

## THE THIRD AGE

### **CRONICUM SCOTORUM**

The Third Age commences, which contains 942 years, and it begins with the birth of Abraham, as the poet said:—

From that birth, without peril, to David, the faithful prince,  
Forty-two years and nine hundred, certainly.

In the sixtieth year of the age of Abraham, Parrthalon arrived in Hibernia. This Parrthalon was the first who occupied Erin after the Flood. On a Tuesday, the 14th of May, he arrived, his companions being eight in number, viz.:—four men and four women. They multiplied afterwards until they were in number 4,050 men and 1,000 women.

There were four plains cleared in Erin by Parrthalon, viz.:—Magh Tuiredh, or nEdara, in Connacht; and Magh Sere in Connacht; and Magh Ita in Laighen; and Magh Latrainn Dál Araidhe; and Lecmagh in Ui Mac Uais, between Bir and Camus.

Seven years after the occupation of Erin by Parrthalon, the first man of his people died, viz.:—Fea was his name. In Magh Fea he was buried; from him, therefore, it has been named.

There were seven lake eruptions through the land in the reign of Parrthalon, viz.:—Loch Mesca, and Loch Decet, Loch Laighline, Loch Rudhraidhe, Loch Echtra, and the sea inundation of Brena, and Loch Con.

Three years afterwards occurred the first battle which Parrthalon gained, in the Slemains of Magh Itha, over the Fomorians, viz.:—they were Demons, truly, in the guise of men, i.e. men with one hand and one leg each.

In the succeeding year died Slangia, the fourth chieftain of Erin, who was interred by Parrthalon in Sliabh Slanga; hence from him the mountain has been named.

The year after Slanga's death occurred the eruption of Loch Laighline, and his death; unde prius nominatur; (he was the fourth chieftain of Erin; in digging his grave the lake burst forth); and the eruption of Loch Echtra, between Sliabh Modharn and Sliabh Fuaid. Twenty years afterwards occurred the eruption of Loch Rudraidhe, in Uladh.

In the same year the sea inundation of Brena broke over the land, so that it is the seventh lake; for Parrthalon found in Erin before him but three lakes and ten rivers, viz.:—Loch Luimnigh, Loch Fordremuin at Sliabh Mis, in Mumhan, and Finn Loch of Irrus Ui Fiachrach. The ten rivers, moreover, were, the Buas, between Dál Araidhe and Dál Riada, and the Ruirtech or River Liffe; and the Berbha of Laighen; and the Laoi in Mumhan; and the Samaoir, between Ui Fiachrach and Cinel Conaill; the Modharn, between Cinel Conaill and Cinel Eoghain; and the Finn and Banna in Uladh; the Muaidh and Sligeach in Connacht.

Four years after the eruption of Brena, the death of Parrthalon took place. In Sen Magh Ealta he was buried. The reason, moreover, why that is called Sen Magh is because no tree ever grew there. Five hundred and two, or 402 years, as Eochaidh sang, Parrthalon's people were in Erin. The first plague that happened in Erin after the Flood was the pestilence of Parrthalon's people. It commenced on Monday, the 1st of May, and prevailed until the succeeding Sunday. From that plague of Parrthalon's people the Tamhleachda of the men of Erin are called. Erin was waste for thirty years after the death of Parrthalon, until Nimhedh, son of Adhnomán (.uu.)<sup>1</sup> came to Inbher Sgene. He occupied Erin afterwards, as it is related in the Invasions of Erin.

**The Book of Invasions.** The Invasions of Cessair and of Partholon

Let us cease [at this point] from the stories of the Gaedil, that we may tell of the seven peoples who took Ireland before them. Cessair, d. Bith s. Noe took it, forty days before the Flood. Partholon s. Sera three hundred years after the Flood. Nemed s. Agnomain of the Greeks of Scythia, at the end of thirty years after Partholon. The Fir Bolg thereafter. The Fir Domnann thereafter. The Gailioin thereafter [al., along with them]. The Tuatha De Danann thereafter. [The sons of Mil thereafter as Fintan said]. Unde Fintan cecinit, Ireland--whatever is asked of me I know pleasantly, Every taking that took her from the beginning of the tuneful world. Cessair came from the East, the woman was daughter of Bith; with her fifty maidens, with her three men. Flood overtook Bith in his Mountain, it is no secret; Ladra in Ard Ladrand, Cessair in her Nook. But as for me, He buried me, the Son of God, above [the] company; He snatched the Flood from me above heavy Tul Tuinde.

I had a year under the Flood in strong Tul Tuinde; I found nothing for my sustenance, an unbroken sleep were best. I was in Ireland here, my journey was everlasting, till Partholon reached her, from the East, from the land of Greeks.

I was here in Ireland and Ireland was desert, till the son of Agnomain reached Nemed, brilliant his fashion.

The Fir Bolg and Fir Gailian came, it was long ago; the Fir Domnann came, they landed on a headland in the west.

Thereafter the Tuath De came, in their masses of fog, so that there was sustenance for me though it was a long lifetime.

The sons of Mil came from Spain, from the south, so that there was sustenance for me at their hands, though they were strong in battle.

A long life fell to my lot, I shall not conceal it; till Faith overtook me from the King of Heaven of clouds.

I am Fintan the white son of Bochna, I shall not conceal it; after the Flood here I am a noble great sage.

Incipit de The Takings of Ireland. Thereafter Cessair daughter of Bith s. Noe took it, ut poeta dixit, forty days before the Flood. This is the reason for her coming, fleeing from the Flood: for Noe said unto them: Rise, said he [and go] to the western edge of the world; perchance the Flood may not reach it.

The crew of three ships arrived at Dun na mRarc in the territory of Corco Daibne. Two of the ships were wrecked. Cessair with the crew of her ship escaped, fifty women and three men: Bith s. Noe, of whom is Sliab Betha (named) - there was he buried, in the great stone-heap of Sliab Betha; Ladra the pilot, of whom is Ard Ladrand - he is the first dead man who went under the soil of Ireland; Fintan s. Bochra, of whom is "Fintan's Grave" over Tul Tuinde. Cessair died in Cul Cessrach in Connachta, with her fifty maidens.

These are their names, ut Fintan cecinit A just division we shared between us, myself and Bith and bold Ladra; for peace and for reason was it done, in the matter of the fifty magnificent maidens. Seventeen women I took, including Cessair--Lot, Luam, Mall, Mar, Froechar, Femar, Faible, Foroll, Cipir, Torrian, Tamall, Tam, Abba, Alla, Baichne, Sille: that is the tale which we were there. Seventeen Bith took, with Bairrfhind--Sella, Della, Duib, Addeos, Fotra, Traige, Nera, Buana, Tamall, Tanna, Nathra, Leos, Fodarg, Rodarg, Dos, Clos: be it heard - those were our people further. Sixteen thereafter with Ladra: Alba, Bona, Albor, Ail, Gothiam, German, Aithne, Inde, Rodarg, Rinne, Inchor, Ain, Irrand, Espa, Sine, Samoll: that was our fair company. None of the seed of Adam took Ireland before the Flood but those.

Now Ireland was waste [thereafter], for a space of three hundred years, [or three hundred and twelve, quod uerius est] till Partholon s. Sera s. Sru came to it. He is the first who took Ireland after the Flood, on a Tuesday, on the fourteenth of the moon, in Inber Scene: [for three times was Ireland taken in Inber Scene]. Of the progeny of

Magog son of Iafeth was he, [ut dixi supra]: in the sixtieth year of the age of Abraham, Partholon took Ireland.

Four chieftains strong came Partholon: himself and Laiglinne his son, from whom is Loch Laighlinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg; Slanga and Rudraige, the two other sons of Partholon, from whom are Sliab Slanga and Loch Rudraige. When the grave of Rudraige was a-digging, the lake there burst forth over the land.

Seven years had Partholon in Ireland when the first man of his people died, to wit, Fea, from whom is Mag Fea; for there was he buried, in Mag Fea.

In the third year thereafter, the first battle of Ireland, which Partholon won in Slemna of Mag Itha against Cichol clapperlag of the Fomoraig. Men with single arms and single legs they were, who joined the battle with him.

There were seven lake bursts in Ireland in the time of Partholon: Loch Laighlinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg, Loch Cuan and Loch Rudraige in Ulaid, Loch Dechet and Loch Mese and Loch Con in Connachta, and Loch Echtra in Airgialla; for Partholon did not find more than three lakes and nine rivers in Ireland before him--Loch Fordremain in Sliab Mis of Mumu, Loch Lumnig on Tir Find, Loch Cera in Irrus; Aba Life, Lui, Muad, Slicech, Samer (upon which is Ess Ruaid), Find, Modorn, Buas, and Banna between Le and Elle. Four years before the death of Partholon, the burst of Brena over the land.

Four plains were cleared by Partholon in Ireland: Mag Itha in Laigen, Mag Tuired in Connachta, Mag Li in Ui mac Uais, Mag Ladrann in Dal nAraide. For Partholon found not more than one plain in Ireland before him, the Old Plain [of Elta] of Edar. this is why it is called the "Old Plain" for never did branch of twig of a wood grow through it.

And it is there that Partholon died, five thousand men and four thousand women, of a week's plague on the kalends of May. On a Monday plague killed them all except one man tantum--Tuan son of Starn son of Sera nephew of Partholon: and God fashioned him in many forms, and that man survived alone from the time of Partholon to the time of Findian and of Colum Cille. So he narrated to them the Takings of Ireland from the time of Cessair, the first who took, to that time. And that is Tuan son of Cairell son of Muiredach Muinderg. Of him the history-sage sang the following song--

Ye scholars of the Plain of fair, white Conn, of the land of the men of Fal, as I relate, what company, after the creation of the world, first lighted upon Ireland? Ireland before the swift Flod, as I reckon her courses, knowing, pure-white kemps found her, including Cessair daughter of Bith. Bith son of Noe of the many troops, though he overcame with a trench-achievement, he died in warlike Sliab Betha; Ladra died in Ard Ladrann. Fintan went on a journey of weakness, his grave was found, it was a leap of impetuosity; he was not in haste into the trench of a churchyard, but a grave over Tul Tuinde. To Dun na mBarc for a separation-festival faring without scale of reckoning brought them; at the stone-heap, beside a fruitful sea Cessair died in Cul Cessrach.

Forty days full-scanty the slender and graceful troop arrived in their ship, before the noise of the Flood they landed on a place of the land of Ireland. He rose on a journey for truth-deciding by the might of the King whom he used to adore; Fintan, who was a man with tidings for lords, for mighty ones of the earth. Three hundred years, I boast of it, I speak through the rules which I reckon, pleasant Ireland, I proclaim it against the soothsayers was waste, after the Flood. Partholon the eminent came, a royal course across an oar-beaten sea: his quartet of heroes, fair and faithful--among them was the free-born Slanga.

Slanga, Laiglinne the brilliant, boardlike, noble and strong was his canoe; these were his ready trio of chieftains, along with the lordly Rudraige. Plains were cleared

of their great wood, by him, to get near to his dear children; Mag Itha southward, a hill of victory-head, Mag Li of ashes, Lag Lathraind.

Seven lake-bursts, though ye measure them, with renown of name, though ye should set them forth they filled, amid the fetter of valleys, insular Ireland in his time. Loch Laiglinne, bold Loch Cuan, the Loch of Rudraige, (he was) a lord without law-giving, Loch Techet, Loch Oese abounding in mead, Loch Cou, Loch Echtra full of swans.

