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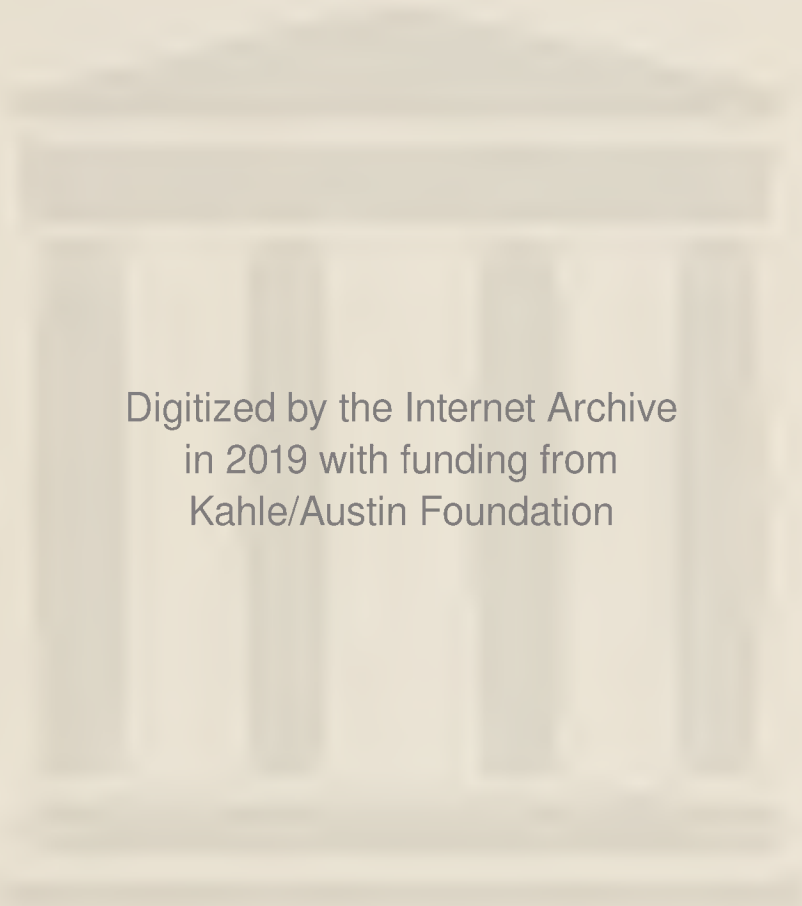

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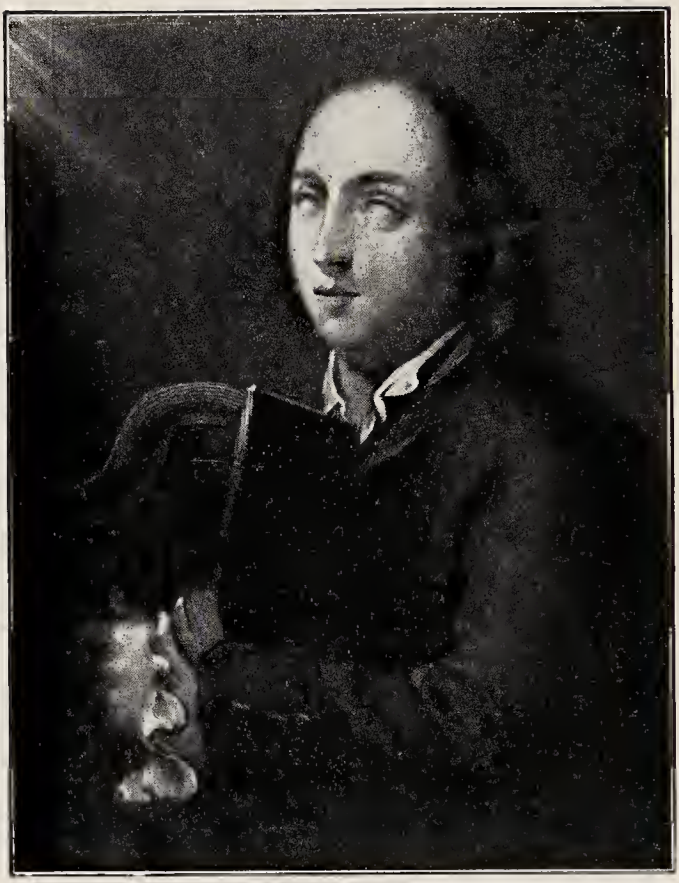

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Amhráin Cearbhalláin

THE POEMS OF CAROLAN

Carolan, Turlough, 1670-1738

Amhráin Cearbhalláin

THE POEMS OF CAROLAN

TOGETHER WITH

OTHER N. CONNACHT AND S. ULSTER LYRICS

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND VOCABULARY

BY

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Réamhrádh.

A raoghal comhuighthe, anfocrach atá ann ir deacair rtaidéar a ghlacadh le h-éan obair a chíocnú nó rnar a cuir uirce mar ir ceart. Ach le rúil go dtiocfadh fearbar ar an raoghal rin féin, caithfe duine a beit ag ciarádil leir go dtuga focha an tronair caradh beag cughainn, agur níl aimhear ar bith nach mbéidh cuid éighin de Chlainne Gaedeal fághta nuair a fuaimheocar ré le ruim a cur i leabhar filidheachta Gaedhilge.

An té a cuireas roime rséal no laoi a tharraint ar na láimhrgríbeanna a cuireadh le chéile ra naomadh haoir déag ir doilig dó mórán rlachta a cur ar a raochar. Arae ní raib éan am agiam ir lugha a raib foghluim ag Gaedhil, go háirithe ag Gaedhil Connachta ná túr 7 meadon na naomadh haoire déag. Agur ir ran am rin a rgríobadh formór de láimhrgríbeanna amhrán Cearballáin mar foillreocar ra leabhar reo. Sé an méid a b'féidir a déanamh na láimhrgríbeanna ar fad a tabhairt le chéile agur an rgoit a thogha arta, agur a gcur ra gcruth a mbeidir, nó geall leir, dá mbeadh a ndóthain léighin ag lucht a rgríobtha. Ach mar geall ar an gcorraighil a bain don traoghal le goirid, bí ceann nó dó den cuid ba rine de na láimhrgríbeanna nár éirigh liom úráid a bhaint arta. Mar rin féin, bí a raib de amhráin ionntu cuirtha rior cheana agam ar a macaramail eile.

Maidir leir na hamhráin tá ra tagra 7 ra triomadh cuid den

86153

leabhar seo, níor fhéadh mé fios a fhágail cia chum a bhfoilsíodh, cé is muide den méid a sinne Ó Cathasaigh, Baile Átha Cliath, an uimhir eile tá ainmnighthe i ndeireadh an leabhair. Ach cébi cé chum iad is fearr agus is deise de amhráin go leor acu ná amhráin Chearbhalláin mar is léir do dhuine ar bith a léigheas iad.

Caithfe mé mo mhór-bhuidheachas a ghabhail leis na daoine seanamhla seo a chuir comhnamh dom leis an ádhbhar atá sa leabhar seo a fholáthar, mar tá: le R. Flower ar lámhscríbhinn na Breatainne a sinne ré cinn de na hamhráin atá annsin a aithghrióbh dom; le S. Purton a chuir roinnt de na láimhscríbheanna atá i n-Acadamh an Rígh i nÁth Cliath dom a bhfuil ceanna de amhráin Chearbhalláin ionntu; le Mac Uí Néill, Tomás de Róirte agus Mac Uí Bhroinsin a bí an uair sin ina n-ádhbhar saighead i gColáiste Mhuighe Nuadhat a chuir comhnamh dom le amhráin a bí sa scolaighe sin a aithghrióbh; le Tomás Ó Raithile a léigh beaga Chearbhalláin mar tá sé cuirtha síos agam agus a chuir a lán uaidh i nÁth Cliath dom; leis an Athair Proinsias Ó Cearbhalláin a sinne longaireacht ar an áit ar fuair Cearbhallán; leis an Athair Seán Mac Diarmada; le Máire Ní Mhurchadha, Máire Ní Choisligh, Mairghréad Nic Cuaig, S. Ní Mhaolagáin, mic léigin an Choláiste, a roinne glac de ainmneacha na n-áiteacha a fholáthar dom. Tá mé buidheach freisin do luicht uighdaris na leabharlann seo, an Acadamh Ríoghamhail, Colláiste na Tríonóide agus Colláiste Mhuighe Nuadhat ar uchd cead a thabhairt dom láimhscríbheanna a fholáthar ionntu.

TOMÁS Ó MÁILLE.

Gaillimh.
Bealtaine, 1916.

Clár innrigte an leabair.

Cearúallán caoc na n-amrán ..		*Frontispiece*
		leat.
Réamrad		ix 7 x.
LIST OF WORKS REFERRED TO		xvii.
Beata Cearúallán		1
RECORDS OF CAROLAN		16
THE MANUSCRIPTS		46
THE LANGUAGE OF THE POEMS		52
ORTHOGRAPHY		53
PHONOLOGY, VOWELS		59
PHONOLOGY, CONSONANTS		63
DECLENSION		71
THE VERB		77
SYNTAX		87
METRE		103
na hamrán, cuid I (amrán Cearúallán) ..		109
An Ciorógac Óg		192
An tSiúd Beag 7 an tSiúd Mór		133
An Tmúcann		164
Aod Ó Ceallaig		202
Bean an leanna		153
Bean an Tmnrig		158
Bean Cóil		152
Bean Chopton		139
Bean uí Eagra		143
Béilín Páirteac		189
Betti nic néill		171
Betti ní Bruain		159
Blacky		122
Brigid nic Feorais		119

	Leat
Brighid Nic Fearghail	150
Brighid Nic Fearghail	180
Caiptín Mac Seamuis	114
Caitriona Croston	127
Caitriona Ní'ac Aonghusa	191
Caitriona Ní Néill	145
Cathal Mac Diarmada	192
Cathaoir Mac Cába	185
Citi Ní Eaghra	146
Coirneál Nuinneann	138
Coirneál Ó hOireamhan	145
Comhairle Seáin Uí Néill	200
Cor Rince	198
Cumarò Eoin Uí Ruairc	160
Cupán Uí Eaghra	142
Dá Molaò Péin	168
Dá William Dáibir	197
Donnchaò Ó Conchubair	170
Eamonn Croston	201
Eamonn Dotuel	141
Eamonn Ó Coileáin	112
Páilte	169
Fainní Ní Cheallaigh	154
Féirlim Ó Néill	155
Fraeri Nuinneann	113
Iarla Mac Adaim	130
Inghean Ruairí Óig	146
Máible Ní Cheallaigh	109
Máire an Chúil Finn	118
Máire Bhún	177
Máire Nic Seamuis	111
Máire Ní 'Guirin	123
Máire Ní Néill	172
Máire Ní Ruairc	171
Máirtreár Pléamann	197
Maitiú Plunceáo	176
Marbhaò Cearbhallain air bár a mhná	161

	Leat.
Marbhnadh Ceanballáin (Mac Cába cct) ..	167
Marbhnadh or cionn mná Gortaighe	153
Marbhnadh Toirdhealbhaigh Mhic Donnchadha ..	188
Marbhnadh Uilliog a Búrca	166
Máirtan Mac Giolla	129
Nanr Ní Aimt	147
Neilli Pluincéad	182
Ó Conchobair Fáilghe	174
,, ,, (Aimhán eile)	175
Ól-ré Ceanballáin	157
Peigí Ní Chorcáin	125
Pléaca an Plaincéadaigh	149
Pléaca an Ruaircaigh	143
Pléaca an Staponaigh	115
Pléaca Mhig Uidhir	192
Pléaca Paxton	134
Pól Mac Aindriú (A, B)	124
Réalta na Maidne	185
Riobaird Mac a' tSeabaic	199
Seabac Béal átha Seanaidh	135
Seán Glas	140
Seán Hamló	176
Seán Mac Cathmhaoil	141
Seán Ó Conchubair	175
Seán Ó Déigneacáin	134
Seán Ó hAimt	121
Seán Ó Raighillig	193
Seón John	126
Seóirse Urabrton	117
Sgoinléaracht Mhic Uí Cheanballáin	163
Sinéad Ní Maolmhuaidh	189
Sláinte an Uirghe Beatha	156
Súsaí Ní Cheallaigh	151
Toirdhealbhach Mac Donnchadha	196
Tobóid Paxton	102
Uaill-chuma Ceanballáin or cionn uaighe Mhic Cába	162

	Leac
CUID II	203
An Bheacnac	214
An Bunnán Buide	208
An Cúilionn	222
Anracht na n-Anracht	207
An Stáid-bean	236
"Brighid Nic Feorais"	235
Brighid Ní Mháille	209
Brighid Óg na gCiabh	233
Brighid Óg na gCumann	231
Comh-chuinnighadh na Raghailleach	227
Connrach Liathroma	225
Deanrai Brún	212
Mailréad Ní tSuibne	211
Meadhb Ní Maolmhuaidh	228
Plépáca na Ruaracach	205
Róise Ní Raighilligh	216
Seórsa Brún	210
Turas Lá an Aonaigh	237
Uilleacán Dubhach Ó	223
Una Ní Conchubair	218
CUID III	239
A Mháire, a Chairle	263
An Corr-fhiadh	244
Béal Átha hAmhnais	260
Bean an Leanna	241
Bean Dubh an Ghleanna	264
Brighid Ní Beirn	259
Caitlín Thuaill	251
Citi Ní'ac Aodha	243
Cuaichín Binn Chabair	242
Chuir mé mo Ghaidhe	266
Dá Bhráthair-re Bean ra Tír	253
Dá mbeith Chuid ag an gCat	262
Faoiltiarn Uí Charaidhe	208
Máire Ní 'Canna	260
Mánus an Chéo	249

	Leat
Mórdha Ní Dubhda	254
Na Dáill Bána	247
Na Fainne Geala	246
Nanci Nic Géamáin	269
Pléaráca Uí Anluain	268
Seán Mag Rághnaill	245
Tír-a-Ruain	267
Tomás Díolún	256
NOTES TO POEMS	271
VOCABULARY	338
ENGLISH-IRISH INDEX	386
INDEX TO PLACE NAMES	414
INDEX TO POETS REFERRED TO	418
APPENDIX A	420
APPENDIX B	422

Toirdhealbhach Ó Cearbhalláin.

Ní raibh éan bárd ná filí i gConnacht le trí céad bliadhain, ar a laighead, a raibh cáil chomh mór air a'r bí air Cearbhalláin. Ar an adhbar sin, ní coir go mbeadh malrach feacht mbliadhan i gConnacht, nó dá n-abraighinn i n-Éirinn ar fad, nach gcloisfeadh tráchd éigin air. Bhí cóir ar éan-chaoi go mbeadh oifead fuime ag Clainne Gaedheal i gCearbhallán a'r go dtaithneochadh leo a chuid filidheachta a chur fá ach-chló. Níor cuireadh amhrán Cearbhalláin i gcló le cuilleamh a'r ceithre fichid bliadhain[1], ó chruinnigh Ó h-Airgadháin roimhe acú ar na láimh-sgríbeanna sa mbliadhain 1831. Roimh an am sin, chuir Taoig Ó Coinnealláin roimhe mhaith dá chuid amhrán i n-eagar sa mbliadhain 1829. Chuir an Siubhlach glac acú i gcló sa mbliadhain 1786. Sé an dearmad is mó a rinne Ó h-Airgadháin 7 gach reamhchaibhe dár gabh roimhe nach dtugadar éan chuairt cé bhfuaireadar féin na h-amhráin.

Den méid a cuireadh ar páipéar go fóill fá bheatha Cearbhalláin ré leabhar Uí Airgadháin an cur síos is fearr. Sé a bhfuil de locht air nachar mhinigh 7 nachar foillsigh ré áichid, mar dubhairt mé, cé bhfuair ré féin an t-eagar a bí aige. Dá bhrígh sin, ní mór roimhe den adhbar úd a folachar ach-uair. Is foiléar gur thainig ré cuimse ar leabhra mar leabhar an tSiubhlaigh do na bárdaibh Gaedhealacha (1786), nó fuigheall Oidheacht na hEigse Gaedhealaighe a chruinnigh Inghean Bhrúic sa mbliadhain 1789, nó

1. Ó shoin amach an méid sin chuas, dubhairt an t-Ollamh dhe hÍfrinn liom gur chuir ré féin roimhe acú i gcló cuid mhaith dhíobh.

na Sgríbneóirí Gaedealaca a ceap Éamonn Ó Ragaille sa mbliadain 1820, nó Seancas Catail Uí Conchubair, nó Sgéal Beto, 7 b'féidir ar Dréacht Ritson ar an aimsán náirsúnta (1813). Maidir leis an leabar deiridh úd Ritson, tá sé le léigeadh ar nach raib cuimse eolais ag an té a rgríob é ar na háiridh Gaedealaca ná ar a gcuid amsán.

Níl ina lán de na leabra úd ach an rgéal céadna, gach éandruine dá dógáil ón té a chuaid roimhe 7 ag cur a leagain féin air. Is cormail, ar éan nóir, gur fritheadh go leor den uigdar ó béalaidhir na ndaoine. Is féidir roinnt eolais a fágail ar an tuairirg a bí rgríobta i mBéarla idir na h-amsáin is na láimrgríbeanna, dá minic, 7 cuirfe mé síos air sin ina am féin. San am ar rgríob Ó h-Airgadáin, 7 go mór-mór na rgríbneóirí eile a gcuid leabar, ní raib duine ar bith de na sean-iondúirí i gConnacta nach raib Gaedilg aige 7 nach raib meabair nó eolus éigin aige ar Ceallaláin. Mar adubairt an Siublac ina leabar (I, l. 284), "a lán de na neithe atá ins an mbeatha seo i n-ar ndiaid is ó luadhmádh 7 béal-aidhir na ndaoine a fritheadh iad." Ar an adhbar sin, is iomda rgéal 7 luadhmádh a bí ag imeacht an uair sin nach bfuil ar fágail anois. Agus an áit ar cuir Ceallaláin bunáite a faogail, is ar éigin atá focal Gaedilge fá láthair ann, agus an áit nach bfuil an Gaedilg tá an seanchas imigthe ar.

Tús a Saogail.

§ 2. Rugadh Toirdealbach Ó Ceallaláin san áit ar a dtugtar an Spidéal i bfoirgeacht leith-míle don Obair, i gConnae na Mide. Sin mar adeir an t-Athair Proinnsias Ó Ceallaláin[1] a fuair an t-uigdar on-a athair[2] féin, 7 bí sé aige-san ó n-a athair mór[3] a bí gar i ngaol do Ceallaláin. Tá muintir na h-áite ar éan focal leis sa méid sin. Deir an t-Athair Pól

1. Sagart Paráirte, Tulaige Alman, Co. Lugmaid.
2. Pádraig Ó Ceallaláin (rugadh é sa mbliadain 1812).
3. Féidlim Ó Ceallaláin (rugadh é sa mbl., 1728).

Breathnaċ a dhuine lorgairdeaċt ar an sgéal, go bfuil sáċt ar an ainm sin, an Spidéal, ón mbliadain 1630 anuas. Do réir mar léigtear as Ó Ragaille, is sa mBaile Nua, i bproirgeaċt trí míle go leiṫ do'n Obair, a fugaḋ Ceallaláin 7 cuireaḋ 'un sgoile é as Baile 'ic Feórais, san áit ar ċuir sé aiṫne ar Bhrigid Ní'c Feórais. Más fíor don tSiubhlaċ bu le bunaḋ Ċeallaláin, sa tsean-aimsir, talta an baile sin, aċ gur baineaḋ díoḃ iaḋ gur tugaḋ do na Normannaiġ iaḋ, i n-aimsir an daṁa Neamhaí. Seán Ó Ceallaláin a bí ar aċair Toirdealbaiġ, 7 'séard a bí ann talaṁaiḋe boċt a raiḃ gabaltas beag talṁan aige. Deir an Siubhlaċ freisin go raiḃ an boṫán in-ar fugaḋ Ceallaláin ina fearaṁ san am ar sgríoḃ sé féin a beaṫa. Tuairim's an bliadain 1686, nuair aċair Toirdealbaiġ an imirce go dtí Cala Bhroma Rúisg, ar ċomairle Bantígearna St. George.

Deir an Siubhlaċ gur ċaill Ceallaláin naḋarc a fúil nuair a bí sé ina malrać 7 gur ċoraiġ sé a' foġluim ar an sgláirsiġ i n-aoir a dá bliadain déag. B'féidir gur goire Ó h-Airgeadáin do'n ċeard nuair adeir sé mar leanas: Gur buaċaill láġaċ, síodaṁail, grinn, meabhraċ a bí in Toirdealbaċ, gur ċuir Dean Mhic Diarmada Ruaiḋ rséir mór ann, gur ċóig sí é le foġluim 7 le léigean go raiḃ sé in-aoir a oċt mbliadan déag gur buail an boigeaċ Dé é gur ċaill sé naḋarc a fúil. Fríċeaḋ an fairnéir seo ó fear de Chlann Uí Maoilmhoċéirġe a ċomhnuiġ i mBéal Áṫa Fearnann i n-aimsir Ċeallaláin. Ceap Ó Maoltuile freisin gur ċoraiġ sé a' foġluim ar an sgláirsiġ i n-aoir a dá bliadain déag, 7 go raiḃ sé bliadain agus fiċe (1691) nuair a ċaill sé an naḋarc 7 gur boġ sé leis, an bliadain dár sgiorr (1692), ar a ċapall agus a ġiolla i n-éinfiġ leis a' riuḃal na tíre. Bhí é tuairim Uí Raġaille[1] go raiḃ sé ċúig bliadna déag san am ar ċaill sé an naḋarc. Is cosmhail, ar éan nós, go raiḃ luiġeaḋ aige leis an sgeól ar túis a óige, 7 go raiḃ sé i n-innse fír, nó geall leis, sul dár ċaill sé an naḋarc.

1. Na h-Uġdair Gaeḋealaċa, l. 224.

Ar coimisce Clainne Mhic Diarmada a cait fé bunáite a fhaghail. Agus nuair a tóig Sean Mhic Diarmada leis an sceól é, sinne fí shíoṁ a cuairt i méid 7 i dtairbhe dhó féin 7 do Éirinn ar fad, mar nach raibh éan ceólteóir nó cumadóir ceóil i n-Éirinn leis na céadta bliadhain a bí i ndoin cinnte ar Cearbhallán.

D'imthigh leis annsin ar a capall a' siubhal na tíre, é féin 7 a ghiolla, 7 iad ag dul ó áit go h-áit 7 ó cheaċ mór go ceaċ mór, 7 níl éan áit a dtainiġeadh fé nach mbíodh fáilte 7 fíċe roime, mar tá luċhgáir i gcomhnuidhe roimh an bhfear maith ceóil. Ní céirdeadh fé go h-iondamail aċ 'un na ndaoine mór, uairlí Gaedheal 7 Gall, 7 gaċ uile dhuine a gcaiteadh fé real aige ghíodh fé annsan dhó.

San am sin, chuir fé aithne ar Muintir Conċubair a bí i mBéal Átha na gCárr 7 ceangail fé féin 7 iad féin cumann 7 caradas dlúth le chéile. D'éigin do Donnchadh Ó Conċubair, fuil dá dtáinic fé i n-oighidheaċt, an imirce a dhéanamh, 7 táinic fé 'na comhnuidhe ar an gCnoc Mór i n-aice Béal Átha Fearnann, go raibh coirpeadh ag Cearbhallán a'r ag a chlann le chéile.

Maidir leis an "ngiolla" a bíodh ag imteaċt le Cearbhallán már síos, níl i n-éan laoidh ná leitir cur síos ar a ainm ná ar a shloinneadh, 7 ní dheárna Cearbhallán amhán na béarla dhó. Tá fé sáidhte (lr. 23A1) go raibh fear ar b'ainm dó Séamus Ó hEigeartaigh ina capaid 7 ina compánaċ aige. Aċ ní h-inċheirdte go mbeadh duine de chréachta Cearbhallán an fad úd i gcomhluadar éan-duine amháin gan caradas caoin sin a ceangal leis 7 a cur i n-iúl dhó go buan. Níor chaith leis "an cumann nac maireann ag diar aċ real." Ar an ádhbar sin, má bí giolla ar bith ag Cearbhallán 'sé is dóċa 7 is coramhla leis an bhfinnne gurb é Caṫaoir Mac Cába an giolla úd, mar tá a chuid le fághail[1] gurb iomdha real a chaiteadar i bhroċair a chéile.

Már mar sin atá an scéal, is coramhail gur maith a thóig feirean

1. Cc. Pól Mac Aindriú 7 an Sgoiléigheaċt 7 an Uaill-chuma.

déanamh na n-amhrán ó n-a máighistir, agus ní déarna Ceallachán é féin éan amhrán agam dom mair leis an maidnadh a rinne Cathaoir nuair a fear ré an uaigh Ceallacháin :—

" Tráth éirighim ar maidin a'r dearcaim air an tír faoi chiach,
Agus fuidim air na cnocaibh go bfeicim an dúd amach ;
A Aoin-mhic Muire, fortaigh dom' chúis a'r mar,
A'r go ndeárnadh loch fola do amharc mo fúil do dhíabh."

Agus an té a rinne an t-amhrán úd is forléar go maith seanaithne aige ar Ceallachán 7 fréir mór aige ann.

A Chuid Amhrán.

§ 3. Ní maith ré i bfad ar an mbóthar nuair a chuaidh ré ar cuairt go Leitir Fian nó Leitir na bFian i gConnae Liatroma, fan áit ar chomhnuigh Seóirse Mac Rághnaill, 7 bí fearadh na fíor-fáilte roimhe ann. Sin é an áit a ndeárna ré mar deir cuid de na hughdaraibh, a céad amhrán, " Imrear mór a táinic idir na righe " a' cur síos ar aerann a bí idir daoine maithe nó síbeogha na Sidhe Bige 7 na Sidhe Móire, dá chnoc atá i gConnae Liatroma. Go gcuirid i ndiaidh an ama sin, a cum ré plé-páca (nó Plancrtaí) Mhic Rághnaill do Sheóirse Mac Rághnaill, 7 amhrán eile dá gcolceadar .i. Gnaeri Muimhnionn, 7 cuireadh an t-amhrán sin i gcló i Lonndain sa mbliadhain 1727.[1] Deir fuigheann eile gur do Dhúgald Mí'c Fheorais a rinne ré a céad amhrán.

Sa mbliadhain 1696, rinne ré amhrán do Thoirdealbach Mac Donnchadha, dligeadóir, a fuair bás sa mbl. 1718.

Fear féidhmeamhail ar bith a dtéidheann a cháil fán tír, ir iomda luadhadh a bíor faoi, 7 ir iomda sgéal a hinnseadar air nach mbíonn mórán ughdair leis. Ceap muintir na h-áite sin go mbíodh caint 7 coidheadh ag Ceallachán leis na daoine maithe. Bíodh ré sinte siar ar an bíor a bí i n-aice leis, dá gcuiredh féin, air fead an lae, 7 d'éirighdeadh ré sgaithe i na seasamh de phreib

1. Ó Maoltuile.

7 beireadh sé air an gcláirsiġ 7 bíodh fonn úr cumta aige ar áit na mbonn. Tug sé grádh do cailín ar b'ainm di Brígid Crúr nó Brígid Nic Feóraig ar Connbac na Mide[1] 7 rinne sé amhrán di:[2]

"A Bhrígid béarach ir buit an béarra."

Ach ní raibh éan maith dó ann, gid go raibh cion aige orri go buan i na diaidh sin. Adubairt Mac Ui Conchubair a bí ag cur síos air do'n tSiúbhlach gur minic a chuala sé Ceallaláin féin ag gabail an amhráin sin. Tá sé ráidhte freisin gur aithin sé í, sídhe bliadain i na diaidh sin, nuair a rug sé greim láimhe orri 7 é ar a thurus go Loch Deargh na Naomh, 7 gur dubairt sé léithe, "dar láimh mo charaid Chríosta reo i Brígid Ní'c Feóraig."[3]

Deir Ó Maoltuile gur b'é a rinne an t-amhrán "Brígid Ní Mháille," sa mbliadain 1697. Ach tá sé le n-aithneachtáil ar dhéanamh an amhráin féin nach é a rinne beag ná mór é.

Ir soiléir ar na h-amhráin a rinne Ceallaláin go dtainiġeadh sé ar na daoine uairle ar fud Connacht 7 go dtéidheadh sé i n-amannta go Fiu Mhonach 7 go Dún na nGall, arae níl éan áit dá dtéidheadh sé nach ndéanadh sé amhrán do'n té a chuireadh cóir maith air. Tug sé cuairt ar Chairleán Ui Cheallaiġ a bí i nGallach, i gConnbac na Gaillimhe[4], agus rinne sé amhrán do'n cailín óg a bí ann, Máible féin Ní Cheallaiġ, agus sé baramhail a láim gur b'é rin an t-amhrán ir fearr dár chum sé ariamh. Tuairim 'r an bliadain 1700, a rinne sé an t-amhrán úd.

Deir Ó Maoltuile gur b'é a rinne "Mairġréad Bhún" do'n mnaoi a phór Tigearna Muiġeó sa mbliadain 1702, ach ir soiléir ar dhéanamh an amhráin sin nach é a rinne chor ar bith é.

Phór ingean le Máġnus Ruadh Ó Domhnaill a bí i gCatair na Mart, Neanraí Mac Diarmada Ruaidh, 7 rinne Ceallaláin amhrán

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1. Ó Raġaille, na hUġdair Ġaedhealaċa.

2. Tuairim sa mbl., 1693. Deir Buntinġ gurb é seo an fonn ir Ġaedhealaiġe 7 ir deire dár chum sé.

3. Bridget Cruise—An Siúbhlach, l. 289.

4. Deir duineann eile gur do cailín ppéireamail de na Ceallaiġ a bí i dTuilpġ i gConnbac Ror Comáin a rinne sé an t-amhran úd.

dóib araon, ní nac iongnad. Tá sé ráidte (Ó hAirgadáin, l. li., nóta) gur b'é a rinne Seabac Béal Átha Sionnaig do dearbrátair na mná rin, mar bud ar Tír Conaill a mbunad .i. bunad Clann-Domnaill. D'fada le luad a ndearna sé d'amrán do Clann Mic Diarmada Ruaid.

Fós Ceallaillán é féin, ra mbliadain 1720,[1] cailín de bunad daoine seanamail an b'ainm di Máire Ní'g Uidir ar Connaae Fear Monac, agus na diaid sin cuaid sé i na comnuide tamall go Maotail i gConnaae Liatroma.[2] Suas go dtí sin, caitead sé formór a saogail duil Heanrai Mac Diarmada, agus ir dóca go dtaimigead sé cuige go minic tar éis dósta dó. Bí mórfhearann clainne aige le na mnaoi .i. mac 7 fearann inginead, 7 mar sí aige go dtí an bliadain 1733. Cuaid an mac go Lonndain ra mbl. 1747,[3] 7 cuir sé cuid de ceólta Ceallaillán i gcló.

Fá'n am sin, nó go goirid 'na diaid a rinne sé "An Ban-flaic Rioganail (Princess Royal)" do Dean Mic Diarmada, 7 cuir Domnall Mac an tSaoir i gcló é ra mbliadain 1727.[4] Tuairim'r an tráth céadna a rinne sé "Fainní Faor" do cailín a fós fear de Thunnread roinnt bliadanta na diaid (1732).

Tá na h-amrán seo leanas ar an gcuid deiread dá ndearna Ceallaillán: Seán Ó Ragaille, an t-Earbog Ó h-Airt, Pléráca an Staforaig,[5] nó Ól-ré Ceallaillán, i n-onóir do'n Doctúr Staforac a bí i n-Ailfinn. Tá duine seanamail a táinic ar fliocht An Staforaig (do réir mar bí sé féin ag cur síos dom) an Doctúr Staforac, i reilg Cairleáin Rockingham i n-aice Mainistir na Búille fá látair.

Ní féidir luad ná áireamh a déanamh ar leac na n-amrán a rinne Ceallaillán a' molad daoine, 7 tá go leor acú nac bfuil ar fágail anoir. Deir Ó h-Airgadáin (I., l. 114), nac mbíod éan fonn air amrán a déanamh ac an uair a bead sé a' molad

1. Ó Maoltuile, an Ceol Gaedealac l. 290.
2. An Siublac, l. 290.
3. An Siublac, l. 327.
4. Ó Maoltuile C.G. l.
5. An Siublac, l. 308, 309.

duine éigin de bunadh Clainne Gaedeal, 7 creidim go bfuil roinnt den ceart aige ra méid rin. Tá ré le léigeadh ar roinnt móir dá cuid amrán gur i n-aghaidh a chola a rinne ré iad. Ach tá an méid reo le rádh: má'r uairli Gallda a ndearna ré na h-amráin dóib, ir uairli Gaedealach-Gallda ir féidir a cabairt oidhche fá rádh 'r gur cuireadar ruim, beag ná mor, i n-amrán Gaedilge. Ir mór ir fiú amrán Ceallaigh mar geall air rin, mar léigear riad dúinn go raib na h-uairli dá nGaedealú i leabaidh a céile 7 a' cur ruime ra nGaedilg 7 ra gceól Gaedealach.

Tá a chuid le fágail go raib Ceallaghán i ndon Déarla a labairt agus go mbíodh freirin cairmirt ra teangaidh rin aige anoir agus anír, mar bí le Inghin Fetherstone cailín ar Grán Airard,[1] a ndearna ré ceathrama de amrán Déarla di. Ir roiléar ar na fiorai rin go raib an bladar 7 an plámás céadna aige a bíodh i gceirt an-mór i dtíochtaí laithreach domain fá'n am rin. Cuir an Siubhlach an t-alt Déarla i gcló acht ní fiú a aith-rgríobh mar nach raib ann ach bladar 7 pleidhceáil ó thús go deireadh.

Ó Péim agus Mac Cuarta.

§ 4. Maidir le Ceallaghán h-innrtear anreo rgéal eile air. Bí ré ar a chuairt uair tig Coimhéil Mag Uidhir[1] ag an Iompóid Deiril i gConnae Fear Monach. Tug reirean leir é go Connae Lughmaidh gan áit ar chomhnuigh an Dall Mac Cuarta. Tugadh irteach an beirt, Mac Cuarta 7 Ceallaghán, i láthair an chomluadair, 7 ní raib fhior ag ceachtar acú gurab é an duine eile a bí ann. Thoraig an fhir annrin a' reimm gach le hort ar an gcláirrigh. Tar éir rgaithe dubairt Ceallaghán, "ir binn, bog, bréagach a feinnear tú," mar dhóigh de nach raib an an ceól aige i gceart. D'fhreagair an fear eile é 7 dubairt ré, "ir minic a bíor an fhinnne féin fearb." Ir cormail gurab é Ceallaghán an ceóltóir a b'fearr de'n beirt, ach ní raib

1. An Siubhlach, ll. 300, 301.

Sonn air bith aige ina fhiadh air an bhfear eile. Ar éan nóir, bí árd-mhear ag Mac Cuarta ar Ceallaigh do réir mar léigtear sa dréacht seo, a rinne sé a fáiltiú roimh Ceallaigh nuair a chuala sé gurb é bí ann :—

Dá mhilliún déag fáilte dhaoibh,
Ó árus Meadhbha, ingean Eochaidh,
Go fearann Oirghiall ghlúnmhar, ghrinn,
Léir dh'ionnsuin éuchta Conchobhuinn.

Dá marbadh Conchobhar i n-Eamain Mhacha,
Bhur dtriúr amhail níorbh aithreach,
Ní fhacadh an liag lóghmhar ar air,
Nó go gcreachtaí Uladh fán maighnéir.

Ceithre Néill Teamhra na dtreabh,
Conn agus Cormac comhdheabh,
Ní léigfeadh an cathmhogall ag aén,
D'fhuil Ádhaimh, acht ag árd-rígh.

Carbuncal Teamhra na dtrí hAth,
Maighnéir Uladh na ndeargh-sciath ;
Liag lóghmhar Cairil Chloinne Cuirc
Toirdhealbhach i measg a dtáimic

Apollo Connacht fhiochd Bhriain,
Acht go n-adhradh Toirdhealbhach an t-árd-Dhia,
Órdheur chlainne Eachaigh ó dheas,
A'r meadhair na h-Eórpa gan chomhmeas

Geall ceóil ón n-Aria anoir
Go Toirdhealbhach anoir do-ráinic ;
Phionnsa na naoi Múrna fá mear
Do fealbhuigh air dtúr Parnassus.

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1. Cc. Ó h-Agadáin, l. li. 5. Dhó lr. (23A45). 8. Coch- lr. 7. Oirghiall ghlunmghrinn. 10. Aineach. 12. chreafhuid Ul- lr., -chréuchtaidhe, Óh. 15. Carbuncal ag aon lr. 18. Maignus lr. 19. Chuirc lr. 21. Bhuain lr. 25. cheóil lr. 27. Mure lr.

Gach duine feinneas fá a luighean gruan,
Is dá n-aimsinn go muir dTorrian;
Ó Toirdealbach do-geib na láim
A n-aoibneas, a n-ór 's a n-arán.

[An t-Amhrán.]

Tá 'n t-arán 'na láim, go bár má feinnid le céill,
Gach riolla dá dtug Achair na ngrás d'ollamh na dtéud;
An cumadóir áro-ro fagaig an chuinne le céim,
'S ba chubaid dó fáilte bágh air dá mhilliún déug.

Is cinnte go ndeacha cáil Cearballáin i bfad ó baile fá fád 's go dtiubhradh an fad úd bealaig é go ndéanad ré coidreab ruad eile. Is corrmail, ina cheann sin, go raib áro-mear ag Cipeannaig an ama sin an saoithe ceóil 7 litridheachta na tíre, dá bhfuil 7 dá bhfúiltí dá gabadar.

Nuair a bí Cearballán sa tír sin, táinic fili eile .i. Páduaig Mac a Liondúin (nó Mac Giolla Fionntáin) fá n-a déin, 7 chuir ré fáilte roime 7 sunne ré amhrán dó féin 7 do Bhrighid Nic Feorais.

Fuair Páduaig Mac a Liondúin bás sa mbl. 1733, 7 rgríob Seanadi Ó Bruain an láimhrgríbinn a bfuil an duan réamhradhte ann sa mbl. 1754. I gColáiste na Trionóide tá an láimhrgríbinn.

A chuid ceóil.

§ 5. Is iomda fili maith a bí sa tír le n-a linn nach dtáinic i gceirt choin mór le Cearballán. Sé an ceól a bí a' fearam dó. Is iomda éadt iongantach a h-aithrisdeas air fán gceól, 7 nil fios an féidir áiro a thabairt ar a leas. Tá ré fáidhte gur carad an ceóltóir Caradhac Geminaini air uair, 7 gur chuir ré geall

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1. Sinneas sa luighionn. 3. Toirdealbach lr. 6. Bhádh adhruighte go bár, lr. 7. A dtug . . . ollamh lr., oll-dam, Oh. 11. Árdra lr. 12. Sb- chuibe . . . bágh . . . déug lr, mhilidn-Ó h.

leis go reinnfeadh sé post ar an bpost leis .i. nach reinnfeadh seisean post air an beidlin nach reinnfeadh sé féin na diaidh ar an gcláirsigh é. Seinn Geminiani, má's fíor, dréacht ceóil 7 seinn Ceallaigh na diaidh é gur shnódhuigh sé an geall. Ach do réir mar léigheas ag Cathal Ó Conchubair, níor cathadh Ceallaigh ná Geminiani ar a chéile aimsir, ach tá sé fáidhte gur chuir sé dréacht ceóil ag Ceallaigh agus go ndeasna sé milleadh ar an gceól, agus ní raibh éan áit dá ndeasna sé athrú ar an dréacht nár thug Ceallaigh fá deara é 7 nár cheartuigh é. "Tá an ceól sin go maith," adubairt Ceallaigh leis, "ach go bfuil sé cor ar bacóig i n-áiteacha."

Seo sunn eile a chuireas i n-iúl dúinn an meas a bí ar Cheallaigh i bfad ó n-a dhúthche féin. Sa mbl. 1720, chuaidh sé go Dún Eadha i gConnaght an Chláir[1] 7 thug sé cuairt ar an diaghon Marrie .i. diaghon Gallda Luimnigh, 7 sunne sé amhrán dhó féin 7 dá mhaoi, Sheafraidh inghean Sir Séamlas Dillon, ar Connaght na Mhighe. Chuir sé amach go raibh sa gcomhfhanacht, an tráth céadna, dathadhóir ar Tír Eoghain, agus chuir Marrie talach air pictiúr Cheallaigh a dhéanamh, agus tá an dealbh sin ar fágail fós. Bí an dealbh ar iomchur ag Ceannphort Marrie go bfuair sé bás i bPáras na Fraince sa mbl. 1780, 7 annsin tugadh ar air go h-Éirinn é. Ceap Máirtíneach, dathadhóir, a sunne aithghein nó macasamhail ar an dealbh seo gurb é Van der Hagan ar Tír Eoghain a sunne í, ach deir dream eile, nach bhféadfadh sin a bheith amhlaidh gur deasnadh an dealbh sa mbl. 1720-1, agus nach dtáinic Van der Hagan go h-Éirinn go dtí an bl. 1730.

Ní mar bádh bocht a théidheadh Ceallaigh ar a chuairt ach bíodh fáilte rí nó rí-fhleadh roimhe ir gach uile áit a dtéidheadh sé. Ach do réir mar bí an aoir a' cruinniú air, chaitheadh sé an chuairt a chumasgú i leabaidh a chéile go dtí nach dtéidheadh sé sa deireadh mórán daoibh 'muigh de Ror Comáin 7 Liathruim. Fuair Máire

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1. Ó Raghaille, 7 Ó h-Airgadáin.

Ní 'g Uidir, a bean, bár ra mbí. 1733, 7 goill rin an-mór air, 7 sinne ré marbhadh le cumhaidh na diaidh .i. an t-amhrán dearadh thorac:

"Inntleacht na h-Eireann na Gréige ir na Róime."

Slán don Ceól.

§ 6. I dtús na bliadhna, 1738, d'aithigh ré an lagar a' tigeacht air féin. Bí ré ag an Iompódh Deiril an uair sin, 7 sinne ré ar an mbaile ra n-áit a raibh bean Mhic Diarmada a bí i n-aoir a ceithre fichid ran am, mar bí sire i gcomhnuidhe go maith dó. D'fág ré slán ag Mag Uidir 7 bí baramhail aige nach bfillfead ré go héag. Cait ré sgathamh, fá dheilach, tig an Comharleóra Ó Briadaig i mBéal an Átha Móir, i gCo. Liatroma, 7 sgathamh eile tig Ciobóid Paidin. Nuair a sroich ré Béal Átha Fearnann, bí fáilte 7 céad roimhe mar bíodh i gcomhnuidhe. Nuair a leig ré a sgíth 7 nuair a cáinic ré cuige féin rud beag, rug ré ar a chláirsigh arís 7 sheinn ré an fonn ar a dtugtar:

"Mo slán-sa duit a Ceóil."

Dubh 'in é an port deiridh a cum ré na a sheinn ré. Sin ré riar ar a leabaidh 7 níor eirig ré airti go bfuair ré bás.

Cuir Cathal Ó Conchubhair Béal Átha na gCárr, síor ar a bár ir na briathra seo[1]: Dia Sathairn an 25 lá don Márta, 1738, Toirdhealbhach Ó Cerbhuillain an tsaoi inntleachtach 7 sníomhoirbheach ciúil na h-Eireann uile d'fágail báis anu 7 a cur a dteampall Cille Rónáin Muintire Duibgeannáin, ran 68 bliadain dia aois. Trócaire go bráth a anmain óir bu maighalta 7 bu cráibeach." Dubhairt ré fós[2]: "Ir beag duine a conaic mé le mo linn bu láidire intinn 7 aigneadh ná é, cidh nár tóigeadh le saoidheamhlacht ná lé foghluim é mar bu cheart dó. Bu duine é nár chaoin amhain ón

1. Sgríobtha i nGaedhilg i n E II., 1 (Stowe), l. 15.

2. Tá na focla seo i mBéarla ag Ó h-Airgadáin, l. lxiv. (n). Tóig mé an giota ar ait-sgíoh a sinne an t-Athair Ó Súilleabháin atá ar láimh sgríbeanna Uí Mhurchadha XIII. i Muig Nuadhad.

nadúr ná na céadfaid a geall Dia dó ac amáin go mb'féidir go leigead ré leis féin po-mór i n-amannta. Bí feadar tar barr ar na dréachta ceóil a cum ré, 7 bí ré com tráthamail, i na ceann sin go, nair ár-mear ag Geminiani (faoi ceóil Eadálac) air, ainneóin nac bfaca ré ariam é. B'fearr leis an ceól Eadálac ná gac ceól. Bí an-taitneam aige le Vivaldi, 7 bud é Corelli a chaoibin dúthair ar fad. Bí teangaid glan Gaedilge aige ar a óige, 7 ní nair éan Béarla aige go nair ré bun-trean. Ar an gcaoi sin, ní nair an teangaid sin ariam ar a comairle féin aige cid nac leigfead ré le éanduine a ceartú. Níl éan mait a féanad nac nair tóir ar an ól aige, 7 factar dó, nó leig ré air féin, gurb é an béar sin a cuir barr mairg ar gac dréacht dár cum ré. Ac ainneóin go n-ólad ré, ní go minic a bíod ré ar meirge. Duine deágmóideac cráidteac a bí ann do réir cáilideacta, 7 nuair a gníod ré dréachta breágha ceóil le beit dá reimhim ag an Airfionn tugad ré altú do Dia na glóire ar uct na tréatrai 7 na cumactai sin a tabairt dó. Du duine roirb choidteamail go gnátac é, 7 bí mear air 7 urraim fá n-a comair ir gac éan áit mar geall ar feadar a béara 7 a cáilideacta."

Barainail Goldsmith.

§ 7. Cuir Goldsmith,[1] fili, síos air mar seo: "Den méid bárd 7 filead a rugad ariam i n-oileán na hÉireann bud é Ceardallán, an duine deirid acú, an fear ab éifeachtaige cáil. Fili 7 ceóltóir 7 éigear ceóil a bí ann, 7 an t-amrán a cumad ré féin gabad ré le ceól na cláirsige é. Nuair a labruigear na Gaedil ar a ainm, ir le gnaoi 7 le taitneam é, agus tá a ceól 7 a cuid amrán de meabair acú. Sé a cum an t-amrán úd, Pléráca na Ruarcac,[2] ar cuir an Diacón Ó Fuarais Béarla air. . . . Níl éan-duine le cur i gcomórtar leis le filideacht ac Pindar na Gréige. . . . Ní nair ré i ndon rgríob mar ir dall a

1. Hibernian Magazine, November, 1785, p. 592.

2. Ní hé a rinne an t-amrán ac b'féidir gur b'é a cum an ceól.

fuzad[1] é. . . . Ní mó an tóir a bí ag Homer ar Gloine ná a bí aige, ac ní deanna an t-ól éan docar amail dó."

Tá cruthú ar cuid den fud a dubairt Goldsmith fa tearthar a tug Caimbéal,[2] Saranac,[3] air tar éis cuairt a tabairt ar Éirinn dó. Mol fé Ceardallán 7 a cuid ceóil, cid gur dubairt fé nac fuil éan bheitheamnar ar ceól aige féin. Cuir fé ainm ar cuid de na h-amhráin dá ndeárna Ceardallán, 7 bí luadhrad beag aige fúda. Labair fé fheirin ar an rséal úd fa Gemminiani ac ní fuil éan uzdar cruinn aige.

A Buaidh agus a Locht.

§ 8. Léigeann an fairnéir réamhráidhte dúinn go fuil Ceardallán fá mear ag lucht a comaimsire féin. Cid gur duine foirb fuairc a bí ann 7 go fuil bealach croidheamhail aerach leis, na diaidh sin, bí fé múinte tóigte le dul i láthair comluadhair gheanamhail, 7 níor cum fé éan amhrán nár bhféidir a rádh or comair uaral 7 ireall. Car éis gur duine raoitheamhail múinte a bí ann, níor cuidigh sin leis ar bealaigh eile, amail níl fuinneamh ná éirim in go leor dá caint.

"Is uaim," adeir fé, "is binne gach rséal," ac is minic a fáguig filidhe a com-aimsire é go háitreabh ag cur síos ar dheire nó ar cáilidheacht an duine nó ar áilleacht ná nduil, 7 is dóca gurb í an daille féin bu cionntach leis. Bu minic fann, éidreórach é ag cur síos ar na neithe sin. Bu minic réidh-cúiseach neamhfuimeamhail fheirin é ag tráct ar gradh nó ar cumaidh nó ar oll-gáirdeacar, ac amáin fan am a dtáinic na neithe úd i ngar do baile dó féin. I n-amannta, bíonn fé le léigeadh ar a cuid amhrán nár cuir fé fuim mór is na daoine a fuil fé ag déanamh amhrán dóib, ac amáin fa méid go fuil fé d' ialach air iad a molad 7 a gcur com-hárd leis an sséis. Is iomda amhrán

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1. Seo dul amudha eile.

2. Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland, letter xliv., pp. 451-453. 3. nó Albanach.

den trasar rin a racad amuda meras sur oir ré do na daoine ar deasnad dóib iad a scoinneál i scuinne.

Má 'rí an daille bu cionntac leis nár cuir ré fíor níor fearr ar deire na nduil ní fíor mar deir cuid de na seanchaidhe nac dtuil éan trácht aige ar dathanna, cid nac go leor é.

Ac bí buaid ag Ceallbaillán ar gach filid arae cid nac raib, uaireanta, ir na h-amrán ac focla don ceól a bí cumta aige, na diaid rin, cuir an ceól racht ar na focla. Agus ar dealac eile, tá na focla oireamnac don ceól 7 cuidigeann an dá rud féin le céile le ainm 7 cáil Ceallbaillám a buanú le sur fíor dó nuair a canar ré.

" Ir leithe ná an fpéir mo cáil,"

arae béid trácht air féin 7 ar a ceól go dtí deireadh aimrire nó sur fíor dó freirin mar deir ré féin :

" Ir mé ir deire i scumar méar,
Ní béid coidce mo ramail le rágail."

RECORDS OF CAROLAN.

His Birth-place.

The aim of the following account of Carolan is not so much a literary criticism of his work as a *resumé* of the statements important and otherwise of previous biographers, which have been referred to in the Irish introduction. As the books containing these accounts are not very easily accessible, the statements will be given as fully as possible. In the main, they will be found to contain a good deal of reliable material, but some biographies are discounted by the fact that the writers do not always give authority for their statements, and add embellishments of their own not justified by the facts available. The more important details in these accounts will be discussed, and an attempt made to discover their sources.

For the sake of, and I might say at the request of, those who do not read Irish, a summary of the Irish introduction is repeated here.

Carolan was born, in the year 1670, at a place called Spiddal within half a mile of Nobber in the County of Meath. The authority to whom, in the first place, I am indebted for this information is Father Francis Carolan, parish priest of Tullyallen in Co. Louth. Father Carolan made a careful investigation of this matter, and he is in possession of the tradition obtained from his own father who had it from the latter's grandfather, Philip O Carolan (born 1728) who was a near relative of the bard.

Father Paul Walsh, in his Place-names of Westmeath, p. 52, says : " The name [O Carolan] is now more numerous in the north and north-west of ancient Meath than in any other part of Ireland,

but I have not yet found any English or Irish record to point out their precise locality. O Reilly, in a manuscript, and from him Hardiman, makes them [the O Carolans] a branch of the MacBradys of Cavan. The natives of the village of Nobber in Meath, all agree that Carolan, the bard and harper, was born there and that Carolanstown, near Kells, was the ancient seat of the head of the O Carolans, but as O Reilly denies this he must have some evidence to show where the family were located."

O Reilly[1] states that Carolan was born "in the small village of Baile nuadh or Newtown, within three and a half miles of Nobber," and that "he was sent to school to Cruisetown a village in his own neighbourhood and not in the County Longford" where he met Bridget Cruise "of the respectable family of that name, from whom the village and the adjoining townland are called and here commenced that tender attachment which he afterwards manifested to her in the first and some others of his poetical and musical compositions." Dalton[2] (who obviously got his information from O Reilly[3]) states: "In the village of Cruisetown in his own neighbourhood he received the rudiments of his education and his first instructions on the harp; where becoming acquainted with Miss Bridget Cruise a consequent attachment inspired the earliest of his poetical and musical compositions."

Walker, who wrote an account of Carolan's life, says that 'Carolan was born in the village of Nobber, in the County of Westmeath, on the lands of Carolanstown which were wrested from his ancestors by the family of the Nugents on their arrival n this kingdom with Henry the Second."

The foregoing statement shows confusion between Carolans-

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1. Irish Writers, p. 224.
2. History of Ireland and Annals of Boyle (1845), Vol. I., p. 126.
3. He (Dalton) gives Carolan's birth-place as Newtown. 'Lower down he states that his principal sources were Walker and Hardiman.

town in Westmeath and the place of the same name in Co. Meath, and may be put on one side. Walker further adds : " His father was a poor farmer the humble proprietor of a few acres which yielded him a scanty subsistence . . . The cabin in which he was born is still pointed out to the inquisitive traveller. As it is in a ruinous state, it must soon become a prey to all-devouring time." Walker's preface is dated 1786, that is, 48 years after Carolan's death. Walker does not give the source of his individual statements, but his information, (v. p. 284) is derived from the letters of Charles O Connor of Belanagare written to him and Rev. Mr. Archdall.

Although Walker's account would represent Carolan's father as a very poor man, the following extract quoted by Hardiman (p. xlii.) shows that Carolan's paternal uncle was at one time possessed of 300 acres of land[1] which became forfeit by Lord Gormanston during the Jacobite wars in Ireland :

" In 1607, *Shane* (*John*) *Grana O Carrolan*, ' chief of his sept,' became bound to the King in £100 and 100 marks, for the appearance of ' certain of the Carolans, his kinsmen.' But having been afterwards himself committed prisoner to the castle of Dublin, the others, ' affrighted, omitted their appearance,' and his recognizance became forfeited. The King (James I) by concordatum, 24 July, 1614, remitted these forfeitures, because of ' the many acceptable services performed by the said Shane Grana in the late wars ; and that many of the said persons are sithence dead and executed.' These memoranda are taken from the Exchequer Rolls of these respective years. This *Shane Grana* is stated to have been the grandfather of John, the father of the bard. His descendants were utterly deprived during the civil wars. Patrick Carolan, the bard's paternal uncle, appears,

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1. Cf. also Dalton's History of Ireland and Annals of Boyle (1845), p. 126, " the bard's paternal uncle appears in 1696 to have possessed the land of Muff in the parish of Nobber in that county [Meath], but John the bard's father lost all his property by his adherence to the Stuart line."

however, in 1691 to have possessed the lands of Muff, 300 acres, in Nobber parish, forfeited by Lord Gormanston, for adhering to JAMES II, and Neale Carolan, his second cousin, was at the same time in possession of the lands of Rabranmoone, 325 acres, in Stackallen parish forfeited by Lord Slane."—*Returns of Forfeitures*, EXCHEQUER.

At all events, Carolan's father became impoverished and was obliged to migrate. Hardiman adds: "Carolan's father with thousands of his countrymen was reduced to a state of poverty . . . Obliged to emigrate from his native spot, and aided by the friendship and advice of his countrywoman, Lady St. George, he bid adieu to Meath, and settled at Carrick-on-Shannon, in the County of Leitrim. This lady died soon afterwards, but the ancient and respectable family of McDermott Roe, then resident at Alderford [Béal Átha Feamann] in the County of Roscommon, made ample amends for her loss. Our bard, who had by this time become a comely and interesting boy, of a mild and obliging disposition, attracted the attention of Mrs. McDermott. He soon became a favourite with that lady and a frequent visitor at Alderford House; she had him instructed with her own children. He learned to read his native language which, at that time, was universally taught. He also made some proficiency in English and showed a taste for history. These particulars and others which follow were given by an intelligent old man of the name of Early, whose father lived for many years during Carolan's time at Alderford. To this respected family our bard was attached through life by the tenderest ties of gratitude and affection. They were his friends and patrons. With them he chiefly lived; under their hospitable roof he breathed his last. . . . For them he composed some of his sweetest strains. The delightful tunes of 'McDermott Roe,' 'Mrs. McDermott Roe,' 'Anna McDermott Roe,' and 'Mr. Edmond McDermott Roe,' prove how earnestly he exerted his talents in their praise. About this period our

youth became acquainted with the distinguished Irish family of Belanagare, in the County of Roscommon; and commenced an intimacy which ended only in death. Old Denis O'Connor, before the restoration of part of his ancient inheritance by the Court of Claims, was obliged to quit the residence of his ancestors, and remove to a farm at Knockmore, near Ballyfarnon. Here this venerable descendant of Ireland's ancient kings himself handled the plough. . . . To our ingenious youth he became particularly attached and furnished him with books of instruction. But the time had now arrived which was to terminate poor Carolan's book studies, and fix his destination for life. In his eighteenth year he was seized by the small-pox and totally deprived of sight. In this melancholy state of privation the youth expressed a desire to learn the harp. His kind friend, Mrs. McDermott, procured a harper to instruct him, under whom he soon made proficiency. Having finally determined to adopt it as a profession, his benefactress provided him with a horse and an attendant. In his twenty-second year he began his avocation by visiting the houses of the surrounding gentry."

The foregoing information was given[1] by a man called Early. This was in all probability the same man who supplied the information to Isaac Weld[2] contained in his notice of Carolan. "I felt," says Weld, a curiosity to learn the particulars which oral tradition might have concerning him; and was referred, as one of the best sources of information, to a man of the name of Daniel Eardley, living on a little property, not far from the shores of Lough Allen, on the road to Arigna. His father had been an intimate acquaintance of Carolan, from whom he had frequently heard all that he was disposed to relate; indeed, on the mention of Carolan's name, his countenance had brightened

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1. Hardiman does not say to whom they were given.

2. Survey of the County of Roscommon, published for the Royal Dublin Society, 1832. Weld had probably come into touch with Early many years before this date.

up, and many hours would have been consumed in the narration if I had possessed patience to listen to all that he had to tell"

Sources of Information and Early Life.

We are thus in a position to summarise the principal **sources of information** concerning Carolan. They are: (1) **Daniel Early** (or Domhnall Ó Maolmhochóirghe as he would be called in Irish), quoted by Weld and Hardiman; (2) **Charles O Connor** of Belanagare whose letters are quoted by Walker. Another important source is (3) **Edward O Reilly** an investigator who had a good deal of originality and who was gifted with a critical faculty. He collected local tradition at Carolan's birth-place. Further sources of information are (4) the **poems** themselves, and (5) **notes written** mostly **in English** in the manuscripts in which the poems are found. These observations are given in full in the notes. The principal portion of the notes in 23I8 and 23A1 are due to the schoolmaster **Daniel Malone,** who collected and wrote these MSS. Some of the notes in the manuscripts are also probably due to O Reilly, who had at least one of these MSS[1] in his possession. Hardiman had also some of the MSS. in his possession and some of the MSS. notes are due to him. Bunting, in his Ancient Music of Ireland p. 72, gives some anecdotes of Carolan which were obtained from a harper named O Neill who lived in the latter half of the eighteenth century. When Irish was still spoken to a considerable extent in the district where Carolan spent the greater part of his life **local tradition** would supply a good deal of information. Fragments of this tradition were placed on record by the various writers. Now there is very little Irish in those districts and practically no tradition with reference to Carolan. Most of what one finds on record concerning Carolan goes back in some form or other to the above sources, particularly the first two. Various writers paraphrased this infor-

1. 23E21 Cf. notes to poems Nos. 56, 57, Part I, and section on MSS.

mation, interpreted it or embellished it to suit their own ideas of what Carolan ought to be.

There are differences of opinion on the questions as to when Carolan left home, when he commenced to learn the harp, and when he lost his eye-sight through small-pox. On the one hand, Walker[1] says "he must have been deprived of sight at a very early period of his life, for he remembered no impression of colour." He adds "his musical genius was soon discovered and his friends endeavoured to cultivate it. About the age of twelve, a proper master was engaged to instruct him in the practice of the harp; but though fond of that instrument he never struck it with a master hand." All this is very vague. Lower down he states: "Carolan became enamoured of Bridget Cruise (of Cruisetown, Longford) several years after he had lost his sight." Here he is more definite. Further on he refers to O Connor who is the source of this information very vaguely quoted. On the other hand, Isaac Weld, who derives his information from Early or Eardley is clearer and more authoritative. "Carolan," he says, "had a literary education and had pursued his studies with diligence up to his eighteenth year; he had then the misfortune to catch the small-pox and to lose his eyes. Previous to this calamity music had not engaged his attention; he turned to it as a solace in his misfortune and began with learning the harp. The want of early practice, however, to supple the fingers marred his progress on that instrument, so that he was never able to acquire rapidity of execution. What he attempted to play in public, nevertheless, was always performed with correctness and neatness. At twenty-one he began to compose; and his first essays gave such promise of success, that his masters recommended him to direct his whole powers to composition rather than to vain endeavours to attain excellence on his instrument."

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1. The Irish Bards, p. 287.

Our next important authority is Edward O Reilly,[1] the Lexicographer who wrote in 1820 and who had his information "from his own knowledge of the spot on which the bard was born, and from the communications of his friend, the late Rev. Paul O'Brien, the great-grand-nephew of O'Carolan." This Father Paul O Brien whom O Reilly often quotes was professor of Irish in the College of Maynooth. O Reilly states:

"Torlogh O Carolan, then, was not born in Nobber nor is Nobber on the lands of Carolanstown; nor is Carolanstown in the County of *West*-meath; neither did the Nugents ever wrest these lands from the ancestors of O Carolan; nor was he deprived of sight so early in life as to have no recollection of colours."

O Reilly then gives the information already quoted as to the place of his birth and his acquaintance with Bridget Cruise, to whom he offered "the first and some others of his poetical and musical compositions." He adds that "on entering the fifteenth year of his age he was seized by the small-pox, in which it was the will of Providence that he should lose his sight. Hence it is evident that he could not be ignorant of the difference in colours, and that he might have formed tolerable ideas of beauty, which afterwards served him in his descriptions of those persons that he afterwards celebrated in his verses." In view of the foregoing made on the authority of the tradition of Carolan's native place and relatives, Flood's conjecture that his father left Meath in 1675-6 is improbable.

Hardiman's statement that Carolan was eighteen when he lost his sight is more reliable if we accept his further statement (also) on the authority of Early that "he soon became a favourite with that lady (Mrs. McDermott) and a frequent visitor at Alderford House. She had him instructed with her own children."

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1. Irish Writers, p. 223, and an article on Carolan's portrait quoted in the Athenæum, June 6th, 1908.

Dr. Hyde[1] rejects both of these ages, and states on the authority of a note in Hardiman's writing that Carolan was twenty years of age when he became blind. Dalton[2] who has a modified form of O Reilly's statement says that he was sixteen years of age. " His father," he adds, " soon afterwards was obliged to emigrate from Meath, and settling at Carrick-on-Shannon became soon acquainted with the family of MacDermott Roe."

It is unlikely that if Carolan had been blind when he left Meath he would have been taken by Mrs. McDermott to receive instruction along with her own children as this instruction obviously did not include teaching on the harp. There is no reference to any of the MacDermotts having been a harpist. The statement in 23042, p. 9, that " Lady Mary Fitzgerald, wife of great McDermott of Alderford, who educated and accomplished our Bard from the age of 12 years to that of maturity," seems to put the date of his leaving home too early. The probability is that Carolan left home when he was about fifteen or sixteen years of age, before which time he had been at school at his native place. Between this time and his eighteenth year he would have been at Ballyfarnon where he was educated along with Mrs. McDermott's children, and where in the meantime he had established himself in her good graces. Having become blind at the age of about eighteen he was provided with an instructor on the harp and was fit to leave home as an itinerant musician at the age of twenty-two. This would make possible his acquaintance with Bridget Cruise during his early youth in the period anterior to his blindness. There is no probability in the conjecture that his father left Meath in 1691 as a result of the Jacobite wars. Dalton in stating that " John the bard's father lost all his property by his adherence to the Stuart line "

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1. Literary History of Ireland, p. 598.

2. History of Ireland and Annals of Boyle (1845).

is probably drawing on his imagination. The evidence (v. p. 18) seems to point rather the other way.[1]

We do not find any satisfactory evidence that Carolan commenced the study of the harp during his early school years in Meath. Walker, who puts the date of his blindness very early, states that " about the age of twelve a proper master was engaged to instruct him in the practice of the harp." This is the O Connor tradition, but Walker never quotes his informant directly and may have modified the information he received. Moreover his next sentence contradicts him, where he states that " though fond of that instrument he (Carolan) never struck it with a masterhand." This bears out Weld's statement quoted above (p. 22) that " the want of early practice . . . marred his progress on that instrument, so that he was never able to acquire rapidity of execution." This is the Early tradition, adopted both by Weld and Hardiman, which places his blindness in his eighteenth year and his study of the harp as commencing immediately afterwards. Dalton in stating that " in the village of Cruisetown in his own neighbourhood he received the rudiments of his education and his first instructions on the harp " is simply paraphrasing Walker, whom he quotes as his authority.

At all events we find Carolan a full-fledged musician at the age of twenty-two, when " he began[2] his avocation by visiting the houses of the surrounding gentry." Hardiman avers that " his benefactress provided him with a horse and an attendant."

In reference to this statement of Hardiman's we must take it that the attendant only accompanied him on the first few journeys as it is inconceivable that Carolan would have spent a long

1. Carolan's ancestor Shane Grana is said to have performed " acceptable services " for James I, cf. p. 18, above. Several of Carolan's patrons can hardly be said to belong to the popular or native Irish party, but there is no questioning the fact that they took an active and genuine interest in Irish music.

2. Hardiman, p. xlvi.

time in the company of one individual without addressing a song to him. The MSS. 23A1 states that the poems it contained were obtained from " James Hegarty the friend and companion of Carolan," but it is probable that this companionship refers to a later period when Carolan had already composed a large volume of songs. There is considerable evidence[1] that he went about a good deal with MacCabe, who was a poet, and according to O Reilly[2] a native of Cavan and the only one of such boon companions whom Carolan honoured with a song.[3] In the tradition[4] in connection with this song there is abundant evidence that MacCabe was an old established companion of Carolan. His companionship and friendship with MacCabe, to which he definitely refers in this poem, were on a different basis to his friendship with well-to-do hosts who gave him an occasional banquet and entertained him over night and were rewarded with a 'Planksty.' The fellowship between the poets of N. Connacht, Meath and Southern Ulster at this period is remarkable, and the intercourse of such men as Dall MacCuarta must have been a relief to Carolan after what was probably to him the wearying entertainment of patrons such, perhaps, as Colonel Irwin or George Brabazon or Edward Dodwell—men whom he endeavoured to please, and felt called upon to celebrate in a song no matter how uninteresting he found them to be.

His First Song.

According to the greater number of writers[5] Carolan's first song was made at the house of Seorsa Mag Raghnaill or George Reynolds at Letterfian, near Lough Scur, Co. Leitrim. The poem is called

1. For example, the poems of Paul McAndrew, McCabe and the sack, &c.
2. Irish Writers, p. 236.
3. Uall-éuma Ceapbaltáin.
4. v. notes to the poem referred to.
5. Hardiman, p. xlvi. ff., and R. J. Kelly, New Ireland Review, Oct., 1895, p. 90, who wrongly identifies Seorsa Mag Raghnaill with " George Nugent Reynolds . . . who was in 1787 killed in a duel." The latter was according to Hardiman, a descendant of the Reynolds referred to.

Imṗeaṙ móṙ ⁊ ċaṙla ṙoiṙ na ṗiġċe and refers to the fairies of Sidh-beag and Sidh-mór, two knolls in the neighbourhood. The melody is known by the name of the "Fairy Queens."[1] This was immediately followed by "Planksty Reynolds" and "Gracey Nugent" addressed to the first cousin of the Reynolds referred to.

According to O Reilly (Irish Writers, p. 224), "the first and some of his (Carolan's) poetical and musical compositions" was addressed to Bridget Cruise. If we accept O Reilly's statement as to Carolan's early education and acquaintance with Bridget Cruise the rest is extremely likely. "Bridget Cruise" is one of Carolan's good poems. The statement that "Bridget Cruise" was Carolan's first poem finds support in Hardiman's anecdote about the mote or rath "near his father's house. This mote," he adds, "was the scene of many a boyish pastime with his youthful companions; and after he became blind he used to prevail on some of his family or neighbours to lead him to it. Here he was accustomed to remain for hours together, sometimes stretched listlessly before the sun. He was often observed to start up suddenly as if in a fit of ecstacy, occasioned, as was firmly believed by the preternatural sights which he witnessed. It happened, in one of these raptures, that he hastily called on his companions to lead him home. He immediately sat to his harp. His fingers wandered confusedly over the strings; and, in a little time, he played and sung the air and words of his sweet song, "⁊ Ḃṗíġiḋ ḃeuṙaċ ıṙ ṫuiṫ an ḃéiṗṗe (sic)" addressed to Bridget Cruise, the object of his earliest and tenderest attachment. Some say that this was his first production. . . . To this day the country people point out the spot from which he desired to be led home."

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1. Hardiman, p. xlviii. According to Bunting, p. 96, this composition was modelled on an earlier melody, *Ciste no Stor* which he prints. Bunting had in his hands a copy of Carolan's Fairy Queen, published about 1725. Cf. Note 2, p. 29.

The foregoing from Hardiman is obviously based on the Early tradition. The fact that Early was a native of the locality (Ballyfarnon) and that Hardiman did not busy himself with the Meath tradition makes it fairly clear that this supposed inspiration took place on a knoll near the residence of the McDermotts of Ballyfarnon. It would then have been made as a result of his recollection of earlier events. Bunting has called attention to the fact that the melody of "Bridget Cruise" is of quite a different character to Carolan s later compositions.

The Bridget Cruise episode was nothing more than a boyish love-affair, but the song, according to the authority of Charles O Connor, was a favourite one with Carolan in later years. The story is told that he recognized her by the touch of her hand after an interval of twenty years on the shores of Lough Derg in Donegal, where both had met on a pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory. This story is related on the authority of O Connor who had it from Carolan's own mouth.[1]

His later Adventures.

One of Carolan's best poems was made for Mabel Kelly of Castle Kelly in Gallach (now Castleblakney), Co. Galway, where he was on a visit. This is printed at the beginning of the present collection. Its approximate date is 1700 (?).[2]

Although Carolan travelled about a good deal and paid visits to the leading families of North Connacht he spent the greater part of his time with the McDermotts of Ballyfarnon, and made several songs for members of this family, particularly on the occasions of their marriages. A large number will be found in the present edition. At the McDermotts' house he was always welcome. Here he was at all times sure of a "pipe and a chair,"[3] and the quiet and retirement necessary for composing his best

1. Walker, Memoirs, p. 289.
2. For another account cf. notes, p. 271.
3. Hardiman, p. lii., Flood, p. 290. Walker does not give a date.

musical pieces. Carolan's chair is still shown at MacDermott's house. Another relic is his punch-bowl, which is in the possession of Sir Thomas Stafford of Rockingham.

In 1720 he married Mary Maguire, "a young lady of good family in the County of Fermanagh."[1] Afterwards he went to live to Mohill, Co. Leitrim. His wife lived until 1733 and they had seven children, a son and six daughters. His son, who was also a musician, went to London where he taught the Irish harp. "Before his departure, he published by subscription (A.D. 1747) a collection[2] of his father's music"—Walker, p. 327. One of the very best of Carolan's poems is his Lament for Mary Maguire[3] (his wife). It may be said that excellence of Carolan's poetic composition varied directly with the interest which he took in

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1. Walker, p. 290.

2. Bunting, in his preface to his Ancient Music of Ireland, p. 4, and later Cronin in a note in New Ireland Review, 1896, p. 49, enumerate three collections of Irish music (including Carolan's) which were printed before 1750: the first by Burke Thumoth, Dublin, in 1720, the second by Neal (or O'Neil), Christ Church Yard, Dublin, in 1725, and the third by O'Carolan's son (under the patronage of Dr. Delany the friend of Dean Swift), in 1747. The last collection was re-published in Dublin by John Lee in 1780. This is in British Museum. Cf. further British Mus. Catalogue of old Music (Carolan). I have not seen any of the earlier collections. The collection published by Neal of Christ Church Yard and that of Burke Thumoth were utilized by Bunting, v. Ancient Music of Ireland, p. 95. The earliest collections of Carolan's music which so far I have been able to lay hands on are, (1) "A favourite collection of the much admired old Irish tunes of Carolan, the celebrated Irish Bard, set for the Harpsichord and Pianoforte, Violin and German Flute. 5*s.* 5*d.* Dublin. Published by Hime." (2) A collection by Broderip and Wilkinson, 13, Haymarket, London; (3) MacLean's collection, dedicated to the Irish Harp Society of Belfast. The names of the tunes are given in Hime's collection. These three latter collections are preserved in the National Library, Dublin. None of them is dated, but Bunting, p. 5, claims his own to be the only genuine one since the three first enumerated. The others probably date between 1790 (1782 ?) and 1800. Other melodies such as "Port Gordon, Cathleen Tyrrill, Blackbird, Pastheen Fuen" are in an appendix to Hime's edition.

3. v. p. 161.

the subject of the poems. An earlier poem[1] which he made for her probably immediately after his marriage is also very good.

Carolan, as has been said, visited all the principal families of Connacht as well as those of the neighbouring districts of Meath and Ulster. Some anecdotes would show him as penetrating as far as Castleblayney and even Antrim (Bunting, p. 72). He was always a welcome guest owing to the excellence of his music. At each house where he was entertained he felt called on to compose a song for some member of the family. In this way he made songs for O Rourkes, Nugents, Peytons, O Connors, Dillons, O Donnells, Croftons, Corcorans, Irwins, O Dowds, Joneses, Plunketts, O Haras, Maguires, and for all the principal families[2] both Gael and Gall. The carelessness of a few of these poems shows what little real sympathy Carolan felt for those to whom they were addressed. Hardiman states (Irish Minstrelsy I, p. 114), that " when celebrating the praises of the descendants of the Gael, Carolan's genius appears in its brightest lustre." This might be made more specific by saying that it was only amongst such people as the O Connors and McDermotts where he really felt at home that his best efforts were made. For cases like Mabel Kelly special reasons might be adduced.

Various other poems, such as *Brighid Ní Mháille, Tigherna Mhuigh Eo, Pléráca na Ruarcach,* are popularly attributed to Carolan,[3] but were not made by him. In the various early collections of Carolan's music *Pléráca na Ruarcach* is included.

There is one English poem to the credit of Carolan. It was addressed[4] to a Miss Fetherstone of Granard. It is printed by Hardiman (p. liv.), and a dialogue in English in connection there-

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1. Cf. No. 12, Part I.

2. For lists, v. Hardiman, pp. lvii, ff., and the lists of melodies given at the end of this volume.

3. Cf. poems in Part II which comprises of the poems wrongly attributed to Carolan.

4. " Either in 1720 or 1721 "—note by Walker, p. 300.

with is reproduced by Walker, Memoirs, p. 301. Neither is worth reprinting. Still this solitary English poem calls attention to the fact that Carolan's poems were understood and appreciated by the country gentry of his time, both of native and foreign origin. The fact that Carolan could speak English is further attested by Charles O Connor.[1]

The South Ulster Poets.

Whilst Carolan's intercourse with the richer Connacht families is more habitually dwelt on, it is interesting to notice that he was on intimate terms and took his place with the poets of South Ulster, Meath and Connacht particularly the former group.

Carolan's excellence as a musician gave him a standing with men such as these who were good poets, but only moderately successful as musicians. Very interesting is the record of Carolan's meeting with Seamus Dall MacCuarta.[2] Colonel Maguire of Tempo, Fermanagh, brought about a meeting between these two men, the one a distinguished musician and a poet, the other a famous poet who was also a musician. The principal result of the meeting was MacCuarta's Fáilte or welcome to Carolan,[3] where he shows considerable appreciation of Carolan's distinction both as a musician and a poet. Hardiman gives the meeting place as County Louth, which is more or less borne out by the internal evidence of the poem, and the fact that Carolan should have been brought so far from home is an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held. His visit was also commemorated by MacAlindon or Linden of the Fews.[4]

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1. Walker's, Memoirs, p. 126, quoted below

2. Hardiman, Irish Minstrelsy, p. li.

5. Printed in Irish introduction, p. 9, above.

4. This poem is preserved in a Trinity College MS. written by Henry O Brien in 1754. Cf. Hardiman, p. lii., note.

His Music.

There were several poets in his time who were of equal rank with Carolan, but his musical attainments gave him a pre-eminence over the rest. As to his excellence as a musician there are different opinions amongst experts now-a-days. Bunting's analysis, (Ancient Music of Ireland, pp. 9, 71), seems a fair one: "The taste for Italian music introduced by Geminiani and Corelli, seems about this time to have largely infected the works of Irish composers, especially those of Carolan. The public has been much too apt to regulate its estimate of Irish music by the standard of Carolan's performances. Without detracting from the eminent merits of this composer, it may, however, be safely said that there are many airs of the collection [Bunting's] greatly superior to his. Movements with wildly luxuriant basses were those to which his genius chiefly inclined, and in these, indeed, it revelled with surprising gracefulness and freedom. But to the 'deep sorrows' of the Irish lyre he rarely aspired. That inimitable vein of tender expression which winds through the very old music of Ireland, in every mood, major or minor, is too often sought for in vain in those compositions, the sweetest of which seldom rise above the tender solicitations of love. His pieces have none of those 'tinklings of the small strings, sporting with freedom under the deep notes of the bass,' so characteristic of the style of performance among the old harpers, and which may almost be said to snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. The air 'Bridget Cruise' esteemed to be the earliest effort of his youth, and inspired by the ardour of a youthful passion, is almost his only attempt at the old style. His imitation of Corelli in the other pieces is very apparent . . . in his 'Concerto,' 'Madam Bermingham,' 'Lady Blaney,' 'Colonel Ó Hara,' 'Mrs. Crofton' and 'Madam Cole.' . . . [p. 71] Carolan was the first who departed from the purely Irish style of composition." On the other hand,

the following appreciation[1] of him by an enthusiastic contemporary, Charles O Connor, must be placed on record :

" Very few have I ever known who had a more vigorous mind, but a mind undisciplined through the defect or rather absence of cultivation. Absolutely the child of nature, he was governed by the indulgences, and at times, by the caprices of that mother. His imagination, ever on the wing, was eccentric in its poetic flights ; yet, as far as that faculty can be employed in the harmonic art, it was steady and collected. In the variety of his musical numbers he knew how to make a selection, and seldom was contented with mediocrity. So happy, so elevated was he in some of his compositions, that he excited the wonder and obtained the approbation of a great master who never saw him ; I mean Geminiani. He outstripped his predecessors in the three species of composition used amongst the Irish ; but he never omitted giving due praise to several of his countrymen who excelled before him in his art. The Italian compositions he preferred to all others ; Vivaldi charmed him, and with Corelli he was enraptured. He spoke elegantly in his maternal language, but had advanced in years before he learned English ; he delivered himself but indifferently in that language, and yet he did not like to be corrected in his solecisms."

Another episode which shows the esteem in which Carolan was held is his visit to Donass, Co. Clare, the seat of the Rev. Charles Massey, Dean of Limerick, in 1720,[2] when his portrait was painted at the request of the Dean. It was surmised by Petrie[3] that this portrait was painted by the Dutch artist Johann Van der Hagen.

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1. Walker, Memoirs of the Irish Bards, p. 326.
2. Cf. Hardiman, p. lx.
3. Hardiman, p. lxi., note. Cf. Appendix A for confirmation

His Portrait.

The following account of the portrait was written by Edward O Reilly[1] in 1829 :

" This portrait of Turlogh O Carolan, the celebrated Irish Bard, was painted for and at the request of the Rev. Charles Massey, Dean of Limerick, who was one of O'Carolan's greatest admirers. At the wedding of the Dean with Grace the daughter of Sir Charles Dillon of Lismullen in the County of Meath, the Bard was employed to entertain the company with his music in the hall of Lismullen House. There are two tunes still extant, composed by O Carolan that bear the names of Dean Massey and Mrs. Massey, but whether composed for the wedding or not it is now impossible to ascertain. But be that as it may, the Dean was so struck with admiration of the Bard that he had his portrait painted and it continued in the possession of his family until the death of the late General Massey, who prized it so highly that he carried it with him wherever he went. Upon the death of the General in Paris in the year 1780, this picture with some other valuable articles was abstracted from his trunks. The picture found its way back to Ireland, and in 1809 or 1810 was sold to the celebrated Watty Cox, editor and publisher of the *Irish Magazine*, by a person of the name of Paterson. In the year 1828 it was purchased from Mr. Cox at a high price. This is the only original picture of O Carolan in existence ; but there are two copies which Mr. Cox permitted to be made of it, while in his possession. The first of these was made for, and at the request of Lord Lismore who wished to purchase the original from Mr. Cox, who was not then inclined to dispose of it. The other copy was made for James Hardiman in Dublin who begged the permission of Mr. Cox, as an especial favour. From the last copy, an engraving was immediately made, of the same size as the original, by a person of the name of Martin, a Dublin artist, who published it with a dedication to the Lord Lieutenant

1. This is copied from an article in the Athenæum, June 6, 1908, p. 705.

of Ireland, stating therein that it was drawn from an original picture in the possession of James Hardiman, Esq."

In the foregoing account O Reilly does not endeavour to date the photograph, but Hardiman, on what authority I have not been able to ascertain, puts it at 1720. According to him Carolan then visited Donass immediately after the marriage of Dean Massey. It may be noted that the portrait at present preserved in the National Gallery, Dublin, does not resemble a man of fifty years of age, but one much younger.

The fact that Carolan's musical accomplishments were so generally recognised by his own countrymen and others[1] and his musical compositions so widely known is a testimony to a success which could only be achieved by real genius. If an Irish Gael could have done so much in the depth of the Penal days when only real merit could have gained him any recognition at all, one can only surmise what a place Irish music would have occupied amongst the nations if there had only been normal conditions in which to foster and develop the materials available.

His last Journey.

Hardiman, (Minstrelsy, p. lxiii.), gives an interesting and moving account of Carolan's last journey. He tells how, whilst at Maguire's of Tempo, feeling himself growing weak, Carolan made for his old refuge, the house of Mrs. McDermott of Ballyfarnon, who still lived. On the way he stopped at the house of his friend Counsellor Brady at Ballinamore in Leitrim and again at Lahire , the seat of Mr. Peyton, who is celebrated in one of his planxties. On reaching Ballyfarnon after he had rested and recovered a little he called for his harp and played his " Farewell to Music," which was his last effort and " which drew tears from the eyes of his auditory." Hardiman does not give his source of information for these statements, but he is obviously relying on the oral tradition of the locality. In this connexion, he gives as a source

1. Cf. Walker, Memoirs.

the woman who attended Carolan in his last illness, and who lived till 1787. This woman whose surname is not recorded used, according to Hardiman, to relate[1] that "to revive or stimulate decaying nature, he was occasionally indulged with a *taste* of his favourite beverage *uisge beatha.* His natural vivacity and good humour never forsook him. A few hours before his death, while in the act of stretching forth his hand for the cup, as he humourously said, to give it his farewell kiss, he rolled out of bed on the floor. The female attendant alluded to stated that after she had replaced him he observed with a smile, 'Maudy, I often heard of a person falling when going to the field, but never knew one to fall while lying but myself.' His last moments were spent in prayer till he calmly breathed his last." When his death became known, a vast concourse of people from the surrounding counties gathered in. "All the houses in Ballyfarnon were occupied by the former and the people erected tents in the fields round Alderford House. The harp was heard in every direction. The wake lasted four days. . . . Old Mrs. McDermott herself joined the female mourners who attended to weep, as she expressed herself, 'over her poor gentleman, the head of all Irish music.' On the fifth, his remains were brought forth, and the funeral was one of the greatest that for many years had taken place in Connaught. He was interred in the McDermott Roe's vault in the chapel, at the east end[2] of the old church of Kilronan." —Hardiman, Irish Minstrelsy, p. lxv. It is difficult to say how much of the foregoing represents tradition and how much imagination and embellishment. The reference to the harp seems doubtful, but it is attested to by Isaac Weld:[3]

"On his death, the most splendid wake was held which had

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1. Hardiman, Irish Minstrelsy, p. lxiv.

2. Father Carolan says on the authority of Father Meehan, P.P., Keadue, that Carolan was interred at the "north side." v. Appendix A.

3. Survey of the County of Roscommon (Dublin, 1832). Cf. also Bunting, Ancient Music of Ireland, Introduction.

ever been remembered in the country. Ten harpers attended night and day, who afterwards followed in the funeral procession, and performed a dirge over his grave. All the carriages of the county were assembled on the occasion, and ladies of distinction were emulous of their efforts to do honour to his remains."

The subject of Carolan's drinking propensities has given rise to a certain amount of controversy. A discussion on this subject was carried on in the New Ireland Review, in 1895 and 1896, between Mr. C. F. Cronin on the one hand and Messrs. R. J. Kelly and W. K. Johnston on the other. The former held to the O Connor tradition and made light of Carolan's defects as regards intemperance, the others, following Weld, tended to go to the opposite extreme.

In the first place, Weld's account and then O Connor's with regard to this aspect of Carolan will be given, and the reader will be in a position to come to a conclusion on the subject. In reality, there is not a very wide divergence as to the actual facts. It is noticeable that Weld's authority Early (or Eardley) bears out the statement made by the un-named old woman quoted by Hardiman. The following is Weld's account:

" Living thus in the midst of plenty and good cheer, Carolan got gradually addicted to strong liquors, and at last became a confirmed drunkard. A day seldom passed over without intoxication. He drank spirits habitually without any admixture of water; lost the use of his limbs by his intemperance, and during the latter years of his life passed almost his whole time in bed. The pernicious propensity to ardent spirits did not abandon him under the circumstances, and whenever those who were about him could be prevailed upon to administer to his craving, he drank invariably to intoxication. Yet in this degrading condition his muse did not altogether forsake him; and one of his most pithy epigrams was composed on the occasion of his having been found on the floor, in common parlance, dead drunk, after having fallen out of bed in his efforts to get at the

bottle, which had been purposely placed beyond his reach. Eardley could repeat this epigram, which was in Irish, and said it contained a great deal of humour and drollery ; but according to his ideas it was utterly untranslatable into English ; the pith and wit evaporated in every attempt that had been made to put it into another language. It alluded to the fall of heroes in the field, whilst for the first time a bed-ridden man had fallen in combat—in the combat of the bottle, &c., &c."

Charles O Connor, following on his panegyric on the musical attainments of Carolan, says :[1]

" It need not be concealed that he indulged in the use of spirituous liquors : this habit he thought, or pretended to think, added strength to the flights of his genius ; but in justice it must be observed that he was seldom surprised by intoxication. Constitutionally pious, he never omitted daily prayer, and fondly imagined himself inspired when he composed some pieces of church music. This idea contributed to his devotion and thanksgivings ; and, in this respect, his enthusiasm was harmless and perhaps useful. Gay by nature, and cheerful from habit, he was a pleasing member of society. And his talents and morality procured him esteem and friends everywhere." As regards his sacred music the following is taken from a letter written by Chas. O Connor to Walker[2] : " On Easter-day I heard him play at Mass. He called the picce ' Gloria in excelsis Deo,' and he sung that hymn in Irish verses as he played. At the Lord's Prayer he stopped ; and after the priest ended it, he sang again, and played a piece which he denominated ' The Resurrection.' His enthusiasm of devotion affected the whole congregation." To the foregoing may be added O'Connor's epitaph on him : " On Saturday, 25th March, 1738, Turlogh O Carolan the talented and principal musician of Ireland died, and was interred in Kilronan the church of the Duignan family, in the 68th year of

1. Walker, Memoirs of the Irish Bards, p. 326.
2. Walker, Memoirs, p. 317.

his age. May the Lord have mercy on his soul, for he was a moral and religious man." The original Irish of this is contained in Stowe MS. EII, 1, and is printed in the Irish introduction.[1]

Walker[2] quotes from a communication received from "a learned friend" whom he does not name: "Carolan at an early period of his life contracted a fondness for spirituous liquors, which he retained even to the last stage of it. But inordinate gratifications carry their punishment along with them; nor was Carolan exempt from this general imposition. His physicians assured him that unless he corrected this vicious habit, a scurvy which was the consequence of his intemperance would soon put an end to his mortal career. He obeyed with reluctance and seriously resolved upon never tasting that forbidden though to him delicious cup." Then follows the story of how he entered the grocer's shop in Boyle after six weeks' abstinence and asked the grocer's assistant to pour him out a glass of whiskey, which he was to smell, but not to taste. He succumbed, however, to the temptation, and as a result of his temporary exhilaration composed the song known as *Carolan's*, and sometimes *Stafford's Receipt*, and sang and played it the following day in Stafford's parlour at Elfin.

Goldsmith's account.

It may be of interest to quote, in this connection, Goldsmith's opinion of Carolan, which if not very accurate, is of importance as the opinion of a poet who was almost a contemporary of his.[3]

"Of all the Bards this country ever produced, the last and the greatest was CAROLAN THE BLIND. He was at once a poet, a

1. Above p. 12.

2. Memoirs, p. 307.

3. Goldsmith was ten years of age at the time of Carolan's death. Being a near neighbour of Carolan's he would have heard a good deal of the local tradition as he grew up. The above is taken from an edition of Goldsmith's works. It appeared in the Hibernian Magazine, November, 1785, and in the European Magazine (?) for the previous October. Cf. below, p. 42.

musician, a composer, and sung his own verses to his harp. The original natives never mention his name without rapture, both his poetry and music they have by heart ; and even some of the English themselves, who have been transplanted there, find his music extremely pleasing. A song beginning ' O'Rourke's noble fare will ne'er be forgot,' translated by Dean Swift, is of his composition ; which, though perhaps by this means the best known of his pieces, is yet by no means the most deserving. His songs, in general, may be compared to those of Pindar, as they have frequently the same flights of imagination, and are composed (I don't say written, for he could not write) merely to flatter some man of fortune upon some excellence of the same kind. In these one man is praised for the excellence of his stable, as in Pindar, another for his hospitality, a third for the beauty of his wife and children, and a fourth for the antiquity of his family. Whenever any of the original natives of distinction were assembled at feasting or revelling, Carolan was generally there, where he was always ready with his harp to celebrate their praises. He seemed by nature formed for his profession ; for as he was born blind, so also he was possessed of a most astonishing memory, and a facetious turn of thinking, which gave his entertainers infinite satisfaction. Being once at the house of an Irish nobleman, where there was a musician present, who was eminent in the profession, Carolan immediately challenged him to a trial of skill. To carry the jest forward, his Lordship persuaded the musician to accept the challenge, and he accordingly played over his fiddle the fifth Concerto of Vivaldi. Carolan, immediately taking his harp, played over the whole piece after him, without missing a note, though he had never heard it before ; which produced some surprise ; but their astonishment increased, when he assured them he could make a concerto in the same taste himself, which he instantly composed, and that with such spirit and elegance, that it may compare (for we have it still) with the finest compositions of Italy.

His death was not more remarkable than his life. Homer was never more fond of a glass than he; he would drink whole pints of usquebaugh, and, as he used to think without any ill consequence. His intemperance, however, in this respect, at length brought on an incurable disorder, and when just at the point of his death, he called for a cup of his beloved liquor. Those who were standing around him, surprised at the demand, endeavoured to persuade him to the contrary; but he persisted, and when the bowl was brought to him, attempted to drink, but could not; wherefore, giving away the bowl, he observed with a smile, that it would be hard if two such friends as he and the cup should part at least without kissing, and then expired."

Mr. W. K. Johnstone, New Ireland Review, October, 1896, adduces the following points to prove Carolan's intemperance:

1.—Dr. Campbell, in his Philosophical Survey (in 1775) said: " . . . They tell me that in his latter (*sic*) days he never composed without the inspiration of whiskey, of which at the critical hour he always took care to have a bottle beside him."

2.—In Walker's History of Dublin (1818) it is related how Dean Swift met Carolan in a state of intoxication and "reproved him with great asperity." Another anecdote is given in the same book. One day some one who had met Carolan for the first time and knew nothing about him, said to Dean Swift in the bard's presence: "Quis est homo?" To which Swift replied: "Est homo qui potest bibere."

3.—Petrie, in his great book, speaking of a certain Gaelic lampoon, says (on the authority evidently of Eugene O'Curry) that the poem was written by Charles MacCabe in revenge for a trick played on him by Carolan. The latter had tied MacCabe up in a sack while in a state of hopeless intoxication at the public-house of a man named Eglis "while the brother bards had been boozing for a day together."

The last paragraph refers to the poem called Sgoinneárach Ceárbhallain, printed below, No. 51. Cf. notes to same poem.

On the other side, Hardiman (p. lxvii.), in some spirited remarks, controverts the remarks of Walker's anonymous correspondent. "He [Carolan] is described," says Hardiman, "as a reckless reveller whose genius required the constant stimulus of inebriating liquors to rouse it to exertion. Now I have been assured by the old people who knew some of Carolan's contemporaries, that nothing could be more unjust or untrue than such a representation. On this head, the solemnly recorded evidence of Charles O'Connor may be considered decisive: bu maġalta 7 bu cṁáiṙeaċ, 'he was moral and religious' says that venerable and virtuous man who was long and well acquainted with him, and whose testimony is surely preferable to any anonymous information. It is not, however, pretended that he was a mere water drinker. On the contrary, he always delighted in cheerful society, and never refused the circling glass."

As regards Goldsmith's account it is full of mis-statements on important points: (1) he wrongly attributes *Plérâca na Rtiarcach* to Carolan, (2) he states that Carolan was born blind, (3) he gives an account of a meeting between Carolan and a famous musican which is a confused version of the Geminiani story. This makes his statements on Carolan's intemperance less reliable, and his version of Carolan's drinking immediately before his death is confused, and, on the face of it, incredible. Of this account, Walker in a note, Memoirs p, 323, says: "The manner of Carolan's death is related, with several degrading circumstances, in a life of him, which appeared in the European Magazine for October, 1785, and the Hibernian Magazine for November following, and is ascribed to the late Dr. Goldsmith, though everyway unworthy the pen of that elegant writer."

As regards Weld's account, he misquotes the death-bed episode and gives it a significance which is not justifiable. The use of stimulants as a medical remedy is not unlikely in case of very weak patients, and there is nothing to show that Carolan's farewell drink was not medically prescribed to rally his failing powers.

Hardiman's account of his last journey home belies Weld's statement, that in his latter years Carolan spent the greater part of his time in bed. Unfortunately Hardiman does not give definite authority for this portion of his account. If the story of the grocer's assistant in Boyle contains any truth, it also negatives this statement of Weld's, for Carolan must have been then active. Moreover, Weld approached the subject as a bigoted teetotaller who cannot tolerate any intemperance in the case of a poor man, but who would be willing to excuse with a smile the failings and excesses of a rich one, particularly if the latter had acquired distinction as a political leader and was in a position to bestow patronage. We may, in addition, notice that Weld's informant, Early, took an obvious delight in dwelling on this side of Carolan's character, not to belittle his fame but to increase it, the basis for this being that if Carolan had done these great things despite a failing for indulging in strong drink, what might he not have done if he concentrated all his energies on perfecting his work. Even Weld, when describing his very large funeral, urges that "such respect to the deceased argues the probable possession of some good qualities independent of genius to redeem the disgusting propensity to intoxication. Yet Eardley had but little to tell beyond the names of the families with whom he had lived, and whose kindness had often been repaid by extravagances and waywardness on the part of the bard."

Anybody who may wish to investigate this subject more thoroughly will find further material in Carolan's drinking songs and in the MS. notes thereto. But we must remember that in those days drunkenness was regarded and referred to as a subject of mirth rather than as something to be despised. The poems Póit mac Andrú and the Sgoinnéaracd admit of easier explanations than that they were the compositions of one with a depraved longing for drink. The fact, if it were a fact, that Carolan as a practical joke had MacCabe tied up in a sack whilst the latter was "in a state of hopeless intoxication" is no evidence as

Mr. Johnstone[1] seems to think, that Carolan was a drunkard. It is not clear that the trick was played by Carolan. Sufficient material has now been given on this subject. We may conclude that Carolan led a fairly convivial life which was not at all uncommon and was even regarded as fashionable in higher circles in Ireland and England in times much later than Carolan's.

General appreciation.

As has been stated above, Carolan was held in high esteem by his contemporaries. The value of his poems was enhanced by the music which always accompanied them. But apart from this, Carolan had his good qualities. With the exception of one or two poems, his poetry is dignified and polished. The human interest is always considerable. He does not make much use of the love theme. His poetry is mostly of men or respectable matrons, of their hospitality and their kindness, and his outlook is invariably cheerful. Occasionally he sings of young ladies who treated him kindly[2], and these he deals with in the usual style of a love poem. If he has any lack of interest in his theme he relieves the situation by cutting it short. He is essentially a drawing-room poet occupied mainly[3] with human motives. He hardly ever rises to anything which might be described as nature poetry, very little recalling out-door life except occasional reference to the beauty of lily or rose and the warbling of birds. To his blindness this was in all probability chiefly due. There is no wildness, no ruggedness, no rebellious breaking forth from the bonds of conventional life, no ambitious theories. His poems contain practically no direct reference to the condition of the Gael in the times in which he lived, although the form and character of the poems themselves are, in a large measure, due to this condition. His education obviously did not awaken his

1. New Ireland Review, Oct., 1896. 2. Cf. line I, 1663.

3. An idea of the subject matter treated of will be obtained by consulting the English-Irish index.

patriotism.[1] Only in the poems on his own love affairs is there any evidence of real feeling. The love-affairs of his friends which he describes do not affect him deeply. He represents the traditional Irish poet, inasmuch as he makes poems in praise of his patrons. These were individuals of considerable local importance, and for this reason have a certain historical value. The interest of his poems is added to for us by his rich vocabulary and nice turns of expression nearly all of which might still pass current in present-day Irish. The elegance of his diction is testified to by Charles O Connor.[2] Taking everything into account, both his defects and his good qualities, we must admit that Carolan has acquired a big name in the history of Irish culture. As he himself jokingly says,[3] ıṛ ṫeiċne ná an ṛṛéiṛ mo ċáıṫ, 'wider than the heavens is my fame,' and further: 'I am the best as regards the power of my fingers, nobody will ever be found to match me.'

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1. In one marked instance, however, he shows his sympathies. In a poem to one of the O Connors (No. 61), he boasts of the fact that the O Connors are buying up landed property, whilst the Cootes, a foreign family, are being forced to sell.

2. Walker, Memoirs, p. 326.

3. Cf. above Irish Introduction, and infra, p. 168.

THE MANUSCRIPTS.

§ 9. Carolan's poems are contained in the following manuscripts :

R.I.A.	23M23,
23I8.	23H32.
23A1.	3B38.
E II, 1 (Stowe).	23O45.
23O42.	C I, 1.
23B28.	23H33.
23I4 (Fragment).	23A45.
23E21.	23H23.
23E12.	23Q18.

MS. 63, Ryland's Library, Manchester.

Egerton MS. 131, Brit. Museum.

Maynooth Murphy MS. XIII.

23I8. This is a paper MS. in the Royal Irish Academy, and on the fly-leaf the following is written in Hardiman's[1] handwriting : " This Pocket Vol. in the Handwriting of Daniel Malone, a Schoolmaster who travelled through the Counties of Leitrim, Roscommon, etc., in the years 1827 and 1828 and collected all these songs from the recital of the people. William Monck Mason in 1830 gave him ten Guineas for a copy containing 88 songs, and I got a copy of about 30 of Carolan's songs, some of which I had printed in the Minstrelsy. I heard that poor Malone was afterwards drowned. . . ." [The rest is torn away].

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1. The editor of the " Irish Minstrelsy."

At the beginning of the list of contents is written "James Hardiman liber ejus." Several corrections are made in this manuscript, most but not all of which were incorporated in MS. 23A1, which was obviously copied from it, though the poems are in a different order. Hardiman, in his notes on this MS., refers to a book or MS. which he calls "Anecdotes." This I have not been able to lay hands on.

23A1. This is a vellum MS. in the Royal Irish Academy. It is copied from 23I8 already referred to and was written in 1830 by the same scribe, Daniel Malone. It is the copy sold to William Monck Mason. It contains the note "Carolan's poems,copied by one Daniel Malone from the original MS. of James Hegarty, the friend and companion of Carolan for William Monck Mason, Esqre. Anno Dom. 1830."

Malone claims to have made a faithful copy of the poems composed by Carolan. If this statement of Malone's is true the MS. has a peculiar importance and constitutes a direct link with Carolan. The spelling of both 23I8 and 23A1 is uniform and the writing of the latter continuous. It is possible that the poems were written down not according as they were being composed but at a later time by Hegarty, partly from memory and partly from the dictation of neighbours and acquaintances of Carolan. Of Hegarty we know nothing further. But instead of 23A1 being a copy of Hegarty's MS. it is a copy of Malone's own MS. 23I8, with the poems in a different order. Hardiman said that Malone collected the poems, but he may have used Hegarty's collection as a nucleus. It is noticeable that in 23I8 the paper is not uniform. Some leaves are pasted in, and in the earlier portion each poem has a leaf all to itself. Cf. further, notes on 23H34. How far Malone's copy represents the dialect of the district in which he worked will be dealt with more fully in the linguistic introduction, which refers particularly to the dialect of this MS. as it is the largest source of these poems. The spelling of 23A1 is not good, but

is at times phonetic. The MS. contains several songs attributed to Carolan, some of which can, with certainty, be attributed to other poets. These are contained in Part III. A considerable number of others are doubtful, but the internal evidence is against their having been composed by Carolan. These are contained in Part II.

E II, 1. A manuscript of the Stowe collection in the Royal Irish Academy contains good copies of several of Carolan's poems, including the one in praise of himself (No. 55) over which is written "Ad majorem Dei Gloriam 8 Die Maj Anno Domini Milesimo Septengesimo vigesimo Sexto." It contains several poems for members of the O'Connor family. At the end of one of the poems is written "Maurice Gorman scripsit March 29th, 1771." This is one of the oldest available MS. of Carolan's poems. The spelling is good, and, at times, phonetic.

23042 is a large paper MS. in the Royal Irish Academy. It begins: "Contents of the following 38 leaves from the dictation of Theophilus (Teige) O'Flynn of the Co. Leitrim, A.D. 1836 for J.H." [= James Hardiman]. Here follows a list of contents in what seems to be Hardiman's writing. As regards O Flynn, a testimonial to him by two clergymen is contained in the notes to No. 5, on p. 277. On p. 1b of this MS., we find the note: "These transcribed by Patk. Glynn from dictation of T. O'Flynn—Galway, October, 1835. Twenty-nine songs good bad and indifferent as they are from the dictation of that eccentric old *scealuidhe* Theophilus O'Flynn. Some of them are excellent, ten are Carolan's." And then a further note in pencil: "Theophilus O'Flynn went to America to his son in 1836." On p. 35 the MS. contains "The old Bard's dream—in praise of James Hardiman, Esqr., Taylor's Hill, west, Galway—the Brave O'Connell and the Roaring Reverend Lion Thomas McGuire." A poem by this Theophilus O Flynn on Thomas Mulloy McDermott is contained in 2318. It has a reference to Carolan's poetry. On pp. 38-39 or fol. 38, opposite the testimonial

by (Rev.) Thomas Maguire is the note : " The noble clergy who were in the parish of Inis McGrath—viz., The Revd. Mr. Ford, Mr. O'Rielly and Revd. Ambrose Cassidy, who has been persecuted in the time of the French landing in Killala in whose memory the foregoing verses has been asserted." The MS. contains various poems by Micheál MacSuibhne and Richard Barret and is bound up with one containing a lot of Raftery's poems.

23I4 contains a fragment of a stanza in bad writing headed ꝼaıʇce and signed Tomaꝛ ꝛtaꝼꝼoꝛo.

23B28. A very late paper MS of the Irish Academy contains poems by and attributed to Carolan. Some of the poems are in phonetic writing.

23E21. A paper MS., contains a considerable number of Carolan's poems, but the spelling is very bad and most of the poems had virtually to be re-written to make them intelligible to the ordinary reader. Still it is an important MS. and contains many valuable poems. The following note is at the end of Carolan's songs " I hope it is no offence for the writer to sign his name. Michl. Killeen, Keadue." It contains some poems and letters addressed to Edward O Reilly the lexicographer.

23E12 is a large well-written paper MS. in the handwriting of Nicholas O Kearney. The spelling is good and extremely uniform and several times the scribe changes Carolan's poems into the literary and even into Munster dialect. Of this Nicholas O Kearney (who also published Colum Cille's prophecies) the following is written on a slip in the MS. : " Let no reader, and especially no transcriber, trust to the correctness of a single piece in this valuable-looking MS. Every piece in it should be corrected by comparing it with another copy. There are not in the whole book six poems or songs free from the corrupting taint of the transcriber, Nicholas O'Kearney, and in many places he has made changes in almost every line. —John Fleming 31/3/84." With the foregoing most readers will

be inclined to agree. I have not based the text of any of Carolan's poems on O'Kearney's version, with the exception of that of a few short ones near the end.

23M23, a paper manuscript in R.I.A. It is probably the oldest MS of Carolan's poetry and contains on pp. 9, 10, 11, some neatly written poems to the O Connors, and on p. 69, in very bad writing and spelling, Sgoiṁéaṙacṫ Ċeaṙbaillaín, v. p. 163.

23H32 (R.I.A.) contains a number of paper MSS. bound together. The first page has the entry "No. 4 Carolan's songs." On the back of this page is written "A few of Thurlough O'Carolan's Songs in the original Irish character written by John McDonogh, For Mrs. McNamara of Leterfine County of Leitrim, Mohill, the 1st Day of February, 1823 (?). N.B. her Honourable Spouse Richard McNamara Esqr. Descended from the Princely tribe of Dalcassians his Ancestors descended from Conal cat-luac the fifth direct Descendant from Cormaic Cais King of Munster and Leinster in the third century the present chiefs of this Noble Family are Richard McNamara Esqr. and his Brother Major McNamara at present member of Parliament in the County of Clare." This Mrs. Macnamara was a descendant of George Reynolds of Letterfian, the friend of Carolan. Her first husband was Colonel Peyton the grandson of Toby Peyton celebrated by Carolan in Tobóid Paṫon, No. 21. Cf. Hardiman, p. xlvi., note.

Several of the poems are re-written in a neat hand with good spelling, probably by Hardiman.

3B38, R.I.A., is a good paper MS well written and mostly consists of Ulster modern Irish poems.

23O45, R.I.A., is a well-written recent MS. It consists largely of Munster pieces and was probably transcribed by Nicholas O Kearney. It contains some of Carolan's poems and other well-known modern lyrics.

C1,1 is a well-written paper manuscript in the Stowe collection, R.I.A. It contains, in roman hand, a poem by "Mr. Carolan

on his late deceased wife—Mary MacGuire, A.D. 1734." This begins "Intleacht na hEireand." The MS. also contains a beautifully written version of Tomaṙbaḋ na mBárḋ, and several historical and genealogical pieces written by Charles O Connor. The poem referred to seems to be in his handwriting and probably it is the original of O Kearney's version in 23E12.

23D42, a Munster MS. (R.I.A.), mostly copied from 1829 to 1843. It contains on p. 112, Cití na gCuaċ, a ṙaṁail ní ḟeaca, etc.

23H33, a large paper MS. in clean new writing and good spelling, only written on one side of the paper. It is probably by Hardiman (and by his assistant) as it contains some notes in English and lists written by him at the commencement. It contains poems by Carolan and others, mostly the same as 23A1, and others in addition. At the end of 23H23, Hardiman gives lists "to be copied," and these are the ones printed in his "Minstrelsy."

This MS. seems to have been copied from 23O42.

23H34 is in the same writing as 23A1 with additional notes by Hardiman and his correspondents. Hardiman designates it as "The old Book" and adds "most of these are printed. Some not." The MS. obviously served as a starting point for Hardiman's investigations, and was probably older than either 23I8 or 23A1. Another small paper MS. in Malone's handwriting is in the possession of Dr. Hyde. It attributes some poems to Carolan whose authorship is doubtful.

23A45, a paper MS. in the Royal Irish Academy. On the flyleaf is written "Tracts poetical and prose containing some of Carolan's songs, some of Courtney's [leg. Mac Cuarta] by several of the most esteemed Irish authors and the vision of Martin." It contains the Ṙáilte Uí Ċearḃallám by Dall MacCuarta, which is printed in the introduction, but it includes few by Carolan himself beyond the well-known Ól-ṗe. According to a poem on p. 80, it was written by Muiris Mac Gormain.

23H23 is nothing more than a catalogue of MSS.

23D16, R.I.A., does not contain any poem by Carolan, but some such as An bunnán buiḋe attributed to him.

Another MS. which contains references to Carolan is 23Q18.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE POEMS.

§10. The following investigation on the dialect of the poems deals mainly with MSS. 23A1 and 23I8 which are the principal sources of the text. These manuscripts, as was pointed out above, pp 46 and 47, were written by Daniel Malone from materials which he collected in a certain area.

Various peculiarities of the dialect of these MSS. are discussed in the following chapters. I have investigated the characteristics of the spoken Irish of N. Connacht in such districts as it is still living and compared it with that of these MSS. The conclusion this investigation has led me to is that the latter is the **North-east Connacht dialect,** such as might have been spoken in the Ballyfarnon area and in the neighbouring portions of Sligo and Leitrim, or perhaps somewhat north of this.

How far the Irish of the MSS. is tempered by Carolan's native Meath dialect is more difficult to decide. It must be remembered that he lived the greater part of his life in N. Connacht (Ballyfarnon) and probably had thoroughly assimilated the dialect of that district. It is well-known that *seanchaidhthe* always narrate and recite in their own dialect, except where exigencies of metre influence them in occasionally preserving a peculiar form. The peculiarities of the narrator would be further modified towards the Connacht dialect by the writer who was almost certainly a Connacht man.

Carolan's residence in Co. Fermanagh, of which his wife Mary Maguire was a native, made him familiar with S. Ulster words and pronunciation. His occasional excursions into Ulster

would further amplify this stock. These words are better preserved in MSS. outside the Malone collection.

The number of Ulster words and forms such as tréigbeáil, frionnadh, fríd, fomhad, fgabadh, fán chuan, fgírte, nach dearnaidh I, 1267, etc., used by Carolan might form the subject of a separate investigation. Until further work has been done on Irish dialects it will be difficult to decide whether these words were introduced by Carolan owing to his Ulster connection, or had already forced their way from the Ulster into the N. Connacht dialect. Where the MSS. are Ulster ones such as 3B38, or copies of Ulster MSS., they would be responsible for some of these words.

The poems in Part II. and Part III. were composed by poets other than Carolan. In cases where these were made by Ulster poets, they would naturally occasionally contain some Ulster words and forms even when narrated by a Connacht *seanchaidhe*.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

§ 11. I have endeavoured to adopt, as far as practicable, a normal orthography, and have always corrected bad spellings. At the same time, I have not changed such spellings as give an MS. a certain decided character, particularly where they represent the pronunciation or the well-marked peculiarities of a certain dialect.

There may seem to be some inconsistency in changing certain spellings and not changing others, but such reasons as the foregoing are the justification. As a case in point, take the spelling teig which is a commoner spelling than téig. Still where téig is actually in the manuscript it would be hardly justifiable to change it to teig. For the sake of a few instances of the former, it would be pedantry to change to téig throughout. Tig would be a more phonetic spelling for W. Connacht Irish, but it

could not be consistently introduced without adopting a phonetic system.

There is not much point in going back to an archaic spelling when the changes in the MSS. are in the way of making it more phonetic, and when they clearly represent the word that is understood. It seems absurd to adopt now a more archaic spelling than was in use in books printed in the eighteenth century.

In view of the large number of ways in which some Irish words, e.g. ꝼꝛéalaiġeacᵭ, can be spelled, it is hard to be always consistent. Moreover, when a word is persistently spelled in a certain way in one MS. and in a consistently different way in another, it is not easy to disregard the MS. spelling in each case, particularly where each has a certain justification either as being the customary spelling or the phonetic one. As the poems are practically all based on two or three MSS. this does not cause much difficulty in practice.

As regards individual spellings, I have changed ꝺa to ꝺá, ıꝼ = agus to a'ꝼ, agaꝼ to the more usual agus, ꝼa to ꝼá, often silently.

I have retained the -ıḃ of dative plural in the few cases such as ꝼeaꝼaıḃ, mnáıḃ, where it is written in the MS., even when it is wrongly used for nominative plural. This confused use of -ıḃ is common in such dialects, e.g. E. Galway, where it is still preserved.

I have kept cóıġe for cúıġe as it is thus consistently spelled throughout, but cúıġe is established by the rime in Part I, l. 370, III, 306, 425, etc. Neat spellings like ꝼáıl for ꝼáġaıl I have allowed to stand.

I have ventured to change ḃıaıḋ of future to ḃeıḋ as the latter form is established by rime, and the former was long obsolete in the time of Carolan. Moreover, ḃeıḋ is written in 23I8, the source of 23A1, in instances where it is changed to ḃıaıḋ in the latter.

ꞃe which is common for ꞇe, I have not changed, though in many cases it is an innovation of 23A1, the other MS. 23I8 having mostly ꞇe.

I have retained the spellings ·aiꞃ and aiʒ throughout as they are the more phonetic ones, and used in all dialects. It is time their correct new forms should be established.

I have changed aꞇꞇa, 'swan' to aꞇa, but have not made the further change to eaꞇa as the n of the article, when it precedes it, is broad. In some MSS. it is written eaꞇa.

Further silent changes are: unaccented io to ea as coinniollꞇ to coinneaꞇꞇ, aiꞃʒiod to aiꞃʒead; ma to má, 'if,' ꞇa to ꞇá ʒꞃad to ʒꞃád, a 'in,' to i, bꞃad to bꞃeáʒ.

I shall now give a brief account of the orthography of MSS. 23A1 and 23I8 which were written by the same scribe, and which are in most respects identical, cf. p. 47, above. In the following, the MS. spelling and not the restored and corrected spelling is implied.

The peculiarities of spelling of these MSS. may be divided into the following five classes: (1) phonetic spellings, (2) dialectal spellings, (3) omission of caol ꞇe caol, (4) various peculiar spellings, (5) bad spellings.

A good many of the spellings classified under (1) in the following list might with advantage be adopted.

1. Phonetic Spellings.

1. Omission of initial vowels: aꞇa (= eaꞇa) I, 6, 232, 283, III, 244, 328, 397, etc.

2. Omission of other vowels after ḋ, ʒ: e.g. móṁaiꞇ. Cf. Phonology.

3. Omission of d in ceiꞇiúꞃ for ceiꞇeaḋaꞃ. Dealt with under Phonology.

4. Omission of ḋ: ḋúaꞇan (ḋúꞇan I, 8) for ḋuḋꞃán I, 168.

5. ċr- for ċn- : a ḟíor-ċrior II, 108, for -ċnior, -ċneas.

6. Omissions of d : múṁail I, 333, 407, 875, for modamail, móṁar I, 1329, II, 148, but ṁódṁar I, 959 (MS. 23O42), módar I, 1329 (E21), etc. ; buairead I, 1122. Cf. rlea (= rléid) III, 436.

In verbs : dá dtéinn-re (for dá dteidinn or dá dteiginn) II,254, téamuid I, 564, etc.

Omission of d before t in participles and endings : cráite I, 276, for cráidte, g. réite I, 86, III, 19 for réidtig, but réidteaċ I, 181 (MS. 23O42), g. reidtig I, 45 (23O42). Cf. g. rétiġ (E21) I, 1351.

7. ea for io : leam (= liom) I, 1224.

8. Omission of g : before b, ṁ : díabail for díogbáil II, 61, díobáil I, 285, -foṁar II, 95 (for fógṁar), fóṁair III, 25, but díogbáil II, 456 (O42).

9. Omission of g before t in participles : fite II, 57 (= figte), fíte III, 47 (with lengthening of preceding vowel) ; fuaite I, 1244.

10. Omission of intervocal g, generally with the loss of the following short vowel, and omission of final g : mar bráid III, 400 for mar brágad, mar brá mé (= mar brágha mé) III, 396 fáil (= fágail) I, 21,271, II, 85, 165, 235, 306, 422, 472, 492, III, 494. Instances of this word occur at I, 508, 591, 955, 963, 1402, 1411, 1475, II, 104, 105, 108, 372, 633, III, 252, 268, 304, 590. aig iarnaoil III, 352, arnáil II, 107, arníl III, 611 (E21). fa (ipv. = fág) II, 322, but fagail I, 22 (MS. A1), fágaim I, 630.

11. Initially : má 'ní tú (I, 1441), III, 218, 'ní I, 273.

12. Writing of f for b : ceanfuit (= ceann-bort) I, 86, 150.

13. rr for r : mearra tú for ṁearu(ig) tú, torrann (=torann) I,360.

14. Omission of ċ before ċ : riocán (= riocċán) I, 175.

15. Omission of ċ final : bliá (= bliáċ) III, 62 ; dí for díċ.

16. Omission of ċ after c: íoca for íocċa. But here the declension may simply be íoc, g. íoca.

17. Omission after o of voiced t: éadrom I, 286 for édotrom. Omission of ċ in participles daitc (= daitċe) I, 22, 531, fcaitc I, 1025.

18. ċ for ḋ: áċ I, 172 for áḋ.

2. Spellings showing Influence of Dialect.

1. ó for ú: pl. cóigí II, 212, rimes with cóin, etc., but cóigc I, 370, III, 306, 425, cóigud I, 973 (sic MS. 23O42), rime with an ú-vowel.

2. ġ for ng: píġinn, I, 920.

3. nn slender for nn broad: a duinneán II, 59 corresponding a dunnáin (T. Breathnach), a duinneáin (Nangle, S. Sligo).

4. rr broad for slender: furrad III, 135 MS. for furreaḋ, cláirrac I, 159 (= cláirreaċ), and commonly.

5. r broad for slender: dúracċ I, 683, III, 619, gluaracċt passim. Cf. preárúr II, 472, leg. préiriúr.

6. aṁrur I, 15, 676, has the Munster form instead of the usual S. Con. aimrear.

3. Omission of caol le caol.

1. In connection with rt: bcairtín I, 999. This change depends on the principle that r is generally pronounced broad before t.

2. rg: gorruigeaċ MS. III, 140 = gairgeaċ.

3. In verbal endings: fillfiod I. Cf. 391, ní fillfamaoir I, 1512 (23O42).

4. Peculiar Spellings.

The word gaeḋilg has such a variety of pronunciations in different parts of Ireland that it may be of interest to give the following: gaeḋlic I, 54, gaoiḋléic I, 771, gaelic II, 395,

Gaoðleig I, 315, Gaoiðeilge III, 438 (MS.), III, 510. Cf. Gáoðlaiḃ I, 331, Gáoðlaċ I, 809.

Another instance is fionfúil III, 572, fionfa III, 612, I, 1373; fianf I, 908, -fianfa I, 884. The word is also written and pronouneed fiamfa.

The peeuliar spelling Sḃpáin for Spáinn is worthy of note. pf for f: pféin (= féin) 22C is phonetic (*pēn'*).

5. Bad Spellings.

1. ia for io: ðiaḃail II, 61, for ðioġḃáil, but ðioġḃáil II, 456 (O42).

2. ua for ú (or uḃ): ðualán I, 168, for ðuḃlán. I,8 has ðúlan.

3. ig, id, ige for long í: fgálaiġe I, 95 = fgálaí, bid for ḃí passim. muf níḋ I,742, 'as do.'

4. A broad for a slender eonsonant and *vice versa*: pléaruf II, 472, bur pléifiúf II, 417 (O42). But ef. above, p. 57, 5.

5. A new vowel group cfouġ III, 360, for cfeaḃaḋ, is to a certain extent phonetie.

6. ff for f: meaffa tú MS. for meafu(ig) tú, toffann I, 360 for tofann.

7. cafnaiġ I, 670, 714 for caifniġte, caffainġte may be due to dialect.

8. Omission of aspiration marks, passim.

9. Omission of markes of length, passim.

10. ll for l slender: gille for gile, passim is due to dialect. Similarly nn for n. Cf. Phonology and Metre.

11. ðá ḃfuiġean I, 705, is a bad spelling for ðá ḃfaġainn.

PHONOLOGY.

§12. In the following section italies will be used for Irish words to facilitate comparison with phonetie spellings.

The phonetic system oeeasionally employed corresponds in

a general way to that of the Association Phonétique.[1] Space does not permit of a detailed account of the symbols which will be easily understood.

VOWELS.

1. e(i) > i before a nasal.

Instances in unaccented syllables :

1. Before *n* : *a shinneadh* I, 211 (MS.), *sinneāh* I, 396, *sinntear* I, 323, *sinnim* III, 407 (= *seinnm*).

2. After *m* : *misge* (MS.) I, 129, 213, 383 for *meisge*.

This change of *e* to *i* before and after nasals is common to the W. Galway and all other Connacht dialects that I know. It corresponds to the change made by Irish speakers when speaking English, i.e. of *e* to *i* before *n*, e.g. *tin* for *ten*, *min* for *men*, etc.

2. ua > ao (aé).

Instances : *baortha* I, 850, II, 506 for *búartha* (=*buadhartha*) I, 762, *bhaor mé* I, 807, *baoruighcadh* (sic leg) I, 206, *bhaoraidh tu* II, 597 ; *bhraoch* (= *bhruach*) II, 597. In the first five instances *ao* rimes with an ē- vowel. In the two latter it is not quite decisive.

On the other hand, *búartha* III, 32, rimes with *thuathfaill* showing the normal pronunciation. Here, however, the word occurs in Cuaichín Bhinn Éadair obviously a Mayo song. Cf. the variant Cuaichín Ghleanna Néifinn (*recte*), ACG. In 23E21 *buadhradh : cruadh-ghul* I, 1328, is a mis-spelling.

I got *braoch* (*brīch*) from James Gweehin, Achabehy, Ballyfarnon, who lives on the borders of Roscommon and Leitrim, also from T. Mac an Óglaigh who belongs to Gaobhach in S. Sligo, a few miles distant. I noted the same pronunciation from Brighid

1. Cf. Passy et Rambeau, Chrestomathie Française.

Ní'g Ualraic near Cloonacool, Co. Sligo, and this was the most westerly instance of the form that I met. From E. Mac a' Staoin, Curry, Co. Sligo, I got *dho mo bhacriú*. On the other hand, I noted *búairiú* from Mrs. Lavin, Tents, beside L. Allen, Co. Leitrim.

This change of *ua* to *ao* (: *é*) also occurs in the N. Louth (and S. Ulster) dialect. In a poem by Peadar Ó Doirnín (3B38, p. 250) *búairthe* rimes with *Féithleann*. Other instances might be adduced. The pronunciation (*aé*) must have existed in the stretch of territory from Louth to Leitrim and N. Roscommon. The change seems confined to certain words.

Almost parallel with the foregoing is *taoisge* 191 for *túisge*. The history of this word O.Ir. *tóisechu, tóisegu* should be taken into consideration.

3. adh > ae.

radharc in rime with *léis* I, 1340 (E21).

4. o > u (sometimes a) before a nasal.

It may be stated, as a general rule, that a mid-back vowel cannot, in Connacht Irish, be used before a nasal when it is short, and when it is long it often becomes *ú* or *á*(5). In other words it is either raised or lowered when it goes before or follows a nasal or stands between two nasals, e.g. *trathnóna* pronounced *truhnúna, truhnóna, truhnána* (or *trəhnána*, etc.). There is also a certain amount of unrounding.

This change is often evidenced by the MS. readings.

ó : *múinin* (MS.) II, 489 for *móinín*, *múmhail* (MS.) 333 for *modhamhail*.

Combining this with the change discussed under (1) above, we may formulate the rule that a short mid-back or mid-front vowel does not occur before a nasal in Connacht Irish.

5. u > o.

Before *rn* : instance *a mhórnín* II, 583 (23E21) = *muirnín*.

,, *rl* : *orla* I, 370, II, 137, pr. *ōrla* for *urla*.

6. Lengthening of Vowel before dh, gh, mhdh.

The lengthening of *u* occurs before *gh* in the termination of verbal nouns as *sarúghadh* I, 322, *treórughadh* I, 409, etc.

Before *dh* : *Mí* I, 556 for *Midhe*. *Mómhar* I, 239, II, 148, is also an instance. *Múmhail* I, 333 for *modhamhail* is another instance, but the further change of *ó* to *ú* between nasals occurs here. Cf. above (4). *Aindreádh* I, 325 for *Aindriú* indicates that the final *-adh* of the second syllable of words (such as verbal nouns) is to be pronounced *-ú*.

In the foregoing cases, the consonants have disappeared except in so far as their effect on the preceding vowels has remained.

Before *mhdh* : The only instance I have is *neámhaidh* I, 1135 for *neamhdha*, *námhadh* (= *neámhdha*) I, 1426 (E21). This pronunciation *N'áw̃ȳ* is common all over Connacht.

The *ó*, *ú* in *comh- cumh-* is lengthened, e.g. *cúmhdach* : *lúthmhar* I, 367.

7. Lengthening before -rth-, -thr-, -th.

a > *ā* : *d' árthach* (= *t' athrú*) I, 1542, II, 2, *nach n-áthraighthear* I, 1240.

o > *ō* : *de thortha* in rime with *Eórpa* : *póg*. In II, 422, 428 *Óirthidhean* for *Óirthir* rimes with *Bóinne* : *ól dúinn* (O42).

Lengthening before *th* : *scé* (E 21=*sceith*) I, 1397 ; *duine bhē* (=*bheith*) II, 622. Cf. notes to Part II, No. 9.

8. e > ē before gh.

The commonest instance of this is *dé* for *deagh-* 'good,' e.g. *dé-mhac* (= *deágh-mhac*) I, 88, 318, *dé-bhean* I, 869, *dé-bheart* 'a good action' II, 203. On the other hand *deigh-bhean* I, 43, and *déigh-mhac* I, 986 from MS. 23O42.

It probably started from the case where it would be *deigh* before a slender consonant, as, *deigh-bhean* which afterwards became *dé-bhean* and this spread to *dé-mhac*, etc. It is less likely

that *dé-* would come directly from O.Ir. *deg-* where the *g* was broad.

The form *dé-* occurs in the dialect of Achill. I have instances of *dé-mhac* from Seán Mac Gíontaigh of the Valley, Achill.

9. i > e.

The principal instance is *mel* III, 77, for *mil* 'honey.'

I got several instances of *mel* in the South Sligo dialect.

10. Vocalization of bh, mh.

-eabhar and *-amhain* when in unaccented position become *-(i)úr*, *-úin* respectively.

ceiliúr for *ceileabhar* I. 446, 930, *duilliúr* for *duilleabhar* I, 300, III, 43.

lánúin I, 622, II, 190 for *lánamhain*. A further instance is *leanúin* for *leanamhuin*.

After *r*, *l*, *bh* and *mh* often become *u*, *ú*. Sometimes they disappear, as *mharuigh* for *mharbhuigh* and passim; *leanvuna* for *leanamhna* in Part II, No. 1, notes, is probably not quite a phonetic representation.

All the foregoing vocalizations are common to all the Connacht dialects that I know of.

Exception: *go marwí an diabhal thú*—Mrs. Lavin, Tents, Co. Leitrim.

11. Vocalization of dh, gh, after r:

dh slender > *i* in *Toirdhíolach* I, 637 MS. for *Toirdhealbhach*.

dh broad > *i* in *garaigh* III, 528, for *gardha*. Cf. *Fearghus*, pron. *færyṡ*, I, 107, note, and Marstrander, CZ,VII, p. 387, note, and p. 64 below.

12. Changes due to Accent or Shifting of Accent.

(1) *a* > *u*, *o*, and (2) *ea* > *io*, when there was a long vowel in the following syllable, e.g. *sgadán*, a herring > *sgudán* in pronunciation, *geadán*, a spot > *giodán*, *gearrán*, a horse > *giorran*, *Gearóid* > *Gioróid*, etc.

Instance: *logán* = *lagán* III, 209.

CONSONANTS.

1. Initial c > g

In pretonic portion *c* > *g* in *god* I, 273, 294, 633, 1124, (= *cad*, ' what '). This is common in S. Connacht.

2. cht > chd, st > sd.

This is really a question of orthography, as the sound after *ch* is *d* not *t*. How long this condition of things is in existence is not easy to decide.[1] A similar rule holds for *t* after *s*. In the latter case, we may make the general rule that a tenuis becomes a media after *s*, thus O.Ir. *scél* becomes *sgéal*, etc. Some phoneticians throw doubt on this fact and hold that the consonant after *s* is a tenuis, but the real state of things can be easily established by observation. We have further evidence in such words as *coisgéim* from *cois-céim*. By metathesis this is pronounced in parts of Galway as *coisméig*, which shows that the sound after *s* is regarded as a *g* rather than a *c*. We may further state that, as a rule, that all Irish speakers when speaking English replace a tenuis by a media after *s*, e.g. *disturb* is pronounced by them *disdurb*. As a matter of fact, this is the general tendency of all speakers of the three southern provinces who have not spent some time in England, or who have not carefully corrected their pronunciation.

On this point, I give the evidence of the MSS. as it stands. In most cases the MSS. follow the traditional spelling.

Instances are, *cht* : *éanacht* I, 199, 209, *-bhreáchta* (H.34) 367, *trácht* I, 567, 993, *líachtaí* 1137, *theacht* 615, *imeacht* II, 156, III, 257, *diachta* II, 194, *furtacht* III, 395, *éifeachtach* I, 1007, etc.

chd : *spairnigheachd* I, 232, *trách*d I, 270, 330, *teachd* I, 280,

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1. Cf. Ériu VIII, I, Supplement, p. iii. The voicing of tenuis after *s* was known to the earlier grammarians.

éanachd I, 590, *beannachd* II, 421, *éifeachdach* I, 828, 830.

st : *stuca* III, 139, *sásta* I, 374, *criostal*, 376, and passim.

sd : *sduaim* I, 380, *sdadaim* I, 912, *aisdeach* I, 1130, *cisde* III, 385; final: *arísd* I, 1277.

sbþ : worthy of note is the peculiar spelling *Sbþáin* (MS.) as if the labial began as a voiced letter and ended as an unvoiced one.

3. dh (broad) > g after r.

Instances are: *m(a)orga* I, 356 = *maordha*, *órga* I, 408 = *ordha*, *mórga* I, 427, *maorga* II, 216.

For this and the following two changes, compare an article by the writer in CZ, IX. pp. 341, ff.

4. Intervocalic dh > bh.

Instance: *guibhim*, I pray, for *guidhim* I, 1425.

5. Intervocalic dh > g.

Instances: *cróganta* I, 367, 427, from *cródha*, *cródhanta*, *síogaidh* I, 874 = *síodhaighe*.

6. Loss of dh after r.

muintires for *muinteardhas* (?) may be an example. Cf. *ní mór 'uit* (for *dhuit*) in spoken Irish. Cf. also *urdubhadh* pron. *orū*, etc.

7. d-th > t, df > t (in conditional).

Instances: *greataigh* (MS.) I, 345, I, 714 for *greadtha*, etc.

Similarly *dch* becomes *t*: *ceártaí* III, 541, for *ceardcha*, but *ceárda* (?) III, 527. Compare the change of *cad chuige* to *'tuige* in spoken Connacht Irish.

df > t : *mar séitighidh* (MS.) I, 704 for *mar séidfidhe*. This is also common in spoken Irish, e.g. *d'étú*, *d'etuch* for *d'ĵéadfadh*.

Exception of compounds: *dlúth-dheas déad* I, 910.

8. Omission of initial gh.

This occurs in *má 'ní tú* I, 1441, III, 218; cf. I. 273, 359, III, 365, etc. The spelling *doní* for earlier *dogní* occurs in LL.

9. lch > lc.

subhailceach II, 189, *subháilceach* III, 574, is probably an instance. It means in the text 'bright, cheerful,' and appears to be derived from O.Ir. *suailchi*, pl. of *sualig*, virtue, which gives *súbháilce* in modern Irish. The latter would be a backward formation from the plural and the genitive singular.

10. nn for n.

This is of extremely common occurrence. In fact it is one of the chief characteristics of the manuscript. There is virtually no distinction befween *n* and *nn*, *l* and *ll*, when these are slender. The change of *n* (slender) to *nn* is also one of the characteristics of the N. Connacht dialect. For a similar change in Donegal, v. Quiggin, A dialect of Donegal. Quiggin notices an intermediate stage. I have also noted a similar stage, e.g. a prolonging of the *n* (slender) without advancing it to the front position (of *nn*). I have met *nn'* for *n'* as far south as Muiceanach on the western shore of L. Cullen (L. Con.), Co. Mayo. I noted instances from Seán Mac Héil who lived there: *cruinneacht* for *cruithneacht duinne* for *duine*, *mínn* for *mín*, *aignncadh* for *aigneadh*, *nimhnneach* for *nimhneach*, *cuinn* for *coin*, *glainne* for *gloine*, *mínniú* for *míniughadh*, etc.

On the other hand, he said *duine*, *lithne* for *leithne*, *féin*, *maidin*, *éadain*, *cailíní*, *éigin*, *dtáinic*, *daoíní*, etc.

Sometimes he used *nn'* and afterwards corrected to *n'*.

Instances of this spelling (*inn* for *in*) occur throughout the MSS. (23A1 and 2318).

11. l' > ll'.

This similar change is also of frequent occurrence in the MS. I noted no instance of it in the districts I have hitherto surveyed, viz., East Mayo, South Sligo, N. Roscommon, and Leitrim from Roscommon border as far as Lough Allen. Hencė I conclude

the MS. cannot have belonged to either of these districts. I have been informed on the authority of Rev. Professor T. O Kelly, that the confusion of slender *l* and *ll* is extremely common in North Sligo. A similar state of things probably prevailed in the neighbouring districts of Leitrim. Hence the evidence of the dialect alone would lead us to the conclusion that the MS. originates from one of these districts.

12. m replaces b.

Instance: *mheach* (= *bheach*) II, 558, but dpl. *beachaibh* II, 543. All over Connacht *meach* replaces *beach*, 'a bee.'

13. mch > mp, mpch.

This change is general all over Ireland. Cf. Henebry, Sounds of Munster Irish, Quiggin, A dialect of Donegal, p. 124. *Iomchur* is pronounced *umpər* in Co. Galway. I noted the pronunciation *umchər* from Mrs. Toad Leyden, near Ballyfarnon, N. Roscommon.

In the text, the resultant sound is written *mpch* as if the *ch* were preserved in addition to changing *m*, O.Ir. *mb.* to *mp*. Instances are: *timpchioll* II, 215, II, 341.

14. Loss of mh.

In pretonic position *chomh* 'as' becomes *cho* (in Connacht) the nasal being lost: *chó dona* III, 179, *cho dubh* III, 326, etc. in some case with lengthening of *o*.

15. ls > sl.

There are only a few instances of this change: *dísleacht* I, 108, 179, *dísle* I, 963. This change also is general all over the country.

16. Variation of nd, nt.

Instances: *cundas* III, 273, for the more usual *cuntas* 'an account.' *Contae* I, 374, which corresponds to the Munster form. The usual Connacht form is *condae*, pron. *cundĕ*.

Cunndar (MS.) II, 487, III, 269, 'a condition,' corresponding to S. Connacht *conntar*, *cunntar* is derived from *connradh* which becomes *cunndradh*. The plural *connartha* now generally means 'disqualifying conditions, obstacles, objections.' I have noted *cundər* in E. Mayo.

17. ng > nn in unaccented syllables.

This is common all over Connacht, as *tarraing* becomes *tarrainn*, *fulaing* becomes *fuilinn*, etc.

Instances from the text are *fallainn* I, 709, III, 383, 483, for *fallaing*, 'a cloak,' *fuilinn* II, 52, but *fuiling* II, 566; *Ghailionn* I, 161.

18. ng varies with gh.

dhaighean for *dhaingean* I, 1432. Cf. p. 57, (2).

19. rr > r.

This is common in final position and is accompanied by lengthening of the preceding vowel: *bár-šlat* I, 161, *bár* II, 197, 518, etc., *fear* (= *fearr*) I, 842. This change is common to the other Connacht dialects.

20. sbh (sw) is preserved.

Instances: *easbhuidh* I, 209, 215, 392, 763, 775, 1474 (O42), III, 600 from *ess-buith*.

This is common in North Connacht. I have noted instances of *easbhuidh* (*æswí*) from T. Mac an Óglaigh and B. Ní 'gUalraic.

21. Initial p for b.

This is a characteristic of the northern dialects, v. Quiggin, p. 123. In the text I have only met the instances: *pronnaim*, *prontóir* I, 769, *phronnadh* I, 520, *pronnfadh* I, 989.

I have not met with *pronnaim*, etc., in any Connacht dialect.

On the other hand, *sgabadh* I, 1352 (MS. E21 for *sgapfadh*) is to be noted.

22. r > l.

There are only a few instances of this change. It takes place partly owing to dissimilation, and partly because the words in which it occurs are weakly accented: *léir* (= *do réir*) I, 117, 203, *lér* II, 371, *léis* (= *th'réis*) I, 671, cf. *Mailréad* < *Mairghréad*.

23. l > r.

The opposite change also occurs, e.g., *inntreacht* (= *intleacht*) II, 186, *intleacht* I, 996 is from O Kearney's MS.; *grinn*, 'clear' I, 75 seems = Munster *glinn* (Din.) 'bright, clear'; *Coirnéal* (= Colonel) by dissimilation, I, 675.

The use of *riot* I, 759, *ré* I, 510, 615, 839, II, 12, corresponding to older *friot*, *fri*, etc., may be partly orthographical; *riotsa* stands for *leat-sa* I, 508. MS. 23I8 has commonly *le* for *ré* in these instances. I have noted *liut-sa* (*l'ut-sə*)

24. sr > str.

This is the commonest change in the manuscript. Instances are *gastraidh* I, 7, 239, 776, (1124), *ghastraigh* 217 = *gasraidh*; *coistrigh* I. 935, *caistriocan* II, 15 (= *caisreacan*), *caistrioc* II,37, *fistridh* II, 34 (= *fiosraigh*), *seistreach* III, 180 (= *seisreach*).

On the other hand for I, 7, the Manchester MS. has *gasraidh* and at I, 178, O42 has *-gasraidh*.

25. Final -st, -sd.

arísd I, 1277, usual all over Connacht for *arís*.

26. th- > f-

fri (= *thrí*) II, 603, III, 595. I have noted *fr'íd'* for *thríd* in S. Sligo (Br. Ní'g. Ualr.) It also occurs in W. Con.

27. thr- > l-

léis I, 1429 (E21) = *th'r éis*. Corresponding to this instance 23A1 has *a ndiaigh*.

28. -th (slender) > ch.

This change is common all over Connaeht exeept in Aran and parts of Conamara, where *-th* tends to disappear. Instanees: *sháich* I, 287, 815 (= *sáith*), II, 191, 313.

Sometimes, after a long vowel, *th* disappears, as *dí* = *díth*.

29. Initial slender t becomes broad t.

Of this change I have noted two instances: *Tobóid* I, 482, for *Tiobóid* = *Theobald*; *thumain* I, 764, for *thiomáin*. In this last instanee it is not easy to distinguish *th* broad from *th* slender, but if the word were unaspirated it would be written *tumáin*. The change in those two words is also common to the Galway dialect.

