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Imarcaigh sund ar gach saí:

An Early Modern Irish Poem on the Contemporaneous Emperors of Byzantium and the Kings and
Ecclesiastics of Ireland

Introduction

Imarcaigh sund ar gach saí, an anonymous Early Modern Irish poem of 108¹ quatrains in *deibhidhe* metre ($7 \times 7^{x+1} \ 7 \times 7^{x+1}$), presents a reading of Irish history which recites the contemporaneous reigns of the high-kings of Ireland, the reigns of the provincial kings of Ireland, the births and deaths of the leading Irish ecclesiastics, and the reigns of the Emperors of the Eastern Roman Empire. The period involved is circa AD 420–740.

Manuscripts, Scribes, Author and Date

The edition presented below is based on the most complete copy of the poem that I have been able to identify, namely, that preserved on folios 154ra37-155ra22 of Dublin, Royal Irish Academy² manuscript D ii 1, Book of Uí Maine (M), a manuscript which was written for Muirchertach Ó Ceallaigh, bishop of Clonfert (1378-1392) and later Archbishop of Tuam (1392-1407).³ The scribe of this portion of the book was Adam Cusin.⁴

The copy is defective, lacking lines 35c-d, 37c-d and 41a-b. The final verse in M beginning *Clanda Cuirc le mbronntar ba* appears to be out of character with the tone of the body of the poem and is absent from all other copies. On these grounds, I am inclined to the view that *Clanda Cuirc le mbronntar ba* is merely a scribal addition and formed no part of the original text. I have therefore labelled this quatrain as 107A.

An acephalous version of the poem beginning *Re lind Constaintín cen chol* (85a) and finishing at *is oircheas mé do mhaidheamh* (107d) has come down to us in a manuscript which was written by Seaghan Ó Maol Chonaire in 1560⁵ and is here assigned the siglum *S*. The manuscript has been

¹ I suggest that 107A is not original and that the quatrain was added some time after the original composition of the poem. It is absent from the other copies.

² I am grateful to the Royal Irish Academy for granting me permission to publish *Imarcaigh sund ar gach saí* from the Book of Uí Maine. Dr. Dan McCarthy, Department of Computer Science, Trinity College, Dublin enlightened me as to the chronological workings of this poem. Dr. Paul Russell, Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic, Cambridge University was kind enough to read an early transcription of the text. Professor Pádraig Ó Macháin, School of Celtic Studies, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, helped me to clarify several readings which were almost illegible in the MS. I am most grateful to my colleague, Professor Greg Toner, Research Institute for Irish and Celtic Studies, University of Ulster, Coleraine, for coming to my aid with a number of emendations that have improved the sense of the text. As ever, I am beholden to the Editor of *Peritia* for sharing with me his erudition in a most unstinting and patient manner.

³ See W. O'Sullivan, 'The Book of Uí Maine: Formerly the Book of Ó Dubhagáin: Scripts and Structure', *Éigse* 22 (1989) 151-66: 151.

⁴ O'Sullivan, 'The Book of Uí Maine', p. 155, Plates I, VI, VIII.

⁵ Catalogued by Mullingar Library as MS 6 and by de Brún as MS 1. See P. de Brún, 'Láimhscríbhinní Gaeilge sa Mhuileann gCearr', *Éigse* 19 (1982) 82-85. See also P. de Brún, *Láimhscríbhinní Gaeilge:*

preserved on long-term loan until recent years in the Longford-Westmeath County Library in Mullingar. S has since been returned to its owner. In the preparation of this edition, I have been dependent on the National Library of Ireland's microfilm copy of the manuscript.

Quatrains 85-104 are on folio 86r-v and quatrains 105-107 are on folio 80r1-80r6. Ó Maol Chonaire's text contains a few scribal errors. One example is: 89a *Colga*] M, *Cola* S. In general, S does not differ greatly from M and because it contains only a small portion of the text, S is of limited value.

At least three modern scribes have provided us with copies that can all be traced back to the Mullingar version.⁶ The earliest of these is preserved on pp. 84.16-86.12 (qq. 85-104) and + p. 76.13-18 (qq. 105-107) of Dublin, NLI MS G 476,⁷ which was written by Mícheál mac Pheadair Uí Longáin some time before his death in 1770. Peadar mac Mhíchíl Uí Longáin made a further copy of the poem in 1848 on p. 131 ff. of NLI MS G 155. A third copy was written by either Pól or Peadar Ó Longáin in the 19th century on pp. 96.1-97.20 of RIA MS 23 Q 9 [# 697]. Éamonn Ó Mathghamhna wrote two copies of the poem in Cork. He wrote the first of these in 1840 on pp. 74.12-75.26⁸ of RIA 24 C 3 [# 595], and a second in 1844, beginning on fol. 80 *i*⁹ of CF 11, Coláiste Cholmáin, Fermoy. In general, this group of modern manuscripts add little to what we can learn from S and indeed introduce new errors. However, for the sake of completeness, significant variants from G 476 [G] are also presented.

Historical poems can be difficult to date on linguistic grounds because of the preponderance of proper nouns and the unpredictable tendency of some scribes to innovate. However, a few linguistic features are worth noting here. First, *ro-* is used in the text (*ros-n-áin* 57d, *ros brond* 75a, *rob soraidh* 105d), but it appears to have been largely superseded by *do-* as the marker of the past tense: *doba* (51d, 56c), *dob urasa* (103d); second, compound verbs have largely disappeared, a few exceptions being the common petrified one *ad-bath* (24a, 82a, 99a), and more interestingly *ad-cluine* (13a); third, the complicated nominal flexion of Old and Middle Irish is on the decline as exemplified by *a sbéis i ngleo* for earlier *a sbéis i ngliaid* (11d); fourth, a few verbal endings such as *-ibhair* in *do ráidhibhair* (21b) 'which you (pl.) have mentioned' for earlier *ro ráidisid* assign the text firmly to the Early Modern Irish rather than the Middle Irish period. The continued use of *ro* alongside *do* as a preverbal past tense marker, a preference for the Middle-Irish article *in* rather than the Modern Irish article *an* and the continued presence of a handful of compound verbs tend to lead me to believe that the poem was written at some time in the thirteenth rather than in the fourteenth century.

Contemporaneous reigns and lives

The 'synchronisms' in this poem concern the Emperors of Byzantium, the Kings of Ireland, the Kings of the Ulaidh, the Kings of the Connachta, the Kings of the Laighin, the Kings of Munster, ecclesiastics, and one king of Scotland. The poem starts with Emperor Theodosius (408-450) and finishes with the death of Cathal mac Finguine in 742.

It should be noted that there are discrepancies in the Irish annals regarding the regnal years of the Emperors of Byzantium. This will be clear from a glance at the Index Nominum in which I have

Treoirliosta (Dublin 1988) pp. 28-29, item no. 89.

⁶ See N. Ní Shéaghdha, *Catalogue of Irish MSS in the NLI*, fasc IV, (Dublin 1977), p. 127.

⁷ N. Ní Shéaghdha, *Catalogue of Irish MSS in the NLI*, fasc. X, (Dublin 1987) pp. 81-83

⁸ G. Murphy et al., *Catalogue of Irish MSS in the RIA*, fasc. xi-xiv, (Dublin nd) pp. 1882-1884.

⁹ P. Ó Fiannachta, *Clár láimhscribhinní Gaeilge: Leabharlann na Cléire agus Mionchnuasaigh*, fasc. 1, (Dublin 1978) pp. 84-85.

inserted after the name of each Emperor his years according to McCarthy's *Chronological Synchronisation of the Irish Annals*¹⁰ followed by the accepted dates.

Secondly, the poet deliberately skips over the names of some of the kings of Ireland: Ainmire mac Sédhna (d. *568), Baedán mac Muirheartaigh (d. *571) and Eochaidh mac Domhnaill mac Muirheartaigh (d. *571) are mentioned only obliquely: *Triúr rígh Éireand dá éis sin* (after 562: 70a).

Thirdly, the provincial kings of the Ulaidh (8) and the Laighin (9), while represented are far from being numerous. The kings of the Connachta (9) are mentioned very sporadically, while the list of the Scottish kings is limited to Comhghall (d. *537). On the other hand, a great deal of attention is paid to ecclesiastics, a total of forty-four of whom are listed.

Fourthly, the fullest list after the lists of the Byzantine Emperors (23) and kings of Ireland (23) is that containing the kings of Munster (20). As Dan McCarthy has indicated to me, our list of Munster kings can be usefully compared with the list of Munster kings contained in the *Laud Synchronisms*.¹¹

Sources and Provenance

The vast majority of personages mentioned in *Imarcaigh sund* can be identified in the extant Irish annals. By comparing our poem with Dan McCarthy's *Chronological Synchronisation*,¹² it can be seen that the source of the raw material for *Imarcaigh sund* was a copy of the Clonmacnoise version of the Chronicle of Ireland which contained a detailed list of the Kings of Munster, similar to the one found in the extant *Laud Synchronisms*. The poet's particular interest in the kings of Munster, his reference to Cathal, king of Munster as being 'from us' in q. 104, added to the mention in the additional quatrain (107A) of Clanna Cuirc may suggest a Munster provenance for *Imarcaigh sund*.

Orthography, Normalisation and Editorial Policy

The spelling system is a mixture of Late Middle and Early Modern Irish. The orthography of M has been adhered to as far as possible in the edition. A few of the more salient features may be highlighted. Modern Irish lenition of intervocalic *c, p, t, g, b, d, m*, is usually indicated, but not consistently. Where such lenition has been supplied, it is indicated by the use of italics, thus, for example, *seanchas* for scribal *sencas* (2b). Intervocalic *-gh-* and *-dh-* are occasionally confused as in *aims,udadh* for *aimsiughadh* (10d). In such instances the historically correct spelling is silently supplied. *-ea-* is generally written where Old and Middle Irish would have used *-e-*. However, the scribe is not consistent in this. Again, I have italicised instances where *-a-* has been inserted after scribal *-e-*, thus *tshencas* for *tsheanchas* (2b). I have allowed scribal *ē* for Modern Irish *éa* to stand as in, for example, *Eoghan Bél* (31b). The old diphthongs in *óe/úe* have been reduced to *ae* [e:], are represented by ligatured *æ* in the manuscript (e.g. *lægaire*) and as *-ae-* in the edition (e.g. *Laeghaire* 5c). Moreover, *oi/ui/aí* have been reduced to *ái* [i:] and are represented in the manuscript as *-ai-* and as *-aí-* in the edition, thus scribal *sgailidh* for *sgailidh* (16d). Short unstressed vowels in final position have since the Early Middle-Irish period fallen together as *schwa* [ə] and are represented in this

¹⁰ www.cs.tcd.ie/Dan.McCarthy/chronology/synchronisms/annals-chron.htm

¹¹ K. Meyer, 'The Laud Synchronisms. From Laud 610, fo. 112 a -116 b', *Zeitschrift für celt. Phil.* 9 (1913) 471-85.

¹² Op. cit.

manuscript by either *-e* or *-i*. I have allowed such manuscript spellings to stand. Unstressed vowels in final closed contexts are, of course, unclear and liable to be incorrectly rendered. Thus *A n-oighidh] A noighe, dh M (49a)*.

In final position *-nd* is used to represent *-nn* [N], thus scribal *mind : eir-* for *mend : Éireand* (3a-b). Appropriate nasalisation is frequently omitted by the scribe. It has been supplied in square brackets, thus *a [c]comhrighi* (26d). On occasion, I have used square brackets to indicate insertion of letters that have been omitted by the scribe, thus *Luig[h dh]each* (18c). Sometimes a cluster of letters is added to the end of words which have historically ended in a vowel. Such redundant letters are omitted as in *daine<adh>* (72a). I have normalised where the preposition *a* + nasalisation is used to represent *i* + nasalisation ‘in’, as in *arre* for *i rré* (7a etc.). The scribe frequently writes *righ* (e.g. *fa righ maith marcianus* 8b) alongside historically correct *rí* (e.g. 18b, 19c, 31a) in the nominative singular. Depending on the context, scribal *righ* may either stand for nominative singular *rí* or genitive plural *rígh*. I have attempted to resolve this problem by taking manuscript *righ* as the genitive plural where this is syntactically possible as in *Feargus righ Mumhan* (*Feargus righ muman* 46a) ‘Feargus of the kings of Munster’. In other instances in which there is no doubt as to the historically correct form, as in *fa rí* (*fa righ* 9c), I have silently emended manuscript *righ* to *rí*.¹³ *Fa*, the late Middle-Irish 3 singular absolute preterite form of the copula is used interchangeably with *ba* and is allowed to stand. Interestingly, the scribe prefers to use the Middle-Irish form of the article *in* in preference to Modern Irish *an*.

In view of the fact that the edition is essentially a conservative one and for the most part based on a single manuscript, efforts have been made to keep the manuscript readings to an absolute minimum. Orthographical normalisations will not generally be accounted for in the manuscript readings except in instances where the correct form may be in doubt. Thus, for example, recurring scribal *a* for the preposition *i n-* as in *arre* for *i rré* will not be recorded in the apparatus.

Punctuation and capitalisation in the text have been supplied throughout. Length marks are not clearly indicated by this scribe. *Sinte fada* have therefore been supplied silently. In the margin to the right of the poems I give references to the historical record where it exists so that the material may be appreciated within its proper historical framework. The chronological system used has been derived from the *Chronological Synchronisation of the Irish Annals* compiled by D. McCarthy¹⁴ and extensive use has been made of the editions of the Irish annals provided online by the CELT Project at NUI Cork.¹⁵ Difficulties regarding the text and translation are discussed in the Textual Notes and Commentary. Personal names and place-names are listed in the Indices. In compiling the Index of Place-Names extensive use has been made of the index in *CGH I, Onomasticon Goedelicum*¹⁶ and *The Annals of Tigernach: Index of Names*.¹⁷

¹³ In the few instances where I have been unsure as to which interpretation is correct, I have printed *ri<gh>* in the edition.

¹⁴ www.cs.tcd.ie/Dan.McCarthy/chronology/synchronisms/annals-chron.htm.

¹⁵ <http://celt.ucc.ie/>

¹⁶ E. Hogan (comp.), *Onomasticon Goedelicum Locorum et Tribuum Hiberniae et Scotiae* (Dublin, 1910). Online at <http://www.ucc.ie:8080/cocoon/doi/locus>.

¹⁷ D. Ó Murchadha (comp.), *The Annals of Tigernach: Index of Names*, Irish Texts Society, Subsidiary Series No. 6, (London 1997).

Text

1. Imarcaigh sund ar gach saí<dh>
dar luaidh seanchas go saergnaí;
gidh olc maith leo, léigfid dam,
tréigfeid gleo tref<e>it tachar.
2. Gí himdha ball sochair saer
sa tsheanchas nósghar neamhchlaen
dearbthar go bráth in ball sin:
'Seanchaidh Cách go Comhairsir'.
3. Rígha in domhain, deargadh mend,
ocus airdrígha Éireand,
a rré do chur le ché[i]le,
ní dul é ó aimhréidhe.
4. A [c]cumthar de sin go séimh
go Creidiumh cumthar éisein;
rull isa treisi go tiugh,
meisi dha chum iar creidiumh.
5. Te[o]thosius, fa thrén thair, r. *420
darbh ainm 'Impiri in Domhain',
agus Laeghaire ria lind r. *423
ina aedhaire d'Éirind.
6. Dá airdrígh in aighni<gh> bhuig,
'na [t]trémhsi tháinig Pádraig arr. *432
go port na Fódhla i fríth bladhd'
d'fhógra a holc do dhíth deamha<i>n.
7. I rré in dá rígh sin go rath
do geineadh Bríghid bhuadhach; bn. *439
ogh shearcach do Laignibh leam,
ba inghean fheartach na hÉ[i]reand.
8. Iar Te[ot]ho<i>síus gan tlús, d. *449
fa rí maith Marcianus; r. *449 (recte 450)

ba mhaith gné cind gach cuire,
is é re lind Laeghaire.

9. Iar Marcianus mór mear, d. *456
re lind Laeghaire luaitear r. *462
fa rí Leo na sciath sgeanmhadha, r. *456 (recte 457)
fa bheo in triath 's a tighearna.
10. Leo deaghrí in domhain uili
in tan teasta Laeghaire; d. *462
Oilill Molt uaind 'na inadh r. *465
nár smuain olc ná aimsiughadh.
11. In tan teasta Leo, dar leam, d. *473 (recte 474)
Oilill dob airdrí Éireand:
Sdeonan tar éis Leo tar lear, r. 473 (recte 474)
a sbéis i ngleo 's i ngaisgeadh.
12. Bás Cona[i]ll re ám[m] tháí<dh> gan chrádh d. *480
i rre Sdeonáin rígh Róm[h]án
is bás Oilella Muilt mir d. *484
do thoirind uilc 'na aimsir.
13. San aimsir chétna ad-cluine
Lugaid Lond mac Laeghaire, r. *485
dá gabháil Éireand gan aeil
dá radháil céimeand coscair.
14. I rre Sdenóin, fa ghormghá,
Aenghus mac Nadfraích fraechdha, d. *489
é fén 's a bhean dá aidheadh and
le seadh cloidheamh is comhland.
15. In ré cétna is dá cean[n]aibh:
mac Énna caímh Ceandsealaigh,
guin Creamhthaínd fa chrádh le scoil d. *486
ní chuir i ndán már dearbthair.
16. Bás Sdenóin, sgaílidh gach scol, d. *490 (recte 491)

- is bás Pádraig puirt Breaton, d. *491
i rré mac Laeghaire lóir,
na haenaighi 'na anóir.
17. Ag teasdail Pádraig peannglain, d.* 491
ní dearbh sin a seinleabhraib, [or: *461]
rí ar in domhan go ngné g<h>loin
d'f[h]ul<a>muise [i]mon amsoin.
18. Anastasius, uair blaidh, r. *491
fa rí in domhain 'na dheaghaidh;
do bhí seal re lind Luig[hdh]each,
a fheadh lúidh is lánchuimhneach.
19. Fraech mac Findchadha, is fir dam, d. *495
fuair bás i rré in dá rígh sin;
fa rí Laighean Fraech feartha,
daigh-fhear da thraeth tighearna.
20. Mochae Naendroma ó Chluain Cha, d. *497
naemh do Shíl Luig[hdh]each Lágha;
's é do ég imon amsin,
fa bhéd i gcré in calandsin.
21. Bás Brighdhi is easbaig Ibhair *d. 524, d. *502
'sa ré sin do ráidhibhair;
tearc 'ga bhfuil a [bh]fis a chind
a lis 'nár muigh 'nár mail[l]ind
22. Anastasius, léir libh, d. *509
teasta i nÉirind 'na a[i]msir
borrshlat dar cubhaidh cuiri,
Lughaidh Lond mac Laeghairi.
23. Muirchertach mór mac Earca r. *510
toghthar ima mórgheasa,
gan fairbhrigh gan é[i]nfheall de
'na airdrígh Éireand uile.
24. Re lind Muirchertaigh ad-bath

- easbog *Earc* Sláine salmach; d. *513
 sdair *Earca* in raínd grind,
 a fearta ar m'uidh 's ar m'indtind.
25. *Anastasius*, fa *theand*, d. 518
 fuair bás gér *chneasta* i [c]cuing[g]heall
 i remis *Muirheartaigh* móir
 do *thuilheartaigh* na tromslóigh.
26. *Iustinus* ' na inadh *thair* r. *519 (recte 518)
 i rré *Muirheartaigh* *meanmnaigh*;
 in dá eao bunaidh bríghi,
 fa *chubhaidh* a [c]comhrighi.
27. *Ailbhe* is *Mac Duach*, *Colmán Cóir*, d. *525; d. ?
 is *Buidhe* agus *Beo-aedh*, d. *520; d. *520
 an díth sin mar **t[h]or<t>aínd te**
 agus gein *Coluim Cille*. b. *520
28. Bás *Iust[in]us* fa *mhaith méin*, d. *525 (recte 527)
Iustinianus and-sein; r. *526 (recte 527)
 gein *Caemháin Bric* i rré in rígh,
 doba *ghlic* é gan *fairbhrigh*. b. *527
29. Bás *Muirheartaigh* mic *Earca* d. *532
 'mun am-sin, ní rba *geanta*;
 Tuathal dá éis 'na *thriath* teand, r. *533
 a sbéis i n-iath na hÉireand.
30. *Báitín* dalta *Coluim cóir*, b. *534
 and do *geineadh* is *Grigóir*; b. *539
 is *teas[t?]*a in dream a-dér: **154ra34-36**
 ní *cneasta* lium-sa *leithsgél*.
31. *Comhghall* rí *Alban* gan acht, d. *537
Eoghan Bél rígh *caemh Connacht*, d. *542
 is *Eochaidh* rígh mór *Mumhan*, d. *522
 a [n]glór do *bhí* ar *beathughudh*.
32. Bás *Mobhí* nachar *gabh gus* d. *540

i rré Iustinianus,
i rré Thuathail Maeil Gairbh grind
ón Bhaill Bailbh is ón Bhóind.

33. Ciarán mac int Shair gan tsal, d. *543
in aenló teasta is Tuathal; d. *543
ba flaith Diarmait 'na dheaghaidh, r. *543
maith tiaghmaid sa tromfeadhain.
34. Tighearnach Cluana na [c]craebh, d. *544
líbhearnach<ch> buadha in bláthnaemh.¹⁸

35. Findia mac ua Teallaibh tréin, d. *550
Colum mac Crimhthain[n] cneasréidh, d. *550
Colum Indsi Cealltra ón chill, d. *550
is Mac Táil Cilli Chuilind. d. *550
36. Eochaidh is Feargna na fleadh, d. *552; d. *556
dá rígh Uladh re n-áireamh;
Oilill Inbanna gan acht d. *549
airdrígh cosgorach Connacht.¹⁹
37. In cuiri, ba scíth lér dil,
a ndíth uili 'mon am-sin,²⁰

38. Gein Molua mic Foiche find, b. *553
is gein Caemháin Léith, luaidhim, b. *554
uasal in gnímh²¹ ó Dhé deas,
i rré in dá rígh do ráidheas.

¹⁸ This couplet follows the quatrain beginning *Findia Moccu Tealluibh tréin* in M. There is no indication in M of there being a caesura between the end of 33 and the beginning of this couplet.

¹⁹ It is possible that the scribe has mistakenly transposed the couplets in this quatrain.

²⁰ Again, there is no indication of a caesura between 36d and this couplet.

²¹ Now very faint and almost illegible. Written in right margin.

39. Iustus beg nár beg gus
tar éis Iustineanus;
fai theasta Diarmaid nár dhocht,
in fialbaig gan aenlocht. r. *563 (recte 565)
d. 565
d. *563
40. Cland Muirheartaigh mic Earca
d'éis Diarmada in deighéachta;
i rré in dá rígh teacht thair
rí Mumhan Crimhthand cubhaidh. r. *563
d. *563
d. *552
41. -----

teasta Mulaisi ria lind,
cneasta a mhaisi ar a mhórchill.²² **154ra54-56**
d. *562
42. Triúr rígh d'Éirind dá éis sin
re lind Iustus uaibhrigh;
in tslat lér cleachtadh cneadha
go mac neartmar Ninneadha. r. *572
43. Mac Ninneadha fa thriath teand
in oireochas na hÉireand
in tan ba rí Tiber thair
ar in tír mbiledh mbuaidhi. r. *575 (recte 574, 578)
44. *In dá Bréanaind dearbhtair de*.²³
Findia ó Mhuigh ler mian goil
Cairbre mac cródha Crimhthain[n],
a ndíth, nír gnímh é gan fis,
i rré in dá rígh do ráidhis. d. *572; *d. 575
d. *577
d. *577
45. Marcianus fa thoirrtheach tír,
tar éis Tibhir, ba triath rígh,
in cing fa dhata dáil
re lind bunada Baedáin. r. *582
d. 582
46. Feargus rígh Mumhan, mian slóigh, d. *582

²² Follows immediately after 40d. No indication of a caesura between 40d and this couplet.

²³ This line, a kind of introductory gloss, appears to act as a preface for the following four lines which when taken together constitute the quatrain.

- is Ruadhán Lothra in leabhróir: d. *583
in raenn sin légh agus leanfead
'mun am sin a n-oigheadh.
47. Marbthar Baedán na mbreath nglan, d. *584
mac Ainmireach 'na inad, r. *584
saer a ainm os gach feadhain,
Aedh 'ga *ghairm* ag Gaídhealaibh.
48. Colum Cille gan taemh te d. *593
dá bith o[c] Cill mhóir Muine;
Feidlimidh rígh Muimhneach mór, d. *588
ba *chuimhneach mhín* a *mhallghlór*.
49. A n-oighidh imon am-sin
gabhaidh cách mar *chomaimsir*;
gein Cumaín mic Fiachna and, b. *588
ainbhriathra det do *dhearbhsam*.
50. Aighidh Aedha dá éis sin d. *596
i rré Maircius meanmnaigh;
Colmán and is Aedh ele, r. *596
dá *chrand fhaen* urrlaidhe.
51. And-sin teasta Garbhán grind, d. *596
rí Mumhan na múr mbind;
gabhais Focas treisi *thair* r. *603 (recte 602)
doba deisi da *dubh<th>aigh*.
52. A n-aighidh and-sin fá seach:
Comhghall Beannchair caemh cráibhteach, d. *600
Caemhdeach mac ua Dallán dil, d. 598
prap a anam go hainglibh.
53. Rí Mumhan Amhalgaidh ard, d.* 601
mac Léinín, Laisrén lángharg; d. *603
mór in lén, bás na buidhne,
sgél gan *chás* ná celaimne.
54. Bás dá rígh Éireann gérbh ail

- Focus fa *thriath* 'mon am-sin;
más eol duid, fégh in fis sin,
tuig is légh na letri sin. r. *603 (recte 602)
55. Aedh Uairidh nach, luaitear lind,
fa rí dá n-éis ar Éirind;
aderthaí ris 'Aedh Allán',
craebh-inis amar Manannán. r. *603
56. Bás Branduibh mic Eathach aird,
rí Laighean Lughaidh saerbhaird;
doba daenna é is nír fois
i rré Aedha is Focois. d. *603
d. *607
57. Eraclius fa *thriath thair*
in aimsir Aedha Idnaigh;
a dhéis fortail, in fis sin?
ros-n-áin roim[he i n-] imrisin. r. *611 (recte 610)
58. Bás Aedháin mic [Ga]bhráin gil,
bás Colmáin Eala in uair sin,
bás Aedha Róin rí Laighean,
is gnímh cóir a [c]cuimhnigheadh. d. *604
d. *609
d. *609
59. Gabhais Éirind dá éis sin,
Mael Chabha ceand dá chléiric<h>ibh;
flaith fa ghrádh in fear fearrdha,
maith a lámh gé leithshearg[t]ha. r. *610
60. Tar éis Mael Chabha na [c]cath
gabhais Suibhne Meand meanmnach
ríghi nÉireand gan faladh
léibhind sídhi snuadhamha<i>l. d. *613
r. *613
61. Rónán rígh Laighean laech séimh,
Finghean is Cathal cneasréidh,
dá rígh Mumhan, mór a mbladh,
nár tubhadh glór ná greadhan. d. *613
d. *618; d. *627
62. Caeimhín Glinni Dá Lacha, d. *622

- Maedóg Fear<r>na in *p*hírímhrátha, d. *627
a ndíth re lind Suibhne [i]ar sin, d. *630
a [c]cuimhne lend ’nár leabhraibh.
63. Domhnall rí Éireand iar sin, r. *630
Eraclius rí in domhain,
dá *ch*ing is cneasta inár laídh,
teasta réna lá acht aín.
64. Eraclonus, fa *ghormghá*, r. *641 (recte Feb.-Sept. 641)
d’és Eraclius rígha d. 641
re lind Domhnaill ’na *dheaghaidh*
in *chomhlaind bhind bheocneadhaigh*.
65. Is air sin, trócair ’ga thig, d. *636
Cremhthan[d] mac Aedha échtaigh
rí Laighean na lann seabhrach,
dai[g]fhear nár *ghand ghnátht/*readlach.
66. Consai[n]dín mac Erachfind r. *643 + 6 months (recte 641 + 4 months)
i rré Domhnaill, a-derim,
triath, at<h>-lum<h>-sidhi fa sámh,
i rígh*hi* rathmar Rómhán.
67. Munda mac Tulcháin ’ga Thig, d. *633
fuair bás i rré in dá rígh sin,
a inad arna ég neamh,
int idhan créd fá cháintear?
68. Da *ghabh rígh*hi thair is tír
Consai[n]dín ele int airdrí<gh>; r. *644 (recte 641)
and-sin oigheadh Congail Claein d. *639
i n-oirir fondghlain ferchaemh.
69. Fáilbhe Fland is Cuan Cliach, d. *639, d. *641
dá rígh Mumhan na mórsciath;
Aedh Dubh rígh Laighean na long, d. *641
ba daighfhear re cur comhlond.
70. Mulaise Leith [Gh]lindi lán, d. *641

- is mac Dá *Cheard*[a] in *Comghán*,
a ndíth fá *Dhomhnall* nár *dhocht*
ó fríth *comhland* is cródhocht. d. *642
71. *Teasta Domhnall* 'na *dhiaidh* sin d. *643
i rré *Consai*[n]dín *cneisghil*;
É[i]rinn magh *gleannach* nár *ghand*
do *ghabh* *Ceallach* is *Conall*. r. *644
72. Díth *daine*<adh> is díth *naemh*
re lind in dá rígh *rochaemh*,
ticeam tar droing díbh *annois*,
gango poind díbh *adermois*.
73. *Cuana* mac *Caílchín* gan *chol*, d. *644
Raghallach rígh *caemh* *Cruachan*, d. *649
Mael Chabha *airdrígh* *Uladh*, d. *648
gan *fairbhrígh* gan u<r>*rdhubhadh*.
74. *Muchae* *Mog Leith*, *lámh* gan *ghá*, d. *645
is *Ca*[i]mín *Indsi Cealltra*, d. *652
Findechú ó *Bhrígh Gabhand* *glain*, d. * 653
fríth a *chomhland* gan *chinaidh*.
75. *Conall*, *Ceallach* ros brond, d. *653, d. *657
ba i rré in *Chonsai*[n]dín *chétna*
da fu[a]radar bás *bunaidh* d. *653
gér *chás* i ngach *caemhthulaigh*.
76. I rré in *Chonsaindín chétna*
Diarmait, *Blathmac* *baisghégdha*, r. *654
do *gabh*[th]ai le rind *uili*
guna léibh*ind* *laechraidhi*.
77. Bás *Cumaín* mic *Fiachna* find, d. *661
bás *Conaill* *Clogaigh* ceol [m]bind, d. *661
is bás *Guairi* *Aighne fhéil*, d. *663
maighre na *huailli* *eisein*.
78. Bás *Maenaigh* mic *Fín*[gh]in *aird* d. *661

- rígh Mumhan, molaidh saerbhaird,
i rré dá mac Aedha fhind,
craebha do ghlac go [n]glaislaid.
79. Sa ré chétna gérbó chreach,
tánig in galar gainmheach
darbh ainm in Buidhi Chonail[l], *664/*665
tuili ar maidhm dá mhórtthonnaibh.
80. Manchán Léith, Féchín Fabhair d. *665
marbh do neimh i[n] neartghalair;
is mac Bearaigh Rónán ré[i]dh d. *665
fa bhrónán d'fhearaihb eisein.
81. Aenghus rígh Uladh gan ail, d. *665
mór déis Cú mór Gan Máthair d. *665
rígh Mumhan, in rí gan chol,
nár tubhadh ar bhrú bearnadh.
82. Diarmaid is Blathmac ad-bath d. *665
don ghalair chétna creathach;
dá mhac Aedha Sláine séimh,
fa chraebha áilli iad sein.
83. Mac Bla[i]thmic Seachnasach seang, r. *665
dá n-éis dob airdrí<g> Éireand;
a sáith 'a-raen and d'oighri
gur bháith craebh mhall Modhoirmi.
84. Gabhais Consaindín ele r. 668
ríghi Rómhán rathmháire
i réimeas mic Blaithmic bhind,
gleic is att glic 'na intind.
85. Re lind Consaindín gan chol
gabha[i]s Ceand Faeladh fleadhmhór r. *672
ríghi Fódhla na ngort ngrind
d'[fh]ógra na n-olc a hÉirind.
86. Bás Congail Ceannfhada cain, d. *674

- airdrí<gh> Uladh 'mun am-sin,
is id-bath Ceand Faeladh féin,
ní baeghal leam a luadh sein. d. *675
87. Gabhais Finnachta Fleadhach r. *675
Éirinn na ngort ngaeidhelach,
gé do mhill go fuileach fir,
buidheach mo lind don laech-sin.
88. Dá churaidh do chonghmhadh smacht,
dá airdrígh cródha Connacht,
dream oll nár claenadh tre chol,
Ceand Faeladh dond is Dúinchadh. d. *682, d. *683
89. Colga rígh Mumhan gan mhear, d. *683
Fiandamhail rígh léir Laighean, d. *680
a ndíth 'mun am-sin uili,
scíth le hamhsaibh irghaile.
90. Iustinianus fuair rath, r. *690 (recte 685)
agus Fíndachta Fleadhach, resumed kingship *689
dá thuir fa ré[i]dhi ríghi,
cuir le céile a chomhdhíni.
91. Mobheóc Cluana Aird úir, d. *690
Bran rígh Laighean in laechmhúir, d. *690/*693
a [c]crádh fa chré, is cás gan chair,
a mbás i rré in dá rígh sin.
92. Leo rí in domhain nár dhocta r. 695
in tan teasta Fínnachta; d.*695
flaith do fuair go coimseach crodh;
Loingseach uaind ina inadh. r. *695
93. Finghuine meannmach Mac Con d. *696
Gan Máthair rígh mór Mumhan;
is and sin teasta in triath teand,
teasta in fir fa iath nÉireand.
94. Is é Tibher fa thriath thair r. 698

- tar éis Leo lughaigh libhair d. 698
Muling in Dlighidh, is dáigh, d. *697
re lind Tibhair a teastáil.
95. Oilill rígh Mumhan a-muigh, r. *696
mac Con maerdha Gan Máthair;
a oigheadh 'mon am chétna, d. *701
oighe[a]r na land lainghéghdha.
96. Teasta Loingseach lér, dos goil, d. *703
ríghthar Conghal Cind Maghair; r. *705
's é re lind Tibhir gan tar
agus Filidh [Fh]ind dámhradh.
97. Iustinianus ele r. 705
d'éis Tibhir aird urlaidhe d. 705
re lind Conghail Cind Maghair,
in bhind fhondmhair irghalaigh.
98. Bás trí rígh Connacht trí chair
re lind Conghail Cind Maghair:
Ceallach is Dúinchadh fa dhath, d. *705
Indrachtach súlchar searcach. d. *707
99. Ad-bath Conghal fa chaemh lí, d. *710
Fearghal dá éis 'na airdrígh, r. *710
mac Maeili Dúin nár dhochta
'na dhúil naidhi nuachorchra.
100. Pilipicus fa mhaith méin<n>, r. 711
Anustatius and-sein; r. 713
iad i rré firi Fearghail,
gné sídhi ar a snuaidhealbhaibh.
101. Bás Cormic ua Maenaigh mir d. *712
rí<gh> Mumhan i rré in ríghsin;
fairsing crích i [t]Teallaigh thall,
agus díth Ceallaigh Chual<l>and. d. *715
102. T<h>e[o]thosius fa thriath thair r. 715

- isin aimsir sin Fearghail
 ár sbéis isin éo firí,
 Leo dá éis in airdríghi. r. 717
103. Sa ré sin bás Béic Boirche, d. *718
 rí Uladh nárbh anfoirc[t]he,
 and do fearadh na frosa
 ina da rand dob urasa.
104. Eidirsgél oendha féil, d. *727
 rí Mumhan nár mhín cathréim
 dá bhás, ní fuair achadh ar,
 Cathal uaind ina inadh. r. *721
105. Ó aimsir Leo nár lag dáil r. 717-741
 oighri échtmhínic esgaín;
 rígha in domhain, nír léir lind,
 rob soraidh do[n] fhéin foiltfhind.
106. Cuid fear nÉireand donn eisin,
 dá [bh]fédaínd a indeisin:
 fearr freagra ar gach flaith feadh/nach;
 ní maith eagna uirbearn<n>ach.
107. Ainm don líne, réidh ra indsin,
 cin<n>eadh ar gach comhaimsir,
 is doirbhchleas é do gach fir
 is oircheas mé do mhaidheamh.
 Imarcaigh sund ar ...
- 107A. Clanda Cuir le mbronntar ba
 do mac crethe is lease lámha,
 sluagh suidhe 'nár n-aicme bind,
 dá aitreibh uili éirgheim.
 Imarcaigh sund ar gach saí<dh>.

Translation

1.

[There are] abundances herein for every scholar of all that *senchas* has mentioned with noble distinction; whether they [other scholars] deem it bad or good — I will entrust myself — I will abandon the noise of the bellows of conflicts.

2.

Though numerous the articles of noble benefit in the precedent-based and unbiased *senchas*, let that article be for ever put to the test: ‘Everyone is a *Seanchaidh* until [it comes to cultivating] synchronism’.

3.

The kings of the world — reddening of blemishes — and the over-kings of Ireland, to put their reigns together, it is no escape from dissension.

4.

That which is ingeniously composed thereof until [the coming of] the Faith let that be composed; — pride in its strength with solidity — it is I who composed it after [the coming] of the Faith.

5.

Theodosius [r. *420] — he was strong in the east — whose title was ‘Emperor of the World’, and Laeghaire [r. *423] during his period [was] shepherd of Ireland.

6.

Two over-kings of the tender advocate, in their period Pádraig came to the shore of Ireland [*432] — in which was found renown — to banish her evil-doers [and] to slaughter demons.

7.

In the era of those two virtuous kings gifted Brigit was born [b. *439]; I consider her the beloved maiden of the Laighin, she was the miraculous virgin of Ireland.

8.

After Theodosius without falsehood [d. *449], Marcianus was a good king [r. *449]; — good was the appearance of the leader of every muster — it is he [who was king] during the time of Láegaire.

9.

After Marcianus great [and] swift [d. *456], [and] during the period of Laeghaire it is mentioned that Leo [r. *456] of the spiked shields was king, [and] that the king and his lords were alive [then].

10.

Leo [was] good king of the entire world when Laeghaire died [*462]; Oilill Molt [r. *465] from among us [was] his successor who did not conceive of evil or attacking.

11.

When Leo died [d. *473] — in my opinion — Ailill was over-king of Ireland; Zeno [r. *473] [was] after Leo overseas, his concern [was] for battle and feats of heroism.

12

The death of Conall [d. *480] by a silent hand without torment in the era of Zeno of the kings of the Romans, and the death of spirited Ailill Molt [484], who subdued evil-doers, in his time.

13.

In that same time you hear [of] Lughaidh Lonn son of Laeghaire [r. *485], of his taking over of Ireland without weapon-point when he bestowed ranks of triumph.

14.

In the era of Zeno — he was a grey spear — Aenghus son of fierce Nadfraích [d. *489], he himself and his wife were overwhelmed (?) there by the strength of swords and combats.

15.

Of the same era and its leaders: son of handsome Énna Ceannsealaigh, the slaying of Crimthann [AT 489] — it was a torment to the school — it [the school] does not put it in a poem as it is being verified.

16.

The death of Zeno [*490] — let every school be dispersed — and the death of Pádraig [*491] of the haven of the Britons, in the era of Láegaire of abundance, [there were] assemblies in his honour.

17.

With the death of Pádraig of the pure pen — that is not certain from old books — king over the world with pure countenance as result of an attack about that time.

18.

Anastasius [r. *491] — a time of renown — he was king of the world after him; he was [king] for a while during the period of Lugaid, his length of time of power is fully-remembered.

19.

Fraech son of Finnchadh [d. *495] — it is true for me — he died in the era of those two kings; virile Fraech was king of the Laighin, a nobleman who subdued a lord.

20.

Mochae of Náendruim [d. *497] from Cluain Chaí, a saint of the lineage of Lughaidh Lágha; it is he who died about that time, it was a loss that that body was in [the] clay.

21.

The death of Brigit [d. *524] and of the bishop Ibhar [d. *502] in that time which you have mentioned; few are those who have knowledge of them of their own accord, [namely] their enclosures in our plain [and] in our placid lake.

22.

Anastasius — [let it be] clear to you — there died in Ireland in his time a strong rod for whom a muster was appropriate, [namely], Lughaidh Lonn mac Laeghaire [d. *509].

23.

Great Muirchertach mac Earca [r. *510] is selected on account of his great attacks, without exercising undue power, without any treachery from him as high-king of all Ireland.

24.

During the time of Muirchertach there died psalm-singing Bishop Earc of Sláine [d. *513]; the reputation of Earc of the precise quatrain, his miracles [are] in my thought[s] and on my mind.

25.

Anastasius [d. *518] – he was strong – he died, though kind was he in the discipline of sureties during the reign of great Muirchertach who subdued powerful armies.

26.

Justin [I] [r. *519] was his successor in the East in the time of spirited Muirchertach; the two hereditary champions of authority, their contemporaneous kingships were harmonious.

27.

Ailbhe [d. *525] and the son of Duach, Colmán Cóir, and Buidhe [d. 520] and Beoaidh [d. 520], **that loss was like a fierce loud noise [?]** and the birth of Colum Cille [b. 520].

28.

The death of Justin [I] [d. 525] whose disposition was good, Justinian [I] [the Great r. 526] then; the birth of Caemhán Breac [b. 527] in the time of the king, he was shrewd without exercising undue power.

29.

The death of Muirchertach son of Earc [d. 532] about that time – he was no heathen; Túathal [r. 533] was powerful lord after him, his concern was for the land of Ireland.

30.

Báithín [b. 534] pupil of virtuous Colum, [it is] then that he was born, and Gregory [b. 539]; and the people died of whom I will speak: I do not look kindly on a half story.

31.

Comhghall king of Scotland [d. 537] without doubt, Eoghan Bél [d. 542] of the fair kings of Connacht, and Eochaidh [d. 522] of the great kings of Munster, their fame was sustained.

32.

The death of Mobhí [d. 540] who did not accept death in the time of Justinian [I], [and] in the time of perceptive Túathal Máel Garb from the Baill Bailbh and from the Boyne.

33.

Ciarán son of the Wright [d. 543] without sin, on the same day he and Túathal died [d. 543]; Darmaid [r. 543] was lord after him, well we go in the mighty company [of warriors].

34.

Tighearnach of Clúain Eois [d. 544] of the scions, offices of virtue [was] the holy blossom; (...).

35.

Finnia [d. 550] of the mighty Moccu Teallduibh, Colum [d. 550] son of smooth-skinned Crimthann, Colum [d. 550] of Innis Cealtra from the church, and Mac Táil [d. 550] of Cill Chuilinn.

36.

Eochaidh [d. 552] and Feargna [d. 552] of the feasts, two kings of the Ulaidh to be enumerated; Oilill Inbanna [d. 549] without doubt, of the triumphant over-kings of the Connachta.

37.

The host it was an obvious and beloved sorrow – the loss of them all about that time; (...).

38.

The birth of Molua [b. *553] son of fair Foiche, and the birth of Caemhán Liath [b. *554] — I mention; noble the deed from lovely God [?] in the time of the two kings that I have mentioned.

39.

Justin Minor (II) [r. *563] whose vigour was not little [was] after Justinian (I) [d. *562]; alas that Diarmaid [d. *563] who was not niggardly died, the generous and tender one without a single fault.

40.

The descendants [Fearghus & Domhnall r. *563] of Muircheartach son of Earc [were] after Diarmaid of the good feat; in the time of the two kings [was] the coming in the east of the king of Munster, harmonious Crimthann [r. *552].

41.

(...). Molaise [d. *562] died during his time, fitting the adornment on his great church.

42.

[There were] three kings of Ireland after that during the time of haughty Iustus; the chief who was accustomed to suffering [wounds] up until the [time of] the strong son of Ninneadh [r. *572].

43.

The son of Ninneadh [r. *572] was a strong lord in the sovereignty of Ireland when Tiberius [r. *575] was king in the east over the country of the scions of virtue.

44.

The two Brénainn it is proved (*Gloss: Finnia from Magh by whom valour is desired) Cairbre, brave son of Crimthann [d. *577] — their deaths were — it was not a deed without knowledge — in the reign of the two kings which you have mentioned.

45.

Marcianus [r. *582] whose country was fruitful, after Tiberius [d. 582] — he was a lord of kings — the king whose assembly was handsome, during the reign of the seed of Baedhán.

46.

Fearghus of the kings of Munster [d. *582] – desire of a host – and Ruadhán of Lothra [d. *583] the book-pedar: read and follow that path, about that time their deaths.

47.

Baedán [d. *584] of the pure judgements is killed, the son of Ainmire [Aedh r. *584] in his stead, noble his name over every company, Áedh [was] being summoned by the Irish.

48.

Colum Cille [d. *593] without lustful sin when there was slain at great Cill Muine; Feidlimidh [d. *588] of the kings of the great Munstermen, well-remembered and soft was his gentle voice.

49.

Their deaths about that time, every one accepts as a synchronism; the birth of Cuimmíne [Fada] [b. *588] son of Fiachna then, untrue statements have we put to the test for you.

50.

The death of Aedh [mac Ainmirech, d. *596] [was] after that in the era of spirited Marcus; Colmán [r. *596] then and the other Aedh [i.e. Aedh Sláine] [they became] two prostrate pillars of battle.

51.

Then vigorous Garbhán [d. *596] died, king of Munster of the pleasant ramparts; Phocas [r. *603] seized power in the east, he was a suit of armour which grew dark.

52.

Their deaths then in turn: fair and pious Comghall [d. *600] of Bangor, dear Caemhdeach moccu Dalláin [d. *598], his soul leaped [up] to the angels.

53.

The king of Munster, lofty Amhlagadh [d. *601] the son of Léinín, completely fierce Laisrén [d. *603]; – great the sorrow – the death of the company, [that is] a story without reason that we do not hide.

54.

The death of the two kings of Ireland though it was a misfortune, Phocas [r. *603] was lord around that time; if you know – pay attention to that knowledge – understand and read those writings.

55.

Aedh Uairidhnach [r. *603] – it is mentioned to us – he was king after them over Ireland; he used to be called ‘Áedh Allán’, a branching island like Manannán.

56.

The death of Brandubh [d. *603] son of lofty Eochaidh, the king of Leinster [was] Lughaidh [d. *607], the *sáerbard*; he was humane and there was no respite in the era of Aedh and of Phocas.

57.

Heraclius [r. *611] was lord in the East in the time of Aedh Uairidhnach; his capable vassalry –do you know that?– which he drove before him into conflict.

58.

The death of Aedhán [d. *604] son of bright Gabhrán, the death of Colmán Eala [d. *609] at that time, the death of Aedh Rón [d. *609] king of the Laighin, remembering them is a righteous deed.

59.

He took Ireland after that, [namely], Mael Cobha [r. *610] [was] leader of his clerics; [he was] a prince whose love was the virile man, good his hand although it was half wasted away.

60.

After Mael Cobha [d. *613] of the battles, spirited Suibhne Meann [r. *613] took the kingship of Ireland of the wonderous and beautiful expansive territory without resentment.

61.

Rónán [d. *613] of the kings of the Laighin of mild warriors, Finghean [d. *618] and Cathal [r. *618] of smooth complexions, two kings of Munster – great their fame – whose voice or shout of exultation was not reproached.

62.

Caemghean [d. *622] of Gleann Dá Locha, Maedhóg of Fearn [d. *627] of the pre-eminent palace, their deaths [were] during the time of Suibhne after that, we have memories of them in our books.

63.

Domhnall [d. *643] [was] king of Ireland after that, Heraclius [d. 641] [was] king of the world, the two most fitting kings in our lay, they died before their day save for a fast-period

64.

Heraclonius [r. *641] – he was a grey-blue lance – after royal Heraclius [and] during the time of Domhnall, after him, of the melodious-sounding combat of mortal woundings.

65.

It is on account of that – let there be peace upon his house – that Crimthann [d. *636] son of death-dealing Aedh, [became] king of the Laighin of the trusty blades, [he was] a good man who was not mean and was given to fasting.

66.

Constantine son of Heraclius in the era of Domhnall — I say — a lord — he rises up peacefully — in the prosperous kingship of the Romans.

67.

Munnu son of Tulchán [d. *633] at his House (Teach Munna), he died in the era of those two kings, his place after his death [was] heaven, the holy one, why is he lamented?

68.

He took kingship in the east and the land, [namely], the other Constantin, [r. *644] the high-king; then [was] the death of Conghal Claen [d. *639] on the coast of the pure territory of the fair men.

69.

Faílbe Flann [d. *639] and Cúán [d. *641] of Clíú, two kings of Munster of the great shields; Aedh Dubh [d. *641] of the kings of the Laighin of the ships, he was a good man for the conduct of combats.

70.

Accomplished Molaise of Leithgleann [d.* 641], and the son of Dá Chearda, namely, Comghán [d. *642], their deaths under [the reign of] Domhnall who was not niggardly when combat and courage were encountered.

71.

Domhnall [d. *643] died after that in the era of bright-skinned Constantine; Ériu of the valley-rich plains which were not barren did Cellach and Conall seize [r. *644].

72.

The death of the people and the death of the saints during the time of those very fair kings, — I pass over a number of them now — though it be not a small number of them that we might mention.

73.

Cuanu son of Caílchín [d. *644] without sin, Raghallach [d. *649] of the fair kings of Cruachain, Mael Choba [d. *648] of the over-kings of the Ulaid, without exercising undue power, without obscuring [justice (?)].

74.

Mochae of Leath Mhogha [d. *645] – a hand without a spear – and Caimín of Innis Cealtra [d. *652], Finnchú [d. *653] from pure Brí Gabann, his combat was encountered without fault.

75.

Conall, Ceallach injured him, it was in the era of that same Constantine that both met certain death though it was a sorrow in every fair hill of assembly.

76.

In the era of that same Constantine [were] Diarmaid and deft-handed Blathmhac [r. *654], they were all seized at spear-point with their phalanx of warriors.

77.

The death of fair Cuimmíne son of Fiachna [d. *661], the death of Conall Clogach [d. *661] of melodious airs, and the death of hospitable Guaire of Aidhne [d. *663], that one [was] the salmon of haughtiness.

78.

The death of Maenach [d. *661] son of lofty Fínghean of the kings of Munster – let ye praise *sóerbaird* – in the era of the two sons of Áed Find, scions who seized [Ireland] with a grey blade.

79.

In that same era, though it was a calamity, the sabulous disease came that was named the *Buidhe Chonaille* [*664-665], a flood tide after the breaking of its great waves.

80.

Manchán [d. *665] of Liath, Féichín [d. *665] of Fabhar died of the venom of the mighty disease; and [the death of] tranquil Rónán mac Bearaigh [d. *665], that was a sorrow to men.

81.

Aenghus [d. *665] of the kings of the Ulaidh without blemish, a great vassal [was] great Cú Gan Máthair [d. *665] of the kings of Munster, the king without sin, who was not reproached while facing contest. (ar brú na bearna)

82.

Diarmaid and Blathmac [d. *665] died of that same shake-inducing disease; the two sons of mild Aedh Sláine, those were beautiful scions.

83.

The son of Blathmhac, slender Seachnasach [r. *665], after them he was the high-king of Ireland; [there was] a sufficiency of them together then as heirs until the gentle scion of Modhorn overwhelmed [them].

84.

Another Constantine [r. 668] took the prosperous kingship of the Romans in the reign of the son of melodious Blathmhac, a struggle and accute tumour [was] in his mind.

85.

During the time of Constantine without sin Ceann Faeladh [r. *672] of the great feasts took the kingship of Ireland of the lovely pasture lands for the announcement of the banishment of the evil ones out of Ireland.

86.

The death of fair Conghal Ceannfhata [d. *674], over-king of the Ulaid about that time; and Ceann Faeladh [d. *675] himself died, I do not fear to mention that.

87.

Fínnachta Fleadhach [r. *675] took Ireland of the Gaelic pasture-lands — though men despoiled [her] with blood-shed — grateful is my story to that warrior.

88.

Two warriors who use to uphold authority, two brave over-kings of the Connachta, — a great people who were not corrupted through sin — brown-haired Ceann Faeladh [d. *682] and Dúinchadh [d. *683].

89.

Colga [d. *678] of the kings of Munster without insane people, Fiannamhail [d. *680] of the zealous kings of the Laighin, all their deaths about that time, it was a sorrow to the mercenaries of battle.

90.

Iustinianus [r. *690] received *rath*, and Fínnachta Fleadhach, [resumed r. *689] — two pillars whose kingship was tranquil — put you (sg.) together their respective dynasties!

91.

Noble Mobheóc [d. *690] of Cluain Ard, Bran [d. *690/*693] of the kings of the Laighin of the heroic rampart, their destruction under the soil — it is a circumstance without blame — their deaths [were] in the era of those two kings.

92.

Leo, [r. *695], who was not niggardly, [was] king of the world when Fínnachta died [d. *695]; [he was] a prince who ably received chattels; from among us Loingseach [r. *695] [came] in his stead.

93.

Spirited Finghuine [d. *696] son of Cú Gan Máthair of the great kings of Munster; it is then that the mighty lord died, [and that] the truth died about the land of Ireland.

94.

It is Tiberius [r. 698] who was lord in the east after Leo – Lugaid of the contentious tall one – Moling [d. *697] of the Law – it is likely – his death during the time of Tiberius.

95.

Oilill [d. *696] of the kings of Munster abroad, [and] son of noble Cú Gan Máthair; his death [was] around the same time, [he was] the heir of the fully deft blades.

96.

Zealous Loingseach [d. *703] died – a champion of valour – Conghal [r. *705] of Ceann Maghair is made king; and it is during the time of Tiberius without evil and [with] **Fili [Finn ?]** of the retinues of poets.

97.

The other Justinian [r. 705] [came] after lofty smiting Tiberius [d. 705] [and] during the time of Conghal of Ceann Maghair [r. *705], the melodious one of the beautiful combative territory.

98.

The deaths of three kings of the Connachta through a crime during the time of Conghal of Ceann Maghair: Ceallach [d. *705], and Dúnchadh in colours appropriate to his rank, [and] pleasant and beloved Indrachtach [d. *707].

99.

Conghal [d. *710] whose appearance was handsome died, Fearghal [r. *710] [came] after him as high-king, the Son of Mael Dúin, who was not miserly, as a fresh and new purple [bedecked] creature.

100.

Philippicus [r. 711] whose disposition was good, Anastasius [r. 713] then; they [were] in the righteous era of Fearghal, the aspect of peace [was] on their pleasant physiques.

101.

The death of spirited Cormac, grandson of Maenach [d. *712], [and] the king of Munster in the era of that king; — expansive the territories of Tellach yonder — and the death of Ceallach [d. *715] of Cualann.

102.

Theodosius [r. 715] who was lord in the East in that time of Fearghal; our interest is in the salmon of truth, Leo [r. 717] [was] after him in high-kingship.

103.

In that era [was] the death of Bécc Bhoirche [d. *718], the King of the Ulaidh who was not unlearned — [it was] then that the showers were poured — in their two apportionings it was easier.

104.

Eterscél [d. *727], single-minded and hospitable, the king of Munster for whose death the *cathréim* [battle-list] was not trivial – he did not find a field of cultivations – Cathal [d. *742] [went] from among us in his stead.

105.

From the time of Leo whose ordinance was not weak, successors [who were] given to rough valorous deeds; the kings of the world – they were not clear to us – may it be easy going for the fair-haired warrior-band.

106. Those are some of the men of Ireland of the princes, if I might say it: it is a better answer for every prince of troops; defective knowledge is not good.

107.

The name of the lineage — plain to tell — [and] the offspring for every synchronism [contemporaneous interval?], — it is a difficult feat for every man — it is fitting for me to declare. [There are] abundances herein.

107A

Clanna Cuirc by whom cattle are presented to a poet whose hands are reticent, — a host of scholars in our melodious class — from all his habitations I arise. [There are] abundances herein for every scholar.

Textual Notes and Commentary

1d. *tréigfeid gleo tref<e>it tachar*] ‘I will abandon the noise of the bellows of conflicts’. *Gleo* is the acc. sg. of m. *gleo* (IGT decl. § 108) ‘fight, combat’; later ‘noise’. *Tref<e>it* is the gen. sg. of *trefet* (DIL T.289.20-25) ‘act of breaking wind’; ‘blower, bellows’. *Tachar*, here in the gen. pl., is a variant of *tochor* (DIL T.207.49-208.40), see IGT Decl. § 17, ‘act of fighting; act of attacking’; battle, fight’.

2d *comhaimsir*]. Dan McCarthy, in a recent written communication to me, has noted that ‘*comhaimsir* is used, as in this poem, to refer to extended intervals such as lifetimes or reigns which overlap to some extent and which are in this sense "contemporaneous". The poet’s own assertion *A n-oighidh imon am-sin gabhaidh cách mar chomhaimsir* in q. 49 when referring to deaths in the interval of twelve years 582–593 makes it explicit that this was his understanding of the word *comhaimsir*’. In McCarthy’s view, this would mean that our current translation of *comhaimsir* as ‘synchronism’ should perhaps be modified to something like ‘contemporaneous interval’.

5a. *Te[o]thosius*]. The name is spelt as *Teothósius* (AI § 342) and *Teodosius* (AU 449.1).