Over Ireland of beauty of colour, as I relate every foundation on the fortress of Bith he found not more than three lakes before him. Three lakes, vast and tideless (?) and nine rivers full of beauty: Loch Fordremain, Loch Luimnig, Findloch over the borders of Irrus. The river of Life, the Lee let us mention, which every druid humms who knows diana senga; the history of the old rivers of Ireland has demonstrated the true height of the Flood. Muad, Slicech, Samer, thou dost name it, Buas, a flood with the fame-likeness of a summit, Modorn, Find with fashion of a sword-blade (?) Banna between Lee and Eille. He died after pride, with warriors, Partholon, of the hundredfold troop: they were cut down with possessions, with treasures, on the Old Plain of Elta of Edar. This is why it is the fortunate Old Plain It is God the fashioner who caused it: over its land which the sea-mouth cut off no root or twig of a wood was found. His grave is there according to men of truth, Although he had no power among saints: Silent was his sleep under resting places which are no pilgrimage-way for our scholars. Three hundred years, though ye should know it, over lands secret to the exalted, had the troop, brightly tuneful and lasting, over age-old, noble Ireland. Men, women, boys and girls, on the calends of May, a great hindrance, the plaguing of Partholon in Mag Breg was no unbroken summer-apportionment of peace. It was thirty lean years that she was empty in the face of war-champions, after the death of her host throughout a week, in their troops upon Mag Elta. Let us give adoration to the King of the Elements, to the good Head, the Fortress of our people, whose is every troop, every generation, whose is every head, every scholarship. I am Ua Flaínd who scatters truths; an apportionment with kings hath he chosen; may everything whatsoever he may say be a speech of grace, may it accord with holiness, ye scholars!

It was the four sons of Partholon who made the first division of Ireland in the beginning, Er, Orba, Fergna, Feron. There were four men, namesakes to them, among the sons of Mil, but they were not the same. From Ath Cliath of Laigen to Ailech Neit, is the division of Er. From Ath Cliath to the island of Ard Nemid, is the division of Orba. From Ailech to Ath Cliath of Medraige, is the division of Feron. From that Ath Cliath to Ailech Neit, is the division of Fergna. So that is that manner they first divided Ireland.

Partholon had four oxen, that is the first cattle of Ireland. Of his company was Brea, son of Senboth, by whom were a jouse, a flesh [cauldron], and dwelling first made in Ireland. Of his company was Samailiath, by whom were ale-drinking and suretyship first made in Ireland. Of his company was Beoir, by whom a guesthouse was first made in Ireland. As the poet saith: Partholon, whence he came to Ireland, reckon ye! on the day when he reached across the sea, what was the land from which Partholon came?

He came from Sicily to Greece--a year's journey, with no full falsehood: a month's sailing from Greece westward, to Cappadocia. From Cappadocia he journeyed, a sailing of three days to Gothia, a sailing of a month from white Gothia, to three-cornered Spain. After that he reached Inis Fail, to Ireland from Spain: on Monday, the tenth without blemish one octad took Ireland.

He is the first man who took his wife in the time of Partholon without falsehood: Fintan, who took the woman through combat--Aife, daughter of Partholon. Partholon went out one day, to tour his profitable land: His wife and his henchman together he

leaves behind him on the island. As they were in his house, the two, a wonder unheard-of, she made an advance to the pure henchman, he made no advance to her. Since he made her no answer promptly the henchman, stubborn against an evil intention, she doffs her in desperation--an impulsive action for a good woman! The henchman rose without uncertainty, a frail thing is humanity--and came, a saying without pleasure, with Delgnat to share her couch.

Insolent was the prank for a pleasant henchman which Topa of tuneful strings wrought: to go by a rough trick, a happiness without pleasure, with Delgnat, to share her couch. Partholon, who was a man of knowledge, had a vat of most sweet ale: out of which none could drink aught save through a tube of red gold.

Thirst seized them after the deed, Topa and Delgnat, according to truth: so that their two mouths drank their two drinks (?) in the tube. When they did it, a couple without remorse, there came upon them very great thirst; soon they drank a bright coal-drink, through the gilded tube. Partholon arrived outside, after ranging the wilderness; there were given to him, it was a slight disturbance, his vat and his tube. When he took the straight tube, he perceived upon it at once, the taste of Topa's mouth as far as this, and the taste of Delgnat's mouth. A black, surly demon revealed the bad, false, unpleasant deed: "Here is the taste of Topa's mouth" said he, "And the taste of Delgnat's mouth." Then said the sound son of Sera, the man called Partholon: "though short the time we are outside, we have the right to complain of you." The man smote the woman's dog with his palm --it was no profit--he slew the hound, it was a treasure that would be slender; so that is the first jealousy of Ireland. Degnat answered her husband: "Not upon us is the blame, though bitter thou thinkest my saying it, truly, but it is upon thee." Though evil thou thinkest my saying it to thee, Partholon, its right shall be mine: I am the 'one before one' here, I am innocent, recompense is my due.

Honey with a woman, milk with a cat, food with one generous, meat with a child, a wright within and an edge[d tool] one before one, 'tis a great risk.' The woman will taste the thick honey, the cat will drink the milk, the generous will bestow the pure food, the child will eat the meat. The wright will lay hold of a tool, the one with the one will go together: wherefore it is right to guard them well from the beginning. That is the first adultery to be heard of made here in the beginning: the wife of Partholon, a man of rank, to go to an ignoble henchman. He came after the henchman and slew him with anger: to him there came not the help of God upon the Weir of the Kin-murder. The place where that was done, after its fashioning certainty--great is its sweetness that was there of a day in the land of Inis Saimera. And that, without deceit, is the first judgement in Ireland so that thence, with very noble judgement, is "the right of his wife against Partholon." Seventeen years had they thereafter, till there came the death of that man; the battle of Mag Itha of the combats was one of the deeds of Partholon.

Further of the voyaging of Partholon--Good was the great company that Partholon had: maidens and active youths, chieftains and champions. Totacht and strong Tarba, Eochar and Aithechbel, Cuaille, Dorcha, Dam, the seven chief ploughmen of Partholon. Liac and Lecmag with colour, Imar and Etrigi, the four oxen, a proper group, who ploughed the land of Partholon. Beoir was the name of the man, with his nobles and with his people, who suffered a guest in his firm house, the first in Ireland's island.

By that Brea son of Senboth a house was first, a cauldron on fire; a feat that the pleasant Gaedil desert not, dwelling in Ireland. By Samaliliath were known ale-drinking and surety-ship: by him were made thereafter worship, prayer, questioning. The three druids of Partholon of the harbours, Fiss, Eolas, Eochmarc: the names of his three champions further, Milchu, Meran, Muinechan. The names of the ten noble

daughters whom Partholon had, and the names of his ten sons-in-law I have aside, it is a full memory. Aife, Aine, lofty Adnad, Macha, Mucha, Melepard, Glas and Grenach, Auach and Achanach. Aidbli, Bomnad and Ban, Caertin, Echtach, Athchosan, Lucraid, Ligair, Lughaid the warrior, Gerber who was not vain of word. Beothach, Iarbonel, Fergus, Art, Corb, who followed (?) without sin, Sobairche, active Dobairche, were the five chieftains of Nemed, good in strength. Bacorb Ladra, who was a sound sage, he was Partholon's man of learning: he is the first man, without uncertainty, who made hospitality at the first. Where they ploughed in the west was at Dun Finntain, though it was very far: and they grazed grass of resting in the east of Mag Sanais. Bibal and Babal the white, were Partholon's two merchants: Bibal brought gold hither, Babal brought cattle. The first building of Ireland without sorrow, was made by Partholon: the first brewing, churning, ale, a course with grace, at first, in good and lofty Ireland. Rimad was the firm tall-ploughman, Tairle the general head-ploughman: Fodbach was the share, no fiction is that, and Fetain the coulter. Broken was the name of the man, it was perfect, who first wrought hidden shameful: it was destroyed with a scattering that was not evil, Partholon thought this to be good. So these are the tidings of the first Taking of Ireland after the Flood.

### **Annals of the Four Masters**

**2664 BCE** In this year the first battle was fought in Ireland; i.e. Cical Grigenchosach, son of Goll, son of Garbh, of the Fomorians, and his mother, came into Ireland, eight hundred in number, so that a battle was fought between them and Partholon's people at Sleamhnai Maighe Ithe, where the Fomorians were defeated by Partholon, so that they were all slain. This is called the battle of Magh Ithe.

**2662 BCE** The eruption of Loch Con and Loch Techeat in this year.

**2661 BCE** Slainge, son of Partholon, died in this year, and was interred in the cairn of Sliabh Slangha. Also the eruption of Loch Mesc in the same year.

**2659 BCE** Laighlinne, son of Partholon, died in this year. When his grave was dug, Loch Laighlinne sprang forth in Ui Mac Uais, and from him it is named. The eruption of Loch Eachtra also.

**2649 BCE** Rudhruidhe, son of Partholon, was drowned in Loch Rudhruidhe, the lake having flowed over him; and from him the lake is called.

**2646 BCE** An inundation of the sea over the land at Brena in this year, which was the seventh lake eruption that occurred in the time of Partholon; and this is named Loch Cuan.

**2644 BCE** Partholon died on Sean Magh Ealta Eadair in this year. In the time of Partholon's invasion these plains were cleared of wood; but it is not known in what particular years they were cleared:

Magh nEithrighe, in Connaught; Magh Ithe, in Leinster; Magh Lii, in Ui Mac Uais Breagh; Magh Latharna, in Dal Araidhe.

**2374 BCE** Nine thousand of Partholon's people died in one week on Sean Mhagh Ealta Eadair, namely, five thousand men, and four thousand women. Whence is named Taimhleacht Muintire Parthaloin. They had passed three hundred years in Ireland. Ireland was thirty years waste till Neimhidh's arrival.

**2344 BCE** Neimhidh came to Ireland. On the twelfth day after the arrival of Neimhidh with his people, Macha, the wife of Neimhidh, died. These were the four chieftains who were with him: Sdarn, Iarbhainel the Prophet, Fearghus Leithdheirg, and Ainninn. These were the four sons of Neimhidh. Medu, Macha, Yba, and Ceara, were the four wives of these chieftains.

**2335 BCE** In this year Loch Dairbhreach and Loch Ainninn in Meath sprang forth.

These were the forts that were erected, the plains that were cleared, and the lakes that sprang forth, in the time of Neimhidh, but the precise years are not found for

them: Rath Cinnech, in Ui Niallain; Rath Cimbæith, in Seimhne; Magh Ceara, Magh nEabha, Magh Cuile Toladh, and Magh Luirg, in Connaught; Magh tochair, in Tir Eoghain; Leagmhagh, in Munster; Magh mBrensa, in Leinster; Magh Lughadh, in Ui Tuirtre; Magh Seredh, in Teffia; Magh Seimhne, in Dal Araidhe; Magh Muirtheimhne, in Conaille; and Magh Macha, in Oirghialla; Loch Cal, in Ui Niallain; Loch Muinreamhair, in Luighne, in Sliabh Guaire. The battle of Murbholg, in Dal Riada; the battle of Baghna; and the battle of Cnamh Ross against the Fomorians. Neimhidh gained these battles.

Neimhidh afterwards died of a plague, together with three thousand persons, in the island of Ard Neimhidh, in Crich Liathain, in Munster.