ASPIRATION.

§ 13. The following eases of aspiration may be noted:

1. Following the nominative feminine leaca mín bán II, 262, an aro-flaith fúgach I, 420.

Colleetive: an gartre fúgac gaothach I, 1392 (EII, 1).

2. After genitive maseuline: an tuim cuilinn I, 237, g. uirge beatha II, 5, an cúil chraobhaigh I, 618.

3. After dative maseuline and feminine: i gcóruigh gaedhealach ("Co. Liatruim"), i geuim ceart II, 185, ar cailín beag II, 234, don ór ghréagach, mar féar glas I, 439, a nór blá II, 168.

Even after eclipsing prepositions plus article: air a' ngrádh dhíreach II, 516, air an gcúrla féin I, 586.

4. After nominative dual: dá dhearc mhalla glasa II, 166, 'two blue dreamy eyes.'

5. After nominative plural: buic dhíomarach, I, 490, fir fúgach I, 644.

6. After numerals trí, ceithre, cúig, ré, when the singular form follows. This began with old neuters: cúig míle I, 405; air cúig cóigse I, 317, but na eúig cúigí I, 138, ré mí II, 569.

7. After eiðiþ . . . ⁊: eiðiþ Ġaeðil ⁊ Ġaill II, 232 (leg. eiðiþ Ġaeðil).

8. When two comparatives follow one another the second is aspirated: ir fiune ġile III, 296 (MS.I. ġille).

9. After ná (nó) preceded by a preposition: ðe eallaċ ná mhaoin I, 49.

10. The verbal noun tiġeaċt is commonly used in its aspirated form: taiþġfiðe ċiġeaċt I, 985.

Irregular Aspiration.

Instances: maþc-fluaġ ġallda III, 486, an tṗéan-mhaþcaċ ġallda II, 198, an tṗaoi fuaiþc III, 580, if these words have not become feminine in dialect.

Absence of Aspiration.

The following cases may be noted as differing from the conventional usage:

1. dá preceded by a, 'her,' does not aspirate: a dá cíċ I, 51. A dá malaiḋ II, 552. Cf. a dá n-uan, 'her two lambs.'

2. After the vocative of things we find the adjective not aspirated: a ċroiðe ġeal I, 45, a béilín féuntaċ II, 217, a béilín tanaiḋ II, 477, a béilín páiṗteaċ. But a þuan ġil II, 113.

3. Various: where adjective precedes noun: a miona cíoċa III, 505.

As regards the foregoing, non-aspiration after a dá, 'her two' is common in Middle Irish.

ECLIPSIS.

§14. The following cases may be noted:

1. All prepositions followed by the article take eclipsis of the initial consonant of the noun in the dative. This includes do, de and maṗ (which originally took the accusative). Instances: ṗa

gcinneamhuinc I, 1030, don gcuideacta I, 407, don gcaoi mhaith I, 544, don mbár I, 716, tán don ngean I, 700, don mnaoi I, 736, don gcré I, 1015, den gcroidhe II, 77, don bhóth mhaith II, 135, don ngheann II, 230, don bhean II, 480, don mbán II, 503. Eclipsis is after do, de plus article is common in S. Sligo Irish.

mar: mar a' gcéirtheadh I, 64, mar an gcruthcal I, 281, 376, III, 498, mar an gcaithe II, 477.

Exceptions: mar an bhuidh I, 652, don éadh I, 549, etc.

Where the word begins with a vowel mar takes dative form mar an aoi I, 61.

2. After fá in phrase fá gcuairt. This comes from imma-(n) cuairt which becomes 'ma gcuairt, fa gcuairt, later fá gcuairt, faoi gcuairt in Connacht.

3. Eclipsis after numerals seacht, ocht, naoi and after conjunctions such as dá, go, mur (muna), nach, need not be dealt with here.

Exception: the genitive plural is not followed by eclipsis in the dialect of the MS.: gpl. na sgiath bheac II, 380, na dtuillrigh óamha II, 155.

DECLENSION.

o- stems.

§15. A typical instance is n. foith, g. fuith, foith, d. foith. It is generally used in the plural: n. naoi n-ór-fhoith II, 136, ramhar-fhoith I, 745, g. na bhfoith I, 38, -fhoith I, 224, 694, etc.

Some words such as forg, 'eye,' I, 12, 439, g. foirg I, 498 are irregular, and are declined like u- stems in the plural: e.g. m. na forca, g. na forca I, 681, but gpl. forg I, 30. Craiceann II, 126, 'skin,' gpl. craicne II, 28; capall, npl. caithe I, 691, 'horses,' caoch, npl. caocha III, 155, 'blind men'; npl. bochta III, 317, 'the poor.'

Instances of words which were neuter in the older language might be quoted.

io- stems.

These are common, e.g. maċaipe, a field, gpl. maċaipí I, 474, 1343, and all cases. fáinne, a ring, gpl. fáinní I, 422, 897, and all cases. Sláinte, health, npl. fláintí I, 565, and all cases. Apl. áipní I, 1324.

a- stems.

It is difficult to get a full paradigm. An instance is ciaḃ I, 177, 'hair,' g. céiḃe I, 439, gpl. na gciaḃ I, 691.

The explanation of this is that, for phonetic reasons, in some words the last consonant group is broad, e.g. olann (sic. leg.) III, 170, g. na n-olla III, 136, 156, d. olainn. The plural has a -ta ending, olta, gpl. oltaí III, 138, as is frequent in words which have l, or n, at or near the end. Cf. cian, d. céin, pl. cianta.

Datives in -aiġ are common: d. cláraiġ I, 70, gríoraiġ, 'embers' I, 297, 393, etc., tamnaiġ III, 118, 'a green sward,' bláiċ for bláṫaiġ I, 495.

Verbal nouns in -aṫ, eaṫ, mostly belong to this declension, d. téimniġ II, 400, forbailiġ III, 141, boġadaiġ III, 143.

Irregular datives: fṫór (indecl.) II, 156, air cruaṫ III, 87, as an fréin-ḃean III, 399. The correct dative of the latter, mnaoi, occurs very commonly. Cf. Syntax,

An irregular plural is npl. ciġe II, 212, beside gpl. nġil-ċíoċ I, 716 (v. Meyer, Contrib. for instance in the older language). Cf. na ḃiġ III, 92. A gpl. na dtulaċa for -tulaċ occurs at III, 167.

i- stems.

Instances of the singular are common, but plurals are rare. N. mel II, 342, III, 66, 77, 320, g. meala I, 48. Súil, g. súla I, 447, npl. súile I, 423. Flaiṫ, g. flaṫa I, 357.

With syncopation: leabaiḋ, g. leabṫa II, 618, leaṗṫa I, 291. In the plural it is a guttural stem.

Other instances: n. bṙaiċ, malt, g. bṙaċa III, 42; n. ṙáiṫ, a rath, g. ṙáṫa II, 262; coṙaint, g. coṙanta III, 146, 322.

u- stems.

These are commonest in verbal nouns: n. molaḋ, g. molta I, 13; troṙgaḋ, 'fasting,' g. an troiṙge III, 365.

Nouns ending in -aḋ are attracted into this declension: cineaḋ, a family, surname, g. cinte III, 473, also g. cinid, cineaḋ I, 171.

The -ta ending is added by analogy to genitive of some verbal nouns in -ṁ. ṙoġnaṁ, service, ṙear ṙoġanta III, 25 (Mayo poem.)

Nouns of this declension ending in n, form their plurals in -ta, apl. ṙionta 91C. dpl. ṙiontaiḃ 108C, dpl. ġleanntaiḃ II, 569.

s- stems.

ġṙuaiḋ, 'a cheek,' I, 11, npl. ġṙuaiḋe I, 601, 870. D. eanaiġ III, 457. Gpl. na bṙáṙaiġ II, 355, is a remnant of this declension.

Dental stems.

These include original dental stems such as bṙáiġ, or bṙáiġe, in bṙáġa, g. bṙáġaḋ and nouns belonging to other stems ending n, l, and ṙ which form their plurals by adding -ta, such as ġleann, pl. ġleanntа III, 142. The t is introduced on analogy with dental stems such as O.Ir. *cin*. apl. *cinta*. This t is also inserted to form diminutives such as ġleanntán I, 270, 'a little valley.'

Examples: (a) original d- stems: bṙáiġ f. I, 24, II, 68, III, 397, 'the neck, shoulders,' also n. bṙáġaiḋ, I, 283; caṙa, g. caṙaḋ I, 1013, v. a ċaṙaiḋ I, 1035, gpl. -caṙaḋ I, 1027, pl. cáiṙḋí I, 992; ṙiḋi, d. ṙiḋiḋ I, 22; léime, g. léimeaḋ I, 579. d. leimiḋ I, 734.

Exception: n. dual: ḋá ṙiċeaḋ II, 162, not ṙiċiḋ.

Changes from i-stems: tṙáiġ, g. tṙáġaḋ II, 70, (541), luaċaiṙ, g. na luaċṙaḋ II, 211 (ACG); miḋ, g. meaḋaḋ II, 543, 560.

From io- and ia- stems: g. na cúiġeaḋ I, 893, g.(pl?) na ṙuiġeaḋ I, 353, gpl. na ṙúiġeaḋ 360.

(b) Plurals in -ta, -te, after n: apl. dánta I, 54 dpl. fionta I 936; sleann, pl. sleannta I, 128, III, 142, pl. mointe III, 203, rian, pl. rianta I, 1132, III, 371; srian, gpl. sríanta, I, 669; táin, pl. táinte I, 172, na dtáinte I, 1203.

After l: ceol, pl. ceólta I, 323, 1189, 1456, II, 395; fál, pl. fálta III, 291; coill, pl. coillte I I, 803, saolta.

Sometimes the n, l, is not quite at the end: baile, pl. bailte III, 116, cuile, pl. cuilte II, 220. If the l, n is slender -te not -ta is added as here. In some case the l, n, is followed by a vowel plus consonant: talamh, pl. talta, III, 62, dpl. taltaib II, 212; aonach, dpl. aontaí II, 502.

In syncopated words: olann, gpl. oltaí III, 138, 151. In one case of an s- stem after a b pl. tréibti I, 434.

After r, the t of the ending is aspirated: tár, tárthaib II, 239; sár, sárta I, 99, 1204, slór, slórtaí I, 851, srém, srémtha I, 732 (gpl.), II, 143, tír, dpl. tíortha I, 1402.

It is to be noticed that whether the r is slender or broad in the nominative singular the plural group -rt is always broad.

After s: rluas, n.pl. rlóiste I, 1608 (E12), rluaite I, 479, II, 186.

On analogy with words like saoi, saoithe we find crú, a horse-shoe, pl. cruithe I, 669.

With the foregoing are to be compared plurals like gpl. riseth I, 67, II, 405, the older plural is in apl. riosa I, 465.

n- stems.

I have not collected many interesting instances of these stems: drithle, 'sparkling,' g.(?) drithleann I, 279, but a' drithle I, 11. do Éire I, 1372, d'Eirinn I, 1393, go h-Éire I, 262 for go h-Éirinn, which one meets commonly in N. Connacht and also in other parts of the province is hardly a survival of O.Ir. d. *Erc.*

Further instances: comhursa, 'neighbour I, 11, g. comharsan; do dá leacain I, 1249.

Guttural stems.

Examples: (a) cathair, f. I, 37, 'a city,' g. cathrach I, 1135, 1426, both, g. bothach I, 862, 1624, d. both I, 412.

On analogy with words in -r: npl. lárracha I, 671 to a gsg. lárrach.

(b) mala, f. a brow, an eyebrow, n. malaig I, 1463, d. malaig I, 729, d. malaid I, 47; ceo, 'fog,' d. faoi chiach I, 1126, 'under gloom,' npl. mailig I,1214, dual. a dá malaid II, 552.

(c) rí, a king, apl. riogha I, 465, dpl. riogaib (MS.) I, 663, gpl. rígthe, I, 67, II, 405, gpl. rígead I, 1016 (ACG); gpl. riogad I, 1438.

On analogy with guttural stems ending in -r, we have guttural plurals such as: meadracha II, 5, to meadar, 'a vessel, a measure;' paidrech' III, 364 to paidir, 'a prayer.'

-acha becomes a common plural ending, e.g. uibeacha, II, 55, 'eggs,' beside uibe; d.pl. guaillech' I, 932, 'shoulders,' beside guaillí to gualann; na bfáinnech I, 509, beside -fáinní. Further arrainneacha II, 92, (I, 932) to arann, 'a pain'; pl. pingneacha III, 374, 'pence'; pl. leapacha III, 124, to leabaid, 'a bed,' gpl. díolaideach I, 670, to díallaid, a saddle; pl. dórracha I, 82, to dóid, 'a fist'; gpl. cleitech to cleite, 'a quill.'

Various.

Various pecularities of declension are:

N. Sionann, g. Sionna I, 1555, as in Middle Irish.

cnó: npl. cna I, 1389.

bó: pl. bach I, 451, na bach III, 78, trí bach III, 463. The ch is written to indicate that the a is short.

Incorrect is g. cléibe II, 634 to n. cliab, but a dissyllable is required by the rime.

-ib in Dative Plural.

The -ib of the dative plural is rare in 23 A1 and the other MSS. of the poems. It is mostly confined to fearaib and mnáib.

The following are all the instances that occur :

Air téadaib I, 70, do mnáib I, 108, 740, ionna faigdib 276, (456), fearaib I, 315, 655, léigib I, 377 na mámaib I, 496, mnáib I, 833, 893, feodaib I, 998, cnocaib I, 1127 (E12), crannaib II, 214, barraib III, 63, 347 (MS. in both cases barraṁ), mnáib III, 436, fead fearaib III, 402.

The following are instances of the dative for nominative : fearaib I, 206, faigdib (sic MS.) I, 374, bó-aib I, 691.

The dative plural without -ib is common, e.g. : máma I, 166, liaig I, 374 (P.B. leága), lacum (ducks) I, 391, -clanna I, 410, ó na fíoga I, 431, glúine I, 647, duala III, 39, etc.

In other MSS. the instances are more frequent, d. fearaib 1303 (E II,1), d.pl. ceudaib I, 1347 (E21, in same line, dpl. méaraḃ) ; ar uairib I, 1174 (E II,1), d.pl. cáilib I, 1239 (E II,1), cáraib (ib.), but npl. gaedalaib I, 1277 (E II,1). Cf. 1375 (E21).

On the other hand, cf. apl. ceárdaib I, 1359, and a.pl. laechib III, 599, npl. gaedalaib I, 1277, (E II,1), gpl. bóib III, 545.

Instances with -b omitted are dpl. dualaí II, 555, dpl. gallaí I, 1528.

We may conclude that the -ib of the dative plural was rapidly disappearing in the district in the early 19th century if it had not practically gone in the spoken language.

u in Dative Singular.

Instances : in-iúl III. 623, where iúl is dative of eól, ' knowledge.' -gul III. 611, d. of gol, ' weeping.' Cf. fud d. of fad.

REMNANTS OF NEUTER.

1. Eclipses of following noun after fíor in tribal or family names : Síor gCárthach I, 1248, ' the MacCarthys,' Síor gCéin I, 1434.

On the other hand : Síol Éibir I, 1435 ; Síol Néill I, 1248, is indecisive.

Further instances like dá dtrian might be cited. Cf. the aspiration after numerals (p. 69, 6), and instances of s-stems.

§ 16. THE VERB.

THE COPULA.

Indicative.

Present : is (passim). Dependent : ⁊ gur aige I, 385, gur tú I, 450, gur binn I, 579, gurb é I, 275, gurb óigfear I, 425. Negative : nach é I, 85, etc., ní tú III, 141 ; níora mó I, 1181 (E II, 1).

Past : bud tréicidh I, 85, bud dual I, 97, bud binne I, 282, bud tréine I, 722, bad mhaith III, 329, mar bud chleachtach I, 331.

Before vowels : b'fhogur dó I, 970.

With do : dob' aithe I, 379, dob' áth I, 564, dob' fhogur I, 815, dob' aithigh liom I, 384.

Dependent forms :

dárb fhurus I, 153, léirb áithe I, 581, níor bhréagh I, 991, níorb eagal I, 895, nárb eagal I, 3, nár bhréagh I, 819, níorb fhearr III, 114, níorb áin III, 264. Cf. III, 604.

Conditional (or Secondary Future) : bud giorra (rel.) I, 706, bud mhóide I, 917, bud cuideacht III, 23, bud mhaith III, 25.

Dependent : go mb'adhbar III, 24, dá mbud dual I, 430, nárb fhearr (MS. nach mfearr) III, 448, 546, nár mhór III, 137, III, 494.

Subjunctive : ciabé I, 969, ciarb aonadh I, 741, go mbud fada buan I, 71, go mbudh fada a béar I, 135, go mbu buan (leg. buan) é I, 148, go mbu fada fáoghlach I, 775, go m(bu) buan I, 246, go mbu buanach é I, 485, go mbu buadach II, 188.

SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

Imperative.

1sg. bídhim leat réidh II, 648. 2sg. bí slán I, 925.

3sg. bíodh ; biadh I, 1579 (H 32).

1pl. bíoð-muidne I, 336; bíom I, 1100 (bíoðam O 42).

2pl. bíð páirtead I, 480, bídíð as ól I, 134. Cf. C93.

Indicative—Present.

1sg. (a) atáim I, 532, táim I, 504, II, 321.

(b) ataoim I, 352, 753 (?:airi), 757, taoim I, 344, 560, mar taoim I, 755.

2sg. (a) táir III, 186. (b) mar taoi I, 560.

3sg. atá (rel.), tá (passim).

1pl. támuid III, 179.

2pl. [tá rib].

3pl. [tá riad].

-fuil.

1sg. nílim-se (rlán) I, 711.

2sg. nad bfuilir I, 990.

3sg. nad bfuil, níl, go bfuil, ní bfuil I, 1138 (E II, 1) I, 1475 (23O42); muir buil I, 1333.

2pl. No instance.

3pl. go bfuilead uile III, 539.

Consuetudinal Present.

1sg. bím, go mbím II, 80, -bímse (rel.) II, 171, trá bím I, 111. Written go mbiðim in MS. at I, 762. Cf. I, 1380.

2sg. a bír 17 (Connellan).

3sg. bíð III, ionad a mbíonn I, 154; rel. bíos I, 353, 761, mar rúd bíos II, 101, do-bíos (rel.) I, 945.

3pl. bíd I, 1219 (E II, 1), do bíd I, 1249 (E II, 1, Eg.).

Habitual Past.

Sing.	Plur.
1. bínn III, 611 (E21).	1. bíomuis. No instance.
2. [mbíteá II, 63].	2. ,, ,,
3. -mbíoð I, 1119 (O42), -mbíoð I, 1350, (E21). Cf. I, 1322, 1349.	3. bídís.

Past.

Sing.	Plur.
1. bíor; bí mé I, 497.	1. bíomar.
2. bír. No instance.	2. bíobair, bíobar (No instances).
3. bí (ré).	3. bíodar.

Future.

1sg. béad-sa I, 359, a mbéad II, 629 (H32); ní biaid mé I, 1480 (O).

2sg. -mbéid tú II, 249 (ACG), ni beith tu I, 1416 (E21).

3sg. biaid I, 565, 739, -mbiaid I, 739, bías II, 258, III, 147, 151 (MS). beid, béid 2318 (passim).

rel. béus I, 327, 450, (béib 725 MS.).

1pl. béam III, 145, do-béam I, 120, bías-muid I, 427, 550, biaid sinn I, 325.

Secondary Future.

1sg. (a) go mbéin(n)-se I, 199 (mbeidinn, E.), II, 49, III, 263, go mbéinn-se I, 363, beinn-se I, 575, air fairtiur go mbéin(n) (: féin) III, 266; nach mbéin(n)-se II, 84.

(b) nach mbéidinn II, 462 (O42), go mbeidin(n) I, 993 (O42); béidinn I, 53 (O42); mbeitin II, 48 (I 8).

2sg. beiteá.

3sg. -mbeith I, 507, 690, III, 68, 252, mar beith II, 494. Bé II, 622 (E21 for beith). Beideadh I, 1383 (E21], béidiom I, 1625 (E12).

Plural—no instances noted.

Present Subjunctive.

1sg. (a) go mbí mé I, 955 (-mbéid MSS).

(b) go raib mé II, 118.

2sg. (b) go raib tú I, 982.

3sg. no go raib II, 411 (MS. rid).

1pl. mar ridiom I, 1099 (O42 may be for radam?)

Past Subjunctive.

1sg. dá mbéin(n) I, 243, 625, 1222 (E II, 1) III, 493, -mbéinn (: ṙgéul) III, 408, dá mbéinn III, 14, 418 ; -mbéidinn I, 1093 (O).

2sg. dá mbeicá, III, 21 (I), dá mbeicṙta I, 965 (O42). Cf. da mbeicṙa I 1418 (E 21).

3sg. (a) maṙa mbeic ṙé I, 835, maṙ mbeic I, 920, 1254, (muna) 1259, dá mbeic I, 331, 433, 1343, II, 310, III, 194, 452.

(b) dá mbeaid (A, -méad I, =mbeidead ?) I, 733.

§17 VERBS.

Imperative.

1sg. ṙáṡaim (é) I, 630, 977 (O42), 1540 ; ná cluinim I, 1563.

2sg. ná tṙéiṡ-ṙi I, 197, ná tuiṡ-ṙe II, 529, ṙoṙtaiṡ I, 460, 1128, teaṙṙaiṡ, 'come,' I, 462, 638, tuiṡ-ṙe I, 689, bṙeactnaiṡ I, 736, cuinniṡ (= conṡbuiṡ) I, 472, cuiṁniṡ I, 1052, toiṡ I, 413, ná ṙuilinn, 'do not endure', II, 52, teanum 7 tṙiall II, 57, tuiṡ II, 278, téiṁiṡ, 'go' III, 192, III, 11, teaṙaiṡ, 'come' III, 12, 73, ṙeacuin III, 447, tóiṡ III, 413. téid III, 450, 'go.'

3sg. ná cuiṙead.

1pl. téam (MS. téim), 'let us go' III, 515, déanamuid I, 181.

2pl. aitṙiṙid I, 133, ṙmuaind I, 908. The 2 plural generally ends in -iṡid, ṙeucaiṡid ṙiu-ṙe I, 233. ná déanaiṡid I, 949, ólaiṡid I, 949, 1280, caoiniṡid III, 460.

3pl. No instance.

The 1 sg. ipv. is used in the sense of 'provided that,' 'if I were to.' The 1pl. in -am is still in use, beside the more recent -muid the ending of present indicative.

Téiṁiṡ is the regular ipv. for 'go.' We find one instance of téid, sic leg. for téid.

Present Indicative.

First or monosyllabic conjugation.

1sg. meaṙaim I, 19, ní áiṁṁim I, 68, ṁolaim (rel.) I, 652, ina dtéidim I, 177, tṙáchaim (rel.) I, 528, chluinim I, 904 (rel.)

adeirim I, 906, deasbaim I, 965, 989, III, 46, guilim-re II, 250, cóigim III, 363, etc., nim III, 365, ní fáim-re III, 423.

Rel. caoinim I, 1437.

r-verbs: ní abraim I, 118, 711 (1412), labraim, 992, 1368, fuagraim I, 957.

2sg. má nir, 'if thou dost,' I, 359, 739, má féadair I, 460, má ní tú III, 218; má téann (MS. téin) tú I, 292.

3sg. (a) 'ní (cf. I, 36).

(b) eirigid I, 111.

(c) a mairean II, 48, 76, dá bfeicean I, 25.

(rel.) (a) 'ní I, 36, 742, a cí I, 883, tcí (tí MS.) II, 382, 390, do-beir I, 102, mur beir I, 792, téid II, 120, a cíoc . . . beir II, 230.

(b) (moc . . .) gluaiseas I, 277, a léigeas I, 316, nuair téas I, 692 (nac lác . . .) gabas I, 847, tollus I, 938, canas I, 579, etc.

1pl. téamuid-ne I, 564.

2pl. a gcluin rib I, 1288 (E II, 1).

3pl. a cífid I, 866. feac mur mearaid I, 1165 (EII, 1).

Verbs in -r of two syllables generally belong to this conjugation in the present indicative in the text, though in Modern Connacht Irish they belong to the -igim conjugation, e.g., fuagraigim to fuagair, labraigim (*laurȳm*) to labair, etc. They are, however, sometimes conjugated as -igim verbs: imrigim III, 366, cf. imrim I, 133.

A few instances of the relative without -as are preserved in the text: (g)ní, (t)cí, do-beir. At present, these are almost always replaced by beireas, (g)nios, etc., except in some traditional poetry.

Present Indicative.

-igim or dissyllabic conjugation.

1sg. eirígim I, 118, ní áirigim I, 46, III, 300, 539, 'not

counting,' dearbhaighim I, 762, imrighim I, 133, imrighim III, 366.

2sg. No instance.

3sg. umlaighean I, 420, ní chomluighean I, 1131, eirighidh I, 111.

(rel.) a chomnuighear I, 43, 192, nuair éirighear . . . I, 864, a dhamhrighear II, 20; cuimhighear I, 1301 (E II, 1).

1pl. téamuid-ne I, 564, ais a n-umlaighean I, 643.

Some verbs belong to both classes: dearbhaighim, airighim: áirmhim; imrighim might be included under the r- verbs referred to above.

The plurals in -am and -muid both occur, as in the case of the imperative.

Habitual Past.

Only a few instances occur: deirinn I, 1410, do chin(n) I, 1348; mar chodlin III, 610 (E21); thráchtaidís I, 18, d'éirighead ré I, 101, labhrad ré I, 101, tigead I, 1347.

The form, in simple verbs, is the same as that of the past subjunctive. Verbs in -r belong to the monsyllabic conjugation, as in present indicative.

Past Tense.

Class A.

1sg. (α) ghluaiseas I, 122, dubhras I, 812, thráchdas I, 817, fuaras II, 156, ní dearnas II II, 361, etc., ní facas I, 1385, chaillead I, 1025.

(β) do thaitn mé I, 121, chonairc mé, 1150 (E II, 1), ní bhuair mé I, 1015, etc.

2sg. (α) chuirir I, 728, thágair II, 110.

(β) choirg tú I, 686, thóig tú III, 22.

3sg. (a) chum I, 877, d'ail II, 34, thóig II, 35, do chaoidh II, 212, do réab III, 69, do bheoidh III, 491, do mharbh II, 148.

(b) a bhrathair I, 49, II, 87, mar chonairc I, 56, choinic (MS. thanic) I, 712, II, 358, III, 228, d'fhágaid I, 200, (698), 709, -dtáinic II, dhácuid ri (E21) I, 1377.

(c) ċaiċin I, 767, ɔ'aiċin I, 768, ɔo laɓair II, 37, mar ċoȝair III, 52, ċorȝair III, 336.

1pl. ȝo nɔeaċamar II, 361, ḟuirɔeamuiṁ-ne II, 362.

2pl. No instance.

3pl. ɔ'éaȝaɔar I, 17, ċuinneaɔar (sic MS.) I, 667, ċóiȝeaɔar III, 154; naċ ɔeaṙn- I, 1267 (E II, 1, ɔteaṙn- Eg.).

Class B.

1sg. (α) -innriȝear II, 52.

(β) rȝanraiȝ mé I, 266, rmúainɔiȝ mé III, 163.

2sg. ṁaruiȝ ɔú I, 382, ɔúraiȝ ɔú I, 684, rȝanraiȝ ɔú I, 756.

3sg. ɔarlaiȝ I, 65, 395, ḟíolraiȝ I, 536, 829, ɔ'orɔaiȝ I, 414, ɔo ṁaruiȝ I, 542, (872), ṁearaiȝ I, 975, ɔ'imiȝ II, 10, ċoinniȝ ri II, 157, ar éiriȝ I, 984.

3pl. ɔarnaiȝeaɔar (sic MS.) III, 168.

f- and various futures.

1sg. (α) (a) raċaɔ I, 105, 547, ɔá ɔṙuiȝeaɔ II, 81.

(b) ní ṁairṙeaɔ I, 350, ṙillṙuɔ I, 391, -ḟiuɓailṙeaɔ II, 577, leiȝṙeaɔ II, 80, ȝo ɔṙliuċaɔ III, 251, -caiċṙeaɔ III, 537.

(β) ní raċa (MS. raċaiɔ) mire II, 350, ɓéarṙa mé I, 90 (MS. ɓéarṙaiɔ) II, 346 (MS. ɓearṙa), ɓéara mire I, 237, ní ḟáȝṙa mire I, 186, ní ḟníoṁṙa mé I, 253, ní ɓainṙaiɔ mé I, 254, ṙeuċaiɔ mé (sic MS.) I, 117, ɔríallṙa (MS. ɔrialaiɔ) I, 105, ní ɓṙuiȝe mé I, 1118.

2sg. naċ ɔtiucṙaɔ ɔu I, 347; rel. : a rȝarṙar ɔú I, 40.

3sg. ní ɓṙuiȝe I, 582, ȝeaɓaiɔ 1305 (EII, 1), ní ċuirṙe (MS. cuirɔ) rin I, 60, ɔa ɔtiocṙaiɔ I, 62, II, 2, III, 127, ní ċaillriɔ I, 234, ȝleaɔṙaiɔ III, 127.

rel. : riarṙar I, 44, ɓéarṙar (MS. ɓearṙar) I, 80.

1pl. (a) raċam I, 171, ní ɓraiȝeam I, 982, naċ nȝaɓam III, 148, ní rȝarċam I, 132, ȝo rȝarṙam I, 1030, naċ ȝcuirṙam III, 149, ní ɓéarṙam I, 1181 (EII, 1).

(b) tóigfeamuid III, 190, gluaifeamuid III, 514.

2pl. ní bfuigfe fíd II, 90.

Secondary Future.

1sg. do béarfainn I, 50, mur déarfainn I, 443, go bfuigfinn II, 82, ní bfuigfinn III, 4; go racainn 1509 (O42).

go dteanfuinn (MS. dteanuinn) I, 142, ficinn I, 647, d'eilfinn III, 15, 'I would rear,' go dtógfuinn III, 238, gfuifinn III, 511. (Maynooth XIII, leg. fgfúdfainn, old e-future). Cf. go nárfin I, 1423 (E21 = náirfinn).

2sg. cíofá III, 355, faoilfeá I, 1174.

3sg. (a) cífead I, 818, gad a bfuigfead II, 64.

(b) fgarfad I, 46, d'iarfad I, 287, do díolfad I, 492, do lionfad I, 571, go bfaicfead é I, 1273 (EII, 1).

1pl. ní fillfamaoid I, 1512.

3pl. (a) do racaidís (MS. racfadaoid) III, 547.

(β) fnáimfad fiad III, 113.

s- Future.

3sg. d'iofad III, 112.

ó- verbs (old ē-future).

1. (a) ní irléad I, 257. éológad III, 32 (A).

(β) ní bfeadnóca mé II, 249.

2. No instance.

3. géarocaid fí I, 855, náireocaid fí I, 855, lagdocaid I, 554, méadocaid I, 554; airdeocaid an fean II, 195.

Secondary Future (ó- verbs).

1. nach n-inneófainn I, 458, d'aicfeófainn III, 408; ní irleócainn I, 318, ní comnócainn II, 564, etc.

2. No instance.

3. (a) d'imeófad II, 296 (d'iomórcad MS.); do neófad III, 502 (O Sullivan's MS.).

(b) nać ꝺꞇaiꝛneoćaꝺ ꝛí I, 821 (ꝺꞇáꝛnóćaꝺ MS.), ꝺ'éoloćaꝺ III, 459, ćóiꝛeoćaꝺ III, 27.

(c) leiꝺeoꝛaꝺ I, 248, III, 495 ; ꝺo ꝛeaćouaꝺ I, 735.

There is one apparent instance of the ē-future in this group : íꝛléaꝺ I, 257, from íꝛliꝺ which we should expect to give íꝛleóćaꝺ. The future in eó, ó, in dissyllabic verbs other than those in -iꝺ, is fairly common in the MSS. of the poems. These come from O.Ir. ē -future, thus O.Ir. *imbēr* becomes *imēr, imeór, imeórad* the latter form already occurring in Accallamh na Senórach. The *ē* of O.Ir. é-future corresponds to a long *e* by compensatory lengthening, which often gives *có*, e.g., *g. eóin, feóir*, from earlier *euin, féuir*.

It is noticeable that the -oć- of the future of verbs in -iꝺ is often written with short o, but it is not clear that it was pronounced so in the dialect, as it is written long in a good many instances. These -iꝺ- verbs have in O.Ir. an f-future.

Other verbs like leiꝺeoꝛaꝺ, ꝛeaćouaꝺ have short o, but it is not clear whether this means anything.

Present Subjunctive.

1. (*a*) maꝛ ꝺꝛáꝺ III, 400 ; ꝺo *ꝺꝛeiꝺim I, 1127 (pres. consuet.), ꝺo ꝺꞇéaꝺ I, 1207 (EII, 1), maꝛ n-óiaꝺ I, 308, -ꝛinnim I, 1370.

(*β*) ꝺo ꝺꝛáꝺa mé I, 508, 591, maꝛ ꝺꝛáꝺ mé I, 963, II, 104, 372, III, 396 (MS. -ꝺꝛá) ; maꝛ ꝺꝛuíꝺe mé I, 788, náꝛ ꝛáꝺa mé I, 955, II, 108, ꝺo nꝺéana mé I, 187 ; ꝺo ꝺꝛeice miꝛe III, 585.

2. (*a*) No instance.

(*β*) maꝛ ꝺꞇiꝺe ꞇú I, 449, ꝺo ꝺꞇiꝺ ꞇú III, 92 ; maꝛ leaꝺa ꞇú ꞇú I, 444, maꝛ n-éuluiꝺe ꞇú (MS. O42 n-éulóꝺaꝺ ꞇú).

3. (a) maꝛ ꝺꞇiꝺe I, 548 ; ꝺo ꝺꞇeaꝺa I, 696 (MS. ꝺꞇiucꝛaiꝺ), ꝺo ꝺꞇiꝺiꝺ III, 45, maꝛ ꝺꞇéiꝺ II, 500, ꝺo ꝛꝺaꝛaiꝺ na . . . (leg. ꝛꝺaꝛa) I, 59, ꝺo ꝺꞇuiꞇiꝺ aiꝛ I, 174, ꝺo ꝺꝛáꝛaiꝺ an ḃ. (MS. E21, ꝺo ḃáꝛiꝺ).

(b) ꝺo mḃeannuiꝺe I, 434, ꝺo mḃuanaiꝺ Mac Dé I, 624 ; ꝺo ꝺcuṁꝺaiꝺ II, 196.

1 pl.: go dtigeam III, 152 (MS. dtigfam); go n-ólam I, 650, 680, 863; go bfeudaim I, 860 (leg. bfeudam?), go dtéigmuid II, 610 (MS. E21 déigmuid); go dteidim I, 1062.

Past Subjunctive.

1. (a) dá bfáinn-fe III, 252, 268, 304 (for bfagainn); dá dtéinn-fe II, 254, III, 103 (MS. déin); dá Buaidinfe I, 1383.

dá ndéanfainn-fe (sic) I, 87; dá bfágainn I, 705 (MS. bfuigean), dá leanainn I, 940; dá gcloifinn I, 1417. Dá bféadainn I 1577; dá n-olainn-fe III, 276.

(b) dá n-imíginn I, 741, III, 104.

2. dá bfeicfá I, 222, 588, 701 (bfeucfá MS.); -dteagtá-fa III, 342 (dtiucfá MS.), dá fintea III, 82 (fíonfa MS.); nó go n-aicfifea II, 437.

3. ful má dtéigead fí II, 495; dá dtóigead III, 230 (MS. dtoigfead), dá maifead I, 994.

2 pl. dá bfeicead fib I, 598 (bfeicib fib I, 8).

Passive or Impersonal Form.

Imper. óltar I, 16.

Pres. Indic. (a) léigtear I, 207, gluaitear I, 230, leigeartar I, 836, nach bfagtar I, 909.

(b) fia(f)fuigtear I, 105, dúifigtear I, 825.

Habit. past. deifté I, 991.

Past Indic. (a) facfar I, 447.

(β) leagad I, 8, lér n-ólad I, 412, flaided II, 7, loifged II, 8.

(γ) nofdoifged I, 325, buaidfiged (MS. baofaigib) I, 206; do n-áifnéad I, 1142.

Future: (a) fágfar III, 171, ní gabfar III, 258.

(a) féidfigear III, 128, ní feannfaigear III, 133, go gcuinfiodar I, 1297.

Secondary Future: (d) tairgfiod I, 985, do cluinfiod I, 995, an té finfid (leg. finfiod) II, 300, do-geobaid II, 378, mar 'tifid I, 1239 (EII, 21).

(β) corgóraiḋe (MS. cargóruiḋ) II, 311.

Pres. Subjunct.: go ríneaṙ mé I, 57, go lorgaṙ I, 314, go gcroċtaṙ I, 1152.

PREPOSITIONS.

§18. I cite the following as being of some interest in view of certain peculiarities of form. It is not a complete list.

ag: 2sg. agad-ra III, 329.
aig (= at) I, 437.

air: 3 sg, f. oirḋí (MS. oirḋaiḋ) II, 169, 111, 54, oirḋaí I, 330.

de: 3 pl. díoḃḋa, II, 48.

eidir: eadaṙ II, 407 (Co. Liaṫṙ.), eatorú II, 194.

i: ir gaċ II, 215, ionṙ gaċ III, 343, ionra gaċ II, 201.
3 pl. iontú III, 130.

le: 3sg.f. léiḋe I, 823, II, 85, léiṫ I, 30; but léi II, 404; deoċ le h-ól II, 431.

ré (= lé): ré dealraḋ I, 521, láiṁ riṙ, I, 481, 'near.'

ré = (O.Ir. fri): a' dreim riṙ II, 200.

roiṁ: 1sg. róm II, 276, 511; 2sg. roṁad III, 24; 3sg.f. roimpe III, 148. 2pl. roṁaiḃ I, 383.

reaċ: beyond. reaċ a bruiṫ I, 55.

ċar: 1sg. ċaṁ. 3sg.f. ċaṙtaiḋ II, 128.

tarna: tarna I, 1132.

ċrí: 1sg. ċríom III, 495.
ċríḋ mo láṙ I, 374, tríḋ láṙ I, 1132, ċríḋ mo ċroiḋe III, 491. Cf. Phonology.

SYNTAX.

§19. Most of the individual points of interest are referred to in the notes. Only the more important general constructions are dealt with here. To well-known rules already established, I have not thought it necessary to refer.

Order of Words.

Sometimes for the sake of emphasis the verb or governing

word is put after the object, particularly if the latter is accompanied by several adjectives or dependent genitives; e.g., m'inntleadh mhaith aedharacht ní fhéadaim a chumdach I, 1010. In such phrases as m' intinn féin go léigfinn leat I, 1519, 'I would let you know my mind,' metrical necessity plays a part.

If the subject is a noun clause it may be put first, and fé used as a secondary subject after the verb: an méid a dí eadrainn fa gcúis díod fé múchta le lionn I, 182.

When the object follows the verb and when an adverbal phrase is used the latter precedes the object, e.g.: leis amach mé.

THE NOUN.

Double Subject.

§ 20. For the sake of emphasis, or for metrical reasons, we find occasionally a double subject or nominative, i.e., a pronoun and a noun, e.g. air ar tarla rí, Díogh I, 228, ó d'éag rin, Guaire I, 664, ó d'imthigh fé, an ard-flaith I, 1536.

The use of the third plural of the verb followed by a nominal subject is rare. Instances: d'éagadar na mná mánla air a dtráchtaidís an domhan go léir I, 17.

Nominative for Genitive ann Dative.

Where an indeclinable word like gach goes before a noun, the nominative is often used for the genitive, e.g.: erann fearta gach eóin 7 gach adhbar III, 319, 'the mainstay of every cause.' Cf. Bergin, Stories from Keating, p. 108, who quotes similar constructions after dara, dtreas; cf. also *re taob in tres set* Ac. Sen. On the other hand: i ngiaedán gach flédhe II, 398. Cf. I, 1608.

In the same way, the nominative is used for the dative in ar gach méar léith II, 335.

Where the adjective forms a close unity with the noun, we find such constructions as ag eur mo chiú mhaith i gcéill I, 1391, where there is no change for the genitive, and which may be described as corruptions.

Compounds of the type of tionn-dub have the genitive the same as the nominative.

Genitive of Purpose of Result.

The genitive of a verbal noun is often used of purpose or result. Instances : fear a bárta I, 79, ' a man to excel him (lit. " top.") ; fear púrg(t)a gach báire, ' a man to whack (the ball in) every field (or goal) ' ; cf. fear bréagadh ban I, 295 (leg. bréagta) ; fear ólta gach tráinte I, 293 ; an teinn (g) barrtuighte an ćinidh I, 1614. Cf. fear ólta an ćupain é, fear tóigte raeain I, 1616

Kindred to this is the use of the verbal noun as genitive of origin which corresponds to an English relative construction : fear déanta na mbróg, ' the man who makes (or made) the boots,' fear déanta na n-uathár I, 317, ' the man who causes terrors ' ; fear smachta luchd cumhachta ir nach ngéillfeadh dá nduínne, ' a man to check those in power and (one) who does not bow down before their property (wealth)'. Here both constructions are used side by side owing to the negative.

Genitive of Time.

Sometimes the genitive is used to express loosely the time during which a thing takes place, e.g. sneachta na h-aon-oidhche I, 1494, ' the snow of one night.' Cf. mac na míosa II, 196, ' a son a month old.'

With the foregoing may be compared lá samhraidh, ' a day in summer.'

Vocative.

In the case of things, the nominative form is used for the vocative both in noun and adjective : a bheilin ceólmhar I, 333 a chúilín thropallach fáinneach III, 47, a chroithe gheal I, 45, a bhéilín féunthach II, 217, a bhéilín tanaidh II, 477, a chúl chas I,

175 (leg. car), a cum II, 56, a cúl I, 422, 426[1]. But a ruain gil (sic MS.) II, 113.

Use of Noun Phrase for Verb.

Sometimes we find a noun phrase taking the function of a verb, as, gráð mo chroíde an preabaire, I, 78, ré mo léan do bár II, 66, 'I regret your death.'

Here gráð mo chroíde seems equal to a verb in such a phrase as goirim an preabaire, 'I am proud of the rollicking fellow,' and when a pronoun follows, it is a disjunctive pronoun, as, gráð mo chroíde tú. This is not a case of the omission of ir, as ir never was in the phrase.

Distributive Singular.

The singular is often used for the plural in a distributive sense where all of a number of persons or things have the same property, e.g.: ar a ndruim, 'on their backs,' sgríobadar a n-ainm, 'each wrote his name'; dá geéire I, 792, 'to their husbands'; fliuchaid 'ur mbéul II, 89, 'wet your mouths.'

Similar to this is the use of the singular after numerals: na mílce péarla I, 728, 'thousands of pearls,' na mílce sréin-bean múince I, 614.

Locative (without Proposition).

Instance: tigeacht an earraig III, 368, 'at the approach of spring'; Cf. a' teacht na n-oíd' I, 1384.

THE ADJECTIVE.

§21. (1) In these poems, we often find imperfect agreement of the adjective, e.g. where the noun is dative feminine the adjective is often nominative feminine.

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1. A béal tanaid and a éul na gcraob would come under the rule of Sandhi. In a rionn flaith beurach II., 202, flaith is feminine here as elsewhere.

Instances: leir an-óig-mnaoi ciallmar I, 415, ón árd-fuil onórach, ón daonacht mór I, 885, ar luachair glar II, 171, le do chuanaigeacht binn, briathrach II, 319, air leabaid caol, árd II, 368, fe bliadain mór II, 490.

But on the other hand: i gcomhla caoil I, 57, don fuil árd III, 341.

(2) Verbs of motion and life have certain adjectives[1] used in agreement with the subject of the verb as in the case of tá. Instances: 7 cig rlán I, 320, go mairfe tú raogalach rlán I, 151, már tinn nó rlán do carlaig mé I, 121.

(3) Similarly, the same adjectives are construed with the object of the verb: go mbuanaig Mac Dé raogalach rlán iad I, 624. Cf. fág réid II, 105, 'get ready,' which may be due to English influence; better: fág cú féin fá réir.

(4) The verb fágaim takes the adjective in agreement with its object: fán adbar a d'fágaid mo chroide-ra dub I, 36, d'fág cráite II, 91, d'fágaid mé caite, crion II, 469, d'fága rinn claoidte III, 338.

THE PRONOUN.

Non-agreement of Pronoun.

§ 22. Sometimes in constructions with ir, the pronoun instead of agreeing with its noun agrees with the real person or thing to which the pronoun refers, as rúd í an féirín dea-mná áille I, 525. When the pronoun really refers to a sentence é is always used as, 'ré mo chreach I, 721.

THE VERB.

Double subject with ir.

§ 23. Where the subject of an ir-sentence is a proper or definite noun, it is often strengthened by a pronoun for greater emphasis

1. V. The subst. verb in Irish, Ériu vi., pp. 80, ff.

so as to have a double subject, much the same as the double nominative with other verbs already referred to §20. Instances: is gadaide é an bás I, 697, 'death is a thief,' gur cleasach é an saoghal I, 737, 'the world is tricky.'

For a history of the origin of this é, v. an article by the writer on the Subjunctive Verb, Ériu VI., p. 78, note, where it is explained as a weakening of or substitute for O.Ir. *int-í*, later *inté*. The O.Ir. demonstrative *í*, *í-sin* may have helped to give rise to this supplemental pronoun, in certain positions.

Relative and Dependent Constructions.

(1) is, expressed or understood, followed by an adjective in emphatic construction takes the relative form of the verb[1]: moch . . . ghluaiseas I, 277, nach lách . . . gabas.

2. mas and nuas are followed by a relative construction: nuas théas I, 692, mas fíor bíos II, 101.

2 agus, a's is followed by go and a dependent form of the verb. This is often the equivalent of a possessive relative in English: mur bhág mé sáirbe a' bhoillsigh bám a's gur ghile a bhráigh ná'n ala air tuinn, III, 397 '. . . whose neck is whiter than the swan on the wave.' is gur ina n-éadan tá'n lile I, 231, 'in whose face is (the colour of) the lily'; is gurbé do ghábhas tá chíos mo láir ina fairgeadaibh eráite I, 275.

All the foregoing are instances with the copula. Cf. further: is nuas a chuimhim tú dod' luadh go ngluaiseann allus mo chuim III, 38; is ionmhuin leis an saoghal é 7 go dteannfainn le mo chroidhe é I, 241, 'he is beloved by the world and I would press him to my heart.'

3. Certain nouns used adverbially take the eclipsed form of the verb or a dependent construction: sé an ghléas a mbíodh sé II, 63, 'thus he used to be.' lonadh a mbíonn I, 154, an ghléas a mbím I, 1381.

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1. Cf. Subst. Verb, Ériu vi.

VERBAL NOUN AND IF- CLAUSES.

§ 24. The constructions with the verbal noun are amongst the most interesting in Irish. The verbal noun is used in the following cases :

1. In the second member of an **if-clause** : mar dtige tú a'r geallad dam-sa I, 449, ' unless you come and promise me ' ; má théidean tú 'un an dorus 7 labairt leis, ' if you go to the door and speak to him ' ; dá n-imiginn . . . 7 a' seunad nach bfuil III, 104, ' if I were to go and deny ' ; mar dtigid Raghailleach 7 mo shábáil II, 455, ' unless R. comes and saves me.'

2. An **if-clause** in the passive is sometimes expressed by inverting the order of words and using a verbal noun instead of a verb : doctúirí na cruinne 7 a gcruinniú uile III, 494, ' if all the doctors of the world were gathered ' ; bac na Mumhan 7 a bráil na gcúplaí I, 451, ' if all the cows in Munster were received in pairs.'

3. A **passive if-clause** is sometimes expressed by the imperative with inversion : ceolta an domhain ir seinntear in mo chluasa iad III, 121, ' if all the music in the world were played to my ears,' fairbhior na Gréige 7 Rómha (1sg. ipv.) é ar éan chor, go nglacfainn leat I, 977.

4. A **conditional clause** is brought into juxtaposition with the principal sentence and expressed by act and the verbal noun : a d'iarfad fhé fé n-a fháic a chéile act fineadh fíor dá fógad I, 287, ' who would ask a dowry . . . and who would not . . . ' nach ndeárna stór amhain go fóill act an t-ór a fhonnadh 'na mhámha I, 519. Cf. ní féadaim codladh act a' smuaineadh ort I, 201, ' I cannot sleep from thinking of you.'

5. Verbal noun to express **attendant circumstances**. One of the commonest constructions of the verbal noun is its use in attendant circumstances which is closely related to its use in

narration: moċ air maidin ġluaiseas an ainnir 7 a cúiltín a' carad léiġe I, 277; a'r ġaċ oird ina feoltaċ teaċt ina ḋáil ġaċ uair I, 100. Cf. 7.

6. After **verbs of motion**: tiallfa mé go Mainionn féaċainn (MS. féaċainn) an traṫaiġe I, 105.

This is, properly speaking, the construction with the participle, ag féaċainn.

7. The verbal noun with agus is often used **in narration** without a finite verb, partly like the use of the verbal noun of attendant circumstances: duilliúr na ġcraoḃ a'r iad (a') ḋéanam faṫġaiḋ or mo ċionn III, 43, 'the foliage of the branches forming a shelter over my head.'

Cf. A'r ġaċ oird ina feoltaċ teaċt ina ḋáil ġaċ uair I, 100.

8. Sometimes agus with a verbal noun is used to avoid a **relative construction,** as: ir maiṫ a mbíonn póca air a'r a ċóin ḃeiṫ faḷaṁ III, 5, 'woe to him who has an empty pocket.'

9. Prepositions, simple and compound, are used to introduce verbal noun clauses, in the form of an **accusative and infinitive;** ní ar fon mé féin ḋá ráḋ I, 1139.

Verbs with Prepositions.

§25. Certain verbs require a preposition to complete their sense, the meaning varying with the preposition used. I only deal with some of the commoner ones here.

cur:

cuirim fó ċoimirce I, 1331, I entrust, place in the charge of.

cuirim i ġcéill, I give to understand, I, 633, 1391, etc.

cuirim leir, I add to; Cuirim air, I prey on, I, [944].

cuirim ar, I quench.

cuirim fúm, I set up, lodge.

dul :

ag dul dó, is the matter with ; fares, cf. I, 1038.
,, ,, ,, is due to him.
tá dul agam air, I am succeeding at it.
dul ar, uaid : escape.
dul leir, included.
dul faoi, undermine, overtax, set, etc.

éirge :

ná h-éirig ar I, 1441, do not abandon it.
nár éirig rin leir, that it may not thrive with him.
an rud a d'éirig dó, what happened to him, I, 987.

léig :

leig air : to pretend.
leig dó : to allow, let alone, leig dó go fóill I, 1180.
leig faoi : to subside, leig sé faoi féin, he became subdued.
leig leir : to give free rein to ; to tell a secret, m'intinn go léigfinn leat I, 1519 ; forbear, I, 188.
leig síos : swallow, braon . . . nach leigfead síos II, 81.

sgaoil :

sgaoil le : to set free, to abandon, to give up to ; sgaoilim leat san ól é C132 ; sgaoilim anocht le gaoith 7 le sioc II, 614.

tig :

tig . . . dó = acquire ; suits : go dtigid aois ir fár dó, II, 285, 197, 'till he grows older and bigger' ; go dtáinic sé dom aois II, 285.
tig . . . ann : grows ; ní tig féar ann II, 442. Cf. III, 62, 64, etc. ; go dtigid ionntu, 'until they grow up.'
tig uaid : survives, taisgfidhe tigeacht ón sgéala I, 985.
tig faoi : becomes damp (of clothes).

Instances similar to the foregoing might be multiplied.

PREPOSITIONS.

§26. The syntax of the prepositions will be best illustrated by the following idiomatic constructions:

AG

To indicate direction; siubal aige (for cuige) I, 732, 'walking towards him.'

AR

For, as regards: air chionnacht I, 409 (MS. chionacht), 'for (as regards) wisdom.'

To denote position (= O.Ir. *for*): air fédru I, 390, 'at a feast'; cuiredh tar air I, 1276, air hallaí glé-gela I, 1547, 'in radiant halls.' Cf. ar éan chor III, 613.

Direction: ord a' gabail air iarann I, 388, ag brath air II, 165, 'expecting.' ní teigfeadh a marlad coidche air cáirde I, 484, tarraint air III, 315, 'making for.' buailedh orm í I, 1490, 'I chanced to meet her,' carfaidhe orm I, 1312.

With a verbal noun to denote **continuance of action or direction** (=O.Ir. *for*): ar feodh III, 506, air baéthadh I, 1271, 'in tribulation,' air chreachadh le fuacht I, 1367; air a triall I, 1339.

Dative of disadvantage: tá'n tigedh ort II, 65, 'the worst has happened to you,' táinig an t-éag ar Eóin I, 985, 'death came to Eoin.' cuaidh teichedh air Bhrian III, 157, 'Brian was put to flight,' damnadh fíorfuirbe ort I, 857, 'eternal damnation to you.' Rath do cheirde ort I, 1034, 'the success of your trade to you.' Tigeacht i dtír air, gach lá I, 1120, 'living on him.'

Advantage: For tá grádh agam féin ort I, 1453, tá grádh ag Mac Dé ort I, 1454. One would expect duit in both cases. I ngeall ort I, 1498, 'pledged to you.'

As a compliment to certain verbs to denote **advantage or disadvantage:** fóir orm I, 343, 'help me,' d'fóir air II, 97, cf. I, 1479. fealladh orthi II, 281, 'to disappoint her'; do mhaidhim ort I, 1035 'I charge you with,' giorraigh rí . . . air mo laethibh III, 599, 'she shortened my days'; eirim fúgaigil ort II, 581, 'I cheer you up.'

With **verbs of surpassing:** ċuᵹ baṗṗ-ṗlaċ[1] aiṗ I, 660, 'who excelled,' ṗuaiṗ ṗé buaiḋ aiṗ I, 486, (954), 'he conquered,' ᵹo ḋcuᵹ tú báṗṗ aiṗ Ḋénuṗ I, 464, 'you surpass Venus,' ċuᵹ tṗeiṗe aiṗ Ᵹaoḋlaiḃ I, 375, 'got the upper hand of the Gaels,' ċuᵹ buaiḋ aiṗ III, 603, ċuiṗ baṗṗ aiṗ ċliú I, 1230.

A different construction with the genitive is also used: ṗuaiṗ baṗṗ ṗᵹéiṁe na cṗuinne I, 338.

Dative of respect: laᵹaiḋ aiṗ . . . ṗaḋaṗc I, 1016, 'weakened the sight,' ṁéaḋuiᵹ tú aiṗ m' aṗainn III, 483, 'you increased my pain'; ól oṗm I, 1229, 'drink to me.'

Accompanying circumstances: ᵹluaiṗeaṗ liom aiṗ intinn aṗo ᵹan ċéill II, 150, 'I went along in an excited and foolish temper.'

With verbal nouns to indicate **time:** aṗ ṗilleaḋ ḋaṁ-ṗa, I, 1393, 'upon my return.'

With atá for **nominal predication**[2]**:** a ḃṗuil ḋo ḋá ṗúil aṗ ḋaċ an ṗéiṗ ᵹlaṗ I, 1403 (E21), 'your two eyes are the colour of grass,' a ḃṗuil ḋo ᵹṗíṗ-ᵹṗuaiḋ aṗ ḋaċ na ᵹcaoṗa, I, 1419, 'your red cheeks are the colour of the berries.'

AS

Used distributively: ṗᵹillinᵹ aṗ a' ᵹceann II, 499, 'a charge of a shilling each.'

Of bodily actions: ċuiṗ an Luinnṗeaċ ṗeaḋ aṗ III, 181, 'Lynch whistled.' Cf. ċuiṗ ṗé béic aṗ, 'he shouted.'

With certain verbs to express bodily actions: ḃainṗeaḋ aṗ buic léimneaċ, 'to make the snobs smart.' Cf. ḃain ṗé cṗaċaḋ aṗ, etc.

With certain verbs to express direction: ná héiṗiᵹ aṗ I, 1441, 'do not abandon it.' The syntax here is on a par with that of

1. Perhaps we should read here ċuᵹ baṗṗ ṗlaċta aiṗ, 'who excelled in appearance.'

2. For adjectival and nominal predication with *atá*, cf. Subst. Verb in Irish, Ériu vi., pp. 50, 88ff.

Old Irish of which it is merely a modernization or analysis : éiṁiġ is a compound *ess-reg-*, whence éiṁiġ ar. A further instance is : ar ro ġo cinnte tiġ fṁuċ ġlan aiḃne III, 59, ' a clear river flows from here.'

ḋe

With verbs of depriving : ḃain mo ṗnuaḋ ḋíom I, 800, ' which caused my complexion to fade.'

With verbs of excelling : ḃainc ṁaire ḋo (=ḋe) ḃlá I, 750, ' excelling the flower in beauty.'

Partitive : náṁ ḃeaġ a ḋíol ḋen ṗoġnaṁ I, 292, ' hard to be satisfied.'

With partitive verbs : ġo mḃlaiṁinn ḋe II, 564, ḃlaiṁ mé ḋá ḃéiliṁ III, 617.

Instrumental = with, of : ṁce ḋ'airġioḋ I, 669, ornamented with silver.

=by : ḋá ḋeóin I, 234, ' willingly on her part,' ḋo neaṁ-ḋeóin II, 582.

of position : ḋ'óiṁ íreal I, 515, ' privately.'

of the instrument or cause : éaġ ḋon (= ḋen) ċaṁc II, 88, ḃáṁ ḋon (= ḋen) ċaṁc II, 82, corresponding to ḋo ḋ'éaġ leiṁ an ċaṁc and ḃáṁ le ċaṁc in T. Breathnach's version

Kindred to the foregoing is its use in the phrase ṁé ḋuḃairc ṁé liom ḋo (= ḋe) Ḃéarla ḃṁirce 135 (Con.) ' in broken English.'

ḋo

To denote :

recipient : ṗáilce ḋuit I, 1166 (I. 4), usually ṁoṁac. ṗáil-ciġim ḋaoiḃ I, 477, ' I welcome you.'

position : ḋár nġaoḃar I, 272, ' near us.'

Direction : ḋol a ḋ'éaġ I, 952, ḋul a ḋ'éaġ II, 535 ; ḋá ġcaṁḋaoi ḋi mé I, 1423. Cf. ar.

As a compliment to certain verbs : ġo ḋtáinic ṁé ḋom aoiṁ II, 285, ' it suited my age,' ' my age might well have . . . ' leiġean ḋom' ḋí céille, II, 285, ' to leave off being foolish ' ;

leig do do ġneann III, 192, 'leave off your jest.' leig dó I, 1180; leigim dó-ran fearda I, 103, 'I am done with him.' leigean don ól II, 83, 'to give up drink,' má leantar don . . . I, 1276, 'if . . . is continued.' Nach ngéillfeadh dá nduícce III, 318, 'who would not bow down before their estate (wealth).' nach bfaccar dóib tráct fós I, 1235.

Dative of person interested or concerned: cuġadar fuat dam II, 303, 'they were averse to me,' do do ġeall II, 233, 'on your account,' ní baoġal duit an bás I, 1460.

Here may be classed the use of do after certain nouns, adjectives and participles: nach dual di I, 10, (432), buidh dual dó I, 1269, i nuán dó; ní léar dam an bealach III, 370 (482), 'I cannot see the way,' ní fear dam III, 346, 576, 'I do not know.'

To express quantity: ceól dá binne, 'music however sweet.'

In mistake for de to denote **cause, origin:** bás don tart II, 82 (bás le tart, T.Br.), eag don tart II, 88 (leis an tart, T.Br.).

To introduce **verbal noun** phrase: dod' féachaint I, 1417, 'to see you.' Dár bféachaint I, 1378.

fá, fó

To denote:

position (with adjectival force): fá ġruaim I, 1123, 'in displeasure'; faoi fmúid I, 1470; fó dídean I, 1426, fó coimirce I, 1331 (7 air cumhdach), fá lionndubh, 'in melancholy' II, 540.

Direction: fá mo dhéin I, 638, 'towards me' In the case of direction fá may be used to denote the person interested: faire fúd I, 362, 'be circumspect.' Here fúd (fút) is really a Connacht and Northern modernization of iomat, umat, 'about thee.'

Intention, impulse: dí fúm a dhéanamh; cf. 7 fiafa (?) fúm I, 1394.

In compound proposition meaning **'with respect to,'** i.e. **'in honour of':** faoi cúairim Fanny I, 950, 'in honour of F.,' fá cúairim flainte I, 844, (106), 'in honour of his health,' fá cúairim do flainte I, 562; fá n-ar dtuairim I, 556.

Various : rgríobaḋ fó do láim III, 614, ' a signed document.' fá is made into a noun in the phrase go fuiṫṫe III, 11, ' till evening,' ' sunset.' Cf. further, III, 590.

gan

' Without.' A ċrann gan fad III, 469 ' O profitless tree ' ; gan oiread an éinín I, 1325.

To negative a verbal noun phrase : ní féadaim gan a foillriú I, 1449.

go

To denote **direction or duration of time.** It is never followed by the article.

i, sa

To denote :

Position : i gcéim I, 91, 470, ' in rank ' ; níl mo ċeaċ i ndóiġ III, 369, ' in a good way.'

Direction : dul i n-éag II, 88, ' dying ;' fada mé i n-éag III, 402, dul i luiġe don ngréin I, 298, ' when the sun sets.'

With dul = **become** : dul i lionndub II, 321, ' becoming melancholic', but fá lionndub = in melancholy.

With cur, = cause, give, prove, impress : cur . . . i gcéill I, 640, ' giving to understand,' dá ċur i gcéill I, 633, ' explaining it, bringing it home, proving it.' Cf. further, I, 1235, III, 607. Ċuireas mo ċéadfaid i ndimdiġ I, 1382, ' dulls my senses.' fíor-ċur mo fgéal in-iúl di III, 623.

= **among :** i dtuaiṫ I, 470, ' among the laity.'

= **as, for**[1] **:** i ngeall oirc II, 251, ' on account of you,' later replaced by mar. Cf. aiṫriġe a déanamh ann, ' to do penance for it,' ina bfaca mé riamh, I 49, ' for all that I have seen.'

Interest : ba maiṫ mo dúil i fcé na n-uball I, 1302.

Similar to this is its use to refer to the **thing concerned :** ṫóig daoirre fa n-éorna I, 411, ' raised the price of the barley'.

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1. V. Subst. Verb in Irish, Ériu vi., pp. 93, 97, 99.

To form **compound prepositions :** i n-árus, ' inside, within ' ; i n-árus a cinn, ' inside her mouth ' I, 8 ; i ngeall air, ' on account of', I, 783, II, 251, 327, etc. ; i mbéal, ' in front of ' I, 39 ; 'na dteanta I, 1188, ' along with them, 'na ndáil ' with them', I, 1436.

With atá : go bfuil mé i ngrád leat I, 1396, ' in love.'

le

To denote :

Accompaniment : cur slán leat III, 301, ' to send good wishes with thee,' ' to say farewell ' ; láim léig I, 946, ' beside ' ; láim léige II, 467, i láim le Bóinn I, 959, i gcomar riot (= leat) III, 187, ' in partnership with thee.' Cf. chuaid le dáim I, 416, 427, ' who took after his people.'

Accompanying circumstances : a cúilín a' carad léige I, 278, ' her hair hanging down by her,' bí ard le buaid I, 992, ' who was great and victorious.' Cf. fá n-a cuid III, 590 (fá=am).

Instrumentality : dá gcaillcí an Róim leis I, 1499 ; lé's baruigead II, 538.

To indicate **duration of time :** le mo ré I, 700, ' during my time.'

Direction : (O.Ir. *fri*) cuirim cúl mo láime le . . . I, 795, ' I give up.' sgaoilim-se . . . le gaoith 7 le sioc II, 614, ' I condemn to . . .'

Position : aig tuitim léige III, 490, silead léi I, 1365.

Possession : tá an chaob léi I, 1336. ar gach meur léig II, 335.

Subjective use : is doig liom III, 278, ' I believe,' is diombuaid liom I, 1133, ' it is a disappointment to me,' más sogain leat mé I, 426 ; ní lugha liom I, 1196, ' I do not think worse of ' ; nach léir leat I, 1380, (1415) ; dar leam I, 1220.

As a compliment to certain verbs (generally of comparison, separation and connection) and adjectives : ní sgarfam leis I, 132, ag éad léig I, 283, ' jealous of her,' dá sior-luaid liom

II, 324. Cf. do·ltaid léiti, 'pledged to her' III, 442, do·ltad liomsa III, 421.

= **in view of :** le méd I, 35.

Expectation, desire : béra mo dúil lat I, 632, II, 582, ní leo dí mo dóig II, 515, 'not them did I expect.' Cf. O.Ir. *fris-acci*, 'he expects.'

To introduce a verbal noun : le lard I, 870, le n-airfis I, 227, Cf. tíos fis (= fris) a' brórad ro a déanamh II, 106, etc.

Various : gruaid le lard II, 607, nil fád leis I, 1236; tuitim i ngrád le II, 533, beit i ngrád lat II, 622.

Ó

To denote :

Separation and disadvantage : d'eug uaim mo nuadar I, 1003.

Direction : ó Corcaig . . . ó Sligeaid III, 602.

The active agent : 'ré mearaim ó céill maith I, 127. Cf. brógha déanta ó Lámaid Seáin Uí Déarba, 'boots made by S. Ó B.' ó nádúr I, 835, 'by nature.' Cf. is uaidib fein ro-marbad AU, 1003.

Origin : fuair céim ó I, 1142, 1284; ó nádúr I, 1460; ba dual dó ó dúthar I, 1269, ó cart I, 1552, 'by right,' 'in origin.'

RE (= FRI)

To introduce **verbal noun :** tíos fis a' brórad ro a déanamh II, 106, 'on whom it devolves to consumate this marriage.' In i gcomhar fiot III, 187; fiot is for lat. Similarly in a d'iarfad ffré fé n-a fáith a céile I, 287, fé = le.

SEACH

beyond : fesach a bfaca mé I, 1508, 'beyond all I have seen.'

THAR

I have not collected instances. The neuter thairt, 'over it,' is used to express 'around'; léig thairt é I, 185, 'pass it

round' ; léigiḋ ċaiṫ an tṡláinte úd I, 96, 'chink your glasses to his health.'

Ċaṫéir becomes léir in this dialect : léir an bás dá claoiḋ, 'after death had overcome her.'

'un, ċum, for dóċum

To denote tendency or direction : 'un ṡgaoil III, 103, d'imiġ sí 'un ṡgaoil III, 358, dul 'un báis II, 623 ṡgríobfa mé leitir un a' Mhuilinn Ċeapp III, 200.

To introduce verbal noun : un piġinneaċa a ċaċar III, 374, 'to gather pence,' bíoḋ mo bóta 'un glacta, 'if my vote were to be taken.' In the latter phrase 'un glacta is probably a mistake for ion-ġlacta.

METRE.

§ 27. The metre of the poems is the usual amrán metre depending mainly on the **assonance of stressed vowels.** This is not so elaborate as in the Munster lyrics, and the assonance often consists of a repetition of the same long vowel helped by the juxtaposition of a short or an unstressed one.

A. For instance, taking the first poem, Máible ṡéim ní Ċeallaiġ (I, 1, q.v.) as a type :

Ciabí a mbeiṫ sé i ndán dó
A láṁ deas ṡáil saoi n-a ceann

Here the riming groups are dissyllabic, the first vowel of the dissyllable being long and stressed, the second being unaccented. Thus, ndán dó : láṁ deas ; bás dó : briáṫ ná.

B. This scheme varies, at times, with the **assonance of the short syllables,** a stressed and an unstressed one, e.g. in line 5, baċall : ala (ir ġile), together with **consonantal rime** between tuinn : cinn. In the first half of this stanza ceann : tinn does

not form a perfect rime[1], but the Manchester MS. has cionn instead of ceann.

C. Sometimes, each syllable of a half-line assonates with the corresponding syllable in the second half of the line :

Gráð 'gus fréir gach garraiḋ
:Máible féin ní Ċeallaig

This is continued in the second stanza

Ceol ḋá ḃinne : fór ḋár rinneaḋ

and is carried on by ḋual ḋi (a) ċuigre. In the third line, we have fór a' ḋriċle : comḟurra an lile, whilst the assonance between ḋual : gruaiḋ gives a connection between the second and third line.

D. The first half stanza is completed by the assonance ráḋ in gach céin : bláċ na gcraoḃ, where the number of syllables only corresponds if we pronounce ráḋ in as one syllable, eliding i, thus rá'n. It will be noted that ao (=ae) of craoḃ rimes with é(i) of céin though phonetically the vowels are not equivalent.

E. In the second half of the stanza, ollaṁ molta corresponds to : corra (a) ċoḋlaḋ, where in addition to the assonance of o, o : o, o, each followed by an unstressed vowel, we have

ll : rr ; lt : ḋl(= ll)

and the rime or assonance is completed by

cláir ḟíol Néill : ráir-guċ a ḃéil.

Here it may be pointed out that assonance of unstressed vowels is not essential. A further metrical ornament of this poem and some others is that there is either assonance or

1. As Professor MacNeill and Father MacErlean have pointed out (verbally), we often find in these N. Connacht lyrics a rime of consonants without rime of the preceding vowels. This seems a later tendency and may have been due to the corruption of the earlier lyrics owing to loss of cases, etc.

consonant rime between the end-syllables of the 1st, 2nd and 4th lines of the second half of the stanza. It will be noted that one of the characteristics of the metre of these poems is its great variety and its shifting from stanza to stanza. Stanza V of No. 1 is defective and probably does not belong to the poem.

F. More elaborate than the assonance of a long vowel backed by a short one are such rimes as

ceol dá binne : fór dáil finnead.

Here nn of binne consonates with nn of finnead. The latter word is historically feinnead, but in rime and pronunciation it has nn.

G. Carolan is, as a rule, not capable of even such a sustained metrical effort as the above. For instance, in stanza III :

Ó d'éagadar na mná mánla : ar a dtráchtaidh.

Here, the assonance of á is the only metrical connection between the lines. He recovers himself and gets variety by the second half stanza :

cúl na gcraob ir finne : lúb na dtéad ir binne
fuad na géire gile : a bráig 'ra daob.

where two long vowels and a short vowel assonate

ú, é, i(nn) : ú, é, i(nn).

In the foregoing, we have gile, MS. gille, in rime with finne, binne, in the other words, the usual rime of ll with nn. If we accept this as a conscious effort we shall be obliged to conclude (1) that Carolan used the dialect of the district and not his native dialect in which no such change is recorded, (2) that the change of l slender to ll had taken place in the dialect of the district at the time of Carolan. Against this it may be questioned whether Carolan rigidly observed this law of metre (ll : nn), and the doubt is strengthened by the fact that he rimes cuige with finnead in Stanza II, and cuige : ginne I, 139. In stanza II also, brighe, lile rime with binne, finnead, but the MS. (A) has brille, lille. At I, 378, milleadh rimes with gile, MS. gille,

but duit-re and Sligig are also brought into the scheme Other instances might be adduced.

H. In other poems, the metre is not so elaborate. There is merely vowel rime without any attempt at consonance, e.g. I, 49

In-a bfaca mé fiam: d'eallaċ ná maoin
Ir do do famail do mnaoi do-béarfainn.

Here d'eallaċ ná maoin rimes with the first half of the line and with famail do mnaoi, and again corresponds with fneaċta ar an gcraoiḃ. Craoiḃ forms perfect rime with maoin, but there is nothing else perfect in the stanza.

In poem 3, I, 77,

Ar a ċuairt 'un na h-áite béiḋ báire air gaċ maċaire,
Ólaim a fláinte, gráḋ mo ċroiḋe an fneabaire,

áite, báire, maċaire rime with: fláinte, gráḋ (mo) . . . fneabaire. To make the rime more complete there ought to be a word to assonate with cuairt.

Unusual Metres.

Carolan sometimes indulges in peculiar metres of which it is difficult to analyse the scheme, if they can be said to have any consistent scheme at all. Instances of such metres are, Part I, No. 56. In this slip-shod composition, stanza V almost resembles *Rinnaird*. One poem, No. 55, is in *Rannaighecht mhór*.

Metre of other poems.

I. The metre of the other poems in the collection, not composed by Carolan, is much the same as that already described. Take for example III, 17:

Tá cuaċ i mBinn Éadair a'r ní féadaim féin a mealladh:
D'éulaig fí feal aréir liom a'r níor féad fí ċeaċt ar fad liom;
Ċuaiḋ finn fé ċéile 'déanamh féidtig go tig an tragairt,
Ní fiaḃ an t-airgead fá féir againn 7 b'éigin dúinn filleaḋ aḃaile.

In the first and third lines,

cuaċ i mBinn Éaḋair : ċuaiḋ finn fé ċéile

correspond, with consonance between binn : finn.

Alliteration as a metrical ornament is illustrated by

Buḋ ṁaiṫ an fear fogantа mé : ṫúr an fóṁair a'r an earraiġ.

J. In Part III, No. 3, we have vowel rime supplemented by **consonant rime :**

A Ċiti na gcuaċ an tṁaġ leat mire beiṫ tinn,
A'r nuair a ċluinim ṫú doḋ' luaḋ go nġluaiseann allur mo ċuim
Tuiteann mo ġruag ina ḋúala ó ṁullaċ mo ċinn
A'r ḋéantar ḋam úaiġ an uair úḋ a rgarrar tú liom.

Here tinn, cuim, ċinn, liom rime, more especially allur mo cuim : rgarrar tú liom.

K. Sometimes **internal consonant rime** takes the place of internal vowel rime, e.g., Part II, No. 5, Seóirra Brún :

Ġlúaiseas anunn, dar liom, fán tráṫ ro inḋé,
Fán gcoill ċruim go cinnte doḃ'árḋ mo léim ;
A'r mo leaḃrán binn aig innseaċt fá gaċ rgéil
Ir eagal liom gur ṁill do ġráḋ-ra mé.

In the first line, liom might be written lium, pronounced *l'um*, but in the last line liom would not rime well with ṁill. (Cf. note above, p. 104). This may be remedied, however, by giving the latter its Sandhi pronunciation before do, *i.e.*, ṁoll almost *v'uL* with nasal *v* It is noticeable that in this stanza we have only vowel assonance at the end : inḋé : léim : rgéil : mé. Another instance of the foregoing is in Part II, No. 8, stanza 2.

L. The best instance of vowel rime is in Part II, No. 8, Neanraí Brún which is obviously a variant of Seoirra Brún :

Tá sníp-béilin claon, tréitheach, binn-bhriathrach, ráimh-ghlórtha
Aig an mnaoi beurraig, fíméadaig a chlaoid mé go lán-bheoithe.
Tá buidhe-phéarlaí dá dlaoi léithe aig an mnaoi beurraig, bheág,
mhómhairn,
Síor léithe mur luidhe gréine air chaol ghléidhe, trathnóna.

The vowel scheme is :

í-è′	ao-è′	inn-ia(:è′)	á-ó-ə
ao-è′	í-è′	ao-è′	á-ó-ə
(u)í-è′	aoí-è′	aoi-è′	á-ó-ə
í-è′	(u)í-è′	ao-è′	a-ó-ə

In this ao rimes with í. There seems to be no distinction in these poems between open and closed (i.e. slack or tense) vowels of the same class, as regards metre. The only fault in the scheme seems to be binn-bhriathrach which may have taken the place of something else, but in this dialect the pronunciation of ia may be close to é as in Aran Irish. The irregularity would largely be avoided by substituting claoin- for binn- Another point is that fhiméadaig is accented on the second syllable. The second vowel (è′) is the stressed one in the above scheme.

1. Máible Séimh Ní Cheallaigh.

Ciabí a mbeith fé (i) ndán dó
A láimh dearg fáil faoi n-a ceann,
Is deimhin liom nárbh eagal bás dó,
Coidhche go bráth ná ina dheo dheith tinn.
A chúl dearg na mbachall fáinneach, fionn,
A chum mar an 'ala is gile (a') fnámh air a' tuinn :
Gradh agus freir gach gartraidh Máible Féimh Ní Cheallaigh,
Déad is deire leagadh i n-árus a cinn.

Nil ceol dá dhinne fós dár finneadh
Nach dual di (a) chuigse is a rádh im gach céin,
Tá (a) gruaidh mar fós a' dhrichle, is duan 'na comhurra an lile,
A forg is mine glaire ná bláth na gcraobh.
Is gurb é deir ollamh molta Chláir fhiol Néill

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1. Nidh Ceallaigh MS (23A1), Ní Cheallaich E12, Mable Kelly, Man., 23H32. 2. cia bidh . . . nán do MS and I8, cia bith dhuil re ndán E, ciabe dhuil re andán Man. cé bé duil H. 3. láimh MS and I, a láimh a dheith faoi E, a laimh a dheith faoi na cionn Man. 4. is deimhin nach E, mearaim nach Man. ; do MSS. 5. caoidhce . . . na ioña . . . tiñ MS, ann a Man. na na E, choidhce om. Man. and E. 6. sic Man., a chúl . . . fáineach fion MS, chúil . . . dhfáinneach dhrionn E12. 7. a chom . . . eala gile Man., cum . . . a nalla is gille MS chum I., a chuim . . . an eala E (gile om.). 8. gradh 7 freir gach gartraidh MS gartraidh I, don garraidh Man. 9. i om. MS, a n-árus cinn E and Man. 10. da dhinne MS, de E, niel ceol dar . . . a feolaidh an duine Man. dá dhinne a feolaidh H. 11. dual uaithe chuigse . . . an gach céin MS uaithe . . . gach dán I, nach arbh eól do chuigsi . . . céim Man., narbh eolgach dhi-fí E, eól da chuigse . . . céim H. 12. dhrille . . . lille MS, dhrichle I, an dhrichle . . . a ccomhairra E, an dhrichle Man. and H. 13. glaire MS and E, ar ghlaire blath no an chraeibh Man. 14. sic MS. and Man., Chláir uí Néill E, gach ollamh mollaidh cláir fhiol Neill H. molthaidh . . . Néil.

Go gcuirfead na corpa a codlad le fár-gut a béil ;
Níl amhras liom ann, a fúil bheág loinneach,
Act óltar linn go gcinnioll do flainte mait féimh.

Ó d'éagadar na mná mánla
Air a dtáchaidís an doman go léir,
Mearaim nach bfuil 'na n-áit againn
Act Máible (a') fearamh a gcliú inr gach céim.
Annfacht gach duine i gcáiliugeacht a'r i gcéill
Ir áthamuil don filid a fáil ón déir,
Cúl na gcraob ir finne, lúb na dteád ir binne,
Snuad na géire gile a bráig 'ra thaob.

Níl aon dá bheiceann an traoi-bean mairead,
Nach n-éirigeann mar na geilte i mbárr na gcraob,
A'r an té nach léar dó (a)n coinneall lán de fréir an leinb,
Sí ir fearr tréichte a'r tuigre do náirún Gaedeal.
Sí ir deire bor, cor, lám 7 béul,
'S a péire fors 7 a foit (a') fár léith go féar,
Tá 'n báire fo linn ó Árainn go Glinn
'Noir ó fuair mé an fáill ir áthamuil dam é.

---

1. a om. MS. and Man. da codlad E. 2 an . . . bhad lonnach MS, lonrach I. ann, a fúil lonaich gcinn E, ann, a fáimlabhrach binn H32, B28. 3. gcinn do flainte fein Man., féin E, gcinn I. 4. máula MS. 5. dtrachtaidir MS, dtrachtadar E, dtrachtaidír Man. 6. aguin MS, ann Man. 7. Máible le cliú E, and I., corr. to fearad I., Man., 'rgach Man. an gach E, iongach A1. 8. duine . . . gcéil MS, gcéil E. 9. athamuil . . . fille a fagail MS, aghúgail . . . fille I., ághar . . fíle . . . ón deir Man., athor don fille a fhrachgail on deir H, ághar bhile . . . da ndéir E. 10. ccrach E., gille MS, géirr . . . bháige Man., geire . . . bhágad E. 12. da bheic nach iongantach a cleas Man. 13. mar na geilte marra rest om. MS marra I. mar na geilt a mbarrach na ccrann E, nach n-éirigidír a geilt a mbárr na craéb Man., nach neirgdir na ngeilt a mbarach na gcraeb H. 14. leór don coinneall MS, leir don c I., léir E, Man., lá . . . a leinib Man. 15. sic Man., MS, and I have, a dtréichte a duigre do nárún gaodal ; ir fearr tréigte a'r duigre de'n nairun gaedail E, I has air narún. 16. cor, bar E, corra borra Man. 17. léi E, om. Man. 18. Arainn go gliñ MS, a fárugad lucht gcinn Man. ag fárugad lucht gcinn E and I with ó Árain written above, fárugad lucht gcinn H. 19. fa náid go bhuair me an foill H32.

Nać mór an dí náire don fáid-mnaoi
Ir breáćda air bić ġuć,
Le méad a'r 'ní rí ġáire
Fá'n ádbar d'fáġaib mo ċroide-sa dub.
A bruinneall mairead inr ġać caćair,
Na broit carta air dać a n-óir,
Ir tú réalta an troluir i mbéul ġać pobal,
Réab tura agur eiliuiġ liom.

2. MÁIRE NÍ'C ĠEARAILT,

(ban-tiġearna mic Diarmada).

Ir í Máire Ní'c Ġearailt a'r a céile, fuan mo ċroide 7 mo ċéad-fearc,
Agur a famail ní léur dam fan tír so,
Agur ġur i reomra na réud comnuiġear a' deiġ-bean
A fiarfar do na céadta milte.
Lám an einniġ 7 a' péidtiġ, a ċroide ġeal na féile
Sgarfad an faoġal le daonnaćt,
'S go bruil dealrad ón ngać ġréine ina malaid go cláon,
Agur ceó meala air a' taod aiġ a mbíonn sí.

In a braca mé fiam d'eallać ná maoin
Ir de do famail do mnaoi do-béarfainn:
'S ġur ġile a dá cíć ná an sneaćta air an gcraoid
A ceapa(d) ar ceart-lár a cléib-si.

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1. This stanza is not in E and probably does not belong to poem. 2. dí náire den MS. 3. mead ir níd sí ġaire MS. 4. fan adbar drágaid . . craoide MS. 5. briondal . . . ionra ġać caiéir MS, a rúil brag ġorm liag glair I. 6. cartaiġ . . . dać MS. 7. tu . . . pobal MS. 8. neapar agar eoluiġe MS. An leg. réabrar 7 eulóćar liom ?

2. ni ġearailt MS. (23042). 5. milteó MS. 6. oinniġ MS, r ecte an einiġ. 7. fgairead . . . daonaćt MS. 8. mallaid . . . ċlaon MS. 10. ion a bfaca me fiam ġ'eallach na MS. 12. gille a da cíć MS.

Buḋ binne liom an lá ḃéiḋinn a' comṁraḋ leir a' ḋeiġ-ṁnaoi
Ceartuġaḋ ḋí ḋánta agus Ġaoiḋlic,
Seaċ a ḃfuil mé riaḋ ré mo ċreaċ agus mo ċráḋ
Mar ċonairc mé le ḋá ḃliaḋain ḋeuġ ḋú.

Go rínteaṁ mé ran ġeiṁ nó i gcoṁra ċaoil
Nó ina nġlair-léine fáirġte,
Go rgaraiḋ na péalta 'r a' ġealaċ ona ċéile,
Ní ċuirfe rin i gcéill mo ġraḋ ḋuit.
A ḃeul tanaiḋ mar an áol, b'fearr maire 'gus méin
Ḋa ḋtiocfaiḋ air an traoġal ro nó (a) ḋtáiniġ,
Mo ċreaċ 'gus mo ḋiċ naċ ḃfuil mé 'mo ċoim air a' ġeraoiḃ,
Agus mé i n-aice leat ġaċ lá mar a' gcéirreaċ.

Naċ áḋmar an áit ar ċarlaiġ mo lóirḋín,
Le ḋá ḃliaḋain ḋéaġ agus a' tráṫ ro,
Aiġ Mac Diarmaḋ(a) an tréan-fear ḋ'arḋ-fuil na riġṫe,
Agus ní áirṁim a ḃantiġearna, Máire.
Ḃí mo ṁian agam ġaċ lá ag ól fíon' air ċlár,
A' reimm air ċlárraiġ 'gus air ċéuḋaiḃ,
Go mbuḋ fada buan an ḋír rin ḋo arḋ-fuil na ríġṫe,
Táiniġ ċuġainn anoir ón Spáinn-fear.

3. Éamonn Ua Corcáin.

Naċ é Éaḋúrt Ua Corcáin an furraṁnaċ gléigeal,
An leoṁan bréaġ roineanta, ruileaḃar, céillíḋ;

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5. gcóṁraḋ MS. 6. nglair leine fáirgiḋ MS. 7. rgarċaiḋ na páelta ra ġeallaċ MS. 8. ċuirio rin MS. 13. ċarlaiġ MS. 14. t— MS. 17. fion . . . cláir MS. 18. reimm MS. 20. anfoir ón Sḃpáin fear MS.

1. Edward Corcoran—Carolan cct—MS (A) and I. 2. Éaḋuirt Ua Corcain MSS. 3. braḋ rionnanta ruilleaḃar céillíḋ MS.

De . . . uairle Gruinne do geineadh ó Gaodalaib ;
A'r nach raoiteamhail, cuideachtamhail, einneachamhuil,
tréitheach é.
Air a chuairt un na háite beid báire air gach machaire,
Ólaim a fláinte, grádh mo chroidhe an bheadaire,
Cia bfuil fear a bárda on nGráinneach go Gailliomn
Béarfar gleo do na páirtí 7 árus do fean-daoine.
—Nom do.

Beid againn fróirt, feoil, 7 beach-uirge,
Airgiod, ór 7 dódrachta cairiní,
Gin, rum, fíon, pórtar, cóirir naicidigh (?)
Beid téadrai dá ndó' a'r ní beid bród a choidche fearda
orumn,
A'r nach é Éadúrt an tréan-fear dud tréitigh dí (i) Luimneach,
Ceannfort gach réite ré d'féuchadh i gcomhrac iad
A fhamhail níl a n-Éirinn á'r dá ndéarfuinn-re Lonndúin,
Agus cuideachain Dé leir an dé-mhac rin Hanrai.

4. Feidlim Ó Néill.

Gluairfe mire fearda rúar innra n-airtear,
Nach air Feidlim Ó Néill béarfa mé an chúairt,
An t-óigfear do'n fhréimh dár cóir a beith (i) gcéim,
Súd é mo fgéal 7 ní náir liom a luadh.

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1. Gruine Geineadh o Gaodalaimh MS, Gruine I. 2. ir . . . riothamhail . . . ineachamhuil tréitheach corr. to tréithead MS. 3. MS iona, for un na = chum na háite. 5. Grainneach (with slanting stroke over *ns*) . . . Gailliomh MS, a bráthda I. 6. beairfar . . . páirtidh MS, béarthar I. 7. again MS. 8. cairimidh MS. 9. cóir air n-aicidigh MS, agar coirg air naicidigh I. 10. teadhráig . . . oruin MS. 11. MS padhuirt tréithidh bídh luimneach. 12. ceanfort . . . réite re MS, for réithig, ré. 13. MS. Eirinn . . . Lunduinn. 14. MS. hanrai

1. Feylim O'Neil Carolan cct—MS. 2. gluáire . . . ionnra n-arduir MSS. 3. Feidlim Ó Néil béarraidh MS. 4. fréamh dar gcéin MS, gcéim I. 5. luag MS.

Sagart seanamhail, barramhail, crápach, rúairc,
Nach leigfeadh neach dá ceart dá cáirde uile uaidh,
Líontar rúar na rgálaí 'noir doirn liom ir fearr iad,
A'r léigidh tart an trláinte úd Feidlim Aodha Rúaidh.

Níl rpóirt air an talamh nach dó-ran buidh dúal,
Léir mar bíodh air duile ir a' dáimh aige air gluair,
Ceol, póit a'r aiteas agur gápca rúain,
A'r gach óid ina feólta teacht ina dáil gach uair.
Trát d'éirigeadh ré ran gculaid, labhradh ré ran bpobal,
I mbriathra mealа rcriopthúir fáimh do-beir uaidh,
Leigim dó-ran fearta, ir leór dam rin do tearbar,
Nach é Feidlim óg an fear atá mé a luadh.

5. Caiptín mac Gearailt.

Má fia(f)fuigtear díom cia racad trialla mé go Maimonn,
'Féachaint an rtaraige ir aoibne cáil,
Mur tá ra péagún rin Fainni, ingin dear 'ic Gearailt,
Planda ir dinne gninne 7 ir dirle do mnáib.
" Sé fileas gach bagún tíre 7 talaim,
Trá nach mbím dá ngar go bfuigeadh riad-ran bár,
Amír trá bím 'na dtaitig éirigid a gcroide 'ra n-aigneadh,
Agur deir riad liom de phreib go mbíonn riad rlán."

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2. da ceart . . . uille MS, ní da ceart do I. 3. rgáluige niar deir MS. 4. Feidlim Uí Ruairc MSS. 6. léir mar díodh air duille ir a daimh aige MSS. 7. gapta I. 8. ioña feólta . . . ana. 11. d'éirigeam . . . gcollaig labhradh . . . bpoball MS, déirgid I. 10. a mbriathra . . . . fáimh MS. 12. Feidlim . . . atá mé luad MS.

Readings of MS 23A1 : 1. Captain Fitzgerald—Carolan cct. 2. ma fíorruigtear díom . . . trialaig . . . Maimoñ—Isle of Man, written on the margin beside it. 3. feucaint an rtarraide . . . aoibine MS. rtarcaid I. 4. mur tán Réagun rin Fainig inígin deire Gearailt MS, dire Gearailt I. 6. barrún . . . tallaid. 7. trá . . . brúigead. 8. bíodh na dtadaid eirgid a gcraoide ran eagnad. 9. mbíon.

Sí Phéimeaṙ na finne an péaṙla bṙeáġ leimḃ,
A'ṙ féuċaḋ ġaċ duine an cáṙ maṙ iṙ cóiṙ,
Ġuṙ ma héaḋan tá'n lile ġeimṁeaḋ 'na ġile,
A'ṙ tá ġaċ ní 'bṙeiṫ builleaḋ 'ṙ 'bṙeiṫ báṙṙ aiṙ an ṙóṙ.
Féuċa mé mo ġliocaṙ léiṙ maṙ tá m' oiḋeaṙ,
Éiṙíġim 'ṙ ní abṙaim ní aċt an ċóiṙ,
Liontaṙ ṙuaṙ na cannaí, ṙúḋ fá ċúaiṙim Fainní,
Sláinte Caiptín Ġeaṙáilt a ċoiṫċe do béam a ól.

6. PLÉ-RÁCA AN STAFARDAIĠ.

Máṙ tinn nó ṙlán do ċáṙla mé,
Ġlúaiṙeaṙ tṙá 'ṙ doḃ' feáṙṙ-de an ṙġéal,
Aiṙ cuaiṙt 'un Seoin 'un ṙócaṁuil fáġail,
An Staṙaiṙdaċ bṙeáġ ṙáiṁ náṙ ġnáṫ ġan ċéill.
Iṙ i dtaca an ṁeoḋain oiḋċe bíḋ ṙinn aġ ól,
Aġuṙ aiṙ maiḋin aṙíṙ an coṁḋíal,
Sé ṁeaṙaim ó ċéill ṁaiṫ ġuṙḃ é ṙúḋ an ġléuṙ.
Le Ceaṙḃallán caoċ a beoḋaċan,

Seal aiṙ miṙġe, ṙeal aiṙ builе,
Reubaḋ téiḋ 'ṙ (a') ḋul aiṙ miṙe,

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1. piñe an ṗeaṙla bṙáḋ leimḃ. 2. iṙ féuċaḋ. 3. iona . . . tan lille ġeimṙeaḋ na ġille MS, tán lille, 'ġeimṙeaḋ I. 4. builе . . . báṙṙ *sic* MS. 5. ṗeuċaiḋ mé . . . m'eiḋeaṙ. 6. eiṙíġim. 7. cannaiḋ . . . ṗa ṗaiñiġ. 8. a ċáoiḋċe do ḃéim ol.

1. Planksty Stafford MSS. 2. na ṙlán do ċaṙlaiġ me MS, A and I, ċaṙlaiġeaṙ ṗein Man., EII, caṙlaḋaṙ ṗein E. 3. doḃ' áiṙḋe an ṙġéal MS and I, do ġlúaiṙ mé tṙáṫ 'ṙ b'ṗeaiṙḋe mé Man., mé E12. 4. sic Man., an ṙócaṁuil do ḋáil MS, ċum tSeoin . . . ḋṗaġail E. 5. bṙaḋ . . . naċ ġnáṫ ṗa ġṙúaim MS written where something was erased; bṙeáġ om. Man. 6. a dtacca an ṁeóiḋin . . . bíḋ ṙin aiġ MS ṁeóin . . . bíḋṙin I. 8. ṙe . . . ċial MS, aṙé duiġ ṙe ona ċéill Man. ṙe ṁeaṙ ṙe o ṁéin ṁaiṫ E, ḋuiġ ṙé ó ċéill EII, 1. 9. caṙuġlan caoiċ MSS, doiṙṙḋealḃaċ caeċ a beaḋuġaḋ Man., do beoḋuġaḋ E. 10. miṙġe . . . buille MS, meiṙġe E, buileaḋ Man. 11. teaḋ ṙa ġoil Man., aiġ ḋul E. 11. ṗaiṙion . . . ṙġaṙṫaim MS, ṗaiṙiún . . . a ċleaċtaiṙ Man. and EII, 1.

An fairiun rin a ċleaċtamar,
Ní rgarfam leir go deo,
Inrigim féin dib é 7 aiċmirid don traogal é,
Már maiċ lib beiṫ raogalaċ bígid a g ól.

Go mbu fada buan ráogalaċ a béar tú beó,
(A) aon mic Seóin mic Ṫomáir báin,
Spalpaire an úr-ċróide d'fillfead air an trúgrad,
A'r go bfuil na cúig cúigi lán do do gnáṫ.

Fear ir gunne i gcéill 'ra dtuigre,
Ċuirfead na cléirc' go léir air mirge,
Ir ionmuin leir an traogal é,
Agur go dteannfuinn lé mo ċroide é,
An Staparoaċ bréag rionramail,
Ir gurb é a mian beiṫ a g ól.

[So rláinte gaċ óigfir léir mian a beiṫ 'g-ól,
Ir ní áirigim an Staparoaċ óg tá rúgaċ cóir:
Fear bréag flaiṫeamail (a) rcarad fíon agar beóir,
Go mbu búan é (i) bfad, an aro-flaiṫ gan rmúid,
Ir aoibinn dá ṫír é, tá gean 7 gnáṫ an traogail air,
Sé ceannport gaċ rionra an mac óirdírgeaċt rin Seoin].

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3. The first four words are written in new ink in MS. Man. has deirim airre é 7 innirim don tír e which corresponds to E. 4. gól written in MS as one word, bi ċaoiṫċe ag ól Man., bígid ċaoiṫċe I. 5. go mo . . . bear MS., go mbuṫ E. 6. Seóin . . . Ṫomair bán MS, . . . buain E. 7. -ċraoiṫe MS, and I. 8. cuig ċóige lan do da MS, cuig cuige lán de gnáṫ E. ċúige I.

9. MS gnúc a gceil ; a ccéill . . . tuigrin E. 10. liaig MS na cleirc I, an ċléir . . . meirge E. 11. ionḿuin MS. 12. dteanuiñ MS ; after meirge E has deir re gurb'é mo leigear anoir leanḿain do go deoiġ : ir follurad do'n traogal go tteañfainn le mo ċroide e M and I. 13. rianramail E. 15. sic MS. This stanza is in different ink and not in E nor I. 16. nír airigim MS. 17. rcarud fion MS. 18. mo buan MS. 19. aoibiñ . . . gnaḋaiġ MS leg. gnaoi ? 20. ceanpurt MS.

7. SEÓRSA BRABSTON.

A Seóirse Brabston, go maire tú saoghal slán,
Sláth gach duine a's a leinb buth aoibhnigh cáil,
Lámh an einnigh dár bfuasur dúinn fíon a th'fáil,
Is gárda an chuideacht san ionad a mbíonn do ghláth.

Ní hó! rúd é an pheabaire,
Nóm-bó! plúr na scarairí;
Spóirt, gleo, cóirir naicidí (?)
Feoil, beóir, ceol agus ceapairí.

Clárrach fidheléir, gáir aig píobairí,
Sé báire conairte é (i) lár a tíre 'roigh,
Bárrlat Gaillonn é, gláth mo chroidhe-sa leir,
Sár-mhac dathamhail é, cartannach, fírinneach.
D'fearr liom ná búailigh a's ná ór ríogh na Spáinne,
Eachraidh a's cóirdí na Róime 7 a' Phápa leir,
Agus ná Dún mhór Mhac Feórais a's Nógaill Mhac Ragnaill,
Beith ag amharc air Seóirse 'tabairt óir 'na mháma uaidhe.

Ní hó! rúd é an riollaire,
Nom-bó! dubhlán duine faoi,
Hm-jam, plancrtaí, merriment,
Sing, dance, drink his health about.

Is fáith 7 roineanta é, tá ré cúirtéireach,
Sé blát a cineadh é, fachaim dá dúithche leir,
Táinte ronair air, áth 7 einneach air,
Agus bárr maith uile bheagh go dtuitidh air.

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1. George Brabazon—Carolan cct—MS (A) and I. 2. go marraigh tú. MSS. 3. is a leighibh. A. I. 4. lamh a n-ighigh dár mfuasur . . . a dáil. 5. ionadh a mbíon. 6. ní hé . . . phabaire MS. 7. cheapairigh. 8. fhoirt gleo cóir air aicidigh MS cóir air n-aicidígh I. 10. gair aig piobairigh. 11. cunnaithe é lár. 12. bárrlat Gaillonn . . . chaoithe MS Gaillion I. 13. far-mhac . . . cartanach. 14. bhéar. 15. eachraigh is cóirdigh . . . pápa. 16. na Dún mhór Mac Ceórais is . . . . Mac Ghánaill MS, mhac Conuir 7 Nógaill I. 17. ag . . . ór . . . mauma. 18. fullaire. 19. dúalán duine puighe MS, dúlan I. 22. raimh 7 rioghanta é ta. 23. blat a cinneadh, leg cimh: fachaim. 24. ath 7 inneach 25. bár . . . uille bhradh go dtuitfidh MS, bhradh bhradh I.

8. MÁIRE AN CÚIL FINN,

(Bantiġearna Coin Uí Ruairc, Flaiṫ Bréifne).

Síoċán air tūr ort, a ċúl ċar na gcraob,
A flannda don áro fuil ón gcuan sin Loċ Cé,
Níl cuan, níl calċa, níl áit ar biṫ ina tréimim,
Nać é ċluinim aiġ a' ngarraiḋ gurab í Mailli a mug a' ċraoḃ

Ón tír so uile gan roinn le n-a dírleaċt 7 grinn,
Gid gur meara tú na cóigí le do ċlúanaiḋeaċt binn,
Níl ní air biṫ ir fearr ná an réiḋteaċ 7 déanamuid é in n-am,
'S an méid a bí eadrainn sa gcúig sin bíoḋ sé múcta le lionn.

Siúd í flainte mná Coin Uí Ruairc,
Liontar ḋúinn ċart lán an óil sá gcuairt,
Ól go tarraiḋ é, óḃ óḃ! 7 léig ċart é,
Ní fágfa mise (an) áit so real míosa ná máiṫe
Go nḋéana mé síoċán le saoi na mbuaċar gcinn.

A Mailli an fuilt finn, léig an uair so (a)noir liom,
Béarfad bannaiḋe maiṫe cruaḋa ḋuit do ċúaiṫ ná do ċill,
Nać gceilim féin ar d'airoiḋe léin-meirniġ mo ċinn,
Níra taoirge ná beiṫ d'fiaḃrán liom ċrialluinn ċar toinn.

Ir air a' gcúan so Loċ Aillionn a comnuiġear an sráiḋ,
Ḃruil a cum glan cailce mar an 'ala air a' trnáṁ,

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2. Lady of Coin O Ruairc Prince of Brefny O42. 3. cuirim rioċċáin . . . a ċúl car E21 (recte). 4. a ḋéid dear na púl glar E21. From this onward E is almost completely different and is very corrupt. 6. mearra tú na coigíde le do ċlúamaċt. 10. Before lán is written ċart which is afterwards blotted and ċart (an ól) is written after it. 12. fagba, fáiḋṫe. 13. nḋeana. 14. malli . . . noir MS. 16. banaiḋ maiṫe duitre le cuaṫ E21 béarfaḋ . . . mṫ crò ḋt O21. 17. gcéilim f- ar dtairoiḋe léar meirtniḋe mo ċinn MS nać gceilim féin air d'airoiġe lé'r meirniġ mo ċinn 23H37. 18. d' faoḃrán orm H.

Níl fín air talamh féoid air bith ir taithneamhaigh,
Si ir deirge rí ir áille rí ir bheagachta inr gach am,
'S gurab í cionaídhe ban Fáil uilig í, Máire an chúil finn.

9. BRIGID NI'C FEORAIS.

A théagair agus a chuirle, ná tréig-ri coid' mire,
B'féidir go dtiucfadh grásta ó Chríosd,
Go mbéinn-se agus tusa (i) n-éanacht gan tuirse,
A'r nach tú d'fágaibh orna trí lár mo chroidhe.
Ní féadaim-se codladh aon oidhche go focair,
Acht a' smuaineadh ort-sa (do) ló agus do oidhche;
A'r lér mo bhaindhla ir tú an féirín fuair Pairr,
Ó Dhénur air ar sgriobadh go brách an Traoi.

A Bhrigid beag dear, a béilin meala,
Lé'r baothuigeadh leat-sa feasaibh Chríc' Fáil,
A'r gur éireachtaige gach srain dá léigtear dúinn air deire:
Venus, Juno, Apollo, a'r ná Déirdre an áig.
A sgéinn rúd 'sa maire (i) n-éanacht gan earbuidh
· Ir léir liom go deimhin gurab agad-sa (a)tá:
Méara crúaidhe deara ir tréichg a sinneadh,
An péidh-phort cliarte air chaoin-chuit fáinn.

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1. taithneamhaidh MS.

1. Bridget Cruce—MS(A). 2. heaguir . . . chaoidh MS and I., a riuir ar a chuirle E12, chaoidhe E12. 3. bheidir . . . sgrarta uadh Chriort MS sgrára ó Chríort E12. 4. mbéinre MS, mbeidhinn re E mbéidhre I. 5. dhágaidh . . . thío . . . chraoidhe MS, d'fáig E, nach tu I. 6. ní eudaim codladh aon n-aoidhche MS., ní feudam-sa E. 7. a smúaindeadh MS, ag smuaineadh . . . féin a bhidiom E; something was erased in MS and replaced by the last four words. 8. léir mo bhaindhuil MS, péir mo bhaindhla E. 9. uaidh . . . airia sgriobadh . . . dhaoi MS and I. ó beidhin thre'r leir-sgriobadh E, thráog E21. 10. beaga dheara MS and I big dear E. 11. baothaigidh . . . feasaibh MS and I. faebadh fir óga Chríce fáil E12. 12. ir . . . eireachtaidh . . . dáir MS, dá E, dúin MS, om. E. 13. sic E, aig MS. 14. gloine . . . éinreacht . . . earbhaige E, earbuidhe MS. 15. eagal . . . agat-sa E, eagal corr. to léir I. 16. thréidhidh MS, threigidhe ag sineadh E. 17. péig-phuirt . . . chaoin MS, péidh-phuirt E, pé-phurt I.

Tá na céadta fear cliste i n-éclipse air mise,
Sgéul é nach gceilfeann fáidh ná draoi,
(An) méid úd gan earbuidh 'g éagnach a leacthrom',
Fá bé dear na mbacall bán agar buidhe,
Sí géagán na mban í, bréagán na bfear í,
Géag aig a mbíonn taitneamh, cáil agar gnaoi,
Méadaig ar smál 7 laghuig ar ngean,
Do dhiaig-se le feal ó d'fágaibh tú an tír.

Tá m' intinn air mearbhall agus m' intleacht dá dhallad,
Le trom-chian ré fada do lá agus dó oídhe',
(1) ndiaig do bhinn-bhriathra blasta, na gcruinn-chíocha geala,
Na gciabh-folt bhreágh donte ir bhreáchta ar bith fíob.
Do ghir-leaca tanaidh béarrad fáothughad do luchd galair,
D'fágair pian mór air fearaibh tráth do do dhíth,
Már binn liubh le n-aithris rí an fírinn a chanaim,
Nach aoibhinn don talamh air ar chasla rí, Brighid.

Sí Venus na finne an péarla mairead leinbh,
Agus feuchadh gach duine an cúir mur ir cóir,
A'r gur ina h-éadan tá'n lile, geimhread na gile,
Dhéim an traoghail ré buile, sraimhneacht fur an fór,

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1. eclipr . . . meirge E. 2. gceillion fais na MS, cceiliu fáidhe EII. 3. earbuidhe MS, earbraighe . . . leacthroim E, gan éireacht gan aitior EII. 4. a ghéig óig na mbacall mbán mbuidhe E, fá bé dear EII, a ghéag óg na mbacall MS and I. 5. mban MS. 6. taineadh MS, taitneadh E. 7. air smal 7 luighuig air MS, laoghadaig E, ar smala . . . ar ccesra EII. 8. fágaibh MS. and EII, dhág E. 9. inntin . . . mearaimhuil . . . inthreacht MS. and I., intin E, marbhuil E21. 10. le throm chiadh le fada E, sic leg. ; o tthrom-chian le feal EII, thrum-chiadh E21. 11. blasta . . . -chíacha MS, binn-bhriathar mblasta na gcruinn-chíoc ngeala E. 12. bhradh . . . bhreachta MS, na cnaeb folt mbreagh ndaite ir bheag do fíob E. 13. tañaig . . . gallair MS, tana . . . faorfadh E, faoidheadh EII. 14. da dhít MS, ir cianmhar air bhearaibh EII. 15. ré . . . a nfírinn a chanaim MS. le . . . an féirin a cañaim E. 16. aoibin . . . tallam . . . tharlaighri MS. nar tharlad rí E. 19. iona . . . . lille . . . gille MS. lille geimhread iona gille I. 20. traoghal . . . buille MSS.

Feuċaigiḋ riḃ-re coṁrac na deire,
An báire ní ċaillfiḋ an fór dá deóin,
Duaiḋ ní ċiuḃraiḋ an tile, a Día naċ cruaiḋ an imirt,
Gluaisteas fir a nglaire, a gruaiḋe, mar an fór.

10. Seán Ó hAirt.

Raċa mire ruas an uair reo gan bréig,
Mar a bfuil an fagart Geanaṁuil, barraṁuil de uairle Gaoḋal:
Fear óg, raoiṫeaṁuil, tapaiḋ, fear lé'r rgaoilteas garraiḋ,
Is air Seán Ó Airt ó ċeart a labraim féin.

Fear don aicme rcaraḋ fíon go réiḋ,
Agus lionraḋ ċairt go frar do ṁac a' ċeoil a'r léigin,
Dá mbéinn ra Róiṁ mar b' ait liom, a'r bíoḋ mo ḃóta ion-glacta,
Is fíor go ndéanfainn earboz mór ḋiot féin.

Stiobairo ceart air Mac na gcóire é féin,
Go mbu ḃúan é (i) bfad is mac don oird é go léir;
Níl fear, níl bean, níl leanḃ a ḃeiṫ air earḃaiḋ teagairg,
Naċ leigeoraḋ a n-aiciḋ le glór binn a ḃéil.

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1. deire MS. 2. ċailfiḋ MS. 3. lille . . . cruaiḋe MS. The last stanza is not contained in 23E12.

1. John Hart—Carolan cct, MS. 2. ḃéara mire anior an ċuairt MS A., anoire 23E21. 3. air an tragart Geañaṁail . . . Gaoḋail MS, Geanaṁúil E21. 4. raoiḋeaṁuil tapaiḋ E, leg. raoiṫeaṁail, gartraiḋ MS. 5. Seagan o hairt o ceart a labraim MS. 6. sic MS. afterwards corr. to agar beoir; 7 beoir E. 7. MS has d'olaḋ é afterwards corr. to lionraḋ hairt; is léagain MS, I has ḋólaḋ é, léiginn E. 8. mbéin . . . an glacaig MS, an glacaig I. 9. ndeanaim MS ndeanain I. 10. froiḃairo MS. 11. go mbúan MS dár mian ḃeiṫ n-aice A, níl fin bean I. 13. aiciod MS.

Agus (ir) léigear do phreab air aicíd glóraí (a) béil,
A phléaróid dear, ir mait do bóta doil Uí Néill,
Níl rin uair na trá da brúighinn úain air cáċ,
Nać n-ólfainn ruar gan frár do flainte bréaġ féin.

11. BLACKY.

Ní fníomha mé bainiać ná lion,
Ní bainfe mé coidċe dá fóir,
Ní ġuidhe mé adhradh ná naoin,
Acht mallaċtaí do oidċe 7 do ló,
Mo ġlúine aiġ fagail ní irléad,
Acht mar rúd a coidċe go deó,
A'r ciabí ġoid Dhiacaiġ ran óidċe,
A pheacaḋ a coidċe rá n-a creóiġ.

Cuaiḋ mé go Sacranaiġ an Déarla,
Agus tugar go hÉire an cúairt,
Ní bruair mé mac-samail mo chré,
I mbaile dá dtéidinn 'un cúain.
An tobac ir mearr rán ngréin,
A'r cuir ina béul é ruar,
Cuirfeaḋ ré deatać go haér,
Agus blar mealla air gać aon toit úaiḋ.

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1. leigear do phab . . . glóraiḋ béil MS, leigir . . . glór binn a béal E. 2. a flearóid flaiteamuil cl(e)acht an t-ól do reid E, phléaróid . . . bóta doil Uí Néil MS, ir mait do móta doil Uí Néil I. 3. bruighean . . . MS. 4. ólainn MS.

3. Pipe Carolan cct I. 4. fníomha . . . na MSS (A. and I). 5. bainfaiḋ . . . a cáoidċe da fogail MS bainfiḋ I. 6. me . . . na. 7. mallaċtaiġ dó . . . dó MS. 8. níḋ irléad MS ní irléad I. 9. a caoidċe MS. 10. ir . . . biḋ . . . aoidċe MS, cé bí I. 12. fuaiḋ MSS. 13. tugad . . . air cúairt I. 14. mac samail mo chré ní bruair i mbaile dá ndeaċar an cuain A. In I, dá dtéim is changed to dá ndeaċur by Hardiman. 15. ir . . . ionna. 18. daiteaċ MS, déataċ on margin.

12. MÁIRE NÍ 'GHUIDIR.

Mó léan ir mo chrádh gan mé ir mo ghrádh,
  I ngleanntán álainn ghléidhe,
Gan neach dar gcáinidhe bheith lé fáil
  'n áit air bith dár ngaolbar.
'Rí na ngrás, god 'ní dhom thráct ort,
  A chúin-bean náireach bhéurach,
A'r gurb é do ghrádh-sa tá chríd mo láir,
  Ina faigeadaib cháithe géarra.

Moch air maidin ghlúaireas a n-ainnir,
  Agar a cúilín a' carad léithe,
Mur pósa dhithleann tá sgéimh an leinb,
  A'r gach ball dí teacht pé céile;
A thaob mar an gcnoctal, a béilín milir,
  Dair liom bud binne na guth téudha,
Ir réimh a leaca, a bhágaid mar a n-ala,
  Agus a ghúaidhe air dath na gcáor-chon.

Luim' a'r léan agar dídbáil céille,
  Air búachaill éadromm pó-dheas
D' iarrad rpré air bith pé na fáich a céile,
  Acht fíneadh díor dá pógadh.
'Ar bríg mo bairdhe b'fearr liom agam
  Cailín geanamhuil rpéirneamhuil,

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1. Molly Maguire—Carolan cct MS (A) and I. 3. MS a ngleanntáin álluiñ. 4. fágail 23E12. 6. Riog . . . god . . . thrácht MS; go dó ní I, cá níd E. 7. beurach E. 8. ta thre E. 9. ionna fáigidh MS, faigeadaib cháidhte E, cnaite géarra MS. 10. maidin MS. ir moch I, much . . . maidin a ghluaireas an infir E. 11. a caram léithe MS, ag carad leithi E air carad I. 12. dhiolioñ ta rgeib MS dhillion I. dhithlean . . . rgéimh an leimh E. 13. a teacht le E. 14. béilín millir I, meala MS. 15. deir MS, dar E. 16. a halla MS, mar an eala E. 17. gcáor coñ MS, ccaorchon E. 18. díadhail céile MS, diogbail céille E. 19. búachail MS, buachaill eudrom E. 20. d'iarrad rpréid le n-a fáit a céile E; leg. de céile. 21. ga E. 22. bríog MS, dar bríg mo bairdiu E. 23. caillin geañamuil MS, cailin geanamail E.

Ná lán na leapta do shróinse caile,
A's nár beag a díol den fhoghnamh.

13. PÓL MAC AINDRIÚ.

Mac Cába cct.

Céad míle fáilte roimh fear ólta gach cláinte,
A's gur-é sin-don té sin atá i Lonndain,
Fear bhéasach bean mánla, fear fearach air gháire,
Fear a léimfeadh go láidir air bleancadh.

Fear ioca ar son fíona a's a dóghtadh ra nghíoraibh
Mar n-ólaidh gach aon aca bumper;
Sé an marcach, an daimhreóir, an pionnóir, an cainnteoir,
An plandóir gan amhus air cabhlach.

Sé lóchrann na tíre é, ó Mumhain go Dún Faoine,
Ó bun Cnoc na Síde ná go Málainn,
Ó Corcaigh go h-Aintrim a's go geataí Cluan' Tamhnair,
Agus go lorgan na dranduill nach n-ólfadh

13 (b). PÓL MAC AINDRIÚ.

Ceirt air fearaibh Éireann i mBéarla ná (i) nGaoidheig,
Ná na h-eolgaigh a léigear na h-ughdair:

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1. leabta E, caille MS. 2. 's air beag E; dial don fhomhadh MS.

1. Paul McAndrew—McCabe cct MS (A) and I. 2. roimhe fear olta. 3. ata Luinduin. 4. fear bhéasach H34, bheasach bean mánla MS bhéasach . . . air ngáire I. 5. léimneadh . . . bleancadh MSS. 6. ioca MS, a dóighteadh H34. 7. nvolfadh H34. 8. dhainreóir MS, dhionnroir H, dhiomhróir I. 9. plandoir MS. 11. dun . . . malluin MS, málain H. 12. geataigh Cluan Tamhnair MS, Cluana Tamhnair H. 13. dhaindoill H., nolad MS. 10. dún Aoine MS.

1. Paul McAndrew MS. 2. eimonn MS and H fearadh I. 3. na ná holgáigh, corr. hollaimh H, na hóluighe I.

Fear déanta na n-uaċfár, fear tréan ar gaċ cruaḋ-ċár,
An dé-ṁac le luaiḋtear gaċ ftáiḋ-bean.
Fear púrga gaċ báire, fear tréan naċ bruair náire,
Sé ir púgaiġ 7 ċiġ flán ar gaċ gleárad,
Go bfuil a fpiorad có cróḋa ré Goll mór mac Móirne
Ní féadann fear fpóirte air biṫ (a) fárugaḋ.
Sinntear na ceólta agur lionar na ftóra,
A'r béiḋ rinn aġ ól leir gan aṁrur :
Naċ do Phól bréaġ Mac Aindriú horduiġeaḋ ó lán-ċeart,
Cead fíonra agur fpóirte gaċ aon-lá.

14. PEIGÍ NÍ ĊORCÁIN.

Ir naċ aoiḃinn don fcaraire béur dá mealladh,
Flanda leinḃ na mín-ċroḃ bán,
Sí gradh agur fpéir do úairle gninne, cailín ruaire na gruaige finne,
Súd é mar deirim a'r naċ orċí ir mian liom tráċd.

Dá mbeiṫ an féim fo linn aig gaoḋlaiḃ mar buḋ ċleaċtaċ
Ní féadfamuir-ne codladh do oiḋċe ná do lá,
A fúil bréaġ mómail mór na glaire, (a) béilin ceólmar,
oide gaċ tuigfe,
Peigí ḋeas na bréarlaí, réan ort agur áḋ.

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1. déantaiġ MS, nua bráf H, cruaiḋe-ċár MS. 2. dé-ṁac H, bean MS. 3. sic MS, púrge H, corr. to púrgaiḋ, púirge I. 4. púgáiḋ . . . gláradh MS and H ; glaoḋar H. 5. cróga H, ċróḋa MS. 6. féadan MS. 7. lionar MS. 8. ir bíaiḋ rin aig MS, riñ H. 9. Aindréaḋ horduíġeaṁ MS.

10. Peggy Corcoran—Carolan cct MS (A). 11. da MS. 12. cruṁ MS and H. 13. gnine MS don uairle gnine I., cailín MS and H. 14. orċaiḋ . . . trad MS. 16. féada-muirne H, ni eadamuir-ne . . na dó ló MS. 17. múṁail MSS, maire instead of glaire H. 18. peigiḋ . . . péarlaiġ . . . áġ MSS.

A ċuṁal na bpṁonnṗaí Spáinneaċ, lúb na dtṁilṗí páinneaċ,
Moċ liontaṗ ṗion dúinn agus bíoḋ-muiḋne ċoiḋċe
a ṗláinte dá ól,
Naċ méanṗa dáṗ gcineaḋ an t-áilleacán leinḃ,
Fuaiṗ baṗṗ ṗgéiṁ na cṗuinne, naċ í iṗ coimṗiaṗaiġ cáil;

Cṗaoḃ an áiġ a'ṗ í fá ḃlá uile, gṗuaiḋe gan ṗmál ṗí iṗ finne
ġṗinne,
A lúb an tṗéin, a ṗlúṗ na nGaoḋal in-uaiṗle i gcéill'ṗ i
gcuiṁne,
Naċ ṗin ṗṁonnṗaí aṗ gaċ péagún i gcampa ṗe ċéile,
Fá'n ainniṗ ġeal ṗéiṁ Ní Ċoṗcáin.

15. Seon JOHN.

(A) óiġ-ḃean ṁín, ṗóiṗ oṗm, ḋéan ṗóill, na ṗil, oċ! mo
ċuṗ ḋon tṗaoġal,
Iṗ leoṗ maṗ taoim cṗeapailte aiġ an mbáṗ,
Naċ mé tá gonta, gṗeaḋta, ṗgeaṗta,
Aiġ ṗaiġeaḋaiḃ ó ḋo ġṗáḋ.

Ó ṗinne tú an ṗeall agus naċ ḋtiucṗa tú liom,
Maṗ ḋuḃṗaṗ ṗiot aiṗ maiḋin, ṗíoṗ fán nġleann,
Sgaoċ ḃuan ṁallaċt agus cṗuaiḋ-ṗoṗtún ḋeacṗaċ,
Mí ní ṁaiṗṗeaḋ iṗ mé Seón John.

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1. ċuṁal H and I., ċúl MS(A).; bṗṁonṗaiġ ṗṗáineaċ . . . ḋtṁillṗiḋ páineaċ MS and H. 2. ḋúin . . . bíoḋ muiḋne MS, I, and H. 3. gcineaḋ an t-áileácan MS and H, ḋaṗ gcinneaḋ I. 5. iṗ . . . fa ḃla uille MS; ⁊ í fá ḃla H; ṗmal MS and H. 6. a tṗéin H.; tṗéan . . . an-uaiṗle iṗ céile a gcuiṁne MS (and I.) 7. naċ ṗin ṗṁoñṗaiġ MS. 8. ṗan ainṗiṗ MS and H.

9. John Jones—Carolan cct MS (A) and I. 10. ḋian póil MS. 12. ta gunṭaiġ gṗeaṭaiġ ṗgeaṗṭaiġ aiġ ṗaiġiḋiḃ uaiḋ MS, ḋó ḋa I. 13. tu . . . ḋtiucṗaḋ tu MS. 1. ṗgaoiḋ . . . ṗoṗtún MS ṗgaoiṫ ḃuan ḃeannaċt ṗgaoílim ṗíoṗ leaṫ-ṗa Connellan, p. 20. 2. ṁaṗṗuiḋ MS ṗeoṗ John I, leg Sir John.

Óig-ʃar na ndlaoi ór-éarta buide,
Ir bróndc atáoim toiteartca gan bruig,
Mar bior gac uile duine ar eolur na sligead,
Nac mé tá 'molad cruitneacht' ór-buide an síog.

Tá tú binn, súgac, geanamail, grinn,
Múinte, mairead, sadamail, m[a]órga dair liom,
Ir tú mian gac maire, ir tú suar gac flada
A sug-bean, ir leat an t-uball gan s(o)inn.

Dair a' Domnac má 'nir béad-sa go brád,
I gcomgar na sligead mar mbionn a' torrann fán,
Mo luige, mo suide, mo fearam ag éirdeacht na n-árd,
Fairge, fairge fúd, a maigdean bán.

A'r go mbéinn-re trí oidce gol sínte air sdó(l),
Cugad agam gac am, oc! go moc ná go mall,
Agus nac aoibinn an fáill,
A siúr 'nac sacfuinn leat anunn tar a' tuinn.

16. CAITRÍONA CROFTON.

A stór na mbeac ir so-bréacta blar ná'n beoir i dtairge
i gcumdac,
A'r gurb é do póigín mealа déanfad ós don trean go
cróganta, clirte, lúcmar.

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1. oigʒar na ndlaoiʒ or cartaiʒ MS. 2. toiteair díoc MS, I.; ir toitriʒe gan briʒ Connellan. 3. biar gac n-uile . . . sliugad MS. 4. ta mollam cruineacht MS. 6. deir liom MS. 7. flaite MS. 8. an tuball MS. 9. deir a domnaiʒ ma níor bead-sa go brat MSS, béadsa I. 10. a gc- . . . . slígeád. 11. mó suide MS. 13. gól . . . sdó I. 14. hugud agaim MS, leg. agaib, go mín na go I. 15. a nsaill MS. 16. sacfuin . . . . nunn MS.

1. sic H34, so-brád MS A, nán stór I., ba só-milse blar ná beoir i dtairge i gcóhna—P. a Búrca; itteargsa MS and H, corr. H. to itairge. 3. déanam MSS, do ciúin béal mealú a déanhú ós den trean P. B.

Níl cóir, níl ceart dár ordúigh bean ré bríathra, mairg ná múnaḋ

Nár ḃóig mo fearg-sa ina h-orla (i) dtairge sí an feóirde i lé'r cailleaḋ na cóigí.

Naċ mian liom tráċt air sgéimh na mná, fíolraigh ón ár-fuil ónórach,

A'r gaċ dlaoi (a') fár dá troillséan tláċ mar fcairr dó sgáinní ór-ḃuiḋe.

A gnúis geal, náireaċ, ciallmar, crárach, súgaċ, fárta fiċeoilte,

A'r go ḃfuil faigead doḃ' gnáḋ dul ċríḋ mo láp, mo léigear níl aig leágha ná aig doċtúirí.

A ṗlúr na meala fíolraigh ón n-einneaċ, ir tú ċug treise air Gaoḋlaiḃ,

A'r do gnúis ḋear mar an gcriortal ná'n ċailc air plátaí péatuir.

Gan tú 7 mé (a) lile air ċúanta Sligigh, cúig ná fé fiċiḋ do léigiḃ,

An t-uball fo ḋuit-se, a ċnó gan milleaḋ, ir tú túr gaċ gile ó Ḃénur.

'Óigḃean féin, a ṗlúr na nGaoḋal dár ḋúċaċ an céim doḃ' áirde,

Ir tú b'fearr méin a fduaim 'fa gcéill ná Juno, Venus agur Pallas.

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1. órdaigh H; níl úaim 'r níl bearc dár fóghuim bean ag iarraiḋ mear' ná múinte P.B. 2. nár ḃóig I. cor. to naċ ḃfuil; naċ ḃfuil aig . . . ionna . . . dtearga MS, hórla a dtearga H; cóige MS. 3. tréaċd H; naċ miċid dom tráċt PB. PB pronounced onórach with accent on second syllable. 4. tríollran tláiṫ MSS; na gucán tláṫ mar a'féar a'fár PB.; fgáinís MS, fgáiñis H. 6. ir . . . faigoiḃ doḃ' MS; faigead ó do gnáḋ PB; leágaiḃ, PB, ag liaig MS, fríḋ mo I. 7. iñeaċ MSS. 8. griortal MS; peatuir MSS. 9. me lille MS(A). and H; flioghaiḋ MS, corr. to Sligiġ H; cúig na fe fiċiḋ MS and H. 10. gille MS; mhénur MS and H. 11. duḃaċ MS and H úúḃaċ I; corr. to dú H. 12. gcéil MS and H.

A fiúr Rioġ Sréaġ gan tú agur mé i nDún Uí Néill ná (1) Nárdland,
'Súgać a béin(n) gan cúmaid fá'n traoġal a'r gur ar dtúr bí Ádam agur Eubha ann ġc.

17. MÁRTAN MAC SIORRA.

" Tá fáilte rómaib uile, tá dá céad air mirġe,
Agur cúiġ céad ann ; "
A'r gur aiġe bí an féarda b'fearr a bí (1) n-Éire,
Bí cócairí tréitheać' ón Spáinn ann.

Bí cáca plúir déanta (a) raib naoi dtonna déaġ ann,
A'r daim liom nár bréidir a cáineaḋ ;
Agur bí uairle na h-Éireann a'r na Fraince le céile ann
A'r bí an méid rin air féarda (1) dteaċ Máirtain.

Bí ġrósa naoi mile do laċuin an oiḋċe rin,
Gan earḃuiḋ gan iongnaḋ air bárd ann ;
A'r naoi ġcéad ricín miora (1)n-ordúġaḋ ó'n ngríoraiġ
Bí dean 7 trí fichid (a') bruiċ feola ann.

Sé ard-flaiṫ ir tinne do ṫarlaiġ ra ġcruinneaḋ,
Bí ceóltа dá reinnm le pléarúr,
Uile-ġardar agur binnear a'r táirlir dá h-imirt,
Do'n áilleacán leinḃ dá bréaġaḋ.

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1. na Nárdland=Northland ? MS Narland I. 2. cuaiḋ MS, cúiḋe H ; corr. caoi ; eine 7 aine MS. Áine agur Eine I.

3. add Carolan cct MS(A). 4. róim MS, romain I. romaiñ H ; uille ta dá . . . an MS. 6. Éire (*sic*) MS and H. ġur áiġe I. 7. coicirío tréaċ MS ; Spain an MS and H. 8. dtona deaġ an MSS. 9. sic H, cáineaḋ MS(A). 10. eirion MS and H ; an MS passim. 11. Mairtin MS, Mairtaiñ H. 13. earḃuiġe MS and H ; aonaḋ MS and I. 14. ngríoraiḋ MS and H. 15. pañ MS, and H ; fichid MS, fiċeaḋ H. 16. re MS. 17. da rinneaḋ re MS and H. 19. aileacán MS, ailleacán H.

Air ceann an boird cadain bi clárec 7 Geneva ann,
Uirge beaca don tráogal a'r beoir Mársa ann,
Ní raib maic inra méid rin gan fíon dearg ón nGréig ann,
Agus Shrub (sic) má 'ré b'fearr le n-a rárad.

Is mór an t-iongnad nac(ar) báitead na milte,
Leir an tuile bi 'g éalogad ré fánaid,
Agar cúig míle óigfear i n-ordugad go ró-lác,
Mo chreac 7 lucht buclaí gan fuigeall ann.

Dul inra nód don gcuideacta mómuil
Bi coimleóiri óiga ina láim leó,
Bi Síle dá dtreórugad air chíonnacht a glórta,
A'r í (a') feicead air mór-clanna Gallda:
Sgiortóiri na fóda cóig daoinne ra n-eórna,
Lér n-ólad don mbeóir i dteac Mártain.

18. Iarla Mac Adam (?).

Tog do mian 7 reol do chall,
Mar d'ordaig fiam na draoite b'fearr,
Labairt gan cían leir an óig-mnaoi chalmar
Do fiocht na n-iarlaí cuaid le dáim.

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1. boird MS and H; an MS. 2. sic H, máirt an MS. 4. bfear MS and H, fárád MS. 5. mor MS, áonad I. 6. tuille . . . gealogad ré fanaid MS and H, lé I. The foregoing two lines are in new writing seem to have replaced something else. I have re-arranged the order of and the lines which is quite different in H. 7. cuig MS and H. 8. sic H, fuigeal an MS. 9. ionra MS. 10. coimleoraid MS and H. 11. fíola . . . chonacht a glórraig MS. This line is not in H which has these two stanzas differently arranged. 13. rgiortorraig MS, rgiortoiride H; órna MS and H. 14. sic H, mairtin MS. The half of the last stanza is missing. These two lines seemed to be added as a comment on gallda.

1. Iarla Mac Cáim—Carolan cct MS(A). 2. taid . . . cial MS, tog E21, tóig I. 3. bfeár MS, d'ordaig Diadó do fíg 7 do dán E. 4. chalmar MS, na labair gan mían . . . reiamaig E. 5. n-iarlaig fúaid MS, and I, iarlaid 7 ligte fáil E.

San bród ná (at-)tuigse coidce 'na n-aice,
Is fíor gur geanamuil a píob 'ra leaca,
Anna, ingin Mánuis, fáil-mac Ruaidrí,
An árd-flaith fúgad nad n-umlaigeann bród.

Ní bréag a bfuil mé (a') rád leat,
A cúl na lúb agus na bfáinní,
Is geanamail a béul, a déad 'ra fúile,
Is léir liom gur fúgad a glór.

Is cóir dam fmuaineadh gurb óigfear críonna,
Sanntuig ingin a n-Iarla Mac Adam (?);
Mórga, fíonfamail, cróganta, croideamuil,
An leanb bréag dílis cuaid le dáim.

Nanrai mac Séarluis', ré tá ar m'aire,
Dá mbud dual beit tréitheach, méanmar, tarais,
Tus ó na fíogha gach fíonra dá ngluaistear,
Is dual d'ingin na nglaoithe ir fearr.

D'ólfainn do flainte dá mbeit fíon in mo láim-re:
Go mbeannuige Dia an díar rin,
Anna agus Nanrai; lartar an fíora
A's liontar an dram.

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1. at-tuigse I. tuigse A. 3. ingin Manuis fáil mac Ruaghraid MS, Anna ní Manuis fáil mac Ruidraide E. 4. fugad MS. 6. bfáinig MS. 7. fuile MS, a cúl a déad I. 9. oigfear críona MS, cóir dam I, dam om. A. 10. iñigin . . . ua C' MS; tra daimte ré ingin na raoi bfear fáin E. 12. fuaid . . . dáim MS, and I.; díli gach uair 7 gach am E21. 13. Hañraig mac Searluis ré tar mraige MS and I, Harry óg-mac Searluis o re ata ar m'aire-re E21. 14. da mó MS, ar duil dó beit béarach treatach tarraid E. 15. o . . . rionra MS(A) and I. For the first two lines E21 has is geanamul a mian is gach áit ann a mbidinn re: is léir ag an tír a gníom gur breid. 16. inígin na draoithe MS, is dual don inigin na draoithe I. 17. dolfuin fein I. 20. is for a's here and passim.

19. TOBÓID PAIDIN.

Tá cailín aerach ais Tobóid Paidin,
Soid mo shé uaim a'r mo shuaid;
Air carad a céibe, a forsa mar fhéar glas,
So scuirfead rí na céadta i n-uaigh.

Bionn rí real mar Bénus real mar Déirdre,
Lán don fhéile mur bí Suaire:
Tar mur dhéanfainn mallacht Dé duit,
Mur leasa tú do bhéal tanaid (a)nuas orm.

Air éiriġ dam-sa maidin dhúicta,
Le ceiliúr cuiridha na n-éanlaid,
Fachar dam-sa, léir amharc rúla,
So braca mé mo chéad-fheasrc.

Mur dtiġe tú a'r ġeallad dam-sa,
Sur tú bhéar agam mar chéile:
Dat na Muman a'r a bhráil na Gaoidhil,
Nach nglacfainn tú roime mar fhéirin.

A Dhiġid óg bhéarad na mbachall cairn,
Ir dubh-chroidheach táim' do dhiaid-re,
A'r ġurb é do ġrádh-sa tá chíd mo lár
Ina faiġeadaib cháite ġéarra.

A mhéin ir áille, go(d) do-ní dam tráchd ort,
A'r nach n-innéarainn go bráth leat do chéadra,

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1. Toby Peyton—Carolan cct MS(A) and I. 2. imiġin H.; éarach MS. and H; Toboid MS. 3. sic leg., ir mo fhláinte MS I and H. 4. carain a ciabha MS and I. carain H. 5. a H, i om. MS. 6. sic H, bíon. . . . dóirdré MS. 9. sic H., dearfrain MS. 9. mar leasfraid MS, leasuid H; tanaiġ MS H, dearfrain MS. 9. mar leasfraid MS, leasuid H; tanaiġ MS and H. 10. eiriġid . . . maidin dhúicta MS. and I. dhúichte H. 11. cuiridha . . . éanbeuġ MS, éanlaiġ H. 12. feucar MS, feuchar H; fúile H, fúl MS. and I. 13. bfaccaid MSS. 14. mar dtiġid MS. 15. béir MSS. 16. cúplaiġ MS. 17. nglaicinn tú roim mar fhéaraoin MSS, nglacainn H. 18. cáirn H. 19. atáim H. 21. ionna faiġidib MS and I., fáiġidib H. 22. a mhéin. tréachd H; in MS the a is om.; go do nid MSS. 23. inreóraim MS inéarain I. n-ioñoraiñ H; MS. tréirde for tréad-sa, tréara I.

A ghaoil a n-áig ir go-cumhta bláth,
Fortaig air mo chár má fhéadair.

(A) Dhígid ós mánla, taibair dam do lámh,
A'r teasraig thá do m' fheuchaint;
Sur tura an tráid-bean chuir na mílte 'un báir,
Agus go dtug tú bár(r) air Dénur.

20. An tSiúd Deag 7 an tSiúd Mór.

Imthear mór thairlaig eidir na fíogha,
D'fár ón dá chnoc fíche:
Sé dubhairt an tSiúd mór go mb'fhéarr í féin,
Fá dó go mór má'n tSiúd-chnoc.

Ní raib tú riamh có úaral linn,
I gcéim dár oirdaigeadh i dtuaith ná (i) gcill,
Deir uainn do chaint, níl fuaircear ann,
Coinnig do chor 7 do lámh uainn.

Thá do chuimnigeadar 'r anrin bí an bualadh teann,
(I) mearg na machairí (a)nunn 'r anall,
Níl duine dár thairlaig amach ón mbinn,
Nár chill a cheann fa n-ár fo.

Páirlid! páirlid! failtigim daoib,
Sin agaib a' náthaid ó Charn Clann-Aoíd,
Ó binn Ac-Clúain na clúaite díob,
A'r a cháirde gráthach, bíd páirteach, 7c.

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1. cumhcaira MSS. 2. furtaig . . . ma féidir MSS. 3. máulaig MS a bhraogaid ós Mháilig . . . dom I. 4. tarraig I. 5. an MSS. 6. sic MSS.
1. tSaoi MSS (A, I, H.) 2. mór (sic) MSS; aidir MSS, mór hárlaig idir I. 3. ráoithe MS, ríotha H. 5. go mór redundant after fa dó. 7. oirdaigeád H, oirdaig . . . adtuaid MS and I. 8. uain . . . an MS. 9. cuine MS, cuiñi . . . H; uain MS, uaiñ H. do ceañ 7 I. 10. bíd an bhuallad MS, bualad H. 11. machairid MSS. 13. cean MS. 14. díob MS; fáilte díb H. fáilte díom I. 15. agaih MSS; uaid H. 16. auch chluain H, corr. Ach chluain; díob H.

21. PLÉ-RÁCÁ PAIDTON.

Láim leis an gCéis tá'n fiollaire fárta,
Tobóid óg Paidton ré tá mé fád:
Is uasal 'f is faoiteamuil is grúagach 'f is gnaoideamuil,
Ní léigfead ré a marlad coidce ais cáirde.

Go mbu búanach é 7 faoglach ina fláinte,
Ó fuair ré buaid ais a náimid:
Dá fsiúrad dá ngneadad dá mbúalad a'f dá largad,
Már [le] cloideam bata nó láma.

Bromaig dá gciorad do ló 7 do oidce,
7 bainfead ar buic díomarach' léimneach;
Na céadta fíona dá n-ólad na faoidhe,
Sé Tobóid óg Paidton do díolfad.

22. SEÁN Ó DÉIGNEACÁIN.

Dí mé trí práide i gcatair na hEarbuirne,
(A') fíor-ól fláinte Seáin Uí Déigneacáin;
Ní air dláid acht (a') carnad fíona a'f fuic,
Tadairt óir na máma do mná agus do fíobairí,
Dí mé real don traogal a' déanam aicmeata,
Faoi dun géige craoibe firdhuire,

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1. Planksty Payton—Carolan cct MS(A) and I. 2. lairn fur an gceir . . . fullaire fartaig MS, leis an gceis . . . fuillaire I, silaire sar mhaith E21. 3. toboid og MS, Tóbóid I. 4. fas faótamuil . . . gnaodúgail MS. 5. ré om. A. 6. mo búanach . . . iona MS and I. 8. da ngnaidead da mbúallad is MS., da fuarcad da larcadh E. 9. na MS, már cloinne I. 10. da g-ciarad MS. 10. ceadta . . . da nólfad MS, is buach aduaidh a lo 7 d'oidce is banar bic díompa a léimneach: céadad na fíona ifa dóirt anfa gnuaidh re Tioboid a dasad a péitin E21. E contains two or three other corrupt stanzas. 14. John Duignam. Carolon cct MS and I. 15. na h-Iarrdáine H33 (p. 87). 16. Uí Dhuigeanain H33, Sheagain Ua Déigneacain MS, Uí Déagnacain I. 17. bláthaig H, fiona fair I. 18. ór . . . máum MS, mnáib H. 19. bíd me MS, birdear real dom H33. 20. míoradain for aicmeata H. 20. sic H; géaga craob na fuil-duire MS and I.

Buď bpeáż mo żléup, bíoď méad map puinpe aguinn,
'S ól pláinte an té nač dtpéigpeaď a muintipeap.

Nač pguabač, páinneač, blát-ďeap, clannóżač,
Dualač, dealpač, bapp-ćap, camóżač:
Tpá puain do ćáč ip żnáťač (a) beiť tpiobloídeač,
Fá do żpaď-pa táim cpáite agup ní bpiongloídeač.
'Ainnip an ćúil óip, ćuip pmuit aip go leóp,
Do fúil żlap, do ďéad cailc' a'p do ćúl ppap go bpóig,
Aip ďúiťče Uí Mairinn má'p cúip í a mbeiť żap ann,
Tá mo fúil a ćoiďć' piot-pa go bpáżá mé ďóiż, 7c.

