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TOGAIL NA TEBE
THE THEBAID OF STATIUS

THE IRISH TEXT
EDITED FROM TWO MSS. WITH INTRODUCTION,
TRANSLATION, VOCABULARY, AND NOTES

BY
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PREFACE

IN the month of July 1910, the late Mr E. C. Quiggin of Cambridge, in the course of a tour through the Highlands, spent a week-end at the Manse of Strathfillan. On that occasion he spoke frequently of the Gaelic MS. of Statius in the Advocates' Library, as being the last great MS. still unpublished. He urged me to undertake the publication, and to make known my intention forthwith. I acted upon his suggestion, and soon after I proceeded to transcribe the MS. In the month of July the following year Professor Mackinnon began to print a text and translation of the MS. in the *Celtic Review*, No. 26, and continued to issue further instalments till No. 38 was reached, June 1915, the year of his death. Two more instalments were published and then, at No. 40, the *Celtic Review* was discontinued. By this time the MS. up to E. 40^a 35, line 3191, had been printed.

In the meantime, feeling that Professor Mackinnon's work on Statius was not likely to hold the field permanently, I continued working at the text as opportunity offered; and soon after the cessation of the *Celtic Review* a text and translation were completed by me and laid aside, the war rendering futile all hope of immediate publication.

I have now the pleasure of expressing my deep gratitude to the Carnegie Trust who have promised a liberal grant for the production of the book, the generous intention on their part being to secure the Editor against financial loss; and a further result being, as is hoped, to provide the student with a suitable class-book on Middle Irish.

The Editor at the outset had in view an edition of the text and translation concluding with a list of the more difficult words. But having regard to the fact that a dictionary of Middle Irish is not yet offered, and that all the well-known

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texts containing a complete vocabulary are now long out of print, the Editor has endeavoured to supply the immediate needs of teachers who, like himself, wish to introduce their students to a knowledge of Middle Irish.

I take the opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to Dr Dickson, Keeper of the Advocates' Library, for his great kindness in allowing the MS. to be deposited for my use in the Library of Glasgow University over an extended period.

G. C.

September 1922.

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INTRODUCTION

WHERE AND HOW EG. WAS WRITTEN.

THE note, which appears with its translation on pages xxii and xxiii, was placed by the scribe of the MS., Egerton 1781, British Museum, hereinafter written Eg., immediately after the *Finit Amen* of the text. It lets in a flood of light upon the circumstances under which the MS. was written. The scribe did not maintain himself, or pay for his food and lodging; but like the old poets on a free circuit—*saorchuairt*—he passed from house to house an honoured guest of the patrons of learning. No doubt the monasteries were at this period the great publishing houses of MS. literature; but proof is found here that side by side with the ecclesiastical system the old educational methods represented by the *filidh* still retained a hold upon the population.

THE DATE OF EG. LATER THAN E.

The date of the original translation from the Latin is in the early Middle Irish period. The above-mentioned note to Eg. gives the date of that MS. as 1487 A.D. Another version now in a very fragmentary condition, T.C.D., H. 2. 7, closes at p. 460 with the words: *Finit. Anno Domini M.CCC.LXXIX.* Obviously the Edinburgh MS. is older than Eg. for the following reasons among others: The dislocation at the end of p. 12 (line 998 of the printed text) is repeated in Eg.; but the words *Ticead a dodranig*, which were probably at first a *penn gles* to fill a space in the Edinburgh MS., are now incorporated in the Eg. text. Again *accó-son* 1385, a peculiar form, is common to both MSS. Further the Eg. MS. omits many unimportant details, as doubtless the scribe intended to economise space. Examples of these omissions may be found in the footnotes of the text, e.g. line 272. On the other hand there are additions in the Eg. MS. added as the story became more familiar, in parts that seemed to lack

clearness or interest, *e.g.* 1041–1051, 1059, 1062–1065, 4801–4810.

In the language, aspiration almost always a sign of approximation to the modern period, while rarely marked in the Edinburgh MS. is present wherever possible in Eg.

