

AURAICEPT NA N-ÉCES

THE SCHOLARS' PRIMER

BEING THE TEXTS OF THE OGHAM TRACT FROM THE
BOOK OF BALLYMOTE AND THE YELLOW BOOK OF
LECAN, AND THE TEXT OF THE TREFHOCUL
FROM THE BOOK OF LEINSTER

EDITED FROM
EIGHT MANUSCRIPTS, WITH INTRODUCTION, TRANSLATION
OF THE BALLYMOTE TEXT, NOTES, AND INDICES

BY

GEORGE CALDER, B.D.

Lecturer in Celtic, University of Glasgow

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NOTUS IN FRATRES ANIMI PATERNI

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PREFACE

THE appearance of the *Auraicept* at the present time, however inopportune, is necessary, because long overdue.

Recent events have exercised, it is to be feared, an adverse influence at least temporarily on Celtic studies, and to my deep regret I find myself constrained materially to curtail this preface. But I beg of all friends who have assisted me in this undertaking, whether by encouragement or advice, to accept my heartfelt thanks. I am specially indebted to Mr E. C. Quiggin for his kindness in giving me his transcript of the Egerton MS., to Mr W. J. Purton for help in deciphering some difficult words in the MSS., to Prof. Lindsay for friendly criticism, chiefly on the extracts from his edition of the *Origines*, and to Mr Malcolm MacFarlane for the labour of verifying the references of the Indices to the Text, and for pointing out some errors.

Every facility has been given by the Librarians of the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, the Advocates' Library, the Royal Irish Academy, and Trinity College, Dublin.

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G. C.

GLASGOW,
November 1916.

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MSS. TRANSCRIBED OR COLLATED

FIRST FAMILY (Short Text).

- BB., B. Book of Ballymote (308 β 44-333) 14th century, R.I.A.
E. MS. 1., Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
L. Book of Lecan, R.I.A.
M., HM. Book of Hy Maine (Trefhocul, with examples), R.I.A.
B, E, L contain the mnemonic poem but not the Trefhocul.

SECOND FAMILY (Long Text).

- YBL. Yellow Book of Lecan (219 a 23-241 β 13). T.C.D.
Eg. Egerton, 88 (63 1 b 26-76 1 a 41), British Museum.
YBL, Eg. do not contain the mnemonic poem or the Trefhocul.
T. H.4.22 (pp. 159-207) T.C.D. This MS. is intermediate between the first and the second family. It does not contain either the Trefhocul or the mnemonic poem, but it has a poem of about 200 verses on early Bible history.
LL. xii. century, T.C.D. The Trefhocul with examples.
Ed. MS. vii. 11 b 1-39, Advocates' Library, the beginning of a glossary of the Auraicept which closely resembles the Lecan glossary.

AUTHORITIES REFERRED TO OR QUOTED.

- A.U. The Annals of Ulster, vol. i., ed. Hennessy, Dublin, 1887; vol. ii., ed. MacCarthy.
- Acall.* Acallamh na Senórach, ed. Stokes, Irische Texte iv., Leipzig, 1900.
- Ælt. Ir. Dicht.* Über die Älteste Irische Dichtung, ed. K. Meyer, SPA., 1913.
- Æn.* The Irish Æneid, Irish Texts Society, London, 1907.
- Aisl.* Aislinge Meic Conglinne, ed. K. Meyer, London, 1892.
- Anec.* Anecdota from Irish Manuscripts, Dublin, 1907-12.
- Arch. C. P.* Archiv für Celtische Lexikographie.
- Ascoli. Glossarium Palaeohibernicum, Archivio Glottologico italiano, vol. vi.
- Arms. Dictionary of the Gaelic Language, ed. Armstrong, 1825.
- Beatha Col.* Beatha Colmáin maic Lúacháin, ed. K. Meyer, Dublin, 1911.
- BB. (With Roman numeral) Beiträge zur Kunde der idg. Sprachen, herausgegeben von Bezzenberger u. Prellwitz.
- C. K. Meyer's Contributions to Irish Lexicography.
- Cath Ruis R.* Cath Ruis na Rígh, ed. Hogan, Dublin, 1892.
- CC. In Cath Catharda, ed. Stokes, Irische Texte iv.
- Cóir An.* Cóir Anmann, ed. Stokes, Irische Texte iii.
- Cor.² Anecdota from Irish Manuscripts, vol. iv., Dublin, 1912.
- Cor. Tr.* Cormac's Glossary, translated by O'Donovan, ed. Stokes, Calcutta, 1868.
- CZ. Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie.
- Death Tales* of the Ulster Heroes, ed. K. Meyer, Dublin, 1906.
- Din. An Irish-English Dictionary, ed. P. S. Dineen, Dublin, 1904.
- Donl. A Glossary to Donlevy's Catechism, Arch. C. P. ii., 1.
- Ducange. Glossarium Mediae et Infimae Latinitatis.

- Ed. Dinds.* The Edinburgh Dindsenchas, ed. Stokes, 1893.
Ériu. The Journal of the School of Irish Learning, Dublin.
Fel.¹ Féilire Óengusso, ed. Stokes, Dublin, 1880.
Fel.² *id.* Henry Bradshaw Society, 1905.
Fian. Fianaigecht, ed. K. Meyer, Dublin, 1910.
FM. The Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan, Dublin, 1848, 1851.
Goid.² Goidelica, Old and Early Middle-Irish Glosses, Prose and Verse, ed. Stokes, London, 1872.
Gor. Martyrology of Gorman, ed. Stokes, London, 1895.
Gr. Lat. Grammatici Latini, i.-viii., ed. Keil.
HB. Dictionary of the Gaelic Language, ed. Macdonald, Herne Bay, 1902.
H. 3. 18. A MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.
H. 4. 18. A MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.
Hib. Min. Hibernica Minora, ed. K. Meyer, Oxford, 1894.
Hog. Gaelic Names of Herbs, Plants, and Trees, ed. Hogan.
Hy. The Irish Hymns in TP. ii. or Ir. T. i.
HSID. The Highland Society's Dictionary of the Gaelic Language.
Hail Brigit. Ed. K. Meyer, Dublin, 1912.
Ir. Ep. Studies in Irish Epigraphy, ed. R. A. S. Macalister, London, 1897-1907.
Ir. Metr. Irish Metrics, ed. K. Meyer, Dublin, 1909.
Ir. T. Irische Texte, edd. Windisch and Stokes, Leipzig.
I.T.S. Irish Texts Society, London.
Keat. Hist., K. Irish Texts Society, vols. iv., viii., ix., xv., London.
Laws. Ancient Laws of Ireland, vol. vi., Glossary to vol. i.-v., ed. Atkinson, Dublin, 1901.
Lec. The Lecan glosses, Archiv für Celtische Lexikographie, i.
Lism. Lives of Saints from the Book of Lismore, ed. Stokes, Oxford, 1890.
Lor. Gild. The Lorica of Gildas, Stokes' Irish Glosses, p. 136, Dublin, 1860.
LL. Facsimile of the Book of Leinster, Dublin, 1880.
LU. Facsimile of the Leabhar na hUidhre, Dublin, 1870.
MacNeill. Notes on Irish Ogham Inscriptions, ed. John MacNeill, Dublin, 1909.
Maro. Virgilius Maro Grammaticus, ed. Huemer, Leipzig, 1886.

- M.B.* Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language, ed. MacBain.
Med. Gl. Three Irish Medical Glossaries, Archiv für Celtische Lexikographie, i.
MR. Cath Muige Rath, ed. O'Donovan, Dublin, 1842.
MS. Math. O'Curry's Lectures on the MS. Materials, Dublin, 1872.
Metr. Metrical glosses, Bezenberger, Beiträge, xix.
Metr. Dinds. The Metrical Dindsenchas, ed. Gwynn, Dublin.
MI. The Milan glosses on the Psalms, TP. i.
O'Br. O'Brien's Irish-English Dictionary, Dublin, 1832.
O'C. Lect. O'Curry's Lectures on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish, 1873.
O'Cl. O'Clery's Irish Glossary, Revue Celtique, iv., v.
O'D. O'Donovan's supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary.
O'D. Gr. O'Donovan's A Grammar of the Irish Language, 1845.
O'Dav. O'Davoren's glossary, Archiv für Celtische Lexikographie, ii. 3, 4.
O'Molloy Gr. Grammatica Latino-Hibernica, Romae, 1677.
O'Mulc. O'Mulconry's glossary, Archiv für Celt. Lexikographie, i. 2
On., Onn., Onom. Onomasticon Goedelicum, ed. Hogan, Dublin, 1910.
O'R. O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary.
Origg. Isidori Hispalensis Episcopi Etymologiarum sive Originum Libri, xx., ed. Lindsay, Oxford, 1911.
Ped. Gr. Pedersen's Vergleichende Grammatik der Keltischen Sprachen, Göttingen, 1913.
Petrie R. T. Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, ed. Petrie, 1845.
PH. Passions and Homilies from the Leabhar Breac, ed. Atkinson, Dublin, 1887.
Pl. Vit. Sanct. Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae, ed. Plummer, Oxon., 1910.
P. O'C. Peter O'Connell's MS. Dictionary.
RC. Revue Celtique, Paris.
Sg. Glosses on Priscian (St Gall), Thesaurus Palaeo-hibernicus, vol. ii.
Sil. Gad. Silva Gadelica, ed. Standish O'Grady, London, 1892.
Songs of Summer and Winter, ed. K. Meyer, London, 1903.
SPA. Sitzungsberichte der kön. preuss. Academie der Wissenschaften.
SR. Saltair na Rann, ed. Stokes, Oxford, 1883.
St. Crit. Stokes' Criticism on Dr Atkinson's glossary to vol. i.-v. of the ancient Laws of Ireland, London, 1903.

xviii AUTHORITIES REFERRED TO OR QUOTED

- ST. Stories from the Táin, ed. John Strachan, Dublin, 1908.
Stowe Gl. Stowe glosses, Archiv für Celtische Lexikographie, iii.
Str. Dep. The Deponent Verb in Irish, John Strachan in the Transactions of the London Philological Society.
Str. Gl. Old Irish Paradigms and Glosses, ed. John Strachan, London, 1909.
Tbc. Táin Bó Cuailnge, ed. Windisch, Irische Texte, v.
Three Med. Gl. Archiv für Celtische Lexikographie, i. 3.
 TP. Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus, edd. Stokes and Strachan, Cambridge, 1901.
TP. Suppl. Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus, Supplement, ed. Stokes, Halle, 1910.
 Thur. Handbuch des Alt-Irischen, ed. Rudolf Thurneysen, Heidelberg, 1909.
Triads. The Triads of Ireland, ed. K. Meyer, Dublin, 1906.
Trip. The Tripartite Life of Patrick, ed. Stokes, London, 1887.
Trip. Gl. The glosses from the Tripartite Life, Arch. C. P. iii.
 TSh. Three Shafts of Death, by Keating, ed. Atkinson, Dublin, 1890.
T.T.¹ Togail Troi, ed. Stokes, Calcutta, 1882.
T.T.² Togail Troi, ed. Stokes, Irische Texte ii.
 Wb. The Würtzburg glosses, Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus, vol. i.
 Wi. Windisch's Wörterbuch, Irische Texte, vol. i.
 Z.² Zeuss's Grammatica Celtica, editio altera.
 ZCP. = CZ.

MS. contractions, about which there may be doubt, are extended in *italics*. Interlinear additions to the texts are enclosed in round brackets, additions by the Editor in square brackets. Errors or peculiarities in the text are in some cases silently corrected in the translation. Where this is impracticable footnotes are added. Otherwise the reading of the MSS. is unchanged.

INTRODUCTION

THE Handbook of the Learned, here edited for the first time, is a work that opens up many questions.

Éces is often equivalent to *fili*. *Filidecht* covered the whole field of poetry, romance, history, biography, geography, grammar, antiquities, and law. The poet-jurist, who, seated, gave judgments in verse, is probably referred to at lines 407,8. The Auraicept treats chiefly of the Ogham alphabet and grammar, but if the Trefhocul be included, it treats also of poetry in the strict sense.

The poets, *filid*, were a guild, making their own special laws, and exercising discipline upon their own members (2193). They claimed and used the right to quarter themselves and their retinue upon society (2221), and they exacted a fixed sum for their poetic compositions. In general this was cheerfully paid; the means for enforcing unwilling payment was satire. The exercise of this potent weapon was moderated by rule (1935), certain forms of satire, such as *tamall n-aire* (1932), being forbidden in the Trefhocul; and though the poets have been abolished by law for over a century, even at this day in certain districts the phrase, *dheanamh aoir air*, to satirise one, is not without its terrors.

The poets were a secret society with a language peculiar and intelligible to themselves only. According to their literary tradition Fenius, at their request, devised this language for them (195), and its obscurity was essential (21).

The people often rose up against the poets and attempted to repudiate their claims. One such rising was that at Drumketta, A.D. 590 (1472). About that time they numbered 15,000. Owing to the advocacy of St Columba, himself a *fili*, they were suffered to continue, but under restrictions.

The *filid* were a strictly professional class, undergoing a rigorous training to fit them for their position. The bards, on the other hand, were unprofessional, and more or less untrained, but they practised a large number of metres in which the *filid* also were required to become proficient.

The following tables (*cf.* the later scheme in Joyce's, *Social Hist.*, i. 430), will show what place the *Auraiccept* occupied in their studies.

The *Fili*, his Rank, Name, and Compositions, with the Rewards therefor, and his Retinue (2219-2254).

Rank.	Name.	Metro.	Reward.	Retinue.			
				At Feasts.	On Circuit.	For Ordinary Needs.	At Poetic Feasts or Contests.
I.	ollam	anamain	a chariot (=one bondmaid)	24	8	12	10
II.	anrad	nath	five cows	12	6	5	8
III.	clí	anair	four cows	8	5	4	6
IV.	cano	emain	one horse (=two cows)	6	3	2	4
V.	doss	lúid	one milch cow	4	2	1	3
VI.	macfuirmid	setrad	one cow-in-calf	3	1	1	2
VII.	foclóc	dían	one three-year-old heifer	1	1	1	1 (?)

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The Yearly Studies of the *Fili*.

Each year included the studies of all preceding years.

Year.	Name.	
1	foclóc	1. oghum, besides regular oghum; the <i>Auraiccept</i> with its prologue and with its flexions; 1. <i>drécht</i> ; vi. <i>dían</i> . <i>Ir. T.</i> iii. 32.
2	macfuirmid	1. oghum, besides usual oghum; vi. detailed lessons of <i>filidecht</i> ; xxx. <i>drécht</i> ; x. <i>setrada</i> , <i>senamain</i> , and <i>snaithe senamna</i> . <i>Ir. T.</i> iii. 34, 9.
3	doss	1. oghum, besides <i>ebadach nílmain</i> ; vi. other detailed lessons of <i>filidecht</i> ; xl. <i>drécht</i> ; xvi. <i>lúid</i> . <i>Ir. T.</i> iii. 34, 12.
4	cano	1. <i>drécht</i> ; 1. <i>bretha nemid</i> ; xx. <i>emain</i> . <i>Ir. T.</i> iii. 36, 18.
5	clí	lx. <i>drécht</i> ; xxx. <i>anair</i> ; xxx. <i>iarnberla</i> . <i>Ir. T.</i> iii. 37, 21.
6	anrad	lxx. <i>drécht</i> ; lxxx. <i>nath mór</i> ; lxxx. <i>nath becc</i> 7 <i>berla na filed</i> . <i>Ir. T.</i> iii. 38, 25.
7	ollam	<i>brosnacha suad</i> , i.e. the bard metres which the poet ought to know, for that is the poet's lesson of the seventh year; e.g. 1. divisions of <i>brosnacha</i> , i.e. <i>dechnad mór</i> , and two species of <i>dechnad mór</i> are there reckoned, viz. <i>sned</i> and <i>trebrad</i> . <i>Ir. T.</i> iii. 39, 32.
8	...	<i>fiscomarca filed</i> i. <i>diúili berla</i> 7 <i>clethchor choem</i> 7 <i>reicne roscadach</i> 7 <i>lúide</i> i. <i>tenmláida</i> 7 <i>immas forosnai</i> 7 <i>dichetal do chennaib na tuaithe</i> 7 <i>dinshenchus</i> , and all the principal tales of Ireland in order to relate them to kings, lords, and gentlemen. For the <i>fili</i> is not yet perfect. <i>Ir. T.</i> iii. 49, 91.
9, 10	...	xl. <i>sennath</i> i. x. <i>luasca</i> 7 vii. <i>ena</i> ; <i>cochraid</i> of lx. words with metres and xiv. <i>srotha</i> and vi. <i>diúili feda</i> . <i>Ir. T.</i> iii. 54, 99.
11	...	1. <i>anamain mór</i> ; 1. <i>anamain becc</i> . <i>Ir. T.</i> iii. 59, 113.
12	...	cxx. <i>rochetal</i> ; iii. <i>cerda</i> , i.e. <i>cerd</i> of <i>Ladchend mic Bairchida</i> (<i>Æll.</i> , pp. 17, 27), 7 <i>cerd hi Chota</i> , 7 <i>cerd hui Bicni</i> , 7 <i>cerd Béci</i> . <i>Ir. T.</i> iii. 60, 121.

A brief study of the *Auraicept* is sufficient to convince one that the leading extraneous source is the Latin Grammarians. Some of them are cited by name, Priscian (A.D. 450), Donatus (A.D. 350), Pompeius, and Consentius.

If it be urged that the quotations from these authors are a late addition to the *Auraicept* by way of learned illustration, it is answered that in any case the general setting of the matter follows closely the didactic style of the grammarians, as the following examples, occurring *passim*, will show:—

Quaestio est, Gr. Lat. v. 537, 16, 29; 541, 20, 32.
cest, Aur. 9, 57.

Quaesitum est, v. 228, 18	} conagar, Aur. 1019, 1375.
Quaeritur, v. 165, 27; 210, 38	
De qua quaeritur, Orig. xvi. 10, 2	

ut sciam, v. 195, 19.

ut scias, v. 121, 15, 18; 173, 18: co fesea, Aur. 1577.

ut sciamus, v. 10, 16.

sciendum est, v. 180, 32: is soigti Aur. 3508, is fisid
3523.

scire debemus, v. 277, 30.

scire debes, v. 142, 15.

The matter itself of the *Auraicept* is largely identical with that treated of by the Latin Grammarians in their early chapters—the alphabet, classification of letters, sounds and syllables, consonant and vowel changes, gender and declension of nouns, comparison of adjectives, prepositions governing dative and accusative cases, the accent, artificial and natural, genus and species, and a few other incidental points. The omissions are almost equally significant. There is no classification of declensions, no declension of adjectives which are tacitly included with the substantives, no treatment of pronouns except as tokens of gender (Aurlonn, 585), or as emphasised by *flein=met* (726), and

the whole accident of the verb is wanting. The similarity between Latin and Gaelic failed at this point. The paradigm of the verb is tentative and native (304, 653). An endeavour is made to show that, while there is a correspondence in meaning between the two languages, Gaelic is the more comprehensive (1081).

The language is Middle Irish, but the basis, which has been much worked over, all belongs to the Old Irish period.

The composition consists of Text and Commentary, the latter forming the great bulk of the work. The text is the oldest portion; the commentary, in parts as old as the text, was in a process of continuous growth. The text, written in a large hand in most MSS., is printed in leaded type. BB, here followed, curtails the text. The Book of Lecan and T. make a much larger delineation of text. The question as to what is text and what is commentary will require further study for a satisfactory solution, but it may be here remarked that much of the primary material is embodied in the tract in the ordinary hand of the commentary so as to be indistinguishable from the commentary at sight, and that the commentary itself occasionally points to the text by the use of such expressions as *Cid ara tuc-somh* (97), *Cid ara n-ebairt* (378, 484, 512, 385), *intan roraidh* (421), *ata acht lem* (2973), *amal asbert i curp in libuir* (173, 241) where *corp in libuir* always means the text of the book under comment.

Another but a rather uncertain criterion is this. A passage which does not occur by way of commentary on any previous quotation, but which is itself made the subject of commentary, is in a sense primary material, though not necessarily so old as the principal text on which the commentary is written.

The use of *conagar* is generally to introduce commentary even though the passage so introduced is itself subjected to

comment. In a word, there is a primary commentary used to explain the original text, and a secondary commentary developing the content of the primary commentary (*e.g.*, 1072 on 1068, 1637 on 1515). The etymological glosswork belongs to this last stage, and is incorporated without any regard to the context.

The language even of the commentary is based on Old Irish usage. It explicitly recognises three genders in substantives and pronouns. In it *airdibdad* (1264) means the silencing of the consonants, *f* and *s*. In later usage this term becomes *airdibad*, *urdubad* (*uir*dhiughadh, O'Molloy, *Gr.* 61), and denotes eclipsis, *obnubilatio*. The tract before us takes no account of eclipsis. At the time the tract was written the combinations *mb*, *nd*, had evidently not yet become assimilated (but *cf.* Nembroth, *Nemruad*). For, if such assimilations had taken place, an account would have been given of the phenomenon under such questions as "What two consonants have the force of one consonant?" (1375).

As regards *ng* initial, the evidence is not so clear. The nasal infection may have produced (*ng*+*g*) and not *ng* simply (255). On the other hand the combination is an Ogham letter (442)—but even vowels of diphthongs were pronounced separately (1430)—and is, considered along with the example, *uingi* (4926), curiously suggestive of:

NT. N Latinum adiuncto Gamma Graeco significat semiunciam.—Origg. xvi. 27, 4.

The scheme of declension, also, distinguishes clearly between dative and accusative after prepositions (1651, 1770), a distinction not uniformly or often observed in Middle Irish, though a much later tract draws a distinction between acc. after a preposition importing motion, *siubhal*, and dat. after a preposition importing rest, *comhnaidhe*

(*Ériu*, viii. 17, § 72, 73). This last, however, may be merely a grammatical recrudescence, or an imitation of Latin.

A few sporadic examples of Old Irish are here added:—

1. THE ARTICLE.

n.p.m. in *muite* 447, in *tæbomna tuissecha* 918 in *tri focail* 2018, but *ainm n*, has art n.p.m. ind *anmanda* 4828.

n.p.f. in *inna iiiii. aipgitri-sea* 1132.

For art. developed from projected n., v. *condelc*, *etargoire n-inchoisc* 647, in *inchoisc* 641.

2. NOUN STEMS.

A. o-stems:

n.p.n. *araile crand* 1149.

B. io-stems:

n.s.n. *a mberla sain* 1044.

ds. oc *nach ailiu* 1044; a.s. *fria araill* 3106, ar *araill* 5613; *gan araill* 3105.

n.s. 7 *araill* 3410; 'nas i n-aill 1272.

quam i n-aill 4593, 4579 no da *fhir-inaill* 338.

C. n-stem:

gach reim n-olc 2177.

3. NUMERALS: *teora*, *ccitheora* 4708, 3747, *cf.* 872.

4. THE VERB: *ailsius* 5319, *adrodamas* 135; copula verb, *arnid* 693, *nadat* 4588.

As to the native elements, we are told that Cenn Faelad—in English Kinealy—wrote the Prologue (80). As this preface is not likely to have been omitted by the compilers of the extant tract, one concludes that this must be the actual introduction (1-62). This view is confirmed by the displacement in version ii. of the section (63-78) which is the work of a commentator of Cenn Faelad; also by the particle *tra* in the first sentence quoted from Cenn Faelad, which follows the introduction in both versions.

There are four authors of the *Auraicept* proper, Cenn Faelad, Ferchertne, Amergen, and Fenius.

The excerpts from the Book of Cenn Faelad deal with:

The origin of Gaelic (100).

Divisions of the Latin alphabet (312), and of the Irish alphabet (392).

Latin and Irish treatment of semivowels contrasted (445).

Genders in Irish (520).

Degrees of comparison in Latin, and qualitative and quantitative distinctions in Irish (639).

The excerpts from the Book of Ferchertne deal with:

The seven elements of speech in Irish (739), and

The formation and powers of Ogham letters (943).

There is a long excerpt from the Book of Amergen dealing with: the origin of Goedelg (1034). This passage is of earlier date and language than the general run of the tract. In substance it is an alternative prologue.

The excerpts from the Book of Fenius (1102) deal with:

The alphabets of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin (1129), hence probably the ascription to Fenius who was learned in those languages (160), and contemporary with the Exodus (1104).

Verse feet or syllabic content of Irish words (1213).

Consonant changes (1264).

The five kinds of Irish (1302).

The twenty-five inflections (1515).

What is *alt*? (1577).

The end of the text of the *Auraicept* is noted (1636).

Besides those four ancient books cited, the Book of Cenn Faelad, the Book of Ferchertne (735), the Book of Amergen (1028), the Book of Fenius, Iair mac Nema, and Gaedel mac Ethiuir (1102), two others are mentioned, the *Dúile Feda* (5416), of which the Ogham tract is perhaps an expansion,

and the *Cín Ollaman* (1204, 4385) possibly an early form of the tract on Metrics. The quotations from the first four books are set forth as usual in large hand; but possibly other passages from them are embodied in the commentary in the normal hand. For wherever a passage in the commentary is afterwards explained in detail with the usual artificial etymologies, this is an indication that the passage probably belonged originally to the ancient text.

While the ascription of the Book of Cenn Faelad is probably genuine, the same cannot be said of the Books of Ferchertne, Amergen, and Fenius. The quotations may be from writings approximately of the time of Cenn Faelad, but of unknown authorship. A commentator (1019-1027) takes the view that the work of these authors were successive steps leading up to the grand consummation, the *Trefhocul*. By the statement also of a commentator that "what is first according to book order was invented last, to wit, the Book of Cenn Faelad" (66) may be meant that this author co-ordinated all the ancient material, and presented it as it now stands. This view is upheld by another commentator who says that Ferchertne wrote the *Auraicept* but Cenn Faelad rewrote it, or copied it, with the greater part of Scripture (2638).

There seems no reason to question the ascription of the "Book of Cenn Faelad" to the author of that name. He is a well authenticated person. He died A.D. 679. His pedigree is found in the genealogy of the *Cend nEogain*. His poems, dealing to a large extent with the wars of his kinsfolk, the Northern Ui Néill, are quoted largely in the annals. The curious tradition about his "brain of forgetfulness" (77) had no doubt a foundation in fact. Possibly he got a good education in youth, but developed a "brain of forgetfulness" by turning from learning to soldiering. He certainly fought in the battle of Moira A.D. 637, where he was wounded.

Returning again to civil life and his early pursuits, "poetry, words, and reading" (78), he laid the foundation of that reputation which as "Cenn Faelad, the Learned" he still enjoys (O'C. *Lect.*). His period as an author therefore extends over the forty-two years between the battle of Moira and his death, and quotations from him must take rank among the oldest dated specimens of the language. But he refers to still older Irish writers, *augdair na nGaidéal* (79), who wrote on the subject of Irish grammar, or of Irish origins. He may refer to such works as the Irish *Chronicon Eusebii* (*Eriu*, vii. 62) which came down to A.D. 609, and of which the lost portion at the beginning may well have contained the story of Fenius. Writing in 603, S. Columbanus refers to *antiqui philosophi Hiberniae* as experts in chronography. Thus that earlier than the seventh century a state of learning existed which was held in esteem by the writers of that century is proved, though the direct products of that earlier learning are no longer extant. If we assume Cenn Faelad to be really the author, and therefore that the *Auraicept* was begun about the middle of the seventh century, how did it happen that while the other Western nations were sunk in ignorance, the Irish enjoyed the light of learning? Zimmer (SPA., Dec. 1910, p. 1049) quoting the passage in *Aur.* 1859-1876 puts the question with great force:

"Das sind die 'Elemente der Kasus- und Numeruslehre,' wie man sie als Teil des über viele Jahre sich erstreckenden Studiums der irischen *fili* (Grammatiker, Metriker, Antiquare und professionsmässiger Dichter) in den nationalen Schulen Irlands traktierte, als Klemens der Ire an der Hofschule Karls des Grossen jungen Franken das abc beibrachte, als Dicuil in St Denis, Dungal in Pavia, Sedulius in Lüttich und Metz, Moengal in St Gallen, Johannes Scottus an der Hofschule Karls des Kahlen ätig waren; durch diesen

Unterricht ist Cormac mac Cuilennáin gegangen (gest. 908), der nebenbei ganz auständige Kenntnis im Latein, Griechisch, Hebräisch, Altnordisch, Angelsächsisch und Kymrisch besass."

The high tide of learning at a very early period in ancient Ireland was beyond a doubt caused by the influx of learned men from the Continent. In his researches Zimmer came upon this passage:

Huni, qui ex nephario concubitu progeniti sunt, scilicet demonum, postquam praeheunte caterva viam invenerunt per Meotides paludes, invaserunt Cothos quos nimium terruerunt ex improvise monstro quod in illis erat. Et ab his depopulatio totius imperii exordium sumpsit, quae ab Unis et Guandelis, Gotis et Alanis peracta est, sub quorum vastatione omnes sapientes cismarini fugam ceperunt, et in transmarinis, videlicet in Hibernia, et quocunque se receperunt maximum profectum sapientiae incolis illarum regionum adhibuerunt.

The first part of this statement relating to the Huns is taken from Jordanis, who wrote about A.D. 550, and fixes approximately the date of the depopulation of the empire and the rush of learned men into Ireland. We may assume that the migration had already continued for a time before this account was written. The intercourse between Ireland and the continent was certainly kept up.

Three centuries later we have this testimony respecting the

Natio Scottorum quibus consuetudo peregrinandi jam paene in naturam conversa est.

Quid Hiberniam memorem, contempto pelagi discrimine, paene totam cum grege philosophorum ad littora nostra migrantem!—(SPA., 1910, p. 1080).

Zimmer with great learning, breadth of view, and

mastery of detail builds upon these facts a history at once picturesque and surprising.

Stated briefly his hypotheses amount to this. The exodus from Gaul to Ireland (A.D. 419-507) was caused by the Homoousian persecution. Aquitania and the modern Baskish territory suffered like other parts, and Ireland was then the only haven of orthodoxy. Among the refugees from that region was the *fatuus homunculus* who was so called by his fellow-countryman the deacon Ennodius (A.D. 473-521) but who called himself *Virgilius Maro, Grammaticus*. He found an asylum with a native prince as was the fashion for learned men in those days, settled, and taught grammar, nay more, gained for himself fame, recognition, and a place among the native poets, being in fact none other than *Ferchertne fili*.

The Auraicept bears abundant evidence of the influence of two Latin authors, Isidore and Maro. The latter Zimmer laboured to identify with *Ferchertne fili*. It can be shown that the Auraicept lends no support to this proposed identification. This *Ferchertne fili* (CZ. iii. 13) is described in the tract as a contemporary of Conchobar mac Nessa (736), who, whatever reckoning be adopted, lived somewhere about the second century (*cf.* A.U. 484). According to this chronology, therefore, the identification of *Ferchertne fili* and Maro would place the latter at least a couple of centuries before his known *floruit*. Again the matter treated of by *Ferchertne fili*—the seven elements of speech in Irish, and the formation and powers of Ogham letters—does not correspond to anything in Maro's pages. If it be proved also that, while Isidore's influence is felt chiefly in the earlier part of the Auraicept, Maro's influence is confined entirely to the later, Zimmer's main contention that Maro was *Ferchertne fili* cannot succeed. Several centuries lay between the inception of the Auraicept and its close.

Maro's tract had a profound influence on the Auraicept, but none on its early stages. According to internal evidence Cenn Faclad wrote the part ascribed to him about the middle or second half of the seventh century. That is the superior limit. The inferior limit lies in the eleventh century, or perhaps the tenth, and is determined generally by two facts—(1) that the Auraicept is found in two families of MSS., the variations in which postulate many generations of scribes, and (2) the immense development which has taken place in the tract itself as it has advanced from crude statements to a prosody which is exceedingly complicated and difficult. But the argument does not rest entirely on general considerations.

The second text (3382) quotes native grammarians by name, *Ua Bruic*, *Ua Coindi*, *Ua Coirill* and *Ua Finn* (3391). They are named by their surnames (each being the acknowledged head of his family), a usage that is not found earlier than the tenth century, one of the earliest instances being that of *Ua Ruairc*, A.U. 953. *Ua Coirill* mentioned above may have been the professor of law and history, who died A.U. 1083. Hence the Auraicept was not completed before the middle of the tenth century, perhaps not till towards the end of the eleventh, when Maro's influence is still in evidence.

Let us now look at some excerpts from the works of the two Latin authors, Isidore and Maro.

I. ISIDORE OF SEVILLE, who died A.D. 636.

His *Etymologiae* or *Origines* in twenty books contain a vast amount of information of such a sort that one finds it impossible to resist the conclusion that the compilers of the Auraicept had this document before them. At least that Cenn Faclad and Isidore drew matter from a common

source is a certainty, for the facts (or alleged facts) and the phraseology are the same.

If we keep in mind that Isidore died the year before the battle of Moira, and that after that event Cenn Faelad began and pursued his studies with such success that he was popularly supposed to forget nothing (so one may interpret the words), and if we remember further that there was a constant coming and going of learned men, and a steady exchange of books between the continent and Ireland, there is no inherent improbability in the supposition that Cenn Faelad assimilated some of his material from the *Origines* published perhaps some twenty years before. True, the name of Isidore does not occur in the Auraicept, but no more does that of Eusebius from whom he probably made extracts, nor that of *Luccreth Mocu Chiara* (*Älteste irische Dichtung*, p. 51), from whose poem the passage about the seventy-two races (Aur. 215-227) was certainly taken.

There being no difficulty as to date or the omission of a name, full weight may be allowed to any other considerations tending to connect the two authors. The following quotations from many books of the *Origines* show how much the Auraicept was indebted to that source both in general structure and in detail.

Some references demonstrate that the Irish and Ireland were not unfamiliar to Isidore, at least as an author:

Horrent et male tecti cum latratoribus linguis Scotti.—
Origg. xix. 23, 6.

Scotia idem et Hibernia proximae Brittaniae insula, spatio terrarum angustior, sed situ secundior. Haec ab Africo in Boream porrigitur. Cujus partes priores Hiberiam et Cantabricum Oceanum intendunt, unde et Hibernia dicta: Scotia autem, quod ab Scotorum gentibus colitur, appellata.—
Origg. xiv. 6, 6.

Time, place, person, and cause of writing (Aur. 63, 735, 1029), define the general plan and treatment of a subject, and are usually found in the introduction to any serious work in Irish.

Iam vero in elocutionibus illud uti oportebit, ut res, locus, tempus, persona audientis efflagitat.—
Origg. ii. 16, 1.

The cradle of letters was in Achaia, or by projection of d from art., Dacia, or by early French pronunciation, Asia.

Ubi fuit Athenae civitas.—Origg. xiv. 4, 10.

Apud Eotenam (uel Athena) civitatem.—Aur. 214.

Fuit autem Isis regina Aegyptiorum, Inachis regis filia, quae de Graecia veniens Aegyptios litteras docuit.—
Origg. viii. 11, 84.

These sentences show that, unless the Biblical Accad was introduced from some other source, Achaia (251) was probably the original reading; but the possibility that Achaia lay in *Macotidis Paludibus* (CZ. x. 126) must not be overlooked.

Namque omnium ferocissumi ad hoc tempus Achaei atque Tauri sunt, quod, quantum conjicio, locorum egestate raptò vivere coacti.—*Glossae* Juvenalis (Sall. *Fragmenta*).

Authority, written authority, *ugdaracht* (131), perhaps includes the following authors of whom, however, only two, Moses and Hieronymus (q.v.), are mentioned by name:

Moyses, Dares Phrygius, Herodotus, Pherecydes.

Vnde Sallustius ex historia, Livius, Eusebius et Hieronymus ex annalibus et historia constant.—
Origg. i. 42; 44, 4.

What are the names of the seventy-two races from which the many languages were learnt? (215, 263):

Gentes autem a quibus divisa est terra, quindecim sunt de Japhet, triginta et una de Cham, viginti et

septem de Sem, quae fiunt septuaginta tres, vel potius, ut ratio declarat, septuaginta duae; totidemque linguae, quae per terras esse coeperunt, quaeque crescendo provincias et insulas impleverunt.—Origg. ix. 2, 2.

In definition a bias existed towards the heptad or the octave, Aur. 639, 739.

De septem liberalibus disciplinis. Grammatica dialectica, etc., Aur. 51.—Origg. i. 2, 1.

Occasionally individual words are closely defined:

Materia inde dicitur omne lignum quod ex ea aliquid efficiatur.—Origg. xix. 19, 4. Fid, Aur. 943, cf. later the use of *adbar*.

The importance of Hebrew is insisted on:

Illa lingua quae ante diluvium omnium una fuit, quae Hebraea nuncupatur.—Origg. xii. 1, 2.

The Hebrew language was in the world first and it will remain after doomsday (190).

Item quaeritur qua lingua in futurum homines loquantur.—Origg. ix. 1, 13.

The following passage explains why Gaelic was deemed a worldly speech (46), not being one of the three sacred tongues in which was written the superscription on the cross (165).

Linguarum diversitas exorta est in aedificatione turris post diluvium. Nam priusquam superbia turris illius in diversos signorum sonos humanam divideret societatem, una omnium nationum lingua fuit, quae Hebraea vocatur. Initio autem quot gentes, tot linguae fuerunt, deinde plures gentes. Tres sunt autem linguae sacrae: Hebraea, Graeca, Latina quae toto orbe maxime excellunt. His enim tribus linguis super crucem Domini a Pilato fuit causa eius scripta.—Origg. ix. 1, 1-3.

The early Irish rhythmical alliterative poetry, e.g.—

arnin arding [d]éd,
forsail for fot fedair,
dinin disail for gair gabhaidh (1546),

extending up to and running into the eighth century, might almost be defined by the words:

Huic adhaeret rythmus, qui non est certo fine moderatus, sed tamen rationabiliter ordinatis pedibus currit; qui Latine nihil aliud quam numerus dicitur.—Origg. i. 39, 3.

A verse of dithyramb or metrical rhythm is to be measured by a breath of the poet, five words to each breath (930).

Periodos autem longior esse non debet quam ut uno spiritu proferatur.—Origg. ii. 18, 2.

Grammatical questions as to gender and comparison of adjectives find a like expression in Latin and Gaelic:

Neutrum dictum quia nec hoc nec illud, id est nec masculinum nec femininum.—Origg. i. 7, 28; Aur. 614.

Octo autem modis comparatio analogiae colligitur: id est qualitate, comparatione, genere, numero, figura, casu, extremitatibus similium syllabarum, et similitudine temporum.—Origg. i. 28, 1; Aur. 639.

Non est maius nisi ad minus referatur.

Sic et parvum opponitur magno ita ut ipsud parvum ad magnum, cui opponitur, sit parvum.—Origg. ii. 31, 4, 5; Aur. 676.

Inde Ponticus sinus amplissimus a tergo Macotidis paludibus; quod mare ex multitudine fluminum dulcius quam cetera.—Sallust, quoted by Priscian Macrobius, Servius, and Origg. xiii. 16, 4.

in dulci aqua xii. 6, 56; sive salsae sint sive dulces.—xiii. 14, 1; Aur. 730.

Artificial etymologies carry their influence into the Gaelic text; *vir* is derived from *vires*, *mulier* from *mollities*, *femina* from *femur*:

Vir nuncupatus, quia maior in eo vis est quam in feminis.—Origg. xi. 2, 17; Aur. 605.

Mulier vero a mollitie, tanquam mollier, detracta littera vel mutata, appellata est mulier.—Origg. xi. 2, 18; cf. femina de flesda no maithchnechas, Aur. 610.

Femora dicta sunt, quod ea parte a femina sexus viri discrepet. Sunt autem ab inguinibus usque ad genua. Femina autem per derivationem femorum partes sunt, quibus in equitando tergis equorum adhaeremus.—Origg. xi. 1, 106.

Femina vero a partibus femorum dicta ubi sexus species a viro distinguitur.—Origg. xi. 2, 24; Aur. 608.

Consonants, semi-vowels, and mutes are treated similarly in the Gaelic and the Latin texts:

Et vocatae consonantes quia per se non sonant sed iunctis vocalibus consonant. Haec in duabus partibus dividuntur: in semivocalibus et in mutis. Semivocales dictas eo, quod quiddam semis de vocalibus habeant.

Mutae autem dictae quia nisi subiectis sibi vocalibus nequaquam erumpunt.—Origg. i. 4, 3, 4; cf. Aur. 358 *et seq.*; 367 *et seq.*; 468 *et seq.*

Vnde et legitimae nominantur illa ratione, scilicet vel quod ab E vocali incipiunt et in mutum sonum desinunt, ut sunt consonantes, vel quod a suo sono incipiunt et in vocalem E desinunt ut sunt mutae.—Origg. i. 4, 10; Aur. 488.

The active and the passive of verbs:

Etargaire persainní i ngnim (651); i cessadh (653).

In persona verbi agentis et patientis significatio est.—Origg. i. 9, 1.

The *Origines* contain well-known quotations (and the above may be of this sort):

Litterae autem dictae quasi legiterae, quod iter legentibus praestent, vel quod in legendo iterentur.—Origg. i. 3, 3; Aur. 360.

Some quotations are hard to find elsewhere:

Nam unum semen numeri esse, non numerum.—Origg. iii. 3, 1; Aur. 688.

It is not time that is divided but our actions (93).

Nam tempus per se non intellegitur, nisi per actus humanos.—Origg. v. 31, 9.

These references I have not found.—Aur. 464, 517, 728.

The foregoing quotations are found in the portion of the *Auraicept* attributed to Cenn Faelad. They occur not only in commentary but often in the structure of the composition. Hence the conclusion that Cenn Faelad had before him the *Origines* or a document based thereon, and closely resembling it, is amply justified.

The use of the *Origines* is continued in the Gaelic text, after the portion attributed to Cenn Faelad ends. In the latter part of the book occur also some few suggestions of Ogham.

What is known as *nihilus*, Aur. 970, 8, is thus explained:

V quoque littera proinde interdum nihil est, quia alicubi nec vocalis nec consonans est, ut *quis*. Vocalis enim non est quia I sequitur; consonans non est quia Q praecedit. Ideoque quando nec vocalis, nec consonans est, sine dubio nihil est.—Origg. i. 4, 8.

A quotation common in the grammarians is:

Nisi enim nomen scieris, cognitio rerum perit.—Origg. i. 7, 1; Aur. 1099.

A quotation not seen by me elsewhere:

Lapis autem dictus quod laedat pedem.—Origg. xvi. 3, 1; Aur. 3396.

Occasionally the Latin helps to decide the reading of the Gaelic text:

Incorporalia, quia carent corpus; unde nec videri nec tangi possunt, ut veritas, iusticia.—Origg. i. 7, 4; cf. Aur. 3238.

Occasionally the Gaelic is a running commentary on the Latin:

Perspicuae voces sunt quae longius protrahuntur ita ut omnem impleant continuo locum, sicut clangor tubarum (stocaireacht no cornaireacht, Aur. 1477). Subtiles voces (cronan no certan bec, 1474) sunt, quibus non est spiritus, qualis est infantium vel mulierum vel aegrotantium, sicut in nervis (intan is cruit, 1484). Quae enim subtilissimae cordae sunt, subtiles ac tenues sonos emittunt (intan as bindi is tuíu 7 is isliu ata na a n-aill, 1484). Pingues sunt voces, quando spiritus multus simul egreditur, sicut virorum (mod .i. mo od .i. od ceol intan is mascul 1470). Acuta vox tenuis, alta, sicut in cordis videmus (traethait na ciulu isli na ciuil arda 1477). Dura vox est, quae violenter emittit sonos sicut tonitruum, sicut incudis sonos, quotiens in durum malleus percutitur ferum (intan is torand no is crand 1479, tourand no caint 4575).

Caeca vox est, quae, mox emissa fuerit, conticescit, atque suffocata nequaquam longius producit, sicut est in fictilibus (tæ a ed intan is fod 1479, fouta 4578).—Origg. iii. 20, 10-13.

Occasionally the Latin determines the interpretation of the Gaelic, the latter being an almost literal translation of the former:

Superflui sunt, quorum partes simul ductae plenitudinem excedunt, ut puta duodenarius. Habet enim partes

quinque: duodecimam, quod est unum; sextam, quod duo; quartam, quod tria; tertiam, quod quattuor; dimidiam, quod sex. Vnum enim et duo, et tria, et quattuor, et sex simul ducta xvi faciunt et longe a duodenario excedunt. . . . Perfectus numerus est, qui suis partibus adinpletur, ut senarius; habet enim tres partes, sextam, tertiam, dimidiam: sexta eius unum est, tertia duo, dimidia tres. Haec partes in summam ductae, id est unum et duo et tria simul eundem consummant perficiuntque senarium.—Origg. iii. 5, 9-11; Aur. 1443-1453.

Occasionally the Gaelic gives merely the gist of the Latin:

Primum enim diem a Sole appellaverunt, qui princeps est omnium siderum, sicut et idem dies caput est cunctorum dierum. Secundum a Luna, quae Soli et splendore et magnitudine proxima est, et ex eo mutuatur lumen. Tertium ab stella Martis quae Vesper vocatur. Quartum ab stella Mercurii, quam quidam candidum circulum dicunt. Quintum ab stella Iovis, quam Phaethontem aiunt. Sextum a Veneris stella, quam Luciferum asserunt, quae inter omnia sidera plus lucis habet. Septimus ab stella Saturni, quae sexto caelo locata triginta annis fertur explere cursum suum.—Origg. v. 30, 5-7; Aur. 3531-9.

Titles of chapters or sections in the *Origines* appear as names of Ogham:

<i>De homine</i> xi. 1.	daenogam 5709.
<i>De avibus</i> xii. 7.	enogam 5692.
<i>Oppida nobilia</i> xv. 1, 6.	dinnogam 5687.
<i>De aedificiis sacris</i> xv. 4.	cealogam 5702.
<i>De navibus</i> xix. 1, 1.	ogam n-eathrach 6132.
<i>De instrumentis rusticis</i> xx. 14.	ogam tírda 5724.
<i>De coloribus</i> xix. 17.	dathogam 5697.

Bible names suffer change in passing into the Gaelic text through the Latin transliteration :

Nebuchadnezzar, Nabuchodonosar, Origg v. 39, 18 ;
Nabgodon, Aur. 127.

Nimrod, Nembroth, Origg. vii. 6, 22 ; Neamruad, Aur.
112.

Noah, Noe, Origg. vii. 6, 15 ; Née, Aur. 107.

Secrecy—the avowed purpose of Ogham—is outlined in a simple code similar to that which finds expression in Aur. 6011.

Caesar quoque Augustus ad filium, "quoniam," inquit, "innumerabilia accidunt assidue quae scribi alterutro oporteat et esse secreta, habeamus inter nos notas si vis tales ut, cum aliquid notis scribendum erit, pro unaquaque littera scribamus sequentem hoc modo pro *a* *b*, pro *b* *c*, et deinceps eadem ratione ceteras ; pro *s* autem redeundum erit ad duplex *a* *a*." Quidam etiam versis verbis scribunt.—Origg. i. 25, 2.

This reference I have not found : Aur. 3244-8, but cf. Maro 24, 10-24.

II. VIRGILIUS MARO, GRAMMATICUS

The editor, Huemer, in his *Praefatio*, p. xi., after giving a list of blunders common to all the MSS. of Maro, concludes :

Atque archetypum illud litteris scotticis scriptum fuerit necesse est, cum *a* et *u*, *c* et *t*, *r* et *s*, *s* et *f*, *p* et *f*, saepe permutatae videntur.

The conclusion is irresistible. Whether the scribe was himself perpetrating these blunders, or, as his editor thinks, merely copying them from others, the sources of Maro, as we know him, are Irish.

Meyer, in two lists (SPA July, December 1912), gives,

from Maro's tract, a selection of forty-two names, which he considers to be of Celtic origin. They are as follows :

Aemerius p. (22).	Lato-mius (123).
Andrianus (173).	Lugenicus (162).
Arca rex (15).	Mart-ulis (92).
Asp-orius (5).	Mitterius (114).
Assianus (173).	Ninus (119).
Bi-entius (137).	Oss-ius (163).
Breg-andus (162).	Perrichius (163).
Don (15, 30).	Plastus (151).
Fassica f. (123).	Prass-ius (61).
Gabr-itius (126).	Regulus (?) (133).
Galb-arius (163).	Rigas f. Rigadis (122).
Galb-ungus (10, 122, 133).	Rithea Nini regis uxor (119).
Gal-irius (146).	Sagillius Germanus (17).
Gall-ienus (129).	Samm-inius, Virgil's uncle (28).
Gelb-idius (36).	Sarbon (122).
Gerg-esus (15).	Sarr-icius (123).
Glengus (122, 133).	Saur-inus (28).
Gurg-ilius (173).	Sedulus (138, 139).
Iuu-anus (54).	Senenus (138).
Lap-idus (19).	Sulpita (24).
Lassius (107).	Ursinus (90).

Further examination may shorten the list without seriously disturbing the contention that if Maro had no connection with Ireland, his circle of Irish friends was unaccountably large.

Sua apte (116, 11 ; 81, 4) has been recognised as an Irish-Latin hybrid, *su-apte*, which later came into common use in Irish Latin.

There is a sprinkling of the *loci communes* of Latin Grammar, e.g.—

Maro denies that Latinitas is derived from *Latinus*, preferring *latitudo*, p. 5, 6 : Aur. 355.

littera ab ipsis etiam cerae caracteribus usque ad quassorum compositionem hosce ordines directat, p. 7, 10 ; Aur. 1756.

syllabae monades senas literas transcendere non debent ut *scrobs*, Maro, p. 11, 7 ; Aur. 1229.

Grama est litteraturae peruidatio, quae quasi quaedam totius lectionis semitula est unde et a peritis litera interpretatur legitima quod est legendi itinerarium.—Maro, p. 19, 11: Aur. 1758.

A certain resemblance is discernible between Maro, 24, 10-23, and Aur. 3244, and between

Nec aperte masculinum nec absolute dicitur esse feminum.—Maro, 31, 13; Aur. 614.

verbum est omne quod lingua profertur et voce.—Maro, 88, 6, and Aur. 1924.

The device *scinderatio fonorum*, Maro declares (p. 76, 7), was resorted to in order to sharpen the wits, to adorn expression, and:

tertia (causa) ne mystica quaeque, et quae solis gnaris pandi debent, passim ab infimis ac stultis facile repperiantur.

The same reason, here called *tertia*, is alleged for the invention of Ogham:—

Co mbeth in bescna-sa ic lucht in eolais fo leth, sech lucht na tirdachta 7 na buicnechta, Aur. 5472.

One device consisted in breaking up a sentence into groups of letters, e.g.—

RRR. SS. PP. MM. NT. EE. OO. A.V.I., i.e., spes Romanorum perit.—Maro, 77, 12; cf. Aur. 3501-3.

Also, words may be broken up into syllables, and these again may be strewn about in the jingle of a so-called sentence, e.g.—

sicut Lucanus edidit; ge. ves. ro. trum. quando. tum. a. sec. om. ni. libet aeuo, which is thus explained, quandolibet vestrum gero omni aeuo affectum.—Maro, 77, 6.

Or in single words, e.g. *nodo* for *dono*, *nesi* for *sine*, *germen*

for *regnum*.—Maro 78, 28. This process appears in Irish as *delidin sillabacda*, Aur. 5312.

Amans may be transformed into *manas* (Maro, 79, 4), *heri* into *hrei*, *is* into *si* (78, 31); *atat'* into *tata* (79, 10), a process which is called *delitin litterda*, metathesis of letters, Aur. 5308.

A meaningless syllable or disyllable may be introduced into a word, e.g. *naviga-be-re* for *navigare*, *b-u-onum* for *bonum* (Maro, 78, 17); *forti-osi-ter* for *fortiter*, *compt-os-e* for *compte* (Maro, p. 70, 6). A meaningless disyllable so introduced into Gaelic is called *condall*, Aur. 5317.

The unstressed syllable following an accented syllable is sometimes dropped, e.g. *rogassem*, *rogasse* for *rogauissem*, *rogauisse*; *rogarunt*, *rogarit* for *rogauerunt*, *rogauerit* (Maro, 78, 10). In Gaelic poetry this is called *cotut*, Aur. 5287.

Still more does the influence of Maro emerge in the Trefhocul.

The name Trefhocul bears a resemblance to the heading of the chapter *De trimodo dicendi genere*, Orig. ii. 17 which may have suggested it. Similarly the twelve items composing the Trefhocul might have been originally suggested by the *duodecim latinitates* of Maro, p. 88, 22, e.g.

VI. *lumbrosa*, hoc est perlonga, cum pro uno usitato totus uersus scribitur, with perlonga, cf. (can) *rosota*, Aur. 5060; and for the matter, cf. Aur. 5943 where each letter besides being written is spelt.

VII. *sincolla*, hoc est perbreuis, uersa uice cum totus uersus usitatus in uno continetur sono. With perbreuis, cf. (can) *rogair*, Aur. 5059, and for the matter, cf. Aur. 1326.

VIII. *belsauia*, hoc est peruersa, cum casus nominum modusque uerborum transmutat. With peruersa, cf. (can) *chlóen*.—Aur. 5057, 5086.

XI. *spela*, hoc est humillima, quae semper res terrenas loquitur, with humillima, cf. a *irisel*, used of an appended syllable, a.—Aur. 5079, 5346.

xii. polema, hoc est superna quae de superioribus tractat. With superna, cf. a irard, an appended syllable, *aib*.—Aur. 5078, 5341.

ii. Assena, hoc est notaria, quae una tantum littera pro toto sono contenta est, cf. Q for ceirt, Aur. 5816, and R for Ruis 5820.

These coincidences are too numerous to be accidental. Omitting other lesser similarities, to lay stress on which might be regarded as fanciful, we come to the solid ground of quotation. (Hereon Zimmer, not having the whole tract before him, could find no footing.)

v. metrofia, hoc est intellectualis, ut dictantabat, id est principium; sade, id est iustitia; gno utilitas; bora, hoc est fortitudo; ter hoc est dualitas coniugalis; rfoph, hoc est ueneratio; brops, hoc est pietas; rihph, hoc est hilaritas; gal, hoc est regnum; skal, hoc est religio; clitps, hoc est nobilitas; mymos, dignitas; fann, hoc est recognitio; ulio, hoc est honor; gabpal, hoc est obsequium; blaqt, hoc est lux solis; merc hoc est pluvia; pal, dies et nox; gatrb, hoc est pax; biun, hoc est aqua et ignis; spax, longeuitas.

With the exception of *y* and *z*, which may have been added from another source, the explanation following *hoc est*, *id est*, is in each case identical with that given in Aur. 4211-4223.

Perhaps more important than all is the following:

De *h* autem hoc dicendum est, quod semper inspirat, nunc ad fortitudinem, nunc ad motationem tantum. Nam cum semiuocalem praecesserit *f*, solum sonum pariter motabunt ut hfascon et faciunt *f* pro *hf*, si uero mutam *c* uel *t* uel *p*, suum sonum non amittit ut *hcorda*, *htonus*, *hpalanx*, Maro, p. 10, 9-14.

This passage throws light on Aur. 432, 1264-1279. *Bogad* there means aspiration (and apparently on finals) *ut cloch*,

both. It has also another meaning, *fortitudo*, influenced by Ogham usage, where B+H=P, thus supplying the P which is non-existent in pure Gaelic. *Semigud*, again, means lenition and apparently on initials, but on this point the examples are inconclusive (cf. *beith mo hsuidhe* CZ. x. 266). Here the aspirating H precedes the consonant it aspirates, and thus Maro and the Auraicept are at one.

The warrantable conclusions to be drawn from the facts are few but very important. *Bigerro sermone clefabo* (Maro 8, 13) "in the speech of Bigorre," which Zimmer presses to show that Maro was a native of that district, though in the tenth century he is called *Tolosanus*, proves merely that Maro was more or less conversant with Baskish. He was acquainted with *viro athensi*, a man belonging to the town of Ate south of Limoges (Maro 141, 28). He mentions a *Sibylla Carginiensis*, belonging to the town of Carca, in the Department of the Iberian Bastitani (p. 48, 25), and he knew a great number of Irishmen. Except perhaps in the passage last quoted in which *h ad fortitudinem* may be compared with *b cum aspiratione pro p ponitur* (432, 2879), no connection is traceable between him and *Ferchertne fili*, whose work belongs to a much earlier period than the Trefhocul. The influence of Maro's book on Irish grammar is confined to the Trefhocul, the last stage of the growth of prosody. The Auraicept proper, of which *Ferchertne fili* was one of the authors, or one under whose name ancient material was incorporated, shows no trace of Maro's influence.

Interesting questions arise in the text itself, some of which need only be mentioned, *e.g.*:—

The so-called mutes *l, n, r*, pronounced *el, en, er* in Latin, *le, ne, re* in Gaelic (490, 511, 2981).

The frequent absence of aspiration, or aspiration by omission, of *f* and *s*,

ni aimser fota 1576, *æ aiges* (408,9).

The confusion owing to the distance of the gloss from its text; *e.g.*, 1515 is glossed at 1637, 1533-5 at 1675, 1577 at 1686, 1579 at 1687, 1591 at 1692, 1609-14 at 1695.

The tendency of words and phrases like *alt co feseair* (827, 1686), and *fogní* (1336, 1871) to become technical terms.

The French pronunciation of Latin, *sirqundimus* (4125), *sircuim* (4132), *sircumplex* (4784), *siicuitas* (2531), resulting in important changes in Gaelic, *isinn Asia* (2571) for *isind Achaidh* (251).

The rhymes, some apparently without sense (806), some without metre (1546), and some in metre but obscured by glosses (253, 4360, 5932).

The etymological reconstructions:—

co-fid for cubaid (1512),
ciallabair for ceileabar (1594),
fegait for fichit (4735), *for fégait*, *sedhait* (4737), *segait* (4739),
co, hógféad for cóic (1637),
ré huamma for réim (1638),
so-fis for seis (479),
æ gnithi for aicned (501),
suad for uad (495),
conod miait (508) *for conid multi* (495),
dórrac for trá (573), *smitai, smit ai. (=aue) for smita* (4649).

The constant modernising of the text:—

ceithri gne (872), *ceitheora gnee* (3747),
moosom for moam (658),
lugusom for lugam (659),
cinnteasom, cinntichu son (1258) *for cinntechem* (4368).

Syllable, the ultimate element of everything in Gaelic except gender (1457). Number, case, person, degree, tense, mood, are indicated by syllables, whereas there is no

distinction of gender indicated in spelling; and *mod, tod, traeth, secundum, quosdam* is *aur lond* (1496) or leading word that indicates gender.

The ascription of the same poem to Colum Cille (938), and to Cormac (1596, 3867, 5351).

The repetition of the same passages 1487, 1502; *cf.* 2616, 2622, shows that the present text is made up from at least two versions which sometimes contained the same material in different order. Hence no doubt comes the disjointed character of many passages.

The following terms, however, are of importance in order to understand the text:—

The word *inrocomrairneisnomairne* gives the key to the plan of inflection called *filltigthi*, prepositional cases (1515). These eight syllables are held to form one word. According to our present grammatical methods the basis or unity is the compound word of five syllables *comrairneisnomairne*. It is preceded by a relative pronoun *an-* and by an enclitic or pre-verb *-ro-*, and it is followed by an emphasising pronominal suffix *-ni*. But the native Irish grammarians regarded all these syllables as parts of one word, and the scribes wrote the whole as one word. In their opinion proclitics were not separate words, but rather *filltigthi*, inflections, of the accented word. Accordingly, they wrote *frissinfer* as one word, an inflected form of *fer*, and gave it a distinct technical name. This also explains how *is fer* (1529) comes into the scheme. *Is* was an unstressed proclitic, and as such was treated as part of the word following. They did not observe that *is fer, a thuarascbail*, had already been dealt with under the head of *fer, a ainmniugud*; nor did they recognise identity of case and inflection in the words which they wrote

lafer, frissinfer; fofiur, iarfiur (1525).

Classification of prepositions, or any explanation of infixed pronouns (653) was thus rendered unnecessary.

Another flexion is *réim*, which later means oblique case (786). Of this flexion there are three kinds outward, inward, and both combined: outward *ut est, fer*. There is no flexion in the word as it stands in the nom., but there may be flexion in the context, e.g., in the accus., *lasin (bf)fer*; *fir* is an inward flexion of *fer*; and *in fer* is capable of both, e.g., *dond fiur*.

Tiebreim prosta i fadéin (795) is the side-flexion, i.e., the external flexion of *mé, tí*, etc.

Tréfhocul rhymes with *glé-accur* (2179), and hence has 6 and 1. It means "three words" (2018), "and the knowledge of its secret," i.e., probably how it came to be so named, "is very hard," considering that "already thirty-six words have been found comprised under its species in Irish" (2021). *Tréfhocul* came to mean a collection of precepts for the correction of incorrect versification. For each of the twelve technical faults (*anocht*), there were two correctives, each having its technical name, one belonging to the class called *scéith*, the other to that called *gnúis*. Thus the whole system of correct versification would have been comprised under a set of mnemonics, each mnemonic consisting of three heads, the name of the fault and the name of its two correctives—in short, it was a three-word scheme, and accurately named *Tréfhocul*. The original scheme of two correctives for each error is commended (2010-3), and still adhered to in *rudrach* (2047), and in *nathad fri hilar* (2057). But later refinements led to overlapping in the application of the correctives. Hence we find in the poem that a particular fault may be corrected or avoided by having recourse to more than one device of each class, *scéith* or *gnúis*.

We read that the 24 helps are increased to 47 (2126). The first list (2035-2071) totals 48, not 47; the second list

(2083-2118) totals 51; the third list (2131-2176) totals 48. The discrepancies may be purely scribal, and due to a misreading of the Roman numerals, e.g., iii. read as iv., ii. as v., a constant source of error.

What is the difference between the two kinds of corrective? It will be found that all those called *scéith*, except *lugugud*, the addition of a diminutive suffix, are purely artificial distortions of the words; whereas those called *gnúis*, except *cennfóchrus tuis*, *airichill*, *dechned*, and *dlechned*, are in accordance with strict grammatical usage: e.g., the use *metri causa* of *sofer* instead of *fer* (*sóerugud*); *dofer* instead of *fer* (*dóerugud*); the addition of two proclitic syllables (*lorga fuach*), or of one syllable (*dialt n-etarléme*); the use of *issé, issí, issed* (*urlonn insce*), where they might be omitted, e.g.—

issí ind ala gnúis dég dil,
urlonn insci ria hairim,

(where *issí* completes the number of syllables required but might be dispensed with, if the number were complete without it); the use of singular for plural (*óen*), e.g.—

creid uaim féin, is síor mo-rann,

"my quatrain," meaning (all the quatrains of) "my poem"; the use of plural for singular (*lán*), e.g.—

meni fhuiet (2198)=meni fuil.

There must be some distinction of ideas in the two terms. The *gnúis* are or were originally the natural devices, and the *scéith* the artificial devices for avoiding metrical faults, and perhaps the words were adopted on that principle, *gnúis* being the natural part of the man on the outlook to ward off an enemy, *scéith* the artificial implement for the same purpose.

A similar touch of imagination emerges in regarding

head and heart as being supports of man, the male being (1808, 4994), and the further refinements of *lánomna* and their *gene*, mated pairs and their progeny. In the original notion doubtless the distinction was based on gender, but that fact was forgotten, and among the examples are *lánomna deime* (4999), mated couples (mas. and fem. in grammar), belonging to *dem* (a thing which is neuter in nature). This usage is even extended to quantity, which is still more remote from the original idea of gender.

The same tendency to personification appears in the suggested distinction among *forcomét*, *frecomét*, and *degcomét* (1818); *forcomét*, defensive armour, as kneecap on knee; *frecomét*, armament of offence, as knuckles; and *degcomét*, that which protects by supplying life and vigour.

OGHAM.

Ogham alphabet was not of Irish origin (388, 2771).

"Vielleicht," says Zimmer, "schon dem 2. Jahrhundert n. Chr. ist der Verkehr des keltisch-römischen Westgalliens mit seiner alten Kolonie, dem keltischen Irland, die Einführung des Ogamalphabets in Irland und die Sitte, dem Dahingeschiedenen aufrechtstehende Steinpfeiler zu errichten, zuzuschreiben (SPA., 8th Dec. 1910, p. 1096).

According to MacNeill (p. 335) the origin of the Ogham alphabet must be placed after the Roman conquest of Gaul, because prior thereto the Western Celts of the continent used the Greek alphabet, and Ogham is based on the Latin alphabet.

In our knowledge of written Gaelic, Ogham inscription bounds the horizon, and the identity in value of the Ogham symbols with later MS. tradition is clear, with a few exceptions.

B Group.

Oghamists are agreed that F, the third letter of the group, must be read as V in inscriptions.

INTRODUCTION

H Group.

In the Kilkenny *Arch. Journal*, July 1874, p. 231, Mr G. M. Atkinson suggested that this group is named after the first five Gaelic numerals, *haon, do, tri, ceathar, cuig*. This suggestion, without touching on the origin of H, is open to the objection that *óen* in O.I. is used only in composition with a substantive; but in the meantime it furnishes a useful mnemonic, and, as it stands, it indicates a possible connection between this group and *numerosa*, No. IV. of the *duodecim latinitates* of Maro, p. 89,9.

The difficulty is with regard to H, the first letter of the group. According to Maro H has two powers, *ad notationem* and *ad fortitudinem*, distinctions which correspond to the values in the text: (1) *H non est litera sed nota aspirationis* (767), and (2) *B cum aspiratione pro p ponitur* (433).

There is no demonstrated instance of H occurring in any of the Ogham inscriptions, and the sign may have originally been devised to represent a consonant value which became rare or obsolete before the time of the extant inscriptions; and the first value of H was attracted to, and became identified with, the symbol when the letter became familiar through Latin sources.

An endeavour is here made to establish the second or Ogham value of H from the following considerations.

A stop sibilant existed in Gaelic (*cf. Ped. Gr. §51*), corresponding to Gaulish Ð, which is sometimes written S, *e.g.*, Lat. *i-nuenc-us*, Ir. *ð-ac*, Cym. *ieu-anc*; also without c, Ir. *ða*, Cym. *ieu*. The sibilant representing *i* appears also in Ir. as *s-ð, s-ðu, s-ð-on*. That this sound is represented by Ogham H is rendered probable by the occurrence of the form *ihuinnéis*, Lat. *juvenes*, *Ériu*, viii. 5.

But this sibilant sound is also written d, *e.g.*, Tadg = Tasg-os, and probably r, *e.g.*, do-bide = -dibirc (*cf. Brér*

Garad for Brég Garad g.s. of Brí Garad). This value following B would give the Ogham B+H=P.

Again the three Ogham accents are represented in the text by the letters d, s, n, (4800). At lines 430, 2877, however, are found the three *supplementa* written h, s, n, except that at line 2878 for s=*forsail* is written the Latin sign of length (T has a sign that may be meant for s), and a particular sign is substituted for n. This leaves a probability that here H has the same value as D.

Teora fuillti ind Uraicepto (430, 2877) seem to be the three *supplementa* (cf. Origg. i. 3, 6), not of the Ogham but of the Auraicept, that is, they are additions made to the Ogham orthographic system by the grammarians of the MS. tradition. If this limitation be correct, examples of *supplementa* need hardly be looked for in the ancient Oghams. No opinion on this point is obtainable from modern Oghamists; for the word *forbaid* is hardly known, and Oghamists have hitherto ignored it. The word, however, occurs with definitions and examples in the Book of Ferchertne (810, 3633) one of the oldest parts of the text, and some of its provisions are exemplified, e.g., n (of cenn) is not doubled in Ogham (439) e.g. QENVENDANI, Πεννο-ουινδος (Ped. Gr. §357). On the other hand a large number of inscriptions contain double letters. While some of these, dd and s, may perhaps be accents as indicated in the Auraicept, others like oo (1358, 1825) and ll (4788) obviously are not. Rhys Pedersen (Gr. § 4), and others incline to think them signs of lenition.

M Group.

The fact that the third symbol has the effect of two letters ng proves nothing as to that combination (4925).

In Ogham inscriptions the letters, if they belong to different syllables, are written separately, *Ir. Ep.* i. 49.

INTRODUCTION

The fourth symbol is said to represent sr or str, and the examples Stru 247, 2562, Streulæ 5690, Strannan 5795, seem sufficient to establish that sound. The other examples point to a rare or obsolete sound like English z, e.g., stmólach 5695, sréghuindeacht 5801, súst 5727, srorca 5700.

No authenticated instance of this symbol has been found in inscriptions.

A Group.

The simple vowels have the same order and value as in Latin.

In epigraphy no distinction of long and short vowels has hitherto been observed.

Ea or Diphthong Group.

The first and the last symbols ea and ae are interchanged.

The doubling of each letter in the explanatory script (1143) shows that the symbols stand for long vowels as well as diphthongs. Examples are given of ē and ō (2873), of ē and e (1285).

The symbol for ī (1369) is also used for p (*Ir. Ep.* ii. 83; cf. MacNeill, p. 335,6) and for medial y.

The symbol for æ (1365,70) is also used for x, which is regarded as a double o (oc).

Prof. MacAlister (*Ir. Ep.* ii. 144-8) has called attention to an excellent example—perhaps two—of Nathair im Ceann (5821). Owing to his axiom that the Oghams were not Cryptograms (*Ir. Ep.* i. 66), he is unwilling to allow that the B and H groups were consciously interchanged (ii. 26, 140). But this interchange is contemplated (Aur. p. 306, 42), and since the study of the Oghams was elementary work prescribed for junior students, the wonder is perhaps that so many of the epigraphs are in regular Ogham.

INTRODUCTION

A Harmony between the Two Families of Texts.

I.	II.	I.	II.
1-62	2260-2351	550	3191
63-78	2616-2644	560	3155
79	2356	564-6	3227-30
100	2380	567-570	3249-3252
		571	3028
104	2382	575	3066
160	2465	578	3070
178	2485	581	3074
215	2531	585	3103
		595	3125
249	2564	621	3144
253	2573		
261, 1242	2576	628-638	3203-3220
		639-659	3261-3271
269	2584	660	3274
293	2609	668	3284, 3306
312	2645	680	3295
328	2677	693	3315, 3323
331	2680	698	3331
		705	3459
338	2694		
349	2710, 2352	721	3478
354	2728	735-8	3493-6
		739	3504
357	2731	741	3505
358	2735	760	3529
367	2749	762	3551
		771	3569
380	2763	780-8	3587-3596
392	2781		
407	2846	791	3608
412	2852	810	3633
424	2866	820	3645
432	2879	826	3670
445	2903	836	3689
448	2908	844	3711
		853	3731
467	2931	863	3741
492	2961	872	3747
520	3023	885	3763
526	3144	896	3778

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I.	II.	I.	II.
903	3785	1358	4499
909	3791	1367	4422
917	3846	1375	4431
937	3866		
943	3883	1389	4444
945	3920	1401	4455
953	3940	1409	4464, 4512
962	3887	1417	4468
975	3906	1434	4522
983	3918	1439	4490
1008	3965	1443	3050
1019	3974	1454	4528
1028	3984	1457	4557
1034, 174	3989, 2545	1461	4571
1058-67	4015-23, 4096-4101	1462	4565
1068-71	4062-9	1472	4574
1102	4136	1479	4577
1116	4147	1494	4554
1119	4038	1496	4595
1126	4047	1508-14	4601-9
1129	4153	1515, 1637	4726
1132	4224	1517	4739
1147	4242	1530	4749
1199	4310	1533	4755
1201	4312	1538	4760
1213	4464	1541	4764
1218	4528	1544	4767
1231	4549	1548	4777
1236	4557	1566	4798
1237	4601	1577	4653
		1591	4672
1247	4363	1600	4680
		1609	4686
1249	4026	1616	4698
1254	4365	1621	4699
1260	4369	1629	4707
1264	4322	1637	4726, 4816
1280	4338	1650	4828
1285	4388	1675-8	4854-7
1302	4619	1679	4865
1317	4635	1686	4873
1336	4650		
1339	4387	1692-4	4879-81

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I.	II.	I.	II.
1695	4882	1770	4971
1703	4892	1805	4991
1714	4904	1808	4994
1721	4911	1816	5005
1733	4924	1830	5020
1739	4522	1846	5028
1742	4932	1858	5038
1745	4935	1940	5057
1748	4937	1944	5064
1760	4961		

Passages in I. only.

227-8	446-7	1893-1939
300-311	806-9	1962-2259

Passages in II. only.

2283-2298	2883-6	4014
2352-5	2949	4030
2416-7	3035-8	4048-4061
2461-4	3497-3503	4102-4135
2491-2504	3531-3539	4206-4223
2524	3545-3550	4309
2793	3622-5	4360-2
2806	3797-3807	4385-6
2833-2846	3834-3845	4524-6
2872-3	3872-3882	4541-4

Passages Misplaced.

I.	II.
789-90	4024-4030
1242-6	
1880-92	

AURAICEPT NA N-ÉCES

AURACEPT

BB. 314 a 16

E. 19 B 14

Incipit Auracept na nEges .i. eraicept, ar er gach toiseach. Cid dianad toisseach seo? Ni *ansa*. Don tebi rotebed isin Gædilg, uair is ed toisseach arricht la Fenius iar tiachtain din scoil gusna berlaib ammuich: gach son forrdorcha robæ in gach besno 7 in gach berlu, is ed doradadh isin Gædilg, conad airi as foirleithiu *quam* gach berla. Ar gach toisseach *didin*, uair is *ed* ba toisseach lais-na filedaib gach son fordorcha do riachtain i tossuch .i. beithi-luis ind ogaim arbithin dorchadad. Cest, cia tugaid ara n-ebarrar berla tobaide din Gædilg? Ni *ansa*. Uair rotebedh as gach berla; 7 gach son fordorcha gach berla, fo[fh]rith ined doib isin Gædelg ara forleithi seach gach mbescna. Cest *didin*, ina raibi Gædelg resiu rotobaidhe? Robæ enh, ar ni sagbaiter na da berla sechtmogat ar cheana. Cest, cia tir i rrugad Gædeal? Ni *ansa*. I nEgipt. Ocus cia airm sonnrud? Ni *ansa*. I immaigh Ucca i rraind iartharaig descartaig Egipti. Cia *din* scoil dus-cuaid gu suidhe? Ni *ansa*. Gædel mac Etheoir mic Toe mic Barachaim do Grecaib Scitie (no Scithie) (col. β). Cest, cia met don-uc di? Ni *ansa*. A huiledeto genmotha inni rothormachtatar filid tria fordorchadh iar torrachtain gu Fenius. Cest, cia berla

Auracept andso sls L.[305]

¹ ur E. ⁵ roboi, besno E. ⁸ ar (= *quam*) in MSS., asin
Goedelg, ar gach mberla E. ⁷ lasin filid E. ⁹ cest written out
¹⁰ ar a n-eiper, teipide E. ¹³ rotopad æ E. ¹⁶ ana rugad E.
¹⁸ remrad E. ¹⁹ dacuaidh E. ¹⁹ Barraimh, Sgeithegda E.
²⁰ L. dunuch B. ²¹ rotormactar E.: dotormachtadar L.

THE PRIMER

Incipit Primer of the Poets, that is, *eraicept*, beginning of lessons, for every beginning is *er*. To what is this a beginning? Not hard. To the selection that was selected in Gaelic since this is the beginning which was invented by Fenius after the coming of the school with the languages from abroad, every obscure sound that existed in every speech and in every language was put into Gaelic so that for this reason it is more comprehensive than any language. *Er* then is every beginning, for this was the beginning with the poets, that every obscure sound should come in the beginning, to wit, the Beithe Luis of the Ogham on account of obscurity. Query, what is the reason why select language should be said of Gaelic? Not hard. Because it was selected from every language; and for every obscure sound of every language a place was found in Gaelic owing to its comprehensiveness beyond every speech. Query, then, did not Gaelic exist before it was selected? It did indeed, for the seventy-two languages are not found otherwise. Query, in what land was Gaedel born? Not hard. In Egypt. And what particular place? Not hard. In the plain of Ucca in the South-Western division of Egypt. Who of the school went to it thither? Not hard. Gaedel son of Ether, son of Toe, son of Baracham, a Scythian Greek. Query, how much did he bring of it? Not hard. The whole of it except what poets added by way of obscuration after it had reached Fenius.

duna di berlaibh sechtmogat rotaisealbad do Fenius i
tossuch? Ni ansa. Berla Feni . . . ar is e ba tochu lais
dia scoil 7 is e rodn-alt asa oetid 7 is e ba soom din scoil 7 25
ar a forleithi seach gach mbeascna 7 is e berla toisseach
rugad on tur. Et robæ Eabra 7 Greic 7 Laitin la Fenius
riasu tissad on Scithia 7 ni rainig a leas a ndeimniughudh
icon tur, conidh aire sin toisseach rotaisealbad. Cest,
nach raibi isna berlaibh ilib ni bad uaisli du riachtain 30
i tossuch *quam* (·i· inas) in Gædelg? Ni ansa em.
Ar a cuibdi, ar a edruma, ar a mine 7 a forleithiu.
Cid ar nad lethiu *quam* (·i· inas) gach mbescna? Ni
ansa. Uair is e cetna bescno rugad on tur, ba mede
co mbad lethiu *quam* gach mbescna, conid æn dia taiséal- 35
bad i tossach. Caide loc 7 aimsear 7 perso 7 tugait
din Gædelg? Ni ansa. Loc di in tor Neamrua[i]d,
ar is aga arricht i tossuch. Aimsear di aimser chum-
taigh in tuir la claind Adaimh. Persu di Sachab mac
Rochemhurcos 7 Gædel mac Etheoir mic Thoe mic 40
Barachaim do Grecaib Scithia. Caidhe tugaid? Ni
ansa. Tor Nemrua[i]dh di cumtuch. Asberait araile
conid tugait Gæ-(315)-del du dul isin tir i rrugad, conidh
he toissech roscrib i taiblibh 7 i llaigibh isin lug sond-
rud dianad ainm Calcanensis. Is and roscrib Gædel in 45
Gædealg. Cid ar a n-abar bescna domunda din Gædhilg
7 nach di ata briathar lasna hegnadu colcha? Ni ansa.
Arinni aisnedes du ceastaibh 7 du chaingnib domundaibh
eter tuaith 7 eglais. Cid ara n-*eper* comad borb fiadh
Dia inti legas in Gædhelg? Ni di ata briathar and eter 50

²⁵ dib, Fenius ar E. ²⁴ Something omitted, cf. YBL. 2308, which puts Gædel.

²⁶ 7 ire rodnalt B. ²⁸ tidecht E. ²⁹ rothaiselb E. ³⁰ nanraibe E.

³¹ *quam* MS. ar. ³² forlethne E. ³⁷ don E. ³⁸ arricht tosaig E.

³⁹ nAdalm E. mac Roccimbruigemicos E. ⁴¹ a thuccait E.

⁴⁰ n 3 b, to be wearied, marginal gloss, probably intended for n 3 b,
table, and referring to tables of stone, Ex. xxiv. 12; Deut. iv. 13, etc. Lower
margin glosses 314 B.

(1) doseadad ambi logos, cf. alogii, Origg. viii. 5, 26

(2) beascna ·i· urlabra

⁴⁴ sunraig E.

Query, what language of the seventy-two was published
by Fenius first? Not hard. The Irish Language . . . for
it is he whom he preferred of his school, and whom he
had reared from his youth, and it is he that was the
youngest of the school, and on account of its comprehen-
siveness beyond every speech, and it was the first language
that was brought from the Tower. Fenius had Hebrew,
Greek, and Latin before he came from Scythia, and he
had no need to establish them at the Tower, wherefore
on that account it was published first. Query, was there
not among the many languages something nobler to take
precedence of Gaelic? Not hard. No indeed, on account
of its aptness, lightness, smoothness, and comprehensive-
ness. Wherefore is it more comprehensive than any
speech? Not hard. Because it was the first speech
that was brought from the Tower, it was of such extent
that it was more comprehensive than any speech so
that it was the one to be published at first. What
are the place, time, person, and cause of Gaelic? Not
hard. Its place, the Tower of Nimrod, for there it
was invented at first. Its time the time of building
the Tower by Adam's children. Its person Sachab son
of Rochemhurcos and Gaedel son of Ether, son of
Toe, son of Baracham, a Scythian Greek. What is its
cause? Not hard. The building of Nimrod's Tower.
Others say the cause was that Gaedel went into the
land in which he was born so that he was the first that
wrote it on tablets and stones in the particular place
which is named Calcanensis. There Gaedel wrote Gaelic.
Wherefore is 'worldly speech' said of Gaelic, since it is
not referred to by the learned sages? Not hard. On
account of what it relates of worldly questions and cases
both of laity and clergy. Wherefore is it said that he
who reads Gaelic is rude before Gód? Not to it is refer-

acht do uilideataid na feallsamnachta eter gramadaigh 7
dileachtaigh 7 rim, amal atbert in filí:

Foglaim, feallsamnacht is fas,
Legeand, gramadach, is gluas,
Litirdheacht leir ocus rim
Is beg a mbrig for nimh thuas.

55

Cest, nach feallsamnacht in Gædhealg? Ní ansa em, acht
na ndenaid min-ughdair fri dereadh in domain ar thucait
a nderscnaighthi seach na n-ughdaru toisseacha, no is ed
as bescna domunda and 7 is fhellsamnacht dimhain: ind 60
eire[te]acht 7 ind aibres dorigni neach i n-aigidh na
firindi diadha 7 dænda 7 is ed sin is borb fiad Dia and.

Caidi log 7 aimser 7 perso 7 tugait scribind in Urai-
cepta? Ní oenlog tra lasna cethri libro, amal atbert in filí:
a n-as tuiséach, is ed is degheanach, a n-as dedhenach, is 65
ed as toisseach .i. a n-as toisseach iar n-urd lebhurda, is
ed as dedhenacho arricht .i. lebor Cindfaeladh mic Oillella.
Log 7 aimser 7 perso 7 tucait scribind in libhuir sin
Cindfaeladh, log do Daire Luran, aimser do aimser Dom-
naill mic Aeda mic Ainmireach. Perso do Cendfaeladh 70
mac Oillella, tugait a scribind a hinchind dermaid du beim
a cind Chindfaelad i cath Muighi Rath. Ceithri buadha
in catha sin: Maidm for Conghal ina gæi re nDomnall
ina firindi; et Suibni i ngealtacht, acht is ar a mhéd du
laidib duroni; in fear d'Albanachaib do breith in Erennaich 75
'na chois dar muir gen airiugudh .i. Dubhdiadh a ainm;
et a inchind dermaid du bhem a cind Cindfaeladh ar a mhéd
do fhilideacht 7 do bhriathraibh 7 do legeand rothaisigh.

Asberat tra augdair na nGaideal: Cid ara n-ebairt-
seom, asberat na hughtair robadar remi? uair is e Cendfaelad 80

⁵⁵⁻⁶ CZ. ix. 470. ⁵⁶ feallsamlachta E. ⁵⁷ gramatagda gluas E. : gluais B.
⁵⁸ gun rig fuas E. ⁵⁹ toisechu E. ⁶⁰ Origg. viii. 5, 28; 6, 1, 19 et seq.
⁶¹ amaires dogni E. ⁶² persa E. ⁶³ iar n-urd leabur Ailella E.
⁶⁴ ecc Domnaill mac Aodha R[ig] E[renn] A.D. 642, marginal note by
Charles O'Connor ⁶⁵ persu E. ⁶⁶ Luran Cuili Dremnigh T. ⁶⁷ 71, 77 beim E.
⁶⁸ MR. 279, note e ⁶⁹ rian Domnall E. ⁷⁰ i ngeilt re geltacht E.
⁷¹ ag airfite caich o sin a leith. Et an fer do feraibh Albun . . . slicht
liubair aile seo T. do Albanachaib E. ⁷² gen artrach E.

