1. Editions and translations of *Dindšenchas Érenn*
   
   **a. Prose**
   
   
   **b. Poetry**
   

2. Recensions of the *Dindšenchas*
   
   **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 *Dindšenchas* 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 *Dindšenchas*: 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**

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**SECTION 2 (INTERPOLATED)**

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| Duifthir              | 1q       |          |

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6. Mag mBreg
   a. Bodl. Ms. fol. 11b

   Mag mBregh i. Brega ainm daim Dile, i. Dil ingen Lugmannrach, dodechaidh a Tir Tairnrígire, nó a Tir Falga, la Tuilchaine druidh Conaire Moir mac Eitirscéal mac Meissi Buachalla. I n-oenuair 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 ocelena, ar ro genir a n-oenuair fría, & foremidh Tuilchaine a tabairt-si co tucaadh a dám le. Ro bo dual do side in Morrigan & ro gaid-sium di tabairt do na himana sin co mbeith i Maig 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 hainnn[a], et quod uerius est, et unde poeta dixit:

   ‘Mag mBreog, 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 Lugmannair, who went from the Land of Promise, or from the land of Falga, with Tuilchaine, the druid of Conaire the Great, son of Eitirscèl, 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 Tuilchaine was unable to carry her off until he took the ox with her. The Morrígan was good unto him, and he prayed her to give him that druid’s love 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 Tuaimm 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 Bregoin sindser clainni Breogain, & is leis ro slecht in mag, et a quo nominatur.

   Ailiter: Dil ingen Miled (nó Lugmanrach) do-dechaidh a tir Fer Falga la Tuilchiane draí Conaire. I n-oenuair ro geinir-si o[a] máthair & ruc in bo loegh. Ro car ingen in laoch iarum sech na hindile archena, ar ro gein i n-oenuair fría, & foremid Tulcinde a tabairt-se co tuccad a laegh le. Bóí cairdes do suide frísain 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 aímn dc. 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.
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 Morrígan, 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


Luid iarum ind rigan la huail & dimmus dochum in topair, & as-bert nad boi occa do nach diamair no do nach cumachtu mani coimensedh aithis for a delb, & dosaig for tuathful in topuir fo tri do airt[ed] a cumachtha in topuir. Maidhid tri tonna asin topur tarsii, coro immidh (sic) co ro-obann a dess-li[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 tuisce 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 haim frìa 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 fairy-mound, 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


Fecht and mus-luid Boand la dimus do cobsis cumacht a in tobar, & asbert nad bůi cumacht a diamair co m-ised cumac a delba & im-sói tuathbel in tobor forthri, & máidhid trí tonsí tairís don tobor, & fos-ruidbed a slaisait & a [leth]laim & a leithsul. Im-sói didiu fór teched a haithisi co fairgi & an uisce anadaidh co lnber mBóinne,

& ba hisin máthair Oengusa meic in Dagda.

Vel ita. Bó ainm in [t]srotha & Find aband Slébe Guairi, & dia conrac mole is ainm Boand (rectius Bóhind).

Dabilla ainm a hoirc, 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 Síd Nechtán. 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: Bá the name of the stream [of Síd Nechtain] and Find the river of Slíab Guairi, 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 Rossualt fo-cheirdi in muir ann fo tir & isi a ruin ind anmannu sin no aisneidhed Colum Cilli do cach .i. tri scetthi do-gnidh, & ba si airdi cach scethi dib .i. sceth im-muir & a ethri i n-arad .i. ba[d]udh curach & barca & noadh, & ar for anmannu in mara isin bliadain sin. Sceith i n-aer & a err sis [.&] ad-cuireadh suas a sceith, är for anmandu foluaimnee in aoir isin bliadain sin. Sceith ele dono fo tir co mirenadh in tir, ar for daine & for cethre isin bliadain sin. Comad a n-aimsir na nAed no beith in t-anmannu sin & Colu[i]m Cille. Unde Dallan dixit: ‘Legais runa Rosualt etir scolaib sceptra’.

Nó tolo muireisc moir do-rala in muir is an n-aimsir Gairb Glunarjigie, cor-crolinsat 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 Muireisc. Unde Mag Muirisc.
A huge sea-fish, whose name was Rossualt, 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 Rossualt’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 Echaid 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 Rossualt 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, Muiresc 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


No is e in Rosualt do-ralad and co tìr, & is è a bes sèn .i. teorea sceithi do denom. IN tan sceidhes hi tìrib plag fer doinib & cethraib in hoc anno. IN tan sceadh a nelloib plag fer ethaidib ind aeoir in hoc anno. IN tan sceadh fer muirib bàdhudh bare & curach & plagh fer na muirmiloib in hoc anno, & is e tucc plagh i tìr 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 vomiting 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 Muiresc.