**2128 BCE** The demolition of the tower of Conainn in this year, by the race of Neimhidh, against Conainn, son of Faebhar, and the Fomorians in general, in revenge for all the oppression they had inflicted upon them the race of Neimhidh, as is evident from the chronicle which is called Leabhar Gabhala; and they nearly all mutually fell by each other; thirty persons alone of the race of Neimhidh escaped to different quarters of the world, and they came to Ireland some time afterwards as Firbolgs. Two hundred and sixteen years Neimhidh and his race remained in Ireland. After this Ireland was a wilderness for a period of two hundred years.

### **CRONICUM SCOTORUM**

Anno Mundi 2355. A.M.2355 At this time the Fir Bolg occupied Erinn. But this has not been proved.

**Lebor Gabála Éirenn: The Book of Invasions** The Nemedians and the Fir Bolg Now Ireland was waste thereafter, for a space of thirty years after Partholon, till Nemed son of Agnomain of the Greeks of Scythia came thither, with his four chieftains; [they were the four sons of Nemed]. Forty-four ships had he on the Caspian Sea for a year and a half, but his ship alone reached Ireland. These are the four chieftains, Starn, Iarbonel the Soothsayer, Annind, and Fergus Red-Side: they were the four sons of Nemed.

There were four lake-bursts in Ireland in the time of Nemed: Loch Cal in Ui Niallain, Loch Munremair in Luigne, Loch Dairbrech, Loch Annind in Meath. When his grave [of Annind son of Nemed] was being dug and he was a-burying, there the lake burst over the land.

It is Nemed who won the battle of Ros Fraechain against Gand and Sengand, two kings of the Fomoraig, and the twain were slain there. Two royal forts were dug by Nemed in Ireland, Raith Chimbaith in Semne, Raith Chindeich in Ui Niallain. The four sons of Matan Munremar dug Raith Cindeich in one day: namely, Boc, Roboc, Ruibne, and Rotan. They were slain before the morrow in Daire Lige by Nemed, lest they should improve upon the digging

Twelve plains were cleared by Nemed in Ireland: Mag Cera, Mag Eba, Mag Cuile Tolaid, and Mag Luirg in Connachta; Mag Seired in Tethba; Mag Tochair in Tir Eogain; Mag Selmne in Araide; Mag Macha in Airgialla; Mag Muirthemne in Brega; Mag Bernsa in Laighne; Leccmag and Mag Moda in Mumu.

He won three battles against the Fomoraig [or sea-rovers]: the battle of Badbgna in Connachta, of Cnamros in Laigne, of Murbolg in Dal Riada. After that, Nemed died of plague in Oilean Arda Nemid in Ui Liathain.

The progeny of Nemed were under great oppression after his time in Ireland, at the hands of More, s. Dela and of Conand s. Febar [from whom is the Tower of Conand named, which to-day is called Toirinis Cetne. In it was the great fleet of the Fomoraig]. Two thirds of the progeny, the wheat, and the milk of the people of Ireland (had to be brought) every Samain to Mag Cetne. Wrath and sadness seized on

the men of Ireland for the burden of the tax. They all went to fight against the Fomoraig. They had three champions, Semul s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed, Erglan s. Beoan s. Starn s. Nemed, Fergus Red-Side s. Nemed. Thirty thousand on sea, other thirty thousand on land, these assaulted the tower. Conand and his progeny fell.

So, after that capture, More son of Dela came upon the, with the crews of three-score ships, and they fell in a mutual slaughter. The sea came up over the people of Ireland, and not one of them fled from another, so severe was the battling: none escaped but one ship, in which there were thirty warriors. They went forth, parting from Ireland, fleeing from the sickness and taxation: Bethach died in Ireland of plague; his ten wives survived him for a space of twenty-three years. I bath and his son Baath went into the north of the world. Matach and Erglan and Iartach, the three sons of Beoan, went to Dobar and Iardobar in the north of Alba.

Semeon went in the lands of the Greeks. His progeny increased there till they amounted to thousands. Slavery was imposed upon them by the Greeks; they had to carry clay upon rough mountains so that they became flowery plains. Thereafter they were weary of their servitude, and they went in flight, five thousand strong, and made them ships of their bags: [or, as the Quire of Druim Snechta says, they stole the pinnaces of the king of Greece for coming therein]. Thereafter they came again into Ireland, their land of origin: that was at the end of two hundred and thirty years after Nemed. These are their five chiefs, Gand, Genand, Rudraige, Sengand and Slaine.

As for Fergus Red-Side and his son, **Britain** Mael of whom are all the Britons in the world, they took Moin Conain and filled with their progeny the great island, **Britannia** Insula: till Hengist and Horsa, the two sons of Guictglis, King of the Old Saxons, came and conquered them: and they drove the Britons over the borders of the Island. These are the adventures of the progeny of Nemed after the taking of Conand's Tower: under the Historian cecinit

Great Ireland which the Gaedil regulate, I tell some of her concerns: Great chiefs spear-armed took her, of the proud race of Adam.

From Adam the truly tuneful, the ruthless, to the Flood, a tumult that was prepared, none warmed her very powerful household except Cessair of the fifty maidens. Except Bith and Ladru--let us relate it-- Fintan, with darkness of the land, no man found it, who revealed the stately superiority of Ireland, before the time of the Flood.

After the Flood of secret going three hundred years, whoso relates it, he who was a bright crown for deeds of valour, Partholon son of Sera, comes.

Notwithstanding every stately psalm-canon, the people of Partholon the sinner-- dead was the whole tally of his household, upon the Old Plain, in the course of a week.

Six fives of years without increase, without a guard, it was dark obscurity, Desert was every side to the proud sea; Not a person took it save Nemed.

Nemed with wrath (?) of them all, with store of fetters and valour, he possessed the land of the warring of hosts, after the destruction of the other companies.

He used to effect victory without hazards, Nemed, with pride and intelligence: the son of Agnomain with haughtiness, although his troop was weak, it was stately. Starn, who fell at the hands of Mac Faebuir, Iarbonel the Soothsayer, who was joyous, Ainnind with fetters of leather, were the three venomous chieftains of Nemed. Nemed who paid them in the matter of securities, it was a pestilence of fire over a death-doom; in his time, with a great noise of rushing, there was an outburst--four lakes. Loch Munremair, a pleasant sea, of broad-ridged, firm fury; Loch Dairbrech over a hedge of a king (?) Loch Cal and Loch Ainnind. Vigorously there were dug by his host two forts with strength and firmness, Raith Cindeich in which he apportioned weapons, Raith Cimbæith in Semne. Cleared by him, it was a road of pleasure,

twelve plains of good eye (-prospect), Mag Cera in Connachta of mists, Mag Moda and Mag Eba. Strong Mag Tochair was cleansed, Leemag of the great plain of Muma, Mag Bernsa with a mystery of great graces, Mag Cuile Tolad, Mag Lughad. Mag Sered of drying-up of a river, Mag Semne of lightness of colouring, Mag Luirg of little darkness of side, Mag Muirthemne, Mag Macha. The routs--a work to recount them--which he broke against the warriors of Fomoire of much sharpness; the battle of huge Morbole of great sharpness the battle of Badgna, and the battle of Cnamros. In the territory of Liathan by Muma, the dark lord of slaughter died of plague: with the rude company of clean grass in Oilean Arda Nemid. They were not in security as regards oppression--the progeny which Nemed fertilised--at the hands of Conaing with hard body and at the hands of More son of Dela.

Two-thirds of their shapely children, it was not generous against military weakness--a lasting tax through ages of the world--two-thirds of corn and of milk. To hard Mag Cetna of weapons, Over Eas Ruaid of wonderful salmon, it was prepared against help, against feasting (?) for them, every Samain eve. Semeon son of joyful Iardan, Fergus pure and generous, an effort of pride, Erglan son of warlike Beoan, were the three freemen for their hosts. The host of Ireland with her troop came--it was stepping a power--a warrior-band who had blood through the body, westward to the capture of Conaing's tower. Conaing's tower with store of plunder of a union of the crimes of hundreds of rapine, a fortress of assembly of the art of the rage of the Fomoire of the sea. The men of Ireland after its capture, with the great valour of the courses before them, of these, tidings of loss, none escaped except thirty of the children of Nemed. They were not at peace regarding their inheritance, that host with great valour of despair; of the thirty noble warriors, every chieftain went his ways. Into the land of Greeks, the remnant of the troop went Semeon, it was a road of happiness: with wisdom over the pre-eminent division went Fergus into Moin Conain. Britan Mael son of the prince free the multitude of tracks over streams, son of Lethderg from Leemag from whom are the Britons of the world. Bethach under steps of forms of fame died in Ireland according to truthfulness: his ten wives behind him, thereafter, for a space of twenty-three years. Hundreds sprang from Semeon, the Greeks thought them a numerous legion: they were not accepted by the warriors but were enslaved by the Greeks. This was the order of the chieftains, Carrying round bags--it was not fraught with fame [of] clay upon a rocky stony mountain so that it was a plain rich in flowers and flocks.

They departed with no treacherous covenant upon the wrathful very black sea, out of the captivity of hard fosterage with ships and with bags. These were their names of pride, of the kings, spirited, with agility, Gann, Genann with choice men of good divisions, Rudraige, Sengann, Slanga. The seed of Semeon of a row of spear-divisions, a deed of pure will of purity of action-deeds; The Galioin, men of the very scanty orderings, The Fir Bolg and the Fir Domnann. Two hundred years, whoso relates it, after Nemed, lustrous his deeds of valour, till the Fir Bolg took the tuneful land of Ireland, from the sea-pool of ocean. Their sending, their measuring-out, endures; they divided into five, without religion--without a falling for their slender-sided sept--pleasant Ireland, from Uisnech. Let us give adoration to most righteous Christ Who hath subdued the strongest floods; His is the world with its generation, His is every territory, His is Ireland. The capture of Conaing's tower with valour against Conaing the great, son of Faobar: the men of Ireland came to it, three brilliant chieftains with them. Erglan son of Beoan son of Starn, Semeon son of bitter Iardan, before exile went the warrior of the plains, the son of Nemed, Fergus Lethderg. Three score thousands in brilliant wise over land and over water, that is the tally who went from home, the children of Nemed, to the capture. Torinis, island of the tower, the fortress of Conaing son of Faobar; by Fergus himself, a fighting of valour, Conaing

son of Faebair fell. More son of Dela came there, it was for a help to Conaing: Conaing fell previously, More thought it grave tidings. Three score ships over the sea was the tally with which More son of Dela came; there encountered them before they came to land, the children of Nemed with powerful strength. The men of all Ireland in the battle, after the coming of the Fomorai, the sea-surge drowned them all, except thrice ten men. Erglan, Matach, Iartacht the noble, the three sons of Beoan son of Starn, white his girdle, Bethach, Britan after the battle, Baath the glorious, and Ibath. Bechach, Bethach, Bronal, Pal, Goirthigorn, German, Glasa, Ceran, Gobran, Gothiam pure, Gam, Dam, Ding and Deal. Semeon, Fortecht, bright Gosten, Grimaig, Guillius with cleverness, Taman, Turrue, and Glas, Feb, and Feran curl-haired. Three tens on the tuneful sailing went afterwards from Ireland: in three they made divisions after the capture of Conaing's Tower in the west. The third of Bethach the victoruous, tuneful fame, from Toirinis to Boinn: it is he who died in Inis Fail, two years after Britan.

