

The Book of Uí Mhaine

Leabhar úa Maine

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The *Dindsenchas* in the Book of Uí Mhaine

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1. Editions and translations of *Dindsenchas Érenn*

a. Prose

- Stokes, Whitley, ‘The Bodleian Dindshenchas’, *Folklore* 3:4 (1892), 467–516
- — ‘The Edinburgh Dindshenchas’, *Folklore* 4:4 (1893), 471–97
- — ‘The Prose Tales in the Rennes Dindsenchas’, *Revue Celtique* 15 (1894), 272–336, 418–84
- — ‘The Prose Tales in the Rennes Dindsenchas’, *Revue Celtique* 16 (1895), 31–83, 135–67, 269–312, 468

b. Poetry

- John O’Beirne Crowe, ‘The dind-senchus of Eriu’, *The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, 2:1 (1874), 139–190 [prose and verse of *Temair*]
- Edward J. Gwynn, *Metrical Dindshenchas*, 5 vols, Todd Lecture Series, 8-12 (Dublin: Royal Irish Academy, 1903-1935; repr. Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 1991)

2. Recensions of the *Dindsenchas*

a. Gwynn:

- Recension 1: Book of Leinster; Bodl. Ms. B506; Edinburgh, Adv. Ms. 72.1.16
- Recension 2: e.g. Rennes Ms., Book of Ballymote, Book of Uí Mhaine, etc.

b. Rudolf Thurneysen:

- Recension A: Book of Leinster (poems only)
- Recension B: Book of Leinster (prose only), Bodl. and Edinburgh MSS
- Recension C: e.g. Rennes Ms., Book of Ballymote, Book of Uí Mhaine, etc.

3. Structure of the *Dindsenchas* in Uí Mhaine, fols. 84ra-113ra [Facs. pp. 143-173]

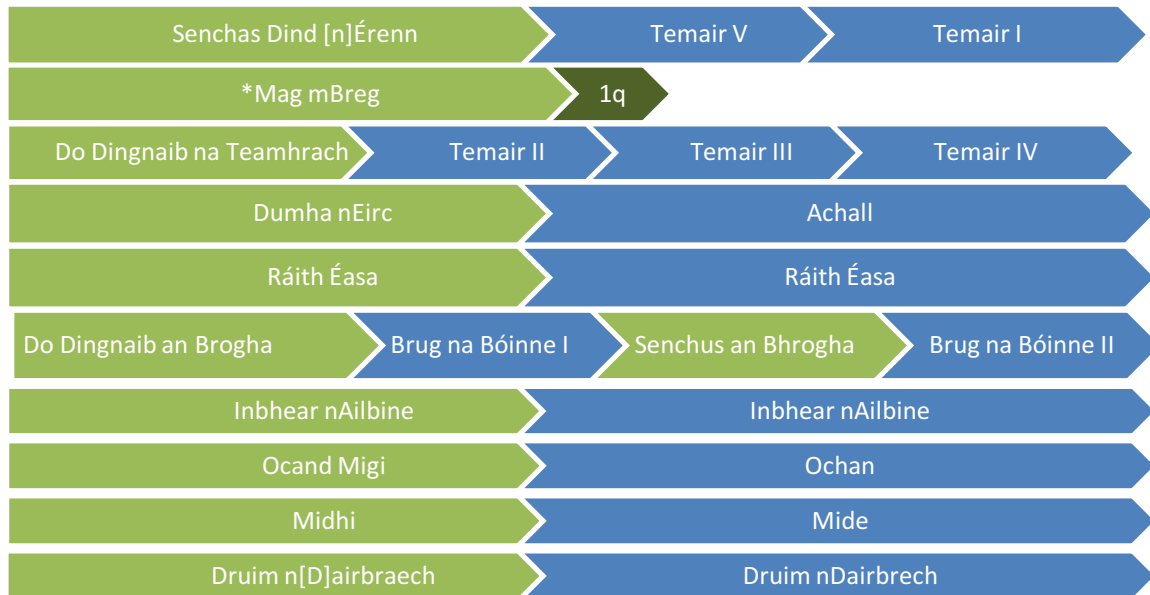
- Section 1: *Temair—Druim Dairbrech*
- Section 2 (interpolated passage): *Boand—Dubthir*
- [Section 3: *Laigin—O’Duind’s poem*]

4. Hands in the *Dindsenchas*: Sections 1 + 2 (William O’Sullivan)

- D1—beginning to *Temair V* (*Temair Tailtiu tír n-óenaig*)
- G1—*Temair I* (*Temair Breg cid ní diatá*) to middle of *Carmun* (prose)

5. Structure of Sections 1-2 (fols. 84ra-87ra; 87ra-88vb)

SECTION 1



SECTION 2 (INTERPOLATED)



6. Mag mBreg

a. Bodl. Ms. fol. 11b

Mag mBregh .i. **Brega ainm daim Dile** .i. Dil ingen Lugmannrach, dodechaidh a Tir Tairngire, *nó* a Tir Falga, la Tuilchaine druidh Conaire Moir *maic* Eitirsceoil *maic* Meissi Buachalla. I n-oenúair *dano* ro genir o mmathair in Dil sin & ruc in bo in loegh .i. **Falga a ainm**. Ro car iarum ingen ind rig in loeg sech na hindile olcena, ar ro genir a n-oenúair *fria*, & foremídh Tulchaine a tabairt-si co *tucadh* a dam le. Ro bo dual do *side* in Morrigan & ro gaid-sium di tabairt do na himana sin co mbeith i mMaig Olgaide .i. cetna ainm in maige, (& ro char Brega in mag sin). Unde Mag mBregh dicitur.

No comad o Breoga mac Breogain las' ro slectad in mag no hainmnig[the]a, et quod uerius est, et unde poeta dixit:

‘Mag mBreoga, buaid ar mbunaidh,
co Tuaim Trebain cen trelaim,
sindser na laech dar leru,
Breoga, ro gab for Bregaib.’

Story of Dil's ox, Brega →

Mag mBreg, to wit, **Brega, the name of Dil's ox**, that is Dil, daughter of Lughmannair, who went from the Land of Promise, or from the land of Falga, with Tulchine, the druid of Conaire the Great, son of Eitirsceól, son of Mess Buachalla. In the same hour that Dil was born of her mother the cow brought forth **the calf named Falga**. So the king's daughter loved the calf beyond the rest of the cattle, for it was born at the same time [that she was]; and Tulchine was unable to carry her off until he took the ox with her. The Morrigan was good unto him, and he prayed her to give him that drove so that it might be on Mag nOlgaide, [which was] the first name of the plain; (and Brega loved that plain). Hence Mag mBreg is [so] called.

Story of Brega mac Breogan →

Or maybe it was named from Breogan, by whom the plain was cleared. This is truer, and hence the poet said:

‘Mag Breoga, palm of our origin,
As far as Tuaim Trebain without weakness.
The eldest of the heroes over seas,
Breoga, overcame Brega.’

b. Rennes Ms. fol. 121a

Magh mBregh, canas ro *ainmniged*? Ni *ansa*. Brega mac Breogain sindser *clainni* Breogain, & is leis ro slecht in mag, et a quo nominatur.

