ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY
TODD LECTURE SERIES

VOLUME XIV

KUNO MEYER, Ph.D.

THE DEATH-TALES OF THE ULSTER HEROES

DUBLIN
HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO. LTD.

LONDON: WILLIAMS & NORGATE
1906

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It is a remarkable accident that, except in one instance, so very few copies of the death-tales of the chief warriors attached to King Conchobar's court at Emain Macha should have come down to us. Indeed, if it were not for one comparatively late manuscript now preserved outside Ireland, in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, we should have to rely for our knowledge of most of these stories almost entirely on Keating's *History of Ireland*. Under these circumstances it has seemed to me that I could hardly render a better service to Irish studies than to preserve these stories, by transcribing and publishing them, from the accidents and the natural decay to which they are exposed as long as they exist in a single manuscript copy only.

In the well-known list of Irish tales preserved in the Book of Leinster and elsewhere, under the title *oitte*, i.e. 'tragical or violent deaths,' eight death-stories of Ulster heroes are enumerated as follows: the deaths of Cúchulinn, of Conall (i.e. Conall Cernach), of Celtchar, of Bláí the Hospitaller, of Lóegaire, of Fergus (mac Róich), of King Conchobar himself, and of Fiamain.

The *Death of Cúchulinn* forms an episode in the story called *Brislech Mór Maige Murchemne*; and extracts from the version in the Book of Leinster have been edited and translated by Whitley Stokes, in the *Revue Celtique*, vol. III., p. 175 ff. It is curious that, apart from this twelfth-century version, we have no copies older than the eighteenth century. These modern copies are enumerated by Prof. D'Arbois de Jubainville in his *Catalogue de la Littérature Épique de l'Irlande*, p. 15.

The *Death of Conall Cernach* is told in a tale, the full title
of which is 'The Cherishing of Conall Cernach in Cruachan, and the Death of Ailill and of Conall Cernach.' It has been edited and translated by me, from the only two existing manuscripts, in the first volume of the Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie, p. 102 ff.

The Death of Celtchar son of Ulthechar is found in a very fragmentary and illegible condition in the Book of Leinster, p. 118 b. Fortunately there exists a second complete copy in the Edinburgh ms. xl, pp. 9–11. It has not hitherto been edited or translated.

The Death of Bláí the Hospitaller has been preserved only in the Edinburgh ms., where it occupies pp. 11–13. It is here for the first time edited and translated.

Of the Death of Lóegaire Buadach we have only one ancient copy, again in the Edinburgh ms., pp. 8–9, hitherto unpublished. There is a shorter and later version, which is practically that of Keating's History, contained in two eighteenth-century mss. in the Royal Irish Academy, numbered 23. B. 21, p. 176, and 23. G. 21, p. 142, respectively. Copies of these I owe to the kindness of Mr. R. Irvine Best.

The Death of Fergus mac Róich is also preserved in a single copy only, again to be found in the Edinburgh ms., p. 5. Our only source hitherto has been Keating's version.

The only tale among those enumerated above which has reached us in fairly numerous copies is that of the Death of Conchobar. Prof. D'Arbois de Jubainville, l.c., p. 13, enumerates four manuscripts in addition to Keating's account, which is also that of 23. G. 21, and 23. B. 21. To these a fifth must be added, the version in the Edinburgh ms. xl, pp. 1–3, which is unfortunately illegible at the beginning. Mr. Edward Gwynn has

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1 For a full account of the contents of this manuscript, one of the most valuable in the Edinburgh collection, see my article in the Celtic Magazine for 1887, pp. 208–218.

2 The Stowe ms. cited by him is now marked D. 4. 2. The copy of Aided Chonchobuir is found on fol. 64 a 2.
kindly supplied me with a transcript of the version contained in the Liber Flavus Fergusiorum; and Mr. R. I. Best has copied, and placed at my disposal, the version in 23. N. 10, a MS. in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

The tale last mentioned in the list, that of the Death of Fiamain, seems now lost. At least, so far as I know, no copy of it has yet been discovered; nor does Keating give any account of it. Fiamain mac Forrói is mentioned in Tochmarc Émire as one of those Irish youths who were learning feats of arms with Scáthach in Britain when Cúchulinn came there for the same purpose (see Zeitschr. III., p. 250, § 67); and in the poem at the end of that tale (ib., p. 262, l. 8) a Fiamain is enumerated among the young warriors in the Cráeb Rúad at Emain Macha. But whether this was Fiamain mac Forrói or some other Fiamain is doubtful. The only other references to the former that I can find are—first, one in Cináed húa Hartacáín's poem on the deaths of some of the nobles of Erin, which has been edited and translated by Whitley Stokes in Revue Celtique, vol. xxiii., p. 303 ff. Here he is said to have been slain at Dún mBinne,¹ a fort that has not been identified. A battle of Duma Beinne is mentioned in Cath Maige Rath, p. 211. The other reference to Fiamain mac Forrói occurs in a poem in that tale, p. 213: 'Seven battles around Cathir Conrói, the wrecking of Fiamain mac Foróí, the wrecking of Cúrói, together with the seventeen sons of Deda.'

In addition to these Ulster death-tales, the Edinburgh manuscript contains an account of the death of the redoubtable Connaught warrior Cet mac Magach. Of this story, as it has not hitherto been published, I add an edition and translation.

K. M.

¹ Forbais Dáin Binni is the title of a tale mentioned in the list in the Book of Leinster, p. 189 c; but no copy of it is known.
THE DEATH-TALES OF THE ULSTER HEROES
I. THE DEATH OF CONCHOBAR

We possess, as stated on page vi, five manuscript copies of *Aided Chonchobuir*, apart from the account contained in Keating's History. They all differ materially, so that it seemed desirable to print them *in extenso*. The version in the Edinburgh ms. xl is partly illegible; but it appears to be identical in its opening with that of the Book of Leinster.

As is common in the tradition of the oldest Irish tales, these five manuscripts either represent different versions of various ages, or attempts to bring these versions into harmony with each other. We can distinguish the following three different accounts of the events which led to Conchobar's death.

Once when the men of Ulster were at a gathering, the sun was darkened and the moon turned into the colour of blood. On Conchobar's question as to the cause of this disturbance, the druid Cathbad tells the story of the Crucifixion, dwelling on the fact that Conchobar and Christ were born on the same night. Compare the *Compert Chonchobuir*, "Revue Celtique," vi., p. 180. This is the account contained in the third version of the *Liber Flavus Fergusiorum* (§ 4). Slight variants of this version are to be found in the account of the Book of Leinster (§ 11), where an earthquake takes the place of the eclipse of the sun, and where the druid's name is not mentioned, and in the Edinburgh account (§ 11), in which Conchobar addresses his question to all his druids.

A second version places the gathering at Muirthemne. There, on a certain day, Bachrach, a Leinster poet, arrives from abroad,¹ and on the question for news tells the story of the Crucifixion which he

¹ The manuscript, indeed, says (Lib. Flav., § 1) that he came from Leinster, though it makes Conchobar ask him for news of *Alba* (i.e. Great Britain) and *Leth Moga* (the southern half of Ireland), for which we should unquestionably read *Letha* (i.e. the Continent). For from meaning either 'Latium' or 'Brittany,' *Letha* has practically come to denote the Continent.
has heard on the Continent or in Great Britain. This is the account given most fully in the first version of the Liber Flavus (§ 1), mentioned briefly in the Stowe manuscript (§ 1), and given as a variant in the Book of Leinster (§ 13).

In a third version, the Roman consul Altus visits Conchobar, either with presents from Tiberius (23. N. 10, § 1, and Liber Flavus, § 2), or to exact tribute for Octavian (Book of Leinster, § 14), and being himself a Christian, relates the story of the Crucifixion.

All versions end very nearly alike; only the account in the Book of Leinster breaks off shortly without mentioning Conchobar's death. The other versions say that Conchobar's pity roused him to fury; he uttered a *rhetoric* beginning *'Ba aprainn,'* seized his weapons, and rushed madly about, either as far as the sea (Lib. Flav., § 4) or cutting down the wood on Lettit Lámraige (Edinburgh and Stowe version); Mesgegra's brain starts out of his head, and he dies a Christian, the blood gushing from his head being his baptism.

Two late versions—those in the Edinburgh and in the Stowe manuscripts—add the further history of Mesgegra's brain, the existence of which is revealed by God to Buite mac Brónaig, abbot of Monasterboice († ca. A.D. 520), who uses it as a pillow, whence it is known by the name of *adart Buiti*. In support of this, the Stowe version quotes a poem by Cináed húa Hartacáin, a poet who died in A.D. 975, another copy of which may be found in the Book of Leinster, p. 150 a, l. 26.

Lastly, in the Edinburgh version, the incident of Cenn Berraide, who, in all other accounts, carried the king on his back after he had been wounded by Cet at the Ford of Daire Dá Báeth, is shifted and added on at the end, where it is quite out of place.
AIDED CHONCHOBUIR

Version A

From the Book of Leinster, p. 123b, and the Edinburgh ms. xl, p. 2.

1. Báí mesća móir for Ulto fecht n-and i nEmain Macha. Do-
curidar didiù immarbága móra 7 comrama eturro .i. etir Chonall 7
Coinculaind 7 Lóegaire. ‘Tucaid dam-sa’ ar Conall ‘inchind
Me[i]asgegra co ro-acilliur ócu na comram.’ 1 Ba bês d’ Ultaib ind
inbaid sin cach curaid nomarbdais ar galaib ōenfír nogatta a n-inchind
assa cendaib 7 commesct[h]a āel airthib co ndēnad liathróite crúade
dīb. Ocus intan nobtíis i n-immarbāig nō chomramaib dobertis dōib
co mbítís inna lámaib.

2. ‘Maith, a Chonchoibuir,’ ar Conall, ‘na co ndernát òic na comram
écht fōn innas-[s]a ar galaib2 óinfír, nìdat tūalíngi comram frim-sa.’
‘Is fìr ón,’ ar Conchobur.

3. Doratad  iarum forsin fora mbíd dogrēs ind inchind. Luid
cách a lethi arnabārach dia cluchiu. Dolluid dano Cet mac Matach do
chūairt eetra la Ulto. Bēist ass andsam robói i nHērinn in Cet. Ised
dolluid-side dar faidchi na hEmna 7 tri láechcind leis do Ultaub.

4. Intan bárter na ónmite ’co cluchiu do inchind Me[i]asgegra,
ised adbert ind ónmit fri araile. Rocluinedar Cet aní sin. Ethaid
side in n-inchind al-láim indala n-áí 7 beríd leiss, 5 roʃtir Cet robói
i tarīgere do Messgegra a dīgail iarna écaib. Cach caths 7 cach irga[l]1
nobíd do Chonnachtaib fri Ulto dobered Cet in n-inchind inna chriß
dūs in tetarthad écht n-amra d’ Ultaub do marbad di.

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1 cōmrama Fes.  2 galam Fes.
THE DEATH OF CONCHOBAR

Version A

1. Once upon a time the men of Ulster were greatly intoxicated in Emain Macha. Thence there arise great contentions and comparison of trophies between them, even between Conall and Cuchulinn and Loegaire. 'Bring me,' said Conall, 'the brain of Mesgegra, so that I may talk to the competing warriors.' At that time it was a custom with the men of Ulster to take the brains out of the head of every warrior whom they slew in single combat, and to mix lime with them, so that they were made into hard balls. And whenever they were in contention or at comparison of trophies, these were brought to them, so that they had them in their hands.

2. 'Well, O Conchobar,' said Conall, 'until the competing warriors perform a deed like this in single combat, they are not capable of comparing trophies with me.' 'That is true,' said Conchobar.

3. Then the brain was put upon the shelf upon which it was always kept. On the morrow every one went his own way to his sport. Then Cet, the son of Matu, went upon a round of adventures in Ulster. This Cet was the most troublesome pest that was in Ireland. This is the way he went, across the green of Emain, having with him three warriors' heads of the men of Ulster.

4. While the jesters (of Emain) were at play with the brain of Mesgegra, this is what one jester said to the other. Cet hears that. He snatches the brain out of the hand of one of them, and carries it off; for he knew that it had been foretold of Mesgegra that he would avenge himself after his death. In every battle and in every combat which the men of Connaught had with those of Ulster, Cet used to carry the brain in his girdle to see whether he could compass a famous deed by slaying a man of Ulster with it.

6. Dolluid Cet immorro co mbúi etir na mná immedón. Nos-indlethar Cet inchind Mesgegra isin táball 7 nosteile conídtarla immullach Conchobuir co mbátar a dà trísan inna chind 7 co torchair-seom isa cend1, co tarla fri lár2. Focherddat Ulaid chucí3 conídruscat ó Chet. For brú Átha Daire Dá Báeth is and dochorch4 Conchobar. Atá a lige and5 baile i torchair 7 corthe fria chend 7 corthe fria chossa6.