Or it takes its name from Muirese daughter of Ugaine.

9. Druim Suamaig
   a. Bodl. Ms., fol. 15b


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

Suamach, son of Samguba, [was] the shanachie and foster-father of Cormac, and Cindlech was his foster-mother, was Cindlech. A daughter of Gaimgeilt, son of Rodba of the children of Macc Tuaig Duib (“son of a Black Axe”), son of Conall Congancnis, was Cindlech. 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
fosterling would fall, and that he would never be king of Ulster. [But afterwards] Suamach went from the west after his fostering 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 Dër “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 Caindlig, Caindlech heard that her fostering was burnt alive. Hence “Druim Suamaig” and “Móin Caindlig”.

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

b. Rennes Ms., fol. 124b


Suamach son of Samguba was the storyteller and fosterfather of Cormac Conlonges son of Conchobar, and Cormac’s fostermother was Caindlech 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 fostering would fall and never be king of the Ulaid. (Howbeit) Suamach followed his fostering 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 Caindlech (hearing that her fostermother was slain) died on Ard Caindlech. Whence Druim Suamaich ‘Suamach’s Ridge’ and Ard Caindlech ‘Caindlech’s Hill’.

10. Eithne and Carn Furbaidi

a. Bodl. Ms., fol. 12a

Eithne cidh diata? Ni ansa .i. Eithni, ingen Echach Feidlig, máthair Furbaidhi mac Conchobar mac Nessa, dochoidh o Emain Maiche siar com-Méidb Cruachan dia hassait, foibhth asbert in drui fra Clothraind mac a seathair dia marbad. Luidis dano dia fothrucaidh isin abaind, co tard in sruth buille fuirre, co ros-baidh. Luidh dono Lu[g]laidh Mac Con, co tucc in mac trena toeb
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


Eithne, 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 Furbaide ‘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:


Liath mac Celt[c]air Cualann coir carais ingin Midir mór.
Bri Bruachbrecc, buadach co mblaidh, nistas rainic mac Celt[c]air.

Liath, son of Celtchar of Cualu, a prince’s son, the fairest that dwelt in a fairy-mound in Erin, loved Bri Bruachbrecc, 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 hlarmaithri, 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 “Bri Léith” (Liath’s Bri) and “Dinn Cochlán” (Cochlan’s Height).

Liath, son of just Celtchar of Cualu,
Loved great Mider’s daughter,
Bri 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 bói hi sideuirib Herenn, co ro cararstar-sein Brii mBruachbrice ingen Midir Morglonnaigh meic Indui meic Cechtaigh. Do-choidh dano Brí a hingenraidh co Ferta na nIngen a tæb Themrach. Luid Liath lin a maccaem co mboi hi Tulaigh na hlarmaithriighi. Feimdiset comraic ni bad nesom fri taibleoraib side Midir (R 124d) ar ba lir bech-teilleoin hi ló aínnle imfreagra a ndiubraic[th], co ro brised leo Cochlann gilla Leith, co n-apad. Im-sói in ingin do Brí Leith coro bris a críde inti, & at-bert Liath: ‘Cenco roosa in inginis is mo aínmse bias fuirre’ .i. Bri Leith .i. bri asa liath, conid 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 Bri Bruachbrecc daughter of Mider of the Mighty Deeds son of Indui, son of Cechtach. (To meet her lover) Bri 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) Bri 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-Echach, canas ro hainnmigheadh? Rí[b] mac Maireada & Echo mac Maireadha do-lodar anneas a hIrluachair andis for imirce & ro deagaiset andis og Beluch da Liag. Luidh indalanai siar ‚i. Eocho for Breogha go robabh for Brugh Meic in Og. Do-luid sein chuchu 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 chailpliu. ‘Cuiridhisi,’ ol se, ‘lan in maighe i taid do eiribh *cona* n-irsiibh ar in gearran sa & beraidh libh go maigin i laigfe foa.’ Do-chodar as iarumh go rangadar Liathmuine. Laighid leo an gerran i suidhui & do-*beir* a mun ann, *co* nderna tobar dhe, go tanic thairsiu, *conid* e Loch n-Echach ‚i. Eochu in ri & fuail a eich roleath ann.