The third of Semeon son of noble Erglan to Belach Conglais with horror; the third of Britan, saith Ua Flaínd, from that to Conaing's Tower. The children of Israel on a journey at that time, out of Egypt; and the children of Gaedel Glas, were a-voyaging to Scythia. O Christ fair, with beauty of appearance, O King, apportioner of the haven of Paradise, Into Thy heaven, famous the place, O King of the workd, mayest thou choose me!

Now as for the Fir Bolg, they brought five chieftains with them, ut dixi supra, to wit, Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slanga: those were the five sons of Dela. Their five wives next, Anust, Liber, Cnucha, Fuat, Etar: [unde dicitur] Fuat, wife of Slanga, you do not think it crooked, Etar wife to Gann with valour, Anust wife of Sengann of the spears, Cnucha who was wife of pure Genann. Liber wife of Rudraige of the Road, a people sweet, that was not narrow: Rudraige, master of wiles, I suppose, Fuat was his wife.

The Fir Bolg separated into three. With Slanga s. Dela s. Loth his third [landed] in Inber Slaine: his Fifth is from Inber Colptha to Comar Tri nUisce; a thousand men his tally. The second third landed in Inber Dubglaisi with Gann and Sengann: two thousand were their tally, Gann from Comar Tri nUisce to Belach Conglais, Sengann from Belach Conglais to Luimneach - that is, over the two Fifths of Mumu. Genann and Rudraige with a third of the host, they landed in Inber Domnann: [whence they are called Fir Domnann}. Genann it is who was king over the Fifth of Medb and Ailell; Rudraige over the Fifth of Conchobor - other two thousand were his tally. Those are the Fir Bolg, the Fir Domnann, and the Gailioin. As to the Fir Domnann, the creek takes its name from them. The Fir Bolg - they were named from their bags. The Gailioin, from the multitude of their javelins were they named. They made one Taking and one principedom, for they were five brethren, the five sons of Dela s. Loth. And in one week they took Ireland, [though the days were different]. On Saturday, the kalends of August, Slanga landed in Inber Slaine. On Tuesday Gann and Sengann landed. On Friday Genann and Rudraige landed: and thus is it one Taking, though they were differently styled. The Gaileoin, from Slanga were they named. From Gann and Sengann were the Fir Bolg named. The Fir Domnann were named from deepening the earth: they were Genann and Rudraige with their followers. For they are all called Fir Bolg, and thirty-seven years was the length of their Lordship over Ireland. The five sons of Dela were the five kings of the Fir Bolg, i.e., Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slaine.

[Now these men, the Fir Bolg, were the progeny of Dela.] Slanga was the eldest, s. Dela s. Loth s. Oirthet, s. Tribut s. Gothorb s. Gosten s. Fortech s. Semeon s. Erglan s. Beoan s. Starn s. Nemed s. Agnomain. No king took, who was called "of Ireland," till the Fir Bolg came. Nine kings of them took Ireland. Slanga, one year - it is he who died of the Fir Bolg in Ireland at the first. Rudraige, two years, till he died in Brug

Bratruad. Gann and Genann, four years, till they died of plague in Fremaind. Sengann, five years, till he fell at the hands of Rindail s. Genann s. Dela. Rindail, six years, till he fell at the hands of Fodbgenid s. Sengann s. Dela in Eba Coirpre. Fodbgen, four years, till he fell in Mag Muirthemne at the hands of Eochu s. Rindail s. Genann s. Dela. Eochu son of Erc, ten years. There was no wetting in his time, save only dew: there was no year without harvest. Falsehoods were expelled from Ireland in his time. By him was executed the law of justice in Ireland for the first time. Eochu son of Erc fell at the hands of three sons of Nemed s. Badra: he is the first king of Ireland who received his death-wound in Ireland. [Unde Colum Cille cecinit "Dean moresnis a mic,"etc.]

The Fir Bolg gave them [the Tuatha De Danann] battle upon Mag Tuired; they were a long time fighting that battle. At last it broke against the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter pressed northward, and a hundred thousand of them were slain westward to the strand of Eochail. There was the king Eochu overtaken, and he fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed. Yet the Tuatha De Danann suffered great loss in the battle, and they left the king on the field, with his arm cut from him; the leeches were seven years healing him. The Fir Bolg fell in that battle all but a few, and they went out of Ireland in flight from the Tuatha De Danann, into Ara, and Ile, and Rachra and other islands besides. [it was they who led the Fomoraig to the second battle of Mag Tuired]. And they were in [those islands] till the time of the Provincials over Ireland, till the Cruithne drove them out. They came to Cairbre Nia Fer, and he gave them lands; but they were unable to remain with him for the heaviness of the impost which he put upon them. Thereafter they came in flight before Cairbre under the protection of Meldb and Ailill, and these gave them lands. This is the wandering of the sons of Umor. [Oengus son of Umor was king over them in the east], and from them are named those territories, Loch CIme from Cime Four-Heads son of Umor, the Point of Taman in Medraige from Taman son of Umor, the Fort of Oengus in Ara from Oengus, the Stone-heap of Conall in Aidne from Conall, Mag Adair from Adar, Mag Asail from Asal in Mumu also. Menn son of Umor was the poet. They were in fortresses and in islands of the sea around Ireland in that wise, till Cu Chulaind overwhelmed them.

Those are the kings of the Fir Bolg and their deaths; unde poeta cecinit The Fir Bolg were here for a season in the great island of the sons of Mil; the five chiefs which they brought with them from over yonder I know their names. A year had Slanga, this is true, till he died in his fine mound; the first man of the Fir bolg of the peaks who died in the island of Ireland. Two years of Rudraige the Red, till he died in Brug Brat-ruaid, four of Genann and of Gann, till plague slew them in Fremaind. Five years of Sengann--they were reposeful--till Fiachu son of Starn slew him; five others--it was through battle--Fiachu Cendfhindan was king. Fiachu Cendfhindan before all, his name endures for ever; whiteheaded all, without reproach, were the kine of Ireland in his presence. Till he fell at the hands of red Rindail, he got six [years] with his free host; The grandson of Dela fell then in Eba, at the hands of Odbgen. Four to noble Odbgen till the battle of Murthemne of the nobles: Odbgen died without reproach at the hands of the son of Erc, of lofty Eochu. Ten years to Eochu son of Erc, he found not the border-line of weakness: till they slew him on the battlefield, the three sons of Nemed son of Badra. Till Rinnal grew, there was no point at all upon a weapon in Ireland; upon harsh javelins there was no fair-covering, but their being rushing-sticks. In the time of Fodbgen thereafter there came knots through trees: the woods of Ireland down till then were smooth and very straight. The pleasant Tuatha De Danann brought spears with them in their hands: with them Eochu was slain, by the seed of Nemed of strong judgement. The names of the three excellent sons of Nemed were Cessarb, Luam, and Luachra: it is they who slew the first king with a point, Eochu son

of Erc, in Ireland. Thereafter the Tuatha De fought for the Fir Bolg, it was a rough appearance. They took away their goods and their lordship from the Men.

Fintan cecinit of the division of the Provinces The five parts of Ireland between sea and land, I entreat the fair candles of every province among them. From Droibais swift and fierce, is the holy first division to the Boyne white and vast south from white Bairche. From the Boyne, tuneful and whitely-glowing with hundreds of harbours To the Meeting with sound of assembled waves of the cold Three Waters. From that same Meeting with nimble .....From the Bel of the brave Cu who is called 'glas.' From Lumnech of huge ships--broad its surface--To Droibais of armed multitudes, pure, on which a sea laugheth. Knowledgeable prostration, pathways are related, perfection in the matter of correction towards a road into five. The points of those provinces to Uisnech did they lead, Each of them out of its ..... till it was five. The progeny of Semeon were all the Gaileoin and Fir Domnann. Thirty years after Genann and Rudraighe, the Tuatha De Danann came into Ireland.

Thereafter the progeny of Bethach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed were in the northern islands of the world, learning druidry and knowledge and prophecy and magic, till they were expert in the arts of pagan cunning.

### **Annals of the Four Masters**

**1928 BCE** The Firbolgs took possession of Ireland at the end of this year. Slainghe, Gann, Genann, Seangann, and Rudhraighe, were their five chieftains. These were the five sons of Deala, son of Loich. The other four and the Firbolgs in general elected Slainghe as king over them.

**1927 BCE** Slainghe, son of Deala, was king of Ireland for a period of one year; and he died at the end of the year, at Dinn Righ, on the brink of the Bearbha.

**1926 BCE** Rudhraighe, son of Deala, assumed the government of Ireland. This is the first year of his reign.

**1925 BCE** The second year of the reign of Rudhraighe; and he died at the end of this year.

**1924 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Gann and Geanann over Ireland.

**1921 BCE** The fourth year of Gann and Geanann; and they died at the end of this year, with twenty hundred along with them, in Crich Liathain.

**1920 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Seangann.

**1916 BCE** At the end of the fifth year of the reign of Seangann, he fell by Fiachaidh Cennfinnan, son of Starn.

**1915 BCE** The first year of the reign of Fiacha Cennfinnan.

**1911 BCE** The fifth year of the reign of Fiacha. And he fell by Rinnal, son of Geanann, this year.

**1910 BCE** The first year of the reign of Rinnal, son of Geanann, over Ireland.

**1905 BCE** After the completion of the fifth year of his reign by Rinnal, he fell by Foidhbhgen, son of Seangann.

**1904 BCE** The first year of the reign of Foidhbhgen.

**1901 BCE** At the end of the fourth year of the reign of Foidhbhgen, he fell by Eochaidh, son of Erc.

**1900 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Eochaidh, son of Erc.

### **CRONICUM SCOTORUM**

Anno Mundi 2390. A.M.2390 In this time the Tuatha De Danann, viz., Dealbaeth, and Bress, the Daghada, Nuadha, and Ogmha, and the rest, overcame the Fir Bolg.

**Lebor Gabála Éirenn: The Book of Invasions** The Tuatha de Dannan So that they were the Tuatha De Danann who came to Ireland. In this wise they came, in dark

clouds. They landed on the mountains of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta; and they brought a darkness over the sun for three days and three nights. They demanded battle of kingship of the Fir Bolg. A battle was fought between them, to wit the first battle of Mag Tuired, in which a hundred thousand of the Fir Bolg fell. Thereafter they [the TDD] took the kingship of Ireland. Those are the Tuatha Dea - gods were their men of arts, non-gods their husbandmen. They knew the incantations of druids, and charioteers, and trappers, and cupbearers.

It is the Tuatha De Danann who brought with them the Great Fal, [that is, the Stone of Knowledge], which was in Temair, whence Ireland bears the name of "The Plain of Fal." He under whom it should utter a cry was King of Ireland; until Cu Chulainn smote it, for it uttered no cry under him nor under his fosterling, Lugaid, son of the three Finds of Emain. And from that out the stone uttered no cry save under Conn of Temair. Then its heart flew out from it [from Temair] to Tailltin, so that is the Heart of Fal which is there. It was no chance which caused it, but Christ's being born, which is what broke the owners of the idols.

. Now Nuadu Airgetlam was king over the Tuatha De Danann for seven years before their coming into Ireland, until his arm was hewn from him in the first battle of Mag Tuired. Eidleo s. Alldai, he was the first man of the Tuatha De Danann who fell in Ireland, by the hand of Nercon ua Semeoin, in the first battle of Mag Tuired. Ernmas, and Echtach, and Etargal, and Fiachra, and Tuirill Piccreo fell in the same battle. Bress s. Elada took the kingship of Ireland post, to the end of seven years, till the arm of Nuadu was healed: a silver arm with activity in every finger and every joint which Dian Cecht put upon him, Credne helping him.