Ailiter: Dil ingen Miled (*nó* Lugmanrach) do-dechaid a tir Fer Falga la Tulchaine drai Conaire. I n-oenúair ro geinir-si o[a] *máthair* & ruc in bo loegh. Ro car in ingen in laogh iarum sech na hindile archena, ar ro genir i n-oenúair *fria*, & foremídh Tulcinda a *tabairt-se* co *tuccad* a lægh le. Bói cairdes do suide *frisín* Morrighain, & rogaid di *tabairt* na himana co Mag mBolgaidhe, ar rop edh ainm in maighi o *thus*, & rochar **Brega dano dam Dile** in magh sin, & fo-lil a ainm de. Unde Mag Breg.

Story of Brega mac Breogan →

Brega son of Breogan was the eldest of Breogan's children, and by him the plain was cleared (of trees), and from him it takes its name.

Story of Dil's ox Brega →

Otherwise: Dil daughter of Lugmannair eloped from the land of the Men of Falga (the Isle of Mann) with Tulchainde, Conaire's wizard. The same hour that she was born of her mother a certain cow dropt a calf. So the girl loved the calf more than the other cattle since it had been born at the same time that she had, and Tulchainde could not get her away till the calf was brought with her. There was friendship between him and the Morrigan, so he begged her to bring the drove to *Mag mBolgaide*—for that was the first name of the plain, and there **Dil's ox Brega** loved that plain, and its name clave to it. Whence *Mag mBreg*.

7. Boand

a. Bodl. Ms. fol. 14a-b

Boann can[as] ro hainmni[g]ed? Ní *ansa* .i. Boann bean Nechtain *maic* Labrada *maic* Namhat do-deachaid lasna deogbairib [dochum in tobuir] a hurlainde in duine. Cach n-aen no tegeadh chuicce ní teigedh uadha cen athais. Badar heat a n-anmanna seo *tra* batar ic *Nechtán* .i. Flesc & **Lesc** & Luam. *Menbtis* iat [Nechtán &] na deogbaire *tra* ristais dochum in topair, ní thicfad nech daenna uada cen athaiss.

Luid *iarum* ind rigan la huaille & *dimmus* dochum in topair, & as-*bert* nad boi *occa* do *nach* diamair no do nach cumachtu mani coimsedh aithis *for* a deilb, & *dosaig* *for* tuaithfiul in topuir fo *tri* do airi[g]ud a cumachtai in topuir. Maidhid tri tonna asin topur tarrsi, coro immidh (*sic*) co ro-obann a desli[a]sait & a dess-lam & a des-suil, & is iarmo roteag assa sidh *for* teichedh na haitisi & *for* teichedh in topuir *iarum*, co riacht in muir .i. in t-uisce ina diaid & ros-baid i n-Inbiur Bonne. Unde Boann & Inber mBonne.

Dia Boann broga Breag
brissis cach fal co find-lear,
ba Boan[n] a hainm *fría* la
mna Nechtain *maic* Labradha.

Bóann, wife of Nechtán, son of Labraid, son of Nama, went with the cupbearers to the well of the green of the fortress. Whoever went alone to it came not from it without disgrace. Now these were the names of the cupbearers whom Nechtán had, even Flesc and **Lesc** and Luam. Unless the cupbearers went to the well, no human being would come from it without disgrace.

Then, with pride and haughtiness, the queen went [alone] to the well, and said that it had no secret or power unless it could disgrace her shape. And she went round the well withershins thrice, to perceive the well's [magic] power. Out of the well three waves break over her, and suddenly her right thigh and her right hand and her right eye burst, and then she fled out of the fairymound, fleeing the disgrace and fleeing the well, so that she reached the sea with the water [of the well] behind her. And the Inber Bóinne ("Rivermouth of Boyne") drowned her. Hence "Bóann" and "Inber Bóinne".

[One] day Boyne of the mark of Bregia
Broke every fence as far as the white sea;
'Bóann' was the name on [that] day
Of the wife of Nechtán, son of Labraid.

b. Rennes Ms. fol. 97a

Boand I: ll. 45-48

Boand I: ll. 49-52

Boand I: ll. 73-76

Boand I: ll. 77-80

Boand I: ll. 81-84

Boand I: ll. 89-92

Bóand cid diata? Ni *ansa*. Boand ben Nechtain meic Labrada do-dechaid docum in tobair diam[air] bui i n-urlaind in Sídhá Nechtain. *Cach* óen fodriced ni ticed uad *can máidsin a da rosc acht min[i]ptis hé Nechtan & a tri déogbaire .i. Flesc & Lam & Luam a n-anmand.*

Fecht and *mus*-luid Boand la *dimus* do cobfís cumachta in tobair, & asbert nad búí cumachta diamair *co nn-ised* cumac a delba & im-sói tuaithbel in *tobuir fothri*, & máidhid tri tonna tairsi don *tobur*, & fos-ruidbed a sliasait & a [leth]laim & a lethsuil. Im-sói *didiu for* teched a haithisi co fairgi & an uisce anadfaidh co hInber mBóinne,

& ba hisin máthair Oengusa meic in Dagda.

Vel ita: Bó ainm in [t]srotha & Find aband Slébe Guaire, & dia comrac mole is ainm Boand (rectius Bófhind).

Dabilla ainm a hoirce,

unde Cnoc Dabilla, Sliab in Cotaig hodie.

Bóand wife of Nechtán son of Labraid went to the secret well which was in the green of Sídh Nechtáin. Whoever went to it would not come from it *without his two eyes bursting*, unless it were Nechtán himself and his three cupbearers, whose names were Flesc and *Lám* and Luam.

Once upon a time Bóand went through pride to test the well's power, and declared that it had no secret force which could shatter her form, and thrice she walked withershins round the well. (Whereupon) three waves from the well break over her and deprive her of a thigh and one of her hands and one of her eyes. Then she, fleeing her shame, turns seaward with the water behind her as far as Boyne-mouth, [where she was drowned].

Now she was the mother of Oengus son of the Dagda.

Or thus: Bó the name of the stream [of Sídh Nechtain] and Find the river of Sliab Guaire, and from their confluence is the name Bóand [= Bó + Find].

Dabilla was the name of her lapdog,

whence Cnoc Dabilla ('D.'s hill'), today called Sliab in Cotaig 'the Mountain of the Covenant'.

8. Muiriasc

a. Bodl. Ms. fol. 15a-b

Ni *ansa* .i. Muiriasc mór dianidh ainm Rossuait fo-cheirdi in muir ann fo tir & isi a ruin ind amanna sin no aisneidhed Colum Cilli do cach .i. tri scethei do-gnidh, & ba si airde cach scethi dib .i. sceth im-muir & a ethri i n-arda .i. ba[d]judh curach & barca & noodh, & ar *for* anmannu in mara isin *bliadain* sin. Sceith i n-aer & a err sis [&] ad-cuiredh suas a sceith, ár *for* anmandu foluaimnecha in aoir isin *bliadain* sin. Sceith ele *dono* fo tir *co mbrenadh* in tir, ar *for* daine & *for* cethre isin *bliadain* sin. Comad a n-aimsir na nAed no beith in t-anmanna sin & Colu[i]m Cille. Unde Dallan dixit: 'Legais runa Rosuait etir scolaib screptra'.