Do-luid im*morro* Rib fein timcheall siar gor’garbh i maigh Fhind: ba head on Tir Cluichi Midhir & Maic in Og. Luid fon indas ceta Midhir & cucc & capall cengalta lais, gon rallsat a cr*od* fair, gonos-rug leo gorigi Mag nDairbthean *for*sa ta in loch. Laighid in gerran ann & do-*beir* a mhun gor’bo tiprat, gor’ muidh tairsib. Ribh ainm in rig. b*aiter* in Rib. Unde Loch Ri[bh] & Loch nEchach nominata sunt.

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

Loch n-Echach, whence was it named? Ribh, son of Mairid, and Echo, 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 and passes his urine until it became a well, which spread over them. So *that* is Loch nEchach, to wit, Eochu the king and his horse’s water, which there spread out.

Howbeit Ribh 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. Ribh is the king’s name. Ribh is drowned. Whence Loch Ribh 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 Ribh on Magh Dairbthenn.

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

dono Oengus chucu a richt brugad, & aireach cengantha ’na laim. Dlomais doib arna beidis fora fergort, & ni dearannsdad fair. Aтаig iarum Oengus tri primplaga foraib .i. a mbu in cettrath, a n-eachra in trath tanaisti


Ro imthig Ri co riacht Mag nAirbthen .i. co hairm a fuil Loch Ri, & tuc in t-ech a fuel, & do-rignge a imarchur, & forfhacaib a srian. Rogob do


Rib son of Mairid and Eochaid son of Mairid went southward from Tara into Luachair on a flitting. They parted at Belach dà 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 Rib (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 Rib went his way till he reached Mag Aibrethn (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 Rib with his wife, children and household, and spreads over the whole of Mag Aibrethn. According to the computers, this took place 111 years after the birth of Christ. Whence Loch Rib is said.
Appendix—Duplicate Prose Passages in Dindshenchas of M (Sections 1+2)

1. Mag mBreg

(Version 1), fol. 84rb:
Magh mBregadh canas ro hainmnigeadh. Magh mBregadh dano i. Breagha ainm daim Dhill i. Dil inghean Gheagmanrach da-dheachaid a Tir Fahgha la Talchaidnidi ndfra i. i. drai Conair i meic Meisi Buachalla. a n-engair daeng an ingean *7 ruc an bo a laeth i. in damh seac na hindile archeana *7 ro char an ingean an laeth a raigrinmean a n-aengair ria *7 da cinigh Talchaidnidi 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. cethra ainm an uing comad desin ainm ni cheair Mag mBreg no comad Brehog an sleachadh an magh ro hainmnice a mai abrudh:

Mag mBregoin buaidh ar mbuagadh
c no uain Treamair gach treidh
sinsear na laeth tar learaib
Breaoga ro gabh ar Bféagaidh

(Version 2), fol. 108ra:
Mag mBreg canas ro hainmnigedh. Ni ansa. Breoghu mac Bféogain sinsear clainne Bféogain is leis ro slecht in magh quo nominatur.

Aliter Dil inghean Lumanrach do-deacaig a tir fer Fahgha la Talchaidnidi druid daire1 i n-aengair ro genair-si o mathair *7 rug in bo lae ro car ingin in laeg iarum sech na hinnile arceua *7 ro gnéir a n-aengair fria *7 for-cimidh Talcainne a tualairt-se cu tud a laeg le. airdeas do soidiu frisim Moirgain *7 do galladh de tabairt na himana co Mag mBolgaide ar rop ed ainm in muidh i tosach *7 ro ca Bregha dano dam Dili in mag-sin *7 fo-lil a ainm de.

2. Boand

(Version 1), fol. 87rb:
Boand, canas ro hainmnideadh. Ni ansa. Boann bhean Neachtain meic Labrada meic Namad do-deacaidh da coinne dh an tobaire diamardhta bai a n-urlaind in dunadh a niamh lasna deodarbaireb. uair gach aen no thigeadh chuigi, ni theideadh udadh gan ainidh *7 gan aithis *7 ba he ainm na nedeirmhaoir i. Fleasc *7 Les *7 Luam. Mina beis na deobairi tra rí rís dafis a dochom in tobaire ni tiucfadh neach n-aen udadh gan ainidh. luid iarain n rígan la huail *7 dimas dochum an tobaire *7 adubairt nach raibhi aighi do dimair nadh a cumachta ni noch aisdadh aithis fora deilbh *7 do-luid for tuaitbeal an tobaire fa tri da airiugadh a cumachta. maighidh tri toonna asan toboch taisri cofo muidh co hoboand a deisilasad *7 a deaslaigh *7 a deasul *7 iarain do-theich in inghin for eagla in tobaire co roic in muir *7 do rith in tobar ina diaidh co hInbher mBoindí. unde dictuir

De ata Boand broga breagh
brisneas gac fal co findleir
uair ba Boond ainm na mna
mna Neachtain meic Labhradha.

