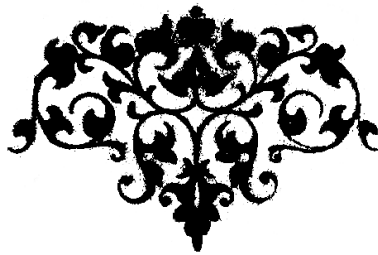


THE DREAM OF ÓENGUS

AISLINGE ÓENGUSO



Edited by

Francis Shaw, S. J., M. A.

THE DREAM OF ÓENGUS **AISLINGE ÓENGUSO**

An Old Irish Text
critically restored and edited
with Notes and Glossary

by
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PREFACE

This edition of the Old Irish romantic tale, *Aislinge Óenguso*, has been published in the hope that it may be of some assistance to the student of Old Irish, especially to the beginner. The number of texts prepared and edited with a view to providing suitable reading matter for the student of Old Irish is exceedingly small. This restored text of *Aislinge Óenguso*, provided as it is with a complete glossary of all the words occurring in the text, may be found useful as a small addition to the scanty literature of its kind.

The text has been chosen on account of its high literary merit. The style is exceptionally pure and entirely free from conventional descriptions and episodes. The whole story is told in a lively, dramatic manner, which sustains the reader's interest to the end. The quickness of the action and the directness of the diction make the text a particularly suitable introduction to Old Irish prose.

The method adopted in restoring the text is treated of in the Introduction, but I may mention here that the second revised edition of the *Stories from the Táin* has served me

as a model, particularly in the compilation of the Glossary. Incidentally, I should like to advert here to a difficulty which arises out of the nature of this work, — that of presenting a critically reconstructed text, while at the same time producing a book not unsuitable for those who are beginning to study Old Irish. The difficulty will the more readily be appreciated when it is considered that this text, which was originally written, as is shown in the Introduction, in the eighth century, has been preserved to us in a single manuscript of the sixteenth century. An attempted reconstruction of such a corrupt text must necessarily be attended by many footnotes, in which textual difficulties are discussed and in which the reasons for textual emendations are given. I am conscious that these many footnotes are somewhat out of place in a book intended for beginners, but I do not see how, in the circumstances, they could be avoided. Some of the footnotes may, it is hoped, be of help to the student ; those which are solely concerned with the more difficult problems of textual reconstruction may be ignored by him.

To my Professors in Old Irish at University College, Dublin, and at the University of Bonn, Dr Bergin and Professor Thurneysen I wish to express my very sincere thanks for

the assistance which they so generously afforded me in the preparation of this little work. Dr. Bergin read a proof of the book and made many useful suggestions and corrections.

F. S.

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WORKS REFERRED TO AND ABBREVIATIONS USED.

ACL. = *Archiv für celtische Lexikographie*.
Meyer and Stokes, Halle. 1898-1907.

Anecd. from Ir. MSS. = *Anecdota from Irish Manuscripts*. Halle, 1907-12.

CIL. = *Contributions to Irish Lexicography*.
Halle, 1906-1907.

Death Tales = *The Death Tales of the Ulster Heroes*: Kuno Meyer. Todd Lecture Series XIV. 1906.

Dindshenchas = Gywnn: *The Metrical Dindshenchas*. R. I. A. Todd Lect. Ser. VIII-X.

Eg. = *Egerton MSS.* (British Museum Library).

Ériu, *The Journal of the School of Irish Learning*. Dublin, 1904- (in progress).

Gadelica, *A Journal of Modern-Irish Studies*, ed. T. F. O'Rahilly. 1912-13.

Handbuch = Thurneysen: *Handbuch des Alt-Irischen*. I. Teil. Heidelberg, 1909.

Heldensage = Thurneysen: *Die irische Helden- und Königsage*. Teil I und II. Halle, 1921.

Immram Bran = Meyer: *The Voyage of Bran*. London, 1895.

- Ir. Texte. = *Irische Texte*, ed. Windisch (and Stokes). Leipzig, 1880-1909.
- LB. = *Lebor Brecc*.
- LL. = *Lebor Laignech*.
- LU. = *Lebor na Huidre*, ed. Best and Bergin. Dublin, 1929. (The references are to the lines of this edition).
- Manuscript Materials = O' Curry : *Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History*. Dublin, 1861.
- Meyer's Misc. = *Miscellany presented to Kuno Meyer*, ed. Bergin and Marstrander. Halle, 1912.
- Ml. = Milan Glosses : *Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus*. Cambridge. Vol. I, 1901 ; Vol. II, 1903.
- Nachträge = *Kuno Meyers Nachträge zu Pedersen's Verbalverzeichnis* : ed. Pender. ZCP. XVIII, 305.
- O'Clery = *O'Clery's Irish Glossary*, RC. IV. 349-428 ; V. 1-69.
- Onom. Goed. = Hogan : *Onomasticon Goedelicum*. Dublin, 1910.
- Ped. = Pedersen : *Vergleichende Grammatik der keltischen Sprachen*. Göttingen. Vol. I. 1909 ; Vol. II. 1913.
- PH. = *Passions and Homilies from the Leabhar Breac*. (Todd Lectures II). Dublin, 1887.

- PRIA. = *Proceedings of The Royal Irish Academy*. Dublin, 1836- in progress.
- RC. = *Revue Celtique*. Paris, 1870- in progress.
- R.I.A. = *Royal Irish Academy* (Library of Manuscripts). Dublin.
- Selections. = Strachan : *Old-Irish Paradigms and Selections from the Old-Irish Glosses*. Third Edition. Dublin, 1929.
- Sg. = Glosses on Priscian (St. Gall) : *Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus* II.
- Silva Gad. = O'Grady : *Silva Gadelica*. London, 1892.
- SR. = *Saltair na Rann*. ed. Stokes, *Anecdota Oxoniensia*. Mediaeval and Modern Ser. Vol. I. pt. 3. Oxford, 1883.
- Stories = Strachan : *Stories from the Táin*. Second Edition (revised). Dublin, 1928.
- TBC. = *Táin bó Cúailnge*.
- Turin Gl. = The Turin Glosses on S. Mark : *Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus* I.
- Vit. Trip. = Stokes : *The Tripartite Life of Patrick*. London, 1887.
- Wb. = Glosses on the Pauline Epistles (Würzburg) : *Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus* I.
- YBL. = *Yellow Book of Lecan*.
- ZCP. = *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie*. Halle, 1899- in progress,

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

I. THE STORY AND ITS LITERARY RELATIONS.

The romantic tale, *Aislinge Óenguso*, is an Old Irish text of more than ordinary interest. In vivid and striking language, wholly free from that inartistic padding which mars so many later Irish compositions, the story of the quest of the maiden whose beauty has caused Óengus, the son of the Dagda, to pine and waste away, is told with much literary skill. The medium of dramatic dialogue is used with great effect. The setting of the tale is that strange region, peculiar to early Irish literature, where the mythical blends with the real, and men and gods walk side by side as equal beings. This blending of the real and the unreal is indeed personified in the person of Caer Ibormeith, the maiden of Óengus's dream, who, as the story tells us, 'used to be one year in the form of a bird and the next year in human form¹.'

The love-sickness of Óengus, and the diagnosis of the nature of the illness by

¹ *bíid i ndeíl b éuin cach la blíadnai, in mblíadnai n-aíli i ndeíl b duini.* § 12. The references throughout are to the numbered paragraphs of the text.

Fingen, the physician of Conchobar, has so much in common with *Tochmarc Étaíne* (the second *Tochmarc Étaíne* according to Thurneysen's classification: *Heldensage* p. 610), that there can be no doubt that one has been borrowed from the other. It would seem more likely, as Prof. Thurneysen suggests, that *Tochmarc Étaíne* served as a model for the incident in our text¹.

The medical diagnosis which is common to both of these stories, has been discussed by H. Gaidoz, but with particular reference to the diagnosis by auscultation in *Tochmarc Étaíne*. In an article *Le Mal d'Amour d'Ailill Anguba*², this writer points out the similarity of the theme of *Tochmarc Étaíne* with the story of Antiochus in Plutarch's *Life of Demetrius* (cf. *Vitae* (Didot) II 1092 15-43). The motif is indeed a common one in ancient literature. Many instances from classical and oriental sources are cited in *Der griechische Roman* (Rohde, Leipzig, 1876; p. 52 seq.).

¹ *Heldensage* pp. 300-303.

² Meyer's Misc. p. 91 seq. The full title of the article is *Le Mal d'Amour d'Ailill Anguba et le Nom de Laennec*, but only the first part of the article is concerned with our subject. The references which I give are supplied by Gaidoz. Rohde (*loc. cit.* p. 54) rejects the opinion that the motif has an historical basis.

Further examples, especially from oriental sources, will be found in *Revue des Traditions populaires*, Vol. XXV (1910) pp. 89-291.

True to the general practice of Irish story tellers, the writer of *Aislinge Óenguso* did not disdain to draw inspiration and to borrow descriptive passages from other Irish sagas. For the incident of the chain-bearing birds on Loch Bél Dracon, the old saga, *Compert ConCulainn*¹, doubtless served as a model, either directly or indirectly through the medium of *Serglige ConCulainn*². The departure of Óengus and Caer Ibormeith in the form of two white birds finds a close parallel in the third *Tochmarc Étaíne* (according to Thurneysen's classification: *Heldensage*, p. 612). In that tale, it is related how Midir escaped with Étaín from the midst of his enemies by soaring up through the skylight of the house in which they were. Eochaid, the king and his warriors rushed out of the house and saw two swans circling round Tara and departing in the direction of Sid al Femen³. In our text it will be noticed that the birds go round Loch Bél Dracon

¹ Edited *Ir. Texte* I, 136.

² Edited *Ir. Texte* I, 197.

³ *Tochmarc Étaíne*. LU. 10909-10914.

three times before they fly away together to Bru(i)g na Bóinne.

There is in this text much of interest to the student of mythology. The prominence of metamorphosis is especially noticeable. Indeed metamorphosed persons are so much to the fore that the story-teller considers it necessary to emphasise on one occasion that Óengus was present in human form: *bot Óengus i ndeilb doínachta for brú ind locha*, § 13. With regard to the chain-bearing swans of Loch Béal Dracon (§ 13), it should be noted that the golden and silver chains are not mere articles of ornament but have a special significance. 'In medieval literature a chain of gold or silver attached to a swan symbolises the fact that the bearer is no ordinary swan but a human or super-human personage in a state of metamorphosis¹.

II. CAER IBORMEITH, THE DAUGHTER OF ETHAL ANBUAIL.

Of Caer Ibormeith, the daughter of Ethal Anbuail, little is known apart from the information concerning her which this text

¹ T. F. O'Rahilly: *Gadelica* p. 247. In a footnote Prof. O'Rahilly gives many useful references concerning this matter.

affords. An account of this maiden, preserved in LB. p. 242 (printed by O'Curry, *Manuscript Materials*¹, p. 632) obviously derives from *Aislinge Óenguso* :

Coerabarboeth, ingen Etail Anbuail a Sidaib a crich Connacht; ocus ba hingen cumachtach ilchrothach hi. Tri caegait ingen impe, ocus tegtis in banntrocht sin cech re mbliadain irechtaib trí caegat éⁿ ilchrotach, ocus ina ndoinib in bliadain ele. Is amlaid imorro, bitis in enlaith sin, co slabrad argait etar cech dá nen dib. Oen en etarru, áille do enaib in domain, co muince dergoir ima bragait. Tri caegait slabrad ass co nuball óir for cind cech shlabraid. In fhat tra ba henlaith iat nombitis for Loch Crotta Cliach, conidead atbertis cach: Is imdai séd sainemail ar beolu Locha Crotta: conid de sin atberair Loch Bél Séd friss.

It will be noticed that in this account the beautiful birds (*trí cóecta én finn forsind loch* § 13) afford the commentator a convenient explanation of the name Loch Bél Sét, another name for the Loch Bél Dracon of our text. Cf. *Dindshenchas* III 224, 17-24.

¹ As O'Curry's text contains many minor inaccuracies, I have copied the passage from the MS. and where it is illegible, owing to a tear where this passage occurs, I have used the facsimile.

² Facs. *illan*.

Another tradition concerning Caer Ibor-meith preserved in *Airne Fingein* (Stowe MSS. R. I. A., D. 4. 2. fol. 46a I, printed *Anecd. from Ir. MSS.* Vol. II p. 5 § 8) does not derive from *Aislinge Óenguso*:

‘*Loch Riach dono, ar in ben, is ann ronenaigh Caoer Abarbaeth a Sidh Feadail Ambaid cetaig Mic in Óig co n-ilar ndath n-ingnad (in betha) conadh illdathack ocus cona(dh) saindath gach uair tadhbut fair, ge beth fir Erenn occa dfeacsain for aenchai¹’.*

III. FINGEN (FERGNE), LIEIG CONCHOBUIR.

In this text the physician who successfully diagnoses the wasting-sickness of Óengus is called *Fergne*². The name in the MS. when not contracted is always written with final -e, except in one instance where the form *Fergnie* occurs. This name presumably represents the Old Irish *Fergno*, *Fergna* and is to be equated with the *Uirgnous*, *Fergnouo* (dat.) of Adamnan’s *Vita Columbae*.

¹ Cf. poem from the *Book of Hui Maine* fol. 115b 2, stanza 14. (published by Meyer, ZCP. V, 23). Cf. *Dindsenchas III*, 324 *seq.*

² Cf. Meyers *Mitteilungen* (ZCP. VIII, 105), Die ersten Ärzte Irlands from Eg. 1782: ‘... *Fergnae hu[a] Crithinbéil, in cethramad liaigh tánic araen re Neimidh a nEirinn.*’ *Fingin fiseoda* is numbered here amongst the *legha Fer mBolg*.

(Cf. Thes. Pal. II 280, 39 and 40). But a discussion of this name here would be beside the point, for there is clear evidence to show that the name *Fergne* in the text is due to a scribal error in reading a contracted form of the name *Fingen*, which doubtless stood in the original copy.

In *Aislinge Óenguso* *Fergne* is styled *liaig Conchobuir*, the physician of Conchobar (*Etha co Fergne liaig Conchobuir* § 3) but in all the other sagas where mention is made of this well-known physician the name he bears is *Fingen* and not *Fergne*. Cf. *doberar tra a liaig co Conchobar .i. Fingen*. *Aided Chonchobuir* (LL. version), *Death-Tales*, 8,1 ; *Finghen fathliaig Concobuir is é ná roleig in cloich do thabhairt asa chind* Ibid (Stowe MS. version), *Death-Tales*, 18, 2 ; cf. Keating, *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn* (Ed. Dineen) II, 202 l. 3135 ; *tiagair úaidib co Fingin faithliaig .i. liaig Conchobuir*. TBC. (YBL. version, ed. Strachan and O'Keefe) l. 2776 = *go Fingin fáthliaig go Ferta Fingin, go Leccain Slebe Fuait co liaig Conchobair*. TBC. (LL. version, ed. Windisch) l. 4290-1 ; *tanic Laeg reme go Fingin Fathliaig, go Ferta Fingin go Lecain Sleibi Fúait go liaig Conchobair*. Ibid. l. 4292-4 ; *Fingin fathliaig liaig Concobair*. Ibid. l. 5506.

It is clear then that the name *Fergne* in

our text is due to a scribal error. It is not difficult to understand how a scribe would read a contracted form of the name *Fingen* as *Fergne*, but it is surprising that this should occur in the case of so well-known a character as *Fingen*. However any doubt which might still exist concerning the matter in question must vanish when it is seen that the very remarkable powers of medical diagnosis attributed to *Fergne* in *Aislinge Óenguso* are in point of fact ascribed in other texts to *Fingen*. This fact excludes the possibility that there were two distinct persons, *Fingen* and *Fergne*, both enjoying the privilege of being medical advisors by appointment to Conchobar. A comparison of the following passages establishes with certainty the identity of *Fergne* with *Fingen* and as all the other texts are unanimous in giving Conchobar's physician the name *Fingen*, we must conclude that the form *Fergne* in our text is due to a mistake in the course of scribal transmission.

1) *Etha co Fergne liaig Conchobuir. Do-tet-side chuicce. Atngnead-sin i n-aghaidh hin duine in galar nombid fair ocus adgnied din died notheche din tich a llin nombid co(n) ngalar ann.*

Aislinge Óenguso

(vd. § 2 of restored text.)

2) *Doberar tra a liaig co Conchobar .i. Fingen. Iss éside noíinnad don diaid nothéiged don tig in lín nobíd i ngalur 'sin tig ocus cech galar nobíd and.*

Aided Chonchobuir. Death-Tales, 8, 1.

3) *.i. Fingin fathliaig liaig Concobair co leaghaibh Uladh uime. As é sin do ber aithne ar galar in duine tre diaig in tigi imbí d'faic-sin.*

Táin bó Cúailnge (LL. ver. ed. Windisch) l. 5506.

In the restored text I have substituted throughout the name *Fingen* for the name *Fergne*.

IV. THE RELATION OF AISLINGE ÓENGUSO TO THE TÁIN.

Aislinge Óenguso is numbered amongst the *remscéla* to the Táin. In the list of these *remscéla*¹ in LL. 245b, *Aislinge Óenguso* is found as the second item with the title *De aslingi in M(ai)c Oic*. In the second list of *remscéla* preserved in the R. I. A. MS. D. 4. 2 fol. 49 v. b. (printed by K. Meyer,

¹ For a full treatment of the lists of *remscéla*, see *Heldensage*, Kap. 11. *Remscéla Tána bó Cuailnge*. p. 248 seq.

RC. VI, 191)¹, our text appears not once only, but, through a mistake of the compiler, it is given a second time under a different title: 11) *Do aislingthi Aengh(us)a mh(ei)c in Dagh(dh)a*, and again 13) *Don tseirc ro-char Mac in Oicc Chaire Heabarbaithi*.

In the great list of Irish stories in LL. fol. 151a (usually referred to as List A)², *Aislinge Óenguso* is not mentioned, but in the second list of sagas (List B: R. I. A. MS. 23 N 10, Rawl. B 512 and Harl. 5280, in *Airec Menman Uraird Maic Coisse*, printed *Anecd. from Ir. MSS.* Vol. II, 42, §3), our text is the fifth item amongst the *gnáth-scéla hÉrenn* and is followed immediately — but I think without any very special significance — by the *Táin bó Cúailnge*. In this instance it bears the title *Aislingi in Maic Oig*. Thurneysen has shown that both these lists derive from a single list compiled in the tenth century³.