Nó tolo muireisc moir do-rála and i n-aimsir Gairb Glunraigie, cor-rolinsat glenna & fana in tiri *dono* in leith fri muir.

Nó comad hi Muireisc ingen Ugaine Mair maic Echach Buadaig dia tucadh in mag sin, *nó* comad ann ro aplad Muirisc. Unde Mag Muirisc.

Muiri[a]sc focheird in muir mór
dia mba hainm Rosuall rigmor:
ba hangbaidh an gnim cen cle
rotharrngair Colum Cille.

Nó

Tola mairbeise tuile the
fri re Gairbreisc Glunraige,
fobruchta muir, milib clann,
fo ceitrib tirib Erenn.

No

Masi Muireasc chiar crechach
ingen dian, ua deg-Echach,
ba blaidh buaid cen choir cair,
fofhu[a]ir in mag co mormuir.
Muiriasc focheird in muir mór.

A huge sea-fish, whose name was Rossuall, the sea cast ashore there, and this is the animal whose secret Colomb Cille used to declare to every one, to wit, three vomitings it would make, and this was the portent of each of them, to wit, a vomiting in the sea, with its tail on high: [this portended] foundering of boats, and barques, and ships, and destruction to the animals of the sea in that year: a vomiting in the air, with its tail down, while it cast its vomit upwards: [this portended] destruction to the flying animals of the air in that year. Another vomiting throughout a land, so that the land would stink: [this portended] destruction to human beings and to cattle in that year. That animal may have existed in the time of the Aeds and of Colomb Cille. Hence Dallán said: 'He read Rossuall's secrets among the Scripture-schools.'

Or a flood of great sea-fish took place there in the time of the Garb Glunraige, so that they filled the glens and slopes of the land on the side towards the sea.

Or maybe it was Muresc, daughter of Ugaine the Great, son of Eochaid the Victorious, to whom that plain was given. Or maybe it was there that Muresc died. Unde Mag Muirisc.

The great sea cast up a sea-fish,
Whose name was Rossuall royal-great;
Ruthless was the deed, without wrong,
Which Colomb Cille foretold.

Or:

The inundation of a dead fish, a warm flood,
At the time of Garbesc Glúnraige
The sea belched forth, with thousands of children,
Throughout Erin's four lands.

Or:

If it is she, Muireasc dark, rapacious,
A vehement girl, grandchild of good Echaid,
It was a land of kine, without arrangement of contract,
She got the plain as far as the great sea.

b. Rennes, fol. 114b

Magh Muirisc, canas ro *aimnmiged?* Ni *ansa*. Tola muir[é]isc tainic and fo tír coro lín fásaighe & fánlenna in tíre. Bliadan lan immorro cen lobadh cen brenadh dó, ut alii putant.

No is e in Rosualt do-ralad and co tír, & is é a bes sén .i. teora sceithi do denom. IN tan sceidhes hi tírib plag *for* doinib & *cethraib* in *hoc* anno. IN tan sceedh a nulloib plagh *for* ethaidib ind aeoir in *hoc* anno. IN tan sceedh for muirib bádhudh barc & *curach* & plagh *for* na muirmiloib in *hoc* anno, & is e tucc plaigh i tír Muirisc.

Nó is o Muirisc ingin Ugaini nominatur.

A flood of sea-fish came there throughout the land, and filled the waste places and glens thereof. A full year it was without decaying, without stinking, as some opine.

Or it is the Rosualt [which Columb Cille had prophesied] there came to land. And this is the manner of it: to make three vomitings [in separate years.] When it vomits on lands human beings and cattle suffer plague in this year. When it vomited in clouds, in this year the birds of the air suffer plague. When it vomited on seas, barque and boat flounder in this year, and there is a plague upon the seabeasts. And 'tis this that brought plague into the country of Muirese.

Or it takes its name from Muirese daughter of Ugaine.

9. Druim Suamaig

a. Bodl. Ms., fol. 15b

Druim Suamaigh, canas ro *hainmniged?* Ni *ansa* .i. Suamach mac Samgubai senchaid & aite Cormaic Conloingis, & Caidlech dano a buimme Cormaic .i. ingen Gaimgelta maic Rodhba do cloind maic Tuaigh Duib maic Conaill Congancnis in Caidlech sin. Dia tudchaid [Cormac] aniar o Cruachain Connacht do gabail rigi Uladh roan a haite dia eiss tiar, fodaig rofitir dofáidsad a dalta & na bad ri Ulad eitir. Do-lluidh [Suamach] aniar indegaid a dalta dia fhosdadh arna beith treténid *for* Cormac. In tan do-riacht Druim Suamaigh is and at-condaire daig na hoirgni—*nó* in tan tainic Tulaig nDer .i. **dera in Dagdae mo[i]r** dodos-reilic oc cainiudh a meicc .i. Cermat, is ann atonnaire daig na hoirene—a mBruidin Da Coca, co roemid a cridi hi Suamach. *Ocus* cuala Caidlech im-Moin Caidlich a dalta do loscud. Unde Druim Su[a]maig & Moin Caidlich.

Suamach mac Samgubai seis,
sencaidh Cormaic Conloingeiss,
ocus Caidlech, comul ngle,
ba si sin a fri[th]buime.

Suamach, son of Samguba, [was] the shanachie and foster-father of Cormac, and Caidlech was his foster-mother, was Caidlech. A daughter of Gaimgeilt, son of Rodba of the children of Macc Tuaigh Duib (“son of a Black Axe”), son of Conall Congancnis, was Caidlech. When Cormac went from the west, from Cruachu of Connaught, to seize the kingdom of Ulster, his foster-father remained behind him in the west, because he knew that his

Bruiden Da Choca A §50:

.i. **dēra folæ** to-theilg in Dagdæ

M fol. 87vb: .i. **dēra fola** dai-rindi in Daghdha

Bruiden Da Choca A §50:

[...] the **tears of blood** that the Dagda wept [...]

M fol. 87vb: ‘that is, **tears of blood** which the Dagda shed.’

fosterling would fall, and that he would never be king of Ulster. [But afterwards] Suamach went from the west after his fosterling to keep him back, lest Cormac should suffer death by fire. When he reached Druim Suamaig, there he beheld the blaze of the destruction—Or, when he came to Tulach Dér “Hill of Tears”, to wit, **the tears of the Great Dagda**, which he shed in bewailing his son Cermat, there he beheld the blaze of the destruction—in Bruden da Choca. So his heart broke in Suamach. And on Móin Caidlig, Caidlech heard that her fosterling was burnt alive. Hence “Druim Suamaig” and “Móin Caidlig”.

Suamach, son of Samguba, sat, [followed?]
The shanachie of Cormac Conlonges,
And Caidlech, bright assembly,
She was his foster-mother.

b. Rennes Ms., fol. 124b

[D]ruim Suamaich, canas ro *ainmniged?* Ni *ansa*. Suamach mac Samgubai, sencha[id] & aiti Cormaic Conloinges meic Conchobair, & Caidlech ingen Geim Gelta meic Rodba meic Tuaich Tuile, di claind Conoill Con[g]ancnis, ba sí sin a muime. Co du[d]caid Cormac aniar o Cruachain Áei, do gabail rigi n-Ulad, & ro an a oiti dia éis ardaig rofitir dofædsad a dalta & na bad ri Ulad. Doluid Suamach i ndiaidh a daltæ dia ergaire arna tersed in targraidh. Intan tanic co Tulaig nDér .i. **dera in Dagda** oc cainiud a meic, is and *atcomnairc* daighidh na hoirgne i [m]Bruidin da Choca. Atbail Suamach cen fuirech, & atbail Caidlech i n-Ard Caidlech. Unde *Druim Suamaich & Ard Caidlech dicuntur*.

Suamach son of Samguba was the storyteller and fosterfather of Cormac Conlonges son of Conchobar, and Cormac’s fostermother was Caidlech daughter of Geim Gelta son of Rodba, son of Tuach Tuile, of the clan of Conall Hornskin. When Cormac went eastward from Cruachan Ái to seize the crown of Ulster his fosterfather had stayed behind him because he knew that his fosterling would fall and never be king of the Ulaid. (Howbeit) Suamach followed his fosterling to forbid him to go on that journey. When he came to the Hill of the Tears — that is, **the tears of the Dagda** bewailing his son (Cermait) — there he beheld the blaze of the wrecking of Bruden da Choca. Suamach died forthwith, and Caidlech (hearing that her fostermother was slain) died on Ard Caidlech. Whence *Druim Suamaich* ‘Suamach’s Ridge’ and *Ard Caidlech* ‘Caidlech’s Hill’.

10. Eithne and Carn Furbaidi

a. Bodl. Ms., fol. 12a

Eithne cidh diata? Ni *ansa* .i. Eithni, ingen Echach Feidlig, *máthair* Furbaidhi maic Concobair maic Nessa, dochoidh o Emain Maiche siar com-Meidb Cruachan dia hassait, fobith asbert in drui fria Clothraind mac a seathar dia marbad. Luidis dano dia fothrucadh isin abaind, co tard in sruth buille fuirre, co ros-baidh. Luidh dono **Lu[g]aidh Mac Con**, co tucc in mac trena toeb

M fol. 87vb: **Ludaig mac Con Ri**

ammach .i. Furbuide, & is de sin ata Eithne for[s]an abaind & Carnn Furbaidi uastu *sede*. Unde poeta *dicit*:

‘Eithne máthair maic in rig,
ingen Echach Feidlig fir:
treithi tallad, borb in maid,
Furbuide mac Concobair.’

Eithne, daughter of Eochaid Feidlech, mother of Furbaide, son of Conor mac Nessa, went from Emain Macha westward to Maive of Cruachu, for her lying-in, because the druid had said to Clothru that her sister’s son would slay her. Then Eithne went to bathe in the river, whereupon the stream struck her and drowned her. Then **Lugaid Mac Con** went and brought the boy, even Furbaide, forth through her side. And hence “Eithne” is the name of the river, and “Furbaide’s Cairn” over him. Hence said the poet:

‘Eithne, the mother of the king’s son,
Daughter of true Eochaid Feidlech:
Through her was cut away — savage the breach (?) —
Furbaide, son of Conor.’

b. Rennes Ms., fol. 124a-b

M fol. 102vb: **Ludhaigh mac
Con Ri**

Carnn Furbaidhe & Ethne, canas ro *ainmnigthe*? Ni *ansa*. Eithne ingen Eachach Feidhlig, ben *Conchobair meic Nesa*, ba sí *máthair Furbaidhe*. Asbert dano a drúí fri Clothraind [ingin Echach Feidlig] macc a sethar da marbad. *Mus-tic* Eithne anoir dia hasait co Cruachain. Doluidh dano **Lugaid Sriab nDerg** ara cind—mac sen Clothroinde—& baidhidh in mnói .i. Eithne, isin aboind *forsa fail a ainm*, & dobert a mac *treithi, iarna bádhadh* .i. *Furbaidhe Ferbend* .i. da beind *atar ina uisinib .x. uii. bliadna* a óes ar Tain Bo *Cúalnge*. Luid dano Furbaidhe do digoil a *máthar* co drochair leis Clothru. Luidh dano *Lugaid* ind *iarmoracht Furbaidhe, conid romarb hi mullach Sleibe Uillenn, coro ládha a carn* and .i. *cloch cach fir báí la Lugaid*. Unde Carnn Furbaidhe & Eithne *nomina[n]tur*. Sliab Uillend *immorro* o Uilend *Fæbarderg mac Find húi Baiscne, conapad* and, *nominatur*.

Ethne, daughter of Eochaid Feidlech, wife of Conchobar mac Nessa, was Furbaide’s mother. Now her wizard had told Clothru, (another) daughter of Eochaid Feidlech’s, that her sister’s son would kill her. So Ethne (who was then in-child with Furbaide) goes from the east to Cruachan for her lying-in. Then **Lugaid of the Red Stripes**—he was a son of Clothru’s—went ahead of Ethne, and drowns her in the river which bears her name. And after she was drowned he cut out from her womb her son, even Furbaide Fer-benn, that is, two horns (benn) were on his temples. Seventeen years old was Furbaide at the Driving of the Kine of Cualnge. Then Furbaide went to avenge his mother, and Clothru fell by his hands. So Lugaid went in pursuit of Furbaide and killed him on the top of Sliab Uillenn, and thereon was cast his cairn, to wit, a stone for each man who accompanied Lugaid. Whence *Carn Furbaidi* ‘Furbaide’s Cairn’, and *Ethne* are (so) named.

Sliab Uillenn, however, is named from Uillenn Red-edge, son of Find hua Baiscni, who was killed there.

11. Bri Leith

a. Bodl. Ms., fol. 12a-b:

Bri Leith, cid diata? Ni *ansa* .i. Liath mac Celtchair Cualand, *mac flatha* as coeme boe a sith nErind, ro carastar Bri Bruachbreac *ingin* Midir Morglondaig. Do-coidh o ingenraid co mboi ic Fertai na nIngen h[i] toeb Temrach. Lotar na macóime immach co Tulaich na hIarmaithrige, & nir' lecseat tableore sida Mideir secha sin, ar ba lir bechtheillinn il-lo ainle [imfreca] a ndibraicthe, coro brised ann Cachlan gilla Leith, [co n-apad. Imsóí in ingen do Brí Leith, co ro bris a cride inti,] co ndebairt Liath: 'Cenco roussa in *ingin*, is mo ai[n]m sea bias fuiri.' Unde Brí Leith & Dind Cochlain.

Liath mac Celt[ch]air Cualann coir
carais *ingen* Midir móir.
Bri Bruachbrecc, buadach co mblaidh,
nistas rainic mac Celt[ch]air.