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1 Here the Edinburgh ms. becomes legible.  
2 roime a talmain Ed.  
3 reithit na fir cuici iarsin Ed.  
4 adorchair Ed.  
5 ata a lecht ann 7 a ligi Ed.  
6 7 araili fria bonn Ed.  
7 srainter Connacht Ed.  
8 sciaid L.  
9 siar add. Ed.  
10 maidid diu for Ultu soir Ed.  
11 From here to the
5. Once then Cet went eastwards until he took a drove of cows from the men of the Rosses. The men of Ulster overtook him in pursuit after him. Then the men of Connaught came up from the other side to rescue him. A battle is fought between them. Conchobar himself went into the battle. And it was then that the women of Connaught begged Conchobar to come aside so that they might see his shape. For there was not on earth the shape of a human being like the shape of Conchobar, both for beauty and figure and dress, for size and symmetry and proportion, for eye and hair and whiteness, for wisdom and manners and eloquence, for raiment and nobleness and equipment, for weapons and wealth and dignity, for bearing and valour and race. That Conchobar was faultless indeed. However, it was by the advice of Cet that the women importuned Conchobar. Then he went aside alone to be seen by the women.

6. Cet, however, went until he was in the midst of the women. He adjusts the brain of Mesgegra in the sling, and throws it so that it hit the crown of Conchobar's head, so that two-thirds of it entered his head, so that he fell upon his head forward to the ground. The men of Ulster ran towards him, and carried him off from Cet. On the brink of the ford of Daire Dá Báeth it was that Conchobar fell. His grave is there where he fell, and a pillar-stone at his head, and another at his feet.

7. The men of Connaught are then routed to Scé Aird na Con. The men of Ulster are driven eastwards again to the ford of Daire Dá Báeth. 'Let me be carried out of this!' said Conchobar. 'I shall give the kingship of Ulster to anyone who will carry me as far as my house.' 'I will carry thee,' said Cenn Berraide, his own attendant. He puts a cord around him, and carries him upon his back to Ard-achad of the Fews. The attendant's heart broke within him. Hence is the saying 'Cenn Berraide's kingship over Ulster,' to wit, the king upon his back for (only) half the day.

8. However, the fight was kept up after the king from one hour of the day to the same hour on the next day, after which the men of Ulster were routed.

\[\text{end of the § Ed. omits.} \quad 12 \text{ muigid Ed.}\]

\[\text{a} \ i.e. \ '\text{the Oakwood of the two foolish ones,' not identified.} \quad \text{b} \ i.e. \ '\text{the Hawthorn of the height of the hound (or hounds), not identified.} \quad \text{c} \ i.e. \ '\text{Shorn-head.'} \quad \text{d} \ i.e. \ '\text{Highfield,' near Newtown Hamilton, Co. Armagh.} \]
9. Doberar tra a liaig co Conchobar i.e. Fingen. Iss éside nofinnad don diaid nothciged1 don tig in lín nobid i úgalur ’sin tig oecus eech galar nobid and. ‘Maith,’ or Fingen, ‘dia talta3 in chloch as do chhind biat marb4 fo chéitóir. Mani tuechar ass immorro, not-isceaind 7 bid athis duit6. ‘Is asso dún’ ar Ulaid ‘ind athis oldás6 a éc-som.’

10. Ro-isced’ iarum a chend8 7 rofúaged co snáth9 óir10, ar ba cumma dath fuilt Conchobuir 7 dath in óir. Ocus asbert in liaig fri Conchobar co mbeth i fomtin i.e. ar ná tisad a ferg dó 7 ná diged for ech 7 ná etraigned mnáí [7 ná rocaithed biad] co anfeta 7 ná rethed.11

11. Robói dano12 isin chuntabairt sin cén13 robo beó 1. i. secht mbliadna 7 nírbó éngnamaid, acht a airisium inna suídu nammá 1. naco cúala Críst do chrochad do Iudaídib14. Tánic and side15 crith móir forsná dùli16 7 rochrichnaig nem 7 talam la mét17 in gníma darónad and 18 1. Ísu Críst mac Dó bi dó chrochad cén chinaid19 ‘Cráet so?’ ar Conchobur fria drúid. ‘Cia olic móir dogníther isind laithiu-sa indí?’ ‘Is fir ón ém,’ ar in drúi. ‘Is móir in gním sin,’ ar Conchobur. ‘In fer sin dano’ ar in drúi ‘i n-óenaidchí rogein 7 rogenis-[s]iu i.e. i n-ocht calde Enair cen cop inund bliadain.20

12. Is andsin rochreiti21 Conchobar.22 Ocus issé sin indara fer23 rochreti24 do Dia in Nhèrin25 rí a tiachtain creitimí 6 . i. Morand26 in fer aile. ‘Maith tra,’ ar Conchobar.27 ‘Ba hapraind nadáil guairdri

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1 1. i. Fingin eisidein 7 ise trath nofined in [sic] diaid notiged Ed. 2 tra add. Ed. 4 tuechar Ed. 4 asa cend in cloch bid marb Ed. 5 rohicfaither 7 biaid athis do Ed. 6 andas Ed. 7 rohicad Ed. 8 in cenn Ed. 9 snaith Ed. 10 e add. Ed., omitting the rest of the sentence. 11 co mbeth a foiditin i.e. co na tisad ferg fai[r] 7 na tisad for ech 7 na tisad co mnáí 7 na rocaithed biad co hanfeta Ed. 12 om. Ed. 13 in cenn Ed. 14 acht tairisim ina suídu amain cusin uair rocorochad Crist la Iudaídib Ed. 15 amann Ed. 16 d’Iudaídib amairsecha Ed. 20 cid so? or C. fria duiidib 7 cia gnim mor doníther annso aniu?
THE DEATH OF CONCHOBAR

9. In the meantime his physician was brought to Conchobar, even Fingen. 'Tis he who would know from the smoke that arose from a house how many were ill in the house, and every disease that was in it. 'Well,' said Fingen, 'if the stone is taken out of thy head, thou wilt be dead forthwith. If it is not taken out, however, I would heal thee, but it will be a blemish for thee.' 'It is easier for us,' said the men of Ulster, 'to bear the blemish than his death.'

10. His head was then healed; and it was stitched with thread of gold, for the colour of Conchobar's hair was the same as the colour of gold. And the physician said to Conchobar that he should be on his guard lest anger should come on him, and that he should not mount a horse, that he should not have connexion with a woman, that he should not eat food greedily, and that he should not run.

11. In that doubtful state, then, he was as long as he lived, even seven years; and he was not capable of action, but remained in his seat only, until he heard that Christ had been crucified by the Jews. At that time a great trembling came over the elements, and the heavens and the earth shook with the enormity of the deed that was then done, even Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God, to be crucified without guilt. 'What is this?' said Conchobar to his druid. 'What great evil is being done on this day?' 'That is true, indeed,' said the druid [who then tells the story of the Crucifixion]. 'Awful is that deed,' said Conchobar. 'That man, now,' said the druid, 'was born in the same night in which thou wast born, even on the eighth before the calends of January, though the year was not the same.'

12. It was then that Conchobar believed. And he was one of the two men that had believed in God in Ireland before the coming of the

\*Is fir or na druidi is gnim mor donither and .i. Crist mac De bi do chrochad la
laidaidib .i. fer rogena[ir] a comais frit-si. Bachrach fili do Lagnib ise ro-indis
do Chonechbur Crist do chrochad Ed. 21 dochreit Ed. 22 do Christ add. Ed.
23 toisech add. Ed. 24 dochreit Ed. 25 om. Ed. 26 mac Main add. Ed. 27 From here
to the end Ed. differs, as follows: 'Dofaetsat mile fer n-armach lim-sa ac tesarcain
Christ.' Roling iarsin 'chum a di gai 7 ruabertaig co tenn gurromuigiter ina dom
7 ro gab iarum a chlaidem ina laim 7 ro gab don caillid uime co ndernaig mag don

\* to his druids Ed.
narr nagg atumbeoir irricht chrūadhurad cichtis cichtis [sic] mo beoil. concíchais crúas móir miled. maidm nitha muaid nimloig serbairlech. sordnifed soerchobair la Crist coígéin.aid. gáir báeth barulóim for leth amlan Chomdèd lanscéil céchoitin crochad ríg ba moo coirp arí ardrach adamrai. tumchichthe ingnám itinol tairisem trócín uasal i Coimded coimthecht coignam cáin bé la Dia dílgadach dia chobair. cáin forlund fóhenaínd. cáin comlund crothfhad Crist arnemthuir. nipu scith ce chéissaitís coirp chriad. ciarbo ar Crist cáid cumachtach cia dú dán adrochem ráid dúr derchointe rumortar inarman mona miad nadríg roachtmar roncráidi crochad Crist ma chotóíomhmiss bha hassu nadbemmis iar n-ardrach éconnart uasal rí rocos ércho crúaid ar dóine digmaig dia ráith ragaind-se bás achtu flaith for lecaidn fochil n-éca nabuni nemthuir necht remiteised dochoimirid mo chríde clúas in ardrach ágbua ar mu dia indscib nadríg roacht co fír fortacht fritumthá brón bás conatbair ar omun dom dul druib. cén důlemáin digail.'

13. Is and doringni Conchobar in rethoric se dia ro-innis Bachrach druí de Lagnib do Chonchobar Crist do chrohad, dia ra-iarfaig Conchobar: ‘Ciata airde ingantacha so?’ 7 c.


caili i. Mag Lamrigi a Feraib Rus 7 ised atbert: ‘is amlaíd se do digolainn-si Crist for Iudalaib 7 for in lucht rochroch he da roisind iat.’ Lasin feirg sin roling inceim Miscegra asa cin co tainic a incind fein fair gurbo marb de 7 conid aire sin aderaíth cach: ‘is nemedac[h] Conchobar trit an durtacht doroime Conchobar.’ Ise in dedenach [deigach ms.] adubairt Conchobar: ‘gidbe nombera-sa cin tairisium fam connuici mo tech,’ ar se (p. 3) . . . ardrigi nUlad nob . . . lam uime 7 berith go hArdachad tSelbh Fuaít for a muin . . . isin gilla conid [d]e ata rige Ceinn Berit for Utaib i. in rí for a muin leth in lai. Ro foilsig Dia do Búiti mac Bronaigh incind Miscegra conid hi is adap Búiti anúi 7 is nemedach gach ain fora racha incind Miscegra ic dol fria bás 7 ata briadar a breth fodes a Lagnib 7 fortamlus doib iarsin. Conid hi a[i]ded Conchobar connuici sin.

* From this point the Edinburgh version continues as follows: ‘A thousand armed men shall fall by me in the rescue of Christ.’ Thereupon he sprang towards his two lances and brandished them stoutly so that they broke in his hand; and then he took his sword in his hand and attacked the wood around him so that he
Faith, Morann being the other man. 'Well, now,' said Conchobar, 'it is a pity,' etc. 'without avenging the Creator.'

13. This rhetoric Conchobar made when Bachrach, a druid of Leinster, told him that Christ was crucified, when Conchobar asked: 'What wonderful signs are these?' etc.

14. Or, again, it may have been Altus, the consul who had come to the Gaels from Octavian to seek the tribute, who told Conchobar that Christ was crucified.

made a plain of the wood, even Mag Lámraige in the land of the men of the Rosses. And he said this: 'Tis thus I should avenge Christ upon the Jews and upon those that crucified Him, if I could reach them.' Through that fury the brain of Mesgegra sprang out of his head so that his own brains came upon him, so that he died of it. And hence all say: 'A dweller in Heaven is Conchobar for the wish which he has uttered.' This is the last thing Conchobar said, 'Whoever would carry me without stopping under me as far as my house,' said he, 'shall have the kingship of Ulster,' &c. [Here follows the story of Cenn Berraide, as above.] God revealed the brain of Mesgegra to Buite the son of Bronach, so that at this day it is Buite's pillow; and everyone upon whom the brain of Mesgegra goes as he goes to death is sure of Heaven. And there is a saying that it will be carried southward into Leinster, and that thereafter Leinster will have superiority. So this is the Death of Conchobar as far as that.

b I cannot translate the rest of the rhetoric.

c Read cen düleman düigail.

d I read dáthracht for durtacht.
Version B


1. Bái Conchobar mac Nesai fechtus n-ann. Atfét dó Altus crochad Crist. Altus immorro is hē dothathaiged co cloemclōdaib sōd 5 Tibir mac Augaist ri[g] Rōmān co Conchobar mac Nesa. Ar ba cuma bātar rechtairea rig Rōmān in n-aimsir sin for medōn in uetha 7 for indisp fuinid 7 turcbalach, co mba comderb isin mbīt[h] nach sgēl n-airdire forcumcad ann.

2. Ba derb 'diu la Conchobur fon n-innus sin in crut[h] foreūa[i]d crochad Crist. Ar atfét dó Altus ba hē Crist dorosat nem 7 talmain 7 is airí arfōit colainn ar tathcreicc in cinéda dōenai. Ba cretmech Altus, is aire atfēd cec[h] mait[h] im crochad Crist.