THE PRIMER

7

ence made here at all, but to the whole of philosophy, both
grammar, dialectic, and metrics; as the poet said:—

Learning and philosophy are vain,
Reading, grammar and gloss,
Diligent literature and metrics,
Small their avail in heaven above.

Query, is Gaelic not philosophy? Not hard. (No)
indeed save that which minor authors towards the end
of the world make as a means for distinguishing them-
selves beyond the former authors: or this is what are
worldly speech and vain philosophy, viz., the heresy and
the unbelief which any one has shown against the truth,
divine and human, and that is the meaning of 'rude
before God.'

What are the place, time, person, and cause of writing
the Primer? Not one place have the four books, as the poet
says: What is first is last what is last is first, to wit, what
is first according to book order was invented last; to
wit, the book of Cennfaeladh, son of Oilill. As regards
place, time, person, and cause of writing that book of
Cennfaeladh: its place Derry Luran, its time the time
of Domnall, son of Aed, son of Ainmire. Its person
Cennfaeladh son of Oilill; cause of writing it, that his
brain of oblivion was dashed out of Cennfaeladh's head in
the battle of Moira. Four glorious events of that battle:
Rout of Conghal in his lie before Domnall in his truth;
and Suibne in madness, but it is owing to the quantity
of poems he had made; the Scotsman bearing the Irish-
man along with him over sea without being noticed, Dubh
Diadh was his name; and his brain of oblivion being
dashed out of Cennfaeladh's head, owing to the extent of
poetry, words, and reading that he amassed.

Now the authors of the Gael say: Why did he
say that the authors who were before him 'say'? since

arainig in lebar-sa .i. brollach ind Auraicepta. Ocus na
 ugdair na nGædheal, roba he sein Fenius Farsaigh 7 Iar
 na n-ilberla mac Nema. Ni ansa. Ar uaisli na haimsiri
 asrubairt .i. aimsiri frechnairci uair gebidh in aimsir frechnairc
 arna huilib aimseraib, *ut dicitur: Prescens tempus pro omni-* 85
bus temporibus ponitur .i. sam(l)aigther in aimsir frechnairc
 forna huilib aimseraib. Cinneas on 7 se ig a rádh int æn-
 fhocul i mbit in da shillab nach cantar i n-ænaimsir *ut*
dicitur lego .i. leghaim, *quando dicis* (col. β) le-, *futurum est*
 -go [*quando dicis* -go], *preteritum est* le- .i. intan raide 90
 int shillaib toisich todachaiche chugut int shillab dedenach
 7 seachmadhato seachat int shillab thoisénach. Defir on
 amal asbert in Laidneoir: *Tempus non diuiditur sed opera*
nostra diuiditur .i. nochon i in aimsear fhogailter and
 acht ar ngnimradh-ne. Ni hi dno is frecre dona 95
 haugdaraib robadar i n-ænaimsir ris sen tuc Ceannfaelad
 intan roraidh, asberait auctair na nGædeal. Cidh ara
 tuc-somh a ar tus sunda? .i. uair is i i[s] sruithiu i fedaibh
 7 is uaisli i nguthaigib.

Co mbad si tugait in berla Feni (.i. berla Feniusa) 100
 gnim n-ingnad n-indlightheach .i. is gnim n-ingnadh .i.
 ingnath ara ainmenci, indlightheach ara uaibrigi .i. triall
 for neam ina corpaib collaidib gan comairlechudh fri Dia.

Forcæmnacair and .i. cumtach in tuir Neam-
 ruaidh. In Neamruadh sin tra trenfhear sil Adaimh 105
 uile in[a] aimsir .e. Neamruadh mic Cuis mic Caimh
 mic Noe. Ni bai iaramh ænrigh for in doman
 gu haimsir Nin mic Bel acht mad comhairlidhe 7
 toisig nama badar and go sin anall. Da comhairlidh
 sechtmogat iaramh robadar isin domun isin aimsir i 110

it is Cennfaeladh that invented this book, viz., the
 Prologue of the Primer. And the authors of the Gael,
 that was Fenius Farsaidh, and Iar of the many languages,
 son of Nema. Not hard [2nd Ans.]. Owing to the
 nobility of the time he said it, that is, the present time, for
 he puts the present time for all times: *ut dicitur: Prescens*
tempus pro omnibus temporibus ponitur, i.e., the present
 time is put for all times. How is that? since he says
 of the one word in which are two syllables, that they
 are not spoken at one time, *ut dicitur, lego*, I read,
quando dicis le-futurum est-go [*quando dicis-go*] *preteritum*
est le- i.e., when you say the first syllable, the last
 syllable is future to you, and [when you say the last]
 the first syllable is preterite to you. That is natural
 as the Latinist said: *Tempus non diuiditur sed opera*
nostra diuiduntur, i.e., it is not time that is divided
 there but our actions. This however, is not a reference
 to the authors who lived at the same time with himself
 which Cennfaeladh gave when he said 'the authors of
 the Gael say.' Why has he placed a first here? Because
 it is the eldest among letters and the noblest among
 vowels.

That this is the reason for the Irish Language
 (that is Fenius' speech); a deed wonderful, unlawful,
 that is, an unusual deed, unusual for its infrequency,
 unlawful for its pride, an attempt on heaven in their
 fleshly bodies without permission of God.

Which happened there, i.e., the building of Nimrod's
 Tower. Now that Nimrod was champion of all Adam's
 seed in his time, Nimrod, son of Cush, son of Ham,
 son of Noah. There was not then any king over
 the world till the time of Nin, son of Bel, but only
 counsellors and chiefs were in existence up till that
 time. Seventy-two counsellors accordingly were in the

⁸¹ ocus an L. E.

⁸² robathescin E.

⁸³ cf. Gr. Lat. iii. 191, 2

⁸⁴ samaigther E.

⁸⁵ cf. Orig. v. 31, 9

⁸⁶ diuiduntur, fodlaiter E.

⁸⁷ Ni hi B. no is E.

⁸⁸ tucuit airic E.

⁸⁹ Nemruad E.: Nemruaidh B.

⁹⁰ ina aimsir he L.

⁹¹ comairlig L.: comairlede E.

ndernad in tor. Ba he dno in dara comairlib sechtmogat Neamruad. Trenfear sidhe dno 7 fer an i selg .i. for aigibh 7 fiadhuch .i. for mila muige 7 arrcheasaib .i. for mucaib alltaib 7 fornelaib .i. for enaib, co mbidis sochaidi do dhainibh ica leanmain samlaidh co mba lia .i. hi sloghaib 115 7 co mba nertmairi oldas comhairlid samhlaidh. Conid he dorimtas (.i. rotimaig) na da comairlib sechtmogat sin i n-aencomairli do dhenum in tuir la hua brathar a athar .i. la hiarmo der[b]brathar a shenathar .i. la Fallec mac Ragua mic Arfaxat mic Sem mic Noe; 7 ba he sen in 120 dara comairlib sechtmogat cena go sin. Et asberatsomh iarum co mad aencomairlib 7 inann tuismidh doib uile in Faillec. Is imchomarc sund anmanda na da shear sechtmogat lais a ndernad in tor, acht chena ni airmed scribenda acht anmanda na seacht fear ndeg ba haireg[d]u 125 dib .i. Faillec, Neamruad, Eber, Latinus, Riabad Scot, Nabgodon, Assur, Ibath, Longbardus, Bodbus, Brittus, Germanus, Garath, Scithius, Gotius, Bardanius, Sardain. Acht chena is e in cetri iar ndilind iar n-aicniud .i. Neamruadh. Is e sin in cetri iar n-eladhain in Fallec remraite. 130 Is e dono iar n-ugdaracht .i. Nin mac Bel mic Ploisc mic Pluliris mic Agomolis mic Fronosis mic Gitlis mic Tiris mic Assuir mic Semh mic Noe. Atcotaithi-seom dno anni sin. Et asberat Neamruadh co mbad a ainm-seomh forbeith in gnima sin. Adrodamas (.i. rodaimed) dno dosom 135 anni sin. Tredhe didiu ar a ndernad la claind nAdaim cundach in tuir sin .i. ar imuamhan na dileand duridhisi

111, 17, 22 comairlidh E.

112 i seilg E.

114 oldas cacā E.

118 i n-aencomairlid E.

119 St. Luke iii. 35: hiarmuadh E.

120 Ragu E.

121 comairligh, conaigi sin E.

122 oentusidh E.

123 Fallecc sin. anmand E.

125 na xiiii fer E.

124 Eiber .i. mac Salai E.

126 Sgarath, Sgithus, Gotus, Sardanius E.

127 ugdaras E. Orosius vii. 2, 13

128 Pluliris, Ithlis E.

129 Adcotaitise E.: .i. rotechtaid-sium L.

130 ndamaimh B.

131 Adrodmas E.: Androdamas? cf. Origg. vii. 6, 22; xvi. 15, 8: passage corrupt, cf. 2418,9, which is translated.

world at the time in which the Tower was made. Now one of the 72 was Nimrod. A mighty man was he and a man famous in hunting, to wit, for stags; and in coursing, to wit, for hares; and in trappings, to wit, wild pigs; and in snarings, to wit, for birds. So that thus multitudes of men were following him so that he was more numerous, to wit, in armies and so that he was thus more powerful than a counsellor. So that it was he who united those 72 counsellors to one counsel to make the Tower with the grandson of his father's brother, to wit, with the great grandson of his grandfather's brother, to wit, with Peleg son of Ragau, son of Arphaxad, son of Shem, son of Noah. And he was one of the 72 counsellors, too, up to that time. And they say therefore that Peleg was the one counsellor and the same parent of them all. A question here is, the names of the 72 counsellors by whom the Tower was made, only that writings do not enumerate but the names of the 17 men who were most illustrious among them, to wit, Peleg, Nimrod, Eber, Latinus, Rabiath Scot, Nabgodon, Assur, Ibath, Longbardus, Bodbus, Brittus, Germanus, Garath, Scithius, Gotius, Bardanius, and Sardain. But at any rate after the flood the first king according to nature was Nimrod. That was the first king according to art, the Peleg aforesaid. According to authority, however, it was Nin son of Bel, son of Ploisc, son of Pluliris, son of Agomolis, son of Fronosis, son of Gitlis, son of Tiras, son of Assur, son of Shem, son of Noah. He obtains, then, that thing. Nimrod said that it was his name that should be on that work for ever. Adrodamas, i.e., that thing also was granted him. Three things, then, on account of which the building of that Tower was accomplished by Adam's children, to wit, for dread of the flood again, and that

7 do dul for neamh doib 'na corpaib don talmáin 7 d'
 urdairciugud a n-anmandh dia n-eis, conid de sin asbert
 righ nimhi fri muintir nimi (316): *Uenite ut uideamus* 7 140
confundamus lingas eorum .i. tait co rosegam 7 gu romel-
 achtnaighem berla innani sin. Ba mor tra cumachta sil
 Adaimh 7 a nneart isin aimsir sin ic denum in tuir co
 festais iaramh [in] robhæ cumachta righ nimhi uaso, conru-
 ammesen .i. conremesc impu. In tan asberad neach 145
 dib fri aroili 'tuc damh cloch' ba crand doberead .i. na
 lecca forsa suaitea in chre 7 na forchai dia suaitea, is iat
 sin croind 7 clocha no-imluaighdis eturru. Dolodar tra
 filid asin Scithia riab cianaib iarsna gnimaib-sea du
 cuingidh fogluma na n-ilberla icon tur, air dorumenadar 150
 (.i. rotoimnigedar .i. dodochusaigeder) magen asa
 fordailte 7 i [n]-jarnechta na hilberla do shil Adhaimh,
 romeartis and iarna comrani. Dolodar iaramh gu mag
 Seannair dochum in tuir .i. mag n-Ucna no mag nDoraimh
 i n-iartharthuasert maigi Sennair ainm sondrudach na 155
 rrindi forsata in tor. Coigiurar sechtmoga[i]t a lin na filed
 .i. fear gach berla 7 na tri saidhi .i. sai gach primhberla
 dona tri primberlaibh .i. Eabra 7 Greic 7 Laidean. Ceithri
 berla sechtmogat as gach berla dib-sen, is ed rofadlad and.

Fenius Farsaidh, is *ed* ba hainm a tuisigh 7 ba sai 160
 sen isna primberlaibh (cid siu na-tisad a tuaid asin
 Scithia). Is e fath ara cuirther primhdhacht i lleith na
 tri mberla sin ara med do eladhnaibh dorighnedh estib

130 conad E. 140 Vulgate, Gen. xi. 7 141 ticidh E.
 143 no is inbald E. 144 rodbe, conamessosen .i. conromesc impu E.
 147 do cria suaite 7 do mitmuin na clocha 7 na farcaidh dia suaigh T.
 149 no-imluaighdis E. 149 reib E. ree, fili T.
 150 ar doruimnetar (.i. brethnag) H. T. 153 airecta B.: airdechta E.
 153 romerdais E. 154.6 n-Iuchna, iarthur-tuaisciurt E.
 156 raindi, a llin E. sechtmogat B. E. na fili T.
 157 tri suidh .i. suidh E. 159 roforfadlad E.
 160.1 ba suid sen E. The parenthesis follows in B. E. l. 165. notisis E.

they should go to heaven in their bodies from the
 earth, and to render their names illustrious after them,
 so that on that account said the King of heaven to
 the people of heaven (316): *Venite ut videamus et con-*
fundamus linguas eorum, that is, come that we may see
 and confound those men's speech. Now great was the
 power of Adam's seed and their strength at that time in
 making the Tower, that they might know thus whether
 the power of heaven's King was over them, He con-
 founded them, that is, He confused them. When one
 of them would say to another 'fetch me a stone' it was
 a stick he would bring, to wit, the slabs on which the
 mortar was mixed and the mallets by which it was
 mixed, these are the sticks and stones which they were
 talking about. Now poets came from Scythia a little time
 after these doings to seek to learn the many languages
 at the Tower since they thought i.e. they supposed i.e.
 they expected, of a place from which were dispersed
 and in which had been invented the many languages
 by Adam's children that they would remain there in per-
 fection. They went therefore to the plain of Shinar unto
 the Tower, that is, the plain of Ucna or the plain of
 Doraimh in the North West of the plain of Shinar, a special
 name of the point on which is the Tower. The poets
 numbered seventy-five, that is, one for each language, and
 the three sages, to wit, a sage for each of the three principal
 languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. Seventy-four
 languages, which is every one of these languages, that was
 what was dispersed there.

Fenius Farsaidh was the name of their chief, and he
 was a sage in the principal languages even before he came
 from the North out of Scythia. The reason why superiority
 is claimed on behalf of these three languages is owing to
 the amount of compositions that were made out of them,

7 arin cumasc rocumaiscit tri gach mberla, no dno is
arin titul roscribad estib 'na triur i clar. na croiche. 165
O na fuair Fenius comhlainius na mberladh icon tur
forfodhail a scoil 7 a descipulu fo chaithreacha 7 fo cen-
nadcha in talman ar gach leath du fhoghlaime na mberla
7 rosn-othrastar Fenius etir biathadh 7 etghudh i cen-
badar oca fhoghlaime .i. secht mberla 7 anais Fenius icon 170
tur 7 adrotreb co torracht a scol ina dochum di cach
aird 7 bai ic forcedul hilchenel in domain icon tur
inn ead sin. Conad de sin asbert i curp libair:
is and roan Fenius fadesin icon tur 7 is and
adrothreabh. Asberat aroili auctair ni raibi neach 175
di cloind Ionan mic Iafeth mic Noe dia roghenedar
Greic 7 dia rochin Fenius ic cumtuch in tuir.

Debthir on, ar ni raibi cland etir ic Ionan no ni raibi
fen in mac sin oc Iafeth *ut Hieronymus dixit*. Cest,
caite genelach Feniusa? Ni ansa. Farsaidh didiu mac 180
Baath mic Magogh mic Iafeth mic Noe. No Fenius
Farsaidh mac (Eogain mic L) Glunfind mic Laimfind mic
Ethcoir mic Agno[ma]in mic Toe mic Boinb mic Semh
mic Mair mic Ethecht mic Aurtecht mic Abodh mic
Aoi mic Ara mic Iara mic Sru mic Esru mic Boath mic 185
Riafath mic Gomer mic Iafeth mic Noe 7rl. *Et* dno i[s]
Sgithegdha Fenius 7 cuga berthar Scithi 7 Gothi
iarna ngenelchaib. *Et* robadar sil Na ar ceana. Berla
nEbraidi 'na tengtha robai isin domun ri araile cumh-
dach in tuir [i. Gorthigernd L.] 7 is *ed* dno bhias iar 190

165 Origg. ix. 1, 3

167 cricha E. (do an fine .i. dia fine) T.

168 na n-ilberlad E.

169 do biud 7 d' etach T.

172 ic forcetar E.

173 conad iarsin doroeipe doib in Gaidealg T.

175 roaitreb, nach raibi E.

176 dia rogenetar E.

177 rogein E. T.

179 *ut Macir(in)* dixit E.

181 Magoth E.

182 Adnom, Boidb E.

184 Abbo, Aoi E.

185 Iair E.

187 bertair E.

188 Origg. ix. 1, 1:13. ceana [a]con tur E.

189 nEbraide immorro is ed E.: nEbruidh .i. nEber a bruinnip T.

190 Gorthigernd ainm In berla robui ac mac De Deigerna 7 ac sil Adaimh L. T.

and owing to the mingling wherewith they mingled with
every language, or again it was owing to the superscription
that was written out of the three of them upon the board
of the Cross. Since Fenius did not get a perfection of the
languages at the Tower, he dispersed his school and his
disciples abroad throughout the cities and territories of
the earth on every side to learn the languages, and Fenius
supported them with both food and clothing whilst they
were so learning, to wit, seven languages [i. years], and
Fenius stayed at the Tower and dwelt till his school came
unto him from every direction, and he kept instructing the
many races of the world at the Tower during that space
of time. Hence he said in the body of the book that
Fenius himself remained there at the Tower and there he
dwelt. Other authors say that of the children of Ionan
son of Japheth son of Noah from whom the Greeks
originated and from whom Fenius sprung, there were
none at the building of the Tower.

That is natural for Ionan had no children at all,
or Japheth had not that son himself, *ut Hieronymus
dixit*. Query, What is Fenius' genealogy? Not hard.
Farsaidh, then, son of Baath, son of Magog, son of
Japheth, son of Noah. Or Fenius Farsaidh, son of
Eogan, son of White-knee, son of White-hand, son of
Ether, son of Agnoman, son of Toc, son of Bonb, son
of Semh, son of Mar, son of Ethecht, son of Aurtecht,
son of Abodh, son of Aoi, son of Ara, son of Iara, son
of Sru, son of Esru, son of Boath, son of Riafath, son of
Gomer, son of Japheth, son of Noah, etc. And besides
Fenius is a Scythian, and up to him are carried Scythians
and Goths according to their genealogies. And they were
all the seed of Noah. The Hebrew language is the
tongue that was in the world before any building of the
Tower, and it is it too that will be after doomsday, and

mbrath 7 asberat araile co mbad eadh nobeth la muintir
nimhe. Iar tiachtain tra dona descipilaib co Fenius o
foglaím 7 iar taispenad a cuarta (·i· a n-imdeachta) 7 a
n- (col. β) gresa (·i· a foghluma) is andsin conaitchitar
gusin saidh ·i· gu Fenius berla na beth oc neach eliu do 195
thebiu doibh asna hilberlaib acht comad acco a n-ænur
nobeth, conad airi sin conairneacht doib in berla tobaidhi
cona fortormaigib ·i· berla Feni 7 iarmberla 7 a mberla
n-edarscartha eter na fedhaib airegdhaibh amal duirpirmi
isin Duil Feadha Mair 7 berla na filed asa n-acaillit cach 200
dib aroile 7 a ngnathberla fogni do cach o ilcencela.
Goedcal mac Etheoir mic Toe mic Baracaimh di Grecaib
in dara sai robai i coemtect Feniusa, conad uadh
rohainninigead Gædealg ·i· ealg airdirc in sin ·i· Gædheal
ros-irdarcaistar. Gædeal dno glas mac Agnoin no Aingin 205
mac senbrathar athar do Fenius 7 ba sai sen dno cid he.
Is esside dorothlaigestar a mberla-sa gu Gædheal mac
nEitheoir conid Gædealg o Gædel mac Etheoir. Et Gædil
o Gædhel mac Agnoin no Aingin. Berla Feni tra arricht
sund 7 iarmberla 7 berla n-edarscartha etir na feadhaib 7 210
berla na filed a ceathramad 7 an gnathberla fogni do chach
a coiced. Fenius Farsaidh tra mac Eogein 7 iar mac
Nema 7 Gædel mac Etheoir na tri saidh doreipsead na
berlu-sa 7 *apud Eotenam (uel Athena) civitatem* arrichta.

Cest, caidhead a n-anmandh na da chenal sechtmogat 215
o rofoghlaimet na hilberla? Ni ansa. Beithin, Scithi,
Scuit, Germain, Meid (no Moid), Sicil, Hircain, Guitt,

191 alaile E.

192-201 Arch. C. P. iii. 247

193 nach beth E.

196 tebeth, acu sin E.

197 teibidhi cona fortormaidibh E.

199 doruirmig E. : doruirmisim T.

200 n-aicillit E. : aicillidh T.

201 fognuir, olcena E.

202 Barathaim E.

203 dara ri, cæmthuch E.

206 rosirdharcaigestair, macc Angin E.

208 pr-ur T.

207 dorothlaigestair E.

211 in cethramad E.

212 co coitcend E.

214 O'D. Gr. xxix. 1 : Orosius i. 2, 58 : Keat. Hist. ii. 80 : aricta E.

215 anmand E.

216 na berla E. Beithin, Goilli, Lugoil, Creitt . . . Recir . . . Morain

. . . Boitt E.

217 Guitt L.

some say that it was it which the people of heaven had
Now after the disciples came to Fenius from learning, and
after showing their journeys, to wit, their wanderings, and
their works, to wit, their studies, then they asked the
sage, to wit, Fenius to select for them out of the many
languages, a language that no one else should have but
which might belong to them alone. Wherefore on that
account for them was invented the Select Language with
its superadditions, the Language of the Irish, and the
Additional Language, and the Language Parted among
the principal letters as he has related in the Great Book of
Woods, and the Language of the Poets whereby each
one of them converses with another, and the Common
Language which serves for every one from many races.
Gædel, son of Ether, son of Toe, son of Baracham,
a Greek, was one of the two sages in Fenius' com-
pany, so that from him was named Gaelic, to wit, *ealg*
means noble, to wit, Gædel ennobled it. Gædeal Glas
also, son of Agnon or Aingin, son of Fenius' father's
elder brother; and he too was a sage, even he. It is he
that claimed this language for Gædel, son of Ether;
wherefore Gædealg is from Gædel, son of Ether. And
Gædil from Gædel, son of Agnon or Aingin. Now
the Language of the Irish was invented here, and the
Additional Language, and Language Parted among the
trees, and the Language of the Poets is the fourth,
and the Common Language that serves everyone,
the fifth. Now Fenius Farsaidh son of Eugenius, and
Iar son of Nema, and Gædel son of Ether are the
three sages who selected these languages, and they were
invented in the city of Eotenam, or Athena.

Query, what are the names of the 72 races from
which the many languages were learnt? Not hard.
Bithynians, Scythians, Scots, Germans, Medes, Sicilians,
B

Point, Morain, Lugoil, Circir, Gailli, Paimpil, Luidi, Oigil, Ciclaid, Creit, Corsic, Sardain, Sicil, Reit, Reicil, Roid, Romain, Inair, Massail, Mair, Maigidon, Morcain, Nairn, 220 Narmais, Narboin, Norith, Nobith, Barais, Bethain, Bretain, Boid, Maguich, Armoin, Amuis, Goircc, Galaid, Achid, Athain, Tæasail, Ardair, Alain, Albain, Hirrain, Itail, Esbain, Goith, Guith, Gruind, Sarain, Frainc, Freisin, Longbaird, Lacedemoin, Lodain, Essill, Tracdaí, Troiannai, 225 Dordain, Dalmait, Dacia, Ethioip, Egept, Bramain, Inneccai. It e sin tra anmanda na da cenel sechtmogat lasa mbadar na da berla sechtmogat. Fer gach berla tra dona berlaibh-sea, ba he lin na scoile 7 tri suidh 7 rofaided gach fear dib fria berla 7 ni cach comceniuil dochuaidh and 230 dochum a comcrichi dun fhoghlaím sin acht is cach comberlaidh amal rogab Cai Cainbrethach dalta Feniúsa in dara descipul sechtmogat na scoll. Ba do Ebraib a bunadhus 7 ba co hEgeftagda rofaidhedh fobith is and robatar a tuslidhe 7 ba hand rodn-alt 7 tuargabat fodesin 235 as [a] ætidh, conid desin asbeir-som i curp libair. Is each comberlaib dochuaid and 7 ni cach comcheneoil dochum a chriche. Seacht mbliadna tra robatar na descipuil forsin cuairt 7 teora bliadna doib ic taispenad a ngresa i fus iar tiachtain comdar a deich samlaidh, conid desin asbeir-som 240 this i curp libhair: A cind (317) deich mbliadan iar scailliud doib on tur for gach leath durebeadh doib am berla-sa. Bai tra cuigiur ar xx ba huaisliu dib. It e a

²¹⁷⁻²³ Descriptive adjj. are supposed by the scribe to denote nations:—
muaid = Moid, oig = Oigii, luind = Luid, nair = Nlair, mair = Mair, brais = Barais, amuis = Amuius, gairc = Goirc, aird = Ardair, grinni = Gruind, *Æth. Ir. Dichtung*, p. 30. See, however, Origg. ix. 2, which cf. with Origg. xiv. 3-5: CZ. x. 131

²¹⁹ Sardan L.

²²⁰ Maigidoín L.

²²¹ Noinbith L.

²²³ Ardain E. L. ²²⁴ Guit, Fresin L. ²²⁵ Tricdaí E.: Tracda, Troianda L.

²²⁶ Daicia E. Dardain, Bragmain L. ²²⁷ Nectae E. Origg. ix. 2, 2

²²⁸⁻⁴⁴ E. om.

²²⁹ comchinel T.

²³⁰ do Eabraidhibh T.

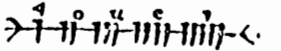
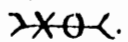
²³³ B. na descipuil forsin cuairt 7 teora bliadna, repeated 238

²³⁷ comceniul, amal rogabad leim a ndeismiracht T.

Hyrceanians, Goths, Pontians, Morini, Lyonese, Cyprians, Gauls, Pamphylians, Lydians, óig, Cycladians, Cretans, Corsicans, Sardinians, Sicilians, Rhetians, Rheginians, Rhodians, Romans, máir, Massilians, Moors, Macedonians, Morcain, náir, náir mais, Narbonians, Noricans, Nubians, brais, Bithynians, Britons, Bocotians, Magogians, Armenians, amuis, gairg, Galatians, Aquitanians, Athenians, Thessalians, aird, Alanians, Albanians, Hyrcanians, Italians, Spaniards, Goths, Getae (?), grinn, Saracens, Franks, Frisians, Langobards, Lacedemonians, Elisacans (?), Thracians, Trojans, Dardanians, Dalmatians, Dacians, Ethiopians, Egyptians, Brahmans, and Indians. Those then are the names of the 72 races whose were the 72 languages. Now one man for each of these languages, that was the complement of the school, and three sages, and each one of them was sent to his own language, and unto their common district unto that learning went not every one of the same race but every one of the same language, as for example, Cai Cainbrethach, Feniús' foster-son, one of the 72 disciples of the school. He was a Hebrew by extraction, and it was to Egyptians he was sent because his parents had lived there, and there he was brought up and reared from his youth, so that hence he says in the body of the book: Every one of the same speech went there, but not every one of the same race, unto his own district. Now seven years were the pupils on the course, and they were three years in displaying their studies after coming home, so that they were ten [years] accordingly, wherefore it is of this he says below in the body of the book: At the end of ten years after their dispersion from the Tower in every direction this language was selected for them. Now there were 25 persons that were the noblest of

n-anmanna foratait feadha 7 tæbomna in ogaim. It e and-seo a n-anmand i. Babel, Loth, Foraind, Saliath, Nab- 245 gadon, Hiruad, Dabhid, Talamon, Cæ, Kaliap, Muiriath, Gotli, Gomers, Stru, Ruben, Achab, Oisc, Urith, Essu, Iachim, Ethrocus, Uimelicus, Iudonius, Affrim, Ordines.

Iss iat sin anmand in choigir ar xx ba huaisliu bai i scoil Feniusa. Asberait araili dno is i sin in aipgitir 250 arricht isind Achaidh 7 ic Tochur Inbir Moir arranig Amairgin mac Miled in mbeithi-luis in ogaim.

'Cia litir, cia nin, cia son In nach forbaidir focol?' (i. dinin disoil no fern). 'Is cia son ger fogabar O nach fuach tren tindscanar?' (i. ernin getal). Na coic feadha aireghdai 255 inmorro inn ogaim, ba hon choiciur ba huaisliamh dib rohainmnigthea . Asberat araile dno it-vii feadha aireghdha filet and 7 is on morshesiuir ba huaisleam and rohainmnigthea 7 it e in dana fidh duformaighet frisna cuic fedu ugt . 260

Cest, caidet [airme L.] cinnteacha tuir Nemruaidh? Ni ansa. A viii i. da comairlibh sechtmogat, da discipul sechtmogat, da chenel sechtmogat na ndene, da berla sechtmogat du berlaibh ina scoil, da thuaith sechtmogat lasa m[b]atar na berla sin 7 na cenela, da sær sechtmogat 265 fria gnim, da aic[dh]i sechtmogat eter æl 7 bitumain 7 talmain 7 tathluib ina comhegur, da cheim for sechtmoga[i]t i nna leitheat amal asbert:—

Airimh in tuir togaidhi
Nemruaidh, ba din do dhainib, 270
Ceitlri cemeand sechtmogat,
Coic cemend ar choic milib.

Da chomairlib sechtmogat
Tugsat saithiu for sluaighedh;
Da berla for sechtmoga[i]t
Rothidhmaic Dia fria mbuaidhred. 275

243	Goth, Cæ L.	143-8 O.D. Gr. xxxi.	246	Salamon E.
247	Goth, Gomer, Maisse E.	Iesu T.		
248	Reichim, Etrocus, Orineis, Uimelicus L.	Afrimp T.		
249	anmunda E.	xx doalrmuir-sum, bai ag lacht isin Alsia T.	250	albgidir E.
251	ara rainic E.	252 sion ogaim B.: In ogaim E.		
253	inni nach, forbiter, foten tindsgamar E.			
254	huaisliu, in da fidh doformaighet E.	254 oireme E.	255	las B. berlada E.
256	æl 7 bhi E.	256 in laid-sea E.	256	danib B.
257	comairlig L. E.	257 d' shadhu fri E.	257	ceimenda T.
			258	Daudnaic L.

them. These are the names of them after whom are named the Ogham vowels and consonants. Here are their names: Babel, Lot, Pharaoh, Saliath, Nebuchadnezzar, Herod, David, Talamon, Cæ, Kaliap, Muiriath, Gotli, Gomers, Stru, Ruben, Achab, Oisc, Urith, Essu, Iachim, Ethrocus, Uimelicus, Iudonius, Affrim, Ordines.

These are the names of the 25 persons, the noblest that were in Fenius' school. Others again say that that is the alphabet which was invented in Achaidh, and at the Causeway of the Great Estuary that Amergen, son of Mil, invented, the Beithe Luis of the Ogham.

What letter, what character, what sound is that with which no word is ended? *dinin disail*, or *f*. And what sharp sound is found with which no strong word is begun? *ng*. The five principal vowels of the Ogham however, it was from the five persons who were noblest of them that they were named, *a, o, u, e, i*. Others again say that seven principal vowels are there, and that it is from the seven persons that were noblest there that they are named, and the two vowels that were added to those five vowels are *ea, ol*.

Query, what are the definite numbers of Nimrod's Tower? Not hard. Eight of them, to wit, 72 counsellors, 72 pupils, 72 races of men, 72 languages, the languages in his school, 72 peoples whose were those languages, and the races, 72 artificers to work at it, 72 building materials including lime, bitumen, earth, and cement in equal layers, 72 paces in width, as he said:—

The number of the chosen Tower
Of Nimrod, it was a shelter to men,
Four and seventy paces,
Five paces, and five thousand.
Two and seventy counsellors,
They took companies on an expedition,
Two and seventy languages
God gave to confound them.

Da cenel sær sechtmogat
Dona dainib, ba dodhraing ;
Da discipul sechtmogat
Fæte Fenius fri foghlaim. 280

Da thuaith særa sechtmogat
Forofoglaidd, fir talman ;
Da primshær ar sechtmogait
Fri heladhain na n-adhbar. 285

Da aicde for sechtmoga[i]t,
Inna cumhat, roghnathaigh,
Eter æl is bitumain
Ocus talmhain is tathluibh. 290

Seacht cumat deg demnighthi
Ag nim suas im gæth ngairigh,
Is da cheim ar sechtmoga[i]t
Inna leitheat fria airim. Airim in tuir. 290

Asberat araili immorro is noi n-adhbair nama badar
isin tur .i. cre 7 uisgi, oland 7 fuil, ros 7 æl 7 sechim 7 lin
7 bitumain, *de quibus dicitur* :— 295

Cre, uisgi, oland is fuil,
Ross is æl is lin lanchuir,
Sechim, bitumain go mbuaidh
Nai n-adhbair in tuir Nemruaidh.

.i. ainm 7 pronomen 7 briathar 7 doibriathar 7 rangabthach 300
7 comshocul 7 reimshuidhiughudh 7 interiacht a n-
anmanda-seo: *Nomen, pronomen, uerbum, aduerbium,*
participium, coniunctio, prepositio, interiectio .i.

cetpearsu uathaid . . . *sum* .i. ataim
persa tanaisti huathaid . . . *es* .i. ata tu 305
treas persa uathaid . . . *est* .i. ata se
cetfear (col. β) illda . . . *sumus* .i. atamait
persa tanaisti . . . *estis* .i. ata sibsi
tres persa . . . *sunt* .i. atait.

Sum, es, est, a uathad. 310

Sumus, estis, sunt, a illda.

²⁷⁷ gn B. ²⁷⁸ fria dodraing E. : doghraing B. ²⁸² forafodlait E.
²⁸³ da primsæra sechtmogat E. ²⁸⁴ heladnaib L. : dia fadhnad E.
²⁸⁶ ina a lbur E. : na hadbur co madgnathaib T. ²⁸⁸ talum is tathlaimh E.
²⁸⁹ cubait L. E. : qubuit T. ²⁹⁰ re ngaith E. ²⁹¹ RC. xii. 466
³⁰⁰⁻¹¹ E. om ³⁰² Gr. Lat. iv. 355, 2 ^{307, 28, 29} illraid L.
³¹¹ a illrad L.

Two and seventy free races
Of the men, it was hard ;
Two and seventy pupils,
Fenius sends them to learn.

Two and seventy free peoples
He subdivided, men of the earth ;
Two and seventy chief artificers
For the skilful working of the materials.

Two and seventy building materials,
In equal quantity, he used,
Including lime and pitch
And earth and cement.

Seventeen cubits certified,
Near heaven upwards with a roaring wind,
And two and seventy paces
In breadth to reckon it.

Others say, however, that only nine materials were in
the Tower, to wit, clay and water, wool and blood, wood and
lime, acacias, flax thread, and bitumen, *de quibus dicitur* :—

Clay, water, wool, and blood,
Wood, lime, and flax thread of a full twist,
Acacias, bitumen with virtue,
The nine materials of Nimrod's Tower.

to wit, noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, participle, conjunction,
preposition, and interjection are their names: *Nomen, pro-*
nomen, verbum, adverbium, participium, conjunctio, interjectio,
to wit :—

1 person singular	<i>sum</i>	<i>atáim</i>
2 " "	<i>es</i>	<i>atá tú</i>
3 " "	<i>est</i>	<i>atá sé</i>
1 person plural	<i>sumus</i>	<i>atámaid</i>
2 " "	<i>estis</i>	<i>atá sibse</i>
3 " "	<i>sunt</i>	<i>atáit</i>

Sum, es, est, its singular.

Sumus, estis, sunt, its plural.

24 BB. 317 B 4

AURAICEPT

E. 21 B 18

Attaat da earnail forsin n-aibgitheir Laitindal .i. guttai 7 consain. Atait .i. *sunt* a frithindleadach Laitinda .i. a bunadh forleathan: *totus* a bunadh ruidleasa .i. dearbadh in sein .i. freagra du thoit na haibgitrech 315 dobeir sund. Coich raind indsce in focul is *sunt*? ar itat viii randa insci and .i. *nomen, pronomen, uerbum, aduerbium, participium, coniunctio, prepositio, interiectio*. It e a n-anmand lasin Laitneoir; ainm, 7 briathar, 7 pronomen 7 doibriathar, randghabhach, 7 remshuidhiugud, 320 comhfhocul 7 interiacht ocon Gædel. Is demin eimh conidh briathar in focul is *sunt* 7 ma seadh cia ball in brethir? air itait amh a tri i n-uathad .i. *sum, es, est*; 7 a tri i n-illda .i. *sumus, estis, sunt* .i. cetperso in uathaid *sum*; perso thanaisti in uathaid, *es*; tres perso 325 in huathaid, *est*. Cetperso in illda, *sumus*; perso thanaisti, *estis*; tres perso in illda, *sunt*.

Attaat .i. ata æ i n-ait .i. ata æ dligidh i n-ait in ollaman a inne: no atta at .i. atai æ uait, ar in discipul frisin maigistir. 330

A inne beos atta at a tuitead doaitneat doagibead dotiagat. A airbert .i. at at i n-aigniudh na guttaighi 7 na consaini. Dotuitead i litrib .i. tinntuit asinn aicniud sin i llitrib. Doaitnead .i. taitnit asna litrib sin i foclaib. Doaidhbead .i. du-aispenait do eolchaib eistib .i. a cialla 335 7 a caireachtaire .i. fuatha na liter. Dotiaghat asna foclaib sin i comighib 7 i sreathaibh roscaigh 7 fasaigh 7 aircetail.

There are two divisions in the Latin Alphabet, to wit, vowels and consonants. There are, *atait*, to wit, *sunt*, its Latin equivalent, to wit, its very general origin: *totus*, its particular origin, to wit, a proof there, to wit, a reference to the whole of the alphabet he gives here. What part of speech is the word *sunt*? For there are eight parts of speech, to wit, *nomen, pronomen, uerbum, aduerbium, participium, coniunctio, prepositio, interiectio*. Those are their names with the Latinist; noun and verb, pronoun and adverb, participle and preposition, conjunction and interjection with the Gael. It is certain in truth that the word *sunt* is a verb; and if so, what part of the verb? for there are in fact three of them in the singular, to wit, *sum, es, est*; and three of them in the plural, to wit, *sumus, estis, sunt*, to wit;—

1st person singular	.	.	.	<i>sum</i>
2nd " "	.	.	.	<i>es</i>
3rd " "	.	.	.	<i>est</i>
1st person plural	.	.	.	<i>sumus</i>
2nd " "	.	.	.	<i>estis</i>
3rd " "	.	.	.	<i>sunt</i>

Attaat, i.e., there is science in place, i.e., there is science of law in the chief poet's place is its meaning: or *attaat*, that is, there is science out of thee, quoth the disciple to the master.

Its meaning further, *attaat*, who fall, shine, show, come. Its use, that is, of *ataat*, in the nature of the vowel and the consonant. They fall into letters, i.e., they are converted out of that primary nature into letters. They shine, i.e., out of these letters into words. They show to the learned out of them, to wit, their meanings and their characters, i.e., the forms of the letters. They come out of those words into texts, and series of proverb, commentary, and poetic composition.

³¹³ a frithindlech T. ³¹⁴ ruighlesta T. ³¹⁵ halbitleach dobeirsiumh E.

³¹⁶ Examples of parsing, Gr. Lat. iii. 459: in fhocuil E.

³¹⁷ Gr. Lat. iv. 355, 2 ³²⁰ rangabtach E. ³²¹ comfoccumhul E.

³²² don breithir E. ³²⁴ i n-illradh E. ³²⁵ thanaisi E.

³²⁶ 7 in ilair E. ³³⁰ frisin in B.

³³¹ doaidhbead L.: doaidhbhet E. ³³² ina aicned .i. na guttai 7 na consaine E.

³³³ eisib E. ³³⁶ 7 isna, coibigib E. ³³⁷ aircetail B.: aircetail E.

Da ernail .i. da fhirinnell, no da fhir-inail, no da fhir-dhual, no da erdhul, no da erdhail, no da erdhual, no da orru-dhul, no da orru-dhedhail, no da orru-dhail. 340 Iss iat sin a tri or, 7 a tri er, 7 a tri fir nUraiceapta. Cadiad da dual 7 tri duail 7 cethri duail 7 coic duail in Auraiceapta? Ni ansa. Lanfogur 7 defogur da dual na nguta: leathgutta ocus mudi 7 tinfeadhaigh-the tri dual na conson .i. intan is a ceathair immorro 345 .i. da dual na nguta 7 da dual na conson .i. leathgutta e 7 multi, air is muid h. Intan is a coic dno .i. da dual na nguta 7 tri dual na consan.

Forsin n-aibgitir .i. forsind epe audair no forsind epe ic duar .i. ic foclaib no forsind epi ic tur: no ondi as apigitorum 350 .i. in tinnscedul: no is ed aibgiges a mbescna do chach: no aipgitir .i. abcor: no is ed aipgiges a Gædhelg, incipit a Laitin, apix a Greic, a be ce de dybum a Ebra.

Latindal .i. luaidit inni .i. inna foclu: no a Laidinta .i. on Latindacht .i. a latitudine .i. on leithet in bescna: no 355 o Latin mac Puin.

Edun .i. ed a oen erniud no ed a oen an eolaig.

Gutta .i. guth fotha .i. fotha in ghota in sein no guth fuiti iarsani fuidhit gotha treothu: (318) no guth-seta iarsinni at seta gotha, ut Priscianus dixit: Litera quassi 360 legitima eo quod iter legendi prebeat .i. in litir amal intech legend iarsinni fuiret set in legind: no guth aite .i. doghniat

340 da fhirindeal no da firanail E.

342 a tri, a ceithri, a cuic E.

347 e 7 L. om.: .i. dual na ngutta 7 tri dual na conson E. adds

349 auctair L. E.

351 aipgidhes L. a n-ibis do cach E.

353 ailit. B.: a Laiten E.

355 lethe E.: Virg. Maro Gr. 4, 23

360 etait guth a n-ænur L.: Gr. Lat. II. 6, 12: Orig. i. 3, 3

361 legitibus praebeat E.

341 ind Auraicepta E.

344 tinfeadhaigh trindual E.

350 .i. i foclaib E.

352 is aipgitir E. l. abedr (?)

354 Latima B.: Latine E.

362 leigind, shuirges E.

Two divisions, i.e., two true arrangements, or two true other things, or two true folds, or two intensive goings, or two intensive divisions, or two supreme folds, or two goings on them, or two divisions on them, or two distributions on them. These are the three or and the three er and the three fir of the Primer. What are the two, three, four, and five folds of the Primer? Not hard. Full tone and diphthong, the two folds of the vowels: semivowels, mutes, and aspirates are the three folds of the consonants, to wit: when there are four of them, however, two folds of the vowels and two of the consonants, i.e., semivowels and mutes, for h is a mute. When there are five of them, however, that is, two folds of the vowels and three of the consonants.

On the alphabet, i.e., for an "author's selection," or for "selecting of words," i.e., of vocables: or on the "selection at Tower": or from the word *abecedarium*, i.e., the beginning: or it is that which "ripens" their speech for every one: or alphabet, that is, placing a b: or it is "that which ripens" in Gaelic, *incipit* in Latin, *apix* in Greek, a be ce de dybum in Hebrew.

Latinda, that is, they speak the thing, i.e., the words: or Laitinda, i.e., from Laitindacht, i.e., a latitudine, i.e., from the extent of the speech: or from Latinus, son of Faunus.

Edón, that is, "it" its one explanation: or it is the one [i.] of the learned man.

Gutta (vowel), i.e., voice foundation, i.e., foundation of the voice is that: or voice sent, in respect that voices are sent through them: or voice ways, in respect that they are ways of voices, ut *Priscianus dixit: Dicitur autem litera vel quasi legitima quod legendi iter praebeat*, that is, the letter is as a road for reading inasmuch as it prepares a way for the reading: or a

guth i n-aitt: no guthetai*t* ·i· iarsinni doetai*t* guth treothu a n-ænur, *ut Donatus dixit: Vocales sunt quequidem profertur et per se sillabam faciunt* ·i· atat na guthacha is iat- 365 side dourgbad treothu fein 7 dogniat sillab a n-ænur.

Consain ·i· cainsuin ·i· suin taitnemcha, no consain onni is *consonantes* comhshograith³⁶³eacha ·i· fograig*t* malle fri guthacha: no consain ·i· com a sain ·i· *tercfograith*-theacha ar bec a fogair a n-ænar. Cid ara n-eibert-sium 370 guta 7 consain, uair guta uathaid 7 consain ilda? Ni ansa. Guttai 7 consain is maith and. Cidh ara n-ebairt guta guth fotha no guta guth fuidhit, ar ni fotha in guth do fein, 7 ni fuigheand guth trit fein. Cid ara nd-ebairt-sium consain comfogaighthid, uair ni· comhshogur in 375 consain fria fein no fria guth? Cest, caite in condalg in etecht*u* in cheternail ind Auraicept[a]? Ni ansa. *Fors* is fer[r] a fis is edechta sain, ar ni maith anfhis. Cid ara n-ebairt guta ·i· guth shet, ar ni set is i fen.

Caide ruidhles 7 dileas 7 coitchind 7 indles in focail is 380 guta? Ni ansa. Ruidhles di guth shet, uair etaidh guth a hænur. Diles di guth fuit, uair nos-foidend fein. Coitchind di ·i· guth fotha, uair is fotha hi isna foclaib. Indles di immorro guth fotha, uair ni fota hi inti fein. Cid ara n-ebairt aibgitir epe ic tur, ar ni tindscain- 385 tea na h-aibgitri amal asbert Fenius ba sai isna tri berlaibh cid siu tisa*d* a tuaid 7 ni saithi cen aipgitri.

³⁶³ no guthetai*t* L. om. doetai*t* E.

³⁶⁴ a n-ænur L. om.: Gr. Lat. iv. 367, 11: Sg. 4^b 4

³⁶⁵ guthaigi L.: guthaigthi E.

³⁶⁷ taitnemacha E.

³⁶⁹ guthaigib E. comma sain L.: consain E.: cuma thonn no caln[sh]join: fid ·i· fo ead a ainm Ed. l. cáin a suin

³⁷⁰ ndubairt L.

³⁷¹ ilar E.

³⁷⁴ ni shuideand E.

³⁷⁵ comfongthig uair na comfogur E.

³⁷⁷ O'Mulc. 578, 9

³⁷⁹ guth seta, dissi fein E.

³⁸⁰ coitcend E.

³⁸¹ is guth, edaidh E.

³⁸³ fuiti, nosfuiend E.

³⁸⁵ ni hand rotinsainte*a* E.

³⁸⁶ neach ba, trib E.

³⁸⁷ suthi E.

voice place, i.e., they make a voice in place: or they vocalise, i.e., in respect that voice comes through them alone, *ut Donatus dixit: Vocales sunt quae per se proferuntur et per se syllabam faciunt*, i.e., the vowels are those that are pronounced by themselves and alone form a syllable.

Consonants, i.e., beautiful sounds, i.e., bright sounds: or consonants from the word *consonantes*, sounding together, i.e., they sound along with vowels: or consonants, i.e., delicate their sounds, i.e., scantily sounding owing to the smallness of its sound by itself. Why did he say vowel and consonants, since vowel is singular and consonants plural? Not hard. Vowels and consonants is proper there. Why did he say a vowel is a voice foundation, or a vowel is a voice which they utter, for the voice is no foundation to itself, and it does not find a voice through itself. Why did he say a consonant is sounding along with, since the consonant does not sound with itself or with its vowel? Query, what is the comparison of the unallowable of the first part of the Primer? Not hard. *Fors*, chance, knowledge of it is better, that is unallowable, for ignorance is not good. Why did he say a vowel, i.e., a voice path, for it itself is not a path?

What are peculiar, proper, common, and improper of the word vowel? Not hard. Peculiar to it, voice path, since it finds voice by itself. Proper to it, they express a voice, for it expresses itself. Common to it, i.e., voice foundation, for it is a foundation in the words. Improper to it, however, is voice foundation, when it is not a foundation in itself. Why did he say alphabet was a selecting at Tower? for the alphabets were not begun, as Fenius said, who was a sage in the three principal tongues even before he came from the North,

30 BB. 318 a 28

AURACEPT

E 22 a 17

I ndAchia immorro arrichta aibgitri in domu[i]n. Cet-
doichnedh 7 cet-dichnedh ind Auraicept[a] sund .i. A cet-
doichnedh for .i. ar in focul: A chet-dichneadh dno .i. epe 390
augdair .i. tepe in focul fadesin.

Atat dano di ernail forsín beithi-luis-nín in oghaim .i.
feadh 7 tæbomnal. Dano i da n-úi in sein uca caingen .i.
in caingean forsín beithi-luis-nín in ogaim .i. inn oguamma
no forsín bitheolus litterdha inn oghaim. Fædha: fidh 395
immorro, dorimter da gne for suidiu .i. fidh særdha 7
fidh aicenta. Fid særda .i. fid inn oghaim 7 fid aicenta fid
na caille. Fid særda immorro feghthair da gne do bunad
oca. Fidh didiu ondi as funo [φωνέω], fograigim: no ondi
is fundamentum .i. fotha 7 is coitchend do fhid særda 7 do 400
fidh aicenta in bunad sin .i. fundamentum. Fid dono fo edh
a inde eter særda 7 aicenta. Fotha dno a airbert eter særda
7 aicenta. Ingnad cidh fodera na da bunadh icon fid
særda 7 ænbunadh icon fid aicenta .i. funo 7 fundamentum?
Ni ansa. Funo a dualus foghair 7 fundamentum a dualus 405
fotha 7 caitchend do fidh særda 7 do fidh aicenta .i. fotha.

Fidh .i. fedh æ uair itat coic æ and .i. æ ailes 7 æ chanas
7 æ aiges 7 æ mides 7 æ suides. Æ ailes dno .i. i cein
mbis for menmain, 7 æ chanas ica gabail 7 æi aighes ic

and there are no sages without alphabets. In Achaia,
then, were invented the alphabets of the world. The
first *doichned* and the first *dichned* of the Primer here,
to wit: Its first *doichned* is *for*, that is, *ar* is the word:
Its first *dichned*, again, i.e. *epe*, cutting of author, i.e. *tepe*
is the word itself.

There are, then, two divisions in the Boithe Luis
Nín of the Ogham, i.e., vowels and consonants. Dano
.i. *da n-úi*, two of them, that is, *da n-úi*, two questions
are there. *N-ae* is question, that is, the question on
the Beithe Luis Nín of the Ogham, that is, *ind oguamma*
of the perfect alliteration, or on the undying literary
knowledge of the Ogham. As to *fodha*, wood vowels,
moreover, two kinds are reckoned of them, to wit,
artificial tree and natural tree. Artificial tree, i.e.,
the tree of the Ogham; and natural tree, the tree of
the forest. As regards artificial wood, moreover, they
are regarded as having two sorts of origin. *Fidh*, wood,
then, is from the word *funo* [φωνέω], I sound, or from
the word *fundamentum*, i.e., foundation, and that deriva-
tion, to wit, *fundamentum*, is common to artificial and
natural wood. Now, as to *fid*, wood, good law is its
meaning, both artificial and natural. Foundation, how-
ever, is its use, both artificial and natural. It is strange
what makes the artificial wood have the two derivations,
and the natural wood one, to wit, *funo*, and *fundamentum*.
Not hard. *Funo* in respect of sound, and *fundamentum*
in respect of foundation; and common to artificial and
to natural wood is foundation.

Fid, wood, that is, *fedh æ*, extent of them, since five
forms of *æ* are in existence, *æ* that nourishes, *æ* that
sings, *æ* that sues, *æ* that judges, and *æ* that sits.
Now *æ* that nourishes, i.e., while it is on the mind,
and *æ* that sings at giving it, and *æ* that sues while

390 7 7, auracept B. 391 teibe in fccail E. inn B. 392, uguim E.
391 nae caingen .i. in caingen remund 7 i[n] nai inar ndiaid .i. L. ind ui E.
393 forsín mbethi luis E. 394 dorimthar E. 395 fectair E.
396 cia dichned B. 402, 6 sær E. 403 i ceim B.
404 fora, aga fhaghbail L.

cuinchidh a lloige 7 æ midheas ima meit no imma 410
laighedh 7 æ suidheas iar n-icc a loigi.

Tæbomnai .i. tæbuaím n-ai; no do thæbhaib na n-
omnadh bit .i. do thæbaib na fidh n-aireghdha biit; no
tæb-(col. β) omnai .i. toba damna .i. iarsinni teipiter damna
na focul eistib. Cid dia n-ebairt tæbuaím n-ui .i. tæbuaím 415
n-airchedail, air ni fil int airchetul inna n-ecmais na
tæbomna. Cid ara n-ebarthar do tæbhaib na n-omnadh .i.
na feadha, ar ni do tæbhaib bit acht rempu no 'na ndhiaidh
isna foclaib bit na tæbomna. Toba ndamna immorro, is e
a ruidhles in focail sin. Freagra du breithir tug isin 420
aibgitir Latindai intan roraidh .i. Itat da ernail forsín
aibgitir Latinda. Fregra du aicniud immorro tuc intan
roraidh: Atait da ernail forsín beithi-luis in ogaim.

Cuin is ænda in beithi?

Ni ansa. [A] huile. Cuin as deda .i. feda 7 tæbomna. Cuin 425
as treda .i. fedha 7 forfedha 7 tæbomna. Cuin as ceathair
.i. tri aicmi na tæbomna 7 na x feadha airegdha. Cuin as
choicdi .i. fedha 7 forfedha 7 tri aicmi na tæbomna. Cuin
a[s] sedha .i. na tri foilcheasta inn ogaim .i.                                 

tinfedh in Gædhil. Forsail [is e L.] in fuilled eile. Dobeir 435 cumang fedha forin son dia fot amal ata srôn, slög 7rl. Arnin, is e in tres fuilled. In baile a rreagar a leas da thæbomna geibidh greim indala n-ai arnin, ut est ceand 7rl., ar ni bhi earnhnad in n-ogam. Tri foilcheasta inn oghaim ·i· ceirt 7 gedal 7 straiph. In baile i mbi o ria 440 n-u is queirt is scribhtha and, ut est cuileand 7rl. In baili i mbi n ria g is gedul i[s] scribhtha and, ut est uingi 7 cuing 7 cingit 7rl. In baile i mbia s ria d [is] straiph as scribhtha and amal ata st an stial, 7rl.

Da earnall forsna consainib laisin Laitneoir ·i· lethgu- 445 tai 7 mutti. Inna lethgutai ceatamus, a tulstidli rempu. In muite immorro, a tulstidli ina ndiald do suidib.

Da ernail dno ·i· da firdedail didiu forsna consainib cumaidhi lasin Laitneoir ·i· lasin litertreoraidh no lasin legtreoraid no lasin leat[h]anthoirnidh ·i· lethguttai 7 450 mutti; lethgutai ·i· leth gotha focertad dia fograigud; no luithguith; no lethguthait no lethguth[sh]et no lethguth fotha: 7 ni hiarsan[n]i co mbad leath gotha co cert nobeith intibh acht nad roichet lanfoghur; unde Priscianus dixit: Quicquid in duas partes diuiduntur altera pars dicitur 455 semis ·i· secip ni fodhlaidir i ndibh randuib, raiter in dara rand gu rub leath, ut Priscianus dixit: Non qui demediam partem habent deorum vel uiuorum sed qui pleni dii uel uiri non sunt ·i· cia raidhiter iarum lethfir 7 lethtii ni arsinni bhatib [dii] leithfir no batis lethfir dii 460 acht nach at comlana. Is amlaid sin na leathghuta nida[t] comfhocail, ut Donatus dixit: Semiuocales sunt que per se

437 arragar E.

438, 9 cenannan, in oguim E.

440 ngetar E.

442 nin ria nigort is ngiadar E. 443 ria t E. is straiph L. E. 444 stan 7 E.

446 frisna soinib E. 449 Laitneoiraid E. 451 fodoceardad diar E.

453 luthguth E.: luthi T. leathguta no lethguthaid E. 456 fodladir E.

457 cen col cert leth T. Gr. Lat. ii. 9, 19 460 nocon iarsindi batis E.

461 nach at L.: na-ic B. 463 Gr. Lat. iv. 368, 5: Sg. 5^a 4: nida comlana E.

addition. It adds a vowel power to the sound to make it long, as srôn, slög, etc. Arnin is the third addition. Where two consonants are required, arnin takes the force of one of them, e.g. ceann, etc.; for there is no doubling [of letters] in Ogham. Three composite letters of the Ogham exist, qu, ng, and sr. Where o stands before u, it is queirt that is to be written there, e.g. cuileand, etc. Where n stands before g, it is gedul that is to be written there, ut est, uingi, an ounce, cuing, a yoke, cingit, they step, etc. Where s stands before d, it is straiph that is to be written there, such is st in stial, the belt, etc.

There are two divisions in the consonants according to the Latinist, to wit, semivowels and mutes. The semivowels first, their parent vowels before them. The mutes, however, have their parent vowels following them.

Two divisions, then, to wit, two true separations in the common consonants according to the Latinist—to wit, according to the letter guide, or the reading guide, or the broad marker—that is, semivowels and mutes; semivowels, that is, half the voice is thrown out in order to sound them; or stammering voice; or half-voice place; or half-voice way; or half-voice foundation: and it is not because it would be half a voice exactly that would stand in them, but that they do not reach a full tone; unde Priscianus dixit: Quicquid in duas partes diuiditur, altera pars dicitur semis, i.e., whatever thing it be that is divided into two parts, one of the parts is said to be a half ut Priscianus dixit: Semideos et semiviros appellamus non qui dimidiam partem habent deorum vel virorum sed qui pleni dii uel uiri non sunt, i.e., though they are thus called half-men and half-gods, it is not because the gods might be half-men, or half-men gods, but that they are not complete. Similarly the semivowels are not full sounds, ut Donatus dixit: Semiuocales sunt quæ per se

quidem proferuntur et per se syllabam non faciunt ·i· atat na leathghutai nahi dourgabtar treothu sen. *Qui[c]quid asperum dicitur auditus expellit* ·i· innarbaid int eisteacht 465 (319) secib ni raiter co hagarb.

Multi ·i· mifothai no maitha no maidthi ·i· bec caithte a foghur; no mette, no moite na gotha a mbeith maran friu; no onni as *mutus* ·i· amlabar 7 ni airsinni batis amlabar di raith, air itat a fhoghuir intib cidh diat becca, *ut Priscianus dixit: Informis mulier dicitur non quia caret forma sed male formata est* ·i· atberar in bannscal dodheilb 7 ni iarsinni seachmallas o dheilbh acht midhealb fuirri nama. Is amlaidh sin iarum na multi nidat nemfograigh acht is terc fogur intibh *tantum*. *Unde mute* ·i· mifotha dicuntur *ut* 475 *Donatus dixit: Mute sunt que per se nec proferuntur et per se syllabam non faciunt* ·i· atat na multi 7 it e na denat in sillaib treothu sen 7 noco turebaiter treothu 7rl. Na leathgutai chetamus ·i· in cetna æ for seis ·i· iar fofis no in cetna fis no in cetna amus forsin n-asneis. **A tustidi** 480 remibh [·i· in lucht ota a tusmiud ·i· na feada L.]. Na multi immorro a tustidi ina ndiaidh i suidhibh ·i· isna feadhaibh dlightheachaib. A tustighthidi ·i· in lucht ota a teasargain no a tinnsital ·i· a nguthaidhe. Cid ara n-ebairt a tustidhe 'na ndiaidh maso thustidhi tinnsital, uair 485 ni gnath in tindscedul fo dheoidh. Ni hedh eimh as ail dosum sund ar ma[d] tustidi in tinnscedul etir, acht mad æ roscichestar iuna menmain ·i· dligeð gotha fil i tosuch na leathguta do airisim leis fo dheoidh 7 in dligeð consonata fil intib fo deoidh do chur uad 490 *prius*.

⁴⁶⁴ daurgabadar E. ⁴⁶⁵ inarbanait E. asperuntur T. ⁴⁶⁶ hacarb E.
⁴⁶⁷ maithia E. ⁴⁶⁸ moræn B. a focus E.
⁴⁶⁹ amlabar ·i· ainm do mnai bailb T. Cor.² 937
⁴⁷⁰ cid beacca L.: cid dat, *ut dicitur* E.: Lat. Gr. ii. 9, 25: Sg. 5.7
⁴⁷¹ Gr. Lat. iv. 368, 5 ⁴⁷² ·i· tait L. ⁴⁷³ iar fofis, only L. *sup. lin. l. soffhis*
⁴⁷⁴ na feada di suidib ·i· dona haibedhaibh 7 dona caingnib T.
⁴⁷⁵ ni gnath L. om. ⁴⁷⁶ ar ma B. ⁴⁷⁷ roseachastar L.: roseichestar E.
⁴⁷⁸ airisin B. ⁴⁷⁹ consonata E. indti L. E. do churu T. ⁴⁸⁰ ar tus E.

quidem proferuntur sed per se syllabam non faciunt, i.e., the semivowels are those that are pronounced by themselves. *Quicquid asperum dicitur auditus expellit*, i.e., the hearing rejects whatever thing is spoken roughly.

Mutes, i.e., bad foundations, or feeble ones, or sonorous, i.e., little spent is its sound; or weighty, or the greater the vowels when they are along with them; or from the word *mutus*, i.e., speechless, and not because they would be speechless altogether, for their sounds are in them even when they are small, *ut Priscianus dixit: Informis dicitur mulier non quae caret formâ sed quae male est formata*, i.e., a woman is called unshapely not because she is devoid of shape, but only because she has an ill shape. Thus, therefore, the mutes are not soundless but a scanty sound is in them *tantum*. Whence they are called *mutae*, i.e., foundationless, *ut Donatus dixit: Mutae sunt quae nec per se proferuntur nec per se syllabam faciunt*, i.e., the mutes are these letters which do not make a syllable by themselves, and are not pronounced by themselves, etc. The **semivowels first**, i.e. the first science for learning i.e. according to good knowledge; or the first knowledge; or the first hit upon the mention. Their parent vowels before them. The mutes on the other hand have their parent vowels after them, i.e., in the proper vowels. Their parent vowels, i.e., those whence is their deliverance or their origin, i.e., their vowels. Why did he say the parent vowels are after them, if beginning be parents, since it is not usual that the beginning is last? That certainly is not his intention here, that parent vowels should be the beginning at all, but that science will be perceived in his mind, i.e., the law of voice which is at the beginning of the semivowels should remain with it to the last, and the consonantal law that is in them to the last should be uttered forth first.

Nir bu immaireoidi son lasin nGædel, ar mbad alonead
 doib dib linaib a nguth remib 7 ina ndiaid air is ed
 rob imaireoidi la suidi co mbadh an toseach doairesedar
 lais 7 an dedhinach du chur uadh conid multi ulli 495
 beithi-luis-nin in oghaim acht feadha nama .i. nir bo
 im(airgidi seon) .i. nir bu em æ aireic son; no nir bo ein
 aireachtain suad son; no nir bo imuca urasa soon; no nir
 bo uca immorro soon lasin nGædel; no nochor bo reim
 im gothaidhi .i. lasin ngæth dul .i. lasin fear iga raibi in 500
 dul gæth; ar mad aicneadh; no ar mad æ gnithi doibh
 diblinaib .i. duna lethguthaibh 7 dona muitibh a ngotha
 remibh 7 ina ndiaid .i. remib 7 ina ndhiaid .i. remib dona
 lethguthaibh 7 ina ndiaidh dona muitib: acht ata acht leam
 and cheana 7 is ed robo em airechtain suad la sen co mbad 505
 ind æ rosechastar ina menmain .i. in guth fil isin leath-
 guthaibh no-airised lais fo dheoidh, 7 a ndeidenach fuach do
 chor æ int shuadh .i. in tæbomnai do chor ar tus conod mi-
 ait labartha in bithecolais litterda in ogaim: acht feadha
 nama per inistrosen a ainm sin .i. traide den impoud .i. 510
 amal ata 1 co mbadh le nobeith and, 7 n co mbad
 ne nobeth and. Cid ar mad fearr leis-sium a mbith
 comtis multi huili quam (.i. inas) a mbeith leathguta
 7 muidi amal robatar icon Laitneoir? Ni ansa. Ar
 sechem Grec, ar ni filet lethgutai la suidibh 7 roba do 515
 Grecaib do Feinius; no dno is ar uaisli uird na nGrec ut
 dicitur: Omne uile priusponitur, omne bonum postponitur

492 air nir bud L.

494 robo, and toisech doairisetar E.

497 .i. nir ba heimdei airig son .i. nir ba hurusa denam na coingne sin Ed.:
 .i. nirbem æ aircdi son E.

503 la saine E.

504 guthaidi L.

504 acht ata E. om.

506 conad imatt E.

509 litt- B.: lit- da L.

507 deidenfuach E.

510 perinistrosen E.: per anastrophēn Sg. 4^b8: Gr. Lat. v. 309, 16.

Impoud E.: impodh T. treded L.

512 sleisim I.

514 B. has ata before robatar

515 lethguth- E.

516 fobith soire ceneiul innangrec Sg. 40^a4

The Gael did not think that appropriate that the
 nature of them both should be to have their vowel
 before them and after them, for this he thought
 appropriate that it should be the beginning of them
 that should remain firm with him and that their
 closing vowel should be put away, so that the
 Ogham Beithe Luis Nin were all mutes save vowels
 only, to wit, that was not appropriate, to wit, that was
 not indeed a cause of finding; or that was not indeed a
 sage's finding; or that was not an easy choice; or that
 was not a choice, however, in the opinion of the Gael; or
 there was not a course with respect to a vowel, to wit, with
 the wise satirist, to wit, with the man who had the wise
 course; that it should be nature; or that it might
 be a matter to be done to them both, i.e., to the semi-
 vowels and to the mutes, their vowels before them and
 after them, i.e., before them and after them, before them
 in the case of semivowels and after them in the case of
 mutes: but there is a doubt with me there still, and this was
 in truth a sage's finding with him so that it was the course
 which he followed in his mind, i.e., the vowel which exists
 in the semivowels should remain firm with him to the last,
 and as their last word should be put the sage's knowledge,
 to wit, the consonants should be put first so that it may not
 be a misplace of speech of the undying knowledge of the
 Ogham: **save vowels only**, per *anastrophēn* is the name for
 that, to wit, a quickness of the turning, as e.g. 1, so that
 there it becomes **le**, and **n** becomes **ne**. Why should he
 prefer them to be all mutes to their being semivowels and
 mutes, as they were with the Latinist? Not hard. In
 order to follow the Greeks, for there are no semivowels
 with them, and Fenius was a Greek; or again it is on
 account of the nobility of the order of the Greeks, *ut*
dicitur: Omne uile priusponitur, omne bonum postponitur

·i· samaigthir gach ndereoil (col. β) ar tus 7 gach sainemall
co forbu.

Innsol tra eis lir innsol dochuisin la Feni (·i· ifn che). 520
Ní ansa. A tri ·i· ferinnsol 7 baninnsol 7 demhinsce
lasin nGaidel ·i· mascuol 7 femen 7 neodar lasin Laitneoir.
Cest, caide deochair eturru? Ní ansa. Nosdeochratar
a tri urluiml indsce ·i· hio hec hoo ·i· ise isi ised ·i·
ise in fear, isi in bhean, ised in neam. 525

Cest, cuin immairigh eter in innsol 7 in duil dia
n-innisin? Ní ansa. Intan feadair a hinsol choir fuirri
iar n-aloniudh. Ní imaireidí immorro eturru intan feadair
innsol for a n-aill ·i· ferinnsol for baninnsol no baninnsol
for ferinnsol no deiminnsol for neachtar n-æi. Feadair em 530
ferinnsce for baninnsce intan asberar ise in banmhac-
sa, *ut dixit poeta*:

Dia mbadh missi in banmacan,
Nocehrainn cach fælmacan;
Fer nad fintar gu gcluinnter,
Slancheill chein duib, a muindter. 535

Fedair dno baninnsol for fearinnsol intan asberar
isi in gabur:

Isi in gabuir uair is each,
Is in gabur cid meighleach,
Isi in chorr cid reil nos-reil,
Is in mintan cid banen. 540

Fedair dno deiminnsol for ferinnsol no baninnsol intan
asberar is ed a cheann sechis ceann fir on no mna,
ut dicitur:

Ceand mna romannair mo mod,
Dos-far[r]aidh don, ní deilm ndil,
Is ed ceand is grannium sain
Do neoch fil for muin fo nim. 545

520, 9 inscni E. 522 Gaidelc (c added later) B.: lasin nGoidel, neumtur E.
524 urlaind L.: urland E. 526 imaric E. eter in loi T. dia n-indis L. E.
528 ni himalreidh T. 530 cechtair n-æ, cechthuir n-ai T.: cechtar L. E.
532 Da ba misi E.
534 No ceachlaind cach fælmacan L. E.: ní charfhuinn nach fælmacchám T.
535 gluinnter B.: cluinnter L.: gluindtear E. 539-42 cf. O'Molloy Gr. 116
536 gabar E. 540 meidlech L. E.
541 ·i· fo feghthair B. margin. nos-reil B.: nos-raeil E. 542 mindtán L. E.
544 fir oin E. 548-9 HM. 135 a w.
546 mo mogh E. romaimair B.: romandair E.
548 graindiu L.: granum sin E. 549 fo muin L.

i.e., every mean thing is placed first, every distinguished
thing to conclude.

Now as to genders, how many are there with
the Irish? (that is, gooseberry (1) way). Not hard.
Three of them, i.e., masculine, feminine, and neuter
gender with the Gael, to wit, masculine, feminine, and
neuter with the Latinist. Query, what is the difference
among them? Not hard. Their three leading words
of gender differ, to wit, hio, haec, hoo; i.e., he, she, it;
he, the man; she, the woman; it, the heaven.

Query, when is there harmony between the gender
and the element to describe them? Not hard. When
its proper gender by nature is applicable to it. There
is no harmony, however, between them when one
gender may be applied for another, i.e., masc. for fem.,
or fem. for masc., or neuter for either of them. Now
masc. may be used for fem. when a female child is
called he, *ut dixit poeta*:

If I were a female child,
I should love every young student;
A man that is not discovered till he is heard of,
Perfect sense for a while to you, O people.

Also fem. may be used for masc. when the horse is
called she:

The gabur is she, when it is a horse,
The gabur is he, if it be bleating,
The heron is she, though clearly it reveals itself,
The titmouse is he, though a female bird.

Also neuter gender may be used for masc. or fem.
gender when it is said "it is his head," no matter
whether that one is a man's head, or a woman's, *ut*
dicitur:

A woman's head that has destroyed my work,
It has gained ground, no dear sound,
It is a head that which is the most horrible
Of any that is on a neck beneath heaven.

Fedair dno baninnscé for deiminnscé intan asberar 550
is i in ohlooh, *ut dicitur*:

Is he in lia, lith rolas,
Iar srethaib suadh in senchas;
Is ed onn iar n-aicneadh ail,
Is i in cloch iar særdaitaid. 555

Is e in daigh deryg dighdi dath
Frisna geibthi cath na cith;
Is ed ceand is chæmu cruth
Fail gu mbruth forsmbræniu bith.
Samail a dealba can chleith 560
Ealbha ingine Idhaidh;
Fri goir ngreni glaine ar gurt,
Is fris samlain a cæmtucht.

Mad iar n-urd choir na ndula, immorro, ni ainm
ferinnscí no baninnscí acht du neoch dufuisium 7 o 565
tuisimar; 7 ba dème chena aicneadh na huille.
Duepenar dno deminnscí a ferinnscí no a baninnscí.
Doepenar dno ferinnscí 7 baninnscí a deiminnscí, amal
ata isna rannaibh, 7 it he sin na deime tebede 7 na
lanamna dème 7 a ngeni-se. 570

Insci .i. *scientia* (.i. ecna) a bunadh Laitne. Scothegna
a airbert. Innische a inue .i. innisiu iar cæi iar conair:
conar .i. ceangar: tra .i. dorrae cucunn no duræ uaini .i.
inn asneis; no tra .i. a tri .i. na tri hinnsi .i. ferinnsci
7 baninnsci 7 deiminnsci. Ferinnsci immorro forinnsci 575
no firinnsci no fo[f]herinnscé no firenninnsci no ferdha
innsci no ferr inda innsci na mmna [bis indsci in fir L.]
no ferinnsci nama bis. Baninnsci dno .i. baninnsci .i.
ba fir no buan innsci no bonenninnsci no *bona scientia*

552-8 Cor. Tr. 12: lithar rolass E.; HM. 135, b, 1: RC. xx. 264
553 i senchas E. 554 derg daigi E. 557 gaibthi L.: gabthai E.: gaphur si T.
559 fil, brænu E. forsm B. L. E. in bith T. 560 gan clith E.
560-3 HM. 135 a 42 561 ingeine Idaig E.: Fhidhuigh T.
562 caemchucht L.: cæmucht E. 563 Gr. Lat. v. 159, 22; 160, 8
564, 565 tusimther L.: tuisimther E. 567 Doepenar L.
571 indscid oracio no scientia T.
572 Indis cæ E. a airbert .i. airlapra no radh T.
573 uand L.: doræ uaind E.: trath .i. dorroí .i. d' iarraid indsci cuiguinn T.
574 fo erindsci L. 575 ban fir B.: .i. bá fir L.

Also fem. gender may be used for neuter gender when
a stone is called she, *ut dicitur*:

The flagstone is he, a feast that has flamed,
According to the threads of sages is the history;
A block is it, according to nature, a rock,
A stone is she according to artificiality.

The red flame is "he," a prayer of colours,
Against which will not prevail battle or shower;
A head is "it" of fairest form,
A place whereon with a glow the world distills.

The likeness of her form, without concealment,
Of Elba, daughter of Idad,
To a bright sun's fire on a field
Thereto I liken her beauteous shape.

If it be according to the proper use of the elements,
however, there is no term of masc. or fem. gender
save for what generates or for what is generated
from; and neuter were else the nature of the whole.
On the one hand neuter gender is derived from
masc. and fem.; on the other, masc. and fem. are
derived from neuter, as it is in the verses, and these
are the derived neuters and the neuter couples and
their pairs.

Speech that is *scientia*, knowledge, from a Latin root.
Word-wisdom, its usc. Speech-way, its meaning, i.e., a
narration along the way, along the path: *conar*, that which
is trodden: *tra*, that is, let it come unto us, or let it go
from us, that is, the saying; or *tra*, i.e., the three of
them, i.e., the three genders, masc., fem., and neuter
gender. Masculine gender is, however, added gender, or
true gender, or goodman gender, or male gender, or manly
gender, or better than the woman gender, or man gender
only that it is. Feminine gender, again, i.e., woman
gender, i.e., it were true, or lasting gender, or female gender,

·i· dagfis no (320) fo innsci in fir bis innsci na mna. 580
Demindsci dno ·i· deim insci, no deme insci, no deiminsci
 fuirri no in dem is onni as *dem[o]* ·i· dighbaim ita: no
 dibeo insci ·i· insce dimbeaighthi ·i· ni hinnsce sluinnes
 du biu.

Cuin is erlunn? Is erlunn em intan dosbere fri a 585
 n-aill, *ut est*, is e in fear 7rl. Is etargaire dno eter fhemem
 7 mascul insin: no is etargaire intan deifriche fri neach
 n-aill co n-anmair a athar senrud. Innsci intan asberar
 is e nama gen'eraill maille fris, *ut Priscianus dixit*:
Oratio est or[di]natio congrua[m] dictionum perfectam 590
[que] sententiam demonstrans ·i· ata in innsci ordugud
 comimaircide na n-epert failisiges in ceil[l] foirbthi.
 Erlonn inund eter da erlonn nach it inund ·i· fri se no
 fri sed, air ni erlond is sed, is remshuidiugud.

Ferinnsci aicnid, is e in fer: ferinnsci sārda, is e an 595
 neam. Baninnsci aicnid, is i in bean: baninnsci sārda,
 is i in chloch. Deminnsci aicnid, is ed an neam:
 deminnsci sārda, is ed in ceand. Aicneadh cām and 7
 aicned etigh. Aicned cāmh cetumus: is i a sron no a
 suil na mna. Aicned n-eitigh immorro, is i a shiacail 600
 no a bhel na mna 7 is cail gotha fodera sin ·i· ni ni acht
 neamgnathugudh amal atat na focail berlai na athgenmar
 ·i· nit binde lenn uair nis-gnathaigem. Mascol 7 femem 7
 neodur lasin Laitneoir ·i· *mas* fear 7 cul comet: no
 comfhiscol ·i· moo a fis 7 a col *quam* col na mna; no is onni 605
 is *masculinus* ·i· masculini. Femen dno ·i· femder ·i· feme

⁵⁸¹ Demindscean L. doem insgi furri E.

⁵⁸² dimbeo L.: dabæ E.: urdibad fuirri in dede reomuind T.

⁵⁸³ dobere L.: asbere E. ⁵⁸⁴ is eterscarad E.

⁵⁸⁵ dosbere L.: dosbi II.: deiferge E.

⁵⁸⁶ cen L. Gr. Lat. ii, 53, 28: Sg. 26 * ⁵⁸⁷ oratus B. L.

⁵⁸⁸ Erlond, da erlaind nach at inunda ·i· si fri fri si no fri sed E.: isi fri se
 no fri sedh T. ⁵⁸⁹ earlond acht is remsuigugud E. L. ^{590, 6, 8} sār E.

⁵⁹¹ nat athgenmar L.: na haichnemair E.: nad athgenam T.

⁵⁹² ni gnath E. ⁵⁹³ cal coimet L.: cail E.

⁵⁹⁴ mo fis col L. E. Origg. xi, 2, 17

⁵⁹⁵ ·i· *masculina*, femer ·i· feme *Grece*, *uirgo* (·i· og) *Latine* E.: masco-
 lonium masculdo T.

or *bona scientia*, to wit, good knowledge, or inferior to the
 gender of the man that the woman's gender is. Neuter
 gender, again, that is, dark gender or darkness gender or
 dark gender on her, or the *dem* is from the word *demo*,
 i.e., *dighbaim*, I deprive: or unliving gender, i.e. gender
 inanimate, i.e., it is not a gender that applies to quick.

When is it *erlunn*, leading word? Well, it is *erlunn*
 when it refers to another thing, *ut est*, he is the man,
 etc. There is then a comparison between the fem. and the
 masc. there: or it is a comparison when it differentiates
 from any one else, with his father's name especially.
 Speech, when it is said it is he only, with no other along
 with him, *ut Priscianus dixit*: *Oratio est ordinatio congrua*
dictionum perfectamque sententiam demonstrans, i.e., speech
 is an appropriate order of the words that shows the
 perfect sense. *Erlonn* is the same between two *erlunn*
 that are not the same, to wit, *fri se* or *fri sed*; for *is sed*
 is not *erlunn*, it is an anteposition.

Natural masc. speech, "he" is the man: artificial
 masculine speech, "he" is the heavens. Natural feminine
 speech, "she" is the woman: artificial feminine speech,
 "she" is the stone. Natural neuter speech, "it" is the
 heaven: artificial neuter speech, "it" is the head. There
 is beautiful nature and ugly nature. Beautiful nature
 first: It is her nose or her eye—the woman's. Ugly
 nature on the other hand: It is his tooth or his mouth
 —the woman's; and quality of voice causes that, that
 is, nothing but want of use, as are the words of a
 language which we do not know, i.e., we do not think
 them sweet because we do not use them. Masculine,
 feminine, and neuter with the Latinist, that is, *mas*, a
 male, and *cul*, keeping: or *com-fis-col* knowledge, lust,
 i.e., *major ejus scientia, et major ejus quam feminae*
luxuria; or it is from the word *masculinus*, i.e., masculine.

Graece, uirgo Latine: ander gach slan. Femdeir didiu .i. ogh-ingen; no *femen quasi femer* .i. a *femore* .i. *femur* .i. sliasat, air is and is ben-si intan fognaithir dia sliasait; no *femen* .i. *flesc* no maitnechas *unde femina de flesca* no 610 maithchnechas *dicitur*; no is onni as *feminina, femina* .i. banda no banecosda no bangnethach no bangnimach. Neudur .i. ni fetur cia cenel, uair nach si no se; no neutur onni as *neutrum* neimhneachtardha .i. *nec hoc nec illud* .i. *nec masculinum nec femininum*. Cest, onni a[s] *sciscor*, 615 com[a]ircim. Caite deochair eturru? Ni ansa. Nas-defrigidar a tri urlundinnsci .i. a iii remslonnudh .i. slointi rempu .i. riasna hinscibh .i. ise isi ised: acht ata urlaind sin a tindscedul a nd-edargnu remsluind dona foclaib ina ndiaidh; 7 insce *femen* 7 *mascul* 7 neutur tuicthear trethu. 620

Etardheilighther dno eter na tri cenelaibh. Cest, cuin imaric (.i. cuin as ænairectain suad) eter in insci 7 in duil dia n-innisen? Ni ansa. Intan fogabhar a hinnsai choir fuirri. Acht do neoch dofuisim 7 o tuisimar atat da thuismiudh and, tuismiudh aicenta 7 tuismiudh særda. 625 Tusmiudh aicenta *geine* .i. mac sceo ingean o mnai: tusmiud særda .i. fer o thalmuain, amal asbeir Uraicept: mor easba in talman meni tusmedh clanda. Cetheora fodhla særdatadh .i. deifir rainde 7 tugait bindiusa 7 illugud labartha 7 cuimri raid. Deifir rainni, *ut est*, is e in 630 banmac-sa .i. din raind oigi fil and isin ingin is (col. β)

⁶⁰⁷ der *Graece* for lan, lan femder didiu .i. og-ingen E.: der *Grecia, id est, filia Latine* T. ⁶⁰⁸ Origg. xi. 1, 106; 2, 21, 24 ⁶⁰⁹ foghnus T. dia shliasait B.

⁶¹⁰ maithchnechas B.: maitnechas L.: maithchneas *unde femina* .i. deidecasach thach no maithchnechas E.: flescach no maithchnechas T.: Origg. xi. 2, 21

⁶¹³ se nominatur E. ⁶¹⁴ Origg. i. 7, 28: Gr. Lat. viii. 82, 25. isicistcoir E.

⁶¹⁵ l. Cesc ⁶¹⁶ nodefrighar E.

⁶¹⁷ a se remsluindidh roslointi rompo E.: remsluindte T.

⁶¹⁹ ndedarg .i. L.: a tetargnu .i. E. ⁶²² immricc E.

⁶²³ indesend E. fogabair E. ^{625, 7} soer .i. feur E. ⁶²⁸ mana tuisimis T.

⁶²⁹ defir inde E. ⁶³⁰ illud, cumra E. Deithbir L.: Defir a indi E.