. Tailltiu daughter of Mag Mor king of Spain, queen of the Fir Bolg, came after the slaughter was inflicted upon the Fir Bolg in that first battle of Mag Tuired to Coill Cuan: and the wood was cut down by her, so it was a plain under clover-flower before the end of a year. This is that Tailltiu who was wife of Eochu son of Erc king of Ireland till the Tuatha De Danann slew him, ut praediximus: it is he who took her from her father, from Spain; and it is she who slept with Eochu Garb son of Dui Dall of the Tuatha De Danann; and Cian son of Dian Cecht, whose other name was Scal Balb, gave her his son in fosterage, namely Lugh, whose mother was Eithne daughter of Balar. So Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name clave thereto and her grave is from the Seat of Tailltiu north-eastward. Her games were performed every year and her song of lamentation, by Lugh. With gessa and feats of arms were they performed, a fortnight before Lughnasadh and a fortnight after: under dicitur Lughnasadh, that is, the celebration (?) or the festival of Lugh.

Unde Oengus post multum tempus dicebat, "the nasad of Lug, or the nasad of Beoan [son] of Mellan."

To return to the Tuatha De Danann. Nuadu Airgetlam fell in the last battle of Mag Tuired, and Macha daughter of Ernmas, at the hands of Balar the strong-smiter. In that battle there fell Ogma s. Elada at the hands of Indech son of the De Dmann, king of the Fomoir. Bruidne and Casmael fell at the hands of Ochtriallach s. Indech. After the death of Nuadu and of those men, Lug took the kingship of Ireland, and his grandfather Balar the Strong-smiter fell at his hands, with a stone from his sling. Lugh was forty years in the kingship of Ireland after the last battle of Mag Tuired, and there were twenty-seven years between the battles.

Then Eochu Ollathair, the great Dagda, son of Elada, was eighty years in the kingship of Ireland. His three sons were Oengus and Aed and Cermat Coem; the three sons of Dian Cecht, Cu and Cethen and Cian.

Dian Cecht had three sons, Cu, Cethen and Cian. Miach was the fourth son though many do not reckon him. His daughter was Etan the Poetess, and Airmed the she-leech was the other daughter: and Coirpre, son of Etan was the poet. Crichinbel and

Bruidne and Casmael were the three satirists. Be Chuille and Dianann were the two she-farmers. The three sons of Cermad son of The Dagda were Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Griene: Sethor and Tethor and Cethor were their names. Fotla and Banba and Eriu were their three wives. Fea and Nemaïnd were the two wives of Net, a quo Ailech Neit. Flidais, of whom is the "Cattle of Flidais"; her four daughters were Argoen and Be Chuille and Dinand and Be Theite. The two royal oxen were Fea and Femen, of whom are the Plain of Fea and the Plain of Femen. Those were two faithful oxen. Torc Triath was king of the boars, from whom is Mag Treitherne. Cirba was king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Cirba. Math son of Umor was the druid. Badb and Macha and Anand, of whom are the Paps of Anu in Luachar were the three daughters of Ernmas the she-farmer. Goibniu the smith, Luicne the carpenter, Creidne the wright, Dian Cecht the leech.

Delbaeth after The Dagda, ten years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell, with his son Ollom, at the hands of Caicher s. Nama, frater of Nechtan. Fiacha s. Delbaeth took the kingship of Ireland after his father, other ten years, till he fell, along with Ai s. Ollom, at the hands of Eogan Inbir. Twenty-nine years had the grandsons of The Dagda in the kingship of Ireland, to wit Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, and Mac Greiene: they divided Ireland into three parts. To them came the Gaedil to Ireland, so that they fell by the hands of three sons of Mil, avenging Ith, Cuailnge, and Fust, of the three sons of Breogan.

Nuadu Airgetlam s. Echtach s. Etarlam s. Ordam s. Aldui s. Tat s. Tavarn s. Enda s. Baath s. Ebath s. Bethach s. Iarbonel s. Nemed s. Agnomain s. Pamp s. Tat s. Sera s. Sru s. Esru s. Braimend s. Rathacht s. Magoth s. Iafeth s. Noe. Neit s. Indui s. Alldui s. Tat Fiachna s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. NetAi s. Ollam s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada. Lug s. Cian s. Dian Cecht s. Esarg s. Net s. Indui s. Alldui, he is the first who brought chess-play and ball-play and horse-racing and assembling into Ireland, unde quidam cecinit Lug son of Ethliu, a cliff without a wrinkle, with him there first came a lofty assembly: after the coming of Christ, it is no idle proclamation Conchobar the wise and violent died. Caicher and Nechtan, the two sons of Nama s. eochu Garb s. Dui Temen s. Bres s. Delbaeth s. Net. Siugmall s. Corpre Crom s. Eremair s. Delbaeth s. Ogma. Oengus mac Oc and Aed Caem and Cermait Milbel, those are the three sons of the Dagda. Corpre the poet s. Tuar s. Tuirell s. Cait Conaichend s. Orda s. Alldui s. Tat Galia s. Oirbsen s. Elloth s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net Orbsen was the name of Manannan at first, and from him is named Loch Orbsen in Connachta. When Manannan was being buried, it is then the lake burst over the land, [through the burial].

The six sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net, were Fiachra, Ollam, Indui, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchar. Donann the daughter of the same Delbaeth was mother of the three last, Brian, Iucharba and Iuchar. These were the three gods of Danu, from whom is named the Mountain of the Three gods. And that Delbaeth had the name Tuirell Bicro. Tuirill s. Cait moreover was the grandfather of Corpre the poet, and Etan d. Dian Cecht was mother of that Tuirill. The three sons of Cermait, moreover, ut diximus; Mac Cuill - Sethor, the hazel his god; Mac Cecht - Tethor, the ploughshare his god; Mac Greine - Cethor, the sun his god. Fotla was wife of Mac Cecht, Banba of Mac Cuill, Eriu of Mac Greine. Those were the three daughters of Fiachna son of Delbaeth. Ernmas daughter of Etarlam s. Nuada Airgetlam was mother of those three women, and mother of Fiachna and Ollom. Ernmas had other three daughters, Badb and Macha and Morigu, whose name was Anand. Her three sons were Glon and Gaim and Coscar. Boind daughter of Delbaeth s. Elada. Fea and Neman, the two wives of Net s. Indiu, two daughters of Elemar of the Brug. Uillend s. Caicher s. Nuadu Airgetlam. Bodb of the Mound of Femen, s. Eochu Gab s. Dui

Temen s. Bres s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net. Abean s. Bec-Felmas s. Cu s. Dian Cecht, the poet of Lugh. En s. Bec-En s. Satharn s. Edleo s. Alda s. Tat s. Taburn.

At Tat s. Tabourn the choice of the Tuatha De Danann unite. Of that the historian sang Ireland with pride, with weapons, hosts spread over her ancient plain, westward to the sunset were they plunderers, her chieftains of destruction around Temair.

Thirty years after Genand goblin hosts took the fertile land; a blow to the vanquished People of Bags was the visit of the Tuatha De Danann. It is God who suffered them, though He restrained them--they landed with horror, with lofty deed, in their cloud of mighty combat of spectres, upon a mountain of Conmaicne of Connacht. Without distinction to discerning Ireland, Without ships, a ruthless course the truth was not known beneath the sky of stars, whether they were of heaven or of earth.

If it were diabolic demons the black-cloaked agitating expedition, it was sound with ranks, with hosts: if of men, it was the proteny of Bethach. Of men belonging to law (is) the greeborn who has the strong seed: Bethach, a swift warrior-island (?) son of Iarbonel son of Nemed. They cast no assembly or justice about the place of Fal to the sunset: there was fire and fighting at last in Mag Tuired. The Tuatha De, it was the bed of a mighty one, around the People of Bags fought for the kingship: in their battle with abundance of pride, troops of hundreds of thousands died.

The sons of Elada, glory of weapons, a wolf of division against a man of plunder: Bres from the Brug of Banba of wise utterance, Dagda, Delbaeth, and Ogma. Eriu, though it should reach a road-end, Banba, Fotla, and Fea, Neman of ingenious versicles, Danann, mother of the gods. Badb and Macha, greatness of wealth, Morrighu--springs of craftiness, sources of bitter fighting were the three daughters of Ernmas. Goibniu who was not impotent in smelting, Luichtne, the free wright Creidne, Dian Cecht, for going roads of great healing, Mac ind Oc, Lug son of Ethliu. Cridinbel, famous Bruinde, Be Chuille, shapely Danand, Casmael with bardism of perfecdtion, Coirpre son of Etan, and Etan. The grandsons of the Dagda, who had a triple division (?) divided Banba of the bugle-horns; let us tell of the princes of excellence of hospitality, the three sons of Cermat of Cualu.

Though Ireland was multitudes of thousands they divided her land into thirds: great chieftains of deeds of pride, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine. He swept them clean from their land, did the Son of God, from the royal plain which I make manifest: for all the valour of their deeds, of their clear division, their seed is not over Ireland. It is Eochu without enchantment of leapings who fashions the distinction of his good quatrains; but knowledge of the warriors when he relates it, though he enumerates them, he adores them not. Adore ye the name of the King who measured you, who apportions every truth which he (Eochu) narrates: who hath released every storm which we expect, who hath fashioned the pleasant land of Ireland.

Tanaide sang:

The Tuatha De Danann under obscurity, a people without a covenant of religion; whelps of the wood that has not withered, people of the blood of Adam's flesh. Nobles yonder of the strong people, people of the withered summit, let us relate, in the course in which we are, their periods in their kingdom. A space of seven years oq Nuadu noble--stately over the fair-haired compnay, the rule of the man large-breasted, flaxen-maned, before his coming into Ireland. In Mag Tuired, heavy with doom, where fell a champion of the battle, from the white defender of the world--his arm of princedom was lopped off Seven years of Bres, which was not a white space, through its fair prospect for the song-abbot, in the princedom over the plain, generous in nuts, till the arm of Nuadu was healed. Nuadu after that twenty years, he brought the fairy-folk a-hosting, till Lugh the spear-slaughterous was made king--the many-crafted who cooled not. Forty to Lugh--it was balanced--in the kingship over the Palace of Banba;

he reached no celestial bed of innocence; eighty to The Dagda. Ten years to vehement Delbaeth till one wise in course and royal (?) arrived, faultness over the brink of the ocean--ten other to Fiachna. Twenty-nine years, I have proclaimed it, over every peace--land of Ireland, in the kingdom over Banba eduringly great had the grandons of The Dagda skilled in denseng.

Thereafter the sons of Mil came, they arrived to redden them--children of the great herowho burst out of Spain without growing cold. Till the deedful Gaedil wounded them, without a troop, through their cunning, it is not a matter of fable or of folly that small was the weakness of the Tuatha.Fland Mainstrech cecinit

Hearken, ye sages without sorrow, if it be your will that I relate the deaths yonder, with astuteness, of the choise of the Tuatha De Danann.

Edleo son of Alldai yonder, the first man of the Tuatha De Danann who fell in virgin Ireland, by the hand of Nerchon grandson of Semeon. Ernams, high her valour, fell, Fiachra, Echtach, Etargal, Tuirill Picreo of Baile Breg in the first batle of Mag Tuired.

Elloth with battle fell--the father, great and rough, of Manannan--and perfect, fair Donand, at the hands of De Domnand of the Fomoraig.