3. Concreid Conchobur do Christ 7 is iarum asmbert Conchobur rofestais fir in betha a chumang oc cathugud fri huídaidi croc[h]isiti Crist, ma nubet[h] hi comfogus do Christ. Is de ismbert Conchobar:

' Ba haprainn nándal cuart rig narnaic atum fir hí richt cróad-churad cichtis [mo beóil] conciuchlis [crūas] már militha maidm netho mōith n-imdai slúag searbairlech soistneseit soircobur la Crist congaib geanam gāir bāit[h] for let[h] ene lan Coimidid ba rolanscel cichointir crochath[h] fir ba inmoo mo corp canae n-artrig n-adamrai n-airerni atumechtē gnīm fir hí tinōl taireism trīum uaisib in Coimded chāith cumachtaigh cao be ein lam dee ndiλgodag do cobur can forlons foabeaba rinn cach comlann croit[h]inn la Crist arninir ni bu scēth ciciesth ar Crist cāth cumachtoch cid dudamā dun dercōinti din reil rochuinem nadnea nderagam i. digal duir chois crochesti rig dorearoosat\(^1\) runort inni menman med nadrig roachta mar roncrāide crochad Crist ma chutooceaibmis atbēlmais ba hasa artrag ēocnart hōasal ri rocēs croich coirte doine ndiemaire diasait noregānn i. mbās atumfalt for leicib fa chel necombainx inmain artrīum do comrath mo chrīedנא cloas imartrach atgubai arumeda inscibin na roacht fir furtacht Crist fritombrōn bāis cuadbair airomun airimud tomdrub cen dūileman digail.'

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\(^1\) This curious form, which seems to mean 'who has created us,' also occurs in Imram Brain, § 48: ónd rig dorearoosat.
Version B

1. Once upon a time Altus related to Conchobar mac Nessa the crucifixion of Christ. Altus, however, used to visit Conchobar with exchanges of treasures from Tiberius, the son of Augustus the Roman. For at that time stewards of the King of the Romans were equally over the centre of the world and over the islands of the west and east, so that every famous story that would happen there was equally known in the world.

2. Hence, in that way, the manner in which the crucifixion of Christ happened became known to Conchobar. For Altus told him that it was Christ who had made Heaven and earth, and that to redeem mankind He had assumed flesh. Altus was a believer. 'Tis therefore he told every good thing about the crucifixion of Christ.

3. Conchobar believes in Christ; and then he said that if he were near Christ the men of the world would know what he could do in fighting against the Jews that had crucified Christ. Hence Conchobar said: 'It was a pity,' &c. . . . 'without avenging the Creator.'

* I cannot translate the 'rhetoric' which follows.
AIDED CHONCHOBUIR


Version C
From the Liber Flavus Fergusiorum, fo. 105 a 1.


2. ‘Atū sgēl mór čimh’ ol sē, ‘dorōnnadh isin bith their .i. crochad righ neimh 7 talman la hLubhdaibh 7 is ē roṭirchansat fāidhi 7 drāidhthi. Do ic 7 do teasraguin dāini an domuin do pheacdh Adhaim dodeachaíd ō næmneimh co roēt coluinn ō Muiri ōīghinghin een láithair freasguil, cor‘luidh4 a crand croichi la hLudhaib do icc an ceineōil dēanna. Imon cāisc docūaidh ūaīnn 7 atraacht isin treas lō iarna cēsadh’ .i. roinnis dono Altus, iss ē tiged7 co n-aitheasguibh 7 cu sēdaibh 7 co màinibh ō Tibir Šeasair Aughuist rīgh Rōmān 7 ō rīg an domhuin co Concubur [mac] Neasa do Eamhuin Macha. Ar ba cuma būdar reachtuiradha rīgh an domuin isinn aimsir sin for meadhōn an beatha 7 a n-innsibh fūinda8 grōine 7 turgbāla, co m[b]a comhderbh isin bith uili nach sgēl airdere9 foscamadh ann.

3. Ba derbh le Conchubhur fōn innus sin an eruth forúcūaidh crochadh Crist. Ar ro-innis Altus dō ba hē Crist dorinni10 neamh 7

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1 geit rinsin ms. See Version B.
2 leg. donesmart. Cf. ar écnaire
3 doluigh ms
4 draigh ms
5 fiabraidhms ms
6 corluigh ms
7 tigí ms
8 fuinigh ms
9 airdrech ms
10 dorinniđh ms
4. Thereupon he shook himself(?) as if he were going into a battlefield in the presence of Christ, so that Mesgegra's brain jumped out of his head, and then he died there. This is what they say, that he was the first pagan who went into the Kingdom of Heaven, because the blood which he had shed was a baptism to him, and (because) he had believed in Christ. Finit. Amen.

Version C

1. The men of Ulster were holding a great gathering in the plain of Murthemne. Then towards the gathering came Bochrach, a poet and druid of the men of Leinster, having come out of Leinster after learning poetry. Of him Conchobar asked tidings of Alba and Leth Moga.

2. 'There is great tidings indeed,' said he, 'which have happened in the eastern world, even the crucifying of the King of Heaven and Earth by the Jews; and He it is whom seers and druids have prophesied. To save and to rescue the men of the world from the sin of Adam He came from holy heaven; and He assumed flesh from the Virgin Mary without the presence of man; and to save the human race He went upon the tree of the cross by command of the Jews. About Easter He went from us and arose on the third day after His suffering,' viz., Altus also had told this. 'Tis he who used to come with messages and with treasures and precious things from Tiberius Caesar Augustus, even the king of the Romans, and the king of the world, to Conchobar son of Ness, to Emain Macha. For at that time stewards of the king of the world were equally over the centre of the world and in the islands of the setting and rising sun, so that every famous story that happened was equally known in the whole world.

3. In that way the manner in which the crucifixion of Christ happened became known to Conchobar. For Altus told him that

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\[\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\text{co} \text{tmoscra} \text{star, 3 sg. deponent preterite of con-oscar} \text{aim (con-od-scar} \text{aim)}.\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{b}}\text{The Irish is corrupt here.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{c}}\text{See above, p. 2, note.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{d} e} \text{n l} \text{áthair freasguil = e} \text{n l} \text{áthair ferdai, É} \text{riu ii., p. 198, l. 16.}\]
talumh. Et is aire arrocht colann Ó Muiri Óigh ar taithchbreich an ceinéoil dánna. Ba creidmheach dono Altus féin. Is aire atfèt arsgèla Crist co maith. *Concreid Concubur a Crist.*

4. Nó is amlaid so atcemnacair hē.

Budh¹ Concubur i ndáil 7 maithi fer nÉirenn uime an là rocrochadh Crist². Antan dodechaídh teimheal forsin ngrēin 7 rosū³ ēsga a ndath fola rofiarfaigh⁴ Concubur immorro do Cathbad⁵ dūss cid rumbādār na dūile. ‘Do comhalta-sa,’ ar sē, ‘in fer rogēanair a n-ōenaidchi frit, anosa martar docuirthi(?) fair 7 doradadh a croich⁶ hē 7 isē sin chanuid annín.’ Atraigi trath Concubur sūas la sodhun⁷ 7 gabaid a gaisgedh fair 7 atbert: ‘Is ē sin ēimh’ ol sē, ‘mo comalta-sa 7 mo comáis 7 is ē rogēanair a n-ōenoidchi frium’ 7 rogob iarum deargain ōtā sin co ro-acht isin fairrği 7 cur’luidh⁸ innti conruigi a fiaicuí.⁹ Is oc in deargain iarum rogbob Concubur an làid¹⁰ si: ‘Ba aprainn na hIdhuil co hard iar n-ēguibh righ’ ⁷ 7 rl.


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¹ buidh ms ² rēr ms ³ rosuigh ms ⁴ rofiarfaigh ms ⁵ Cathbaidh ms
⁶ crīd ms ⁷ soghui ms ⁸ curluih ms ⁹ oruigí ms ¹⁰ laig ms
¹¹ frith ms ¹² hiughaibdh ṃs ¹³ Mesgeadhra ms ¹⁴ ghaidhil ms
it was Christ who had made Heaven and Earth, and that He had assumed flesh from the Virgin Mary for the sake of redeeming the human race. Altus himself, however, was a believer. 'Tis therefore he told the story of Christ well, and Conchobar believed in Christ.

4. Or 'tis thus it happened.

On the day that Christ was crucified, Conchobar was at a gathering, and the nobles of the men of Ireland around him. Now when darkness came upon the sun, and the moon turned into the colour of blood, Conchobar asked of Cathbad what ailed the elements. 'Thy own foster-brother,' said he, 'He who was born on the same night as you, is now undergoing martyrdom and has been put on the cross, and that is what this portends.' At that Conchobar arises and takes his weapons upon him, and he said: 'He is indeed my foster-brother and coeval, and 'tis He that was born in the same night with me,' and then he made an onslaught from thence until he reached the sea, and he went into it up to his teeth. 'Tis during the onslaught then that Conchobar sang this lay: 'Twas a pity that the Jews after a King's death,' &c.

5. And thereupon Conchobar said: 'The men of the world would know what I can do in fighting against the Jews for the sake of the crucifixion of Christ, if I were near Him.' Then he rose and made the onslaught, until Mesgegra's brains jumped out of his head, so that Conchobar died forthwith. Hence the Gaels say that Conchobar was the first pagan who went to Heaven in Ireland, for the blood that sprang out of his head was a baptism to him. And then Conchobar's soul was taken to hell until Christ encountered her as He brought the captive host out of hell, so that Christ took the soul of Conchobar with Him to Heaven. Finit.

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15 geinntlighi ms
16 doluidgh ms
17 comfraicead ms
18 friadha ms
19 leg. tabairt?

This spelling of the disyllabic fria 'versus eam' is evidently intended to distinguish it from fria 'to his (her, its).'
Version D

From the Stowe ms. D. 4. 2, fo. 54 a 3.

Incipit do oidhedh Concubuir mic Nessa annso sis.


'C Cóica traighedh tólaibh tlacht fa slóghaib saín[f]ear srianballe fad in airdrígh inar12 léir gart?, Taidhg mic Céin ótáit Cianacht.

'Concobur, cloithech a celt, airdrígh Ulad, roidlecht de, Ina lecht, ní laimthi liacc, mac noit[h]ech Nessa niabdherg, dia ro[s]lecht lerg Lámraidhe. fúair trí traighthi sechtmogat.'

2. Is don cloich sin romudaig² Conchobur rochan in filí :—

'A chloch' thall for elaid4 úair ropsa6 mind i tressaib tóir Buide búaín maic Brónaig báin, dia mba i cind4 maic Nessa náir.

'Ciapsat7 náma dó rot-chelt,8 secht mbliadna lána rot-alt9: dia luid10 do digail Ríg recht, is and fo-frith11 a lecht latt.

'Láech frisralais co mbúaid12 chain fúair lat loimm13 tonnaid iar sin:

for mac Cathbath, cóinsit fir, dális dig dl14 natbrach15 neim.'

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1 leg. 'nar 2 In margin nó gaírg 3 romsguaid ms 4 elaigh D 5 robsat D 6 mbá a cind D 7 ciapsem D 8 rodotcelt C 9 roalt D 10 doluidh D 11 forth L 12 commaid L
The Incipit of the tragic death of Conchobar son of Ness here below.

1. At the Ford of Daire Dá Báeth, Cet mac Mágach threw the stone at Conchobar, viz., the brain of Mesgegra, king of Leinster. Fingen, the wizard-leech of Conchobar, 'tis he who would not let the stone be taken out of his head. Muma, however, the artificer, 'tis he who put a cover around it outside his head. Bachrach, a Leinster poet, told Conchobar that Christ had been crucified. In Mag Lamraige he told it to him. 'Tis there Conchobar fell in clearing the plain. Seventy-three feet was his length. Fifty feet, however, was the length of Tadg mac Céin, ut dixit poeta, i.e. Flann Mainistrech:—

'Fifty feet, with abundance of delights, among hosts of strong-bridled distinguished men, was the length of the high-king in whom honour was conspicuous, of Tadg mac Céin, from whom are the Cianacht.

'Conchobar, famous was his guile, Ness' celebrated son of ruddy beauty, high-king of Ulster—he deserved it—by whom the slope of Lámaige was cut down. In his grave . . .' he found seventy-three feet.'

2. Of that stone which ruined Conchobar the poetb has sung:—

'O stone yonder upon the cold tomb of ever-famous Buite, the blessed son of Brónach, thou wast a diadem in battles of pursuit while thou wast in the head of the noble son of Ness.

'Though thou wast an enemy to him, he hid thee, he nourished thee for seven full years: when he went to avenge the King of laws, 'tis then was found his grave through thee.

'The hero whom thou didst hit victoriously thereafter found through thee a draught of poison: to the son of Cathbad—men wailed—thou didst deal a drink of a serpent's venom.'
'Neimnech dotuc1 a tress ard Ailbe fria aiss, cenn ríg Emna orgsi leiss, a inchinn Meis-gegra glaiss.

'Dotarlaic2 dar árach ùad3 Cet mac Mágach4 fri gliaid ngáeth5 ón muni rofitir cóch co Ath i6 Daire Dá Báeth.

'Scoiltis dít, ba mór in' gnúim, mullach in ríg rígh giáll, ar is é ba ferr do lách darsa taitned giáeth is grían.

'A ndor-airngred8 duit ót áis, maírg Laignech irraba9 gnáis, nír' scarais10 frisin ríg rúin co rosfargbais11 i ndáil12 bás.

'For Lettir Lámraigí luimm rotgállsat13 druig na fían fánd, do14 gleó frit chomthach ba gand co torchar15 and assa chinn.

'Fotroilsig16 Rí rodelb nem do mac Brónaig ùas brí17 Breg, i ndún daingen i n-rotail18 i fail ilar19 an gloch. A.