23. Seabac Béal Áta Seanaiď.

Ip tpuaż żan mé a'p żéaż na bpáinneač,
Aip oileán na żcpaoď nó láim pé Áipainn,
Żan duine beiť dáp żcóip ď'oiďče ná do ló,
Acť peidil aip bóipď aguinn 7 táiplip.

Żan neapt aice puipeann ď'áipużaď,
Ná áoinneač do ćuippeaď pocal inna dáil pin.

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1. map ďiż H. 2. ag . . . muintipďeap H, muintipip MS and I. 4. pguabal . . . clanóżač MS. pgúabal páineač a blať ďeap ćlañożač I, planóżač H. 5. nač H, tpublóideač MS. 6. sic H, bpiongloideač MS paoí I. 7. ainbip MS. 9. pmuit (sic) MS and I. 10. dpolt deap pap MS do ćúl ppap go bpóiż H; do ćul pap go bpoiż I, with do ćúl corr. to dpolt deap. 11. Ua Mairin . . . an MS, dap iod Mhoprain H. dúiče Ui Mairinn I. 12. go bpuíże me MS, beid mo fúil leatpa go bpáżaid mé dóiż H, leatpa I.

1. Hawk of Ballyshannon—Carolan cct MS(A) and I which has two copies. 2. bpáineač MS., a Dia żan . . . áile I, bpáinneač H, bpáin+ 23E21 (116a). 3. uilleann . . . lain MS., iollan, corr. oileán H, ap ioleán na ceáop; ip żan aonač a beiť láim linn E21, ip żan einneač a láim linn I. 4. żcóip MS and H, ač pinne beiť ag ól ó oiďče go ló: ip a pinnim go peólta aip élappač E21, pin beiť żól I. 5. aguin MS. 6. puipionn MS, H, neppioñ ď'aċpuiżaď I, aċtuilleaď ip cup paoí buď é mo mian I. 7. aoineač MS, áon a beiť agam an a taiplix 7 g— cead aici an iopad a żapta: ač duine cup píop ip meipe ap mo mian. Here follow in E21: ip aobinn don té and two quite different stanzas not in A nor H.

Go moc 7 d'oir ireal beinn-re dá mealladh,
A'r dá beacúgad lé fion na Spáin(n)e.

Tá fgát na h-éclipre innfa n-áit fo,
Lán de céill a'r de bhiathfa fárta,
Nach ndeárna ftóf amaith go póill,
Act an t-ór a fhonnad 'na máma.

A fúil map dhúcht fé dealbhadh,
Cormail í lé naoim ar Pádhar;
Daim liom féin gur tú péalta na maidne,
A'r tá gach duine i ngrádh leat.

Siúd í an féinfin deá-mná áille,
Ó Conair Ui Raighlle go Sléibhte (Ui) Máille,
An fíog-bean óg ir aoibhne glof,
Nach air inghin Ui Mórda thráchaim.

Gaol na mBrianach láidir,
Ór iad nach leighfeadh a gcior air cáirde:
Planda an tréin a'r na gcraobh-folt daite,
A'r nach tú (a)táim a fáidhe.

Nach méanfa don té d'féadfadh a mealladh,
Géag na mbachall fáinneach,

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1. gcoir ireal . . . béin-re da MS. 3. reóid na hÉirne E. This and foll. stanza om. in 1st version I. 4. céil . . . fartaid MS; do for de MSS. 5. fóil MSS, nach tteafin— E. 6. mauma MS, da fhonna na maimad E. 7. fúil A and H, fúil map a dhreachta E, dhuichte A. 8. a ghnúis map diocad ar Padhar E. 9. deir MS. For 16, 17, E has aimaic na deoid ni beafin— Cidi: ir gur mian croidhe gach mná í. 11. de mna MSS, corr. to mnáib H, dea mná áile E, dé-bean I. 12. Conair Ua Réidhle . . . Máille MS Ui om., Ui Réidhle . . . máille corr. conair ui H, Ruile E21 (1st copy) O Conchobair O Raighillig o fléibhte Maile E21 (p. 116a). O Connair na Réilid . . . máinle I. (1) 13. an Reagain óg I. 14. inghin Aoid Mórda A, H, inghin Ui Morda E21, Uí Mórad E21(a); dhreachaim H. 15. gaol na mBrian-bfear laidir E. 16. nach blotted in MS., nach H, ir fuide léigeann cior air cáirde E, ir fuide lécad E(a). 17. dhean MS, ir tu planda H, planta E, planda . . . gcraobhal I. 18. nach tú taoim I. 19. deadhaid MS, ir aoibhinn don te úd adhfeadad E, nach inann . . . dhfeadad E(a).

Gaol na fíogha (a)núar ó Teamair,
Síolmaig ó Conall Ceárnach.

Molaim tú féin fá'n féim fin glacair,
A Dé-mic Tapaid Mánuir,
Ir tú feabac na h-Éirne a'r Béul Áth 'Seanaid,
Ir mían croidhe gach mná tú.

Sé an fneachta bí (i) lár do chéib do chaoi mé,
A chuim-bean béarach do néub na mílte:
Croidhe gan chuar tá lán don trúaig,
A'r líonta rúar don gcaoin maith.

A ghile gan ghruaim gan mío-rtaid,
A mílir-bean úaral chaomúil,
Rachad inra n-uaig mar bud dúal do m'aicme,
Mur dtige tú real go dtí mé.

[Tá a cum gléigeal mar ghé na h-eala,
Ag éirghe inra trnáth,
A'r a dá folt chaod-glar (a') fár go talamh,
A'r a mbárr a' carad na bráinní.

Cuig rí bárr rgéim air mnáib na cruinne:
Ó Venus ar ó Théirdhe,
'Sé filim féin gurab í réalt na maidne:
A'r go mbíonn gach duine i ngrád léith.

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1. sic H, rúr na fíogaib fiolmaig uad, corr. nuar MS, gaol na ngtib E. 2. o Connal Ceárnach E. 3. mollaim . . . glaicir MS, mallum . . . réim úd E. 4. éan mic E(a), aon mic E, tapaid MS go dé-mic I. 5. béal áth reañaig H, na-hÉarna ir beal ata rean E+. 6. ré mían . . . mnaib I. 8. do maruig na A. Stanza om. in 1st version of I. 10. líontaig MS, gcaon I. 11. gille MSS míortáid I. 12. mílir-bean H I. . . . caomugail MSS. 13. innra . . . maicne MS and I. 14. mar dtigid MS. . . . dtíg MSS. 15. gleagéal . . . hala . . . E21, which is the only MS which contains the last four stanzas given above. 16. eir+ anra. 17. tallam. 18, 19. bár. 22. mbion . . . gra leith.

Tá cuaċ Binn Éadair ag éaló linne,
Síor 'un a' Bealaiġ Meánaiġ,
A'r reabac na hÉirne teaċt dár gcoinne,
I n-imirce luaċ na Bealtaine.

A múinte béarać, a ṡéin-bean ṡomeanta,
'Sí cuaċ ó na pilleaḋ ir áille,
Níl éan ina ḃomán ir binne glór,
Ná cuaċ air bile an ġáirdín.]

24. COIRNÉAL NUAITHNEAMH.

Fáilte romat, a ṡpéir-bean fa'n taob ro don ċló,
(A) Beirt i nġin Séamuir lé mbéiḋeamuid ag ól,
(Air) do ċuaiġ bneáġ go haeraċ, beiḋ rlúaite go léir linn,
Gloine dá réubaḋ agur téadraí dá nDó.
Ir mian le n-uile duine ina tir ro dul air buile,
Lagḋoċaiḋ an mbrón agur méadoċaiḋ an ngleó.

'Ainm'r dear na gcuaċ na, ndual a'r na nolaoi carta,
Táinic fá n-ar dtuairim an uair reo ón Mí(de) air fad:
Ir tú maiġre an ċúil ómra agur a' gréagan ra treóma,
Bréagan Naoṁ Proinsiar, nać í ir coimriaraiḋ cáil.
Súd mar táim féin duit, a Dé-bean ir binne ġrinne glór,
Lán do do rséir taoim a ġéug na bfolt fáinneać.

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1. eadar ealeo. 2. an á Beal-Meanaḋ, "Beallagh Mainey" in translation. 3. ar ccoine. 4. beóltinne. 5. ṡionanta. 6. ona pill- ir áile. leg. pilliún? 7. niol . . . doiṁ.

1. Col. Nugent—Carolan cct MS(A). 2. MS roṁad . . . ċlo; roṁad . . . clóbe I. 3. beirid iṁġin . . . mbiaḋmuid MS, míaḋmuid I., leg. mbéiḋ-muid. 4. éarać bíaiḋ rluaitiḃ MS. 5. glañuíġe . . . téadraiġ MS. 6. ionra . . . buille MS. 7. luiġdeoċaiġ MS and I. 8. na gcuaċa na nduala ir . . . éartaiġ MS. 9. fár . . . nuar ón Mí MS, fa air I. 10. moiġre an ċúil oamra . . . gréagan. 12. duit . . . gniṁe MSS. 13. fáineaċ MS.

Nać í ir fuiġne forġ a'r (ir) aoibne bor, fíob agur for,
Agur nać n-ólfainn fa ċúairim do fláinte,
Líon rúar na bumpers taḃair deoċ gan ċuntar ḋúinn,
Má tá nać iomċuḃaiḋ (?) an cleas, téamuiḋ-ne (i) gcuntaḃairt leir,
Méaḋoċaiḋ ar ngleó agur beiḋ fláinti ḋa n-ól,
Aig a' Muinnrionnać beurać ar Luiġne na fó'.

25. Bean Ċrofton.

Ir mian liom trácht air óig-mnaoi,
7 ḋair liom féin gur ċóir rin,
Madam Crofton rúġać ġeanamail,
Bean lé'r b'ionmuin ceól.

Sí do líonfaḋ an dram ḋam,
Gać oiḋċe gać uair a'r gać am ceart,
Leanḃ dear na gcam-ólaoi,
Ir úaral 7 ir ceanfa cáil.

Mar tá Beiti féim na gcraoḃfolt ḋaite,
Ir ġeal a fíob, 'fa brágaiḋ ġeal,
Ir dear a déaḋ, ir féim a leaca,
Sé déanfaḋ fíol Euḃa,
Gur binn beact, gcinn ceart a ċanar fí gać ceól.

Cailín báiḋeać, cráfać, cliútać,
Bean léirḃ feafmde a cáimde rúġać :

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1. nać í fiaoine forġ aoibinn MSS, fiob MS, nać í ir fiaoine forc 7 aoiḃin bor I. 2. ólfain. 3. ḋúin MS; gan ċuntar I. 4. ma ḋa nać umċaoiḋ MSS. 5. Diaiḋ fláintiġiḋ ḋa ol MS. 6. miñrionać . . . laiġne na ro MS: leg. róġ.

1. Madame Crofton—Carolan cct MS(A) and I. 2. MS, tfeact air an óig-mnaoi. 3. MS deir; ċoir MSS. 8. camḋlaoiġ MS. 10. beitiḋ MS, mar tá om. I. 11. briaiġiḋ ġeal MS. 12. feim MS. 13. deanfaḋ eime MS. 14. canaiḋ fi MS. 15. caillin . . . cliutać MS. báiḋ ċeać I. 16. léir b'áirde MSS. leg. léir breafr-de.

Ní bruige éinneac bár don tsaoi,
Béar a coidce dá cómair.

Is fíor gur naomhta an duine
Fuair mar céile ire;
Sábáil Dé air an gcúpla féin,
Gac oidce a's gac lá.

26. *SEÁN GLAS.

Dá bfeictá-fa Seán Glas a's é dul un aónaig,
Agus gnaó gac leinb i mbfollac a léineadb;
Sé deir bean ba deire "dá bfeicinn é (1) n-éanacd:
So bfágfa mé mo milleadb gurb é fúd mo céile,"
A's a cailíní an tsléibe, fin agaib Seán Glas.

Ní ugdar gan dánta ní cláirseac gan ceudta,
Níl earnam inna cnáma gan beannad le bféagfa,
Níl ann acd fámuige fágad gan céile,
Má bfuigfear a cnáma níl fá dó a feunad,
Is a cailíní, &c.

Dá bfeicead rib Sailí agar í dul un aonaig,
Bfógfa daite agus napuran gléigeal.
Sé is fainail di Déndr géag na norc glas,
A's a gruaide le larad 7 a leaca mar na caora,
Is a cailíní, &c.

.2. a caoide . . . cóir MSS. 4. ran tsia díar beitid fíntí air leabaid after iré in MS. 5. gcupla MS.

1. seagan glas Carolan cct MS(A). 2. bfeucfa fa . . . an MS. 3. léimib MSS. 4. Se . . . da bfeucan MS. 5. bfag MSS. 6. caillímid . . . agam I. 7. cláirsé MSS, níl úgdar I. 8. arna ionna . . . bannad le bfeagad MSS, bféagfa I. 9. fagad . . . ceile MS. 10. ma bfiortar . . . fa MSS. 12. bfeucaíb rib Saillid MS, bfeicib I. 14. dib menar geag MS. 15. mar na caóire MS.

27. Cámonn Dodwell.

Go mbu rlán duit rá bruach an cuain,
Mur bfuil an ruairc-fear Cadurt
Dodwell ráinn nach gnáth rá gruaim,
Oidce ná ló,
Comrád ráinn a'r ráite cirte,
Cuirfead ré cách rtáll air mirge;
Ir móide m'ádbar aig márrráil aige,
A'r déanfad go brát.

Croide gan rorró i rtuaim 'ra dtuigre,
Plandta uaral, lúthmar, meirneamail,
Súd mar tá ré, fáilteach, rúgach,
A'r go bfuil an cóige lán dá grád.
Nach mór an rgéal é luige leir féin,
A'r na milte rpóir-bean múinte béarach
Súil ré Cadurt teacht dá bfeuchaint
'Tabairt pléarúir dóib.

28. Seán mac Cadmrt.

Fáilte romhad go Kingsland, a binn-bean na bréarlaí,
A'r a plandta an cúil chaobaig ré mbéid an tír fárta,
Ir deire í ná Dénur, ir gile í na Déirdre,
Sé ir ainm di géag na bfoilt fáinneach.

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1. Edward Dodwell—Carolan cct MS(A). 2. go mo rlan duit fa MS(A). 4. Dodwaill rainn MS. Dodwell I. 5. lo. 6. rainn ir. 7. ré om. MS rtál I. 8. marrail aige. 9. déanfad. 10. a rduaim. MS, gan gruaim I. gan rorró MS. 11. luthmar meirneach MSS. 12. ta re failteach rugach. 13. lan do. 16. ful re eadurt MS, éiacht I.

1. John Edwards, Esqr., Carolan cct MS. 2. "a seat between Boyle and Frenchpark," written at foot of page, with mark opposite "Kingsland"; bréarlaig MS. 3. ré mbíaid . . . rárdaig. 4. na . gille í na Déirdré MSS (I., A) 5. dit geag . . . fainneach MS.

(An) gcuala rib na rgéala gur póraḋ ré céile
An lánúin bheáġ, béurać béarrar pléarúr dá gcáirde,
Mar tá Seón óg Mac Éadhuirt nać ró' iad i n-éanaćt,
Go mbuanaiġ Mac Dé raoġalać rlán iad.

29. CUPÁN UÍ EAGHRA.

Dá mbéinn-re amuiġ i n-Árainn,
Nó i n-Árlainḋ na réuḋ,
Mar nġluaireann gać rár-long
Le cláiméad a'r le méad,
B'feárr liom mar fárarn,
Agur fáġaim é dam féin,
Cupán Uí Eaghra
Agur a fáil lán le mo béal.

God-é b'áil dam dá ćur i gcéill,
A'r a liaćta áḋ maiṫ na déiḋ,
A'r gurbé deir ollarn na h-áite,
Dair mo láirn-re ní bhéaġ:
Toirḋealbać Bhrian Áḋarnuil,
Tearrraiġ tráṫ fá mo déin,
Go n-ólam ar an trár-ćupán
Slainte bheáġ Céin.

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1. gcualaiġ MS. 2. béarrar plearur da gcairde. 3. Eadhuirt . . . eanaćt.

MS. readings: 1. uí Ara MS. (23A1). 2. da mbéin . . . an arainn. 3. no Nairolanḋ (leg. Northland ?). MS. no Náirlanḋ I. 4. rar lunġ MS, mur nġluárain I. 5. ir . . . meaḋ. 7. fárn é I. 8. Aoiḋ (corr to uí) Ara, uí Ara I. 9. agar fáil. 10. MS gode (= cad é), brail dam da cur a gcéil ir liaćt aġ maiṫ na díaiġ MSS, ćur I. 11. ir a. 12. ir . . . olarn. 13. deir. 14. Toirḋíolać Bhrian aġrnuil, leg. a Toirḋealbaiġ ? 16. -cupan. 17. bhaḋ; 'our noble friend Kean,' in the English translation; Cian I.

30. BEAN UÍ EAGHRA.

A ghéag dearg, mhaireach, mhúinte.
  Aig a n-umhlaigeann duit—ní bhréag
Rígh-mhic na Mumhan
  A'r fir fúgach Cóige Laigean:
Sé fairion na cúirte
  Beit 'cur umhlaigeacht duit i gcéill,
A'r go brtfinn air mo ghlúine
  Dod' cúiteadh, a bean fém.

31. PLÉ-RÁCA AN RUARCAIGH.

Lion an poiléir mé' dúinn tá lán don mel a'r don bhfion mhaith
Go n-ólam fláinte an Ruarcaigh air a' gCeathramh Chuinn magh thaoi,
Sliocht na bhfilean aigeantach fgoilteadh barr don ngaoith,
(1) n-éan mhod amháin mholaim é, mar an bhuidh tá air a' gcrádh.

Gluair Ó Ruairc a'r a flúagh (a') reilg fa Gleann-(n)a-fmól,
A'r a conairt do bí beul-binn dob' aird a ngleam a'r a ngleo,
Bí damha air fearaibh fíaigh ann a'r fiad falaighe lé láraí óir
A'r búdh é féin arbhí Connte Liathroma dá fearaibe dhó ceart cóir.

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1. Mrs. O'Hara—Carolan cct. MS. (23A1). 3. aige n-umhlaigeam duit MS., ní bhréagh I. 4. Ríogh mhic MS. 5. ir fir MS., cóige I. 8. ir go mbinn MS mbéann I.

1. Planksty O Rorke—Carolan cct MS 23A1 and 18.
2. poilléir mé (sic) dúin MSS.: leg. méid. 3. Ruarcaidh . . . a gceathradh MS, n-olamuid . . . m(ur) áoibh I. 4. re fliocht I. 5. amhain mhollaim. 6. a fmóil I. 7. cunnfuit . . . dob. 5. bídh damha air fearaibh . . . an . . . fallaigh lé láraigh. 9. fein arbhioch Connte Liagh-thuim da fearaigh do MSS.

Ṗuaiṗ na Ruaṗcaiġ onóiṗ i bṖáṫuṗ a'ṗ tá 'n ġlóiṗ dóiḃ
ann dá léiġeaḋ,
Sluaġ na bṗṁonnṗaí Caiṫlioċa(ċ) iṗ mó ṗúaiṗ cliú agus céim:
Ṗíoṗ-ṗcaiṫ mullaiġ Ċlanna Míle, maṗ ṗé (a) n-aiṫne atá mé
ṗṁóiḃ,
Iṗ díoḃ Ṗṗainc Ó Ruaiṗc, an aġaiḋ (?) ġlan, ḋuġ baṗṗ-ṗlat
aiṗ uaiṗle Ġaeḋeal.

Aṗd-leoṁan na Ceaṫṗaṁan Cṗuinne ġuṗ maṫṗaiġeaṁ (sic)
ḋo ġaċ céim,
Bṗainṗe ḋon ṗíoṗ-ṗuil ḋuġ buaiḋ aiṗ ṗcaiṫ na nĠaeḋal;
Sé ċanaṗ ġaċ ollaṁ ġo ṗaiḃ míoġa aiġ(e) i bṗáiṗṫ,
A'ṗ ó ḋ'éaġ ṗin, Ġuaiṗe, i nĊiṗinn ṗé Ṗṗainc Ó Ruáiṗc
tá (i)n'áiṫ.

A Néill óiġ Ui Ruaiṗc, ṗuaiṗ ceannaṗ i ḋtúṗ ġaċ ṗlúaiġ,
Lé ḋo ṗḋúaġ-eaċṗaiḋ púaḋ 'ṗa nḋealṗaḋ aiṗ ḋaṫ a n-óiṗ;
Ċoinneaḋaṗ cliú na hĊiṗeann a'ṗ ḃúailiḋíṗ Saċṗanaiġ ṗá ḋó,
Níl ceáṗḋ ḋon míoġaċt ḋáṗ ġlúaiṗeaḋaṗ naċ n-oṗḋuiġċeaṗ
onóiṗ ḋóiḃ.

Tá a ġcuiḋ ṗṁíanta míṫe ḋ'aiṗġioḋ a'ṗ cṗuiḋċe a n-eaċṗaiḋ
buailṫe ḋ'ól,
(A) ġcuiḋ ḋiallaiḋeaċ taṗnaiġċe ṗé ṗġáinní ḋon ḃúiḋe-ṗṁóil;
Tá láṗaċa aiṗ ṗtáblaí ġeala aċa léiṗ buaiḋ ón Spáinn ḋo
ṫaḃaiṗṫ,
A'ṗ ḋ' inneóin (a) ḃṗuil beo 7 maṗḃ ḋuġ Ruaṗcaiġ an
ċṗáoḃ leo.

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1. oñoiṗ a . . . ḋaiḃ an ḋa leaġaḋ. 2. bṗṁoñṗaiġ . . . cliuṫ. 3. míle (sic MS.); ata me. 4. an aiġ . . . Ġáoiḋil MS. 5. ceaṫṗamuin cṗuime ġuṗ máṫṗaiġeaṁ MS. (23A1), ġ(uṗ) maiṫṗíġeaṁ ḋo I. 6. Ġaoḋail MS. 7. míoġaiḃ aiġa MS, na hollaṁnaiġ I. 9. MSS. have Mall, a mistake for Mall or Ball (?); óġ uaḋ MS. 10. ṗḋuaḋ-eaċṗaiġ ṗuaġ. 11. Cuinneaḋaṗ cliúṫ na hĊiṗionn. 12. oṗḋaiġeaṗ onóiṗ díoḃ MS, ḋáiḃ I. 13. ta ġcuiḋ ṗṁíonta míṫe MS, ta cuiḋ I. cṁáoiḋe a n-eaċṗaiġ MS cṁáoiḋeaċa I. 14. díolaiḋeaċ ta ṗnaiġ ṗé ṗġánaiġ MS le ġáiniġ I. 15. ṗtáblaiġ ġeala aca leiṗ, leg. ṫ'péiṗ; on Spáin MS. 16. ḋioñóin MS.

32. COIRNEÁL Ó hOIREANÁIN.

Raċa mire rúar air cuairt gan rpár
  Fá ḃéin an ór-ṗlaiṫ uarail ṙáiṁ :
Coirnéal lúṫún fá ḃrúaċ na tráġaḋ,
  Sé rin Seón gan aṁrur.
Coirnéal lúṫún a ṗéubáḋ balla,
  Ir minic a ṗéuċaḋ é (a') ṗéiteaċ bealaiġ ;
Liontar ḋúinne canna leanna
  Ná go n-ólam rúar a ṙláinte.

33. *CAITRÍONA NÍ NÉILL.

Oċ ! oċ ! a ċúilionn, na porca racair, ruaiṁneaċ,
  Lé'r ḃrordaiġ tú gaċ lúaṫ-ḃeart ṫí láir ó ! mo ċroiḋe,
Naċ boċt, boċt an ċúir dam ḃeiṫ (a)noċt mo ḋúraċt,
  A'r gur ro-ṁoċ a ḋúraiġ tú mé (i) láir a' ṁeódain oiḋċe.
'Liaċtaiġ coirpe (?) cruite (?) cluantaċ (a)n ṗeill truailliḋe
    olúṫ-ċair,
  Lé'r ċoirg tú orm rúgraḋ, gáire agur gnaoi,
A'r gurb é do ċruṫ rleaṁuin, rnua-ḋaite rgoilt meaḃair
    m'úairge,
  Anoir már 'un rún ḋuit mé, (a) ġraḋ geal mo ċroiḋe.

Tuig-re ṗéin, a rnuaġ-ḃean, naċ ionann ḋuit ḋuine uaral,
  Agur boḋaċ a mbeiṫ gráim air gan ċaint ná gnáoi,

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1. Colonel Irwin—Carolan cct MSS (23A1) and I.
2. Raċaiġ . . . ċuairt MSS. 3. ṙaiṁ. 4. luṁun ṗa ḃrúaċ na traiṁ MS, traiṁ I. 7. beallaiġ. 8. ḋúine. 9. olam.

1. Catherine O Neil—Carolan cct MS (23A1) and I.
2. ċúileann. 3. tríḋ . . . ċraoiḋe MSS., ó om. I. 4. cuir. 5. a ṁeódan. 6. coirpe cruite cluantaċ a nḟeill truille ḋluṫ cair MS, cluantaċ nḟeill truile ḋlúiṫ ċair I. 7. tu orṁm ruġraḋ ġaire agar gnaoiḋe MS. 8. rlaṁuin rnú-ḋaite . . . m'úairge MSS. 9. nior már an rún . . . ċraóiḋe. 10. rtuaḋ . . . ioñan ḋuit.

Caiple ná bó'aiḃ, ní ḃíonn riaḋ búan,
Nuair ċéar an fuacht 'na fean-mit fríṫ.'
Ní beag rúarach raiḋḃrior na húaire ro,
Ainnir na gcúaċ-foltċ ir ró-ḃreágh gnaoi,
Ní hé rin féin don úairle ní (h)eagal teacht anuar ói,
Go dteagha cluiche crúaiḋe na nGall dá gcláoiḋ.

34. CITI NÍ EAGRA.

Ir gadaig é an bár a'r ċráiḋ ré croiḋe dá ċruar,
Mire in mo lár gur fágaiḃ ċó duḃ leir a' ngúal:
Níl ionnam acht fgáile mar tainóċaiḋe duine ar a n-úaig,
Fearda le mo ré, tá mé lán don ngean air an ḃruaċt.
Dá ḃreicfá í (i)nḋé a'r í 'léir an bár dá claoiḋ,
I gcóṁnra glan, ċáol, réiḋ ó láiṁ an traoír:
Cum geal caoin gan rméiṫ ná rmál air a 'traogal,
'Sa bhollaċ geal, gléigeal mar réiḋrióe rneaċta le gaoiṫ.

Aon aṁarc aṁáin dá ḃrágainn air Citi na gcúaċ,
A'r a fáil faoi na láiṁ agur fpár buiḋ giolla ná uáir
* * * *
Agur cead troiḋe rir an mbár go brát ní leigfinn í uaim.
Ir iomaḋ bean bán d'fágaiḃ a fallainn na diaig,

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1. bó-'aiḃ (sic) ní ḃíon MSS. 2. rean-mit MS. 4. ainḃir . . . -ḃráḋ. 5. ní e . . . ḋiṫ. 6. go dtiucfaiḋ cliuṫa cruaiḋe . . gcláoiṫ.

1. Kitty O Hara—Carolan cct, MS (A). 2. ir ċráiġe . . . da MS, ċráiḋ ré craoiḋe I., ir passim for a'r. 3. fágaiḋ ċó (sic) MS = ċoṁ, ċo I. 4. tainóċaiḋ MS, tainneóċaiḋ I. 5. ngeán. 6. da ḃreucfá . . . léir . . . claoiṫ MS, ḃreuca léuir I. 7. gcoṁanra . . . réig. 8. ċaoin. 9. féiṫíġiḋ . . . gáoṫ MS, muir féiḋeaḋ I. 10. ḃuíġean . . . Citiḋ ágail. 11. ḋáil faoi I. 12. This line is written in MS. as two lines followed by a bracket after which is written *qu.* 13. truda E. agar ní leigfuin I., which is also short. 14. ḋfágaiḋ a faillinn MSS.

Ó mullaigh an chuic áiro go bárr an macaire péid,
Nílim-se slán a'r go bliadh ní abraim go mbéid,
Ó coimic mé an lá i n-ar fágad Citi sa gcré.

Is iomad bean mánla air áro an chuic údaí chas,
Ubull a folt tarnaigthe 'sa láma greadta go cruaid,
Faoi Citi Ní Eagra, an traid-bean bí forneannta, fuaire,
Mo mallacht don mbár nug ainnir na ngil-cíoc úainn.
Tá'n t-aer air buile a'r an tSionainn go léir fa grúaim
Fa éag an leinb bí forneannta ráimh bí rúaire:
Craob a n-einnigh ó Innis go Beárnúis Mór,
Sé mo léan é mar d'imtigh sí, Citi Ní Eagra uaim.

35. *NANS NÍ AIRT.

Sé mo chreach a'r mo díth nach ubhuilim a' gníomh,
Mar Hector mac Priam bud tréine,
Ná mar Alastrun an rí fuair ceannar or gach críc,
Agus do gairge an traogail bam géilleadh.
Is deabhta an gníomh gurab agam a béar sí,
Ó a maireann fá luighe na gréine,
Agus nach peacadh duit, a naoi, léir cuimh fá fhighe
Í, an taitneamh tar na milte péarla.

Parr trádh bior air malaigh Sléibh Gaoil,

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1. mullaigh . . . bár an macaire péigh MS. 2. -biaidh. 3. canic . . . rónam . . . Citidh fan uaigh MS., gcré I. 4. máulaigh . . . údaigh fuar MSS, uo í I. 5. tarnaigh . . . ghreataigh. 6. Citidh ní ama an traid bean bidh fionanta MS, ní ama fágad na luighe mo léan sa nuaigh I. 7. ngil-cíoch. 8. builte ir an traimin MS, an eirne air builte ir an tranan E21, an traimion I. 9. bidh fionannta . . . bidh MS. 10. n-iñigh uadh MS, an ninigh ó Innis go barrir mór E, go bánuis mór I. 11. mo léan . . . ní ama MS.

1. Nancy Hart MS, A; "O Gara cct" in pencil, I. 2. gniomh MS. a gníomh I. leg. i ngníomh? 3. miogh . . . ceanarar. 4. traogal . . . géilleadh MS. 5. gniomh . . . béidh sí MSS. 6. uadh mairfionn fa MS. 7. cuimh fa MS. 8. i an taitneadh MS. 9. mallaigh Sliabh Gaoidil (sic) MS, fléibh Gaoil I.

A'r é (a') faire air gach aon dá dhéadha,
Go bfaca sé an triar ban cuige fan trlíge,
Siubal cuige thí lár na fpéarta.
Anna dá mbeidead 'na seasad ifa trlíge,
Agus í beid inna léimid,
Go seachnad di an deasg-uball fide,
Bainfead an t-anam don mnaoi dár Dénus.

Bheachuig, a naoi, gur cleasach é an fáogal,
A'r má meallad tú díol mé in d'éiric,
Mo malairt-se má 'nir béid mallacht na naomh,
Do mnáib go brán dó déid-se.
A Mhuire, cia'r b' iongnad dá n-imíginn un fgaoil,
A'r (a) beid 'g eidiolla' mur 'nid na héanlaid,
A'r gur fá n-a famhail do mnaoi dhoid an dá laoch,
Cúchulainn agus Cúrí re céile.

Air a n-aimsir a d'fág na famhar-foilt bhcág'
Déanfad fargad agus fgát do céadta,
Seasad gan fdaon, ir glaire ná'n féar
(A) norc, 'fa malaig mur an fnáide ir cáoile.
Laige chob atá gan alt air bid ná cnáimh
Baint maire do blá na fméara,
A'r go gcaille mé an lámh dá ngabha mo páirt,
Go nachainn don Spáinn dod' bhéagad.

---

1. da dhéada MS. 2. go bfacaig . . . ban aige MSS. 3. aige dhíd . . . fféimígid MSS. 4. da mbeaid . . . ionfa MS da méad I. 5. iona léimig MS. 6. díd an deasg-uimal fid MSS. 7. bainfead . . . dar MS. 9. ma . . . tú dial mé an déirc MSS dú I. 10. ma nír biaid . . . naoimh MS, ma mor biaid I. 11. díaig-se MS. 12. aonad da n-imígin an fgaoil MS. baonad . . . nimidionn I. 13. eidiolla . . . nid MS, later (g)nior; éanlaig MS. 14. fa MS. 15. cuad ollaim agus cumraig MSS. 16. aimfir a dfar . . . bfad MS. 17. fgiad MS leg fgád? with I. 18. gan fdán . . . norc I. 19. mallaig MS. 20. dhumh MS here and passim; na cnaimh MS. 21. maire MSS. 22. gcailfead . . . laimh da . . . pairt MS, gcaillid I. 23. nachfuinn . . . Spáin MS, dá bhéagad I

Deannaċt leat airiġ ġiḋ ní rġarad leat ataoim,
Air flaiṫeas naċ rġriobaim bréaga,
Acht gaċ fáiḋ agus draoi beiṫ fáġaiġ(ṫe) díot mar táoim,
Mar rġanraiġ tú a rġéiṁ 'ra ngníoṁ iad.
Constantia a' taoim (sic) agus Cynthia airiġ,
Penelope, Bláṫnuiḋ agus Déidre.
A'r ó tá m'anam fiot i bpéin ir truaġ naċ bfuileam air aon
Air hallaí mar ċlann riġ na Tráeia.

Ir duine mire bíor le reaċrán an traoġail,
Agus deasḃaiġim go mbim real báirċe,
Carḃuiḋ an dá láoċ atá (i) dtalaṁ faṁaor,
Ċiomáin mé don taoḃ ro do Ċipre.
Acht mo ṁallaċt a ċoiḋ' don tragart ro ċior,
Sé ċuir mire 'déanaṁ pléiḋe,
Le Anna már fíor níor ċaitin mo ġníoṁ,
Mar d'aiṫin ri mile bréag ann.

36. PLÉRÁCA AN PLAINCÉADAIĠ.

Sé Séumar óg Plaincéad, prontóir a n-fíona,
Fúair oideas air rpóirt air ċeóltа a'r air aoiḃneas,
Air laiḋin a r air Déarla a'r air Ġáoiḋiliġe ḃreáġ líoṁṫa,
Ġrád na mban óg é an t-óigfear raoċaṁuil.

Ir fearr ná rin féin a ṁéin a'r a maiṫeas,
Ġuaire mór ċuġ búaiḋ inr gaċ action,

---

2. naċ rġríoḃċar I. 3. sic MS. 4. rġaṁaiġ . . . rġeiṁ ra ngníoṁ MS. 5. Ataoim MSS agur om. I. 6. Deirdre 7 bláṅáiḋ I. 7. ir ó ta . . . bfuilim MSS. 8. hallaiġiḋ . . . . clann MS a nalla mar ċlainn I. 10. mbiḋim . . . báirċa MS buairċa I. 11. earḃuiġe . . . ata dtallaṁ. 12. ċumain MSS, do om. I. 13. ċaoiḋ . . . fíor. 14. deanaḋ MS, ċuman mé I. 15. haitin mo ġnioṁ. 16. d'aiṫiṅ.

1. Planksty Plunket MS (A) and I. 2. prunṫóir a nfíona MSS. 3. eideas . . . ir MS éideas I. 4. Ġáoiḋiléic MS, Ġáoḋleiġ I. 5. mban. 6. fear na. 7. ionra gaċ.

So mbu fada fághalach beó é gan brón air bit ná earbuidh
An aird-flait mór béurfadh ól fada do ghartraídh.

(A') Gcuala riú tréadha an tréan-marcaigh fúgaigh
Mar tá'n Plaincéadach gléigeal, brégach, éadrom, lúthar,
Sé dubairt gach maighdion béurach (a) mbiodh na céadta di
ag imlabh
Mo léan gan mé a'r tú mar aon air ar nglúine.

37. BRIGHID NÍ'C FHEORAIS.

Mo chreach! mo dhíth a'r mo fhallaidh chroidhe!
Gan mé mo rígh mór air Éirne,
Ní (1) ngeall air maoin ná raidhbhreas fághalta,
A'r ná cáoirigh mine 'na dtréada,
Act i ngeall air chaoin-bean na mbachall buidhe thair,
Bu deirge ghnaoi agus feuchaint,
Déanfadh marbadh daoine agus fladadh tíoghta,
Mar bhfagha mé Bhrighid óg le bhréagadh.

(A) Rí na ngrádha nach cruaidh an cás rin,
An ghaoth 'ra' báirteach beith in m'éadan,
A'r nach dtugann an fháidh-bean gean ná ghrádh dam,
Mur beir mná mánla dá gcéile.
Act tá cách dá rádh liom go bfuil fear fan áit fo,
Is míle feár léith ná mo leithéidhe,
A'r ór mar rúdh atá rí cuirm cúl mo láimhe,
Le cumann Gearr ban Éireann.

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1. gom fada . . . earbúidhe. 2. ghartraidh MSS. 3. gcualaigh . . thréidhe an tréan mharcach fúgach MSS. 4. gleigeal . . . eathom. 5. na ceadta dith a gcumlabh. 6. ar air.

1. Bobby Cruce—Carolan cct MS (A).

3. mór righ . . . Cirne MS. 5. ir na .cáoraigh MS. 7. búdh. 8. dhéanfaidh MS, déanfad I. 9. mar bhruighe MS and I. corr. to mar bhráin. 10. Ríogh. 12. dtiubhran MSS. 13. manla da. 15. =fearr léi; mo leithidhe MSS. 17. gearr ban Eirionn MS

(A) Rí na ndúl nach gabta an cúig so,
Cuig an bean bheódh uaral i gcéill dom,
Dám mó fuaid díom agus mo lúd,
Agus mo choircéim lúdhmar éadromh.
Mo léan! a fiúg beag, gan mé a'g tú,
Fa coillte dlúd' na hÉirne,
A'g gan de leabaid fúinn acd féar a'g drúcta,
Agus duilleabar cúmrta mar éadach.

38. SÚSAÍ NÍ CEALLAIG.

Is i mbarúnta Baile Átha Lúain,
Tá'n ciúin-bean bheódh báoi mé,
Súsaí féimh Ní Ceallaig,
Plúr na mban Gaoidhlach.
Is figin-réidh a borg, is so-bheódh a folt,
Agus is seang, singil a cum gléigeal;
Ní bhéadh ná staid adúbhar leat,
A Súsaí dear na bhéarlaí.

Ciabe béidh sa n-áit a gcomhnuigeann an staid,
Dob 'fogus dó a fáidh sgéala,
Cruidhigeadh bheódh air a bhruil mé'gádh,
A'g go leór nár thácadar féin air.
Ciabe círeadh air lár obair a dá láimh,
A Mhic Muire nár bheódh an t-aér é:

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1. Rioġ na ndúmall . . . ró MS. 2. an bean bheaġ so i gcéil dam MS; Rioġ na ndúdal nach cruaidhe na cuirraiġ cuig a cuilion a gcéil corr. to nach gabta an cúig so cuig an bean bhadh. 3. fnúd MS. 6. dluid MS (A) and I. 7. fúin . . . is drúcte MS. 8. duilur cúmarta.

1. Susanna Kelly—Carolan cct. MS (A). 2. baile a lúain . . . me MS, baille a I. 3. sic MSS = buaidir. 4. Súraiġ féimh MS, ġeal féimh I. 6. gáoin réidh MSS. 9. Súraiġ. 10. ciabé MS. 13. is . . . thácuaiġear MSS. 14. ciabé . . . dá MSS.

A'r níl rin rompla dá áille i dtalaṁ ná i dtráig,
Nach dtaipneoċad rí i láp ċaodaig.

39. Dean Cóil.

Is fíoċaṁuil 'f is fáiṁ í is aoidinn gach lá í,
Flandda an tréin nach léas dit act fróist,
Maigde na rúl glas, péasla na lúb cas,
Is léit dúisigteas an ċúist so ó dhón.
Cúl na mbaċall carta, fáinneaċ,
Mian gach duine an ftáid-dean [ċóil],
Is éideaċdaċ binn í is léidṁeaċ 'un gcinn í
Súd í an leanb fíolraig ón aicme, fan ard-fuil mór.

Léis mas deis gach duine éideaċdaċ i n-imtheaċt,
Is théiteaċ'f binn beaċt, gcinn ceast a glór,
Madam Cole ceadánta í, gcinn agus galánta í,
Si mo mían tar na mnáib í.
Níl duine ais nit bíos tinn insa n-áit so,
Mana mbeit sé caillte ó nádúis,
Nach leigeartas insa gcúist é le duigean a ċúise:
Liontas glaine a'f bioḃ 'na haice a fláinte dá hól.

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1. da aille A. 2. dtáṁóċaḋ ri.

1. Madam Cole—Carolan cct MS (A). 2. sic A. and I, saoiteaṁail B28, sic leg. 3. tréan nach léis leite MS and I. corr. from dit in I. réiṁ . . . léas B. 4. sic B, móidse . . . rúl dear MS. 5. sic B, leat dúisteas MS leite corr. leat I. 6. fáinneaċ fionn MSS. 8. sic B28, eideacdaċ . . . cuṁaṫa dear an gcinn í MSS. 9. ó aicme d'ard fuil ṁóir B, sic. leg. 10. éideaċtaċ MS, i n-éideaċt(a'f im-) imtleaċt B, néideaċt fan imtheaċt I. 11. sic B, is millis binn beaċt MS, eideaċdaċ corr. to millis I. 12. ceadanta . . . galanta MS, gen corr. to cinn I. 13. do gach mnáiḃ MS, gach added later I. tar ṁnáiḃ B. 14. ionsa n-áit MS. 15. mas físear beit caillte I.(1) 16. ionsa . . . a cúise MS; éideaċt a ċuis B. For last line I.(1) has liontas dúin fiosa glaine 7 a fláinte le nól; I(2). had liontas glainne is bioḃ na aice . . . da ól corr. to is biḃ na haice.

40. Bean an Leanna.

A landlady na páirte,
  Tá'n bár in mo ċroiḋe ré tairt,
Beannaċt rioġ na ngrárḋa ḋuit,
  A'r tabair cárta eile líontaí 'rteaċ,
Seo guinea don ór ir fearr ḋuit,
  A'r bain féin do reicnáil ar,
Súd fa ċuairim fláinte
  Ċúil álainn, mo ċailín dear.

A'r naċ láċ, aigeanntaċ, aéraċ,
  Ġabar mo ġrad-ra rúar an gleann,
Ċuala mé liúd dá réideaḋ,
  In m' éirdeaċt mar bí rí binn;
Ṫóigfeaḋ rí croiḋe beiṫ báoiṫa
  Le guṫ éadrom a'r le glóiṫaí binn',
Naċ truag leat mé beiṫ aonruic
  Liom féin a'r mé air ċúl mo ċinn.

41. Marḃnaḋ os cionn mná feaḋmaiḋ Gortaig (Bridget Waldron) le Ceardallán.

Gairm(i)m a'r guiḋim ċú, a laeċ, 'r na leig brigio amaċ,
  Nó géaroċaiḋ rí ar nveoċ 'r náireoċaiḋ rí ar dteaċ.
Ir iomḋa raoi gan loċt a dtug rí a bár le tairt,
  'S anoir ó tá tú i bfeairt: damnaḋ fíorruiḋe oirt, 'r tairt, tairt, tairt.

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1. 86. Landlady requested for a cordial—Carolan cct MS(A).
4. beanaċt. 5. ir . . . cairta uille líontaiġ MSS; ir passim for a'r.
6. fear. 8. flainte. 9 cúl. 10. éarraċ. 11. gabur.
12. ċuallaiġ mé luit ḋa MS, lúit I. 14. toigfeaḋ; leg. beaḋ buaḋarta.

42. FAINNÍ NÍ CEALLAIG.

Is fearr an ciall dam triall dá taitig,
Ná beit air fliuch (1) lár na lachaige ;
Go breicinn fhuach na hóige,
Fad farra (?) Uilliam Uí Ceallaig.

Liontar dúinne canna beorach,
Go n-ólam fláinte Fainní,
Nuair éirigear rí go moch air maidin,
Leigear rí na milte peacach.

Nuair a cifid clár a h-éadain ná fuil beag dá fgéimh,
Tá múnadh maire, agus mein aice,
A's amaire mairead, maor(da),
Aig an dé-bean is aoibhnigh cáil.

Cuach na meala, gruaidhe le lasadh,
Sí tá múinte, mairead, mómhail,
Do fgéimh gur mharaig na milte air talamh
A's dá gcuala do binn-glór.

Súd í an fíogaird leinb is úaisle,
An lóchrann naoimh a's a chaob ó flaitheas,
Sí is aoibhnigh béul agus déad na meala,
Seóidhe cum an Tigearna lé fólár 7 lé gradh.

Fuair buaidh air féile, buaidh air Venus
Dúal di an chaob 'ra' lóchrann,
Mar Nightingale air chaob na gcraob
Tá (1) brághar na gloire.

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1. Fanny Kelly—Carolan cct MS (A) and I.
2. ciall . . . taitigidh. 3. fliuch lar na laighidh I. 4. bheuchaim fhuch MS, bheucainn I. 5. sic MS, uadh Ceallaig I. 6. beoraidh 8. éirigidh ri. 10. dargéibh MS, do a gradh I. 13. aoibhnidh. 15. máireadh múmhail. 16. mharaig. 17. is . . . gcualaig. 18. radhigidh. 19. lóchran. 20. aoibhnidh MS. 21. fólar 7 le gradh MS., foilre I. 23. lochrán. 25. na naoimh MS, na gloire I., corr. to naoimh.

Is mór an gloin don tír í,
Don domhan go léir a ci í,
Planda mór don triantra í
Siolraigh ón daonnacht mór.

A Chriost beurach, mharuigh na céadta,
A blancadh an téad go ceólmhar,
Tá do cliú a'r do béura os cionn gach gréine,
I gréimh a'r gach ní mar is cóir.

43. Sgaesi numseann.

Is mian liom trácht air blácht na finne,
Grace an ainnir is múinte,
Is í mug barr i gcáil 'sa dtuigse
Air mnáibh breagha glice ó! na cúigeadh.

Ciabe beadh na h-aice d'oidhce 'r do ló,
Nior dhagal dó atuirse choidhce ná brón;
Ag an óg-mhnaoi réimh is áille méin,
Is í cúl na gcraobh 'r na bpáinní.

A taobh mur aol, a piob mur géir,
A ghnaoi mur gréin a' tramhraidh,
Nach taradh don té dár gcalladh mar fhréidh
Beith aici-si, géag na gcam-dlaoi.

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2. hí. 3. tríonna MSS, daonacht, mór I. 5. mharuigh. 7. is . . . cion. 8. a . . is.

1. Gracey Nugent MS (A).
2. blacht MS. 3. ainoir Man.; Sgaeghi an inéir is rúgaidhe E. 4. bárr E, ccáil Man., E; tuigsi Man., ttuigse E. 5. sic E, bread Man., o MS., o *om.* E. ciabe bíadh MS., ccúigeadh E. 6. sic MSS, except lá E. 7. ní baogal do fad-tuirse chaoidhce E; atuirsi chaoidhce nó MS. 8. óg an oigbean tréimh Man., ag an mogain tréimh is aoibne méin E. 9. ccraeb Man., E., bpáinnigh Man., bpáinneadh E. 10. ael Man., E.; mar E. 11. sic E., croidhe ior ghaoi Man. 13. The last two lines of this stanza are from E. cam-dlaoidh E.

Is fuaire 'f is fáin do fáite geanamhuil,
Is álainn dear do fúil glas,
Sé chuinim gach lá ag eách dá aithri,
Sur fáinneach car do chúl tair.

Siúd mar adeirim leis an óig-mhaoi féin,
A bruil a glór nior binne ná ceol na n-éun,
Níl riamh ná gleann dár fmuaingh ceann,
Nach bfaghtar go cinnte ag Gracey.

A lúb na péud is dlúth-dearg déad,
A chúl na gelaeb 'f na bfáinní,
Gid ionmuin liom féin cú froadaim don fgéal,
Ach d'ólfainn gan bhéig do flámte.

44. Slámte an uisge beatha.

Slámte an fuisci tá fial, bheágh, follám,
Is iomad chroide maith do chógfar ré,
Ón fíg go dtí an bacach buí mian leo beith (i) n'aice,
Dá méid a dtaithighe buí móide a ffréis.

"Fóill," arsan cailleach a'f i 'g éirghe ais maidin,
Thuit un a n-Aifinn na ag dul go tíg Dé,
"Mar mbeith agam acht píginn béarfainn ais naigín
So duit mo fairdín ais lán mo béil."

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1. fáidte E, geanamhuil Man. 3. chuinim Man. 4. ga aithri E. 5. fúd E, fiud Man. 6. sic Man. m'f E., no Man., na E. 7. no E, fionn no Man., fmuaimid MS. 8. sic E., bfuighteach Man 9 dluth MS. 10. chúl na ccraeb . . . bfainead E, craeb Man. 11. sic Man., tu E. 12. sic Man., acht . . . . bhéag E, flainte MS.

1. An fuisce—Carolan cct MS and I. (A). 2. fuisce . . . bhaid fullain. 4. fhoigh go dtigh. 5. dtaithighid . . . móide MS, méad I. 6. fóil . . . gcluighid. 7. iona n-aifhion. 8. mar . . . nigín.

Dul ḋíḟ an ḟcorrać ḋuit, bain ḟaoi ḟo rocair,
Ní ḟearr ḋuit a'r ḟlocair na' air leabairḋ do luiġe;
Do luiġe inra laċaiġ ó oiḋċe ḟo ḋtí maidin,
Ól ġloine ḟuirci a'r bí rán na ḃiaiḋ.

45. Ól-re Ċearḃallain.

Sul má n-éirġe tú ar maidin bíoḋ do ḋear-láṁ úait rínte,
Mur ḃruiġe tú do buiḋéal de'n briotáilte brioġmar,
Sul má ndéana tú do ċoirrioġaḋ cuir ġleadóġ rá do ċroiḋe ḋe
Már mait leat ra traoġal-ra beiṫ búan follain beó.

Éirġ ḟo tapa 7 fáirġ ort do ḃrírte,
Ná fan le do ḃearrać do ġlanaḋ ná do ċíorać,
Nó ḟo ḟcuirfe tú boġ-ċarrainġ rá do rġairteać 'r do ṗíobán
Den ḟuirci mar nectar a ċoirġear ġaċ íota,
A'r ó maidin ḟo noiḋċe ċuirear ceiliúr in do ġlór.

Má tá moille radairc ort nó ḋurranaċt in do ċluara,
Ġúta in do ċora ná arrainneać' in do ġuailleać',
Ḋóiċ in do ġaile nó ġread-loirġaḋ fúail ort,
Ól ċura trí h-uaire deoċ ḟuirci fan lá.

An briotáilte ḃeannaiġte ċoirriġ naoṁ Pádraiġ,

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1. baiñ fúiġe. 2. ar loiciṙ náṁ. 3. laiċíḋ . . . ḟo diġ. 4. fuirciḋ ir bíaiḋ MS, freall fuirce I.

1. Carolan's Receipt MS. (23A1), óire Ċearḃallain 23H34 (in a new hand). 2. Sul fa neiṁġiḋ tu H. This stanza is not in A1 nor I8. 3. ḃuiḋeal. 4. Sul fa ndeanaiḋ . . . ġlaideóġ. 6. eirġíḋ . . . ḃrírtiġ H, eiriġ ar maidin 7 cuir . . . ḃrírtiġ A. 7. ġlañaḋ na. 8. ġcuirriḋ H, ġcuiriḋ A and I., tú om ṗíobłaċ A ṗaoblaċ I. 9. ċoirġear H. 10. béiḋ ceiliúr A, ceileaḃar H. 11. ma ta maille radairc ort na A, ma ta moill aṁairc . . no ḋurrán ioñ H. 12. arrainn H, an do ġuailleaċ *corr.* ġuailniḃ H, an do A. 13. coilic H, doiċ A in do ġaille. 14. ól naoi nuaire . . . whiskey H, whiskey I. 15. briaḋtáilte ḃeannaiġe ċoirtriġ A, ḃíotáilte ḃeannaiġ do ċoirriċ H, ċairtriġoc I.

Cé cuirfead é i gcomórtas le fíonta na Spáinne ;
[le Burgundy na Fraince nó Hock na nAlmáinne]
Rum, brandaí, geneba, fíon fuic dá dtiocfad tar fáile,
Ór ócáid mór báir iad a loirgear ar gcroidhe.

Is ioc-fláinte an fuirí leigeartar 7 flánaigeas
Gach tinneas 7 aicid dá leanann fíol Adhaimh :
Níl úrád le doctúir ná le póitecéirí gallda,
Act ól tusa lán fgála de, gach maidin 'r gach neóin.

[Glanfaid do borg, béir aigeantach úr-choidheach
Meanmnach cirte 'r ní cuirfid fuacht ort,
Annsin geobair codlad, rocraidheacht a'r fúaimneas,
Ní caobfa tú aicid, tinneas nó búaidhreadh
Go mbí tú deic n-uaire com fean leis an gceó.]

46. Bean an Trinsig.

Is mian liom labairt ar óg-mnaoi fúairc,
Is uairle geanamla gnaoi agus cáil ;
Do bíor insa mbaile tá aig cúan Loch Riach,
Táim buidheach mar carad mé láimh léith.

Is aerach 'r is tréitheach an maigdean bneag, fgafánta,
Grád croidhe na h-Eireann an péarla dear, galánta ;
Ólaigid go tréun 'r ná déanaigid faillighe
Faoi túairim Fanny ingin Dáibid.

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1. na cuirid e ccompairid le fíontaig, i om. A. 2. This line is from H. 3. le Rum no le airiac a dtáinic ar fáile H. 4. or ocáid H, aicíod fear báir iad dollur an chaoíde A. 5. is om. A, whiskey H. 6. gach galar gach aicid da leanuinn ré láimh dó A and I. 7. doctúiris na poiteceiridh. 8. lán glaiñ de maidiñ 7 nóin A, 'r gach oidhce H. 9. glanaid . . . beir co.r. to beidir H. This stanza is not in Ai nor I. 10. clirde H. 11. geabair rocraidheacht corr. to rocairacht H. 13. go mbiaid H.

1. For Mrs. Trench. By Carolan MS (23B28).
4. anfa MS, ag . . . loch Riagach MSS. 5. me MSS. 6. euiric . . . tréigteach . . bneadha fgafanta MS. 7. galanta MSS.

Siúd í an eala tá aig taob a' cuain,
'S na fluaigte fear dol a d' éag dá grád;
So Fanny dear geanamail na ndaoi 'r na ndual
Fuair buaid go minic le h-áille.

Nár fágadh mé an faogal ó! go mbí mé go ceannarach,
A' damhsa go haerach a'r mé air do banair-ri;
Fuasgaim an té sin a d'iarrfad coidce sprí leat,
A péarla teinn na mbán-glac.

47. Betti Ni Briain.

Atá sráid-bean módhmar i láimh le Bóinn
Mar deireadh gach eólaidhe rár-mhaith:
Sí Betti Ni Bhuain í, ainnir na gciadh í,
Caitlín ir dírle gáire.
Cia fiú mé beith beó mar bráig mé póg,
Ó n-a béal mar pór i ngáirdín,
Dearbhaim gan bréig duit dá mbeitheá san Éigipt,
Go racainn féin a d'feucainn na háille.

A éadan-bean ghnamhar, dheallmhar,
Siúr Ui Bhuain 7 Ui Chárthaigh,
Cia be fuirfeadh le n-a taob 7 fógradh a béal,
D' fogur dó-san raéghal 7 fláinte.
Cuir mé dúil i gcúl na lúb,
Lé ar caillear mo lúth 7 mo fláinte;

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1. taeb MSS. 2. dol deug E. 4. háillne MS. 5. nár fágaidh . . . raeghal o go mbéidh me MSS. 6. ar MSS. 7. fuaigfim . . . a d'iarrfad MS, fuasgaigim . . . a d'iarrfad E.

1. add By Carolan MS. (23042). 2. bóinn corr. to buile (=Búille) MS, buile E21. 4. betteig . . . ainoir . . . gciamh MS. 8. dá mbeitheá san Eigipt MS. 9. racfainn . . . a g'eucainn na háirde MS, a dreadain do haile E. 10. dheallmhar sic MS, geanmhar ir aile E. 12. pogfadh MS. 16. bréig MS.

Coṁnaiḋe ní ḟáġaim a ḋ'oiḋċe ná lá,
Ġan a ḃeiṫ ġo ṙioṙṙuíḋe láiṁ leaṫ.

A ḃeṫṫí na ġciúin-ṙoṙġ, a ṁeaṙaiġ ġaċ cúiġe,
(A) ḃṙuil na mílṫe ṙeaṙ i nġṙáḋ leaṫ:
Saiḋḃṙeaṙ na Ġṙéiġe ⁊ ḟáġaim é aṙ éan ċoṙ,
Ġo nġlacṙainn leaṫ maṙ roġa ⁊ a ḃeiṫ ḋáltaḋ.
A ṗlanndaḋ do áṙḋ-ḟuil ⁊ a ṙiúṙ na ṙiġṫe,
A ḃṙuil an ṙaoġal i nġean ⁊ i nġṙáḋ leaṫ,
Ġuṙ ṙaṁail tú do Ḋeiṙḋṙe, cumann ban Éiṙeann,
A lile a ṙuġ ḃuaiḋ aiṙ áille.

48. Cuṁaiḋ Eoin Uí Ruairc, ṙrionsa na Bréiṙne.

Do ċonnaiṙc mé áṙuṙ ṙial ⁊ cuiḋeaċta ṙ'ṁ ḋá ṙiaṙ,
Eaġlaiṙ a' ġáṙṙḋa (i) ġciaṙ ġo minic ⁊ iaḋ aġ ól,
Do ṙaṁail ní ḃṙaiġeam níoṙ mó ón tSionainn ṙa tṙiġe ġo Bóinn,
Buḋ ġeanaṁail do ṁian aiṙ an tṙaoġal 'ṙ ġo ṙaiḃ tú aġ Mac Dé ṙa nġló(i)ṙ.

Aġuṙ taṙ éiṙ aṙ éiṙiġ póṙ do Ḃṙéiṙne mo léan é! mo ḃṙón!
Taiṙġṙiḋe tiġeaċt ón ṙġéula ġo ḋtáinig an t-éuġ aiṙ Eoin.
An ḋéiġ-ṁac Aoḋ' Uí Ruaiṙc le (a) ġcṙuinniġeaḋ na ṙaoiṫ(e) an ṙuaiṙc,
Loċ Aillinn lé cuṁaiḋ aḋ' ḋiaiḋ, ní ċoṁnuíġeann na h-éiṙġ aiṙ cuan.

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3. meaṙṙaiḋ . . . cóiġuḋ MS.

1. Ḃṙeiṙne, *add* Carolan *in diff. ink* MS (23O42).
3. aġáṙṙḋa ġciaṙ sic MS, ṫáinic mé E21, eaġlaraċ na ṙeataiġ cleiṙ E21. 4. ní naiḋiom ní ṙ' ón Soinnin MS, ni bṙuiġim níṙ mó on tṙionan E. 6. éiṁġe . . . Ḃṙeiṙne MS. 7. taiṙġṙiḋe ṫíaċt MS. 9. Aillinn MS.

Naċ tṁaṡ aḋ' ḋiaiḋ ṗaoi ḃṙón, eaṡlaiṙ, luċt léiṡin ⁊ ceóil,
Ḋeaṙḃaim ḋo ḃíṫinn na ṙṡéula ṡuṁaḃ é ṗṙonnṗaḋ na ṙeuḋa·ḋóiḃ ;
'Noiṙ an uaiṙ naċ ḃṗuilip in ḋo ḃeo ní ċeilṗe mé ċoiḋċe an ċóiṁ,
'Sé ḋeiṁṫí leaṫ cṙoiḋe na ṗéile 'ṙ ḋaṙ ṡo ḋeiṁin níoṙ ḃṗéaṡ ṙin, (a) Eoin.

An tṁáṫ laḃṙaim aiṙ ḋo ċáiṙḋí ṙúaṙ an aiċme ḃí áṙḋ lé buaiḋ,
995 Iṙ ḋeiṡin (sic) ṡo mbeiḋinn ṗéin a' tṁáṫ aiṙ an iomaḋ náṙ náiṙ lé luaḋ.
Ḋá maiṙeaḋ ḟuil áṙḋ Uí Ruaiṙċ ḋ'imṫiṫ ṫaṙ ṙáile uainn
Iṙ ṙaḋa ḋo cluinṙíḋe éaṫ ḋo ḃáiṙ a nḋeaṙ ⁊ ṡaċ áṙḋ a ḋṫuaiḋ.

49. MARḂNAḊ ĊEARḂALLÁIN AIR ḂÁS A ṀNÁ, MÁIRE NÍ'Ṡ UIḊIR.

Inṫleaċt na h-Éiṙeann na Ṡṗéiṡe 'ṙ na Róiṁe,
Ḃíoḋ uile i n-éinṙeaċt i n-aon ḃeaṙṫín ṙoṁam-ṙa :
1000 Ṡlaċṙainn maṙ ṙéiṙín ṫaṙ an méiḋ ṙin ḋe na ṙeoḋaiḃ,
Máiṙe ón Éiṙne a'ṙ mé ṙéin ḃeiṫ ḋá póṡaḋ.

Iṙ tuiṙṙeaċ tinn tṙé-laṡ mé ṙéin ṡaċ tṁáṫnóna,
'S aiṙ maiḋin aṡ éiṙṡe maṙ ḋ'euṡ uaim mo nuaċaṙ ;

---

10. Loċt léin MS, luċt leiṡiṙ E21. 11. ḋeaṙḃim a ḃíṫinn . . . ṙṙonnṗaḋ iṙ cinnṫe naṙ ṡcuiṁna na ṙċeala E. 11. ní ċeilṗa mɜ MS, ma ċeilim an niḋ ṫa ċóiṙ E. 13. ḋeaṙṫaoi leaṫ E. 23E21 gives a very bad version. 1. laḃaiṙim . . . ċaiṙḋe . . . buaṡ MS. 2. iṙ ḋeiṡin ṡo mbeḋin ṗ– a tṁáṫ.

1. Ceaṙḃallain . . . ní Ṡuiḋiṙ MS. 2. Róṁa MS and CI, 1 (fol. 98). 3. æin bheirtin CI, 1. 4. ṫaṙ an meuḋ MS. thair a méid C. 5. Mally ón C, 'ṡa for ḋá MS. 6. tuṙṙaċ C, tṙe-laṡ MS. 7. éiṡṁḋ . . . nuaḋċoṙ MS, noċaṙ C and Walker.

Dá bhfágainn anoir threuda 'r gach fairdhrear dár nórad,
Ní glacfainn na déid fin aen bean le pórad.

Fuair mé fear i n-Éirinn go haerach 'r go fóghamhuil,
Ag ól le gach tréan-fhear bí éirteachtach ceolmhar,
Fágad 'na ndéid fin leam féin mé go brónach,
I ndeiread mo fhaoghail 'r gan mo chéile dheit beo agam.

M'intleacht mhaith aerach ní fheadaim a chumhach,
M'intinn na ndéid fin ir léir go bhuil fmúiteach,
Go deimhin id' dheid-fi ní fheadaim a dheit fúghach,
A Mháire na céille imran traeghal bí go cliúteach.

50. Uaill-Chuma Chearbhallám os cionn Uaighe mhic Cába.

Ir thuagh fin mire agus mé tuirreach i ndiaid mo fhiubail,
Air uaigh mo chathad 7 mé folcad na ndeóir go búan,
Ní bhuair mé agam, fé do laghaid air fadharc mo fhúl,
Acht cruaid-leac dhaingean 7 leabaid don ghré bí cúmhang.

[Ní Cathaoir mo Chathaoir mar chathaoir na ndaoine;
Ní cathaoir mo Chathaoir mar chathaoir na fíghead,
Nior fhughad armach éan Chathaoir ó thúruighead an tóile,
Cathaoir air bit mar mo Chathaoir; ba í cathaoir bheágh
an triamra í.]

---

1. nórad (sic) MS and C. 3. aedarach MS, go hærach breadha spoirtcahmuil C. 5. fagbad na ndiaigh fan MS. 6. a for i MS. 7. aedarach . . . feudaim MS. 8. ndiaigh . . . fmuiteach MS., léir . . . smuideach C. 9. feudaim MS., fhedaim . . . choiche C. 10. Mhally . . . cliutach C.

1. mhic ába sic E, Carolan's Lamentation MS (A) 2. nach í feo an chuairt earbhuighead, do laghaid mé t'heir mo fhiubail E12; a ndiaigh MS, nach í feo an chuairt earmhach . . . léir I. 3. carraid . . . falcad MS; go h-úr E, sic leg. 4. agam mo thaitneamh a'r fadharc mo fhúl E. 5. sic E, cruáidhe leac dhaingion . . . cúan MS, dhaighionn . . . cuan I. 6. This and the following stanza are from *Amhrain Chlainne Gaedheal* as recited by Sean-Tomás Breathnach

[Da tú ṙeaḃac na hÉiṙne ⁊ Déiṙḋe ḋe Ċlainne Ḃaoiṙgne ;
Da tú briaṫán ruaḋ Loċ Éiṙne ṙé mo léan ṫú ḃeiṫ ṙínte.
Rún-ṙeaṙc mo ċléiḃ ṫú maṙ ḋuḃaiṙt Déiṙḋe le Maoiṙe
Nó an ḋtioċṙá ḋom' ṙéaċaint lá éigin ḋe'n mí ṙeo ?]

Ní tréan mo laḃaiṙt a'ṙ ní ṁeaṙaim gur cúiṙ náiṙe é,
Oċ ! iṙ caiṙḋean boċt ṙcaite mé, ċailleaṙ mo ċúl báiṙe,
Níl rian, níl peannoiḋ, níl galaṙ air biṫ coṁ cruáiḋ cráite
Maṙ éag na gcaṙaḋ ná ṙgaṙaḋ na gcompánaċ.

B'ḟuṙaṙ aiṫne ḋamṙa go raiḃ ṫú ḋo mo ṙéunaḋ
Nuaiṙ ḟuaiṙ mé ḋo leiṫiṙ agur í gan ṙéala,
Acṫ má tá ṙé ṙa gcinneaṁuint go ṙgaṙṙam ó na ċéile,
Ní ḃṙuaiṙ mé aṁaiṁ leagaḋ naċ ḋtiucṙaḋ liom éiṙge.

51. Sgoiṁléaracṫ Mhic uí Ċearḃaillám anseo 1 n-Agaiḋ Ċaṫaoiṙ Mhic Cába.

Raṫ ḋo ċeiṙḋe ṙéin oṙṫ, a Ċaṫaoiṙ ṁic ṙean-Cába, ⁊ iṙé ceiṙḋ ḋo ṁaoiḋim oṙṫ cleaṫaiṙeaċt ⁊ ṙṫucaiṙeaċt : náṙ glac ṙuggaḋ níoṙ ḟeaṙṙ ná glacaiṙ, óiṙ iṙé ḋoḃ' inṫinn ḋaṁṙa ṙṙóiṙṫ ḋo ḋéanaṁ ḋe ḋoiṙ mé ⁊ ṫuṙa ḋon tír. Óiṙ náṙ glacaiṙ maṙ ṙin é, ḟeuċ maṙ ḋo ṙaċaṙ ḋuit :

Ruaiṙ Mac Cába ḋuaiṙ a ḋána,
(1) nóṙ gur ḟile uaim gan ḟailliġ
mac na cailliġe ċuaiḋ air miṙe,
Riġ-ḃoc (?) ḃainṙe, ceann gaċ beinṙe,
ṙé mac Cába,

---

1. Ḋéaḋṁa TBr. 7. ċó MS., om. I. 8. ṙgaṙṫaḋ. 9. bṙuṙaṙ ḋamṙa aiṫne gur raiḃ ṫú ḋa mo ṙéunaṁ MS. The last four lines are stroked across. 11. ma ta ṙé ṙa gcioñúint go ṙgaṙṫam MS 12. leagaḋ MS, leg. leagan ; eiṁiġiḋ.

1. Sgoḃlaiṙeaċt MS (23M23) 2. Caṫaoiṙ Mic Caba-ṙeuċ MS. 3. Caṫaoiṙ bṙéin-laġṙaiġ mic Sen Caba MS. 5. ḋamṙa . . . mé MS. 9. noṙ MS. 10. cuaiḋ. 11. ṁġ bó[c] . . . g— MS.

Leibce an Gioll(a)-sa, oigre cinnte,
Granna an fára.
Is airde sgal uaid in-aimsir féurda
is é air mirge
Os cion(n) clár ná gallthum gallda
do dhuim uirge.
Is bréag é mur dubhrais gur gnát buan
riam faoi tarit mé,
Cuimhnigh, a stócaig, gid mór ólaim,
nár cuiread (i) sac mé.
A cleatairge fonnta, le sraid gach connsar
faoi ól leanna
Nach raib feorlinn riam 'do póca ná luach canna.

An t-Amrán.

A Mhic Cába ó nach áil leat-sa suaimceas grinn
Ach cáineadh nach n-áimhigtear i dtuaid ná i gcill,
Beit fársa isan addar do luaidead linn,
Díod náire ort, a sgláidaid, faoi fuaig do sinn (?).

52. *An Trúcann.

Gluair, a Neilli, ar teanam i n-éanacht,
Go dtéidheam mar aon fán Trúcann síos,

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1. leg. léice? *Gri*oll sa MS which has contraction for *ri* over g. 2. *grai*ne a*n* MS. 5. clair na gall trum MS, leg. gall-trumpa. 7. ar bréaga é om. 9. stocaid gid mor oluim nar. 11. sunta. After this MS seems to read laitar gach cuñduir. leg. le sraid gach connsair. 15. caba . . . suaicir. 16. n-airmhigtear a tuaig na ceill. 17. do luaidhio*in* MS. 18. siñ (?) MS.

1. Trúcaiñ Carolan cct MS (A), Carolan om. I. 2. ir tañum MS. 3. dtéim MS, -teidim I.

Maṙ bṙuíġmuiḋ uḃla bṙeáġ cuṁṙċa aiṙ ġéaġ ann,
Aġuṙ cnó buíḋe máola i mbaṙṙaiḃ cṙaoḃ.

Iṙ cailín boċt mé ġan ċuiḋ ġan ċáiṙḋe,
(1) bṙaḋ ón n-áiṫ aiġ aiṙ h-oileaḋ mé,
I nDṙuim a' Muilinn aiṙ beaġán fáġlaiṙ,
Aġuṙ iṙ beaġ mo ḃinn aiṙ ḋo ċeanna ḋíaṙ.

Ní bean ṁiṙe mé ná maiġḋean úaillíġ,
Ní áiṁíġim úaċaiḋ ṙaċaḃ ó ċlainn,
Acċ cailín baṙṙaṁuil ḋo ṙcaiṫ na h-úaiṙle
Tá ḋom' ṙuaġaḃ anunn 'ṙ anall.

Bíonn leaḃaíḋ ġlaṙ aġuinn ḋon ḋuilliúṙ ṕéile,
An lon 'ṙa' ċéiṙṙeaċ le n-a ṫaoḃ,
An míol buiḋe beaġ aiṙ a ċoṙaiḃ (a') leimne',
Aġuṙ ġaḃaiṙ béul-ḃinn ṙionnáil (sic) ṙaoi.

Bíonn a n-eilit ṁaol 'ṙ a laoġ a' ṙúġaoíl,
An Ċaṙaiḋ (?) (a')búiṙṙeaḃ aiġ ṫeaċt ṕán nġleann,
Bṙuc a'ṙ bṙaḋán ḋá nġabail na ġcúṙlaí,
Saṁail na Tṁúċainn' ní ṙeaṙ ḋam ann.

Iṙ iomḋa boḋaċ aġuṙ caile ġṙúama,
Inṙa ḋuan ṙo anoiṙ lé ṕáil,
Gan ṁoṫ, gan uṙṙaim, gan ṁeaṙ ná múnaḃ,
Sí Tiṙ-a-Rúaiṙ aṫá mé (a') ṙaḋ.

A Lúcáiṙ ġaṙṫa, ná maṙlaiġ an Tṁúċainn,
Tá ṙí clúiṫeaṁail, ṕaiṙṙiṅg, ṕial,

---

1. bṙaḋ cuṁṫaṙa MSS, bṕáṫmuiḋ I. 4. hoilleaṁ MS. 2. cṙaob corr. to cṙann I, cṙann A. 5. ṁuilliñ . . . páulṫaiṙ MSS. 6. ċeana MS, ċeaña ḋíaṙ I. 8. ṙcaiṫ. 11. bíon . . . aġuin . . . ḋiullúṙ MS. 12. lun ṙa ċeaṙṙaċ a ṙiñim ċeoil MS, le na ṫaoḃ corr. to ṙinnim ċeóil I. 14. ġaiḋiṙ . . . ṙioñáil ṕuíġe MSS. 15. bíon a neilliot MS. 16. an caṙṙaiġiḋ búaiṙṙa MSS. 17. ṫa nġeóil . . . ġcúṙlaiġ MS. 18. an MSS. 19. caille. 20. ionṙa ḋuan ṙo aniop MS. 21. ġan ṁúnaḃ I. 23. Tṁúċáin MS, Tṁúċaiṁ I. 24. ṫa ṙi clúiṫeaḃ-aṁail.

Fuair rí treise air do Tír-a-Rúain-se,
Deir gach uġdar ón oile anúas.

Mo mile slán leat, a tír, a Thuáthainn,
Gid ir fada uaim tú a'r mise i gcéin,
(I)n-aimsir sinc ní bionn do ġeatai dúinte,
Act fairsing, flaitheamhuil a'r doirse réid.

53. MARḂNAḊ UILLIOC A ḂŰRCA.

Dá mbéidinn féin tiar i nGlinnsge,
Bud cinnte dam beit air meaṙuġaḋ meisge,
'S anoir ó tagla mé ag ól an n-uisge,
Gó mbud céad slán do ġnár Sir Uilliog;
Leigfead fead go binn, binn,
Do ġoiread air bcoir 'r air lionn dúinn:
Mar ṙabam(?) beo act feachtmain eile,
Biom in(a) aice aṙir (?) ag ól.
Ir mesra liom ná eug an callaig
Teacht an casraig i gcluinniocán,
Gan a beit an uair so tiar 'na teach-san,
Aig éirteacht le sróisd.

Nár b'fearr a' ciall dúinn tsall 'na taitig,
Ná beit air sliab dúinn i lár na lachaige;
Uaḋ bód! a duine chroide, 'sí an marrál cóir:
Seal beag eile sanntuideacht,
Seal beag eile 'cannaireacht,

---

2. díola núar MSS; leg. dílinn suain 3. thuáthain MS a Thuáthain I. 5. sgiṁe níḋ bíon do ġaitigiḋ MS. 6. fairsing. MS, fairsin cluiteamhuil I.

1. Ulick Bourke's Lamentation—Carolan MS. (23O42) 2. mbéidinn . . . . sian a nGlinsge MS. 3. cinti dub . . . meaṙúġaḋ MS. 5. ġnáthar MS. 8. mar sidiom beoḋ MS. 9. bioḋam an MS. 10. eallaic MS. 11. casraic a gluñiocán MS. 12. teach sian MS. 14. haitiḋe MS. 15. sliabh MS. 16. sic MS. 17. sanntiacht MS. 18. a saoba . . . cathaḋ MS.

A ṙeuba(ḋ) téuḋ 'ṙ a caiṫeaṁ toḃac,
'ṙ aʒ ól na ʒcupán leó.
'Uilliam Uí Ċeallaiʒ, éiṙiʒ ʒo tapa,
Aʒuṙ líon ḋúinn ʒalún beoṙaċ,
Ro n-ólamuiḋ ṙlainte ḃṙcáʒ Siṙ Uillioc,
Ir ṙeaṙṙḋe ṙinn a ól.

Naċ móṙ a t-euċt ṙin báṙ Siṙ Uillioc,
Oíṙleaċt na huaiṙle, mo leun, mo ċṙuaḋ-loṫ,
An n-áṙḋ-ṙlaiṫ uaṙal ḃeiṫ ṙínte i ʒeṙṫ ʒan ċuiḋeaċt,
An áit a mbíoḋ ṙʒaoṫ do luċt ṙiamṙa taṙṙaing anall,
Ḋaintṙeaḃaċ 7 ḋílleaċtaiḋ tiʒeaċt i ḋtíṙ aiṙ ʒaċ lá,
Aʒuṙ ʒo mḃuḋ coṙṁuil aiṙ a' tṙaoʒal é le naoṁ a ʒcoḋṙaḋ báṙ.

54. MARḂNAḊ ĊEARḂALLÁIN.

Mac Cába ccr.

Mo ḃṙón! mo ṁilleaḋ! mo ṫinneaṙ 'ṙ mo ḋuaiṙceaḋ tṙá!
Do ċeol-ċṙuiṫ ṁiliṙ ʒan ḃinneaṙ ṗá ʒṙuaim maṙ tá.
Soṫ' ṫéanṙaṙ aiteaṙ don ʒaṙṙaiḋ ná ceól ʒo búan
Má'ṙ ṙíoṙ é (a) ċaṙaiḋ ʒuṙ cuiṙeaḋ ṫú i ʒcóṁṙa ċṙuaiḋ.

Tṙá éiṙiʒim-ṙe aiṙ maiḋin a'ṙ ṫeaṙcaim aiṙ an tíṙ ṙaoí ċiaċ,
Aʒuṙ ṙuiḋim aiṙ na cnocaiḃ ʒo ḃṙcicim an ḋuḃ aniaṙ.
(A) aon-Mic Muiṙe, ṙoṙtaiʒ ḋom ċúiṙ a'ṙ ṙiaṙ,
A'ṙ ʒo nḋeáṙnaḋ loċ ṗola ḋo aṁaṙc mo ṙúl ḋo ḋiaiḋ.

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2. ʒcupan. 3. eiṙʒe. 4. ʒallún beoḋaṙaċ MS. 5. ólṙamuiḋ MS. 8. ḋiṙ loċt. 10. ṙʒaoi . . . ṙímṙa taṙṙaing inall. 11. 7 ḋioṫliocṫaiḋ tiaċt. 12. ʒo mo . . . ʒeoḃaḋ.

2. tṙa MS (23A1), tṙáṫ E12. 3. mo . . . ṁillíṙ ʒan binear ṗa MS and I. ʒan ṙuaiṁceaṙ ḋáin E. 4. ʒóḋ . . . ʒaṙtṁaiḋ MS, ʒoḋé . . . ʒaiṙtṁiḋ I. cia ḋéanṙaṙ E. 5. ór ṙíoṙ MS, é om.; leaʒaḋ ḋú E. 6. sic E; bíon oṙna ʒo ḋluiṫ an mo láṁ MS, ḋeaṁcaṙ ṗan tíṁ úḋ ṙúaṙ I. 7. ḋuḃaḋ MS. 8. ṗuṙtaiḋ ḋam ċuíṙ a ṁiaṙ MSS, ṁuiṙe . . . ḋom ċáṙ E. 9. ir MS passim; aḋ' ḋiaiʒ E.

A Rí na gcarad, nach airdeach an cúrsa é,
A' luighe dom air mo leabaidh ní comluighfeann mo shúil aon néall.
Tá na pianta deacrach' dul tharna thíd lár mo chléibh,
Agus a Toirdhealbhaigh Uí Cearbhaillán, ir diomuadh liom tú sínte i gcré.

Sgríobaim 'un Naoimh Doimnic, 'un Naoimh Phoinsias a'r Naoimh Clára,
A'r air a bfuil ann do naomadh air dídean na caithfeach neámhda:
Go raibh mo-chumaoin faoilte do anam Toirdhealbhaigh ina n-árus,
Agus a liachtaí portsaochamuil do fheinn ré air an gcláraigh.

55. Dá Mholadh Féin.

(A.D. 1726).

Ní bfuil mo shamail do shíol Éubha,
ní ar son mé féin dá rádh;
ar mo mhionna ní dhéanfad bréag,
ní feicfear mo leithéid go brách.

Ir uaim ir binne gach sgéal,
'r mé an fear suair céim ó mhná,
'r mé ir deire i gcumar méar,
ní dheidh coidche mo shamail le fágail.

---

1. Rioghe . . . na cuirraidhe e MS, airdeach E. 2. agus luighe . . . neull MS, ag luighe . . . néul E. 3. táid . . . tarrna tre E. 4. a Chaithiar Ua Cádha na tuigfe gur rúgsad é MS, diombuadh E. 5. Phionsias . . . cláraidh MS, cláruid I. 6. neámhaidh MS, neamhda E. 7. gur bo chumaoin fuighilte do anm Chaithiar iona hárar, MSS. leg. go raibh cumaoin . . . ainm Toirdiolach ana n-áiur I. 8. liachtaigh . . . fin MS, fin E.

3. ar son . . . rádha MS (Stowe EIII). 4. mionda ni deanbhréce faigh— . . . leithid. 8. deaire . . . méar.

Is milis gach glór ó mo béal,
is neamhnaí mé féin ag fiáid,
i n-am bruighne 's mé bíos tréan,
leagfuinn cúig céad gan fáil.

Conairc mé Gaill 7 Gaedhil,
do conairc mé éachta lámh;
go gcrochtar mé féin lé téid
mo shamhail fa thaéghal má tá.

'S dachaimhail mo chúl 'r ní bhréag,
'r geanamhuil mo béal is mo lámh,
'r gile ná an sneachta mo dhéad,
is deirge ná an ghéis mo bhráigh.

Is dubhe mo ghruaidh ná an chaor,
is leithne ná an sféir mo cháil,
is glaise mo shúil ná an féar,
is threise mé féin ná cách.

Is mé is fearrántha sgafántha i sligh chosta,
is mé an marcach bheagh galánta fíor-oirdhegha (sic)
sluagh danair in m'aicce ní mian leó-san,
seach mur mheraidh gur baoghal dóibh-sion.

Torr[t] Ua Cearbhallain cc.

Páilte.

Páilte dhuit in mo dháil,
Gruaidh choisgis nachar lamh dáil,
A ghéag chumhra is áluinne dhreach,
(A) fuil uasal Caslanacht (sic).

---

2. ag fiáid MS. 4. céad. 5. Conairc. 6. do dairc me éfhuidh. 12. géis. At top of next page before final stanza is written: Ad majorem Dei gloriam 8° Die Maj anno Domini Milesimo Septingesimo vigesimo Sexto. 13. dhubhe written in MS (2314) with usual contraction for *ri*. 16. dheisi me féin MS. 17. leg. forfhánta? 18. bhradha . . . . . fíor-oir dha, leg. óirdha or -fhor-óirdha. 20. fear MS. 23. falte . . . an ma dhail. 24. Gruadh coiscor . . . dail. 25. ghéag cuirne ar aline dhracht: fuil . . . Caslanacht.

56. DONNCAD Ó CONCUBAIR.

Go mbu slán beó bliadnaċ é,
mian croidhe gaċ uile duine:
an t-oigfear bréagh súgaċ,
do ċliú na bfear lúthmar mear.

Saoilfeá air uairibh
gur mine é ná an t-úan,
a's nior bfada uait a glóraí,
nó inntleacht nó eólus.

Aċ mórtus gan tlás
mar ba ċóir dó ó n-a ċáirde:
leig dó go póill,
ar [ní] déanfam níora mó.

Is súgaċ a ċeaglaċ,
is tréitheaċ 's is cliúiteaċ,
a's bí fáilte aig fearaibh Éireann.
gaċ éan am na dún-sa.

Le gaeidhilg, le bairdne,
le béarla gaċ aimsir,
ól ċoidhċe 'na dteanta,
agus ceólta dá bfiannaib.

Agus éigsi dá gceannsaḋ,
le gleann a's le cluainleaċt,
fáċ mo ċúise-si,
(a) fárab san gcúrsa-sa.

D'óifainn-si a' sgála,
faoi ċuairim do flainte,

---

4. bfeádha MS (E II, 1, p. 2). 5. luthmar. 6. fiolfadh Eg., faoilfea MS. 7. no an MSS. 8. glóraidh MS. 11. cóir MS. 12. leg MS. 14. taeglaċ MS. 20. tteanta MS. 22. dha MS. 23. da 24. cúisi-si MS.

A'r ní lúgha liom le Máire,
Gan aimhreas ní bhéag.

Ó tá sé go lán-cóir
'r nach (í) an ghlór a dearmamar (sic),
a Dhonnchaidh Mhic Cathail óig,
Céud fáilte romhad.

57. MÁIRE NÍ RUAIRC

(bean Uí Conchubair Dáil Átha na gCápall).

Is mian liom trácht an uair-sí ar Mhallaibh na páirce súaire,
Leanúint na dtáinte dúal fuair gach duine go h-árd;
Lilí bí a' spáirn go cúramach le dhuthaigh gan smál, na gcúadh,
'S gur binne (í) ná na gáirtha cuach gach uair san lá.
Súd comhrádh ráinig na ruadh, trá bídis cách dá luadh,
Go ngaoithfeá dáinig ó ghruaim le fuaimeas ro-fáinig;
Ní bhfuighe mé táinig nó súan nó go dtéigeadh 'na dáil air cuairt,
An ainnir do árd-fuil Ruairc súair buaidh imr gach áit.

58. BETTÍ NÍ'C NÉILL.

Mo chuairt go Baile Í Sgannláin,
Is fearrde mé i gcéill 'r i dtuigse,
Air leanúint dear na mbaochall car,
Do árd-fuil Néill.

---

1. ar ni lúgh MS. 4. 'rnachan ghlór
2. sic Egerton 131. leam EII, mhalí Eg. 3. sic Eg. leanamh na ttáinte . . . fuar MS (EII). 5. binne no na gáirtha MS, binne ná na Eg. 7. rgaoilfea . . . ghruaim le fuaimcar MS. rgaoilfin . . . fuaimcar Eg. 8. súan o go ttéad MS, ná súan ó go dtéid na dáil Eg. 9. do d'árd 'fuil MSS.

1. For Miss Betty McNeill MS. (EIII). 2. Sgantan. 3. ra ttuigsi. 4. leanamh dear. 5. do d'árdfuil.

Is geal a fiod 'r is caol a mailig,
Beti biog le táod na mara,
Siolraig ón aicme sin
Do fár-fuil Gaédeal.
An uairle is fearr 'r nach dtarlaig i gcearnaoi,
Biu go brath i ngrád le Beti,
Dar leam ní nár, is dear a lám,
'S is bán atá a déad.
Dá mbéinn 'mo bhionnsa nó ri na Fraince,
Nó mar Séarlus Empeg béinn a' caint léit,
Is b'fearr leam agum í,
Nó rtór a' traegail.
Is breág do cúl, 'r is ráinn do fúil,
'S is mór mo dúil in do comrád ciúin,
Ac lion ruar a' copán,
Agus ól orm féin.

Maurice Gorman scripsit March 29th, 1771.

59. MÁIRE NÍ NÉILL.

Sí Máire, ingean Néill, cuir barr air cliú Gaedeal,
Le n-a céadfaid gan táire gan tláithe gan claén;
A dá rorg breágha áluinn do h-áirmead imra sgéim,
Mar diamonds i bráinní 'cur dealrad air gach taéb.

Go éirig do gach fáir-file dár fár i gcrích Néill,
Nach bfacfar dóib tráct fór air a' gcár ro 'cur i gcéill;

---

1. mailgid. 5. tarl- a ccearnaoi. 6. beti. 9. da mbéin . . . no rígh. 10. no ma Séarlus . . . béin. 14. comrad.

1. This poem is given without title in EII, 1. In Egerton it is attributed to Carolan. 2. hánri Eg. 4. breádha . . . do h-áirmeadh- anra MS; breadha álain do hairmidheadh annra Eg. 5. cuir deal- Eg. 6. go deimid . . . fár-file Eg. 7. bfacur . . accár ro MSS.

Act a' té raib ré i ndán dó níl fát leis ac é,
'Nois glóir mór don Áirdrig bí an t-áth rin orm féin

A beit a' molad na mná-sa nó dá cáinead insa féim,
Mar 'téisidhe do mo cáilib insna cásaib do bí tréun;
Ó tá sé mar atá sé, 's nach n-áthaigtear coidhce an tseul,
So deimhin tá mé i ngrádh leat 's ní náire leam é.

Níl uairle dá dtárluig ó Ádam nó ó Eubh,
Na rionnsaí do b'fearr a bí sa Spáinn nó sa Sréig,
Nach bfuil fúaite trí cáithirne, trí snáthma in gach céill,
Dá rtiáil go h-álainn aig Máire Ní Néill.

Is iongantach a' t-ádhar 's is áidhéil a' seul,
Nach dtóigfidhe tú in-áirde có h-árd leis an ngréin,
Síol Néill a's síol nDálaig síol gCárba is Clanna Céin,
Do bíd uilig a' sráim in do dá leacain féin.

Tá do céadraid ro-fárda aig síol Ádhaim agus Éab,
A's bí lonnrad na h-áilne in gach sáinead do do céib.
Cia bé d'éugrad le grádh duit-sí, a stáid-bean na séud,
Ní cheidfinn-si ó'n Pápa nár bár glan dó é.

Mur mbeit an gile tá ina bráige agar fárdacht na taéb
'S dá borg is áille ná blát glar na gcraeb,
An Rós a's a báine 'cur a láidireacht i gcéill,
So deimhin bu bean ghánna í rúd, Máire Ní Néill. finis.

---

2. aġ . . . oram MS, oram Eg. 4. círidh MSS. 5. nach áthaidhear MS, nach athaidhar Eg. 7. niel . . . dha ttárl⁻, níl . . . dár tarlaid Eg. 8. Spáin no sa ghréig MSS., trí haithirne tri snáthma . . . céil Eg, háithirne E II, 1. 10. da rtilail MS, rtiláil Eg. 12. ttoigf— MSS. 13. síol ccarba MSS. 14. do bíd uilic Eg. 15. Aeidhim MSS. 16. bí sgáinn do da MS; háille in gach sgáine Eg. 17. cia be MSS. 19. mar MS (EII, 1). 20. no . . . ccraéb MS. 21. bo MSS, riud Eg.

60. Ó CONĊOḂAIR FÁILĠEAĊ.

(A) Uí Ċonċuḃaiṙ, míle flán leaṫ, ní ṡgaṙṙuinn féin go
bṗáṫ leaṫ,
Muna mbeiṫ go ndeaċaiḋ a' faoġal aiṙ miṙe 'ṙ náṁ féuḋ
mé ḃeiṫ láiṁ leaṫ;
Uí ċuiṙṙinn féin i n-ionġnaḋ oṙṫ, a ġaoi na ríġ 'ṙ na
bṗuonnṗaí,
Feaḃuṙ do ḃeuṙa a'ṙ feaḃuṙ do ġleuṙa, ṡġeul ṙo tá ṙo-
ċinnṫe.

I bṖáiṙíṙ a'ṙ i Lonndoinn atá fíoṙ cia he' gan ċonn-
taḃaiṙṫ
In gaċ cúiṙṫ fuaiṙ cliú agus gean úaḋ ċṙíoḋ a' nglóḃe,
Óigfean taṙuiḋ ṙgaoileaṙ taṙṫ go faoġluiġe Día gan
ċían é (i) bṗaḋ
An-árḋ-ṗlaiṫ féiṁ ir féaṙṙ-de Gaoiḋil go mbu buan é beó.

Mo ṡeaṙc 'ṙ mo ṁúan 'ṙ mo ġráḋ go búan an té ṫug cliú don
náiṙiúṁ,
Rinn(e) ṗé gníoṁ naċ deárnaiḋ daoine ó d'imiġ an naoṁ
úḋ Pádṙuic.
Ir deaṙ a ḃéul a ḋeud 'ṙ a ṙoṙġ, a'ṙ fuaiṙ ṗé ġéilleaḋ ṫall
'ṙ i bṗoṙ
Duḋ duaḷ dó ó ḋúṫċaṙ ceaṙṫ na gcúigeaḋ, ṙiúḋ maṙ a
ṫṗáċtaiġim é.

Ir Gall é 'ṙ ir Gaéiḋioḷ é, 'ṙ ir Ṡpéuġaċ 7 ir Fṙancaċ,
A'ṙ bí cailíní na h-Éimeann aiṙ baéḋṗeaḋ ḋá annṙaċt,
Gaċ baintiġeaṙna óg ó Ḃóinn go Doiṙe maṙ bṗáġaiḋ Ó
Conċuḃaiṙ ṁaċaiḋ aiṙ miṙe,
D'feaṙṙ leó go bṗaicpeaḋ é go dtiuḃṗaḋ dó póg.

For O Connor Faly MS EII, 1. 4. ḃéaṙa, etc., Eg. 5. bṗaiṙíṙ MS, páiṙṙ Eg. 8. oiġfeṙ . . . ṙaoġl⁻ MS, ṙaoġlaiġe Eg. 9. go maḋ buan MS, go mo buan é Eg. 10. ṁún MSS, leg. ṁúan to rime with búan. 11. naċ ḋeáṙn⁻ MS., naċ ttṡeaṙn— Eg 12. ġéilḷ 7 MS. 13. ḋúċuṙ . . . tṙaċtaim Eg., maṙa tṙaċtaiġim MS. 15. baéḋṁ ḋa MSS. 16. duiṙe MS, baintíoṙna . . . Doiṙe o Ċonċaḃaiṙ Eg.; maṙ bṗáġh⁻, . . . ṙach⁻ MSS.

61. AMHRÁN EILE DON FEAR CÉADNA.

Is iongantach an cúis í a'r [is] nuaidheacht fa tís:
Ó Conchubair a' ceannach dúich(é)e 's a' Cútach dá díol.
Má leantar don chúrsa so, a réir mur cuireadh túr air
Béidh Gaedhaluibh go rúgach fa gcúigeadh so arís.

Is bréagh so le n-a innsin, Deo Gratias táim cinnte,
Is so-fárdha tá m'intinn fá'n tráth-sa;
Lion suas na sgálaí a's ólaigidh a' trláinte úd
Uí Chonchubair óig Fáilghe is ceúd fáilte.

Tá fáilte agam féin roimhe, a threinfir na reód,
Ar lonnduin a' Béarla go hÉire bréagh an sróisd,
An léidéir bréagh gaédhalach fúair céim ón uile dhuine,
Slán gan tubaiste go bráth dó.

Sic Teronlias Ó Carolan, Musicus optimus,
Maur. Ó Connor, Armigero.

62. AN COMHAIRLEÓIR SEÁN Ó CONCHUBAIR.

Sin chugaibh é an sgaraire rúgach, árdha,
Seán Ó Conchubair anuas ar Fáilghe,
A gcluin sibh me a Cailíní, cumhaigh' bar ngaradhúin,
Is geall go dtugaidh arrálta air.
Ógánach aerach gan clár é,
Conrach a'r gadhair a'r cláirseach.
Sé rúd a mhian-sa do bhéirsiúr a' traoghail-sa,
Ar cailín dearg sgiamhach ar láimh leis.

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3. Ó *Conur* . . . Cú*tach* MS EII 1. 5. rubgach . . . gcoisg MS. 7. *tra*th MS. 8. sgáluidh MS. 9. ceabair oig Fál— MS. 10. MS. threinfh*er*. 11. beirla MS. Cf. 23M23, p. 9.

1. Consellor John O'Connor MS (EII, 1). 3. failghidh MS. 4. mar for dur. 5. go dtiubraidh MS. 6. ógánach MS.

Ir ruairc 7 ir raoiteamail ir uaral 'r ir aoibeamuil
An t-óig-fear le ndéantar plé-ráca:
Ólaigid a fláinte le fionta na Spáinne,
Ní cóir go gcuirfidear air cáirde é.

63. Maitiú Pluincéad, Tigearna na Mide.

Go baile an Talúnaig racad don réim-re,
Mar a' bfuil a rgafaire ir geanamla cáil,
An Tigearna breágdá rúgac do fréim-fliocht na n-úr-mac
Coinnigear a' trúgrad go buan coidcé air fágail.

Ní fearr a rgarar an fairrge a raidbrear,
Ná an tigearna Maitiú le fearaib na hÉireann,
Bí boct nó bí raidbir, ir cuma cia hé féin,
Ac geabaid ra teaglac-ra fáilte.

Buidéal 7 bumpar gan cunntar go rabairneac,
Fion 7 brandy dá plancad go h-acfuinneac,
Siúd ogit! do fláinte! agur rgaoil tart d' ór árd í,
'S ir aoibinn an áit a beit láim leir.

64. Seán Harló.

Do bí mé lá Márta a'r mé air fráid an Droicid Móir,
Cia carfaide orm an lá rin act Seón Harló a'r é ag ól,

---

1. aoíbinil MS and M, aoidealbuil Eg. 2. plérraca MS. 6. talanaig MS. 7. rgaċfaire MS. 9. ċuinnigear a trúgaid MS. 10. rgabar . . . fáidbrear MS. 11. na MS. 14. go rabinneac MS. 16. cor áird MS.

1. The poem has the title Cupan ui Hara in the MS (23E21), p. 119, and there is a neat and emended copy on p. 240c, and a very corrupt version in different writing on p. 10 of the same MS (23E21). 2. la . . . me MS. 3. an lá rin corr. to *féin ann* which is copied on p. 240c; carad p. 119.

Tuig ré buideál do fíon Spáinneac dam lán in mo dóid,
A'r nár b'fhurr dam a rádh an lá sin, go mbudh fearr é
ionnsa Cian Óg.

[Dí mé, lá breágh, i dtig an tábairne ag ól]
Táinic mirge mór sgannrach orm a'r ráméillighe mór,
Ir truagh nach glar plúta dí fáirgte air mo sgóig,
An uair a cuir mé Seón Rámló cóm h-árd le Cian óg.

Cuirim sgread chráidte ort, a Seóin Rámló a' míl móir,
A sgláibuidhe bodaigh Shánna, a bfuil an cnádán in do sgóig,
An uair a bíodh do sgála cárrthuidh agad agus tú beith 'sá ól
Bíodh cláiréad a'r fíon Spáinneach 'sá ól ag Cian Óg.

65. MÁIRE BRÚN.

Tá do ghárdín pléisiúir gan uball gan fméara,
Gan cnó gan caorthaí ná áirní,
Gan cuach, gan thraghach, gan oiread an éinín,
Sinnsead air théud ná air chláirsigh.
Nuair a mothuighim féin do choirtí dul tharm mirna bóithí,
Tig lionndubh mo-mór orm a'r buaidhread,

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1. fíon Spáinneach corr. to uirge beatha which is copied on p. 240. in mo dóid corr. to air an mbord. MS p. 119. 2. ionnsa Cian. 4. mirce mo sceal liom, p. 10, mirge mór sgáthach p. 119. 7. cháidte . . . a mhail mór MS—not on p. 10. 8. bodaigh . . . ann do, p. 240. plaid bodaigh, p. 10. 9. nuair a bfíodh, p. 119, 7 a cárr[t] atha tharad ir tú d'a cóid, p. 10, beith added, p. 119. 10. bídinn fíon 7 beoir mharc ag o Eaghra air a bórd, p. 10, bíodh claret, p. 119.

23E21: 2. ta do gárdín plérúir gun umal gun fmeura: gun cnó gun cáorid na árnid—

Gun cuach gun thénad gun uirad an aéinín: fineam air théud na air chlárrad.—

Nuar a mhuithim fein do choirtí dul harum an rna bóthrid: tig lundub mómór orum ir buadhrad—

fúid do chuid eachraid bhá móbar a bfreith gimeacht fúid na gclócuide: ir do lanaban bog os ag cruad gul.

Fá do chuid eachraidh bhreágh mórmar bheith (ag)ag imtheacht fá na gcliócaí,
A'r do leanabán bog óg ag chuadh-gul.

Cuirim féin an triúr rin fó choimirce a'r air chúmhdach,
Airdrígh na ndúl tá i bhfárrtar,
Mur bhuil Ruaidhrí, an chraobh-chúmhra a'r an tráidh-bean do na Brúnaigh,
Sé ir ainm don gcúilinn Máire.
A fhamail dar mo chubair daoibh, ní fhaca mé fa dhún fo,
Tá an chraobh léi ó Mhuaidh go Cionn tSáile,
Go mbu fada a'r go mbu buan béar oigre na dúichde fo
An Coirnéal clúdhamail Pálmer.

Tá an gealach a'r an ghrian le fada air a dtriall,
A'r caitheadh dá dtrian dá ndeallraidh,
Tá do leanabán na gciabh 'na fheandruine liath,
A'r cúl air iarg an tramhraidh.
Dá mbeith na macairí mar bu dúthach nó coillte bhreágh dlúth
Tá gan fargadh air bith fúda ná bláth orthú,
A'r tá do chuid beachadh bhreágh (a') fúthadh a gcuid mealadh le cumhaidh,
Ó d'imigh Máire Brún táim fágtha.

Tigeadh binnear in mo mhéaraibh (a') rinnm air na téudaibh,
An uair do chinn féin an fhéir-bean de Brúnach:
A'r go mbíodh fonar a'r an féun ar dhuine ar bith fa thraoghalfa,

---

3. an triuir rin fo cuimirce. 5. mur buil fúrid an chraobh chuiach ir an fiadh ban. 7. a fhamáil dar mo chúir daoíbh ní fhacaidh me. 8. ta an sway léi o mhúodh go Cintále. 9. go mo . . . go mo buan. 10. Coirnéil clúduil. 11. an ghallach . . . dtrial. 12. ir caitheadh . . . dealraidh.

23E21: 15. dá mbeith na maraibh mar bo dúch no coilt brá dlúigh. 16. air bith fúradh na blat air orthadh. 17. brá fúthadh . . . le cúidhe. 18. taim fágadh. 19. tigadh binear an mo mhéaradh. 20. do chín fein an fhiadh ban do. 21. ir go míodh . . . ar dhuinne . . . fa thraoghfa.

D'fhéadadh sa tsaol a mbíodh an cúilionn.
Cróidhe geal na féile, láimh an eineach a's an féidhtigh
Sgaradh dá mbu léi-si an saoghal so,
A's gurab aici atá an chaob ag dul síos ina gcré,
Agus dar go deimhin daoibh ní bhéudh adúbhar.

Deiseadh lae, Dia Máirt, cailleadh Connacta an fháidh,
M' anacuin! is cráidhte na sgéula,
A's go bhfuil an Squire Palmer fearta gan a Máire,
Nata (?) ais a's atáim-se fá buaidhreadh.
Siubhail mé ceithre ceárdaibh na Fraince 7 na Spáinne,
Sarana Call agus Éire,
Do shamhail níl le fágail fearta ná go bráth,
Agus mo beannacht go Pádhar náomh leat.

Tá an 'ala air an gcuan cómh dubh leis an ngual,
Agus a cuid cleitiú anuas léi le fánaidh,
Gach ribe dá dual air ritheadh léi anuas,
Agus a Muire, nach truagh a h-áidhbar.
"Mo bhrón!" arsa'n chuach, 7 í air chreachadh le fuacht,
"Nach cuma dam cé'n uair a labhraim,
Mo chreach a's mo chumha, mur d'imigh Máire Bhrún,
Nó go rinnim dí cumha an tsamhraidh."

Tá Clár bán na Bó (?) gan fhuíd (?) ó leagadh í an chaob,
Tá an donas air an taobh sin do Éire,
Cad a dhéanfas lucht síonta nó leathuim an tsaoghail-sa,
Fearta cia bhuighe riadh téagar.

---

1. dhéadadh . . . a mbíodh an chúlan. 2. chróidhe gal . . . an ninnidh is an péidh 3. Sgabadh dá ma leisi an saoghl so. 5. go dimin. 6. dearadh lae día máirt cail Cunacta. 7. cráidh. 9. hata air (sic MS) . . . fuíd buadhradh. 10. chuail me ceithe . . . fháine. 11. Saranid háll. 12. le fáil fearta. Ezi: 14. ta an alad . . . có. 15. cleatu nuar lei lé fáinidh. 16. air fiolad lei. 17. thruagh a háudhar. 18. mó bhrón. 19. cei a nuair. 20. chéadh . . . chúadhe. 21. no go rinim dís chuadhe an tsamhradh. 22. Clarbanabó gun fhuíd o . . . 1. 23. an dunar. 24. go do dheanar . . . an tsaoghlra. 25. cia bhuidhe riadh téguir.

Luigh fhearail a bhiodh agamsa air bodhaibh 's air dhilleadaibh,
Tabairt airgid dhóibh bidh 's éadaigh,
Dia Sathairn, mo dhith! a d'fhágfa fhéin an fhaoghal,
A's ní thiocfa fhéin a choidche dhár bhréathaibh.

66. BRIGHID NI'C FHEORUIS.

A Bhrighid bheurach, ir duit an bhéarra 's cheid an méid úd a dheanbaim,
S dar by my faith é bhím-se thé-lag, 'r thuag nach léir leathfa m'aingeal,
'Súd an ghléas a mbím do dhéidh-se, a chúl na bpéarlaí mar ómra,
'S go dtig laradh an ghéar-ghráidh thí mo thaobh clé chuireas mo chéadfaidh i ndiomdhuigh.

Dá bhfaghainn-se í bu dheas mo luighe beadh mo chroidhe irtigh aig éirghe,
Mo fheasc 's mo mhian a' teacht 'na h-oidh' fhéin an choinneall í ina léine.
Ní fhacas féin an fhead mo fhaoghail inntan aicme dhaoine do i nÉirinn,
Acht mo leanbh faoidheamhuil, bhreagh, bharramhuil, caomhuil, baby chaoin dheas na bpéarlaí.

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1. ghaidhail a bhiodh . . . dhighlaichibh. 2. bighe 's éadaidh. 3. dia fathain mo dhíth a dhéanadh fhéin an faoghal. 4. ni thiocfadh fhéin a choidhe.

At bottom of page with asterisk at labhraim is written: "see N. p. 25, 2nd stanza."

1. Bhrighid Chúis MS E21. 2. ir duit an bearra 's cheid an meid ud a dheanbaim. The last word is written later and in diff. ink. The writer was puzzled by *varisiem*, leg. d'aithghnim. 3. bidhim-sa threalag . . . m'aingeal. 4. da dheigh-sa . . . na péarla. 5. geir ghraid fhud mo . . . chuir a mimbrigh. 6. da bhuaidhnse . . . lit beidheadh . . . eirghe; *mo lee*, p. 45. 7. na fuidhe fhéin an coinneal í anna léine. 8. fhacas ein. 9. bharamhail . . . ná péirli.

'Sé mo chreach, a Shuain, gan mé 's tú i gCóigeadh Mumhan i n-éinfheacht,
Nó thíos fa Thuadh ar choillte dlúth, 's gan fios ar fúm a bheith aig aonfhear.
A mhian na fuath ar maidin thuaidh', cha 's ublaí na dhéidh sin,
Ar gan de leabaidh fúmm acht féar a's thuadh 's duillibh cúmhra mar éadaigh.

Tug mé an cúrsa go Cóigeadh Mumhan a' cur mo chlú mhaith i gceill dóibh,
Ba mhaith mo dhúil i gceith na n-uball an gartghe fúgach gaodhalach;
Ar filleadh damh-sa ó Raithe Mumhan 's mé ar a' taobh-sa eile d'Éirinn,
Bí neart a's lúth 's friotha fúm do mhian mo fhúil le n-a féachaint.

*A bhéilín páirteach ir binne ná, an chláirseach tabhair ón mbádh mé mádh féidir,
A's fo mo láimh duit go bfuil mé i ngnádh leat 's nach ndéanfainn d'athrú ar chan-é dh.
Mar an eala bán ar an loch a' snámh atá fíodha 's bráigid mo chéad-ghrádh,
'Sé mo chreach [a's] mo chrádh gan mé leat fáirsithe i ngleanntán fáraigh nó fhéidhe.

'Sé mo chreach arís nár adhnuidh Chíorta mo bheith mar fuigh feal ar Éirinn,
Agus ní mar gheall ar mhaoin 's ní mar gheall ar fhion 's ní mar gheall ar fhíodha ghréagach,

---

1. a shún . . . gcóigeadh. 2. na fhíor a Thruadha . . . shún. 3. a bhean . . . ublaigh MS, *vien* p. 45. 4. gan a leaba . . . duilibh cumhra. 5. a chur mo chlu mhaith a gceill doibh. 6. ar fhee na nuballi an gartghe fhugaigh. 7. ar mo phile . . . damhra o fhaithe . . . me ar a thaobh-fha. 8. luath 's fhrafraidh fú'm da mhinn mo fhúile. 9. beilin . . . no an chlairsigh MS E 21. This stanza occurs in a slightly altered form in No. 70, to which it probably belongs. 10. ir fo mo láimh . . . nach deanainn dafha. 12. fairce . . . na. 13. nar. 14. ghréagach.

Ac mar ȝeall ar niȝin na mbacall-dlaoi a b'fearr ȝnaoi (?)
7 béara,
Déanfad cneac i dtíorca 7 marbad daoine de mur bráȝa
mé bruȝid le n-a bréagad.

67. Neilli Plunceád.

'Nelli an cúil craobaiȝ, a bruil do dá fúil ar dac an féir
ȝlair,
'S tú féacaint ȝac lá, a'r ní bréag a bruil mé (a) rád,
Sur tú, a ȝaoil na bfear éactac ó Ardamaca bréiȝe (sic)
Fuair clú mór ó Ȝaodalaib le tréine do láim.

Sid nac mairfeann ins tír-sa ac tú do do ȝaolta,
Ní irleócainn mo ȝlór d'éan neac dá bruil beo ;
Dar mo láim ir duit a cuȝ mé annsacht a ceansaiȝeac a'
trlóiȝ ;
Níp cuma liom ȝod-é 'deirinn le do béal tanaid mar an
ród,
Ac cead fáil fuide fiof le do daob nó ȝo mbeinn ir
tú aȝ ól.

Dar a n-abraim, 'r ní bréaȝ, le bán-cnoc an uicc ȝléiȝil,
Ir tú ir éasacтaiȝ note air béarra 7 air ród,
Air a bruil a' daob-sa uile don réiȝiún 'r tú féin a fuair
a buad (?),

---

1. -dlaoit a bar draoi. 2. déanaid . . . attíre 7 marb daoine da mar bruiȝid me . . . bréagnuȝad.

1. Nelly Plunkett MS (23E21, p. 114). 2. Nelli an cul . . . . an féar. 3. ni bréaȝ aṁuil mo rad. 4. eactac o Ardamaȝ (sic) bréiȝe. 5. trena do láim. 6. ȝe nac . . . tu . . . . ȝaoltaiȝ. 7. ni iorlan mo ȝlor . . . a bruil. 8. a ceansaiȝeac. 9. béil. 10. cead ail fuid . . . no ȝo me ir tu. 11. ni bréiȝe . . . na ȝléiȝil uct. 12. easactaiȝ note. 13. daob-sa 'lic (= uilig), phonetic *lieh*, leg. i leit ? ; a bóg MS for a vogue.

Ach a ċeanṅaiġeaċ ċiúin ċéillidh máṅ léiṅ leat-ṡ 'an ṡṅóiṅt,
Daṅ an láṁ-ṡa má ṅéadaim ní beidh tú gan ceol.
Dá gcloiṡinn uait ṡgéala ġluaiṡṅinn dod' ṅéaċaint,
Dá mbeiṫeá iṁṡa Sráinn a ṅéiṁlin an ċúil bṅeáġ,
A bṅuil do ġṅíṡ-ġṅuaidh aṅ dath na gcaoṁa dáṅ dual maiṫeaṅ
7 ṅéile,
A'ṡ tug tú buaidh in gach ṅéigiún aṅ na céadaib do ṁnáib.

68. CATHAOIR MAC CÁBA.

Ceaṅb : Níl ṡa tíṅ ṡo aon (?) acta dligidh aṅ bit nach leiṅ an
dṅaoi úd a ċáṅla,
An t-act a bí ó tús an tṡaoġail le mo ċroíde-ṡa
gur ċráidte ;
Taṅt (?) ṡá ṡlíġe dá gcartaí di mé ir cinnte go
náiṅṅinn,
Déanṅad maṅbú daoine nó cneaċad tíṅe muṅ
bṅáġa mé aṅíṡ Mac Cába.

MacC. : Guibim-ṡe naoṁ Labṅáṅ naoṁ Antoine a'ṡ Naoṁ
Doiṁnic,
Agus gach naoṁ eile ṡó díden na caiṫneach neáṁda.
Le Toiṅdealbach caoċ cleaṅaċ(?) a ṡeaċaint aṅ a
náṁuid,
Ir a liaċtaí ṡoṅt miliṅ do ṡinn ṡé aiṅ a ċláiṅṅiġ.

---

1. ṅṡóiṅt. 2. ma eidim ni beiṫ tu. 3. da gcloiṡionn . . . gluaiṡin. 4. da mbeiṫṡa . . . an cul. 6. tu buaidead.

1. The poem follows the introduction (in 23 E 21) and the heading is simply *Carrilan.* 2. na naċdud dlíġ aiṅ bíġ . . . dṅaoġ úd ṫáṅlad. 3. a bíd ó húṅ an tṡaoġl . . . cṅádid. 4. baṅt . . . da gcaṅid dód me ir cindid go náṅṅin. 5. dénad maṅd duine no cṅacad . . . maṅ bṅáġ me aṅíṡd. 6 St. Lawrence, St. Anthony ir St. Bamrick. 7. uile ṡó díadan na caṅtaċ náṁad. 8. le tuṅlaċ caoċ claṡaṅ a ṡaċuint . . . námuid. 9. liaṡad ṡoṅt . . . a ċláṅṅuid.

Ceann : Cuirt úd a dubhairt sé léir mo shuibhail,
Air nach mo chaint léir chaill mé nadhairc mo shúl,
Ní bhfuair mé agam a'r mé folcadh na noeóir go
hún,
Ach cruaidh-leac dhaighean a'r leabaidh don ghné bí
fuar.

MacC. : Ó nach mairgeann do na naoi̇na acht fíor-bheagán,
Dá maireadh síol gCéin ó d'éug clann an dámadh,
Dá maireadh síol Éibir, síol Néill a'r gach síol
dob 'feárr,
Ní bheadh flaitheas 'na suidhe gan Toirdhealbhach a
beith 'na ndáil.

Ceann : Ní cathaoir mar gach cathaoir an Cathaoir seo
chaoimh,
Ach Cathaoir bu fearmaighe ná cathaoir na fíoghadh ;
Níor shuidh sé ariamh i gcathaoir ó geineadh a' cineadh
dhaonna,
Cathaoir mur mo Chathaoir, sí cathaoir an tsiamsa.

Má 'ní tú cumann le duine na h-éirigh ar,
Ir láidir an rud a' cumann acht a chon(gbh)áil go díreach
glan,
Ir mealltach an cumann léir chaill mise mo shuaimhneas
a'r mo dhath,
A'r gur fíor-ghránna an cumann nach maireann ag
diar acht fear.

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1. hugar . . . léir (= t'réir) . . . fuar. 3. ni fuar me . . . falcadh no nodóir. 4. cruadh lac dhaighean (= daingean). 5. mairinn . . . naoi̇n . . . beagán. 6. marad . . . anbámad (sic). 7. marad . . . Cbad . . . néil . . . b'ár. 8. ní beg . . . fíghe gan tuirlidh. 9. cathir mor gach cathir. 10. bo rar buid na cathir. 11. gcathir o genadh a cinadh daona. 12. an díomrad. 13. ma ní . . . na éirigh. 14. a chunail. 15. mealtadh . . . mo shúil . . . dhagh.

MacC.: Cumann na gcumann le a gcumann gach sgéim
fó chois,
Cuis do chumann le mo chumann agus a bhínoi (sic)
más feidir gnaithe,
Óir is fearr do chumann ná an cumann chuig Déirdre
do Naois',
A's a blát na n-uball—mo chumann-sa go héag ná
sgaoil.

Tá gean agam féin ort a's ní féadaim gan a foillsiú
duit,
A's a charaid mo chléibh, déantar an iarnuige duit,
Níl mo chroídhe i bpéin acht mur beith éinín ag ar
cráthadh (?) a neid,
Agus m' anacair géur, ní mé féin d'órdaigh duit.

Tá grádh a's tá grádh a's tá grádh agam féin ort,
Ní héan mhíle amháin (?) tá grádh ag Mac Dé ort,
Mo chúig mhíle grádh dhú i gceart-lár mo chléibh-sa,
A's grádh gach uile ghrádh tá mo ghrádh géur go h-
éug leat.

69. RÉALTA NA MAIGHE.

Go Craobhaigh choidhche má theidheann tú,
Dearc air mhnaoi na bpéarlaí,
Doimhonn bán na maol-morg,
'S ní baogal duit an bás.
Bu deire a cum iomá an n-áille,

---

1. na gcuman le gcuman . . . rgeim. 2. a bhínoi más féidir fhím. 3. óir is fearr do chuman . . . deirdhioghe do Mhoire. 4. bláth na namhul . . . na rgaol. 5. ta gan . . . gun fhoireadh. 6. charo . . . arnigh. 7. chráodhe bpéin ar mur beith éanín gcur-chráthadh a neid. 8. géur . . . do hordhuidh. 10. ní e l mhíle bán. 11. grádh hú a gcairtlár. 12. grádh.

1. Raelta na maighe Carolan MS (23O42). 2. Craobhaidh coidhche ma MS. 4. doimonn (sic) MS. 6. bud . . . áidhle MS.

Gan gcúaim gan cruas gan crádhteacht,
A'r a malaig caol tá tarraingte
Ó nadúr gan trua.
Bu gile a piob a'r a brágaid,
Iona an sneachta [a'r é] dá cárnadh,
A'r ná an lili do cuig bárr maise,
Ir breagachta ná an rós,
A dhúcht na mainne ir áille,
'Gur a' gluan faoi smúid gur fágbha tú,
Aig eirge air na hárdaibh,
Gach fár-mhaidin céo.

Ir claoídte bocht atáim-se,
Im' luidhe, air earbuidh sláinte,
Agus mo leigeas ní bfuil le fágail,
Aig aén liaig dá bfuil beo.
Atá mo chroidhe dá sciallad,
Mar orro a' gabail air iarann,
Fóiridh orm-sa, a Dhia,
Nó ní béidh mé búan beó.
A béul tá tanaidh dílir,
Ná déun rúd orm choidhce,
Tabair póg nó dó d'óir ireall dam,
Mar leigeas air mo phéin.
Má gní tú riúd gan amhras,
Fad a'r mairfeas saegal a'r aoibneas,
Ní sgarfa mise choidhce leat,
A cumann geal 'sa gnáth.

Mar dhúcht air mhaidin samhraidh,

---

1. cnúadar gan cnáidtiogh. 2. et a mallaidhe MS. 3. uadh náttúr. 4. buidh gille a píb. 5. dá cárnadh. 8. áilne. 9. et for agus. 11. fár-maidin céoidh. 13. Am . . . sarbuidhe slainte. 15. leas dha . . . beodh. 19. bladh . . . beodh MS. 20. ta tanaidhe. 21. rud. 22. gcó ir iriol. 24. mairbhior. 25. sgarfa. 27. a maidin.

Buaileadh orm i m' anmaċt,
Mar réalta na maidne ag éirġe,
  Le héirġe an laé.
Sí plúr agus bláṫ na sgéimhe í,
'S gile ná sneaċta na haon-oíḋ',
Má an 'ala bán go h-éudtrom,
  Ag éirġe air an doinn.
A ruain mo ċroiḋe agus m' anmaċt,
Má tuig-sa naċ bfuil mé i ngeall oit,
Dá gcaillti an Róimh 'r an Fhraing leis,
  Éulaig liom gan sprán.
A ruain mo ċroiḋe tá cairṫannaċ,
'S a gnáḋ gaċ rúi' dá bfaca tú,
Mur n-éuluige tú liom ṫar fairge,
  Ní béiḋ mé buan beo.

Coir Féile go bróġainn tú,
A trór a'r a beiṫ réiḋ leat,
Searc a'r ruain mo ċléiḃ tú,
  Seaċ a bfaca mé de mná;
Go raċainn real ṫar Bóinn leat,
Nó air ċórtaí na hÉigipt,
'S doig liom féin go h-Éirinn,
  Ní fillfamaoir go bráṫ.
Sinnsinn sior gan léine,
Le do ċum tá cailce gléigeal,
Bfuil na milte fear ag éud,
  7 ag iomaḋ faoi do gnáḋ.
Sé mo míle creaċ naċ bféadaim,
Do ċroiḋe gan loċt a bféagaḋ,

---

2. ag. 5. gille . . na haon í. 6. alla. 9. -sa added over line; mé ngeall MS. 10. gcaillfí. 13. fúil . . . bfacaiḋ. 14. mar n-éulóġaḋ. 15. biaiḋ. 16. bogainn. 11. isa. 15. raċainn. 16. ċóarṫaiḋe. 17. s-doiṫ. 18. fillfamaoir. 19. sinsinn. 22. et ag iombuaḋ . . . gnáḋ. 23. bféidim. 24. a drawing of a heart is used as a contraction for croiḋe.

Agus m' intinn féin go léigfinn leat,
Ais éirġe gaċ lá.

70. MARḂNAḊ ṪOIRḊEALḂAIĠ ṀIC ḊOMNĊAḊA.

Sí do ċumaiḋe-re gaċ lá (a) méuḋaiġeaṙ mo ḋeoṙ,
Tá na cúiṙtí faoi ṙmúid ó ḋúnaḋ oṙt fóḋ;
A aṙḋ-flaiṫ na reóḋ fuaiṙ fáiṙ-ċliú inṙ gaċ nóḋ,
An tráṫ ċuala mé do ṫárġa níl aċt ṙgáile ḋíom beó.

Atá gaċ aṙḋ-fuil faoi ḃṙón, ó Éirne go Ḃóinn;
Cia ṙaċa na faoiṫe, luċt léigin nó luċt ceóil?
D'fág tú Connaċta faoi ḃṙón 7 Conntae Liatṙuim go deó,
'S tá an péim ro le Gallaí ó d'éug Toirḋealḃaċ óg.

Tá Tigeaṙna Muig' Có 'r gaċ tigeaṙna eile faoi ḃṙón,
Agus tigeaṙna Loċ Ginne a' ṙile na nḋeóṙ,
Tá Tíṙ Conaill ní 'ra mó 'gur Siól nDálaig go deó,
Fáḋ' ḃeul binn, ṙraṙaċ, faoḃṙaċ a ḃeiṫ ḋúinte faoi fóḋ.

Sé do faoġal náṙ ḃuan d'fág ṙianṙa faoi ġruaim,
1 ḃṙaḋ ó na ḋaoine 1 gCraoḃaiġ ḃu ḋual.
Ó (a) Muiṙe naċ í an tṙuaġ a'ṙ a liaċta ḋílleaċtaiḋ 1 nġúaiṙ
Ó d'imtiġ ṙé, an aṙḋ-flaiṫ tá ṙínte 1 mḂaile an Ḋúin.

---

1. et for agus.

1. Lament of Councellor McDonough MS (23O42, p. 26). 3. leg. ḋúineaḋ. 4. an ṙgaċ. 6. naḋ Éirne. 7. naċṙa. 8. Connaṙ. 9. ṙe Gallaiḋ. 10. Máiġ eó; iṙ tigeaṙna níoṙ mó Connellan, p. 6. 12. Ċonnail . . . ṙiol. 13. ḋúintiġ. 14. ṙí do ṙaoiġiul. 15. Craoiḃeaċ buḋ. 16. liaċt ḋiliogaiḋe. 17. ṙínti.
The last two lines of stanza III are given by Connellan as follows:

Naċ é ro an t-áṙ móṙ d'fág Éirne faoi ḃṙón·
Do ḃeul deaṙ cluainteaċ ḋul ḋúinte faoi fóḋ.

71. *Béilín Páirteać.

Tá a ciaḃ mar ór air an ḟaoileann óg, 'ra gruaiḋ mar ród
i ngáirdeoin,
'S gaċ dlaoi mar eómra go beul a briógᵹ léiṫ 'r tá ṡéiṁ
na ḟóḋla ag an ṫráḋ-ṁnaoi.
Ir milde a póg ná mil na h-Eórpa 'r ná a bṡuil de ċoṁṫa
ra ngáirdeoin,
1540 B'ḟearr liom pórta gan ṁaoin gan ṫród léiṫ ná ag ingin
Ríoᵹ Seóirse agus páᵹaim í.

A béilín páirteać ir binne ná 'n ċláirneać, taḃair ón mbár
mé már ḟéidir,
So mo láṁ ḋuit go bṡuil mé i ngrád leat, 'r naċ ndéanfad
d'árṫaċ mar ċéile;
Mar an 'ala bán air a' taoid a' ṁáṁ, tá riob a'r bráiᵹe
mo ċéad-rearc,
Sé mo ċreaċ 'r mo ċrád gan mé 'r tú dáltaċ i ngleanntán
fáraiᵹ nó slébe.

1545 Du ḋear ar ngléur a beiṫ dul 'un féarta,
Mar mbeaḋ reimm (air) ċéudaiḃ 7 ceóltа.
'S bu ḋear a' ᵹléur a beiṫ air hallaí ᵹlé-ᵹeala,
A'r fion go meirḋreaċ ḋá ól ann.

72. Sméad ní Maolṁuaiḋ.

Beurra mire cuairt air ṫruaiṡín na mbaċall,
1550 Ir ruaire a'r ir ᵹeanaṁail a cáil 7 a ᵹnaoi,

---

1. (a fragment) By Carolan, add. MS (3B38, p. 131). 2. añ a ngáirdeoin MS with doubling of in- 3. no ḟoḋla. 4. meillre . . . no . . . 'rno bṡuil do ḋórṫa. 5. inᵹíon riᵹ Seorra. 6. no'n ċláirneać. 7. láiṁ . . . ndéanam d'árṫaċ MS, leg. t-aṫrú. 8. a nala. 9. mer tú. 10. an féarta. 11. mar mḃéaḋ rinim ċéudaiḃ. 13. ir.

1. Jane Mulloy MS (23 H 32). Cf. line 4, MS mulúiḋ which gives the pronunciation. 2. beurra . . . ṫruairiᵹ. 3. ᵹeanam- a cail 7 a ᵹnaoiḋ.

Inghean Maolmhúaid na fleadh ⁊ na lanna
Dar dual ó ceart a beit ár[d] i ngníomh.
Tá [a] gaol le Tiarach (?) ⁊ Brian Mac Eochaid,
An planda ir fochmaid ⁊ ir áille gnaoi,
An péarla ir binne ó thaob na Sionna,
Liontar dúinn an ghloine ir fearr-de dár ngníomh.

Siúd mar déarfainn le géag na brat-dlaoi,
Scéimh na n-ealaí a láimh ⁊ a píob,
Ir binne guth a béil ná éigre ⁊ ealadhain,
Sgéul nach gceilfead air fáid nó dhaoi.
A fiúr Ui Néill ⁊ na nGaodhal air fad,
Deun féin mur chleacht do cáirde gaoil,
Ná cluinim go mbeid bhaon fan truiléar do déid
Nach n-ólfam go léir fá do fláinte fan traoghal.

A Sinéad Ni'n Liam, bi fial ⁊ bi fhial,
Gníom mic caiptin dána i ngleo,
Planda thuall gan chian ón aicme,
Tug fuan ⁊ feacht dod' náirún romhad.
Dá dtigead liom i mbliadhna do fiar le eallach,
A mbfiachar nach gceilfead ort lionn ná beóir,
A chaiad na gcliar, dhuid amar ⁊ tabair deoch dam,
Ir deimhin duit anocht gur fearr-de an ceol.

A chúin-bean féimh na gcraeb-foilt car,
Do ghné ⁊ do dhreach mur sgáile an ród',
Dá dtigead liom féin do chéimniú i gceart,

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4. mulúid na fleadh ⁊ na lañíb. 6. tair- ⁊ bhia mhc (with contraction for *re* over t and stroke over a). 7. planta . . . áilne. 8. pearla. 9. liontar dhuin an ghluine ir fearda dear. 10 deunthin. 11. n-alaid. 12. bine . . . eigre ⁊ ealaidhn. 13. gceiliu . . . dhuid. 15. m with contr. for *ur*. 17. nólim go leur. 18. a fheneud nín. 19. gníom mac captín dán na ngleo.

1. chial go'n . . . aicma. 2. nacht . . . naruim. 3. da dtigadh luim . . . allaigh. 4. a mbriarc nc gceiliu ort lion na. 5. toir. 6. ir dian duit . . . súr fearda. 7. féimh na ghaeb broit. 8. *mur* rgaile. 9. da dtuigeadh luim f- do ceamnadh a gceart.

Ní bfeuigh go mb' ait liom tráth ort fós.
Ghéidfinn na fséala dá bféadainn aithris
Air eutht 7 air neart do cáifde romhad,
Airtfigh fá mo dhéin 7 bíodh an ghloine le do thaobh
Nó go n-óla tú féin 7 mé fláinte Sheoin.

73. CAITRÍONA NÍ'AC AONGHUSA.

Tá uairle na h-Éireann fo a' méadú gach fróit
A' dúil leis an fséis-mhnaoi, riúd í ingean Airt óig;
Ach riúd mar deirim féin leat, a chuil dearg na gcraobh carr,
Dá mbu mí mé féin air Éire béinn a' dréim le do phóig.

Ach ó tá sé mar tá sé, 's nach n-athruighfear choidche an t-ór,
A Chití na mbán-chrob ruith i láimh liom 7 bí 'g ól:
Cé ar bit óig-fear bleágh cliútach a bhuil i ndán dó beit' rúghadh,
Le bán-chnoc na n-uarléag (?) 's na púl glas mar an seó:

Ar ndó' ní baoghal báis dó ná brón choidche 'beit láimh leis
Mar dhuine tá fáruighte ó nádúir go deó,
D'fearr liom ná an méid (úd) í, raidhbhear na gcúigí,
Go mbéinn féin gan brón chroidhe feal rúgach leat ag ól.

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1. go mait liom. 2. chéidfin . . . da bfeadtin. 4. bíamh an glinadh. 5. go n-óladh.

1. Cathrine McGuinis MS (23H32). 2. úarla na héimh fo méduadh . . . fhoit MS. 3. fséis-bean . . . Airt óg. 4. rúd . . . chuil . . . cór. 5. da má ríg . . . béin a dhfeam . . . phóg. 6. nach n-aithfeir chuiche an tadhar (sic). 7. ríg á láimh. 8. bhádh cluitach bhuil á nán do beit fhurúg. 9. bán chnoc na núarléag, leg. méar lag(?); na phuil glas . . . róe. 10. ar noidhe ní beol . . . laimh. 11. dhúine tá fharrg . . . nadhuir. 12. barluim . . . reabhar na cúigidh. 13. go méin fein gon chroidh, bhón written under chroidh.

74. Caṫal mac Diarmada Ruaiḋ.

An tṁaġ leaṫ do ḋiaiġ faoi ḃrón,
Do ċéile, a Ġeurlair óig,
Gan iṫ gan oċ aċt ag ornaḋ i gcionn gaċ lae ⁊ i dtuirre,
Oċ! oċ ón! mo ġrád,
Tá mo ċroiḋe irtiġ lán de ċrád,
A'r ní h-iongnaḋ liom daṁ m'ṡíṁnn í do ḋiaiġ ḃeiṫ claoiḋte,
'S gur léiṫe ṡgar toġa na ndaoine, an raoṁ-ṁac ráiṁ.

75. Plérâca ṁiġ Uiḋir.

Ḃéarfaḋ cuairt go luaṫ un tíre,
D' féaċainn planda de ḋream na píġṫe,
Duine le'r b'ionṁuin ceol d'oiḋċe 'r do ló,
Cú Connaċt cróḋaċ, cliúteaċ, corantaċ, fronntaċ, fáilteaċ!

Ir leir bu ṁian ceolta riḋe, luiṫ óla fíona,
A'r gaċ uile ḋream ḃeiṫ 'na aice-fean:
Seo a feaġair, cúirteóir ráiṁ é
A'r curaḋ gan tláṫ i n-aimsir ġleó.

76. An Cíosóġaċ Óg.

Úi na slóiġte crunniġṫe air áird gaċ mullaiġ,
I láṫ na dtrúpa na ndruiḋlí 'r na reóḋ,
Úi drum, drum, drum ag dromaiḋ ann,
Táirlir imeaṁṫa, cláirseaċ, fuireann a'r duilcimer ceoil

1. Caṫal . . . ceanḃallan do can MS (23E12, p. 427). 9. plancrtiḋ ṁic Suiḋir ceanḃallan do ċan MS (23E12). 10. beanfaiḋ . . . . ċum. 12. ionṁion . . . d'aoiḋċe. 13. cliudteaċ. 16. cuirċeóir MS.

1. sic leg., an cireoġaċ óg—Ceanḃallan do ċan MS (23E12). 2. bíḋ. 3. na ndruiḋlíḋe. 4. ḃíḋ. 5. imeaṁṫa.

Na cupaí 'r na cáirtaí lán ag gabáil timcheall,
A'r bu eól do gach duine díob imirt le fpóirt,
Súd fláinte an leinb bafruighte an chinn,
Fíor-fhráth na macraidh an Ciorógach óg.

* * * * *

Fear ólta an chupáin é, fear tóighe macain,
Déanfaidh óig-mhná a mheallaidh dá dtagaidh dó air faill;
Nil triúr dá fhaghail ó Mhaighe go Teamhair,
Chroidhe úr ir fairfinge a fgabadh an fion.

77. Seán Ó Raighilligh.

Tóighfear mo feólta agus gléarfar mo chomalta liom,
Síor go Baile Órtha irna fódaibh fá'n chuan;
Seán Óg Ó Raighilligh ir air a béar mire ag tráchd,
An t-oighfear bheag Gaedhealach a dhéanfadh plé-máca.

Gan fgírte gan chómhuidhe ag tabairt fíona 7 beóraidh dá cháirde,
A'r air buidéil nó air bumperr ní ortha bead cunntar,
Acht a ceadh ag gach fgafaire fuidhe fuar 'na aice go párta
Sámh le cumar a bhéarla 'fa Gaedhilg, gan cáinteacht.

Siúd é mo fgéal-fa air an óighfear ir tréichighe,
Gurb' é a dhéanfadh punch bheág fan dún fin,
Ir é 'dheineadh an Raighilleach le Gallaibh a'r Gaedhlaibh:
"Tigidh gam' féachaint agus céad mile fáilte.

---

1. cupaidh . . . cáirtaigh . . . timcheoll. 2. imeirt. 3. leimh bafruighe. 4. an cineogach óg. 5. macain sic MS. 6. do oir foill. 7. triuir de fhaghail. 8. fairainge a fgabadh.

1. Seagan Ua Raighilligh—Ceanballan nocan MS (23E12). 2. tóigean . . . gleartar. 3. inn fna. 4. a beidiom. 5. plaiaca. 6. beoire do MS. 7. buideoil . . . béidiom. 8. acht ceadh . . . fuidh. 9. treicthe. 10. bheágha. 11. Raghilleach. 12. tigidhe.

An ċrád bím-re liom féin, ní fréir liom-ra gáire,
Bu de(m') mian-ra dá bréadainn lucht pléiriúir beiṫ láiṁ liom ;
Liontar na fgálaí den puncha bpeáġ láidir :
Óir ire an ní é nać gnáṫ a beiṫ air cáirde."

Ir rúgać 'r ir aerać é, ir múinte 'r ir meiḋreać é,
Ir deiṁin muna n-éagad go méadóćaiḋ an facan,
A'r béiḋ (mé) má féadaim ag ól le mac Éaḋmuinn,
Mó ir ionġnaḋ an fgéal é gan aṁfar.

78. Inġean Ruaiḋrí Óiġ.

Deir beannać uaim riar mar gaḋann an ġrian,
Un ainnir' óiġ' gan ćian nać gnáṫać faoi ġruaim,
Leanḋ na gciaḋ na mbaćall car a'r é fíar,
Sí fearc 7 mian na gcliar í, inġean Ruaiḋrí óiġ.

Tá cúl fada, famonnać, fáinneać léi,
Súil dear ir glaire cáil ná féar,
Ráiḋte gać file áiṫ a n-éirġeann an ġile :
Ait a béal 7 a déud (ag) cur cluain ar an nór.

Ní dúṫaiġe ḋon laća fnáṁ ar an toinn,
I gcúrra ceirt ná ire 'na gárda ceóil,
Ir rúgać 'r ir ráiṁ an ćúilionn gan fmál,
An ainnir fuaiṁneać ón dáil dá nġluaireann ól.

---

1. bíḋiom-re . . . ni rpeir. 2. bréadrainn . . . plearuir i n-aice. 3. bpeáġ. 5. aeḋarać. 6. éagrad. 7. béiḋ má.

1. Inġion Rúrnaḋ óg MS (23H32). 2. béir bacaćt búaim . . . már gouán. 3. na anneir óg . . . gnaiċ ruiḋ gruim. 4. gion . . . cár . . . fíor. 5. núirnaḋ óg. 6. famonn fainać léiṫ. 7. gleara cáil na fear. 8. raire . . . fille . . . eirír an gille. 9. a leol . . . cluin ar. 10. ouaćaiḋ . . . laćá . . . tónn. 11. gúrra céirt . . . irré . . . garda ceól. 12. rainn an ćuilin gónn. 13. fuain ón dal da nġluirin.

Is tréitheach, dar linn, le céadaiḃ an ġrinn,
An péarla ġeanamail binn is oirḋeirce (?) cáil,
Béal tanaiḋ binn a léiġeaṙaḋ ġach tinn,
Ina héirteacht (?) is cinnte fóirmiġint d'fáġail.

Ní h-ionġnaḋ liom-sa an té bior le n-a taoḃ d'oiḋċe 7 do lá,
Beit saor ċoiḋċe ó ġalra, a saeġal a beit fada,
Cúl dear na mbaċall dlúit 7 é 'caraḋ
Is mór an t-áḋbar aitir ċára dó.

Dí, ġach uair, a ġruaiḋ mar dealraḋ an róir,
Gnúis ġan ġruaim aġ luaċú cáċ un sróirt,
Ní léir linn aċ ġreann, 7 déanamuis é in-am,
Liontar ḋúinn an dram, 7 béiḋ an rann go cóir.

---

1. tréaċ . . . ńé ceaḋiḃ an ġrinn. 2. pearlá ġannal bíñ is orica. 3. beol . . . bíñ á léiġeaṙáḋ . . . tinn. 4. a héiracht ar cinta róṁiant dáil. 5. ni híneaḋ. 6. síor cuiḋeaḋ ó ġalra a saél . . . fáḋá. 7. dluiṫ . . . carúiḋ MS. 8. taḃar atíar ċarlaíḋ. 9. ġruiḋ mór ḋealṁuiḋ. 10. ġruir ġón ġruim aġ luaċáḋ caċ an. 11. aċ ġran 7 tteanamuír é nám. 12. lintár ġúin ánn dream.

AMHRÁN A TAIRMSEAD AS LEABAR MHIC UÍ CHOMMALLÁIN.

79. TOIRDHEALBHACH MAC DOMHNAILL.

(Ó Comhmallán cc. Uimh. 79).

Siubhail mé go leór, 'r ní fhuilfeadh níor mó,
Ó Bhaile Átha Cliath go Gaillimh, ir go Geatai Dún mór:
Súd an sheol a raibh an ceól, súd an ceann a raibh an glór,
Tá an péim so uainn fearda, ó d'eug tú, (a) Toirdhealbhaigh óig.