Cethen of Cu died of horror in Aircheltra; Cian far from his home did Brian, Iucharba dn Iuchar slay. Of a stroke of the pure sun died Cairpre the great, son of Etan: Etan died over the pool of sorrow for white-headed Cairpre.

In Mag Tuired, it was through battle Nuadu Airgetlam fell: and Macha --that was after Samhain--by the hand of Balar the strong-smiter. Ogma fell, without being weak at the hands of Indech son of De Domnann: breasted Casmal the good fell at the hands of Oichtriallach son of Indech.

Now of painful plague died Dian Cecht and Goibnenn the smith: Liughne the wright fell along with them by a strong fiery dart. Creidne the pleasant artificer was drowned on the lake-sea, the sinister pool, fetching treasures of noble gold to Ireland from Spain.

Bress died in Carn ui Neit by the treachery of Lug, with no fullness of falsehood: for him it was a cause of quarrel indeed drinking bog-stuff in the guise of milk De Chuille and faithful Dianann, both the farmeresses died, an evening with druidry, at the last, by gray demons of air. He fell on the strand eastward in the trenches of Rath Ailig, Did Indui the great, son of pleasant Delbaith, at the hands of Gann, a youth bold, white-fisted.

Fea, lasting was his fame, died at the end of a month after his slaying at the same stronghold--we think it fitting--for sorrow for Indui the white-haired.

Boind died at the combat at the wellspring of the son of noble Nechtan: Aine daughter of the Dagda died for the love that she gave to Banba.

Cairpre fell--remember thou! by the hand of Nechtan son of Nama: Nechtan fell by the poison at the hands of Sigmall, grandson of Free Midir.

Abean son of cold Bic-felmais, the bard of Lug with full victory, he fell by the hand of Oengus without reproach in front of Midir of mighty deeds. Midir son if Indui yonder fell by the hand of Elemar: fell Elemar, fit for fight, at the hands of Oengus the perfect. Brian, Iucharba, and Iuchar there, the three gods of the Tuatha De Danann were slain at Mana over the bright sea by the hand of Lug son of Ethliu.

Cermait son of the divine Dagda Lug... (?) wounded him it was a sorrow of grief upon the plain in the reign of Eochu Ollathair.

Cermat Milbel the mighty fell at the hands of harsh Lug son of Ethliu, in jealousy about his wife, great the fashion, concerning whom the druid lied unto him.

By the hand of Mac Cecht without affection the harper fell: moreover Lug fell over the wave, by the hand of Mac Cuill son of Cermat.

Aed son of The Dagda fell at the hands of Corrchend the fair, of equal valour; without deceit, it was a desire of strictness, after he had gone to his wife iniquitously. Corrcend from Cruach fell --the harsh very swift champion, by the stone which he raised on the strand over the grave of shamefaced Aed. Cridinbel squiting and crooked fell --the chief spell-weaver of the Tuatha De Danann--of the gold which he found in the idle Bann, by the hand of The Dagda, grandson of Delbaeth. As he came from cold Alba he, the son of The Dagda of ruddy form, at the outlet of Boinn, over here, there was Oengus drowned. The only son of Manannan from the bay, the first love of the aged woman, the tender youth fell in the plain at the hands of Idle Bennan, on the plain of Breg.

Net son of Indui and his two wives, Badb and Neman without deceit, were slain in Ailech without blame by Nemtuir the Red, of the Fomoraig.

Fuamnach the white (?) who was wife of Midir, Sigmall and Bri without faults, In Bri Leith, it was full vigour, they were burnt by Manannan.

The son of Allot fell, with valour, the rich treasure, Manannan, in the battle in harsh Cuillend by the hand of Uillend of the red eyebrows. Uillend with pride fell at the hands of Mac Greine with pure victory: the wife of the brown Dagda perished of plague of the slope in Liathdruim.

The Dagda died of a dart of gore in the Brug--it is no falsehood--wherewith the woman Cethlenn gave him mortal hurt, in the great battle of Mag Tuired. Delbaeth and his son fell at the hands of Caicher, the noble son of Nama: Caicher fell at the idle Boinn, at the hands of Fiachna son of Delbaeth. Fiacha and noble Ai fell before sound Eogan of the Creek: Eogan of the cold creek fell before Eochaid the knowing, hard as iron.

Eochaid of knowledge fell thereafter At the hands of Ed and of Labraid: Labraid, Oengus, Aed, fell At the hands of Cermat of form all fair. Eriu and Fotla with pride, Mac Greine and Banba with victory, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht with purity in the battle of Temair of clear wave. Mac Cecht at the hands of noble Eremon: Mac Cuill, of perfect Eber: Eriu yonder, at the hands of Suirge thereafter: Mac Greine of Amorgen. Fotla at the hands of Etan with pride, Of Caicher, Banba with victory, Whatever the place wherein they sleep, Those are the deaths of the warriors; hear ye. Those are the adventures of the Tuatha De Danann.

### **Annals of the Four Masters**

**1891 BCE** The tenth year of the reign of Eochaidh, son of Erc; and this was the last year of his reign, for the Tuatha De Dananns came to invade Ireland against the Firbolgs; and they gave battle to each other at Magh Tuireadh, in Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, in Connaught, so that the King Eochaidh, son of Erc, was killed, by the three sons of Neimhidh, son of Badhrai, of the Tuatha De Dananns; Ceasarb, Luamh, and Luachra, their names. The Firbolgs were vanquished and slaughtered in this battle. Moreover, the hand of Nuadhat, son of Eochaidh, son of Edarlamh (the king who was over the Tuatha De Dananns), was cut off in the same battle. The aforesaid Eochaidh was the last king of the Firbolgs. Nine of them had assumed kingship, and thirty seven years was the length of their sway over Ireland.

**1890 BCE** The first year of the reign of Breas, son of Ealathan, over Ireland; for the Tuatha De Danann gave him the sovereignty, after gaining the battle of Magh Tuireadh Conga, while the hand of Nuadhat was under cure.

**1884 BCE** This was the seventh year of Breas over Ireland, when he resigned the kingdom to Nuadhat, after the cure of his hand by Diancecht, assisted by Creidne, the artificer, for they put a silver hand upon him.

**1883 BCE** The first year of the reign of Nuadhat Airgeatlamh, after his hand had been welded with a piece of refined silver.

**1864 BCE** At the end of the twentieth year of the reign of Nuadhat of the Silver Hand, he fell in the battle of Magh Tuireadh na bhFomorach, by Balor of the mighty blows, one of the Fomorians.

**1863 BCE** The first year of the reign of Lugh Lamhfhada Lewy of the Long Hand over Ireland.

**1824 BCE** After the fortieth year of the reign of Lugh Lamhfhada over Ireland, he fell by Mac Cuill at Caendruim. It was in the reign of this Lugh that the fair of Tailtean was established, in commemoration and remembrance of his foster mother, Tailte, the daughter of Maghmor, King of Spain, and the wife of Eochaidh, son of Erc, the last king of the Fírbolgs.

DAGHDA

**The Age of the World, 3371. Annals of the Four Masters**

**1823 BCE** The first year of the reign of Eochaidh Ollathair, who was named the Daghda, over Ireland.

**1744 BCE** After the completion of the last year of the eighty years which Eochaidh Ollathar passed in the monarchy of Ireland, he died at Brugh, of the venom of the wound which Cethlenn inflicted upon him in the first battle of Magh Tuireadh.

**1743 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Dealbhaeth, son of Ogma, over Ireland.

**1734 BCE** In the tenth year of the reign of Dealbhaeth, he fell by the hand of his own son, Fiacha mac Dealbhaeith.

**1733 BCE** The first year of the reign of Fiacha, the son of Dealbhaeth.

**1724 BCE** At the end of the tenth year of the reign of Fiacha, son of Dealbhaeth, over Ireland, he fell by Eogon of Inbher.

**1723 BCE** The first year of the three last kings of the Tuatha De Dananns, who were in joint sovereignty over Ireland. These were Mac Cuill, Mac Ceacht, and Mac Greine.

### **CRONICUM SCOTORUM**

On Thursday, the Kalends of May, on the 17th of the Moon, the fleet of the sons of Milidh occupied Erinn at Inbher Sgene, and the wife of Aimerigin Gluingil, i.e. Sgene Davilsir, died there, and her grave was made there; hence it was called Inbher Sgene. Erennan's grave was placed on the other side.

The third day after the occupation of Erinn by the sons of Miledh, they fought the battle of Sliabh Mis against demons and Fomorians, and the sons of Milidh gained it, and they assumed the sovereignty of Erinn very soon afterwards; and so forth.

**Anno Mundi 2544. A.M.2544** Nel, son of Fenius, learned in many languages, went to Egypt.

(You have heard from me, O Readers, that I like not to have the labour of writing this section imposed on me, wherefore it is that I beseech of you, for the sake of true friendship, not to reproach me for it (if the reason thereof is understood by you), for it is certain that it is not the Clann Fírbisigh who are in fault.)

Milidh, son of Bile, proceeded then from Spain to Scythia, and from Scythia to Egypt, after the slaying of Reflor, son of Neman (as it is found in the Invasions of Erinn); and understand not that it was soon after the death of Nel in Egypt, but many years, indeed, after it, that Milidh departed from Scythia, after the slaying of Reflor, contending for the sovereignty of Scythia. His great fleet consisted of 100 ships, as the vellum relates from which this copy has been drawn; fifteen families in each ship, and soldiers without wives in it besides. They remained three months in the island of Taprobane. Three months more, also, they were on the Red Sea, until they came to Pharaoh, the king of Egypt. They learned the arts of that country. They remained eight years with Pharaoh in Egypt where they propagated their various arts and their

various actions. Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, married Milidh, son of Bile. After that, Milidh went with his host on the great sea, (and Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, along with him), past the island of Taprobane, in which they stayed a month. They rowed afterwards round Scythia to the "Inbher" of the Caspian Sea. They remained three nomada motionless on the Caspian Sea, through the chaunting of mermaids, until Caicher, the druid, rescued them. They voyaged afterwards past the point of Sliabh Rife until they landed in Dacia. They stayed a month there.

Caicher, the druid, said to them, 'we shall not stay until we reach Erinn.'

They subsequently passed by Gothia, by Germany, to Bregann, until they occupied Spain. It was uninhabited on their arrival. They remained there thirty years, and fought fifty-four battles against Frisians, and Longobards, and Bachru; and they were all gained by Milidh, son of Bile. For the right of Spain these battles were fought; and hence he was called "Milidh of Spain". And it was in it Milidh's two sons, Eremon and hErennan, were born. These were the two youngest. The two oldest were Donn and Ebhir; for in the east, in Scythia, Donn was born, and Ebhir in Egypt.

Twelve families died of a plague in one day in Spain, together with their three kings, viz.:—Milidh, son of Bile, Uige, and Oige. Forty-seven families and four soldiers went with the sons of Milidh, and with Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, on the sea to Erinn. They subsequently proceeded to land in Erinn at Inbher Slaini. They sailed round Erinn thrice, until finally they came to Inbher Sgene. Erenan, the youngest of Milidh's sons, went up into the mast to see how far they were from the land. He was drowned there, so that his limbs were severed by rocks, and, in dying, his head was placed on his mothers breast and gave forth a sigh. 'No wonder', said his mother, 'Erenan's going between two Inbhers, but he reached not the Inbher to which he came; he separated from the Inbher from which he came'. In that day there came a terrible storm, and the ship in which was Donn, son of Milidh, with fifty men, twelve women, and four soldiers, was cast away, so that they were drowned at the Dumacha in the western sea, called Tech nDuinn.