Liath, son of Celtchar of Cualu, a prince's son, the fairest that dwelt in a fairy-mound in Erin, loved Brí Bruachbrec, daughter of Mider of the Mighty Deeds. She went from her maidens till she was at Fertae na nIngen ("The Maidens' Grave-mound") beside Tara. Liath and his boys went forth to Tulach na hIarmaithrige, and the slingers of Mider's fairy-mound did not let them pass, for as numerous as swarms (?) of bees on a beautiful day was the mutual answer of their castings. So Lochlán, Liath's gillie, was wounded by them, and he died. The maiden turns to Brí Léith, and there her heart broke. So Liath said: 'Though I shall not attain the maiden, my name shall be upon her.' Hence "Brí Léith" (Liath's Brí) and "Dinn Cochlain" (Cochlan's Height).

Liath, son of just Celtchar of Cualu,
Loved great Mider's daughter,
Brí Bruachbrecc, gifted, famous,
Celtchar's son did not attain her.

b. Rennes Ms., fol. 124b:

[B]ri Leith, canas *roainmniged?* Ni *ansa*. Liath mac Celtchair Chualand is e *mac flatha* is coime bóí hi sidcuirib Herenn, co ro carastar-sein Bríí mBruachbricc ingen Midir Morglonnaigh *meic* Indui maic Cehtaigh. Do-choidh *dano* Brí a hingenraidh co Fertae na nIngen a tæb Themrach. Luid Liath lín a *maccæm* co mbóí hi Tulaigh na hIarmaithrighi. Feimdiset comracc ní bad nesom *frí* taibleoraib side Midir (R 124d) ar ba lir bech-teilleoin hi ló áinnle *imfreagra* a ndiubraic[th]e, co ro brised leo Cochlan gilla Leith, *co n-apad*. IM-sóí in ingen do Brí Leith coro *bris* a *críde* inti, & *at-ber*t Liath: 'Cenco roosa in inginsi is mo ainmse bias *fuirre*' .i. Brí Leith .i. bri asa liath, *comid* de atberar Bri Leith & Dind Cochlain.

Liath son of Celtchar of Cualu, was the fairest prince's son that lived in the fairy-troops of Erin, and he loved Brí Bruachbrecc daughter of Mider of the Mighty Deeds son of Indui, son of Cehtach. (To meet her lover) Brí went with her maidens to the Grave of the Girls beside Tara. And Liath went with all his youths till he stood on the Hill of the After-repentance. And they could not come nearer together, because of the slingers on Mider's elfmound. For as numerous as a swarm of bees on a day of beauty was the mutual answer of their castings. And Cochlán, Liath's servant, was sore-wounded by them and he died. Then the girl turns to (Mider's elfmound, now) Brí Léith, and (there) her heart broke in her, (and there she died). And Liath said: 'Though I shall not attain this girl, 'tis my name that she shall

bear,’ Hence *Brí Léith*, that is ‘Liath’s Hill’. Hence is said *Brí Léith* and *Dind Cochláin* ‘Cochlán’s Height’.

12. Loch Ri & Loch nEchach

a. Edinburgh Ms., fol. 4b:

Loch n-Eachach, canas ro hainmnigheadh? Ri[b] mac Maireada & Echo mac Maireadha do-lodar anneas a hIrluachair andis for imirce & ro deagailset andis og Beluch da Liag. Luidh indalanai siar .i. Eocho for Breogha go rogabh for Brugh Meic in Og. Do-luid sein chucu ir-richt brughad, & a gerran ina laimh, & dlomais doib *cona* bedis isin Brugh. At-bertadar fris nad bai acu cumang do imachur in ealma ellaig bai oga gen chaipliu. ‘Cuiridhsi,’ ol se, ‘lan in maighe i taid do eiribh *cona* n-irsibh ar in gearran sa & beraidh libh go maigin i laigfe foa.’ Do-chodar as iarumh go rangadar Liathmuine. Laighid leo an gerran i suidhiu & do-beir a mun ann, *co* nderna tobar dhe, go tanic thairsiu, *conid* e Loch nEachach .i. Eochu in rí & fual a eich roleath ann.

Do-luid *immorro* Rib féin timcheall siar gor’gabh i maigh Fhind: ba head on Tir Cluichi Midhir & Maic in Og. Luid fon indas cetna Midhir & cucu & capall cengalta lais, gon rallsat a *crod* fair, gonos-rug leo gorigi Mag nDairbthean *forsa* ta in loch. Laighid in gerran ann & do-beir a mhun gor’bo tiprat, gor’ muidh tairsib. Ribh ainm in rí. baiter in Rib. Unde Loch Rí[bh] & Loch nEchach *nominata* sunt.

Baidhis *Ængus* Eocho uais
tre fhual a eich go n-athluais,
doluidh Midhir, brigh ron-lean,
gor’ baidh Rib i Maigh Dairbthenn.

Loch n-Echach, whence was it named? Ríbh, son of Mairid, and Eocho, son of Mairid, the twain went from the south out of Irluachair on a flitting, and separated at Belach dá Liacc, ‘the Pass of the two Flagstones’. One of the twain, even Eocho, went westward on Bregia and set up on the Plain of Mac ind Oc. He (the Mac ind Oc) went to them in the shape of a land-holder, with his nag in his hand, and told them that they should not bide on the Plain. They said to him that they had no power to carry their load of goods (?) without pack-horses. ‘Put,’ says he, ‘the full of the plain wherein ye stand into bundles with their straps upon this nag, and he will carry them with you to the place where he will lie down thereunder.’ So they went thence till they reached Liathmuine. Therein the nag lies down beside them, and there he stales, and made of his urine a well which came over them. So *that* is Loch nEchach, to wit, Eochu the king and his horse’s water, which there spread out.

Howbeit Ríbh himself went around westward and set up on Magh Find: now that was the Playing-ground of Midir and of Mac ind Oc. In the same way Midir went to them, having a haltered horse with him, and they put their wealth upon the horse, and he carried it off with them as far as Magh Dairbthenn, whereon the lake now lies. There the nag lies down and passes his urine until it became a well, which broke over them. Ríbh is the king’s name. Ríbh is drowned. Whence Loch Ríbh and Loch nEchach were (so) called.

Oengus drowned haughty Echo
By means of his steed’s urine, with great speed:
Midir went— force followed him,
and drowned Ríbh on Magh Dairbthenn.

b. Book of Lecan., p. 496a-b (item not contained in Rennes Ms.):

Loch Rai, can[as] ro hainmniged? Ni *ansa*. Ri Mac Maireada & Eochaid mac Maireada dolodar fodeas o Themraig i Luachair for imirgi, & ro dea-dailsead oc Bealach da Liag, & luid Eochaid for Brega co Brug Maic in Og. Do-luid

M fol. 101v: a mbu 's a ndhamhu an
cettrath a n-eachra in trath ranaisti

dono Oengus chucu a richt brugad, & aireach cengalta 'na laim. Dlomais doib
arna beidis fora fergort, & ni dearnnsad fair. Ataig iarum Oengus tri primplaga
foraib .i. **a mbu in cettrath, a n-eachrada in trath tanaisti**

Do-luid *immorro* Rib siar con farguib i Muig Fh^hind, & ba sead on tir
cluichi Aengusa & Midir. & do-luid Midi aco fo[n] indas sin & a ech cengailti
'na laim, & fograid doib imthecht no *rusmuir*fed uile focetoir. 'Ni fil acaid
ni *beras* lind at libedain', or siad som. 'Ata limsa,' or Midir, 'sunna daib each
berass leis bar maine, & in baile a n-anfai ni tiu[c]fa a fual & ni dearna [leg.
d^ena] a imarchor, & legar a srian leis 'mo chenn; & bid[at] aithrech[su] mine
roib marsin.'

Ro imthig Ri co riacht Mag nAirbthen .i. co hairm a fuil Loch Ri, & tuc in
t-ech a fual, & do-rigne a imarchur, & forfhacaib a srian. Rogob *dono* in fual
fotha fo thalmain corb'egin clar fodluta uasa, & do-gni Ri tech ina thimchell
& a lebaid uasa. *Tricha bliadan* do suidiu co ro muid aidchi luain in lugnasaid
de, coro baid Ri *cona* mnai & *cona* cloind & *cona muintir*, & lethaid tar Mag
nAirbthen uile. Re *bliadna* ar *deich* [ar] *c^et* iar ngen *Crist* insin dorer na
rimaired. Unde *dicitur* Loch Rib.

Ríb son of Mairid and Eochaid son of Mairid went southward from Tara into
Luachair on a flitting. They parted at *Belach dá liacc* "the Pass of two
Flagstones", and Eochaid went over Bregia to the Burgh of Mac ind Óc. Then
Oengus (the Mac ind Óc) went to them in the shape of an hospitaller, having
in his hand a haltered packhorse. He told them that they should not bide on
his meadow, and this was not done for him. **So Oengus inflicted three chief
plagues upon them, to wit, their kine the first day, their horses the second day.**

Howbeit Ríb (and his folk), fared westward and set up on Mag Find, and
that was the playground of Oengus and Mider. And Mider came to them in
like manner, with his haltered horse in his hand, and he ordered them to
decamp or he would kill them forthwith. 'We have nothing that will carry our
goods for us,' say they. Says Mider: 'Here I have for you a horse that will
carry your treasures. But wherever thou shalt stay, he must not stale, and do
not let him stray, and let his bridle be laid round his head, and unless this be
so, thou wilt be repentant'.

Then Ríb went his way till he reached Mag Airbthen (nDairbthen?), the
place where Lough Ree is (now); and there the horse passed his urine, and
went astray, and left his bridle. Then the urine flowed under them throughout
the ground, so that it was needful to put a floodgate (?) over it. And Rib built
a house around it and his bed above it. For thirty years it remained thus, till
on the eve of a Monday at Lammas it burst forth and drowned Ríb with his
wife, children and household, and spreads over the whole of Mag Airbthen.
According to the computers, this took place 111 years after the birth of Christ.
Whence *Loch Ríb* is said.

M fol. 101v: 'their kine and their
oxen on the first day and their horses
on the second day

Appendix—Duplicate Prose Passages in *Dindsenchas* of M (Sections 1+2)

1. Mag mBreg

(Version 1), fol. 84rb:

Magh mBřeagh canas ro hainmnigeadh. Magh mBřeagh đano .i. Breagha ainm daim Dhil .i. Dil inghean Gheagmanrach da-dheachaid a Tir Fhalgha la Tulchaindi ndřai .i. đřai Conairi meic Meisi Buachalla. a n-enuair đano da genar an ingean *7 ruc an bo a ladh .i. in damh seac na hindili archeana *7 ro char an ingean an ladh ara geinemain a n-enuair ria *7 da eimigh Tulchaindi a tabairt-si n<> tugadh a dam le. Da bo dual do-san an Morrigan *7 da-chuaidh-sium da tabairt leis cona himain co mbeith a Magh Eolgaidhi .i. cetna ainm an muigi comad desin ainm ni chear Mag mBřeag
no comad Břeogan ro sleachtadh an magh ro hainmnicea amail adubradh:

Mag mBřeogain buaidh ar mb[u]naidh
co n-uaim Treabair gach trelaim
sinnsear na læch tar learaib
Břeaga ro ghab ar Břeagaibh

(Version 2), fol. 108ra:

Mag mBreg canus ro hainmniged. Ni ansa. Breoghu mac Břeogain sinnser clainne Břeogain is leis ro slect in magh quo nominatur.

Aliter Dil ingin Lumanrach do-deacaig a tir fer Falgha la Taulchindi druid daire¹ i n-enuair ro genair-si o mathair *7 rug in bo læg ro car ingin in læg iarum sech na hinnile arcena *7 ro geinir a n-æn uair friæ *7 for-eimidh Taulcinne a tauairt-se cu tucad a læg le. cairdeas do suidiu frisin Mořigain *7 do gaidh de tabairt na himana co Mag mBolgaide ar rop eđ ainm in muidh i tosach *7 ro car Břegha đano dam Dili in mag-sin *7 fo-lil a ainm de.

2. Boand

(Version 1), fol. 87rb:

Boand, canas ro hainmnidhead. Ni ansa. Boann beān Neachtain meic Labrada meic Namad do-deacaidh da coimed an tobair diamardha bai a n-urlaind in dunaidh a niamair lasna deodhbairibh. uair gach aen no thigeadh chuigi, ni theideadh uadh gan ainibh *7 gan aithis *7 ba he ainm na ndeodhmairi .i. Fleasc *7 Leas *7 Luam. Mina beidis na deogbairi tra ris dafis a dochom in tobair ni tiucfadh neach n-aen uadh gan ainibh. luid iaram an rigan la huail *7 dimas dochum an tobair *7 adubairt nach raibhi aigi do dimair nadh a cumachta ni noch aimsad aithis fořa deilb *7 do-luid for tuaitbeal an tobair fa tri da airiughadh a cumachta. maighidh tri tonna asan toboř tairsi cořo muidh co hoband a deisliasad *7 a deaslaim *7 a deasuil *7 iarsin do-theich in inghin for eagla in tobair co roic in muir *7 do rith in tobar ina diaidh co hInber mBoindi. unde dicitur

De ata Boand broga breagh
briseas gac fal co findleir
uair ba Boand ainm na mna
mna Neachtain meic Labhřadha.

¹ A mistake for *Conaire* (as the other versions corroborate). The scribe seems to have interpreted a con-compendium ‘c’ as a d.

(Version 2), fol. 87va

Boand canas rohainmnigid. Ni ansa. Boann bean Neachtain meic Labrada da-dëachaid docum in tobair diamair bai i n-urlaind Sidha Neachtain. gach aen dos-raigidh ni tigidh uadh gan aithisi a da rose acht miniptis e Neochtan *7 a tri deodbairi .i. Fleasc *7 Leasc *7 Luamh a n-anmanna. fecht and do-luidh Boand la huail *7 diummus do comdis cumachta in tobair *7 ad-bert nach bai dha cumachtaib aigi. ni do-chaemsadh conacud (no comach) a dealbha *7 luidh-si tuaithbeal in tobair fo tri *7 maidit tri tonna tairsi dan tobar *7 ro meabaidh a sliasad *7 a leatlamh *7 a leathshuil. um-sai dano ar teitheadh a haithisi co fairgi *7 ant uisce ana diaidh co hInber na Boindi. ba hi sin dano mathair Aengusa meic in Dagha *7 Findaband Sleibhi [vel ita bo ainm ant srota] Guairi *7 dia comrag mbole [no imale] is ainm Boand. Dauilla ainm a hoirce unde Cnoc Dabilla Sliab in Cotaigh hodie.

3. Muiriase

(Version 1), fol. 87vb:

[ni. tola muireisc tanic and coo lin faisaiqe *7 fanglenta an tire bliadan lan immorro gan lobad gan brenad ut aili putant no is e in Rosuait do-rala co tir and <> ro fais <> c. c. is <> a bes sin teora sceithe do denam]

Magh Muirisci cid diata. Muiriase moř dianadh ainm Rosuait fo-ceird in muir fo thir *7 is i a ruin a n-anmanna-sin no aisneidheadh Colom Cilli do chach .i. tri sceithi da-nidh *7 ba hi airidi gacha sceithi dibh *7 sceith i muir *7 a eitri a n-airidi *7 badh cuirach *7 barca *7 nae ar for manna in mara an bliadain sin. Sgeith a n-aer *7 a earr sis ad-cuireadh suas a sceith ar for mondo foluaimneacha i n-aeoir isin bliadain-sin. Sgeith eili fo thir co mbrenand an tir *7 ar moř for daibh² *7 for ceitribh isan bliadain-sin. Conad an aimsir na nAedh no beith int anmanna-sin *7 Coloim Cilli unde Dallan dicitur. Leigis rune Rosuait eter sgolaib sgreaabra.

no tola muireisg mhoir da-rala ann a n-aimsir Gairb Glunrigi coo linsat gleanda *7 fana in tiri dan leith fria muir.

no comadh hi Muirisc ingean Udaini Mhoir meic Eachach Buadhaigh dia tucad in magh-sin no comadh and no opadh Muirisg.

Muiriase fo-ceard in mhuir mhor
dianadh ainm Rosuait romhoř
ba hangmaidh in gnim co ngle
da tairngair Colom Cille.

Tolo mairbeisc tuili te
re lind Gairbeisc Glunraighe
fobrucht in muir milib clann.
fo ceitri hairdib Erenn.

No si Muireasc ciar crecach
ingean dia ua deidhEachach.
ba buaidh a bladh gan cuir cuir
fo-fuair in magh co mořmuir // Muiriase //

² The letters 'ni' are written above the line to restore the correct word 'dainib'.

(Version 2), fol. 101ra:

Mag Muirisc cia diata. Ni ansa. Tola muireisc tanic and cor lin fasaighe *7 fangleanda in tire. bliadain lan immorro cen lobadh cen brenadh do. ut alii putant.

No is e in Rosualt dofoladh co tir and *7 is e a bessa sein teořand sceithi do dhenum. IN tan sceat i tirib plag for dainibh iar ceithribh in hoc anno. IN tan sceat i muiribh. badhudh barc *7 curach *7 plagh arna muirmilaibh hoc anno. IN tan sceat i nnullaibh plaigh for eathaitibh i n-aeoir hoc anno 7 is e tuc plag a tir Muirisci ingeini Auguine noiatur³ de quibus hoc carmen dicitur.

4. Druim Suamaig

(Version 1), fol. 87vb:

Druim Sumaigh canas ro haimnighedh. Ni ansa. Suamhach mac Samguba .i. sencaidh Cořmaic na Loingęas mac Concobair *7 Caindleac dano buimi Cořmaic .i. ingęan Geind Gealta mac Rodba mac Tuagh Dhuibh mac Congainncnis. in Coindleach sin. dia tucad anir o Cruachain aniaidh Cořmac da gabail righi nUlad. tainic Cořmac o Cruchain ro an a aidi thiar doidh ro-fhidir na gebad righi *7 co taetsadh a dhalta *7 da-luid aniar aneadhaidh a dalta *7 an tan da riacht Druim Suamaigh is ann ad-connaire lasair no daigh na Břuighni ga loscadh ar Cořmac. Tulach Dher immorro a hainm co muigi sin .i. dera fola dai-rindi in Daghdha and a cainedh Chęarmada a meic in tan it-connaic daig na hairgni a Břuighin da Cog .i. gabha eisein Da Cog da bris a craigi a Suamach *7 da cualaidh Caindleach i Moin Caindligh a dalta do loscadh unde Druim Suamaigh *7 Moin Caindlighi

Suamac mac Sainghubha seis

seanchaigh Cořmaic Conloingęis

*7 Caindleac comall ngle

ba hi sin amh a buime

(Version 2), fol. 110ra:

Druim Suamaig cid diata. Ni ansa. Suamach mac Sainguba senca *7 aide Cormac Cormac Conloingis mac Concobair *7 Caindleach ingin Genu Gealta mic Rodba mac Tuaithe Tuile dia claind Conaill Congnensis. ba si sin a muime. co tuidcid Cormac aniar o Chruachain Ai do gabail righi nUlad *7 ro an aide dia eis tiar daig daid itir ro fęasad a dalta dia ærgaire arna deiss in tarrgraid. in tan tanig co a Dulaich nDer .i. dera ing Dadhghai o cainiud a meic. is and ad-connaire daidig na hoirgne a mBuidin da Coca. at-bat Sua^{am}ch cen uireach *7 ad-bail Coindleach can uireach a nArd Coinlig. unde Druim Suamaig *7 Ard Cainlig

5. Eithne and Carn Furbaide

(Version 1), fol. 87vb:

Eithni cidh diata. Ni ansa. Eithni ingean Eachach Feidlig .i. mathair Furbaigi mac Conobair da-coigh o Eamhain Mhacha siar co Meidb Cruacan dia hasaid fo bith as-bęart in dřai fri Clotraind .i. mac a seatuir dia marbadh. luidhis dano da fothrucadh isa n-abaind co tard in sruth builli fuirri cořos baith in sruth hi. Luid dano Ludaig mac Con Ri co tuc in mac trena tæbh amac .i. Furbaighi mac Concobair amail is-bert in fili fos

³ = *nominatur*

(Version 2), fol. 102vb:

Carn Furbaighi *7 Eithni cidh diata. Ni ansa. Eithni ingean Eachach Feidlech bean Concobair meic Neasa. ba si mathair Furbaidhi adarai fria Clothraind mac a seathar dia marbadh. *mus* tic Eithni aniar dia saighidh co Cruachain.