Finally the position of the story in the Eg. MS. must be noticed. Here it is placed again amongst the *remscéla* to the *Táin*,

¹ This manuscript is not older than the fifteenth century. Cf. ZCP. VIII, 306.

² Printed by O'Curry in *Manuscript Materials* p. 584.

³ Cf. *Heldensage*. Kap. 7. Die Sagenlisten. p. 21 seq.

being preceded by *Longes mac n Usnigh* and *Tochmarc Ferbe* and followed by the other nine *remscéla*. In the manuscript the twelve *remscéla* immediately precede the introductory *Faillsigud Tána bó Cúailnge* and the *Táin bó Cúailnge* itself. There is, however, in this manuscript no list of the *remscéla*.

It will be seen then that the medieval compilers were unanimous in ranking *Aislinge Óenguso* amongst the *remscéla* to the *Táin*. In spite of this unanimity, however, there is grave reason to believe that the connection of our story with the great epic is fictitious and purely artificial. The event recorded in the last paragraph of the story — the help given by Óengus to Ailill and Medb during the *Táin*, in gratitude for the assistance which they rendered to Óengus in the quest of the maiden, *Caer Ibormeith*, as related in *Aislinge Óenguso* — is not recorded elsewhere. Neither in the *Táin* itself nor anywhere in the saga-literature is there any mention whatsoever of such an event. For this reason, it has been suggested that the link between this story and the *Táin* is an artificial one. If this were so we should have to assume that the last paragraph of the text, the paragraph in which the link with the *Táin* is forged, is a later addition to the text.

As a matter of fact, I believe that there is sufficient internal evidence to prove that this paragraph is several centuries later in date than the rest of the text.

The last sentence in the manuscript reads : *Conidde aislingiu oenguso micc indag- ainm insceulsin isstain bo cuailngne*. This sentence puzzled me for a long time and it seemed to me that the syntax required some such emendation as *conid de is Aislinge Óenguso Maicc in Dagdai ainm in scéuil sin isin Táin bó Cúailnge*. But the whole difficulty is solved if the *-de* of *conidde* is taken to be, not the preposition *di* combined with the affixed pronoun sg. 3. n., but rather the simple preposition governing the following dative *aislingiu* and forming part of the title of the story. We should doubtless read then *Conid ' De Aislingiu Óenguso Maic in Dagdai ' ainm in scéuil sin isin Táin bó Cúailnge*. Whether the *de* here is the Irish preposition or the Latin one is, for the matter at issue, immaterial.

If the reading which I propose be accepted — and it is the only one which is consonant with the retention in full of the MS. reading — we are justified in concluding that the writer of the sentence in question had before him a list of the *remscéla* to the Táin, from which he copied boldly the full title of the story.

It will be recalled that the title of this tale in the LL. list of *remscéla* is *De aslingi in M(ai)c Oic* and in the list in R.I.A. D. 4. 2. *Do aislingthi Aengh(us)a mh(eic) in Dagh(dh)a*. I suggest then that the last paragraph of our text was added to the story by a scribe, who had before him a list of the *remscéla*, probably the original one, from which the later lists derive. Finding *Aislinge Óenguso* numbered amongst these *remscéla*, such a scribe or rather compiler would have added the last paragraph in order to connect this story in some manner with the Táin. But the point which I wish to stress is the fact that only by accepting this explanation can the structure of this last sentence be brought into harmony with the syntax and usage of the Irish language.

I cannot, at least adduce any other example where a similar use of the preposition *de* occurs in such a context, apart from the *lists of sagas*, where of course it is normal. On the contrary, examples which demonstrate the normal Irish usage could be multiplied. The following few instances will suffice to illustrate my point:

conid Tain bo Regamon in scel sa. Ir. Texte. II pt. 2, 231, 3.

conid Táin bó Flidais a scél sin anúas. Ibid. 216, 5.

conadh Merugud cleirech Colum Cille ainm an sgeoil sin. Meyer's Misc. p. 320.

conid hi Serclighi Ailillu ainm in sceuil sin ocus Tochmarc Étainiu. Ir. Texte I, 130, 12.

I conclude then that the last paragraph of our text is not older than the original list of the *remscéla*; and as both the later lists contain the tale *Tochmarc Ferbe*¹, which from linguistic and other evidence can be shown to have been composed in the tenth century, we are justified in assuming that the last paragraph of the text was not written before that date. But it can be shown that *Aislinge Óenguso* was written at a very much earlier period. Indeed, as is pointed out below, the linguistic evidence points to the eighth century as the date of its composition. If then, as I contend, the title *De Aislingiu Óenguso Maic in Dagdai* in the last sentence of the text has been taken from the original list of the *remscéla* to the Táin, we may conclude with certainty that the text had

¹ In the LL. list the title is defective, but it is generally agreed that the seventh item in this list, *De thochmurc.....* is the story in question. In the second list (R.I.A. D. 4. 2) *Tochmarc Ferbe* has the title *Do aislingthi Conch(ob)air*. In Egerton 1782 this story immediately precedes *Aislinge Óenguso*, but in the MS. it bears no superscription. For a discussion of the date of this saga, see *Heldensage* 351-2.

originally no connection with the great epic, that the last paragraph is a later addition and a forgery, added to the text about two centuries after the date of the original composition. It is unnecessary to remark that such a proceeding is in no way out of harmony with the practice and usage of the medieval Irish compilers. To bring isolated texts into a general scheme by forging such artificial links was indeed one of the chief functions of the compiler.

V. THE MANUSCRIPT.

Unfortunately this interesting text has been preserved to us in a single manuscript only, the *British Museum MS. Egerton 1782*, fol. 70 b¹. This well-known manuscript, which contains so many of the old Irish sagas, was written for the most part in the year 1517. It is the work of several scribes of the Ó Maoilchonaire family. Our text was copied

¹ Three copies of this text were made from the *Egerton MS.*, one in 1746 by Aodh Ó Dálaigh, another by Edward O'Reilly, while the book was in the possession of William Monck Mason. The copy made by Ó Dálaigh is in the library of Trinity College, H. ' . 13 p. 328. O'Reilly's copy is amongst the Rossmore MSS. (Cf. *Gaelic Journal*, XII, 56). The third copy is in the Nat. Lib. Dublin in The Phillips MS. 17089.

by the chief scribe, a son of Seán mac Torna Uí Mhaoilchonaire¹.

That another manuscript of *Aislinge Óenguso* existed in the seventeenth century can be deduced from the presence in *O'Clery's Glossary*² of a phrase deriving from this text. In this instance the reading which O'Clery gives is better than that of the *Egerton MS.* and differs sufficiently from it to justify us in postulating as the source of the quotation in the *Glossary* a manuscript other than *Egerton 1782* and now unhappily no longer extant. The conclusion that O'Clery used this text in compiling his *Glossary* is confirmed by the presence in it of the strange verbal form *focichsither*, which occurs in *Aislinge Óenguso*, but is otherwise unrecorded. The evidence is discussed in the footnotes to the text, see note on *cid dognae* § 7, and note on *focichsither* § 12.

Aislinge Óenguso was printed by Ed. Müller in *Revue Celtique* III (1876-78) p. 344 *seq.* In *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* XII, 400, Thurneysen has printed a list of correct-

¹ For full information concerning the MS. see Flower, *Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts in the British Museum*, Vol. II p. 259. *Aislinge Óenguso*, is art. 47 in the *Catalogue*, pp. 286-287.

² Edited by Miller: RC. IV. (1880); 349-428, V. (1881) 1-69.

ions, which a collation of Müller's text with the manuscript showed to be necessary. Thurneysen for the most part only gave the correct MS. readings, where Müller's departure from the manuscript affected the sense. For the sake of completeness, I give here some further corrections of minor importance, which my collation of Müller's text with photostats of the manuscript revealed.

RC.	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>
p. 344 line 11	Atngneadh	Atngneadsin ¹ .
	12 atgnied	adgnied.
	13 atgladustar	atgladastair.
	14 Adruimidiur	Adruimiduir.
	18 uaid	uait.
	23 cosmuil	cossmuil.
	24 Fergne	Fergnie.
p. 345	5 eolas	eulas
	7 fochenn	focheun.
	9 atconnuirc	atconnuircc.
	11 huaid	huait.
	11 fond hErinn	fond hErin.

¹ In the photostat there is no dot visible over the first n of this word, but the scribe has added the words *inagh-* (= *i n-aghaidh*) above the line and over the latter portion of the word *atngneadsin*. In doing so he employs, as a sign of omission, a stroke and a dot (/.) and I suspect that Müller took this dot as a *punctum delens* intended for the first -n- of *atngneadsin*.

	22	<i>confacatar na-</i>	<i>confaccatar na-</i>
		<i>tri</i>	<i>tri.</i>
	24	<i>orlaisci</i>	<i>orlloisci.</i>
p. 346	5	<i>inriguin</i>	<i>innriguin.</i>
	6	<i>hitferuinn</i>	<i>hitferunn.</i>
	18,19,24	<i>Ailell</i>	<i>Aill-.</i>
	24	<i>fofetar</i>	<i>rofetar.</i>
	25	<i>Dagdo</i>	<i>dagda.</i>
	31	<i>Oengus</i>	<i>Oenguss.</i>
p. 347	4	<i>Oengusso</i>	<i>Oenguso.</i>

In the above list of corrections, wrong divisions of words (such as *in deilb* for *indeilb*) and the position of the accent have not been taken into account.

The superscription in the MS. is *Aislingi oengusai innso*.

VI. THE LANGUAGE AND DATE OF THE TEXT.

The language of the text as preserved in the manuscript may be said to be Old Irish, with a very strong leaven of early and late Middle Irish forms. Final vowels in the text are rarely distinguished. There is general confusion of infixed personal pronouns. Frequently the infixed personal pronoun has been lost, as in *foceird* for *f-a-ceird* § 2, *condorastar* for *condid corastar* § 2, and *intartaid* for *in-da tartaid* § 10. Petrified *-n-* and *-t-* occur regularly; and as is to be expected,

the Old Irish relative construction has suffered considerably in the course of copying. Although in many cases the Old Irish forms of the verb — as a rule in corrupt form — have been preserved, frankly Middle Irish ones have not infrequently displaced the older readings ; for example, *adrochart* for Old Irish *do-rochar* § 3, *dorigned* for *do-rónad* § 10, *indrit* for *in-rethat* § 11, *cotlat* for *con-tuilet* § 14, and *doconnarc* for *ad-condarc* § 8. The independent pronoun makes its appearance once : *dobertha do hi* § 10.

The most striking characteristic of the style of *Aislinge Óenguso* is the writer's strongly marked predilection for passive and impersonal constructions. Such sentences as *foitter úait cossin mBoinn*, *ethae co suide* and *tiagair cuicce* are exceedingly common. The extent to which this construction predominates can best be judged from the following collection :

- § 2. *do-ecmalltar legi Érenn ; ethae co Fingen.*
 § 3. *do-rogad duit cairdes frie ; foitter úait cossin mBoinn.*
 § 4. *tiagair cuicce ; timchelltar húait Ériu uile ; dús in n-étar húait ingen ; nícon fríth ní ; con-gairther Fingen ; nícon fríth cobair ; foitter cossin nDagdae.*
 § 5. *tiagair cossin nDagdae ; ní rochar a chobair ; tiagar úaib co Bodb.*

- § 6. *Ethae co suide ; timmarnad duit ; co com-tastar húait fond Éirinn ingen ; con-díastar ; étar dál bliadnae friumm.*
- § 7. *tiagair úaidib dochum in Dagdai ; ferthair fáilte friu ; fo-fríth ind ingen ; timmarnad duit ; brethae Óengus ; ferthae fáilte friss.*
- § 10. *ferthae fáilte friu lassin rí ; do-rónad galar do ; dia cuimsimmis do-bérthae do ; con-gairther ri in tside.*
- § 11. *timmarnad duit ó Ailill ; fásagar co hAilill ansin ; ní étar fair a thuidecht ; an dia congarar ; do-bértar cenna a laech laiss*
- § 12. *ad-cichsiter (?)*.
- § 13. *do-gníther iarum cairdes leu (MS. leir) ; soírt hair Ethal ass.*

Any single instance in the above collection may be considered as a quite normal construction, but taken together these examples reveal a very decided preference on the part of the writer for passive and impersonal forms. In some instances the transition from active and personal to passive and impersonal construction is very striking.

The question of dating an Old Irish text, which has passed through the hands of Middle Irish scribes, is a delicate one. Conscious of the tendency of Irish scribes to archaïse as well as to modernise what they copied, we must proceed with extreme caution when

using the linguistic evidence as the sole criterion for dating an Irish text. But in the case of *Aislinge Óenguso*, the presence of certain very old forms, which cannot reasonably be attributed to the archaising fancy of the scribes, enables us to establish with a high degree of certainty the approximate date of its composition.

In *adfiadot* § 4, for example, the preservation of the -o- in the unstressed final syllable can scarcely be explained as a deliberate archaism on the part of a later scribe. On the contrary this piece of evidence, if it be accepted, is almost sufficient of itself to crown our text with the halo of antiquity. But our case for the antiquity of *Aislinge Óenguso* does not rest on the evidence of this form alone. In the first paragraph the adverbial form *opunn* occurs. This adverb is only found in very old texts. Cf. *Glossary* p. 102. The verbal form *tacmuictis*, § 8, has kept the older flexion of the imperfect, where the *Turin Glosses* already have the later ending with -n-, cf. *tacmungad* Turin gl. 127a. In *ragaid* (= *regait*), § 13, fut. sg. 1 of *téit* with suffixed neuter pronoun, the preservation of the final palatal consonant is a testimony of antiquity; cf. Thurneysen, *Die 1. sg. fut. auf -at im Irischen*. ZCP. XIX, 134. Taken together with the above evidence, the preservation of the

preverb *to-* in *toimchiullu* § 7, *tolatar*, § 8, and *tocomlat* § 14, may reasonably be admitted as a genuine relic from an older period and need not be dismissed as being due to the archaising activities of a later scribe¹.

The evidence which the use of the preterite and perfect tenses in the text supplies, confirms that afforded by the isolated verbal and other forms. With a single exception² — and that in the case of a verb whose preterite conjugation is rarely found, having been displaced, it would seem, by the common perfect forms — there is no certain case in our text of the perfect tense being used in direct narrative instead of the preterite. When it is recalled that the confusion of preterite and perfect in narrative tense began at an early date, it will be seen that we have here a

¹ The mere presence of the prefix *to-* by itself and unsupported by other evidence could not be accepted as a proof of antiquity, for the writing of *to-* for *do-* was a deliberate archaism frequently indulged in by Irish scribes.

² Cf. *atcuadadar* and *atcuadatar* § 9. In the last paragraph, which has been shown to be a later addition to the text, the perfect tense is used, twice with the construction *is de sin : is de sin ro bof* and *is de sin do-cuaid* § 15. In Old Irish the preterite is frequently employed after this construction ; but I would not venture to say that the perfect could not also be used.

further indication of the early date at which this text must originally have been composed.

The combined evidence of all these facts enables us to exclude the possibility that the very old forms, which have been pointed out above, are merely deliberate archaisms. This possibility having been excluded, we are justified in concluding that *Aislinge Óenguso* was written in the early Old Irish period. It may be said then with some degree of certainty that the text was originally written in the eighth century; in fact the evidence which has been adduced points to the first half of that century as the date of composition. However, taking into account the nature of the evidence and the serious difficulties which attend every effort to date, from linguistic evidence alone, an Old Irish text, I should be loath to press the claim of this story to a too venerable antiquity. In *Helldensage* (p. 301), Prof. Thurneysen, taking the confusion of human and superhuman personages as the sole criterion for dating the text, was inclined to place it as late as in the 9-10th century. In view however of the evidence, which has been brought above, he would now agree with me in assigning the text to the eighth century.

Incidentally, the style of the story might also be adduced as evidence of its antiquity.

As a general rule for early Irish literature the maxim might be given : the more concise and direct the diction, the older the text. In this respect *Aislinge Óenguso* is especially characterised by the unusual conciseness of the language. Indeed this very characteristic has made it at times extremely difficult to restore the text with certainty.

VII. METHOD.

With regard to the method adopted in restoring the text, a few points require to be noted.

Firstly, I have tried throughout to keep as closely as possible to the MS. readings. One or two departures from this principle, which are noted where they occur, have been dictated by a desire for consistency in spelling, or permitted in the interest of the beginner, for whom this book is particularly intended. Throughout the text I have written the non-palatal glide -a-. If the sole intention were critically to restore the original text, this glide would be more correctly omitted.

Secondly, while preserving unchanged the very old forms of which I have spoken above, I have not been so rash as to attempt to archaïse the whole text, in order to bring it into harmony with these oldest forms.

Apart from the practical impossibility of such a task, its utility would be more than questionable.

Thirdly, as Müller's text and Thurneysen's list of corrections in ZCP XII are available to all, I have felt myself at liberty to give fewer MS. readings than would otherwise be advisable. MS. readings have been given, for the most part, only where they contain instructive Middle Irish forms or where a doubt might exist as to the form to be restored. Further, in giving the MS. reading, except in a few cases where it seemed advisable to do so, italics have not been used to indicate the expansion of contractions. For the sake of clearness I have added in one or two places the name of the person to whom — according to my understanding of the text — this or that sentence in the dialogue is to be attributed. In such cases the words which have been inserted are enclosed in brackets.

Finally, for the convenience of the beginner of Old Irish studies, I have given at the beginning of the book a complete bibliography of all the works referred to and of the abbreviations used to designate them.

AISLINGE ÓENGUSO

AISLINGE ÓENGUSO INSO.