1 A mistake for Conaire (as the other versions corroborate). The scribe seems to have interpreted a con-compendium ‘*7’ as a d.
3. Muirisc

(Version 1), fol. 87vb:

[ni. tola muireisc tòrioc and cofo lin faisáinge *7 fanglèinta an tire bliadan lan immórro gan lobad gan bhréad ut aili putant no is e in Rosuailt do-falai co tir and < > ro fais < > c. c. is < > a bhe sín tri fa cheithhe do dècham] Magh Muiriscí ci díata. Muirisci mo dhianadh aínn Rosuailt fo-cèird in muir fo thuir *7 is i a ruin a n-anmanda-prin no ainséidheadh Colom Cilli do chach i. trí cheithi da-nídh *7 ba hi airdi gacha cheithi dibh *7 cheith i muir *7 a eitri a n-aínd *7 bád cuírach *7 baic *7 nae ar fhad manna in mara an bliadhain sin. Sgèith a n-aed *7 a càrr sìs ad-cùireadh suas a cheith ar fhor mondo foluainmeacha i n-aedoir isin bliadhain-sin. Sgèith clii fo thuir co mbhénadh an tir *7 ar móid fo daibh *7 fhor a cheithribh isan bliadhain-sin. Conad an aímsir na n-Edh no bheith int ammanda-sin *7 Colóin Cilli unde Dallan dictrid. Leigis rúne Rosuailt eter sgolaid sgreabtra.

no tola muireisg mhoir da-rala ann a n-aimsir Gairbh Glunrigi co shinas gleanda *7 fana in tiri dan leith fria muir. no comadh hi Muirisc ingean Uaidhe Mhoir meic Eachach Buadhain dia tucad in magh-sín no comadh and no opadh Muirisg.

Muiriscasc fo-ceard in mhuir mhor dianadh aínn Rosuailt romhoř ba hanguaidh in gnim co ngle da tairngair Colom Cilli.

Tolo muireisc tuili te re lind Gairbeisc Glunraidhe fobhrúcht in muir milib clann. fo cheitri hairdib Erenn.

No si Muireasc ciar cregach ingèan dia ua deidh/Eachach. ba buaidh a blaidh gan cuir cuir fo-fuair in magh co moifmuir /// Muirisc asc ///

\[2\] The letters ‘ni’ are written above the line to restore the correct word ‘dainib’.
(Version 2), fol. 101ra:
Mag Muirisce cia diata. Ni ansa. Tola muireiscis tanic air cor lin fasaighe *7 fangleanda in tire. bliadain lan immorro cen lobadh cen bfenadh do. ut aliut putant.

No is e in Rosualt doíroladh co tir and *7 is e a bhessa sein teoirind sceithi do dhenum. IN tan sceat i tirib plag for daínbh iar ceithribh in hoc anno. IN tan sceat i muíribh. bádhudh barc *7 curach *7 plagh arna muímlaibh hoc anno. IN tan sceat i mellaibh plaigh for eathaitibh i n-aeoir hoc anno 7 is e tuc plag a tir Muirisceingeini Augúine noitar3 de quibus hoc carmen dicitur.

4. Druim Suamaig
(Version 1), fol. 87vb:
Druim Suamaig canas ro hainmighedh. Ni ansa. Suamhach mac Samguba .i. senaidh Coirmaic na Loingeas meic Concobair *7 Canidealac dano buimi Coirmaic .i. ingean Geind Gealta meic Rodba meic Taugh Dhubh meic Congannins. in Coidealch sin. dia tucaid anir o Cruachain anaidh Coirmac da gabail righi nUlad. tainic Coirmac o Cruachain ro an a aidi thiard doídh ro-thidir na gebad righi *7 co taetsadha a dhalta *7 da-luid aniar aneadheadh a dalta *7 an tan da riacht Druim Suamaigh is anu ad-connaicr lasair ro daigh na Bhrughi na loscath ar Coirmac. Tulach Dher immorro a haimn co muigiu sin .i. Dera fula daí-rindi in Daghdha a ainedh Chàrtnada a meic in tan it-comnaic daig na hairgni a Bhrughin da Cog. i. gabha eisein Da Cog da brís a craighi a Suamach *7 da ctualaid Canidealch i Moin Caindrigh a dalta do loscath unde Druim Suamaigh *7 Moin Caindrigh
Suamac mac Sainghubha seis
seancaigh Coirmac Canloingeis
*7 Canidealc conaille ngle
ba hi sin amh a buíme