The intention of saving space is not only the cause of many contractions and ingenious compendia but the reason for a much more drastic method.

Eg. omits parts of common words without giving any sign of contraction, *e.g.*: *fordelud*, *fordelugud* E. 4512; *dorchudh*, *dorchachad* E. 4540; *drolmacha*, *drolmanacha* E. 1273; 7 *oraidhsium*, *o raraid-sium* E. 4888.

In not a few instances these devices to save space in Eg. render the true reading of the MS. highly problematical.

DESCRIPTION OF E.

The Edinburgh MS., hereinafter printed E., is catalogued Advocates' Library Gaelic MSS. VIII, Kilbride collection, No. 4.

It is a vellum MS., 9 in. by 12½ in.; or to take the written part only, the MS. is from 6½ to 7 in. broad, and from 10 to 10½ in. long; and it is written in double columns, except folio 8, which, being a half-folio, contains a single column only.

The MS. is in a fairly good state of preservation. The first page is, however, illegible owing to damp and exposure through lack of cover. Some letters at the right-hand lower corner of the verso have been eaten away by mice. The writing is throughout clear and good.

THE ERRORS IN E.

Mistakes are not numerous. A few have been corrected by the professional corrector, *e.g.* 127, 863. These are printed in round brackets (additions by the Editor are printed in square brackets). Other errors remaining uncorrected in the MS. are capable of explanation.

Either the scribe had more than one MS. before him (which is unlikely), or he was copying from a MS. containing marginal notes, some or all of which he adopted into the text. This would sometimes result in a combination or fusion of two

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readings, *e.g.*: *imarro dobai-sium* 4546, would result from *imar robai-sium*, and *imar dobai-sium*; *cid 'ma cidii* 1249, from *cid cfi*, and *cid 'ma cii*; *cindnim* 664, from *cinnim*, and *cindim*.

A much larger class of errors suggests almost conclusively that the scribe often wrote to dictation, *v.* under Nasalisation in Vocab. The phrase, *a ri a dei ritsu* 1353 (possibly spoken, *a ri adeirim ritsu*) was felt to be a difficulty by the scribe of Eg., who wrote simply, *ar na deibh ritsa*. *Cíni*, for *cáini*, Eg. 1249, may also be so explained.

Lastly as the scribe himself was not permitted to correct the MS. he had just written, that being the duty of the corrector, one may more than suspect that in some instances of error he hastily covered up his tracks by writing an explanation in the text immediately after the error, *e.g.*: *don ulad sin no so* 1220; *dealbh an muntuirc no an minituir* 4826, *delbh na minadure* Eg.; *arna tregdad dosan dosam* 4398, Eg. *om.*; *anuauas* Eg. 3144.

E. NOT THE ORIGINAL MS. OF THE TRANSLATION.

It is clear from the MS. itself that E. was by no means the original of the Gaelic translation.

1. Previous marginal readings and explanations are in E. taken into the text, *e.g.*: *daig isinn immelbordaib int shrotha sin robid a hait 7 a hadba* 185; *7 robad scith lim seur don chathugud sin, mani thairmisedis i n-urchur* 3263; *7 is eiside cetduine risar-cumdaigead múr na Teibi ar tus...* 849–852; cf. 2670.

2. The language is in part archaic. Def. art.: *in cluichi cainteacha sin* 2589; the dual: *isinn immelbordaib int shrotha sin* 185; the neuter gender: *ni hurchar n-imroill tuc* 3769. V. Vocab.

These old forms are not numerous, and might owe their place in the text to the archaic tastes of the various scribes. But when the verbs are taken into account, the case for the greater antiquity of the MS. becomes immeasurably stronger. The deponent verbs are numerous, and deeply imbedded in the MS. The deponent is a regular feature of Old Irish but tends rapidly to disappear in the Early and Middle Irish periods.

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E. A PROFESSIONAL WORK.