1. Boí¹ Óengus in n-aidchi n-aili inna chotlud. Co n-accae ní, in n-ingin cucci for crann síuil dó². Is sí as áilldem ro boí³ i n-Ére. Luid Óengus do gabáil a llámae dia tabairt cucci inna imdai. Co n-accae ní; fo-sceinn úad opunn. Nícon fitir cia árluid⁴ húad. Boí and co arabárach. Nípo slán laiss a menmae. Do-génai galar ndó in delb ad-condairc cen a haccaldaim. Nícon luid biad inna béolu. Boí and do aidchi⁵ dano aithirriuch. Co

1. — ¹ MS. *ui*. The space left for an elaborate initial letter was never filled.

² For a close metrical rendering of a similar episode, which may have been borrowed from this text cf. *Tochmarc Ferbe* ll. 771-774. *Ir. Texte III*, pt. 2.

**Bóí Concobhar aidchi and
ina chotlud, nír bo gand,
co n-aca ní chuci in mnái
ina dochum ina imdáí.**

³ MS. *rombui*, with petrified infix pron. for *Old Ir.* *ro boi*, with infix aspirating particle expressing subject relation.

⁴ MS. *cia aralaid*. Read *cia árluid*, *whither she had gone*; *-árluid* is perf. of the verb (ad-)uttat, which means *reaches*, but when followed by the prep. *ó* has the meaning *vanishes*. Vd. note in Glossary under *-árluid*.

⁵ MS. *doag-*, for *Mid. Ir.* *do agaig* or *do agaid*,

n-accae timpán inna láim as bindem boíe⁶. Sennid céol [n]dó. Con-tuil friss. Bíid and co arabárach. Nícon ro-proindig⁷ dano arabárach.

2. Blíadain lán dó os¹ sí occa aithigid² fon séol sin condid corastar³ i sergg⁴. Nícon

by night, showing confusion of spirants, which became general in the thirteenth century. Cf. **d'agaid**. *Death Tales*, 40, 1 and see *Notes on Middle Irish Pronunciation* by T. F. O'Rahilly: *Hermathena* (1926) Vol. XLIV, 187.

⁶ MS. **bui**, but at the time in which this text was first written, the specifically relative form **boíe** would have been used.

⁷ MS. **Nichoroproinn**. The only examples, which I have of a verb formed from the noun **proinn** are in *Immram M. Dúin*. They are **prandigiub-sa**, fut., sg. I. LU. 1677 and **praindigset**, pret. pl. 3 (the reading in LU. **prainsit** LU. 1716 is probably an error, as is shown by the readings in the other MSS. **praindighsed** YBL. and **praindighsid** *Harleian* 5280, cf. RC. IX, 478,6) and verb noun **praindiughudh**. RC. X, 92,8. We should read then **nícon ro-proindig dano arabárach**, and I take the **ro-** here to be, not the **ro-** of the perf., but the **ro-** of possibility: *he was unable to eat anything on the following day*.

2. — ¹ MS. has the usual contraction for **ocus**; see note in *Glossary* on **os**.

² MS. **aithidig**. Cf. note on **doag-** in § 1 *supra*. Cf. LU. 2955.

³ MS. **condocorastar**. The 3 sg, masc. infixed

epert⁵ fri nech. F-a-ceird⁶ [i sergg] iarum
ocus ní fitir nech cid ro mboí⁷. Do-ecmall-
dar⁸ legi Érenn. Nícon fetatar-som cid
ro mboí⁷ asendud. Ethae co Fingen, liaig
Conchobuir. Do-tét-side cucci. Adgninad-
som⁹ i n-aigid in duini a ngalar no bíth¹⁰
for¹¹ ocus ad-gninad¹² din dieid no théiged
din tig a lín no bíth¹³ co ngalar and¹⁴.

3. Atnglástair¹ for leith.

pron. (dental form after the conjunction **con-**) must be supplied.

⁴ MS. **hisercc**. In order to avoid confusion, I have written throughout **sergg**, *decay, sickness* and **sercc**, *love* although in the MS. both words are written, for the most part, with final **-cc**.

⁵ **niconnebuirt**. In later *Old Ir.* **nícon** sometimes causes nasalisation.

⁶ MS. **focerd**. The infixed pron. sg. 3. m. must be supplied. From the context it is evident that the scribe has omitted the words **i sergg** after **focerd**. Cf. **focherd Ailill i serg de**. LU. 10730.

⁷ MS. **rotmbui**, see note in Glossary under **táas**.

⁸ **doecmalldur**. In Meyer's *Nachträge* (§ 711. 2) this verb is wrongly given as pret. pl. 3. The verb is pres. indic. pass. pl.

⁹ MS. **atngneadsin**. ¹⁰ MS. **nombid**. ¹¹ **fair**.

¹² MS. **adgnied**.

¹³ MS. **nombid**.

¹⁴ For parallel passages in *TBC*. and *Aided Chonchobuir* see Introduction, p. 23.

3. — ¹ MS. **atglástair**, for **atnglástair** (a d-

‘ Ate! nítat béodai do imthechta², ’ ol Fingen ‘ Sercc écmaise³ ro carais⁴. ’

‘ Ad-rumadar⁵ mo galar form, ’ ol Óengus.

dn-gláastar), with infixed pron. sg. 3 m. (dental form of pron. used after preverb *ad*-).

² MS. **ate nibeoga do imtecto**. In form **nibeoga** could be for *Old Ir.* **nítat béodai**. The best reading I can suggest is: **ate! nítat béodai do imthechta**, *indeed your condition is not happy*, lit. *yours doings are not fortunate!* Cf. **ni béoda do fechtas dochoas Táin bó Fraich**. PRIA. Irish MSS. Ser. I pt. 1, 152. and **is béoda do feocherd indiu**. LU. 6028.

³ MS. **tecmuis**. Cf. **seircc tecmuis** § 5 *infra*. The form **tecmuis** is peculiar. As is clear from the second example, it cannot be for **t'ecmuis** (with elided *o* of poss. pron.). On the other hand as the expression **sercc écmaise** is very common (for many examples see R.I.A. *Dictionary of the Irish Language*, Fasc. II E. p. 43) and as it suits the context here, I venture to restore it.

⁴ MS. **rotcaruis**, with *Mid. Ir.* petrified inf. pron.

⁵ In *Nachträge* § 780 I) we find Perf.Sing.3 **adruimidir** (leg. **adromidir**) **mo galar form** but Müller reads **adruimidiur** not **adruimidir**. As a matter of fact the MS. has not **adruimidiur** but **adruimiduir**, and the context — unless *Óengus* is understood to be soliloquising — requires the verb to be in the second person, *Old Ir.* **ad-rumadar**. The following sentence, **Do-rochar i ndochraidi** etc., must be understood as being spoken by *Fingen*. This is clear from the following **is fir deit** of *Óengus*. For the sake of clearness I have added the words **ol Fingen** to the text. They are not in the MS.

‘ Do-rochar⁶ i ndochraidi⁷ agus ní ro-lámar⁸ a epiert fri nech, ’ [ol Fingen].

‘ Is fír deit, ’ ol Óengus. ‘ Do-m-ánaic ingen álaind in chrotha as áilldem i n-Ére co n-écusc derscaighthiu. Timpán inna lláim, conid senned dam cach n-aid-chi. ’

‘ Ní bae, ’ ol Fingen; ‘ do-rogad⁹ duit cairdes frie; agus foítter úait cossin mBoinn, cot máthair, co tuidich¹⁰ dot accaldaim. ’

4. Tíagair cuicce. Tic iarum in Boann.

‘ Bíu¹ oc frepaid ind fír se, ’ ol Fingen, ‘ d-an-ánaic galar n-ainchis. ’

Ad-fíadot² a scéla don Boinn.

⁶ MS. **adrochart**, a common *Mid. Ir.* form for *Old Ir.* **do-rochar**. In *Nachträge* § 810 this verb is erroneously analysed as prot. sg. 3 of **ad-cart** (**scart**).

⁷ MS. **imdrochraide**.

⁸ MS. **nirolamuir nech**. From the context, it would seem that this **nech** should be omitted, and **nirolamuir** emended to **ní ro-lámar**.

⁹ MS. **rotogad**. In *Mid. Ir.* the particle **ro-** tends to be prefixed to the verb and not infixes as in *Old Ir.*

¹⁰ MS. **cotuchuid**.

4. — ¹ MS. **bui**, which I take to be a scribal error for **biu**.

² MS. **adfiadot**. Note the preservation of **-o-**

‘Bíd a freccor céill dia máthair³,’
ol Fingen. ‘D-an-ánaic galar n-ainchis ;
ocus timchelltar húait Ériu uile, dús in
n-étar húait ingen in chrotha so ad-cond-
airc do macc.’

Bíid oc suidiu co cenn mblíadnae.
Nícon fríth ní [ba] chosmail dí⁴. Is iar sin
con-gairther Fingen doib aithirriuch.

‘Nícon fríth cobair isindísiu, ’ ol Boann.

As-bert Fingen : ‘Foítter cossin nDag-
dae tuidecht do accaldaim a maicc⁵.’

5. Tíagair cossin nDagdae. Ticc-side
aithirriuch.

in the final unstressed syllable, one of the many
very old forms preserved in the text. Cf. **tuthégot**
and **tuesmot**, Cambray Homily, Thes. Pal. II, 247.

³ MS. **Bid ocfrecor ceill dia mathuir**. This is not
clear and may be corrupt. **freccor céill** is never
construed with a prep. but is always followed by the
gen. For this reason the emendation of **oc** to **a** seems
to be necessary. Even with this emended reading
the meaning is not quite clear. **freccor céill** ordinarily
has the meaning of Latin *cultus*, but **bid a freccor
ceill dia mathair** may mean *let his mother take care
of him*. Cf. **tír frecur ceill**, *agriculture*. Ml. 137c 1.

⁴ MS. **ni cossmuil di**. The emendation to **ní ba
chosmail** is syntactically necessary. **Cosmail** is
usually construed with the prep. **fri**. Cf. however
nert cosmail don tenid. LU. 2501, and **talmuin
cosmail do thalmuin Erinn**. RC. X, 92, 2.

⁵ The syntax of this sentence is not regular ; perhaps
we should read **co tuidich** as in § 3 *supra*.

‘ Cid diandom chomgrad¹? ’

‘ Do airli do maicc, ’ ol in Boann.
‘ Is ferr duit a chobair. Is liach a dul
immudu. At-tá i siurgg. Ro car seircc
écmaise² ocus ní roachar a chobair. ’

‘ Cia torbae³ mo accaldam? ’ ol in
Dagdae. ‘ Ní móo mo éolas in-dáthe-
si⁴. ’

5. — ¹ MS. **dianomcomgrad**. The ordinary contraction for **con** or **com** is used; but I think the contraction in this case should be expanded **com**, giving the reading **-comgrad**, perf. pass. sg. of **con-gair**; it is the prototonic form of **conacrad** (**com-ad-grath**) where **-ad-** is the equivalent of **ro-**, used in verbs compounded with **com-**. Cf. **cid dian-dom-gomgradsa**. *Ir. Texte* II, pt. 2.192, 6.

² MS. **sercc tecmuis**, see note on this word in § 3 *supra*.

³ MS. **Ciatorbo**. Although **cia**, *what*, regularly agrees in gender with the following noun, in certain stereotyped phrases the masc. form **cia** is used, irrespective of the gender of the following noun. Cf. **cia méit**, **cia airet** and in this text **cia hairm** § 6 *infra*. With **torbae** however, **ced** (**n**) is the more usual form.

⁴ MS. **andathaisi**. Read **in-dáthe-si**, pres. pl. 2 of the compound of the substantive verb, **in-daas**, *than is*. The form **ol-daas**, which is the only form found in the *Würzburg* glosses, is more common; but there is evidence to show that, although **in-daas** does not occur in *Wb.*, the form is at least as old as **ol-daas**. For the verb ending cf. **fóbíth at lia Greic oldáthe**. *Togail Troi* l. 319. *Ir. Texte* II pt. 1, 1, and

‘ Múo écin, ’ ol Fingen. ‘ Is tú rí síde n-Érenn ; ocus tíagar úaib co Bodb, rí síde Muman, ocus is deilm a éolas la hÉrinn n-uili. ’

6. Ethae co suide. Feraid-side fáilti friu.

‘ Fo chen dúib, ’ ol Bodb, ‘ a munter in Dagdai. ’

‘ Is ed do-roachtmar¹. ’

‘ Scéla lib ? ’ ol Bodb.

‘ Atáat linni : Óengus macc in Dagdai i siurgg dá bliadnae². ’

‘ Cid táas³? ’ ol Bodb.

‘ Ad-condaire ingin inna chotlud. Níon fetammar i n-Ére cia hairm⁴i tá indingen ro char ocus ad-condaire⁵. Timmarnad

ní saire ocus ní béoda in cinel in bar n-agaid indathai. *Silva Gad.* I. 408, 32.

6. — ¹ **Is ed do-roachtmar** is a stereotyped expression, regularly used in answering the greeting **fochen**, lit. *it is for this we have come* i. e. *in anticipation of a friendly welcome*. For a similar construction cf. **ní do biad do-roachtamar**, *it is not thy food for which we have come*. *Stories* 29, 19.

² MS. **hisiurcc dibliadna**.

³ MS. **cidtas**, more usually **cid dáas**. with nasalisation expressed.

⁴ MS. **ciahairm ata**. For **ciahairm**, see note on **cia torbae**, § 5, *supra*.

⁵ MS. **rochar ocus atconnuirc**, **ro-char** with

duit ón Dagdae co comtastar húait fond Érin̄n ingen in chrotha saocus ind écuisc. ’

‘ Con-díastar⁶ ’ ol Bodb, ‘ocus étar dál bliadnae friumm co fessur fis scél. ’

7. Do-lluid¹ cinn bliadnae² co tech mBuidb co Sí̄d al Femen³.

‘ To-imchiullus⁴ Érin̄n n-uili co fuar

infixed aspirating relative particle, expressing object rel. This may also be expressed by the infix nasalising particle, so that for MS. **atconnuirc** we may read **ad-condairc** (**ad-n-condairc**) or **ad-chondairc**.

⁶ MS. **conniastar**, for *Old Ir.* **con-díastar**, fut. pass. sg. of **con-dieig** (**com-di-saig**), *seeks*. Cf. **conniastar** RC. XV. 488, 3.

7. — ¹ MS. **dolluid**. The doubling of the **l** indicates gemination. Cf. **du-lluid**, **du-bbert** in *Book of Armagh* fol. 18 a, b.

² MS. **cinn mbl-**. Read **cinn bliadnae**; **cinn** is locative.

³ MS. **sid fer femoin** and *infra* **sid arfeimin**. The oldest form is **sid al Femen** (**-in**, **-un**), lit. *the elfmound beyond Femen*. Cf. *Heldensage* p. 62.

⁴ MS. **toimchiullu** and **fuair**. The sense requires the readings **to-imchiullus** and **fuair**. From the context it can be concluded that the subject of the foregoing sentence (**do-lluid**...) is a messenger from the *Dagda*, coming at the appointed time (a year from the beginning of *Bodb's* search) to learn the result of *Bodb's* quest. I take the following sentence (**to-imchiullus** etc) as being spoken by *Bodb* to the messenger. This passage is characteristic of the swift

in n-ingin oc Loch Bél Dracon oc Crottaib Cliach⁵, ' [ol Bodb].

Tiagair úaidib dochum in Dagdai. Ferthair fáilte friu.

' Scéla lib? ' ol in Dagdae.

' Scéla maithi; fo-frith ind ingen in chrotha so as-rubartaid⁶. Timmarnad duit ó Bodb. Táet ass Óengus linni a dochum dús in n-aithgne in n-ingin, conda accathar⁷. '

Brethae Óengus i carput co mboí oc Síd al Femen³. Fled mór lassin rí ara ciunn. Ferthae fáilte friss. Batar trí láa ocus teora aidchi ocond fleid.

' Tair ass trá, ' ol Bodb, ' dús in n-aithgne in n-ingin conda aiccther⁸. '

action and concise description of events which are a feature of this tale.

⁵ MS. *occruitt cliach*.

⁶ MS. *arrubartait*.

⁷ MS. *condoacath-*. Read *conda accathar* subj. pres. sg. 3 with infixed pron. sg. 3. f., so that he may see her. After *con-* the dental form of the pron. is used. The verb *ad-ci*, in the subj. mood has deponential forms. The conj. *co n-* with the subj. meaning *in order that* (of an event purposed) regularly takes perfective forms; but although *ad-ci* can take the *ro-* of possibility (cf. *ad-rodarcar* Sg. 172 a 2) it has no perfective forms.

⁸ MS. *Condofaccath-*. I suspect here that the scribe in writing *condofaccath-* was influenced by the foregoing *condoacath-* of a few lines back,

‘ Ci ad-da-gnoe⁹, ní-s cumcaim-si a tabairt acht ad-n-da-cether nammá¹⁰. ’

8. To-lotar iarum co mbáatar oc Loch. Co n-accatar inna trí cóecta ingen macd-acht.¹ Co n-accatar in n-ingin n-etarru. Ní tacmuictis² inna hingena dí acht

The sense is best served by reading here **conda aiccther**, pres. subj. sg. 2 with infixed pron. sg. 3. f., so that you may see her.

⁹ MS. **cid dognae**. Prof. Thurneysen suggested to me that the form **cid dognae** may be due to a wrong division of the verb **ad-gnin**. We should read then **ci ad-da-gnoe**, pres. subj. sg. 2 with infixed pron. sg. 3. f., even though you may recognise her. The form **-gnoe** is conjectural as, to my knowledge at least, it does not occur in any *Old. Ir.* text. Later I came upon an interesting confirmation of Thurneysen's suggestion. In O'Clery's Glossary under the *vox nihili gnia* we find: **gnia .i. aithne. cia do gnia .i. cia do aithéonta**. The source of O'Clery's **cia dognia** is obviously this passage in *Aislinge Óenguso*.

¹⁰ MS. **inatcieth- nammaa**. I propose the reading **ad-n-da-cether nammá** although the context would appear to require the indic. rather than the subj. mood, with the meaning: *but you may only see her*.

8. — ¹ MS. **macdoi** for the indeclinable adj. **macdacht**.