12a. *Bás Chonaill — re ám[m] thái<dh> gan crád[h]*. *Ámm* means (a) ‘hand’, (b) ‘troop of men’; *thái<dh>* is derived from Middle Irish *tóe/taí* ‘silent’ (DIL T.212.31-213.5).

14b. *Nadfraichdha*]. Óengus mac Nadfraich is the second king of Cashel given in *The Laud Synchronisms*, henceforth ‘Laud’. See ZCP 9 (1913) 471-8: 478.29.

14c *é fen ’s a bhean da oigheadh and]* *efensa bean doigead ann* M. ‘he himself and his wife two deaths therein (i. e. in that era)’.

15c. *Creamthaind*]. See *AT*, Vol. I, p. 80, s.a. 489.

15d. *in chuir i ndán*] *incuir / indan* (...) M. G. Toner suggests reading *ní chuir* ‘it (i. e. the school) does not put it in a poem’

17d. *d’f[h]ul<a>m[h]uise*] *dfulamuise* M. I take scribal *dfulamuise* to be a misspelling in which the epenthetic vowel has been written. *Folmaisse* means ‘opportunity for attack’ DIL F.274.18-38.

21c. *a chind*] ‘of his own accord’. Compare *as a cheann féin* ‘of his own head’, i.e. ‘of his own accord’ Donl. 330.16, cited in DIL C.122.27-28.

25b. *i [c]cuing[g]heall*]. This is a compound of *cuing* f. ‘yoke’; fig. ‘obligation’ and *geall* m. ‘surety, pledge’.

27a *Mac Duach, Colmán Cóir*]. This is Colmán Cóir mac Duach after whom Cill mic Duach is named. See CGSH, 376, 503, etc. I have been unable to identify a reference to him in the annals.

27c *an díth sin mar thor<t>aind té*] *an / dith sin mar tortaind te* M. I tentatively suggest translating this phrase as ‘that loss was like a fierce loud noise’. This requires us to take manuscript *tortaind* as a mistake for *toraind*, acc. sg. form of *torann/torainn* ‘thunder’; (loud) noise; battle’. *Te* normally means ‘hot’, but can also mean ‘fierce, keen’.

31c. Laud Sync. (p. 478.33-34) has Eochaidh mac Aenghusa (d. *522) as successor to Aenghus.

32d *Bhail Bailbh*]. I have been unable to identify this placename.

34c-d. The poet had a problem here. A glance at McCarthy’s *Chronological Synchronisation of the Irish Annals* will show that the annals offer sparse pickings for the period 545-549. I think that the poet left space in his exemplar with the intention of returning to it after gleaning material from another source, not then readily to hand. In the event, the text was transmitted without the necessary couplet being added.

37c-d. Between the beginning of Feargna’s reign (*552.6) and the birth of Molua (*553.2) only one really significant event happens: Cairpre begins his reign as king of the Laighin (*552.7). As in 34c-d, the poet may have intended to return to this quatrain and add material on Cairpre. Alternatively, he may have overlooked the *cenn faoi eite*.

38c —*uasal in gnímh ó Dhé deas* —]. This line is unclear in the manuscript and the reading, especially *o dhe deas* is tentative.

40. Crimthann mac Echach (d. *552), in Laud Sync. (p. 497.1-2) the successor to Eochaidh (cf. q. 31), appears to have been synchronized with Justin II (*563 + 11; recte: 565-573) rather than with Justinian I (526 + 38; recte 527-565).

41a-b. The couplet has been omitted. Compare 34c-d and 37c-d. This couplet may have contained a reference to the joint-reign of Fergus and Domnall mac Muirchertaig (*563-*565).

42a. The ‘three kings’ that are here mentioned only indirectly are Ainmhire mac Sédhna (r. *565-*568) and joint-kings, Baedán mac Muirchertaigh and Eochaidh mac Domhnaill mhic Muirchertaigh (r. *568-*571).

44. **Findia ó Mhuigh ler mia goil**] *findia omuigh ler mi/an goil*. This personage is Bishop Finnian (Findbarr) of Mag Bile (d. *577). See LL 331 a 10.

44. Cairpre [d. *577] is successor to Crimthann in Laud (p. 479.3-4).

46a. Fergus [d. *582] is successor to Cairpre in Laud (p. 479.5-6).

- 48a. Colum Cille [d. *593] appears to be out of sequence. Feidhlimidh [d. *588] is successor to Fearghus in Laud Sync. (p. 479.10).
- 50d. *fhaen*. *fáen* (DIL F. 12.57-13.59) means ‘prostrate, supine, lying on ones back’. It can be used to refer to a dead body or dead person (*cuirp fáena* DIL F.12.68).
- 53a. *mac Léinín*. The epithet appears to be corrupt. Amhalgadh [*d. 601] is mentioned in AT (Vol. I, p. 124) & AR as *Amalgaidh mac Énda rí Muman*, but not in Laud, so he appears to have been added from the Clonmacnoise Chronicle.
- 56b. This is Lugaidh mac Cárthaigh *alias* Molua mac uí Oiche [d. *607].
- 57d. *ros-n-áin roim[he i n-] imrisin* *rosnain roimrisin* (6 syllables) M. ‘which he drove before him into conflict’. I am grateful to G. Toner for suggesting this emendation.
- 58a. The death of Aedhán in *604 is out of sequence.
- 58c. *Aedh Róin*. Confusion surrounds the date of the death of this king of Uí Fháilge. Possible dates are *602.4 (AT 602.3) and *609.5 (AT 609.4).
- 59d. *gé leithsheargtha* *ge leithfearrdha* M. The scribes has been distracted by *fearrdha* in the previous line. G. Toner suggests reading *seargtha* ‘withered’ with lenited *s* for lenited *f* in the manuscript.
- 61a. The Clonmacnoise Group gives two dates for Rónán’s death: 613 and 625.
- 61b. Finghean mac Aedha [d. *618] is successor to Feidhlimidh in Laud (p. 479.16-18).
- 61b. Cathal mac Aedha [r. *618] is successor to Finghean in Laud (p. 479.23-26).
- 63d. *teasta réna lá acht ain*. ‘he died before his day save for a fast-period’.
- 66a. Consai[n]dín mac Erachfind]. He is called *Constantinus filius Heraclí* in AT 643.1.
- 67d. *int idhan créd fá chaintear* *inti gan cred fachainte,r* M. I read this line as the article + *idhan* ‘pure, faithful’ (DIL I.50.15-50) used substantively + *cré*d (< *cia* + *rét* ‘why, wherefore’, DIL 523.74-524.12) + prep. *fa* + relative clause. Compare *cré*d fá *tancabar?* (PH 2924).
- 68b. *Consai[n]dín ele*. This is Constans II ((*Kōnstantinos Pogonatos*), r. *643+ 28; recte 641-668), son of Constantine III.
- 68c. Congal Claen is Congal Caech mac Scannláin, king of the Ulaidh [d. *639].
- 69a. Faílbhe [d. *639] is successor to Cathal mac Aedha [d. *627] in Laud (p. 479.27-28).
- 69a. Cuan of Clíú [d. *641] is successor to Faílbe Flann [d. *639] and is called *Cúan m. Amalgada* in Laud (p. 479.29).
- 71c. *É[i]rim* *ere* in M. Scribal error.
- 78a. Maenach [d. *661] is successor to Cuan [d. *641] in Laud (p. 479.30).
- 81b. Cú Gan Máthair [d. *665] is successor to Maenach in Laud (p. 479.32-33).
- 84a. The reference to Constantine IV [*Kōnstantinos IV*, r. *673; recte r. 668-685] is in AU only as *Constantinus fil. superioris Constantini* (673.6). It is omitted from AT. Our poet appears to have restored him to the Clonmacnoise Chronicle.
- 87d *mo lind*] M, *moling* SG. To follow SG and read *Moling* (d. *697) would leave the poem out of sequence. For *linn* in the transferred sense of ‘life-story, history’, see DIL L.164.57-63.
- 88c. *dream oll nár claenad tre chol*. *dream oll nar cloenadh tre col* S, *dre_am oll nar clēnam tre col* M. The reading in M is corrupt.
- 89a. Colga [d. *683] is successor to Cú Gan Máthair [d. *665] in Laud (p. 479.35).

90a. Iustinianus II (r. *690 + 10 years; recte 685-695), son of Constantine IV. This reference is preserved in AT (Vol. I, p. 171).

92a. Leo is Leontius II (recte 695-698). Leontius is not referred to in AU and is displaced in AT (Vol. I, p. 167) at 683.

93a. Finghuine [d. *696] is successor to Colga mac Failbhe in Laud (p. 479.36-37).

94a. Tiberius III [recte 698-705] is mentioned in AU (702 + 7 years) but displaced at 686 in AT. See Chron. Sync. *702.6.

95a. The reference to Ailill [d. *696] is only found in AT (Vol. I, p. 175) and is not given in Laud. It appears to have been interpolated by the compiler from his Clonmacnoise Chronicle

96c *gan tar* 'without evil'. *Tar*, glossed *ro-olc* and *olc* in Cormac Glossary is very poorly attested (DIL T.76.37-38). It would be tempting to read *cen tár* 'without reproach' (DIL T.76.43 ff.), but *ā* would disrupt the rime with *dámhradh*.

96d. *agus Filidh [Fh]ind ind dámhradh* *Is filidh ind damradh* M (*is filidh ind gaimradh* S, *is fil- in gaimradh* G. The line is a syllable short in all copies. Emendation of *is* to *agus* restores the syllable count. I restore manuscript *ind* to *fhind* so that there can be internal rhyme with *lind* in line c. *-a-* in *tar* appears short in all copies. This emendation also provides the necessary alliteration. *tar* 'evil' is poorly attested. DIL (T.76.37-38) cites only one example, Corm. Y 1263. *Dámhradh* is 'a retinue of poets' (DIL D.69.19-35). Alternatively, we could read *damhradh* 'of bands of warriors', a fem. *ā*-stem (DIL D.69.5-17) in the gen. pl. I have been unable to identify Finn Fili in the annals, but there are several references to a person of this name in CGH.