'Ó chonattail fritt eon brath Buti co rath rúamnai cloth, tairnit duit in tsúlaig20 for ruth21 co rochloémehlais22 cruth, a gloch. A.

'Inchind Meiss-gegra 'sin chath, ropo gleó fri demna23 troch, adart Buti co tí bráth bud24 é th'ainm la cach, a choch. A.'

FINIT.
'Venomous from the south Cet brought thee upon his back from the noble battle of Ailbe, the head of Emain's king thou hast wrecked thereby, O brain of the youthful Mesgegra.

'From the brake,—all know it,—to the Ford at Daire Dá Báeth, Cet mac Mágach sent thee in violation of a bond from him for a cunning fight.

'He cleft with thee, the deed was great, the crown of the king's head, a kingdom of hostages, for 'tis he that was the best hero on whom wind and sun would shine.

'What was foretold thee all along, woe to the Leinsterman in whose company thou wast! thou 'never partedst from the noble king until thou leftst him in a meeting with death.

'On the bare slope of Lámraige hosts of fair bands did homage to thee: thy struggle against thy comrade was rare, until thou fellest there out of his head.

'The King who has shaped Heaven has revealed thee to the son of Brónach above Brí Breg; in a strong fortress in which he slept, where there is a multitude of white angels.

'Since Bute with grace of fame has slept on thee without treachery, the hosts have eagerly humbled themselves to thee, until thou changedst colour, O stone!

'The brain of Mesgegra in the battle, it was a fight against demons of doomed men; 'pillow of Bute,' until Doom that shall be thy name with every one, O stone!'

FINIT.

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a On this form of the name see the notes.  b For this meaning of the phrase òt áis see Èriu ii., p. 87.  c i.e. Mesgegra, who was a Leinster King.  d rán, a by-form of ran, required by the metre.  e for ruth, lit. 'a running,' 'speedily.' Cf. for rith, Imram Brain, ii., p. 302, § 5, and see the note, ib. p. 304.  f tairnit, present tense, used, as in German and French, of an action that has been going on for some time and continues up to the present.
II. AIDED LÓEGAIRI BÚADAIG

Version A

From the Edinburgh ms. xl, p. 8.

1. Cid diatá A[i]ded Lóegairi Búadaig?


2. Iarsin rohergabad la Conchobar in fili 7 rochuinnig in fili comad hí a a[i]ded a bádud 7 ro ... 4 Conchobar dò inní sin 7 nobertha iarsin dia bádud dochum gach locha a nÉrinn 7 nocanad som bricht forsan usci, go mbenta gach tráig 7 co nach bid banna ann, co ná raibi a nÉrinn abann 4 ná loch nobáidfed, co ndechus lasa do Loch Láí a ndorus tighe [Lóegairi]. Rof'€imid som in bricht forsin loch. Antan didiu robás ac a bádud, as ann doriatacht rechtairi Lóegaire asin lis amach. 'Fé amai, a Lóegaire!' or sé, 'ní frith a nÉrinn baile a mbait[e]a in file co rainic in baili si.' Atracht inti Lóegaire 7 geibid a chlaidear ina láím 7 ac lèim dó imach benaid a mullach imon fordinor go rue in leth iarthaich do cloicenn de, co mbói sprethach a inch[í]n de for a brot 7 romarb som iardain tríocht do lucht in báiti 7 roelo Aod úatha 7 atbath Lóegaire iartain. Conid hí A[i]ded Lóegaire connuici sin.

Version B


An t-ádhbhar fá ttáinig bás Láoghaire Bhuadhaigh. 6

File imoro do bhí aig' Conchubhair dá ngoirthidihe 6 Aodha mac Aininn; 7 do ligheadh air Mhaghán beán Conchubhair é: 7 air na fíonnachtain sin do Chonchubhar as í breith rug air a chur' dá bháthadh go Loch Laoghaire [sic]; 7 tangadar drong ris air fógradh an righ gusan loch dá bháthadh; 7 air na fáiscin sin do reachtaire Laoghaire Bhuadhaigh tét go Laoghaire 7 adúbhairt nách raibh òit a nÉrinn ina mbáithfáide air file acht ina dhoras-sin; leis sin loingios Láoghaire amach 7 tarla fárdhorus an tighe re cúl a chinn gur bhrais a séicne 7 gur fóireadh an file leis, 7 éagas féin air an láthair sin: gonabh 10 sin Crioch Láoghaire.Bhuadhaigh.

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1 Magain  2 rochuinnig  3 ba'd  4 Two or three letters cut off with the edge of the page. Read either dámaír or ãem.  5 Perhaps abs
6 No title in G  7 ag G  8 goirthi G  9 eur B  10 gon i G
II. THE DEATH OF LÓEGAIRE BÚADACH

Version A

1. Whence is the tragical death of Lóegaire the Victorious? Not hard to tell. Aed mac Ainninne cohabited with Mugain of the Furzy Hair. She was the wife of Conchobar; Aed was a poet of Conchobar’s. They were found out.

2. Then the poet was seized by Conchobar’s command, and the poet asked that his death might be drowning, and Conchobar granted him that; whereupon he was taken to be drowned to every lake in Ireland; and he would sing a spell upon the water so that it ebbed away until there was not a drop in it, so that there was not in Ireland any river or lake that would drown him, until they came with him to Loch Lai in front of Lóegaire’s house. He was unable to work the spell upon the lake. However, while they were engaged in drowning him, Lóegaire’s steward came out of the liss. ‘Woe is me, Lóegaire!’ he cried. ‘They could not find in all Ireland a place in which to drown a poet till they came to this stead.’ Lóegaire arose and took his sword in his hand; and as he was leaping forth he strikes the crown of his head against the lintel of the door, so that it took off the hinder part of his skull, and his brains were scattered over his cloak. And thereupon he slew thirty of the drowners, and Aed escaped from them. And then Lóegaire died. So far the Tragical Death of Lóegaire.

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*a Aitten-chaircech, more usually called Aitten-chaitrech, and corruptly Etan-chaitrech. As to the exact meaning see Ériu i., p. 117, note b.

*b-This would appear to be the sense; but go mbenta gach trúig is obscure to me.
III. AIDED CHELTCHAIR MAIC UTHECHAIR

From the Edinburgh ms. lx, p. 9, and the Book of Leinster, p. 118a.

1. Cid diatá Aided Cheltchair maic Utetheair?

2. Doftir Celtchar inín sin 7 doluid for iarair a mná.16 Luid Bláí briuga co mbáí for lethláim Conchobair isin réitghig.17 Luid dano Celtchar ina diaid co mbóí for lár in réitghig.18 Is and robái Conchobar 7 Cúchulaind ac imirt fidchille 7 robái bruinne Blái briugad tarsin fidchill etarru 7 clannaíd Celtchar in gáí trit co mbáí isin eleith iarna cúl, co táinic banna do rind in gáí co mbáí forsin fidchill.


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1 fer amra do Ultai E
2 om. E
3 seisō E
4 dosem E
5 dochom [a thige] L
6 om. E
7 for oí [gidecht] add. E
8 dochum a thaig[e] L
9 ndermus E
10 thecht cúcum E
11 ar in ben om. E
12 goittees L
13 a geis for mnai E
14 om. E
15 7 falsidí le E
16 doluid side diarra na mna L
17 co mbáí etir Chonchobur . . . in c.
18 Batar . . . desciiurd ó Emuin Macha L
19 co [m]búi i omsf[oceus] . . . L
III. THE DEATH OF CELTCHAR MAC UTHECHAIR

1. Whence is the tragical death of Celtchar mac Utthechair? Not hard to tell. There was a famous man of the men of Ulster, even Bláí the Hospitaller. He owned seven herds of cattle, seven score kine in each herd, and a plough-team with each herd. He also kept a guest-house. Now it was a *geis* for him that a woman should come in a company to his house without his sleeping with her, unless her husband were in her company. Then Brig Brethach, wife of Celtchar, went to his house. 'Not good is what thou hast done, woman,' said Bláí the Hospitaller. 'Thy coming to me as thou hast come is a *geis* to me.' 'It is a wretched man,' said the woman, 'that violates his own *geasa*.' 'Tis true. I am an old man, and moreover thou art inciting me,' said he. 'That night he sleeps with her.'

2. Celtchar came to know that; and he went to seek his wife. Bláí the Hospitaller went until he was by the side of Conchobar in the royal house. Celtchar also went until he was on the floor of the royal house. There were Conchobar and Cúchulinn playing a game of *fíchell*; and Bláí the Hospitaller's chest was over the play-board between them. And Celtchar plants a spear through him so that it stuck in the wattle of the wall behind him, so that a drop (of blood) from the point of the spear fell upon the board.

3. 'Forsooth, Cúchulinn!' said Conchobar. 'Indeed, then, Conchobar!' said Cúchulinn. The board is measured from the drop hither and thither to know to which of them it was nearer. Now the drop was nearer to Conchobar, and it was the longer till revenge.a Bláí the Hospitaller, however, died.

Celtchar escaped until he was in the land of the Déisi of Munster in the south.b

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19 om. E  
20 *foimister* E *rotommed* L  
21 alle E *ille* 7 inaud L  
22 *cia da bad faíse* E  
23 om. E  
24 *siad cosín dic* . . . L  
25 *tra* L  
26 *docusaid* E  
27 *aness* E

a *i.e.*, I suppose, Cúchulinn would have avenged the deed on the spot.  
b Now the two baronies of Decies in Co. Waterford.
4. 'Is olc so, a Chonchobair!' ar Ulaid. 'Is toitim Déisi anuos. Ropo lór in fer marb diar n-esbud1 7 tied' Celthchar2 da tír,3 ar Ulaid. 'Tied dano4,' ar Conchobar, '7 eirgéd5 a mac for a cend 7 tégéd i commaire fris6.' Ní6 gebtha dono cin ind athar forsin7 mac ina8 cin in maic forsin athair ac Ultaib in tan sin. Luid sidein didiu9 dia gairm10 co mbóí theiss10.

5. 'Cid dia tutc[h]aidh, a macáin11?' or sée. 'Condigid siumh (sic) don tír,' uair in gilla. 'Cisse comairce dotaot frim?' ol sée. 'Misí,' ol in gilla. 'Fír,' ol sée. 'Is séimh in muin doberat11 Ulaid umnum-se techt for muin mo mic.' 'Bid séimh a ainm 7 ainm a cheneól12,' ar in drúi. 'An-sa, a gilla!' for sée, '7 ragat-sa anunn13.'

6. Dogníther ón 7 is de atá Semeune isna Déisib.


9. 'Dingaib dín in fochaid seo23, a Cheltchair!' ar Conchobar. 'Máith ám,' ar Celthchar, 7 luid dia acallaim in Chonganchnis laa n-óen24 co tard muin uime,25 gur gell a ingin dí. Nísh26 ingen Cheltchair 7 proind céit cecha nóna dia tairiuc. Co tard27 in ben bréic uime co n-epert fris: 'Innis dam-sa,' ar sí, 'amal marbhthar tú28.' 'Bera derga iarnaídi do tapaírt im29 bonnaib 7 tria mo luirgnib.'

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1 et as lór aoinfer do esbaid oírn E 2 tabhartar Cealtchair E 3 dino E
4 eirched E 5 bi a comairci sair E 6 ni tei ... L 7 for in L
8 forsan E 9 no L 9 di gairm Cheltchair L 10 anes E
11 doberait E 12 chini E 13 om. L 14 tra L 15 conaitced E
16 annso L 17 tic ... L 18 ina remes om. E 19 Conrui E
20 Ult to commor L 21 ni gapdis ... he E 22 noscintis de amal bid
codna nobendasais E 23 sin E 24 laa and E 25 tarad breit (leg.
THE DEATH OF CELTCHAR MAC UTHECHAIR 27

4. 'This is bad, O Conchobar!' said the men of Ulster. 'This means the ruin of the Déisi. It was enough that we should lose the man who has died, and let Celtchar come (back) to his land,' said the men of Ulster. 'Let him come, then,' said Conchobar; 'and let his son go for him, and let him be his safeguard.' At that time with the men of Ulster a father's crime was not laid upon his son, nor a son's crime upon the father. So he went to summon him until he was in the south.

5. 'Wherefore hast thou come, my son?' said Celtchar. 'That thou mayst come to thy land,' said the lad. 'What is my safeguard?' 'I,' said the lad. 'True,' said he. 'Subtle is the treachery which the men of Ulster practise upon me, that I should go on my son's guarantee.' 'Subtle shall be his name and the name of his offspring,' said the druid. 'Wait, lad,' said Celtchar, 'and I will go (with thee).'

6. This is done, and hence is Semuine in the land of the Déisi.

7. However, this is the fine which was demanded for Bláí the Hospitaller, to free them from the three worst pests that would come into Ulster in his time.

8. Then Conganchnes mac Dedad went to avenge his brother, even Curoi son of Daire mac Dedad, upon the men of Ulster. He devastated Ulster greatly. Spears or swords hurt him not, but sprang from him as from horn.