It is explicitly stated in the above-mentioned note to Eg. that the scribe, if not strictly non-professional in status, was dependent on the liberality of patrons for his subsistence. There are, on the other hand, many indications that the scribe of E. was one of the regular scribes of a monastery. Besides those already mentioned, the MS. itself by its ruling and its general finish, its well-formed capital letters and its artistic crosses, claims its origin in the scriptorium as the work of skilled hands there—work too which had been long in ecclesiastical keeping.

E. THE WORK OF TWO SCRIBES.

E. was begun by two scribes simultaneously, and a space was assigned for the work of the first scribe. The *-ma* of *domeanma*, with which the verso of folio 8 ends, is repeated on the first page of the next folio (line 1351 of printed text). The calculation was wrong to such an extent that one folio, 8, consists of a single column only, and about half a column on the verso is *bán*—a blank space. There is a break of four lines at the close of the story of the necklace, line 827; and after *uada e*, line 833, a further break of two lines. What was the intention for these breaks does not appear, unless the scribe wished to occupy more space. There is no writing on these breaks. But on the blank space it is different. This space was a favourite ground for *penn gles* pen-trying—the *obiter dicta* of the scribes ranging from pointless remarks to compositions or quotations suggestive of great poetry. One scribe contents himself with writing *penn gles*. Another sighs for the drink of barley-whey, the light refectation that refreshed the labours of his six-hour day. Another invokes the son of Mary the Virgin, and signs himself Fergus O'Fergail. As his handwriting and that of the first hand are similar, Fergus is probably the first scribe. One well-known poem looks like a charm; and the longest, whether original here or not, is the work of one who was no stranger to the poetic art.

No marginal crosses are placed opposite the work of the first hand.

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E. MARGINAL NOTES BY SCRIBES.

P. 5 (on top margin) [the alphabet] Amail.
 (Lower margin) Is bal dobeir Dia for $\overline{m\acute{c}}$ ngha is bal dobeir
 snidhim for $\overline{m\acute{c}}$ is gar nad nigar... [illegible].

P. 13 (lower margin):

Misi féin, gidh bé me,
 Mase gin gur-be mo les,
 Truagh gan sinne bel ar bel.
*I myself, yea, even me,
 Though not for good to me or grace,
 'Tis sad we are not face to face.*

[cetera desunt—on right-hand corner of the verso eaten away by mice].

P. 16 (notes on blank space):

1. Ni haircct fint fochmen forrugh foriut ruphai sul taiscecc
 aduth...di air antar agaid can airccit acht cu nguaire gluntar.

Cf. Ni hairget finn fochmen forut foruirme:
 fochmen .i. focuma nó fuban nó fuba. O'Dav. No. 857.

It is not white silver that sets a wound on thee...

2. Ní heasbaid an bán-sa a ndeiread na duilleoigi acht a
 easbaid ar na comlanachad.

*This blank space at the end of the leaf is no need save the need
 of it to be filled up.*

3. Ní deiread dom thonús féin mur frith in meag-eornu sin
 anois.

*It is no end to my misery unless that barley-whey is found
 now.*

4. A fhir oir sin, a fir oir,
 Ni handso teaccait do doimh.
 As eadh ader rind in scath
 Connach tainecc trath inn oir.
 Hi craind sin ni fuaim croind,
 Fuaim a etaigh re taebh b^cfboind.
 Ma sren docluine isin c^{coill}bill
 Adbrad cinn in Spirutt naim.

Inmain bund sin, inmain band,
 Doteleccad do nim anull.
 O dogeibeath ghres ngeal ngrinn,
 Nochar-herad le fer fhinn.
*O man of gold there, O man of gold,
 It is not here that thy associates come.
 This is what the Shade says to us
 That the age of gold hath not come.
 In those trees, no sound of a tree
 Is the sound of its garments beside the ground.
 As for the sigh thou mayest hear in the wood
 It was uttered by the mouth of the Holy Spirit.
 Dear in melody is that, a dear strain
 That was sent from heaven down here.
 Since it was accomplishing its white clean work,
 It could not be rejected by a holy man.*

[There is another long line at the foot of p. 16, but the writing is so illegible as to yield no sense.]