97a. The reference to Justinian II (r. *705-*711) is in AU under 710 but is displaced at 693 in AT (Vol. I, p. 172).

98c. *Dúnchad*. I have been unable to identify this figure. The sequence of Connacht kings at this point is: XV Ceann Faeladh (d. *682, q. 88), XVI Dúnchadh Muirisce (d. *683, q. 88), XVII Fearghal Aidhne (d. *696, omitted), XVIII Muireadhach Muilleathan (d. *702, omitted), XIX Ceallach (d. *705, q. 98) and XX Indrechtach (d. *707, q. 98).

98c. *fa dhath* *Dath* is a m. *u*-stem meaning 'colour'. It becomes synonymous with *miad*, *grád* 'dignity, rank'. Specific colours were prescribed for specific grades or ranks. Cf. DIL D.116.58-117.7.

100a. Philippicus (Bardanes) (r. 711-713) is not mentioned in AU and is displaced in AT (Vol. I, p. 176) at 699. See Chron. Sync. *699.2.

100b. Anastasius II is not mentioned in AU and is displaced in AT (Vol. I, p. 178) at 704. Chron. Sync. *701.2.

101a. Cormac ua Maenaigh [d. 712] may be the same personage as Laud's Cormac mac Ailella (p. 479.41) who succeeds Eterscéil (cf. q. 104).

101a. *mír*. *Mír* is the gen. sg. of *mer* (DIL M.105.34-106.43). The original meaning was 'demented, insane', but it came to be used in a complimentary sense in later literature. See IGT Decl. § 65.

101c. *crích i [t]Teallaigh thall*. *Crích* could be read as plural *crícha* if we allow for elision between the *a* in *crícha* and the vowel of the unstressed preposition *i*, thereby giving *fairsing crícha i [t]Teallaigh thall*.

102a Theodosius III has been misplaced in the annals. See Chron. Sync. *704.2.

102d. Leo III (The 'Isaurian') r. 717-741 is displaced in AT (Vol. I, p. 179) at 705. See Chron. Sync. *705.2.

103b. *anfoirc[t]he*. *Anfoircthe* 'untaught, unlearned' is poorly attested in DIL (A.341.1-2). Cf. PH 5587.

103c. *do fearadh na frosa*. Cf. *uime ro ferad frossa* (Met. Dind. III.200).

104. AT (Vol. I, p. 193) & AU (s.a. 727) have Eterscél mac Cellaig Cualann [d. *727] at this stage in the king-list. However, Laud (p. 478.39-40) gives the successor as Finguine mac Con as Eterscél mac Mael Umai (d'Uib Énnai), a contemporary of Cinaeth mac Írghalaich (d. 728). The compiler of Laud seems to have reversed Eterscél and Cormac of q. 101.

105d *dáil*]. Oblique form of fem. *ā*-stem *dál* 'judgement, ordinance' (DIL D.43.11) used for Mid. Ir. nom. sg.

105b *échtmhínic*]. 'given to performing valorous deeds'. See DIL E.34.7.

107A *Clanna Cuirc*]. *Nadfrúich mac Cuirc* is the first of the kings of Cashel listed in Laud (p. 478.29) and father to Óengus mac Nadfraich (q. 14).

Manuscript Readings

M = Uí Maine

S = Seaghan Ó Maolchonaire

G = Dublin, NLI MS G 476

3a *deargadh mend*] *deargad mind* M.

3b *ocus airdrígha*] *airdríga* M.

4d *dha chum iar creidíumh*] *gacum iar creide_amh* M.

5c *agus Laeghaire ria lind*] *lægaire re lind* M.

6b *Pádraig*] *padraic* M.

10d *aimsiughadh*] *aims_uudadh* M.

12c *is bás Oilella Muilt mir*] *agus bas oilill mo_lt mir* M.

14b *Aenghus mac Nadfraíchdha*] *ængus mac nadfraich fræchdha* M.

16b *Pádraig*] *padraic* M.

17d *d'f[h]ul<a>muise*] *dfulamuisse* M

19c *Laighean*] *laigin* M.

20a *Naendroma*] *næmhroma* M.

24c *sdair*] *dar* M.

24d *ar m'uidh*] *ar muigh* M.

25c *i remis*] *ar remis* M.

27b *is Buidhe agus Be-eoigh*] *buide* *be eoigh*

27d *agus*] *M.*

30b *Grigóir*] *grigeoir* M.

32d *ón Bhaile Bailbh is ón Bhóind*] *onbaill bailbh is onboind* M.

35a-b Omits second couplet.

37a-b Omits second couplet.

- 38a Foiche] foithe M.
- 38c uasal in gnímh ó Dhé deas]** uasal in gnímh (in margin to right of column *a*) o dhe deas M.
- 39d fialbaig] fialbuig M.
- 41a-b Omits couplet.
- 43c rí Tiber] rígh tibir M.
- 46c leanfead] leanfegh M.
- 46d a n-oigheadh] a n-oige_adh M.
- 47d 'ga ghairm] ga gairm M.
- 48c Feidlimidh rígh] feidlimigh rígh M.
- 49a A n-oighidh] A noighe_adh M.
- 50d fhaen] fhæmh M.
- 56b Laighean] ^{laigean} (inserted as suprascript) M.
- 61b Finghean] finin M.
- 61d greadhan] gre_aghan M.
- 62d a [c]cuimhne] a cuibne M.
- 70b Comghán] comdan M.
- 71c
- 73d ur<r>dhubhadh] urrdubudh M.
- 76d léibhind laechraidhi] lebeand læchraigi M.
- 77d maighre] maidhri M.
- 79b gainmheach] gainbthe_ach M.
- 83a Seachnasach] seacnachsach M.
- 85c na ngort ngrind] MG, na riga ngrind S.
- 85d d'[fh]ógra] dfocra SG, dogra M.
- 86b 'mun am-sin] MS, mumainsin G.
- 86d baeghal] baeg- SG, bædal M.
- 87b Éirinn] eire MSG.
- 87d mo lind] M, moling SG.**
- 88c dream oll nár claenadh tre chol] dre_am oll nar cleanam tre col M, drEm oll nar cloen^d tre col SG.
- 88d Dúinchadh] duncadh G, dondchadh M, illegible S.
- 89a Colga] M, Cola SG.
- 90b agus] ₇ MSG; Finnachta] fianachta SG, findach M
- 91b in laechmhúir] in læchmuir SG, na læchmur M.
- 93a Finguine] Finguine SG, Findhuine M.
- 93c is and sin teasta] M, andsin do tEsda SG.
- 93d nÉireand] M, Erend SG.
- 94a Tibher] tibir M, tib' SG.
- 94b tar éis Leo – Lughaidh libhair –] M, deis leo luaigh ₇ leb- SG.
- 94d a teastáil] iteastail M, do tesdail SG.
- 95c a oigheadh] M, a oig- S, anoig- G; 'mon am chétna] mun am .c.na SG, imon (om. am) .c.na M.

- 95d oighe[a]r] M, daighfhear SG.
- 95d na land lainghégdha] na land lan gegdha SG, na land land laingegdha M.
- 96a lér – dos goil –] M, len do scoil SG.
- 96c gan tar] gan tar M, can tár S, chantar G.
- 96d agus Filidh [Fh]ind dámhradh] is filidh ind daimradh M, is fil- ind gaimradh SG.
- 97d fhondmhair] M, fondmhuir SG.
- 98a trí chair] M, cen cair SG.
- 98c fa dhath] M, condath SG.
- 99d nuachorchra] M, niamcorcra SG.
- 100c iad] M, siat SG.
- 101b i rré] a rre M, are SG.
- 101c fairsing crích i [t]Teallaigh thall] fairsing cricha teallaigh thall M, fairsing cricha thellaigh tall S, fairsing crich a tellaig tall G.
- 101d agus] 7MSG.
- 102a T<h>e[o]thosius] M, Eothocius S, Tothocius G.
- 102b isin aimsir sin Fearghail] M, isin aimsin fergail (6 syllables) SG.
- 103a Sa ré sin] M, Fon righsin SG.
- 103b anfoirc[t]he] M, onf-fi SG.
- 104a oendha] M, ohena SG.
- 104c achadh ar] M, a ch- ar SG.
- 105b oighri échtmhínic esgáin] M, (6 syllables illeg.) scain S, oigre echt minic ascain G.
- 105c nír léir lind] MS, ni leir lind G.
- 105d rob soraidh do[n] fhéin foiltfhind] M, (3 syllables illeg.) dō féin foltfind S, rob sor-d don fein folt find G.
- 106a donn eisin] dō eisin M, don fir sin S don fīs sin G.
- 106b da [b]fédaínd a indeisin] M, da fedfuind a immisin S, do fed fuind aindisin G.
- 107a ra indsin] raindsin M, roindsin S, rand sin G.
- 107c is doirbhchleas é do gach fir] M, is doirbcles line da gach fir S, is doirph cles lin da gach fir G.
- 107d Imarcaigh sund.] Imarcaig. sund. ar. M, im- S, im. s. G.
- 107Ad Imarcaigh sund ar gach saí<dh>] Imarcaigh s. ar g- sai- M

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²⁴ Dates taken from McCarthy's *Chronological Synchronisation of the Irish Annals* are indicted by an asterisk.

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²⁵ For the compilation of this index, I have drawn frequently on D. Ó Murchadha, *The Annals of Tigernach: Index of Names*, Irish Texts Society, Subsidiary Series 6, (London 1997). Grammatical cases are not taken into consideration in my index.

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