9. 'Free us from this pest, O Celtchar!' said Conchobar. 'Surely I will,' said Celtchar. And on a certain day he went to converse with the Horny-skin so that he beguiled him, promising to him his daughter, even Niam daughter of Celtchar, as well as a dinner for a hundred every afternoon to be supplied to him. Then the woman beguiled him, saying to him: 'Tell me,' she said, 'how you may be killed.' 'Red-hot iron spits have to be thrust into my soles and

\[\text{breic) frise L} \quad \text{26 Niam E} \quad \text{27 co tarat L} \quad \text{28 co n-erbaírt frie in n-innas no mair \ldots L} \quad \text{29 [bera] iainn it eat derga tri \ldots Here the fragment in L ends.}\]

\[\text{a A tribal territory of the Déisi, so called, according to the 'Expulsion of the Déisi' (p. 122), from Semon mac Oenguso maic Celtchar maic Uithechair.}\]

\[\text{b i.e. Horn-skin.}\]
Co n-epert si riana hathair co ndernta dá bir móra lais 7 co tardta bricht súain fair 7 co tarcumlad slóg móir cuici. 7 dorónad amlaid. Et docóas ar a tarr co tardad na beru co n-ordáib ina bonaib 7 sechnóin a smera con dorchair lais, co tall a cend de, co tardad carn for a cend .i. cloch cacha fir tánaic ann.

10. Et isí fochaíd tánaise iarsain .i. in luch donn .i. cuilén fúair mac na baintreththaígí a cíis omna 7 ronalt an bantrepach co mba móir. Fadeoigh dono dofell ar cóerchu na bantrebthaígí 7 romarb a bú 7 a mac 7 romarb feisin hí féin 7 docóid iarsin co Glenn na Mórmuici. Les gach n-aídh chi nofásaighedh la Ultu 7 ina cotlud each dia. ‘Díngaib dún, a Celtchair!’ ar Conchobar, 7 téit Celtchar a fidbáid co tuc cep fer na 7 gur ro-(p. 11) clas comfada a láma 7 gur robérbh a lusaib tuthmará 7 a mil 7 a mbeoil gur bó bog righín. Téit Celtchar dochum na derga a cotlad in luch dunn 7 gabaíd isin dérc moch siú tísad in luch dond iarsan orcuin. Tíe side 7 a srón a n-aírde la thuth in eóinn 7 leicid Celtchar in crann tarsan dérc amach cuici. Gabaíd in chú ina beolu co tard a fiacla inn 7 rolen na fiacla isin maidi righín. Srengaid Celtchar in crann cuici 7 srengaid in chú isin leth anaill 7 dobeir Celtchar a láim iarsin cep co tard a chrídi tar a bél, co raibi ina donn 7 ruc a cend lais.

11. Oeus in lá a cinn bliadna iarsin bátar búachaillí a táb cairn Congoncnis, co cúladar iachtad na cuilén isin cairn 7 rotochladar in cairn 7 fúaradar trí cuiléna ann .i. cú odur 7 cú minbrec 7 cú dub. Rucad in cú minbrec a n-ascaid do Mac Dáthó do Laignib 7 is impi dotuit sochaidi do feraib Ërenn a tig Maic Dáthó 7 Ailbi ainm na con sin, 7 co mad do Cúland cerda dober[t’h]a in chú odur 7 in chú dub Daol-

1 epert E
through my shins.' Then she told her father that he should have two large spits made, and a sleeping spell put upon them, and that he should gather a large host to himself. And so it was done. And they went on their bellies, and the spears were thrust into his soles with sledge-hammers and right through his marrow, so that he fell by him. And Celtchar cut off his head, over which a cairn was raised, viz. a stone was placed by every man that came there.

10. And this is the second pest, even the Dun Mouse, viz. a whelp which the son of the widow had found in the hollow of an oak, and which the widow had reared till it was big. At last then it turned* upon the sheep of the widow; and it killed her kine, and her son, and killed herself, and then went to the Glen of the Great Sow. Every night it would devastate a lisg in Ulster, and every day it lay asleep. 'Free us from it, O Celtchar!' said Conchobar. And Celtchar went into a wood and brought out a log of alder; and a hole was dug in it as long as his arms, and he boiled it in fragrant herbs and in honey and in grease until it was soft and tough. Celtchar went towards the cave in which the Dun Mouse used to sleep, and he enters the cave early before the Dun Mouse came after the slaughter. It came, and its snout raised high in the air at the smell of the wood. And Celtchar pushes the wood out through the cave towards it. The hound takes it in his jaws, and puts his teeth into it, and the teeth clave in the tough wood. Celtchar pulls the wood towards him; and the hound pulls at the other side; and Celtchar puts his arm along the log (inside) and took its heart out through its jaws so that he had it in his hand. And he took its head with him.

11. And that day, at the end of a year afterwards, cow-herds were by the side of the cairn of Horny-skin, and heard the squealing of whelps in the cairn. And they dug up the cairn and found three whelps in it, viz. a dun hound, and a hound with small spots, and a black hound. The hound with the small spots was given as a present to Mac Dathó of Leinster; and for its sake multitudes of the men of Ireland fell in the house of Mac Dathó, and Ailbe was the name of that hound. And it would be to Culand the smith that the

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* dosell ar evidently stands for do-ell for. Cf. dosuí forsna cethra below.
* Not identified.
* See the story of Mac Dáthó’s pig, Hibernica Minora, p. 57.
cú Celtchair feisin. Ni leiced side a gabáil do duine aecht do Celtchar. Fecht ann ní bái Celtchar abus 7 do leiced in cú amach 7 forfeimgiterⁱ in muintear a gabáil 7 dosái forsna cethra 7 forna hindili 7 nomilled bi gach n-aidchi la Uiltu fo deoid.²

12. 'Dinguib didiu in fochaid³ ut, a Celtchair!' ar Conchobar. Luid Celtchar dochum in gleanna 'na mbóí in cú 7 cét laoch las 7 gairmid in coin fo thrí, co facadar in coin cucu 7 nosdïrugenn co Celtchar co mbóí ac lige a cos. 'Is truag âm ann-dochn an cú,' ar cáich. 'Ní bhu-sa fot cinaid ní bus mó,' ar Celtchar 7 atnaig buillí don lín Celtchar, co ruc a cride trithi 7 co fúair [bás] ìarsin. 'Fé amai!' ar cáich. 'As fir,' ar sè la turgbàil an gáí súas, gur féimhí brōën fola d'fuil na con cuici ar fut an gáí co ndeachaid trít co talmain, co mbo marb de. 7 rola[d] a gáir guil 7 rotóbad a lia 7 a leacht ann. Conid hí sin A[i]dhe Bláí Briugad 7 Congoncnis 7 Celtchair maic Uithechair. Finit.

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¹ forfeimgiter E ² deoid E ³ fochaidi E
dún hound was given, and the black hound was Celtchar's own Dóelchú. It let no man take hold of it save Celtchar. Once upon a time Celtchar was not at home, and the hound was let out, and the people of his household could not catch it; and it turned among the cattle and the flocks, and at last it would destroy a living creature every night in Ulster.

12. 'Free us from that pest, O Celtchar!' said Conchobar. Celtchar went towards the glen in which the hound was, and a hundred warriors with him, and three times he calls the hound until they saw it coming towards them, making straight for Celtchar until it was licking his feet. 'It is sad, indeed, what the hound does,' said all. 'I will no longer be incriminated for thy sake!' said Celtchar, giving it a blow with the luín of Celtchar, so that he brought out its heart, whereupon it died. 'Woe!' cried everybody. 'Tis true,' said he, as he raised the spear, when a drop of the hound's blood ran along the spear and went through him to the ground, so that he died of it. And his lament was set up and his stone and tomb were raised there. So this is the Tragical Death of Blái the Hospitaller, and of Horny-skin, and of Celtchar the son of Uthechar. Finit.

a See the notes.
IV. AIDED FERGUSA MAIC RÓICH

From the Edinburgh ms. xl, p. 5.

1. CID DIATA A[i]ded Fergusa maic Róich?

*Ni hansa.* Búi Fergus for luinges i Connachtaib iarna sárugud im maccuib Usnech, úair is c in tres comairci tucaid friu 7 Dubthach Doëltenga 7 Cormac Conlonges mac Conchobair. Bátar dono uili tiar forsan loingis co cend cethri mbliadna dée 7 ní an dono gúl ná crith leo a nUltairb, acht gúl 7 crith gach n-oídhchi. Is c iomarbh1 Fiachraig mac Conchobair 7 is c iomarbh Geirgi mac nIlleada 7 as c iomarbh1 Eogan mac Durthact. Is lais tucaid in tain2 .i. la Fergus. Mór tra do gnómaib dorine sium a tegluich Ailello 7 Medba 7 ba minca nobid som 7 a muinter ar fót in tíre Cena ná isin tegluich. Tricha cét rob é lín na loingsi 7 is é roba fer cumtha dó-sóm a tegluich Ailello .i. Lugaid Daileigis .i. bráthair do Oilill in Lugaid sin.


3. ‘Is àlaind a ndogní4 an dam, a Lugaid, 7 an eilit isin loch,’ ar Ailill. ‘Cid nach gontar?’ or Lugaid 7 ní tuc urcór n-inrail ríam. ‘Teilg-su dún orchur forru!’ ar Ailill. ‘Impó m’agaid’5

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1 iomarbh ms  
2 antain intain ms  
3 cl-ti ms  
4 ndogní ms  
5 mad ms
IV. THE DEATH OF FERGUS MAC RÓICH

1. Whence is the tragical death of Fergus mac Róich? Not hard to tell.

Fergus was in exile in Connaught after his honour had been violated in the matter of the sons of Usnech; for he was one of the three guarantors that were given to them, the other two being Dubthach Chafertongue and Cormac Conlonges the son of Conchobar. These were all in exile in the west to the end of fourteen years, and (during all that time) wailing and trembling in Ulster never ceased through them, but there were wailing and trembling every night. 'Tis he who slew Fiachra the son of Conchobar, and Gerg the son of Illand, and Eogan the son of Durthacht. By him, even Fergus, the Táin was brought. Many deeds he did while in the household of Ailill and Medb; and he and his people were more often abroad in the land than in Ailill's household. Three thousand was the number of the exiled company; and his comrade in Ailill’s household was Lugaid Dalléces, to wit, a brother of Ailill's was that Lugaid.

2. Once after deeds of valour they were by the lake on Mag Ai, where they had a large encampment, in which games and gatherings were held. Now on a certain day the whole host went into the lake to bathe. 'Go down, O Fergus,' said Ailill, 'and drown the men.' 'They are not good in water,' said Fergus. Nevertheless he went down. Medb's heart could not bear that, so that she went into the lake. As Fergus entered the lake, all there was of gravel and of stones at the bottom of the lake came to the surface. Then Medb went till she was on the breast of Fergus, with her legs entwined around him, and then he swam around the lake. And jealousy seized Ailill. Then Medb went up.

3. 'It is delightful what the hart and the doe are doing in the lake, O Lugaid,' said Ailill. 'Why not kill them?' said Lugaid, who had never missed his aim. 'Do thou have a cast at them!' said

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a i.e. through their deeds of vengeance.

b i.e. the murderer of the sons of Usnech.

c i.e. Findloch. See "Revue Celtique," xxiii., p. 338.
cuctha,' or Lugaid, '7 tabraíd gáí dam.' Robúi Fergus aca nige asin loch 7 a bruinni fria 7 tucad a carpat docum Oílellu co mbúi ina farrad 7 do teile Lugaid urcor don gáí co mbóí triana druim síar sechtair1. (p. 6) ‘Doriacht an t-urchur!’ ar Lugaid. ‘Is fir on,’ ar cäch, ‘átat bruaidi Fergusu.’


1 sechtduir ms   2 Fergusu ms
Ailill. "Turn my face towards them!" said Lugaid, "and bring a lance to me!" Fergus was washing himself in the lake, and his breast was towards them. And his chariot is brought to Ailill, so that it was near him; and Lugaid threw the lance, so that it passed out through his back behind. "The cast has gone home!" said Lugaid. "That is true," said all; "it is the end of Fergus."

4. "How sad," said Lugaid, "if I should have killed my foster-brother and comrade innocently." "My chariot to me!" said Ailill. All the host began to flee, each man towards the shore, both the exiled and the men of Connaught. Fergus draws out the lance and hurls it after Ailill, so that it passed through the deerhound which was between the two hindshafts of the chariot. Thereupon Fergus came out of the lake, and straightens himself out upon the hill by the side of the lake; and his soul passed out of him forthwith. And his grave is there still. So this is the tragical Death of Fergus so far.

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a There is here an untranslatable play on the word *bruinne*, which means both 'breast' and 'end.'
V. AIDED CHEIT MAIC MÄGACH

Version A

From the Edinburgh ms. xl., p. 7.

1. Cid diatá A[i]ded Ceit maic Mägach?

Ní hansa.

Luidh Cet fecht ann a crích nUlad do chuinghi[d] gona duine, inní ba minic lais .i. Ulaid do goin, ñair ní dechaíd asa nóendin ríam [cen] guin Ultâig.

2. Luid síum siar íarum 7 trí nöi cinn do Ultaib lais 7 docuredh íarum Conall Cernach for a lurg co Brehfí Connacht. Laad snechta an gemrid do sunnraí, co fúair Conall a fástig hē ac fuine a chotach² 7 a ara. Óta tra na eochu fōn carpat amuich.