⁶³¹ Origg. xi. 2, 24

Next feminine, to wit, *fem-der*, to wit, *feme* in Greek, *uirgo* in Latin: *ainder* every intact one. *Femdeir*, then, is a pure virgin; or *femen quasi femer*, i.e., a *femore*, i.e., *femur*, thigh, for it is then she is a woman *quum femori ejus serviatur*; or *femen*, i.e., a root of fighting, or contentiousness, *unde femina dicitur de*, a sheltered one, or tender skinned one; or it is from the words *femenina, femina*, i.e., womanly, or of womanly form, or womanly activities, or womanly deeds. Neuter, that is, I do not know what gender, since it is not she or he; or neuter from the word *neutrum*, neither one nor other, i.e., *nec hoc nec illud, id est, nec masculinum nec femininum*. *Cesc*, query, is from the word *sciscor*, I enquire. What is the difference among them? Not hard. Their three leading words of gender distinguish them, i.e., their three antedenotations, i.e., denotations before them, i.e., before the genders, i.e., he, she, it: but these leading words stand at the commencement to indicate the antedenotation of the words following them; and masculine, feminine, and neuter gender is understood through them.

There is distinction, then, among the three genders. Query, when is there agreement (i.e., when is there a philosopher's one invention) between the gender, and the element for telling them? Not hard. When its proper gender is found upon it. But of all that generates and is generated from, there are two generations, a natural and an artificial generation. A natural generation of birth, to wit, son and daughter out of woman: an artificial generation, i.e., grass, out of the earth, as the Primer says: Great is the uselessness of the earth unless it bring forth progeny. There are four subdivisions of artificiality, to wit, Difference of Part, Cause of Euphony, Amplifying Speech, and Brevity of Terminology. Difference of Part, *ut est*, "he" is this female child, that is, the

ainm: Tucait bindiusa, *ut est*, is i in ghabair 7 d' eoch ban is ainm .i. goar .i. solus isin Fenic[h]us (no isin Breat-nais) co tuc in file be fris ar tucait mbinniusa: Hilugud labartha, *ut est*, is ed a cend 7 is liate in da urlabra: 635 Cuimri raid, *ut est*, rusc immi 7 criathar arba; uair ropad emilt rusc im imim 7 criathar im arbor do rad. Air it e da modh labartha fil and .i. modh n-aicenta 7 modh sàrdatadh.

Secht n-eatargaire tra dochuisneat .i. a ngrad condellg lasin Laitneoir is eatargoiri a n-ainm lasin filid. Etar- 640 goiri in incolse i persainn, etargaire n-inchoise persainni, etargaire persainni i ngnim, etargaire persainne i cessadh. Etargaire derscalgti i nderscugud .i. possit 7 comparait 7 superlaid lasin Laitneoir .i. fothugudh 7 forran 7 formoladh lasin filid: maith 7 fearr 7 fearrson 645 lasin nGædeal; etargaire mette i mmetughudh, etargaire lughagthe i lugugud. Etargaire n-inchoise hi persaind cetumus: unnse (.i. in fer) unnsi (.i. in ben) onnar (.i. i[n] nem): etargaire in inchoise persainni, me faden, tu faden, he faden, sinni fadesin, sibsi fadesin, 650 siat-som fadesin. Etargaire persainni i ngnim: darignius, darignis, darigne, darignisam, darignesalb, darignensad. Etargaire persainni i cessadh: rom-char-sa, rot-char-su, rocharsom, roinchar-ne, rom-charabair-si, roscarsad. Etargaire derscalgti i nderscugud .i. maith 655 7 ferr 7 ferrsom (.i. lasin nGædel coitchend a n-ecmais in filed, fothugad immorro la sidhe). Etargaire mete i mmetugud: mor 7 moo 7 moosom. Etargaire lughaighthe i llugh[ug]udh: beo 7 lugum 7 lugusomh.

⁶³³ Feineachus L.: gobur .i. solus isin Fhenacus E.: Cor.² 675

⁶³⁴ Hillugud L. ⁶³⁵ cuimredh T. ⁶³⁷ emilt, Air it e E. ⁶³⁸ persainde E.

⁶³⁷ lugaide E. ⁶³⁸ uindse, uindse L.: uindsi E. ⁶³⁹ dorignius E.

⁶³³ cf. 3356, rom-charthar, etc., which is translated: darignetar siat E.

⁶³⁴ rom-car-ne, robar-carabar-si, rocarsom L.: romcaraisiu, romcarni, robarcarsi, roduscarsum, rodomearsum E.

⁶³⁵ i ndersnaigacht E. ⁶³⁶ luguthi E.

⁶³⁹ lugum-son L.

name arises from the part of virginity which is there in the girl: Cause of Euphony, *ut est*, she is the *gabair*, steed, and it is a name for a white horse, that is, *goar*, that is, *solus* in the *Feinechus*, or in the Welsh, so that the poet put b to it for the sake of euphony: Amplifying of Speech, *ut est*, it is her head, and the two expressions are the more lengthy: Brevity of Terminology, *ut est*, a bark of butter, and a sieve of corn; for it were tedious to say a bark round about butter, and a sieve round about corn. For these are two modes of speaking that exist, the natural mode and the artificial.

Now there are seven inflections, to wit, the comparative degree of the Latinist is named inflection by the poet. Inflection of meaning in a person, inflection of meaning of a person, inflection of person in active, inflection of person in passive. Inflection of distinction in distinguishing, to wit, positive, comparative, and superlative with the Latinist: foundation, aggravation, belaudation with the poet: good, better, and best with the Gael; inflection of greatness in increasing, inflection of diminution in diminishing. Inflection of meaning in a person first: *unnse*, here is the man; *unnsi*, here is the woman; *onnar*, here is the thing: inflection of meaning of a person: I myself, thou thyself, he himself, we ourselves, ye yourselves, they themselves. Inflection of person in active: I did, thou didst, he did, we did, ye did, they did. Inflection of person in passive: I am loved, thou art loved, he is loved, we are loved, ye are loved, they are loved. Inflection of distinction in distinguishing, that is, good, better, best (i.e., with the common Gael in contradistinction to the poet: it is foundation, however, with him). Inflection of increase in increasing: great, greater, greatest. Inflection of diminution in diminishing: small, less, and least.

Secht n-etargoire .i. i[s] soighthi dia mbe inna eolus; 660
no is saighthi dia mbe i n-aineolus. Etargoire .i. isinn
etechtu ata .i. isin sechtmad ernail in sechta ita in condelg
uile *ut est: Pars pro tota 7 tota pro parte* .i. in rand dar
eis na toiti 7 in toiti dar eis na rainni. Etargoire .i.
etardheilighthi i treidhib 7 etargairi .i. gair guth .i. 665
etarghnugh[ud] in ghotha andsin; no etargleodh .i. iar
ngleodh a sheassa etarru.

In ohondealg lasin Laitneoir is etargoiri lasin filid:
filidh .i. fialsaighi no fialshuighi: no fi ani ærais, 7 li ani
molais: no fili onni is *philosophus* .i. fellsamh ar dlíged in 670
fíled guru fellsumh. Cidh ar nach treidhi lasin Laitneoir
in condelg amal as treidhi lasin nGædel inn edarghoiri .i.
meid 7 inni 7 inchosc? Dedhe immorro lasin Laitneoir .i.
meid 7 inni namma .i. *bonus et malus* is i in indi: *magnus*
et minus is i in meid. Is ed a inni lasin nGædel .i. maith 7 675
olc immalle. Is i a meid .i. mor 7 beg: 7 is mor lais-siumh
a mbeg i coneilg in neich is lughu. Inchosc immorro agon
shilid, ni condelg *eside* etir lasin Laitneoir, acht *pronomen*
et uerbum.

Cidh fodera dosumh a radh a ngradh conde[i]lg lasin 680
Laitneoir is edargoiri a ainm laisin filid 7 ni fuil acht
tri graidh condeilg lasin Laitneoir, 7 atat secht n-etargoire
icon filid? Ni dia chutrumugud eim dosum dno, acht
ita etargoire lasin filid is condelg lasin (321) Laitneoir .i.
etargoire derscaigthi i nderscugud. Ni cach etargoire is 685
condeilg 7 is cach condealg is etargoire. Cidh ar madh
condelg las-[s]ium posit? Ni ansa. Ar is i as fotha, 7 ata

⁶⁶⁰ soighthidi ambæ E. ⁶⁶¹ saighthi E. inna eolus B. E.
⁶⁶² isin ectu E. in sechtma ita in congælg. B.
⁶⁶³ Origg. i. 37, 13. tar es no toidi 7 in toit tar es na rainde E.
⁶⁶⁴ comprait dombeir-sium arin coinneilg uile T.
⁶⁶⁵ etardheilighi B.: etardeilighthi i treib E. ⁶⁶⁷ etergleod .i. iar nglæs E.
⁶⁶⁹ .i. fellsai .i. foglaim 7 sai fogluma hesium iarsani bid foglum aici ic
foglaim L.: i felsui E.: sel fogluim T. ⁶⁷¹ go rob L. ⁶⁷³ L. Deighi B.
⁶⁷⁵ inn inne E. ⁶⁷⁷ in beac L. ⁶⁷⁸ esen L. ⁶⁸⁰ in grad L. ⁶⁸² i condeilg E.
⁶⁸⁵ Ni cach etargoire B. repeats. etardersgugud inderscaigtech, in
gach E. ⁶⁸⁷ fotta E.

Seven inflections, that is, it is to be sought out whence
it is in his knowledge; or it is to be sought out whence he
is in ignorance. Inflection, i.e., it stands in the unlawful,
to wit, in the seventh part of the heptad is the whole
comparison, *ut est: Pars pro tota et tota pro parte*, the part
for the whole and the whole for the part. *Etargaire*, i.e., it
is to be separated into three, and *etargaire*, i.e., *gáir* is voice,
i.e., interpretation of the voice is there; or interdecision,
i.e., after the deciding of his knowledge between them.

The comparison of the Latinist is inflection with the
poet: *filidh*, poet, that is, generous seeking, or generous
sitting: or *fi*, that which satirises, and *li* that which
praises: or *fili* from the word *philosophus*, philosopher,
owing to the duty of the poet to be a philosopher.
Why is not comparison a triad with the Latinist, as
inflection is a triad with the Gael, to wit, quantity,
quality, and meaning? Well, with the Latinist it is two
things, quantity and quality only, to wit, good and bad,
that is the quality: great and less, that is the quantity.
With the Gael, however, this is its quality, to wit, good
and bad together. This is its quantity, to wit, great and
small: and with him the small is great in comparison
with that which is less. The poet's *inchosc*, signification,
however, is with the Latinist not comparison at all, but
pronomen et uerbum.

What makes him say that comparative degree
with the Latinist is named inflection by the poet, seeing
there are but three degrees of comparison with the
Latinist, and the poet has seven inflections? It is not
indeed to equate them does he do so now, but that which
is inflection with the poet is comparison with the Latinist,
i.e., inflection of distinction in distinguishing. Not every
inflection is comparison, but every comparison is inflection.
Why is positive with him a comparison? Not hard.

derscughudh di, *ut dicitur*, airim fri unair, *ut est*: *Unus non est numerus sed fundamentum numeri* ·i· nochon fhil int æn co mbad airim, acht ata conidh fotha airim, 7 amal ita alt 690 icon Gædhel, 7 ní dech fadesin, cidh la deochu adrimther, 7 tria særdaitid insin ·i· int alt aicenta immorro de posit.

Cid arnid ainm comparaiti doberat-somh forin condelg uili? Ni ansa. Poisit cetumus: Ni derscaigh do ní: Superlait dno, ni derscaighther di. Comparait immorro 695 derscaighidh di neoch, derscaighther di, conid airisin is ainm foriata in condelg.

Caite condelg ceilli cen son, 7 condelg suin cen cheill, 7 condelg suin 7 ceilli molle? Condelg ceilli cen son, *ut est*: *bonus, melior, optimus*. Condelg suin cen ceill, *ut est*: 700 *bonus, bonior, bonimus*; nobhiadh iar sun sain 7 ní fil iar ceill. Condelg suin 7 ceilli malle, *ut est*: *magnus, maior, maximus* is i in sin in condelg techta. Bid dno maith, 7 ní bi derrscugud de, *ut est Deus*.

Caite deochair eter se 7 uinse? Uindse cetumus: sluind 703 persainni [sain]raidchi insin, *ut dicitur*: unse uait in fer-sa saindriud cona anmáim, *ut dixit poeta*:

Unse chugut in gillgugan,
Mac r[e]arrgugan;
Bid cach maith lat ar cingugan,
A ceallgugan.

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Sluind ceniuil immorro amal ata is e in fear, 7 ní fes cia sainriudh, acht is fer *tantum*. Cidh fodera ind

⁶⁹⁰ derscugud E. fri huimir L.: numair E. Orlgg. iii. 3, 1
⁶⁹⁰ nocho fuil E. ⁶⁹⁰ airmí L.: comad airem E.
⁶⁹¹ Gæidiul, cid la deachu airmither L.: gid la deecu arimther iter særdaitid insin E. ⁶⁹¹ t-alt aicenta amal ata prois E. do L.
⁶⁹⁴ Prois cetumus, inderscaidchi do ní E.
⁶⁹⁵ Superlait didiu ní derscaighther di E.
⁶⁹⁶ sech derscaighit, derscaighther E. ⁷⁰¹ bonissimus L.: bonissimus E.
⁷⁰⁴ Gr. Lat. v. 158, 30: Virg. Gr. 91, 20 ⁷⁰⁵ deochairther B.
⁷⁰⁶ persainraice E. ⁷⁰⁶⁻¹¹ Cormac, *Ancr.* iv. § 1103
⁷⁰⁹ errgugain E.: raragain T.
⁷¹⁰ bid can B. ara E. agad a cinngugan ·i· longa brab ifin H.: breib T.
⁷¹¹ cellucan a ceannugan ·i· a cinn gegain H.: ara cindagain, a cenagain T. (= Cenn Gécáin): CZ. viii. 316, 6 ⁷¹² Sluinde coitcend T.: ceinniul B.

Because it is that which is the foundation, and there is distinction for it, *ut dicitur*, a number is opposed to a unit, *ut est*: *Unus non est numerus sed fundamentum numeri*, i.e., one is not a number, but it is a basis of number, and as the Gael has *alt*, joint, and it is not a metrical foot itself, though it is numbered with feet, and that through artificiality, to wit, the natural *alt* stands for positive.

Why is it not the name of comparative that they apply to all comparison? Not hard. Positive first: Now it does not surpass anything. The superlative, again, is not surpassed. The comparative, however, surpasses, is surpassed by something, so that it is for that reason comparison is an inclusive name.

What is comparison of sense without sound, and comparison of sound without sense, and comparison of sound and sense together? Comparison of sense without sound, *ut est*: *bonus, melior, optimus*. Comparison of sound without sense, *ut est*: *bonus, bonior, bonimus*; which it might be according to sound, though it does not exist according to sense. Comparison of sound and sense together, *ut est*: *magnus, maior, maximus*, that is the proper comparison. Yet there is good, and nothing to surpass it, *ut est, Deus*.

What is the difference between *se*, it is he, and *uinse*, here he is? Uindse first: the denotation of a particular person is there, *ut dicitur*: here he is, this man in particular, with his name, *ut dixit poeta*:

Here comes to thee the dear little fellow,
Son of a dear little black-bird [Mac Lonáin].
Have thou every good prepared for him,
Dear little Cellach.

[*Se*] is a denotation of gender, however, as he is the man; and it is not known who in particular, but it is a man

irlond conidh innsce 7 conidh etargaire .i. intan is innsce
is ac sluind innsce bis, acht isa oen; 7 atberat is e 715
in fer uair is erlond i suidhiu. Is ann is etargaire intan
asberar unse. Sluind ceneoil amal ata in etargaire
inchoisc i persaind .i. isin persaind fein ita a hinchosc
co n-aichniter trit ic sluind ceterpersainde 7 persainde
tanaisti 7 tres persainde atat na hetargaire uili. 720

Cidh ar nar ba leor leis-[s]ium a rad me i n-etargaire
inchoisc persainne? Ni ansa. Etargaire deifirighudh na
persainde tria hinchosc di fadein .i. in chetpersu uathaid,
conar bo leor a radh me co n-abair me fadein, air is
demniti 7 is deligidi fri cach persaind a radh me fadein, ut 725
*dicitur: imponendo egomet [ipse enim ego feci 7 non alius cum
dicitur egomet L.] uair is me fein 7 ni neach eli intan asberar
egomet. Quicquid iteratur ut firmus fiat .i. biaid corob
demnite gach ni athairrighthir. Fogabar dno in comparait
cen phosit, ut est: Dulcius est mare Ponti[c]um quam cetera 730
maria .i. i[s] somillsi muir Point andat na muiri ar chena,
7 condelc in etechta in sin. Condelc in etechta dano in
cetna ernail in Auraicepta .i. fors .i. ferr a fhis. Is etecta
insin; ar ni maith int anfis. Finit primus liber.*

Incipit do lebur Ferchertne. Loc don libur-sa Emain 735
Mhacha. I n-aimsir Conchobair mic Neassa. Persu do
Ferchertne fili. Tucait a denma du breith æsa faind 7 boirb
for seis (col. β).

Seachta frisa toimsiter Gaedhelg .i. fíd 7 deach, reilm
7 forba[i]dh, alt 7 indsci 7 etargoirl. 740

713 is æn, isberar E. 710 oir is reimsluinne T. 717 uindsi E. 720 ata E.
721 nar bo lór E. 722 etardethbriugud E. 723 uathad E.
725 demnidhi 7 is deilighthidi E. 726 in pronomine T.: cf. Gr. Lat. ii. 590, 26
729 deimnighthi, delighthi, a tairglotar L.: aithrigidh E.: nithrigthir T.
730 co mba poisit T. Orig. xiii. 16, 4: Gr. Lat. ii. 92, 15; iv. 374, 29;
viii. clxxxiii. 8 731 Pointt anait E. 732 indecta E.
733 fors .i. is ferr a sis don fitir (f. fir) rofitir inas don fir na fitir T.
isechta E. 734 ni ar B. Finit Amen L. 737 borb L. 739 toimister E.

tantum. What makes the *irlond*, leading word, become
insci, gender, and *etargaire*, inflection? When it is *indsci*,
gender, it stands as denoting gender, but of which it is
one; and they say "he is the man" when it is *erlond*,
leading word, there. It is inflection there when it is said
unse, there he is. A denotation of gender such as is the
inflection of meaning in a person, i.e., it is in the person
itself wherein is its meaning, so that it is known thereby
as denoting first, second, and third person, wherein are
all the inflections.

Why did he not deem it sufficient to say "I" in
inflection denoting person? Not hard. Inflection is a
differentiating of the person through its own defining of
itself, to wit, in the first person singular it was not
enough to say "I," so he says "I myself"; for it is more
definite, and distinct from every person to say "I myself,"
ut dicitur: imponendo egomet, since it is I myself and not
another person when it is said *egomet*. *Quicquid iteratur
ut firmus fiat*, i.e., it will so be that everything which is
reiterated is confirmed. There is found also the compara-
tive without a positive, *ut est: Dulcius est mare Ponticum
quam cetera maria*, i.e., sweeter is the sea of Pontus than
all the seas, and that is an improper comparison. An
improper comparison, too, is the first part of the Primer, to
wit, *fors*, chance, i.e., better its knowledge. That is not
proper; for ignorance is not good. *Finit primus liber*.

Incipit to Ferchertne's book. The place of this book,
Emain Macha. In the time of Conchobar MacNessa.
The person to it, Ferchertne, the poet. Reason for making
it, to bring weak and rude folk to science.

Seven things according to which Gaelic is measured,
letter and verse-foot, declension and accent, syllable and
gender, and inflection.

Seachta .i. *septim* a bunadh lasin Laitheoir. Seacht n-æ a hinni .i. seachta da æib doimiter and. A airbert .i. a airimh .i. vii primeillge na filideachta; no brosnacha bairdne; no vii n[d]eich na filidheachta i n-ecmais dialta, ar ni fil in seachta annside: is aire rofacbadh. Coitcheand 7 diles 7 745 ruidhles conadar don focul is seachta: Coitchend do cach airimh seachta Diles do a seacht diuidib. Ruidhles do in cetairimh sechta fris a nd-ebradh .i. fri seacht laithib na seachtmaine. Innleas a tabairt for airimh n-ailli acht for a seacht. Tomus .i. *mensura* a bunad lasin Laitheoir. 750 Toimes a hinni. Toimhes a airbert .i. to tenga 7 meas airi fen .i. meas doghnither o theangaidh. In gne no in cenel tomhus? Is cenel eimh. Cest, caitet a gnee? Ni ansa. Tomus flideachta 7 tomus bairdni 7 tomus prosta. Cadé ruidhleas 7 dileas 7 coitchend 755 7 indles hi tomus? Ni ansa. Ruidhleas do filid-eacht .i. a breith ria seacht. Diles do bairdni .i. a tomus fri cluais 7 fri coir n-anala. Coitchend immorro de prois o dhialt immach.

Indles do sen immorro, air ni fil alt and. Seachta fo 760 vii for sechta inso sis.

Fidh .i. *fundamentum* a bunad Laitne: Fo edh a hinni: fotha, no fidh æ a airbert. Ruidhles 7 diles 7 coitchend indiles do sedhaib .i. ruidhles do fhedhaib aireghdhaibh, diles do forfhedhaib. Coitchend immorro do thaebomnaib 765 acht huath. Indles do sen immorro, air ni taebomna etir, *ut est: h non est litera sed nota aspirationis* .i. nocho n[fh]uil h co mbad litir acht ata conidh noit tinfidh. Tinfedh .i.

743 airem, no a vii primellge, no vii brosnacha E. 746, 7 hinnles T.
 747 diles dona vii ndechaiph na filidheachta T. atecht diuiti E. l. ndiuiti
 749 fris a ndubrad L.: i nd-ebrad E. 749 airem E.
 751 do thenga 7 me is airi fein E. 753 no in gnim do tomus? is gnim emh E.
 755 coit B. = coitchend 757 am briathar seachta E. 759 do E. L.
 760 do sein e, Secta fo vii-a andso sis E. 765 taebomna B.
 766 ni a taebomnaib E. 767 Gr. Lat. ii. 35, 24; 8, 22; 12, 20; sed est E.
 768 nod tinfid L.

Seachta, heptad, i.e., *septem* its root according to the Latinist. Seven sciences is the meaning of it, i.e., a heptad of sciences are measured there. Its use, to wit, its number, that is, seven prime metres of the poetic art; or incitements of bard poetry; or seven metrical feet of the poetic art apart from monosyllable, for the heptad is not therein: on that account it was left out. Common, proper, and peculiar are asked for the word heptad: Common to it is each number of seven. Proper to it are its seven simples. Peculiar to it is the first number of seven to which it might be applied, to wit, the seven days of the week. Improper, its application to a number other than seven. Measure, i.e., *mensura* is its root according to the Latinist. Measure, its meaning. *Tomus*, measure, its use, i.e., *to*, tongue, and *meas*, estimate on itself, i.e., an estimate which is made by tongue. Is measure a species or a genus? It is a genus certainly. Query, what are its species? Not hard. Measure of poetry, of bard poetry, and of prose. What is peculiar, proper, common, and improper in measure? Not hard. Peculiar to poetry, that is, its being referred to its seven kinds. Proper to bard poetry, i.e., its measure to suit the ear, and proper adjustment of breathing. Common, however, to prose from a monosyllable onward.

Improper thereto, however, for *alt*, juncture, does not exist there. *Septas*, seven times for a heptad from this time forward.

Fid, letter, that is *fundamentum* its Latin root. Under law, its meaning: foundation, or wood of science its use. Peculiar, proper, common, and improper to vowels, i.e., peculiar to principal vowels, proper to diphthongs. Common, however, to consonants except *h*. Improper to it, however; for it is not a consonant at all, *ut est: h non est litera sed nota aspirationis*, *h* is not a letter but it is a

tinuadh feadh .i. nemnigudh feadha do radh friu sin uili. Is
ed is ruidhles 7 is diles 7 is choit^{ch}end doib. 770

Deach dno troich (no ar frithindlidhach) a bunadh Laitne.
Degfuach no defuach dano a hinne: dibh uaighthir immorro
[a] airbert intan i[s] sreath. Caite ruidhles 7 diles 7 coit-
ch^{end} indles isna deac[h]aibh? Ruidhles doib a n-anmand
fein do rad friu amal ata dialt. Diles doib dialt do radh fri 775
cach n-ai dibh, air is dialt du^{for}maidh gach n-æ dib for
araili. Coit^{ch}end doib deich do radh fri cach dib. Indleas
do dhialt immorro deach duna seacht ndeachaib ele do radh
fris, air ni fil alt and.

Reim dano .i. re huam^{ma} ai a hinne intan is flideacht, 780
re huam intan is bairdne .i. ni huaim tom^{ais} dlig^{thig}.
Reim dano .i. raid uaim intan is phrois. Reim dano a
airbert, diall no tuiseal a bunadh: no reim onni as
robam^{us} .i. comhshuidhiughud a bunadh. Ruidles do reim
do fid for fid i flideacht: diles do tæbreim ceatharcubaid 785
flideachta 7 bairdne. Coit^{ch}end immorro do reim suin
cen cheill 7 do reim suin 7 cheilli immaille: diles do
prois: indles immorro do reim suin namma, uair ni fill^{tir}.

Cid dosum nar bo lor lais a radh me namma
co nn-earbairt me fadein, ut supra? 790

Ceithri gnei immorro for prois o (322) reim .i.
reim suin, amal ata fer. Is as remnigther. Reim ceilli,
amal ata Patraic. Ni airicar a reim suin, air is ædealb

770 ninugud (?) E.

772, 3 dibualdthir, a airbert E.

776 cach ni dib, f' araili E.

780 uam^{ma} L.: ræim, huama E.

784 ruidlesta E. 785 ceithrecubalt E.

771 ar it indledach L.

774, 8 deechaib E.

777, 8 deich, deech E.

781 re huaim E. tom^{us} L.

786 leor L. 790 co n-abair L.

mark of aspiration. *Tinscedh*, aspiration, i.e., a vanishing
of letters, i.e., annihilation of a letter to apply to all
these. That is peculiar, proper, and common to them.

Then deach, metrical foot, or because it is synonymous,
prosody foot, from a Latin root. Good word or double word,
then, its meaning: from them is linked its use, however,
when it is a series. What are peculiar, proper, common,
and improper in the metrical feet? Peculiar to them to
apply their own names to them, such as *dialt*, monosyllable.
Proper to them, to apply monosyllable to each of them,
for it is a monosyllable that each one of them adds to
another. Common to them is to apply feet to each of
them. Improper to monosyllable, however, is to apply to
it [the name of] one of the other seven metrical feet, for
no juncture is contained in it.

Reim, course, that is, time of composition of *æ*, sciences,
is its meaning when it is poetry: time of alliterations,
when it is bard poetry, that is, it is not composition of
a legitimate measure. *Reim*, then, that is, *raid-uaim*,
speech-stitching when it is prose. *Reim*, then, its use;
diall, declension, or *tuiseal*, case, its root: or *reim* from
the word *robam^{us}*, i.e., its root is a compound. Peculiar
to *reim*, alliteration, of letter by letter in poetry: proper
to a side [or end] *reim* through the quatrain of poetry
and bard poetry. Common, however, to declension of
sound without sense and to declension of sound and
sense together: proper to prose: improper, however, to
declension of sound only, for they are not inflected.

What caused him to deem it insufficient to say "I"
only, and to say "I myself," ut supra?

Four species in prose, however, out of *reim*, declension
to wit, declension of sound such as *fer*. Thence it is
declined. Declension of sense such as *Patraic*. Its declen-
sion of sound is not found, for there is one form for its

fora ainmnid 7 fora *genitil*: reim suin 7 ceilli amal ata
Fland Flaind. Tæbreim prosta .i. me fadain, ar is 795
tæbreim cach ni nach lanreim. Treda ara togarar reim .i.
reim as, *ut est*, fer, air is as remnighther. Reim ind, *ut*
est, fir, air is ind reimnighther. Reim as 7 ind
malle, *ut est*, in fer .i. a ainmniugud 7 a inchosc
ann malle. Reim dazo ceim a airbert:

800

Bellat mathair Niu[i]l neimnigh
Do chloind Laitin langeimligh
Fuair bas i llo grene glain,
Cele Feniusa Farsaidh.

.i. reim do fidh for fidh *ut est*:

805

Sian sleibi *sirlata* serind
Senshaill senim snechta snac
Slisiu slice samad saball
Snaithe snithe saland sacc.

Forbaid dno .i. *accentus* lasin Laitneoir, a bunad onni 810
is *firmarius* .i. ilghnuiseach: forbid (.i. forin focul) no for
fut no for cumair. Forbaid no forbeoidh no forbaid a inne.
Forbeoidh intan is forsail .i. sail fair; no forsail .i. is for
fuilliudh, iarsanni fothaighes in focul for fut. Forbaidh dno
forbaidh intan is dinin dishail .i. sech nin ni sail acht duir; 815
no dinin dishail .i. disein di-fuilliud .i. nemhsfuilliudh.
Forbaidh dno .i. fair bidh intan is ernin .i. ernid nin, no fair-
nin. Forbaidh dno .i. for [fh]idhbait a airbert: ruidhleas
do forsail: diles do ernin a beith for fut no for gair.

Coitchend do dinin disail, no dona huile forbaidibh 820
forbaid do radh friu. INdles immorro do forbaid
dib dul i llocc araili .i. do da forbaid na nguthaige

714 for an ainmnig L. 715 a tæbrem E. 801 Belaid L. 801-9 E. om.
716 gloine T. 717 Sian sleibi slata seiscind L.: seiscind T.
806 718 *Ir. Texte*, iii. 30 719 L. saland B. om. 810 .i. aiceant E.
711 Formarius T. 712 acht is E. 810, 17 nemfuilleadh, arnin E.
817, 18 erned, .i. forbaid E. 719 disel L. 820 forbaigibh B.
821 inles uadh E. 722 na nguth E.

nominative and its genitive: declension of sound and
sense as *Fland, Flaind*. Side declension in prose, that is,
"I myself," for everything that is not full declension is side
declension. Three things after which *reim*, declension is
called: Declension out of, *ut est, fer*, for it is out of it that
declension is declined. Declension into, *ut est, fir*, for into
it is it declined. Declension out of and into together, *ut*
est, in fer, i.e., its nominative and its accusative are there
together. As to *reim*, too, its use is *clim*, pace:

Bellat mother of envenomed Nél
Of the children of full-fettered Latinus
Died on the bright day of the sun,
Spouse of Fenius Farsaidh.

to wit, alliteration from letter to letter, *ut est*:

Now as to forbaid, i.e., *accentus* with the Latinist, from
the root of the word *formarius*, i.e., many-faced: "it is
upon" (to wit, on the word) either on a long or on a short.
Accent, either "it vivifies," or "it perfects" its meaning. It
vivifies when it is *forsail*, that is, s is upon it; or *forsail*,
that is, it is adding to, because it establishes the word as a
long. *Forbaidh*, then, "perfects" when it is *dinin disail*,
that is after n comes not s but d; or *dinin disail*, to wit,
from that unadding, i.e., not adding. *Forbaidh*, then, to
wit, "thereon it is," when it is *ernin*, that is, it gives n, or on
it is n. *Forbaid* then, i.e., "on wood," is its use; peculiar to
forsail: proper to *ernin*, its being on a long or on a short.

Common to *dinin disail*, or to all the accents to say
forbaid, accent, of them. Inappropriate, however, for any
accent of them to go in place of another, i.e., for the two

7 d'ænforbaid na tæbomna ·i· forbaidh uathaid 7 forbaidh
ilair no ilair for uathad, no forbaid fuit for cumair: no
indles gan a fuath do sgribeand. 825

Alt onni as *altus* ·i· uasal a bunad lasin Laitneoir: alt
dano onni alteir ina menmain a inne. Alt co feses *immorro*
a airbert ·i· co feses cia halt aircetail bera fri sechta ·i· i[n]
nath, inn anair, inn anamain, in laidh, in setrad, in sainemain.
Alt in anma prosta in re n-aimsire bis eter in da shillaib a 830
inni: [alt L.] co feses a airbert. Caite ruidhles 7 diles 7
coitchend, indles alta? Ni ansa. Ruidhles ·i· do aiste do
alt filideachta: diles immorro do alt bairdne ·i· do aiste.
Coitchend indles do fhoclaibh na proise ·i· coitchend do cach
focul i mbiat alta; indles immorro do dialt, ar ni bi alt and. 835

Indsce dano ·i· s[c]ientia a bunad Laitne: in descae a
inne: scothecna a airbert: no insci, co feses in aisti urdalt
·i· co feses in si no in se in aisti bera fri sechta amal roghabh
is e in nath, is i in laid. Indsci in anma prosta ·i· serindsci
7 banindsci 7 deminsci. Cate ruidles 7 diles 7 coitchend, 840
indles, na hinsce? Ruidles don insci aicenta cæmh: diles
don insci aicenta ecæm: coitchend indles don insci særda
·i· coitchend ara gnathugud, indles immorro ara aindilsi.

Etargaire dno onni is etargradimus ·i· foruaslaigeach:

⁸²⁵ taobomnad L.

⁸²⁶ gacha fuat B.

⁸³⁰ inde dono ·i· all fuit T.

⁸⁴¹ ceim E.

⁸⁴⁴ etargreim ·i· foruaisligtech (?) E.

⁸³³ d'fhili immorro E.

⁸³⁶ indischæ L.

⁸⁴³ acæim E.

⁸³⁴ L. no ilair B. om.

⁸³⁴ focul B.: focul na proise E.

⁸³⁷ scoitecda E. urdala L.

do indsci L.: indsci E.

accents of the vowels, and for the one accent of the
consonants, i.e., the accent of the singular [on the plural]
and the accent of plural on the singular, or the accent of a
long upon a short: or inappropriate not to write its
form.

Alt from the word *altus*, i.e., noble, its root according
to the Latinist: *alt*, then, from that which is nurtured in
his mind is its meaning. *Alt co feses*, however, is its use,
i.e., that thou mayest know what *alt*, limb, of poetry applies
to seven, that is the *nath*, the *anair*, the *anamain*, the
ldidh, the *setrad*, the *sainemain*. As to *alt an anma*, joint
of the name, in prose, the space of time that is between
the two syllables is its meaning: *alt co feses* its use.
What are peculiar, proper, common, and inappropriate of
alt? Not hard. Peculiar, that is, to metre of *alt*, limb,
of poetry: proper, however, to *alt* of bard poetry, that is,
to metre. Common, inappropriate to the words of prose,
that is, common to each word in which there are *alta*,
intervals; inappropriate, however, to a monosyllable, for
no *alt*, joint, exists there.

Now *indsce*, gender, that is, *scientia*, from a Latin root:
in descae, the right way, is its meaning: word-wisdom its
use: or, *indsce*, that thou mayest know the definite metre,
i.e., that thou mayest know whether "she" or "he" is
the metre that applies to seven, as for example the *nath*
is "he," the *ldid* is "she." *Indsce*, gender, of the prose
name, that is masculine, feminine, and neuter. What
are peculiar, proper, common, and inappropriate of
indsce, gender? Peculiar to natural kindly gender:
proper to natural unkindly gender: common, inappro-
priate to artificial gender, i.e., common owing to its
being used, inappropriate, however, owing to its inappro-
priateness.

Now *etargaire*, inflection, from the word *intergradimus*,

etarnaghudh gotha a inne : etardeliugud a airbert. Cate 845
 ruidles 7 diles 7 coitchend 7 indles etargaire? Ruidles
 do etargaire derscighthigi i nderscughud, air is i frecras
 in condelc. Diles immorro do etargaire inchoisc i
 persaind, uair i[s] sloinniudh persainni saindredaigi. Coit-
 chend indles immorro dona etargairib ar chena .i. coitchend 850
 in uird comairme : indles immorro do neoch dib na freair
 condelc.

Cest, in gne (col. β) no in cenel in fidh? Is cenel emh :
 7 masa chenel, cadet a gnee? Ni ansa. Fid sārda 7 fid
 aicenta .i. fid sārda fid inn ogaim; fid aicenta immorro 855
 fid na cailli. Et fid inn ogaim, in gne no in cenel? Is
 cenel ecin, ar techtaid gne .i. fid aireagda, 7 forfidh, 7
 tæbomna. Is e insin in cenel cenelach gneach .i. fid.
 Cest, in gne no in cenel in deach? Is cenel emh, ar
 techtaidh gne .i. secht ndeich na filideachta. Is e sin in 860
 cenel gneach baghabhat ocht n-ernaili c[e]achtar ngne na
 filideachta.

Cest, in gne no in cenel in rem? Is cenel .i. techtaid
 da gne .i. filideacht 7 bairdne .i. reim do fidh for fidh 7
 tæbreim do fidh for fidh, *ut est*: 865

Coluim caid cumachtach 7rl.

Tæbreim immorro *ut est*:

A [Fh]laind at luam in gaiscidh grinn

Co Maistin maill.

At glan, at gæth, is garg do rind,

At laech, a [Fh]laind. 870

⁸⁴⁷ derscalgthi L.

⁸⁵⁷ feda, forfeda L.

⁸⁶³ techtaig L. B. om.

⁸⁶⁸⁻⁷² cf. *Irish Metrics*, p. 19: *Ir. Texte*, iii. 9, 14; 40, 19

⁸⁷⁰ gart B. L.: garg E. T.

⁸⁴⁹ sandradaigi L.

⁸⁶¹ bangabat, cacha dara gne L.

⁸⁶⁶ RC. xx. 146: *Ir. Texte*, 56

Ir. Texte, iii. 9, 14; 40, 19

i.e., dominating: interpreting of voice is its meaning: a
 distinguishing is its use. What are peculiar, proper,
 common, and inappropriate of *etargaire*? Peculiar to
etargaire of distinguishing in distinction, for it corresponds
 to comparison. Proper, however, to *etargaire* of meaning
 in a person, since it is the denoting of a particular person.
 Common and inappropriate, however, to all the *etargaire*,
 that is, common to the ordinal numbers: inappropriate,
 however, to any of them that do not correspond to
 comparison.

Query, is *fidh*, wood, a species or a genus? It is a
 genus certainly; and if it be a genus, what are its species?
 Not hard. Artificial wood and natural wood, to wit,
 artificial wood is the Ogham letter; natural wood, however,
 is wood of the forest. And as to wood, letter, of the
 Ogham, is it a species or a genus? It is a genus neces-
 sarily, for it has species, to wit, principal wood, vowels;
 cross wood, diphthongs; and side-woods, consonants.
 That is the genus generic and specific, i.e., wood. Query,
 is *deach*, verse-foot, a species or a genus? It is a genus
 certainly, for it has species, to wit, the seven verse-
 feet of poetry. That is the specific genus which the
 eight sorts of each of the two species of poetry have
 got.

Query, is *reim*, run, a species or a genus? A genus,
 i.e., it has two species, to wit, poetry and bard poetry, i.e.
reim, alliteration of letter by letter, and *tæbreim*, side
 alliteration of letter by letter, *ut est*:

Columba, pious, powerful, etc.

Tæbreim, side alliteration, however, *ut est*:

Fland, thou art the pilot of pleasant valour

Unto gentle Mullaghmast;

Art pure, art wise, rough is thy point,

Thou art a hero, Fland.

Ceithri gne for prois o reim ·i· reim suin cen cheill, 7 reim suin 7 ceilli, 7 tæbreim prosta, 7 reim suin namma. Reim suin cen cheill cetumus ·i· fer fir: reim suin 7 cheilli ·i· Fland Flaind: reim suin *tantum Patraic Patraic*: 7 875 tæbreim prosta ·i· fadein. Tri gne ara togarar reim ·i· reim ind, 7 reim ass, 7 reim ind 7 ass malle: reim ass *ut est fer*; reim ind *ut est fir* isin reimniugud: reim ind 7 ass ·i· *in fear* ·i· [ind L.] teit 7 ass teit a lanreim ind i ndualus fogur huathaid 7 ina dualgus foghar ilair. Reim ind 7 ass 880 maille ·i· ind a dualgus foghur uathaid 7 ilair immalle inna dualus ceilli: no reim ind ·i· *Patraic*, ar ni fil ind iar ceill: reim ind 7 ass malle ·i· Fland Flaind, ar ita ind iar ceill 7 ita ass iar suin.

Is e sin in cenel cenelach gneach cenelach rochumadh 885 sund forsna secht remendaib 7rl. Cest, in gne no in cenel ind forbaidh? Is cenel, ar techtaidh tri gnee. Is e sin in cenel for a tarrasa tri gnee na Gædelge. Cest, in gne no in cenel int alt? Is cenel ecin, ar itat tri gnee fai ·i· alt særda 7 alt aicenta 7 alt co fesar. Int alt co fesar 890 techtaid coic ngne 7 coic cenela. Cest, in gne no in cenel indsci? Is derb conid cenel 7 techtaid na tri indsce. Is saincenel deochraides in doman. Cest, in cenel no in gne in etargoiri? Is cenel eim, uair dianairmide a gnei. Iss e in cenel etardefriges na huili 7rl. 895

Cest, caide esse in sechtu frisa tomsig^{ther} in Goe[dé]lg?

875 pat-pat-E.: cf. 3751

876 ·i· me fadein L. gnee E.

877 fogair uathaid L. lanreim ind 7 ass ina dualus focus E.

881 a dualus fogus E.

882 ni fil ass iar sun: reim ass ·i· fear fir ar ni fil L. indi E.

883 genelan rochumad E.

884 forsa tarasa L.

885 fce E.

886 no in gneech E.

887 isin gneach deochraiges E. doine i ndomun L.: daine in domain E.

888 gnee L.

889 toimister L.: frisi toimistear E.

Four species in prose arise out of *reim*, flexion, *reim* of sound without sense, and *reim* of sound and sense, and prose *tæbreim*, side flexion, and *reim* of sound only. *Reim* of sound without sense first: *fer fir*: *reim* of sound and sense, *Flann Flainn*: *reim* of sound *tantum*, *Patraic Patraic*: and prose *tæbreim*, side flexion, I myself. Three species by which *reim* is called, *reim* in, *reim* out of, *reim* in and out of together: *reim* out of, *ut est, fer*, man: *reim* in, *ut est, fir*, of a man, in the declining: *reim* in and out of, *in fer*, the man, i.e., into which goes and out of which comes its full inflection in respect of singular sounds and of plural sounds. *Reim* in and out of together, that is, in, with respect to sounds singular and plural together: in, as regards meaning: or *reim* in, *Patraic*, for there is not in, according to meaning: *reim* in and out of together, *Flann, Flainn*, for it is in, according to meaning and it is out of, according to sound.

That is the genus, generic and specific which was formed here on the seven flexions, etc. Query, is *ind forbaid*, the accent, a species or a genus? A genus, for it has three species. That is the genus in which were found the three species of Gaelic. Query, is *int alt* a species or a genus? It is a genus certainly, for three species underlie it, to wit, artificial *alt*, natural *alt*, and *alt co fesar*. The *alt co fesar* has five species and five genera. Query, is *indsce*, gender, a species or a genus? It is clear that it is a genus and it has the three genders. It is a different genus that differentiates the world. Query, is *etargaire*, inflection, a genus or a species? A genus certainly, for its species are innumerable. It is the genus that differentiates among all things.

Query, what is *esse*, essence, of the seven by which Gaelic is measured? Not hard. *Esse*, essence, *feda*, of letter, first: that is the fragment of cut off air

Ni ansa. *Esse feda cetamus .i. in blog aoir tebide gebhes*
in fid i n-elluch focail, *unde poeta dixit*:

Esse feda is fretede
Ferr duib a aicne occaib
In blog aoir thepide
Techtas i n-elluch focail,

900

Caite esse deich? Ni ansa. In *lin* no inn uaite son n-
oewcongbalach airimther o dialt co bricht cona n-athghabail
diblinaib. Caide esse remme? Ni ansa. In bruudh fillti 905
fogurda forbriste foil otha in ainmiudh n-uathaid co foxlaid
n-ilair. Caite esse fuirbhthe? Ni ansa. In tormach no in
digbail n-aimsire airighes aicned i comhshiniudh fri fogur.

Cate esse alta? Ni ansa. In toe tengadh fil don filid
a[c] ceimniughud don litir for araili mad alt saerda, no 910
don silllaib for araili mad alt aicenta. Cate esse insce?
Ni ansa. In foludh firen foirbthe fegthair isna tri cene-
laibh. Cate esse etargairi? Ni ansa. Int athfegadh
mete no laiget no inde no incho[i]sc no edardeifrighi no
etardelighthi no edarderscaigthe rodealbh Dia eter 915
duilib.

Cate tomhus fri sechta? Ni ansa. In fid tuisseach
bis isin rand (323) 7 in tæbomna tuissecha do thabairt
ar aird, 7 co festar na feda bes isin tæbchubaidh in raind,
7 gu robe in fidh cetna bes isind imrecru na tarmthort- 920
cheand, 7 gu rub inund a lin do thæbomnaib bes impu,
7 co festar cia deach dona ocht ndeachaib daroigh i n-aisti,
7 co festar in tæbreim no in reim do fid for fidh, 7 co festar

897 bolgoir E. 898 i melluch B.: i n-calluch L. 899 esse, is freitigi L.: fretide E.

900 aithne L.: aichne E.

903 son n-æn congbalach L.

905 reme, filti E.

906 comsinead, focus L.: comsuigudh fri focur E.

909 Cate oenalta E.

914 meidi, laghad L.: laigent, etardeifrigthe E.

918 taoboim- B. Isin dara huad E.

920 na da tarmorcend E.

901 bolg oir teipidhe E.

904 airmither, don athgagabail E.

908 focurtha E. fil L. E.

912 cf. Origg. l. 28, 1

910 dainibh E.

919 ina raind E.

922 cia deach E.

which the vowel takes in composing a word, *unde poeta dixit*:

Esse feda, essence of a vowel, it is to be studied,
Better for you to have the knowledge of it,
The fragment cut off of air
Which it possesses in composing a word.

What is *esse* of verse-foot? Not hard. The whole or one of the individual self-sustaining sounds which are reckoned from one to eight syllables, both included. What is *esse reime*, essence of flection? Not hard. The inflected, voiced, articulate change which obtains from the nom. sing. to the abl. pl. What is *esse* of accent? Not hard. The increase or diminution of time which an accent marks in co-extension with a sound.

What is *esse alta*, essence of interval? Not hard. The tongue silence which rests on the poet in passing from one letter to another if it be *alt saorda*, or from one syllable to another if it be *alt aicenta*. What is *esse* of gender? Not hard. The just and perfect essential which is seen in the three kinds. What is *esse etargaire*? Not hard. The consideration of size, smallness, quality, denotation, difference, variety or distinction which God hath fashioned among created things.

What is measure with respect to heptad? Not hard. To bring under notice the leading vowel that is in the verse, and the leading consonants, and that the vowels that stand in the caesura rhyme of the verse may be known, and that the same vowel may stand in the corresponding part of the endings, and that the number of consonants about them may be the same, and that it may be known which of the eight verse-feet enters into the metre, and that it may be known whether it is side alliteration, or alliteration of letter by letter, and that

cia forbaidh bes for son *ceneoil* ind imfrecrai, 7 co festar
cia halt dona seacht n-altaibh ind aircetail .i. na filideachta. 925
Insce .i. co fesar in se fo in si inn aisti. Etargaire
.i. co fesar cia gne in aircetail do gne do thomus
fri sechta. *Et* intan ba roscadh na tomaiste and, cindas
nothomhsidhe? ar ni bidh lancubaidh no tæbchubhaid and.
Ni ansa. Do focul forba anaile no-taispenta don choiceadh 930
focul, uair is coic focail romesadh i n-anail in filed. Cate
sechta in ochta ind Auraicepta? Ni ansa. Intan is ocht
ndialta i mbriht is and is secht n-alta. Cate in focul
oenchongbhalach dechongbhalach treconngbalach? Ai[n]-
mnigther o trian: 7 ni ruidhils do in trian o n-ainmnig- 935
ther nadat na da trian o n-ainmnigther iarcomarc.

Caitiat na da tæbomna gabhait greim guthaige? .i.
c 7 r ar essi a, *ut est*: Coluim Cille *cecinit*:

Im ba sessach im ba seng,
Im ba tresach, tuirme glonn, 940
A *Christ* I in congebha lind
O thi co *teacht* ar lind long?

Caitte tomus fri fid! Ni ansa. Co feisear a llin 7 a
n-uaite, a met 7 a laiget, a cumung 7 a n-ecumung, a
neart 7 a n-aimneart. Is ed a llin: colo aicmi ogaim 945
.i. colofear cacha aicmi, 7 oen co a coic cach æ, conda-
deligitar a n-airdi. It e a n-airdi: deasdrum, tuath-

⁹²⁴ forbad E. for focal in imfregraid L.: forin focul in imreca E.

⁹²⁵ aircetail B. ⁹²⁷ cf. line 1687

⁹²⁸ na toimsidi L.: notomhsaide, ni bad E.

⁹²⁹ secht n-alta L. ndialta B.

⁹³⁰ Cate iad L.

⁹³¹⁻⁴² Translated in *Ancient Ir. Poetry*, p. 94; cf. *Zeitschr.* x. p. 46, § 9

⁹⁴⁰ coiger L.: 7 cuiger E. cona dheligter E.

⁹²⁸ ba(d) E.

⁹³¹ Origg. ii. 18, 2

⁹³³ on triun E.

⁹³⁷⁻⁴² E. om.

it may be known what accent stands upon a word of the
corresponding sort, and which it is of the seven *alta* of
trissyllabic poetry, i.e., of poetry. *Insce*, gender, i.e., that
thou mayest know whether the metre is he or she.
Etargaire, i.e., that thou mayest know what is the species
of poetry as regards measure with respect to seven. And
when dithyramb or metrical rhythm was present, how was
it measured? for there is not couplet rhyme or caesura
rhyme in it. Not hard. By a word completing a breath
which was indicated by the fifth word, for five words are
adjudged to be a breath of the poet. What is a heptad
of the octave of the *Auraicept*? Not hard. When it is
eight syllables in *briht* that are present there are seven
alta, intervals. What is the word containing one, two,
and three syllables? It is named from one-third: and
not more peculiar to it is the one-third from which it is
named than are the two-thirds from which *iarcomarc* is
named.

What are the two consonants that take the force of a
vowel? To wit c and r after a, *ut est*, Coluim Cille
cecinit:

Whether it will be firm, whether it will be yielding,
Whether it will be warlike with numbers of deeds,
O Christ I wilt thou keep with us
When it will come to fare on a sea of ships?

What is measure with regard to fid, Ogham letter?
Not hard. That thou mayest know their number and
their singleness, their size and their smallness, their
power and their want of power, their strength and their
weakness. This is their number: five Ogmio groups,
i.e., five men for each group, and one up to five for
each of them, that their signs may be distinguished.
These are their signs: right of stem, left of stem,

What is measure with respect to *fid*, Ogham letter? To wit, that thou mayest know their number and their singleness, i.e., their number in five groups and their singleness in one group; their size and their smallness, i.e., their size in five strokes and their smallness in single strokes. What is the difference between their power and their strength? Their power first: when they utter voice alone, that is, *a*, *o*, or *u*: Their strength, however, when a prime position brings them into a syllable, such as *bais*, *lais*. What is the difference between their want of power and their weakness? Not hard. Want of power when the vowels are under nullifying, as for example *fi[o]nd*. True indeed, for the last letters that stand in these double sounds are not understood, through their being pronounced at once: weakness, however, when they stand in combinations

immorro intan bit i comsuidigthib cutrumaib na defogair
7 isna forfedaib amal ata fer 7 ben.

Coic feadha *cach* aicmi: 7 is oen co a coic *cach* æ · i. 975
ænfleisc co coic flescaib, *ut est*, beithi a ænur, nin a coicur:
no dno gne ele? Ni ansa. Ecumang cetamus: intan bite
fo nialus *ut quoniam quidem* lasin Laitneoir, no intan bite
tri guthaighe a n-ænsillaib lasin nGædhel, *ut* Briain,
gliaidh, feoil, beoir, lasin nGædel. Aimnert immorro in- 980
tan bite fo consonacht, *ut seruus, uulgu* lasin Laitneoir,
ut iarum cian 7 ceir 7 uull 7 aball lasin nGædhel 7rl.

Lanchumang dano intib etir fedha 7 tæbhonna co nd-
urba uath. Conda-delighetar tria n-airde (·i· tria n-
ecosc) ·i· is caindeifriges a n-aradu. It e a n-airde: 985
Deasdrum ·i· bethi do deas in droma, is ed aicmi beithi:
Tuaithdrum ·i· don leith atuidh din drum *bis* aicme uatha:
Lesdrum ·i· leas uait [7 fris] cucut, no leatarsna darin
drum *bis* aicmi muine: Tredrum, is ed aicmi ailmi:
Imdrum ·i· andiu 7 anall aicmi na forfidh. Is amlaid 990
imdregar ·i· is amhlaidh eimh ceimnighthir isinn *ogam*
amal cemnighther isin crand ·i· do lamh dess reut ·i· aicmi
beithi: 7 do lamh chle foi diudh ·i· aicmi *h*: 7 iarsin is
leis 7 is fris aicmi *m* ·i· les uait 7 fris cucut: trit immorro
aicmi *a*: tairis immorro 7 immi aicmi na forfidh. Is 995
amhlaid sin imdheilighther na fedha 7 na forfeda 7 na
tæbhonna. Cid ara n-eparar fedha fri saidhiu? Ni ansa.
Fobith domiter na tæbhonna friu 7 cainuaighther na focail

⁹⁷³ cutrumait na defhogair isna E.: cf. Gr. Lat. v. 104, 16; viii. 189, 1

⁹⁷⁴ 7 (isna) B. om. 7: fear 7 bean L.

⁹⁷⁵ no flesca gacha aicmi E. co coic L.: gu coic gacha hæ E.

⁹⁷⁷⁻⁸³ E. om. ^{978, 81} Gr. Lat. iv. 367, 18, 19 ¹⁰⁰⁰ Amnert B.

¹⁰⁰³ con tur uath L. ¹⁰⁰⁴ conda-delighther L.: cona-deiligetar E.

¹⁰⁰⁵ caindeidfriges anaraduite a n-airde E. ¹⁰⁰⁶ tara hinndrum E.

^{1009, 94} m B.: muine E. ¹⁰¹⁰ assiu 7 anall L.: aindiu (no all) 7 anall E.

¹⁰¹² crund, reut E. ¹⁰¹³ fo deoid L.: fa deoid E. ¹⁰¹⁴ tridrum aicme a E.

¹⁰¹⁷ friusaide E. ¹⁰¹⁸ caenfaighther L.: domidigter, cainfaighther E.

equivalent to the diphthongs, and in the Ogham
diphthongs such as *fer* and *ben*.

Five letters for each group: and there is one up to
five for each of them, that is, one stroke up to five
strokes, *ut est*, *b* one only, *n* five of them: or again
another kind? Not hard. Want of power first: when
they stand under nullity, *ut quoniam quidem* with the
Latinist, or when three vowels stand in one syllable
with the Gael, as *Briain*, of Brian, *gliaid*, a fight, *feoil*,
flesh, *beoir*, beer with the Gael. Weakness, however,
when they are consonised, *ut seruus, uulgu* with the
Latinist, *ut iarum*, therefore, *cian*, far, *ceir*, wax, *null*
(*ubull*), apple, and *aball*, appletree, with the Gael.

Full power, too, is in them, both vowels and consonants,
with the exception of *h*. So that they are distinguished
through their signs, i.e., through their appearance, to
wit, clearly do their conditions differ. These are their
signs: Right of stem, that is, *b* to right of the ridge,
that is the *b* group: Left of stem, to wit, to the left side
of the stem, which is the *h* group: Athwart of stem, to wit,
athwart is from thee, and against is to thee, or half athwart
the stem, which is the *m* group: Through stem, that is the
a group: About stem, that is on this side and on that,
the diphthongs group. It is thus it is climbed, to wit,
it is even thus it is graduated in the Ogham as it is
graduated in the tree, to wit, thy right hand first,
that is, group *b*: and, thy left hand after, that is,
group *h*: and after that it is athwart and against,
group *m*, to wit, athwart is from thee, and against is
towards thee. Through, however, is group *a*: over,
however, and about is the diphthong group. Thus are
distinguished the vowels, the diphthongs, and the
consonants. Why are those called vowels? Not hard.
Because the consonants are measured against them,

dibh, *ut est* luis ailme, beithe ailme .i. la, ba. Is e sin in
sealbhadh særdha cen reim acht *reim* remraite. Ni ansa. 1000
Amal iaraither fidh aire[gh]dha nama ica breith fri sechtu
sic iaraither in tæbhomna bhis and, cach da tæbhomna ar
fidh, *ut dicitur*:

Marcach atchonnac anne,
Etach uaim co ndath cro,
A dath is gilithear geis,
Uan tuinni dath a da o

1005

Deda airegar and: æntugud co ndeliugud amal
ata bas 7 las 7 is iar comardadh n-airchetail [ata L.],
air is inand fidh aireghdha fil intib, 7 is inand tæbhomna 1010
degheanach. Sain *immorro* in tæbhomna tæseach .i. el.
Cindas toimsiter na tæbhomna imna fedaibh? Ni ansa.
Cach da tæbhomna dib imon fidh. Is e in comfhot coir (.i.
lancubaid insin), *ut est*, bas 7 las. Is e sin int æntughud
co n-inannus, 7 int æntugud cen inannus: 7 is iar comh- 1015
ardugud n-airchetail ata, uair is inund fidh aireghdha fil
intibh, 7 is comlin do thæbhomnaib; 7 is *ed* a choir n-
airchetail.

Conagar dno isin aip[g]itir bunad o æn, 7 airic o deda,
7 a cor a tredhe, 7 a comhuaim fri ceathardu, 7 a com- 1020
dhluthadh fri cuict[h]i, a moradh a seda, a fogail a sechta, a
riagail fri ochta, a incosc a næde, a asdadh a ndeichthe. Is e
int æn thuas .i. Fenius Farsaidh; in dedha .i. mac Etheoir
fris; in tres mac Aingen; in ceathramadh Cæ; in coiced
Amairgen mac Naende mic Nenuail; in sesedh Ferchertne; 1025

1000 ni-am- B. L.: cf. line 3945 1001 in anma L. 1001-11 E. om.
1004-7 Arch. C. P. l. 481 1004 atchondare ane L. 1005 edach imbe L.
1004 .i. o 7 r i n-igid a; bas 7 las 7 lancubaid insin. Tæbcubaid bras 7
lus 7 r l L. 1012 tomaister, tæbhomna E. 1013 in comad coir L.: in comfat E.
1013 is iar comardad L. 1017 is coir a n-aircetal E.
1010-27 E. om. 1022 a fæsdad L. 1024 Aingin T.

and the words are fairly woven out of them, *ut est* l a,
b a, to wit, la, ba. That is the artificial possessive
without rhyme save rhyme of vowels only. Not hard
[2nd Ans.]. As a principal vowel only is required to
refer it to seven, so the consonants that exist are required,
every two consonants for a vowel, *ut dicitur*:

A rider I saw yesterday,
Round him a cloak with hue of blood,
White as a swan his colour is,
Foam of wave his two ears' hue.

Two things are found there: identity combined with
difference, as *bas* and *las*, and it is according to the corre-
spondence of trisyllabic poetry, for the principal vowel that
stands in them is the same, and it is an identical final
consonant. Different, however, is the initial consonant,
to wit, l [and b]. How are the consonants about
the vowels measured? Not hard. Each two consonants
of them are about the vowel. That is the proper
proportion, to wit, that is perfect rhyme, *ut est*, *bas*,
las. That is the unity with identity, and the unity
without identity: and it is according to poetic corre-
spondence, for the principal vowel that stands in them
is the same, and there is an equal number of consonants;
and that is the proper arrangement of trisyllabic
poetry.

Now in the alphabet there is required origin from one,
and its invention from two, its placing by three, its confir-
mation with four, and its binding together with five, its
amplifying from six, its division from seven, its rule with
eight, its demonstration in nine, its establishment in ten.
The one is above, to wit, Fenius Farsaidh; the two, Mac
Etheoir with him; the third Mac Aingen; the fourth Cæ;
the fifth Amirgen son of Naende son of Nenuail; the

in sechtmad a dalta; int ochtmad Ceandsælad; in nomad a dhalta; in dechmad a asdadh i n-æn .i. in trefocal.

Is e seo a thosach in Uraiceapta [i]ar nAmairgein nGlungeal. Locc don libur-sa Tochur Inbhir Moir i crich hUa nEnechglais Cualand: *Et* aimser do aimsear 1030 mac Miled (324). Perso do Amairgein Glungeal mac Miled. Tucaid a denma míc Miled dia tothlugud fair amal ata 'nar ndiaidh.

Cia arranic a mberla-sa 7 cia airm i n-arneacht 7 cissi aimser i n-arneacht? Ni ansa. Arranic Fenius Farsaidh 1035 oc tur Nemrua[i]d i cind dech mbliadan iar scailiudh on tur for cach leath, 7 is cach comberlaid dochuaidh and dochum a crichi 7 ni cach comcheniu[i]l amal rogab Cai Cainbreathach, dalta Feniusa Farr[s]aidh, in dara discipul *sechtmogat* na scoili. Ba do Ebraibh a bhunadhus 7 co 1040 Egipt rofuidhedh. Ocus is and roan Fenius fodhesin ocon tur, 7 is and roaitreabh, conid andsin conaitchetar chuide in scol berla tobaidi do theipu doib asna hilberlaibh tucsat leo di muich conna beith oc nach [a]iliu a mberla sain acht occaib-seomh a n-ænur, no ic neoch no-foglaingfedh leithiu 1045 dorisi. Is andsain dorepedh a mbelra asna hilberlaibh, 7 rotaiselbad do ænfir dib, conid a ainm-sen sorta a mbelra-sa. Ba he in fer hisin .i. Goedel mac Angein, conid Gædil de-side o Gædel mac Angin mic Glunfind mic Laimshindh mic Agnumain do Gregaibh. Inan[d] tra 1050 Gædel mac Aimergein 7 Gædel mac Etheoir .i. da ainm

1027 fasdad, int æn L.

1029 Indbir L. Orig. li. 16, 1

1030 F.M. anno 3501: A.D. 915, 1154, 1170: Onomast [641]: O'D.Gr. lv.

1032 tothlugud L.: do tiacht fair E.

1033 i nd-ernacht E.

1034 conna decatar E.

1035 cona robeth E.

1036 no-foglaing L.

1028 iar n-Amairgein L.

1034-67 Written as text in L.

1041 hEigepta, bodesin L.

1042 theibi L.

1043 oc neach aile in E.

1046 doridisi E.

sixth Ferchertne; the seventh his pupil; the eighth Ceandsælad; the ninth his pupil; the tenth its establishment in one, to wit, the *Trefocal*.

This is the beginning of the Primer according to Amairgen Whiteknee. Place of this book, Tochur Inbhir Moir in the territory of Hy Enechglais Cualann: And its period the period of the sons of Milesius: the person of it Amairgen White-Knee, son of Milesius. The reason for making it that the sons of Milesius demanded it of him as is after us.

Who invented this speech, and in what place was it invented, and at what time was it invented? Not hard. Fenius Farsaidh invented it at the Tower of Nimrod at the end of ten years after the dispersion in every direction from the Tower, and it was every one speaking the same language that went there unto its territory and not every one of the same stock, as e.g., Cai Cainbreathach, pupil of Fenius Farsaidh, one of the 72 scholars of the school. He was a Hebrew by origin and he was sent to Egypt. And there Fenius himself remained, at the Tower, and there he dwelt so that there the school asked of him to select for them a select language out of the many languages which they had brought with them from abroad so that that speech might not be in the possession of anyone else but of themselves alone, or of anyone who should learn it with them again. Then was selected their language out of the many languages, and it was attributed to one man of them so that it is his name which is upon this language. That man was Gaedel, son of Angen, so that Gædil, Gaels, is derived from him, from Gaedel son of Angen son of Whiteknee son of Whitehand son of Greek Agnumon. Now Gaedel son of Aimergein is the same as Gaedel son of Ether, to wit, his father bore

robadar fora athair .i. Aingin 7 Etheoir. Is and iaramh doriaghladh in mberla-sa. I mba fearr iarum do cach berla 7 a nba leithiu 7 a mba cæmu, is ed darepedh isinn Goedile; 7 cach son do na airnecht cairechtaire isna aipgitribh ailibh ol chena arrichta carechtaire leosumh doibh isin beithi-luis-nin in ogaim, *ut est*:

Rolatha iarumh a fedha for leith 7 a tæbomna dno for leith, co fil cach æ dibh fo leth o 'rlaile (*sic*). Ni fail leathgutaí amal na fail la Grego acht na muite namma. Cach duil do na rabha ainmniugud isna berlaib ailib airichta ainmnighthi doibh (isin Gædilg), *ut est* grus 7 cloch 7 linn.

Atconnac in lis
Seach a teged glas,
Inarb imda a grus
Gen gurb imda as.

A nba ferr 7 a nba leithiu 7 a nba caimiu cach berla, is ed dora[ta]d aco isinn Gædelg .i. i nba socair caimiu fri radh .i. socarcaine leosum gutta 7 multi oca and inat leathgutta 7 multi 7 guttai amal atat icon Laitneoir.

Ferr i ceill leosum .i. a v fri fat 7 a v fri gair, 7 a v fri buga 7 a v fri cruas, 7 a v fri lanfogur 7 a v fri deghfogur, anda a haen-choic fothibh uili amal ata icon Laitneoir 7 is ed asbeir in Laitneoir: Gabaidh a.chuic guthaige-sium an greim sin uili, *ut est Latine he omnes uocales produci 7 corripit pos[s]unt* .i. itat na huili guthaige Laitinda .i. co cæmnachtar co regdar 7 co timairceter. Leithiu i llitrib .i. ar ni fil a shregra sin

1032 Is amlaid L. 1033 roriadlad in berlasa doib, an ba E.
1034 cainiu E. 1035 Goldelg E. do na airnechtair L. : donernacht E.
1036 arriachta E. 1036 lethguthaige, fuil L. 1037 ainmnighthi E.
1038 gruis E. 1038 cainiu E. 1039 socharcainiu L. : socharcantu E.
1040 leosum fri rad guta amal atat L. 1041 leosum .i. ailim E.
1042 defogur L. 1042 futhaib L. 1043 Gr. Lat. iv. 367, 20 : hee E. = hae
1044 co regthar 7 co timaigrtir L. : ragdar, timairceter E. 1045 i llethet E.

two names, Aingen and Ether. It was there accordingly that this language was regulated. What was best accordingly of every language and what was widest and finest was selected for Gaelic; and for every sound for which no characters were found in all the other alphabets, characters were by them found for these in the Beithe Luis Nin of the Ogham, *ut est*:

Therefore its vowels were placed apart and its consonants also apart, so that every one of them stands apart from the other. Semivowels do not exist, as they do not exist with the Greeks, but only the mutes. For every element, for which there was no name in the other languages, names were found in Gaelic, *ut est*, grus, curds; cloch, stone; and linn, pool.

I beheld the *lis*
Past which would come a stream,
In which its curds were many
Though milk was not abundant.

What was best, widest, and finest of every language was put by them into Gaelic, to wit, what was easier and pleasanter to say, to wit, they thought having vowels and mutes in it easier and pleasanter than semi-vowels, mutes, and vowels as the Latinist has.

Better in reason with them, to wit, five of them for a long and five of them for a short, and five of them for soft sounds and five for a hard, and five for a full sound and five for a diphthong than the one five underlying all of them as it is with the Latinist, and this is what the Latinist says: His five vowels all take that effect, *ut est*: *Latinae uocales omnes et produci et corripit possunt*, that is, all the Latin vowels are such that they can be lengthened or shortened. Broader in letters, to wit, for there is nothing

lasin Laitneoir : leithiu a ciallaibh 7 foclaibh 7 litribh .i. lethe
 a litribh ~~the~~ ~~the~~. Ni fil a frecre lasin Laitneoir : leithi 108
 i foclaibh .i. grus 7 cloch 7 lind, ni fil a fregra sin lasin
 Laitneoir : grus .i. tanach : *galmula* lasin Laitneoir, gruth
 lasin nGoedel : dia frecre *galmarium* lasin Laitneoir faiscre
 lasin nGædel : *galmalam* lasin Laitneoir, gruthrach lasin
 nGædel : grus lasin nGædel, ni fil a fregarthach-side lasin 108
 Laitneoir : *lapis* lasin Laitneoir, cloch lasin nGædel : *petra*,
 lasin Laitneoir, ail lasin nGædel : *sropula* lasin Laitneoir,
 carrach lasin nGædel. Cloch (no æl) 7 onn 7 ailcne
 immorro (col. β), is iat sin cenela cloch do na fuilet
 freacartaich icon Laitneoir : *aqua* lasin Laitneoir, usce 109
 lasin nGædel ; *amnis* lasin Laitneoir, aband lasin nGædel ;
piscina lasin Laitneoir, iachlinn lasin nGædel ; linn,
 immorro, lasin nGædel, ni fhil a frecre lasin Laitneoir.
 Leithiu didiu in Gaedel i foclaibh 7 i litribh desin anda
 in Laitneoir. Is ed asbeir in Laitneoir cid leithiu i foclaibh 109
 7 i litribh in Gaedel, ni leithe i ciallaibh ; ar cia bet
 ilanmann icon Gaedel ic sluinn na ræt, tic in chiall
 relait asin uathadh focul fil icon Laitneoir. Ni fir on,
 amal asbert in Laitneoir iein : *Nisi sciris nomen, cognitio*
rerum periit .i. atbail int aichnius inna ræt meni aichnighther 110
 int ainm.

Is e seo a thossach in libhair-sea iar Fenius 7 iar
 nIair mac Nema 7 iar nGædel mac Ethiuir. Is iat sin
 a persainn ; 7 is i a aimser .i. aimser tancatar mic
 Israel uili a hEigipt. I nDacia arricht ci asberatar alii 110
 co mbad i mmaigh Sennair. Tucait a scribind .i. a

1070 grus .i. tanach *galmula* lasin Laitneoir (*uacat*) with *puncta del* : o
 ciallaibh B. 1081 gruth T. 1082 *galmu* E.
 1084 no galalam T. : *galmath*, gruthran E. : gruthrach T. 1086 *lapis*, lia E.
 1087 *stropula* L. : Origg. xvi. 3, 5 1088 carrace E. ail 7 ond L.
 1090 *piscina*, iasc E. 1094 in Gaedelg L. E. ina L. : ana E.
 1096 ge beth a lan inand E. 1097 sluind L. 1098 relait E.
 1099 Origg. i. 7, 1 : *sciueris* E. *nomen* L. om. 1103 iar nEr E.
 1100 *nil prodit* with (s) over d E. aichniged L.
 1104 persanda E. tancatar L. om. 1105 asberait L. : asberat E.

the Latinist has to correspond with that : broader
 in respect of meanings, words, and letters, to wit,
 broader in letters ~~the~~ ~~the~~. The Latinist has nothing
 to correspond with it : broader in words, to wit, *grus*,
 curds ; *cloch*, stone ; *lind*, pool, the Latinist has nothing
 to correspond with those ; curd, that is a cheese : *galmula*
 with the Latinist, curds with the Gael : to correspond with
 the Latinist's *galmarium* is the Gael's cheese : *galmalam*
 with the Latinist, *gruthrach* with the Gael : "stirabout"
 with the Gael, there is nothing answering to that with the
 Latinist : *lapis* with the Latinist, stone with the Gael : *petra*
 with the Latinist, rock with the Gael : *scopulus* with the
 Latinist, sharp pebble with the Gael. *Cloch*, *onn*, and *ailcne*,
 however, these are kinds of stones to which the Latinist has
 nothing corresponding : *aqua* with the Latinist, water with
 the Gael ; *amnis* with the Latinist, river with the Gael ;
piscina with the Latinist, fish-pool with the Gael ; to the
 Gael's pool, however, the Latinist has nothing correspond-
 ing. Hence then, the Gael is wider in words and letters
 than the Latinist. What the Latinist says is that though
 Gaelic is wider in words and letters, it is not wider in
 meanings ; for though the Gael has many names in
 denoting the things, the relative meaning emerges out
 of the paucity of words which the Latinist does have.
 That is not true, as the Latinist himself says : *Nisi scieris*
nomen, cognitio rerum periit, i.e., the knowledge of the
 things perishes, unless the name is known.

This is the beginning of this book according to Fenius,
 and according to Iar mac Nema, and Gael son of Ether.
 These are its persons ; and this is its period, to wit,
 when all the children of Israel came out of Egypt. In
 Dacia it was invented, though others say it was in the
 plain of Shinar. The reason for writing it, because it

thotlugud do scoil mhoir co Fenius 7 co Iar 7 go Goedel
 mac nEitheoir a thepe doibh inna nUraicept iarna
 idnacul do Maissi 7 iar foglaim do Chae Cainbreathach
 occa; conad iarsin arriachta n[a] aip[g]itri a n-æntabail, 1110
 amal asbeir: Cat iat aib[g]itri 7rl. Aur cach toisseach:
 aicceacht dano icht aicce (·i· gnim), air iss i n-aicci b'is
 in discipul icon aidi: no aiccept ·i· *acceptus* ·i· airiten
 ·i· chucut neach nach fil agut: na nd-egeas ·i· na ndæi
 cen cheass ·i· na fileadh.

Se primthaisigh lasi ndernad in tor ·i· Eper mac Saile
 7 Gregus mac Gomer otait Greic, 7 Laitin mac Puin
 otait Laitinda, Riabad Scot mac Gomer, 7 Nemruadh mac
 Cuis, 7 Fenius Farsaidh. Da bliadain *coecat* o scailed
 in tuir co flaithius Nin mic Bel, a do *coecat* [a] righi: *ceithir* 1120
 bliadhna *deac* ar tri *fichtib* ar secht cetaib o fhlaithius
 Nin mic Bel co deredh flaithiusa Tutaines righ in domain.
 Is re linn rotoghladh in Træ fo dheoidh: secht mbliadna
 ingen Laitin mic Puin: conad tri bliadna *cethorchat*
 ar *noi* cetaibh o scaileadh in tuir co tuc Æneas Lauina 7 1125
 Laitin fen doroine a caingen fris. Is follus as sin co nach
 certtiaghait lucht in Uraicepta-sa co mbad e Laidin in
 sechtmadh primthuisseach in tuir.

Cest, caiteat Alpgitre na tri primberla eter
 ainmniugud 7 charechtair? Ní ansa, em. Alpgitir 1130
 Ebraidl cetamus.

1107 thothlugud E. Gome B. 1108 in Uraicepta L. E.
 1109 iar-fodl- B.: iarna foglaim L. 1111 aur L.: aur- B.
 1112 icht (·i· gnim) E. air is aicci E.: Cor. Tr. 14
 1113 *accepta* ·i· *acceptus* E. airigthi L.: airite E.
 1114 na n-egeas ·i· nanal L.: na n-eices ·i· nanæ cen cess (·i· cess in becc 7
 aince in mor) E. 1114-25 E. om. 1122 Origg. viii. 11, 23; ix. 2, 134, 135
 1123 d'ingin L. 1127 conad bad B.: co mad he L.
 1129 cateatt aibgidri na tri primberlad ainmniugud 7 E. 1130 chairechtair L.

was by the great school requested of Fenius, Iar, and
 Gaedel son of Ether that it should be selected for
 them as their Primer after it had been given by Moses
 and learned with him by Cae Cainbreathach; so that
 after that the alphabets were invented on one table, as
 he says: What are the alphabets, etc. *Aur* is every
 beginning; also *aicce-acht*, lesson, is *icht aicce*, child nurture,
 i.e., a deed, for it is in nurture that the disciple is with his
 fosterer: or *aiccept* that is *acceptus*, that is, of acceptance,
 to wit, unto thee of something that thou hast not: *na*
nd-egeas, of the sages, of the men without doubt, to wit,
 the poets.

Six principal chiefs by whom the Tower was made, to
 wit, Eber Mac Saile, Grecus Mac Gomer whence are the
 Greeks, and Latinus son of Faunus whence are the Latins,
 Riabad Scot son of Gomer, Nimrod son of Cush, and
 Fenius Farsaidh. Fifty-two years from the dispersion of
 the Tower till the reign of Nin son of Bel with his reign
 of fifty-two. Seven hundred and seventy-four years from
 the reign of Nin son of Bel to the end of the reign of
 Tothmes king of the world in whose time Troy was at
 length sacked. Seven years old was the daughter of
 Latinus son of Faunus: so that there are nine hundred
 and forty-three years from the dispersion of the Tower
 till Æneas married Lavinia, and Latinus himself made his
 covenant with him. From that it is evident that the
 people of this Primer do not advance accurately, that
 Latinus was one of the seven chief rulers of the Tower.

Query, what are the alphabets of the three principal
 languages, both name and character? Not hard indeed.
 The alphabet of the Hebrews first, that is, Aleph
 Hebraeorum.

1. Aleph Ebreorum.

Graecorum.

Latinorum.

א aleph	Α alpha	Α
ב bech	Β eta	β
ב gemel	Τ āma	γ
ו delech	δ delba	δ
ו hee	ε ee	ε
ז uual	ϛ emijon	ϛ
ז rim	Ζ zeta	Ζ
ח hech	Η heca	Η
ח thech	Θ theca	θ
ו och	Ι iota	ι
ס aph	Κ apa	κ
ח iampk	Τ lura	λ
מ mem	Χ moi	μ
נ mun	ρ noi	ν
ס tamec	λ chr	ο
ג ham	ο o	ο
ל phe	π phe	π
א rade	ρ cope	ρ
ס coph	ρ po	τ
נ per	ϛ rīma	υ
ס rin	Τ chau	ϛ
ו chau	Υ uuuv	ε
	Ο phi	ε
	Χ chi	ϛ
	Υ pi	ϛ
	Ω oo	ϛ

¶ ennacosse.

THE PRIMER

Aleph of the Hebrews, Alpha of the Greeks and A of the Latins.

א	Α	Α
ב	Β	β
γ	Γ	γ
δ	Δ	δ
ε	Ε	ε
ϛ	Ζ	ζ
η	Η	η
θ	Θ	θ
ι	Ι	ι
κ	Κ	κ
λ	Λ	λ
μ	Μ	μ
ν	Ν	ν
ο	Ξ	ο
π	Ο	π
ρ	Π	ρ
σ	Ρ	σ
τ	Σ	τ
υ	Τ	υ
ϛ	Φ	ϛ
ε	Χ	ε
ϛ	Ψ	ϛ
ε	Ω	ε

Is e in fer cetna tra Fenius Farsaidh arainig inna *ceithri* aipgitir-sea .i. aipgitir Ebraidi 7 Greca 7 Laitinda 7 in beithi-luis-nin in ogaim 7 is airi is certiu in dedenach .i. in beithe air is fo deoidh arricht. Bai coiciur ar fichit 1133 isin scoil ba huaishliu dib 7 it e a n-anmand for- (325) ta in beithi-luis-nin eter fedha 7 tæbomna

7 bai morshesser ba huaishliu do suidhibh o ran-
ainmnighthea na seacht fedha aireghdha inn ogaim, 1140

conadh oirirolaithi for leith

Asberat araili it *deich* feda airegda filet ann 7 it e indso
a n-anmand:

a tri doformagat sen frisna secht thuas

conid aire sin rolatha a fedha 7 a tæbomna for leith 1145
7 it e a n-anmand soin fordota it iarumh.

Asberat immorro araile co nach o dhainibh itir
ainmnighter fedha inn n-ogaim isin Gædhelg acht o
chrandaibh gen gu haichinter anniu araile crand dibh.
Air atat *ceithri* hernaile for crandaib .i. airigh fedha 7 1150
athaig fedha 7 lossa fedha 7 fodhla fedha; 7 is uaithibh sin
a ceathrur ainmnighter fedha in oghaim. Airigh fedha
quidem .i. dur, coll, cuileand, abhull, uindsiu, ibur, gius.
Athaig fedha .i. fern, sail, bethi, lemh, sce, crithach,
cærthand. Fodla fedha andso .i. draighen, trom, feorus, 1155

1133 in alpgidir E.

1136 huaishliu, fotha E.

1144 doformagat sin, fuas E.

1147-49 E. om.

1150 airidh B.

1134 oguim L. E. certidi L.

1141 rolaiti hi for leith L. : rorforletha E.

1146 foratait L. int anmand-somh fordorca E.

1149 gen gu bad aithnig T. : pat aichinti H.

1153 dair L. ibunr B.

Now Fenius Farsaidh is the same man that discovered these four alphabets, to wit, the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin alphabets, and the Beithe Luis Nin of the Ogham, and it is for this reason the last, to wit, the Beithe is more exact because it was discovered last. There were in the school twenty-five that were noblest among them, and these are their names, which are upon the Beithe Luis Nin both vowels and consonants:

And there were seven that were most noble among these, from whom the seven principal vowels of the Ogham have been named, so for that reason they have been placed apart:

Others say that ten principal vowels stand in it and these are their names:

And these are the three that increase those to the above seven, to wit,

and these are their names which are thus upon them.

Others, however, say that it is not from men at all that the Ogham vowels are named in Gaelic but from trees, though some of these trees are not known to-day. For there are four classes of trees, to wit, chieftain trees, peasant trees, herb trees, and shrub trees; and it is from these four that the Ogham vowels are named. Chieftain trees, *quidem*, to wit, oak, hazel, holly, apple, ash, yew, fir. Peasant trees, to wit, alder, willow, birch, elm, white-thorn, aspen, mountain-ash. The shrub trees here, to wit,

crand fir, fedlend, fidhat, fínnchóll. Lóssa fedha .i. aitean, fraech, gilcach, raid, lecla .i. luachair 7rl. Beithe dno on beithe rohainmnigheadh ar cosmaillius fri cois in bheithe *ut dicitur*:

Feocos foltchain in beithi,

1160

7 is airi sin is i mbeithi roscribadh in cetainm ogaim tucadh a nErind .i. secht mbeithi tugad do Lugh mac Ethlenn .i. berthair do bean uait *nisi eam custodi[e]ris* (.i. mine derna tu a coimét L. om.). Is aire sin beos scribthar beithi a tosach aipgitre in ogaim. Luis dno, is o chrand rohainmniged .i. o cairtheand .i. uair luis ainm cærthaind isint shenGaedelg *ut dicitur*: Li sula luis .i. cærtheand ar ailleacht a cær. Fernd dono, o chrand rohainmniged *ut dicitur*: Airenach Fiann .i. fernd, air is di na sgeith. Sail dano, is o chrand rohainmniged *ut dicitur*: Li ambi .i. nemli lais .i. ar cosmaillius a datha fri marb. Nin dno, is o chrand rohainmniged .i. o uindsind *ut dicitur*: cosdad sida nin .i. uinnius, ar is di doniter craind gæ triasa coscairther in sidh: no cosdudh sidha uindis. Nin .i. ginol garmna dognither do uindsind .i. isin aimsir sidha togaibter garmna. Huath dono, is o chrand rohainmniged .i. sce [*ut dicitur*: comdal cuan huath .i. sce L. om.]: no ar is uathmar hi ara deilghibh. Duir dono, is o chrand rohainmniged, *ut dicitur* airde doss-aib duir. Tinne dono, is o chrand rohainmniged .i. cuileann [trian roith tindi L] .i. ar is cuileand in tres

1156 ethleand, idat T. 1160 Feochas L. 1160-67 cf. *Anc.* iii. 43, 45
1163 aibgidreach L. 1167 sala T. 1168 datha a caer II.
1169 siada fearn fear .i. is di dognithear na sgiatha lasna Flanaib T.: is di
na sgeith B. L. 1170 Li ambi malrb soll T.
1173 aliter RC. xxvi. 24, § 72. coscrach sida T.
1174 coscraidthea L. 1181 trian a rothenne B.

black-thorn, elder, spindle-tree, test-tree, honeysuckle, bird-cherry, white-hazel. Herb trees, to wit, furze, heather, broom, bog-myrtle, *lecla*, to wit, rushes, etc. Now *beithe* has been named from the birch owing to its resemblance to the trunk of the birch, *ut dicitur*:

Of withered trunk fairhaired the birch,

and therefore on the birch was written the first Ogham inscription that was brought into Ireland, to wit, seven birches were brought to Lugh son of Ethlenn, to wit, thy wife will be taken from thee *nisi eam custodieris*, to wit, unless thou watch her. It is on that account *b* is still written at the beginning of the Ogham alphabet. Then as to *luis*, it is named from a tree, to wit, from mountain-ash, i.e., because *luis* is the name of mountain-ash in old Gaelic, *ut dicitur*: Delight of eye is mountain-ash, i.e., rowan, owing to the beauty of its berries. *Fern*, alder, again, is named from a tree, *ut dicitur*: The van of the Warrior-bands, that is, alder, for thereof are the shields. *Sail*, willow, again, is named from a tree, *ut dicitur*: The colour of a lifeless one, i.e., it has no colour, i.e., owing to the resemblance of its hue to a dead person. *Nin* too is named from a tree, viz., ash, *ut dicitur*: A check on peace is *nin*, viz., ash, for of it are made the spear-shafts by which the peace is broken: or, A check on peace is *uindis*. *Nin*, that is a maw of a weaver's beam which is made of ash, that is, in time of peace weavers' beams are raised. *Huath*, again, is named from a tree, viz., white-thorn, *ut dicitur*: A meet of hounds is *huath*, viz. white-thorn; or because it is formidable owing to its thorns. *Duir*, oak, again, is named from a tree, *ut dicitur*: Higher than bushes is an oak. *Tinne*, again, is named from a tree, i.e., holly, a third of a wheel is holly, that is, because holly is one of the three timbers of the chariot-wheel. *Coll*, again, is named

fidh roith in carbait. Coll dono, is o chrand rohainmnig-
ed *ut dicitur* cainfidh .i. coll .i. cach ac ithi a chno,
Queirt dano, is o chrand rohainmnighead .i. abhull *ut*
dicitur: clithar boaiscille .i. elit gelt quert .i. aball. 1185
Muin dono .i. finemhain, *ut dicitur*, airdi masi muin .i.
iarsinni fhasas a n-airde .i. finemhain. Gort dono .i.
edeand

Glaisiu geltaibh gort

.i. edind. Ngetal dono .i. gilcach no raith *ut dicitur*: 1190
luth lega getal .i. ciltach no raith. Straiph dono .i.
draighen, *ut dicitur*: aire sraibha sraibh .i. draighin.
Ruis dono .i. trom, *ut dicitur*, ruamna ruice ruis .i. trom.
Ailm dono .i. crand giuis .i. ochtach. Onn .i. aiten. Ur
.i. fraech. Edhadh .i. ed uath .i. crand fir no crithach. 1195
Idho .i. ibhar. Ebhadh .i. crithach (col. β). Oir .i. feorus
no edind. Uilleand .i. edleand. Iphin .i. spinan no ispin
7rl.

Anmand fidh tra sin uile amal fogabar isna Dullibh
Fedha inn ogaim 7 ni ho dainib *ut alii dicunt*. 1200

Cest, cis lir a cumang? Ni ansa. Lanchumang intibh
uilibh eter fedha 7 taebomna co nd-aurba huath .i. conas-
firbade uath .i. amal bes a n-aicned cidh mor gidh beg e. Is
amhlaidh innister isin Cin Ollaman .i. cethirs[h]licht fegh-
thair for fedhaibh .i. cumang 7 egumang, lanchumang 7 1205
lenchumang. Lanchumang i fedaib, cumang a forfed-
aibh, egumang a mutibh, lethchumang a leathgutaibh.
Atberat arailc is treshlicht as choir and .i. lanchumang a
fedaibh, 7 cumang a forfedaibh, 7 ecumang a muitibh; ar ni

1185 ceirt L.

1189 Eithieand L.

1191 raid, Straif L.

1192 draigeal L. sreabhudh sdraibh T.: sraibh B.

1193 ruisc T.

1194 dono .i. aiten, onn .i. ochtach T.

1200 dainib L. Finit T.

1203-10 E. om.

1204 Is amhlaidh so huath, cethir slight L.: gach slight B.

1205 7 taebomnaib L.

1206 lencumang L.

1209 tre licht L.

from a tree, *ut dicitur*: Fair wood, that is, hazel, i.e.,
every one is eating of its nuts. *Queirt*, again, is named
from a tree, i.e., an apple tree, *ut dicitur*: Shelter of a
boiscill, that is, a wild hind is *queirt*, i.e., an apple tree.
Muin, again, that is, a vine-tree, *ut dicitur*: Highest of
beauty is *muin*, that is, because it grows aloft, that is, a
vine-tree. *Gort*, again, that is, ivy:—

"Greener than pastures is ivy."

Ngetal, again, that is, broom or fern, *ut dicitur*: A
physician's strength is broom, to wit, broom or fern.
Straiph, again, that is, black-thorn, *ut dicitur*: The hedge
of a stream is *sraibh*, that is, black-thorn. *Ruis*, again,
that is, elder, *ut dicitur*: The redness of shame is *ruis*, i.e.,
elder. *Ailm*, again, i.e., a fir tree, to wit, a pine tree.
Onn, that is, surze. *Ur*, that is, heath. *Edhadh*, that is,
ed uath, horrible grief, to wit, test-tree or aspen. *Ido*, that
is, yew. *Ebhadh*, that is, aspen. *Oir*, that is, spindle-tree,
or ivy. *Uilleand*, that is, honeysuckle. *Iphin*, that is
gooseberry, or thorn, etc.

Now all these are wood names such as are found in the
Ogham Books of Woods, and are not derived from men, *ut*
alii dicunt.

Query, how many are their powers? Not hard. Full
power is in them all both vowels and consonants, with the
exception of *h*, that is, that *h* might be truly sunk, that is,
as their nature may be, whether it be great or small. It is
so set down in the Book of Ollams, to wit, four divisions
that are seen on vowels, viz., power and want of power,
full power and half-power. Full power in vowels, power
in diphthongs, want of power in mutes, and half-power in
semivowels. Others say that three divisions are proper
there, viz., full power in vowels, power in diphthongs, and
want of power in mutes; for no semivowel exists with the
Gael. Query, what is long in vowels and diphthongs, and

fil leathguta la Gædel. Cest, cate fot i fedhaibh 7 i forfedh- 121
aibh 7 gair hi tæbomnaib .i. gair suidigud, air is leath-
aimser for tæbomnaib do gres a corus forfed.

Cest, cis lir dech docussin? Ni ansa. A ocht: dialt
7 recomrac 7 iarcomrac, felis 7 cloenre 7 luibenchosach 7
claideamnas 7 bricht. Oenfidh airegda i ndialt, a da i 121
recomrac, a tri i n-iarcomrac, a ceithri i filis, a coic
hi clænre, a se i luibenchosach, a secht i claidemnas, a
ocht i mbricht, cenmota tæbomna. Cest, cia roig
dialt i mmeit 7 i llaiget .i. dialt co ceill coic litri and a
n-as mode: rosaigh i llaiget co oenlitr 7 is focal son, ut 1220
est a, o, i, amal ata á (.i. ard) slebhi. Amal ita Ard
(Á) Cuis, 7 Ard (Á) Cartaind, a Slebh Luachra .i.
anmand slebhe saindriudh ut dixit Mac Da Cerd[a]:—

Damh conngair eter da a,
Fon-gluisi gæth gulbanda,
Is uallach int arganda
Re trichait sed lurganda

1225

7 o (.i. cluas) for cind 7 [i] inis Colum Cille. Rosaigh
didiu i mmeit co a coic littri, ut est, bracht tract druct
scalp. Scriuthair 7 ni hairimther uath isna foclaib dedenach- 1230
aib arna litrib, acht nod tinfid. Cach ndialt iarum na
tormaig fri araili comcumung cach æ focail. Deich co a
ocht a mbricht 7 is e met 7 laigett cacha Gæidelgi o dealt

1221 gair(de) i taobomnaib E.: Gr. Lat. v. 112, 28 1219 deich dochusin L.
Margin, pp. 325, 326: Aspiratio H, dassien [δασειαν] —, scilen [ψιλην] —.
cf. Thes. II. 51, 68: Gr. Lat. iii. 520, 14; v. 33, 33: 132, 28; viii. 230, 15:
Orig. i. 19, 9
1220, 8 rosig E.
1221 isna litrib L.
1210 recomrac, iarcomrac, felis L.
1222-7 E. om. 1220 scriu E.
1223 for araili L. imtormaig E.

short in consonants? that is short by position, for the
law of Ogham diphthongs is half-time on consonants
always.

Query, how many verse-feet are there? Not hard.
Eight of them: *dialt*, one syllable; *recomrac*, two syllables;
iarcomrac, three; *felis*, four; *cloenre*, five; *luibenchossach*,
six; *claidemnas*, seven; and *bricht*, eight syllables. One
principal vowel in *dialt*, two of them in *recomrac*,
three of them in *iarcomrac*, four of them in *felis*,
five of them in *cloenre*, six of them in *luibenchossach*,
seven of them in *claidemnas*, eight of them in *bricht*,
besides consonants. Query, how far does a syllable
extend to in greatest and least? To wit, a syllable with
a meaning, five letters are in it, which is the greatest:
it reaches an inferior limit at one letter, and that a word, ut
est, a, o, i, viz. such as á, that is, a mountain height. Such
are Á (Ard) Cuis, and Á (Ard) Cartaind, in Sleeve
Luachra, to wit, names of particular mountains, ut dixit
Mac Da Cerda:—

A stag bells between two heights,
A piercing wind tosses us,
Proud is the stalker (?)
Before thirty long-shanked deer.

and o, on a head, to wit, an ear; and (I) Colum Cille's
Island. Then it reaches a superior limit up to five
letters, ut est, bracht, fat; tract, strand; drucht, dew;
scalp, gap. H is written and is not counted among the
letters in the last words, but it is a mark of aspiration. As
to every syllable, therefore, that does not add to another,
each of them is the equivalent of a word. Verse-feet up to
eight of them are in *bricht*. And that is the superior and
inferior limit of all Gaelic from *dialt*, one, to *bricht*, eight,
syllables, both included, to wit, that there may be power

co bric[h]t cona n-athgabail diblínaiB .i. co cumangar du gach dialt iarna tinol deach. Is bricht a mbith ocht sillaba. 1215 Is *ed* bunad cacha Gædelge dialt acht mod 7 *toth* 7 traeth. Domiditer alta uad fri alta duine amal domiditer fri cach n-indsci. Cest, cindus domiditer fri cach n-indsci? Ni ansa. Corop cach dialt friscara di araili, *ut est*, tis tuas tair tiar tes tuaid; gu rub recomarc friscara di araili, ar 1220 is cubaid a comfid 7 a comdeich.

Coig airmi cintecha in tuir .i. da tuaith sechtmogat 7 da comairlig sechtmogat acco 7 da berla sechtmogat for fodailt doib 7 da deiscipul sechtmogat tancadar la Feinius do foglain na mberla sin 7 da ceimend sechtmogat in 1225 airdi in tuir.

Cest, caidi deifir eter indeall 7 tindell? Ni ansa. Innell int imcomurc 7 tinnell int eirniud.

Seacht primtoisigh lasi ndernad in tor .i. Eber mac Salli, Grecus mac Gomer *a quo Greci*, Laitin mac Puin 1230 *a quo Latini*, Riabath Scot *a quo Scotti*, Nemruadh mac Cuis mic Caim mic *Noi*, 7 Faillech mac Ragau mic Arafaxat mic Seim.

Cest, cate deochraigter eter cinniud 7 cinteche[u] 7 cinntichu son? Ni ansa. Cinniud in aipgitir Grecca, ar is 1235 ceirtiu *quam* ind aipgitir (326) Aspin Ebraide. Cinntichu immorro in aipgitir Laitianda na in aipgitir Grecca. Cinntichu son .i. beithi-luis-nin in ogaim na in aipgitir Laitianta uair is fo deoidh arricht.

Cia hænfocul gebes forna ceit[h]ri ernaili ind Aurai- 1240 cepta cen deifir tomuis *no tarmfortcind no fedha no focail*

1215 E. om. 1220 toth L.: toth 7 troeth E. 1227 domiter L.: dodomiditer E.

1228 alaille E. 1230 tuaid L. om. 1244 fodail L.: forfodailtea E.

1245 fodluim E. na n-ilberla L.: na mberlad E. 1248 imcomarc, int erved E.

1250 Grecaig E. 1251 Latini, Riabath Scott, Scotti E. 1252 Næ, Reu L.: ix. B.

1253 mic ix. E. adds 1254 cindead L. Caite a meit a dechraigter E.

1256 ar B. E. Inas L. Grecca E. Cindtichu L. Aspin is written out.

The marginal gloss (v. p. 94 note) is almost opposite. The glossator thought Eabraide should be aspirated to Hebraide. 1257 nas L.]

1258 inas L. 1261 tarmisce leam forcind no fedha E.

to every syllable, after they are gathered into verse-feet. It is *bricht* in which are eight syllables. *Dialt*, syllable, is the foundation of all Gaelic except *mod*, *toth*, and *traeth*. *Alta*, joints, of science are measured with a man's joints as they are measured with every speech. Query, how are they measured with every speech? Not hard. That each syllable may correspond to another, *ut est*, down, up, east, west, south, north; that one dissyllable may correspond to another, for the like vowels and the like verse-feet of them rhyme.

Five certain numbers of the Tower, to wit, 72 peoples, and 72 counsellors with them, 72 languages divided among them, and 72 pupils that came with Fenius to learn those languages, and 72 paces was the height of the Tower.

Query, what is the difference between *indell*, yoking, and *tindell*, unyoking? Not hard. *Indell* the question, and *tindell* the solution.

Seven chief leaders by whom the Tower was made, to wit, Eber son of Saile; Grecus son of Gomer, *a quo Graeci*; Latinus son of Faunus, *a quo Latini*; Riabath Scot, *a quo Scotti*; Nimrod son of Cush, son of Ham, son of Noah; and Peleg son of Ragau, son of Arphaxad, son of Shem.

Query, what are the different significations between definite, more definite, and most definite? Not hard. Definite is the Greek alphabet, for it is more exact than the Hebrew alphabet. More definite, however, the Latin alphabet than the Greek alphabet. More definite than the Latin alphabet is this, to wit, the Beithe Luis Nin of the Ogham for it was invented last.

What single word comprehends the four divisions of the Primer without regard to difference of measure, termination, letter, word, or form? Not hard. The

na forgnuise? Ni ansa. In focul is aipgitir, ar gebid ar aipgitir Ebraide 7 Grecda 7 Laitianda.

Treidi doghni uath .i. bogad 7 semigudh 7 airdibdad. Bocad cetumus: for taebomnaib 7 is 'na ndiaidh doeag-
maing doib .i. do p 7 do o [7] do t ut cloch, both. Iarsin Laitneoir bidh tinfid iar cach taebomna isin Gædile. Semigudh immorro forna taebomnaib chena 7 is rempo doec-
maing doib .i. for coic taebomnaib .i. for b, o, d, t, g. Bogad beithi cetamus .i. sop 7 lop .i. amal ata B[h]atraig. Uath
bogas in beithi fil and, ar ni bi p isin Gædile. Semigudh amal ata a Batraig, uath and i[s] semiu 'nas i n-aill. Bocad cuill .i. clach 7 ach; bocad d .i. sodh 7 odh. Bocad for tinni .i. tath 7 ath. Bocad for gort .i. magh 7 agh. Seimigudh b immorro .i. a bhen, a bhan, a bhe binn. Seimiugudh o dono .i. o chiun, do chein, o chianaibh, o chetoir. Semigudh d .i. d[h]amsa, d[h]uitsiu. Semigudh t .i. a thir, a thuaigh. Semiugudh g .i. a ghradh 7 a ogha.

Airdibdad immorro forta [dā] taebomna .i. for sailig 7 for ferna (.i. taebomna amal fedaib) .i. orro dibdudh .i. a mbricht ass di raith amal ata airdibdad sailech .i. a s[h]al, a s[h]uil. Airdibdad ferna .i. a fhind, a f[h]ir, ind f[h]eda.

Is sain so frisna cubaid .i. euad 7 edadh in dorusa uerbi (.i. tabair esemplair) gur uinge 7 cingit 7 cuing is ecen di littir Latianda ica scribind na consani .i. n 7 g. Ni hecen acht a oenur ar son

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1264 doni E. seimiugad 7 airdibad L. : bocud 7 semed 7 airdibudugud E. | |
| 1263 Ebra L. | 1267 tinfeadh L. |
| 1270 roc, sop, lot, O'Molloy Gr. xvii. p. 163 | 1268 che(t)na E. |
| 1272 a Phatraig T. | 1271-2 E. om. |
| 1276 on chiuin L. : o chind E. | 1275 a bé find, Ir. Texte, i. 132, 34 : abhind E. |
| 1279 a ogh L. | 1278 a thuath L. : a tuath, guirt .i. agda ogda E. |
| 1281 oir o dibad E. | 1280 forda, for sail 7 for fearnd L. airdibad E. |
| 1285 Sain son frisnad cub. E. | 1282 a mbrat E. |
| 1287 ica B. : i L. is i n-oen di littir, na son sin n 7 g E. | 1286 in dorusa uerbi E. uing L. |

word alphabet, for it comprehends the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin alphabets.

H causes three things, to wit, *bogad*, lenition of final (?), *semigud*, lenition of initial (?), and *airdbdud*, extinction. *Bogad* first: it falls on consonants and follows them, viz.: p, o, and t, *ut cloch*, stone; *both*, booth. According to the Latinist, aspiration is usual after every consonant in Gaelic. *Semigud*, lenition of initial, however, falls upon the consonants in general and precedes them, that is, on five consonants, b, o, d, t, g. *Bogadh* of b first, viz. *sop* and *lop*, such as *Pátraig*. It is h that softens the b that stands in it, for p does not exist in Gaelic. *Semigudh*, such as a *Phátraig*, h is there, which is softer than the other example. *Bogad* of o, viz. *clach*, stone, and *ach*, alas! of d, viz. *sódh*, turning, and *odh*, music: of t, viz. *táth*, dissolution, and *áth*, ford: of g, viz. *magh*, plain, and *agh*, cow. *Semigud* of b, however, a *bhen*, his wife, a *bhan*, its blank space, a *bhe binn*, O sweet woman: of o also, viz. *o chiunn*, since, *do chein*, from afar, *o chianaibh*, just now, *o chetoir*, immediately: of d, viz. *dhamsa*, to me, *dhuitsiu*, to thee: of t, viz. *a thir*, his land, *a thuaigh*, [to] his axe: of g, viz. *a ghradh*, his love, and *a ogha*, his virgins.

Airdbdud, extinction, however, comes upon two consonants (i.e., consonants become like vowels), that is, the letters s and f, that is, extinction is on them, that is, their being deleted altogether, such as the extinction of s, to wit, a *shál*, his heel; a *shúil*, his eye. Extinction of f, to wit, a *fhind*, his hair; a *fhir*, O man; *ind fheda*, of the letter.

This is different from the rhymes .i. euad, and edadh of the beginning of a word (give examples) that in uinge, cingit, and cuing there is need for two Latin letters to write the consonants n, g. There is no need but of .i. only for these two letters in Gaelic,

in da littere sin isin Gædile, *ut est*, >III.///X< .i.
uinge, >III.///X< .i. cuing, >III.///X< cingit. Ni 1290
dat inunna dno suin fris nad cubaid cach æ dib-seo
>X.///X<, *ut est*, seeit in teinid, tria >III. a scribind.
Seit (.i.) conar tria >X. a scribind. Neim nathrach .i. >III.
a scribind: min (.i. beic) iphi and; min arba .i. >III.
and. Nemh im talmain, neamh im usce >X. andsen. 1295
Air i[t] trega ar a tugad forfeda eter isin aib[g]itir in
ogaim .i. do fregra do defoghur amal adberar isna
breathaibh nemedh .i. genmota forfeda a fail defoghur
na nguta 7 dono do sainigedh foghur forsna fedhaibh, air
is buga fogair bis isna forfedhaibh, *ut est*, neamh >X. 1300
and: næmh >III. and: nem >III. and.

It e coic gne in berla tobaidi .i. berla Fene
7 fasaige na filed 7 berla etarsgarta 7 berla fortide na filed
triasa n-agaillit cach dib a chele 7 iarmberla amal rogab:
Cuic .i. ruin. *Et ballorb* .i. ball do forbau na filideachta 1305
aicce; no is do chanaid is ainm. *Et muirne* .i. miruín no
miruine. Gne n-aill do iarmberla .i. iarum 7 dno 7 atat 7
tra 7 immorro 7 edon 7 iar 7 ar 7 cest 7 cair 7 cisne 7
caidat 7 ni ansa 7rl. Gne n-aill dno .i. forsna (.i. feraib) 7
fona 7 esna 7 tresna, sec[h]na. It e na lorga fuach in sin 1310
lasin filid. Gne n-aill dano .i. he es em co tre tair do o fo

1291 frisna decubaid L.

1294 anusce E.

1296-1301 E. om.

1303 fortchilde L.

1306 bal dorb T. forbu L. : forban E.

1308 chanaig L.

1299 seit L.

1296 Airi trega B.

1297 asberar L.

1304 aigill L. *re iarmberla* v. RC. xiii. 267

1307 miridi L.

1308 tra B. item L.

ut est, >III.///X< i.e., uingi, ounce, >III.///X< i.e., cuing,
yoke, >III.///X< i.e., cingit, they step. Now sounds
are not the same with which each one of these does not
rhyme >X.///X<, *ut est*, seeit, they blow the fire, is written
by >III. *Seit*, a road, by writing >X. *Neim*, poison of a
serpent, is written by >III. *Min*, that is, small, is I there.
Min, meal of corn, i.e., >III. *Nemh*, heaven round earth:
neamh, with reference to water >X. is there. For there are
three things for which diphthongs were introduced at all
into the Ogham alphabet, viz. to correspond to a diph-
thong as is said in the *nemed* judgments, that is, except
Ogham diphthongs in which there are two sounds of
the vowels; and also to differentiate sounds upon the
Ogham vowels, for it is a softness of sound that exists in
the Ogham diphthongs, *ut est*, *neamh*, heaven, >X. *ea*
is there: *naemh*, saint, >III. *æ* is there, *nem*, poison, >III. *i* is
there.

These are the five species of the Selected Language,
viz.:—Language of the Irish, Commentaries of the Poets,
Parted Language, Obscure Language of the Poets through
which each of them addresses his fellow, and *iarmberla*
such as: *Cuic*, a secret. *Et ballorb*, to wit, he has a
member for completing poetry; or it is the name for a
cano. *Et muirne*, spears, to wit, ill-will, or of ill will.
There is another kind of *iarmberla*, to wit, therefore, now,
there are, indeed, moreover, even, after, on, query, pray,
how many, what are, not hard, etc. Another kind also,
on the (men), under, out of, through, past them. These
are the staves of words with the poet. Another kind too,
to wit, he that, indeed, unto, through, over, to, from,
under, on. That is an interloping syllable with the

fair. Dialt n-etarlemmi in sin lasin filid. Iarmberla tra cosin annuas. Is aire raiter iarmberla de .i. ara se[c]dacht amal iarunn, da fedtar a thaithmeach: no iarmberla .i. berla ranig Iar mac Nema fo dheoidh 7 ni fetar a thaith- 1315 meach.

Ocus berla n-edarsgarta eter na fedaibh aireghdaibh .i. berla tresa fuil deliugud na fid n-aire[gh]da isin ænfhocul triana n-inde taithmeach, *ut est*, amal rogabh ros .i. roi oiss *quando* (.i. intan) as rois caelli 7 rass iar lind intan 1320 as ros usce .i. rofhos mad for marbusce no (col. β) roidh ass mad for sruth 7 ro as intan as ros lin .i. ar a luas 7 ar a thigi asas. Ocus am berla *forteidi* .i. fordorcha no ruamanta inna *filideachta*, amal asrubairt in file hi scuil Feniusa: *Etail* aro ni ansem de .i. 1 inis; *etall* .i. uasal 1325 7 aro .i. imramh .i. ni ansem de imram co risam in innsi n-uasail .i. Eiri no Espain, no is Espain eicin amal rogabh n-Imagallaim na Da Thuar: *Brimon smetrach*[h]. Berla na filed so .i. in gne deidinach i[s] sund .i. bri .i. briathar, mon .i. cleas, 7 smit .i. cluas, 7 forrach .i. rigi: no bri .i. 1330 briathar, 7 mon .i. cleas, 7 smetrach .i. smit forrach .i. co forrgidis neach. Cleas bratharda sin donidis na filid cc ecnuch .i. smit a cluaisi do gabail ina laimh .i. amal nac[h] fil cuaim sund ni raib eneach iconi eagnaigas in fili.

1335

Iss e in coic(ed) gne in gnat[h]berla fogni do cac[h],

- 1313 sednacht L. 1318-16 E. om. 1317-23 Arch. C. P. iii. 248
 1314 iar- B.: iarm L. fedthar B.: fegthar L. 1320 ros cailli L.
 1319 trian an idi, ross .i. roi oss L.: ross .i. roiss E.
 1321 rofois, no rooidais E.: roldh L. 1322 rofhás L.: roais *quando* as ross lin E.
 1323 fhasas L. E. fortchidi L. 1324 na fil- amal E. 1325 Inaill aro E.
 1326 anfam, .i. llnis *Etail* L.: anfam de corraism in indsi uasal .i. hEriu E.
 1329 RC. xxvi. 8; 24, 78: Bri amain E. 1329-34 Cor.² 149: Cor. Tr. 22
 1330 7 smit, rach .i. rigi E. 1331 L. om. 1332 egnach L.
 1334 na fil cnalnh hisuidhiu E. 1335-8 E. om.

poet. Unaccented Language, then, down to this point. It is for this reason that Unaccented Language, *iarmberla*, is said of it, to wit, on account of its hardness like iron, *iarunn*, if it is possible to analyse it; or *iarmberla*, that is, the speech which Iar Mac Nema discovered last, and it is not possible to analyse it.

And Language Parted among the principal vowels, that is, language through which there is distinction of the principal vowels in the individual word through analysing their meaning, *ut est*, for example *ros*, that is, *roi oiss*, plain of deer, *quando* (when) it is *rois caelli*, copses of wood, and *rass*, duck meat, along a pool when it is *ross* of water, duck weed, *rofhos*, great rest, if it be on stagnant water, or *roidh ass*, . . . out of it if it be on a stream, and *ro as* when it is *ros lin*, flax seed, i.e., on account of the swiftness and density wherewith it grows. And the *Bérta Fortchide*, Obscure Language, *fortchide*, that is, the great darkness or obscurity of poetry, as said the poet in the school of Fenius: *Etail aro ni ansemde*, to wit, 1, island; *Etail*, that is, noble; and *aro*, that is, rowing; to wit, we shall not cease from rowing till we reach the noble Island, that is Ireland, or Spain; or it is definitely Spain, as is found in the Conversation of the Two Sages. *Brimon smetrach*. This is the Language of the Poets that is, the last kind here, to wit, *bri*, word; *mon*, feat; and *smit*, ear, and *forrach*, that is, stretching; or, *bri*, word, and *mon*, feat, and *smetrach*, that is, ear-lobe compression, that is, that they might injure some one. A brotherly trick is that which the poets used to do in satirising, viz., to take the lobe of his ear in his hand, that is, as no bone exists there, the individual whom the poet satirises could have no honour-price.

The fifth kind is the Usual Language which serves for every one; for others say of the *Bérta Féine* that it is the

(ar) asberad araili comad e in berla Feini fasaigi na filed,
7 conach berla fo leith *etir*.

Cest, caide fot 7 gair intib 7rl.? Ni ansa. Amal ata
neam, forfid fil and. Nem immorro in fid aire[gh]da fil 1340
and 7 is cruaidiu in fid airegh[d]a fil and 7 is buigi
in forfhid .i. neam; no *didiu* is gair n-aicnid 7 fot suidig[thi]
a fedaib 7 gair suidig[th]i i forfedaib 7 fot n-aicnid; no
dono na feda fileat sund it inunda 7 na guthaigi. Na for-
feda immorro it inunda 7 na deofhoghair. IN defhoghur 1345
fil intib iarum, amal ata bean, bein dogenta de meni beith
deofhoghur. Is amlaid na forfeda. Cindus on 7 ebad
a forfidh ind anma intan asberar fer? Ni codarsna anni
sin arin defoghur. Is cumair sin 7 ni bi fair acht aimsear
co leith *tantum* (.i. nama) a n-as modhe. Da aimsir im- 1350
morro forsin nguthaige fota. Cia bad gairit iarum in
defoghur remunn inrathaigte. Ceinmota *didiu* in fid
conicc comardugud fuit 7 gair indib, amal asbert in Lait-
neoir: [circumplex] forsna sillabaib fotta amal ata *do, si*; 7
amal adberat acuit forsna sillabaib cuimri *ut est pax* .i. 1355
bacc. Is fon indus [s]in dobeir in Gaedel forshail for fot
amal rogab sron 7 slog 7rl. *et* ernin arding dead amal
rogab leacc 7 ceand 7rl. Cid timarta iarum ebad isinni
is *fer* ni la Greco as defoghur in sain. Cid foterá in
codarsna sin 7 na coic fedha 7 n(a secht) fedha 7 na 1360
deich fedha iar fuilliuc[h]t aili? Ni ansa. Na coic fedha
cetamus: ic frecre duna coic guthaigib tug na secht fedha

1340 galh(de) E. ata L. om.

1345 na defogair L. 1346 fil intib L. om.

1350 tri mar n-an as mode E. Gr. Lat. v. 28, 27

1352 inraigthe E.

1354 circumplex L. E.: defect in MS. BB.

1355 acuit, in a late scrawl. cumri, becc fex E. atbera L. Gr. Lat. v.

32, 1; lil. 521, 6; iv. 371, 9

1357 arding dedhacho E.

1359 as deogur E.

1343 suigigi B.

1347 euad E.

1353 comardud L.

1358 iarsani is fearr L.

1360 (a secht) in margin B.

Commentaries of the Poets, and that it is not a separate
language at all.

What is short and long in them, etc.? Not hard.
In such as *neam*, heaven, it is a diphthong that
stands there. In *nem*, poison, however, it is the principal
vowel that stands there, and the principal vowel that
stands there is harder and the diphthong is softer, to wit,
neam; or, again, it is short by nature and long by position
in vowels, and short by position in diphthongs and long
by nature; or, again, the Ogham vowels that stand there
are the same as the vowels. The Ogham diphthongs
are, in fact, the same as the diphthongs. As to the
diphthong that stands in them, therefore, such as *bean*,
bein would be made of it were it not a diphthong. Thus
are the Ogham diphthongs. How is that, since *ebad* is the
diphthong of the name when *fer* is spoken? That
instance is not contrary to the diphthong. That is a
short, and there is not upon it save a time and a half only
at the most. There are two times, however, on the long
vowel. That the foregoing diphthong was short there-
fore must be perceived. Besides, too, the vowel is able to
adjust itself to long and short in them as the Latinist said:
A circumflex is on the long syllables such as *do*, I give;
si, if; and in the same way they say an acute accent is
upon the short syllables, *ut est*, *pax*, a kiss. Thus the Gael
puts *forsail* on a long, such as *sron*, nose, *slóg*, host, etc.;
and *ernin* which compresses a final such as *leacc*, stone,
ceand, head, etc. Therefore, although *e* is short in the
word *fer*, it is not according to the Greeks that it is a
diphthong. What causes the contrary of that, and the
five Ogham vowels, and the seven Ogham vowels, and
the ten Ogham vowels, according to another version?
Not hard. The five Ogham vowels first: answering to
the five vowels he gave the seven Ogham vowels, however.

immorro. Na deich fedha immorro .i. iphin ar defoghur
ata: emoncoll ar a n-emnaidi ata intan sin condar a deich
samlaid. Pin immorro ar p ata 7 amancoll ar x ata conid 1365
a seacht samlaid. Iar nAuricept Muman in so.

Gne aili asberait arailli ebad 7 oir is ar fedaib [fod]a
itat. Uilleann immorro is ar y ata, 7 is ar u intan bis fo
medontaig. Iphin is ar h-1 fo meodontaicht, no is iphin is
coir and ar p. Emuncoll didiu is ar x ata .i. for foimdin 1370
na focul nGrecda no Laitinda do thabairt isinn Gaidelg, 7
is aire raiter eamancoll ris, ar is coll indarna taebomna fil
ind x, 7 is airi is coll adberar d' emnad and, 7 ni sail; ar
is taisechu coll lu x ina sail.

Conadar didiu is[in] bethi-luis-nin: Caidi [in fid gabus] 1375
greim taebomna 7 in fid gabus greim da taebomna 7 in
fid gabus greim focail (327) 7 in fid na geibh greim
taebomna na feda na focail? Is e in fidh gabus greim taeb-
omna quidem .i. fid a ndiaid araile 7 fidh bis for primfhid
a focail no aræn re defhoghur a n-ænsillaib, ut est, 1380
beoir feoil Briain 7rl., no fidh teit a consanacht .i. u. Fid
gabus greim dá taebomna .i. ænfidh fregras in tomus do
dhib taebomnaibh, ut dicitur: cach da taebomna ar fidh.
Fid gabus greim focail .i. fidh labhras a ænur. Fid na
ghabhand greim taebomna na fedha na focail .i. u nihelsa ut 1385
dicitur: nec uocales nec consonantes habentur (-i. nach gutai
7 nach consoini iat) no fidh bhis a ndiaid araile ut diximus
(mar adubramar).

Conadar dono isin beithi-luis-nin taebomna gabus

1364 ar n-emnaidi L.: ar a n-eemendi, contat E.

1365 emhancholl L. ar ax E.

1366-1400 E. om.

1373 in x L.

1386 Gr. Lat. v. 27, 14

1366 inunn E.

1367 Defect in MS. BB. fodaib L.

1369 greim do B.

1369 consain L.

Moreover the ten Ogham vowels, that is, *iphin*, which stands
for a diphthong: *emancoll* is doubled then, so that there
are thus ten of them. *Pin*, moreover, stands for *p*, and
emancoll for *x*, so that there are seven of them thus.
This is according to the *Auricept* of Munster.

Some say there is another kind, *ebad* and *oir* that
stand for simple long vowels. *Uilleann*, moreover, stands
for *y*, and for *u* when it is medial. *Iphin* stands for *i*
medially, or it is the proper symbol there for *p*. *Emancoll*,
again, stands for *x*, that is, to allow of Greek or Latin
words being introduced into Gaelic, and on that account it is
called *Emancoll*, twin *o*, for *o* is one of the two consonants
that stand in *x*, and therefore *o* is said to be doubled
there, and not *s*; for in *x*, *o* is earlier than *s*.

It is demanded, too, in the *Beithe Luis Nin*: What is the
vowel that takes the force of a consonant, and the vowel that
takes the effect of two consonants, and the vowel that takes
the effect of a word, and the vowel that does not take the
effect of a consonant, vowel, or word. It is the vowel that
takes effect of a consonant, *quidem*, to wit, a vowel after
another, and a vowel that usually stands on the primary
vowel of its word, or along with a diphthong in one
syllable, *ut est*, *beoir*, beer; *feoil*, flesh; *Briain*, of Brian, etc.;
or a vowel that becomes consonised, to wit, *u*. A vowel
that takes the effect of two consonants, to wit, one vowel
that answers the measure of two consonants, *ut dicitur*:
Every two consonants for a vowel. A vowel that takes
the effect of a word, that is, a vowel that speaks alone. A
vowel that does not take the effect of a consonant, vowel,
or word, viz., *u* of nullity, *ut dicitur*: *Nec uocales nec*
consonantes habentur, that is, which are not vowels and
which are not consonants, or a vowel which stands after
another, *ut diximus*, as we have said.

There is asked for, too, in the *Beithe Luis Nin* a

greim fedha, 7 tæbomna gabus greim tæbomna 7 1390
 feda. *Et* tæbomna gabus greim da fid no da tæbomna.
Et da tæbomna gabus greim fedha. *Et* tæbomna
 gabus greim coic fidh 7 se tæbomna. *Et* tæbomna
 gabus greim tri fidh 7 ceithri tæbomna. *Et* tæbomna
 gabus greim focail. *Et* tæbomna na gebhend greim 1395
 tæbomna no feda no focail. In tæbomna ghabhus greim
 da fid no da tæbomna ng. Is i in tæbomna gabhus
 greim feda .i. queirt. Is i gabhus greim tæbomna
 7 feda .i. o 7 u (*nihelsa*). *Et* tæbomna gabus greim
 fedha .i. gach da tæbomna ar fid i tomus. 1400

Tæbomna gabus greim coic fed 7 se tæbomna .i. duir
 i n-inad dine disoil. Ni machtaid intan ghabhus greim
 na coic fidh 7 na se tæbomna ge gabhaidh greim da fidh
 7 da tæbomna. Tæbomna gabus greim tri fidh 7 ceithri
 tæbomna .i. sail a n-inad forsail. Tæbomna gabus greim 1405
 focail .i. tæbomna congeb greim forbaidhe. Tæbomna
 na geb greim tæbomna na feda na focail .i. tæbomna dia
 togaib uath ceand doraith.

Cest, cislir deich dochuisin? Ni ansa. In traigh lasin
 Laitneoir, in dech lasin filid, *ut Donatus dixit: pes est* 1410
sillabarum et temporum certa dinumeratio .i. ata in traigh
 conid armidetu demin iuna sillab 7 iuna n-aimser. Ata
 dono airmidetu derb sillab 7 traighed 7 aimser ocon
 Gaidhiul o dhialt co bricht: sillab *foirbthe* each deach
 dibh di arailiu isin Gædile conid a hocht samlaidh 1415

1390 gaband L.

1391 tri tæbomna L.

1399 traidh L.

1414 sillab for each ndeich E.

1397 no da tæbomna L. om.

1400 congeib forbaidi L.

1410 Gr. Lat. iv. 369, 17: *dicit* L.: *denuntiatio* E.

consonant that takes the effect of a vowel, and a consonant
 that takes the effect of a consonant and a vowel. And a
 consonant that takes the effect of two vowels or of two
 consonants. And two consonants that take the effect of a
 vowel. And a consonant that takes the effect of five
 vowels and six consonants. And a consonant that takes
 the effect of three vowels and four consonants. And a
 consonant that takes the effect of a word. And a con-
 sonant that does not take the effect of a consonant, vowel,
 or word. The consonant that takes the effect of two
 vowels or two consonants is ng. This is the consonant
 that takes the effect of a vowel, to wit, q. It takes the
 effect of a consonant and a vowel, to wit, o, and u of nullity.
 And a consonant that takes the effect of a vowel, to wit,
 every two consonants for a vowel in a measure.

A consonant that takes the effect of five vowels and
 six consonants, that is d in the place of *dinin disail*. No
 wonder, when it takes the effect of the five vowels and
 the six consonants, though it takes the effect of two
 vowels and two consonants. A consonant that takes
 the effect of three vowels and four consonants, to wit,
 s in place of *forsail*. A consonant that takes the
 effect of a word, that is, a consonant that sustains the
 effect of an accent. A consonant that does not take the
 effect of a consonant, vowel or word, that is, a consonant
 along with which h constantly appears.

Query, how many verse-feet are there? Not hard.
 The foot with the Latinist: the verse-foot with the poet,
ut Donatus dixit: Pes est syllabarum et temporum certa
dinumeratio, the foot is a definite counting of the syllables
 and the times. The Gael also has a sure counting of
 syllables, feet, and times from *dialt*, one, to *bricht*, eight
 syllables: each verse-foot of them from one to another
 is a perfect syllable in Gaelic, so that thus there

i mbricht conid airmidetu dearb sain o oensillaib co
a ocht. Dialect .i. di fo dhiultadh co nach fil alt
and. Recomhrac .i. re i comhraiget na di shillaib
immon alt. Iarcomrac .i. iarum comraigít .i. iar cach
ndedenach .i. comrac na tri sillab forsna da sillabaib 1420
tuisseacha. Feleas .i. fi les na lama no fo lais cibeadh dib
beras .i. lesin filid, uair is cudruma. Clænre, uair ar a re
(.i. clæn a rind) is a dho ar indara leith 7 a tri forin leth
n-ailli. Luibenchossach .i. in choss cona luibnibh .i. na
coic meoir 7 in traigh in sessed. Claidemnas .i. claidebh 1425
manus .i. *manus* lamh 7 claidebh na laimi in slindean: 7 is
e in sechtmad dialect. Bricht .i. bri ocht .i. ocht mbriathra
and, no bricht iarsinni brigtair ocht sillaba and. Cest,
cate deochair eter dialect 7 a dheach? Ni ansa. In trath is
forshidh in dialect alt eter desfogur and. Intan immorro is 1430
tæbomna 7 primfidh alt eter in tæbomna 7 in fid and. In-
tan immorro is ænguthaige amal ata a, o, alt eter da aimsir
and. Ænfid i ndialect, a do i recomarc 7rl. .i. primfid no
forfid. Is airi sin ni talla in trefoghur i n-ændialect.

Ocht sillaba isan focul is mo isan Gædile, *ut est*, fiannam- 1435
ailcecheterdarai 7 anrocomrai[rc]nicsiumairne, 7rl.

Tri sillaba deg immorro isin focul is mo isin Laitin
ut est tinerificabilitudinetaibus.

1418 i comraigend L. foecomarc .i. ræ .i. comraiced na di sillab im enalt E.

1419 iarcomrag .i. iarcomraicet E.

1422 uair isindara ræ is a dho air indara leith E.

1423 ar L. om.

1425 meir E. claidem L. E.

1427 in vii. dialect B.

1428 bridhthair L. 1433 i n-ændialect viii. u. tri L.

1435 fianamailecharadardæ Cor.² 447: T.

1435-8 E. om.

1438 Gr. Lat. viii. 164, 17: *Love's Labour's Lost*, Act v. Sc. 1: Dr Murray of
The Oxford Dictionary is said to have got this transmitted as one word through
the Postal Telegraph Office.

are eight in *bricht*, so that that is a definite counting
from one syllable to eight of them. *Dialect*, a syllable,
that is, *di*, to deny that any *alt*, joint, exists there.
Recomrac, dissyllable, that is *re*, the course in which the two
syllables meet about the *alt*. *Iarcomrac*, trisyllable,
i.e., afterwards they meet, i.e., after each last, i.e.,
a meeting of the three syllables with the two previous
syllables. *Feleas*, tetrasyllable, that is, bad profit of the
hand; or he, the poet, is satisfied whichever of them
he will give, for it is even. *Clænre*, pentasyllable
(that is, uneven its termination), for with respect to
its course two of them are on one half and three on the
other. *Luibenchossach*, hexasyllable, that is, the foot with
its digits, the five toes; the foot being the sixth. *Clai-
demnas*, heptasyllable, that is, sword-*manus*, to wit, *manus*,
hand, and the sword of the hand is the shoulder-blade: and
it is the seventh syllable. *Bricht*, octosyllable, i.e., *bri ocht*,
i.e., eight words are there, or *bricht* because eight syllables
are shown there. Query, what is the difference between
dialect, syllable, and *a dheach*, its verse-foot? Not hard.
When the syllable is an Ogham diphthong, there is *alt*
between (the vowels of the) diphthong in that case. But
when it is a consonant and a primary vowel, there is *alt*
between the consonant and the vowel. When, however,
it is a single vowel such as *a*, *o*, there is *alt* between two
times. One vowel in *dialect*, two of them in *recomarc*, etc.,
that is, a primary vowel, or a diphthong. It is on that
account the triphthong is not contained in one syllable.

Eight syllables are in the biggest word in Gaelic, *ut
est, fiannamailcecheterdarai*, Fiann-like-every-second-one-
of-them, and *anrocomraircnicsiumairne*, all-the-mistakes-
which-we-have-committed, etc.

Thirteen syllables, however, are in the biggest word
in Latin, *ut est ab his honorificabilitudinitatibus*.

Iss e int ainm airmi .i. a tri no [a] ceithir. It eat (col. β) na hanmanda uird airmi immorro *primus et secundus et* 1440 *tercius* .i. anmand a n-airmi iar pois 7 a n-anmand uird airmi immorro iar n-aicned.

Is i sin an deochair, airim anforbthe amal ata a iii no a v, ar nocho nfuillter (fogailter) o choitibh. Airim forbthe, *ut est*, a se, a aen fo se, a do fo thri, a tri fo do. 1445 Airim forbthi in sin, uair airissid o choitibh co coir. Airim ollforbthe *ut est* a do dec .i. a hæn a haile dec, a do a sessed, a tri a ceathramthu, a cethri a trian, a se a ceirtleath samlaidh, amal rogabh a do dec .i. a aen 7 a do 7 a tri a se sin; 7 a ceithri iarsin conid a deich sin; 1450 7 a se iarsin conid a se dec samhlaid. Conid airimh in sain is fuilliu anda coit tria taithmet a lethe. Is cach coitidi is randaidhi, 7 ni cach randaidhi is choitide, 7rl.

Cest, cia roaig dialt i mmeit 7 i llaiget? Ni ansa. Dialt co ceill .i. coic litri and a n-as mode: aenlitir 1455 immorro a n-as lughude .i. ic sluinn cheilli comlainne amal ata o no 1. Dialt *didiu* bunad cacha Gædelge acht mod 7 tod 7 troth. Cid fodera nach bunadh doibh-sein? Ni ansa. Ar is dialt cach ai dhibh, 7 ni bunad in ræt do fen, no dono is bunadh cach Gædelge dialt acht mod 7 1460 tod 7 troth. Acht is momo lem and chena ni dat bunad Gædelge acht is bunad ceilli. Caite in cenel dianad bunadh? Ni ansa .i. mod cach ferda .i. gach ball ferda 7 cach comna ferda; 7 todh cach mbanda .i. cach ball banda 7 cach comna banda; 7 troth cach neoturda .i. 1465

1441 a n-airmi L. om.

1442 airim B.: airmi L.

1443 amal ata is e L.

1443-53 Origg. iii. 5, 9-11

1444 coitibh, airem L.

1446 uair iss ed o coitib E.

1447 a hæli E.

1448 a da choit E.

1449 randaidh T.

1454 Sg. 26 a 11: i llaidet E.

1450 an is lugha de L.: lugu dhe .i. ic sluind E.

1457 amal ata alt E.

1460 Gaidelge dialt E.

1461 iss ed momo lem anu cheana ciosa bunad Gaidelg is bunad gn- .i. mod E.

1465 each congaib banda L.

This is a cardinal number, to wit, three or four. These are the ordinal numbers, however, *primus et secundus et tertius*, to wit, the names of their number in prose; and their ordinal names, moreover, according to nature.

That is their difference, an imperfect number, such as three or five; for they are not multiplied from factors. A perfect number, such as six, contains one of it six times, two three times, three twice. A perfect number is that, for it properly consists of factors. A quite perfect number, *ut est*, twelve, to wit, one is its twelfth, two its sixth, three its fourth, four its third, six exactly its half, thus, as for example in twelve, to wit, one, two, and three, these are six; and four after that, these make ten; and six after that are thus sixteen. So that that is a number which is greater than its factors through telling its halves. Every factor is a part, but not every part is a factor, etc.

Query, how far does *dialt*, syllable, extend in greatest and least? Not hard. A syllable with a meaning, that is, five letters are in it, which is its superior limit: one letter, however, which is its inferior limit, to wit, denoting perfect sense, such as o, ear, or i, island. Therefore *dialt*, syllable, is the origin of all Gaelic save *mod*, *tod*, and *trod*. What is the reason why it is not an origin for those? Not hard. Because each of them is a *dialt*, syllable, and a thing is not an origin for itself, or again *dialt* is the origin of all Gaelic save *mod*, *tod*, and *trod*. But I much prefer there certainly that they are not an origin of Gaelic but that it is an origin of meaning. What is the gender to which it is an origin? Not hard, to wit, *mod* is everything male, viz.:—every male member and every male condition; and *todh* is everything female, to wit, every female member and every female condition; and *trodh* is every thing neuter, to wit, which

nach neachtardæ .i. cach comna nemeagusda: no dano
 nidat dialta etir 7 nidat bunad Gædelge iarum mod
 7 dod 7 træt acht ad bunada ceniuil *ut dicitur* acht
 atat arae sin araile Gædelge dianad bunad amal roghabh
 mod .i. mo a ed i n-airde; no mod .i. mo od .i. od ceol 1470
 intan is mascail .i. moo in ceol. Is moo *quam* in ceol is
 lughu amal roghabh ind aidbsi i nDruim Ceata .i. tood
 no to od, tæ a ed intan as femén: no tod .i. to od .i.
 tod in ceol .i. in ceol bec .i. cronan no certan bec i n-
 aith[sh]egad in moir (.i. in ceol is mo). Traeth .i. treith 1475
 a ed no a odh fri fedhadh mascail 7 femín: no traeth
 iarsinni traethait na ciulu isli na ciuil arda .i. stocairecht
 no cornairecht. Gne n-aile no mod .i. mo a ed i n-airdi
 intan is torand no is *crand*. Todh .i. tæ a ed intan is fod,
 . . . son aile is taitiu innas in aill. Traeth .i. traethait, 1480
 a thraethas intan is fet; so bith is cæli 7 is cruaidhi inas
 inni eli is traet. Asperaid araili comdis anmand aidmi
 ciuil. Caidi a ndemnigud? Ni ansa. Mo a od intan
 is cruit. Tod .i. tai a od: intan as bindi is tuíu 7
 is isliu ata na a n-aill. Traeth .i. traethaid in dis cili 1485
 intan i[s] stocc, so bith is airidi a [sh]aidh. Is airi is
 traeth doib. No dono mod 7 tod 7 traeth .i. anmunda
 ball ferda 7 band[a] 7 neudarda sin amal asbert
 in Laitneoir: *nomen membri uiri vel nomen membri*
mulieris vel nomen membri neutri; 7 it focail Gredda sin 1490

1466 neachtarda n-al, nemeimhidhuseda L.: nemeuseda B.

1469 diana L.

1471 moa nas in ceol L.: is mo ar E.

1473 treith wadh L.

1470 fodronaile is taitiu (or taluu) L.: fod . . . naile is, talspenu (in modern bad hand) B.

1481 is fet L. om. Inas ni aill is traeth aspalldh L.

1486 is airidi a shaidh L. 1487 anmand na mball E.

1470 mo a sheadh L.

1473 tæen, ædh L.

1477 ciuliu E.

1485 indus eli L.

1486 membri uili L.

are neither one nor other, viz., every impersonal condition: or again they are not *dialta*, syllables, at all, and *mod*, *tod*, and *traeth* are not therefore an origin of Gaelic but they are origins of gender, *ut dicitur*, but there are for all that other Gaelic matters to which they are an origin, such as *mod*, to wit, greater its distance upwards; or *mod*, that is, *mo*, greater, is *od*, i.e., *od*, music when it is masculine, i.e., greater the music. It is greater than the music which is less, as, for example, *aidbsi*, choral song, in Drum Ceat, that is, *tood*: or *to od*, *tæ a ed*, silent its law when it is feminine; or *tod*, that is, *to od*, that is, *tod* (is) the music, that is, the small music, that is, humming, or a little crooning in comparison with the great, i.e., the music which is greater. *Traeth*, that is, weak its extent or its music in comparison with masculine and feminine: or *traeth* from the fact that the loud kinds of music, trumpeting or horn-blowing, overpower the low kinds. Another genus or *mod*, that is, greater its distance up when it is thunder, or when it is a tree. *Tod*, that is, *tæ*, silent its law when it is a *foetus*, and it is . . . another sound which is more silent than the other. *Traeth*, i.e., they overwhelm, which overwhelms when it is a whistle; because it is shriller and harder than the other thing it is *traet* (*tre fet*). Others say that they might be names of instruments of music. What is their proof? Not hard. Greater its music when it is a harp. *Tod*, that is, *tai a od*, silent its music: when it is sweetest, it is more silent and lower than the other. *Traeth*, that is, it overwhelms the other two when it is a trumpet, because higher is its mournful cry. On that account it is *traeth* to them. Or again *mod* and *tod* and *traeth*, to wit, those are names of masculine, feminine, and neuter members, as the Latinist says: *Nomen membri uiri vel nomen membri mulieris vel nomen membri neutri*; and those are Greek words although it is in Latin that

ciasu *Laitine* ata deismireacht dib 7 nac[h] dad dialta, ar nis-
filet o neoch 7 ni fuilter uaitib acht miné derntar mod
for mod 7 tod for tod 7 traeth for traeth. *Secundum*
quosdam cumad etarscarad indsci: Isse, issi, issued, iar
Macaib Miled: uindius, uindsi, ondar, iar Feraib Bolg: 1495
mod, tod, traeth, iar Tuathaib De Danand. Iss e so tra
a cumair (328) .i. is e bunad gach *Gædelge* .i. dialt .i. o
recomrac co bricht; 7 ni bunad he d' ænsillaib amal (rogab)
mod 7 tod 7 traeth; 7 iar cach dialt tucad-side sund, 7 is
aire rotathmetaid-side sech gach dialt, ar dochuaidh 1500
menma friu comtis recomraig: air fogabar a condaill .i. a
caindeligud, *ut diximus*. No dno mod 7 tod 7 traeth a
n-anmand na mball ferda 7 banda 7 neoturda amal asbert
in Laitneoir: *Nomen membri uirilis et nomen membri mulie-*
bris 7 nomen membri neutri, 7 it focail Gredda sin cidh i 1505
Laitin ata desmireacht dibh: 7 is airi nach at dialta, ar
ni fil[et] o neoch 7 ni filter uaidibh acht meni derntar mod
for mod 7 tod fri tod 7 traeth fri traeth. Domiditer alta
uad .i. toimsiter aisti inn aircetail fri haltaibh na ndæni
amal toims[i]ter fri cach indsce. 1510

Cindas toimsiter fri cach insci? .i. corop cach dialt
freccas-[s]a di araili amal ata tis tuas, air is ed a chubhaidh
intan.is cobfhidh, 7 is cobfhid in focal ind imfrecca 7 is
comdeach in tarmfortcend.

1498 fria troth, fria traeth E.

1494-1508 E. om.

1495 uindsi insi ondur L.

1496 recomarce L. 1499 tucalt T. 1500, 11 ndialt L.

1501 recomaire L. 1502 caindeliugud L.

1503 gid i lLaitin, is aire nach at, ni filet L. E.

1508 7 formod B. domiter L.

1509, 11 tomaister E. 1512 freagrais L.

1513 coibidh L.: coimfidh 7 as coibidh, inimfrecca E.

1514 intairemfortcend E.

an example of them occurs, and they are not syllables, for
they are not derived from anything, and nothing is derived
out of them save that there might be formed *mod*, upon
mod; *tod*, upon *tod*; and *traeth*, upon *traeth*. *Secundum*
quosdam, it is a distinction of speech: "He, she, it," accord-
ing to the sons of Milesius: *Uindius*, *uindsi*, *ondar*,
according to the Fir Bolg: *Mod*, *tod*, *traeth*, according to
the Tuatha de Danann. This is, then, the short of it:
this is the origin of all Gaelic, to wit, *dialt*, syllable, that
is, from *recomrac*, two, to *bricht*, eight syllables; and it is
not the origin of an individual syllable as, for example,
mod, *tod*, and *traeth*; and after every *dialt*, syllable, they
have been set down here, and it is on that account they have
been mentioned beyond every *dialt*, syllable, for attention
was directed to them that they are dissyllabic: for their
condaill is found, to wit, their fair division *ut diximus*. Or
again *mod*, *tod*, and *traeth* are the names of the masculine,
feminine, and neuter members as the Latinist has said:
Nomen membri uirilis et nomen membri muliebris et nomen
membri neutri, and those are Greek words though it is in
Latin that an example of them occurs: and it is on this
account that they are not *dialta*, syllables, for they are not
derived from anything, and nothing is derived from them
unless there might be formed *mod* for *mod*, *tod* fri *tod* and
traeth fri *traeth*. *Alta uad*, joints of science, are measured,
to wit, the metres of the *airchetal*, trisyllabic poetry, are
measured with the joints of men as they are measured
with any part of speech.

How are they measured with any part of speech?
To wit, that every *dialt*, syllable, may correspond to
another, such as down, up, for that is its rhyme when it is
the same in vowel, and the word made to correspond is
the same in vowel, and the ending is the same in verse-
fect.

Coic filltigthi fichet hi remim amal ros-gabh and- 1515
so sis:—

Fer a ainmniugud.	Fir a sealbad.	
I fiur a aitreib.	Ar fear a airicheall.	
Oo fer a ascnam.	In fer a inchosc.	1520
A fir a togairm.	Hi fer a innothacht.	
Sech fer a sechmall.	Oo fir a furmiud.	
O fhir a foxaul.	For fer a fortud.	
Fri fer a freslige.	In fir a tustidhi.	
Fo fiur a fothud.	Do fiur a dhanad.	1525
De fhiur a digbhail.	Iar fiur a thiarmoracht.	
La fer a thæbtu.	Im fer a imthimcheall.	
Ar fiur a fresgabhair.	Dar fer a thairsce.	
Frisin fer a thormach.	Tre fer a thregdhadh.	
Is fer a thuarasgbhair.	Ri fiur a remiudh.	

Fedar dno a n-illar .i. fir [a] ainmniugud, na fir a tuar- 1530
ascbhail, ao feralb a inchosc (*sic*), na fer a shealbad, dona
feralb a danadh, *sic in sequentibus*.

Fear didiu ebadh a fhidh in anma asberar fer; e a
guta; dialt a diach .i. son oencongbalach cen alt etir.
Dichongbail and to no iphin a fidh ina remim no ina 1535
shealbhadh intan asberar fir .i. ar bit in dis ina reim to
and amal ata fir iphin and amal ata do fir to amal ata a
fir; iphin amal ata o fhir. Is aire nach airimh ebhadh ina
reim ce beith i n-araileib and amal ata co fer, 7rl., air ni fil
acht reim ceilli namma in gach baile i mmairend in fhidh 1540
bis isiu ainmnid. Isna filltib as to no iphin bhis intib

1515 hi rem L.: hi reemim amal E.
1518 airchill L.
1521 seachis T. 1523 freslige B. 1520 indotacht L.
1525 a dingbhail B.: a digbhail T. 1524 a adnad L.
1526 tæbthu L. 1529 iarmoracht L.
1531 ac feralb B. om. na fir L. 1529 sic in sequentibus T.
1534 gutta L. 1534-43 E. om.

There are twenty-five prepositional flections in declen-
sion, as is exemplified here below:—

Fer its nominative.	Fir its possessive.
I fiur its locative.	Ar fear its defensive.
Oo fer its advancive.	In fer its accusative.
A fir its vocative.	Hi fir its ingressive.
Sech fer its neglective.	Oo fir its depositive.
O fhir its ablative.	For fer its invocative.
Fri fer its desidative.	In fir its parentative.
Fo fiur its fundative.	Do fiur its dative.
De fhiur its privative.	Iar fiur its progenitive.
La fer its comitative.	Im fer its circumdative.
Ar fiur its ascensive.	Dar fer its trespassive.
Frisin fer its augmentative.	Tre fer its trajectory.
Is fer its descriptive.	Ri fiur its adversative.

Also their plural may be:

Fir its nominative.	Na fir its descriptive.
Ac feralb its depositive.	Na fer its possessive.
Dona feralb its dative.	sic in sequentibus.

Now as to *fear*, *ebad*, *ea* is the Ogham vowel of the
noun which is pronounced *fer*; *e* its vowel; *dialt*,
syllable, its verse-foot, to wit, one constituent sound
without *alt*, division, at all. Two constituents are in to
or *iphin*, its Ogham vowel, in its declension or in its
possessive, when it is pronounced *fir*, to wit, because the
two are there in its declension, to; e.g. *fir*, *iphin*, is there,
e.g. *do fir*, to; e.g. *a fir*, *iphin*; e.g. *o fhir*. It is on that
account that he does not reckon *ebhadh*, *ea*, as a declension,
though it might be present in some cases such as *co fer*, etc.
For there is but declension of meaning only in every posi-
tion where there remains the Ogham vowel which stands
in the nominative. In the inflections it is to or *iphin* that
stands in them in every place where the nominative does
not remain, so that on that account to or *iphin* is declared

in gach baile nach mairend conid aire sin adberar to no iphin a fhidh ina reim no 'na shealbhaid 7rl.

Dinin disail a forbaidh .i. a aicnid lasin Laitneoir; air it e teora fuirbhthe dochuisnet .i. arnin 7 dinin dishail 7 forsail .i. arnin arding [d]ed, forsail for fot fedair, dinin disail for gair gabhaidh:

Arnin, *ut est* glonn 7 donn 7 crann 7 glenn: forsail, *ut est*, sron 7 slog 7 mor: dinin disoil, *ut est*, fer 7 cor 7 ler 7 tor 7 cach timarta ar chena. Intan scribthar int ainm ogaim is and scribthar na forbaide-sea uasu fri realadh fuid 7 gair no fri tennad, ar ni tuigfidhea cheana: uair amal dobeir in Laitneoir acuit forsna sillabaib cuimre, *ut est*, *pax* 7rl., 7 circumplex forsna sillabaib fota, *ut*, *res*, *sic* dobeir in Gædel dine dishoil arna cuimribh, *ut est*, fer; 7 for[sh]ail fona fodaib amal rēgab (col. β) lamh; 7 amal bis graib in gach ænebert ilfoclaig la acuit no la circumplex, sech is arnin aræn re dine disail no aræn ri forsail i n-ænfoful *ut* ceann 7 sron. Airnin iarum ernid nin: no airnin .i. fair nin, air is nin scribthar ag fuacra na forbaidi sin .i. nin ainm coitcheand do gach litir eter feadaib 7 tæbomnaib. Forsail dano sail fair air i[s] sail scribt[h]ar ig incosc na forbaide sin ar is for fut bis forsail, 7 i[s] sinuud na haimsire do forin sail: no forsail .i. foruillid in focul conad foda: no forsail .i. furail seach in cumair. Dini[n] disail .i. di fo diultad and co nach nin 7 co nach sail acht is duir scribthar ac inchosc na forbaidi sin .i. ar is digbail na haimsire toirnes duir amal as tormach tormaiges sail: no dine disail de sin dofuillid .i. nemfuillid. Asberait araile is aire scribthar duir ar dine disoil, air is duir fil ar d[t]us an dine

1391 ardinged L.: arding dead diarmachd B. 1519 dishail L. 1559 lear L.

1390-78 E. om. 1522 teandad L. 1564, 5 Gr. Lat. iii. 521, 6, 8

1555 amal ut, dinin L. 1558 sech bis L. 1559 dinin L.

1561 air is nin, ag inchosc (sup. lin.) L.: incosc B.

1565 foruillid in focul conid L. 1568 dinin L. 1568 didbail B.

1570 atberait L. 1571 ar duir fil ar tus L.

its Ogham vowel in its declension or in its possessive, etc.

Dinin disail, its accent, to wit, *accentus* with the Latinist; for these are the three accents which exist, to wit, *arnin*, *dinin disail*, and *forsail*, to wit, *arnin* compresses a final: *forsail* on a long is borne: *dinin disail* on a short takes (effect).

E.g. *arnin*, *ut est*, *glonn*, deed, *down*, *dun*, *crann*, tree, *glenn*, *glen*: *forsail*, *ut est*, *srōn*, nose, *slōg*, host, *mōr*, great: *dinin disail*, *ut est*, *fer*, *cor*, *ler*, *tor*, and all short words whatsoever. When the Ogham inscription is written there are written these accents above them to make clear long and short or to express tension, for they would not be understood otherwise: because as the Latinist puts an acute on the short syllables, *ut est*, *pax*, etc., and a circumflex on the long syllables, *ut est*, *rēs*, so the Gael puts *dinin disail* on the short, *ut est*, *fer*; and *forsail* on the long, e.g. *lāmhl*, hand; and as there is a grave in every single dictum of many words with an acute or a circumflex, that is to say *arnin* is along with *dinin disail* or along with *forsail* in one word, *ut*, *ceann*, head, and *srōn* nose. *Airnin*, therefore, it purchases *n*: or *air nin*, that is, upon it is *n*, for it is *n* that is written to mark that accent. *Nin* is a name common to all letters either vowels or consonants. *Forsail*, too, means *sail* upon it, for it is *s* that is written to denote that accent, for it is upon a long that *forsail* rests, and there is a lengthening of the time by it upon the *s*: or *forsail*, that is, it magnifies the word till it becomes long: or *forsail*, that is, *furail*, overflow, beyond the short. *Dinin disail*, that is, *di*, for negation therein, inasmuch as it is neither *n* nor *s* that is written but *d* to denote that accent, i.e., because it is a diminution of the time that *d* denotes, as it is an addition that *s* adds: or *dinin disail*, *de sin* from that, i.e., unadding, that is, non-addition. Others say the reason why *d* is written for *dinin disail* is that *d* stands at the

122 BB. 328 β 14

AURAICÉPT

E. 27 β 28

disoil, 7 is aire scribthar nin air nin ar is nin fil fo deoidh
and, 7 is aire scribthar sail ar forsail ar is sail fil a medon
inte; no *ut alii dicunt* ail .i. aimser furail seach in cumair.
Dine .i. dinin .i. ni nin .i. ni fid acht is forbaid. Di[sh]ail 1575
.i. ni aimsir fota no di[sh]ail .i. nemhsfuillead no nemfurail.

Alt co fesear cia halt huad dona secht n-altaib .i.
anamain, nath, anair, eamain, laid, setrud, soinemain,
dian cona nduanab. O sein inund is o dheachaib sluin-
tir alta nan huad ar na rob indsci cumasda. Nath .i. 1580
noaid anair. Anamain .i. an somain. Læd .i. laitir no
luaitir: no leoaid intan is air: no is onni as laus .i.
moladh. Sedradh .i. sed raid; no raith air set. Saine-
main .i. sain a maine risin aisti reamaid. Dian .i. di air:
no dian .i. adbol an no ni ain. O sin anund .i. ota na 1585
seacht primaisti amach is o deacaib is ni de na deachaibh
foricfa 7 is uaidibh ainmniugud doib a forba gacha
rainde a nduain, 7 recomrac a forduain, 7 iarcomarc
bairdne, ar na rop indsce cumaisci ar na ro[b] prois amal
aisti na ndærbard. 1590

Lorga fuach .i. lorg ua focul .i. amal bite lorga i
llamaib duine for portaibh sesga og immtheacht o
purt do phurt ar na torchrad inna lighi, imtha is amlaidh
it he in so na lorga biti a ciallabair no i ngenaib na filed
ic fosugud o focul co focul. Lorça fuach iarum .i. rem- 1595

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1074 aimser L. | 1075 Di[sh]ail . . . nemfurail L. om. |
| 1076 in B. | 1076 is fo decaid E. |
| 1080 na- huad L. B.: nanhuad 7 na rob E. | |
| 1080-00 E. om. | 1081 nóidh an aor T. |
| 1082 lecaidh (?), aelr L. | 1083 Sedraidh, sed L. |
| 1085 .i. abran no ni aon no adbal an T.: adbal in domain L. | |
| 1088 recomrac L. | 1089 7 na ro prois L. |
| 1092 daive E. | 1093 laigi E. is L. om. |
| 1094 no a n-ingenaib L. ciallabair E. T. om. | |
| 1096-1008 E. om. | |

beginning of *dinin disail*, and the reason why *n* is written for *nin* is that *n* stands at the end in it, and the reason why *s* is written for *forsail* is that *s* stands in the middle of it; *vel ut alii dicunt*, *ail*, that is, time excess past the short. *Dine*, that is, *dinin*, that is, not a letter, that is, it is not an Ogham vowel but it is an accent. *Di[sh]ail*, that is, not a long time or *di[sh]ail*, that is, non-addition or non-overflowing.

Alt co fesear that thou mayest know what *alt huad*, limb of science, it is of the seven *alta*, to wit, *anamain*, *nath*, *eamain*, *ldid*, *setrud*, *soinemain*, *dian* with their duans. From that onward, it is from verse-feet that *alta na huad*, the limbs of science, are named, that it might not be mixed speech. *Nath*, i.e., it praises from the front. *Anamain*, i.e., *du somain*, glorious profit. *Læd*, i.e., it is sent or hastened: or *leoaid*, it wounds when it is satire: or from the word *laus*, praise. *Sedradh*, i.e., path of saying; or surety on a valuable. *Sainemain*, i.e., special its treasures with respect to the foregoing measure. *Dian*, two satires: or *dian*, huge and splendid; or *ni din*, something of splendour. From that onward, i.e., from the seven principal metres forth it is from verse-feet, it is something of the verse-feet that thou wilt find and it is from them they have their name at the close of every part of their *duan*, and *recomarc* of their *forduan*, and *iarcomarc* of bard poetry, that it may not be mixed diction, that it may not be prose like the measure of the Daerbards.

Lorga fuach, staves of words, i.e., a staff out of a word, i.e., as there are staves in the hands of a man on barren places as he goes from place to place that he might not fall prostrate, even so are these here the staves that are in the reasonable speech (?) or in the mouths of the poets halting from word to word. *Lorga fuach*, staves of words, therefore, that is the interposition of two syllables between the two

suigeadaid da sillæibh eter in da comuaim, *ut* Cormac bard *cecinit* :

Im ba seasach, im ba seang 7rl.

·i· in ba in lorga fuach.

A dialt n-eterleme ·i· ænsillab eter in da comuaim, 1600
ut est :—

Cia leth gu brat[h] iar cuairt cros
Cosluidfeá mo coblach creas?
In ba sair ba siar ri suail,
In ba tuaid no in bodes?

1605

Cia eter lond 7 leath in dialt n-eterleme; 7 ata lorga fuach 7 dialt n-eterleme isin rand ar medon ·i· in ba 7 is ba.

Fertot a thelgud noe ·i· a telgud duine, ar is næ duine, *ut est* dia ndama næ for tir ·i· duleice in duine 1610
cessad fair, teit iarum dia fothrugud din uisciu, dolece don bruch sis isin usce, tot ol in tond fæ ·i· fa tot dno a ainm in foghair sin doghni in tond: tott; tott dano a ainm forcumachta (no forcumasda) di sun, *ut est*, bu bo go ged: no in guth trom doghni in dae oca lecon forsin 1615
usce. O fodhar na genemna rohainmnigthea go go i fogur, no bu bo ·i· tot: no dano arfoem in duine a etach immi o nac[h] ailiu. Is ed asber-sum i suidi fertom (·i· ferdo dam ·i·) feartot ar du chele frit, briathar chesta sin ·i· feartot ar a chele (329) fris, briathar gnima so. 1620

Aurlond dno ainm d' oreill gæ ·i· ind adarc dub bis mon gai, is di arsisidar in gai, imtha is amlaid arsisidar in indsce don trediu-sa ·i· ise isi ised: no dona deich n-urlandaib-sea ·i· se da tri cethre ·i· urlanda ferinsci sin ·i·

1600 remsuidiuchad, da sillæbaib L.: remsuigeac B.

1602 ar cuairt L. 1602-3 Translated, *Ancient Ir. Poetry*, p. 94

1603 gusa lua T. 1610 dulceiche in duine gesat E.

1611 i n-uisciu doleiced on bruch sis isin usce dobert o lin tond, fothrath dno a ainm E. 1614 forcumachta L.: formachta di suind E.

1616 fhogar L. 1617 arfoen B.: arfaen L.: arfoem E.

1618 i suidiu L. E. ferthoin fertoth ar du celliu E. 1619 i ferda dam, give me

1620 E. om. 1622 mon gæ ar is, imtha samlaid L.

alliterations, as Cormac the bard *cecinit*: *Im ba seasach im ba seang*, etc., i.e., *im ba* is the *lorga fuach*.

A *dialt n-eterleme*, its interloping syllable, is one syllable between the two alliterations *ut est* :—

To what side for ever after a course of crosses
Shall I beat my narrow fleet?
Shall it be east or shall it be west for a short while,
Shall it be north, or shall it be south?

Cia between *lond* and *leth* is the *dialt n-eterleme*, the interloping syllable; and *lorga fuach*, staves of words, and *dialt n-eterleme* occur in the middle of the stanza, viz., in *ba*, and *ba*.

Fer tot, its *telgud noe*, its flinging of a man, for *nae* is man, *ut est*, if a man suffer on land, i.e. the man allows suffering on him, he goes afterwards to bathe himself in the water, he lets himself down the bank into the water, *tot* saith the wave under him, i.e., *tot* was the name of that sound which the wave makes: *tott*; *tott*, then, is its onomatopoetic name, or mixed name from sound, *ut est*, the *bu* of cows, the *go* of geese: or the heavy voice the man utters dropping himself on the water. From the sounds of birth have been named *go go* in sound, or *bu bó*, i.e., *tot*: or again, the man takes his garment about him from some one else. What he then says is *fertom* (i.e. give ye to me, i.e.) it serves me, *feartot* it serves thee, quoth thy companion to thee, that is a passive verb, *feartot* quoth his companion to him, this is an active verb.

Now *urland*, haft, is the name for a spear-bed, to wit, the black horn that is round the spear, it is that on which the spear rests, even as gender rests on these three, he, she, it: or on these ten *urlaind*, to wit, *se* he, *da* two, *tri* three, *cethir* four men. That is, these are *urlanda*, prefixes,

ise .i. in fear, da .i. da fear, tri .i. tri fir, ceithri .i. cethri fir: 1625
no urlonn indsci slondud reimmi .i. ferinsci 7 baninsci 7
deiminsci. Inunda immorro urlann ferinsce 7 baninsce o
sin amach. Is aire nach indister seach a ceathair.

Si di teora cetheora urlanna baninsce andsin. Is i .i.
in bean, di .i. di mnai, teora .i. teora mna, ceitheora .i. 1630
ceitheora mna. It e 7 at iat immorro urlanna coitcheanda
eter banindsci 7 ferindsci. Is ed immorro urlann demind-
sci *ut dicitur* is ed a cheann. Fri hurlainn ferindsci *dono*
aentaigis demindsci a n-urlandaib ilair .i. da nem ut dicitur
da fear 7rl. No urland indsce .i. ferindsce 7 banindsce 7 1635
demindsce. Conige seo corp ind Auraicepta.

Coic filltighi fichet i reim .i. a coic gu hogfegad na
fild i filliud re uanna na hai 7 fiche gne sarda
olchena. *Et* in fiche gne sarda catead a n-araide foraib?
Im berat cach æ dibh dochum a ndilis fen? Beraid ecin, 1640
uair [it] dealba filltecha. Is ed a lin a tri i n-uathad 7 a
tri i n-ilar conad a se amlaid. In fichi gne sarda *prosta* is
deimin is e so a n-araide, a do dec dibh i forgnuis ainmnedha
7 ainsida, a oen dibh i forgnuis *genidli* 7 togartada, a secht
i forgnuis *tobartada* 7 foxlan: no aon dec dibh a ndelb ain- 1645
mnedha 7 ainsida 7 a tri a ndelbh *genidli* 7 *togartada* 7
a tri a ndelb *tobartacha* 7 foxlacha .i. tri fil[li]ti a n-uathad
.i. fer, fir, fo fir; a tri a n-ilar na fer, na fir, na firu. In

1020 slondud L. E. reime L.: reimhe E.

1627 Inund ainm L. 1627-86 E. om.

1637 i rremim E.

1638 re uama L.

1639 o ilchenela B.: olchena L.

1643 illar, samlaid L.

1644 a viii. E.

1645 foxlan E.

1645-8 E. om.

1646 genidi-, togorm L.

1647 foxlali, a ndelb L.

of masculine gender, to wit, *is* *é*, it is he, the man, *dí*
two men, *trí* three men, *cethri* four men: or *urlond*, *indsci*
is a sign of declension, masc., fem., and neuter. Masc.
and fem. *urland* are, however, the same from that onward.
Therefore they are not mentioned beyond four.

Sí she, *dí* two, *teora* three, *cetheora* four women, are
feminine *urlanna*, leading words, there. *Is í*, it is she,
the woman, *dí* two women, *teora* three women, *ceitheora*
four women. *It é* and *it íat*, they are, however, are
common *urlanna* both fem. and masc. *Is ed*, it is, how-
ever, is neuter *urlann*, *ut dicitur*, it is his head. With
masculine *urland*, again, neuter coincides in plural *urlanda*,
to wit, two heavens, *ut dicitur*, two men, etc. Or *urlann*
indsci, that is, masc., fem., and neuter gender. Thus far
the body of the Primer.

Twenty-five prepositional flexions in declension, that
is, five for full consideration of the poets in flexion while
composing the *ai*, poem; and twenty artificial species
besides. And the twenty artificial kinds, what is
characteristic of them? Do they each of them conform
to their own proper form? They do necessarily, for
they are inflected forms. This is their number, three
of them in the singular, three of them in the plural, so
that thus there are six of them. As to the twenty artificial
prose sorts, it is certain that this is their characteristic that
there are twelve of them in the form of nominative and
accusative, one of them in the form of genitive and
vocative, seven of them in the form of dative and ablative:
or eleven of them in the form of nominative and accusa-
tive, and three of them in the form of genitive and
vocative, and three of them in the form of dative and
ablative, i.e., three flexions in the singular *fer*, *fir*, *fo fir*;
three of them in the plural *na fer*, *na fir*, *na firu*.
As to the twelve flexions of them that pass into the

da filliud deg dibh tiaghait i forgnuis ainmneda 7 ainseda
it e andseo a n-anmand .i.

1650

Ar [fh]er [a] airceall; oo fer [a] ascnamh; i fer a
inotacht; seach fher a sechmall; for fer a fortudh; fri fer
a freislige; la fer a thæbtu; im fer a imthimcheall; dar
fer a thairrsci; frisin fer a thormach; tre fer a tregdad;
is fer a thuarascbail, *ut dixit poeta*:

1655

Is iat sain da filltech deg,
Anndar leam nocho lanbhrec,
Tiaghait i forgnuis feda
Ainmneda ocus ainseda.

Na secht filltigh immorro tiaghait i forgnuis tobartadha 7
foxlada, i flur a aitreibh; oo flur a furmidh; fo flur a
fothudh; do flur a digbail; iar flur a thiarmoracht; ar
flur a fresgabail; ria flur a remid, *ut dixit poeta*:

1660

Is iad so na seacht fillti,
Nit ernaili admillti,
Tiagait i ngnuisibh glana
Tobarta ocus foxlada.

1665

Oenfilltech immorro teit i forgnuis togarthada 7 genitli,
ut dixit poeta:

1670

In fhir a thustidhi thiar thair
Do sealbhadh do thogartaigh
Ocus doibh ar æn ni ric
Acht mad int æn don fichit.

Is iad sin in fiche gne saerda cona n-aradnaibh 7rl.

1092 indotacht L. 1053 in fer B. L. a timchell E. 1006 sin L. E. decc E.
1087 Andar L. 1068 seda E. 1000 7 aimsera B. : ismēra E.
1000 filltigthi E. 1001 foxlan E. fuirmiud L. 1003 remidh L. : remud T.
1084 sin L. 1005 Ni hernaili L. 1006 i forgnuis L. 1007 is E.
1068 teid L. om. togartacha L. 1070 a tuisdúi E.
1071 doselba E. thogartaig L. 1072 7 doib archena ni r[i]c E.
1074 co n-aradnaib E.

form of nominative and accusative, these are their
names here:

ar fer its defensive.	oo fer its advancive.
i fer its ingressive.	seach fer its neglective.
for fer its invocative.	fri fer its desidative.
la fer its comitative.	im fer its circumdative.
dar fer its trespassive.	frisin fer its augmentative.
tri fer its perforative.	is fer its descriptive.

ut dixit poeta :—

Twelve flexions are these
Which methinks are not quite deceiving,
They pass into the letter form
Of nominative and accusative.

The seven flexions, however, that pass into the form
of dative and ablative are :—

i flur its locative.	oo flur its depositive.
fo flur its fundative.	do flur its privative.
iar flur its progenitive.	ar flur its ascensive.
ria flur its precessive.	

ut dixit poeta :—

These are the seven flexions
Which are not kinds to be destroyed,
They pass into pure forms
Of dative and ablative.

One flexion, however, goes into the form of vocative
and genitive, *ut dixit poeta* :—

In fhir its parentative to all time
For possessive, for vocative,
And to them alone there comes not
Save it be the one form from the score.

These are the score of artificial forms with their
characteristics, etc.

Fer *didin*, ebadh a fid, to no iphin ina reimim no 'na 1675
shealbad 7rl. .i. is idad inna selbad 7 ina thoghairm. Is
iphin immorro ina thobartaid 7 ina foxlaid. Euad
immorro ina n-ainmnidh 7 'na ainsid.

Cate diles fedha i fedhaibh, 7 dilis feda i fidh, 7 dilis
fidh i fedhaibh? Diles fedha i fedhaibh cetamus .i. a 1680
riasna ceithri guthaigib, ar is i cetlabrad cach bi 7 iachtad
gach mairb. Dilis fed i fidh dno .i. is dilis in forfidh ogaim
secepe fid i scribthar. Dilis fidh i fedhaibh .i. (col. β)
amal ata in forfidh as defogur .i. is *ed* as diles and in
foghur tuissech, ar ni airimhtear in fogur dedhenach. 1685

Alt co fesear .i. co festar in n-aisti dona seacht prim-
ellgibh na filideachta do ghne do thomhus. O sein inunn is
du deachaibh sluinter alta uad ar na badh insce chumasda
.i. o sein inunn isna degfhuachaib .i. is do dadfoclaib sluinter
aisti airchetail ar na rabi in indsci cumasda amal dogniat 1690
na dærbaird.

Lorga fuach .i. lairce lorchaine .i. remshuidigthi de-
sillæbaig biith riasna foclaib ica særad ar da n-ernail .i.
rogair 7 clænre (no clæn celle).

Ferthot a thelgud noe. *Et* bu bo 7 go ged .i. anmand 1695
sin tria eladain rancadar na filid do reir a fogair .i. fertot
.i. fer rothoit and; 7 bo *a uerbo* boo no buo .i. fograigim .i.
on geimim nobeth 7 ged go mbadh on geig gotha dober

1675 din euad E. ina reim L.

1676 togarmaig L.

1678 ainmnig, ainsed L.

1680, 1 LL. 188^a 17

1682 oge-sechephe E.

1683 airm airmither E.

1689 .i. co feiser L.

1689 ar na bad E.

1689 is da, is da dagfhoclaib E.

1692 lorghaine, do sillabaib biit E. .i. lairce no lorcaime T. 1696 el-ad E.

1697 bo .i. cumudh on buo T. rathoit, fogrugaim E. Gr. Lat. ii. 6, 5;

v. 239, 6 1698 ged ge mbadh on geim nobeth, nober as E. : nobeiredh T.

Now as to *fer*, man, *ebadh*, *ea*, is its Ogham vowel;
to or *iphin* in its declension, or in its possessive, etc.,
to wit, *idad*, *i*, is in its possessive and vocative. It is
iphin, to, however, in its dative and ablative. *Ebad*, *ea*,
however, in its nominative and accusative.

What is proper of *fedha in fedaibh*, of *fedha i fidh*,
and of *fidh i fedaib*? Proper of *fedha i fedhaibh*, a vowel
among vowels, first, to wit, *a* before the four vowels;
for it is the first expression of all living and the last
sigh of all deceased. *Dilis fed i fidh*, proper of vowels
in a vowel, that is, proper is the Ogham diphthong
whatever be the *fid*, vowel, in which it is written.
Dilis fidh in fedhaibh, proper is a vowel among
vowels, to wit, such is the Ogham diphthong which has
two vowels, to wit, what is proper there is the first vowel,
for the last is not reckoned.

Alt co fesear, i.e., that it may be known whether it is a
metre of the seven primary combinations of poetry as
regards measure. From that onward it is by verse-fect
that *alta*, limbs of science, are expressed that it might
not be mixed speech, that is, from that onward in the
good words, that is, by good words the metres of *airchetail*
are expressed that it could not be the mixed speech
such as the Daerbaird use.

Lorga fuach, staves of words, that is, *lairce lorchaine*, full
comely legs, to wit, disyllabic interpositions that stand before
the (alliterating) words, saving them from two kinds, to wit,
rogair, overshortness, and *clænre* or perversion of sense.

Fertot a thelgud noe, its man-throwing. And *bu bó* and *go*
géd, names these which through science the poets have
invented according to their sound. *Fertot*, that is, a man
has fallen there; and *bó*, cow, from the word *boo* or *buo*
[*Boáw*], I sound, that is, it would be from the *gém*, roar;
and *géd*, goose, would be from the goose-voice which

ass nobeth, amal asbert in Laitneoir: *No[me]n de sono factum est* ·i· forcæmnacair int ainm don fogur *ut est* 1700
connall *stip* is ed a fogur ica loscudh. Is de sin ranic
stipula do anmairm do icon Laitneoir.

Aurlond no insce dno d' oreill in gai is ainm. Caidi
int erlonn særda fogabar conad aicniud? Ni ansa. Erlonn
in gæ. Cate int aurlonn indsci do nach asand insci acht 1705
insce bais ·i· graini in gæ. Cate int aurlonn is iarlonn 7
int iarlonn is urlonn 7 int urlonn is remlonn ·i· urlonn ·i· in
gai ·i· urlonn fadesin iarlonn dotess, ar is iar cach ndedenach;
conid he sin int urlonn is iarlonn 7 is urlonn int urlonn
is remlonn ·i· intan rosaig lar ind airiall. Cate urlonn 1710
urlainn urlainni i n-urlonn ·i· urlonn ferurlonn banurlonn
nemurlonn: urlainni *ben* in fir: urlunna a ndis i n-urlaind
·i· i nem no i n-ifern.

Aurlunna ilair mascul 7 femer in so sis: se, da,
thri, cet[h]ri: si, di, teora, cetheora. Inunna insci airme 1715
o sin imach. Is andsain fogabar comrorco ilair neodair
·i· cena urlanna ilair oca acht i n-uathad *tantum*. Cate
insce særda fogabar co n-aicned? Ni ansa. Is ed in
ceand air is særda a radh 7 se for in duine. Is aicenta
imorro a radh fris iarna buain de. 1720

Cia hænfocul recomhracach isna remendaib gebes
ingrecus ·i· greim na ceithre n-ernaill du remendaib ·i· in
focul as treghdad ar geibit arin focul is tregdad 7 as aitreib

1000 Sg. 30b1: Gr. Lat. v. 308, 10

1701 conall scip scip E.

1702 Orig. xvii. 3, 18

1703 d' oreill E.: do ureill T. O'Molloy Gr. xvii. p. 170: no E. om.

1704 fogaba E.

1706 graindi L. E.

1708 dotéis L. E.

1711 ·i· ferurlonn L.

1712 fer E.

1713 in nem no int ifern E.: i nem no intif-, with *punct. del.* under t, B.;

i nem no ind if- L.

1716 comrorcai T. ilair ondair E. andsin L.

1720 iarnasbuain E.

1722 duna E.

it utters, as the Latinist has said: *Nomen de sono factum est*, i.e., the name has happened to the sound, *ut est*, connall, stubble, *stip*, that is its sound as it burns. Thence *stipula* has come to be the name for it with the Latinist.

Then as to *aurlond*, haft, or *insce*, speech, it is a name for the spear-bed. What is the artificial *erlonn*, haft, which is found to be nature? Not hard. The spear-haft. What is the *aurlonn indsci*, haft of speech, from which groweth no speech, but speech of death? The spear-point. What is the *aurlonn*, haft, which is *iar lonn*, after blade, the after-blade which is haft, and the haft which is *remlonn*, before blade, to wit, *urlonn*, haft, that is, the spear, to wit, haft itself that will come after blade, for *iar* is everything final; so that that is the *urlonn*, haft, which is after blade, and the *urlonn*, haft, is the haft which is *remlonn*, before blade, to wit, when the *airiall* reaches ground. What are *urlonn*, *urlainn*, *urlainni* in *urlond*? *Urlonn*, that is, *urlonn*, haft, leading word, mas., fem., and neut.: *urlainni*, the wife of the man: *urlunna*, the two in *urlond*, i.e., in heaven or in hell.

The *urlunna*, indices of gender, mas. and fem. plural are as follows: (mas.) *sl*: *dd*, *trl*, *cethri*: (fem.) *sl*: *dl*, *teora*, *cetheora*. From that onward the genders of number are the same. It is there is found an error of the plural neuter, to wit, its not having *urlanna* plural but in the singular *tantum*. What is artificial speech which is found with nature? Not hard. "It" is the head, for it is artificial to say "it" while it is on the man. It is natural, however, to apply "it" to it after striking *cenn* off him.

What single disyllabic word in the declensions will take the place, to wit, the effect of the four parts of declensions? The word perforative, for it includes the words perforative,

7 is innuttacht 7 as ascnam; ar ni bia in tregdad cen (*ind*)
aitreib, ni bia inn atreib cen in innotacht, ni bia int inutacht 1725
cen inn ascnam, conid tregdad o thuind co tuind teachtas.
Cia bricht i mbit ocht feda ocon filid co ngeb int ænguta
greim a leithi *ut est sliachta* 7 is ogleith in sin ni certleath
·i· a haenar a n-agaid na secht litir. Cia baili inn
Auracepta ata in sealbadh særda cen reim acht reim 1730
remraiti, *ut est*, Π alme $\top$ alme ·i· in selbhad ata do
+ forin Π 7 for $\top$.

Cia baili i fogabar comtoth consan cen tinfed treothu?
Ni ansa. In baili i mbi n ria g cen gutaigi eturu, *ut est*
uinge. Cia baili i fogabar in fidh forthormaigh iar forbu 1735
na n-ocht sillab isin focul is bricht? Ni ansa. In baili
i mbia defogur isin ochtmad dialt is fidh forthormaigh
indara fogur.

Ocht sillaba dno isin focul is mo isin Gaedilg, *ut est*,
fiannamaile-(330)-chardaa: tre sillaba dec immorro in 1740
focul is mó isin Laitin, *ut est, tenerificabilitudinitatibus*.

Cia tæbomna gebes greim feda 7 focail 7 tæbomna?
Ni ansa. Queirt. Cia tæbomna na geib greim feda no
focail 7 tæbomna? Ni ansa. Uath.

Cate bunad ruidles[t]a in focail is aipgitir? Ni ansa. 1745
A b e e e d i b o n ·i· *copulatio literarum per se* ·i· ata isin
aipgitir comhthínol na litir cona fialus.

Ocus littir fodesein, cia bunad o fil? Ni ansa. Onni

1725 cen in Intitacht B. ni bia in indotocht L.

1727-9 E. om.

1728 In sin in B. L. 7 is oglet L. *Ir. Texte*, iii. 66, 23

1729 adaid B. 1728 indara focul L.

1740 xli sill. L.

1741 Gr. Lat. viii. 164, 17

1743 ruidlesta L.: ruidlesto E.

1749 cf. Quinct. ix. 4, 59. Gr. Lat. ii. 6, 15. ata in L.: ita in E.

1747 littrech E.

1748 bodesin L. o full E.

locative, ingressive, and advancive; for the perforative
will not exist without the locative, and the locative will
not exist without the ingressive, the ingressive will not
exist without the advancive, so that it is perforative
which holds from end to end. What *bricht* is it in which
stand eight Ogham letters according to the poet wherein
the one letter will contain the force of half of it? *ut*
est, sliachta, and that is a virtual half, not an exact half,
to wit, it alone is against the seven letters. In what
place of the Primer stands the artificial possessive without
rhyme save rhyme of vowels only, *ut est, la ba*? That
is, the possession which a has over the l and over b.

In what place is found a couple of consonants without
a breath through them? Not hard. Where n stands
before g, with no vowel between them, *ut est, uinge*,
ounce. In what place is found the augmenting Ogham
vowel after the completion of the eight syllables in the
word *bricht*? Not hard. Where a diphthong will stand
in the eighth syllable, one of the vowel is an augmenting
vowel.

There are eight syllables in the biggest word in
Gaelic, *ut est, fiannamailechardaa*. Thirteen syllables,
however, form the biggest word in Latin, *ut est,*
tenerificabilitudinitatibus.

What consonant will take the force of a vowel, word
and consonant? Not hard. Q. What consonant will
not take the force of vowel, word or consonant? Not
hard. H.

What is the peculiar origin of the word *aipgitir*,
alphabet? Not hard. A bo ee, *dibon*, i.e., *copulatio*
literarum per se, to wit, there exists in the alphabet a
collection of letters with their relationship.

And as to letter itself, what is the origin from which
it is? Not hard. From *legitera*, to wit, a name for

as *ligitera* .i. ainm tighi araili anmand aitrebas i traigh
mara dianadh ainm Molosus 7 gibeadh neach atchi tegh- 1750
dhais in anma sin foillsigter do fis cen eledain. *Amali[s] set*
iarum faillsighthi eolais 7 fessa do neoch aiscin in tighi
sin, is amlaidh sin as sét faillsighthi eolais do fis 7 faiscin
littri, conid airesain tugadh int ainm is littera o ainm
tighi in anma remraiti for littir in gach baili ita. No 1755
littera a litura .i. on foillgiud .i. on chomailt doberdis na
harsata forsna claro ciartha, ar intib nacetscribtha leo:
no litera .i. inteach legind .i. set legind.

Do bhunadhaibh na remend andseo sis.

In tiasca di fedaibh 7 deachaibh 7 remendaibh 7 1760
furbhthi 7 altaibh 7 inscibh 7 etargairib amal rosuidigthi
la filedu ina scuili cetna robhadar 7 la Fenius Farsaidh iar
tebiu na Gaedelge asna di berlaibh sechtmogat. Co taiselbad
do Goedil mac Angein ar is e sen dorotheaigh tepe na
Gaedelge .i. int ænberla ba ailliu 7 ba cainiu cach berla 1765
conid aire fognith 7 conid iarum dotaiselbad conidh aire
dogairther Gædelc 7 Gaidhil. Nel (no Nin) mac Fenius
dothuc Scotai ingen Foraind conidh dia ainm-sie dogairther
Scuit.

Fer a ainmnid uathaid.
Fir a shealbad uathaid.
Do fir a radh n-uathaid.
In fer a inchosc uathaid.
A fhír a thoghairm uathaid.
O fir a oxail uathaid.
Og fir a thurmeadh uathaid.

Fir a ainmnid ilair.
Na fer a shealbad ilair.
Do feralbh a rad n-ilair.
Inna firu a inchosc ilair.
A fhír a thoghairm ilair.
O feralbh a oxlaid ilair.
Oo feralb a shuirmid ilair.

1770

1775

1749 ondi ailigt- E.
1751 in anmanna sin, cech ealadan L.: ind anmanna E.
1752 faillsiges eolus E. fessa L. E. om. faiscin L. E.
1753 do fhis 7 do aiscin E.
1754 o anmair L.: on ainmnigthi E.
1755 tigi L. in anmanna L. E.
1756 a *literatura* .i. on foillsigud (no on fholligud) E.: Virg. Gr. p. 7, 10
1757 ar is intib L. roscribtha T. 1758 *legitera* E. leang .i. set leang L.
1759 na nGaedel B.: teipi na Goed- L.: teipi na Gaed- E. tairillfed E.
1760 forbhaibh T.: fuirbtib L. E. 1761 i rrabatar E.
1762 na nGaedel B.: teipi na Goed- L.: teipi na Gaed- E. tairillfed E.
1763 doathaigh E. Gaedel L. 1764 na nGaedel B. ba háillemh, caimem L.
1765 doaiselbad L.: rotaiselbad do E. 1766 Goedelg 7 Goedil L.
1767 dofuc, Scotai L. dia hanmair-sein L. E. 1768 friu E. adds
1769 ainmniugud, na fir L. 1770-1807 cf. Stokes, *Goidelica*, 72-4
1771 Do fir a selbad ilair L.

a certain animal lair that dwells on the seashore [in litore]
named Molossus, and whosoever sees the lair of that
animal, to him is revealed knowledge without study.
Therefore as it is a way for revealing wisdom and
knowledge for anyone to see that lair, so the knowledge
and sight of letters is a way for revealing knowledge
to him, so that on that account the name *littera* from
the name of the lair of the animal aforesaid is
applied to letter in every place where it occurs. Or
littera is from *litura*, rubbing, i.e., from the smearing,
i.e., from the rubbing which the ancients used to apply
to the waxen tablets, for thereon they (the letters) were
first written by them. Or *litera*, i.e., path of reading,
i.e., way of reading.

Of the origins of the declensions here below.

The beginning of letters, verse-feet, declensions,
accents, intervals, genders, and comparisons as they were
established by poets of the same school in which they
dwelt, and by Fenius Farsaidh after the selection of
Gaelic out of the 72 languages. Hence it was attributed
to Goedil son of Angen, for it was he that desired
the selection of Gaelic, to wit, the one language that
was more beautiful and excellent than any language,
so that for this reason it used to serve, and therefore it
was attributed, so that hence Gaelic and the Gael are
named. Nel, or Nin, son of Fenius it was who married
Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, so that it is from her name they
are called Scots.

Fer its nominative sing.

Fir its possessive sing.

Do fer its dative sing.

In fer its accusative sing.

A fhír its vocative sing.

O fir its ablative sing.

Og fir its depositive sing.

Fir its nominative plur.

Na fer its possessive plur.

Do feralbh its dative plur.

Inna firu its accusative plur.

A fhír its vocative plur.

O feralbh its ablative plur.

Oo feralb its depositive plur.

Co fer a ascnam uathaid.	Co feralb (no co firu) a ascnam ilair.
Sech fer a shechmall uathaid.	Sech feralb (no sech firu) a seachmall ilair.
Tre fer a thregdad uathaid.	Tre feralb (no tre firu) a thregdad ilair. 1780
I fer a inotacht uathaid.	I firu (no a feralb) a inotacht ilair.
I fir a aitreb uathaid.	I firu (no a feralb) a aitreb ilair.
For fer a shortud uathaid.	For firu no for feralb a shortud ilair. 1785
Fo fhir a shotudh uathaid ilair.	Fo fhiru no fo feralb a shotud ilair.
Tar fer a thairrsci uathaid.	Tar firu no tar feralb a tharrsci ilair.
Ar fir a fhrescbail uathaid.	Ar firu no ar feralb a fhrescbail ilair. 1790
Fri fer a fhreslighi uathaid.	Fri firu no fri feralbh a fhreslighi ilair.
Feron a formoladh.	Fer a chodad.
Feer a mhallrughudh.	Refer a delidhmi.
Ser a chendfhocrus tuis.	Fel a chendfhocrus deidh. 1795
Ni airghear a dhiabhul ·i· ferfer.	Firini a ludhughudh.
Sofer a shærughudh.	Dofer a dhærughudh.
Ni airecar a urard ·i· fera.	Feralb a aurisel.
El forsna firu 7 sona firu el tresna	
firu el isna firu el seach na	
firu (col. β) a lorga fuach.	Fefrier a chonnail. 1800
E, es, in, co, tre, tar, sech fer a	
dialt n-etarleime.	
Fertot a thelgad noe.	Fe a airchill calaid.

Ni airicar (a) arichill fuit no feir a airchill fuit, **Ferr** a 1805
dechnead, **Fe** a dichneadh. Ise, issi, issued; uinnse, unnse,
onnar a urlunn indsci.

Ceand cridi fulang a dhe demi tebidhi in fhir. Suil 7
fiacail lanamain in chind. Srebann 7 cru lanamain

1792 illraig E.
1794 dellidnim (?) E.
1796 berfer, firim- E.
1806 a deimhi E.

1793 cotut E.
1796 ceimfocrus tar, deid E.
1799 fona E. 1804 thshelgad B.
1800 lanamoin E.

Co fer its advancive sing.	Co feralb (or co firu) its advancive plur.
Sech fer its neglective sing.	Sech feralb (or sech firu) its neglective plur.
Tre fer its perforative sing.	Tre feralb (or tre firu) its perforative plur.
I fer its ingressive sing.	I firu (or a feralb) its ingressive plur.
I fir its locative sing.	I firu (or a feralb) its locative plur.
For fer its attestive sing.	For firu (or for feralb) its attestive plur.
Fo fhir its fundative sing.	Fo fhiru (or fo fheralb) its fundative plur.
Tar fer its trespassive sing.	Tar firu (or tar feralb) its trespassive plur.
Ar fir its ascensive sing.	Ar firu (or ar feralb) its ascensive plur.
Fri fer its desidative sing.	Fri firu (or fri feralb) its desidative plur.
Feron its hyperbole.	Fer its hardening.
Feer its retarding.	Refer its inversion.
Ser its change of initial.	Fel its change of final.
Ferfer its reduplication, is not found.	Firine its diminutive.
Sofer its ennobling.	Dofer its enslaving.
Fera its exaltation, is not found.	Feralb its humiliation.
And, on, 'neath, through, in, past the men, its staves of words.	
From, out of, in, to, through, across, past a man, its interloping syllable.	
Fertot its man-throwing.	Fe its theft of a hard.
Its theft of a long is not found, or feir is its theft of a long.	
Ferr its doubling a final.	Fe its losing a final.
Ise, etc., he, she, it, its prefix of gender.	

Head, heart constituting the man's two neuter selected attributes. Eye and tooth the couple of the head. Membrane and gore the couple of the heart. (The

(lanamain in srebuinn .i. bainne 7 glais, lanamain in chru 1810
 .i. ruaidi 7 dergi) in cridi. Lurgu 7 traigh lanamain
 ind fhulaing. Gene dno na lanamnaide deme .i. ebrachtur
 .i. abhrochtur (no *imcained*) 7 malu, lanamain (no gene)
 na sula. Bun 7 lethet lanamain (no gene) na fiacal.
 Croiccann 7 feich lanamain (no gene) na lurgan. Lith 7 1815
 tond lanamain (.i. gene) na traiged. Alailiu dano, ite gene
 na lanamaide demi a forbhthi, air it hi tri gne dochuisnet
 gein forcomeda 7 gein daghchometa [7] gein fricometa.
 Gein forcometa cetamus, *ut est*, ailinne for glun, *immta*
 samlaidh, ar is fair annuas ata gai ind [fh]ir forsail 7 is leis 1820
 fochetoir geindir as do beolaibh i fut 7 i nn-airdi. Dinin
 disail biit amal rogabh fuil arrad feola 7 is isin feoil. Is
 amlaidh dinin dishail co ngaib lasin focul o thosuch gu
 dereadh gan urgabail gan airditin. Arnin amal roghabh
 cnaim mullaich 7 leicni 7 cnuice 7 find, 7 na hai nad 1825
 genat lasin duine fochetoir, uair fo cosmaillius alta duini
 doniter alta huadh. Ni taidbet dno int airnin lasin focul
 fochetoir forsa tochradar co mbi fo deoidh arding in focul.

Ferdialt gu sin.

(*Incipit* bandialt.) Bean.

1830

mna.	o mnai (no o bein).	tri mnai.
na mban.	o mnaibh.	tria mna (no mnaib).
do bein.	oc mnai.	i mnai.
do mnaibh.	oc mnaa (no oc mnaib).	i mnaa (no mnaib).
in mbein (no in mnai).	co mnai.	for mnai.
inna mna.	co mna (no co mnaib).	for mnaa (no mnaib).
a bean.	sech mnai. [aib].	tar mnai.
a mna.	sech mnaa (no sech mna.	tar mnaa (no mnaib).

1835

1810 Orig. xi. i. 76-7

1813 Orig. xi. i. 42

1827 domiditer E.

1811 Orig. xi. i. 115

1818 no leathar 7 tond T.

1830 Margin B. In tiasga do bandialt andso sis T.

1830-32 cf. Stokes, *Goidelica*, p. 74

1812, 17 -de E. om.

1822 7 isind fheoil T.

THE PRIMER

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couple of the udder, that is, milk and streamlet: the
 couple of the gore, that is, redness and crimson.) Leg
 and foot the couple of supporting. A pair, too, of the
 correlated neuter, that is, eyelashes and eyebrow, i.e.,
abhrochtur, upper eyebrow (or *imcained*, treating super-
 ciliously) couple or pair of the eyes. Root and breadth,
 the couple or pair of the teeth. Skin and sinew the
 couple or pair of the shins. Activity and surface the
 couple, i.e., pair of the feet. In another respect, too,
 these are the pairs of the correlated neuter, its accents,
 for there are three kinds that are in existence, one for
 warding upon, one for good warding, and one for warding
 against. *Gein forcometa*, for warding upon, first, *ut est*,
ailinne for glun, cap on knee, similarly, for on it from
 above stands the spear of the true *forsail*, and it is there-
 with at once it is produced out of thy lips in length and in
 loudness. *Dinin disail* are in use as, for example, *fuil*
 blood, which is along with *feoil* flesh, and blood which is in
 the flesh. It is thus that *dinin disail* permeates the word
 from beginning to end without arresting it, without
 stretching it. *Arnin* such as *cnaim mullaich* top bone,
leicni jaw-bones, *cnuice* knuckles, and *find* hair, and those
 that do not originate with man at first, for under the like-
 ness of a man's limbs are limbs of science made. Now the
arnin does not at once appear with the word on which it
 falls so that it is at the end that it compresses the word.

Masculine declension thus far.

Incipit feminine declension. Woman.

of a woman.	from a woman.	through a woman.
of the women.	from women.	through women.
to a woman.	with a woman.	in a woman.
to women.	with women.	in women.
the woman.	unto a woman.	on a woman.
the women.	unto women.	on women.
O woman.	past a woman.	over a woman.
O women.	past women.	over women.

benon a formoladh.	no mna a lan.	
ben a codut.	ni airecair a dhiabul .i.	1840
been a mallrugud.	benben.	
neb a delidind.	ciasberat araili ni bhi	
befrien a chondail.	nach lan ina dhiabul.	
ben a oen.	benine a lugudud.	
ben a lan.	soben a saerugud.	1845

doben a dærugud, ni airicair a aurard (no i nn-uathad .i. benna). Mna i n-ilur a aurard. Ni airecar a airisel .i. (benaibh). Forsna, 7 fona, triasna, isna, sech na mna a lorga fuach: o, do, sech, for, in, is ben a dialt n-etarlemi. Bentot a thelgud noe. Be a airichil calaid. Ni bhi a airicill fuit no ni airicar airicil (.i. fuit). Bel a cennfochrus. Benn a deichneadh. Be a dichneadh. Cich 7 glun a ndemi thepide, fair 7 sridit a llanamnai: blass 7 millsa a ngeni-side. Almnæ 7 ecsait lanamnai in gluiui. Cnaim 7 feoil a ngeni-side. No hit he a ngene a forbthe amal rom-ebhartmar.

Bandialt conigi sin.

Incipit do deim-dialt andseo sis.

Nem. Nemon a formolad. Nime a cotut. Neem a mallrugud. 1860

na nime.	oc nim.	tre nem.	for nem.	
do nim.	oc nimibh.	tria nime.	for nime (no	
do nimib.	co nem.	i n-nem.	nimib).	
a n-nem.	co nime.	i n-nime.	tar nem.	
inn nime.	sech nem.	i n-nim.	tar nime. (331)	1865
o nim, o nimib.	sech nime.	i n-nimib.	fo nim, fo nimib.	

Nefriem a chonnail. Nem a oen. Nem a lan. Ni airecar a lugugud (no a diabul). Ni fail a særugud, nach a

1842 cia asberat E. 1846 aurard (.i. mna) E. 1847 mna (.i. bene) E.
 1848 triana E. 1853 irridit, blaiss E. 1855 canaim B.
 1856 remhebatmar E. 1859-79 cf. Stokes, *Goidelica*, p. 74
 1857 chomail B.: condail E. 1858 a diabulugud, fil E.

benon its hyperbole.	or mna its full.
ben its hardening.	its reduplication, to wit, ben-
been its retarding.	ben is not found.
neb its inversion.	Though some say that there
befrien its internal division.	is not any <i>lin</i> in its re-
ben its unity.	duplication.
ben its full.	benine its diminutive.
	soben its ennobling.

doben its enslaving; its exaltation is not found (or in the singular, that is, benna). Mna in the plural its exaltation. Its humiliation, to wit, benaib is not found. On, under, through, in, past the women, its *lorga fuach*: from, to, past, on, in, 'tis woman, its interloping syllable. Bentot its man-throwing. Be its theft of a hard. Its *airichill fuit* does not exist, or *airicil* (i.e., *fuit*) is not found. Bel its change of final. Benn its doubling a final. Be its losing a final. Pap and knee their selected neuter, *fair* bearing, and *sridit* the passage of milk from the breast, their couple; taste and sweetness, their pair. Cap and hollow of knee, the couple of the knee. Bone and flesh their pair. Or these are their pair, their accents, as we have said.

Feminine declension thus far.

Incipit neuter declension here below.

Nem heaven. Nemon its hyperbole. Nime its hardening. Neem its retarding.

of the heaven.	at heaven.	through heaven.	on heaven.
to heaven.	at heavens.	through heavens.	on heavens.
to heavens.	unto heaven.	into heaven.	over heaven.
the heaven.	unto heavens.	into heavens.	over heavens.
the heavens.	past heaven.	in heaven.	under heaven.
from heaven.	past heavens.	in heavens.	under heavens.
from heavens.			

Nefriem its internal division. Nem its unity. Nem its full. Its diminutive is not found, nor its reduplication. Its

daerugud, nach a aurard. **Nimib** a airisel. Forsna, fona, tresna, isna, sechna nime, a **lorga fuach**: o, do, in, co, es, 1870 fo, for, [d]e, sech na nime a **dhialt n-etarleme**. Ni fognæ a thelgudh noe. **Ne** a airichill (-i. calaidh) *ut est*, *nem* ind usce, no *nem* nathrach, *ut est*, *nem* im thalmain. Ni bi airichill (-i. fuit). **Nel** a chennfochrus. **Nemm** a deichneadh. **Ne** a dichneadh. Ised, isi, ise; ondar, uinnsi, unnse a 1875 erlonn indsci. [Ni] airecar a deimi tepidhi, ar is deiminsci fadhesin. Nel 7 tuagh nimi a lanamnai demi: dath 7 airdi a ngeni-sen: no it he a fuirbhthi a ngeni.

Nemdialt co sin.

A ainmniugud **fer**. A shelbad **fir**. A rath 1880 do **fhiur**. A inchosc **in fer**. A thogairm a **fir**. A foxlaid o **fhiur**. A fuirmid oo [fh]iur. A ascnam co **fear**. A sechmall **sech fhear**. A threghdad **tre fer**. A inotacht **hi fir**. A aitreibh **hi fhir**. A fhorthudh **for fer**. A fhothudh **fo fhiur**. A tharrsce **tar fear** 1885 A fresghabail **ar fiur**. A airchelladh **ar fer**. A frencarc **cia fer**. A imthimcheall **im fear**. A dighbhail **di fhiur**.

Doformaighet alaile dano a tri frisna hii sin a dighbhail -i. **den fir**; 7 a thuarascbail -i. **in fer**; 7 a tustidi **in fir**: acht is inunn a dighbhail 7 a shoxlaidh; is inund a 1890 thuarascbail 7 a inchosc; is inund a thuistiudh 7 a shelbhad.

Incipit do ernailibh in imchomairc in so sis.

Atat da aithfehad for imchomarc -i. imchomarc iar n-inni thoirni 7 imchomarc iar n-airbhirt nan-airbirenn 1895 bith. Atat ceithre ernaili fair -i. meit 7 inni 7 inchosc 7

1871 e E. 1873 in tuf. E.: tus. B. 1877 tuad E.
1878 dath 7 alrdidi, a ngeni-si, a ngeine E.: a ngeine side T.
1880-92 cf. Stokes, *Goidelica*, p. 74, 5 1883 fuirmtigh E. 1886 lairecar B.
1887 im E.: in B. 1888 frisna hal sin E. 1891 tindtudh, *Finit* E.
1893-1926 Based on Gr. Lat. iii. 459-515. L. om. 1895 nonnairbirend T.
After *finit* (1892) E. gives Thomas O'Connor's poem, partly illegible here, but printed in O'Molloy Gr. xliii. pp. 137-9, beginning:
Beithi aenar dom laim deis,
Is luis dis, co conndeices,
Fern triur, eail cethrur, gan col
Ocus nin cona cuiger

ennobling does not exist, nor its enslaving, nor its exaltation. **Nimib** is its humiliation. On, under, through, in, past the heavens, its staves of words: from, to, in, unto, out of, under, on, of, past the heavens, its interloping syllable. Its man-throwing may not serve. **Ne** its theft of a hard, *ut est*, *nem* of the water, or poison of a serpent, *ut est*, *nem im thalmain* heaven about earth. There is no *airichill* (i.e., *fuit*). **Nel** its change of final, *nemm* its doubling of final, *ne* its losing a final. *Ised*, etc., he, she, it, its prefix of gender. Its selected neuter is not found, for it is itself neuter gender. Cloud and bow of heaven its neuter couple: colour and height their pair, or it is their accents that are their pair.

Neuter declension thus far.

Its nominative **fer**. Its possessive **fir**. Its dative **do fhiur**. Its accusative **in fer**. Its vocative **a fhir**. Its ablative **o fhiur**. Its depositive **oo fiur**. Its advancive **co fear**. Its neglective **sech fear**. Its perforative **tre fer**. Its ingressive **hi fir**. Its locative **hi fhir**. Its attestive **for fer**. Its fundative **fo fhiur**. Its trespassive **tar fear**. Its ascensive **ar fiur**. Its defensive **ar fer**. Its interrogative **cia fer**. Its circum-dative **im fear**. Its privative **di fiur**.

Now others add three to these, its privative **den fir**; its descriptive **in fer**; and its parentative **in fir**: but its privative is the same as its ablative; its descriptive is the same as its accusative; and its parentative is the same as its possessive.

Incipit to the divisions of analysis is this below.

There are two views of analysis, that is, analysis according to the meaning it denotes and analysis according to the method which it uses. There are four divisions of it, to wit, size, quality, denotation, and accent. Analysis according

alcnead. Imcomarc iar n-inni thoirne; Atat ocht fothoirnde fair 7 cethri primthoirnde na n-ocht fothoirnd. It he gabair fona iv primthoirndib conid ocht primthoirnde samlaid, cenmota comacomul 7 comshilltighe 7 comshuidhighe .i. 1900 comacomul ceilli 7 cenedil 7 cetaidhi cuirp 7 anma 7 folaidh 7 airmhi 7 aicenta. Is e int aicned hisin adasrased uili. Is e in met co fester in met no in laighet bis isin focul. Is i in inni co fester in inni uile no maithusa bis fond focul. Is e int inchosc co fester coich 1905 indsci, in indsci no in rann indsci. Maso rann indsci cate defir eter rauid 7 indsci. Maso indsci coich in indsci, in ferindsci no in banindsci no in deimindsci. Maso banindsci .i. indsci banda, *ut est, nutrix* .i. muimech lasin Laitneoir, int uili gne feminda dachuisin dar beolo duine 1910 is *nutricis* in cenel sin, ar is *nutrix* is bhuimeach doaib uili. Maso ferindsci .i. indsci ferdha, *ut est, pater* .i. athair lasin Laitneoir, int uile gne mascul 7 femin 7 neodair dochuisin dar beolu nduine is *pater* is athair doib uili .i. Dia Uilichumhachtach, Athair na n-uili dhula. Maso 1915 dhemindsci .i. indsci dimbeaighthe, *ut est, caelum* .i. neam lasin Laitneoir, int uile gne neoturda dochuisin dar beolo nduine is o nim ainmnigter. Is inni in cetna diall 7 diall tanaiste 7 tres diall 7 ceithreamad diall 7 cuiced diall 7 rann 7 res 7 rece. [I]ssi in [res in] primthorand. Is i in rece in 1920 fothorand. In fhothorand i sen, atat cethri ranna fuirri .i. seacht n-airm 7 seacht n-acenta 7 secht ndescena a dheiscin iar ceill 7 iar (col. β) ceniul 7 iar nguth 7 iar mbreithir 7 iar

¹⁹⁰⁷ alcne, toirne, fothoirne T. ¹⁹⁰⁸ Na hocht T. fothoir- B. ¹⁹⁰⁹ umna T.
¹⁹⁰⁰ comshocul (no comacomul) E. cobhshillte T.
¹⁹⁰¹ commoel, gn- B.: cinel T.: gene E. ¹⁹⁰² folu, aigenta. Is e int aicne T.
¹⁹⁰³ adasrased E.: Gr. Lat. iii. 465, 32: ataraimhet T. ¹⁹⁰⁷ Et masat T.
¹⁹⁰⁸ maso ban T. ¹⁹⁰⁹ Origg. viii. 11, 61. muimech B.
^{1910, 13, 17} int uile gneel E.: cinel T. ¹⁹¹¹ Gr. Lat. iii. 494, 26
¹⁹¹⁴ Patruig T.: Gr. Lat. iii. 506, 7 ¹⁹¹⁰ dimbeaighthe E. ¹⁹¹⁷ gne int uile B.
¹⁹²⁰ rand 7 reis 7 rece. Is i in reis an primthorand. Is i in rece in fothorand.
¹⁹²⁰⁻³ In fothorand hi sin T.: primthorand isin inrece ind fhothor E.: primthoir- B.
¹⁹²³ cinel T.: iar ngn- E.: gn- B.

to the quality which it signifies: There are eight subordinate parts in it, and four primary parts of the eight subordinate parts. These are included under the four primary parts, so that thus there are eight primary parts, besides conjunction, derivatives, and compounds, to wit, conjunction of sense and species, perceptions of body, soul, substance, number, and accent. That is the accent in which they have all been reckoned. That is the size, that the size or smallness which is in the word might be known. That is the quality, that it might be known whether it is a quality of evil or good that underlies the word. That is the denotation, that it might be known of what *innsce* it is, whether gender or part of speech. If it be a part of speech, what is the difference between part and speech. If it be gender, what is the gender? masculine, feminine, or neuter gender? If it be feminine gender, to wit, female gender, *ut est, nutrix*, nurse, with the Latinist, the whole female species that passes over human lips, that genus belongs to *nutrix*, for *nutrix* is nurse to them all. If it be masculine gender, that is, male gender, *ut est, pater*, father, with the Latinist, the whole species of masculine, feminine, and neuter that passes over human lips, it is *pater* that is father to them all, that is, Almighty God, Father of all the elements. If it be neuter gender, that is, lifeless gender, *ut est, caelum*, heaven, with the Latinist, the whole neuter species that passes over human lips is named from *nem*, heaven. Quality is the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth declensions, and *rann*, verse, and *res*, tale(?), and *rece*. *Res* is the first division. *Rece* is the subdivision. In that subdivision there are four parts, to wit, seven numbers, seven accents, and seven aspects, its aspects according to sense, species, voice, verb

labradh. Is do comachomol in gotha 7 na breithri sin 7
labartha asait ernaili imchomairc.

Finit.

1925

Trefocul in so amal rocumsat na baird 7 na patreni .i.
trefocul cen cuail cnam. Cen craip cainti. Cen comman.
Cen comsiudh. Cen dichur n-ecoir. Cen dallbhach dona 1930
dallbaigib. Cen ellach duna ellgib. Cenmota oenellach.
Cen tar. Cen tamall. Cen faicit co cuibdius. Cen faicit
cen chuibdius. Cen a focul frisin n-aprait filid frisuithi.
Cen imsechfaidh indsci. Cen asneis for araile. Cen ecnach.
Cen ecnuadh. Cen scath dofarce cuitbiud. Cen æ for 1935
an-æ. Cen sæbsuidhiugud dialt ic frecre d' iarcomruc i n-
urd bairdni. Conach in ceatharcubhaidh cummait baird.
Cona friortud tecta forna focla masa oe congabhthar. amal
asbert: Trefocul tachraid filid.

No (mar so) ita trefocul: cen chlæn, cen rudraigh, cen 1940.
rofot, cen rogair, cen dimbrigh, cen forbrigh, cen ecnairec fri
freguairc, cen uathad fri ilar, cen ecenel, cen ec[om]uaim,
cen ecuibdius, cen anocht .i. da locht deg na hirlabra in sin.

Dia nditen-sidhe cethri cenela fichet .i. co[r]raib ann: a
formoladh, a codut, a mallrugud, a diabul, a deiliden, a oen, 1945
a lan, a lugugud, a særughudh, a dærugud, a aurard, a
airisel, a dhichneadh, a dhoichnead, a chonnail, a chend-
fochrus, a airchill fuit, a airchill calaid, a thelgudh noe, a
urlonn insce, a hinsce mod, a lanamna deimi, a demi thep-
idhe, a ngen-side, co ndath 7 tothucht, co tomus fri fidh 1950

1924 7 in da bhréithre 7 in da urlabrad T.

1925 cf. Origg. ii. 18: imcomraic E. T. ends with a poem of which the
second line is: ac fiadn- ni himurscel.

1926 Trefocul tacraid filid andso sis rocumsat E.

1929-40 Arch. C. P. iii. 293: cf. Origg. ii. 17

1930 comsiuid E.

1932 faicit co, aiciten E.

1935 dofairce E. cæn sæbuidigud E.

1937 Cona aichni cet[h]ar cuala i cumait E.

1940 cloen, rudrach, roat E.

1941 corab and E.

1949 mod E.

1942 ecomund E.

1945 deibide E.

1950 a ngen-side

1929 cual, cinti E.

1931 cellgib B.: hellgib L.: heillgib E.

1931 imsechbaid, ecnach E.

1938 forthudh E.

1943 andso indsin E.

1947 dochned, condail E.

1950 a ngen-side contath .i. tothocht E.

and language. It is for conjunction of the voice, and that
word, and language that the divisions of analysis grow.

Finit.

This is *trefocul* as the bards and the *patreni* (?) have
devised it, to wit, *trefocul*, without a heap of bones,
without cramping of diction, without plagiarism, without
sameness, without banishing ornament, without one of the
dallbach, without one of the *ellach*, save a single *ellach*,
without disgrace, without pause, without rhyming accident,
without unrhyming accident, without their word which
poets call *frisuithi*, without regular repetition of diction,
without narrative on another subject, without blasphemy,
without detraction, without a word that exceeds derision,
without metre (*æ*) on non-metre (*an-æ*), without wrongly
placing single syllables to answer as a trisyllabic word in
the use of bard measure, so that there be not the four-
rhyming quatrain which bards compose, so that there be
no violation of law upon the words if it be a measure that
is kept up, as he said: *Trefocul* poets plead.

Or *Trefocul* is without wrongness, without too many
rhymes, without an over-long, without an over-short, with-
out want of emphasis, without over-emphasis, without an
absent to a present, without a singular to a plural, without false
gender, without false alliteration, without false rhyme, with-
out error, to wit, those are the twelve faults of composition.

To guard against these are 24 kinds, to wit, *corraib*
there: its hyperbole, its hardening, its retarding, its
reduplication, its inversion, its singleness, its full, its
diminutive, its ennobling, its enslaving, its exaltation,
its humiliation, its losing a final, its doubling a final,
its internal division, its change of initial or final, its
theft of long, its theft of hard, its man-throwing, its
prefix of gender, its *mod* speech, its neuter couples, its
selected neuters, their pairs, with colour and properties,

7 dech, reim 7 forbad, alt 7 insci 7 etargoire ar cach cenel
 labartha dotuisim ar beolu duine [dohuisimar L.], ar is a
 dealt domiter recomhrac, a recomrac domiter iarcomrac, a
 hiarcomrac dno feles, a feles domiter clænre, a clænre domiter
 luibenchosach, a luibenchosach domiter claidemnas, a 1955
 claidemnas domiter bricht : ar comititer alta uad fri haltaib
 in duine, ar ita coic alta sescat ar tri cet in duine, a coic
 sescat ar tri cet aisti archetaíl, 7 coic laithi sesca. ar tri cet
 isin bliadain 7 a coic sescat ar tri cet du luibib tre thalmain
 conastacmaing tlacht in trefocuil *de quibus dicitur* : 1960

Trefocul tacrait filid.

Trefocul tacrait filid
 Do didin a n-indligid,
 Ni mo na lucht cuibrind cland
 Di neoch tuirmim notuigeand. 1965

Sceith *ocus* gnuisi glana
 Aincit lochta linmara,
 Immar roscum Adna ogh,
 Ni tarba gen a tintodh.

Da anocht deg is derb libh
 Dlegait a fis na filid;
 A main nocho n-fuair Etain,
 Rofuaigh aib inn aircetail. 1970

Da sciath dec is da ghnuis deg
 Roordaigh dia n-imchoimet
 Na lochta cen lomrim lac,
 Da da comlin noscobrat. 1975

Na gnuisi ditén atbér
 Cotut is ren nach aimger,
 Særugud dærugud des,
 Na lorga fuach fria firmhes. 1980

¹⁹⁶¹ etargairi cen 7 cen a lus labartha E.

¹⁹⁶² dohuisin dar L. : dohuisimar air E.

¹⁹⁶³ recomrac E.

¹⁹⁶⁴⁻⁶⁵ Of the 613 Jewish precepts 365 are negative, which Rabbinical anatomy declares to be the number of the sinews—veins or small vessels—in the human body. They equal the days in the solar year and are governed by 365 angels. *The Zohar*, v. the Jewish Encycl. i. 565

¹⁹⁶⁷ *Ir. Texte*, iii. 66, 8

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with measure as regards letter, verse-foot, run, and
 accent, interval, gender, and comparison for every sort
 of speech that is produced on human lips; for it is from
 syllable that dissyllable is estimated, from dissyllable that
 trisyllable is estimated, from trisyllable in turn quadri-
 syllable, from quadrisyllable pentasyllable is estimated, from
 pentasyllable hexasyllable is estimated, from hexasyllable
 heptasyllable is estimated, from heptasyllable octosyllable
 is estimated: for the limbs of science are equal to the
 limbs of man, for there are 365 limbs of man, 365 measures
 of poetry, 365 days in the year, and 365 herbs through the
 earth, so that the protection of the *Trefocul* encompasses
 them, *de quibus dicitur* :

Trefocul poets plead.

Trefocul which poets plead
 To defend their lawlessness,
 Is no more than a burden of a children's part
 From something, I reckon, which they understand.

Shields and pure countenances
 Ward off many blemishes
 As perfect Adna has devised them,
 It is no profit not to turn them.

Twelve "errors," it is clear to you,
 The poets must know them;
 Etain has found no profit of them,
 She has woven the beauty of poetry.

Twelve shields and twelve countenances
 She has appointed to guard oneself against them,
 The blemishes without a weak bare rhyme,
 They succour them with double their number.

The countenances of defence which I shall mention,
 "Hardening" and "singular" that are not unsharp,
 Right "ennobling," "enslaving,"
 The "staves of words" for true measurement.

¹⁹⁶¹ Orig. li. 17

¹⁹⁶⁴ Ni mó na E. cuibrim B. : cuibrind L. (craind) E.

¹⁹⁶⁵ no tucand L. : nos-tuigind E.

¹⁹⁶⁶ amair roscum Agna og E.

¹⁹⁷³ Ros-fuaigh E.

¹⁹⁶³ d'imditen li. L.

¹⁹⁶⁷ lochtu L.

¹⁹⁷² Eadain L. E.

¹⁹⁸⁰ Særfluidhir daerfluidir deas E.

Dialt n-*etarleime* n-og,
Airichill fuit, is fir on,
Airichill calaid, ni cam,
Cendfochrus tuis ria thodall.

1985

Dichnead tuis, dechnead tuis tair,
Ins[c]e [*mod* L.] cona modhaib,
Is i dara gnuis deg dil,
Urlonn insci ria hairimh.

Na sceith ditin fon domun
Formolad is mallrugud,
Fuaradar senfilid sain
Da deilidin is condail.

1990

A lan ni lan cen bunad
A diabul, a lugugud,
Memur fri cach sobard sen,
A shorard, a shoriseal.

1995

Airmim telgud nre co nneim
Ocus cendfochrus derid,
Dichnead derid (332), is docair,
Dechnead deirid degfocail.

2000

Is iat sin na da sciath deg,
Eolaig ica n-imcoimet,
Is na da gnuis deg rodet
Na ceithri fodla fichet.

2005

Na filid na fitir so,
Ni muin fedm eicsi forro,
Cindas shailgit a n-ulcu?
Cindas aincit anuchtú?

In n-ængnuis no [in] ensciath ard
Icas ar cach locht langarg,
No in dias in cach locht rolad?
Ni de bias olc dia imrad.

2010

1983 a airichill E. 1984 calaidh, camm E. 1985 thadall L.: tadall E.
1989 mod, is iat E.: Is i in L. 1990 L. sorbad B. 1992 in da L. E. gnuis E.
1993-8 Follow 1989 E. 1994 gnus B.
1910 In oengnuis no ængsiath L. E.: densciath B.

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"Interloping syllable" entire,
"Theft of a long" it is true,
"Theft of a hard," it is not wrong,
"Change of initial" for its visitation.

"Apocope of initial," "doubling of initial" in front,
"Mod speech" with its modes,
It is a twelfth dear countenance,
"Prefix of gender" for reckoning it.

The shields of defence throughout the world
Are "hyperbole" and "retarding,"
Ancient poets have found out those
Two "metatheses" and "internal division."

Its "full" is not full without foundation,
Its "reduplication," its "diminutive,"
A memory to each noble old bard
Its "exaltation," its "humiliation."

I reckon "man-throwing," with venom,
And "change of final,"
"Apocope of final," it is troublesome,
"Doubling of a final" of a good word.

Those are the twelve shields,
The learned are in the habit of observing them,
And the twelve countenances which have been granted,
The four and twenty divisions.

The poets that do not know this,
No back to essay poetry is on them.
How can they conceal their wrongs?
How can they ward off "errors"?

Is it one countenance or one lofty shield
Which saves from each blemish full rough,
Or the twain that are thrown around every blemish?
Not thence, from considering it, will harm arise.

9901 Re n-aichni re n-imcomet
In tres rand re rem cen choll
A ted tall (?) in Trefocul. Trefocul E.
9912 ar cach L. E.
9913 Ni de L.: Ni deas, re imradh E.

Cip he chanas cona cheill,
Tria intiucht n-amnas n-acbeil,
Is duiligh is is docair
A tuirim in Trefocail.

Trefocail.

Trefocul in tri focail,
Fis a ruine is rodocair,
Tricha ar a se cose
Fritha tria gne nGædilge.

Da anocht ar a deich dib,
Ni cubaidh cen a comrim,
Nit carit a daini dam
Scarait maini for molad.

Clæn atberim dib ar tus,
Im eolach ina imthus:
Ni hæenchloen acht it tri clæin,
O nach særcæm (cach særchæm B. adds) cach
særlaid.

Clæn creiti rochuala cach,
Im rannaibh ni ba rognath,
Re tæb cach duilghiusa de,
Clæn cuibdiusa, clæn ceille.

Clæn crete ni clæn cen cheass,
Is at deich millti milles,
Taibgit fiach in molta amaig,
Da sciath corcra 'na chomair.

In clæn cuibdiusa is cubaidh,
Da gnuis riasan gliaphudair,
Ocus da sciath 'na ndegaid,
Nocho liach a llandegail.

Da sciath, da gnuis in gelli,
Is ed ainceas clæn ceilli;
Cobigi celli, gan col,
Is ernail di anacol.

⁹¹¹³ Int intiucht L. ⁹¹²¹ tre gne E. ⁹¹²² da octor E.
⁹¹²⁴ caraid L.: carait E. ⁹¹²⁷ Am L. Imeolach me na n-imtus E.
⁹¹²⁸ L. Ni oenclæn acht it tri cloin B.: Ni hæenchloen acht a[t] tri clain E.

2015

2020

2025

2030

2035

2040

2045

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Whoever he be that sings with his understanding,
Through his intellect rough and dangerous,
It is difficult and it is troublesome
To take account of the *Trefocul*. *Trefocul*.

Trefocul the three words
A knowledge of its secret is very hard,
Thirty-six up to this point
Are found through its species of Gaelic.

Twelve "errors" of them,
It is no rhyme without their common metrics,
No friends to me, O men, are they
Who separate rewards from praise.

A wrong of them I tell at the outset,
I am skilled respecting it:
It is not one wrong but it is three wrongs,
From which every noble lay is not nobly fair.

Of "wrong of body" everyone has heard,
In my verses it will not be very usual,
Besides every difficulty therefrom,
A "wrong of rhyme," a "wrong of sense."

"Wrong of body" is not a wrong without doubt,
It is ten injuries that it injures [works],
They levy a debt of praise outside,
Two purple shields over against it.

The "wrong of rhyme," fitting are
Two countenances against the clear defect,
And two shields behind them,
Not mean is their full protection.

Two shields, two countenances of the cheek,
It is that which protects "a wrong in meaning";
"A text of sense," without sin,
Is a species of protection.

⁹¹²⁹ O nach særcam cach særlaid E. ⁹¹³² nirbo E.
⁹¹³³ Retaeb gan E.: rotaeb B.: rothæb L. ⁹¹³⁶ isa x. E.
⁹¹³⁷ fiachu E. ⁹¹⁴⁰ gle pudair L.: riasin glanpudair E.
⁹¹⁴¹ na degaid L. ⁹¹⁴³ geilli E. ⁹¹⁴⁴ as E. dia L. E.

Da ernail ainces rudrach,
Co nach be in gres glephudrach,
Tri *sceith*, tri gnuisi, gan glor,
Aincit in ro[sh]at romor.

2050

Cuic *sceith*, tri gnuisi, gan goimh,
Is ed ainces ar rogair;
Oengnuis ainces dimbrig dib,
Is ængnuis ainces forbrig.

Oengnuis diten, na ron-dairt,
Ainces egnairc fri frecnairc;
Sciath maræn *ocus* gnuis glan
Aincit uathad fri hilar.

2055

Nai *sceith* diten, co nduilgius,
Aincit uili ecuibdhuis;
Cia nach labair con a luis,
Ocus no-ainic ængnuis.

2060

Na tri gnuisi, gruaid fri gruaid,
Is maith aincit *ecommuaim*;
Ocus da *sciath*, ni sæb lib,
Aincit *ecommuaim* n-eitig.

2065

Ecenel, nocho n-ord mear,
Non-anaig ængnuis diten;
Anocht no-aincet da *sciath*,
A beith ranocht is roliath.

2070

Anocht ainm coitchend cubaid
Dolean do gach lanphudair;
Int anocht, ni hainm cen cheass,
Cia ralocht dian ruidles.

Anocht mas ainm do cach locht,
Cid dia n-aidera d' oen[li]ocht?
Uair nocho n-aenlocht cen on,
Is taebhnocht i Trefocul.

2075

Trefocul.

2040 nocon he E.
2054 fairbrig E.
2065, 9 diten L.: diten B.
2069 gen duilges E.
2071 L. gon o luis B.: cun a E.

2050 ainces L. roshad L.: rofat F.
2053 naron-dairt L.: narond dairt E.
2058 aincid L.
2060 ecuibdes E.
2062 non-anaig L.: non-anaic E.

Two kinds which defend "too many rhymes,"
So that the work be not clearly blundering,
Three shields, three countenances, without noise
Defend the excessive "overlong."

Five shields, three countenances, without anguish,
It is that which defends against "overshort";
One countenance that wards off from you "want of emphasis,"
And one countenance that wards off "over-emphasis."

One countenance for defence, lest it cost us a heifer (?),
Which defends "an absent to a present";
A shield also and a pure countenance
Defend "a singular" for "a plural."

Nine shields of defence, with difficulty,
Defend all "false rhyme";
Though he does not speak with his good taste,
Seeing that one countenance defends it.

The three countenances, check by check,
Well do they defend "false alliteration";
And two shields, ye do not think it deceitful,
Defend hideous "false alliteration."

"False gender," it is not a reckless use,
Which one guarding countenance defends;
Two shields defend "error"
Lest it should be too bare and too grey.

"Error" a common harmonious name
Has clung to every complete blunder;
The "error" is not a name without ambiguity,
Though it is great blemish to which it is peculiar.

"Error" if it be a name for every blemish,
Why shall it cleave to a single blemish?
Since it is not one blemish, without fault,
That is naked sided in *Trefocul*.

Trefocul.

2066 7 ix. L. E.
2070 roliach L. E.
2076 n-aidæra ænlocht L.: Cid ma ndubrad re hæenlocht E.
2078 io Trefocul E.

2060 non-aincet L.: non-aincit E.
2074 radiles L.: dia bo dileas E.

Sceith is gnuisi fogeib daib
Amal iccait cach n-anæbh;
Dingbaid din, ní sócht solam,
Da locht co fir formolad.

2080

Oenice ic catut, cen col,
Is oenice ic mallrugud;
Ní gne mergnima midid,
Sei deigdina ic delidnid.

2085

Aichnid dom' anmain, cen ail,
Se cabartha 'na condail,
Ar ænlocht ainceas a hæen
Ocus a lan co lanchæm.

2090

Diabull dingbad din, gu da[r]th
Na tri lochta co lanmaith;
Aincid, ní holec in monor,
Ar da locht a lugugod.

2095

Aincit ar da locht, gen log,
Særugud is dærugud:
Aincit da firlocht masead
A urard a uiriseal.

2100

Aincit lorga fuach a bos
Ar da locht gu lanfhollus:
Dialt n-ctarleimi n-oll
Icaid da anocht acon.

2105

A thelgud nai, niamda a bhlas,
Is ar da anocht icas;
Airichill fuit is ferr de,
Ní dingaib dín acht deide.

2110

A airchill calaid, can cheass,
Ronn-anaig ar da ainges
No dos-díngaib gan tochrus
Amal atchi cendfochrus.

Shields and countenances it finds for them
As they heal every unbeautiful thing;
From us, it is not a sudden silence,
"Hyperbole"-wards off two faults truly.

One remedy has "hardening," without sin,
And one remedy has "retarding";
It is not a kind of mad act it meditates,
Six good protections has "metathesis."

Known to my mind, without reproach,
Six helps in their "internal division,"
Against one blemish which its "singleness" defends
And its "full" full gracefully.

"Reduplication" wards off from us, with colour,
The three blemishes full well;
Defends, not ill is the work,
Against two blemishes its "diminutive."

Against two blemishes defend, without decay,
"Ennobling" and "enslaving":
Against two veritable blemishes defend indeed
Its "exaltation" and "humiliation."

"Staves of words" protect here below
Against two blemishes full plainly:
A great "interloping syllable"
With us remedies two "errors."

Its "man-throwing," beauteous its taste,
It is against two "errors" that it heals;
"Theft of long" it is the better of it,
It does not ward off from us save two things.

Its "theft of hard," without doubt,
Has saved us from two difficulties,
It wards it off, without winding up of yarn.
As it sees it, "change of initial and final."

2080 itait, n-anælb L.: n-anaib E.

2084 is oen ica E.

2086 Se deignima ic delidhnig L.: Is degsnima is deiligin E.

2087 dom menmain L.

2088 monar L. E.

2081 dind L. E. solum L.

2091 dingbaid dind E. gu daith L. E.

2094 ludugad E.

2093 lod E.

2096 a urord B.

2103 L. sealgad B.

2106 ronnan-aig B.

2109 Ocus dingbaid E.

2090 i fus L.

2108 dinn L. deighe B.

2106 ronnan-aig B. ron-anaid E. ances L. : ainceas E.

2102 a conn L.

2107 Airichill chalaid L.

Dingbaid dichnead tri phudra (col. β)
D'ar n-anochtaib anumla
O dechnead gan tromsnimh tra
Foirther in comlin cetna.

Unse mod nocho mod n-olc,
Nocho n-ainig acht ænlocht;
Aurlond insci, ainm cubaid,
Ni ainic acht ænphudhair.

Is iat sin gnuisi is sceith,
D'eicsib nochon at anfheigh;
Ni ma teit du rigi rand
Cach fili nachasforband.

D'icc na da fichet, gan ail,
Frith d'fhoghlaib for anochtaib,
Adharta don righ dos-rat,
Secht g[e]abarthartha cethrachat.

Na filid tancadar tall
Maræn re Tuaith De Danann,
Rob imda ollam ocaib
Ag tolladh in Trefocuil.

Da sciath ainces clæn creiti,
Uaim 'sin rand-sa is rochreti,
Deilidi foclach fæbrach
Is deilidi sillæbach.

A airchill fuit, is feidil,
Naroi cendfochrus deiridh,
Codut mallrugud measa
Aincit in clæn cuibdhiosa.

Aincit ar in clæn ceilli
Lorga fuach, dialt deglemi,
Ocus cobfighe, cen col,
Is ernail dia n-anacol.

2115

2120

2125

Trefocul. 2130

2135

2140

2111 L. pura B. 2112 tromgnim L. 2114 Foirther L. : forther E. : foirid B.
2116 aic ic sær E. 2118 anaig L. 2120 anfeich L. : nocho gataid feich E.
2121 do righi L. Cat ma E. 2122 na as forband E.
2124 d'fodlaib L. : o foglaib E. 2125 A da trian E.
2126 cabartha L. E. ceathrachat E. 2128 maræn la L.

THE PRIMER

161

"Losing a final" wards off three blunders,
Of our disobedient "errors,"
By "doubling a final," without heavy sorrow, too,
The same equal number is assisted.

"Mod speech," it is not an evil mode,
Does not protect but one blemish;
"Prefix of gender," harmonious name,
Does not protect save one blunder.

These are countenances and shield,
To sages they are not unsharp;
Not well goes to stretch verses
Any poet that does not carry them out.

To pay the two score, without reproach,
Which are found of damages on blunders,
Worshippings to the King Who gave them,
Seven and forty helps.

The poets that came over
Along with the Tuath De Danann,
There was many an Ollave with them
Making holes in the *Trefocul*.

Trefocul.

Two shields which defend "wrong of body,"
From me in this verse it is greatly to be believed,
"Metathesis" of sharp-edged words
And "metathesis" of syllables.

Its "theft of a long," it is constant,
That there may not be its "change of a final";
"Hardening," "retarding," of measure
Defend the "wrong of rhyme."

Against the "wrong of sense" defend
"Staves of words," "a well-leaping syllable,"
And "perfected sense," without sin,
Is a species of defending them.

2132 'sa ruinnas L. : sa randsa E. 2133, 4 deilide L. : deiledu E.
2134 sillæbach L. E. 2135 is fedil L. : feidil E. : feidhin B.
2136 Na ra L. Ocus E. 2137 measa L. : measa E. : masea B.
2138 clæna cuibdesa L. 2139 Aingit arin. ar cloena celli E. 2142 ecnail E.

L

Cach rand romilleadh immaig
A llus rudraighe i rranduib,
Rudhrach noco n-airisead
Dar urard, dar uirisel.

Na da condail mar itclos
Na da airichill i fos,
Na dichneda, Dia dos-rat,
Tarso noco ria rofat.

Formolad, diabul, cen on,
Telgudh noe, *ocus* lugugud
Uaitighit *cach* rogair rib
Lorga dialta, deichnid.

Særugud doine in domain
Ar dimbrig is degcobair,
Dærugud gach duini dib
Nos-aincenn uili ar forbrig.

Æn ainces ar ilar ndan,
Ar uathad ainces a lan,
Ecnairc fri frecnairc co fir
Indsce modh ica mordhin.

Aincit ecuibdius a fir,
Formolad, da delidin,
Telgud noe, niamhda in monor,
Condail litri, lughugud.
Airichill calaid, mo chean,
A dichned, is a dheichnedh.

Da delidin, diabul des,
Foirt ecommuaim n-indles,
Ocus na-foiret hi fus
Deicned, dicned, cendfochrus.

Ecenel airmidir and,
Is luath non-anaigh aurland.
Aingit ar anocht ria head
Diabul, aurard, auriseal.

2146 L. airis hed B.: nos-rihed E.

2149 dos-rot B.

2157 derughugud B.

2158 L. uili a B.

2148 fuit i fos L.: fuair os B.

2156 L. decobair B.

2159 ilar nan L.

Every verse has been destroyed utterly
With respect to "excess of rhymes" in verses,
"Excess of rhyme" would not abide
Despite "exaltation," "humiliation."

The two "internal divisions," as was heard,
The two "thefts" here below,
The "losings of finals" God gave them,
Beyond these "over long" will not reach.

"Hyperbole," "reduplication," without blemish,
"Man-throwing," and "diminutive,"
They make rare each "over short" before you
"Staves of syllables," "doubling of finals."

"Ennobling" of the world's men
Against "want of emphasis," it is a good help,
"Enslaving" every man of them
Helps them all against "over emphasis."

"Unity" defends against "plural" in the poems,
Against "singleness" its "full" defends,
"An absent to a present" verily,
"Mod speech" for its great defence.

Against "false rhyme" defend, oh man!
"Hyperbole," "two metatheses,"
"Man-throwing," ornamental the work,
"Internal division" of letters, "diminutive."
"Theft of hard," O happy one!
Its "losing of final," and "doubling of final."

Two "metatheses," right "reduplication"
Help unlawful "false alliteration,"
And these help it here below
"Doubling," "losing," "change of final."

"False gender" is taken account of there,
Quickly *aurland* "prefix" defends it.
Against "error" to some extent protect
"Reduplication," "exaltation," "humiliation."

2162 L. In se mod ica moroim B.: A innsi mod 'ca mordin E.

2169 diabail deis E.

2170 focrait E.

2171 forfed E. i bus L. E.

2172 airmithir L. E.

2174 ar n-anaig E.

2175 Aincit L. re L. E.

Milliud [remi L.] gäch reim n-olc,
Do ní ainm ní acht anocht;
Lemm ní gleaccar a gait
Asin treshocul tacrait.

t. t. f. 2180
Trefocul.

Do dhligeaibh dunta na nduan inso sis.

Dunta for nduan decid lib,
A aces in dana dlighthig,
Cest, nocho caingen falaigh
In daingen ros-dunsabair.

2185

Menip dunta cach duan dron
Cia locht isin Treshocul?
Air is e tall rostecair
Lochta imda airchetail.

2190

Mini dunta a duan ndreomain
Cach fer dona filedaibh,
Cia heraic dlegair uaid ind,
On fir doni in laid lanbinn?

Cia ainm cach dunta dibh sein
Stuinnet na baird dia mbraithrib?
Caisted cach, cluined in fis,
Meni shuilet 'na aifis.

2195

Comindsma do Dondchad Do,
Ascnam Dond, im cach deglo,
Saighid so, is e in slicht amra,
Dondchadh int ainm ollamda.

2200

Ascnam iar saigid suaire [modh L.],
"Dondcad dia fich [in domon L.],"
Uaim do rind "Dondchud na ndrech,
Dia fich in domun daightheach."

2205

In inund dunad dlegair
Finntar ona filedaibh,
Ar curp na duaime 'na ndan
'S ar in iarcomarc n-imslan.

2210

2177 Milliud roime E. : remmi B.

2179 Lem gnlmaib legair a ngait E. accur L.

2183 dechaid lib L.

2184 dlighthig L.

2178 Do nach frith ainm E.

2180 Isa E.

2182-2209 E. om.

2186 sin i L.

Destruction of flexion is every bad flexion,
For it there is no name but "error";
I have no clear desire that it should be pilfered
Out of the *Trefocul* which they plead.

Trefocul.

Of the Laws for closing Poems here below.

Consider the closings of your poems,
Ye people of the lawful art.
Query, it is not a question of concealing
Whether firmly ye have closed them.

Unless every compact poem is closed,
What fault is in the *Trefocul*?
For it is that which has put them away of old,
Many faults of poetry.

Each man of the poets,
Unless his vigorous poem be closed,
What fine for it is due from him,
From the man who makes the full pleasant lay?

What is the name of each close of these
Which the bards name to their brethren?
Let each one listen, let him hear the knowledge,
Unless he would remain in his ignorance.

The *comindsma* to *Dondchadh* (Duncan) is "Do,"
The *ascnam*, "Dond" on each fair day,
The *saigid* (is) this, it is the famous version,
Dondchadh the Ollave name.

Ascnam (approach) after full approach is a pleasant mode,
"Dondchadh through whom the world boils,"
Uaim do rind (alliteration at end) "Duncan of the many hosts,
Through whom boils the fiery world."

Whether the same close is due
Let it be found out by the poets,
For the body of the *duan* in their poem,
And for the complete conclusion.

2180 ros-teacail L.

2186 'na aifis L.

2203 ndrec B.

2190 in airchedail L.

2199-2208 *Ir. Texte*, lii. 29, 26; 39, 33

2206 Findum L.

2191 duain ndreamhain L.

2200 in cach L.

2210 n-imlan L.

Saighit[h], ascnam, uaim do rind,
Dunait curpu duan, derb lind;
Cach iarcomarc is gloir glan,
Comindsma is coir dia ndunad.

Dunta.

A æs dana in domain tiar tair
Eter Erinn is Albain,
Ni dleghait seoto sona
Cach duaine na ba dunta. d. d. d.

Dunta.

Da cuincead neach a ndliged
Cia lin dam na firfhiled
For feacht feili, for cai cuir,
For gnathlessaib, for fedaibh: (333).

Ceathrur ar fichit iar fir
Fecht feili ollaman righ,
Ochtur for cæi, cen chessa,
Da fer dec fria gnathleassa.

Deichenbhur fri fleadha fuair
Dlegair do in ghleiri caemshluaigh,
It e sin fri bagha blad, h,
Ceithri damha in ollaman.

Da fer dec d' anruth donfa,
Coicfhiur fer fria gnathlessa,
Seissiuir for coe, cæmthuit cluidh,
Ochtar iar fir fri fleadhaibh.

Tobair do chli ar a dhan
Ochtar, uasal a fordamh,
Seser for fleadhaibh na fess,
Coicer cæ, cethrar gnathless.

Seissiuir du canait, na ceil,
For cach feacht feili feithith,
Cethrar for fleadhaib fessa,
Triur cæ, dis fri gnathlessa.

2219 is derb B.: is L. om.

2217 seotu L.

2222 Coicer L.

2214 da L.

2221 chuir L.

2223, v Seiser, cæ L.

2216 in domain L. om.

2225 cæ, chesa L.

"Full approach," "approach," "alliteration at end"
Close bodies of poems, it is plain to us;
Every concluding word, it is a pure glory,
Repetition of first syllable is due to their close.

Closed.

Ye poets of the world, West and East,
Both in Ireland and in Scotland,
They deserve no lucky treasures
For every poem that will not be [properly] closed. Closed.

If any one ask the law
What is the number of a company of the true poets
On a journey of entertainment, upon the road of a circuit,
For customary needs, for feasts:

Twenty-four verily
[For] a journey of entertainment of a royal Ollave,
Eight for a circuit, without anguish,
Twelve men for customary needs.

Ten for prepared feasts
Are due to him, the choice of learned people,
For glorious contests are these,
The Ollave's four companies.

Twelve men will fall (?) to a poet of the second order,
Five men for their customary needs,
Six for a circuit, scholars of renown,
Eight verily for feasts.

Give to a poet of the third order for his song
Eight, noble his great company,
Six for feasts of knowledge,
Five for a circuit, four for customary needs.

Six to a poet of the fourth degree, hide it not,
For every journey of entertainment provide ye,
Four for feasts of knowledge,
Three for a circuit, two for customary needs.

2215 Tabair L.

2241 Seachtar (vii) B.

2220 Seiser L.

2240 fethid L.

2242 L. Triur cadais B.

Ceathrur do dus, damh as deach,
Is triur fri fleada fíled,
Dias for coe, ria meass dún mhal,
Is fria leass a ænurán.

2245

Triar for fecht feili dofídh,
Dam thoga do mac fuirmídh,
Dias for fleadhaibh, co fathach,
Oen coe, oen leas roghnathach.

2250

Ni theis dar díis iar sin,
In da daim do fochlocain,
Æn for coe, oen for fleid fead,
Oen fria leassa : dia cuinged.

Dia cuincead neach a ndligedh cia.

2255

Finit Amen finit Solamh ODroma nomine scripsit.

L. Murchertach riabach O Cuindlis do srib so da
aide díles .i. do Mac Fhirbisig 7 ar mbennacht leis da
thuilleadh.

2243 is L.

2251 tar, iar sain L.

2248 coe, don mal L.

2252 Ina, fochlu cain L.

2248 thoga L.

2253 coe, fed L.

Four to a poet of the fifth degree, a band which is best,
And three for feasts of poets,
Two for a circuit, to be adjudged to the poet,
And for his needs one alone.

Three for a journey of hospitality on which he goes,
A chosen company for a poet of the sixth degree,
Two for feasts, with cleverness,
One for a circuit, one for quite customary needs.

Thou shalt not exceed two after that,
The two companies to poets of the seventh degree,
One for a circuit, one for a feast provide thou,
One for his needs : if any one ask,
If any one ask the law what.

Finit, Amen, finit, Solomon O'Droma nomine scripsit.

L. Muircheartach Riabhach O'Cuindlis wrote this for
his faithful fosterer MacFirbis, and for his blessing besides.

TREFHOCUL

LL. 37 a 1

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. Can ohlóen. | 7. Can eonairo fri freonairo. | |
| 2. Can rudrach. | 8. Can uathad fri llar, | |
| 3. Can rogair. | 9. Can eoulbdíus. | |
| 4. Can rofota. | 10. Can ecenelas. | 5060 |
| 5. Can dímb[r]íg. | 11. Can écomfhualm. | |
| 6. Can forbrig. | 12. Can anoc[h]t. | |
- [At he sin na XII annuas.
Corraib immorro co ndath 7 co tothucht. H.]
Co ndath 7 tóthocht cona thomus fri fid 7 deach 7 reim 5065
7 forbaid 7 alt 7 insci 7 etargaire. Cor[r]aib and:
A formolud. A thelgud noe:
A chotut. noe, duine ·i· in tan toutes
A mallrugud. in duine forsin tuind, is e
A dolldín. son imme foccul eturru 5070
A chonnail insin, tot.
A oen (·i· a uathad). A airichill fult.
A lan (·i· can dichned, can A chendfhochrus.
A díabul. [dochned). A dichned.
A lugugud. A dochned. 5075
A shaerugud. A indsee mod.
A doorugud. A erlond indsci.
A lrard. A demí thepldí.
A irisel. A lanamna demí.
A lorgga fuach. A genís de ·i· géin 5080
A díalt n-etarleme. ón lanamain for cach
cenel labartha docussín
o díalt co bricht.

5036 In marg. ·i· can 7 reoir uch L.
5063 In marg. illi in aireth find lár ecc lfaar
258

5061 Cain dímríg L.
5078 mad L.

HAEC SUNT EXEMPLA PRAECEDENTIUM 259
LL. 37 b 1 H. 143 i b 6

HAEC SUNT EXEMPLA PRAECED- ENTIUM

5085

1. Can cloen cuibdiusa.

Gabiam la seise soirche
Scotu sochraide soirthe,
Ria ndul issin fargge
Gleam ar lessu re n-aidche.

5090

·i· soirthe 7 aidche *exemplum*.

[A lanamna demi a geni-side cen claen cetus, *ut est in hoc ·i·* ata andseo ·i·

Gabam la sesi soirche
Scotu sochraidi sorthi
Re ndul dun as is fairthi
Gleam ar les ria n-aidhchi.

5095

Soirthi ocus aidchi is e in cloen and mana derntar oidche
de ·i· n-aigidh soirthi. Atat dano tri ernail for cloenadh
·i· cret cloen 7 cloen ceilli 7 cloen cuibdiusa. Claen 5100
cuibdiusa fil *hic* ·i· andseo. H. 143 i b 6.]

Cloen orétti. Fland mac Lonain d'Ua Delbna
cecinit :—

Tir da Locha forsiuúg fotha,
Fond fochrotha, cricha cuan,
Caille caillfota, cuibrend buadach,
Barce reil rohetocht rúamach ruad.

5105

2. Can rudrach. Mac Da Cherda *cecinit* :—

Mo thipran i Collamair
Ní cách atarodamair,
Intí atarodomair
Atib cona commadair.

5110

5091 scirthe L.

5102 lonnain L.

[Mo tipran i Collammair
Ní cach atarommadair,
Intí rodas-rommadair
Attib conna commadair.

5115

Mac Da Cerda *dixit* in rand-sa annuas. Desmirecht
aile dano for rudrach, *ut dixit* Cellach Corrach :—

Roscathatar mo longa
Ocus mo glonna uile,
Ínnid acum contuili
In fer robí Moeltuile.

5120

H. 143 i b 12.]

3. Can rogair.

Is caingen
Bith frisin less n-imdaigen
Ocus gairm neich 'na dorus
raromus.

5125

4. Can rofhota.

Atá sund os chind int shlúraig
Eo find fota fo néim,
Focheird fáid ngluair ngrind cloc bind
I cill Choluim hui Néill.

5130

[Cen root, *ut dixit* Mac Lonain i nduain Delmna. Cert
cloen 7 root inso :—

Tír da Lacha fairsiung fotha,
Fond fochrotha, cricha cuan,
Cailli cælfhota, cuibrend buadas,
Barc rer n-oen etrocht ruamach ruadh.

5135

Cen rogair dano, *ut dixit* Liadain.

Root rogair inso :—

5140

Ata sund os chind int láidh
Heo find foda fath fo neim,
Focert find grind cloc blaith bind
Hi cill Colu[i]m hi Neill.

H. 143 i b 17.]

HAEC SUNT EXEMPLA PRAECEDENTIUM 561

LL. 37 b 27

5. Can dimbrig. Fer Muman *cecinit* :—

5145

Ind hue issind assgandfhir (?)
Fo tarrib tæbleirg tuigneche,
Deoraid amal cech Laignech,
Maignech amal cech Mumnech.

[Fer Muman *cecinit*. Cen dimbrig, *ut est* :—

5150

Ind uca innd ra sgaindair (?)
Fo tharraib tæblerg tuigneche,
Deoradh amal cach Laignech,
Maignech amal cach Mumnech. H. 143 i b 23.]

6. Can fhorbrig. Rechtgal hua Siadail i nduaín 5155
Oengusa mic Domnaill *cecinit* :—

Badbrí Chuicid hErenn uile
Ard bara, brass bile,
Dobádi síis, ní síd chena,
Cach ríg acht ríg nime.

5160

[Cen forbrigh dano, *ut dixit* Rechtgal hua Siadail :—

Gemís ganna fir betha
Otha Liphí gu Letha,
Nasfurfad ol níptais ga[i]nn
Digi do dernaínd Domnaill.

5165

Desmirecht aile :—

Badbrí Cuicidh hErend huili
Art bara, bres bile,
Dobbadi síis, ní síd chena,
Cach ríg acht ríg nime.

H. 143 i b 26.] 5170

7. Can ecnairo fri freonairo.

A Fhlaind Locha línib same,
At fond flatha fine,
Gnath la Fland, lathar n-áne,
Ba re secha díne.

5175

[A [Fh]laind Acha línib same,
At fond flatha sír;
Is gnath rí Fland, lathar n-ani,
Ba rí secha dini.

H.]

8. Can uathad fri llar.

5180

Maelcainnig hua Tolaig .i. mac Lairi Láidig.

Cormac súi amra dess,
In dagda imma-radim,
Mac Culennáin can écnach,
Co cetlaib mora alaind.

5185

[Cormac sin, amra legind,
D'eis in daghda norraidhim,
Mac Cuilennáin, can ecnach,
Co cetlaibh moraih alaind.

H. 143 i b 31.]

9. Can écuibdius.

5190

Oengus mac Oiblen cecinit:—

Oc cingid na féile
Asa fortrén taitnem
Túir la féige frithgnam
Co léir ord na caibdel.

5195

[Cen cuibdius, *ut dixit* Aengus .i.

O cuingid na fele
Is a forthren taitnem,
Tuer la feigi frithgnam
Co ller ord na caibdel.

H. 143 i b 36.] 5200

10. Can ecenelus.

Tanic sund de muntir Dé
Cleirchén gelbán, cáin a lí,
Ni fhetar císi rún
Bud messu dún oldas dú.

5205

[Cen ecenelus .i. na dertar [l. derntar] ferinsci do baninsci,
no baninsci dferinsci, *ut est*.:—

Tanic sund do muntir De
Clereach gelban, glan a lí,
Nucu n[fh]etar ciasa run
Bad meassu dun oldas di.

H. 143 i b 38.]

5210

⁵¹⁸³ L. dagdai with i crossed out
⁵¹⁹²⁻⁵ Féire, Prol. 329-32

⁵¹⁸⁸ ecuach H.
⁵²⁰⁵ l. dí

11. Can écomfúaim.

Is hé rí Senchæ same,
Gel cloe gaile iar crud chuile,
Do[rat] feolairecht ngona .
For Eoganacht fer Maige.

5215

[Cen ecomuaim fidraid do beith and, *ut*.:—

Is e rig Sencua Saní,
Gel chlué gaili cruth cu rí,
Dorat feolairecht ngona .
For Eoganacht fer Muigi.

5220

H. 143 i b 41.]

12. (Can anocht .i. cia locht .i. a nda nocht iarna diriuch
don dligiud LL. *margin*.)

Fogonar airchetul i n-anocht n-ellag, ar is coitchend-
sium uile son.

5225

[Cen anocht .i. cen nocht and *sicut* (?) asberat na
hugdair, Fogonar airchetul i n-anocht, *ut est*.:—

Imcomarc flatha Femín,
Fotait mail Macha im Mumain,
Torc atchiu argair gabair .
Fiu Corc no Lorc no Lugaidh.

5230

"Argair" and cen ní fris cia rodligh co fil nocht and
foesin. H. 143 i b 44.]

Co ndath 7 tothucht, *ut dicitur*: Tlachtga na n-uath . . .
dub a n-aerthar, brec i fochanar, find i mmoltar, *ut cos* . . . 5235

Ciaptis ganna sír betha
Ótha Liphe co lLetha,
Nosfírfed ol níptis [gainn]
Ol díge di dernainn Domnaill.

5240

Mælrúanaid ruad imma rind
Archíng dorair ndualaig
Is caill tón bo can buaraig
For aill sron cherr Mælrúanaid míc Flaind.

[Corraib co ndath 7 co tothucht. Att e tri datha na hec[se]
sin ·i· find 7 dub 7 brecc. Find ua moltar: dub ua n-aerthar: 5245
brecc ua focarar mad comsan, *ut dixit* Fingen mac Flaind:—

Dosronusaa doib droing mbind bairdni briathar glesi,
Gnim cen tlaisi ni tartatsom duais da hesi. H.]

Brecc i fochanar, *ut dixit* Fingen mac Flaind:—

Daronusa doib droing bind bairdne brethir glei[si] 5250
Gniim can tlaisi nistartsatsum duas dar esi.
Nislen ecnach ond oes chetlach cruth roncualla
Ar ar ndála acht na tucsatsum duas for duana.

Tothocht dano ·i· amal beit a bésa, corop amlaid moltair
·i· molad laich do læch 7 molad clerich do chlerech. 5255

[Tothucht dano ·i· beit a mbesa, corob amlaid moltar
cach ·i· moladh laich for læch, molad cleirigh for clerech,
molad mna for mnai. Moladh laich do læch, *ut dixit* Urard
mac Coisi:—

Crithir crithes crothas cuan 5260
Riches rochas corc buan
Ua rig Lemna leotha cend.
Bres Berba buille dilend.

Molad clerigh for clerech:—

Tuthal dluim do deirc De dil 5265
Hua Chonaill mic Amirgin
Huasal escop Insi Fail
Comarba cathrach Ciarain.

Molad mna for mnai:—

Ciall cruth cenel cen chairi 5270
Gaes gart genus co ndruin cland,
Compert cen grain gaili
Atat ic dingbail uili.

HAEC SUNT EXEMPLA PRAECEDENTIUM 265

LL. 37 c 18

H. 143 I b w

Sechta fris tomsiter Goedelg, fidh 7 insci 7 etargaire.
Is ed a fid as gu ·i· cona thomus fri fidh ·i· in cetna fidh 5275
ind focail as guthas. Is ed as deach a traig. Is ed a reim
a thuisel. Is ed a forbaid a aicent (*verso*). Is ed a alt int
alt airchetail 7 ni he int alt bis etir cach da dealt isna
deachaibh. Is ed a insci na teora insci docoisnet ·i· ferinsci
7 baninsci 7 deminsci. Is ed a etargaire a deligud 5280
n-indsci. Corraib and, a formoladh, *ut dixit* Mac Lonain.
Feron a formolod.

Cenn o lochaib do lindol
Co clothaib, clu nadh gandon,
Techt for eocho i cind crichi, 5285
Maith bethu bithi annon. H.]

A ohotut, *ut* Fer Muman *dixit*:—

Goth gruce golfad breice
Baeth criche crich co ndorthor,
Iar mbeithsiu sebh a thigthol 5290
Taistel Milcon mic Onchon.

[A cotot (·i· timorcain fri aicnead no i cind) dano, *ut*
Fer Muman *dixit* so sis:—

Goth gruce golfad mbreice
Baeth criche crich iar torthor 5295
Iar mbeith sund sagb a thiugthol
Taistel Milcon mic Oncon. H. 143 2 a 7.]

A mallrugud, *ut* Cormac *cecinit* do Inis Cáin:—

Nech nobiad bliadain láin
I taig aiged Indsi Cain, 5300
Rabad glebán a nfab
Oc dul dar sliab Siön saír.

[*ut quidam*:—

[A mal[l]rugud dano ·i· fri haicnead ·i· a rad co mall,
Nech nobiad bliadain lain
For cuit aiged Inse Cain, 5305
Robad ainglaidi a máin
Ic dul tar sliab Siön saír. H. 143 2 a 10.]

A delidín litterda, ut dixit . . .

Glainidir gol co amson
Súi dian sosad silochta 5310
Sfinc' . . . Ínse Cathaig cóir.

A delidín sillabacda, ut Mac Lénin dixit:—

O bi mac cleib caindlech
Sær sert cach n-ainm ainm . . . gossa fer (-i-) Fergossa.

[A delidín, ut dixit Mac Lenín: 5315

O bi mac cleib caindlech sersit cach. H.]

A ohondall. Cormac dona Cnoib Segsa:—

Æd Ailig ollchathach,
Ailsius deir ndianim dubach
As goam gilidir gési Locha Leín. 5320

A díabul:—

A'gur águr iar céin beith
I péin péin, ní sid sid,
Amal cách cách co bráth bráth
In cach thráth thráth cid scíth scíth. 5325

A lugugud, ut Fland mac Lonain:—

Mo chara-sa Cnámíne
Car aslach n-Eile n-achtach,
Bid fáilid frim Dámíne,
Cia dom-fhacced cét marcach. 5330

A oen, ut Clothna mac Oengusa dixit:—

Imchomarc roruad rogda
D'fhir imdích soshluag sadha,
A iath na trenfher tigba,
U'aim do threnfher glegel gabla (*margin triadi*). 5335

A doerugud, Mac leind fri gilla rig Resad:—

Ar corrucan cumraide,
Ollurgbail ar nglanbaile,
Nis-fuar cæm a chomdile,
Ciaso dær is dagduine. 5340

532 cf. RC. xx. 144, 27-8: *Goed.* 158
5329 l. Caras fath

5327-30 *Ir. Texte*, lil. 63

HAEC SUNT EXEMPLA PRAECEDENTIUM 267

LL. 37 c 40

A urard:—

Frim guad corera ma chora,
Dom-ruacht bochta fom-bera;
Ní chelim, uair it cara,
Feib atherim atbera. 5345

A írisel, in ben side cecinit:—

Secht mbliadna lána o noc[h]t
Fotgluasfíther on oenphort,
Feraib mnaaib maig rósbí
Im ín Dond cathach Cualági. 5350

A lorgga fuach. Cormac cecinit issin tririg:—

In tocéb mo churchan cfar
For in n-ociar n-ucht-lethan n-án?
In rag, a Rí richid réil,
As mo thoil féin ar in sál? 5355
Im ba sessach, im ba seíg,
Im ba fressach, torgib droíg,
A Dé in cuígene frimm,
O thí oc techt for lind lond?

Lorgga fuach eter da focul .i. sal 7 sessach; im ba, is í 5360
in lorga fuach.

A dealt n-etarléime .i. remshuidigud óenshillaíbe eter
da chomfhuaím fhidraid, ut *idem in codem*:—

Ced leth co bráth iar cuaird chross
Coslafe mo bachlach cress, 5365
Im bá sair, im ba siar, ní súail,
Im bá fo thúaid, im ba fo dess.

Is é in desmerecht andsin .i. ced eter dered ind raind
toesig .i. lond 7 tossach ind raind tan[aisi].

A thelgud noe:—

Orddan na rrig recht as gleo céin ba beo bert 5370
fogní
Særthot slantot cech . . . sa tathot rota rodaf. tísat.

5368-69 cf. *Ælt. Ir. Dichtung*, p. 9

5377 l. tressach, cf. 940

A urachil calaidi:—

Cen cob delb alaind mo drech
Nimthá a chleith ceil na guth
Deithbir dam cid diuir mo dath
Uair nach i rochiur ma chruth -i- rochiguir.

5375

(LL. 38 a)

A airichil fult.

Colum Cille céin nom-bó
Bid mo dú can da co fei[rc].
Fri cach nguas ge radat
No molur méit mo de[i]rc.

5380

Cendfochrus.

Fegsat filid Fail i fus
Fenchas co feig la Fergus,
Mad tar mal cach maige immach
Doróscib dóinib Dubthach. A Dia a ri.

5385

[A dihned.]

Dal rodalus, ba mor in báes,
Issinn arus os Druim Lias.
A mmo Chomdiu, [a rf] ru ra (-i- dihned littri)
Cach mbi bui (-i- di sillaid) ba bas ni thias.

5390

A dechned.

La mac fir neit fadb corcra,
Teit daig demin ni tercdu,
[Forruim] tenn co cruind ochtga,
Gnath cend i crub Con Echtga.

5395

Cellach cemind inmain fer
... fébra ... eise. ...
mac ríg rigi tuir la ... as dilid dam ✕ ...

5400

A demi thepidi.

Is hé daig derg dige dath
f ... gaidther ca ...
chainem cruth fifotr. ...

5405

A lanamna demi.

indsci no banindsci do thabairt isin ndemi ... *ut quidam*
cecinit:—

Is he a bna is a ri fuair
lass ... gruad gland amal grein
sein sith fri silbad rig co. ...

5410

A genis do. Quidam dixit:—

Is he mac millis ne tar cach triath ...
issí imcain imchess caich
fri fath a finchruib ar fuach.

5415

DE DUILIB FEDA

BB. 305 β 10

LL. 38 β 7

Incipit do, L. De, duilib feda na forfid, L. foréd, lasin
filid, L. la filidaib. Is aen, L. oen, dialt fri righe, L. rigi,
is a do fri timargain, L. dó ri timmargain.

Corus forfid fedat filid, L. Ca ri foréd segait fuid, 5420
firthar do, L. dá, eo ✕, aire ⊖, ar aen, L. oen, ✕,
uair ⊖, iar 𐌿𐌿𐌿

Æd uird na forfed, L. hetir, (·i· etis B.) bail 7 baile,
ata L. om. L. da emancoll, 𐌿𐌿𐌿, bairc, L. bairg, 𐌿𐌿𐌿,
L. baire 𐌿𐌿𐌿, is bair (·i· suid B.) 7 brai 7 brais 7 braind 5425
(·i· mna), L. bian, 7 bairt (·i· ingen), L. bairi, bairend, 7 ban
B., 7 bai 7 baill, L. bair, 7 baile it emuncholla noshenand,
L. id emanchuill nodabenadar, uile 7rl. Beoil [7 beoit ✕,
eo 7 ceo it ✕, L. om.] 7 beoir, 7 gleoir L. om., 7 treoir, i[t]
tria ebaid, L. ✕. Beid 7 teid 7 reid 7, sgleit L. om., 5430
L. geid, 7 seid, L. 7 gleid, dead 7 scead, L. stead, 7 treat,
L. tread, it ✕ nodusbenadar, L. nodabenadar, uile.

Liag, L. lian, 7 Brian 7 grian, L. 7 trian, 7 triall 7 srian
7 cliar, L. 7 riar 7 mian 7 tiar 7 miad, fin, L. ifn, a
feda uile. 5435

Feoil ·i· ✕, fian, L. fial, ·i· ⊖, feo, L. feoil, ·i·
✕; fian, L. fia, ·i· ⊖; feagh, L. feaigh, ✕;
fiad, L. fiag, ·i· ⊖, nodusbenadar, L. nodabenadar,
uile.

5425 etis over bail B.

5426 L. corr.

BB. 305 β 21

DE DUILIB FEDA LL. 38 β 21 271

Buidle (·i· dall B.) 7 buidlen arem, L. 7 airemh ard, da 5440
✕. Buaid 7 druaid it, L. da, ✕; duar (·i·
focul, L. feoil), cruan (·i· trefocul) mual (·i· mulenn,
L. muilend) fuar (·i· muir, L. dilend ·i· muir) nuall (·i· err,
L. om.) fuam (·i· muis, L. muir) 7 duan ✕ a fid,

L. fida, uile. Cual is ✕ ceol, L. coel, is ⊖, boaid 5445
(·i· eblud B.) boar 7 boa, boilglan, om. L. 7 boilban, (·i·
banefes B.), guit, L. cuitti, ✕; coich is ⊖, buar

is ✕, boir, is oir, L. ⊖, boairech, L. boairig,
is 𐌿𐌿, L. ⊖, nodusbendai, L. nodambentar uile.

Ocus rai 7 cai 7 mai 7 lai 7 gnæi, L. Dói 7 rói 7 cói 5450
7 mói 7 lói 7 gnói, is ⊖, L. adds dabenadar uile.

Nær, L. noer is, ⊖, nuar (·i· gabad), L. suad (·i·
gabud), is ✕, muad (·i· med), L. muag is, ✕

[L. om. mæid is ⊖, suad is ✕ druad 7 suad ✕
nodus-bentar]. 5455

Lanchumang a firfedaib, L. i forfhedaib, cumang i
forfedaib, L. fhorfhedaibh, fegthair do thaebomnaib. Téit
dede i n-æn, L. n-oen, ata-boing, L.-bong, tui teachtaid fili,
L. file, fad, L. fath, nad fubai. Is e in lanchumang, teid,
L. eter, in da fid aireghda i coimfrecru. Is, L. é in, cumang 5460
immorro in ball[e L.] i mbit in da guttai, L. gutta, isin
ænsillaib ·i· in bail[e L.] i tochradar, L. tochdar, i forfid
L. in da fhorid [·i· 𐌿𐌿𐌿 L. om.].

OGAM

BB. 308 β 44

CAIDE loc 7 aimser 7 persu 7 fath airic in ogaim? Ni 5465
ansa. Loc do *Hibernia insola quam nos Scoti habitamus*.
I n-aimsir Brese m'c Elathan rig Erenn dofrith. Persu
do Ogma mac Elathan mic Delbæith derbrathair do Bres,
ar Bres 7 Ogma 7 Delbæith tri mic Elathan mic Delbæith
andsen. Ogma didiu, fer roeolach a mberla 7 a filidecht, 5470
is e rainic int ogam. Cuis airic (309) derbad a intlehta 7
co mbeth in bescna-sa ic lucht in eolais fo leth, sech lucht
na tirdachta 7 na buicnehta. Can as fuair ainm iar sund
7 ret int ogam, 7 caide mathair 7 athair in ogaim, 7 cia
certainm roscribad tri ogam, 7 cia fid in roscribad, 7 cuis ar 5475
roscribad, 7 cia dia roscribad, 7 cid ara remtet bethi ria cach,
(*hic uoluuntur omnia*).

Ogam o Ogma *suo inuentore primo* ria sunn *quidem* ;
iar ret, immorro, ogum og-uaim .i. og-uaim, doberait na
filid forsin filideacht trid, ar is fri fedaib toimsither 5480
Gædelg icna filedaib : athair ogaim Ogma, mathair ogaim
lám no scian Ogma.

Is e so immorro in cetna ni roscribad tri ogam, >|||||
.i. in beithi roscribad, 7 do breith robaid do Lug mac
Etlenn roscribad im dala a mna na ru[c]tha uada hi 5485
i sidaib .i. secht mbethi i n-ænthlesc do bethi: Berthar
fo secht do ben uait i sid no a ferand ali manis-cometa

8408-9 O'D. Gr. xxviii, note e

8477 Margin

372

8473 sund written out (= sun)

8480 aris B.

OGHAM

WHAT are the place, time, person, and cause of the inven-
tion of the Ogham? Not hard. Its place *Hibernia insula*
quam nos Scoti habitamus. In the time of Bres son of
Elatha king of Ireland it was invented. Its person
Ogma son of Elatha son of Delbæth brother to Bres,
for Bres, Ogma and Delbæth are the three sons of
Elatha son of Delbæth there. Now Ogma, a man well
skilled in speech and in poetry, invented the Ogham.
The cause of its invention, as a proof of his ingenuity, and
that this speech should belong to the learned apart, to
the exclusion of rustics and herdsmen. Whence the
Ogham got its name according to sound and matter, who
are the father and the mother of the Ogham, what is the
first name that was written by Ogham, in what letter it
was written, the reason why it was written, by whom
it was written, and why b precedes every letter, *hic*
uoluuntur omnia.

Ogham from Ogma *suo inventore primo* in respect to
its sound, *quidem* ; according to matter, however, *ogum* is
og-uaim, perfect alliteration, which the poets applied to
poetry by means of it, for by letters Gaelic is measured
by the poets ; the father of Ogham is Ogma, the mother
of Ogham is the hand or knife of Ogma.

This moreover is the first thing that was written by
Ogham, >|||||, i.e. (the birch) b was written, and to
convey a warning to Lug son of Ethliu it was written
respecting his wife lest she should be carried away from
him into faeryland, to wit, seven b's in one switch of birch :
Thy wife will be seven times carried away from thee
into faeryland or into another country, unless birch guard

378

S

bethi. Is aire immorro remitet *bethi*, ar is a mbethi ro-cetscribad ogam.

Cis lir fogla ogaim 7 caiteat? Ni ansa. A iiii: bethe 5490 a v, uath a v, muin a v, ailme [a] v, forfeda olcena.

Cis lir aicme ogaim? Ni ansa. A iii .i. viii n-airigh fedha, 7 viii n-athaigh, 7 viii fidlosa. Ocht n-airigh cetus:—fern, dur, coll, muin, gort, strair, onn, or. Qcht n-athaigh .i. bethi, luis, sail, nin, huath, tinne, quert. Ar 5495 chuit a feda is athaigh feda fidlosa olchena.

Quot sunt genera in ogaim? Ni ansa. CL, et figuras eorum et potestates secundum ordinem nuntiabimus, asnedim primus do fedaibh na crann o tuctha anmand for fedhaibh in ogaim secundum alios et alios nomin- 5500 antur. Cesc, mased, can asin-ainmni[g]ter feda 7 tæbomna in ogaim? Ni ansa. Secundum alios quidem is o scoil Feniúsa Farsaidh .i. scol na filideachta rofaid Feniús fon domun d' fhoglaím na mberla. Bai xxv ba huaisliu di[b] conid iat a n-anmann-saide tuctha for bethi- 5505 luis-nin in ogaim eter feda 7 tæbomna; 7 bai cethrur ba huaisli dibh-side iterum, conid iat a n-anmann-side tuctha forna vii fedaib aire[g]daib ~~XXXXXX~~ 7 rotuillset triur eli friu, conid uaidib-side ainmnigter na tri forfeda aile, conad aire deglaiter ar leth ~~XXXX~~ 5510

Secundum alios is o fedaib na caille tuctha anmann for fedaibh in ogaim trin-troip. Beithi immorro o bethi na cailli forsin cetna fid for set na aipgitri in ogaim. Luis .i.

5491 uatha v B. muin 7 B.

5503 Margin. Molgalraig .i. ach no uch ar emuncoll ar gabar emuncoll ar ach no uch

5504 d'fhodlaím B.
5506 For cethrur l. morshesser, vii confused with iiii

her. On that account, moreover, b, birch, takes precedence, for it is in birch that Ogham was first written.

How many divisions of Ogham are there, and what are they? Not hard. Four: b five, h five, m five, a five, besides diphthongs.

How many groups of Ogham? Not hard. Three, viz., eight chieftain trees, eight peasant trees, and eight shrub trees. Eight chieftain trees first:—alder, oak, hazel, vine, ivy, sloe, furze, heath. Eight peasant trees, viz., birch, quicken tree, willow, ash, whitethorn, whin, apple tree. As to their letters all other shrubs are peasant trees.

Quot sunt genera of the Ogham? Not hard. CL, et figuras eorum et potestates secundum ordinem nuntiabimus. I shall speak *primus* of the woods of the trees whence names have been put for the Ogham letters, *secundum alios et alios nominantur*. Query, well then, whence are the Ogham vowels and consonants named? Not hard. *Secundum alios quidem*, it is from the school of Feniús Farsaidh, to wit, the school of poetry which Feniús sent throughout the world to learn the languages. There were five and twenty that were noblest of them so that it is their names that were put for the Bethé Luis Nin of the Ogham, both vowels and consonants; and there were four who were the noblest of these again, so that it is their names that were given to the seven principal vowels:—

~~XXXXXX~~

and they added other three to them so that from these are named the other three diphthongs, wherefore

~~XXXX~~ are classified apart. *Secundum alios* it is from the trees of the forest that names were given to the Ogham letters metaphorically. Moreover *beithé*, b, is from the birch of the forest for the first letter on the path of the Ogham alphabet. *Luis*, l, that is, elm in the forests.

lemh sin isna cailltib. Fern .i. fearn sin isin caill. Sail
 in ogaim .i. sail dono sin isin caill. Nin in ogaim .i. 5515
 ginol garmna no nenaid isna feadaib. Uath in ogaim
 crand fir no sce ar a delgaighe insin. Dur in ogaim dair
 dono isin caill. Tinne in ogaim .i. quulend no trom isin
 caill. Coll in ogaim .i. coll isin caill. Quert in ogaim
 quulend isin caill no cairthend no crithach. Muin .i. 5520
 midiu. Gort .i. gius. Getal .i. gilcach. Straif saildrong
 isin caill. Onn .i. aiten no uinius. Ur .i. draighen. Edad
 .i. eu. Ida .i. ibhar. Ebad .i. elend. Oir .i. feorus.
 Uilleann .i. edlend. Pin in ogaim, pin dano isin caill,
 De atbertar cæra pinne; ifin dano *secundum alios* ainm in 5525
 feda sin. Emancoll dono .i. coll emnaide iar ret no iar
 fuath .i. coll dar coll ina fuath.

Briatharogam Moraind mic Mhain andso. Feocus
 foltchain ar beithi sen isin briatharogam, uair an-
 mand tuc (col. β) Morand uaidh sen for fedaib in 5530
 ogaim is iat gabus greim feda isin briatharogam.
 Feocus foltchain ar son bethi, ar at e sin da egosc
 in bethi, 7 tucad uadsan for fidh in ogaim rogab ainm
 uad.

Li sula .i. luis sin .i. in luisiu. 5535

Airinach Fian .i. sciath ar fern aigiseom sin ar a
 ndergi ar ænrian: no air is i in fern adbur in sceith tucad

Fern, f, that is, alder in the forest. *Sail*, s, of the Ogham,
 that is, willow, again, in the forest. *Nin*, n, of the
 Ogham, to wit, maw of spear, or nettles in the woods.
Uath, h, of the Ogham, that is, test-tree or whitethorn, on
 account of its thorniness. *Dur*, d, of the Ogham is oak,
 again, in the forest. *Tinne*, t, of the Ogham, to wit,
 holly or elderberry in the forest. *Coll*, o, of the Ogham,
 to wit, hazel in the forest. *Quert*, q, of the Ogham is
 holly in the forest, or quicken tree, or aspen. *Muin*, vine,
 m, to wit, mead [from it]. *Gort*, cornfield, g, to wit, fir.
Getal, ng, to wit, broom. *Straif*, str, willowbrake in the
 forest. *Onn*, o, to wit, furze or ash. *Ur*, u, to wit,
 thorn. *Edad*, e, to wit, yew. *Ida*, i, to wit, service tree.
Ebad, ea, to wit, elecampane. *Oir*, ol, to wit, spindle tree.
Uilleann, ul, to wit, ivy. *Pin*, io, of the Ogham, pine,
 again, in the forest. Hence are named *cæra pinne*, goose-
 berries; *ifin*, again *secundum alios* is the name of that
 letter. *Emancoll*, witch hazel, æo, again, to wit, o doubled
 according to fact or according to form, to wit, o across
 o in its form.

Word Ogham of Morann Mac Main here. *Feocus*
foltchain, faded trunk and fair halr, that is for birch, b,
 in the Word Ogham, because names which Morann
 gave of himself to the Ogham letters, these are they
 which take the effect of letters in the Word Ogham.
Feocus foltchain for b, for these are two aspects of the
 birch, and it was hence put for the Ogham letter which
 has taken a name from it.

Ll sula, delight of eye, that is *luis*, quicken tree, l, to
 wit, the flame.

Airinach Fian, i.e., shield of warrior-bands, i.e., shield
 for *fern*, f, with him owing to their redness in the same
 respect: or because the alder, the material of the shield

o fernæ forsin fid *ogaim* rogab ainm uaidhi. Airenach Fian ·i· sciath fern sin aigísium.

Li n-aimbi ·i· li mairb ·i· am fo diultad conach beo 5540
acht is marb. Li n-ambi dono ·i· sail aigiseom sin,
7 tugad uaidisium forsin fid n-*ogaim*.

Cosdad sida ·i· nin sen: ginol garmna fri fid e: airde sida sin. Cosdad sida aigi sin o nin na garmna.

Conal cuan ·i· uath sin, ar is uath la nech conal chon 5545
alladh. Conal cuan do rad re huath in *ogaim* ar coibnius in anmā, ar uath iat ar ænrian.

Ardam dossaihb ·i· dur sin a dualus a feda isin caill.

Trían ·i· aill inde sin aniu.

Cainiu fedaib ·i· coll sin ar a chaini a fedaibh. 5550

Clithar mbaiscaill ·i· buaili ·i· boscell ·i· gelt ·i· basceall ·i· is and tic a ciall do in tan degas a bas. Clithar boiscell dono ·i· quert sin: no boscell ·i· elti ·i· edruma iat. Clithar boiscell dono ·i· gelti no elti: quert a dualus a feda.

Tresim fedma ·i· muin leis-sium sin ·i· ar æntaidh anma 5555
fri muin duine no daim, ar is iat is tresi feidm ann.

Millsiu feraib ·i· gort leis-sium sin ar æntaidh [in] anma frisin gort arba. In tan (*quum*) bis ina fuachonn, is

was from *fernæ* given to the Ogham letter which has taken a name from it. *Airenach Fian*, i.e., shield, that is *fern*, f, with him.

Ll n-aimbi, hue of the lifeless, i.e., hue of one dead, to wit, *am* for denial, so that he is not living but is dead. *Ll n-aimbi*, again, to wit, that is *sail*, willow, s with him, and hence it was put for the Ogham letter.

Cosdad sida, checking of peace, that is *nin*, ash, n: it is the maw of a weaver's beam as applied to wood: a sign of peace is that. A checking of peace with him is that from the ash of the weaver's beam.

Conal cuan, pack of wolves, to wit, that is *uath*, thorn h, for a terror to any one is a pack of wolves. *Conal cuan* said of the Ogham h, owing to the affinity of the name, for they are a thorn, in the same way.

Ardam dossaihb, highest of bushes, that is *dur*, oak, d, with respect to its wood in the forest.

Trían, t, another thing the meaning of that to-day.

Cainiu fedaib, fairest of trees, that is hazel, o, owing to its beauty in woods.

Clithar mbaiscaill, shelter of a hind, i.e., a fold: to wit, *boscell*, lunatic, that is *bas-ceall*, death sense, it is then his sense comes to him when he goes to his death. *Clithar boiscell*, again, that is an apple tree: or *boscell*, that is, hinds, to wit, they are light. *Clithar boiscell*, again, i.e., lunatics or hinds: *quert*, an apple tree, q, with reference to its letter.

Tresim fedma, strongest of effort, that is *muin*, vine, m, with him, i.e., owing to identity of name with *muin*, back of man or ox, for it is they that are the strongest in existence as regards effort.

Millsiu feraib, sweeter than grasses, that is *gort*, ivy, g, with him owing to the identity of the name with the cornfield. When it is in the blade, sweeter than any grass is that grass, to wit, the cornfield. Hence for that letter in Ogham

millsi na *gach* fer in fer sin ·i· in gort arba. Uad-side
forsin fid ut i *n-ogam* ar comæntaidh in anma atura. 5560

Luth legha getal sen ·i· ar is luth lasna leigib, 7
coibniús etir cath 7 getrl.

Tresim ruamna ·i· straif leis-sium sin i *n-ogam*. Straif
iar ræt; ar isin straif is tresiu ruamna ic dathadh na
ræt, ar is i dogni in airget ngeal conad gorm ic denum 5565
airgit decht de. Is i berbthar tresin fual isin or mban co
ndene *derg* de. Tresim ruamna in straif ia[r] ræt.
Tugad uaid-side isin fid dianad ainm straif ar æntaid
anma aturu ·i· straif ainm cehtar de.

Tinnem ruccæ ruis sin ·i· on ruidiudh no on *ruis* iar 5570
ret, ar is *tre ruis* scribthair, 7 is ruidhiud fasas a n-aigid
in duine tri sug in lossa do cuimilt fæthi. Tindi rucæ.
dono do rad frisin ruis o rus no on ruided, ar is tri ruis
scribtair-side fen.

Ardam iactadh ·i· mactad ·i· ailm aigisium sin; ar is 5575
ailm (no a) adber in duine ac iachtad i ngalar, no ic
machtad ·i· ag ingantugud scip ræta.

Congnamaigh echraide ·i· onnaid in carpait ·i· na roith
·i· onn leis-sium sin, ar is tri onn scribthar onnaid in
carbait. *Aliter* comguinidech ·i· aiten. Tucad uad-side 5580
forsin fid ut dianad ainm onn ar æntaid ataru ar is ainm
onn do cehtar de; 7 is on aitenn tucad int ainm is onn
frisin fidh *n-ogaim secundum alios*.

owing to the complete identity of the name between
them.

Luth legha, a physician's strength, that is broom, ng,
to wit, because it is strength with the physicians, and there
is an affinity between *cath*, panacea (?), and *getal*, broom.

Tresim ruamna, strongest of red, to wit, that
is *str* with him in Ogham. *Straif*, sloe, according
to fact; for in the sloe red for dyeing the things
is stronger, for it is it that makes the pale silver
become azure, making it genuine (?) silver. It is it which
is boiled through the urine into the white gold so as to
make it red. *Tresim ruamna* is the sloe according to fact.
Hence it was put in the letter named *str*, owing to
identity of name between them, i.e., *straif* is the name
of each of them.

Tinnem ruccæ, intensest of blushes, that is *ruis*, elder-
berry, r, to wit, from the reddening or shame according to
fact, for by r it is written, and it is a reddening that grows
in a man's face through the juice of the herb being rubbed
under it. *Tindi ruccæ*, an. ingot of a blush, again, said of
the *ruis*, elder-berry, from shame or from reddening, for it
is by r that it is itself written.

Ardam iachtadh, loudest of groanings, that is wonder-
ing, to wit, that is *ailm*, fir, a, with him; for it is *ailm* or a
a man says while groaning in disease, or wondering, that
is, marvelling at whatever circumstance.

Congnamaid echraide, helper of horses, to wit, the
onnaid of the chariot, i.e. the wheels, to wit, that is *onn*,
furze, with him, for it is by *onn*, o, that the wheels of the
chariot are written. *Aliter*, *comguinidech*, equally wound-
ing, i.e. whin. Hence it was put for that letter which is
named *onn*, o, owing to identity between them, for *onn* is
a name for each of them; and it is from whin that the
name *onn* was put for the Ogham letter *secundum alios*.

Etiud midach .i. cath. Tucad ua-side for getal.

Uaraib adbaib .i. ur aigisium sin ar is do uir in talman 5585
is ainm uaraib adbaib. Tucad uada-side forsin fidh
dianad ainm ur in ogaim, ar æntaid anma aturu .i. ur
cechtar de, 7 tre ur scribthair.

Ergnaid fid .i. edad (310) aigisium sin, ar is don crunn
crit[h]aig is ainm ergnaid fid. Tucad uada-side forsin 5590
fidh ogaim dianad ainm edhadh, ar is uad tucad edad
fair.

Siniu fedhaib .i. idad aigiseom sin; ar is do ibar as
ainm sinu fedaib. Tucad uad-side forsin fid ut i n-ogaim
dianad ainm idad, ar is uad tucad int ainm is idad fair; 5595
ar is do ibar is ainm idad.

Snamchain fheda .i. ebad les-sium sin, ar snamchain
fid .i. don bran mor is ainm sen. Tucad uad-side forsin
fid dianid ainm ebad in ogaim, ar is ainm do bratan é
7 is tri ebad scribt[h]ar side amal aipgitir in betha .i. 5600
tre seg (.i. os), eo(.i.)tre conasc (.i. lon).

Sruitem aicdi .i. or iar ret. Tucad uad-side forsin fid
ar æntaid in anma fil aturu .i. or ainm cechtar de.

Tutmur fid uilleann .i. uilleann leis-[s]ium sin, ar is do
edlenn is ainm. Tucadh uad-sidhe forsin ogaim dianad 5605
ainm uilleann, ar is uadh tucad uilleann fair, ar is do edlinn
is ainm.

Millsim feda .i. pin sin uigisium, ar is don chrunn
dianid ainm pin is ainm millsium feda. De atbertar cæra
pinne. Tucad uad-side forsin fid dianad ainm pin, ar is 5610
uadh tucad pin no ifin air.

5585 tri B.

5590 aerc[h]aid fer no fid .i. idhadh .i. fefe a tuth no fe a flesc—*Anec.* lili. 43
aerchaid fid edath .i. ind aor rolil in flesc cui nomen est fe—*Cor.* 2 606

5610 sed B.

Etiud midach, robe of physicians, to wit, *cath*, panacea (?).
Hence it was put for *getal*, broom, ng.

Uaraib adbaib, in cold dwellings, to wit, that is *ur*,
fresh, with him, for from *uir*, the mould of the earth is the
name *uaraib adbaib*. Hence it was put for the letter named
ur, heath, in Ogham, owing to identity of name between
them, to wit, each of them is *ur*, and it is written by *u*.

Ergnaid fid, distinguished wood, to wit, that is aspen
with him, for *ergnaid fid* is a name for the trembling tree.
Hence it was put for the Ogham letter named *edad*, aspen,
for hence was *edad*, e, put for it.

Siniu fedaib, oldest of woods; to wit, that is *idad*,
yew, with him; for *siniu fedaib* is a name for service-tree.
Hence it was given to that letter in Ogham named *idad*,
yew, i, for hence the name *idad* was put for it; for *idad*,
yew, is a name for *ibur*, service-tree.

Snamchain feda, most buoyant of wood, to wit,
that is *ebad*, aspen, with him, for fair swimming is wood:
to wit, that is a name for the great raven. Hence it was
put for the letter named the Ogham *ebad*, for é is a name
for salmon, and it is written by *ea* like the alphabet of
the fauna: i.e., by stag (deer), eo by *conasc* (ousel).

Sruitem aicdi, most venerable of structures, i.e., *oir*, ol,
spindle tree, according to fact. Hence it was put for the
letter owing to the identity of the name that is between
them, to wit, *oir* is the name of each of them.

Tutmur fid uilleann, juicy wood is woodbine, that is
woodbine with him, for it is a name for honeysuckle. Hence
it was put for the Ogham named woodbine, *ui*; for hence
was woodbine put for it, for it is a name for honeysuckle.

Millsim feda, sweetest of wood, that is gooseberry with
him, for a name for the tree called *pin* is *millsim feda*.
Gooseberries are hence named. Hence it was put for the
letter named *pin*, for hence *pin*, or *ifin*, io, was put for it.

Luad sæthaig ·i· ach no uch, emancoll leis-[s]ium sin,
ar gabair emuncoll ar ach gia gabar ar arail. *Finit*
Briatharogam Moraind.

Margin. Abgiter briathairogam Mic ind O[i]c annso 5615
sis.

Glaisium cnis ·i· beithi sin in ogaim o bethi na cailli,
ar is uad tucad bethi fair; *sic in reliquis sequentibus.*

Cara ceathra (·i· lem). Cara ·i· dil lasna ceathra in lem
ar a blath 7 ar canach. Tucad uad-side for luis in ogaim, 5620
ar is uad tucad luis fair.

Comet lachta ·i· ferru in ogaim sin o fern na caill, ar
is i coimetas in lacht, ar is di doniter lestair imon lacht.

Lut[h] bech ·i· sail sin ar a blath 7 ar a canach. Tucad
uad-side ara fid coibhnesa in ogaim. 5625

Bag ban ·i· nin garmna ·i· ginol garmna. Uad-side
fora fid coibhnesa.

Banadh gnuisi ·i· uath, ar is ban gnuis in duine in tan
doberar uat[h] no uamun uimi. Uad-side for fid in ogaim
ar aentaide anma aturu fen ·i· uath cehtar de. 5630

Gres safr ·i· dafr. Tucad uad-side fora fidh coibhnesa
in ogaim.

Smir guailf ·i· cuillenn sen. Uad-side fora fidh coibh-
nesa in ogaim ·i· tinne *secundum alios*; ar is ainm tindi
do cuillenn, *ut alii dicunt.* 5635

0618.00 cf. *Anc.* III. 44, 7-25

Lower margin col. 1 A Dhla a libair bal

0633 guailf B.

Luad sæthaig, expression of a weary one, i.e., *ach*, ah! *uch*, alas! that is *emancoll*, æ, with him, for *emancoll* is taken for *ach*, though it may be taken for something else. *Finit* Word-Ogham of Morann.

Alphabet of word-ogham of Mac ind Óic here below.

Glaisium cnis, most silvery of skin, to wit, that is the birch of the Ogham from birch of the forest, for hence birch, b, was put for it; *sic in reliquis sequentibus.*

Cara ceathra, friend of cattle, to wit, elm. *Cara*, to wit, dear to the cattle is the elm for its bloom and for down. Hence it was put for the Ogham *luis*, quicken tree, l, for hence was quicken tree, l, put for it.

Comet lachta, guarding of milk, to wit, that is the Ogham alder, f, from alder of the forests, for it is it that guards the milk, for of it are made the vessels containing the milk.

Luth bech, activity of bees, to wit, that is willow, s, for its bloom and for its catkin. Hence it is put for the cognate Ogham letter.

Bag ban, fight of women, to wit, ash, n, of weaver's beam, i.e., maw of weaver's beam. Hence for its cognate letter.

Banadh gnuisi, blanching of face, to wit, fear, huath, h, for blanched is a man's face when he is encompassed with fear or terror. Hence for the Ogham letter owing to identity of name between the same two, to wit, *uath* stands for each of them.

Gres sair, carpenter's work, to wit, oak, d. Hence it was put for its cognate Ogham letter.

Smir guaili, fires of coal, to wit, that is holly. Hence for its cognate Ogham letter, i.e., *tinne*, t, *secundum alios*; for *tindi* is a name for holly, *ut alii dicunt.*

Cara bloisc .i. [coll]. Uad-side fora fidh coibnesa in ogaim.

Brigh annum .i. quert. Uad-side fora fidh coibnesa.

Aruusc n-arrligh .i. muin duine. Uad-side fora fidh comainmnig[th]ech. 5640

Mednercc, .i. gort. Uad-side fora fidh comainmnigthech.

Moridrun .i. straff. Tucad uad-side fora fidh comainmnigthech.

Ruamna dreach .i. sug in rois doní ruamna na ndrech 5645
co mbi ruidead intib. Ruamna drech dano do rad fri
ruis in ogaim on ruidead no on rus, ar is tri ruis scribthar
side fen.

Tosach fregra .i. allm sin; ar is i cetlabra gach duine
larna genemain a. 5650

Fethim saire no fedem .i. onn .i. o.

Siladh clann, ur les-[s]ium sin, ar is i uir in talman
dogni silad na clann cuirtir inti. Silad clann dono do
rad o uir in talman do radh frisin fid n-ogaim rogab
comainm fria .i. ur cechtar de. 5655

Comainm carat .i. edadh isin caill. Uad-side fora fidh
comainmnigthech i n-ogaim.

Crinem feada no claidem .i. ibar. Uad-side forin fidh
n-ogaim, rogab ainm aile uadh .i. idadh.

Cosc lobair (col. β) .i. elenn for in fid in ogaim, rogab 5660
ainm uad .i. ebad.

Cara bloisc, friend of cracking, to wit, *coll*, hazel, o.
Hence for its cognate Ogham letter.

Brigh an duine, force of the man, to wit, *queirt*, q,
apple tree. Hence for its cognate letter.

Arusc n-airlig, condition of slaughter, to wit, a man's
back, m. Hence for its synonymous letter.

Med nercc, to wit, ivy, g. Hence for its synonymous
letter.

Morad run, increasing of secrets, to wit, sloe, str.
Hence it was put for its synonymous letter.

Ruamna dreach, redness of faces, to wit, sap of the rose
which causes the redness of the faces, so that blushing is
in them. *Ruamna dreach*, again, said of the Ogham *ruis*,
elder, r, from the blush or from the reddening, for it is by
elder, r, it is itself written.

Tosach fregra, beginning of an answer, to wit, that is
ailm, a; for the first expression of every human being
after his birth is a.

Fethim saire, smoothest of work, or *fedem*, to wit, *onn*,
stone, o.

Silad clann, growing of plants, that is *ur*, heath, u with
him, for it is *uir*, the soil of the earth, that causes the
growing of the plants that are put into it. Growing of
plants, again, said of the soil of the earth, is said of the
Ogham letter which has taken the same name with it, to
wit, each of them is *ur*.

Comainm carat, synonym for a friend, to wit, aspen, e,
in the forest. Hence for its synonymous Ogham letter.

Crinem feda, most withered of wood, or sword, to wit,
service tree, i. Hence for the Ogham letter, which has
taken a name other than it, to wit, *idad*, yew.

Cosc lobair, corrective of a sick man, to wit, woodbine
for the Ogham letter, which has taken a name other than
it, to wit, *ebad*, aspen, ea.

Lí crotha .i. or. Uad-side fora fid comainmnigthech .i. or in ogaim.

Cubat n-oll .i. uilleann .i. edlenn. Uad-side forsín fid in ogaim rogab uaide .i. uilleann. 5665

Amram blais .i. pin no ifín. Uad-side forsín fidh rogab ainm uaid .i. pin no iphin.

Mucogam in so. Aicme bethi so *prius*.

Finn (b), liath (l), loch (f), cron (s), forglas (n)

Aicme huath[ha] .i. cetoth find (h), cetoth leithe (d), cetdóth 5670 loichi (t), cetoth cron (o), cetoth forglaisi (q).

Aicme muine: indoth finni (m), indoth leithe (g), indoth loichi (ng), indoth cron (str), indoth forglaisi (r).

Aicme ailmi: orc a cru finni (a), orc a cru leithe (o), orc a cru loichi (u), orc a cru cron (e), orc a cru 5675 forglaisi (i). Foraicmi annso:

Fororc a cru findi (ea), fororc a cru leithe (ol), fororc a cru loichi (ul), fororc a cru cron (iphin), for[or]c a cru [forglaisi] (oo).

Linnogam. Aicmi bethi in so *prius* .i. 5680

Berba (b), Luimnech (l), Febal (f), Sinand (s), Nid (n).

Aicmi huath[a]: hon (h), Derg (d), Tearc (t), Teith (t), Catt (o), Cusrat (q).

Aicme muine .i. Muinten (m), Gabal (g), nGrian (ng),

Strur (str), Rigi (r). 5685

Aicme ailme .i. Aru (a), Eobul, Uisiu, Erbos, Indiurnn.

Dinnogam .i.

Aicme bethi .i. Bruiden, Lifi, Femin, Seolæ, Nemthend.

Aicme huathæ: h-Ochæ, DIndrigh, Temair, Cera, Quorann.

Aicme muine: Mide, Gabar, nGarmon, Streulæ, Roigni. 5690

Aicme ailme .i. Æ, Ogbæ, Uisnech, Emain, Iliu.

Li crotha, beauty of form, to wit, heath. Hence for its synonymous letter, to wit, the Ogham ol.

Cubat n-oll, great equal-length, to wit, woodbine, i.e., honeysuckle. Hence for the Ogham letter which it has taken from it, to wit, woodbine, ul.

Amram blais, most wonderful of taste, to wit, *pin* or *ifn*, gooseberry. Hence for the letter that has taken its name from it, to wit, *pin* or *iphin*, io.

This is Sow Ogham. This is group B *prius*.

White b, grey l, black f, amber s, blue n.

Group H. Accompanying litter of a white (i.e. milch-) sow h, grey d, black t, amber o, blue q.

Group M. Litter of a white sow m, grey g, black ng, amber str, blue r.

Group A. Pig-in-pen of a white sow a, grey o, black u, amber e, blue i. Diphthong group here:

Hog-in-pen of a white sow ea, grey ol, black ul, amber io, blue æ.

River-pool Ogham. This is Group B *prius*, to wit, Barrow b, Lower Shannon l, Foyle f, Shannon s, Nith n.

Group H. h Othain (Fahan) h, Dergderg d, Teith t, Catt o, Cusrat q.

Group M. Muinten m, Gaval g, Graney ng, Sruthair str, Rye r.

Group A, to wit, Aru a, Eobul, Uissen, Erbus, Indiurnn.

Fortress Ogham, to wit,

Group B. Bruden, Liffey, Femen, Seolæ, Nephin.

Group H. h-Ocha, Dinn Ríg, Tara, Cera, Corann.

Group M. Meath, Gabur, nGarman, Streulæ, Roigne.

Group A. Æ(Cualand), Odba, Usney, Navan, Islay.

Enogam .i.

Aicme bethi : *besan*, *lachu*, *fælinn*, *segh*, *næscu*.Aicme uatha : *hadaig*, *droen*, *truiteoc*, *querc*.Aicme muine .i. *mintan*, *geis*, *ngeigh*, *stmolach*, *rocnat*. 5695Aicme ailme .i. *aidhircleog*, *odoroscrach*, *uiseoc*, *ela*, *illait*.

Dathogam.

Aicme bethi .i. *ban*, *liath*, *flann*, *sodath*, *necht*.Aicme huatha .i. *huath*, *dub*, *temen*, *cron*, *quiar*.Aicme muine .i. *mbracht*, *gorm*, *nglas*, *srorca*, *ruadh*. 5700Aicme ailme : *alath*, *odhar*, *usgdha*, *erc*, *irfind*.

Ceallogam.

Aicme bethi .i. *Beanchar*, *Liath*, *Fearna*, *Saigear*, *Næn-druim*.Aicme huatha : *hIrard*, *Durmach*, *Tir-da-glas*, *Cluain* 5705
maccu *Nois*, *Quell* *dara*.Aicme muine .i. *Mugna*, *Sruthair*, *Raithen*, 7rl.Aicme ailme .i. *Ard macha*, 7rl.

Dænogam .i.

Fer no læch ar aicmi bethi : i fer, ii fer, iii fir, iiir fir, v fir. 5710

Minna (no mna) no clerig ar aicme uatha : i bean, ii
mnæ, iii mna, iiir mna, v mna.Oglach ar aicme muine : i oglach, ii oglach, iii oglach,
iiir oglach, v oglach.

Bird Ogham, to wit,

Group B. *besan* pheasant (?), *lachu* duck, *fælinn* gull, *segh*
hawk, *næscu* snipe.Group H. *hadaig* night raven (?), *droen* wren, *truith*
starling, *querc* hen.Group M, i.e., *mintan* titmouse, *geis* swan, *ngdigh* goose,
stmolach thrush, *rocnat* small rook (?).Group A. *aidhircleog* lapwing, *odoroscrach* scrat (?), *uiseog*
lark, *ela* swan, *illait* eaglet (?).

Colour Ogham.

Group B, i.e., *bán* white, *liath* grey, *flann* red, *sodath*
fine-coloured, *necht* clear.Group H, i.e., *huath* terrible, *dub* black, *temen* dark grey,
cron brown, *quiar* mouse-coloured.Group M, i.e., *mbracht* variegated, *gorm* blue, *nglas* green,
sorcha bright, *ruadh* red.Group A. *alad* piebald, *odhar* dun, *usgdha* resinous, *erc*
red, *irfind* very white.

Church Ogham.

Group B, i.e., *Bangor*, *Liath*, *Ferns*, *Saigear*, *Noendruim*.Group H, *h-Irard* (*Cluain*), *Durrow*, *Terryglass*, *Clonmac-*
nois, *Kildare*.Group M, i.e., *Mugna*, *Shrule*, *Rahen*, etc.Group A, i.e., *Armagh*, etc.

Man (Human Being) Ogham, to wit,

Man or hero for group B, one man, two, three, four, five
men.*Minna* nobles (or women) or clerics for group H, i.e., a
woman, two, three, four, five women.Youth for group M, one youth, two, three, four, five
youths.

Mac no gille ar aicme ailme: i mac, ii mac, iii mic, 5715
 iii mic, v mic ·i· ænmac ar ailme, a ii ar onn, a iii
 ar ur, *sic in reliquis.*

Dænogam: Laechesa ar aicme bethi iarsin imræt (no imirt)
 cetna ·i· a i ar bethi, 7 a ii ar luis, mar sin sis uili.

Caillige ar aicme huatha *similiter.* 5720

Macdachta ar aicme muine *similiter.*

Ingena bega ar aicme ailme *similiter* ·i· oen ar ailm, a
 do ar ur.

Ogam tirda.

Aicme bethi annso ·i· bñail, loman, fidba, strathar, nasc. 5725

Aicme huatha ·i· huartan, dabach, tal, carr, qual.

Aicme muine: machad, gat, ngend, sust, rusc.

Aicme ailme ·i· arathar, ord, usca, epit, indeoin.

Rigogam ·i·

Bran, Labraidh, 7rl. 7 mar sin uile, ·i· ainm in righ 5730
 tinnschanas on fid do gabail ar in ainm.

Ogam usceach ·i·

Glais ar aicme bethi: ·i· ænghla[i]s ar bethi, v n.

Soud ar aicme huatha: i soud, ii soud, iii *suid*, iii *suid*, v
suid. 5735

Abann ar aicme muine: i abann, ii abainn, iii *aibne*, iii
aibne, v *aibne*.

Tipra ar aicme ailme: i tipra, ii *tiprait*, iii *tiprait*, iii
tiprait, v *tiprait*.

Conogam ·i·

5740

Archu ar aicme bethi: i archu [ii archu], iii *archoin*, iii
archoin, v *archoin*.

Milchu ar aicme huatha: i milchu, ii milchu, a tri
 milchoin, iii milchoin, v milchoin.

Boy or lad for group A, one boy, two, three, four, five
 boys, to wit, one boy for a, two for o, three for u, *sic*
in reliquis.

Woman Ogham: heroines for group B after the same pro-
 cedure (or method), to wit, one for b, two for l, thus
 all down.

Nuns for group H *similiter.*

Maidens for group M *similiter.*

Girls for group A *similiter*, to wit, one for a, two for u.

Agricultural Ogham.

Group B here, i.e., *biail* axe, *loman* rope, *fidba* hedge-bill,
srathar pack-saddle, *nasc* ring.

Group H, i.e., *luartan*, *dabach* cask, *tal* adze, *carr*
waggon, *cual* faggot.

Group M *machad*, *gat* withe, *ngend* wedge, *sust*
flail, *rusc* basket.

Group A, i.e., *arathar* plough, *ord* hammer, *usca* heather-
 brush, *epit* billhook, *indeoin* anvil.

King Ogham, to wit,

Bran, Labraidh, etc., and so all, to wit, to take for the
 name, the name of the king that begins with the
 letter.

Water Ogham, to wit,

Rivulet for group B, to wit, one rivulet for b, five for n.

Weir for group H, one weir, two, three, four, five weirs.

River for group M, one river, two, three, four, five rivers.

Well for group A, one well, two, three, four, five wells.

Dog Ogham, to wit,

Watch-dog for group B, one watch-dog, two, three, four,
 five watch-dogs.

Greyhound for group H, one greyhound, two, three, four,
 five greyhounds.

Conbuachaill ar aicme muine: i conbuachaill, ii conbuach- 5745
aill, a tri conbuachaille, iii conbuachaille, v conbuach-
aille.

Oirci ar aicme ailme: i oirci, a dho oirci, a tri oirci, iii
oirci, v oirci.

Damogam .i. 5750

Tarb ar aicme bethi: i tarb, a do tarb, a tri tairb, iii tairb,
v tairb.

Dam ar aicme huatha: i damh, ii dam, iii daim, iii daim,
v daim.

Colpthach firenn ar aicme muine: i colpthach, ii colpthach, 5755
a tri colpthacha, iii colpthacha, v colpthacha.

Dartaidd ar aicme ailme: i dartaidd, ii dartaidd, a tri *dartada*,
iii *dartada*, v *dartada*.

Boogam .i.

Lilgach ar aicme bethi: i lilgach, ii *lilgaig*, a tri *lilgacha*, 5760
iii *lilgacha*, v *lilgacha*.

Gamnach ar aicme huatha: i gamnach, ii *gamnaig*, iii
gannacha, iii *gannacha*, v *gannacha*.

Samaisc ar aicme muine: i samaisc, ii samaisc, iii samaisce,
iii samaisce, v samaisce. 5765

Dairt ar aicme ailme, 7rl.

Cæchanogam .i.

fodailter ainm in duine .i. aicme bethi don leth des:
aicme huatha don leth cli: aicme muine don leth
des: aicme ailme don leth cli. 5770

Loscogam .i.

inann iat .i. fogail in anma.

Macogam .i.

ogam ban torrach .i. ainm na mna fodhailter ann mani
bera lenum roime. Dia mbera, immorro, lenum, is e 5775

Herd's dog for group M, one herd's dog, two, three, four,
five herds' dogs.

Lapdog for group A, one lapdog, two, three, four, five
lapdogs.

Ox Ogham, to wit,

Bull for group B, one bull, two, three, four, five bulls.

Ox for group H, one ox, two, three, four, five oxen.

Bullock for group M, one bullock, two, three, four, five
bullocks.

Steer for group A, one steer, two, three, four, five
steers.

Cow Ogham. to wit,

Milch cow for group B, one milch cow, two, three, four,
five milch cows.

Stripper for group H, one stripper, two, three, four, five
strippers.

Three-year-old heifer for group M, one three-year-old,
two, three, four, five three-year-old heifers.

Yearling heifer for group A, etc.

Blind man Ogham, to wit,

the man's name is divided, to wit,

Group B. to the right side.

Group H. to the left side.

Group M. to the right side.

Group A. to the left side.

Lame Ogham, to wit,

they are the same, viz., a division of the name.

Boy Ogham, to wit,

pregnant women Ogham, that is, the name of the woman
is divided there unless she bear a child previously.

If, however, she bear a child, it is the child's name

ainm in lenim fodailter ann; 7 dfa mbe litir forcraidh ann, is mac. Mad coimlin, bud ingen berthair don toirrchfus.

Cossogam .i.

mera da laime ar son na feadh imon lurgain 7 a tabairt 5780
don leth deis imon lurgain ar aicme beithi. Don leith
cli ar aicme huatha. Fiartharsna na lurgan ar aicme
muini. Cearttharsna ar aicme ailme .i. ænmer ar in
cetfidh na n-aicme, a dho ar in fid tanaise, co soised a
coig ar in coiged fid secip aicme. 5785

Sronogam .i.

mera na lam imon sroin .i. *similiter* do deis 7 do chli, co
fiar, cear[t]tarsna.

Basogam .i.

manus aliam percutit lignorum (col. β). 5790

Næmogam .i.

ainm in naim i tinnsanfa gabar ar in fid .i.,
Brenaind, Laisreann, Finden, Sinchell, Nesan.
hAdamnan, Donnan, Tigernach, Cronan, Quiaran.
Manchan, Giurgu, nGeman, Strannan, Ruadan. 5795
Aed, Oena, Ultan, Ernen, Ite.

Danogam.

Bethumnacht, luamnacht, filideacht, sairsi, notaireacht.
H-airchetul, druidheacht, tornoracht, cruitireacht, quis-
lenacht. 5800
Milaideacht, gaibneacht, ngibæ, sreghuindeacht, ron-
naireacht.
Airigeacht, ogmoracht, umaideacht, enaireacht, iascair-
eacht no ibroracht.

Biadogam .i.

bairgen, leamnacht, *sic usque in finem*. 5805

that is divided there; and if there be a letter over, it
is a boy. If it be an even number, it would be a
daughter that will be born of that pregnancy.

Foot Ogham, to wit,

the fingers of the hand about the shinbone for the letters
and to put them on the right of the shinbone for
group B. To the left for group H. Athwart the
shinbone for group M. Straight across for group
A, viz., one finger for the first letter of the groups,
two for the second letter, till it would reach five for
the fifth letter of whichever group it be.

Nose Ogham, to wit,

the fingers of the hands about the nose, viz., *similiter* to
right and left, athwart, across.

Palm of hand Ogham, to wit,

manus aliam percutit lignorum.

Saint Ogham, to wit,

the name of the Saint with which it will commence is
taken for the letter, viz.,
Brenainn, Laisren, Finnen, Sincheall, Neasan.
H-Adamnan, Donnan, Tighearnach, Cronan, Ciaran.
Manchan, George, nGeminus, Strannan, Ruadhan.
Aed, Oena, Ultan, Ernen, Ita.

Art Ogham.

Livelihood, pilotage, poetry, handicraft, notary work.
Trisyllabic poetry, wizardry, turning, harping, fluting.
Soldiering, smithwork, modelling, deer-stalking, dispensing.
Sovereignty, harvesting, brasswork, fowling, fishing, or yew
wood work.

Food Ogham, to wit,

Bread, sweet milk, *sic usque in finem*.

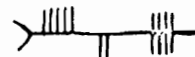
Lusogam .i.

ainm secip nach losa do ga[ba]il ar in fidh a tindscanfa,
ut est, braisech ar bethi, 7rl.

Cend a muine .i.

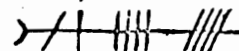
5810

tairisem fo fid i tosach in anma .i. in fad as a hainm frisa
 cosmailligeacht tosach secip anma, in fidh sain do
 scribhinn i tosach in anma ar son a anma fen; 7
 deredh in anma do scribenn iarsna fedaib dilsib.
 Ocus ogum n-airismech ainm ele in ogaim-sea, *ut est*, 5815

 .i. certle.

Cend fo muine dono:

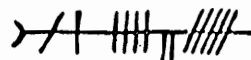
Cotarsna int ogaim remut .i. tairsem fo fid i nderid in
 anma, a tosach do scribenn iarna fedaib dilsib, *ut est*

 .i. Mael R .i. ruis. .

5820

Nathair im ceann .i.

in fid toisech in anma do scribenn i medon na craibi, 7 int
 ainm do scribenn co direach uada co dered na craibi;
 7 a scribenn frithrusc co tosach na craibi conid inann
 ni bis i tosach 7 a nderedh na craibi .i. dered in anma 5825
 issed bis a cechtar de, *ut est in hac figura*, Ceallach,
 coimdes a airlegind sis 7 suas, 7 is asa medon
 airlegthar int ainm, ar is ann ita in fid tosach in
 anma, *ut est*,

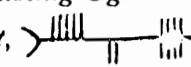
BB. 311 β 11 

821-8 Ir. Ep. ii. 145-8, 159

Herb Ogham, to wit,

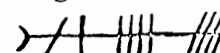
to take the name of whatever herb it be for the letter
 with which it will commence, *ut est*, braisech, kale, for
 b, etc.

Head in Bush, to wit,

consisting of a letter at the beginning of the word, i.e., as
 far as the name of it (the letter) resembles the begin-
 ning of whatever word it be, to write that letter at
 the beginning of the name for its own name; and
 to write the end of the name according to the proper
 letters. And persisting Ogham is another name for
 this Ogham, *ut est*,  i.e. cert-le, ball of
 thread.

Head under Bush, again:

The opposite of the foregoing Ogham, to wit, consisting
 of a letter at the end of the name, to write the begin-
 ning of it according to its proper letters, *ut est*,

 i.e., Mael R, to wit, Ruis.

Serpent about Head, to wit,

to write the first letter of the name in the middle
 of the stem, and to write the name straight thence
 to the end of the stem; and to write it backwards
 to the beginning of the stem, so that it is the
 same thing that stands at the beginning and at the
 end of the stem, i.e., it is the end of the word
 which stands on each of them, *ut est in hac figura*,
 Ceallach, indifferent to read it up or down; and it is
 from the middle of it that the name is read, for there
 stands the first letter of the name, *ut est* (p. 300 β. 29).

FORMS OF THE OGHAM ALPHABET, ETC.

1 Aradach Finn andso sis.—Ladder (Ogham) of Fionn 5830
here below.

2 *et reliqua sic* foraicme i n-ar ndeigh.—etc. *sic* diphthong
group behind us.

3 Luthogam andso.—Hinge Ogham here.

4 Tredruimnech so.—This is three-ridged (Ogham). 5835

5 Trelurgach Find.—Three-stemmed (Ogham) of Fionn.

6 Ladogam.—Canal Ogham.

7 (Unnamed.)

8 Ceathardruimnech Crutene.—Four-ridged (Ogham) of
Crutene. 5840

9 *Aliter* bethi, mar so uili.—*Aliter* b, so all.

10 Osogam i- dam ar aicme beithi, elit ar aicme h, iarnu ar
aicme m, laeg ar aicme ailme i- aen dib ar in cetfid.
na aicme, a do ar in fid tanaise, 7 mar sin uile co
roised ar in fid dedenach i- a v.— 5845

Stag Ogham, i.e., hart for group B, hind for group
H, fawn for group M, calf for group A, i.e., one of
them for the first letter of the group, two for the
second letter, and so on till it would come to the last
letter, i.e., five. 5850

11 Runogam na Fian.—Secret Ogham of the warrior-bands.

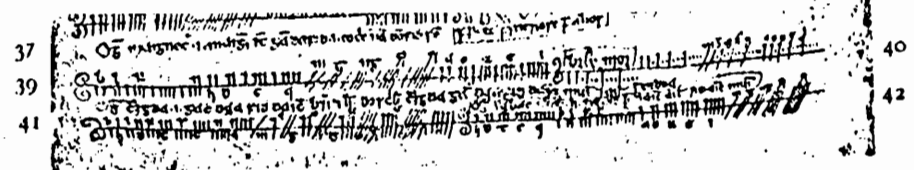
12 (Unnamed.) [of Ilann.

13 Ebadach Ilaind.—Ebad-fashioned, , (Ogham)

14 Ogam Briccennu i- in doimni i mbi in fid isin aipgitir is
e lin flesc scribthar ina uath *ut in figura* i- aen do 5855
beithi, xx do idad.—

Ogham of Bricriu, i.e., the depth in which the
letter stands in the alphabet, that is the number of
strokes which are written in its formation *ut in figura*,
viz., one for b, twenty for i.

(Then follows a composition in this Ogham.) 5860



15 *Os mris tunc b... ff m...*

17 *ff m...*

18 *ff m...*

19 *ff m...*

20 *ff m...*

21 *ff m...*

22 *ff m...*

23 *ff m...*

24 *ff m...*

25 *ff m...*

26 *ff m...*

27 *ff m...*

28 *ff m...*

29 *ff m...*

30 *ff m...*

31 *ff m...*

32 *ff m...*

33 *ff m...*

34 *ff m...*

35 *ff m...*

36 *ff m...*

37 *ff m...*

39 *ff m...*

41 *ff m...*

42 *ff m...*

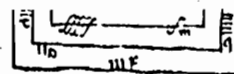
- 15 Ogam uird: int ord bis for na sedhaib i n-aipgitir .i. in fidh is toseachu *quam* aile i n-aipgitir is e is tosec[h]u scribthar ac denam anma; *dedencha*, dedencha he isin ainm *ut est in hac figura*, **b n r a** .i. Bran; 5865
b l d r a a i, Labraid.—
Order Ogham: the order which the letters have in an alphabet, i.e., the letter which is earlier than another in an alphabet is written earlier in forming a name; and the last, last in the name *ut est in hac figura*, **b n r a**, i.e., Bran; **b l d r a a i**, Labraid. 5870
- 16 Ogam ar a mbi æn .i. ænflesc forcraid do scribend la gach fid: *et reliqua* go v gacha.—
Ogham on which is one, i.e., one stroke too many to be written with every letter, etc., up to five of each. 5875
- 17 Ogam adlenfid.—Letter rack Ogham.
- 18 Gleselgi [glese selge] .i. da ainm do scribend .i. cach trina cele dib .i. tosach in cetanma do scribend connigi a leth, 7 tosach in anma ele ina dhiaidh, 7 dered in chetanma ina dhiaidh, 7 dered in anma ele *postea*; 5880
7 ita anmanda a ndentar, sin anma tosaigh, sin 7 derid, inund, amal atait isin da craib and.—
Hunt-track, i.e., two names to be written, i.e., each of them through the other, i.e., the beginning of the first name to be written up to half of it, and the beginning of the other name after it, and the end of the first name after it, and the end of the other name *postea*; and wherein are names which are formed identically, those of a first name and those of a last, as they stand in the two stems there. 5885
bec-an, ler-an: gleselgi .i. da ainm.—A little, a small sea: gleselgi, to wit, two names. feth-nat, seg-nat, *aliter* gleselge.—A little calm, a small deer, *aliter* hunt-track. 5890
- 19 Crad cride ecis.—Anguish of a poet's heart. 5895
- 20 Armogam .i. gai ar aicme bethi. Sciath ar aicme h. Claidim ar aicme m. Calgadeg (*sic*) ar aicme a .i. æn dib ar in cetfid gibe aicme, a da ar in tanaise.—
Arms Ogham, i.e., spear for group B. Shield for group H. Sword for group M. Tusk-hilted sword for group A., i.e., one of them for the first letter of whatever group, two for the second. 5900
- 21 Ogam ac[c]omaltach .i. in fidh is nesa don fidh do scribend imaille fris gan toirmisc.—
Conjunct Ogham, i.e., the letter which is next the letter to be written along with it without interruption. 5905

⁵⁸⁶⁵ d.gidencha B.

⁵⁸⁷⁰ cf. *conliso*. Orig. i. 32, 9: Gr. Lat. v. 387, 26

303

- 22 Ogam cam
ar **b sic**.—
Twin
letter, i.e.,
- 23 Do foraicmi
brogmoir
7rl.—
Of ex
according
are syllal
them, etc
Sigla.—Abl
huath, dr
ngæl, str
- 24 Sigla.—Abr
ol on, no
bran, tru,
- 25 goach, tucht
- 26 Beithi, lear
quilleun:
uinus, dr
- 27 Bethi, luis,
muin, gor
idad; ea,
- 28 (Unnamed.)
- 29 Saithe:
Dodaia:
Brec c
- . Mælsei
- Cruitheai
- 30 Mucogam:
cedot[h]
Sow
accompai
- 31 Ogam rom:
dul sech
ucht ic t
iarum in



is for na fedhaib i n-aipgitir i- in
m aile i n-aipgitir is e is tosec[h]u
i anma; *dedencha*, *dedencha* he
u *hac figura*, **b n r a** i- Bran; 5865

d.—
the order which the letters have
the letter which is earlier than
bet is written earlier in forming
it, last in the name *ut est in hac* 5870
bran; **b l d r a a l**, Labraid.

enflesc forcraid do scribing la gach
gacha.—
i is one, i.e., one stroke too many
very letter, etc., up to five of each. 5875
r rack Ogham.

i- da ainm do scribing i- cach
ch in cetanma do scribing connigi
anma ele ina dhiaidh, 7 dered in
dh, 7 dered in anma ele *postea*; 5880
identar, sin anma tosaigh, sin 7
tairt isin da craib and.—

wo names to be written, i.e., each of
her, i.e., the beginning of the first
up to half of it, and the beginning 5885
after it, and the end of the first
ie end of the other name *postea*;
aes which are formed identically,
and those of a last, as they stand
re. 5890

i- da ainm.—A little, a small sea;
names. feth-nat, scg-nat, *aliter*
calm, a small deer, *aliter* hunt-

ish of a poet's heart. 5895

icme bethi. Sciath ar aicme **h**.
a. Calgdeg (*sic*) ar aicme **a** i-
ibe aicme, a da ar in tanaise.—
e., spear for group B. Shield
l for group M. Tusk-hilted sword
ne of them for the first letter of
for the second. 5900

i- in fidh is nesa don fidh do
gan *toirmisc*.—
i.e., the letter which is next the 5905
along with it without interruption.

22 Ogam camnach i- da fidh inunda ar in fhid i- da bethi
ar **b sic**.—

Twin Ogham, i.e., two identical letters for the
letter, i.e., **bb** for **b sic**. 5910

23 Do foraicmib 7 deachaib in ogaim andso air na cumai[n]g
brogmoir lasna biat a deich 7 a foraicme 7 a forbethi,
7rl.—

Of extra groups and syllables of the Ogham here
according to the excessive powers whereby there 5915
are syllables, extra groups, and extra alphabets of
them, etc.

Sigla.—Abbreviations, (1) bacht, lact, fect, sect, nect:
huath, drong, tect, caect, quiar: maei (MS. naei), gaeth,
ngael, strmrect, rect: ai, ong, ur, eng, ing. 5920

24 Sigla.—Abbreviations, (2) cai no ae, c no onn, p no ui, i-
ol on, no no no, ach ui oi ai au, air cair, s, bran, tri,
bran, tru, cru, cru, Columcille, Ceallach, Cuilibadh.

25 goach, tucht, ict, miliu, uili, eth, ean.

26 Beithi, leam, fernu, sail, nendait: sge, dair, trom, coll, 5925
quilleun: midiu, gius, gilcach, saildrong, rait: aball
uinus, draigin, ibur, elend, ferus, edlend.

27 Bethi, luis, fernu, soil, nin: huath, dur, tindi, coll, quert:
muin, gort, ngedar, straiph, ruis: ailm, onn, ur, edadh,
idad; ea, oi, ui, ia, ae. 5930

28 (Unnamed.)

29 Saitheach fochrom, clu co mboil,
Dodaing foluaich lucht asmbir.
Brec oc forglais, derg (gl. midoth findi 7rl.), oc
find, 5935
Maelsem (gl. ardoth findi 7rl.), fuirid (gl. derg
maesem), leitheal, brann (gl. saitech).
Cruithean fororcan so sis: dodaing brec.

30 Mucogam: find, liath, loch, cron, forghlas: cedoth fin[n]i,
cedot[h] leithi, 7rl.— 5940

Sow Ogham white, grey, black, amber, blue:
accompanying litter of a white, grey sow, etc.

31 Ogam romesc Breas i- Bres mac Elathan i- ba ges do
dul sech gan a legad. Rolad iarum int ogam-sa ina
ucht ic tec[h]t a cat[h] Muige Tuireg. Romebaidh 5945
iarum in cath fair-sium gen robai ac legad in ogaim.

Is i so apgitir in ogaim-sea i- scribing in fid iarsin
lin litir bis isin ainm in duine.—

The Ogham which confused Breas son of Elatha
who was under a prohibition not to pass on without 5950
reading it. This Ogham was afterwards thrown into
his bosom as he went to the battle of Moytura.
Afterwards he lost the battle while he was reading the
Ogham. This is the alphabet of this Ogham, to wit,
the letter is written with all the letters that stand 5955
in the person's name. (Each letter, besides being
written, is spelt.)

32 Ogam dednach i- in litir deghinach don ainm scribing
ar son in feda i- edad ar bethi, sail ar luis, nin ar fern,
luis ar eail (*sic* l), nin ar nin: ae, no da cc, no ch.— 5960

Final Ogham, i.e., the last letter of the name (of the
letter) is written for the letter, viz., e for b, s for l,
n for f, l for s, n for n, 7rl.: ae, or cc, or ch. 3

33 Cend ar nuail i- in fidh dedinach do gach aicme scribing
ar in fidh toisech, 7 in fid toisech do gach aicme ar in 5965
fid ndedinach i- nin ar bethi, 7 bethi ar nin, 7 gach
fid ara cele isin aicme uili, 7 gach ni d'impodh inti
fein uile frithrosc: la no p: ae, no cc, no ch.— 4

Head on Proscription, i.e., the last letter of every
group is written for the first letter, and the first letter 5970
of every group for the last letter, i.e., n for b, and b for
n, and every letter for its fellow in the whole group,
and everything to be turned all backwards into itself:
la or p: ae, or cc, or ch. 4

34 Ogam ar abairtar cethrur i- ceathar feada nama 5975
labairtar and i- duir, 7 tinni, luis, fern i- duir ar
bethi, a v; tinni ar uath, a v; luis ar luis [l. muin],
a v; fern ar ail[m], a v i- duir ar bethi, da duir ar
luis, 7 mar sin uili. duir, ii duir, tri duir, ii duir,
v duir: tinne, da tinni, iii tinni, ii tinni, v tinni, 7rl.— 5980

Ogham which is called a foursome, i.e., four letters
only are spoken in it, i.e., d and t, l, f, i.e., d for B, five;
t for H, five; l for M, five; f for A, five; i.e., d for b,
dd for l, and so all. d, dd, ddd, dddd, ddddd:
t, tt, ttt, tttt, ttttt, etc. 5985

35 Ogam buaidir foranna i- in cetna fid do gach aicme ar
bethi, a v; in fid tanaise do cach aicme ar uath, a
v; in tres fid do gach aicme ar muin, a v, 7rl.:
ae, no cc, no ch.—

Ogham of uproar of anger, i.e., the first letter of 5990

i. i. da fidh inunda ar in fhid i. da bethi
 ham, i.e., two identical letters for the
 for **b sic**. 5910
 deachaib in ogaim andso air na cumai[n]g
 ia biat a deich 7 a foraicme 7 a forbethi,
 groups and syllables of the Ogham here
 the excessive powers whereby there 5915
 extra groups, and extra alphabets of
 iations, (1) bacht, lact, sect, nect:
 tect, cacct, quiar: maci (MS. nxi), gæth,
 t, rect: ai, ong, ur, eng, ing. 5920
 tions, (2) cai no æi, c no onn, p no ui, i.
 no, ach ui oi ai au, air cair, s, bran, tri,
 cru, Columcille, Ceallach, Cuilibadh.
 , miliu, uili, eth, ean.
 :rnn, sail, nendait: sge, dair, trom, coll, 5925
 liu, gius, gilcach, saildron, rait: aball
 , ibur, elend, ferus, edlend.
 u, soil, nin: huath, dur, tindi, coll, quert:
 gedar, straiph, ruis: ailm, onn, ur, edadh,
 ii, ia, æ. 5930
 ochrom, clu co mboil,
 luaich lucht asmbir.
 uglais, derg (gl. midoth findi 7rl.), oc 5935
 gl. ardoth findi 7rl.), fuirid (gl. derg
 sem), leitheat, brann (gl. satech).
 orcan so sis: dodaing bree.
 , liath, loch, cron, forghlas: cedoth fin[n]i,
 i, 7rl.— 5940
 iam white, grey, black, amber, blue:
 3 litter of a white, grey sow, etc.
 breas i. Bres mac Elathan i. ba ges do
 a legad. Rolad iarum int ogam-sa ina 5945
 [t a cat[h] Muige Tuireg. Romebaidh
 h fair-sium gen robai ac legad in ogaim.

Is i so appgitir in ogaim-sea i. scribthar in fid iarsin
 lin litir bis isin ainm in duine.—

The Ogham which confused Breas son of Elatha
 who was under a prohibition not to pass on without 5950
 reading it. This Ogham was afterwards thrown into
 his bosom as he went to the battle of Moytura.
 Afterwards he lost the battle while he was reading the
 Ogham. This is the alphabet of this Ogham, to wit,
 the letter is written with all the letters that stand 5955
 in the person's name. (Each letter, besides being
 written, is spelt.)

32 Ogaim dedenach i. in litir deghinach don ainm scribthar
 ar son in feda i. edad ar bethi, sail ar luis, nin ar fern,
 luis ar sail (sic l), nin ar nin: æ, no da cc, no ch.— 5960

Final Ogham, i.e., the last letter of the name (of the
 letter) is written for the letter, viz., e for b, s for l,
 n for f, l for s, n for n, 7rl.: æ, or cc, or ch.

33 Cend ar nuaill i. in fidh dedinach do gach aicme scribthar
 ar in fidh toisech, 7 in fid toisech do gach aicme ar in 5965
 fid ndedinach i. nin ar bethi, 7 bethi ar nin, 7 gach
 fid ara cele isin aicme uili, 7 gach ni d'impoth inti
 fein uile frithrosc: ia no p: æ, no cc, no ch.—

Head on Proscription, i.e., the last letter of every
 group is written for the first letter, and the first letter 5970
 of every group for the last letter, i.e., n for b, and b for
 n, and every letter for its fellow in the whole group,
 and everything to be turned all backwards into itself:
 ia or p: æ, or cc, or ch.

34 Ogaim ar abairtar cethrur i. ceathar seada nama 5975
 labairtar and i. duir, 7 tinni, luis, fern i. duir ar
 bethi, a v; tinni ar uath, a v; luis ar luis [l. muin],
 a v; fern ar ail[in], a v i. duir ar bethi, da duir ar
 luis, 7 mar sin uili. duir, ii duir, tri duir, iiii duir,
 v duir: tinne, da tinni, iii tinni, iiii tinni, v tinni, 7rl.— 5980

Ogham which is called a foursome, i.e., four letters
 only are spoken in it, i.e., d and t, l, f, i.e., d for B., five;
 t for H., five; l for M., five; f for A., five; i.e., d for b;
 dd for l, and so all. d, dd, ddd, dddd, ddddd:
 t, tt, ttt, tttt, ttttt, etc. 5985

35 Ogaim buaidir foranna i. in cetna fid do gach aicme ar
 bethi, a v; in fid tanaise do cach aicme ar uath, a
 v; in tres fid do gach aicme ar muin, a v, 7rl.:
 æ, no cc, no ch.—

Ogham of uproar of anger, i.e., the first letter of 5990

every group for B., five; the second letter of every
 group for H., five; the third letter of every group for
 M., five, etc.: æ, or cc, or ch.

36 (Cf. 70.) Ogaim rind fri derc i. fracch frit[h]rosc i. aicme 5995
 ailne frit[h]rosc ar aicme bethi i. idad ar bethi 7 bethi
 ar idad: aicme muine ar aicme uath[a] i. ruis ar uath
 7 uath ar ruis 7rl. Aicme bethi ar aicme ailme
 frithrosc 7 aicme uath[a] ar aicme m frithrosc.—

Point-to-eye Ogham, i.e., mane (?) backwards, i.e.,
 group A. backwards for group B., i.e., l for b, and b 6000
 for l; group M. for group H., i.e., r for h, and h for
 r, etc. Group B. for group A. backwards, and group
 H. for group M. backwards.

37 (Cf. 71.) Ogaim maignech i. maigin iter gach da fid i.
 cocrich nama don fidh fen.— 6005

Enclosed Ogham, i.e., an enclosure between every
 two letters, i.e., a limit only to the letter itself.

38 Frach frithrosc.—Mane (?) backwards, secundum alios.

39 (Unnamed.)

40 Brec mor.—Great dotting. 6010

41 Ogaim cumusgda i. gach dara fid d' aicme bethi 7 huatha
 do scribend cumasgda; gach dara fid d' aicme muine
 7 ailme, in cedna.—

Mixed Ogham, i.e., every second letter of groups
 B. and H. to be written mixed; every second letter of 6015
 groups M. and A., the same.

42 Ogaim imarbach i. aicme h re aicme b, 7 aicme ailme re
 aicme muine.—

Combative Ogham, i.e., group H. before group B.,
 and group A. before group M. 6020

[illegible]

- 43 Sluagogam ·i· in fid fen do scribend ter (·i· ina thri) aire fen
·i· bethi ter (ina thri), luis ter (ina thri), 7rl.—
Host Ogham, i.e., the letter itself to be written
thrice for itself, i.e., b thrice, l thrice, etc.
- 44 Ogam ind co ind ·i· do ind na craibhi do ac[c]omal ·i· 6025
aicme ailme do mesc frithrosc ar aicme bethi ·i· idhad
eter b 7 l, 7rl.; aicme m do mesc ar aicme h. Na
foraicme mar sin.—
End to end Ogham, i.e., the two ends of the stem
to be joined, i.e., group A. to be mixed backwards with 6030
group B., i.e., l between b and l, etc.; group M. to
be mixed with group H. The extra groups similarly.
- 45 Ogam leni da reib ·i· riab eter gach da fid i certogam.—
Two stroke smock Ogham, i.e., a stroke between
every two letters in regular Ogham. 6035
- 46 Ogam sesmach, ar is a medon inonn, ar is and forbaither,
7 as a leth deginaigh leghthar prius, ar is and bis
aicme b 7 h, ar is ina medon ata forba na ceithri
n-aicme.—
Steadfast Ogham, for its middle is the same, for 6040
there it is completed, and from its latter half it is
read prius, for there are the B. and H. groups, for in
its middle is the completion of the four groups.
- 47 Gort fo lid, ar na bet da fid for ænlit[ir] ·i· tri feda eter
gach da fid d' aicme bethi.— 6045
Corn-field under colour, that there might not be
two Ogham letters for one letter, i.e., three letters
between every two letters of group B.
- 48 Coll ar guta ·i· aicme b 7 aicme m gan cumscugud, 7 coll
ar aicme ailme, a v ·i· aoncholl (sic l.) 7 da choll 7 tri 6050
cuill 7 ceithri cuill 7 coig cuill.—
Coll, e, for a vowel, i.e., group B. and group M. with
no change, and e for group A., five, i.e., e, ce, cec,
cccc, ccccc.
- 49 Breacor beo.—Lively dotting. 6055
- 50 Ceand imreasan.—Strife head.
- 51 Ogam Dedad.—Ogham of Dedu.
- 52 Ceand debtha.—Head of dispute.
- 53 (Unnamed.)
- 54 Inenitheach —Infilleted 6060

- 55 Didruim.—Ridgeless.
- 56 Ogam focosach.—Well-footed Ogham.
- 57 Ogam negladae (l. ndedlaide) ·i· in cuiged fid fod-
ailter.—
Separated Ogham, i.e., the fifth letter is severed. 6065
- 58 Ebadach ·i· ebad etar gach da fid.—
Ebad-fashioned,  (Ogham), i.e., an Ebad
between every two letters.
- 59 Ogam Feniusa ·i· in fid bewai [l. benas] in fid ara
gualaind do buain imaille fris gan fognum fair.— 6070
Ogham of Fenius, i.e., the letter which touches the
letter on its shoulder to be taken off along with it
without making use of it.
- 60 Indiupartach ands[o] ·i· diupairt gach aicme ar aile imon
cetfidh. Is e cetfidh na haicme tanaise, ut est.— 6075
Fraudulent (Ogham) here, i.e., each group's
defrauding another of the initial letter. It is the
initial letter of the second group (which ends the
first group), ut est.
- 61 Taebogam Tlachtga ·i· d' æntab uile na fega-sa sis.— 6080
Side Ogham of Tlachtga, i.e., on one side all these
letters below.
- 62 (Unnamed.)
- 63 Ogam Erimoin.—Ogham of Erimon.
- 64 Snait[h]i snimach.—Interwoven thread. 6085
- 65 Ogam fordunta.—Forenclosed Ogham.
- 66 Nathair fria fraech.—Snake through heath.
- 67 Bacogam.—Bend (or angle) Ogham.
- 68 (Cf. 36.) (Unnamed.)
- 69 Ogam tregdae.—Pierced Ogham. 6090
- 70 (Unnamed.)
- 71 (Cf. 38.) Locogam.—Place Ogham.
- 72 Fiaclach Find, 7 is ar cuimri nach scribthar acht da fid
do gach aicme.—
Toothlike [Ogham] of Fionn, and it is for brevity 6095
that there are but two letters of every group written.

id fen do scribend *ter* (·i· ina thri) aire fen
 a thri), luis *ter* (ina thri), 7rl.—
 am, i.e., the letter itself to be written
 f, i.e., b thrice, l thrice, etc.
 1 ·i· do ind na craibhi do ac[e]omal ·i· 6025
 o mesc frithrosc ar aicme bethi ·i· idhad
 ; aicme m do mesc ar aicme h. Na
 in.—
 1 Ogham, i.e., the two ends of the stem
 e., group A. to be mixed backwards with 6030
 i between b and l, etc.; group M. to
 group H. The extra groups similarly.
 o ·i· riab eter gach da fid i certogam.—
 e smock Ogham, i.e., a stroke between
 rs in regular Ogham. 6035
 · is a medon inonn, ar is and forbait^{her},
 eginaigh leghthar *prius*, ar is and bis
 ar is ina medon ata forba na ceithri
 Ogham, for its middle is the same, for 6040
 mpleted, and from its latter half it is
 there are the B. and H. groups, for in
 the completion of the four groups.
 bet da fid for ænlit[ir] ·i· tri feda eter
 aicme bethi.— 6045
 under colour, that there might not be
 tters for one letter, i.e., three letters
 two letters of group B.
 me b 7 aicme m gan cumscugud, 7 coll
 , a v ·i· aoncholl (*sic* L) 7 da choll 7 tri 6050
 uill 7 coig cuill.—
 a vowel, i.e., group B. and group M. with
 d c for group A., five, i.e., c, cc, ccc,
 ly dotting. 6055
 ·Strife head.
 gham of Dedu.
 ead of dispute.
 leted. 6060

55 Didruim.—Ridgeless.
 56 Ogam focosach.—Well-footed Ogham.
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 ailter.—
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 Ebad-fashioned,  (Ogham), i.e., an Ebad
 between every two letters.
 59 Ogam *Feniusa* ·i· in fid *benai* [l. benas] in fid ara
 gualaind do buain imaille fris gan fognum fair.— 6070
 Ogham of Fenius, i.e., the letter which touches the
 letter on its shoulder to be taken off along with it
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 60 Indiupartach ands[o] ·i· diupairt gach aicme ar aile imon
 cetfidh. Is e cetfidh na haicme tanaise, *ut est*.— 6075
 Fraudulent (Ogham) here, i.e., each group's
 defrauding another of the initial letter. It is the
 initial letter of the second group (which ends the
 first group), *ut est*,
 61 Taebogam Tlachtga ·i· d' æntæb uile na fege-sa sis.— 6080
 Side Ogham of Tlachtga, i.e., on one side all these
 letters below.
 62 (Unnamed.)
 63 Ogam Erimoin.—Ogham of Erimon.
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 65 Ogam fordunta.—Forenclosed Ogham.
 66 Nathair fria fraech.—Snake through heath.
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 68 (*Cf.* 36.) (Unnamed.)
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 70 (Unnamed.)
 71 (*Cf.* 38.) Locogam.—Place Ogham.
 72 Fiaclach Find, 7 is ar cuimri nach scribthar acht da fid
 do gach aicme.—
 Toothlike [Ogham] of Fionn, and it is for brevity 6095
 that there are but two letters of every group written.

74 Rothogam Roigni Roscadhaig
 bethi a v, huath a v, muin a v, ailm a v.—
 Wheel Ogham of Roigne Roscadach 6100
 B. five, H. five, M. five, A. five.
 75 Fege Find.—Fionn's Window.
 76 Traig (*sic* L) sruth Ferc[h]ertne ·i· coig feda in gach
 snaithi.—Stream strand of Ferchertne, i.e., five letters
 in each thread. 6105
 77 Sigla.—Abbreviations.
 iul, og, ech, ind, lii, rii, lii, fi, ict, arb, insci, ruidriug
 di ailm, fict, dacht, gart.

78 tii: diailt: ban bachlach inscii: maidm cridi eors: gai:
eet: ara: sesd: lat: nact: dec indsci so anuas.— 6110

These are ten expressions above.

79 Forfeda:—sigan fain ailm: remar ailm: srub-aigi:
troigi: trenoct: enoct: duiriu: coeliu: aupai: ui:
bang: uc: gort guinche: ailm guinche.—
Additional letters. 6115

80 Forfeda:—
mane: esci: goth: te: *ongan*: ail: dea: eth: oeth:
neal: taeb: icht: fisidect: liasirect: emridoth:
maicc.—
Additional letters. 6120

81 Forfeda:—
uaitea: caetrae: samuil: huic: oe: dind: hæ:
uilen: tre: ebaid: enebaid: dirdin: dur: didad: fir
ailm.—
Additional letters. 6125

82 Fiarogam.—Oblique Ogham.

83 Traigruth Ferc[h]ertni.
monere nemnig nuaih brethaigh dian Ogam ni dan
n-imraigea. rosluinni di rig dian indscib *gan irrlund*.
Ogam anaichnid i ceastaib coirib comairci ar is crand 6130
fo loch ler ceartach. Ill n-ogam n-ilarda dorada fri
huair irrscrudain.
Ogam n-cathrach .i. barc fri beithi, a v.
Long fri huath .i. a v. No fri muin, a v.
Curach fri ailm, a v. En dib ar in cefid, a do ar 6135
in fid tanaise co roised a v, in fid deginach secip na
n-aicme.—

Strand stream of Ferchertne. . . .

Boat Ogham, i.e., barque for B., five:

Full-rigged ship for H., five:

Ship for M., five: 6140

Coracle for A., five. One of them for the first
letter, two for the second till it reach five, the last
letter of whatever group it be.

84 Forcas-. Aipgitir Egipta andso. — Egyptian (*read*, 6145
Hebrew) Alphabet here.

85 (Unnamed.)

86 Apgitir Afraicda.—African Alphabet.

87 Suag Ogam.—Rope Ogham.

88 Ogam cuidec[h]tach:—bachlaid, laichesa, Fianna, senada, 6150
noeim, mar sin uili.—

Company Ogham: — Priests, heroines, Fian,
Synods, Saints, thus all.

89, 90 (Unnamed.)

91 Ogam Lochlannach andso.— 6155 —
Scandinavian Ogham here.

92, 93 Gallogam.—Anmand na feda .i. fea, ar, turs, or,
raid, caun, hagat, naun, isar, sol, diur, *bangann*,
mann, langor, eir.—Viking Ogham.—Names of the
letters, i.e. 6160

Finit dona hogmaib. Incipit dona huraiceptaib.—

End of the Oghams. Beginning of the Primers.

In dei nomine Amen.

Cinnus sin, a peinn? 7 dar lim is maith.—

How is that, pen? and methinks it is good. 6165

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aichness m. knowledge, int aichnius 1100. C.

aicme m. a tribe, group 5668; g.s. 946, 975; n.p. 945, *cis* lir aicme 5492; g.p. *scip* na n-*aicme* 6137. Wi.

aicnid m. accent, a forbalbh *i*-a aicnid 1544, int aicned 1902; a.s. fri aicnead 5292. Cf. *Gr. Lat.* iii. 466, 1

aidbse f. a choral song ind aibsi 1472. RC. xx. 181, 49 note

aidioleog f. a lapsing 5696

ail f. Lat. *petra* 554, 1087, 4082

ail a time, a long time, *i*-almser furail sech in qumair 1574, 4804, ail fuit 3680, di-ail *i*-ni hainsir fota 1575, 4805. ail *i*-aimsir, Ed. vii. 11^b43: *Lec.*

ailcne a small rock, splinter, stone 1088, 4083. C.

aild (?) ni for a n-aild 4408. Cf. dut-aild, Thur. *Hdsf. und Litt.* 38, 8

aile deo one-twelfth 1448. Laws

aill noble 5243. O'Dav. 65

ailleacht f. beauty 1168, 4263

ailm a palm-tree, *i*-quasi puilm 4295

ailm (1) a fir-tree, n.s. 1194 *i*-ochtach 4293: (2) the letter a, is ailme 5575, 5649, 2795, 2797; g.s. aicmi ailmi 989, luis ailme 999, 5491, 5674

aim-ger unsharp 1979

aim-nert weakness 969, 972, 980

aimserad m. a timing, duration 4133, 4117, a. na cuimre 4120. Sg. 5^a10

ain f. a driving 2731

aincess pain, strait, difficulty, ar da ainges 2108

ain-dilse inappropriateness 843

ainm m. (1) a name, doroch int ainm 3586: (2) a noun, an adjective 2659, 319, 1533, 2667: (3) a combination of letters, inscription, in cetainm ogaim 1161, int ainm ogaim 1551, 4780: (4) a numeral, cardinal number, int ainm airme 4490, 1439

ain-mence infrequency 102, 2381

ainmnechad m. a naming, nominative case 4667, 4972

ainmnid the nominative case, n.s. 1770, otha in ainmiud 906; g.s. 1 forgnuis ainmned 1643, 1645, 9, 1659; d.s. ina n-ainmniidh 1678

ainmniugud m. (1) a naming 4752: (2) nominative case 799, 1517, 1530, 1880

ainsid the accusative case, g.s. ainsida 1644, ainseda 1649, 1659; d.s. 'na ainsid 1678

aipgigim / ripen, 3 s. rel. pres. aib-giges 351, 2, aipcidhius 2712

airbert use, practice 332, 742, 818, 1895, 2681, 2827

airblur bith / use, practise, 3 s. pres. iar n-airbhirt nan-airbirenn bith 1895. Cf. C. 113

aircellad m. (1) a plundering: (2) abreptive case airchelladh 1886. Laws: airceallad *i*-goid, 11. 4. 18: for airchell q.v.

airchell calaid theft of a hard, dropping of a final hard consonant 1948, airchill c. 1984, 2167, a urachill calaidi 5374: e.g. fer, fe a airchill calaid 1804, 2107, 4991; ben, be a airchill 1850, a aircealla calaith 5030; nem, ne a airchill 1872; ceil na guth 5376

airoholl fuit theft of a long, inserting 1, airchill fuit 2135, 1948, aircil 1851, airchill fuit 1874, 1983, 2105, 5072, 5379, aircealla f. 5031, na da airchill 2148, a airchil f. 5379: e.g. feir a airchill fuit 1805, deire 5383

airchetal trisyllabic poetry, poetry, n.s. hairchetul 5799; g.s. 337, 2685; 1973, 1509, 2190. C.

airde a height 1246, a n-airde aloft 1187, 1470, 8

airde a sign, token, n.p. 947, 985; a.p. 984. C.: *i*-eguse, Ed.

airdibud m. (1) an extinguishing, quenching: (2) lenition of *r* and of *s* 1264, 1280, 2, 3, 4322, 4338, 4342

airditlu f. (air-di-fed) a stretching, producing, a.s. gan airditlu 1824, urditeun 5013. Z.² 979, note

aire m. a chief, prince, n.p. airigh fedha 1150, 2, 5492, 3, aire 4246, 7

aire a dam, fence, hedge 1192, 4290. *i*-fal, ut est aire srappa sraibh, (O'Dav. 180: *Anec.* iii. 43: aire *i*-ime no fal, O'Dav. 60

aireo a finding, inventing, n.s. airec 3974, airic 1019

aireochtu a finding, invention, n.s. air-echta 2974, aireachtain 498, 505, 622. *Hib. Min.*

airell, airfall f. a bed, n.s. intan roraig lar ind airfall 1710, airell 4716, 7; d.s. d' oreill 1703, d' airell 4699, 4892; co haircill 4900. C.

airchell a guarding, preparing for, defence; defensive case, e.g. ar fear a aircheall 1518, airceall 1651, airchelladh 1886 q.v., aircioll 4829, aircill 4740

airigeacht f. sovereignty 5803. O'Br.: O'R.

air-inoch (1) the van, beginning (O'R.): (2) a shield, airenach Fiann *i*-fernd 1169, airnach Fian *i*-sciath 5536, 8, ogam airenach 6097. C.: *Lec.*

airisol, aurisol (1) very low: (2) humiliation, the addition of *aib* to the word 1947, a irisel 5079, 5346, a shoriseal 1997, a uiriseal 2098, 2146, auriscal 2176; e.g. fer-aib 1798, 4990; ben-aibh 1847; nim-ib 1869; Fer-aib mna-aib 5349

airismech persisting, continuous, ogum n-airismech 5815

airitlu f. acceptance, reception, g.s. airiten 1113, airiti 2263

airleach a slaughtering, aruse n-airlig 5639. Laws

airmidetu a counting, enumeration 1412, 3, 6, 4520

airndel a trap for birds, fornelaib 114, airnnelaib 2394. *Arch. C. P.* i. 474

aiso reproach, *cia* haisg 3101

aiste f. (1) a metre, ind aisti 3711; 832, 3, 7, 8, 926, 1686; n.p. aisti 1509, 1958; d.s. risin aisti reamaind 1584: (2) pattern, fo aisti an Gregaid 3379. C.

aiteann m. furze, aitean 1156, int aيتد 2834, 4251; 1191, 5522, 5580, 2. Laws

aithoanta known, characteristic 2828

aithnigte known, familiar 4955. aithnigim, CC.

aittreb m. f. (1) a habitation: (2) locative case, inn atreib 1725; 1518, 1661, 1723, 1783, 1884, int airtroph 4915

ailad piebold, stockled, alath 5701. C.

allm *I rear, bring up*, 3 s. pres. ailld 3680; rel. ailes 407,8; with affixed pronoun, 3 s.f. pret. aillus 5319; 3 s. pres. pass. ailter 3671,5
almne *a knee-cap*, almne 1854, ailmne for glun 1819, faircle for glun 508. almne glunae, Sg. 47*3: falman, HSD.: salamana' ghluin, M'Alpine: this word is still spoken in the Highlands, falman, fallmean m.
alt m. (1) *a joint, limb, a measure* 740, 925, 1577, 4814; g.s. alta 832,3, a n-inad ailt 3684,5; a.s. 1951; n.p. alta 835, 1957; d.p. altaib 925, 1577, fri alta 1237, fri haltuib 1956: (2) *a juncture, interval* (between letters or syllables, in spelling or pronouncing) 830, 760, 779, 835, 909, 910,1, 1417,30, 3862: (3) int alt co fesser, Lat. ut scias: 826,7,8,31, 890, 1577
am-beó *lifeless*, li ambi 1170. C.
am-lres f. *unbelief*, L. infidelitas, n.s. an aimiris 2349, ind aibres 61
am-labar *dumb*, Lat. mutus 469, 2934. Wi.
amne *thus*, imne 4315. Wi.
amra *wonderful*, superl. amram blais 5666. Wi.
amus m. *a soldier*, n.p. amuis gaírg 2538
án (1) *splendid, glorious* 1581,5, 5353: (2) *splendour*, n.s. 4660; g.s. ní áin 1585
an-áib n. *unbeautiffulness*, cach n-anaeb 2080. co n-anaeb, SR. 18
anair f. *a laudatory hexasyllabic metre proper to a clt*, ind anair 3672, 1578, 4654, 4815. C.
an-air (1) *from the East*: (2) *from the beginning or front* 1581
andl f. *a breath, a poet's breath of five words*, g.s. 930, 3528; d.s. i n-anail 931, 3860
anamain f. *a metre proper to an ollam*, ind a. 829, 1578, 1581, 4654. Ir. T. iii. 116
anastrophe *a metathesis*, e.g. el, le; en, ne; Lat. per inistrofen 510, per enistrafen 2979
and there, then, a formolad, ann-on 5286

andaide *there*, andaidi 2351. Wi.
ander f. *a woman, virgin*, ander gach slan 607, 3349
áne f. *splendour* 5174,8. Wi.
an-fhéig *unsharp* 2120. Cf. Wi.
an-fis m. *ignorance*, ni maith int anfis 734, 2773, ind anfbios 3492, anfbios 378, ainfbios 2776
an-forbthe *imperfect*, airem a. *a prime number* 1443, 4493
anglide *angelic*, ainglaidi 5306. C.
anocht m. (1) *a metrical mistake, fault, error* 1943, 5062, 1970, 2022, 2069,71,3,5, 2102,4, 2178, ar anocht 2175; d.p. d'ar n-anochtaib 2112, for a. 2124; a.p. anucht 2009: (2) *a specific metrical fault, absence of nocht*, q.v. 2069, int anocht 2073; e.g. 5222, argair and cen ni fris 5232, Ir. T. iii. 126
anrocomrairencisiumairne *the longest word in Gaelic* 1436, 4523; v. comroirenciguir
ansruth, **anruth**, **anrad** m. *a poet of the second order*, anruth 2231. Ir. T. iii. 112, and Index
árad m. *a ladder* 2425; adj. aradach 5830. ZCP. 8, 70
aradu f. *a preparing, characteristic, condition*, n.s. is caindeifriges a n-aradu 985; n.pl. catead a n-araide 1639, 1643, a n-aradnai 4819; d.pl. cona n-aradnaib 1674, 4853. C.
arathar m. *a plough* 5728
arbor n. *corn*, g.s. criathar arba 636, gort arba 5558; d.s. c. im arbor 637
ar-chingim *I go to, approach, enter*, 3 s. pret. arching 5241
ar-chú m. *watch-dog; or, slaughter-hound* 5741,2
ard *high*, compar. airdi masi mulln 1186, airden 4284; superl. ardam dossnaib 5548, a. iachtadh 5575
ardingim *I crush, compress, intensify*, 3 s. pres. arding dead 1357, 1546, arding in focul 1828, arding delidh 3661 ardingidh in focul 5018
ard-rind n. *a planet*, na vii n-airdrenda 3537

arganda m. *stalker (?)* 1226, 4536. Cf. argg, argan, C.
ar-garim *I forbid, prevent, check*, 3. s. argair 5230,2
ar-légim *I read aloud*, airlethar 5828; inf. airleind 5827
arnin m. *an Ogham accent, which compresses a final letter, and the sign of which is n* 1560, int arnin 1827, arnin is e in tres fuille 437,8, 1545,6, 1558, 1824. airnin 2888,9, 3634, 4355, 4768, airnion 3637
aró *a voyage, rowing*, i. imramh 1326, 4642. Stowe Gl.
áros m. *abode, dwelling*, d.s. issinn arus 5391
arsata *old, ancient* 1757, arsanta 4946
ar-sissur, **airissim** *I remain, rest*, 3 s. pres. airissid 1446, 3056; is di arsisidar 1622, 4700,1
aruse n. *a stipulation* 5639. Laws
aruse rére Lat. *verbum voluntatis*, for example 4672. TP. Suppl. p. 25, 321
asa, **isa** *whose is* 5194
asnam m. (ad-com-sni) (1) *an advancing, seeking, attack*: (2) *the repetition at the close of a medial stanza in a poem of half the accented opening word of the poem* 2200,3,11. Ir. T. iii. 30,1: Ir. Metr. § 28: (3) *the advance case* 1519, 1651, 1724,6, 1777, 1882, 4742, int asgnamh 4916,7. 4977
ass *milk*, as 1057, aus 4023
astad m. *a holding fast, settling, establishing*, asdadh 1022,7, fastad 3977, a fostad 3983. Wi.
a-ta-boind *proclaims*, ata-boing, atabong tui 5458. Ped. Gr. § 668
áth m. *a ford* 1274, 4328
atharraigim *I repeat, reiterate*, gach ni athairrigthir 729, athraigther 3485
ath-denam *doing again, repeating*, a n-ai(t)-denamh 2312
athech m. *a tenant-at-will who pays interest (aithe) for the land lent him by his chief, a peasant, churl*, n.p. athaig fedha 1151,4, 5493,6, aithig 4246,9

athfógaí m. *a regarding, considering, comparing* 913, 1475, 1894. C. 148
ath-forgab m. *a weapon, strife, syncope*, madh fo athargab 3387. Cf. C.: Fian.: Wi.
athgabáil f. *a retaking, including*, cona n-athghabail diblinaib 904, 1234, 4552
ath-nuagim *I renew, make a copy of (MSS.)*, 3 s. pret. dep. doathnu-aighiustier 2639. Cf. ros-atnuidh, Ir. T. iii. 66,3
ath-taireim *I reproduce, refer to, fedair* i. athtairgither 3153. attaircidhter, Eg.
auracept m. *a primer, first lesson, a grammatical treatise*, n.s. int Uraicipt 3381, eraicept 2260; g.s. coic duail in auracepta 343, 733, 2699, auracepto 2773; uraicepta iar n-Amairgein 1028; a.s. iar n-uraicecht Muimnig 4507; d.p. dona huraiceptaib 6161. a. na n-ecine, Ir. T. iii. 32,3
aurba *a breaking, exception*, co nd-aurba 1202, co nd-urba 983, co nd-ourba 4314
baco *a kiss*, Lat. pax 1356. póg, HSD.
bacc *crozier, crook, shelf*, bac Ogam bend or angle Ogham 6088. hinge or staple Ogham, Kilk. Arch. Jr., p. 225
bachlach m. *cleric, priest, monk*, n.p. bacallaid 6150
bachlach m. *a crowd, crew* 5365. Din.
badb, **bódb** *a war goddess*, badbri a war king 5157,67
bádim *I drown, merge, elide*, rel. baidhius 4342; conas-fir-bade 1202, co ndofir-baidhe 3920. O'Molloy (Ir. 149
báos m. *folly, vanity, lust* 5390
báoth *a fool*, baeth criche 5289,95
bág f. *a fight* 5626. Wi.
ball *excellence, prosperity, success*, clu co mboil 5932
balle *place, township, monastery*, g.s. ar únglanbaile 5338
bairdne f. *bard poetry*, g.s. 743, 754; d.s. 757

bairend *f. piece of rock, stone* 5426. *Tbc. : C.*

bairt *·i· ingen daughter, girl* 5426

ball *a member* 1305

ballorb (1) *a member or faculty for perfecting poetry* 1305; (2) *a name for a cano* 1306, 4628. *·i· in bard ica fuil ball don bairdne agas bairdne ar filidecht sin, i.e. a bard who has the member for bardship, and bardship is the name for that poetry, O'D.*

bán *a blank space* 1275. *O'Br.*

ban- *female; banda womanly* 1464, 5, 1503; *ban-ecosda of womanly form, ban-gnethach of womanly activities, ban-gnimach of womanly deeds* 612; *ban-en a female bird* 542; *banmac m. a female child* 531, *banmac* 631, 3162, *banmacan m. id.* 533, *ban-macam* 3163

bánad *a blanching, making pale* 5628

bar *a sage, bair ·i· suid* 5425. *C.*

bara *anger, wrath* 5168. *C.*

báreo *f. a boat, barque, barc* 6133

báreo *f. a stronghold* 5107

bargen *f. a cake, bread, bairgen* 5806

bé *a woman* 1275. *C.*

beo *small, little, compar. lughu* 677, 1472, *luga* 3270; *sup. lugum, lugusomh* 659, *lugam* 3489, *lugasoun* 3271, *lughu* 1456, 3369

benalm *f. strike, 3 s. pres. nos-benand* 5427, *benai (l. benas)* 6069; *3 s. perf. robi* 5122, *ros-bi* 5349

beo *living, alive, g.s. cellabrad cach bi* 1681, *cach mbi bui* 5393; *d.s. du biu* 584

beoir *f. beer* 980, 1381, 5429

berbalm *f. boil, 3 s. pass. rel. berbthar* 5566. *Wi.*

berla *n. f. m. a speech, language, berla nlepraid* . . . *is si* 2488, 90, 8, 1044, *in mberla-sa* 1053, *int aonberla* 2434, 1765, 4966; *n.pl. berlada* 2579

berrad *m. tonsure, hair of head, g.s. dith a berrda* 3497

bert *f. clothes, robe of a king* 5371. *C.*

besan *a kind of bird, a pheasant (?)* 5693

bésona *a speech, language, beusgna* 2268, *besgna* 2270, 2317, *in besgna-sa* 5472. *·i· sith no berla, Ed. : ·i· gach tír na gach talamh a mbid berlada, H.* 4. 18

bethe *m. (1) the birch-tree, g.s. fri cois in bheithe* 1158, 1154, 1160, 4249; (2) *the letter b, n.s. in beithe* 2802, 5486; (3) *alphabet, forbethi* 5912

bethe-luis-nin *the ogham alphabet, bethi-luis-nion* 2806, 5505

bethumnacht *livelihood* 5798. *Cf. bethamnas, C.*

biál *f. an axe, hatchet* 5725. *C.*

bille *rim, border, lip* 5158, 68. *C.*

bith *m. world, fauna, aipgitir in betha* 5600. *C.*

bith-eólus *the everliving knowledge* 395, 2790, 2978; *g.s. 509*

bitumain *bitumen* 287, 298, 2438, 2445

bláth *bloom, ar a blath* 5620, 4. *Wi.*

blog *f. a piece, fragment* 901, *is blod* 2838, *in blad* 3783, 4386. *Fel.²*

blosa *a noise, report, cracking, cara bloise* 5636. *·i· guth, H.* 3. 18, p. 626^c. *C.*

boaid *·i· eblud a rearing, bringing up* 5445. *Cf. buanann nurse, Metr.*

bó-aire *cow-chief, boairech* 5448. *Laws*

bcead *m. (1) a softening, unvoicing; (2) tenition (of a final consonant)* 1264, 5, 9, 1273, 4, 4322, 3, 7, 8, 4335, *confused with (3) the Ogham H following its consonant e.g. B + H = P* 1270, 4335

bochta *f. poverty* 5343. *Wi.*

bogalm *f. soften, rel. bogas* 4335; *inf. bogad, boccad q.v.* *Cf. C.*

boiscell *a mad hind g.s. boaiscille ·i· elit gelt* 1185, 5554, *baiscell ·i· eilit* 4282, *Ed. vii. 11^b 39, basceall* 5551, *boscill* 5553, *boiscell* 5552. *probably a folk etymology, bo-asa-ceill. Metr.*

brab *supremacy, superlative ·i· bárr néithe the top or point of a thing, P. O'C., molad ·i· brabh* 3361, 2, *bec brab-beirius comparit, mor trab-beirius superlait* 3329, 30, *brab iffin*

3465. *Mod. Ir. brabach m. increase, ta b. air an oidhche cheana the night is already lengthening (after midsummer).*

braecht (1) *fat, meat-juice* 1229, 4540; *pl. brachta* 4541. *Laws: Cor.² 42*

braecht (2) *variegated, mbracht (O.I. mrech)* 5700

braisech *f. kale* 5809. *O'Mula* 685; *praisech broth, M'B.: Aisl.*

bran *a raven* 5598. *Wi.*

brann *a woman, braind ·i· mna* 5425. *Metr.*

brann *gl. sathlech weary* 5936. *Cf. braon ·i· bocht, Metr.*

brass, *bress great, big; brisk, eager* 5158; *n.p. bras* 2537

bratán *a salmon* 5599

brátharda *brotherly, cleas b. feat of sympathetic magic (?)* 1332. *Cf. brl, Cor. Tr. 22*

brée *f. a lie, deceit, a.pl. breice* 5288, 94

brece *m. a dotting* 6010

brece *speckled, variegated, chequered* 5235

brechtrad *m. variety* 4736. *Wi.*

brecor *a dotting* 6055. *Tr. T. iii. 84, 8: for mrecc-cor*

bress *shapely, beautiful* 5168, 5263

breth *f. a judgment, decree, isna breathaib nemedh* 1298, 4380, 4398

Bretnas *f. the British language, Welsh, isin Breatnais* 633, *Bretnus* 3208

bri *a word ·i· briathar* 1330, *brigh* 4482, 4645; *n.p. bri ocht ·i· ocht mbriathra* 1127

brian *a word* 5433, 3912. *O'Cl.: H.* 3. 18, p. 624^a

briathar *m. f. (1) a word, reference* 50, *PII. 3148; (2) a written word* 1924; (3) *a verb, n.s. 2657, 2670, 319; g.s. breithri* 2664, *ball in breithir* 322; *d.s. do breithir* 2670, *'na prethair* 2665

bricht *a charm ·i· epaid* 4540. *Wi.*

bricht *a foot or verse of eight syllables, octosyllable* 901, 1218, 4482, 3, 1727, 1736; 1233, 4, 4550, 3; 1414, 1427, 1956; *i mbricht* 933

bricht ass dotting out, deletion, a mbricht ass di raith 1282, 4339. *v. bracht* (2)

brigalm *I declare, adjudge, bricht iarsinni brigatir ocht sillaba and* 1428, 4484

brimon smetrach *'a deadly operation performed by poets on those who refused their demands'* 1328, 4645. *briamon s., RC. xxvi. 14: Cor. Tr. 22*

brisc friable, frail 4539

bróen(a)lm *I drop, distil, forsmbróeniu bith* 559

brogmar *excessive, mighty, air na cumaing brogmoir* 5912

brolach *a prologue* 2358, *brollach* 81

brosnacha bairdne incitements of bard poetry 743, *b. na b.* 3511. *d.p. Ir. T. iii. 66, 22*

bráud *m. a bruising, crushing, articulation* 905, 3788

búachall *m. a cowherd, herd, con-buachall watch-dog* 5745, *n.p. con-buachaille* 5746; *Laws*

búaidir *a disturbance, uproar, b. foranna* 5986. *Wi. Cf. buadir-mesc, C.*

búarach *n. a spangle for cattle, spangle-ing, can buaraig* 5242

búe *original, well-descended, steadfast, virtuous, g.s. bui* 5393. *C.: cf. Boii*

buga *a soft sound* 1072, *ar is buigi bis isna forfeudhaibh* 4400, 1300. *Sg. 3^b 13*

buge *n. a bluebell, hyacinth, bugha* 3500. *C.*

butenecht *f. a herding, lucht na buinechta* 5473

buidle *? blind ·i· dall* 5440

buidlen *? a number, a high number* 5440

buad *origin, basis, one of the 7 heads of definition, viz.: buad, inde, airbert, ruides, diles, indles, coitichend* 741, 810, 3548, 3626, 40, 3678

cáechán *m. a blind man, caechanogam* 5767. *Cf. C.*

cáem (1) *fair, beautiful, indse aiccenta cáom* 3708, *raimiti* 2752, *aocair calmiu*

1068,9: (2) a scholar, poet, g.s. caem-shluaigh 2228; n.p. caemthuit cluidh 2234
 cæf f. a berry, g.p. cær 1168, a chaor 4264. Wi.
 cæthand m. the mountain-ash, rowan 1155; 1166,7, caorthand 4249,62, cairthend 5520. Wi.
 cæi, cæi f. a way, path, for cai cuir 2221, for cæi 2225, for coe 2233, 2245, coicer cæ 2238, triur cæ 2242, oen coe 2250, æn for coe 2253, in deshae 836, isin che 520
 cæil f. quality, condition, character, reputation, cail gotha 601, cailfota 5106, tria chail 3774
 caill f. a wood, forest, n.s. coill 2828; g.s. fid na caille 398, 856, na coilled 2817,43, rois cælli 1320
 cæille a division of land 5106
 caillech f. a nun, n.p. caillige 5720
 cæin-fair beautiful, cainiu fedaib 5550, caindeifriges 985, caindelligud 1502, cainfidh 1183, cainuaighter 998, folt-chain 1160, socarcaine 1070
 caindlech lustrous, shining-white 5313
 caingen f. business, question, trouble 5124
 caire f. blame, fault 5270
 caisacht f. visibility, perspicacity, clearness 3265. caisiu seeing, C.
 caithim I consume, spend, waste, pass. ros-cathatar 5119; p.p.p. caithite spent 467
 oanach cotton-grass, bog-down, bloom of elm 5620, of willow, catkin 5624
 cano m. a poet of the fourth degree, d.e. do chanaid 1306, 4629, du canait 2239
 cantain f. a saying, pronouncing 974
 capall (gl. bunad) a foundation, basis 3813. capall, O'Dav. 572
 -car loving, fond of, cain-car lid tribute-giving wood 4281, cno-car fer one fond of nuts 4279, ith-car fer one fond of eating 4280, Anec. iii. 43, 15, snáinchar fer one fond of swimming 4301

oara m. a friend, n.s. 5326, 5619; g.s. comainm carat 5656
 caraim I love, 3 s. pret. rom-char-sa, etc. (paradigm) 653, 3356; 1 s. pret. of fut. nocechrainn 534
 carechtar character, letter, pl. cair-eachiaie 336, 2687, 4011,2
 carpat m. a chariot, fidh roith in carbait 1182
 carr m. a waggon, cart 5726
 carrao f. Lat. sropula, l. scopulus carrach 1088, 4083
 casnad a whit, particle, pl. casnaide chips, shavings 3499
 cass quick, active, rash, passionate, rochas 5261
 cass curly, equat. caisithir 3499
 oath panacea (?) 5562,84. O'Mulc. 210
 oathach having battles, warlike 5318, 5350
 cathir f. city, monastery 5268
 céim (1) a pace, n.d. da ceimend 1245; (2) grade, rank, order; gradus -i- ceim 3284; secht ngrad immorro -i- gradus grad no gradus ceim -i- secht ceimenna na filidechta, Ed. vii. 6: (3) the airbert of réim, phps. perfect alliteration in each line of a quatrain, with uaimm do rind 8co, 3590, 3617. Cf. O'Dav. 392
 céimnigim I pace, graduate, ceim-nighthir 991,2
 céir f. wax 982
 céirt (1) an apple-tree, quert 1185; (2) the ogham letter q 44c, queirt 441; 1184, 4281,7,3
 ceitheoram -i- ceitheora mna 4709
 cendfochrus f. a change of (a) an initial; c. tuis 1985, 4988, 5032: e.g. fer, ser 1795, 4987; ben, len 5032; tenchar, fenchar 5386; dlicht -i- slicht -i- cendfochrus, Anec. v. 22; (b) a final letter of a word 1917, 2110, 2172, 5073, 5384, c. derid 1999, 2136, 4988, 5032, c. deidh 1795: e.g. fer, fel 1795, 4988; ben, bel 1851, 5031; nem, nel 1874, 5050; doróiscib 5388, doróisce, RC. xx. 152

cenél m. (1) genus 856,7,8,9, 861,3, 885,7,8,9. is e in cenel 895, 3777; a.p. cenela 891: (2) gender, sex, 1462, sluind ceniul 712
 cenélaoh generic 858, 3736
 cero f. a hen, quere 5694. Cf. Lat. quercedula
 cerr maimed, wry 5243. C.
 cert right, exact, regular, i certogam 6033; compar. certiu 1131, 1256, go cert 2916
 certach ragged 6131. C.
 certán a kind of music, crooning, humming 1474, 4577. O'Mulc. 830 e.
 certle f. a ball of thread, clew 5816. ceirsle, IISD.
 cess m. gloom, weariness, grief, gan cheas 2264, cen cheas 1115, 2035, 2073, can c. 2107, cen chesaa 2225. C.
 céssad m. (1) suffering 1611: (2) passive voice 643, 653, g.s. briathar chesta 1619
 cest, ceno f. query, Lat. quaestio, 9, as from Lat. sciscor 615
 cé- first, cet-aim first inscription 1161; cet-labra first speech 2378, 2797, 5649, cet-labrad 1681, RC. xxvi. 32, 145; na-cet-scribtha 1757, 5489
 cétfaid sense, perception, d.s. iarsin chetfaidsi 2642; n.p. cetfaidhi cuirp 7 anna 1901
 cethar-chubaid four-rhymed, having four rhyming verse-endings in a quatrain ceatharcubaid 785, 1937, taibrem ceathar-cubaidh filidechta 7 bairdne 3593. Ir. T. iii. 15, 6; 22, 26
 cetharde four things, quartette 2868, cethair 426, fri ceathardu 1020, ceathardha 3975. Wi.
 cethraime a fourth part 3059, ceathramthu 1448
 cethrar m. four persons, a tetrad 2238,41,3
 cethre coll. cattle, cara ceathra 5619
 cethruimthe four things, quartette, quaternion 3979
 oetlaoh songful 5252. C.
 cla m., cesi f., ced n. who? what? cisi rún 5204, ciosa rún 5210
 clacht mistiness, obscurity 3265. cllá mist, C.: clachda misty, foggy, TSh.
 ciallabair reasonable speech (?), a ciallabair no i ugenaib 1594. Cf. collebar f. warbling, Lat. celebrare
 ciallaide sensible, having a meaning, c. no neame. 3032. C.
 cían long, riab cianaib a long time before 149. Cf. ST.
 oíar mouse-coloured, dark-brown 5352, quiar 5699. Wi.
 ceartha waxen, waxed, forsna claro c. 1757, forna claraib ciarta 4946. tabula cerata, Pl. Act. Sanct.
 cín f. book, a set of five vellum sheets, Lat. quinio, isin Cin Ollaman 1204, 4316,85. Cor. 7r. 31
 cingim I step, go, cingit 1287, 1290
 cinlud m. a determining, definition 1254, 4365,6. Fel.²
 cinntech fixed, definitive 1254, compar. cinntichu 1255,6; sup. cinntechem 4367, cinntechsom 4368, cf. cinntichu son 1258
 circumplex the circumflex accent 1354, 1554,8
 cíth m. a shower 557
 claidemnas a word or verse of seven syllables, heptasyllable 1217, 1425, 1955,6, 4480
 cland f. (1) a plant, meni tusmed clanda 628, siladh clann 5652,3: (2) progeny, children 5271
 olórech m. a cleric, n.s. 5209; n.p. clerig 5711; dim. cleirchén 5203
 oll a poet of the third rank, do chli 2235. Ir. T. iii. 112: Cor.
 oll an apple-tree, gl. quierit 4282
 ollab m. basket, chest, breast, mac cleib 5313. C.
 ollithar n. shelter 1185, 4282, clithar mbaiscaill 5551,2,3. C.: clithchar, Anec. iii. 43
 olooh f. (1) Lat. lapis 1086, 4081; 555: (2) cloch (no xl) limestone 1088
 olóe f. storm, whirlwind 5214, chlue 5219. móra in chlóe, Tbc. 4997

- clóen** (1) *sloping, inclined, perverse*: (2) *m. a wrong*, cen chlén 1940, can chloen 5057, clén 2026, 8, 2031, 4, 5, 9; c. ceilli *a wrong of sense* 2139, 5100; n.p. tri clén 2028. O'Dav. 49
- clóen oretti** *m. a wrong of body or frame, a change in the form of a word* metri causá 5102, clén creiti 2031, 5, 2131: e.g. forsiung 5104, fairsiung 5135
- clóen cuibdiusa** *m. a wrong of rhyme, the change of vowel*, e.g. e to i, or i to e metri causá, clén cuibdiusa 2034, 9, 2138; 5086, 5098, 5100: e.g. 5088-90, 5095-7
- clóenad** *m. a perverting, falsifying* 5099
- clóenre** (1) *a word or verse of five syllables, pentasyllable* 1214, 1422, 1954, 4477: (2) *perversion of sense, clienre* (no clén celle) 1694. *Ir. T.* iii. 21, 16
- cloth** (1) *n. fame, honour*, g.s. caemthult cluidh 2233: (2) *famous*, co clothaib 5284. Cf. C. n.
- clusal** *f. a termination, final, ending*, fil ac chusail na multi 2950, 3392
- cnoc** *m. a hill, lump, wen, knuckle* 5014
- cnú** *f. a nut*, each ac ithi a chno 1183, d.p. enoib 5317
- cobair** *f. help*, n.s. is degcobair 2156; n.p. seacht gcabhartha 2126
- cobfge** *f. a weaving together, text, context, concatenated sense*, n.s. 2141; i comighib 337, isin coipdi 3388, coibhiti 4114; cobigi celli *the same sense in the narrative from beginning to end of the quatrain* 2045. *Ir. T.* iii. 30, 6
- coiblach** *m. a fleet, a boat* 1603. *En.* 253, 428
- cóicir** *m. five persons, quintette, pentad* 2238, coiciur 1135, coicshuir 2232
- cóicthe** *five things, quintette*, coiedi 428, coieti 2870, 2, fri cuicti 1021, cuicthi 3976
- coimdlu** *m. the Lord*, v.s. a mmo Chomdlu 5392. *Metr.*
- colp** *i. buidheán band, troop, company*, Lat. *copiae*, P. O'C., for aighiph *i.* coip [Eg.] 2392
- cóir** *n. a proper arrangement, the right way* colr n-anala 3528, 3589, couir fiodraid 3874, a choir n-airchetail 1017
- coitcheand** *common use* 380, 3, 745, 2763, 6
- coitide** *a part, factor* 1452, 3, 3064, 5. cote enim diuidere, O'Mulc. 258
- coitidecht** *f. partition, division*, triana c. n-airme 3063
- col** *n. incest, lust, sin* 605
- colg** *dét* *lusk-hilted sword*, calga deg 5897. C.
- coll** *m. (1) hazel* 1153, 4248, 5494, 5519: (2) *the ogham letter o* 1182, 3, 4278, 9, 4280; 2895, 1372, 3; g.s. 1273, 4327. *Proceed. Brit. Acad.*, p. 26
- colpthach firenn** *m. two-year-old bullock* 5755. *Laws*
- com-accomal** (1) *a conjoining, connection, co-ordinating* 1900, 1, 1924: (2) *an adjunct* 3391: (3) *a conjunction* 2668. *Z.* 991
- com-aentu** *m. complete identity*, ar comaentaiddh 5560
- com-aimuerad** *m. a synchronising* 4038. *Trip.* xxviii.
- com-ainm** *n. a synonym*, c. carat 5656
- com-ainmnigthech** *synonymous* 5640, 1, 3, 5657
- com-airém** *f. a computation*, coitcheand in uird comairme *ordinals* 851, 3720, 9
- comairlid** *m. a counsellor* 109, da comairlig 1243, comairlib 111, com-airlech 4025; n.p. comhairlidhe 108. *St Mol.*
- comarbae** *m. heir, successor* 5268. *Fel.* 2
- comardad** *m. a correspondence, rhyme, adjustment* 3322, 6, c. imcubaidh 3824, iar c. n-airchetail 1009, 3967; 1353, 4416. O'Don. *Gr.* 415
- comardugud** *m. a corresponding, adjusting* 1015, 1353
- comberlaid** *m. one using the same speech*, each comberlaidh 232, comberlaib 237, comberlaid 1037, comberlaig 2546, comberla 2551

- combert, compert** *f. conception* 5272
- Combreo** *the Welsh language, Cymric* 3214. isin Combric, O'Mulc. 266
- comceugal** *a joining together*, c. litrioeh 2720
- comcheniúil** *m. one of the same race*. each comcheniúil 230, 7, 1038, 2545, cf. de-cheneuil C.
- comchuinung** *an equivalent*, c. each æ focail 1232, cocumaong cech aon 4550
- comdál** *f. a meeting, meet*, c. cuan 1177, 4273
- comdeach** *m. the same verse-foot*, n.s. 1514, 4609; n.p. 1241
- comdes** *equally right, equally ready, indifferent*, coimdes 5827. C.
- comdile** *f. a flooding together, great concourse* 5339
- comdlúthad** *m. a pressing, binding together* 1020. C.
- comecar** *m. an equal layer*, ina comhegur 267, ina coimhecar 2582
- comét** *a guarding, keeping*, cul comet 604, comet lachta 5622; g.s. for-comeda, daghehometa, fricometa 1818
- cométalm** *I guard, keep*, 3 s. subj. manis-cometa 5487, muna coimeta hi 2805; rel. is i coimetas 5623
- com-shilltech** *a co-inflection, derivative*, n.p. com-shilltighe 1900
- com-fhot, con-fot** *m. equal length, proportion*, is e in c. coir 1013, cubat n-oll 5664. Cf. *Ir. T.* iii. 30, w.
- com-fhreca** *an answering, corresponding*, i coimfreeru 5460. C.
- com-fialus** *m. relationship* 4937, 2721
- comfid** *m. the same or corresponding vowel or letter*, each da colfid i cubaid 957, 3950, is cubaid a comfid 1241, 1513, 4608
- comfograighthid** *m. a consonant* 375
- comfograigm** *I sound along with*, ni comfograigend 2760
- comfograigthech** *a consonant* 2749, 2760; n.pl. comfshograigtheacha 368. *Sg.* 221*1, 15*4
- comforlethan** *equally broad, of the same extent* 3400
- comguinidech** *equally wounding* 5580
- comh-fhocul** *m. (1) a conjunction* 321: (2) *a full sound*, nidat comfhocail 462
- comimaircde** *appropriate* 592
- com-indsmá** *a rivetting; the repetition at the end of the final stanza in a poem of a syllable (or a part thereof) of the first accented word occurring at the opening of the poem* 2199, 2214. *Ir. T.* iii. 30, 4
- comláintius** *m. perfection, completion*, ier geomlointius 2455
- comlán** *complete*, nach at comlána 461, 1456, ni dod comlána 2922
- comlín** *an equal number*, 1017, 1977, in comlin 2114
- commallt** *f. (con-mel) a rubbing together*, on foillgiud *i.* on chomallt 1756, on coimilt 4945, do cuimilt 5572
- commann** *a community, company, plagiarism (?)* 1929. C.
- comna** *condition, function* 1464, 5, 6, cuma 4566, 8, 9, 4750, do coma dilis budhein 4729. Cro li bais o tri modaib *i.* o . . . 7 o bas 7 o atharach gnee no o tri tondaib *i.* tond shola 7 tond comna 7 tond sceathraigi, *Ed.*: cf. *Fel.* 228
- comocus** *near, compar.* comacsi 2841
- comparait** *f. the comparative degree* 644, 695, 729; g.s. ainm comparaiti 693
- comraicim** *I meet, join, unite*, re i comhraiget 1418, comraigit 1419
- comrim** (1) *an equal number*: (2) *the same metrics* 2023
- comroireniúir** (denom. from com-rorean *error*, inf. of com-nir-orgim). *I err, make a mistake*, perf. 1 p. a-n-ro-comrairenicisiumair-ne 1436, i-n-ro-comrairenicisiumair-ne 4523. *i.e.* Lat. *dehita nostra*
- comroreú** *f. an error, mistake*, comroreco 1716, comrargai 4907. *Str. Gl.*
- com-shined** *m. an equal stretching, equal duration, co-extension, same quantity*, i comshiniud fri fogur 908, 3791. *CZ.* iii. 18, 22

- comshuidingud** m. a compound, combination 784, comshuidhighe 1900, i comsuidigthib 973
- comsiud** equality, sameness 1930.
- coimsid**, Laws
- com-son** the same or a similar sound, comsan 5246
- comtoth** a couple, union, c. consan 1733, comtath condained 4925, iar gcomtach 3428. Cf. *Hail Brigit*, n. 8
- comuaim** n. m. (1) a stitching together, composition, fri comuaim n-uad 3538, ceu comuaim tomuis 3588, 1020: (2) alliteration 1596, 1600, c. fithraidh 3872, 4880, 5363: (3) correspondence, rhyme 3946, 75
- conberbalm** I boil, conberbtar 4541
- condail**, **connail** f. an internal division, the insertion of two meaningless syllables into a word, connail 5071, 1947, a chounail 4810, condail 1993, 2147, 2166, 5317, condail 1501, se carbartha 'na condail 2088: e.g. fer, f-efri-er 1801; ben, b-efri-en 1843; nem, n-efri-em 1867; as-goam-gilidir 5320
- condál** f. a meeting, pack (of hounds), conal cuan 5545, 6. condal con, *Anc.* iii. 43
- condelg** n. f. a comparison, the comparative degree, n.s. in chondealg 668; 662, 687, 698, 9, 700, 2, 732, in condelg n-eteichta 2772, is i lu sin in condelg techta 703, -i condelg n-edtechta 2775, condeilg 686, coindeale 2645; g.s. a ngrad condeilg 639, condeilge 3304; d.s. i coneilg 677, forin condelg 693
- con-gairiu**, **con-garim** I cry, bell, 3 s. pres. conngair eter da 1224, 4534. *Metr.* sub d
- congbalach** supporting, having constituents or syllables (con-gbál, a literal translation of συλλαβή), son n-oencongbalach 904, focul oene. 934, 1534, 3786, 3862, 4756, dechongbalach 934, 3863, trecongbalach 934, 3863. O'Dav. 381
- congnamaid** m. a helper, congnam- aigh echraide 5578. C.
- con-gniu** I help, 2 s. fut. in cuigene frimm 5358
- con-midiur** I adjudge, measure, equal, am able for, 3 s. perf. commadair 5112, 6; 3 pl. pres. pass. comiiter 1956
- connal** a stalk, stubble, Lat. *stipula* 1701, 4888
- con-scaraim** I scatter, destroy, tiusa coscailther 1174, 4270; inf. coscrad 4269
- con-slaidim** I beat, make for (?), 1 s. fut. cosluidfea 1603, coslafe 5365, cusalua 3876, cossalua, *Æll. Ir. Dicht.*, p. 9. Cf. com-sla goes, *Ped. Gr.* ii. § 816
- conson** f. a consonant, n.s. consain 367, 2753, consoin 2750; n.p. consaine, -i 2757, consoini 1387; g.p. tri duail na consan 348, na consaine 2702, 2752
- consonacht** f. consonisation 2706, consanacht 2606; g.s. an dligeid consonachta 2961; d.s. fo consonacht 981, 3916; a.s. teit a consanacht 1381, 4433
- consonata** consonantal, dligeid c. 490
- con-tulim** I sleep, contuili 5121
- cor** f. a hand, n.e. a urard, ma chor-a 5342. *Fel.*²
- core** a clan 5261. *Metr.*
- cornairecht** f. horn-blowing 1478
- corr** m. f. a heron, in chorr 541, in coir 3224
- corraib** the 24 poetical licences, the sreith and the gnúise of the Trefocul 1944, 5064, 6, 5244, 81
- corrucán** small little corner 5337. corroc a corner, *Acall.*: C.
- córus** m. an arrangement, law 1212, 4385, 5420
- coso** a corrective (medicine), cosc lobair 5660. Cf. C.: Laws
- cosmailligeacht** f. a resemblance 5812
- costud** m. (con-suidim) a restraining, checking, costad sida 4270, 1173, 4, 5543, 4. Cf. RC. xxvi. 24

- cotarsna** the opposite 5818, cotarsanai 4502
- cotut** a hardening, loss of weak syllable following accent, and consequent denition, -i timorcain fri aicnead no i cind a shortening at an accent or at an end 5292; 1945, 79, 2137, 4986, 5068: e.g. fer a chodad 1793, ben a codut 1840, nime a cotut 1859; fer a codud 4986, bein a coutud 5025, neimh a cotud 5043; 5287; to thor (= torathor) 5289, 5295: cudad, *Féiriú* viii. p. iv.
- crád** torture, anguish 5895
- crand** tree, musical tree 1479. *Lect.* iii. 323
- crand fir** test-tree 1156, 4250; 1195, 4298, 5517. Laws iv. 102, 1: *St. Crit.*, p. 38
- crap** a cramping, shrivelling, cen craip cainti 1929. Cf. C.
- cress** narrow, slender, coblach creas 1603, bachlach cress 5365
- creteuibdlus** (1) an internal rhyme: (2) an end rhyme 3839, 40
- crett** f. a body, trunk, framework, form, cret cloen 5100. -i cneas aspect, visage, countenance, complexion: also a skin, shell, or rind, P. O'C.
- criathar** a sieve 636, 7
- crín** withered, superl. crinem feadn 5658
- crithach** an aspen 1154, 4250; 1195, 6. 4298, 5520; don'crunn crithaig 5590, Laws
- crithim** I tremble, shiver, rel. crithes 5260
- crithir** f. a spark 5260
- oró** (1) the metal hoop of a lance, socket, is ainm cro in gai 4717. C.: (2) a pen, pig-slye, a cru 5674, 5, 7. Wi.
- crob** a hand, d.s. i crub 5398
- orón** saffron-coloured, amber, nut-brown 5669, 71, 3, 5, 5699
- orónán** a crooning, humming 1474
- cross** f. a cross, g.p. 5364, 1602
- crothaim** I shake, cause to tremble, crothas 5260
- orú** m. gore 1809, g.s. lanamain in chru 1810
- crúan** -i trefocul 5442
- cruas** hardness, a hard (i.e. voiced) sound, fri c. 1073
- crúd** a destroying, iar crud chuile 5214. C.
- cruittirecht** f. a harping, cruitireacht 5799
- cruth** m. shape, manner, as adv. how, as, cruth roncuála 5252, 5219. C.
- cruthaigim** I form, create, 3 s. pass. pres. 2662, no go gcruithaigher he o fhoghlaim 3806; inf. cruthaiged; g.s. as adj. ese cruthaigii creative 3799, 3802, 4. Laws
- cúal** a faggot, bundle, heap 5445, cen cuail enam 1929, qual 5726. C.
- cúan** fist, army, Lat. *pugnis* 5260. host Laws: Sg. 50^a 12, note
- cúan** a haven 5105
- cúan** f. pack or litter of hounds or of wolves 1177, conal chon alladh 5545, 6. C.
- cubaid** (1) harmonious, ainm c. 2117: (2) rhyme, the same vowel flanked by the same number of consonants of which the closing ones are the same 957, 3950; 1241, 1285, 1291, 1512, 2039
- cubat** m. a cubit, an ell, secht cubait dec 2604, secht cumat deg 289. C.
- cudnud** a hastening, cudnoudh eich 4296. C.
- cuibde** suitability, ar a cuibdi 32, 2315
- cuibrend** a part, share, portion 5106, 1964
- cúlo** -i rún a secret 1305, no coic 4628. *Stowe Gl.*: Cor.² 300, 388, 698
- cuidcheacht** having or forming a company 6150
- cullenn** m. holly, cuileand 1153, 1181, cuillenn 5633, 5, 4248, quillenn 5518
- cuibmbre** f. (1) brevity, cuimri raid 630, 6, 6093: (2) a short syllable, arna cuimribh 1556
- cuing** f. a yoke 1287, 1290
- cuislennacht** f. a fluting, flute-playing, quislennacht 5799

cult f. (1) *a share, portion*; (2) *an arithmetical factor*, n.p. coit 1452; d.p. o choitibh 1444, 6, 4494, o quoitibh 3052, a gcoitibh 3053, 'na coitibh 3056. **cult graece diuisio**, O'Mulc. 258

cultblud m. *a deriding, contempt* 1935

cul *a guarding, protecting*, cul coimet 604. *Met.*

cumaide *common* 449, 2909. **Laws**

cumair (1) *short*, forin penuilt comair sen 4130; (2) *a short, a short syllable* 812, 1349, 4413, teach lu cumair 1566; (3) *a summary, sum* 1497

cumang *power, force of individual vowels* 965, 6; 1201, 4313, dobeir cumang fedha forin son dia fot 435, 2887. Cf. Sg. 18*1

cummalm *shape, compose*, 3 p. pres. cummait 1937; pret. iminar ros-cum 1968, rocumsat 1928

cummasoda *mixed*, indsgl qumusda, cenel cumassu *epicene gender* 3223

cumraide *sweet, fragrant* 5337. **C.**

cumseugud m. *a moving, change* 6049

cumung *narrow, compar.* is cumga a fuirmed 3397

ourach m. *a coracle* 6135; dim. curchán 5352. **C.**

outruma *having equal weight or proportion, indifferent*, cudruma 1422. **C.**

outrummugud m. *an equating, balancing, comparing* 683, 3299. **C.**

dáe, dōe m. *a human being, man*, n.s. in dae 1615; g.p. na ndæi cen cheass 1114, na nai 2263. *Met.*

dāen, dōen a man, human being, dienogam 5709, 18. do gach dāen, *Anec.* v. 23, 2: O'Dav. 342

dag- *good*, dag duine *a good man* 5340, dag-fis *good knowledge* 580, dagh-fuach *a good word* 3570

dagda m. *a hero* 5183, 7. *Dagdae a mythological hero, C.* In dagda *one of the xliiii. staraide Gædel rochumsat in lebur n-airise, a sdaraib, 7 a n-annalaib, B.B. 308 β 32: Ériu viii. 62*

daig f. *a flame, fire* 556, 5396, 5403

daigtheach fiery, in domun daigtheach 2206

daimim *I grant, allow*, pf. pass. rodét 2004, rodaimed 135

dairt f. *a yearling heifer* 5766, 2055

dál f. *meeting, tryst* 5390

dállm *I meet, tryst*, 1 s. pret. rodalus 5390. *Tbc.*

dallbaach *a rhymed reproach or satire not conforming to ordinary metrics* 1930, 1. H. 3. 18, 69^b, 635^b: i. dallfuach, *Cor. Tr.* 61

dám f. *a company, party, retinue*, cia lin dam 2220, ceithri damha 2230, damh as deach 2243, dam thoga 2248, in da daim 2252

dam m. *a hart, ox* 5750, 5842

dán m. *a poem, poetry, art, craft*, g.s. a tes in dana 2184, aes dana 2215; ar ilar ndan 2159, ar a dhan 2235; danogam 5797

dana tuo 259. **Laws i.** 230: dána, *St. Crit.*, p. 9

dánad m. *dative case* 1524, 1532, dannad 4741, danodh 4973

darignius, darignis, etc. (paradigm) 651

dartaid m. *a year-old bull* 5757. **CC.**: **Laws**

dasla et psille *the rough and the smooth breathing*, dassien, scilen p. 94, note. *Gr. Lat.* v. 132, 28: Sg. 5^h10, 17*3^a

dath (i) *a colour, g.s. datha* 1171: (2) *poetic colouring*, co ndath 5064, 5, 5234, 44. *Anec.* v. 23, 1, n.: dath i uaire ut dicitur dath air non-molum, II. 3. 18, p. 635

dé f. *smoke, fume* 4291

déach m. *a verse-foot; in poetry the number of syllables in the verse, in prose the number of syllables in the noun* 3584, 5; 771, 859, 922, 1414, 29, 5276, dech 691, 1213, 1410, 1951, diach 1534; n.p. vii ndeich 744, 777, 860, 1232, 1409, 4550, vii ndeichit (?) 3511; g.p. 1235, 4553; d.p. 778, 922, 1579, 86, 1688, 1760; a.p. la deochu 691

déad, deod n.f. *an end, a final, the end of a word* 1357, ded 1546, fo deoidh 1828

debricht m. *a verse-foot, a verse consisting of a double octosyllable*, g.s. in nath detrichta 3712

dechenbor m. *a set of ten persons*, deichenbhor 2227

dechned, dochned m. *a bi-heating, a doubling of (a) the initial, dechned tuis 1986: or (b) the final letter of a word, dechned deird 2001, e.g. tenn 5397, fírr 4992, nemm 5050: doichneil 389, 390, 1947, 2168, 2777, 8, dechned 1806, 2113, deicned 2172, deichneadh 1852 74, dochned 5074, 5; n.p. 2154, g.s. dechnada, Tr. T. iii. 39*

decht pure, genuine, airgid techt 5566. **P. O'C.**

déclu f. *a looking at, regarding, view*, n.s. deiscin; n.p. descena 1922

déde m. *two things, a pair* 5458, in dedli sin 2798, deda 425, 1019, 2867, dedhe 673, deide 2106

dedlaim *I separate, sever*, 3 pl. pass. deglaite ar leth 5510; p. pass. ogam négladae 6063

defid m. *two letters*, arding defid 3661, 4769, 75, 7

defogur m. *a diphthong* 343, 1298, 1684, 2696, 2706, degfhogur 1073, deofhogur 1347, do defoghur 1297; n.p. 1345; d.p. isna degfhoghraibh sin 972; g.p. 973

defuach *a dissyllable*, d. intan is recom-rac 3570

deg- *good*, dialt degleml *a well-leaping syllable* 2140; mac De degergna *of good wisdom* 2495

delethe *ten things, decade*, a ndeichthe 1022, a ndeichthi 3978

deifir *a difference*, d. rainni 630, cen deifir 1261, deifir 1907

deifrigim *I sever, differentiate, distinguish*, 3 s. rel. cindeifriges 985; 3 s. pres. subj. intan deifriche 587; 3 s. pres. dep. nas-defrigidar 616

dell *a separation*, dell degail 2689

deilm *a noise, din, rebort* 547. **C.**

deime tepide *a selected neuter* 569, 1808, 1853, 1876, 5078, 5402; e.g. is ed ceann 5:8

delb f. *form, declension* 1641, 4750: 2^d 983

delg *a thorn*, ara deilghibh 1178, ara deilgniph 4274

delgaige f. *thorniness* 5517

delidind (i) *a metathesis (a) of letters*, e.g. silochta, sliochta 5310; gelli, géill 2043; (b) *of syllables*, gossaler, Fergossa 5314; n.s. deilidi 2133, delidin 5308, 12, 5, deiliden 1945; d.s. da deilidin 1993, ie delidind 2086; n.d. da delidin 2164 9, 5070: (2) *writing a word backwards and forwards*, fer, refer 1794; ben, neb 1842. *Cor. Tr.* 126

deochair f. *a distinction, difference* 523, 616, 1429, 3025, is i sin an d. 1443

deochraigm *I differentiate*, deochraides 893, 3775, deochraigter 1254

deochr(a)im *I differ*, 3 s. pres. nus-deochrend 3026; 3 s. pl. pass. ind. nos-deochratar 523

deorad m. *an exile, outlaw, stranger*, n.s. deoradh 5153; n.p. deoraid 5148

der f. *a daughter*, n.s. der Greco 3087; n.s. ailsius deir 5319. **C.**

dere n. (1) *a grave*, g.s. 5383: (2) *an eye* 5994

dernu f. *the palm of the hand*, d.s. do dernaind 5165

deróil weak, feeble, dereoil 518, 2988. **Wi.**

derscugud m. *a distinguishing; excelling* 643, 655, 685, 8, 704, 847; g.s. derscaigti 643, 685, 847

dethbir *difference, distinction* 4371, in dethber 4493; l. deffir

díabul (i) *a double, doubling, reduplication*, ferfer 1796, benben 1841: (2) *the repetition of accented words in a quatrain* 1945, 5074; 1995, 2091, 2151, 2169, 2176, 5321, e.g. 5322-5

díall m. *a deviating, declension* 783, in cetna d. 1918, 9. **Wi.**

dí-alt n. (1) *a monosyllable, syllable* 759, 1231, 4549; 1497, 9; 835, 1414, 7, 1429, 1454, 4528; 904, 1534, a

- dealt 1953; n.p. dialta 933, 1491, 1506: (2) a declension, ferdialta 1829, handialta 1857, deimodialta 1858, nemdialta 1879
- dialt n-etarlemme** n. a syllable leaping between, interloping; an unaccented syllable occurring between two alliterations 1312, 1600, 6, 7, 1803, 1849, 1871, 1982, 2101, 4680, 5081, 5362; n.p. na diallt n-eter'eime 4626; e.g. lond. *Ced leth* 5364. *Lec.* 363, 177 M.
- dian** f. a metre proper to a fochloc(án) 1579, 4655. *C.*: *Ir. T.* iii. 112, 162
- dianairmide** innumerable 894, a confusion of di- and an-
- dianlm** spotless, unblemished 5319. *C.*
- di-boó** unliving, neuter 583
- dichned** n. (1) a beheading; (2) the dropping of (a) an initial, dichnead tuis 1986, e.g. *tepe* 390, *teibi* 2779, or (b) a final letter of a word 389, 390, 2777, 9, 1947, 2111, 68, 72, 5074; n.p. na dichneda 2149; dichned derid 2000, e.g. *fer, fe* 1806; *ben, be* 1852; *nem, ne* 1875; *ru ra* 5392. *RC.* xx. 150
- dichongball** f. two syllables, two constituents 1535
- dichronus** a word having two quantities, uncertainty -i- nemcinnti, or non-possessive -i- nemtsealpad 4069. *Gr. Lat.* i. 424, 1, 14, 25
- di-drúim** ridgeless, without aris 6061
- di-fuillud** m. non-adding, non-addition 816, 3654
- di-gablm**, **digbalm** I take away, *Lat.* demo 582
- digbáil** f. (1) a taking away, diminishing 908, 1568: (2) privative case 1525, 1662, 1887, 8, 1890. *digbáil*, *C.* 643
- digde** f. prayer, blessing, dighdi dath 556. *O'Dav.* 590
- dil** dear, beloved, fond 547, 5619; g.s.m. 5265
- dile** f. deluge, g.s. dilend 5263. *diliu*, *En.*
- dilaochaig** f. dialectics 52, 2339. *C.*
- dileas** the proper use 745, 819, dileas 380, 2, dilius 2763
- dimbeoalgthe** inanimate, dead 583, 1916
- dim-brig** f. powerlessness, weakness, want of emphasis, cen d. 1941, 5061, 5145; 2053, 2156; e.g. *amal cech* (?) 5148, 9. *C.*
- dine** a group, a generation, stock, tribe 5175, 9
- ding** difficulty, want, arding defidh -i- ding fil and is teirce feuda fodera a difficulty which is there is caused by a scantiness of letter 3661
- dingbalm** I ward off, repel 2081, dosdingaib 2109; inf. ic dingbail 5273. *Wi.*
- dinim dísaill** the Ogham accent on a short syllable, the sign for which is d 254. 815, 6, 820, 1544, 5, 6, 9, 1566, 1821, 3, 2574, 4767, dine disoil 1402, 1555, 9, 1569, 1571, 5, dinion disail 3635, 6, duir i n-ait dinim disail 4456, duir a ndinin d. 4800
- dír** due, proper, fit, meet, robad dir deiside 3398. *C.*
- díreoch** an uncovering, stripping 522. *C.*
- dítiu** f. protection, shelter, n.s. 3374; g.s. na gneisi díten 1978; d.s. dia nditen-sidhe 1944, do didin 1963
- di-ud-rethim** I remain over, 3 s. pret. doruaraid 2501
- diuir** small, mean, trifling 5377. *Hy.* v. 31
- diúlt** simple 2895, 8, 2900, do a seacht diuidib 747
- diúlte** f. simplicity, *Lat.* dignitas 4217, midiuitt want of dignity 4307
- diupart** f. a depriving, defrauding, deprivation 6074
- díxngur** I am, exist, docuisnet -i- disnaigter 3261, 3047
- dligtech** right, lawful, proper, isna feadhaibh dligtheachaib 483, 2184, 2953
- do-ar-rethim** I overtake, seize, find, 3 s. pret. dos-farraidh don 547; 3 p. pret. pass. for a tarrasa tri gnee 888; pres. subj. foura diaurustar 3769. *O'D.*

- do-ar-sisliur** I stand fast, remain, 3 s. pres. subj. doairesedar 494; impf. doairised 2995
- do-ath-com-icelm** I reach round, encompass, conas -tacmaing 1960. tachmaic snechta ferna fer, *Cor. sub r. ferend*: *TP.* i. 493, 21: *O'D.*
- do-báidim** I drown, extinguish, 3 s. pres. dobdá 5159, 69; inf. dibdud rn. 1281
- do-bennim** I cut, destroy, pres. pass. nodusbenadar 5432, 8, nodabenadar 5428, 38, dabenadar 5451, nodusben-tar 5455, nodambentar 5449, nodus-bendai 5449; 3 s. pret. o rodipad 4338, ar rodipad fuirre 3136
- dobriathar** an adverb 2668, 320
- doeair** hard, difficult, troublesome 2000, 2016, rodoeair 2019. *Acall.*
- dochta** f. tightness, closeness, niggardliness, gan douchta 4059. *Acall.*
- dochuisin** exists (with acc.) 520, dochuisneat 639, 1545, 1817
- dóchusaigtiur** I deem likely, I expect, doдохусаigedar 151
- dodaing** difficult, variegated, dodaing brecc 5938, 5933. *CC.* 2308
- dodeilb** unshapely, dodheilb 472
- dodraing** (1) hard, difficult, doghraing 278: (2) a difficulty, frie dograind 2593. *CC.*
- dóerbard** m. a bard of the second class, n.p. dærbaird 1691; g.p. dærbard 1590. *Ir. T.* iii. 107, 14
- dóerugud** m. an enslaving, a prefixing do to the word 1869, 1946, 1980, 2096; e.g. do-fer 1797, do-ben 1846, dæ 5340
- do-ess-benalm** I cut, select, derive, 3 s. pass. duepenar 567, doepenar 568; is ed darepedh 1054, don tebi rotebed 3, 2274; 3 pl. perf. na tri saidh doreipsead na berlu-sa 213, 242; iarsinni teipiter damna na focul eistib 414
- dofarce** overlooks, exceeds 1935. *Thur. Hdb.* ii. 66 (do-for-ad-cf): *TP.* ii. 290, 7: *Fel.* 2
- do-fo-ethalm** I go, 3 s. pres. dofhidh 2247. *Ped. Gr.* § 716
- doformalgim** I add, increase, 3 s. pres. is dialt duformaidh 776, 3578; na tormaig 1232; rel. tormaiges 1569; 3 pl. act. doformaighet 1888, doformagat 1144, dofhourmaghat 4241; pass. duformaighet 260; inf. tórmach, q.v.
- do-for-od-gaibim** I raise, 3 s. impf. pass. dourgbad 366; 3 s. impf. subj. pass. na turgbadis 3389
- do-fuillim** I add, 3 s. pret. rotuill 3218
- do-gnú** I do, make, natagendais (nad-dogentais) 3389
- do-imm-dí-ásalm** I shorten, unite, *Lat.* coarto, 3 s. pret. dorimtas 117. *Str. SR.* dosrimthos 6331; dorimthas 5973: 3 p. pres. pass. doimmthastar, *Sg.* 3*3: p.p.p. timmthasta, *Wi.*: timtasta, *PH.*
- do-im-origim** I compress, unite, shorten, 3 s. pres. dorimtas -i- rotimaig 117; 3 s. fut. in timarr 2950, da-n-imorr 3392; 3 s. pret. dorimart 2397; pass. co timairecter 1078; inf. fri timargain, timmargain 5419
- do-(in-com-icelm)** I chance, happen, 3 s. pres. do-eagmaing 1265, 8, do-ecaiph 4323, 6, 9. *doecam*, *Eg.*
- dolbim** I form, fashion, devise, charm, focail doilphdi so rodolpset filid 4524. dalbhdha -i- dolbha -i- draoidheacht, *II.* 4. 18
- domidliur** I judge, measure, consider, domiditer 1237, 8, 1508, doimiter 742, domiter 954, 998, 1953
- do-moinliur** I think, 3 pl. perf. dorumenadar 150, ar doruimnetar 2454. dorumunadar -i- doshailadar, *Ed.*
- domunda** worldly 60, besgna dou-manda 2334, 6. *mundanus*, *Origg.* viii. 5, 28
- don** a gift, don tidnocul 2733. *Lec.*
- don** f. place, ground, dos-farraidh don 547, duin 3182. Cf. nad tairlic don, gl. non cedentem, *ML.* 131^b 2; cia dudfaiic don, gl. cesserit, *ML.* 111^b 23; co dufailced don, gl. incideret, *ML.* 35^a 2: don terra, *O'Mulc.* 320

donfa (?) 221
do-od-saigim *I nurse, hoard, sustain*, 3 s. pret. rothaisigh 78
dorair *f. battle, conflict, a.s. arching* dorair ndualaig 5241. *Wi.*
do-ro-saigim *I stretch to, reach, go*, 3 s. fut. dorrae cucunn no duræ uaini 573, dorroí, *T.*: 3039
doróscalm (di-ro-od-sculch) *I surpass, excel*, 3 s. pret. a cendfochrus, doróscib 5388. doróisce, *RC.* xx. 152
dorus, i ndorusa before 1286. *Lism.* 929, 1975, 85
dossu, dos m. *a bush*, ardam dossaib 5548, 4276
doss m. *a poet of the fifth rank*, do dus 2243. *Ir. T.* iii. 112: *Cor.*
doth *a litter*, cpds. indoth finni 5672, 3, cetoth (=cet-doth) 5670, 1, 5939, 40, midoth, *bad litter* 5934, ardoth 5936. *Cf.* doithid in cú, *Cor.* s. Mugeme: inf. dothad, *Laws*, ii. 153: doth *a hatching*, *Laws: Triads*: indoth, indoth offspring, *RC.* xii. 122
do-tuitim *I fall*, 3 p. sec. fut. arna diaothsatis 4674
draigen *a blackthorn* 1155, droigen 4250; 1192, 4290; 5522. *Laws*
dreoh *f. face*, D. na ndrech D. of the many faces or hosts 2205
dremun *sudden, vehement, vigorous*, a duan ndremain 2191. *Wi.*
dringtach *relating to advancing, compassing, defining, climbing*, *RC.* xiii. 120: anmounda dringtacha 3930
droén *a wren* 5694. *dreóán, St Molig.* 73
drong *abundance* 5247, 50. *Lec.*
drúcht (1) *dew*: (2) *a rising, elevation* 1229. *Met.*
druideacht *f. wizardry* 5799. *Wi.*
druim *n. a ridge, stem, aris of Ogham*, deasdrum right of stem 947, 986, tuathdrum left of stem 947, 987, leasdrum athwart stem 948, 988, tredrum through stem 948, 989, imdrum about stem 948, 990; do deas in droma 986, darin druim 989

druin *clever, co ndruinland* 5271. *i. gllec, Lec.*
dú *a place* 5381
dúal m. *a fold* 339, 344, 2697, 2701, 3; n.p. duail 342, 2700, 2. *Wi.*
dúal m. *a cause, origin, derivation*, in duol coir 2718. *Tbc.*
dualus *right, due; a dualus in right of, in respect of* 405, a dualgus 2825, 6. *Laws*
duan m. f. *a poem*, n.s. 2187; g.s. an duain 1588; a.s. a duan ndremain 2191, na duaine 2209, each duaine 2218; g.p. dunta na nduan 2182, 3, cona nduanaib 1579; n.p. for duana 5253
duar *a word* *i. focul* 2352, 5441, 2355, 2711
dúil f. *elements, means*, in duil dia n-innisin 526, 623, eter duilib 916, duil *i. dial* 3152
dúil *a book*, isin Duil Feadha Mair 200, isna Duilib Fedha 1198, isin Duil Feudha 4311, De duilib feda 5416, 7. *O'Dav.* 601, 369, 1286
duilgius m. *a difficulty* 2059
duir (1) *oak* 1180, dur 1153, 5494, dair 4248, 4275, 6: (2) *the Ogham letter* d 815, 4274, 1401, 1567, 9, 1571
dul m. *a satirist* 500, 2970. *P. O'C.*: *O'Cl.*
dúnad m. *a closing, close of poem*, n.s. 2207; g.s. ainm gach dunta 2195; g.p. do dhligeaibh dunta na nduan 2182; a.p. dunta 2183
dúthaig *fit, due, compar. ni duthcha* 3542. *Laws*
é *salmon* 5599. *Met.*
ebad f. (1) *an aspen* 1196, eba 4300, *i. elend* 5523, 5597, 9, 5600, 5661: (2) *the Ogham diphthongs beginning with e*, ebad 1347, 1358, 1367, 1533, 8, 1675, euad 1677, eua 4379, eubhal 4760, tria ebaid 5430; adj. ebadach 5853, 6066
ebud m. *a rearing, bringing up* 5446. *ST.*

Ebra f. *the Hebrew tongue, Hebrew*, n.s. 2281, 2311, Eaphra 2459; g.s. Ebra 3765; d.s. a Ebra 353, a hEbra 2716
ebron *iron* 4542. *Cor. Tr.* 67: *O'Dav.* 1026: cabron pan, caldron, *O'Br.*
écenel *a false gender* 1942, 2067, 2173, can ecenelas 5060, 5201; e.g. dlu 5205, di 5211
éces m. *a poet, sage*, n.s. eiccus 2795; a.s. la heigius 2794; g.s. eride ecis 5895; g.p. na nd-egias 1114, na n-eiges 2263; d.p. d' eicsib 2120, eices *i. ei* can ceas, aircetal *i. fili* decht no uasal cantain, *Ed.*
ech-fhlése *f. horsewhip, horselash*, echlaisg 4297. *Wi.*
echta *pure, d'eoctaiph* 2686. *CC.*
écnach *n. a satirising, reviling, blasphemy*; n.s. 5252, oc ecnuch 1333, cen ecnach 1934, 5184, 8. *Wi.*
écnald m. *a learned man, philosopher*, lasna hecnadaibh 2335, hecnadu 47. *Wi.*
écnalгим *I satirise, eagnaigeas* 1334. *Wi.*
écnadairo, écnairo (1) *absent*: (2) *a past tense, an absent for a present* 1941, 2056, 2161, can ecnaire fri frecnair 5057, 5171; e.g. *Al-Ba* 5173, 5, 2215-8
écnuad *detraction* 1935. *écnag*, *O'Mulc.* 357
écomuaim *a false alliteration* 1942, 5061, écomfúaim 5212, écommuaim 2064, 6, 2170, ecomuaim fidraid 5217; e.g. 5215, 6
ecor *an overlaying, adorning, ornamenting*, g.s. 1930. *Tbc.*
ecsait *hollow of knee, hough* 1854, esgat 5035. *Lor. Gild.* 180, 4
éese *f. learning, poetry* 2007, 5244. *Wi.*
écuibdius m. *a false rhyming* 1943, 5059, 5190, 2060, 2163; e.g. 5192-5
écumang *want of power, weakness* 969, 970, 7, 1205, 7, 4317, 8
éd *fire*, fo edh *i. teine* 2844. *éd, Met.*

ed *law* *i. ed* dlige 2730, 1479, 4577, fo fedh *i. maith* a edh 2823. *Lec.*
ed *a space, extent*, mo a ed 1470, 8, treith a ed 1476, f-edh ae 407, mo a fedh a n-airdi 4575, ria head 2175. *CC.*
ed *grief*, ed uath 1195, 4298. *O'Dav.* 762
éd *protection, shelter*, fo a edh *i. a* fo-gadh 2845. *O'Cl.*
ednd (1) *an aspen*: (2) *the Ogham letter e* 1195, 4298, 5591, 5656, edad *i. eu* 5522. *O'D. Gr.* xxxii.
edenn *ivy*, edcand 1188, 90, eidheand 4286, edind 1197. *O'Mulc.*
edlend *honeysuckle*, gl. uilleand 1197, 4301, 3, 5524, 5605, 6, eithlend 4302
elpt *f. a billhook*, epit 5728. *St. Crit.*, p. 33: *O'Mulc.* 407
eireteacht *f. heresy* 61, 2349
ela *swan* 5696. *Ir. Gl.* 509
eladnach *artistic, trained, professional*, filideacht e. 2462, 3
eladu *f. art, skill, craft*, g.s. do fis cecha healadna 4940; a.s. cen eledain 1751
elend *elecampane, woodbine* 5523, 5660. *Hog.*, p. 31
elot *f. a hind, doe*, elit 1185, cilit 4282, 3
elg *noble* *i. oirrdere* 2517, 2294, 3541. *O'Dav.*
ellach *n. (1) a union, combination, composition*, i n-elluch focail 902, 3780, *Sg.* 25^b 13: (2) *a metre*, n.p. vii primeillge 743, 3510; g.p. i n-anocht n-ellag 5224; d.p. dona vii primelligibh 1686. *Ir. T.* iii. 28, 28: *O'Dav.* 765
emain *f. metre proper to a cano*, eamain 1578, ind emain 3673. *Ir. T.* iii. 112
emancoll (1) *witch hazel*: (2) *Ogham double e*, x 4421, 6, 5526, 5612, emoncoll 1364, amancoll 1365, emuncoll 1370, 5613, eamancoll 1372
emilt *prolix, tedious* 637
emnach *double, twin* 5907
emnad *a doubling* 439, 2890, 1373, *Lat. dualitas* 4213. *Sg.* 3^a 11, 16^b 7

emnaide (t) *doubled*, coll. e. 5526: (2) *a doubling*, a se dec emnaiti 4518, emoncoll ar a n-emnaide 1364
emnaim *I double*, 3 s. pres. pass. emnaither 4422
énalrecht f. *a fowling* 5803. énaire, Din.
enech *honour, honour price* 1334
engraous *place, effect*, ingrecus .i. greim 1722, eungradus .i. greim 4912. Sg. 12^a 4, 30^b 16, 61^a 5
enistrafen v. *anastrophe*
ennacosse *Sampi* 900, Gk. *ενακασσος*, p. 86. TP. ii. 285, note h
eo *a yew-tree, a tree*, iobhar .i. eo barr semper 4300, 5130, cu 5523. *Met.*
eólach *learned, skilled*, im eolach 2027, eolag 2003, fer rocolach a mberla 5470. *Laws*
eónaso *onsel* .i. lon 5601
epaid f. Lat. *veneficium*, a *philtre*, charm, bricht .i. epaid 4510. TP. ii. 248, 7
epe *a cutting, upocope, selecting, selection* 349, 350, 385, 2711, a dichned, epe .i. tepe 390. *Laws*
epert f. *a word*, d.s. 1557; g.p. 592
episcop m. Lat. *episcopus*, *bishop*, escop 5267. *Fel.*²
ér *noble* .i. eur uasal 2689, 2694. *Met.*
er *a beginning*, er gach toiseach 1, 2270. *ur*, *Met.*
ero *red, speckled* 5701. O'Mulc. 414: *carc*, O'Br.
érchoillud m. *definition* 3443, 5
erchra *a withering away, decay* 4299, *erero* *erlapra* 4724. *Wi.*
er(ar)-di-báldim *I submerge, destroy, elide*, 3 s. pres. co n-irdiphand 3920; inf. airdibad 4338, urdipad 4322
ergnaid *distinguished* 5589, 90. *Gor.*: cf. *Wi.*
ério f. *a fine, penalty*, cia heraic 2193. *Wi.*
erlabra f. (1) *speech, expression* urlabra 635; (2) *a composition*, da locht deg na hirlabra 1943
erlonn f. m. (1) *a haft, shaft of spear, spear-bed*, aurlond 1621, erlonn 1704,

aurland 4699: (2) *a preceding word indicating the gender of the noun following*; it comprises the pronouns é, i, ed 618, 1623, 4, and the numerals dá dí, trí teora, ceithri ceitheora 1625, 9; aurlond no insce 1703, int aurlonn indsci 1705, ised, isi, ise 1876, 585, 593, 4, 1626, 7, 1632, 5, irlond 714, urlonn 1949, caiti int eurland 4893; a.s. fri hurlainn 1633; n.p. urlanda 1624, 9, 1631, 1717, aurlunna 1714; d.p. urlandaib 1624, 1634; erlond indsci 5077, urlonn insce 1949, 2174, aurlond insci 2117
ernail f. *kind, species, division* 2046, d.p. ernailib 1893; n.p. 3368, ernaili imchomair 1925 *partitiones*, *Gr. Lat.* iii. 459: *earnal* .i. gne, BB. 302, *margin*
erned m. *an opening, analysis, explanation*, a oen erniud 357, 1248, ed aon a eirnedh .i. fuasgladh 2729, 30. *Lec.*
ernin *the Ogham accent on final double consonants marking an apparent vowel lengthening, the sign for which is n* 255, 817, 9, 1357, 1547, airnin 2576, nion ar airnnin 4802, q.v.
esba *uselessness* 628. *Wi.*
esca *moon*, eusga mar Luan 3533
esse f. (1) *a zone, track* (vix subst. *esse* status, locus, Z.² 657^b), cf. for set na aibgitri 5513, 1751, 3, 8; the meaning is strongly influenced by (2), 896, 7, 9, 903, 5, 7, 9, 911, 3, 3778, 9, 3781, 5, 7, esse ab esoce .i. *piscis*, *Cor. Tr.* 70; esoce from *zodiac* (sc. *zona*). *Pisces*, the 12th sign of the zodiac, represented by two fishes tied together by the tails, reproduced in the Ogham *arris* >—< (?). Cf. *Orig.* iii. 45: *RC.* xxx. 416: (2) *Lat. esse, essentia* 3798, eisi adbarrda *causal esse* 3800, 4, eisi cruthoighti *creative esse* 3799, 3803, 5. *SR.* 25
etall *noble* .i. uasal 1325, etail 4642
etardefrigim *I differentiate*, etardefriges 895; inf. etardefrigud 914
etardellugud m. *a distinguishing, distinction* 845, 915

etardeochraigm *I distinguish between*, etardeochraigm 3777
etarderrscailud m. *a distinguishing* 915
etargaire f. (t) *Lat. comparatio*, etargaire . . . ar is i freccas in condele 847, 2774, 586, 587, 643, 6, 3276; d.p. 850: (2) *inflection*, n.s. etargoiri 640, 740; 848, 3280; *deismacht na hetergaire* 3437
etargnugud m. *an interpreting, interpretation*, etargnaghudh 845, etargnougud 3282, 3374
etargradimus (phps. *Lat. intergrejmur we intervene*) *separation* .i. foruaslaigeach 844, etargreim, E.; foruaslaigthech 3716. *Lec.*
etarsgarta *parted, separated*, berla n-e. 210, 1317, 2526, 4635
étecha *improper, unallowable* 2772, 5, edechta 378; as subst. isinn etechtu 662, in etechta 732
ethalm *I go, find, take*, 3 p. pres. guth-etai 363, 2740; 3 s. ? do-etai 363. *Ped. Gr.* § 716
ethar f. *a boat*, ogam n-eathrach 6133. *Lism.* 2227, 4795, 4825, p. 310: *Wi.*
étig *hateful, hideous, base, ugly* 2066, aigned n-citig 3130
etir (in-ta) is eidir 3008, L. *hetir* .i. *etis* B, which are found, i.e. which might have 5423. Cf. *Ped. Gr.* § 838
étlud *clothing, vesture, robe* 5584. *Wi.*
étrad *eathradh* 4213 L. *dualitas conjugal*, *Maro* 89, 18
étrocht *glancing, bright, lustrous, ro-trocht* 5107
étrulme *lightness, delicacy* 2315, 2943
faebrach *keen-edged, sharp* 2133
fáed f. *a cry*, faidh. 1486, 4594, fáid 5131
fáilinn *a seagull* 5693, foilenn *king-fisher*, *Wi.*
f-aicit *an accident* (?), f. co cuibdius 1932. *aicid*, C.
fair *a bearing, littering, litter* 1853, 5034. *foir*, O'Dav. 360, 1010
faircle *a knee-cap*, f. for glun 5008, 5035. *Tbc.* *Acall.* 7803, 4

faiscre *Lat. galmarium* 1083. .i. *caise* no mulchán *cheese*, O'Cl.: *Lism.*
farcha *a mallet*, n.p. na forchai 147, na forchuda 2440
fásach n. m. *a commentary*, g.s. fasaigh 237, 2685; n.p. fasaige 1303, 1337, fasoighe 4620, 4651, fasaigh 4624
fáth *a garment, covering, shelter* 5142. O'Dav. 855
fáthach *cleverness* 2249. *fath* .i. fáthach .i. *gliocas*, O'Cl.: cf. O'Dav. 916
fé fé alas! *se fe fiese* 4299, v. *feth*
fecht *a journey, company on a journey*, for feacht feili 2221, 4, 2240, 7. *Wi.*: cf. *Laws*
fedem *a stone* .i. onn 5651
fedil *constant, steady* 2135
fedim *I lead, send, put*, 3 s. pres. fedoid 2595, fédaid 2737, 40, with affixed pronoun *fæte* 280; ipv. 2 s. lead 2253, 2 p. feithith 2240; 3 s. pres. pass. antan fedhair a hindsge coir fuirre 3148, 3153, feudhair 4771, feghair 4777
fedlend *honeysuckle* 1156, feithlend 4250. *Three Med. Gl.*: C. 82
fedm *an effort, function* 2007, 5556. *Laws*
fégalm *I look on, regard*, feghair do thaebomnaib are regarded as *consonants* 5457
fégo f. *keenness* 5194. *Fel.*²
fégo, féice *a ridgepole, window* 6102. *quia praestat lucem domui*, *Cor. Tr.* 81: *Tr. T.* iii. 76, 1: *RC.* xiii. 120
féil f. *a feast, hospitality*, feacht feili 2221, 4, 2240; d.s. im feil Eoin 3837; g.p. féile 5192
fels f. *a pig, sow*, n.pl. feisi 4543. *Met.*
félth *a sinew*, feich 1815. Cf. *Laws*
fel *poetry* 3306, 3310, 1. .i. *eigsi*, O'Cl.
fele *poetry*, fele ai 3308. *Cor. Tr.* 74
féle f. *honour, uprightness, modesty*, feile dano indracus 3309. *Wi.*
feles *a word or verse containing four syllables*, tetrasyllable 1214, 4474; 1421, 1954

- feallsamnacht** *f. philosophy* 53, 7, 2341, 5, 8, 3307; *g.s. do uiledeatidh na feallsamnachta* 2339
- feallsamh** *m. Lat. philosophus, a philosopher* 671, *feallsamh* 670, 3307. *Wi.*
- felmao** *m. a young student, pupil* 3311; *dim. faelmacán* 534. *Cor. Tr.* 74: O'Cl.
- femder** *a virgin* 606 *i. ogh-ingen* 607, 3088
- feme** *Lat. virgo* 606, 3087
- femen** *i. flesc, q.v.* 610. *Cf. femén* *i. bean: seach ba femén ba feindidh besides being a woman she was a champion, O'Cl.*
- femen** *feminine gender* 522, 603, 6, 8, 610, 620, 1714, *feimin* 3025, 3085; *g.s.* 1913
- fenchas** *v. sennas*
- Féne, Féine** *the ancient Irish, berla F.* 2525, 1302. *Fene* *i. do rad dib ó Fenius Farsaid, Hy.* ii. 40 n.
- Fénichus** *m. the old Irish laws, customs, and language, n.s. in Feinechus* 4622; *d.s. isin F.* 633
- feochas** *having withered foot, or trunk* 1160, *feochuas* 4255, *feocus* 5528, 32. *feochta, feochad, Din.: feodaigim I wither, Lism.: Anec.* iii. 43
- feoláirecht** *f. fleshiness, butchery* 5215, 20
- feorus** *a spindle-tree* 1155, 4250; 1196, 4301. *Laws*
- feraim** *I give, serve, suffice, fit (?)*, 3 s. *pres. feraid + pron. 1st and 2nd sing. fertom it serves me* 1618, 4691, *feariot it serves thee* 1619, 4692. *Cf. Thur.* § 428: *foirim, Din.*
- ferda** *manly, masculine* 1463, 4, 1503, -1912. *The.*
- fernn** *f. (1) an alder, air is i in fern* 5537, *fernn* 1154, 4249, *fernn* 5494, 5622, *in fern* 5536: (2) *the Ogham letter f, fernd* 1168, 9, 4264, *nirdibdad fernia* 1263, *for fernia* 1281, *tucad o fernie* 5538, *fernn* *i. fearnn sin isln caill* 5514
- ferndris** *a dogbrier, cur-brier* 4295. *Three Med. Gl.*
- ferthain** *Lat. pluvia, rain* 4220
- féth** *i. fe ve, alas!* 4294, 9. *Cor.* 2 § 606: *Tr.* 75
- feth** *smooth, sup. fethim saire* 5651. *O'Dav.* 1004
- fi** *poison, venom, fi a ouinna* 3311. *Cor. Tr.* 79
- fi** *bad, fi oulc* 3312, 1421. *Metr.*
- fi** *anger, indignation, fi ani xerais* 669, 3308. *aimriar, Metr.* 4
- fiolach** *toothlike* 6093
- fiad** *f. honour, g.s. litir fiadha* 4545
- fiadach** *game, hunting, for fiaduch* 113, 2392
- fialus** *m. kindred, relationship, cona f.* 1747. *Laws*
- fiannamaillecheterdarai** *the biggest word in Gaelic* 1435, 1740, 4523
- fiar** *crooked, awry, co fiar athwart* 5788
- fichim** *I boil, 3 s. pres. dia fich in domun* 2204, 6. *Wi.*
- fid** *m. (1) wood* 853, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1182: (2) *a vowel* 917, 1340, 1; *n.p. feda* 919; *d.p.* 764, 1343; *a.p. frisna cuic feda* 260: (3) *a letter, an Ogham letter, one of the 7 heads of accidence or structure, i.e. fid, deach, réim, forbaid, alt, innsce, etargoire* 739, 762, 3; *g.s. feadhia* 769; *g.p. feadh* 769
- fidat** *bird-cherry (?)*, *fidhat* 1156, *fidhout* 4251. *fidach copse, shrubs, brushwood, Lism.: Hog.*
- fidba** *hedge-bill* 5725. *Ir. Gl.* 797
- fidbad** *f. wood, for fhidhbait* 818, 3644. *The.*
- fidrad** *coll. vowel letters, letters, n.s.* 3879; *g.s. couir fiodraid* 3874, *cen ecomuaim fiodraid* 5217, 5363. *Cf. co n-imuaim fiodraig, Ir. T.* iii. 29, 12
- fidrad freccomall** *an alliteration between the last word of a stanza and the first (stressed) word of the following stanza, fidhrad freccuomail, e.g. found. Cie feuth* 3879, *comshuaim fhidraid* 5363. *Cf. Fel.* 3, p. 14 x: *Ir. T.* iii. 29, 24; 30 y
- filidecht** *f. the art of the poet, poetry* 5798; *g.s. vii ndeich na filideachta* 860

- fillim** *I fold, bend, infect, 3 s. rel. fillis* 4474; *impf. subj. filled* 4474; *pass. ni filltir* 788, 3596; *inf. filled m.* 4475; *d.s. i filliud* 1638; *n.p. fillti* 1664, 4732, *isna filltib* 1541; *part. pass. fillti infected* 905, 3788
- filltech** (1) *inflected, dealba filltecha* 1641: (2) *m. inflection* 1656; *n.p. filltigh* 1660; *ocnsilltech* 1668
- filltiugud** *m. an inflection, a prepositional case, n.p. filltiughi* 1515, 1637
- fin** *L. isin q.v.* 5434
- find, finn** *white, muc finn milch-sow* 5669, 70; *g.s.f. finni* 5672, 4, 7; *irfind* 5701. *Metr. Dinds.* ii. 42, 20
- findcholl** *white-hazel* 1156, 4251
- fine** *f. a family, tribe, g.s.* 2286
- finemain** *f. a vine-tree* 1186, 7, 4284, 5
- fir-dingim** *I truly press, compress, arin bloucal fir-dinggeas* 3664
- fiuid** *Lat. sciendum* 3523. *Wi.*
- fiss** *m. knowledge g.p. fess* 2237
- fiu** *worthy, worth, like (with accus.)* 5231, *na seo air coindele* (?) 3728. *Cf. a forbithib fio from perfections of goodness, RC.* xxvi. 16: *i. cosmail, II.* 3. 18, p. 625*
- flaithius** *m. a reign, g.s. co doredh flaithiusa* 1122; *d.s. o flaithius* 1121
- flann** *red, blood-red* 5698. *Wi.*
- flesc** *f. a rod, line, a stroke or score for an Ogham letter or part thereof* 964, *xnseisc* 976
- flesc** *bun fich a root of fighting, Metr.* E. 13; *femen* *i. flesc* 610, *Lat. vimen*
- flescda** *sheltered, delicate* 610, 3089. *flesc a fence, hedge, O'D.* 870
- fó** *good* *i. maith* 2822; 580, 1421, 4476, 2844, 5, *fó* *Die* 3341; *in compos. fochosach well-footed* 6062, *fond fochrotha* 5105, *iar fofis* 479, *fo-sherinsce* 576. *Ascoli, cccxxiv.*
- fo-berim** *I attack, seize, catch, 3 s. fut. fombera* 5343
- fo-chanaim** *I sing to, brec i fochanar* 5235, 46. *TP.* ii. 290, 7, 8, 9
- focheird** *throws, 3 s. pres.* 5131, *focert* 5143; *p. pass. focertad* 451, 2914
- fochloc**, *m. dim. fochlocán a port of the seventh rank, do fochlocain* 2252. *Ir. T.* iii. 112: *Laws: Cor.*
- fo-chrom** *slightly bent* 5932
- foelach** *having words* 2133; *d.s.f. ilfoelaig* 1558
- fod** *Lat. foetus* 1479. *O'Mulc.* 561, 587
- fodail** *f. a division, n.s. fogail in anma* 5772; *n.p. fodla* 2005, *fogla* 5490, *fodla feda shrubs* 1151, 5. *Laws, sub fid*
- fodá(1)im** *I divide, 3 s. pass. fodailter* 6064, *scip ni fodhlaidir* 456
- fodailt** *a dividing, division, for fodailt doib* 1244
- fodh** *n. arms, spoils, fadb* 5395
- fogal** *f. injury, damage, d'fhoghlaib* 2124. *O'Dav.* 929
- foglaim** *f. learning, vii bliadhna na foghlama* 2477
- foglaimim** *I learn, o rofoghlaime na hilberke* 216. *Laws*
- fo-giunn** *I learn, 3 s. impf. subj. nofoughlainnedh* 3999; 3 s. *fut. pret. nofoghlaime* 1045; 3 s. *pret. pass. rofoghlaime* 2454. *Wi.*
- foglúaisim** *I move, disturb, disquiet, 3 s. pres. fon-glúais* 1225, 4535; 3 s. *fut. pass. fotgluasfithir* 5348. *Triads.* *Wi.*
- fo-gonaim** *I wound, destroy, 3 s. pass. fogonar* 5224, 7
- fograigim** *I sound, 1 s. pres. fograigim* 399, 2820; 3 s. *pres. fograigim* 368, *fograided* 2750; *inf. dia fograigud* 451, 2823, 2914. *Cf. Laws*
- fogurda** *voiced* 906, 3788
- fóidim** *I send, 3 s. pres. nos-foidend* 382, 2759; 3 p. *pres. fuidhit* 359, 2736; *pret. pass. rofuidhedh* 1041, 2544; *p.p.p. guth fuiti* 359, 382, *faiti* 2736, *fouiti* 2758
- foilcheata** *the composite Ogham letters qu, ng, sr* 429, 439, 2874, 8, 2893, 2902, 4357
- foillgiud** (fo-sligim) *a smearing* 1756. *Fel.* 2: *Ériu* vii. 194
- foimtiú** *f. a consenting, allowing, admitting, for foimdin na focul* 1370, 4426. *Laws*

- foirbthe** *perfect, complete* 592, 1414, airm forbthi 1445,6
- foirim** *I help*, 3 s. pres. foirid 3637, pass. foirther 2114, rel. fouirius 3402; 3 p. pres. foirit 2170, foiret 2171; sec. fut. 3 s. naasurfad 5164, nosfired 5238
- foirithnech** *helpful* 2647, 4404. Laws
- fo-línm** *I make full, supply, multiply*, nocho nfuillter 1444, nach fuillter 4494
- folliucht** (fo-slicht) *track, version, recension*, iar fuilliucht aili 1361, 4503. Wi.
- foltechain** *having white hair* 5529,32
- foluaoh** m. *a small whale (?)*, n.p. foluaich (fobluaich) 5933. bloach, O'Cl.
- folud** m. *substance* 912
- fo-luigim** *I hide, conceal*, cindas shailgit a n-ulcu 2008; inf. folach, caingen falaigh 2185
- fond** m. *field, land* 5105. CC.
- fo-nialus** *slight nullity*, for fonialus 2835
- foraleme** *an additional or diphthongal group* 5676
- foráll** *an excess, addition* 2778. Wi.
- forba** *an end, completion*, n.s. a forpa i nguthagaiph 3006, 3003; g.s. do focul forba anaile 930; d.s. a forba 1587, iar forbu 1735, co forbu 519, do forbau 1305. Fel.²
- forbaid** f. *an accent*, n.s. is forbaid 1575, 740, 810, 2,5,7,8, 821,2,3,4, 924, 1544, 3633, 4767; g.s. 1406, ag fuacra na forbaidi sin 1561, ig incosc na forbaide sin 1563, 1568, esse fuirbthe 907, 3789; a.s. fri forbaid 1951; n.p. scribtar na forbaide-sea 1551, forbaidi 4768, a forbthi 1817, fuirbthe 1545, 1878, forbthe 1855, a fuoirpdai 5005, i fuirthe 5036; d.p. forbaidib 820
- forbaim, forbim** *I complete, perfect, achieve*, 3 s. pres. forbaid 812,5, nachas-forband 2122; rel. forbes 4519; pass. forbaidir 253, forbaither 6036. Gor.
- forbedim** *I vivify*, forbeoidh 812,3, 3635,7
- for-brig** f. *overstrength, overemphasis, overstress*, cen f. 1941, 5062, 5155, 2054, 2158; e.g. in 5157-9 the last syllables of *wile, chena*, are stressed to begin the next line, with no elision before vowels (?): so betha 5162
- forbriste** *broken up, articulate* 906, 3788
- foremaohta** *fucticious, onomatopoeic*, ainm f. 1614, 4697. Sg. 30^b1
- foreraid** *excess, xnflesc* foreraid 5872. Wi.
- for-dám** f. *a great company or party* 2236
- fordingim** *I compress*, 3 s. pres. fri fourbaid fordingi 3647, v. ardingim
- fordúnta** *foreclosed, fore-enclosed* 6086
- forfid** m. (1) *a diphthong*, n.s. 1340, in forfhid 1342; n.p. na forfeda 1344, 5491, 5510; g.p. na forfid 5417; d.p. do forfhedhaib 765; (2) *forfeda additional letters* 6112,6, 6121,5
- forfuillim** *I add to, fill up*, 3 s. pres. foruillid 1565, 4796; inf. forfuillid 4796
- forglas** *blue, dark blue* 5669; g.s.f. forglaisi 5671,3,6; d.s.f. oc forglais 5934. Cl. The.
- foriadad** m. *a shutting up*, g.s. foriata inclusive, 697, 3327. The. PH.
- forinnsoe** *added gender* 574
- forleithe** *breadth, comprehensiveness* 12, 2276, 2316
- formarius** *many-faced, vigilant* 3642, 811. Dignitas in Monasteriis. Qui in bonis sit forma, qui caeteris monachis vitae suae ratione prae-luceat, siu potius qui monachorum spiritualitatem invigilet. Senior qui aptus sit ad lucrandas animas, qui super monachos omnino curiose intendat et sollicitus sit.—Ducange
- formcesta** f. *composite Ogham letters* 2902, teora foirnecestu no imcesta 4359
- formolad** m. (1) *a belauding, hyperbole, superlative degree* 645, 3268; (2) *the*

- addition of a syllable, on, to a word* 1945, 5067, 1991, 2082, 2151, 2164; e.g. fer-on 1793, ben-on 1839, nem-on 1859, fir-on 1983. gand-on, ann-on 5284,6. An i. tormach sillacibe (-i. formolad), Coir An.: RC. xx. 150
- foro-fodlaim and for-fodlaim** *I subdivide*, 3 s. pres. forofoglaid 282, forofoglaith 2597, 3 s. pret. forfodail 2473; p.p.p. forfogailti 4024. forfodail *sub-division*, Laws: Str. Gl. 6, 20
- fororo** m. *a hog* 5677,8; dim. fororcán 5937
- forrach** *a stretching* i. rigi 1330, 4646
- forrán** (1) *aggravation, anger, oppression, violence*, g.s. buaidir foranna 5986; (2) *comparative degree* 645, 3267. forran i. firbrised, Friads, 186, gl.
- forrgim** *I injure, hurt*, co forrgidis 1332, 4647. Wi.: CC. 5681: Aisl.
- fors** *chance* 377, 733, 2773,4,5,8. i. toceith, TP. ii. 362: i. casus i. totaim, O'Mulc. 579, 578: cf. Orig. xviii. 15, 1 f.
- forsail** *the accent on a long syllable, the Ogham sign of which is* 1405, 1573, gai ind shir forsail 1820, sail a n-inad forsail 4459, forsail for fout feudhair 4771, scribthar sail ar forsail 4803,435, 813,19, 1356, 1546,8, 1556,9,62,4,5, 3634,5, 4769,93
- for-tá** *is upon* 1135, fordota 4003, 4237,9, forsata 156, forbid 811; 3 p. foratuit 244, fordotait 1146, 2559; impl. subj. 3 s. forbeith 2419
- fortelud** m. *a covering, obscuration*, tre f. 2774; g.s. berla forteidi i. fordorchra no ruamanta 1323, forticidi 4640,4621. fortuigim, The.: fortheid, RC. xx. 148, x: fortheide, *ML*. 29^d 14, fortgaidi, 90^d 2
- fortgellaim** *I declare, express*, pres. 3 s. fortgellaid 2795; pass. ni fortgellad 2794. Aisl.
- fortormach** n. *an addition, a super-addition*, g.s. in fidh forthormaigh 1735,7, 4928, sillab forthormaigh 2968; fortormacht f. id., cona fortormacht-aiph 2510,1
- fortud** *invocative case (?)* 1522, 1632, 1784, 1884, 4981
- foruaslaigeach** *an intervening, dominating*, etargradimus i. f. 844, foruaslaigthech 3716. Cf. fuasglad, fuaslaicteach *a loosening, Lec.*, sub edargraidimus
- fossugud** m. *a resting, halting*, ic fosugud o focul co focul 1595, 4675. The.
- for n. m.** (1) *length*, in fad as as far as 5811; (2) *a long syllable* 1339, for n-aiccenta 4374; g.s. fuit 824, 1353, fuid 1552; d.s. for fut 812,4, 1564, for fot 1546, fri fat 1072; d.p. forna fodaib 1556. Sg. 5*9, 12
- fotach** *long*, n.p. fotaigh 4378
- fotaigim** *I make long, lengthen*, iarsinni fotaighes 3652; inf. dia fattugud 4354
- fotha** m. *a foundation, basis* 687, 690, 2735,58,9. Wi.
- fothaigim** *I found*, fothoigim 2819; 3 s. rel. fothaighes 814
- fothorand** f. *a subordinate part, sub-division* 1897,8, 1920,1
- fothud** *fundative case* 1524, 1662, 1786, 1885, 4982. Cf. feinne fothud, Wi.
- fothugud** m. *a founding, positive degree* 644, 657, 3267
- foxul** *ablative case*, n.s. foxal 4741, foxaul 1522, foxla 4754, foxlaid 1882, 1890; g.s. foxlan 1645, foxlacha 1647, foxlada 1661,7; d.s. ina foxlaid 1677; a.s. co foxlaid 906
- fráech, fróech** m. (1) *heath, heather*, n.s. in fraoch 2834, 1157, 4251; 1195; (2) *hair, mane*, fraech frithrosc 5994, 6008 *Metr.*: Fian.
- freonaro** *interrogative case* 1886. *Gr. Lat.* iii. 133 et seq.
- freondairo, freonairo** *a present person or tense* 1942, 2056, 2161. Sg. 167^b
- fregarthach** m. *an answering to, corresponding to, equivalent* 1085; n.p. freacartaich 1090, 4084
- fresgabál** f. (1) *an ascending*, arad fresgaphala 2426; (2) *ascending case*, freigabhail 1527, 1663, frescbail 1789,

fresghaball 1886, fresgapail 4984.
Laws
freslige (1) *a lying down, subsiding*,
freisligi foghair 4724: (2) *desidative*
case 1523, 1653, 1791, 4985. Wi.
frichnamaoh *diligent, careful, attentive*,
keen 4050. Din.
fris-oirgim *I violate, break*, cona
fri[th]ortud tecta (?) 1938. Ped. Gr.
8 791
frith has been found 2124; 3 pl. fritha
2021
frithnam m. *diligence* 5194. Fel.²
frithindleadaoh *a counterpart, equivalent*
313, 771, frithindlidech 2649, i f.
Laitne 3569
frithruse *backwards* 5824, 5968,
5994, 58, 6008. frithrosc, Lism.:
frithroisc, Acall. 2327: frithroisc i
l n-agaidd tsrotha, Anc. v. 25, 7 n.
frith-saigim *I attack repeatedly, fre-*
quent, study, part. necess. is frete
899, is freitighe 3781
frithsuide *retaliation, reprisal*, frl-
suithi 1933. focul i frithsuide, Arch.
C. P. i. 160: Laws: O'D.: O'Dav. 1547
fuach *a word* 254, di fuach 3569,
daghuach 3570
fuachonn, fochann *a blade of corn*,
braird 5558. Fel.²: fochann m., HSD.:
fochon, Lism.: cf. foichne, Triads
fuam *sea* i muir 5444
fuar *sea* i muir, B.; i dilend i muir.
L. 5443
fubal (fo-ben) *error, fault*, fad nad fubai
5459. cen fubae, Sg. 26*8: cf. Wi.
fuirid (?) gl. derg maesem 5936
fuirmed (1) *a placing*: (2) *depositive*
case 1776, 4976, 7
fuirmim (fo-rimim) *I place, set*, 3 s.
pret. foruim 5397
fulang *supporting* 1808. fuolach 4994
furdall *excess, too much, overflow* 1566,
1574
gabul f. *a fork, branch of a family*, g.s.
gabla 5335. Wi.
gabur m. *a goat* 540, gabar 3170;
a.pl. gabair 5230. Cor. Tr. 83

gao, ga m. *a spear*, g.s. craind gao
1173, alrell gal 4892
gaos f. *acuteness of mind, wisdom* 5271
gaeth *wise*, guth 500, 1, 2970
gair n. *a short syllable* 819, 1072, 1339,
1547, gair n-agenta 4375, 6; g.s. 1552
gair f. *a shout, voice*, gair guth 665,
3281, i guth 3717. Fel.²
gairdigim *I shorten*, 3 s. rel. co nach
sail gairdigus in foucal 3665
galt f. (inf. of gataim) *a taking away*,
stealing, a gait 2179
galmalam lasin Laitneoir *pressed curds*
1084, gourmarium 4078. galmilla,
galbanum, genus pigmenti vel succus
vel lac ferule, Ducange, Suppl.: gal-
mulum, Pl. Vit. Sanct. ii. 382: gal-
mirum (galmarium), BB. xviii. 68
gamnaoh f. *a milking cow with a year-*
old calf, a stripper 5762. Wi.: Laws
gann, gand *sparce, scanty*, a formolad,
gand-on 5284, ann-on 5286
garmain f. *a weaver's beam*, g.s. ginol
garmna 1175, 4271, 5543, 5626, o
nin na garinna 5544; n.p. togaiter
garinna 1176, togbaiter garinna
4272. Wi.
gart *hospitality, generosity, honourable*
conduct 5271. Death Tales
garta *well-fused, comely* 4060. gar: i.
eineach, O'Cl.
gat *a wither, tie* 5272
ged *a goose* 1698, 4885, ngeigh 5695,
d.s. on geig gotha 1698. Wi.
geilt (O.I. gleith) *a grazing, pasture*,
d.p. geltaib 1189; inf. of gelim
geim n. *a roar, shout*, d.s. on geimim
1698, on geim 4885. Thc.
gein n. (1) *birth* 626, 2487: (2)
pl. gene *generations, younglings, off-*
spring, glossed as *couple, pair* 570,
1812, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1854, 5, 1878; a ngen-
side 1950, a genis de i gein 5080,
5412. Cf. O'Dav. 1034
geind f. *a wedge*, ngend 5727. Wi.
geis *a swan*, gilitheir geiss 3960, 5695,
gilidir gesi 5320
gelt *mad, wild* 1185, 4283, 5551; n.p.
gelti 5554. CC.

genas m. *chastity* 5271
genemain *a birth*, iarna g. 5650. Wi.
genitil f. *genitive case*, a ndelbh genidli
1644, 6, 1668, geinitil 4847, for a
ginitil 3611. Laws
ges, geis *a ban, prohibition, tabu*, ba
ges 5943. Wi.
getal (1) *a reed, the broom plant* i.
gilcach 1190, 1, 2576, 4287, 5521: (2)
the Ogham letter ng 255, 442, 2896,
5584, ngedar 5929. O'D. Gr. xxxii.
giall m. *lower jaw, mandible, cheek*, g.s.
a delidin litterda, da gnuis in gelli
(= geill) 2043
gibe *a modelling (in gypsum)*, ngibae
5801. O'Mulc. 651: Ml. 59*7: cf.
Origg. x. 119
gilcach *the broom plant* 1157, 4252;
1190, 1, 4287, 8; 2576, 5521. TP. ii.
46, 18
gille m. *a lad* 5715; triple dim. in
gillgugan 708, in gillecuccan 3463
gin m. *mouth*, i ngenait 1594. Wi.
ginol *mare*, g. garinna 1175, 5516,
5543, 5626, ginol garmao 4271.
Fel.²
gius *a fir-tree* 1153, 4248; 5521; g.s.
crand giuis 1194
glais f. *a stream, rivulet* 1810, glais
5733
glas *a stream* 1065, teit an glas 4021
glas *green, grey, silvery* uglas 5700;
compar. glaisiu 1189, glaisium cnis
5617; equat. glaisithir 3500
gleim *I make clear, set in order*, 1 pl.
imper. gleam 5090. Wi.
gleo *a fight*, n.s. 5371; a.s. gliaidh 980
gleoir *splendour* 5429
glere f. *choice, elite, flower*, n.s. in
ghleiri 2228
glese *track, pursuit* 5877, etergleithi
i gleas etarro 3282. glethe i slicht,
Thc. 712; v. geilt
glese f. *brightness*, g.s. 5247, 50. Fel.²
glor Lat. gloria is gloir glan 2213.
glonn m. *a deed* 1548; g.p. 940. Wi.
glonn m. *champion, hero* 5120. RC.
xx. 144, 23: i. galscech, H. 3. 18,
p. 626*

glor *a noise, sound*, gan glor 2049,
Wi.
gluar *pure, clear, bright* 5131. Wi.
gluas f. *a gloss*, n.s. gluas 54, 2342,
2417. Z.² 22^b
gnathach *usual*, leas roghnathach
2250
gnathugud m. *a using, usage* 843
gneach *specific* 858, 861, gneathach
3736
gnim m. (1) *a deed*: (2) *active voice*, i
ngnim 642, 651; g.s. briathar gnima
1620. torand gnima 7 cesta, Sg.
26*15
gobur f. *a horse, a white horse*, is i in
gabuir 539, is i in ghabair 632, gopar
3169, gobar 3207, 15. Metr.
goibnecht f. *smithwork*, gailneacht
5801. Laws
goidelo f. *the Gaelic language*, gaidele
3504, 3541, gaedele 2517, gaedelg
2482, gaoidelg 2282; g.s. filid na
gaidhileci 4525, gaidilei 4964, gaoid-
delece 2836; d.s. isin gaidile 4011
goim f. *pain, anguish*, gan goimh 2051.
TSh.
golaim *I wail, weep*, 3 s. pret. fut-
golfad 5288, gulfad 5294. Fel.²
goour, goor *light*, solus isin mBretnus
3208, each solus 3215. O'Cl.: cf.
gabair *bright*, Lec.: Metr.
gorm *blue* 5700; sup. ? guiremh dal
4297
gort (1) *ivy* i. edeand 1187, cidheand
4286, 5494, i. gias 5521: (2) *the*
letter g 2896, 8; g.s. bogad guirt
4328; d.s. do gourt 4324
gort m. *a corn-field*, n.s. in gort 5559;
d.s. ar gurt 562, frisin gort arba
5558, 6044. do gherr a nguirt uile,
A.U. 1412
gortigernd *the language of heaven*
190, goirtigerin 2494, goirtigthern
2434. Keat. Hist. ii. 3. Cym.
vortegernos, Ir. Fortchern overlord
grad m. *rank of the poets*, in gradh
onni is gradus i. ceim 3284. H. 4.
22, 4-6: nemi fri gradalb filed, L.L.
38*37

grail *a grave accent*, amal bis **grail** 4786, **grail** 1557, in *grail* fil and is *ondl is grailis*, Cor.² 708: **grail**, Sg. 220^a, 220^b, 213^a 2
gráinne *a point, pin*, **gráin** in *gwe* 1706, 4896. *Arch. C. P. l.* 479: **Wi.**
gramadaich *grammar*, n.s. 54, 2342, eter **gramadaigh** 51, 2339
grande *hateful, hideous, super.* **grannium** 548
Gree *f. the Greek tongue, Greek*, n.s. Greig 2281, 2311, 2459; *g.s.* Grege 3765; *d.s.* a Greic 353, 2716
grén *a work, handicraft* 239, 2554, **gres** *sair* 5631. **Wi.**: *Beath. Col.*
grinne *a bundle, hand, company*, **grinne** *sair* 2539. **Cor.**
gruc *a hero*, *g.s.* goth **gruce** 5288, **gruice** 5294. *·i.* laoch no garb, *ut dicitur*, **guth** **gruice** **cruth** **mbrege** 711, *Cor. Tr.* 90: **grúig** *·i.* laech, *Il.* 3, 18, p. 625^e
grus *curds, cheese*, **grus** *·i.* **tanach** 1082, 1066, 4019, 2279, 1081, 5, 4100. *Laws*: *·i.* **tanach**, *Ed.*
gruth *curds*, *Lat. galmula* 1082, *gour-maulo* 4077. **Wi.**: *Beath. Col.*
gruthraoch *Lat. galmulam* 1084, *gour-marium* 4079. **gruthlach** *curdled milk*, *P. O'C.*
gual *coal*, *g.s.* **smir** **guaili** 5633. **Wi.**
gúas *danger, peril* 5382
gulbanda *beaked, piercing* 1225, 4535. *Cf.* **gaeth** **guibelta**, *Acall.* 383
gus *strength, power, high spirit*, *g.s.* **gossa** 5314. **CC.**
guthas *wording, vocalisation* 5276
gutta *f. m.* (1) *a vowel* 358, *ni sédh* **disi** *hi* **puidein** 2762, 7, *e* *a* **guta** 1534, **guta** 2735; *n.p.* **guttai** 1071, **gutai** 1386: (2) *a letter*, *int* **aenguta** *the one letter*, *i.e.* *·i.* **sail** 1727
11. (1) *an island* 2741, 4642: (2) *the old Norse name of Iona*, the latter being a misreading of Adamnan's *Iona* (*insula*), *1* **inis** **Colum Cille** 1228. *Met.*

iaohlinn *a fish-pool*, *Lat. piscina* 1092, 4093. **iach** (*g.s.* of **eó**) *·i.* **bradan**, *Lec.* 239
iahtad *m. a screaming, yelling, shouting* 1681, 2378, 2797, 4868, 5575, 6
iarcomar *a concluding word of a poem, a repeating two-thirds of the first accented word of the poem* 936, 3865, *ar* *in* **iarcomar** *n-imslan* 2210, 3, **iarcomar** **bairdne** 1588
iarcomrao *a word or verse containing three syllables, trisyllable*, *·i.* **tret-sillachach** 3865, 1214, 4465; 1419, 1953, 4, *d'* **iarcomrac** 1936, *a* **haon** *a* *n-largeomare* 3539
iarcuibdius *an end rhyme* 3841
iarmberla (1) *unaccented words i.e.* *dialt* *n-etarlemme* *and* *lorga* **fuach** 1307, 13, 4620, 30, 2: (2) *the speech of Iar Mac Nema, cryptic speech* 1314, 1304, 4627, 33; 2511, 25. *Cf.* *RC.* xiii. 267
iarnu *a fawn* 5842. **iarndeo**, *O'R.*: **iarndeo**, *Trip. Gl.* 31
iarnun *iron*, *amal* *i.* 1314, **iarnun** 4633
iascalraecht *f. a fishing* 5803
iath *land, country* 5328 34
ibor *a yew, service-tree*, **ibur** 1153, **ibor** 4248; 1196, 4299, *do* **ibar** 5523, 5503, 6, 5658
ibro *·acht* *f. yew wood work* 5804. **Petri R. T.** 347
io *a paying*, *d'* **ice** *na* *da* **fichet** 2123
io *a healing, remedy*, **oenicc** 2083, 4. **Wi.**
ioht *progeny, children, race* 1112, 2261. *·i.* **clann** **nó** **cenél**, *Cóir An.*: *Cor. Tr.* 98
idad (1) *the yew, aspen* 5593, 5: (2) *the Ogham letter 1*, *n.s.* **idad** 1676, 5659; *tar* **idha** 2795, **idho** 1196, **ida** *·i.* **ibhar** 5523, **idhedh** 2796, 4299
ifin *m.* (1) *a gooseberry, a gooseberry bush* 5666, 520, **brabiffin** 3465: (2) *an Ogham diphthong or triphthong beginning with the letter 1*, *int* **ipin** 4863 5525, 5611, 5667. **iphin**, *O'Br.*
ilar *n.* (1) *multitude, plurality*: (2) *plural number*, *n.s.* *a* *n-illar* 1530;

g.s. **ceudpersa** **ilair** 2675, 6, 2757; *d.s.* **tri** *a* *n* **ilar** 2671, 4, 1642, 8, **fri** **hilar** 2058, *ar* **ilar** **ndan** 2159
il *many*, **il-foclaig** *many-worded* 1558, **il-ghnuiseach** *many-faced* 811
illait *an eaglet (?)* 5696. **il-nat**
ilugud *m. an amplifying, multiplying*, **illugud** **labartha** 630, **hilugud** 634. **Wi.**
im *butter*, *g.s.* **rusc** **inimi** 636; *d.s.* **im** **inim** 637
im-ad-cfu *I consider*, *part. nec.* **imcesta** 4359; *inf.* *do* **imcisin** 2901, **imchisin** 4359. *Cf.* *Ped. Gr.* § 683
imagallaim *a conversation*, *i* *n-i.* **na** **Da Thuar** 1328, 4644
imairechtu *a mutual sufficiency, invention*, **nir** **bo** **himaireachtain** 2968
imbert *f. a playing, practice, preparation, method*, **iarsin** **imræt** **no** **imirt** 5718
imchoimét *a mutual guarding, observing* 1975, 2003
imchomarc *m.* (1) *a question*, *int* **imcomarc** 1248, *is* *i.* 123, 2403: (2) *an enquiring after, greeting, salutation* 5228, 5332: (3) *analysis, parsing*, *do* **ernailibh** *in* **imchomarc** 1893, *for* **imchomarc** 1894; *v.* **ernail**
imcomairsnech *mutually neighbourly, corresponding*, *se* **himcomairsnig** **airme** 3041
imeubald *mutually rhyming*, **imfhreca** *i.* 3822, **comardad** *i.* 3824
imdaingen *very strong*, **imdaingen** 5125
imdelligim *I divide, distinguish*, **imdheligher** 996
imdfehim (**imb-di-fich**) *I protect*, 3 *s.* *pres.* **imdich** 5333; *inf.* (**im**) **degal**, *a* **llandegail** 2042
im-drengalm *I go round about, encompass, climb*, **imdrichaur** 3931, **imdreangair** **crand** 949, **imdrengar** 991, 3932
imfreccra *a mutual corresponding, a corresponding*, **cenel** **ind** **imfreccra** 924, 1513, **isna** **foclaib** *in* **imfreccra** 958, 3564, 6
immairoide *fitting* 492

imm-air-leclm *I meet, suit, fit*, 3 *s.* *pres.* **immairigh** 526, **imaric** 622
immar *as* 1968. *Tbc.*
impsoud (**imb-sóim**) *a turning about, anastrophe* 510. **tre** **impúth** **est**, *Sg.* 4^b 8
im-ræt *a business, method* 5718
imrind *mutual point, common rhyme or termination*, *no* *in* **imrind** **bera** *re* **seachta** 3713. *Tbc.*
imsochfald *a regular repetition* 1934
imthimcheoll *circumulative case* 1526, 1653, 1887
imthormalgim *I increase*, 3 *s.* *pres.* *rel.* **imatormaig** 4549, 1232 *E.*
imuca *mutual choice, choice* 498
inannus *a sameness, identity* 1015, 3964, 5. *Laws*
inchosc *m.* (1) *a meaning, signification, denotation of gender and person*, **etar-goiri** *in* **incoisc** 641, 7, 9, 673, **ig** **incoisc** 1563, 8, *is* *e* **int** **inchosc** 1905, *a* **hincosc** 3977: (2) *accusative case* 799, 1519, *ac* **ferail** (?) 1531, 1773, 1881, 1891
indaithmech *an analysis, explanation*, *do* **reir** *an* **indaithmige** **sin** 3542, **triana** **n-indaithmech** 4637
inde *f.* (1) *a meaning* 742, **triana** **n-inde** **taithmeach** 1319, **inne** 331, **innl** 831, 2680, 2729: (2) *quality* 673, *is* *i* *in* **indi** 674. *Lec.* 169
indoll *a yoking, question* 1247, 4363. **Wi.**: *O'Mule.*
indeóin *an anvil* 5728. **Wi.**
indid, **innid** *in which is, when, since* 5121. *Ériu* 1, 12; 120, 12: **Thur.** *Hdbk.* § 776
indilee *inappropriateness*, **indlius** *ar* **indlisi** 3710
indische *speech-way* 572
in-diupartach *fraudulent, privative* 6774. **diubartach** *fraudulent*, *Laws*
indles *an improper use*, *Lat. barbarismus*, *Origg.* *i.* 32, 4; 760, 6, 821, **indiles** 764, **innleas** 749
indotacht *m.* (1) *an entrance, beginning*: (2) *ingressive case*, *ni* **bia** *int* **inutacht** 1725, 1520, 1652, 1724, 82, 1884. *Laws*

indsce m. (1) gender, indliis ind indsge 3694, innsci 520,6, 714,5, 740, 3023, ferinnsci 521,9,31, 543, 565,7, 595, 839, 3023, 3066, 1908, baninnsci 521,9,31, 543, 550, 565, 596, 840, 3024, 3070, 1908, demhinsce 521, 530, 543, 550, 597, 840, 3024, 3074, 1876, 1908: (2) *speech, i. cumasceda* 1580, 1690, cumaisci 1589
indsce airme ordinal speech 1715, 4906
indsce mod narration mode, repetition of a word in the quatrain 1949, 5076. E.g.—
Ric in sithbl sithlas mag,
Ric in dam tri coecat nglonn,
Ric in gilla gusmar gann,
Forfacaib Cú dinise donn.
 RC. xx. 144
in-gra .i. ingar unfilial, impious 4036. angar .i. mac longhar nach bhfoghann da senoir do réir a dhualguais an unfilial son that is of no service to his father according to his due, *Triads*, 159, gl., 235, gl.: cf. O'Dav. 1102: ingor, Ascoli cccclx.
innislu f. a narration 572
innunn to that side, thither, inund 1579, anund 1585
inrathaligte to be perceived 1352, 4415
inrocomraionigsiomairne the longest word in Gaelic 4523, cf. 1436; v. comroircniuir
insnitheach infillited 6060. snithe. Wi.
intech a way, amal intech legend 361, inntech in leigind 2739; inteach 1758. Wi.
interiaocht an interjection 321, interecht 2669
intshluocht, intluocht m. sense, invention, research, g.s. derbad a intlechte 5471; a.s. tria intluucht 2015
iphin m. (1) a gooseberry 1197, 4304, int ipin 4863: (2) *the Ogham long 1, the Ogham diphthong 10, iphi* 1294, 1363, 1535,7,8, 1541,3, 1675,7; 1 medial and p 1369, 4425

isa whose is, of which it is, isa oen 715, 5193
ithe an eating, ac ithi a chno 1183, 4280
labrad m. a speaking, speech, g.s. labartha 1952
laocht milk, g.s. comet lachta 5622, imon lacht; a.s. lsi coimetas in lacht 5623; a.p. gan lachta 4543. Wi.
lachu a duck 5693. Wi.
lad a mill lead, canal 5837. O'R.
laiches f. a lay-woman, heroine, laechesa 5718, laichesa 6150. *Ériu* vii. 194
laid f. a metre proper to a dross 829, 1578, 3672, 4654, led 1581, snerlaid 2030, is i in laid 839; a.s. doni in laid 2194. *Ir. T.* iii. 116
laiget smallness, weakness 1455, 4528; 4551, a rolagat 4135
laigtech weakly, weak 4135, luigtech 4132
láirce lórchaine. gl. lorga fuach, q.v., 1692, lairge no lourgaidhe 4879.
láarg f. Lat. furca, Cor. cf. Tbc.
Laitin f. the Latin language, Latin, do multibh na Laitne 3016
Laitneoir m. a Latinist, n.s. 2910,2, lasin L. 449, 2909
lán (1) full. (2) a full, a plural for a singular .i. can dichned can dochned 5073, mna a lan 1839, ben a lan 1845, nem a lan 1867, 1946, 1994, 2090, 2160, e.g. meni fluileit 2198
lánamain f. a couple, pair, neuter couple, n.s. 1809, 1810,1,3,4,5,6, lanamnai 1853,4; n.p. lanamna deme 570, l. deimi 7949, 3257, 5079, 5406
lánamnaide a couple, correlated pair 1812, 1817. lánamanda, Laws
lanchubaid (1) a couplet rhyme 929: (2) *perfect rhyme, ut est bas, las* 1014, 3963
lán-chuibdius a rhyme at the end of the couplets in a quatrain 3840,58. *Ir. T.* iii. 9, 8; 130, 20: *Ir. Metr.* § 10
lánchumang m. full power (or tone) in simple vowels 1201,5,6,8, 4313,7,9, is e in l. 5459

lánfogur a full tone 343, 454, 1073, 2696, 2706, 2917
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- loman** f. a rope, cord 5725. Wi.
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lonn f. a blade, a sword, aur-, ur-, lar-rem-lonn 1703, 14, 4699, 4719. dorat beim don luinn i. cloideb Conchobair, Tbc. p. 159
loro, **lorg** f. (1) a staff, handle, n.s. 1591; n.p. 1594; (2) lorga fuach staves of words, two unaccented short syllables between alliterating words 1310, 1595, 9, 1606, 1692, 1849, 1870, 1981, 2099, 2140, 4672, lurga f. 4625, lorga dialta 2154, 5080, 5351, e.g. sal. Im ba sessach, im ba seng 5355
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luaidim I speak, mention, luaidit 354; inf. luad expression 5612
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luibenchosach m. a metrical foot or verse having seven syllables, hexasyllable 1217, 1424, 1955, in luipencoussach 3713, 4478
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lús f. taste, good taste, cona luis 2061. i. blais, O'Dav. 1195
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lúth strength, power, activity, l. legtha 5561, l. bech 5624
macdacht f. a maiden, n.p. macdachta 5721. Wi.
mao fuirimid m. a poet of the sixth rank 2248. Ir. T. iii. 112
maccu, **moccu** a genitive, of the kindred or race which follows, Cluain macu Nois 5706; cf. Óenu (macu Laigsi)
machad some kind of agricultural instrument 5727
machdad wonder, mactad 5575, machtdad 5577. Wi.
mad well, ni ma teit 2121. ST.: Thur. Hdb. § 383
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maíthe to be praised, glorified in, praiseworthy, magnificent, sonorous 467. a ghlaodh ghuithbhinn mhaoidhte, Reliq. Celt. ii. 428, 30: cf. Din.
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mala an eyebrow, malu 1813, 4999
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malot μηλότης a shepherd (?) 2284
mandraim, **mannraim** I destroy, 3 s. pret. romannair 546. Wi.
marbhán a corpse 3187. Din.
marb-usce stagnant water, for marb-usce 1321, 4639
mascul masculine gender 522, 620, masgal 3024, 3082, mascol 603; g.s. 1913. Sg. 66^b 14, 18, 20
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mell f. ruin, destruction 2793. RC. xxvi. 14, § 8: Fel.² p. 10: Hail Brigit, 3 n.
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métugud m. a magnifying, increasing 646, 658
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midach Lat. medicus, a physician, miódach ice 4289, etiud midach 5584. Cor. Tr. 113: O'D.
midtu a vine, gl. muin i. midiu 5521, midiu 5926
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mínn m. a noble, sage, n.p. minna 5711. mind i. uasal no súi, O'Dav. 1220
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mí-rún f. ill-will, ill-intent, g.s. míruine 1306, 4629. Acall.
mo chean well is he born, happy one! 2167, originally 3 s. pret. cinim. Cf. mo chen gach fer, Ir. T. iii. 128 z, mo ghean-ar an bhéar, lvi.; v. mad
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Molossus Molossis in Epirus 1750, 4939; the place or tribal name seems confused with the Molossian hounds; O'Molloy, Gr. 118, equates fearchu werewolf with Molossus. Cf. Ir. T. iii. 421, § 215: O'Mulc. 269: Origg. xiv. 4. 9
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mórshesser m. seven persons, bai mórshesser 1139, is on mórshesiur 258, 2568
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muimeoh f. a nurse *i. nutrix* 1909, is . bhuimeach 1911
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muine a bush, cend a muine 5810, 7. Laws
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mút m. f. a mute consonant, n.p. in muite 447, mutil 446, muittl 451, multi 467, 513, 2904, na multi 2907. 2931, 2, 2982. cenith mút, Sg. 5^b 4, is mút si, 17^a 3
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nau, nó f. a ship 6134. Wi.: nóí, náoi *i. long*, II. 4. 18
neam *i. ball fearrdha fir*; neamh im usce 1295, nim in ulgi 4403. II. 4. 18: O'Cl.
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neim poison nem 1301, 40, neimnech *envenomed* 801. Wi.
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néll m. a cloud, saididh nell 4291. CC.
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nemed m. a dignitary, privileged person, isna breathaibh nemedh 1298, 4380
nemnigud m. an annihilating, annihilation 769, neimtnigud 3561, 4548. nelmnigim, O'R.
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ochtar m. eight persons, an octad 2234. Wi.
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óegi m. a guest, g.p. aiged 5300, 5. Wi.
og an egg, n. du. f. oig mamma (?) oig 7 glun 5033, cf. cich 7 glun 1852. Wi.: ogh *i. ceile*, *Lec.* 96 M.: na huige Lor. Gild. 209
ógleth the poetry which the anrad shared with the ollam; a virtual half, not an exact half 1728, 4920, v. leth, certleth. *Ir. T.* iii. 66, w.
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olo (1) bad: (2) m. an evil, wrong, wrongdoing, a n-ulcu 2008

oll great, cubat n-oll 5664; compar. ulliu, f-uilliu 1452, uille 3063; cpds. oull-ait (or 3 p. of verb ollaim) 3680; ollchathach 5318, ollforbthe Lat. *superfluous*, Orig. iii. 5, 9, 1447, ollurgbail 5338
ollam m. a poet of the first rank, a chief poet, an ollave, n.s. imda ollamh 2129; g.s. a n-ait ind ollaman 2678, feill ollaman righ 2224, 2230; adj. ollamda 2202
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ord m. method, use, custom, lar n-urd choir 564, nocho n-ord mear 2067, i n-urd bairdni 1937. i. dlighed, O'Dav. 1309
ord m. a hammer 5728. Wi.
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oxall, oxlaid ablative case 1775, v. foxul

panaletti Lat. *proprium nomen libri*, the Pandects (of Jerome) 2416. Panechte, CZ. iii. 17
parabulamb Lat. *genilogia*, the Book of Chronicles entitled ra paraibambua in lxx. 4032
patrone (1) a bard so named: (2) his followers or imitators (?), na baird 7 na patreni 1928. Arch. C.P. iii. 300
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penult Lat. *penultima*, penultimate syllable 4102,3,17,30
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raith a fern 1190,1, 4288,90. O'Cl.: Wi.
raith a surety, security 1583. Laws
randalge a part, randai 1453
randgabthach a participle 300,20
randgapal f. a participle 2668. Z.² 989
rath n. the dative case, a radh n-uathaid, a rad n-ilair 1772, a rath 1880
re f. space, while, d.p. riab clanaib 149, reib 2452. arnaib reib ilib, Wb. 22*8
reargagán m. a little blackbird, O'R., rearrgugan 709, raragain, T.: Din., rergocan 3111, rercuccain i. Lónain 3464, a triple dim. of rear, P. O'C.
rece 1920
recomrae m. a dissyllable 1214, 1418, 1498, 1588, 1953, recomare 1240, 1433, a tri a reucomare 3538; n.p. recomraig 1501; adj. recomhracach 1721
reidhe f. plainness, explanation, scheme, i reidhe 3588, 4735
reim remraithe (1) remraiti a/ore-said 1755, cia hairm remrade? 16, E.: (2) rhyme of vowels only (?) 3945, 1000, e.g. la, ha 3944, 999, 4923, 1730
reimm n. (1) a run, course 780,2,3: (2) inflection, declension, is reim gach tuissel on ainmniud sis 4862, 739, 786,7,8, 791,2,3,4, 1951, gach reim n-olc 2178; g.s. slondud reimmi. 1626, esse remme 905; d.s. ina reim 1536,9, ina remim 1535, 1675, reim ceilli 1540, 4761; g.p. na remend 1759; d.p. remendaib 1721,2,60: (3) alliteration 800,63 (a) of letter by letter, do fid for fid 784, 805, 3592, 3742; (B) of two accented words ending a verse, or with dialt etarleime or lorga fuach (?), tacbreim 867, 3593, 3745
reimmaim I rhyme, infect. is as reimmthar 3609

rel(a)im *I make clear*, 3 s. pres. lai in chorr cid reil nos-rel 541; inf. fri realad fuid 1552, rellugud fuit 4781. Wi.
relait *relative, cognate*, Lat. *relativus*, in chiall relait 1098, an ciall reullait 4088
remtad *adversative case* 1529, a remid 1663
remnigim *I infect, decline*, 3 s. pres. pass. remnigther 792, 7, 8, 3614, 5; inf. isin remniugud 878, 4734
remshuidtugud m. (1) *a preposition* 320, 2668: (2) *an anteposition* 594: (3) *an interposition* 1595, 4676; n.p. remshuidigthi 1692. Sg. 220^b8
rem-tiagaim *I precede*, cid ara remtet 5476, is aire remitet 5488
remunn foregoing 1352, reumain 4415, remaind 2732. *Fel.*²: according to Meyer, a locative use of the verbal noun *rem-din*, "in the front drive," "in the foremost rank," RC. xxxiii. 96
res f. (1) *a tale* (?) 1920, is f in réis, 'T': reisi -i- racas, Ed. vii. 11, 29: *Ir. T.* iii. 21, w, y; 48 w, y; resach 23, 4: *Tbc.* 6124: or (2) *res -i- cend* 4176. *res hebreá litera est quae interpretatur caput. res ergo hoc est quod et prinarium nomen*, Maro *Gr.* v. 27, 12
resiu (conj. followed by subj.) *before*, riesiu tisad 2770, cid siu 387
rét m. *a thing, matter, fact*, g.s. secip raeta 5577; d.s. iar ret 5474, 9, 5564, 5602; g.p. ic dathadh na ret. Wi.
riab f. *a streak, stroke*, riab, da reib 6033. *Din.*: cf. *reó f.* (reb-), g. du. reib, W.: -i- riab, *Ir. T.* iii. 443
riaglaím *I regulate*, doriagladh 1053
riagul *a rule*, n.s. riagail 1022, riaghul 3977. Wi.
riched n. *heaven*, g.s. 5354
riches f. *a live coal* 5261. Wi.: *Al.* 40^a 5, 6
rige *a stretching, lengthening, length*, du rigi rand 2121, oen dialt fri righe, rigi 5418, rach rigi 4649, Ed. vii. 11^b42. *Triads* 116

rige *a reign*, righi 1120
rim (1) *a number*: (2) *metrics* 55, 2343
rind *a point, termination, front*, claen a rind 1423, imma rind 5240, v. uaimm do rind
robaid *a warning*, g.s. do breith robaid 2802, 5484. *Tbc.*
rócnat (f.) *a small rook* (?) 5695
ro-orinim *I destroy*, 3 s. fut. rochiur -i- rochiguir 5378
rofot m. *an overlength, an overlong*, in rofhat 2050, rofat 2150, cen rofot 1941, can rofota 5060, 5128, root 5133, 4, c.g. 5138
rogair *overshortness, an overshoot* 1694, 1941, 2052, 2153, can rogair 5059, 5123, c.g. 5132, 5144, 5124, 7
rogda *chosen* 5332. Wi.
rói f. *a field, plain*, ros -i- roi oiss 1319, *Fel.*²; phps. rol oiss *very keen are deer*, roe roaitha, *Fel.*¹, LB. Ap. 26. Aug. 27
roidh f. *red dye plant* (?) 1321, raidh 4638. O'Dav. 937
ronnaíreacht f. *a dispensing, distribution* 5801. O'R.
ros *great knowledge* eolus 2685. -i- rofhios, rosa -i- rofheasa, O'Cl.: rus -i- rofhios, *Triads* 143, Gl.
rós *a rose*, sug in rois 5645. rós f., RC. xii. 467
ro-saigim *I reach, extend*, 3 s. pres. cia roich 4528, cia roaig 1454, rosaig 4499, rosouich 4529; 3 p. nad roichit 2917; 3 p. sub. pass. co regdar 1077, co roectar 4073
roscad *a dithyramb* 928, 3857
roscad *a maxim, proverb, precedent*, g.s. f. sreathaibh roscaigh 337, a sreatha rosga 2684. Laws
ross m. *a wood, copse*, rois caelli 1320, ros coille 4637, ross 297, 2613
ross, **rass** *duckweed, duckmeat*, rass 1320, ros usce 1321, 4638. *Cor. Tr.* 141: *Med. Gl.*
ross *flax-seed*, ros 1322, 4639. Laws
roth m. *a wheel*, g.s. trian roith 1181, 2, 4277; g.p. in tres fith roth 4278

ruamna *redness, blush* 1193, 4292, 5563, 4, 7, 5645, 6
rudrach (1) *a staying too long on a neighbour's land, prescription*: (2) *too many rhymes -i-* roimda cubaidh ann *over much rhyme there*, O'Dav. 1345; n.s. 2047, 2145; g.s. rudraigh 2144; a.s. cen rudraigh 1940, rudrach 5058, 5108. rudrad, *Cor.*: O'D.: *Fel.*²: rudhrach, O'Cl.
ruice f. *shame, blush*, g.s. ruamna ruice 1193, 4292; g.p. tinnem ruice 5570, tindi ruice 5572. Wi.
ruidiud m. *a blush, redness* 5570, 1, ruided 5647. Wi.
ruidles m. *peculiar use* 747, 818, 2074, 380, 1, ruidlius 2763, 4, is e a ruidhles 420, 2862; compar. ni ruidhli 935
ruidlista *specialised, particularised* 2650, ruidlesta 1745, ruidliusta 4935
ruls f. (1) *an elder tree* 5570, 1, 3, 5647: (2) *the Ogham letter r -i-* trom 1193, 4292
rún rán (ro-án) *a very splendid secret, a dichned littri, rú rá* 5392. Wi.
rúso m. *a bark, firkin, hamper* 637, 5727
rúss, **rús** *face, shame*, o rus 5573, on rus 5647. Wi.
saball 808
saco 809
sádud *a thrusting in, invading*, g.s. sadha 5333. Laws
sáeb *false, deceitful*, ni saeb lib 2065. Wi.
sách-suidlugud *a placing wrongly* 1936
sáerse *a handicraft, sairs* 5798
sáethach *weary, exhausted*, luad saethaig 5612, oud saothaid 4307, Wi.
saigid (1) *a seeking, saididh nell* 4291: (2) *full approach, the complete repetition at the end of a stanza in the body of a poem of the first accented word occurring at the beginning of the poem* 2201, 3, saighith 2211. *Ir. T.* iii. 29, x; 121

saigim *I make for, seek, sue*, 3 s. pres. rel. æ aiges 408, 9, ai shaighius 2847, ai saigius 2849; 3 p. sedhait, segait 4737, 9
sail f. (1) *willow* 1154, 4249; 5495, 5624, 1373, 4, 1405, 1563, 7, 9: (2) *the Ogham letter s* 813 5, 1170, 2899, 3668; g.s. 1282. Wi.
saildrong *a willowbrake* (?) 5521, 5926. Cf. Drong in place-names
sainemall *especially good, distinguished* 518, 2989
sainemain m. *a metre proper to a mac fuirmid*, in sainemain 3673, 829, 4654, 1578, 83. *Ir. T.* iii. 116
sainiged m. *a differentiating, separating* 1299
sainredach *peculiar, particular*, g.s. f. 849, 3460, 1
saithe m. *a swarm, company, multitude*, a.p. saithiu 274. *Met.*
sáitheach *sated* 5932
sál f. *a heel* 1283, 4338. Wi.
salannlus *saltwort*, saland 809. Hog.
sal-chuibdius m. *a rhyme at the end of the first and third verses of the quatrain, caesura rhyme, salcuibdis* 3840. *Ir. T.* iii. 9; 25; 130, 20: *Ir. Met.* § 10
saltrad m. *a treading* 949, 3335
samad *sorrel* 808. P. O'C.
samaigim *I put, place*, 3 s. pres. pass. samhaighthir 434, 518
samaiso f. *a three-year-old heifer* 5764. Wi.: Laws
sámo f. *rest, quietness, pleasure, delight* 5172, 6, 5213. Wi.
Satharn *Saturday*, Satarn mar Satharn 3535. dia sathairnd inid . . . casc, *Goid.*², p. 88
scalp f. *a gap* 1230, 4540. Wi.
scé *a white-thorn* 1154, scéu 4249; 1178, sge 4273. Wi.: Laws
soíath m. *a shield*, n.p. 2120
sooth *a word indsgi* 2685, scath 1935, scothegna *word-wisdom* 571, 837, 3138. -i- innace, II. 4. 18: *St. Crit.*, p. 42

- scriptra** *f. Scripture*, g.s. hurmor na sgreaphtra 2640, do reir na sgreaphtra naibe 3422
- sduidir** Lat. *studere*, a studying, ag sduidir 4054. stuidéar m., Din.
- seacht** *f. hardness* 1313, secucht 4632. Laws
- sechad** m. a restraining, checking, g.s. sechu 5175,9. sechise, *Tbc.*: sechad, Laws: cf. O'Dav. 1338, where l. esbuid
- sechem** *shittim-wood* 298, seuchim 2610. SR. 4224: CC.: שִׁטִּים (shittim) acacias, Gesenius, *Dict.*: the timber of which Noah's ark was made, O'R.: seichim m. shechem-wood, Arms.
- sechidir** *he follows*, 3 s. perf. dep. rosechastar 506, roseichiustar 2959, 2974. Wi.
- sechmall** (1) an omission: (2) neglective case 1521, 1652, 1778,9, 1883, 4978. Wi.
- sechmallaim** *I neglect, am devoid of* (o), ní larsinni seachmallas o dheilbh 473, ní tsechmallas o deilph 2939
- sechmatu** *past* 2369
- sechnalm** *I separate, I distinguish from* (do), 3 p. pres. sechnalt 4014; 3 p. impf. no-sechantais 4407
- sechta** *seven things, heptad* 430, 2877, 741,2,5,6,7,8, 760, 828, 838, 917, 932, fri sechtu 1001, sechda 3977
- sechtmain** *f. a week, vii la na seachtmaine* 749, 3518, 3532,7
- séda** *six things* 429, 2874, 1021, fri sedhal 3976
- ség** *a deer* segh -i- os 4537, 5601; g.p. re trichait sed 1227; dim. seg-nat 5892. Cor.
- séig** *f. a vulture, hawk*, segh 5693. -i- seabhac, II. 4. 18: Wi.
- séis** *a band, a troop*, a.p. la seise 5087, fiarses 4303. CC.
- séis** *learning, skill, knowledge*, for seis -i- iar fofis l. sofis 479, 738, 2638, 2948, 3496. gen. sése, RC. xxvi. 20, § 43: *Metr.*: Laws
- seitlig** *f. (1) wife: (2) companion, follower, like*, cona tseitchib 3382. for tosach a séici, *Ir. T.* lii. 26, 25: ma seichte dligidh, CC. 414: *Tbc.*
- selbad** m. (1) a possessing 1731, 4924: (2) possessive case 1000, 1517,31,43, 1771, 1880, 1892; d.s. inna selbad 1536, 1676, do sealbhadh 1671
- semligud** m. a smoothing, aspiration, lenition of an initial consonant, the Ogham H preceding its consonant H + B = Ph 1272, 1264,7, 1271,5,6,7,8, 4322,6,8, 4330,1,2,3
- sen** *old*, compar. sinin fedhaib 5593,4; super. sioneim 4300, senim (?) 807. senim fedha, *Anec.* lii. 44
- senchas** m. ancient history, story 553, a cendfochruis tuis, *Fenchas* 5386. Wi.
- senod** a synod, n.p. senada 6150
- senshail** 807
- serbiu** *bitterness* 3345, serbe *Eg.*, serbi 3489
- serind** *primrose* 806. selmhrlin, seithir, llog.
- sertim** (?) *I strengthen*, pret. 3 s. sacert 5314; 3 pl. ser[1]sit 5316. *Fcl.*
- seuso** *dry, barren*, for portailh segha 1592, segha (?) 5317
- sestmach** *steadfast, stable* 6036. CC.
- sestach** *steadfast, strong* 939, 1598, 5356, 5360
- sestod** *one-sixth* 1448. Laws
- sester** m. six persons, a hexad, seissiur 2233,9, seser 2237. Wi.
- sét** m. a road, way, seic -i- conar 1293. sed raid 1583, for set na alpgiiri 5513
- sét** m. anything valuable, a treasure, chattel, raith air set 1583; a.p. seoto sona 2217, seotu 5088
- sét** a bed, seut -i- lepaid 4391. sét bedding, *Aist.*
- sétim** *I blow*, 3 p. pres. seeit 1292, sét 4393
- sétrad** m. a metre proper to a mac fuirmid 829, 4654, in sethrad 3673, setrud 1578, sedradh 1583. *Ir. T.* iii. 116

- sian** aléibí *foxglove* 806
- síd** *fairyland*, a sith 2805, i síd 5487
- síde** *the fairies*, d.p. a sídhaip 2804, 5486
- sigla** *signs, abbreviations* 5918, 6106. Lat. *sigilla*, *Orig.* xix. 32, 1
- sílad** m. a sowing, sílad clann 5652, na clann 5653
- síllab** m. *f. a syllable* (1) m. n.s. in síllab deighinach 2369, in síllab toiseach 2370; a.s. in síllab toiseach 2366; n.du. in da shíllab 88, 1420: (2) *f. n.s. int shíllab dedenach* 91, int shíllab thoisenach 92; a.s. int shíllaib toisich 91, síllaib 366, 2929, 2946; n.du. na di shíllaib 1418; a.p. síllaoba 2745, 3571. Z.² 981*
- síllabacda** *consisting of syllables, syllabic* 5312
- síllabach** *having syllables, syllabic*, deilidí s. 2134, aontsílloapach 3827, deisíllabach 4880, 1692, 4517, 4677, tretsíllabach 3865, 4517
- sínim** *I stretch, extend, lengthen*, 3 s. pres. pass. sinter 4707; inf. siníud na haimsire 1564, 4795
- sírcumflex** a circumflex, sírcumplex 4417, 4787. Z.² 980*
- síthchain** Lat. *pax* 4221
- slat** *f. a rod, twig, stem*, sírlata *name of a plant* (?) 806
- slasat** a thigh, n.s. 609; d.s. dia slasait 609. slasat, CC.
- slíce** 808
- slícht** n. a track, division, version, descendants, g.s. slíachta (s = sail = slia is half of slia-chta) 1728, 4919; n.p. is treshlicht 1208, tre tslicht 4320, ceithir tsliocht 4316; a delidin lilterja, sílocta 5310
- slísiu** 808
- slondud** m. a naming, surname, patronymic, frie slíondedh 2832
- smér** m. a fire, n.p. smir guail 5633. *Metr.*
- smetrach** a compressing, compression (?) -i- smit forrach 1328,31, 4645
- smit** *lobe of ear* 1333, 4646,8,9. Wi. g.s. smitai (?) 4649: v. ó.
- snac** 807
- snáithe** a thread, snaithe 809, 6104, snaithe 6085
- snámchain** *fair swimming*, s. theda 5597. snámchar *ser, Anec.* iii. 43: l. snámcham, cf. snámach, *Ir. Gl.* 391
- snímach** *spinning, twisting* 6085. Din.
- snithe** *twisted, plaited* 809. *Fian.*
- so-** *laudatory prefix*, so-bard a noble bard 1996, so-dath finely coloured 5698, so-thluag a goodly host 5333
- sóam** *youngest* 2309, soom 25. só younger, O'D.: PH.: cf. sósar na mac, MR. 48, 20: a tabairt do'n t-sosar, MR. 58, 15
- sochraide** *f. reinforcements, help, resources*, g.p. 5088,95. *Ain.* 691, 2083, 2793: CC.
- socht** *silence* 2081. Wi.
- sód** a turning 1273, 4328
- sod** a weir, soud 5734. Laws: O'D.
- sóerda** *artificial*, saerda 396,7,8, 595,6,8, 910, saorda 2816,7, 2821
- sóerugud** m. an ennobling, a prefixing so to the word 1868, 1946, 1980, 2096, 2155, 5045, 5076, e.g. so-fér 1797, 4989, so-ben 1845, so beun 5028, so-bard 1996
- soirche** *bright* 5087,94, -i- solasda, O'Cl.: -i- soillsi, II. 4. 18
- solam** *quick, sudden* 2081. Wi.
- solma** *quickness* 2839
- solus** *bright*, goar -i- solus isin Fenchus no isin Breatnais 633, goour, solus isin mBretnus 3208,15. goor gach solus, Cor. Tr. 83: *Tbc.*
- solustur** *brightness*, griansolustur lux solis 4219. Laws
- somáin** *wealth, profit* 1581; g.s. somaine 4661. Wi.
- so-mills** *sweet, fresh*, compar. somillsi 731, 3345. aquae sive salsae sint sive dulces, *Orig.* xiii. 14, 1
- son** a word, for son ceneoil ind imí, freccar 924, forin son 436, 2888. *Lec.*
- son** a sound, cia son ger 253,4; g.s. suin 786,7, 792,3,4; d.s. do soun 4697, iar sund 5473; a.s. ria sunn 5478

- so-réid** *easy, ready, handy*, g.p. f. soirthe 5091, 58, 9. soirthe .i. sol-réidhe, O'Cl.
- soissad** *a dwelling, abode* 5310. Wi.
- soud-culpdíus** *an internal rhyme* 3838
- spín** f. (1) *a thorn*, spinan no ispin 1197: (2) *gooseberry*, spinan no spin 4305. PH.: RC. xii. 467
- spínán** *a gooseberry bush* 1197, 4304. *Three Med. Gl.*: O'Br.
- srábh** m. *a stream*, g.s. aire srabha 1192, aire sraba ssdraibh 4290. SR. 6780: O'Dav. 180, 1491: Ir. T. iii. 336, 115: *aliter* cf. *Betha Colm*: *Alt.* 23, 17
- srathar** f. *pack-saddle*, strathar 5725. Wi.
- srebann** *a membrane, udder* 1809, 1810, 3255, srephand 4997; g.s. gene in tsrepaidd 5001, 3258. lán a srebuinn, *Sil. Gad.* 90
- sréguindeacht** f. *deerstalking* (?) 5801. Cf. séguindeacht, *En.*
- sréth** (1) *a series*, intan is sréth 3577, i sreathaibh 337, a sretha 2684: (2) *a thread of alliteration*, iar srethaib suadh 553, 3194. Cf. Ir. T. iii. 30, 14
- srithid** f. *the passage or stream of milk from the breast*, sridit 1853; n.p. srithitl 5034. cöil srithide, *Triads* 75: srithide foln, CC.
- sróil** *light* 4788. Cor. Tr. 148
- srón** f. *nose*, imon sroin 5787
- sróroa**, **sróroha** *bright* 5700
- sruith** *venerable*, compar. is I ns sruithi 2377, 2798; sup. sruitem uicdl 5602, sruithem 4303. Wi.
- stmólach** *a thrush* 5695. Agall, st=z
- stocaireacht** f. *a trumpeting* 1477. Lat. clangor tubarum, *Orig.* iii. 20, 10
- stoco** m. *a trumpet* 1486. PH.
- straiph**, **straif** (1) *a shoe-bush*, n.s. in strail 5567, 1191, 2, 4290, 1, 5494, 5563, 8, 9, 5643, saildrong 5521: (2) *the Ogham letter str*, sr 443, 2899
- suad** (?) *danger* .i. gabud 5452, 4
- suag** *a rope, cable* 6149. Din.
- suaill** *few, small, little, mean*, ri suail 1604, ní suail 5366
- suath(a)lm** *I knead*, 3 s. impf. pass. 2440, 1; p. part. pass. suaili 2438. Wi.
- súg** *sap, juice*, tri sug lossa 5572, sug in rois 5645. Wi.
- súil** m. *a sage*, n.s. 5310, sai 386, 2769; g.s. suad 498, 508, 2967, 8; n.p. saithi 387, saithe 2770; g.p. 553, 3194; g.du. 4644
- suidim** *I sit*, æ suides 408, 411, 2848, 2851
- superlait** *the superlative degree* 644, 3267
- súst** f. *a flail* 5727. PH.
- taball** *a tablet*, d.s. a n-xentabail 1110, 4230; d.p. i taiblibh 44, a dtaiblibh 2329
- taemaing** (to-ad-com-icc) *encompasses, surrounds*, conas - taemaing 1960. O'Cl.; v. do-ath-com-iccim
- taceraim** *I plead, argue*, 3 p. pres. tacrair 1961, 2, 2180, tachraid 1939
- taebchubaid** *side or end rhyme*; (1) *caesura rhyme of first and third verse-endings of a quatrain* 919, 929, a dtaobcuiddiph an rauid 3566: (2) *a rhyme consisting of identical vowels and of identical consonants following the vowels*, brass 7 lass 3963
- taebchubdius** m. *the two end rhymes of a quatrain* 3848, 3858
- taeblerg** *a sloping plain, sloping land*, g.p. 5147, 5152. *Acall.*
- taebomna** f. *a consonant*, n.s. in t. 1396, 766, 1389, is i in taebomna gabhus greim 1397; g.s. 1376, 8; n.p. taebonnai 412; n.du. na da taebomna 937; g.p. 1401; d.p. do taebomnaib 765, 921
- taebreim** *side or end run or declension*; (1) *in poetry, perfect alliteration* 785, 923, 3743, 5: (2) *in prose, everything which is not full declension, external flexion* 795, 6, 876, 3750 v. réimm (3)

- taebtu** (1) *a siding with, trusting*: (2) *comitative case* 1526, 1653
- tái, táol, tó, túa** *silent, still*, tæ a ed 1473, tai a od 1484, 4576, 7, to od 1473; compar. tuiu 1484, taftiu 1479 n. tai no taoi .i. tostach, O'Cl.
- táircim** *I effect, cause, refer to*, feudhair .i. tairgither fair 4771, feghair .i. tairgither 4777. ní taircither, *ML*. 17^a 5
- tairisem** *an abiding, consisting*, tairisem fo fid 5811, 8
- tairsce** (1) *a trespassing*: (2) *trespassive case* 1527, thairrsci 1654, 1787, tharrsce 1885, tairragi 4983. O'D.: *Laws*
- taisselbaim** *I ascribe, attribute, publish*, rotaiselbad 1047, dot. 1766, co taiselbad 1763
- taistel** *a traversing, journey, voyage* 5291, 7. tistel, *St Mol.*
- taithmech** *a loosening, explanation, derivation* 1315, 9, 2718, 2949, 3438, taimeth 3439
- taithmet** *a mentioning, telling, counting* 1452; denom. 3 s. pres. rotathmetaid-side 1500. PH.
- tál** *an adze* 5726. Wi.
- tamall** *a while, pause* (?) 1932. Cf. tamall n-áire, *Arch. C.P.* i. 160: BB. 299 8
- tanach** f. *cheese* 1082, 4077. *Aisl.*
- tanacht** f. *thinness, slenderness*, ar. thanacht 2943
- tanaigeht** f. *refinement, fineness* 5000, tanoigeht 3258
- tár** *contempt, disgrace*, cen tar 1932. .i. olc, Cor.: cf. tair n-áire, *Arch. C.P.* i. 160: BB. 299 a 45
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- táthluibh** *cement* 267, 288, 2446, 2581, 2603. táth luib herb, material, *Laws*
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- Fland** *Flann*, *Fland* *Floind* 3750, *Fland* *Flaind* 795, 871, 5, 883, 3612, 3761, 5246, 9, a *Fhlaind* 868, 3604, 7, *Flann* 3222, 3698.

- Fland** mac *Lonán d'Ua* (?) *Delbna* of the royal sept *Ui Fiachrach Aidni* 5102, mac *Lonain* i nduain *Delmna* 5133, 5281, 5326, a *Fhlaind* *Locha* 5172, *Acha* 5176. (*Mac Laitheóge*). 1918. *Ir. Metr.*
- Foraind** *Pharaoh*, the eponym of the letter f 245, 1768, 2560, v. *Scota*.
- Fronosis** son of *Gittis* 132, 2412.
- Gadmer** 2562 v. *Gotli*.
- Garath** a builder of *Babel* 128, *Garad* 2407.
- Gemmán St.**, nGeman 5795.
- Germanus** a builder of *Babel* 128, 2407.
- Gittis** son of *Tiris* 132, 2412.
- Giurgus St.**, *George*, *Giurgu* 5795.
- Glas** *Goedel Glas*, son of *Nil* 2518, 2523, 2998.
- Glunfind** son of *Lamfind*, *Alt.* 30, 37: 182, 1049, 2466, 2519, 4005.
- Goedel** eponym of *Gaelic*, *Goedéal* 202, *Gaoidel* 2288, *Gaedéal* 15, mac *Aingin* 205, *Gaedel* 43, *Gaedheal* 204, lasin nGaidel 522, 646, 672, 675, 979, 982, 1083, 4078, *Gædel* mac *Aimergin* 1051, *Gædel* mac *Eitheoir* 18, 213, 1051.
- Gomer** son of *Iapheth*, Origg. ix. 2, 26: Gen. x. 2: 4034; g.s. *Gomer* 186, *Goimeir* 2469, *Goimer* 4148.
- Gomers** the eponym of the Ogham letter ng 247, nGomer 2562.
- Gothius** a builder of *Babel*, *Gotius* 128.
- Gotli** the eponym of the letter g 247, *Gadmer* 2562.
- Greus**, *Gregus* son of *Gomer* 1117, 4027, *Greus* 1250, 4037, *Greccus* 4031, 4148.
- Hieronimus** *St Jerome* 179, *Cirine*, E.
- Hiruad** *Herod*, the eponym of the letter h 246, *Hiruath* 2561.
- Isaiah** the eponym of the letter i 248, *Isaichim* 2563.
- Iafeth** *Iapheth*, Gen. x. 1: Origg. ix. 2, 26: 2484, 176, mic *Iafeth* 181, 6, mic *Iaffeith* 2470, 2488, oc *Iafeth* 179, ag *Ieffeth* 2486.
- Iar** mac *Noma* 82, 212, 1103, 2360, 2529, co *Iar* 1107, 4141.
- Iara** son of *Sru*, *Alt.* 30, 38, 9: 185.
- Ibath** a builder of *Babel* 127, *Ybath* 2406.
- Idad** father of *Ealba*, g.s. *Idaidh* 561, *Fidaidh* 3156.
- Iland** *Ogham* ebadach *Iland* 5853.
- Indiurnn** a river-pool 5686.
- Ioib** *Iove* 3534.
- Ionan** *Javan*, son of *Iapheth*, Gen. x. 2: Origg. ix. 2, 28: 176, 2483.
- Ir** son of *Mil* 3987.
- Íte f. St.** 5796.
- Iudonius** eponym of the diphthong io 248, 2563.
- Kallap** *Caleb*, the eponym of the letter q 246, *Calebh* 2561. *Caleph*, Origg. vii. 6, 52.
- Labraid** 5730, 5866.
- Lamfadh** *Lamech*, father of *Noah*, *Laminach*, *Alt.* 31, 52: g.s. *Laimfiach* 2470.
- Lamfind** son of *Ether*, *Alt.* 30, 37: g.s. *Laimfind* 182, 2519, 4005, *Lamfind* 2466.
- Laisreann St** 5793.
- Latin** son of *Faunus*, mac *Puin* 356, 1117, 1124, 6, 7, 1250, 2723, 4028, 4043, do *chloind* *Laitin* 802, 3619.
- Latinus** a builder of *Babel*, Origg. ix. 2, 84: 126, 2406.
- Lauina** *Lavinia*, daughter of *Latinus* 1125, 4045.
- Leser** son of *Seth*, g.s. *Leser* 2468.
- Líadain** a poetess, ban-éas di *Chorco* Duibne, 7th cent., *Ir. Metr.* 5139.
- Lonán** father of *Fland* q.v.
- Longbardus** a builder of *Babel* 127, *Lonbard* 2407.
- Lorc** *Lóeguire* *Lorc*, son of *Ugaine Mór*, King of Ireland 5231.

- Lore Luocha hEgbric hui Briain**
fosterer of Mide 3834
- Loth Lot**, the eponym of the letter l,
Origg. ix. 6, 9: 245, 2560
- Lug mac Eithlend King of the**
Tuath Dé Danand 2803, 4258, mac
Etlenn 5484. Ethlenn 1162
- Lugaid son of Ldegairé (?)**, FM. 478, 9:
Lugaidh 5231
- Mac Dá Cerdá mac Máileochtraig**
male Dínertaig a poet, 7th cent.,
Ir. Metr.: 4533, 5117: Mac Da
Cerd 1223, Mac Da Cherda 5108.
Tamall n-áire amal dorigni Mac
Dá Cerdá, BB. 299 β. 8. Possibly
a late development of moccu Cherda,
of the Cerdraige (used as nom.);
Maccu-lasrius, Lasrián, *Goed.* 62 n.;
Dil mac Da Crece = Dil moccu Crecca,
of the Creccraige, LL. 290^a 33; cf.
Ériu iii. 42
- Mac Fhribseach Mac Fir Bisig**, son
of man of leap year, probably born
29th Feb., supplied MSS. to FM.
2258
- Mac Ind Óio (Ind Óo**, according to
Stokes, son of the two young ones)
Oengus, son of the Dagda, eponym
of Ogham, briathairgam mic Ind Óic
5615. *Anec.* iii. 44, 7: RC. xii. 127;
xxvi. 31: Pl.
- Mac Lénín a poet**, Colmán mac Lénine
†604, Ir. Metr. 5315, Mac Lénín
5312
- Maelcainnig hua Tolaig .i. mac**
Láiri Láidig a poet 5181
- Maelruanaid 5240**, Maelruanaid mic
Flaind 5243: three princes so named,
all of 10th cent.
- Maelruis (?) 5820**
- Magog son of Japheth**, Gen. x. 2:
Origg. ix. 2, 27: Magogh 181,
Maghach 2488
- Maissé Moses**, do Maissi 1109, Maissi
4143; g.s. Moysi, Origg. vii. 6,
44
- Manchán St.**, of Liath 5795
- Már son of Etlecht** 184, 2467
- Mars Mars 3533**
- Meurouir Mercurius 3534**
- Mide son of the Sun 3836**. O'C. *Lech.* ii.
191, 226
- Miled Mil or Milesius**, Mil, *Æll.* 29,
32: mac Miled 252, 1031, mic Miled
1032, 3985, iar Macalib Miled 1495,
4554, Ir mac Miled 3987
- Miliuo g.s. taistel Milcon mic Oncon**
5291, 7
- Móeltuille a poet**, ua Burcháin, 8th
cent., Ir. Metr. 5122
- Morann mac Main int oghmoir**, the
Oghamist, CZ. iii. 15: legendary
judge of Coirpre Cinn Chait, CZ.
iii. 16: n.s. Morand 5530; g.s.
briatharogam Moraind 5528, 5614
- Muiríath Martha (?)**, the eponym of
the letter m 246, Moreth 2561,
Origg. vii. 10, 3
- Murchertach riabach O Cuindlis**
the scribe of the Book of Lecan version,
who wrote for Mac Firbis: 2257
- Nabgaddon Nebuchadnezzar**, a builder
of Babel, eponym of the letter n
245, 2560, Nabgaton 2406, Nabgodon
127
- Naende son of Nennal 1025**, Noine
3980
- Néde son of the poet, Adna**, g.s. Neidhi
2793. Néde mac Adna mac Gutháir,
Cor. 300, 698: LL. 38^b 40, 186^b 2
- Nél son of Fenius**, no Nin 1767, 4050,
4969, Gaoidel Glas mac Niuil 2523,
mathair Niuil 801, 3618
- Nemruad Nimrod**, a builder of Babel,
Nembroth filius Chus, Origg. xv.
1, 13: 105, 6, 112, 126, 9, 134, 2391,
2406, 4029; g.s. Neamruaid 104,
261, 1036, 2321, 2451
- Nennal father of Noine**, g.s. Nennail
1025, Nionuail 3980, cf. *Æll.* 30,
35
- Ness mother of Conchobar q.v.**
- Nessán St.**, Nesan 5793
- Nin son of Bel 108**, 131, 1120, 2, Nin
mac Peil 2387, 2411, Nion mic Peil
4039

- Nóe Noah**, Gen. x. 1: Origg. vii. 6,
15: mic Noe 107, 120, 133, 186,
1252, sil Næ 188, Nai 2386, 2400,
meic Naei 2413, meic Naoi 2416,
2470
- Noine son of Nionuail 3980**
- Oengus mac Domnall 5156**: A.U.
650: his father, Domnall mac Aeda,
and his son, Loingsech, were kings
of Ireland
- Oenu (maccu Laigsi) St.**, Abbot
of Clonmacnois, Oena 5796. *Lism.*
275
- Ogma mac Ealathan mic Deal-**
phalth the inventor of Ogham 2810,
5468 9, 5478, 81, Athair ogaim Ogma
2813, onni is Ogmú 2790. CZ.
iii. 16: RC. xii. 128
- Ogricus (?) 2840**
- Ollill father of Cennfaelad, Cindfaeladh**
mic Oilella 67, 71, 2621, 2644,
Ailella 2625, 2639
- Olse Hosea**, eponym of the letter o
247, Ose 2562. Ozee, Origg. vii. 8,
10: Osse, PH. 3660
- Onchú father of Miluc**, mac Oncon
5291, 7. *Beatha Colm.* § 65
- Ordines** the eponym of the diphthong
oi 248, Ordinos 2563
- Pam son of Seura**, mic Aghnoumain
mic Paim mic Seura mic Sru 71.
4151. Probably the same as Banb,
Bonb
- Partolon mac Sdairn mic Seura**
mic Sru Partalon 4149, Bartholo-
meus . . . Syrum est, non Hebraeum,
Origg. vii. 9, 16
- Patraio Patricius 875**, 882, Bhatraig
4335, Batraig 1270, 2, Phatrai,
4330, 7, Patraic 3610, Patroig 37
- Pice Picus, son of Saturn 2723**
- Plato 3807**
- Ploisc son of Plutiris, CC.**: g.s. Ploisc
131, 2411
- Pluliris son of Agomolis 132**, Piliris
2411
- Pompelut Grammaticus Latinus 3235**
- Priscianus Grammaticus Latinus 360**,
454, 7, 470, 589, 2917, 2926, 2937,
3141, Prescens 85, Prisianus 2738,
2745, Presens 4350
- Puin Fauni 1117 v. Latin**
- Qularán 5794 v. Ciarán**
- Quis 2386 v. Cuis**
- Ragau son of Arfaxat 1252**, 120,
Regua 2399, 2414. Ragau, Lk. iii.
35, for Reu, son of Peleg, Gen. xi. 18
- Rechtgal hua Riadail a poet**, 7th
cent., Ir. Metr. 5155, 5161
- Riabhad Scot son of Gomar**, a builder
of Babel, Gen. x. 3: Origg. ix. 2, 33:
Rifad, *Æll.* 30, 39: 126, 1118, Ria-
bath Scot 1251, Riabath 186, Ribat
2406, Ribath Scout 4029, 2469,
Rifath 4034
- Rochemhurcos father of Sachab 40**,
Ruicimorcus 2324, 2331
- Rolgne Roscadach a poet**, mac
Ugaine Moir, CZ. iii. 16: 6098
- Rúadán, Ródán St.**, abbot of Lothra
5795
- Ruben Renhen**, the eponym of the
letter r 247, 2562
- Sachab son of Ruchemurcos 39**, Sacap
mac Ruicimorcus 2324, 2331
- Saile son of Arfaxat, Salah**, Gen. xi.
12: Sale, Origg. ix. 2, 5: g.s. Saile
1116, 1250, 2415
- Sallath** the eponym of the letter s
245, 2560
- Sardain a builder of Babel 128**, 2408
- Satarn Saturnus 3535**
- Scithius a builder of Babel 128**,
Sgithus 2407, Sgithgedha 187
- Scota f. daughter of Pharaoh**, King of
Egypt, n.s. Sgouta ingen Fouraind ri
Eigipti 4048, 4056, 4070; a.s. Scotai
1768, Sgota 4061
- Sem Shem**, Gen. x. 1: 120, mic Semh
133, 183, Seimh 2414, mic Seim 1252,
2399, 2412
- Semar son of Mair, Sem Mair, Æll.**
30, 37: g.s. Semair 2467

- Séth son of Adam**, *Filt.* 31, 34: 2468
- Seura son of Sdairn**, g.s. Seura 4150
- Sinchell St.** 5793
- Solamh O Droma a scribe** 2256, v. *Irish Ann.* xviii.
- Strannan St.** 5795
- Strú** the eponym of the Ogham letter str (according to MacNeill, originally s, which became st by metathesis of ts) 247, 2562, Sru, son of Esru, *Filt.* 30, 39: Iara mic Sru 185, 2469, 4150
- Suibne Geilt mad Suibne**, I.T.S. xii. p. xxx.: Suibni I ngealtacht 74, Suiphne Geilt 2628
- Talamon** the eponym of the letter t 246, Taillmon 2561
- Tigernaoh St.**, bishop of Cluain Euis 5794
- Tiras son of Assur**, g.s. Tirls mic Assuir 132. Tiras, son of Gomer, Gen. x. 2
- Tlachtga na nUath daughter of the Archdruid Mogh Ruith**, MS. *Mott.* 402: *Ed. Dinds.* § 73: 5234, taebogam Tlachtga 6080
- Toe son of Bodb, of Baracham**, Tal (mac) Bodb, *Filt.* 30, 37: 202; g.s. 183, Toe 19, Thoe 40, Tol 2466, Tal 2303, 2325, Taol 2515
- Togarma son of Gomer**, Gen. x. 3: 4035
- Trón son of Assur**, g.s. Trols 2412
- Tutu(1)neus Tothmes**, g.s. righ in domain 1122, 4042, confused with the
- Titanes (?), Tanis metropolis Egypti ubi Pharaon fuit, et Moyses cuncta signa fecit quae in Exodo scribuntur. Hanc construxisse perhibentur Titanes, id est, gigantes, et ex nomine suo nuncupaverunt, Origg. xv. 1, 32: Tuthin & Titan & grian, II. 4. 18: and Teutamus, Rex Assyriorum xxvi., *Eusebi Chron.*: Tautanes, rex mundi, C.Z. x. 87
- Tuthal hua Chonail Tuathal comarb of Ciaran**, i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise, A.U. 970: 5265
- Ua Bruile** 3382, 3391, *Irish Grammarian*
- Ua Coindí** 3383, *Irish Grammarian*
- hUa Coirill** 3383, A.U. 1084, *Irish Grammarian*
- Ua Find ou Find** 3391, *Irish Grammarian*
- Ua Maolchonaire mentioned by the scribe of Eg.** (f.M. 1487), di ollomain O Maolchonaire 4208
- Uenir Venus** 3535
- Uimeltous** eponym of the diphthong ui 248, Iumelcus 2563
- Virgilus, Virgilius, Virgilius** 3332
- Ultan St.** 5796
- Urard mac Coissi chief poet of Ireland**, Airard mac Coissi prínceps fírend 1990 A.U.: 5258
- Urith Uria**, the eponym of the letter u 247, Uriath 2562
- Urtecht** 2467 v. Aunthecht