P. 19. *Penn gles* and so *pen-trying here*.

P. 29 (upper margin):

Uch monuaron, uch monuar,
 Gidh gearr o Domnach gu Luan,
 Is girra bis rí na nell
 Ag denam trein go ma truagh.
*O my sorrow, O my sorrow,
 Though soon from Sunday till the morrow,
 E'en sooner will the cloudy King
 The strong to abject weakness bring.*

[A later and poorer hand and the ink is faded.]

P. 29 (on a strip of binding):

A Dhé 7 a Muire is mór an bhuile phleite sin dobhí ar
 Liógurgius a[c] caoinead a tsentacharaín miththapaidh ag
 tabhairt ar Ghrégaibh bheith ag milliud a n-oir 7 a n-indmusa.

*O God and O Mary! great is that spiteful madness that was
 upon Lycurgus as he mourned his hapless infant, compelling the
 Greeks to destroy their gold and their treasure.*

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P. 31 (upper margin):

Is mor an magadh do Gregaib ar-millset da maithus 7 da maoinaib ar son leiniph big.

A great reproach to the Greeks is all that they destroyed of property and treasures for the sake of a little child.

[A long marginal entry at the foot of p. 31 in a different hand is now almost invisible.]

P. 32 (upper margin):

Is maith an beidm-ceast sin dobhúail Alcidámus ar Chapaneobhus mór mac Tairsis gan bhuidheachas do fen.

Good is that cestus blow which Alcidamas gave to great Capaneus with no thanks (i.e. without effort) to himself.

[The hand is good, but there are misspellings.]

P. 36 (upper margin):

Mhic Maria, a Mhuri, foir orum,

Fergus ó Ferguil.

O Son of Mary, O Mary, help me,

Fergus O'Fergail.

P. 45 (upper margin):

Is mithabaidh anq fhoraire sin dorinnedar na Tíabhandaidh ar na Gregaibh 7 gan mosglad doibh pfein as écolladh no gurmarb[tha].

Ill-fated was that watch which the Thebans set upon the Greeks seeing they themselves had no awakening out of sleep till they were killed.

P. 48. Comortus andso se fer 'na leit[h] secha so híos.

The rivalry here of the six persons in the half past this below.

GAP IN E.

After folio 22, between pp. 44 and 45, lines 3547–3892 of this edition, there is a gap where two folios have been lost. This gap corresponds to *Thebaid* ix. 280—x. 75; Egerton 230^a26—236^a16; T.C.D. H. 2. 7 (now 1298), pp. 457^a—460^b.

PORTION OF TEXT FOR EACH SCRIBE.

The first scribe wrote the text down to folio 5 verso, column 2, line 41 *ina aiscid sin* (line 795 of printed text). Then hand No. 2 begins. The transition is marked with a single cross similar to those that follow. Hand No. 2 continues to the end of the verso of the single column folio, p. 16 (line 1351 of the printed text). Here hand No. 1 resumes with the syllable *-ma* at the beginning of folio 9, and continues to the end of folio 22. At this point two folios are lost. After the gap the MS. is continued in hand No. 2 from *is andsin* (line 3892 of printed text) to the end. This concluding part contains all the marginal crosses except the single one where hand No. 2 began at line 795.

Thus the marginal crosses are distributed as follows: one on p. 10, one on p. 35, six on p. 36, one on p. 37, and a few from p. 45 to the last page on which there are four.

CAN THE SCRIBES BE LOCATED ?

Noteworthy in E. is the inf. in *-b-* where *-g-* is regular. The following instances of verbs in *-igim*, fut. *-eoch-*, occur with *-b-*:

do lesbugud 1146, cf. 4760	Eg. do lesugud
creachtnubad 1149	Eg. creachtnugud
'ca ndithubadh 3953	Eg. aca dithugud
rathubad 4072	Eg. rathugud
ag daingniubad 4101	Eg. ac daingniubad
ag dluthabad 4102	Eg. aca ndluthugud
agad grennubadh-sa 4376	Eg. agat grennugud-sa
can airiubad 4402	Eg. can airiugud.

This peculiarity is found only in the second hand, pp. 11–16, 45–54.

Again, unpalatalised *-b-* and *-f-* are expressed by *-u-*, e.g. *ua hairdri uar gasraid* 332. This peculiarity is common in the work of the first hand, rare in that of the second. Both these peculiarities in spelling would occur readily, if written to the dictation of a reader speaking, as is probable, in the dialect of Munster.

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GENERAL EDUCATION AT THE TIME OF E.

In an age which witnessed the publication in MS. form of *Merugud Uiliá maicc Leirtis*, more than one version of *Togail Tróí*, the *Pharsalia*, the *Æneid*, and the history of *Alexander* as well as the *Thebaid*, one is curious to get a glimpse of the general state of education among the Gaelic-speaking literary class. Happily the *bán*—the blank space—offered a field where scribes (and possibly others) might give free expression to their own sentiments as distinguished from the rigid copying of the text. The entries seem to show that the scribe could give a brief and adequate résumé of the situation in good Gaelic. Two poetical compositions are set down, the one indifferently, the other well. These indications of general culture, so far as they go, are as good as one has any reason to expect.

If we compare the language of these entries with the text, the former appears to be much more modern than the latter, and does not greatly differ from the language of Keating. This fact would go to show that if the entries are authentic, the language of E. was already old when the MS. was written.

THE LATIN TEXT OF E.

The Latin Edition of Statius referred to or quoted is that by Alfredus Klotz, in the Teubner Series. The excellent vocabulary of proper names at the end of that edition renders a new list of proper names superfluous. There is abundant reference throughout the edition of Klotz to the various families of MSS. of the original Latin. The translation of the Latin into Gaelic is however very free; and, in the opinion of Professor Phillimore, it is not possible to say with certainty to what family of Latin MSS. that particular MS. belonged from which the translation into Gaelic was made.

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Gaelic Note
Eg. 253^a 20—253^b 33

MILE bliadan ⁊ cccc ⁊ secht mbliadna agus cethra xx aís in Tigerna in bliadain roscribad in lebar-sa, ⁊ isin bliadain cetna testa O Raighilligh .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Seain, ⁊ isin bliadain cetna domarbad clann I Ruairc .i. Tigernan ⁊ Brian ruadh .i. Tigernan domarbad le clainn Mic Diarmada ⁊ le Muinntir-Eolais a fell ⁊ Brian domarbad le mac I Ruairc .i. re hEoghan mac Feidhlimthe mic Donnchaid mic Tigernain; ⁊ isin bliadain cetna domarbad Tigernan dubh mac Donnchaidh caech Tigernain le O Domnaill .i. re hAedh ruadh O Domnaill, ⁊ isin bliadain cetna dobrisedh (col. β) caislen I Ruairc .i. Feidhlimid mac Donnchaid le O Domnaill ⁊ le clainn I Ruairc ⁊ isin bliadain cetna dogabudh Cloch Locha-huachtair le slicht Domnaill Bain I Raighilligh ⁊ me fein Diarmaid. Ba Cathal mac Parthalain doscrib in lebar-sa .i. mac Fingin mic Foirthe mic Fergail mic Partalain ⁊ a tigh Fingin doscribad leth in lebar-sa .i. a Doire Casain ⁊ a tigh mic Briain Tellaigh-Echach¹ doscribad in cuid ele de .i. a tigh arosa .i. Feidhlimid mac Taidhg oig mic Taidhg moir ⁊ ar iniss Eocinain docrichnuighedh e i nDardain re feil Catrina; ⁊ G is litir Domnaig annsa bliadain sin, ⁊ S is nuimiroir, ⁊ feile mic Tomais mic Ferguis mic Tomais udh Tigerna a Tellach-Echach re linn in lebar-sia dosgribad; ⁊ isin n-aimsir cetna dobi da espoc a n-espoicdeachd Cille Moire .i. Cormac mac in espuic Megsamradhain, ⁊ Tomás mac Aintriú Megbradaigh, ⁊ gach fer dibh 'ga rada gur-b e fen is espoc and; ⁊ Felim mac Donnchaidh mic Tigernain is O Ruairc re linn na n-espoc sin, ⁊ Sean mac Toirrdelbhaigh mic Seain is O Raighilligh annsan aimsir sin; ⁊ annsa bliadain chetna domarbad O Mailsechlainn² .i. Laighnech O Mailsechlainn le Conn mac Airt I Mailsechlainn. *Et* bennachd De ar anmain innti dosgribh in lebar-sa. *Et* dobi cogad idir Magsamradhain³ ⁊ O Raigalligh .i. Sean O Raighilligh isin bliadain cetna sin, ⁊ cogad ele idir slicht Taidhg I Ruairc ⁊ rla.

¹ *A.U.* 1487, p. 302.² *Ib.* p. 320.³ *Ib.* p. 308.

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George Calder

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GAELIC NOTE

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THIS book was written A.D. 1487, and in the same year died O'Reilly, to wit, Turlough, son of John; and in the same year were slain the sons of O'Rourke, to wit, Tiernan and Brian Roe, to wit, Tiernan was slain by the sons of MacDermot and by Muintir-Eolais in treachery, and Brian by a son of O'Rourke, to wit, by Owen, son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan; and in the same year was slain Tiernan Duv, son of Donough Blind-eye Tiernan by O'Donnell, to wit, by Hugh Roe O'Donnell; and in the same year was demolished the castle of O'Rourke, to wit, Felim, son of Donough by O'Donnell and by the sons of O'Rourke; and in the same year the fortress of Lough Oughter was taken possession of by the race of Donnell Ban O'Reilly and by myself, Dermot. It was Cahal MacFarlane that wrote this book, to wit, son of Fineen, son of Foirithe, son of Ferral, son of Farlane; and half of this book was written in the house of Fineen, to wit, in Derry Casan, and the other part of it was written in the house of the son of Brian of Tullyhaw to wit the mansion house, to wit, of Felim, son of Teige Óg, son of Teige Mór; and it was finished on the Island of Inishannon upon Thursday during the feast of St Catherine. And G is the Dominical Letter in that year and S the Golden Number. And the hospitality of the son of Thomas the son of Fergus son of that Thomas lord of Tullyhaw during the time when this book was written. And at the same period there were two bishops in the bishopric of Kilmore, to wit, Cormac, son of the bishop Magauran, and Thomas son of Andrew MacBrady, each one of them alleging that he himself is bishop there; and Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan is O'Rourke during the period of those bishops, and John son of Turlough son of John is O'Reilly at that time. And in the same year was slain Ua Mael-Shechlain, to wit, Laighnech Ua Mael-Shechlain, by Conn son of Art ua Mael-Shechlain.

And may the blessing of God rest on the soul of him that wrote this book. And there was war between Magauran and O'Reilly, to wit, John O'Reilly, in that same year; and another war between the descendants of Teige O'Rourke, etc.