3. ‘Is ò Cet so,’ ar Conall, ‘7 nī fiu düin comrac fris ar a doilghi 7 ar a crōdacht. Is annus in fer fil [and],’ ar Conall. ‘Fē amai!’ ol in t-ara, ‘nī maith tig tar do beōlu, in pëist fil for digail Ulad [cen] gabáil tige fair 7 nī meabal tra contuitim duit fris, oir atá dia beōdacht³ connuic so.’ ‘A athair,’ ar Conall, ‘nī tibur m’ anum do láith gaili fer nÈrenn 7 dobêr tra comartha forsna eochu.’ Gadaid Conall dīal a muing na n-eoch 7 dobeir andlochtan a cinn in carpait 7 tēit as sair co hUltu.

4. ‘Fē, a Ceit!’ ar an t-ara. ‘Ní fē,’ ar Cet, ‘is mait[h] in t-anocul tuc for na heocha. Conall so,’ ar sē, ‘7 biaid caradrad de 7 bid maith hē.’ ‘Fē amae!’ or in t-ara, ‘in fer rolá ár Connacht do tabaírt mēla fort 7 nī toircēba t’ainm co bráth can a bás nó can a rūcēad a fescur.’ ‘Maith ám,’ ar Cet. Lotar ina diaid co hAt[h] Ceit.

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¹ The ms has the ordinary compendium for nó, with a dot or small i over it.
² a acotach ms
³ beogachta ms
V. THE DEATH OF CET MAC MÁGACH

Version A

1. Whence is the Death of Cet mac Magach?
   Not hard to tell.
   Once upon a time Cet went into Ulster to seek the slaying of a
man, a thing he often did (viz., to slay Ulstermen), for from his
childhood he never went without the slaughter of an Ulsterman.a

2. So he went westwards, having the heads of thrice nine men of
Ulster with him. And Conall Cernach was then sent upon his track
to Brefne in Connaught (for winter-snow had fallen), until in an
empty house he found him and his charioteer cooking their meal.
The horses, however, were under the chariot outside.

3. ‘This is Cet,’ said Conall, ‘and it is not fitting for us to fight
with him on account of his ferocity and his fierceness. He is a
savage man,’ said Conall. ‘Woe!’ said the charioteer, ‘no good
comes over thy lips, not to storm the house in which is the pest that
is harrying Ulster, and it is no shame for thee to fall in combat
together with him; for such is his courage until now.’b ‘O father,’
said Conall, ‘I shall not give my life to any hero of the men of
Ireland; but I shall put a token upon the horses.’ Conall snatches a
lock out of the mane of the horses, and puts a wisp upon the front of
the chariot, and goes away eastward to Ulster.

4. ‘Woe, Cet!’ said the charioteer.
   ‘Not woe,’ said Cet. ‘It is well that he has spared the horses.
This is Conall(‘s doing),’ said he, ‘and from this there shall be
friendship, and it will be well.’
   ‘Woe,’ said the charioteer, ‘that the man who has made a
slaughter of the men of Connaught should put disgrace upon thee, and
thy name will not endure till Doom without thy killing him or
putting him to flight this evening.’ ‘Right indeed,’ said Cet. They
went after him as far as Cet’s Ford.

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a Cf. fer ná dechaid asa náindín riám eret robóí gáí ina láim cen chenn Connacht-
aig leis, Zeitschr. i., p. 103, 1.

b Here the text seems corrupt.
5. 'Amin, a Chonaill!' ar Cet. 'Cid sin, a Ceit?' ar Conall.
Ní racha as aniu, a clóain,' or Cet. 'Doig lem,' or Conall ac intód1 enic ci nóthúairgenn (p. 8) cách dìb a chèili co clos fon díthrub uli a ugnitchech 7 a mbolefadach 7 gair na seur 7 . . . . 2 an arn-3 ac laigedh na láth ngaill robátor isin áth, co torchair cechtarde anunn 7 anall. Marb immorro Cet fo cétöir 7 dororchair Conall a nél.

6. Ocus dúscid Conall asa nél. 'Ber lat na hechu co hUltu,' or sê, 'ar ná romaigset Connachta cetus.' Farófémid in gilla tra a töebáil-som ina carpat 7 ceilebráid in gilla dô tarum 7 luid dia tig.
'Olc so tra,' or Conall, 'aonfer do Connachtaib 7 rogellus-[s]a ám,' ar sê, 'nach[am] muírfed aonfer do Chonnachtaib 7 robo lèm iná rige in domuin nech do Chonnachtaib dom athguin co ná ba[d] for aon fer do Chonnachtaib nobeith mo marbad.'

7. Bélchu Bréfni tra, is é tánhic ar tús. 'Cet so,' or sê. 'Conall done sunna,' ar sê 7 bid4 maith an Éiriu festa,' or sê, 'ó dotorchair in dá árchoin so doílsitír an Éiriu eturra,' la tabairt a[ɪ]rlaindí a tslíyi for Conall. 'Fair t'irlaind düm, a athair!,' or sê. 'At beó,' ar Bélchú. 'Ní buide6 frit ón,' ar Conall, 'am beó-sa.' 'Fir, a Conaill,' ar Bélchú, 'a[ɛ] cuince[d] do gone atáí form-sa 7 ní dingénsa, oir is marb cena tû.' 'Ní lème[h]a cid mo brat do goin,' ar Conall, 'a caillech trúag!' 'Níthairbeifot-sa6 tra, acht atá ní ni cena,' ar sê. 'Notbër lem dom tig 7 not-icfaiter acum 7 madat' slán immorro caithfet frit.'

8. Iarsin tra töebuat for a muin 7 a leth ina diaid, co ráiníc a tech 7 dobeir leaga cuuci gur bo slán. 'Bid fir,' ar Bélchú fria maccaibh, 'rage in fer sa úaim 7 ní dingna ar les. Marbaid in fer resiu dech6

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1 intógh ms  
2 Here the ms is illegible.  
3 An leg. a n-arad?  
4 bit ms  
5 buige ms  
6 nitmuirbebsom ms  
7 magat ms  
8 dech- ms
5. 'Now, Conall!' said Cet.
'What is that, O Cet?' said Conall.
'Thou shalt not escape to-day, O evil one,' said Cet.
'That is my opinion too,' said Conall, turning towards him. And each of them smites the other, so that their shouting and their panting, and the... of the horses, and the... of their charioteers (?) inciting the heroes who were in the ford were heard throughout the wilderness, until both fell to this side and that. Cet, however, died forthwith, and Conall fell into a swoon.

6. And Conall awoke out of his swoon. 'Take the horses with thee to the men of Ulster,' said he, 'before the men of Connaught...'. However, the lad was unable to lift him into the chariot, and so he bids him farewell, and he went home. 'Now, this is bad,' said Conall, 'that a single man of Connaught should have wounded me, while I have vowed that no single man of Connaught should kill me. And I had rather than the kingship of the world that some one of Connaught should wound me again, so that the slaying of me should not rest with one man of Connaught.'

7. Bélchú of Brefne, however, was the first to come there.
'This is Cet,' said he. 'And here is Conall,' said he. 'And henceforth Ireland will be happy, since these two slaughter-hounds have fallen, who ruined Ireland between them.' So saying, he set the butt-end of his spear on Conall. 'Take away thy spear from me, O father,' said Conall. 'Thou art alive,' said Bélchú. 'No thanks to thee,' said Conall, 'I am alive.' 'I see it, O Conall,' said Bélchú, 'thou wouldst have me slay thee. But I shall not do so, for thou art dead as it is.' 'Thou wouldst not dare to wound even my cloak,' said Conall, 'thou wretched old woman.' 'I shall not kill thee now, but there is something else. I shall carry thee with me to my house, and thou shalt be healed with me; and when thou art whole, I shall fight with thee.'

8. So then he lifts him on his back, half dragging him behind, until he reached his house. And he brought physicians to him until he was whole. 'It will be even so,' said Bélchú to his sons, 'this man will escape from me and will do us no good. Kill ye the man

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a *romaitge*?

b Something like this seems omitted.

c Literally 'take heed.'
AIDED CHEIT MAIC MÁGACH


Dotheecait maic Bélchon dochum na imdaídi a mbáí a n-athair 7 doberait a tri slígi trít gur marbsat 7 eirgid Conall iarsín 7 imrid a claidem forra co mbóí spreathach a n-inciinni im na fraighthaib 7 beridh a ceithri cinnu lais sair, co rúacht a thech rúsi sa roba matin. Conid hi A[1]ded Ceit 7 Bélchon Bréftui cona maccab a sin.

Version B


Ag so sios do bhás Cheit mic Mághach.

1. Ba tréinfeair an Ceat so 7 fa biodhba biothfoghlaídh air Uiltaibh ó fheadh a ré. Lá n-aon dá ndeachaídh an Ceat so a nUiltaibh ag deannamh dibfeirge amhul fá gnáith leis go ttárla sneachta móir fán am sin ann; 7 ag tille do 7 trí ceinn laoch air gad aige do marbadh leis 'san turra3 sin, thig Conall Cearnnach air a lorg gur chuir fá ghreim é ag Áth Cheat, gur chomruic siad le chéile, gur thuith Ceat 'san chomhlann 7 gur tromghoineadh Conall féin, gur thuith a néal air an láthair iair tréigion iomaid folá do. 7 leis sin tig Béelchú Bréifne, tréinfeair eile do Chonnachtaibh do láthair. Mar fuair Ceat marbh 7 Conall a cerothaibh bás adubhairt gur mhaith an sgéal an dá onnchoin sin dá ttáinig aigmhille Éireann do bheith is na hann- rachtaibh sin.

2. ‘As fior sin,’ air Conall, ‘7 a ndiól a ndearrnu mise d’ulc air Chonnachtaibh riamb marbh-sa me!’ As uime adubhairt Conall sin do brígh go madh fearr leis ná flaithios Éireann laoch eigin4 eile dá

1 duniaig ms 2 fusti ms 3 turraus B 4 om. B
before he goes from us! Come then to him all of you to-morrow night, when I will leave the house open before you, and kill him in his bed.' The man of affliction and great woe, even Conall, knew the evil intent which was (harboured) against him.

9. 'Close the house!' said Conall to Bélchú. He goes forward and leaves the house open. 'Well now, Bélchú,' said Conall, 'come into my bed.' 'Nay,' said Bélchú. 'Off with thy head!' said Conall, 'unless thou come into the bed.' 'It must needs be,' said Bélchú. Then Bélchú closed the house. When Bélchú had fallen asleep, Conall opens the house. The sons of Bélchú come towards the bed in which their father was and put their three spears through him, so that they killed him. And then Conall arises and plies his sword upon them, so that their brains were scattered about the walls. And he carries their four heads with him eastward until he reached his house before it was morning. So that is the Death of Cet and of Bélchú of Brefne with his sons.
ghoin ionnus nach beth clú a mharbhthta air aonlaoch amháin do Chonnachtáibh. ‘Ní mhuirfid,’ air Béalchú, ‘oir as geall re bheith marbh dhuit an ríocht ina bhfuilte. Gidheadh, b'ear liom thú 7 cuírfeadh leighis ort 7 más teármóidh 1 ód othrus 2 duit, do dhéan comhrac áenfír leat go ndéoghalta liom ort gach dochar 7 gach díth dá dhr himreachd laet air Chonnachtáibh.’

3. Agus leis sin cuirios iomchar faoi 7 beirios leis dá thig fén é, gur chuair leighis air ann go beth dá chréachtaithe cneasda. Mar do mheas umorro Béalchú eision ag tearnó 7 a neart fén a teacht arís ann, do ghabh eagla ré Conall é 7 ollmhuintighthe triur laoch da chlainn ré Béalchoin re marbhadh Chonaíll tré feall ’san oidheche air a leabaidh, Gidheadh, fuair Conall dóigh air chogar 3 na eilege sin, 7 an oidheche do bhí a bharra 4 fán cloíonn teacht ag déanamh na feile, adubhaint Conall le Béalchoin go ceartaighthe malairt leaptha d’fágail uaidh nó go muirfeadh. 7 leis sin luigheas Béalchú gér leisg é a leabaidh Chonaill 7 do luigh Conall ina leabaidh sin, go ttángadar an triur laoch sin fá chlainn do Bhéalchoin d’ionsuígh do leaptha ina mbiodh Conall, gur mharbhadar a n-athair a ríocht Chonaill.

4. Mar do mhoithigh Conall iad sin iar marbhadh a n-athar ina ríocht fén, do linge 7 marbhthar leis iad a ttriur 7 díthcheanntar leis iad mar aon lena n-athair, go rug airnamháireach a ceann dá eomhainteadh go hEamhuin. Gonadh ag muidheamh an ghníomha sin atá an file ’san rann so:

Fá do chearrdaibh Conaili Chearnaígh
ionnradh Manann, móir an modh,
is goin trí mac Béalchóin Bréifne
iár ngoin 5 athair 6 na ttri econ.

Gonadh é sin marbhadh Ceite Mícheáil Gháhach 7 Bhéalchon gona thriur mac go roich so; gidheadh as íomdha éacht adhbhal eile do féadfaidhe do chomhshuidheamh air Chonall fiúifiom don chur so gan eur sios ann so.

