 13, 19, 20. The stanzas numbered 14, 16, 21, are given by L only; 22 is a later addition. The cause of confusion is no doubt the name *Achall* (*Aichte*, &c.), which ends 19 of the 22 stanzas; these similar endings would naturally lead to the omission of one or more stanzas, which would afterwards be inserted out of place. More than one rearrangement might easily be suggested, but I have not found one that seems altogether satisfactory.

St. 4 is evidently out of place, and should probably follow st. 5: then st. 6, 7, 8, form a commentary on the names mentioned in st. 4. St. 9 follows naturally on st. 8; after st. 9 we should perhaps insert st. 15, which is certainly misplaced in L. St. 10 should naturally be placed before st. 13, which takes up the same names; this would bring st. 11 and 12 (which cohere) immediately after st. 15: the instance of Achall's virtue would illustrate the praise of line 60. The remaining stanzas may be allowed to keep the order of L: we shall then have the arrangement: 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 11, 12, 10, 13, 14, 16, &c.: the result will be a piece not more disjointed than these compositions usually are.

The metre is not of a strict type: alliteration is irregular, internal responses are found only 11 times: viz. at 9-10; 15-16; 19-20; 23-24; 27-28; 47-48; 55-56; 61-62; 63-64; 75-76; 77-78; 79-80.

O'Curry has edited the poem from BB (Lect. 514).

Achall is now the Hill of Skreen, near Tara; from it was named the *Lebor Aicle*, published in the third volume of the Laws. The name is usually spelled *Acall* (*Aceall*, *Aeall*, &c.) in all mss. except L.

1. *Temair* here and in 20 is treated as indeclinable, *metri gratia*: *Temrach* would not rhyme. At 27 and 31 also L reads *Temair* for *Temraig*: cf. critical notes on *Temair* iv. 23, and 101, and commentary on *Temair* v. 68.

4. *Glan* is mentioned as Achall's husband in the prose version (RC xv. 289), and also at LL 138 a 43. The same authorities say that Cairpre Nia Fer and Fedelm Noichruthach were the parents of Achall and Ere.

7. *e. tha raind*: the phrase might mean 'stanzas were filled'; but, at Tond Clidna i. 11 (BB 374 a 24), where the same expression occurs, 'divisions' of territory s. to be meant.

8. *góita*; past. part of *gonim*, here used as pf. pass.: cf. LHy. Index s. v.

9. According to a poem in LL 45 a 11 (edited by O'Curry, Lect. 482), Erc cut off Cuchulainn's head in the battle of Murthemne, in revenge for his father, who had been slain by Cuchulainn. In the *Táin Bó Cuabnge* the deed is attributed to Lugaid, son of Curói: see RC iii. 182, or Miss Hull's Cuchullin Saga 260.

13. *Duma na nDruad* can hardly be the place in Sligo mentioned in the *Stuaged Dathi*: see O'C. Lect. 284.

Duma Find: presumably called after Find mac Rossa: see 25.

14. *Duma Créidne*, named no doubt from the famous artificer of the Tuatha De Danann, who worked at Tara: MC iii. 43, 210, Corm. 123, s. v. *nescoit*.

19. *glain*. The word here seems to mean 'pure of blood': the friendly contest is contrasted with real war. Compare the phrase *glaine glae* Tem. iii. 33, and cf. *glan-graifni*, Carmun 8: *glan-armaib*, Carmun, 152 (LL 215 a 34, b 42).

25. Find Ailill and Cairpre were sons of Ross Ruad and Matamuirisce: see Serg. Conc. 22: LL 45 a 8; SG ii. 527. Find was slain by Conall Cernach, and his head brought (with that of Erc and many others) to Emer, Cuchulainn's widow: see *Derguathar Conaill Chernaig*, Gaelic Journal, April, 1901, p. 66 a.

39. *ségda rand*. The facs. of LL here reads *raind*, but the ms. has *ra-nd*. O'Curry substitutes *Faind* (from 51); but we should then have *seven* ladies, not *six*.

Medb, the famous Queen of Connacht, wife of Ailill mac Rossa.

Sadb: perhaps the daughter of Conn Cetchathach, and wife of Ailill Olomm, is meant: see IT iv. Index.

Sarait, the name of another daughter of Conn: SG ii. 518.

Garb: a lady so named was mother of Fiachna mac Deman, king of Ulster: SG ii. 546.

Erc, probably the mother of Muirchertach Mór, King of Ireland: MC ii. 156; SG ii. 516; Ir. Nenn. 180, and ci.

Emer, wife of Cuchulainn: IT i. 205, &c.

42. *Eochu*. In the poem LL 138 a 44, Achall is said to have been the wife of Glan mac Carbad or of Eochu mac Carbad; but at line 4 of our text her husband's name is given as Glan mac Carbad, so that the Eochu here mentioned was presumably Glan's brother.

43. *tarmairt* means 'intended (but in vain)': 'went within a little of . . .'; 'tried (but failed).'

46. *crichid*. This word occurs frequently in SnR, but it is hard to fix the exact meaning. It is applied there to *cathir*, *class*, *cuaird*, *Pardus*, *Eva*, *seól*, *cruth*, *Moisi*, *greim*, *aithese* (tidings of wrath), *cumtach*: and FM 926 to *crábad*.

47. Literally 'that there was not found her hour of secrecy': i.e. she would not give Eochu an assignation: cf. Laws iii. 38, *cland adaltrach ná ban taidé*.

48. *áille* seems to be the comparative of *dalaind*, but the construction is unusual.

49. *dorat meirg tar*: cf. PH 3938, *dorat airrde na crochí tar Adam*. The word *meirg*, 'wrinkle,' Wi., seems to be the same as *meirg*, 'rust,' Wi, here used metaph. of old age.

50. *Medb Lethderg*, wife of Fedlimid Rechtmar and poetess: see the account of her at LL 44 b 42, and the passage edited by O'Curry, Lect. 480, from some other source.

55. *rind-cherf*, 'metrical law': *rind*, 'verse-end,' IT iii. 130.

67. *Maine*: mentioned in a list of famous poets, IT iii. 114.

70. A *Rath Chairbre* is mentioned, RC xvi. 68; but it was named for Cairbre Lifechair, not Cairbre Niafer.

71. *Essa*, daughter of Eochu Airem and Etaine; after whom Rath Esa was called: see Todd L vii. 2.

73. *Fogartach*. The Annals of Ulster, anno 780, record the battle of Ríge gained by the men of Bregia over the Leinstermen, and name among the victorious princes Maelduin and Fogartach, "duo nepotes Cernaig": cf. line 78. The nroads of the Northmen began, according to the Annals of Ulster, in 794.

81. Amlaib of Ath Cliath is no doubt the Danish king mentioned by FM at the years 943, 965, 976, 978. His name in Danish was Olaf Cuaran: for an account of his life see CGG xcix. (note 2) and 280. He died, according to FM, in 978, three years after Cinaeth ua hArtacain.

83. *tallus luag*: cf. RC xv. 302, *tallas luagh mor fo* (the MSS. divide *talla sluag*: Stokes reads *tall sluag*).

84. This line is corrupt in L, the only MS. which has the stanza. *Aiche* for *aicce* is an obvious correction; nearly every stanza of the poem ends with some case of Achall. The line is a syllable short, and I have no hesitation in supplying *ech*: for the idiom, cf. Tem. iv. 64, and Wi 476a.