² MS. **nithacmuictis**. Cf. **ní thacmainget dó ind óic acht co rici a gualni**. LU. 5932; **taicmainged a fés ichtarach co rrici a glún**. LU. 6967; cf. also **tacmungad (cu)a adbran(n)**. *Turin gl.* 127a. The form without **-n-** which is preserved in

coticci³ a gualainn. Slabrad airgdide eter cach dí ingin. Muince airgdide imma brágait fadisin ocus slabrad di ór forloisc-thiu.

Is and as-bert Bodb : ‘ In n-aithgén in n-ingin n-ucut? ’

‘ Aithgén écin, ’ ol Óengus.

‘ Ní-m thá-sa cumacc deit, ’ ol Bodb, ‘ bas móo⁴. ’

‘ Ní bae són, ’ ol Óengus, ‘ ém ; óre as sí ad-condarc⁵ ; ní cumcub a breith in fecht so.⁶ ’

‘ Cuich⁷ ind ingen sa, a Buidb? ’ ol Óengus.

this text (cf. also *tacmaicced* LU. 6828) is the older form.

³ MS. *coticce*.

⁴ MS. *moam*. Read *ní bas móo?*

⁵ MS. *eim uair isi doconnarc*. The text here has been modernised and would appear to have suffered in the process. The reading *ém ; óre as sí ad-condarc*, since it is she whom I have seen does least violence to the MS. text, but the meaning is not clear. Perhaps we should read *ar indí ad-condarc ní cumcub a breith* for the person (fem.) whom I have seen I cannot take away ; or possibly *airindí ad-condarc* since I have seen. (?)

⁶ MS. *ni conicababret hifectso*.

⁷ *Cuich*, if it is not a *Mid. Ir.* form which has displaced the *Old Ir.* fem. nom. *ce-sí*, must be taken as the *Old Ir.* gen. of the interrogative pron. Cf. also *cuich* § 10 *infra*. In *Mid. Ir.* the gen. form *cuich*,

‘ Ro-fetar⁸ écin, ’ ol Bodb, ‘ Caer Ibor-meith, ingen Ethail Anbuail a ssíd Úamain i crích Connacht. ’

9 Do-comlat ass iarum Óengus ocus a muinte dochum a críche. Téit Bodb laiss co n-árlastar in nDagdae ocus in mBoinn oc Bruig maicc ind Óicc. Ad-fíadat a scéla doib ocus ad-fídatar¹ doib amail mboíe²

coich is frequently used for the nom. ; cf. **cóich thussu**. LL. 68a 49 and the pl. form **cóichet na heich-se**. LU. 8522. In *Old Irish* **coich** is only used as gen. Cf. **is inderb coich in mug**. Sg. 209b 30. I am not sure that **ce-sí** should not be restored here. The question *Who is this maiden?* would seem to be more natural than the question *Whose?*

⁸ MS. **Fetar**.

9. — ¹ MS. **atcuadadar** and **atcuadatar**. This is the only place in the text where the perf. is used for the pret. in narrative tense, and as the pret. of **ad-fét** is of very rare occurrence, it is easily understandable that the very common perf. form would displace an original pret. For that reason I venture to restore the pret. form. In *Anzeiger für indogermanische Sprach- und Altertumskunde* XXXIII (1914) 34, § 722 Thurneysen gives the following pret. forms of **fiad-**: pret. sg. 3 **in-fid** LL. 292b 6 and 7 ; pl. 3 **ad-fiadatar** RC. XI, 442, 5 ; **at-fiadhatar** ACL III, 6, 1 ; another sing. form is **ad-fiadar**, *Ir. Texte* I, 212, 16 ; 213, 6. The pret. forms with **-ia-** are probably due to infection from pl. forms in the pres. **ad-fídatar** is probably the correct form to be restored.

eter cruth ocus écoscc amail ad-cond-
arcatar³. Ocus ad-fídatar¹ a hainm ocus
ainm a hathar ocus a senathar.

‘ Ní ségdae dúnn, ’ ol in Dagdae, ‘ ná
cumcem do socht⁴. ’

‘ Aní bad maith duit, a Dagdai, ’ ol
Bodb. ‘ Eircc dochum n-Áillella ocus
Medbae ar is leo bíid⁵ inna cóiciud ind
ingen. ’

10. Téit in Dagdae co mboí i tírib
Connacht, trí fichit carpat a lín. Ferthae
fáilte friu lassin ríog ocus in rígnai¹. Batar
sechtmain láin oc fledugud iar sin im
chormann² doib.

‘ Cid immu-b-rácht³? ’ ol in rí.

² MS. *am- bui* for *Old Ir. amail mboie*; the relative
-n-, which is required after *amail* with the indic.
is prefixed to specifically relative forms of the verb.
At the time this text was written, the relative form
boie would have been used.

³ MS. *atconncat-* for *ad-condarcatar* = *ad-n-*
condarcatar, with infix -n- after *amail*, as, with
indic.

⁴ MS. *dosocht*.

⁵ MS. *arissleo bith*

10. — ¹ MS. *innriguin*.

² MS. *imchormuib*.

³ MS. *cidumubracht* for *Old Ir. cid immu-b-*
rácht (*cid immu-b-ro-acht*) *what has brought you*,
lit. *what has driven you about?* The verb is perf. sg. 3

‘ At-tá ingen lat-su it ferunn, ’ ol in Dagdae, ‘ ocus ro-s car mo macc-sa, ocus do-rónad⁴ galar dó. Do-dechad-sa cucuib dús in-da tartaid⁵ don macc. ’

‘ Cuich⁶? ’ ol Ailill⁷.

‘ Ingen Ethail Anbuail. ’

‘ Ní linni a cumacc, ’ ol Ailill ocus Medb. ‘ Dia cuimsimmis⁸ do-bérthae dó.’⁹

of *imm-aig* with infixed pron. pl. 2. Cf. *issed didu*, ol *se*, *immomrachtsa cucaibsi*. *Ériu* II, 102 and *immusracht*. SR. 5506.

⁴ MS. *dorig-* for *do-rigned* a *Mid. Ir.* perf. pass. form for *Old Ir.* *do-rónad*.

⁵ MS. *intartaid*. It is necessary to supply the infixed pron. sg. 3 f. as object of the verb. After *in n-*, *whether*, the dental form of the pron. is used.

⁶ See note on *cuich* in § 8 *supra*.

⁷ MS. *araill-*. The usual *Mid. Ir.* forms of *Old Ir.* *ol*, *says*, *said*, occur throughout the text: *ar* (a form which arose from the similarity of *ol*, *says*, and *ol*, *because* = *ar*; this form is found in *MI.*) occurs 7 times; the mixed form *or* 18 times, and the unusual form *al* once; the correct *Old Ir.* form *ol* is preserved 11 times. I have restored the reading *ol* throughout. Cf. *Handbuch*. § 893.

⁸ MS. *diacoemsamuis*. The preverb *com-* tends strongly to be diphthongised by analogy with reduplicated forms. Cf. *dia caemnasad cocad fri*. *Ériu* II, 2, 178, 16.

⁹ MS. *dobertha do hi*. Note the presence of the independent pron.

‘ Ani for-maith¹⁰ -congairther rí in tšide cuccuib, ’ ol in Dagdae.

11. Téit rechtaire Ailella cucci.

‘ Timmarnad duit ó Ailill ocus Meidb dul dia n-accaldaim. ’

‘ Ní reg-sa, ’ ol sé. ‘ Ní tibér moingin do macc in Dagdai. ’

Fásagar¹ co hAilill anísin. ‘ Ní étar fair a thuidecht ; ro-fitir aní dia congarar². ’

‘ Ní bae, ’ ol Ailill, ‘ do-rega-som ocus do-bértar cenna a laech laiss. ’

Íar sin cot-éirig³ teglach n-Ailella ocus muinte in Dagdai dochum in tšide. In-rethat⁴ a síd n-uile. Do-sm-berat⁵ trí

¹⁰ MS. **Ani formaith**. Perhaps we should read **aní as maith**.

11. — ¹ MS. **Fosagar** for *Old Ir.* **fásagar**, pres. indic. pass. sg. of **fo-áisci**, *announces* (cf. verb. noun **fásc**, *notice*). Here the prototonic form is used for the deuterotonic. Cf. **fosagar do Ragaman in scel. Ir. Texte II**, pt. 2, 229, 63.

² MS. **inni dacongar-**.

³ MS. **coteirich**. The infix ed neut. pron. (dental form of pron. used after **com-**, with which it combines, giving **cot-**) is reflexive and in agreement with **teglach**.

⁴ MS. **INdrit**, pres. indic. pl. 3 of the newly formed simple verb **indrim**, for *Old Ir.* **in-rethat**.

⁵ **dosmberat**, the infix ed pron. pl. 3 anticipates the following pl. noun (**fichteá**).

fichtea cenn ass ocus in rí g co mboí i Crúachnaib i n-ergabáil.

12. Is íarum as-bert¹ Ailill fri hEthal n-Anbuail: ‘ tabair do ingin² do macc in Dagdai. ’

‘ Ní cumcaim, ’ ol sé. ‘ Is móo a cumachtae in-dó³. ’

‘ Ced cumachtae mór fil lee⁴? ’ ol Ailill.

‘ Ní anse ; bíid⁵ i ndeilb éuin cach la bliadnai, in mblíadnai n-aili i ndeilb duini. ’

‘ Ci-ssí bliadain mbís i ndeilb éuin? ’ ol Ailill.

‘ Ní lemm-sa a mrath⁶, ’ ol a hathair.

‘ Do chenn dít, ’ ol Ailill, ‘ mani-n écis-ni⁷. ’

12. — ¹ MS. *ismbert*, with *Mid. Ir.* infixed petrified pron.

² MS. *tab- do ingiun*.

³ MS. *indu*.

⁴ MS. *leu*.

⁵ MS. *bith*.

⁶ MS. *ambrath*.

⁷ MS. *manicisne* for *mani-n écis-ni?*; the final *-ne* in the MS. points to a scribal omission of an *n*-stroke over the first *i*. The *-n-* is the infixed pron. pl. 1. *unless you tell us*. Cf. *cotomélani* LU. 8700 (= *cotonmélani*) where in the same manner the *n*-stroke has been inadvertently omitted. For a similar threat compare: *do cenn dít-sa, ar Conall, mani tísi*. *Death Tales*, 40, 6. *Leg. mani-n tí-si?* (Bergin).

‘ Níba sia cucci dam-sa, ’ ol sé. ‘ At-bér-sa, ’ ol sé ; ‘ is léirithir sin⁸ ro-n gabsaid occai⁹. In tšamuin-se as nessam bieid i ndeilb éuin oc Loch Bél Dracon, ocus ad-cichsiter¹⁰ sain-éuin lee and, ocus bieit

⁸ MS. *islerightirsin*. -igtir is a common *Mid. Ir.* form of the equative. Cf. *deirightir*, *glaissigtir*, *giligtir*. *Ir. Texte* I, 119 § 4. and *slemnigthir Ériu* III, 14 where Meyer suggests (*loc. cit.* 13) that the form is due to the influence of the passive ending -igtir.

⁹ MS. *rongab sid occai* for *ro-n gabsaid occai*. For the use of this verb with the force of the substantive verb in certain cases see note on gl. 227 in *Selections* p. 136. The passage may be translated : ‘ *I shall not persist any longer* ’, say he. ‘ *I shall tell it,* ’ says he. ‘ *You are so determined about (finding) her.* ’

¹⁰ MS. *focichsith-*. In form this verb can represent the fut. pass of *fo-cing* and is so given in Meyer’s *Nachträge* § 685 ; but the context excludes any connection with this verb (and especially with a passive form). The emendation adopted in the text (*ad-cichsiter*) appears to me to be the most satisfactory one. The verb *ad-ci* is used of metamorphosed persons in an exactly parallel context in *De Chopur in da mucado* (*Ir. Texte*, III, pt. I. 230), *atचितis* LL. line 57 = Eg. line 73. Cf. also *O’Davoren’s Glossary art. 322*. The *fo-* of the MS. is however not easy to explain. Dr Bergin suggests the reading *fo-cichriter* fut. pass. pl. of *fo-ceird*, or alternatively *fo-s-cichert* fut act. pl. 3 with inf. pron. pl. 3. This passage is doubtless the source of the article in *O’Clery’s*

trí cócait géise n-impe; ocus at-tá
aurgnam lemm-sa doib. ’

‘ Ni bae lemm-sa iarum, ’ ol in Dagdae,
‘ óre ro-fetar¹¹ a haicned do-s-uc-so¹². ’

13. Do-gníther iarum cairdes leu¹ .i.
Ailill ocus Ethal ocus in Dagdae ocus
soírt hair Ethal ass. Celebraid² in Dagdae
doib. Ticc in Dagdae dia thig ocus ad-fét
a scéla dia mácc.

‘ Eirc immon samuin as nessam co

Glossary: cichsithear no focichsithear .i. ceim-
nighfithear no gluaisfidhear, which unfortunately
does not throw any light on the matter. In another
article in the *Glossary*, O’Clery has feachsaithear
.i. cuirfidhear; it is possible that feachsaithear
is a prototonic form of fo-cichsither.

¹¹ MS. rofetar. Müller reads fofetar (possibly a
printer’s error, as the MS. is quite distinct). Meyer
was misled by this misreading; in *Nachträge* § 726
with a reference to this passage we find: fo-finn-,
Prät. Sing. I. (mit Präsens-Bedeutung) fo-fetar.

¹² MS. dosfucso. The meaning of this sentence is
not quite clear. I propose the reading do-s-uc-so,
subj. pres. sg. 2. with infixed pron. sg. 3. f. The whole
sentence might then be translated: ‘ *That matters
not then* ’ says the Dagda, ‘ *since you know her nature,
let you bring her* ’.

13. — ¹ MS. leir.

² MS. Cel-.

Loch Bél Dracon conda garae³ cuccut dind loch. ’

Téit in Macc Óc co mboí oc Loch Bél Dracon. Co n-accae trí cóecta én find forsind loch cona slabradaib airgidib co caírchesaib órdaib imma cenna.⁴ Boí Óengus i ndeilb doínachta for brú ind locha. Con-gair⁵ in n-ingin cucci.

‘ Tair dom accaldaim, a Chaer. ’

‘ Cia do-m-gair? ’ ol Caer.

‘ Cotot-gair⁷ Óengus. ’

‘ Regait⁸ diandom foíme⁹ ar th’ in-

³ MS. *codogairiu*. This must be emended to *conda garae*, as the infixed pron. does not combine with the conj. *co n-* so *that*. The infixed pron. is sg. 3 f., so *that you may call her*.

⁴ MS. *immocennuip*. ⁵ MS. *congauir*.

⁶ MS. *Ciadomgair*. Note the use of the non-dental form of the infixed pron. in a relative clause. In sg. and pl. 1 and 2 in relative construction the non-dental form may be used. See *Selections* p. 24 note 1.

⁷ MS. *Cotagair*. Here we should doubtless read *cotot-gair* which is required by the context. Throughout the text the infixed personal pronouns are frequently confused. The preverb *com* combines with the infixed pron. (dental form).

⁸ MS. *ragaid* for *Old Ir. regait*, fut. sg. 1 of *téit*, with suffixed neut. pron. expressing cognate acc., lit. *I shall go it, I shall go that going*. Cf. *gebait*, LU. 7071 and for further examples and discussion see Thurneysen: *Die 1. sg. Fut. auf -at im Irischen*. ZCP. XIX, 134. and Bergin: *Varia* II, *Ériu* XI, 136.

⁹ MS. *dianomfoemuid* doubtless for *Old Ir.*

chaib¹⁰ co tís a lloch¹¹ mofrithisi.

‘ Fo-t-sísiur¹², ’ ol sé.

14. Téiti¹ cucci. Fo-ceird-sium dí láim forrae. Con-tuilet² i ndeilb dá géise co timchellsat a lloch fo thrí conná bed ní bad meth n-enech dó-som³. To-comlat ass i ndeilb dá én find co mbáatar ocin Bruig Maicc in Óicc, agus |ch|echnatar cocetal cíuil co corastar inna dóini i súan trí láa agus teora n-aidche. Anais laiss ind ingen iar sin.

* * *

diandom foime, pres. subj. sg. 2 of **fo-em** with infixed pron. sg. 1 (dental form of pron. after **dia n-**).

¹⁰ MS. **artheniuch**. In *Old Ir.* **enech** is always plural.

¹¹ MS. **indl-**.

¹² MS. **fotisir**. In Meyer's *Nachträge* this verb is given as fut. sg. of **fo-tiag** (*Nachträge* § 840 art. 3) but the correct reading is doubtless **fo-t-sísiur**, *I undertake your protection*. Cf. **fo-b-sisimar**, *we undertake your protection*. *Ir. Texte II*, pt. 2, 228, 6 ; 229, 3.

14. — ¹ MS. **taeta** for *Old Ir.* **téiti**, with suffixed neut. pron. expressing cognate acc., *he goes that going*. Cf. note on **ragaid** above.

² MS. **cotlat**.

³ MS. **Nabef nabumeth nenig dosum**. This is obviously corrupt ; the most likely emendation is **conná bed** (or **arná bed**) **ní bad meth n-enech dó-som**.

15. Is de sin ro boí cairdes in Maicc Óic agus Ailella agus Medbae. Is de sin do-cuaid Óengus, tricha cét, co Ailill agus Meidb do tháin inna mbó a Cúailnge.

Conid ' *De Aislingiu Óenguso Maicc in Dagdai* ' ainm in scéuil sin isin¹ Táin bó Cúailnge.

Finit².

15. — ¹ MS. *isstain*. *iss* is a *Mid. Ir.* form for *Old Ir.* *isin* used before words beginning with *t*-. Cf. *istig* PH. 73 ; *istir* LU. 1981 ; *istulaig* RC. VIII, 50, 12. For a discussion of the syntax of this whole sentence and its bearing on the question of the later date of the last paragraph of the text, see *Introduction* p. 26.

² MS, TINIF.

GLOSSARY

(The references are to the numbered sections of the text.)