[I pass to another time, and He Who Is will bless it.]

### **Annals of the Four Masters**

**1694 BCE** The fleet of the sone of Milidh came to Ireland at the end of this year, to take it from the Tuatha De Dananns; and they fought the battle of Sliabh Mis with them on the third day after landing. In this battle fell Scota, the daughter of Pharaoh, wife of Milidh; and the grave of Scota is to be seen between Sliabh Mis and the sea. Therein also fell Fas, the wife of Un, son of Uige, from whom is named Gleann Faisi. After this the sons of Milidh fought a battle at Taitinn, against the three kinge of the Tuatha De Dananns, Mac Cuill, Mac Ceacht, and Mac Greine. The battle lasted for a long time, until Mac Ceacht fell by Eiremhon, Mac Cuill by Eimhear, and Mac Greine by Amhergin. Their three queens were also slain; Eire by Suirghe, Fodhla by Edan, and Banba by Caicher. The battle was at length gained against the Tuatha De Dananns, and they were slaughtered wherever they were overtaken. There fell from the sons of Milidh, on the other hand, two illustrious chieftains, in following up the rout, namely Fuad at Sliabh Fuaid, and Cuailgne at Sliabh Cuailgne.

**1693 BCE** This was the year in which Eremhon and Emher assumed the joint sovereignty of Ireland, and divided Ireland into two parts between them. It was in it, moreover, that these acts following were done by Eremhon and Emher, with their chieftains: Rath Beothaigh, over the Eoir Argat Ros, and Rath Oinn in Crich Cualann, were erected by Eremhon. The causeway of Inbher mor, in the territory of Ui Eineachglais Cualann, was made by Amergin. The erection of Dun Nair, in Sliabh Modhairn, by Gosten; Dun Deilginnsi, in the territory of Cualann, by Sedgha; Dun Sobhairce, in Murbholg Dal Riada, by Sobhairce; and Dun Edair by Suirghe. By

Eremhon and his chieftains these were erected. Rath Uamhain, in Leinster, by Emhear; Rath Arda Suird by Etan, son of Uige; Carraig Fethaighe by Un, son of Uige; Carraig Blarraighe by Mantan; Dun Ardinne by Caicher; Rath Righbaird, in Muiresg, by Fulman. By Emher and his chieftains these were erected.

A dispute arose at the end of this year, between Eremhon and Emhear, about the three celebrated hills, Druim Clasaigh, in Crich Maine; Druim Beathaigh, in Maenmghagh; and Druim Finghin, in Munster. In consequence of which a battle was fought between them, on the brink of Bri Damh, at Tochar Eter Da Mhagh; and this is called the battle of Geisill. The battle was gained upon Emhear, and he fell therein. There fell also three distinguished chieftains of the people of Eremhon in the same battle; Goisten, Setgha, and Suirghe, were their names. After this Eremhon assumed the sovereignty.

**1692 BCE** The first year of the reign of Eremhon over Ireland; and the second year after the arrival of the sons of Milidh, Eremhon divided Ireland. He gave the province of Ulster to Emhear, son of Ir; Munster to the four sons of Emhear Finn; the province of Connaught to Un and Eadan; and the province of Leinster to Crimthann Sciathbhel of the Damnonians.

Tea, daughter of Lughaidh, son of Ith, whom Eremhon married in Spain, to the repudiation of Odhbha, was the Tea who requested of Eremhon a choice hill, as her dower, in whatever place she should select it, that she might be interred therein, and that her mound and her gravestone might be thereon raised, and where every prince ever to be born of her race should dwell. The guarantees who undertook to execute this for her were Amhergin Gluingeal and Emhear Finn. The hill she selected was Druim Caein, i.e. Teamhair. It is from her it was called, and in it was she interred.

Odhbha, the mother of Muimhne, Luighne, and Laighne, died, and was interred at Odhbha.

The battle of Cuil Caichir, in which Caicher was slain by Amergin Gluingeal, was fought this year; and his grave was dug in that place, so that from him Cuil Caichir was named.

**1691 BCE** The second year of the reign of Eremhon over Ireland.

Amhergin Gluingeal, son of Milidh, fell in the battle of Biletineadh this year by Eremhon.

The eruption of the nine Brosnachs, (i.e. rivers) of Eile; of the nine Righes, (i.e. rivers) of Leinster; and of the three Uinsionns of Hy Oiliolla.

**1688 BCE** The fifth year of the reign of Eremon.

Fulman and Mantan fell by the king in the battle of Breogan, in Feimhin; and the eruption of the following lakes took place in the same year: Loch Cimbe, Loch Buadhaigh, Loch Baadh, Loch Ren, Loch Finnmhaighe, Loch Greine, Loch Riach, Loch Da Chaeach, in Leinster, and Loch Laegh, in Ulster.

**1684 BCE** The ninth year of the reign of Eremon, Un, En, and Edan, fell by him in the battle of Comhraire, in Meath. The eruption of Eithne, in Ui Neill; of the three Socs, in Connaught; and of the Fregabhail, between Dal Araidhe and Dal Riada, this year. These are rivers.

**1678 BCE** The fifteenth year of the reign of Eremhon; he died at the end of this period at Rath Beothaigh over the Eoir, in Argat Ross.

**1677 BCE** The first year of the joint reign of Muimhne, Luighne, and Laighne, sons of Eremon, over Ireland.

**1675 BCE** At the end of these three years Muimhne died at Cruachain. Luighne and Laighne fell in the battle of Ard Ladhron by the sons of Emhear. Er, Orba, Fearon, and Fergen, the four sons of Emer, reigned half a year. This half year and the half year of Nuadhat Neacht make a full year; and to Nuadhat Neacht it is reckoned in the age of the world.

These sons of Emer were slain by Irial Faidh, son of Eremon, in the battle of Cuil Marta, at the end of the half year aforesaid.

**1665 BCE** At the end of this, the tenth year of the reign of Irial Faidh, son of Eremon, he died at Magh Muaidhe. It was by this Irial Faidh the following battles were fought: the battle of Cuil Marta; the battle of Ard Inmaoith, in Teathbha, in which fell Stirne, son of Dubh, son of Fomhor; the battle of Tenmaighe, in which fell Eocha Echcheann, king of the Fomorians; the battle of Lochmaighe, in which fell Lughroth, son of Mofemis of the Firbolgs.

It was in the time of the same Irial that the clearing of the plains, the erection of the forts, and the eruption of the rivers following, took place. These are the plains: Magh Sele, in Ui Neill; Magh nEle, in Leinster; Magh Reicheat; Magh Sanais, in Connaught; Magh Techt, in Ui Mac Uais; Magh Faithne, in Airtheara; Magh Dairbhreach, in Fotharta Dairbhreach; Magh Lughna, in Cianachta; Magh Inis, in Uladh; Magh Cuile Feadha, in Fearnmhagh; Magh Comair; Magh Midhe; Magh Cobha; Magh Cuma, in Ui Neill; Magh Fearnmhaighe, in Oirghialla; and Magh Riada. These are the forts: Rath Croich, in Magh Inis; Rath Cuinceadha, in Seimhne; Rath Bacain, in Latharna; Rath Lochaid, at Glascharn; Rath Glaisicuilg, which is called Rath Ciombaoith, at Eamhain, Rath Mothaigh; Rath Buirg, in Sleachtmhagh. The rivers were the Siuir, Feil, Ercre, in Munster; the three Finns; and the three Coimdes.

**1664 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Eithrial, son of Irial Faidh, over Ireland.

**1645 BCE** The twentieth year of the reign of Eithrial, son of Irial Faidh, son of Eremon, when he fell by Conmhael, son of Emer, in the battle of Raire.

It was in the reign of this Eithrial that these plains were cleared: Teanmagh, in Connaught; Magh Lughadh, in Luighne; Magh Bealaigh, in Ui Tuitre; Magh Geisille, in Ui Failghe; Magh Ochtair, in Leinster; Lochmhagh, in Conaille; Magh Roth, in Ui Eathach.

**1644 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Conmael, son of Emer, over Ireland. He was the first king of Ireland from Munster.

**1615 BCE** Conmael, son of Emer, having been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell, in the battle of Aenach Macha, by Tighernmus, son of Follach.

By Conmael had been fought these battles: the battle of Geisill, in which fell Palap, son of Eremon; the battle of Berra; the battle of Sliabh Beatha, in Ui Creamhthainn; the battle of Ucha; the battle of Cnucha; the battle of Sliabh Modhairn, in which fell Semroth, son of Inboith; the battle of Clere; the battle of Carnmor, in which fell Ollach; the battle of Loch Lein, against the Ernai and Martinei, and against Mogh Ruith, son of Mofebis of the Firbolgs; the battle of Ele.

**1614 BCE** The first year of the reign of Tighernmas, son of Folloch, over Ireland.

**1613 BCE** The second year of the reign of Tighernmas, the eruption of these nine lakes occurred: Loch Uair, in Meath; Loch nIain; Loch Ce, in Connaught; Loch Saileann; Loch nAilleann, in Connaught; Loch Feabhail; Loch Gabhair; Dubhloch; and Loch Dabhall, in Oirghialla.

**1538 BCE** This was the seventeenth year above three score of Tighearnmas, as king over Ireland. It was by him the following battles were gained over the race of Emhear, and others of the Irish, and foreigners besides. These were the battles: the battle of Elle, in which fell Rochorb, son of Gollan; the battle of Lochmagh, in which fell Dagairne, son of Goll, son of Gollan; the battle of Cul Ard, in Magh Inis; the battle of Cuil Fraechan; the battle of Magh Techt; the battle of Commar; the battle of Cul Athgurt, in Seimhne; the battle of Ard Niadh, in Connaught; the battle of Carn Fearadhaigh, in which fell Fearadhach, son of Rochorb, son of Gollan, from whom Carn Fearadhaigh is called; the battle of Cnamh Choill, in Connaught; the battle of

Cuil Feadha; the battle of Reabh; the battle of Congnaidhe, in Tuath Eabha; the battle of Cluain Cuas, in Teathbha; the battle of Cluain Muirsge, in Breifne; the two battles of Cuil, in Argat Ross; the battle of Ele; the battle of Berra; seven battles at Loch Lughdhach; two other battles at Argat Ross; three battles against the Firbolgs; the battle of Cuil Fothair, against the Ernai.

It was by Tighearnmas also that gold was first smelted in Ireland, in Foithre Airthir Liffe. It was Uchadan, an artificer of the Feara Cualann, that smelted it. It was by him that goblets and brooches were first covered with gold and silver in Ireland. It was by him that clothes were dyed purple, blue, and green. It was in his reign the three black rivers of Ireland burst forth, Fubhna, Torann, and Callann, their names. At the end of this year he died, with the three fourths of the men of Ireland about him, at the meeting of Magh Slecht, in Breifne, at the worshipping of Crom Cruach, which was the chief idol of adoration in Ireland. This happened on the night of Samhain precisely. It was from the genuflections which the men of Ireland made about Tighearnmas here that the plain was named.

**1537 BCE** This was the first year of Ireland without a king, after the death of Tighearnmas.

**1531 BCE** This was the seventh year. Ireland was without a king during the period of these seven years.

**1530 BCE** This was the first year of Eochaidh Eadghadhach, as king over Ireland. He was called Eochaidh Eadghadhach because it was by him the variety of colour was first put on clothes in Ireland, to distinguish the honour of each by his raiment, from the lowest to the highest. Thus was the distinction made between them: one colour in the clothes of slaves; two in the clothes of soldiers; three in the clothes of goodly heroes, or young lords of territories; six in the clothes of ollavs; seven in the clothes of kings and queens.

**1527 BCE** The fourth year of Eochaidh. At the end of the fourth year of his reign, he fell by Cearmna, son of Ebric, in the battle of Teamhair Tara.

**1526 BCE** The first year of the joint reign of Sobhairce and Cearmna Finn, the two sons of Ebric, son of Emher, son of Ir, son of Milidh, over Ireland; and they divided it between them into two parts: Sobhairce resided in the north, at Dun Sobhairce; and Cearmna in the south, at Dun Cearmna. These were the first kings of Ireland of the race of Ir.

**1487 BCE** After these kings had been forty years in the joint sovereignty of Ireland, Sobhairce was slain by Eochaidh Meann, of the Fomorians; and Cearmna fell by Eochaidh Faebharghlas, son of Conmael.

**1486 BCE** The first year of Eochaidh Faebhar Ghlas, son of Conmael, son of Emhear, over Ireland.

**1467 BCE** After Eochaidh had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Fiacha Labhrainne, in the battle of Carman Wexford, in revenge of his father.

These were the battles that were fought, and the plains that were cleared, by Eochaidh Faebharghlas: the battle of Luachair Deadhadh; the battle of Fosadh Da Ghort; the battle of Comar Tri nUisge; the battle of Tuaim Drecon, in Ui Briuin Breifne; the battle of Druim Liathain. These are the plains: Magh Smeathrach, in Ui Failghe; Magh nAidhne, Magh Luirg, in Connaught; Magh Leamhna, Magh nInir, Magh Fubhna, and Magh Da Ghabhar, in Oirghialla.

**1466 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Fiacha Labhrainne over Ireland.

**1443 BCE** This was the twenty fourth year, the termination of the reign of Fiacha Labhrainne; and he fell by Eochaidh Mumho, of Munster, in the battle of Bealgadan. It was by this Fiacha Labhrainne the following battles were gained: the battle of Gathlach, in which fell Mofebis, son of Eochaidh Faebharghlas; the battle of Fairrge,

against the race of Emhear; the battle of Sliabh Feimhin; a battle against the Ernai, a sept of the Firbolgs, on the plain where Loch Erne now is. After the battle was gained from them, the lake flowed over them, so that it was from them the lake is named, that is, "a lake over the Ernai." It was in the reign of the same Fiacha that the springing of these three rivers first took place, namely, the Fleasc, the Mand, and the Labhrann, from which last the surname Labhrainne clung to him.

**1442 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Eochaidh Mumho, son of Mofebis, over Ireland.

**1422 BCE** Twenty one years was Eochaidh in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Aengus Olmucadha, son of Fiacha Labhrainne, in the battle of Cliach.

**1421 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Aengus Olmucadha over Ireland.

**1404 BCE** After Aengus Olmucadha had been eighteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell in the battle of Carmann, by Enna Airgtheach. It was Aengus that gained the following battles. The battle of Clere; the battle of Cuirce, the battle of Sliabh Cailge, against the Martini, in the territory of Corca Bhaiscinn; the battle of Ros Fraechan, in Muirisc, in which fell Fraechan, the prophet; the battle of Carn Riceadha; the battle of Cuil Ratha, in South Munster; the battle of Sliabh Cua, against the Ernai; the battle of Ard Achadh, in which fell Smiorgall, son of Smeathra, king of the Fomorians; fifty battles against the Cruithean Tuath and the Firbolgs; twelve battles against the Longbardai; and four battles against the Colaisti.

These are the lakes which burst forth in his time: Loch Aenbheithe, in Ui Cremhthainn; Loch Saileach; Loch Na nGasán, in Magh Luirg, in Connaught; and the eruption of the sea between Eabha and Ros Cette.

It was by Aengus also that these plains were cleared: Magh Glinne Decon, in Cinel Conaill; Magh Mucruimhe, in Connaught; Magh Cuile Cael, in Cinel Boghaine; Magh nOensciath, in Leinster; Aelmhagh, in Calraighe; Magh Arcaill, in Ciarraighe Luachra; and Magh Luachra Deadhaidh.

**1403 BCE** This was the first year of Enna Airgtheach, as king over Ireland.

**1377 BCE** After Enna Airgtheach had spent twenty seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Raitheachtaigh, son of Maen, son of Aengus Olmucadha, in the battle of Raighne.

It was by this Enna Airgtheach that silver shields were made at Airget Ros; so that he gave them to the men of Ireland, together with horses and chariots.

**1376 BCE** This was the first year of Roitheachtaigh, son of Maen, over Ireland.

**1352 BCE** After Roitheachtaigh had been twenty five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Sedna, son of Airtri, at Cruachain.

**1351 BCE** The first year of the reign of Sedna, son of Airtri, son of Eibhric, son of Emher, son of Ir.

**1346 BCE** After Sedna had been five years in the sovereignty, he fell by Fiacha Finscothach and Muineamhon, son of Cas Clothach, at Cruachain.

**1345 BC** The first year of the reign of Fiacha Finscothach over Ireland.

**1327 BCE** After Fiacha Finscothach had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Muineamhon, son of Cas. Every plain in Ireland abounded with flowers and shamrocks in the time of Fiacha. These flowers, moreover, were found full of wine, so that the wine was squeezed into bright vessels. Wherefore, the cognomen, Fiacha Fin Scothach, continued to be applied to him.

**1326 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Muinemhon, son of Cas Clothach, over Ireland.

**1322 BCE** At the end of the fifth year of Muineamhon, he died of the plague in Magh Aidhne. It was Muineamhon that first caused chains of gold to be worn on the necks of kings and chieftains in Ireland.

**1321 BCE** The first year of Faildeargdoid.

**1312 BCE** After Faildeargdoid had been ten years in the sovereignty, he fell by Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha Finscothach, in the battle of Teamhair. It was by the King Faildeargdoid that gold rings were first worn upon the hands of chieftains in Ireland.

**1311 BCE** The first year of the reign of Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha Finscothach.

**1272 BCE** Ollamh Fodhla, after having been forty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at his own mur house at Teamhair. He was the first king by whom the Feis Teamhrach was established; and it was by him Mur Ollamhan was erected at Teamhair.

It was he also that appointed a chieftain over every cantred, and a Brughaidh over every townland, who were all to serve the King of Ireland.

Eochaidh was the first name of Ollamh Fodhla; and he was called Ollamh Fodhla because he had been first a learned Ollamh, and afterwards king of Fodhla, i.e. of Ireland.

**1271 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Finnachta, son of Ollamh Fodhla, over Ireland.

**1252 BCE** This was the twentieth year of the reign of Finnachta over Ireland. He afterwards died of the plague in Magh Inis, in Uladh.

It was in the reign of Finnachta that snow fell with the taste of wine, which blackened the grass. From this the cognomen, Finnachta, adhered to him. Elim was his name at first.

**1251 BCE** The first year of the reign of Slanoll, son of Ollamh Fodhla, over Ireland.

**1235 BCE** The seventeenth year of Slanoll in the sovereignty; and he died, at the end of that time, at Teamhair Tara, and it is not known what disease carried him off; he was found dead, but his colour did not change. He was afterwards buried; and after his body had been forty years in the grave, it was taken up by his son, i.e. Oilioll mac Slanuill, and the body had remained without rotting or decomposing during this period. This thing was a great wonder and surprise to the men of Ireland.

**1234 BCE** The first year of the reign of Gedhe Ollghothach over Ireland.

**1223 BCE** The twelfth year of Gedhe Ollghothach in the sovereignty of Ireland; and he fell at the end of that time by Fiacha, son of Finnachta.

**1222 BCE** The first year of Fiacha Finnailches, son of Finnachta, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Every calf that was brought forth in his reign was white headed.

**1203 BCE** After Fiacha Finnailches had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell in the battle of Breagh, by Bearnghal, son of Gedhe Ollghothach.

It was by Fiacha Finnailches that Dun Chuile Sibrinne, i.e. Ceanannus was erected. Wherever his habitation was placed, Ceanannus was its name. It was by this king that the earth was first dug in Ireland, that water might be in wells. It was difficult for the stalk to sustain its corn in his reign.

**1202 BCE** The first year of the reign of Bearnghal, son of Gedhe Ollghothach, over Ireland.

**1191 BCE** Bearnghal, the son of Gedhe Ollghothach, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Oilioll, son of Slanoll, and Sirna, son of Dian.

**1190 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Oilioll, son of Slanoll, over Ireland.

**1175 BCE** Oilioll, son of Slanoll, after having been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Sirna, son of Dian.

**1174 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Sirna, son of Dian, son of Deman, in the sovereignty of Ireland. It was this Sirna, son of Dian, that wrested the

government of Teamhair Tara from the Ulta, i.e. the race of Ir. It was he, too, that revenged upon them the death of Roitheachtaigh mac Main, whom they had slain at Cruachain; so that Bearnghal, son of Gedhe Ollghothach, and Oilioll, son of Slanoll, fell by him.

**1032 BCE** Sirna Saeghlach, son of Dian, after having been a century and a half in the sovereignty of Ireland fell by Roitheachtaigh, son of Roan, at Aillinn. This was the Sirna who gained the battle of Aircealtair over the Ultonians; the two battles of Sliabh Airbhreach; the battle of Ceann Duin, in Assal; the battle of Moin Foichnigh, in Ui Failghe, over the Martini and Ernai; the battle of Luachair; the battle of Claire; the battle of Samhain; the battle of Cnoc Ochair. An attack was made by him on the Fomorians, in the territory of Meath. It was by him, moreover, was fought the battle of Moin Troghaidhe, in Ciannachta, when Lughair, son of Lughaidh, of the race of Emhear, had brought in a force of Fomorians into Ireland, with their king, Ceasarn by name. Sirna drew the men of Ireland to make battle against them to Moin Troghaidhe. As they were fighting the battle a plague was sent upon them, of which Lughair and Ceasarn perished, with their people, and a countless number of the men of Ireland along with them.

It was in the time of Sirna, also, happened the eruption of the Scirtach, in Leinster; of the Doailt, in Crich Rois; of the Nith, in Magh Muirtheimhne; of the Leamhain, in Munster; and of the Slaine, in Ui Creamhthainn.

**1031 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Roitheachtaigh, son of Roan, over Ireland.

**1025 BCE** After Roitheachtaigh had been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, lightning burned him at Dun Sobhairce Dunseverick. It was by this Roitheachtaigh that chariots of four horses were first used in Ireland.

**1024 BCE** Elim Oillfinshneachta, son of Roitheachtaigh, after having been one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell, at the end of that year, by Giallachaidh, son of Oilioll Ollchain. Snow, with the taste of wine, fell in this year, whence he was called Oillfinshneachta.

**1023 BCE** The first year of Giallachaidh, son of Oilioll Olchain, son of Sirna, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

**1015 BCE** Giallachaidh, after having been nine years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Art Imleach, in Magh Muaidhe.

**1014 BCE** This was the first year of Art Imleach, son of Elim Oillfinshneachta, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

**1003 BCE** Art Imleach, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Nuadhat Finnfail.

**1002 BCE** This was the first year of the reign of Nuadhat Finnfail over Ireland.