(Version 2), fol. 110ra:
Druim Suamaig cid diata. Ni ansa. Suamach mac Sainguba senca *7 aide Cormac Cormac Canloingis mac Concobair *7 Canidealch ingin Genu Gealta meic Rodba meic Tuaith Tuile dia claid Conaill Congannins. ba si sin a muime. co tuidic Cormac aniar o Chruachain Ai do gabail righi nUlad *7 ro an aida dia eis tiar daig daid itir ro fásad a dalta dia ardaire arna deiss in tarraighd. in tan tanig co a Dulaich nDer .i. Dera ing Dadhghai o cainniu a meic. is and ad-condairc daidig na hoirgne a mBruitain da Coca. at-baith Saum*ch cen uireach *7 ad-bail Canidealch can uireach a nArd Coinlig. unde Druim Suamaig *7 Ard Coinlig

5. Eithne and Carn Furbaide
(Version 1), fol. 87vb:
Eithnie cídh diata. Ni ansa. Eithni ingen Eachach Feidlig .i. mathair Furbaigi meic Conobair da-coigh o Eamhain Mhacha siar cor Meidb Cruacan dia hasaid fo bith as-beart in dhi fír Clotrain .i. mac a seatuir dia marbadh. luidhis dano da fothruccadh iosa n-abaind co taird in sruth builli fíriri coirsois bairth in sruth hi. Luid dano Láidig mac Con Ri co tuc in mac trena teabh amac .i. Furbaighi mac Conobair amail is-bert in fili fos

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3 = nominatur
(Version 2), fol. 102vb:
Carn Furbaigh *7 Eithni cídh diata. Ni ansa. Eithni ingean Eachach Feidlech bean Concobair meic Neasa. ba si mathair Furbaighi adairi 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 mbin is san abaind i. Eithni forsa fuil a hainm *7 ad-beart a mac trithi iarna bathadh i. Furbaighi Fear Beand i. da bheind badair air no bai isaninb- secht bliadain deg a sas ar Tain Bo Cualigni. ludih dano Furbaighi do didhail a mathar co ndrocar leis Clothro. ludh dano Ludhaigh a n-irmhorachta Furbaighi conad ro mharb a mullach Sleibhi Uiileann cofo lad a charn and 1. cloch gach Thir bai la Ludhaigh. Unde Carn Furbaide *7 Eithne nominantur. Sliab Uiileand immorror o Uiileand Fèburdeg mac Phind hua Baiscene ut dixit.

6. Bri Leith

(Version 1), fol. 88rb
Bri Leith cídh diata. Ni ansa. Liath mac Cealtair Cualann meic Flatha is caimhi bai a sith a nErinn ro charastar Brei Ruacbreek ingean Mighir moiglondaigh *7 da-cauidh a hinginraigh co mbid ag Fearta na nLingen a taeb Teamraich. loitòr na macaimh ammach co Tualaig nOarmaithridhi *7 ni ro leisceat tableofaigh in sidha seacha sin iad air ba lir beacha allo greine *7 luas aindli amail aniuabfhaiti cofo briseadh and Cochtlann 1. gilla Leith. gingo riusa in inghin is e m’aínn- sin bias uirri. unde Brei Leith *7 Dind Cochtlain

Liath mac Cealtair Cualand coir
caraid ingín Mighir moir
Brei Bruaigh/bbeac buadhac co mblaidh
nidas rainic mac Cealtair.