1. **a**, poss. pron. 3 sg. m. aspirating, **a thuidecht**, 11 ; f. geminating **a llámae**, *her hand*, 1 ; 3 pl. nasalising, **a críche** (initial **c=g**), 9 ; proleptic, **a llín**, *their number, the number of those*, 2.
 2. **a**, (*as*), prep. with dat. *out of* ; geminating, **a ssíd**, 8 ; with affixed pron. sg. 3 n. **ass**, 9 ; used adverbially, **to-comlat ass**, 14.
 3. **a**, particle used with vocative, aspirating ; **a Chaer**, 13 ; **a Buidb**, 8.
 4. **a n-**, neut. art. see **in**.
- a-** (= **a n-**) infixed pron. sg. m. **f-a-ceird** (**c=g**), see **-an-**.
- accae**, **-accathar**, see **ad-cí**.
- accaldam**, g. **accaldmae**, f. *addressing, speaking with*, 5 ; dat. **accaldaim**, 4 ; verb. noun of **ad-gládathar**.
- acht**, *but* ; **acht (-n-)** with **nammá**, *save that* ; **acht ad-n-da-cethar**, *save only that you may see her*, 7, but for the meaning here see note on **-n-** (relative) 4) *infra*.
- adaig**, g. **aidche**, f. *night* ; acc. **in n-aidchi**, 1 ; pl. acc. **aidchi**, 7 ; g. **aidche**, 14 ; **do aidchi**, *by night*, 1. The MS. has **doag-** for Mid. Ir. **do agaig** or **do agaid**, but I am not certain what Old

Ir. form should be restored here. I cannot adduce any example from an Old Ir. text to support the restoration of **do aidchi**. In *Compert ConCulainn* (edited from all the MSS. by Thurneysen, *Zu irischen Handschriften und Literaturdenkmälern* I, 31) we find the following: **con-tuili iarom (i)nd adig** (*loc. cit.* 37, 8) where the readings of the MSS. are: **ndadig** H.4.22, **ndadaig** LU., **dag-** Egerton 1782, **dagh-** Egerton 88, and the misreading **iernol nadigi** 23.N.10. The MSS. readings here point to an original **ind adig**, presumably nominative case. In the absence of a better attested Old Ir. form, I have thought it best to restore **do aidchi**, the normal Old Ir. dative form.

ad-cí, *sees*; pret. sg. 3 **-accae**, 1; pl. 3 **-accatar**, 8; perf. sg. 3 **ad-condairc**, 6; pl. 3 **ad-condarcatar**, 9; fut. pass. pl. **ad-cichsiter**, 12; subj. pres. sg. 2 **-aiccther**, 7; sg. 3 **-accathar**, 7; sg. 2 with infixed pron. sg. 3 fem. and relative part. **-n-**, **ad-n-da-cether**, 7.

ad-cota, *obtains*; indic. pres. pass. **-étar**, 11; subj. pres. pass. sg. **-étar**, 4; ipv. pass. **étar**, 6. The deuterotonic forms of this verb are formed from **ad-com-tá-**, the prototonic forms from **en-tá-**.

- ad-fét**, *relates*, 13 ; pres. pl. 3 **ad-fiadot**, 4 ;
 pret. pl. 3 **ad-fídatar**, 9 ; subj. corres-
 ponding to perf. **ad-cuaid**, sg. 2 -écis, 12.
- ad-fídatar**, see **ad-fét**.
- ad-gládathar**, *addresses* ; pret. sg. 3 **atn-
 gládastar** = **ad-dn-gládastar**, 2 ;
 perf. sg. 3 -árlastar, 9 ; verb. noun,
accaldam.
- ad-gnin**, *knows, recognises* ; impf. sg. 3 **ad-
 gninad**, 2 ; perf. with pres. sense sg.
 1 **aithgén**, 8 ; note that the prot. form
 of the verb is frequently used in answer-
 ing questions, cf. **cumcim** *Stories* p. 19 ;
 sg. 2 -**aithgén**, 8 ; subj. pres. sg. 2,
 with infixed pron. sg. 3 fem. **ad-da-gnoe**,
 7 ; sg. 2 -**aithgne**, 7 ; sg. 3 -**aithgne**, 7 ;
 verb. noun **aithgne**.
- ad-rumadar**, perf. sg. 2 of **ad-midethar**,
judges, 3 ; verb. noun **ammus**.
- aicned**, g. **aicnid**, n. *nature*, 12.
- aiged** (agad), g. **aigthe**, f. *face* ; dat. **aigid**, 2.
- aile**, *other, another* ; in **mblíadnai n-aíli**,
 12 ; the expression in **n-aidchi n-aíli**, 1,
 with the meaning *one night* is not usual,
 but cf. in **n-aidchi n-aíli** and **a lla n-aíll**.
Anecd. from Ir. MSS. III, 57, 13 and 18.
- ainches**, g. **ainchis**, n. *a serious matter* ;
galar n-ainchis, *a serious sickness*, 4.
- ainm**, g. **anmae**, n. *name*, 9.
- airgdide**, *silver* (adj.), 8, 13,

- airle**, g. **airli**, f. *counsel, advice, remedy*, 5.
airm, f. *place*; **cia hairm**, *where?* 6.
aislinge, g. **aislingi**, f. *dream, vision*, 1;
 dat. **aislingiu**, 15.
-aithgén, **-aithgne** see **ad-gnin**.
aithigid, *visiting*, 2; verb. noun. of **aithigid**,
visits.
aithirriuch, *again*, 1, 4; dat. of **aithirrech**,
repetition, verb. noun. of **ad-errig**, *repeats*;
 but in **Tiagair cossin nDagdae. Ticc-**
side aithirriuch, 5, the word does not
 seem to have its usual meaning, as the
 Dagda comes then for the first time.
 If the reading is correct — and the sent-
 ence **ticc-side aithirriuch**, as is clear
 from the anaphoric pronoun **-side**, can
 only refer to the Dagda — it would seem
 that **aithirriuch** with the verb **do-ic**
 may sometimes mean *not comes again*
 but *comes back* or *comes along with*.
álaind, *beautiful*, 3; supl. **áillem**, 1, 3.
amail, conj., *as*, with relative **-n-**; **amail**
mboíe... amail ad-condarcatar (= **ad-**
n-condarcatar), 9.
-an-, infixed pron. sg. 3 m.; **d-an-ánaic**, 4;
f-a-ceird, 2.
anaid, *remains, waits*; pret. sg. 3 **anais**, 14;
 verb. noun **anad**.
and, *there*, see **i n-**.
anf (neut. art. with **-f**), *that, that thing*; **anf**

bad maith, *what would be good*, 9 ;
anísin, 11.

anse, *difficult*; in common introductory phrase **ní anse**, *not difficult (to tell)*, 12.

1. **ar**, prep. with dat. and acc., *aspirating, before, for*; with poss. pl. 3 **ara ciunn** (dat.), 7.

2. **ar**, conj., *for, since*; **ar is leo**, *for it is with them*, etc. 9.

arabárach, *the next morning*, 1 ; **co arabárach**, 1.

-árluid, 1, perf. sg. 3 of (ad)-**uttat**, *reaches*, which when followed by the prep. **ó** means *vanishes, disappears*; **nícon fitir cia árluid úad**, *he knew not whither she had vanished from him*. Cf. **ní fitir cía arluith** **úad inti ro bóí oc a acallaim**. *Ir. Texte* I, 299, 1, and **ní fitir sí cia arluith**, *she knew not whither he had gone*, *Laud* 610, 96b (CIL. p. 123), where however the verb is not followed by any preposition.

-árlastar, see **ad-gládathar**.

as, pres. indic. rel. sg. 3 of copula, 1, 12.

as-beir, *says*; pret. sg. 3 **as-bert**, 4 ; **-epert**, 2 ; perf. pl. 2 **as-rubartaid**, 7 ; fut. sg. I (with infixed neut. pron.) **at-bér**, 12 ; verb. noun **epert**.

asendud, *at last*, 2.

as-rubartaid, see **as-beir**.

- ate!** *indeed truly* ! 3..
- athair**, g. **athar**, m. *father*, 9 ; **sen-athair**, *grandfather*, 9.
- at-bér**, see **as-beir**.
- at-tá**, **atáat**, etc. see paradigm of Substantive Verb in *Selections* p. 62.
- aurgnam**, *preparation*, 12 ; verb. noun of **a r-fogni**.
- b-**, infixed pron. pl. 2 **immu-b-rácht**, 10.
- ba**, pret. indic. sg. 3 rel. of cop. ; **ní ba cosmáil**, 4.
- báe**, g. **baí**, *profit, good*. **ní báe**, **ní báe són**, *that matters not*, 11, 8 ; **ní báe lemm-sa**, *I consider that of little consequence*, 12. Cf. *Stories*, Glossary p. 46 under **báe**.
- bad**, past subj. of copula sg. 3 ; **aní bad maith**, *a thing it were good (to do)*, 9.
- bas**, pres. subj. sg. 3 of copula.
- bátar**, pret. pl. 3 of substantive verb.
- bed**, past subj. sg. 3 of copula ; **conna bed ní bad meth n-enech dó-som**, *so that there should not be anything which would be a loss of honour to him*, 14.
- bél**, g. **béoil**, m. *lip* ; pl. acc. **béolu**, *mouth*, 1.
- béodae**, *fortunate, lucky* ; **nítat béodai do imthechta**, *your affairs are not fortunate*, 3 ; cf. **ni beoda a dula cen geiss**. *Tochmarc Ferbe* l. 573. *Ir. Texte* III

pt. 2. In Old Ir. the predicative adjective agrees in number with the following noun, cf. **nitat morai (inna ferta)**, Vit. Trip. 258, 26. The **nibeoga do imtecto** of the MS. illustrates the Mid. and Mod. Ir. construction, cf. **is béodha laidir iad**, *The Gaelic Maundiville*, 49, 11 (ZCP II, 1 ff.) and for the use of the singular copula with a pl. noun cf. **ní samlaithi in da roindsin**, *Acallamh na Senorach* 2478 (Ir. Texte IV pt. 1). These examples I have taken from Dillon, *Nominal Predicates in Irish*. ZCP. XVI, 313.

berid, *bears, carries*; pret. pass. sg. **brethae**, 7; verb. noun, **breth**.

biad, g. **biid**, n. *food*, 1.

bieid, 12, fut. sg. 3 of subst. verb.

bíid, 12, consuetudinal pres. sg. of subst. verb; but not with usual meaning *is wont to be* but *continues to be*, **bíid and co arabárach**, 1, and **bíid oc suidiu co cenn mbliadnae**, 4. Cf. *Stories* 48, note on **bíit** in glossary.

bíth, **no bíth**, 2, impf. sg. 3 of subst. verb; the verbal particle **no** is regularly used with the impf. indic. of simple verbs when they are not preceded by any particle requiring the conjunct form of the verb. For this and other uses of this particle, see *Selections* 170,

bind, *sweet, melodious*; **supl. bindem**, 1.
blíadain, g. **blíadnae**, f. *year*, 2; acc. of
 time, **cach la blíadnai ... in mblíadnai**
n-aili, 12.

boí, 1, 13, pret. sg. 3 of subst. verb.

boíe, 1, 9, pret. sg. 3 rel. of subst. verb.

bráge, g. **bráгат**, *neck, throat*; acc. **brágait**, 8.

breth, g. **brithe**, f. *taking, bearing away*;
 acc. **breith**, 8; verb. noun of **berid**.

brú, *edge, bank*; for **brú ind locha**, *on the*
shore of the lake, 13.

cach, *every*; **cach n-aidchi**, *every night*, acc.
 of time, 3; **eter cach dí ingin**, *between*
every two maidens, 8; **cach la**, *every*
second, every alternate one; **cach la**
blíadnai... in blíadnai n-aili, *one year...*
the next year, 12; cf. **cach la céin ...**
in céin n-aili, *at the one time... at the*
other, Ml. 40b 8.

caírches, *curl, ringlet*; dat. pl. **caírchesaib**,
 13; cf. LU. 6546, 10201, *O'Clery*: **cair-**
cheas, .i. **cor casta**.

cairdes, m. *covenant, friendship*, 15; **do-**
gníther iarum cairdes leo, *they make*
peace then, 13.

caraid, *loves*; perf. sg. 2 **ro carais**, 3; 3 **ro**
car, 5; 3 with infixed pron. sg. 3 f. **ro-s**
car, 10.

carpat, g. **carpait**, m. *chariot* ; dat. **carput**, 7 ;
pl. gen. **carpat**. 10.

ced (**ce** with neut. pron. **ed**), *what?* aspirating, **ced chumachtae**, 12.

celebraid (**do**), *bids farewell to, takes leave of*,
13.

céill, see **freccor céill**.

1. **cen**, in phrase **fo chen**, *welcome!* 6.

2. **cen**, prep. with acc., aspirating, *without* ;
with poss. sg. f. **cen a haccaldaim**,
without having spoken with her, 1.

cenn, g. **cinn**, n. *head, end* ; acc. **co cenn mblíadnae**, *until the end of a year*, 4 ;
dat. **ara ciunn**, *for them, ready for them*,
7 ; pl. nom. acc. **cenna**, 11 ; gen. **cenn**,
11 ; locative (with form of gen.) **cinn blíadnae**, *at the end of a year*, 7.

céol, g. **cíuil**, n. *music*, 1, 14.

cét, g. **céit**, n. *hundred* ; see **tricha**.

ci (**cia**), aspirating, conj. *although* ; **ci ad-da-gnoe**, *though you should recognise her*, 7.

cia, *who, what?* **cia torbae**, 5 ; **cia hairm**, 6 ;
for the use of the masc. **cia** with fem.
and neut. nouns, see note on **cia torbae**
§ 5.

cia, *whither*, followed by the prot. or conj.
form of the verb ; **nícon fitir cia ar-luid úad**, *he knew not whither she had vanished from him*, 1. cf. **annádfetatar**

cia luid. *Immram Brain*, 31 : **ni fetar cia luidh no tuluidh** (doubtless for **can tuluidh**). *Analecta Bollandiana* XLV, 79, 10. For other examples see **-árluid supra**.

cid, *what?* ; **cid táas**, *what ails him?* 6 ; **cid immu-b-rácht**, *what has driven you (here)?* 10.

ci-ssí (ce with fem. pron. **sí**), fem. of **cia**, *what?* ; **ci-ssí bliadain**, *what year?* 12.

co, prep. with acc. *to, towards* ; **co Fingen**, 2 ; **co arabárach**, *till next morning*, 1 ; with art. **cossin mBoinn**, 3 ; with affixed pron. sg. 2 **cuc(c)ut**, 13 ; 3 m. **cuc(c)i**. 1, 13 ; 3 f. **cucice**, 4 ; pl. 2 **cuc(c)uib**, 10 ; with poss. sg. **cot máthair**, *to your mother*, 3.

cobair, g. **cobra**, *help, assistance* ; **nicon fríth cobair isindísiu**, *a remedy has not been found in this matter*, 4.

cocetal, *harmony, singing together*, n. ; **cocetal cíuil**, 14.

cóeca, g. **cóecat**, m. *fifty* ; pl. nom. **trí cóecait géise**, 12 ; acc. **cóecta**, 8, 13.

cóiced, g. **cóicid**, n. *province of Ireland* (lit. a fifth part ; the word is reminiscent of the time when Ireland was divided into five provinces.) ; dat. **cóiciud**, 9.

-comtastar, see **con-dieig**.

-comgrad, see **con-gair**.

1. **co n-**, prep. with dat., *with* ; **co n-écuscc**, 3 ; **co caírchesaib**, 13 ; with poss. pl. 3 **cona slabradaib**, 13.
 2. **co n-**, conj. (1) with indic., *so that, until* (in purely temporal sense) : **co mbáatar**, *until they were*, 14 ; **co n-árlastar** *till he consulted*, 9 ; **co corastar**, *till it put*, 14.
 (2) with subj., *in order that, until* (of an event purposed or expected) ; regularly with perfective subj., **co comtastar** (**com-ad-di-sástar**) 6, where **-ad-** is the perfective particle equivalent to **ro** used with verbs compounded with **com-** ; **co tís**, 13, the verb **do-ic** has no specifically perfective forms ; **co fessur**, 6.
- conda**, **có n-** 2. conj. with infixed pron. sg. 3 f. **conda garae**, 13.
- condid**, **co n** (1) conj. with infixed pron. sg. 3 m. **condid corastar**, 2.
- con-dieig**, **con-daig** (**com-di-saig**), *seeks, asks* ; fut. pass. sg. **con-díastar**, 6 ; pres. subj. pass. with perf. **-ad-**, **-comtastar** (**com-ad-di-sástar**), 6 ; verb. noun **cuingid**.
- con-érig**, (**com-ess-reg**), *arises* ; with infixed, reflexive neut. pron. agreeing with the following neut. noun **teglach**, **cot-érig**, 11.
- con-gair**, *calls, summons*, 13 ; with infixed

pron. sg. 2 **cotot gair**, 13; pass. sg. **con-gairther**, 4; **-congarar**, 11; perf. pass. sg. (with perfective particle **-ad-**) **-comgrad**, 5; pass. sg. **con-gairther**, 10; for **conda garae** see **-garae infra** and under **conda**.

con-ic, *is able*; sg. I **-cumcaim**, 7, 12; pl. I **-cumcem**, 9; fut. sg. I **-cumcub**, 8; sub. past pl. I **-cuimsimmis**, 10.

1. **conid**, 15, pres. indic. sg. 3 of copula with **co n-** 2.

2. **conid**, in **conid senned**, 3, **co n-**, conj. *so that, until* with infixed masc. or neut. pron. *so that she used to play it (tim-pán)*, 3.

conná, neg. of **co n-** (2); **conná bed**, *so that there might not be*, 14.

con-tuili, *sleeps*; pl. 3 **con-tuilet**, 14; pret. sg. 3 **con-tuil friss**, *it (the music) put him to sleep*, 1; verb. noun, **cotlud**.