Dá maithea inr an dún, ir tú a fearfadh ar gcúl,
Agus chuirfeá go tapaidh cúir mheangach ain gcúl,
Dá gcluineadh an lí úr do theardar nó do chlú
Beadh pé tinn deacrach ag filleadh na fúl.

Ir tú dob 'fhéile, ir dob 'fhearr ir tú péidheadh gach gádh
Agus d'fhuarglaodh, ón mbéinnre, luchd géibhinn ó chán;
Sgeul dubhach le rádh, gur éag tú go bráth
Go gcuirfeá lucht éigin fó gheurmhacht ó do láimh.

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1. Terence M'Donagh, Esq., Barrister, Co. Sligo, by Carolan. 2. fuiblaidh O'C. 3. baille O'C. 5. dóghluigh O'C. 6. maithea fadh ar cclúdh O'C. 13. ccuirfea . . . nadh gheurmhacht O'C.

80. Máistreás Pléamann, inis t. Duirgie

(Ó Comhmallán).

Déarfa mé cuairt air an óig-mhaoi béaraig,
Ní anan (sic) dúinn féin a leicidhe le fágail:
Cailín geanamhal fuair cion ó fíor Éabha
Ir air Sinéid, gan bhréig, a ghnáthaim.

Más tinn a bím, déanfa sí leighior duit,
Le binneas ina beul, ir le féile ina láimh:
Muire! Muire! fairse, fairse! a Máirtreás Pléamann,
Ir agad a bead an céile dá mbeith Airtrí rián.

Féachaid gach uile duine god-é rún aneifeamuid
Ir amhgar liom fhéin an ghéul a chuir d'ór Airtrí:
A Muire, Muire! fairse, fairse! Máirtreás Pléamann,
Ir agad a bead an céile dá mbeith Airtrí rián.

81. Dá William Dáibis.

(Ó Comhmallám.)

Tá dá William Dáibi inna n-áit-se:
William atá go-chíonna,
William atá cliste air déanamh cirde,
William nach gcuirfead rubéar air daoinib.
Mar dtugad ré duit ach gar beag ghaillúin
Bead ré dá gcallad mí duit:
Dá dtéigead ina cóirde leat un na Róime
Ní diubhrad ré bóicín dige duit.

---

1. Mairtrear Pleaman O'C. 4. Leg. ir annamh. 9. beit O'C. 8. Airtridhe O'C., leg. Archie. 11. cor áirt O'C. 12. Airtridhe O'C.

1. daibhir O'C., annran 23H33. 4. ceuirfead rughdacar O'C. 5. ghealliúin O'C. 6. beitead . . . gealladh O'C. 7. an a Roma O'C., ann a gcóirde H and O'C. 8. boicín O'C. 9. Fhrancaidhe O'C., ganra: leg. ganbal, a gander. ceasc Fhrancach H.

Do chuir sé sanna agus dá circ Francach',
Go h-aonach Tighe Teampla i n-éinfeacht,
Is d'iarr sé a nioil air dá naoi bpingne
Cum congnam cir na féile.
Mo chreach, is mo leun, is mo tollad go héag,
Nach bfuil an t-ór atá (i) feilb William chionna
Tior i bpóca William is óige,
Sé déanfad beoir 7 fion duinn.

Sé William óg cáindeamhuil an úr-flait fárta
Nach ndéanfad aicnir air bhídeach,
Do-déanfad fáilte do fluagh chiche fáil
Dá mbead air earbuid díom.
Marc ní fáirgead i scaircar láir
I bfad ó Shán (sic) is ó mínleach,
'Sé bhonnad a fáit air bobal Fátraic,
Do biad, do ceól, is do frantra.

D'fearr an chionnacht do William earcoinn (sic)
Sean is sráid na nDilleacht
Ná raidhbhear saoghalta do buaidh 'r do chaoirib
Nach maireann do daoinib choidche.
Is ceart an cóir, a bhortuighear fól
Mait don scomarra a déanamh,
'S sur faidhbhe an sráid ar náimid fágail
Ná táinte is maoin an traoghail-re.

82. COR RINCC, NÓ SLIG (Jig).

(Ó Conmaillám.)

Fáilte duit féin go hÉirinn,

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2. Thighe Theampla H. 5. a'r mo chollam H. 9. úrflaigh fártuide O'C., an túr flait H. 13. leg. fáirgfead. 14. Shan is o mionlach O'C., sgáin H. 17. chionacht . . . earcoin O'C, earcaoin H. 18. nioilacht O'C. 19. do bóid O'C, caoirchaib H.

2. bhortuighear O'C. 3. ccomarra O.C., comarra H.

Inḟin na feud 'na bpéadlaí
Táinic anall ón bḟrainc,
Ḟeoba tú ceol ir binnce.

Tá ré cinnte, níl fad caint air,
Ólfam beoir ir lionn leat,
Go Cairleán Numpion tá mo ċnuall-ra,
Go mbu feácd fearr go brád i mbliadna tú,
Slán gan ċeo, go deo, tú 'Seóin,

83. RIOBARD MAC A' tSEABÁIC.

(Ó Coinnealláin.)

Go maire tú do ṗórad,
Sgeul ir fearrde cóigead,
Maoin ir táinte, raoḟal ir rláinte,
A béar agad-ra i gcoinnibe,
A Riobaird móir, mic Seoin mic Cadbaird,
Ir uaral tréan do ċáirde,
Ir mór do ḟaol 'r ḟad áit dá mbír,
'S ní bréaḟ rin do rád anoir.

Dá brágann ó m'inntleacd,
Do ḟeinnrinn ceól duit,
Deinn-re cuinneac, caintead, ceolmar,
An t-ógánac béarnuil, tréicdeac,
Lattaineac, ḟréaḟac, i mBéarla 'r i múnad,
Nac é rúd plúr na rinne,
Mian croide ḟac uile duine,
Saoḟal fada ḟeanamuil aige le réan.

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7. go ma rear O'C.

1. Robert Hawkes Co. Roscommon Carolan. 2. mairiġ O'C.
3. coigead. 5. biar O'C. 10. ḟinin O'C.

84. *COMAIRLE DEAS SEÁIN UÍ NÉILL.

(Ó Conmaillán, 23H33, 23I8.)

Comairle dear dus Seán Ó Néill,
Do gach neach dá muintir féin,
Gan carad doirdhe imma trilge,
Le Séamar buirde na mbreug.

Dionn ré anúnn ir anall fán gcoraċ,
Dionn ré aniar ir riar fán mbogaċ,
Dionn ré (a') teaċt i gcomnuide mall,
Ag iarraid cuim air Gráinne Dig.

Mná ir fir na Fraince,
Ibear fionta ir leanta,
Mo comairle daoib má'r mian lib beiṫ cneardha,
Gan beiṫ i brad i gcampaí.

Ir fuaṫ sium reanóir liaṫ gan dúiṫde
Lán do dúil beiṫ fuirideaċt cailín,
. . . . .
. . . . .

Fág mar fogain ciall ir ciúineas,
Ná tóig congáir air uirlár cúirte,
Smuainig air Iargáil Éamoinn mic Gearáin,
Ná bí air reacrán (i) n-aimsir cúitigde.

Slán bread don fionnóig,
Ir do péarla na gclannóg,

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1. By Carolan O'C. 3. air S H, I. 6. núin O'C. 7. fán mbogaċ H, fa n-doirde i bpeill I.. 9. Gráinne Dig O'C., Gráinne Deag H. 11. dólaim fíon 7 briandaig I. 12. a beiṫ H. 13. na bígíd air mire a gcampaid I. 14. ir fan sium! reanóir O'C.

1. cúirtéaraċt I. 2. briaor ladar H. 3. an gcluinneann tú Dlanaid bí riar-fiuntaċ O'C., Dlánuid bí H. 4. feuir do da cuilloid a rtrabaid lubaig I. 5. na tabair cuingaire I. 6. Iargail Éamoin O'C., Éamon ua Gaṁráin I. 7. bí O'C., cutugad O'C. and H tabair dó cúitead I. 8. bréad don nrioñoig O'C., fioñóg H. fláinte brad don neañoig agar do péarla na gcamóig ir do uairle na gclannóig I. 9. gclanóg O'C.

Is d'uairliḃ na gcamóg,
Is mo-mór gleann.

85. EAḊÚARD CROFTON.

(Ó Conmaillám.)

Sláinte Sur Eaḋḃairḋ sí féadar gaċ uile ḋuine a ól,
Is fearr ḋúinn a h-ól le leanntaiḃ go lionmar,
Is le fíontaiḃ go dlúiṫċeart,
Sí is fiúntaiġe, is clúitiġe,
Dá ḃfac(ċ)ar go póill,
Ní fearr le gaċ ó í (sic),
Ná go mo-moċ ag éirġe dó,
Ag surdle an ċinn ċróḋa,
Ó Mórta na hAġnaiḋe air fad.

Is binn liom-le púraċt, beiṫ traċt air an-úrlaiṫ,
Go deimin fin ḋúinne i gcóir brandaiġ,
Is gur b'é adeir an faoġal uile,
Trát ba mian leora dul air buille,
Parlement! fuagram í an parlement!
Air gaċ éan aea naċ mbeiṫ ól aca,
Gleann, ceolta nó fíor-aiṫis,
Ag a mbeiṫmis ag gluaiseaṫ gaċ lá leis,
Feuċaint go mbeiṫmis-ne air damaireaṫ,
Nó air feidir ḋúinn beiṫ (1) n-eagmuis ar gcáirde
Trat gluaisiṫ anois, a uairle is deire glice
Air euairt go dtigid cuaċa an tramraid.

1. Sir Edward Crofton, Co. Roscommon, by Carolan—O'C. (p 29).
2. a ġól O'C.

86. AOḊ Ó CEALLAIĠ.

Ḃí mé lá ḋul ġo ḃeul Aṫa Fearáin,
Ġo ciġ Aoiḋ na féile móire,
Nil rin ḋuine náṁ ġlac mo ċomaiṁle,
Nac raiḃ bṁúiṫe bṁirṫe bṁónaċ;
Why Sur, a Ṡeáin Uí Ċeallaiġ,
Sġaoilim leaṫ ran ól é,
Ir ṫraċ ḃéar cáċ ġo ráiṁ ġan ḃuille,
Náṁ ṁaiṫ an áiṫ aiṁ ċárla mire,
Sé ḋuḃairṫ ré liom ḋo Ḃéarla bṁirṫe,
Pray what do you mean, sir?
Behave yourself civil.
Ib ḋo ḋóṫain ir ná bí aiṁ miṙġe,
'S náṁ aṁlaiḋ rin ba ċóir é,
Náṁ bfeaṁṁ an ċiall ḋam ṫiall ḋa ċaṫuiġe,
Ná beiṫ aiṁ friaḋ ɾc.

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5. bṁuiṫe O'C. 8. biaṁ O'C. 9. náṁla O'C. 13. ḋoṫun O'C.

CHAP. II.

1. PLÉARÁCA NA RUARCAC.

Pléaráca na Ruarcac do ċuala gac duine
  Dá dtáinic a'r dá dtiocfaid a'r dá mairfeann fiaṁ beo:
Bí feact bricid muc, mart agus caora
  Dá gcargairt don garraid gac aon lá.

Bí na páil uirge beaca ann a'r na meadraca dá lionad,
  Aig éirge dúinn air maidin, ir aguinn bí an fróirt:
"Bruiread mo fioba-fa," "flaidead mo fóca-fa,"
  "Loirgead mo brúrte-fa," "goidead mo ċlóca-fa."

Ċaill mé mo bairéad, m'falluinn agus m'filéad,
  Ó d'imig na gairéid (?) mo feact mbeannact leo;
Seinn ruar an pléaráca, feinn fhfiead air an gcláraig
  An bucfa fin, 'Áine agur fgálóg fé n-ól.

Tá lucht leanaṁn' na Ruarcac (a') cnacad a gcleitead,
  Trí ċuala riad torann 7 trom-phléarg an ċeóil,
Gac aon acu ar maidin aig éirge gan ċairdeacan,
  Stracailt a gcuid ban 'na ndiaid inna pód.

Nac láidir an fearaṁ don talaṁ bí fúca,
  Gan pléargad fé fodar agus glug inr gac bróig;

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1. Carolan cct, add. MS (23A1). 2. do ċúalaig MS. a gcuiṁne an uile duine O'C., gac uille I. 3. da MS. 4. bricid MS. 5. garfraig MS. 6. béada . . . . ir MSS. 7. éirgíd dúin MS. 8. fioba . . . flaidead MS. 9. braoirte-fa MS. 10. mfaillin . . . mfilléad MSS mo bairéad O'C. 11. na gcairead mo feacht beannacht MS, na gcairéad I. na gáiréid ar feacht O'C. gared B 28. 12. fin. 13. aine . . . . . fgallóig MS, leg. fgálóg; fglátóig I. 14. locht leaṁaṁuint . . . gleitead. 15. ċualaig . . . trom-phleafg. 16. éirgid . . . cairdeacan 17. ionfa. 18. fút fa MS, fút fá I. 19. ionfa.

"Do ṙaoġal aġur do ṙláinte,(a) Maoileaċluinn Uí Éanaġáin,
Dair mo láiṁ, ir deaṙ a ḋaiṁriġeaṙ tú, (a) Maṙṙaill Ní
Reideaċáin."

"Súd ort! a ṁáṫair," "go raiḃ maiṫ aġad Pádraiġ,"
Caiṫ ṫura an ṙġála rin ruar in do ṙgóiġ,
Cṙaiṫ ḋúinn an tṙráideóġ rin, ṙġar ortí an ċáiṫeóġ rin,
Buail kick inṙa n-ól aġur ṙráiḃ inṙa n-ór."

Seinn ruar an pléaráca, reinn ṙṙeac air an ġcláṙṙaiġ,
An bucṙa rin, 'Áine aġur ṙġálóġ ré n-ól.

A Rí na nġráṙta! ná ḃṙeiṫá-ṙa an ġarṙaiḋ,
Lionaḋ a ġcṙaicne aġur a' laraḋ ré póit,
Bí cnáiṁ puiġeaḋ bacairo air ṙad in ġaċ ṙġín acu
A' poilaḋ, a' ġearṙaḋ go leór, leór, leór.

"Tuġ tú éiṫeaċ," a ḃoḋaiġ," ré m'aṫair a ċuir Mainirtir
na Búille ruar,
Sluġeaċ a'ṙ Gaillimh aġur Caṙaiḋ Ṁrom' Rúṙca fór,
Iarla Ċill Dara aġur Diaḋtaċ Ċluain-Eilte,
D'ail 7 d'altrom mé, aġur ṙiorraiġ de Mór."
Seinn ruar, 7c.

A Rí na nġráṙta! ġod é ḋóiġ an pléaráca ro,
Arr a n-eaglais aiġ éiġre 'r a' baġairt go mór,
Ní hí an ṙpeirġeaṙ cairṙeacta bí aġ ġaċ aon acu
Act bata mór cnaraċ, boġ-lán doṁn.

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1. Maoileaclainn Uaḋ hÉanaġain. 2. tu Maṙṙaill Uaḋ Reaḋaċain MS a Mairrill ní Ġriaḋaġáin O'C. For readings of 23 B 28, v. notes. 3. Sic Con. and B, Here's to you a ṁáṫair, I pledge you God save you, MSS. 4. ṙġala MS(23A1) ṙġaġ ṫura. 5. ṙṙaideóġ . . . ortaiḋ MSS cṙaiṫ púinn . . . leaṫnuiġ O'C. 6. ionṙa n-, MS. An bugṙa rin, Aine aġar ġráideóġ le-nól O'C. 7. rin MS. 8. Áine . . . ṙġallaiġ. 9. bi cṙáin puṫ bacairo . . . an ġaċ ṙġían acca MS, cṙáin puṫ baicimo I., cnáiṁ puiġeaḋ bacoimo . . . ṙgian O'C. 13. eiteaċ . . . Mainirtéar na Búiġle. 14. Sliogaċ ir Gaillime aġar Carraiġ Ṁruim Rúrca. 15. Ċluain Ailte MS, ré Iarla Ċill-Dara aġar Diaḋtaċ Ṁuiġnealta O'C. 16. d'eil 7 d'ailtrom me aġar firtríḋ. 19. Ní rriorad naoiṁ ná cairtṁoc do laḃair ġaċ aon acca MSS cairtṁocan I. with an deleted. Cf. Notes.

Tá fíl riad na caibilíoraí (do) chargairt a'r do chiorad,
Fágad an fagairt 'na mheall carta fán mbord,
D'éirig na bráithre (a') táitháil na bruighne,
Fágad an t-Athair Gáirdín air a cáirr inta ngríoraig.

Ó bí mé (i) gCionn tSáile ná (i) n-Innis Chuan Mág,
Ná 'glacad na ngrádam ón brápa ra Róim,
Sgrib iad na Seven wise Masters bí air a chráth ann,
'S ithe na potátaí láim fir an tig mór.

2. ANSACHT NA N-ANSACHT.

Thréig mé luchd Béarla 7 buclaí bróg,
Agus thréig mé gaoil fola a'r a mairbeann díobcha beo,
Air fúil le Dia go mbéinn a'r tú lá an aonaig a g-ól,
A'r gur tú an chéad fear air léig mé mo chumann leir go hóg.

'Anracht na n-anracht, teanum 7 thiall,
So mo lámh air do báin-chrior a'r ná fuilinn mé i bpian;
Mo chrad croidhe go fnámhfainn an tSionainn ó! do díaid,
A'r go dtug tú bár' maire air mná dearca Baile Locha Riach.

A fúil ir glaire ná uibeacha na bréarán tair,
(A) chum ir gile ná'n fneachta a'r é dá chainad go mion,
Cúilín thriopallach tá fite mar an t-ór-fháithe car,
A'r dá chig chuinne gheal' nár millead riam le láimhriú na bread.

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1. na cairlíní cargairt . . . ciarad MS (23A1) and I. 2. cartaig.
4. Air a tóin A.I., a harr B. 5. na. 6. ngrádus. 7. sic MS.
8. pótátaís.
9. add. Carolan cct MS. (23A1) and I. 10. thréig me MS. thréig I.
11. ir for a'r passim. 12. go mbéin ir tú la naonaig MS, mbeitin I. 14. teañum. 15. fuillin me a bréin, MS. rian I. 16. chaóidhe . . . fnámhain an tSainin . . . díaig MSS. 17. ir . . . bár . . . mna.
19. go min MS. 20. thriopalach . . . orfhaithe. 21. laimhread.

3. An Bunnán Buide.

A bunnáin buide, ré mo léan do luide,
Is dona an ní léi caillead tú,
Ní earbuid croide ná díobáil bíd,
Act uirearbuid na díg reo maruig tú,
Sé an gléus a mbíteá ar fead do faogail,
Gac a bruigteá do rgagad chíod,
Act anoir tá'n digead ort a'r tú do luide,
Sé mo léan do bár a bheabaire.

['S a bunnáin buide boicht, mo léan do luide,]
A'r do bráig breág gléigeal tá faoi bruac na trágad,
Cor do rgóige ar dat an óir buide,
A'r do leacai ró-geal faoi bruac na trágad.
Dá gcuirteá rgéala air bit faoi mo déin-ra,
Tiocfainn do t'éiliugad dá uair roim lá,
Bainfinn géimneac ar leac loc Éirne,
D'fliucfainn do béal agur do croide in do lár.

Ní (h)é an lon-dub ná'n rmólac (a)tá mé (a) caoinead,
Dair a mairean, ná'n corr glar,
Act mo bunnán buide tá lán den gcroide,
A'r gur cormuil liom féin a fnuad ra dat.
Ní bíod ré coidce act (a') ríor-ól na dig,
Agur deir riad go mbím air a' nór rin real,

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1. buinneán MSS. and Nangle; add Carolan cct MS (23A1) and I. 2. sic Tomas Breathnach, buinneán MSS., buinneáin Nangle; luíge MS., luí N, luidead TB. 4. earbuige . . . díabail MSS., earbuí N. 5. ro marraig tu MS. 6. a mbíod . . . a faogail MSS. 7. bruigead . . . chíd MSS. 8. anior tan daoib ort MS díab l. 9. lean MS. 10. The second stanza is not in MS., but is taken from TB's. version. luidead TB. 14. sic N., déint-ra TB. 15. go raib tú i n'éidm a deoc a d'fágail N. 16. leac a bí tréan N. 18. luñ MS. ní é air lunn l. 19. cur glar MS. nár gcuir glar I. For these two lines TB has ní ba ná caoirig atá mé a caoinead: an lon-dub an céirreac nán t-éinín breac. 20. buiñean . . . don gcraoidde MSS. 21. sic N., fnúd MSS. TB has ba corarnail liom péin é i fnuad 'r i ndad. 3. N has ní bíod ré amain ac a' ríor-ól díge; TB bíod ré go ríorraidde ag ól na dige orm. 22. This is exactly N's verson also; mbidim MS.

Nil bhaoin dá bhruighead nach leigfead fior,
Air éeirt go bhruighinn-se bár don tart.

Sé dubhairt mo ghrádh liom leigean don ól,
Nach mbéinnse beo (1) bhfad nó (1) ngearr,
Sé dubhairt mé léigte go dtug rí éigeach,
Go mbu fad air mo fhaoghal an deoch a d'fháil.
A' bhfaca riú éan an phiobáin péid,
(A') dul i n-éag don tart air ball,
(A) comhghra éléiú, fliuchaid 'ur mbéul,
Ní bhruighe riú bhaon (1) ndiaid 'ur mbáir.

4. BRIGID NI MHAILLE.

A Bhrighid Ni Mhaille, ir tú d'fág mo chroidhe cráite,
Tá aithainneach(a) báir thíd ceart-lár mo chroidhe,
Tá na milte fear i ngrádh le d'éadan ciúin náireach,
A'r go dtug tú bárr bhreáchta air Tír Oirioll' már fior.

Maidin chiúin cheomhar dár éirighear amach fa bhróghar,
Cia carad fa nód orm acht trom ghal mo chroidhe,
Nuair a dhearc mé air a bhróga fgárdar fuil fhróna,
A'r fuair mé naoi bpóga d'fóir air mo fhaoghal.

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1. dheamhan deor dá bhruighe mé nach leigfead fior TB. N has for the two lines: agus daoiní an chléiú ólaigí an fhaeghal namhe deor a ghoidhe rinn i n-éir an mbáir. 2. bhruighennra MSS. TB has air eagla go bhruighinn éan báir le tart. 4. nach mbeidhinn beo anoir acht geal beag ghearr TB, mbéin MS, mbéan fa I. 5. go raiú rí bhréagach TB. 6. gom . . . a dhráil MS go mb'fuidhe TB. 7. bhaccaigh MS. an cúinan leat TB; fhioban MS. 8. a ndéag MS, a chuaid do d' éag leir a' tart TB. 9. cáirdí cléiú TB. air mbéul. 10. air mbáir MS.

1. Bridget O'Maley—Carolan cct MS (23A1), not attrib. to Carolan I. 2. mháile MS, mháille 23E12, ní cá mháile I. 3. thíd . . . chroidhe MS thie E. 4. ciún MS. 5. ir . . . bár bhreáchta . . . eirioll MSS, dus firi bárr bhreaghacta E. 6. maidin chiún cheudach MSS, cheómhar . . . bhóghmar E. 7. carahm . . . gheall mo chroidhe MS, carrdid E. 8. air a cloid gheal fgárdar fuil thrióna E; an oral version has chuir an fhuch deor uaim; fgardar MS.

Níl fuid air bit ir áille ná Grían or cionn Gáirdín,
A'r ná fóraí breáġ fáras amaċ ar a' Gcraoíb ;
Mar rúd bior mo ġráð-sa le deire aġus le breáċta,
Cúl ciúġ na bráinní a bruil mo ġean ort le bliaðain.

Buaċaill dear óg mé tá triall un mo þórta,
Ní búan i bfad beó mé mar bráġ mé mo mían :
A ċuirle 'sa tsóraċ, fáġ féid ir bí fóm-sa,
Ceann deireannaċ de'n Domnaċ, air bóiċri Druim-fliaþ.
Ir mire tá ċior fur a' bpórað so (a) déanam
Ní ċodlaiġim an oiðċe aċt aġ ornaíl go trom,
Nár fáġa mé an saoġal so gur fuiþ [mé] a'r tú (a) fíor-ċrior,
Air leabaid ċlúmaċ sinte a'r mo lámh fáoi do ċeann.

5. SEORSA BRÚN.

A Seórsa Brún, ir duðaċ a d'fáġair mé,
Mo luíġe san uaiġ, ar ġan cumaċ mná ogum féin,
Fuil dá sgaoilead dam-sa i dtúr a'r i ndeilead ġaċ lae
A'r (a) mġin Mhic Suibne, a fuain ġil, táirbaiġ mé.

Ġluaiseas anunn, dair liom, fán tsá so inde,
Fán ġcoill ċruim go cinnte dob' árd mo léim,

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1. fuad . . . áilne E, áile or cion MS. 2. na foraid bráð . . . ġcráoð MS, fóra breaġ . . . ccraeð E. 4. bráinid . . . ġeañ . . . bliaġain MS, bráinneað . . . bliaġain E. 5. buaċail . . . an mo þórda MS, ċum E. 6. fa féiġ ir bíð MS, fáġ . . . bid E. 8 deimneaċ . . . bóġaimid MSS, go déiġionaċ Dia Domnaiġ . . . bóiċrið Rat-liam E, Rat-líam I. 9. leis I. 10. ċodlaim MSS ; aiġ ornaoil MS ; aġ ornaiġioll E. 11. fáġaid . . . tú fíor-ċrior MS, go fuiþ ir tú I., fáġbað . . . go mbeid . . . . a ċéad-fearc E. 12. leabċa ċlumh eanlaid E, na ceann MS.

1. George Brown—Carolan cct MS 23A1, 23I8. 2. brúan . . . dragúir MS, dragur I., a Mairgiuid Brún . . . a dragair mé E and Hardiman. 3. clúid written in pencil on margin, dor uaiġ E, uaiġ corr. to gclúid I. 4. a . . . ir MS, an lae I. 5. inġin . . . fuan MS, fuan ġeal I., fúin ðil E, tairbaiġ MS. 6. nunn deir . . . naé MS, dar E. 7. fan . . . mó MS.

A'r mo leabrán gunn aig innreact fá' gach fgéil,
Ir eagal liom gur mill do grád-fa mé.

Sí Mailréad an ainnir féimid ir caoine glór,
Ir binne béul ná guc na dtéada a'r ná na faoiche ceoil,
Ir gile taob ná'n eala féin téid air linn gach ló,
Agur a mairead béurach, garta, tréitheach, aoibinn, óg.

Cia nár dam féin beit go dub-brónach,
A'r grád mo chléib aig an Chriodeach cam-fúileach;
A cúl breág féin agur é 'na leac-lúba,
Agur go dtug rí éitheach i ndiaid a gealladh' dam.

Dul eidir an daig 'r an chaiceann, 'ré mearaim gur chuaid an céim,
Dul eidir mé 7 ruan-fearc a'r grád mo chléib,
Air cuir mo láime thairrtí, air maidin, le bán an lae
Fuair mé an frafaige dub (a') gleacuígeacht le grád mo chuim.

6. MAILRÉAD NÍ tSUIBNE.

A Mailréad gléigeal, ní céile duit an leadaidhe buidhe,
(A) cum féigeanta, breag, féimig, ir gile ná'n grian;

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1. leabthar . . . innreact fa MS, inrin fáit E. 2. me MS. 3. Mailread . . . glor MS glóir I, Mairigid . . . glóir E. 4. na gcuit na dteadha . . . faoithe ceoil MSS, tteud . . . rígh-ceol E., sic leg. 5. gille . . . alla . . . ar MS, eala E. 6. theithead MS, theith na diult-rí orm póg E. 7. sic MS hamuiltead corr. dubbrónach I. 8. sic I, éiridheach A. 9. cul bhrád . . . lúbá MS. 10. a gealladhain MSS. 11. aidir . . . cheacann . . . chuaidhe MsS (A, I); eidir . . . choiceann . . . an céim E. 12. aidir MS., mo rún fearc E. 13. mó laimh thairtaid MSS, tairna uirthi le bánughadh E. 14. trafhaigh MS, trafhaíd I, trafaige . . . chléib E; cuim corr. to chéimh I.

1. Margaret Sweeney—Carolan cct MS. 2. Mailread . . . . céile MS. 3. feigeanta bhrád féimig . . . gille, féagánta I.

A ġile ir deire aġur ir breácta air bit méin,
A'r ġur tú d'feucaḋ mar féulta na foineannta
amar.

Cia 'cim aġam cṙí baṙṙ larṙaċ acṫ an déud-ġeal cúmaṅġ,
Lán don ġcóṙtuṙ a'r don bróṙ maiṫ ġan meaṅġ,
Bí naoi n-óṙ-ḟoilt léiṫe ġun alt a' caraḋ ġo bṙóiġ,
A'r doaṙ liom féin ġo naiḃ a h-oṙla maṙ an t-óṙ leáġta.

Tá ḟleaṙġaċ air a' mbaile ro de buaċaill óġ,
Ir moċ air maidin ċṙaiṫeaṙ ré poṙtaí an treoil,
Ir deaṙ an ġléuṙ a mealłann ré cailíní óġ',
Le ṙġeana ġlaṙa a'r foṙcanna agur ḟáinní óiṙ.

Tá ṙéalta air a ṙṙéiṙ a'r ġaḃann ré dán,
A'r tá éclipṙ air na ṙṙéaṙta ó oiḋċe ġo lá;
(A) ainniṙ ṙéiṁiġ a tuġuṙ féin duit ġan ḟoinn mo ġṙáḋ,
Seaṙc mo ċléiḃ tú, (a) Mailréad Ní 'ac Suibne ón bṙán.

7. Neanraí Brúin nó Mailréad Ní tSuibne.

Tóiġeaṙ mo ṙeolta aṙ imeaċt aréiṙ,
Agur ṙeolaḋ mé 'un ṙeomra ġan oiṙeaḋ a n-éin,
(A) óiġ-bṙuinneall ṁóṁaṙ do ṁaṙḃ laġ mé,
A'r dít coṁairle aṙ an té d'oṙdaiġ ḋaṁ codlaḋ liom
féin.

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1. ġille . . . bréácta. 2. tu . . . ṙionaṁta nríaṙ MSS. 3. ċiḋim . . . ċṙío . . laṙṙaċ MS, ċiġim . . . ġil ċuṁaiġ I. 4. don bṙoṙ beannaiġ I. 5. bíḋ MS; go bróiġ cumalt ṙa caraḋ corr. I. 6. deiṙ . . . á toṙ leataiḋ. 7. do MS, óġ doiġiúl I. 8. maiḋiṁ ċṙaiċeann ṙe poṙtaiġ. 9. ṙe caillíniḋ óiġ. 10. ṙġeana . . . ir foṙcanaiġ agur ḟáiniġ. 12. ta eclipṙe . . . ṙréiṁiġiḋ. 13. ainḟiṙ . . . leṙ tuġuṙ . . ṁuiṁ MS, go cṁuiṁ corr. ġan ṁuiṁ I. 14. Ní Cuiṁne ón bṙáun, MS, ṙeaċt nanam déaġ tú Mailréd Ní Cuiṁne acṫ aṁáin I, corr. to reading of A.

1 Henry Browne, alias Margaret Sweeney MS (2318). 2. iomaċo MS (2318). 3. an ṙeomra . . . uṙṙaḋ. 4. móḃaṙ MS.

Ślúaiscar liom air intinn ard gan éill,
Un a' tuim a'r gan ann act áit a n-éin ;
Daig a leabhrán grinn léig innrigear fá mo rgéil,
Ir báoglach liom gur mill do ghrád-ra mé.

A Mailréad óg na n-ór-folt fite go féar,
A'r na dtrillrí óamha ag nóig ir tú ir deirc fán ngréin.
Fuarar póg ó mo rtór-geal ir mé ag imeacht i gcéin,
Agus naoi dtrá beó gan lón do coinnig rí mé.

Tá grír-béilín claon-tréitheach, binn-bhratrach, fáinn-glórtha,
Aig an mnaoi béuraig, rímeadaig a claoid mé go lán-bhreoite,
Tá buidhe-péarlaí dá dlaoi léithe aig an mnaoi béuraig, bhreag, mómar,
Sior léithe mur luídhe gréine air caob rléibhe tratnóna.

Aon treachtain déag gan bréag a'r dá fichead lá,
Caith Mac Dé (a) cur rgéim air deilb na mná,
Gan cam gan claon gan aon rmál peacaid ó Ádam,
Act mur beith ré féin mur céile (a') brath air a fáil.

Tá dá dearc malla glara fó carad folt mór . . . gcabaigid (?)
A'r a péirse cléaca na mbacall cam tréan trai . . . -ar ir ró-bhreag a rrith,

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1. ééil MS. 2. an a tuim . . . an MS. 3. leabtrán . . . fa mo rgéuil MS. 4. mil . . . me MS. 6. dtrillrig . . . air nóid ir tu MS. 7. o mo rtor . . . a gcimeacht i bréin MS. 8. coiñid MS. 9. binnbhratrach rainn glorta MS. 10. mig meadach MS. 11. dlaoig-léithe . . . bhrad móbar MS. 13. bhreag . . . fiotad MS. 14. cuir rgeim ar deilb MS. 15. claon . . . o áin MS. 16. ar a fail MS. 17. dearca MS. The rest of the word mór . . . if any is covered by binding, gcabaigid (*sic*) MS. 18. cléaca . . . cama MS. The rest of trai . . . is covered by the binding and ar is written overhead. The reading seems to be -traiñar.

A ceithre beanna geala cailce a gruaidhe 'ra leaca a(r) nór bhá an fhraoigh,
A'r gur mur a n-ala air uirge mainne thuit mo fhearc a'r ro-ghradh orthi.

Mo chreach mo dhíth mo mhíle thruagh a'r mo fhlaith,
Nach leat-sa bhim-re rinte ar luathair ghlas;
Ainnir mhín tá cáomhamhail, múinte, dearc,
A'r go mealfadh rí na milte cúach dá neadh.

8. An Bhreathnach.

Fáilte dhuit sa dún so, 'ingin Choimhéil Fhuadaigh,
Réulta táinic ó-dhuaidh oruinn a'r gruaidh ceart thar mnáibh:
Bhfuil a cheart mar sheachta (i) n-úaigneas a'r a' ghluan a' laradh ruar leis,
Gach ciabh bheag, chartha, chuach-bhláith (a') fhúabadh go lár.
An fhalmhar mhilis, uaral, chiallmhar, chirte, ghruaidh-dheargh,
A'r gach bhíathar dá filfeadh úaithe go bhfuarghladh dá lán,
Níl thréan ná bantún uasal ná tighearna beannach, buadach
Dá bhfaghadh fuath an ghruaidh-bhean nach bhfuil búailte le ghrádh.

Sí Phœnicis dílis ultach, péarla maoidh-gheal, muirneach,
Siúr beag Naoise ré (a) bhfionntar na throm-cheatha air ghrádh
(A) bhfuil fhúadh na gcaor go foillsceach (i) dtúr a h-aéir go cumscach

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1. a nór bhla an fhraóidh. 2. a halla ar . . . me fearc ir . . . oidhaidh. 6. meallad.

1. Walsh—Carolan cet MSS. 2. failte MS. In 23A1 the word after Coimheal was omitted. 2318 "cúalaigh or fuadaigh." 3. fhuaidh ceart . . . mnáibh MS, fhuaidh cheart o mnáibh I. 4. MSS cheir. 5. ciadh bhradh chartaigh MSS. 6. a nfialmhar mhillir . . . chialmhar . . . ghruaidh MSS, ghruaidhe I. 7. do lán MSS. 9. fháidhbean MS, fhuadh-bean . . . do ghradh I. 11. re MS. le I. 12. fhúadh . . . foilsceach . . . cumraidh MSS.

Buaileadh i gcrut [a'r] i gcuim ceart mé fionn-fgannáin bán,
Tá fúaimce, úairle a'r imtheacht ar buaidh gach flúag de mhilleadh,
Gob b'áil liom féin dá imrinn inna h-intinn tar mná,
A'r gur dubhairt an cuach beag, dualach, theilgeach go mbu buadach tusa, (a) Welshach,
Go fúamhneach, fubhailceach, binn bladha os cionn gach leabhar bán.

Fáilte ir fiche don lánúin, don leanb fionn-bán dear fáinneach,
A bhuil fáidh fíog na Fraince imra bháirdin le fgéim,
Mar Nasrudar ná mar Ailill ná Abraloin mac Dáibidh,
Ná Paris mac Priamus tug ban-fíogan ón nGréig;
Sgatán diachta ón mbán-flait táinic eatorra 'fír, an bliadh ceart,
An bhiannse fíor ón ngáirdín le n-airdeachaidh an réan,
Go gcumhaig Rí na ngrádha mac na míora flán duit,
Go dtigidh aoir ir fád dó le bárr maise ir méid.

Sé Máirtin Walsh an tréan-mhaeach Gallda, chroidheamhuil, gaodhalach,
Nár chuill rin diomúadh aon-duine [adh'] méadh gean 7 gradh,
Bhuil bán gach mi a' dhéim fir ó d'fág ré tír na féile,
Tá lán laoch aig éadh leir lé na chéadna imr gach cár.

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1. gcrut . . . fion fgaithuiñ MS, gcrúc . . . lé fion fgannáin bán I8. 2. na fluaite mhilleacht (*sic*) MS na flúaite mhilleacht I. 3 ionna h. MS. 4. dualach . . . buadach tusa MS. 5. sic MSS (leabar bán). 6. failte ir fichce don lánúin (=lánamhain) . . . fáineach MS, bán fioñ I. 7. ionra bháirdin MS fait . . le I. 8. na . . . na MS, Aille I. 9. na . . . ban-fíogan MS. 10. thanic eatorra ón mbar- . . . fír an bla ceart MSS. 11. le n-airdeochaidh MS. 12. mac . . . duit MS. 13. bar MS. 14. mairtir MS, Gallda I. 15. chill rin diomuagadh . . . méadaidh MS, diomchadh méadaidh I. 16. bán don míora. 17. chéichre MSS. 17. fir . . . chéichre ionra MS.

Go bhráth a fionn-fhlaith beurach 'r a blá nach fín an chéin ort,
Agus a bhruil an dé-bheart duit i ndán,
Céad fáilte don taobh so (d') Éire don lánúin fhoghainnil, fhéimeannil,
Go n-áirmidhe Chriosd céim leo 7 fairdhreas na ngrás.

9. RÓISE NÍ RAIGHILLIGH.

Mac Cuarta cct.

[Tá sgoith na luachrad a' fás go buacach le h-adharcaibh na mbó,
Coirce dualach ar thaltaibh thuaigha a' fás faoi dhó.
Clann na fuairce níl gar dhá luadh linn air an trráth seo nior mó,
Ir go bhruil na cuacha air na crannaibh uairle a' rás-fheimm cheoil.]

Ir aig mo chaoin-Róise tá na naoi n-ór-foilt 'mín-chorrú agar na fhrara léith go féar,
Faoi na ndíol coingair (?) imr gach dlaoi ór buidhe, fíor go bhróig léith ir iad a' caradh mar théadh.
Tá'n ní ir cóir aicc do chaoidh na cóigí do na naoi róghta ir bhreágha ná'n sgéimh,
Sí ir ro-ghile fiodh mar an lile, a cíge coin-chruinne, a huch, corr a'r a chiabh.

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1. bhrádh a bhrionn fhlaith MS., go bhrath a bhrían fhlaith bheurach fa bhládh nach fín an chéin ort I. 2. an dé-bhearc I; a n-án MSS. 3. lánamhuin MSS. 4. n-áirmidhi MS.

1 Rosc O'Riclly—Carolan cct MS (23A1) and I. 2. This stanza is from ACG., p. 3, with a slight alteration, v. p. 322. 6. mín córn I, corn A mín corn MS, fíor-chorruighadh ir ag fharadh Cl.S. 7. . . . dial coingar MS, coin gair I; ar li an ómra Cl.S. 8. cóige MSS., don naoi I. 9. cíoch MS; cf. ACG, p. 4, coin chruinne I.

Mo Róire béurać don pór Raigilliġ, don ór ġréagać buð
coscarraiġ ġrúarð.
A folt nua-déanta agur a rgéim ir ġać dlaoi breáġ léit
diompóioll a ġruaide,
Sí ir maorga don pór cáor-corcra d'fágaib daoine fao
rmúit,
Do rpéir-ġarraiġ don beoir meur (?) blarda, a béilín
réuntać an leigre tú mé i n-uaiġ.

A ġile múinte buð deire rnuað air bit agur náir peacaið
lé beó,
A ðmúcleann úr-buíde rileað ðrúcta meala air ġać táoð.
Ir milir cumrća na tuilte úd aiġ na deaða dá n-ól,
Nó an leigrið an ciúin-bean dall ġan trúil fa na brata dá
deóin.

Dá breicteá an faoileann maidin aoibinn agur i (a') rnáim
air a' tuinn,
A bhollać rgaoilte mar fol líonta a'r mar blá bán na dtom
An eala ġléiġeal níor cuibe léit ġan mo páirt-ra roinn,
A'r codlað aon n-oidče ní bfuairear féin le práite fada
agar ruim.

Tá ġéaġ úr aice dá mbu léar dúinn í air báine an doimain,
A'r céad cúrra an ġać préamh cúil léit agur fleasga don ór,
Tá rgéim pé ġcúiġe aiġ an rpéir múinte an béil cumrća
náir peacaið ġo póill,

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1. Réillig MS. coir Réilig I. de pór Raigilleać Cl.S.; ġréagaið . . . ġruaide MS, ar Corcaiġ, a ġrír-ġruaið Cl.S. 2. dlaoit bráð MS, deór bráð I. 3. maodarga . . . corcura draġaið MS, fi ir mó méadarga . . . čaor corcura I. 4. rpéir ġartraiġ MSS, leg. rpéir; meur om. A., beuillín reuntać . . . leigrið MS. 5. ġille rnú MSS. 6. ðmollan . . . buíde . . . drúicte MS na na nomollan úr buide . . . drúicteimið mealla da broig I. 7. cumtaira . . . déada sic. MSS, leg. déite? 8. ciuin bean . . . da ndeoin 9. da breucra-ra a nraolan . . . aoibin MS faolañ . . . aoibiñ I. 10. líontaiġ . . . bla bán na dtuim MSS. 11. alla. . . cuibe . . . riñ MS, léit mo páirt-ra I. 12. bruarar . . . práite MSS. 13. da mo léir dúin.

Sé mo léan duḃ-chroidheach ní mé ir rún di mar fhéadh rúgaoil
ná beith aice (i) n-am ceóil.

A chíoch mhaireach, beir faor-thaitneamh agus fréir don ngheann,
Go bruil díol ceathrar ime gach dlaoi bachallach bíor (a')
carad leat ó fhréimh go bonn,
Tá fíob fheachta aice a'r cíocha ganna chlaoidheadh fgata
(de) fearaiḃ eiriu Gaeḋil 7 Gaill,
Má'n dít leat-fa mé beith caoch caithe mo luighe go deachaidh
dul i n-éag do do ġeall.

10. ÚNA NÍ CHONCHOBAIR.

Ir fada ó fuair mé fáill air chailin beag fa ngleann
A'r na díaiḋ rin gan a fáil fé fóradh,
Ní ḋuit a ḋuig mé gráḋ, mo chreach, mo bhrón ir mo chráḋ,
Acht don mnaoi úd nach raiḃ i nḋán go deó ḋam.
Ní (h)é mo ċumann bí gearr, d'fhaillfeaḋ ort go brát,
Nó go rintear mo chorp-fa i gclárchaiḃ cónra,
(A) Úna Ní Chonchobair báin ir miḋid dam fgeula fáil
A'r a liacḋaiġ teacḋta beag láċ in d'eolur.

[Agus ḋuig mé gráḋ mo chroiḋe do ċailín óg fa tír,
A'r nach orm a bí díth na céille,
A'r gur fearach don traoġal 7 an baile aig-á n-a mbím,

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2. in am rúgaóil A. mur ċéid rugaoil I. 3. ċíḋ . . . raor-ṫaiñeaḋ MS (23A1) and I. 4. díal ceaṫrar ionda . . . o fhreamh go buñ MS. 3. ciaċa . . . fcaite fearaiḃ aidir Gaoiḋil MSS, idir I. 5. do da MS.

1. Winy O'Connor Carolan cct MS. 2. ngleann MS. 3. ir bí rúil agam í a fáġail TBr. 4. mo ċreaċ 7 mo ċráḋ ní ḋom a bí rí i nḋann acht don té nach dtug a ġráḋ go hóg di TBr. 6. nach é do ċumann fuair mé gearr a'r mé a' fairge ort gach lá TBr. dfeallaḋ MS, dfeallaim I. 7. fíontar MSS, fínteas mé TBr., fíontair I 8. Una núaiḋ Chóċuir MS, Nóra ní' Chnoċúir báin TBr.; Nora núin Chnoċuir corr. to Úna I; míoċaḋ MSS. 9. ir a liacdaiġ . . . láċ MS. 10. For this line TBr. has nó a bruil tú le beiṫ i nuán dam ċoiḋċin. 11 Only in TBr's version.

Go leanfainn gráð mo ċroiḋe dá bféaḋainn.
'Noir ó d'aċruiġ tú claontaí ir ġur bain fear eile díom tú,
A rtóirín tá mo ċroiḋe dá réabaḋ
A'r fad 'r mairfear mé beo ċoiḋċ' ní racha mé 'un do ċiġe,
Agus ní bheaċnóċa mé 'ra taoḃ a mbéiḋ tú.]

Ir moċ agus air neóin a ġuilim-re mo ḋeoir,
Agus aiġ ornaoil go ro-mór i ngeall oirt,
Agus go bfuil a fíor aiġ miġ na nduil giḋ naċ dtuigeann
tú, a rtóir,
Go dtuġ mé go hóġ mo ġean ḋuit.
Dá dtéinn-re anunn don Spáinn a'r a ċeaċt aḃaile flán,
Ní ċiuḃrainn do ġrað do aon-mnaoi
Tá mo lionn-duḃ re n-ól ir ní fada béar mé beó
Giḋ naċ mirḋe liom gaċ ró' dá bfuiġe tú.

(A) ċuid 'an traoġal 'ra rtóir ó ir mé naċ mbéiḋ (i) bfad
beó
Mo ḃeannaċt le mná óġa na tíre,
A péarla an bhoillaiġ báin buḋ deire croiḃ dá lámh,
A'r a ġruaiḋe ḋearg ar ḋaċ na ġcaoraí,
Leaca mín bán mar sneaċta air ċaoḃ ráċa,
Ró rtúaġ beag air malaiġ réiḃe,
Sé mo ċreaċ a'r mo ċrað gan mé ir tú aiġ eirġe laé,
Fá coillte breaġ dlúṫ' na hÉirne.

[Ir mí-mór m' faiṫíor féin naċ bfuiġe mé malruiṫ rséil,
Ón teaċtairín ir séire cunntar,

---

6. ġuillim-re MS, ir moċ 7 ir nóin I, ir neóin a rileas mo ċroiḋe deor TBr. 7. = ornaiġil. 8. nduil giod MS, má d'aiṫir mé mo rún TBr. 9. go bfuil a hathair (= a fáṫ-fíor) aiġ míġ I, a fíor MS. 10. sic. I, go dtuġ mé mo ċion go hóġ ḋuit TBr., mo ġrað ḋuiṫ MS. 11. = dtéirḋinn-re, déinre nuñ don Spain MSS. 12. bear me MS. 13. sic MS, róġ TBr. 14. cuid . . . bíaiḋ MS. 15. mna oga an tír MSS, ag aor óg an traoġail seo TBr. 16. bán bad . . . chuim da lam MS lamh I. 17. gcaoraiġ MS. 19. na rtuad . . . mallaiġ MSS. 20. eirígíd MS.

Níl aċ leiṫiṁ i ndiaiḋ an éaṁ' ḋaṁṗa ḃeiṫ do ḋiaiḋ,
Agus ní ṁaiṫṗe mé mo ṗian go deo ḋuit:
* * * * *
* * * * *
Agus a ṗtóiṗín ġeal mo ċléiḃ cuiṗim beannaċt leat a'ṗ céad
lá naċ ṗéidiṗ linn a ċéile a ṗóṗaḋ.]

[aṁṗán eile.]

(A) óġánaiġ óig maṗ ṗéalta ċṗíḋ an ġceo,
Léṗ ċuġ mé mo ġean go móṗ ḋuit,
A'ṗ ġuṗ ġeall tú ḃeiṫ ṗóm aiġ coillte na ġcnó,
Go ġcuiṁṗeaḋ ṗinn aṗ ġcoṁaiṁle (i) n-éanaċt.
Tuig, a ṁíle ṗtóṗ, naċ ḃṗuil peacaḋ aiṁ biṫ ċo móṗ,
Ir mearа agus ir mó le ḋéanaṁ,
Má maiġḋean ḋeaṗ óġ do ṁeallaḋ lé póig,
Agus ṗeallaḋ oṁṫí go ḋeó na ḋiaiḋ ṗin.

Má ċuig agus ná ṗíl miṗe (a) ṁeallaḋ ó! le ḃṗíob,
Má le an-ċoil an ṫṗaoġail ḃṗéaġaiġ,
A'ṗ go ḃṗuil ṗáṗ-ṗíoṗ aiġ do ċṗoiḋe,
Go ḋṫáiniġ ṗé ḋom' aoiṗ leiġean ḋom' ḋíṫ céille.
Doḃ' ṗeaṗṗ liom mo luíġe ṗáiṫe ṗaḋa agaṗ mí,
Aiṗ leaḃaiḋ liom ṗéin ġan aon ṗeaṗ,
Má do leanḃ ḃeiṫ le mo ṫaoḃ ṗaoí m' aṗġuill inṗa n-oiḋċe,
Agaṗ ċuṗa aiġ do ṁian dá bṗéaġaḋ.

A ṗaḋaiġ ó! na ṗúan an aiṫṗeaċ leaṫ go búan,
Maṗ ċuiṗ tú le búaiṗeaḋ an ṫṗaoġail mé,

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7. The following verses are given as portion of Úna Ní Conċubair, but they obviously belong to another song: v. Love Songs of Connacht, p. 102. 9. léṗ ḋuġ MSS, leg. lé ġuṗ ṫuġ or le go ḋtuġ. 10 móm I. ṗoim MS = ṗoṁam. 10. ṗin MSS. 14. póġ MSS. 15. oṁṫaiḋ MSS. 16. o MS, an interjection. 18. ṗaṗṗiop MS, haṗaṗ I. 19. ḋtainiċ . . . ḋí-céile MS leiġiñ ḋaṁ mo ḋí ċéile I. 22. aṗġuil ionṗa MS. 24. a Raḋaiġ o na ṗún . . . ṗiot MS, a ṗaḋaiġ ó . . . leat I. 25. tu le buaiṗéaḋ MS.

A'r gur ċuir tú do ḋúil i n-airgead na Múaiḋ'
Agus i reafaiḋ ḋuḃa an trléiḃe.
Ḃfeair liom go mór fearaṁ búaċaill óig,
Ná fealḃán bó air ċaoḃ cnuic,
Sé ḋ'imeóraḋ air ḃeann a'r cluiċe cruaiḋ na ngeall,
Agar (a) fiuḃailfeaḋ an faogal go réiḋ liom.

Ḋul i luíge don ngréin! mo ċreaċ, mo ḋíṫ go géar!
Ir mire bíor i bpéin a n-uair sin,
Go mbu faṁail ḋam inḋé an té sínsiḋe imra gceirt,
Ir a Mhic Muire naċ mé an truaige.
Mo ċairḋe uile go léir, cuid aca nár féad,
Gur ċugadar géar-ṡuaṫ ḋam,
Gan do focal ina mbeul aċt ó ṁill tú ḋú féin,
Fuilinn ó! dá réir búaireaḋ.

Ir agamsa tá'n máirtir ir meara air biṫ lé fáil,
Gid gur roineanta tláiṫ a éadan,
Ċuirfead ré mo ċáil go fada a'r go géarr,
Gid go mb'fusar mo ċár a réiteaċ.
Dá mbeiṫ an ċaora ḋuḃ ráċ slán, ir an maḋaḋ ruaḋ ráċ [lán],
Ní corgóraiḋe go bráṫ an tréad sin;
Air m'focal duit, a Séain, go bfuil a' gangaid irna mná,
Ir coḋail féin do fáiċ dá n-éagṁair.

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2. a feafaiḋiġ MS, na I. 4. fealḃan MS. 5. diomóṙtaḋ air ṙean ir cluiṫa MSS. 6. ṡiuḃalaḋ MSS. 7. díoḃ MS díoṫ corr. díoḃ I. 9. gom' . . . a nḋé anté ṡínsiḋ MS, ṡínsiḋ I. 11. uille MS. 12. géarr-ṡuaṫ MS. 13. ioña . . . hu MS, hú I. 14. puillioñ MSS. 15. = máiġirtir; mairtir MS. 16. rioñanta tlaiṫ a eaḋan MS; cláir a éaḋain TBr. 18. gur mṡuraṙ MSS. 19. raċ MS, lán *om.* an maḋaḋ ruaḋ ir é lán TBr., ḃéiṫ ráċ I. 20. cargóirtiḋ MS, ċargóirtiḋ I. 21. ḋuit a Sheaġain . . . ionr na mna MS. 22. go fáiṁ dá n-éagmair TBr.

II. An Ċúilionn.

Dá bfeictá-fa an Ċúilionn agus í 'fiubal air na bóitfí,
Aig ionnfaig na húr-ċoille a'f an dfúċta air a bfógfa;
Sí mo feafc í, fí mo fúan í, a'f ní bfuil tnúd aice le óigfe,
Agus go dtug fí bárf múinte air ċúig ċóigfe na fodla.

A mhuirnín a'f (a) annfaċt léf meall tú mé (i) dtúf m'óigfe,
Le do ċluanaigeaċt binn bfiaċfaċ gus geall tú mo fórad:
Má ċuig mo ċroide gean duit agus dair liom go mbu leóf fin,
Is mór táim dul i lionn-dubh nuair naċ liom ċú fiaċnóna.

Éirig do fuide, a búaċaill, agus fág dom mo geafrán,
Nó go leana mé an fcuaid-bean úd fuaf air na cnocáin;
Tá fí dá fíof-luaḋ liom ó bí fí na leanb bán,
Is go mbu binne liom í naoi n-úaire ná na cuaċa a'f na hoifgáin.

A fcóf geal mo ċroide, bí dílif agus daingean,
Má tréig fúan do ċuim i ngeall air a beiṫ falaṁ,
Béarfainn duit-fe an fiobla (a) bfuil faoi 7 ċairfeaṁ,
Go dtiubfaḋ Día dílif ar fáiċ dúinn lé caiṫeaṁ.

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1. Cúlean—Carolan cct, MS (23A1), an om. Cuileañ I, an Ċúlan E21. 2. da bfeucfá fa an Ċúileañ . . . bógfaig MS and I, bfíacáfa . . . móinte E21. 3. sic MSS húr-ċollaḋ . . . dfúċt E. 4. tnuċ MS, fuain . . . tnú E. 5. ċúigeaḋ na fogla E. 6. moirnín . . . af túf moge E. 7. cluaniaċd do ṁeal tú mé E. 8. geañ . . . gom MSS, hug mire mo ġan . . . deif E. 9. dfágid tú fó luiduib mé le cuim an tfáġnóna E, tfáṫnóna I. 9. búaċail . . . fa MSS, fíge a buaċail if úmid mo ġífán E, cuif uġaim air, Br. U. 11. na go leanaig M^S, go bfiaca me go de an fcua ban í E, ag cuf cuaifrg TBr. 12. da fíof luaṫ liom o bíó fi MSS, tá fí dá luaḋ liom ó bí mé mo leanb bán- Br. Ual., bí fí dá luaḋ liom ó bí fí 'na leanabán TBr., ní hionaḋ lum a gúalaḋ a beiṫ fuatig 7 a fliñaim: ó umḋuf a gfúaga tá na dúala 7 'na tfílfáin E. 13. ná ceol fide 7 ná aiaġáin TBr., ná na cuaċa 'f ná na haiaġain Br. Ual. 14. geal I, ṁoirnín if a dílif, bí dílif if bí daiġan E. 15. fuan do ċfaode muf gall E, ċfaoide corr. to cuim I. 16. fuige agaf haiuf MSS and I, if a bfuil fuíḋ if haiuf E. 17. dílif air faiċ dúin lé caṫaiṁ MSS, féiċ I, air ndíal dúin le caḃaḋ E.

Má ċuig mo ċroiḋe gráḋ ḋuit a'r gur tú áille gaċ folair,
A'r m' inntinn fáċ fárta leat, a ġráḋ geal na gcumann;
Fáiltc mór do mo ċruatan a'r mé (a') cruaḋ-ġul go daingean,
Faoi mo leannán bneáġ úaral do lúaiḋeaḋ liom na leanḃ bán.

Dá bfeicteá-fa an Ċuilionn agus a cúl leis a' cuinn,
Fáinne óir air gaċ méur léiġ a'r i réiteaċ a cinn,
Sé duḃairt caiptín Ríġ Séumar ir a' mate bí air a luing,
Go mb'fearr leó aca féin i ná Éire gan fonn.

(1) mBeul áṫ-na-gCarr atá an ṫráiḋ-ḃean bneáġ, móṁail,
Cuig ní báir rgéime air ċúig ċóige na Fóḋla,
Dionn cuaċa (1) mbárr cnann ann gaċ maiḋin agar tnaċnóna,
Ir go mbu ḃinne liom ná na hoirgáin beiṫ tiompóill a reómra.

[An cuiṁin leat-fa an oiḋċe bí mé agus tura
Faoi ḃun an ċrainn ċaoirċainn 7 an oiḋċe 'cuir ċuirne;
Ní raiḃ fargaḋ ón ngaoiṫ aguinn ná díḋean ón ḃfearṫainn,
Acṫ ar gcótaí a ċur fúinn agus ar ngúnnaí 'ċur ṫarainn].

12. Ūilleacán ḋūḃaċ ó!

Dá dteagtá-fa liom-fa go Contae Liatroim,
A'r (a) úilleacán ḋúḃaċ ó!

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1. aille gaċ folar MS. This stanza is not in E21. 2. sic MS = fáṫaċ; fartaiġ MS aile gaċ folair I. 3. fairt MS. 5. da bfeucfara an cuilean MS bféuca fa an Ċúilean I, bricára an ċúlan E. 6. gaċ méur lei . . . métaċ E. 7. meat MS méat I, caiptín bo tréna ir bo éaċdi a bí E., caiptín bneáġ fréineamail 7 é ag éirġe TBr. 9. mfearr MS, mḟár leir age E., leir dó féin TBr. 10. mbeul-aṫ-na gcarr MS. This stanza is not in E nor TBr.'s version. It probably does not belong to the song. TBr.'s version contains three other stanzas. 13. This stanza which is not in 23A1 is from 2318 and is also in T. Br's. version. An caoin leat MS. 14. bún . . . cuir. 15. na didion . . . bfearṫain. 16. gcótaiġ . . . ngúnaiġ. Another stanza follows which obviously does not belong to song.

1. Uilleacan duḃaċ ó—Carolan cct MS (23A1). 2. da dtiucfá-fa . . . liatroim MS, dá dtiucfaḋ fa . . . conte liaġtroim I 3. uilleacan MS, uiléacan dó ḃó I, passim.

Déarfainnse mel beaċ agar bainne fiaḋ ḋuit,
Agus úilleacán dúbaċ ó !
Déarfa mé aer na longa na feóil 'r na mbáḋ,
Faoi ḃarraiḃ na dtum agar finn a' filleaḋ ón tráig ;
Ní leigfinn an bród a ċoiḋċe do do ċóir,
A'r gur tú m' úilleacán duḃaċ ó !

Ní faċa mire leat a'r níl gar ḋuit dom' iarraiḋ
Ir úilleaċán duḃaċ ó !
[Mar naċ gcoinneoċaḋ do glóra beo gan biaḋ mé,
A úilleacán duḃaċ ó !]
Míle fearr liom beiṫ ċoiḋċe gan fear,
Ná beiṫ 'riuḃal an drúċta ir na ḃráraiġ leat,
Níor ḃuġ mo ċroiḋe ḋuit gráḋ ná gean,
A'r ní tú m' úilleacán ná mo rtór.

Ċonaic mé (a') teaċt agam í (i) lár an tréiḋe,
Mar péalta ċrío an gceo,
Dí mé (a') caint a'r a' comráḋ léiṫ,
Go nḋeaċamar go páirc na mbó.
Suiḋeamuir-ne síor i lúiḃ an fáil,
Go dtuġ mé ḋi rgríoḃta faoi mo láimh,
Naċ ḃfuil coir ḋá nḋéanaḋ sí naċ n-íocfainn a cáin,
A'r úilleacán dúbaċ ó !

Mo ċreaċ ir mo ċraḋ gan mé fáirgṫe síor leat,
A'r úilleacán dúbaċ ó !
Air leabaiḋ ċaol árd ná air ċárn taoḃ de,
A'r úilleacán duḃaċ ó.
Gan duine air biṫ i n-Éirinn beiṫ láimh rinn ra n-oiḋċe,

---

1. baine fiaġ MS. 2. uileacan MS. 3. beafra me . . . lung MS. 4. ḃarraiḃ . . . rin MS and I. 5. do da ċóir MSS, léigfin I. 6. uileacan passim MS, múileacun do ḃó I. 7. faċaiḋ . . . dam' iarraiġ MS. 12. farraigiḋ MS, na fáraiġ I. 13. graḋ na gean MS. 17. ṫanic MS. 18. pairc MS. 19. a nrail MS. 21. ḃfuil cuir . . . nḋeanaḃ ri naċ iocfuin MS, I has marks of length. 22. uileacan MS. 23. ma fáirge I. mé rinte MS. 25. leabaiġ . . . na . . . taoḃa MSS.

Acht a' rúgrad agus a' gairí léir mar bud mian linn,
A Dhia nach cruaid an cár é mar brag mé mo mhian,
Air an úilleacán duibh ó!

13. CO. LIATROMA.

Go mbud mhile slán do Chontae Liatruim,
375 ↄ úilleacán duibh ó!
Agus an dara slán do Cabán Uí Ragallaig,
ↄ úilleacán duibh ó!
Ór ann(sin) féin do geobaid an plúr ↄ a' lionn,
Agus ceiliúr na n-éan faoi barra na dtom,
380 Cead a beit ag ól le do reódg-grad air faill,
Agus úilleacán duibh ó!

Cia b'é 'tái tú, a phionsa na Breifne,
ↄ úilleacán duibh ó!
Luct na sgiat breac na n-eac ↄ an n-éide,
385 ↄ úilleacán duibh ó!
Mac Muirréid air dtúr, a rógh na Breifne,
Ní áirmim gach tréan-fear uasal faoi a n-arm 'r a n-éide
Ní bfuil gleo air bit dá méud nach mbéarrad búaid,
ↄ úilleacán duibh ó!

390 Gid b'é tái tú air a láimh deis,
(ↄ úilleacán duibh ó)
Mac Gabrán na gcliar, an fial do fuair an fuáide,
(ↄ úilleacán duibh ó)

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1. gairíd léir (= do réir). 8. cruaide MS, mur brágh I.

1. "Co. Leitrim," by Carolan in the City of London MS 23042. 2. mile . . . liatrum MS. 3. uliocán MS. 4. Ui Ragallaigh MS, an dárna Malone. 8. reógh grad MS, ro-ghrad M. 9. tí tú MS, éireadh M, tú om. 11. ann each ↄ an éide ↄc MS. 14. mac muirreigh . . . dó dous . . . bréidne M muirréid . . . a rógh I. 16. ↄ úilleacán duibh ó is replaced by ↄc every time except the first occurence in stanza. 17. tí tú MS. 19. fúaide, leg. éadh.

Ól dá déanaṁ 'r a' raogal dá cárnaḋ,
Céolta ríde a'r Gaelic árra,
Má tá flaiṫeas air a' traogal buḋ leur dó an traoi rin
(7 úilleacán duḃ ó).

Atá an bneac 7 a' bradán ann i nglacán gac ṙléide
(7 úilleacán duḃ ó)
An eilit ṁaol 'r a' riaḋ bneac a' léimniġ
(7 úilleacán duḃ ó)
Buḋ binne liom go mór ná ceól na dtéudaí,
Gac maigdion déar óg i gcóruiġ Gaeḋalaċ,
Foic go bróiġ mar ómbra léi,
7 úilleacán duḃ ó!

Tá an cláirseac ciúin 7 arġáin a' reinnm gac trát ann,
Agur úilleacán duḃ ó!
An gruan a' daṁraiḋ go h-árd air na rséarṫaí
(Agur úilleacán duḃ ó).
Clanna ríġde 7 ró-flaṫa ón Frainc 7 ón Spáinn,
A' tiġeact go Contae Liatruim un oidear a ḋ'fáġail,
Eadar Féiḋnaċ 7 Cairleán na Bréifne, rí Éire fuair a' ruáiḋe
7 úilleacán duḃ ó.

Ní racá mire leat-ra 7 nil gar ḋam féin gan mrean,
(7 úilleacán duḃ ó)
Nó go raiḃ an Tiġearna San George linn abaile ar Lonndain
(7 úilleacán duḃ ó)
Gradh na h-úairle, gradh na féile,
Gradh na tuaṫa 7 gradh (na) cléirġe,
Gradh gac aicme ó leanḃ go léiṫe,
7 úilleacán duḃ ó.

---

1. racġal dá cárnaḋ MS, bíoḃ an tól M. 2. ríḋ . . . árraiḋ MS. 3. Buḋ léir ḋo an traoi rim (sic) M. 7. eillit MS. 9. dteudaiḃ MS. 10. gcórúiġ MS, gcóṁrúġaḋ M. 13 ċláirseaċ . . . rin 7 aragáin MS. 15. rséirnḋe MS. 17. clannaib . . . 7 ró flaiṫ . . . ón Sbáin MS. 18. tiaċt . . . leitrim añ eidair a ll MS. 19. féiḋnaċ MS. aidir fáonaċ 7 cairlean na bneitne . . . sway M. 20. racra . . . leat-ra . . . inriñ MS, gon innreaċt M. 22. no go riḋ MS, go dtigiḋ M. 26. léiġde MS, liaṫa M.

14. COṀ-ĊRUIṀṀUṠAḊ NA RAṠAILLEAĊ.

Liam Ruaḋ Ó Maoil-Ċiaráin ecc.

Sé ṁeud a'r fuair mé pléiriúr,
A d'fág gan ċéill mé i dtúr m'óige,
Mo ċir breáġ a tréigḃáil,
Agus mé ḃeiṫ i ngéibeann ċoir Ḋóinne.
Deir míle beannaċd agus ceud uaim
Leaṫ fíor go baile Óirṫiḋean
Ċum na Raġailleaċ ceart-dliġṫeaṁail
Ḋéarfaḋ mé ar priorún na Ḋóinne.

Tá buaċailli na Ḋóinne
Inra tóir ó! mo ḋiaiḋ-ri,
Ní ḃfuil fuim acu im' ġlórṫaí,
Ná in mo ċeoltaí beaga fíoḃráin.
Go mbu míle plán do baile Óirṫiḋean,
Ir do na Raġailliġ atá fíoġaṁúil
Siad do-ḃéarfaḋ deoċ le hól dúinn,
'S buḋ móir a' bród leó mé ḃeiṫ (i) bpriorún.

A ḋéiġ-ḃean ó ir tú tá éadtrom,
Ná ġéill do fléiḃṫi ná do mínleaċ,
Ná don trneaċta i gcláir t-éudain,
Ḋá ċarnaḋ le gaoiṫi;
Nó go n-aiṫreá ḋó mo rġéula
I n-aonfeaċt agus ḋ'ór ireall,
Do ḃeartuġaḋ na féile,
'S do Raġailliġ an Ḋaile Mínliċ.

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1. . . . Raġaillaiḋh by Carolan MS (23O42). 2. Se ṁeud ir . . . céill MS. 4. treígḃáil MS. 5. bóine MS. 7. fíor go bailte Oirṫhaiḋeñ MS. 8. Raġaillaiḋh ceaṙta dliġṫeaṁla MS. 11. am ġlórṫaiḋe MS. 12. beaga diomain 23E12, an . . . ċeoltaiḋ . . . fiḋḃráin MS. 13. go mo mile . . . ḃaille Oirṫhaiḋen, MS, Ḃaile Oirṫeaṙ E12. 14. Raiġaillaiḋh MS. 17. ḋéiḋ-ḃean . . . eadtrom MS, a eain biġ ata eadtrom E. 18. do ṁíonlaiḃ E. 19. do ruam-ġaoṫ na ngeagan: bíor ad eadan go h-aoiḃinn E. 20. ċárnaḋ . . . ġaoiḋe MS. 21. n-aiṫir a tha MS. 22. agus ġcómh ir iriott MS. 24. ḃaille ṁinlich.

Air an taob deas de Loch Sileann,
Ní tig féur ann ná fárach,
Ná feirg mar bud mian linn,
Act a' fíor-gabail i dtráigte.
Ní tig cná buide i mbarr craob ann,
Agus ní lionann torad gárdín,
Ó d'éug an dír Ragaillead,
Do fhiocht Milid ón Spáinn.

Ir truag rin duine i ngéibeann,
I bfad ó na cáirde,
Agus ir mall gud an áon-uird
Dul as ionnsaíde a náthad.
Atá mé féin i bprídrún,
Agus mo coimirc' air an Árd-Rí,
Agus mar dtigid Ragaillead 7 mo fádáil
'S mó dá náire ná dá díogbáil.

Dá marbad Maol Módha,
Curfead cúl air na céudta,
A fathail ní fuid i n-aon am,
Faoi fára na gréine,
Dearbaim féin go cinnti,
Nach mbéidinn féin i bfad i ngéibeann,
Act tá an féim fo le Gallaí
Ó d'imtig Ragaillig 7 Clanna Néill uainn.

15. MEADB NÍ MAOLMHUAID.

Tá grad agam air mnaoi a'r do dhráid rí mo chróide,

---

1. Sílionn. 3. MS looks like farg. 4. a dtráigte. 5. dorrad gárdín. 8. ón Sbpáin. 10. uad na. 14. cuimairc. 15. Ragaillid 7 mo fathail MS. 19. fuib ann am MS. 20. leg. cúrra na gréine.

1. Maud Mulloy—Carolan cct MS (23A1) aud I. 2. do chraid rí MSS.

Aġuṙ naċ náiṙeaċ an ġníoṁ ḋo ṙéunaḋ,
Ġo mḃ' ṙeaṙ(ṙ) liom mo luiġe láiṁ léiṫe ṙa n-oiḋċe,
Ná 'n-áiṫ aiṙ biṫ (i) ġeṙíċ Ċiṙeann.
Naċ mé ḋo-ṙinne an ġníoṁ ḋ'ṗáġaiḃ mé caiṫe cṙíon,
Ġan ṙaḋaṙc in mo ṙúil ná léaṙġuṙ,
A Rí tá (i) ġeaṫaiṙ na naoṁ, ṗáġ mé ṙeaiṫe aṁíṙ,
Ġeal aiṙ ṙuḋ an ṫraoġail le ṙléaṙúṙ.

A ṁuṁnín ḋeaṙ na ġcoṙnín caṙ
Tá ṫuṙlaiṁġ aiṙ ġaċ taoḃ ḋíoṫ;
A'ṙ a ṙúil ḃṙeáġ ġlaṙ maṙ ḋṙúċt aiṙ an ḃṗaiṫ'
Aġuṙ a ġṙuaiḋe aiṙ ḋaṫ na ġcaoṙċoin.
A ḃéilín ṫanaíḋ, ḋéaḋ maṙ an ġcailc,
A'ṙ a taoḃ maṙ an ṙneaċta ṙléiḃe,
Caol ḋeaṙ a malaiġ iṙ ṙéiṁ a leaca,
Aġuṙ iṙ méanṙa ḋon ḃṗeaṙ a ḃṙéaġ í.

A ċuiṙle aġuṙ a ṙtóṙ, ġluaiṙ liom iṁṙa ṙóḋ,
Aiṙ neaṁ-ċeaḋ ḋa maiṙeann ḋoḋ' ṁóṙ-ġaoiṫa,
Ġan aiṙġeaḋ ná óṙ, maoín ná ṙtóṙ,
Aċt ṙalaiṁ ġan ṙiú a n-éaḋaiġ.
Maiḋin ná neóin ní ṙġaṙṙaḋ leaṫ ġo ḋeó,
Aċt a' ṙúġṙaḋ aiṙ a' nóṙ ċéaḋna,
Aiṙ ċunnaṙ ó ġo ḋeo naċ ḋtiucṙaḋ oṙuinn ḃṙón,
Aiṙ ṁalaiġ cnuic ná aiṙ ṙliaḃ ṁóṙ ṗéiḋliṁ.

Tá mo ċṙoiḋe ḋá ṙlaḋ, ní aiṫniġim cáoṙa ċaṙ ṁaṙṫ,
Ré ḃliaḋain ṁóṙ ṗaḋa ṗá ḃuaiṙeaḋ,

---

1. ġníoṁ MS, a for ḋo I. 3. ċiṙiñ MSS. 4. ḋṗaġaiḋ MS. 5. léaiṙḋuṙ MS, leaiṙḋuṙ I. 8. cuiṙnáoin MS cuiṙnáoin I. 9. sic MS, ḋuṙ liṁ I. 10. a ṙuil ḃṙaḋ ġlaṙ . . . ḋṙúċt MS, ḋo ṙúil I. 11. ġṙuaiḋe MS, na ġcaoṙaiġ I. 17. ḋa maiṙionn. 14. mallaiġ MS. 17. ṁóṙ ġaoḋalta MS, ḋoḋa ṁoṙ I. 19. ṗallaiṁ MS. 20. na nḋeóin MSS. 21. aċt aiġ imeaċt MS with imeaċt corr. to ṙúġṙaḋ on margin, aċt imeaċt I. 23. mallaiġ . . n'aiṙ ṙliaḃ moṙ ṗeiḋliṁ MS, ṁallaiġ . . . nó . . . ṙliaḃ móṙ I, ṙóiṫleann 3 B 38, p. 250. 24. ḋa ṙlaḋ MS., ní aiċniṁ I. 25. le I.

Codlad ciúin ná ceart ní fágaim ó mo fearc,
A'r a Mhuire nach mór an bian sin.
Dá mbead sí 'na lon dub feal fá bruach na dtom,
Agus mé féin beit a' fairge an chiabáin,
Gabfainn í in mo thrap fuil má dtéigead sí i bfad,
A'r ní móidhe go ndéanfainn díobáil.

Racha mé anunn 7 ceannócha mé long,
A'r cuirfe mé air a n-éirne í,
Ní leigfe [mé] éinneach ann gan fgillinn ar a' gceann,
Acht amháin fo mar dtéid Meadb Gheal.
Imeochad 'mo cheannuighe fna (sic) fadaifeacht le mná,
Agus ólfad a lán air aontaí,
Dá ndéanainn dub don mhán 7 cairdeán ann gach lá,
Nil maith annsin mar mbféagainn Meadb Gheal.

Dá dteidhinn-se fiot fiar go talamh Uí Bhriain,
Beit mo cáirde mo dhiaig baoghla,
Mar nach dtáinic mo chiall a'r nach fearach dam amhain,
Ceannach ná díól do dhéanamh.

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1. ciuin na . . . ní aim. 3. da mbéin fe mo lun dub . . . bruach. 4. agar mé marbeit aen a gcliabán MS. 5. ma dteigead MS 2318 had originally: da mbeinfe mo lun dub feal fa bhaoch na ttum agus mé mur (?) beit gar a gcliabain, corrected to: da mbéitheá-fa na lun dub . . . agus mire beit fairé i gcliabán. 7. go ndeanfuin diabail MS, díth díabáil I. 8. fadaid 7 mé nun ceannódaid me lung MS. 9. cuirfid me MS. 10. ní leigfid éineach an. 11. imochad . . . fna fadhuifeacht I. 12. eantaig MS. 13. cairlean an gach la MSS. 14. mbfeagfuin MSS, fárúin I.

15. da deinfe . . . tallamh Ua Bhrian MS. This stanza is not in 2318 which here contains two other stanzas in different ink A better reading of this stanza is contained in 3 B 38, p. 230, which attributes the poem to Peadar O Doirnín. It runs:

Dá dtéiginn-se leat fiar go talamh fíol mBriain
'Siad inaicne beadh mo dhiaig búaibhe
Mar nar araidh mo chiall, 'r nachar bfiorach dam amhain
Ceannach no díogal a dhéanadh
D'olc mo ghnoithe air fliabh, folamh gan bíadh
Ir gan agam acht fíadh fáobhthaidh
Cuirfinn a bhaca mé amhain go ngailfinn leat mo thíall
Sul fá cómhnachainn ann bliadain de laéthibh.

17. chial MS. 18. ceanach na díol do dheanamh MS.

Dob' olc mo ghnóthsa air fhiadh fhalaimh fhiot gan bhíadh,
Gan aguinn acht an fiadh fháobhrach,
A's a dtáinic fhóm amhlaidh go ngaibfinn fhá mo dhéidh,
Mac gcaithinn-fhe fhiot bhiadhain do laéchaibh.

Go fhaidh mhile fhán do Mheidh Mí Maol'uaidh,
Sí an dhé-bhean dhob'fhearr dhírthe,
Sí nach dtiubhradh a láimh do fhear ar bith lé fhráifin,
Agus d'fhanfadh air a' ngrádh dhíreach.
Is méanfha mar tá Maolfha Mac Smáil,
Is aige atá bárr aoibhneas',
Aig a' ngeug-bhuinneall bán nach dtréigfeadh a ghrádh
Dá réidheadh an lá gaoithe.

Anoir béidh ceadh éagnach aig cách, ó is éigin dúinn a fhádh,
Agus ceadh béicighil go hárdh aig coilltibh,
Sgéal a chuaidh d'ór arhd, béidh fir 7 mná,
(A') géar-ghul agus gártha caointe.
Béidh meadh Mí Maol'úaidh 7 Maolfha mac Smáil
Taodh 'rtig do fhár mhora,
Gan gealladhuin ón bhápa ná chléirc ná nótra,
Acht air chaol-leabaidh fháimh fhinne.

16. BRIGHID ÓG NA GCUMANN.

A Bhrighid óg na gcumann, ná tuig-fhe gur fúghadh é,
Má thug mo chroidhe gean duit ar a mhaidhmibh ná diúltuigh mé;
Má fhil tusa mé a mhealladh, a ainnir, le glór do béil,

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1. ghaithigh . . . fhallaimh MS. 3. nguillfin MS. 5. ua Mullóigh MS. 6. bhfear MS. 12. dha fheadhradh MS. 13. bhiaidh MS. 14. béucaigᵉal MS. 15. a fhuaidh gcoráirthe bhiaidh. 16. gharcha MS. 17. bhiaidh Meidh ua Mullóidh MS. 19. na cleirc a nótra MS. 20. fhaimh MS.

1. Bridget Cruise MS (23E21, p. 129). 2. Bhríd E, a Bhidhóg na gcarrad tuig fearta nach fúghadh an ghéal TBr. 3. ma tug . . . gan . . . dúltaidh E, cion duit TBr. 4. tusa mire mhealadh E, fhil tú mé a mheallad a chúin-ainnir le glór binn do béil TBr.

Gur buan mo mallacht dá marfeann do mnáib do déid.

Nach mire an truagh-Mhuire a'r mé tuitim i ngrádh le mnaoi,
A'r a grádh a beit [ag] fear-eile, a'r a Mhic Muire nach mé
grádh gan brígh,
Cé bé air bit duine bfuil fire dul a d'éug dá dít,
Sé mo mhíle creach mairne nach mire tá ma ionad i lár a
croídhe.

Ní bfuil imrna mná ro lé (a) dtráchtann na draoithe go léir,
Ná imra mnaoi úd a' bí ag párur lé'r báruigeadh a dá mhíle
7 céad,
Nil mr gach uile áilleán acht mur beit gráile lé daob a gséimh,
A'r a Brígid óg na mbán-chrob, ir tú d'fágaib fá lionndub
mé.

Tá dúitche breág ag Dioi fó imeall na trágu ro riar,
A dtig ubla ar crannuib a baintear fá dó fa mbliadain,
Tá na cótig (sic) breág mealad ag na beachaib ar gach fód
don trliab,
A'r riúcra donn craitte air a nglacann Brígid óg don
mbliadh.

Beir gséala un na bruinnill' fó imeall na trágu ro riar,
A'r aithir di go gcluinim go gcumann ri dán már fíor,
D'fearr liom-ra ná rinnm cíd go dtiginn air a' gcláirrig
caoin,
Go mbeinn-re real tamuill a'r mé ag iomadh fó na ban-
chior mín.

---

1. do díadh E, nach buan tá mo chion ort reacr a bfraca mé de mhá ogá an traoghail TBr. 2. me titim . . . mnuidh. 4. da díth. 5. criach mhaine . . . tá fa ninod rin. 6. níbuil . . . na draogh. 7. lér báruib. 8. gach uille álláin . . . mur be rgaulae. 9. a Bríd . . . fuíd lundub. 10. dúche bráth . . . imeal E., tá dúitche 7 fearann ag Bríd daob tall den chuan TBr. 11. bantir fuíd dó fa mbliadhn. 12. cótig bráth malad ag na beachaib MS, tá na neathráacha mealadh ag na meachain ir gach ceárd den trliab TBr. 13. Bríd óg MS. Bríghid bán den biad T.Br. 14. an a bruinnil . . . imeal na traugh E. 16. bár lumra ná rinim . . . gclarruid chuin. 17. go mbeinra . . . tamuil . . . ag iomadh . . . chior.

Tá porai mar na lilí a'r iad ag iomaḋ fá ḃóṙd a béil,
Agus ṙséim na duiḃe ag a' mḃruinnill ir áille méin,
Tá a h-ór-ṙoilt ḃreáġ ḋaitte a'r iad a ṙguabu 'na lúḃa léi,
Cí ġur caol dear a dá malaiḋ tá (a) leacaí mar an ómra
cláon.

[A'r a Biḋí Séain Mhurċaḋ, molaim tú air mnáiḃ an traoġail,
A'r tá díol an Duke of York innti air ṙuil 7 air ḃreáġċa méin,
Tá a ġruag 'na trí dualaí a'r í piġte 'na troillreáin óir,
Agus an té a ḃeiṫ ġan amarc go dtiuḃrad rí an troillre
ḋó.

Ir milre póg Biḋí ná uirge Loċ Éirne ar ṙad,
Agus ná ṙgoṫ na mine cruiṫneaċta ṙuinte ar úir-mil meaċ,
Ir gile í ná an eala a'r í na luiġeaḋ ar neaḋ,
Agus le do ṙór-ḃéilín mealaḋ a ċealg tú na céadta ṙear.

Ir truag gan mé i Sarana 'gur ċeannóċainn duit gáirdín
uḃall,
Ċuirrinn long ar an ḃrairge realaḋ ag roġluim riuḃail,
Carad ó Sliġeaċ ḋom 7 lideaḋ ar biṫ a ṗáġail den ċóir,
Ní ċomnóċainn fá ḃealaċ go mḃlairinn de póg mo ṙtór.]

17. BRÍĠID ÓG NA SCIAḂ.

A Bríd óg na sciaḃ, cuirim do ċuimrige air Día,
Réitiġ dom an bealaċ, a'r ná fuiling mé i brían,
Nó gaḃra mé fó'n sliaḃ mur a gcomnuiġeann an riaḋ,

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1. ṙórdiḋ . . . umaḋ ṙuí. 2. mḃruinnil. 3. bra daṫiġ . . ṙgáubu. 4. ḋá mallaḋ . . . leacuiḋ E. 5. This and the two following stanzas are from Tomás Breathnach's narration. T.B. calls the poem Biddy Séain Mhurċaḋ.

1. Sic 23A1, add Carolan cct. Fourth Song for Bridget Cruse E 21. 2. cuirim do cuiram E21, cuirim do cuimrígíḋ air Día A1, first of line om. a Mháire óg na gcian bíoḋ do réiteaċ le Día T.Br. 3. réidiḋ . . . ballaċ ir na fuiling E, agar na fuillim mé a bréin A, bríon I. 4. gaḃaiḋ mé fúiḋ E, ionnróċa mé an sliaḃ ran áit a gcomnuiġeann an . . . T.Br., nán dtiucfara rán trliaḃ náit a . . . riaċ A.

Ag déunamh lionndúdh fó na gleanntaibh, ir leat a cailleann mé mo chiall.

Tá gradh agam air mhnaoi a'r do chráidh rí mo chroídhe,
Dubh binne liom i naoi n-úaire ná'n cuach air a' gcraoibh,
A'r ná lon dubh an béil buidhe 7 an chéirreach le na daobh:
An rmóilín binn bréagach do gheal-loirg mo chroídhe.

Dúltuig mé go leór do lucht ríogha agur rróil,
Don muirlin bu daoire agur na bráinni buidhe óir,
Ní leó bí mo dóig acht leat-ra a mhíle tróir
Siúr-gaol an lapla Antruim rí planda den fuil mór.

Siubhail mé go leór, a'r ní fiubhailfead níor mó,
A flaith (?) ó Corcaig go Gaillimh ar go geatai Cuach mór,
Do fhamail níl le fágail ra bhfrainnc ná ra Spáinn,
Tá fáit an fíog mar chéile [innte] péarla an cúil bháin.

Tóg fuar do púicín, cuirim rúgaigil ort, a fréir-bean,
A'r do neamh-dheóin an bodaig chataig béidh mo dúil leat go lá an tSléibhe:
Béidh tura liom-ra, (a) mórnín, nó fágfa na Gaill Éire,
A'r a géagán (?) na rúl glar a'r gur gile dú na an gat gréine.

[Agur ir fada mé ra gclúid, do mo mharbú a'r do mo bruigad

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1. lundub fiadh glanntuibh . . . chial E. 2. ir tuirach mo luidhe air leabaidh ré mí E. 3. bliadhn 7 le reachtuin le racht 7 le mí E. 4. lundub . . . baodh . . . chéirrach E. 5. bhéguidh. 6. geabhruinre go leor lucht A, dúiltidh me go lór E. 7. do daorad . . . na bráinidh baodh E, hataí míne dubha agar fainig A. 9. an cuil bháin corr. to an nruil mór E. 10. fual me go lór . . . chúlad E. 11. an rub ó cuircuidh go galaibh . . . go gatidh huag mór E. 12. le fáil frrianc E. 13. ráig . . . ceile pearla. 14. rúguil ort a rréirbhan. 15. namhdóin . . . hutidh be mo dúil lat. 16. lumra . . . nó rácuidh na galibh éirinn. 17. ir a dhe 5 añ na rúl with contr. for ru over 5. For the fourth stanza 23A1 reads:

Gcualaig rib tracht air, chlúanaigeacht na mná
Agur feabur ir rgríobtaig rí re cáol-pean air clár
Nil ré re fáil ra bhrainc na ra Spáin
Nach bruil díol fir mur ceile iontaig (=innte) pearla an cúil bháin.

18. The last three stanzas are from T. Breathnach's version.

Ag mná dubha ag mná donna ag mná fionna a'r ag mná
fuadha,
Agus níor leig mé mo rún le éan bean acú riúd,
Ach mo chailín binn tréitheach.
—Agus níor leig mé, &c.

Bhrón ort, a láir bháin nach ngluaisfeann do fháit,
Fá mharcach an chúl dualach bíodh chuar ort gach lá,
Agus a chiabhrach dhuit do fháit de chúl coirce bháin,
Agus srábhlaí fada gléigeala le beith ag aer ann gach lá.
—Agus a chiabhrach dhuit do fháit, &c.

I gCuingse tá mo mhian de mhná óga an traoghail,
* * * * *
Agus níor leig mé mo rún le éan bean acú riúd,
Ach mo chailín binn tréitheach—iad Máire an chúl duinn.]

18. An Tríomad Amhrán do Bhrighid Nic Fheorais.

Air bhaoch na cuimne bhaoghaidh tú mise,
A'r ghealladh tú go dtiocfá chom fa thrámh,
D'éirigh mo chroidhe cho h-ard leis an ngaoith,
A'r má chuireann ré arís ní éireochaidh go bhráth.
Nach náireach an ghnoth do do fhamhail de mhnaoi
Go dtaingfeá na milte fear a chur 'un báis,
A'r go bhfágfaidh an blát buidhe fhí lán mo chónra aniogh,
Do mhalluigh-sa ní dhéanfad a choidhche ná go bhráth.

Tá na póid so (a') ghealadh (?) chomh (?) an ainnis,
Agus fógraí (a) tá leaca b'áille a bí i mnaoi,

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1. Third song for Bridget Cruse MS 23E21, p. 131. The first two stanzas belong to the one already printed above. I give the third and following stanzas which are a different poem. 2. bhaoch na cuimne bhaoghaidh tú mise = an bhuadh na cuimne bhuaidhrigh tú mise. 3. ghall tú . . . dtucádh MS. 5. chitin ré arísd . . . eprocuid ré. 6. a mhnaoi. 7. dtaingfá . . . chuir. 8. go bhárdh . . . fhídh . . . chónradh. 9. malluigh-sa . . . dhénadh. 10. póid so ghalladh (?) chomadh (?) an ainnis. 11. fogruidh da leacadh báile . . . mnáo.

A Spír-beul mealaid a Sruaid ó! lé laraid
(A) cum reanS rneácta ab' áille bí i mnaoi.
A ruain 7 a Cairse, triall cura liom fearda,
Go dtéiSmuid amach go Connbae an RioS,
A'r nach bfuil áit air bit air an talam b'feárr liom ná i b' aice,
Ná air an mbaile úd le do Caob.

Sgaoilim-re anocht le gaoit 7 le rioc,
An té déarfad nach cura mo cúiS mile grád,
Nuair éirigim amach ór árd air na cnuic,
'Sé filim gur tú an ainnir ir áille fán nGréin.
Sé deir lucht feara gur tú mo leat leabca,
Ir cinnte nach gan malruit fláinte dom é,
Nuair a béar buacailli dearg finte dub i dtalam,
Béid mire air leabaid le grád geal mo Chléib.

19. An Stáid-Bean.

An truag leat, a stáid-bean, duine a beit i ngrád leat,
Fir (a') dul un báir mar bráigdir do þóg,
(A) annracht ir tú ir breácta, (a) canral ir áille,
Dá dtiocfaid do mná dear' ná dá maireann go fóill,
Racann don Spáinn fiot, a maigre na mbán-chrob,
Nior bfeárr liom i bpárcar nó i láim leat a'r mé 'g ól.

Iarraim air an Árd-rígh go bfeice mé an lá rin,
A mbéad ag an stáid-mnaoi 'na h-aice 7 mé 'g ól,

---

1. a Spír beul. 3. a hairge . . . triall. 4. déiSmuid. 5. ad acc. 7. a nuct le gaoite 7 le fuc. 8. an te derad . . . míle. 9. nuair éirim. 11. leaS leapa. 12. bucalid . . . rinti. 13. Srád Sall.
1. Staid-bean MS, an om. (23H32). 2. truib . . . stáid- . . . duiníd bé ngra. 3. fear dul an bár mar bádar. 4. ar bracctta canral (sic) ar alne. 5. da duicíd . . . na Sa marrain go fóal. 6. Racain don srán riot a mira . . . -chraob. 7. niar bár liom a barrir no a . . . goal. 8. Áirim . . . bfeice me. 9. a mead . . . stáid mnaoi na hácad 7 me gól.

A chúin-bean is áille is deire tú 7 is breátta,
Ná Déirdre an óg-mnaoi úd le ar tuit Árdan óg.
Fearta beid mo dúil leat, mo collad nó mo dúrcadt,
A'r d' imeochad mo fmúid mur brágainn ac do pós.

Tá dá cig nár féachad i n-uachtar a cléibe,
Cúm reang gan éan locht is dírle de na mná,
Is deire í ná Venus is gile í ná an faoilleán,
A'r mardhochad rí na céadta le hamharc a súl.
Fuargail ón bpéin reo mé 7 coinnig agad féin mé.
So pós duit a ceud-ghrad 7 cuir carm do lám.

20. TURUS LÁ AN AONAIGH.

Sé mo turus lá an aonaigh méadaig air m'aicid,
'S ól leir an fraraighe lúbach,
Gan codlad gan comnuidhe táim né fada,
Agus mé tinn tuirseach brúite.
Táim air mirge gan aon bhaon fuircí,
Act fion 7 mel dá fuachad,
A fuain mo chléib, cuir na céadta (1) n-aicid
Leigfinn-se páirt do mo fún leat.

A chúin-bean tréim, bím leat féid
Nuair nach dtáimicir i n-am agam,

---

1. ar ailne ar b . . . ar bráctа; tú over line. Line 4 of stanza I follows here and is then stroked out. 2. na . . . óg-mnaoi. 3. mo chollád na má dhurácht. 4. is dimódú . . . mór bráin. 5. dá chiad nár feuchúd a nuichtear a cleibe. 6. aoín . . . duirle do. 7. ar gille í na an Seagull. 8. mharbad fíd na ceadib . . . á fúil an leg. dá fúil? 9. fuircuil . . . ro mé 7 cuiníd. 10. cúir cárim do laimh.

1. la Naonaigh Add or Nancy Carolan cct MS (2318). 2. la náonaigh . . . aicíod MS. 3. fraighaigh. 5. tuirsach. 6. fuirce. 7. fuachad MS. 8. fuan. 9. fuan. 10. bídim. 11. an am agam.

A'r gur fil mé féin go mbu liom féin tú
A Mhic Muire nach tú a finn' an feall orm.
Mo fhuath, mo ghné, mo lúth mo léim,
Gur chaill mé leat a'r mo chaint mhaith,
A'r má bu fada an oidhche réir nior chodail mo fhúil néall,
Acht mo láimh dearg faoi do cheann-fa.

A fcóir na mbeach 'ní óg den trean
Bruil naoi gcoirnín carta dlúith orr,
Mar lon-dubh do ghrúag, a'r do ghluaidhe mar an lile
'Ruagadh na gile ó chéile.
A fcuag na ndual a'r na gcuach-foltdaithe
Tug buaidh air deire air Déirdre,
A'r go dtáinic Cuirid 'nuar air cuairt chugainn,
Uair 7 fiche dá bréachaint.

A Manrai féachach, péarla an chumainn
A dhéad ir deire gháire
A'r gur dhuit tug Dénur fgéith na cruinne
A'r an méid fin tilleadh ghádh duit
Tá do ghluaidhe mar na caora 'réir a ngile
I n-éadan a leinb tá cruinn dearg
Sé mo léan nach bruil cúig baile dhéag choir cuain
I n-éag 'fa ngluair fán mbanríoghain.

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1. go mo. 2. a nfeall. 5. ma búdh. 6. fuíghe. 8. gcoirnáoin cartaidh. 9. ghrúaig . . . lille. 10. gille. 11. fcúaidh. 12. dheire 7 air. 13. cuairt go minic. 15. Mancaig . . . chuinn. 18. sic MS, leg. tuilleamh. 20. neadan . . . ta. 21. na cúig bailte choir a chuain.

CUIO III.

1. Bean an Leanna.

Tá bean ruad air a' mbaile ro (1) n-aice na ceárta,
'Sion-díol leanna neasa a'r (a') creadad daoine áird';
Dá n-ólainn-se mo sapar 7 pairte den gcáda
Ní bfuigfinn bnáon air mardin i n-airgid ná air cáirde.

Ir maith a mbíonn póca air a'r a tóin beit falaim,
Tart air a rgóig 7 é tnall go tíg an leanna.
Tnát fíl fí mo lón a'r mo rtóp a beit caite,
Bi táirní fean-bnóg in mo póca go ceolmar dá gcnadad.

O'éirigh mé air mardin 'mo rgnairte ar a' ngníoraig,
A'r d'iar mé air bean a' leanna mo canna do líonad;
Níl bnáon agam air mardin a'r téirigh abaile go faoitte,
Téitte mé air mardin 7 teasraig Dia h-Aoine.

D'ólfainn 7 d'ólfainn 7 d'ólfainn do fláinte,
A'r dá mbéinn air dorn duinge d'ólfainn ní b'fearr í,
Dá mbéinn-se mo bean altram' d'ailfinn do páirte,
Cuirfinn crior ceangail air 7 bindiollán fáirge.

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1. The Landlady MS (23A1) and I. 2. ruag . . . mbaille ro nfaice na ceartad MS, naice I. 3. facca ir . . . áirid MS fíor-déanam . . . áird I. 4. da ndolfain-se MSS. 5. bfuígean . . mardin . . . a n-arcaid na ar cairde. 6. mbíon . . . fallam MS. 7. go tí I. 9. bid tairnid fean-bnóga an mo póca . . . da. 10. ar . . . . rgnáirte. 11. d'iar (*sic*) MSS. 12. abaille go fuitte. 13. téitte (*sic*) MSS. 14. d'ólfain . . . fiainte. 15. da mbéin mbéinse . . . d'eilfinn dó páirte MSS. 17. ceangal . . . bindiollán fáirge.

2. CUAICÍN DINN ÉADAIR.

Tá cúac i mDinn Éadair a'r ní féadaim féin a meallad,
D'éulaig rí real aréir liom a'r níor féad rí teacht air fad liom;
Cuaid rinn re céile 'déanamh péitig go tig an tragairt,
Ní raib an t-airgead rá réir againn 7 b'éigin dúinn fillead abaile.

A cuirle 7 a trógaċ, tigeact an Domnaig dá mbeiteá agam,
Tairg tú mó pórad 7 tóig tú pogain tarm,
Dud cuideact a'r dud comluadar tú tractnóna 7 air maidin,
Deir mo daoine go mb'addar bród duit mé beit pomad go tig an leanna.

Dud mait an fear fogantа mé i dtúr an fómair a'r a n-earraig,
'Daint do cuid eorna a'r dá cóiriú 'na beartа,
D'fearr liom-ra cailín óg agam cóireoċad mo leabaid,
Ná raidbrior rioġ na Fodla a'r mo pórad re daintreabaig.

Dud mait an fear fráid 'mé, fear láiġe agus flúairde,
Mo fúirte beit in mo láim agam air an uplár ir mé (a') búalad,
Fágfa mé na Máiri inra trráid fo 'na gciar-ċuaċfaill,
A'r ealóċad re cúilin bán dear ó rí d'fágaid m'intinn búarta.

Déanfa mé m'faoisdean gó láċ criortamuil leir an fagart,
Dul i luiġe dam inra n-oidċe ir aig éirġe dam air maidin,

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1. cuaċaoín . . . eadair MS (23A1) and I. Cf. ACG., pp. 99-100. 3. deolaiġ MS. 4. fuaid . . . deanaim péice MS, finne le l. 6. cíaċt . . . mbeitfeaid MS, mbeiċa I. 7. fomain ċaram MS famuiñ I. 8. comluaġdar tú. 9. duit MS, a dtíġ I. 10. fomanta . . . a nfómair MSS. 11. du MS, baint o na horna I, cóiread I, cómairead MS. 12. leabċaiġ MS. 13. baintreabaċ MS, baintreaċ I. 14. mait . . . flúarard MS, fluarad I. 15. me. 16. fágfá . . . máiriġíd ionra MS gciar ċúaċfail I. 17. éolóġad . . . dfágaid MS eoloċad le . . . dfágaid I. 18. mraoisdioñ . . . fir MS, déana I, láċ om. 19. ionsa . . . éiriġid.

Ó caillead Caitríona craoi díoeana mo cloinne,
Tá mo cónra dá déanam a'r mná mó caointe (1) brad ó baile.

3. CITÍ NÍ'AC AODA.

A Čití na gcuac, an truag leat mire beit tinn,
A'r nuair a cluinim tú do do luad go ngluaireann allur mo cuim,
Tuiteann mo gruag ina dúala ó mullac mo cinn,
A'r déuntar dam úaig an uair úd a rgarfar tú liom.

Ir fada mé féin a' déanam leanna fa gcoill,
Níor bfuair dam é a'r gan aon gráinne braca agam ann.
Duilliúr na gcraob a'r iad (a) déunam fargaid or mo cionn,
Agur feact m' anam déag tú (a') féacaint orm anall.

(A) Čití beag bán, tabair rpár dam go dtigid a nÉirí' Eóin,
A'r go bfuil na daoine dá rád gur air mo láim (a) béur tú go póill,
A Cúilín triopallach, fáinneac rcáinteac, fite mar ór,
A'r go bfuil an Raigleac dá rád gur tú a grád má leanann tú dó.

Tabair leitir uaim rgríobta rior go dtí Calbac Ó Néill
A'r un a' tragairt Mac Aoda, fear a' croide, ré creidfead mo rgéal,
Go bfuil mé mó luige re mí air leabaid aig a n-éag
Ir Citi Ni'c Aoda le gac aon mar dogair rí féin.

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1. o . . . Caitrioña MS. MS Cuitríona . . . díocdanta I. 2. mó comanra da deanam MS.

1. Kitty McHugh MS (23A1) and I. 2. Citid MS. 3. dod luag MS, do da I. 4. gruaig ionna . . mullaig MSS. 6. aig MS. 8. diulúr . . . fargaid MS, fargra I. 10. Citid big . . . dtigrid a nréoil. 11. du rad . . . lám . . . póil. 12. triopalac fáineac . . . fite MS frte I. 13. ir . . . Reigleac da rad MS, Reileac I. 14. go tíg Calbuadac uad Néil MS go tíg Calbúgac uí Néil I. 15. iona tragairt uad caoi MS uad caoi I. 16. creitead MSS. 18. citid nuí caoí . . . dagair MS. ní caói . . . dagair I.

4. An CORR-ŚLIAḂ.

Is láċ an Corr-fliaḃ i dtúr an ġeimridh,
Ní bíonn leac-oiġre orċí ná fneaċta búan,
Is ceólmar troiġne, an ċuaċ 'fa lon-duḃ,
Fá barraiḃ na dtom 'fa duilliúr árd,
Is binn guċ gaḋair ann i dtóruiġeaċt eilte
Bíonn an fíaḋ fa n-aimsir dul un fiúḃail,
A'r gur ar fo go cinnte tig fruṫ glan aiḃne,
Tig bradán fionn-ġeal ann a'r breac air lúṫ.

Ní air fliaḃ ná air mínleaċ bíor mo mían-fa,
Aċt air ċalta mine (a) dtig mear ir blá,
Bíonn an ċuaċ a' glaoċ ann air barraiḃ craoḃa,
Tig cruiṫneaċt maol ann aġar coirce bán.
Bíonn an beaċ go críonna ann a'r a h-árur déanta,
Aġar mel dá táomaḋ go moċ aig mná,
Sin uile i n-éaġcáoin ort-fa, a ċéad-fearc,
Dá mearainn féin go mbeiṫ maiṫ dúinn ann.

A'r gur tú do réab mo ċroiḋe ó ċéile
A'r d'fáġaiḃ na neulta fó ṫrí mo ċeann,
* * * * *
A ċiúin-bean béarać na malaiġ caola,
Na ġcuaċ-foilt aerać tá fáinneaċ fionn,

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1. an om. MS (23A1) and I, naċ cuimniġa an áit a beiṫ ig Corr-fliaḃ Br. Ni'ac U.; láċ an Corr-Sliab a dtur MS. 3. ní bíon laic aiḋre orċaiḋ MSS, . . . oiġre ionn Br.U. 4. tmaiġneaċ Br.U.; troiġne an cuaċ fa luñ duḃ MS. 5. barraiṁ na dtum fa díulur MS., leg. duilleaḃar 6. gaiḋir an a MS. 7. bíon . . . an MS. 8. ċinnte MS. 9. luṫ MS, linn corr. luṫ I. 15. níḋ . . . náir MS. 11. sic MS; air ċalú mín a bruil air mear a' fár Br.U. 12. bíon . . . barraiṁ MS. 13. cruiñeaċt MS. 14. críona . . . deanta MS. 15. mel dá taomú aig mo míle grá Br.U. 16. uille a MS.; díonhuinn éaġaoin leat Br.U. 17. dá mearaim . . . dúin an MS maiṫ dam an I.; á mearainn héin Br.U. 19.] d'fáġai na néallaí reo 'g 'uil ṫrí mo ċeann Br.U., dráġaiḋ . . . ṫríd MS. 20. Two lines om. in MS. 22. mallaiġ MS, malaí claonúr Br.U. 23. na gcnocán aerać tá fáinneaċ fionn Br.U., éarać ta fáineaċ MS, na gcnocáin corr. to gcuaċ cáin I.

Tearbhaigh dam 'fheudaibh, a fhuain a'r mé i n-éagcruit
A'r béid beannacht De duit go deo dá dhonn.

Sé fá mo bhuaidh nach bfágaim fhaill úaibhe ort,
Sa ngleanntán uaigneach aig a mbíonn mo ghrádh
Mar bhuighinn mel air lúachair ann, im aghaidh uachtar
Teacht don fhuacht bíonn na bad dá ndáil.
Ní bíonn gaoith a dtuaidh ann ná fheachta búan ann,
Tá calcha 7 cúan ann aig luing a'r aig bád,
Tá tuilleadh búaidh ann níl tubhar Chuaiche ann,
Dá fhinteá fíor le do dhailín mná.

(A) ainnir dheannuighthe na mbhuadhra fhárta,
Ní fear láighe ná comhráin mé,
Níl mé eolgach air fómhar Gaibhoin,
Agus ir olc an márthaigh fa n-earrach mé,
Ní dhuirbhinn punann air dhruach ná air thráca,
A'r ní dhaibhinn ghráinne don tríol a gcré,
Ní dharainn fúirthe, dair mo dhúil, ná fháca.
* * * * *

5. Seán Mag Raghnaill.

A Sheoin Mhig Rághnaill ir fada amuigh tú,
Na dig' ro (a) fúaradh, ir fó-fád go dtig tú,
Mo dhoidhe in mo láir gur fágha tú dub é,
Fá bhuadh na coille chaobhaig'.

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1. a fhuan ir mé an eagcruit MS; tarrai . . . a thór 'r mé i n-éagruaidh Br.U. 2. ir biaidh MS, bé . . . agad amhrit dá dhonn Br.U. 3. Se fa . . . bhfagam MS. 4. ngleanntan bíon MS. 5. bhuighean . . . . an im MS, v. ACG., p. 000. 7. duaidh an MS, a- om., buana MS. 8. calla . . . lung MS. 9. chuaidhe MSS. 10. da fhonfa fior MS. 11. ainbhir dheanuighthe . . . fartaigh MS. 12. laighe ná cumhráin MS. 13. olgach MS. 14. eaghach MS. 16. ghráine MS. 17. deir MS. 18. da ndeanfuinn MS.

1. John Reynolds MS (23 \1 No. 50) and I. 2. mhic Ghránaill . . . tu MS. 4. dhaoidhe an . . . fágaidh MS. 5. fa.

'Nanraí bán, a bláċ na n-uball,
A ṗíob mar a' ṡéir, a rṗéir-bean ċiúin,
Mo ṁoṡain air an traoṡal, ṡan bréaṡ, ir tú,
Aċt Manraill Ruaḋ Ní'c Aóṡáin.

Bí mé ċoir agus bí mé tíar,
A'r bí mé i ṡceart-lár Baile Á' Cliaṫ,
Saṁail mo ċailín ní ṗaca mire aríaṁ,
Aċt Nanraí ḋear na bpéarlaí.

Cia an t-ionṡnaḋ ḋaṁ-ra ḋá dtéinn un rṡaoil,
Ná ḋá n-imíṡinn mar na h-éanlaiḋ rá barr na ṡcnáoḃ,
Raoi mo ṁó-ṡnáḋ féin 7 mo ċáirde ṡaoil,
Agus a' reunaḋ naċ bruil mé pórta.

A dtúr an traṁraiḋ buḋ láċ an rróirt,
Beiṫ rá bruaċ na mbanc dá mbainteap an ṁóin,
Bróṡa breaca agus lionn ṡo leor,
Rá ḋídion na coille craoḃaiṡ'.

6. Na Saṁna Seala.

'Siaḋ mo ċuid saṁna na saṁna seala,
D'ioraḋ an féar a'r naċ n-ólraḋ an bainne,
Snáṁraḋ riaḋ anunn a'r anall air a' tSionainn,
A'r níor b'fearr leó an tráiṡ acú ná'n lán mara.

Beirim mo ṁallaċt don traṡart do ṗór mé,
A'r an damna ceann dona bailte móra,

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1. nancaiṡ . . . ubal. 2. a ríob . . . a déir (*sic* MS). 3. romain. 4. ní Cáoṡain MS. 5. bid me ṫoir . . . ríar. 6. Baille á Cliaṫ. 7. ċaillín . . . ṗacaid. 8. Nancaiṡ dear. 9. áonaḋ . . . da déin an rṡaoil MSS. 10. na da . . . h-éanlaiṡ ra. 11. mó MS. 12. póraiṡ MS. 13. MS tráṁraiḋ buḋ laċ. 14. da . . . ṁuṁain MS, ṁúin I. 16. ra.

1. ṡáuna ṡealla MS (23A1) and I. 2. ṡáuna ṡealla MS. 4. ṫnaṁaḋ . . . tSiohain. 5. aca MS. 7. cean MS.

Ní (a') cuir maoil air cáirtaí cleacht mé (i) dtús m'óige,
Act cead punc' air an taṁnaiġ a'r na ġaṁna do feólaḋ.

Níor b'fearr liom an flocar fúm ná'n luaċair,
A'r níor b'fearr liom coiléar dub orm ná'n buarać;
Ceólta an doṁain a'r feinntear in mo ċlúara iad,
Dub binne liomra ġéimneać na ngaṁna ra mbúailiġ.

Ir beag mo dúil in do púmaí ġeala,
Do leaparća cluiṁ ná'n do páirlúir dearg,
B'fearr liom agam cruinn-teać beag ramṁaiḋ,
Poll beiṫ air an rgrair a'r mé (a') fairge na ngaṁna.

Tiucfaiḋ an ġeiṁreaḋ agar ġrádfaiḋ an t-earrać,
Agar féidfiġear an fneaćta go doṁain inrna gleannta
Tiucfaiḋ éag air a n-eallać 7 feannfaiġear na ġaṁna,
A'r a ċarait mo ċléiḃ, ná cuir rréir air biṫ iontú.

Má ċiġeann an ġeiṁreaḋ larrfaiḋ an Máirt,
A'r ní féidfiḋ an fneaćta go doṁain inrna gleannta,
Ní tiucfaiḋ éag air a n-eallać ir ní feannfaiġear na ġaṁna,
A'r ó ól an bainne feaṁair ir oíc a ċuaiḋ an dram dam.

7. Na Daill Bána.

Tá na daill bána (a') fuirreaḋ an boġaiġ,
Aiġ iomćar na hoíla ní ordú bí an tuirre,

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1. cuir . . . ċairtaiġ cleaċt. 2. traṁnaiġ. 3. bfear . . . locair MSS. 4. coilléir . . . buarać MS. 5. riñtear MS. 6. ġeimne MS, mbúailtiġ MS. 7. an do púamaiġ ġeilla. 8. fairluir. 9. bfear. 10. pol. 11. ġroataiḋ MSS, an Máirt I. 12. iontra MS. 13. feanfuiġear . . . ġáuna. 14. iontaḋ MSS. 15. tiuiġionn . . . lairaiġ MS, earrać corr. to ġeiṁreaḋ in both cases I; an Máirt I. 16. ir. . . ionrna. 17. ġauna. 18. raṁair.

2. furraḋ MS (23.A1) and I 2. ordaḋ. 3. ḋaiḃ.

Ir cinnte nár mór dóib cúig céad bodach,
Ais iomcar oltaí go láidir.
Cuaid Tomár ais iarraid lán a' rroca,
Dubairt Brían le Uilliam: tá tú gairgeach,
Ní čú cuaid aníar a' fliaď a' rodarnaig,
Gleannta corracha agar lán an buca leat—adbar pluide.

Bí chapracha air Uilliam caoď čiar de (a') bogadaig,
Ir cinnte buď doilig a bearnaď;
Sé dubairt Muintir Faoine, béam fá Nollaic ann,
Cruinniú na bríoba 7 gleur maič coranta,
Níl caillead dá čaorač a mbéid punt olla aice,
Nač ngabam roimpe air an dorus,
A'r nac gcuirfam a čodlaď.
Le dá maide croire.

Béid bacač nó dís ais iomčar oltaí linn.
Go dtigeam air ar n-air go Dún Páduig,
Ais dul aníar dúinn Béal Áta Dorča,
Čóigeadar bruigne a'r bruread a luigne.
Ir eidir na cáorča bí an ciorad colgač,
Roinn na holla ir acú bí an cogaď,
Čuaid teičeam air Brían i ndeiread na trodа,
Agar bí fiad fa mbogač dá mbáčaď.

I mBaile-(ea)fa-cáorraig čeannaig mé feidil,
Bí poll air a feirď a'r buď corrmuil le gleidil í,
Mar bí mire caoč níor čeapc mé air a feirď,
Go dtáinic mé air m' air go Dún Páduig.

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2. oltaig . . . gó laidir. 3. fuaid. . . . iarčaid . . . rtuca. 4. gorruigeač MSS. 5. fuaid nríor. 7. fíar dé. 8. barraď. 9. faoíne béim fa nollac an MSS. 10. cruinneaď na bradóibe, sic MS na bríoba I. 11. ponta MSS. 12. roimpa. 14. da MS. 15. bíaid. 16 dtigfam pádruig MS. 17. anríor dún . . . ag. 18. čoigidear MS. 19. aidir . . . ciarad MS (23A1). 20. rin . . . accaď MS; I adds fuarar diar lóite acca. 21. fuaid . . . troida. 23. Baile-fa-cáorraig MSS. 24. ir buď. 26. dtainic . . . pádruig MSS.

Ní(or) fmúaintiġ mé fiaṁ air a' mnaoi bí fa mbaile agam,
A'f (a) feabur a'f buailfead fí cuairt ṁór do bata
orm,
Luaċ a' tríoda d'ól mé (i) gCill Ala, fféigeaċa cáorać
ní ḋéanfaḋ 'na leabaiḋ mé,
If tuag nać bfuil mire báite.

Aig dul anfar dúinn aig ionfaig na dtulaċa,
Ċafnaigeadar cuaillí móra, daraċa,
Ċuigadar bfireaḋ (i) lár an ṁaċaire,
Caillead an Rí, Seán caoċ a'f a ċeannaire
If fágfar a holann aig Máire.
Mo ċreaċ a'f mo ḋít nać bfuilim tíor i Sligeaċ,
Nó (i) bfiorún Lifer a bí mé gan coir air bit.

* * * * *
* * * * *

8. MÁM AN ĊEÓ.

Tá'n Luinneaċ fada agar mé (a') dul i bráirt,
A'f ní fada go dtreaḋam Mám an ċeóiḋ,
Cuirfeamuid cruitneaċt agur eórna ṁór,
Agur ní béiḋ-muid ċó dona a'f támuid.
Sineamur feirfeaċ an dara lá (de) Máirt,
Ċuir an Luinneaċ fead ar (a) ċúalaiḋ a lán,
Scar na capaill anunn 'f anall,
A'f ċuaiḋ ar gcéaċta (i) dtalaṁ go fó-ṁór.

---

1. -alla . . . ní ḋeanaṁ. 2. fire báitíḋ I. 3. anfíar ḋúin. 4. = Ċafnaing-eadar cualaiġ MS, leg. Ċainniġeadar. 12. cuailiġ MS. 16. Rioġ Seaġan caoċ ir a ceánaire. 17. oilann MS, a nollann I. 18. fliogaċ. 19. na.

1. Máum MS (23A1) and I. 2. an Laoífeaċ I. 3. throuġfam Máum . . . ċeóiḋ MS, trouġaim I. 4. cuirféaḋmuid cruineaċt . . . órna ṁóir. 5. biaiḋ-. 6. fínfeamuid feirtfeaċ MS, fíneamuid I. 7. Laoífeaċ I. 9. fuaiḋ air gcéaċta . . . gó MS.

Ḃuıṙ an bonn a' béim 'ṙ an cláṙ,
Ḋ'ımıȝ na h-anlaí amaċ aṙ mo láıṁ,
Tṙeaḃaḋ ȝaċ aon ḋó féin ṙé 'ṙ ṙeáṙṙ,
A'ṙ nı́ ṙaċa mé lá 'ċoıḋċe (1) ȝcomaṙ ṙıoc,
Ná ḋéun-ṙa ṙın, aȝuṙ ȝan maṙ táıṙ,
A'ṙ ȝlac mo ċómaṙ aon ḃlıaḋain aṁáın,
Ḋóıȝṙeamuıḋ fál aıṙ ȝaċ caoḃ ḋon Mám,
Aȝuṙ nı́ ṙaċa mé lá ċoıḋċe 'ȝ ól uaıc.

Cıṙc, a Cıṁıṙ, a'ṙ leıȝ ḋo ḋo ȝṙeann,
Sé (a) nḋéanann cú (ḋe) ṁaıċ ḋúınn (a) nḋéanann cú (ḋe) ċaınc:
Ḋá mḃeıċ faṙȝaḋ aıṙ an mḃaıle ıṙ maıċ ȝeoḃaınn ċú ann
Aȝuṙ mıṙe aıṙ a' ȝcnoc ḋo mo ṙṁéaċaḋ.
Ḋá mḃeıċ mo ċéaċta (1) ȝceann a n-fóıḋ,
Ir ı ḋtıȝ leanna ṙeaca ḋo-ȝeoḃaınn ċú 'ȝ ól,
Do ċúl ṙé ḃalla a'ṙ cú 'ṙtácaḋ ceóıl,
Aȝuṙ nı́ ċuıṙṙeaḋ ṙın Saılı́ a' ȝáıṙí.

Sȝıoḃṙa mé leıcıṙ 'un a' Muılınn Ċeaṙṙ,
(1) ȝcoınne ȝléuṙ tṙeaḃċa naċ ṙaıḃ ṙıaṁ ṙa n-áıt:
Soc aȝaṙ coıcaṙ ḋo-ṙéuḃṙaṙ bán,
Tṙeaḃṙaḋ coṙṙaıȝ aȝaṙ móınce.
Sın í an ċaınc aȝaṙ cía ḃṙuıl an ċaoí,
A'ṙ naċ mıċıḋ ḋon Mám ḃeıċ cuṙċaí lé mí;
Naċ ṁıċıḋ ḋon Mám ḃeıċ cuṙċaí lé mí,
Lé ṙaḋ a'ṙ ȝo nḋeaċaıḋ aon ȝṙáınne ann.

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1. buñ. 2. h-anluıȝe. 3. Tṙóuȝaḋ . . . ṙe'ṙ ṙeáṙ. 4. ṙaċaıḋ . . . ȝcóṙ MSS. 5. ḋían. 6. ċóṙ MS. 7. Maum MS. 8. ṙacaıḋ. 10. nḋéanaın . . . ḋúın nḋéanṙaın MS. 11. mḃaılle . . . ȝeıḃın . . . an MS, na mḃeıċ I. 12. ḋa MS. 13. mó MS. 14. leana ṙacca ḋó ȝeaḃṙuın MS. 15. ṙtácṙaḋ MS. 16. Saıllıḋ a ȝáıṙıȝıḋ MS. 17. ṙȝıoḃṙuíȝe . . . ıona ṁuılliñ. 18. ȝuıñe . . . tṙouȝṙa. 19. ṙuc aȝaṙ cultaṙ . . . báın. 20. tṙouȝṙaḋ coṙṙaíȝıḋ aȝaṙ múınce MS, tṙóuȝaḋ I. 20. cuıṙṙıḋ. 21. ḋóıȝ corr. ċaoıḋ I. 22. cuıṙṙıḋ. 23. ȝṙaine.

Níl fíor cia acú ir fearr lúar ná mairl,
Síor an logán fuar an gleann,
Tá paiáirte leacan taob tall den Muaid,
Béid cúpla fac linn i gcomnaide.
Ceannóchmuid (e)orna [a'r] fíol i bráirt,
Béid adbar bleichg aguinn féin dá bárr,
Béid adbar bleichg aguinn féin dá bárr
(A) mairfear go mbaintear an móin dúinn.

Nuair bainfeamuid an móin déanfamuid lionn,
Béarfamuid deoch don té ir fear(r) béar linn,
Acht má 'ní tú mo chomairle ceannóchmuid ftill,
Agar béid dram aguinn féin i gcomnaide.

9. CAITLÍN TRIALL.

Ir mian liom tráct air gach ní lé ftúaim,
Ir mitid dam tráct air Citi na gcúac,
'Sí an plandа breág leinb tá raobamuil rúairc,
Agur a ramail ní faccar ariam air tuaid.
'Sé mo chreach maidne nár fágad mé
Air bruach Loch Aillionn, le fáinniú' an lae,
Air fúil go bruiginn amarc air Citi na gcraob,
Mar cúala mé tearbar breácta a rgéim.

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1. accad . . . fear MS. 2. = lagán. 3. leacán . . . hal MS, lacuinn . . . tal I. 4. biaid. 5. orna. 6. bleitid . . . bár MS. 8. Muman MS múin I. 9. Muman MS. 10. beanfamuid . . . fear. 11. ma nío MS. 12. bíaid. At end, MS has T. A. N.

1. Catherine Tyrrell MS (23A1), add Carolan cct I. 2. tract MS. 3. Citid MS. 4. = tuaid. 6. maine . . . nar fagad me MS. 7. aillion MS and I; with dots under line and eimoll on margin in MS; fáine MSS. 8. fúil go bruigean. 9. cúalaig. There is an a before breácta which was inserted later.

Sé mo léan géar mar coimic mé dubach ná peann,
Má do cúl breág thiopallach, fáinneach, fionn ;
Dá dtóigeadh an tigeanna earbuig fo lámh or mo cionn
Déarfuinn-re Citi, an traíd-bean, tar fáile liom.
Ir gile í ná'n ala 7 ir deirge í ná'n gruan,
Ir binne í ná (a) gcúala mé do ceolta ariamh,
Níl aon teach leanna neaca fa'n trráid fó fiar,
Nach n-ólfa mé fláinte Caitlín Triall.

Ir truag nach bfuil mire 7 Citi ar fail,
Fá cúl an tuim cuilinn go n-ólamuir dram,
Air fúil pé Día dílir go dtógfuinn a croide,
Ir go dtiúbhainn abaile ó n-a mádair í.
Léig mé do leitir amuig air an trliab,
Du binne í ná iomad de ceólta fíde ;
Fáirt mór de mo chúatan gur leat caill mé mo chall,
Agus ir mór i n-aigid d'anam é, (a) Caitilín Triall.

Ir deire í ná'n ala ag gabáil na sligead,
Ir gile í ná'n sneachta air barra na gcraob,
Si péalta na maidne í (i) mearg cailini an traogair,
A'r nach aoibinn don bfear fuair Caitilín Triall.
Tá'n raogal ro cleasach ir an úaig fá péir,
A'r an té nár ól deór ó Samuin marb ó péir ;
Muair nach(ar) glac mire ariamh pígínn do do spré,
M' focal duit go bfliucad an piobán péid.

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1. canic. 2. fáineac MS. 3. dtóigfead. 4. beairfuinre. 5. gille n-an alla . . . mór MS, gruan corr. mór I. Leg gruan. 6. gcúalaig MS. 7. leana racca. 8. Caitillín MS. 10. fa cul . . . cuillin go n-olfámuir. 12. abaille . . . madair MS. 13. amuige, MS, amuice I. 14. búd . . . ceoilte fíod. 16. an áigid. 17. na cúbair na dtuñ MS. I has ir deire í nan alla aig duil na gligead corr. to ir gille í nan alla ir na cubair na dtonn : rí mealta . . . 18. barrad. 19. caillimid. 20. aoibin. 21. fa.

10. Dá Bráinn-se bean sa Tír.

Mac Cába cct.

Dá bráinn-re bean ra tír a mbeit eallaċ aice a'r maoin
  Cáṁaoid mór bat agar ċaorraiġ,
Ċuirrinn bó acú ra ġcíor a'r bó eile air a h-ioc,
  Agur bó eile air a cúl go tré-lag.
Dá mbeit aon bó agam díob cia bruiġinn dóib teaċ ná díbean,
  Acct imeacht arír lé pléarúr;
Cóṁ-ad ir ṁairrear mé beo ċoid' ní ġabrar inra lion mé
  Agur (a) furacht dam an ráoġal do pléarcaḋ.

Lá breaġ dár éirriġ mé ag áirdeall go géar,
  Air ainnir na ġcraoḃ cúṁrta,
Druid mire léit go bróġainn a béul,
  Air fúil go mbéinn léit cúiteaċ,
Nior b'áin léit-re é go braġaḋ rí orm leur,
  (De) láċair an tráoġail 'r i n-úġdar,
Acct rganraiġ mé féin air faitċíor go mbéinn,
  'Mo ċrann dub 7 mé fa'n trúiġe.

Dá bráinn-re cailín caoin (a) mbeit eallaċ aice a'r maoin,
  Sínreaḋ liom ríor gan ċonnaḋ,
Gan tráċd air eaglair a ċoid' (i) gcár mo ċeangail díoḃ,
  An dream ir mearra dlíġeaḋ dair liomra.
Súd é an gléar (a) mbím a g-ól mo ċárta díġ,
  A'r dá ioc amaċ gan ċundar,

---

1. bráin-re MS. (23A1), brúiġean ra I8; McCabe cct 23I8. 3. sic MSS, leg. bó 7 ċaorraċ. 4. cuirrean . . . aca . . . uille MSS. 5. uille MSS. 6. bruíġean . . . ḋiḋion MS. 8. ċóḋ . . . gabḋar ionra. 9. plearcaḋ . . . cuṁḋara. 10. báirdáil MSS =ward-áil? 11. ainrir . . . cuṁḋara. 12. bróġain. 13. mbéin. 14. = b'áil; ṁian I. 15. ra nuġdar. 16. me . . . mbéin. 17. fan trúiċe MSS. 18. da bruíġean ra cailin . . . cuñdar MS, ċundar I. 20. ċaoiḋ . . . ċeangal. 22. mbiḋim . . . ċarta MS. 23. ċuñdar MS, ċuñdar I.

Má cigeann gláoc air a' gcior mo nóta ní béid cior,
Mo bó ná mo laog fa bponnta.

Dá n-ólainn-se fíon lé mór-gean air mnaoi,
A'r doírtim fuil chroide a'r mo chléib díc,
Sé ir dó' liom faraor gur frióinse don tír,
Geodhuinn inna n-oidce dá bréugad.
Air mór-clog na Mí' ní fórfa mé í,
Ir eól dom a lán d'á dtréarda,
Air eagal go mbéinn mo ceólán gan brís,
'Strócad mo cinn a'r a g-éad léic.

II. MÓRDA NÍ DÚDDA.

Sí Mórda Ní Dúdda an planda mairead, múinte,
Ir meadhlac a púile agur a gáire,
Sí blát na n-údla cumhta í, a'r na geno tá milir, dúinte,
Ir fada mire i gcumaid dá grád-sa.
Mo léan! gan mé a'r tú amuig i gCúige Mumhan
Na gcoillte dub dorcha fáraig,
Seinnfinn-se tiúin duit air bárr mo fliúit,
Dud binne ná na cuacha air na fálta.

Má céann tú 'g iarraid céile téimig go Sigh na Gréine,
Ir annsin geobfa tú fgéim gac áille,

---

1. ma cuigion . . . bíaid cíor, béid I.. 2. mó. 3. da ndólfainse. 4. dóirtsim MS, doirtim I. 5. se'r do liom. 6. ġeadhain ionsa MS. 7. sic. MS, leg. mide ? fóraid MSS. 8. dam MS, dtréitse MS. 9. mbéin.

1. mouda ni Dúdad E21. Mórda ni dúda Carolan cct I. 3. a púil E, ir meangac air a púil 7 air a gáiri T.Br. 4. bla na númhla cumhtaga MS (23AI), bláth na nuball E. 4. sic T.Br., ta millir duinte MS. 5. gcúide MS. 6. amuige MS. 8. Sinsiñ-se . . . túin . . . bár MS. 9. sic T.Br., falta MS. 10. = téigeann ; MS téin ; rign MS 11. geibfid MS.

Seodha tú féinín ó Súraí bán Inghin Séamuis,
Maighre na gruaige báine,
Sí ir finne gile gléigeal' ná'n ala tá air a n-éirne,
A leaca dearg féinn agus a bráige geal,
A'r gur air an taod so (de) mhalaigh fléide tá fáid an Rígh do céile,
A'r gur cailleadh na céadta dá grádh-sa.

Tá Búrcaigh 7 Brúnaigh a'r ní áirighim clann Mulrúanaidh,
Agar muintir Róighe Mumhan (a') cur flán leat,
Luchd fearainn 7 dúichde, iarlaí agus diúicí,
A'r an méid sin a' caoidhe do do ghrádh-sa,
Dá bráinnse ó Rígh na ndúl cead amharc air a gcúilinn,
Rachainn air mo ghlúine go Droichead Átha,
A'r buaidh na gcúig cóige lé maire 7 le múnadh,
A'r gur aig Mórda Mí Dubda (a)tá sé.

Tá bunadh cóige Laighean (a') dul air cuairt fá do dhéin-se,
A mhaighdion, go meidhreach amárach,
Mar tá Eúrtáraigh a'r Mac Murchadh na méit-mhart,
A'r an méid sin uile i ngrádh leat.
Go leor do Muintir Cuileannáin ó fléidhe Dún-Dealgan,
A'r ní áirighim na fir calma ón Trúcainn,
A'r a bfuil ó Sliabh na Céire go Droichead Liar na nGearraltach,
'Tarraint air Mórda Mí Dúdda.

---

1. Shuraidh bán MS. 2. moidhre MS. 3. gille ghleigeal . . . alla MS. ghille ghleigeal I. 4. geal MS. 5. mhallaigh MS. 7. brúanaigh MS. 8. mhulrúanaigh MS., ni airim . . . . Mulrúoneadh I. 9. duibcidh MS. 10. dod MS. 11. bráin . . . ndúil . . . amharc . . . gcúillion MS, ndúbal I. 12. Rachuin . . . dhroighead dha. 13. cúig cóige MSS. 14. ag. 15. fa 16. moidhreach. 17. me mart. 19. Cuillionáin . . . dún Dealgain. 20. trucáin MS, Trúcain I. 21. Dhroighead.

12. TOMÁS DIOLÚN.

Mo ċpeaċ! a Ċíp a- Rúain, ó d'imiġ do máiġiptip [uainn],
Tá boċta fá ċpúba náṁad,
Feap pmaċta luċt cuṁaċta a'p naċ ngéillpeaḋ dá ndúiṫċe
Cpann peapta gaċ cúip a'p gaċ aḋḃap.
Le tuippe a'p le cuṁaiḋ ċuaiḋ mel beaċ aip gcúl
Ip níl meap aip aḃal-'uipt gáipdín,
'Sa ċpaoḃ ċopanta na cóiġe cia fearfap ceapt dúinne,
Ó d'imiġ tú uainne go Páptup.

Tá Gaill 7 Gaeḋil gan fapgaḋ dá gcéill,
A'p a' Ċappaiġ fá éclippe báite,
Do hallaí bí gléigeal ċo duḃ leip na pméapa,
A'p ní feiceamuid éan inpa ngáipdín,
An ala 'pan Phoenix a' lon-duḃ 'pa' ċéippeaċ
Díoḃ agad-pa a' ḋéanaṁ áilleáin,
An típ po gup ċpéiġ piad 'p a' ċuaċ binn gup éipt pí,
Ó cailleaḋ pa fléibte ap gcúl báipe.

(A') gcuala pib tpáċt aip Hectop bí láidip,
Aip Conall an áiġ agap Céapap,
Nimpod bí tpéan, Cuċulainn agup Ajax,
Ná'n pí pin Phápoah bí i n-Égipt.
O ċopgaip an báp an láoċ pin gan ppáp,
Ní mó liom ná bpeán a n-éagṁuip,

---

1. Thomas Dillon, Esq., of Roscommon MS (23A1). 2. Rúain o dimid; maġaiptip in a different hand, after which is written do ċliúċ. I have added uainn to rime with Ruain. 3. pa . . . naṁuid MS. 4. = pmaċtpaḋ, cf. ngéillpeaḋ; ngéilpeaḋ MS. 5. peaptaiġ MS. 6. ip . . . cúiḋe puaiḋ. 7. aḃal-aipt gaipdín I. 8. ċopantaiḋ . . . ḋúine. 9. dimṫiġ . . . uaine. Gaoḋail . . . ḋa gcéil. 11. pa eclippe MSS, a C'apaic I. 12. hallaíġiḋ. 13. aen ionpa ngaipdín MSS. 14. alla . . . lun-duḃ pa ċeapraċ. 15. aiġ ḋeanaṁ ailán MS. 17. aip MS. 24. gcualaiġ. 19. Ceapap MS. 20. Cuaċollain. 21. Rioġ MS. 22. ċapgaip MSS. 23. na . . . a n-éagṁuip; bpán I; A seems bpian (?)

Acht Tomás, ós Diolún d'fágas' finn claoidte,
Sé lasgad gan faoiseadh luchd an Déarla.

Fíor-fear na leoman do threig Geal Tuath mór,
Agus fíor-fhéar, ar nóis, don fuil áird é,
Gaol na bfear tréan bí foineanta, féanmar,
Fuair threise 7 céim inr gach bearnaid.
A ceannphoirt na nGaedeal, ó d'imig tú féin,
A's gur i bflaitheas Mhic Dé tá d'árus
Tá bochta go tré-lag fa tuirse agas Géur-fhál
Ó caill finne cráob na bfear mánla.

Lé tuirse a's lé cumaid ní fear dam cia híad,
Nach nguileann fá fianta cháite,
A's go talamh na bfían ó d'imig an fíal-fear,
Cia fearfar mar fgiat ar gceann-feadha.
[Aoir fin Mhic Dé bí fgríobta gan bréig,
Míle seacht gcéad go lan-cear,
Trí fichid bliadain 7 seacht samhradh na díaid
Gur cailleadh fá fliabh ar gcáirde].

Tá Mullach na Side ais ornaoil a's a' caoi,
'Sa' Carraig ro liontaí do deóra
Duilliúr na gcraob (a') tuitim gan gaoith,
A's gach maidin mar éiras an tratnóna.
An cuach binn a bí, tuilleadh a's bá mí,
'Seinnm go caoin agus go ceólmar,
A's ó d'éag ar gcraob díoin acht d'imig rí,
un fgaoil uainn,
A's ar mallacht go tír Uí Domhnaill.

---

1. os diollún dfágaid fin. 2. gan faoir I. 3. do threib geal Tuath mór MSS. 4. -fmear air . . áirde MS. 5. gaoil . . . fioñaña. 6. barnaig 7. ceañfart . . . o dimdid. 10. máulaig MS. 11. cúide. 12. nguillion fa. 13. tallam . . . o dimdig. 14. air gcean-feanaig. 15. This half stanza is not in A. 19. na fíde MS. na faoite I. 20. fó liontaig. 21. diulún. 24. finim MS. 25. air . . . díoion . . . d'imdig rí a fgaol MS. 27. air . . . Uad Domhnaill.

13. Faoistin uí Chasaide.

Ó Casaide cct.

Treabhadh i ngarbha, fál ná fuirseadh,
Tuirn ní dhearnas amach go fóill,
Mór trom mo lámh ó aon chás dhurcamhach,
Tóigim troid i dtig an óil.
I n-aimrir ghrádha ir luig' deirim paidreach',
(1) lár an troirge ir mó 'nim craor,
Imrigim cártaí, cáinim, ceilim,
Súd í m' ealadhain ó chúr mo fhaogail.

Ir truag mo scéul,' tigeacht a n-earraig,
Mil mo cheac i gcaoi ná (1) ndóig,
Dallad mé a's ní léar dham an bealach,
Ir truag mo fhamail i bpianta bróin.
Cior an Riog ná'n t-airgead teallaig,
Mí nár ioc mé amach go fóill,
Acht déanamh gach rige 'un piginneacha (a) cacar,
A's dá gcur i dtairge i dtig an óil.

*A Mháire, (a) chuirle, (a) blá gach finne,
Lámh an einnig aniar ón áig,
A béul ir binne ná'n chúach air bile,
D'fágfa tú mire (1) bpianta báir,
Mí léar dham péalta, ghrian ná gealach,
Le méid mo ghean ort, a chuanaidhe mná,
'Spéir-bean mánla mharuig tú air fad mé,
Ir truag gan d'fhallainn fúm go lá.

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1. Cassidy's Confession MS (23A1) and I. 2. trouġ a ngárraiġ fal na furraḋ MSS. 3. fóil MS. 4. or doirgiġeaċ. 6. naimrir ghradha A. and I, but aimrir na ngrádhta I, p. 121. 7. níḋim MS. 8. cartaiġ MS. 9. malluiġean. 10. tiaċt MS. 11. ngáoiḋ na MS, ngcaoíḋ I. 12. me . . . léir . . . beallaċ MSS. 17. nar ioc me . . . fóil MS. 16. deanaḋ . . . piġineaċa MS. 17. da gcuir MS. 18. blá gac MS, na I. 19. a niñiġ anríor MS. 20. bille MS. 21. dráġaiḋ. 22. léir . . . fealta . . . gealłaċ MS. 23. clunaiġ. 24. maulaiġ marraiġ tu.

Do b'aitigh liom-sa beith fógadh mo chéad-fearsa,
Agas (a') fcapadh mo chirde léith gach lá,
Mo láimh ina bhollach a's mé dá mealladh,
Béilín mesla a's a ghúaidh mar an fór.
(A) cailín an tig' bhuil an choinneall lasta,
Is mithid fcuir agus leigean dó,
Má mheasann tú, (a) Bhríain, go bhuil mé faor ó bheadh
Fillfadh air a n-ealadhain chéadna fór.

14. BRIGID NÍ BHEIRN.

Ó Casaide cct.

(A) fcáid-bean bhreágh dá dtug mé grádh,
Mo chreach! mo chrádh! nach liom-sa cú,
Nach bhuil ó Phárthus ní lé fáil,
Béarfadh lá do fhortacht dhamh.

Mar bhág mé páirde a' bhollaigh bháin,
A's gur gile a bháigh ná 'n ala air tuinn,
A mín-chroidh méar do feinnfeadh air chéadh,
Ór aig an fhréin-bean go cinnte tá.

Mar bhádh ré bhéagadh a n-óig-bean t-réimh,
(A) chaoidh go géar mo chroidhe in mo láir,
Racha mé (i) n-éag reach fearaidh an traoghail,
A's a Dia nach mé an t-amadán.

Is truagh gan mé a's múain mo chéidh,
I ngleanntán fléidhe ná (i) n-alt coir cúain,

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1. aitigh. 3. iona. 4. mealla ir. 5. chaillín . . . laroaigh. 6. leigion do. 7. Bhían . . . o peacadh MS. 8. fillfud . . . a nalluighean MS, fillfiud I.

1. Bridget Byrne—Cassidy cct MS (23A1). 2. dar dtug me MS. 4. nídh MS. 5. bearfadh la do fhortacht dham MS. 6. mar bhá mé an páirde . . . bán. 7. gille . . . alla. 8. -chruimh mear do fhiñeadh MS (23A1). 9. aige MS. 10. = bhágad. 11. claoidh. 12. Racaigh . . . tráoghal. 15. na nalt.

A'r gan neach dár ngaoibh ó dear go héirne,
Act cúach na gcraoi agus i 'reinnm ceoil.

Ó! dá mbéinn, d'aitreórainn fséul,
Go bfuil mé (i) bpéin i bfad dod' dít,
A'r a Rí na gcréacta nár fágsa mé an saoghal,
Go raib mé (a') bréagad grád mo chroide.

A cúl na lúb, thiall fearta 'un riubail,
Agus tóig an cumaid po arís díom féin,
A'r gur leigear mo rún lé do béilín dlúit,
Agus m' anfacht dú dar mnáib an traoghail.

Mo léan! a riúr, gan mé a'r tú,
Fa coillte dúinte (i) bfad ón ngréin,
I gcóige Múman dá mbéinn a'r tú
Go gcuirfinn do chúanaigeacht duit-re i gcéill.

15. Béal Átha h-Amnais.

Port Gordon.

Ó Cadaide cct.

A míle grad, ná díod ort gráin,
Fá do beit daltac liom-sa,
A'r gur dual dam bár(r) na cóige fáil,
Ir ó mná ní fáim-re [diúltad?]

Ir liom dú féin, upon my faith,
(i) n-ainneoin chéirc na cóige,
A'r a cúl na gcraod már rogain leat mé,
Umlaig agar béidmuid cúiteac.

---

2. riñim. 3. o da mbéin MS. 4. díg MS. 5. mog na gcreacta nár fágaid. 7. fearda an. 8. ró. 10. mnaib an domain. 14. duitre a gcéil.

1. Port Gordon—Cassidy cct MS (23A1). 5. fa. 6. fail. 7. o mna MS. 9. nioñóim chleirc na coige MS. 10. rouin MS. 11. biadmuid MS.

Do bṙaoiṫe ȝanna a'ṙ do ṗíob ȝeal bṙeáȝ
Do ȝṙuaiḋe le laṙaḋ iṙ do mín-ṙoṙc láċ,
Do leaca ċaoin a'ṙ do ṙoṙc maṙ aol,
A'ṙ aiṙ ḋaṫ na ȝcaoṙ do ȝṙuaiḋe aṫá.

Do ċṙaoḃ-ṙolṫ ḋaiṫe maṙ eiṫe a n-ṗíaiȝ,
Scaṙṫa, ṙȝaṙṫa leaṫ-ṙa ṙíoṙ;
Sluaiṙ ȝan ṙṙáṙ le ṗúaḋ maṙ táim,
So ḋúiṫċe ṗéiṁ na n-Ulṫaċ.

Soḋ-é 'n ṗá mo ṗléa ṙe mnáiḃ an ṫṙaoȝail,
A'ṙ ḋá bṙáṙȝaḋ ṙe mo ċṙoiḋe iṙteaċ,
Cumaḋ béaṙṙaí iṙ ḋánta Ȝaeḋilȝe,
Aȝuṙ an lá na ḋíaiȝ ṙin ḋíoṁaoineaċ.

Mo láṁ aiṙ ċéaċta ná'ṙ ṙṙáḋ ȝlan ȝéaṙ,
Ná'ṙ ȝṙéaṙ a'ṙ mé ṙṙṙéiḋeaḋ a n-aoiliȝ,
A'ṙ náṙ b'feaṙṙ ḋam ṗéin beiṫ ḋaltaċ léiṫe,
Ná ṙṙaiṙn le cléiṙc an ṫṙáoȝail-ṙe.

Oċ! oċ ón! iṙ mé ceann ȝan ċéill,
Naċ nḋeaṙna comaiṙle mo ṁáiṫṙin ṗéin,
Iṙ ȝuṙb í ḋuḃaiṙt ȝan aṁṙuṙ liom ṙan am ṙin,
Beul Áṫ(a) h-Amnuiṙ ṙeaċuin tṙá.

Náṙ b'feaṙṙ ḋam ṗéin ḋul ḋon Sṗáinn,
Ná beiṫ aiȝ an ȝcléiṙc ṙo ċoiḋ' ṙa ċáin,
A ḃuaċaill, téiḋ aiṙ do ḋóċuṙ ṗéin,
Ṗá ḋíḋean ṙȝiaṫ na n-Ulṫaċ.

---

1. ȝaña . . . bṙaḋ MS. 3. caoin MS. 5. (=ḋaiṫṫe) . . . a nṙíaȝ. 7. ṙcaṙaiȝ ṙȝaṙṫaiḋ MS. 9. so ḋen ṙa mo ṗlea MS. 10. ṙḋeaċ MS, ḋá ḋteannaḋ le ACG. 11. beaṙṙaiḋ MS, Cf. ACG., p. 9. 11. ḋanta Ȝaoiḋeilȝe MS. 13. ċeaċta naṙ . . . ȝeaṙṙ MS. 14. ȝṙeaṙ . . . ṙṙṙéiȝeaḋ a níallaiȝ MS, mo grape agum agur mé ṙṙṙéiḋeaḋ an aoiliȝ Br. Ualr 15. náṙ bṙéaȝ an ṫṙlíȝe un Dé ḋom beiṫ Br. Ualr. 16. ṫṙaoiȝil ṙe. 17. oċ ċón MS. 18. nḋeaṙṙaiȝ . . . maċaiṙin ṗein. 19. aim. 21. naċ mṙeaṙṙ . . . Sṗáin. 23. téiḋ, MS, téiḋ I. 24. ṙa.

16. Dá mbeit Cród Aig an Scat.

Dá mbeit cród aig an scat ir dear a pógraide a béal,
Níl, mo chreach! ná aig an té ar cóir dó-ran é.
Tá inġin na cailliġe ġiobaiġe pórta ó 'réir,
A'r (a) liaċtaí óig-bean dear gan fior cía fiubailfeaḋ léiċ.

Cuirfinn, craiċfinn, fcarfainn fíol inra gcré,
A'r feolfainn na bat fán n-eanaiġ ir milfe air biṫ féar,
Cuirfinn crú air a n-eaċ ir deire do fiubailfeaḋ an féar,
Agar d'éoloċaḋ bean le fear naċ ndéanfaḋ rin féin.

A cáirde ġaoil, caoinigiḋ (i) mbáifeaċ mé,
Fá mo taḃairt don mnaoi a'r gan m' intinn fárta léiṫ,
I ngeall air maoin beag faoġalta nár b'fearrde mé féin,
Trí bat, caora, a'r fiorrac mná dona gan céill.

Siubail mé corraiġ, boġaiġ ir móinte fraoiġ,
Tart go baile an Tobair ir go párdar na naom,
Siubail mé an méid rin uile do dá oidċe agar lae,
Air fúil go bruiġinn mo toil uirri a'r fárraiġ rí mé.

A'r a cailín dear, do lear nár déana tú,
A crann gan rat bu meara féaċaint air biṫ fúl,
Nuair tiġ do cuid bat aḃaile a' ġéimniġ un diúil,
Ná raiḃ tú i brad aig d'fear go n-éaġa tú, a fiúr.

A Máire, (a) cuirle, a bean ir áille air biṫ méin,
A'r go dtuġ tú buaiḋ air mná do cinte uile go léir,

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1. cruṁ MS (23A1). 2. cruṁ . . . póġaiḋ MS, ḋa me ġcruṁ . . . póraiḋ I. 3. farríar . . . ḋar MSS. 5. inġin na cailliġiḋ ġiubíġiḋ porta. 5. liaċtaiġ . . . . fiubláḋ MS, fiúbláḋ I. 6. fcapuiñ . . . . ionra. 7. eanuiġe . . . féarr MS, neannuíḋ I. 8. do fiubláḋ an féarr MS, an raoġal I. 9. ndéanaḋ MSS, deolóċuġaḋ I. 10. marać me MS. 11. rártá MS. 12. bráirde MS. 13. riorrac mna . . . ċéil MS, fíorrac ṁna I. 14. me corraiġiḋ boġaiċiḋ ir múinte fraoiḋ MS. 15. hart go baille MSS. 16. do ḋa MSS, leg. ḋ'oiḋċe. 17. go bruiġean ra MS. 18. nár ḋéanaiḋ. 19. búḋ meara . . . fúil MS. 20. an diúl MSS, an a baille I. 21. go ndéaġaiḋ MS. 22. áile MS 23. a ṁná do ciñte uille MS, o ṁña do cinte I.

D'fágfa tú mire (a') rileaḋ na fúl gaċ lá do ḋíaiḋ,
A'r gurb' í a n-úaig mo leaḃaiḋ nuair a fágfar tú mé.

B'furus aiċne ḋam-fa air ḃainc na lúaċfa aréir,
Go dtug mo ṁuirnín boḋaċ gráma orm féin,
An ní ir éadrom leatfa ir trom an t-ualaċ ormfa é,
A'r gur mimic ḃain duine fiar a ḃuailfeaḋ é féin.

17. (A) Máire, (A) Cuisle.

Ó Carraide cct (?)

A Máire, (a) cuirle, (a) ḃláṫ na finne, géag a n-einnig aníar ón n-ár,
Béal ir ḃinne ná'n cuaċ air bile, d'fágfa tú mire i n-iarthó báir.
Ní léar ḋam coinnioll, clár ná fuireann ó do ṁirge, (a) fáé ḃeag mná,
(A) fráiḋ-ḃean ṁarḃan, méuḋaig tú air m' aṫair, ó gan d'fallainn fúm go lá.

Siuḃail mé Arḋaċ' a'r go Cionntráile, go Droiċeaḋ Áṫa a'r air m'air arír,
Go Ceaṫarloċ a'r go Dún Pádraig, faṁail Máire ní faca mé.
Cóirḋi árḋa air eaċraiḋ ḃána, marcfluag gallda (a') troiḋ fán mnaoi,

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1. d'fágaiḋ rilleaḋ MS. 2. gur bíḋ . . . fagar MS. 3. ḋamra . . . luaċair MS. 5. eadrom MS.

1. Máire Cuirle MS (23A1), add "Carolan cct" I (2nd version). 2. inig nríar on náir MS, craoḃ corr. géag I; on aig corr. air I; "Some place in Co. Mayo" added in pencil at bottom with a mark in pencil to indicate it in poem. 3. bille dráġaiḋ . . . i ndiarġno MS, an truag leat mire a néagruaiḋe bár I (1). 4. léir . . . fuirion uaiḋ do ṁirge MS, leg. ó do ṁeirge a réalta? rae beag I (1). rae bráṫ I (2). 5. ṁarḃan . . . mairiñ MS, draillinn I (1). 6. Siuḃal me . . Droiċeaḋ ag MS. 7. Cárlo . . . Patraig . . . facaiḋ MS. 8. sic MS bána mall-ruaiḋ gallda I (1). marc-flúag gallda I.

Ó d'imtig tú a grád, go dtige tú rlán, a'r go ndéanfad do rgáile folur gan gnan.

Iomarcaid cómairle bí air a n-óig-mnaoi d'fágaib an dólár mór ro air mo chroíde,
Mur blá nóinin d'fár air móinín riad na pórai dearg agur buide.

Gad aon dlaoi ór-buide dá folt ómra, a'r iad aig tuirling léide ríor,
'Ar bár a bruil beó agam, ir tú do breóid mé, a'r d'fágair arainn chíd mo chroide.

Sí Máire go deimin an planda leinb ir réimig deire dá bruil lé fáil,
A ríob mar an lile, a rúil mar an criortal, a gruaide ir deirge ná pór dá breácd.
Doctúirí na cruinne a'r a gcruinniú uile, nár mór an cumar a gcur air fáil,
Ní leigeorad a n-arainn tá dul chíom trarna, acd póigin meala ó do béilín tláid.

18. Bean Dub an Gleanna.

A bfaca tú nó a gcuala tú an ruaire do b'áille gnaoi?
I ngleannta dúba a'r mé i n-uaigneas gan ruaimneas do lá ná d'oidce.
Béilín caoin an truan-poirg do buair mé 'r do chráid mo chroide,
Mo beannacd féin go buan gibé cúan nó áit ina mbí.

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1. dtigid . . . ndéanad MS; Máire corr. a grad I. 2. bfágaid an dólar MS. 3. blá . . . múinín MS. 5. bár. 6. sic I. deire A. 7. da breacd MS. 8. gcruinnead . . . an cumargur air fáil MS. 9. a Nairn MS, dólár mór I.

1. gleana MS. (Maynooth). 2. bfacad. 4. truainrriorg . . . chráidig MS. 5. cuan . . . iona MS.

Atá sé sgríobta i bpriontha, do ċom seang 's do mala ċaol,
'S do béilín tanaid faoi fin ná(ċ) filfinn do 'neósaċ bréag,
Do ċroḃ is gile 's is mine iona an fíoda 's ná clúm na n-éan,
'S is buaḋarta eáiḋte ḃim-se nuair smaoinigim ar sgaradh úinn léi.

Nuair a ḋearcas í do ṫéid mé le géar-fearg dá gnaoi 's dá sno,
A miona-ċíoċa gléigeal' a ṫéid ḋeas 's a dlaoi-foilt óir
Da gile a dreaċ ná Déirdre ċuir laoċraid na Miḋe air feoḋ,
'S ná Blánaid mín na gelaon-lorg le ar draoċad na milte treón.

A ṗlúr na mban, ná tréig mé air ḃaoṫlaċ le faint dá tóir,
Gan ċlú gan meas (gan) béura, aċ blaeḋearaċt a's bruiḋean a's gleo,
Is ciúin do finnfinn uréaċta breaga Gaeḋilge ḋuit oiḋċe an fómair
'S do sgúrainn scair na féinne go léir-ċeart 'sna Míleaḋ mór.

19. MÁIRE NÍ' CANNA.

A Máire Ní Canna, gluair ḋura liom féin,
A's geoḃa tú céad fáilte,
Gluaireamuid ar aon ar Connaċta na mbréag,
Agus téam ḋar béal Deasmuir.

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2. do neasaċ bréag MS. 4. buaḋarta . . . smuingim MS. 6. a miona cíoċa MS. 7. laoċraḋ MS. 8. claon- MS. 11. Gaoiḋeilge MS. 12. sgruiḋfuinn sgair na feine Brooke, Gruiḋfuinn MS leg sgrúḋfainn.

1. Molly Magan—Carolan cct MS (23A1). 2. sic MS, nícá noé I 3. geiḃiḋ tú. 5 téim . . . Ḃasmuir.

Ȝeoḃa tú méaḋ, beaċa-uiṙȝe ḃéaṙ ḋaoṙ,
Coffee má 'ṙé iṙ ṙeaṙṙ leaṫ,
Rum aȝuṙ tea a'ṙ ṙíon aṙ a' nȜṙéiȝ,
Aȝuṙ uṙaḋ Loċ Cé do brandy.

Ní ṙaċa mé anunn ná ȝo Sligeaċ na longȝ,
Iṙ ṙaḋa liom uaim Beaṙnuṙ,
Tá mo ċeann tinn le (a) ȝcanann tú (ḋe) Ȝṙeann,
Ní ḃṙuíȝe tú aiṙ ṙaill Máiṙe,
A ṙtaṙuiḋe na lúḃ, ná bain ċuṙa ṙúm,
Seaċuin oṙt mo ċlúiḋ ṙáṙaiȝ,
Aiṙ m' ṙocal ḋuit aiṙ ḋtúṙ, naċ meaṙa liom ċú,
Ná'n ṙeaṙ atá aiṙ ċúl ceáṙḋa.

20. Ċuiṙ mé mo Ȝaṙḋa.

Baiṙéaḋ cct.

Ċuiṙ mé mo Ȝaṙḋa, a'ṙ niom éiṙiȝ ṙé liom,
Bí muṙtaṙḋ ȝo leoṙ ann a'ṙ bláṫ buíḋe oṙ a ċionn,
Ní béaṙṙaḋ ṙé ṙiú an Ȝṙáinne ná eóṙna a ḋéanṙaḋ lionn,
A'ṙ ȝuṙḃ é ṙíoṙ-ól na ȝcáṙtaí o'ṙáȝaiḃ an boṫán ṙo ṙann.

'Sé ḋeiṙ an ċléiṙc liom naċ nḋéanaim a' ní tá cóiṙ,
A'ṙ na ḋiaiḋ ṙin naċ nȝéillim ḋo Ṗeaḋaṙ ná do Ṗól,

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1. ȝeiḃiḋ tú . . . *there* MSS ḋaoṙ is added in pencil by J. H. Lloyd, ḃṙanḋaiȝ MS. 4. uṙṙaḋ Loċ Key MS, Cé is added in pencil by Lloyd; ḃṙanḋaiȝ MS leg. oiṙeaḋ. 5. nunn na ȝo Sliogaċ. 6. Baṙnuiṙ. 7. ta mó ceann. 9. ṙtaṙṙaiȝ . . . na baiñ. 12. aiṙ mṗocal.

1. Ċuiṙ mé mó Ȝaṙaiȝ—Carolan cct MS (23A1), Barrett cct I 2. id. 3. biḋ . . . iṙ. 4. ṙe ṙíuȝ an Ȝṙáine na oṙna ḋéanaṁ. MS, ní ḃeiṙ ṙé I. 5. Ȝcáṙtaiȝ oṖáȝáiḋ an boṫan. 6. ċleiṙc . . . nḋéanam a niḋ MS (23A1), cléiṙc corr. cléiṙ I. 7. nȝéilim do ṗeaḋaṙ na do ṗól MS.

Gean Dé orm go dtréigfead a nolighead níor mó,
A'r gurab acú féin bíor an féarda air fíon a'r air beóir.

Tacar ná pacar ní déanfad go brát,
Níl priginn dá nglacfad nach gcaitfead go fial,
Sé duibairt Peadar arbul leir an Eaglair már fíor,
Go bruilead uile raor ó peacadh, luct óita na dí'.

Dá mbeit (a') cláirseach in mo parlúr a'r í peinnm ceoil,
Agus ceártaí inra gach coirnéul a bualadh óir,
Nach mile fear liom mar tá mé gan maoin ná tóir,
Mo cárta in mo láim agam a'r mé 'ríorraidh a g-ól.

Tá dream inra tír ro fanntuigear maoin airgid 7 óir,
A'r dream eile 'na diaidh rin a fanntuigear maoin
capuill a'r bó,
Nár b'fearr dóibh cuid do roinn de a'r an cuid eile (a) ól
Ná an t-iomlán beit caillte trá do racaidír rán bród.

21. TÍR A-RUAIN, FREAGRAD AIR AN TRIÚCAINN.

Lúcár Garta cct.

Níl bean buile ná maigdean uaillig,
Ní áirígim uacaid racadh ó chríc,
Ciucrad aguinn go tír an truaircir,
Nach gcuirfeam uactar air a mbainne cíoc.

A Tír a-Rúain, na breatann rálmar,
Dia cruitneacht áluinn ann agus bread air lút,

1. sic MS, go dtréigéad I8. 2. acca . . . . fearda . . . beór MS. 3. na MS. 5. earbul MS. 6. uille MS, bruiléad I 7. dí stands in MSS. for dige. 8. mbeit clarrac an . . . rinnim MS. 9. ceartaig (= cearrdca) ionnra . . . . buallad MSS. 10. ríorraig MS. 11. ór MS. 12. uille . . . bó-uib MS, cairill 7 bóib I. 13. nach mfearr . . . rinn de . . . uille MS. 14. umlán . . . doradcradaoir MS.

1. Cruucain . . . lucar MS (23A1). 2. nil . . . buile na MS. 4. aguin. 5. gcuirfim . . . ciad MS. 7. bid cruiñeacht aluin MS.

Sí tír na mealadh í a'r na gcailín mánla,
An tír ir áille dá bfaca tú.

Siubhail mé fiar a'r aniar coir Éirne,
A'r nior chuireas fpéir i ndúiche an Dúin,
Sguir feardha dod' Thúcaimn bréige,
A'r tá cliú na féile aig Tír a-Rúaim.

Tá muic-feoil failithe a'r mairt-feoil bhioghmar,
A'r im go teannta air mhíadh dlúith,
Ceoltha cruit' agus beart air cháirliv,
Teach Mhuirir Mhac (a') Dáird i dTír a-Rúaim.

22. PLÉRÁCA UÍ ANLAIG.

I gCruinn-choill a g-ól tá'n t-óigfear foineannta,
Múinte, módhar, ceólmhar, cliseár(t)a,
Ir mo-mhaith a ftróic air chóimh' wiganna,
'Nór mar thuigfear tú planctaí,
D'aithigh leir púma dlúth gan folar ann,
Dul faoi n-a ngúnnaí, hoopaí air (f)luchair mhaith,
Chuireadh fé múchadh air gcúl go follufach,
Agar clúmhach dá bogadh lé (h-)an-neart.

Duine uafal bheágh fianfúil é, ir uadh rin do fíolraigh fé,
Ruaidhrí dear díreach Ó hAnlaigh,
Craobh mullaigh an trléibhe, féimigh, fubáilceach,
An féan go dtigidh i n-am air.

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1. ir . . . maulaigh MS. 2. da bfacaidh MS. 3. fíor . . . ir anfíor MS. 4. an Duain MS. 5. fgur . . . Thuchaim MS. 6. cliúth MS. 7. bhíoghmair MS. 8. tafta MS.

1. Planksty Hanly MS. (23A1) and I8. 2. a gcruinn-choill . . fofanta. 3. módar. 4 cóirdh Wiganaigh MS., chóimúgeadh I. 5. thuigfar . . . planctaigh MSS. 6. aitígidh . . . fuama . . . an. 7. fúige . . . ngúinígidh. 9. da bogadh. 10. fíonfúil. 11. Ruaidhrigh uadh hanlaigh MS.

A ṁáṁail níor fear dam i dtír ná (1) dtalaṁ
Ón áit úd cíor anír go Gaillim,
Ir aige tá'n ċraob, go míle maiṫiúd (?)
Ó Mumain go Sionainn a'r go (h)Aintrim.

Béarfaid an tráoi fuaire pléarúr uile duinn,
Ceol ⁊ rpoirt, daṁra agur imeartha,
Déid ón na Gréige dá roinn gan tuirre aige :
Súd fá ṫuairim a flainte.

23. NANS NÍC GEARAILT.

(A) Nancy na gcrob, nar fágha mé an raogal,
Go bfeice mire an réan ⁊ a' t-áb ort,
A'r go mbu ṁire liom do béul ná mil air an ruġ-craob,
A'r ná fion na Gréige gan aṁrur.
B'feárr liom-ra féin beiṫ finte le do ṫaob,
Bá mb' fada nó bá mb' fuar an geiṁread,
Ná bean eile d'fáil réid fá n-a cuid a'r fá n-a rpré,
Ná a bruil ó Loċ Raé go Luimneaċ.

Aiṫrir don rtáid-ṁnaoi go bruil mire gan árur,
Leir an iomad grád air a' bréifín,
Aiṫrir di anír go bruilim-re dom' ċlaoid,
Leir an arrainn tá frí mo ṫaob dear.
Aiṫrir dá rúil glair, aiṫrir dá cúl car,
Aiṫrir dá lúibín atá dúalaċ,
Aiṫrir dá ceann a'r dá teangaid tá binn,
Gur giorraiġ rí go mór air mo laeṫib.

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1. 1 . . . na dtallaṁ. 2. fíor MS. 3. marraiġ MSS. 4. sic MS. 5. pleasúir . . . dúin MS. 6. iomarṫa I. 20. biaid . . . finn. 8. fa.

1. Nancy Fitzgarreld MS (23E21, p. 126). 2. nar fáigeb me an raogal. 3. go bfica . . . anren ⁊ tá ort. 4. ir go mo mire lum 5. báir lumra . . . be finteb. 7. dá mfada ná dá mruar. 8. ban elle drál. 8. ná bruil. 9. rtaid ṁnuí . . . gun áġrur le niomaid grá. 13. leir an aṫruin tá frío . . . dar. 14. dá rul glar. 17. ġerruid ri.

Is fada a's is fánaċ mé air earbuiḋ mo fláinte,
Eiḋir an nDraoinne 7 Éirinn,
A's ó Ċorcaiġ na gcuan, a's ó Sligeaċ tá i bfad fuar,
A's gurb í ċuġ buaiḋ air an méiḋ rin.
A Mhuire 7 a Chríosta náirḋ aoibhinn an faoġal dom,
Mire 7 í beiṫ i n-éineaċt
Air leabaiḋ fa bhuaiṫ a's mé dá teannaḋ liom fuar,
Nó go gcuirinn-re mo ċluain i gcéill di.

Is iomḋa rin oiḋċe ċaiṫ mé ag dorus do ṫiġe-sa,
A's mé ag fir-innsin sgéal do do ḃéilín,
A's fios ag do ċroiḋe god-é mar ċodluiġinn an oiḋċe,
Ag ornaiġiḋ a binn agus (a') géur-ġul.
A blanda bheaġ an trionsa, a ḃalsaiġ(?) an fíona,
Naċ ndearna ariaṁ rsíd ar éan-ċor,
Nó an diuḃrfá dom rgríoḃaḋ fó do láiṁ síos,
An diocfá ċoiḋċe dom' éiliú.

D'éirig mise féin sa meaḋon-oiḋċe aréir,
A's ḃlair mé dá béilín beag riúcsa,
An ainnir ġeal tréiṁ mar is aice ḃí a' céill,
Ḃí leirg orṫí an tíġ a ḃúraċt.
Dar láṁ an té naċ ndearna ariaṁ bréug,
Ní raiḃ mé léi aċt a' rúgsaḋ,
A's níos ċodail mo súil néall má b'fada an oiḋċe aréir,
Aċt sios-ċur mo rgéal i n-iúl di.

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1. flántiġ MS. 5. náir ḃíṁinn . . . raoġl (E21) 6. aenaċt. 7. me . . . tannuiḋ lum. 9. umiġ rin aoiḋċe ċaiḋ me. 11. do dé mur ċodlín. 12. gornil. 13. bhá . . . a ḃalruiḋ an nsiona naċ ndearnuiḋ. 15. an dtúrádh dum. 16. an dtucáḋ . . . éalaḋ. 17. sic T.Br. sa móin (?) óiḋċe E. 18. ar cuairt mar bruil T.Br. 19. ġall tréiṁ . . . ace ḃí ċeil E, dubairt rí liom go mbu náireaċ mo rgéal 7 an teaċ T.Br. 20. ortíḋ E., dúrcact T.Br. 21. láṁ . . . naċ ndearnuiḋ E, naċ dtiubhrainn sa mbréig. 22. ni ruḃ me lei E, léiċe aċ a rógsaḋ T.Br. 23. néul. 24. a n-úil diġ E., go bán-ġeal an lae níos ċodail mo súil néal: aċ ag síos-ċur na mbréag i n-iúl di T.Br. The rest of T. Breathnach's version is quite different.

NOTES.

1. Máible ní Cheallaig.

This well-known poem is contained in MSS. 23A1 (which forms the basis of the text) 23E12, 23E21, 23B28, Stowe MS. EII1, and a Manchester MS. (Ryland's Library), and 2318 which is in the same handwriting as 23A1. Inferior copies of it are contained in the other MSS. referred to in this edition. Máible ní Cheallaig is considered the best of Carolan's poems. Its metrical effect is heightened by the double rime in the 7th line of each stanza. Cf. Introduction, Metre.

The poem was published and translated by Miss Brooke in her Reliques of Irish Poetry (1789), pp. 316, 250. Nothing is known of this Mabel Kelly except Hardiman's statement that the song for her was composed in Castle Kelly, which was situated in Gallach or Castle Blakeney, Co. Galway, where Carolan was on a visit. Another version related to me by Dr. Douglas Hyde on the authority of Dr. Jones, Mount Brown, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon, is that Mabel Kelly was one of three handsome daughters of Kelly of Cargins near Tulsk, Co. Roscommon, at whose house Carolan used to stay on his rounds. Hardiman states that the music of "Mabel Kelly" is published in Bunting's collection, but it is not included in the 1840 edition. "Mabel Kelly" was one of the airs played at the assembly of Irish harpers in Belfast in 1792 (Bunting, p. 64).

I, 1. cia bí, now cébí corresponding to Old Irish *cip hé, cipé*. The MSS. have variously cia bíd, cia be and cia bid, the scribe who wrote the latter obviously connecting it with bid 'world.' The Connacht form is pron. *cébí*.

mbeid: the use of the old subjunctive form is common in these poems. In Modern Irish, this form is commonly used for the 2nd future, e.g., *ved s'é* (from -béid) usually written béad. In Mayo *v'au* is generally used for 2nd future when not followed by an *s*. Cf. pp. 79, 80.

2. fáil is often thus written in MS. 23A1 for fágail. As the spelling is almost phonetic I have not thought it advisable to confuse the history of Irish pronunciation and orthography by re-introducing, in the 20th century, silent letters already omitted in the early nincteenth in words like this. fáil stands for do fágail; do > a which is silent before a vowel and aspirated f. The two lines mean "to whomsoever it is destined to have his right hand about her neck."

4. ina: MS. 23A1 has ionna, Manch. ann a. E has na'na (for ná in-a which is nearer the present day pronunciation. The two former MSS. would indicate double *n*, but the value which the scribe of MS. A attaches to *n*, *nn* is not always clear.

5. a chúl: the nominative is used for the vocative in case of inanimate things. This is the common usage in these poems. Cf. Introduction

(Syntax). E has ċúil, and A ċuim in the next line, which are conscious emendations made by the scribe. By Sandhi ċúl would become ċúil before ᵭeaṛ.

ṗáinneaċ: E has ᵬṗáinneaċ ᵬṛionn which is an emendation made by the scribe O Kearney to suit earlier and literary Irish. MS. A has here a bad spelling ṗáineaċ.

6. ala: although this word began with *e*, Old Irish *ela*, the *n*(*n*) of the article is broad. The *n* is, as usual in A, written at beginning of following word, which indicates its double or *nn* character.

7. ᵹaṛṛaiᵭ: MS. A has ᵹaṛtṛaiᵭ with a *t*- sound developed between *s* and *r*. This development we meet with in S. Sligo (Tubbercurry district). Cf. Introduction p. 68.

II, 1. níl: M. and Brooke have niel, here and in line 7, with a diphthong. EII, 1 has also occasionally this spelling. I have met a pronunciation corresponding to this, viz. *N'iəl* in the Achill dialect. Cf. Donegal pronunciation.

2. ᵭual ᵭi (sic leg.): 'natural for her, "kind" for her.' This is the usual construction. A1 has ᵭual uaiṫe, E naṁᵬ colᵹaċ ᵭi which Hardiman has also adopted.

in ᵹaċ céin: i ᵹcéin means 'afar,' 'far away.' Here in ᵹaċ céin means 'everywhere.' The Manchester MS. has céim which is possibly a better reading. Cf. inṛ ᵹaċ céim III, 4, where all the MSS. have céim.

3. tá (a) ᵹruaiᵭ: the short a is omitted in the MS. as á goes before it.

ᵭṁṫle: 'sparkling, radiant.' The genitive occurs as (ṁóṛa) ᵭṁṫleann in Máire Ní'ᵹ Uiᵭiṛ (13). Later the word becomes indeclinable.

coṁuṛṛa: 'a neighbour.' The line means that the upper part of her cheek has the colour of a sparkling rose whilst the lower portion of it is of a permanent white colour, lit. 'the lily is a permanent neighbour of the glowing rose in her cheek.'

4. míne ᵹlaiṛe: sic. leg. M has aṛ ᵹlaiṛe and cf. below plantᵭa iṛ binne ᵹṛunne: Caiṛ Mac Ḟeaṛaiṫ I, 4. **When two comparatives follow one another the second is aspirated.** Cf. ACG, p. 170 (Notes). This rule is always observed in the versions of Carolan's poems contained in EII, 1. Cf. No. 45. Brooke also prints ᵹlaiṛe (from EII, 1).

5. Cláṛ ṛíol Néill, 'the plain of the race of Niall,' sic A and M. E has the amended form Ċlaíṛ Uí Néill, but in later Irish, words brought into close connection are not declined: cf. ᵹeaṫa ċeaċ na ṛᵹoile, 'the school-house gate.' In such instances the initial of the first word in the genitive is, in the spoken language, aspirated. Brooke prints Ċláṛ.

6. a ċoᵭlaᵭ, 'to sleep.' The a for earlier ᵭo is omitted in A and M after the unaccented vowel. E has ᵭa.

7. liom: the usual construction is níl aṁṛuṛ (aiṁṛeaṛ) aᵹam ann, 'I do not doubt it.'

loinneaċ: 'joyful, glad.' The MS. form lonnaċ means 'powerful, fierce, angry,' a not very apt description of a lady's eye. It is probably merely a dialectal variation of loinneaċ.

ᵹo ᵹṛunniol, 'to the bottom, to the dregs.' M has ᵹṛunn which does not make sense.

III, 2. aiṛ a ᵭṫáċᵭaiᵭíṛ: correctly sg. aiṛ a ᵭṫáċᵭaᵭ. There are not many instances of a plural verb with a nominal subject in Carolan's poems;

4. fearann a ġcliú, 'to uphold their name.' Cf. le cliú a fearann dóib; fearaid le cliú ACG, p. 71.

inr ġach céim: 'at every step,' 'in every degree.' M has the more usual (i)r ġach; cf. in ġach céin above, stanza II, 2. Another peculiarity of ġach is that de ġach becomes dá ġach in the spoken language (Con.).

III, 5. anṡacht, 'favourite, beloved,' from anṡa 'more difficult (to part with).' Cf. an duine ir measa liom, 'the person I like most.' This word is common in Connacht poetry. Another form of it is the dimunitive ainṡín.

cáilíġeacht, 'sense, mind, genius'; mud a bheit tiġcacht air a cáilíġeacht means 'to be losing his reason.' An earlier meaning of cáilíġeacht, cáilídeacht is 'quality.'

6. áthainn: the derivative of áth 'luck,' is pronounced with an aspirated *t* or *h*, along with which a nasal sound is heard. E has áṡnar; cf. áthnaide, Din. A somewhat similar change is fuṡath to fúthath I, 1345.

ón déir, 'from the stock (?),' probably from déar, diar meaning an ear of corn. E changed it to da ndéir to make it more intelligible to himself. déir as a dative of diar 'two' is hardly a possible reading.

8. fhuath, gc., 'the complexion of the white swan.'

IV, 2. mar na ġeilte: this is the reading which the MSS. points to. The writer of M obviously mistook ġeilt for ag eilt or ag eiltheach a dialectal form of eiteall, eiteallach and then put nach ionġantach a cleas in the first line to maintain the illusion. Again, na ġnaeth is wanted to rime with ġaetheal. For the belief that a ġeilt or madman could fly, v. *Buile Shuibhne* (O'Keefe), §11, 15, 17, 18, 39, and Introduction (id), p. xxxiv. The name was probably derived from the fact that the ġeilt 'grazed or lived on watercresses and the leaves of plants and various herbs.'

4. tréathra: tréithre is the reading of A. tréathra is the more usual Connacht form. For the rest of the line I have adopted the reading of E.

6. léit: also commonly léithe for older léi, O.Ir. *lée*. Cf. *tréthi* Sc M. Dáthó (LL112a8) for O.Ir. *trée*.

7. ġlinn: possibly Glin in Limerick is meant. The readings of M and E do not seem to bear any relation to this. I, 8 had a ráṁuġadh luchd ġuinn corr. to o Áṁain go Glin, and the former is the reading adopted by Miss Brooke.

V. This stanza is not in E nor M, and probably does not belong to the song.

dí: sic MS. for díth. I have not thought it necessary to go back to the earlier spelling.

2. bheáchda for bheáġ-achta. The use of d for t after ch in this MS. is to be noted. It is obvious that the writer considered the consonant after ch a media. Cf. p. 63.

3. 'ní: now 'níor for ṡníor. The ṡ of this word disappeared from the pronunciation several centuries ago. Compare the writing *doni* common in LL and other early MSS.

7. méalta an tsolair, cf. méaltan an tsolair i mbéal an dobair, ACG, p. 132.

2. MÁIRE NÍ'C GEARAILT, BANTIGEARNA MIC DIARMADA.

The MS. 23O42 contains this note at the foot of page 9—"Lady Mary Fitzgerald, wife of great McDermott of Alderford, who educated and accomplished our Bard from the age of 12 years to that of maturity. This being his first composition in aid of his kind Benefactress to whom he gave the title of Morning Star." The poem is headed "Praise of Lady Mary Fitzgerald—Carolan. Mrs. McDermott of Alderford." She was a sister of Captain Fitzgerald and apparently a native of Mayo; cf. No. 5, Notes. The melody is in Hime's collection (National Library).

I, 1. fuan: often wrongly written fún. In some poems foghain, 'choice,' occurs for fuan, but it is hardly the same word.

2. téup: in Connacht the p in this word is always broad.

8. ag a mbíonn: this use of ag, ag, which is very common gives the Munster go (mbíonn).

II, 1. ina bfaca mé: 'all the live stock and means I have ever seen, I would give in exchange for a woman like you.' According to this interpretation, the de before do fagail is not required. To take de = do and ina = gach, 'all I have seen . . . I should give to . . .' would hardly give good sense. For the meaning in- = for, cf. Subst. Verb (Ériu vi.), p. 93. Cf. further leor-ghníom a dhéanamh ann, 'to give satisfaction for it'; aithrighe a dhéanamh ina fheasadh, 'to do penance for his sins.'

3. a dá cíc: the noun following dá preceded by a 'her' is not aspirated. Cf. a dá h-uan, 'her two lambs,' a dá n-uan, 'their two lambs.' For a similar use of mo, 'my,' cf. dá m'oc, 'alas, alas for me!' and such phrases as *adám dét*, 'my two teeth' in Middle Irish. This construction can be traced back to Early Middle Irish.

6. Gaoidhlic: one of the numerous dialectal forms of Gaedhilg. Final c is characteristic of N. Connacht. For the other spellings used in the poems, v. Vocab.

IV, 2. dá bliadhain déag: this gives an idea of the time Carolan spent at McDermott's house. If the date of the song could be fixed it would determine the age at which Carolan went there. According to line I, 59, he was blind for the whole of the twelve years.

3. CAMONN UA CORCÁIN.

The hero of this poem, Edward O Corcoran, son of Henri O Corcoran must have distinguished himself during the siege of Limerick, cf. stanza II, l. 5. We know moreover, stanza I, l. 3, that he was of the Clainne Gaedheal. He must have lived between the Gráinseach in the north of Co. Sligo and Gaillonn on the borders of Mayo and Sligo, i.e., somewhere in Co. Sligo. Cf. Index of Place-names. The music is published in O Neill's Music of Ireland.

I, 1. Corcáin for older Corcrán, cf. Corcran cleireach A.U. 1040. Where two *r*'s occur in the same or in adjacent syllables the loss or dissimilation of one is common. Cf. ceathar > ceathair, iarthar > iathar, comhrac > cómhra in the Connacht dialects.

2. foineannta, 'serene, even-tempered.' The MS. A has always fionannta for this word.

ꝓuileaḃaꝛ, for ꝓuilḃiꝛ from *so-labair*, 'eloquent,' got in later times the meaning 'pleasant, jolly.' In Wb (8a5, 12) the word is *sulbair* with broad *lb*. Thurneysen adduces influence of the substantive *labre*

3. ȝeineaḋ: MS. A has ȝeinneaḋ with the usual doubling of the slender *n*. I have noticed this doubling or peculiar pronunciation of slender *n* in the neighbourhood of Loch Con and L. Cuilinn in Mayo and generally in NE. Mayo and S. Sligo. Individuals who thus double slender *n* often correct themselves on repetition. This peculiar pronunciation of *n* slender is common in Donegal, and has been noticed and described by Quiggin, A Dialect of Donegal, p. 93. The development must be old in the district in which this manuscript was written. ȝuinne rimes with it in this case.

3. ȝaeḋalaiḃ MS. has ȝaeḋealaiṁ. There is only an occasional instance of the dative plural in -iḃ in this MS. (23A1). This shows that that form was lost in Connacht at least 80 years ago. Cf. Máiꝛe Mí'ȝ Uiḋiꝛ i, 8, and Introduction, pp. 75, 76.

4. ꝓaoiṫeaṁuil: MS. ꝓíoṫaṁail a possible derivative from ꝓiḋ peace. Cf. áṫaṁail from áḋ above.

ꝛṁéiṫeaċ: 'having good qualities,' 'efficient,' This is the original writing of the MS. and is corrected to ꝛṁéiḋeaċ.

6. un na (MSS. iona): (= ċuiꝛ na) with nn owing to na of the article. There must have been no trace of initial ċ in the word in the dialect of N. Con. at this period (1829).

ólaim may be for ólam, 'let us drink.'

7. ꝓeaꝛ a' ḃaꝛṫa, 'a man to excel (lit. top) him.'

7. ȝꝛáinneaċ. There are several places of this name in North Connacht. Hardiman identifies it as a barony in Mayo, but it may be Grange in Co. Sligo. There is a ȝailionn in the parish of Ahamlish, in the barony of Carbry, Co. Sligo. ȝailionn stands for g.pl. of Gailenga, which originally comprised the diocese of Ardagh in Mayo and Sligo. The name is now in Gallen, Co. Mayo, and was also the home of the O Haras in the barony of Leyney, Sligo.

II, 1. beiḋ: the *e* is short and I have not written it with the mark of length as it may be the diphthong *bei*. In I, 5, it is written béiḋ where it would be pronounced *bē*. The *e* is usually short in Munster *beg*, *be*. In II, 4, the length of the vowel is not marked.

2. ṫóꝛṁaċa, plural of ṫóiṫ, 'fists of coppers.'

3. cóiꝛiꝛ, ꝓaiciṫí sic leg. for cóiꝛ aiꝛ naiciṫiȝ of MS., though cúiꝛ aꝛ n-aiciṫí may be nearer the truth. O'Connellan (p. 2) has coiꝛiꝛ iꝛ naċtaiꝛiṫċ. Cóiꝛiꝛ meaning 'banqueting parties' would suit well. The last word may mean "revelry" (rackets ?). If naiciṫiȝ of 18 were to stand it might be for L. noctes as slang for "nights." Cf. phrase "we had a nox." The rime requires ō in cóiꝛiꝛ.

ṫá nṫó, 'warmed, stirred up (lit. burned).' ṫó is for ṫoȝaḋ and complies with the rule that where an intervocalic aspirated ȝ becomes silent or disappears the vowel of the following syllable disappears with it in pronunciation, e.g. ꝛliȝe pron. *slí* (Con.), ṫiȝeaꝛna, pron. *tírnə*. Compare the well-known quibble ascribed to the ȝáꝛlaċ Coileánaċ: when the the priest says ṫá an ṫ-aꝛán ṫá ṫóȝaḋ, he answers: ṫá ṫó, ꝛin ceaṫaiꝛ. In some dialects, (e.g. Achill, Maginty) words like ꝛliȝe are still dissyllabic.

5. Luimneaċ, 'in Limerick,' i.e., at the defence of Limerick, but the

meaning is not quite clear. The ı is omitted as is frequently the case in this MS. of unaccented vowels when following or preceding other vowels.

6. ceanṗuıt (MS) = ceann-ṗoıt (or ceannṗoıt), a phonetic spelling; *nn* has become *n* before *f* here.

ṗéıte for ṗéıṫıġ: the weakening of final *í* to *e* is unusual in this dialect. Ṙéıṫeaċ gencrally means ' arranging, peace-making ' ; here, as occasionally, it means ' a disturbance.' It is hardly used in the sense of ' open ground, plain.'

7. ṫá nṫéaṁṗainn should more correctly be ṫá n-aṁṗainn or ṫá n-aṁṗuıġinn, but ṫá nṫéaṁṗainn is here required by rime.

8. ṫé-ṁac for ṫeaġ-ṁac. Before a slender consonant ṫeaġ- O.Ir. *deg* becomes ṫeıġ- (pr. *dei, dəi*) and hence may have originated the spelling and pronunciation *dé*. I have noted this pronunciation in Achill. Cf. p. 61.

Ḣanṁaí : < Henri ; even in Old French *e(n)* had become *a(n)*. Cf. Voretzsch, Altfranzösische Sprache, p. 30.

4. (Aṅ t-Aṫaıṙ) ṗeıṫlim Ó Néıll.

Hardiman says in his note that " time has not handed down any particulars of the Phelim O'Neill here commemorated." A note written on the paper interleaving of 23A1 however states that " T. Flynn remarked that this was the best copy of O'Neill's song which he ever heard before. He was lineally descended from Owen O'Neill's family. Flynn never heard Corcoran before, but had no doubt whatever from the style and diction but it was the production of Car[olan]." It is clear from I, 5, that Phelim O Neill was a priest. 18 has the heading " Rev. Mr. O'Neill." The expression ṗeıṫlim uí Ruaıṫ in the MS. should probably be read ṗéıṫlim Aoṫa Ruaıṫ, ' F. son of Aodh Ruadh.' This misinterpretation gave rise to the supposed descent from Eoghan Ruadh Ó Néill.

I, 1. ġlúaıṙṙe (ġluaıre MS.) : I have not thought it necessary to print the artificial ġluaıṙṙıṫ mé which probably never existed. In Connacht the -ıṫ, -aıṫ (so written) of the future is always pronounced *ə* before the pronouns and generally before consonants. The MS. has, however, in second line, ḃéaṙṙaıṫ.

aıṙteaṙ : I have corrected from MS. aṙuıṙ. A reading aıṙtıṙ is possible.

2. ṗeıṫlim : now pronounced *félim* with single *l*.

3. ṗṙéaṁ, for MS. ṗṙéaṁ as in Munster. In Con. we should expect ṗṙéaṁ, ṗṙéıṁ, O.Ir. *frém*, < **urdmu-* (Fick). Cf.W. gwraidd (pl.), Goth vaúrts, L. radix, all of which point to initial *f*.

ı ġcéım, ' in (exalted) rank.' Cf. Máıḃle uí Ċeallaıġ, n. ii, 2, and iii, 2, ib. A has -céın.

5. cṙáṙaċ generally cṙáıḃṫeaċ, cṙáıṙeaċ, O.Ir. *cráibdech*, ' pious.'

II, 3. ṫéıṙ, etc. : leg. ṫo ṙéıṙ . . . The meaning of the line is not quite clear. A' ṫáıṁ . . . ġluaıṙ seems to mean ' when had got his party into full swing.'

4. ina feolta: MS. ionna feolta.

5. labhradh fé: in Con. the word is now generally labhraighead fé.

7. léigim dó: 'I leave him alone.'

8. atá mé luat MS, for a luadh from do luadh. The a in such cases is generally omitted. Cf. Éamonn Ó Corcáin, n. ii, 5.

5. Captín Mac Gearailt.

With reference to this song, 23A1 contains a note in pencil in the same hand as the last: "Car[olan] composed this song when he went from Alderford to Thurl[agh] the seat of Capt. Fitzgerald on a visit to the brother of his friend and benefactress Mary Fitzgerald, and composed the above song for Captain Fitzgerald and his daughter. Flynn heard this song in the early part of his days and said it is the most perfect copy he ever heard." The Mary Fitzgerald referred to was Lady McDermott of Alderford. Cf. No. 2. The Flynn referred to was Theophilus O Flynn, a *sgéalaidhe* of whom the following note is written, on p. 1b, of 23O42 which contains poems by Carolan and Sweeney. The note which follows a short history of Sweeney or Micheál Mac Suibhne is as follows: "These transcribed by Patk. Glynn from the dictation of T. O Flynn, Galway, October, 1835." And then in different writing: "Twenty-nine songs, good, bad and indifferent as they are from the dictation of the eccentric old *scealuidhe*, Theophilus O Flynn. Some of them are excellent. Ten of Carolan's." Here follow some poems by Mac Suibhne. 23O42, p. 39, contains the following testimonial to the character of O Flynn: "[Copy]. The bearer Theophilus Flyn is a very considerable antiquarian. He has got by rote and by heart all the beautiful and I lament to say hitherto uncollected airs of the ancient Irish Bards. He has made from tradition a splendid collection of the unpublished songs of the immortal Carolan, and I am bold to affirm sings them inimitably. As a poet, a wit, and a tourist and an antiquarian, but especially a melodist I recommend him to the cognoscenti. He is better acquainted than any man *now living* with the manners, habits and language of that disembodied portion of creation called good people. His anecdotes on this subject are at once instructive and interesting.

Thos. Maguire,
P.P. Inis Magrath.

Innis Magrath, Augt. 8th, 1832.

I fully agree with the Revd. Thos. Maguire in his statement of the bearer Theophilus Flyn's Many and great accomplishments,

Charles Montgomery, Cl(er)k,
Vicar of Innis Magrath."

This manuscript was, for some time, in the possession of Hardiman. The writing is probably by him. The same writing is common in 23H33, 34. For further references to O Flynn, v. No. 4.

I, 1. fíaraighéar: in Connacht Irish the second *f* of fiaraigh is not pronounced, but the *r* is pronounced *rh*.

Mainionn: an leg Manann? There is a Manann in the barony of Costello, Co. Mayo (Hogan), but the location is doubtful. In the note in 23A1, the seat of Captain Fitzgerald seems to be placed at Thurlagh.

23I8 contains the note by a later writer "Mannin Barony, Costello, Co. Mayo," and a note by Hardiman "this was Gerald of Mannin, Co. Mayo." I am informed by Father John McDermott that there was a famous duellist named Fitzgerald in Turlagh, Co. Mayo. This man may have belonged to the same family as the Capt. Fitzgerald referred to.

2. féaċaint: MS. feuċaint for aʒ féaċaint. Verbs of motion are now generally followed by aʒ with the verbal noun not by do as in earlier Irish. But when followed by a possessive pronoun do is preserved, e.g., ċuaiḋ ré a' baint ualaiġ, but cuaiḋ ré ḋá ḋéanaṁ. a' dul ḋá ḋéanaṁ, etc. For féaċaint without a preposition, meaning 'to visit,' 'to see,' cf. ḋá dtiucfa (sic) arteaċ dom' feuċaint, Love-songs, p. 76, etc. It generally means 'to try.'

3. tá fa féaʒún corrected from tá'n féaʒun fin.

inġín: the *gh* following *n* becomes *í*, pron. *inín* (MS. iníġin) with slender *n*'s. Cf. aonġus, pronounced *unís* (approximately) or *unaos* in Connaeht. The final *n* of inġean is slender in Connaeht, v. Introduetion p. 62.

deas 'ic Ġerailt: sie leg.; in MS. it is Ġerailt, 'the fair daughter of Fitzgerald.'

4. binne ġinne, sie MS.: 'more melodious and clever.' For the aspiration of the seeond of two eomparatives, cf. above máible ní Ċeallaiġ, ii, 4, note.

dílse from dílse, a derivative from dil. Cf. a ċompaidiḋe na dílse ACG, p. 6 (Caiptín Diuadaṁ).

5. talaiṁ: the MS. has tallaiḋ for talaiḋ to represent the Con. pronunciation of talaiṁ. This latter is eommonly used as a genitive of talaṁ beside talmain. This genitive talaiṁ, talaiḋ is maseuline.

6. ḋá ngar, 'near them,' for i ngar ḋóiḃ. These four lines are supposed to be spoken by inġean deas 'ic Ġerailt.

7. na dtaiṫiġ, MS. na dtaṫaiḋ,' in their soeiety,' 'meeting them often.'

éiriġiḋ . . . a n-aiġneaḋ, '. . . their spirits rise.' Cf. d'éiriġ a aiġneaḋ de éin léim, 'his spirits arose at a bound,' in an old Ossianie lay taken down from Seán MeGinty, Achill.

8. do ṗreib, 'suddenly'; ṗreab means 'a jump,' 'a throb.'

II, 3. ina (MS. ionna): the n of ina is always doubled in this MS.

lile, for this simile of the lily and rose, cf. máible ní Ċeallaiġ, ii, 3.

The first half of this stanza is given in a somewhat different form in 23A1 in the last stanza of Diġiu ní'c Feoṁair (q.v.), but is not ineluded in the other MSS. of that poem. The ending of the stanza, however, is different.

ġeimreaḋ: it is notieeable that in both MSS. the m is unaspirated.

4. briaṫ buille: In Diġiu ní'c Feóṁair it is tréim an traoġa(i)l me buile (sie leg.) fraimiġeaċ̇ ṁr an nór, which makes better sense.

5. léin = do réin.

7. fa ḋuairim: 'in honour of.' Cf. faoi ḋuairim mo naiṁ tá na eannaí tá noóiteaḋ ACG, p. 50 (An Ġaiḃin donn).

a ċoiḋċe: a is often prefixed to ċoiḋċe. Cf. aṁaiṁ in Connaeht for ṁaiṁ. Ċoiḋċe was originally co haiḋċi (co h-oiḋċe), 'up till night.' The weakening of co is due to its pretonic position.

6. PLÉRÁCA AN STAFAIRDAIĠ.

This song is sometimes wrongly called "Carolan's Receipt" (EII, 1). The note in pencil in 23A1 states that: "Carolan composed this planksty for Dr. Stafford as he was on his way from Tulsk to Alderford; he called on the Dr. who pressed him to wait for dinner and at the same time pressed Carolan to take a draught of his cordial, which made Car[olan] forget his engagement of going away after dinner. He drank freely after dinner and on the following morning composed the above much admired planksty." Of this poem Hardiman gives the following account in his notes, p. 109: "He commenced the words," says Walker's anonymous correspondent, 'and began to modulate the air in the evening at Boyle, in the County of Roscommon; and before the following morning he sung and played this noble offspring of his imagination in Mr. Stafford's parlour at Elphin.' It is to be observed that the first stanza only was composed by Carolan, the second, p. 24, now for the first time printed, was by his friend McCabe, who sometimes, with Carolan's permission, added verses to his songs. In the present instances the Irish reader will immediately perceive the difference. The Stafford family is most respectably descended. They were 'transplanted' by Cromwell from Wexford to Roscommon, where they had a grant of lands, trifling in comparison to those which they lost in their native county." Sir Thomas Stafford, the present genial owner of Rockingham Castle, Boyle, tells me that the Dr. Stafford referred to was a direct ancestor of his. The difference of authorship of the second stanza cannot be "perceived" quite as easily as Hardiman suggested. The second half of it at least strongly resembles Carolan's usual style. As regards MacCabe, or as he is better known Caṫaoir 'Ac Cába, if we are to judge by the specimen Maṁnaċ Ċeaṁballáin, he was easily the better poet of the two. As the poem belongs to Carolan's late period it would be better if it were inserted towards end of the volume, but most MSS. give it prominence near the beginning. The melody is included in Hime's collection (Nat. Libr.).

I, 1. do ṫaṁla mé: MS. has ṫaṁlaiġ.

2. dob' ḟeáṁṁde an ṡséal: this is obviously the correct reading. The MS. 23A1 has dob' áiṁde an ṡséul.

3. 'un Seoin: MS. an Seoin leg. un Ṡeóin. E has ċum tSeoin. For prefixed t, cf. clann tSiúmín (= tSeoinín), 'the Jeninngses.'

5. dtaca: 'right up to midnight.' Cf. bliaḋain an taca seo, bliaḋain ṡa taca seo, 'twelve months ago.'

8. Ceaṁballán: the MS. has a bad spelling Caṁuġlan, but it indicates that then, as now, the pronunciation was Ceaṁúllán or *K'æruLán*, the b having become ú and the following á having disappeared.

beoḋaċan, A has here the best reading. M has beaḋuġaḋ for beóḋuġaḋ.

9. miṡe: sic A and M, the Connacht pronunciation. But cf. meiṡe II, 6.

12. ṡgaiṫam for ṡgaṁam (sic E), 'we shall . . . separate.' The MS. has ṡgaiṫaim which shows pronunciation of ṁ (= h).

inṁiġim sic A and E: forms such as this indicate that E is the correction by O Kearney of a Connacht MS. which he occasionally left unchanged. Hardiman prints innim.

14. bíġiḋ, sic A. The pronunciation is *bígí*, from O.Ir. *biid* which must have been dissyllabic. Later an *i* (*j*) inserted before the ending gave

g. Owing to the conventions of the manuscripts, it is difficult to trace the development of this form. For a discussion of this ending, v. Bergin, Gadelica I, 73ff., and CZ, IX (Ó Máille).

II, 1. go mbu : A writes a more phonetic go mo. Cf. older *gomadh*.

3. d'fillfead air, 'who would return to.' Cf. fill orm, 'return to me.'

5. grinne : grinn usually means 'clever,' 'keen.'

gcéill : the single *l* in MS. A could be due to the influence of the following *s*. But the writer is usually very careless about the writing of *l* and *n*.

an chléirc : MS. A has changed to liaig, but the plural would be lcága. E has an chléir which is a good reading.

III, 1. óigfir, the MS. has óigfear.

'g ól : when the following verbal noun begins with a vowel, the g of ag is nearly always written into it in A. I have followed this method in some cases.

4. buan : MS. has buan.

bfad for i bfad after é.

5. grádh : MS. gradaigh, probably a mistake for grádh, but it could possibly be a mis-spelling of gradai for gnadi, 'regard.'

fíonta : for fíanta, entertainment, pleasure, fun. In S. Connacht it is usually frampa. In O. Irish there is a word *sians*, pl. *siansa* (LL282a, Fél.) meaning 'bodily sense' borrowed from Lat. sensus. Sianta also means 'harmony, melody,' from a contamination the former and fian, a cry, a sound, music.

7. seórsa bradston (GEORGE BRABAZON).

Hardiman (p. 127) says that "this lively sally of Carolan's music was composed for one of the predecessors of Sir William John Brabazon, of Brabazon Park, in the County of Mayo . . . Catherine Brabazon (surnamed deoch an dorus from her hospitality) sprung from the Burkes of Glinsk, and wife of Malby Brabazon, Ballinasloe, is yet remembered for her many virtues." The music is published in O Neill's collection, p. 118.

I, 1. raogalach, flán : other verbs of existence and motion (besides atá) may be construed with flán and adjectives in -ach. Cf. Verbs of Existence, Ériu, VI., pp. 52, 80, ff.

2. leimh, this word is a dissyllable, O. Irish n. *lelab*. The MS. has leimhh. The pronunciation is *L'iźəv'*.

3. (e)innigh, MS. inigh for einigh. The word now often means 'generosity.' Cf. Con. cóir = generous, decent.

a d'fágail, sic leg., MS. a dáil, for d'fágail, lit. 'hand of generosity from which we could easily get wine.' This is the reading adopted by Hardiman.

4. gártha, 'shouting' hence 'jovial (?)'; long á is required to rime with láimh, grádh; or perhaps we should read gairtha with dialectal lengthening of a before -rt- Cf. p. 61.

5. freabairc : sic leg. MS., frabairc.

6. fearaibh : sic leg. 'vigorous young men.'

7. cóirir: sic leg. MS. cóir air. Hardiman reads corg air. Cf. Éamonn Ó Coileáin II, 3.

8. ceapairí, 'pieces of bread,' corrected from MS. capairig. Capairí, 'coppers' is also a possible reading.

II, 2. báire conairte: MS. cunraite I take to be genitive of conairt (older conairt), 'a pack of hounds,' i.e., 'the goal of the pack of hounds' or 'master of the hounds.' Hardiman gives for cunraite, Kinratty, a proper name!

3. bár-flat Gailionn: cf. above, Éamonn Ó Coileáin I, 7, note. For older Gaileang: in unaccented syllables *ng* became *nn* in Middle Irish. Cf. p. 67. For the usage bár(r)-flat, cf. craob mullaig.

5. Dún Mór: Dunmore, N. Galway.

Mac Feórais, MS. Mac Ceorais, the family name of the Berminghams, i.e., Pierce of Birmingham. 23I8 contains the note opposite Dún Mór "Bermingham's residence, Co. Galway," and after Norrall, "the residence of Squire Reynolds, Co. Leitrim."

Norrall: Hardiman says: "Norrall was the seat of the Mac Ranells (from whom the name Reynolds), feudatory chiefs of Munter-Eoluis (in Co. Leitrim), an old family of great repute." Cf. preceding note. For Mag Raghnaill the MS. has Mac Gránaill. The name Raghnall (Mac Raghnaill) is borrowed from O. Norse (later Icelandic Rögnvaldr) and is also in O.H.G. in the form Raginald, Regenald, cf. LAU, p. 100. The first of the name who came to Ireland was Raghnall, Rí Dubgall, v. An. Ul. 913, 916, 917. For Mac Raghnaill the MS. has Mac Gránaill according to the rule that before *l*, *r* of a personal name and generally before a vowel mac becomes mag. Cf. Mag Riada, Mag Floinn and v. ACG,

8. uaidhe for uaidh, 'from him.' In Mid. Ir. the word commonly occurs as *uada*.

9. riollaire, 'a vigorous fellow.'

10. dubfhlán, MS. dúalán a bad spelling for dub-flán, 'a defiance.'

III, 1. cúirtéireach, 'courteous.'

2. blách a cineadh (leg. cinidh), 'the flower of his race, family.'

4. bárr: this MS. (A) has commonly bár for barr.

8. MÁIRE AN CHÚIL FINN.

The song was made for the wife of Eoin Ó Ruairc (v. No. 48), Prince of Brefny. In 23O42, under Máire an Chúil Finn is written "Lady of Eoin O Ruairc, Prince of Brefny." The name is written "a Mailli an Fuilt Finn, in stanza IV, 1.

I, Síochán: this represents the Connacht pronunciation of the word which is masculine. It is more generally spelled síothcán as in E21.

a chúl car: E21 has the more usual a chúl cas.

IV, 3. d'airdidhe: tairdidhe is the reading of O42. 23H37 has air d'airdighe lé'r meirbh mo chinn. The stanza does not occur in E21. The line is obscure. Meirtnidhe of MS. could be a mistake for meirbhidhe, but the other reading is against this. There is a Meath word tairtce, 'description, knowledge.' Cf. O Rahilly, Gadelica, p. 288.

4. taoirgc: a variant of túirgc, 'sooner.'

4. fiaṁṁán : leg. fiaṁán, a misunderstanding. For construction, cf. ṫeaṁan fiaṁán a ḃeaṫ aġam féin leaṫ, Love Songs, p. 76, last line (23O45, p. 67).

V, 1. loċ Aillionn : L. Allen ; in Co. Leitrim the word is pronounced Loch ăllionn with accent on final syllable, in accordance with a rule in the dialect of that district by which dissyllables ending in *-nn* are accented on the second syllable.

5. cíonaiṫe ban fáil : the foremost of the women of Ireland. Cíonaiṫe or cíonán means the 'five-fingers' at cards, hence 'the best.'

9. Brigiṫ níc Fhorais (Bridget Cruise).

"Bridget Cruise was the first object of his (Carolan's) affections. Though she entertained a correspondent feeling for him, yet by some fatality their union never took place. The ode which bears her name has been always considered one of the tenderest and most harmonious of all his works. "I have often listened," says Charles O'Conor, "to Carolan singing this ode to Miss Cruise. I thought the stanzas wildly enthusiastic, but neglected to preserve them. Mr. Walker called it his 'chef-d'œuvre,' and says it came warm from his heart while his genius was in full vigour.'"—Hardiman, Notes, p. 107. According to Dalton, History of Ireland and Annals of Boyle (1845), p. 126, Carolan's attachment to Bridget Cruise dates from his sixteenth year. Bunting refers to the air, but does not include it in his 1840 edition.

It is obviously one of Carolan's best poems, and belongs to his early and best period. An even superior poem is his second song to Bridget Cruise, No. 66. Carolan's interest in a subject can be generally gauged by the length of the poem he makes, and, as a rule, the longer the poem the better it is.

Other poems supposed to be addressed to Bridget Cruise (or Cruce) are printed further on in this volume, Part II, p. 235, but the authorship is doubtful. Cf. also No. 37, p. 150.

II, 2. baoṁuiġeaḋ (MS. baoṁaiġiḃ) : in the dialect of this MS. the dipthong *ua* often becomes *ao*, *ae*, hence we should read buaiḋṁiġeaḋ with *ḃ* for a final *v* or *f* sound. Cf. Introduction. Co. Galway words like árḋuiġeaḋ are often pronounced with a final *f* : *árdíuf*.

7. feinneaḋ (MS. finneaḋ) : for feinneaḋ. The first vowel of this word is usually pron. *i* (Con.) ; *ei* > *i* before *n*.

IV, 7. a n-fíonn : this method of writing in the MS. indicates the double character (*nn*) of the *n* of the article (O.Ir. *ind*).

V, 3. ġeiṁeaḋ na gile : MS. 2318 has ġeimeaḋ iona gille the meaning of which is not quite clear. For this phrase, cf. Caiptín mac Ġearailt ii, 2.

V, 5. feuċaiġiḋ fiḃ-fe : this doubling of the subject is common in Carolan ; cf. air ar ṫaiṁla fí, Briġiḋ, iv, 8, above.

10. Seán Ó h-Airt.

"Doctor Harte," says Hardiman, Notes, p. 111. "was Titular Bishop of Achonry, an episcopal see in the West of Ireland. The virtues,

persecutions and sufferings of the Catholic clergy of Ireland not only endeared them to all of their own persuasion, but excited the commiseration, and gained them almost generally, the esteem of every liberal and enlightened Protestant in the kingdom even before the relaxation of the penal code. Carolan, 'constitutionally pious,' was enthusiastic in his attachment to the clergy of his faith. . . . The copy here given has been had from the dictation of an aged man, by whom it was recited with all those feelings of virtuous enthusiasm so peculiar to the Irish. It has been translated to the air of 'My lodging is on the cold ground.'" The melody is included in Bunting's collection (1840).

I, 2. an tṙaġaiṙt in MS. (A), where the dative when it begins with *s* has generally *t* prefixed when it follows the preposition plus article.

baṙṙamhuil, 'clever.'

3. ṙaoiṫeamhuil, MS. ṙíoṫamhuil. Cf. No. 3, I, 4, note

ġarṙaiḋ, MS. ġartṙaiḋ, v. Introduction, p. 68, *sr* > *str*.

4. Ṡeán Ó Aiṙt: the *h* of the surname used before a vowel does not occur in the dative. This is due to the fact that the original form of the dative ended in a vowel, e.g. n. **auios*, d. **auiō*. For earlier forms of *ó*, 'descendant,' v. Lang. An. Ul., pp. 49, 50, 137. When a consonant follows Ó it is aspirated in the dative, e.g. ᴅo Ṡeán Ó Ḃṙiain.

ó ċeaṙt, 'by right.'

II, 1. ṙeaṙaḋ to correspond with líonṙaḋ ought to be ṙeaṙṙaḋ, pron. *sgap-hú*. Some of the MSS. have ṙġabaḋ for v.n. of this word.

ċaṙt, 'all around,' may have been originally a neuter form, 'around it.'

léiġin (MS. léaġain): as far as I have noticed in Connacht there is only one *n* in the pronunciation of this word; O.Ir. *legend* from Lat. legendum.

3. ᴅá mbéinn: the *e* in this word is usually short, except in the dialect of MS. where it is regularly long.

3. ion-ġlacṫa sic leg. (MS. an ġlacaiġ I, 8 an ġlacaiġ): Hardiman also reads in-ġlacṫa. The MS. reading shows the writer understood un (= ċum) ġlacṫa, 'to be accepted.'

4. eaṙboġ: according to Hardiman's account he was already titular bishop.

III. ṙíoᵭaṙᴅ (sic leg.): Carolan could be reverent when he liked.

oṙᴅ: leg. óṙᴅ to rime with ġlóiṙe in preceding line.

leanᵭ: after leanᵭ the MS. had originally ᵭeiṫ aiṙ eaṙbuiġe ᴛeaġairġ: naċ nᴅcanaḋ ṙeanmóiṙ mhóṙ ᴅáinn le céil which was stroked out and replaced by the line given.

leiġeoṙaḋ: this is probably for leiġear(ṙ)aḋ and is hardly the eó-future. The verb has now an f- future.

ᴅo ṙṙeab, MS. ṙṙab, we should expect ᴅo ṙṙeiḃ.

2. a ṙléaṁóiᴅ, leg. ṙṙéalóiᴅ, a prelate.

ᴅo ᵭóṫa ṫoil uí Néill: Hardiman translates 'good is thy fame in the land of O'Neill,' without giving any reason for so doing, except that he adds "the province of Ulster which has been particularly denominated the Land of O'Neill being the territory of that princely family." We should probably amend ᴅo ᵭóṫa or mhóiᴅ ᴅ 'ṙuil uí Néill, 'good is thy influence (or vow) for the race of O'Neill,' but the reference is not clear.

11. BLACKEY.

MS. 23H34 contains the following note in the same writing as the English translation: "Here Carolan personates an aged woman whose tobacco pipe was lost or stolen. To comfort her for such a serious loss Carolan undertook to immortalise it in song, and calls it Blacky from the colour which tobacco and clay had given it."

I, 1. ṁíoṁa: MS. ṁíoṁċa.

2. bainfe MS. bainfiḋ, which shows a slender *n* followed by a broad *f*. Cf. ċuiṁá, 'thou wouldst put.'

3. ní guiḋe mé, 'I shall not pray to.' **guiḋ is followed by the accusative.**

4. dó oiḋċe MS: leg. do oiḋċe 7 do lá.

5. ní íṁéad, now ní íṁeóċad, pron. íṁeóḋ, 'I shall not go on bended knee to a priest,' i.e. go to confession.

8. fa na fcóig, 'around his throat.'

II, 1. ċuaiḋ: MS. fuaiḋ which represents the common pronunciation of the word in Connacht. I have heard the pronunciation ċuaiḋ in Achill, E. Mayo and S. Sligo, ċ(u) being a back spirant with lip modification which easily becomes f. In Achill it is occasionally pronounced *chui* or *chəi*.

Sacranaig: the pronunciation in S. Connacht is *Sasənȳ*.

2. go h-Éire: I met several instances in N. Connacht of éire as dative, and it is occasionally so used also in S. Connacht. It is doubtful whether this can be considered a preservation of the O.Ir. dative *Ére* which had become *Érinn* in literary Irish from the late tenth century onwards. Cf. No. 37, i, 2.

3. mo ċré: 'my clay (pipe).'

12. MÁIRE NÍ'G UIḊIR.

This Máire Ní 'guiḋir or Molly Maguire of Fermanagh was afterwards Carolan's wife. Hardiman, quoting from Walker's Memoirs of the Irish Bards states that Molly Maguire was "a young lady of a good family in the county of Fermanagh; she proved a proud and extravagant dame, but she was the wife of his choice, and he loved her tenderly and lived harmoniously with her." His poem on her death (No. 49) is one of his best pieces and is really a beautiful production.

I, 2. gleanntán: gleañtáin MS.

3. fáil: 23A1 has a phonetic spelling here.

4. dár ngaoḃar: 'near us'; 'nar ngaoḃar is also used.

5. Rí, leg. a Rí. The a of the vocative is commonly omitted in these MSS.

god ní for cad (do-) ní, 'what makes me speak of you?' In Connacht cad becomes weakened to god. Sometimes, as in tuige from cad ċuige, and d'aile from cad eile the ca disappears. For 'ní, cf. note to No. 1, v, 3, above.

7. ċríd is written for ċrí in MS. A passim.

8. fairgeadaib, MS. fáigidib. Cf. Éamonn Ó Cofcáin I, 3, (14), John Jones I, 4 (MS.).

II, 2.: léirde for léi, as usual in Connacht. Here it rimes with céile.

3. dritleann, cf. Máible ní Cheallaig, ii, 7.

4. teacu: sic A to represent the pronunciation.

III, 2. éadrom: the MS. dispenses with the unnecessary t often written in this word.

ro-dear: leg. ró-dear to rime with rógad.

3. fáid = fait, the final d of which is pronounced d.

a a weakening of de. This often occurs especially after air in N. Connacht, e.g. air a banair = air do banair. Cf. also Sc. Gaelic. The pronunciation is that of an unaccented short vowel *ə*.

fíneadh: for syntax, cf. Introduction.

13. Pól Mac Aindriú (PAUL McANDREW).

23A1 contains the following note on this poem: "Car(olan) and McCabe met inadvertently at Mr. McAndrew's and were seemingly very sick after the preceding night's drinking. They called on McAndrew to give them something to allay their thirst, but he refused them bluntly, but after some entreaty he consented, provided that each would compose a verse in his praise, and he who would sound his praise better would get the longest drink. McCabe commenced first and omitted to name McAndrew in his stanza. Carolan then commenced and succeeded in gaining the victory."

I, 2. gor-é with accent on é from cad é.

3. a bréagadh (MS. bréagadh), past indic., or bréagfadh, 'who would coax.'

mánla MS., leg. mánla.

4. léimfeadh sic leg., MS. léimneadh, "that leaps about stoutly at dancing"—Engl. trans.

fleancadh, 'planks.'

5. íoca: this obviously stands for gen. of verbal noun, as d'íocfadh, would be the conditional, and owing to d', confusion would not belikely.

dóirtead: leg. a dóirtfeadh, 'who would spill.' This verb has a slender t.

8. cablach: leg. caimlann for coimlann; for this line the English translation in H34 has: "the most elegant surely of whole multitudes," which seems to hit off the meaning.

9. Dún Aoine, leg. Dún Faoine: "Duneeny"—English trans. v. Index of Place-names.

10. Cnoc na Síde: as a Rule **the first word of a compound place-name is not now declined.** Síd originally a neuter s- stem has become feminine. For change of d to d before vowel compare ádamail, 'lucky,' from ád; fíodamuil, 'quiet.' Cf. No. 1, iii, 6, note.

málainn: seems a mistake for malainn—Malinn head in Donegal. Hogan quotes two instance of this word with long a as here. Lloyd in his Post-sheanchas also gives á.

11. Cluan-tamnair: H has in English trans. "Clontamnus."

13b. Pól Mac Aindriú.

This is Carolan's contribution to the competition.

I, 1. Gáoðleig: one of the numerous forms of this word.

fear ðéanta: 'the man who performs the wonders,' or 'causes the terrors'; leg. ðéanta.

ðé-mac for ðeág-mac: this lengthening of *e* instead of *a* is common in Achill, Mayo and North Connacht generally. Cf. No. 3. ii, 8

5. púrga, for púrgta: 'who would whack.'

6. gleáradh has a meaning similar to púrgadh, such as 'striking, smiting.' A better spelling would be gleáðradh. Cf. gleo, gliaidh, 'fight.' H translates "disturbance (noise)."

crógða: H gives the pronunciation crógsa.

11. Aindriú, MS. Aindreáð: the mark of length is here used as often to show that the group is equivalent to a long vowel, not that the long vowel is a.

fíonra, usually riamra in W. Connacht, v. note, No. 6, iii, 5.

14. Peigí ní Chorcáin (PEGGY CORCORAN).

23A1 has the following note in pencil: "Car(olan) composed this song for Miss Corcoran and another for her brother. They lived at the house of Sir Malby Crofton's father, who were near relatives of them." Cf. No. 3.

I, 1. fearaire .i. fear óg, lúch, láidir, croiðeamuil: < *scoth-bhere ?*

II, 3. a béilín ceolmar: for non-aspiration of initial of adjective, cf. Introduction.

5. cumal: this is the reading of H and seems better than cúl.

na bprionnrái Spáinneach: the English translation of this passage in H is "beloved of Spanish princes," and the following note is added: "one of the expatriated Irish who, when they would not be allowed to bear arms in their country's army were under the obligation [or] necessity of enlisting in the service of foreign countries, having returned from Spain paid his addresses to the daughter of Corcoran . . .—T. H. Loftus." This note is beside the question. The reference is probably to the supposed Spanish descent of the Milesian families.

6. a gláinte dá ól: this construction is very slip-shod. The normal one would be ag ól a gláinte.

III, 1. méanra: for méanar, 'happy,' a word used in Ulster, Meath and Cavan. Dinneen (Dictionary, p. 473), derived it from mo-ġéanar, 'O.Ir. mad-génair = maith-génair, 'well was he born, fortunate blessed is he'). The change of *-nar* to *nra* is common, but the phonetic development of mo-ġéanar to méanar is not clear.

4. ġinne: aspiration of second comparative. Cf. No. 1, ii, 4, note.

céill: ir céile a gcuimne MS. It may be possible to read ir céillidhe i gcuimne, but it would not give a very definite meaning.

15. Seán Mac Seóin nó Seón JOHN.

23A1 has the following note in pencil: "No. 13 [= No. 12] was com-

posed by Car(olan) for one of the Jones (Co. Sligo family or Co. Leitrim). He affects to be deeply in love with some unknown lady." Hardiman (in his notes, p. 120) says " John Jones was a descendant of Jeremy Jones of Ardnaglasse and Bellaghy in the county of Sligo, by Elizabeth, grand-daughter of Sir James Ware, the celebrated Irish antiquary." Despite all these references the song does not seem to be in the style or diction of Carolan. Accordingly, I mark it doubtful. It is published in Connellan's Collection and there called Seon St. John.

I, 1. óig-bean : the a of the vocative is commonly omitted even before consonants in this manuscript. Before a vowel, as here, it would not be pronounced.

déan póill : ' don't rush,' ' give me time.' Cf. déan foighid, ' have patience.' Hardiman has wrongly dídean, póil.

2. daoim : used instead of dáim on the analogy of adaoi. Dialect ?

II, 4. Seoin : leg. Seón.

III, 2. doiteairt̃a (?), MS. doiteair dioṫ ; there is some corruption here, and the correct reading is not clear. Hardiman has : a'r doiteal dioṫhach gan bhíghh, Connellan doitrighe. Leg. doitrighe, or doiteairt̃a. Cf. doitrighim, I scorch, broil.

IV, 2. maorga : for maorṫa sic leg.

V, 2. dorrann fán : Hardiman has dorrmán fán.

éirdeaċt : MS. eirdeaċt.

VI, 2. ċugad agam MS., agaim I, point to ċugad agaiḃ, or ċugad ! ċugaiḃ ! ' beware, beware ' (?) as the correct reading.

16. CAITRÍONA CROFTON (CATHERINE CROFTON).

This song is known in the west as " Stór na mbeaċ." If it Carolan's it is one of his very best. It is attributed in 3 B 38, p. 110, under the name of Cuaċ na Sug to Séamus Ó Doruidhean or Ó Dorian of Donegal, and is said to be the same air as Maillreaċ (Walsh) Baile Uí Fhágáin. Cf. Part II, No. 8. On the other hand Crofton is a familiar name in Carolan's repertoire. Cf. stanza iv, 3, No. 2.

Pádraic a Búrca of Devlin, W. Mayo, sings this to a very beautiful air. As his version is different and in some respects superior to the manuscript one I give it here in full. Some of the stanzas may be later additions :—

A thóir na meaċ ba hó-mhire blas ná beoir i dtairge i gcórna,
Do ċiúin-béal mealú a déanaḋ ós ḋe'n tsean a bí chóga garta, lúṫmar ;
Níl úgaim 'r níl beart dár fóghluim bean ag iarraiḋ mear ná múinte,
Nár ṫóig mo fheairc na n-ón-folt tair, ré'n nór le'r fear rí an cúige.

Naċ miṫid doim tráċt air sgéimh na mná a fiolraigh ón ard-fhúil onórach,
Na gcucán tláṫ mar a' réar a rár nó mar beiṫ sgáile i nglaine ómna :
A ċiúin-bean mánla, ċiallmar, náireaċ, foineannta, fárta, fo-ċomhairleaċ,
Go bruil saighead ó do ghrádh a' gaḃail ṫí mo ċeart-lár, agus mo leigheas naċ bruil ag leaghaiḃ ná ag doctúirí.

Tá tinneas in mo ċeann 7 ċaill mé mo mheabhair, agus duine boċt lér chráiḋ an saoghal mé,

An tráth do fhaoiméim ort, a éigse gan locht, bím ag tú air beiceadh Éireann.
Do fúil mar an (f)fuil acht aimhain gan í beith a' fit ag do leaca mar an aol éadtainn,
So gcuaid dearg mar an fór ag do béal tanaí ciúin na bróg, ir tú tarrainn i mbrón a' traogail mé.

Tá mo grádh ag mo fuain a' gabhail a' comhnuidhe úaim i ngleanntán uaigneach fléidhe,
A'r go mbudh deirge a gcuaid ná an éadach i dtuaidh, agus go dtug cí an buaidh ó fléidhtí.
B'fhearr liom-sa uair ceadh finc' fuar le na mín-éigir uaral gan éanlocht,
Ná beith 'mo luighead imdan éluain nó go ngoireadh an cuach a'r nó go gcluineadh mo éluasa an trághna.

Dá brágainn-se fós mhilir ó mo ghrádh mhaithfinn duí bó, bhéidir,
Doimhneócainn a' mhuir, gnámhrainn a' fhuit agus gcróigfinn na cnuic de éan-toil,
Comhreócainn a' gcuan com díreach leir an magail ag gabhainn duit Fiannaidh (sic) Éireann,
Agus éiudhbrainn a' míol buidhe ina lán-fit ón gcoill agus éireabhrainn duit an chré m' éinfeamainn.

I, 1. na mbeach is here equivalent to 'honey,' and blas is a further elaboration of the same idea.

po-bhreáchta: is comparative of po-bhreágh.

3. múnadh: it would be better to read múinte gen. depending on bhíathra.

orla, "that my love does not enjoy in her treasury deposited"—Engl. trans. Orla I take to be for urla, f. 'the hair.' Cf. P.B.'s version for a more satisfactory reading. Cf. also the reading of 2318.

cóige should read cúige to rhyme with múnadh (múinte).

II, 1. onórach (sic leg.): we rarely find the dative feminine of an adjective now correctly given.

3. fúgach, fárta: these two words often go together meaning 'contented and happy.'

fíteoilte, peaceful, quiet, a derivative of fíth, peace; "tranquil"—H (trans.).

leágha (MS. liaigh, PB. leághaibh) to rime with grádh.

III, 1. einneach: the word is now often pronounced with nn.

2. gcuartal: this is to be taken rather as a survival of the accusative after mar than the dative form.

IV. 1. dúthach: which H has corrected to dú means 'native,' 'inherent.'

3. ná i n-Airdland (MS. na n-Airdland): translation in H reads: "the mansion of O'Neill of swords gleaming," but I take Aird-land to be a place-name: Northland (?). Cf. Cupán uí Cágha (No. 29), i, 2. This also would point to the authorship of Carolan.

17. Mártan mac Giorra.

The song was not printed by Hardiman. The manuscript does not contain any note on it, except that it is headed "Carolan cct."

I, 1. tá fáilte romhaib: this remark is supposed to have been made by Mártan mac Giolla.

4. tréitheach (MS. tréach): for tréitheacha, 'qualified, skilled.'

III, 2. earbuidh: in S. Connacht this word is usually earbuidh, i.e. without aspiration of b.

pean: Engl. 'pan.'

IV, 2. tá feinnim: the MSS. have here (tha) finneadh which is an unusual form of the verbal noun of feinnim.

IV, 3. uile-ghairdeas, probably a form of oll-ghairdeas, 'universal joy.'

V, 1. boird éadain, a side-table.

Geneva: the second *e* would be long and accented to rime with éadain.

2. beoir mhárta, 'March beer.' Cf. ACG, p. 50, beoir mhaith mhárta.

4. Shrub?

VII, 1. mómhail, MS. múmhail = modhamhail.

2. óirga: for óirdha; after r, dh is sometimes pronounced g. Cf. mórga, Iarla Mac Adam, iv, 3.

5. rgriortóiri, usually rgriobradóiri.

18. Iarla mac Adam.

This poem is attributed to Carolan in 23A1 and 18, and stanza II is in his style. Expressions like gan cían would point to its being an Ulster song, but we must remember Carolan was not a native of Connacht. The poem refers to Nancy, daughter to Manus Roe O Donnell (ii, 3), who married Henry, son of Charles MacDermott (v, 1). Cf. No. 23. In the list of contents in 18, it is called "Earl of Cave" which is changed to "Clare" in the heading. The former may have come from 'c Adam (?). The melody is given by O Neill, Music of Ireland, p. 118.

I, 1. tog: the MS. (A) has taidh for which tadh was probably, in the first place intended. 18 has tóig.

feol do ciall: if this means 'have good sense', [lit. guide your sense], the construction is unusual. The MS. has ciall.

3. gan cían, 'without tedium.' This is an Ulster expression.

ciallmhar, cf. Cait. Crofton, ii, 1, note.

4. chuaidh le dámh: dámh means people, relations, relationship, connection by marriage, cf. ní raibh gaol ná dámh agam leir. Thus the phrase means 'who "took after" her relations.' Cf. further ó chuaidh tú le do mhaithrín, 'you are taking after your mother'—Sgeilpín Draigneach.

II, 4. aird-flaith usually feminine as here.

IV, 2. Iarla Mac Adam (?): MS. A has tha C'., I has tha Cámh changed into "an cláir."

V, 1. ré tá ar m' aire: 'it is of him I am thinking.'

da mbuidh duail: 'in whom it was inherent.'

V, 2. tréitheach, elsewhere spelled tréach. Cf. No. 17, i, 4.

19. Tobóid Peyton.

This poem is contained in MSS. 23A1 and 23H34 and there is, in addition in the latter, an English translation. This poem is probably for Miss Bridget Peyton the daughter of Tobóid Peyton for whom he made the planksty Peyton (No. 21). Cf. Hardiman, p. 117. Music published by Hime, Broderip, Bunting, O Neill, etc. V. Bunting, p. 99.

I, 1. Tobóid : earlier the *t* was slender, *Tiobóid* < Theobald ; *-ald* had become *-aud,***ōd* before its introduction to Irish. Cf. Seaghóid beside an earlier from Seaghalt. Owing to the long vowel *o* in the second syllable there is a weakening of the vowel of the first syllable in these words. V. Introduction, p. 62, (12).

2. fuad : the MS. has fláinte which does not rime. Hardiman's reading is perhaps best of all : mo ghné ir mo fláinte úaim.

ghlas : aspiration under the influence of the aspiration of féar.

II, 1. Guaire : often called Guaire na féile, king of of Aidhne in the 7th cent. For anecdotes of his generosity, v. CZ, III, 212.

III, 3. léir for réir from do réir. Cf. léir for t'réir.

amhairc : in the popular language, in such combinations, the rules of grammar are not generally observed.

fúla : fúile is the reading of H, but the former is the more usual genitive.

IV, 3. bat, as pronounced. The word is usually written ba, but then according to rule, the vowel final letter of an accented word should become long.

4. féinín : a choice gift.

tríd : the Ulster usage of tríd for trí seems to have spread into N. Connacht. Cf. Morris, Seanfocla Uladh, 1259, etc.

VI, 2. -mneóraind : in Munster 'neoraind. In Connacht this word is often still ponounced mneóraind, in poetry. 23I8 has here the older ē- future innéaraind.

VII, 1. mhánla : the MSS. have mháulaigh which indicates a change of nl to ll in this dialect.

23A1 has in addition the following four lines which were probably not made by Carolan :—

Mar bhuigean-ra acht fras beag uair do ló,
 ⁊ ceadh coulacta (i)mbár a ghéaga,
Nach fúgach fárdaidh fuirghinn báire,
 an-iochtar do fháircín fléibhe.

20. An tSíodh Beag ⁊ an tSíodh Mhór.

This, according to Hardiman, was the first song Carolan made. He composed it at the instance of Seorsa mag Raghnaill of Muintir Eolais, Leitrim. Cf. Hardiman I, xlvii, for legends of the place.

I, 1. mór : imreas is masc., but both other MSS. have mhór.

II, 1. cé (uasal) = cia. The word would now be pronounced cu húasal in Connacht.

4. coinnigh (MS. cuine, cuinni) for older congaibh, congbuigh.

II, 3. ann : ought to be inntse, but this would not suit metre.

IV, 1. fáiltiġim : fáilte is often pronounced with short a in W. Con. but it is generally marked long in this manuscript, so its omission is probably an oversight.

21. plaṅgstaí fáḋton (PLANKSTY PEYTON).

Cf. No. 19 and Hardiman I, 117. Hardiman says the song was sung to the air of the "Young May Moon." 23E21 contains the following note in pencil on this song : "not by Carolan, but by Terence Kelleher, who being naked was clothed by T. Peiton." The E21 version is very corrupt and is written partly in roman characters. In 23A1 it is rightly attributed to Carolan. Toby Peyton lived in Lisduff, Co. Leitrim. V. Bunting, p. 99 : According to Ó Neill, Buntings' informant, he lived to the age of 104 years, "and when he was 100 he would mount his horse as actively as a man of twenty." Music in Bunting, Hime, etc.

I, 3. ġruaġać : the particular application of this word in this context is not clear.

4. maṁlaḋ, MS. has marlaḋ.

22. seán ó dóiġneacáin (REV. JOHN DUIGNAM).

On this song the MSS. have no special note beyond attributing it to Carolan. Hardiman (p. lix.), enumerates it amongst the songs of Carolan which were made for natives of Co. Roscommon. In 23I8, it is headed "Revd. John Duignam."

I, 1. Earbuirne : It is difficult to say whether this is the Iarbeirne (= Hysperides) of the tales or as H has it : Iar-Fráinne, 'W. Spain.'

3. ḃláiċ : the ċ and ġ of ḃláċaiġ combine to give ċ, a case of unvoicing.

fíona fair sic A, fíona a'r fair H ; probably fíon sec, dry wine, champagne. Cf. also German Sekt. To take fair as gen. of fear would be out of the question. It might possibly stand for Sark, the French *r* not being heard as an *r* by Irish speakers, but the foregoing explanation is more probable. Cf. Ġearraí for Guernsey.

5. alcmeata may be for *alchemie*, chemistry ? H has míorać̀ain.

II, 2. fir-ḋuire : the wild rose tree. The i of the first part is often wrongly written í. It is pron. *fer'*.

II, 3. méaḋ : 'mead.'

ḟuinse : 'punch.' H has ḋiġ.

4. ṁuintireas (MS, ṁuintirḋeas H). The ḋ is silent after r.

III, 1. fġuabać̀ means 'in sweeping masses (of hair).' Both MSS. I and A have fġuabal which equals fġuab-ḟolt as -cráoḃal 23I8 (S. Ḃéal Áṫa Seanaiḋ) stands for -craoḃ-ḟolt. We should probably read a fġuab-ḟolt, etc. This stanza has no apparent connection with the foregoing.

III, 1. clannóġać̀ : referring to the hair ; usual clannać̀, 'falling in *clann's* or locks.'

IV, 1. fmuit may be for fmúit, haze, gloom ; or if the reading is correct it is a plural of fmut a "snout." Cf. tá fmut air, 'he is out of humour.' Domnać̀ na fmut is the popular name of the first Sunday in Lent.

ui mainn: H has iod mhoran(n), 'the ring of Morann,' son of Cairbre Cinn-chait. It is doubtful whether the latter reading is right.

4. tá mo fúil fiot: H. beid mo fúil leat. Fiot corresponds to O.Ir. *frit*. The construction is virtually an analysis of Old Irish *frisacci* = friss-ad-ci, 'expects,' 'hopes.'

23. SEABAC BÓAL ÁTA SEANAIG (HAWK OF BALLYSHANNON) (23A1, 23E21).

Hardiman (p. 113) gives the following circumstantial account of the composition of this poem. He says it was composed by Carolan for, or at the request of the "son of O Reilly (who), returning from Leitrim, accidentally met the 'Fair daughter of O More' near her father's residence . . . Shortly afterwards, at an entertainment at the house of O More, the youthful lover took an opportunity of reciting the ode accompanied by the music of the harp." Stanza VIII would seem to have been made after "young O Reilly had the happiness to be united to the beloved object of his affections." The hero of the poem is entitled a dé-mac taraid Manuir in VIII, i.e. the son of Manus O Donnell and brother of the Nancy referred to in No. 18. Accordingly Hardiman is not correct. Cf. E21. Bunting, Ancient Music of Ireland, p. 91, says the melody is an "altered composition of Rory Dall [O Cahan], being his 'Port Atholl' somewhat varied by Carolan, who composed words to it for Miss Moore."

23E21 which gives two versions of the song and an English translation (p. 117) has the heading: "Literal translation of Torlogh O'Carolan's song on the marrige of Conor O'Reilly with the daughter of O'More."

The MS. (23E21, p. 141), also contains the following note as well as phonetic transcript of portion of the poem:

"This was first written by Tercnce Carolan Great Poet for Miss O More and Charles O Donnell of the County of Mayo who Got Her in Marriage from her unkle Oreily of the County of West Meath Ballinlough. The Hawk of Ballyshannon.

First.

Hexo (?) faircen dea wra ale || o Connor o Reily Go
Sleavte Ei Walce || in Reegun Oge is milsc poge:
ys er Eneen Ei Worc Er traughtem. Shur
Nim bere var (?) lader: Iss whide laku kces Er carde.
planden tane ugu ne Gravc ult dathe iss tu atame ra.

2nd.

Agus Nagh Nefee in tca leer aree malue: Geage
No Maghill fanagh || Shure No Reehu In Nere o Aver
E heelry og Connel Carnagh Mulim who fane
fan Ream Shin a Glackish a yee Mick topy
Wanish Us tu Shovuc Na Earna agus Baalashany
agus Meen Cree Gagh mra hu.

Hugh Lyons."

A consideration of the phonetics of the foregoing would prove interesting, but space does not permit such an investigation here. *Hexo* probably stands for aig fo. Cf. stanzas V, VI, VII, VIII.

The metrical scheme of the poem is that the accented syllable of the last word of the first, second and fourth lines rime, the third being different. It rimes with a word in the middle of the 4th line, e.g., stanza III :

á é á
á é á
á ó ó
ó ó á

I, 1. bráinneac : one would expect bráinní.

II, 1. d'áiteagad : this is the reading of A and the second version in I8. The first version in I8 has neiteann d'aitheagad to be read : an fuiteann d'áitiú, 'to change the set.' This and the word Áiteann which is replaced by Láin Linn, in some of the versions and a Dia gan, would lead one to the belief that the first stanza of the poem were composed by a northern poet for 'O More's daughter,' and added to by Carolan. A similar remark may apply to No. 18, Iarla Mac Adam (?).

3. -cóir : leg. -comair, 'opposite to us, along with us.'

III, 4. fionnad is a Donegal form. Cf. note iii, 1, above. Words such as this cause some doubt as to the authorship of Carolan. These northern forms if not due to the MSS. may have been under the influence of his visits to Fermanagh.

V, 2. sleibte Máinle (MS): we are probably justified in reading sléibte (tí) Máille which is the corrected reading of H. Hardiman takes this to refer to the mountains of W. Mayo. E21 in translation has " hills of Mailey." The phonetic version has *sleavte Ei Walee*. But cf. No. 19, vii, note.

VII, 3. Seamair, the MS. A has seamair. I,8 version 1 has siúr na mogaib síolmáid ó Seamair : agar aiér o Chonnel Ceanac which makes rather better rime but worse sense.

X, 3. dom aicme : sic leg. 'for my set' ; do maicne would have no meaning.

XIII, 1. a' Bealaig Meánaid : leg. Meádonaig ; " Beallagh Mainey " in translation.

3. dár gcoinne, 'for us.'

4. Bealtaine : the rime requires a lengthening of the first *a*.

The last four stanzas, which are only in E21, seem the best of the whole poem.

24. COIRNÉAL NUINSEANN (COL. NUGENT).

This poem was probably made on the occasion of the marriage of Col Nugent to the 'Betty daughter of James' referred to. She seems to have hailed from Meath, and Carolan had recollections of taking drink in her father's house. Nugent must have belonged to Luigne or Leyney in Co. Sligo. 2318 heads it " Young O Connor," over which is written in different writing " Colonel Nugent and." O Connor may have been the lady's name.

The poem is a type of the usual noisy drinking song without much depth or sincerity.

I, 1. ciú : an alternate reading 'globe' has been suggested in the MSS.

II, 2. fá n-ar dtuaim: cf. tá fagaim ir mór-uairle (ag) teachtain faoi n-a tuaim ACG, p. 20. faoi thuaim mo Naimí tá na cannaí dá ndóirtead ib. p. 50, and fa thuaim do fláinte, next stanza.

III, 1. inghne gorc: from MS. A, nach í naoine gorg aoibinn one would be inclined to read: míoghan na gorg aoibinn, 'queen of the delightful eyes,' but the reading of I seems clearer: nach í ir naoine gorg 7 aoibinn bor, 'has she not the slowest (i.e., most dreamy) eyes and most beautiful hands." mall is commonly applied to eyes, but ingin is not common in this sense Cf. No. 38, i, 5.

3. chondar: more usually connrad, a pact, bargain, condition. A d-sound develops between nn and r. MS. I8 has gan chundar, 'unlimited,' which may be a better reading.

iomchubaid, sic leg. for MS. umchaoid (?): or is it simply a mistake for iomda pron. iomaid? As regards caoi the simple form cuibe is so pronounced: e.g. ní caoi dhuit a dhéanamh often written to represent the pronuneiation of ní cuibe dhuit.

25. bean chrofton (MADAME CROFTON).

Hardiman states that "Madam Crofton is said to have been the lady of Sir Edward Crofton of Moate in the county of Roscommon, baronet." She was also a "Betty," as in the last ease. Melody in Hime (Nat. Libr.), Bunting, O Neill, ete.

The language of the poem does not show any points of partieular interest. Stanza II has the rime of -m, -nn, followed by an unstressed syllable.

26. seán glas.

This poem is attributed to Carolan in the MSS. 23A1 and 23I8, but the style is very unlike his. I8 has the heading: "Tune-Blaek Joke," leg. 'Blaek Rogue.' v. O Neill, Musie of Ireland, p. 170, and Index.

I, 2. léineadh: this word on the analogy of teine, etc., has beeome a dental stem.

4. éanacht, for the more usual éinfeacht.

27. éamonn dodwell (EDWARD DODWELL).

This poem is now printed for the first time, and nothing further is known of the Dodwell referred to. It is in Carolan's usual style, deseriptive of a pleasant tempered affable gentleman who had a faeility for making his friends drunk. Dodwell was still unmarried (II, 5) when this poem was made. The melody is published by Bunting, O Neill, ete.

I, 5. frall air mirge: there is a word frallad, a warming drink; perhaps dall, or dallta, 'blind' is meant. One MS. has frál.

28. seán mac éadáirt.

The only information eontained in the MS. with referenee to this song is the note that 'Kingsland is a seat between Boyle and Frenchpark,' which must have been the residenee of John Edwards. This song was made on the occasion of his marriage. The name of the lady is not given, but Venus and Deirdre are called in as eomparisons. After two stanzas

Carolan, after having exhausted the catalogue of their good qualities, leaves them to their happiness. The melody is in Hime's collection (No. 9). In 18, Hardiman corrects the title to " John Drury," but does not publish this poem.

I, 1. ṁuṁad: probably an analogy with aṫad. In S. Connacht the word is pronounced *rut* with nasal *ú*.

2. ṡe a mbéiṫ, MS. ṡé mbíaiṫ, for lé a mbéiṫ, an old verbal form and an old construction. 23I8 has also ṡé mbíaiṫ; it usually would have mbeiṫ. The order would now generally be a mbéiṫ an tír ráṫa léi.

3. Déiṁe pron. with long *ē* in the first syllable in Connacht. In O.Ir. the vowel is short, and I have not found any instance with long *ē* in any early Irish text. The lengthening is similar to the lengthening of *a* before *rd*, thus ceárṫ, árṫ, ṗoṁ-ḃoṁṗ, 'a lintel,' pron. ṗáṫḃoṁṗ.

II, 1. póraṫ ṡé: for póraṫ lé.

2. lánúin a more phonetic spelling than lánaṁain, 'a married couple.'

3. ró for older róṡ, pleasure.

4. raoṡlaċ rlán: cf. below, Ċuiṁ mé mo ṡaṁṫa, p. 266, i, 4 note.

29. cupán uí eáṡra (THE CUP OF O'HARA).

" Kian O'Hara, Esq., of Nymphsfield, in the county of Sligo whose descendant, Charles O'Hara, is the governor of that county and one of its Members in Parliament. This respectable gentleman is in possession of a remnant, worth some thousands annually, of the estates which have been in the possession of his ancestors for upwards of 1550 years."—Hardiman, p. 123.

For further poems on this subject, v. Seán Naṁó, No. 64.

II, 2. i n-Árlann, MS naṁo-lann. Hardiman has ṡáṁ-ṡleann. Cf. above Caiṫríona Cṁorcon (16), iv, 3. 2318 has náṁann, 23H33 has Oṁlanṁ. In view of this and the next line the word probably stands for Orleans.

5. ṗáṡaim: for this use of the 1sg. ipv., cf. above, Introduction

II, 2. ḃéiṫ: sic leg. for the sake of the rime. MS. has ḃíaiṡ.

II, 3. Doiṁḃealḃaċ, MS. Doiṁḃíolaċ which indicates the pronunciation of the dialect. Cf. change of ṡ to í, Introduction. p. 62,

30. ḃean uí eáṡra (Mrs. O'HARA).

The lady for whom this poem was made was probably the wife (or mother) of the last mentioned.

I, 1. aiṡ a n-uṁlaiṡeann (uṁlaiṡeam MS.): this peculiar use of aiṡ has been already referred to, No. 2, i, 8.

31. plé-ráca an Ruarcaiṡ (PLANKSTY O'RORKE).

This poem is not printed by Hardiman. The MS. 23A1 contains no information as regards the subject matter of it; v. O Neill, Music of Ireland, p. 119.

I, 1. mé = méiṫ, 'fat, well-stocked.'

ꝺon meṫ: for ꝺen mil: eclipses after ꝺon, ꝺcn is common in the dialect of this MS. (23A1). Cf. l. 3.

4. bꝛuꝺ: usually bꝛoꝺ.

II, 1. ꝛcilꝛ for a(ꝛ) ꝛcilꝛ.

2. ċunnꝛaiꝛc MS. for conaiꝛc. The W. Con. form is usually conꝛaiꝛc.

óamꝛa: amber, from Fr. ambre. It is interesting to note that French *a* followed by nasal gave Irish *ó*. The Modern French vowel in this word would be mid-back open.

II, 4. ċonnꝛc: the more usual Con. form is conꝺac.

Liaṫꝛoma (MS. liaꝛꝛuim) from liaṫ-ꝺꝛoma. The ṫ changes ꝺ into ꝛ. Cf. aṫ-ꝺéanaiṁ where ṫꝺ is pronounced ꝛ.

6. caiꝛliocaṫ: the Con. form is now caiꝛiliꝛgaṫ.

III, 3. ꝼíoꝛ-ꝛcaiṫ ṁullaiġ: ꝛcaiṫ = ꝛcoṫ: 'the very topmost flower of the Milesians.' A similar expression is ꝛméaꝛ ṁullaiġ, 'the pick of the cluster.'

IV, 1. ġuꝛ maṫꝛaiġeaiṁ ꝺo gaṫ céim: MS. has máṫꝛaiġeaiṁ, I, maiṫꝛiġeaiṁ; there seems to be some corruption here, and the emendation is not obvious.

3. ꝛíoġa: for more usual ꝛiġṫe, ꝛiġꝛe, kings. The MS. has ꝛioġaiꝺ.

V, 1. a Néill: the MS. has a ṁall óġ Uaꝺ Ruaiꝛc: the correct reading here is doubtful. ṁall may be a mistake for ṁall, but there is no reference to such a person otherwise in the poem.

V, 8. ċoinneaꝺaꝛ: better ċoinniġeaꝺaꝛ for ċongbuiġeaꝺaꝛ.

VI, 3. léiꝛ: in Roscommon and N. Connacht ṫ'ꝛ éiꝛ is often pronounced léiꝛ.

32. COIRNÉAL Ó h-OIREAṀAN (COLONEL IRWIN).

Neither MS. 23A1 nor Hardiman contains any further notice of the person celebrated in this song. Melody published by Hime (No. 51), O Neill, etc.

I, 3. ꝛáġaꝺ: this word, in spoken Irish, has generally a d-stem.

5. a ꝼéubaꝺ balla(í), 'who used to smash down walls'; or ꝼéubaꝺ may be taken as a verbal noun. The reference is possibly to his earlier military exploits.

33. CAIṪRÍONA NÍ NÉILL (CATHERINE O NEILL).

This poem is certainly not in the style of Carolan, and internal evidence also indicates that it is not his. The spelling is particularly unreliable.

I, 4. ꝺúꝛaiġ: the ꝛ is always broad in this world in the dialect of the MS.

5. coiꝛꝼe cꝛuiṫe . . . ꝛꝛuailliꝺe: MS. coiꝛꝼe cꝛuiṫe cluanṫaċ a nꝼeill ꝛꝛuille ꝺluṫ caiꝛ, which is obviously corrupt. H33 has ꝛꝛuile.

7. meabaiꝛ m' uaiꝛġe: I have met no other instance of this

expression. H33 has meabair mo tuirgi which is an endeavour to give an intelligible reading and which probably represents the meaning.

II, 4. fuit = tríota.

5. ní beag: 'a little thing.' H33 writes ir beag, having misunderstood ní.

faotuġaḋ: relief from sickness, abating of or ease from pain.

34. Citi Ní Eaġra (Kitty O'Hara).

MS. 23A1 attributes it to Carolan, but 23I8 does not assign an author. The style does not resemble Carolan's, but it is difficult to be certain. His obviously a W. Sligo song on the death of one of the O Haras (of Leyney). The melody is printed by Bunting, who describes it as " very ancient, author and date unknown."

I, 5. léir = t'ir éir.

6. -comnia: = comnia, m giving n before i.

2. fpár buḋ ġiorra ná uair: for another occurrence of this phrase, v. ACG, p. 37, line 15, in a S. Sligo poem.

II, 4. uaim: the ua has its full sound in this word as can be seen by the rime. Cf. iii, 4.

6. mullaiġ, probably for dative plural, or it may be for malaiġ,' brow In S. Ulster MSS. we find molaiḋ for malaiġ.

35. Nans Ní Airt (Nancy Hart).

" Nancy Hart was a sister to Bishop Hart " is written in 23A1 in pencil. See No. 10 above. " O Gara cct," is added in pencil in 23I8, apparently by Daniel Malone.

I, 1. a, gniomh: leg. i ngníomh.

2. buḋ tréine: dentals are not aspirated after buḋ, ba, in Connacht Irish.

3. cuic: pron. cuí.

II, 3. tiúair, now usually tiúir. The former is required by rime.

4. riubal aige (MS. ċuige) ċuige is pron. *hegə* in Connacht, hence the change to aige is easy.

7. an deaig-uball riḋe, sic. leg., MS. an deaig uball riċ.

8. don mnaoi ḋáir Ḃénur, 'of the woman who was Venus.' Notice the peculiar construction.

III, 3. mo malairt-re má 'nír: 'if you make any other choice but me.'

4. iongnamh: MS. aonaḋ indicates pronunciation *ynú*.

5. ḋá n-imíġinn un fgaoil, 'it I were to go frantic.'

IV, 3. rtaon, pr. rtaen to rime with féair. Cf. again céaḋta: cáoile.

V, 1. ataoim: a peculiar form, on analogy with ataoi.

VI, 2. baoiṫa = buaḋaiṫa: change of *ua* to *ae*. This is a peculiarity of N. Connacht Irish already referred to, Introduction, p. 59.

36. PLANGSTAÍ AN PLUNCÉADAIG (PLANKSTY PLUNKET).

" James Plunkett of Bunenedin in the County of Sligo to whom this handsome tribute was paid was one of the most accomplished youths of his time. At this period, the Irish language was studied as an indispensable part of the education of an Irish gentleman, and was at the same time spoken by all classes in the west of Ireland. This explains the following passage in the first stanza :—Fuair oideas . . . air Gaoidheilg bheág líomhta."—Hardiman, p. 130. 23I8 contains two other stanzas, in addition to those printed. In a note opposite to Dun an Fiodáin (corr. to Cill an Fiodáin), in one of these stanzas, this place is said to be " the seat of Mr. Plunket, near Mr. Brown's of Cloonfad in the parish of Aughrim, Co Roscommon."

23A1 contains a note in pencil on this poem : " James Plunket of Kilanadin near Elphin Died at Patt McGarry's in Laccan in the greatest the greatest distress." The melody is in Bunting.

I, 1. Fiontóin : Hardiman has Brionntóin.

II, 4. a n-airo-flait : this word is feminine here as in the earlier language.

, Gartraiḋ (MS): *sr* > *str*. Cf. Introduction, p. 68.

III, 4. air an nGlúine .i. as pórad.

37. BRIGID NÍ'C FEORAIS (BOBBY CRUCE).

This poem is headed " Bobby Cruce " in 23A1, but seems rather to be addressed to Bridget Cruise. Read from this point of view it is interesting.

I, 2. Cipe ; cf. above, No. 11, ii, 2, note.

8. mair bruige mé MS : we should expect muir braga mé.

II, 6. mo leiṫéide : the MS. has leiṫide which is the commoner form now, but I have restored mo leiṫéide as it gives a better rime.

7. cuirim cúl mo láime le : ' I shall place no reliance on.

III, 1. garṫa : this word generally means red, (red) hot, warm = gorṫa ; e.g. tá a gruaiḋ cheí gairṫe léi : ' her cheeks are red.' It is commonly used in such phrases in the sense of ' fair,' ' beautiful.' The present usage of the word is unusual : ' is it not a nice state (?) of affairs.'

ro : sic leg. MS. ró.

38. SÚSAÍ NÍ CEALLAIG (SUSANNA KELLY).

According to internal evidence this Susanna Kelly lived in the barony of Athlone. 23I8 has a fúraig deas ingin Féamuir, corr. to deas na bpéarlaig.

I, 1. banúnta : usually banúntaṫt.

baor mé : for buaiḋir, cf. below baorṫa for buaiḋarṫa, No. 40, ii, 5, No. 34, vi, 2, Introduction, p. 59.

5. ingin féiḋ, sic leg. for MSS. ráoin féiḋ. Cf. No. 24, iii, 1.

II, 5. a dá lámh: a dá lámh would be more correct, but the other is commoner in the spoken language.

39. Bean Cóil (MADAM COLE).

This poem is contained in 23A1 and 23B28 of which the latter gives better readings.

I, 4. dúirtear MS.: leg. dúirigtear, 'is awakened.' The line is short.

6. cóir: this line is also short and word having an *ó* vowel is required.

7. éireachadh as an auxiliary adjective is common in Sligo and N. Connacht.

Ginn I take to be gen. of Gean after 'un (MS. an) = cuin.

II, 1. léir = do réir.

inntreacht for intleacht is common.

II, 3. Ginn, 'bright, clear,' is a different word from Ginn, g. of Gean. Cf. Munster Glinn, 'bright,' e.g. drúcht Glinn ar maidin ceo.

4. tar na (MS. A de gach): de na would also be a possible reading. The line is imperfect. 2318 has two versions: (1) dó na mná í, (2) do mnáib with gach added over line.

8. bí . . . dá ól MS: bíod . . . . dá hól is a better construction here. Cf. the readings of 2318, 1, mo mían.

40. Bean an Leanna (THE LANDLADY).

This is a song typical of Carolan and is very prettily composed.

I, 6. reachtáil = 'reckoning.'

II, 3. liúit dá réidead: liúit probably stands for *flute* rather than *lute*.

5. baoirtea for buadairtea as usual. Cf. above, Susanna Kelly, I, 1.

41. BRIDGET WALDRON.

This was a bean a' leanna of a different type to the last. She must have treated Carolan very badly, seeing that even at her death he did not forgive her, but entreats Charon to keep a close watch on her.

The poem is contained in 23O42, p. 136.

I, 2. géarróchaid rí, 'she will make sour,' but it may be for giorróca rí, 'she will shorten.'

42. Fainní Ní Ceallaig (FANNY KELLY).

I, 3. go breicinn, go breuchaim MS., better go bréachad.

I, 4. fad farraid: there is some corruption here. i bfarrad may have been intended. Dialect?

II, 4. leigeafar for ir ead leigeafar, hence the relative form.

43. Gracesi noinsionn (GRACEY NUGENT).

I have found copies of this in three MSS., 23E12 (R.I.A.), a Manchester MS. and a Maynooth MS. This poem has already been published by Walker (Memoirs), Miss Brooke and Hardiman. According to Walker, Gracey Nugent "was a sister to the late John Nugent, Esq., of Castle Nugent, Culamber. She lived with her sister, Mrs. Conmee, near Balenagar, in the County of Roscommon, at the time she inspired our bard." This information is contained word for word in a Maynooth MS. The air is in Bunting's Collection of Irish Music, Vol. I, and in Hime's collection.

V, 1. óig-mnaoi sic MS.: óig is adopted from óig-bean where palatatization is justified.

2. a bruil 7c.: ar binnc a glór . . . would be a neater construction.

44. Slámte an fuiscí.

The tone of this and the following poem, though they are typical of Carolan, is not very high. The present poem resembles Raftery's Cairmirt an Póraire leir an uirge beaċa.

I, 1. fuirce or fuirci is simply a Hibernicisation of the English word 'whiskey' which is replacing uirge beaċa. The initial f is not subject to aspiration.

45. Ól-re ċeaRbaLLáin (CAROLAN'S RECEIPT).

This is one of the most oft-quoted of Carolan's songs. Its language is good enough, but it contains very little poetry. The air is given by Bunting, Hime, etc.

II, 3. gricaoóg sic leg. (MS. graiocog), 'a little stimulus,' hence a stimulant.'

III, 5. ceiliúr = ceilcaḃar, 'which will make your voice musical.'

IV, 4. fíon fuic, for note on this word, v. above, No. 22, i, 3.

46. bean an triinsig (Mrs. TRENCH).

Mrs. Trench was otherwise known as Fanny Power and was daughter of a David Power, Loughrea, Co. Galway (v. ll. 945, 950). According to Flood's account (Irish Music, p. 231), she married Richard Trench on 13th March, 1732, and the song was made before this (v. line 956). The melody is in Bunting, Hime, etc.

It is contained in the MS. 23B28 and E11, 1. Both versions are almost identical.

I, 2. uairle gcanamla, cf. note No. 1, ii, 4, p. 272 above.

3. loċ Riaċ; loċ Riġac MSS. for loċa Riaċ.

II, 2. vol a ṫ'éag: for vul vo ṫ'éag with vo reduplicated.

47. Beiti ní Briain.

This poem is contained in MSS. 23O42 and 23E21. From the first line we see that lady celebrated lived beside the Boyne. This indicates

that Carolan occasionally revisited his native County. O Neill, p. 120, publishes a " Planxty Kitty O Brien " by Carolan which is probably a mistake for Betty O Brien.

I, 5. oírle from oilre by metathesis.

II, 5. ċuir mé dúil, ' I set my heart on the girl of the curly hair.'

III, 3. 7 fagaim é : an instance of the 1st sing. ipv. instead of an if-clause. Cf. Introduction.

48. cumadh eoin uí ruairc.

This poem is contained in MSS. 23O42 and 23E21 and is attributed to Carolan. " Carolan " is added in different ink in O42. The authorship is extremely doubtful and the language and style of the poetry do not resemble Carolan's. A note in English in the latter MS. states that " this Eoin O'Ruairc one of the princes of Breifny was married to Mary MacDermott, daughter to the Prince of Cool-avin." A poem addressed to her by Carolan is printed above, Part I, No. 8, p. 118.

I, 1. do ċonnairc is an archaic spelling for this poetry.

II, 2. ċigeadt : this v. noun and teadt are commonly aspirated even in nominative or accusative position : ' there would be an effort to survive the disaster.'

IV, 2. deigin in all probability is for deimin. Dialect ?

49. marbhadh máire ní'g uidhir.

This poem was made by Carolan on the death of his wife in 1733. It is one of the very best of his poems and shows feeling and sincerity which are absent from many of the others. It has already been published by Walker in his Memoirs of the Irish Bards, p. 320, and by Hardiman, Irish Minstrelsy, p. 90. The poem is written in Roman hand in Stowe MS. CI, 1, fol. 98, with the heading " Mr. Carolan on his late deceased wife Mary MacGuire A.D. 1734." The writing is probably Charles O Connor's.

It is strange that in this poem Carolan dwells only on his wife's intellectual qualities.

II, 3. dar nórad : this word presents difficulty. This is the form both in Stowe and Kearney's MS. versions of the poem. Walker and Hardiman also print dár nórad. O Reilly and Dinneen give a verb nórugim, I enact, fashion, make customary, etc., and O Reilly has norad, leg. nórad, liking, approving ; hence ' flocks and riches to our liking (?).' A mistake for dá n-inneorainn is not very likely ?

4. pórad : the sentiment of self-sacrifice in this line does not impress very much seeing that Carolan was then 63 years of age.

50. uaill-ċuma ċearballáin (CAROLAN'S LAMENTATION)

This is one of the most touching of Carolan's compositions. The greater portion of it is wanting in most of the MSS. and hence two stanzas from

the version of Tomás Breathnach in Amhráin Chlainne Gaedheal have been inserted. In some of the manuscripts it is confused with MacCabe's lamentation for Carolan. A full version from 23E21 is given in No. 68, q.v. The melody is included in various collections (v. O Neill, p. 12).

The occasion of the poem was the long absence of Carolan. When he returns he meets MacCabe, who disguises his voice and tells him that MacCabe is dead. Carolan asks to be shown his grave on which he kneels and laments his faithful follower. The last stanza is made on his discovering the deception. Cf. Walker's Memoirs of the Irish Bards, p. 318, and Amhráin Chlainne Gaedheal, p. 194. This story is one of the stories most frequently related of Carolan. I give in full the following version of the story from 23E21, p. 133, written by Michael Killeen, Keadue: "Here I will proceed to tell that Charles McCabe had also been an Enminent (= eminent) poet, Carrilan heard of his Fame, although [he] never chanced to get acquainted with him though always desirous to make his acquaintance with him.

But it happened that one Day Charles McKame (*sic*) met Carrilan. But however, before they parted Carrilan Granted him a priviledge, that he would Compose only four verses of every song and the air also; and that McCabe was at liberty to add to any song composed by Carrilan. However McCabe doubted that Carrilan's affection was not equal to his acknowledgement. Therefore he Contrived a plan in order to prove Carrillan.

Another Day after a considerable length of time McKame happened to meet Carrilan again for to Execute his Design. He changed his voice in a manner that Carilan knew him not. Carrilan asked the Stranger for news. McKabe answered he had no particular news which he was sorry for but hearing of Charles McKames Death. Carrilan wanted to know the certainty of it, Inquired of him where he was buried, and by Bringing him over his Grave he would Give him 5 shillings for his Trouble. he Brought him into a churchyard that he got Convenient and leaving Carrilans hand on a Grave he Commenced his Lamentation as follows."

Here follows the lament.

At the end of the poem the scribe writes: "I hope it is no offence for the Writer to Sign his name—Michl. Killeen, Keadue."

51. Sgoiléaracht mic uí Cearbhallán.

This is the first time, to my knowledge, that this composition has been published. I have only met one version of it, that in 23M23, p. 69. It is surprising that in a sgoiléaracht the language could be so parliamentary, and it is noticeable that the 'scolding' is nowise bitter. MacCabe's reply is also in a good natural humorous vein.

The reference nár cuireadh i sac mé is explained by another aor which precedes Carolan's sgoiléaracht in 23M23, p. 69. The MS. is very bad and is difficult to decipher. I print the aor with some modification of spelling as follows:—

Sé so [MS. se sa] William Eaclir do éus buaidhirt don tír,
Trí[d] (?) an mac mallachtain gach uair sa trlis,
Níl sgaraire dá ngabann (a)nuas ná (a)níos,
Nach (?) racad (i)rteach ann má cartar é a mb . . . se dige.

A ṁic Ṡearlait ní maiṫ (?) liom naċ ttarla daoiḃ
Sac fairrinḟ giḋ be haca é cnáib nó líon,
An dá ṙḟairḋe ċuṙ iṙteaċ ann iṙ d(o b'ḟearṙ) de an tír.
Maṙ (d)taḟaiḋ do Ċaṫaoiṙ m(i)c Cába ṙa trliġe.
" Here lies in a sack MacCabe to his neck."

The dá ṙḟairḋe probably refers to Carolan and MacCabe.

After the ṙḟoiṁléaṙaċt the MS. 23M23 has the following:—

Ḟreaḟra Caṫaoiṙ ṁic Cab don Sḟoblaiṙeaċt ṡéiṁ-ṡáite.
Do ḋon ⁊ do doṙaiṙne oṙt a ṁic Ui Ceaṙḃálláin do ḃúain
Ḟaoi an ccéud duine, do ḃuain do ḃṙuim (?)
⁊ do leaḟaḋ araḋ le do ḃun ḟṙeann ḟan
taḃaċt .i. Caṫaoiṙ ṁic Caba.
Jesus Maria cuṁaċta De umaiṁ a diaḃail hodaiġ
ṙe ṙo an t-iaṙaiṁ ta tu ḋenaṁ,
'ṙḟan e 'na ċoḟaḋ,
coḟad iṙ caṫuġ aiṙ ḟeaḋ na ṁoġaċta,
ata a ḟcuiḋeaċt le cantaṙum ḟliaṙum ḟleaṙum,
aiṙ ḟaċ ḟearta (leg. ḟéarta)
Nil ó Ġaillíḃ ḟeaṙ da capall ḟo Dún Padṙaicc,
naṙ ċuiṙ tu cior aiṙ, ṙa cṙíorḋ cṙéḋ é an t-aḋḃar.
aḋḃar aitar, moṙ an maiṫ muṙ ċaiṫioṙ tu ṙioṙa,
'ṙ naċ ḟeaṙṙ leat bṙandiġ ḟíon no leannta na deoċ ḋíle.
Cuma cia haca beiṙ tu do ḃairte (sic) ḟo ḃṙuil tu ṙarda
aṙ o cupa ḟairrinḟ líonta ḟṙarḟuinn ṙa n-uile ḟáṁta.
Ni ḃṙuil ḟeaṙ ċuiġ mbunn o Ḃaile an Roba
ḟo Ḃeul Áṫa Seanaiḋ
na ttuġ tṙi piġinne an do ḋoiṙn ḋuit,
aṙ ṙlaxṙaṙaiḋ
Tuġ ṙean ḃen líaṫ ḋuit, ḋioṙ a liaṫṫruim aṙ ṙléṙáca,
péiṙe ṙtocaiḋ iṙ í ḟan ḟiacla,
aṙ ḃi tu ráṙda
Aṙ ḟeṙṙ an ceól ṙinniṙ tu do mnaoi ḃiġ
aṙ a mbí ṙunnḋaṙ
na do ṁoṙ-ḟuil an tiġeṙna Ḋiolun
aṙ ṫṙí ṁoiḋeṁ.

I, 4. an ġiolla-ṙa (?): MS. has ġoll ṙa with contraction for *ri* over ġ. Leg. ġṙioll?

I, 10. ġalltṙum: = ġall-tṙumpa.

16. laṙtaṙ (? MS seems laitaṙ): perhaps we should read le ṙtaiṙ ġaċ conndaṙ, 'according to the history of every contract.'

52. An tRiúċaiṁn.

This poem is attributed to Carolan in 23A1, but not in 23I8. It is very unlikely that it was made by Carolan, but rather by one of the South Ulster poets. It refers to the district of Truagh in Co. Monaghan. Cf. O Muirgheasa, pp. 137, 286ff. The lúcáṙ ġaṙta referred to in stanza VII, 1 made another poem in reply to this. It is in Part III, No. 21.

I, 3. aiṙ ġéaġ: leg. ġéiġ.

4. cnó, pl. for cna or cnoṫa; spoken Irish (Con.) cṙaṫanna, also cṙoċ (= cno-aċ).

II, 2. ag ar h-oileáḃ ; cf. above, No. 2, i, 8, No. 29, i, 1.

3. fáġlaṫar for faġalaṫar, 'means,' 'opportunity.'

4. ar beag mo ḃinn : 'little I heed . . .' The meaning of the last two words is not quite clear and there may be a corruption. Diar means 'an ear of corn.' and Ceanna means 'a number,' e.g. tá ceanna beiṫeaḋ aige 'he has a few cattle.' The phrase then may mean 'little does the extent of your corn fields matter to me.'

III, 1. uaillioġ : we should expect uallaċ, 'proud.'

2. uaċaiḃ : the meaning is expressed by the rest of the line : 'who would have no children.' At Part III, No. 21, i, 2, it is explained by naċaḋ ó ċuiġ, 'who had not settled down (i.e., got married).' Leg uaṫaiḃ (?).

IV, 4. bionnáil (?) leg. baoi'n ail (?).

V, 1. búġaoil, 'making merry' ; we might write búġaiġil.

VI, 3. moṫ (= *moh*) gives one pronunciation of moḋ. Another pronunciation is *mou*. It is also pron. *mu* but never *mó* except when foll. by a vowel as in moḋamail.

VII, 1. Tuiṫáin MS, at times for Tuiṫáinn, at others Tuiṫáin. The latter is probably correct.

VIII, 2. giḋ ar : notice independent form following giḋ.

3. aimrir rgine, 'at dinner time, meal time.' Cf. the story of Gráinne Ní Mháille and Lord Howth's heir.

53. *MARḂNAḊ UILLIOC Á BÚRCA (ULICK BOURKE'S LAMENTATION).

The air of this poem was printed in 1730 (Flood, p. 233). The style of the poem does not resemble a lament, and the references to drinking seem the more obvious resemblances to Carolan's style. Otherwise one would not be inclined to regard it as his. This version is from 23O42 (R.I.A.). The Malone MS. (Hyde) gives the following account of this poem : " Car(olan) after leaving Mr. Maguire's of Tempo was proceeding direct to Gluinsk, but was benighted at Glean Geivle, Co. Cavan, near the source of the Shannon—his gille observing a light in a cabin drew towards it and both were friendly recd. for the night the following morning there was a great fall of snow which retarded their journey and kept them state (*sic*) prisoners for some days however Car(olan) succeeded in going to Glinsk and was not informed of his death for some days untill . . . " Here the writer breaks off with the note " Sce B.," but there is nothing further on the back of page nor anywhere else. If this account is right it would seem that Carolan had often his poem and planxty ready beforehand so as to ensure a good reception, and added the last stanza when he heard of Bourke's death. Another explanation would be that the first and second portions were made at different times and combined by the *seanchaidhe* for convenience. The music of the earlier portion is probably the Planxty Burke published by Hime, etc., Bunting, O Neill.

I, 1. ḋá mbéiḋinn, sic MS. reading which I give for ḋá mbeinn.

2. meirge : the rime with uirge shows that the pronunciation is mirge which is the usual spelling in these MSS. The English translation has " I would be stupidly drunk."

5. gnáṫ : the spelling gnáċaṫ in the MS. has hardly any phonetic significance.

7. nabam: MS. niṫiom which corresponds to a Leitrim or N. Con. pronunciation *ruiəm*. English trans. "if we do not live." The Malone MS. has mur naiṫim do, an. leg. noiṫeam, 'reach'?

10. i gcluinniocáin: probably for cruinniocán which properly means 'a globe' but often a round bundle, a shapeless mass, something without head or tail. The English translation has "the coming of Spring in Clunican."

II, 5. nanntuiṫeaċt: English trans. "another while rhyming."

6. cannaireaċt: leg. cantaireaċt, 'chanting.'

10. go n-ólamuid práinte: 'until we drink the health of.' This portion must have been made for the same individual before his death.

III, 5. tigeaċt i dtír air: 'pressing on him,' 'living on him.'

54. Marbnaḋ Ċearbaillán.

Far superior to the foregoing is MacCabe's lament for Carolan where the pupil shows himself better than the master. In view of the excellence of this poem one wonders that more of MacCabe's compositions have not been preserved.

I, 3. gou = cad.

II, 1. ċiaċ, properly the genitive of ceo is often used in the sense of 'gloom, sadness.' The older dative was ciaiċ, ciaig.

IV, 2. neámṅa, MS. neámṅaiṫ: the MS. spelling indicates the (Connacht) pronunciation of neamṅa.

55. Tá mnaḋ féin.

This nice little poem is only contained in one MS., Stowe EII, 1. The metre of *rannaigheacht mhór* is fairly well preserved all through. From a note at the top of the page it was made in 1726. It is clear from the poem that Carolan was in good composing form at this period. The air is probably the Planxty Carolan, published by Hime, etc. Cf. O Neill, Music of Ireland.

I, 1. fíol Éuba: 'the race of Eve,' 'mankind,' in general, is now often used to denote 'womankind' in particular.

2. ní ar fon, 'not because I, myself, am saying it.'

IV, 4. go gcroċtar, 'may I be hanged . . . if there is.'

VI, 1. drúṫe, 'sparkling' seems a noun. Cf. nór a 'drúṫe, No. 1, máible ní Ċeallaig, pp. 109, 272.

3. glaire: cf. ir glaire a púil ná an réar 'r ná an drúċt—An Droigeanán Donn, ACG, p. 130.

VII. The last stanza is the Amṅán as it is called in Ulster, or in Munster the ceangal.

Páirte.

This is a corrupt stanza in very bad writing and spelling in MS 2314 p. 37. It is signed Tomar Stafford.

56. Donnċaḋ ó Conċubair.

This poem is contained in EII,1, p.2, and Egerton 131. The MS. 23E21, p. 78, contains the following note with reference to it: "For this gentleman (Donnchadh liath Ó Conchobhair), on Christmas Day, 1723, Carolan composed and sung to his harp the song beginning '*Go madh slán beo bliadhnach,*' in praise of his generous host: and here also he composed for the lady of that gentleman his song beginning: '*Is mian liom trácht an uair se, air Mally na ráite suairce.*'" The foregoing was written in 1828 by O Reilly or Hardiman. The Donnċaḋ Ó Conċubair referred to was Carolan's old time friend, the father of Charles O Connor of Bealanagar. O Connor, in Stowe Catalogue, p. 166, also gives the information that the poem was composed for Donnchadh liath Ó Conchobhair and played by Carolan on his harp at the house of Bealanagar on Christmas Day, 1723. The music is published by Hime, O Neill, etc.

It is written in an unusual kind of metre which seems to change from stanza to stanza. Thus stanza V. ($6^2 + 6^2$) is almost *Rinnaird*, but the majority of the stanzas are too irregular to classify, and some seem to be bound by no definite metre at all.

II, 4. nó inntleaċt: leg. nó a inntleaċt nó a colur, 'nor his intelligence . . .'

57. Bean uí Ċonċubair.

This poem was made for the wife of the foregoing. It also is contained in EII,1 and Egerton 131. Both versions resemble one another so closely that it would seem they were copied from the same source. There are, however, some noticeable differences.

From internal evidence, it appears that the maiden name of Mrs O Connor was Mary (or Molly) O Rorke. She was probably a sister of the Eoin Ó Ruairc referred to in No. 48. Carolan maintained his interest in her to the extent only of one stanza. The melody "Planxty Mrs. O Connor" is contained in Hime, O Neill, etc.

58. Beti ní'c Néill.

Of this Miss Betty MacNeill who lived in Baile í Sgannláin little is known.

The poem is contained in one MS. only, EII,1. At the end of this poem is written "Maurice Gorman, scripsit, March 29th, 1771." This after 23M23 seems to be earliest MS. of Carolan's poems.

I, 5. mailiġ: more usually malaiġ, a guttural stem.

20. ól om: 'drink to me.'

59. Máire ní Néill.

This poem addressed to Máire, daughter of Henrí Ó Néill, is contained in EII,1 (Stowe MS.), where it is given without a title, and in Egerton MS. 163. In the latter it is attributed to Carolan. The music is given by O Neill, p. 119.

I, 1. ċuir barr air, 'who brought to a climax,' 'who crowned.'

2. céadfaid, usually means 'bodily senses,' here it means 'natural gifts.' Cf. below VI, 1, where it seems equal to 'manner.'

III, 2. 'tċíridhe, the Connacht and Ulster form.

3. nach n-athraigfear: seems for nach n-athróchar, 'will not be changed.' The long a is required by the metre. Cf. Introduction.

IV, 3. fúaite, 'sown.'

trí ċáitiḋne (MS. h-áitiḋne): leg. ċáṫaiḋne (?), 'a welding (?).'

V, 3. fíor nDálaigh; cf. below No. 69, iii, 3.

fíor gCárṫa: one might expect Clann Mhic Cárṫa, fíor ccárṫa MSS.

VI, 4. ón bhfás: the aspiration here follows the rule of Ulster Irish.

60. Ó Conċobair Failgigh.

This poem to O Connor Faly is contained in EII, 1, p. 10, and Egerton 131. Pieces of music addressed to various O Connors are published in the different collections already referred to.

I, 3. ní ċuirfinn i n-iongnadh oirt: 'I should not wonder at.'

II, 3. gan ċian, 'without grief.' Cf. tarla Mhac Aodhain above.

III, 1. fuan: the MS. has wrongly fún. The rime with buan shows fuan is the correct form. In the spoken language, we meet both fuan and fuain in the nominative, the latter probably under the influence of voc. a fuain.

4. ṫráċtaigim é: we should expect a ṫráċtaim air.

IV, 2. baéḋnadh for buaiḋneadh, to rime with gréugadh.

61. Don Fear Ċéadna.

This poem is copied from EII, 1, p. 54, and is addressed to the same person as the last. At the end of poem is written: "Sic Teronlias Ó Carolan Musicus optimus Maur. Ó Connor armigero." Carolan takes pleasure in the fact that the English family of Coote are selling their property which the Irish O Connor is buying up. A musical composition addressed to Maurice O Connor is in Hime's collection. v. Appendix B.

I, 2. a' Cútach: Coote, probably a grandson of Sir Charles Coote, of Castlecoote, Co. Roscommon, who was prominent in the English interest in the wars of 1641-1651, and the later clearances, and who was rewarded by gifts of confiscated lands in Connacht for his services to the government.

3. leantar don ċúrsa: lean means 'follow,' lean dó, 'continue.'

a réir = do réir, 'according as.'

4. gaeḋalaiḃ (sic): dative for nominative.

III, 2. go hÉire: often used for go h-Éirinn, particularly in North Connacht. Cf. previous note, p. 284.

62. An Comairleóir Seán Ó Concubair.

This is a third song addressed to the same man, here called "Counsellor

John O'Connor." The transcript is from EII, 1. There is also a copy in 23M23. The latter is probably the oldest MS. containing any of Carolan's Poems, bnt the version in the text was printed before I had noticed the copies in 23M23. It only contains poems to the O Connors, Nos. 60, 61, 62, in addition to the Sgoinléaracht. v. Appendix B, p. 422.

I, 3. For the third and fourth lines the MS. has " a Scluin ris mé a Éailíní cuinnsis mar ngarrtúin : ir Searr go dtiubhradh arrálz air.

mar = bur.

ngarrtúin = garrison.

6. conrait = conrairt, ' hounds.'

63. Maitiú Plunceád.

This poem is found in EII, 1, p. 12. According to the heading the Matthew celebrated was Lord of Meath.

I, 4. Éoinnsear, Éuinnsear (MS.): might be spelled Éongharsear. The MS. spelling is approximately phonetic.

4. a 'tsúgrad : usually masculine.

III, 1. rabairnead (sic leg.) : MS. rabinnead.

3. riúd ort : " here's to you," " your health ! "

64. Seán Harló.

This well-known poem has the title Curan Ui Nara in the MS. (23E21, p. 119). There is a neat and amended copy of it in the same MS. on p. 240,c, and a very corrupt version, in different writing, on p. 10 of the same MS. I got a stanza of it from Brighid Ni'g Ualraic of An Caisleán Carrach near Tubbercurry, Sligo.

I, 2. Scón Narló : it is Scán in the heading : Narló = Harlowe.

4. Cian óg .i. Cian óg O hEaghra (Br. Ni'g Ual).

II, 2. rgannad, ' terrible.' It is noticeable that at p. 119, the MS. has rgárrat as if the an had become a nasal vowel.

III, 2. cnádán : i.e., that he had a rasping voice.

3. cárrruid, *al.* cáid-bruit, ' flummery.'

65 Máire Brún

The MS. 23E21 from which this poem is copied has got the following heading, p. 100 : " A song composed by Carrelan (*sic*) in praise of Mary Brown after her decease being done for Carrelan's grief after her." If the poem is Carolan's it is one of his best. The orthography of the MS. is very bad. As will be seen from the readings, the corrections in the printed text are very extensive.

The first two stanzas seem to have been composed during her life-time, the rest after her death. According to the poem she seems to have been the wife of a Squire Palmer. O Muirgheasa, p. 27, prints a version he obtained orally in Donegal.

I, 3. trasnad : the rime and the MS. spelling trénad indicate that the pronunciation was traenad, or traena.

oiread : MS. uiad. In S. Mayo the i in this word is commonly broad.

7. móinar = mod-inar.

-elócaí : i.e., the palls on the horses.

8. -gul : the old dative form of gol is frequent in the spoken language. a' gul (gol) go cruaid, 'weeping bitterly,' is a common expression.

II, 3. eiaod-éuinia MS. criaib éuiad. It rimes with Brúnaig.

II, 5. dar mo éubair, 'by my conscience,' MS. éuir.

III, 3. dá dtrian, used indefinitely to indicate 'a great amount.'

dá ndeallraid : leg. a ndeallraid. Shall we compare luet dá faodtruigte, 'the earners?'

5. dúdaé = dual, 'inherent, natural.'

IV, 2. an tráid-bean de Brúnaé : might equal "Miss Brown." The lady was "Mrs. Palmer," but the foregoing was her Irish title.

V, 1. rbáid = 'sway.'

4. hata (?) air : there is some corruption here. O Muirgheasa's version does not help.

buaidread : rimes with rgéula, notice pronunciation.

V, 2. eleitiú (MS. cleatu) : the plural of cleite is generally cleiteaca, sometimes cleiteadaca or cleitiúca. The spelling here represents cleitead. Cf. g. pl. beaéad, III, 7, above.

VI, 1. fruíd : possibly gan fraoe (?). Ó Muirgheasa gives gan brig, which gives sense, but hardly represents the original of gan fruíd. There is a word frid, a forest, a park (O R.).

66. BRIGID MIC FEÓRAIS III.

MS. 23E21 (R.I.A.), p. 145, contains this poem in phonetic writing by Michael Clarke, Whitewood, and addressed to Edward O Reilly, Esqr., Harold's-cross, Dublin, dated May 14th, 1827. This version was most likely the basis of the version in Irish characters on p. 113 of the same manuscript, written by O Reilly (?) himself. The phonetic version is headed "Bried Cruse" and is as follows :

"A Vried vesa 7 yut an versa 7 ered an meid ud a yarisiem
7 dar *by my faith* e biemsa treleg, 's trough nagh leir latsa manguir
Siud an gleis er a miem da yiesa a cool na perli mar ombra
'S ga dig lassu an yeir yrav fried ma heive Clie eurris ma eaidfee an imri.

'S ya yiense i ba das ma lee yeeve m eree stee ageeri
Ma hearc 's ma vien atatek na hee si an einil e an a leeni,
Ni acas ein ar fee ma hiel an sa aemi yeena sho n' erin
Agh ma lanu seeful bra baruil eeeful baby ceen das na perli.

She ma cragh aroon gan me 7 tu agugu-moon anenaeht
No hees sa Truha er cilta dlu 7 gan fis er roon aveg ein nar
A Vien na sue er maidin druth cra 7 uli na yey shin ;
7 Gan a lobi foon agh feir 7 druth 7 deluir eonra mar eda[y].

Hug me an eursa ga Coogu moon aeuir ma clue yeivf a geil dov
S ba yev ma yuil as ske na nuil an gastri huga yelagh,
Er mí filu yusa o raty-moon 7 me er atieve sho cla da erin
Ve nart 7 loo 7 frasi fuim ya vien ma hulee le na fecint .

s Yelcen parta is bini no an clarsa tur on mas me mas fedir
ɼ sho ma lav dut ga vil me gra lat ɼ nagh denin dara er ein-cor
Mar an ola yan ar alough asnava ta peibe ɼ brava ma ceid gra
'She ma cragh ɼ ma cra gan me lat faske aglantan fasi no sleve.

She ma cragh areest nar advi crecsta me ve marec shol er erin
ɼ ni mar yol er yeen ɼ nee mar yol er een ɼ ni mar yol er heedi gregagh
Agh mar yol ar neen na maghil dlee a' bar dree ɼ besa
Yenid crach a deeri ɼ marv deeni ya mur voo me bried le na breignu."

At the bottom of the page with a mark opposite *acme* is the note: "The word *Acmi* in my opinion is incorrect. I think the literal meaning a tribe or party."

A phonetic investigation of the foregoing would prove of interest, but such would be out of place here.

I, 1. ȯcaṁȧim in the MS., is a later addition. The writer was puzzled by *yarisiem*, leg. ȯ'aiṫṁim or aiṫṁiṡim.

4. ṫṁí: MS. ṁuo, phon. *fried*.

eiṫé: phon. *clie* for cli.

II, 1. mo luiȯe, MS. liṫ. In Old Irish there is a word *líth*, 'a feast.' The phonetic version has *ma lee* and this may well stand for mo luiȯe.

2. na hoiȯ', 'at the approach of night.' The MS. has na ṁuiȯ, phonetic version *na hee* which obviously stands for na h-oiȯċe.

4. ṁaoiȯeamuil: the phonetic *seeful* is peculiar. Cf. also *creeful*.

III, 3. ṁian, *sic leg.*; phonetic *vien*. The MS. has a ḃean.

4. cúṁa, MS. cuṁa. The phonetic *conra* would denote a marked nasalization of *ú* if it is not a mistake for *coura*.

IV, 3. Raiṫe Muṁan: phon. *raty-moon* (?).

V, 2. ȯ'aṫṁú: phon. *dara*, MS. ȯaṁa. The metre would require ȯ' áṫṁú. Cf. a similar pronunciation above, No. 59, iii, 2, note.

67. neilí pluincéaḋ (NELLY PLUNKETT).

23E21, p. 146, contains the following note: "The following verses were written by Carrolan in praise of Eleanor Plunket of Robertstown in the County of Meath, who was the only survivor of her family. It is said that 30 persons of that family shut themselves up in the castle of Castlecour (?) 2 miles from Robertstown, which was destroyed by boiling water— 'Tis also said that when Carrolan was composing the song and playing it on his harp that he was interrupted by her coachman by saying: "I often heard some of them words before in other songs." Carrolan full of resentment sought his staff w[h]ich lay hard by him and made an offer to strike the man—and said in angry words neither you nor any other person will ever hear more of it but what is already composed." Cf. No. 63.

Here follows the poem in phonetic script:—

Nelly an cool crevee avil da ya huil er ya an neir glis
'S to fecint gagh la, 's ni breg evil me ra,
Gur tu geel na var eachta o Ardamagh-brega,
Four clue vor o gelive le trena da lav—

Gc nagh merin cn sa teerso, agh tu feen dc da gcclta
Ni ieslaim mo ylor. De ean nagh avil boe
Dar mo laav is dut e hug me ancacht acancia a tloy,
Nier cumalum ga derin le da veil tany mar in rose
Agh ced al see shees leda hccve no go meen ⁊ tu gol—

Dar anabrim 's ni breg e lc baan cris na gleel ucht
'S tu is efachty note, Er versi ⁊ er frose,
Er avil er teeve sho lich dan reguin 's tu fein afor avough
Agh acancia cueen celi mas ler latsa an sport
Dar alav sho ma edim ni vetu gan col—

Da glosin vote skeli glosin da deechent
Ya mefa en sa spain A ferli an cool vra
Avil da yrccs-grooy er ya na geera yar youl myhis ⁊ feelc
⁊ hug to bouya an gagh reguin er na ceetuve de vraav—

Dr. Sir, I have exerted myself to the utmost to procure more but get none but scattered remnants ; which I ommitted sending you—but I hope to have the pleasure in a few days to give you a recital of what I collected of Carrolans Composition—

I remain Sir your humble servt.

Michl. Clarke."

Whitewood May 14th
1827."

On the back of this sheet which was evidently folded in the form of an envelope is written :

To Ed. O'Reilly, Esqr.,

Harolds-cross, Dublin.

In the Malone MS. in possession of Dr. Hyde, a slightly altered version of this poem is attributed to P. Flynn a *seanchaidhe* who had recited to Malone most of the poems of the MS. Malone's account is that the poem was made for Miss MacDermott, a great grand daughter of Lady MacDermott, but the word " Miss MacDermott " is obviously an interpolation in the poem, probably inserted by P. Flynn.

I, 1. ʒlaiṙ : the phonetic transcript has *glis* which is not very consistently phonetic. It would stand for ʒluṙ.

2. bṗéaʒ a bṗuil : ' all I say is no lie.' This is the obvious interpretation of phonetic *breg evil me*. The MS. has bṗéaʒ aṁuil mo ṗaḋ.

3. Aṙḋa Maċa : the phonetic *Arḋamagh* obviously stands for Aṙḋ Maċa. What the following *brega* stands for is not clear. The MS. has bṗéiʒe which does not give good sense, but a dissyllable having ē in first syllable is required by the rime (: ṗéiṙ ʒlaiṙ ; : ʒaoḋalaiḃ).

II, 1. maiṙcann : the ' phonetic ' writing *merin* is noticeable.

3. a' buaḋ (?) : MS. a bóʒ. It must be said that if the emendation is correct such pronunciation of final ó in N. Con. would be unusual. The phonetic version has *avough* which may represent a buaḋaċ. The Flynn-Malone version in Irish script has simply " ṗuaiṙ an vogue," i.e. Eng. *vogue*. From the readings, a buaċ, ' its advantage,' would be hardly likely. The phonetic script has again *bouya* for buaiḋ.

4. téiṙ : in W. Con. this word is generally téaṙ (with broad ṙ)

68. CAṫAOIR MAC CÁBA II.

This version is from 23E21, p. 134. Some of the verses have already been given in the former version. I repeat them here as this seems to be the most complete account of MacCába's discussion with Carolan, together with Carolan's poem on the former. For an account of the occasion on which it was composed, v. above, No. 50, Notes, p. 302.

I, 3. MS. ḃaṁc. The reading ṫaṁc, 'around,' is probably justified: 'if I met her about the way.'

II, 1. ȝuiḃim, indicates the usual Con. pronunciation of ȝuiḋim.

III, 1. léiṙ, dialect form of ṫaṙ éiṙ, ṫ'ṙ éiṙ.

2. ṁaḋaṁc, pron. ṁaeḋaṁc (*rērc*) to rime with léiṙ.

3. nᵭeóṙ: nᵭéaṙ would give a better rime. This may have been the form used by Carolan.

4. ḋaiȝean .i.ḋaingean.

VI, 1. cumann, 'bond of friendship,' 'natural affection.' The latter is the usual meaning of the word in the spoken language.

VII, 2. ḃṁinól: the spelling is so bad in this MS. that it is difficult to interpret the meaning of some of these passages.

ṙnaiḋm: sic leg., MS. ṙním.

3. naoiṙe (MS. ṁoíṙe): the rime requires naoiṙ'.

VIII, 3. aȝ aṁ cṁáḋaḋ (?): MS. ȝcuṙ cṁáḃaḋ: cṁáḋaᵭ if this reading is correct may mean 'plundered, despoiled,' although it is not the usual word in this sense. Again MS. ȝcuṙ may represent ȝuṙ, ȝuiṙ, 'hatching,' which would suit the context; neiᵭ is the dative form of neaᵭ.

69. RÉALTA NA MAIDNE.

On the back of the first page of this poem is written: "Miss Dolly MacDonough, Niece to Counsellor McDonough whose Habitation was a seminary to the Bards of Ireland. This McDonough Lived in Creevagh, Co. Sligo." He is the MacDonough referred to in the following poem. It is contained in MS. 23O42. The poem bears a marked resemblance to the one known as ḃṁíȝiᵭ Mí ḟáḋṁaiᵭ, ACG, p. 82. Another copy of it is in Hyde's Malone MS. which gives the following account of it: "Creevy near Castle-tenison where Dolly McDonough lived and was courted by a man of the name of O Hara of slender fortune but could not obtain her friends consent to the union. He made his deplorable case known unto Carolan and Car(olan) composed the above song for him, and when O Hara could sing it correctly he went under her window and sung the above words. She immediately began to prepare within and eloped with him on the same night contrary to all her friends wishes."

I, 3 Doṁnonn: = Ḋaiṁ-ḟionn, anglicized Dorothy and Dolly. Cf. *Dairend*, A. Sen. 4951. If the analysis is right one would expect preservation of the original *u* of ḟionn (<**uinda*) after *r*.

II, 10. rúᵭ: 'don't do that,' i.e. not to refuse him. Cf. ṙiúᵭ lower down.

16. a cumann: this word is treated as an inanimate noun and has the nominative form in vocative with adjective unaspirated. Cf. iii, 9, below.

III, 6. na h-aon-oíd' : spelled aon-í in MS.

9. a ruain : Notice the difference in treatment of its case ending to a Cumann above. This may be due to adjective. Cf. a Sráid Geal in spoken language and poetry.

14. Gach fúil : nominative used for genitive as Gach intervenes.

70. Marbhadh an Comhairleora mhac Donnchadha.

The MS. (23O42) heading is " Lamentation of Councellor McDonough, formerly of Craobhach, County Sligo." Flood, (Irish Music, p. 229), states that this " Terence MacDonough " died in 1718, but he does not mention the source of his information. Malone's MS. (Hyde) gives the following account of this poem : " Creevach formerly the seat of Tirloch McDonagh who was a celebrated Lawyer [and the] only Roman Catholic Lawyer who was allowed to plead at the Bar in his day (which privilege he received through the influence of Lord Kingsland and Lord Taaffe. [He] was buried in the Abbey of Ballindúan . . . he was of the race of the Barons of that name of Corran, mcDonnchadh an Chorrainn." Cf. No. 78, for a further poem on the same individual, which seems to be a continuation of the present one. The melody is given by O Neill, p. 111.

I, 1 cumhaidhe : usually cumhaidh, in the spoken language, it is pronounced cúidhe (*cúyə*) with nasal *ũ*.

2. dúnadh would be now dúmeadh (Con.)

II, 2. Connachta : this is the usual form of the word in present day Connacht Irish, where it is treated as an indeclinable femininc noun.

III, 3. Síol nDálaigh, ' the O'Dalys.' This survival of an old neuter tribal name is interesting. Cf. fíol gCárthach above Amh. 59, v, 3.

71. Béilín Páirteach.

This poem is contained in 3B38, p. 131, a well-written northern MS. It is headed " (a fragment) By Carolan."

I, 1. an ghaoilcann : in the MS. it is written a nGáoilcann. In Amhrán Chlainne Gaedheal the corresponding word is Gaoilcann, 'a handsome girl,' which is always treated as a feminine noun. A rigid adherencc to declcnsion is not to be expected in late modern Irish lyrics.

3. torthach rimes with h-Eóghan, póg, etc., and consequently is pron. tóghach.

4. fágaim í : this use of the 1st sg. imperative to express what would in other languages require a past subjunctive has been alrcady refcrred to. Cf. Introduction, Syntax.

II, 2. d'áirdeach, usually t'aithú, ' I would not have any other.' The lengthening of the a in this word is here also evidenced by the metre. For further instances cf. No. 59, iii, 2 and 66, v, 2. In the Irish of S. Ulster and N. Connacht there seems to be lengthcning of a vowel before the groups -dh- and -rd- Cf. tóghach above, and Introduction, p. 61.

3. a n-eala : MS. a nala.

taoiod, generally taoille (taidhle) in Con,

III, 3. Slógh, ' way, manner.

4. glé-gealá: the second g is never aspirated, probably owing to assimilation with the first g. On the other hand, cf. glé-buidhe, 'light yellow.'

72. Sinéad ní Maolmhuaidh.

This poem is preserved in MS. 23H32 amongst a number of poems attributed to Carolan, copied by John McDonagh, in 1823 (?). Nothing further is known of the Jane Mulloy here celebrated, but she was probably a relative of "Maud Mulloy" of Part II, No. 15. For the phraseology of this poem, cf. ii, 4, 5; iii, 3, etc.

1, 1. ṡruaiṁín sic leg., MS. ṡruaiṁg which may be a wrong division owing to following n. But cf. ṡróṁaḋ beside ṡróṁ in a ḋuirle 'ṡa ṡróṁaḋ, fág réidh II, 105.

3. Maolmhuaidh: the MS. writing Mulúidh probably represents the pronunciation of the time fairly well. As maol was in unaccented position it became mul; further, the initial of mul is not aspirated after ní.

5. Sheaṡaḋ: owing to the unreliability of the spelling in these MSS. one can never be certain when a broad or a slender consonant is meant.

6. planda: MS. planta, but the former reading is borne out by iii, 3, and by general usage.

7. Sionna (MS. ṡneaṁ) the gen. of Sionainn, 'the Shannon.'

III, 1. nín as a contraction for níġean, níġean, is usual beside ní. For a consequence of this, cf. ní tSuibhne, for níġean Suibhne.

7. cluinim: 1sg. ipv., cf. No. 71, I, 4, etc.

III, 2. Mhac Cairtín: the correct reading of this line is uncertain. Dán na ngleo of the MS. can hardly stand.

6. a mbruaṫar, MS. a mbruaire seems used like Munster amharc (O'Leary).

7. taḃairt: MS. toirt for tóirt, indicates the pronunciation. Cf. *gól'* as a pronunciation of gaḃail (Con.).

8. deimhin: sic leg. for dian of the MS. which would hardly give sense. As there is so little Irish spoken in Leitrim, the dialect of the MS., it is hard to be sure of the local pronunciation of some of these words. Beyond such hints as one gets from the rime and the occasional phonetic writing in the MSS, there is little definite to go by.

III, 3. do ċéimniú, 'to grade, measure you.'

7. airdriġ, 'change residence.'

73. Caitríona ní'ac Aonġusa.

This poem is contained in 23H32 and attributed to Carolan. The style resembles his.

I, 3. a ċúil: this would nominally be a ċúl, but the l is made slender before the initial slender d of the following word.

car, MS. cór which is obscure. The transcriber may have changed car to cór under a false impression that the third line should rime.

4. Éire, cf. above, No. 11, ii, 2, note.

II, 1. ó tá ré: 'since it is.'

an t-ór, sic leg. MS. an tabar: 'since gold does not change.'

2. fuirid i láimh liom: the MS. fig á lamh liom might be read a' fuirdeá láimh liom, but this would not suit the following imperative.

3. fúgrad, MS. furúg which might be read furge, but the former gives a better rime.

4. n-uaithéag is obscure.
neo, for neoth, 'frost.'

III, 3. fairdhiubhar: MS. féibhar to represent the local pronunciation (*sevr'is*). The (long) *é* probably represents the tense *e*.

74. Cathal mac Diarmada Ruaidh.

This is one of the many songs addressed to members of the MacDermott Roe family of Ballyfarnon. This version is from Kearney's collection, 23E12, p. 427.

75. Plancstaí mhig Uidhir.

This song, from the same source as the preceding, was made for one of the Maguires of Fermanagh. Cu-chonnacht was a common family name amongst the Maguires. The individual here celebrated was probably a son of Cú Chonnacht Mag Uidhir who fell at the Battle of Aughrim (cf. CZ, II, p. 361). The poet Éamonn Ó Caiside made a poem for another son, Brian of this Cū Chonnacht; v. CZ, II, p. 362. Hime's collection of music contains a "planxty' to Bryan MacGuire, probably the Brian above referred to. The poem is typical of Carolan.

I, 4. phonntaċ, Ulster form for bhonntaċ.

II, 3. feaghair, seems to be for fíoghair, 'figure, fashion.'
cúirteóir (sic leg. for MS. cuirteóir), 'a courtier, wooer.'

76. An Ciosogaċ Óg.

This poem is attributed to Carolan in 23E12, p. 432, and the style is like his.

The MS. also contains the following stanza in this poem:

Fear fúgaċ meanmnaċ fear buaidha ban é
Toir hoopaigh ir habitir é gaċ am fan aoidhe
Fear duidhe 'r fearainn fear cúirte 'r eallaigh
Fear a buirgeadh Galla é da dtagadh na lion.

II, 3. bainnighe: 'who would crown the race.' Cf. fear a bhaidha, 'a man to beat (lit. 'top') him,' No. 3, I, 7.

III, 4. rgabadh: leg. rgaradh

77. Seán Ó Raighilligh.

This poem is attributed to Carolan in N. Kearney's MS. 23E12, p. 434, and was probably composed by him. It seems to have been copied by

Kearney from northern sources. Forms like ꝑa'n ċúan and ḃéiṫḋiom for ḃcaṫ are noticeable.

III, 2. bꝛéaᵹ: the MS. has bꝛeáᵹa from an older bꝛcaᵹḋa.

78. ṫoiṁḋealḃaċ ṁac ḋonnċaḋa II.

This and the following poems are taken with minor changes from a book entitled "A Selection of Irish Poems, by Thaddæus Connellan," printed in Dublin in 1829. This poem is on p. 6, and has the heading "Terence M'Donagh, Esq., Barrister, Co. Sligo, by Carolan." Where I have occasion to normalize Connellan's spellings, I give his version at the foot of the page. I do not attempt, however, to correct all his mistakes.

This poem is probably a continuation of No. 70, and one stanza is common to both. This stanza I do not repeat. Cf. Nos. 69, 70.

Since writing the foregoing, I have got copies of two of them in 23H33, viz., ḋá uillıam ḋáıbıꝛ and Coṁaıꝛle Ṡeáın uí Néill, and one in 23I8. The versions in H33 are late and are copies of an older version.

79. ꞃıobaꞃd ṁac a' ꞇseaḃaıc.

After this is added in Connellan's copy "Robert Hawkes, Co. Roscommon—Carolan."

II, 5. Laṫṫaıneaċ, Ꞅꝛéᵹaċ, 'a Latin and Greek scholar.'

80. coṁaıꞃle Ṡéaın uí Néill.

This is contained in 23I8, 23H33, and in Connellan's edition which resembles the latter MS. From its character it cannot be published in full. Seán Ó Néill may have been the poet of the name who lived at Tulach Ó Méith near Carlingford in the first quarter of the 18th century, and the poem is probably by him. Cf. O Reilly, Irish Writers, p. ccxix.

PART II.

1. ꝑleꞃáca na ꞃuaꞃcaċ.

This poem is attributed, and I think rightly, to Hugh MacGaurin of Leitrim, in Walker's Memoirs, p. 303. It was set to music by Carolan. Dean Swift requested MacGaurin to give him a literal translation of it, and this was the material for his famous poem "O'Rorke's Feast." For a story concerning O Rorke, see Walker, p. 304. In 23I8 there is a note in Hardiman's writing: "See Vallancey's Ir. Grammar, and p. 45." Pléráca na Ruarcach is the first melody in Hime's collection of Carolan's music.

Since printing the text, I found the following phonetic version in 23B28, p. 16:

Nollick na Ruarcagh a guivnc nule yuinc
da diucfa da veicfy sda gluinfy go deoy
Seacht fiheed muck mart agus cáora
da gaskart don yasry gach énló

Na kéada pál iske beaha sna meadra ya lèénu
eg ery ar madin is aginn avee an spórt
Do brisu mo pheepa sa sladoo mo phóca-sa
do gudoo mo vrestee sy loisgu mo chlóca-sa
Chaill me mo varred mallin is meilead
o d imee na gared ar secht mannat leao
Spreg ar a glarsee sin, sinn an plearaca sin
prap yune sgard don digh sin, si so an churm choir.

Lught lenvuna na ruarcach a craha a glety
tra chuala siad torman is troipleasg a cheoil
Gan aire ar a goisrica ag ery as a leapacha
is a van fen ar lelav ag gach en don choip
Ba ládir an seasu don talu vee fuhu
gan reboo le sodar is glugar a mróg
Sláinte agus sael chugud a Vleaghlin i Enogan
dar mo laiv is maih a gavsastu varsil ni yreedagan
Sood ort a vahir, go ro maih agod a Fadruig
ber ar a sgala, agus sgag e an do sgóig
Crah foon a traidog shin, leahny orin a cháitog shin
an Buxa shin Aine, agus graidog len ól.

Ahair na ngrása, ke beh cheefu an Yasry
ar leenu a grekin is ar lasoo san ól
Vee cnav ree bacard ar fad an gach skeen acu
ag stabu sa garroo go lore lore
Ked a-lisne daragh, ar lasu gol tre na chele
ag cnagu a leagu ag losgu sa dov
A vody se mahirsi chur monister na Buille suas
Sligach is Gailliv is Corrick yroom roóska fos
Se Iarla Chill dara agus Biatagh Veenalta
doil agus daltrom me fisry do Voir.
Leagy an Támad shin buaily an strámad shin
buille ann a harr, is preab an a hone.

Ke hoig an talarm so ar en don eaglais
ag ery na heasu sag bagirt go more
Ni hee an sperges coisrigha vee lea chun sacan
ach Bata maih onaponagh boglan dorn
An tra hael se na Cavaleery do lasga s do heera!
do faigu an sagart na veall casda fee an mord
Deree na Brare do harhal na breene shin
do faigu an tahir Gardian ar a harr an sa yreesu
acu, etc.

The above semi-phonetic rendering affords some interesting material for investigation for which there is not space here. In some places it gives a better text than the one printed earlier. It corresponds to the version in 23H32. For onaponagh read cnaponagh = cnapánaċ.

I, 4. caṙgaiṙt, aliter coṙgaiṙt, 'being stripped, flayed.' Cf. lá ċoṙgaṙṫa an ṫṙneaċta, 'the day of a thaw,' i.e. of the stripping of the snow.

II, 1. páil, usually paeil.

meaṫraċa : feminines in -ṙ have often a genitive or plural in aċ, aċa.

3. ṙlaiṫeaṫ, leg. ṙlaṫaṫ, 'was picked.' Cf. ṙlaṫaṫaṙ mo ṗócaí ACG, p. 9.

III, 1. ḟalluinn: ng in the unaccented syllable becomes -nn.

3. rṗreac: rṗreag would be more correct. Sṗreacaḋ means 'strength.' Ḃuaił ḃṗeap is a similar expression.

4. rgálóg (MS. rgallóig), a little scale, hence, 'a bowl, cup.' Cf. rgála VI, 2. A common word in this sense is gailleóg, a bumper.

IV. luċt leanaṁn' (MS. leanaṁuinc), 'followers.' It is noticeable that the semi-phonetic version has *v, lenvuna.*

V, 4. Ṁaṛraill ní Reiḋeaċáin, sic leg., Marcella Redington.

VI, 3. rṗáiḋeóg: cf. leabaiḋ ḟṗáiḋeóg, 'a shake-down (bed).' cáiteog: 'a mat.'

VII, 3. Cnáiṁ ṁġeaḋ bacaiṛḋ: this means that 'each knife was the full length of the bone of a fore-arm.' Cf. níl oṛḋlaċ bacaiṛḋ ionnam rlán!

VIII, 3. Ḃiaḋtaċ Ċluan' Cilte (leg. Ṁuiġ n-Ealta): Beetagh of Moynalty in Co. Meath. The poet William O Brien, grandfather of Rev. Paul O Brien, was married to a sister of his, O R. ccxviii.

ḟioṛṛaiġ (MS. ḟiṛtṛiḋ): 'ask, question.'

2 Ansaċt na n-Ansaċt.

This contains portion of the well-known song Ḃaile Loċa Riaċ and it is almost certain that it was not made by Carolan.

II, 1. teanum: 'come along,' is still common in the West.

2. ṗuilinn, usually spelled ṗulaing. Cf. II, 1, No. 1, iii 1.

-péin: pian would suit the rime better.

III, 3. ṗiṫe = ṗiġ-te.

3. An Ḃunnán Buiḋe.

In addition to the copy in 23A1, where the poem is attributed to Carolan, I got versions of this song from Tomás Breathnach of Cornamona, and T. Mac an Óglaigh (Nangle) of Gaobhach, Co. Sligo.

Mr. J. H. Lloyd informs me that this song was composed by Cathal Buidhe mac Ghiolla Ghunna of Tulach Eachach in Co. Cavan. Cf. O Muirghcasa, p. 272. MS. 23E12, p. 356, written by Nicholas Kearney in 1845, states that the author "died about 90 years ago." This would leave the date of his death as 1845—90 or 1755.

Mac an Óglaigh's account of its composition is as follows: "At Drumkeeran it was composed. A farmer at Drumkeeran who had made a 'cast' of poteen invited his friends. There were six or seven weeks of frost and one of those invited struck his foot against the *buinneán buidhe* on his way to the banquet. By the time he had reached his friend's house, he had composed the poem."

I, 1. Ḃunnáin: in S. Connacht the nn is generally broad in this word. It is noticeable that both the MS. and Mac an Óglaigh have it slender. Ḃuinne, buinneán means 'a pipe, a syren,' bunnán (buinneán) léana, a bittern.

3. earḃuiḋ: in N. Con. the ḃ is generally aspirated in this word. In S. Con. it is unaspirated except in the compound uiṛearḃuiḋ.

I, 3. ḋíoḃáil, 'defect, inferiority.'

5. an gleus, 'the way he used to be.' Cf. cé'n gléas a bhfuil tú, 'how are you?'

III, 5. na dig = na dige. In this poem dige is monosyllabic.

4. Brigid ní Mháille.

This poem is obviously not one of Carolan's. Hardiman attributes it to the "versatility of Carolan's genius" and dilates on the "difference in style, manner and sentiment." Some of the stanzas resemble the Sgeilpín Draighneach. According to Hardiman the air is "Lough Sheelin." Cf. O Neill, Music of Ireland, p. 58, and Index.

I, 2. ceart-láir, leg. ċeart-láir. The MS. has here as elsewhere ċríd for ċrí.

4. Tír Eimoll: = Tír Oileilla, the first l becomes r by dissimilation. This is Tirerill, Co. Sligo.

5. Seórsa Brún (GEORGE BROWNE).

This poem is attributed to Carolan in the MS., but it is far superior to any of the poems which are known to be his, and it is almost certain that it was not made by him. This is further borne out by internal evidence. Another version of this poem is Muirréad Ní tSuibne Báin, ACG, p. 109.

Hardiman, who attributes the poem to Carolan, gives the following account of it: "The female here celebrated was daughter of George Browne, the hospitable owner of Brownstown in the County of Mayo, an ancient and respectable family of the West of Ireland. The noble houses of Sligo and Kilmain, and the families of Castlemargarrett and Brownstown in Mayo and Moyne in Mayo are now among the principal of the name. George Browne was married to the daughter of Mac-Sweeney, chief of his tribe." Amongst Carolan's melodies is included a "Planxty Brown" (O Neill), but it is not clear for which of the Browns it was made.

I, 4. Mhic Suibne: "Sweeneys of Tamnett" is written in pencil in bad writing on the opposite page. If Hardiman's account is correct so far Inghin Mhic Suibne must have been the mother of Margaret Browne and not "the lovely object of his encomiums" as set forth by Hardiman lower down. His correction of Seóirse to Mairgiud, in the first line, is hardly justifiable.

II, 2. ċruim, 'bent, drooping' is an adjective commonly used to describe a wood.

III, 1. Mailréad: this word goes back to a form *Margerēt, *Marguerēta (not Marguerīta), which gives **Maireréad*. This in turn becomes *Maileréad* by dissimilation, and later *Mailréad*. More usually the two *r*'s come together giving *Mairréad, Muirréad*. The W. Connacht pronunciation has a broad *r*, approximately *Muraed*.

2. ir binne béal: we should probably read ir binne a béal.

IV, 2. éirideach: this seems to be a proper name. MS. A gives it with a small é.

3. -lúbá for lúbaí = lúbaidh.

V, 3. lé bán an lae: 'at the dawn of day,' lit. 'at the white (light) of day.' Cf. S. bhānus, the sun.

6. Mailréad ní tSuibne (MARGARET SWEENEY).

For notes on Mailréad ní tSuibne see preceding poem. A version of this poem, called Henry Brown alias Margt. Sweeny, is contained in 2318, on the first page. The latter version closely resembles the one printed in Amhráin Chlainne Gaedhcal, p. 109.

II, 1. agam, for ċugam.

III, 2. an tseoil: the weaver's loom.

IV, 4. ní'ac Suibne: this reading would be justified by the MS ní Cuinne. The spoken form is represented by the ACG version ní tSaibne, pron. *N'í tevN'ə*. Cf. the reading of 18. In the latter MS. opposite to the word -páun is written the note: "Faun or Glenfaunet where her family resided."

7. Heanraí Brún (HENRY BROWN).

This beautiful poem was certainly not made by Carolan. It is contained in MS. 2318. The version given on p. 125 of this MS. is quite different. Cf. notes on preceding poems.

I, 4. tóit comaille: the ACG version has tóit bhóg. D'oidheadh is pronounced with long o to rime with comaille.

II, 2. 'un a' tuim: fán gcoill ċruim of 23A1 gives a better line.

III, 3. fuarar, sic MS., leg. fuaireas.

IV, 4. luíde gréine: this is one of the best similes of a sunset to be met with in Irish poems.

V, 1. dá ṁéad: if we were to read dá ċéad it would comply better with the requirements.

VI, 1. gabaígidh: this line is partly illegible and is obscure to me.
2. cléasa:

thai: may stand for troig, a foot, but the MS. reading seems to be -thaimar.

ṁúch: cf. fuigeadh. It may be for oiché.

4. ala (MS. alla): 'the swan on the water in the morning.' This use of the gen. mainne (maidne) is unusual.

VII, 2. glar: correctly glair.

The following is the version contained on p. 125 (2318):

HENRY BROWNE.

Tá folt air an ainnir mur d'oidheadh Dia,
'Na thonna, 'na gceadta ir 'na haitea mur an ór a' tíaċt;
A' filleadh a' feaccadh ir (a') caradh faoi n-a bhóig aníar,
Ir da gcuimhnidh na fearaibh lé gcead í gom gcomhlaig (leg. go mbu comhla) iad.

Ċollaidh ċleasaċ fúaidh an leaptha leir an leanb bán óg,
Na mbosa loma lasa d' imir beart air ceathar dá mo ġoirt,
Da dha borg glasa mongaċ mairċeaċ ra uball bhárdh mór,
Droit fada cruthé air cheaċa ur-dhaire mur an glan-sgáin(n) óir.

Cia rud fuar a' fiubal a n-aig' an ċnoic,
Malaidh nár mór agus coimín cumhtaċa car;
Buidh milis liom do bós ná doirn do f(i)ucha ġeal,
Ir naċ leór dom cólur a tsór, gaċ air dubhar leat.

D'aithisgear liom do inntinn ámh gan céill (MS. cíal)
Ana' tuim ir gan an(n) acht ait an éain ;
Dío mo leabhrán gumh aig innsead dam fá gach sgéil,
Ir dí bróga aigh an te d'oithisg dam comlaidh liom féin.

8. AN BHREATHACH (WALSH).

This poem is also in 23I8, which has the heading " —— Walsh, Esq., of Paganstown, who was married to Col. Swift's daughter." In 23A1 it is attributed to Carolan, but the style is totally unlike his. O Reilly, Irish Writers, attributes it to Dall Mac Cuarta. It is also attributed to Seamus (dall) Mac Cuarta in 23E12, p. 39. Cf. Part I, No. 16. The descriptive vocabulary of the author is abundant. Walsh, his wife and the month old baby are included in the description.

I, 1. Coimhéal Fhaoisg : Fhaoisg is omitted in 23A1, but in 23I8 " Cúalaisg or Fhaoisg " is written. Ó Fhaoisg is the Irish of Swift, hence I have adopted the latter. Ó h-Uaoa is another form of the name.

3. a' lasadh : ' shining on it.' Cf. an bean ir bhreágha dár las a h-aghaidh le gréin agham, ' the finest woman whose face ever shone in the sun.'

5. an fhalmhas : when an adjective is made into a noun it is feminine when the person or thing referred to is feminine.

Bhacaidh for dá bhaca : the idh is added on to this verb on analogy with other verbs of two syllables ending in -igh, -idh.

Ultach : this indicates that the lady was a native of Ulster. Hence Naoise who was also an Ulsterman.

II, 3. aeir for ' face, visage ' is unusual. Probably from English word air.

II, 3. cuimseach (? MSS. go cumaidh) : ' suitably, in proper proportion ' ; or perhaps it may be for go cumasach, ' effectively, powerfully, splendidly.'

fionn-, the MSS. have fíon, but fionn is required by metre.

sgamhuin, sic leg. with MS I,8 for sgamhain, a v. noun form beside sgaradh. Cf. III, 503. A has sgamhuinn. The meaning is that the colour of the berries (i.e. red) is duly interspersed with whiteness in her face.

II, 8. gach leabhar bán : non-declension after gach. For a similar condition after an dara, cf. Bergin, Stories from Keating, p. 108, and v. Introduction, p. 88.

III, 1 don lánúin (= lánamhain) : one would expect ag an lánamhain roimh an leanbh, but by putting a comma after lánúin the sense is all right.

5. fír = aír (?).

6. le n-aithdéadh (MS. le n-aithdeocaidh) : ' through whom will rise.'

7. mac míosa : ' the son a month old.'

IV. 1. ghallda : the aspiration here is peculiar ; leg. gallda, etc.

3. dán gach mí : this seems to mean that there was a poem offered to him every month.

5. nach fín an céim oirr (sic MSS.) : the allusion is obscure.

6. bhuil : there seems to be a word omitted here.

8. go n-aithuighidh, ' may Christ advance them.'

9. RÓISE NÍ RAIGHILLIGH (ROSE O REILLY).

This poem is also attributed to Carolan in 23A1, but it is well known that it was made by his contemporary Séamus (Dall) mac Cúarta. Cf. O Reilly, Irish Writers, ccxii. It was made by him in praise of a girl who was selling stockings at a fair and who treated him kindly. The description of her beauty was drawn from his imagination as he was blind (cf. Lloyd, ACG, p. 222).

Another version is published in Amhráin Chlainne Gaedheal from which one stanza of the present poem is taken ; a further version was published by Domhnall Ó Baoighill in Cl. Soluis. The song is well-known over the northern half of Ireland.

I. The following is the last stanza in 2318 :

Tá ṡgaiṫ na luaċṁa aig éiṁiġiḋ ṡuas i n-áiṫ na mboṫ
Is féas úaimiġ aiṁ ṡgáṫ na dtúaṁaiġ, is fáṡaċ go leóṁ
A ġille ṡuaiṁce aiṁ miṡce leaṫ do lúaġ le ṡtáid-mnaoi óg
Is ġus aiṁ na cṁainn is uaiṡle ġoiṁṡioṁ cuaċ ġaċ la b(e)aḋ ceóiḋ.

The changes from this stanza in the Connacht version are interesting. na mboṫ (: leóṁ) was misunderstood as na mbó in Connacht. Cf. Introduction, p. 61, (7).

II, 1. mín-ċoṁnú : leg. with Cl. Soluis version ṡíoṁ-ċóṁnuġaḋ, ' continually forming rolls.' ACG has ṡíoṁ-ċóṁdaċan = ṡíoṁ-ċóṁnaċan. Cf. also na mbaċall caṁ I, 453.

2. coṁġaiṁ, MS. coṁġaṁ I. Perhaps this is a mistake for cóigeaṁ, ' enough for five.' Cf. diól ceaṫraṁ vii, 2, below.

4. cíġe (MS. cíḋ) as a plural of cíoċ as if it were a neuter noun.

III, 1. Raigilliġ : Réilliġ MS. to rime with beuraċ.

coṁcaṁaiġ = coṁcaṁḋa.

2. timṫcioll : m-ċ becomes mp generally in Modern Irish. Cf. iomċuṁ > iompuṁ.

3. maoṁga : in certain positions d after ṁ becomes g. Cf. article by writer in CZ, IX pp. 343 ff.

ṁór caoṁ-ċoṁcṁa : A has caoṁ coṁcuṁa. From I it would be possible to read den ṁór-caoṁ ċoṁcṁa.

do ṡréiṁ ġarṫaiḋ : ṡréiṁ may be used for ṡréiṁ-bean as in stanza vi, 3, or perhaps we should read do ṡréiṁ ġarraiḋ, ' for the love of youths (?).' The connection with the following words is not clear from this MS.

ṡéuntaċ : ṡéanta means ' happy, prosperous.' Séuntaċ probably means ' denying, refusing.'

IV, 2. táob does not rime. Leg. ṡóṁt (?).

5. deaḋa : leg. déiṫe, ' gods.'

V, 2. ṡol : probably Latin Sol.

4. 7 ṡuim, ' and a little bit more.'

VII, 1. caoṁ-ṫaiṫneaṁ : perhaps ṡíoṁ-ṫaiṫneaṁ would be a better reading. The condition of the MS. shows that the n in -ṫaiṫneaṁ is double in this dialect, as generally in Connacht.

10. ÚNA NÍ CONCOBAIR.

That this poem is not by Carolan is clear from its style. It seems to be known all over Connacht. I got another version from Tomás Breathnach, gabha, of which I give some stanzas. The manuscript version has added to it some stanzas (VI-X) which obviously belong to another song, v. Love Songs of Connacht, p. 102. The words in the first part are put in the mouth of a man, the latter are supposed to be spoken by a woman. The latter song resembles one made by Domhnall meirgeach Mac Conmara of Iar-Umhaill, Co. Mayo.

I, 5. mo cumann, lit. 'it was not my affection which was not lasting.' Cf. nach geapp an cuimne atá agad, 'how quickly you forget things.'

8. teachta: 'agreeable little messenger.'

II, 3. aig-á n-a mbím, 'in which I am.' Ag, aig when followed by a relative or possessive pronoun is often changed to aig-á n- in the dialect of W. Connacht. For the use of aig cf. above, Part I, No. 2, i, 8, No. 30, i, 1, notes.

5. d'athruigh tú claonta: your inclinations changed'—i.e., 'you changed your mind.'

III, 1. mo deor, 'a tear.' Cf. ólaim mo dheoch for 'I take a drink.'

3. a stór: a shúil would give a better rime with ndúil.

VII, 4. táimid sé: 'that I have come to an age to leave off foolishness.' Cf. is dear a tagann sé duit, 'it becomes you.'

VIII, 3. na Muaidh' 'of the Moy.'

5. searán buachaill óig: cf. is dear do'n searán mbróga—*Connlach glas an Fhoghmhair.*

11. AN CÚILIONN.

This is probably the most famed of all Irish songs and was made long before Carolan's time. This version from 23A1 is the most complete one I have yet seen. The Cúilionn or Cúilfhionn is an all-Ireland song, but has been localized in various districts. Hardiman says that the present text has been attributed to Maurice O Dugan (Muirghius Ó Dubhagáin), an Irish bard who lived near Benburb in the county of Tyrone about 1641, probably on the authority of O Reilly who puts him at 1660. He wrote poems on Eoghan Ruadh Ó Néill. Cf. O Reilly, Irish Writers, p. cxcvii. The greater number of versions of the song, however, are Connacht ones, and it is generally included in collections of Connacht songs. If stanza vii belonged originally to the song, which is unlikely, it would be easy to determine where it was made. The Béal átha na gcaorach referred to is probably Bealanagar, the seat of O Conor Don, Co. Roscommon, but this stanza is fairly obviously an interpolation. Another version of the poem is contained in 23E21, p. 120. The text of the poem does not call for much comment.

III, 3. dá ríomh-luadh liom: 'always betrothed to (or matched with) me.'

V, 3. cruadh-ghul: for this expression or ghul go cruaidh cf. above. Part I, No. 65, i, 8, note.

VI, 2. air gach méar: for non-declension after gach, cf. Part II, No. 8, ii, 8, above.

12. úilleacán dubh ó!

This poem is published by Hardiman, I, 258. He says (Notes, p. 351), that "the words were composed by one of the unfortunate sufferers expelled from Ulster in the reign of James I, when almost the entire of that province was confiscated . . . They were addressed by the exile to his mistress to induce her to accompany him to Connaught, but she seems to have been adverse to his suit. The air is of the most remote antiquity." He does not say on what authority he makes these statements. There is nothing in the poem to justify the inference with regard to K. James, though it is possibly true and typical of the time. The poem is attributed to Carolan in MS. 23A1 and 23O42. Given the air, the song may be a mere lúibín like Peigí Leitir móir of Conamara, to which anyone may add a stanza. The air was played by Denis Hempson the blind harper at the Belfast meeting in 1792 (v. Bunting, p. 63).

Another poem úilleacán dubh ó having bán-chuic éireann ó in the chorus is contained in 23O45, a well-written recent MS. It is headed "Uileacan dubh ó le mc. Gearuilt, bad (leg. ba) maoir (sic) a n-arm na Fraingce," 'Uilleacán dubh ó! by Mac Gearailt who was a major in the French army.'

I append another version which I wrote down in September, 1911, from the narration of Tomás mac an Óglaigh (Mr. T. Nangle), an Gaobhac, Co Sligigh, who is an excellent Irish singer and poet, and who is practically the only native Irish speaker of his district. A man named Clinton of Bárr a' Ghabla (Baragowley), near Drumkeeran, Co. Leitrim, has a version of this song, but I have not met him.

'Céad míle flán duit, a Chondae Liatruim,
'S úilleacán dúbh ó,
Agus a' dámha flán don tír taob thíor duit,
Úilleacán dúbh ó
Ir innrin héin a Gheobhá an t-arán 7 a' lionn
Ir ceileabair binn na héan beit gabail tamainn 'r na tuim,
Agus cead a dul as ól le do mo-ghrádh air faill,
Agus abair a' t-úilleacán dúbh ó.

Agus céad míle fáilet, a chuaich beag na craoibe,
Agus a úilleacán dúbh ó,
A'r nach tú beirear an aimrir bhreágh ag na daoiní,
Agus a úilleacán dúbh ó.
Suidh finn fíor i mbhaoch (= bhuach) an fáir
Go dtug mé di fgríobhta é faoi mo láimh
Nach bhuil cor ná cleas dá ndéanfad rí nach n-íocfainn a cáin
Leir an úilleacán dúbh ó.

I, 2. Úilleacán: this represents the usual pronunciation (*úL'əcán*) and is Mac an Óglaigh's version. The MS. has uileacan.

The meaning of the word is not clear. Mac an Óglaigh explains it as "a rattling plant of a girl," which could be a formation from uailleach, 'proud,' but it seems wide of the mark. It may be a corruption of a derivative of uaill, 'wailing, lamentation' and may have been a typical allusion of some sort when the poem was written.

4. mel, the usual Sligo and Leitrim pronunciation of this word.

5. barraibh, obviously the correct reading of the corrupt MS. reading barrain.

III. conaic, MS. has tanic to represent the pronunciation of this word which is current over the greater part of Connacht, viz. *hænic*.

The pronunciation *ch(o)inic* and *hinic* also occur in W. Connacht.

13. CO. LIATROMA.

This is a similar song to the foregoing, and the MS. 23O42 heads it "Co Leitrim by Carolan in the City of London." A story is told in Malone's MS. how Carolan was inveigled to England by St. George, on which occasion he made the song. There does not seem to be proper authority for this story. The song may, possibly, have been made by Carolan. There is a reference to his contemporary Mac Gabráin (MacGaurin) in stanza iii.

I, 5. do geobaid, 'would be got.'

do neo-grad: neo for no- indicates the 'aspiration' of the n. An alternative form is noga grád.

II, 1. 'tcí, the Connacht and Ulster form.

III, 6. Gaelic, a prounciation of Gaeilg common in N. Connacht.

IV, 6. cóirug Gaedealac (MS.): 'Irish-made dress.' One would expect cóirugad.

V, 6. Contae Liatruim: one would expect Contae Liatroma (for Liac-troma).

7. Feirnac = Fíornac or Feenagh.

ruáide: 'sway.' This word is still used in S. Sligo.

14. COM-CRUINNIUGAD NA RAGAILLEAC.

A note in English in 23O42 says: "These O'Reillys were the offspring of Myles O'Reilly son to Edmond O'Reilly, Earl of Cavan, brother-in-law to the Prince of Ulster, Eóin Ruadh Ua Néill." In 23E12, the poem is attributed to William ruad Maol Ciaran, and a note, in pencil, adds "by Wm. Kieran. He was sent to prison to Trim by Sandy Buidhe Gardner of Archdall near Teltown or Oristown." Cf. Ó Muirgheasa, p. 223.

I, 3. treigbáil: an Ulster form, usually tréigean in Connacht.

8. béarfa mé: probably béarfad mé, 'who would bring me.'

II, 3. im' is hardly consistent with in mo (MS. an mo) in next line.

4. fíorbáin: an leg. frírneáin, a grating, harsh noise?

III, 3. ná don trneacta, lit. 'or to the snow which was in your face and it being driven (or piled up) by the wind.' 23E12 has a different reading.

IV. -gabail i dtráigte, 'drying up, withering, shrinking.'

V, 7. mar dtigid, 'unless R. come and save me.' Cf. Introduction, Syntax.

15. MEADB NÍ MAOLMUAID.

This poem is attributed to Carolan in MSS. 23A1 and 18, but is not usually attributed to him in other sources. The internal evidence

would point to its not being made by Carolan. A beautiful air "O, White Maeve," published by Bunting, may have some connection with this poem.

I, 7. ꝛeaıce, plural of ꝛꝿaċaiṁ, 'a while.'

II, 1. na ȝeoꝑnín: 'of the rolls (of hair).'

6. a ṫaoḃ, 'her side'; change from the vocative. This changing of second to third person is common in Carolan. I have not collected instances.

8. méanꝑa, 'happy.' Cf. Part I, No. 14, iii, 1, note.

III, 2. ḋá maꝑeann, leg. a maꝑeann, 'without the consent of all who live.' But cf. the phrase i ȝeeaḋ ḋuıc-ꝛe.

4. a n-éaḋaiȝ, 'without as much as clothes.' The article is commonly written a n- in all MSS.

8. ėunnḋaꝑ from connꝑaḋ, pron. *cunndrú*.

IV, 4. ꝑıan: ꝛıuaȝ would give a better rime.

5. ḃꝛuaċ may have been pronounced ḃꝛaeė to rime with éan; cf. baoıṫa = buaḋaıṫa, lower down, vi, 2, and Mac an Óglaigh's version of Úılleaeán ḋubh ó, No. 12, Notes.

V, 6. aontaí: Mod. Ir. plural of aonaė.

VI, 2. ḃeiṫ = ḃeaḋ.

VII, 1. maolúaiḋ, MS. mullóiȝ (sic) for maolṁuaiḋ. For non-aspiration of the initial of maol, cf. I, No. 72, i, 3, note.

VIII, 7. nótꝛa, 'notary.'

16. ḃRIȜIḊ ÓȜ NA ȜCUMANN.

This is attributed to Carolan in a series of poems to "Bridget Cruise" in 23E21. It is properly a song called "ḃıḋóȝ na ȝcaꝑaḋ" or "Biddy Ṡeáin Ṁuıṁċaḋa" which is common in W. Connaeht. It is unlikely that it was made by Carolan, and has probably nothing to do with "Bridget Cruise."

IV, 3. eóṫıȝ: this may possibly be a mistake for eoıꝑceóȝ, 'a bee-hive,' but it does not seem likely. It may be coıṫí, 'boat loads.' T.Br. has neáoꝑúaéa, 'nests.'

V, 2. ȝo ḋṫıgınn, one would expect ȝo ḋṫıȝ lıom, though ȝo ḋṫuıgınn may be meant.

VI, 2. ꝛȝéıṁ na ḋuıḃe: a dark type of beauty.

IX, 4. ꝑá ḃealaċ, 'by the way-side.'

17. ḃRIȜIḊ ÓȜ NA ȜCIAḂ.

For another version of this poem, v. Love-songs of Connacht, p. 78. T. Breathnach's version closely resembles the one here printed. The spelling of the MS. is so bad in the case of these poems that I have been obliged to revise it almost completely. I give all the important readings of the MS. at the foot of the page. MS. 23E21 entitles it "Fourth Song for Bridget Cruise." It is also in 23A1 and 2318.

This is a very beautiful poem and the style is unlike Carolan's. It is

the same as a song entitled "Mairc og na gCiabh" of which the music is published by Bunting, p. 49, and Introductory, p. 90.

V, 2. neamh-dheoin (MS. naṁdóin): for aṁdcoin, cf. neamh-cead, passim, 'without consent of,' 'against the wish of.'

duataigh: hutigh MS.

3. fagfa: MS. fácuid with change of *g-h* to *c*. The phonetic value of the ending is doubtful.

VIII, 4. an dúl: the *l* is broad owing to the following broad *d*.

18. An tRiomhad Amhrán do "Brigid nic Feorais."

I print spellings like bhaoc for bhuac, baoraid for buaidhrid to indicate the peculiar dialect of the district where the poem was written. Cf. Introduction, p. 59. The spellings of the MS. are sometimes hardly intelligible.

19. An Staid-bean.

This poem is contained in MS. 23H32 amongst a number attributed to Carolan, but the style is unlike his.

I, 1. beit i ngrádh: MS. bé ngra, which shows the N. Connacht pronunciation. For lengthening of vowels before d, cf. Introduction, p. 61.

2. dul: MS. duil would represent a common pronunciation of this word in Connacht *ghel'*.

3. a danfal:

II, 2. a mbéad: 'on which I shall be'; eclipses of the verb after lá is unusual.

4. an óg-mhnaoi for óig-bean.

7. dúirdeacht: MS. durdacht.

8. d' imcoccad: MS. dimóchú indicates the pronunciation.

20. Turas Lá an Aonaig.

This poem is attributed to Carolan in 23I8, but the style is unlike his, and the internal evidence makes it improbable that it was made by him, unless he was commissioned by sombody else to make it.

I, 6. fíon . . . 'wine with honey blended through it.'

III, 1. a trór na mbeach: cf. Part I, No. 16 and note. For the use of the gpl. instead of an adjective of kindred meaning, cf. bidóg na gcaorad

PART III.

These are poems not attributed to Carolan which are contained in MS. 23A1 and 23I8, or are such as may be established with certainty as not being his. Some of the airs will be found in an appendix to Hime's or Broderip's collections (National Library).

1. Bean an Leanna.

The landlady or bean a' leanna seems to have been an important personage at the time when such songs as this were composed. The poem is a mild satire on her class together with a certain amount of humour.

I, 2. leanna reaca (MS. racca): 'ale on retail.' reaca, g. of reic, 'selling.'

4. i n-airgiod: MS. an-arcaid, usually in-airge, 'for nothing.'

III, 3. raoiteóc, usually raoitin, sunset, evening.

4. téitc mé: without the mark of length which is in both MSS. it might stand for teiteóc mé, 'I shall flee.' As it stands it means 'I shall warm,' referring to a step in the process of brewing.

IV, 4. eiror ceangail: a knot made of the swaddling clothes or bed clothes around the feet of a child to prevent it from leaving the cradle.

bionniollán fáirge: a handkerchief tied over the head and knotted under the neck so as to make a sun bonnet.

2. Cuaichín Binn Éadair.

For another version of this poem, entitled Cuaichín Gleann-Néirinn, v. Amhrán Chlainne Gaedheal, p. 99. The ACG version which is rather more complete was copied from the narration of Tomás Breathnach.

I, 1. Binn Éadair: T.Br's. version has the scene localized in Gleann Néirinn which is more probable.

2. teacht: the aspiration of the verbal noun in the accusative is unusual, but this is the usage also in the spoken language in the case of this word.

3. chuaid rinn. T. Br. has the synthetic form chuadmar-ne, 'we went.' déanamh réitig: 'arranging matters,' MSS. réite. One would hardly expect final -e for -ig in this dialect.

II, 1. tigeacht an Domhnaig, 'at the approach of Sunday.'

4. romhad, on analogy with agad (Con.).

III, 4. baintreabhaig, 'a widow,' generally shortened in pronunciation to *baN'tri'*.

IV, 2. mé (MS. me): this word is very commonly written in the MS. without the mark of length on e.

3. 'na gcíor-ċuaċaill, 'in an awkward plight,' 'in the lurch.'

4. buaiṫe: notice pronunciation which is different from N. Con. baoiṫe.

V, 1. go láċ críortaṁail: láċ is rather an adverb of degree qualifying críortaṁail than a word meaning 'agreeable, nice.' Cf. such phrases as láċ (láġaċ) críonna, 'wise in its generation' and v. ACG, p. 205 (last four lines).

3. Citi ní'ac Aodha.

There is another poem attributed to Carolan on the death of a Kitty MacHugh. But as the name was a common one there is no particular reason for thinking it was the same person. The poem was probably by an O Reilly, cf. stanza iii, 4.

II, 1. déanaṁ leanna: 'afflicted with melancholy,' i.e., lionn-dubh. This quibble on the word is common, e.g., an lionn dubh a ġnídim féin ní féadaim dadaiḋ de ól, Love-songs of Connacht, p. 20.

2. gráinne braċa, 'a grain of malt.'

III, 4. gur tú: tú is not aspirated after gur.

4. An Corr-Sliabh.

In addition to the MS. versions (23A1 and 18) I took down this song from Sean-Tomár Breathnaċ, Cornamona, and Brighid ní 'ac Ualraic near Cloonacoole, Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo. In 2318, Hardiman adds "by Barret." However, I do not think the evidence is sufficient to attribute it to Barret. Cf. O Rahilly, Gadelica, pp. 112-126.

I, 1. Corr-fliabh, the Curlieu (mountains) in Roscommon.

3. troiġne (sic MS.), Br.U. traiġneaċ, commonly traġnaċ, Din. traona, a corncrake.

II, 3. a' ġlaoċ, for metrical purposes instead of the more usual a' ġoireaṁaint.

IV, 3. mar bfuiġinn, 'where I should get.'

V, 8. The last line of this stanza in the MS is:

Ir da ndéanfuinn páirde ní beaḋóċainn é.

5. Seán mac Raġnaill (JOHN REYNOLDS).

I, 1. mic Raġnaill: the MS. has mic Ġránaill. Cf. Part I, No. 7, ii, 5, note. Opposite to coille craobaiġ, MS. 2318 has the note: "The seat of Squire Reynolds, Co. Leitrim." This MS. calls the poem Nancy Charley alias Reynolds, corr. to John Reynolds.

6. Na Gamna Geala.

This is a pretty song for children. I do not know who was its author, but it was obviously made beside the Shannon, probably in the counties

of Leitrim or Roscommon. The author is an advocate of the open air as compared with the stuffy atmosphere of a publichouse (ii, 3).

II, 3. cuṙ maoil aiṙ ċaṙtaí, 'filling quarts to overflowing.'

III, 3. ṙeiṁneaṙ: this use of the imperative for an if- clause is very common.

V, 4. ionntú: the MS spelling iontaḋ shows clearly that the final vowel was *ú*.

7. na Daill Bána.

This poem seems to be an account of the adventures of some pedlars or wool buyers or beggars, one of whom was a fiddler. Some of the party must have been blind. Seán Caoċ is twice referred to and also a piper Taḋg Cṙoṙaċ (the pock-marked). The poetry, which is of a low order, was presumably composed by their acquaintances. Such satirical and humorous poetry was very common, though it rarely gets on paper. It is not quite as coarse as might be expected from the type of social individuals it describes. The poem is attributed to Carolan in 2318.

The places mentioned are Cill ala, Sligeaċ, Béal áṫa Doṙċa, Lifeṙ and Dún Páṙṙaig. The latter refers to a place in N. Mayo near Ballycastle which is frequently mentioned in these songs.

I, 4. oltaí: one does not often meet the plural of this word (olann).

III, 5. cíaṙaḋ MS.: leg. cíoṙaḋ, 'combing.' 'Carding' was a mild form of torture adopted towards objectionable individuals.

IV, 1. Baile ṙa Caoṙaiġ: leg. Baile eaṙa caoṙaiġ 'the village of the waterfall of the (rowan-) berrics.' Cf. Index of place-names.

2. ṙeiṙḃ: a rare word. It means the beaded edge or cairéal of the fiddle.

2318 contains the following stanzas in diffcrent ink:

> Ruaiḋ Donnall Ua Ṙaoine a nóiolaḋ na ṙtallaċ
> ṙcaiṫeaḋ ṙí laċaċ a mbeiṫ peaṙṙa aiṙ ṙaḋ innte
> ṙaiṫe (= ṙiṫ) aiṙ Ṡeaġain Caoċ go mbainneaḋ ṙe ṙainneaċ aṙ
> mile ṙaṫċel aġaṙ mala.
>
> Ní ṙtaḋaiġ mé ċaoiḋ go oṫéiḋ go hUṙṙaṙ
> go ḋtugaḋ aníaṙ aṙ bocuiḋe Gabaiṙ
> go nḋeanṙaḋ me málaiġ do ṙioḃaiġ Taḋg Cṙoṙaiġ
> no ní biaiḋ ṙe ċaoiḋe aiġ bannaiṙ ṙeaġain Caóiḋ.

8. Mám an Ċeó.

This poem describes the activities of country life. The description of the co-opcration in agriculture (comaṙ, ii, 4) is interesting. The success anticipated in the first lines was interrupted by the unreliability of the Luinneaċ Paḋa and his drinking propensity, and by the laziness of his partner (iii, 3).

The poem is valuable for its technical terms regarding ploughing and agriculture and also to the reference to the making of ale (last stanza).

The language of this piece is remarkable for the omission of the proposition ḋe.

I, 5. ṕínṡamaṛ ṛeiṛṛeaċ : 'we yoked (or 'started') a team,' each providing a horse.

II, 4. i ṡcoṁaṛ: in partnership, co-operation. Co-operation between neighbours is called coṁaṛ na ṡcoṁaṛṛan.

III, 1. eiṛt = éiṛt, but the word is sometimes pronounced with a short *e*.

6. (tcanna) ṛeaca (MS. ṛacca), 'of selling,' i.e., a house of selling or retailing beer, an ale-house.

IV, 1. a' ṁuiliṁn Ċeaṛṛ = Mullingar.

VI, 2. iṛ ṛeaṛṛ a béaṛ linn : who will treat us best.

9. caitlín ṫriall.

Hardiman says that "Catherine Tyrrell was a member of the ancient and respectable family of that name, formerly residing at the Pace (Tyrrell's Pass) in the County of Westmeath. The lake, called in the original '*Erril*,' is probably a mistake for '*Ennil*,' one of the most extensive and beautiful of the numerous fine lakes in that county." The melody is included in O Neill's collection. Loċ Aillionn (L. Allen) is corrected to L. Ciṛṛoll in 23A1. The former remains in 2318. I noticed the pronunciation *āL'yN* for this word in Leitrim, beside the lake, with the accent on the second syllable as is usual in the Leitrim dialect for words ending in *-nn*.

V, 8. ṕíobáin ṛéiḋ, 'the gullet,' ṕíobán a' ḋoiṫċill, 'the larynx.'

10. ḋá ḃṛáiṁn-se beaṁ sa ṫír.

This poem is attributed to MacCabe in 2318.

I, 2. cáṛaoiḋ : probably equals Munster and literary cóṛaiḋ, a pair, couple, yoke. Cf. *amal sechnas cách a chárait* SC, Wi. p. 223.

8. ṛáoġal ḋo ṛléaṛcaḋ : 'break through existing customs (?).'

III, 8. ponnta, 'the pound,' al. ġaiṫa ġaḃann.

IV, 2. ḋóiṛtim, 1sg. ipv, from the reading of I.

11. móuḋa ní ḋuḃḋa.

I got another version of this song from Tomáṛ Ḃṛeaṫnaċ, Duḃaċta, Coṛṛ na Móna, which is not very different from the foregoing. 2318 attributes it to Carolan.

I, 1. an ṛlanḋa : an maiġṛe, T.Br., an older expression.

2. mcaḃlaċ, 'bewitching'; T.Br. iṛ meanġaċ aiṛ a ṛúil a'ṛ aiṛ a ġáiṛí, 'who is captivating both by her eye and her smile.'

II, 1. Siġn na Ġṛéime was probably the name of a tavern where M. ní Ḋuḃḋa lived. Súṛaí bán would be her mother.

12. THOMAS DILLON.

The MS. does not give any account of Thomas Dillon, but according to a stanza in 2318 he died in 1767. 2318 calls him "Earl of Roscommon,"

which was again stroked out, in different ink. The Dillons were landowners on a large scale in W. Roscommon. They left the country about the middle of last century. It seems by this poem that they were on the popular side.

I. Cíp a Rúaim: v. Index of place-names. According to the poem it was the property of Thos. Dillon.

I, 1. do máigirtip (úainn): máigirtip is added in a different hand in A, and I have inserted úainn for the rime. I has ċlúiṫ for both words.

13. Paoistoin uí Ċasaide.

This and the two following poems were made by Ó Casaide, also called An Caiseaċ Bán. Other songs made by him are printed in Amhrán Chlainne Gaedheal, pp. 9, 22, 144. The poem is contained in 23A1 and 2318, p. 47, which latter has the heading Cassidy's Confession to Rev. Bryan Mc a Rann. Cf. stanza iv, 7. It appears that Cassidy was what is commonly called "a spoilt priest," i.e. he had been educated for the priesthood, but did not proceed to ordination. He is one of the best of the Connacht (?) poets. He may be identical with Edmond Ó Cassidy (Éammonn O Caiside), O Reilly, p. 206. Cf. CZ. II, 361, but the poems of the latter are in the regular metres and his style is more classical and archaic. From lines III, 435, 451, 466, 515, it would seem that O Casaide was an Ulsterman, possibly a native of Fermanagh, who lived a good deal in Connacht. This would correspond to the character of Éamonn Ó Casaide who was a Mag Uidhir poet (CZ, III, 361). Cf. further O Reilly, p. 206; O Connor's account of Stowe MSS.

I, 1. treabaḋ, MS. trioṫ.

I, 3. doṙcaṁaċ, or doṙcuṫaċ, 'extravagant, rash'; doṙcuiḋeaċ (Din.). In Roscommon it has the meaning 'lavish, prodigal.'

5. gnaba: usually gnaṙaḋ, 'grubbing.'

6. 'nim for do-ṫnim, 'during fasting time I am most gluttonous.'

7. ceilim: 'I renege (at cards).'

8. m'ealaḋain, 'my habit.'

II, 1. ní léaṙ ḋam, 'I cannot see'; MS. léip.

7. déanaṁ gaċ fliġe, 'making every shift to collect money.'

III, 1. blá: a phonetic spelling for bláṫ. In a note on 2318. Hardiman states that "this stanza does not belong to this song." He is right. It is the first stanza of Part II, No. 17, slightly altered.

7. mánla: the MS. spelling maulaiġ indicates assimilation of n to l.

8. d'faillaing, for t'faillaing, for change of *ng* to *nn* in unaccented syllable, cf. note, Part II, No. 1. iii, i, No. 2, ii, 2, above.

IV, 1. b'aitiġ: seems to be the usual compar. of ait.

ċéad ṙeaṙc: notice non-declension after céad.

5. laṙta, 'in whose house the candle is lighted'; MS. laṙdaiġ.

8. filleaḋ: 'I shall return to.'

7. a Bhriain, cf. heading in 2318 from which we infer that this was Rev. Bryan mac a Rann (?).

14. Brigid ní Beirn.

Another poem by the same author (Ó Casaide). A different version of this poem is printed in Amhrán Chlainne Gaedheal, p. 144, which may be compared.

II, 2. eala : alla MS. which gives an indication of the pronunciation. The n of the article preceding it is always broad, hence ala would be a more phonetic spelling.

4. fréin-bean for dative fréin-mnaoi.

III, 1. mar bfáð, 'unless I get,' for muna bfágad. The former is the usual spelling in this MS. and quite phonetic.

IV, 1. ruain : often wrongly spelled rún. There is a variation between ruan and ruain in the pronunciation, due, doubtless, to the fequent use of the vocative.

3. ó dear : from this it would seem the poem was made north of L. Erne, but geographical terms are used very loosely in Irish poems. Cirne is a favourite word with the poets.

V, 4. go raiḃ : in S. Connacht this would be go mbí.

VI, 4. traoghail : MS. has doṁain, but I have corrected it to suit metre and in accordance with the reading of ACG.

15. Béal Átha h-Amnais (Port Gordon).

This is a third poem by Ó Casaide. A somewhat different version of it is published in Amhrán Chlainne Gaedheal, p. 9, entitled Béal Átha hAmnair. The heading in the MSS. is "Port Gordon" or Gordon's tune. This is the name of the air which was composed by Ruaidhri Dall Ó Catháin, a bard who died in the early 17th century; v. Bunting, Ancient Music of Ireland, p. 68, O Neill, p. 7.

I, 3. fáil for fagail. Cf. the MS. spelling fáim for fágaim, which is approximately phonetic.

II, 2. ainneoin : the usual spelling aiṁdeoin is unjustifiable etymologically and phonetically.

éléirc = cléire : the MS. form (éléirc) from a plural cléirċiḃ cléirciḃ seems to have survived in the dialect of this poem.

4. béidhmuid : bíadhmuid is the usual MS. spelling of this word. That the pronunciation is expressed by béidh-muid is evidenced by the rime.

cúiteadh : 'even,' usually 'recompensed.' Cf. go mbeidheá ar nór eicín cúiteadh, ACG, p. 11 (Béal Átha hAmnair).

III, 1. bruaoiġe, 'eyebrows.' This word is rare in Connacht Irish. For gann, cf. ṅa gmalaiḋ (MS. mailiġe) ngann mar srúḃ finn, Love-Songs, p. 140.

4. atá : this position of atá is extremely unusual.

IV. a n-fiaġ : the article is usually written a n- in this MS. (23A1) as the *n* is pronounced as *nn* before a following vowel. The more usual genitive of fiach is féiġ in spoken Irish.

IV, 3. le fúad : 'with haste.' Cf. fuadach, 'sweeping, carrying off, blowing away,' fuadar, 'haste, impetus.'

VI, 1. fráð : 'a spade.'

4. cléirc: cf. ii, 2. above and ACG, p. 9, line 11, and notes, p. 167.

VIII, 3. téiḋ: the MS. has téid which may be relative ṫéid. I,8 has téiḋ.

16. Tá mbeiṫ croḋ aig an gcat.

This song is well known all over Connacht. It is much confused, if not identical with An Súirín Bán or Caraḋ an tSúgáin. At all events, the first stanza is common to both poems. The style is like Ó Casaide's and the poem is addressed to A Máire, a ċuirle. v. Nos. 13, 17, 19. At the end of the version in 2318, Hardiman has the note "See for this K313 trans., C204, F259." The melody is given by O Neill, p. 21.

I, 1. croḋ, 'cattle, means.' The popular version has rpré a more modern word. The former is very rare nowadays except in archaic poems and proverbs. MS. cruiṁ.

pógraiḋe a béal: this is a forcible way of saying 'he would be married immediately.' I has a póraíḋ é.

2. mo ċreaċ: 'alas.' The MS. has parríar, but I have substituted the former from the popular version as it gives a better rime.

inġin: usually spelled inġean. ġ after n becomes í, cf. Aonġus, pr. *ēnȳs*. Cf. Introduction, p. 62.

6. baṫ: ṫ written to show the short pronunciation of a with an aspirate off-glide.

6. n-eanaiġ (MS. eanuiġe): eanaċ is usually masculine in Modern Irish. The n before it represents the doubling of the *n* of the article before a vowel, or in other words, the retention of the older pronunciation.

II, 1. caoínigiḋ: for ipv plur. in *igí*, v. Ériu, VI, 45, 46, Gadelica I, 73, Zeit. Celt. Phil. IX, pp. 343ff.

4. ríorraċ: a sprite.

7. do dá oiḋċe: the dá may be for dá, 'two days and nights,' laé is however genitive. Do dá may be for do d'oiḋċe for do oiḋċe.

III, 6. do ċinte: 'of your family.' The more usual genitive of cineaḋ is ciniḋ. Sometimes cine is used both in nominative and genitive.

17. A Máire, a ċuisle.

There is no evidence as to the authorship of this poem. 2318 has the heading "Carolan cct" and a note "see ante, p. 51." On the p. 51 referred to is Cassidy's Confession (No. 13), which contains by mistake the first stanza of this song. The poem is probably by Ó Casaide. Cf. No. 19 for a possible identification of Máire (a ċuirle).

I, 3. ó do mirġe (MS. uaiḋ do), seems to mean 'through my being intoxicated on account of you.'

rae beaġ: the meaning of rae in this sense is not clear. Perhaps it is for reaḃ, a bit, shred (Din.). An awkward emendation réalta has been suggested.

4. maṙċan: to take this as g. of maṙċain, 'living, surviving,' seems hardly to suit the sense. We may have to deal with a corrupt form here.

II, 3. marc-ṙluaġ ġallda (sic MS.), one would expect ġalld. The

gender may have been influenced by marcṗaiġ, or it may be merely a mistake.

IV, 1. ḋeirṗe : ḋeirṗe would be more usual in these poems. Cf. above. p. 70, etc.

2. ḋá ḃṗeáċt : ' no matter how beautiful.'

3. an cumar, ' the effort, action.' Cf. ḃa maiṫ an cumar ḋóiḃ a ḋéanaṁ, ' they proved well to do it.' The depth of the corruption may be guaged from the MS. spelling here : an cumarġur air fáil.

18. Bean dub an Gleanna.

I got this poem in a Maynooth MS. containing some of Carolan's poems (O Sullivan's appendix, p. 20). As the MS. is a Munster one, Munster words and forms are common in it. The poem is a very pretty one.

I, 3. do ḃuair = do-ḃuaiḋir.

II, 2. do neórac (sic leg.): Munster form for d'innéorad d'innreóċad. The MS. has do nearac.

III, 1. do ṫéiḋ mé, ' I warmed,' an unusual word in this sense.

4. ṫreón to rime with óir points to a Munster origin of poem.

IV, 2. blaeḋearaċt, ' making noise, boasting.' Cf. Donegal blaoire, and blaḋair, ' a flame, blaze.'

19. Máire Níc Canna.

This poem is attributed to Carolan in 23A1 and 18, but from internal evidence his authorship is unlikely. 2318 has the heading " A second song for Maire Cúisle or Molly Magan. By Carolan." Cf. No. 17.

I, 1. ní Canna (sic MS.); we should probably read Níc Ana. Cf. *Mac ana* AU, 1213; at 1216 the same individual is called *Mag Cana*. The change of *mac* to *mag* indicates that the following word began with a vowel.

4. téam (MS. téim) for téiḋeam, ' let us go.'

5. daor (: ḃréag): MS. has *there* which makes the pronunciation clear.

méad = mead.

8. uṁad represents a pronunciation of oṁead common in Mayo.

II, 1. long (MS. lung): *o* > *u* before a nasal. cf. Introduction, p. 60.

2. Bearnur : possibly Barnes mór in Donegal. There was also a Bearnur Loċa Tailt near L. Tailt in the west of the barony of Leyny, Co. Sligo. Cf. Index of Place-names.

3. le (a) gcanann tú (de) ġleann : the words in brackets are not in MS. This omission of de I have commonly met with in the Sligo dialect.

5. ṡtaṁuiġe (MS. ṡtaṁuiġ), a " story-teller," an imposter, a rogue.

7. nac mear a liom ṫú : ' that I do not prefer you.'

8. ceárda for ceardċan.

20. Cuir mé mo Ghardha.

The MS. (23A1) contains a footnote in the same writing and ink as the song, stating that "the above song is attributed to Barret, Co. Mayo." In 2318 it is also attributed to Barret. The style and the references i, 1, 4, ii, 2, iv, 1, etc., make it clear that it is not the composition of Carolan, although it has the usual heading, "Carolan cct."

I, 1. gairíg, for gairdha. For treatment of dh, g after r, v. Introduction, p. 64, etc., and Marstrander, Zeit. f. Celt. Phil. VII, 387, note.

3. fiú, meaning 'even' takes the genitive, hence leg. an ghráinne: 'as much as a grain.'

eorna, (MS. orna), 'barley.'

3. a dhéanfadh: sic leg. for MS. dhéanaidh: 'which would make.'

4. d'fágaibh . . . fann: verbs of leaving, finding and verbs of motion are construed with certain classes of adjective in the same manner as atá. Cf. dá bhráthair an chuirtneacht cuirtea, ACG, p. 42; go mbuanaig mac Dé raoghlach flán iad, Seán Mac Eadúirt ii, 4.

For instances in the older language, v. Verbs of Existence, pp. 80, 81, 82.

II, 1. éléirc: cf. above, No. 15, Notes.

III, 1. tacar ná pacar: 'collecting nor packing (peddling).' The word pacar, whence pacaire, pocaire, implies that the subject of the poem was a pedlar or ragman.

3. arbul (MS. earbul), colloquial for aprtal, 'apostle.'

4. go bhfuileadh: corresponding to an older *-failet*, Trip. Life, 100, 12, Dá Derga, p. 102, SR, *fuilet*, Acallam na Sen. 2765, etc. This is, if we may rely on the MS., a survival of the conjunct form. The usual literary -bhfuilid gives the word an absolute ending. In some dialects (N. Galway, S. Mayo) one meets with -bhfuileadar on analogy with bíodar and the past tenses of verbs.

dí for usual díghe. I have allowed a number of the phonetic spellings of this MS. (23A1) to stand.

IV, 1. rinnim (MS.), for reimm. *e* > *i* before *n*, Introduction, p. 59.

éláirfeach (mbeit élairfach MS.): the aspiration of é is due to the article which was omitted.

2. ceárdaí for céardcha shows the sound change resulting from an aspirate following d. Cf. cad chuige, which gives *'dchuige, tuige, 'why?'

cornéul: from French cornier, cornière, with a change of *r* to *l* by dissimilation. The *ni* or *nj* of the French gives Irish slender *n* which is here double. This doubling would, in any case, result from the preceding *r*. The *r* is broad.

4. fíoraidh for go fíoruidhe.

V, 1. maoin airgid 7 óir (MS. ór),: airgid 7 óir (sic leg.) I take to be genitives depending on maoin. This is the usual construction. Cf. maoin chapuill, next line.

2. bó: the MS. has bó-uibh. Poets were fond of giving buaibh for all the cases of the plural of bó. Bóuibh rather than buaibh suits the metre. For modern metre bó is sufficient.

3. do roinn: the writing of do here which is not very common in these poems may be owing to the d of cuid immediately preceding; but cf. do fhacfadaoir in next line.

21. TÍR A-RUAIM.

This poem was made by a poet called Lúcás gasta in answer to "An Triúchainn" (wrongly) attributed to Carolan. Cf. Part I, No. 52.

I, 2. uaċaid, 'an old maid.' It is explained by paċaḋ ó ċéile, 'who had not been settled in life.' Cur i gcéill means 'to settle (a woman) in life,' i.e., to get married. Cf. I, No. 52, iii, 2, note.

III, 4. Tír-a-Ruaim: for a note on this name, v. Index of Place-names.

22. PLÉRACA UÍ ANLAIG.

The name of the author of this poem is not stated, but the style is not unlike Carolan's, hence I print it. The collection would not suffer much by its omission.

I, 5. b'aitíg: cf. note on this word above, Part III, No. 13, iv, 1, notes.

II, 3. craoḃ mullaig: cf. préap mullaig, "the pick of the bunch."

7. go míle mairiḋ (MS. marraig) seems an extension of go maire ré í, 'may he enjoy it a thousand times over.'

III, 1. pléarúr, pléarúir MSS. for pléirtúr.

23. NANS NÍC GEARAILT.

This pretty poem to Nancy Fitzgerald is written in bad spelling in 23E21, p. 126.

I, 8. Loċ Rae, the English form "Loughrea." The Irish name is Baile Loċa Riaċ.

II, 4. frí (MS. fríḋ) for ċéi.

5. ḋá cúl car: 'to her curly head of hair.' The possessive a before cúl saves the initial c of car from aspiration.

V, 3. a' ċéill for an ċiall to rime with aréir.

4. ḋúraċt in the dialect of N. Connacht for ḋúiseaċt

focloir.

Abbrevations: I before numbers, stands for Part I, II, for Part II, etc. C. stands for poems taken from Connellan's printed edition. The numbers stand for the lines of the poems.

Words in eu are to be looked up under ea.

For forms of irregular verbs, the Verbal System in the Introduction, pp. 77-86, may be consulted.

abal-'uipt (abal-ɡopt), an orchard, III, 321.
-abpaim, *v. encl. to* adeipim, I say, ní abpaim I, 118, 711, a n-abpaim I, 1412, 'what I say.'
abpoal, *m.*, an apostle, I, 255.
acpuinneac, *adj.* having resources, *adv.* ɡo hacpuinneac I, 1307.
acᵗ, *m.*, an act, law, I, 1422, *pl.* acᵗaí dliɡiḋ I, 1421.
áḋḃar, *m.*, reason, cause, ɡo mb' aḋḃar bpóḋ duit III, 24, 'that it might be a cause of pride to you'; cause of trouble, sad case; nac tpuaɡ a h-áḋḃar I, 1366, 'that her case was to be pitied'; pán aḋḃar a d'fáɡaiḃ mo croiḋe-pa duḃ I, 30, ɡac cúip 7 ɡac aḋḃar III, 319.
adeirim, I say, I, 906.
aḋ, *m.*, luck, *v.* áᵗ.
áḋmar, I, 65, lucky.
admuiɡim (= admaim), I admit, allow, grant: mo ċreac ampr nár admuiḋ criorta mo ḃeiᵗ mar miɡ I, 1399.
adubpar, I said, I, 812, cf. adeirim.
aer, *m.*, air; sight: nár bpeáɡ an t-aer é I, 819, 'was it not a great sight'; *g.* a h-aeip II, 184, seems for aɡaiḋ, face.
aerac, airy; cheerful: m'intleacᵗ maiᵗ a. I, 1010.
áɡ, *m.*, valour, craoḃ an áiɡ I, 339.
aɡ, at, 2sg. aɡad-pa III, 329, 'at you,' 2*pl.* aɡaiḃ, 3*pl.* acu.
aɡnaiḋe: ó mḋóta na h-aɡnaiḋe C114.
aicíḋ, *f.*, disease, I, 248, 940, spelled aicíoḋ I, 938.
aicme, *f.*, a tribe, sept, class, I, 241, 547, 992, aicme ḋaoine I, 1385.
áiḋḃéil, *adj.*, vast, wonderful, great, I, 1246.
aiɡ, at, I, 437, and passim.
aiɡeantac, spirited, high-minded, noble, I, 651, 846.
aiɡneaḋ, *m.*, mind, spirit, éipiɡiḋ . . . a n-aiɡneaḋ, I, 111.
ailim, I nourish: d'ail 7 d'altpom mé, II, 34, 'who reared and nursed me;' 1 *sg. condit.* III, 15.
áille, *f.*, beauty, I, 1461.
áilleacán, *m.*, a beautiful thing, an ornament, I, 337, don áilleacán leinḃ, I, 398, 'to the beautiful child.'
ailleán, *m.*, an ornament, II, 539, III, 329.
aimpeap, *m.*, doubt, I, 1107; v. ampur.
áin, desire, impulse; níoṁḃ' áin léiᵗ, III, 264.

ainnir, *f.*, a maiden, I, 277, etc.; somet. spelled ainfir.
airdeoċaiḋ, will rise, II, 195, leg. airdóċaiḋ.
aire, *f.*, care, notice, ré tá'r m' aire, I, 429, 'it is he I have in my mind.'
áirid, certain, III, 2.
áiridim, I reckon, ní áiridim, I, 146, III, 549, 'not to mention,' v. airmim
áirmim, I reckon, ní áirmim, I, 68, II, 387, do h-áirmeaḋ I, 1232.
áirne, *m.*, a sloe, *apl.*, áirní, I, 1324.
airteaċ, queer, strange, I, 1040.
airtear, *m.*, a journey, *d.* airtear, I, 89.
airtridim, I transfer, remove, change location: airtrid fá mo ḋéin, I, 1579, 'move towards me.'
ait, pleasant: go mb'ait liom, I, 1576, 'I should like'; strange.
aiteas, *m.*, fun, pleasure, I, 99, 1124 = aitir, C 121.
aitiġ: more pleasant, preferable; b'aitíġ leir, III, 568. This word serves as a comparative of ait. Cf. dob' aitiġ liom, III, 384.
aitir = aiteas, fun, pleasure.
aiṫne, *f.*, knowledge, what is known: mar ré a n-aiṫne atá mé fsríoḃ, I, 659, 'I am speaking from knowledge of them.'
aiṫin, v. aiṫnigim.
aiṫnigim, I know; pret. d' aiṫin rí I, 768.
aiṫreaċ, repentant, ir aiṫreaċ mé I, 1429.
aiṫrigim, I tell, relate: *ipv.* aiṫir III, 592, 595, 596, 2*pl.* aiṫrigiḋ, I, 133, 2*nd fut.* d'aiṫreóghainn III, 408, 2*sg. pres. subj.*, nó go n-aiṫrea, II, 437; an méid úd a ḋ'aiṫrigim, all that I say.'
ala (= eala), *f.*, a swan, I, 6, 232, 283, III, 244, 328, 397.
alcmeata, alchemy (?), I, 497.
allur, *m.*, sweat, allur mo ċuim III, 38.
alt, *m.*, (1) a joint, a knuckle, I, 749; (2) a cliff, a height, III, 405.
altram, *g.*, altrama, nursing; bean altraim' III, 16, a nurse.
altromaim, I nurse: *pret.* d'ail 7 d'altrom mé II, 34.
áluinn, beautiful: ir áluinne dreaċ I, 1168, 'of most beautiful appearance (face).'
aṁġar, *m.*, injury, detriment; sadness, woe; ir aṁġar liom ṗéin 22C; also angar, I, 1380.
aṁras, *m.*, doubt, I, 15, 325, 676, III, 587; also aṁrear.
anacair, *f.*, inconvenience; calamity, distress: m'anacair ġéur, I, 1452, 'my great distress.'
angar (= aṁġar, q.v.), *m.*, detriment; sadness, woe.
annraċt, anraċt, *f.*, affection, beloved one: annraċt gaċ duine, I, 21, 'the beloved of everybody,' air baeḋraḋ ḋá annraċt, I, 1181, 'troubled through love for him,' II, 51.
an-toil, *f.*, evil desire, I, 283.
aoíḃeaṁuil, beauteous, I, 1294.
aoiḃinn, delightful, happy; nár aoiḃinn III, 604.
aoiḃneas, *m.*, delight, happiness: ṫar a'r maireas saeġul a'r aoiḃneas, I, 1486, 'as long as life and happiness shall last.'
aoiḃniġ, serves as a comparative of aoiḃinn, delightful. Cf. aitiġ. ir aoiḃniġ, I, 152, 869, 876.
aoileaċ, *m.*, manure, III, 441.
aoir, *f.*, age, II, 197.
aol, *m.*, lime, *acc.* mar an aol, I, 61.
aonaċ, *m.*, a fair, *dpl.* aontaí, II, 502.
aonaḋ (= iongnaḋ), *m.*, wonder, III, 103, cíar ḃ aonaḋ, I, 741 (MS.), 'what wonder.'
aonṫeaċt, in-aonṫeaċt, III, 438, 'together.'
aonṁuic, oneness, (in-) aonṁuic, I, 852, 'alone.'

aontaí, *pl.* of aonach, a fair, II, 502.
araigim (abaigim), I ripen, *pret.* nár araíd mo ċiall II, 507 (notes).
arainn, *f.*, a pain, stitch, III, 483, *pl.* arainneacha (II, 92).
árar, árur, *m.*, an abode, residence, home: I, 80, 980, III, 592.
árd, *m.*, a height, a hill: *d.* áird (sic) I, 1608 (Kearney).
ártaigim, I raise, 3*sg. subj.* go n-ártuiged II, 205, leg. go n-ártuige.
artán, *f.*, an organ, II, 406, leg. orgán, *m.*, q.v.
arís, again, I, 1277; *also* aríst, aríor.
arrainn (= arainn), *f.*, a pain, III, 595, *pl.* arrainneach I, 932, arrainneacha II, 92.
áthach (= athmuigad), *m.*, change, alternative; nach ndéanfad d'áthach I, 1542, 'who would not have anybody else but you'; II, 2.
argaid (= airgid, airge), a gift, boon, i n-aigid III, 4, 'for nothing.'
argall, *f.*, armpit, *d.* argaill II, 288.
arrált, E. assault, I, 1289.
atáim, I am: atáim a ráidte I, 532, 'that I am saying.' v. Subst. Verb, Introduction.
ataoim, I am, I, 352, 753, 757, v. Subst. Verb, Introduction.
áth (= ád), *m.*, luck, I, 172.
áthamail (= ádamail), lucky, I, 22, 30.
athí, sees, v. ċím and 'thí.
athraigim, I change: nach n-athraigtear I, 1150 (with lengthening of a), nach n-athruigtear, I, 1585.
athrú, *m.*, *v. n.* of athraigim, I change; nach ndéanfainn d'athrú I, 1396. Cf áthach.
atuirri, *f.*, weariness, ennui: níorb eagal dó atuirri ċoidċé I, 895, 'no fear that he would ever suffer from ennui.'

bacaid, g. of bacach (?), of full measure, complete (?), dí cnáim figead bacaid . . . in gach fgín, II, 29, v. notes.
bachall, *m.*, a curl, ringlet: *g.pl.* I, 5, na mbachall bán I, 216, na mbachall carn, I, 453, na mbachall fáinneach I, 534, na mbachall buide I, 785.
baéthad, *m.* = buaidread, trouble, air baéthad I, 1271, 'in trouble.'
bagairt, *v.n.*, threatening, II, 36.
báidheach, loving, fond, I, 580.
baile, *m.*, a town, village, *dpl.* bailte, III, 116.
báine, *f.*, whiteness, *n.* báine I, 1256. *d.* air báine an doinain, II, 226, 'as white as possible.'
bainim, I cut, pull; *fut.* ní bainfaid mé (sic MS.) II, 254.
bainne, *m.*, milk, bainne meamar III, 134, 'thick milk.'
báire, *m.*, field, goal, game of hurling: I, 77, goal, victory: tá'n báire fo linn I, 31, 'we have won the day.'
bairéad, *m.*, a hat, head-dress, II, 9.
balraig (?), one fragrant with (?), a balraig an fíona III, 612.
bán, *m.*, white light, sun: bán an lae II, 128, 'the light of day'; a green field, lawn; whiteness, anything white: don mbán II, 503.
banair, *f.*, a wedding, I, 956.
bannaide, bonds, I, 189.
bantigearna, *f.*, a lady, I, 69.
baogal, *m.*, danger, ní baogal duit an bár I, 1460, 'you are in no danger of death.'
baoraim (=buaidrim), I cause trouble, worry, affliction to; baor mé I, 807, 'has caused me trouble.' past baortha (= buaidrea) I, 762, 850.
baoraigim (= buaidrigim): I cause trouble, worry, affliction: baoraid tú II, 597, léir baorraigead (MS. baoraigid), I, 206 (= buaidrigead), 'was troubled.'

baoirċa (= buaidirċa), troubled, I, 762, 850, II, 506.
baoċlaċ, *m.*, a clown, II, 508.
bárr, barr, *m.*, a top, head, crown, victory, I, 710, II, 197, 339, 340, 518, *dpl.* barraiḃ, III, 63, 347 ; ċuir barr air ċlú I, 1230, ' who crowned,' an lile do ċuig bárr maire, I, 1467, ' the lily which excelled in beauty,' go dtuig tú bárr maire II, 54 ; go dtuig rí bárr múinte II, 317.
barrach, *m.*, toe, I, 253.
barraim, I surpass, excel : fear a báirċa I, 79, ' a man to excel him ' Cf. barr.
barraigim, I surpass, excel, crown ; an leinḃ barraiġte an cinid I, 1614.
barrmhuil, clever, able, lit. " topping," I, 238, 1386 ; cf. I, 93.
bárr(a)-flat, *f.* pinnacle ; leader : bárr-flat Gaillionn I, 161.
barún, barrún, *m.* a baron, I, 109.
barúnta, a barony, I, 806.
bás, *m.* death, *g.* dul 'un báis, II, 623 ; *d.* I, 716.
báraigim, I die, put to death : lé'r báruiġeaḋ II, 538.
bat (= ba), *pl.* of bó, a cow, I, 451, III, 463.
bata, *m.* a stick, I, 487, II, 38.
beach, *f.* a bee ; an beach, III, 65, *gpl.* na mbeach, I, 367, *dpl.* beachaiḃ II, 543 ; cf. *gpl.* meach II, 558.
beacht, exact, accurate ; gur binn beacht I. 579 ; I, 831.
béal, *m.*, a mouth ; *voc.* a ḃéil I, 1481, III, 378 ; 'ur mbeul, II, 89, ' your mouths.'
bean, *f.*, a woman, *g.*, mná, *dsg.*, mnaoi II, 237, etc., *dpl.*, mná, mnáiḃ, I, 108, II, 436, etc.
beannach, pointed, pointing upwards ; aspiring, ambitious : tigearna beannach. buachach II, 180.
beannacht, beannachd, *f.*, a blessing, I, 421.
beannaigim, I bless, *subj.* go mbeannuige, I, 434.
béarra, béarfa, will give, *fut.* of beirim, do-beirim, 1*sg.* béarra mire, I, 237, béarfa mé, I, 90, II, 346, *rel.* béarfar, I, 80.
Béarla, *m.*, the English language : de Béarla bhriste, 135 C, ' in broken English.'
bearnaḋ, *v.n.* to broach ; III, 144 ; gan béarnaḋ, I, 594.
bearnaim, I broach.
bearr, a move at draughts, etc., III, 562.
bearrtín, *m.*, a little bundle, packet, I, 997.
bearrtuġaḋ : *v.n.* to estimate (?) ; do béarrtuġaḋ na páirle, II, 439.
béarach, mannerly, I, 274.
beathuġaḋ, *v.n.*, to feed, dá beathuġaḋ, I, 516, ' feeding her.'
beath-uisge, *m.*, whiskey, I, 81.
béicigil, *f.* shouting, *g. id.* II, 522.
beiḋ, will be, 1*sg.* -béad, II, 629, 1*pl.* béam, *rel.* béar ; v. Subst. Verb, Introduction.
béilín, *m.*, a little mouth, *voc.* a ḃéilín ceólmar, I, 333.
béim, *m.*, the beam (?) of a plough, III, 184.
beirim bárr air, I surpass, I, 116.
-beith, were, *p. subj.* of bím, 1*sg.* dá mbéinn, I, 243, III, 408, ' if I were,' 2*sg.* dá mbeiteá, 3*sg.* mbeith ; v. Subst. Verb.
beo, *m.*, life ; inna beo, I, 5, ' during his life '
beoḋaċan, *v.n.* to enliven, I, 128.
beoir, *f.*, beer, *n.* beóir mháirta, I, 408, ' March beer,' *g.* beorach, I 862, 1534, *d.* -beoir, I, 412.
béurach, mannerly, I, 274

bí, *ipv.*, be thou, *1pl.* bíom, *2pl.* bíd, bígid.
-bí, *pres. subj.* of bím, I am wont to be.
biad, *m.*, food, *g.* bid, I, 1376.
biaid, will be, I, 565, 618, III, 151 ; v. Subst. Verb.
bile, *m.*, a tree, an cuac air bile, III, 378, ' the cuckoo on a tree.'
bím, I am wont to be, *pres. consuet.* to ata.
bindiollán, III, 16, *m.*, a kerchief tied round the head.
binn, usually beann, *f.*, heed : ir beag mo binn air, I, 1068, ' I worry little about . . . .'
Bíobla, *m.*, the Bible, II, 328.
bíod, used to be, *1sg.* bínn.
bíod-muidne, *ipv.* let us be, I, 336.
bíonn, is wont to be, *1sg.* bím, *2sg.* bír, *3pl.* bíd, I, 1219, do-bíd, 1249 ; v. Subst. Verb.
bíthinn : do bíthinn I, 989, ' on account of.'
blá (= bláth), *m.*, a blossom, II, 194, II, 202, III, 62.
bláth (= bláthach), *f.*, buttermilk, *d.* bláith I, 495.
blaedheracht, *f.*, clamorousness, bragging : ach blaedheracht a'r bruidean a'r gleo III, 509 (Maynooth MS.).
blaisim . . . . de, I taste : blais mé dá béilín III, 617, *1sg. subj.* go mblaisinn de II, 564
blas, *m.*, taste, I, 367.
bláth, *m.*, a blossom, I, 12, III, 480.
bleithach, *m.*, a grinding, a quantity of corn sent to the mill to be ground : aidhar bleithig III, 214.
bliadain, *f.*, a year : re bliadain mór II, 490, ' for a long year.'
bliadnach, living many years, I, 1080.
bó, *f.*, a cow, *npl.* ba, bach.
bóaib, *dpl.* of bó, a cow, used as *npl.* I, 691.
boc, *m.*, a rich man, a " toff " : buic díomarach I, 490, ' snobs.'
bocht, *m.*, a poor person, *npl.* bochta, ' the poor,' III, 317.
bodach, *m.*, a strong fellow, a churl, I, 689, a sclábuidhe bodaig I, 1320, ' you slavish churl ' ; III, 137.
bog, soft, bog-lán, fairly full.
bogach, *m.*, a quagmire.
bogadach, *f.*, moving to and fro, stirring, III, 143.
bog-chaingean, *f.*, an easy draught, a " pull."
boicín dig, 32C, a little drop of drink. Cf. bocán.
bord éadain, *m.*, a side table, I, 399.
bothán, *m.*, a cabin, III, 531.
bóthar, *m.*, a road, *dpl.* bóithrí I, 1327.
braich, *f.*, malt, *g.* braicha III, 42.
bráid, bráidhe, *f.*, neck, neck and shoulders, *n.* bráid I, 24, 1157, *n.* bráide I, 1543, *n.* bráidhe I, 283, 576, 1397, 1465, *d.* bráidhe ; *d.* bráide I, 1254.
braoch (= bruach), *m.*, bank, verge, side, II, 597.
braob, braoib, *f.*, leg. bríob with I8. cruinniú na braoibe III, 146 (leg. bríbe ?)
braoi; *f.*, an eyebrow, *pl.* braoithe ganna III, 428.
bráth, *m.*, doom, go bráth, for ever, I, 4, 1258, 1285.
breáchd (= breághachd), breáchta, *f.*, fineness, beauty, bár breáchta II, 94. ' beauty prize,' dá breáchd III, 493, ' however fine ' ; III, 227.
breáchta, comp. of breágh, fine, ir ro-bhreáchta blas I, 367.
bréagaim, I coax, I make love to, *v.n.* dá bréagadh I, 398, le n-a bréagadh I, 1402, *hab. past* (?) fearfa bhréagadh I, 295.
bréagán, *m.*, a toy, I, 217, allurement : bréagán naoin Phroinsias I, 558.

bpeáġċa, *f.*, beauty, II, 554.
bpeaġóa, bpeáġ, fine, beautiful, I, 1300.
bpeán (?) *m.*, a pin, III, 337 (= biorán).
bpeaċnaiġim, I look, see, notice; *ipv.* bpeaċnaiġ I, 736, *fut.* ní bpeaċnóċa mé pa ċaob a mbéiṫ cú II, 249, 'I shall not notice you.'
bpeiṫ, *v.n.* of beirim, I bear, catch, bpeiṫ báp air I, 116, surpassing.
bpeoiṫim, make sick, enfeeble: do bpeoiṫ mé III, 491.
bpeóite, sick, lán-bpeóite II, 159.
bpiaċap, *f.*, a word, bpiaċpa mealа I, 102, 'honeyed words.'
bpiaċpaċ, wordy, binn-bpiaċpaċ II, 158, 'sweet spoken.'
bpíocaċ, a bashful, modest young girl, C42; a bride.
bpínol: 7 a bpínol már péiṫip pnaiṫim I, 1446; cf. bpíġ, force, effect.
bpíob, f., a bribe, le bpíob II, 282. Cf. III, 146.
bpionglóiṫeaċ, *adj.*, dreaming, dreamy, I, 504.
bpipeaṫ, *m.*, a battle, a disaster, ċuġaṫap bpipeaṫ III, 169, 'fought a battle.'
bpoṫ, a rush, v. bpuṫ.
bpollaċ, *m.*, breast, bosom, III, 397.
bpomaċ, *m.*, a colt; an uncultivated, uneducated person: bpomaiġ ṫá gcíopaṫ I, 489, 'boors being ragged.'
bpón, *m.*, sorrow, paoi bpón I, 1525, in sorrow.
bpopṫaiġim, I encourage, incite, I, 682.
bpuṫ (= bpoṫ), *m.*, a rush; at I, 652, it seems equal 'cluster.'
bpuġaṫ, *v.n.*, crushing, II, 585.
bpuiġean, *f.*, a fight, brawl, "row," *g.* bpuiġne I, 1058, II, 41, *pl.* (?) bpuiġne III, 154..
bpuinneall, *f.*, a virgin, a maiden, I, 37, *g.* na bpuinnill' II, 545, *d.* -bpuinnill II, 550.
Bpúnaċ, *m.*, Brown, I, 1348. An ṫáiṫ-bean de Bpúnaċ, 'Miss Brown.' *Here she is*, 'Mrs. Palmer.'
buaċaċ, proud, victorious II, 180, 188, 211 (ACG).
buailim, I strike, buailim . . . air, I meet, buaileaṫ orm i m' aonpaċt I, 1490, 'I chanced to meet my love.'
buaiṫ, victory, I, 1208.
buaiṫpeaṫ, *m.*, trouble, worry, I, 1328.
buailiġ, *pl.* of buaile (?), a milking place, b'ṫeapp liom ná búailiġ I, 163, leg. buailí for buailte, *d.f.* búailiġ (2318) III, 122.
buailtiġ, *df.* III, 122 (23A1) for buailiṫ, a cattle field, a milking place: cf. the foregoing.
buaipeaṫ (= buaiṫpeaṫ), *m.* trouble, distress, I, 1122.
buan, lasting, I, 148, 246.
buanaċ, lasting, I, 485.
buanaiġim, I make lasting, *subj.* go mbuanaiġ Mac Dé paoġlaċ plán iad I, 624.
buapaċ, *f.*, a (double) hay rope, III, 120; a cattle tying.
bucla, *m.*, a buckle, *pl.* buclaí I, 406.
buṫ, would be, 2nd fut. of copula, buṫ binne I, 282; I, 722.
buic, rich men, *pl.* of boc, q.v.
buiṫéal, *m.*, a bottle, *dpl.* buiṫéil I, 1625.
buile, *f.*, madness, I, 98, air buile, mad, I, 129, 717
buille, *m.*, a blow.
búirpeaṫ, *v.n.*, roaring, I, 1078.
buinneán, *m.*, a bittern, sic MS. II, 59; a siren.
bunnán, *m.*, a bittern, *voc.* a bunnáin II, 59.

-caḃaíġiḋ (?), II, 166.
caḃlaċ, *m.*, a fleet ; a large number of people, I, 310.
cáca, *m.*, a cake, I, 387.
cáṗṁaiḋ (= cáċ-ḃṗuiṫ), *m.*, flummery, "sowens."
caiḃiliṓṁaí (?), II, 39, cavaliers.
cairḋean, caḋan, *m.*, a barnacle, I, 1025.
cáil, *f.*, (1) fame, repute : ir ġeanmnaiḃ a cáil I, 1550; (2) *dpl.* ċáiliḃ, mind I, 1239 ; (3) quality, colour : ir ġlaiṙe cáil ná ṙéar I, 1645, leg. ṙcáil ?
cailc, *f.*, chalk ; enamel I, 376, II, 477.
cailc, *m.*, an ignorant, uncultured woman, I, 291.
cáiliġeaċt, *f.*, character, I, 21.
cailín, *m.*, a girl, maiden, II, 234.
caillim, I lose, *past.* ó ċailleaṙ I, 1025, *fut.* ní ċaillṙiḋ I, 234, *past subj.* ḋá ġcailltí an Róiṁ leir I, 1499.
cáin, *f.*, a fine, 10C, II,364.
cáineaḋ, *v.n. m.*, finding fault with, dispraising, abusing, I, 1238.
cáinteaċt, *f.*, abusing, fault finding, I, 1627.
cairṁí, coppers, I, 83.
cáiṁḋe, (1) friends, *npl.* of caṁa, q.v. (2) credit, III, 4.
cáiṁḋeamnail, friendly, 41C.
cairṁeac (MS. cairtṁoc), a blessing, consecration, II, 37.
cairṁeacan, *m.*, blessing, consecration, II, 15.
cáiteóġ, *f.*, a mat, carpet, II, 23.
caiṫim, I spend, *fut.* -caiṫṙeaḋ, III, 537.
Caitliocaċ, *m.*, a Catholic, I, 658.
calṫa (= calaḋ), *m.*, a harbour, I, 177, III, 80.
camóġ, *f.*, a stick with a hooked end ; uairliḃ na ġcamóġ 104C.
camógaċ, *adj.*, having hooked or crooked ends, I, 502.
canaim, I say, I give out ; le ġcanann tú (ḋe) ġleann III, 522, *rel.* ċanar I, 579.
canna, *m.*, a can, vessel, I, 679, *pl.* cannaí I, 119.
cannḋaiṁeaċt, *f.*, chanting, I, 1109.
canṙal : *voc.* a ċanṙail ir áille II, 624.
caoċ, *m.*, a blind man, *pl.* caoċa III, 155.
caoi, *f.*, a way ; ḋon ġcaoi ṁaiṫ I, 544.
caoi, caoiḋe, *f.*, crying, weeping, III, 303, 352.
caoiṁim, I lament, I, 1437, *2pl. ipv.* caoiṁiġiḋ III, 460.
caoṁúil, prudent, tactful, discreet, I, 546, 1386.
caor, *f.*, a berry, *pl.* ġan cáoraí I, 1324.
caora, *f.*, a sheep, *dpl.* ċaoriḃ, 51C.
caor-ċon, a dogberry : *gpl.* na ġcaor-ċon I, 284.
capall, *m.*, a horse, *npl.* caiple I, 691.
caṙa, *m* and *f.*, a friend, *g.* caṙaḋ I, 1015, 1430, *voc.* a ċaṙaiḋ I, 1450, 1571, *npl.* cáiṙḋí I, 992, *gpl.* na ġcaṙaḋ I, 1027, ḋo ċáiṙḋe I, 1578, I, 1578, *dpl.* ḋo ċáiṙḋe I, 1624.
cáṙḋaí, *m.*, playing-cards, III, 366.
cáṙaoiḋ (sic leg., MS. caṙaoiḋ), *f.*, a yoke ; a pair : cáṙaoiḋ ṁóṙ ḃaṫ III, 253, a good 'pair' of cows.
caṙn, *adj.*, in rolls, masses (of the hair), na mbacall caṙn I, 453. Cf. coṙn.
caṙn, *m.*, a cairn, a heap, *d.* II, 368.
caṙnaḋ, *v.n.* heaping up, being heaped up in piles ; ṙneaċta ḋá ċáṙnaḋ I, 1466, II, 56, 436 ; being thrown pell-mell, ól ḋá ḋéanam 'r a' ṙaoġal ḋá ċáṙnaḋ II, 394, 'the whole world to be upset.'
cáṙta, *m.*, a quart, *dpl.* cáṙtaí III, 117

caiṫeannaċ, friendly, I, 162, 1501.
car, curled, dá cúl car III, 596.
carad, *v.n.* (of the hair) falling in curls, a 'carad léiṫe I, 277.
caraim, I turn, caraim dó, caraim air, I meet: *subj.* dá gcartaí dí mé I, 1423, *2nd fut.* carfaidhe orm I, 1312.
cás, *m.*, a case, event, *dpl.* inna cásaiḃ I, 1239.
carḡaiṁt, *v.n.*, being destroyed, flayed, II, 4; do ċarḡaiṁt a'r do ċíoṁad II, 39.
carta, twisted, curled (of the hair) I, 38.
caṫair, *f.*, a city, fortress, I, 37, *g.* caiṫreaċ I, 1045, 1426.
caṫaoir, *f.*, a chair, throne, I, 1438.
cead, *m.*, leave, permission, cead codlata in notes to T. Peyton.
céad, *m.*, a hundred, *dpl.* céadaiḃ.
céadfaid, *f.*, sense, bodily senses, I, 1231, 1250, 1382.
cealḡaim, I sting, *pret.* a ċealg tú II, 560, 'thou hast wounded, beguiled.'
ceanfoirt (= ceann-fort), *m.*, I, 150, 86.
ceannaċ, *v.n.* of ceannaiḡim, I buy, I, 1275, II, 508.
ceannaiḡim, I buy, *2fut.* ceannóċainn II, 561.
ceannaire, *m.*, a leader, conductor, III, 170.
ceanna diar (?) I, 1068, 'few ears of corn (?),' v. Notes.
ceann, *m.* a head; one, *pl.* ceanna, a few, a number.
ceannar, *m.*, authority, leadership I, 665.
ceannaraċ, authoritative, important, influential I, 955, III, 83.
ceann deiredannaċ, *m.*, end: ceann deiredannaċ don Domnaċ III, 106, 'late on Sunday.'
ceann-feadna, leader, captain, III, 351.
ceannfort, also ceanfoirt I, 86, a leader, general.
ceannrad, *v.n.*, to tame, I, 1100.
ceannraiḡeaċ, one who controls, alleviates, a ċeannraiḡeaċ a' trlóiḡ I, 1409; a ċeannraiḡeaċ ċiúin I, 1415.
ceannuraċ (= ceannaraċ), authoritative III, 83.
ceanra (= ceannra), mild I, 574.
ceapaim, I think out, plan, arrange, place, a ceapad ar ceairt-láir a cléiḃ.
ceapairí, chunks of bread, I, 158, *pl.* of ceapaire.
ceairc fraincaċ, *f.*, a turkey-hen, dá ċirc fraincaċ 33C.
ceairt, quarter, corner, *apl.* ceáirtiaiḃ I, 1359.
ceairtċa, *f.*, a forge.
ceairt, *m.*, right, ó ċeairt I, 1552, 'by right.'
ceairtaí (= ceairtċa), *f.*, a forge. *g.s.* (?) ceáirta III, 527.
ceairt-láir, *m.*, centre I, 52, II, 92.
ceairtuḡad, correcting, arranging: ceairtuḡad dí dánta I, 54.
cearnaoí, trouble, despondency, dejection: naċ dtairlaiḡ i gcearnaoí I. 1218.
ceaṫrar, *m. indecl.*, four persons, díol ceaṫrar II, 231.
céile, *m.*, companion, husband, wife, I, 792.
ceilim, conceal, deny, *1sg. fut.* rgéul naċ gceilfead air I, 1560; spare, stint: naċ gceilfead ort lionn I. 1570; I renege at cards III, 366.
ceiliúr (= ceileaḃar), *m.*, warbling of birds I, 446, music, harmony: béid ceiliúr in do ḡlór I, 930.
céilliḋ, wise, sensible, I, 74.
céim, *m.*, a work, feat, II, 126, step, degree, I, 20, rank, dignity, honour, I, 379, 658; fuair céim ó I, 1142, 1284.
céimniḡim, I grade, rank, measure, describe: dá dtigead liom féin do ċéimniú i gceart I, 1575.

ceimniú, *m.* ; *v.n.* of céimnigim, q v.
céirseach, *f.*, the song-thrush, an chéirseach II, 571, *acc.* mar a' gcéirseach I, 64. In other localities céirseach = the female blackbird.
ceo measa, fragrant, perfume, I, 48.
ceobhach, foggy, II, 95.
ceol, *m.*, music, ceol dá bfinne I, 9, ' music however sweet ' ; *npl.* ceolta I, 323, 1189, 1546, ceoltaí II, 428, ceolta síbhe II, 395, fairy music.
ceolán, *m.*, a light-headed or noisy fellow, III, 282.
cím (*recte* ac-cím), I see, 3*sg. rel.* tchí II, 382, 390, a chí I, 883, chíobhá III, 355, *pl.* a chíbhidh I, 866, *condit.* chiabhé chífeadh I, 818, 2*sg. imperf.* do chínn I, 1348. Cf. 'tchí.
ciabh, *f.*, hair, *n. sg.* I, 177, *gs.* céibhe I, 439, *d.* chéibh I, 1251, *gpl.* na gciabh I, 961, 1341, II, 565.
ciabh-fholt, *m.*, hair, *gpl.* na gciabh-fholt I, 224.
chiabhé, whosoever, I, 1, 969.
chiach, gloom, woe, which seems to be an oblique case of ceo, fog, gloom, cf. CZ,VI, 437 ; *d.* faoi chiach I, 1126.
chiall, *f.*, sense, idea, mind : *n.* is feasfa an chiall dam thiall dá taitheagh I, 858, ' it would be better plan to go to meet her,' *d.* chéill : a 'cur mo chlú mhaith i gcéill dóibh, ' . . . make clear to them ' ; *acc.* ceann gan chéill III, 444 ; *n.* a' chéill III, 618.
chiallmhar, sensible : leis an-óigmhnaoi chiallmhar I, 415.
chian, *f.*, a length of time or space, *d.* chéin I, 10, le thiom-chian I, 222.
chian, woe, sorrow, regret, gan chían I, 415, 1264, 1567, ainnir' óig 'gan chian I, 1641.
chiaradh, leg. chíoradh, *v.n.*, combing, " carding," I, 489.
chiar-chuachaill, anything upset or in a turmoil, na gciar-chuachaill III,31.
chineadh, *m.*, race, family, *nsg.* a' chineadh dáonna I, 1439, *g.* do chinte III, 473, ' of your family, gens,' *g.* chineadh I, 171.
chinneamhaint, *f.*, fate, destiny, I, 1030.
chinnte, certain, is chinnte nár mhór dóibh III, 137, ' it is certain they required.'
chíoch, *f.*, the breast, *d.* a dhá chích I, 51, ' her two breasts,' dhá chigh II, 58, *npl.* a mhona chíocha III, 505, *pl.* chigh II 212, *gpl.* na ngil-chíoch I, 716.
chíofa, III, 355, ' thou wouldst see.' *v.* chím.
chíonaidhe, usually chíonán, *f.*, the " five-fingers " at cards ; 's gurab í chíonaidhe ban fáil í I, 196.
chíoradh, *v.n.m.*, combing, to comb, I, 927 ; (2), " ragging," bickering, chíoradh colgach, III, 155.
chíos, *m.*, rent, *g.* cís na féile, 36C, usually *g.* chíosa.
chistidhe, *m.*, treasure, III, 385, lit., chest.
chith, *m.*, a shower, *pl.* thiom-cheatha II, 183, ' heavy showers.'
claen (= claon), inclination ; prejudice, iniquity, gan chlaen I, 1231. *pl.* claonta II, 245.
cláirinéad, *m.*, claret I, 6, 1322.
cláirseach, *f.*, a harp, I, 406 ; *g.* cláirsighe.
clann, *f.*, children, family, clan, *npl.* clanna I, 405, *dpl.* -chlanna I, 410 ; nach raibh riamh ó chlann I, 1070, ' who never had children.'
clannóg, *f.*, a tress of hair, a number of threads or ' clans ' together, *gpl.* na gclannóg 103C.
clannógach, *adj.* in ' clans ' or skeins, I, 501.
claoidhim, I defeat, crush, overwhelm ; make wretched ; *past.* do chlaoidh II, 212 ; *v.n.* dom 'chlaoidh III, 594.
claoidhte, *part.* of claoidhim, overwhelmed, wretched.
claon, inclining, reclining, I, 47.
claonta, inclinations, II, 245 (ACG).

clárrać (= cláirreać), *f.*, a harp, I, 159, *d.* clárraiġ I, 70.
clár, *m.*, a board, *dpl.* clárċaiḃ II, 239.
cléaca (?) : a péire cléaca na mbaċall cam II, 167.
cleaċtaim, I practice, I am accustomed : pret. mar ċleaċt I, 1562.
cleaċtaċ, accustomed to, usual, mar buḋ ċleaċtaċ I, 331.
clearaċ, tricky, gur clearaċ é an raoġal I, 737.
cleaċaire, *m.*, a sturdy beggar, a loafer, vagabond, I, 1054.
cléire, *f.*, clergy, I, 4, *g.* cléirġe II, 414, *d.* aiġ an gcléire III, 449.
cleite, *m.*, a quill, feather, *gpl.* cleiteaċ' II, 13, a cuid cleitiú I, 1364.
cliaḃ, *m.*, breast, bosom, *g.* a cléiḃe II, 634, usually cléiḃ.
cliaḃán, *m.*, (1) a cradle ; (2) a bird-trap, II, 494.
cliar, a company, usually feminine, but dat. i gcliar I, 981, *gpl.* na gcliar I, 1571, II, 392.
cliseara(ċ)a, agile, clever III, 565 ; cf. a óig-fir ċliseartа ACG, p. 131.
cliú, *f.*, repute, reputation ,I, 559, 658, 888, fuair fáir-ċliú I, 1523, ' found fame ' ; credit, good character, I, 20.
cliúiteaċ, cliútaċ, of good fame, I, 1011, 1183, 1587, 1603.
cliútaċ, cliúteaċ, *v.* cliúteaċ.
cliutaṁail, I, 1338, respectable, dignified.
clo : an taoḃ ro don ċlo I, 549, other MS. has ' globe.'
cloirim, I hear, 1*sg. subj.* dá gcloirinn I, 1417. Cf. cluinim.
clú, *f.*, repute, etc., *v.* cliú ; a' cur mo clú ṁaiṫ I, 1391.
cluain, *f.*, deceit, artifice, flattery, wile ; go gcuirinn mo ċluain i gceill di III, 607, ' until I should coax her.' Cf. an ċluain ṁuiṁneaċ, the ' comether.'
cluainseaċt, *f.*, coaxing, I, 1191.
cluanaiḋe, *m.*, coaxer, flatterer, deceiver, a ċluanaiḋe mná III, 381.
cluanaiḋeaċt, cluanaiġeaċt, *f.*, wile, artifice, III, 419 ; captivating manner, repartee, I, 180, le do ċluanaiġeaċt ḃinn ḃriaṫrać II, 319.
cluantaċ, wily, sly, I, 685.
clúid, *f.*, a corner, recess : *in sensu obsceno* (?) mo ċlúid fáraiġ III, 525.
clúiṁ, *m.*, feathers, *g.* clúiṁ I, 124.
cluinim, I hear, I, 904 (*rel.*), III, 38 (*rel.*), 2*pl.* a gcluin riḃ I, 1288, 1*sg. ipv.* ná cluinim I, 1563. *Condit.* do cluinfiḋe I, 995. v. cloirim.
cluinniocán, *m.* a shapeless mass(?), teaċt an earraiġ i gcluinniocán I, 1102
cna, *n. pl.* of cnó, a nut, I, 1389.
cnáḋán, *m.*, a burr, a ḃruil an cnáḋán in do rgóig I, 1320, ' whose voice is raucous.'
cnarać, knotty, lumpy, II, 38 ; knobby.
cnarrtaca, a knapsack, III, 143.
cnear, *m.*, skin, II, 176.
cnó, *m.*, a nut, *npl.* cna I, 1389, cnáiḃe II, 445, *gpl.* cnó III, 286 ; *pl* cnó I, 1064.
cnoc, *m.*, a hill, *dpl.* cnocaiḃ II, 616, *dpl.* cnuic II, 616.
ċo (= ċom), as, so, ċo dona III, 179, as bad, ċo duḃ III, 326.
cócaire, *m.*, a cook, *pl.* cócairí I, 386.
codlaiġim, codlaim, I sleep ; 3*sg. pres. indic.* ní ċodluiġeann I, 1040, 1*sg. hab. past* mar ċodluiġinn III, 610 ; *past.* níor ċodail III, 622. *ipv.* codail féin do fáiċ II, 313.
ċoiḋċe, ever.
cóige (= cúige), *f.*, a province, *n.* an ċóige I, 612, *g.* na cóige I, 3, III, 422, *d.* i gcóige Muman I, 1387, go cóige I, 1391, *pl.* cóigí (MS. cóige), II, 212, na cóige I, 370, *gpl.* na gcúig ċóige III, 306 ; *g.* ċóige Laiġean III, 308.
coill, *f.*, a wood, *pl.* coillte I, 803.

coimirce, *f.*, protection, fó choimirce, I, 1331, coimirc II, 454. Cf. CZ, IX, pp. 341 ff.
chonaic (MS. tanic), saw, serves as past tense of feicim, aicim: I, 712, II, 358 (chonaic) III, 228.
coinneall, *f.*, a candle, a light, I, 27.
coinnigim (= older congbaim), I keep, sustain, *ipv.* coinnig II, 638, *past.* do choinnig mé II, 157.
coinnleóir, *m.*, a candlestick, *pl.* coinnleóiri óir̃ga I, 408, 'golden c.'
coinsiasach, conscientious (?), scrupulous: nach é is coinsiasaig cáil I, 338.
cóir (= cóiméir), presence, do do chóir, near you, in your presence, II, 348, v. coiméir.
cóiriughadh, cóiriú, *v.n.*, settling, arranging, setting, III, 566; dress, equipment.
cóirighim, I settle, arrange, dress, *condit.* chóirfeochadh III, 27.
coirnéal, *m.*, a colonel, I, 675; a corner.
coirpe, leg. coirpeach, a criminal (?); coirpe cruite cluantach an feill I, 685.
cóirm, a feast, banquet; a festive party, sic. leg. I, 157. MS. cóir an n-aicidig.
coirgim, I prevent, check, wean; slake thirst; *fut. rel.* choirgfear I, 929, *past.* choirg tú I, 686.
coirmigim (= coirtmigim, coirmicim), I bless: *pret.* choirmig (MS. choirtmig) naomh Pádruig I, 935.
colgach, angry, venemous, III, 155.
coltar, *m.*, the coulter of a plough, III, 202, also cultar.
chomh-at a'r, as long as, III, 258.
coiméir, *f.*, presence: dá chóiméir I, 583, 'in her company'; cf. cóir.
coimalta, *m.*, companion, "chum," I, 1620.
coimgar, *m.*, confluence; meeting of ways: i gcoimgar na slighead I, 360.
coimnaighim, I reside, *rel.* chomnuigear I, 43, 192; *3sg. pres.* -gcoimnuigeann II, 567; delay: ní chomnócainn fá bealach II, 564, 'I should not tarry by the wayside.'
coimre, *f.*, a coffin, I, 702, v. coimre.
coimre, *f.*, a coffin, i gcoimre (MS. gcoimread) chaoil I, 57.
coimréd, *m.*, conversation, I, 53.
comurra, *f.*, a neighbour, I, 11; neighbours, II, 89.
congáir, *f.*, uproar, brawl, scene: ná tóig congáir air urlár cúirte 99C. 'do not cause a scene on the floor of a palace.'
congbáil, *v.n.*, to keep, I, 1442; cf. coinnigim.
chonaic, saw, II, 358, MS. tanic; cf. chomic.
chonairc, saw; *pret.* to aicim, feicim, I, 56, 1150, 1151.; cf. connairc, chomic.
conairt, *f.*, a pack of hounds, I, 654, sometimes coniart as at I, 1291.
Connacta, *f.* Connacht, *acc.* I, 1527.
chonnairc, saw, do chonnairc I, 980; cf. conairc, chomic.
connrad (= connrad), pact, condition ,III, 269 (MS. cuñrad); cf. I, 1054.
conntabairt, contabairt, *f.*, doubt, I, 1262.
cónra, *f.*, a coffin, v. coimre, coimre.
coniart (= conairt), *f.*, a pack of hounds, I, 1291.
contae, conntae, *m.*, a county, I, 374, 1527.
copán, *m.*, a cup, I, 1228.
cor, *m.*, a turn, ar éan chor III, 613, at all, at any rate
cortial, *m.*, I, 126, a 'cordial.'
corn, (MS.) in reference to the hair, rolling, wavy, II, 211, leg. -chorrach, q.v.

corrín, *m.*, a roll of hair, *gpl.* II, 473 (MS. cuirnaoin).
corrú', *v.n.*, rolling (of the hair), wavy, tá na naoi n-ór-ṁolt 'mín-chorrnu.
corr, *f.*, a crane, *apl.* na corra I, 14, corr ṡlas II, 76.
corrach, *m.*, a morass, a bog, a low-lying very level plain, *apl.* corraiṡ III, 203.
corrán, *m.*, a sickle.
córta, proper, i rliṡe córta.
córtas, *m.*, generosity, II, 135.
córuṡ (= córṁú), equipment, dress: i scóruṡ ṡaeḋealach (MS.), 'in Irish dress,' II, 403.
coraint, *f.*, *v.n.*, defending, protection, defence, *g.* corainta II, 146, II, 322.
corantach, *adj.*, defending, defensive, I, 1603.
corṡnaim, corṡnaiṡim, I strip, slay: *pret.* chorṡair III, 336, *pass. condit.* corṡóṁaiḋe (MS. carṡóiṁiḋ) II, 311.
cótiṡ, bee-hives? tá na cótiṡ (sic) bṁeaṡ mealaḋ as na beachaiḃ II, 543.
cráḋaḋ, *v.n.*, tormenting, *g.* cráite, I, 276, 456.
cráḋaḋ (?) I, 1451, plundered, outraged.
crábach (= craiḃḋeach), pious, sedate, I, 93, 373.
craiceann, *m.*, a skin, II, 126, *gpl.* craicne II, 28.
cráite, *g.* of cráḋaḋ, tormenting, I, 276, 456.
crann, *m.*, a tree, *dpl.* crannaiḃ II, 214.
crann rearta, bulwark of defence, III, 319.
craoḃ, *f.*, a branch, scion, craoḃ ḋíṁin III, 358, protector, champion, craoḃ ḋíṁeana mo ċloinne III 35; craoḃ ṁullaiṡ III, 574, choice, pick; tá an chraoḃ léi I, 1336, 'she has got the palm.'
craoḃach, *a.*, branching, ringletted, I, 1403, *g.* an chúil chraoḃaiṡ I, 618.
craor, *m.*, gluttony, 'ním craor III, 365, 'I act the glutton.'
cré, *f.*, clay, I, 1015; a clay pipe, I, 263.
creach, *f.*, ruin, destruction, I, 1369, 'ré mo chreach I, 721, creach ṁaiḋne II, 536, III, 224 = woe, disaster.
créacht, a wound, a rí na screachta III, 410.
creaparlte, crippled, I, 344.
creathaḋ, *v.n. m.*, shivering, I, 1367.
críoch, *f.*, an end, ending; a settlement, gabaḋ ó chríc I, 549, who would not settle down in life; a country, confine: i scríċ Ciarraiḋe II, 468.
crior: a ṡíor-chrior II, 108, *leg.* -chreas, chir (?).
crios, *m.*, a belt, crios ceangail III, 16, a cloth or covering knotted around the feet of a child to keep him from shifting his position.
Críosd II, 205, Críosta I, 1399, Christ.
criostal, *m.*, chrystal, *acc.* mar an scriostal I, 281, 376, III, 499.
Críostaiṁail, *a.*, like a Christian, láċ chríostaiṁail III, 33.
croḃ, *m.*, the hand from the wrist down, II, 540, III, 398, *gpl.* croḃ I, 328, 749, III, 584
croċaim, I hang; *subj.* go scroċtar mé I, 1152.
croḋ, *m.*, cattle; dowry, III, 452.
crógánta (= crógḋa, crógḋanta), brave, stern, fierce, I, 367, 427.
croiḋe, *m.*, heart, II, 77.
croiḋeaṁail, hearty, cheerful, lively, I, 427.
crom, *f.*, a cross, ṁaiḋe croiḃe, a crutch III, 150.
crom, *a.*, stooped, drooping, *df.* chruim II, 115.
cruach, *f.*, a stack, rick, *d.* air cruach III, 87.
cruaḋ-ṡul, *m.*, weeping bitterly, I, 1330.
cruatan, *m.*, hardship, II, 332, III, 242; *somet.* a hard or busy time.
crú, cruḃ, *m.*, a horse-shoe, *pl.* cruiḋe I, 669.
cruinn-teach, *m.*, a rounded house, or booth, III, 125.

cruit, *f.*, a harp, I, 1123.
cruite, I, 685, an leg. criáidte ? miserable ?
cruithneacht, *f.*, wheat, *g.* cruithneachta II, 558, *g.* cruithneacht I, 354, *n.* cruithneacht mhaol III, 64.
cruthughadh, *v.n. m.*, proof, I, 816.
cuaidh, a ringlet, *gpl.* I, 556.
chuaidh, went, chuaidh (MS. fuaidh) mé I, 261.
cuaille, *f.*, a post, *apl.* cuaillí III, 168.
cuairt, *f.*, a visit, a 'round': cuairt mhór do bhata III, 164, a sound "dressing"; fá gcuairt I, 184 'all round.'
cubhair, *f.*, conscience; dar mo chubhair dhaoibh I, 1335, 'by my conscience.'
chugad, towards thee; look out! chugad agam (*leg.* agaibh) I, 364.
cuideachta, *f.*, a company, I, 980, cuideachta fáinn I, 983, *n.* an chuideachd I, 154, III, 23; *d.* don gcuideachta I, 407.
cuideachtamhail, sociable, affable, I, 76.
cuideachain, *f.*, assistanee, cuideachain Dé leis I, 87, 'may God prosper him.'
cúige, *f.*, a provinee, I, 975 (MS. cóigedh), *g.* na cúigeadh I, 893 (: múinte) I, 893, *d.* fa gcúigeadh I, 1277, *gpl.* na gcúigeadh I, 1269.
cuileann, *m.*, holly, *g.* chuilinn III, 237.
cúilín, *m.*, a head of hair, cúilín thiopallach, II, 57, a chúilín thiopallach fainneach III, 47.
cúilionn (= cúilfhionn), *f.*, a fair-haired maiden, *n.* an chúilionn II, 314; *d.* cúilinn I, 1334, III, 304.
cuim, *f.*, protection; ag iarraidh cuim air Ghráinne dhe 89C (in sensu obseeno; pite 2318). Cf. cum.
cuim, v. cum, form.
cuimhighe (= coimirce, coimhighe), *f.*, protection, cuirim do chuimhighe air Dhia II, 565, 'I place you under the protection of Providence.'
cuimhighim (= coimhighim, congbaim), I keep, hold, *rel.* cuimhigeas I, 1301, *ipv.* cuimhigh I, 472, *pret.* chuimheadar I, 667 (*sic* MS.).
cuirim, I put, I, 795, cuirim . . . fo chomhairce, I confide, entrust, I, 1331, *fut.* ní chuirfe fin I, 60, 2*sg. pret.* chuir I, 728, 2*sg. subj.* dá gcuirteá II, 71 (ACG); *fut. pass.* cuirfidhear I, 1297; *past. part.* curtha III, 205, sown; cuirim cúl mo láimhe le cumann gcéadh ban Chireann I, 795, 'I shall place no reliance on the changing affections of the women of Ireland'; cuirim thar, I put around, I embrace, cuir tharm do láimh II, 639.
cúirt, *f.*, court, *npl.* cúirtí I, 1522.
cúirtéiseach, courteous, I, 170.
cúirteóir, *m.*, a courtier; I, 1606, cúirteóir fáinn é.
cuirtle, *f.*, an artery, a pulse; *metaph.* love, darling, a chuirtle I, 197, II, 105, III, 472, 480, etc.
cuirne, *m.*, frost, ice, icicle, II, [343].
cúiteach, *adj.*, recompensed, requited, III, 427, ar fúil go mbéinn léi cúiteach III, 263, 'hoping to even with her.'
cúitighim, I requite, *v.n.* do t'éúiteadh I, 648.
cúl, *m.*, poll of head, head, *voc.* a chúl dearg I, 5, fair head; a chúl I, 422, 1381, 175, a chúl na gcraobh, 426, *n.* cúl fada famonnach I, 1644, 'long heavy hair'; *g.* an chúil dualaigh II, 590, an chúil duinn II, 596. Delay, obstruction: cúl air iarg an traimhidh I, 1342; cúl baire, a goalsman, defender, I, 1025, III, 331.
cultar (= coltar), *m.*, the coulter of a plough, III, 202.
cum, *m.*, a waist, I, 1461, cum feang I, 635, *voc.* a chum II, 56; bosom, cuim II, 327.
cum, *f.*, form, shape (?), *d.* i gcuim cheirt II, 185.

cumaim, (1) I form, *pret.* ċum I, 877 ; (2) compose, cumann rí dán II, 546.
cuṁal, *f.*, a handmaid, I, 335.
cumann, *m.*, friendship, affection, mo ċumann II, 50, cumann ġeár(r) I, 796, ' variable affection,' cf. II, 238, má 'ní tú cumann le duine I, 1441, ' if you establish a friendship with a person,' an cumann naċ mairfeann ag díar aċt feal I, 1444, ' the affection which does not last ' ; cf. also I, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445. Love : a ċumann ġeal 'ra ġrád I, 1488, an cumann ċuig Déirdre do Naoise I, 1447, a Brighid óg na gcumann II, 529, ' beloved B.'
cuṁarṫa (= cuṁra), fragrant, I, 446.
cuṁdaċ, *v.n.*, *m.*, to protect, cherish, I, 1010 ; protection, I, 367 (: lúṫṁar).
cuṁdaigim, I protect, *subj.* go gcuṁdaiġ II, 196.
cuṁra, cuṁrṫa, fragrant, I, 1390, an ċraoib ċuṁra I, 1333, ' fragrant branch.'
cumraiḋ (?) : go cumraiḋ II, 184, leg. cuimreaċ.
cumur, *m.*, power, ir mé ir deire i gcumur méar I, 1144 ; effort : nár ṁór an cumur a gcur air fáil III, 494.
cunndar (= connrad), *m.*, condition, contract, I, 563, II, 487.
cuntar (= cuntar, cunntar), *m.*, account, III, 273.
cunntar, *m.*, account, record, ní oirṫa beaḋ cunntar I, 1625, ' they would be unlimited.' Cf. agus í béiṫ gan ċunntar liom air láiṁ ACG, p. 22.
cur, *v.n. m.* of cuirim, I put ; cur i gcéill I, 1235, ' pretence.'
curaḋ, *m.*, a warrior, I, 1607.
cúrsa, *m.*, course, direction : ċuig mé an cúrsa go Cóige Muṁan I, 1391, ' I took a trip to Munster ' ; a thread, a hair, a separate hair, etc., céad cúrsa II, 227.
cuṫaí, sown, III, 205 (MS. cuirrḃiḋ).

daigean (= daingean), strong, firm : cruaiḋ-leac ḋaigean I, 1432. Cf. daigen LL7a7, daigen BB 298b10, 455a20, OC. Usn., p. 111 (Marstrander).
dáil, *f.*, a meeting, a conference, teaċt ina ḋáil I, 100, ' coming to meet him,' 'na ndáil I, 1436, ' with them.'
dáiṁ, *f.*, a company, party, a company of story-tellers or poets, ir a' ḋáiṁ aige air ġlúair I, 98, ' his party in motion (i.e., going merrily)' ; *g.* (?), dáṁaḋ : ó d'éug clann an daṁaḋ I, 1434, *acc.* dáiṁ ; friends, family, family connection or relationship : rioċt na n-iarlaí ċuaiḋ le dáiṁ I, 416, ' . . . who took after their family,' I, 428, an leanḃ breáġ díltir ċuaiḋ le dáiṁ. Cf. ní raiḃ gaol ná dáiṁ agam leir, ' I was neither related to him nor connected with him by marriage.'
daiṁreóir, *m.*, a dancer, I, 309.
daiṁrigim, I dance, *rel.* a ḋaiṁriġear II, 20.
dáir, *v.n.* (of a cow) to bull, dá ndáir III, 78.
dair liom, methinks, I, 356.
dair, by (in swearing) : e.g., dair m' fírinn I, 1598, ' by my truth (troth),' dair a mairfeann II, 76, ' by all that live,' dair a Doṁnaċ I, 359.
daite (*fr.* daṫ), coloured, I, 22, 531.
dáltaċ, united, joined, joined in marriage : 7 ḃeiṫ dáltaċ I, 978, ré mo ċreaċ 'r mo ċrád gan mé 'r tú dáltaċ i nGleanntán fáraiġ I, 1544, ' alas, that I and you are not united . . .' Nár ḃrearr ḋam ḃeiṫ daltaċ léiṫe III, 442.
daṁairfeaċt : air daṁairfeaċt, C123.

dam-sa (= dom-sa), to me.
damhsa, *m.*, a dance, dancing, I, 956.
damhsaḋ, *v.n.*, dancing, II, 403.
dán, *m.*, fate, destiny: ciabí a mbeiṫ sé i ndán dó I, 1, 'to whomsoever is destined.'
dán, *m.*, a poem, *apl.* dánta I. 54.
Danar, *m.*, a Dane, a foreigner, sluaġ Danair I, 1164.
daonnaċt (MS. daonaċt), *f.*, humanity, human kindness, I, 46, ón daonaċt míor I, 885.
dáonna (= daon-da), human, I, 1429.
dar, who is, to whom is, don mnaoi dár ḃénar I, 736.
dar ġo deimhin, for certain, dar ġo deimhin daoiḃ ní bréaġ I, 1354.
dara, second, an dara II, 376.
daraċ, *adj.*, oaken, daraċa III, 169.
darna (= dara), second, an darna ceann III, 116.
daṫamhail, handsome, good-looking, I, 162, 1154.
daṫ, *m.*, colour, complexion: ċaill mire mo ġnua 7 mo ḋaṫ I, 1443.
deacraċ, wretched, unfortunate, I, 1042, C8.
déad, *f.*, a tooth, I, 8.
deaḋa (= déiṫe), gods, II, 220.
dealbhar (?), shining, I, 967.
dealraċ, shining, I, 501.
dealraḋ, dealbraḋ, *m.*, reflexion, light, splendour, I, 47, 521, cur deálraḋ air ġaċ taoḃ I, 1233, 'making everything all around resplendent,' caiṫeaḋ ḋá tṫian dá ndealbraḋ I, 1340, 'two-thirds of their splendour is gone.'
déanaim, I do, make, 1*pl. ipv.* déanamuid I, 181, 2*pl.* ná déanaiġiḋ I, 949, *subj.* ġo ndéana mé ríoċán I, 187; *v.n.* déanamh: a' déanamh fargaiḋ III, 43, 'affording shelter.'
dearḃaim, I certify, prove, I, 965, 989, *rel.* a ḋearḃaim I, 1379, dearḃaim féin II, 461.
dearḃaiġim, I certify, I, 762.
dearc, *m.*, an eye: dá ḋearc mhalla ġlasa II, 166, 'two blue dreamy eyes.'
dearcaim, I look, look at, *ipv.* dearc I, 1458.
déarfainn, I should say, I, 443, wrongly in subjunctive dá ndéarfainnse I, 87.
-dearna, perf. of déanaim, made, did, 1*sg. pret.* ní ḋearnar III, 361, nach ndearnaiḋ daoine I, 1267.
dear, right, south; láimh ḋear I, 2, 'right hand'
dear, nice, bean ba ḋeise I, 590.
deataċ, *f.*, smoke, I, 267.
dé- = deiġ-, good, in compounds: *d.* dé-ḃean I, 869, 'good woman,' but deiġ-ḃean II, 203, dé-ḃeart, *m.*, a good deed, II, 203, dé-mhac, *m.*, a good son, I, 88, déiġ-mhac, I, 986.
deiġin (= deimhin), certain, I, 995.
deimhin, certain, I, 3.
déin in phrase: fá mo ḋéin I, towards me.
deirinn, I used to say, I, 1410; *pass.* deirtí, used to be said, I, 991.
déir, I, 22, may be either the dative of diar, an ear of corn or of diar, two persons or things, for dís. It is most probably the latter.
déir, *acc.* of diar, an ear, III, 96, we should more correctly read nġéir, a swan.
dé-mhac, I, 88, 318, a good son.
deoċ, *f.*, a drink, *g.* diġ III, 272, *pl.* (?) na diġ III, 92.
deóin, *f.*, will, II, 221.

dí (= díth), *m.*, want, I, 33, dí náire, want of shame.
diadt, *f.*, divinity, *g.* diadta, II, 194.
diallaid, *f.*, a saddle, *gpl.* diallaideadh I, 670 (díolaideadh MS.).
diar, *f.*, two persons or things: *n.* díar III, 151, *d.* ag díar (*for* dír), I, 1444. Cf. déir.
diar, *f.* an ear of corn, ceanna diar I, 1068, v. Notes.
dídean, *m.*, shelter, protection, *g.* ain eagbuid dídin C44, 'in want of protection, craob dídeana mo chloinne III, 35, 'protector of my children,' *d.* fó dídean I, 1426.
dílir, faithful, dear, *comp.* dírle I, 108, II, 635.
dílleachtaid, *m.*, an orphan, I, 1535, *gpl.* na ndílleachtaid C50, *dpl.* ain dhílleachtaibh I, 1375.
dimbirg, *f.*, weakness, ineffectuality: cuireas mo chéadfaid i ndimbirg I, 1382, 'dulls my senses.'
díobháil (= díogbháil), *f.*, want, scarcity, insufficiency, II, 496: díobháil chéille I, 285, díobháil bíd II, 61. Cf. díogbháil, injury, II, 456.
díobhtha, of them, II, 48.
díogbháil (= díobháil), *f.*, injury, II, 456
díolaim, I pay, *condit.* do díolfad I, 492.
díomhaoineach, lazy, idle, III, 439.
díomasach, proud, I, 490.
díomuaid, *m.*, displeasure, dissatisfaction: nár chuill fear dhiomúaid aonduine II, 199, 'who did not incur anybody's displeasure'; is diomuaid liom, I am displeased.
díreach, direct, straight, straightforward, honest, II, 516.
dírle, *comp.* of dílir, faithful, dear.
dírleachd, *f.*, also dílreachd, faithfulness, amiability, I, 179.
dith, *m.*, want., insufficiency, I, 226.
diúltaighim, I refuse, *pret.* dhiúltaigh mé go leor II, 573, *ipv.* ná diúltuigh II, 530.
dlaoi, *f.*, a lock of hair, *d.* is gach dlaoi bhreágh II, 215, *gpl.* na ndlaoi I, 556, 953, na mbachall-dlaoi I, 1401.
dligeadh, *m.*, law, III, 271.
dligheamhail, lawful, II, 423.
dluth-dhearg, close: dluth-dhearg déad I, 910, 'close, well-arranged teeth.'
do, for, to: is duit an béarla I, 1379, 'the stanza is addressed to you.'
dó' (=dóigh), a likelihood, ain ndó' I, 1589, sure; ní dóigh liom, 'I do not think.'
dó, dógh, *v.n. m.*, burning, dá ndó I, 84, being heated, burnt.
dob' airde, which was highest, I, 379.
dob' aitigh liom, I should like, III, 384.
dob' árd, was high, I, 654.
do-béam, we shall be, I, 120; v. Subst. Verb.
dó-beir, gives (*rel.*), I, 102. 1*sg. condit.* do-béarfainn I, 50.
dochtúir, *m.*, a doctor, *npl.* dochtúiri III, 494.
dóchus, *m.*, hope, enthusiasm, reliance, a bhuachaill, téid ain do dhóchus féin III, 450, 'rely on yourself, lad.'
dóigh, *f.*, a pain, I, 933.
dóid, *f.*, a fist, arm, fistful, *pl.* dóidhche I, 82.
dóirtim, I spill, 1 *sg. ipr.* III, 277, v. dóirtim.
dóigh, *f.*, (1) expectation: ní leo bí mo dhóigh II, 575, 'I was not on the look out for them'; (2) a proper way, III, 369.
dol (= dul), *v.n.*, going, I, 952.
domhain, deep, III, 128.
doirn, a fist, *g.* doirn II, 38, *d.* dhórn I, 1313.
dórtaim, I pour, spill: *condit.* is a dhórtfad I, 297.

dorus, *m.*, a door, *npl.* doirse I, 1092.
dranuall, *m.*, the gums, *npl.* dranuill I, 314.
draoi, *m.*, a druid, I, 1421, *npl.* draoithe II, 537.
dreach, *m.*, face, countenance, appearance, I, I, 1168, 1574.
dréacht, *m.*, poetical or literary composition, song, III, 510.
dréim, contending, striving for: a' dréim le do póig I, 1584, a' dréim fir II, 200.
driúcht, *f.*, sparkling, flashing, a sparkle, *g.* fóra driúchtann I, 279, *voc.* a dhriúchtann II, 219; *v.n. d.* a' driúcht I, 11, le driúcht I, 1203; *gpl.* na ndriúchtí I, 1609 (23E12).
driúcht (= drúcht), *m.*, dew: mar dhriúcht I, 1489, *voc.* a dhriúcht I, 1469.
drúcht, *m.*, dew, II, 315, 475, *g.* an drúchta II, 355.
drúchta, *m.*, dew, *n.* I, 804.
dual, natural, inherent: buidh dual dó ó dúthaigh I, 1269, 'it was inherent in him as a natural quality,' dár dual I, 1552, nach dual di a tuigse I, 10, 'that it is not inborn for her to understand.'
dual, *m.*, a lock of hair, a plait, I, 1365, *gpl.* na ndual I, 555, 953, dual I, 1113, *dpl.* dualaibh III, 39, 'na trí dualaí II, 555.
dualach, ringletted, plaited (of the hair), I, 502, II, 188, III, 597; tufted, branching, coirce dualach II, 212.
dualán, leg. dubhlán, defiance, I, 168.
dubach, sad, II, 343, 345, C11, etc.
dubach MS. for dúthach I, 1343, natural. Cf. dúthach.
dubh-bhrónach, *recte* dobhrónach II, 122, sad, dispirited.
dubh-chroidheach, sad at heart, depressed, I, 454.
dubhar, I said, mar dubhar riot I, 348, adubhar I, 812.
dubhlán, *m.*, defiance: dubhlán duine faoi I, 168 (MS. dualán).
dúil, *f.*, desire, a' dúil leis I, 1582, expecting, béidh mo dúil leat I, 632, II, 582.
duilliúr (= duilleabhar), *m.* foliage I 1390 III, 43: don duilliúr fhéile I, 1073.
dúinte, shut, *p. part.* of dúnaim, I shut.
dúisigim, I awaken, *pres. pass.* dúisigtear I, 825; v. dúraigim.
dúisceacht, to awaken, *v.n.* of dúisigim, I awake, III, 619; v. dúracht.
dul, *v.n.*, going.
dúnadh, *pret. pass.*, was shut, I, 1522.
dúracht (= dúchracht), *f.*, diligence, C115.
durranacht, *f.*, a buzzing noise, durranacht in do chluasa I, 931, "noises" in your ears; from dorn-fonacht (?). Cf. dorrán, a grasshopper.
dúraigim (= dúisigim), I awaken, *pret.* ro-moc a dhúraig tú mé I, 684, *v.n.* dúracht (= dúisceacht) I, 683
dúracht, *f.*, to awaken, a dhúracht III, 619, dúracht I, 683; ina dhúracht ina dhúisceacht, awake.
durcamach, dare-devil, rakish, lavish, extravagant, III, 362.
dúthach, inborn, natural: duthach I, 1343; *comp.* ní duthaighe don lacha fnámh ar an toinn I, 1648; dár dhúthach an céim dob áirde I, 379.

each, *m.*, a horse, *collective pl.* eachraidh I, 164, III, 486.
éacht, euchd, *m.*, a deed, air euchd 7 air neart do cháirde romhat I, 1578, *npl.* éachta I, 1151.
éachtach, deed-doing, effective, *gpl.* I, 1405.
éad, *m.*, jealousy, aig éad II, 201, jealous, bruil na mílte fear ag éad 7 ag iomadh faoi do ghrádh I, 1515, 'jealous about and competing for your love.'
éadach, *m.*, clothes, *gpl.* éadaigh I, 1376, *apl.* mar éadaigh I, 1390.
éadan, *m.*, face, I, 115, 231, 790.

eadar, *prep.* between, II, 407 (" Co. Leitrim ").

éadrom, éadtrom, light, I, 286, 778, (433).

éafaċtaċ, effective, powerful, wonderful; *comp.* ir éafaċtaiġ I, 1413.

éagaim, I die, *3pl. pret.* d'éagadar I, 17, d'éag I, 664.

eagal, dangerous, I, 3, níorb eagal I, 895, nárb eagal bár dó I, 3. 'that he was in no danger of death.'

éagcaoín, *f.*, moaning, a moan, III, 67.

éagcruaċ, *f.*, wretched plight, in-éagcruaċ III, 73.

eaglais, *f.*, a church; an eaglais II, 36, the clergy.

éagmais, *f.*, want, separation: dá n-éagmais II, 313, without them.

éagnaċ, lamenting, mourning after, I, 215, ceard éagnaċ II, 521.

eala, *f.*, a swan, *gpl.* na n-ealaí I, 1558.

ealadhain, *f.*, a trick, a manner; science, I, 1559, m'ealadhain III, 367, 'my way.'

éalaiġim, I elope, glide past, *2sg. ipv.* eulaiġ I, 40; III, 459; I, 1503; *v.n.* éaloġadh I, 404; v. eulaiġim.

eallach, *m.*, cattle, live stock, I, 49, III, 252.

éan, *m.*, a bird, *gpl.* na n-éan-bheag (sic MS.) I, 446.

eanach, *f.* (*orig. neuter* ?), a marsh, a moor, *d.* eanaiġ III, 457.

éanacht, éanacht, *in phr.* i n-éanacht (=éinġeacht), together, I, I, 199, 209, 590.

earrach, *m.*, spring: tigeacht an earraiġ III, 368, 'at the approach of spring.'

earbhuidh, *f.*, want, deficiency, I, 209, 215, 763, 775, II, 61, III, 600, air earbhuidh fláinte I, 1474, 'in bad health'

earnamh, *m.*, want, deficiency, defect, I, 594.

eatorra, II, 194, between them

éide, *m.*, uniform, armour, II, 384, 387.

eidir (MS. aidir), between, eatorra II, 194, between them.

éireachtach, éireachtach, effective, wonderful, I, 828, 830, 1007. Cf. éafaċtaċ.

éirideach. II. 123, *seems a proper name.*

éigin, certain, I, 1023.

éigse, *f.*, literature, learning, culture, éigse 7 ealadhain I, 1559.

éiligim, I ask, demand, *v.n.* éiliú III, 615.

eilim, I rear, nourish, for ailim; *1sg. condit.* d'eilfinn III, 15 (MS).

éinġeacht, *lit.* one going, expedition, in-éinġeacht (Kearney's MS.) I, 999. together

einneach, *m.*, honour, generosity, láimh an einnigh I 153 1351. Cf. I, 45, III, 377, 480, and v. oinneach; *d.* einneach I 375.

einneachamhail honourable I 76.

Éire, *f.*, Ireland, *d.* do Éire I, 1372, air Éire I, 1584, *acc.* go hÉire I, 262, but d'Éirinn I, 1393.

éirigim, (1) I arise, I, 118, 1036, *3sg.* eirigid I, 111, *rel.* nuair éirigear I, 864; *ipv.* na héirigh ar I, 1441, do not abandon it; *imperf.* trádh d'éirigeadh ré I, 101; *pret.* ar éirigh I, 984; (2) I float, swim, *v.n.* ná an eala bán go h-éadtrom aig éirge air an toinn I, 1495, éirge 1001, 1031, *v.n.* éirigh I, 445.

éirtim, (1) I hear; (2) I leave off, I cease: a chuach binn gur éirt rí III, 330, 'until the cuckoo ceased calling'; *v.n.:* in m'éirtheacht I, 849, 'in my hearing.'

eite, *f.*, a fin, wing, III, 432.

eitiollach, *v.n.*, flying, 'g eitiolla I, 742 (= eiteallaigh).

éitheach, *m.*, a lie: thug tú (t') éitheach II, 31, 'you lie.'

eol, *m.*, knowledge: bu eól do gach duine I, 1613, 'everybody would know'; *d.* iúl: fíor-ċur mo fgéal i n-iúl di III, 623, 'continually making my love known to her.'
eolaiġe, *m.*, a wise man, scholar, I, 960.
eolgach, trained, experienced.
eolgaċ, *m.*, an expert, learned man, I, 316; *npl.* na h-eolgaiġ.
éolóċaḋ, d'éoloċaḋ III, 459, would elope, go off; cf. éaluiġim.
eómla, *m.*, amber, I, 1538.
eorna, *f.*, barley, eorna mór III, 178.
Eórpa, *f.*, Europe, *g.* na hEórpa I, 1539.
éuċt, *m.*, a deed, I, 1578; cf. éaċt.
euluiġim, I elope, run away, *subj.* mur n-éuluiġe tú I, 1503.
eugaim, I die, v. éagaim; dul a d'éug II, 355, dying.

fá (= fáċ), *m.*, reason, cause, I, 596, III, 75, III, 436.
fá, *prep.*, under, fá lionnduḃ II, 540, (in) melancholy.
fá, *ipv.*, get, II, 322, 1*sg.* fáim, *v.n.* fáil, *subj.* go bfá, v. fágaim.
-faca, saw, *pret.* of feicim, q.v. 1*sg. pret.* ní facar I, 1385, ina bfaca mé I, 49, for all I saw, 2*pl.* a bfaca fiḃ II, 87; *pass.* facċar I, 447, naċ bfacċar doiḃ triáċt fós I, 1235, 'that it did not yet seem good to them to speak of.'
fada, long, far, giḋ ir fada uaim ċú I, 1090, go mbu fada faoġlaċ I, 775, that . . . may be long lived; cf. I, 71, 135.
fágaim, I get, 1*sg. ipv.* 7 fágaim é I, 630, 977, (1540), 1*sg. pres. indic.* naċ bfágaim III, 75, ní fáim-re III, 423, *pret.* fuair buaiḋ I, 1208, was victorious, fuair fé ġéilleaḋ I, 1268, he got submission; 1*sg. fut.* dá bfuiġeaḋ II, 81, ní bfuiġe mé I, 1118, ní bfuiġe I, 582, *condit.* ní bfuígfinn III, 4, 1*sg. pres. subj.* mar bfáḋ III, 400, unless I get, mur bfágha mé I, 1402, mar bfágh mé I, 963, II, 372, III, 396, go bfágha mé I, 508, 591, wrongly: mar bfuíġe mé I, 788, 1*sg. past subj.* dá bfágainn I, 705 (MS. bfuígean), dá bfaġainn I, 1002, dá bfáimn-re III, 252, 268, 304, wrongly: mur bfuígfinn II, 633; *pres. indic. pass.* naċ bfaġċar I, 909; *v.n.* fágail I, 22, 1411, 1475, fáil I, 2, 271, 451, II, 85, 165, 235, 306, III, 422, 492, 590.
fágaim, I leave, 2*sg. pret.* d'fágair II, 110, gur fágḃa tú I, 1450, d'fágaiḃ, I, 200, d'fága (MS. dfácuiḋ) rí I, 1377, d'fágaiḃ mo ċroiḋe-ra duḃ I, 36, d'fágaiḃ mé caite cfíon II, 469, left me spent and withered, d'fága finn claoiḋte III, 338, gur fágaiḃ I, 698; *pass.* fágaḋ (MS. fagḃaḋ) I, 1006, *fut.* ní fágfa mire I, 186, *pass.* fágfar III, 171, 1*sg. subj.* nár fága mé I, 955, II, 108.
fáġlaċar, *m.*, means, way of living: air beagán fáġlaċair I, 1067; freedom *or* use of a place: fáġlaċar na páirce, 'the scope of the park.'
-faicfeaḋ, *condit.* go bfaicfeaḋ é I, 1273, would see him; cf. feicim.
fáiḋ, *m.*, a prophet, I, 214, *d.* fáiḋ I, 1560.
fáil, *f. v.n.* of fágaim, fáim, I get, q.v. a gcur air fáil III, 494, to produce (or discover) them.
faill, *f.*, an opportunity, I, 365, air faill I, 1618, 'at an opportune moment'; *but* an faill (sic) MS. I, 32
fáilte, *f.*, welcome; fáilte duit I, 1166, 'you are welcome,' *usually* romat.
fáilteaċ, joyous, hospitable, I, 1603.
fáinne, *m.*, a ring, *somet.* a ringlet, *gpl.* na bfáinní I, 422, 897, na bfáinneaċ I, 509, of the ringlets.
fáinneaċ, ringleted, in ringlets, I, 5, 335.
fairfing, wide, extended, I, 1092.
fáirġe, squeezed, I, 58, 1398, *also* tidy; *part.* of fáirgim, I squeeze.

fairion, *m.*, a fashion, I, 645.

faitcíoch, *m.*, fear, air faitcíoch go mbéinn, lest I should be.

fál, *m.*, a fence, a hedge III, 360, *pl.* fálta III, 291.

falaigim, I cover, *p. part.* falaighte I, 655.

falamh, empty, III, 5.

fallainn, *f.*, a cloak, mantle, I, 709, III, 383, 483.

famonnach (*also* famuinneach), (of the hair) falling in rolls, wavy, cúl fada famonnach I, 1644.

fámuire, *m.*, a wanderer, a person spending a holiday at the seaside; a loafer, I, 595.

fán, I, 360, leg. fáin (?), aimless (?).

fánaid, an incline, éaloghadh fé fánaid I, 404, flowing downwards.

faobhrach, sharp, edged; sharp-toned, decisive, definite, beul binn fharrach faobhrach.

faoi (= fá, fó), *prep.*, under, about; faoi n-a ceann I, 2, 'about her neck.'

faoileann, *f.*, a young girl, a fair maiden, *n.* an fhaoileann II, 222, *d.* air an fhaoileann óg I, 1537.

faoilleán, *m.*, a seagull, II, 636.

faoilte, *f.*, ease, respite: go (maith) mo-chumaoin faoilte I, 1136.

faoiseadh, *m.*, respite, intermission, III, 339.

faoistean, *m.*, (*somet. f.*), confession, III, 33.

faochughadh, *m.*, alleviation (in heavy sickness), relief, bhéarfadh faochughadh do luchd galair I, 225.

farrántha, impetuous, *comp.* ir farrántha I, 1162.

fás, *m.*, growing, a growth; a plant, II, 197.

fásach, *m.*, a wilderness; a plantation; *g.* fásaigh I, 1398, *gpl.* na bhfásaigh II, 355; wild growth, ní dig féar féur ann ná fásach II, 442.

fásaim, I grow, *subj.* go bhfásaidh II, 603.

fasgadh, *m.*, shelter, théanaibh fasgaidh III, 43, affording shelter.

fasgadh, *m.*, restraining, control, gan fasgadh dá gcéill III, 324.

fáth, *m.*, reason, cause, níl fáth leis I, 1236, 'there is no explanation of it.'

féachaim, I see, look at; try; *subj.* go bhfeuchaim (*sic* MS.) I, 860, 2*pl. ipv.* feuchaigidh rib-se I, 233; *v.n.* féachaint, féachaint; d'fhéachaint planda I, 1601, 'to see the girl,' a dh'feuchaint I, 966, dom feuchaint I, 462, 1023, to see (or visit) me, ghluaisfinn duit' fhéachaint I, 1417, 'I would go to see you'; cf. I, 615, 1378.

féadaim, I am able, ní fhéadaim codladh . . . acht a' smuaineadh ort I, 201, 'I cannot sleep from thinking of you,' ní fhéadaim gan a foillsiú I, 1449, 'I cannot help showing', má fhéadaim I, 1416, 2*sg. pres.* má fhéadair I, 460, *pret.* nár fhéad I, 1259, 1*sg. subj.* dá bhféadainn I, 1577.

feadhuir, *f.*, a figure; character, I, 1606.

feannaim, I flay, *fut. pass.* ní feannfaighear III, 133.

fear, *m.*, a man, *dsg.* don bhfear II, 480, *dpl.* fearaibh I, 315, 655, 1184, *for nom.* I, 201.

féar, *m.*, grass, hay; mar fhéar ghlas I, 439, *g.* ar dhath an fhéir ghlais I, 1403.

féarán, *m.*, a turtle dove, uibeacha na bhféarán tais II, 55, '. . . of the gentle doves.'

fearr, feár, better, I, 842, III, 448, etc.

feart, *m.*, a grave, *d.* i bhfeart I, 857.

fear, known (*serves as past part.* to -fios), ní fear dam ann I, 1080, 'is not known to me there.'

fearach, well-informed, knowing, capable, fear fearach air gháire I, 295, 'a man who knows how to laugh.'

feicim, I see, go bfeicim I, 1037, until I am wont to see, *3sg.* dá bfeiceann I, 25, *condit.* go bfeice mé II, 628, *pres. subj.* go bfeice mire III, 585; *2sg. past subj.* dá bfeictá (MS. bfeucfá) I, 222, 588, 701, *2pl.* dá bfeiceadh fibh I, 598.

feidil, *f.*, a fiddle, I, 512, III, 159.

féile, *f.*, a feast day (of a saint), go dtigidh an Féil 'Eóin III, 45.

féile, woodbine (?) don duillidh féile I, 1073.

feill, a nfeill I, 685, leg. an feill, of the treachery (?)

feimh, *f.*, the notch or beaded edge of a fiddle, etc., III, 160, *d.* feimh, III, 161.

féimín, *m.*, a trinket, a present, a gift, a prize, I, 203, 452, 525, III, 294, *n.* an féimín I, 525, mar féimín I, 998, *d.* bféimín III, 593. Originally this word meant an ornament made of wire; cf. fiar, 'bent, crooked' and Celt. Latin, uiriae.

feoidh, *v.n.*, withering, drooping, perishing, cuir i laochraidh na Mithe air feodh III, 506.

feuchaim mé, I shall try, I, 117, v. féachaim.

fiabhrán (leg. fiarán), *m.*, a quarrel, falling out, row, tiff: ní fa thoirse ná beith d'fhiabhrán liom I, 191, 'rather than that you should fall out with me.' Cf. ceoltaí beatha fíobhráin II, 428.

fiach, *m.*, a raven, *g.* fíaigh I, 65, often *g.* féigh.

fiafraighim, I ask, *pres. pass.* fia(f)fraighthear I, 105.

fial, generous, I, 1565, *n.* fial-fhear, a generous man, III, 350; an fial II, 392.

fian, a warrior, a member of the Fiana or Fianna; go talamh na bFian III, 350, the land of the Fian, heaven.

fiche, twenty, *d.* fichead, *n. dual* dá fhichead II, 162.

fidiléir, *m.*, a fiddler, I, 159.

file, *m.*, a poet, *d.* don fhilidh I, 22, *d.* fáir-fhile I, 1234.

filéad, *m.*, a kerchief, a handkerchief, II, 9.

fillim, I come back, I return, *1sg. fut.* fillfead I, 391, *1pl. condit.* ní fhillfamaoir I, 1512, *v.n.* filleadh I, 1393.

fíobhrán, *an leg.* fidhreán, a harsh, grating voice, discord (?): mo ceoltaí beatha fíobhráin II, 428.

fíon, *m.*, wine, *g.* fíona fraic (=sec) I, 495, fíon fraic I, 937, champagne; *dpl.* fíontaibh C108, *dpl.* fíonta I, 936, *apl.* fíonta C91; fíon fsamhuinn bán II, 185? sic MS., leg. fionn-fsamhuin.

fionn, fair, fair-haired, I, 5, III, 296, etc. fionn-fsamhuin II, 185, v. Notes.

fionnáil, I, 1076?

fionn-fhlaith, *f.*, fair prince: a fionn-fhlaith beusach II, 202.

fionnóg, *f.*, a fair-haired girl, C102; *somet.* a scaldcrow.

fíor-beagán, *m*, very little, I, 1433.

fiorfhaighim, I ask, enquire, *ipv.* fiorfhaigh (MS. firthidh) II, 34.

fir-dhris, *f.*, a wild rose tree, *g.* fir-dhrise I, 498.

fíréan, *m.*, a righteous one, I, 651.

fírinn (= fírinne), *f.*. truth, I, 227.

fite (= fighte), woven, II, 57, físe, III, 47.

fiú, the worth of, even, fiú an éadaigh II, 484, 'even clothes.'

flaith, *f.*, a prince, a chief, *n.* an aird-fhlaith I, 149, 776, 1265, *g.* an ór-fhlaith uafal fháinn I, 674.

flaitheamhail, princely, I, 147, 1092.

fleasga, a clasp, ornament (for hair), fleasga don ór I, 227.

fleasgach, *m.*, a rude young lad, rustic, I, 138.

fliuchaim, I wet, moisten, *1sg. fut.* go bfliuchad III, 251.

flocas, *f.*, flock, a lock of wool, a flock bed, *n.* an fhlocas III, 11 *d*, ais fhlocais I, 923.

fó, *prep.* under, III, 614, fó coimirce I, 1331, under protection, rgríobaḋ fó do láimh III, 614, signature.

Fodla, *f.*, a name for Ireland, II, 317.

fogur, *m.*, nearness, proximity, b'fogur dó I, 970, it was near him, dob fogur I, 815.

foghnamh, *m.*, serving, service, fear foghanta III, 25, a serviceable practical man.

fóill, a while; slowness, steadiness, déan fóill I, 343, 'hold on!'

fóirim airi, I assist, *also* fóirighim; fóirighe orm, a Dhia, I, 1479.

folcadh, *v.n. m.*, dashing, splashing; folcadh na ndeór I, 1015, I, 1431.

folt, *m.*, a head of hair (*generally a* woman's *or* child's), *mostly used in pl. npl.* na mnáthar-fhoilt I, 745, *gpl.* na bhfolt I, 38, na gcraeb-fholt I, 575, luxuriant hair, na gcuach-fholt I, 694, ringleted hair, *npl.* naoi n-óir-fhoilt II, 136.

fómhar (= foghmhar) *m.*, the autumn, *g.* an fhómhair III, 25, *d.* fa bhfomhar II, 95.

forcanna, forks, II, 141.

forcadhct, *f.*, assistance, relief, III, 395.

forcaighim airi, I assist, forcaigh ar mo chár 460, forcaigh dom' chúir I, 1128.

forcún, *m.*, fortune, cruadh-fhortún I, 349, hard luck.

for, *m.*, steadiness (?), carriage (?), bor, píob 7 for I, 561.

frar, lavish, in plenty, I, 242, 1565.

frar, a shower; abundance, plenty, na frara léith II, 211, growing abundantly, 7 frara fúm I, 1394.

frarach, lavish; showering eloquence, I, 1532.

fréamh, *f.*, root, gach fréamh chúl léith II, 227, 'each tuft of hair on her head.'

frí (= thrí), through, II, 603, III, 595, fríth, I, 692, through them.

fruith, gan fruith I, 1371.

fuad (cf. fuadar, fuadach), *m.*, rapidity, rapid motion; gluair gan grár le fúad mar táim III, 434.

fuagraim, I proclaim; I denounce, I, 957. Cf. fuagraim an gráidh, ir mairg a dug é, Love Songs.

fuair, got, found, *pret.* of fágaim, q.v.; 1*sg.* fuarar II, 156; fuair threire 7 céim I, 343, 'who took leading rank'; ní bhfuair I, 1016; fuair buaidh I, 1208, 'who was victorious.'

fuaite (= fuaighte), stitched, sewn.

fuarglaim, fuarglaighim, I liberate, deliver from, *ipv.* fuargail ón bpéin mé II, 638.

-fuigheadh, would get, gach a bhfuígheadh II, 64, v. fágaim.

fuighell (*recte* fuidheall), *m.*, leavings, abundance, I, 406.

fuil, *f.*, blood, *g.* gaoil fola II, 48, 'blood relations,' *d.* don fuil áird III, 341, 'of noble blood.'

-fuil, is, 2*sg.* -fuilir I, 990, 3*pl.* -fuileadh III, 539, 3*sg.* ní bhfuil I, 1048, 1475, v. Subst. Verb.

fuilingim, I support, bear, suffer, *ipv.* ná fuiling II, 566, ná fuilinn II, 52.

fuinte, kneaded, II, 558, *p. part.* of fuinim.

fuirmeann, *f.*, a set of chess men or draughts, I, 513, 1611, clár ná fuirmeann III, 482.

fuirmeadh, *m.*, harrowing, III, 135 (MS. furmadh).

fuircí, *m.*, whiskey, I, 929, *g.* an fuirce I, 914, leg. fuircí.

furmánach (= formánach), *m.*, a vigourous young man or boy; furmánach gléigeal I, 73.

gáth, *m.*, danger, C9.

gabaim, (1) I go, (2) I take, *rel.* nach lách aigeantach . . . gabar I, 840, 'is it not sprightly she goes' ; (3) I sing, recite : gabann ré dán II, 142 ; (4) I capture, ní gabfar infa líon mé III, 258, I shall not be caught in the net ; gabaim air, I ply, I hammer ; a gabail air iarann I, 1478.

gadaidhe, *m.*, a rogue, ir gadaidhe é an bás I, 697, 'death is a rogue.'

gadhar, *m.*, a dog, a hound, *pl.* gadhair I, 1076, 1291.

Gaedhilge, *f.*, the Irish language, III, 438 (MS. Gaoidheilge) ; cf. Gaelic, Gaoidhlic.

Gaedhal, Gaedheal, *m.*, one of the native Irish, a Milesian, one of the old Irish families ; in later times it practically means an Irish Catholic. *n.* Gaédhiol I, 1270, *npl.* Gaedhaluibh I, 1277, *dpl.* ó Gaodhalaibh I, 1406, Gáodhlaibh I, 331.

Gaelic (= Gaedhilge), *f.*, the Irish language, Gaelic árra II, 395. Cf. Gaoidhlic, etc.

gáir, *f.*, a shout, *npl.* na gáirte I, 1208.

gáire, *m.*, laughter, III, 285, *usually pl.* a' gáirí, laughing, II, 371.

gairéad (?) : short clothes (?), ó d'imigh na gairéid II, 10.

gairgeach, cranky, irritable, III, 140 (MS. has gormgeach to indicate broad r and pronunciation).

galánta, grand, stylish, I, 832, 948 ; beautiful, galant, I, 1163 ; *somet. it means* peculiar.

gall, *m.*, a foreigner, *dpl.* le Gallaí I, 1528.

gallthrum (= gall-thrumpa) gallda I, 1048, *m.*, a trumpet, a clarion.

gamhain, *m.*, a yearling calf, *gpl.* gaimhna III, 111, 122.

gangaid, *f.*, venom, deceit, II, 312.

ganra, *m.*, a gander, C33.

gaobar, *m.*, proximity, III, 406, dár ngaobar I, 272, III, 406, near us.

Gaodhal, v. Gaedhal.

Gaodhlach, *adj.*, native Irish, I, 809.

Gaoidhlic, I, 54, Gáodhleig, I, 315, Gáoidhléic I, 771, Gaoidhcilge III, 510 (sic MS.), different spellings of Gaedhilg, Gaedhealg, the Irish language. Cf. Gaedhilge, Gaelic.

gaol, *m.*, (1) a relation, I, 529, 535, *g.* cáirde gaoil I, 1562, *voc.* a ghaol na ríg I, 1260, *dpl.* gaolta I, 1407 ; (2) love : a ghaoil na bfear éachtach I, 1405. Cf. also I, 1260, and the meaning of the word in Sc. Gaelic.

gaoth, *f.*, the wind, *pl.* gaoithi II, 436.

gar, *m.* nearness, convenience, use ; dá ngar I, 110, near them.

garaí (= garrdha), *m.*, a garden, III, 528.

garastún, a garrison, *acc.* garastúin I, 1288.

garbh, an adj. vaguely used to describe the cheeks meaning 'beautiful, well-formed.' The original meaning seems to be 'warm', 'red' (?) from gorm. nach gairbh an cúis I, 797, ir gárbha (sic) an cuireacht I, 154. Cf. bí a gruaidh ó ! thí gairbh léi, ACG, p. 104. Leg. gorm.

gárbha, *pl.* of gáir, a shout, q.v., gárbha fuain I, 99, 'drowsy (?) revelry.'

gárrbha, a gárrbha I, 984, shouting (?).

gas, *m.*, a stem, a scion, óig-gas I, 351.

garrmhaidh, *f.*, lads, warriors, "boys" : an Gartre (= garrmhaidh) fúgach Gaodhlach I, 1392, *acc.* an garrmhaidh II, 27, *g.* garrmhaidh I, 7 (MS. gartmhaidh, M. garrmhaidh), *d.* -garrmhaidh I, 178, 217 (Gartmhaigh), 776 (gartmhaidh), 239, 1124.

garta, active, clever, II, 121.

gartmhaidh, *f*, boys, warriors, II, 239, v. garrmhaidh.

gath ghrene, *m.*, a sunbeam, I, 888.

gcaibidh, will get, I, 1305 ; cf. geobaidh, *fut.* of fágaim.

geall, *m.*, a pledge; ná tuig-fa naċ bfuil mé i ngeall ort I, 1498, 'pledged to you, devoted to you', mar geall air I, 1400, on account of.
geallamain, *v.n. f.*, a promise.
gean, *m.*, affection, love, *d.* gean I, 700.
geanamail, decent, respectable, I, 290, 1155.
géar, sharp, bitter, m'anacair geur I, 1452. In compounds:
géar-fuaċ, *m.*, bitter hatred, II, 303.
géar-gradh *m.*, ardent love, passion, lasadh an géar-ghráidh I, 1382.
géar-gul, *m.*, weeping bitterly, III, 611.
géar-loisgim, I sear, *pret.* II, 572.
géar-feasne, ardent love, III, 504.
géar-smaċt, *m.*, coercion, severe control, C12.
géar-smál, *m.*, deep gloom, III, 364. Cf. grís below.
géarsaigim, I sharpen, I make bitter, *fut.* géarsoċaidh sí I, 855.
géibeann, *m.*, a cage, a prison, II, 420, luċt géibinn I, 10, prisoners.
géillim, I submit, géillim do III, 533; *v.n.* géilleadh.
géilleadh, *m.*, submission, surrender: bain géilleadh I, 724, 'made to surrender.'
geilt (= gealt), *m.*, a madman, *apl.* geilte I, 26.
géimneaċ, *f.*, (1) lowing; (2) a sound, an echo, bainfinn géimneaċ ar II, 73, 'I should make resound.'
geinim, I produce, beget, do gineadh I, 75, was born.
géir, *f.*, a swan, I, 9, *g.* géire I, 24; an géir I, 1157, *acc.* mair géir I, 898.
-geobhaidh, will get, *fut.* of fágaim, *condit. pass* do-geobhaidh II, 378; *fut.* geabhaidh, will get, I, 1305.
gin, gin, I, 83.
giobaċ, rough, untidy, tattered, *g.* na cailligе giobaige III, 454
giobal, *m.*, a rag, a tatter, *in Notes corres. to* III, 175.
giorra, *comp. of* gearr, shorter, I, 706.
giorraigim, I shorten, giorraig rí . . . air mo laeċaibh III, 599, 'she shortened my life.'
glacán, *m.*, a recess, remote valley, i nglacán gaċ fléibe II, 398.
glair-léine, *f.*, a shroud, I, 58.
glaire, *f.*, blue colour, green, gray, I, 333.
glan, clean, pure, I, 1253.
glas, blue, gray, green, I, 121, *comp.* is glaire ná an féar I, 1160.
gleam, shout, bark (of dogs), I, 654.
gleann, *m.*, a valley, *pl.* gleannta I, 128, III, 142.
gleanntán, *m.*, a little valley, I, 270, III, 76.
gleáradh, *m.*, smiting, pounding, I, 320.
gléas, *m.*, (1) equipment; apparatus, I, 499, (2) manner, way: an gléas a mbím I, 1381, III, 272, an gleus a mbíodh ré II, 63, (3) custom, way of life: bu dheas air ngléus a beiċ dul 'un féarta I, 1545, (4) dress, equipment, feadhus do gleusa I, 1261.
gléghеal, gléighеal, pure, bright, lustrous, radiant, *pl.* air hallaí gléighеala I, 1547, 'in radiant halls', *g.* gléighil I, 1412 (23E21).
gliocas, *m.*, cleverness, wisdom, I, 117.
glóbe, globe, I, 1263.
glóir, *f.*, glory, I, 882, glóir mhór I, 1238.
glór, *m.*, a voice, I, 907, 1146 1408, *but* an glór, *pl.* glóirċaí I, 851, 1086; *adj.* fáilm-ghlórċa, 'of pleasant voice', II, 158.
gluair, a movement, air gluair I, 98, going, in motion.
gluairim, I stir, move, proceed, *rel.* gluaireas I, 277, 1*sg. pret.* gluaireas I, 122, I went, *ipv. pass.* gluairteas I, 230; *fut.* gluaire; ón dáil dá ngluaireann ól I, 1651; (2) I move, flow: go ngluaireann allas mo ċuim III, 38.

glug, a gurgling noise, a "churning" (of water in boots), II, 18.
glún, *f.*, a knee, *pl.* glúine I, 257, 647.
gnaoi, *f.*, (1) countenance, I, 218, 899, III, 496; (2) address, I, 1550, 1554, *hence somet.* regard, affection.
gnaoidheamhail, affable, courteous, polite, I, 483.
gné, *f.*, appearance, colour, complexion, I, 1514.
gníomh, *m.*, a deed, an action, feat, I, 721 (leg. i ngníomh, in action), dar dual ó ceart a beith ár(o) ingníomh I, 1552, 'to whom it was natural to have done noble deeds.'
gnúis, *f.*, countenance, I, 373.
gor (= cad), what, I, 273, 1124, 1234.
gor-é (= cad é), what, I, 633, gor-é sin I, 294, 'what is that.'
gor 'ní (= cad do-gní), what makes, gor ní dom I, 273, 'what makes me.'
gonta, wounded, I, 344.
gradha, grave (?) i n-aimsir gradha is luga deisium raidhead' III, 364.
grádh, *m.*, love, I, 7, 138, *g.* gráidh I, 1397, go bfuil mé i ngrádh leat I, 1396, tuitim i ngrádh le II, 533, 'falling in love with', tá grádh agam fein ort I, grádh mo chroidhe an phreabaire I, 78, 'he is the darling of my heart, I am proud of . . .'
gráidhim, *m.*, grade, order, *gpl.* II, 44.
graidheóg, *f.*, leg. greadóg, a stimulant, Ól-re Ceallachán, I, [928].
grán, (?), ó grán is ó míonlach, C46.
greadadh, *v.n. m.*, beating, lashing, hammering, I, 487.
greadaim, I beat, I lash, I hammer, *fut.* greadfaidh III, 27, will beat, pelt; *v.n.* greadadh.
greadta, *p. part.* of greadaim, beaten, hammered, etc., I, 345, 714 (MS. greatais).
greadloscadh, *m.*, sharp-burning, scalding, stoppage (of urin) I, 933.
greadóg (sic leg.), *f.*, a stimulant, I, [928].
gréagach, *adj.* Greek, I, 1400.
Gréagach, *m.*, a Greek scholar, C78.
gréagan, *m.*, an ornament, a' gréagán ra treomra I, 557, *from* gré, gréidh, delph.
greann, *m.*, fun, pleasantry, II, 230.
greap, a grape, I, 441 (MS.), leg. gréap (: céadta, géar).
greidil, a grid-iron, III, 160 (sic).
grian, *f.*, the sun, *g.* (gach) gréine I, 47, II, 584, sunbeam, *acc.* mur gréin I, 899.
grianmhar, sunny, I, 967.
grinn, clear (= glinn, Din.), intelligent, clever, *comp.* is grinne I, 139, is binne grinne I, 108.
grionniol, *m.*, dregs; ólfar linn go grinniol, I, 16, 'let us drink to the dregs.'
gríosach, *f.*, the live embers, ashes, *d.* -gríosaigh I, 297, 393, II, 42.
grís-, burning red, ruddy; in compounds:
grís-béilín, *m.*, little red mouth, II, 158.
grís-beul, *m.*, red mouth, II, 607.
grís-ghruadh, *f.*, ruddy cheek; do ghrís-ghruadh ar dhath na gcaorna I, 1419, the colour of the berries.
grís-leaca, *f.*, ruddy cheeks, I, 225.
gróra, a gross, I, 391.
gruagach : is gruagach 'r is gnaoidheamhail I, 483.
gruaidh, *f.*, the upper part of the cheek, I, 11, *pl.* gruaidhe I, 601, 870, gruaidh le lasadh II, 607, 'blushing cheek.'

gruaim, *f.*, a frown, displeasure, a mbeit gruaim air, I, 690, ó gruaim I, 1206.
gruiodm (?), I shorten (?), abbreviate (?), 1*sg. condit.* gruiodfainn fiad na féinne III, 511 (sic MS.). Leg. fgriúdfainn, v. fgriúdaim.
guaillead, *dpl* of guala, gualainn, a shoulder, I, 932
guair, *f.*, danger, i ngluair I, 1535, in danger.
guala, gualainn, *f.*, a shoulder, *dpl.* guaillead I, 932.
guidim (= guidim), I pray (*foll. by acc.*), guidim-re naom labrair I, 1425.
guilim, I weep, *rel.* a guilim-re II, 250, nad nguileann do fáit II, 589, 'that thou dost not weep enough.'
gúnna, *m.*, a gown, *dpl.* gúnnaí I, 569.
gur, gurb', that it . . . is, v. Subst. Verb.
gut, *m.*, voice, fár-gut, excellent voice, I, 14.
gúta, gout, I, 932.

halla, *m.*, a hall, *pl.* hallaí I, 1547.

iarraim (= iarrfaim), I ask, *condit.* d'iarfad I, 287.
iargnó, *m.*, anguish, i n-iargnó báir III, 481.
ibim, I drink, *rel.* ibeas, C91, *ipv.* ib do dóthain, C138.
imeacht (= imtheacht), *v.n.* of imigim, I go, II, 156, 257.
imeall, *m.*, a border, fó imeall II, 541, 545.
imigim (= imtigim), I go, *pret.* d'imig II, 10, III, 316, d'imtig fé, an Ard-flaith I, 1536, 'the high-prince went,' 1*sg. subj.* dá n-imíginn I, 741, III, 104, 1*sg. fut.* imeochad II, 501.
imirce, *f.*, migration, i n-imirce luath na Gealtaine I, 548-549.
imirt, *f.*, playing, I, 398.
imreas, *m.*, dispute, contention, quarrel, but imreas mór *in MSS.* I, 465.
imrigim, I play, III, 366, *pret.* d'imir fé, *condit.* d'imeórfad II, 296.
imtigim, I go, v. imigim.
ingean, ingin, *f.*, a daughter, *d.* ingín I, 1540.
inneóin (= aindeoin) *in phrase*, d'inneóin I, 679, against the will of, in spite of. Cf. deóin, will.
innfeacht, *f.*, telling, II, 116, *v.n.* of innfigim, innisim, tell.
innfean, *m.*, telling, *acc.* I, 409 MS. innfin), *d.* innfin, II, 187.
innfigim, innisim, I tell, 1*sg. pres.* infigim féin I, 133, 1*sg. pret.* -innfiseas II, 152, 1*sg. condit.* nach n-inneófainn I, 458 (nach n-innéfainn I, 8).
innfin, *f.*, telling, to tell, v. innfean.
inntinn, *f.*, mind, spirit, temper, feelings; m'intinn féin go léigfinn leat I, 1619, 'I should let you know my feelings towards you.'
inntleacht, intleacht, *f.*, intelligence, intellect, I, 1177, 996. Cf. inntsleacht.
inntsleacht, *f.*, intelligence, intellect, II, 186. Cf. inntleacht.
íoc, *m.*, paying, payment, *g.* íoca.
iomad, *v.n.*, contending, II, 548, 549.
iomchuidid, very suitable, nach iomchuidid (MS. umchaoid) an clear I, 564.
ionad, *m.*, a place, I, 154.
ionmuin, beloved, ir ionmuin leis an traogal é I, 141.
ionf gach III, 343 (MS.), ionfa gach II, 201 (MS.) *for* in gach, ir gach, in each.
iontú, in them, III, 130.
íofad, d'íofad III, 112, would eat, *condit. of* ithim.
iofnaíl, iofnaigil, *f.*, sighing III, 352.
íota, *f.*, thirst, I, 929.

ir gach, in each, II, 215.
íriġim, I lower; I descend, dismount; to bend (the knee); 1*sg. fut.* ní irléad I, 257; 1*sg. condit.* ní írleóchainn I, 1408.
ith, food (?), gan ith gan oth I, 1595.
ithim, I eat, *condit.* d'íosadh III, 112.
iúl, *d.* of eol, knowledge, fios-chur mo scéal in-iúl di III, 623, 'making . . . known to her.'
lá, *m.*, a day, *dpl.* laethibh.
labhraim, I speak, I, 240, 992, 1368; *pret.* do labair II, 37; *imperf.* labhradh ré I, 101.
lách, agreeable, gentle, I, 846, 1441, II, 241, ró-lách I, 405.
lacha, *f.*, a duck, *dpl.* lachain I, 391.
laethibh, *dpl.* of lá, a day, III, 599.
laghdaighim, I lessen, *fut.* laghdochaidh I, 554.
Laidineach, *m.*, a Latinist, a Latin scholar, C78 (Latcaineach).
láidireacht, *f.*, strength, *g. id.* I, 1256.
láighe, *f.*, a spade, I, 29, III, 84.
láimhriú, *m.*, handling, touching, II, 58.
laimhim, I dare, *pret.* nachar lamh dáil, I, 1167.
lámh, *f.*, a hand, fo mo lámh dhuit I, 1396, *g. dual.* a dhá lámh 878 (usually lámh), *d.* lámh re I, 510. beside.
lanúin (= lánamhain), *f.*, a couple, a married couple, II, 190, an lánúin bhreágh I, 622.
láir, *f.*, a mare, *npl.* láracha I, 671.
lár, *m.*, middle, centre, I, 1132.
laradh, *m.*, (1) lighting, flame, larad an ghéar-ghrádh I, 1382, 'the flame of ardent love'; (2) a blush: ghrádh le larad II, 607.
laradhaí, lartha, *p. part.* alight, aflame, III, 388 (MS. laradhigh).
larghaim, I lash, I hammer, *condit.* larghadh III, 339, *v.n.* dá larghadh I, 497.
lachach, *f.*, mud, gutter, *g.* na lachaighe I, 1106, *d.* lachaigh I, 924.
le, *prep.*, with, deoch le h-ól II, 431, 'a drink for drinking,' v. léi, leithe.
leabaidh, *f.*, (1) a bed, *g.* na leaptha I, 291, leabtha II, 618, *d.* air leabaidh chaol árd II, 368, *pl.* leapacha III, 124; (2) ina leabaidh III, 165. 'instead of them.'
leac oighre, *f.*, ice, III, 54.
leacha, *f.*, the lower part of the cheek, I, 283, leacha mín bán II, 262, *d. dual*: do dhá leachuin I, 1249.
leadaidhe, *m.*, an idler, lazy fellow, II, 130.
leagaim, I set, I place, 1*sg. condit.* I, 1059, *subj.* mar.leaga tú I, 444, *pass. pret.* leagadh I, 8; *v.n.* leagan, *but* leagadh I, 1031.
leagadh, for leagan, *v.n.* of leagaim, I place, I, 1031.
leam = liom, with me, I, 1224, dar leam I, 1220.
léan, *m.*, misfortune, sorrow: 'ré mo léan do bhár II, 66, 'I regret your death.'
leanabán, *m.*, a child, a darling child, I, 1320, 1341.
leanaim, I follow, 1*sg. subj.* dá leanainn-re I, 940; leanaim dó, I continue; má leantar don . . . I, 1276; *v.n.* leanamhuint II, 13.
leanbh, *m.*, an infant, a child, *somet.* a girl: I, 1212 leanbh saoidheamhuil I, 1386, 'cultured girl.'
leannán, *m.*, lover, darling, sweetheart, II, 333.
léar, clear, evident, visible, I, 27. 823, II, 226, ní léar dam III, 380, 'I cannot see.'
léargur, *m.*, view, sight, II, 470.
léar, *m.*, a lease, III, 264.
leat, with thee, beith i ngrádh leat II, 622.
leath, half-, leath lúbá II, 124, half in curls. Cf. lúb.

leaṫan, broad, *comp.* ir leiṫne I, 1159.
leaṫṫrom, *m.*, injustice, oppression, I, 1373, *g.* luċt . . . leaṫruim, 'the oppressed.'
le h-, with, for, II, 431.
léi, with her, II, 404.
leiḃce, a clown (?), I, 1044.
léiṁéin, a leader, I, 1284.
léiṁneaċ, bold, brave ; ardent, desirous of, I, 828.
léiġe, a league, *dpl.* léiġiḃ I, 377.
léiġean (= léiġeann), *m.*, learning, *g.* I, 242, luċt léiġin I, 988, 1526, scholars.
léiġeaṙaim, I cure, heal, *condit.* léiġeoṙaḋ I, 248, III, 495, *pres. pass.* leiġeaṙtaṙ I, 836.
léigim, leigim, ligim, (1) I let, allow, *ipv.* ná leig I, 854 ; (2) leigim oṁ, I pretend ; (3) leigim ḋó-ṙan I, 103, I let him alone, *ipv.* leig ḋó I, 1180, (4) leigim leiṙ, I give free rein to ; (5) I communicate, make known : m'intinn ṗéin go léigṙinn leat I, 1519 (v. inntinn), (6) leigim síoṙ, I let down, swallow : níl briaon ḋá bṙuiġeaḋ naċ leigṙeaḋ síoṙ II, 81, I shall swallow every drop I get ; *v.n.* leigean ḋon ól II, 83, to let drink alone. an ċéaḋ ṗeaṙ aiṙ léig mé mo ċumann leiṙ II, 50, (7) 'the first man I gave my heart to.'
leigean, *v.n.* of leigim, I let, etc., q.v.
léiġim, I read, *rel.* a léiġeaṙ I, 316, *pres. pass.* ḋá léiġteaṙ I, 207.
léimneaċ, *f.*, jumping, a' léimniġ II, 400.
léimneaḋ, jumping, a léimneaḋ I, 296.
léine, *f.*, a shirt, *g.* leineaḋ I, 579, *d.* léiniḋ I, 734, *d.* léine I, 1384.
léiṙ = ḋo ṙéiṙ, according to, I, 117, 190 (?). Cf. léṙ.
léiṙ (= léaṙ), clear, evident, I, 1011, naċ léiṙ leat I, 1380, 'is it not evident to you.'
léiṙ = ṫṙ'éiṙ, after, I, 671, 701, 1429.
leirg, *f.*, laziness, unwillingness, ḃí leirg oṙṫí III, 619, 'she was loth.'
léiṫ, léiṫe, with her, I, 30, 823, léiṫe, to her, II, 85.
léiṫe, *f.*, grayness, old age, ó leanḃ go léiṫe II, 415, 'from youth to old age.'
leiṫéiḋe, leiṫiḋe, *m.*, one such, mo leiṫéiḋe (: ḟiṁeann, MS. leiṫiḋe) I, 794, 'one like me' ; *C.* 14.
leiṫne, I, 1159, *comp. of* leaṫan, broad.
leoṁan, *m.*, a lion, I, 74, 661.
leoṙ, sufficient, I, 103 ; naċ leóṙ ḋó an ḋoiṁneall I, 27 (leg. léaṙ: ṙṙéiṙ).
léṙ = léaṙ, clear, etc., ir léṙ liom I, 424.
léṙ = ḋo ṙéiṙ I, 203, II, 371.
léuṙ = léaṙ, visible, clear, evident, I, 42.
leuṙ, *m.*, a lease, III, 264.
liaḋta, liaḋtái, many (*with sing.*) I, 634, 685, 1137 = a liaḋtaí roṙt I, 1428, I, 1535, III, 455.
liaiġ, *m.*, a doctor, physician, *dpl.* leáġa I, 374 (liaiġ MS.), *do.* liaiġ I, 1476.
liḋeaḋ, *m.*, a particle, jot, ever so little, II, 563.
lile, a lily, I, 11, 231.
lín, *m.*, flax, I, 253 ; a net : III, 258.
línaim, I fill, *condit.* ḋo línṙaḋ I, 571.
linn, *m.*, ale, ḋéanṙamuiḋ linn III, 216, *g.* leanna ṁacca III, 2, *apl.* leannta, C91, *dpl.* leannṫaiḃ C107
linnṫuḃ, *m.*, melancholy, II, 256, tig loinnṫuḃ . . . oṁ I, 1328, ṙá linnṫuḃ II, 540, *g.* as ḋéanaṁ linnṫuḃ II, 568, 'in melancholy.'
líntaí, full, *to* línaim I, 841.

líċ: bu ɒeaṙ mo líċ I, 1383, phonetic *ma lee*, leg. luíɒe, lying down, rest. Cf. notes to No. 66. líċ may equal O.Ir. líċ, a least.
liúṫ, a lute, I, 848.
lóċṗann, *m.*, a light, a lamp, torch, I, 875, 879.
loȝan (= laȝán), *m.*, a hollow, III, 209.
loinneaċ, glad, joyous, a ḟúil ḃṗeáȝ lionneaċ I, 15. For this some MSS. have lonnaċ, which means 'fierce.'
lóiṙoín, *m.*, lodgings, I, 65.
loiṙgim, I burn, *pret. pass.* loiṙgeaḋ II, 8, *pres. pass.* loṙgaṙ I, 314.
lonnaċ, v. loinneaċ.
lonnṗaḋ, *m.*, radiance, splendour, light and shade, I, 1251.
loṗȝa, *f.* the skin, *npl.* luiṗȝne III, 154.
loṙgaim, I burn, v. loiṙgim; *v.n.* loṙgaḋ.
luaċaiṗ, *f.*, (*coll.*) rushes, II, 171, *g.* luaċṗaḋ II, 211 (ACG).
luaḋ, *m.*, (1) to mention, I, 92, 993, 1205, nuaiṗ a ċluinim ṫú ɒoɒ' luaḋ III, 38; (2) betrothe: ɒá luaḋ linn II, 208.
luaṫaḋ, *m.*, hurrying, aȝ luaṫaḋ cáċ 'un ṗṗóiṗṫ I, 1661.
luaṫ-ḃeaṗṫ, *m.*, quick action (of heart), I, 682.
lúb, *f.*, (1) a loop, a curl (?), I, 23, *dpl.* lúba II, 551, curls, loops, bends, leaṫ-lúbá II, 124, half in curls; (2) a bend, i lúib an ḟáil II, 364.
lúbaċ, pliant, tricky, unreliable, ṙcaṁaiȝe lúbaċ II, 641.
luċt, *m.*, people, luċt ṗṗeaṙtail I, 1375, attendants.
luȝa, less, *serves as comp. of* beaȝ, ní luȝa liom I, 1196.
lúibín, a curl, a plait, III, 597.
luiȝe ȝṙéine, a sunset, II, 161, ṗá luiȝe na ȝṙéine I, 726, 'under the course of the sun.'
luim' iṙ léan, I, 285, plunder, emptiness and misfortune.
luiṗȝne, III, 154, *npl.* of loṗȝa, *f.*, the shin.
lúṫ, *m.*, vigour, II, 652.
lúṫmaṙ, vigorous, active, I, 801, 1173.

maċaiṗe, *m.*, a plain, an open country, I, 77, *npl.* maċaiṁí I, 1343, *gpl.* maċaiṁ I, 474.
mac-ṙaṁail, the like of, an equal, a match for, I, 263.
maɒaḋ ṁuaḋ, *m.*, a fox, II, 310.
maiɒe cṗoiṗe, *m.*, a crutch, III, 150.
maiɒin, *f.*, morning, *g.* mainne II, 169, *g.* maiɒne I, 523.
maiȝṗe, *m.*, a handsome woman, I, 557, III, 295, *voc.* a ṁaiȝṗe II, 626
mainne, *g.*, of maiɒin, morning, II, 169
maiṁim, I live, a maiṁeann beo II, 48, 'all who live', ɒ'á maiṁeann II, 532; 1*sg. fut.* ní ṁaiṁṗeaɒ I, 350, *subj.* ȝo maiṁe ṫú ṙaoȝlaċ ṙlán I, 151, 'may you live long,' ȝo míle maiṁiḋ III, 578, '. . . live a thousand lives,' *past subj.* ɒá maiṁeaḋ I, 994.
Máiṁṫ, *f.*, March, *m.* an Máiṁṫ III, 131, *d.* an ɒaṁa lá Máiṁṫ III, 180, 2nd of March (ɒe *om.*).
maiṙe, *f.*, beauty, good looks, maiṙe ⁊ méin I, 61, beauty and mien.
maiṙeaċ, *adj.*, good-looking, handsome, I, 25, 37.
maiṙeaċ, *f.*, a good-looking woman, *voc.* a ṁaiṙeaċ II, 121.
maiṫ, *f.*, good, III, 193.
mala, *f.*, a brow, an eyebrow, *n.* malaiȝ ċaol I, 1463, a slender eyebrow, *d.* malaiȝ I, 729, *d.* malaiḋ I, 47, *npl.* malaiȝ I, 1214, *n. dual.* a ḋá malaiḋ II, 552, her two eyebrows.
malaiṁṫ, *f.*, alternative, choice, exchange, *written* malṁuiṫ, q.v.; ɒo ṁalṁuiṫ ní ḋéanṗaɒ II, 604, 'I shall have nobody else but you.'
mall, slow; dreamy (of the eyes), II, 166.

mallacht, *f.*, a curse, mallachtaí I, 256, curses, cursing.
malairt = malairt, *f.*, alternative, choice, exchange, II, 530, gan malairt II, 619, II, 604.
mám, *m.*, a handful, *dpl.* máma I, 166, na mámaibh I, 496, in handfuls
mánla, well-mannered, I, 17.
maoith-ghéal, soft, bright, fresh, II, 182.
maoin, *f.*, means, riches, I, 49.
maol-rosc, *gpl.* I, 1459, an epithet descriptive of the eyes ; tender.
maoithe, maoithe, sedate, grave, I, 868, *spelt* maoithe II, 216, maoithe (sic leg.) I, 356.
mar, as, *takes rel. form of verb* ; *prep.*, like.
mar *usually* mur, munar, unless ; mar bhfáighe mé II, 104. unless, I get.
marbhaim, I kill, *pret.* do mharbh lag mé II, 148, 'weakened me to death.'
maraighim, marbhaighim, I kill, *pret.* mharaigh tú I, 382, mharaigh I, 542, 872.
marc, *m.*, a mark, a shilling : marc ní fháiltfeadh i gcarcar láithi C45.
marcach, *m.*, a horseman, knight, an tréan-mharcach ghallda, II, 198 (*with irregular aspiration*), *g.* an tréan-mharcaigh fhúghaigh I, 777, 'the brave merry knight.'
marc-shluagh, *f. in text*, retinue, troop of horse, marc-shluagh ghallda III, 486.
márrál, *f.*, marching, I, 607.
márthaigh, *m.*, a man who works in March, a husbandman, III, 86.
martan : a thráth-bean mhartan mhéadaigh tú air m'aithinn III, 483.
machtnaighean or maithnighead : gur machtnaighean do gach céim I, 661.
mé (= méith), fat, rich, I, 649.
meabhair, *f.*, mind, consciousness, I, 687.
meabhlach, deceiving ; roguish, attractive, bewitching, III, 285.
meach = beach, *f.*, a bee, *gpl.* meach II, 558.
méad = mead, honey drink, I, 499, 628.
méadach, *v.n. m.*, increasing, making great, II, 199.
méadaighim, I increase, make great, *fut.* méadóchaidh I, 554 ; *rel.* a mhéudaighear mo dheor I, 1521, 'makes me weep still more.'
meadar, *f.*, a measure, a drinking cup, a large vessel, a churn, *npl.* meadracha II, 5.
meadhon oidhche, *m.*, midnight, III, 616 ; I, 684.
méadú, *v.n. m.* of méadaighim, I increase, I, 1581.
meall, *m.*, a lump, heap, *d. id.* II, 40.
mealladh, I coax, deceive, *v.n.* II, 531, I, 515, *pret.* má mhealladh thú I, 738, 'if you were deceived.'
mealltach, deceptive, I, 1443.
meang, deceit, guile, gan mheang II, 135.
meangach, deceitful, cunning, cuimhreá cuir mheangach air gcúl C6.
méanmhar, I, 430, having a good mien (?). Another MS. substitutes béarach, having good morals.
méanrach, happy, I, 480, nach méanrach dár gcineadh I, 337. This word = méanar from older mo-ghéanar < mad-géanair (?). Cf. Notes.
méar, *f.*, a finger, *n.* an sheur a raibh a ceol C3.
mearaighim, I lead astray, *pret.* a mhearaigh I, 975, gur mhearaigh tú, *v.n.* mearughadh.
mearbhall, *m.*, mistake, stupefaction, wandering, air mearbhall I, 221
mearughadh, *v.n.* of mearaighim, I lead astray, air mearughadh meisge I, 1094, 'rambling in drink'
mearaim, I think, I imagine, methinks, I, 19.
méid, *m. indecl.*, size, amount, quantity, an méid sin III, 311, so much, an méid a bhí eadarainn fa gcúis I, 182, 'what we quarrelled about in the matter' ; dá mhéid a dtaitighe I, 917, 'the more they frequent it.'

meirdheach, merry, go m., merrily, I, 1548, III, 309 (MS. moirdheach).
méin, *f.*, mien, maire 7 méin I, 61, *g.* méin II, 554.
meirtmhe (?), sic MS. (O). the other MS. has meirmhigh which seems the better reading, I, 190.
méith, fat.
méith-mhart, a fat beef, *gpl. id.* III, 310.
mel (= mil), *f.*, honey, II, 342, III, 66, 77, 320; v. mil.
meodhan (= meadhon), *m.*, middle, i láir a' mheódhain oidhche I, 684, 'at the dead of night.'
meudaighim, I increase, v. méadaighim.
meur, *f.*, a finger, v. méar.
mí, *f.*, a month, *g.* míosa, mac na míosa II, 196, 'a son a month old'; ré mhí II, 569, six months.
Mí = Midhe, Meath, I, 556.
mil, *f.*, honey, *n.* mil III, 586, *g.* meala I, 48, *g.* mealadh II, 543, 560. Cf. mel.
míl, *v.* míol.
míle, a thousand, *pl. with numerals:* míle, cúig mhíle I, 405; *other pl.* mílte: na mílte péarla I, 728.
mínleach, *m.*, green pasture (generally through bad land), *d.* II, 434 ná geill do fhéidhtí ná do mhínleach; III, 61: ní air fhiadh ná air mhínleach bíos mo mhian-sa act air chalta míne.
míol, *m.*, an insect, an animal, *somet.* a louse.
míol buidhe, *m.*, a hare, I, 1075.
míonlach, *m.*, green land = mínleach (?), i bhfad ó ghrán is ó mhíonlach C46.
mionna, *m.*, an oath, I, 1140, ar mo mhionnaí déanfadh bréag, 'I will not perjure myself.'
mire, *f.*, madness, air mire I, 130, mad.
mirge = meirge, *f.*, drunkeness, air mirge I, 129, 213, 383, drunk; v. meirge.
mídh, time, is mídh dam II, 240, 'it is time for me'; III, 205.
mná, *gsg. and npl.* of bean, a woman.
mnáibh, *dpl.* of bean, a woman, I, 740, 833, 893.
mnaoi, *dsg.* of bean, a woman, II, 237, etc.
moch, early, I, 336.
modh, *m.*, (1) manner, method, in-éan mhodh mholaim é I, 652; (2) respect, I, 1083, moth, q.v.
modhmhar, gentle, refined, I, 959; v. mómhar.
móide, greater: dá mhéid a dtaidhbhe budh móide a fheis I, 917, 'the more they know it the better they like it.'
moidear, a moidore, a Portug. coin (=£1 7s.), v pp. 303, 423.
móin, *f.*, turf; a bog, a moor, *apl.* móinte III, 203.
móinín, *m.*, a moor, III, 489 (MS. múinín).
móimhil (= módhamhail), modest; mannerly, orderly, a fhúil bhreágh mhómhail I, 333, don gcuideachta mhómhail I, 407, fí tá múinte maireach mhomhail I 871.
mómhar (= modhmhar) quiet, refined, cultured, a óig-bhuinneall mhómhar II, 148; quiet, steady: do chuid eachraidh bheagh mhómhar I, 1329
mórga (= mórdha), great, majestic, I, 427.
mórnín (= muirnín) darling, a mhórnín II, 583.
mórtus, *m.*, greatness, I, 1178; *also* 'greatness' *in the sense of* friendship.
moth (= modh), *m.*, respect, consideration, I, 1083.
mothaighim, (1) I feel, I become aware of; (2) *in N. Con.* hear: nuair a mhothuighim féin do chóirtí dul tharm I, 1327.
múchadh, *m.* (*v-n of* múchaim), smothering, suffocation; bronchitis, asthma, chuirfeadh fé múchadh air gcúl go follasach III, 570, 'he would cure asthma.' For asthma the usual word is cruotán.

múċta, smothered, drowned, I, 182, *p. part. cf.* múċaim.
múinte, polite, fréir-ċean múinte I, 614.
muintir, *f.*, people.
muintireas, *m.*, relationship, friendship.
Muire, the Blessed Virgin Mary, I, 809.
muirneaċ, confiding; affectionate, fond, péarla maoiṫ-ġeal muirneaċ II, 182.
muirnín, *m.*, darling, a mhuirnín II, 318; cf. a mhórnín II, 583.
muirlin, muslin, II, 574.
mullaċ, *m.*, the summit, crann mullaiġ III, 574, topmost branch, leader.
Mumha, Mumhain, *g.* éirge Muman II, 301, Munster.
múmhail (= modamhail), modest, orderly, v. móṁail, MS. I 333

nádúr, *m.*, nature, *d.* ó nádúr I, 1464.
naicidiġ I, 83, "nights (?)," revelry (?), v. Notes.
naiġin, *m.*, a naggin, I, 920.
náireaċ, bashful, I, 274.
náirġim, I shame, *fut.* náireoċaiṫ rí I, 855.
náirim, I shame, ir ainnte go náirfinn I, 1423.
náṁaid, *f.*, an enemy, I, 478.
naoi, nine, naoi dtrá beo, II, 157.
naoi, *m.*, a child, *voc.* a naoi I, 727, 737.
naoṁ, *adj.*, holy, go párċar naoṁ I, 1362.
naoṁ, *m.*, a saint, naoṁ pádraig I, 935, *dpl.* naoṁa I, 1433, *dpl.* naoṁaḋ I, 1136.
naparan, *m.*, an apron, I, 599, *usually* naprún.
náir, shame, *adj.* shameful, ní náir I, 1220, 'it is no shame.'
neaḋ, *f.*, a nest, *but d.* neaḋ II, 559.
néal, néall, *m.*, (1) a cloud; (2) a wink: I, 1131, níor ċoḋail mo ṁúil néall III, 622, (3) dizziness, stupor: d'fágaiḃ na néulta fo ċrí mo ċeann III, 70, 'made my head dizzy.'
neáṁḋa, heavenly, I, 1135 (MS. neáṁaiḋ), 1426.
neaṁ-ḋeoin, *f.*, unwillingness, do neaṁ-ḋeoin II, 582, against the will of.
neartṁar, powerful, I, 1147.
neóin, evening, ir moċ aġur air neóin II, 250, early and late, maidin ná neóin II, 485. Cf. nóin.
neórad = inneórad, would tell, do neórad bréag III, 502 (O'Sullivan's MS.).
néal, néull, a cloud, a wink, I, 1131; v. néal, néall.
'ní, makes, v. nim.
niġean, *f.*, a daughter, a girl, *d.* níġin I, 1401.
níltim, I am not, I, 711, etc.; v. Subst. Verb.
'nim (= do-ġnim), I do, make, 1*sg.* III, 365 (*rel.*), 2*sg.* má 'nir I, 359, 739, má 'ní tú I, 1441, III, 218, 3*sg.* a'r 'ní rí gáire I, 36, go 'ní ḋom I, 273, *rel.* mur 'níḋ (*later* 'níor) I, 742.
ní'n, *contraction of* niġean, daughter, *mod.* ní; ní'n liam I, 1565
níor, níorḃ, it was not, v. Copula.
níora mó, any more, I, 1181.
nóin, evening, maidin 7 nóin I, 942.
nóinín, *m.*, a daisy, III, 489.
nollaic (= noilaiġ), *f.*, Christmas, rá nollaic III, 145.
nór, *m.*, custom, manner, a(r) nór ḃlá II, 168, 'after the manner of the blossom.'
nórad: cf. O Reilly norad, leg. nórad, liking, approving; dár nórad I, 1002.

nuaċar, *m.*, a companion, a wife, mo nuaċar I, 1003 (nochar C,I,1).
nuaideaċt, *f*, a change, a new condition, I, 1274.

óamra, *m.*, amber, I, 655, v. ómra.
óḃ-óḃ, I, 185, *an interjection of wonder, delight.*
óg, young.
óg-ḿnaoí, *d.* of óig-ḃean, young woman, I, 943.
oideċe, *f.*, night, trí oideċe I, 363.
oidear, *m.*, education, training, I, 117, 770.
oidhirċeaċt, *f.*, inheritance, an mac oidhirċeaċt, I, 150.
oilim = ailim, I rear, *pret. pass.* an áit aig air h-oileaḋ mé I, 1606.
oineaċ (= eineaċ, einneaċ), *m.*, honour, generosity; v. einneaċ, oinneaċ.
oinneaċ, *m.*, honour; generosity, *g.* an oinnig III, 377. *Leg.* einneaċ, q.v.
oiread, *m.*, or *neuter*, as much, so much, gan oiread an éinín I, 1325, 'without even a bird.'
óir ísealt, óir ísealt, *adv.* quietly, in secret, ḋ' óir ísealt dam I, 1483.
ól. *m.*, drinking, drink, ól dá ḋéanaḿ II, 394, *g.* ólta I, 1616, fear óltа an ċupáin, 'the man who drinks the cup.'
ólaim, I drink, 2*sg. ipv.* ól orm I, 1229, 2*pl.* ólaigiḋ I, 949, 1280, *ipv. pass.* óltar I, 16, 1*pl. pres. subj.* go n-ólam I, 650, 680, 863, 2*sg.* go n-óla tú I, 1580, *past subj.* mar n-ólaḋ I, 308; *pret. pass.* lér h-ólaḋ I, 412.
olann, *f.*, wool, *n.* olann III, 171 (MS. ollann), *g.* na holla III, 136, 156, *gpl.* oltaí III, 138, 151.
ollaḿ, *m.*, a scholar, a professor, poet, I, 13, 663, ollaḿ na h-áite I, 635, 'the local sage (?)', ollaḿ molta I, 13, 'the poet who praises.'
ólta, drunk.
ómra, ómbra, *m.*, amber, I, 557, 1381, III, 490, ómbra II, 404, óamra I, 655.
onórać, (1) honourable, ón aird-fuil onórać; (2) *somet.* proud.
ór, *m.*, gold, *g.* a n-óir I, 38.
ord, *m.*, an order, ir gać órd ina feolta I, 100, 'everything coming his way.'
ordaiġim, I order, plan, dár ordaiġ bean I, 369, 'that a woman has planned', *pret.* d'ordaiġ (: feol) I, 414, *pret. pass.* hordaiġeaḋ I, 325 (: fól). In most cases the verb has (long) ó.
orgán, *m.*, an organ, *npl.* na horgáin II, 325, 341.
orla (= urla), *f.*, a lock of hair, locks, I, 370, *pron.* órla *for rime*, a h-orla II, 137, her locks.
oród (?), fíor-oród I, 1163, leg. fíor-órda (?) *or* fíor-fordórda, very glorious.
ort, on you, for you, tá grád agam féin ort, tá grád ag mac Dé ort I, 1453, 1454, i ngeall ort I, 1498, pledged, devoted to you.
orthí, on her, I, 330, II, 169, III, 54; MS. orthaiḋ.
ornaḋ, sighing, ag ornaḋ I, 1595.
ornaiġil, ornaoil, *f.*, sighing, III, 611, aig ornaoíl II, 251, *shows initial vowel slender;* ornaíl II, 107.
ornaíl = ornaiġil, sighing, II, 107.
ot, groan (?), gan it gan ot ag ornaḋ I, 1595.

pacar, packing (?), III, 536, tacar ná pacar, collecting or packing; cf. pacaire, a pedlar, a bagman.
paidir, *f.*, a *Pater*, a prayer, *apl.* paidreaċ' III, 364.
paidrín, *m.*, a rosary beads, I, 921; a rosary.

páil, pails, tubs, II, 5.
pairlement, *f.*, whiskey on which duty has been paid, "Parliament", an páirlement C119.
páirlió, parley! I, 477.
páirt, *f.*, a part, I, 332.
páirteach, (1) generous, loving, I, 1536 (*title of poem*), *voc.* a béilín páirteach I, 1395, 1541; (2) taking part in, bió páirteach I, 480, 'join in.'
péacach, showy, well-dressed, II, No. 20.
peann, a pan, I, 394.
peannóid, *f.*, punishment, affliction, I, 1026.
péarla, *m.*, (1) a pearl, I, 728, *gpl.* na bpéurlaí I, 1458, (2) *somet.* pearly teeth.
péatar, *m.*, pewter, *g.* péatair I, 376.
péirlín, *m.*, *diminutive of* péarla, a pearl, *voc.* a péirlín I, 1418.
pian, *f.*, pain, *d.* péin I, 1451, II, 638, *d.* -pian II, 566, *npl.* pianta I, 1132, *dpl.* pianta III, 371.
píginn, *f.*, a penny, I, 920, II, 250, *pl.* piginneacha III, 374.
pilleadh, leg. pilliún (?), a pillion, p. 138.
píob, *f.*, the windpipe, throat, III, 428, II, 213.
píoba, the throat, *n.* píoba 7 brágaid I, 1397.
píoba (= píopa), *m.*, a pipe (for smoking), II, 7.
píobaire, *m.*, a piper, *pl.* píobairí I, 159.
píobán, *m.*, windpipe; píobán réid, III, 251, the food channel, *g.* an píobáin réid II, 87.
píoblach, *m.*, (1) hoarseness; rá do rcairteach 7 rá do píoblach I, 928 *where it seems to stand for* (2) windpipe, bronchial tubes.
pionpóir, *m.*, a fencer, I, 299.
plancaim, I strike up, sound, *imper.* a plancadh an téad I, 887, *v.n.* ceólta dá bplancadh I, 1189; píon 7 brandy dá plancadh go h-acruinneach I, 1308; 'wine and brandy being 'planked down' in abundance on the board.' The meaning "chink" is also possible.
plandóir, *m.*, scion (?), leader (?), an plandóir gan amhras air cablach I, 310.
pléa (= pléid), *f.*, pleading, III, 436.
pleanncadh, planks, I, 290.
pléaráca, plé-ráca, *m.*, revelry; romping; an orgy, II, 11, I, 1295, a déanfadh pléiraca I, 1623; a 'planksty.'
pléaróid, a prelate, *voc.* I, 250.
pléarcadh, MS, to burst, blow up, to revolutionize (?): an raogal do pléacadh III, 259.
pléarúr, *m.*, pleasure, II, 472 (23A1), v. pléiriúr.
pléiriúr, *m.*, pleasure, II, 417 (O42), *g.* pléiriúir I, 1323.
plé-ráca, *m.*, revelry, etc., I, 1295, 1623, v. pléaráca.
pluid. *f* a blanket, III, 142.
plúr, *m.*, (1) a flower, I, 1493, *voc.* a plúr na nGaodhal I, 340, 'flower of the Gaels'; (2) flour.
pobul, *m.*, a congregation, I, 39; pobul Phádraic. the Irish people, C47.
póca, *m.*, a pocket, ir maith a mbíonn póca air ar a dóid a beith falamh III, 5, 'woe to him who has an empty pocket.'
póit, *f.*, sickness due to drink, I, 99; tipsiness, drunkeness, II, 28.
póiticeirí, I, 940, apothecaries.
pollach, *m.*, *v.n.*, boring, II, 30.
ponnta, *m.*, a pound for cattle, mo bó ná mo laogh fa bponnta III, 275.
pór, *m.*, stock, race, don bpór maith II, 135.
port, *m.*, a tune, port raothamhail I, 1137.
pórtar, *m.*, porter (drink), I, 83.

pótátaí, *m.*, potatoes, *gpl. id.* II, 46.
práib, *f.*, a dab (?), II, 24.
preab, *f.*, a start, a jump, *d.* do ṗreib I, 112.
preabaire, *m.*, a vigorous, hearty fellow, I, 78, II, 66.
préamh (= préam), *f.*, a root, *d.* préimh I, 91.
preonnaim, I bestow, *condit.* ṗreonnfaḋ I, 991, *v.n.* preonnaḋ, I, 520.
preonntaċ, given to bestowing, liberal, I, 1603.
preontóir, *m.*, one who bestows, I, 769.
prós, *m.*, prose, *d.* ṗrós I, 1413.
púicín, *m.*, a veil, a vizor, a cloth tied over eyes, II, 581.
puinse, punch, I, 499.
punann, *f.*, a sheaf, I, 87.

rabairneaċ, prodigal, lavish, *adv.* go r., I, 1306 (MS. rabainneaċ).
ráca, *m.*, a rake, III, 89.
racca = reaca, *g.* of reic, selling, teaċ leanna racca III, 197, 234, a house in which there is ale for sale.
racan, *m.*, noise, uproar, revelry, fear tóigte racain I, 1616, a man to raise a "row," go méaḋóċaiḋ an racan, I, 1637, 'the fun will increase.
raċaiḋ, will go, *serves as fut. to* téigim, 1*sg.* raċad I, 105, 547, 1298, raċa (MS raċaiḋ) mise II, 350, I, 673, cia raċa na raoite I, 1526, 1*sg. condit.* go raċainn I, 1509 (23O42), 3*pl.* do raċaiḋís III, 547
raḋaig, *m.*, a galant, a stroller, a flirt, deceiver; a raḋaig na rún II, 290.
raḋairneaċt, *f.*, night-walking, keeping company, flirting, raḋairneaċt le mná II, 501.
raḋarc, *m.*, sight, I, 1430 (: léir)
rae, *f.* a tiny thing (?), rae beag mná, III, 482, 'a tiny (?) little woman.'
raiḃ, was, *pres. subj.* 2*sg.* go raiḃ tú, *pres. sub.* 1*pl.* mar raḃam I, 1099 (MS. riḋiom), v. Notes and Subst. Verb.
ráith, *f.* a rath, *g.* ráṫa II, 262.
ráite (= raiḋte), sayings, remarks, *pl.* of ráḋ, *m.*, I, 902, *gpl.* na ráite ruairce I, 1202.
ráithe, ráitheċe, *f.*, a quarter of a year, I, 186, II, 286, *d.* ráithe II, 570.
ránnaireaċt, *f.*, *v.n.*, making stanzas, composing poetry, I, 1108.
raoine rois (MSS.), I, 561; *leg.* riġne rois, v. riġin.
raoin-réiḋ MSS., I, 810; leg. riġin réiḋ, v. riġin.
rapar, *m.*, a coat, cloak, cape, III, 3.
ráṫ, *f.*, a *rath*, a kind of artificial mound, *g.* ráṫa II, 262.
raṫamail, good, effective, successful, I, 356.
ré = le, with, ré dealraḋ I, 521, with refulgence, splendour, ré n-ól II, 12, to be drunk.
réabaim, I break forth, I burst, 2*sg. ipv.* réab I, 40, *pret.* do réab mo ċroiḋe ó ċéile II, 69, 'who burst my heart asunder'; *v.n.* réubaḋ téid, I, 130, fiercely striking, smashing the cord (of the harp), *imperf.* a reubaḋ balla I, 677.
reacaḋ, selling; v. reic and racca.
reaċt, *m.*, law, order, ċuig rian 7 reaċt dod náirsún I, 1568.
réalta, *f.*, a star, I, 39, réalta na maidne I, 523, the morning star.
reic, *v.n. f*, selling, *g.* reaca, teaċ leanna reaca (racca MS.) III, 234, i dtig leanna reaca III, 197.
reicniúil, *f.*, reckoning, bill, I, 843.
réiḋ, ready, fáġ réiḋ II, 105, 'get ready;' in agreement, I, 1506.
reiḋteaċ, *m.*, agreement, adjustment of difficulties, peace, *n.* I, 181, *g.* an réiḋtiġ I, 45, 1351 (MS. rétiṫ). Cf. réiteaċ.

réim, *f.*, course, victory, go baile an Talúnaig racad don réim-re I, 1298; rán réim rin glacair I, 537, for that course you took; success: tá mbeit an réim ro linn I, 331, 'if we succeed this time,' tá an réim ro uainn, 'we have lost our place', tá an réim ro le Gallaí I, 1528, II, 463, the foreign party has won the day.

réimeannuil, bearing sway or authority, II, 204.

réiteach, *m.* (= réitéteach), agreement, adjustment, arrangement, peace, I, 678, II, 309, *g.* réitig II, 56, *g.* réite I, 86, III, 19; v. réitéteach.

reo, *m.*, frost; crystal, na rúil glar mar an reo, I, 1588.

reog-gráð, *m.*, true love, cead a beit ag ól le do reog-grað air fairi II, 38, 'liberty and opportunity to drink with your true love.' reog- probably stands for roga with 'aspiration' of the r and contraction. The g of gráð is not aspirated.

réubað, *v.n.*, bursting, breaking; v. réabaim.

rí, *m.*, a king, *n.* a. an rí I. 723 (*usually without article*), *g.* ríog II, 191, *npl.* ríoga (MS. riogaib) I, 663, *gpl.* rigte I, 67, II, 405, ríogad I, 1438, rígead I, 1016 (ACG), *dpl.* ó na ríoga I, 431, *apl.* eirir na ríoga I, 465.

riamh, before, ever, I, 414.

rian, *m.*, method, order, tug rian 7 reacht dorn' náirsún I, 1568. Cf. tá an-rian aige, 'he is very methodicial, handy', fear rianamail, a methodical, intelligent man.

riaraim, I distribute, serve, supply; entertain, 3 *fut. rel.* a riarfar do na ceudta milte I, 44, *v.n.* riar: cuideachta fáirn dá riar I, 983, 'being entertained', da dtigead liom . . . do riar le eallaċ I, 1569, 'if I could supply you . . .', ir tú riar gach flatha I, 357.

ribe, *m.*, a rib (of hair, etc.), I, 1365.

rig, the fore-arm, cnáim rigead II, 29.

rig-bóc (?), chief "swell," an honoured guest, rig-boc báirde I, 1042

rigin slow, steady (of eyes), rigin-réir, I, 810; ir rigne rorg I, 561.

rímeadach, proud, pleased, *d.* rímeadaig II, 159.

rince, *m.*, dancing, *g.* rinc' III, 118.

ríogacht, *f.*, a kingdom, I, 668.

ríogamail, regal, kingly, II, 204.

riot = leat, with thee riot-sa I, 508 (759).

rir = leir, láirn rir, near, I, 481.

ritim, I run, 1*sg. condit.* ritfinn I, 647.

ro-ċumaoin, *f.*, a favour, an equivalent reward for something done, I, 1136.

ród, *m.*, a road, *npl.* róid, II, 605.

roimh, *prep.*, before, *prep. pron.* 1*sg.* rómh II, 276, 511, 598, 2*sg.* romad I, 617, 1201, III, 24, 3*sg. m.* roime, 3*sg. f.* roimpe III, 148, 2*pl.* rómhaib, I, 383.

rómhar, *v.n.m.*, digging, III, 85.

rorg, *m.*, an eye, I, 12, 439, III, 429, *g* roirg, *gpl.* rorg I, 30, na maol-rorg I, 1459, na rorca I, 681, rorg aoibinn I, 561, 'of delightful eyes,' *ndual.* a dá rorg I, 1232, her two eyes, *g.* an druan-roirg III, 498, 'of the dreamy eye.'

ruagaim, I rout, I banish, *v.n.* II, 659.

ruan, *m.*, darling, beloved one, *n.* ruan mo croidhe I, 41, *acc.* ruan do ċuim II, 327, *n.* ruain: fearc ir ruain mo ċléibh tú I 1507, *voc.* a ruain II, 609, a ruan gil (sic MS.) II, 113.

ruan-fearc, *f.*, loved one, darling, II, 127, v. ruan

rum, rum, I, 83.

rúma, *m.*, a room, *pl.* rúmaí III, 123.

fún, *m.*, a secret, secret love, leigear mo fún le do béilín dlúit III, 414, *g.* fíor an fúin I, 1388.
fúrgaim, I strike hard, I smite, *1sg. condit.* fúrgfainn báire (Dobóid Patton—Notes), I should drive a goal, *v.n.* fúrgadh, q.v
fúrgadh, *m.*, *v.n.* of fúrgaim, I strike, smite, *g.* fúrga, fear fúrga gaċ báire.

fábáil, *f.*, saving, to save, fábáil Dé air I, 586, God save him, mar dtigid Raġailleaċ 7 mo fábáil II, 455, unless R. comes to save me.
fac, *m.*, a sack, *d.* fac I, 1054.
fáċ (= fáiṫeaċ), *adj.* sufficient, enough, *adv.* fáċ flán II, 310, sound enough.
fagart, *m.*, a priest, I, 238.
fair = Fr. sec, fíon fair, dry wine, champagne (?), carnad fíona fair I, 495 (sie leg.).
fáiċ (= fáiṫ), *f.*, sufficiency, enough, a match, mé n-a fáiċ a ċéile I, 287, 'with his match of a wife', a fáiċ fgéala I, 815, fáiċ míoġ na Fraince II, 191, 'a match for the king of France', cuaid féin do fáiċ II, 313, 'sleep enough.'
fairdiu, rich, *comp.* fairdiu C35.
fairdiugad, fairdiugear, *m.*, riches, wealth, I, 997.
faiġead, *m.*, an arrow, a dart, I, 374, *dpl.* faiġeadaib I, 276, 346, 456.
faillte, salted, III, 560, *p. part. of* faillim, I salt.
fáinn, mild, I, 1207, 1226.
fálmar: na breamann fálmar III, 552.
famail, *f.*, a likeness, one like, I, 50; a famail ní léur dam I, 42, 'I do not know of one like her', do famail níl le fáġail I, 1361.
fanntaiġim, I covet, desire eagerly, *pret.* fanntuiġ I, 426.
faoġal, *m.*, the world, life, II, 396.
faoġalaċ, long-lived, v. faoġlaċ.
faoġalta, worldly, I, 783.
faoġlaċ, long-lived, I, 134, go maire tú faoġlaċ flán I, 151, 'may you be long-lived and healthy.'
faoġlaiġeann, makes live, *subj.* go faoġluiġe Dia I, 1264, 'may God grant a long life to.'
faoi, *f.* (*and m.*), a scholar, a wise or learned man, *n.* an traoí (sic) fuaire III, 580, *npl.* faoiṫe I, 491, II, 119, *apl.* I, 988, *gpl.* na fuad I, 1205.
faoi-ben, *f.*, a cultured woman, I, 25.
faoilim (= filim), I think, *2sg. condit.* faoilfeá I, 1174.
faoiṫeamail, cultured, educated, I, 483, 1294.
faor-taiṫneamh, *m.*, keen pleasure, active interest, beir faor-taiṫneamh 7 fréir don ngleann II, 230.
faoṫamuil = faoiṫeamail, cultured, educated, I, 772.
farra (?): fad farra (?) William Uí Ċeallaiġ I, 861.
fáraiġim, I tire out; I overcome, surpass.
fáruġad, to excel, *v.n.* of fáraiġim, I, 322.
fáruiġṫe, *p. part.* of fáraiġim, I, 1590, proven (?).
fárta, satisfied, contented, I, 373.
fbáid, sway, I, 1355.
fc- v. fg-
fead, *m.*, a hawk, I, 1020.
feaċ, *prep.*, beyond, feaċ a bruil I, 55, feaċ fearaib III, 402, feaċ a braca mé I, 1508.
feaċaim, I hand to, I pass to, *condit.* go feacfad I, 735.

seacht, seven, seacht mbeannacht II, 10.
seachtain (= seachtmhain), *f.*, a week, II, 162, 570.
seachuin, avoid, III, 447.
séad (= seód), a jewel, mar séud sugaoil II, 229.
searaid, *f.*, a heifer, i searaidí dubha an tsléibhe II, 293.
sealad, *m.*, a while, II, 562.
sealbán, *m.*, a possession, stock, investment, sealbán bó II, 295.
seang, slender, ir seang singil a cum I, 811.
sean-mhit, top speed; thorough penetration, I, 692.
séanadach, *adj.*, denying, refusing, a bhéilín séanadach II, 217.
searc, *f.* (*and m.*), love, *g.* mo chéad-searc I, 1543, my true love, *d.* ais mo shearc-sa I, 590. Hence the word is indeclinable here.
searmhain, *v.n. m.*, of searaim, I stand, a 'searmhain a gclú I, 20, upholding their fame. It also means 'power of withstanding'; bearing, carriage, searmhain búadhaill óig II. 294.
searmhach, steadfast, reliable, *comp.* bu searmhaighe I, 1438.
séitim, blow, *condit. pass* mar séitfidhe I, 704, *fut. pass.* séitfighear III, 128.
séigeanta, graceful, a chum ir séigeanta II, 131
séimh, gentle, mild, I, 7, 586, 1573.
séimhidh, gentle, mild, II, 118.
seinnim, I play a musical instrument, a tune, *ipv. pass* seinntear III, 121; *v.n.* seinnm, seinnim III, 357, 407, I, 396, etc.; v. sinnim *which occurs at* I 211, 323, 1370, 1428.
seirg, *f.*, sedge, I, 443.
seirsheach (MS. seirtsheach), *f.*, a team of horses, III, 180.
seod, *f. and m.*, a jewel, a treasure, *ipl.* seoidhe I, 877, *gpl.* seod I, 1523, *dpl.* seodaibh I, 998.
seoidhe, *m.*, a jewel, treasure, *n.* an seóidhe I, 370.
seol, *m.*, a sail, *dpl.* sheoltaibh I, 100.
seol, *m.*, a loom, *g.* an tseoil II, 139.
seolaim, (1) I direct, guide, seol do chiall I, 413; (2) drive: *v.n.* seolaodh III, 118.
seomra, *m.*, a room, I, 557 (: ómra).
séud (= seód), a jewel, treasure, *gpl.* na séud I, 26, *apl.* seuda I, 991.
sgabaim, I scatter; v. sgapaim.
sgaraire, *m.*, a vigorous, hearty fellow, *n.* 1286, *d.* scaraire I, 327, *gpl.* scaraire I, 156.
sgarántach, active, agile, fleet, I, 832, 947, 1162.
sgasadh, *v.n.*, to strain, trickle through, II, 64.
sgáile, *f.*, a shadow, shade, sheen: do shné 7 do dhreach mar sgáile an mhór' I, 1574; níl acht sgáile díom beó I, 1524, 'I am only a shadow of what I was.'
sgaillión, a scallion, C29.
sgáinne, a skein, *dpl.* sgáinní (MS. sgáiníbh) óir-bhuidhe I, 372, (670), *d.* sgáineadh, I, 1251.
sgáinteach, *adj.* (of hair) in separate skeins (?), III, 47. Cf. scáinteach, cleaving asunder—Din.
sgairf, a scarf, I, 372.
sgairt, *f.*, (1) midriff, *generally pl., dpl.* há do scairtibh' I, 928, (2) a shout.
sgaith (= sgoth, sgoith), *f.*, a flower, *metaph.* chief, fhior-scaith mhullaigh Chlanna Míle I, 659, 'first flower of the Milesians', *d.* scaith na nGaodhal I, 662, fhior-scaith na Leamhan III, 340.
sgaithe, *pl.* of sgathamh, a time, a while, II, 471.
sgaithe, spent, I, 1027.

rgal, a shriek, a cry, roar, ir airde rgal uaid in-aimrir féurda I, 1046. Cf. an lon do-ní an rgál, Duile Suibhne, p. 74.

rgála, *m.*, a bowl, a cup, I, 1194, *pl.* líontar na rgálaí I, 1634, 95, cait tura an rgála rin II, 22, 'quaff that bowl.'

rgálóg, *f.*, a small bowl, cup, glass, rgálóg ré n-ól II, 12, 26 (MS. rgalloig).

rgallad, *v.n. m.*, scalding, rgallad croidhe I, 781, 'heartscald.'

rgánaig, skeins, I, 670, MS. A for rgáinní.

rganrac, *adj.*, alarming, I, 1316.

rganraigim, I frighten, alarm, *pret.* rganraig tú I, 756; I take fright.

rgaoilim, I let loose, let pass by, abandon, rgaoilim-re anocht le gaoith 7 le rioc II, 614, 'I condemn to wind and frost,' rgaoilim leat ran ól é C132, 'you cannot be outdone drinking'; cure: rgaoilear tart I, 1264, 'who cures thirst', fear lér rgaoiltear gartraid I, 239.

rgaol, *m.*, a panic, dismay; madness, dá n-imiginn 'un rgaoil I, 741; d'imig rí an rgaoil uainn III, 358.

rgaoth, *f.*, a large number, a shoal, I, 349.

rgaraim (*also* rgabaim), I scatter, *rel.* rgarar I, 1302, *condit.* rgarfad I, 46, 1352 (rgabad MS.).

rgaraim, I separate, part from, *fut. rel.* a rgarfar tú I, 40, *subj.* go rgaraid na réalta I, 59, *v. n.* rgarúinn III, 503.

rgaradaim, I dash, pour out, squirt, *1sg. pret.* rgáradar II, 97.

rgáth, *m.*, a shade, I, 517, ar rgáth, for the sake of.

rgata, *m.* a number, a squad. II, 232.

rgathán, *m.*, a mirror, II, 194.

rgeallún, *leg.* rgaillián, a scallion; g. rgeallúin C29.

rgeith (MS. rce) *f.*, a bush, a tree, i rceith (MS. rce) na n-uball I, 1392.

rgeana, *pl.* of rgian, a knife.

rgeapta: despoiled (?); nach mé tá gonta gleadha rgeapta I, 345.

rgéimh, *f.*, beauty, tá rgéimh na fonla as an rtáid-mnaoi I, 1538, *lit.* 'the good woman has all the beauty of Ireland', *g.* na rgéimhe I, 149; rgéimh na duibhe II. 550, 'a dark type of beauty.'

rgian, *f.*, a knife, *g.* aimrir rgine I, 1091, meal time, *pl.* rgeana II, 141.

rgiath, *m.* (*somet. f.*), a shield, *gpl.* na rgiath bhreac II, 384.

rgírte, rest, gan rgírte gan comhnuidhe I, 1624, *from* rgíor, fatigue.

rgiúrad, *m. v.n.*, scourging, dá rgiúrad dá ngleadad I, 487, *also* scouring, polishing.

rgóig, *f.*, throat, I, 260, *d. id.* I, 1317, *g.* rgóige II, 69.

rgoimléarcht, *f.*, a scolding, a scolding match, I, 1034 (*title of poem*).

rgoith, *f.*, a flower, rgoith na luachrad II, 211. Cf. rgaith.

rgraiste, *m.*, an idler, a lazy-bones, III, 9, Notes to No. 51, Part I.

rgraith, *f.*, a green sod, a *scraw*, *d. id.* III, 126.

rgread, *f.*, a shout, a cry, rgread eráidhe (*leg.* éráidhe) I, 1319.

rgríobhaim, I write.

rgríobhtha, written, go dtug mé di rgríobhtha II, 363, 'I gave it to her in writing.'

Sgriptúir, Scripture, *g.* Sgriptúir I, 102.

rgriotóir, *m.*, a plunderer, *pl.* rgriotóiri I, 411.

rgrúdaim, I investigate, detail, rgrúdfainn (sic. leg.) rtair na péinne III, 511.

rguabach, sweeping, I, 501.

rgur, *m. v.n.*, to cease, III, 389.

riamha (= rianra), *m.*, fun, enjoyment, luidh riamha I, 1119, *g.* an triamha I, 1440, 1019 (ACG).

rianr, rianra, *m.*, fun, enjoyment, *d.* I, 884, rianr I, 908, *acc.* 1533. Cf. riamha.

rianrúil (= rianramail, MS. ríonrúil), funny, pleasant, III, 572.
rile, *v.n.*, dropping, dripping, shedding tears, I, 1529.
rileadh, *v.n.* dropping, falling down, gach mbo . . . air rileadh léi I, 1365, all her locks falling down by her, C8.
rílim (= raoilim, q.v.), I think, *rel.* ríleas I, 109.
ringil, slender, a cum reang ringil I, 811. An leg. rein-geal ?
rínim, (1) I stretch, am laid, *subj. pass.* go rínteas mé I, 57, *2sg. past. subj.* dá ríntea (MS. ríonra) III, 82 ; *condit. pass* rínrídhe (MS ríngrídh) II, 300 ; (2) combine, yoke, ríneamar reirread III, 180.
rinn, we, I, 32.
rinnim (= reinnim), I play, nó go rinnim I, 1370, *ipv. pass.* rinntear I, 323, do ríonn ré I, 1428 ; a ríonnadh I, 211.
ríochán, *m.*, peace, I, 175.
ríorrach, *m.*, a sprite, ríorrach mná III, 463 (2318 has ríorrach mna). Cf. ríoch-bruig, hence ríoch-bhoghach, an inhabitant of a fairy palace.
ríogaidh, *m.*, a fairy, *n.* an ríogaidh I, 874.
ríol, *m.*, *generally neuter with family names*, seed, race, ríol gCáirtha, 1248, ' the MacCarthys', ríol gCéin I, 1434, ' the race of Cian', ríol nÉill, 1248, ríol nDálaigh I, 1158, *g.* ríol nÉill I, 13 ; without *n* : ríol Éibir I, 1435, ríol Cuba I, 578, mankind, *somet.* womankind.
riollaire, *m.*, a vigorous fellow, I, 167, riollaire fárta I, 481.
ríolraighim ó, I am descended from, *pret.* ríolraigh ón aird-fuil I, 371, ríolraigh ó Conall Cearnach I, 536, an leanbh ríolraigh ón aicme I, 829, (1216).
Sionainn, *f.*, the Shannon, *g.* na Sionna, I, 1555.
ríonra (leg. rianra), *m.*, fun, enjoyment, I, 150, 326, 431, *g.* an tríonra III, 612, *g.* I, 1373.
ríonramhail, funny, entertaining, pleasant, I, 143, 427.
ríochamhail, peaceful, I, 76, 239, leg. raoichamhail.
richeoilte, peaceful, polite, affable, I, 373.
riubhailim, I walk, *pret* riubhail mé II, 577, *1sg. fut.* ní riubhailfead II, 577.
rúr, *f.*, (1) a sister, ' little girl,' *voc.* a rúr I, 802, (2) a female relative : a rúr Uí Néill 7 na nGaodhal ar fad I, 1561, *n.* rúr beag maire II, 161, rúr-ghaol an tarla anthuim II, 576, (3) cousin.
rlaodaim, rlaidim, I plunder, rob, *pret. pass.* rlaideadh II, 7, was picked *v.n.* rladadh I, 787.
rláinte, *f.*, health, *npl.* rláintí I, 565.
rlán, whole, sound, 7 teig rlán I, 320, ' comes safely.'
rlán, *m.*, safety ; farewell, go mbuidh céad rlán do ghabhar Sir Uilliog I, 1096.
rlánaighim, I make whole or healthy, cure, heal, *rel.* rlánuighear I, 939
rliabh, *m.*, (1) a mountain, *pl.* rléibhte I, 434, (2) *somet.* moor.
rlighe, *f.*, a way, a road, *gpl.* (*or gsg ?*) na rligeadh I, 353, *gpl.* na rlígeadh I, 360.
rlioct, *m.*, race, seed, offspring, I, 416, *d.* do bhréimh-fhlioct I, 1300.
rluagh, *m.*, a host, a multitude, *npl.* rluaite I, 479, 551, rluaighte I, 952, rlóighte I, 1608, *g.* gach rlúaite II, 186, leg. rluagh de.
rluarad, *f.*, a shovel, *g.* rluairde III, 29.
rmacht, *m.*, restraint, control ; géar-rmacht, coercion C12.
rmachtadh, *m.*, to restrain, control, *g.* (fear) rmachta luchd cumachta III, 318.
rmál, *m.*, a defect, blemish, I, 219, *somet.* the snuff of a candle.
rmeár, *f.*, a blackberry, *gpl.* rméara I, 750 ; *n.* ríor-rméar . . . don fhuil áirid é III, 341, ' the very best of noble blood', ríor-rméar mullaigh, the pick, *apl.* rméara I, 1323.
rméit, *f.*, a defect (?), gan rméit ná rmál air a' traoghal I, 703.

rmólaċ, a thrush, II, 75.
rmuaimim, I think, consider, *v.n.* rmúaineaḋ I, 201, 425.
rmuaimiġim, I think, etc., *pret.* rmuaimiġ I, 908.
rmuaintiġim, I think, *pret.* rmuaintiġ mé III, 163.
rmúid (= rmúit), *f.*, haze, gloom, ḟaoi rmúid I, 1470, 1522, gan rmúid I, 148, mo rmúid II, 633.
rmúit, *f.*, haze, gloom, d'ḟáġaiḃ daoine ḟaoi rmúit I, 216.
rmuit, *pl.* of rmut, a snout, q.v.
rmúiteaċ, hazy, gloomy, I, 1011.
rmut, *m.*, a snout, a nose, a displeased look, ċuir rmuit air go leor I, 505, who put many people in the 'blues.'
rnaiḋm, *m.*, a knot, trí ṅnáḋma I, 1244, through knots.
rnáiṫe, *m.*, a thread, I, 748.
rnáṁ, *m.*, (1) swimming, I, 6. (2) a channel of the sea or lake, or a ford in a river, II, 598.
rnáṁaim, I swim, *condit.* ṅnáṁfad riad III, 113.
rneaċta, *m.*, snow, rneaċta na h-aon oiḋ(ċe) I, 1494, 'the snow of one night', (2) coldness: an rneaċta a bí i láir do ċléiḃ do ċlaoi mé I, 541.
rníoṁaim, I spin, *fut.* ní ṅníoṁfa mé I, 253.
rnua, rnuaḋ, *m.*, complexion, rnuaḋ na géire gile I, 24, 'a complexion white as a swan' ċaill mire mo ṅnua I, 1443.
rnuaiḋ, II, 175, leg. rnuaḋ, complexion.
rnua-ḋaiṫe, rich complexioned, I, 687.
ró (= róġ), *m.*, pleasure, *gpl.* na ró I, 566; happiness, II, 257.
roc, *m.*, a ploughshare, III, 202.
rócaṁul, *m.*, comfort, *g.* 'un rócaṁuil ḟáġail I, 123.
roċmaiḋ, gentle, meek, tranquil; an planda ir roċmaiḋ 7 ir áille gnaoi I, 1554.
roḋar, *m.*, trotting, II, 18.
roḋarnaċ, *f.*, trotting, *d.* a' roḋarnaiġ III, 141.
róġaṁail, contented, prosperous, happy, I, 1006.
roiléar, roilléar, *m.*, a cellar, a larder, I, 649.
roillreaċ, *adj.* shining, bright, II, 184.
roineanta, serene, tranquil, I, 74, 715.
roincannta, *f.*, serenity; fine weather, meulta na roineannta II, 163, leg. na roininne.
rol, *m.*, the sun, rol líonta II, 223, *leg.* ról.
ron, *m.*, a word, ar ṅon, for the sake of, ní ar ṅon mé féin duá náḋ I, 1139, 'not because I myself say so.'
ronnta (= ronnda), bold, impudent, I, 1054.
róir, *m.*, sort, kind, *dpl.* róirta II, 212.
rráḋ, a spade, *d.* rráḋ III, 440, fear rráid III, 29. The word is usually rráid, *f.*
Spáinn, (an), *f.*, Spain.
Spáinn-ḟear, *m.*, a Spaniard, I, 72.
rráirin, *f.*, wrestling, contending, I, 1204, III, 443.
rráirinġeaċd, *f.*, wrestling, I, 232.
rralraire, *m.*, a strong, vigorous man, a dashing fellow, I, 137.
rréir, *f.*, the sky, the air, *pl.* rréarṫa I, 732, *gpl. id.* II, 243.
rréireaṁail, beautiful, handsome, cailín . . . rréireaṁuil I, 290.
rréir-ḃean, *f.*, a beautiful woman, III, 399.
rreirġear, II, 37, aspergillus.
rréir, *f.*, regard, interest, desire, I, 7, 917.
rríd, *f.*, spite, ill-nature, III, 613.

rpóirt, *f.*, *indecl.*, sport, fun, *n. id.* I, 1415, *g.* an rpóirt I, 1283, *g.* gaċ rpóirt I, 1581 (*but* v. *Intro.*), *g.* rpóirte I, 322.

rpreac, vigour, a striking up of a musical instrument, a 'turn,' reinn rpreac II, 11.

rpréiṫeaṫ, *m.*, teasing wool; scattering, spreading, III, 441.

rpáiṫeog, *f.* a 'shake-down' bed, a settle bed, II, 23.

rpian, *m.*, a bridle, *gpl.* rpíanta I, 669.

rpíṫ (?): figure (?), build (?), ir mo-ṫreag a rpíṫ II, 168

rtáca, *m.*, a stack (of oats, etc.), III, 87.

rtácaṫ, *m. v.n.*, piling up, muddling through work, ir tú a rtácaṫ ceóil III, 198, rattling off (*or* grinding out) music.

rtaṫaim, I stop, I stay, cease, I, 912.

rtáiṫ-ḃean, *f.*, a sedate woman, *d.* rtáiṫ-ṁnaoi I, 33.

rtair, *f.*, a story, a history, I, 207; a tall story, ní briéag ná rtair aṫubhar leat I, 812.

rtáll : rtáll air meirge I, 606, blind drunk.

rtaon, *m.*, flinching, inclining, bending, gan rtaon I 747.

rtairiuiṫe, rtairiġe, *m.*, an historian, an entertaining talker, I, 106, a romancer, trickster, a rtairiuiṫe na lúb, ná bain ċura púm II, 524, a trickster, play-boy, rtairiġe duḃ II, 129.

rtéigeaċa, entrails, guts, III, 165.

rtiallaṫ, *v.n. m.*, to rend, tear in strips, ṫá rtiallaṫ I, 1477.

rtil, rtill, *f.*, a still, III, 218.

rtiláil, *f. v.n.*, distilling, I, 1245.

rtíoḃaire, *m.*, a steward, I, 245.

rtoca, *m.*, a wallet, lán a' rtoca III, 139, *usually* a stocking.

rtócaċ, *m.*, a lad, boy, *voc.* a rtócaiġ I, 1052.

rtópa, *m.*, a stoup, vat, a pail, *pl.* líontar na rtópa I, 323.

rtór, *m.*, a hoarding or storing up, treasure, naċ ndeaṁna rtór go póill I, 519.

rtór, *f.*, *indecl.*, treasure, darling, love, *d.* rtór II, 156.

rtóraċ, *f.*, treasure, darling, love, a ċuirle 'ra rtóraċ II, 105.

rtraċailt, *f.*, dragging, pulling, II, 16.

rtró, effort; boasting, conceit, cuiṫe gan rtró I, 609; ó náṫúr gan rtró I, 1464.

rtróic, *f.*, a stroke, hit, ir mo-ṁait a rtróic air ċóireaṫ wig-anna III, 566, 'he is a good hand at dressing wigs.'

rtróinre, *m.*, a big, untidy awkward woman, rtróinre caile I, 291, rtróinre ḋon tír III, 278.

rtuaġ, *f.*, a rainbow, II, 263.

rtuaġ-ḃean, *f.*, a proud dignified woman, a splendid woman, I, 689, written rtuaiṫ-ḃean II, 181 (rtúiṫ-ḃean MS.), III, 323.

rtuaġ-eaċraiṫ, *f.*, horses with arched manes, I, 666.

rtuaim, *f.*, handiness, I, 380.

rtuairín (= rtuaiġre), a fair lady, I, 1549.

rtuairre, a fair lady, a splendid woman, an rtuairre ḋoḃ' aille gnaoi III, 496.

rtucairreaċt, rtocairreaċt, *f.*, *lit.* blowing the trumpet; sponging, hanging on, I, 1035.

ruaṫ, *gpl.* of raoi, a sage, I, 1206.

ruáiṫe, *m.*, sway, II, 407, 392.

ruaiṁneaċ, quiet, peaceful, II, 189.

ruairce, *f.*, jollity, mirth, gaiety, II, 186, 213 (ACG).

ruarraċ, wretched, insignificant, I, 693.

ruaṫaṫ, *v.n.* of ruaṫaim, I mix, blend; fíon 7 mel ṫá ruaṫaṫ II, 645. Cf. rúṫaṫ.

ruḃailceac, virtuous, joyous, glad, go ruḃailceac II, 189, ḟuḃáilceaċ III, 574. Cf. ruailċe, virtue, and v. CZ, IX, p. 341 ff.

ruḃċar, *m.*, joy, happiness, Uilliam naċ gcuirfeaḋ ruḃċar air ḋaoiniḃ C28.

ruġ, *m.*, a berry, a grape, a ṁian na ruġ I, 1389; ruġ craoḃ, *m.*, a raspberry, II, 586.

rúgaċ, (1) merry, joyful, gay, I, 146, 155, 611, 1010, 1172; (2) *somet.* tipsy; *pl.* rúgaċ' I, 644.

rúgaiġil, rúgaóil, *f.*, joyousness, pleasure, cuirim rúgaoġil ort II, 582, a' rúgaoil, making merry, frolicking, sportive.

rúgrad, *m.*, making fun, joking, jesting; diversion: ċoirg tú orm rugrad I, 686; jest: nár ġlac rugrad níor feairr ná ġlacair I, 1036, talking pleasantly; cé air biṫ óigfear a ḃruil i nḋán ḋó do ḃeiṫ · rúgrad I, 1587, maiḋin ná neóin ní rgarfad leat go deo aċt a' rúgrad air a' nór ċéadna II, 486, · I shall never part you morning nor evening, but entertaining you in this manner with pleasant talk'; joking: a Ḃriġiḋ óg ná gcumann ná cuig-re gur rúgrad é II, 529, ní raiḃ mé léi aċt a rúgrad III, 621. The word is sometimes pronounced rugrad, with short u.

rúiġe, *f.*, soot, III, 267.

rúil, *f.*, an eye, rúil ġlar I, 903, *g.* rúla I, 447, *npl.* rúile I, 423; ar ḟúil II, 48, III, 263, expecting that, rúil ṁé I, 615, expecting.

ruileaḃar, eloquent, I, 74.

ruiléar, *m.*, a cellar; v. roiléar.

ruim, *f.*, heed, II, 225.

ruimḋeaċt, *f.*, courting, love making, ruimḋeaċt cailín (leg. ċailín) C95.

rúċaḋ for ruġaḋ, absorbing, I, 1345.

taca, *m.*, a support; a point of time, i dtaca an ṁeoḋain oiḋċe I, 125, 'at midnight'; cf. bliaḋain an taca seo.

tacar, *m.*, a gathering, to gather, to collect, riġinneaċa a ṫacar III, 374, tacar ná racar III, 536.

táim, I am, I, 504, II, 321, táir III, 188, thou art; v. Subst. Verb, Introd., p. 78.

táin, *f.*, a drove, a large number, *pl.* táinte I, 172, C36, *gpl.* na dtáinte I, 1203.

-táinic, came, II, 2, *serves as pret. to* tiġim.

táirliṙ (= táirléir), *f.*, draughts, I, 397, 512 1611, III, 562, táirliṙ ḋá h-imirt I, 397.

táir, thou art, III, 188; v. Subst. Verb, Introduction.

táire, *f.*, meanness, degredation, gan táire I, 1231.

tairgim, I offer, III, 22; try, go dtairgfeá na mílte fear a ċur 'un báir II, 602, 'you would set about putting thousands of men to death', *condit. pass.* tairgfiḋe ṫiġeaċt ón rséula I, 985, 'an effort would be made to survive (*or* retrieve) the disaster.'

-tairneoċaḋ, would draw, *condit.* of tarraingim tairnim, I, 821 (MS. dtárnóċaḋ).

tairnim, tairngim, I draw, *usually* tarraingim, tairniġim.

tair, soft, silky (of the hair, etc., *lit.* damp), I, 785 na mbaċall buiḋe tair; do ċúl tair I, 905.

tairḋiḋe? ar dtairḋiḋe (?) I, 190.

tairge, *f.*, a treasure, *voc.* a ṫairge II, 609, darling.

taiṫiġ, *v.n.* of taiṫiġim, to frequent, to become familiar with, dá taiṫiġ (MS. taiċiġiḋ) I, 858, *g.* taiṫiġe I, 917, tra ḃím 'na dtaiṫiġ I, 111.

táidhme : a welding (?) fúaite trí táidhme I, 1244.
taitnigim, I am pleasing to, *pret.* le Anna . . . níor thaitin mo'ghníomh I, 767 'my deed was not pleasing to A.' *v.n.* taitneamh.
taitneamh, *v.n. m.*, liking, raon-taitneamh II, 230, taitneamh I, 218.
taitneamhach, shining ; pleasing, *comp.*, reóid ar bith ir taitneamhaigh I, 194.
talamh, *m. and f.*, land, *g.* talmhan, *g.* talaimh I, 109, *dpl.* talta III, 62, taltaibh II, 212. Talamh na bhFian III, 350, elysium.
támh, *m.*, sleep, repose, a nap, ní bhuighe mé támh nó fuan I, 1208.
tamhnach, *f.*, a green sward, *d.* air an tamhnaigh III, 118.
tanaidh, thin, I, 61, II, 477.
taoi, thou art, v. taoim and Subst. Verb.
taoide, *f.*, the tide, *d.* taoid' I, 1543.
taoim, I am, I, 344, 560, 755, *2sg.* taoi I, 650 ; v. Subst. Verb.
taoirghe (= túirghe), sooner, ní fa thaoirghe I, 191.
taomadh, *v.n.*, draining, bailing out, 7 mel dá thaomadh go moch ag mná II, 66.
taradh, *m.*, vigour, activity, I, 900.
thar, *prep.* over, beyond, thar mhnáibh III, 415, tharraidh (*for* tharthí) over her ; around, about ; cuir tharm do láimh II, 639, 'embrace me.'
tharla, tharlaigh, happened, chanced, már tinn nó flán do tharla mé I, 121, nach ádhmar an áit ar tharlaigh mo lóirdín I, 65, 'did not my lodgings happen to be in a lucky place', do tharlaigh fa sgruinneadh I, 395, nach dtarlaighi sceamhaoi I, 1218, 'who did not fall into dispondency' : exist : níl uairle dá dtárluigh ó Ádhamh I, 1242.
tharmaigim = tairmigim, tharraingim, I draw, *pret.* tharmaigeadar (sic MS.) III, 168, *condit. pass.* tharmóchaidhe I, 699 ; *p. part.* tharmaighte (MS. tharmaigh) I, 670, 714.
tart, *m.*, thirst, bár . . . mé tart I, 839.
tháthál, saving, *v.n.* of tháthaighim, I save.
thárg, *m.*, tidings, account, *pl.* thárgha, an tráth chuala mé do thárgha I, 1524, 'when I heard the tidings of thy death.'
tathaidh, MS. form for taithighe, *v.n.* of taithigim, I frequent, I become familiar with, I, 111.
tchí *for* atchí, ad-chí, sees, cia bé 'tchí tú II, 382, 390 (ghidh b'é), *condit.* mar 'tchífidhe I, 1239, *but* a chí (*rel.*), I, 883 ; v. chím.
teacht, teachd, *m.*, a coming, to come, I, 280, 615.
teachta, *m.*, a messenger, II, 241.
teachtáirín. *m.*, a little messenger, II, 267.
téad, *f.*, a chord, I, *gsg.* téid I, 130, *d.* téad III, 398, *npl.* téadraí I, 84, 552, *gpl.* na dtéad I, 23, 282 (*gsg ?*), guth na dtéadha II, 119, na dtéudaí II, 402, *dpl.* téudaibh I, 70, 1347, 1546 ; a cord, rope, *d. d.* téid I, 1152. From the foregoing it is not clear that téad, the chord of a harp, is not masculine.
teagaim, I come, *pres. subj.* go dteaga (MS. go dtiucfaidh) I, 696, *past subj.* dá dteagtá-fa II, 342. Cf. tigim.
téagar, *m.*, (1) warmth, shelter, comfort, cia bhuighe fiad téagar I, 1374 ; (2) a term of endearment, love, a théagair I, 197.
teaghlach (< *tego-slōgos), *m.*, a household, I, 1182.
teallach (= ten-lach), *m.*, a hearth, *g.* teallaigh III, 372.
téam, let us go, téamuid, etc. ; v. téidim.
teanam, teanum, *2sg. ipv.* come along ! teanum 7 triall II, 57.
teann, strong, *comp.* ir tinne I, 395.
teannaim, I move, press to ; embrace, *condit.* go dteannfainn le mo chroidhe é I, 142, 'I should press him to my heart' ; *v.n.* teannadh : dá teannadh liom III, 606.

teannta, pressed, packed, im go teannta III, 561 ; 'na dteanta, along with them, I, 1188.

tagaig, teaghaig, *2sg. ipv. corres. to* tig-im, come, I, 462, 638, III, 12, 73.

tagar, *m.*, account, testimony, is leór liom sin do thagar I, 103, 'that is sufficient testimony for me' ; cf. III, 227.

téidim, téigim, I go, I, 177, *2gs.* má théann tú (MS. théin) I, 292, *rel.* théid II, 120 (cf. III, 450), théas I, 692, *1pl.* téamuid-ne I, 564, *2sg. ipv.* téid III, 450, *1pl. ipv.* téam III, 515, *pres. subj. 1sg.* go dtéigead I, 1208, mar dtéid II, 500, *1pl.* go dtéigmuid II, 610, *past subj, 1sg.* dá dtéinn II, 254, III, 103, *3sg.* ful má dtiagad sí I, 495.

téidim, I heat ; become heated, III, 504 ; (?) *fut.* III, 12.

téighig, go, *2sg. ipv. corres. to* téidim, I go, III, 11, 292.

teudaib, chords ; v. téad.

tigim, I come, *pres. indic.* 7 tig slán I, 320, go dtig laghad I, 1382, is mó-fad go dtig tú III, 92 (*subj ?*), ní thig II, 442, *imperf.* thigead binneas in mo mheabhaib I, 1347, *fut.* dá dtiocfaid I, 62, II, 2, 'of all who will come', tiucfaid III, 127, *pres. subj. 2sg.* mar dtige tú I, 449, 548, *3sg.* go dtigid an féil Eóin III, 45, 'until the Feast of St. John', go dtigid aois a'r fás dó II, 197, 'until he gets older and grows up, *1pl.* go dtigeam III, 152, can : cid go dtiginn II, 547, 'though I could', tig . . . . liom, I can, *past subj.* dá dtigead liom I, 1569, tig . . . dom, I may, dá dtagad dó air fail I, 1617, 'if he might at an opportune time.'

tíg, *dat.* (*here acc.*) of teach, a house : an tig a dúirchadt III, 619.

tigheacht, *v.n.*, coming, approaching III, 368, tighecht i dtír air gach lá I, 1120, 'living on him every day', *lit.* landing on him.

timcheall, about, all around.

tinn, sick, I, 121.

tiomáinim, I drive, *pret.* thiomáin I, 764.

timpchioll, about, all around, *with gen.* II, 215 341.

tír, *f.*, a country, *dpl.* tíortha I, 1402.

tiucfaid, will come, III, 127 ; v. tigim.

tláithe, *f.*, weakness, I, 1231.

tláth, *m.*, weakness, weak-spiritedness, I, 1178, 1290.

tláth, weak, I, 372.

tnúth, *m.*, desire, keenness, avidity, envy, níl tnúth aice le óige III 316.

tobac, *m.*, tobacco, I, 265.

toghaim, I choose, pick, *2sg. ipv.* togh I, 413.

tógaim, I take ; v. tógim.

toghaighim, toghaim, I desire, wish, like, *pret.* mar thogair sí III, 52.

tógim, I take, III, 363, *ipv.* tóig III, 413, *pass.* tógtar I, 1620, *pret.* thóg tú III, 22, thóg II, 35, thóg daoine sa n-coirna I, 411, 'raised the price of barley', *3pl.* thógadar III, 154, *condit.* go dtógfainn III, 238; raise.

tóin, *f.*, bottom, III, 5.

toit, *f.*, a whiff, or blast of smoke, I, 268.

toiteair thiot MS. (?) I, 352 ; *leg.* toiteairtea, q.v.

toiteairtea, toitmigthe, burned (?) scorched, singed, I, 352.

tollaim, I bore, I pierce, *rel* thollus I, 938, *v.n.* tollad, mo thollad go h-éag C37, 'it pierces me to death.'

tom, *m.*, a bush, a small grove or clump of trees (*or* rushes, etc.) *g.* an tuim chuilinn I 237.

tonn *f.* a wave *d.* tuinn, I, 6.

torad, *m.*, fruit, produce, *dpl.* de thoraibh (: córra : róg).

torann, torrann, *m.*, noise, I, 360.

trá (= tráth), a time, once, I, 122.
tráct, tráchtaim, mention, account, I, 270, 330, 567, a tráct air I, 993, telling of him ; *somet.* trade.
tráchtaighim, I give an account of, record, I, 1269.
tráchtaim air, I give an account of, I mention, speak, I, 528, *pres.* tráchtann II, 537, *pret.* thráchtadar I, 817 ; *imperf.* air a dtráchtaidís I, 18.
traghnach, *m.*, a corncrake, I, 1325.
tráigh, *f*, a shore, strand, *g.* trághadh II, 70, na trághu II, 541.
tráighte : a' fíor-ghabail i dtráighte II, 444, getting exhausted, ebbing. Cf. tráthaim, I exhaust, *or from* trághaim, I ebb.
trap, *m.*, a trap, II, 495.
tharna, *prep.*, across ; *adv.* I, 1132.
tráth, *m.*, time ; a space of three hours.
treabh, *f.*, a tribe, *d.* do threibh ghealt III, 340.
treabhadh, *m.*, ploughing, *v.n.* of treabhaim, I plough, III, 186, 360 (MS. throughadh), *g.* (gléas) treabhtha III, 201.
tréach, MS. for tréitheach, proficient, accomplished, having good qualities, I, 386.
tréad, a flock, a herd, *dpl.* tréadaibh I, 730, 784.
tréadhta, *pl.* of tréith, a good quality, II, 201.
threibh, *f. d* of treabh, a tribe.
tréigbháil, *f.*, *v.n.* of tréigim, I abandon, II, 419.
tréigim, I abandon, *2sg. ipv.* ná tréig-ri I, 197, *1sg. pret.* thréig mé II, 47, *1sg. fut.* gean Dé orm go dtréigfead a nuilghead níos mó III, 534, 'that I may have the love of God I shall throw over their authority' ; *v.n.* tréigean, tréigbháil.
threillfeach, *adj.*, waving tresses, II, 188.
tréimhfear, *m.*, a brave man, a hero, I, 85, *voc.* a thréimhir I, 1282.
threise, braver, stronger, is threise I, 1161, *comp.* of tréan, strong, brave.
threise, *f.*, strength, bravery ; victory ; is tú thug threise air Ghaoidhealaibh I, 375, 'you get the palm from the Gaels', fuair sí threise air I, 1087, 'she carried off the prize from.'
tréith, *f.*, a good quality, accomplishment, *pl.* tréadhna, tréithe I, 28, 777, *dpl.* tréithibh II, 201, *gpl. id.* I, 458. The pronunciation of the plural is tréadhta.
tréitheach, having good qualities, accomplished, distinguished, I, 76, 430, 1183, II, 588, *comp.* is tréighithe I, 1628 (Kearney's MS. threithe), nach é Éadúirt an tréan-fear bud tréithigh bí i Luimneach I, 85.
tré-lag (= tréith-lag), very weak, I, 1002, 1380.
tréorughadh, *m. v.n.* of treóraighim, I guide, escort, I, 409, 490.
trí, three, I, 363, etc.
triall, *m.*, a course, a journey, a march, I, 1339.
triallaim, I travel, journey, *1sg. fut.* trialfa mé I, 105, *1sg. condit.* thriallfainn I, 191.
triar, *m.*, three persons, I, 731.
thríd, *prep.* through, *for* thrí ; thríd mo lár I, 374, III, 491.
trillrí, *f.*, tresses (of hair), *gpl.* na dtrillrí óamha II, 155, 'amber tresses,' na dtrilrí I, 335.
trioblóideach, troublesome, I, 503.
tríom, through me, III, 495.
triopallach, hanging in heavy plaits or curls, triopallach fáinneach III, 220.
troid, *f.*, a fight, cead troide I, 708, *g. usually* troda.
troighne, a corncrake, III, 55. Cf. traghnach.
troillfeán, *m.*, a tress, *a variant of* trillfeán ; a ghruag . . . a'r í fighte 'na troillfeáin óir II, 555, 'her hair woven in golden tresses', gach olaoi . . . dá troillfeán tlát I, 372.

trom, heavy ; great, in compounds :
trom-ċian, a very long distant time (or place), I, 222.
trom-ṗléarg, *f.*, a big explosion, a loud sound, II, 14.
troṁgaḋ, *m.*, fasting, *g.* an troiṁge III, 365.
truag, *f.*, a pity, a wretched case, naċ í an truag I, 1535, *n.* truaige, II, 301.
truag-ṁuine, *f.*, a pitiable case, II, 533.
truille (?), I, 686, leg. trúaillig̃ċe (?), defiled, stained, dishonoured
tuaiḋ, leg. tuaiṫ, the country.
tuaṫ, *f.*, the country, ain tuaiḋ III, 223, 'in the country.'
tuaiṁim, *f.*, a guess, a conjecture, an approximation ; ṗá ċuaiṁim, in connection with, in honour of : púṫ ṗá ċuaiṁim ṗláinte I, 844, 'here's to the health of', púṫ ṗá ċuaiṁim Fainní I, 119, 'here is to the health of F.', ṫ'óiṗainn-ri . . . raoi ċuaiṁim ṫo ṗláinte ; ṫáinic ṗá n-air ṫtuaiṁim I, 556, 'who came out of consideration for us.'
tuatać, uncultured, boorish, mean, *g.* ċuataiġ II, 582.
tuaṫṗall, tuaiṫṗeall, anything turned wrong or inverted. ṗágṗa mé na Máiri . . . na gcéin-ċuaṫṗaill III, 31, 'I shall leave the Mary's in the lurch.'
tuġaim, I give ; bring ; make ; cuairt úṫ a ċuġar I, 1429, 'the visit I paid', ċuġ mé cúrṗa I, 1391, 'I made a journey' ; carry off, win : ċuġ tú buaiḋ in gać péigiún I, 1420, won the victory, ċuġ buaiḋ air III, 603 ; fight : ċuġadar briṫeaḋ III, 169, 'they fought a battle.'
tuigim, I understand, *2sg. ipv.* tuig, II, 278, tuig-re I, 689, II 529.
tuigre, *f.*, understanding, I, 28, 333, *d.* tuigre I, 139, 609, 892, *d.* tuigrean I, 836.
tuigrean, understanding, *d. id.* I, 836.
tuile, *f.*, a flood, *pl.* tuilte II, 220.
tuilleaṁ, additional (sic leg.) II, 667.
tuinn, *f.*, *d.* of. tonn, a wave.
tuirre, *f.*, weariness, sadness, i ṫtuirre I, 1595.
tuitim, I fall, *opt. subj.* go ṫtuitiḋ I, 174.
tulać, *f.*, a hillock, a terrace, a plateau, *gpl.* -tulaċa III, 167.
tuṁlaing = tuirling, *f.*, descending, falling down ; tá tuṁlaing air gać taoḃ ṫíoṫ II, 474.
tuṁ, a turn (of work), III, 361.
túr, *m.*, a beginning, a réir mur cuireaḋ túr air I, 1276, 'as it was begun.'
túraiġim, I begin, ó túraiġeaḋ I, 1018, 'since . . . was begun.'

uaċair, *f.*, a childless woman, an old maid, ní áiriġim uaċair raċaḋ ó ċrić III, 549, 'not to mention a woman who had not settled down in life (*i.e.*. got married)', ní áiriġim uaċair raċaḋ ó ċlainn I, 1070, 'a woman who never had a child.' *Perhaps we should read* uaṫair *from* uaṫaḋ, solitary.
uaċtar, *m.*, cream, III, 551.
uaillig̃, proud, maigḋean uailliġ I, 1069, III, 548.
uain, *f.*, time, opportunity, I, 251.
uair, *f.*, an hour, a time, air uairiḃ I, 1174, at times.
uairge : ṫo ċruṫ fleaṁain fnua-ḋaire fgoilt meaḃair m'uairge I, 687.
uairle, *f.*, nobility, I, 329.
uarléag (?): bán-ċniar na n-uarléag (?) I, 1588. This may be a mis-writing of úrlaiġ for urlaí, locks, ringlets.
uaṫṗár, *m.*, fright, terror, ṗear ṫéanta na n-uaṫṗár I, 317.
uḃ, *f.*, an egg, *pl.* uiḃeaċa II, 55.
uḃall, *m.*, an apple, *acc.* I, 1323, *npl.* uḃla II, 542. uḃlaí I, 1389, *gpl.* uḃall I, 1392, II, 561, úḃla III, 286.

uċt, *m.*, breast, bosom, *g.* an uiċt I, 1412.
uile, all.
uile-ġairdeas, *m.*, universal joy, I, 397.
uilig = uile, all, I, 1249.
úilleacán (MS. uileacan): II, 343, 345. Cf. Notes, Co. Liatroma.
uisge beatha, *m.*, whiskey, I, 400, *g.* uisge beatha II, 5.
Ultach, *m.*, an Ultonian; belonging to Ulster, I, 182.
umchaidh MS. *for* iomchuidh I, 564, fitting, suitable.
umhlaigeacht, *f.*, humility, obedience, homage, *g. id.* I, 646.
umhlaigim, I bow to, pay homage to; bow down, nach n-umhlaigeann bron I, 420, 'whom sorrow does not crush'; pay homage to: ais a n-umhlaigeann duit I, 643.
'un = cum, towards, *with gen.* III, 58, etc.
urad = oiread, as much, III, 519.
urnuige, *f.*, prayer, an urnuige I, 1450.

ENGLISH-IRISH INDEX.

Abandon: (1) ná tréig-ri I, 197, nach dtréigfead a gnáth II, 519, dhéig mé II, 47, v.n. tréigbáil II, 419; (2) ná h-éirigh ar I, 1441.

able (strong, capable): ceannarach I, 955; (2) (clever) barrmhail I, 238, 1386.

abode: árus III, 592.

about: fó na gleanntaibh II, 568, faoi n-a ceann I, 2; cuir dhamh do lámh III, 639.

absorbing: súdach a gcuid mealadh I, 1345. Leg. sugadh; but cf. II, 645.

abundant: naoi n-óg-folt . . . na fiara léith II, 211.

accomplished: tréitheach I, 1183, tréitheach méanmar tarraigh I, 430. Cf. I, 85, II, 588, I, 1628.

account: (1) trácht I, 567, nár thráchtar féin air I, 817; (2) chuala mé tearbar III, 227, ir leor liom fin do thearbar (evidence) I, 103; (3) cuntar (cuntar) III, 273; (4) (on—of) i ngeall air mhaoin III, 462; (5) dá chionn III, 74.

accurate: beacht; gur binn beacht I, 579.

accustomed: mar bud chleachach I, 331; mur chleacht I, 1562.

acquire: thigeadh binnear in mo mhéadaibh I, 1347.

across: tharna I, 1132; (the sea) thar fáile III, 231.

acts: (the glutton) 'nim chaor III, 367.

act: (law) an t-acht I, 1422.

action: gníomh I, 721; (of heart) luach-bheart I, 682.

active: (1) sgarántach I, 832, 947, 1162; (2) gartach II, 121. Cf. m' inntleacht mhaith aerach I, 1010. Cf. agile.

activity: (vigour) tarad I, 900.

address: (countenance) a cáil 7 a gnaoi I, 1550, ir áille gnaoi I, 1554.

addressed to: ir duit an béarla I, 1379.

advance: (prosper) go n-arduighe chíort céim leo II, 205.

affable: gnaoidheamhail I, 483. Cf. courteous, address.

affair: gach cúir 7 gach adhbar III, 319, ir iongantach an t-ádhbar I, 1246; inrna cáraibh I, 1239.

affection: (1) cion C15; (2) lán dhon ngean I, 700; (3) mo chumann a bí gearr II, 238, II, 50. Cf. air baedhradh dá annrachd I, 1271, (21), (variable—) cumann géarr I, 796; v. love.

affectionate: muirneach II, 182; (confiding) báidheach I, 580.

affliction: buairigeadh I, 206; (in—) baoirche I, 762, 850; (caused) bhaoirdh tú II, 597; peannóid I, 1026.

afford: (shelter) déanamh fargaibh III, 43.

age: (old) ó leanbh go léith II, 415; (2) aoir II, 197.

agile: sgarántach I, 832, 947. Cf. active.

agree: (1) ir olc a chuaidh an dram dham III, 134; (2) a rún, a'r a beith réidh leat I, 1506.

agreeable: lách I, 1442, II, 241, (very) ró-lách I, 405.

alarming: sganrach I, 1316.

alas: mo chreach 7 mo dhíth I, 63. Cf. I, 721, 1369, III, 224.

ale: déanfamuid lionn III, 216, pl. leanntaCg1.

ale-house: teach leanna neacha III, 2, 234.

alight: larradh III, 388.

alive: nach bhfuilir in do beo I, 992.

alleviation: béarrad faoduigad do lucht galair I, 225.
allotted to: is mire tá éisi air a' brógad so a déanamh II, 107.
allow: mo cheas airi nár aithniod Criosta mo beit mar sin I, 1399.
allurements: do cluanaisgeacht binn briathrach II, 319; cluaimreacht I, 1192.
allures: meallann ré cailíní óga II, 138.
alone: aonrusc I, 852; (—with) in-aonfeacht II, 438; i n-éinisi.
along with: 'na dteannta I, 1188.
aloth: bí leisi oidhi III, 619.
alternative: nach ndéanfainn d'athrú I, 1396.
always drinking: a' rísi-ól II, 79.
amber: ómra I, 557, (1538), 1381, II, 490, óamra I, 655, ómbra II, 404.
ambitious: tigearna beannach buadach II, 180.
amiability: oirleacht I, 179. Cf. faithfulness.
amount: leis an iomad gnáth III, 593.
anguish: i n-iargnó báis III, 481.
any more: níos mó I, 1181.
apparatus: gléus I, 499, (for ploughing) gléus threabha III, 201.
apple: ubhall I, 1323. Cf. I, 1392, II, 542, 561, III, 286.
approach: tigeacht an earraig III, 368.
aprou: naparan (sic) I, 599.
arched mane: (horses) fuasgeachraid I, 666.
ardent: (love) go dtig laradh an géar-ghrádh tri mo chaol clé I, 1382, v. passion.
arise: gach fáir-file dár fár i gcrích Néill I, 1234.
armour: éide II, 384, 387.
armpit: airgull II, 288.
around: fá gcuairt I, 184, v. about.
arrange: (1) cóimeódadh mo leabaidh III, 27, cóimhú' III, 566; (2) a ceapadh ar ceart-lár a cléibh; (3) ceapaisgthe di dánta I, 54; (4) cúis mhíle óigfear i n-ordughadh I, 405.
artifice: v. wile.
arrows: ina fhaigeadaibh I, 276, 346; I, 374.
ask: (1) d'iarraidh I, 287; (2) fiarfaighthear I, 105; (3) fiosfaigh de II, 34; (4) dom' éilibh III, 615.
as much as: gan oireadh an éinín I, 1325.
as regards: i gcás mo cheangail III, 270.
aspiring, v. ambitious.
assist: (1) fosgais air mo chás I, 460; (2) fosgais dom' chúis I, 1128; fosgadh III, 395; (3) cuideachain Dé leis I, 87; (4) fóirigh orm-sa I, 1479.
assure: deargbhaighim I, 762, v. certify.
asthma: cniotán; *apparently* múchadh III, 570. Cf. bronchitis.
attendants: lucht freastail I, 1375.
attention: 'sé tá air m'aire I, 429.
attractive, v. handsome, bewitching.
authorised: i n-úghdar III, 265.
authoritive: ceannasach III, 83.
authority: ceannas I, 665; (in—) go mbí mé go ceannasach I, 955.
available: ní raibh an t-airgead fá réir againn III 30.
avarice: le fainne dá fhód III, 508
avoid: seachain orm III, 447; (—showing) ní fhéadaim gan a foillsiú I, 1449.
avow: (love) níor léig mé mo rún le éan bean acú II, 595; leigeas mo rún le do béilín III, 414.
awaken: an tig a dúisceacht III, 619.
aware: (1) is truagh nach léan leat-sa I, 1380; (2) (become) nuair a mhothuigim féin do chóirí dul chum I, 1327; v. experience.
awkward: (woman) frithóinse I, 291, III, 278.
away: is fada amuigh tú III, 90.

Bad: (—health) air sarbhuidh sláinte I, 1474.

bale out : mol tá taomaḋ III, 66.
band : cuor ceangail III, 16, bindiollán fáirge III, 16 ; v. foclóir.
bank : bruach II, 597 = bruaċ.
banned : d'fág fianfa faoi ġruaim I, 1533 ; ċuir cúl air.
bareness : (and misfortune) luim' ir léan I, 285.
bark : (1) a ngleam I, 654 ; (2) gut gaḋair III, 57 ; usually tarann.
barley : eorna mór III, 178.
barnacle : caiḋean I, 1025.
barren : (uaċaiḋ) naċaḋ ó ċlainn I, 1070.
bashful : náireaċ I, 274 (modest) ; (girl, bride) brídeaċ C42.
battle : (disastrous—) ċuġaḋar bruireaḋ III, 169. Cf. bruireaḋ na Bóinne.
beam (?) : (of a plough) a' béim III, 184.
bearing : fearann buaċaill óig II, 294.
bear witness : v. certify, testify.
beaten : (1) ġreadta I, 714, 345 ; cf. I, 487, III, 127 ; (2) gleáraḋ I, 320.
beauteous : aoibeamuil I, 1294.
beautiful : maireaċ I, 25 ; fréireamail I, 290 ; (—thing) áilleacán leimḃ I, 337, 398 ; v. fair, handsome.
beauty : (1) áille I, 1461 ; (2) breáċta III, 227, breáġċa II, 554 ; (3) tá ġéim na fóola ag an ġtáid-mnaoi I, 1538, (1493) ; (4) maire 7 méin I, 61 ; (a dark type of—) ġéim na duibe II, 550.
because : ní ar fon mé féin tá ráḋ I, 1139, ' not because I say so.'
become : (1) imeoċaid 'mo ċeannaiġe II, 501 ; (2) ċigeaḋ binneas in mo mhéaraiḃ I, 1347 ; v. acquire ; (— older) go dtigiḋ aoir 7 fár dó II, 197.
bed : (going to) dul i luiġe III, 34.
bee : an beaċ III, 65, II, 543, gpl. I, 367 ; meaċ II, 558.
beer : beoir I, 412 ; g. beoraċ I, 862, 1624 ; beóir mháirta I, 400.
before : (presence) i mbéal gaċ poḃuil I, 39.
belie : ar mo mhionna ní ḋéanfaḋ bréag I, 1140.
beloved : (1) (by) ir ionmuin leis an draoġal é I, 141 ; (2)(by) fuair cion ó fíol Éaḃa C15 ; (3) annsaċt gaċ duine I, 21 ; (as noun) : annsaċt II, 21, a ġaol I, 1260, ġaol na mioġa I, 535 ; (adj.) a Bhríġiḋ óg na gcumann.
bend : i lúib an fáil II, 362.
bend (v) : mo ġlúine ag fagairt ní írléaḋ I, 257.
berry : gan caorthaí I, 1324 ; (dog—) gpl. na gcaorṁċon I, 284 (black —) sméara I, 750, 1323, (rasp—) suġ-craoḃ.
beside : láimh ré I, 510 ; (2) ċois cuain III, 405, ċois féile I, 1505.
betray : má meallaḋ tú I, 738.
betrayal : ó sunne tú an feall I, 347.
betrothe : tá luaḋ limn II, 208.
bewail : ceaḋ éagnaċ aig cáċ II, 521. v. lament.
bewitching : ir mealḃlaċ a súile III, 285.
beyond : (1) tar mnáiḃ III, 415 ; (2) feaċ a bhfuil I, 55, feaċ a bhfaca mé I, 1508, feaċ fearaiḃ III, 402.
Bible : an bíobla II, 328.
bitterly : (weeping) ag cruaḋ-ġul I, 1330.
blame : cáineaḋ I, 1238.
blemish : smál I, 219.
bittern : a bhunáin (buinneán) II, 59.
bless : (oneself) sul má ndéana tú do ċoisrigeaḋ I, 928 ; (consecrate) ċoisrigiġ naoṁ Pádraig I, 935 ; go mbeannaiġe I, 434.
blessing : (1) cairdeas II, 37, cairdeacan II, 15 ; (2) feaċt mbeannaċt II, 10.
blind : (men) caoċa III, 155 ; (—drunk) stáll air meirge I, 606.
blinding : (—tears) foicaḋ na ndeór I, 1015 ; na deora do mo ḋallaḋ.
blissful : go foġamuil I, 1006.

blood: (—relations) gaoil fola II, 48; (noble—) don fuil áiṁ é III, 341.
blossom: bláṫ I, 12, III, 480, blá II, 194, 202, III, 62; bláṫ na gcéime I, 1493.
blue (n.): (of—) a fúil . . . na glaire I, 333.
blush: gruaid le lasad II, 608, III, 429.
bog: (moor) apl. móinte III, 203.
bonds: bannaide I, 189.
boor: bromaiġ dá gciarad I, 489; v. rustic.
border: fó imeall II, 541, 545.
born: do geineaḋ I, 75.
bosom: g. a cléibe (sic) II, 634.
bottom: tóin III, 5.
bound up with: naċ bfuil fuaite I, 1244.
bow: (to) aiġ a n-umlaiġeann duit I, 643; (down) an áṫ-fláiṫ fúgaċ naċ n-umlaiġeann bfón I, 420; (—down before) naċ ngéillfeaḋ dá ndúiṫċe III, 318.
bowl: fsála cárṁaiḋ I, 1321, pl. líontar na fsálaí I, 1634; (95).
"boys": (warriors) an ġarṁaiḋ II, 27, an ġartaire fúgaċ ġaoḋlaċ I, 1392. Cf. I, 7, 178, 217, 776, 1124.
brave: (1) cródanta I, 367, 427; (2) tréan, buḋ tréime I, 722, ir treise I, 1161; n. an tréan-ṁarcaċ ġallda II, 198, g. an tréan-marcaiġ fúgaiġ I, 777.
bravest and best: fuair treise 7 céim III, 343.
brawl: (1) g. na bruiġne II, 41, pl. bruiġne III, 154; (2) ná toiġ conġáir ar urlár cúirte C99.
breast: (1) an uiċt ġléigil I, 1412; (2) g. an bfollaiġ báin III, 397; (3) (breasts) a dá cíċ I, 51, pl. ciġe II, 212. Cf. I, 716, II, 58, III, 505.
bribe: bríob II, 282, g. na bríoba (?) III, 146, (I, 8) na bríoba (ib).
brighten: (countenance) fsaoilféa dáiṁ ó ġruaim I, 1206.
bring: (to the notice of) a' cur mo ċlú maiṫ i gcéill dóib I, 1391.
broach: gan beárnaḋ I, 594, a beárnaḋ III, 144.
bronchitis: ċuirfeaḋ fé múċaḋ air gcúl go follarać III, 570. Cf. asthma.
brow: (1) mala, pl. mailiġ, I, 1214, dual. malaiḋ II, 552; I, 729.; (2) braoiṫe ganna III, 428, eyebrows.
buckles: buclaí I, 406.
bulwark: crann fearta III, 319.
bunch: bruḃ (= brob) I, 652 (cluster).
bundle: beartín I, 997.
burn: go lorgar I, 314, loirgeaḋ II, 8.
bush: i fcé na n-uḃall I, 1392. Cf. tree.
buttermilk: d. bláiċ I, 495.
buzzing noise: dufranaċt in do ċluara I, 931, from domronaċt?
by: (1) (my troth) dair m'fíreann I, 1598; dair a mairneann II, 76, dar go deimin daoiḃ, ní bréag I, 1354, dar mo ċuḃair daoiḃ I, 1335, dair a Domnaċ I, 359, (—my hand) fo mo láiṁ duit I, 1396; (2) ó nádúr I, 1464, ó ċeart, by right.
byre: buaile; fa mbuailtiġ III, 122 (fa mbuailiġ I).

Cabin: boṫán III, 531.
cairn: cárn II, 368.
cake: cáca I, 387.
calf: laoġ; (yearling) gpl. gamna III, 111, 122.
call: (of cuckoo) na gáirṫe cuaċ.
call, v.: (—for) do ġoireaḋ air beoir I, 1098.
can: (tin) canna I, 679, pl. 119.
can: (1) ní féadaim coṫlaḋ I, 201, ní féadaim gan a foillriú I, 1449, má féadaim I, 1416, má féadair I, 460; (could), nár féad I, 1259, dá bféadainn I, 1577; (2) (could) dá dtigeaḋ liom . . I, 1569, ciḋ go dtiginn II. 547; (3) (cannot see) ní léar dam III, 380.
candid: foineannta I, 715.
candle: coinneall I, 27.
candlestick: coinnleóiri I, 408.

captain: ceann-feadna III, 351; (leader) ceannfort I, 86, 150.
captivating: (manner) le do ċluanaiġeaċt binn I, 180; (—person) cluanaide III, 381.
"carding": (ragging) ciorad (ciarad MS.) I. 489, III, 155.
cards: (playing—) cártaí III, 366.
career: rán réim rin ġlacair I, 537.
carpet: an ċáiteóg II, 23 (mat).
carry off: (prize) fuair rí threise air I, 1087; ċug buaid air III, 603, ċug tú buaid in gaċ réigiún I, 1420.
case: (1) (affair) ir iongantaċ an t-ádbar I, 1246.; (2) (hard) naċ truag a h-ádbar I, 1366; (3) inr gaċ cás II, 201.
catch: ní gabfar inra lion mé III, 258.
Catholic: Caitliocaċ I, 658.
cause (n): (1) fán ádbar a t'fágaib mo ċroide-sa dub I, 30, go mb'ádbar briste duit III, 24; v. case.
cause (v.): (1) got 'ni dom trácht ort I, 273; (2) (—to sigh) dfágaib orna ċrí lár mo ċroide I, 200; (—to sulk) ċuir smuit air go leor I, 505; (—terror) fear déanta na n-uaċrán I, 317.
cease: (1) scur III, 389; (2) stadaim I, 912; (3) a' ċuaċ binn gur éirt rí III, 330.
cellar: suiléar I, 1473, soiléar I, 649.
centre: ceart-lár I, 52, II, 92.
certain: ir deimin I, 3; (daoine) áirid III, 2; éigin I, 1023.
certify: dearbaim I, 965, 989, 1379, II, 461.
chalk: mar an gcailc II, 477.
champagne: fion sasc (= sec) I, 938, (495).
chance (n.): fuair mé fáill air II, 234; ní bfuige tú air fáill máire III, 523; naċ aoibinn an fáill I, 365.
chance (v.): (1) (—to be) már tinn nó slán do ċablaiġ mé I, 121, an áit ar ċablaiġ mo lóirtín I, 65; (—to meet) buaileaḋ orm í m'annsaċt I, 1490
change: (1) naċ n-aċraiġtear I 1240, 1585; (2) (—residence, airtiġ I, 1579.
changing: (—affection) cumann ġeall I, 795.
chanting: cannaireaċt I, 1109.
character: (1) ir ġeanamail a cáil I, 1550; (2) cáiliġeaċt I, 21; a ṡeáġair I, 1606 (characteristic); (3) cliú I, 20, etc.
charge: (-ol) sgilling ar a' gceann II, 499.
charge with: iré ceirt do maoidim ort I, 1035.
charming: (—melody) port saoċamail I, 1137.
check: ċuirfeaḋ cúl air na céudta II, 458; v. restrain.
cheek: (1) (lower) a leaca I, 283, a leaca min ban II, 262, in do ḋá leacain I, 1249; (2) upper: gruaid I, 11, pl. I, 601, 870, gruaid le laraḋ II, 609.
cheeky: (impudent) sonnta I, 1054 (= sonnsaí).
cheer: (1) (—up) sgaoilfeá daim ó ġruaim; (2) cuirim súgaiġil ort II, 581; ċóigfeaḋ rí croide beiċ baoiṫa I, 850.
cheerful: (—disposition) m'inntleaċt maiṫ aerach ní ṡéanaim a cumaċ I, 1010.
cheerfully: aerach. Cf. I, 1006.
cherish: cumaċ I, 1010.
chief: árd-leoman I, 661; ard-flaiṫ I, 149, 1265.
child: a naoi I, 727, 737; leanabán I, 1320, 1341; leanḃ *passim*.
chink: (?) fion 7 brandy ḋá ṗlancaḋ I, 1307; (glasses) sgaoil ċairt ḋ'ór árd í I, 1308.
choice: már roġam leat mé III, 427.
Christianlike: láċ Criortaiḋeil III, 33.
Christmas: rá Nodlaic III, 145.
chrystal: mar an gcriortal I, 281, 376, (III, 498).
city: (fortress) caṫair I, 37, g. caiṫreaċ I, 1135, 1426.
chord: teád I, 23, npl. téadraí I, 84, 552, gpl. nad teudaí II, 402, (II, 119). Cf. I, 70, 1347, 1546, III, 398.

chum : mo ḋoṁalta I, 1620.
chunk : (of bread) ceaṙaiṁí I, 158.
churl : boṫaḋ I, 689, (slavish—) a ṙgláḃuiṫe ḃoṫaiġ I, 1320.
" churning " : ġluġ inṙ ġaḋ bṙóiġ II, 18.
" clann " : (skein) na ġclannóġ C103. Cf. I, 405, 410 (adj.) clannóġaḋ I, 501.
claret : cláiṙéaṫ I, 1322.
clarion : ġall-ṫṙum(ṙa) I, 1048.
class : aicme ḋaoine I, 1385.
clay : (—pipe) cṙé I, 263. Cf. I, 1017.
clear : (1) léaṙ I, 823, iṙ léiṙ I, 1011. Cf. I, 424, máṙ léiṙ leaṫ I, 1415, (1380); (2) ġṙinne I, 75, iṙ binne ġṙinne I, 108.
clergy : (1) clériṙc II, 414, 449; (2) an eaglaiṙ II, 36.
clever : (1) (remarks) ṗáiṫe cliṙṫe I, 605; (2) (intelligent) iṙ ġṙinne I, 139; (3) (able) baṙṙaṁail I, 238, 1386, (93) cailín baṙṙaṁail I, 1071; (4) cliṙeaṙ(ṫ)a II, 565.
cleverness : ġliocaṙ I, 117.
cliff : i n-alt ḋoiṙ cuaiṁ III, 405.
cloak : ṙallainn I, 709, III, 383, 483.
close : (dense) ṙá ḋoillṫe ṫúiṁṫe III, 417; ṫlúṫ. Cf. I, 910.
clown : baoṫlaċ III, 508; leiḃce I, 1044.
clump : g. an ṫuiṁ ḋuilinn I, 237.
clutches : ṙá ḋṙúḃa náiṁaṫ III, 317.
coax : (1) a ṁeallaḋ II, 531, III, 17, ṫá meallaḋ I, 515; (2) (win over) le n-a bṙéagaḋ I, 1312. Cf. ġo ġcuiṙinn mo ḋluaiṁ i ġcéill ṫi III, 607.
cock-of-the-walk : (?) ṙiġ-ḃoc ḃainṙe I, 1043.
coercion : ṙó ġéaṙ-ṙmaċt C12.
coin : (moidore) moiṫeaṙ, v. pp. 303, 423. v. piġinn, maṙc.
cold-hearted : ṙé an ṙneaċta a ḃí i láṙ ṫo ċléiḃ ṫo ċlaoiḋ mé I, 540.
collect : piġinneaċa a ṫaċaṙ III, 374; (collected) i n-éan ḃeaṙtín I, 999.
colonel : coiṙnéal I, 675.
colour : (complexion) ṫo ġné I, 1574; (—of) aṙ ḋaṫ an ṙéiṙ ġlaiṙ I, 1403, aṙ ḋaṫ na ġcaoṙa I, 1419.
coloured : ṫaiṫe I, 22, 531.
comb (v.) : cíoṙaḋ I, 927.
combine : (—a team) ṙíneamaṙ ṙeiṙṙeaċ III, 180.
come : (ipv.) ṫeaṙṙaiġ I, 462, 638, III, 12, 73; ġo ṫṫigiḋ aoiṙ ṫ ṫ ṙáṙ ṫó II, 197; (-along!) ṫeanum ṫ ṫṙall II, 57; (one's way) a'ṙ ġaċ oṙṫ ina ṙeolṫa ṫeaċt ina ḋáil ġaċ uaiṙ I, 100.
comfort : (1) un ṙócaiṁuil ṙáġail I, 123; (2) cia ḃṙuiġe ṙiaṫ ṫéaġaṙ I, 1374.
commander : ceann-ṙoṙṫ I, 86.
commence : cuiṙeaḋ ṫúṙ aiṙ I, 1276.
companion : mo ḋoṁalta I, 1620.
companionship : (in) ġan mé 'ṙ ṫú ṫáltaċ I, 1544; v. united.
company : (1) buḋ cuiṫeaċt III, 23, cuiṫeaċta I, 407, 980, (pleasant) cuiṫeaċta ṙáiṁ I, 983; (2) (presence) ṫá coṁaiṙ I, 583; (3) 'na ṫṫaiṫiġ I, 111; (4) (party, select company) i ġcliaṙ I, 981, na ġcliaṙ I, 1571; III, 392; (bardic) an ṫáiṁ, clann an ṫáiṁaḋ (?) I, 1434.
compare : (favourably) cé ċuiṙṙeaḋ é i ġcomóṙṫaṙ le ṙíonṫa na Spáinne I, 936.
competes : ḃṙuil na mílte ṙeaṙ aġ éaḋ ṫ aġ ioṁaḋ ṙaoi ṫo ġṙáḋ I, 1515.
complexion : ṙnuaḋ na ġéiṙe ġile I, 24, ċaill miṙe mo ṙnuaḋ I, 1443, ġoiṫ . . . mo ṙnuaḋ uaim I, 438; (of healthy—) ṙnua-ḋaiṫe I, 687.
compose : cumann ṙí ṫán II, 546, cumaḋ ḃéaṙṙaí III, 438; (—poetry) ṙanntuiḋeaċt I, 1108.
conceal : (deny) ṙgéul naċ ġceilṙeaṫ aiṙ I, 1560.
conceit : (affectation) cṙoiṫe ġan ṙṙṙó I, 609; v. effort.
condemn : (to) ṙġaoiḋim-ṙe anoċt le ġaoiṫ ṫ le ṙioc II, 614.

condition : (terms) air a ċunntar . . . nać dtiocfaḋ II, 487, conntar I, 1054, III, 269. Cf. I, 563, II, 487.
conductor : (guide) ceannaire III, 170.
confession : faoistean III, 33.
confiding : muinneać II, 182.
confluence : (crossing of ways) comhgar I, 360.
confused : tá m'intinn air mearḃall I, 221.
congratulations : go maire tú do ṗóraḋ C66.
conscience : (by my—) dar mo ċuḃair daoiḃ I, 1335.
consciousness : meaḃair m'uairge (?) I, 687 ; (memory) ċaill mé mo mheaḃair.
consent : (without) air neamh-ċead dá mairean II, 482.
consideration : (out of—) ċáimic fá n-ar dtuairim I, 556 ; v. honour.
contending : (1) ag iomaḋ fó, II, 548, 549 ; (2) (for) a' dtéim le do ṗóig I, 1584, a' dtéim fir II, 200 ; (3) wrestling : a' fráigh I, 1204, 1249.
contented : fárta I, 373, go fóġamhuil I, 1006.
continue : má leantar don ċúrsa so I, 1276.
control : i gcumar méar I, 1144 ; smaċt III, 318, v. restrain.
control (v.) : a ċeannsaiġeaċ a' tslóig I, 1409. Cf. I, 1415.
conversation : comhrá I, 53.
cooks : cócairí I, 386.
co-operation : glac mo ċomhar III, 189, ní maċa mé lá i gcomhar fiot III, 187.
coppers : cairiḋ I, 83.
cord : teád I, 1152 ; I, 130.
corn : (to be ground) áḃar bleitiġ III, 214.
corn-crake : traġnaċ I, 1325, troiġne III, 55.
corners : ceárnaiḃ I, 1359.
correct : (exact) beaċt I, 831.
correct (v.) : ceartuġaḋ I, 54.
coulter : (of plough) cultar (= coltar) II, 202.
countenance : (1) gnaoi I, 218, 899, 1554 ; (2) gnúis I, 373 ; (3) is áluinne dreach I, 1078 ; v. face, address.
country : (in the—) air tuaiḋ (= tuaiṫ) III, 223.
county : conntae I, 1527, contae I, 374.
couple : (married) an lánúin ḃreáġ I, 622 ; II, 190.
course : air a dtsiall I, 1339 : (take a—) fán ṡéim sin ġlacair I, 537.
court : npl. cúirtí I, 1522 ; uirlár cúirte C 99.
courteous : cúirtéiseach I, 170.
courtier : cuirteóir ráiṁ é I, 1606.
cousin : (female relative) siúrġaol an tsaoil Antruim II, 576
covet : óigḟear sníonna ḟanntuiġ I, 426.
crane : corr, pl. na corra I, 14, an ċorr ġlas II, 76.
cranky : gairgeaċ III, 140.
cream : uaċtar III, 551.
credit : clú I, 20.
crippled : creapailte I, 344.
crown : báirr I (339, 340), 710, II, 518.
crown (v.) : ċuir barr air ċlú gaeḋeal I, 1230, tug barrflat air uairle gaeḋeal I, 660, báir maiṫ uile bheaġ go dtuitiḋ air I, 174. Cf. II, 197.
crutch : maide cnoire III, 150.
crush : (1) do ċlaoiḋ II, 212, doni ċlaoiḋ III, 594 ; (2) bruġaḋ II, 585 ; (3) nać n-uimlaiġeann bród I, 420.
cultured : (girl) leanḃ saoiḋeamhuil I, 1386, saoċamhuil I, 772, 1294 ; (2) an tsaoi-bean mhaireaċ I, 25 ; (3) (refined) a óig-bhuinneall mhórmar II, 148 ; I, 959.
cup : (1) (drinking—, champagne glass) a' sgála I, 1194 ; (2) copán I, 1228.
cure : leigeoraḋ III, 495.
curl : baċall I, 5 ; 'na leaṫ-lúbá I, 124, II, 551 ; (plait) lúibín III, 597 ; (hanging in —s) dromallaċ, fáinneaċ III, 229. v. ringlet, ringleted.
curled : dá cúl car III, 596 ; (— hair) cuaċ-folt I, 694.
custom : gnáth Sir Uilliog I, 1096 ; (way of life) bu ḋeas an ngléus a beiṫ dul un féarta I, 1545.

Daisy : nóinín III, 489.
damage : díobáil II, 496.
dance : damhra I, 956, 1096, III, 581 ; ceadh rinc' air an tamhnaigh III, 118, ceol a'r rinnce C. ; v. a dhamhrigheadh II, 20 ; v.n. damhra I, 956. Cf. II, 403.
dancer : damhróir I, 309.
danger : (1) (in) i ngnair I, 1535 ; (2) gábh 9C ; (3) ní baoghal duit an bár I. 1460 ; (4) nárbh eagal bár dó I, 3 ; I, 895.
dare : nachar lamh dáil I, 1168.
daring : léidhmeach I, 828.
darling : a mhúirnín II, 318, II, 583 ; a chuirle 'ra tsórach II, 105 ; a thairgse II, 609; d. tsór II, 156 ; cf. leanabán (child) I, 1341 ; a ruain II, 609 ; I, 41, 1507, II, 327, etc.
dark : (beauty) rgéimh na duibhe II, 550 ; (—hair) mar eite an fhiaigh III, 432.
dashing : (tears) folcadh na ndeor I, 1016, 1431 ; (—fellow) fear-paire I, 137.
dawn : le fáinniú an lae. Cf. le bán an lae II, 128.
deal with : mo chár a réidhteach II, 309.
death : bás ; dul a dh'éag II, 535.
dear : ir dírle II, 635.
deceit : chuireá cúir mheangach air gcúl C6 ; gan mheang II, 135.
deceive : má mealladh tú I, 738 ; ó rinne tú an feall I, 347.
' deceiver ' : a chluanaidhe má III, 381.
deceiving : (bewitching) meabhlach III, 285.
decent : geanamhail I, 290, 1155.
deceptive : mealltach I, 1443.
deed : (noble) beith árd i ngníomh I, 1552 ; (—of strength) air éachd 7 air neart do cháirde romhad I, 1578 ; éachta I, 1061; (good—) dé-bheart II, 203.
deed-doing : éachtach I, 1405.
deeply : ag ornaíl go trom II, 107.
defeat : thug buaidh air an méid sin III, 603.
defect : gan smeirt ná smál air a' traoghal I, 703.
defence : gleus maith cosanta III, 146.
defender : (1) (goalsman) cúl báire III, 331 ; (2) a dhaoine chosanta na cóige III, 322 ; (3) crann fearta III, 319 ; v. protector.
defending : cosantach I, 1603.
defiance : dubhlán I, 168.
deficiency : easbuidh I, 209, 215, 392 ; cf. want.
degradation : táire I, 1231.
degree : céim I, 20.
delay : a'r cúl air iarg an tramhraidh I, 1342.
delight : (1) fáth a'r mhairfeas faeghal a'r aoibneas I, 1486 ; (2) (—in) már binn liom le n-aithris I, 227.
delightful : ir aoibhigh I, 152 ; 869, 876, aoibhinn III, 604.
demand : dom' éiliú III, 615.
denounce : fuagraim an té sin a d'iarrfadh fsiné leat I, 957 ; cf. fuagraim an ghnáth, ir mairg a thug é Love Songs.
dense : (—woods) fá choillte dúinte III, 417, ar choillte dlúth I, 1388.
deny : an gníomh do fhéanadh II, 466, 7 a' féanadh nach bhfuil III, 106.
depressed : dubh-chroidheach I, 454 ; v. melancholy.
descend : fíolraigh ón árd-fhuil I, 371, fíolraigh ó Conall I. 536 ; cf. I, 829, 1215.
descending : tá tuirlaing air gach taobh thíos II, 474.
desire : mian chroidhe I, 1171, (gach-má) I, 540, a mhian na fuigh I, 1389 ; (2) bhadh mhóidhe a fhéir I, 917 ; (3) toil ; (evil—) antoil, II, 283 ; cf. (4) níl tnúth aice le óige II, 316.
desire : (v.) a dhúil leir I, 1582, béidh mo dhúil leat go lá an tSléibhe II, 582 ; cf. I, 632 ; (2) chuir mé dhúil i gcúl na lúb I, 971 ; (3) níorbh áin léith-re é III, 264.
despise : ir fuath orm C 94.
despondency : nach dtárlaigh i gceannaoi I, 1218.
destined : i ndán dó I, 1. v. fate.
detriment : ir amhgar liom bhéin 22C.

develop : go dtigid aoir ir fár dó II, 197.
devolves : ir mire tá diot fur II, 107.
devoted to : i ngeall ort I, 1498.
dew : drúcht II, 475 ; drúchta I, 804, II, 315 ; drúcht I, 1489, 1469.
die : (1) ó d'éag rin, Guaire I, 664 ; cf. I, 17 ; (2) dul un báir II, 623 ; (3) racha mé i n-éag III, 402 ; (4) go dtáinig an t-éag air Coin I, 987 ; (—out) tá cúl air iarg an tramhaid I, 1342.
dig : air próthar gáirdín III, 85.
dignified : cliúthamail I, 1338 ; (woman) rounagh-bean I, 689, II, 181, 323.
dignity : (rank) céim I, 658.
diligence : dúracht C115.
diminish : díon-gabail i dtráigthe II, 444 ; (lessen) ré do lagaid air rathaire mo fhúil I, 1016.
dinner time : aimrir rgine I, 1091.
direction : aig ionnraig na h-úr-choille II, 315.
disappointing : ir mealltach an cumann I, 1443.
disaster : bhir, bhireadh ; cf. III, 169 ; (woe) creach mairbne II, 536 ; rgéal, rgéala I, 985.
disastrous battle : tugadar bhir-eadh III, 169. Cf. bhireadh eachthroma, etc.
discordant : mo cheoltaí beagha díobhráin II, 428. Cf. dirbén, dirbean.
discover : a gcur air fáil III, 494.
disease : aicíd I, 248, 940.
displeasure : náir thuill rin, diom-uadh aonduine II, 199.
disporting themselves : ag rúgaigil I, 1077.
dispute : imrean I, 465.
distilling : rtiláil I, 1245.
distinction : fuair céim ón uile dhuine I, 1284 ; fuair treire 7 céim inr gach bearnaidh III, 343.
distinguished : lánúin díoghmuil, réimeamhuil II, 104.
distress : páirt mhór de mo chuatan III, 242 ; buairdeadh I, 1328, 1032.
distressed : cráidte III, 503.
diversion : choirg tú orm rúgradh I, 686.
divided into skeins : rcáinteach III, 47.
divinity : diachta II, 194.
divulge : m'intinn féin go léig-rinn leat I, 1519.
dizziness : (stupour) d'fágaibh na néalta ro thí mo cheann III, 70.
do away with : a chur cúl air.
doe : g. eilte III, 57.
dogberry : caorchon I, 284.
dogs : gadhair I, 1076, 1291.
doubt : gan chonntabairt I, 1262 ; amhrar passim.
dove : (turtle) uibeacha na bréanán tair II, 55.
downwards : le fánaidh I, 1364, éaloghadh ré fánaidh I, 404.
dowry : cruth III, 452 ; rprré I, 287, *and passim*.
dragging : rtrachailt II, 16.
draughts : táirlir dá n-imirt I, 397. Cf. I, 512, III, 562, táirlir imeartha I, 1611, usually táirléir.
dreamy : bhionglóideach I, 504 ; (eyes) dá dhearc mhalla glara II, 166 ; g. an truan-rorg III, 498 ; cf. ir figin réidh a rorg I, 810.
dregs : ólthar linn go grunnoll I, 16.
dress : (equipment) feadhar do gleusa I, 1261 ; i gcóirigh (sic leg.) gaeidealach II, 403 ; cf. III, 27.
drink : go n-ólam rláinte I, 650, 680 ; (to me) ól orm I, 1229 ; deoch le h-ól II, 431. Cf. I, 16, 308, 412, 863, 1280, 1580 ; ibh do dhóthain C138, ibear C91 ; (take) ól dá dhéanamh.
drive : (1) thiomáin mé I, 764 ; (2) fheolfainn na bad III, 457, na gaibhna do fheólad III, 118 ; (3) rheachta . . . . dá chaithadh II, 435. Cf. rheachta réidhte. (4) (—a ball) rúirgim, q. v.
drooping : fán gcoill chruim II, 115 ; (withering) air feodh III, 506.
drop : (small) rgálóg II, 12, 26 ; bhaon passim.

drop (v.) : ɡaċ bṁaċaṁ tá ṡilḟeaḋ uaiṫe II, 179 ; (leave off) ir miṫid ḟeuṁ 7 leiɡean dó III, 389. Cf. III, 192 ; v.n. a' ṡile I, 1529, C8.
droves : táinte I, 172, 1203, C36, C68.
druid : draoi I, 1421, pl. draoiṫe II, 537.
drunk : air mirɡe I, 213, 383 ; air meaṁuġaḋ mirɡe I, 1094.
dry : (remarks) níl ṡuaiṁeas ann I, 471.
dulls : (senses) ċuireas mo ċéadḟaiḋ i ndoimbniġ I, 1382.
dumps : ċuir ṡmuit air ɡo leor I, 505.
during : inna beo I, 5.
dying : dul a d'éaɡ I, 952, II, 535. Cf. die.

Early : (—and late) ir moċ 7 air neóin II, 250.
easy : (" pull ") boɡ-ṫaṁṁainɡ I, 928.
echo : baindinn ɡéimneaċ ar leac II, 73.
educated : (cultured) ṡaoiṫeaṁuil I, 483, (—woman) ṡaoi-ben I, 25.
education : oideas I, 117.
effective : (1) (wonderful) éiṁeaċtaċ I, 828, 830, 1005 ; I, 1413 ; (2) dob olc mo ġnoṫa air sliaḃ II, 509.
effort : (1) náir ṁór an cumar a ɡcur air ḟáil III, 494 ; (2) (make—) taiṁḟiḋe ṫiġeaċt ón sɡéala I, 985.
egg : pl. uiḃeaċa II, 55.
elevate : naċ dtóiɡḟiḋe ṫú i n-áiḋe I, 1247.
elope : éalaiġ liom I, 1500 ; cf. I, 40, 1503, III, 459.
eloquent : ruileaḃar I, 74 ; beul binn, ḟlaṫaċ, ṡaoḃraċ I, 1532.
else : (anyone) naċ ndéanṫaḋ d'áṫaċ (= aṫú) I, 1542.
elysium : talaṁ na bṫan III, 350.
embers : d. ɡiúraiġ I, 297, 397, II, 42, III, 9.
embrace : ɡo dteannṫuinn le mo ċroiḋe é I, 142 ; cuir ṫaiṁ do láṁ II, 639.
enamel : cailc I, 376.
enemy : náṁuid I, 478.
English : de Béarla bṁiṫe C135.
enjoyment : siamra I, 1119, 1440 ; sróiṫ *passim*.
enliven : beoḋaċan I, 128 ; v cheer.
ennui : níoṁḃ eaɡal dó aduiṁi ċoiḋċe I, 895.
enough : (1) coḋail ḟéin do ṡáiċ II, 313, a ṡáiċ sɡéala I, 815 ; (2) díol ceaṫṁar II, 231 ; (3) ib do ḋóṫain C 138 ; ṡáċ slán II, 310.
entertaining : (with pleasant talk) maiṫin ná neoin ní sɡaiṫeaḋ leaṫ ɡo deo aċt a' ṡúɡraḋ air a' nós ċéadna II, 486.
entertaining : (talker) ṁéaḋaint an ṡcaiṁiġe ir aoiḃne cáil I, 106.
entrails : ṡtéiɡeaċa III, 165.
entrust : cuiṁim ḟéin an tṁúr sin ḟó ċoimiṁce ir air ċuṁṁaċ I, 1331. Cf. cuiṁim do ċuiṁniġe air Dia II, 565.
Europe : g. na hEórpa I, 1539.
even : ɡan ṡiú an éaḋaiġ II, 484, ṡiú an ġráinne III, 530.
even with : ɡo mbéinn léiṫ cúiteaċ III, 263.
evening : air neóin II, 250 ; II, 485 ; nóin I, 942 ; deiṁeaḋ laċ I, 1355 ; v. sunset.
ever : ɡo bṁáṫ I, 4, 1195, etc. ; ċoiḋċe I, 4, etc. ; ɡo deo I, 1590, etc.
evident : (visible) tá mbu léar dúinn í II, 226.
excel : ḟear a baiṫa I, 79 ; v. surpass ; baint ṁaire de blá I, 750.
exchange : malṁuit II, 530, 619.
excited : air intinn áiṁ ɡan ċéill II, 150.
exhausted (?) : duine tá ráṁuiġṫe ó naḋúir ɡo deo I, 1590 ; cf. ríor-ġaḃail i dtráiġṫe II, 444.
exist : níl uairle dá dtáṁlaiġ ó Ádaṁ I, 1242, do ṫaṁlaiġ ṙa ɡcruinniú I, 395
expectation : ní leo bí mo dóiġ II, 575.
expecting : ṡuíl ṁé I, 615, air ṡúil ɡo III, 226. Cf. II, 48, III, 263.
experience : (sensation) nuair a ṁoċuiġim ḟéin do ċóiṙṫí dul ṫaṁ I, 1327, ' when I hear.'

experienced : níl mé eolgaċ air nóṁar gáirdín III, 85.
expert : na heolgaiġ I, 316, gaċ eolaiḋe I, 960.
explain : v. show.
explanation : níl fáṫ leir I, 1236.
explosion : trom-fléarg II, 14.
expose : ċuirfeaḋ fé mo ċáil go fada a'r go gearr II, 308.
extravagant : durcaṁaċ III, 362.
extreme : (—whiteness) air báine an doṁain II, 226.
eye : (1) rúil ġlar I, 903. Cf. I, 447, 423, etc. (2) borg I, 12, 439, 561, 681, 1232, 1459, III, 429, &c.
eye-brow : braoiṫe III, 428, malaiġ I, 47, etc.

Face : éaḋan I, 115, 231, 790 ; (countenance) dreaċ I, 1078, 1574.
faculty : do mo ċáilib I, 1239.
fail : d'fealfaḋ ort go bráṫ II, 238.
faint : tré-lag I, 1002, 1380.
fair : fionn I, 5, III, 296 ; (complexion) ina héaḋan tá'n lile I, 231 ; (handsome) an traoiḃean ṁaireaċ I, 25, a bruinneall ṁaireaċ I, 37 ; (fair-haired lady) an ċúilionn II, 314, I, 1334 ; truaiṁín I, 1549 (= truaiġre) ; (—prince) a fionn-flaiṫ beurać II, 202 ; cf. fionnóg C102 ; (beauty) ġréiṁ na finne.
fairs : aontaí II, 502.
fairy : (child) an píogaiḋ leinb I, 874.
faithful : bí dílir 7 dainġean II, 326, comp. ir dírle I, 108, II, 635 ; (—remain) d'fanfaḋ air a' ngráḋ díreaċ II, 576.
fall : leagaḋ I, 1031 (= leagan).
falls : (1) (—to his lot) go dtuitiḋ air I, 174 ; (—in love) tuitim i ngráḋ le mnaoi II, 533 ; (in curls) a' carać léiṫe I, 277 ; (—out) an méid a bí eadrainn I, 182 : (—into despondency) nać dtáirlaiġ i gceannaoi I, 1218.
fame : ir ġeanaṁla cáil I, 1299.
famous : clúiteaċ I, 1011, 1603, clúiteaċ I, 1587.
far away : i bfad fuar III, 602.
fare : féaċ mar do raċar duit I, [1038].
farewell : go mbuḋ ċéad slán do ġnár Sir Uilliog I, 1096. Cf. céad slán dó, 'God be with him.'
fashion : fairion I, 645.
fashionable : péarla dear galánta.
fasting : g. an troirge III, 365.
fat : mé (= méiṫ) I, 649, méiṫ-ṁarb III, 310 ; reaṁar passim.
fate : ra gcinneaṁaint I, 1030 ; (adverse—) ag éagnaċ a leaṫ-trom I, 215.
faulting : gan ċáinteaċt I, 1627.
feathers : g. clúiṁ I, 124.
feed : dá beaṫuġaḋ I, 516.
fellow : (strong—) bodaċ III, 137 ; (light-headed—) ceolán III, 282 ; (vigorous—) fealpaire, riollaire I, 167.
fencer : rionnóir I, 299.
fiddle : feidil I, 512, III, 159.
fiddler : fidléir I, 159.
fields : na maċaiṁ I, 474, 1343.
fight : cead troide (sic) I, 708 ; g. bruiġne I, 1058, II, 41.
fight (v.) : (—a battle) dugadar brireaḋ III, 169.
fine : cáin C10.
finest : ir ro-breáċta blar I, 367.
first flower : síol-rcaiṫ ṁullaiġ I, 659.
fist : (—ful) dóid, pl. dóirdaċa I, 82 ; dorn I, 1313, II, 38.
fit : (seem—) nać bfacfar dóiḃ tráċt fós I, 1235.
fitting : iomċuḃaiḋ I, 564.
flame : lasaḋ an ġéar-ġráiḋ I, 1382.
flax : lín I, 253 ; cf. net.
flay : ní feannfaiġear III, 133 ; carġaiġt II, 4, 39.
flee : cuaiḋ teiṫeaṁ air Bruan III, 157.
fleet : caḃlaċ I, 310.
flinching : gan rtaon I, 747.
flirt : (male) a radaiġ na rún II, 290.
flirting: (walking with) radairleaċt le mná II, 501.
flock : (mattress) an flocar III, 119, ar flocair I, 923.
flocks and herds : tréada I, 730.

flood : tuile I, 404, pl. tuilte II, 220.
flow : (1) an tuile bí 'g éaloġaḋ ré fánaiḋ I, 404 ; (2) ar ro go cinnte éig fiuṫ glan aiḃne III, 59 ; (3) gluaiseann III, 38.
flower : fgoiṫ na luaċraḋ II, 211, (choice) fíor-fcaiṫ na ngaoḋal I, 662, fíor-fcaiṫ ṁuillaiġ ċlanna míle I, 659 ; III, 340 ; aṗlúr na ngaoḋal I, 340 ; cnaoḃ ṁuillaiġ ; v. leader.
flummery : cáfruiḋ I, 1321.
flying : 'g eitiolla (= eiteallaiġ) I, 742.
foam : cuḃar na ttonn III, 244.
foggy : ceoḋaċ II, 95.
foliage : duilliúr I, 1073, 1390, III, 43.
for : air fuil 7 air bfeáġċa méin II, 554 ; ar ċfíonnaċt I, 409 ; cf. aiṫfiġe a ḋéanaṁ ann.
fore-arm : (cnáṁ) fuġeaḋ II ; 29.
forbear : leig an uair feo anoir liom I, 188.
foreigners : le gallaí I, 1528.
foremost one : cnaoḃ ṁullaiġ III, 574.
forge : ceárdaí (=ceardoċa) III, 541 ; cf. III, 527.
forks : foircanna II, 141.
formed : ċum I, 877.
fox : madaḋ ruaḋ II, 310 ; rionnaċ.
fragrant : an ċnaoḃ ċuṁra I, 1333. Cf. I, 446, 1390.
frees : (—from) fgaoileaṁ tairt I, 1264.
freezes : a' cur cuirne II, [343].
fresh : péarla maoiḋ-ġeal muirneaċ II, 182.
fret : naċ dtaraiġ i gcearnaoi I, 1218.
friend : voc. a ċarad I, 1035, III, 130. Cf. I, 992, 1027, 1534, etc.
friends : (family) ċuaiḋ le dáiṁ I, 416, 428.
friendly : cairdeannaċ I, 162, 1501, cáirdeaṁail C41.
friendship : (1) muintireaṁ I, 500 ; (2) an cumann naċ maireann I, 1444, má ġní tú cumann le duine I, 1441. Cf. II, 238; mórtur.
frighten : fganraiġ tú I, 756.
frown : a mbeiṫ gruaim air I, 690, (1206).
fruit : meas III, 62, 321.
full of life : lán den gcroiḋe II, 77.
fun : (1) aiteas I, 99, 1034, C121 ; (2) riamra I, 1440, ríonra I, 150, 431, 884, 1373 ; (3) don ngreann II, 230 ; (4) fróiṁt do ḋéanaṁ ḋe I, 1036 ; (5) (row) méadoċaiḋ an macan I, 1637.
funny : ríonraṁail I, 143, 427, III, 572.

Gaity : ruaircead.
galant : fgaraire I, 327, 1286, pl. I, 156 ; (flirt) radaiġ II, 290.
game : (of hurling) báire I, 77.
gander : ganra C33, usually ganḋal.
garrison : gairtéin I, 1288.
gathering : tacar III, 536.
gay : fúgaċ I, 355 ; ruairc.
generosity : (1) féile I, 45, 442 ; (2) einneaċ I, 153. Cf. I, 45, 375 III, 377, 480 ; (3) cóṁtar II, 135.
generous : fial I, 1565.
gentle : féiṁ I, 7, III, 435 ; féiṁiḋ II, 118 ; gur míne é ná an t-uan I, 1175 ; láċ I, 846.
get : (ready) réitiġ dom an bealaċ II, 566 ; (respect) fuair céim ón uile ḋuine I, 1284.
gift : mar ṫéiṁín I, 451 ; III, 593.
gin : gin I, 83.
girl : ar ċailín ḃeag II, 234 ; (fair) an ṫaoileann II, 222 ; (child) air leanḃ ḋeas I, 1212 ; I, 1386 ; (love) a ṁúrn I, 802, reóġ-grád II, 380 ; planda I, 1601 ; (beautiful—) a ṁairdeaċ ḃéarać II, 121.
give : (courage) go dtóġfuinn a croiḋe III, 238 ; (—a fig for) ní mó liom ná bfeán III, 337 ; (one's heart) an ċéad ṫeas air léig mé mo ċumann leis go h-óg II, 50 ; (—up) leig dó I, 1180, leigean don ól II, 83 ; (—up to) fgaoilim leat ran ól é C132.
gloom : dṗáġaiḃ daoine faoi fmúit II, 216 ; cf. I, 1470, 1522, gan fmúid I, 148, mo

rmúid II, 633; faoi ciaċ I, 1126; Séun-rmál III, 346.
glory: an Ġlóir I, 882, Ġlóir mór I, 1238.
gluttony: 'ním cnaor III, 367.
go: téiṁiġ III, 11, 292.
goal: (victory) tá'n báire linn I, 31.
goalsman: cúl báire I, 1025.
God be with: go mbuiḋ céad slán do I, 1096.
good: maiṫ III, 193; (—deed) dé-beart; (—looking) maireaċ I, 37, (effective) naṫamail I, 356.
good luck: le n-ámdoċaiḋ an réan II, 195.
gout: Gúṫa I, 932.
gowns: Gúnnaí I, 569.
graceful: a ċum ir réiġeanta II, 131.
grade (v.): do ċéimniú I, 1575.
grade: (orders) Gráḋamh II, 44.
grape: (fork) Gréap (E) III, 441.
grave: i bfearr I, 857; uaiġ.
greatness: mórtus I, 1178.
Greek: don ór Ġréagaċ; cf. I, 1410; (scholar) Gréagaċ C78.
green: mar féar Ġlas I, 439, ir Glaire ná'n féar I, 1160. Cf. grey.
greenwood: na h-úr-ċoille II, 315.
greetings: beir míle beannaċd 7 ceud uaim leat síos II, 421.
grey: (of the eyes) Glas I, 12.
grid-iron: Greidil III, 160.
grief: dóiġ an ċumaiḋ so díom III, 413.
grieved: i Gcumaiḋ III, 287.
grinding: (—music) srácaḋ ceoil III, 158; (material for—) áḋbar bleiṫiġ III, 214.
groan: (v.) (boo) cuirim sgreaḋ cráiḋte ort I, 1319.
gross: Grósa I, 391.
grows: ní ṫig féar ann ná fárac II, 442, a dtig mear ir blá III, 62. Cf. II, 542.
growth: fár II, 197.
guests: (party) dámh (?) I, 98.
guide: Seán caoċ a'r a ċeannaire III, 170.
guides: dá dtreorugaḋ I, 490. Cf. 409; (passive) reolaḋ mé II, 147, (—by reason) reol do ċiall I, 413.
guile: Gan mheang II, 135.
gullet: (throat) píobán réiḋ III, 251.
gum: pl. drantuill I, 314.
gurgling noise: Glug ins Gaċ bróig II, 18.
gutter: d. laṫaiġ I, 924.
Hair: gpl. na Gciaḃ I, 961, 1341; II, 565, sg. I, 177, 439, 1251; na Gciaḃ-folt I, 224, na bfolt I, 38; (luxuriant) na Gcraeḃ-folt I, 575, 1573, na ramhar-foilt I, 745; (curly) na Gcuaċ-folt I, 694; (golden) naoi n-ór-foilt II, 136; Gruag passim; v. hanging, curling, head.
hall: hallaí I, 1547.
hammer (v.): orro a' Gaḃail air iarann I, 1478; dá largaḋ I, 487, Gleárad I, 320, *also* Greadaḋ.
hand: (from wrist down) gpl. mín-ċroḃ I, 328. Cf. I, 749, II, 540; croḃ ir Gile 7 ir míne III, 502.
handful: mám I, 166, 496.
handiness: druim I, 380.
handmaid: cumhal I, 335.
handsome: (1) daṫamhail I, 162, 1155; (2) (beautiful) cailín . . . fréimeamhail I, 290; (3) maireaċ I, 25, 37; (4) (woman) a mhaireaċ II, 121; (5) a druaire III, 496; (6) maiġre I, 557; (7) (beautiful woman) fréin-bean III, 399.
hanging: (down) Gaċ uibe dá dual air fileaḋ léi I, 1365.
happened: ar éiriġ . . . do I, 984.
happiness: fad a'r mairfear saeġal a'r aoiḃneas I, 1486.
happy: (1) ir so-fárda dá m'intinn I, 1279; (2) naċ méanma dár Gcineaḋ I, 337. Cf. I, 480; v. blissful.
happy chance: naċ aoiḃinn an fail I, 365.
harbour: calṫa I, 177, III, 80.
hardship: cruaḋan II, 332.
hare: míol buiḋe I, 1075.
harp: cruit I, 1033; cláirseaċ I, 406, cláirsiġ I, 70), 159.
harrowing: fuirseaḋ III, 135.
harsh: (voice) a bfuil an cnáḋán in do sgóig I, 1320.

hat : baiṁéad II, 9.
havc : (-at hand) a liaċtaiġ teaċta beag láċ in d'eolur II, 241.
hawk : seabac na héiṁne I, 1022.
haze : smúit I, 216, smúid ; v. gloom.
hazy : smúiteaċ I, 1011.
head of hair : a ċúl ċar I, 175, -dear I, 5, a ċúl na gcraob I, 426, (curling) an ċúl dualaiġ II, 590, (brown), g. an ċúl duinn II, 596 ; cf. I, 422, 1381 ; a ċúilin tiompallaċ, fáinneaċ III, 47. Cf. II, 57.
heals : flánuiġear I, 939.
health : sláinte, npl. sláintí dá n-ól I, 565 ; (good—) sút ort ! II, 21 ; (here's to the — of) sút sá ċuaiṁ sláinte I, 844.
heap : (drunken) 'na ṁeall carta II, 40 ; often smírte.
hear : a ṁodúiġim do ċóirtí I, 1327 ; cluinim, passim.
hearing : in m'éiseaċt I, 849.
heart-scald : sgallaḋ croiḋe I, 781.
hearth : (tax) aiṁgead teallaiġ III, 372.
heath : móinte sliabaiġ III, 464.
heaven : neaṁ ; flaiṫis. v. elysium.
heavenly : neaṁḋa I, 1045, 1426.
heavens : spéaltá I, 732, II, 143 ;
hedge : sál III, 360, pl. sálta III, 291.
heed : suim II, 225 ; is beag mo ḃinn air I, 1068 ; (take—) déan sóill I, 343.
heifer : pl. seasaiḋí duḃa an tsléiḃe II, 293.
heir : an mac oiḋṁiġeaċt I, 150, *usually* oiġre.
help : soiṫaiġ dom' ċúis I, 1128 ; (cannot—) ní féadaim gan . . . I, 1449.
hero : a ṫréimṫir I, 1282 ; craob an áiġ ; v. leader, flower.
history : staiṫ I, 207 ; seanċas.
" hit " : (success) is so-ṁaiṫ a sṫsóic air ċóiseaḋ wiganna III, 566.
hold on ! : déan sóill I, 343.
hollow : loġán III, 209.
holly : cuileann III, 237.
holy : go sáṫar naoiṁ I, 1362, an lóċrann naoiṁ I, 875.
homage : ḃeiṫ 'cur uiṁlaiġeaċt duit i gcéill I, 646.
home : áras I, 80, 980.
honey : meal III, 66, 77, 320, 342, Cf. II, 543, 560, mil III, 586.
honorable : onórać I, 371 ; einneaċaṁuil I, 76.
honour : einneaċ passim ; (in—of) sá ċuaiṁ do slánte I, 1195. Cf. I, 119. v. céim.
hooked : (stick) uaisliḃ na gcamóg C104 ; camógaċ I, 502.
hoping that : air súil le Dia go II, 49.
hospitable : sáilteaċ I, 1603 ; saiṁsing, flaiṫeaṁail 7 doiṁne déiḋ I, 1092.
hosts : sluaite I, 551, 952, 479, 1608, II, 186, etc.
household : a ṫeaġlaċ I, 1182 ; cf. hearth.
however : (—melodious) ceol dá ḃinne I, 9, (—fine) dá ḃreáċt III, 493.
human : daonna I, 1429 ; (—kindness) daonnaċt I, 46.
humanity : daonnaċt I, 46, 885.
humour : naċ gcuiṁseaḋ suḃċar air ḋaoiniḃ C28.
hurrying : ag luaṫaḋ cáċ un sróiṁ I, 1661.
husbandman : is olc an máṫaiġ san earnaċ mé III, 86.

Ice : leac oiġne III, 54.
idle : díoṁaoineaċ III, 439.
idler : v. lazy-bones.
immaculate : gan éan smál peacaiḋ II, 164 ; cf. I, 339.
impetuous : sarránta I, 1162.
impudent : sonnta (= sonnda) I, 1054.
impulse : níoṁḃ áin léiṫ III, 264.
in : (—gloom) saoi smúid I, 1522, (—melancholy) sá lionndub ; (—the mountains) sá sléiḃte III, 331, (—sorrow) saoi ḃrón I, 1529, (—woods) ar ċoillte dluṫ' I, 1388, (—English) de Ḃéarla ḃriste C135.
incite : ḃrosnaiġ I, 682.
inclination : claontaí II, 245 (ACG).
increase : a ṁéudaiġeaṁ mo ḋeoin

I, 1521; mé·adaig tú air m'aithnimn III, 483. Cf. I, 554.
incur: (—displeasure) nár tuill fin, diomuad aontuine II, 199.
influence: (bring under—) go gcuirinn-se mo chluain i gcéill di III, 607.
influential: ceannasach I, 955, III, 83.
inherent: buí dual dó ó dúthchas I, 1269; v. natural.
inheritance: (natural) fréamh dúthchais.
iniquity: le n-a céadfaid . . . gan chlaen I, 1231.
injury: aingar C22. Cf. díogbáil II, 456.
insignificant: fuasach I, 693.
instead of: 'na n-áit I, 19; 'na leabaid III, 165; (somebody else—) do mhaithmit II, 604.
intelligence: inntleacht I, 996, 1177, inntreacht II, 186.
intend: v. intention.
intended: ní mé ir fún di II, 229.
intention: ire dob intinn damsa I, 1034.
interest: (active—) beir saothaineamh agus freir don ngreann II, 230.
interfere: ní bainfe mé dá fort I, 254.
intermission: ré larghad gan faoiread luchd béasla III, 339; v. respite.
intoxicated: air mirge I, 213: (-through you) ó do mirge, a mac beag mná III, 482; cf. I, 1094.
investment: (stock) fealbán bó II, 295.
Ireland: na Fódla II, 317; Éire passim.
Irish: (language) Gaoidhéic I, 771, Gaoidhlic I, 54; cf. I, 315, II, 395, III, 438; (native) Gaidhlach I, 809.
Irish: (native, Milesian) Gaedheal I, 331, 1270, 1277, 1406; (—people) pobal Fáthrais C 47.
irritable: (venemous) colgach III, 155; gairgeach III, 140.
Jaunty: (proud) buachach II, 211.
jealous: ag éad léith III, 283; cf. II, 201; (competing) bruil na milte fear ag éud 7 ag iomadh faoi do ghrádh I, 1515.
jest: ná tuig-se gur fúghadh é II, 529, nár ghlac fúghadh I, 1036.
jewel: air a' bhéimín III, 593; feódh, feóidhe I, 370, 998, 877, etc., féudh I, 626, etc.
Jew's harp: trumpa.
join: a cháimhe ghrádhach' bhí páirteach I, 480.
joined: (united) 7 a beith dalthach I, 978. Cf. partnership, united.
joking: ní riabh mé léi acht a' fúghadh III, 621. Cf. II, 529, *and* jest.
jollity: fuaimce II, 186; II, 213.
jolly: cailín fuaimc na gruaige finne I, 329.
journey: aitheas I, 89.
journey: thiallfuinn I, 191. Cf. I, 105.
joy: uile-ghairdeas I, 397; fubhchas C28.
joyous: fubhailceach II, 189, fubháilceach III, 574; (glad) a fúil bhreágh loinneach I, 15; fáilidh; fáilteach I, 1603.
Judgment: (day of-) lá an tsléibhe II, 582.
jumping: léimneach, d. léimnigh II, 400. Cf. I, 296.

keen on: níl tnúth aice le óige II, 316.
kerchief: filéadh II, 9.
kinds: fóirtha II, 212.
kindliness, kindheartedness: fharpadh an faoghal le daonnacht I, 46.
knapsack: cnapptaca III, 143.
kneaded: (—with) fuinte ar II, 558.
knobby: cnapach II, 38.
knots: trí fnádhma I, 1154.
know: ní fear dam ann I, 1080, (—how) bu eól do gach duine imirt I, 1613, ir eól dom III, 281.
knowing: fear fearach air ghaire I, 295.

knowledge: (from—) mar fé a n-aithne atá mé fgríob I, 659; eol I, 1613, III, 281.

Lad · ptócach I, 1052.
lady: bantighearna I, 69.
laid: (am—) go rínteap mé I, 57.
laity: i dtuaith I, 470.
lament: caoinim I, 1437, III, 460; ceard éagnach II, 521.
lamenting: éagnach I, 215; i n-éagcaoin oirt-fa III, 67.
lamp: lóchrann I, 875.
landowners: luchd feapann III, 362.
lash: lapgad III, 339.
lasting: go mbu buan é I, 148, 246, buanach I, 245.
late: ceann deireannach don Domhnach II, 106.
Latinist: laidneach C78.
laugh: gáire III, 285; laughter: gáirí II, 371 (pl.).
lavish: bí frar I, 1565; cf. I, 242.
lawful: dligheamhail II, 423.
lazy-bones: leadaire buidhe II, 130; fgraipte I, No. 51, Notes, p. 303.
lead: (—astray) a mearaigh gach cúige I, 975.
leader: ceannfort I, 86, 150; ceann feadhna III, 351; ceannaire III, 170; léidéir I, 1284; (pinnacle) bár-flat 161; gurab í cionaidhe ban fáil í I, 196; craobh mhullaigh II, 574.
leading: (rank) fuair threire 7 céim III, 343.
league: dpl. léigibh I, 377.
learning: léigheann I, 242, 1526.
lease: leur III, 264.
leave: dhágaibh mo chroidhe-fa dubh I, 36, dhágaibh mé caithe chíon III, 469, d'fhágfainn claoidhte III, 338.
leavings: fuigheall I, 406.
lessen: laghdaigh I, 554.
lest: air faitchíos go mbéinn.
let · (—alone) léigim dó-fan I, 106; I, 1180; v. p. 95.
liberally: lionfadh cairt go frar I, 242.
lie: go dtug rí éitheach II, 125; cf. II, 31, 85.
life: ina beo I, 5; náimh aoibhinn an faoghal dom III, 604.
light: an choinneall I, 1384, (reflected—) dá ndeallraidh I, 1340; (—of day) bán an lae II, 128; (holy—) an lóchrann naoim I, 875; (—and shade) loinnir; mur fgáile an jór' I, 1574.
like (v.): níorbh áin léith III, 264; go mb'aithe liom thráth I, 1576, I, 1486, dob aithigh liom III, 384, (—most) nach mear liom thú III, 526. Cf. desire.
like: (one—) a fathail ní leur dam I, 42; 50; 1361; (match) mac-fathail I, 263; mo leithidhe I, 794.
liking: faor-thaitneamh II, 230.
lily: lile I, 11, 231.
lion: ard-leomhan I, 661.
literature: éigfe 7 ealadhain I, 1559.
live: mairfeann II, 532. Cf. I, 350, II, 48; (long—) go míle mairidh III, 578, go maire tú faoghlach flán I, 151, go faoghluighe Dia é I, 1264; (—on) dílleachtaí thigheacht i dtír air gach lá I, 1120.
loafer: leadaire II, 130; cleathaire I, 1054.
loafing: (vagabondage) cleathairfeacht I, 1035.
lock: (of hair) dlaoi, ir gach dlaoi bhreagh II, 215, gpl. I, 556, 953, 1401; dual I, 1305; II, 555, III, 39; orla I, 370, II, 137.
lodgings: lóistín I, 65.
long: fé bhladhain mhóir II, 490, (—lived) bhladhnach I, 1170, faoghalach I, 134, 151, fada faoghalach I, 775; (distant) throm-chian I, 222.
longs for: a' dúil leis I, 1582.
look: bheachnuigh I, 736; dearc I, 1458; (—out) faire, faire C23; cuagad I, 364.
loom: g. an treoil II, 139.
loop: lúb I, 23, pl. lúba II, 124.
lose: tá an péim fo uainn C14.
loth: bí leisg orri III, 619.
loud-voiced (?): ir gártha an chuideacht I, 154, leg. gairtha.
love: (1) gradh I, 7, 138, 1397; gean I, 700; (2) gean Dé

orm go dtéigfead a ndligead III, 534; (3) an cumann a tug Déirbhre do Maoire I, 1447; (4) a gaoil na bfear éadtaċ I, 1405; (beloved) a ċumann geal 'ra gcrádh I, 1488; a ċuirle I, 197; a téagmar I, 197; ruan do ċuim II, 327; (true—) mo ċéad fearc I, 1543; do neoghrádh II, 380; III, 105; leannán II, 333; annracht I, 21; fearc 7 ruain mo ċléibh tú I, 1507.

love (v.): go bfuil mé i ngrádh leat I, 1396, tá grádh ag Mac Dé orm I, 1453. Cf. II, 569; tuitim i ngrádh le II, 533; a bfuil mo gean ort II, 102; tug mé go hóg mo gean duit II, 253; grádh mo ċraoibhe an pheabaire I, 78. v. beloved.

love artifice: go gcuirfinn-se mo ċluain i gcéill do III, 607.

lover: leannán II, 333.

loving: cailín báidheaċ I, 580; muirneaċ II, 182.

love-making: fuirmeaċt ċailín C95; go raibh mé a' bhéagadh grádh mo ċroidhe III, 411. Cf. I, 295, 398, 1402, III, 400.

lower: ní íseóċainn I, 1408.

luck: áth (= ádh) I, 172, etc.; (good—) réan ort 7 ádh I, 334; raogal fada aige le réan C81; táinte ronair air, ádh 7 einneaċ air I, 173.

lucky: ádhmar I, 65; áthmhuil I, 22, 30.

lump: 'na mheall carta II, 40.

lurch: fágfa mé na Máirí . . . 'na gciar-chuaċfaill III, 31.

lust: an-toil an traogail II, 283. Cf. beir an-toil don grádh Love Songs.

lustrous: air hallaí gléigeala I, 1547.

luxuriant: (—hair) na gcraeb-folt I, 575.

Mad: air buile I, 129, 717; go ndeaċaidh an raogal air mire I, 1259. Cf. I, 130.

madman: geilt I, 16.

makes: (causes) gor' ní dom thráth I, 273; (—black white) dá ndéanainn duibh don mbán II, 503; (—a choice) dóigh tú roghain tharm III, 22; (—friends) má 'ní tú cumann le duine I, 1441; (—lasting) go mbuanaigh Mac Dé raogalach flán iad I, 624; (—love) dá bhréagadh I, 398; I, 295, III, 400; (—known) fíor-chur mo fhéal i n-iúl di III, 623; (—journey, a pilgrimage) chug mé an cúrsa I, 1391; (—resound) bainfinn géimneaċ ar; (—resplendent) cur dealradh air . . . . I, 1233; (—surrender) bain géilleadh I, 724; (—for) tarmaing air III, 315; (—understand), v. make known; v. leave.

maid: ainnir I, 277; (old—) ní áirighim naċad raċadh ó chríċ I, 549.

maiden: ainnir; g. na bruinnill' II, 545. Cf. II, 550; (beautiful—) an ghaoileann óg I, 1537.

maintain: ċoinnigear a' trúghadh . . . air fágail I, 1301; a' cumann . . . a congbáil I, 1442.

majestic: mórga I, 427.

malt: g. bracha III, 42.

mankind: fíol Chuba I, 578.

manner: (way) mealadhain III, 367; i n-éan mhodh mholaim é I, 652; (after the—) a nór blá II, 168; an gléas a mbím I, 1381, III, 272. Cf. II, 63. v. address, *and* cf. planda . . . ir áille gnaoi I, 1554.

mannerly: béasaċ I, 274; módhail I, 333, 871; mánla I, 17. Cf. modest, refined.

many: a'r a liaċtaí óig-bean III, 455. Cf. I, 634, 685, 1137, 1428, 1535.

March: an Márta III, 131.

marching: aig márthail aige I, 607.

mare: pl. lárracha I, 671.

mark: (shilling) marc C45.

marsh: corrach 7 boghach III, 464.

mat: cáiteóg II, 23.

match: fáiċ fiogh na fhraine II, 191. Cf. I, 287; (—for) macfhaoil I, 263.

mate : cómle I, 792, etc.
may ; v. might.
maximum : (—speed) ma fean-fut I, 692. Cf. do fean-ualac.
meal-time : i n-aimfir fgime I, 1091.
mean : duatac II, 582.
meanness : (gan) táife I, 1231.
means : maoin I, 49 ; (scope) air beagán fáglaif I, 1067.
measure : da dtigead liom féin do céimniú i gceaft I, 1575.
measure : (vessel) meadhaca (pl.) II, 5.
meet : (1) cia carfaidhe oirm I, 1312, dá gcartaí dhi mé I, 1423 ; (2) buailead oirm í I, 1490 ; (3) teacht ina dáil I, 100.
melancholy : (in—) fá lionndubh II, 540 ; tig lionndubh oirm I, 1328 ; tá mo lionn-dubh fe n-ól II, 256.
mention : nuair a cluinim tú dod' luaidh III, 38. Cf. I, 92, 993, 1205, III, 38 ; (not to—) ní áifigim I, 146, II, 539.
mention : (description) tráchd I, 330, etc.
merry : id' dhéidh-fi ní fhéadaim a beith fúgach I, 1012. Cf. I, 146, 355, 611, 1172 ; fir fúgach' I, 644 ; fíon go meidhreach I, 1548. Cf. III, 309 ; (making—) bíonn a' laogh a' fúgaóil I, 1077.
messenger : teachta II, 241 ; teachtaire.
methinks : dair liom I, 356 ; I, 1220.
method ; v. order.
midriff : dpl. fá do fcairteach' I, 928.
mien : méin II, 554 ; (of good—) méanmhar I, 430.
might : dá dtagadh dó air fail I, 1617.
migration : i n-imirce luath na bealtaine I, 548.
mild : réimh I, 586, 1573 ; ráimh I, 1226 ; ceanfa I, 574 ; (—voiced) ráimh-ghlórtha II, 158.
mind : (do mo) cáilidh I, 1239 ; aigneadh I, 111 ; intinn I, 1519 II, 3 ; 1.
mindful : cuimheach C76.
mirror : (—of divinity) fgathán diadha II, 194.
miserable specimen : fíorfhiach mná dona III, 463.
mishap : m'anacair ghéar I, 1452.
misled : gur mheasa tú.
mix : fíon ⁊ mil dá fuadhadh II, 645.
moaning : éagcaoin III, 67.
modest : mná mánla I, 792 ; a fhúil bhreágh mhórail I, 333 ; a ghnúis geal náireach I, 373.
moisten : d'fliuchainn do bhéal II, 74. Cf. II, 89.
moor : d. eanaigh III, 457 ; móinín III, 489, pl. móinte III, 203. Cf. mountain.
morass : corrraigh II, 203.
more (the . . . the better) : dá mhéid a dtaithighe bu mhóide a fhéir I, 917.
motion : (in—) air ghluais I, 98 ; (rapid—) fuad III, 434.
mountain : pl. fléibhtí I, 434.
move : (1) ghluaiteann I, 230, go nghluaiseann allar mo chuim III, 38 ; (2) airtheagh fá mo dhéin I, 1579 ; (3) dhuid amach I, 1571 ; (4) —to and fro : a' bogadhaigh III, 143 ; (5) (—noiselessly) éalaighim, q.v.
mud : g. lathaighe I, 1106.
music : pl. ceolta I, 323, 428, 1099, 1546, II, 395 ; ceilidhe in do ghlór I, 930. Cf. I, 446.
musical : ceolmhar I, 333, III, 55.
musicians : raoithe ceoil II, 119 ; luchd ceoil.

Naggin : naigín I, 920.
nap : (of sleep) ní bhfuighe mé támh nó fuan I, 1207. Cf. I, 1131.
narrow : bhaoithe ghanna III, 428.
nation : náidhiún I, 28.
natural : (inherent) duail I, 97, 430, 1552, nach duail di I, 10 ; mar bu dúthach I, 1343, ní dúthaighe don lacha fnámh ar an toinn I, 1648.
near : dob' fhogus I, 815, bhfogus dó I, 970 ; dá ngar I, 110.
nearing : ais ionnsaighe na dtulach a III, 167.
neck : bhráighe I, 24, 1157 ; faoi do cheann II, 109.

necd : earbuiò dítim C44 ; v. want.
net : ní gabfar inna lion mé III, 258.
nice : buiò láè an fróiṁ III, 107.
niggardliness : cnáiòteaèt I, 1462.
nobility : uaisle I, 329.
noble : (deed) áṁ i ngníoṁ I, 1552.
nobody else : do ṁalaiṁ ní déanfad II, 604.
noise : (—in cars) tuṁranaèt in do éluara I, 931.
nook : i nglacán gaè fléibe II, 398 : arcaiò.
notch : poll air a feiṁb III, 160.
notice : ní bneaènóèa mé fa caob a mbéiò tú II, 249.
nourish : d'ail 7 d'altrom mé II, 34.
nurse : bean altraṁ III, 16.
nuts : cna I, 1389, II, 445, cnó I, 1064, III, 286.

Oaken : daraèa III, 169.
oath : mionna I, 1140.
of : féarda air fíon a'r air beóir III, 535.
offer : (—prayers) déantar an umnuige duit I, 1450 ; tairg tú mo fóraò III, 32.
offspring : fliocht I, 416 ; v. race.
old age : ó leanb go léire II, 415.
on : fá barr na gcnaob III, 104, faoi barraib na dtuṁ II, 346 ; cnáid buide i mbarr cnaob II, 445.
once : trá I, 122.
open doors : doirse léiò I, 1092.
opportune : ar fail III, 236.
opportunity : an fail I, 365 ; dá dtagad dó air fail I, 1617 ; uain I, 251.
oppression : g. leatruiṁ I, 1373.
oracle : (local) gnáth é deir ollaṁ na háite I, 635.
orchard : níl mear air abal-'nirt gáirdín III, 321.
ordain : i gcéim dár ordaigeaò I, 470.
order : óṁ I, 100 ; (law and—) éag fuan 7 neaèt don náirúin I, 1568.
order : horduigeaò I, 325 ; I, 414 (: reol).
organ : na horgáin II, 325, 341, argáin II, 406.
originate : mar cuireaò túr air I, 1276 ; ó túraigeaò an díle I, [1018].
ornament (v.) : (—with) fite d'airgeaò I, 669.
ornament : áilleán II, 539, III, 329 ; gréagán I, 557. Cf. áilleacán leiṁ I, 398 ; (—for hair) fleasga don ór I, 227.
orphan : air dílleaètaiḃ I, 1375 ; I, 1535 ; C50.
ought : an té ar cóir dó-ran é III, 453.
outlined : tarraigte ré sgáinní den buide-fhóil I, 670.

Packed : im go teannta III, 561 ; dlúth ib.
pain : (1) pian *passim* ; (2) dóiè in do gaile I, 933 ; (3) arrainn III, 595, pl. arrainneaèa II, 92.
pair : (yoked—) cáraoid móir bad III, 253.
palm : ir aige tá'n cnaoḃ III, 578 ; ir tú teag tseire air I, 375.
pangs : arrainneaèa báir II, 92.
panic : tá n-imigin un sgaoil I, 741 ; d'imig ri un sgaoil uaiṁ III, 358.
particle : iotaò II, 563.
partial ; v. partly.
partly : beg-lán doṁ II, 38 ; cf. tá beg-fuarlaè ran aḃainn.
partnership : ríol i bráirt III, 212, dul i bráirt III, 176. Cf. coṁar, co-operation.
party : (—of friends) cóirir (sic leg.) I, 157 ; dáiṁ I, 98.
pass : go reaèdaò I, 735.
passion : laraò an géar-ghráiò I, 1382 ; tá mo ghráò géar go héag leat I, 1456.
pasture : (green) mínleaè II, 434, III, 61 ; cimín.
pay : (—a visit) cuairt úd a éagar I, 1429 ; do díolfad I, 492 ; íoc *passim*.
peace be with you : síoèán air dtúr ort I, 175. Cf. 187.
peaceful : síoèaṁail (?) I, 822.
pencilled : a mala èaol tá tarraingte I, 1463. Cf. a mala ghann mar sgríḃ rinn Love Songs ; v. narrow.

penetrate : nuaip a ċéaṙ an ṙuaċt . . . ṙṁṫ I, 692.
perfect : ȝṁuiṙḋe ȝan ṙmál I, 339.
perfume : ceó mealа I, 48.
period : (time) i ṫṫaca an ṁeoḋain oiṙḋe I, 125.
perjure : aṙ mo ṁionna ní ḋéanṙaṫ bṁéaȝ I, 1140.
permit : ṫá bṙáȝainn ó m'innṫleaċt C74. v. allow.
physician : liaiȝ I, 374, 1476.
pick : ṙiop-ṙméaṙ ṫoṁ ṙuil áiṁ ḋ III, 341 ; cṁaoḃ na bṙeaṙ mánla III, 347.
pick : (—pockets) ṙlaiṫeaḋ II, 7.
pierce : ṫollur I, 938 ; mo ṫollaḋ ȝo héaȝ C37.
pile up : ṙneaċṫa ṫá ėaṙnaḋ II, 56, 436, I, 1466.
pining : aȝ ṫéanaṁ lionnṫuḃ II, 568.
pious : cṁáṙaċ I, 93, 373.
pitiful case : naċ mṙe an ṫṁuaȝ-ṁuiṙe II, 533 ; naċ í an ṫṁuaȝ I, 1535 ; v. casc.
place : ionaḋ I, 154 : (—losc) ṫá an ṁéim ṙo uainn C14.
place : maṙ leaȝa ṫú I, 444 ; (—under protection) cuiṙim ṫo ėuimṙiȝe aiṙ ṫia II, 565 ; (—no confidence in) cuiṙim eúl mo láime le cumann ȝeaṙṙ ban Éireann I, 795.
plain : maċaire I, 77, etc.
plait : ṫual I, 555, 953 ; v. lock.
plan : iṙ ṙeaṙṙ an ėiall ṫam ṫṁall ṫá taiṫiȝ I, 858.
plan : (arrange) níl eóiṙ, níl ceaṙt ṫáṙ óṙḋaiȝ bean I, 369 ; v. plot.
platcau : pl. -ṫulaċa III, 167.
play : (cards) imiṙȝim III, 366 ; (music) ṙinnim I, 1370. Cf. I, 9, 323, 396, 211, 1428 ; III, 121, 357, 407, etc.
play-boy : ṫṙaṙaiȝe II, 129.
pleasant : (—voiced) ṙáin-ȝlóiṫċa II, 158.
pleasantry : ṙuaiṙceaṙ ȝṁnn I, 1057 ; ṙúȝṙaḋ I, 1587 ; a' ṙúȝṙaḋ aiṙ a nóṙ ċéaṫna II, 486.
pleased : ṁíneaṫaċ.
pleasing : ṙeóiṫ aiṙ biṫ iṙ taiṫneaṁaiȝ I, 191.
pleasures : na ṙó I, 566 ; v. fun.
pledged : (—to) ná ṫuiȝ-ṙa naċ bṙuil mé i nȝeall oiṙṫ I, 1498.
plot : (arrange) beaṙṫuȝaḋ na ṙóile II, 439.
ploughing : ṫṙcaḃaḋ III, 186, 360.
ploughshare : ṙoc III, 202.
plume : (—themselves) a' ṁaċaḋ a ȝcleiṫeaċ II, 13.
plunder : ṙlaṫaḋ I, 787, ṁáṫaḋ (?) I, 1451.
plunderers : ṙȝiuoṙṫóiṁí I, 411.
poet : d. ṙiliḋ I, 22 ; I, 1234.
polite : ṙṙéiṁ-bean ṁúiṁṫe I, 614. Cf. iṁṫeoiltc I, 373.
popular : (—universally) ṫá ȝean ɫ ȝṁáḋ an ṫṙaoȝail aiṙ I, 149 ; iṙ ionṁuin leiṙ an ṫṙaoȝal é I, 241.
poor (the) : boċta III, 317.
possession : aiṙ mo láiṁ ḃéaṙ ṫú III, 46.
possible (as—) ; v. extreme.
power : i ȝcumuṙ méaṙ I, 1144.
powerful : neaṙṫmaṙ I, 1147 ; éiṙeaċṫaċ I, 828, 830, 1007 ; cumuṙaċ ; ceannaṙaċ III, 83.
practical : ṙeaṙ ṙoȝanta III, 25.
pray : (—to) ȝuiḃim-ṙe naoṁ labṙáṙ I, 1425 ; ní ȝuiṫċ mé aḃṙuaḋ I, 255.
prayer : ṫéantaṙ an uṁuiȝe ḋuiṫ I, 1450.
precision : ȝuṙ binn beaċt, ȝṁnn ceaṙt a ėanaṙ ṙí ȝaċ ceol I, 579.
prefer : b'aiṫíȝ leiṙ III, 568.
presence : ȝan ṫuiṁe ṫáṙ ȝcóiṙ I, 511. Cf. II, 348.
preserve : a ėuiṁṫeaċ I, 1010.
pressing : (—towards) ṫá ṫeannaḋ liom III, 606. Cf. I, 142.
pretence : cuṙ i ȝcéill I, 1235.
pretty : caiṫín ṫeaṙ ṙȝiaṁaċ I, 1293.
prevent : ċoiṙȝ ṫú I, 686.
prey on : ní ėuiṙṙiṫ ṙuaċt oiṙṫ I, [944] ; ȝoilleaḋ aiṙ.
pride of : baṙṙ-ṙlaṫ Ȝaiḋeal ó I, 161. v. flower.
prince : an aiṫ-ṙlaiṫ I, 146, 776, 1265, 1536.
princely : ṙlaiṫeaṁail I, 147, 1092.
prison : i nȝóiḃeann II, 420, 449, 462 ; i bṙiṫiṙún II, 453.
prisoners : luċt ȝóiḃinn III, 00.
privately : ṫ'óiṙ íṙeal I, 515.

prize : ꝑéiꝛín I, 525, III, 294. Cf. I, 203, 998 ; (—for beauty) baꝛꝛ bꝛeáċꝺa II, 94 ; ꝑuaiꝛ ꝛí cꝛeiꝛꝺe aiꝛ I, 1087 ; cꝛaoꝺ:
produce : (make available) a ȝcuꝛ aiꝛ ꝑáil III, 494.
professor : ollaṁ I, 13, 663.
proficient : cócaiꝛí cꝛéiꝺeaċ I, 386.
promise : ȝeallaṁain II, 125.
proof : cꝛuiꝺuȝaꝺ I, 816.
proportioned : (—limbs) ȝaċ ball ꝺi ꝺeaċꝺ ꝛé ċéile I, 280.
protect : ȝo ȝcuṁꝺaiȝ II, 196. Cf. I, 1010, etc.
protection : cuṁꝺaċ I, 367, 1331 ; coimiꝛꝺe II, 454 ; ꝑó coimiꝛꝺe I, 1331 ; ꝑó ꝺíꝺean I, 1426. Cf. ꝺíꝺean ón bꝛeaꝛꝺainn II, [344].
protector : cꝛaoꝺ ꝺíꝺeana mo ċloinne III, 35 ; aꝛ ȝcꝛaoꝺ ꝺíꝺin III, 358.
proud : buaċaċ II, 180 ; buiċ ꝺíomaꝛaċa I, 490 ; maiȝꝺean uaillig III, 548 ; ón aiꝺ-ꝑuil onóꝛaċ ; (—of) ꝛíṁeaꝺaċ aꝛ. Cf. II, 159.
proximity : ꝺáꝛ ngaoꝺaꝛ I, 272 ; III, 406.
prudent : maoꝛȝa II, 216.
public-house : ꝺeaċ leanna ꝛeaca III, 234 ; III, 197.
" pull " : boȝ-ꝺaꝛꝛaing I, 928.
pure bright : ȝléiȝeal I, 1412.
put on : (—smartly) ꝑáiꝛȝ oꝛꝺ ꝺo bꝛíꝛꝺe I, 926.
put : (—to death) léꝛ báꝛuiȝeaꝺ II, 538 ; (—to flight) ċuaiꝺ ċeiꝺeaṁ aiꝛ Ꝺꝛuan III, 157.

Quaff : caiꝺ ꝺuꝛa an ꝛȝála ꝛin ꝛuaꝛ in ꝺo ꝛȝóiȝ II, 22.
quagmire : boȝaċ I, 87.
qualities : (good—) cꝛéaꝺꝛa I, 28, etc. ; adj. cꝛéiꝺeaċ I, 76, etc.
quarrel : (tiff) ꝺ'ꝑiaꝺꝛán I, 191 ; impeaꝛ I, 465 ; v. row.
queenly : (—woman) ꝛꝺuaiꝺ-ꝺean II, 181.
quench : (—thirst) a ċoiꝛȝꝺeaꝛ ȝaċ íoꝺa I, 929.
queer : aiꝛꝺeaċ I, 1130.
quiet : ꝛuaiṁneaċ II, 189 ; ꝑáiṁ I, 1206 ; ꝛiꝺeoilꝺe.
quill : a cuiꝺ cleiꝺiú I, 1364. Cf. II, 13.

Race : (1) ꝛliocꝺ I, 416, ꝺo ꝑꝛéiṁ-ꝛliocꝺ I, 1300 ; (2) ꝛíol Néill I, 1248, ꝛíol ȝCcín I, 1344. Cf. I, 1248, 1435 ; (3) (human—) a' cineaꝺ ꝺaonna I, 1439. ꝑóꝛ II, 135. v. stock.
radiance : lonnꝛaꝺ na h-áilne I, 1251 ; v. splendour.
radiant ; v. lustrous.
" ragging " : cíoꝛꝛaꝺ colȝaċ III, 155.
rainbow : ꝛꝺuaȝ II, 263.
raise : (—price) ꝺóiȝ ꝺaoiꝛꝛe ꝛan eoꝛꝛna I, 411.
rallying point : báiꝛe conaiꝛꝺe é I, 160.
rank : an céim I, 379.
rapidity : (rapid motion) ȝluaiꝛ ȝan ꝛꝑáꝛ le ꝑúaꝺ maꝛ táim III, 434 ; ina ꝛean-ꝛiꝺ I, 692.
rash : ꝺuꝛcaṁaċ III, 362 ; v. extravagant.
raspberry : ꝛuȝ cꝛaoꝺ III, 586.
rattling off : ꝛꝺácaꝺ ceóil III, 198.
raucous ; v. harsh.
really good : (múinꝺe, maiꝛeaċ) ꝛaċaṁail I, 356.
reaper : ꝛeaꝛ coꝛꝛáin III, 84.
rear : an áiꝺ aiȝ aiꝛ hoileaꝺ mé I, 1066. Cf. III, 15.
reason : (1) ꝑá I, 596, III, 75, 436 ; (2) ȝo mb' aꝺbaꝛ bꝛóꝺ ꝺuiꝺ III, 24, ꝑán aꝺbaꝛ a ꝺ'ꝑaȝaiꝺ mo ėꝛoiꝺe-ꝛa ꝺuꝺ I, 36 ; (3) maꝛ naċ ꝺtáinic mo ėiall II, 507.
recess : i ngꝛlacán ȝaċ ꝛléiꝺe II, 398 ; v. nook.
recite : ȝabann ꝛé ꝺán II, 142.
reclining : claon I, 47.
recognized : ꝺe láṫaiꝛ an ꝺꝛaoȝail 'ꝛ i n-uȝꝺaꝛ III, 265.
recompensed : aꝛ ꝛúil ȝo mbéinn léiꝺ cúiꝺeaċ III, 263. Cf. III, 427, I, 648.
reconciliation : an ꝑéiꝺꝺeaċ I, 181.
record : ꝺꝛáċꝺaiȝim é I, 1269.
red : (cheeks) ȝꝛíꝛ-leaca I, 225 ; v. ruddy.
redeem : ꝛuaꝛȝail II, 638.
refined : ꝺꝛáiꝺ-ꝺean ṁóꝺṁaꝛ I, 959 ; v. cultured.
reflexion : ꝺealꝛaꝺ I, 47.
refuse : ná ꝺiúlꝺaiȝ II, 530. Cf. II, 573.

refusing : a béilín péuntaċ II, 217.
regard : (—for) ṙṗéiṙ I, 7 ; ba ṁaiṫ mo ḋúil i ṙeé na n-uḃall I, 1392. Cf. bí leaṫ-báiṫ aġam leiṙ.
regret : ṗé mo léan do báṙ II, 66.
relative : pl. cáiṁde ġaoil I, 1562 ; ġaol, I, 529, ġaolta I, 1407 ; (female—) ṙúṙ beaġ Maoiṙe II, 183. Cf. I, 1561.
relentlessy : a ċlaoiṫ ġo ġéaṙ mo ċroiḋe II, 401.
reliable : comp. bu ṙeaṙṁaiġe I, 1438.
relief : béaṙṗaḋ ṗaoṫuġaḋ do luċt ġalaiṙ I, 225. Cf. respite.
relieve : (thirst) ṙġaoilċaṙ taṙt I, 1264, ṙeaṙ léṙ ṙġaoilteaṙ ġaṙṙaiṫ I, 239.
rely ; v. self-reliant.
remain : (—faithful) d'ṗanṗaḋ aiṙ a' nġṙáḋ ṫíṙeaċ II, 516.
remove : aiṙtṙiġ ṗá mo ḋéin I, 1579 ; v. move.
rend : aṫá mo ċroiḋe ḋá ṙtiallaḋ I, 1477.
rencge : (at cards) ceilim III, 366.
rent : cíṙ na ṗéilċ C36.
repentant : iṙ aiṫṙeaċ mé I, 1429.
repute : ṗuaiṙ ṗáiṙ-ċliú I, 1523. Cf. I, 658, 888, 1391, III, 559, etc.
require : iṙ einnte náṙ ṁóṙ ḋóiḃ III, 137.
resemble : ġo mbu ṙaṁail dam inné II, 300.
reside : iṙ aiṙ a' ġcuan . . . a ċoṁnuiġeaṙ I, 192.
residence : áṁuṙ I, 80, 980, III, 592.
resound : (make—) baiṁṗinn ġéimneaċ aṙ II, 73.
resources : ġo hacṗuinneaċ I, 1308 ; v. means.
respect : ṗuaiṙ céim ó I, 1143, 1284 ; ġan ṁoṫ, ġan uṁṁaim, ġan ṁeaṙ I, 1083.
respectable : ġcanaṁuil I, 1155.
respite : ṁo-ċumaoin ṗaoiltc I, 1136; (intermission) ré laṙġaḋ ġan ṗaoiṙeaḋ luċt ḃéaṁla III, 339 ; ṗaoṫuġaḋ I, 225.
resplendent : cuiṙ dealṙaḋ I, 1233.
rest : ġán ṙġíṙte, ġan ċoṁnuiḋe I, 1024.
restraint (?) : ġan ṗaṙġaḋ ḋá ġcéill III, 324.
restrain : ṗeaṙ ṁaċta luċt cuṁaċta III, 318.
return : (—to) ṗillṗeaḋ aiṙ an calaḋain ċéadna III, 391 ; aṙ ṗilleaḋ ḋaṁ-ṙa I, 1293.
revolution : ól dá ḋéanaṁ 'ṙ an ṗaoġal dá ċáṙnaḋ II, 394.
rich men : buic I, 490 ; v. snobs.
rick : aiṙ cruaċ III, 87.
right : (by—) ó ċcaṙt I, 1552.
right ous : gpl. na bṗíṁéan I, 651.
ring : gpl. na bṗáinní I, 422, etc.
ringlet : na bṗáinneaċ I, 509, na mbaċall páinneaċ I, 534. Cf. I, 453, 785, 1211.
ringleted : páinneaċ I, 5, 335 ; dualaċ II, 188, III, 597, etc. ; g. an ċúil ċṙaoḃaiġ I, 618, 1403 ; na ġcuaċ I, 556.
ripen : náṙ aṙaiġ mo ċiall II, 507 (Notes, p. 230).
roar : iṙ aiṙde ṙġal uaiḋ I, 1046.
roaring : búiṙeaḋ I, 1078.
rogue : iṙ ġaḋaiḋe é an báṙ I, 697.
roguish : iṙ meaḃlaċ a púilc 7 a ġáiṙe III, 285.
roll : (of hair) na ġcoṙnín II, 473. Cf. I, 453, II, 211.
rolling ; v. waving.
'romancer' : a ṙtaṙaiġe na lúb II, 524.
root : ṙṁéaṁ ċúl léiṫ II, 227.
rope : (hay) buaṙaċ III, 120.
rosary-beads : paiṫṙín I, 921.
rose-tree : g. ṙṁ-ḋṙṙe I, 498.
" round " : cuaiṙt ṁóṙ do ḃaṫa III, 164.
row : i n-am bṙuiġne I, 1148 ; ṗeaṙ tóiġċe ṁacaiṁ I, 1616 ; cf. I, 1637.
ruddy : ġṙúṙ-ġṙuaiṫ I, 1419, ġṙúṙ-ḃéilín II, 158, 607.
ruin : cṙeaċ I, 55. Cf. III, 224, etc.
ruin : (v.) ċuiṙ tú le buaiṙeaḋ an ṫṙaoġail mé II, 291.
rustic : ṙleaṙġaċ I, 138.

Sac : ṙac I, 1054.
sad : ṙġeul duḃaċ C11. Cf. II, 343, 345, etc. ; duḃ-bṙónaċ (sic) II, 122 ; (—at heart) duḃ-ċroiḋeaċ I, 454.
saddles : gpl. diallaiḋeaċ' I, 670.

safe keeping : ı gcuṁtuḋ I, 367.
sage : (scholar) an craoı ſuaıṁc (sic) III, 580. Cf. I, 491, 988, 1206.
sake : (for— of) aṁ ſgáṫ.
salted : ſaıllte III, 560.
satin : buıḋe-ſıḋól I, 670.
save : (1) ráḃáıl ḋé aṁ I, 586. Cf. II, 455 ; (2) táṁḋuıġ mé II, 113. Cf. II, 41 ; (3) taḃaıṙ ón mbáṙ mé I, 1541.
scallion : ſgaıllıún (sic leg.) C29.
scarf : ſgaıṙṙ I, 372.
scattering : (spreading) ſṙṙéıḋeaḋ III, 441 ; ſgaṙṙaḋ I, 46, etc.
scene : (uproar) ná tóıġ conġáıṙ aıṙ uṁláṁ cúıṁte C99.
scholar : ollaṁ ; luċt léıġınn I, 988, 1526 ; v. sage.
scion : óġ-ġaṙ I, 351 ; an ċṙaoḃ I, 1371.
scolding : ſgoṁṁléaṙaċt I, 1034.
scope : ráġlaṙ. Cf. I, 1067 ; v. means.
scorched : toıteaṁṫa I, 352.
scourging : tá ſgıúṁaḋ, tá .. nġıeaḋaḋ I, 487.
scream ; v. groan.
seagull : ṙaoıllcán II, 636.
sear : to ġéaṙ-loıṙġ mo ċṙoıḋe II, 572.
searching for : ı dtóṁuıġeaċt eılte III, 57.
seasidc tourist : ráṁuıṁe I, 595.
secretly : ḋ'óıṙ ıṙcall I, 1483 ; II, 438.
sedate : maoıḋa I, 868, II, 216 ; (—woman) ſtáıḋ-ḃean I, 33.
sedge : ſcıṙġ I, 443.
see : (1) ġluaıṙınn doḋ' ṗéaċaınt I, 1417. Cf. I, 462, 615, 860, 966, 1023, 1378, 1601 ; (2) ċí ċú II, 382, 390. Cf. I, 818, 1348, go bṙeıcim I, 1037 ; (3) ní léaṙ ḋam an bealaċ III, 370. Cf. III, 380.
seem : (—good) naċ bṙaċṫaṙ ḋóıḃ cṙáċt I, 1235 ; maṙ 'ceıṙṙde do mo ċáılıḃ I, 1239.
self-reliant : a ḃuaċaıll, téıḋ aıṙ do ḋóċuṙ féın III, 450.
senses : céaḋṙaıḋ I, 1250, 1231, 1382.
sensible : céıllıḋ I, 74, cıallṁaṙ I, 415.
separate (adj.) : tá ceáḋ cúṙṙa ın gaċ ṙṙéaṁ ċúl léıṫ II, 227.
sept : aıcme I, 241, 547, 994, 1385.
serene ; v. tranquil.
serviceable : ṗeaṙ ṗoġanta III, 25.
set : (of chessmen, etc.) ṗuıṙeann I, 513, 1611, III, 482.
set : leagaḋ I, 8 ; (—about) go dtaıṙġṙeá na mílte ṗeaṙ a ċuṙ 'un báṙ II, 602. Cf. III, 32 ; (—one's heart on) ċuıṙ mé dúıl ı gcúl na lúḃ I, 971.
severe : ġéaṙ ; (—control) ġéaṙ-ṙmaċt C12 ; m'anacaıṙ ġéaṙ I, 1452.
shade : ſgáṫ I, 517.
shadow : níl aċt ſgáıle ḋíoṁ beo I, 1524 ; I, 539.
' shake-down ' bed : an trṙáıdeóġ II, 23.
shame : ní náṙ I, 1220.
shame (v.) : ıṙ cınnte go náıṙṙınn I, 1423 ; náıṁeoċaıḋ ṙí I, 855.
shamelessness : ḋíṫ náıṁe I, 33.
sharp : (bitter) m'anacaıṙ ġéuṙ I, 1452 ; (—toned) beul . . . ṗaoḃṙaċ I, 1532 ; (—witted) ṗeaṙ ıṙ ġṙınne ı gcéill 'ṙa dtuıġṙe I, 139.
shed : ḋóıṁtım ṗuıl mo ċṙoıḋe III, 277.
sheen : do ġné ɔ do ḋṙeaċ muṙ ſgáıle an ṁóṙ' I, 1574 ; lonnṙaḋ na h-áıṁe I, 1251.
shelter : aıṙ caṙḃuıḋ tíoṁ C44 ; aġ ḋéanaṁ ṗaṙġaıḋ III, 43.
Sherry wine : ṙíon Spáınneaċ I, 1313.
shield : na ſgıaċ bṙıcc II, 384.
shifting : a' boġaḋaıġ III, 143.
shining : a' ġṙıan a' laṙaḋ ṗuaṙ leıṙ II, 176 ; ṁé dealṙaḋ I, 521 ; dealṙaċ I, 501 ; ṙoıll-ṙcaċ II, 184 ; taıṫneaṁ I, 218. Cf. I, 194 ; v. sparkling.
shivering : aıṙ ċṙeaċaḋ le ṗuaċt I, 1367.
shoal : (large number) ſgaoṫ I, 349.
shoes : (horse-) ċṙuıḋṫe I, 669.
shorten : ġıoṙṙaıġ ṙí . . . aıṙ mo laeṫıḃ III, 599.
shout : ıṙ aıṙṫe ſgal uaıḋ I, 1046 ; na ġáıṫa I, 1204.
shovel : g. ṙluaıṙde III, 29.
show : ġan a ṙoıllṙıú ḋuıṫ I, 1449.

shower: fliaṡa I, 1394; tṡom-ċeaṫa II, 183.
showering: (eloquence) fṡaṙaċ I, 1532.
showy: a Manṙaí ṙéaċaċ II, 664.
shriek: ṙgal I, 1046; ṙgṙeaṫ I, 1319.
shroud: ṡlaiṙ-léine I, 58.
shun: ṫéiṡ mé luċt béaṙla II, 47.
sick: lan-ṫṙeóiṫe II, 519.
sickle: coṙṙán III, 84.
sighing: oṙnaiġiḋ III, 611, 352, II, 107, 251. Cf. I, 1595.
sight: náṙ ṫṙeáġ an t-aeṙ é I, 819; ġan ṁaṫaiṙe in mo ṙúil ná léaṙġuṙ II, 470, cf. I, 1430.
signature: ṙgṙíoḃaṫ ṙó ṫo láṁ III, 614, ġo ṫtuġ mé ṫi ṙgṙíoḃṫa ṙaoi mo láṁ II, 363.
silly ass: ceolán-ġan ḃṙiġ III, 282
siren; v. bittern.
skeins: ṙgáinní I, 372, 670, 1251; (adj.) ṙcáinteaċ III, 47; clannóġaċ I, 501.
skilfully: le ṙtuaim III, 220.
skin: cṙaiccann II, 126; 28; (poet.) cneaṙ II, 176.
slake: ċoiṙġṙeaṙ I, 929.
slavish: (—churl) a ṙgláḃuiṫe ḃoṫaiġ I, 1320.
sleep: ní ḃṙuiġe mé táṁ nó ṙuan I, 1207; ċoṫluiġinn III, 610. Cf. I, 1130, III, 622.
slender: iṙ ṙeaṅ ṙingil a cum I, 811; a malaiġ ċaol I, 1463; ṫo ḃṙaoiṫe ġanna III, 428.
sloe: áiṙní I, 1324.
smiter: ṙiollaiṙe ṙáṙta I, 481.
smooth: ġuṙ ṙoineanta tláiṫ a ǵaṫan II, 307.
smothered: múċta I, 182.
snobs: buic ṫíomaṙaċ I, 490.
snout: ċuiṙ ṙmuit aiṙ ġo leoṙ I, 505.
snow: ṙncaċta na haon oiṫ' I, 1494.
sociable: cuiṫcaċtaṁuil I, 76.
sod: ṙgṙaiṫ III, 126.
soft: (silky) na mbaċall buiṫe taiṙ I, 785, 905.
solid: cṙuaiṫ-leac ṫaiġean I, 1432.
solitude: a'ṙ mé i n-uaiġneaṙ III, 497.
soot: ṙúiġe III, 267.
sorrow: aṁṁiṙ óṡ ġan ċian I, 1641; ṙaoi ḃṙón I, 1525.
sorry: (plight) i n-ǵaġṙuṫ III, 73; buṫ ṁóṙ an ḃṙón leo II, 432.
sound: ġuṫ an aon uiṁ II, 451; ḃaṁpinn ġéimneaċ aṙ leaċ II, 73.
spade: láiġe III, 29, 84; ṙṙáṫ III, 440; III, 29.
Spaniard: Spáinn-ṙeaṙ I, 72.
sparkling: ṫṙiṫle I, 11, 1158, 1203; 1209; g. ṫṙiṫleann I, 279; gpl. ṫṙiṫlí I, 1609.
spent: caiṫean boċt ṙcaiṫe I, 1025.
spirit: ciṙiġiṫ a n-aiġneaṫ I, 111.
spirited: aiġeantaċ I, 651, 846.
spite: (in—of) ṫ' innċóin I, 672, ṫo neaṁ-ṫeoiṁ II, 582; (ill-nature) ṙṙíṫ III, 613.
splendid: an ṙéaṙla maiṙeaċ leinḃ I, 231.
splendour: caiṫeaṫ ṫá ṫtṙuan ṫá nṫeallṁaṫ I, 1340; lonnṁaṫ I, 1251.
sponging: ṙtuċaiṁeaċt I, 1035.
sport: (pastime) ṙṙóiṁt I, 1415, I, 322, 1283, 1581.
spouse: nuaċaṙ I, 1003.
sprite: ṙíoṙṙaċ mná III, 463.
squeeze: ṙáiṙġṫe I, 58, 1398.
squirt: ṙgáṙṫuṙ II, 97.
stack: ṙtáċa III, 87; cṙuaċ.
stalwart: (a—) ṙṙalṙaiṁe I, 137. v. strapping, vigorous, smiter.
start: (—out) ṫóiġeaṙ mo ṙeolta aṙ imeaċt II, 146.
state: naċ tṙuaġ a h-áṫḃaṙ I, 1366; (new—) nuaiṫeaċt I, 1274.
steadfast: bu ṙeaṙṁaiġe I, 1438; bí ṫíliṙ ⁊ ṫaiṁġean II, 326.
steady: ṫo ċuiṫ eaċṁaiṫ bṙeáġ móṁaṙ I, 1329; (—eyes) ṁġiṁ ṙéiṫ I, 810.
steward: ṙtíoḃaṙṫ I, 245.
stick: ḃata I, 487, II, 38; (-in -the -mud) mo ċṙann ṫuḃ ⁊ mé ṙán tṙúiġe III, 267.
still: (poteen—) ṙtill III, 218.
sting (v.): a ċealġ tú II, 560.
stimulant: ġṙeaṫóġ (MS. ġṙaiṫeóġ) I, [928].
stint: naċ ġceilṙaṫ oṙṫ lionn I, 1570.

stir: ón dáil dá nGluaiseann ól I, 1651.
stitch: (of pain, etc.) pl. aiseannaċ I, 932.
stock: (cattle) eallaċ I, 49, III, 252; sealbán; (race) don ṗór Raiġilliġ II, 214
stooping: d. ċruim II, 115; v. drooping.
stop: sguir seasta III, 558.
story: (a tall—) ní bréag ná staip adubhar leat I, 812.
stoppage: sgeadh-lorgadh fuail I, 933.
store: naċ nDeasna stóir I, 519
strain: seinn sheac air an sclárraiġ II, 11.
strain (v.): do sgagadh ċnóth II, 64.
strange: tá 'n saoġal so cleasaċ III, 248.
strapping fellow: fuirseánaċ sléigeal I, 73; cf. siollaire sásta I, 481.
stress: cruatan III, 242.
strike up: seinn sheac II, 11.
stripped: ċorgair III, 336; II, 311.
striving for: béinn a' dréim le do ṗóiġ I, 1584.
stroke: (—of twelve) i dtaca an meadhain oidhċe I, 125.
strong: (comp.) ir tinne I, 395.
sturdy; v. vigorous.
stylish: galánta I, 948, 1163.
subject to: ní ċaobha tú aicíd I, [946].
submission: fuair sé géilleadh I, 1268.
submit: (—to) géillim dó III, 533; (make—) bain géilleadh . . . de I, 724.
succeed: dá mbeiṫ an ṁéin so linn I, 331; tá an báire so linn I, 31. Cf. win.
success; v. succeed.
suffer: ná fuiling II, 566; II, 52.
sufficient: naċ leor dó I, 27.
suggest: gan do ṫocal ina mbéal II, 304.
suitable: naċ iomċubaid (sic leg.) an cleas I, 564.
sunbeam: gaṫ gréine I, 47, 888, II, 584.
sunny: grianmar I, 967.
sunset: luiġe gréine II, 161. Cf. ṗá luiġe na gréine I, 726; dul i luiġe don ngréin II, 298; go fuiṫċe III, 11.
supply: do ṁar le eallaċ I, 1569.
surely: dar go deimhin daoiḃ I, 1354.
surface: (of water) do ṫruim uirge I, 1049; mar an ala air a' tṁáin I, 193. Cf. I, 173.
surname: (gens) cineadh I, 171, III, 473.
surpass: an lili do ṫug barr maire I, 1467. Cf. II, 54; breiṫ barr air I, 116; ṫeas a barṫa I, 79, an leinḃ barrmuiġṫe an ċinid I, 1614; fuair rí treise air I, 1087.
survive: tairgbiḋe ṫiġeaċt ón sgéala I, 985.
surrender: (make—) bain géilleadh I, 724.
sustain: do ċoinniġ rí II, 157. Cf. I, 667.
swallow: níl bhaon . . . . naċ leigeadh síos II, 81; caiṫ ṫusa an sgála sin suas in do sgóig II, 22.
swan: ala (= eala) I, 6, 232, 1558, III, 244, 397; shuadh na géire gile I, 24; I, 898, 1157.
sward: (green—) d. tamhnaiġ III, 118.
sway: tá an ċhaoḃ léi I, 1336; sḃáid I, 1355; shuáiḋe II, 392, 407; (bearing—) séimeamuil II, 204.
swear: (—by) béarsainn duit an bíobla II, 328.
sweat: allur mo ċuim III, 38. Cf. allur ar sgnáth.
sweeping: sguabaċ I, 501.
sweet: a béilín mealla I, 205.
sweetheart: leannán II, 333.
swim: shnáimeadh siad III, 113; an eala bán go h-éadtsiom aiġ éiṁḋe air an toinn I, 1495.

Tactful: caomhúil I, 546, 1386.
take: (—a joke) náir ġlac súgradh I, 1033; (—drink) ól dá ḋéanamh II, 394.
talk: glóṁṫaí I, 851, 1176; (pleasant—) súgradh I, 1587.
taming: dá sceannradh I, 1100.

tarry: (by wayside) ní ḋoṁnóċainn ṗá ḃealaċ II, 564.
task: an céim II, 126. Cf. an cumuṗ.
taste: ɡo mblaiṗinn oe II, 564. Cf. III, 617.
tatter: ɡiobal III, 175 (Notes).
tattered: na caillɪ̇ġe ɡiobaiġe III, 454.
tax: (house-) aiṁɡeaḋ ceallaiġ III, 372.
team: (of horses) ṗeiṗṁeaċ III, 180.
tearing: (—one's hair) ṗṫṁócaḋ mo ċinn III, 283.
tell: aiṫeṁ III, 592, 595, 408, I, 133; (—a secret) leiɡeaṗ mo ṁún le oo ḃéilín oluiṫ III, 414. Cf. I, 1519.
terror: uaṫṗáṗ I, 317.
testimony: ceaṗoaṗ III, 227, I, 103.
thick milk: bainne ṁeaṁaṗ III, 134.
think: (1) meaṗaim naċ I, 19; (2) ṗíleaṗ I, 109; (3) (—of) a' ṁuaineaḋ oṁ I, 201. Cf. I, 425, 908; ṁuaimtiġ mé III, 163; ní luġa liom I, 1196.
thirst: íoṫa I, 929; báṗ . . . ṁé taṁ I, 839.
thirsty: ṗaoi ṫaṁ I, 1051; taṁ aiṁ a ṗɡóiɡ III, 6.
threatening: baɡaiṁ II, 36.
throat: ṗɡóiɡ I, 260, 1317, II, 69, III, 6; (neck) ḃṁáiġ (q.v.) II, 68, I, 576, etc.; (gullet) ṗíobán ṁéiḋ III, 251.
throes: (of death) i n-iaṁɡnó báiṗ III, 481.
throne: caṫaoiṁ na ṁíoġaḋ I, 1438
through: caillɪ̇eaḋ na céaoṫa ṫá ɡṁáḋ III, 299.
thrush: ṁólaċ II, 75; an ċéiṁeaċ II, 571, I, 64.
tide: aiṁ a' taoiṫ' I, 1543.
tidings: (evil) an ṫṁáṫ ċuala mé oo ṫáṁɡa I, 1524.
tiff: (quarrel) ná ḃeiṫ ṫ'ṁiaḋṁán liom I, 191.
time: (long—) le ṫṁom-ċian I, 222. Cf. I, 10; naoi ṫṁá II, 157; (at —s) aiṁ uaiṁiḃ I, 1174; (seasonable—) iṁ miṫiṫ ṫam II, 240; III, 205.
tobacco: ṫobac I, 265.
toe: baṁaċ I, 253.
together: maṁ aon I, 1062; i n-éiṁṗeaċṫ.
top-speed: nuaiṁ a ṫéaṁ an ṗuaċt 'na ṡean-ṁiṫ ṗṁíṫ I, 692.
torch: lóċṁann I, 879.
torment: ṫáim cṁáiṫe I, 504.
tormenting: ina ṡaiġeaḋaiḃ cṁáiṫe ɡéaṁa I, 276, 456.
touch: (interfere with) ní ḃainṗe mé . . . ṫá ṗóṁ I, 254; ná bain ṫuṗa ṗúm II, 524; láiṁṁiú II, 58.
toy: bṁéaɡán I, 217.
training: oiḋeaṁ I, 770.
traits: ṫṁeaṫṁa I, 28, 458, 777, etc.
tramp: bacaċ I, 916; cleaṫaiṁe I, 1054.
tranquil: an ṁlaṁa iṁ ṗoċmaiṫ 7 iṁ áille ɡnaoi I, 1554; ṗoiṁeanṫa I, 74, II, 133.
trap: cliaḃán II, 494; ṫṁap II, 495.
travel: ṫṁallṗuiṁ I, 191.
treasure: ciṫe III, 385.
treats: oon té iṁ ṗeaṁṁ a ḃéaṁ linn III, 217; (—of) ṫṁáċtaim (aiṁ) I, 528; I, 993, II, 537, etc.
tree: bile III, 378; cṁann passim; ṗceiṫ (MS. ṗcé bush) I, 1392.
tresses: gpl. na ṫoṁlṗí I, 335, II, 155; ṫṁoillṗeán I, 372, II, 555; adj. ṫṁeilṗeaċ II, 188.
tribe: oo ṫṁeiḃ ɡeal III, 340.
tricky: ɡuṁ cleaṗaċ é an ṁaoġal I, 737; (unreliable) ṗṫaṁaiġe lúḃaċ II, 641.
trip: ṁaċaḋ oon ṁéim-ṗe I, 1298; ṫuɡ mé an cúṁṗa ɡo Cóiɡe Muṁan I, 1391.
troop: (—of horse) maṁc-ṁluaġ III, 486.
trotting: ṗoḋaṁ II, 18; a' ṗoḋaṁaiġ III, 141.
troublesome: ṫṁoblóiḋeaċ I, 503.
true: (—love) le oo ṁeoġ-ɡṁáḋ II, 380; mo ṁó-ġṁáḋ féin III, 105.
trumpet: ɡall-ṫṁum[pa] ɡallḋa I, 1048.
try: ṗeuċa mé I, 117; ṫ'iaṁ ṁé a noíol C35.
turkey-hen: ceaṁċ Ṗṁancaċ C33.

turmoil : an raoġal dá ċarnaḋ II, 394. Cf. na ġciar-ṫuaṫraill III, 31.
turtle-dove : péarán II, 55.

Ultonian : ultaċ III, 435, 451 (gpl).
unconditionally : gan ċonnaḋ III, 271.
uncultured : gm. ṫuataiġ II, 582 ; (—woman) caile I, 291.
understand : tuig-re I, 689, II, 529, etc.
understanding : tuigre I, 28, 139, 333, 609, etc.
uniform : éide II, 384, 387.
unimportant : an ní ir éadrom leat-ra III, 478.
united : náṁb'fearr dam beiṫ dáltaċ léiṫe III, 442, (—in marriage) I, 978. Cf. I, 1544.
universal joy : uile-ġairdeas I, 397.
universe : g. na cruinne III, 494.
unlimited : gan ċunntas ; ní orṫa beaḋ cunntas I, 1625.
unreliable ; v. tricky.
until : go dtiġiḋ an ṡéil Eoin III, 45.
untrodden : sneaċta i n-uaigneas II, 176.
unwillingness : do neaṁ-ḋeóin II, 582.
upholding : searaṁ a ġeliú I, 20.

Vagabond : a ċleaṫaire ṡonnta I, 1054.
vagabondage : cleaṫaireaċt I, 1033.
valiant : crodaċ I, 1603.
valley : pl. ġleanntaiḃ II, 569, (little) ġleanntán III, 76.
vapourings : blaeḋearaċt III, 509.
variable : (—affection) cumann ġeasr I, 796.
vats : stóra I, 323. Cf. daḃaċ.
venom : ġanġaid II, 312.
victorious : buaiṙ buaiḋ I, 1209 ; ir tú ṫuġ tsiere air ġaoḋlaiḃ I, 375. Cf. go mbu buaċaċ II, 188, bí árd le buaiḋ I, 992.
view : léarġur II, 470.
vigorous : lúṫmar I, 801, 1173 ; (—fellow) siollaire I, 167 ; farrántа I, 1163 ; furránaċ I, 73.
vigour : breac air lúṫ III, 69, 553 ; II, 652 ; tarad I, 900.
virgin : bruinneall I, 37 ; v. maiden.
visible : léar I, 42, 823, II, 226, III, 380.
vision : radarc in mo ṡúil nó léarġur II, 470.
visit : dá taiṫiġ I, 858 ; v. see.
vivacious : cailín aerach I. 437.
voice : glór I, 907, 1146, 1408 ; (rich—) béiḋ ceiliúr in do ġlór I, 930 ; (musical) guṫ I, 14, guṫ téudа I, 282 ; (harsh—) a bruil an cnádán in do sgóiġ I, 1320.
vowed : (love to—) fear air leiġ mé mo ċumann leis II, 50.

Waist : cum I, 635, 1461, II, 56 ; II, 608.
waiting on : feiṫeaḋ I, 410.
wallet : lán a stoca III, 139.
wand : slearġa don ór II, 227.
wanderer : (tourist) fámuire I, 595.
wandering : air meaṙuġaḋ meisge I, 1094 ; (—of mind, etc.) air meaṙball I, 221.
want : (1) dul a ḋ'euġ dá ḋíṫ II, 535. Cf. I, 226 ; (2) díoḃáil ċéille I, 285. Cf. II, 496, díoḃáil bíḋ II, 61 ; (3) earḃuiḋ I, 763, 775, II, 61, III, 600 ; (4) earnaṁ I, 594.
warmth : (shelter) cia bruiġe riad téaġar I, 1374.
warrior : curaḋ I, 1607.
wavy : tá na naoi n-óir-folt 'mín-ċorna II, 211 ; na mbaċall carn I, 453 ; cúl fada famonnaċ I, 1644
way : (meeting of —s) coṁġar na sliġeaḋ I, 360 ; don ġcaoi ṁaiṫ I, 544 ; (a good—) i nḋóiġ III, 369 ; v. manner.
weak : clár I, 371.
weakened : do ṁarḃ laġ mé II, 148 ; do bheóiḋ mé III, 491.
weakness : clár I, 1178, (of spirit) 1290 ; cláiṫe I, 1231.
weapon : (—of defence) ġleus maiṫ coranta III, 146.
weariness : (of spirit) i dtuirse I, 1595 ; (ennui) atuirse I, 895 Cf. I, 190.
wedding : banar I, 956.

weep : nać nguileann do ḟáiṫ II, 589. Cf. II, 250 (—bitterly) géar-ġul III, 611 ; cruaḋ-ġul ; a ṁéaduiġeaṙ mo ḋeoṙ I, 1521.
welcome : ḟáilte ḋuit I, 1166.
well-set : dluṫ-ḋeaṙ déad I, 910.
wheat : cruiṫneaċt ṁaol III, 64. Cf. I, 354, II, 558.
where : áit ma mbí III, 499 ; gleanntán aiġ a mbíonn III, 76 ; maṙ bṙuiġinn mel III, 77.
whiff : toit I, 268.
while : realaḋ II, 562.
whiskey : beaṫ-uiṙge I, 81, III, III, 516 ; g. uiṙge beaṫa II, 5 ; I, 400 ; ḟuiṙcí I, 914, 929.
whistle : ċuiṙ an l. feaḋ aṙ III, 181.
white : cum ṙeaṅg ṙneaċta II, 608.
whiteness : báine I, 1166.
whosoever : ciabí I, 1, 969.
wield : ní ċaṙainn púiṙte . . . ná láca III, 89.
wife : mo nuaċaṙ I, 1001 ; céile I, 1009.
wilderness : gpl. na bṙáṙaiġ II, 355 ; I, 1398.
wile : (love-artifice) go gcuiṙinnṙe mo ċluain i gcéill oi III, 607 ; cluanaiġeaċt I, 180, II, 319 ; cluainṙeaċt I, 1191.
wily : a ċluanaiḋe mná III, 381 ; cluantaċ I, 685.
will : toil II, 221 ; (against—of) ḋ'inneoin I, 672.
win : tá'n báiṙe ro linn I, 31 ; go dtug tú baṙṙ bṙeáċta aiṙ II, 94 ; (love) maṙ bṙáḋ ṙe bṙéaġaḋ III, 400, go ṙaiḃ mé a' bṙéaġaḋ gṙaḋ mo ċṙoiḋe III, 411.
wine : pl. ṙíonta I, 936, C91, C108 ; (champagne) ṙíon ṙaic (= sec) I, 937, 495 ; (Sherry) ṙíon ṙṙáinneaċ.
wing : eite III, 432
wink : níoṙ ċoḋail mo ḟúil néall III, 622 ; I, 1131.
wisdom : gliocaṙ I, 117.
wiser : b'ṙeaṙṙ an ċṙíonnaċt do ṁ. C49.
wise man : ṙaoi, gpl. ṙuaḋ I, 1206.
wished : maṙ ḋoġaiṙ ṙí III, 52.
with : (—her share) ṙá n-a cuid 7 ṙá n-a ṙṙṙé III, 590 (along—) na nḋáil I, 1436. Cf. p. 101.
within : i n-áṁuṙ a cinn I, 8.
without : ḋá n-éaġṁaiṙ II, 313 ; gan ċuid gan ċáiṙḋe I, 1065 ; i bṙaḋ ḋoḋ' ḋíṫ III, 409.
woe : gan ċian I, 415, 1264, 1567 ; anġaṙ I, 1380 (—to) bṙón oṙt II, 589.
woman : (handsome—) maiġde II, 626 ; III, 295 ; (beautiful—) ṙṙéiṁ-ḃean III, 399 ; ṙcuaiġ-ḃean.
wonder : ciaṙ ḃ'ionġnaḋ I, 741.
wonder (v.) : ní ċuiṁṙinn ṙéin i n-ionġnaḋ oṙt I, 1260.
wonderful : áiḋḃéil I, 1246 ; éiṙeaċtaċ I, 828, 830, 1007.
wool : olann III, 171, pl. oltaí III, 138, 151. Cf. III, 136, 156.
words : (honeyed—) bṙiaṫṙa meala I, 10 ; binn-bṙiaṫṙaċ II, 158.
world : ṙaoġal II, 396.
worldly : ṙaoġalta I, 783.
worn out : ḋ'ṙáġaiḃ mé caiṫe cṙíon II, 469.
wounded : gonta I, 344.
wrestling : (contending) a' ṙṙáiṁ I, 1204, III, 443. Cf. I, 232.
wretched : (1) ḋeaċṙaċ I, 1132, C8 ; (2) claoiḋṫe I, 1473 ; (3) (—plight) a'ṙ mé i n-éagcruṫ III, 73

Years : (full of—) bliaḋnaċ I, 1170.

INDEX OF PLACE NAMES.

Aċ-Cluain : ó Carn Clann Aoiḋ, ó Binn Aċ-cluain I, 479. The former is a place in Co. Longford, the latter is probably a hill in Co. Leitrim not far from the Longford border. Leg. Binn Acaiḋ Cluana.

Aintrim : I, 313, III, 579 ; the form is used in the text for Antrim.

Almáinn, Germany, g. na hAlmáinne I, [937].

Árainn : I, 510. Aranmore island off Donegal ; at I, 625, it probably refers to the Aran Islands in Galway Bay.

Arḋaċ (= Árḋ-aċaḋ), Ardagh, Co. Longford ; Arḋaċ a'r go Cionn tráile III, 484. It may mean Ardagh, Co. Limerick.

Árland. I, 626, seems to stand for Orleans.

Baile an Dúin I, 1536, Ballinduan, nr. (?)Creevagh, Co. Sligo.

Baile an Talúnaig I, 1298, in Co. Meath.

Baile an Tobair, III, 465, Ballintubber, Co. Mayo.

Baile Á' Cliaṫ, III, 100 = Baile Áṫa Cliaṫ, Dublin ; Ci.

Baile Áṫa Luain, I, 806, Athlone.

Baile Loċa Riaċ, II, 54, Loughrea, Co. Galway.

Baile Mínlig, g. an Baile Mínliġ II, 440. O Muirgheasa, in Ceolta Ulaḋ, pp. 54, 223, prints from Kearney's MS. which has g. Baile Míleir, and he identifies it as Milestown near Donnapatrick and Gibbstown Railway station, Co. Meath. Kearney's text is usually very corrupt (cf. Introduction, p. 49), and our MS. probably supplies a better reading.

Baile Oirṫiḋean ,II, 422, 429 = Baile Oirṫear (23E12, or Oirṫir), Oristown, Co. Meath. There is a dialectal lengthening of *o-* The ending is a corruption. At I, 1621, it is Baile Oirṫa (23E12).

Baile-ra-Caóraig or Baile Cara Caoraig, III, 159, Ballysockerry, between Ballina and Killala, 3 miles from the latter.

Baile Í Sganlain, I, 1209.

Baile Uí Ḟáġáin ; v. Part II, No. 8, Notes.

Bearnas, III, 521, g. Bearnais III, 515, probably Bearnas Loċa Tailt near L. Talt, in the west of the barony of Leyney, Co. Sligo. There are several places named Bearnas and it may be Bearnas mór in Donegal. Cf. next entry.

Bearnas mór, acc. Beárnús mór I, 717, probably Bearnas mór Tíre Airealla in barony of Tirerrill, Co. Sligo, a pass in the Sliabh Gamh.

Béal Áṫa Doirċe, III, 153, somewhere in N. Mayo, near Ballycastle (?)

Béal Áṫa Feoráin, 127C.

Béal Áṫa hAmnais, III, 447, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.

Bóinn, Coir Bóinne II, 421, g. na Bóinne II, 425, go Bóinn I, 985, the Boyne river.

Bréifne, do Bréifne I, 987, g. na Bréifne II, 382, 386. The former is Bréifne Uí Ruairc, the County of Leitrim. The latter is probably the same district, but may be Bréifne Uí Raġallaiġ = Co. Cavan.

Caḃán Uí Raġallaiġ, II, 376, Co. Cavan.

Carraiḋ Ḋroma' Rúsca, II, 32, Carrick-on-Shannon.

Carraig, a' Carraig III, 325, 353, probably Carrick-on-Shannon.
An Carad, I, 1078, a river name. Carad also means a fishing weir.
Carn Clainn Aoid, I, 478 = Carn Clainne Aoda, a hill in the barony and County of Longford (Hogan).
Ceatarloc : go Ceatarloc (MS. Cárló) a'r go Dún Patraig, III, 485, may be Carlow in Leinster.
Ceathrama Chuinn (an), air a gCeathramaibh Chuinn I, 650, g. na Ceathramhan Chuinne I, 661, seems to be somewhere in Co. Leitrim. There is also a Carrow crinn (An Ceathrama Chuinn) near Roscommon.
Céir, acc. an gCéir I, 481 = Céir Corainn in Sligo.
Cill Ala, d. i gCill Ala III, 165, Killala, Co. Mayo.
Cill Dara, II, 33, Kildare.
Cionn tSáile, i gCionn tSáile II, 43, go Cionn tSáile III, 484, Kinsale, Co. Cork.
Clár bán na bó, I, 1371 (MS. Clar ban a bó), O Muir. Clár Duinne Fir.
Cluain Cilte II, 33. There is a Cluain Cilte, Clonalty, south of Rathkeale in Limerick which can hardly be the one meant. Cluain Cilte is probably a mistake for Muighealta, Moynalty, Co. Meath.
Cluain Tamnuis, I, 313.
Cnoc na Síde, I, 312, Knocknashec, between Tubbercurry and Collooncy, Co. Sligo.
Conair Ui Raighille, ó Chonair Ui Raighille go Sléibte Máinle (sic) I, 526.
Connacta, n. id. I. 1355, acc. id. I, 1527, d. III, 514, Connacht.
Corcaigh, I, 313, d. III, 602, Cork.
Corr-fliabh, n. an Corr-fliabh III, 53, the Curlieu (mountains).
Craobhach, d. i gCraobhaigh I, 1534, acc. I, 1457, Creevy or Creevagh near Geevagh, Co. Sligo.
Cruinnchoill : I, 564.
Droichead Átha, III, 305, 484, Drogheda.
Droichead Mór (an), I, 1311.
Druim a' Mhuilinn, I, 1067, somewhere in Ulster in the neighbourhood of Trácha, q.v. There is a Drumawellan in Co. Fermanagh which may be the place referred to.
Druim-fliabh, Druim-fliabh II, 106, leg. Druim-chliabh, Drumcliff(?)Co. Sligo.
Dúitche an Dúin (MS Dúain), III, 557.
Dún Faoine, I, 311, ó Mhuman go Dún Aoine (leg. Faoine), Dún Faoine about two miles from Ballycastle, Co. Mayo.
Dún mór, n. Dún Mór, I, 165, g. Geatai Dún Mór C2, Dunmore, Co. Galway.
Dún Dealgan, III, 312, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
Dún Patraig, III, 152, 161, Dun Patrick, Co. Mayo, about five miles from Ballycastle. At III, 485, Dún Patraig may refer to a place in Meath, or to Downpatrick, Co. Down.
Dún Uí Néill, I, 381.
Egipt, III, 335, Egypt, g. na h-Eigipt I, 1510.
Eire, d. Eire I, 772, 1372, 1584, II, 204, d. Eirinn I, 1393 ; acc. go h-Eire I, 262, Ireland.
Eirne, g. na h-Eirne I, 803, d. Eirnc I, 999, Erne, L. Erne.
Féindeach (sic) II, 407, Feenagh.
Féile : coir Féile I, 1505, " by the Fealc's (?) wave."
Fódla, g. na Fódla I, 411, Ireland.
Fraing (an), g. na Fraince I, 389, d. ón Fraing II, 405, France.
Gaileann, acc. Gaileann I, 79, g. Gailcann I, 161, stands for gpl. of Gailenga, which originally comprised the diocese of Ardagh in Mayo and Sligo. The name is now in the barony of Gallen, Co. Mayo. Gailenga in Chorainn it is called in the older literature.

Gaillimh, II, 32, III, 577, Galway.
Gleann na smól, I, 653, may be Glenasmole, Co. Dublin, or is it also a Connacht name ?
Glinnsce, I, 1093, Glinsk, Co. Leitrim ; v. No. 53, Notes. There are several places of this name.
Gráinseach, d. ón nGráinseach go Gaillionn I, 179. There are several places of this name in N. Connacht. Hardiman identifies it as a barony in Mayo, but it is probably Grange, north of Ben Bulbin in Sligo. Hogan, Onomasticon, gives a *Gráinsech* in Tir Fiachrach and says it seems near the parish of Attymas in the barony of Gallen.
Inis, ó Inis go Beárnúis Móis, I, 719. It is difficult to say what place is meant. This poem also contains a reference to the Shannon, and Inis is probably some place in N. Connacht or S. Ulster. Cf. next entry.
Inis Cluain Más II, 43, probably a mistake for Inis Cluana sám-fada, or Ennis, Co. Clare.
Laigean, g. Cóige Laigean I, 644, the province of Leinster.
Leacan : tá saláirte Leacan taob tall den Mhuaidh III, 210. This is Leacan Mhic Fhirbhisigh seat of Mac Fir Bhisigh in Tír Fiachrach Muaidhe, *i.e.*, Lackan in parish of Kilglass, Sligo, where the Book of Lecan and Yellow Book of Lecan were compiled.
Liatruim : g. Connte Liatroma I, 656 (Liagtruim MS.), g. Liatruim I, 374, 406, Co. Leitrim.
Liper : i bhfiorún Liper III, 173, = Litbear, Lifford, Co. Donegal.
Lios na nGealtach : ó Shliabh na Céire go Dhoicead Lios na nGealtach.
Loch Aillinn (or Aillionn), I, 989, III, 225, L. Allen, Co. Leitrim.
Loch Cé I, 176, L. Key, near Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
Loch Eirill, III, 225, in one MS. a mistake for Loch Aillionn, L. Allen, Co. Leitrim. Hardiman tries to identify this with L. Ennell near Mullingar.
Loch Erne, g. II, 73, L. Erne.
Loch Glinne, I, 1530, Loughglynn, Co. Roscommon.
Loch Riach, I, 945, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
Loch Síleann, II, 441, L. Sheelin, Co. Cavan.
Lonndain, I, 87, 1262, London, England.
Luigne : ar Luigne, I, 566, also called Luigne Uí Eagra, the barony of Leyney, Co. Sligo.
Luimneach I, 85, Limerick.
Mainionn : go Mainionn, I, 105. The seat of Captain Fitzgerald, which seems to be in Mayo ; v. I, No. 5, Notes. There is also a Muinchionn or Muinchend uachtair, Munhinochter in parish and barony of Boyle, Co. Roscommon. The place referred to is probably Manann, Mannin in the barony of Costello, Co. Mayo.
Mainistir na Búille (na Búighle MS.), II, 31, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
Málainn, I, 312, Malin Head in Donegal ; ó Bun Cnoc na Síde ná go Málainn I, 312.
Mí', Míde : g. na Mí(de) I, 280, d. ón Mí' I, 556, Meath.
Móta na hAgnaide, 114C.
Muaidh : g. na Muaidh' II, 292, d. den Mhuaidh III, 210, the river Moy, Co. Mayo.
Muigh-Eo, I, 1529, Mayo.
Muileann Ceapp (an) : g. an a' Mhuilinn Cearr III, 200, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
Mullach na Sidhe, III, 352. There is a Mullaghnashee at Ballyshannon, but the place here referred to appears to be in N. Roscommon or somewhere close by.

Muṁain, g. Cóiġe Muṁan III, 301, the province of Munster.
Naiṫoland I, 381, seems to be a place-name, Northland (?). Cf. I, 626.
Nóiṫaill : Nóiṫaill ṁac Raġnaill I, 165, was the residence of the Reynolds (Mac Ráġnaill), Co. Leitrim. The form seems corrupt.
Páiṙíṙ : i bPáiṙíṙ a'ṙ i Lonnduinn I, 1262, Paris, France.
Róṁ : n. An Róṁ I, 1499, Rome.
Sacranaiġ, I, 261, 667, for Sacrana, Sarana, England.
Sid Beag, an tSid Beag I, 465. Cf. next item.
Sid ṁóṙ, an tSid Beag 7 an tSid ṁóṙ, I, 467, etc., An tSid ṁóṙ, (Sheemore) is a hill in S. Leitrim near L. Scur. An t-Sid Beag is in the same locality.
Sionainn : n. a' tSionainn (MS. traiminn), I, 717, g. na Sionna I, 1555, d. air a' tSionainn III, 113, Sionainn I, 985, the river Shannon.
Sléibte Máinle, I, 526 ; this is the reading of MS. A and I. Other MSS. have Sléibte Máille and the phonetic version has Sleavte Ei Walee. The English translation in E21 gives " hills of Mailey," and Hardiman takes the name to refer to the mountains of W. Mayo, adopting Sléibte uí Máille. Perhaps this is the same as Cnoc Máinle in Donegal. Cf. Notes, No. 19, vii, 1, 23, v. 2, pp. 290, 293.
Sliab móṙ Féiḋlim : d. air Sliab móṙ Féiḋlim, II, 488. Cf. Molaḋ Slíab móṙ Féiṫleann—Ó Doiṙnín cct, 3B38, p. 250.
Sliab na Céiṙe, III, 314, the hill of Céiṙ, Keshcorran, Co. Sligo.
Sligeach : acc. Sligeach II, 32, d. ó Sligeach III, 602, Sligo.
Spáinn (an) : g. na Spáinne I, 163, Spain.
Tiġ Teampla : go haonach Tiġe Teampla, C34, Temple House, Co. Sligo.
Teaṁair, I, 535, Tara.
Tíṙ-a-Ruain : voc. a Tíṙ a Rúain III, 316, 552, d. Tíṙ a Ruain III, 559, 563, n. Tíṙ-a-Ruain I, 1084, d. Tíṙ-a-Ruain I, 1087. According to III, 316, it was the property of Thomas Dillon, a landholder of Roscommon. It could not accordingly be Tíṙ Oiṙ-Muman as is given by Galligan's MS. printed by Ó Muirgheasa, p. 138. Tíṙ-a-Ruain or Tír Ua riúin is another name for Tir Briuin (Tíṙ Bṙiúin) na Sinna between Elphin and Jamestown, Co. Roscommon. The correct form is probably Tíṙ Fiṙ Bṙiúin, ' the country of the son of Brión.'
Tíṙ Conaill, I, 1531, Tyrconnell = Co. Donegal.
Tíṙ Cṙuoll, II, 94, older tír n-Ailello, Tirerrill, Co. Sligo.
Tíṙ uí Domnaill, III, 359, lit. O Donnell's country.
Tṙiúcainn : acc. Tṙiúcainn (Tṙiucáin MS.) I, 1085, g. na Tṙiúcainn (MS.) I, 1080, voc. a Tṙiúcainn I, 1089, d. III, 313, 558. The usual form of the word is (an) Tṙiúca, as in I, 1388, the barony of Truagh in Co. Monaghan, with reference to which several Irish songs have been made. Cf. Ó Muirgheasa, pp. 133, 138, 286, ff.
Tuaṫ ṁóṙ : do ṫeiṫ ġeal Tuaṫ móṙ III, 340. There is a place called Tuaṫ ṁóṙ, Toomore, in the diocese of Achonry.

INDEX OF IRISH POETS REFERRED TO.

Riocard Barrédd (Dick Barret) 1729-1819, of Erris, Co. Mayo, Part III, No. 20, Notes, p. 216, pp. 49, 00. Cf. Gaelic Journal, No. 57, p. 137 ; Timony, Abhráin Ghacdhilge an Iarthair, pp. 21, 32, 74, 77, 79 ; O Rahilly, Gadelica, pp. 112-126 (a full account) ; Meyer's Primer of Metrics ; Best, Bibliography of Irish Literature, p. 207.

Lúcár Gartha who made a poem, Part III, No. 21 (pp. 267, 337) called Tír-a-Ruain, a district in north-east of Co. Roscommon. He is referred to in An Tuáccainn, I, No. 52, p. 164.

Cathaoir Mac Cába (Cahir MacCabe) a native of Cavan and a contemporary and friend of Carolan, d. 1739 ; v. Part I, Nos. 13, 50, 51 ; III, 10, and notes to these poems, pp. 285, 302 ; No. 6 Notes. Cf. O Reilly, Irish Writers, p. ccxxvi ; Meyer, Primer, p. 31 ; O Grady, Catalogue, p. 575, Brooke, p. 307.

Domnall meirgeach Mac Conmara, (early) 18th century, a poet of Iar-Umhaill, Co. Mayo ; v. Part II, No. 10, Notes.

Séamus dall Mac Cuarta, 17th-18th century, a native of Co. Louth. He composed several poems of a high order ; v. Part II, Nos. 8, 9, and Notes to these. Cf. Meyer, Primer, p. 53 ; O Reilly, p. ccxi.

Aodh Mac Gabráin (or Mac Samradáin), 17th-18th century, of Glengoole in Co. Leitrim. He composed Plé-ráca na Ruarcach ; v. II, Nos. 1, 13, and Notes. Cf. Meyer, Primer, p. 27 ; O Grady, Cat., p. 577 ; Gaelic Journal, xiv, p. 855 ; O Reilly, p. ccx ; Walker's Memoirs, p. 303.

Mac Gearailt, who was a major in the French army ; v. II, No. 12, and Notes, p. 324.

Pádraig Mac Giolla Fionntáin (Patrick Macalindon) of the Fews, Armagh, d. 1733 ; v. pp. 10, 31. Cf. Meyer, Primer.

Cathal Buidhe Mac Giolla Gunna, d. about 1755, of Tulach Eachach, Co. Cavan ; v. II, No. 3, Notes, p. 318. Cf. Meyer, Primer, p 31 ; Gaelic Journal, 14, p. 809.

Mícheál Mac Suibne, born in Fuinseanach (or Áit an Choirce) near Cong, Co. Mayo, d. about 1820. He spent the most of his time in Conamara ; v. p. 49. I, No. 5, Notes ; ACG, pp. 57-71 and Notes, pp. 180, 182 (ib).

Liam Ó Bruain (William O Brien), 17th-18th century ; v. II, No. 1, Notes, p. 318. Cf. Meyer, Primer ; O Reilly, p. ccxviii ; Ó Muirgheasa, p. 218.

Ó Cadhaidhe (An Cairdeach Bán) 17th-18th cent. A poet of N. and E. Connacht, probably a native of Ulster, v. III, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, and Notes, p. 332, ff. Cf. also ACG, pp. 9, 22 ; O Reilly, p. 206 ; CZ II, p. 361, probably deal with the same poet. Cf. I, No. 75, Notes.

Peadar Ó Doimín, 1682-1768, a poet of Co. Louth ; v. II, No. 15. Cf. Gaelic Journal X, 44 ; Booklet of Omeath Irish School ; Ó Muirgheasa, etc.

Seamus Ó Dóiridin (or Dorian), a Donegal poet ; v. I, No. 16, Notes.

Muirgheas Ó Dubgáin (Maurice Duggan) flor. 1641-1660, near Benburb, Co. Tyrone ; v. II, No. 12, Notes. Cf. O Reilly, p. cxcvii.

Liam Ruad Ó Maoilciaráin (William Kieran), a Meath poet ; v. II, No. 14, Notes. Cf. Ó Muirgheasa, Ceolta Uladh, p. 223.

Seán Ó Néill, 17th-18th cent. of Tulach Ó Méith, Co. Louth ; v. I, No. 84, Notes. Cf. O Reilly, p. ccxix.

APPENDIX A.

I am indebted to the Rev. Francis Carolan, P.P., Tullyallen, Drogheda, for the following traditions of Carolan which he has collected. As regards Carolan's skull, a full discussion of this subject will be found in the Ulster Archæological Journal for 1853, pp. 226, 304; cf. also Louth Arch. Journ. II, pp. 63-71, where a photograph of the skull is given :—

"My father, Patrick Carolan, late of Belpatrick, County Louth, was born in the year 1812. He had a remarkable memory and a wonderful knowledge of the family traditions. He often told his family, that his father had told him, that his grandfather Philip O Carolan was born near the village of Nobber, Co. Meath about the year 1728, and was a near relative, probably a nephew, of Turlogh O Carolan, the last of the Bards.

Traces of the garden and an uneveness in the ground, on which stood the house in which the Bard was born, are still pointed out in a field on the south side of the road leading from Nobber to Kells, and about half a mile from the village of Nobber. There is a stone wall along the road at this place, and it is not unlikely that these were stones from the house in which the Bard was born.

Viscount Gormanston is the landlord, and Mr. Boylan of Hilltown near Drogheda is the tenant. Rev. Paul Walsh, M.A., ... wrote to me in 1913: "There is no Nobber in Westmeath, and I am quite sure there was never a place of that name in the County. I can only conclude from the statement of Walker, that he mixes up two accounts. (1) the Nobber tradition, (2) that of Carolanstown in Westmeath. He did not know his geography well enough to distinguish the two. Carolanstown in the Co. Meath is in the parish of Kilbeg and lies between Nobber and Kells. In 1035 it was held by Thomas Ledwith from Nicholas Darcy of Kilbeg."

The Bard was born in Spiddal. For the last hundred years there is no townland named Newtown in the census of the parish of Nobber. There is a place known as Newtown, but it is not a townland, two miles west of Nobber towards Kilmainhamwood. The Cruisetown of the Bard's favourite is not in Longford, but in the parish of Nobber and County of Meath. 'I pushed into the County of Meath and stopped at the seat of Peter Cruise (nephew to Carolan's favourite).' See Memoirs of Arthur O Neill, p. 189, A.D. 1786, in the Annals of the Irish Harpers, by Charlotte Milligan Fox. Near the village of Nobber is a very large circular Danish fort, the summit of which commands an extensive prospect.

There is a well authenticated tradition, which I traced back to 1770, that twelve brothers of the O Carolan clan held the Bridge of Nobber over the river Dee against Cromwell's soldiers, till it was blown up by the adherents of King Charles II, so that the enemy could not pass over.

The Rev. Patrick Meehan, P.P., Keadue, Carrick-on-Shannon, wrote

in March, 1913 :—' In the old church of Kilronan, built about the year 1340, now in ruins, there are two mortuary chapels, one built on the north side of the church and the other on the east end. The mortuary chapel on the *north* side, about 20 feet by 18 feet, is the burial-place of the MacDermott Roes. The last of them, except the French MacDermott Roes, was buried there about four months ago. I was at the funeral. This branch is Protestant. It is in the mortuary chapel on the *north* side that Carolan is buried. The tradition in the MacDermott Roe family is that Carolan is buried just inside the door to the right hand. The door looks north. The following is on the stone over the door to the graveyard all around the old ruins of the church :

WITHIN THIS CHURCHYARD
LIES INTERRED
CAROLAN,
THE LAST OF THE IRISH BARDS. HE DIED MARCH 25th, 1738, R.I.P.

This inscription was placed there by Lady Louisa Tenison about the year 1858. Alderford, the residence of the MacDermott Roes, is near the village of Ballyfarnon, about two miles from the ruins of Kilronan church, on the road to Sligo. Close to the ruins of Kilronan is a celebrated holy well, known as Lassar, still frequented by pious pilgrims between the two Lady Days of harvest, August 15th and September 8th.'

The Rev. Timothy Hurley, D.D., P.P., Strokestown, wrote in April, 1913 :—' When in Cargains near Tulsk, Carolan the Bard planted three yew trees, which till quite recently supplied a substitute for palm to Tulsk chapel on Palm Sundays. It was only last year that two of these yew trees were cut down.'

Thomas C. MacDermott Roe, Esq., has the Bard's high-backed oak library chair. He offered it for sale at £75. The O Conor Don, P.C., D.L., Conalis, Castlerea, has in his possession the Bard's harp in a glass case in the hall. It is a very plain one, and is much worm-eaten. A friend has kindly presented me with a photograph of it. He has also an oil painting and steel engraving of the Bard. They are the same size and exactly alike.

Mr. Owen Smith of Nobber is a good authority on the local traditions of the Bard, and is in possession of a fine steel plate copy of the original painting.

The original painting by Johann Van Der Hagen was lost sight of about the year 1850, but it turned up in an auction room in Dublin in December, 1912, and is at present in my possession. It has been seriously injured. On the right hand corner, at the bottom, just under the heel of the Bard's boot, it is initialled thus V.H. The reputed skull of Carolan is in No. 10 Masonic Lodge, Belfast.

FRANCIS CAROLAN, P.P.,
January 27th, 1916. Tullyallen, Drogheda."

APPENDIX B.

The following three poems are from a number addressed to the O Connors, on pages 9. 10, 11 of MS23 M23, which was written by Aodh Ó Maolmhuaidh (Hugh Mulloy) at different dates between 1718 and 1731 A.D. The portion containing the poems is in the earlier part of the MS. The rest of the poems which are printed above. pp. 174, 175, (Nos. 60, 61, 62), were composed by Carolan. Of the following, the second is certainly by him, and the first and third are probably his composition also.

MUIRCAS Ó CONCUBAIR.

Cia lar a' coinneall ra taob tuaid
I riogacht Cirreann arm-ruaid
Do toig cian do crich Fail
Bi iomad bliadanta air gcoimhdail.

Cia haca do flioct Gaoideal nó Gall
Do taimig tair muir go hiar-mall
Do cuir aoib ar crich Cuinn ar fad
Le neart a dligid 'ra mg-reacht.

Má tearbaig uaib ainm an fir,
Phoebus é ón tir anoir:
Muirir Ó Conchubair, fearc na ruad
Mac Seáin mic Donnchada na mór-flúag.

Tá Connacta uile go rúgach, ráinn
Fá Muirir dár tugad rú clú 7 táinn
Táimig cuguinn le cummar ón nFrainc nó an Spáinn
Dug tuigre air gliocur do inntleacht cáid.

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1 There is no heading in MS. 2. a coinnioll. 3. arṁ.
7. tair . . . hirmal. 8. Cuinn.
11. Phoebur. 13. mac . . . Donch— . . . flúag
3. nFraince ró an Spáine MS.

DONNCHA Ó CONCHUBHAIR.

A Dhonnchadh, God save you ir céad míle fáilte,
Ir tú 'rúgaig 'r ir múinte 'r ir clúiteig in gach céill,
Tá na céadta fear a' tsáth air, ní bhéug dóib ro a ráth leir,
An t-óig-fear dear fárta do aird-fuil Chúige Laigean.

Ir gaelach 'r ir gallda é, ré an tséan fear nach fágalta é,
Du dual dó imtleacht go grinn ceart ir ceól,
Agus fluag beit air gach taeb de 'déanamh ruaircir go méidheach,
Ir cinnte ar gach aen cor go mbéidir ag ól.

Beirim órdú (?) fán tsáth ro tá tréidheadh moideal ar cárta
Go n-ólfaidhe do fláinte d'ór éird air gach bórd.

MUIREAS Ó CONCHUBHAIR.

Ir ré flait meirnig do chuireas síol Adhaim un bíd,
Aon fá diomuaidh níor imtig ir níor fág a tig:
'N-am na reimhire níor bhrugadh' a grádh do chaoi,
A Mhuirir í Chonchabhair, ir duine tú ir fearrde tír.

Do gluaiseas go húaigneach romham ra trlíg
Fá thuairim a' ghnaghaig do ghréin na nóg
Cía fúaireas ach Guaire na nGaoidheal 'na suí'd
Na flúaite air gach gúalainn de d'éigrid 7 dhaoi'.

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1. No heading in MS. 3. rúgaid . . . múintig . . . clútig . . . céil 4 ceada . . . daib . . . fada. 5. fardaig. 6. Gaeleg. 8. gach teib deit . . . fúaircair go méigeach. 9. cinntig . . . haen 10. órdaim . . . dá tteib moideil. 11. nolfaoid do fláinte corágid.

1. No heading in MS. 2. ré flait meirnige . . . an bíd. 3. ra diomda . . . imgide. 4. bhuiodh. 5. gluaisis go húaignach. 7. ra thuairim. 8. fúaiguir. 9. deit déigrid ct dhí.

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Gach aonduine léighfeas an leabhar so cuiread sé beannacht le hanam an té a chuir le chéile é.i. T. Ó M.

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