(Version 2), fol. 109va-b:
Bri Leithi canus ro hainmnied. Ni ansa. Liath mac Cealcar Cualand is e in flatha is caemhi bai i sideuirib Erenn cora carastar-sein Brig mBruacbric ingin Midhir moiglóirglag meic Indui meic Echtaiach. Do-choid dano *7 a hinginrai cu Fertaig na nLingen i taeb Teamraich. Luidh Leith lin a maćem co mbe i Tulaigh na nOarmaithri. Fennaighed comrac ni bid nesom fri tableofaib sidi Midhir ar’ ba lir beachteiloin illo ainmhe imfrecra a ndibuirge cora briseo leo Cachlan gilla Leith co n-apad. Im-sac ingin do Brei Leit cofo bris a cridi inti *7 at-bert Leith cen coro osa n ingin-sa is mo ainm-si bias fuirre .1. Bri Leith .i. bri asa liath conad de as-pearr Bri Leith *7 Dinn Coclain < >hcu

7. Loch Ri & Loch nEchach

(Version 1), fol. 88v:
Loch Ri *7 Loch nEchach canas ro hainmnighachtadadh. Ni ansa. Ri mac Muireadh *7 Eocheag mac Muirí do-lodar anes a hFluachair for imirce *7 ro dhealaidh sead andis ac Bealach da Liag. luid indalanai siar .i. Eocheagh for Béagha cofo gabh for Brugh Meic in Oic. Da-luid-sein cúcu a richt bhruighid *7 a gearann ana laim *7 dlomaid doib cona beidis isin Bfíug-sín. At-beartdaing ris nach bai aco cumang do imocuir an ealbha eallaigh bai oco gan chaitph. Cuiridh-sí oil se ar in ngearann-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 ndéarma tobar dhe co tainic tairse conadh de Loch nEathan .i. Eochaíd in ri *7 fuil an eich ro leath ann.

Da-luid immorro Rib fein timecall siar coir’ gab a Muigh Flind. ba head on Tir Cluichi Midhir .i. in Mac Oc. liùid fon indus ceithn Midhir chucu *7 capall ceangalta lais con ralisad a craidh fair coir’ ucfatat leog co Mag nAirtean fostra ta in loc. laigidh in gerrann and *7 da-beir a mur coir’ ba tibrain coir’ mhuigh tairisib. Rib ainm in righ. Baitear in Ribh. unde Loch Ri *7 Loch nEchaidh nominata sunt.

Báithis Aengus Eochaíd uais
tre fuil a eich co n-atluas
do-luidh Midhir brigh ro lean
coi baith Rib i Muig nAirtean

Loch Ri cred ba fuil int ainm
a eolca Fail re firlairm
raidhídh ce in Ri o thuil
a eolcha dana in domain

Ri mac Muireadhra co mblaidh
do muigh Mhígh meaghargasluin
da da ghabh aitribh and re headh
a Muig nAirtean na n-aingeal

Gearan ro bo déidla dhe
da mhun a haithli a eire
da rin tibhr’a blan gloir
dan mhun mo’ mhéadon

Leathaoid in tibra tren
tar Mag nAirtean n-ardsgle
baitheis Ri bh’ deidla de
eaidh each is innile

On rig-sin ba foirtail feidhm
aimnnicheir he fo Erin
is uadh’ na sin sloind co moch
ata co déidla in deadhloch

(Version 2), fol. 101v:
Loc Ri canas ro hainmniog. Ni ansa. Ri mac Maireadh a-do-lotar aneas *7 Eochaíd mac Maireada a nhluachair for imeirge *7 ro dheadhlaidh seat ac Bealach da Lias *7 liùid Eocho for Breaga co Brug Meic in nOig *7 rl.

Do-luidh immorro Rib siar co ragab Maigh Find *7 ba sed on Tir Cluichi Midhir *7 Æigusa. do-luidh Midir aco i rícht brugaidh *7 aich each. ceangalta ‘na laim *7 dlomais doibh na beitis fora fergurt ni dfermsat daoifair. atai iarum Midhir tri plaga foraib .i. a mbb’ s a ndhamh uan ceitrath a n-eachra in trath ranaisti. *7 do-luidh Midir aco fon indus ceithn *7 a each ceangalta ‘na lainn *7 fuatraidh doibh inntiacht no nos muirfeadh uili. Ní fhil acainí ni bheis lind ar libeadain arru. Ata limsa ar Midhir suna duib each beras og formáine *7 in baile a n-anfaidhe ni tuicha a fual *7 ni deìgh an imarchur *7 leccar

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a srian leis ‘mo cheand *7 bidat aithreacshu 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-rigne a imarchur *7 for-faccaib a srian. Ro gabh dano in fual fotha fo thalmain go bh ecean clar rothluathad uasu *7 muis-gni Rii a teach na ticheall *7 a leabaidh uasu. tric bliadain do i súidiu co rha emuidh aidhe hi luain in lughnasaigh de co ro 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 insin.
Further References: