Translations

1. *Egerton MS 88* is a Gaelic manuscript from the end of the 16th century, now kept in the Egerton collection of the British Library, London.
2. It was written by members of the Ó Dábhoireann family, a famous family of lawyers from Corca Mrua, County Claire.
3. It was put together between the years 1564 and 1569 under the supervision of Domhnaill Ó Dábhoireann.
4. The Mór-Ríoghain is a goddess in the Mythology of the Gaels.
5. There is no agreement about the meaning of her name.
6. It is possible that it has an Indo-European root in *Mor*, with the meaning terrible or horrible, related to the Old-English *maere* (which is still preserved in the word “*nightmare*”).
7. It can be recreated from Proto-Celtic as \**Moro‑rīganī‑s*.
8. This is the preferred derivation among contemporary scholars today.
9. Often, Mór-Ríoghain is referenced along with her sisters as a triple-goddess, going by the name “the tree *Morrígna*”.
10. In the later folklore, she is likened to the banshee.
11. It is also suggested that she was related to the fianna, and it is likely that these groups were dedicated to her.
12. There is a fulacht fiadh in County Tipperary by the name Fulacht na Mór Ríoghna.
13. In the Mythology of the Gaels, the Fianna were small half-independent armed groups.
14. The Fianna are historically cited in the traditions (traditional law tracts of Ireland).
15. Writing in the 17th century, Geoffrey Keating said that the Fianna would be given lodging and that they would be fed by the nobility during the winter, keeping order in return as repayment, but during the summer from May to November, they had to survive by hunting for food and selling hides.