1 teármóidh B 2 othrus G; 3 tothras B 4 chogair B 5 bhéil add. BG 6 athair BG
NOTES

p. 4, § 1, *conmesetha*, better *conmesetha*.

ib., § 3, a *lethi arnabárich*, perhaps miswritten for a *leth iarnabárich*.

p. 7, § 5. Similar incidents of self-display to women occur in the *Táin Bó Cúalnge* (Cúchulinn), and in *Dindienchas* 9 (Niall).

p. 11, l. 1, *Morann, son of Mien* add. Ed.

p. 12, § 2. Perhaps instead of *forcu[i]d* we should read *forcu[me]d* as in § 1. But cf. *forcuad* ‘has been completed,’ Tur. 49. So also *foscumad*, p. 14, § 2, may be miswritten for *forcumead*.

p. 15, l. 4. *The blood which he had shed was a baptism to him*. So the Holy Innocents were baptised with their blood. See *Fil.*?, p. 468.

p. 20, l. 2. Note the internal rhyme between *Emna* and *Meiss*-*gegra*. Similarly ib., l. 16 (*Meiss-* *gegra*: *demna*.

ib., l. 3. As there is internal rhyme in every couplet of this poem, it is evident that Cinaéd híta Hartacáín wrote *Mágach*, which alone would give the required rhyme with *árac*. In his poem, *Fianna batar i nEmain* (‘Rev. Celt.’ xxiii., p. 308), *Mágach* rhymes with *ro)lámad*.

ib., l. 7. Note the internal rhyme between *dor*) *aingred* and *Laignech*.

p. 22, § 2, *co ráinic in baili si*. Here *co ráinic* is either a petrified phrase like *corrice*, or, more likely, *ráinic* is used impersonally like the German *es kam*. The impersonal use of certain verbs, such as *dogni*, *do-icc*, and others, deserves special study. Cf. dorigne lúaith de, literally, ‘it made ashes of him’; ó thánic cuína dedenchu dó; ó rosiacht cuína dedenchu dó, &c.

p. 24, § 1. Celtchar son of Uthechar,1 from whom Dún Celtchar, a large fort near Downpatrick, is named, is often mentioned, together with Conall Cernach, Fergus mac Róich, and Lóigaire Bóadhach, among the older generation of the Ulster heroes. In the story of MacDathó’s Fig, he is called ‘a tall, grey, very terrible warrior’ (*leoch liath mór forgráanna*, § 13). His wife was Brig Brethach (§ 1 and FB. 28). His daughter Niab (§ 9) was the wife of Cormae Conlongas, the son of Conchobor (ib.). One of his sons was called Liath (Tochn. *Etaine*, 16, 19). He had two brothers, Glas and Menn (Henderson, *Fled Br.*, p. 132). He is called *Celtchar na eolig*, ‘C. of the wiles,’ in *Serylige Conculaind*, § 29.

ib., § 2. Bláí Briuga’s burial-place is mentioned in a poem at the end of *Leabhar na hUidhre* (p. 134b), the fragmentary state of which is greatly to be regretted, as the poem is evidently very old, and we have no second copy. This

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1 He is called *mac Uthidir*, LU. 121 b, in *To gl. Br. D. D.*, and elsewhere.
poem is entitled, 'The places in which the heads of the Ulster champions are. From the Book of ...' Only three quatrains are preserved, as follows:

Hón ñair dundáníc Fálbe  d'Eliu ñar n-imram ch[urach]
indid dam-se citn' armand  hi fil chend erred Ul[ad].
Iarna thabairt do Maig Breg  do Ráith Emnæ tuaith a'
adradnacht cend Conchoibuir  for a cholaid im-Machi.

Góeta diag mná Celtaigh  cinid cechind ha hisil
cend Bláí Bríugad ñar n-insu  da néim hEmuín fa des ... .

In his poem beginning Fianna bátar i nÉamain (Rev. Celt. xxiii., p. 308), O'Hartacáin says that he died trí̦a chin mná i ndesciúrt Óenaíg Macha.

p. 27, l. 4. According to the Expulsion of the Déisi (p. 122), the name of this son of Celtchar's was Óengus.

p. 28, § 10. The monster called Luch donn, or Dun Mouse, is also mentioned in the dindsenchas of Alenn (E. Gwynn, Metrical Dindsenchas II., p. 80). In Fled Bricrend, §§ 22, 46, the name is applied as an epithet to Loegaire Buadach. Thurneysen's rendering 'Máusehalt,' as if luch-thond (Sagen aus dem alten Irland, p. 35) should be corrected accordingly.

p. 29, l. 5. In Fled Bricrend, § 7, Celtchar boasts of having slain Conganchness, and cut off his head.

ib., § 11. A marginal gloss in LU. (p. 61) contradicts the statement here made that the hound of Culann the smith was one of the three hounds that were in the brain of Conganchness. It says that these events happened long after the Táin, and that the smith's hound had been brought out of Spain. 'Nírbó é in tres cú robói i n-inchind Conganchnis in cú sin amail is céitfaid do foirind. Ar is do digail Courói for Ullaib dodeochaid Conganchnes 7 fota a aithlí na Tána cid hésíde 7 hi cind a secht mbliadna romarb som (.i. Cúchulaind) coin na cerda. Conid bréc amlaid sin céitfaid na fáirmi út, ar is a Hespáin tucaíd cú na cerda amail innistír hi curp in scoil.'

p. 31, l. 1. Doelchí, Celtaigh's own hound. The name of this hound is also mentioned in the Dindsenchas of Sliab Callann (Rev. Celt. xvi., p. 53), and in the glosses on O Hartacáin's poem Fianna bátor i nÉamain (ib. xxiii., p. 3202 and 326).

Doil, i.e. 'Black Chafer' seems to have been a common name for black hounds. One of Maelfothartaíg's favourite hounds bore the same name in its diminutive form Dólíne (see Rev. Celt. xiii., p. 393).

ib., § 12. Celtchar's death is mentioned in O Hartacáin's poem (l. c., p. 308) as having occurred eastward of Dún Lethgéala, i.e. Downpatrick. In the gloss the fatal drop is said to have passed through his head.

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1 Inna hinadu hi filet cind erred [n]Ulad in so. Allib[ur] ... .
2 Here, in § 15, for Doelcú chelch. mē read Doelcú Chelchhair maic [Uthechair], and correct the translation on p. 335 accordingly.
3 'A bath Celtaigh cona dail fri Dún Lethglase ainar.' Stokes reads conad ail, and translates, 'so that it is a shame.' The glossator certainly read cona dail 'with his Dáel,' though this makes a poor rhyme with ainar.
p. 31, § 12. The táin Cheltchair was a lance found in the Battle of Moytura, whose deadly qualities are thus described in Brudan Dó Derga, § 129: ‘When it is ripe to pour forth a foeman’s blood, a caldron full of blood is needed to quench it when a deed of manslaying is expected from it. Unless it gets that, it will flame on its haft, and will go through its bearer or the master of the palace wherein it is. If it is a thrust that is given by it, it will kill a man at every thrust while it is at that feat, from one hour to another, though it may not reach him. And if it be a cast, it will kill nine men at every cast, and one of the nine will be a king or a crown prince or a chiefstain of reavers.’ After Celtchar’s death, it passed into the hands of Dubthach Dóil Ulad (ib.); Dubthach was himself slain with it by Fedlimid (see Hennessy’s edition of Mesca Ulad, pp. xiv, vi; 37, 39). At a later period Mac Cécht slew Cuscidraí Menn with it (RC. 23, p. 308, § 16).

p. 33, § 1. For these events see the Longes mac nUsnech, Ir. Texte, I.

ib., § 2. They are not good in water. Cf. the following passage in the Táin Bó Fréidich. ‘Adfiadar dam,’ ol Ailill, ‘at maith i n-uscu,’ LL. 250 a 17.

ib., § 3. Cf. O Hartacán’s poem (l. c., p. 308):—

Robith Fergus matan moch do sélugadach i Findloch:
   iss é sin in scél dia tá  ‘Óenét amnas Allella,’

with the gloss: Ailill isbert fri Lugdaig Dalléces: ‘álainn connáogat in t-ag 7 in elit,’ ar sé, .i. Ailill . . . . ‘isin loch. Imsoei gae forrae, a Lugaid!’

p. 36. There seem to have been other versions of this story differing from those here printed. This I conclude from the following stanza in O Hartacán’s poem (l. c., p. 308):—

I fleid Bélocon ro-lámád cétguine Cet maicc Mágach:
   Bélochá Breifne cona chlaínd góta do cherdadáib Conail.

‘At Belchu’s feast the first slaying of Cet mac Magach was planned: Belchu of Breifne, with his children, was slain by Conall’s arts.’ On this we have the following gloss (ib., p. 326): .i. Conall Cernach rombarb Cet a cath (an leg. ac a 4th?) 7 ic fleid Bélochou rococrathad (leg. roccrad), ‘Conall Cernach slew Cet in battle (at his ford? cf. § 4, above), and at Belchu’s feast it had been planned.’

ib., § 4. a foisce, literally, ‘in the evening, before night,’ seems to have the secondary meaning of ‘at once, immediately.’

p. 38, 1. 6, dorochair, better dorochair.

ib., § 7, caitht, perhaps miswritten for caithgét.

p. 40, § 9, fuslaiodh Conall an tech. The ms. has ‘fusti,’ which might be read fuslaiethi, with proleptic neuter pronoun (i) referring to an tech (better a tech).
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GLOSSARY

The first number refers to the page, the second to the paragraph.

air-lann a staff, shaft. gen. airlainde 38, 7. acc. airlaind, ib. gen. pl. maidm na n-urland rí na Géar nó for Gulua 'rout of the staves,' Tig. 1024. a rudder, dochorustar a lúi (nó urland) frí tir, Corm. s.v. prúll.

áis age. áit úis all thy life 20, 1. 7. See Ériu ii., p. 87.


áláig behaviour, manners 6, 5. áláig, LU. 91-7. gen. dech ceche áilche ainmne, LL. 294-38. n. pl. alách bár .i. bása suadh, CZ. v. dat. nolinfad in domun dia allgib 7 dia gaiscedaib, TTr.² 1501. Hence sa-áláig virtue, du-áláig vice.

amáreach d'agaid to-morrow night 40, 1. 1. ragat-sa imáreach dadaig in bar ndegaid RC. 22, p. 23, note 8.

amin indeed, forsooth! 24, 3. is ole amein! Ota ii. 86.

an-dlochtan a wisp, bunch 36, 3. Cf. dlochtan crema, Megn. Finn, § 24. dlochtan crema i criss, Ir. T. iii. 82.

an-feta violent, a derivative of anfeth. co anfeta 8, 10.

árach n. bond, security. dar arách 20, 1. 3.

ár-chú a slaughter-hound. du. nom. in dách archoin 38, 7.

ardrach sovereign? a Rí ardrach adamrai 10, 12. iar n-ardrach écomnart, ib. i n-ardrach águba, ib. artrag 12, 3.

aronnitir 12, 3.

ath-guin f. a wounding again. dom a. 38, 6.

attail he slept 20, 1. 12.

beoil grease 20, 10.

bolcéadach a puffing, panting 38, 1. 4.

bruinne (1) breast; (2) brink, end. A play upon the double meaning, 34, 1. 5.

caithum I fight. fut. sg. 1 caithfet frit 38, 7.


cióemchlint = cóimhchlint an exchange 12, 1.

cloiche famous. c. a cheilg 18, 1. nem cloethech, LB. 111b.

coithecht companionship. i Coimdeid coimthecht in the company of the Lord 10, 12.

com-derb equally certain or known. co mba c. isin mbith nach scél n-airdire 12, 1.
comthach m. a companion. frit chom-
thach 20, l. 10. mo comthach, Tochm. Ferbe 533.

con-echim trans. I dash, toss; intr. I shake, tremble. conciuchis 12, 3.

con-ochaim (con-od-gabim) I lift up. ma chotébachaim 10, 12 = ma chutooccaibmis 12, 3. conoeba, ML. 79-5.

con-oscaim (con-od-scraim): cotnos-
crastar he shook himself? 14, 4.

con-tulim I sleep. perf. sg. 3 connat-
tail 20, l. 14.

cuit a portion of food. gen. ac fuine a chotach 36, 2.

dám-rad n. a company of visitors or guests, a visiting. Laws. for dámrud 24, l.

derc n. a cave. gen. dochum na derca, 20, 10. dat. isín derc, ib. acc. tarsan derc amach ib.

dergail = derg-gail? 16, 4. 5.

díghmaig? rocés croich crúaid ar dóine digmaig (dichmaire 12, 3) 10, 12. ní bia deabaíid díghmaig de, sídaigh mac na mongfáide, LL. 34b53. ba dichmaig cen dith, SR. 6335. Dáuid dichmaig díl, SR. 6404. 6339. teacait iarum na Fomoire co mbátr i ndich-
maid i Scetno, RC. xii. 86.

dirigim I make straight, straighten. nos-dirgenn co Celtchar he makes straight for C. 30, 12. oc dirgad chucca for a slickit, Alex. 307. nus-
dirgenn he straightens himself 34, 4.

do-aircobim? ní toircéba t’ainn co bráth 36, 4.


do-e-ecom-orgim I shed. ind fuil don-
esmart (sic leg.) 14, 4. ar écnach inna fola donesmart erond, Otia Merseiana ii. p. 97, § 30.

do-etar-rethim I overtake, reach. dúis in tetarhad écht 4, 4. doen-etàrraid, LU. 76 a 16. nicon tetarraid béim ná forgab fair 73 a 11.

do-rean-roosat who has created us 12, 3. = Imram Brain § 48.

do-seim I turn. dosaí forsa cethra 30, l. 3. íomsoat, dosoat SR. 1013. tosoái som iarum clár clé a charpaíth fri hEmain, LU. 63 a 24. dasaí Flathgias gilla Find | a gnúis ri gáir écomlaid, LL. 163b31. tosóifet fri an
sruthu sruthlinne, RC. 26, 48.

drub delay 12, 3. drubh .í. tairisimh nó comhnaide, O’Cle


dúal a plait, lock, tress. acc. gataid dúal a muing na n-ech 36, 3. gen.
mell for rind cach dúal, Br. Da D. 1.

elad f. = ailad, Contribb., ulad Wi. a tomb. dat. for elaid daír 18, 2. for a elaid Trip. 158, 12.

engnamaid valorous 8, 11.

ethaim I take, seize, snatch. ethaid 4, 4. ethaid (= guíbád L.) in luirg
n-iairn, Otia ii. 86 § 4. ethais gliall cach cóicid, ib. 87 § 7. See Zimmer, Kuhns Zeitschrift xxx., p. 75.

etraigim (with acc.) I have to do or meddle with. ná estraiged mnái 8, 10. ní hestragim dúala ban, SR. 3178. ná hetturoicích clann Eoghain! Arch. Soc. i. 42.

fás-tech n. an empty or deserted house.
dat. i fástig 36, 2. i fástig notglinik triana tuigí suás, CZ. i. 104, 22. acc. fogabat fástech and, D. 4, 2, fo. 522-2.

fath-liaig m. vates medicus, a see

physician 18, 11. bithem 7 f. LL. 200§2. See Ais. M., p. 145. gen.
do thig aralie fáthlegha, D. 4, 2, fo. 531.
GLOSSARY

feit extent, length. i fedh Taidg 18, 1.
feras f. the hind-shaft of a chariot.
etir dā f. in charpaít 34, 4. dat. din lorg-ferais chatha, LL. 177a.
feasta henceforth 38, 7.
fionnachtain a becoming known 22, B.
fo-criddaim (intrans.) I rush. focherd-
at Ulaid chuei 6, 6.
fo-frith was found 18, 2. fo-frith.
fo-misi (verb-noun of fo-meniim) f. cau-
tion, guard. Aisl. M. Index. dat. i fo-
tüin 8, 10.
forad m. a shelf. doratad forud 4, 3. n. pl. failit foraid forórdaí, SR. 502.
fortamlas m. prevalence, superiority, the upper hand. rogab ciníu indála fór f. ar aroile, Bodl. Dinds. 14.
fresco? cenn lathair fresaguill 14, 2.
Cf. cín láthair ferda CZ. vi. 84, 9.
fris-táim I oppose. fritumthá brón básis 10, 12. commodity. cómahaí 161, 162.
cenná bi ní frestai a máis ón so that there is nothing to oppose its valuation, ML. 314f.
fuagáim = uágaim, with prothetic f. I stitch, sew. pret. pass. rofuaged co snáth óir 8, 10.
gart generosity, hospitality, honourable behaviour. cinnid ar eoch crúd
gart, LB. 77. is cóir gart i coic, Eg. 1782, 45a. LL. 345c. 270b.23. gen.
sg. ar mét a garta 7 a gníma, TTr. 3 1335. im dian-garta dám, LL. 132b23. acc. pl. rochen fial-garta cen fail, LU. 53a.
gnitheach a shouting 38, 1. 4. Cf. gníad.
i. guth, unde dicitur gnídgal, Corm.
p. 23. gnotho a shout, uproar, O’R. co gnúthaib fiad na ságoib, SR. 8118.
grenach f. gravel. dat. do grenaig 32, 2. A LL. 197b22. nirpsa grenaich

iachtad a squealing, yelping. i. na
cuillén 28, 11. i. cech mairb, RC.
26, 32.
Idal m. an idolater, Jev. n. pl. na
hidhul 16, 4. Gaelic Maundeville,
§ § 2, 16.
imida f. bed. gen. dochum na imaidi
40, 9.
indellaim I make ready, adjust. nos-
indiltear 6, 6. I have no other
instances of this verb in the deponent.
ni inliúmda lina ná gosti, Alex. 862.
ro-indlité na lina, LU. 41b12.
intód a turning. ac i. cuici 38, 1. 2.
Iudha a Jev. dat. pl. Iudaib 14, 2.
Iubhadib, ib.
Iudasid o Jev. dat. pl. do Iudaisib 8,
11. acc. fri hIudaidi 12, 3. O. Ir.
Iudide, Wb. 1 d 21, 2 a 4.

láidim I exhort, encourage. inf. ac
láided na láth ngaíle 38, 1. 5. laoidh-
headh i. greasacht, O’Cl. norlaoidh-
enn i. doní ar ngreasacht, ib.
laoídhedh, FM. 1522. ni dlígduit-
siú clann Connaill do laidiud ná do
laug-grésacht, MR. 154, 1. a laidiud,
laug-grésacht, ib. 6. ’ga laidiud,
’ga luaunaireacht, ib. 182, 13. luighim
I encourage, abet, O’R.
lochtach faulty, possessed of faults,
6, 5.
loman f. a rope, cord Wi. acc. sg.
loomin 6, 7. gen. cú lomna, LL.
251b43. acc. pl. is maíng thesas a
lomna, i. noci rí cech rodamna, LL.
120 marg.
lúin f. a lance 30, 12. The length of
the u and the gender are shown in
the following verses: ri Achaid úir
íbairdralgní | crathaid (= crothaid)
in lúin lethanmerlig, Ir. T. m., p. 12.
dia lúin i. dia ghe, RC. xxixi. 325,§ 15. in lúin láth éachtach Celtchair
’na lám, LL. 2676.
GLOSSARY

ráin, a by-form of rún = ro-án every noble. acc. m. frisín rig rún 20, 1. 8.
rechtaire m. a steward, Wi. rechtaire tegliaí Conaire, LU. 88,26. n. pl. rechtairea rig Rómán 12, 1. reachtuiríadh ríg an domhn 14, 2.
remi-tiagaim I go before, precede. remítiseid 10, 12.
resiu conj. before. r. dech 38, 8. r. roba matíin 40, 9.
rethoric f. a composition in rhymeless verse, 10, 13. canais in retoric se, LU. 91 a 43. rochán in rithóiric mbic si tria glósnaithe filidechta, Eg. 1782. dorigni in retairic sea 7 rochán na rannu sa, LU. 38 a 27. dorigni in rithéric se, LL. 254b. See on the word Windisch, Rev. Celt. v., p. 389, and O’Beirne Crowe, Journal of the Arch. and Hist. Association, 1874, p. 129.
rúacad a running 36, 4. frith ar-rúacad co rochrúaid, LL. 215b. inf. of rúcaíim I rout, SG. 36, 27.
rúamna f. redness. co rath rúamnai cloth 20, 1. 14. ní rath rúamnach rúamna goa! LL. 293b.49.

seicne? gur bhrís a seicne 22 B.
scim subtle. is séimh in muín 26, 5.
seíred a plough-team 24, 1.
sèirb-sìreach of bitter counsel 10, 12.
siu conj. with subj. before. siu tisad 28, 10.
snáth a thread. dat. co snáth óir 8, 10. ’sa snaid on the line (of an angle), Tochn. Ém. 31.
sprothach a scattering. ep. a inchinne 22, 2. 40, 9.

mad-at if (it is that) thou art 38, 7. mádat éntadach-sú frinn, TTr. 2 1801.
maite wood, timber. isin maidi righin 28, 10.
mí-dúbracht f. an evil wish 40, l. 3.
mín-brec having small spots. cū m. 28, 11.
moch early. moch siú tisad 28, 10.
mudaigim I ruin, destroy 18, 2. ros-mudaig, ros-míll, Fél. cxlii. rotmarbaí, rot-mudaigis, SR. 1680.
μuin (μίιν?) a treacherous trick 26, 5. co tadh m. uime 26, 9. in m. doberat Ulaim imum-sa, doberthar tra μιίν impu, LL. 289b. dobera muin n-inmí, ir. T. r., p. 144, 31. dorat muin imbe do chathugd fri Grécu, TTr. 2 213.
muin back used idiomatically in the phrase for muin mo mic on my son’s guarantee 26, 5. a lóg mo chuíil is mo chéil ma romgab muín mó cach maíg, Eg. 1782. Cf. do muin for the sake of.
necht pure, bright 10, 12. necht cach gian, Corm. 10 s. v. cruthneacht.
neimnech venomous, virulent 20, l. 1. O’Mulc. 132.
nél a sweon. dororchair i nél 38, 5. dúsaid asa nél 38, 6. tānic iarom nell chuíce co tarmací écc cén ammain, LB. 112b.
nemedach dwelling, or a dweller, in Heaven, 10 Ed. nímedach, RC. xxiii. 430, 5.
 nem-thuir? cén comlund crothfind Crist ar nemthuir 10, 12. nemthuir necht 10, 12. Cf. nemthor mbotba, MR. 170, 10?
nfám-derg of ruddy beauty. niabhderg, 18, 1.
noitheach renowned, celebrated, 18, 1. SR. Index. iSíd n. Nennta, Gywnn, Metr. Dinds. l. 8. co mesc tuir noithig Nebrúaid, LL. 130,36.

#add. osad dothrín muín in —, FM866 (1508?)#
Glossary


*arfan-balc* strong-bridled 18, 1.

*táin* f. a drove. acc. sg. *tánai* mbó 6, 5.

*tathchreic* redemption 12, 2, 16, 3. mane thised in Coimdui dí a t., *Lism.* 4702.


*trú* fated to die, a doomed person. gen. pl. fri demna troch 20, l. 17. Opposite *saeglach* long-lived, see *Ir. Nenn.* 197, note g. i. ar tí a tuima atá, *H.* 3, 18, 79. ní thesairg trú teiched, *MR.* 172, 8. n. pl. dofaeth-ant troich lat, *H.* 3, 18, 711.

*túth* a smell, stench. la t. in *chroinn* 28, 10. tuth na raibhe *foetor sulphuris*, *Aiel. Tund.* vn. tuth na mbachlach aile dochóid immut-so, *LL.* 28617.


Additional Notes

p. 18, § 2, for co *mbúaid* chain read with L *commaid* chain, which gives a rhyme with *tonnaid*. With *lúdech frisralais* compare *conid-rolur-sa frisin* fer *n-uccut*, *LU* 6313.

p. 20, l. 4. Perhaps *muni* is here a place-name.

p. 22, § 2. See the account of Loegaire’s death in *Rev. Celt.* xxiii., pp. 320 and 325, where, instead of *Loch Lai*, the correct form *Loch Lóig* is found.

Corrigenda.

p. 29, l. 2, for ‘them’ read ‘him’.

p. 30, § 12, l. 1, for ‘didiu’ read ‘din’.
FURTHER ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

[The following are found in Meyer's own copy. O. J. B.]

p. vi, last line, *to* beginning *add note:* 'Another copy of this version is in the Stowe MS. C.1.2. fo. 5b-8a.'

p. vii, *add note:* 'Harl. 5280, fo. 57b: Fiamain mac Forai .i. Fiamhain mac Buidb Deirg meic an Daghdha a Sid *for* (MS. *fer*) Femhin.'


pp. 10, 15, *'leg. dûleman.'*

p. 12, § 2, *for* 'forcüa[i]d' *read* 'forcüad.'

Note, *read:* 'This form, which means 'who has created ages (times) etc. *Add:* 'See Bergin, Ériu VIII 99.'

p. 13, § 2, *for* 'happened' *read* 'was achieved.'

p. 18, 10–11, Meyer adds: 'From a poem of six stanzas in Laud 610, fo. 74a.l.' and gives variants.

pp. 18–20, § 2. *'Another copy in the Stowe MS. B.IV.2, fo. 150b.'*

p. 26, 1, *for* 'Déisi' *read* 'deise.'

p. 27, 2, *for* ruin of the Déisi *read* 'death of two.'

p. 27, 14, *for* 'Wait' *read* 'Stay thou (here),' *and for* '(with thee)' *read* 'there.'

p. 33, 16, *for* 'Dalléces' *read* 'the blind poet.'

p. 40, 4, *read* 'fácbaid.'

p. 44, 7, *read* 'cech ind.'

p. 44, 8, *'leg. da-n-eim fadés[in].'*

p. 44, 13, *read* 'Luchdonn, or Mouse-dun.'


p. 48 b, *attall* queried in marg. [inattail, inatfail B.IV.2, means 'in which thou art.' O. J. B.]

p. 49 a 4 f. b., *read* 'donescmar.'

p. 49 b 5, *for* 'us' *read* 'ages.'

p. 50 a 10, *for* 'fo-menim' *read* 'fo-moiniur.'

p. 50 a 10, 5 f. b., *after grench add* ' (from grían).'

p. 51 a, *under mulin add:* 'assed dobeir maoin im Flann, FM 866 (I 508,3).'