Da-luid dano Ludhaigh mac Con Ri ar ceand an meic sin o Chlothraind *7 baitear in mbnai isan abaind .i. Eithni forsa fuil a hainm *7 ad-beart a mac trithi iarna bathadh .i. Furbaidhi Fear Beand .i. da bheind badair air no bai isaninb- secht bliadain deg a æs ar Tain Bo Cuailgni. luidh dano Furbaigi do didhail a mathar co ndrocair leis Clothro. luidh dano Ludhaigh a n-iarmhoracht Furbaighi conad ro mharb a mullach Sleibhi Uilleann coo lad a charn and .i. cloch gach fhir bai la Ludhaigh. Unde Carnn Furbaide *7 Eithne nominantur. Sliab Uilleand immorro o Uilleand Fæburderg mac Fhind hua Baiscne ut dixit.

6. Bri Leith

(Version 1), fol. 88rb

Bri Leith cidh diata. Ni ansa. Liath mac Cealtair Cualann meic Flatha is caimhi bai a sith a nErinn ro charastar Bři Ruacbreac ingean Mighir mooglondaigh *7 da-cuaidh a hinginraig co mbid ag Fearta na nIngen a taeb Teamrach. Iotoo na macaimh ammach co Tulaig nIarmaitridhi *7 ni ro leicseat taibleooraig in sidha seacha sin iad air ba lir beacha allo greine *7 luas aindli amail aniuboraicthi coo briseadh and Cochtlan .i. gilla Leith. gingo rusa in inghin is e m'ainm-sin bias uirri. unde Bři Leith *7 Dind Cochtlain

Liath mac Cealtair Cualand coir
caraid ingin Mighir moir
Bri Bruaighboreac buadhac co mblaidh
nidas rainic mac Cealtair.

(Version 2), fol. 109va-b:

Bri Leithi canus ro hainmniged. Ni ansa. Liath mac Cealccar Cualand is e in flatha is caemhi bæ i sidcuirib Erenn cora carastar-sein Brig mBruacbric ingin Midhir mooglooglaig meic Indui meic Echaigh. Do-choid dano *7 a hinginrai cu Fertaig na nIngin i taeb Teamraich. Luidh Liath lin a macem co mbae i Tulaigh na hIarmaitrighi. Fennighsed comrac ni bud nesom fri tableooraib sidi Midhir ar ba lir bechteileoin illo aimbe imfreca a ndibuirge cora brised leo Cachlan gilla Leith co n-apad. Im-sæ ingin do Bri Leit coo bris a cridi inti *7 at-bert Liath cen coro osa n ingin-sa is mo ainm-si bias fuirre .i. Bri Leith .i. bri asa liath conad de as-pear Bri Leith *7 Dinn Coclain <>hcu

7. Loch Ri & Loch nEachach

(Version 1), fol. 88v:

Loch Ri *7 Loch nEachach canas ro hainmnighoadeadh. Ni ansa. Ri mac Muireadha *7 Eochaigh mac Muiri do-lodar aneas a hIrluachair for imirce *7 ro dhealaidh sead andis ac Bealach da Liag. luid indalanai siar .i. Eochaigh for Boreagha coo gabh for Brugh Meic in Oic. Da-luid-sein cucu a richt boughud *7 a gearran ana laim *7 dlomaid doib cona beidis isin Boug-sin. At-beartadair ris nach bai aco cumang do imocuir an ealbha eallaigh bai oco gan chaipli. Cuiridh-si oil se ar in ngearran-sa a fuil acaib

*7 beiridh libh he co maighin i llaighfi foa. Da-cuadair as tra co rangadair Liathmuine. laigidh in gerran
*7 da-beir a mhun ann co ndèarna tobar dhe co tainic tairsu conadh de Loch nEatach .i. Eochaid in ri
*7 fual an eich ro leath ann.

Da-luid immorro Rib fein timceall siar coř gab a Muigh Fhind. ba hëad on Tir Cluiti Mhidir .i. in
Mac Oc. luid fon indus cetna Midhir chucu *7 capall ceangalta lais con rallsad a crodh fair coř ucfatat
leo co Mag nAirbtean fořsa ta in loc. laigidh in gearran and *7 da-beir a mun coř ba tibra coř mhuigh
tairsib. Rib ainm in righ. Baitëar in Ribh. unde Loch Ri *7 Loch nEchach nominata sunt.

Baithis Aengus Eochaid uais
tre fual a eich co n-athluais
do-luidh Midhir brigh ro lean
coř baith Rib i Muig nAirbtean

Loch Ri cred ba fuil int ainm
a eolca Fail re firgairm
raidhidh ce in Ri o fhuil
a eolcha dana in domain

Ri mac Muireadha co mblaidh
do muigh Mighi meaghargluin
da da ghabh aitribh and re headh
a Muig nAirften na n-aingeal

Gearan ro bo dëdla dhe
da mhun a haithli a eire
da rin tibra ba glan gloř
dan mhun moř ina mheadon

Leathnaid in tibra tren
tar Mag nAirftean n-ardsgel
baithis Ri bha dedla de
eidir each is innile

On rig-sin ba fořtail feidhm
ainmnichear he fo Erinn
is uadha sin sloind co moch
ata co dëdla in deadhloch

(Version 2), fol. 101v:

Loc Ri canas ro hainmniged. Ni ansa. Ri mac Maireadha do-lotar aneas *7 Eochaidh mac Maireada a
hIrluachair for imeirge *7 ro dheadhlaidh seat ac Bealach da Liac *7 luidh Eocho for Bfeagha co Břug
Meic in nOig *7 rl-.

Do-luidh immorro Ri siar co ragaib Maigh Find *7 ba sed on Tir Cluichi Midhir *7 Aengusa. do-
luidh Midir aco i rricht břugaidh *7 air each. ceangalta 'na laim *7 dlomais doibh na beitis fora fergurt
ni dhernsat dano fair. ataig iarum Midhir tri plaga forairb .i. a mbu 's a ndhamhu an cettrath a n-eachra
in trath ranaisti. *7 do-luidh Midir aco fon indus cetna *7 a each ceangalta 'na laim *7 fuatraidh doibh
imthicht no nos muirfeadh uili. Ni fhil acaind ni beres lind ar libeadain arru. Ata limsa ar Midhir sunnda
duib each beras og formaine *7 in baile a n-anfaidhe ni tiucfa a fual *7 ni derna an imarchur *7 leccar

a srian leis ‘mo *cheand* *7 bidat aithreachsu mine rab sic. Ro imthig Ri co riacht Mag nDairbthen .i. co hairm a fail Loch Rii *7 *tuc int each a fual* *7 do-řigne a *imarchur* *7 *for-faccaib* a srian. Ro gabh *dano in fual fotha fo thalmáin* gořbh ecean clar rodhluthad uasu *7 *mus-gni* Rii a teach na *timcheall* *7 a leabaidh uasu. *trica bliadain* do i suidiu cořa emuidh *aidhchi* luain in *lugnasaigh* de cořo baidheadh Ri *cona mnai* *7 *cona chlaind* *7 *cona muindter* *7 leathaid dar Magh nDairbthean uile. *unde* Loch Ri. *Bliadain ar dec cet iar ngein Crist* *indsin*.

Further References:

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