-corastar, see **do-cuirethar**.

cosmail, *like, similar*; **cosmail dí**, *like to her*, 4.

coticci, *as far as*; a petrified prepositional phrase governing acc. lit. *until thou comest*, pres. indic. sg. 2 of **do-ic** with conj. **co n-**, *until*; **coticci a gualainn**, *up to her shoulder*, 8. The prepositional phrase **corricci** is much more common

in Old Ir. but **coticci** is also a well attested Old Ir. form.

cotlud, g. **cotulta**, m. *sleep, the act of sleeping* ;
dat. **cotlud**, 1 ; verb. noun of **con-tuili**.

crann síuil, *bed-stead* ; dat. **crunn** ; **con-accae ní**, in **n-ingin cucci** for **crunn síuil dó**, 1 ; the meaning of the expression for **crunn síuil dó** is made clear by the following example from *Togail bruidne Da-Derga* : **atchonnarc nonbur** for **craund síuil dóib**, *I saw nine men and they upon bed-stead(s)*, LU. 7607. We may translate for **crunn síuil dó** then with *while he was in (his) bed*.

crích, g. **críche**, f. *territory, border*, 9 ; dat. **crích**, 8.

cruth, g. **crotha**, m. *shape, appearance*, 6 ;
acc. **cruth**, 9.

cuich, *whose?* 8, 10. gen. of **cia**, *who?* For the use of **cuich** in Old and Mid. Ir. see note on this word in text § 8.

-cuimsimmis, see **con-ic**.

cuirm, g. **cormae**, n. *ale, ale-feast* ; pl. acc. **im chormann**, 10.

cumacc, *power, strength* ; **ním thá-sa cumacc deit**, *I am unable to assist you*, 8 ; cf. **nístasom immurgu calleic cumang dommorcuinse**, *they have not, however, for all that, power to slay me*. Ml. 60d 3 (the forms **cumacc** and **cumang** in this

construction are interchangeable; **cum-acc** however is the older form); **nim thá cumac dúa aiséis**, *I am unable to relate it*, LU. 9234; cf. also LU. 1471, 1515; the construction **ní linni a cum-acc**, *we have not power over her*, 10, is unusual, cf. **is trúag mo cumaing rib-sa**. *Tochmarc Ferbe*, l. 607 (ed. *Ir. Texte* III pt. 2).

cumachtae, g. **cumachtai**, n. *power*; **is móo a cumachtae in-dó**, *her magical power is greater than mine*, 12. That **cumachtae** here means *magical power* is clear from the context. Cf. **áes cumachta**, *magicians*, *Ir. Texte* I 266, 4.

-cumcem, **-cumcub**, see **con-ic**.

-d-, **-da-**, infixed pron. see **-dn-**.

dá, *two*, 6, 14; f. **dí láim**, 14; **eter cach díingin**, *between every two maidens*, 8.

dál, f. *respite, appointment*; **étar dál bliadnae friumm**, *let me have a year's respite*, 6.

dano, *indeed, moreover*, 1.

dé, g. **diad**, f. *smoke*; dat. **dieid**, 2.

deilm, g. **delmae**, n. *noise*; **is deilm a éolas la hÉrinn n-uili**, an idiomatic expression, *his knowledge is famous through-*

out all Ireland, lit. his knowledge is a noise throughout all Ireland, 5.

delb, g. **delbae**, f. *form*, 1 ; in **delb ad-con-dairc cen a haccaldaim**, *the person (lit. form) he saw and with whom he did not speak*, 1 ; dat. **deilb**, 12.

derscaigthe, *distinguished, pre-eminent* ; dat. **derscaighthiu**, 3 ; past part. of **do-róscái (di-ro-oss-scoch)**, *surpasses*.

di, prep. with dat. *aspirating, from, of* ; **di ór forloiscthiu**, *of refined gold*, 8 ; with art. **din dieid**, 2 ; **dind loch**, 13 ; with affixed pron. sg. 2 **dít**, 12.

dia n- (with subj.), *if* ; **dia cuimsimmis**, *if we should be able*, 10 ; with infixed pron. sg. 1 **diandom foíme**, *if you receive me*, 13.

diandom chomgrad, see **do** (2), prep.

dieid, see **dé**.

-dn-, infixed pron. sg. 3 m. **atnglástástar (ad-dn-glástástar)**, 3 ; **condid corástar**, 2 ; f. **-da-**, **conda garae**, 13 ; **in-da tartaid**, 10 ; **ci ad-da-gnoe**, 7 ; **acht ad-n-da-cethar**, 7 ; n. **-d-**, **at-bér, (ad-d-bér)**, 12 ; in **conid senned**, 3, the pron. **-id-** may be masc. (**id n-**) or neut. (**id** followed by aspiration) as the gender of **timpán** is uncertain.

1. **do**, *thy*, 5 ; frequently without elision of **-o** before following vowel, **do imthechta**,

3 ; **doingin**, 12 ; with elision and aspiration, **th' inchaib**, 13.

2. **do**, prep. with dat., aspirating, *to, for* ; **do macc**, 12 ; with art. **don Boinn**, 4 ; **don macc**, 10 ; with affixed pron. sg. 1 **dam**, 3 ; 2 **deit, duit**, 3, 9 ; 3 m. **dó**, 1 ; f. **dí**, 8 ; pl. 1 **dúnn**, 9 ; 2 **dúib**, 6 ; 3 **doib**, 4 ; with poss. sg. 2 **dot**, 3 ; 3 f. **dia tabairt**, 1 ; pl. 3 **dia n-accaldaim**, 11 ; with rel. pron. **ro-fitir aní dia congrarar**, *he knows for what he is summoned*, 11 ; **cid diandom chomgrad**, *what is it for which I have been summoned?* 5.

do-beir, (1) *brings* ; (2) *gives* ; pl. 3 **do-smberat**, 11 ; fut. sg. 1 **-tibér**, 11 ; pass. pl. **do-bértar**, 11 ; sec. fut. pass. sg. **do-bérthae**, 10 ; ipv. sg. 2 **tabair**, 12 ; subj. corresponding to perf. **do-uccus**, pres. sg. 2 with infixed pron. sg. f. **do-s-uc-so**, *let you bring her (?)*, 12 ; subj. corresponding to perf. **do-ratus**, pres. pl. 2 with infixed pron. sg. f. (dental form) **in-da tartaid**, 10.

dochraide, *unsightliness* ; acc. **do-rochar indochraidi**, *you have fallen into a miserable condition* 3.

dochum n-, *to, towards* ; followed by gen. **dochum in Dagdai**, 7 ; **dochum in tside**, 11 ; preceded by poss. sg. m. a **dochum**, 7.

do-cuaid, see **téit**.

do-cuirethar, *puts, brings, places*; pret. sg. 3 with infixed pron. sg. m. **condid corastar i sergg**, *so that he wasted away*, 2; **co corastar inna dóini i suan**, *so that it cast the people into a trance*, 14.

do-cumlai (to-cum-lu), *sets forth*; pl. 3 **do-comlat**, 9; **to-comlat**, 14.

do-dechad, see **do-tét**.

do-ecmaing, tacmaing, (to-ad-com-icc), *reaches to, as far as*; impf. pl. 3 **-tacmuictis**, 8; **ní tacmuictis inna hingena dí acht coticci a gualainn**, *the maidens used only to reach up to her shoulder*.

do-ecmalla, tecmalla (to-in-com-ell), *collects*; pass. pl. **do-ecmalldar legi Érenn**, *the leeches of Ireland are collected*, 2.

do-gair, *calls*; with infixed pron. sg. 1 **cia do-m-gair**, *who calls me?* 13.

do-gní, *makes, causes*; pass. sg. **do-gníther**, 13; pret. sg. 3 **do-génai**, 1; perf. pass. sg. **do-rónad**, 10; verb. noun, **dénun**.

do-goa, (to-gus), *chooses*; perf. pass. sg. **do-rogad**, 3; verb. noun, **togu**.

do-ic, *comes*; the prototonic form is frequently used for the deut., **ticc**, 5, 13; ipv. sg. 2 **tair**, 13; pret. and perf. sg. 3 with infixed pron. sg. 1 **do-m-ánaic ingen álaind**, *a beautiful maiden came to me*, 3; with infixed pron. sg. 3 **d-an-ánaic**

galar n-ainchis, *a serious disease has come upon him*, 4; subj. pres. sg. 1 **-tís** 13; verb. noun **tíchtu**.

do-imchella, timchella (to-imb-cell), *goes round, makes a circuit*; ipv. pass. sg. **timchelltar**, 4; pret. sg. 1 **to-imchellus** 7; pl. 3 **-timchellsat**, 14; verb. noun, **timchell**.

doínacht, g. **doínachta**, f. *humanity*; **indeilb doínachta**, *in human form*, 13.

do-lluid, see **do-tét**.

-dom-, infixed pron. sg. 1 **diandom foíme**, 13; **diandom chomgrad**, 5.

do-rega, see **do-tét**.

do-roachtmar, see **do-roich**.

do-rochar, see **do-tuit**.

do-rogad, see **do-goa**.

do-roich, do-roig (to-ro-saig), *comes*; perf. pl. 1 **is ed do-roachtmar**, *it is for this we have come*, 6. As is pointed out in the notes this expression is a stereotyped one used in response to a greeting of welcome. Cf. the following examples: **fochen duib, ol Ailill ocus Medb, iss ed dorochtamar, ol Froech. Táin Bó Fráich**, PRIA. Ir. MSS. Ser. I pt. 1. 140, 10; **Asbert Eochaid iarom fo chen dond láech nád athgénmár. Iss ed dorochtmár or in t-ócláech**. LU. 10799; **atraigestar Eochaid ocus ferais faelti**

fris. *Is ed dorochtmár ol Midir.* LU. 10829 ; *ferais in rí faelti fris.* *Is ed dorochtmár ol Midir.* LU. 10898.

do-rónad, see **do-gní**.

do-tét, *comes*, 1 ; ipv. sg. 3 **táet**, 7 ; pret. sg. 3 **do-lluid**, 7 ; pl. 3 **to-lotar**, 8 ; perf. sg. 1 **do-dechad**, 10 ; fut. sg. 3 **do-rega**, 11 ; subj. corresponding to the perf., pres. sg. 3 **co tuidich**, *that he may come*, 3 ; verb. noun, **tuidecht**, 11.

do-tuit, *falls* ; perf. sg. 2 **do-rochar**, 3 ; verb. noun, **tothaim**.

duine, g. **duini**, m. *man, person* ; pl. acc. **doíni**, 14 ; note that **duine** (-io-stem) is irregular in the plural.

dul, *going*, 5 ; serves as verb. noun of **téit** ; in the MS. the Mid. Ir. bye-form **dula**, **dola** is written.

dús (**do-fius**), **dús in n-**, *to learn whether*, 7 ; **dús in n-étar húait ingen in chrotha so**, *to see if a maiden of such an appearance be found by you*, 4.

écin, *indeed*, 5, 8 ; dat. of **écen**, f. *necessity*.
-**écis**, see **ad-fét**.

écmais, g. **écmaise**, *absence*, in phrase **sercc écmaise**, lit. *the love of absence, i.e. the love of one who is absent*. Cf. Mod. Ir. **grádh éagm(h)aise** and **i n-éag(h)mais**, *in the absence of* ; cf,

**Tugas grádh éagmhaise d'Eoin
im éagmhaise is crádh lem chéill.**

McKenna, *Philip Bocht O Huiginn*,
[123, 1.

Cf. **tuc sí gradh égmairi d'Eogan.**
Coir Anmann, § 38. *Ir. Texte* III pt. 2,
285 ff.

écoscc, g. **écuisc**, n. *appearance*; acc.
écoscc, 9; dat. **écuscc**, 3.

ed, *it*; used as predicate of copula, **is ed do-**
roachtmar, 6.

eirc, see **téit**.

ém, *indeed, truly*, 8.

én, g. **éuin**, **éoin**, m. *bird*, 12; pl. nom. **sain-**
éuin, *magnificent birds*, 12; pl. gen.
én, 13.

enech, **ainech**, n. pl. (1) *face*, (2) *honour*; dat.
ar th'inchaib, *on thy honour*, 13; gen.
meth n-enech, *loss of honour*, 14.

éolas, g. **éolais**, m. *knowledge*, 5.

epert, g. **epertae**, f. *saying*; verb. noun of
as-beir; acc. **epirt**: **ní ro-lámar a epirt**
fri nech, *you did not dare to say it to*
anybody, 3. In *Ml.* glosses the acc. and
dat. of **epert** occur as **epert** instead of
the regular **epirt**, cf. *Ml.* 92c 4, 46a 24;
in *Wb.* 28b 32 and *Ml.* 40c 6 the dat.
form **epirt** (**ebirt**) is found, and in
a-stems the acc. has the same form as
the dat.

ergabáil, g. **ergabálae**, f. *captivity, act of arresting*, 11 ; verb. noun of **air-ro-gaib**. Cf. *MI.* 88a 2 ; *LL.* 252a 23.

-étar, see **ad-cota**.

eter, prep. with acc. *between* ; **eter cach díingin**, *between every two maidens*, 8 ; with affixed pron. pl. 3 **etarru**, 8 ; **eter...ocus**, *both... and*, **eter cruth ocus écoscc**, *both form and appearance*, 9.

ethae, see **téit**.

fadisin, *self*, sg. f. **imma brágait fadisin**, *about her own neck*, 8.

fáilte, g. **fáilti**, f. *welcome, joy*, 7 ; acc. **fáilti**, 6.

fásagar (= **fo-ásagar**), 11, pres. pass. of the rarely attested verb **fo-áscai**, *announces* ; verb. noun, **fásc**.

fecht, f. **fechtae**, f. *course, time* ; acc. of point of time, **in fecht sa**, *now*, 8.

feraid fáilti, *welcomes*, 6 ; pass. sg. **ferthair fáilte friu**, *they are welcomed*, 7 ; pret. pass. sg. **ferthae fáilte**, 7.

ferann, g. **ferainn**, n. *land, district* ; dat. **ferunn** : **at-tá ingen lat-su it ferunn**, *you have a maiden in your land*, 10.

ferr, *better* ; comp. of **maith**, *good* ; **is ferr duit a chobair**, lit. *it is better for you to assist him*, 5. Here the comp. is not used in its usual sense ; it has rather an intensifying force, *you must help him*.

-fessur, -fetammar, -fetar etc. see **ro-fitir**.

fiche, g. **fichet**, m. *twenty*; nom. pl. in parenthetical phrase describing attendant circumstances, **trí fichit carpat a lín**, 10; acc. pl. **fichtea**, 11.

fil, file, impersonal relative pres. indic. of subst. verb; **ced cumachtae mór fil lee**, *what great magical power does she possess?* 12.

find, *white*, 13.

fír, *true*; **is fír deit**, *you are right*, 3.

fis scél, *tidings, news*, 6.

fledugud, *festivity*; **oc fledugud**, *feasting*, 10.

fo, prep. with dat. and acc. aspirating, *under, throughout*; with art. **fon séol sin**, *in that manner*, 1; **fond Éirinn**, *throughout Ireland*, 6; **fo thrí**, *thrice*, 14.

fo-ceird, *puts, throws*; with infixed pron. sg. m. **f-a-ceird i sergg**, *he wasted away*, 2.

fo-fríth, see **fo-gaib**.

fo-gaib, *finds*; pret. (or perf.) sg. 1 **-fuar**, 7; pass. sg. **fo-fríth**, 7; **-fríth**, 4. In the preterite tenses of this verb the preverb **fo-** is reduplicated when the verb is not preceded by any other particle or conjunction requiring the prototonic form e.g. **fo-fuair** but **ní fuair**, **fo-fríth** but **ní fríth**,

foídid, *sends*; ipv. pass. sg. **foítter**, used impersonally; **foítter úait cossin mBoinn**, lit. *let it be sent from you to the Boann*, 3; **foítter cossin nDagdae**, 4.

-foíme, pres. subj. sg. 2 of **fo-em**, *receives*; **diandom foíme ar th'inchaib**, lit. *if you receive me upon your honour*, i.e. *if you guarantee to me upon your honour that* etc. 13.

for, prep. with dat. and acc. *on, upon*; **for crunn síuil**, 1; **for leith**, *aside*, 3; with art. **forsind loch**, 13; with affixed pron. sg. 1 **form**, 3; 3 m. (with acc.) **fair**, 11; (with dat.) **for**, 2; f. **forrae**, 14.

for, in **aní for-maith**, 10; **for** here may be the intensive prefix, **aní for-maith**, *a very good thing!* or it may be the poss. pron. pl. 2 **aní for maith**, *a thing which were good for you*; but as is suggested in the footnote to the text the correct reading may be **aní as maith**.

forloiscthe, *refined, burned* (of metals); dat. **di ór forloiscthiu**, 8; cf. Ml. 31c 38.

fo-sceinn, *springs*, 1; **fo-sceinn úad opunn**, *she springs away from him suddenly*.

fo-t-šisiur, pres. indic. sg. 1 of **fo-sissedar** *acknowledges, admits*, with infix pron. sg. 2 *I accept you* (i.e. *your request*), 13. Cf. **fosisiur**. *Senchus Mor* I, 10, 23 (Ped. II, 629); verb. noun, **fošitiu**,

freccor céill, verb. noun of **fris-cuirethar céill**, *cultivates*, and in this text with the meaning *takes care of, nurses* (?), 4.

frepaid, g. **freptha**, *healing*; verb. noun of **fris-ben**, *heals*; **bíu oc frepaid ind fir-se**, *I am engaged in healing this man*, 4.

fri, prep. with acc. *towards, against*; a **epirt fri nech**, *to say it to anyone*, 3; with affixed pron. sg. 1 **friumm**, 6; 3 m. and n. **friss**, 7, 1; f. **frie**, 3; pl. 3 **friu**, 7.

-fríth, see **fo-gaib**.

-fuar, see **fo-gaib**.

gabáil, g. **gabálae**, f. *act of taking, seizing*; dat. **do gabáil**, *to take a hold of*, 1.

gairid, *calls*; subj. pres. sg. 2. **-garae**, 13.

galar, g. **galair**, n. *sickness, disease*; acc. **galar**, 1; dat. **co ngalar**, 2, note that this noun (o-stem) has no u-infection in the dat.

-garae, see **gairid**.

géis, *swan*; pl gen. **géise**, 12; dual gen. **géise**, 14.