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CORRIGENDA

I. TEXT

Line 60 anti; 71 æncoicer; 133 Durson; 160 inte; 161 no go; 194 arsin; 195 amach; 204 ua cheathairaidib; 211 trena tuathmeara or trenthuamara; 225 sochenelach; 228 occa tuargain; 279 co radluthaig; 286 contudusstis; 311 co croithed; 318 coimecur; 354 lennan Eg.; 368 píseada; 508 muirneach; 557 Oeniusa; 571 hindtamlag; 602 glomair na cræs; 619 uaimnach or imuamnach; 643 do muirn; 654 a ndenad-son; 698 adbulthondsolus; 741 Asa haithli; p. 50, top, Eg. 186^b 9; 853 airm ilfëbair; 925 cor-ben; 949 7 a n-airm; 998 laneachtach; 1020 mac; 1057 dochuingebaind; 1078 antan; 1120 ant inlead; 1146 Iesubugud E., lesugud Eg.; 1159 roindis ant inad a tugadh int sleag; 1175 co n-armfogrugud; 1208 isin sliab n-alaind; 1224 an uair; 1249 cid ima ciní Eg.; 1282 concraitheadh; 1284 Teibi coma samalta Eg.; 1314 imluaidis; 1375 na carad cumtha sin; 1409 da indsaigid Eg.; 1511 iartoin Eg.; 1534 Ampiarauis; 1582 ind ingen; 1644 dachaithead; 1718 gaimscéadach Eg.; 1719 uair rop i Semile; 1742 tesbach in talman; 1834 ar in muir; 1983 i nn-a[i]msir; 2108 da ra-dermaitius tu; 2163 cein co nn-eirig in ri; 2221 tæblasamuin E., Eg.; 2281 bunadeenel; 2403 i nn-a[i]msir; 2483 cosaigthi; 2576 co rosti; 2908 contoreh-radar; 2976 dochum a longphuirt; 3042 mallamertnech = mallmertnech; 3044 co rob e; 3067 cach conair i concingtis; 3076 romearaig; 3091 i sleasaib saerch-land; 3134 comtis crithnaigthi; 3137 co linait; 3177 do coscur cathbuadach; 3333 'ma cend; 3447 fhiuir Eg.; 3451 inn = ind uromuin; 3496 ferbruige Eg.; 3562 co dur dasachtach; 3573 dei in mara; 3599 is garb gne do ghnuisi; 3644 a mac samla; 3674 gaiscedach; 3676 ar letradh a luirighi; 3711 comdis fiuch; 3732 Eg. dumsach t. diumsach; 3744 ferde; 3748 co tenn tomatihmech aca timsugud; 3817 derbhairdedha; 3839 airdhena; 3848 dara sarugud; 3861 arna n-oirlech; 3893 onoracha; 3977 ferri; 4099 a n-echrada; 4167 i ndingnaib; 4212 [mi]na; 4242 ratrascair; 4248 foridhthni Eg.; 4319 a haitib islib anaibne; 4447 rachrith; 4648 seach na Greca; 4656 can techt an turus sin.

II. TRANSLATION

Line 36 a horned ever so beautiful cow; 352 to him should have fallen the victory of it; 466 taking from the cauldron the flesh; 698 vast and bright-waved; 765 slime of fire and of lightning; 860 at every evil ye would do; 999 Tydeus put to flight and defeated; 1037 till it is weary; 1208 into that beautiful olive-clad mountain; 1244 the eagle that has departed safe and sound; 1314 what folly has excited you?; 1315 and what hatred will ye show?; 1375 of those intimate friends; 1604 the shepherds...would follow himself; 1742 the heat of the earth was intense; 1831 till the common folk (can) go through the wood; 1857 Strengthen ye your hearts; 2045 he got ready for the sailing of his ship; 2163 till the king arises; 2308 of the men of them (= of those men) that had been killed; 2462 Now that was done; 2485 delete (?); 2548 Capaneus, on the other hand, did not accept; 2576 till ye reach the fray of Thebes; 2615 a yell and great sighs; 2672 and hard curved hurdles; 2772 and when they had come; 2818 so that it was a warlike spit; 2868 by his arms; 3293 and struck the breast; 3333 the rough hairy serpents; 3366 and a very dark mist of sorrow arose across his vision; 3401 as a warlike troop; 3448 though they had not seen her; 3477 who could redden; 3532 That was natural since; 3593 among the hidden headless bodies; 3948 killed outright; 4167 in the very bright citadels of heaven; 4173 for everything Tiresias has told thee; 4178 and by dint of valour they took him from them; 4212 if they had not been at once encompassed and starkly slain at that same attack; 4261 if ye are powerful; 4319 from the low and joyless dens of Orcus; 4419 across the gate; 4437 on his beautiful foreign horses; 4450 as if it were falling; 4574 she came forth towards those very sad cries; 4659 from the angry women; 4840 the same thing would be found to be done to them.