-gnoe, see **ad-gnin**.

gúala, g. **gúalann**, f. *shoulder*; acc. **gúalainn**, 8.

h- for words beginning with **h**, see following vowel.

h-, expressing gemination, after **a**, *her*; a **hac-caldaim**, 1; a **hainm**, a **hathar**, 9.

i, see **anf**.

i n-, prep.) with dat. and acc. *in, into* ; **i n-aigid** (dat.) 2 ; **i carput** (dat.), *in a chariot*, 7 ; with art. **isindísiu**, 4 ; with affixed pron. sg. 3 n. (dat.), **and**, *there*, 1 ; with poss. sg. 2 **it ferunn** (dat.), *in your land*, 10 ; 3 m. **inna imdai** (acc.) *into his couch*, 1 ; f. **inna lláim** (dat.), 3 ; with uncompounded subst. verb, **i tá**, *in which is*, 6 ; **i n-**, *in which*, is not followed by the relative form **fil**. cf. *Selections* 63.

íar n-, prep. with dat. *after* ; **íar sin**, *after that*, 4 ; with affixed pron. sg. 3 n. **íarum**, *then, thereupon*, 4, 12.

íarum, *then, thereupon*, 4, 12 ; see **íar n-**.

imdae, g. **imdai**, f. *couch, bed* ; acc. **imdai**, 1.

im(m), prep. with acc., aspirating, *about, around* ; **im chormann**, 10 ; with art. **immon samain**, *at the feast of Samain*, 13 ; with affixed pron. sg. f. **impe**, 12 ; with poss. sg. f. **imma brágait fadisin**, *around her own neck*, 8 ; pl. 3 **imma cenna**, 13.

immu-b-rácht, perf. sg. 3 of **imm-aig**, *drives about*, with infixed pron. pl. 2 ; **cid immu-b-rácht**, *what has brought you?* lit. *what has driven you about?* 10.

immudu, in phrase **dul immudu**, lit. *to go*

into destruction ; **is liach a dul immudu**, *it is lamentable that he is wasting away*, 5 ; cf. « **as liach ém** », **olsmé**, « **a dul im-mudhu** ». RC. X, 86, 12 and **is liach a techt amuda**. *Tochmarc Becfola* (YBL). PRIA. Ir. MSS. Series I pt. 1, 176, 12.

imthecht, g. **imthechtae**, f. *adventure, plight* ; nom. pl. **imthechta**, *affairs, doings*, 3.

in, ind, a n-, def. art., see *Selections* p. 1 ; used idiomatically of person not previously mentioned, **co naccae ní : in n-ingin cucci**, *he beheld something : a maiden coming towards him*, 1.

in n-, interrogative particle, *whether* ; followed by prototonic form of verb, **in n-aithgne**, 7 ; **in n-aithgén**, 8 ; with infixed pron. sg. f. (dental form), **in-da tartaid**, 10.

inchaib, see **enech**.

in-dáthe, see **in-dó**.

in-dó, *than I am*, 1 sg. of **in-dáas** (= **in-n-táas**) *than is*, 12 ; **in-dáthe**, pl. 2. The 1 and 2 sg. and pl. of this verb, which is a composite of the subst. verb, often express an oblique relation, and do not always mean *than I am, than you are* ; **is móo a cumachtae in-dó**, *her magic is greater than mine* (not *than I am*), 12 and **ní móo mo éolas in-dáthe-is**,

my knowledge is not greater than yours (not than you are), 5. Cf. is mo do cumachto-sa indau-so. De Chophur in da muccado (Egerton, l. 30 = LL. l. 18. cf. also ll. 25 ; Eg. 37). Ir. Texte III pt. 1, 230 ff. Cf. also is áildiu am-mag ro-gab súil oldó sa, Wb. 12a 25, the field which the eye has taken in is more delightful than mine (lit. than I am), vd. Handbuch § 758. The forms in-dáas and ol-dáas are interchangeable in Old Ir. but the latter is the more common form.

ingen, g. **ingine**, f. *daughter, young women*, 3 ; acc. **ingin**, 6 ; pl. nom. **ingena**, 8 ; gen. **ingen**, 8, dual acc. **díingin**, 8.

in-reith, *invades, overruns* ; pl. 3 **in-rethat a síd n-uile**, *they overrun the whole elf-mound*, 11.

inso, (**in + so**), *this* ; **Aislinge Óenguso inso**, *this is the Dream of Óengus*.

í-siu (demonstrative particle **í** with **siu**, dat. of **se**), *this* ; with art. **nícon fríth cobair isindísiu**, *no help has been found in this matter*, 4.

1. **la**, prep. with acc. *with, by* ; **la hÉrinn n-uili**, *throughout all Ireland*, 5 ; with art. **lasin rí**, 7, 10 ; with affixed pron. sg. 1 **lem(m)**, 12 ; 2 **lat**, 10 ; 3 m. **lais(s)**,

leis(s), 1, 9, 14 ; f. **lee**, 12 ; pl. 1 **linni**, 6 ;
2 **lib**, 6 ; 3 **leu**, 13.

2. **la** unstressed form of **ala** ; in phrase
cach la, see **cach**.

lása, g. **láí**, n. *day* ; pl. acc. denoting length
of time, **bátar trí lása ocus teora aidchi**
ocond fleid, *they were three days and*
three nights at the feast, 7 ; cf. **batar trí**
míssa... isand indsi sin, *they remained*
three months on that island, RC. X, 66 ;
gen. pl. **i súan trí lása**, 14.

lám, f. *hand* ; gen. **lámae**, 1 ; dat. **láim**, 3.

lán, *full* ; **blíadain lán dó**, *a whole year he*
was, 22.

legi, *physicians* ; nom. pl. **do-ecmalldar legi**
Érenn, *the physicians of Ireland are*
collected, 2 ; acc. sg. **liaig**, 2.

lérithir, equative of **léir**, *diligent, assiduous* ;
is lérithir sin ro-n gabsaid occai, *you*
are so determined concerning her, 12. With
this use of the equative cf. **is lérithir**
inso no nguidim-se Día n-erut-su,
amal ro-t gád-sa im anad i n-Ephis,
sech ropo léir són, *I beseech God for*
thee as urgently as I have besought thee
about staying in Ephesus, though this
was urgently. Wb. 27d 19 (= *Selections*
gl. 281). Other examples are : **amal bid**
dia faridgellad taidchor doib as in-
dóiri bad deimnithir sin, *as though*

God had declared that they should return out of the Captivity, let it be so certain. *Ml. 131d 12; ciaso demnithir so for-comnucuir bieid aimser nad creitfider et dosluindfider, though it be so certainly that it has happened, there will be a time when it will be disbelieved and denied.* *Wb. 28c 14.*

leth, g. **lethe**, n. *side*; dat. **atnglástastar for leith**, *he spoke to him saide*, 3.

liach, *sorrowful, unfortunate*; **is liach a dul immudu**, *it is lamentable that he is wasting away*, 5.

lín, g. **lína**, **líno**, m. and n. *number, 2*; in idiom expressing number of warriors or chariots in a person's retinue, **téit in Dagdae ... trí fichit carpat a lín**, *the Dagda goes... sixty chariots in his retinue*, 10.

loch, g. **locha**, **locho**, n. *lake*; acc. **co tís a lloch**, *that I may come into the lake*, 13; **co timchellsat a lloch**, 14; gen. **for brú ind locha**, *on the edge of the lake*, 13; dat. **conda garae cuccut dind loch**, *so that you may call her to you from the lake*, 13.

-luid, see **téit**.

-m-, infixed pron. sg. 1; **do-m-ánaic**, *there has come to me*, 3; **do-m-gair**, *calls me*,

13 ; **ní-m thá**, *I have not*, lit. *there is not to me*, 8. Note that the impersonal relative form **fil** is not used after an infixed pron. expressing a dative relation, e.g. **ní-m thá**, *I have not*, but **ní-m fil**, *I am not* ; see *Selections* p. 63.

macc, g. **maicc**, m. *son, boy* ; dat. **macc**, 10.

Note that this noun (o-stem) has no u-infection in the dat. sg.

macdacht, an indeclinable adj., **inna trí cóecta ingen macdacht**, *the 150 adult maidens*, 8 ; cf. **gnása ingen macdacht léo**, LU. 7260.

maith, *good* ; **aní bad maith duit**, formula introducing a suggested course of action, *a thing which would be good for you (to do)*, 9 ; Cf. **aní is maith — fuaiprem inn a degaid ocus marbam foche-toir**. PRIA. Ir. MSS. Ser. I pt. 1. 144, 30 and **Ata ni as maith dun**, or **Cano**. *Anecd. from Ir. MSS.* I 4, 11 ; 5, 14.

mani, neg. of **ma**, *if not, unless* ; with infixed pron. pl. 1 **mani-n écis**, *unless you tell us*, 12.

menmae, g. **menman**, m. *mind* ; **nípo slán laiss a menmae**, *he was feeling depressed* 1 ; cf. **nibu fáelid leis a menma**, LU. 8749.

meth, g. **metha**, n. *decay* ; **conná bed ní bad meth n-enech dó**, *so that there*

should not be anything which would be a loss of honour to him, 14; cf. is meth n-einich dúnn, PRIA. Ir. MSS. Ser. 1, p. 144, 32.

mo, *my*; frequently without elision of **o** before following vowel, **mo accaldaim**, 5; **moingin**, 11.

mofrithisi, (**mo**, poss. sg. 1 with acc. of **frithis** = **frith-éis**, *back-track*), *again*, 13; cf. **afrithisi**, **dofrithisi** etc.

móo, *greater*; comp. of **mór**, *great*, 5, 12; **ní-m thása cumacc deit, ol Bodb, (ní) bas mó**, *I can do nothing more for you, says Bodb*, 8, or the correct meaning may be *I cannot help you any longer*, cf. **ní bíu-sa fot cinaid ní bus mó**, *I shall no longer be incriminated for thy sake. Death-Tales, 30, 9, and scefé dia tuidchis ni bus mo. Anecd. from Ir. MSS. I 8, 7.*

mór, *great, big*, 7, 12.

mrath, g. **mraith**, m. *betrayal*; verb. noun of **marnaid**, *betrays*; **ní lemm-sa a mrath**, *it is not for me to betray her*, 12.

muince, g. **muinci**, *an ornament worn round the neck*; usually of gold or silver. **muince airgdide imma brágait fadisin**, 8; cf. **muince aircit im brágait cach ae. LU. 7636. and munci di ór forlosce**

ima bhragait, PRIA. Ir. MSS. Ser. 1, pt. 1, 174, 8.

muintir, g. **muintire**, f. *people, household*, 9 ;
voc. a **muintir**, 6.

1. **-n-**, relative particle, causing nasalisation prefixed to specifically relative forms of the verb, **ad-fídatar doib amail mboíe**, 9 ; **ci-ssí bliadain mbís**, 12. For general uses of, see *Selections* p. 169 and *Stories* p. 79. The following are the uses of this nasalising particle which occur in this text :—

1) It is used to express object or acc. relation (in this case it is used optionally ; object relation may also be expressed by the use of the infixing aspirating particle), **in delb ad-condaire** (= **ad-n-condaire**) *the form which he saw*, 1 ; **ind ingen ro char ocus ad-condaire** (= **ad-n-condaire**), *the maiden whom he has loved and has seen*, 6 ; this sentence illustrates well the optional use of the aspirating and nasalising particles in this construction ; **ind ingen in chrotha so as-rub-artaid**, where we cannot discern which particle is used, 7 ; **óire as sí ad-condarc** (= **ad-n-condarc**), *since it is she whom I have seen*, 8.

2) It is used with the conj. **amail**,

amail, as, with the indic. **ad-fidatar doib amail mbofe eter cruth ocus écoscc amail ad-condarcatar** (= **ad-n-condarcatar**), 9.

3) It is used after the conj. **óre, since**; **óre ro-fetar** (= **ro-n-fetar**), 12.

4) It is used after the conj. **acht, save that, save only**; **acht ad-n-da-cethar save only that you may see her**, 7. The reconstructed text here is not certain; **acht** with the subj. (but without **-n-**) regularly means *provided that*, but the context requires the meaning *save that*.

5) It is used to express an oblique case of the relative; **ci-ssí blíadain mbís i ndeilb éuin, in which year is she in the form of a bird?** 12. Cf. **ar issed laithe insin roñgenairsom, because that is the day on which he was born.** Sg. 31a 6.

6) It is used with **in-(tá)** after the comparative; **is móo a cumachtae in-dó** (= **in-n-tó**), 12; **ní móo mo éolas in-dáthe-si** (= **in-n-táthe-si**), 5.

7) It is used when the antecedent is the abstract verbal noun corresponding to the verb in the relative sentence; **sercc écmaise ro carais** (= **ro-n-carais**), lit. *a love of one absent have you loved*, 3. Cf. **combad cutrummae frisin-**

seirc rocar crist inneclais, *that it should be equal to the love wherewith Christ loved the Church*. Ml. 65d 5 ; **íar-sint soírad rond-sóer**, *after that deliverance wherewith he delivered him* (where the relative **-n-** is visible) Ml. 52. Cf. *Handbuch*, § 493.

8) It is used in the construction **ro-n-(d)-gab**, *he is*, after the equative with **sin** ; **is léirithir sin ro-n gabsaid occai**, 12, see *infra* **ro-n gabsaid**.

ná, *not*, in dependent negation ; **ná cumcem**, *that we are not able*, 9.

nammá, *only* ; **acht... nammá**, *save only*, 7.

nech, g. **neich**, m. *anyone*, 2 ; acc. **nech**, 2, 3. See also **ní** (2).

nessam, *nearest, next* ; **immon samuin as nessam**, *about the next (feast of) Samain*, 13 ; supl. of **ocus**, *near*.

-ni, emphasising pron. pl. 1 ; **mani-n écis-ni** *unless you tell us*, 12 ; the emphasising pron. refers back to the infixed pron. pl. 1.

1. **ní**, *not*, in independent negation, **ní fitir**, 1 ; **ní tacmuictis**, 8 ; with infixed pron. sg. 1 **ní-m thá**, 8 ; sg. f. **ní-s cumcaim**, 7 ; as neg. of copula, sg. 3 **ní ségdae dúnn**, 9 ; **ní bae**, **ní bae són**, 11, 8.

2. **ní**, g. **neich**, (neut. of **nech**), *something*,

anything; idiomatically used in the phrase **co n-accae ní**, which is equivalent to an ejaculation, *lo, behold!* 1.

nícon, *not*, in independent negation, aspirating; **nícon fitir**, 1; **nícon luid**, 1

níba, fut. sg. 3 of copula, with negative **ní**; **níba sia**, 12.

nípo, pret. sg. 3 of copula with neg. **ní**, aspirating, 1.

nítat, pres. indic. pl. 3 of copula with neg. **ní**, 3.

no, verbal particle; with impf. **no bíth**, 2; **no théiged**, 2. The aspiration is due to the presence of the infix aspirating particle expressing subject relation. In **no bíth** the aspiration is not visible in Old Ir. orthography.

ó, úa, húa, prep. with dat. *from*; **ó Bodb**, 7; with art. **ón Dagdae**, 6; with affixed pron. sg. 2 **húait**, 3; 3 m. **(h)úad**, 1; pl. 2 **(h)úaib**, 5; 3 **(h)úaidib**, 7.

oc, prep. with dat. *at, by*; **oc Crottaib Cliach**, 7; with art. **ocind fleid**, 7; **ocin Bruig**, 14; with affixed pron. sg. 3 f. **occai**, 12; with poss. sg. m. **occa aithigid**, *visiting him*, 2; used regularly with verb. noun, **oc frepaid**, 4, etc.

ocus, aspirating, *and*; in the MS. as a rule contracted.

ol, *says, said* ; **ol Caer**, 13 ; **ol sé**, *says he, passim*.

opunn, *suddenly*, 1 ; an adverb formed by using the dat. of adj. or noun without the art. Cf. **obonn .i. luath, ut est ailter obonn, imraiter**, *it is prayed suddenly, it is considered*. O'Davoren's Glossary art. 1305 (ACL. II, 427). The usual manner of forming an adverb in Old Ir. is by using the dat. sg. of the substantivated adj. with the article. The form without the art. is of rare occurrence. The construction with the prep. **co n-** (cf. **co mmór**, *Selections* gl. 328), which later prevailed exclusively is not frequent in Old Ir. Meyer explains **opunn** in *Zur keltischen Wortkunde*, § 226 as the dat. of a compound of *uss-* and *bann* 'stroke' and gives two other examples.

ór, g. **óir**, n. *gold* ; **slabrad di ór forloiscthiu**, *a chain of refined gold*, 8.

órda, *golden* ; pl. dat. **co caírchesaib órd-aib**, *with golden curls*, 13.

óre (gen. of **úair**, *hour*), *since, because* ; takes relative particle **-n-** ; **óre ro-fetar a haicned**, *since you know her nature*, 12.

os, (probably a contracted form of **ocus**), used with personal pron. in absolute position ; **blíadain lán dó os sí occa athigid**, (lit.) *a whole year he was and she visiting*

him, for many examples see *Stories* p. 82. In Mid. Ir. instead of **os**, the full form **ocus** (or the contraction **is**) is used, and for **os** in this text the MS. has the ordinary contraction for **ocus**.

proindigid, *dines* ; a denominative verb (with active conjugation) from **proind**, *a meal* (Lat. *prandium*) ; pret. sg. 3 with potential **ro-**, **nícon ro-proindig**, *he was unable to eat*, 1.

rechtaire, g. **rechtairi**, m. *steward, official*, 11.

-reg, see **téit**.

regaid, see **téit**.

rí, g. **ríg**, m. *king*, 5 ; acc. **ríg**, 5, 7.

rígain, g. **rígnae**, f. *queen* ; acc. **lassin in rígnocus in rígnai**, 10.

ro, verbal particle ; for general uses of, see *Selections* p. 172 and *Stories* p. 85. In this text the following uses of **ro** or of one or other of its equivalents occur :—

1) It is used to change a preterite into a perfect, e.g. **ad-rumadar**, *you have guessed*, 3 ; **do-rogad**, *there has been chosen*, 3 ; with infixed obj. rel, **ro char** *whom he has loved*, 6 ; with infixed pron. **ro-s car**, *he has loved her*, 10 ; in verbs compounded with **com-** the equivalent

of **ro** is **-ad-**, **cid diandom chomgrad**, *for what have I been summoned?* 5, where **-chomgrad** (prototonic of **con-acrad**) = **com-ad-grath**; in **ad-condairc**, 6, **ad-condarcatar**, 9, a new verbal root exercises the function of the perfective **ro**; similarly in **-fuar**, 7, **fo-fríth**, 7 and **-fríth**, 4, in which verb however the pret. and perf. are not distinguished.

2) It is used after **co n-**, *until* (followed by subj.), **co comtastar**, *that she may be sought*, 6, where **-comtastar** = **com-ad-di-sástar**, **-ad-** being the equivalent of **ro** after **com-**; **co tuidich**, subj. corresponding to the perfect, 3.

3) It is frequently used with the subj. in cases where the precise force of **ro** is not clear e.g. **dús in-da tartaid**, *to enquire if you will give her*, 10. In this instance the perfective may express possibility, i.e. *to enquire if you may be able to give her*. Cf. **ara tart-sa fort-acht dúib-si**, *so that I may give aid to you*. Wb. 14d 17 (= *Selections* gl. 60).

4) It is used to express possibility; **nícon ro-proindig**, *he was unable to eat*, 1. In form the **ro-** here could be the perfective **ro**, but the context is better suited by the potential **ro**. For the use of the potential **ro** with the pret. see

Thurneysen, *Zur Verbalpartikel ro*. ZCP. XII, 286.

5) It is used with the verbs **ro-fitir**, **ro-laimethar**, without any perfective force and only when no other preverb is present, except in *ipv.*; thus **ro-fitir**, 11, but **nícon fetatar**, 2, **co fessur**, 6. But with these verbs also a proper perfective **ro** may be used e.g. **ní ro-lámar**, *thou hast not dared*, perf. sg. 2 of **ro-laimethar**, 3. The pret. of this verb with the neg. would be **ní lámar**.

roachar, see **ro-saig**.

ro-fitir, *knows, knew*, 11; sg. 1 **ro-fetar**, 8; pl. 1 **-fetammar**, 6; pl. 3 **-fetatar**, 2; subj. pres. sg. 1 **-fessur**, 6; verb. noun, **fiss, fius**, cf. **fiss scél**, 6. For the use of **ro-** with this verb, see **ro** 5). In the phrase **nícon fetammar i n-Ére**, 6, it would seem that we have an early example of the stereotyped phrase **i n-Ére** meaning *at all*, although in this case it may still have its literal meaning. Other possible examples of the early appearance of this idiom are: **nis fetursa i nHerind in triar sin**. LU. 7145 and **ca med mbua(i)dh, a ben, or Fingen, fil anocht natfedamor i nErinn**. *Airne Fingein*. Anecd. from Ir. MSS. II, 1, 6.

ro-laimethar, *dares*; perf. sg. 2 **ní ro-lámar**,

3 ; for the use of **ro** in this verb see **ro 5**).
ro mboí, see **táas**.

ro-n gabsaid (= **ro-n-d gabsaid**) *you are* ;
 pl. 2 of perf. **ro gab** in nasalising relative
 construction with infixed pron. neut. sg.
 which is silent between **n** and **g** and is
 frequently not written. This verb is one
 of the many auxiliary verbs used in
 Old Ir. to express *to be. is* **lérithir sin**
ro-n gabsaid occai, *it is so diligently*
that you are concerned about her (lit. *that*
you are at her) 12. Cf. **amal ru-n-d gab**
sliab Síon andes ocus antúaid dun
chathraig dia dítin, *sic ru-n-d gabsat*
ar ndá thoib du dítin ar n-inmedónach-
ni. Ml. 67d 14 (= *Selections* gl. 227,
 and see note on same, p. 136). Cf. *Hand-*
buch § 760.

ro-proindig, see **proindigid**.

ro-saig, *reaches* ; pass. sg. 3 **-roachar** ; **ní**
roachar a chobair, *no help is found*
for him 5.

-s-, **-sn-**, infixed pron. sg. 3 f. **ro-s car mo**
macc-sa, *my son has loved her*, 10 ; **do-s-**
-uc-so, *let you take her*, 12 ; anticipating
 a following fem. **ní-s cumcaim-si a tab-**
airt, *I cannot give her*, 7 ; cf. **amal as**
messe du-da-forsat inna duli, *as it is*
I who have created the elements. Ml. 94b 7.

- sa (-se)**, emphasising pron. sg. 1 **lemm-sa**, 12; **mo macc-sa**, 10; with verbs, **ní reg-sa**, 11.
- sa**, *this*, see **se** (1).
- sain-**, *excellent, especial*; **sain-éuin**, *marvellous birds*, 12.
- samain**, **samfuin**, g. **samna**, f. *the great pagan feast of November 1st. immon samain as nessam*, *about the time of the next samain*, 13; **in tsamain se as nessam**, 12.
- scél**, g. **scéuil**, n. *story*, 15; pl. **scéla**, *news*, 4, 6; gen. pl. **fis scél**, *tidings*, 6.
1. **se**, *this*; after noun preceded by art. **ind fir se**, 4; **in tsamain se**, 12; after preceding non-palatal, **sa**, **so**; in **chrotha sa**, 3; **in chrotha so**, 6.
2. **sé**, *he*; in phrase **ol sé**, *says he*, passim.
- sechtmain**, g. **sechtmaine**, f. *week*; acc. of duration, **bátar sechtmain láin oc fledugud**, *a week long were they feasting*, 10; cf. **bátar trí láa ocus teora aidchi ocond fleid**, 7, and see **láa**.
- ségdae**, *splendid, stately*; **ní ségdae dúnn**, *we regret*, 9.
- sen-**, *old*; **sen-athair**, g. **sen-athar**, *grandfather*, 9.
- sennid**, *plays (on a musical instrument)*, 1; impf. sg. 3 **-senned**, 3; verb. noun, **seinm**.

1. **seol**, g. **síuil**, *bed, couch*; **crunn síuil**, *bed-stead*, 1; see **crann**. Cf. the later genitive form in **nert mna seola**. YBL. 316 b.

2. **séol**, (dat. of **sel**, *turn, course?*); **fon séol sin**, *in that manner*, 2.

sercc, g. **sercae**, f. *love*; cognate acc. **ro-car seirc écmaise**, lit. *he has loved the love of an absent one*, 5; cf. **o dodeochatár a cétna n-ude**, *when they had gone their first journey*, LU. 4614.

sergg (**sercc**), g. **seirgg**, *decay, wasting away*; acc. **f-a-ceird i sergg**, *it caused him to waste away*, 2; dat. **at-tá i siurgg**, *he is pining away*, 5.

-si, emphasising pron. sg. 3 f. **ní-s cumcaim-si**, where the emphasising pron. refers back to the infixed pron. sg. f., 7; pl. 2 **in-dáthe-si**, 5.

sí, *she*; used absolutely with **os**, **os sí occa aithigid**, 2; used as pred. of the copula, **is sí**, 1.

sia, comp. of **sír**, *long*; **níba sia cucci dam-sa**, *I shall not persist any longer in it (?)*, 12.

síd, g. **síde**, n. *elfmound*, 7, 10; acc. **síd**, 11; pl. gen. **síde**, 5.

side, anaphoric pron., see **suide**.

sin, demonstrative, used:—

1) after prepositions, **is iar sin**, *it is*

after that, 4 ; **is de sin**, *it is because of that*, 15.

2) after noun with the art., **fon séol sin**, *in that manner*, 2 ; **in scéuil sin**, 15,

3) with the demonstrative particle **í**. **anísin**, *that thing*, 11.

4) with the equative, **is léirithir sin**, *it is so diligently*, 12.

slabrad, g. **slabraide**, f. *chain*, 8 ; pl. dat. **slabradaib**, 13.

slán, *healthy, well*, 1.

-sn-, infixed pron. pl. 3 ; anticipating following pl. noun, **do-sm-berat trí fichtea cenn ass**, *they bring out 150 heads*, 11.

so, *this*, see **se**.

socht, meaning obscure ; **ná cumcem do socht** (MS. **dosocht**), 9.

soíraid, *delivers, releases* ; pass. sg. **soírthair**, 13.

-som (after preceding palatal **-sium**) emphasising pron. sg. 3 m. and n. and pl. 3 ; **do-rega-som**, 11 ; **fo-ceird-sium**, 14 ; **nícon fetatar-som**, 2.

són (contracted form of **sodain**), *that* ; as subject, **ní bae són**, *that matters not*, 8.

-su, **-so**, emphasising pron. sg. 2 **lat-su**, 10 ; **do-s-uc-so**, 12 ; after preceding palatal **-siu**.

súan, g. **súain**, n. *sleep* ; acc. **co corastar**

inna doíni i suan, *so that the people were cast into a trance*, 14.

suide, anaphoric pron., *the latter, the last-mentioned* ;

1) enclitic, affixed to verbs ; nom. sg. m. **do-tét-side**, 2 ; **ticc-side**, 5.

2) stressed after prepositions ; acc. sg. m. **co suide**, 6 ; dat. sg. n. **oc suidiu**, *at that last-mentioned business*, 4.

t', **th'**, contracted forms of poss. sg. 2, see **do** (1).

táas, pres. indic. sg. 3 rel. of the uncompounded subst. verb **tá** in idiomatic phrase **cid táas**, *what ails him, what is the matter with him?* 6, (more frequently with nasalisation expressed after **cid** : cf. **cid daas in caillech**, *what is wrong with the woman?* Vit. Trip. I 28, 17.) ; perf. sg. 3 **ro mboí**, with infixed nasalising particle in relative sentence after **cid** ; **ní fitir nech cid ro mboí**, 2 ; **nícon fetatar som cid ro mboí**, *they did not know what was the matter with him*, 2. For the first **ro mboí** here the MS. has **rotmbui** ; in the second case the reading is **rombui**, which I take to be the correct one. **rotmbui** would seem to point to an infixed pronoun sg. 3 m. (= **rod-mboí**) but in this idiom the subject is

not expressed by an infixed pron. Cf. **roimrath in drai cid rombui in ingen**, *the druid reflected what was the matter with the maiden*. Todd Lecture Series, V 68, 6.

tabair, see **do-beir**.

táet see **do-tét**.

táin, g. **tána**, f. *cattle-raid*; dat. **táin** 15.

tair, see **do-ic**.

tartaid, see **do-beir**.

tech, g. **tige** n. *house*; acc. **tech**, 7; dat. **din tig**, 2; **dia thig**, *to his house*, 13.

teglach, g. **teглаig**; n. *household*, 11.

téit, *goes*, 9, 11; pass. sg. used impersonally, **tíagair**, 4, 7; impf. sg. 3 with infixed subj. rel. **no théiged**, 2; ipv. sg. 2 **eircc**, 9, 13; ipv. pass. used impersonally **tíagar**, 5; pret. sg. 3 **luid**, **-luid**, 1; pass. sg. used impersonally, **ethae**, 2, 6; perf. sg. 3 **do-cuaid**, 15; fut. sg. 1 **-reg**, 11; fut. sg. 1 with suffixed neut. pron. (cognate acc.) **regait**, lit. *I shall go it* i.e. *that going*, 13; pres. sg. 3 with suffixed neut. pron. **téiti**, *she goes it*, 14; verb. noun, **techt**. cf. **téit ón**. *Stories* 13.

teora, see **trí**.

tic, see **do-ic**.

-tibér, see **do-beir**.

timchelltar, see **do-imchella**.

timmarnad, perf. pass. of a verb **to-imb-ad-**

no, *charges, commissions*; used as introductory phrase to a command, followed by a new sentence with the verb in the imperative mood: **timmarnad duit ó Bodb. Táet ass Óengus linni**, *an order to you from Bodb. (lit. it has been ordered to you from Bodb.). Let Óengus come out with us*, 7; followed by construction with verb. noun, **timmarnad duit ó Ailill ocus Meidb dul dia n-accaldaim**, *an order to you from Ailill and Medb to go to speak with them*, 11; cf. **timarnad duit techt lim-sa**. RC. VIII, 60, 26.

timpán, m. or n., *a stringed musical instrument* (Lat. *tympanum*) 1, 3; that it was sometimes made of tin (Ir. *cred*) is shown from the following examples: **timpan creda inlaim chli in gilla**, *Anecd. from Ir. MSS. I, 2, 21*; **timpán creda**, LL. 288a 36 (CIL. p. 509); and

**do thimpán creda is fiu máin,
binnithir lic Locha Laig.**

Togail Bruidne Da Choca

H. 3. 18 p. 711.

tír, g. **tíre**, n. *land, country*; dat. pl. **i tírib Connacht**, 10.

-tís, see **do-ic**.

to-, for verbs in which occasionally the old form of the preverb **to-** (later **do-**) has

been preserved, see under **do-**, e.g. **to-comlat**, see **do-cumlai**.

torbae, n. *profit*; verb. noun of **do-ror-ban**, *profits*; **cia torbae mo accaldam**, *what is the use of my talking (to him) ?* 5. For the use of the masc. form **cia** with this neut. noun, see footnote on this word § 5.

trá, *then, now, indeed*; frequently used with the *ipv.*, **tair ass trá**, 7.

trí, *three*; very commonly used with other numerals especially **cóeca**, *fifty*, e.g. **inna trí cóecta ingen macdacht**, 8; **trí cóecta én find**, 13; **trí cóecait géise** (the same 150 maidens metamorphosed), 12; **trí fichit carpat a lín**, 10; **do-sm-berat trí fichteá cenn ass** 11; fem. **teora**, in the stereotyped phrase, **trí láa ocus teora aidchi**, 7; **i suan trí láa ocus teora n-aidche**, 14; **fo thrí**, *thrice*, 14.

tricha, g. **trichat**, m. *thirty*; in phrase **tricha cét** lit. *thirty hundreds*; **is de sin do-cuaid Óengus, tricha cét, co Ailill**, *it is for that reason that Óengus went with a tricha cét to Ailell*, 15, note here the use of the nominative **tricha cét** in apposition to the subject, **Óengus**, cf. **tanic Íth tri trichait laech**, *Íth came with ninety warriors*. LL. 12a 2. Giraldus Cambrensis equated the Irish word with

the Welsh *cantref*. It is often translated now by the English *cantred*. Originally the **tricha cét** would appear — in theory at least — to have been a fighting force of 3000 men, mobilised from 100 homesteads (Ir. *les*), each of which was expected to contribute 30 warriors. Later the expression came to mean also a territorial sub-division of the *tuath*. In our text the word is used with its original meaning, although in practice we may be sure that the number of fighting men in a **tricha cét** varied considerably according to circumstances. Cf. *Heldensage*, pp. 76-77 and for a discussion of the subject see Hogan, *The Tricha Cet and Related Land-Measures*. PRIA. XXXVIII Section C. No. 7. (1929).

tú, *thou* ; as pred. of the copula, **is tú rí síde nÉrenn**, 5.

-tuidich see **do-tét**.

tuidecht, *coming*, 4 ; **ní étar fair a thuidecht**, *he cannot be persuaded to come*, lit. *his coming is not obtained on him*, 11.

úad, **úait**, **úaib**, etc. see **ó**.

ucut, *yonder* ; **in n-ingin n-ucut**, *yonder maiden*, 8.

uile, *all* ; f. nom. **Ériu uile**, 4 ; f. acc. **la hÉrinn n-uili**, 5 ; **to-imchiullus Érinn n-uili**, 7.

**INDEX OF PERSONS AND
PLACES**

PERSONS

Ailill, g. **Ailella**, 10, 9 ; dat. **ó Ailill**, 11.

Boann, in **Boann**, g. **inna Bóinne**, 4, 5 ;
acc. in **mBoinn**, 9 ; **cossin mBoinn**,
3, *the mother of Óengus*, a personification
of the river Boyne.

Bodb, g. **Buidb**, 9, 7 ; acc. **co Bodb**, 5 ; dat.
ó Bodb, 7 ; voc. **a Buidb**, 8, styled in
the text *king of Munster*. He dwelt in
Síd al Femen.

Caer Ibormeith, 8 ; voc. **a Chaer**, 10 ; *the
daughter of Ethal Anbuail*. See *Introd-
uction*, p. 18.

Conchobor. g. **Conchobuir**. 2. *Conchobor mac
Nesa, the king of the Ulaid*.

Dagdae, in **Dagdae**, g. in **Dagdai** ; acc.
cossin nDagdae, 4 ; dat. **ón Dagdae**,
6, *the Dagda* lit. the good god, the chief
god of the pantheon of the *Túatha Dé
Danann*. He was the father of Óengus.
His dwelling place was **Bruig na Bóinne**.

Ethal Anbuail. g. **Ethail Anbuail**, 8, 10, 13 ;
acc. **fri hEthal n-Anbuail**, 12. *the father
of Caer Ibormeith*. He dwelt in **Síd
Úamain** in Connacht.

Fergne see *Introduction* p. 20.

Fingen, *the court-physician to Conchobar*. See *Introduction* p. 20.

Macc ind Óicc, in **Macc Óc** see **Óengus**.

Medb, g. **Medbae**, 10, 15 ; acc. **Meidb**, 15 ; dat. **Meidb**, 11, *queen of the province of Connacht and wife of Ailill*.

Óengus, g. **Óenguso**, 1 ; **Óengus macc in Dagdai**, *Óengus the son of the Dagda*, 6 ; also called **Macc ind Óicc** and in **Macc Óc**, g. **Bruig Maicc ind Óic**, 14 ; **cairdes in Maicc Óic**, 15.

PLACES.

Bruig Maicc ind Óicc, 14, also called **Bruig (in)na Bóinne**, the great chambered tumulus at New Grange, Co. Meath.

Connachta, g. **Connacht**, f. (a pl. noun) *the province of Connacht* ; **crích Connacht**. 8.

Crotta Cliach, lit. *the harps of Cliu, the Galtee Mountains* ; dat. **oc Crottaib Cliach**, 7. Cf. Westropp : *Dun Crot and the ' Harps of Cliú '*. *PRIA.* 35 C 378.

Crúachain, g. **Crúachan** (also sg. **Crúachu**, g. **Crúachan**), *Rath Croghan in Co. Roscommon*, where Ailill and Medb had their court ; dat. **i Crúachnaib**, 11.

Cúailnge, *the plain of Cooley in Co. Louth* ; dat. **a Cúailnge**, 15.

